Manchester Health & Care Commissioning
A partnership between Manchester City Council and NHS Manchester CCG

MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL

NHS Manchester Clinical Commissioning Group

Manchester Population Health Plan
Compendium of Population Health Statistics

June 2018

Produced by:

Manchester Population Health Knowledge and Intelligence Team

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6l	Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable	Manchester	2001-03 to 2014-16	PHOF 4.06ii
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Benchmarking data				
7a	Marmot indicators for 'Core Cities' in England (2016)	Local Authority	Various	
7b	Key indicators of health status in 'Core Cities' in England	Local Authority	Various	

Note: PHOF: Public Health Outcomes Framework NHSOF: NHS Outcomes Framework

Health Outcome Targets for Manchester

The Greater Manchester Health and Social Care Partnership (GMHSCP) was established in April 2016 to oversee devolution and take charge of the region's £6 billion health and social care budget. The GMHSCP, working with the 10 local authorities, has led the work to develop the Greater Manchester Population Health Plan 2017–2021. This Plan was published in January 2017 and sets out the vision to deliver the fastest and greatest improvement in the health and wellbeing of the 2.8 million population of Greater Manchester. The Plan can be accessed through the GHSCP website at http://www.gmhsc.org.uk/assets/GM-Population-Health-Plan-Full-Plan.pdf.

The Greater Manchester Population Health Plan aspires to closing the projected gap between Greater Manchester and England as a whole across a range of population health outcomes by 2011. Manchester, along with the other local authorities across the area, has committed itself to improving local outcomes in line with this aspiration.

Achieving Manchester's share of the Greater Manchester targets would result in:

- 916 more children starting school ready to learn, ultimately leading to better educational attainment (Table 3f)
- 76 fewer very small babies (under 2500g) being born (see Table 2d)
- 4,558 fewer children living in poverty
- 383 fewer early deaths from Cancer considered preventable (see Table 6k)
- 174 fewer early deaths from Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) considered preventable (see Table 6l)
- 168 fewer early deaths from Respiratory Disease considered preventable (see Table 6m)
- 653 fewer people aged over 65 being admitted to hospital due to a serious fall (see Table 6e)

The Greater Manchester Transformation Fund (GMTF) was established to support the development of new services and new ways of working at a local level. The use of monies from the GMTF is governed by an Investment Agreement between the Greater Manchester Health and Social Care Partnership and the local health and care system. In addition to the targets listed above, the Manchester Investment Agreement includes a commitment to reducing the number of children aged under 5 who are admitted to hospital for dental caries (decay). If the city is sucessful in achieving the aspiration set out in the Investment Agreement, it would result in:

- 146 fewer children aged 0-4 years being admitted to hospital for dental caries over 5 years (see Table 3c).

Tables within this Compendium present historic trends in relation to each of the target areas.

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ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUP AND GENDER (REVISED)
CITY OF MANCHESTER, MID-2016

Age-Group	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Under 1	4,135	1.5%	3,913	1.5%	8,048	1.5%
1-4	16,026	5.8%	15,214	5.7%	31,240	5.8%
5-9	17,940	6.5%	17,244	6.5%	35,184	6.5%
10-14	14,703	5.4%	14,217	5.3%	28,920	5.3%
15-19	18,036	6.6%	17,615	6.6%	35,651	6.6%
20-24	33,672	12.3%	34,719	13.0%	68,391	12.6%
25-29	33,630	12.3%	29,934	11.2%	63,564	11.7%
30-34	26,935	9.8%	24,190	9.0%	51,125	9.4%
35-39	20,857	7.6%	18,355	6.9%	39,212	7.2%
40-44	15,989	5.8%	14,913	5.6%	30,902	5.7%
45-49	15,523	5.7%	14,814	5.5%	30,337	5.6%
50-54	13,509	4.9%	14,031	5.2%	27,540	5.1%
55-59	11,437	4.2%	11,192	4.2%	22,629	4.2%
60-64	9,320	3.4%	9,013	3.4%	18,333	3.4%
65-69	8,212	3.0%	8,039	3.0%	16,251	3.0%
70-74	5,141	1.9%	6,187	2.3%	11,328	2.1%
75-79	4,052	1.5%	5,274	2.0%	9,326	1.7%
80-84	2,784	1.0%	4,069	1.5%	6,853	1.3%
85-89	1,443	0.5%	2,691	1.0%	4,134	0.8%
90+	676	0.2%	1,675	0.6%	2,351	0.4%
All Ages	**274,020**	**100.0%**	**267,299**	**100.0%**	**541,319**	**100.0%**

Notes and Definitions

1. The table shows the estimated resident population at mid-year 2016 for local authority administrative boundaries that were in place on 1 April 2003. Please note that these are the revised population estimates published by ONS in March 2018.

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.

TABLE 1b

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NUMBER OF PATIENTS REGISTERED AT A GP PRACTICE BY AGE GROUP AND GENDER MANCHESTER CCG, JANUARY 2018

Age-Group	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-4	20,342	6.2%	19,618	6.4%	39,960	6.3%
5-9	21,670	6.6%	20,572	6.7%	42,242	6.6%
10-14	19,123	5.8%	18,601	6.0%	37,724	5.9%
15-19	19,494	5.9%	19,889	6.4%	39,383	6.2%
20-24	30,386	9.2%	34,655	11.2%	65,041	10.2%
25-29	32,505	9.8%	32,224	10.4%	64,729	10.1%
30-34	32,401	9.8%	29,162	9.5%	61,563	9.6%
35-39	29,886	9.0%	24,338	7.9%	54,224	8.5%
40-44	24,595	7.4%	18,750	6.1%	43,345	6.8%
45-49	22,748	6.9%	17,471	5.7%	40,219	6.3%
50-54	20,286	6.1%	16,400	5.3%	36,686	5.7%
55-59	16,336	4.9%	13,915	4.5%	30,251	4.7%
60-64	12,640	3.8%	10,954	3.6%	23,594	3.7%
65-69	9,650	2.9%	9,118	3.0%	18,768	2.9%
70-74	7,393	2.2%	7,629	2.5%	15,022	2.4%
75-79	5,014	1.5%	5,893	1.9%	10,907	1.7%
80-84	3,412	1.0%	4,544	1.5%	7,956	1.2%
85-89	1,859	0.6%	2,975	1.0%	4,834	0.8%
90-95	653	0.2%	1,378	0.4%	2,031	0.3%
95+	172	0.1%	460	0.1%	632	0.1%
All Ages	**330,565**	**100.0%**	**308,546**	**100.0%**	**639,111**	**100.0%**

Notes and Definitions

1. Figures are based on the total patient lists of GPs in practices affiliated to the current Manchester CCG based on data extracted as a monthly snapshot in time from the GP Payments system maintained by NHS Digital. This data is an accurate snapshot as at 1 October 2017.

2. The figures include patients registered with Manchester GP practices and who live outside the city but exclude patients living in Manchester who are registered with a GP practice in another CCG area. Individuals who are not registered with any GP practice are also excluded,

3. This data is owned by the Department of Health and reused under a data sharing agreement and may not be republished without permission from the data owner.

Source: NHS Digital

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ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY WARD AND BROAD AGE GROUP
MANCHESTER, MID-2016 (EXPERIMENTAL STATISTICS)

Ward of residence	All Ages	% of estimated resident population					
		0-4	5-19	20-49	50-64	65-79	80+
Ancoats and Clayton	19,626	5.8%	13.5%	63.2%	9.9%	5.8%	1.8%
Ardwick	19,264	5.9%	19.7%	59.6%	9.1%	4.1%	1.6%
Baguley	14,833	8.0%	19.2%	42.4%	16.9%	9.7%	3.7%
Bradford	18,827	8.3%	17.6%	53.7%	12.3%	6.4%	1.6%
Brooklands	14,485	7.4%	16.0%	43.8%	17.8%	10.8%	4.2%
Burnage	15,488	7.9%	22.1%	42.7%	15.6%	8.5%	3.3%
Charlestown	14,926	8.1%	20.5%	41.4%	16.3%	10.2%	3.5%
Cheetham	24,677	9.1%	20.6%	53.8%	10.3%	4.5%	1.6%
Chorlton	14,023	6.1%	12.2%	56.1%	15.7%	7.1%	2.9%
Chorlton Park	15,730	7.1%	15.2%	54.6%	13.7%	6.7%	2.6%
City Centre	23,825	1.4%	11.9%	81.2%	3.6%	1.6%	0.4%
Crumpsall	17,691	9.9%	20.8%	44.7%	14.1%	7.8%	2.7%
Didsbury East	14,148	6.5%	14.7%	49.1%	16.2%	9.9%	3.6%
Didsbury West	12,430	4.7%	10.2%	61.5%	12.4%	8.0%	3.2%
Fallowfield	16,076	4.9%	23.7%	54.2%	9.8%	4.9%	2.4%
Gorton North	18,064	9.8%	21.3%	42.8%	14.8%	8.5%	2.9%
Gorton South	21,702	10.7%	22.3%	46.0%	12.7%	6.2%	2.0%
Harpurhey	19,526	9.5%	21.4%	44.0%	14.9%	7.9%	2.3%
Higher Blackley	14,338	7.9%	20.3%	40.9%	16.8%	10.4%	3.7%
Hulme	19,476	4.6%	16.1%	69.6%	6.4%	2.4%	0.8%
Levenshulme	16,488	6.9%	19.7%	54.2%	11.0%	6.0%	2.2%
Longsight	16,280	8.4%	24.2%	51.8%	9.7%	4.3%	1.6%
Miles Platting & Newton Heath	15,848	8.9%	19.8%	41.9%	17.2%	9.6%	2.7%
Moss Side	22,045	8.9%	24.3%	52.7%	8.4%	4.1%	1.5%
Moston	15,333	7.5%	17.6%	40.5%	18.4%	11.3%	4.7%
Northenden	14,905	7.7%	18.3%	42.8%	17.5%	9.9%	3.9%
Old Moat	15,305	5.2%	14.1%	62.5%	10.4%	5.3%	2.5%
Rusholme	14,982	5.8%	22.5%	55.7%	9.7%	4.6%	1.6%
Sharston	17,136	8.6%	18.6%	43.6%	16.2%	9.7%	3.4%
Whalley Range	15,553	6.6%	16.8%	54.2%	14.0%	5.9%	2.5%
Withington	14,341	3.9%	10.0%	71.6%	7.6%	5.1%	1.8%
Woodhouse Park	13,892	8.6%	18.0%	43.4%	17.4%	9.4%	3.2%
North Manchester	**184,617**	**7.5%**	**18.2%**	**52.3%**	**12.7%**	**7.1%**	**2.3%**
Central Manchester	**193,953**	**7.3%**	**20.5%**	**54.2%**	**10.9%**	**5.2%**	**2.0%**
South Manchester	**162,693**	**6.9%**	**16.2%**	**50.5%**	**14.7%**	**8.5%**	**3.2%**
Manchester	**541,263**	**7.2%**	**18.4%**	**52.4%**	**12.7%**	**6.8%**	**2.5%**
England	**55,268,067**	**6.2%**	**17.5%**	**40.0%**	**18.4%**	**13.0%**	**4.8%**

Notes and Definitions

1. The table shows the estimated resident population at mid-year 2016 for electoral ward boundaries that were operational as at 31 December 2014.

2. These figures are derived from population estimates at LSOA level which are consistent with the originally published mid-2016 local authority population estimates. They do not take account of the revised population estimates published in March 2018 (see Table 1a). The figures are based on usual residents of the UK (stayed/intended to stay for 12 months or more or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months).

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 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.

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RESIDENT POPULATION FORECAST BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUP
MANCHESTER, MID-2017 TO MID-2021

Age group	Forecast resident population					Change 2017-21	
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Number	%
0-4	39,506	39,717	40,000	40,218	40,436	930	2.4%
5-9	37,867	39,125	39,738	39,787	39,938	2,071	5.5%
10-14	31,458	32,474	33,885	35,816	36,868	5,410	17.2%
15-19	34,715	35,470	33,823	35,252	37,738	3,023	8.7%
20-24	63,254	62,860	60,371	56,885	55,401	-7,853	-12.4%
25-29	60,100	60,301	61,359	61,555	60,252	152	0.3%
30-34	55,044	56,782	58,563	59,417	60,748	5,704	10.4%
35-39	45,589	48,385	51,439	54,018	55,910	10,321	22.6%
40-44	34,319	35,966	38,406	41,541	44,668	10,349	30.2%
45-49	32,709	33,323	33,808	34,581	35,427	2,718	8.3%
50-54	30,062	30,986	32,036	32,707	33,622	3,560	11.8%
55-59	24,756	25,874	27,195	28,550	29,659	4,903	19.8%
60-64	19,598	20,162	20,932	21,722	22,576	2,978	15.2%
65-69	16,170	16,257	16,461	16,691	16,650	480	3.0%
70-74	12,121	12,650	12,919	13,304	13,694	1,573	13.0%
75-79	9,543	9,516	9,593	9,577	9,549	6	0.1%
80-84	6,481	6,485	6,540	6,551	6,532	51	0.8%
85-89	4,119	4,057	3,931	3,854	3,842	-277	-6.7%
90+	2,121	2,133	2,155	2,165	2,166	44	2.1%
All Ages	**559,531**	**572,523**	**583,157**	**594,192**	**605,674**	**46,143**	**8.2%**

Notes and Definitions

1. These figures are drawn from the Manchester City Council Forecasting Model (MCCFM) produced by Manchester City Council Corporate Research and Intelligence Team using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates.

2. These forecasts are used in preference to the officially published ONS Subnational population projections (SNPP) because they incorporate a range of local data not available to ONS, are more routinely updared and adjusted to take account of assumed population growth due to migration.

3. Please note that these figures are not routinely published. They are experimental statistics used for illustration and may not accord with officially published projections. Users wishing to access the officially published projections can do so via the ONS website at: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/

Source: MCCFM W2016 Public Intelligence, PRI, 2017

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RESIDENT POPULATION FORECAST BY WARD (ALL AGES)
MANCHESTER, MID-2017 TO MID-2021

Ward of residence	Forecast resident population				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ancoats and Clayton	19,576	21,016	22,029	22,934	23,790
Ardwick	20,944	21,539	22,000	22,486	22,766
Baguley	15,945	16,139	16,277	16,422	16,563
Bradford	20,577	20,890	21,269	21,641	22,025
Brooklands	14,796	14,931	15,058	15,184	15,282
Burnage	16,775	16,951	17,116	17,273	17,384
Charlestown	15,634	15,916	16,283	16,460	16,611
Cheetham	26,216	26,926	27,448	28,029	28,542
Chorlton	14,400	14,528	14,675	14,834	15,014
Chorlton Park	16,803	17,005	17,296	17,499	17,683
City Centre	21,266	24,364	28,507	31,674	34,728
Crumpsall	17,862	18,121	18,506	18,900	19,174
Didsbury East	14,475	14,621	14,763	14,904	15,035
Didsbury West	13,686	13,780	13,867	13,953	14,001
Fallowfield	17,325	17,803	16,169	16,239	17,612
Gorton North	17,741	17,957	18,251	18,506	18,728
Gorton South	22,460	22,907	23,338	23,783	24,217
Harpurhey	20,090	20,368	20,684	21,043	21,359
Higher Blackley	15,224	15,375	15,521	15,718	15,903
Hulme	19,304	19,855	20,266	20,705	21,163
Levenshulme	15,900	16,087	16,277	16,469	16,633
Longsight	17,807	18,181	18,511	18,850	19,182
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	15,506	15,709	15,900	16,105	16,289
Moss Side	22,888	23,404	23,826	24,321	24,804
Moston	15,899	16,005	16,103	16,197	16,246
Northenden	15,858	16,021	16,173	16,320	16,447
Old Moat	15,868	16,045	16,172	16,305	16,421
Rusholme	14,535	15,185	15,279	15,189	15,287
Sharston	17,689	17,848	17,999	18,148	18,271
Whalley Range	16,511	16,725	16,931	17,136	17,308
Withington	15,069	15,280	15,490	15,671	15,858
Woodhouse Park	14,902	15,041	15,173	15,294	15,348
North Manchester	**187,850**	**194,690**	**202,250**	**208,701**	**214,667**
Central Manchester	**199,815**	**204,171**	**205,523**	**208,518**	**212,714**
South Manchester	**171,866**	**173,662**	**175,384**	**176,973**	**178,293**
Manchester	**559,531**	**572,523**	**583,157**	**594,192**	**605,674**

Notes and Definitions

1. These figures are drawn from the Manchester City Council Forecasting Model (MCCFM) produced by Manchester City Council Corporate Research and Intelligence Team using POPGROUP software developed by Bradford Council, the University of Manchester and Andelin Associates.

2. These forecasts are used in preference to the officially published ONS Subnational population projections (SNPP) because they incorporate a range of local data not available to ONS, are more routinely updared and adjusted to take account of assumed population growth due to migration.

3. Please note that these figures are not routinely published. They are experimental statistics used for illustration and may not accord with officially published projections. Users wishing to access the officially published projections can do so via the ONS website at: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/

Source: MCCFM W2016 Public Intelligence, PRI, 2017

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ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP AND GENDER
MANCHESTER, 2011 CENSUS

Ethnic group	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
White British	147,895	58.5%	150,342	60.0%	298,237	59.3%
Irish	5,936	2.3%	5,907	2.4%	11,843	2.4%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	270	0.1%	239	0.1%	509	0.1%
Other White	12,025	4.8%	12,495	5.0%	24,520	4.9%
White & Black Caribbean	4,251	1.7%	4,626	1.8%	8,877	1.8%
White & Black African	2,022	0.8%	2,375	0.9%	4,397	0.9%
White & Asian	2,517	1.0%	2,274	0.9%	4,791	1.0%
Other Mixed	2,490	1.0%	2,606	1.0%	5,096	1.0%
Indian	6,032	2.4%	5,385	2.1%	11,417	2.3%
Pakistani	22,395	8.9%	20,509	8.2%	42,904	8.5%
Bangladeshi	3,375	1.3%	3,062	1.2%	6,437	1.3%
Chinese	6,604	2.6%	6,935	2.8%	13,539	2.7%
Other Asian	6,249	2.5%	5,440	2.2%	11,689	2.3%
Black Caribbean	12,734	5.0%	12,984	5.2%	25,718	5.1%
Black African	4,534	1.8%	5,108	2.0%	9,642	1.9%
Other Black	4,249	1.7%	3,875	1.5%	8,124	1.6%
Arab	5,536	2.2%	3,967	1.6%	9,503	1.9%
Other Ethnic Group	3,509	1.4%	2,375	0.9%	5,884	1.2%
All Groups	**252,623**	**100.0%**	**250,504**	**100.0%**	**503,127**	**100.0%**

Notes and Definitions

1. The main population base for outputs from the 2011 Census is the usual resident population as at census day (27 March 2011).

2. Although the population base for enumeration included non-UK short-term residents, these are not included in the main outputs from the 2011 Census, but are analysed separately. All outputs, unless specified, are produced using only usual residents of the UK. For 2011 Census purposes, a usual resident of the UK is anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months.

TABLE 1g

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ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY WARD AND ETHNIC GROUP
MANCHESTER, 2011 CENSUS

Ward of residence	All Ages	% of resident population					
		All White groups	Mixed	Asian/Asian British	Black/Black British	Any Other Ethnic Group	All Non-White Ethnic groups
Ancoats and Clayton	16,141	76.9%	3.9%	7.9%	9.5%	1.8%	23.1%
Ardwick	19,250	43.4%	6.0%	27.5%	17.6%	5.5%	56.6%
Baguley	14,794	85.0%	4.4%	5.4%	4.1%	1.2%	15.0%
Bradford	15,784	68.3%	5.0%	9.7%	15.5%	1.6%	31.7%
Brooklands	14,362	86.4%	3.3%	5.9%	3.1%	1.3%	13.6%
Burnage	15,227	66.2%	5.1%	21.6%	4.1%	3.0%	33.8%
Charlestown	14,332	83.9%	3.3%	4.6%	7.2%	1.0%	16.1%
Cheetham	22,562	37.2%	4.8%	41.8%	10.6%	5.6%	62.8%
Chorlton	14,138	82.2%	3.6%	10.0%	2.5%	1.7%	17.8%
Chorlton Park	15,147	75.4%	6.3%	9.7%	5.3%	3.3%	24.6%
City Centre	17,861	68.0%	3.4%	21.3%	2.4%	5.0%	32.0%
Crumpsall	15,959	53.3%	4.2%	32.0%	5.6%	4.9%	46.7%
Didsbury East	14,333	79.4%	4.1%	11.7%	2.1%	2.7%	20.6%
Didsbury West	12,455	84.4%	3.5%	8.2%	1.7%	2.2%	15.6%
Fallowfield	15,211	61.9%	6.1%	19.6%	7.0%	5.5%	38.1%
Gorton North	16,440	66.9%	4.8%	12.1%	14.8%	1.4%	33.1%
Gorton South	19,615	57.6%	5.3%	22.8%	12.3%	2.0%	42.4%
Harpurhey	17,652	71.1%	4.6%	8.4%	14.5%	1.4%	28.9%
Higher Blackley	13,686	84.7%	3.0%	5.6%	5.7%	1.0%	15.3%
Hulme	16,907	56.8%	6.7%	16.9%	14.8%	4.8%	43.2%
Levenshulme	15,430	58.9%	4.9%	27.8%	5.1%	3.3%	41.1%
Longsight	15,429	27.2%	4.2%	55.3%	9.8%	3.7%	72.8%
Miles Platting & Newton Heath	14,963	80.8%	4.3%	5.5%	8.1%	1.3%	19.2%
Moss Side	18,902	32.8%	7.3%	18.5%	34.5%	6.9%	67.2%
Moston	14,518	86.4%	2.9%	3.8%	6.3%	0.6%	13.6%
Northenden	14,771	85.4%	3.4%	5.8%	3.8%	1.6%	14.6%
Old Moat	14,490	73.4%	5.7%	11.9%	4.9%	4.1%	26.6%
Rusholme	13,643	43.0%	3.8%	39.9%	8.1%	5.1%	57.0%
Sharston	16,754	85.3%	3.8%	6.3%	3.4%	1.2%	14.7%
Whalley Range	15,430	48.2%	5.4%	30.8%	10.1%	5.5%	51.8%
Withington	13,422	77.0%	4.3%	12.8%	2.7%	3.2%	23.0%
Woodhouse Park	13,519	87.0%	4.0%	4.4%	3.6%	1.0%	13.0%
North Manchester	**163,458**	**71.1%**	**3.9%**	**14.1%**	**8.5%**	**2.4%**	**28.9%**
Central Manchester	**180,395**	**52.6%**	**5.3%**	**25.6%**	**12.4%**	**4.1%**	**47.4%**
South Manchester	**159,274**	**80.4%**	**4.4%**	**9.4%**	**3.5%**	**2.3%**	**19.6%**
Manchester	**503,127**	**66.6%**	**4.6%**	**17.1%**	**8.6%**	**3.1%**	**33.4%**
England	**53,012,456**	**85.4%**	**2.3%**	**7.8%**	**3.5%**	**1.0%**	**14.6%**

Notes and Definitions

1. The main population base for outputs from the 2011 Census is the usual resident population as at census day (27 March 2011).

2. Although the population base for enumeration included non-UK short-term residents, these are not included in the main outputs from the 2011 Census, but are analysed separately. All outputs, unless specified, are produced using only usual residents of the UK. For 2011 Census purposes, a usual resident of the UK is anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months.

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ESTIMATED NON-UK BORN AND NON-BRITISH POPULATION
MANCHESTER, 2005-2016

Year	Estimated Resident Population (APS)	Estimated Non-UK Born Population				Estimated Non-British Population			
		Estimated Non-UK Born Population	Estimated Non-UK Born	95% Confidence limits		Estimated Non-UK Born Population	Estimated Non-UK Born	95% Confidence limits	
				Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
2005	450,000	83,000	18.4%	15.6%	21.3%	47,000	10.4%	8.2%	12.7%
2006	458,000	98,000	21.4%	18.1%	24.7%	62,000	13.5%	10.9%	16.2%
2007	465,000	105,000	22.6%	19.4%	25.8%	75,000	16.1%	13.3%	18.9%
2008	472,000	101,000	21.4%	18.2%	24.6%	77,000	16.3%	13.6%	19.1%
2009	478,000	114,000	23.8%	20.5%	27.2%	82,000	17.2%	14.4%	19.9%
2010	488,000	122,000	25.0%	21.5%	28.5%	86,000	17.6%	14.8%	20.5%
2011	498,000	132,000	26.5%	22.9%	30.1%	93,000	18.7%	15.7%	21.7%
2012	506,000	126,000	24.9%	21.3%	28.5%	90,000	17.8%	14.8%	20.8%
2013	513,000	131,000	25.5%	22.0%	29.0%	91,000	17.7%	14.8%	20.7%
2014	520,000	130,000	25.0%	21.5%	28.5%	85,000	16.3%	13.7%	19.0%
2015	521,000	138,000	26.5%	22.8%	30.1%	88,000	16.9%	14.0%	19.8%
2016	530,000	140,000	26.4%	22.6%	30.2%	94,000	17.7%	14.7%	20.8%

Notes and Definitions

1. Estimates of the Non-UK Born and Non-British resident population are derived from the Annual Population Survey (APS), which is made up of wave 1 and wave 5 of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) plus annual sample boosts which are included primarily to enhance the geographical coverage. It should be noted that the LFS excludes students in halls who do not have a UK resident parent and people in most other types of communal establishments (e.g. hotels, boarding houses, hostels etc.)

2. Rates are calculated using the estimated resident population from the APS. Some residents of communal establishments are excluded from the coverage of this survey the estimates in this table are different from the standard ONS mid-year population estimates, which cover all usual residents.

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 22.6% to 30.2% means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 22.6% and 30.2%.

TABLE 1i

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AVERAGE INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (IMD) SCORES AND RANKS
MANCHESTER WARDS, 2010 AND 2015

Ward of residence	IMD 2010		IMD 2015	
	Average Score	Rank	Average Score	Rank
Ancoats and Clayton	45.64	14	34.07	16
Ardwick	51.56	6	33.74	18
Baguley	47.35	12	41.61	6
Bradford	61.30	1	51.33	2
Brooklands	35.54	21	24.09	26
Burnage	40.05	17	37.89	11
Charlestown	51.71	5	37.06	12
Cheetham	48.61	10	39.13	8
Chorlton	20.58	29	12.49	30
Chorlton Park	35.69	20	19.61	28
City Centre	17.16	31	24.47	24
Crumpsall	38.13	19	34.49	14
Didsbury East	16.37	32	11.38	31
Didsbury West	19.14	30	9.39	32
Fallowfield	33.03	25	27.00	21
Gorton North	50.32	7	39.42	7
Gorton South	52.01	4	34.36	15
Harpurhey	58.04	3	48.72	3
Higher Blackley	47.13	13	38.05	10
Hulme	34.60	23	32.97	19
Levenshulme	30.46	26	21.35	27
Longsight	44.07	15	30.56	20
Miles Platting & Newton Heath	61.12	2	54.89	1
Moss Side	48.51	11	42.10	5
Moston	38.26	18	26.81	22
Northenden	43.59	16	34.71	13
Old Moat	34.95	22	24.38	25
Rusholme	33.17	24	33.93	17
Sharston	49.39	9	38.61	9
Whalley Range	28.13	27	25.99	23
Withington	24.90	28	18.15	29
Woodhouse Park	50.02	8	45.16	4
Manchester	**41.13**	**-**	**40.51**	**-**

Notes and Definitions

1. The Indices of Multiple Deprivation combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England.

2. Derived by Manchester City Council to measure deprivation in Manchester wards as a guide only. Ward level data are not officially recognised by DCLG.

3. IMD Scores are not directly comparable as more work was done to identify where, in each ward, the proportion of residential areas in each LSOA were located for IMD 2015.

Analysis by Public Intelligence, PRI 2015 using population-weighted and residential-weighted scores

TABLE 2a

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LIVE BIRTH AND FERTILITY RATES, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER, 2001 TO 2016

Year	Manchester				England and Wales			
	Number of live births	General Fertility Rate (GFR)	95% Confidence limits		Number of live births	General Fertility Rate (GFR)	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
2001	5,496	53.2	51.9	54.6	594,634	54.7	51.9	54.6
2002	5,658	53.4	52.1	54.8	596,122	54.6	52.7	55.4
2003	5,956	54.2	52.8	55.5	621,469	56.6	54.2	56.9
2004	6,603	58.4	57.0	59.8	639,721	57.9	59.0	61.8
2005	6,707	56.7	55.4	58.0	645,835	57.9	57.6	60.4
2006	7,268	59.6	58.3	60.9	669,601	59.6	61.2	64.0
2007	7,522	60.4	59.1	61.7	690,013	61.2	62.6	65.4
2008	7,749	61.1	59.8	62.4	708,711	62.7	63.7	63.9
2009	7,887	61.4	60.1	62.7	706,248	62.5	63.6	63.8
2010	7,965	61.1	59.8	62.4	723,165	64.0	65.3	65.6
2011	8,094	61.0	59.7	62.3	723,913	64.0	63.7	64.0
2012	8,160	61.0	59.7	62.3	729,674	64.8	64.6	64.9
2013	8,002	60.0	58.8	61.3	698,512	62.2	62.1	62.3
2014	7,964	59.4	58.1	60.7	695,040	62.1	61.9	62.2
2015	8,051	58.9	57.7	60.2	697,678	62.3	62.2	62.5
2016	7,946	57.1	55.9	58.3	696,271	62.3	62.2	62.5

Notes and Definitions

1. General Fertility Rate (GFR): Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44

2. 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 55.9 to 58.3 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 55.9 and 58.3.

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LIVE BIRTHS AND FERTILITY RATES BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER, 2015

Ward of residence	Live Births			
	Total number of live births	General Fertility Rate (GFR) per 1,000	95% Confidence	
			Lower	Upper
Ancoats and Clayton	256	47.5	42.1	53.5
Ardwick	229	38.3	33.7	43.4
Baguley	213	66.5	58.4	75.7
Bradford	330	73.7	66.4	81.7
Brooklands	224	72.4	63.8	82.1
Burnage	257	74.9	66.5	84.1
Charlestown	222	71.6	63.1	81.3
Cheetham	462	78.8	72.2	86.0
Chorlton	181	52.7	45.7	60.7
Chorlton Park	232	56.5	49.9	64.0
City Centre	58	7.0	5.4	9.0
Crumpsall	338	91.1	82.3	100.8
Didsbury East	205	61.8	54.1	70.5
Didsbury West	135	38.0	32.2	44.8
Fallowfield	141	28.6	24.3	33.6
Gorton North	350	94.3	85.3	104.1
Gorton South	454	92.8	85.0	101.2
Harpurhey	360	83.7	75.8	92.3
Higher Blackley	212	69.7	61.2	79.3
Hulme	210	32.4	28.3	37.0
Levenshulme	221	48.1	42.3	54.7
Longsight	331	80.5	72.6	89.3
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	282	85.6	76.5	95.6
Moss Side	420	70.9	64.6	77.7
Moston	214	71.9	63.1	81.7
Northenden	257	81.0	72.0	91.0
Old Moat	160	34.9	29.9	40.6
Rusholme	204	48.4	42.3	55.3
Sharston	310	83.1	74.7	92.4
Whalley Range	248	65.6	58.1	73.9
Withington	110	22.7	18.8	27.2
Woodhouse Park	225	74.4	65.6	84.3
North Manchester	**2,734**	**61.5**	**59.3**	**63.7**
Central Manchester	**2,989**	**57.4**	**55.4**	**59.4**
South Manchester	**2,328**	**58.1**	**55.8**	**60.4**
Manchester	**8,051**	**58.9**	**57.7**	**60.2**
England	**664,399**	**62.5**	**62.3**	**62.6**

Notes and Definitions

1. General Fertility Rate (GFR): Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44

2. The population denominator used in these calculations are ONS mid-2015 population estimates for 2014 Wards based on aggregations of whole mid-2015 Output Area (OA) estimates. OA boundaries are not an exact fit for ward boundaries and therefore are allocated using a best-fit approach. These figures are consistent with the published mid-2015 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 57.7 to 60.2 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 57.7 and 60.3.

TABLE 2c

LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER
MANCHESTER, 2016

Age of mother at time of birth	Manchester		England	
	Numbers of live births	Rate per 1,000 women in age group	Numbers of live births	Rate per 1,000 women in age group
Under 18	54	6.8	5,025	5.6
Under 20	244	13.9	20,963	13.5
20 to 24	1,202	34.8	96,519	55.6
25 to 29	2,315	77.3	185,960	98.5
30 to 34	2,448	101.7	210,731	112.4
35 to 39	1,386	75.8	120,330	67.5
40 to 44	320	21.5	26,447	14.9
45 and over	31	2.1	2,207	1.1
All Ages	7,946	57.1	664,399	62.5

TABLE 2d

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BIRTHS TO LONE MOTHERS BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER, 2013-15

Ward of residence	Births to lone mothers				
	Number of births to lone mothers	Total number of live and stillbirths	% of all births	95% Confidence limits	
				Lower	Upper
Ancoats and Clayton	241	743	32.4%	29.2%	35.9%
Ardwick	166	692	24.0%	21.0%	27.3%
Baguley	197	706	27.9%	24.7%	31.3%
Bradford	258	929	27.8%	25.0%	30.7%
Brooklands	147	689	21.3%	18.4%	24.5%
Burnage	152	688	22.1%	19.2%	25.3%
Charlestown	264	661	39.9%	36.3%	43.7%
Cheetham	173	1,442	12.0%	10.4%	13.8%
Chorlton	31	587	5.3%	3.7%	7.4%
Chorlton Park	95	713	13.3%	11.0%	16.0%
City Centre	8	228	3.5%	1.8%	6.8%
Crumpsall	150	1,013	14.8%	12.8%	17.1%
Didsbury East	33	583	5.7%	4.1%	7.8%
Didsbury West	22	392	5.6%	3.7%	8.4%
Fallowfield	76	423	18.0%	14.6%	21.9%
Gorton North	316	985	32.1%	29.2%	35.1%
Gorton South	309	1,325	23.3%	21.1%	25.7%
Harpurhey	436	1,136	38.4%	35.6%	41.2%
Higher Blackley	214	674	31.8%	28.3%	35.4%
Hulme	119	622	19.1%	16.2%	22.4%
Levenshulme	76	656	11.6%	9.4%	14.3%
Longsight	126	992	12.7%	10.8%	14.9%
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	324	801	40.4%	37.1%	43.9%
Moss Side	245	1,137	21.5%	19.3%	24.0%
Moston	215	672	32.0%	28.6%	35.6%
Northenden	192	743	25.8%	22.8%	29.1%
Old Moat	106	487	21.8%	18.3%	25.6%
Rusholme	59	601	9.8%	7.7%	12.5%
Sharston	287	898	32.0%	29.0%	35.1%
Whalley Range	77	743	10.4%	8.4%	12.8%
Withington	32	297	10.8%	7.7%	14.8%
Woodhouse Park	236	700	33.7%	30.3%	37.3%
North Manchester	**2,283**	**8,299**	**27.5%**	**26.6%**	**28.5%**
Central Manchester	**1,600**	**8,763**	**18.3%**	**17.5%**	**19.1%**
South Manchester	**1,499**	**6,896**	**21.7%**	**20.8%**	**22.7%**
Manchester	**5,382**	**23,958**	**22.5%**	**21.9%**	**23.0%**
England	**-**	**1,999,514**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Notes and Definitions

1. Births to lone mothers - Number of births registered solely by the mother or jointly by parents living at different addresses as a percentage of all live and still births. 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 (2013-2015). 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 21.9% to 23.0% means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 21.9% to 23.0%.

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LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BIRTHS OF TERM BABIES, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS (PHOF 2.01)
MANCHESTER, 2005-2016

Year	Manchester				England			
	Number of live births <2500g	% of all births	95% Confidence limits		Number of live births <2500g	% of all births	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
2005	269	4.4%	3.9%	4.9%	17,344	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%
2006	238	3.6%	3.2%	4.1%	17,440	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%
2007	296	4.3%	3.9%	4.8%	17,441	2.9%	2.9%	3.0%
2008	231	3.3%	2.9%	3.7%	17,805	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%
2009	256	3.6%	3.2%	4.0%	17,891	2.9%	2.9%	3.0%
2010	243	3.4%	3.0%	3.9%	17,799	2.9%	2.8%	2.9%
2011	253	3.5%	3.1%	3.9%	17,845	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%
2012	250	3.4%	3.0%	3.9%	17,828	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
2013	224	3.1%	2.7%	3.5%	17,175	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%
2014	254	3.7%	3.3%	4.2%	17,231	2.9%	2.8%	2.9%
2015	230	3.3%	2.9%	3.8%	16,748	2.8%	2.7%	2.8%
2016	236	3.3%	2.9%	3.8%	16,788	2.8%	2.7%	2.8%

Notes and Definitions

1. Low-birthweight babies - Live births with a recorded birth weight under 2500g and a gestational age of at least 37 complete weeks as a percentage of all live births with recorded birth weight and a gestational age of at least 37 complete weeks.

2. Low birth weight increases the risk of childhood mortality and of developmental problems for the child and is associated with poorer health in later life. At a population level there are inequalities in low birth weight and a high proportion of low birth weight births could indicate lifestyle issues of the mothers and/or issues with the maternity services.

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 2.9% to 3.8% means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 2.9% and 3.8%.

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LOW BIRTH WEIGHT OF TERM BABIES BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS (PHOF 2.01)
MANCHESTER, 2011-15

Ward of residence	Number of term babies with a stated birthweight	Low birth weight of term babies			
		Number of term babies <2500g	% of term babies	95% Confidence limits	
				Lower	Upper
Ancoats and Clayton	1,026	35	3.4%	2.5%	4.7%
Ardwick	1,132	55	4.9%	3.8%	6.3%
Baguley	1,143	27	2.4%	1.6%	3.4%
Bradford	1,291	47	3.6%	2.7%	4.8%
Brooklands	1,056	30	2.8%	2.0%	4.0%
Burnage	1,060	39	3.7%	2.7%	5.0%
Charlestown	973	25	2.5%	1.7%	3.7%
Cheetham	2,047	76	3.7%	3.0%	4.6%
Chorlton	923	20	2.2%	1.4%	3.4%
Chorlton Park	1,120	31	2.8%	2.0%	3.9%
City Centre	353	8	2.2%	1.1%	4.3%
Crumpsall	1,416	48	3.4%	2.6%	4.5%
Didsbury East	839	24	2.8%	1.9%	4.2%
Didsbury West	612	16	2.7%	1.7%	4.3%
Fallowfield	716	22	3.1%	2.1%	4.7%
Gorton North	1,519	63	4.1%	3.2%	5.2%
Gorton South	2,030	84	4.1%	3.4%	5.1%
Harpurhey	1,523	47	3.1%	2.3%	4.1%
Higher Blackley	894	22	2.4%	1.6%	3.6%
Hulme	965	35	3.6%	2.6%	5.0%
Levenshulme	1,023	43	4.2%	3.1%	5.6%
Longsight	1,430	70	4.9%	3.9%	6.2%
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	1,159	40	3.4%	2.5%	4.6%
Moss Side	1,745	61	3.5%	2.7%	4.4%
Moston	951	27	2.9%	2.0%	4.1%
Northenden	1,097	29	2.6%	1.8%	3.7%
Old Moat	761	27	3.5%	2.4%	5.0%
Rusholme	843	40	4.8%	3.5%	6.4%
Sharston	1,400	41	3.0%	2.2%	4.0%
Whalley Range	1,100	33	3.0%	2.1%	4.2%
Withington	479	19	3.9%	2.5%	6.0%
Woodhouse Park	1,040	29	2.8%	2.0%	4.0%
North Manchester	**11,631**	**373**	**3.2%**	**2.9%**	**3.5%**
Central Manchester	**13,425**	**527**	**3.9%**	**3.6%**	**4.3%**
South Manchester	**10,608**	**311**	**2.9%**	**2.6%**	**3.3%**
Manchester	**35,664**	**1,211**	**3.4%**	**3.2%**	**3.6%**
England	**3,078,324**	**86,826**	**2.8%**	**2.8%**	**2.8%**

Notes and Definitions

1. Low-birthweight babies - Live births with a recorded birth weight under 2500g and a gestational age of at least 37 complete weeks as a percentage of all live births with recorded birth weight and a gestational age of at least 37 complete weeks.

2. Low birth weight increases the risk of childhood mortality and of developmental problems for the child and is associated with poorer health in later life. At a population level there are inequalities in low birth weight and a high proportion of low birth weight births could indicate lifestyle issues of the mothers and/or issues with the maternity services.

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 3.2% to 3.6% means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 3.2% and 3.6%.

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LEGAL ABORTIONS, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS (ALL MATERNAL AGES)
MANCHESTER, 2011 TO 2016

Year	Manchester				England			
	Total number of abortions	Rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44	95% Confidence limits		Total number of abortions	Rate per 1,000 women	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
2011	2,964	21.0	20.5	21.5	181,438	17.6	17.6	17.7
2012	2,872	20.0	19.3	20.7	176,480	16.6	16.6	16.7
2013	2,895	21.7	21.0	22.5	177,016	16.1	15.8	16.3
2014	2,878	21.5	20.7	22.3	176,238	16.0	16.0	16.1
2015	2,764	18.7	18.2	19.2	177,535	16.2	16.1	16.2
2016	2,872	18.9	18.4	19.4	177,350	16.1	16.0	16.2

Notes and definitions

1. Figures for abortions (NHS and private) were derived from notification forms returned to the Chief Medical Officer (CMO) in respect of legal terminations of pregnancy

2. Figures in the table are expressed as an age-standardised rates (ASR) per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years based on the European Standard Population (ESP) 2013. This method takes account of variations between areas in the age structure of the population.

3. Rates are calculated using the latest population estimates available at the of the official publication of the data. Rates for years prior to 2011 have not been revised to take account of updated population of updated population estimates. In order to maintain a consistent trend, data for years prior to 2011 are not presented in this table.

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 18.4 to 19.4 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 18.4 and 19.4.

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STILLBIRTH RATE, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER, 2001-03 TO 2014-16

3-year period	Manchester				England			
	Total number of stillbirths	Stillbirth rate per 1,000	95% Confidence limits		Total number of stillbirths	Stillbirth rate per 1,000	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
2001-03	102	5.9	4.8	7.1	9,595	5.6	5.5	5.7
2002-04	128	7.0	5.9	8.3	10,094	5.7	5.6	5.8
2003-05	149	7.7	6.5	9.0	10,199	5.6	5.5	5.7
2004-06	141	6.8	5.8	8.0	10,189	5.5	5.4	5.6
2005-07	141	6.5	5.5	7.7	10,106	5.3	5.2	5.4
2006-08	141	6.3	5.3	7.4	10,233	5.2	5.1	5.3
2007-09	159	6.9	5.9	8.0	10,314	5.2	5.1	5.3
2008-10	163	6.9	5.9	8.0	10,424	5.1	5.0	5.2
2009-11	154	6.4	5.5	7.5	10,607	5.2	5.1	5.3
2010-12	167	6.8	5.8	8.0	10,482	5.0	4.9	5.1
2011-13	159	6.5	5.5	7.6	10,079	4.9	4.8	5.0
2012-14	149	6.1	5.2	7.2	9,507	4.7	4.6	4.8
2013-15	135	5.6	4.7	6.6	9,102	4.6	4.5	4.7
2014-16	123	5.1	4.2	6.1	8,894	4.5	4.4	4.6

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 4.2 to 6.1 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 4.2 and 6.1.

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MORTALITY RATES IN INFANCY, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER, 2016

Infant age	Manchester				England			
	Total number of deaths	Mortality rate per 1,000	95% Confidence limits		Total number of deaths	Mortality rate per 1,000	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
Perinatal	76	9.5	7.6	11.9	4,350	6.5	6.3	6.7
Neonatal	51	6.4	4.9	8.4	1,832	2.8	2.7	2.9
Postneonatal	11	1.4	0.8	2.5	696	1.0	0.9	1.1
Infant	62	7.8	6.1	10.0	2,528	3.8	3.7	4.0

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 infant mortality in Manchester of 6.1 to 10.0 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 6.1 and 10.0.

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INFANT MORTALITY RATES, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS (PHOF 4.01)
MANCHESTER, 2001-03 TO 2014-16

3-year period	Manchester				England			
	Number of infant deaths under 1 year	Infant mortality rate	95% Confidence limits		Number of infant deaths under 1 year	Infant mortality rate	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
2001-03	143	8.4	7.0	9.8	9,146	5.3	5.2	5.4
2002-04	144	7.9	6.7	9.3	9,131	5.2	5.1	5.3
2003-05	141	7.3	6.2	8.6	9,259	5.1	5.0	5.2
2004-06	132	6.4	5.4	7.6	9,263	5.0	4.9	5.1
2005-07	137	6.4	5.3	7.5	9,300	4.9	4.8	5.0
2006-08	137	6.1	5.1	7.2	9,309	4.7	4.6	4.8
2007-09	144	6.2	5.2	7.3	9,155	4.6	4.5	4.7
2008-10	133	5.6	4.7	6.7	9,001	4.4	4.3	4.5
2009-11	126	5.3	4.4	6.3	8,771	4.3	4.2	4.4
2010-12	121	5.0	4.1	6.0	8,505	4.1	4.0	4.2
2011-13	108	4.5	3.7	5.4	8,146	4.0	3.9	4.1
2012-14	112	4.6	3.9	5.6	8,029	4.0	3.9	4.1
2013-15	123	5.1	4.3	6.1	7,734	3.9	3.8	4.0
2014-16	150	6.3	5.3	7.3	7,710	3.9	3.8	4.0

Notes and Definitions

1. Infant mortality is an indicator of the general health of an entire population. It reflects the relationship between causes of infant mortality and upstream determinants of population health such as economic, social and environmental conditions. Deaths during the first 28 days of life (the neonatal period) are considered to reflect the health and care of both mother and newborn. Reducing infant mortality across the population as a whole and narrowing the gap between the richest and poorest groups are a key part of the Government's strategy for public health.

2. The Infant Mortality Rate is defined as the number of infant deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births to mothers resident in the area. Due to the small number of infant deaths that occur each year, the data are presented as 3-year averages (e.g. 1991-1993, 1992-1994 etc.). This has been done in order to smooth out the greater fluctuation that arises in smaller numbers.

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 5.3 to 7.3 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 5.3 and 7.3.

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LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS (PHOF 0.1ii)
MANCHESTER, 2001-03 TO 2014-16

3-year average	Males			Females		
	Life expectancy (years)	95% Confidence limits		Life expectancy (years)	95% Confidence limits	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
2001-03	71.7	71.4	72.1	77.8	77.4	78.1
2002-04	72.2	71.9	72.6	77.9	77.5	78.2
2003-05	72.4	72.1	72.8	78.2	77.9	78.6
2004-06	72.8	72.5	73.3	78.4	78.2	78.9
2005-07	73.2	73.0	73.7	78.7	78.5	79.2
2006-08	73.5	73.4	74.1	78.6	78.5	79.2
2007-09	73.7	73.7	74.4	78.8	78.7	79.4
2008-10	73.7	73.8	74.5	78.8	78.8	79.5
2009-11	74.0	73.7	74.4	79.2	79.0	79.7
2010-12	74.8	74.5	75.2	79.5	79.2	79.9
2011-13	75.4	75.2	75.8	79.9	79.7	80.3
2012-14	75.7	75.4	76.1	79.9	79.6	80.3
2013-15	75.6	75.3	75.9	79.8	79.5	80.1
2014-16	75.5	75.2	75.9	79.4	79.1	79.8

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. On 30 April 2013, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) published mid-2002 to mid-2010 subnational population estimates, revised following the 2011 Census. Therefore previously published life expectancy figures for England and Wales, England, Wales, English regions counties in England, and unitary and local authorities in England and Wales have been revised.

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 men in Manchester of 75.2 to 75.9 means that we can be 95% sure that the true value lies somewhere between 75.2 and 75.9.

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SLOPE INDEX OF INEQUALITIES IN LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (PHOF 0.2iii)
MANCHESTER, 2002-04 TO 2014-16

Period	Slope Index of Inequality for life expectancy at birth					
	Males (years)	95% Confidence limits		Females (years)	95% Confidence limits	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
2002-04	9.2	7.0	11.3	6.4	3.9	8.9
2003-05	9.7	7.4	12.0	6.6	4.5	8.7
2004-06	10.4	8.0	12.8	6.5	4.1	8.9
2005-07	9.8	8.1	11.5	6.4	4.0	8.7
2006-08	9.8	8.2	11.5	6.3	4.1	8.5
2007-09	10.4	8.2	12.5	6.0	4.1	8.0
2008-10	11.1	8.2	13.9	6.9	5.4	8.4
2009-11	10.4	8.1	12.8	7.6	5.9	9.3
2010-12	9.1	7.9	10.3	7.0	5.8	8.2
2011-13	8.1	6.9	9.2	6.5	5.3	7.7
2012-14	8.3	7.1	9.4	6.3	5.1	7.5
2013-15	8.2	7.1	9.3	6.4	5.2	7.6
2014-16	8.1	7.0	9.2	7.0	5.8	8.2

Notes

1. The slope index on inequalities (SII) is a single score which measures the gap in years of life life expectancy between people living in the most affluent and most deprived parts of the local authority. For example, a SII for men in Manchester of 9.6 can be interpreted as a difference in life expectancy of 9.6 years between men living in the most and least deprived areas of the city.

2. A high score in an area may sometimes result from random variation in the number of deaths occurring. 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 males in Manchester of 7.0 to 9.2 means that we can be 95% sure that the true value lies somewhere between 7.0 and 9.2.

3. The SII describes the extent of inequalities in life expectancy within the population, without ascribing the inequalities to any cause and there may be a range of factors which influence the level of inequality in life expectancy within an area, such as how services are accessed by different parts of the population or particular local lifestyle and behavioural factors.

Source: Figures calculated by Public Health England using mortality data and mid-year population estimates from the Office for National Statistics and Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015) scores from the Department for Communities and Local Government.

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LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER, 2013-15

Ward of residence	Males			Females		
	Life expectancy (years)	95% Confidence limits		Life expectancy (years)	95% Confidence limits	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Ancoats and Clayton	73.6	71.7	75.6	76.5	74.5	78.5
Ardwick	73.2	71.1	75.3	78.1	75.8	80.3
Baguley	77.0	75.4	78.6	78.9	77.0	80.8
Bradford	72.0	70.3	73.6	79.5	77.3	81.7
Brooklands	77.8	75.8	79.8	81.7	79.8	83.6
Burnage	76.7	74.7	78.6	83.1	80.9	85.2
Charlestown	73.4	71.7	75.1	77.6	76.0	79.3
Cheetham	74.6	72.8	76.4	79.6	77.4	81.8
Chorlton	76.8	75.0	78.6	82.9	81.1	84.6
Chorlton Park	76.5	74.5	78.5	80.6	78.6	82.5
City Centre	83.1	79.4	86.7	90.5	82.6	98.4
Crumpsall	75.0	73.4	76.7	81.9	79.8	84.0
Didsbury East	80.6	78.5	82.6	83.0	80.7	85.2
Didsbury West	80.0	77.9	82.0	81.0	78.7	83.3
Fallowfield	75.3	73.4	77.3	78.2	76.2	80.1
Gorton North	74.8	73.2	76.4	77.9	76.2	79.5
Gorton South	77.1	75.1	79.1	81.8	79.9	83.8
Harpurhey	72.4	70.7	74.1	77.5	75.8	79.2
Higher Blackley	76.9	74.8	79.0	80.2	78.0	82.4
Hulme	75.5	73.2	77.8	80.5	77.3	83.7
Levenshulme	78.6	76.5	80.7	83.9	81.2	86.5
Longsight	74.6	72.4	76.8	79.9	76.9	82.8
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	70.7	68.9	72.4	75.8	74.0	77.6
Moss Side	75.0	73.0	77.0	84.0	80.5	87.6
Moston	77.6	76.1	79.1	79.5	78.0	81.1
Northenden	75.9	73.9	77.9	80.9	79.3	82.5
Old Moat	75.2	73.1	77.3	80.7	78.3	83.1
Rusholme	79.3	76.1	82.5	81.8	78.3	85.3
Sharston	73.8	72.2	75.3	78.6	77.0	80.2
Whalley Range	77.5	75.3	79.7	81.9	79.8	84.0
Withington	78.7	76.2	81.3	82.4	79.5	85.3
Woodhouse Park	72.7	71.0	74.5	77.2	75.4	79.0
North Manchester	**74.3**	**73.8**	**74.9**	**78.6**	**78.0**	**79.2**
Central Manchester	**76.1**	**75.5**	**76.6**	**80.4**	**79.8**	**81.1**
South Manchester	**76.6**	**76.0**	**77.2**	**80.5**	**79.9**	**81.1**
Manchester	**75.6**	**75.3**	**76.0**	**79.8**	**79.5**	**80.2**
England	**79.5**	**79.4**	**79.5**	**83.1**	**83.1**	**83.1**

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 adjusted to take account of 2011 Census data. Results are presented as a 3-year average, produced by summing deaths and population estimates for the calendar years 2013, 2014 and 2015. 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 men in Manchester of 75.3 to 75.9 means that we can be 95% sure that the true value lies somewhere between 75.3 and 75.9.

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LIFE EXPECTANCY AND HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY (HLE) AT BIRTH, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS (PHOF 0.1i)
MANCHESTER, 2009-11 TO 2014-16

Year	Males					Females				
	Life Expectancy (years)	HLE (years)	95% Confidence limits		Proportion of life spent in "Good" health	Life Expectancy (years)	HLE (years)	95% Confidence limits		Proportion of life spent in "Good" health
			Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper	
2009-11	74.0	55.0	53.4	56.7	74.3%	79.3	55.4	53.6	57.2	69.8%
2010-12	74.8	55.9	54.3	57.5	74.7%	79.5	55.5	53.7	57.4	69.8%
2011-13	75.5	58.0	56.3	59.6	76.8%	80.0	56.8	55.0	58.6	71.0%
2012-14	75.8	56.1	54.4	57.8	74.1%	79.9	54.4	52.5	56.3	68.1%
2013-15	75.6	55.6	54.0	57.2	73.6%	79.8	55.6	53.9	57.3	69.7%
2014-16	75.5	54.3	52.7	56.0	72.0%	79.4	54.6	52.8	56.5	68.8%

Notes and Definitions

1. Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) is a measure of the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health. It is calculated by combining the prevalence of "good" general health derived from the Annual Population Survey (APS) with mortality data and mid-year population estimates for each period (e.g. 2013 to 2015).

2. The healthy life expectancy figures exclude residents of communal establishments except NHS housing and students in halls of residence where inclusion takes place at their parents' address.

3. Care should be taken when comparing figures from overlapping time periods, such as 2009 to 2011 and 2010 to 2012 as they will contain some of the same survey respondents.

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 men in Manchester of 52.7 to 56.0 means that we can be 95% sure that the true value lies somewhere between 52.7 and 56.0.

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LIFE EXPECTANCY AND HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY (HLE) AT BIRTH BY GENDER, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS (PHOF 0.1i)
MANCHESTER, 2009 TO 2013

Ward	Males					Females				
	Life Expectancy (years)	HLE (years)	95% Confidence limits		Proportion of life spent in "Good" health	Life Expectancy (years)	HLE (years)	95% Confidence limits		Proportion of life spent in "Good" health
			Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper	
Ancoats and Clayton	72.2	53.2	52.2	54.2	73.7%	77.3	53.6	52.7	54.6	71.8%
Ardwick	71.4	50.5	49.6	51.5	70.7%	78.1	52.6	51.5	53.6	69.2%
Baguley	73.2	54.9	54.0	55.8	75.0%	79.7	57.0	56.1	58.0	71.9%
Bradford	71.1	51.7	50.7	52.6	72.7%	79.0	53.9	52.9	54.8	70.5%
Brooklands	78.0	59.4	58.2	60.5	76.1%	82.2	60.2	59.2	61.3	74.1%
Burnage	75.7	56.8	55.8	57.9	75.1%	81.8	56.4	55.5	57.4	70.8%
Charlestown	72.8	54.3	53.3	55.3	74.6%	76.8	55.6	54.7	56.5	73.2%
Cheetham	73.1	51.8	51.0	52.6	70.8%	78.2	52.1	51.2	53.0	69.0%
Chorlton	77.7	62.1	61.0	63.1	80.0%	82.7	65.4	64.4	66.4	79.3%
Chorlton Park	77.1	59.1	58.1	60.2	76.7%	80.8	59.8	58.8	60.8	74.9%
City Centre	83.0	66.4	64.1	68.6	80.0%	92.6	65.9	63.7	68.2	73.1%
Crumpsall	76.8	55.5	54.6	56.5	72.4%	82.0	56.8	55.8	57.9	70.6%
Didsbury East	79.7	65.8	64.8	66.9	82.5%	84.8	67.5	66.4	68.6	79.5%
Didsbury West	78.6	64.4	63.1	65.7	81.8%	81.9	65.6	64.4	66.9	80.0%
Fallowfield	73.4	54.3	53.1	55.5	74.0%	78.6	55.2	54.1	56.3	72.1%
Gorton North	73.7	54.1	53.2	54.9	73.4%	76.4	54.7	53.8	55.7	73.8%
Gorton South	74.7	54.7	53.8	55.6	73.2%	81.5	56.0	55.1	57.0	71.8%
Harpurhey	71.3	50.3	49.4	51.2	70.6%	77.1	52.7	51.8	53.6	71.3%
Higher Blackley	75.4	54.3	53.3	55.3	72.0%	79.9	55.7	54.7	56.8	70.0%
Hulme	74.5	53.1	52.0	54.2	71.2%	81.5	55.8	54.3	57.3	70.8%
Levenshulme	76.8	58.2	57.1	59.4	75.9%	80.7	60.1	59.0	61.3	75.4%
Longsight	73.8	54.5	53.4	55.6	73.8%	80.8	53.8	52.6	55.1	68.6%
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	70.7	49.6	48.7	50.5	70.1%	76.6	52.0	51.1	52.8	70.4%
Moss Side	74.7	54.4	53.4	55.4	72.9%	81.1	53.2	52.2	54.2	71.0%
Moston	76.3	57.8	56.9	58.7	75.8%	80.1	59.5	58.6	60.4	75.7%
Northenden	76.3	57.3	56.2	58.3	75.0%	81.0	59.2	58.2	60.1	73.4%
Old Moat	75.7	56.5	55.4	57.6	74.6%	79.6	57.2	56.1	58.2	73.3%
Rusholme	77.5	55.5	54.2	56.8	71.6%	80.1	54.6	53.4	55.9	69.7%
Sharston	73.1	54.8	54.0	55.6	74.9%	76.9	54.8	54.0	55.6	72.8%
Whalley Range	77.7	58.9	57.8	60.1	75.9%	80.8	58.9	57.8	60.0	74.4%
Withington	77.5	59.1	57.7	60.5	76.3%	82.1	60.6	59.2	62.1	74.7%
Woodhouse Park	73.4	53.3	52.3	54.4	72.7%	78.1	54.3	53.3	55.2	71.0%
North Manchester	**74.3**	**54.5**	**53.4**	**55.6**	**73.3%**	**80.0**	**55.8**	**54.7**	**56.9**	**71.6%**
Central Manchester	**75.1**	**55.5**	**54.4**	**56.5**	**73.9%**	**80.2**	**56.4**	**55.3**	**57.5**	**72.4%**
South Manchester	**76.2**	**58.3**	**57.2**	**59.4**	**76.4%**	**80.8**	**59.3**	**58.3**	**60.4**	**74.2%**
MANCHESTER	**75.2**	**56.1**	**55.1**	**57.2**	**74.6%**	**80.3**	**57.2**	**56.1**	**58.3**	**72.8%**
ENGLAND	**79.1**	**63.5**	**63.5**	**63.5**	**80.2%**	**83.0**	**64.8**	**64.8**	**64.8**	**78.1%**

Notes and Definitions

1. Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) is a measure of the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health. It is calculated by combining the prevalence of "good" self-rated general health by gender and 5 year age band derived from the 2011 Census with mortality data and mid-year population estimates for each period (e.g. 2009 to 2013).

2. The proportion of life spent in "Good" health is a relative measure that divides healthy life expectancy (HLE) by life expectancy (LE) and can be expressed as a percentage.

2. Data for the period 2009 to 2013 (centred on the 2011 Census) has been aggregated to achieve a minimum sample size required for the calculation of small area level life expectancies.

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 men of 55.1 to 57.2 means that we can be 95% sure that the true value lies somewhere between 55.1 and 57.2.

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CHILDHOOD IMMUNISATION UPTAKE AT TWO YEARS OF AGE (PHOF 3.03)
MANCHESTER, 2010/11 TO 2016/17

Year	Dtap / IPV / Hib		MMR (one dose)		Hib / MenC booster	
	Manchester (%)	England (%)	Manchester (%)	England (%)	Manchester (%)	England (%)
2010/11	95.2%	96.0%	86.1%	89.1%	85.8%	91.6%
2011/12	95.6%	96.1%	89.1%	91.2%	93.8%	90.0%
2012/13	96.3%	96.3%	92.7%	92.3%	93.2%	91.1%
2013/14	96.2%	96.1%	92.9%	92.7%	97.6%	90.4%
2014/15*	95.3%	95.7%	89.1%	92.3%	93.4%	91.4%
2015/16*	94.3%	95.2%	88.4%	91.9%	92.7%	90.0%
2016/17	94.4%	95.1%	90.2%	91.6%	94.7%	92.3%

* Value estimated from former primary care organisations covered by the LA

Notes and Definitions

1. Vaccination coverage is the best indicator of the level of protection a population will have against vaccine preventable communicable diseases. Coverage is closely correlated with levels of disease. Monitoring coverage identifies possible drops in immunity before levels of disease rise.

2. In the UK, children are routinely scheduled for "primary" immunisations against 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 dose of Measles Mumps and Rubella (MMR) vaccine is offered at 13 months. The national immunisation programme aims to immunise 95% of children against these diseases by the age of two.

3. Routine childhood vaccination coverage statistics for children up to the age of five are calculated from figures extracted from Child Health Information Systems (CHIS) and are reported through the COVER programme. Data from 2013/14 are available at local authority level. Data prior to 2013/14 were collected at PCT level and converted to local authority level

4. Coverage rates are expressed as a proportion pf the total number of children whose second birthday falls within the time period.

4. Some caution should be exercised when comparing coverage figures over time due to data quality issues reported by some data suppliers in recent years. Apparent trends could reflect changes in the quality of data reported as well as real changes in vaccination coverage.

Source: Cover of Vaccination Evaluated Rapidly (COVER) data collected by Public Health England (PHE).

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PROPORTION OF FIVE YEAR OLD CHILDREN FREE FROM DENTAL DECAY (PHOF 4.02)
MANCHESTER, 2007/08 TO 2016/17

Survey year	Manchester				England			
	Number of children examined	% free from dental decay	95% Confidence limits		Number of children examined	% free from dental decay	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
2007/08	405	48.3%	43.5%	53.2%	139,726	69.1%	68.8%	69.3%
2011/12	328	59.3%	53.7%	64.9%	133,516	72.1%	71.9%	72.4%
2014/15	307	67.3%	62.1%	72.6%	111,500	75.2%	75.0%	75.5%
2016/17	289	57.0%	51.2%	62.5%	96,005	76.7%	76.4%	77.0%

Notes and Definitions

1. Tooth decay is a predominantly preventable disease. Significant levels of tooth decay in children can result in pain, sleep loss, time off school and, in some cases, treatment under general anaesthetic.

2. As part of the Dental Public Health Epidemiology Programme for England, an oral health survey of 5 year old children is carried out every 2 years. This indicator measures the total number of 5 year olds who are free from obvious dental decay as a proportion of the total number of examined five year old children.

3. 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 men in Manchester of 51.2% to 62.5% means that we can be 95% sure that the true value lies somewhere between 51.2% and 62.5%.

Source: Dental Public Health Epidemiology Programme for England, 2018

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HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS FOR DENTAL CARIES IN CHILDREN AGED 0-4 YEARS
MANCHESTER, 2010/11 TO 2016/17 (FINANCIAL YEARS)

Period	Manchester				England			
	Number of inpatient admissions	Crude rate per 100,000	95% Confidence limits		Number of inpatient admissions	Crude rate per 100,000	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
2010/11 - 2012/13	522	476.2	436.2	518.8	23,356	233.5	230.5	236.5
2011/12 - 2013/14	540	482.9	443.1	525.5	23,959	236.4	233.4	239.4
2012/13 - 2014/15	505	444.6	406.7	485.1	24,780	242.0	239.0	245.1
2013/14 - 2015/16	437	380.5	345.6	417.9	24,816	241.4	238.4	244.4
2014/15 - 2016/17	424	364.8	330.9	401.2	24,157	234.7	231.7	237.6

Notes and Definitions

1. Dental caries (tooth decay) results in destruction of the crowns of teeth and frequently leads to pain and infection. It is more common in deprived, compared with affluent, communities and is a good direct measure of dental health and an indirect, proxy measure of child health and diet.

2. This indicator measures the finished consultant episodes for all children aged 0 to 4 years with a primary operation code F09 or F10 and primary diagnosis codes K021, K028, K029, K045 or K047 (Dental Caries) expressed as a crude rate per 100,000 population aged 0-4 years. A finished consultant episode (FCE) is a unit of care equates to the period a patient spends under the care of a single hospital consultant.

3. 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 men in Manchester of 330.9 to 401.2 per 100,000 means that we can be 95% sure the true value lies somewhere between 330.9 and 401.2 per 100,000.

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TOOTH EXTRACTIONS DUE TO DECAY IN CHILDREN ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL (0-10 YEARS) MANCHESTER, 2011/12 TO 2016/17 (FINANCIAL YEARS)

Financial year	Manchester				England			
	Number of admissions	Rate per 100,000	95% Confidence limits		Number of admissions	Rate per 100,000	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
2011/12	825	1,167.1	1,088.8	1,249.5	30,761	445.7	440.7	450.7
2012/13	791	1,082.2	1,008.0	1,160.3	31,275	443.7	438.8	448.7
2013/14	684	910.0	843.1	980.8	32,741	455.5	450.6	460.5
2014/15	564	733.2	673.9	796.3	33,781	462.2	457.3	467.1
2015/16	671	848.3	785.3	915.0	31,502	425.0	420.3	429.7
2016/17	773	956.4	890.1	1,026.2	31,666	421.7	417.1	426.4

Notes and Definitions

1. Dental caries (tooth decay) results in destruction of the crowns of teeth and frequently leads to pain and infection. It is more common in deprived, compared with affluent, communities and is a good direct measure of dental health as well as an indirect, proxy measure of child health and diet.

2. This indicator measures the rate of finished consultant episodes (FCEs) where a tooth extraction was performed on a child aged 10 years and under due to tooth decay per 100,000 resident population. It is thought that the majority of these extractions, which take place in hospital and usually under general anaesthetic, could be avoided with better dental care and dentist intervention

3. 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 men in Manchester of 980.1 to 1,026.2 per 100,000 means that we can be 95% sure that the true value lies somewhere between 980.1 and 1,026.2 per 100,000.

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) and ONS mid-year population estimates

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PREVALENCE OF UNDERWEIGHT, HEALTHY WEIGHT, OVERWEIGHT AND OBESE CHILDREN (PHOF 2.06)
MANCHESTER, 2006/07 TO 2016/17

Year	Reception Year				Year 6				Participation Rate	
	Underweight	Healthy Weight	Overweight	Obese	Underweight	Healthy Weight	Overweight	Obese	Reception Year	Year 6
2006/07	1.3%	74.4%	12.7%	11.5%	1.6%	61.0%	14.7%	22.8%	86.5%	87.7%
2007/08	1.3%	74.0%	13.1%	11.5%	1.6%	62.7%	13.9%	21.9%	85.0%	84.0%
2008/09	0.7%	73.7%	13.2%	12.4%	1.4%	61.4%	14.6%	22.6%	88.4%	88.7%
2009/10	1.5%	72.3%	14.1%	12.1%	1.3%	60.0%	14.6%	24.0%	91.9%	93.7%
2010/11	1.1%	73.6%	14.3%	11.0%	1.3%	60.0%	15.1%	23.7%	92.4%	97.8%
2011/12	1.4%	74.4%	12.9%	11.2%	1.9%	59.4%	15.1%	23.6%	90.3%	88.1%
2012/13	1.3%	73.0%	13.3%	12.5%	2.1%	58.5%	14.7%	24.7%	92.5%	92.5%
2013/14	1.1%	73.1%	14.1%	11.7%	1.4%	58.2%	15.3%	25.0%	94.0%	94.3%
2014/15	1.4%	74.5%	13.2%	10.8%	1.4%	59.4%	14.9%	24.3%	92.5%	92.4%
2015/16	1.3%	73.9%	13.5%	11.4%	1.4%	58.5%	15.1%	25.1%	96.0%	95.6%
2016/17	1.4%	73.8%	13.1%	11.7%	1.7%	58.0%	14.9%	25.4%	94.0%	95.4%

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 that they were measured.

3. Participation rates are based on eligible pupils and actual pupils measured. The number of eligible pupils is based on the geographical location of the school. Participation rates based on the geographical location of the resident are not appropriate and so have not been included in this table.

Source: NCMP Dataset, NHS Digital

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ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF EXCESS WEIGHT (OVERWEIGHT INCLUDING OBESITY) IN CHILDREN MANCHESTER, 2014/15 to 2016/17

Ward of residence	Reception (age 4-5 years)				Year 6 (age 10-11)			
	Number measured	Excess weight (%)	95% Confidence limits		Number measured	Excess weight (%)	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
Ancoats and Clayton	152	27.3%	23.8%	31.2%	190	39.9%	35.6%	44.4%
Ardwick	151	23.0%	19.9%	26.3%	281	44.7%	40.8%	48.6%
Baguley	156	24.7%	21.5%	28.2%	201	37.1%	33.1%	41.2%
Bradford	199	28.3%	25.1%	31.7%	269	42.6%	38.8%	46.5%
Brooklands	129	24.0%	20.6%	27.8%	143	36.8%	32.1%	41.7%
Burnage	186	27.0%	23.8%	30.5%	260	39.3%	35.6%	43.1%
Charlestown	182	27.6%	24.3%	31.1%	240	39.3%	35.5%	43.2%
Cheetham	299	25.3%	22.9%	27.9%	428	39.9%	37.0%	42.8%
Chorlton	73	17.2%	13.9%	21.1%	100	28.4%	24.0%	33.4%
Chorlton Park	100	21.2%	17.8%	25.1%	139	34.8%	30.3%	39.7%
City Centre	3	22.8%	7.9%	50.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Crumpsall	198	24.4%	21.6%	27.5%	284	42.2%	38.5%	45.9%
Didsbury East	80	18.0%	14.7%	21.9%	101	27.3%	23.0%	32.1%
Didsbury West	51	18.5%	14.4%	23.6%	56	28.4%	22.5%	35.0%
Fallowfield	78	20.2%	16.5%	24.5%	161	39.0%	34.4%	43.7%
Gorton North	210	25.8%	22.9%	28.9%	285	43.6%	39.8%	47.4%
Gorton South	274	26.6%	24.0%	29.4%	422	41.9%	38.9%	45.0%
Harpurhey	294	28.9%	26.2%	31.8%	340	41.4%	38.1%	44.8%
Higher Blackley	165	25.9%	22.6%	29.4%	220	38.6%	34.7%	42.7%
Hulme	79	20.0%	16.3%	24.2%	100	37.2%	31.6%	43.1%
Levenshulme	122	25.2%	21.5%	29.2%	193	40.9%	36.5%	45.4%
Longsight	156	21.8%	18.9%	24.9%	278	40.9%	37.2%	44.6%
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	209	28.6%	25.5%	32.0%	224	41.0%	36.9%	45.1%
Moss Side	212	22.5%	19.9%	25.3%	338	41.1%	37.8%	44.5%
Moston	166	27.6%	24.2%	31.4%	237	41.9%	37.9%	46.0%
Northenden	157	25.0%	21.8%	28.5%	199	40.2%	36.0%	44.6%
Old Moat	101	24.7%	20.8%	29.1%	135	39.5%	34.4%	44.7%
Rusholme	77	18.8%	15.3%	22.8%	193	42.8%	38.3%	47.5%
Sharston	195	25.1%	22.2%	28.2%	248	40.9%	37.1%	44.9%
Whalley Range	103	21.2%	17.8%	25.0%	170	36.3%	32.1%	40.8%
Withington	69	26.6%	21.6%	32.3%	68	36.6%	30.0%	43.7%
Woodhouse Park	152	24.2%	21.0%	27.7%	226	45.7%	41.4%	50.1%
North Manchester	**1,532**	**22.8%**	**21.8%**	**23.8%**	**2,519**	**40.5%**	**39.3%**	**41.8%**
Central Manchester	**1,866**	**27.0%**	**26.0%**	**28.1%**	**2,433**	**40.7%**	**39.5%**	**42.0%**
South Manchester	**1,378**	**23.9%**	**22.8%**	**25.0%**	**1,778**	**38.0%**	**36.6%**	**39.4%**
Manchester	**4,777**	**24.6%**	**24.0%**	**25.2%**	**6,762**	**39.9%**	**39.2%**	**40.7%**
England	**414,493**	**22.2%**	**22.2%**	**22.3%**	**553,225**	**33.9%**	**33.8%**	**34.0%**

Notes and Definitions

1. The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) measures the height and weight of children in Reception (age 4-5 years) and Year 6 (age 10-11 years) in state maintained primary schools in England. Data is presented by area of residence based on the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) of the child and therefore only including children with a valid LSOA.

2. Figures are based on the estimated number (and percent) of primary school age children in Reception and Year 6 whose weight was measured and who were recorded as being overweight or obese for their age in the past school year. Children with a BMI greater than or equal to the 85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) BMI distribution have been classified as overweight including obese (excess weight).

3. Ward level data is estimated from pre-suppressed Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) data. This is to avoid the potential disclosure of small numbers which could result if data for non-coterminous geographies was released. Ward figures are estimated from the already suppressed MSOA level data and, as a result no disclosure control has been applied for this geography. Where ward data is not available because it could not be calculated, cells contain the value 'N/A'.

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 children in Year 6 in Manchester of 39.2% to 40.7% means that we can be 95% sure that the true value lies somewhere between 39.2% and 40.7%.

Source: National Child Measurement Programme

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SCHOOL READINESS: CHILDREN ACHIEVING A GOOD LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT AT EYFS (PHOF 1.02i)
MANCHESTER, 2012/13 TO 2016/17

Year	Manchester				England			
	No. of children reaching a good level of development	% of all eligible children	95% Confidence limits		No. of children reaching a good level of development	% of all eligible children	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
2012/13	3,050	46.6%	45.4%	47.8%	332,438	51.7%	51.6%	51.8%
2013/14	3,624	52.8%	51.6%	54.0%	387,086	60.4%	60.2%	60.5%
2014/15	4,263	60.9%	59.7%	62.0%	433,881	66.3%	66.1%	66.4%
2015/16	4,576	63.7%	62.6%	64.8%	463,601	69.3%	69.2%	69.4%
2016/17	4,768	66.2%	65.1%	67.3%	473,626	70.7%	70.6%	70.8%

Notes and Definitions

1. Children from poorer backgrounds are more at risk of poorer development and the evidence shows that differences by social background emerge early in life. This indicator is a key measure of early years development across a wide range of developmental areas and is based on the percentage of all eligible children defined as having reached a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS).

2. Children are defined as having reached a good level of development if they achieve at least the expected level in the early learning goals in the prime areas of learning (personal, social and emotional development, physical development and communication and language) and the early learning goals in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy.

3. 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 children in Manchester of 65.1% to 67.3% means that we can be 95% sure that the true value lies somewhere between 65.1% and 67.3%.

Source: Department for Education (DfE), EYFS Profile: EYFS Profile statistical series

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EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AT KEY STAGE 2 AND KEY STAGE 4 (GCSE) LEVEL BY WARD
MANCHESTER, 2015-16

Ward of residence	Good level of development at Early Year Foundation Stage (EYFS)	Primary school (Key Stage 2)				Secondary school (Key Stage 4)		Pupils with English as an additional language
		Achieving Expected Standard in Reading	Achieving Expected Standard in Writing	Achieving Expected Standard in Maths	Achieving Expected Standard in Reading, Writing and Maths	Attainment 8 Score	GCSEs at Grades A*-C in both Eng & Maths	
Ancoats and Clayton	67.0%	66.7%	77.3%	78.7%	59.3%	42.0	43.4%	34.5%
Ardwick	66.2%	54.3%	66.1%	66.1%	44.9%	44.3	50.4%	53.9%
Baguley	67.1%	63.3%	75.3%	71.1%	51.5%	42.1	41.0%	11.9%
Bradford	62.1%	66.8%	75.7%	72.8%	55.4%	45.0	50.3%	36.6%
Brooklands	70.1%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	57.7%	40.7	34.1%	12.5%
Burnage	68.7%	62.3%	67.3%	68.6%	51.8%	47.9	59.0%	33.8%
Charlestown	64.3%	64.4%	77.9%	71.6%	54.6%	46.3	52.0%	17.0%
Cheetham	57.0%	53.8%	59.4%	64.6%	39.5%	50.3	60.6%	71.9%
Chorlton	73.3%	78.2%	84.5%	81.8%	62.7%	55.5	78.2%	10.9%
Chorlton Park	66.1%	73.3%	82.0%	77.3%	64.0%	48.5	56.9%	19.7%
City Centre	77.8%	*	*	*	*	*	*	53.3%
Crumpsall	63.3%	58.7%	66.5%	69.4%	49.3%	51.0	64.7%	57.5%
Didsbury East	72.7%	81.9%	83.6%	82.8%	75.4%	58.8	77.0%	18.4%
Didsbury West	73.8%	85.4%	83.3%	91.7%	79.2%	61.3	85.7%	14.9%
Fallowfield	62.6%	70.7%	75.9%	78.2%	60.9%	47.1	57.1%	46.4%
Gorton North	67.0%	52.9%	66.0%	61.3%	42.1%	46.3	57.6%	38.3%
Gorton South	62.4%	56.1%	69.2%	65.2%	45.0%	43.0	48.4%	48.2%
Harpurhey	62.5%	65.5%	76.4%	74.2%	57.1%	44.4	52.5%	29.6%
Higher Blackley	64.0%	58.3%	74.9%	69.5%	51.9%	46.6	55.5%	19.5%
Hulme	69.0%	60.8%	69.6%	75.9%	55.7%	44.7	47.8%	44.7%
Levenshulme	66.5%	64.7%	72.8%	71.3%	52.2%	50.8	62.1%	53.2%
Longsight	57.3%	49.0%	67.0%	60.2%	39.3%	47.2	55.6%	71.1%
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	61.3%	66.1%	74.3%	71.1%	52.3%	44.0	46.2%	20.0%
Moss Side	60.0%	62.9%	70.6%	73.2%	50.7%	45.8	50.8%	62.0%
Moston	67.6%	65.4%	78.0%	72.0%	56.0%	44.6	47.7%	19.5%
Northenden	65.5%	58.4%	71.3%	62.4%	46.1%	42.6	47.9%	14.0%
Old Moat	62.1%	63.6%	72.0%	72.9%	52.5%	47.5	59.1%	33.5%
Rusholme	65.2%	58.1%	71.6%	73.0%	48.6%	46.2	56.4%	63.1%
Sharston	62.7%	47.1%	69.1%	57.4%	38.1%	41.7	39.7%	14.6%
Whalley Range	70.1%	60.8%	78.3%	75.9%	53.6%	52.3	61.3%	48.6%
Withington	67.5%	70.5%	78.2%	78.2%	59.7%	51.8	57.4%	44.5%
Woodhouse Park	63.6%	63.7%	76.0%	69.6%	54.4%	45.1	54.5%	13.1%
North Manchester	**63.2%**	**62.9%**	**73.4%**	**71.5%**	**52.8%**	**46.0**	**52.6%**	**34.0%**
Central Manchester	**65.4%**	**60.8%**	**72.0%**	**71.1%**	**50.5%**	**47.6**	**56.9%**	**49.1%**
South Manchester	**67.2%**	**67.7%**	**75.7%**	**73.3%**	**57.3%**	**48.0**	**55.7%**	**21.0%**
Manchester	**63.7%**	**63.0%**	**73.0%**	**71.0%**	**52.0%**	**47.1**	**55.3%**	**37.6%**
England	**69.3%**	**66.0%**	**74.0%**	**70.0%**	**53.0%**	**48.5**	**59.3%**	**18.0%**

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

Notes and Definitions

1. Pupils are assessed when they reach the end of Key Stage 2 in their final year of primary school. Recent changes to the National Curriculum mean that Key Stage 2 results for 2015/16 are not comparable with those for previous years. The new benchmark measures represent the percentage of primary school pupils who achieved the expected standard in the relative subjects (reading writing and maths).

2. Key Stage 4 includes GCSE and equivalent qualifications. The new performance measure is based on the results of 8 eligible subjects and is called Attainment 8. In 2015/16, a new key performance measure is being used. This shows the proportion of pupils achieving a GCSE at grades A*-C in both English and Maths. This is an indicator of how many pupils leave school with those basic skills.

3. A pupil's first language is recorded in the School Census. This figure gives the percentage of pupils whose first language is given as anything other than English out of the total school population.

4. All data refer to children living in the wards and attending a Manchester school. They do not include data for pupils living in Manchester who are either educated privately or attend a non-Manchester school.

Source: Children's Services Policy & Performance Team, Manchester City Council, 2017

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UNDER-18 CONCEPTION RATES, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS (PHOF 2.04)
MANCHESTER, 2001 TO 2016

Year	Under 18 Conceptions					Percent leading to abortion
	Number of conceptions	Population women aged 15-17	Conception rate per 1,000	95% Confidence limits		
				Lower	Upper	
2001	541	7,845	69.0	63.3	75.0	36.6
2002	508	8,205	61.9	56.6	67.5	34.4
2003	564	8,303	67.9	62.4	73.8	37.4
2004	558	8,169	68.3	62.8	74.2	37.5
2005	591	8,000	73.9	68.0	80.1	40.1
2006	537	7,930	67.7	62.1	73.7	39.3
2007	559	8,156	68.5	63.0	74.5	46.9
2008	524	8,486	61.7	56.6	67.3	48.9
2009	491	8,287	59.2	54.1	64.7	49.7
2010	398	7,898	50.4	45.6	55.6	48.0
2011	411	7,835	52.5	47.5	57.8	51.1
2012	353	7,839	45.0	40.7	49.8	49.6
2013	286	7,830	36.5	32.6	40.9	48.3
2014	257	7,946	32.3	28.7	36.5	49.0
2015	229	7,961	28.8	25.3	32.7	46.3
2016	207	7,983	25.9	22.7	29.7	53.6

Notes and Definitions

1 Rates are per 1,000 female population aged 15–17. In line with published ONS data, these figures are now presented for single calendar years rather than as 3 year averages.

2. Conception rates for 2011-2013 have been calculated using mid-year population estimates based on the 2011 Census. Rates for 2002 to 2010 have been recalculated by Public Health England using mid-year population estimates based on the 2011 Census and therefore may differ from previously published figures.

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 22.7 to 29.7 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 22.7 and 29.7.

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ESTIMATED UNDER-18 CONCEPTIONS (NUMBERS AND RATES) BY WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS MANCHESTER, 2013 TO 2015

Ward of residence	Under 18 Conceptions			
	Estimated number of conceptions	Estimated conception rate per 1,000	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
Ancoats and Clayton	s	s	s	s
Ardwick	29	27.4	18.1	39.1
Baguley	31	41.7	28.1	58.7
Bradford	31	46.4	30.9	65.3
Brooklands	20	35.2	21.5	54.3
Burnage	26	28.1	17.9	40.5
Charlestown	28	38.7	25.5	55.4
Cheetham	38	32.9	22.9	44.8
Chorlton	s	s	s	s
Chorlton Park	13	19.2	10.0	33.0
City Centre	s	s	s	s
Crumpsall	26	27.9	18.1	40.7
Didsbury East	6	8.8	3.1	19.8
Didsbury West	7	25	9	52
Fallowfield	14	17.6	9.5	29.7
Gorton North	36	44.9	31.2	61.6
Gorton South	51	43.0	31.8	56.2
Harpurhey	55	55.0	41.3	71.5
Higher Blackley	33	45.2	31.0	63.1
Hulme	13	20.0	10.3	33.9
Levenshulme	13	19.0	9.7	31.9
Longsight	26	31.6	20.6	46.3
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	41	54.2	38.8	73.4
Moss Side	23	17.7	11.1	26.5
Moston	23	31.9	19.9	47.2
Northenden	26	37.7	24.4	54.7
Old Moat	16	26.1	14.8	42.1
Rusholme	12	13.1	6.7	22.5
Sharston	41	49.3	35.2	66.6
Whalley Range	10	14.4	6.7	26.5
Withington	2	5.5	0.3	19.3
Woodhouse Park	31	49.3	33.2	69.4
Manchester	**772**	**32.5**	**30.3**	**34.9**
England	**63,192**	**22.6**	**22.4**	**22.8**

Notes and Definitions

1. Under-18 conception rate: Estimated number of conceptions to women aged under 18 years per 1,000 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 period 2011-2013 in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations and reduce the risk of disclosing the identity of an individual person. Rates are calculated using ONS populations estimates for females aged 15-17.

2. The estimated under-18 conception rates for wards are based on MSOA-level conception rates produced by ONS. Numerators are estimated for output areas (OAs) - very small areas within the MSOA - by applying the MSOA rate to the population of girls aged 15 to 17 years living in that OA. OAs are then 'reassembled' into wards, aggregating their numerators and denominators. Rates and confidence intervals are then calculated using the ward's estimated numerator and denominator.

2. The data relate to conceptions by residents of England and Wales that lead either to a maternity at which one or more live or still birth occur or an abortion under the 1967 Act. They do not include conceptions resulting in a spontaneous miscarriage during the first 23 weeks of gestation (data for these are not collected centrally) or an illegal abortion.

3. Data for MSOAs with between 1 and 4 conceptions for 2013 to 2015 were suppressed to protect the confidentiality of individuals. These were included in the estimation process but these estimates are of low reliability and should be interpreted with caution. MSOA figures were also suppressed where the mid-year population estimate for females aged 15 to 17 was less than 90 for the three year aggregate or less than 30 for any single year, associated ward.

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 42.1 to 47.5 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 42.1 and 47.5.

Source: Public Health England (Produced August 2017)

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SMOKING ATTRIBUTABLE HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS (ADULTS AGED 35+), WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS MANCHESTER, 2009/10 TO 2016/17

Financial Year	Manchester				England			
	Number of hospital admissions	Directly standardised rate	95% Confidence limits		Number of hospital admissions	Directly standardised rate	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
2009/10	4,387	2,603.5	2,525.8	2,683.0	462,981	1,687.0	1,682.1	1,691.9
2010/11	4,747	2,820.6	2,739.6	2,903.4	472,902	1,699.2	1,694.3	1,704.0
2011/12	4,300	2,534.4	2,457.7	2,612.8	471,969	1,675.2	1,670.4	1,680.0
2012/13	4,622	2,710.0	2,630.9	2,790.8	474,790	1,658.2	1,653.5	1,663.0
2013/14	4,502	2,609.2	2,532.1	2,688.1	476,296	1,638.0	1,633.3	1,642.7
2014/15	4,761	2,737.3	2,658.5	2,817.7	494,738	1,671.2	1,666.5	1,675.9
2015/16	5,067	2,897.8	2,816.9	2,980.5	518,239	1,726.4	1,721.6	1,731.1
2016/17	5,370	3,023.1	2,941.0	3,107.0	513,940	1,685.1	1,680.4	1,689.7

Notes and definitions

1. High smoking attributable admission rates are indicative of poor population health and high smoking prevalence. This indicator measures the total number of hospital admissions in persons aged 35 and over for diseases that are wholly or partially attributed to smoking. Figure are based on the primary diagnosis at the time of admission. Therefore this is likely to be an underestimate of the number of smoking related admissions.

2. Admission rates per 100,000 population have been directly age and sex standardised using ONS mid-year resident population estimates and the 2013 European Standard Population.

3. Relative risks of death/illness from a range of diagnoses and estimates of the prevalence of smoking and ex-smoking are used alongside age and sex to calculate the proportion of each hospital admission which can be attributed to smoking (SAF).

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 2,941.0 to 3,107.0 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 2,941.0 and 3,107.0.

Sources: Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC) Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimates and Integrated Household survey/Annual Population Survey.

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ADMISSION EPISODES FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CONDITIONS, PERSONS (PHOF 2.18)
MANCHESTER, 2008/09 TO 2016/17 (NARROW DEFINITION)

Financial Year	Manchester				England			
	Number of admissions	Directly standardised rate (DSR)	95% Confidence limits		Number of admissions	Directly standardised rate (DSR)	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
2008/09	3,074	796.2	766.3	827.0	299,008	605.8	603.6	607.9
2009/10	3,355	850.1	819.4	881.5	313,471	628.9	626.7	631.1
2010/11	3,509	877.4	846.3	909.3	323,583	643.3	641.1	645.6
2011/12	3,474	877.9	846.7	909.8	327,192	645.3	643.1	647.5
2012/13	3,421	852.2	821.7	883.5	321,660	629.8	627.6	632.0
2013/14	3,503	863.1	832.5	894.4	329,969	639.6	637.4	641.8
2014/15	3,510	860.8	830.3	892.0	330,015	634.7	632.5	636.9
2015/16	3,138	763.5	734.9	792.9	339,282	646.6	644.4	648.8
2016/17	3,100	741.2	713.1	769.9	337,113	636.4	634.2	638.6

Notes and definitions

1. Alcohol-related conditions include all alcohol-specific conditions plus those where alcohol is causally implicated in some (but not all) cases of the outcome, e.g. hypertensive diseases, various cancers and falls. The number of hospital admissions for alcohol-related harm have been derived using the latest set of alcohol attributable fractions (AAFs). These were updated in 2014 to take into account new evidence regarding the association between alcohol consumption and health-related outcomes.

2. Admission rates per 100,000 population have been directly age and sex standardised using ONS mid-year resident population estimates and the 2013 European Standard Population.

3. The figures in this table include all admissions to hospital where the primary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable code or a secondary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable external cause code.

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 713.1 to 769.9 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 713.1 and 769.9.

Source: Calculated by Public Health England: Risk Factors Intelligence team using data from NHS Digital - Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) and Office for National Statistics (ONS) - Mid Year Population Estimates.

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PHYSICALLY ACTIVE ADULTS, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS (PHOF 2.13i)
MANCHESTER, 2015/16 - 2016/17

Year	Manchester			England		
	% adults (aged 19+)	95% Confidence limits		% adults (aged 19+)	95% Confidence limits	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
2015/16	62.4%	60.2%	64.5%	66.1%	65.9%	66.3%
2016/17	65.1%	62.9%	67.2%	66.0%	65.8%	66.2%

Notes and Definitions

1. Physical inactivity is the 4th leading risk factor for global mortality accounting for 6% of deaths globally. The Chief Medical Officer (CMO) currently recommends that adults undertake a minimum of 150 minutes (2.5 hours) of moderate physical activity per week or 75 minutes of vigorous physical activity per week or an equivalent combination of the two (MVPA), in bouts of 10 minutes or more. The overall amount of activity is more important than the type, intensity or frequency.

2. Data is taken from the Sport England Active Lives Survey. The survey uses a 28-day reference period to record the number of minutes of physical activity (of at least 10 minutes) undertaken. The (broad) activities included in the estimates are; sporting activities, fitness activities, cycling for leisure and sport, cycling for travel, walking for leisure, walking for travel, creative or artistic dance and gardening.

3. This indicator measures the number of respondents aged 19 and over, with valid responses to questions on physical activity, doing at least 150 moderate intensity equivalent (MIE) minutes physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more in the previous 28 days expressed as a percentage of the total number of respondents aged 19 and over.

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 62.92% to 67.2% means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 62.92% and 67.2%.

Source: Public Health England (based on Active Lives, Sport England)

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DIAGNOSED AND NEWLY DIAGNOSED RATE OF HIV AND AIDS, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS MANCHESTER, 2011 TO 2016

Year	Diagnosed prevalence aged 15-59 years				New diagnoses aged 15+ years			
	Number of diagnosed cases	Rate per 1,000 population	95% Confidence limits		Number of new diagnoses	Rate per 100,000 population	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
2011	1,894	5.5	5.3	5.8	148	36.0	30.5	42.3
2012	1,992	5.7	5.4	6.0	127	30.5	25.4	36.3
2013	2,019	5.8	5.5	6.0	136	32.5	27.3	38.5
2014	2,106	5.9	5.7	6.2	164	38.9	33.1	45.3
2015	2,321	6.4	6.2	6.7	124	28.9	24.0	34.4
2016	2,385	6.5	6.2	6.7	137	31.3	26.3	37.0

Notes and Definitions

1. Diagnosed prevalence is defined as the number of people aged 15 to 59 years living with a diagnosed HIV infection resident in England and accessing HIV care at an NHS service in the UK, expressed as a crude rate per 1,000 resident population.

2. The rate of new HIV diagnosis provides a more timely insight into the onward transmission of HIV. It is defined as the number of people aged 15 and over newly diagnosed with HIV infection, expressed as a crude rate per 100,000 resident population.

3. The data excludes adults seen for HIV care or diagnosed in England who are resident in Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland or abroad.

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 6.2 to 6.7 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 6.2 and 6.7.

Source: Public Health England HIV and AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

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INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS (PHOF 3.05ii)
MANCHESTER, 2001-03 TO 2014-16

3-year average	Manchester				England			
	Total number of cases	Incidence rate per 100,000	95% Confidence limits		Total number of cases	Incidence rate per 100,000	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
2001-03	390	30.3	27.4	33.4	19,475	13.1	12.9	13.3
2002-04	412	31.5	28.5	34.6	20,235	13.5	13.3	13.7
2003-05	419	31.3	28.4	34.5	21,218	14.1	13.9	14.3
2004-06	463	33.9	30.9	37.2	22,269	14.7	14.5	14.9
2005-07	482	34.7	31.6	37.9	22,918	15.0	14.8	15.2
2006-08	507	35.9	32.9	39.2	23,069	15.0	14.8	15.2
2007-09	549	38.3	35.2	41.7	23,499	15.1	14.9	15.3
2008-10	572	39.3	36.2	42.7	23,597	15.1	14.9	15.3
2009-11	621	42.0	38.7	45.4	24,068	15.2	15.0	15.4
2010-12	599	39.8	36.6	43.1	24,042	15.1	14.9	15.3
2011-13	567	37.1	34.1	40.3	23,627	14.7	14.5	14.9
2012-14	482	31.2	28.5	34.1	21,819	13.5	13.3	13.7
2013-15	423	27.0	24.5	29.7	19,491	12.0	11.8	12.1
2014-16	393	24.7	22.3	27.3	17,863	10.9	10.7	11.0

Notes and definitions

1. Incidence rate measures the number of new cases of Tuberculosis notified to the Enhanced Tuberculosis Surveillance system (ETS) over a three year period expressed as a rate per 100,000 population over the same three year period.

2. The presentation of the indicator using average data for a 3 year time period prevents disclosure of small numbers.

3. Data is based on the national Enhanced TB Surveillance (ETS) dataset. This is the same source used for regional and national TB reports. However, this may underestimate the actual number of cases as it only includes those officially reported to the ETS scheme.

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 22.3 to 27.3 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 22.3 and 27.3.

Source: Enhanced Tuberculosis Surveillance system (ETS) and Office for National Statistics (ONS)

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REPORTED ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT CASUALTIES, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS (PHOF 1.10)
MANCHESTER, 2001-2016

Year	All Casualties					Child Casualties				
	All Road Traffic Casualties	Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI)	KSI Rate per 100,000 Population	95% Confidence limits		All Road Traffic Casualties	Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI)	KSI Rate per 100,000 Population	95% Confidence limits	
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper
2001	3,754	283	72.1	64.1	81.0	514	59	70.8	54.9	91.3
2002	3,760	267	63.2	56.1	71.3	446	50	58.8	44.6	77.5
2003	3,509	281	65.0	57.8	73.0	475	57	66.9	51.6	86.7
2004	3,426	270	62.4	55.4	70.3	405	42	49.3	36.5	66.6
2005	3,173	284	65.0	57.9	73.0	366	42	49.6	36.7	67.1
2006	2,844	240	54.4	47.9	61.7	341	36	43.2	31.2	59.8
2007	2,643	207	45.8	40.0	52.5	285	33	39.9	28.4	56.0
2008	2,428	190	41.5	36.0	47.8	257	28	33.7	23.3	48.6
2009	2,404	187	39.5	34.2	45.6	287	32	38.1	27.0	53.8
2010	1,962	166	34.3	29.5	39.9	236	27	31.7	21.8	46.1
2011	1,932	174	34.9	30.1	40.5	256	24	27.5	18.5	40.9
2012	1,544	195	38.8	33.7	44.6	189	26	26.6	18.2	39.0
2013	1,388	158	30.9	26.5	36.1	155	17	17.0	10.6	27.3
2014	1,399	169	32.9	28.3	38.2	183	16	15.7	9.7	25.6
2015	988	134	25.8	21.8	30.5	114	16	15.4	9.5	25.1
2016	921	148	27.9	23.8	32.8	107	18	17.0	10.7	26.8

Notes and Definitions

1. Motor vehicle traffic accidents are a major cause of preventable deaths and morbidity, particularly in younger age groups. The majority of road traffic collisions are preventable and can be avoided through improved education, awareness, road infrastructure and vehicle safety.

2. The tables are based on data collected by the Greater Manchester Police about road traffic accidents that involved personal injury and took place on the public highway. Deaths or injuries occurring on the public highway without a vehicle being involved are not included. Accidents that do not become known to the police, or only become known 30 days or longer after their occurrence, are also excluded. Although most `fatal' accidents are reported, there is evidence to suggest that `serious' and `slight' accidents are under reported.

3. This indicator measures the number of people of all ages reported killed or seriously injured on the roads in Manchester expressed as a crude rate per 100,000 resident population. Rates are calculated using the ONS mid-year population estimates.

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 23.8 to 32.8 means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 29.8 and 32.8.

Source: Greater Manchester Police via Transport for Greater Manchester (TfGM) Highways Forecasting and Analytical Services.

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SELF-REPORTED WELLBEING - PEOPLE WITH A LOW LIFE SATISFACTION SCORE (PHOF 2.23i)
MANCHESTER, 2011/12 - 2016/17

Year	Manchester			England		
	Low satisfaction score (%)	95% Confidence limits		Low satisfaction score (%)	95% Confidence limits	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
2011/12	7.0%	5.3%	8.7%	6.5%	6.4%	6.7%
2012/13	7.3%	5.5%	9.2%	5.7%	5.6%	5.9%
2013/14	9.0%	7.1%	10.9%	5.6%	5.4%	5.7%
2014/15	5.8%	4.1%	7.6%	4.7%	4.6%	4.9%
2015/16	5.9%	4.4%	7.5%	4.6%	4.4%	4.7%
2016/17	4.4%	3.1%	5.8%	4.5%	4.4%	4.7%

Notes and definitions

1. Indicator is based on the percentage of respondents who answered 0-4 to the question "Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?". Responses are given on a scale of 0-10 (where 0 is “not at all satisfied” and 10 is “completely satisfied”). These respondents are classed as having the lowest levels of life satisfaction.

2. People with higher well-being have lower rates of illness, recover more quickly and for longer and generally have better physical and mental health. Levels of individual/subjective well-being are measured by ONS based on four questions included on the Integrated Household Survey. Data are based on a weighted count of adults aged 16 and over living in residential households.

3. It is important not to infer the percentage of people reporting a certain level of well-being in an area is true for all people living in that area. Also, differences in people's well-being between areas should not be taken to directly indicate differences in people's views of their local area. This is because there are a number of factors, not just place, that influence personal well-being, for example; health, relationships and employment situation.

4. Comparisons between areas must be done so with caution as these estimates are provided from a sample survey. As such, confidence intervals are produced to present the sampling variability which should be taken into account when assessing differences between areas as true differences may not exist. The 95% CI for Manchester of 3.1% to 5.8% means that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies somewhere between 3.1% and 5.8%.

Source: Annual Population Survey (APS) Crown copyright 2017 (ONS)

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EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS FOR INTENTIONAL SELF HARM (PHOF 1.10)
MANCHESTER 2010/11 TO 2016/17

Reported year	Manchester				England			
	Number of Admissions	DSR per 100,000	95% Confidence limits		Number of Admissions	DSR per 100,000	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
2010/11	1,495	273.3	258.4	288.7	108,694	197.6	196.5	198.8
2011/12	1,218	224.5	211.1	238.6	108,783	197.2	196.1	198.4
2012/13	1,273	236.4	222.6	250.9	104,637	189.6	188.4	190.7
2013/14	1,409	263.4	248.8	278.7	113,994	205.9	204.7	207.1
2014/15	1,263	223.2	210.1	236.9	107,246	193.2	192.1	194.4
2015/16	1,057	189.0	176.9	201.7	109,749	196.5	195.4	197.7
2016/17	1,059	185.7	173.7	198.2	103,723	185.3	184.1	186.4

Notes and definitions

1. Self-harm is an expression of personal distress and there are varied reasons for a person to harm themselves irrespective of the purpose of the act. There is a significant and persistent risk of future suicide following an episode of self harm.

2. 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.

4. Based on number of number of first finished emergency admission episodes in patients with a recording of self harm by cause code (ICD10 X60-X84) in the financial year in which episode ended. Regular and day attenders have been excluded.

5. 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 173.7 to 198.2 means that we can be 95% certain that the mortality rate lies somewhere between 173.7 and 198.2.

Source: Public Health England (based on ONS population estimates and Hospital Episodes data)

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NUMBERS ON QOF DISEASE REGISTERS AND RAW PREVALENCE RATES
MANCHESTER CCGs (COMBINED), 2015/16 - 2016/17

Condition	2015/16		2016/17		Year on year change (percentage point)
	Number on disease register	Raw prevalence rate (%)	Number on disease register	Raw prevalence rate (%)	
Asthma	34,594	5.72%	35,909	5.72%	0.01
Cancer	9,116	1.51%	10,054	1.60%	0.09
Chronic Kidney Disease (ages 18+)	13,127	2.78%	13,430	2.74%	0.04
COPD*	11,703	1.94%	12,198	1.94%	0.01
Coronary Heart Disease	15,010	2.48%	15,006	2.39%	0.09
Dementia	2,900	0.48%	2,941	0.47%	0.01
Depression (ages 18+)	43,171	9.15%	49,117	10.02%	0.87
Diabetes Mellitus (ages 17+)	30,205	6.32%	31,510	6.35%	0.03
Epilepsy (ages 18+)	3,692	0.78%	3,800	0.78%	0.01
Hypertension	62,161	10.28%	63,951	10.18%	0.10
Learning Disabilities	2,688	0.44%	2,919	0.46%	0.02
Mental Health	7,423	1.23%	7,906	1.26%	0.03
Obesity (ages 18+)	35,200	7.46%	37,219	7.59%	0.13
Stroke and TIA**	7,740	1.28%	7,931	1.26%	0.02

* Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
** Transient Ischaemic Attack

Notes and definitions

1. The data in this table is taken from the QMAS database for 2016/17 and provides data for the reporting year April 2016 to March 2017.

2. Unadjusted prevalence is defined as the total number of patients on the disease register for each condition as a proprotion of the list sizes of the GP practices for which the CCG 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 exclude younger people. Prevalence rates for these conditions are expressed as a percentage of the size of the relevant age group.

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BREAST AND CERVICAL SCREENING COVERAGE (PHOF 2.20i - 2.20ii)
MANCHESTER, 2011 TO 2017

Financial year	Breast screening programme				Cervical screening programme			
	Number of women screened	% of eligible women screened	95% Confidence limits		Number of women screened	% of eligible women screened	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
2011	20,949	64.6%	64.0%	65.1%	85,640	69.2%	68.9%	69.4%
2012	20,906	63.0%	62.5%	63.5%	87,802	69.0%	68.7%	69.2%
2013	21,551	63.2%	62.7%	63.7%	87,742	67.0%	66.7%	67.2%
2014	21,128	60.3%	59.8%	60.9%	89,759	66.7%	66.4%	66.9%
2015	22,157	61.6%	61.1%	62.1%	90,987	65.8%	65.5%	66.0%
2016	21,186	57.2%	56.7%	57.7%	92,365	64.8%	64.6%	65.1%
2017	23,514	61.8%	61.3%	62.2%	94,548	63.9%	63.6%	64.1%

Notes and definitions

1. Coverage of the NHS Breast Screening Programme is currently defined as the percentage of women aged 53–70 resident in the area (determined by postcode of residence) with a screening test result recorded in the previous three years. Coverage of the NHS Cervical Screening Programme is based on the percentage of women in the resident population eligible for cervical screening who were screened adequately within the previous 3.5 years (women aged 25-49) or 5.5 years (women aged 50-64).

2. The figures exclude women who are ineligible, e.g. who have had a double mastectomy, or whose recall has ceased for clinical reasons.

3. This indicator gives screening coverage by local authority of residence. This is not the same as the indicator published for primary care organisations by NHS Digital on a registered population basis.

4. The NHS Breast Screening Programme has the aim of screening 70% of eligible women at least once 3 years. The NHS Cervical Screening Programme has the aim of reening 80% of eligible women at least every 5 years.

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JOB SEEKERS ALLOWANCE AND UNIVERSAL CREDIT (NOT IN WORK) CLAIMANTS BY GENDER MANCHESTER, DECEMBER 2017

Ward of residence	Job Seekers Allowance and Universal Credit claimants					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ancoats and Clayton	200	2.4%	115	1.7%	315	2.1%
Ardwick	240	3.2%	120	1.7%	360	2.5%
Baguley	185	4.0%	125	2.6%	305	3.2%
Bradford	260	3.7%	170	2.8%	430	3.3%
Brooklands	130	2.8%	95	2.0%	225	2.4%
Burnage	140	3.0%	95	1.8%	235	2.4%
Charlestown	190	4.2%	130	2.7%	320	3.4%
Cheetham	270	2.9%	180	2.4%	450	2.7%
Chorlton	80	1.5%	35	0.7%	115	1.1%
Chorlton Park	120	2.2%	100	1.7%	215	1.9%
City Centre	45	0.4%	20	0.2%	65	0.3%
Crumpsall	220	3.7%	120	2.2%	340	3.0%
Didsbury East	80	1.6%	40	0.8%	125	1.3%
Didsbury West	70	1.4%	35	0.8%	105	1.1%
Fallowfield	120	1.9%	90	1.5%	210	1.7%
Gorton North	220	3.9%	185	3.3%	410	3.7%
Gorton South	255	3.6%	180	2.6%	435	3.1%
Harpurhey	335	5.4%	230	3.7%	565	4.6%
Higher Blackley	145	3.4%	110	2.3%	255	2.8%
Hulme	205	2.3%	110	1.4%	315	1.9%
Levenshulme	150	2.4%	75	1.3%	225	1.9%
Longsight	175	2.9%	100	1.9%	275	2.4%
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	270	5.5%	175	3.4%	445	4.4%
Moss Side	285	3.7%	215	2.8%	500	3.2%
Moston	135	2.8%	110	2.2%	245	2.5%
Northenden	155	3.3%	110	2.3%	265	2.8%
Old Moat	140	2.3%	105	1.8%	245	2.1%
Rusholme	180	2.9%	95	1.8%	275	2.4%
Sharston	195	3.7%	150	2.7%	345	3.2%
Whalley Range	210	3.5%	105	2.0%	315	2.8%
Withington	80	1.3%	55	1.0%	135	1.1%
Woodhouse Park	175	4.1%	125	2.7%	300	3.3%
North Manchester	**2,070**	**3.4%**	**1,360**	**2.4%**	**3,430**	**2.9%**
Central Manchester	**2,120**	**2.9%**	**1,310**	**1.9%**	**3,435**	**2.4%**
South Manchester	**1,470**	**2.7%**	**1,035**	**1.8%**	**2,500**	**2.2%**
Manchester	**5,660**	**2.9%**	**3,700**	**2.0%**	**9,360**	**2.4%**
England	**396,125**	**2.3%**	**256,255**	**1.5%**	**652,380**	**1.9%**

Notes and Definitions

1. The Claimant Count measures the number of people claiming benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed. From November 2013, the Claimant Count includes out of work Universal Credit claimants as well as all claimants of Jobseekers Allowance (JSA).

2. Ideally only those Universal Credit claimants who are out of work and required to seek work should be included in the Claimant Count but it is not currently possible to produce estimates on this basis. The Claimant Count therefore includes some out of work claimants of Universal Credit who are not required to look for work, for example, due to illness or disability. The Claimant Count includes people who claim unemployment-related benefits but who do not receive payment, for example, claimants who have had their benefits stopped for a limited period of time by Jobcentre Plus or who are claiming JSA in order to receive National Insurance Credits.

3. Rates are expressed as a proportion of the working age population using the ONS mid-year population estimate for people aged 16-64 years.

4. All data are rounded to the nearest 5 and may not precisely add to the sum of the number of people claiming JSA, published on Nomis, and the number of out-of-work people claiming Universal Credit, published by DWP, due to independent rounding.

TABLE 5b

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OUT OF WORK BENEFITS CLAIMANTS BY WARD AND BENEFIT TYPE
MANCHESTER, FEBRUARY 2017

Ward of residence	Employment Support Allowance		Benefit Claimants with a mental health disorder		Lone parents claiming Income Support	
	Number of claimants	% of population	Number of claimants	% all claimants	Number of claimants	% of population
Ancoats and Clayton	1,065	7.3%	555	52.1%	185	1.3%
Ardwick	1,205	10.0%	660	54.8%	150	1.3%
Baguley	1,200	16.9%	655	54.6%	200	2.8%
Bradford	1,430	10.9%	785	54.9%	285	2.2%
Brooklands	860	7.4%	425	49.4%	115	1.0%
Burnage	960	9.8%	480	50.0%	200	2.0%
Charlestown	1,260	12.9%	655	52.0%	215	2.2%
Cheetham	1,210	7.4%	575	47.5%	195	1.2%
Chorlton	395	4.3%	235	59.5%	5	0.1%
Chorlton Park	745	5.0%	385	51.7%	95	0.6%
City Centre	160	0.8%	100	62.5%	5	0.0%
Crumpsall	1,170	11.2%	640	54.7%	120	1.1%
Didsbury East	345	3.5%	170	49.3%	25	0.3%
Didsbury West	335	4.3%	190	56.7%	15	0.2%
Fallowfield	700	5.0%	305	43.6%	100	0.7%
Gorton North	1,195	9.7%	635	53.1%	315	2.6%
Gorton South	1,285	10.3%	650	50.6%	265	2.1%
Harpurhey	1,775	14.7%	1,000	56.3%	385	3.2%
Higher Blackley	1,130	11.8%	545	48.2%	210	2.2%
Hulme	920	5.2%	525	57.1%	120	0.7%
Levenshulme	705	6.3%	390	55.3%	70	0.6%
Longsight	915	8.1%	490	53.6%	130	1.1%
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	1,625	16.6%	920	56.6%	290	3.0%
Moss Side	990	9.1%	475	48.0%	300	2.7%
Moston	975	10.0%	510	52.3%	235	2.4%
Northenden	1,045	10.4%	535	51.2%	190	1.9%
Old Moat	790	7.6%	445	56.3%	125	1.2%
Rusholme	815	6.0%	420	51.5%	75	0.6%
Sharston	1,315	11.9%	665	50.6%	315	2.8%
Whalley Range	810	7.0%	450	55.6%	55	0.5%
Withington	415	3.6%	245	59.0%	45	0.4%
Woodhouse Park	1,220	13.6%	635	52.0%	210	2.3%
North Manchester	**11,800**	**10.4%**	**6,285**	**53.7%**	**2,125**	**1.9%**
Central Manchester	**9,935**	**7.4%**	**5,235**	**53.0%**	**1,585**	**1.2%**
South Manchester	**9,230**	**8.5%**	**4,830**	**52.8%**	**1,535**	**1.4%**
Manchester	**30,180**	**7.9%**	**16,350**	**53.2%**	**5,120**	**1.3%**
England						

Notes and Definitions

1. This table contains information on the number of working-age people who are claiming one or more main DWP benefits. 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. Main out-of-work benefits include Jobseekers Allowance (JSA), Employment Support Allowance (ESA), Incapacity Benefit (IB), Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) and others on income related benefits. These groups have been chosen to best represent a count of all those benefit recipients who cannot be in full-time employment as part of their condition of entitlement.

2. The claimant count for statistical wards is based on a best fit of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). Rates are calculated as a proportion of the working age population (16-64) using a denominator derived from ONS population estimates at LSOA level which are consistent with the published mid-year estimates at local authority level.

3. All counts have been adjusted using a variant of controlled rounding to avoid the disclosure of any personal information.

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EMPLOYMENT AND SUPPORT ALLOWANCE (ESA) CLAIMANTS FOR MENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DISORDERS MANCHESTER, 2012 TO 2016

Reported year	Manchester					England				
	Total Number of ESA Claimants	No. of claimants for mental and behavioural conditions	Rate per 1,000 working age population	95% Confidence limits		Total Number of ESA Claimants	No. of claimants for mental and behavioural conditions	Rate per 1,000 working age population	95% Confidence limits	
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper
2012	357,549	7,800	21.8	21.3	22.3	34,347,372	409,550	11.9	11.9	12.0
2013	362,475	12,170	33.6	33.0	34.2	34,306,995	652,690	19.0	19.0	19.1
2014	363,760	15,170	41.7	41.0	42.4	34,351,400	823,000	24.0	23.9	24.0
2015	367,261	16,190	44.1	43.4	44.8	34,475,354	923,710	26.8	26.7	26.8
2016	374,440	15,940	42.6	41.9	43.2	34,669,641	954,230	27.5	27.5	27.6

Notes and definitions

1. This indicator measures the number of claimants for Employment Support Allowance (ESA) for mental and behavioural conditions, expressed as a rate per 1,000 working age population aged 16-64 years.

2. The data is based on the number of claimants of ESA where the ICGP condition was 'Mental and Behavioural Disorders' in the end of May snapshot of the reported year. The denominator population is based on the ONS mid-year population estimate for the previous year to the data.

3. 95% Confidence intervals indicate the range within which the true value of the statistic has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 41.9 to 43.2 means that we can be 95% certain that the incident rate lies somewhere between 41.9 and 43.2.

Source: Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) via NOMIS (www.nomisweb.co.uk).

TABLE 5d

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CANCER INCIDENCE RATES BY PRIMARY SITE OF TUMOUR (ALL AGES)
MANCHESTER, 2013-2015

Tumour Site	Manchester				England			
	Total number of cases	Incidence rate	95% Confidence limits		Total number of cases	Incidence rate	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
Lung cancer	1,167	148.8	139.9	157.7	112,921	78.9	78.5	79.4
Breast cancer (females)	893	180.2	168.3	192.8	136,723	171.5	170.6	172.4
Colorectal cancer	639	77.4	71.0	83.8	103,274	71.4	71.0	71.8
Prostate cancer (males)	612	170.2	156.6	185.0	121,896	182.3	181.2	183.3
All maignant cancers	**6,216**	**722.5**	**703.5**	**741.4**	**898,617**	**615.2**	**613.9**	**616.4**

Notes and definitions

1. Incidence rates refer to the number of new diagnosis of cancer that occur to residents of an area. Incident cases of cancer are counted for each separate primary tumour. One person may be diagnosed with more than one tumour and would then appear twice in the incidence statistics. Recurrences of a previous cancer are not counted as new incident cases.

2. Figures in the table are directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 population based on the 2013 European Standard Population). Standardised rates correct for the difference in incidence of cancer because of age and sex. They are useful for comparing underlying cancer risk in populations with different age/sex profiles. Data are based on the calendar year in which the cancer was diagnosed.

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 excl. C44; Breast - C50; Lung - C33-C34; Colorectal - C18-C20 and Prostate - C61.

4. 95% Confidence intervals indicate the range within which the true value of the statistic has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 703.5 to 741.4 means that we can be 95% certain that the incident rate lies somewhere between 703.5 and 741.4.

Source: National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service, Public Health England.

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INCIDENCE OF MALIGNANT CANCERS (C00-C97 excl. C44), WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS (ALL AGES) MANCHESTER, 2001-03 TO 2013-15

Year of diagnosis	Manchester				England			
	Total number of cases	Incidence rate	95% Confidence limits		Total number of cases	Incidence rate	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
2001-03	5,378	634.0	616.2	651.8	693,083	565.7	564.3	567.0
2002-04	5,344	637.3	619.4	655.3	700,946	566.1	564.7	567.4
2003-05	5,461	654.8	636.6	673.0	714,815	570.7	569.3	572.1
2004-06	5,705	685.2	666.6	703.8	732,102	578.2	576.8	579.6
2005-07	5,749	692.1	673.4	710.8	746,239	581.6	580.3	583.0
2006-08	5,772	696.9	678.1	715.7	764,269	587.4	586.0	588.7
2007-09	5,688	686.3	667.7	705.0	784,993	594.0	592.6	595.3
2008-10	5,728	689.2	670.4	707.9	806,508	600.7	599.3	602.0
2009-11	5,781	695.0	676.1	713.8	826,265	605.8	604.5	607.2
2010-12	5,983	719.4	700.1	738.6	843,768	608.9	607.5	610.2
2011-13	6,081	727.7	708.3	747.0	866,533	615.3	613.9	616.6
2012-14	6,193	733.5	714.2	752.8	882,857	615.3	614.0	616.6
2013-15	6,216	722.5	703.5	741.4	898,617	615.2	613.9	616.4

Notes and definitions

1. Incidence rates refer to the number of new diagnosis of cancer that occur to residents of an area. New cases of cancer are counted for each separate primary tumour. One person may be diagnosed with more than one tumour and would then appear twice in the incidence statistics. Recurrences of a previous cancer are not counted as new incident cases.

2. Figures in the table are directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 population based on the 2013 European Standard Population). Standardised rates correct for the difference in incidence of cancer because of age and sex. They are useful for comparing underlying cancer risk in populations with different age/sex profiles. Data are based on the calendar year in which the cancer was diagnosed.

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 indicate the range within which the true value of the statistic has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI forManchester of 703.5 to 741.4 means that we can be 95% certain that the incident rate lies somewhere between 703.5 and 741.4.

Source: National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service, Public Health England.

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INCIDENCE OF MALIGNANT CANCERS BY PRIMARY SITE OF TUMOUR, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS (ALL AGES)
MANCHESTER, 2001-03 TO 2013-15

Year of diagnosis	Colorectal Cancer			Lung Cancer			Breast Cancer (Females)			Prostate Cancer (Males)		
	Incidence rate	95% Confidence limits		Incidence rate	95% Confidence limits		Incidence rate	95% Confidence		Incidence rate	95% Confidence	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
2001-03	73.4	67.2	79.7	124.6	116.5	132.7	146.5	135.7	158.0	140.5	127.9	154.5
2002-04	72.3	66.0	78.5	126.4	118.1	134.7	150.4	139.4	162.0	140.0	127.6	153.7
2003-05	74.2	67.9	80.5	131.0	122.6	139.4	156.2	145.0	168.2	147.9	135.2	161.9
2004-06	80.8	74.2	87.3	143.9	135.1	152.7	155.9	144.7	167.8	165.7	152.2	180.4
2005-07	86.5	79.8	93.3	141.7	133.0	150.5	160.4	149.0	172.5	165.9	152.4	180.5
2006-08	87.0	80.2	93.9	143.9	135.1	152.8	156.3	145.0	168.2	156.6	143.5	170.9
2007-09	83.4	76.6	90.1	135.2	126.6	143.8	159.2	147.8	171.3	144.0	131.4	157.7
2008-10	81.2	74.5	87.9	137.8	129.1	146.4	155.4	144.1	167.3	147.1	134.4	160.9
2009-11	79.8	73.1	86.4	143.8	135.0	152.7	161.9	150.4	174.0	150.7	137.8	164.8
2010-12	83.8	77.0	90.6	153.7	144.4	162.9	166.8	155.2	179.1	164.3	150.7	179.1
2011-13	83.0	76.3	89.7	154.5	145.2	163.8	176.6	164.7	189.1	167.6	153.8	182.6
2012-14	84.8	78.1	91.6	153.4	144.2	162.5	175.6	163.9	188.1	176.8	162.8	192.1
2013-15	77.4	71.0	83.8	148.8	139.9	157.7	180.2	168.3	192.8	170.2	156.6	185.0

Notes and definitions

1. Incidence rates refer to the number of new diagnosis of cancer that occur to residents of an area. Incident cases of cancer are counted for each separate primary tumour. One person may be diagnosed with more than one tumour and would then appear twice in the incidence statistics. Recurrences of a previous cancer are not counted as new incident cases.

2. Figures in the table are directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 population based on the 2013 European Standard Population). Standardised rates correct for the difference in incidence of cancer because of age and sex. They are useful for comparing underlying cancer risk in populations with different age/sex profiles. Data are based on the calendar year in which the cancer was diagnosed.

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: Breast - C50; Lung - C33-C34; Colorectal - C18-C20 and Prostate - C61.

4. Results are presented as 3-year rolling averages, produced by aggregating deaths and population estimates for each 3-year period (e.g. 2000-2002, 2001-2003 etc.). This has been done in order to smooth out random year-on-year variations.

5. 95% Confidence intervals indicate the range within which the true value of the statistic has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for colorectal cancer in Manchester of 71.1 to 83.8 means that we can be 95% certain that the incident rate lies somewhere between 71.1 and 83.8.

Source: National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service, Public Health England.

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PROPORTION OF CANCERS DIAGNOSED AT AN EARLY STAGE, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS (PHOF 2.19)
MANCHESTER, 2012-2015

Year of diagnosis	Manchester				England			
	Number of new cancers diagnosed	Proportion diagnosed at stage 1 or 2	95% Confidence limits		Number of new cancers diagnosed	Proportion diagnosed at stage 1 or 2	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
2012	1,436	45.4%	42.8%	48.0%	202,348	41.6%	41.4%	41.8%
2013	1,353	42.8%	40.2%	45.5%	209,005	45.7%	45.4%	45.9%
2014	1,421	45.0%	42.5%	47.6%	213,161	50.7%	50.4%	50.9%
2015	1,441	50.7%	48.2%	53.3%	214,192	52.4%	52.2%	52.6%

Notes and definitions

1. Diagnosis at an early stage of the cancer's development leads to dramatically improved survival chances. Public health interventions, such as screening programmes and information/education campaigns aim to improve rates of early diagnosis. The proportion of cancers diagnosed at an early stage is therefore a useful proxy for assessing improvements in cancer survival rates.

2. This indicator measures the number of new invasive malignancies of breast, prostate, colorectal, lung, bladder kidney, ovary and uterus cancers, non-Hodgkin lymphomas and melanomas of skin diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 as a proportion of all new cases of cancer diagnosed.

3. This indicator is labelled as experimental statistics because of the variation in data quality. The indicator values primarily represent variation in completeness of staging information.

4. 95% Confidence intervals indicate the range within which the true value of the statistic has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 48.2% to 53.3% means that we can be 95% certain that the value lies somewhere between 48.2% and 53.3%.

Source: National Cancer Registry, Pubic Health England, 2017

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ONE-YEAR SURVIVAL INDEX FOR ALL CANCERS COMBINED: ADULTS AGED 15 TO 99 YEARS NHS MANCHESTER CCG, 2001-2015

Year of diagnosis	Manchester			England		
	Survical Index (%)	95% Confidence limits		Survical Index (%)	95% Confidence limits	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
2001	56.0	55.4	56.6	62.0	62.0	62.1
2002	57.2	56.6	57.7	62.9	62.8	62.9
2003	58.2	57.7	58.6	63.7	63.6	63.7
2004	59.3	58.9	59.7	64.5	64.4	64.5
2005	60.3	59.9	60.7	65.2	65.2	65.3
2006	61.3	61.0	61.7	65.9	65.9	66.0
2007	62.5	62.1	62.8	66.7	66.6	66.7
2008	63.5	63.1	63.8	67.4	67.4	67.4
2009	64.3	63.9	64.7	68.1	68.1	68.1
2010	65.3	64.9	65.7	68.8	68.8	68.8
2011	66.3	65.9	66.7	69.5	69.5	69.5
2012	67.0	66.5	67.5	70.3	70.2	70.3
2013	68.2	67.7	68.7	70.9	70.9	71.0
2014	68.7	68.2	69.3	71.6	71.5	71.6
2015	69.8	69.2	70.4	72.3	72.2	72.3

Notes and definitions

1. Net survival is an estimate of the proportion of adults aged 15-99 years who are still alive one year after diagnosis. The figures in this are based on all cancers sites combined.

2. To make figures from the past comparable with those for today and in the future, the data has been standardised to take account of changes over time in the profile of cancer patients by age, sex and This is because survival varies widely with all three factors. Overall cancer survival in a CCG area can change simply because the profile of its cancer patients changes, even if survival at each age and gender has not changed.

3. Clinical Commissioning Group (CCGs) came into existence on 1 April 2013. To achieve consistency over time in the geographic units of analysis, cancer patients diagnosed in 2001-2012 have been assigned to each CCG territory on the basis of their address at time of diagnosis.

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INJURIES DUE TO FALLS IN PEOPLE AGED 65 AND OVER (PHOF 2.24i)
MANCHESTER, 2010/11 - 2016/17

Year	Manchester				England			
	Number of admissions	Rate per 100,000	95% Confidence limits		Number of admissions	Rate per 100,000	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
2010/11	1,417	2,896.0	2,746.4	3,051.6	185,677	2,125.8	2,116.1	2,135.6
2011/12	1,368	2,828.6	2,679.9	2,983.4	190,393	2,128.5	2,118.9	2,138.1
2012/13	1,368	2,780.0	2,633.9	2,932.1	192,836	2,096.8	2,087.4	2,106.3
2013/14	1,439	2,927.6	2,777.5	3,083.7	202,007	2,154.0	2,144.5	2,163.4
2014/15	1,447	2,937.8	2,787.7	3,093.8	211,643	2,198.8	2,189.4	2,208.2
2015/16	1,293	2,624.0	2,482.3	2,771.7	211,928	2,169.4	2,160.2	2,178.7
2016/17	1,261	2,540.4	2,401.5	2,685.2	210,553	2,113.8	2,104.8	2,122.9

Notes and definitions

1. Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people and is a major cause of people moving from their own home to long-term nursing or residential care. Hospital admissions have been used as a proxy of the prevalence of falls injuries and do not reflect the health and well-being burden of falls. Inpatient hospital admissions are a proportion of falls incidents and many may present to A&E and GPs, not all of which will lead to hospital admission.

2. This indicator is based on emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in people aged 65 and over classified by primary diagnosis code (ICD10 S00-T98) and external injury code (ICD10 W00-W19) expressed as a directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 population based on the 2013 European Standard Population. This improves the comparability of rates for different areas or time periods by taking into account differences in the age/sex structures of the populations being compared.

3. 95% Confidence intervals indicate the range within which the true value of the statistic has a 95% chance of falling, e.g. a 95% CI for Manchester of 2,401.5 to 2,685.2 means that we can be 95% certain that the admission rate lies somewhere between 2,482.3 and 2,771.7.

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LIFE EXPECTANCY AT AGE 65, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS (PHOF 0.1ii)
MANCHESTER, 2001-03 TO 2014-16

3-year average	Males			Females		
	Life expectancy (years)	95% Confidence limits		Life expectancy (years)	95% Confidence limits	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
2001-03	14.3	14.0	14.5	17.7	17.5	17.9
2002-04	14.6	14.4	14.8	17.7	17.5	17.9
2003-05	14.8	14.6	15.1	18.1	17.8	18.3
2004-06	15.0	14.8	15.2	18.2	18	18.5
2005-07	15.1	14.8	15.3	18.4	18.1	18.6
2006-08	15.2	15.0	15.5	18.1	17.9	18.3
2007-09	15.3	15.1	15.6	18.2	18.0	18.5
2008-10	15.4	15.1	15.6	18.3	18.0	18.5
2009-11	15.4	15.2	15.7	18.8	18.5	19.0
2010-12	15.8	15.5	16.0	18.8	18.5	19.0
2011-13	16.0	15.7	16.2	18.9	18.7	19.2
2012-14	15.9	15.6	16.1	18.8	18.6	19.1
2013-15	15.8	15.6	16.1	18.8	18.5	19.1
2014-16	15.8	15.6	16.1	18.7	18.5	19.0

Notes and Definitions

1. Life expectancy at 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 life expectancy figures for 2001-03 to 2013-15 presented in this table have been updated to reflect the revised mid-year population estimates published by ONS in April 2013.

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 15.6 to 16.1 means that we can be 95% sure that the true value lies somewhere between 15.6 and 16.1.

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LIFE EXPECTANCY AND HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY (HLE) AT AGE 65, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER, 2009-11 TO 2014-16

Year	Males					Females				
	Life Expectancy (years)	HLE (years)	95% Confidence limits		Proportion of life spent in "Good" health	Life Expectancy (years)	HLE (years)	95% Confidence limits		Proportion of life spent in "Good" health
			Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper	
2009-11	15.4	6.8	5.4	8.1	44.0%	18.8	7.5	6.2	8.8	39.8%
2010-12	15.8	6.9	5.7	8.1	43.7%	18.8	7.4	6.0	8.7	39.2%
2011-13	16.0	7.2	5.9	8.5	44.9%	18.9	7.9	6.6	9.3	41.7%
2012-14	15.9	6.3	5.0	7.5	39.3%	18.8	7.4	6.1	8.7	39.3%
2013-15	15.8	6.4	5.2	7.6	40.2%	18.8	6.8	5.5	8.1	36.1%
2014-16	15.8	5.8	4.7	6.9	36.7%	18.7	6.6	5.3	7.9	35.2%

Notes and Definitions

1. Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) is a measure of the average number of years a person aged 65 would expect to live in good health. It is calculated by combining the prevalence of "good" general health derived from the Annual Population Survey (APS) with mortality data and mid-year population estimates for each period (e.g. 2013 to 2015).

2. The healthy life expectancy figures exclude residents of communal establishments except NHS housing and students in halls of residence where inclusion takes place at their parents' address.

3. Care should be taken when comparing figures from overlapping time periods, such as 2009 to 2011 and 2010 to 2012 as they will contain some of the same survey respondents.

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 men in Manchester of 4.2 to 6.9 means that we can be 95% sure that the true value lies somewhere between 4.2 and 6.9.

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LIFE EXPECTANCY AND HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY (HLE) AT AGE 65 BY GENDER, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER, 2009 TO 2013

Ward	Males					Females				
	Life Expectancy (years)	HLE (years)	95% Confidence limits		Proportion of life spent in "Good" health	Life Expectancy (years)	HLE (years)	95% Confidence limits		Proportion of life spent in "Good" health
			Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper	
Ancoats and Clayton	14.6	4.6	4.0	5.2	31.4%	17.1	4.9	4.3	5.5	28.6%
Ardwick	14.2	3.9	3.2	4.5	27.2%	17.0	4.9	4.3	5.6	29.0%
Baguley	14.5	5.1	4.5	5.6	35.0%	18.8	6.5	5.9	7.1	34.6%
Bradford	13.8	3.9	3.3	4.4	28.0%	18.9	5.0	4.3	5.6	26.2%
Brooklands	18.6	8.1	7.3	8.9	43.3%	21.7	8.1	7.5	8.7	37.3%
Burnage	16.6	6.4	5.6	7.1	38.3%	21.1	6.9	6.2	7.6	32.7%
Charlestown	14.6	5.6	5.0	6.2	38.3%	16.6	6.0	5.4	6.5	36.1%
Cheetham	15.0	3.9	3.3	4.4	25.9%	19.4	4.8	4.2	5.4	24.8%
Chorlton	16.4	7.0	6.2	7.8	42.6%	19.6	8.3	7.5	9.0	42.3%
Chorlton Park	16.6	6.8	6.0	7.6	41.1%	18.6	6.8	6.1	7.5	36.6%
City Centre	22.0	9.7	7.7	11.6	43.9%	29.8	7.9	6.3	9.5	26.4%
Crumpsall	16.4	5.8	5.2	6.4	35.4%	21.4	7.3	6.6	7.9	34.0%
Didsbury East	18.5	9.5	8.7	10.3	51.5%	22.0	10.8	10.0	11.5	48.9%
Didsbury West	17.8	9.0	8.0	9.9	50.3%	19.3	8.8	8.0	9.6	45.8%
Fallowfield	14.3	4.8	4.1	5.5	33.5%	17.4	5.1	4.5	5.8	29.5%
Gorton North	14.5	5.6	5.0	6.1	38.5%	16.0	5.4	4.8	5.9	33.4%
Gorton South	15.8	5.4	4.8	6.0	34.1%	20.5	6.6	5.9	7.3	32.1%
Harpurhey	14.3	4.3	3.8	4.8	29.9%	18.6	5.3	4.8	5.9	28.7%
Higher Blackley	17.0	5.8	5.2	6.5	34.4%	19.2	6.3	5.7	6.9	32.7%
Hulme	15.5	4.5	3.6	5.4	29.0%	21.3	5.9	4.6	7.1	27.4%
Levenshulme	18.0	7.4	6.5	8.2	40.9%	19.5	7.9	7.1	8.7	40.7%
Longsight	13.5	4.6	3.8	5.4	33.9%	19.1	5.9	4.9	6.8	30.7%
Miles Platting & Newton Heath	14.5	3.9	3.5	4.4	27.1%	17.3	4.6	4.1	5.1	26.6%
Moss Side	15.8	5.0	4.3	5.7	31.6%	21.6	4.9	4.2	5.7	22.8%
Moston	15.9	6.1	5.5	6.7	38.3%	18.6	7.1	6.6	7.6	38.2%
Northenden	17.1	6.6	6.0	7.3	38.9%	19.3	7.2	6.6	7.9	37.5%
Old Moat	14.7	5.3	4.5	6.0	35.8%	18.8	6.4	5.7	7.2	34.2%
Rusholme	18.6	5.7	4.7	6.7	30.7%	20.0	6.1	5.1	7.0	30.3%
Sharston	14.1	4.8	4.2	5.3	33.9%	16.3	5.2	4.7	5.7	32.1%
Whalley Range	17.5	7.4	6.6	8.2	42.3%	19.1	6.8	6.1	7.6	35.9%
Withington	17.3	7.2	6.2	8.1	41.6%	20.4	8.4	7.4	9.4	41.0%
Woodhouse Park	14.8	4.9	4.3	5.5	33.0%	17.3	4.9	4.4	5.5	28.5%
North Manchester	**15.8**	**5.4**	**4.7**	**6.1**	**33.3%**	**19.7**	**5.9**	**5.2**	**6.6**	**30.2%**
Central Manchester	**15.8**	**5.6**	**4.8**	**6.3**	**35.0%**	**19.2**	**6.2**	**5.4**	**7.0**	**32.2%**
South Manchester	**16.4**	**6.7**	**6.0**	**7.4**	**40.2%**	**19.4**	**7.3**	**6.6**	**8.0**	**37.2%**
MANCHESTER	**16.0**	**5.9**	**5.2**	**6.6**	**36.2%**	**19.4**	**6.5**	**5.7**	**7.2**	**33.3%**
ENGLAND	**18.5**	**9.2**	**9.2**	**9.2**	**49.7%**	**21.1**	**9.7**	**9.7**	**9.7**	**46.1%**

Notes and Definitions

1. Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) is a measure of the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health. It is calculated by combining the prevalence of "good" self-rated general health by gender and 5 year age band derived from the 2011 Census with mortality data and mid-year population estimates for each period (e.g. 2009 to 2013).

2. The proportion of life spent in "Good" health is a relative measure that divides healthy life expectancy (HLE) by life expectancy (LE) and can be expressed as a percentage.

2. Data for the period 2009 to 2013 (centred on the 2011 Census) has been aggregated to achieve a minimum sample size required for the calculation of small area level life expectancies.

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 men of 5.2 to 6.6 means that we can be 95% sure that the true value lies somewhere between 5.2 and 6.6.

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NUMBER OF DEATHS BY UNDERLYING CAUSE AND GENDER
MANCHESTER, 2016

Cause	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number of deaths	% of all deaths	Number of deaths	% of all deaths	Number of deaths	% of all deaths
Cancer (malignant neoplasms)	492	27.5%	473	26.4%	965	26.9%
Colorectal cancer	25	1.4%	25	1.4%	50	1.4%
Lung cancer	134	7.5%	143	8.0%	277	7.7%
Female breast cancer	-	-	57	3.2%	58	1.6%
Prostate cancer	61	3.4%	-	-	61	1.7%
Other cancers	272	15.2%	248	13.9%	519	14.5%
Dementia and Alzheimer disease	114	6.4%	219	12.2%	333	9.3%
All circulatory diseases	506	28.2%	467	26.1%	973	27.2%
Coronary Heart Disease	320	17.9%	226	12.6%	546	15.2%
Stroke	87	4.9%	118	6.6%	205	5.7%
Other circulatory diseases	99	5.5%	123	6.9%	222	6.2%
Diseases of respiratory system	259	14.5%	262	14.6%	521	14.5%
Influenza and pneumonia	87	4.9%	86	4.8%	173	4.8%
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	132	7.4%	152	8.5%	284	7.9%
Other respiratory diseases	40	2.2%	24	1.3%	64	1.8%
Diseases of digestive system	89	5.0%	86	4.8%	175	4.9%
Accidents	84	4.7%	62	3.5%	146	4.1%
Suicide and injury undetermined	30	1.7%	8	0.4%	38	1.1%
Neonatal deaths (ages < 28 days)	28	1.6%	22	1.2%	50	1.4%
Other causes of death	220	12.3%	198	11.1%	418	11.7%
All causes (All ages)	**1,792**	**100.0%**	**1,789**	**100.0%**	**3,581**	**100.0%**

Notes and Definitions

1. Cause of death is classified using the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10). The underlying cause of death is selected from the medical condition or conditions mentioned on the Medical Certificate of Cause of Death or on the coroner's certificate. Underlying cause of death is defined by the World Health Organisation as: (a) the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or (b) the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury.

2. The figures for individual causes of death exclude deaths aged under 28 days and are based on the number of deaths registered during the calendar year.

3. Deaths to suicide and injury of undetermined intent includes all ages and will not match ONS publications which exclude deaths under 10 years of age.

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NUMBER OF DEATHS BY PLACE OF DEATH (ALL AGES)
MANCHESTER, 2016

Place of death	Manchester				England			
	Number of deaths	% of all deaths	95% Confidence limits		Number of deaths	% of all deaths	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
Hospital	1,946	55.1%	53.5%	56.7%	229,095	46.9%	46.7%	47.0%
Home	927	26.3%	24.8%	27.7%	114,700	23.5%	23.3%	23.6%
Care home	483	13.7%	12.6%	14.9%	106,641	21.8%	21.7%	21.9%
Hospice	99	2.8%	2.3%	3.4%	27,721	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%
Other places	76	2.2%	1.7%	2.7%	10,779	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Total	**3,531**	**100.0%**	**-**	**-**	**488,936**	**100.0%**	**-**	**-**

Notes and Definitions

1. Place of death serves as a proxy indicator for the quality of end of life care. National surveys suggest that the majority of people, if given a preference, would like to die at home.

2. This indicator measures the number of registered deaths that occurred in hospital, at home, in a care home or hospice or in another place as a proportion of the total number of registered deaths in an area

2. 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 deathe occuring at home in Manchester of 24.8% to 27.7% means that we can be 95% sure that the true value lies somewhere between 24.8% and 27.7%.

Source: National End of Life Care Intelligence, Public Health England, using ONS Mortality File.

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ALL-AGE ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY BY GENDER, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER, 2001 TO 2016 (ANNUAL TRENDS)

Year	Males				Females			
	Total number of deaths	Directly Standardised rate (DSR)	95% Confidence limits		Total number of deaths	Directly Standardised rate (DSR)	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
2001	2,259	1,951.7	1,871.2	2,032.2	2,210	1,255.9	1,203.6	1,308.3
2002	2,114	1,813.7	1,736.4	1,891.0	2,233	1,281.6	1,228.5	1,334.8
2003	2,164	1,880.0	1,800.7	1,959.2	2,163	1,250.3	1,197.6	1,303.0
2004	2,021	1,763.4	1,686.5	1,840.3	2,069	1,209.0	1,156.9	1,261.1
2005	2,001	1,708.9	1,634.0	1,783.7	1,992	1,168.7	1,117.4	1,220.1
2006	2,010	1,742.2	1,666.0	1,818.4	1,989	1,190.7	1,138.4	1,243.1
2007	1,895	1,666.3	1,591.3	1,741.3	1,917	1,151.9	1,100.3	1,203.5
2008	1,900	1,632.5	1,559.1	1,705.9	2,030	1,256.8	1,202.2	1,311.5
2009	1,930	1,679.7	1,604.8	1,754.7	1,850	1,144.2	1,092.1	1,196.4
2010	1,875	1,614.0	1,541.0	1,687.1	1,832	1,150.6	1,097.9	1,203.2
2011	1,809	1,578.9	1,506.2	1,651.7	1,678	1,061.1	1,010.4	1,111.9
2012	1,700	1,531.3	1,458.5	1,604.1	1,766	1,138.8	1,085.7	1,191.9
2013	1,729	1,534.2	1,461.9	1,606.5	1,702	1,073.7	1,022.7	1,124.7
2014	1,824	1,585.9	1,513.6	1,658.3	1,753	1,102.7	1,052.4	1,153.1
2015	1,805	1,551.2	1,479.7	1,622.6	1,804	1,134.4	1,082.1	1,186.7
2016	1,792	1,513.1	1,443.5	1,582.7	1,789	1,113.6	1,063.7	1,163.5

Notes and definitions

1. Figures in the table are directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 population based on the European Standard Population (ESP). 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 incorporate the latest revisions of ONS population estimates for the respective years.

3. Indicator values have been recalculated using the 2013 revision to the European Standard Population and ONS mid-year population estimates (based on 2011 Census).

4. 95% Confidence intervals (CIs) indicate the range within which the true value of the indicator has a 95% chance e.g. a 95% CI for men in Manchester of 1,443.5 to 1,582.7 means that we can be 95% sure that the true value lies somewhere between 1,443.5 and 1,582.7.

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ALL-AGE ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY BY GENDER AND WARD, WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS
MANCHESTER, 2013-15

Ward of residence	Males				Females			
	Total number of deaths	Directly Standardised rate (DSR)	95% Confidence limits		Total number of deaths	Directly Standardised rate (DSR)	95% Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper
Ancoats and Clayton	181	1,672.6	1,428.9	1,916.2	179	1,387.3	1,184.0	1,590.5
Ardwick	155	1,753.6	1,477.6	2,029.7	128	1,226.7	1,014.2	1,439.2
Baguley	191	1,491.4	1,279.9	1,703.0	221	1,130.9	981.8	1,280.0
Bradford	213	1,994.9	1,727.0	2,262.8	142	1,089.6	910.4	1,268.8
Brooklands	184	1,212.9	1,037.7	1,388.2	203	929.0	801.2	1,056.7
Burnage	169	1,492.1	1,267.2	1,717.1	149	874.8	734.3	1,015.3
Charlestown	241	1,940.8	1,695.7	2,185.8	267	1,455.4	1,280.8	1,630.0
Cheetham	194	1,640.6	1,409.7	1,871.5	153	1,089.5	916.9	1,262.2
Chorlton	147	1,664.5	1,395.4	1,933.6	147	949.7	796.2	1,103.2
Chorlton Park	143	1,518.0	1,269.2	1,766.8	155	1,077.7	908.0	1,247.4
City Centre	28	822.4	517.8	1,127.0	18	478.2	257.3	699.1
Crumpsall	208	1,613.9	1,394.5	1,833.2	158	914.1	771.6	1,056.6
Didsbury East	136	1,057.7	879.9	1,235.5	158	812.2	685.6	938.9
Didsbury West	103	1,227.5	990.5	1,464.6	149	1,071.7	899.6	1,243.8
Fallowfield	155	1,917.6	1,615.7	2,219.5	181	1,448.7	1,237.6	1,659.7
Gorton North	231	1,739.3	1,515.0	1,963.6	246	1,318.0	1,153.3	1,482.7
Gorton South	173	1,299.8	1,106.1	1,493.5	152	969.3	815.2	1,123.3
Harpurhey	251	1,818.4	1,593.5	2,043.4	225	1,288.0	1,119.7	1,456.3
Higher Blackley	176	1,283.1	1,093.5	1,472.6	200	1,048.6	903.3	1,193.9
Hulme	90	1,697.7	1,346.9	2,048.4	54	1,179.6	865.0	1,494.3
Levenshulme	117	1,237.3	1,013.1	1,461.5	104	827.7	668.6	986.8
Longsight	117	1,589.9	1,301.8	1,878.1	94	1,054.4	841.2	1,267.5
Miles Platting & Newton Heath	276	1,981.2	1,747.5	2,214.9	254	1,518.9	1,332.1	1,705.7
Moss Side	136	1,651.7	1,374.1	1,929.3	100	800.2	643.3	957.0
Moston	226	1,488.8	1,294.7	1,682.9	294	1,197.1	1,060.3	1,334.0
Northenden	198	1,410.6	1,214.1	1,607.0	212	1,101.4	953.2	1,249.7
Old Moat	133	1,725.9	1,432.6	2,019.2	128	988.3	817.1	1,159.5
Rusholme	87	1,196.8	945.3	1,448.3	74	922.1	712.0	1,132.2
Sharston	257	1,960.9	1,721.2	2,200.7	283	1,298.1	1,146.8	1,449.3
Whalley Range	134	1,297.4	1,077.7	1,517.1	118	936.9	767.8	1,105.9
Withington	87	1,298.3	1,025.5	1,571.1	79	852.0	664.1	1,039.9
Woodhouse Park	226	2,096.7	1,823.4	2,370.1	239	1,362.1	1,189.4	1,534.7
North Manchester	**1,994**	**1,669.7**	**1,596.4**	**1,743.0**	**1,890**	**1,199.3**	**1,145.2**	**1,253.3**
Central Manchester	**1,542**	**1,520.6**	**1,444.7**	**1,596.5**	**1,398**	**1,064.2**	**1,008.4**	**1,120.0**
South Manchester	**1,827**	**1,476.4**	**1,408.7**	**1,544.1**	**1,976**	**1,049.1**	**1,002.9**	**1,095.4**
Manchester	**5,363**	**1,556.1**	**1,514.4**	**1,597.7**	**5,264**	**1,103.2**	**1,073.4**	**1,133.0**
England	**698,824**	**1,137.4**	**1,134.7**	**1,140.1**	**738,912**	**840.6**	**838.7**	**842.5**

Notes and Definitions

1. Figures in the table are directly age-standardised rates (DSR) per 100,000 population based on the European Standard Population (ESP). This method takes account of variations between areas in the age/sex structure of the population.

2. Calculations are based on the number of deaths registered in each year from 2013-2015. Three years of data were aggregated to provide a reasonable number of deaths for each ward. The populations used in the calculations are ONS Mid-year Population Estimates for 2014 wards and are consistent with the published mid-year population estimates for the local authority. The figure for Manchester includes a small number of deaths that could not be assigned to a
The figure for Manchester includes a small number of deaths that could not be assigned to a particular ward.

3. The data presented here replace provisional versions previously published. Population data and the European Standard Population have been revised and the rates adjusted to take account of the ICD-10 2010 change in coding rules.

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 men in Manchester of 1,514.4 to 1,597.7 means that we can be 95% certain that the mortality rate lies somewhere between 1,514.1 and 1,597.7.

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UNDER 75 MORTALITY RATE FROM CANCER CONSIDERED PREVENTABLE (PHOF 4.05ii)
MANCHESTER LOCAL AUTHORITY, 2001-03 TO 2014-16

Period	Manchester			England		
	Directly Standardised rate (DSR)	95% Confidence limits		Directly Standardised rate (DSR)	95% Confidence limits	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
2001-03	145.3	136.9	154.2	98.3	97.7	98.9
2002-04	137.5	129.2	146.1	96.4	95.8	97.0
2003-05	136.4	128.1	145.1	94.5	93.9	95.1
2004-06	142.9	134.4	151.8	93.2	92.6	93.7
2005-07	142.8	134.3	151.8	92.1	91.6	92.7
2006-08	140.7	132.2	149.6	91.3	90.8	91.9
2007-09	134.2	125.8	142.9	90.3	89.7	90.8
2008-10	139.8	131.3	148.7	88.9	88.4	89.4
2009-11	139.0	130.5	147.9	87.4	86.9	88.0
2010-12	136.7	128.3	145.5	86.1	85.5	86.6
2011-13	128.5	120.5	137.0	84.8	84.3	85.4
2012-14	127.6	119.6	136.0	83.0	82.5	83.4
2013-15	129.3	121.3	137.7	81.1	80.6	81.6
2014-16	128.6	120.7	136.9	79.4	78.9	79.9

Notes and definitions

1. Deaths are considered preventable if, in the light of the understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from the underlying cause could potentially be avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense.

2. 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.

3. The data presented here replace provisional versions previously published. Population data and the European Standard Population have been revised, and the rates have been adjusted to take account of the ICD10 2010 change in coding rules.

4. Based on number of deaths for which cancer disease is given as the underlying cause of death (ICD-10 C00-C97), registered in the respective calendar year(s). The data are based on the original causes of death recorded on the death certificate rather than the final amended causes.

5. 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 120.7 to 136.9 means that we can be 95% certain that the mortality rate lies somewhere between 120.7 and 136.9.

Source: Public Health England (based on ONS mid-year population estimates and mortality data).

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UNDER 75 MORTALITY RATE FROM CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES CONSIDERED PREVENTABLE (PHOF 4.04ii)
MANCHESTER LOCAL AUTHORITY, 2001-03 TO 2014-16

Period	Manchester			England		
	Directly Standardised rate (DSR)	95% Confidence limits		Directly Standardised rate (DSR)	95% Confidence limits	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
2001-03	160.0	151.2	169.3	98.6	98.1	99.2
2002-04	148.7	140.0	157.7	91.9	91.4	92.5
2003-05	138.8	130.4	147.6	85.3	84.8	85.9
2004-06	131.4	123.2	140.0	78.9	78.4	79.4
2005-07	120.9	113.0	129.2	73.4	72.9	73.9
2006-08	115.3	107.6	123.4	68.9	68.4	69.4
2007-09	111.9	104.3	119.9	64.3	63.8	64.8
2008-10	109.0	101.5	116.9	60.7	60.3	61.1
2009-11	103.6	96.3	111.3	56.6	56.2	57.0
2010-12	95.2	88.2	102.5	53.5	53.0	53.9
2011-13	89.0	82.3	96.1	50.9	50.5	51.3
2012-14	88.6	81.9	95.6	49.2	48.8	49.6
2013-15	89.5	82.9	96.5	48.1	47.7	48.5
2014-16	94.9	88.1	102.1	46.7	46.4	47.1

Notes and definitions

1. Deaths are considered preventable if, in the light of the understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from the underlying cause could potentially be avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense.

2. 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.

3. The data presented here replace provisional versions previously published. Population data and the European Standard Population have been revised, and the rates have been adjusted to take account of the ICD10 2010 change in coding rules.

4. Based on number of deaths for which cardiovascular disease is given as the underlying cause of death (ICD-10 I00-I99), registered in the respective calendar year(s). The data are based on the original causes of death recorded on the death certificate rather than the final amended causes.

5. Direct comparison with mortality data for years prior to 2011 is not advisable. This is because there was a decrease in the number of deaths with an underlying cause coded as 'Cardiovascular Disease'. However, a large proportion of this decrease is caused by a correction to the coding of vascular dementia, which was coded as underlying cause CVD (I67.9) until 2010 and is now coded as underlying cause in 'Mental Health' deaths (F01).

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 88.1 to 102.1 means that we can be 95% certain that the mortality rate lies somewhere between 88.1 and 102.1.

Source: Public Health England (based on ONS mid-year population estimates and mortality data).

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UNDER 75 MORTALITY RATE FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES CONSIDERED PREVENTABLE (PHOF 4.07ii)
MANCHESTER LOCAL AUTHORITY, 2001-03 TO 2014-16

Period	Manchester			England		
	Directly Standardised rate (DSR)	95% Confidence limits		Directly Standardised rate (DSR)	95% Confidence limits	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
2001-03	42.1	37.6	47.0	20.4	20.2	20.7
2002-04	39.9	35.5	44.8	19.7	19.4	19.9
2003-05	40.7	36.1	45.6	19.4	19.1	19.6
2004-06	38.1	33.7	42.9	18.2	18.0	18.5
2005-07	38.0	33.6	42.9	18.0	17.8	18.3
2006-08	38.5	34.0	43.4	17.9	17.6	18.1
2007-09	37.8	33.4	42.7	17.6	17.3	17.8
2008-10	40.3	35.7	45.3	17.4	17.2	17.7
2009-11	41.3	36.6	46.3	17.2	17.0	17.5
2010-12	45.0	40.1	50.2	17.6	17.3	17.8
2011-13	46.6	41.6	51.9	17.9	17.6	18.1
2012-14	47.2	42.2	52.5	17.8	17.6	18.1
2013-15	45.9	41.1	51.1	18.1	17.9	18.3
2014-16	46.7	41.9	51.9	18.6	18.3	18.8

Notes and definitions

1. Deaths are considered preventable if, in the light of the understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from the underlying cause could potentially be avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense.

2. 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.

3. The data presented here replace provisional versions previously published. Population data and the European Standard Population have been revised, and the rates have been adjusted to take account of the ICD10 2010 change in coding rules.

4. Based on number of deaths for which respiratory disease is given as the underlying cause of death (ICD-10 J00-J99), registered in the respective calendar year(s). The data are based on the original causes of death recorded on the death certificate rather than the final amended causes.

5. 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 41.9 to 51.9 means that we can be 95% certain that the mortality rate lies somewhere between 41.9 and 51.9.

Source: Public Health England (based on ONS mid-year population estimates and mortality data).

TABLE 6I

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UNDER 75 MORTALITY RATE FROM LIVER DISEASE CONSIDERED PREVENTABLE (PHOF 4.06i)
MANCHESTER LOCAL AUTHORITY, 2001-03 TO 2014-16

Period	Manchester			England		
	Directly Standardised rate (DSR)	95% Confidence limits		Directly Standardised rate (DSR)	95% Confidence limits	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
2001-03	29.3	25.7	33.3	13.8	13.6	14.0
2002-04	28.8	25.2	32.7	14.3	14.0	14.5
2003-05	27.0	23.6	30.8	14.6	14.4	14.8
2004-06	28.7	25.2	32.6	15.0	14.8	15.2
2005-07	31.3	27.6	35.3	15.4	15.1	15.6
2006-08	33.4	29.6	37.6	15.8	15.6	16.0
2007-09	33.5	29.7	37.7	15.7	15.5	15.9
2008-10	32.6	28.9	36.7	15.7	15.5	16.0
2009-11	33.7	29.9	37.9	15.8	15.6	16.0
2010-12	35.9	31.9	40.1	15.8	15.6	16.0
2011-13	33.4	29.7	37.6	15.7	15.5	15.9
2012-14	32.3	28.6	36.3	15.7	15.5	15.9
2013-15	29.4	25.9	33.3	15.9	15.7	16.1
2014-16	28.5	25.1	32.3	16.1	15.9	16.3

Notes and definitions

1. Deaths are considered preventable if, in the light of the understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from the underlying cause could potentially be avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense.

2. 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.

3. The data presented here replace provisional versions previously published. Population data and the European Standard Population have been revised, and the rates have been adjusted to take account of the ICD10 2010 change in coding rules.

4. Based on number of deaths for which liver disease is given as the underlying cause of death (ICD-10 K70-K77, B15-B19, C22, I81, I85, T86.4), registered in the respective calendar year(s). The data are based on the original causes of death recorded on the death certificate rather than the final amended causes.

5. 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 25.1 to 32.3 means that we can be 95% certain that the mortality rate lies somewhere between 25.1 and 32.3.

Source: Public Health England (based on ONS mid-year population estimates and mortality data).

TABLE 6m

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MORTALITY FROM SUICIDE AND INJURY OF UNDETERMINED INTENT (PHOF 4.10)
MANCHESTER LOCAL AUTHORITY, 2001-03 TO 2014-16

Period	Manchester			England		
	Directly Standardised rate (DSR)	95% Confidence limits		Directly Standardised rate (DSR)	95% Confidence limits	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
2001-03	13.7	11.5	16.3	10.3	10.1	10.4
2002-04	13.4	11.2	15.9	10.2	10.0	10.4
2003-05	14.2	11.9	16.8	10.1	9.9	10.3
2004-06	13.7	11.5	16.2	9.8	9.7	10.0
2005-07	12.7	10.5	15.1	9.4	9.2	9.5
2006-08	12.7	10.5	15.1	9.2	9.0	9.4
2007-09	13.6	11.4	16.1	9.3	9.1	9.4
2008-10	15.9	13.5	18.6	9.4	9.2	9.5
2009-11	16.7	14.3	19.5	9.5	9.3	9.6
2010-12	16.2	13.8	18.9	9.5	9.3	9.7
2011-13	13.2	11.1	15.6	9.8	9.6	10.0
2012-14	11.0	9.1	13.2	10.0	9.8	10.2
2013-15	10.5	8.6	12.6	10.1	10.0	10.3
2014-16	10.6	8.7	12.8	9.9	9.8	10.1

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. Based on number of deaths from suicide and injury of undetermined intent classified by underlying cause of death recorded as ICD10 codes X60-X84 (age 10+ only) and Y10-Y34 (ages 15+ only) registered in the respective calendar years. For 2001-2006, ICD10 code Y33.9 is excluded, as this code was used to record open verdicts prior to 2007.

3. The data presented here was revised in March 2015. Prior to this revision, ICD code Y33.9 was incorrectly included for all years, giving inflated rates for 2001-2006.

4. The ONS definition of suicide includes deaths given an underlying cause of intentional self harm or or an injury/poisoning of undetermined intent. In England and Wales, it has been customary to assume that most injuries and poisonings of undetermined intent are cases where the harm was self-inflicted but there was insufficient evidence to prove that the deceased deliberately intended to kill themselves. However, it cannot be applied to children due to the possibility that these deaths were caused by unverifiable accidents, neglect or abuse. Therefore, only deaths of undetermined intent in adults aged 15 years and over are included.

5. 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 12.8 means that we can be 95% certain that the mortality rate lies somewhere between 8.7 and 12.8.

Source: Public Health England (based on ONS mid-year population estimates and mortality data).

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MARMOT INDICATORS FOR 'CORE CITIES' IN ENGLAND*

This table shows key indicators of social determinants of health, health outcomes and social inequality that correspond, as closely as is currently possible to the indicators proposed in the Marmot Report ("Fair Society, Healthy Lives").

Core Cities*	Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) at birth		Slope Index of Inequality for life expectancy at birth		People reporting low life satisfaction (%)	Children achieving a good level of development at age 5		GCSE achieved 5 A*-C including English and Maths (%)		Long-term claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (16-64 years)	Households that experience fuel poverty (%)	Use of outdoor space for exercise/health reasons (%)
	Males (years)	Females (years)	Males (years)	Females (years)		All children (%)	With FSM status (%)	All children (%)	With FSM status (%)			
Birmingham	59.7	59.3	8.6	6.6	5.5%	63.7%	55.8%	52.3%	39.7%	13.82	15.6%	18.4%
Bristol	58.9	62.9	9.6	7.0	4.2%	66.3%	52.8%	51.9%	24.7%	3.41	12.9%	10.8%
Leeds	60.3	63.0	12.1	8.6	3.3%	62.5%	45.8%	54.8%	25.7%	4.92	13.5%	20.5%
Liverpool	59.2	58.2	10.1	8.1	7.4%	59.7%	45.9%	49.7%	26.4%	6.25	14.3%	17.4%
Manchester	54.3	54.6	8.2	6.4	5.9%	63.7%	55.7%	49.8%	32.6%	4.46	15.3%	18.3%
Newcastle upon Tyne	59.2	60.0	13.1	10.9	6.4%	69.5%	59.8%	56.3%	37.9%	5.70	14.8%	20.8%
Nottingham	57.4	55.0	8.0	7.2	6.7%	63.5%	54.7%	45.0%	23.6%	9.64	15.8%	15.6%
Sheffield	60.4	57.5	9.9	8.1	5.1%	68.7%	54.3%	54.0%	27.6%	7.31	12.3%	15.3%
ENGLAND	**63.3**	**63.9**	**-**	**-**	**4.6%**	**69.3%**	**54.4%**	**57.8%**	**33.3%**	**3.73**	**11.0%**	**17.9%**

* 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.

Notes and definitions

1. Healthy life expectancy at birth (years) for upper-tier local authorities and regions in England, 2014-16

2. Inequality in life expectancy at birth (the Slope Index of Inequality), 2013-15

3. Percentage of people reporting a low life satisfaction score, 2015/16.

4. Percentage of children (and children with free school meal status) achieving a good level of development at end of reception year, 2015/16

5. Percentage of pupils (and pupils eligible for free school meals) achieving 5+ GCSEs at grades A*-C incl. English & Maths, 2015/16 (all children) & 2014/15 (children with FSM).

6. Long-term claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (16-64 year olds claiming for more than 12 months). Rate per 1,000 population, 2016

7. Percentage of households that experience fuel poverty based on the "Low income, high cost" methodology, 2015

8. Percentage of people using outdoor space for exercise/health reasons, March 2015 to February 2016

Source: Institute of Health Equity and Public Health England, May 2017
https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/marmot

TABLE 7b

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KEY INDICATORS OF HEALTH STATUS IN 'CORE CITIES'

Core Cities	Life Expectancy		Under 18 conception rate	Infant mortality rate	Child excess weight (10-11 year olds)	Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions	Directly-Standardised Mortality Rate				
	Males (years)	Females (years)					Circulatory Diseases (<75)	Cancers (<75)	Liver Disease (<75)	Respiratory Disease (<75)	Suicide and inj undetermined (15+)
Birmingham	77.1	81.9	21.4	7.9	40.1%	702.4	96.6	154.1	24.3	47.8	10.0
Bristol	78.4	82.7	17.2	3.6	33.0%	776.5	76.6	154.1	18.5	41.0	12.7
Leeds	78.3	82.1	27.9	4.4	33.7%	661.8	87.8	151.3	20.3	42.9	10.9
Liverpool	76.3	80.4	27.6	5.2	37.9%	901.8	97.3	187.6	34.4	66.3	9.3
Manchester	75.6	79.8	25.9	6.3	40.3%	741.2	141.3	194.1	33.7	70.2	10.6
Newcastle upon Tyne	77.8	81.5	20.8	2.7	38.4%	836.1	93.9	178.0	28.8	50.6	10.6
Nottingham	76.8	81.4	26.9	5.9	39.7%	#	112.0	169.3	32.3	56.6	9.0
Sheffield	78.7	82.5	21.2	5.2	35.6%	695.3	80.4	146.2	17.5	30.3	9.0
ENGLAND	**79.5**	**83.1**	**18.8**	**3.9**	**34.2%**	**636.4**	**73.5**	**136.8**	**18.3**	**33.8**	**9.9**

Value is not presented due to an issue with HES coding in Nottingham University Hospitals Trust in 2016/17.

Notes and definitions

1. The Core Cities Group consists of eight major English regional cities that work together to promote the 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, 2014-16 (pooled).

3. Under 18 conception rate: Number of conceptions to women aged under 18 years per 1,000 women aged 15-17 years (2016 data).

4. Infant mortality rate: Deaths to infants aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births to mothers resident in the area, 2014-16 (pooled).

5. Child excess weight in Year 6: Percentage of children in Year 6 (10-11 year olds) living in each area (based on the postcode of the child) who have been measured and classed as being overweight or obese (2016/17).

6. Alcohol admissions (Narrow definition): Admissions to hospital where the primary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable code or a secondary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable external cause code. Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 European standard population (2016/17). The 'narrow' definition has been used because it is less sensitive to changes in coding practice and therefore offers a fairer comparison between different areas. It is also more responsive to change resulting from local action on alcohol.

7. Directly-Standardised Mortality Rate (DSR) per 100,000 European Standard population, 2014-2016 (Pooled). This method has been used because it takes account of variations in the age/sex structure of the population of the different cities.