



# Children and Young People Health and Wellbeing Profile: Liverpool City Region

Update 2020

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## Acknowledgements

This work was commissioned by the Cheshire & Merseyside Directors of Public Health through the Cheshire and Merseyside Public Health Intelligence Network and Champs Public Health Collaborative (Cheshire and Merseyside). Matthew Ashton, Director of Public Health for Liverpool, leads the Public Health Intelligence Network with support from Sharon McAteer (Halton) and the wider network. Their role in the Intelligence & Evidence Service involves setting the work programme, providing strategic direction and facilitating collaborative links between the Champs Public Health Collaborative, the Public Health Institute, LJMU and the wider public health community. They also contribute to editing and final approval of reports, alongside Lisa Jones, Reader in Public Health, LJMU who manages the Champs Intelligence & Evidence Service.

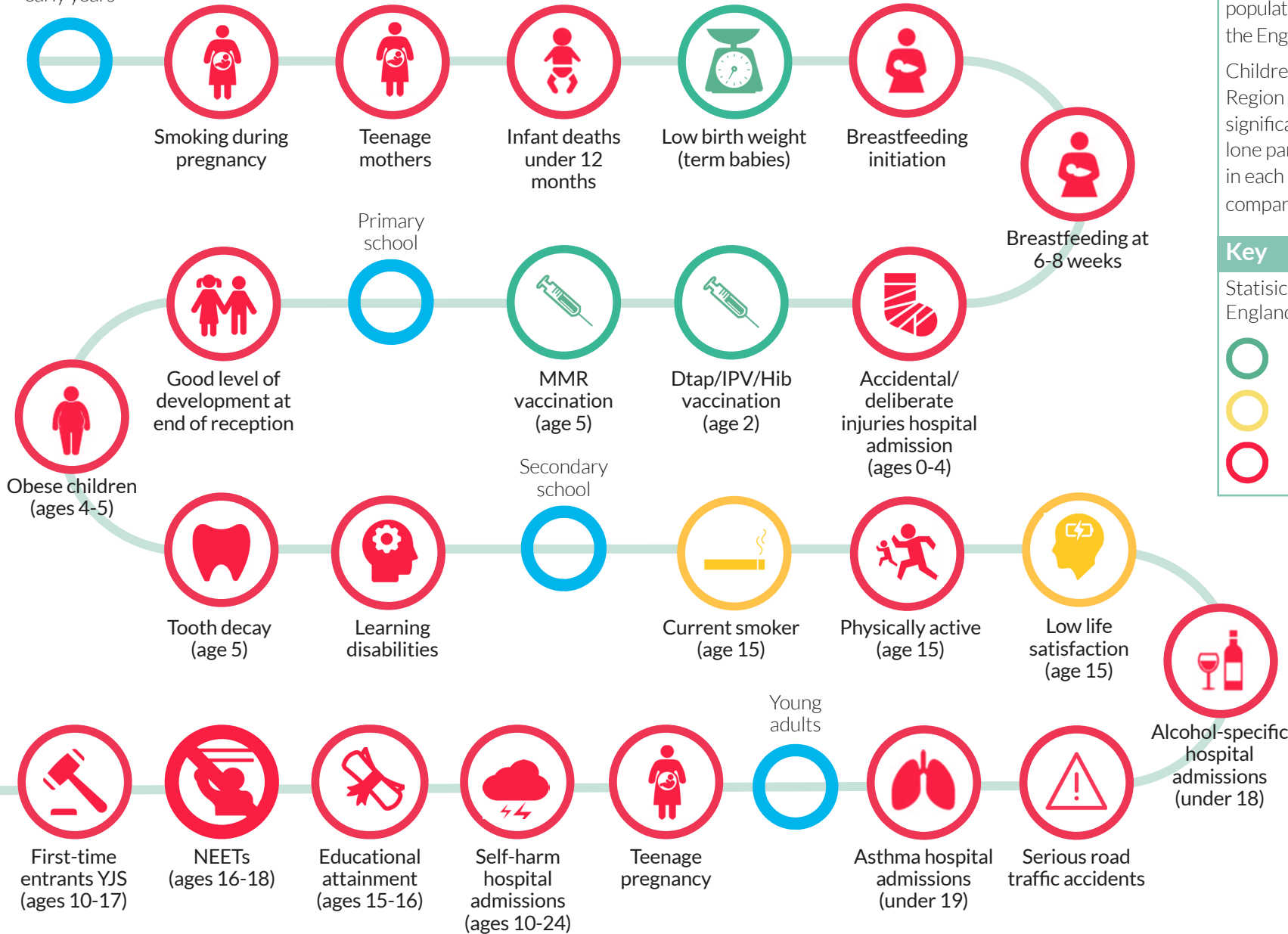
Thanks to David Nolan of Public Health England for data checking, Cath Lewis, LJMU for proof reading and Jen Lovelady LJMU for the cover design.

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# Children and Young Adults in Liverpool City Region

A comparison to England, 2020

Prebirth & early years



## Liverpool City Region Facts

Children and young people represent 29.6% of the total Liverpool City Region population (aged 0-24 years), similar to the England average of 29.8%

Children and young people in the City Region face a difficult start in life, with significantly higher levels of deprivation, lone parent families and children in care in each of the six local authorities, compared to the national average.

## Key

Statistical significance compared to England:

-  Better
-  Similar
-  Worse

This work is based on the latest published data as of June 2020, and was commissioned by the Cheshire & Merseyside Public Health Intelligence Network and Champs Public Health Collaborative.

For more information and data sources please contact Janet Ubido, Champs Researcher, Public Health Institute LJMU email: [j.ubido@ljmu.ac.uk](mailto:j.ubido@ljmu.ac.uk)

Originally based on a template from Halton Public Health Intelligence Team. Icons made by Flaticon.com.

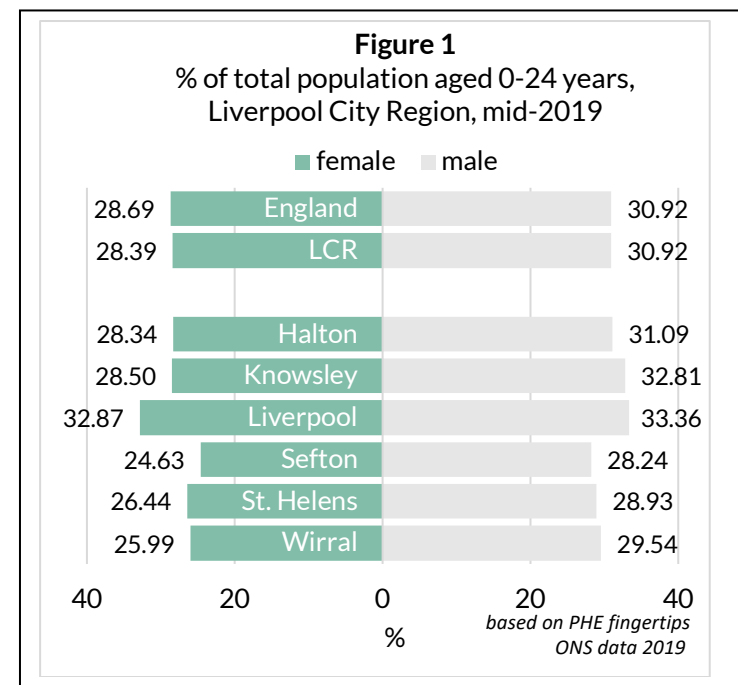
## Introduction

This is an update of the 2017 Children and Young People Health Profile<sup>1</sup>. It provides a summary of demographics and key statistics for: pre-birth and early years, primary school years and from older childhood to becoming a young adult. The profile will inform strategic priorities and potential areas for collaborative working. Not all data in this report is updated annually – the data presented here is the latest published information as of June 2020.

## Children and young people in the Liverpool City Region

Children and young people aged 0-24 years represent 29.63% of the total Liverpool City Region (LCR) population, which is comparable to the England average of 29.79% (see Figure 1 for males and females and totals in Appendix). Amongst the local authorities that make up the region, Liverpool has the highest proportion of children and young people, at 33.11% of the total population. Sefton has the lowest, at 26.36%. There are slightly smaller proportions of females compared to males aged 0-24 years in each local authority. Just over one in five children in Liverpool (26.6%, 2019) belong to a minority ethnic group, which is far more than in any other local authority in LCR, but still fewer than the national average of 33.0%<sup>2</sup>.

Children and young people in LCR face a difficult start in life, with significantly higher levels of deprivation, child poverty and lone parent families in each of the six local authorities compared to the national average, especially in Knowsley and Liverpool (Table 1), where levels are the top two or three highest across the North West (NW). Rates of hospital admissions are significantly higher for LCR as a whole compared to England across various stages of childhood for asthma and unintentional injuries. There are exceptions, for example in Wirral, admissions for unintentional injuries are the lowest in the NW, similar to the national average.



<sup>1</sup> [Children and Young People Health and Wellbeing Profile: Liverpool City Region](#) – April 2017

<sup>2</sup> [Fingertips Child Health Profile for Liverpool](#)

**Table 1. Indicators across all children and young people** (Interpretation guide on last page)

**GREEN** significantly better

**YELLOW** similar

**RED** significantly worse than England average

	Halton	Knowsley	Liverpool	Sefton	St. Helens	Wirral	LCR	Cheshire & Merseyside	England
% of people in an area living in 20% most deprived areas in England 2014 (IMD 2015)	48.3	60.4	60.5	27.1	40.1	30.7	44.8	33.1	20.2
% Children living in poverty aged <16 years, 2016	19.6	25.0	26.3	17.1	19.5	19.2	21.7	17.9	17.0
% of households that have lone parents with dependent children, 2011	10.1	11.9	10.2	7.8	8.5	9.1	9.5	8.3	7.1
Looked after children aged <18 years, per 10,000, 2019	93	90	140	98	127	123	118	100	65
Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children aged 0-14 years, crude rate per 10,000, 2018/19	117.2	115.8	121.2	113.3	109.0	93.3	111.6	113.8	96.1
Asthma hospital admissions aged <19 years, crude rate per 100,000, 2018/19	249.3	298.6	243.0	193.8	206.5	203.5	228.4	202.1	178.4

\* i.e. 'Children in low income families' - used in PHE 2020 Child Health Profiles - not 'English Indices of Deprivation 2015, IDACI (Income Deprivation, Children <16yrs) proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families', as in LCR 2017 profile

## Pre-birth and early years

The first 1,000 days from conception and the early years are essential to ensuring children are healthy, ready to learn, grow and have good life chances. Table 2 shows a mixed picture for babies and early years, with LCR as a whole comparing badly to the national average for all indicators except low birth weight and vaccination uptake.

### Better or similar compared to England averages:

- **All local authorities in LCR** have death rates in infants under 12 months old similar to the England average, with the exception of Liverpool. All have proportions of babies born at low birth weight similar to the national average, with the exception of Wirral, where there are significantly fewer (the second lowest level in the NW).
- **Sefton** has the second lowest proportion of teenage mothers in the NW, similar to the national average.
- **Liverpool** has the third lowest level of hospital admissions of babies in the NW, with a rate similar to the national average.
- **Wirral and St. Helens** have the lowest rates of injury related admissions in children 0-4 years in the NW (both similar to the national average).
- **All local authorities in LCR** have better or similar vaccination uptake, except for the 2 dose MMR in Sefton. Uptake of Dtap /IPV /Hib vaccination on Wirral is the highest in the NW.
- **All local authorities in LCR** except Liverpool have better or similar levels of up to date vaccinations amongst children in care, compared to the national average.

### Worse compared to England averages:

- **Liverpool** has a significantly higher infant mortality rate (the second worst in the NW), and levels of vaccination uptake amongst children in care (lowest in the NW) – the only local authority in Cheshire & Merseyside worse than the national average for both these indicators.
- **Sefton** has significantly lower 2 dose MMR uptake, (the second lowest in the NW).
- **For all local authorities in LCR**, smoking in pregnancy is significantly higher and breastfeeding initiation and at 6/8 weeks is significantly lower. Knowsley has the lowest breastfeeding initiation and prevalence in the NW. Halton has the second highest level of smoking during pregnancy in the NW.
- With the exception of Liverpool, **all local authorities in LCR** have significantly higher hospital admissions of babies.
- **Halton, Knowsley and Liverpool** have significantly more injury related admissions in children 0-4 years.
- **Halton St. Helens and Wirral** have significantly higher proportions of teenage mothers. In Halton, levels are the highest in the NW, at almost four times the national average.

**Table 2. Pre-birth and early years' indicators** (Interpretation guide on last page)

**GREEN** significantly better

**YELLOW** similar

**RED** significantly worse than England average

	Halton	Knowsley	Liverpool	Sefton	St. Helens	Wirral	LCR	Cheshire & Merseyside	England
<b>Pre-birth &amp; maternal health</b>									
*Number of births, 2018	1,422	2,009	5,863	2,569	1,949	3,242	17,054	2,6184	625,651
% smoking during pregnancy, 2018/19	17.3	14.6	13.0	12.9	16.2	13.9	14.1	12.8	10.6
Mild-moderate depressive illness and anxiety in perinatal period (numbers, lower estimate), 2017/18	110.3	154.0	448.8	209.8	152.6	256.4	1,331.9	2,058.7	49,218.8
Teenage mothers, % aged 12-17 years, 2017/18	2.3	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.6
<b>Early years (0-4 years)</b>									
Infant mortality rate: deaths under 12 months old, per 1,000 live births, 2016/18	3.4	3.4	6.1	4.2	3.5	5.1	4.8	4.5	3.9
Low birth weight of term babies, % all births, 2018	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.9
% baby's first feed breastmilk, 2018/19	49.3	43.6	58.7	56.4	47.9	58.7	54.6	57.6	67.4
% breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks after birth, 2018/19	22.3	21.3	36.8	31.2	24.3	35.9	31.3	36.0	46.2
Admissions of babies under 14 days old, per 1,000, 2018/19	113.2	109.0	81.5	102.0	97.2	101.2	96.0	111.0	77.0
Hospital admissions for unintentional and deliberate injuries in children, aged 0-4 years, 2018/19, Crude rate - per 10,000	149.8	148.9	150.0	138.5	126.4	116.3	138.6	142.9	123.1
% Dtap /IPV/Hib vaccination, aged 2 years, 2018/19	95.6	94.7	95.3	95.8	95.0	97.3	95.7	95.8	94.2
% MMR vaccination - 2 doses, aged 5 years, 2018/19	86.19	88.43	87.67	84.55	89.34	92.79	88.38	89.12	86.43
% children in care with up-to-date vaccinations, aged <18 years, 2019	94.5	97.3	78.1	91.8	95.4	88.6	87.5	89.0	86.8

\* Data source ONS: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/livebirths/datasets/birthsummarytables>

## Primary school

Primary school is a significant milestone and presents a key opportunity for tackling health and social inequalities faced by some children in LCR. Overall, LCR compares significantly worse to the national average on each of the primary school indicators in Table 3. Within LCR, the picture is more mixed:

### Better or similar compared to England averages:

- Levels of school readiness in **St. Helens** are similar to the national average.
- **Wirral** has significantly lower levels of obesity in children aged 10-11 years (fourth lowest in the NW) and is similar to the national average for those aged 4-5 years. **Sefton** also has similar levels for those aged 10-11 years. These levels are still a cause for concern, as national levels are very high, at around 1 in 10 for ages 4-5 years and 1 in 5 for ages 10-11 years.

### Worse compared to England averages:

- **Halton, Knowsley, Liverpool, Sefton** and **Wirral** have significantly worse levels of school readiness, with Liverpool's the worst in the NW.
- For children with free school meals, levels of school readiness **Halton, Liverpool and Wirral** are significantly worse than the national average, with levels in Halton and Wirral the second and third worst in the NW. In Halton, less than half of children with free school meals have good levels of school readiness.
- With the exception of Wirral, all local authorities in **LCR** have significantly higher proportions of obese children aged 4-5 years. **Knowsley** has the highest levels in the NW, with **Liverpool** and **Halton** second and third highest.
- In **Halton, Knowsley, Liverpool and St. Helens**, significantly higher levels of obesity are also seen in older children (aged 10-11 years). Again, levels in **Knowsley** are the highest in the NW.
- **Knowsley** and **Liverpool** have significantly worse levels of children with missing decayed or filled teeth (no data available for St. Helens and Wirral).

### Further comments:

- **Higher or lower levels of children with learning disabilities** known to schools could be an indication of prompt, delayed or under-diagnosis. To interpret this value further local investigation is needed in each LCR local authority.



**Table 3. Primary school indicators** (Interpretation guide on last page)

**GREEN** significantly better

**YELLOW** similar

**RED** significantly worse than England average

	Halton	Knowsley	Liverpool	Sefton	St. Helens	Wirral	LCR	Cheshire & Merseyside	England
School readiness: % children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception, 2018/19	66.1	67.8	64.9	68.8	70.2	69.3	67.5	69.4	71.8
% children with free school meals achieving a good level of development at the end of reception, 2018/19	48.1	54.4	50.8	53.5	51.9	50.0	51.5	52.2	56.5
% obese children aged 4-5 years, 2018/19	12.7	14.2	13.0	10.9	11.6	10.2	12.0	11.0	9.7
% obese children aged 10-11 years, 2018/19	25.0	26.9	24.9	21.3	23.0	18.9	23.0	21.4	20.2
% with obvious dental decay, aged 5 years, 2019/20	27.0	35.4	37.0	29.4	not available	not available	not available	not available	23.4
Children with learning disabilities known to schools, per 1,000 pupils, 2018	44.1	81.7	34.9	21.8	44.2	25.5	36.4	32.2	33.9

## Secondary school to young adults

Progression to secondary school gives new opportunities and choices for many children and young people. It is essential that children are supported with positive environments and opportunities to grow in to confident and healthy young adults. Except for Chlamydia detection among 15 to 24 year olds, which are significantly better, LCR as a whole compares significantly worse to the national average on each of the selected indicators relating to adolescents and young adults (Table 4). Within LCR there is a more mixed picture:

### Better or similar compared to England averages:

- In **Halton** and **Wirral**, levels of educational attainment at age 15-16 years are similar to the national average.
- **Wirral** and **Sefton** have significantly lower levels of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET), with levels in **Halton** and **St. Helens** similar.
- In each LCR local authority, chlamydia detection rates are either significantly better (**Knowsley, Liverpool, St. Helens** and **Wirral**) or similar (**Halton** and **Sefton**), compared to the national average. Wirral has the second-best rates in the NW.

### Worse compared to England averages:

- Teenage pregnancy rates are significantly higher in **Halton, Knowsley, Liverpool, St. Helens** and **Wirral**. Rates in **St. Helens** and **Halton** are in the top three in the NW, around twice as high as the national average<sup>3</sup>.
- **All LCR local authorities** have significantly higher rates of hospital admissions for unintentional and deliberate injuries, self-harm (except **Liverpool**, which is similar), alcohol, and substance misuse (again, except **Liverpool**, which is similar).
  - Admissions for unintentional and deliberate injuries: **Sefton** and **St. Helens** have the highest rates in the NW, at almost twice the national average. Knowsley and Halton are third and fourth highest in the NW.
  - Admissions for self-harm: especially high in **St. Helens**, with the top rate in the NW - **Halton** is the third highest.
  - Alcohol-related admissions: especially high in **St. Helens**, where rates are the highest in the NW, at more than three times the national average.
  - Admissions for substance misuse: again, are especially high in **St. Helens**, where rates are second highest in the NW and nearly three times the national average.
- **Liverpool** and **St. Helens** have significantly more children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents, with rates the third and fourth highest in the NW, respectively.
- **Knowsley** and **Liverpool** have significantly lower levels of educational attainment among children aged 15-16 years; significantly higher levels of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET); and significantly more first-time entrants to the youth justice system.
  - Educational attainment: **Knowsley** has the lowest levels in the NW.
  - NEET: **Liverpool** has the highest levels in the NW, almost twice the national average.
  - First time entrants to youth justice system: **Knowsley** and **Liverpool** have the highest rates in the NW.
  - **St. Helens** and **Sefton** also have significantly lower levels of educational attainment, compared to the national average.

<sup>3</sup> It should be noted that teenage pregnancy should not always necessarily be seen in negative terms, e.g. see [Social issues of teenage pregnancy](#) p.330.

**Young carers:** There has been no update to numbers of young carers. 2011 census data showed the following:

- **All LCR local authorities** have significantly higher levels of (unpaid) carers aged <15 years and aged 16-24 years (with the exception of those aged <15 years in St. Helens, which is similar to the national average).
- **All LCR local authorities** have significantly higher levels of carers aged <15 years and aged 16-24 years who provide 20+ hours of unpaid care per week (with the exception of those aged <15 years in **Sefton**, which is similar to the national average). **Knowsley** has the highest levels in the NW for both age groups (and for all carers aged 16-24 years). **Halton** is also consistently amongst the highest in the NW for each grouping.

**What About Youth survey:** There has been no update to the **2014/15** 'What About Youth' survey, which showed the following, compared to national averages:

*Better:*

- **Liverpool** has significantly fewer 15-year olds reporting drinking and smoking, with levels of smoking the second lowest in the NW.
- Significantly fewer 15-year olds in **Halton** self-report low levels of life satisfaction, with levels the lowest in the NW.

*Worse:*

- **Wirral** and **St. Helens** have significantly more 15-year olds reporting having been drunk recently, with levels in Wirral the highest in the NW.
- Significantly more of those aged 15 years in **Liverpool** self-report low levels of life satisfaction, the second highest in the NW.
- **Halton, Knowsley, Liverpool** and **St. Helens** have significantly more 15-year olds with an average daily sedentary time in the last week of over 7 hours per day. Levels in St. Helens and Liverpool are the second and third highest in the NW. Furthermore, significantly fewer 15-year olds in **Knowsley** and **St. Helens** are physically active for one hour each day on a weekly basis. Knowsley has the lowest levels in the NW.

**Table 4. Secondary school to young adult indicators** (Interpretation guide on last page)

**GREEN** significantly better

**YELLOW** similar

**RED** significantly worse than England average

	Halton	Knowsley	Liverpool	Sefton	St. Helens	Wirral	LCR	Cheshire & Merseyside	England
Teenage pregnancy rate (conceptions per 1,000), aged <18 years, 2018	36.6	30.8	26.3	17.9	37.3	20.6	26.1	21.6	16.7
*Chlamydia detection, aged 15-24 years, per 100,000, 2018	1943.1	2317.3	2557.5	1880.9	2502.5	3429.6	2538.0	2514.0	1974.9
Hospital admissions due to unintentional and deliberate injuries, aged 15-24 year, per 10,000, 2018/19	223.5	225.4	154.5	266.9	262.9	170.6	195.2	186.4	136.9
**Hospital admissions due to self-harm, aged 10-24 year, per 100,000, 2018/19	806.1	629.4	406.0	775.8	978.7	604.1	**607.1	**595.0	440.0
***Hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions, aged <18 years, per 100,000, 2016/17 - 2018/19	58.6	45.4	51.7	52.9	100.2	44.3	***55.9	49.6	31.6
**Hospital admissions due to substance misuse, aged 15-24 years, per 100,000, 2016/17 - 2018/19	140.7	178.6	87.3	115.8	226.8	178.8	**132.1	*125.5	83.1
Estimated number of children and young people with mental disorders, aged 5-17 years, 2017/18	2,500	2,811	7,782	4,766	3,201	6,027	27,086	43,799	...
Children <15 years killed or seriously injured on England's roads, per 100,000, 2016/18	19.6	20.3	31.7	23.1	33.7	21.0	25.9	21.2	17.7
Average Educational Attainment 8 score, aged 15-16 years, 2018/19	45.8	39.0	42.5	45.2	44.9	47.3	44.2	45.9	46.9
#% not in education, employment or training (NEET), or activity unknown, aged 16-17 years, 2018	5.2	7.7	10.7	3.8	6.0	4.9	6.9	5.3	5.5
First time entrants to the youth justice system, per 100,000, aged 10-17 years, 2018	280.5	337.4	326.0	217.9	174.0	254.0	269.6	234.7	238.5

	Halton	Knowsley	Liverpool	Sefton	St. Helens	Wirral	LCR	Cheshire & Merseyside	England
% children aged <15 years providing unpaid care, 2011	1.40	1.29	1.38	1.38	1.22	1.26	1.33	1.22	1.11
% young people aged 16-24 years providing unpaid care, 2011	6.3	7.7	5.4	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.09	5.60	4.81
% children aged <15 years providing considerable unpaid care (+20hrs per week), 2011	0.32	0.38	0.32	0.23	0.28	0.27	0.29	0.25	0.21
% young people aged 16-24 years providing considerable unpaid care (+20hrs per week), 2011	2.19	2.69	1.67	1.87	2.10	1.85	1.91	1.67	1.31
% smokers, aged 15 years, 2014/15	8.9	7.1	6.5	7.0	8.7	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.2
% drunk in the last 4 weeks, aged 15 years, 2014/15	16.5	15.6	11.8	14.9	16.8	21.3	16.2	16.4	14.6
% mean daily sedentary time, +7hrs per day in the last week, aged 15 years, 2014/15	76.9	76.6	78.1	72.2	78.3	69.8	75.0	72.4	70.1
% physically active, aged 15 years, 2014/15	12.0	9.8	11.9	14.6	11.0	14.2	12.5	13.2	13.9
% reporting low life satisfaction, aged 15 years, 2014/15	11.5	15.1	16.8	12.4	12.5	12.5	13.5	13.1	13.7

\* There are several data quality issues with this indicator: It is **not a measure of morbidity**. The number of positives detected is highly dependent on the screening services offered to the population. The Department of Health Public Health Outcomes Framework 2013-2016 recommends that local areas aim to achieve a chlamydia detection rate among 15 to 24 year olds of at least 2,300 per 100,000 population.

\*\*Crude rates for LCR and C&M (LA rates have been age-standardised by PHE)

\*\*\* LCR rate is calculated using the sum of rounded counts at local authority level - different to the rate of 55.4 shown on Fingertips which is based on unrounded counts which are not available publicly.

# Previously 16-18 years

## More recent data from the 'Active Lives Children and Young People Survey 2018/19', ages 5-16, did not include (with the exception of Sefton) any of the LCR local authorities,.

## Interpretation guide

The values in each column on Tables 1-4 represent local measures for the identified row indicators in the named area. Some might have lower or higher values than others, but not be statistically different to the England comparator. Measures of statistical significance (such as 95% confidence intervals, used here) provide an idea of precision and confidence that can be used when interpreting estimated local values and the probability that the difference shown is (or is not) a chance finding. The benchmarking method applied here is “Confidence intervals overlapping reference value (95.0)” (PHE, indicator definitions<sup>4</sup>). LCR rates have been calculated using the sum of rounded counts at local authority level. Some LCR rates are available on Fingertips, but these will be slightly different, as they are based on unrounded counts which are not available publicly.

**GREEN** means the value is statistically significantly better than the England value and the difference shown is not likely to be a chance finding.

**YELLOW** means the value is NOT statistically significantly different to the England value and the difference shown is not likely to be a chance finding.

**RED** means the value is statistically significantly worse than the England and the difference shown is not likely to be a chance finding.

## Data sources

All data are from PHE’s Data Visualisation Platform ‘Fingertips’ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk>, unless otherwise stated.



<sup>4</sup> [https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/development#page/6/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000002/ati/202/are/E06000006/iid/90631/age/34/sex/4/cid/4/page-options/ovw-tdo-0\\_car-do-0](https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/development#page/6/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000002/ati/202/are/E06000006/iid/90631/age/34/sex/4/cid/4/page-options/ovw-tdo-0_car-do-0) ).

## Appendix 1. Population count, Cheshire and Merseyside mid-2019

	Male		Female		All	
	count aged 0-24 years	% of total population	count aged 0-24 years	% of total population	count aged 0-24 years	% of total population
Halton	19,614	31.09	18,795	28.34	38,409	29.68
Knowsley	23,528	32.81	22,553	28.50	46,081	30.55
Liverpool	82,961	33.36	81,948	32.87	164,909	33.11
Sefton	37,579	28.24	35,296	24.63	72,875	26.36
St. Helens	25,751	28.93	24,218	26.44	49,969	27.67
Wirral	46,365	29.54	43,424	25.99	89,789	27.71
<b>LCR total</b>	<b>235,798</b>	<b>30.92</b>	<b>226,234</b>	<b>28.39</b>	<b>462,032</b>	<b>29.63</b>
Cheshire East	52,035	27.66	48,959	24.97	100,994	26.29
Cheshire West & Chester	48,307	28.88	46,590	26.50	94,897	27.66
Warrington	30,610	29.33	28,560	27.03	59,170	28.17
<b>Cheshire &amp; Warrington total</b>	<b>130,952</b>	<b>28.48</b>	<b>124,109</b>	<b>25.99</b>	<b>255,061</b>	<b>27.21</b>
<b>Cheshire &amp; Merseyside total</b>	<b>366,750</b>	<b>30.01</b>	<b>350,343</b>	<b>27.49</b>	<b>717,093</b>	<b>28.72</b>
<b>England total</b>	<b>8,605,577</b>	<b>30.92</b>	<b>8,164,607</b>	<b>28.69</b>	<b>16,770,184</b>	<b>29.79</b>

Based on ONS data:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>

## Appendix 2. Population by 5 year age band (0-24 years), Cheshire and Merseyside, mid-2019

<b>Total males &amp; females</b>	<b>0-4 years</b>	<b>5-9 years</b>	<b>10-14 years</b>	<b>15-19 years</b>	<b>20-24 years</b>	<b>0-24 years</b>	<b>All ages total</b>
Halton	7,580	8,483	8,379	7040	6927	38,409	129,410
Knowsley	10,235	9,706	9,011	8102	9027	46,081	150,862
Liverpool	29,509	28,099	24,808	29854	52639	164,909	498,042
Sefton	14,166	15,928	15,240	14015	13526	72,875	276,410
St. Helens	10,096	10,828	10,334	9142	9569	49,969	180,585
Wirral	17,553	19,797	19,320	17201	15918	89,789	324,011
<b>LCR total</b>	<b>89,139</b>	<b>92,841</b>	<b>87,092</b>	<b>85354</b>	<b>107606</b>	<b>462,032</b>	<b>1,559,320</b>
Cheshire East	20,307	22,080	22,415	19366	16826	100,994	384,152
Cheshire West & Chester	18,284	20,213	19,511	17664	19225	94,897	343,071
Warrington	11,596	13,020	12,601	11334	10619	59,170	210,014
<b>Cheshire &amp; Warrington total</b>	<b>50,187</b>	<b>55,313</b>	<b>54,527</b>	<b>48364</b>	<b>46670</b>	<b>255,061</b>	<b>937,237</b>
<b>Cheshire &amp; Merseyside total</b>	<b>139,326</b>	<b>148,154</b>	<b>141,619</b>	<b>133718</b>	<b>154276</b>	<b>717,093</b>	<b>2,496,557</b>
<b>England</b>	<b>3,299,637</b>	<b>3,538,206</b>	<b>3,354,246</b>	<b>3,090,232</b>	<b>3,487,863</b>	<b>16,770,184</b>	<b>56,286,961</b>

Based on ONS data:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>



