



A Picture of Progress Compendium of Statistics **2009**

Introduction

This is the fourth edition of A Picture of Progress: Compendium of Statistics for Manchester. It follows-on from the previous versions of the Compendium, which were published in 2002, 2005 and 2007. As in earlier years, the publication of the Compendium has been timed to coincide with the release of the Manchester Public Health Annual Report but the booklet also serves a wider purpose in supporting the role of NHS Manchester and Manchester City Council as commissioners of health and social care services for the local population. This role requires that both organisations have a clear understanding of the scale of health needs in the city, and of the implications of this for the range and volume of services that need to be provided in the future. The data in this Compendium provides a starting point for anyone who wants to look in more depth at the health of the population of Manchester.

Many of the tables in the Compendium duplicate those contained in the previous editions of the booklet. However, there are instances where more up-to-date versions of the data are not available or where we have replaced a particular table with one containing information that we consider to be more useful or of better quality. The notes and definitions presented underneath each table highlight instances where the data has been affected by changes in methodology or data definitions. Users of the Compendium are therefore urged to read these notes carefully before making comparisons with data for previous years. All Crown Copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.

The majority of the tables contain data for the current set of electoral wards in Manchester (i.e. those that came into force in June 2004). However, it is not always possible to produce statistics for these boundaries and consequently some of the tables contain data for the old (i.e. pre-June 2004) ward boundaries. We have also continued to group wards into the areas covered by the former North, Central and South Manchester PCTs because these areas provide a geographic unit that are recognisable by all the organisations working in the City. In order to help users to better interpret the data in this edition of the Compendium, we have included 95% confidence limits wherever it has been possible to do so.

Some of the data contained in this Compendium is explored in more detail in the Manchester Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). This document can be accessed online via the Manchester City Council website at <http://www.manchester.gov.uk/jsna>.

An electronic version of this Compendium can be downloaded from the web pages of the Manchester Joint Health Unit at <http://www.manchester.gov.uk/health>. This version of the booklet can be freely shared with other people if required.

We are always keen to ensure that future editions of this booklet provide the best possible information. If you have any comments on what else could be included, or what could be improved, please send them to:

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**RESIDENT POPULATION ESTIMATE BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUP AND GENDER
CITY OF MANCHESTER, MID-2007**

Age-Group	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Under 1	3,694	1.6	3,528	1.6	7,222	1.6
1-4	12,046	5.2	11,720	5.2	23,766	5.2
5-9	11,939	5.1	11,162	4.9	23,101	5.0
10-14	12,262	5.3	11,539	5.1	23,801	5.2
15-19	17,042	7.3	16,348	7.2	33,390	7.3
20-24	30,563	13.1	30,909	13.7	61,472	13.4
25-29	29,629	12.7	25,163	11.2	54,792	12.0
30-34	19,999	8.6	15,933	7.1	35,932	7.8
35-39	16,995	7.3	15,187	6.7	32,182	7.0
40-44	15,427	6.6	13,972	6.2	29,399	6.4
45-49	12,545	5.4	12,533	5.6	25,078	5.5
50-54	10,646	4.6	10,219	4.5	20,865	4.6
55-59	10,066	4.3	9,581	4.2	19,647	4.3
60-64	7,696	3.3	8,319	3.7	16,015	3.5
65-69	6,671	2.9	7,109	3.2	13,780	3.0
70-74	5,640	2.4	6,533	2.9	12,173	2.7
75-79	4,338	1.9	6,019	2.7	10,357	2.3
80-84	3,060	1.3	4,823	2.1	7,883	1.7
85-89	1,546	0.7	3,289	1.5	4,835	1.1
90+	663	0.3	1,783	0.8	2,446	0.5
All Ages	232,467	100.0	225,669	100.0	458,136	100.0

Notes and Definitions

1. The table shows the estimated resident population at mid-year 2007 (31 July) for local authority administrative boundaries that were in place on 1 April 2003.
2. The estimated resident population of an area includes all people who usually live there, whatever their nationality. Wherever possible, members of Armed Forces in England and Wales are included in the district in which they are stationed. Armed Forces stationed outside England and Wales are not included. Students are taken to be resident at their term time address.
3. ONS recommends that population estimates should be rounded to at least the nearest hundred persons. The estimates in this table are provided to the nearest person in order to facilitate further calculation. However, it is unlikely that these estimates are accurate at this level of detail. Figures for individual age groups may not add up to the total figure due to rounding.

Source: *Population Estimates Unit, ONS* © Crown Copyright 2008.

**GP LIST POPULATION BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUP AND GENDER
NHS MANCHESTER, 2008**

Age-Group	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Under 1	3,819	1.6%	3,628	1.5%	7,448	1.5%
1-4	12,516	5.1%	12,191	5.1%	24,706	5.1%
5-9	12,640	5.1%	11,897	5.0%	24,537	5.1%
10-14	13,196	5.4%	12,477	5.2%	25,673	5.3%
15-19	17,828	7.3%	17,249	7.2%	35,078	7.2%
20-24	30,928	12.6%	31,348	13.1%	62,276	12.8%
25-29	29,684	12.1%	25,526	10.6%	55,210	11.4%
30-34	20,650	8.4%	16,540	6.9%	37,190	7.7%
35-39	18,044	7.3%	16,218	6.8%	34,262	7.1%
40-44	16,786	6.8%	15,404	6.4%	32,190	6.6%
45-49	13,757	5.6%	13,760	5.7%	27,517	5.7%
50-54	11,713	4.8%	11,149	4.6%	22,862	4.7%
55-59	11,008	4.5%	10,549	4.4%	21,557	4.4%
60-64	8,643	3.5%	9,170	3.8%	17,813	3.7%
65-69	7,410	3.0%	7,911	3.3%	15,321	3.2%
70-74	6,399	2.6%	7,352	3.1%	13,750	2.8%
75-79	4,891	2.0%	6,746	2.8%	11,637	2.4%
80-84	3,345	1.4%	5,216	2.2%	8,561	1.8%
85+	2,437	1.0%	5,485	2.3%	7,922	1.6%
All Ages	245,694	100.0%	239,817	100.0%	485,511	100.0%

Notes and Definitions

1. Figures are based on the patient lists of GPs in practices affiliated to each PCT
2. Number of patients are extracted from GP lists as at April 2008 and adjusted to ensure the figures match the ONS mid-2007 estimates for PCTs (minus special populations, such as armed forces; dependants of foreign armed forces; and convicted prisoners, who have been inmates for 6 months or more.)

Source: Information Centre for Health and Social Care © Copyright 2009.

**RESIDENT POPULATION ESTIMATE BY WARD AND BROAD AGE GROUP
NORTH MANCHESTER, MID-2007 (EXPERIMENTAL STATISTICS)**

Ward of residence	All Ages	Broad age group				
		0-15	16-29	30-44	45-64/59*	65/60+**
Ancoats and Clayton	15,283	2,495	4,817	3,763	2,258	1,950
Bradford	13,920	2,795	3,498	3,094	2,621	1,912
Charlestown	13,619	2,784	2,998	2,744	2,670	2,423
Cheetham	17,891	4,596	5,037	3,978	2,459	1,821
City Centre	9,828	420	5,368	2,390	1,032	618
Crumpsall	16,196	3,144	4,276	3,587	2,805	2,384
Harpurhey	16,378	3,132	4,218	3,710	3,131	2,187
Higher Blackley	13,081	2,572	2,958	2,470	2,683	2,398
MP and NH #	15,676	2,994	3,918	3,109	3,162	2,493
Moston	14,303	2,649	3,069	2,891	3,012	2,682
North Manchester	146,175	27,581	40,157	31,736	25,833	20,868
Manchester	458,136	83,150	144,394	97,513	73,286	59,793

* 16-64 for males; 16-59 for females.

** 65 and over for males; 60 and over for females.

Miles Platting and Newton Heath

Notes and Definitions

1. The table shows the estimated resident population at mid-year 2007 (31 July) for electoral ward boundaries that came into force in June 2004.
2. These figures are derived from population estimates at LSOA level which are consistent with the published mid-2007 local authority population estimates.
3. Whilst the estimates are produced down to unit level, it is not implied that the estimates are accurate to this level of detail. In addition there are limitations with the administrative data sources used to produce these estimates which may impact on the quality of the estimates.
4. These figures are classed as experimental statistics because they do not yet meet the quality standards of National Statistics.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2008.

**RESIDENT POPULATION ESTIMATE BY WARD AND BROAD AGE GROUP
CENTRAL MANCHESTER, MID-2007 (EXPERIMENTAL STATISTICS)**

Ward of residence	All Ages	Broad age group				
		0-15	16-29	30-44	45-64/59*	65/60+**
Ardwick	13,442	2,594	4,802	2,798	1,830	1,418
Chorlton	11,948	1,793	3,222	3,409	1,952	1,572
Fallowfield	14,852	2,103	7,178	2,304	1,735	1,532
Gorton North	13,747	2,904	3,221	2,978	2,511	2,133
Gorton South	16,814	3,710	4,253	3,933	2,720	2,198
Hulme	15,048	1,873	7,477	3,415	1,356	927
Levenshulme	14,399	2,506	4,963	3,164	2,048	1,718
Longsight	14,958	3,260	5,748	2,931	1,753	1,266
Moss Side	15,627	3,840	4,709	3,293	2,053	1,732
Rusholme	16,172	2,280	8,476	2,535	1,658	1,223
Whalley Range	14,494	2,589	4,312	3,609	2,341	1,643
Central Manchester	161,501	29,452	58,361	34,369	21,957	17,362
Manchester	458,136	83,150	144,394	97,513	73,286	59,793

* 16-64 for males; 16-59 for females.

** 65 and over for males; 60 and over for females.

Notes and Definitions

1. The table shows the estimated resident population at mid-year 2007 (31 July) for electoral ward boundaries that came into force in June 2004.
2. These figures are derived from population estimates at LSOA level which are consistent with the published mid-2007 local authority population estimates.
3. Whilst the estimates are produced down to unit level, it is not implied that the estimates are accurate to this level of detail. In addition there are limitations with the administrative data sources used to produce these estimates which may impact on the quality of the estimates.
4. These figures are classed as experimental statistics because they do not yet meet the quality standards of National Statistics.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2008.

**RESIDENT POPULATION ESTIMATE BY WARD AND BROAD AGE GROUP
SOUTH MANCHESTER, MID-2007 (EXPERIMENTAL STATISTICS)**

Ward of residence	All Ages	Broad age group				
		0-15	16-29	30-44	45-64/59*	65/60+**
Baguley	14,332	2,865	3,502	2,943	2,717	2,305
Brooklands	12,539	2,079	2,825	2,669	2,579	2,387
Burnage	14,577	3,148	3,708	3,056	2,522	2,143
Chorlton Park	12,478	2,109	3,760	3,171	1,938	1,500
Didsbury East	14,263	2,410	3,955	3,223	2,574	2,101
Didsbury West	11,470	1,396	4,065	2,789	1,645	1,575
Northenden	14,637	2,855	3,521	3,071	2,906	2,284
Old Moat	15,049	2,056	6,904	2,620	1,894	1,575
Sharston	16,228	3,423	3,893	3,527	2,949	2,436
Withington	11,276	1,041	6,354	1,575	1,207	1,099
Woodhouse Park	13,611	2,735	3,389	2,764	2,565	2,158
South Manchester	150,460	26,117	45,876	31,408	25,496	21,563
Manchester	458,136	83,150	144,394	97,513	73,286	59,793

* 16-64 for males; 16-59 for females.

** 65 and over for males; 60 and over for females.

Notes and Definitions

1. The table shows the estimated resident population at mid-year 2007 (31 July) for electoral ward boundaries that came into force in June 2004.
2. These figures are derived from population estimates at LSOA level which are consistent with the published mid-2007 local authority population estimates.
3. Whilst the estimates are produced down to unit level, it is not implied that the estimates are accurate to this level of detail. In addition there are limitations with the administrative data sources used to produce these estimates which may impact on the quality of the estimates.
4. These figures are classed as experimental statistics because they do not yet meet the quality standards of National Statistics.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2008.

**2006-BASED RESIDENT POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUP
MANCHESTER, MID-2006 TO MID-2026**

Age-Group	Resident population					% change 2006-26
	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	
0-4	29,371	36,214	39,534	40,394	40,009	36.2
5-9	23,344	26,610	32,207	34,795	35,460	51.9
10-14	24,518	21,772	24,389	29,138	31,251	27.5
15-19	34,039	30,384	27,585	29,425	34,220	0.5
20-24	60,105	65,522	61,299	57,592	59,390	-1.2
25-29	50,599	63,982	68,477	64,771	61,221	21.0
30-34	36,219	46,819	57,121	60,835	57,710	59.3
35-39	32,337	33,349	40,230	48,409	51,481	59.2
40-44	28,724	30,354	30,395	35,417	42,293	47.2
45-49	24,646	27,188	28,392	27,980	31,968	29.7
50-54	20,505	23,254	25,656	26,605	25,966	26.6
55-59	20,012	18,881	21,420	23,676	24,463	22.2
60-64	15,366	17,930	16,966	19,300	21,404	39.3
65-69	14,225	13,460	15,847	15,067	17,203	20.9
70-74	12,270	12,127	11,706	13,899	13,285	8.3
75-79	10,615	9,848	10,085	9,940	11,911	12.2
80-84	8,098	7,469	7,360	7,835	7,902	-2.4
85+	6,991	7,631	8,059	8,772	9,976	42.7
All Ages	451,984	492,794	526,728	553,850	577,113	27.7

Notes and Definitions

1. Long term subnational population projections are an indication of the future trends in population by age and sex over the next 25 years. They are trend based projections, which means that assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration are based on observed levels over the previous five years. They show what the population will be if recent trends in these continue. The projections do not take into account any future policy changes that have not yet occurred.
2. The latest subnational population projections are based on the mid-2006 population estimates and project forward the population from 2006 to 2031.
3. ONS recommends that population estimates should be rounded to at least the nearest hundred persons. The estimates in this table are provided to the nearest person in order to facilitate further calculations. However, it is unlikely that these estimates are accurate at this level of detail. Figures for individual age groups may not add up to the total figure due to rounding.

Source: Subnational Population Projections Unit, ONS © Crown Copyright 2008.

**DERIVED 2006-BASED POPULATION PROJECTIONS (ALL AGES)
NORTH MANCHESTER, MID-2006 TO MID-2015**

Ward of residence	Resident Population			% Change 2006-2015
	Mid-2006	Mid-2011	Mid-2015	
Ancoats and Clayton	14,232	15,860	17,442	22.6
Bradford	12,771	13,498	14,045	10.0
Charlestown	12,677	13,272	13,696	8.0
Cheetham	17,547	20,667	23,120	31.8
City Centre	10,505	13,391	15,993	52.2
Crumpsall	14,821	16,384	17,429	17.6
Harpurhey	16,573	17,462	18,061	9.0
Higher Blackley	13,891	14,586	14,955	7.7
MP and NH*	15,799	16,474	16,647	5.4
Moston	14,293	14,208	13,920	-2.6
North Manchester	143,109	155,802	165,309	15.5
Manchester	451,984	492,800	520,500	15.2

* Miles Platting and Newton Heath

Notes and Definitions

1. These estimates are derived from ONS Mid-2006 population estimates for 2006 wards and are consistent with the published Mid-2006 population estimates at local authority level.
2. Whilst the estimates are produced down to unit level, it is not implied that the estimates are accurate to this level of detail. In addition there are limitations with the administrative data sources used to produce these estimates, which may impact on the quality of the estimates.
3. These figures have been produced by the Policy Analysis Team at Manchester City Council and are classed as experimental statistics because they do not yet meet the quality standards of National Statistics.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2008.

**DERIVED 2006-BASED POPULATION PROJECTIONS (ALL AGES)
CENTRAL MANCHESTER, MID-2006 TO MID-2015**

Ward of residence	Resident Population			% Change 2006-2015
	Mid-2006	Mid-2011	Mid-2015	
Ardwick	15,674	19,717	22,293	42.2
Chorlton	12,836	12,827	12,590	-1.9
Fallowfield	14,546	16,914	18,542	27.5
Gorton North	14,404	15,536	16,282	13.0
Gorton South	15,909	16,220	16,544	4.0
Hulme	12,699	15,114	17,075	34.5
Levenshulme	14,174	15,253	16,056	13.3
Longsight	14,377	16,101	17,192	19.6
Moss Side	17,199	21,710	24,899	44.8
Rusholme	13,763	15,326	16,145	17.3
Whalley Range	14,184	15,588	16,639	17.3
Central Manchester	159,765	180,306	194,258	21.6
Manchester	451,984	492,800	520,500	15.2

Notes and Definitions

1. These estimates are derived from ONS Mid-2006 population estimates for 2006 wards and are consistent with the published Mid-2006 population estimates at local authority level.
2. Whilst the estimates are produced down to unit level, it is not implied that the estimates are accurate to this level of detail. In addition there are limitations with the administrative data sources used to produce these estimates, which may impact on the quality of the estimates.
3. These figures have been produced by the Policy Analysis Team at Manchester City Council and are classed as experimental statistics because they do not yet meet the quality standards of National Statistics.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2008.

**DERIVED 2006-BASED POPULATION PROJECTIONS (ALL AGES)
SOUTH MANCHESTER, MID-2006 TO MID-2015**

Ward of residence	Resident Population			% Change 2006-2015
	Mid-2006	Mid-2011	Mid-2015	
Baguley	14,381	15,496	16,231	12.9
Brooklands	12,695	12,513	12,237	-3.6
Burnage	14,596	15,716	16,377	12.2
Chorlton Park	12,728	13,091	13,203	3.7
Didsbury East	13,568	13,783	13,845	2.0
Didsbury West	12,344	13,338	13,852	12.2
Northenden	14,439	15,881	16,842	16.6
Old Moat	13,755	14,883	15,503	12.7
Sharston	15,317	15,569	15,862	3.6
Withington	11,461	11,641	11,612	
Woodhouse Park	13,826	14,782	15,370	11.2
South Manchester	149,110	156,692	160,933	7.9
Manchester	451,984	492,800	520,500	15.2

Notes and Definitions

1. These estimates are derived from ONS Mid-2006 population estimates for 2006 wards and are consistent with the published Mid-2006 population estimates at local authority level.
2. Whilst the estimates are produced down to unit level, it is not implied that the estimates are accurate to this level of detail. In addition there are limitations with the administrative data sources used to produce these estimates, which may impact on the quality of the estimates.
3. These figures have been produced by the Policy Analysis Team at Manchester City Council and are classed as experimental statistics because they do not yet meet the quality standards of National Statistics.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2008.

**ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP AND GENDER
MANCHESTER, MID-2006 (EXPERIMENTAL STATISTICS)**

Ethnic group	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number ('000s)	%	Number ('000s)	%	Number ('000s)	%
White British	154.3	73.7	160.5	75.2	314.8	74.4
Irish	7.8	3.7	8.0	3.7	15.8	3.7
Other White	6.2	3.0	5.5	2.6	11.7	2.8
White & Black Caribbean	2.7	1.3	2.9	1.4	5.6	1.3
White & Black African	1.2	0.6	1.4	0.7	2.6	0.6
White & Asian	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.6	2.6	0.6
Other Mixed	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.6	2.7	0.6
Indian	3.2	1.5	3.1	1.5	6.4	1.5
Pakistani	12.7	6.1	12.1	5.7	24.8	5.9
Bangladeshi	2.0	1.0	1.9	0.9	3.9	0.9
Other Asian	2.0	1.0	1.6	0.7	3.6	0.9
Black Caribbean	4.7	2.2	4.9	2.3	9.6	2.3
Black African	3.9	1.9	3.4	1.6	7.3	1.7
Other Black	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.6	2.2	0.5
Chinese	3.0	1.4	2.6	1.2	5.6	1.3
Other Ethnic Group	2.1	1.0	1.6	0.7	3.7	0.9
All Groups	209.5	100.0	213.4	100.0	422.9	100.0

Notes and Definitions

1. These figures are classed as experimental statistics because they do not yet meet the quality standards of National Statistics.
2. The estimated resident population of an area includes all people who usually live there, whatever their nationality. Wherever possible, members of Armed Forces in England and Wales are included in the district in which they are stationed. Armed Forces stationed outside England and Wales are not included. Students are taken to be living at their term time address.
3. Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2008.

**LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER, 1993-95 TO 2005-07**

3-year average	Males			Females		
	Life expectancy (years)	95% Confidence limits		Life expectancy (years)	95% Confidence limits	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
1993-95	69.7	69.4	70.1	76.6	76.2	76.9
1994-96	70.0	69.7	70.4	76.9	76.5	77.2
1995-97	70.1	69.8	70.5	76.9	76.5	77.2
1996-98	70.4	70.1	70.8	76.9	76.6	77.3
1997-99	70.3	69.9	70.6	76.6	76.3	77.0
1998-00	70.5	70.2	70.9	76.7	76.4	77.1
1999-01	70.8	70.4	71.1	77.1	76.7	77.5
2000-02	71.4	71.0	71.8	77.5	77.1	77.9
2001-03	71.8	71.4	72.1	77.8	77.5	78.2
2002-04	72.3	71.9	72.7	77.9	77.6	78.3
2003-05	72.5	72.1	72.8	78.3	77.9	78.7
2004-06	73.0	72.6	73.3	78.6	78.2	78.9
2005-07	73.4	73.1	73.8	78.9	78.5	79.3

Notes and Definitions

1. Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a baby born in an area can expect to live if they experience the mortality rates of that area for the whole of their life. It is not a guide to the remaining expectation of life at a later age, e.g. if life expectancy at birth in a particular area is 80 years, it does not follow that people aged 70 living in that area can expect to live for a further 10 years.
2. The population denominators used for these figures are ONS final revised population estimates for Mid-1992 to Mid-2007 corrected for errors in the 2001 Census population figures.
3. Results are presented as 3-year rolling averages, produced by aggregating deaths and population estimates for each three-year period (e.g. 1991-1993, 1992-1994 etc.). This has been done in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations.
4. 95% Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling. e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 73.1 to 73.8 means that we can be 95% sure that the true value lies somewhere between 73.1 and 73.8.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2008.

**LIFE EXPECTANCY AT AGE 65, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER, 2000-02 TO 2005-07**

3-year average	Males			Females		
	Life expectancy (years)	95% Confidence limits		Life expectancy (years)	95% Confidence limits	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
2000-02	14.2	13.9	14.4	17.9	17.7	18.1
2001-03	14.3	14.1	14.6	17.8	17.5	18.0
2002-04	14.7	14.5	15.0	17.8	17.5	18.0
2003-05	15.0	14.8	15.3	18.2	17.9	18.4
2004-06	15.3	15.1	15.5	18.4	18.2	18.7
2005-07	15.5	15.2	15.7	18.6	18.4	18.9

Notes and Definitions

1. Life expectancy at 65 indicates the number of years a person aged 65 in an area can expect to live if they experience the mortality rates of that area for the remainder of their life. It is not a guide to the remaining expectation of life at a later age, e.g. if life expectancy at 65 in a particular area is 15 years, it does not follow that people aged 65 living in that area can expect to live until the age of 80.
2. The population denominators used for these figures are ONS final revised population estimates for Mid-2000 to Mid-2007 corrected for errors in the 2001 Census population figures.
3. Results are presented as 3-year rolling averages, produced by aggregating deaths and population estimates for each three-year period (e.g. 2000-2002, 2001-2003 etc.). This has been done in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations.
4. 95% Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling. e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 15.2 to 15.7 means that we can be 95% sure that the true value lies somewhere between 15.2 and 15.7.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2008.

**LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
NORTH MANCHESTER, 2005-07**

Ward of residence	Total number of deaths	Life expectancy (years)	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
Ancoats and Clayton	403	74.5	73.0	76.1
Bradford	395	73.5	71.8	75.1
Charlestown	522	74.8	73.5	76.1
Cheetham	345	76.2	74.8	77.7
City Centre	53	81.3	72.0	90.7
Crumpsall	411	74.8	73.4	76.1
Harpurhey	599	71.1	69.8	72.3
Higher Blackley	484	75.2	73.9	76.5
MP and NH*	592	71.7	70.4	72.9
Moston	472	74.2	72.8	75.6
North Manchester	4,276	73.7	73.3	74.1
Manchester	11,804	74.7	74.4	74.9

* Miles Platting and Newton Heath

Notes and Definitions

1. Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a baby born in an area can expect to live if they experience the mortality rates of that area for the whole of their life. It is not a guide to the remaining expectation of life at a later age, e.g. if life expectancy at birth in a particular area is 80 years, it does not follow that people aged 70 living in that area can expect to live for a further 10 years.
2. The population denominators used for these figures are ONS final revised population estimates for Mid-2005 to Mid-2007 corrected for errors in the 2001 Census population figures.
3. Results are presented as a 3-year average, produced by aggregating deaths and population estimates for the calendar years 2005, 2006 and 2007. This has been done in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations.
4. 95% Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling. e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 74.4 to 74.9 means that we can be 95% sure that the true value lies somewhere between 74.4 and 74.9.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2008.

**LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
CENTRAL MANCHESTER, 2005-07**

Ward of residence	Total number of deaths	Life expectancy (years)	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
Ardwick	345	72.7	71.1	74.4
Chorlton	320	78.3	76.8	79.8
Fallowfield	305	75.6	74.0	77.1
Gorton North	567	73.0	71.8	74.2
Gorton South	383	74.2	72.9	75.6
Hulme	174	73.6	71.5	75.6
Levenshulme	298	75.4	73.9	76.9
Longsight	245	74.9	73.3	76.4
Moss Side	275	75.9	74.4	77.4
Rusholme	187	75.5	73.6	77.5
Whalley Range	256	77.5	76.0	78.9
Central Manchester	3,355	74.9	74.5	75.3
Manchester	11,804	74.7	74.4	74.9

Notes and Definitions

1. Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a baby born in an area can expect to live if they experience the mortality rates of that area for the whole of their life. It is not a guide to the remaining expectation of life at a later age, e.g. if life expectancy at birth in a particular area is 80 years, it does not follow that people aged 70 living in that area can expect to live for a further 10 years.
2. The population denominators used for these figures are ONS final revised population estimates for Mid-2005 to Mid-2007 corrected for errors in the 2001 Census population figures.
3. Results are presented as a 3-year average, produced by aggregating deaths and population estimates for the calendar years 2005, 2006 and 2007. This has been done in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations.
4. 95% Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling. e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 74.4 to 74.9 means that we can be 95% sure that the true value lies somewhere between 74.4 and 74.9.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2008.

**LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
SOUTH MANCHESTER, 2005-07**

Ward of residence	Total number of deaths	Life expectancy (years)	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
Baguley	444	76.4	74.8	77.9
Brooklands	389	79.2	77.6	80.9
Burnage	388	76.9	75.5	78.3
Chorlton Park	365	74.2	72.8	75.7
Didsbury East	261	78.9	77.2	80.5
Didsbury West	344	77.6	76.2	79.0
Northenden	487	75.5	74.4	76.7
Old Moat	354	73.8	72.3	75.3
Sharston	501	74.8	73.6	76.0
Withington	197	76.4	74.4	78.4
Woodhouse Park	443	74.1	72.7	75.5
South Manchester	4,173	75.7	75.3	76.1
Manchester	11,804	74.7	74.4	74.9

Notes and Definitions

1. Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a baby born in an area can expect to live if they experience the mortality rates of that area for the whole of their life. It is not a guide to the remaining expectation of life at a later age, e.g. if life expectancy at birth in a particular area is 80 years, it does not follow that people aged 70 living in that area can expect to live for a further 10 years.
2. The population denominators used for these figures are ONS final revised population estimates for Mid-2005 to Mid-2007 corrected for errors in the 2001 Census population figures.
3. Results are presented as a 3-year average, produced by aggregating deaths and population estimates for the calendar years 2005, 2006 and 2007. This has been done in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations.
4. 95% Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling. e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 74.4 to 74.9 means that we can be 95% sure that the true value lies somewhere between 74.4 and 74.9.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2008.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY WARD AND GENDER
NORTH MANCHESTER, JANUARY 2009**

Ward of residence	Unemployment claimants						% Change Jan 2008 to Jan 2009
	Male		Female		Total		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Ancoats and Clayton	371	9.1	108	2.9	479	6.1	41.3
Bradford	488	11.2	125	3.4	613	7.6	35.3
Charlestown	337	8.2	90	2.4	427	5.4	59.3
Cheetham	404	7.0	136	3.0	540	5.2	32.7
City Centre	165	3.8	53	1.8	218	3.0	73.0
Crumpsall	303	5.6	102	2.4	405	4.2	52.3
Harpurhey	549	9.8	131	2.6	680	6.4	33.6
Higher Blackley	294	6.6	70	1.6	364	4.2	43.9
MP and NH*	555	10.0	152	3.0	707	6.6	23.8
Moston	306	5.9	94	2.0	400	4.1	73.2
North Manchester	3,772	7.7	1,061	2.5	4,833	5.3	41.2
Manchester	11,274	6.7	3,321	2.3	14,595	4.6	37.9
United Kingdom	958,622	4.8	324,023	1.8	1,282,645	3.4	54.4

* Miles Platting and Newton Heath

Notes and Definitions

1. Unemployment figures are based on the number of people resident in the area who are unemployed and claiming benefits (seasonally adjusted). The unemployment rate is expressed as a proportion of resident working age population (16-59 for females and 16-64 for males).
2. The unemployment claimant count data for new wards is based on a best fit of Census Output Areas. Rates are calculated using a population denominator derived from revised ONS Mid-2006 Population Estimates. The City level rate is based on 2007 Mid-year population estimates.
3. Total figures for individual wards may not match with City level total figure due to the rounding of figures and the process of aggregating Output Area data to produce figures for new ward boundaries.

Source: NOMIS, Office for National Statistics and Policy Analysis, Chief Executive's Department

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY WARD AND GENDER
CENTRAL MANCHESTER, JANUARY 2009

Ward of residence	Unemployment claimants						% Change Jan 2008 to Jan 2009
	Male		Female		Total		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Ardwick	489	8.4	120	2.6	609	5.8	13.4
Chorlton	197	3.3	69	1.3	266	2.4	66.3
Fallowfield	232	4.4	88	1.8	320	3.1	19.0
Gorton North	468	10.4	114	2.6	582	6.6	24.9
Gorton South	516	9.6	130	2.6	646	6.2	41.0
Hulme	406	7.7	143	3.5	549	5.9	31.0
Levenshulme	270	4.8	90	1.9	360	3.5	27.7
Longsight	384	7.2	117	2.5	501	5.0	11.8
Moss Side	564	10.3	163	3.1	727	6.8	18.2
Rusholme	283	4.7	76	1.5	359	3.2	22.9
Whalley Range	350	6.5	117	2.5	467	4.6	35.0
Central Manchester	4,159	7.0	1,227	2.4	5,386	4.8	25.5
Manchester	11,274	6.7	3,321	2.3	14,595	4.6	37.9
United Kingdom	958,622	4.8	324,023	1.8	1,282,645	3.4	54.4

Notes and Definitions

1. Unemployment figures are based on the number of people resident in the area who are unemployed and claiming benefits (seasonally adjusted). The unemployment rate is expressed as a proportion of resident working age population (16-59 for females and 16-64 for males).
2. The unemployment claimant count data for new wards is based on a best fit of Census Output Areas. Rates are calculated using a population denominator derived from revised ONS Mid-2006 Population Estimates. The City level rate is based on 2007 Mid-year population estimates.
3. Total figures for individual wards may not match with City level total figure due to the rounding of figures and the process of aggregating Output Area data to produce figures for new ward boundaries.

Source: NOMIS, Office for National Statistics and Policy Analysis, Chief Executive's Department

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY WARD AND GENDER
SOUTH MANCHESTER, JANUARY 2009**

Ward of residence	Unemployment claimants						% Change Jan 2008 to Jan 2009
	Male		Female		Total		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Baguley	415	8.5	118	2.8	533	5.8	64.0
Brooklands	308	7.1	78	1.8	386	4.5	87.4
Burnage	339	7.4	109	2.4	448	4.9	48.3
Chorlton Park	256	5.3	95	2.1	351	3.7	60.3
Didsbury East	133	2.5	65	1.4	198	2.0	37.5
Didsbury West	148	2.5	55	1.2	203	1.9	52.6
Northenden	332	7.2	92	2.1	424	4.7	50.4
Old Moat	305	5.6	92	1.7	397	3.7	31.9
Sharston	487	9.8	143	2.8	630	6.3	44.5
Withington	171	3.1	57	1.2	228	2.2	39.0
Woodhouse Park	414	9.7	126	3.1	540	6.4	57.0
South Manchester	3,308	6.2	1,030	2.1	4,338	4.2	51.9
Manchester	11,274	6.7	3,321	2.3	14,595	4.6	37.9
United Kingdom	958,622	4.8	324,023	1.8	1,282,645	3.4	54.4

Notes and Definitions

1. Unemployment figures are based on the number of people resident in the area who are unemployed and claiming benefits (seasonally adjusted). The unemployment rate is expressed as a proportion of resident working age population (16-59 for females and 16-64 for males).
2. The unemployment claimant count data for new wards is based on a best fit of Census Output Areas. Rates are calculated using a population denominator derived from revised ONS Mid-2006 Population Estimates. The City level rate is based on 2007 Mid-year population estimates.
3. Total figures for individual wards may not match with City level total figure due to the rounding of figures and the process of aggregating Output Area data to produce figures for new ward boundaries.

Source: NOMIS, Office for National Statistics and Policy Analysis, Chief Executive's Department

**INCOME SUPPORT AND INCAPACITY BENEFIT CLAIMANTS BY WARD
NORTH MANCHESTER, FEBRUARY 2008**

Ward of residence	Population of working age (16-64/59)	Income Support (IS)		Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement Allowance (IB/SDA)	
		Number	%	Number	%
Ancoats and Clayton	10,838	1,310	12.1	1,230	11.3
Bradford	9,213	1,765	19.2	1,650	17.9
Charlestown	8,412	1,355	16.1	1,500	17.8
Cheetham	11,474	1,635	14.2	1,420	12.4
City Centre	8,790	115	1.3	160	1.8
Crumpsall	10,668	1,080	10.1	1,265	11.9
Harpurhey	11,059	2,050	18.5	1,960	17.7
Higher Blackley	8,111	1,265	15.6	1,280	15.8
MP and NH*	10,189	1,960	19.2	2,010	19.7
Moston	8,972	2,115	23.6	2,320	25.9
North Manchester	97,726	14,650	15.0	14,795	15.1
Manchester	315,193	34,695	11.0	36,545	11.6
England	31,791,700	1,769,570	5.6	2,151,920	6.8

Notes and Definitions

1. This table contains information on the number of working age benefit claimants, derived from the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS). Claimants of multiple benefits have been removed in order to provide a more accurate picture of benefit claiming and worklessness at a small area level.
2. The claimant count for statistical wards is based on a best fit of Census Output Areas. Rates are calculated using a denominator derived from population estimates at LSOA level which are consistent with the published mid-2007 local authority population estimates.
3. All counts have been adjusted using a variant of controlled rounding to avoid the disclosure of any personal information.

Source: DWP Information Directorate and Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright.

**INCOME SUPPORT AND INCAPACITY BENEFIT CLAIMANTS BY WARD
CENTRAL MANCHESTER, FEBRUARY 2008**

Ward of residence	Population of working age (16-64/59)	Income Support (IS)		Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement Allowance (IB/SDA)	
		Number	%	Number	%
Ardwick	9,430	1,480	15.7	1,360	14.4
Chorlton	8,583	310	3.6	475	5.5
Fallowfield	11,217	845	7.5	800	7.1
Gorton North	8,710	1,025	11.8	1,065	12.2
Gorton South	10,906	1,415	13.0	1,345	12.3
Hulme	12,248	1,215	9.9	1,020	8.3
Levenshulme	10,175	665	6.5	720	7.1
Longsight	10,432	840	8.1	810	7.8
Moss Side	10,055	1,645	16.4	1,155	11.5
Rusholme	12,669	780	6.2	760	6.0
Whalley Range	10,262	735	7.2	845	8.2
Central Manchester	114,687	10,955	9.6	10,355	9.0
Manchester	315,193	34,695	11.0	36,545	11.6
England	31,791,700	1,769,570	5.6	2,151,920	6.8

Notes and Definitions

1. This table contains information on the number of working age benefit claimants, derived from the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS). Claimants of multiple benefits have been removed in order to provide a more accurate picture of benefit claiming and worklessness at a small area level.
2. The claimant count for statistical wards is based on a best fit of Census Output Areas. Rates are calculated using a denominator derived from population estimates at LSOA level which are consistent with the published mid-2007 local authority population estimates.
3. All counts have been adjusted using a variant of controlled rounding to avoid the disclosure of any personal information.

Source: DWP Information Directorate and Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright.

**INCOME SUPPORT AND INCAPACITY BENEFIT CLAIMANTS BY WARD
SOUTH MANCHESTER, FEBRUARY 2008**

Ward of residence	Population of working age (16-64/59)	Income Support (IS)		Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement Allowance (IB/SDA)	
		Number	%	Number	%
Baguley	9,162	1,215	13.3	1,380	15.1
Brooklands	8,073	845	10.5	960	11.9
Burnage	9,286	1,145	12.3	1,100	11.8
Chorlton Park	8,869	900	10.1	940	10.6
Didsbury East	9,752	305	3.1	415	4.3
Didsbury West	8,499	255	3.0	365	4.3
Northenden	9,498	2,115	22.3	2,320	24.4
Old Moat	11,418	740	6.5	745	6.5
Sharston	10,369	1,515	14.6	1,515	14.6
Withington	9,136	300	3.3	395	4.3
Woodhouse Park	8,718	1,240	14.2	1,260	14.5
South Manchester	102,780	10,575	10.3	11,395	11.1
Manchester	315,193	34,695	11.0	36,545	11.6
England	31,791,700	1,769,570	5.6	2,151,920	6.8

Notes and Definitions

1. This table contains information on the number of working age benefit claimants, derived from the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS). Claimants of multiple benefits have been removed in order to provide a more accurate picture of benefit claiming and worklessness at a small area level.
2. The claimant count for statistical wards is based on a best fit of Census Output Areas. Rates are calculated using a denominator derived from population estimates at LSOA level which are consistent with the published mid-2007 local authority population estimates.
3. All counts have been adjusted using a variant of controlled rounding to avoid the disclosure of any personal information.

Source: DWP Information Directorate and Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright.

**EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AT KEY STAGE 2 AND GCSE LEVEL BY WARD
NORTH MANCHESTER, 2008**

Ward of residence	Primary school (Key Stage 2)			Secondary school (GCSE)	
	Level 4 or above for English %	Level 4 or above for Maths %	Level 4 or above for Science %	Pupils with no formal qualifications %	5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C %
Ancoats and Clayton	63.6	68.8	78.0	14.3	52.7
Bradford	67.2	71.2	81.1	11.5	56.5
Charlestown	66.5	65.2	79.1	8.5	55.8
Cheetham	69.2	66.0	77.2	4.2	44.8
City Centre	#	#	#	#	#
Crumpsall	68.2	67.9	75.3	8.5	51.2
Harpurhey	65.7	65.7	78.2	14.1	42.0
Higher Blackley	68.0	66.4	79.3	8.4	54.8
MP and NH*	69.3	68.9	80.0	11.3	43.7
Moston	73.7	69.0	82.8	5.9	52.9
North Manchester	67.9	67.7	79.0	9.4	49.9
Manchester	73.6	74.2	84.9	4.6	55.6
England	81.0	78.0	87.0	1.4	64.6

* Miles Platting and Newton Heath

Data for the City Centre has been excluded due to the small number of pupils in the area

Notes and Definitions

1. All data refer to children living in the wards and educated in schools run by Manchester Local Education Authority (LEA). They do not include data for those pupils resident in Manchester who are either educated privately, or attend non-Manchester LEA schools. As a result the figures may not correspond to the data for Manchester as a whole, which is based on all pupils resident in the city, irrespective of what school they attended.
2. The table shows the percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in the Key Stage 2 tests for English, Mathematics and Science. Level 4 is the level expected of most 11 year olds. This figure is based on all eligible pupils, including those who were absent at the time of the tests or working at the level of the tests but unable to access them and therefore did not achieve a result.

Source: Children's Services Policy & Performance Team, Manchester City Council, November 2008.

**EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AT KEY STAGE 2 AND GCSE LEVEL BY WARD
CENTRAL MANCHESTER, 2008**

Ward of residence	Primary school (Key Stage 2)			Secondary school (GCSE)	
	Level 4 or above for English %	Level 4 or above for Maths %	Level 4 or above for Science %	Pupils with no formal qualifications %	5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C %
Ardwick	65.2	65.4	78.7	6.6	57.0
Chorlton	84.8	79.0	88.5	0.0	69.5
Fallowfield	70.6	70.9	82.9	3.4	45.9
Gorton North	64.3	62.0	75.4	8.2	65.9
Gorton South	63.0	56.8	71.7	5.9	56.6
Hulme	71.8	68.3	80.9	8.3	41.7
Levenshulme	75.7	74.1	84.9	2.3	65.4
Longsight	68.6	69.4	79.6	7.0	56.1
Moss Side	62.6	61.6	77.6	7.2	44.9
Rusholme	69.0	65.6	79.1	5.8	56.7
Whalley Range	73.8	70.8	83.4	6.5	51.6
Central Manchester	69.9	67.6	80.2	5.7	56.2
Manchester	73.6	74.2	84.9	4.6	55.6
England	81.0	78.0	87.0	1.4	64.6

Notes and Definitions

1. All data refer to children living in the wards and educated in schools run by Manchester Local Education Authority (LEA). They do not include data for those pupils resident in Manchester who are either educated privately, or attend non-Manchester LEA schools. As a result the figures may not correspond to the data for Manchester as a whole, which is based on all pupils resident in the city, irrespective of what school they attended.
2. The table shows the percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in the Key Stage 2 tests for English, Mathematics and Science. Level 4 is the level expected of most 11 year olds. This figure is based on all eligible pupils, including those who were absent at the time of the tests or working at the level of the tests but unable to access them and therefore did not achieve a result.

Source: Children's Services Policy & Performance Team, Manchester City Council, November 2008.

**EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AT KEY STAGE 2 AND GCSE LEVEL BY WARD
SOUTH MANCHESTER, 2008**

Ward of residence	Primary school (Key Stage 2)			Secondary school (GCSE)	
	Level 4 or above for English %	Level 4 or above for Maths %	Level 4 or above for Science %	Pupils with no formal qualifications %	5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C %
Baguley	65.4	69.4	80.5	5.3	60.6
Brooklands	56.6	55.2	74.4	6.0	38.0
Burnage	78.5	77.2	88.6	2.9	59.6
Chorlton Park	71.0	69.9	86.1	4.4	48.1
Didsbury East	88.7	87.4	93.0	0.9	83.5
Didsbury West	92.3	89.2	93.4	2.7	86.7
Northenden	63.5	66.2	79.1	8.6	41.4
Old Moat	76.6	78.0	85.8	6.2	51.5
Sharston	63.7	63.2	78.5	5.1	51.1
Withington	82.4	83.2	90.3	4.8	69.0
Woodhouse Park	68.6	68.8	77.6	7.4	39.8
South Manchester	73.4	73.4	84.3	4.7	57.7
Manchester	73.6	74.2	84.9	4.6	55.6
England	81.0	78.0	87.0	1.4	64.6

Notes and Definitions

1. All data refer to children living in the wards and educated in schools run by Manchester Local Education Authority (LEA). They do not include data for those pupils resident in Manchester who are either educated privately, or attend non-Manchester LEA schools. As a result the figures may not correspond to the data for Manchester as a whole, which is based on all pupils resident in the city, irrespective of what school they attended.
2. The table shows the percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in the Key Stage 2 tests for English, Mathematics and Science. Level 4 is the level expected of most 11 year olds. This figure is based on all eligible pupils, including those who were absent at the time of the tests or working at the level of the tests but unable to access them and therefore did not achieve a result.

Source: Children's Services Policy & Performance Team, Manchester City Council, November 2008.

**LIVE BIRTH AND FERTILITY RATES, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER, 1995 TO 2007**

Year	Total number of live births	Crude birth rate			General Fertility Rate		
		Crude birth rate per 1,000	95% Confidence limits		General Fertility Rate per 1,000	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
1995	6,062	14.2	13.8	14.5	62.2	60.7	63.8
1996	6,111	14.5	14.1	14.8	63.0	61.5	64.5
1997	5,970	14.3	13.9	14.7	62.1	60.6	63.7
1998	5,836	14.0	13.6	14.3	60.4	58.9	61.9
1999	5,678	13.6	13.3	14.0	57.8	56.4	59.3
2000	5,528	13.1	12.8	13.5	54.2	52.9	55.7
2001	5,496	13.0	12.7	13.3	53.2	51.9	54.6
2002	5,658	13.3	13.0	13.6	54.1	52.7	55.4
2003	5,956	13.8	13.5	14.2	55.5	54.2	56.9
2004	6,603	15.1	14.8	15.5	60.4	59.0	61.8
2005	6,707	15.1	14.7	15.4	59.0	57.6	60.4
2006	7,268	16.1	15.7	16.5	62.6	61.2	64.0
2007	7,522	16.4	16.1	16.8	64.0	62.6	65.4

Notes and Definitions

1. Crude birth rate: Number of live births per 1,000 resident population.
2. General Fertility Rate (GFR): Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44.
3. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 16.1 to 16.8 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 16.1 and 16.8.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright.

**UNDER-18 CONCEPTION RATES, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER, 1993-95 TO 2005-07**

3-year period	Under 18 Conceptions				Percent leading to abortion
	Number of under-18 conceptions	Conception rate per 1,000	95% Confidence limits		
			Lower	Upper	
1993-95	1,678	78.4	74.6	82.1	-
1994-96	1,732	76.0	72.4	79.5	-
1995-97	1,680	68.3	65.0	71.5	27.1
1996-98	1,646	63.8	60.7	66.9	28.6
1997-99	1,542	59.6	56.6	62.6	30.6
1998-00	1,557	62.3	59.2	65.4	32.1
1999-01	1,558	64.8	61.6	68.0	35.0
2000-02	1,574	64.8	62.6	69.1	35.4
2001-03	1,613	64.9	61.8	68.1	36.2
2002-04	1,629	63.7	60.6	66.8	36.4
2003-05	1,713	68.6	65.4	71.9	38.3
2004-06	1,686	68.6	65.5	71.8	39.0
2005-07	1,686	70.0	66.9	73.3	42.0

Notes and Definitions

1. The under 18 conception rate is calculated as a rate per 1,000 women aged 15-17 years of age.
2. The local target is to reduce the under 18 conception rate by 55% by 2010 from the 1997 baseline.
3. Data are presented as 3-year totals by summing the numbers of conceptions and population estimates for each three-year period (e.g. 1992-1994, 1993-1995 etc.). This has been done in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations.
4. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 65.5 to 71.8 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 65.5 and 71.8.

Sources: Office for National Statistics and Teenage Pregnancy Unit © Crown Copyright.

**UNDER-18 CONCEPTION RATES BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
NORTH MANCHESTER, 2004-06**

Ward of residence	Under 18 Conceptions			
	Number of under-18 conceptions	Conception rate per 1,000	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
Beswick and Clayton	82	124.2	98.8	154.2
Blackley	37	50.3	35.4	69.3
Bradford	70	127.7	99.6	161.4
Central	62	70.4	54.0	90.2
Charlestown	57	84.7	64.1	109.7
Cheetham	66	62.9	48.7	80.0
Crumpsall	40	53.4	38.2	72.7
Harpurhey	83	117.9	93.9	146.2
Lightbowne	45	61.6	45.0	82.5
Moston	47	57.2	42.0	76.0
Newton Heath	69	91.1	70.9	115.4
North Manchester	658	79.2	73.6	85.2
Manchester	1,686	68.6	65.5	71.8
England	118,400	41.1	40.9	41.3

Notes and Definitions

1. Under-18 conception rate: Number of conceptions to women aged under 18 years per 1,000 women aged 15-17 living in the area. Data are presented as 3-year totals by aggregating the number of conceptions for the three year period 2004-2006. This has been done in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations and reduce the risk of disclosing the identity of an individual person.
2. Rates are calculated using ONS mid-2004, mid-2005 and mid-2006 CAS Ward Populations estimates for females aged 15-17. These estimates have been produced specifically for the Department for Children, Schools and Families to derive teenage pregnancy rates.
3. 'Hotspot' wards with a rate among the highest 20% in England have a 2004-06 under-18 conception rate equal or higher than 53.4 per 1,000 females aged 15-17.
4. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling. e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 65.5 to 71.8 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 65.5 and 71.8.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2009.

**UNDER-18 CONCEPTION RATES BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
CENTRAL MANCHESTER, 2004-06**

Ward of residence	Under 18 Conceptions			
	Number of under-18 conceptions	Conception rate per 1,000	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
Ardwick	36	52.2	36.5	72.2
Chorlton	19	35.1	21.1	54.7
Fallowfield	42	53.6	38.6	72.4
Gorton North	40	56.5	40.4	76.9
Gorton South	81	102.9	81.7	127.9
Hulme	47	116.3	85.5	154.7
Levenshulme	26	33.7	22.0	49.4
Longsight	70	62.3	48.5	78.7
Moss Side	74	90.4	70.9	113.4
Rusholme	32	39.9	27.3	56.3
Whalley Range	33	43.5	29.9	61.1
Central Manchester	500	61.1	56.1	66.4
Manchester	1,686	68.6	65.5	71.8
England	118,400	41.1	40.9	41.3

Notes and Definitions

1. Under-18 conception rate: Number of conceptions to women aged under 18 years per 1,000 women aged 15-17 living in the area. Data are presented as 3-year totals by aggregating the number of conceptions for the three year period 2004-2006. This has been done in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations and reduce the risk of disclosing the identity of an individual person.
2. Rates are calculated using ONS mid-2004, mid-2005 and mid-2006 CAS Ward Populations estimates for females aged 15-17. These estimates have been produced specifically for the Department for Children, Schools and Families to derive teenage pregnancy rates.
3. 'Hotspot' wards with a rate among the highest 20% in England have a 2004-06 under-18 conception rate equal or higher than 53.4 per 1,000 females aged 15-17.
4. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling. e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 65.5 to 71.8 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 65.5 and 71.8.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2009.

**UNDER-18 CONCEPTION RATES BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
SOUTH MANCHESTER, 2004-06**

Ward of residence	Under 18 Conceptions			
	Number of under-18 conceptions	Conception rate per 1,000	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
Baguley	58	77.7	59.0	100.5
Barlow Moor	41	63.3	45.4	85.8
Benchill	82	108.6	86.4	134.8
Brooklands	41	71.2	51.1	96.6
Burnage	63	62.1	47.7	79.5
Didsbury	10	15.0	7.2	27.6
Northenden	47	57.0	41.9	75.8
Old Moat	55	73.4	55.3	95.6
Sharston	46	69.5	50.9	92.7
Withington	21	34.5	21.3	52.7
Woodhouse Park	64	76.2	58.7	97.3
South Manchester	528	65.3	60.1	70.9
Manchester	1,686	68.6	65.5	71.8
England	118,400	41.1	40.9	41.3

Notes and Definitions

1. Under-18 conception rate: Number of conceptions to women aged under 18 years per 1,000 women aged 15-17 living in the area. Data are presented as 3-year totals by aggregating the number of conceptions for the three year period 2004-2006. This has been done in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations and reduce the risk of disclosing the identity of an individual person.
2. Rates are calculated using ONS mid-2004, mid-2005 and mid-2006 CAS Ward Populations estimates for females aged 15-17. These estimates have been produced specifically for the Department for Children, Schools and Families to derive teenage pregnancy rates.
3. 'Hotspot' wards with a rate among the highest 20% in England have a 2004-06 under-18 conception rate equal or higher than 53.4 per 1,000 females aged 15-17.
4. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling. e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 65.5 to 71.8 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 65.5 and 71.8.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2009.

STILLBIRTH RATES, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER, 1995-97 TO 2005-07

3-year period	Stillbirths			
	Total number of stillbirths	Stillbirth rate per 1,000	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
1995-97	135	7.4	6.1	8.6
1996-98	129	7.1	5.9	8.4
1997-99	119	6.8	5.5	8.0
1998-00	108	3.1	2.6	3.7
1999-01	115	6.8	5.6	8.1
2000-02	105	6.3	5.1	7.5
2001-03	102	5.9	4.8	7.1
2002-04	128	7.0	5.9	8.3
2003-05	149	7.7	6.5	9.0
2004-06	141	6.8	5.8	8.0
2005-07	141	6.5	5.5	7.7

Notes and Definitions

1. Stillbirths are legally defined as foetal deaths occurring after 24 weeks of gestation.
2. Stillbirth rate - Number of stillbirths to mothers resident in an area per 1,000 total births (i.e. live and stillbirths) to mothers resident in the area.
3. Data are presented as 3-year totals, produced by summing the numbers of births for each three-year period (e.g. 1991-1993, 1992-1994 etc.). This has been done in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations.
4. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 5.5 to 7.7 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 5.5 and 7.7.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright.

**LIVE BIRTH RATES BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
NORTH MANCHESTER, 2007**

Ward of residence	Live Births			
	Total number of live births	Crude birth rate per 1,000	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
Ancoats and Clayton	232	15.2	13.4	17.2
Bradford	277	19.9	17.7	22.4
Charlestown	185	13.6	11.8	15.7
Cheetham	427	23.9	21.7	26.2
City Centre	50	5.1	3.9	6.7
Crumpsall	302	18.6	16.7	20.8
Harpurhey	356	21.7	19.6	24.1
Higher Blackley	196	15.0	13.0	17.2
MP and NH*	282	18.0	16.0	20.2
Moston	183	12.8	11.1	14.8
North Manchester	2,490	17.0	16.4	17.7
Manchester	7,522	16.4	16.1	16.8
England	655,357	12.8	12.8	12.9

* Miles Platting and Newton Heath

Notes and Definitions

1. Crude birth rate: Number of live births per 1,000 resident population.
2. The population denominator used in these calculations is derived from population estimates at LSOA level. These are consistent with the published mid-2007 local authority population estimates.
3. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 16.1 to 16.8 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 16.1 and 16.8.

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**LIVE BIRTH RATES BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
CENTRAL MANCHESTER, 2007**

Ward of residence	Live Births			
	Total number of live births	Crude birth rate per 1,000	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
Ardwick	280	20.8	18.5	23.4
Chorlton	195	16.3	14.2	18.8
Fallowfield	153	10.3	8.8	12.1
Gorton North	332	24.2	21.7	26.9
Gorton South	370	22.0	19.9	24.3
Hulme	169	11.2	9.7	13.0
Levenshulme	235	16.3	14.4	18.5
Longsight	331	22.1	19.9	24.6
Moss Side	367	23.5	21.2	26.0
Rusholme	188	11.6	10.1	13.4
Whalley Range	255	17.6	15.6	19.9
Central Manchester	2,875	17.8	17.2	18.5
Manchester	7,522	16.4	16.1	16.8
England	655,357	12.8	12.8	12.9

Notes and Definitions

1. Crude birth rate: Number of live births per 1,000 resident population.
2. The population denominator used in these calculations is derived from population estimates at LSOA level. These are consistent with the published mid-2007 local authority population estimates.
3. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 16.1 to 16.8 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 16.1 and 16.8.

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**LIVE BIRTH RATES BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
SOUTH MANCHESTER, 2007**

Ward of residence	Live Births			
	Total number of live births	Crude birth rate per 1,000	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
Baguley	244	17.0	15.0	19.3
Brooklands	223	17.8	15.6	20.2
Burnage	236	16.2	14.3	18.4
Chorlton Park	197	15.8	13.7	18.1
Didsbury East	149	10.4	8.9	12.3
Didsbury West	138	12.0	10.2	14.2
Northenden	228	15.6	13.7	17.7
Old Moat	145	9.6	8.2	11.3
Sharston	266	16.4	14.5	18.5
Withington	86	7.6	6.2	9.4
Woodhouse Park	245	18.0	15.9	20.4
South Manchester	2,157	14.3	13.7	14.9
Manchester	7,522	16.4	16.1	16.8
England	655,357	12.8	12.8	12.9

Notes and Definitions

1. Crude birth rate: Number of live births per 1,000 resident population
2. The population denominator used in these calculations is derived from population estimates at LSOA level. These are consistent with the published mid-2007 local authority population estimates.
3. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 16.1 to 16.8 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 16.1 and 16.8.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright.

**LEGAL ABORTIONS, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER, 2001 TO 2007**

Year	Abortions (All maternal ages)			
	Total number of abortions	Abortion rate per 1,000	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
2001	2,112	20.4	19.6	21.3
2002	2,030	19.4	18.6	20.2
2003	2,229	20.8	19.9	21.6
2004	2,472	22.6	21.7	23.5
2005	2,656	23.4	22.5	24.3
2006	2,781	24.0	23.1	24.9
2007	3,003	25.6	24.7	26.5

Notes and Definitions

1. Figures for abortions were derived from notification forms returned to the Chief Medical Officer in respect of legal terminations of pregnancy
2. The crude abortion rate is the number of abortions (NHS and private) per 1,000 women aged 15-44.
3. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 24.7 to 26.5 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 24.7 and 26.5.

Source: Department of Health © Crown Copyright.

**LOW BIRTHWEIGHT BIRTHS, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER, 1993-95 TO 2005-07**

3-year period	Births under 2,500 grams			
	Number of births <2500g	% of all births	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
1993-95	2,408	12.5	12.0	13.0
1994-96	2,211	11.8	11.3	12.3
1995-97	1,953	10.7	10.2	11.2
1996-98	1,770	9.8	9.4	10.3
1997-99	1,763	10.0	9.6	10.5
1998-00	3,321	10.0	9.7	10.3
1999-01	1,614	9.6	9.1	10.1
2000-02	1,528	9.1	8.6	9.6
2001-03	1,594	9.3	8.8	9.7
2002-04	1,750	9.5	9.1	10.0
2003-05	1,881	9.7	9.3	10.1
2004-06	1,934	9.3	8.9	9.8
2005-07	1,941	9.0	8.7	9.4

Notes and Definitions

1. Low-birthweight babies - Percentage of live and stillborn infants with a stated birthweight under 2,500 grams. The numbers exclude births with no weight recorded.
2. Data are presented as 3-year totals, produced by summing the numbers of births for each three-year period (e.g. 1991-1993, 1992-1994 etc.). This has been done in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations.
3. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 8.7 to 9.4 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 8.7 and 9.4.

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2004 Ward Boundary Changes



MANCHESTER
CITY COUNCIL

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2004 Boundaries

**LOW BIRTHWEIGHT BIRTHS BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
NORTH MANCHESTER, 2005-07**

Ward of residence	Births under 2,500 grams			
	Number of births <2500g	% of all births	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
Ancoats and Clayton	67	10.6	8.4	13.2
Bradford	86	11.1	9.1	13.5
Charlestown	51	9.4	7.3	12.2
Cheetham	128	10.4	8.8	12.2
City Centre	9	7.2	3.8	13.1
Crumpsall	93	11.5	9.5	13.9
Harpurhey	90	8.9	7.3	10.9
Higher Blackley	45	7.7	5.8	10.1
MP and NH*	67	8.5	6.7	10.6
Moston	45	8.4	6.3	11.1
North Manchester	681	9.7	9.0	10.4
Manchester	1,941	9.0	8.7	9.4
England	147,621	7.8	7.7	7.8

* Miles Platting and Newton Heath

Notes and Definitions

1. Low-weight births - Percentage of live and stillborn infants with a stated birthweight under 2500 grams. The numbers exclude births without a recorded weight.
2. All figures are presented as a total for 3-years combined (2005-2007). This is done to smooth out random year-on-year variations. Note that, due to rounding and other errors, ward totals may not sum up to total for Manchester as a whole.
3. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 8.7 to 9.4 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 8.7 and 9.4.

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**LOW BIRTHWEIGHT BIRTHS BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
CENTRAL MANCHESTER, 2005-07**

Ward of residence	Births under 2,500 grams			
	Number of births <2500g	% of all births	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
Ardwick	75	9.2	7.4	11.4
Chorlton	34	6.0	4.4	8.3
Fallowfield	44	9.8	7.4	12.9
Gorton North	87	10.4	8.5	12.6
Gorton South	89	8.7	7.2	10.6
Hulme	43	8.4	6.3	11.1
Levenshulme	43	6.7	5.0	8.9
Longsight	94	9.8	8.1	11.8
Moss Side	118	10.4	8.8	12.3
Rusholme	63	11.0	8.7	13.8
Whalley Range	68	9.5	7.6	11.8
Central Manchester	758	9.2	8.6	9.9
Manchester	1,941	9.0	8.7	9.4
England	147,621	7.8	7.7	7.8

Notes and Definitions

1. Low-weight births - Percentage of live and stillborn infants with a stated birthweight under 2500 grams. The numbers exclude births without a recorded weight.
2. All figures are presented as a total for 3-years combined (2005-2007). This is done to smooth out random year-on-year variations. Note that, due to rounding and other errors, ward totals may not sum up to total for Manchester as a whole.
3. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 8.7 to 9.4 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 8.7 and 9.4.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright.

**LOW BIRTHWEIGHT BIRTHS BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
SOUTH MANCHESTER, 2005-07**

Ward of residence	Births under 2,500 grams			
	Number of births <2500g	% of all births	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
Baguley	63	8.8	6.9	11.0
Brooklands	50	8.4	6.5	10.9
Burnage	50	7.5	5.7	9.8
Chorlton Park	28	4.9	3.4	7.0
Didsbury East	31	6.6	4.7	9.2
Didsbury West	39	8.6	6.4	11.6
Northenden	55	8.5	6.6	10.9
Old Moat	38	8.6	6.3	11.6
Sharston	65	8.5	6.7	10.7
Withington	19	7.8	5.1	11.9
Woodhouse Park	54	8.2	6.3	10.5
South Manchester	492	7.9	7.3	8.6
Manchester	1,941	9.0	8.7	9.4
England	147,621	7.8	7.7	7.8

Notes and Definitions

1. Low-weight births - Percentage of live and stillborn infants with a stated birthweight under 2500 grams. The numbers exclude births without a recorded weight.
2. All figures are presented as a total for 3-years combined (2005-2007). This is done to smooth out random year-on-year variations. Note that, due to rounding and other errors, ward totals may not sum up to total for Manchester as a whole.
3. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 8.7 to 9.4 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 8.7 and 9.4.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright.

**BIRTHS TO LONE MOTHERS BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
NORTH MANCHESTER, 2005-07**

Ward of residence	Births to lone mothers			
	Number of births to lone mothers	% of all births	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
Ancoats and Clayton	253	39.5	35.8	43.4
Bradford	295	37.7	34.4	41.2
Charlestown	196	36.1	32.2	40.2
Cheetham	208	16.8	14.8	19.0
City Centre	12	9.4	5.5	15.8
Crumpsall	119	14.7	12.4	17.3
Harpurhey	377	37.1	34.2	40.2
Higher Blackley	189	32.0	28.3	35.8
MP and NH*	335	42.2	38.9	45.7
Moston	149	27.5	23.9	31.5
North Manchester	2,133	30.1	29.1	31.2
Manchester	5,511	25.5	24.9	26.1
England and Wales	314,300	15.7	15.6	15.7

* Miles Platting and Newton Heath

Notes and Definitions

1. Births to single mothers - Percent of all births registered solely by the mother or jointly by parents who are living at different addresses. Babies born to married mothers who have separated from their spouses are excluded.
2. All figures are presented as a total for 3-years combined (2005-2007). This is done to smooth out random year-on-year variations.
3. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 24.9 to 26.1 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 24.9 and 26.1.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright.

BIRTHS TO LONE MOTHERS BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
CENTRAL MANCHESTER, 2005-07

Ward of residence	Births to lone mothers			
	Number of births to lone mothers	% of all births	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
Ardwick	223	27.1	24.2	30.3
Chorlton	48	8.4	6.4	11.0
Fallowfield	96	21.2	17.7	25.2
Gorton North	258	30.4	27.4	33.6
Gorton South	274	26.6	24.0	29.4
Hulme	161	31.1	27.3	35.3
Levenshulme	96	14.8	12.3	17.8
Longsight	137	14.1	12.0	16.4
Moss Side	310	27.2	24.7	29.9
Rusholme	72	12.4	10.0	15.4
Whalley Range	78	10.8	8.7	13.3
Central Manchester	1,753	21.1	20.3	22.0
Manchester	5,511	25.5	24.9	26.1
England and Wales	314,300	15.7	15.6	15.7

Notes and Definitions

1. Births to single mothers - Percent of all births registered solely by the mother or jointly by parents who are living at different addresses. Babies born to married mothers who have separated from their spouses are excluded.
2. All figures are presented as a total for 3-years combined (2005-2007). This is done to smooth out random year-on-year variations.
3. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 24.9 to 26.1 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 24.9 and 26.1.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright.

**BIRTHS TO LONE MOTHERS BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
SOUTH MANCHESTER, 2005-07**

Ward of residence	Births to lone mothers			
	Number of births to lone mothers	% of all births	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
Baguley	199	27.5	24.4	30.9
Brooklands	154	26.0	22.6	29.6
Burnage	179	26.8	23.5	30.2
Chorlton Park	137	24.0	20.7	27.7
Didsbury East	50	10.6	8.2	13.8
Didsbury West	47	10.4	7.9	13.5
Northenden	207	31.9	28.5	35.6
Old Moat	125	28.0	24.0	32.3
Sharston	246	32.0	28.8	35.4
Withington	38	15.4	11.5	20.5
Woodhouse Park	243	36.8	33.2	40.5
South Manchester	1,625	26.0	24.9	27.1
Manchester	5,511	25.5	24.9	26.1
England and Wales	314,300	15.7	15.6	15.7

Notes and Definitions

1. Births to single mothers - Percent of all births registered solely by the mother or jointly by parents who are living at different addresses. Babies born to married mothers who have separated from their spouses are excluded.
2. All figures are presented as a total for 3-years combined (2005-2007). This is done to smooth out random year-on-year variations.
3. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 24.9 to 26.1 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 24.9 and 26.1.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright.

**CHILDHOOD IMMUNISATION UPTAKE AT TWO YEARS OF AGE
NHS MANCHESTER, 2004/05 TO 2007/08**

Year	Total number of children aged 1	% Children immunised		
		5 in 1 vaccine*	MMR	Meningitis C (MenC)
2004/05	5,544	89.9	78.5	90.2
2005/06	5,923	91.3	82.1	90.7
2006/07	6,492	93.1	84.4	91.4
2007/08	6,631	93.4	82.0	93.1

* The 5 in 1 vaccine includes Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough (Pertussis), Hib and Inactive Polio

Notes and Definitions

1. Children are routinely scheduled for three "primary" immunisations against each of the following diseases: diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio, haemophilus influenza B (Hib) and Meningitis C. These are given in a series of immunisations from the age of 2 months. A single dose of MMR (Measles Mumps and Rubella) is offered from 13 months of age. The national programme aims to immunise 95% of children against these diseases by the age of two.
2. The presentation of data for diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis and Hib for children aged 1 has been changed to reflect the use of the Pediacel® vaccine ('5 in 1') vaccine containing DTaP/IPV/Hib and is now reported as one figure.
3. The figures in this table are derived from the COVER data collection undertaken by the Health Protection Agency (HPA) and the Centre for Infections. It relates to people for whom the PCT is responsible and includes all those registered with a GP whose practice forms part of the PCT regardless of where that person is resident plus any people not registered with a GP but who are resident within the geographic boundary of the PCT.

Source: COVER and Information Centre for Health and Social Care © Copyright 2008.

**CHILDHOOD IMMUNISATION UPTAKE BY WARD
NORTH MANCHESTER, JANUARY 2009**

Ward of residence	Number of children in ward	5 in 1 vaccine		MMR	
		Number vaccinated	Uptake (%)	Number vaccinated	Uptake (%)
Ancoats and Clayton	190	181	95.3	159	83.7
Bradford	235	219	93.2	193	82.1
Charlestown	200	190	95.0	158	79.0
Cheetham	448	406	90.6	368	82.1
City Centre	35	25	71.4	19	54.3
Crumpsall	275	254	92.4	238	86.5
Harpurhey	370	329	88.9	278	75.1
Higher Blackley	214	193	90.2	156	72.9
MP and NH*	223	214	96.0	186	83.4
Moston	181	162	89.5	139	76.8
North Manchester	2,371	2,173	91.6	1,894	79.9
Manchester	7,206	6,632	92.0	6,007	83.4

* Miles Platting and Newton Heath

Notes and Definitions

- Children are routinely scheduled for a series of immunisations from the age of 2 months against each of the following diseases: diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio, haemophilus influenza B (Hib), Meningitis C. and Pneumococcal. A single dose of MMR (Measles Mumps and Rubella) is offered from 13 months of age. The national programme aims to immunise 95% of children against these diseases by the age of two.
- The 5 in 1 vaccine includes Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough (Pertussis), Hib and Inactive Polio.
- The information in this table is based on the current uptake of immunisation in children aged 2-3 years of age as at 22 January 2009. It may differ from the published COVER statistics, which are based on children who have been immunised by their 1st or 2nd birthday.

Source: Child Health Department, NHS Manchester (January 2009).

**CHILDHOOD IMMUNISATION UPTAKE BY WARD
CENTRAL MANCHESTER, JANUARY 2009**

Ward of residence	Number of children in ward	5 in 1 vaccine		MMR	
		Number vaccinated	Uptake (%)	Number vaccinated	Uptake (%)
Ardwick	294	275	93.5	259	88.1
Chorlton	173	160	92.5	156	90.2
Fallowfield	172	156	90.7	140	81.4
Gorton North	284	270	95.1	256	90.1
Gorton South	337	316	93.8	297	88.1
Hulme	165	150	90.9	140	84.8
Levenshulme	212	192	90.6	184	86.8
Longsight	300	283	94.3	270	90.0
Moss Side	362	331	91.4	307	84.8
Rusholme	171	161	94.2	153	89.5
Whalley Range	227	208	91.6	192	84.6
Central Manchester	2,697	2,502	92.8	2,354	87.3
Manchester	7,206	6,632	92.0	6,007	83.4

Notes and Definitions

1. Children are routinely scheduled for a series of immunisations from the age of 2 months against each of the following diseases: diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio, haemophilus influenza B (Hib), Meningitis C. and Pneumococcal. A single dose of MMR (Measles Mumps and Rubella) is offered from 13 months of age. The national programme aims to immunise 95% of children against these diseases by the age of two.
2. The 5 in 1 vaccine includes Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough (Pertussis), Hib and Inactive Polio.
3. The information in this table is based on the current uptake of immunisation in children aged 2-3 years of age as at 22 January 2009. It may differ from the published COVER statistics, which are based on children who have been immunised by their 1st or 2nd birthday.

Source: Child Health Department, NHS Manchester (January 2009).

**CHILDHOOD IMMUNISATION UPTAKE BY WARD
SOUTH MANCHESTER, JANUARY 2009**

Ward of residence	Number of children in ward	5 in 1 vaccine		MMR	
		Number vaccinated	Uptake (%)	Number vaccinated	Uptake (%)
Baguley	251	236	94.0	217	86.5
Brooklands	216	170	78.7	151	69.9
Burnage	228	218	95.6	196	86.0
Chorlton Park	185	171	92.4	157	84.9
Didsbury East	188	182	96.8	165	87.8
Didsbury West	128	117	91.4	108	84.4
Northenden	228	204	89.5	172	75.4
Old Moat	145	130	89.7	116	80.0
Sharston	255	241	94.5	215	84.3
Withington	81	69	85.2	64	79.0
Woodhouse Park	233	219	94.0	198	85.0
South Manchester	2,138	1,957	91.5	1,759	82.3
Manchester	7,206	6,632	92.0	6,007	83.4

Notes and Definitions

- Children are routinely scheduled for a series of immunisations from the age of 2 months against each of the following diseases: diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), polio, haemophilus influenza B (Hib), Meningitis C. and Pneumococcal. A single dose of MMR (Measles Mumps and Rubella) is offered from 13 months of age. The national programme aims to immunise 95% of children against these diseases by the age of two.
- The 5 in 1 vaccine includes Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough (Pertussis), Hib and Inactive Polio
- The information in this table is based on the current uptake of immunisation in children aged 2-3 years of age as at 22 January 2009. It may differ from the published COVER statistics, which are based on children who have been immunised by their 1st or 2nd birthday.

Source: Child Health Department, NHS Manchester (January 2009).

**COVERAGE OF NHS BREAST AND CERVICAL SCREENING PROGRAMMES
NHS MANCHESTER, 2001/02 to 2007/08**

Financial year	Breast screening programme			Cervical screening programme		
	Eligible Population	Number of women screened	Coverage (less than 3 years since last test)	Eligible Population	Number of women screened	Coverage (less than 5 years since last adequate test)
2001/02	22,891	14,862	64.9	106,100	79,604	75.0
2002/03	23,687	14,578	61.5	110,236	82,930	75.2
2003/04	23,412	15,173	64.8	112,039	83,598	74.6
2004/05	23,619	14,303	60.6	114,700	84,966	74.1
2005/06	23,749	15,202	64.0	117,051	87,044	74.4
2006/07	24,075	15,665	65.1	119,320	88,279	74.0
2007/08	24,266	15,550	64.1	122,169	89,559	73.3

Notes and Definitions

1. The coverage of the breast screening programme is the proportion of eligible women aged 50-64 years resident in the area who have had a test with a recorded result at least once in the previous 3 years. The coverage of the cervical screening programme is based on the proportion of eligible women aged 25-64 who have had a test with a result at least once in the previous 5 years.
2. The figures exclude women who are ineligible, e.g. who have had a double mastectomy or whose recall has ceased for other clinical reasons.
3. The national Breast Cervical Screening Programme has the aim of screening 70% of eligible women at least once every 3 years. The national Cervical Screening Programme has the aim of screening 80% of eligible women at least once every 5 years.

Source: Information Centre for Health and Social Care © Copyright 2008.

**4-WEEK SMOKING QUIT RATES, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER STOP SMOKING SERVICE, 2000/01 to 2007/08**

Financial Year	Number setting a quit date	Successful quitters at 4-weeks			
		Number of successful quitters	% of clients quitting	95% Confidence limits	
				Lower	Upper
2000/01	5931	1,957	33.0	31.8	34.2
2001/02	4,821	1,827	37.9	36.5	39.3
2002/03	4,971	1,925	38.7	37.4	40.1
2003/04	5,548	2,005	36.1	34.9	37.4
2004/05	10,773	4,227	39.2	38.3	40.2
2005/06	10,256	4,699	45.8	44.9	46.8
2006/07	9,270	4,413	47.6	46.6	48.6
2007/08	9,424	4,080	43.3	42.3	44.3

Notes and Definitions

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow up if he/she has not smoked at all during the 2 weeks following the quit date (based on self-report of smoking status by the client).
2. Figures are calculated as a proportion of clients who have set a quit date rather than as a proportion of all clients seen by the Stop Smoking Service.
3. Figures are based on monitoring returns for all services (specialist and intermediate) and include out of area clients (Manchester totals only).
4. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling. e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 42.3 to 44.3 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 42.3 and 44.3.

Source: *The Health and Social Care Information Centre. Copyright © 2008.*

**4-WEEK SMOKING QUIT RATES BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
NORTH MANCHESTER, 2007/08**

Ward of residence	Number of clients accessing service	Successful quitters at 4-weeks			
		Number of successful quitters	% of clients quitting	95% Confidence limits	
				Lower	Upper
Ancoats and Clayton	355	116	32.7	28.0	37.7
Bradford	517	185	35.8	31.8	40.0
Charlestown	354	166	46.9	41.8	52.1
Cheetham	453	179	39.5	35.1	44.1
City Centre	126	68	54.0	45.3	62.4
Crumpsall	274	85	31.0	25.8	36.7
Harpurhey	596	251	42.1	38.2	46.1
Higher Blackley	461	203	44.0	39.6	48.6
MP and NH*	316	133	42.1	36.8	47.6
Moston	250	115	46.0	39.9	52.2
North Manchester	3,702	1,501	40.5	39.0	42.1
Manchester	7,604	3,337	43.9	42.8	45.0
England	680,289	350,800	51.6	51.4	51.7

* Miles Platting and Newton Heath

Notes and Definitions

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow up if he/she has not smoked at all during the 2 weeks following the quit date (based on self-report of smoking status by the client).
2. Data at ward level is extracted from the Manchester Stop Smoking Service Database for 2007/08. The data only includes clients that have provided a correct full Manchester post code. This differs from the figures for Manchester as a whole included in Table 4d, which include all clients in contact with the Stop Smoking Service, irrespective of where they live.
3. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling. e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 42.8 to 45.0 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 42.8 and 45.0.

Source: Manchester Stop Smoking Service; The Health and Social Care Information Centre.

**4-WEEK SMOKING QUIT RATES BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
CENTRAL MANCHESTER, 2007/08**

Ward of residence	Number of clients accessing service	Successful quitters at 4-weeks			
		Number of successful quitters	% of clients quitting	95% Confidence limits	
				Lower	Upper
Ardwick	198	90	45.5	38.7	52.4
Chorlton	146	76	52.1	44.0	60.0
Fallowfield	126	69	54.8	46.1	63.2
Gorton North	316	150	47.5	42.0	53.0
Gorton South	197	82	41.6	35.0	48.6
Hulme	214	91	42.5	36.1	49.2
Levenshulme	77	39	50.6	39.7	61.5
Longsight	129	62	48.1	39.6	56.6
Moss Side	137	62	45.3	37.2	53.6
Rusholme	101	45	44.6	35.2	54.3
Whalley Range	104	49	47.1	37.8	56.6
Central Manchester	1,745	815	46.7	44.4	49.1
Manchester	7,604	3,337	43.9	42.8	45.0
England	680,289	350,800	51.6	51.4	51.7

Notes and Definitions

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow up if he/she has not smoked at all during the 2 weeks following the quit date (based on self-report of smoking status by the client).
2. Data at ward level is extracted from the Manchester Stop Smoking Service Database for 2007/08. The data only includes clients that have provided a correct full Manchester post code. This differs from the figures for Manchester as a whole included in Table 4d, which include all clients in contact with the Stop Smoking Service, irrespective of where they live.
3. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling. e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 42.8 to 45.0 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 42.8 and 45.0.

Source: Manchester Stop Smoking Service; The Health and Social Care Information Centre.

**4-WEEK SMOKING QUIT RATES BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
SOUTH MANCHESTER, 2007/08**

Ward of residence	Number of clients accessing service	Successful quitters at 4-weeks			
		Number of successful quitters	% of clients quitting	95% Confidence limits	
				Lower	Upper
Baguley	227	98	43.2	36.9	49.7
Brooklands	149	75	50.3	42.4	58.3
Burnage	189	73	38.6	32.0	45.7
Chorlton Park	256	147	57.4	51.3	63.3
Didsbury East	93	41	44.1	34.4	54.2
Didsbury West	78	39	50.0	39.2	60.8
Northenden	281	142	50.5	44.7	56.3
Old Moat	117	60	51.3	42.3	60.2
Sharston	297	145	48.8	43.2	54.5
Withington	69	31	44.9	33.8	56.6
Woodhouse Park	401	170	42.4	37.7	47.3
South Manchester	2,157	1,021	47.3	45.2	49.4
Manchester	7,604	3,337	43.9	42.8	45.0
England	680,289	350,800	51.6	51.4	51.7

Notes and Definitions

1. A client is counted as having successfully quit smoking at the 4 week follow up if he/she has not smoked at all during the 2 weeks following the quit date (based on self-report of smoking status by the client).
2. Data at ward level is extracted from the Manchester Stop Smoking Service Database for 2007/08. The data only includes clients that have provided a correct full Manchester post code. This differs from the figures for Manchester as a whole included in Table 4d, which include all clients in contact with the Stop Smoking Service, irrespective of where they live.
3. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling. e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 42.8 to 45.0 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 42.8 and 45.0.

Source: Manchester Stop Smoking Service; The Health and Social Care Information Centre.

**ALCOHOL-RELATED HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER, 2002/03 to 2006/07**

Financial Year	Admissions for Alcohol Related Harm			
	Number of admissions	Admission rate per 100,000	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
2002/03	4,938	1,247.9	1,213.1	1282.7
2003/04	6,321	1,577.4	1,538.5	1616.3
2004/05	7,710	1,894.5	1,852.2	1936.7
2005/06	8,797	2,160.6	2,115.5	2205.8
2006/07	8,979	2,199.7	2,154.0	2246.0

Notes and Definitions

1. The number of hospital admissions for alcohol-related harm have been derived using a set of alcohol attributable fractions (AAFs) that were published by the North West Public Health Observatory (NWPHO) in July 2008 (see <http://www.nwph.net/alcohol/lape/>).
2. Admission rates per 100,000 population have been directly age and sex standardised using ONS mid-year resident population estimates. The methodology was revised in November 2008.
3. Hospital admissions for alcohol-related harm is used as an indicator within the Vital Signs (VSC26), National Indicator Set (NI39) and Public Service Agreement (25.2) performance management frameworks. As part of the Local Area Agreement (LAA) for Manchester, a target has been set to reduce the rate of growth in the hospital admission rate for alcohol-related harm by 1% a year.
4. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling. e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 2154.0 to 2246.0 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 2154.0 and 2246.0.

Source: Department of Health, December 2008.

**ADULTS IN CONTACT WITH STRUCTURED DRUG TREATMENT SERVICES
MANCHESTER 2003/04 to 2007/08**

Year	Number accessing treatment services	Heroin/Crack Cocaine users		
		Estimated number of users	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
2003/04	2,655	#	#	#
2004/05	3,070	6,236	5,017	7,456
2005/06	3,221	6,644	5,843	8,166
2006/07	3,616	6,788	5,653	7,891
2007/08	3,697	#	#	#

- No estimate was undertaken in this year

Notes and Definitions

1. This information relates to Manchester residents accessing structured drug treatment services from 1 April 2003 - 31 March 2008. The majority of entrants to structured drug treatment are users of Heroin and/or Crack Cocaine.
2. The prevalence estimates of Heroin/Crack Cocaine users in Manchester are produced by the Home Office using capture-recapture and multiple indicator methods and indicate the probable scale of Heroin and Crack misuse rather than provide a definite figure.
3. Although prevalence estimates indicate that the number of Heroin and Crack users living in Manchester has gradually increased during recent years, the change is not necessarily statistically significant and might arise from improvements in data collection and changes in methodology rather than an actual increase in problematic drug use.
4. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling. e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 5,653 to 7,891 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 5,653 and 7,891.

Source: National Drug Treatment Monitoring System; National Treatment Agency.

**DECAY EXPERIENCE OF 5-YEAR OLD CHILDREN, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER, 1991/92 TO 2007/08**

Academic year	Number of children examined	Severity (average dmft)	Decay experience		
			% with dmft > 0	95% Confidence limits	
				Lower	Upper
1991/92	1,393	3.1	62.3	59.7	64.8
1993/94	937	3.1	64.0	60.9	67.0
1995/96	826	3.4	68.0	64.7	71.1
1997/98	618	2.9	61.0	57.1	64.8
1999/00	3,416	2.9	60.9	59.3	62.5
2001/02	785	2.7	60.0	56.5	63.4
2003/04	840	2.7	57.0	53.6	60.3
2005/06	796	3.0	61.8	58.4	65.1
2007/08	324	#	54.9	49.5	60.2

- Severity figure for 2007/08 is still to be verified centrally

Notes and Definitions

1. The table shows the percentage of 5-year old children in the survey sample with decayed/missing/filled teeth, i.e. dmft > 0.
2. The data for 5-year olds relate to deciduous (milk) teeth and is based on children attending state schools in an area.
3. The information is based on findings of the NHS Dental Epidemiological Survey Programme undertaken by PCTs and co-ordinated by the North West Dental Observatory with the support of the North West Public Observatory.
4. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling. e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 49.5 to 60.2 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 49.5 and 60.2.

Source: NHS Dental Epidemiology Survey Programme, 2008.

**BODYWEIGHT OF PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN RECEPTION YEAR AND YEAR 6
MANCHESTER, 2006/07 AND 2007/08**

Weight	Reception Year		Year 6	
	2006/07 (%)	2007/08 (%)	2006/07 (%)	2007/08 (%)
Underweight	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6
Healthy Weight	74.4	74.0	61.0	62.7
Overweight	12.7	13.1	14.7	13.9
Obese	11.5	11.5	22.8	21.9
Participation Rate	86.5	85.0	87.7	84.0

Notes and Definitions

1. Figures are based on the number (and percent) of primary school age children in their reception year and Year 6 recorded as obese for their age in the past school year.
2. Children are defined as obese if their Body Mass Index (BMI) fell in the top 5% of children in their age group at the time they were measured.
3. This data has been collected as part of the National Child Measurement Programme and is used to monitor local progress towards the national Public Service Agreement target (PSA10a), which aims to halt the year on year rise in childhood obesity by 2010.

Source: *The Health and Social Care Information Centre. Copyright © 2008*

**PREVALENCE OF HIV & AIDS, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER, 1996 TO 2007**

Year	Cases of HIV/AIDS			
	Number of cases of HIV/AIDS	Prevalence rate per 100,000	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
1996	221	52.3	45.8	59.7
1997	290	69.4	61.9	77.9
1998	307	73.5	65.7	82.2
1999	360	86.5	78.0	95.9
2000	446	105.7	96.4	116.0
2001	542	128.2	117.8	139.4
2002	681	160.0	148.4	172.4
2003	841	195.3	182.5	208.9
2004	1,044	239.4	225.4	254.4
2005	1,227	276.0	261.0	291.8
2006	1,404	310.6	294.8	327.3
2007	1,505	328.5	312.3	345.5

Notes and Definitions

1. The numbers used in this table refer to the total number of cases seen in a given year, including those who died during that year.
2. Prevalence is expressed as a crude rate per 100,000 population and has not been adjusted to take account of differences in the age structure of the population.
3. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling. e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 312.3 to 345.5 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 312.3 and 345.5.

Source: Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University.

**DEATHS OR SERIOUS INJURIES FROM ROAD ACCIDENTS,
WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS, NORTH MANCHESTER, 2005-2008**

Ward of collision	Total Number of Road Casualties	Killed or seriously injured (KSI)			
		Killed or seriously injured	% of all road casualties	95% Confidence limits	
				Lower	Upper
Ancoats and Clayton	423	37	8.7	6.4	11.8
Bradford	388	31	8.0	5.7	11.1
Charlestown	181	23	12.7	8.6	18.3
Cheetham	472	27	5.7	4.0	8.2
City Centre	915	75	8.2	6.6	10.2
Crumpsall	154	7	4.5	2.2	9.1
Harpurhey	271	21	7.7	5.1	11.6
Higher Blackley	190	15	7.9	4.8	12.6
MP and NH*	284	22	7.7	5.2	11.4
Moston	113	14	7.8	4.7	12.7
North Manchester	3,391	271	8.0	7.1	9.0
Manchester	7,805	630	8.1	7.5	8.7

* Miles Platting and Newton Heath

Notes and Definitions

1. The data in this table are based on the information collected by Greater Manchester Police at the scene of the accident using the STATS-19 form. This is used to record the details of the incident and the circumstances surrounding it.
2. The collision data is for the most recent 36 month period from 30/09/2005 to 30/09/2008.
3. The data are allocated to wards based on the location of the collision rather than the usual place of residence of the collision victim.
4. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling. e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 7.5% to 8.7% means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 7.5% and 8.7%.

Source: Manchester Collision Investigation Unit, 2009.

**DEATHS OR SERIOUS INJURIES FROM ROAD ACCIDENTS,
WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS, CENTRAL MANCHESTER, 2005-2008**

Ward of collision	Total Number of Road Casualties	Killed or seriously injured (KSI)			
		Killed or seriously injured	% of all road casualties	95% Confidence limits	
				Lower	Upper
Ardwick	548	44	8.0	6.0	10.6
Chorlton	123	6	4.9	2.3	10.2
Fallowfield	282	14	5.0	3.0	8.2
Gorton North	212	31	14.6	10.5	20.0
Gorton South	158	14	8.9	5.4	14.3
Hulme	321	26	8.1	5.6	11.6
Levenshulme	190	24	12.6	8.6	18.1
Longsight	205	14	6.8	4.1	11.1
Moss Side	179	14	7.8	4.7	12.7
Rusholme	216	12	5.6	3.2	9.5
Whalley Range	138	13	9.4	5.6	15.5
Central Manchester	2,572	212	8.2	7.2	9.4
Manchester	7,805	630	8.1	7.5	8.7

Notes and Definitions

1. The data in this table are based on the information collected by Greater Manchester Police at the scene of the accident using the STATS-19 form. This is used to record the details of the incident and the circumstances surrounding it.
2. The collision data is for the most recent 36 month period from 30/09/2005 to 30/09/2008.
3. The data are allocated to wards based on the location of the collision rather than the usual place of residence of the collision victim.
4. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling. e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 7.5% to 8.7% means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 7.5% and 8.7%.

Source: Manchester Collision Investigation Unit, 2009

**DEATHS OR SERIOUS INJURIES FROM ROAD ACCIDENTS,
WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS, SOUTH MANCHESTER, 2005-2008**

Ward of collision	Total Number of Road Casualties	Killed or seriously injured (KSI)			
		Killed or seriously injured	% of all road casualties	95% Confidence limits	
				Lower	Upper
Baguley	190	15	7.9	4.8	12.6
Brooklands	141	11	7.8	4.4	13.4
Burnage	164	12	7.3	4.2	12.4
Chorlton Park	181	15	8.3	5.1	13.2
Didsbury East	127	11	8.7	4.9	14.8
Didsbury West	100	5	5.0	2.2	11.2
Northenden	293	21	7.2	4.7	10.7
Old Moat	87	6	6.9	3.2	14.2
Sharston	164	17	10.4	6.6	16.0
Withington	101	6	5.9	2.8	12.4
Woodhouse Park	294	28	9.5	6.7	13.4
South Manchester	1,842	147	8.0	6.8	9.3
Manchester	7,805	630	8.1	7.5	8.7

Notes and Definitions

1. The data in this table are based on the information collected by Greater Manchester Police at the scene of the accident using the STATS-19 form. This is used to record the details of the incident and the circumstances surrounding it.
2. The collision data is for the most recent 36 month period from 30/09/2005 to 30/09/2008.
3. The data are allocated to wards based on the location of the collision rather than the usual place of residence of the collision victim.
4. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling. e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 7.5% to 8.7% means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 7.5% and 8.7%.

Source: Manchester Collision Investigation Unit, 2009.

**CANCER INCIDENCE RATES BY PRIMARY SITE OF CANCER
MANCHESTER, 1993-95 TO 2003-05**

3-year period	Directly-standardised incidence rates				
	All malignant neoplasms (excl non-melanoma)	Lung cancer	Female breast cancer	Colorectal cancer	Prostate cancer
1993-95	444.7	101.3	102.8	50.3	56.6
1994-96	445.1	98.9	105.4	51.5	63.3
1995-97	452.9	97.4	109.5	51.5	67.9
1996-98	449.8	96.0	107.2	53.6	68.4
1997-99	444.2	93.4	116.5	51.1	64.0
1998-00	435.5	91.8	115.7	52.7	63.3
1999-01	439.2	90.4	117.7	50.8	71.9
2000-02	435.9	88.3	111.6	48.7	76.5
2001-03	433.5	80.5	115.1	45.8	80.1
2002-04	434.0	80.8	119.0	45.1	80.4
2003-05	444.5	83.5	120.4	46.7	89.0

Notes and Definitions

1. Incidence rates refer to the number of new diagnosis of cancer that occur to residents of an area per 100,000 population (age-standardised). They do not include secondary cancers or recurrences. Data are based on the calendar year in which the cancer was diagnosed.
2. Direct standardisation allows the comparison of incidence or mortality rates in populations which have different age-sex structures. The directly age standardised rate is calculated by taking the age-specific rates and applying them to the age distribution of a hypothetical population (Standard European Population). The age standardised rate is expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.
3. Cancer site is coded according to the International Classification of Diseases Edition 10 (ICD10). The corresponding ICD10 codes for the cancer sites provided in this table are as follows: All malignancies (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) - C00-C97 excluding C44; Breast - C50; Lung - C33-C34; Colorectal - C18-C20 and Prostate - C61.

Source: Northern & Yorkshire Cancer Registry & Information Service, 2008.

PREVALENCE OF COMMON MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS MANCHESTER, 2006

Mental Health Problem	Estimated Prevalence			
	Estimated number of cases	Rates per 1,000 population	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
Any neurotic disorder	88,397	263.2	261.8	264.7
All phobias	11,821	35.2	34.6	35.8
Depressive episode	11,830	35.2	34.6	35.9
Generalised anxiety disorder	25,079	74.7	73.8	75.6
Mixed anxiety depression	49,011	146.0	144.8	147.2
Obsessive compulsive disorder	8,107	24.1	23.6	24.7
Panic disorder	1,164	3.5	3.3	3.7

Notes and Definitions

1. The data in this table are modelled estimates based on disease prevalence rates drawn from the 2000 National Psychiatric Morbidity Survey and applied to the local population using information on area type (e.g. rural/urban), the proportion of working age women who are married and the proportion of economically active men who are unemployed.
2. Data on rates are presented as total cases per 1,000 population aged 16-74 years using ONS Mid-2005 resident population estimates.
3. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling. e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 261.8 to 264.7 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 261.8 and 264.7.

Source: North East Public Health Observatory (May 2008)

**DISEASE PREVALENCE IN PRIMARY CARE, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER, 2007/08**

Condition	Number of patients with condition	Unadjusted prevalence rate (%)	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
Asthma	29,044	5.5	5.44	5.56
Cancer	4,170	0.8	0.77	0.81
Chronic Kidney Disease	9,924	1.9	1.84	1.92
COPD*	10,001	1.9	1.86	1.93
Coronary Heart Disease	16,826	3.2	3.14	3.24
Dementia	1,762	0.3	0.32	0.35
Epilepsy	3,305	0.6	0.61	0.65
Diabetes	20,130	3.8	3.76	3.87
Mental Health	5,455	1.0	1.01	1.06
Obesity	35,680	6.8	6.69	6.83
Stroke and TIA**	7,405	1.4	1.37	1.43

* Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

** Transient Ischaemic Attack

Notes and Definitions

1. The data in this table is taken from the QMAS database for 2007/08 and contains data as at end of June 2008.
2. Unadjusted prevalence is defined as the total number of patients on the disease register for each condition as a proportion of the total list sizes of the GP practices for which the PCT is responsible. It is not adjusted to take account of differences in the age/sex structure of the practice population.
3. Registers for diabetes, epilepsy, chronic kidney disease and obesity are defined to exclude younger people. Unadjusted prevalence rates show these registers as a percentage of the total practice list size (all ages).
4. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling. e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 5.4 to 5.6 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 5.4 and 5.6.

Source: *The Health and Social Care Information Centre. Copyright © 2008.*

**MORTALITY RATES IN INFANCY, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER, 2005-07**

Infant age	Manchester				England			
	Number of infant deaths	Mortality rate per 1,000	95% Confidence limits		Number of infant deaths	Mortality rate per 1,000	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
Perinatal	205	9.5	8.3	10.9	15,115	7.9	7.8	8.0
Neonatal	87	4.0	3.3	5.0	6,502	3.4	3.3	3.5
Postneonatal	52	2.4	1.8	3.2	2,895	1.5	1.5	1.6
Infant	139	6.5	5.5	7.6	9,397	4.9	4.8	5.0

Notes and Definitions

1. Perinatal Mortality Rate: Number of stillbirths and deaths of infants at ages under 7 days, per 1,000 live and still births.
2. Neonatal Mortality Rate: Number of deaths to infants aged under 28 days, per 1,000 live births.
3. Post-neonatal Mortality Rate: Number of deaths to infants aged 28 days to 1 year, per 1,000 live births.
4. Infant Mortality Rate: Number of deaths to infants at ages under 1 year, per 1,000 live births.

5. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 5.5 to 7.6 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 5.5 and 7.6.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright.

**INFANT MORTALITY RATES, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER, 1993-95 TO 2005-07**

3-year period	Deaths to infants <1 year			
	Number of infant deaths	Infant mortality rate	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
1993-95	157	8.2	6.9	9.5
1994-96	145	7.9	6.6	9.2
1995-97	153	8.4	7.1	9.7
1996-98	136	7.6	6.3	8.9
1997-99	144	8.2	6.9	9.6
1998-00	144	8.5	7.1	9.8
1999-01	153	9.2	7.7	10.7
2000-02	156	9.2	7.8	10.6
2001-03	144	8.4	7.0	9.8
2002-04	147	8.1	6.8	9.4
2003-05	143	7.4	6.2	8.6
2004-06	138	6.7	5.6	7.8
2005-07	139	6.5	5.5	7.6

Notes and Definitions

1. The Infant Mortality Rate is defined as the number of deaths to infants aged less than 1 year, per 1,000 live births to mothers resident in the area.
2. Data are presented as 3-year totals, produced by aggregating numbers of births and deaths for each 3-year period (e.g. 1991-1993, 1992-1994 etc.). This has been done in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations.
3. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 5.5 to 7.6 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 5.5 and 7.6.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright.

**MORTALITY BY CAUSE OF DEATH AND GENDER (DEATH REGISTRATIONS)
MANCHESTER, 2007**

Cause	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number of deaths	% of all deaths	Number of deaths	% of all deaths	Number of deaths	% of all deaths
All cancers	526	27.8	454	23.7	980	25.7
Colorectal cancer	49	2.6	42	2.2	91	2.4
Lung cancer	155	8.2	123	6.4	278	7.3
Female breast cancer	-	-	50	2.6	50	1.3
Cervical cancer	-	-	7	0.4	7	0.2
Prostate cancer	48	2.5	-	-	47	1.2
Other cancers	274	14.5	232	12.1	506	13.3
All circulatory diseases	626	33.0	656	34.2	1,282	33.6
Coronary Heart Disease	361	19.1	298	15.5	659	17.3
Stroke	142	7.5	218	11.4	360	9.4
Other circulatory diseases	123	6.5	140	7.4	263	6.9
Diseases of respiratory system	279	14.7	306	16.0	585	15.3
Pneumonia	101	5.3	130	6.8	231	6.1
Bronchitis and emphysema	111	5.9	105	5.5	216	5.7
Other respiratory diseases	67	3.5	71	3.7	138	3.6
Diseases of digestive system	139	7.3	114	5.9	253	6.6
External causes of death	109	5.8	56	2.9	165	4.3
Suicide and injury undetermined	31	1.6	9	0.5	40	1.0
Other causes of death	199	10.5	315	16.4	514	13.5
Neonatal deaths (ages < 28 days)	17	0.9	16	0.8	33	0.9
All causes (All ages)	1,895	100.0	1,917	100.0	3,812	100.0

Notes and Definitions

1. The figures for individual cause categories exclude deaths aged under 28 days and are based on the number of deaths registered during the year.
2. Cause of death as given in the death register and based on the doctor's or coroner's certificate of cause of death. This is known as 'original' cause of death. Previously versions of this table were based on 'final' cause of death which takes account of any extra information provided by medical practitioners or coroners after the death has been registered.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright.

ALL-AGE ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY RATES BY GENDER, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS MANCHESTER, 1993 TO 2007

Year	Males				Females			
	Total number of deaths	Mortality rate per 100,000	95% Confidence limits		Total number of deaths	Mortality rate per 100,000	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
1993	2,622	1,324.7	1,274.0	1,375.4	2,723	796.4	766.5	826.3
1994	2,562	1,282.2	1,232.6	1,331.9	2,578	773.3	743.4	803.1
1995	2,520	1,269.2	1,219.7	1,318.8	2,618	778.9	749.1	808.7
1996	2,381	1,205.5	1,157.0	1,253.9	2,454	739.8	710.6	769.1
1997	2,454	1,245.4	1,196.1	1,294.7	2,451	760.0	730.0	790.1
1998	2,395	1,207.8	1,159.4	1,256.1	2,488	760.8	730.9	790.7
1999	2,387	1,217.3	1,168.5	1,266.2	2,417	781.9	750.7	813.0
2000	2,278	1,153.6	1,106.2	1,201.0	2,207	722.6	692.5	752.8
2001	2,259	1,145.1	1,097.9	1,192.4	2,210	695.9	666.9	724.9
2002	2,114	1,065.9	1,020.5	1,111.4	2,233	719.5	689.6	749.3
2003	2,164	1,087.6	1,041.8	1,133.5	2,163	686.3	657.4	715.2
2004	2,021	1,009.3	965.3	1,053.3	2,069	672.9	643.9	701.8
2005	2,001	1,000.4	956.6	1,044.2	1,992	654.6	625.9	683.3
2006	2,010	988.1	944.9	1,031.3	1,989	652.7	624.1	681.4
2007	1,895	921.5	880.0	962.9	1,917	620.3	592.5	648.0

Notes and Definitions

1. Figures in the table are directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 population based on the European Standard Population. This method takes account of variations in the age/sex structure of the population over time.
2. Data are based on the original underlying cause of death and on the latest revisions of ONS population estimates for the respective years, current as at 24 August 2008.
3. Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance of falling e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 880.0 to 962.9 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 880.0 and 962.9.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright.

**ALL-AGE ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY RATES BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
NORTH MANCHESTER, 2005-07**

Ward of residence	All-Age All-Cause Mortality			
	Total Number of Deaths	Directly Standardised Rate	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
Ancoats and Clayton	403	869.7	782.2	963.8
Bradford	395	924.4	833.6	1,022.2
Charlestown	522	908.9	827.1	996.2
Cheetham	345	798.2	713.7	889.6
City Centre	53	309.4	226.2	411.6
Crumpsall	411	759.3	681.2	843.3
Harpurhey	599	1,108.3	1,018.9	1,203.2
Higher Blackley	484	749.6	678.0	826.2
MP and NH*	592	1,005.5	922.6	1,093.6
Moston	472	772.3	700.2	849.6
North Manchester	4,276	855.7	829.1	883.1
Manchester	11,804	793.6	778.7	808.5
England	1,420,725	594.7	593.7	595.7

* Miles Platting and Newton Heath

Notes and Definitions

1. Figures in the table are directly age-standardised rates (DSR) per 100,000 population based on the European Standard Population. This method takes account of variations between areas in the age/sex structure of the population.
2. The mortality data used in the calculations were deaths registered in each year from 2005-2007. Three years of data were aggregated to provide a reasonable number of deaths for each ward. The ward populations used in the calculations are ONS mid-2006 experimental population estimates. In order to provide a figure for the period 2005-2007, the 2006 population estimates were multiplied by 3.
3. 95% Confidence intervals indicate the range within which the true value of the mortality rate has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 778.7 to 808.5 means that we can be 95% certain that the mortality rate lies somewhere between 778.7 and 808.5.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2008.

**ALL-AGE ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY RATES BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
CENTRAL MANCHESTER, 2005-07**

Ward of residence	All-Age All-Cause Mortality			
	Total Number of Deaths	Directly Standardised Rate	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
Ardwick	345	1,010.8	902.0	1,128.7
Chorlton	320	691.8	610.2	780.5
Fallowfield	305	757.0	667.5	854.4
Gorton North	567	994.1	909.0	1,084.6
Gorton South	383	798.8	717.9	885.9
Hulme	174	837.0	710.6	978.4
Levenshulme	298	735.3	648.3	830.1
Longsight	245	769.7	673.1	875.8
Moss Side	275	681.8	600.6	770.5
Rusholme	187	709.2	607.7	822.4
Whalley Range	256	636.2	556.4	723.7
Central Manchester	3,355	790.9	763.2	819.4
Manchester	11,804	793.6	778.7	808.5
England	1,420,725	594.7	593.7	595.7

Notes and Definitions

1. Figures in the table are directly age-standardised rates (DSR) per 100,000 population based on the European Standard Population. This method takes account of variations between areas in the age/sex structure of the population.
2. The mortality data used in the calculations were deaths registered in each year from 2005-2007. Three years of data were aggregated to provide a reasonable number of deaths for each ward. The ward populations used in the calculations are ONS mid-2006 experimental population estimates. In order to provide a figure for the period 2005-2007, the 2006 population estimates were multiplied by 3.
3. 95% Confidence intervals indicate the range within which the true value of the mortality rate has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 778.7 to 808.5 means that we can be 95% certain that the mortality rate lies somewhere between 778.7 and 808.5.

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**ALL-AGE ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY RATES BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
SOUTH MANCHESTER, 2005-07**

Ward of residence	All-Age All-Cause Mortality			
	Total Number of Deaths	Directly Standardised Rate	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
Baguley	444	764.1	688.2	845.5
Brooklands	389	624.3	556.5	697.4
Burnage	388	745.5	669.7	827.1
Chorlton Park	365	864.3	771.2	964.9
Didsbury East	261	490.9	428.4	559.5
Didsbury West	344	687.1	603.1	778.0
Northenden	487	826.8	750.3	908.5
Old Moat	354	942.5	839.1	1054.3
Sharston	501	848.8	770.3	932.7
Withington	197	649.8	551.9	758.6
Woodhouse Park	443	781.2	701.4	866.8
South Manchester	4,173	743.8	719.4	767.7
Manchester	11,804	793.6	778.7	808.5
England	1,420,725	594.7	593.7	595.7

Notes and Definitions

1. Figures in the table are directly age-standardised rates (DSR) per 100,000 population based on the European Standard Population. This method takes account of variations between areas in the age/sex structure of the population.
2. The mortality data used in the calculations were deaths registered in each year from 2005-2007. Three years of data were aggregated to provide a reasonable number of deaths for each ward. The ward populations used in the calculations are ONS mid-2006 experimental population estimates. In order to provide a figure for the period 2005-2007, the 2006 population estimates were multiplied by 3.
3. 95% Confidence intervals indicate the range within which the true value of the mortality rate has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 778.7 to 808.5 means that we can be 95% certain that the mortality rate lies somewhere between 778.7 and 808.5.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2008.

**MORTALITY FROM ALL CANCERS IN PERSONS UNDER 75
MANCHESTER, 1995-97 TO 2005-07**

3-year period	Mortality from Cancer (0-74 years)			
	Number of deaths from cancer	Directly Standardised rate	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
1995-97	2,132	189.2	181.2	197.3
1996-98	2,086	188.7	180.6	196.8
1997-99	2,083	192.2	183.9	200.4
1998-00	2,042	190.4	182.1	198.6
1999-01	1,972	186.0	177.8	194.2
2000-02	1,887	178.5	170.4	186.6
2001-03	1,794	170.8	162.9	178.7
2002-04	1,738	167.1	159.8	174.3
2003-05	1,696	165.3	158.1	172.5
2004-06	1,695	165.8	157.8	173.7
2005-07	1,661	162.7	154.8	170.5

National Target

To reduce mortality rates from all cancers (ICD 10 C00-C97) in people aged under 75 by at least 20% by 2010 (average of three years 2009-2011) from a 1995-97 baseline.

Notes and Definitions

1. Figures in the table are directly age-standardised rates (DSR) per 100,000 population based on the European Standard Population. This method takes account of variations between areas and over time in the age/sex structure of the population.
2. Results are presented as 3-year totals, produced by summing deaths and population estimates for each 3-year period (e.g. 1995-97, 1996-1998 etc.). This has been done in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations. Figures for 1995-1998 and 2000 have been adjusted to take into account the switch in mortality coding from ICD-9 to ICD-10.
3. The population denominators used for these figures are ONS final revised population estimates for Mid-1992 to Mid-2007 corrected for errors in the 2001 Census population figures.
4. 95% Confidence intervals indicate the range within which the true value of the mortality rate has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 154.8 to 170.5 means that we can be 95% certain that the mortality rate lies somewhere between 154.8 and 170.5.

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright.

**MORTALITY FROM CIRCULATORY DISEASES IN PERSONS UNDER 75
MANCHESTER, 1995-97 TO 2005-07**

3-year period	Mortality from Circulatory Diseases (0-74 years)			
	Number of deaths from CVD	Directly Standardised rate	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
1995-97	2,457	211.7	203.3	220.0
1996-98	2,269	200.5	192.2	208.7
1997-99	2,227	200.7	192.4	209.1
1998-00	2,085	191.1	182.9	199.3
1999-01	2,018	186.5	178.3	194.6
2000-02	1,869	173.9	166.0	181.7
2001-03	1,803	168.7	160.9	176.5
2002-04	1,692	160.0	147.7	172.3
2003-05	1,575	151.3	139.3	163.2
2004-06	1,476	142.4	135.0	149.7
2005-07	1,347	130.5	123.5	137.5

National Target

To reduce mortality rates from all circulatory diseases (ICD-10 I00-I97) in people aged under 75 by at least 40% by 2010 (average of three years 2009-2011) from a 1995-97 baseline.

Notes and Definitions

1. Figures in the table are directly age-standardised rates (DSR) per 100,000 population based on the European Standard Population. This method takes account of variations between areas and over time in the age/sex structure of the population.
2. Results are presented as 3-year totals, produced by summing deaths and population estimates for each 3-year period (e.g. 1995-97, 1996-1998 etc.). This has been done in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations. Figures for 1995-1998 and 2000 have been adjusted to take into account the switch in mortality coding from ICD-9 to ICD-10.
3. The population denominators used for these figures are ONS final revised population estimates for Mid-1992 to Mid-2007 corrected for errors in the 2001 Census population figures.
4. 95% Confidence intervals indicate the range within which the true value of the mortality rate has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 123.5 to 137.5 means that we can be 95% certain that the mortality rate lies somewhere between 123.5 and 137.5.

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**MORTALITY FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN PERSONS UNDER 75
MANCHESTER, 1995-97 TO 2005-07**

3-year period	Mortality from Respiratory Diseases (0-74 years)			
	Number of deaths from resp. dis.	Directly Standardised rate	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
1995-97	643	54.7	47.3	62.0
1996-98	613	53.0	45.8	60.3
1997-99	598	52.1	44.9	59.3
1998-00	576	50.9	43.7	58.1
1999-01	574	52.0	44.7	59.4
2000-02	574	52.9	45.3	60.4
2001-03	594	55.2	47.5	62.9
2002-04	576	53.9	46.3	61.5
2003-05	577	54.4	46.7	62.1
2004-06	560	53.8	46.1	61.6
2005-07	558	53.8	46.1	61.5

Local Target

To reduce mortality rates from respiratory diseases (ICD-10 J00-J99) in people aged under 75 by at least 20% by 2010 (average of three years 2009-2011) from a 1995-97 baseline.

Notes and Definitions

1. Figures in the table are directly age-standardised rates (DSR) per 100,000 population based on the European Standard Population. This method takes account of variations between areas and over time in the age/sex structure of the population.
2. Results are presented as 3-year totals, produced by summing deaths and population estimates for each 3-year period (e.g. 1995-97, 1996-1998 etc.). This has been done in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations. Figures for 1995-1998 and 2000 have been adjusted to take into account the switch in mortality coding from ICD-9 to ICD-10.
3. The population denominators used for these figures are ONS final revised population estimates for Mid-1992 to Mid-2007 corrected for errors in the 2001 Census population figures.
4. 95% Confidence intervals indicate the range within which the true value of the mortality rate has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 46.1 to 61.5 means that we can be 95% certain that the mortality rate lies somewhere between 46.1 and 61.5.

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**MORTALITY FROM ACCIDENTS
MANCHESTER, 1995-97 TO 2005-07**

3-year period	Mortality from Accidents			
	Number of deaths from accidents	Directly Standardised rate	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
1995-97	352	24.7	22.1	27.3
1996-98	333	23.7	21.1	26.2
1997-99	378	27.0	24.3	29.7
1998-00	382	27.4	24.7	30.2
1999-01	376	27.0	24.3	29.7
2000-02	345	24.9	22.2	27.5
2001-03	303	21.8	19.3	24.2
2002-04	326	23.2	20.5	25.8
2003-05	331	22.9	20.3	25.5
2004-06	343	23.5	20.9	26.1
2005-07	322	21.8	19.2	24.3

National Target

To reduce mortality rates from accidents (ICD-10 V01-X59) by at least 20% by 2010 (average of three years 2009-2011) from a 1995-97 baseline.

Notes and Definitions

1. Figures in the table are directly age-standardised rates (DSR) per 100,000 population based on the European Standard Population. This method takes account of variations between areas and over time in the age/sex structure of the population.
2. Results are presented as 3-year totals, produced by summing deaths and population estimates for each 3-year period (e.g. 1995-97, 1996-1998 etc.). This has been done in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations. Figures for 1995-1998 and 2000 have been adjusted to take into account the switch in mortality coding from ICD-9 to ICD-10.
3. The population denominators used for these figures are ONS final revised population estimates for Mid-1992 to Mid-2007 corrected for errors in the 2001 Census population figures.
4. 95% Confidence intervals indicate the range within which the true value of the mortality rate has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 19.2 to 24.3 means that we can be 95% certain that the mortality rate lies somewhere between 19.2 and 24.3.

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**MORTALITY FROM SUICIDE AND UNDETERMINED INJURY
MANCHESTER, 1995-97 TO 2005-07**

3-year period	Mortality from Suicide and Undetermined Injury			
	Number of deaths from suicide	Directly Standardised rate	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
1995-97	197	16.0	13.8	18.3
1996-98	188	15.0	12.8	17.1
1997-99	201	16.2	13.9	18.4
1998-00	209	16.8	14.6	19.1
1999-01	198	15.8	13.6	18.0
2000-02	177	14.2	12.1	16.3
2001-03	148	11.9	10.0	13.9
2002-04	143	11.6	9.8	13.5
2003-05	157	12.2	10.3	14.1
2004-06	151	11.6	9.7	13.5
2005-07	143	10.5	8.7	12.3

National Target

To reduce mortality rates from suicide and injury undetermined (ICD10 X60-X84, Y10-Y34 exc Y33.9) by at least 20% by 2010 (average of three years 2009-2011) from a 1995-97 baseline.

Notes and Definitions

1. Figures in the table are directly age-standardised rates (DSR) per 100,000 population based on the European Standard Population. This method takes account of variations between areas and over time in the age/sex structure of the population.
2. Results are presented as 3-year totals, produced by summing deaths and population estimates for each 3-year period (e.g. 1995-97, 1996-1998 etc.). This has been done in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations. Figures for 1995-1998 and 2000 have been adjusted to take into account the switch in mortality coding from ICD-9 to ICD-10.
3. The population denominators used for these figures are ONS final revised population estimates for Mid-1992 to Mid-2007 corrected for errors in the 2001 Census population figures.
4. 95% Confidence intervals indicate the range within which the true value of the mortality rate has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 8.7 to 12.3 means that we can be 95% certain that the mortality rate lies somewhere between 8.7 and 12.3.

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KEY INDICATORS OF HEALTH STATUS IN 'CORE CITIES'

Core Cities	Life Expectancy		Under 18 conception rate	Infant mortality rate	Childhood obesity at Year 6	Alcohol-related admission rate	Age-Standardised Mortality Rate				
	Males (years)	Females (years)					All-age all-cause (AAACM)	Accidents (All Ages)	Cancers (<75)	Gravulatory Diseases (<75)	Suicide (All Ages)
Birmingham	75.6	80.8	53.2	8.3	22.1%	1,767.8	670.5	19.3	126.7	104.3	7.1
Bristol	77.0	81.4	49.7	4.6	19.5%	1,896.5	626.2	14.7	121.5	87.7	9.8
Leeds	76.9	81.8	50.7	5.9	19.3%	1,277.3	611.4	12.3	121.8	88.5	7.8
Liverpool	73.9	78.7	41.6	6.6	20.8%	2,642.2	791.2	22.1	164.3	113.9	10.5
Manchester	73.4	78.9	67.0	6.5	21.9%	2,199.7	793.6	21.8	162.7	130.5	10.5
Newcastle upon Tyne	75.7	80.5	52.6	3.6	20.8%	2,465.4	686.2	14.5	145.6	94.2	7.2
Nottingham	74.6	80.1	73.6	7.5	22.0%	1,803.9	721.7	21.1	138.0	108.0	11.5
Sheffield	77.2	81.2	49.0	6.0	17.4%	1,152.5	622.0	12.8	122.6	83.8	8.2
ENGLAND	77.7	81.8	40.4	4.9	18.3%	1384.0	594.7	15.8	115.5	79.1	7.9

Notes and Definitions

1. The Core Cities Group consists of eight major English regional cities that work together to promote the distinctive role that big cities play in national and regional life.
2. Life expectancy at birth (years) based on mid-year population estimates and numbers of deaths for the period 2005-07.
3. Under 18 conception rate: Number of conceptions to women aged under 18 years per 1,000 women aged 15-17 years (2006).
4. Infant mortality rate: Deaths to infants aged less than 1 year, per 1,000 live births to mothers resident in the area (2005-07 pooled).
5. Childhood obesity at Year 6: Percentage of children in Year 6 who have been measured and classed as being obese (2007/08).
6. Alcohol admissions: Hospital admissions attributable to alcohol per 100,000 population (2006/07)
7. Mortality rates: Directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 population (2005-2007) based on the European Standard Population. These have been used because they take account of variations in the age/sex structure of the population of the different Core Cities.

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