

Poverty JSNA

A review of poverty across Cheshire East

Full report and appendices

05 December 2022

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Opening words

Whilst we have learnt a lot from this review by looking at many different sources of information, it is the words of our residents that really bring home just how challenging experiencing poverty can be.

“Without the help of the food bank I would be very hungry and probably in hospital or a police cell by now.”

“The foodbank was there when we really needed it, it was an absolute lifeline...”

[1] Middlewich food bank. Available from: <https://middlewichdistrict.foodbank.org.uk/about/> Accessed on: 29 October 2022,

[2] Willow Parish Food Friends. Available from: <https://wilmslowparish.co.uk/food-friends/> Accessed on: 29 October 2022

Introduction

- There is wide concern about **increasing levels of poverty and rising costs of living** across the United Kingdom, which is projected to continue and worsen.^{1,2,3}
- **Health and wellbeing are closely linked to the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age.**⁴
 - Evidence shows that those living in more deprived areas experience shorter lives than those in less deprived areas, and that they spend more of their lives experiencing ill health.⁴
- If levels of poverty increase as expected this will have a significant impact on health and wellbeing. In order to lessen this impact, it is important to understand:
 - The **current and likely future patterns of poverty** across Cheshire East.
 - The **services and community support already available** to support people experiencing poverty.
 - Current **gaps in support** that need to be addressed by local organisations and communities working together.

[1] House of commons Library, Poverty in the UK: statistics, (13/04/2022), Available from: <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/sn07096/>, Accessed on: 01 June 2022.

[2] Consumer price inflation, UK: April 2022, (18/05/2022), Available from: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/inflationandpriceindices/bulletins/consumerpriceinflation/april2022>, Accessed on: 01 June 2022.

[3] BBC news website, Warning of economic downturn as interest rates rise, (05/05/22), Available from <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-61319867>, Accessed on: 01 June 2022.

[4] Marmot et al. (2020) Build Back Fairer: The COVID-19 Marmot Review. Available from: <https://www.health.org.uk/sites/default/files/2020-12/Build-back-fairer--Exec-summary.pdf>, Accessed on: 23 August 2022.

Introduction to JSNAs and Review Methodology

- Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs) are assessments of the current and future health and social care needs of the local community. – These are needs that could be met by the local authority, the NHS (National Health Service) or the VCFSE (Voluntary Community Faith Service and Enterprise).
- The JSNA steering group approved “poverty” to be a priority deep dive review for the 2022/23 JSNA work programme.
- Work commenced in April 2022.
- The working group included representation from:
 - Communities (co-content sponsor - Cheshire East Council)
 - Research and Consultation (Cheshire East Council)
 - Public Health (Cheshire East Council)
 - NHS
 - VCFSE
- The review was undertaken in 2 phases:
 - **Phase1:** Phase 1 agreed a draft scope and focussed on summarising food poverty need for a spotlight review. This review took place in June 2022 and involved Cheshire East Council officers, Elected Members and representatives from VCFSE.
 - **Phase2:** Phase 2 was agreed after the spotlight review when the final scope was also confirmed. The working group supported in identification of key sources of national and local data, which have been combined by the Public Health Intelligence Team.

Definitions

Poverty can be defined and described in the following ways:

“Living in poor quality housing, being exposed to poor quality environmental conditions, poor quality work and unemployment, not being able to afford nutritious food and sufficient heating for example all impact on health. Poverty is also stressful. Coping with day-to-day shortages, facing inconveniences and adversity and perceptions of loss of status all affect physical and mental health in negative ways.”^[1]

“When a person’s resources (mainly their material resources) are not sufficient to meet their minimum needs (including social participation).”^[2]

An individual is in **absolute poverty** if they are living in households with income below 60% of the 2010/11 median, uprated for inflation. By using an income threshold that is fixed in time, this measure looks at how living standards of low-income household are changing over time.^[3]

Material deprivation has been defined as “lacking access to essential items”^[4] .

In children these items might include warm winter coats, leisure equipment, and social events, such as attending school trips. In pensioners, these items potentially include having a filling meal every day, a sufficiently heated home, and being able to attend a social engagement once a month.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2019) is an official measure of relative deprivation which ranks every small area (Lower Super Output Area- LSOA) in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area). The IMD includes domains relating to income, employment, socioeconomic status or class (often based on job type), education, housing and ownership of specific goods or items^[5].

Sources: [1] Institute of Health Equity, (2022), Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On, Available from: <https://www.health.org.uk/publications/reports/the-marmot-review-10-years-on>, Accessed on: 01 June 2022..

[2] Joseph Rowntree Foundation, Available from: <https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/definition-poverty>. Accessed on: 01 June 2022.

[3] House of commons Library, Poverty in the UK: statistics, (13/04/2022), Available from: <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/sn07096/>, Accessed on: 01 June 2022.

[4] <https://www.health.org.uk/evidence-hub/money-and-resources/persistent-poverty/trends-in-material-deprivation>. Accessed on: 23rd September 2022.

[5] Index of Multiple Deprivation ranks every small area in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area). Available from: <https://cheshireeast.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=531d13bb1eb24f918c71259138dc000>, Accessed on: 06th October 2022

Local Policy on Poverty across Cheshire and Merseyside

All local authorities have considered poverty in terms of food poverty/ child poverty/fuel poverty through their JSNA work programme and local strategy. Some local authorities have declared poverty

Case Study: Cheshire West and Chester¹

- Declared a **Poverty Emergency** in October 2020.
- By 2032 the Council aims to halve the number of children living in absolute poverty.
- Council set up a **“Poverty Truth Advisory Board”** to bring poverty agenda to the forefront, remove gaps and duplication and campaign for change at a local, regional and national level.
- Produced a **‘Poverty Research Pack’ (2022)** which covers: poverty rates, money, housing, food, health, education, work, transport, digital exclusion and crime.
- **Fairer Future Strategy** which will:
 - Treat the issue of poverty as an **equalities and fairness issue**.
 - Work collectively to **gather better quality evidence** on the impacts of poverty and putting quality lived experience alongside this.
 - Provide the spaces and opportunity for those affected by low income to gather, learn, **strengthen and support one another in raising their democratic voice**.
 - Explore routes to incorporate Community Wealth-Building and Collective Ownership approaches that **address low income and environmental concerns**.
 - Collaborate and work collectively to solve **root causes** of poverty.

[1] Cheshire West and Chester. The Poverty Emergency. Available from:

<https://www.cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk/your-council/councillors-and-committees/the-poverty-emergency>, Accessed on: 01 August 2022

What does this review cover?

This review aims to answer the following questions:

1. What is the experience of poverty in Cheshire East (CE) both now and in the future?
2. What is the variation in poverty across CE by geography and protected characteristics (such as age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage or civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation)?
3. What is the impact of poverty on health and wellbeing in CE?
4. What interventions can be put in place to alleviate poverty?

To answer these questions the working group agreed to review poverty in relation to a variety of different issues:

- Overall trends in poverty
- Food poverty
- Fuel poverty
- Transport poverty
- Debt
- Employment and training opportunities
- Housing
- Health and wellbeing

Other areas originally identified to be included that were unable to be covered due to capacity challenges were: economic development; poverty and safeguarding; and poverty and crime.

Overall Poverty

Across the UK (2020/21), 6% of households had a gross weekly income of less than £200¹, this would equate to nearly 10,500 households across Cheshire East.

- However, the overall level of deprivation across Cheshire East is lower than the national average, so the actual number of households on very low income may be lower.

Across the UK (2020/21), 19% of households had a gross weekly income of £200-399¹, which would equate to under 35,000 households across Cheshire East. Again, the actual number may be lower.

People more likely to be experiencing low incomes include:

- **People living in Crewe, Macclesfield, Congleton, Alsager and Handforth².**
- **People living with disabilities¹.**
- **People living in single parent households with one child¹.**
- **People living alone without children in certain circumstances¹.**

Fuel costs impact on transport costs. They also have an indirect effect on food prices due to increases in the cost of animal feed, manufacturing process and distribution. Food costs therefore started to rise noticeably from the beginning of the year ³.

The Resolution Foundation predicts that the number of people in absolute poverty will increase by 1.3 million people including 500,000 children⁴. This could equate to over 9000 people including over 3000 children in Cheshire East. However, the actual number is difficult to predict in view of changeable forecasts and variation across the country.

See [Appendix A](#) for further details

Source: [1] DWP, DWP benefits statistics, 25/02/2022: Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/dwp-benefits-statistics-february-2022/dwp-benefits-statistics-february-2022>, Accessed on: 01 June 2022

[2] - <https://cheshireeast.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=531d13bb1eb24f918c71259138dc000c> – Cheshire East description of Deprivation

[3] Consumer price inflation, UK: August2022, (05/10/2022), Available from:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/inflationandpriceindices/bulletins/consumerpriceinflation/august2022>, Accessed on: 01 October 2022.

[4] Resolution Foundation, (24/03/2022), Inflation Nation putting spring statement into context, Available from:

<https://www.resolutionfoundation.org/publications/inflation-nation/>, Accessed on: 01 June 2022.

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Food Poverty

- **Food poverty is the inability of individuals and households to secure an adequate and nutritious diet. It can affect those living on low incomes, with limited access to transport and poor cooking skills⁸.**
- Across the North West region, food insecurity was found in 8% of all households¹. **Food insecurity is defined as a household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food⁹.** Assuming similar rates in Cheshire East this could equate to nearly **14,000 households affected across our local area**. Higher rates of food insecurity were seen in:
 - Single households without children¹
 - Households with one adult and one child¹
 - Households with an unemployed adults under state pension age¹
 - Households of Black, Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnicities¹
- With rising food costs, the extent of **food insecurity may increase**. Reasons for **using food banks** include:
 - **Lower incomes.**
 - **Delays in benefit claims** (usually Universal Credit).
 - **Mental health** issues².

There is **demand** for food banks in **more affluent areas** of Cheshire East as well as in the **more deprived areas**^{3,4}. Access to food banks in more rural deprived areas need to be considered.
- People using food banks highlight that experiencing food poverty can be extremely stressful and isolating⁵.
- People can be reluctant to seek support due to a sense of stigma⁵.
- Some food banks report increasing demand and receiving fewer donations⁶.
- The **Holiday Activity Fund** provides free school meals during the school holidays. Key areas of need for this service include: **Macclesfield, Crewe, Congleton and also Nantwich**⁷.

(Please See [Appendix B](#) for more information)

Source: [1] <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/family-resources-survey-financial-year-2020-to-2021/family-resources-survey-financial-year-2020-to-2021>

[2] Food Bank Questionnaire and Deep Dive Interviews, Cheshire East Social Action Partnership, July 2021.

[3] Nantwich Foodbank Reports 2020/21 and 2021/22, Nantwich Foodbank, Trussell Trust, 2022

[4] Cheshire East Social Action Partnership, Foodbanks CE May 2022.xlsx, 23/05/2022

[5] Middlewich food bank news – Available from <https://middlewichdistrict.foodbank.org.uk/2021/10/21/gina-needed-the-foodbank-and-now-we-need-her/>. Cheshire live news. Available from: [Social supermarket opens in Crewe to help the town's vulnerable - Cheshire Live \(cheshire-live.co.uk\)](#). Accessed on: 29 October 2022, Nantwich Food bank Twitter Post: Available from: <https://twitter.com/nantwichfb>. Accessed on: 29 October 2022, About Middlewich foodbank. Available from: <https://middlewichdistrict.foodbank.org.uk/about/>. 29 October 2022

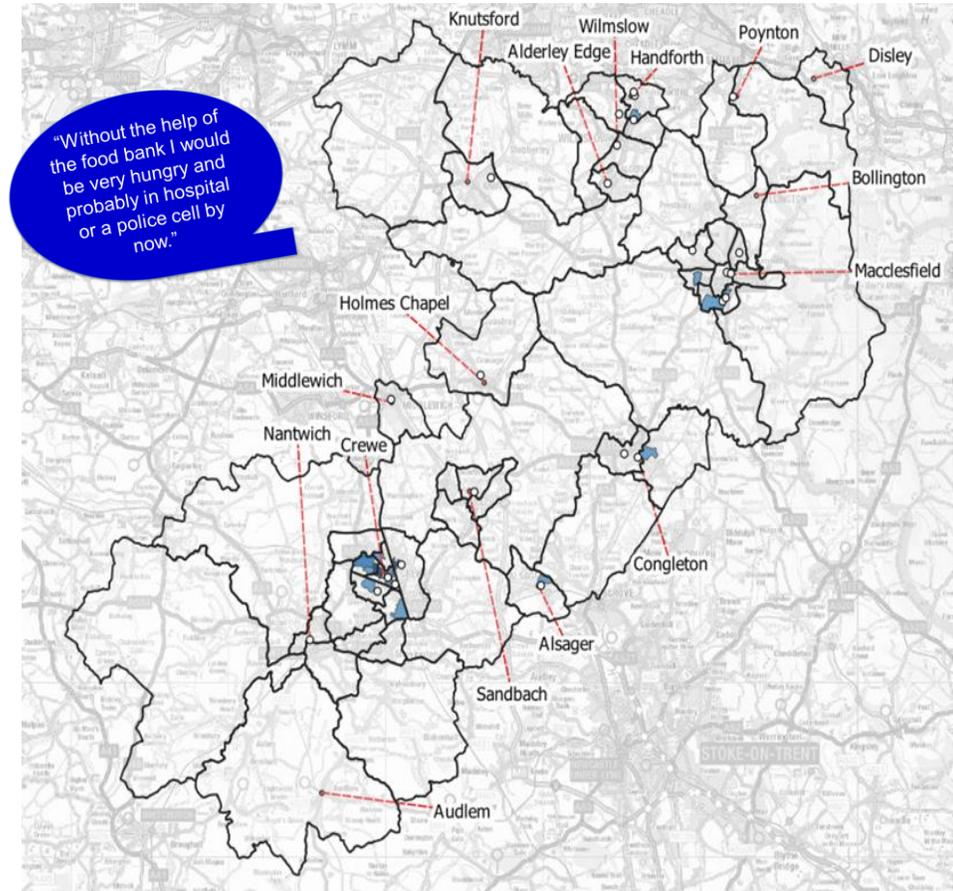
[6] Cheshire East Food Network Consultation First Draft June 2022

[7] Cheshire East Holiday Activity Fund Easter Impact Report, 2021

[8] Food Poverty JSNA - <https://www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/food-poverty>.

[9] Food insecurity - <https://health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health/literature-summaries/food-insecurity>

Distribution of food banks across Cheshire East compared to distribution of residents with low income shown by shaded areas



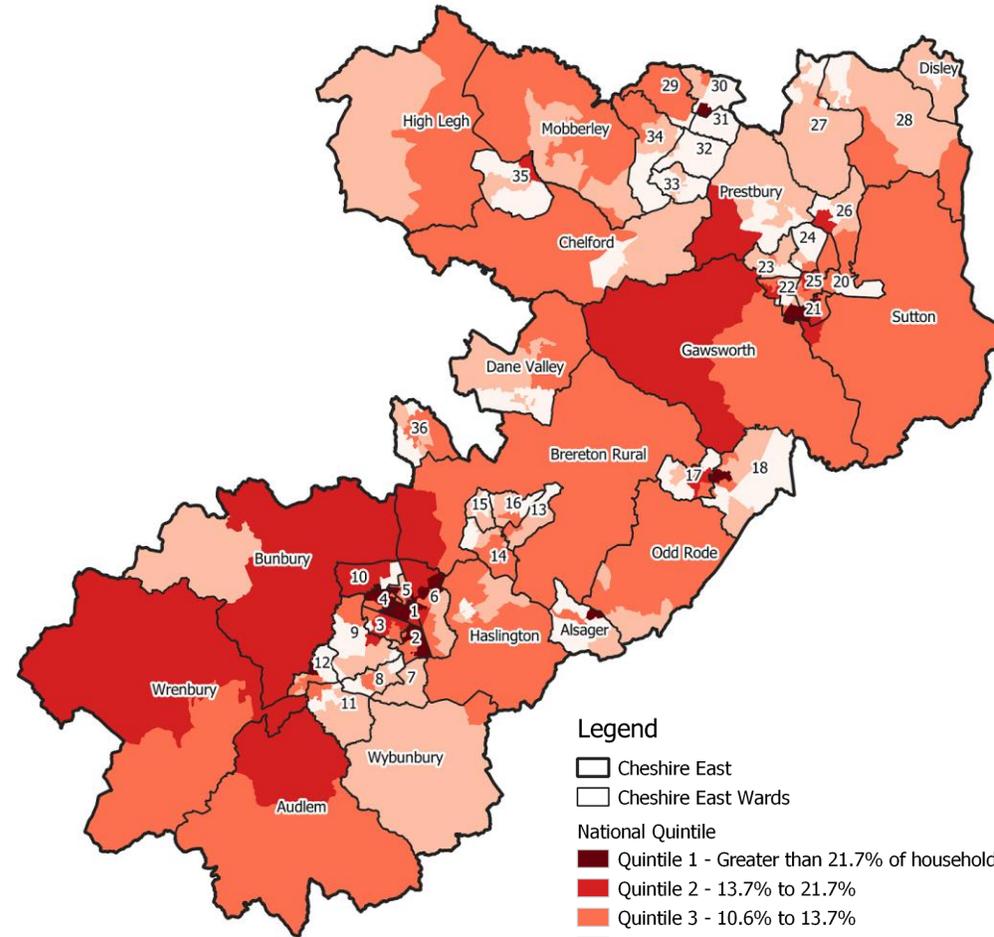
Public Health Intelligence Team, © Crown copyright and database right 2022. Ordnance Survey 100049045

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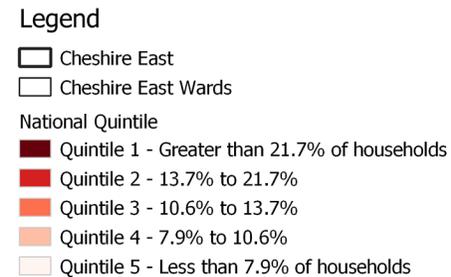
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Fuel Poverty

- A household is fuel poor if:
 - it is living in a property which is not considered energy efficient
 - its disposable income would be below the poverty line¹
- **Cheshire East has lower levels of fuel poverty than England¹.**
- However, there are focused areas of fuel poverty in **Crewe, Handforth, Alsager, Congleton, and Macclesfield.**
- These areas might also struggle more to access support such as the [Warm PlaCEs scheme](#) and information hubs that are not online.
- However, there are also high rates of fuel poverty in less deprived rural areas including **Wrenbury and Bunbury.**
- Access to fuel poverty support in rural, as well as deprived urban areas should therefore be a consideration.
- See [Appendix C](#) for further details.



1. Crewe Central
2. Crewe South
3. Crewe West
4. Crewe St Barnabas
5. Crewe North
6. Crewe East
7. Shavington
8. Willaston and Rope
9. Wistaston
10. Leighton
11. Nantwich South and Stapeley
12. Nantwich North and West
13. Sandbach Heath and East
14. Sandbach Ettiley Heath and Wheelock
15. Sandbach Elworth
16. Sandbach Town
17. Congleton West
18. Congleton East
19. Macclesfield Hurdsfield
20. Macclesfield East
21. Macclesfield South
22. Macclesfield West and Ivy
23. Broken Cross and Upton
24. Macclesfield Tytherington
25. Macclesfield Central
26. Bollington
27. Poynton West and Adlington
28. Poynton East and Pott Shrigley
29. Wilmslow Lacey Green
30. Handforth
31. Wilmslow Dean Row
32. Wilmslow East
33. Alderley Edge
34. Wilmslow West and Chorley
35. Knutsford
36. Middlewich



Data Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, Sub-regional fuel poverty data 2020
Public Health Intelligence Team, © Crown copyright and database right 2022. Ordnance Survey 100049045

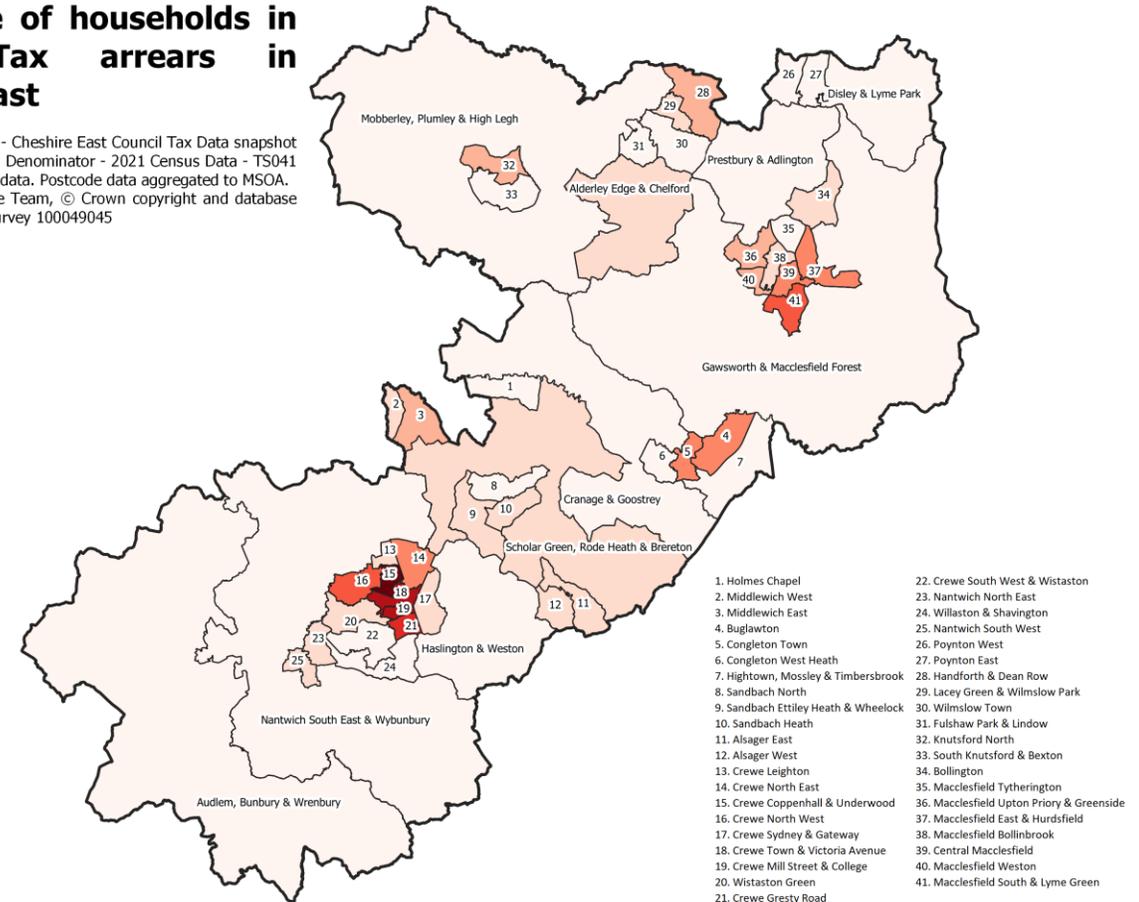
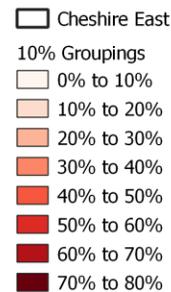
Debt/Benefits

- As of **29th October 2022**, there were **higher rates of people that are behind on council tax payments in Crewe**, and to a lesser extent in **Macclesfield, Congleton and Handforth**.
- The Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) reports people seek advice regarding debt not just where they live but also in other areas, for example where they work.
- Whilst we reviewed council tax arrears and CAB advice, it is important to be aware of other form of debt such as loan sharks and pay day loans. These could increase in coming months due to cost of living pressures.
- For further details on debt and benefit service users, Cheshire East People's Panel scheme etc, please see [Appendix D1](#) and [Appendix D2](#).

Council Tax Arrears – A Snapshot on 29th October 2022

Percentage of households in Council Tax arrears in Cheshire East

Data Source: Numerator - Cheshire East Council Tax Data snapshot as of 29th October 2022. Denominator - 2021 Census Data - TS041 - Number of Households data. Postcode data aggregated to MSOA. Public Health Intelligence Team, © Crown copyright and database right 2022. Ordnance Survey 100049045

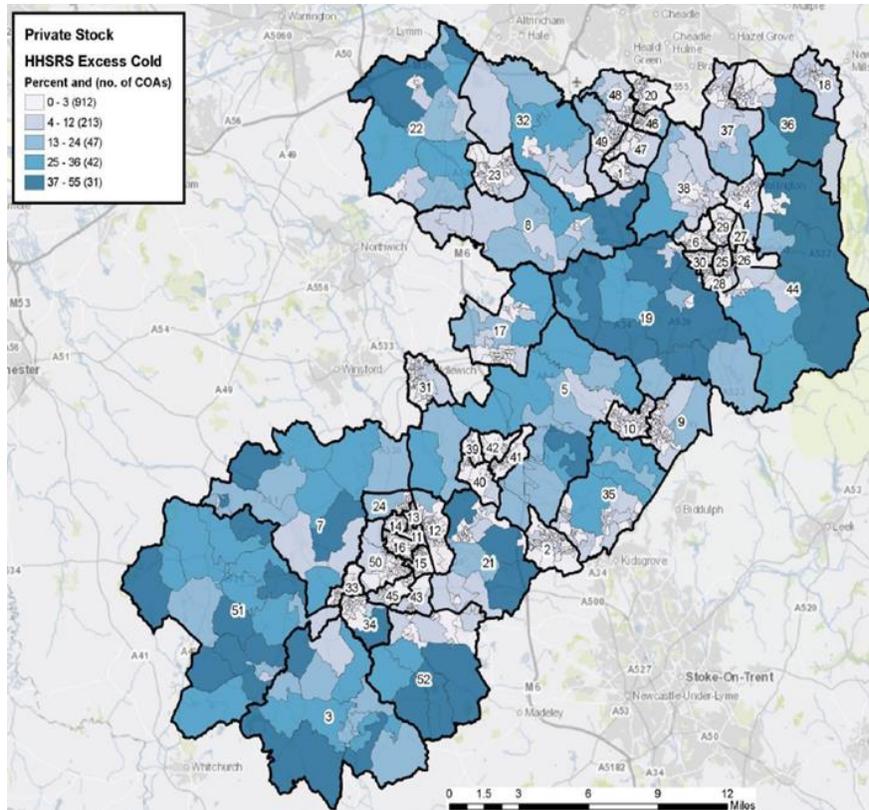


Housing

There are challenges to both affordable and good quality housing across Cheshire East¹:

- There are different hazards in housing in rural and urban locations¹.
- The highest number of houses at risk of 'Excess Cold' are seen in rural locations¹.
- The highest levels of houses where there is higher risk of falls are in the more urban areas such as Crewe South, Crewe Central and Macclesfield Central¹.
- The quality of the housing stock in Cheshire East is similar to the England average, except for low income households where the quality is slightly worse in Cheshire East¹.
- Energy performance of private rented accommodation is worse than the average across all housing¹.
- For those residents in receipt of housing benefits, their ability to access affordable accommodation is limited especially in the north of Cheshire East³.
- There is an increase in demand for social housing with 10,000 applicants waiting for social housing, and 3000 being in high priority groups³.
- The Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) reports people seek advice regarding housing not just where they live but also in other areas, for example where they work⁴.

Percentage of private sector dwellings in Cheshire East with the presence of a HHSRS category 1 hazard for excess cold



Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and data

No.	Ward name	No.	Ward name
1	Alderley Edge	27	Macclesfield Hurdsfield
2	Alsager	28	Macclesfield South
3	Audlem	29	Macclesfield Tytherington
4	Bollington	30	Macclesfield West & Ivy
5	Brereton Rural	31	Middlewich
6	Broken Cross & Upton	32	Mobberley
7	Bunbury	33	Nantwich North & West
8	Chelford	34	Nantwich South & Stapeley
9	Congleton East	35	Odd Rod
10	Congleton West	36	Poynton East & Pott Shrigley
11	Crewe Central	37	Poynton West & Adlington
12	Crewe East	38	Prestbury
13	Crewe North	39	Sandbach Elworth
14	Crewe St. Barnabas	40	Sandbach Ettiley Heath & Wheelock
15	Crewe South	41	Sandbach Heath & East
16	Crewe West	42	Sandbach Town
17	Dane Valley	43	Shavington
18	Disley	44	Sutton
19	Gawsworth	45	Willaston & Rope
20	Handforth	46	Wilmslow Dean Row
21	Haslington	47	Wilmslow East
22	High Legh	48	Wilmslow Lacey Green
23	Knutsford	49	Wilmslow West & Chorley
24	Leighton	50	Wistaston
25	Macclesfield Central	51	Wrenbury
26	Macclesfield East	52	Wybunbury

Source: BRE Integrated Dwelling Level Housing Stock Modelling and Database for Cheshire East Council, April 2019.

[\(Please see Appendix E on Housing\)](#)

Source: [1] BRE Integrated Dwelling Level Housing Stock Modelling and Database for Cheshire East Council, April 2019.

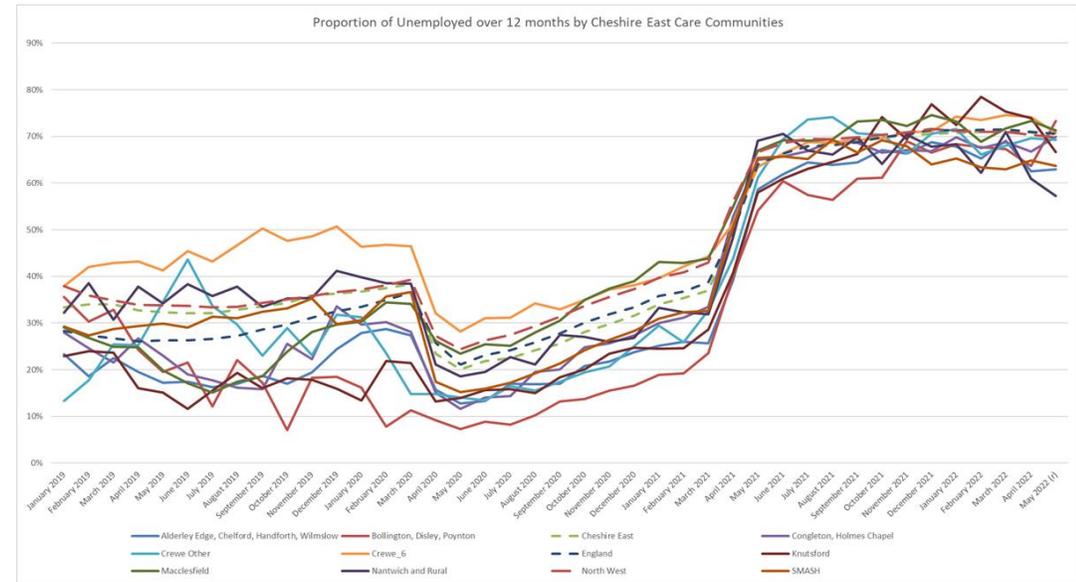
[2] The housing health and safety rating system (HHSRS) is a risk-based evaluation tool to help local authorities identify and protect against potential risks and hazards to health and safety from any deficiencies identified in dwellings, introduced under the Housing Act 2004.

[3] Insights from Cheshire East Housing Team

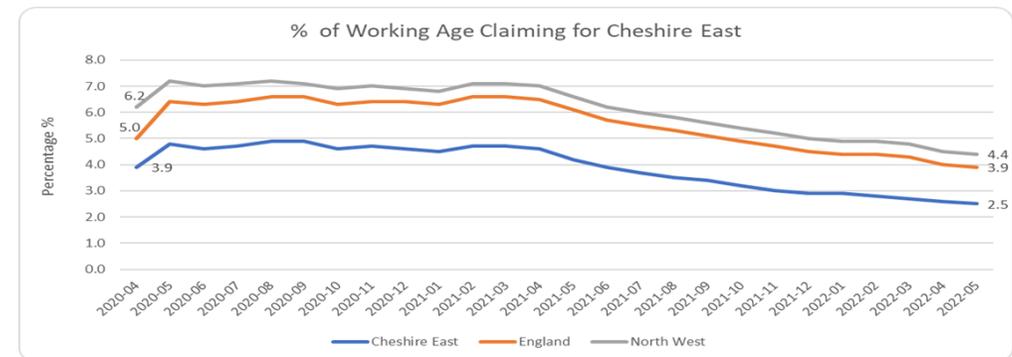
[4] Citizens Advice Bureau, Nov 2022

Employment

- The number of residents in Cheshire East who have been **unemployed for more than a year** has risen considerably since the start of the pandemic.
- **Crewe and Macclesfield wards have the highest claimant rates for unemployment** across Cheshire East
- **Wards in Crewe (west and central), Knutsford, Bunbury and Macclesfield South** show the highest proportion of people aged 16-17 not in education, employment or training (NEET) (over 5%). These are some of the more deprived areas in Cheshire East.
- Overall the NEET rate is the lowest in Cheshire & Merseyside.
- Further details on universal credit, unemployment claimant count and NEET at smaller geography available in [Appendix F](#).



(See Long term unemployment)



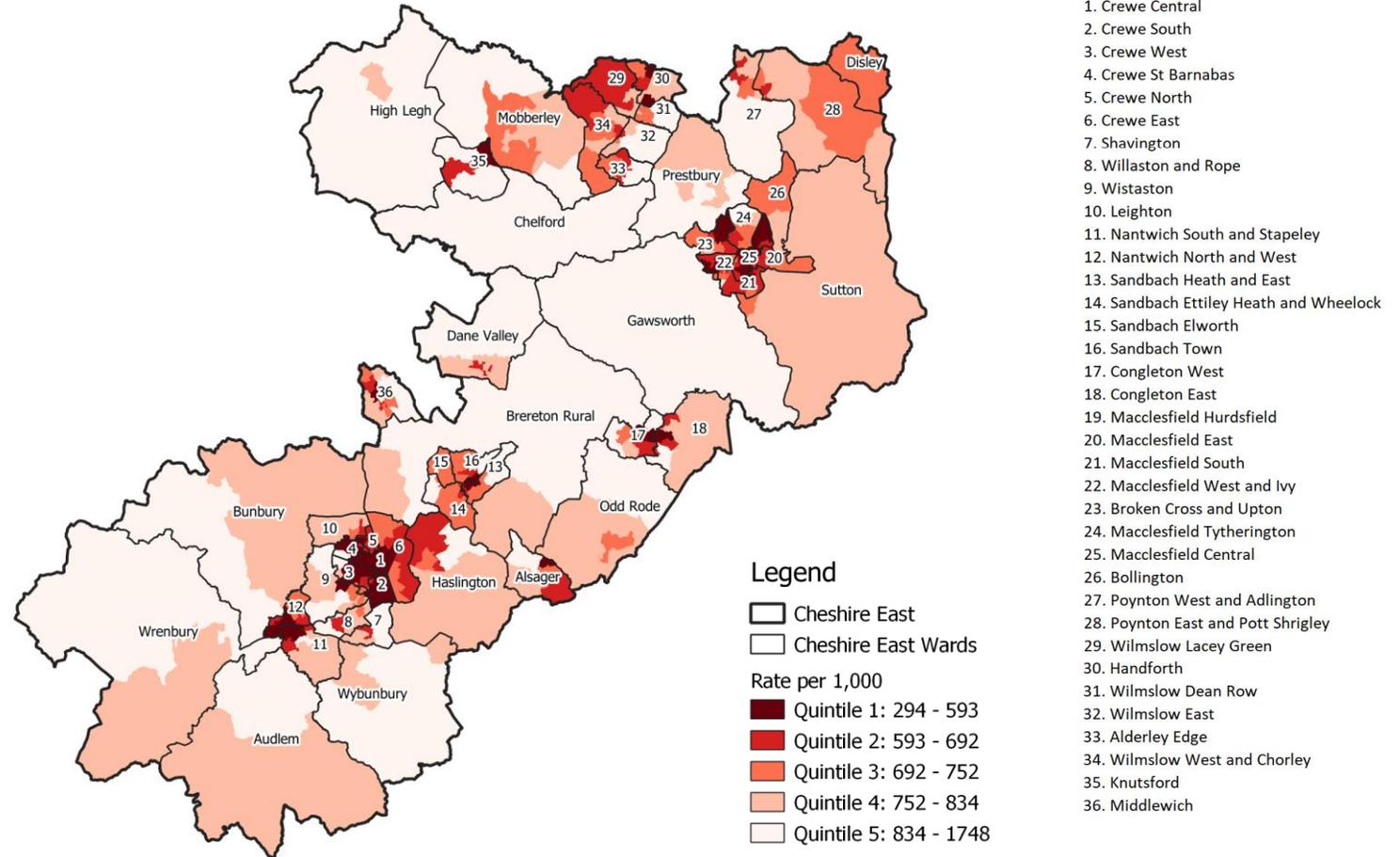
(See Unemployment Claimant Count)

Source: ONS Labour Statistics via CE Research and Consultation Team

Transport

Vehicle Licensing for Over 17 year olds in Cheshire East by LSOA

- Deprived areas like Crewe, Macclesfield, Congleton and Handforth have lower car ownership.
- Rural areas around Audlem, Disley, Poynton, Mobberley also have lower levels of car ownership.
- The Citizen Advice Bureau have experienced demand for transport support in both urban and rural areas.
- Some residents, particularly in urban areas may choose not to buy a car due to good transport links.
- However, ability to access support services from these areas needs to be a consideration due to variable levels of car ownership.
- Please see [Appendix G](#).



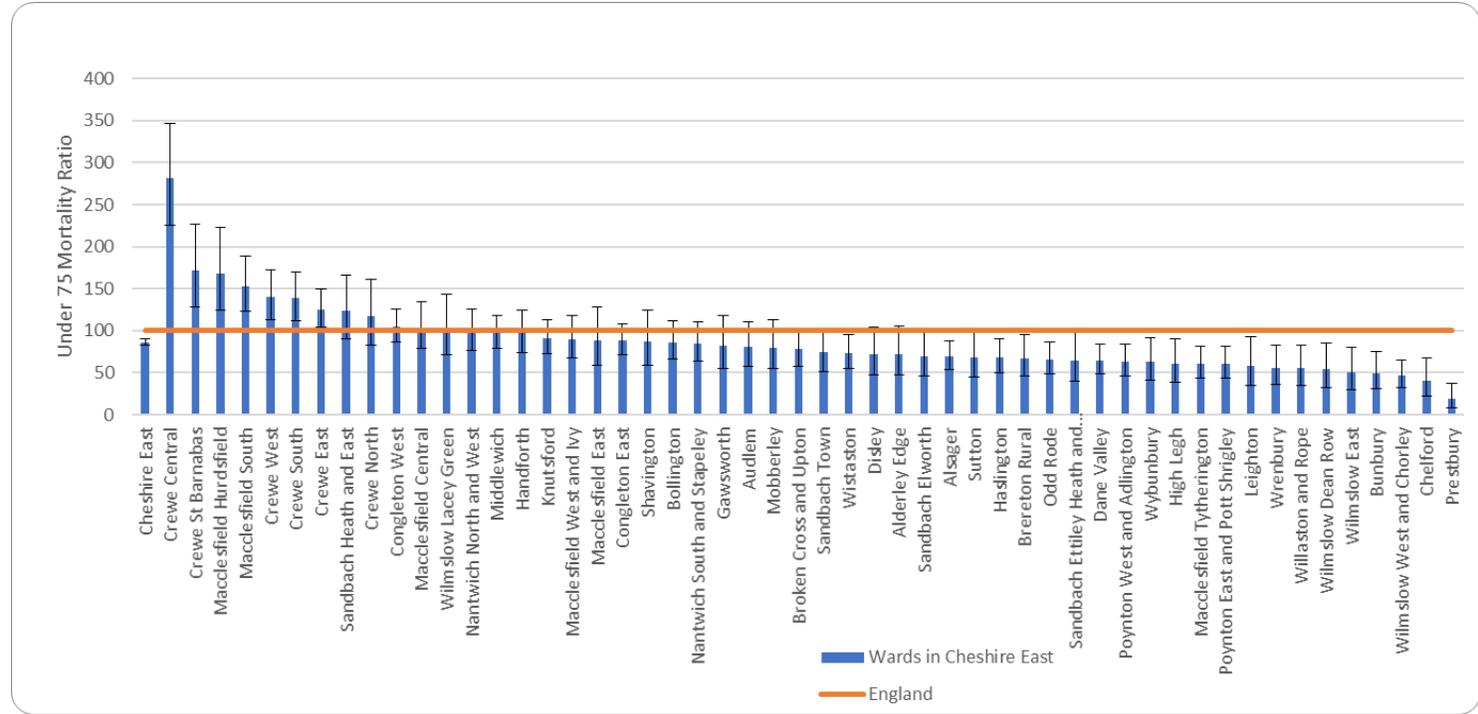
Data Source: ONS Mid-2020 Population, Q2 2022 Vehicle licensing statistics Department for Transport and Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency
 Public Health Intelligence Team, © Crown copyright and database right 2022. Ordnance Survey 100049045

Poverty and Health

Residents in more deprived areas experience worse health and wellbeing outcomes.

- A previous survey has shown that those in **more deprived areas of Cheshire East** experience worse wellbeing on average.
- **Some of the practices with the highest patients per GP ratio** falls in one of the most deprived areas in Crewe.
- **Life expectancy** tends to be worse in some of the most deprived areas of Crewe and Macclesfield.
- **Emergency admissions for cardiovascular problems** are more common in **deprived** areas but **long term cardiovascular** conditions seem to **less commonly present to GPs** in deprived areas.
- **Respiratory conditions are more common in deprived areas.**
- **There is need for prevention work** particularly in **Crewe and Macclesfield** (see graph).
- For further information on Core 20 Plus 5 indicators, mortality rates, life expectancy, GP Patient Ratio etc, please see [Appendix H](#).

Under 75 Mortality ratio from causes considered preventable (including cardiovascular, cancer, respiratory, liver diseases), 2016-20



Source: Office for Health Improvement & Disparities. Public Health Profiles. Available from: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright [2022] . Accessed on: 23 September 2022

[\(click here for more details\)](#)

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Summary of Need (1)

Experience of cost of living pressures, poverty and deprivation varies across Cheshire East:

- Our most deprived areas in Cheshire East are within **Crewe** and **Macclesfield**, but there are also smaller areas within **Congleton**, **Alsager** and **Handforth**.
- **People in households with disabilities, single parents, and single adults without children are more likely to experience poverty.**
- There are differences in experience for people with a disability (based on national findings) and also people from ethnically diverse communities (based on regional findings).
- Whilst the review didn't highlight any differences in experience in relation to marriage and civil partnership, gender reassignment, sexual orientation, pregnancy and maternity, and religion, the review did not specifically investigate these issues in detail.
- Across Cheshire East, many **food banks** have seen an **increase in demand plus a decrease in donations**. Food banks often support **young men** and **single parent households**.
- The **condition of housing stock** as well as **access to affordable privately rented accommodation are challenges**. There are currently thousands of applications for social housing.
- **Valuable insights** from people with **lived experience** in both **deprived** and **affluent areas** who use food banks highlight that experiencing food poverty is extremely stressful and isolating. People can be reluctant to seek support due to a sense of stigma.
- **Long term unemployment rates are rising** across Cheshire East. This could increase the experience of poverty further.

Summary of Need (2)

In our most deprived urban areas there are greater levels of all forms of poverty and also debt:

- There is also evidence of worse health and wellbeing in these areas. Some of these areas experience higher numbers of deaths that could be preventable.

In our rural areas there are particular challenges around: Fuel poverty; access to affordable housing, variable levels of car ownership and need for Citizen's Advice Bureau transport support.

In our more affluent non-rural areas there are challenges in relation to:

- Rural and less deprived areas/ wards like **Knutsford** and **Poynton** have also started receiving substantial debt support service.

It is likely that cost of living pressures and the experience of poverty will increase over the coming months. There may be a decrease in spending resulting in closure of small businesses, increased unemployment and the number of people in the lower deprivation quintiles will increase.

Recent Developments in National Policy¹

Additional measures to increase government income that could affect individuals:

- Legally-enforceable minimum wage for people aged over 23 to increase from £9.50 to £10.42 an hour from next April.
- State pension payments and means-tested and disability benefits to increase by 10.1%, in line with inflation
- Apart from in Scotland, top 45% additional rate of income tax will be paid on earnings over £125,140, instead of £150,000.
- Income tax personal allowance and higher rate thresholds frozen for further two years, until April 2028.
- Main National Insurance and inheritance tax thresholds also frozen for further two years, until April 2028.
- Tax-free allowances for dividend and capital gains tax also due to be cut next year and in 2024.
- Local councils in England will be able to hike council tax up to 5% a year without a local vote, instead of 3% currently.
- Households on means-tested benefits will get £900 support payments next year.
- £300 payments to pensioner households, and £150 for individuals on disability benefit.
- Scheduled public spending will be maintained until 2025, but then grow more slowly than previously expected.
- In England, NHS budget will increase by £3.3bn a year for the next two years, and spending on schools by £2.3bn.
- Lifetime cap on social care costs in England due in October 2023 delayed by two years.
- Social housing rent increases in England capped at 7% from next April - instead of 11% due to inflation.

[1] BBC News, Available from: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-63555313> Accessed on: 28 November 2022

Summary of Provision (1)

- There is a wide variety of provision available to support people experiencing poverty across Cheshire East (see table on next slide).
- However:
 - The Citizen's Advice Bureau is a core component of this provision, which it may find increasingly difficult.
 - Food banks are experiencing increasing demand and reduced donations.
 - Voluntary, Community, Faith and Social Enterprise support more widely may be challenged by decreased donations and rising costs.
 - Some of the information and advice is in digital form and therefore is not readily accessible to those not online.
 - There are less settings available in rural areas for face to face advice.

Summary of Provision (2)

Provision Type	Local / National Provision
General Support	Emergency Assistance Scheme, Free School Meals, Live Well website Support for Trouble Families, VCSFE Support (Age UK Cheshire East, Carer’s Trust, Cheshire East Carer’s Hub, Cheshire without abuse, changing lanes for people with addiction (except Nantwich and Rural), Pure Insight (support for care leavers))
Housing, Benefits, Employment, Debts and Transport Advice	CAB (Citizens Advice Bureau)
Housing	Private and Social Rent, Affordable housing schemes, Council Tax exemptions and discounts, Shared ownership, discounted for sale and first homes and Discretionary Housing Payments
Employment	Job Seekers Allowance and Employee Support Allowance, Adult and Community Learning (AED, ESFA)
Housing and Employment	Universal Credit
Housing and Benefits	Cheshire East Council Housing Benefits, Adult Social Care Financial Assessments and Council Tax Support
Transport	Ride and Commuter Confidence courses and Re-cycle Cycles scheme, Bus passes and the “Go-to” bus in Nantwich and Rural, Blue Badges, Community and flexible transport Services.
Debt	Lifeline Debt Advice, GamCare
Benefits	Child Benefit, DWP State Benefits and Pensions
Food Poverty	Food banks (but struggling with demand and drop in donations), Holiday Activity Fund, People Helping People. The Emergency Assistance Scheme & Housing Support Fund provide supermarket vouchers.
Fuel Poverty	Warm houses grant, Winter fuel payments, The Warm PlaCEs Scheme
Health and Wellbeing	A wide range of wellbeing and preventative services including screening, vaccination, health checks and life style advice.

Additional information regarding specific support available at Care Community level is available in Appendix A

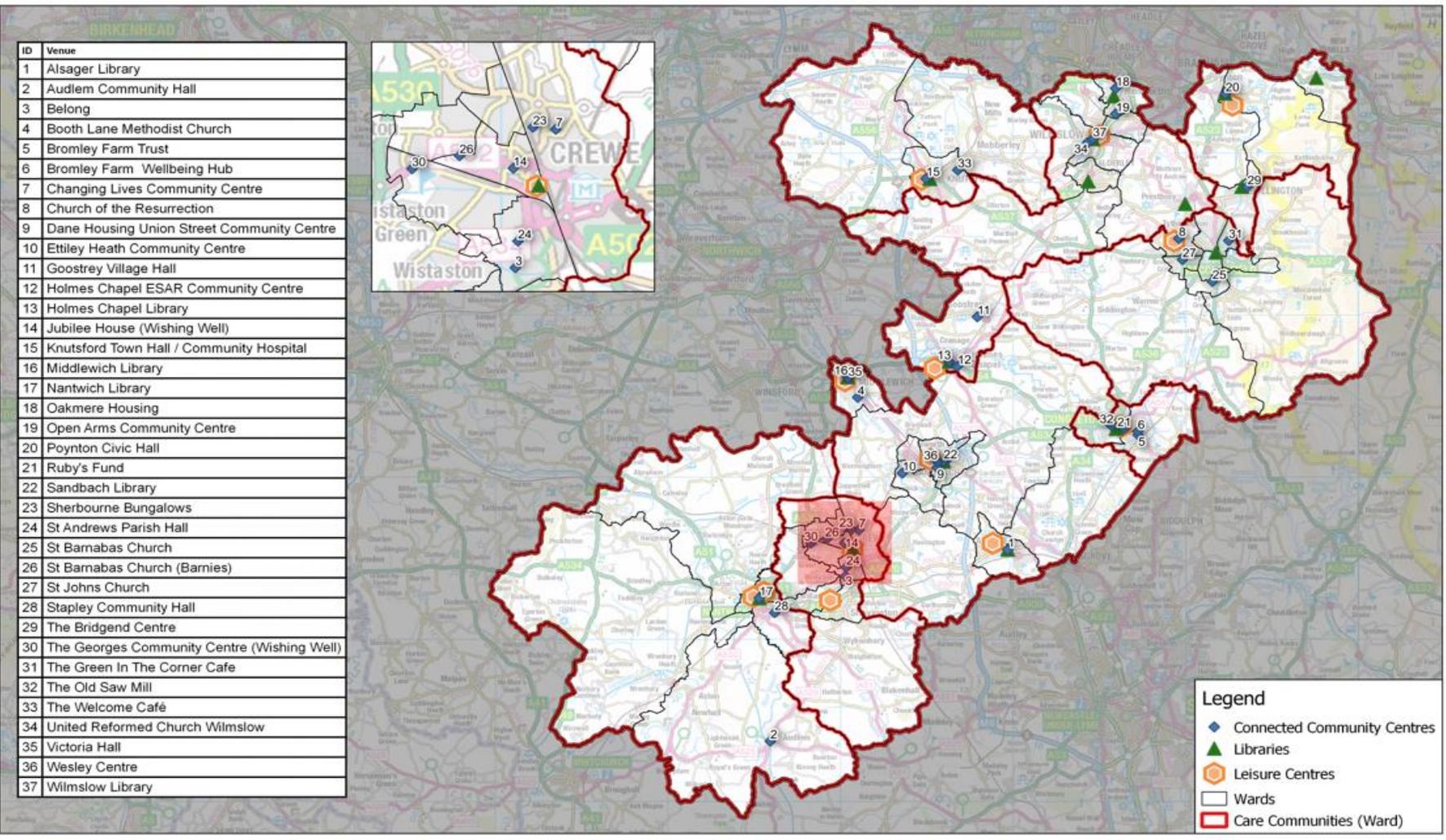
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Care Community Services



There are 37 different services identified by the council for the care community to offer various different services to residents. It has a mixture of libraries, leisure centres and connected community centres.

The majority of assets included are found within urban areas.

We also have health care assets such as the GPs, Pharmacies etc.(please see the latest [PNA](#))

Summary of Gaps in Provision

Whilst a wide range of support is available, the following gaps exist including:

- A **shared understanding of the complete offer** by people working with residents across Cheshire East – this review has highlighted how much support is available but also that it can be quite a challenge to know what is available.
- **Fewer support options for those that do not have means of transport, are not online, or both.**
- **Missed opportunities for prevention** in more deprived areas as shown by the rate of preventable deaths and also emergency admissions in some of these areas.
- There are fewer GPs per patient in one of our most deprived areas in Crewe.
- Potentially reduced provision from Voluntary Community and Faith Sector Enterprises in view of **decreased donations and rising costs.**
- Shared understanding of **transport links.**
- People receiving support from council services in rural areas like **Knutsford** and **Poynton** through CAB and other resources is rising. Better access to these areas is essential. Understanding council priorities from planning (SPGD) is also important.

Top 5 Priority Areas on Poverty for Cheshire East Council

1. Ensuring information around poverty related support is easily accessible. Including upskilling a volunteer workforce to advise, signpost and make referrals.
2. Establishing a referral pathway and processes between organisations supporting people in poverty including providing a social space for information sharing.
3. Collaborate with producers and manufacturers to support a food surplus model of food procurement.
4. Further interventions will be targeted on specific areas and cohorts and based on information provided by the JSNA.
5. Develop Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) using Business Intelligence tools like Microsoft PowerBI to continue to monitor poverty and the impact of interventions implemented.

Source: Recommendations from Food Poverty Spotlight Review and Cost of Living Implementation Plan, Cheshire East Council

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Recommendations (1)

Across Cheshire East we need to:

- **Work together with people with lived experience** to improve our understanding of the current and emergent challenges, and to work out solutions for these. There should be a sense of social obligation which could be in the form of a video diary to demonstrate their journey. This will be supported by the Cheshire East People's Panel project (See [Appendix D](#)) and learning from the Transfer of Care hubs (See [Appendix H](#)).
- **Widely share our knowledge of services and community assets** available to support people experiencing poverty, including those online and those available in person.
- **Ensure support and advice is accessible for people with disabilities**, where there are language barriers, where people are not online or do not have transport. Our community engagement teams will be important in highlighting gaps to us.
- Audiences must be aware that where further information is required, there may be a need for **specific review in to need by marriage and civil partnership, gender reassignment, sexual orientation, pregnancy and maternity, and religion**.
- Encourage as many people who work with our residents as possible to **signpost** them to the available support. For example, schools, employers and health and care professionals. We need to make sure they are equipped to do this.
- Work to **reduce the stigma** associated with seeking this support where possible.
- Further **explore approaches to addressing the rising rates of long term unemployment**.
- **Explore ways to reduce and address the challenges in housing provision** and to be mindful of these challenges when developing approaches to address fuel poverty.
- **Encourage professionals to take a holistic approach** to consider the why and the wider implications for the individual.

Recommendations (2)

In supporting people with **food poverty** we need to:

- Develop approaches to address food poverty that consider supply, sustainability, transport issues, focusing on areas at greatest need and noting the good practice examples and areas of increased need. (See [Appendix B](#))

In supporting people with **fuel poverty** we need to:

- Implement actions from the cold homes audit (see full review for more details) to ensure our local approach is following the best practice guidance in supporting people experiencing cold homes and noting the good practice examples from other areas. Approaches should be tailored to variation in need. (See [Appendix C](#))

In supporting those experiencing poverty with their **health and wellbeing** we need to:

- Make sure we make the most of opportunities to prevent illness in deprived areas and particularly in Crewe. We need to promote signposting to support services across health and care including for support with transport, lifestyle change, NHS health checks, vaccination and cancer screening. We also need to make the most of schemes such as CORE20Plus5 (see full review for more details).
- Explore ways of supporting our areas with the highest patient GP ratios, particularly in areas of deprivation.
- Make the most of, and develop further, opportunities to walk or cycle safely within deprived urban areas with low car ownership.

Recommendations (3)

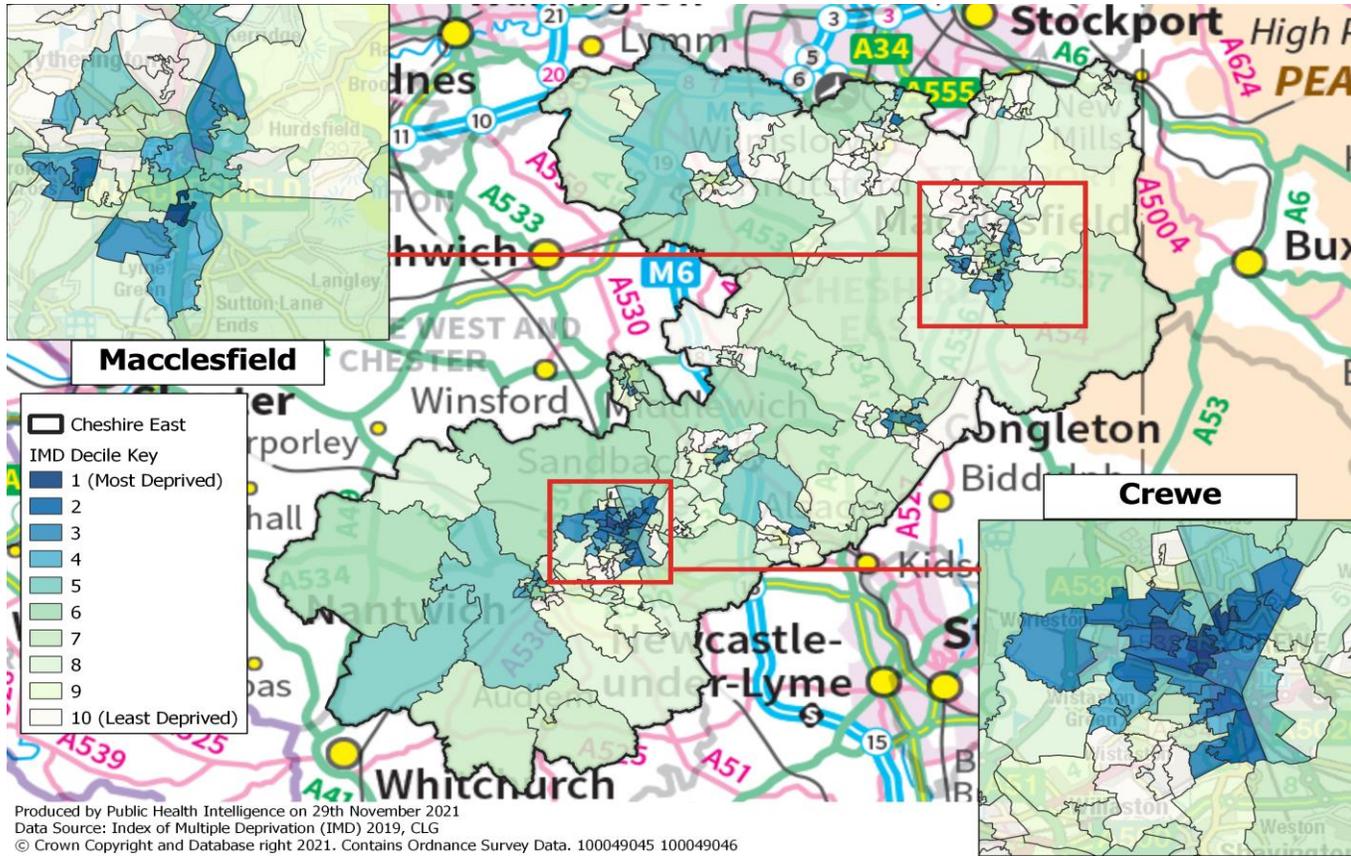
Finally, we also need to:

- Consider the recommendations from the **Crewe JSNA**, once completed, as a key area of deprivation and poverty.
- **Link in with Cheshire and Merseyside Integrated Care System work** to address poverty.
- Note that **approaches to addressing poverty will be required in many areas across Cheshire East and not just in the most deprived areas**, and approaches should be tailored to meet this varied need appropriately.
- Identify a selection of **key measures** to monitor regularly so that we can see changes in the experience of poverty over time and in relation to both external pressures and the support we provide.

Appendices

Appendix A – Overall Trends in Poverty

Appendix A - Cheshire East Deprivation Map IMD 2019



Whilst much of Cheshire East is affluent, there are **areas of deprivation** including in

- **Crewe**
- **Macclesfield**
- **Congleton**
- **Handforth**
- **Alsager**

The map demonstrates national deprivation decile variation in Cheshire East.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines information from the seven domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation^[1].

Deprivation Local Quintiles	Households	Lone Parent Families
Quintile 1	35,026	4,915
Quintile 2	38,879	3,484
Quintile 3	34,810	2,665
Quintile 4	34,097	2,517
Quintile 5	32,049	2,074
Total	174,861	15,655

When looking at the most deprived 20% (quintile) of small areas across Cheshire East:

According to 2021 census data, just over 35,000 households and nearly 5,000 lone parent families in the most deprived local quintile.

Many additional live in the second most deprived quintile.

[Click here](#) more information on Cheshire East Deprivation.

[1] Deprivation in Cheshire East, Available from:

<https://cheshireeast.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=531d13bb1eb24f918c71259138dc000c>,

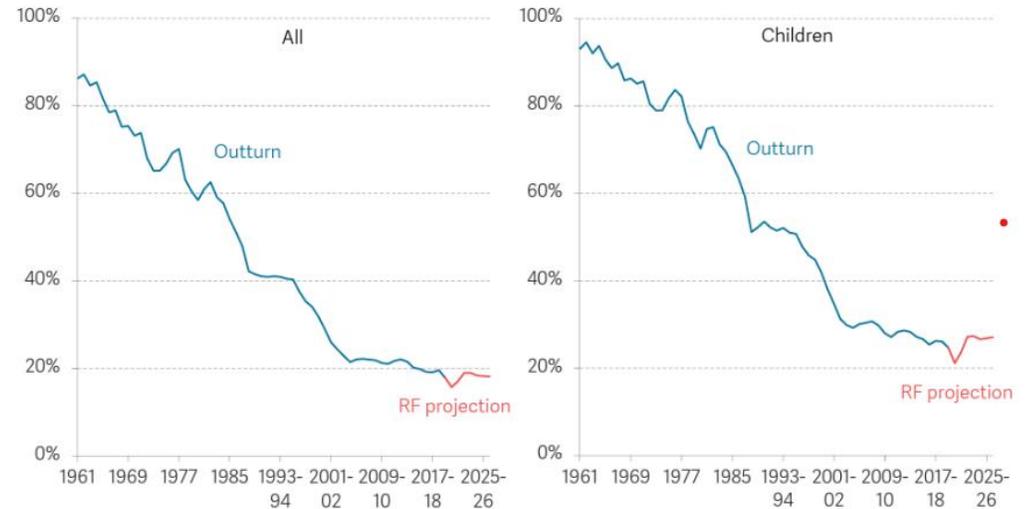
Accessed on: 01 October 2022

Appendix A - Poverty Across the UK

- Absolute Poverty **fell sharply for all people and children between 1961 and 2001**. After 2001, rates have declined more slowly.^[1]
- The projection from the Resolution Foundation is that absolute poverty in the UK **will rise by 1.3 million in 2022/23, including 500,000 children**. This is the largest rise for some time.^[1] This means **8,700** residents and **3,350** children in Cheshire East.
- **Incomes are on course to be lower at the next election (in 2024-25) than in 2019-2020**, with typical non-pensioner income projected to be 2 per cent lower.^[2]

FIGURE 15: Absolute poverty is likely rising, and no progress is expected over this parliament as a whole

Proportion of people/children living in absolute poverty, after housing costs: GB/UK



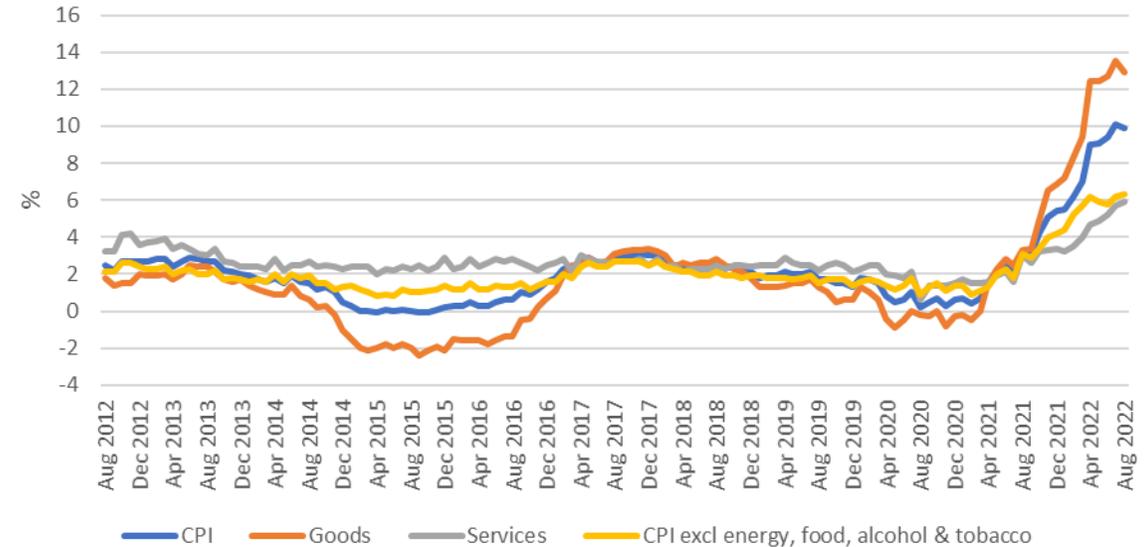
NOTES: Data source changes in 1994-95. GB prior to 2001-02. See A Corlett & L Try, The Living Standards Outlook 2022, March 2022, Resolution Foundation for details of our projection methodology. SOURCE: IFS, Living standards, poverty and inequality in the UK; RF analysis of DWP, Households Below Average Income; and RF projection including use of the IPPR Tax Benefit Model, ONS data, and OBR forecasts.

Sources: [1] Resolution Foundation, (24/03/2022), Inflation Nation putting spring statement into context, available from <https://www.resolutionfoundation.org/publications/inflation-nation/>, accessed: June 2022. [2] House of commons Library, Poverty in the UK: statistics, (13/04/2022), available from: <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/sn07096/>, Accessed June 2022.

Appendix A - Inflation in the UK

- Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) is the speed at which the prices of the goods and services bought by households rise or fall^[4].
- The **CPI** for all goods index **rose by 12.9% in the 12 months to August 2022**, down from 13.5% in July. The **CPI all services index rose by 5.9%** in the 12 months to August 2022, up from 5.7% in July. **Core CPI** (excluding energy, food, alcohol and tobacco) **rose by 6.3%** in the year to August 2022, increasing from 6.2% in July.^[1]
- The Bank of England has warned that this is **set to rise to 10% by Autumn 2022** and the Monetary Policy Committee expects **unemployment to rise from 3.6% to around 5% in 2024**.^[2]
- The largest upward contributions to the annual CPIH inflation rate in April 2022 came from **housing and household services** (2.76 percentage points, principally from electricity, gas and other fuels, and owner occupiers' housing costs) and **transport** (1.47 percentage points, principally from motor fuels and second-hand cars).^[1]
- **Food prices are starting to rise too** since the beginning of the year (see chart).^[4]

CPI goods, services and core annual inflation rates for the last 10 years, UK, Aug 2012 to 2022



Sources: [1] Francis-Devine et al (2022) Rising cost of living. House of Commons Library. 17August 2022. Available from: <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-9428/>, accessed 23 August 2022

[2] BBC news website, Warning of economic downturn as interest rates rise, (05/05/22), <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-61319867>, accessed June 2022.

[3] DWP, DWP benefits statistics: February 2022, (25/02/2022), available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/dwp-benefits-statistics-february-2022/dwp-benefits-statistics-february-2022>, accessed: June 2022

[4] ONS, Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH), (18/05/2022), available from: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/cpih01/editions/time-series/versions/22>, accessed June 2022.

Appendix A - Poverty by Household

- The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Family Resources Survey is a sample of over 10,000 households taken between April 2020 and March 2021. They found that significant proportions of the population had gross weekly incomes of less than £400

Gross weekly income of less than £200 per week

- **6% of all households equating to 10,494 households in Cheshire East.**
- 24% of households with one or more unemployed adults under state pension age.
- Between 10-18% (depending on age and sex) of single adults in households without children.

Gross weekly income between £200-£399 per week

- **19% of all households equating to 33,231 households in Cheshire East.**
- 39% of households with a single adult and one child.
- Between 31-53% (depending on age and sex) of single adults in households without children.

Source: Department of Work and Pensions (31/03/2022), Family Resources Survey: financial year 2020 to 2021, available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/family-resources-survey-financial-year-2020-to-2021/family-resources-survey-financial-year-2020-to-2021>, accessed: June 2022.

Appendix A - Comparison of Poverty in Cheshire East with the England Average

Indicator	Period	Chesh East			Region England			England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range		Best
Income deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation (Persons, All ages)	2019	-	31,034	8.3%	-	12.9%	25.1%			2.9%
Child Poverty, Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) (Persons, <16 yrs)	2019	-	7,070	10.7%	-	17.1%	32.7%			3.2%
Older people in poverty: Income deprivation affecting older people Index (IDAOPI) (Persons, 60+ yrs)	2019	-	9,004	8.6%	-	14.2%	44.0%			5.0%

- On average, there is **less deprivation** across Cheshire East **than** the **England** average.
- However, **some wards have levels of deprivation significantly worse than the England average** including:
 - **Crewe St Barnabas, Crewe Central, Macclesfield Hurdsfield, Crewe South, Crewe North, Handforth, Crewe East and Macclesfield South**

Indicator	Period	England	List of wards with poverty	Crewe Central	Crewe East	Crewe North	Crewe South	Crewe St Barnabas	Macclesfield Hurdsfield	Macclesfield South	Macclesfield West and Ivy
Income deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation (Persons, All ages)	2019	12.9	-	20.7	13.6	14.9	15.0	23.6	15.5	13.6	13.0
Child Poverty, Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) (Persons, <16 yrs)	2019	17.1	-	26.7	22.3	21.0	20.3	28.1	19.5	15.9	14.3
Older people in poverty: Income deprivation affecting older people Index (IDAOPI) (Persons, 60+ yrs)	2019	14.2	-	26.4	12.8	11.8	15.7	28.9	17.3	13.6	15.7

Source: Office for Health Improvement & Disparities. Public Health Profiles. Available from: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright [2022] . Accessed on 08 November 2022

Appendix A - Cost of Living Data and Resources

SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
The cost of living, current and upcoming work: June 2022, ONS	Latest summary of ONS' current and future analytical work related to the cost of living.
Consumer price inflation, UK: August 2022	Latest bulletin on price indices, percentage changes, and weights for the different measures of consumer price inflation, and useful glossary.
Fuel poverty factsheet, National Statistics	Summary of headline fuel poverty figures and key characteristics of the fuel poor.
Cost of living hub, Local Government Association	Hub aimed to share best practice and help councils support residents with rise in cost of living. Case studies from local authorities organised into a range of relevant topic areas.
Fuel poverty cold homes and health inequalities in the UK, Institute of Health Equity. September 2022	Predicts significant health, social and education detriment for children without effective interventions.
Worries about the rising costs of living, Great Britain: April to May 2022, ONS	Article about people's worries using data from the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey collected between 27 April and 22 May 2022 based on adults in Britain.
Citizens Advice cost of living data dashboard, August 2022	This dashboard shares insights on how cost of living is affecting those that Citizens Advice help, updated monthly.
Rising cost of living in the UK. House of Commons Library Research Briefing. 02 September 2022	Overview of rising prices, particularly food, energy and fuel prices. Outlines how inflation, interest rates, and other policies affect household budgets.
Hertfordshire summary of cost living - JSNA Lite Bite: Cost of Living	An overview of the literature and available data regarding the cost of living crisis and the likely impact on health and health behaviours.
Trussell Trust End of Year Statistics	Annual statistics on the number of parcels distributed by Trussell Trust food banks. These are broken down by local authority. The link to the LA level data is at the foot of the page.

Source: North West Regional Knowledge and Intelligence service, Office for Health Improvement & Disparities.

Appendix A - Supporting Families Programme

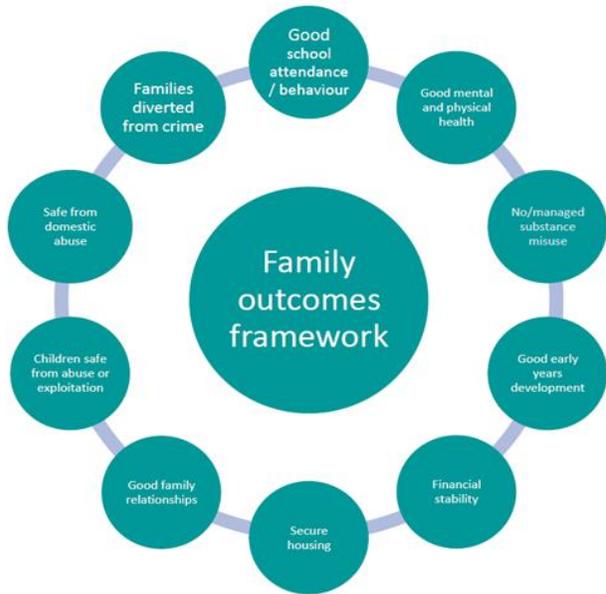
Supporting Families helps thousands of families across England to get the help they need to address multiple disadvantages through a **whole family approach**. It is delivered by **keyworkers, working for local authorities** and their partners, through a framework from **Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities**.

The National Programme aligns with the following strategic aims and priorities in the Council's Corporate Plan 2021 – 2025:

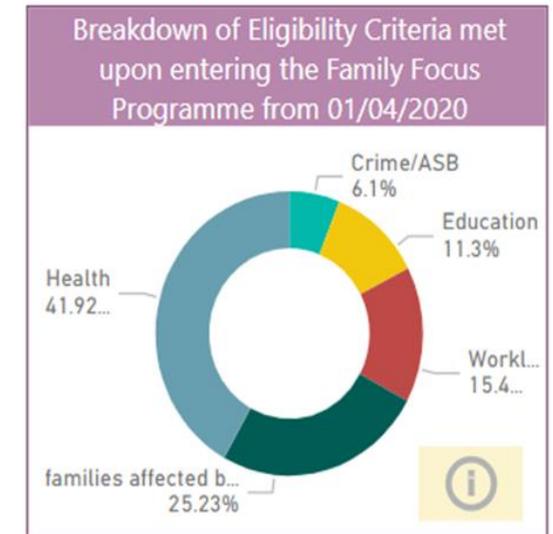
- A council which empowers and cares about people.
- Work together with our residents and our partners to support people and communities to be strong and resilient.
- Protect and support our communities and safeguard children, adults at risk and families from abuse, neglect, and exploitation.
- Support all children to have the best start in life.
- Increase opportunities for all children and young adults with additional needs.
- Ensure all children have a high quality, enjoyable education that enables them to achieve their full potential.
- The new framework from October 2022 encompasses 10 headline areas. Families worked with need to meet at least three of the 10 to be tracked as part of the cohort.

The new funding formula has used the 2019 index of Multiple Deprivation data and most up to date population data with PBR figures for **2023/24 and 2024/25** with an increase in expected number of successful outcomes with families to **480 and 594 for respective years**. CE has a **conversion rate of 58%** so families meeting the criteria and being worked with will need to be at least 960 and 1188 respectively.

Previous frameworks had 6 criteria of which 2 had to be met and the breakdown is as follows :



FINANCIAL YEAR	2020 - 2021		2021 - 2022		2022 - 2023	
	Number of Eligibility Criteria Met	Number of Families	% of Families	Number of Families	% of Families	Number of Families
2	184	37.94%	163	33.96%	20	37.04%
3	175	36.08%	164	34.17%	22	40.74%
4	79	16.29%	102	21.25%	6	11.11%
5	30	6.19%	38	7.92%	5	9.26%
6	17	3.51%	13	2.71%	1	1.85%
Total	485	100.00%	480	100.00%	54	100.00%

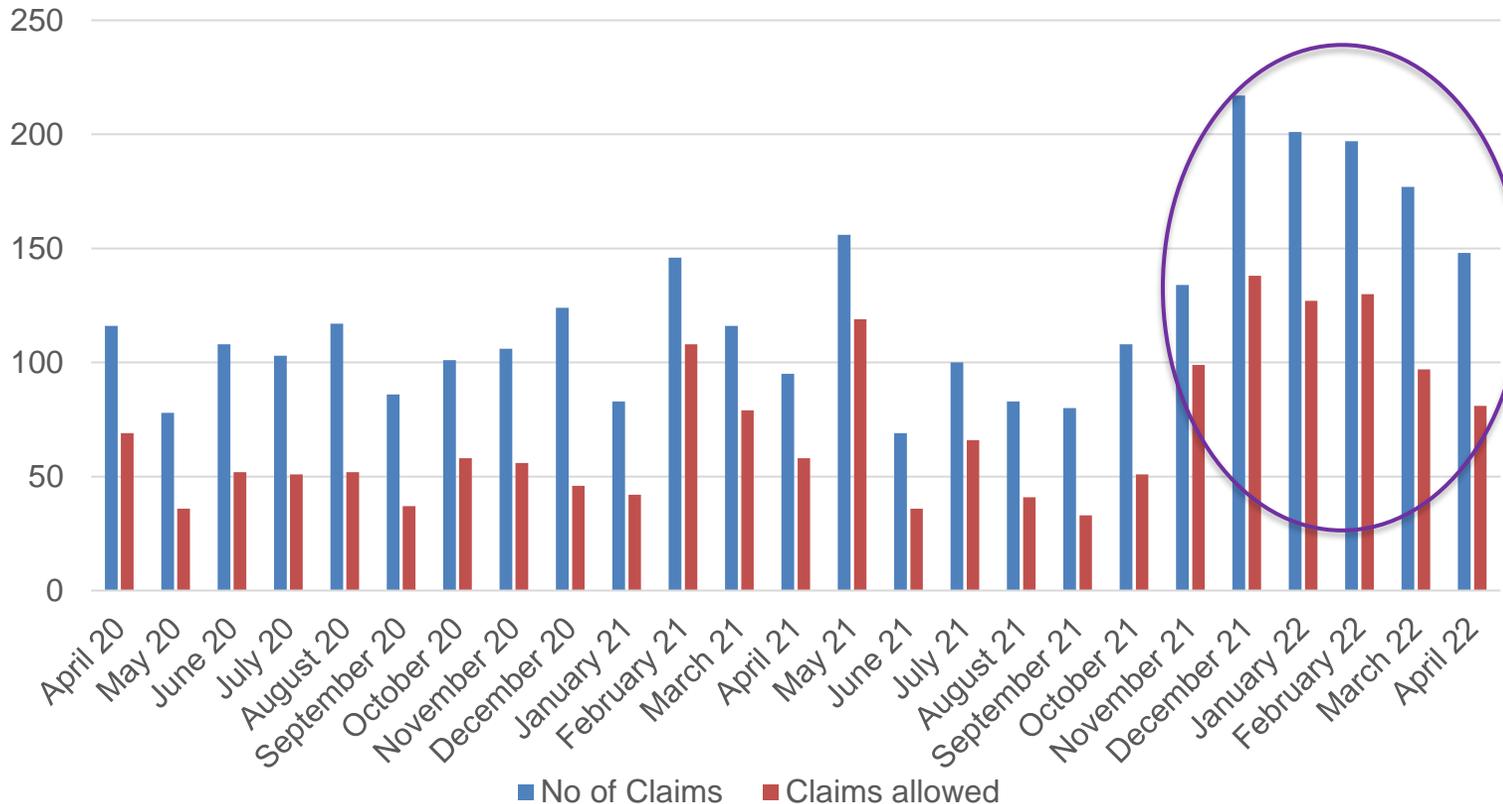


Appendix A - Assets for Families and Residents

- **Family Help Front Door** – Information, advice and signposting given to professionals and families through 0300 123 5012 option 3 option 1.
- **Emergency Assistance** - support for the most vulnerable facing immediate short-term needs in an emergency to prevent a serious risk to the health and safety of themselves or their family. The scheme is non-cash based with support provided by goods, supplies or services and where possible recycled goods will be provided.
- **Cheshire East LiveWell site** – Information for residents including organisations that can assist with debt advice, furniture items, foodbanks etc.
- **Holiday, Activities and Food Programme (HAF)** - Cheshire East are working with local schools, childcare and holiday club providers and community and voluntary organisations to provide free fun activities as part of our holiday activities and food programme (HAF). The free places are funded by the Department for Education as part of the government’s HAF programme being delivered across Cheshire East.
- **Affordable Warmth Grants** - Grants of up to £2,000 to homeowners for help to repair or replace heating and hot water systems. Telephone 0300 123 5017 and choose option 4.
- **Household Support Fund** – Cheshire East Council, with the help of a wide range of local partners, are distributing vouchers worth £2.2 million on behalf of the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), to support the most vulnerable households across the county with food, utilities, and other essentials over the spring and summer period. The £2.2 million pounds that Cheshire East Council is helping to distribute is our share of the government’s £500 million Household Support Fund which will run from 23 March 2022 until the 30 September 2022 (awaiting confirmation). The fund is available to support both adults (without dependent children), pensioners and families with children and will be made available to vulnerable households who need additional financial support.
- <https://www.cheshireeast.gov.uk/livewell/education-employment-and-money/money-matters/cost-of-living.aspx>

Appendix A - Poverty in Cheshire East: Applications for Emergency Assistance in Cheshire East

Applications for Emergency Assistance in Cheshire East

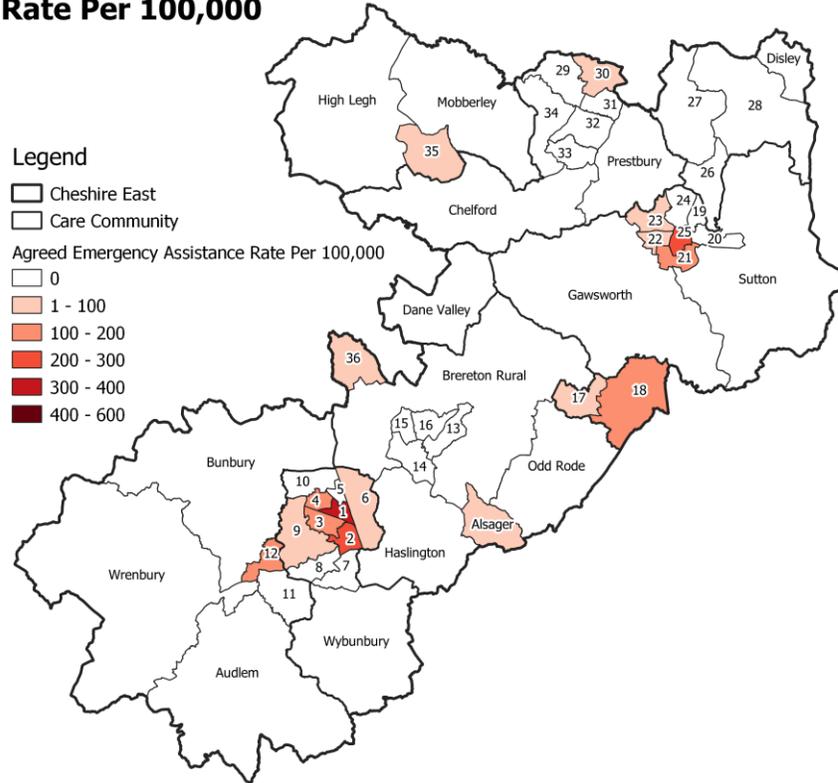


- The Cheshire East Emergency Assistance scheme is a safety net for people in crisis.
- Residents of Cheshire East on benefits or a low wage **get help with rent deposits, essential furniture, some white goods, and emergency food.**
- The number of **claims increased by 32%** in the 12 months ending April 21 compared to the previous 12 months (from 1263 to 1670). The number of **allowed claims grew by 50%** (from 675 to 1018).
- There has been a large rise in applications and claims since December 2021 (see purple ellipse).
- This rise in applications coincides with the rise in inflation (see previous slide).

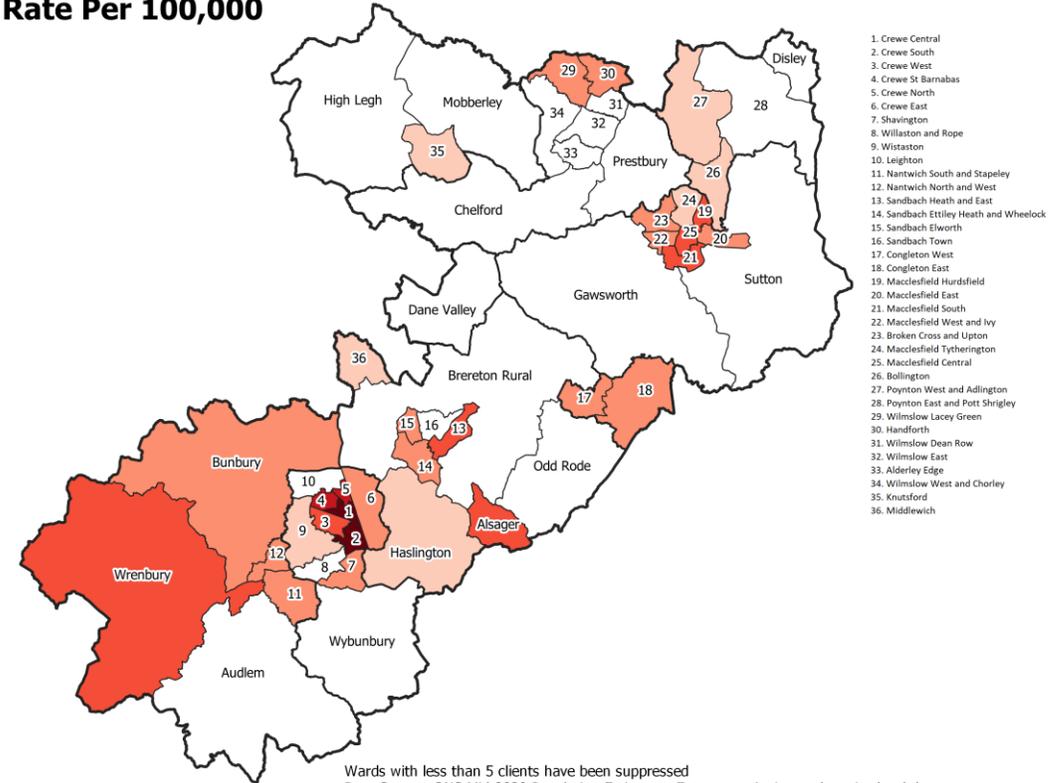
Source: Benefits Section, Cheshire East Council, (09/05/2022).

Appendix A - Poverty in Cheshire East: Applications for Emergency Assistance in Cheshire East

April to September 2021 - Agreed Emergency Assistance Rate Per 100,000



April to September 2022 - Agreed Emergency Assistance Rate Per 100,000



The proportion of people using the **Emergency Assistance** scheme has **massively increased** between 2021 and 2022. Places like Crewe and Macclesfield have shown an increase. Rural areas like **Wrenbury, Bunbury, Knutsford** and **Handforth** have shown an increase in usage demonstrating the rising demand on these schemes.

Appendix A - Additional Voluntary, Community, Faith and Social Enterprise Support for Finance and Debt Specific to Each Care Community (1)

Nantwich and Rural	Crewe	Sandbach, Middlewich, Alsager, Scholar Green and Haslington (SMASH)	Congleton and Holmes Chapel (CHOC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audlem and District Community Action • Cheshire and Greater Manchester Community Rehabilitation Company • Christians Against Poverty • Nantwich Library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative Solutions Support Service • Barnies Community Hub • CAP Debt Centre • Chance Changing Lives • Change Grow Live - Young People • Cheshire and Greater Manchester Community Rehabilitation Company • Crewe Library • Crewe Lifestyle Centre • Hope Cafe • LATH, Crewe • The End of Life Partnership • Wishing Well • Crewe Work Hub • YMCA Crewe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alsager Community Support • Alsager Library • Alternative Solutions Support Service • Cheshire and Greater Manchester Community Rehabilitation Company • Employment Support for ex-armed forces - British Legion • Lifeline Debt Advice • Middlewich & District Foodbank • Middlewich Library • Sandbach Food Bank • Sandbach Library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative Solutions Support Service • Bromley Farm Community Development Trust • Cheshire and Greater Manchester Community Rehabilitation Company • Congleton Partnership • Congleton Work Club • Crossroads Together • Holmes Chapel Library • Holmes Chapel Partnership • Job Club - Congleton (New Life Church) • Pure Insight • Relate Macclesfield and Congleton (Outpost) • The Storehouse Foodbank

Source: Cheshire East Social Action Partnership (2022). Mapping activity. 10 November 2022

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Appendix A - Additional Voluntary, Community, Faith and Social Enterprise Support for Finance and Debt Specific to Each Care Community (2)

Chelford, Wilmslow, Alderley Edge and Handforth (CHAW)	Bollington, Disley, and Poynton (BDP)	Knutsford	Macclesfield
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alderley Edge Library • Alternative Solutions Support Service • Cheshire and Greater Manchester Community Rehabilitation Company • Handforth Library • Hope Centre Colshaw • Hope Centre Handforth • North-East Cheshire Debt Centre - CAP • Prestbury Library • Wilmslow Guild • Wilmslow Library • Work Club 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative Solutions Support Service • Bollington Library • Bridgend Centre, Bollington • Cheshire and Greater Manchester Community Rehabilitation Company • Disley Community Centre • Disley Library • Finance Wellness Group • Green Doctor • Penny Smart • Poynton Community Centre • Poynton Library • Salvation Army (email only) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative Solutions Support Service • Changing Lanes - Addiction Support Services • Hope Centre Knutsford • Knutsford Library • Knutsford Together • The Welcome – Connected Communities Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative Solutions Support Service • Change Grow Live • Cheshire and Greater Manchester Community Rehabilitation Company • Cheshire Streetwise Skills Café • Disability Information Bureau - Learning Centre • Finance Wellness Group • Green Doctor • Macclesfield Family Centre • Macclesfield Library • Macclesfield Work Club • Penny Smart • Salvation Army (email only) • Silklife Food Bank The Samaritans of Macclesfield & District

Source: Cheshire East Social Action Partnership (2022). Mapping activity. 10 November 2022

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Appendix B - Food Poverty

Appendix B- Food Insecurity in the UK by Personal Circumstances

- According to the Department for Work and Pension's Family Resources Survey, in the North-West food insecurity was found in:
 - **8% of all households** which equates to **13,992** households in Cheshire East. This is slightly higher than the England average of 7%.
 - **19% of households with children where there was only one adult.**
 - **17% of households with one or more disabled adults under state pension age.**
 - **21% of households with one or more unemployed adults under state pension age.**
 - **The age of the head of household affects food insecurity. 14% of all households with the head of household aged 16 – 24 are not food secure.**
- The **level of educational attainment is negatively correlated with food insecurity** – households with the head of household with a lower attainment were more likely to be food insecure.
- **Ethnicity also plays a role.** 21% of Black households, 17% of Pakistani and 12% of Bangladeshi households were food insecure.
- Households receiving any income related benefit had levels of **24% insecurity.**

Appendix B- Stories from People using Food Banks in the Trussell Trust End of Year Report

“I do [skip meals]. The kids don’t, but I do. [...] I can go three days without eating. [...] When I first started doing it, it was like, oh my God, I feel ill. Now, I’m used to it.”

“We will have to prioritise food so will be cold in our own home and I am eating less and less to ensure my daughter has what she needs as she is only 6. I already walk to work and back everyday [be]cause I cannot afford transport.”

“The cost of living has gone up and your social security payments haven’t gone up to cover it. It costs a lot to be disabled. It costs more. I’ve had to use food banks. [...] I have to rely on buses and trains and have to pay increased fares. Not having enough money for travel causes me to be isolated and excluded.”

Source: Trussell Trust, End of Year Stats 2021/22 Stories Report, (April 2022), Available from:
<https://www.Trusselltrust.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2022/04/EOY-Stats-2022-Data-Briefing.pdf>,
Accessed on: 01 June 2022

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Appendix B - National Trends in Food Bank Use

Both the Trussell Trust and the Independent Food Aid Network (IFAN) reported **large increases in emergency food aid distribution in 2020-21 compared to 2019-20.**^[1]

The Trussell Trust is the largest food bank organisation in the UK and has highlighted through discussion of recent food bank use:

- For the first time outside of the Covid-19 pandemic year (2020/21) food banks in the Trussell Trust network have distributed over 2.1 million food parcels in 2021/22.^[2]
- This represents an **81% increase from the same period five years ago** and a 14% increase from 2019-20.^[2]
- Food banks in the Trussell Trust network, overall, have experienced an **acceleration of need since October 2021.**^[2]
- Reported that **food banks are running out of tools to prevent people from needing long term support.**^[2]
- **“Food bank statistics should not be used as a proxy for poverty measurements.** The comprehensiveness and accuracy of food bank data, and the number of food aid outlets in existence, will affect food bank figures regardless of any changes or stability in poverty levels.”^[1] However, “Use of a food bank is an indicator of severe financial difficulty.”^[3]

Sources: [1] House of Commons Library, Food Banks in the UK (14.07/2021), Available from: <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-8585/>, Accessed on: 01 June 2022.

[2] Trussell Trust, Trussell Trust data briefing on end-of-year statistics relating to use of food banks: April 2021 – March 2022, Available from: <https://www.Trusselltrust.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2022/04/EOY-Stats-2022-Data-Briefing.pdf>, Accessed: 01 June 2022.

[3] Institute for Fiscal Studies, Living standards, poverty and inequality in the UK: 2021, (08/07/2021), Available from: <https://ifs.org.uk/publications/15512>, Accessed on: 01 June 2022.

Appendix B- Trends in Food Bank Use (2)

Notably, of those people who have been referred to a Trussell Trust food bank:

- Over **two-thirds had experienced a problem with the benefits system** in the year before they needed emergency food. In 43% of cases benefit problems were one of the main reasons for referral.^[1]
- **94% were ‘facing real destitution’**, unable to buy essentials to stay warm, dry, clean and fed. 23% were homeless.^[1]
- **£50 was the average weekly income after housing costs**, while 20% reported no income at all in the month before.^[1]
- **Over three quarters were in arrears, most commonly rent arrears, and 40% were repaying debts.**
- In the year prior to using a food bank 7 in 10 respondents reported at least one **‘challenging life experience’ such as eviction or divorce**, while a large minority also reported having experienced an ‘adverse work-related experience’ such as losing a job or a reduction in work hours.^[1]
- **22% were single parents** and nearly half were single person households.^[1]
- **89% were born in the UK**, slightly above the 86% of the population as a whole.^[2]

[1] House of Commons Library, Food Banks in the UK (14.07/2021), Available from: <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-8585/>, Accessed on: 01 June 2022.

[2] Trussell Trust, State of Hunger, A study of poverty and food insecurity in the UK, Trussell Trust, Nov 2019, Available from <https://www.stateofhunger.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/State-of-Hunger-Report-November2019-Digital.pdf>, Accessed on: 01 June 2022

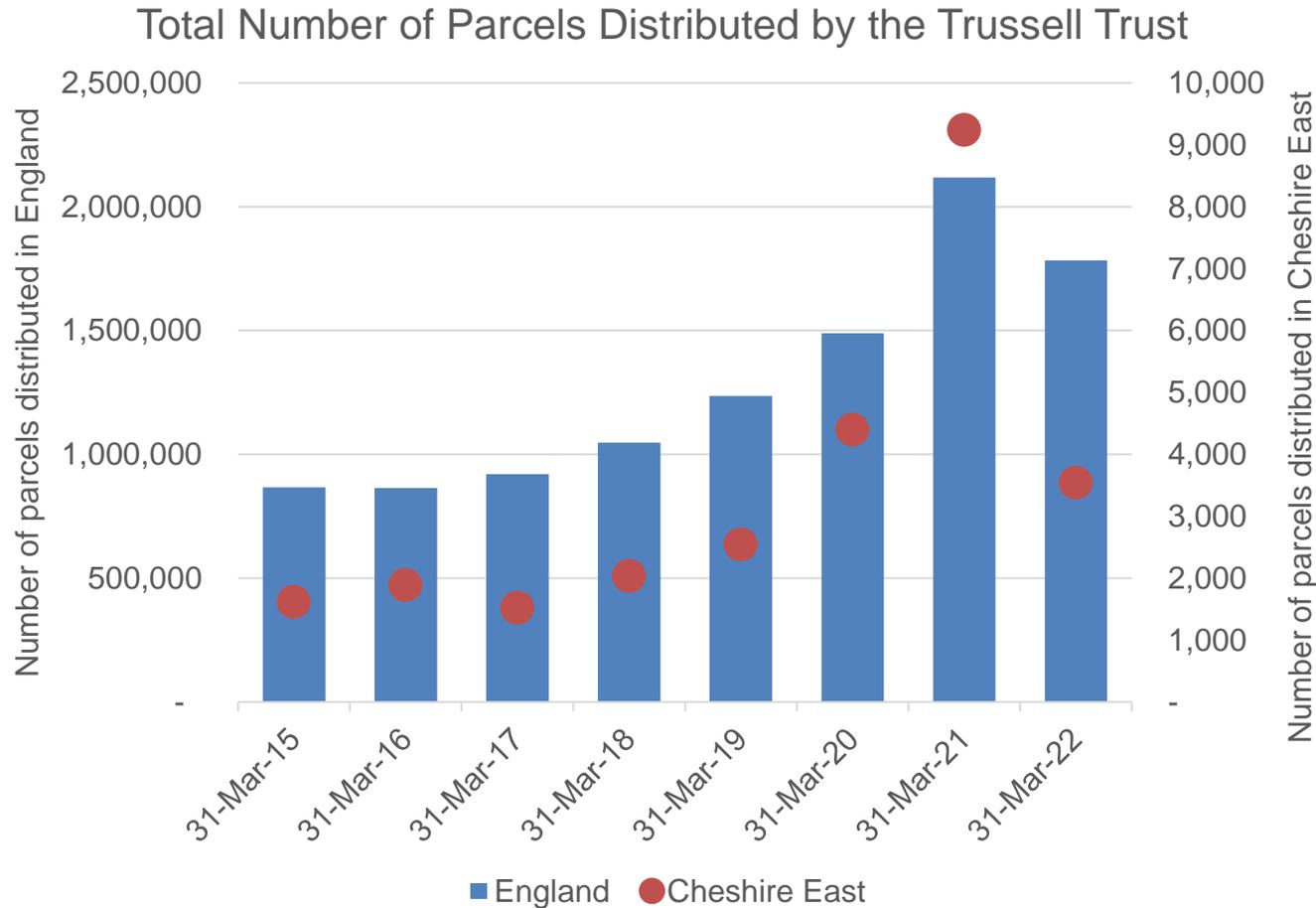
Appendix B- Cheshire East Food Network Consultation

- **58 services** approached and **19 responses** received.
- The services provide either free or low cost food to residents who need it.
- The **majority of residents who access these services do so via a referral.**
- **60% of services have had to adapt food provision** due to increased demand.
- **Over 70% do limit the number of times** their service is accessed.
- **Over 50% of services have seen a decrease in donations** (fewer donations = less stock).

- Key Pressures for these services include:
 - Storage, funding and volunteers.
 - Two thirds of services said they need access to low price, long life food alongside larger storage space and logistics.
 - Foodbanks could be at risk of closure if not provided with support.

Source: Cheshire East Food Network Consultation First Draft June 2022

Appendix B - Food Parcels Distributed by Trussell Trust in Cheshire East and England



- The Trussell Trust is the UK’s largest network of food banks, accounting for over half of all food banks.^[1]
- The number of food parcels given out by the Trust in England (blue columns) has increased year on year up to the twelve months ending 31/03/21.^[2]
- In the year ending 31/03/22, more parcels were distributed than in any year apart from the previous twelve months.^[2]
- The number of parcels distributed in Cheshire East (red dots) also shows an increase up to the twelve months ending 31/01/21.^[2]
- At the end of financial year 2021/22, there was a decrease in parcels distributed. It should be noted also that the number of distribution centres in Cheshire East decreased from 4 to 3 in this year.^[2]
- In Cheshire East there are currently 25 organisations offering food banks, food parcels or food groceries. Only two are run by the Trussell Trust.^[3]

Sources: [1] House of Commons Library, Food Banks in the UK (14.07/2021), available from: <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-8585/>, accessed: June 2022.

[2] Trussell Trust, End of Year stats 2021/22, (April 2022), available from <https://www.Trusselltrust.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2022/04/End-of-Year-stats-2021-22-FOR-PUBLIC-USE.xlsx>, accessed June 2022.

[3] Cheshire East Social Action Partnership, Foodbanks in CE May 22, (22/05/2022)

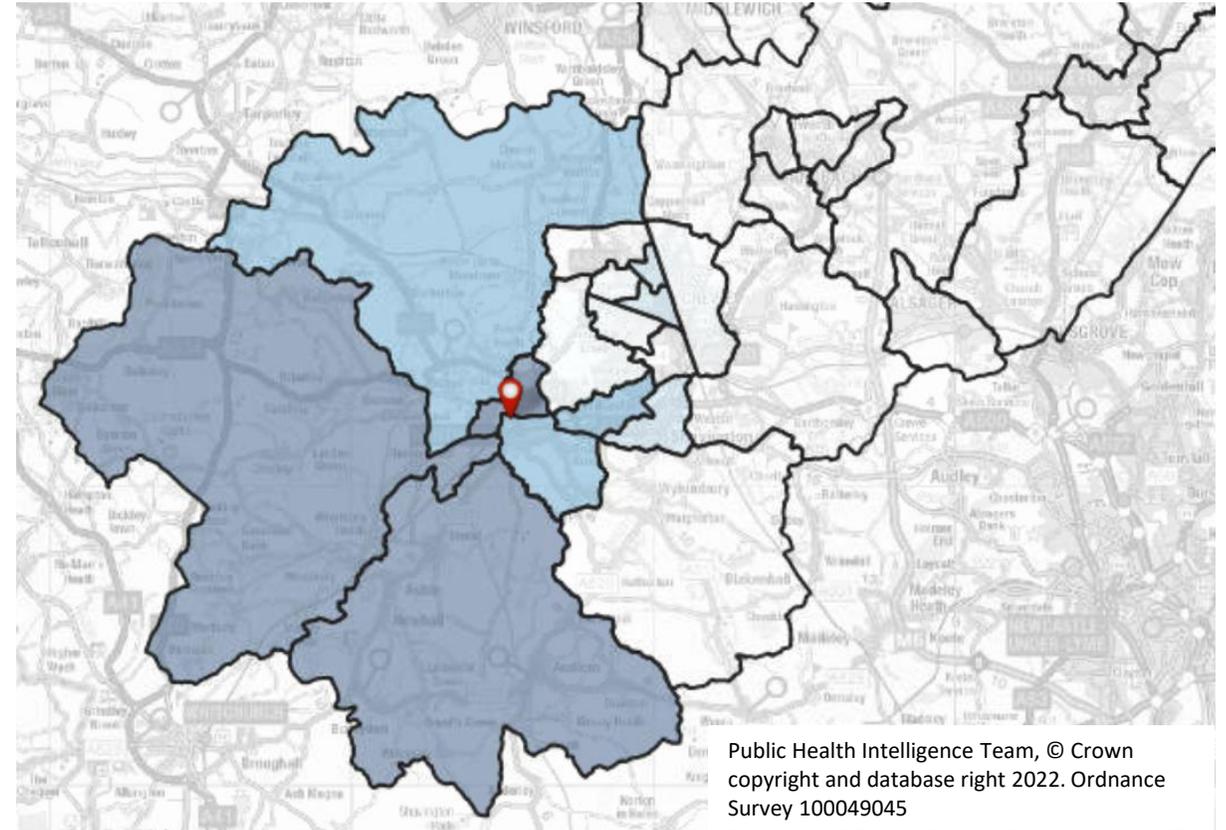
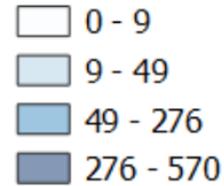
Appendix B- Poverty in Cheshire East: Spotlight on Nantwich Foodbank

The Nantwich Trussell Trust Foodbank served most of its food parcels to people in the

Nantwich North and West, Nantwich South and Stapeley, Wrenbury, Bunbury and Audlem wards.

Wrenbury (IMD Score of 18), Bunbury (15.7) and Audlem (13.1) are least deprived compared to Nantwich wards, England (21.7) and North West (28.1). This shows people access food banks in less deprived areas compared to most deprived areas because some of these areas are a long way from the foodbank which might make it difficult for people to access.

Number of People Served (2021/22)



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Source: Nantwich Foodbank Reports 2020/21 and 2021/22, Nantwich Foodbank, Trussell Trust, 2022.

Appendix B- Reflections from Food Bank Users

In 2021, Cheshire East Social Action Partnership conducted a survey to find the primary reasons for using the food bank. These were:

- **Low income**
- **Delays in benefit claims (usually Universal Credit)**
- **Mental health issues**

“A common feeling among participants was that **there is still significant stigma and shame attached to people asking for help**, particularly when it comes to food and people being able to feed their families.”

“Participants related **how greater understanding of geography and logistics is needed** for some referring organisations **as rural poverty and access to affordable transport can be an issue.**”

“A common understanding among participants was that **food poverty is not a stand-alone factor in people’s lives – it is ‘poverty’ of many levels.** Their experience was that people who approach the food bank have multiple complex needs which can cascade and lead to destitution. They reported that while some have lost jobs, face delays in accessing Universal Credit; others come from a growing number of people in work with very low incomes, **with an unexpected bill or financial commitment leaving them without enough money to buy sufficient food, or making a choice between eating and heating their homes.**”

Source: Food Bank Questionnaire and Deep Dive Interviews, Cheshire East Social Action Partnership, July 2021.

Accessed on: 02 August 2022

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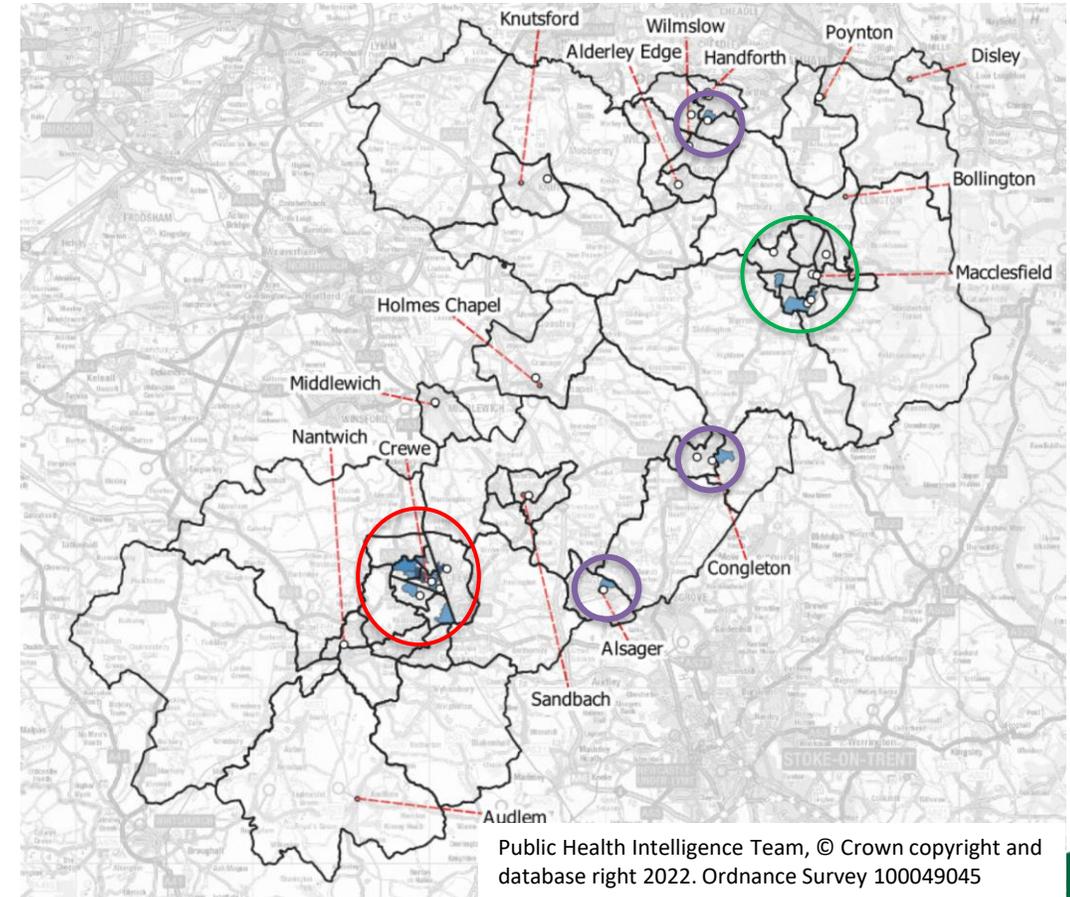
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Appendix B - Distribution of Food Banks across Cheshire East compared to Distribution of Residents with Low Income

- **LSOAs are small geographic areas of approximately 1500 people** produced by the ONS to enable reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales.^[1]
- The **darkest areas show LSOAs with the lowest income in the decile**, lighter areas show LSOAs in the second lowest decile for income.
- Cheshire East is a relatively wealthy area but there are **7 LSOAs in Crewe in the lowest two deciles** (see red ellipse).
- **Macclesfield has 3 LSOAs in low income** (see green circle).
- **Alsager, Congleton and Handforth all have one LSOA** in the second decile for income (purple circles).
- The LSOAs with the lowest income deciles are well served by foodbanks.
- There are also food banks in less deprived areas of Cheshire East such as Holmes Chapel and Alderley Edge. This suggests that **food poverty in Cheshire East is not restricted to the lowest two deciles of income.**

Sources: [1] UK govt, (2018), Methods, data and definitions, Available from <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-profile-for-england-2018/methods-data-and-definitions>, Accessed on: 01 June 2022
 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, English indices of deprivation 2019, Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>, Accessed on: 01 June 2022.
 Cheshire East Social Action Partnership, Foodbanks CE May 2022.xlsx, Accessed on: 23/05/2022



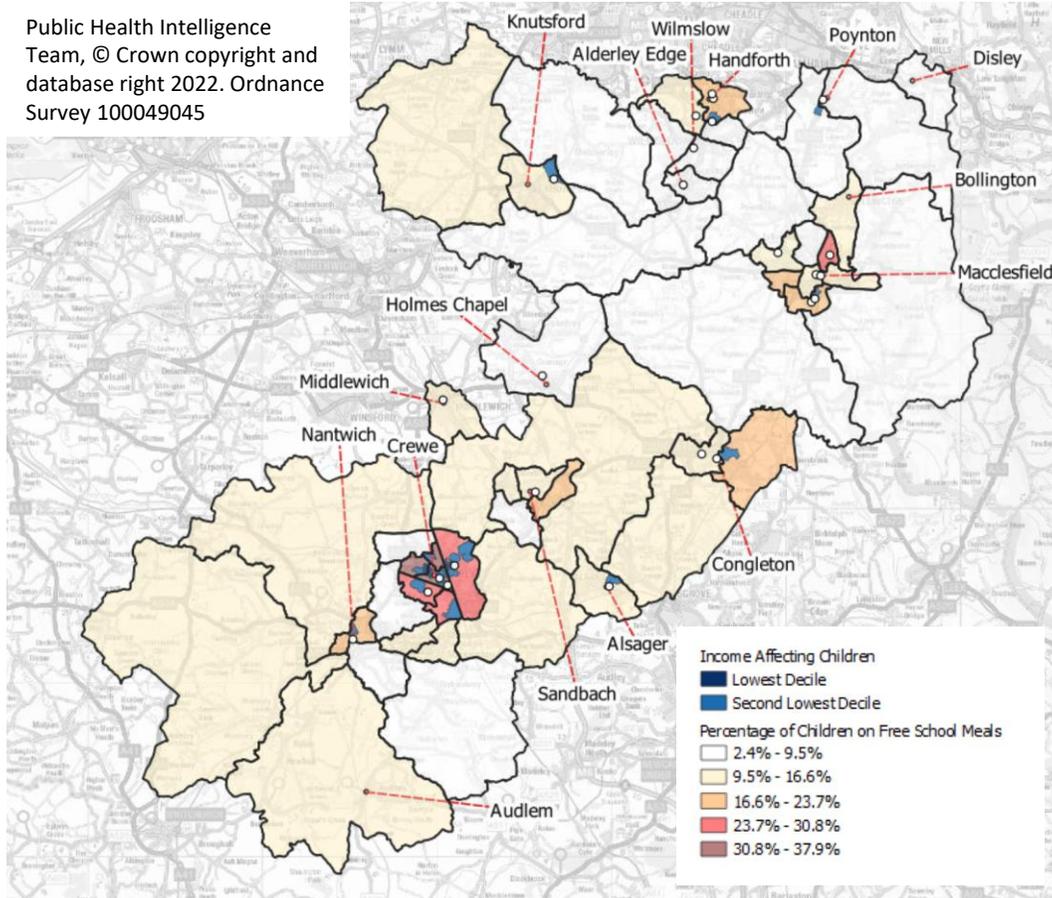
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Appendix B- Distribution of Food Banks across Cheshire East compared to Distribution of Children in Families with Low Income and Children receiving Free School Meals

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- Crewe had a large number of children in families with low income.
- There are also LSOAs* in the lowest two deciles for income affecting children in **Nantwich, Alsager, Congleton, Knutsford, Macclesfield and Poynton.**
- The council wards* with the highest percentage of children receiving free school meals are around **Crewe and Macclesfield.**
- **Foodbanks in Cheshire East are well situated to serve families of children on free school meals.**
- **Less deprived wards such as those of Holmes Chapel and Alderley Edge** have a low percentage of children on free school meals. Nonetheless, both wards have a food bank suggesting some need is being met by the foodbank.

* Income deprivation affecting children is measured at an LSOA level, data for Free School Meals is available at a council ward level.
 Sources: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, English indices of deprivation 2019, Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>, Accessed on: 01 June 2022.
 Free School Meals by Ward, Business change, Cheshire East Council April 2022

Appendix B - Food Bank Examples

Food banks in Cheshire East have supported a large number of young men and single parent household with children are in the 19-40 age group. Common reasons for using food banks include: unemployment, mental health issues and financial difficulties and those who are unable support themselves. We received feedback from 9 different local food banks as summarised in the table below.

Food Banks	Referrals	Additional Detail
Green in the Corner	Free food deliveries during lockdown was 20-30 per day	Reopened in August 2022 but closed after lockdown
Hope Central	3,700 referrals supporting 6,000 families with 75,000 meals	No year on year demand increase from 2021 and Jan –Jun 2022 data. However the latter part of 2022 the demand is expected to increase.
Wilmslow Food Friends	15 food parcels a week supporting 2,300 meals a year. Supported 500 families to date since 2011. 40 active users.	Mostly single men with addiction issues or looking for work.
Unity Methodist Church's Foodbank	336 food parcels, which is an average of around 6 and a half per week from Jan to Jun 2022. Increasing to 8 a week this autumn.	35% of clients are single and 57% of parcels given to families with at least 1 child.

Source: Local Foodbanks in Cheshire East. Information Provided on: 10th August 2022

Appendix B- Food Bank Examples(2)

Food Banks	Referrals	Impact
St Pauls' Community Pantry	In 2021, 2648 clients with 1115 parcels. In January 2021, a total of 111 parcels helped feed 282 people ranging from 0-2yrs through to 71+yrs. Those parcels can range from a 1 person parcel to a family of 10 parcel. In 2022 till July, 1609 clients with 698 parcels.	35% of clients are between 19-40 year olds. Helped 15% more people, than the corresponding period last year. A limit of 3 parcels in a 6-month period, unless the referring agent thinks the case is exceptional
Silk life's Food Parcel Service	In 2020/21, 1,967 referrals helping 3,712 people. During the pandemic, the organisation became a frontline service where referral agencies refer to.	During 2021 was 175 - 66% were single people, 17% couples and 17% families.
Poynton Baptist Church's food pantry	450 food bags between Dec 2020 and Dec 2021 in 5 local primary schools during half term who are on FSM receipt.	12-15 families supported in Feb and it is expected to increase to 30 families in Autumn.

Source: Local Foodbanks in Cheshire East. Information provided on: 10 August 2022

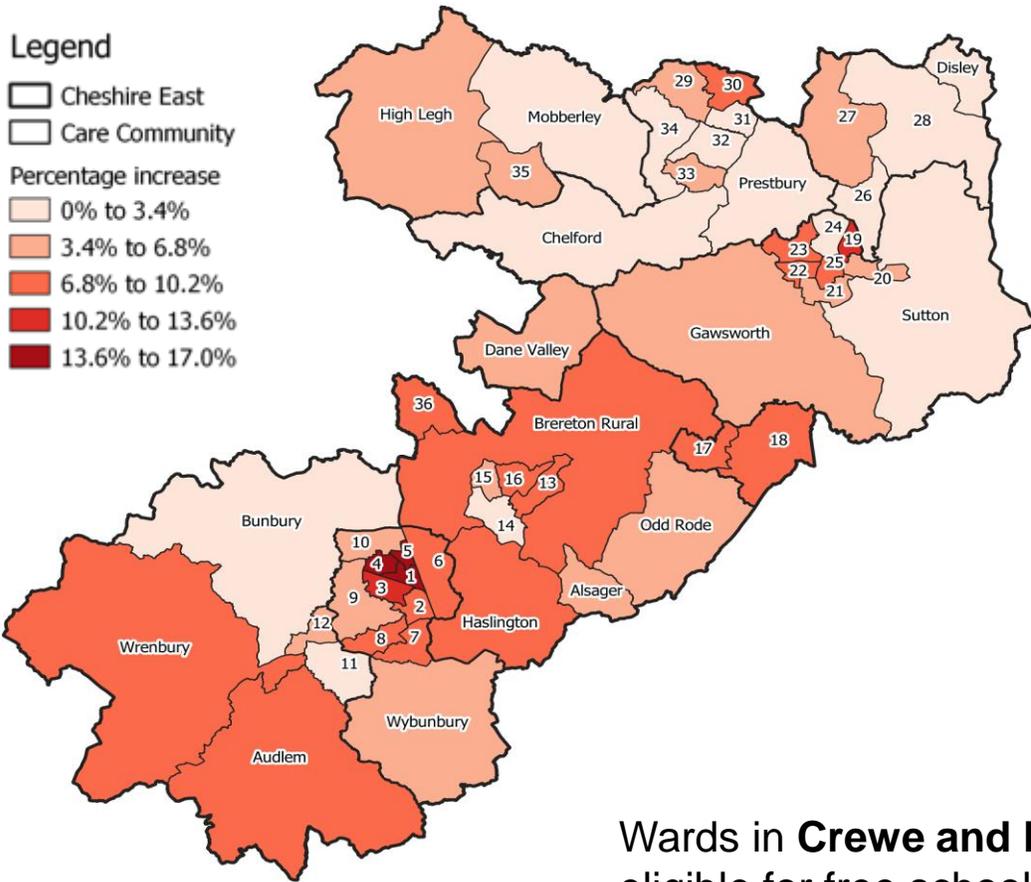
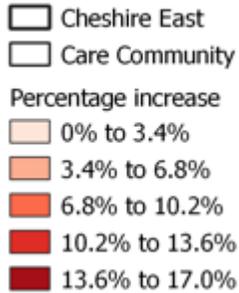
Food Bank Examples (3): Silk Life in Macclesfield

- **Main reasons for referral to the foodbank:**
 - Waiting for Universal Credit to come through.
 - Sanctions.
 - Loss of employment.
 - Financial difficulties (although all are having these, as this is the criteria for receipt of a food parcel).
 - Waiting for benefits.
 - Difficulty feeding children.
 - Mental health issues.
 - In debt.
 - No food or no money for food.
 - Corona virus.
 - Single parent.
 - Benefit issues.
 - Ill health.
 - Back to work (pay not come through yet).
- **Key referral agencies:**
 - Cheshire East including their drug/alcohol dependency group Change Grow Live.
 - Peaks and Plains Housing.
 - NHS for patients leaving hospital and other needs.
 - Probation services for clients who have just left prison or are cooperating well with the agency.
 - Schools/Churches referring families.

Free School Meals Eligibility by Ward of Residence

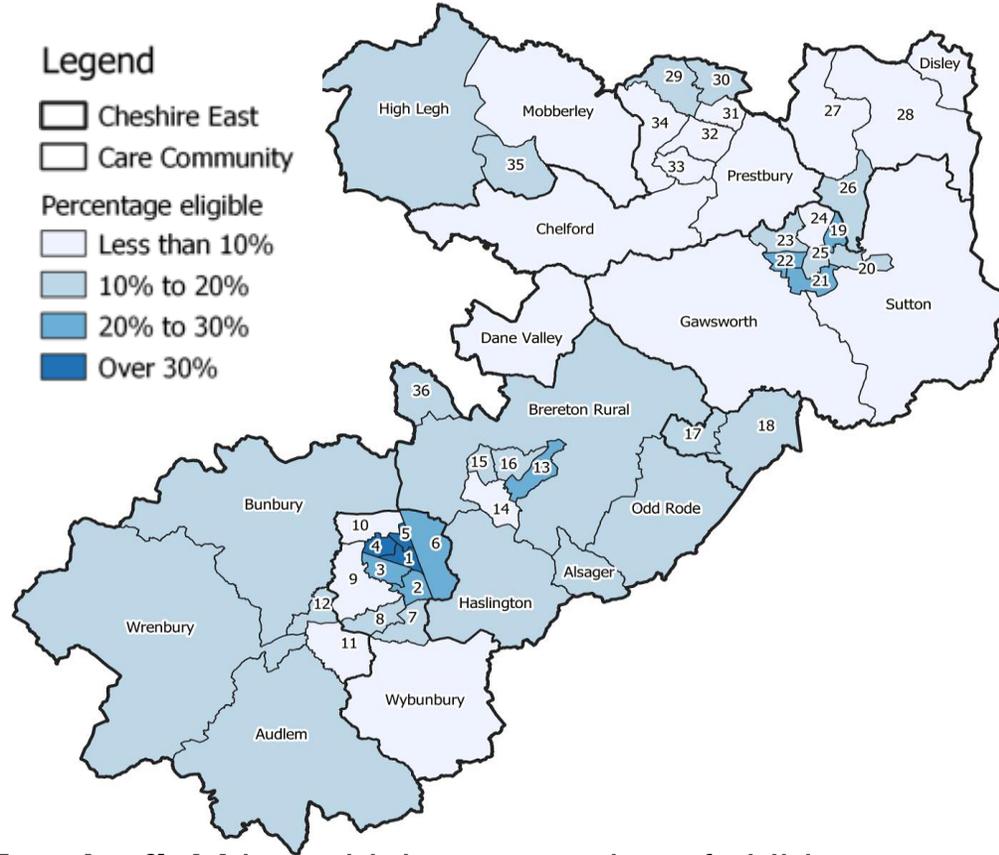
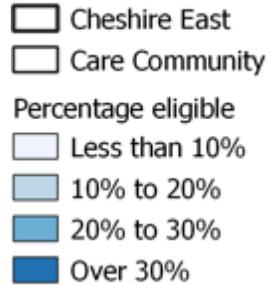
% Increase of Eligibility between 2018-2022

Legend



2022 % of Pupils

Legend



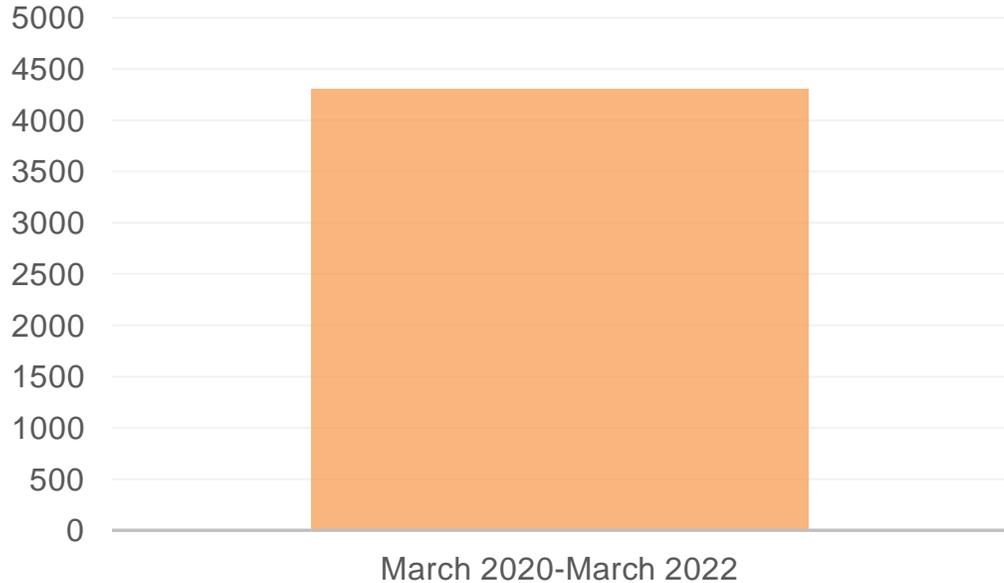
1. Crewe Central
2. Crewe South
3. Crewe West
4. Crewe St Barnabas
5. Crewe North
6. Crewe East
7. Shavington
8. Willaston and Rope
9. Wistaston
10. Leighton
11. Nantwich South and Stapeley
12. Nantwich North and West
13. Sandbach Heath and East
14. Sandbach Ettiley Heath and Wheelock
15. Sandbach Elworth
16. Sandbach Town
17. Congleton West
18. Congleton East
19. Macclesfield Hurdsfield
20. Macclesfield East
21. Macclesfield South
22. Macclesfield West and Ivy
23. Broken Cross and Upton
24. Macclesfield Tytherington
25. Macclesfield Central
26. Bollington
27. Poynton West and Adlington
28. Poynton East and Pott Shrigley
29. Wilmslow Lacey Green
30. Handforth
31. Wilmslow Dean Row
32. Wilmslow East
33. Alderley Edge
34. Wilmslow West and Chorley
35. Knutsford
36. Middlewich

Wards in **Crewe** and **Macclesfield** have higher proportion of children eligible for free school meals over the past few years. However, it is interesting to see the increase in eligibility in wards like **Wrenbury**, **Audlem**, **Handforth** and **Macclesfield Hurdsfield** over the past 4 years.

Source: Spring (January) School Census, Public Health Intelligence Team © Crown Copyright and database right 2022. Ordnance Survey 100049045 SMASH – Sandbach, Middlewich, Alsager, Scholar Green, Haslington

Appendix B- People Helping People

Families Supported with Emergency Food during Self Isolation Period



People Helping People supported **4308** families in self isolation with emergency food during March 2020 and July 2021. The majority of these families received more than 1 parcel. [*Self Isolation data ceased from 24 March 2022 due to the changes in the Self Isolation rules.*]

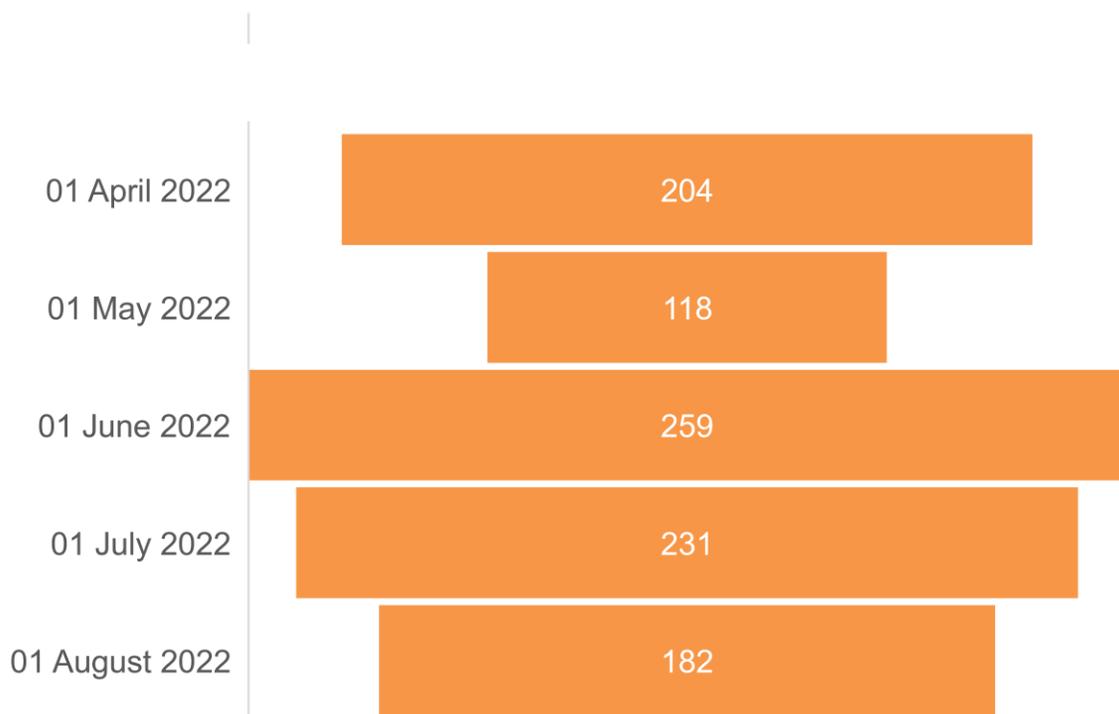
Self Isolation case management system D365 is no longer operational. Full figures captured but unable to identify monthly figures.

637 families of 4308 were identified as needing ongoing long term poverty support through PHP beyond the isolation period.

Source: Cheshire East Council, August 2022

Appendix B- People Helping People

People Helping People Food Poverty Figures



182 families currently open to People Helping People with food poverty being identified by the referrer.
[Figures obtained for People Helping People cases and referrals through PHP to our Volunteer Coordinator Points [CCRR funded]

Although the data does not evidence an increase in food poverty support this could be due to a change in referrals to PHP from self referrals and community services to just Adult Social Care from May 2022.

June and July 2022 show a significant increase with food support which could be due to the school holidays.

Source: Cheshire East Council, August 2022

Appendix B - Cheshire East People's Panel

Cheshire East People's Panel Project on cost of living is a participatory democracy project that the Council are implementing in conjunction with the organisation, Positive Money.

- Two stages:
 - First, online engagement open to all residents where they can give their thoughts on potential solutions to make life more affordable, and also register their interest for next stage (below). Looking to go live ASAP and be open for a month.
 - Second, the Panels themselves, over two weekends in October, where 20-24 residents will get together to hear from experts, discuss, deliberate and come up with recommendations.

The council will commit to responding to all recommendation by end of January

Source: Cheshire East Corporate Leadership Team Briefing Paper. Date Published on: 27 July 2022

Appendix B - Citizen Advice Bureau – Food Banks



Highest levels of food bank use by social tenants compared to private tenants and home owners in November 2021 and February 2021 since last peak in May 2019.

The use is expected to increase in the coming months of 2022/23 financial year due to the cost of living crisis.

Appendix B - Holiday Activity Fund Programme 2021

- **463 Free School Meals children attended** Holiday Activity Fund funded holiday club sessions over Easter.
- The main geographical areas where the need was identified were, **Macclesfield, Crewe, Nantwich and Congleton**. Although clubs were offered in other areas such as Sandbach, Alsager and Middlewich.

Source: Holiday Activity Fund Easter Impact Report, 2021

Appendix B - Lived Experience

At the centre of the statistics are the lived experiences of those experiencing poverty. We asked food banks in affluent and non-affluent areas to share stories from their service users. We also sourced stories from the websites of food banks across the north west region to further highlight this lived experience.

“Without the foodbank, I don't think I would be here today.”¹

“Without the help of the food bank I would be very hungry and probably in hospital or a police cell by now.”²

[1] Middlewich food bank. Available from: <https://middlewichdistrict.foodbank.org.uk/about/>
Accessed on: 29 October 2022,

[2] Willow Parish Food Friends. Available from: <https://wilmslowparish.co.uk/food-friends/>
Accessed on: 29 October 2022, [3] Local Lived Experience stories from Cheshire East Community Development Officers

Experience from Most Deprived Area User and General Quotes from Food Bank Users

“We are a family of five. Me and my wife have three children aged between 6 and 16 and we've used the food bank for a few years. I care for my wife which is a full time responsibility. Her needs are very complex and even though she has care from her Doctors, I have to provide a lot of support for her. Given our situation, we rely on benefits but these don't cover our living costs and the worry and anxiety of not being able to provide for our children is overwhelming. There's no light at the end of the tunnel and I'm terrified about things getting worse.

Until recently, we at least could just about stay on top of bills. But now with the increase in costs we're slowly getting behind on them and there doesn't seem to be a way out.”³

Appendix B - Lived Experience

Experience from Least Deprived Area User

“For weeks, Gina stressed about stretching the money she had left to pay for the basics, rent, utilities and food. She felt extremely anxious and apprehensive about going to the food bank. She was worried about what people would think, but says ‘when you’re desperate, you’re desperate’.

When Gina came into the food bank to collect that first parcel, she recalls being met with warmth and empathy. She left that day, with three days of emergency food and went home and cried. Tears of relief, happy tears, at last she would be able to eat something. Gina needed three or four food parcels before she was back on her feet, and her immediate thought was that she wanted to help someone else, just like her, to be there for them and offer that warmth and friendship which got her through it so she volunteered to help.”⁴

“A number of people have had bailiffs at their door... People are in dire need.”⁵

“A stigma exists for people not working and needing help”⁶

“The foodbank was there when we really needed it, it was an absolute lifeline...”⁷

[4]Middlewich Food bank, Available from: <https://middlewichdistrict.foodbank.org.uk/2021/10/21/gina-needed-the-foodbank-and-now-we-need-he> , Accessed on: 29 October 2022, [5] Cheshire Live News, Available from: <https://www.cheshire-live.co.uk/news/social-supermarket-opens-crewe-help-15287347> , Accessed on: 29 October 2022, [6] Nantwich food bank twitter page, Available from: <https://twitter.com/nantwichfb> Accessed on: 29 October 2022, [7] About Middlewich food bank, Available from: <https://middlewichdistrict.foodbank.org.uk/about/> , Accessed on: 29 October 2022

Appendix B - Best Practice of Tackling Food Poverty by Other Councils

- Barnsley have a 'Community Food Hub' designed to empower residents rather than just offer a hand-out.
- Bradford issue a Food Voucher which allows for more diverse situations and can be used with culturally different groups.
- Colchester Council have pledged money to help Food Banks as a result of the cost of living crisis.
- Coventry have built a mapping system where residents can find locations of support including Social Supermarkets and Food Banks.
- East Suffolk use their 'Ease the Squeeze' workshops to help families and individuals make savings at home and when they shop.
- Leeds have holiday activities and food for children during the school holidays which is mainly focussed on those children accessing Free School Meals .
- London borough of Merton is tackling food waste via a Community Fridge Scheme.
- Oldham has developed strong links between their Public Health team and the Parks department. They 'put green space to productive use' and have 'Growing Hubs' which are run by volunteers – producing fruit, veg and herbs.

Source: Local Government Association (LGA)

Appendix C - Fuel Poverty

Appendix C - Fuel Poverty

- Up to 2018 fuel poverty was measured by the Low Income High Costs (LIHC) indicator which considers a household to be fuel poor if:
 - they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level); and
 - were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the poverty line ^[1]
- Since 2019, fuel poverty has been measured by the Low Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) indicator. A household is fuel poor if:
 - it is living in a property with an energy efficiency rating of band D, E, F or G as determined by the Fuel Poverty Energy Efficiency Rating (FPEER) Methodology and
 - its disposable income (income after housing costs (AHC) and energy needs) would be below the poverty line
- Under the LILEE measurement, a household with a very low income that could not afford to heat their house would not be considered fuel poor.

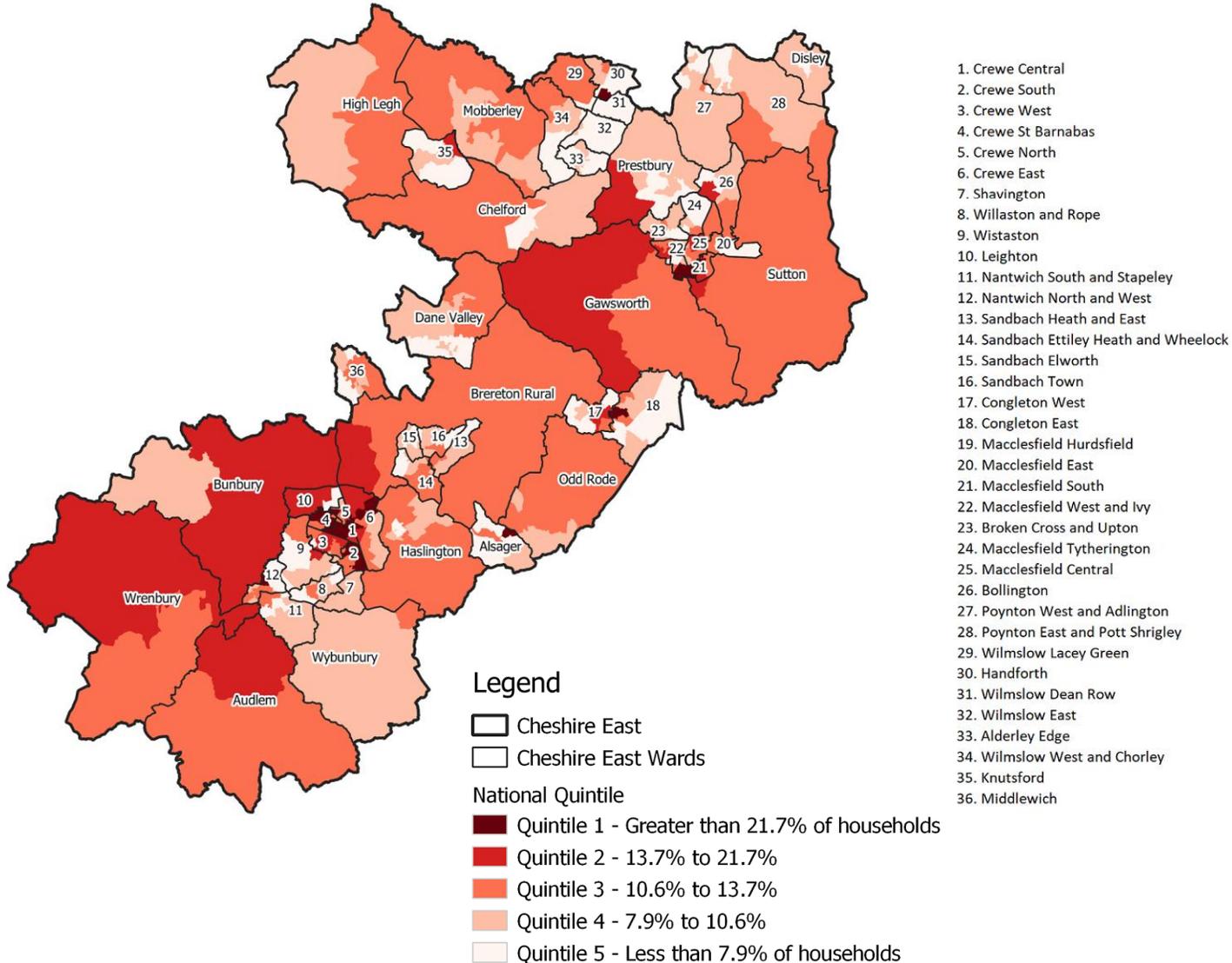
Between 2019 and 2020, the fuel poverty levels were stable across Cheshire East and lower than England and North West average.

	Percentage of Households in Fuel Poverty		
	2018 (LIHC)	2019 (LILEE)	2020 (LILEE)
Cheshire East	9.8	10.9	10.8
North West	12.1	14.5	14.4
England	10.3	13.4	13.2

The change of indicators is partly responsible for a jump in fuel poverty between 2018 and 2019 (see table below)

Sources: [1] Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, Annual Fuel Poverty Statistics 2020 (2018 data), 30/04/2020, available from [Annual Fuel Poverty Statistics Report 2020 \(2018 data\) \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#), Accessed on: 01 July 2022.

Percentage of Fuel Poverty in Cheshire East (2020) by LSOA



- In **Cheshire East 10.8%** were in fuel poverty in **2020** which is lower than **England (13.2%)** and **North West (14.4.%)** rate.
- **In Crewe**, there are **11 LSOAs** where the rate of households in fuel poverty was above **18.7%**.
- There are also **2 LSOAs** in Macclesfield and 1 in each of **Nantwich, Handforth and Alsager** above 18.7%.
- **Congleton, Sandbach and Knutsford** all have LSOAs above the national average.
- Rural areas to the west of Crewe and also Macclesfield have LSOAs above the national average.
- It is worth noting that the areas with the **highest % of fuel poverty are the same areas as those with the highest proportions of free school meal provision**. However, when looking at the second highest quintile for fuel poverty, these are not areas with high proportions of free school meal provision (**Bunbury, Wrenbury and Audlem**).



Appendix C - Fuel Poverty – Cold Homes

A Cold Homes Audit was undertaken by Cheshire East representatives in early 2022. This is a summary of 12 NICE recommendation based on the baseline assessment tool for Excess winter deaths and illnesses associated with cold homes (NICE NG6 Public Health Guideline). Both internal council stakeholders such as Housing services, Health & Wellbeing Board and Trading Standards and external stakeholders such as primary and secondary healthcare practitioners, social care practitioner and faith & voluntary sector organisations contributed. The audit **highlighted that there are a significant number of actions to be addressed in order to meet NICE recommendations on Cold Homes.**

Recommendations	Fully Met	Partly Met	Not at all Met	Unable to Answer	Action Required
Recommendation 1 Develop a strategy	1	3	1	0	Strategy relating to cold homes with Outcomes and framework for monitoring is required.
Recommendation 2 Ensure there is a single-point-of-contact health and housing referral service for people living in cold homes	0	1	0	3	New Pathway is needed whether through existing resources or new commissioned service.
Recommendation 3 Provide tailored solutions via the single-point-of-contact health and housing referral service for people living in cold homes	3	4	0	0	Assess current schemes to identify gaps. Produce Business case for further funding, map service provision and make it more visible to vulnerable people.
Recommendation 4 Identify people at risk of ill health from living in a cold home	0	0	1	2	Health & Social care Board need to gather data from council and apply recommendations to GP record.
Recommendation 5 Make every contact count by assessing the heating needs of people who use primary health and home care services	0	0	7	0	Health & Social care Board need to gather data from council and apply recommendations to GP record.
Recommendation 6 Non-health and social care workers who visit people at home should assess their heating needs	0	1	1	0	New Pathway through existing or newly commissioned required and need to form part of SPOC pathway.

Source: Implementing NICE Guideline on Excess Winter Deaths and Illness associated with Cold Homes. Date Published on: March 2015, Baseline Assessment Tools

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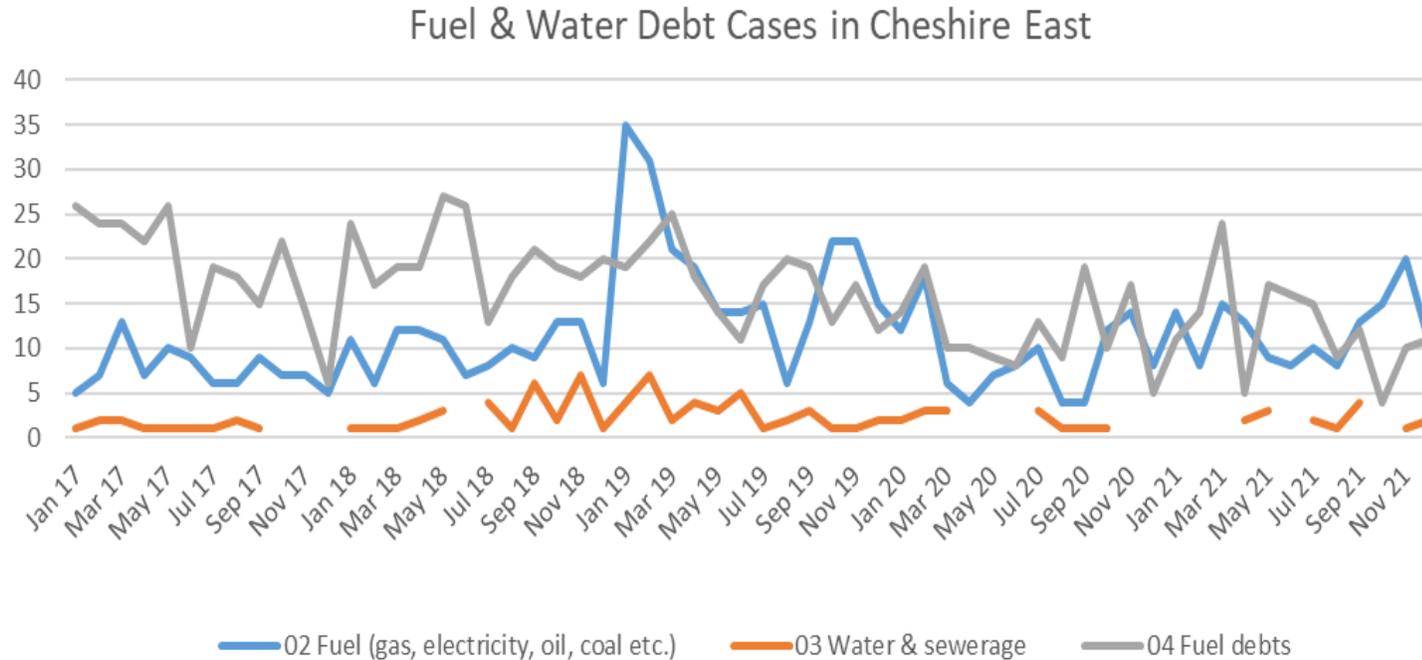
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Appendix C - Fuel Poverty – Cold Homes

Recommendations	Fully Met	Partly Met	Not at all Met	Unable to Answer	Action Required
Recommendation 7 Discharge vulnerable people from health or social care settings to a warm home	0	2	0	2	Contact of Single Point of access ,patient leaflet around keeping warm should be provided.
Recommendation 8 Train health and social care practitioners to help people whose homes may be too cold	0	0	0	0	No information available.
Recommendation 9 Train housing professionals and faith and voluntary sector workers to help people whose homes may be too cold for their health and wellbeing	0	0	0	0	No information available.
Recommendation 10 Train heating engineers, meter installers and those providing building insulation to help vulnerable people at home	0	0	0	0	No information available.
Recommendation 11 Raise awareness among practitioners and the public about how to keep warm at home	0	3	0	1	Review and improve planned communication against myths and existing information against standards.
Recommendation 12 Ensure buildings meet ventilation and other building and trading standards	1	1	0	1	Ensure all procurement for grant funded insulation programmes includes PAS2030/PAS2035 compliance and any additional resources and funding for proactive targeted work.

Source: Implementing NICE Guideline on Excess Winter Deaths and Illness associated with Cold Homes. Date Published: March 2015, Baseline Assessment Tools Accessed on: 26 August 2022

Appendix C - Citizens Advice Bureau – Fuel and Water Clients Jan 2017 to Nov 2021



In Cheshire East, Citizens Advice Bureau offer more support to Fuel and Fuel debts compared to water & sewerage.

The peak usage of Fuel and Fuel Debt support was in Jan 2019, Nov 2019 and Nov 2021 before and after the pandemic.

Even though this is historic data, the support for Fuel and Fuel debts is expected to increase as we move through the winter of 2022.

Appendix C - Best Practice of Tackling Fuel Poverty by Other Councils

- Ealing London Borough Council have a 'Energy efficiency helpline' in place to help residents become more efficient with their use.
- Cornwall are making it easier for people to travel by bus – by being successful in accessing in Government funding, fares are one third cheaper.
- Gateshead Council are having 'Warm Spaces' made available where vulnerable residents can come together and socialise.
- Greater Manchester have access to funding for upgrades to cut energy use and lower bills.
- In Lancashire the focus is on affordable warmth and warm spaces, where as Portsmouth are offering advice on how to save energy and money similar to Manchester.

Source: Local Government Association (LGA)

Appendix C - Assets in Relation to Fuel Poverty

Local Support - Cold Homes Winter Health Care Scheme

- There is lot of support to upgrade your home, emergency assistance and winter fuel payments. Please contact warm@cheshireeast.gov.uk or 0300 123 5017 (select option 4) https://www.cheshireeast.gov.uk/housing/private_sector_housing/help-with-heating-your-home.aspx
- Home improvement Grants - Home improvement grants are available to assist low income homeowners and private tenants with heating repairs, new insulation, solar and switching to low carbon heating.
- Home Upgrade Grants of up to £25,000 for households with income less than £30,000 living in the poorest performing off-gas housing.
- Affordable Warmth Grants of up to £2,000 for help with urgent heating repairs and replacement boilers.
- Help to access ECO funding from energy suppliers for heating and insulation improvements – for people receiving means tested benefits, or household income less than £31,000.
- Household Support Fund (HSF) – Available to support both adults (without dependent children), pensioners and families with children and will be made available to vulnerable households who need additional financial support. Provides access to food, utilities, and other essentials - Providing Fuel Vouchers/housing support/white goods.
- Covid Response and Recovery Grant – funded short term services to support fuel poverty - Information and Advice provision through “the green doctor”.
- Council Tax Energy Rebate Scheme – Financial Support to alleviate the increased cost of energy bills.
- Winter Wellbeing Practical Items - Targeted Cohort.

National Resources

- National service support to improve fuel efficiency.
<https://www.endfuelpoverty.org.uk/about-fuel-poverty/>
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1100186/Fuel_poverty_August_2022_2020_data.pdf

Appendix D1 – Debt

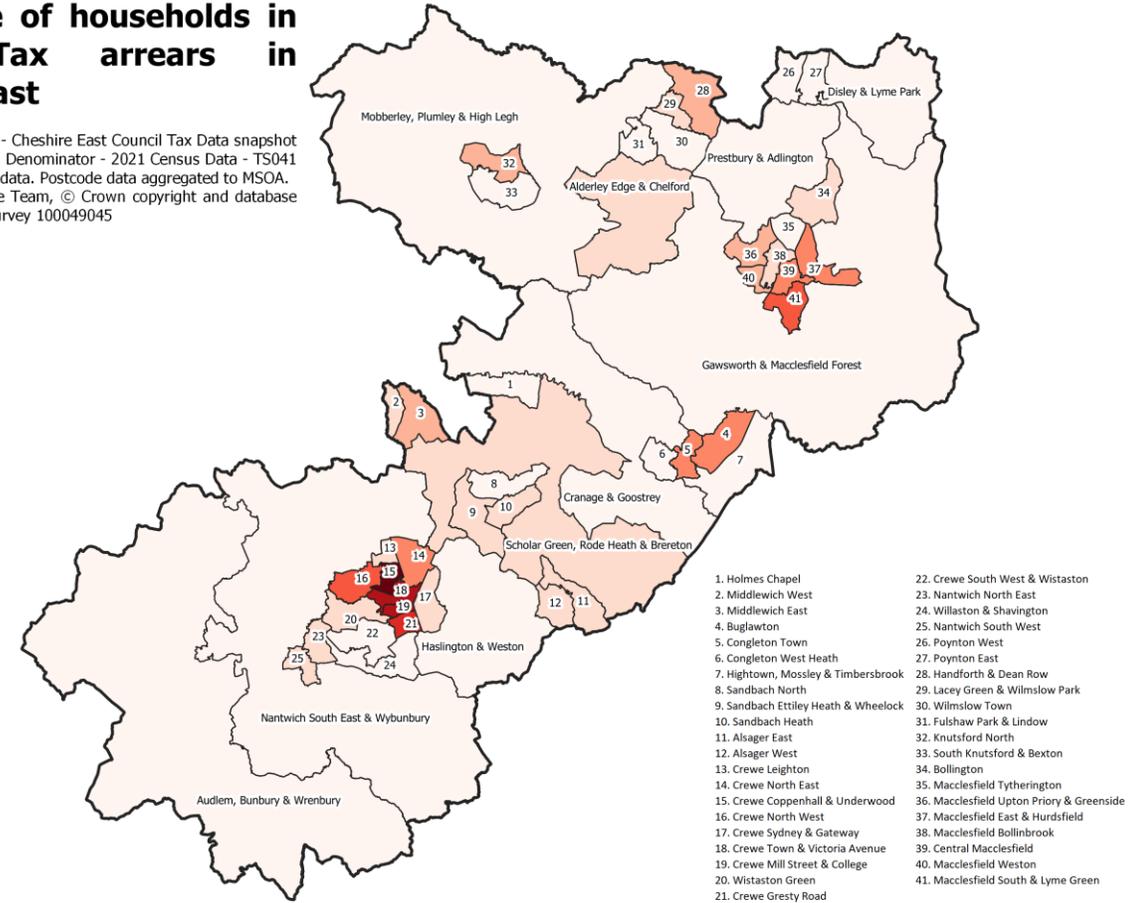
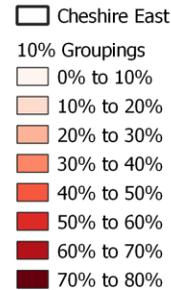
Appendix D1 - Debts

- As of 29th October 2022, there were **higher rates of people that are behind on council tax payments in Crewe, and to a lesser extent in Macclesfield, Congleton and Handforth.**
- Clients with debt problems who live in Cheshire East but will make an initial contact with Citizens Advice Bureau through another office outside of Cheshire East, either because they work in another area or they have accessed the national adviceline service, however all casework running from these contacts will be done by CAB in Cheshire East.

Council Tax Arrears – A Snapshot on 29th October 2022

Percentage of households in Council Tax arrears in Cheshire East

Data Source: Numerator - Cheshire East Council Tax Data snapshot as of 29th October 2022. Denominator - 2021 Census Data - TS041 - Number of Households data. Postcode data aggregated to MSOA. Public Health Intelligence Team, © Crown copyright and database right 2022. Ordnance Survey 100049045



[1] – Information from Citizens Advice Bureau, 01 November 2022

Appendix D1 - Citizens Advice Bureau – Crisis Support Referrals



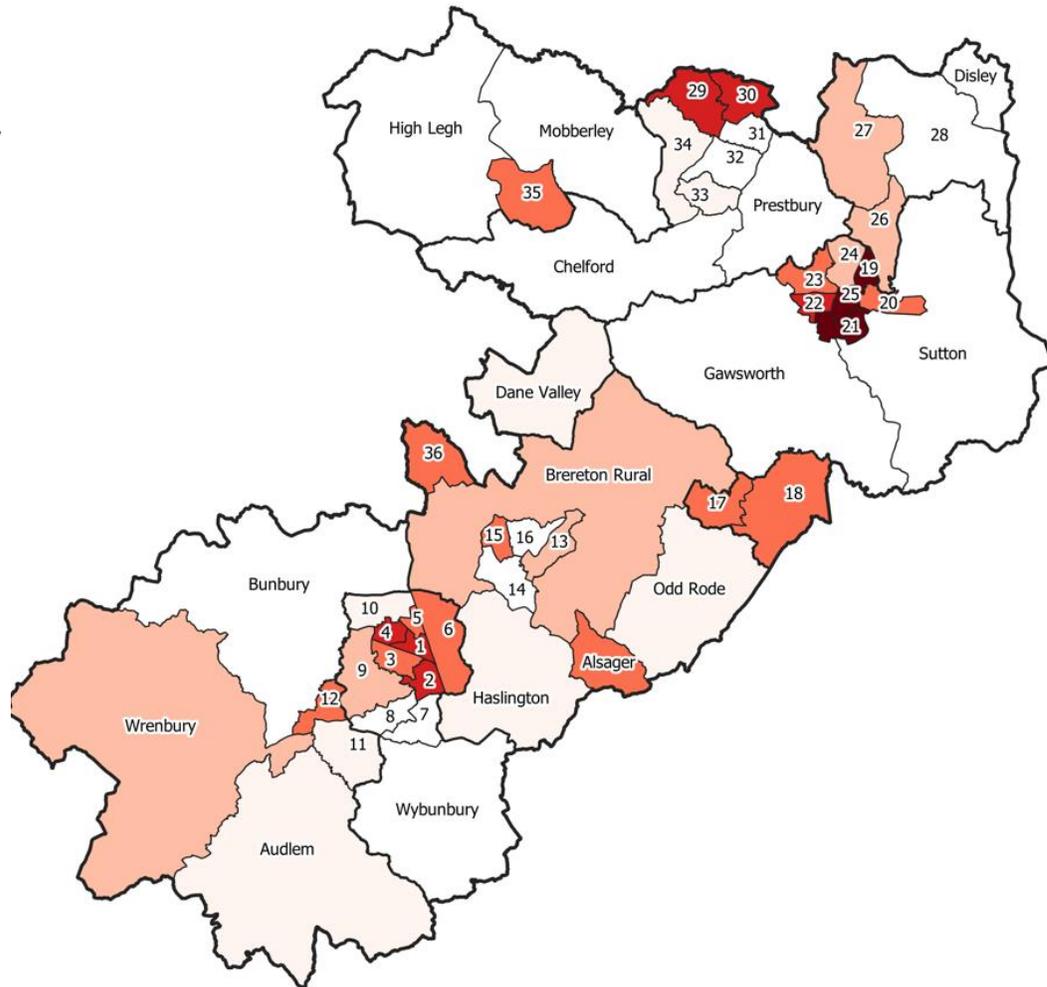
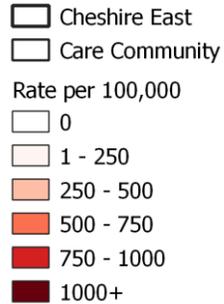
After the Covid Pandemic, there has been **increasing levels of localised social welfare support** referrals from the Citizens Advice Bureau since **October 2021** as demonstrated by the above Crisis Support chart. Localised **social welfare** support includes social support for Ukraine visitors, church run coffee mornings etc.

Use is expected to increase in the coming months of the 2022/23 financial year due to cost of living crisis.

Source: Citizens Advice Bureau Information Portal, Cheshire East, Accessed on : 01 November 2022

Appendix D1 - Citizens Advice Bureau Debt Clients (August 2020- 2022)

Legend



1. Crewe Central
2. Crewe South
3. Crewe West
4. Crewe St Barnabas
5. Crewe North
6. Crewe East
7. Shavington
8. Willaston and Rope
9. Wistaston
10. Leighton
11. Nantwich South and Stapeley
12. Nantwich North and West
13. Sandbach Heath and East
14. Sandbach Ettiley Heath and Wheelock
15. Sandbach Elworth
16. Sandbach Town
17. Congleton West
18. Congleton East
19. Macclesfield Hurdsfield
20. Macclesfield East
21. Macclesfield South
22. Macclesfield West and Ivy
23. Broken Cross and Upton
24. Macclesfield Tytherington
25. Macclesfield Central
26. Bollington
27. Poynton West and Adlington
28. Poynton East and Pott Shrigley
29. Wilmslow Lacey Green
30. Handforth
31. Wilmslow Dean Row
32. Wilmslow East
33. Alderley Edge
34. Wilmslow West and Chorley
35. Knutsford
36. Middlewich

These are the clients who have been receiving various debt support services from the Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB).

Mostly the wards in the **Crewe, Nantwich North & West, Macclesfield, Handforth and Wilmslow Lacey Green** receive more debt support compared to other wards.

However the data capture is better in Macclesfield than Crewe. There are clients with debt, benefit, housing and transport problems who live in Cheshire East but who will make initial contact with CAB through another office outside of Cheshire East, either because they work in another area or they have accessed the national Adviceline service, however all casework running from these contacts will be done by CAB in Cheshire East. 7% of clients come from Crewe and 6% of clients come from Macclesfield.

Rural and less deprived areas/wards like **Wrenbury, Brereton Rural, Alsager, Congleton, Knutsford, Poynton** have also started receiving substantial debt support service. This is worth monitoring.

Wards with less than 5 clients have been suppressed
 Data Source: ONS Mid-2020 Population Estimates, CAB Local service level data extracts
 Public Health Intelligence Team, © Crown copyright and database right 2022. Ordnance Survey 100049045

Source: Citizens Advice Bureau Information Portal, Cheshire East, Accessed on : 01 November 2022

Appendix D1 - Best Practice of Tackling Debt and Unemployment by Other Councils

- **Money & Debt**
 - Birmingham have built a website with help and advice including an electronic foodbank voucher request.
 - Bristol have made investment in their Credit Union allowing families to have access to 'affordable credit'.
 - During the Summer Holidays Kent offered young people and families free unlimited bus travel allowing people to re-connect in the way that they were prior to Covid.
 - In the London borough of Barking and Dagenham they have developed a close working link between social prescribing and welfare teams.
 - Portsmouth City Council have an action plan checklist which front line staff can use with residents.
 - South Norfolk and Broadland have gone further with both integration and resource through their Help Hub.
- **Skills & Employment**
 - Basildon have developed an 'Advice Store' which allows residents to walk in and access employment related skills and support.
 - The London Borough of Waltham Forest developed a 'Think Work' strategy for use during and after Covid.
 - Tees Valley CA have a Skills Academy as well as a Routes to Work scheme where they have supported 800 people into work since 2018.

Appendix D1 - Assets in Relation to Debt

Local Provision

- Help with Debt (cheshireeast.gov.uk) - Advice and support around managing money and mental health.
- Citizens Advice Bureau – Advice and support available on debt support services for residents.
- Council Tax Support: Council Tax Support to help all those on low income/earnings with liability for Council Tax.
- Debt advice Money matters (cheshireeast.gov.uk).

National Provision

- Manage benefits - Advice and support available on Universal Credit, tax credits etc and how you can obtain from here. <https://www.gov.uk/browse/benefits/manage-your-benefit>
- Looking for work - More information on Job seekers allowance, Universal Credit and Pension Credit and how to calculate benefits here. <https://www.gov.uk/browse/benefits/looking-for-work>
- Unable to work - More Information on Employment and Support Allowance, Statutory Sick Pay etc. <https://www.gov.uk/browse/benefits/unable-to-work>
- Financial benefits - More information for families on Maternity Allowance, Paternity Pay, Child Benefit, Adoption Pay etc. <https://www.gov.uk/browse/benefits/families>

Appendix D2 – Benefits

Appendix D2 - Assets in Relation to Applying for Benefits

Local Provision

- The Benefits Team at Cheshire East Council are committed to ensuring that our residents receive the benefits to which they are entitled.
cheshireeast.gov.uk/benefits_housing_council_tax/benefits.aspx
- Emergency Assistance [Emergency Assistance \(cheshireeast.gov.uk\)](http://cheshireeast.gov.uk). It is a scheme which provides a safety net for people in crisis. This is normally a **non-cash scheme**, but helps in other ways (links stated below). The type of help you might get includes rent deposits (not letting fees or rent in advance), essential furniture and some white goods (recycled where possible), and emergency food.
- DHP [Discretionary Housing Payments \(cheshireeast.gov.uk\)](http://cheshireeast.gov.uk)
- Blue Badge [Blue Badge Scheme \(cheshireeast.gov.uk\)](http://cheshireeast.gov.uk)
- Adult social care funding [Will I have to pay for my adult social care? \(cheshireeast.gov.uk\)](http://cheshireeast.gov.uk)
- Household Support Fund [Household Support Fund \(cheshireeast.gov.uk\)](http://cheshireeast.gov.uk) - Each council determines what they can produce for their own residents. The fund supports vulnerable households to meet daily needs including food, clothing, utilities and essentials and is distributed by local Councils.
- Cost of living help [Cost of living \(cheshireeast.gov.uk\)](http://cheshireeast.gov.uk)
- Provide support and advice on how to manage money and benefits: [Citizens Advice Services in Cheshire East \(citizensadvicece.org.uk\)](http://citizensadvicece.org.uk) . Money advisers provided by the Council Housing Team.
- Live Well Cheshire East Website – Money Matters section providing support, information and advice including the cost of living: [Money matters \(cheshireeast.gov.uk\)](http://cheshireeast.gov.uk)

Cheshire East Contracts

- Council has a contract for Universal Information & Support which includes debt advice with the Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB)

National Provision

- Benefits [Benefits - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)
- UC [Universal Credit: What Universal Credit is - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)
- Tax Credits [Child Tax Credit: Overview - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk) [Working Tax Credit: Eligibility - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)
- Caring benefits - More information on Carer's Allowance, credit etc. <https://www.gov.uk/browse/benefits/help-for-carers>
- Low income & Bereavement benefits - More information on income support for housing, fuel, prescriptions etc. <https://www.gov.uk/browse/benefits/low-income>
- www.moneyhelper.org.uk
- www.gov.uk/options-for-paying-off-your-debts/breathing-space
- Check your eligibility for Benefits using the Universal Benefits Calculator. <https://www.gov.uk/benefits-calculators>.

Appendix E - Housing

Appendix E - Housing

- Housing is a key determinant of health. Poor housing = preventable ill-health and death.
- The Housing Act (2004) requires authorities to review living conditions in their districts, this allows the Council to concentrate resources on housing in the poorest condition or with the greatest health impact.
- A property is defined as falling into 'disrepair' if one or more *key* building components are old and because of this need replacing or major repair; or two or more *other* building components are old and require the same. Data shows that the highest level of such dwellings are in **Crewe South, Crewe Central and Macclesfield Central**.
- The HHSRS has identified 29 categories of housing hazard 1. Overall, the highest concentrations of all HHSRS hazards are in the more rural areas of Cheshire East such as **Wrenbury, Bunbury and Audlem**.
- For the Category 1 hazard 'Excess Cold' the highest levels are seen in rural locations and are not so much of an issue in Urban areas. The highest level of Category 1 hazard 'Falls' happen in more urban areas such as **Crewe South, Crewe Central and Macclesfield Central**. It is also worth noting that low income households are also concentrated in more urban wards (Crewe Central, Crewe St Barnabas and Crewe North) along with parts of Macclesfield, North Wilmslow and Sandbach and Congleton.
- For those residents in receipt of housing benefits, their ability to access affordable private rented housing is limited especially in the North of Cheshire East.**
- There is an increase in demand for social housing with 10,000 applicants waiting for social housing, and 3,000 being in high priority groups**.
- Citizens Advice Bureau offer advice and support on housing.

Source: BRE Integrated Dwelling Level Housing Stock Modelling and Database for Cheshire East Council, April 2019

** Insights from Cheshire East Housing Team, Oct 2022.

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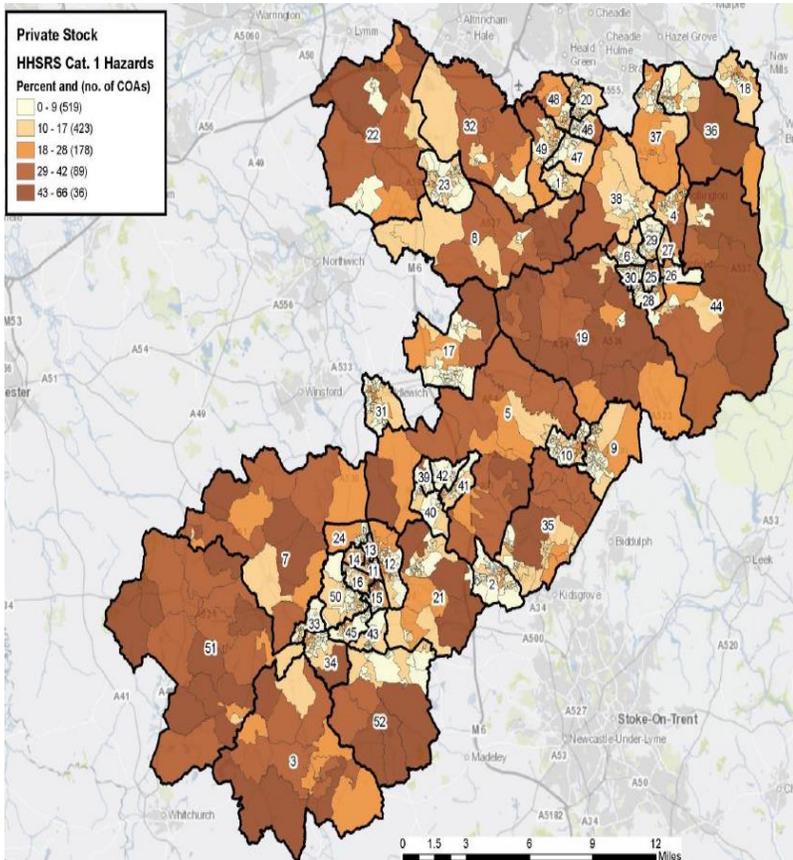
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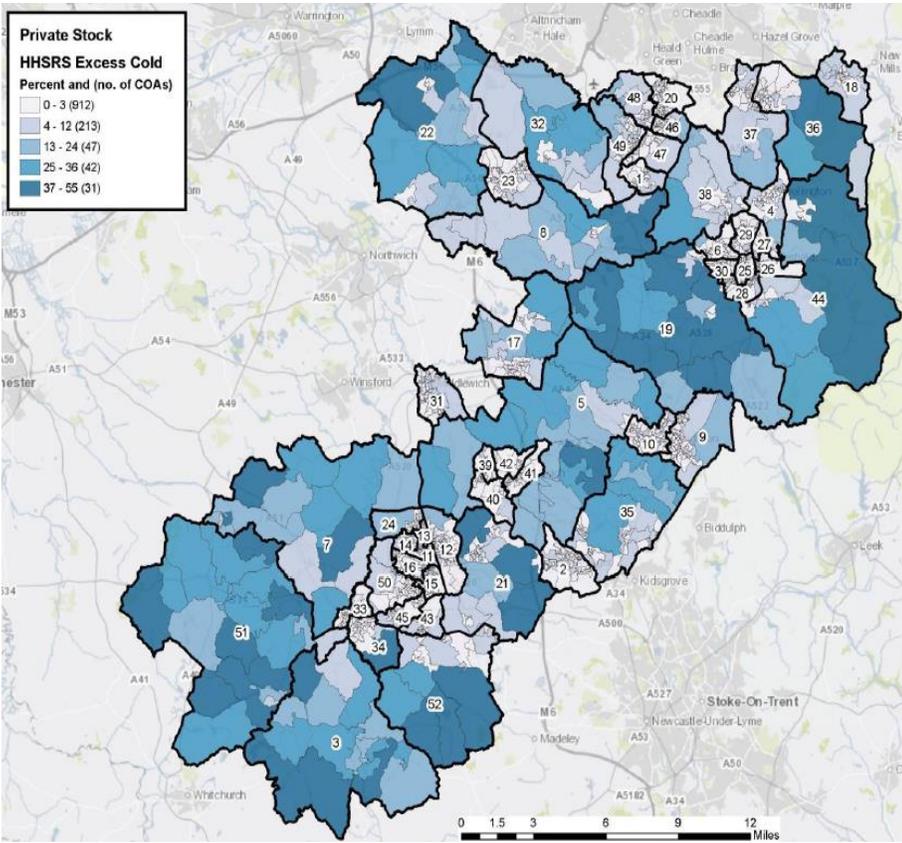
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Appendix E - Private Housing Stock

Percentage of Private Sector Dwellings in Cheshire East with the presence of a HHSRS Category 1 Hazard



Percentage of Private Sector Dwellings in Cheshire East with the presence of a HHSRS Category 1 Hazard for Excess Cold



No.	Ward name	No.	Ward name
1	Alderley Edge	27	Macclesfield Hurdsfield
2	Alsager	28	Macclesfield South
3	Audlem	29	Macclesfield Tytherington
4	Bollington	30	Macclesfield West & Ivy
5	Brereton Rural	31	Middlewich
6	Broken Cross & Upton	32	Mobberley
7	Bunbury	33	Nantwich North & West
8	Chelford	34	Nantwich South & Stapeley
9	Congleton East	35	Odd Rode
10	Congleton West	36	Poynton East & Pott Shrigley
11	Crewe Central	37	Poynton West & Adlington
12	Crewe East	38	Prestbury
13	Crewe North	39	Sandbach Elworth
14	Crewe St. Barnabas	40	Sandbach Ettiley Heath & Wheelock
15	Crewe South	41	Sandbach Heath & East
16	Crewe West	42	Sandbach Town
17	Dane Valley	43	Shavington
18	Disley	44	Sutton
19	Gawsworth	45	Willaston & Rope
20	Handforth	46	Wilmslow Dean Row
21	Haslington	47	Wilmslow East
22	High Legh	48	Wilmslow Lacey Green
23	Knutsford	49	Wilmslow West & Chorley
24	Leighton	50	Wistaston
25	Macclesfield Central	51	Wrenbury
26	Macclesfield East	52	Wybunbury

Source: BRE Integrated Dwelling Level Housing Stock Modelling and Database for Cheshire East Council, April 2019.

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and data

Appendix E - Housing Stock

- The performance of the housing stock in Cheshire East compared to the EHS England average is generally very similar or slightly worse, with the exception of low income households which are slightly lower in Cheshire East.
- *Standard Energy Procedure – calculation to demonstrate the performance of a building (higher the grade, the better the performance).
- The private rented stock generally performs worse than the owner occupied stock. 5.6% of dwellings in the private rented sector are estimated to have an EPC (Energy Performance Certificate) below band E (making them legally unable to be tenanted).
- Cheshire East has a lower proportion of dwellings in SAP* bands A-C compared to England average (See figures below).

Number and percentage of Cheshire East’s Total Housing Stock falling into each of the EPC ratings bands (based on Simple SAP), compared to England (EHS) figures

	Cheshire East		2014 EHS England
	Count	Percent	Percent
(92-100) A	0	0.0%	1.3%
(81-91) B	825	0.5%	
(69-80) C	41,677	23.4%	24.9%
(55-68) D	94,446	53.0%	51.1%
(39-54) E	30,584	17.2%	17.1%
(21-38) F	8,147	4.6%	4.3%
(1-20) G	2,366	1.3%	1.3%

Number and percentage of Cheshire East’s Private Sector Stock falling into each of the EPC ratings bands

	Cheshire East		2014 EHS England
	Count	Percent	Percent
(92-100) A	0	0.0%	1.0%
(81-91) B	765	0.5%	
(69-80) C	34,031	21.6%	20.9%
(55-68) D	84,591	53.6%	52.6%
(39-54) E	28,370	18.0%	19.1%
(21-38) F	7,706	4.9%	5.0%
(1-20) G	2,292	1.5%	1.5%

N.B. England figures report band A and B together

Source: BRE Integrated Dwelling Level Housing Stock Modelling and Database for Cheshire East Council, April 2019.
 Accessed on : 02 August 2022

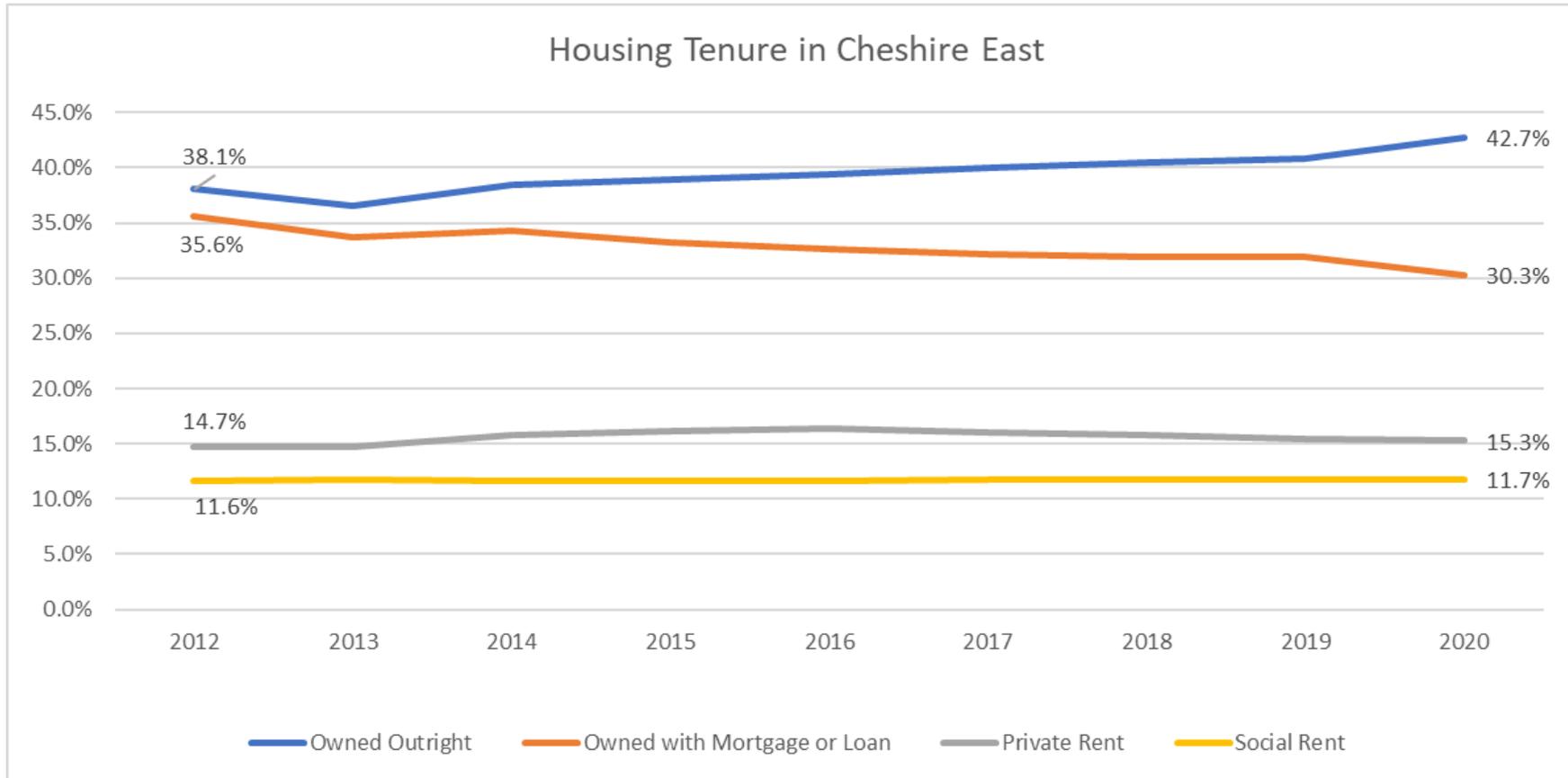
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Appendix E - Housing Tenure



In terms of housing tenure, number of households who have **owned outright or with mortgage or loan is almost double than private & social rent.**

However, the recent trend around owned with mortgage or loan has started to **decline** since 2014 and a faster decline since 2019.

Source: Annual Population Survey via ONS. Accessed on : 01st August 2022

Residents experiencing homelessness

Indicator	Period	Chesh East			England				
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best	
Homelessness - households in temporary accommodation	2020/21	–	27	0.2	4.0	48.6		0.1	
Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	2020/21	–	1,280	7.5	11.3	26.6		0.0	
Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (main applicant 16-24 yrs)	2020/21	–	245	1.4	2.6	6.2		0.0	
Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (main applicant 55+ yrs)	2020/21	–	156	1.8	2.3	10.7		0.5	
Homelessness - households with dependent children owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	2020/21	–	309	7.2	11.6	32.2		3.6	

Homeless households in temporary residences in Cheshire East is the lowest in Cheshire and Merseyside and England. However this is expected to increase post covid across England.

Source: Office for Health Improvement & Disparities. Public Health Profiles. Available from: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright [2022], Accessed on: 01 December 2021

Appendix E - Assets in Relation to Housing Support

Local Resources

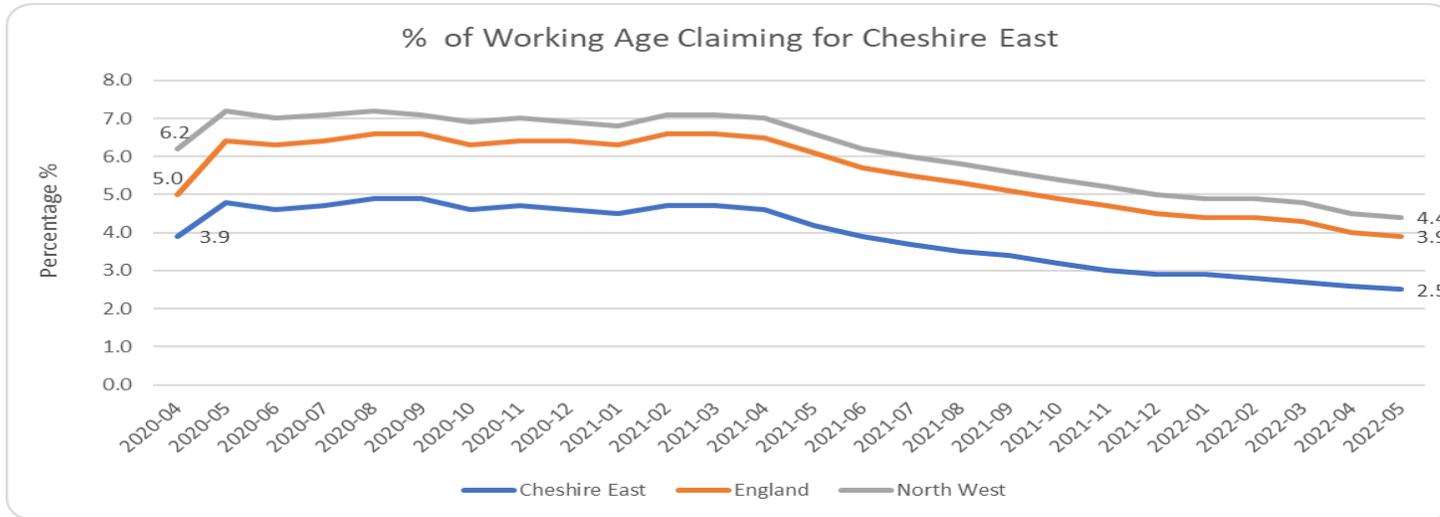
- **Citizens Advice Bureau** – Advice and support available on housing services for residents.
- The Housing Team also have a **money advice officer** - https://www.cheshireeast.gov.uk/system_pages/information-for-staff/cost-of-living/financial-savings-and-tips.aspx

National Resources

- **Support for housing**
Information on social and private renting, sharing spare rooms and bedrooms etc.
<https://www.gov.uk/housing-benefit/what-youll-get>
- **Help with housing**
Information on additional help on heating costs and paying rent.
<https://www.gov.uk/housing-benefit/other-help-with-housing-costs>
- **Support with payments**
Information of discretionary housing payments for claimants by councils.
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/claiming-discretionary-housing-payments>
- **Local Housing Allowance and rent officer valuations** - Rates of Local Housing Allowance used for awarding help with rent for Housing Benefit.
[Local Housing Allowance and rent officer valuations \(cheshireeast.gov.uk\)](https://www.cheshireeast.gov.uk)
- Most new working age claimants are on **Universal Credit for housing costs** now.
- [Housing costs and Universal Credit: What you can get - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

Appendix F - Employment

Appendix F - Unemployment - Claimant Count (%)



Highest 5 ward rates - % of working age

Ward	Current	Previous	Change
Crewe Central	6.7	7.0	▼
Crewe South	5.5	5.8	▼
Crewe St Barnabas	5.1	5.2	▼
Macclesfield Hurdsfield	4.7	4.6	▲
Wilmslow Lacey Green	4.5	5.2	▼

Lowest 5 ward rates - % of working age

Ward	Current	Previous	Change
Bunbury	1.1	1.2	▼
Dane Valley	1.1	1.2	▼
Leighton	1.1	1.1	◆
Nantwich South and Stapeley	1.1	1.2	▼
Wrenbury	1.1	1.0	▲
Wybunbury	1.0	1.3	▼

AgeName	This Month	Last Month	Change	MoMCHANGE	PreviousYearValue	YoYCHANGE
All categories: Age 16+	5640	5,845	▼	-205	9,630	-3,990
Aged 50+	1465	1,530	▼	-65	2,505	-1,040
Aged 25-49	3310	3,390	▼	-80	5,370	-2,060
Aged 16-24	865	930	▼	-65	1,755	-890

The proportion of working age claimant rate has been **lower in Cheshire East** compared to **North West** and **England** rates. They have gradually decreased from **3.9% to 2.5%** since the start of the pandemic.

Crewe and **Macclesfield** wards have the **highest claimant rates**, however, they have **all seen reductions**, apart from **Macclesfield Hurdsfield**. The decrease may be due to the pandemic and reduced access to services. However the long term unemployment has increased substantially which also needs to be taken into consideration.

Source: Claimant Count from Ward Profiles PowerBI portal, May 2022, DWP, Accessed on: 30th August 2022

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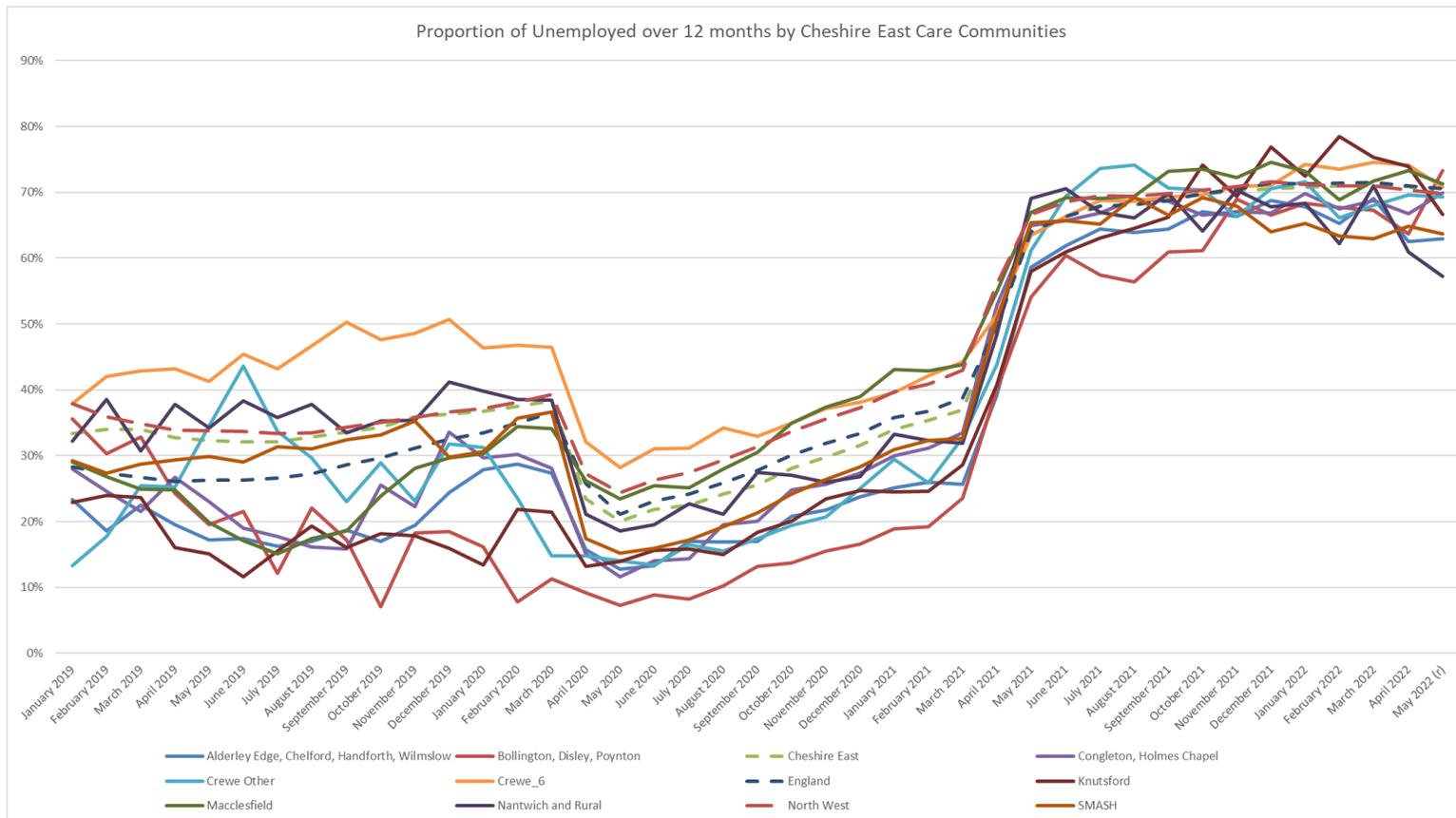
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Appendix F - Long Term Unemployment

Proportion of Unemployed over 12 months by Cheshire East Care Communities



Unemployment causes stress, which ultimately has long-term physiological health effects and can have negative consequences for people’s mental health, including depression, anxiety and lower self-esteem.

Even before the pandemic, some argued that the UK’s social safety net placed families at risk of poverty and poor health^[1].

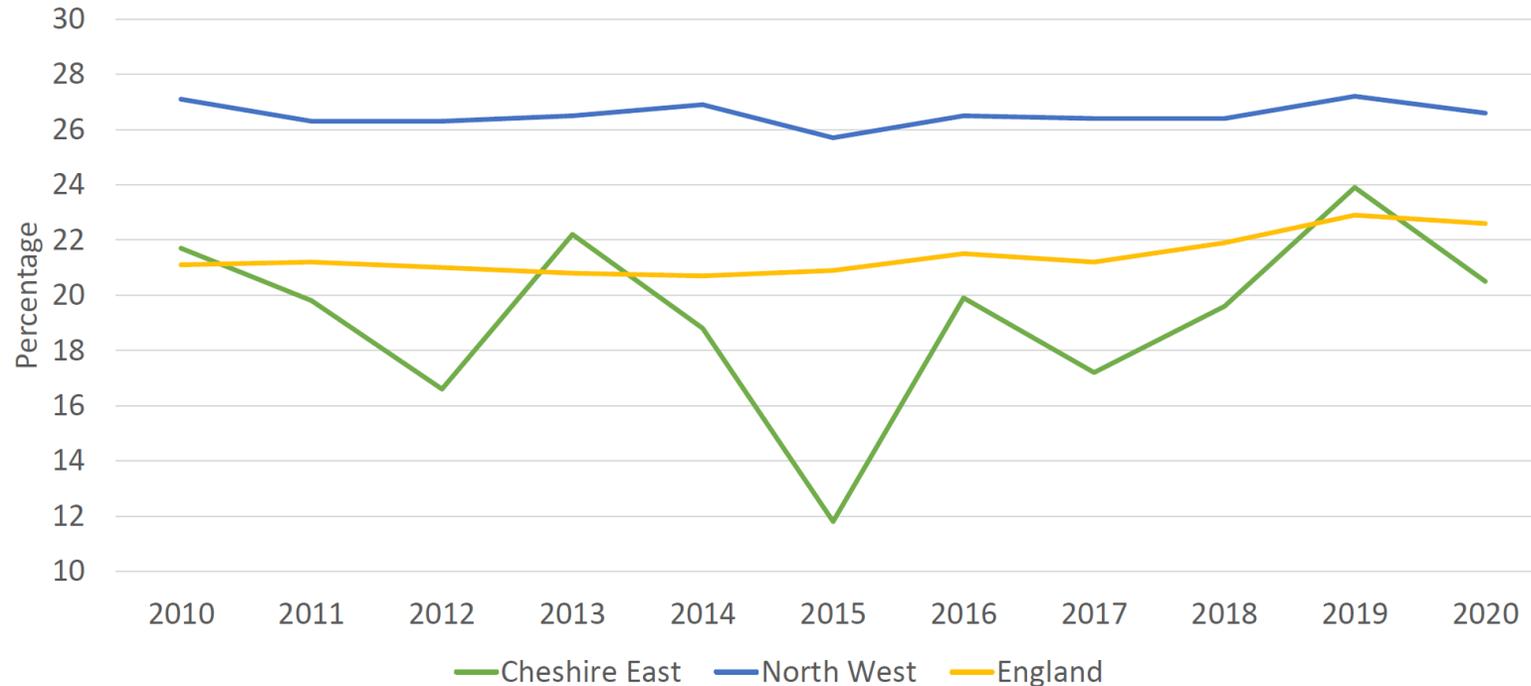
The number of residents in Cheshire East who have been unemployed for more than a year has risen considerably since the start of the pandemic.

In February 2020 there were 1,235 claimants or 38% of all claimants, with 44 claimants unemployed for more than 3 years. By May 2022 this had risen 2.5 times to 3,145 claimants (70% of the total) with 128 claimants unemployed for more than three years.

Source: People on Universal Credit, claimants out of work and seeking work, DWP

[1] Unemployment and Mental Health - <https://www.health.org.uk/publications/long-reads/unemployment-and-mental-health>. Accessed on: 28/09/2022

Appendix F - Long Term Sick, proportion of those economically inactive, aged 16-64, 2010-2020(%)

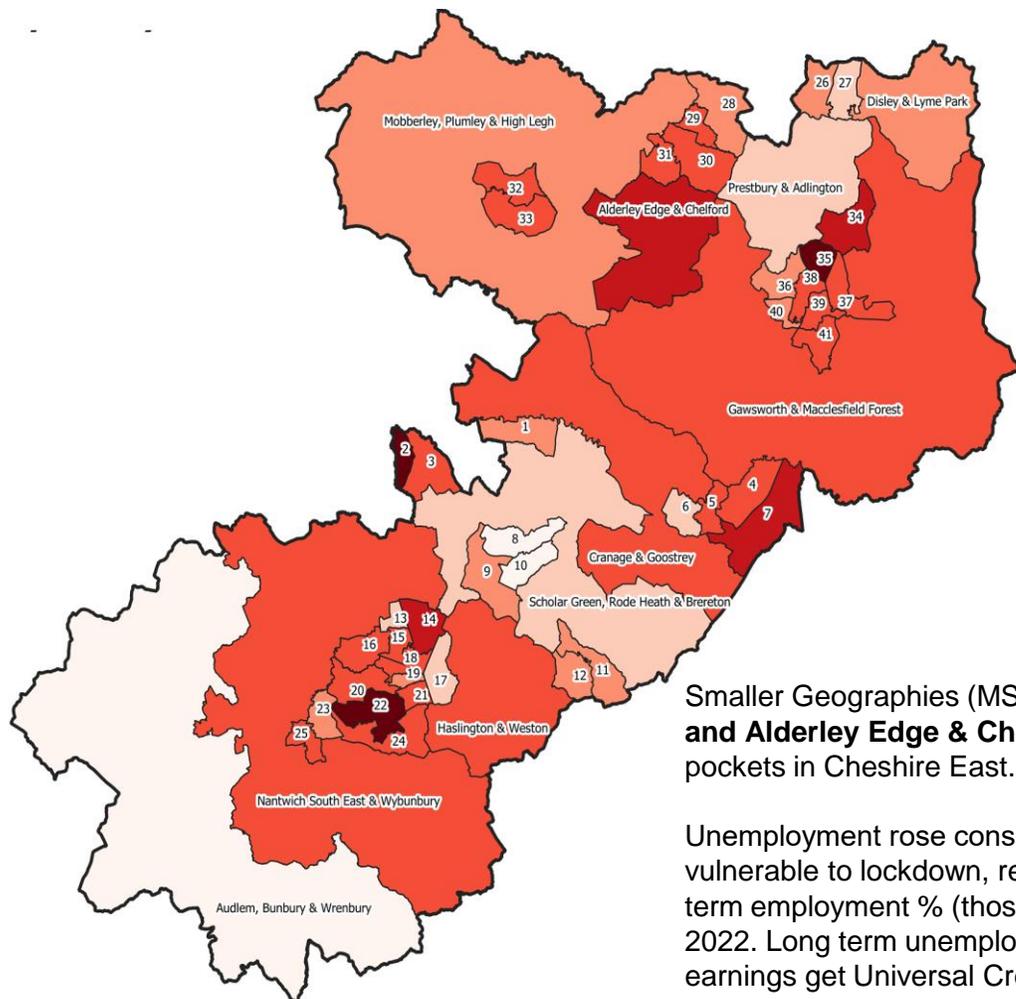


According to ONS Labour Markets Statistics, the reasons for an economically inactive population includes students, people looking after family / home and people with long-term sickness.

The Proportion of economically inactive population who have been sick between the age of 16 and 64 in Cheshire East has been similar to England and lower than North West regions between 2010 and 2020.

However, the rates are not significantly different from each other.

Appendix F - Proportion of people who are not on Employment and Claim Universal Credit by MSOA.



1. Holmes Chapel
2. Middlewich West
3. Middlewich East
4. Buglawton
5. Congleton Town
6. Congleton West Heath
7. Hightown, Mossley & Timbersbrook
8. Sandbach North
9. Sandbach Ettiley Heath & Wheelock
10. Sandbach Heath
11. Alsager East
12. Alsager West
13. Crewe Leighton
14. Crewe North East
15. Crewe Coppenhall & Underwood
16. Crewe North West
17. Crewe Sydney & Gateway
18. Crewe Town & Victoria Avenue
19. Crewe Mill Street & College
20. Wistaston Green
21. Crewe Gresty Road
22. Crewe South West & Wistaston
23. Nantwich North East
24. Willaston & Shavington
25. Nantwich South West
26. Poynton West
27. Poynton East
28. Handforth & Dean Row
29. Lacey Green & Wilmslow Park
30. Wilmslow Town
31. Fulshaw Park & Lindow
32. Knutsford North
33. South Knutsford & Bexton
34. Bollington
35. Macclesfield Tytherington
36. Macclesfield Upton Priory & Greenside
37. Macclesfield East & Hurdsfield
38. Macclesfield Bollinbrook
39. Central Macclesfield
40. Macclesfield Weston
41. Macclesfield South & Lyme Green

Smaller Geographies (MSOA) like **Crewe South West & Wistaston, Wistaston green, Macclesfield Tytherington, Middlewich West, and Alderley Edge & Chelford** have a **high proportion of people claiming universal credit** which is in line with the deprivation pockets in Cheshire East.

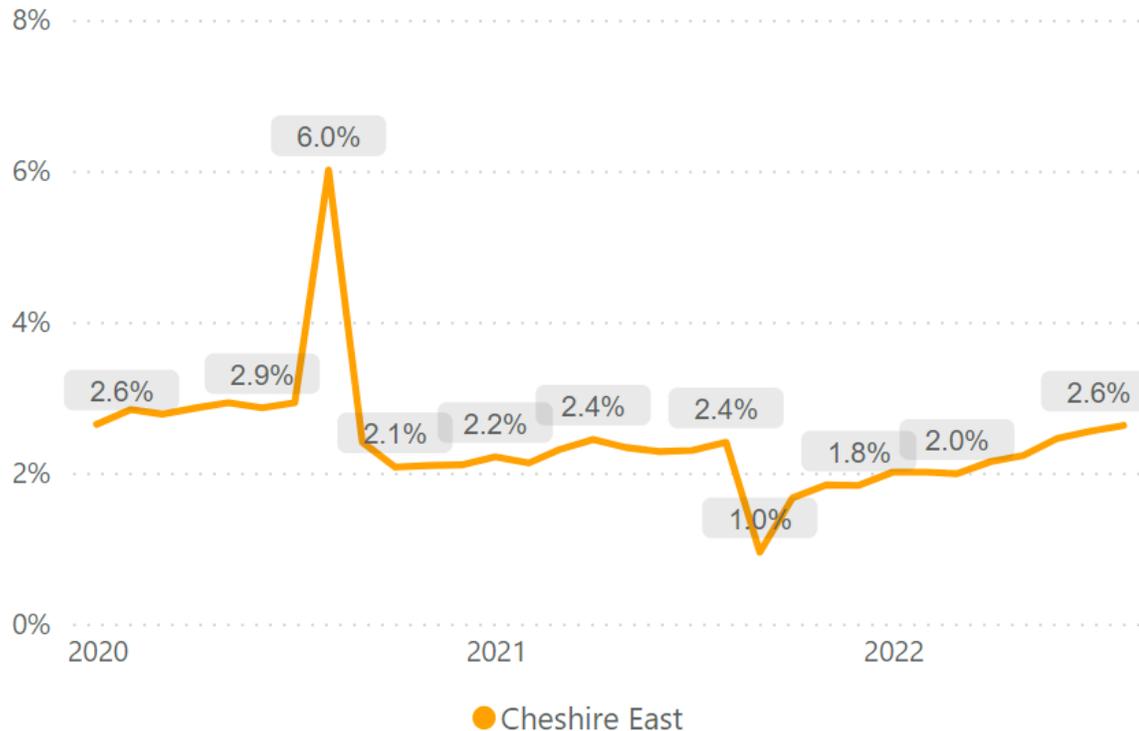
Unemployment rose considerably during covid. Local factors influence an areas' economic conditions, including the reliance on sectors vulnerable to lockdown, retail and hospitality. Whilst the number of people claiming on long term unemployment may be low, the long term employment % (those who are out of work and actively seeking work for more than a year) has more than doubled since February 2022. Long term unemployment represents a challenge to find, compete and secure a job for residents. However, people on low earnings get Universal Credit and help with housing costs via Housing Benefit or Universal Credit

. MSOA – Middle Super Output area is an ONS classification of population with on average 7,200 people lower or some cases similar to electoral wards

Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Feb 2022. Accessed: 10 September 2022

Appendix F - NEET - Not in Employment, Education and Training

16-17 year olds who are NEET- % of pupils



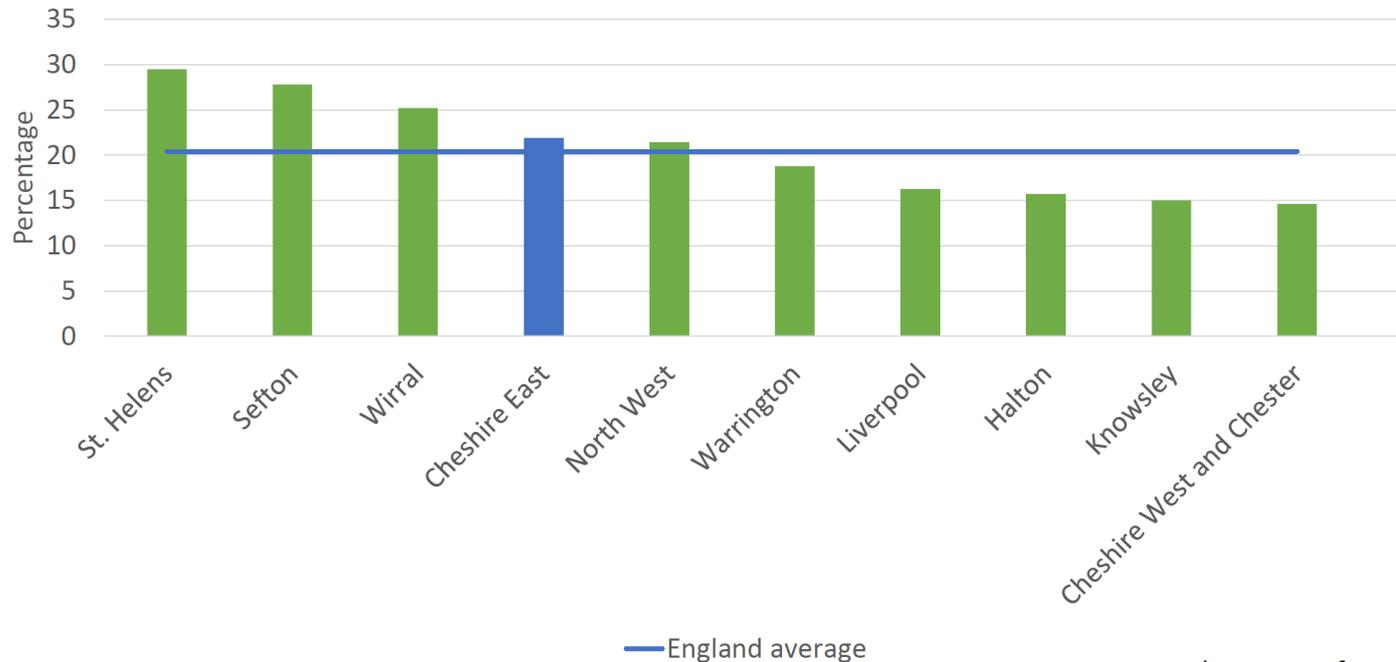
Highest 5 ward rates - % of pupils

Ward	Current	Previous	Change
Crewe St Barnabas	5.0%	4.7%	▲
Crewe West	5.8%	5.4%	▲
Macclesfield South	6.3%	5.7%	▲
Knutsford	5.3%	5.7%	▼
Bunbury	6.0%	6.0%	◆

- Within Cheshire East the proportion of young people (16-17 year olds) who are not in employment, education and training are far **less than England and the North West**.
- It is in fact the **lowest among the Cheshire & Merseyside** local authorities. It consistently ranges between 2 and 3% range over the past few years.
- Wards in **Crewe West and St Barnabas), Knutsford, Bunbury and Macclesfield South** show the highest proportion of over 5%, These are some of the more deprived areas in Cheshire East.

Source: Claimant Count from Ward Profiles PowerBI portal, Aug 2022, DWP, Accessed on: 28th September 2022

Appendix F – Employees Earning Below Living Wage Foundation Rates, Apr 2020-Apr 2021 (%)



The proportion of all employees earning below living wage in **Cheshire East is similar to North West region and England.**

The **rates in Cheshire East are higher than its neighbouring local authorities**, however it is slightly behind Sefton, Wirral and St Helens local authorities.

Nevertheless this shows **during 2020/21, just over 1 in 5 were earning below the living wage.**

Source: ONS via Institute of Health Equity, Health Equity in England Marmot Review 10 Years on (Nov 2021) – Cheshire East, health inequalities and the Marmot Review. Accessed on 29th April 2022

Appendix F - Employment, Education and Training

Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) ^[1] are non-statutory bodies responsible for local economic development in England. They are business-led partnerships that bring together the private sector, local authorities and academic and voluntary institutions.

- There are 10% of occupations with skill gaps (basic numerical skills) which is lowest across Cheshire and Warrington ^[2].
- There are 19% of employers that need to develop skills in the next 12 months (basic numerical skills) which is highest across Cheshire and Warrington ^[2].
- The Council supports residents into employment through Welfare to Work schemes by co-ordinating various services and community organisations with the help of Local Area Co-ordinators (LAC) and The Adult Social Care Team ^[3].
- DfE Future Skills Unit have developed a local skills dashboard across England to support local skills planning and delivery by providing an overview of the local employment and skills landscape^[4]

[1] Cheshire and Warrington Local Enterprise Partnership. Available from: [Cheshire & Warrington Local Enterprise Partnership - Cheshire and Warrington](#), Accessed on : 01 December 2022

[2] Multiply Data Pack 2022 with 2019 data commissioned by Council to the LEP

[3] Cheshire East Council Welfare to Work Directory, Available from: <https://www.cheshireeast.gov.uk/pdf/jobs-and-careers/wtow-directory-24-05-2022.pdf> , Accessed on: 15 February 2023

[4] DfE Local Skills Dashboard [Unit for Future Skills - Local Skills Dashboard \(shinyapps.io\)](#)

Assets in Relation to Employment

Local Resources

- **Citizens Advice Bureau** – Advice and support available on employment services for residents.
- **Welfare to Work Partnership Directory for council services**
Contact Adult Social Care Frontline Team and requesting support from the Local Area Co-ordinators (LAC) on 0300 123 5010 or e-mail for general enquiries to Localareacoordinator@cheshireeast.gov.uk
LACs coordinate information and offer advice and support to enable residents by offering them independence and choice. They support The Adult Social Care Team by identifying community services organisations and groups for the teams to refer people when needed.
- Adult and Community Learning via Cheshire and Warrington Local Enterprise Partnership to improve Adults numeracy skills and increase their employment opportunities - <https://cheshireandwarrington.com/>
- See [Appendix D2](#) for support with benefits.

National Resources

- [Expenses and benefits: accommodation: Overview - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
Information on Tax, National Insurance and reporting obligations by the employer.
- [Expenses and benefits: accommodation: What's exempt - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
Information on exemptions from HMRC by the employer.

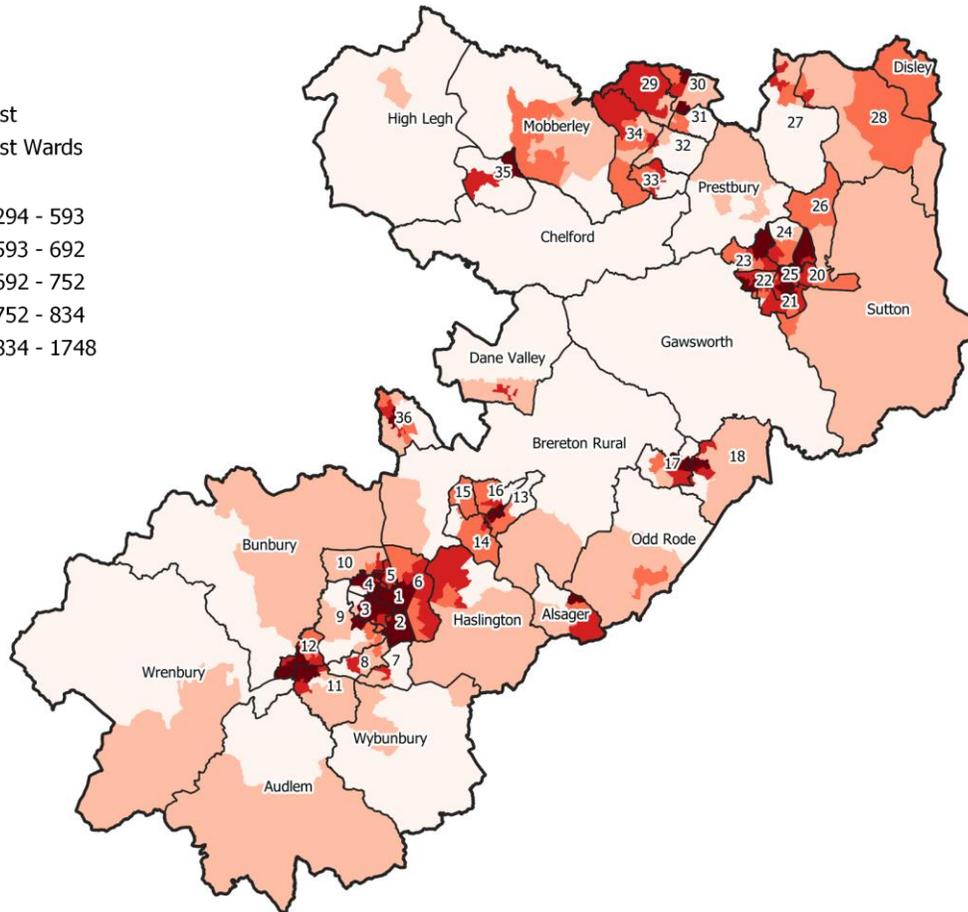
Appendix G - Transport Poverty

Appendix G - Vehicle Licensing for Over 17 year olds in Cheshire East by LSOA



Legend

- Cheshire East
- Cheshire East Wards
- Rate per 1,000
- Quintile 1: 294 - 593
- Quintile 2: 593 - 692
- Quintile 3: 692 - 752
- Quintile 4: 752 - 834
- Quintile 5: 834 - 1748



1. Crewe Central
2. Crewe South
3. Crewe West
4. Crewe St Barnabas
5. Crewe North
6. Crewe East
7. Shavington
8. Willaston and Rope
9. Wistaston
10. Leighton
11. Nantwich South and Stapeley
12. Nantwich North and West
13. Sandbach Heath and East
14. Sandbach Ettiley Heath and Wheelock
15. Sandbach Elworth
16. Sandbach Town
17. Congleton West
18. Congleton East
19. Macclesfield Hurdsfield
20. Macclesfield East
21. Macclesfield South
22. Macclesfield West and Ivy
23. Broken Cross and Upton
24. Macclesfield Tytherington
25. Macclesfield Central
26. Bollington
27. Poynton West and Adlington
28. Poynton East and Pott Shrigley
29. Wilmslow Lacey Green
30. Handforth
31. Wilmslow Dean Row
32. Wilmslow East
33. Alderley Edge
34. Wilmslow West and Chorley
35. Knutsford
36. Middlewich

Deprived pockets in areas like **Crewe, Nantwich, Macclesfield, Congleton and Handforth & Wilmslow Lacey Green** have lower car ownership.

Access to support services from these areas need to be taken into consideration.

Rural areas around **Audlem, Disley, Poynton, Moberley** also shows some need of access support.

It is also true that some households have more than one car which constitutes to a higher rate.

Data Source: ONS Mid-2020 Population, Q2 2022 Vehicle licensing statistics Department for Transport and Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency

Public Health Intelligence Team, © Crown copyright and database right 2022. Ordnance Survey 100049045

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Green

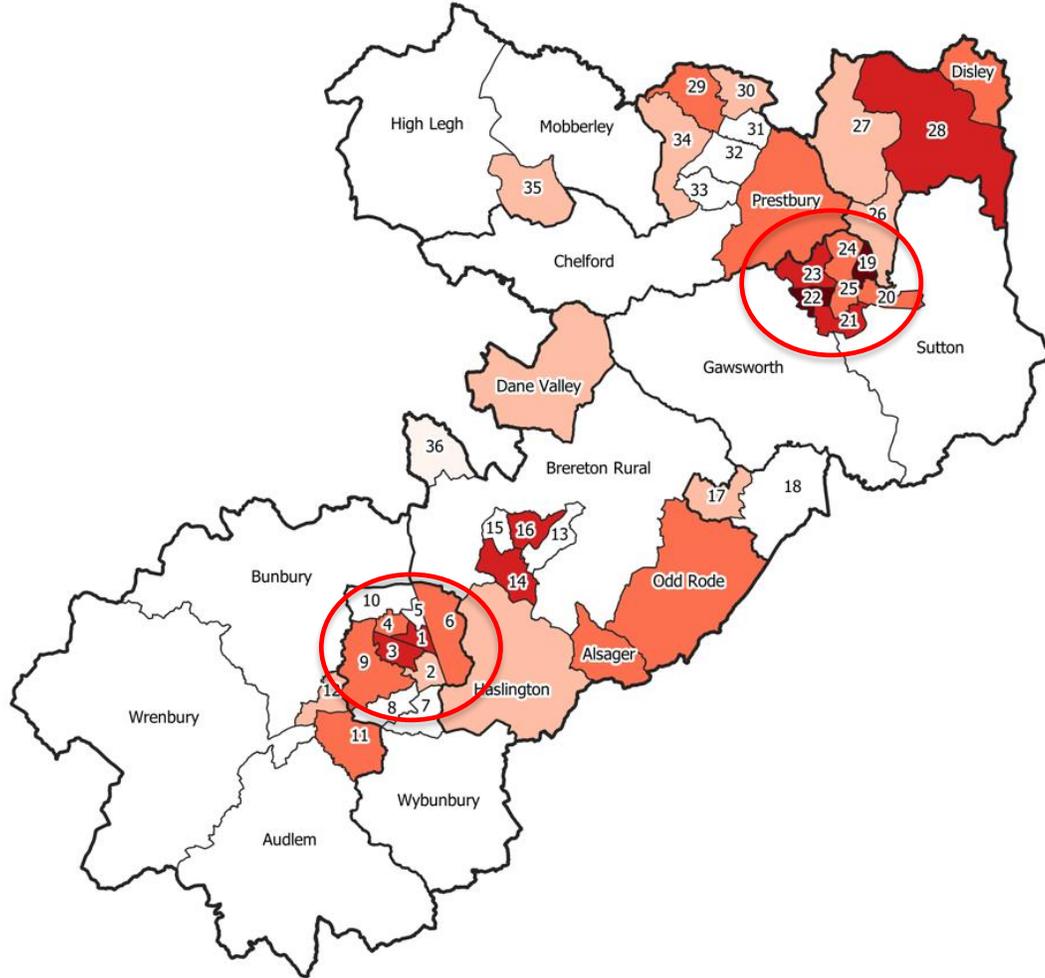
Appendix G - Citizens Advice Bureau Transport Clients

(August 2020- 2022)



Legend

- Cheshire East
- Care Community
- Rate per 100,000
- 0
- 1 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- 150 - 200
- 200 - 250



1. Crewe Central
2. Crewe South
3. Crewe West
4. Crewe St Barnabas
5. Crewe North
6. Crewe East
7. Shavington
8. Willaston and Rope
9. Wistaston
10. Leighton
11. Nantwich South and Stapeley
12. Nantwich North and West
13. Sandbach Heath and East
14. Sandbach Ettiley Heath and Wheelock
15. Sandbach Elworth
16. Sandbach Town
17. Congleton West
18. Congleton East
19. Macclesfield Hurdsfield
20. Macclesfield East
21. Macclesfield South
22. Macclesfield West and Ivy
23. Broken Cross and Upton
24. Macclesfield Tytherington
25. Macclesfield Central
26. Bollington
27. Poynton West and Adlington
28. Poynton East and Pott Shrigley
29. Wilmslow Lacey Green
30. Handforth
31. Wilmslow Dean Row
32. Wilmslow East
33. Alderley Edge
34. Wilmslow West and Chorley
35. Knutsford
36. Middlewich

These are the clients who have been receiving various transport support services from Citizens Advice Bureau.

Mostly the wards in **Crewe, Macclesfield, Nantwich, Bollington, Disley, Prestbury, Sandbach and Wilmslow Lacey Green** receive more transport support compared to other wards.

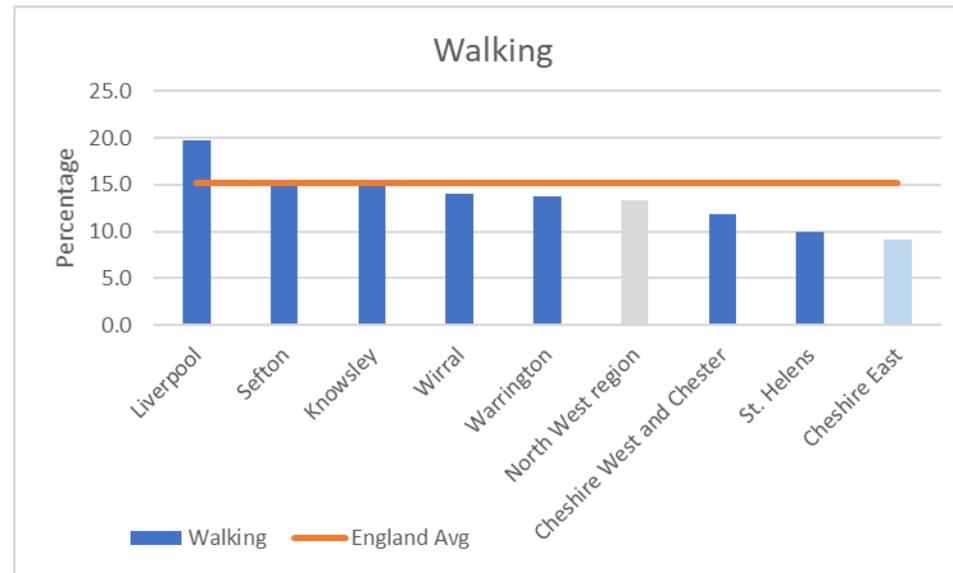
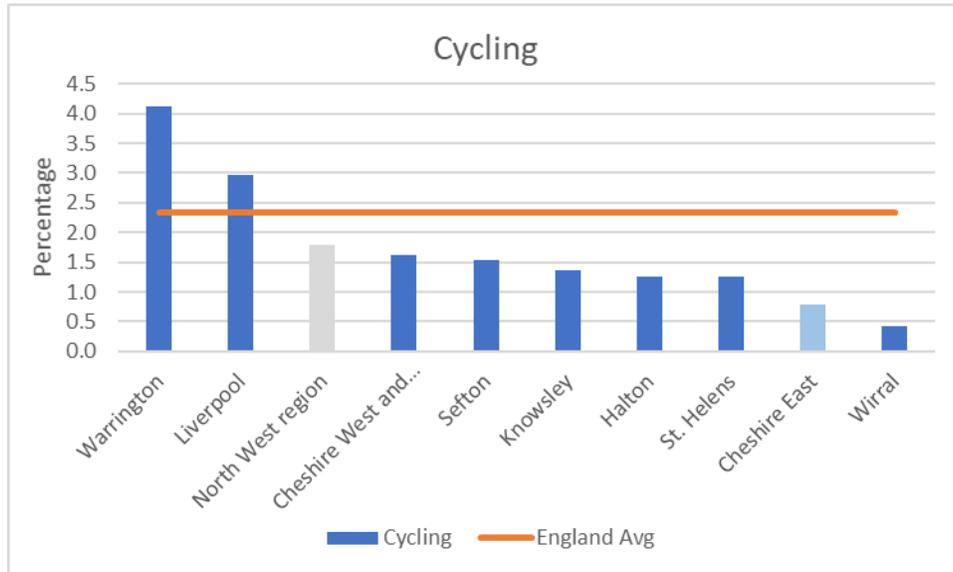
Rural and less deprived areas/wards like **Dane valley, Alsager, Haslington, Odd Rode, Congleton West, Knutsford, Poynton** have also started receiving transport support, which is worth monitoring.

Wards with less than 5 clients have been suppressed
 Data Source: ONS Mid-2020 Population Estimates, CAB Local service level data extracts
 Public Health Intelligence Team, © Crown copyright and database right 2022. Ordnance Survey 100049045

Source: Citizens Advice Bureau Information Portal, Cheshire East



Appendix G - Adults Using Sustainable Travel at least Three Days Per Week, 2019/20 (%)



In 2019/20, Cheshire East Council has had the **lowest proportions of adults walking and second lowest proportions of adults cycling across Cheshire and Merseyside**. They are also lower than North West and England average.

This highlights that there may be opportunities to promote active travel and grow active travel infrastructure across Cheshire East which could have benefits for health and wellbeing and address challenges in relation to transport poverty.

Source: Office for Health Improvement & Disparities. Public Health Profiles. Available from: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright [2022]. Accessed on 23 September 2022

Appendix G - Assets in Relation to Transport Poverty

Local Resources

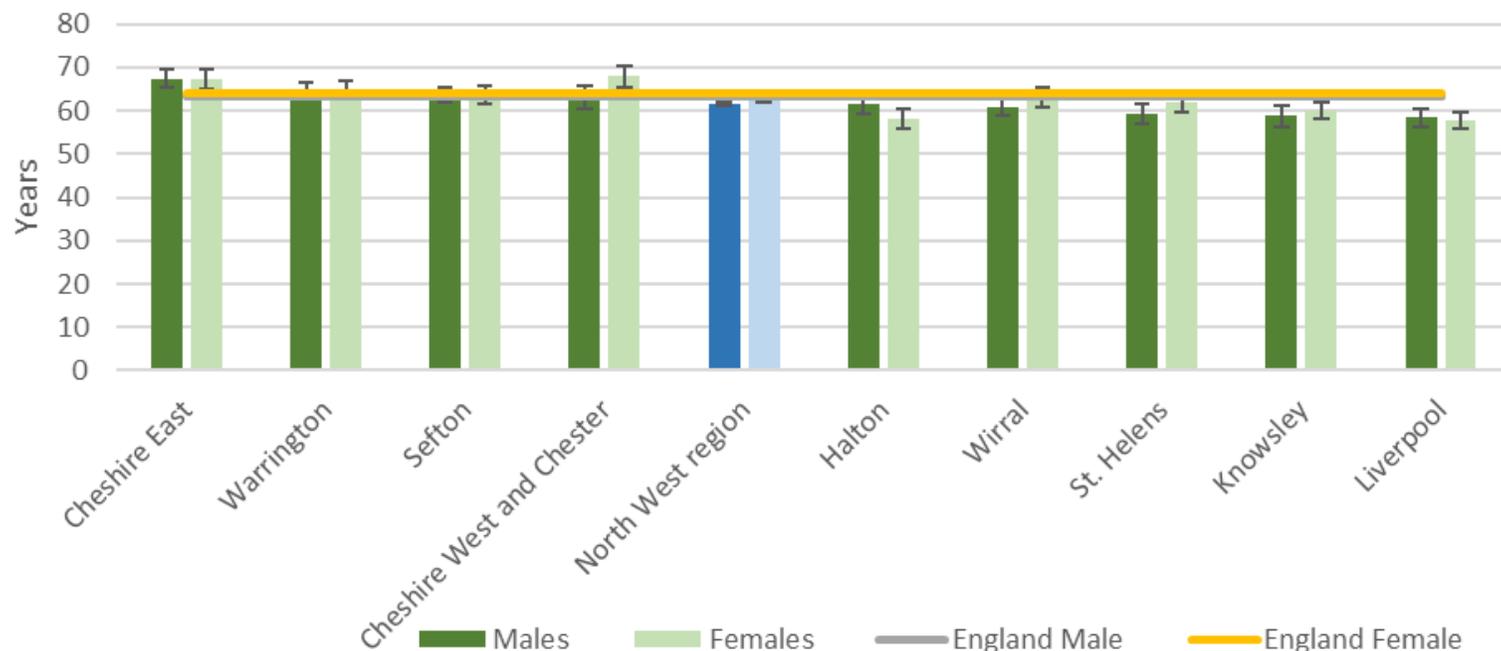
- Ride and commuter confidence courses in Cheshire East.
- Re-cycle Cycles scheme where people can purchase second-hand bikes.
- Citizens Advice Bureau – advice and support with transport needs.
- Community and flexible transport services - Alternative means of travel for older and disabled people - www.cheshireeast.gov.uk/public_transport/flexible_transport_services/cheshire-east-flexible-transport-service.aspx
- Council does not charge blue badge holders for parking in its car parks.

National Resources

- Department for Transport guidance for employers and employees to use loans and easy payment option to get cycle to work.
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cycle-to-work-scheme-implementation-guidance>
- An on-demand, flexible minibus service for you if you travel in the rural area south-west of Nantwich.
<http://www.go-too.co.uk/home.aspx>

Appendix H - Poverty and Health

Appendix H - Healthy Life Expectancy, Cheshire and Merseyside Boroughs, England, All Ages, 2018-20



Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth is defined as the average number of years that an individual is expected to live in a state of self-assessed good or very good health, based on current mortality rates and prevalence of good or very good health².

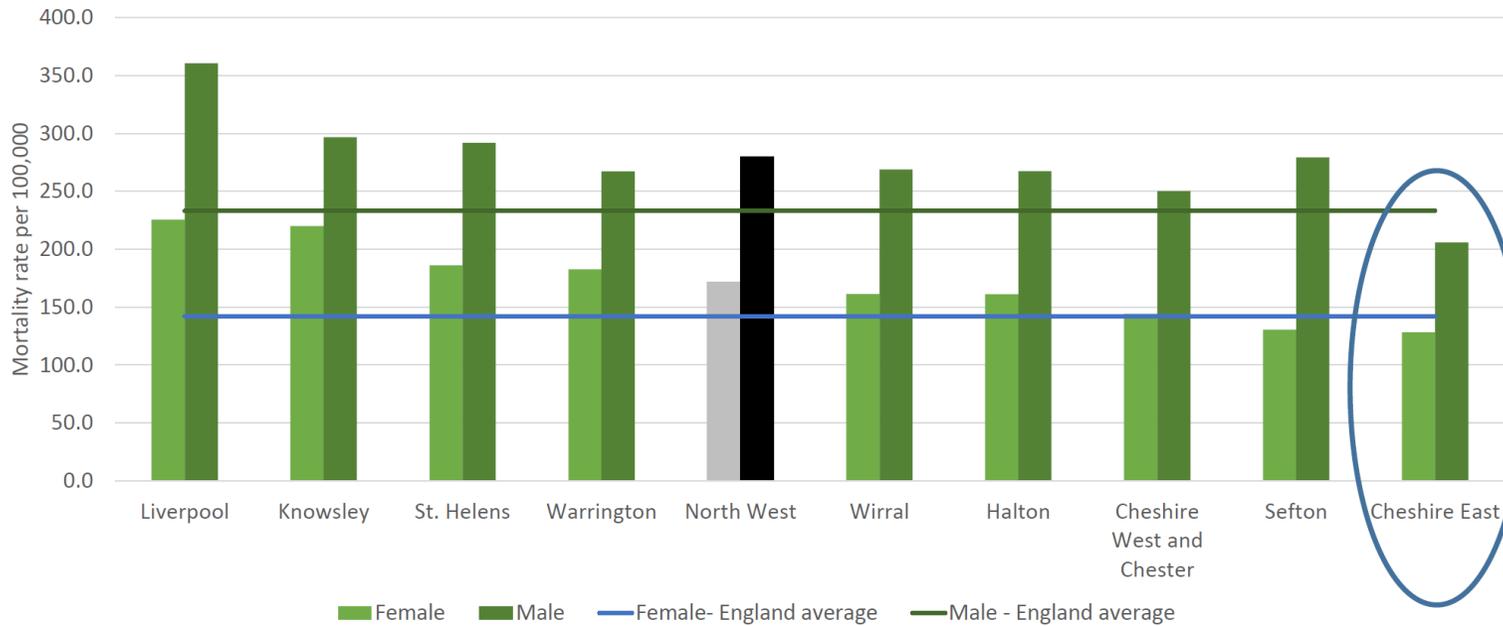
Cheshire East had the **highest Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth** in Cheshire & Merseyside for both males and females¹.

Both Male and Female Healthy Life Expectancy is higher than North West and England average.

[1] Office for Health Improvement & Disparities. Public Health Profiles. Available from: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright [2022]. Accessed on 23 September 2022

[2] Healthy Life Expectancy data. Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-profile-for-england/chapter-1-life-expectancy-and-healthy-life-expectancy>. Accessed on: 21 October 2022

Appendix H - Age Standardised Mortality Rates due to COVID 19 per 100,000 People, March 2020 - April 2021



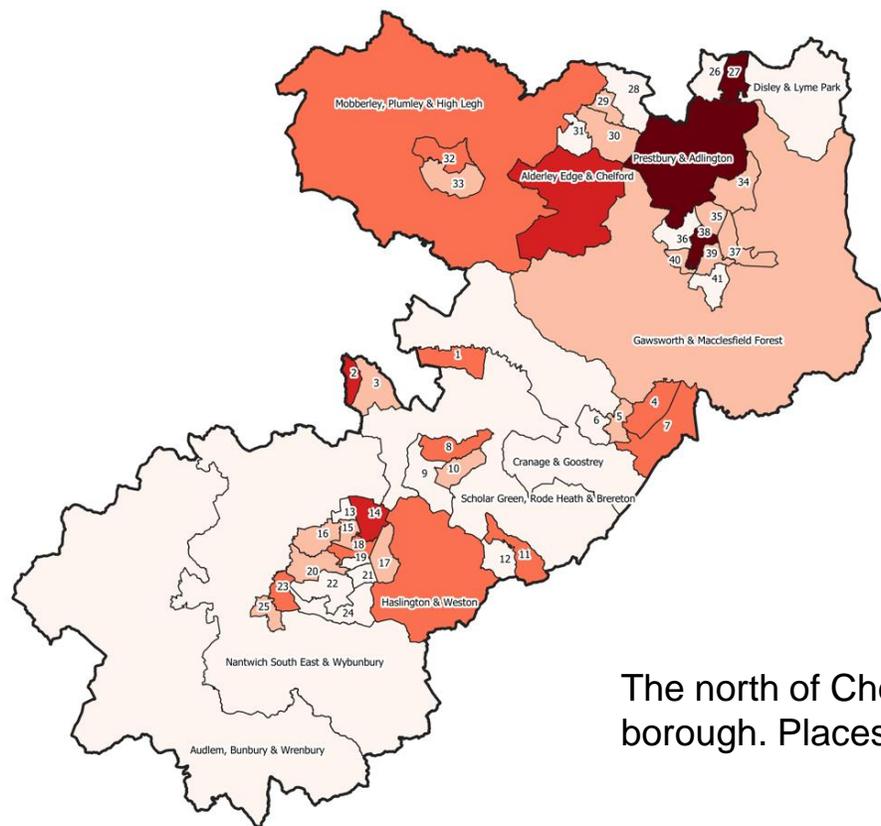
Cheshire East had the **lowest mortality rate** for Covid in Cheshire & Merseyside for both males and females.

The mortality rate is even **lower than England and North West** averages for both males and females.

It is worth noting that there is a **significant gap between male and female mortality** rates across England.

Source: ONS via Institute of Health Equity, Health Equity in England Marmot Review 10 Years on (Nov 2021) – Cheshire East, health inequalities and the Marmot Review. Accessed on: 29 April 2022

Appendix H - Age Standardised Mortality Rates due to COVID 19 per 100,000 People, 2020 to 2021



- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Holmes Chapel | 22. Crewe South West & Wistaston |
| 2. Middlewich West | 23. Nantwich North East |
| 3. Middlewich East | 24. Willaston & Shavington |
| 4. Buglawton | 25. Nantwich South West |
| 5. Congleton Town | 26. Poynton West |
| 6. Congleton West Heath | 27. Poynton East |
| 7. Hightown, Mossley & Timbersbrook | 28. Handforth & Dean Row |
| 8. Sandbach North | 29. Lacey Green & Wilmslow Park |
| 9. Sandbach Ettiley Heath & Wheelock | 30. Wilmslow Town |
| 10. Sandbach Heath | 31. Fulshaw Park & Lindow |
| 11. Alsager East | 32. Knutsford North |
| 12. Alsager West | 33. South Knutsford & Bexton |
| 13. Crewe Leighton | 34. Bollington |
| 14. Crewe North East | 35. Macclesfield Tytherington |
| 15. Crewe Coppenhall & Underwood | 36. Macclesfield Upton Priory & Greenside |
| 16. Crewe North West | 37. Macclesfield East & Hurdsfield |
| 17. Crewe Sydney & Gateway | 38. Macclesfield Bollinbrook |
| 18. Crewe Town & Victoria Avenue | 39. Central Macclesfield |
| 19. Crewe Mill Street & College | 40. Macclesfield Weston |
| 20. Wistaston Green | 41. Macclesfield South & Lyme Green |
| 21. Crewe Gresty Road | |

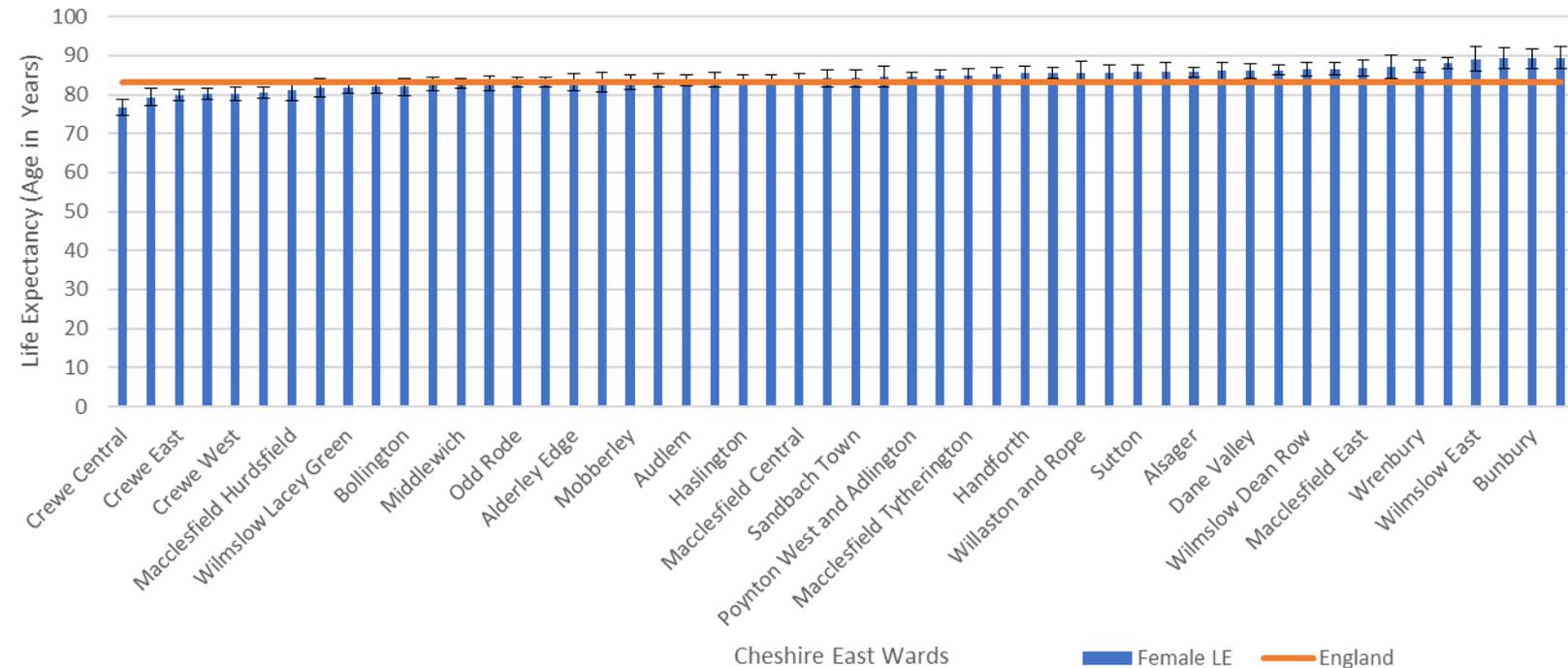
The north of Cheshire East had the **highest Covid-19 mortality rates** compared to the south of the borough. Places like **Mobberley, Prestbury, Alderly Edge** were affected the most.

Public Health Intelligence Team, © Crown copyright and database right 2022. Ordnance Survey 100049045
 Data Source: Office for National Statistics, NOMIS - U07.1 COVID-19, virus identified & U07.2 COVID-19 virus not identified

Source: ONS via NOMISWeb.

Appendix H - Life Expectancy 2016-20, Female, Cheshire East Wards and England

Female Life Expectancy, 2016-20
(Source: OHID, Fingertips)

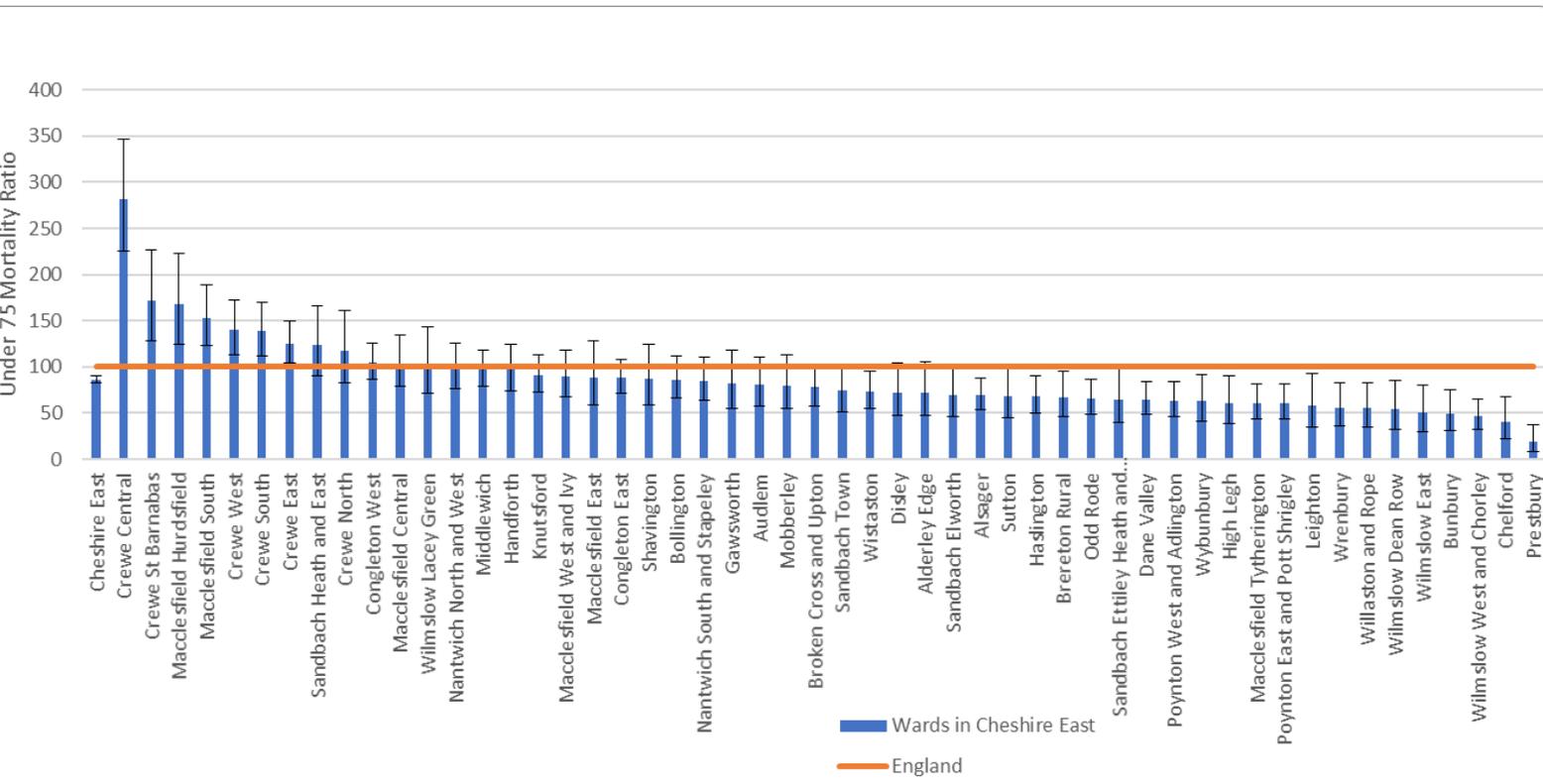


The female life expectancy in **Cheshire East** is better than **England** average.

6 out of 52 wards have significantly lower Life Expectancy than England namely **Crewe Central, Crewe St Barnabas, Crewe East, Crewe South, Crewe West and Macclesfield South.**

Source: Office for Health Improvement & Disparities. Public Health Profiles. Available from: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright [2022]. Accessed on 23 September 2022

Appendix H - Under 75 Mortality Ratio from Causes Considered Preventable (including Cardiovascular, Cancer, Respiratory, Liver Diseases), 2016-20



Overall the standardised mortality ratio of preventable causes such as CVD, respiratory and cancer are **better than England** in Cheshire East.

Only **7 out of 52 wards** were **worse** than England

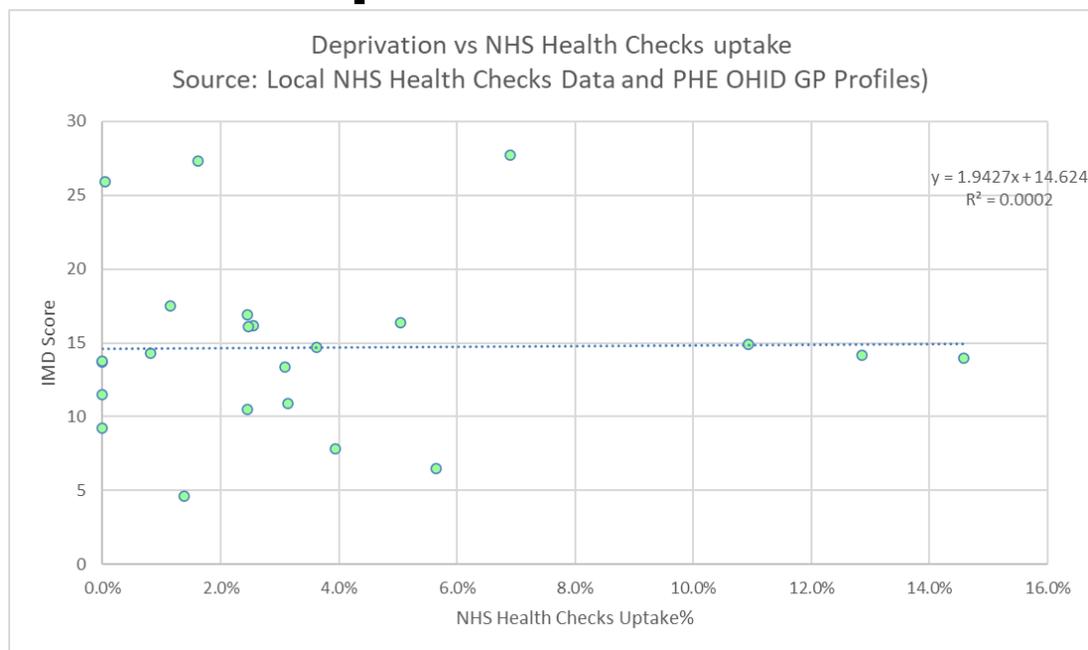
- **Crewe Central**
- **Crewe St Barnabas**
- **Macclesfield Hurdfield**
- **Macclesfield South**
- **Crewe West**
- **Crewe South**
- **Crewe East**

and **19 out of 52 wards** are **better** than England and **26 wards** were **similar** to England in Cheshire East in 2016-20.

SMRs – are indirectly standardised ratios which are used for small numbers to explain outcome in comparison to England where England is always 100. In this case it is aggregated to 5 years at ward level due to small numbers at lower geographical area.



Deprivation Vs NHS Health Checks



Top 10 GP Practices with high NHS Health Check Uptake rates

Practice Name	Uptake %	IMD Quintiles	Male Life Expectancy	Female Life Expectancy
TUDOR SURGERY	14.6%	Q3	80.1	84.0
NANTWICH HEALTH CENTRE	12.9%	Q3	80.2	84.0
MEADOWSIDE MEDICAL CENTRE	10.9%	Q3	79.7	84.4
MILLCROFT MEDICAL CENTRE	6.9%	Q5	77.7	81.3
KENMORE MEDICAL CENTRE	5.6%	Q1	83.1	87.5
SOUTH PARK SURGERY	5.0%	Q3	79.1	84.1
WILMSLOW HEALTH CENTRE	3.9%	Q1	82.7	87.0
READESMOOR MEDICAL GROUP PRACTICE	3.6%	Q3	79.6	84.4
THE CEDARS MEDICAL CENTRE	3.1%	Q2	81.5	84.8
KNUTSFORD MEDICAL PARTNERSHIP	3.1%	Q2	80.2	85.5

Q1 (least deprived quintile) and Q5 (most deprived quintile)

The uptake rate of NHS Health Checks in Cheshire East (2.5%)¹ has been lower than North West Region (4.3%)² and England (3.0%)² rates. During this period, this has been the case across the country due to the pandemic. The uptake rate ranges from 14.6% to 0.8% for the financial year 2021/22. More than half the practices (approx. 16 to 18) did not offer a health check.

The table above demonstrates the top 10 practices with highest uptake rates. Only 1 practice in the top 10 falls in the most deprived quintile which has a lower life expectancy compared to borough average. The chart also illustrates that there is a very weak relationship between IMD Score and uptake rates.

[1] Local Commissioner NHS Health Checks Data by Practice.

[2] Office for Health Improvement & Disparities. Public Health Profiles. Available from:

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright [2022]. Accessed on: 20 September 2022

Appendix H - Excess Winter Deaths

Indicator	Period	Chesh East			Neighbrs England average		England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
Excess winter deaths index	Aug 2019 - Jul 2020	-	230	18.4%	-	17.4%	50.2%		0.7%
Excess winter deaths index (age 85+)	Aug 2019 - Jul 2020	-	150	29.1%	-	20.8%	61.5%		-14.9%

- Excess winter deaths expressed as the ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in the winter months compared with the expected number of deaths, based on the average of the number of non-winter deaths.
- Excess winter deaths index demonstrates the level of circulatory and respiratory deaths in the population during the winter period. **Cheshire East rates are higher than England and their neighbouring boroughs especially in the 85+ age group who have similar demographic structure.** However the borough rates are not significantly different from England rates.
- It is worth noting that Cheshire East has an ageing population and has a high prevalence of hypertension and a slowly rising prevalence of COPD in deprived areas.
- Winter Planning group set up in the council to target excess winter deaths.

Source: Office for Health Improvement & Disparities. Public Health Profiles. Available from: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright [2022] . Accessed on 20 September 2022

Appendix H - CORE 20Plus5

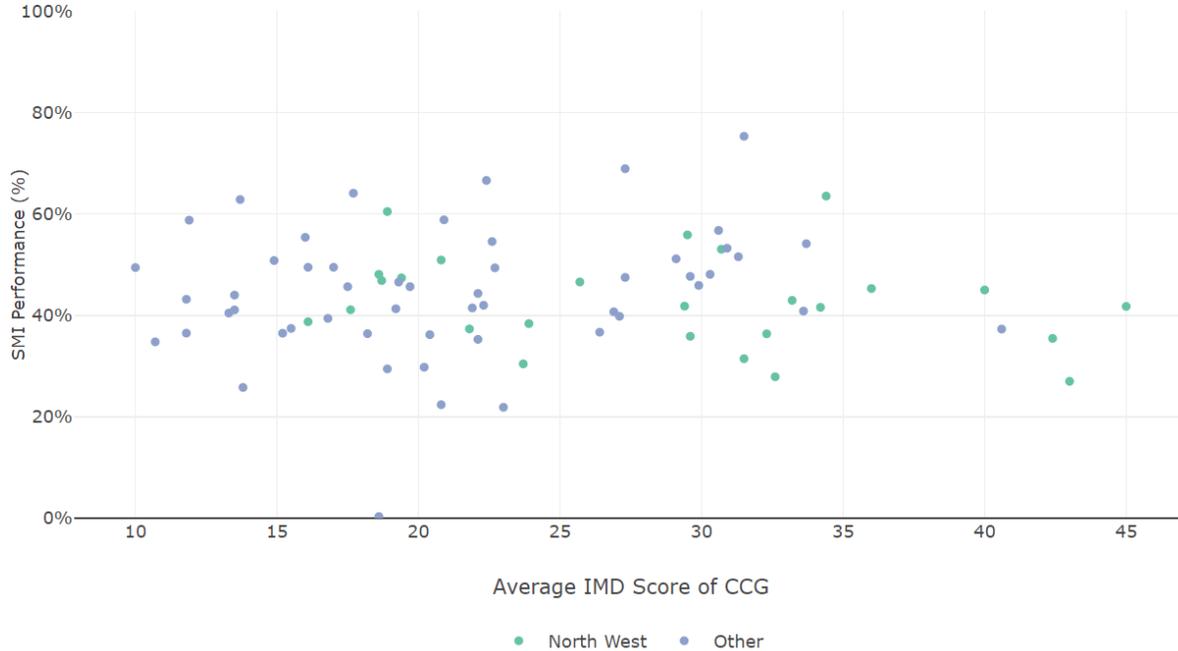
- CORE 20Plus5 is a national NHS programme to address inequalities that can be delivered across health and care at national and Integrated Care System level including:
 - **Maternity:** Ensuring continuity of care for 75% of women from Black, Asian and minority ethnic communities and from the most deprived groups.
 - **Severe mental illness (SMI):** ensuring annual health checks for 60% of those living with SMI (bringing SMI in line with the success seen in learning disabilities).
 - **Hypertension** case-finding and optimal management and **lipid** optimal management: To allow for interventions to optimise blood pressure and minimise the risk of myocardial infarction and stroke.
 - **Early cancer diagnosis:** 75% of cases diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 by 2028.
 - **Chronic respiratory disease:** A clear focus on Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) driving up uptake of COVID, flu and pneumonia vaccines to reduce infective exacerbations and emergency hospital admissions due to those exacerbations.
- The programme focuses on considering variation in experience in the **20% most deprived communities** compared to the rest of the population, and also in **other potentially vulnerable groups**. For example, people ethnic minority communities.

NHS England. Core20PLUS5 – An approach to reducing health inequalities. Available from: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/about/equality/equality-hub/national-healthcare-inequalities-improvement-programme/core20plus5/>, Accessed on: 13 September 2022

Appendix H - CORE 20+5: Severe Mental Illness

Deprivation Analysis

Annual Health Checks for People with SMI (%) vs Deprivation



When considering the percentage of people on the GP mental health register who have received their annual health check in the preceding 12 months for each Clinical Commissioning Group (CCGs were abolished as of 1 July 2022):

- There was **no correlation between deprivation score of the former CCG and the % of people with SMI that had had an annual health check.**
- This analysis suggests **deprivation is not linked with the proportion of health checks undertaken** at this area level.

Source: Core20PLUS5 Programme. NHS England - PAT North West. NHS England Statistical Work Area

Data Published on : 12th May 2022

Appendix H - Core20Plus5: Cancer Screening

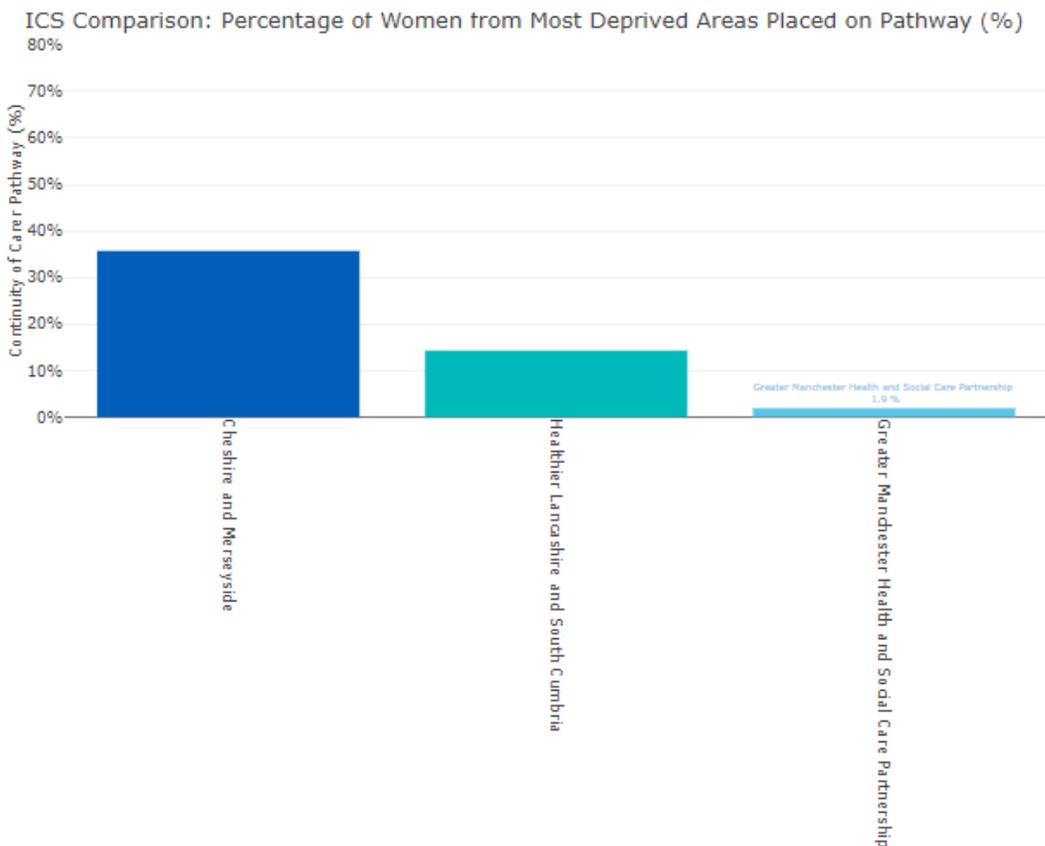
(as a proxy for early cancer diagnosis)

Indicator	Period	England	Cheshire East PCN	Chaw (Chelford, Handforth, Alder...)	Choc (Congleton & Holmes Chapel)...	Crewe - Ghr PCN	Eagle Bridge PCN	Knutsford PCN	Macclesfield PCN	Middlewood PCN	Nantwich & Rural PCN	Smash PCN
% reporting to be unemployed (Persons, 16+ yrs)	2021	5.5	2.9*	2.2*	2.7*	2.2*	3.8*	0.5*	3.5*	1.6*	3.4*	3.4*
Persons, 25-49, attending cervical screening within target period (3.5 year coverage, %) (Persons, 25-49 yrs)	2020/21	69.1	74.8*	75.2*	78.4*	71.0*	61.7*	79.0*	75.8*	77.1*	77.6*	80.8*
Persons, 50-64, attending cervical screening within target period (5.5 year coverage, %) (Persons, 50-64 yrs)	2020/21	75.0	76.8*	76.6*	77.4*	74.8*	66.2*	79.3*	77.6*	78.2*	79.0*	80.1*
Persons, 50-70, screened for breast cancer in last 36 months (3 year coverage, %) (Persons, 50-70 yrs)	2020/21	61.3	66.2*	59.8*	70.6*	74.4*	63.9*	17.8*	70.3*	76.3*	73.6*	67.2*
Persons, 60-74, screened for bowel cancer in last 30 months (2.5 year coverage, %) (Persons, 60-74 yrs)	2020/21	66.8	68.2*	69.1*	71.2*	66.1*	58.5*	70.6*	66.4*	70.8*	70.0*	69.6*

- **Eagle Bridge PCN** had **significantly lower uptake** of **cervical and bowel cancer** than England average and worse than other PCNs across Cheshire East
- Eagle Bridge PCN has the **highest % of patients reporting to be unemployed** (although similar to Nantwich and Rural and the national average).
- **Knutsford** has a **significantly lower uptake of breast cancer screening** - (with a figure so low data quality should be questioned)

Source: Office for Health Improvement & Disparities. Public Health Profiles. Available from: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright [2022] . Accessed on 20 September 2022

Appendix H - Core20Plus5: Maternity



- The graph shows the percentage of women from the most deprived areas who have been placed on a Continuity of Carer Pathway for the three different systems across the North West.
- The Integrated Care System with the highest percentage is **Cheshire and Merseyside (35.7%)** whilst the ICS with the lowest percentage is Greater Manchester Health and Social Care Partnership (1.9%).
- Please note this data is not available at a trust level.

Source: Core20PLUS5 Programme. NHS England - PAT North West. Continuity of Carer, MSDS

Data Published: 16 May 2022. For the metric to be calculated, it is necessary for trusts to be recording information across a variety of different fields for each mother. This includes where they have an antenatal care plan, and have a named midwife and team recorded. Further information on this can be found on the NHS Digital website. Please note that the quality of data submission will impact variation between trusts and also higher geographies. Table below shows the percentage of women with all data items recorded that are required for the continuity of carer placement measure

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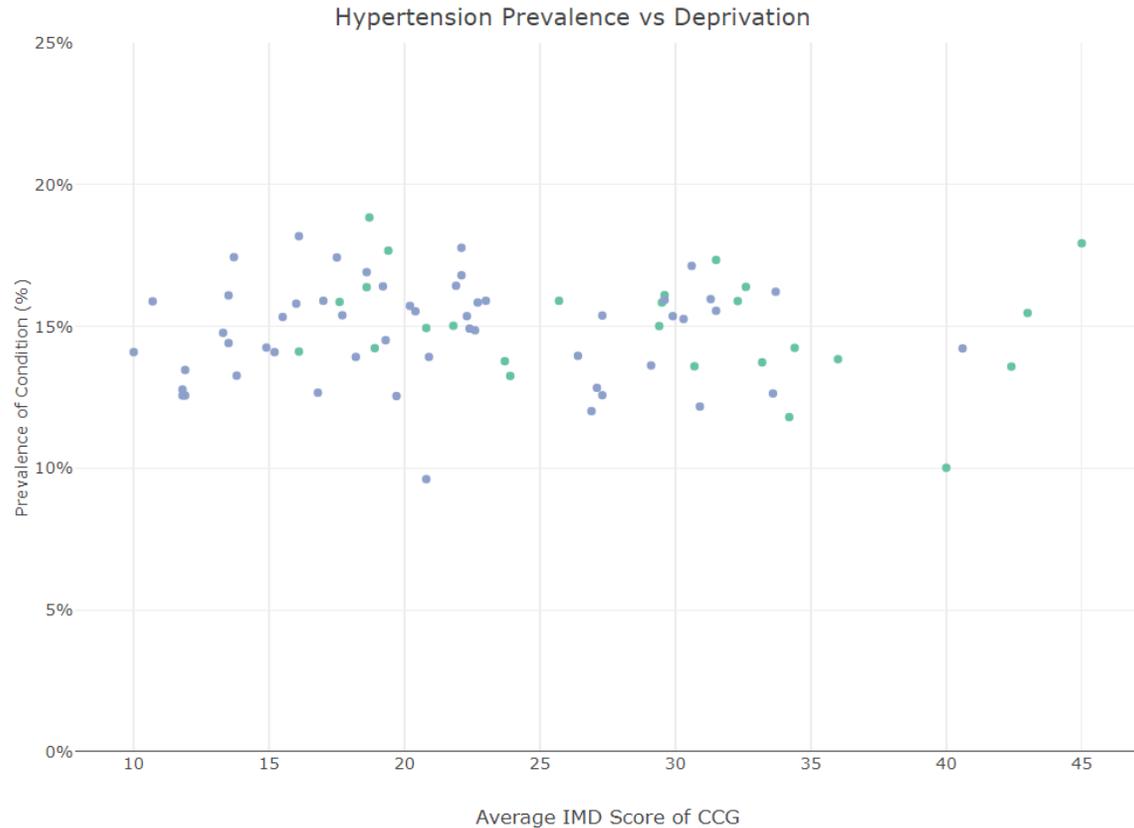
Open

Fair

Green

Appendix H - Core20Plus5: Hypertension

Deprivation Analysis



The chart above shows current prevalence of hypertension for each former CCG area against the average IMD score for the CCG.

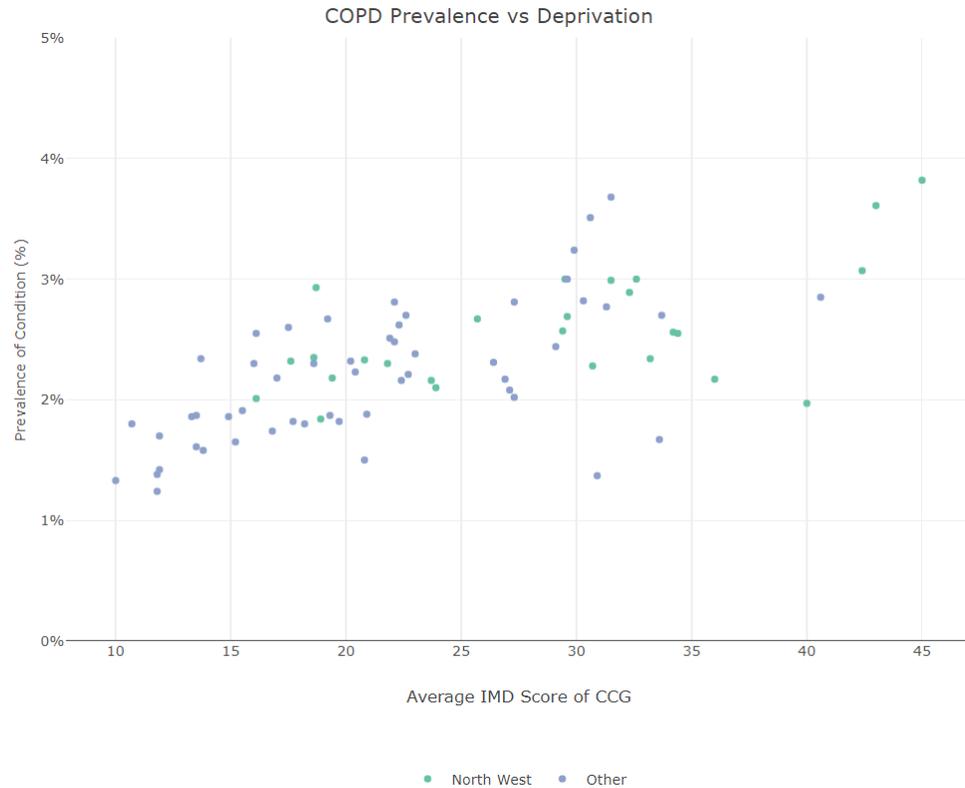
- There is **very weak negative correlation** between deprivation and the prevalence of hypertension on GP register with a correlation coefficient of -0.06 meaning that there might be a **slightly lower prevalence in more deprived former CCGs across the country**. This could mean an opportunity to case find in these areas.

Source: Core20PLUS5 Programme. NHS England - PAT North West. Quality Outcomes Framework (2020/21)

Data Published on: 30th September 2021

Appendix H - Core20Plus5: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

Deprivation Analysis

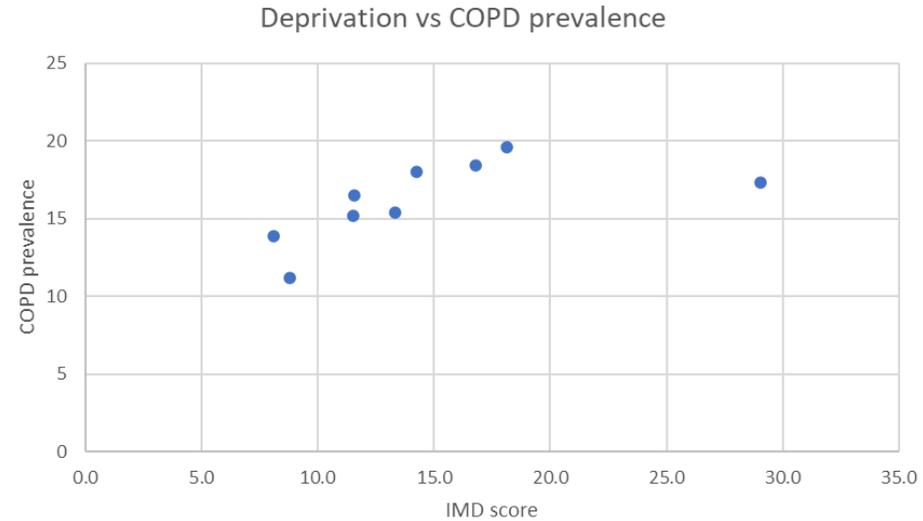


When considering current prevalence of COPD for each former CCG against the average IMD score for the CCG. There is **moderate positive correlation between deprivation and the prevalence of COPD** with a correlation coefficient of 0.66

- This suggests that **being a more deprived former CCG area is associated with higher rates of COPD.**

Appendix H - Overall Prevalence Rates for Asthma and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

	Asthma	COPD
Total	59.7	16.3
CHAW	53.4	11.2
CHOC	62.8	15.4
Crewe Eaglebridge	49.5	17.3
Crewe GHR	61.7	19.6
Knutsford	60.5	15.2
Macclesfield	63.5	18.4
Middlewood	61.8	13.9
Nantwich and Rural	58.9	18.0
SMASH	63.7	16.5



This table shows overall prevalence rates per 1000 people for selected **asthma and COPD** by PCN. This shows significant variation between PCNs

- This data is split by PCN rather than care community, which highlights some interesting differences in the Crewe community. **Crewe Eagle bridge as a PCN has some of the lowest rates of both conditions, while Crewe GHR has among the highest. Crewe Eagle bridge has a much smaller proportion of people aged over 65.**
- Deprivation seems to be more correlated with these conditions than with some others. With the exception of Crewe Eagle bridge as an outlier, **areas with more deprivation tend to have higher rates of COPD.**
- Some differences in these prevalence rates may be due to differences in coding within practices, rather than true underlying differences in need.

Appendix H - Inequality in Cardiovascular Disease Activity Rates

Measure	Q	Better is	Q	As at	All patients	Most deprived (Townsend)
Atrial fibrillation (prevalence %)	L			01/09/2021	2.28%	1.51% ↓
Heart Failure (prevalence %)	L			01/09/2021	1.25%	1.23% ↓
Hypertension (prevalence %)	L			01/09/2021	15.52%	12.38% ↓
Hospitalisation (rate)	L			01/01/2022	4.89	6.56 ↑
NEL Hospitalisation (rate)	L			01/01/2022	2.53	4.03 ↑

This table shows prevalence and cardiac related activity rates for Cheshire East patients as a whole, as well as those who live in the most deprived 30% areas nationally. Purple arrows in this table indicate that a measure is better in the more deprived groups, while orange arrows indicate a measure is worse. These are grouped into prevalence measures and activity rates, all standardised by the number of people in each group.

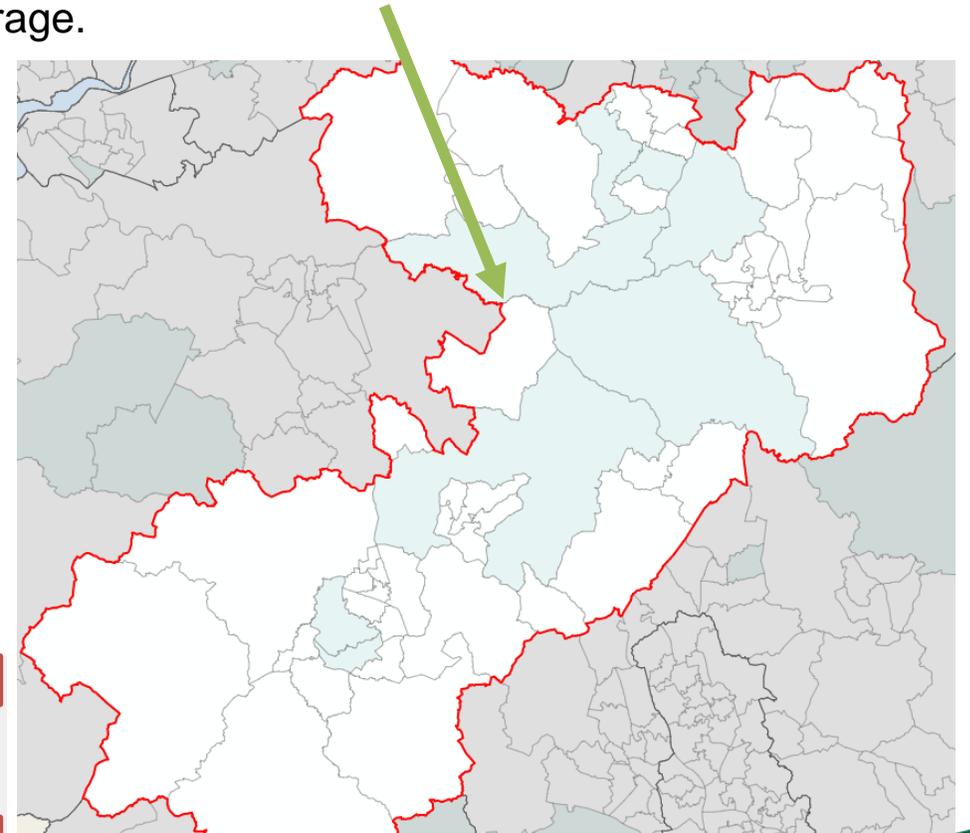
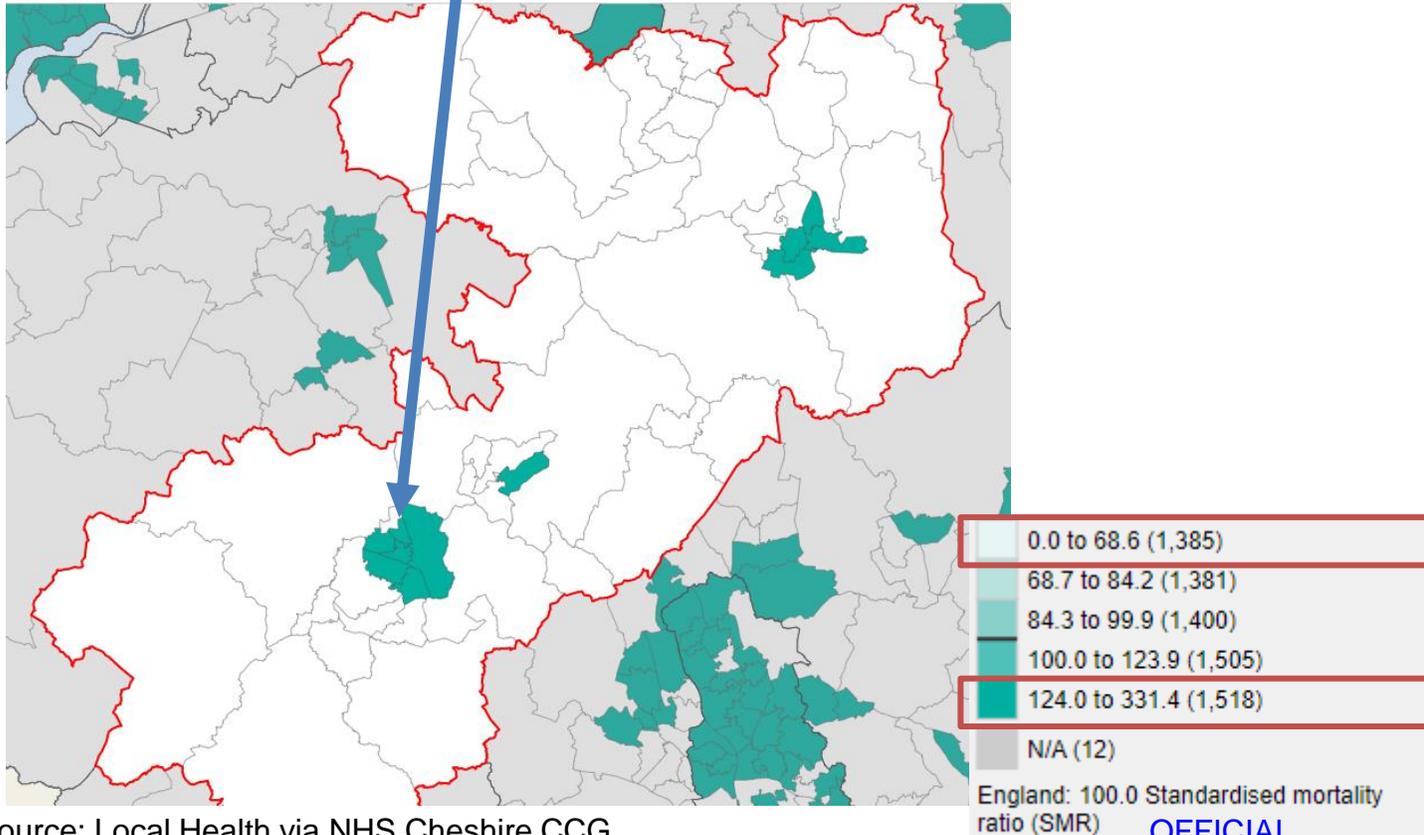
This shows that while prevalence rates are lower in most deprived areas, potentially due to a lower average age in these areas, activity rates are much higher. Rates of non-elective hospital admissions for cardiac conditions are almost twice as high as rates in all patients as a whole.

Appendix H - Mortality from Respiratory Disease by Ward

Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, Indirectly standardised ratio, 2015 to 2019 (Standardised mortality ratio (SMR))

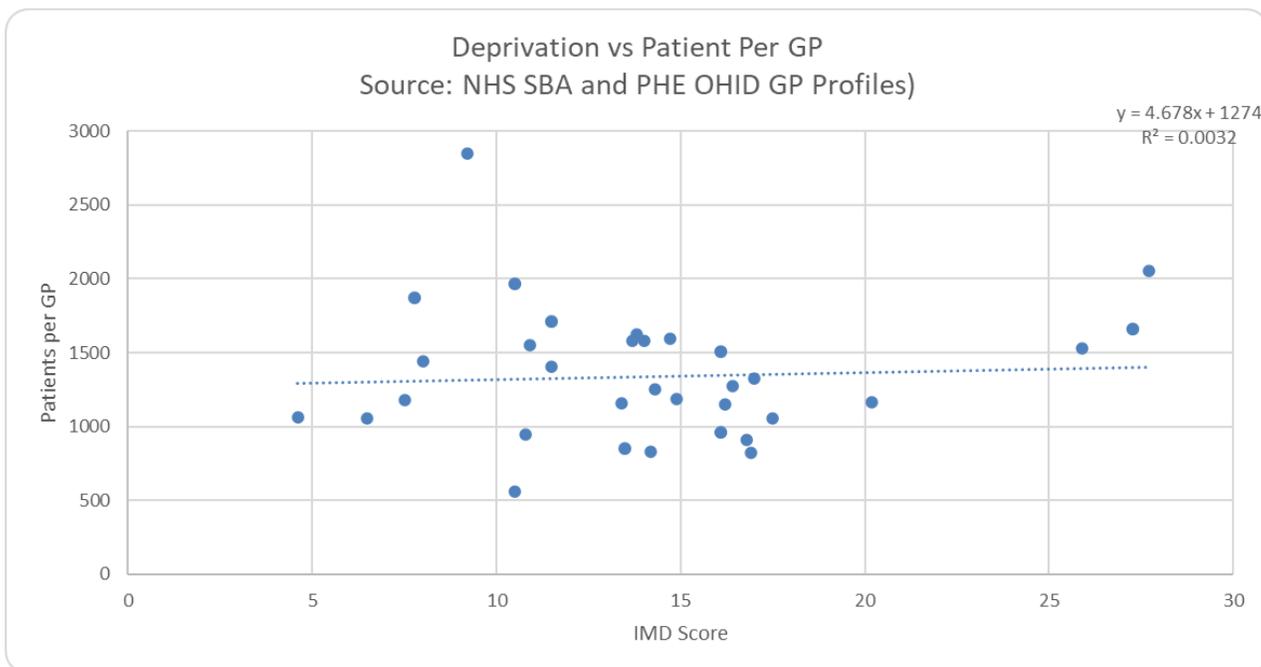
On a more local level, mortality rates for respiratory diseases are much higher in most parts of Crewe and Macclesfield than the rest of the patch. Rates in Crewe Centre are more than two and a half times higher than the England average.

This compares to much lower rates in more rural areas where respiratory deaths are around half the England average.



Open Fair Green

Deprivation Vs Patients per GP



Top 10 GP Practices with high patient per GP rates

Practice Name	IMD Quintiles	Patients per GP	Male Life Expectancy	Female Life Expectancy
HASLINGTON SURGERY	Q5	2,846	81.3	83.8
MILLCROFT MEDICAL CENTRE	Q1	2,055	77.7	81.3
ROPE GREEN MEDICAL CENTRE	Q5	1,965	80.6	84.7
WILMSLOW HEALTH CENTRE	Q5	1,867	82.7	87.0
ASHFIELDS PRIMARY CARE CENTRE	Q4	1,708	80.6	83.7
GROSVENOR MEDICAL CENTRE	Q1	1,657	77.9	81.2
THE KILTEARN MEDICAL CTR.	Q3	1,626	80.2	84.1
READESMOOR MEDICAL GROUP PRACTICE	Q3	1,592	79.6	84.4
TUDOR SURGERY	Q3	1,579	80.1	84.0
WATERS EDGE MEDICAL CENTRE	Q3	1,577	NA	82.8
Cheshire East Practice Average		1,269	80.3	83.8

Q1 (Most deprived quintile) and Q5 (Least deprived quintile)

NB: Higher the IMD Score, more deprived are the areas in which the GPs are located.

Number of patients per GP¹ ranges from 559 to 2,846 and on average there are 1,269 patients per GP in Cheshire East, lower than the England average of 1,719 per GP². The table above demonstrates the top 10 patients per GP. Two of the top 10 practices fall in the most deprived quintile in Crewe and also both male and female life expectancy is below the latest borough average. However, there is a very weak relationship between deprivation and patient per GP as illustrated in the graph above.

[1] NHS Shared Business Services Authority RF2 report on GP Practice List Size and Count via Catalyst Portal.

[2] The Comet News Article, Available from: <https://www.thecomet.net/news/health/23048510.data-reveals-gps-fewest-patients-per-doctor-stevenage-north-herts/>, Accessed on: 19 October 2022.

Appendix H - Resident's Survey 2017 Analysis (Social Contact)

Figure 1: % of respondents in each social contact category by IMD Quintile (CE Ranking)

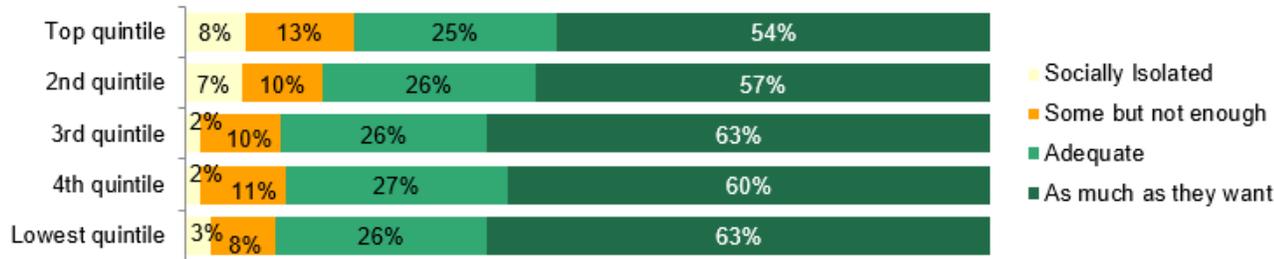
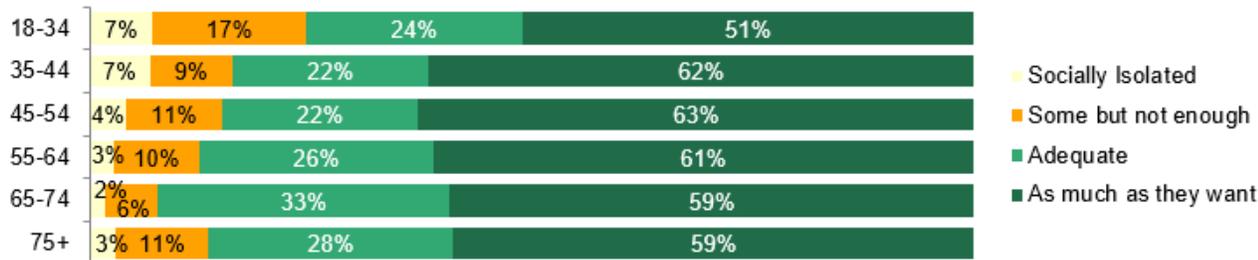


Figure 2: % of respondents in each social contact category by age band



During the months of July – August 2017 a residents survey was sent out to a sample of households in Cheshire East. In total 3,706 residents responded.

Overall, 4% of respondents have little social contact and feel socially isolated.

Respondents from **Crewe** (8%) and **Macclesfield** and **Bollington** (8%) were more likely to report they are socially isolated.

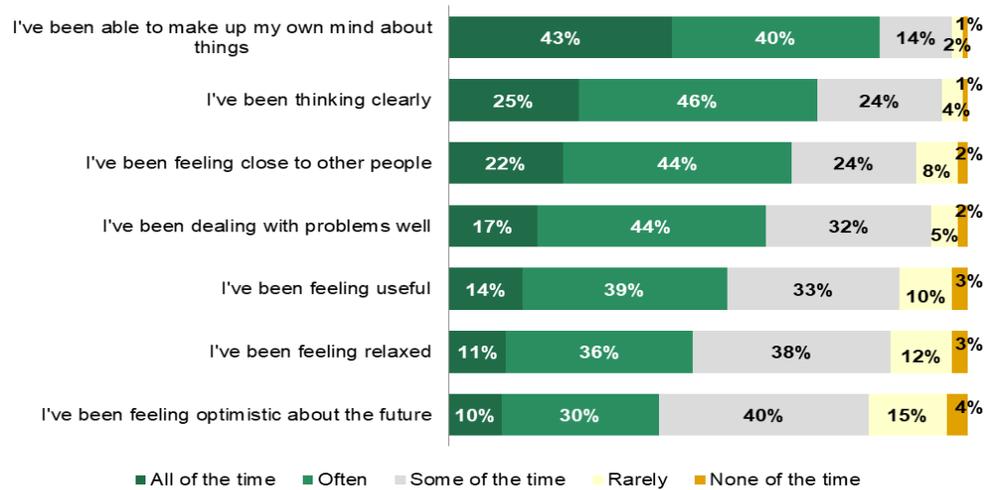
Respondents from the most deprived (top) and 2nd Quintile for IMD were more likely to report they are socially isolated (8%, 7% respectively).

NB: 2022 Survey is deferred to 2023.

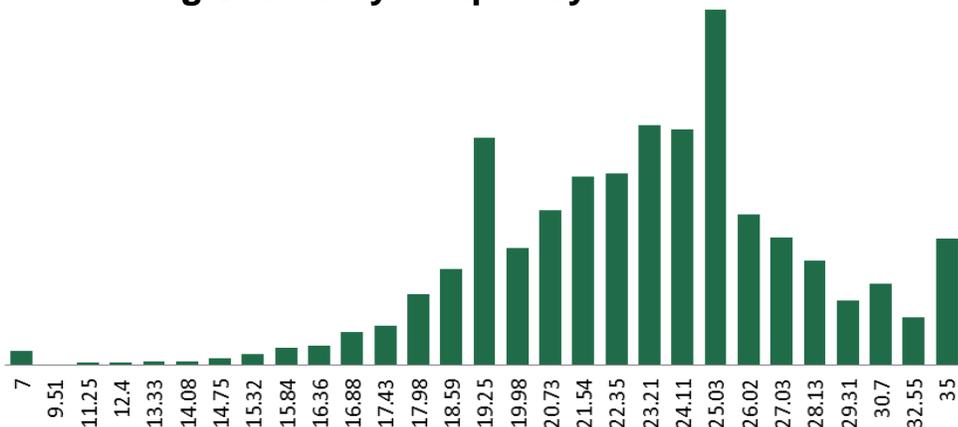
Source: Resident's Survey 2017 via Cheshire East Research & Consultation Team.
 Accessed on : 10 September 2022

Poverty and Health – Deprivation and Mental Wellbeing

Wellbeing Response by Item



Wellbeing Scores by Frequency



Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Score

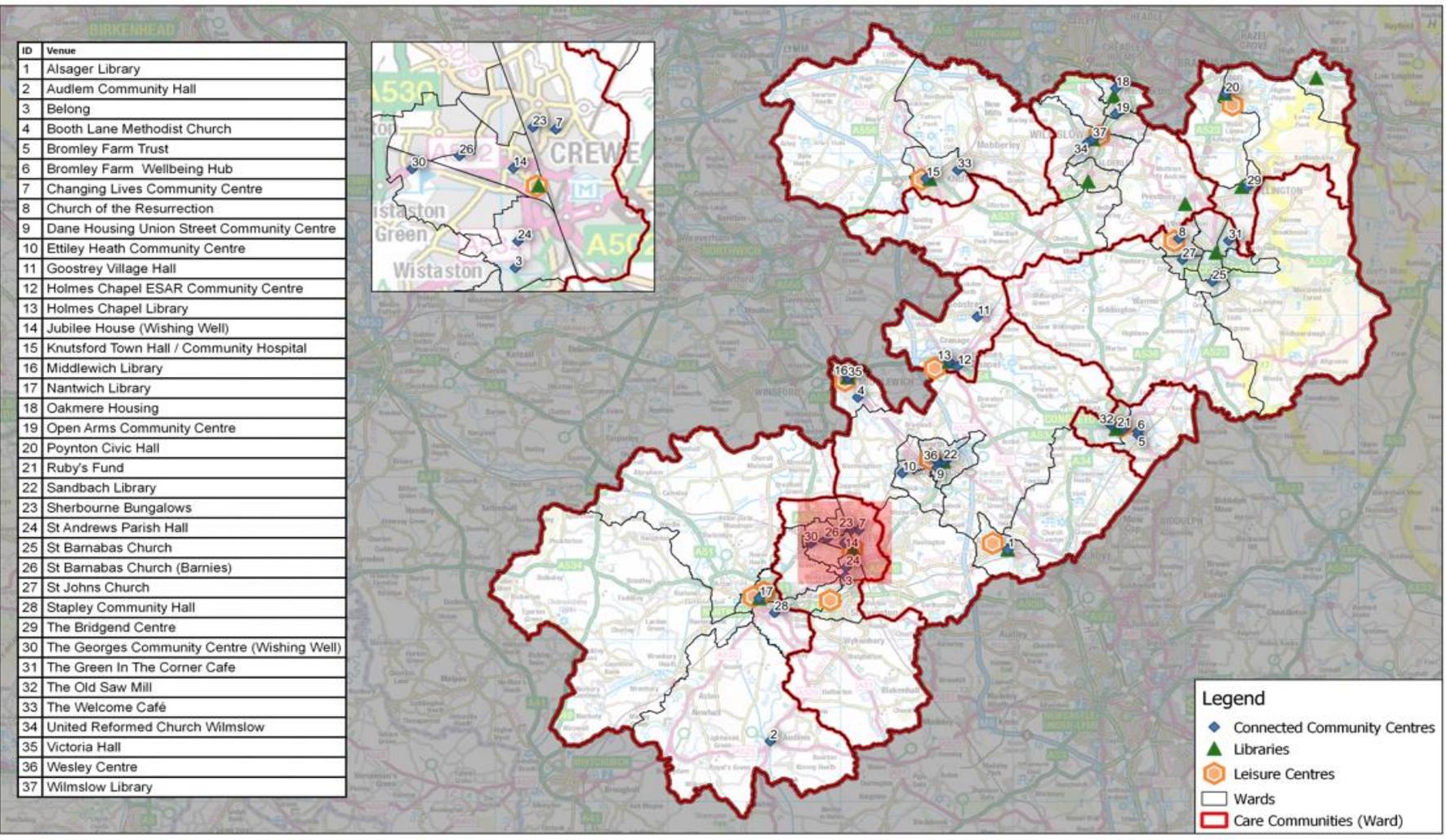
Residents were asked to complete the 7 item Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (WEMWBS). This scale allows the monitoring of mental wellbeing in the general population.

The average WEMWBS score across Cheshire East was 23.6. This is identical to the national average published by the Health Survey for England (2011).

Average wellbeing score decreases as the level of deprivation increases, with those in the most deprived areas (top) reporting the lowest score of 22.6 compared to those in the least deprived areas who have reported a score of 24.1 within Cheshire East.

Those aged 75 and over reported the lowest average wellbeing score of 22.5. However no consistent effect was found across age bands with scores varying from 23.5 to 24.1.

Appendix H - Care Community Assets



There are **37 different assets** identified by the Council for the **Care Communities** to offer various different services to residents. It has a mixture of Libraries, Leisure Centres and Connected Community Centres.

Majority of assets included are found within urban areas.

In addition, we also have health care assets such as the GPs, Pharmacies etc.(please see the latest [PNA](#)).

Care Communities and Community Assets
(February 2022)

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Assets in relation to Poverty and Health (1)

- **People Helping People**
Support available to residents from local partners and volunteers to meet adult social care need.
[Cheshire East People Helping People](#)
- **Community and Flexible Transport Services**
Alternative means of travel for older and disabled people so that they may access their nearest village or town for essential services.
[Community and Flexible Transport Services for Cheshire East](#)
- [Poverty Charities Directory Including Charities for the Homeless | Charity Choice](#)
12 week free membership at Crewe Lifestyle Centre for Gym and Swimming - St Barnabas Pilot Programme.
- [Support for Mental Health at Work | Able Futures Mental Health Support Service \(able-futures.co.uk\)](#)
Access to Work Mental Health Support Service from Able Futures. This includes all the calls, meetings, expert advice, guidance and promotional materials.

Assets in Relation to Poverty and Health (2)

- Wider determinants support- Universal Information and Advice contract commissioned by the Council to Citizens Advice Bureau on financial advice and advice and transport to hospital appointments.
- Social prescribers can link residents with support in relation to poverty.
- Information and advice via the Live Well website, Better Health website, NHS UK.
- The NHS Health Check is a health check-up for adults in England aged 40 to 74. to spot early signs of stroke, kidney disease, heart disease, type 2 diabetes or dementia, screening, immunisation, flu, and CORE 20Plus5 agenda and One You.
- Lifestyle advice through the One You service.
- Support with drugs and alcohol via Change Grow Live.
- Subsidised gym memberships through Everybody Health and Recreation- e.g. Cardiac Rehabilitation.
- General medical services and pharmacies.
- Fire Service “Safe and Well” visits available nationally.
- Libraries provide lower level signposting Community Connectors (employed by Communities) similar to social prescribers.
- Red Cross Service – Council commissions and aims to support people who have been discharged from hospital for 2 weeks or to prevent admission. This is via a wellbeing check, support to obtain food and medication etc.

Assets in Relation to Poverty and Health (3)

Local Resources

[Transfer for Care](#)

The Transfer of Care Hub is the local health and social care system-level coordinating centre (fully or partially co-located with acute settings where suitable) linking all relevant services across sectors to aid discharge and recovery and admission avoidance.

- The council has a **Winter Planning group** set up to target excess winter deaths.
- **Social prescribers** can link residents with support in relation to poverty.
- Lifestyle advice through the **One You service**, and **subsidised gym memberships** through Everyone Active.
- Information and advice via the **Live Well** website.
- **General medical services** are also available to support patients, however in one of the most deprived areas the practices have some of the highest patient to GP ratios.

National Resources

- [HOME | Assets \(commonhealthassets.uk\)](#)
- [Deprivation of Assets | Age UK](#)
- [Asset | Sovereign Health Care](#)

Contributors

Public Health Team

Dr Susan Roberts (Lead PH Consultant)
Siva Chandrasekaran (Lead PH Analyst)
Christopher Lamb (Previous PH Lead Analyst)

Jack Chedotal(Contributor/Quality Assurance)
Sara Deakin (Quality Assurance)
Rhonwen Ashcroft(Quality Assurance)
Andrew Moss (Quality Assurance)
Rachel Nichols (Contributor/ Quality Assurance)
Osama Hussein (Contributor)

Research and Consultation Team

James Rounce (Contributor/ Quality Assurance)
Emily Steer (Contributor/ Quality Assurance)

Council Tax and Benefits

Paul Manning (Contributor)
Liz Rimmer(Contributor)
and Wider Team

Housing Team

Karen Whitehead (Contributor)
Karen Carsberg(Contributor)
Chris Hutton (Contributor)
and Wider Team

Business Intelligence Team - People

Bev Harding (Contributor)
and Wider Team

Troubled Families

Karen Shepherd (Contributor)

Citizens Advice Bureau

William McKellar (Contributor)
and Wider Team

Communities

Daniel Coyne (Contributor)

Other Teams

Katy Ellison (Contributor)
Lisa McCormack (Contributor)
Carys Ward(Contributor)
Kerry Ball (Contributor)

NHS

Jacqueline Williams (Contributor)
Katherine Sheeran (Contributor)

Complex Worklessness & Inclusion Team

Colin Jacklin (Contributor)

Food Banks

Green in the Corner
Hope Central
Wilmslow Food Friends
Unity Methodist Church's Foodbank
St Pauls' Community Pantry
Silk life's Food Parcel Service
Poynton Baptist Church's food pantry
Samantha James – CVS (Contributor)
Jane Emery – Trussel Trust and Wider Team (Contributor)
Judith Murray – DWP (Contributor)