



TRAUMA AND INJURY
INTELLIGENCE GROUP

Cheshire and Merseyside children and young people accidental injuries

April 2023 to March 2025

U 2026

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About this report

The Trauma and Injury Intelligence Group (TIIG) is an injury and violence surveillance system covering areas across England and Wales and providing access to reliable health data. TIIG are commissioned by the Champs Public Health Collaborative to provide monthly Emergency Department (ED) data. This report provides an overview of children and young people attending Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals or requiring an ambulance for accidental injuries.

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Key findings

- Unintentional injuries remain a significant cause in why children and young people require support from emergency service, with children from deprived areas disproportionality affected.
- Merseyside has a population of approximately 1.48 million people. 20% are aged 17 and under, and 10% are aged 18-24. Cheshire has a population of approximately 1.14 million people, with 25% aged 17 and under, 8% aged 18-24
- Levels of deprivation differ considerably across Cheshire and Merseyside. Liverpool are ranked the most deprived in the region at 9th, followed by Knowsley (13th), St Helens (46th), Wirral (58th) and Sefton (80th). In Cheshire, levels of deprivation are generally lower, except from Halton with a deprivation rank of 31.
- Merseyside has a lower-than-average gross weekly income, averaging £737 per week, £30 lower than the national average. In contrast, Cheshire has a higher-than-average gross weekly income, with an average of £772 per week, £5 above the national average.
- In Merseyside, all five local authorities rank in the lower half of the nation for levels of childhood poverty, with Liverpool ranking lowest in the area at 14th. Most Cheshire local authorities rank in the higher half of the national average, besides Halton who are ranked 58th in the country.
- In Merseyside, most local authorities have a higher proportion of young people not in education, employment or training than the North West (4.3%) and England (3.4%) averages. In Cheshire, most areas besides Halton are below the North West averages, with Warrington below the England average.

TIIG data

- Between April 2023 and March 2025, overall there were 366,947 injury and violence attendances to Cheshire and Merseyside Emergency Departments (EDs). Accidental injury attendances accounted for 343,972 (94%) attendances; of these, 121,245 were by children and young people (0-24 years; 35%).

0-17 years old

- Between April 2023 and March 2025, 91,488 children aged 0-17 years attended Cheshire and Merseyside EDs for an accidental injury.
- 59% of attendances were male
- 76% were White British
- 20% attended Alder Hey Children's Hospital
- One in ten attendances were for falls
- 66% self-referred
- 76% arrived by own transport
- 77% were discharged with no further treatment
- 58% of ambulance callouts occurred in Merseyside, with the highest proportion taking place across Liverpool. Cheshire East saw the highest number of callouts across Cheshire.
- Males comprised 62% of callouts
- Head injuries were the most common reason for a callout

18-24 years old

- Between April 2023 and March 2025, 29,757 young people aged 18-24 years attended Cheshire and Merseyside EDs for an accidental injury.
- 57% of attendances were male
- 71% were White British
- 20% attended The Royal Liverpool University Hospital
- Sports injuries accounted for one in twenty attendances
- 83% self-referred
- 70% arrived by own transport
- 59% were discharged with no further treatment
- 58% of ambulance callouts occurred in Merseyside, with the highest proportion taking place across Liverpool. Cheshire East saw the highest number of callouts across Cheshire.
- Males comprised 67% of callouts
- Body/limb injuries were the most common reason for a callout

Introduction

National data shows that ED attendances for childhood accidental injuries remain high and have risen slightly in 2025 compared to 2024. The Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health (2020) highlights falls, burns, poisoning and sports & recreational injuries continue to be leading causes, with seasonal peaks (spring/summer), and persistent inequalities across regions and socioeconomic groups. There continues to be an upward growth in ED attendances, particularly for accidental injuries (NHS England, 2025a). This is heightened by wider system pressures and health inequalities, making prevention and early intervention crucial.

Unintentional injuries remain the highest cause of ambulance callouts for children, with falls being the most common type. Ambulance Quality Indicators (AQI) from NHS England (2025b) show an overall rising demand. Although AQIs do not break down by injury type, childhood emergency calls have increased in line with overall growth in Category 2 (urgent) calls since 2023-25. Unfortunately, children from more deprived areas experience even higher rates of accidental injuries and related emergency responses. This ties in with data from Cheshire and Merseyside which show that accidental childhood injuries remain a significant cause of ED attendances and hospital admissions in the region. Over the past few years there have been regular attendances from falls, burns, poisoning and road traffic incidents. The most common of these being falls at home, particularly in under five-year-olds.

Rationale

Emergency care use among children and young people matters for a number of reasons. It puts a strain on NHS resources because many callouts, attendances and admissions are for conditions that could be treated elsewhere, and the system is not always equipped to handle the specific needs of this age group. Factors like social inequality, poor community support, and a lack of adequate alternative services increase this pressure, leading to higher demand on EDs, longer waits, and the need for specialist staff (The Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, 2025).

Factors contributing to pressure on the NHS

High volume of avoidable admissions: Many children present at ED with conditions that could be managed elsewhere, in a community setting, for example a GP surgery, pharmacy, or through a helpline.

Social and health inequalities: Children from deprived backgrounds use emergency care more frequently and have higher rates of avoidable admissions. This suggests a link between unmet health and social needs and hospital attendance.

Lack of integrated services: A fragmented system means there is a gap in community-based care, leaving ED as the default option for many when other services are inaccessible or unavailable.

Impact on staff and resources: High ED demand, especially for non-urgent cases, contributes to overcrowding, longer waits, and creates challenges for staff who are already under pressure.

Demand for specialist care: The needs of young people often require specialist paediatric staff, which can put a strain on resources when hospital infrastructure and staffing are not used efficiently for children and young people.

The consequences of these pressures can lead to longer wait times for everyone, including those with life-threatening conditions. Frontline staff are stretched even further, leading to burnout and a potential impact on the quality of care. Treating preventable conditions in an emergency setting is more expensive than providing timely community-based care. On top of all those things, hospital admissions, even for a minor issue can be stressful and disruptive for children and their families. Reducing unnecessary emergency care use among children and young people can improve patient experience and health outcomes (Department of Health and Social Care, 2025).

Other opportunities for intervention and prevention could be around Early Years Support by strengthening health visiting services and community nursing. The Child Accident Prevention Trust (n.d.) provides practical home safety guidance, including advice on preventing hot water scalds, ensuring safe storage of household items and the use of stair gates, public health campaigns on recognising serious illnesses versus minor illnesses, increase learning of digital tools (apps, NHS 111) to guide parents before they attend an ED department, improve school-based health education for older children and invest in community-based prevention programmes. These strategies collectively aim to improve outcomes and prevent avoidable harm, ensuring children and families are safer and healthier.

Methodology

The [Trauma and Injury Intelligence Group](#) (TIIG) is an injury and violence surveillance system covering areas across England and Wales. TIIG sits within the Faculty of Health, Innovation, Technology and Science at Liverpool John Moores University and as part of a World Health Organization (WHO) Collaborating Centre for Violence Prevention. TIIG provides access to reliable Emergency Department (ED) and ambulance data, working to collate, process, analyse and improve the quality of data collected, for local partners to use in their injury and violence prevention work (Figure 1). This work is underpinned by Information Sharing to Tackle Violence guidance, which is a small de-identified dataset collected by EDs and shared with local Community Safety Partnerships (CSP), covering all ED attendances resulting from violent incidents.

Data for this report were obtained from the TIIG Injury Surveillance System. For ED attendances, data were included if the attendance date was between April 2023 and March 2025, the patient was aged between 0 and 24 years, they attended an ED in Cheshire and Merseyside and were residents of Cheshire and Merseyside. As this report focuses on accidental injuries only, attendances were removed which related to medical incidents, deliberate self-harm, assaults, and overdose.

Data from Urgent Treatment Centres (UTCs) are provided if part of the same trust as the ED; however, data from UTCs or walk-in centres (WiC) not attached to an ED trust are not currently part of the TIIG data provision across Cheshire and Merseyside. NWS data included any callout between April 2023 and March 2025 which took place in Cheshire and Merseyside. Callouts were for individuals aged 0 and 24 years, and callouts relating to medical incidents, assaults, sexual assaults, those which were mental health related, deliberate self-harm, and overdose and poisoning were removed. If the patient was reported as deceased within the dataset, they were also removed from analysis as the reason behind their death was generally not captured within the data.

Data is provided at both local authority level and Lower Layer Super Output level (LSOA). LSOAs are geographic regions comprising between 400 and 1,200 households and usually have a resident population between 1,000 and 3,000 persons. Population rates have been calculated as crude rates per 100,000 people, and using mid-2024 population estimates. Where data providers have sent postcode or LSOA21, data is provided at LSOA21 level. Where data has been provided by LSOA11, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) best fit lookup between LSOA11 and LSOA21 has been used.

TIIG are commissioned by Champs. Record level non-patient identifiable ED data is shared with local partners to inform their injury and violence prevention work. This report provides an overview of children and young people attending Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals for accidental injuries.

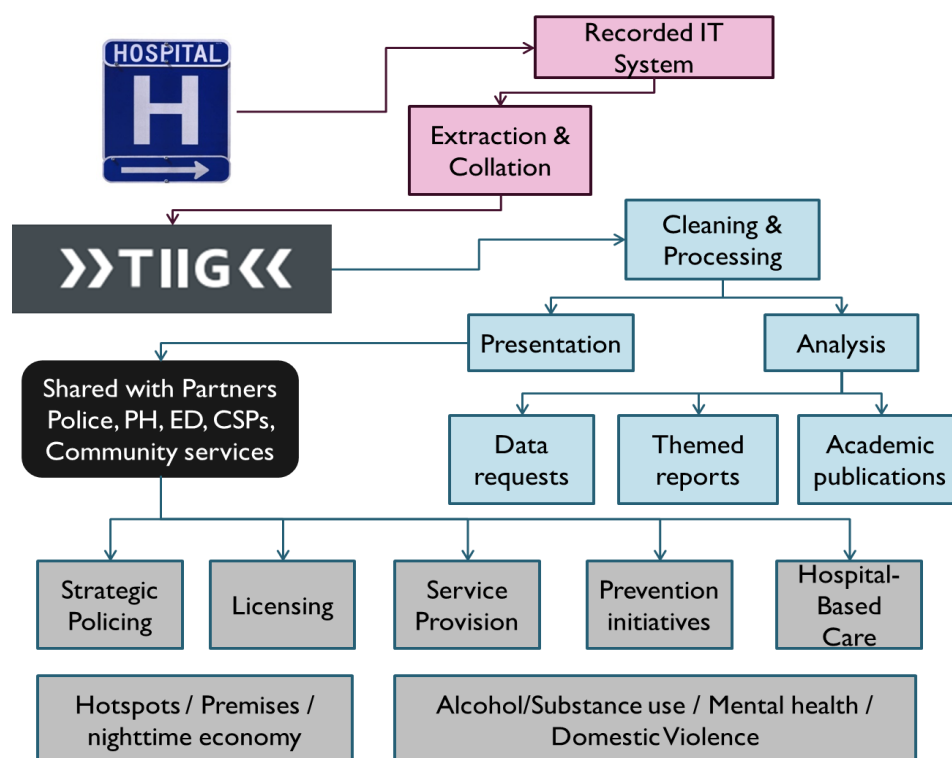


Figure 1. TIIG process overview

Cheshire and Merseyside area profile

Area description

Cheshire and Merseyside sit within the northwest of England, bordering Lancashire, Greater Manchester, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Shropshire. Merseyside is made up of five local authorities (Liverpool, Knowsley, St Helens, Sefton, and Wirral), and Cheshire is made up of four local authorities (Cheshire West and Chester, Cheshire East, Halton and Warrington). Cheshire and Merseyside are split into two combined authorities with Halton joining the five Merseyside authorities under the Liverpool City Region, and the remaining three Cheshire authorities forming the emerging Cheshire & Warrington combined authority. For the purposes of this report, we will refer to Cheshire (comprising Cheshire West and Chester, Cheshire East, Halton and Warrington) and Merseyside (comprising Liverpool, Knowsley, St Helens, Sefton, and Wirral).

Using the mid-2024 population estimates (Table 1), Merseyside has a population of approximately 1.48 million people. Of these, 292,432 (20%) are aged 17 and under, and 142,725 (10%) are aged 18-24. Cheshire has a population of approximately 1.14 million people and of these, 279,633 (25%) are aged 17 and under, and 92,217 (8%) are aged 18-24 (ONS, 2025).

Table 1. Demographic Breakdown of Cheshire and Merseyside residents aged 0-17 and 18-24 (Mid-2024 Population Estimates)¹

Age Group	0-17								18-24		Total	
	0-5		6-10		11-14		15-17		18-24		M	F
Gender	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M Total	F Total
Merseyside Local Authorities												
Liverpool	16,353	15,688	14,630	13,850	11,127	10,426	8,116	7,612	36,499	40,931	86,725	88,507
Knowsley	6,178	5,961	5,294	4,978	4,069	3,866	2,946	2,747	6,050	5,679	24,537	23,231
St Helens	6,077	5,512	5,419	5,156	4,555	4,297	3,326	3,266	6,964	6,272	26,341	24,503
Sefton	8,467	8,078	8,005	7,722	6,725	6,166	4,901	4,696	9,737	8,681	37,835	35,343
Wirral	9,853	9,519	9,797	8,935	8,328	7,890	6,077	5,824	11,478	10,434	45,533	42,602
Cheshire Local Authorities												
Cheshire West & Chester	10,680	10,588	10,461	9,872	8,829	8,434	6,694	6,007	13,467	13,583	50,131	48,484
Cheshire East	12,890	12,125	12,239	11,485	10,232	9,663	7,455	6,952	12,533	11,632	55,349	51,857
Halton	4,297	3,956	4,025	3,830	3,395	3,257	2,582	2,397	5,207	4,489	19,506	17,929
Warrington	6,433	6,319	6,684	6,268	5,695	5,323	4,147	3,930	7,256	6,385	30,215	28,225
Total	81,228	77,746	76,554	72,096	62,955	59,322	46,244	43,431	109,191	108,086	736,853	

Levels of deprivation

In terms of deprivation statistics, out of the 296 local authorities in England, those within Merseyside fall in the more deprived half. Using the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD, 2025), in Merseyside, Liverpool is ranked the most deprived in the region at 9th, followed by Knowsley (13th), St Helens (46th), Wirral (58th) and Sefton (80th). In Cheshire, levels of deprivation are

¹ Mid-2024 Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics (2025):

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

generally lower, except for Halton with a deprivation rank of 31. Cheshire West and Chester is 163rd, followed closely by Warrington (174th) and Cheshire East (212th), being the least deprived (Table 2).

Table 2. Rank of deprivation in Cheshire and Merseyside (2025)²

Local Authority District	IMD Rank (where 1 is most deprived)
Merseyside Local Authorities	
Liverpool	9
Knowsley	13
St. Helens	46
Sefton	80
Wirral	58
Cheshire Local Authorities	
Cheshire West & Chester	163
Cheshire East	212
Halton	31
Warrington	174

Employment

Table 3 highlights the variance in unemployment levels across Cheshire and Merseyside. In Merseyside, Knowsley is ranked second in the country for levels of unemployment. When looking at those who are economically active, i.e. those who are employed or actively looking for work, the average for Great Britain is 4.2% and 4.1% for the North West. Most areas are on par or below this average, with the exception of Liverpool and Wirral (both 5%).

Table 3. Unemployment rates in Cheshire and Merseyside (July 2024-June 2025)³

Local Authority District	Employment Rank	No. Economically Active	Number of Unemployed (%)
Merseyside Local Authorities			
Liverpool	24	258,300	13,500 (5%)
Knowsley	2	74,600	3,100 (4%)
St. Helens	30	84,500	2,600 (3%)
Sefton	52	135,600	3,900 (3%)
Wirral	54	151,600	8,300 (5%)
Cheshire Local Authorities			
Cheshire West & Chester	166	185,900	4,500 (2%)
Cheshire East	223	199,100	6,000 (3%)
Halton	42	61,900	1,600 (3%)
Warrington	162	102,800	2,600 (3%)

Income

Table 4 shows the income rank for Cheshire and Merseyside's proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally as well as the gross average weekly income. Income rank rates the weighted average of the combined ranks for the LSOAs in a larger area for each local authority in England, with 1 being the lowest. As seen in Table 4, Merseyside are ranked generally lower for income, whereas Cheshire, particularly Cheshire East, is considerably higher. There is a large variation in the Merseyside income rank, with Liverpool and Knowsley being the lowest at 24th and 25th respectively, followed by St Helens (63rd), Wirral (75th) and Sefton (96th). In Cheshire, Halton is the lowest scoring closely with Liverpool and Knowsley at 26th, followed by Warrington (110th), Cheshire West and Chester (114th) and Cheshire East (191st). The rank of proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally ranks the proportion of individual LSOAs within an area which fall in the most 10% most deprived nationally. For Merseyside, Liverpool and Knowsley have a considerable number of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% for income, rating them 14th and 18th nationally. This is followed by Wirral (39th), St Helens (43rd) and Sefton (50th). The national average gross weekly income sits at £767 in 2025. All areas within Merseyside have a lower-than-average gross weekly income, with all five local authorities averaging £737 per week, £30 lower than the national average. Contrastingly,

² English Indices of Multiple Deprivation, GOV.UK (2025): <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2025>

³ Labour Market Profiles, NOMIS: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/lad/1778384903/report.aspx>

all four local authorities in Cheshire have a higher-than-average gross weekly income, with an average of £772 per week, £5 above the national average.

Table 4. Income levels by local authority in Cheshire and Merseyside (2025)^{2,3,4}

Local Authority District	Income Rank (where 1 is most deprived)	Rank of Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally (where 1 is most deprived)	Gross Average weekly income (£)
Merseyside Local Authorities			
Liverpool	24	14	728
Knowsley	25	18	733
St. Helens	63	43	748
Sefton	96	50	748
Wirral	75	39	728
Cheshire Local Authorities			
Cheshire West & Chester	175	114	798
Cheshire East	230	191	808
Halton	46	26	698
Warrington	176	110	782

Levels of education

In general, the qualification levels for local authorities in Merseyside fall below the average for the North West and England (Table 5). For those attaining a level four or higher qualification, all local authorities have a lower-than-average number of people reaching this stage (Box 1 for a full description of qualification types) when compared to the England average (46.8%). In Cheshire, Warrington and Halton fall below the North West (42.3%) and England averages with 41.0% and 34.8% of residents reaching this stage respectively. However, both Cheshire East and Cheshire West and Chester have a higher-than-average number of people attaining a level four qualification, with 48.5% and 53.7% respectively.

Box 1. Qualifications by level

- Level 1: GCSEs grades 1-3
- Level 2: GCSEs grades 4-9
- Level 3: A-Levels
- Level 4: Certificate of Higher Education

For a full description of each level please see: <https://www.gov.uk/what-different-qualification-levels-mean/list-of-qualification-levels>

Table 5. Qualification levels in those aged 16-64 in Cheshire and Merseyside (2024)³

Local Authority District	Level 1 and above	Level 2 and above	Level 3 and above	Level 4 and above
Merseyside Local Authorities				
Liverpool	87.6%	84.5%	65.5%	45.1%
Knowsley	85.8%	81.8%	58.3%	35.0%
St. Helens	85.1%	82.7%	62.2%	40.9%
Sefton	83.8%	81.8%	58.7%	38.8%
Wirral	89.2%	87.1%	64.6%	40.8%
Cheshire Local Authorities				
Cheshire West & Chester	94.0%	92.2%	71.4%	53.7%
Cheshire East	93.1%	92.0%	72.0%	48.5%
Halton	87.9%	84.8%	54.3%	34.8%
Warrington	83.3%	81.8%	63.1%	41.0%
North West and England Averages				
North West	87.4%	85.0%	63.6%	42.3%
England	89.0%	86.5%	67.3%	46.8%

⁴ Local Authority District Summaries, GOV.UK (2025): <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2025>.

Childhood poverty

Table 6 shows the national income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) score ranking for each Cheshire and Merseyside local authority. This measure is used to calculate the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income-deprived families, and each area is ranked with 1 being the highest proportion of children living in poverty. In Merseyside, all five local authorities rank in the lower half of the nation, with Liverpool ranking lowest in the area at 14th followed by Knowsley (35th), St Helens (74th), Wirral (88th) and Sefton (104th). However, most Cheshire local authorities rank in the higher half of the national average, besides Halton who is ranked 58th in the country. Cheshire West and Chester sit at 176th, followed by Warrington (201st) and Cheshire East (230th).

Table 6. Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) rank for Cheshire and Merseyside (2025)⁴

Local Authority District	IDACI Rank (where 1 is most deprived)
Merseyside Local Authorities	
Liverpool	14
Knowsley	35
St. Helens	74
Sefton	104
Wirral	88
Cheshire Local Authorities	
Cheshire West & Chester	176
Cheshire East	230
Halton	58
Warrington	201

Young people in education and training

The percentage of 16-17 years olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) is reported in Table 7. In Merseyside, most local authorities have a higher number of young people not in education, employment or training than the North West (4.3%) and England (3.4%) averages.

Sefton have the lowest number (3.6%) putting them in the 3rd quintile, followed by Wirral (4.6% - 4th quintile), Knowsley and St Helens (both 5.7% - 5th quintile), and Liverpool (5.9% - 5th quintile). In Cheshire, most areas besides Halton are below the North West averages, however only Warrington is below the England average. In Halton, 5.7% of young people are not in education, employment or training, putting them in the 5th quintile, whereas this figure is lower for Cheshire West and Chester (4.2% - 2nd quintile), Cheshire East (3.6% - 3rd quintile) and Warrington (3.5% - 3rd quintile).

The percentage of 16-17 year olds participating in education and training is also reported in Table 7. In Merseyside, Liverpool and Knowsley are in the lowest quintile in England with 87.6% and 89.2% of 16-17 years olds participating respectively, while St Helens are in the 4th quintile with 89.8% participation. These are all below both the North West (90.6%) and England (92%) averages. Wirral has a 91.5% participation score and is in the 3rd quintile, along with Sefton with 93.0%. Both of these areas score above the North West average but only Sefton is above the England average.

For Cheshire, all areas except Halton have a participation rate above the North West and England averages. Halton is in the lowest quintile at 89.1%, followed by Cheshire West and Chester (91.8%), Warrington (92.3%) and Cheshire East (92.7%) who are all in the third quintile.

Table 7. 16-17 year olds not in education, employment and training (NEET) and participation in education and training percentages for Cheshire and Merseyside (2025)⁵

Local Authority District	Not in Education, Employment or Training (%)	Participation in Education and Training (%)
Merseyside Local Authorities		
Liverpool	5.9%	87.6%
Knowsley	5.7%	89.2%
St. Helens	5.7%	89.8%
Sefton	3.6%	93.0%
Wirral	4.6%	91.5%
Cheshire Local Authorities		
Cheshire West & Chester	4.2%	91.8%
Cheshire East	3.6%	92.7%
Halton	5.7%	89.1%
Warrington	3.5%	92.3%
North West and England Averages		
North West	4.3%	90.6%
England	3.4%	92.0%

⁵ NEET and participation: local authority figures (2025) <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/neet-and-participation-local-authority-figures>

An analysis of ED data in Cheshire and Merseyside for accidental injuries in children and young people (Apr 23 – Mar 25)

All attendance data

Overall, between April 2023 and March 2025, there were 366,947 injury and violence attendances to Cheshire and Merseyside Emergency Departments (EDs). Accidental injury attendances accounted for 343,972 (94%) attendances; of these, 121,245 were by children and young people (0-24 years; 35%). These attendances will be the focus of this report.

Attendances by children aged 0-17

Between April 2023 and March 2025, 91,488 children aged 0-17 years attended Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals for an accidental injury.

Geography of residence

Of the 0-17 age group attendances, 43,975 (48%) were Cheshire residents, while 39,971 (44%) were Merseyside residents. (Figure 2).

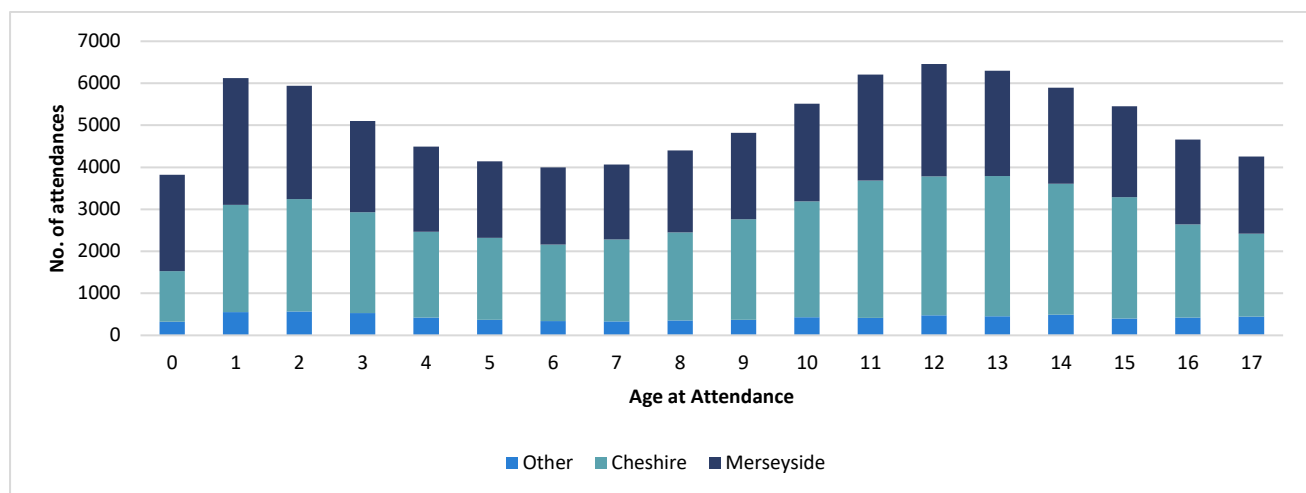
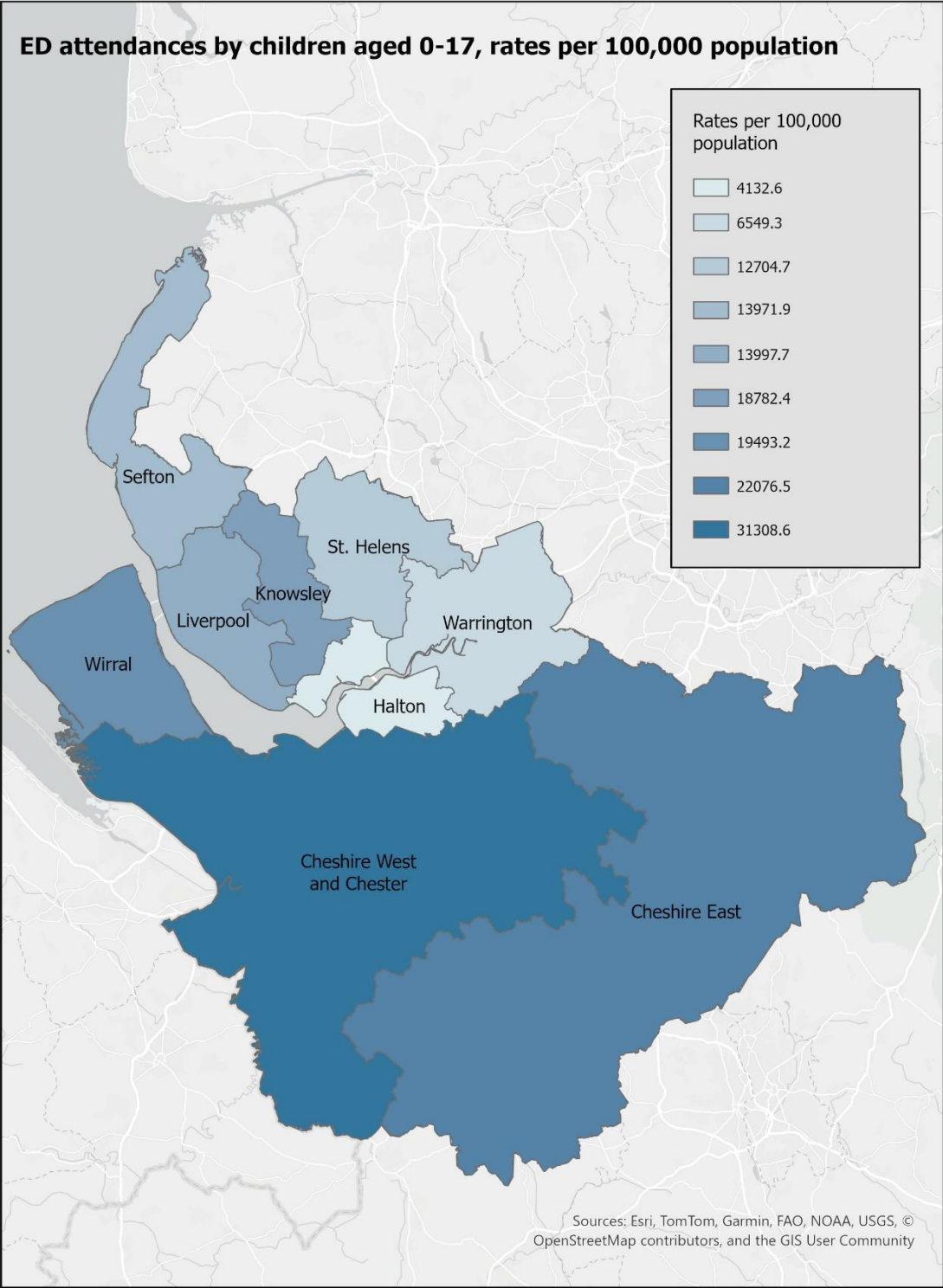


Figure 2. Cheshire and Merseyside accidental injury attendances for children aged 0-17 by area of residence and age (April 23 to March 25)

Cumulative population rates were calculated by local authority based on mid-2024 population estimates (Table 8). Rates were highest for unintentional injuries in those aged between 0 and 17 years of age in Cheshire West and Chester (31,308.6 per 100,000 population), followed by Cheshire East (22,076.5 per 100,000 population) and Wirral (19,493.2 per 100,000 population). Rates were also calculated by LSOA and are available on request.

Table 8. Population rates for unintentional injuries for those aged 0-17 (April 23 to March 25)

Local Authority name	Local Authority Code	Rate per 100,000 population
Knowsley	E08000011	18,782.4
Liverpool	E08000012	13997.7
Sefton	E08000014	13971.9
St. Helens	E08000013	12704.7
Wirral	E08000015	19493.2
Cheshire West and Chester	E06000050	31308.6
Warrington	E06000007	6549.3
Halton	E06000006	4132.6
Cheshire East	E06000049	22076.5



Demographics

Over four in ten (41%) of attendees were female and 59% males, with males consistently presenting more than females at every age between 0 and 17. Based on age at attendance, there were two peaks in attendances, there was a peak in attendances for those aged one or two years of age, with attendances then decreasing until age seven where they then increased again until age 12. (Figure 3).

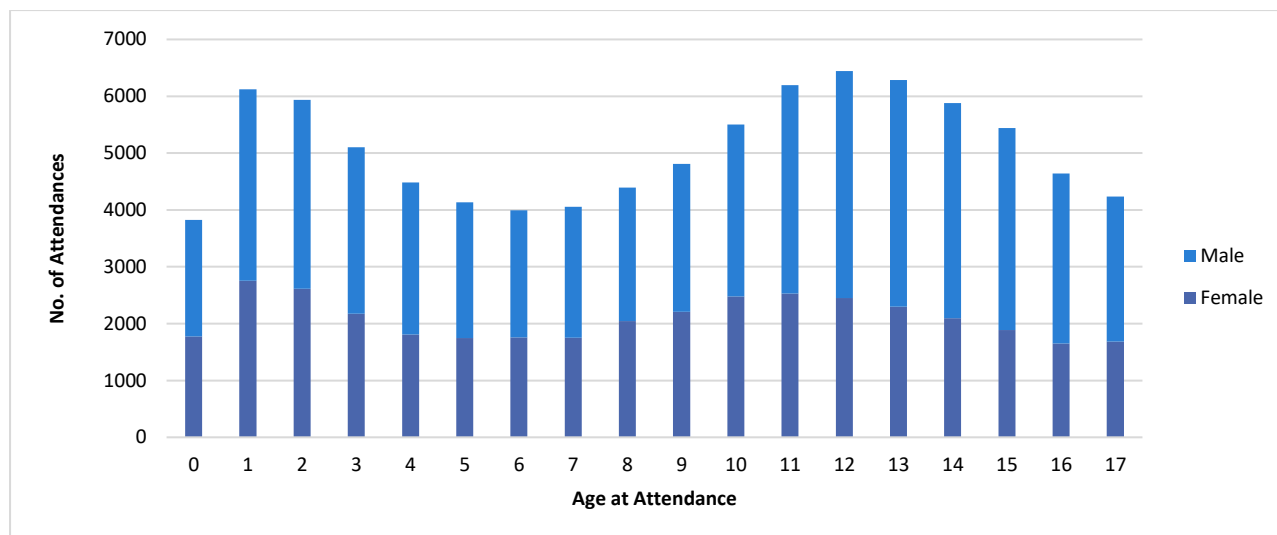


Figure 3. Cheshire and Merseyside childhood (0-17-years) accidental injury attendances by sex and age April 23 to March 25

Splitting the 0-17s age group up into smaller age groupings show that those aged between 0-5 years had the largest proportion of attendances across those aged between 0-17, (32%; Table 9). Overall, the difference in attendance numbers between males and females increases with age, with the largest between-sex difference in number of attendances being the 15-17 age group (64% male, 46% female).

Table 9. Cheshire and Merseyside childhood (0-17) accidental injury attendances by age group (April 23 to March 25)⁶

Age group	Female	Male	Total
0-5 years	12867	16732	29599
6-10 years	10243	12512	22755
11-14 years	9375	15437	24812
15-17 years	5225	9092	14317
Total	37710	53773	91483

Table 10 shows the breakdown of attendances by 0-17s by ethnicity. Overall, three quarters of 0–17-year-old attendees had a recorded ethnicity of White British (69,530; 76%). The next highest proportion had an unstated ethnicity (13,438; 15%).

⁶ There were five attendances who did not have their sex recorded

Table 10. Cheshire and Merseyside childhood (0-17) accidental injury attendances by ethnicity (April 23 to March 25)

Ethnicity	N	%
White British	69530	76.00%
Not Stated	13438	14.69%
Other White	2592	2.83%
Other	1553	1.70%
Other Mixed	862	0.94%
Other Asian	683	0.75%
Indian	421	0.46%
African	387	0.42%
White and Asian	372	0.41%
White and Black Caribbean	320	0.35%
Other Black	300	0.33%
White and Black African	300	0.33%
Chinese	253	0.28%
White Irish	186	0.20%
Bangladeshi	130	0.14%
Pakistani	122	0.13%
Caribbean	39	0.04%
Total	91488	100.00%

Temporal

Between April 2023 to March 2025, Cheshire and Merseyside EDs averaged just under 4,000 attendances per month (n=3,812) by children aged 0-17 years for accidental injuries. Approximately one in five of these attendances were to Alder Hey Children's NHS Foundation Trust (20%), followed by Arrowe Park Hospital (16%), Leighton Hospital (15%), and Countess of Chester Hospital (14%). Table 11 shows a summary of these attendances across all hospitals in Cheshire and Merseyside.

Table 11. Cheshire and Merseyside childhood (0-17) accidental injury attendances by ED and year (April 23 to March 25)

ED	2023	2024	2025	Total	%
Alder Hey Children's Hospital	7074	9259	1884	18217	19.91%
Arrowe Park Hospital	5727	6824	1623	14174	15.49%
Leighton Hospital	5017	7022	1598	13637	14.91%
Countess Of Chester Hospital	4892	6367	1615	12874	14.07%
Whiston Hospital	4316	5854	1383	11553	12.63%
Victoria Infirmary Northwich (MIU)	3842	5344	1470	10656	11.65%
Macclesfield District General Hospital	1429	2092	665	4186	4.58%
Warrington Hospital	898	999	210	2107	2.30%
Halton General Hospital (MIU)	650	952	198	1800	1.97%
University Hospital Aintree	420	443	22	885	0.97%
Royal Liverpool University Hospital	349	368	86	803	0.88%
Southport & Formby District General Hospital	55	166	116	337	0.37%
Urgent Care Centre Leighton Hospital (UUC)	100	131	28	259	0.28%
Total	34769	45821	10898	91488	100.00%

Figure 3 shows a summary of children's accidental injury attendances between April 2023 and March 2025. Merseyside shows a small decrease in attendance numbers across this time, primarily driven by a sharp spike in attendances between

May and July 2023. There is little change in attendances across this period for Cheshire hospitals. Both Cheshire and Merseyside show a similar pattern in attendances across the yearly period; there are increases in the summer months, correlating with school summer holidays, followed by dips during the winter months.

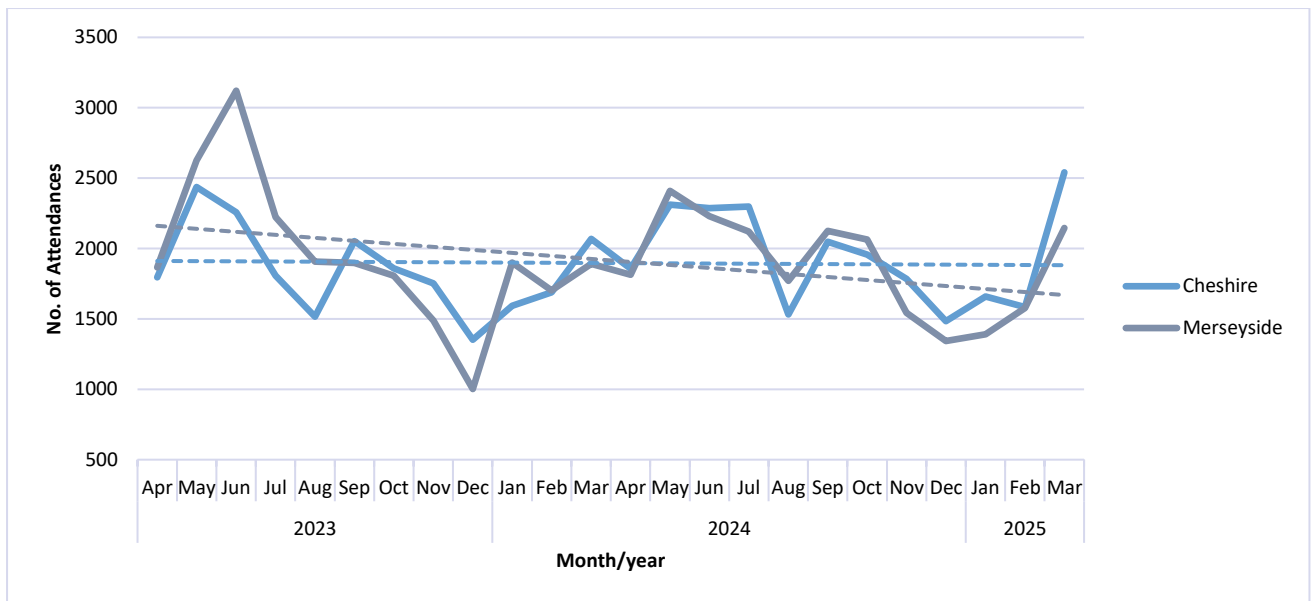


Figure 3. Cheshire and Merseyside childhood (0-17) accidental injury attendances by year and month of attendance (April 23 to March 25)

Figure 4 shows the number of attendances by 0-17s for accidental injuries by month, illustrating a steady decrease in attendances across the annual period, with three distinct peaks during March, May-June and September.

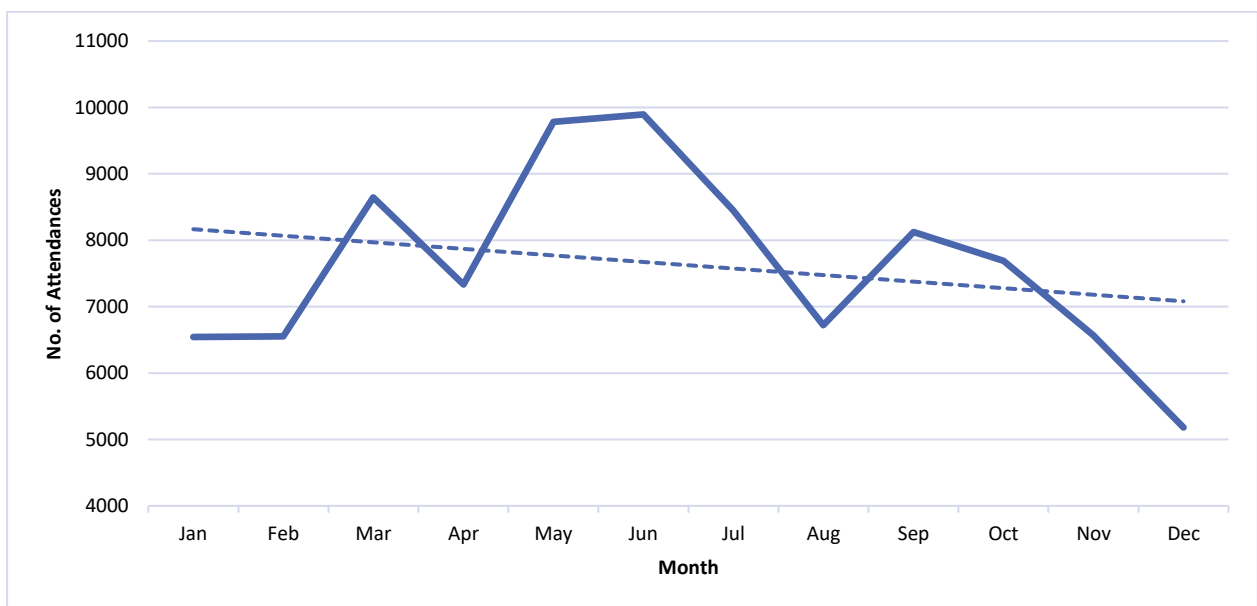


Figure 4. Cheshire and Merseyside childhood (0-17) accidental injury attendances by month of attendance (April 23 to March 25)

Overall, 11–14-year-olds showed the highest variation in number of attendances per month (Figure 5). The variation in this age group may be impacted by school, clubs, sports, and increasing independence within this age group. Those aged between 15 and 17s showed the least amount of variation, suggesting that their activities are less impacted by seasonal pressures. It is important to highlight that the 15–17-year age group is a lot smaller than the other groups, which may impact the overall pattern seen.

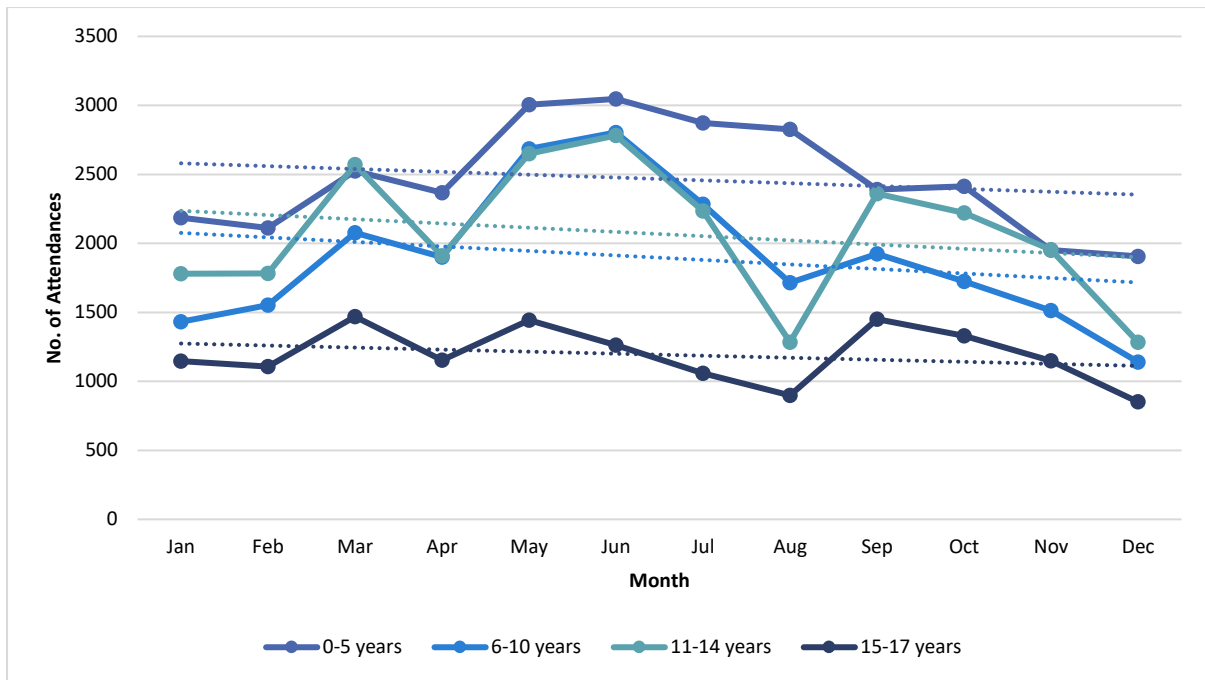


Figure 5. Cheshire and Merseyside childhood (0-17) accidental injury attendances by month of attendance and age group (April 23 to March 25)

Attendances peaked on Mondays (n=15,096; 17%), which may be due to delayed attendances for injuries acquired over the weekend. The highest proportion of 0-17s attended for accidental injuries between 18-19:59 (n=15,004; 16%), potentially impacted by the after-school period (Figure 6).

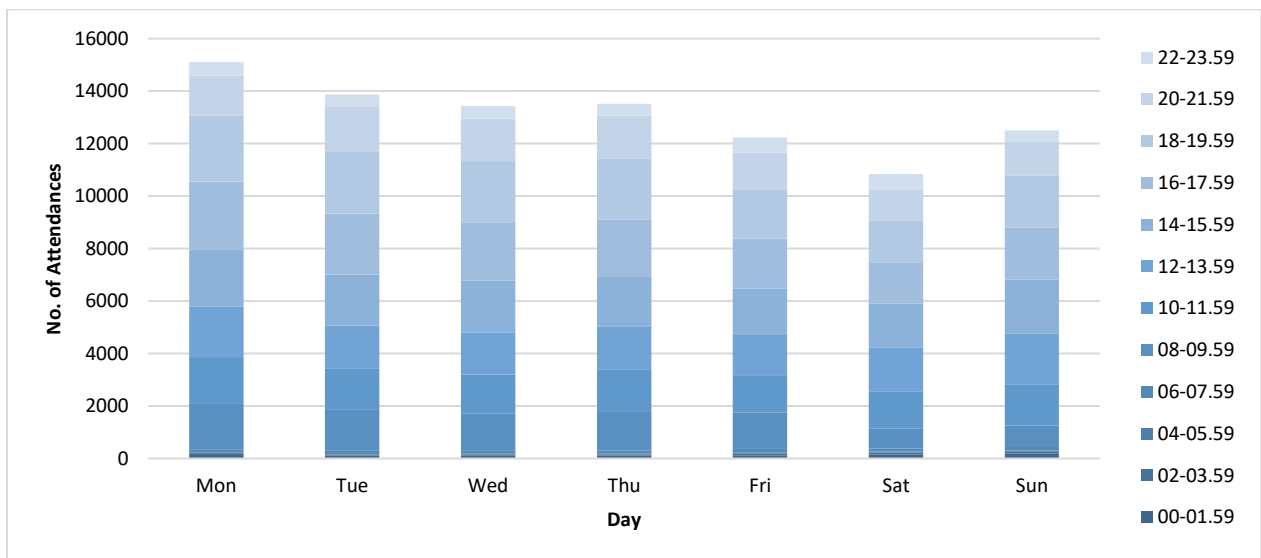


Figure 6. Cheshire and Merseyside childhood (0-17) accidental injury attendances by day and time of attendance (April 23 to March 25)

Patient group

Over half of accidental injury attendances by 0-17s to Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals were recorded as 'other accident' (55%). One in seven were body/limb injuries, around one in ten were falls and around one in twenty were sports injuries. A full breakdown of each patient group is shown in Table 10.

Table 10. Cheshire and Merseyside accidental injury attendances by injury group in 0-17s (April 23 to March 25)

Patient Group	N	%
Other accident	50516	55.22%
Other accident: Body/Limb Injury	12730	13.91%
Other accident: Fall	8297	9.07%
Sports injury	5854	6.40%
Other accident: Head Injury	5425	5.93%
Other accident: Wound/Cut	2725	2.98%
Road traffic accident	1816	1.98%
Other accident: Struck	1220	1.33%
Other accident: Burn/Scald	1157	1.26%
Other accident: Bite/Sting	654	0.71%
Other accident: Ingestion	515	0.56%
Other accident: Burn/Scald - Non fire	225	0.25%
Firework injury	139	0.15%
Other accident: Non drowning Asphyxia	127	0.14%
Other accident: Inhalation	46	0.05%
Other accident: Stab/Knife	20	0.02%
Other accident: Electrical	13	0.01%
Other accident: Drowning/Immersion	9	0.01%
Total	91488	100.00%

Figure 7 shows a further breakdown of these attendances by demographics. 'Other accident' has been omitted to take a more detailed look at the other 50% of attendances. Looking at just the remaining attendances (n=40,969), just under a third of these were categorised as body/limb injuries (n=12,730; 31%), with a further fifth categorised as falls (n=8,295, 20%) and one in seven were categorised as sports injuries (n=5,854, 14%). Both sport injuries and body/limb injuries generally increase with age, meanwhile falls generally decreased with age. One in ten of these attendances were made by 11–14-year-olds attending for body/limb injuries (n=4,184, 10%), while head injuries in 0–5-year-olds represent 8% of injuries (n=3,165).

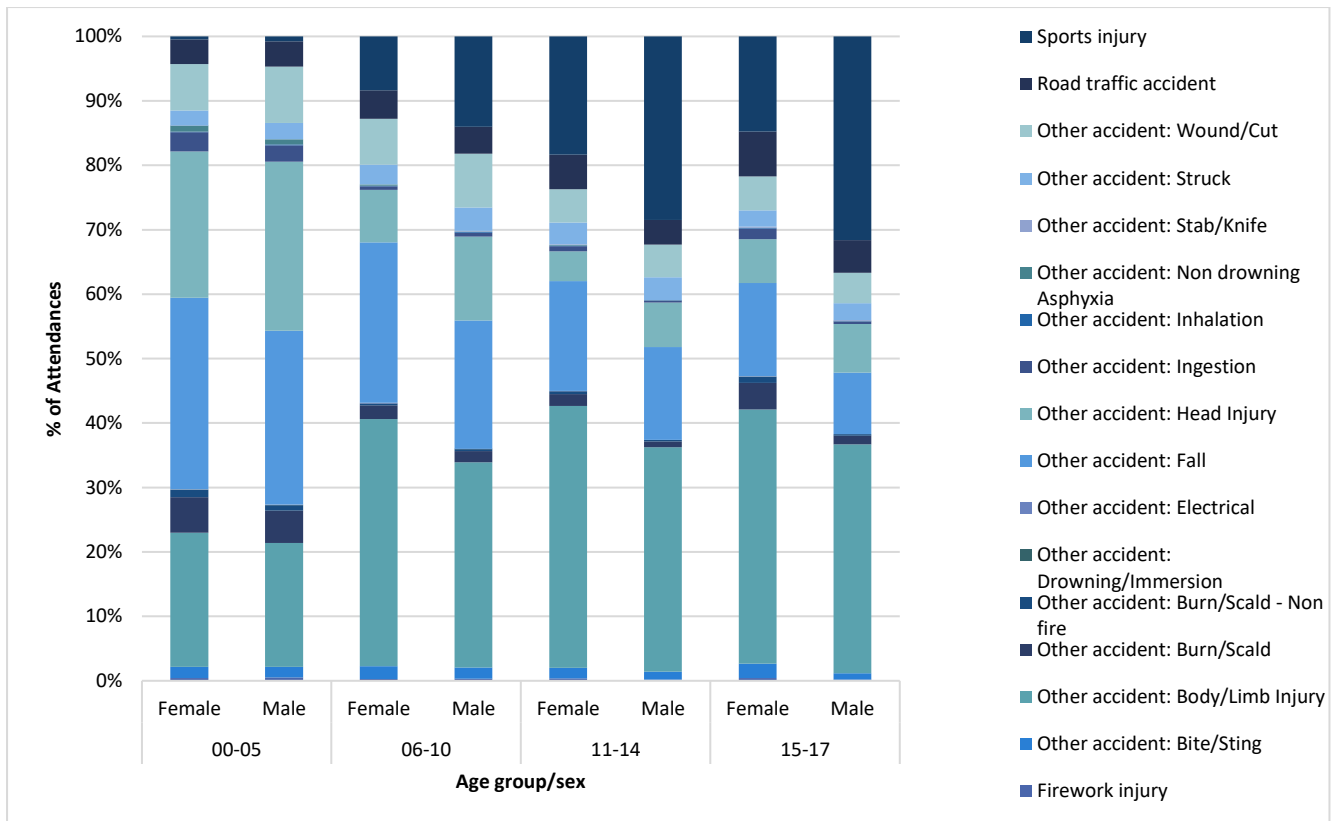


Figure 7. Cheshire and Merseyside childhood (0-17) accidental injury attendances by age group, sex and patient group (April 23 to March 25)

The largest sex difference across injury groups is for sports injuries, where males make up almost three quarters of attendances (n=4,352, 74%). Figure 8 overviews patient group and sex differences in more detail.

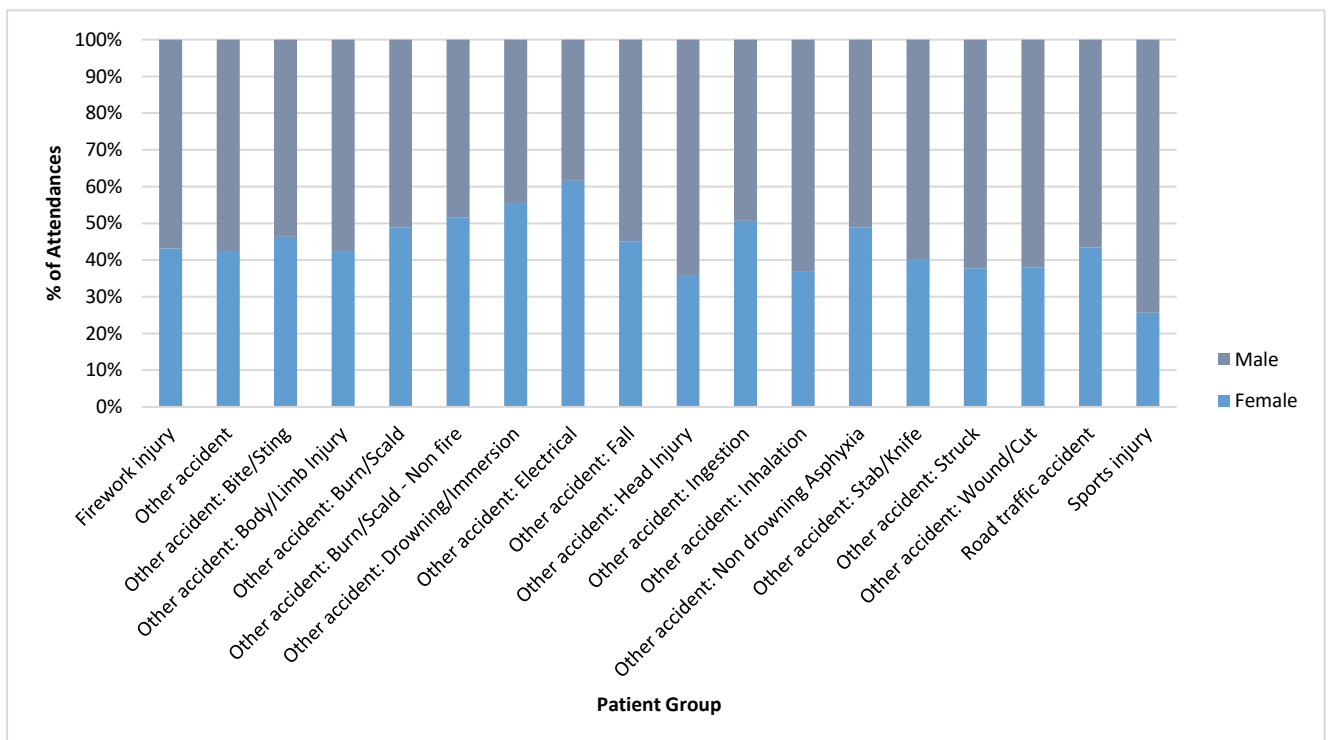


Figure 8. Cheshire and Merseyside childhood (0-17) accidental injury attendances by sex and patient group (April 23 to March 25)

Location

Incident location was recorded for 61% of attendances by 0-17s with accidental injuries. Figure 9 illustrates the split of recorded incident location for each age group. Attendances within the home generally decreased with age until 14, before increasing again in the 15-17 age group. Almost two in five 0-5-year-olds were injured in the home (n=6,465, 38%), compared to only 10% of 11- to 14-year-olds (n=1,596) and 22% of 15-17-year-olds (n=1,973). Conversely, attendances for injuries that happened in public places steadily increased with age. These attendances represented only 7% (n=185) of attendances by 0-5-year-olds but 22% of attendances made by 15-17-year-olds (n=1,997, 22.33%).

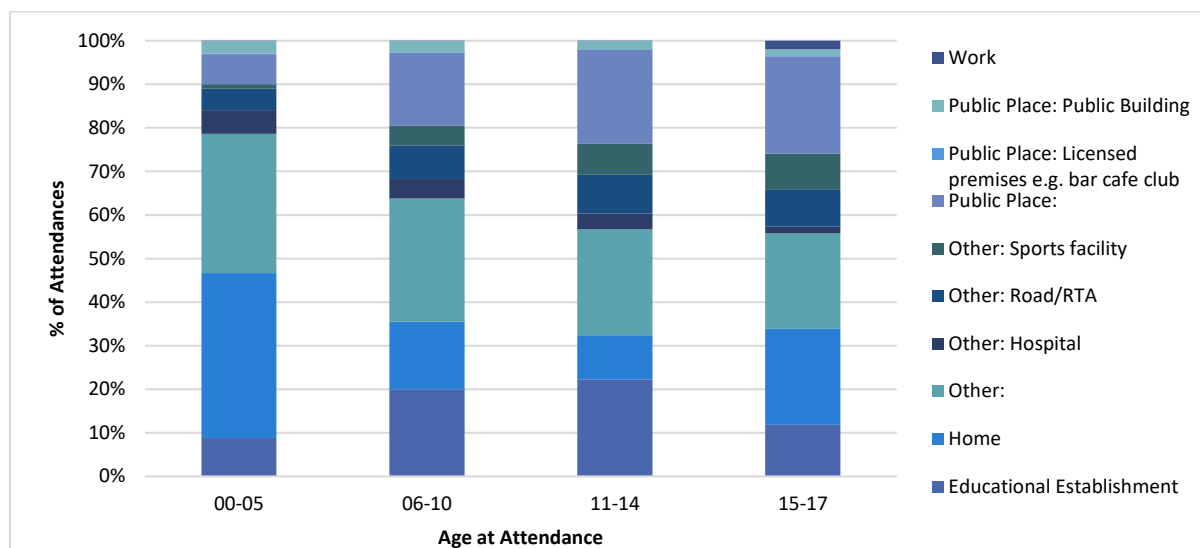


Figure 9. Cheshire and Merseyside childhood (0-17) accidental injury attendances by location of incident (April 23 to March 25)

Males were more likely than females to experience injuries in each location type, with the exception of licensed premises where there was an equal split (Table 12).

Table 12. Cheshire and Merseyside childhood (0-17) accidental injury attendances by sex and injury location (April 23 to March 25)

Incident Location	Female	Male
Educational Establishment	37.27%	62.73%
Home	47.88%	52.12%
Other:	42.98%	57.02%
Other: Hospital	41.12%	58.88%
Other: Road/road traffic accident	38.27%	61.73%
Other: Sports facility	41.68%	58.32%
Public Place:	33.42%	66.58%
Public Place: Licensed premises e.g. bar cafe club	50.00%	50.00%
Public Place: Public Building	49.20%	50.80%
Work	37.07%	62.93%
Total	41.26%	58.74%

Source of referral

Table 13 shows that two thirds of attendees self-referred to the ED (n=60,647; 67%).

Table 13. Cheshire and Merseyside childhood (0-17) accidental injury attendances by referral source and age group (April 23 to March 25)^{7,8}

Referral Source	00-05	06-10	11-14	15-17	Total
Educational Establishment	104	177	171	38	490
Emergency services - Any	75	38	51	199	363
Emergency services - Coastguard	***	0	0	0	***
Emergency services - Fire service	***	5	***	***	9
Emergency services - Search and rescue	33	21	29	21	104
General Dental Practitioner	***	***	***	0	7
General Medical Practitioner	366	231	208	116	921
Health Care Provider: Advanced care practitioner	6	***	5	***	17
Health Care Provider: Ambulance service - patient in transit	146	46	82	79	353
Health Care Provider: Community nurse (not practice nurse)	***	***	***	0	7
Health Care Provider: Emergency department	48	31	34	62	175
Health Care Provider: Health visitor	21	15	***	***	43
Health Care Provider: Inpatient	170	105	103	37	415
Health Care Provider: Mental health assessment team	0	0	0	***	***
Health Care Provider: NHS telephone/internet advice e.g. NHS 111	1317	485	346	259	2407
Health Care Provider: Optician/optometrist	***	***	0	***	8
Health Care Provider: Outpatient service inc. ambulatory care	***	***	5	***	12
Health Care Provider: Pharmacist (including community pharmacist)	7	***	13	<10	27
Health Care Provider: Private specialist	0	0	0	***	***
Health Care Provider: Referred by private sector physician (finding)	***	0	***	0	***
Health Care Provider: same or other	2563	1269	1135	443	5410
Health Care Provider: School nurse	30	53	52	20	155
Health Care Provider: Urgent care service	231	183	168	132	714
local authority Social Services	9	<10	7	***	24
Other	3877	2818	2747	1260	10702
Other: Older persons day care centre	0	0	***	0	***
Parent/Guardian	3339	2133	2035	504	8011
Police	12	5	24	48	89
Self-referral	17009	15073	17535	11030	60647
Work	0	0	***	<10	10
Total	29377	22705	24765	14286	91133

Arrival mode

Table 14 shows that around three quarters of 0-17s attending Cheshire and Merseyside EDs for accidental injuries during this period arranged their own transport (n=69,893; 76%), just over one in ten had their arrival mode recorded as 'walk-in/on foot' (n=12,027; 13%), 3% arrived by public transport/taxi (n= 2,733), and 2% arrived by emergency ambulance (n=1,942).

⁷ There were 355 attendances did not have a referral source recorded.

⁸ Please note that all numbers less than five have been suppressed (***) in line with patient confidentiality. If there is only one number less than five in a category, then two numbers have been suppressed to prevent back calculations from totals.

Table 14. Cheshire and Merseyside childhood (0-17) accidental injury attendances by arrival mode, age group (April 23 to March 25)⁹

Arrival Mode	00-05	06-10	11-14	15-17	Total
Brought in by Emergency Ambulance	807	302	484	349	1942
Brought in by Emergency Ambulance: Air/Helicopter	11	11	16	8	46
Brought in by Emergency Ambulance: Road	150	52	91	241	534
Other	1184	1066	1246	643	4139
Other: Custodial services: prison/detention centre transport	***	0	***	***	5
Other: Non-emergency road ambulance	***	0	0	<10	10
Other: Patient arranged own transport	22723	17535	18918	10717	69893
Other: Police transport	<15	6	<15	50	80
Other: Public transport/taxi	950	719	641	423	2733
Other: Walk-in/on foot	3743	3051	3374	1859	12027
Unknown	18	13	30	18	79
Total	29602	22755	24812	14319	91488

Discharge method

Table 15 shows that almost four in five of 0-17s attending Cheshire and Merseyside EDs for accidental injuries during this period were discharged without requirement for follow up treatment (n=70,718; 77%).

Table 15. Cheshire and Merseyside childhood (0-17) accidental injury attendances by arrival mode, age group (April 23 to March 25)

Disposal Method	00-05	06-10	11-14	15-17	Total
Admitted to a Hospital Bed /became a lodged patient of the same Health Care Provider	832	504	527	461	2324
Discharged - did not require any follow up treatment	22743	17849	19684	10442	70718
Discharged - follow up treatment to be provided by general practitioner	1181	838	796	793	3608
Discharged: Home	775	525	492	119	1911
Left Department before being seen for treatment	645	346	323	500	1814
Left Department having refused treatment	601	213	99	86	999
Left Department without clinical consent	117	37	21	8	183
Not known	476	333	449	332	1590
Other	707	440	407	196	1750
Referred to ED Clinic	124	70	51	73	318
Referred to Fracture Clinic	391	685	865	497	2438
Referred to other Health Care Professional	259	229	253	128	869
Referred to other Out-Patient Clinic	346	450	568	480	1844
Transferred to other Health Care Provider	380	217	259	197	1053
Unknown	25	19	18	7	69
Total	29602	22755	24812	14319	91488

⁹ Please note that all numbers less than five have been suppressed (***) in line with patient confidentiality. If there is only one number less than five in a category, then two numbers have been suppressed to prevent back calculations from totals.

Attendances by young people aged 18-24

Overview

This section of the report focuses on 18–24-year-olds attending Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals for accidental injuries between April 2023 and March 2025. The total number of attendances for this group is 29,757 which represents 8% of all attendances during this period.

Geography of residence

Almost half of all 18–24-year-olds who attended Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals for accidental injuries between April 2023 and March 2025 resided in Merseyside (n=13,483; 45%). Close to two in five resided in Cheshire (n=11,312; 38%) with the remainder residing outside of Cheshire and Merseyside (Figure 10).

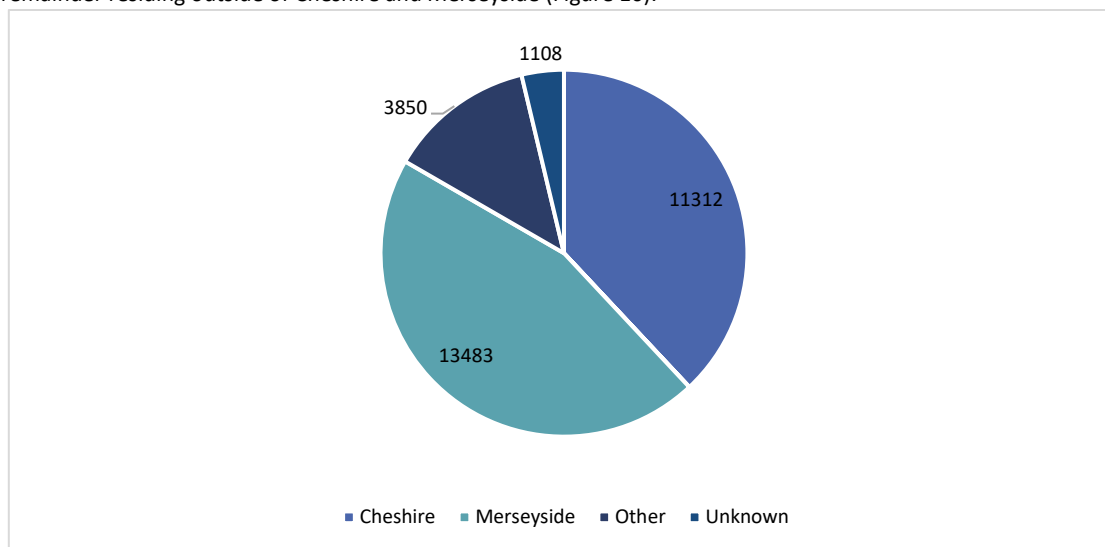


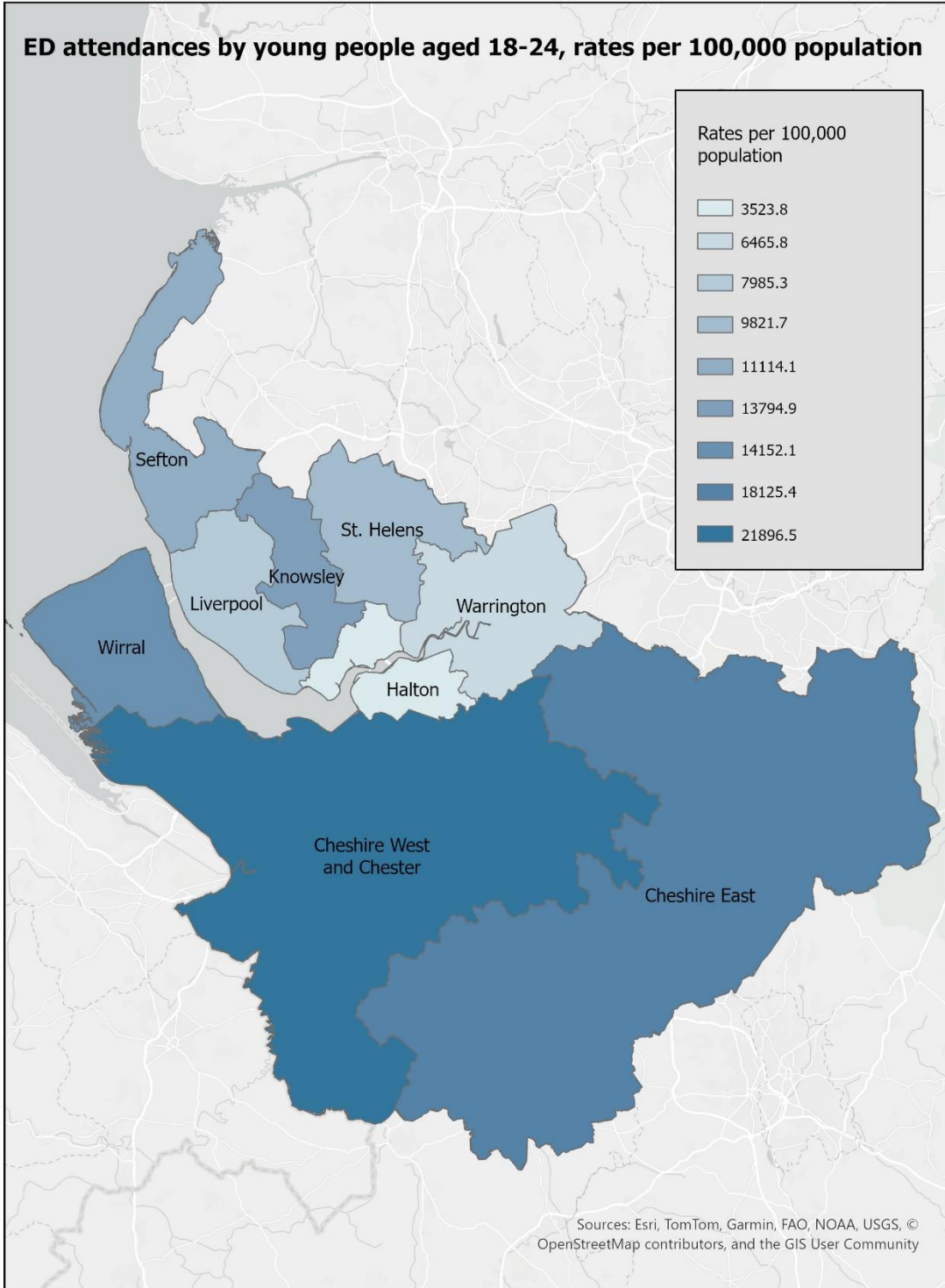
Figure 10. Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals accidental injury attendances for young people (18-24) by area of residence (April 23 to March 25)

Cumulative population rates were calculated by local authority based on mid-2024 population estimates (Table 16). Rates were highest for unintentional injuries in those aged between 18 and 24 years of age in Cheshire West and Chester (21,896.5 per 100,000 population), followed by Cheshire East (18,125.4 per 100,000 population) and Wirral (14,152.1 per 100,000 population). Rates were also calculated by LSOA and are available on request.

Table 16. Population rates for unintentional injuries for those aged 18-24 (April 23 to March 25)

Local Authority Name	Local Authority Code	Rate per 100,000 population
Knowsley	E08000011	13794.9
Liverpool	E08000012	7985.3
Sefton	E08000014	11114.1
St. Helens	E08000013	9821.7
Wirral	E08000015	14152.1
Cheshire West and Chester	E06000050	21896.5
Warrington	E06000007	6465.8
Halton	E06000006	3523.8
Cheshire East	E06000049	18125.4

ED attendances by young people aged 18-24, rates per 100,000 population



Demographics

Of the 29,757 attendances, 43% were female (n=12,744) and 57% male (n=17,005). There was little variation in attendances by single age across the 18-24 band, with each age representing about 14-15% of the total cohort. Similarly, the sex split of attendances is similar across each single age with no large outliers, following the overall pattern of males typically attending more than females at all ages (Figure 11).

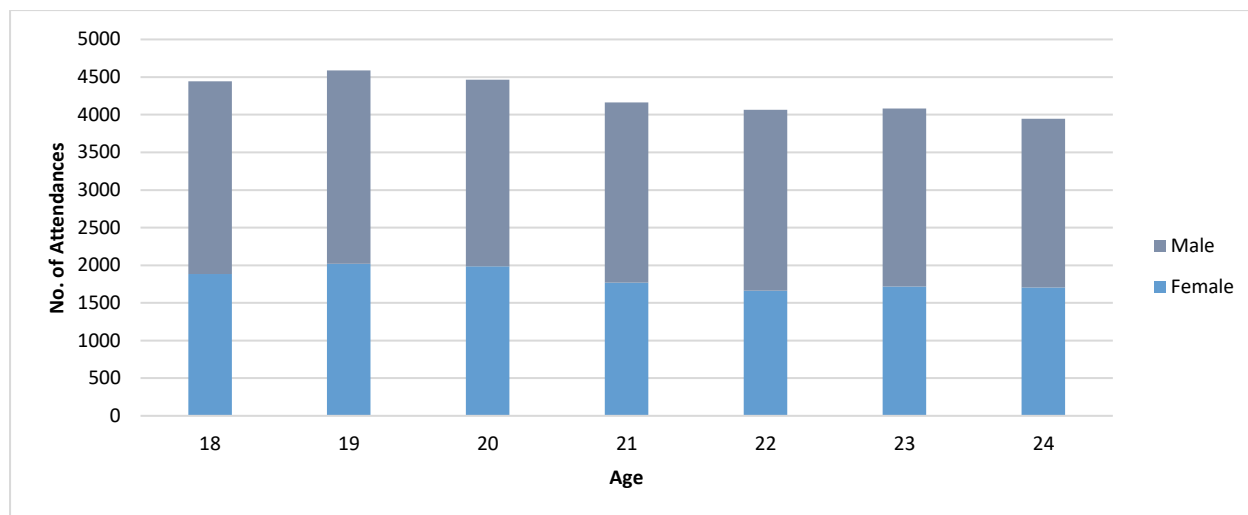


Figure 11. Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals young persons (18-24) accidental injury attendances by sex (April 23 to March 25)

Table 17 shows the attendances by recorded ethnicity. Seven in ten of these attendances were by individuals who reported their ethnicity as 'White British' (n=20,968).

Table 17. Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals young persons (18-24) accidental injury attendances by ethnicity (April 23 to March 25)

Ethnicity	N	%
White British	20968	70.46%
Not Stated	5246	17.63%
Other	1355	4.55%
Other White	867	2.91%
White Irish	228	0.77%
Other Mixed	220	0.74%
Other Asian	169	0.57%
Indian	133	0.45%
Chinese	121	0.41%
Other Black	112	0.38%
African	97	0.33%
White and Black Caribbean	52	0.17%
White and Asian	45	0.15%
White and Black African	45	0.15%
Pakistani	42	0.14%
Bangladeshi	35	0.12%
Caribbean	22	0.07%
Total	29757	100.00%

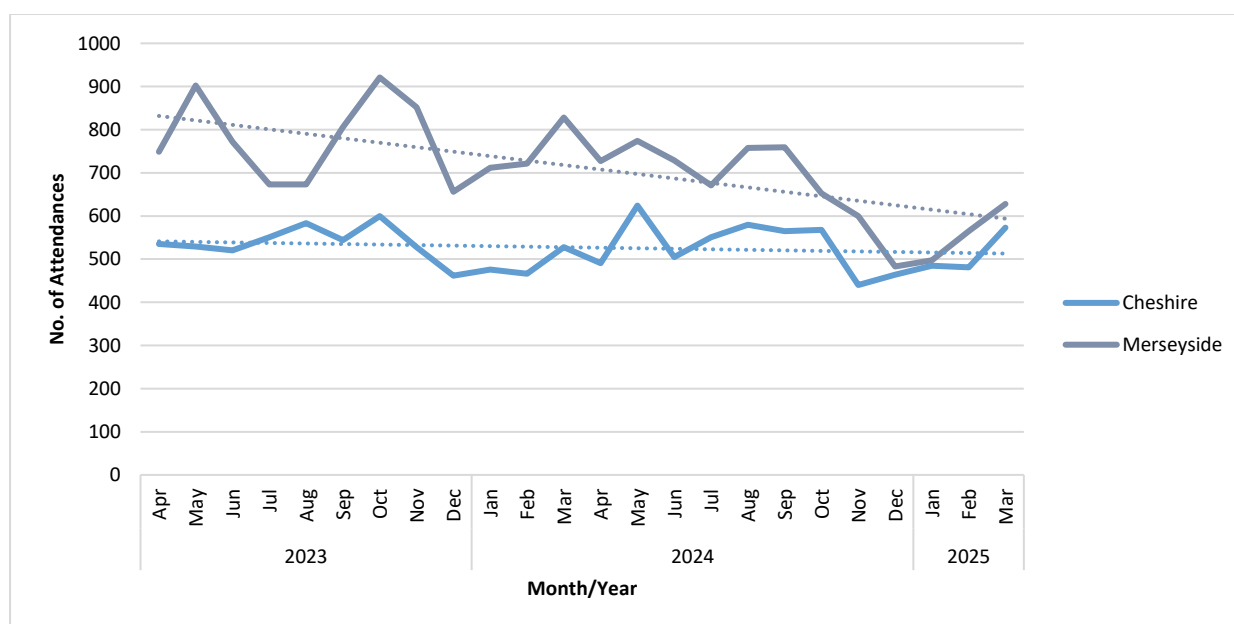
Temporal

In the period April 2023 to March 2025, Cheshire and Merseyside EDs averaged just over 1200 attendances per month (n=1,240) by young people aged 18-24 years for accidental injuries (Table 18). Around one in five of these attendances were to the Royal Liverpool University Hospital (20%), which was followed up by Countess of Chester Hospital (14%) and Whiston Hospital (14%).

Table 18. Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals young persons (18-24) accidental injury attendances by year and month of attendance (April 23 to March 25)¹⁰

ED	2023	2024	2025	Total	%
Royal Liverpool University Hospital	2605	2904	517	6026	20.25%
Countess Of Chester Hospital	1539	2156	532	4227	14.21%
Whiston Hospital	1532	2068	459	4059	13.64%
Leighton Hospital	1522	1721	424	3667	12.32%
Arrowe Park Hospital	1298	1504	345	3147	10.58%
University Hospital Aintree	1348	1391	69	2808	9.44%
Victoria Infirmary Northwich (MIU)	873	1257	316	2446	8.22%
Southport & Formby District General Hospital	213	535	299	1047	3.52%
Macclesfield District General Hospital	402	471	145	1018	3.42%
Halton General Hospital (MIU)	209	312	53	574	1.93%
Warrington Hospital	237	261	52	550	1.85%
Urgent Care Centre Leighton Hospital (UUC)	70	80	16	166	0.56%
Alder Hey Children's NHS Foundation Trust	8	12	***	<25	0.07%
Westmorland General Hospital (UTC)	0	0	***	***	0.00%
Total	11856	14672	3229	29757	100.00%

Merseyside hospitals had a higher number of attendances than Cheshire hospitals consistently throughout the period. Both Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals showed a similar pattern of attendances month to month, but Merseyside hospitals showed a small decline in attendances across the period whereas Cheshire hospitals showed little overall change (Figure 12).



¹⁰ Please note that all numbers less than five have been suppressed (***) in line with patient confidentiality. If there is only one number less than five in a category then two numbers have been suppressed to prevent back calculations from totals.

Figure 12. Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals young persons (18-24) accidental injury attendances by month and year of attendance (April 23 to March 25)

Compared to the 0-17 age group, there is less variation in number of attendances across the period, but 18-24s do still show a similar three peak pattern seasonally (Figure 13) though slightly less defined, potentially emphasising the influence of school/school holidays on accidental injury attendances in 0-17s.

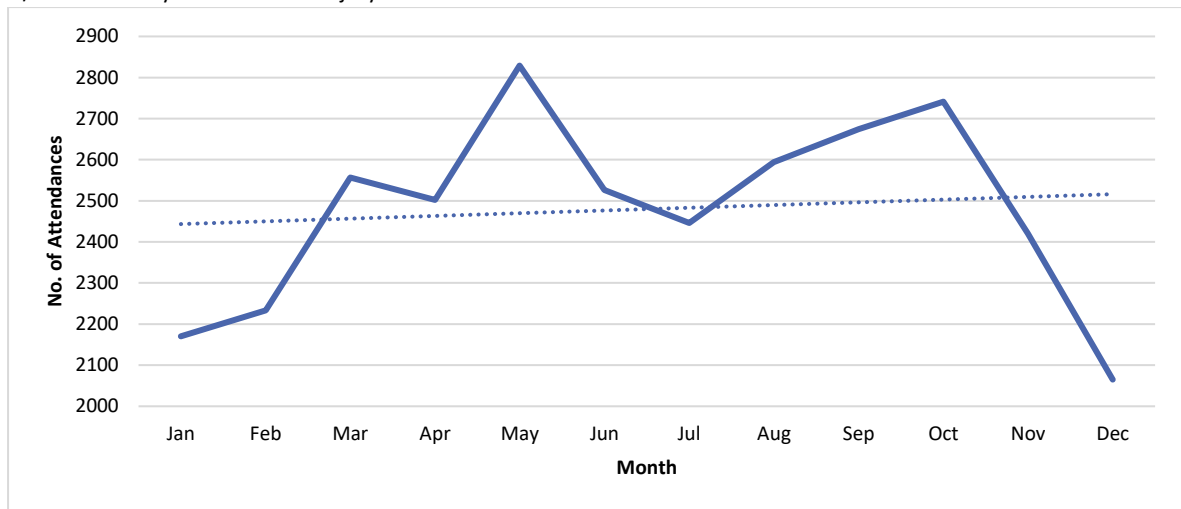


Figure 13. Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals young persons (18-24) accidental injury attendances by month of attendance (April 23 to March 25)

The less defined three peak pattern seen in 18-24s could be driven by university holidays, exam seasons and term dates. Figure 14 looks at the seasonal variation in attendances for only 18–21-year-olds (usual university undergraduate age).

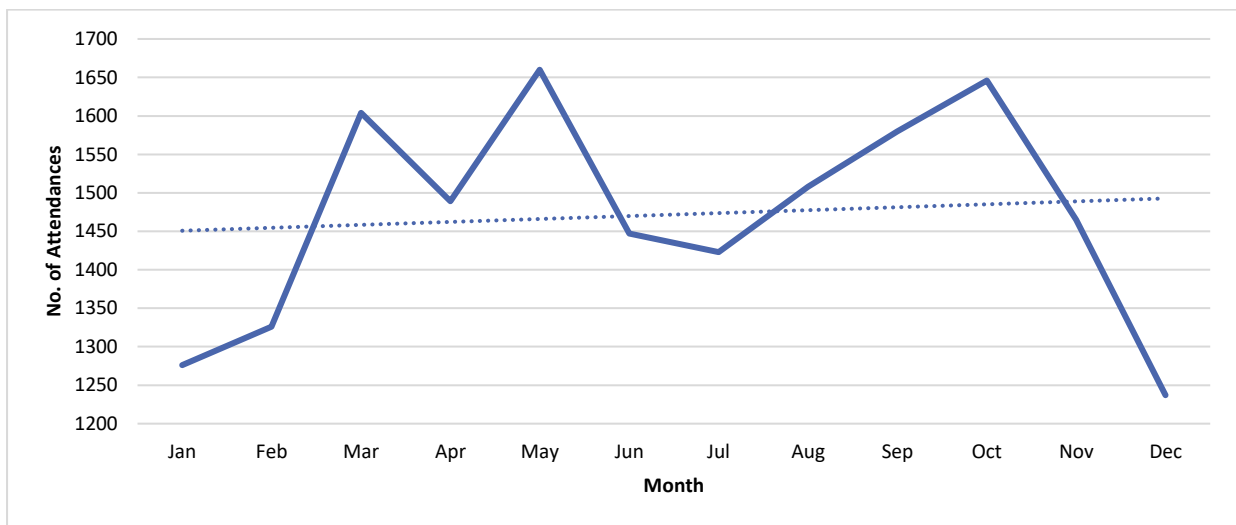


Figure 14. Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals university undergraduate age (18-21) accidental injury attendances by month of attendance (April 23 to March 25)

Across the week, there was a steady decrease in the number of attendances for this patient population (Figure 15) followed by a peak on Sundays (n=4,849; 16%), as opposed to the Monday peak seen in 0-17s (n=15,096; 17%). Monday is the second biggest day for accidental injury attendances in 18-24-year-olds (n=4,697; 15.8%). The peaks in both age groups are likely a result of delayed attendances for injuries acquired over the weekend.

The highest proportion of 18-24s attended for accidental injuries between 16-17.59 (n=3,941), closely reflecting the time period immediately after work/university, and slightly earlier than the peak time for attendances for 0-17-year-olds (18-19:59; n=15,004; 16%). Those aged 18-24-year-olds were least likely to attend during the 6-7.59 time period (n=619; 2%). The single highest day/time combination for attendances by 18-24-year-olds for accidental injury was Sunday at 12-13.59 (n= 663; 2%).

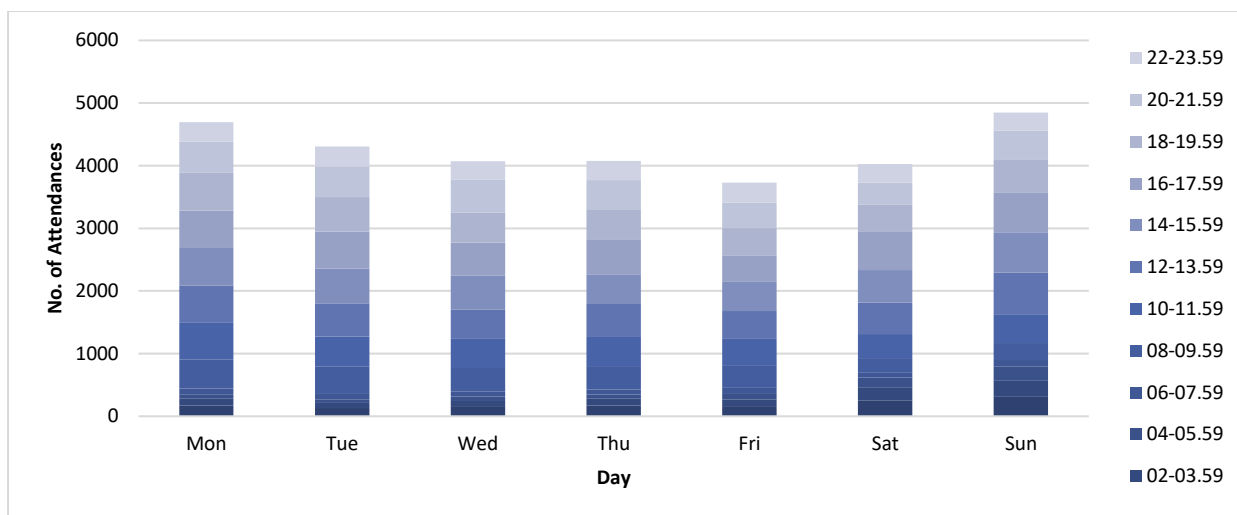


Figure 15. Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals young persons (18-24) accidental injury attendances by day and time of attendance (April 23 to March 25)

Patient group

Half of accidental injury attendances by 18-24-year-olds to Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals were recorded as 'other accident'. Around another one in five attendances were for body/limb injuries, whilst sports injuries and road traffic accidents (RTAs) both accounted for just over one in twenty attendances for this age group. A full breakdown of each patient group, number and percentage of attendances for the 18-24s is shown in Table 19.

Table 19. Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals accidental injury attendances by injury group in 18-24s (April 23 to March 25)¹¹

Patient Group	N	%
Other accident	14765	49.62%
Other accident: Body/Limb Injury	5408	18.17%
Sports injury	1963	6.60%
Road traffic accident	1752	5.89%
Other accident: Fall	1638	5.50%
Other accident: Head Injury	1354	4.55%
Other accident: Wound/Cut	1193	4.01%
Other accident: Burn/Scald	580	1.95%
Other accident: Bite/Sting	397	1.33%
Other accident: Struck	286	0.96%
Other accident: Burn/Scald - Non fire	204	0.69%
Other accident: Ingestion	119	0.40%
Firework injury	51	0.17%
Other accident: Electrical	20	0.07%
Other accident: Inhalation	12	0.04%
Other accident: Stab/Knife	12	0.04%
Other accident: Non drowning Asphyxia	***	0.01%
Other accident: Drowning/Immersion	***	0.00%
Total	29757	100.00%

¹¹ Please note that all numbers less than five have been suppressed (***) in line with patient confidentiality. If there is only one number less than five in a category then two numbers have been suppressed to prevent back calculations from totals.

Figure 16 shows attendances by sex and patient group, with 'other accident' omitted. Additionally, 'non drowning asphyxia' and 'drowning/immersion' have been removed due to low numbers of attendances in these patient groups.

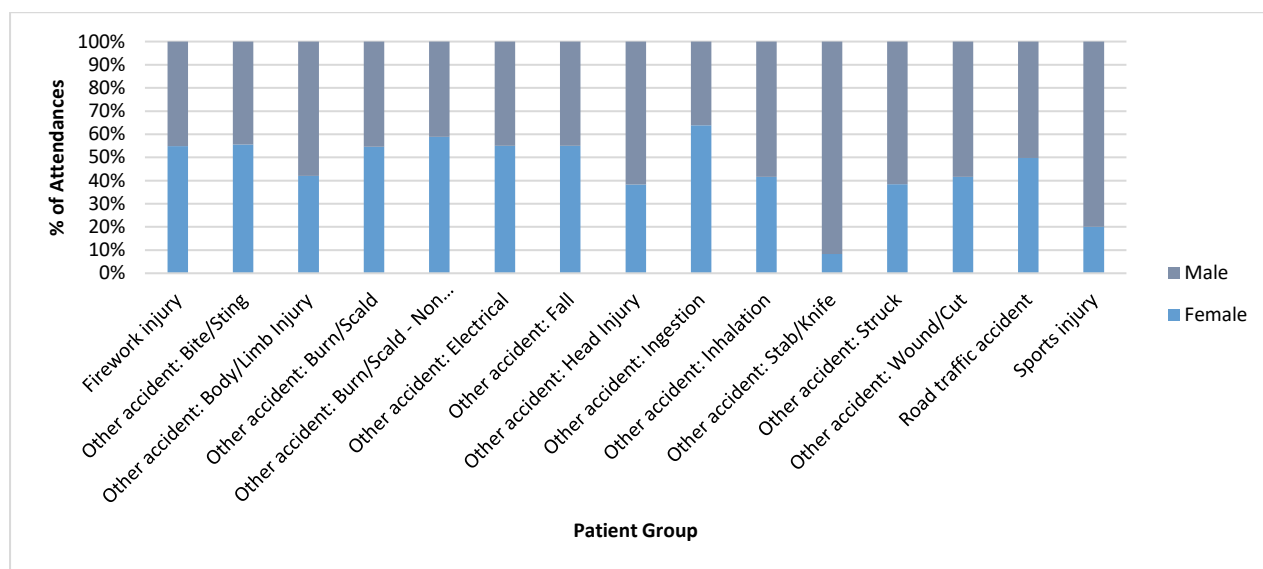


Figure 16. Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals young persons (18-24) accidental injury attendances by sex and patient group (April 23 to March 25)

Overall, males attended more frequently than females, with males accounting for 57% of attendances (n=17,005). The largest sex difference for a single patient group is for 'other accident: stab/knife', where males make up over nine in ten attendances for 18-24-year-olds (n=11, 92%). This is followed by sports injury, where males account for four in five attendances (n=1,569, 79%).

Location

Table 17 shows that over one third of all accidental injury attendances by 18-24s to Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals during this period had an unknown incident location (n=10,729, 36%). This includes attendances where incident location was recorded as unknown, as well as where the incident location field was left blank. A further quarter of attendances were injured in the home (n=7,799, 26%) and over one in ten had location recorded as 'other' (n=4,043, 14%).

Table 17. Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals accidental injury attendances by injury group in 18-24s (April 23 to March 25)¹²

Incident Location	N	%
Unknown	10729	36.06%
Home	7799	26.21%
Other:	4043	13.59%
Public Place:	2802	9.42%
Other: Road/RTA	1689	5.68%
Work	1510	5.07%
Other: Sports facility	714	2.40%
Public Place: Public Building	293	0.98%
Educational Establishment	95	0.32%
Public Place: Licensed premises e.g. bar cafe club	<85	0.28%
Other: Prison	***	0.00%
Total	29757	100.00%

¹² Please note that all numbers less than five have been suppressed (***) in line with patient confidentiality. If there is only one number less than five in a category then two numbers have been suppressed to prevent back calculations from totals.

Males were more likely to experience injuries in each location type, except for licensed premises (59% female) and educational establishments (54% female; Figure 17). These figures are similar to that of the 0-17 year age group.

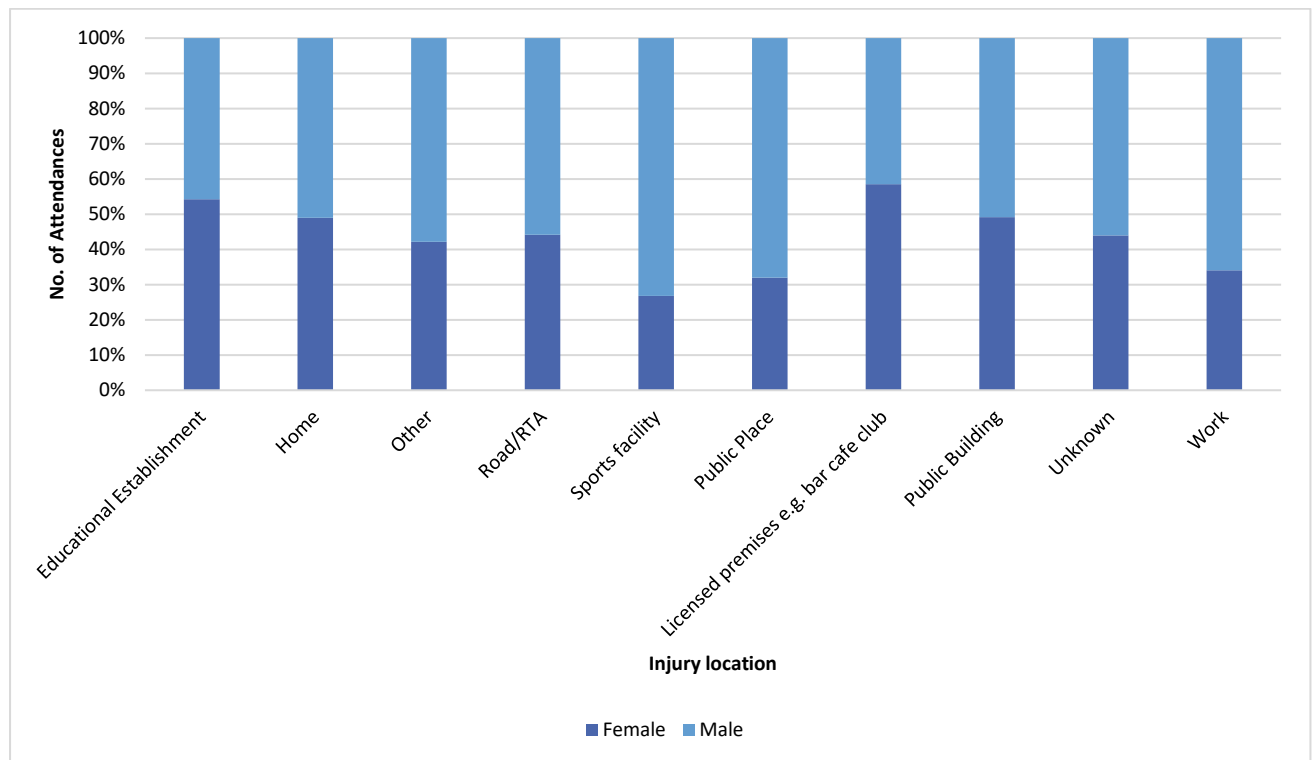


Figure 17. Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals young persons (18-24) accidental injury attendances by sex and injury location (April 23 to March 25)

Source of referral

Table 20 shows that over four in five young people aged 18-24 years attending Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals for accidental injuries during this time period were self-referrals (n=24,760; 83%). The next highest proportion were referred through 'Health care provider: NHS telephone/internet advice e.g. NHS 111', representing 4% of total attendances for this age group (n=1,083). A further 3% were referred through the emergency services under 'Emergency services – other' (n=1,019). There were some sex differences in source of referral, with three quarters of referrals through the police being for males (n=157, 75%). Referrals through general medical practitioners were more likely to be females (n=159, 61%).

Table 20. Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals young persons (18-24) accidental injury attendances by referral source and sex (April 23 to March 25)¹³

Source of Referral	Female	Male	Total
Self-referral	10395	14365	24760
Health Care Provider: NHS telephone/internet advice e.g. NHS 111	616	467	1083
Emergency services - Any	444	575	1019
Health Care Provider: same or other	355	386	741
Other	231	313	544
Health Care Provider: Urgent care service	171	199	370
General Medical Practitioner	159	103	262
Health Care Provider: Ambulance service - patient in transit	119	121	240
Police	51	157	208
Health Care Provider: Emergency department	67	141	208
Unknown	43	50	93
Work	30	52	82
Emergency services - Search and rescue	21	29	50
Health Care Provider: Advanced care practitioner	8	7	15
Health Care Provider: Pharmacist (including community pharmacist)	7	6	13
Health Care Provider: Outpatient service inc. ambulatory care	***	<10	12
General Dental Practitioner	***	<10	9
Health Care Provider: School nurse	<10	***	8
Other: Custodial services: prison	0	6	6
Educational Establishment	***	***	***
Health Care Provider: Optician/optometrist	***	***	***
Health Care Provider: Private specialist	***	***	***
local authority Social Services	***	***	***
Parent/Guardian	***	0	***
Health Care Provider: Midwife	***	0	***
Health Care Provider: Mental health assessment team	***	0	***
Health Care Provider: Referred by private sector physician (finding)	0	***	***
Emergency services - Mountain rescue	0	***	***
Other: Homeless persons drop-in centre	0	***	***
Health Care Provider: Health visitor	0	***	***
Health Care Provider: Inpatient	***	0	***
Total	12744	17005	29749

Arrival mode

Table 21 shows that seven in ten of 18-24s attending Cheshire and Merseyside EDs for accidental injuries during this period arrived by own transport (n=20,792; 70%), and just over one in ten had their arrival mode recorded as 'walk-in/on foot' (n=3,772; 13%). Around 7% arrived by public transport/taxi (n= 2,035), and another 4% by emergency ambulance (n=1,125). Individuals brought in via police transport were more likely to be male, with males representing 78% (n=175) of this group. Similarly, those brought in via custodial services (prison/detention centre transport) were also more likely to be male, who represented 83% (n=30) of these attendances.

¹³ Please note that all numbers less than five have been suppressed (***) in line with patient confidentiality. If there is only one number less than five in a category then two numbers have been suppressed to prevent back calculations from totals.

Table 21. Cheshire and Merseyside hospitals young persons (18-24) accidental injury attendances by arrival mode and sex (April 23 to March 25)¹⁴

Arrival Mode	Female	Male	Total
Other: Patient arranged own transport	8873	11919	20792
Other: Walk-in/on foot	1668	2104	3772
Other: Public transport/taxi	921	1114	2035
Brought in by Emergency Ambulance: Road	482	643	1125
Other:	410	592	1002
Brought in by Emergency Ambulance:	309	380	689
Other: Police transport	49	175	224
Other: Non-emergency road ambulance	21	31	52
Other: Custodial services: prison/detention centre transport	6	30	36
Unknown	***	<10	12
Brought in by Emergency Ambulance: Air/Helicopter	***	<10	10
Total	12744	17005	29749

Discharge method

Table 22 shows that nearly two thirds of attendances for 18-24s were discharged without requiring follow up treatment (n=17,644, 59%) and a further one in ten required follow up treatment with a GP (n=3,227, 11%). Only 6% of all attendances were admitted into hospital (n=1,683).

Table 22. Cheshire and Merseyside young persons (18-24) accidental injury attendances by arrival mode and sex (April 23 to March 25)¹⁴

Discharge Method	Female	Male	Total
Discharged - did not require any follow up treatment	7650	9994	17644
Discharged - follow up treatment to be provided by GENERAL PRACTITIONER	1566	1661	3227
Left Department before being seen for treatment	969	1220	2189
Admitted to a Hospital Bed /became a LODGED PATIENT of the same Health Care Provider	692	991	1683
Referred to Fracture Clinic	394	911	1305
Referred to other Out-Patient Clinic	401	792	1193
Not known	324	401	725
Transferred to other Health Care Provider	306	388	694
Referred to ED Clinic	121	172	293
Other	112	172	284
Referred to other health CARE PROFESSIONAL	101	155	256
Left Department having refused treatment	105	146	251
Discharged: Home	***	0	***
Died in Department	0	***	***
Left Department without clinical consent	***	0	***
Total	12744	17005	29749

¹⁴ Please note that all numbers less than five have been suppressed (***) in line with patient confidentiality. If there is only one number less than five in a category then two numbers have been suppressed to prevent back calculations from totals.

ED Patient group data collection

Table 23 shows which hospital trusts across Cheshire and Merseyside categorise each patient group. Due to some EDs not collecting each type of injury sustained, there may be an underreporting in some geographical areas.

Table 23. Overview of injury types collected by hospital trust

Hospital Trust	Alder Hey Children's Hospital Trust	Wirral University Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	Countess Of Chester Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	Warrington & Halton Hospitals NHS Trust	Mid Cheshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	East Cheshire NHS Trust	NHS University of Liverpool Group	Mersey & West Lancashire Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
Firework injury	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓
Other accident	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bite/Sting	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
Body/Limb Injury	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
Burn/Scald	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
Burn/Scald - Non fire	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
Drowning/Immersion	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Electrical	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
Fall	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
Head Injury	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
Ingestion	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Inhalation	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Non drowning Asphyxia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Stab/Knife	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
Struck	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Wound/Cut	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
Road traffic accident	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Sports injury	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

An analysis of NWS callout data in Cheshire and Merseyside for accidental injuries in children and young people

Between April 2023 and March 2025, there were 5,466 accidental children and young people injuries across Cheshire and Merseyside. Just over half of callouts (n=2,777; 51%) were made by those aged 0-17 years, and 49% (n=2,689) by those aged between 18 and 24 years old (Figure 18). Close to two thirds (n=3,166; 58%) of callouts were across Merseyside, with 42% (n=2,300) occurring in Cheshire. Sefton saw the highest percentage increase over the two years with 210 callouts occurring in 2023/24 and 298 in 2024/5 (+42% increase).

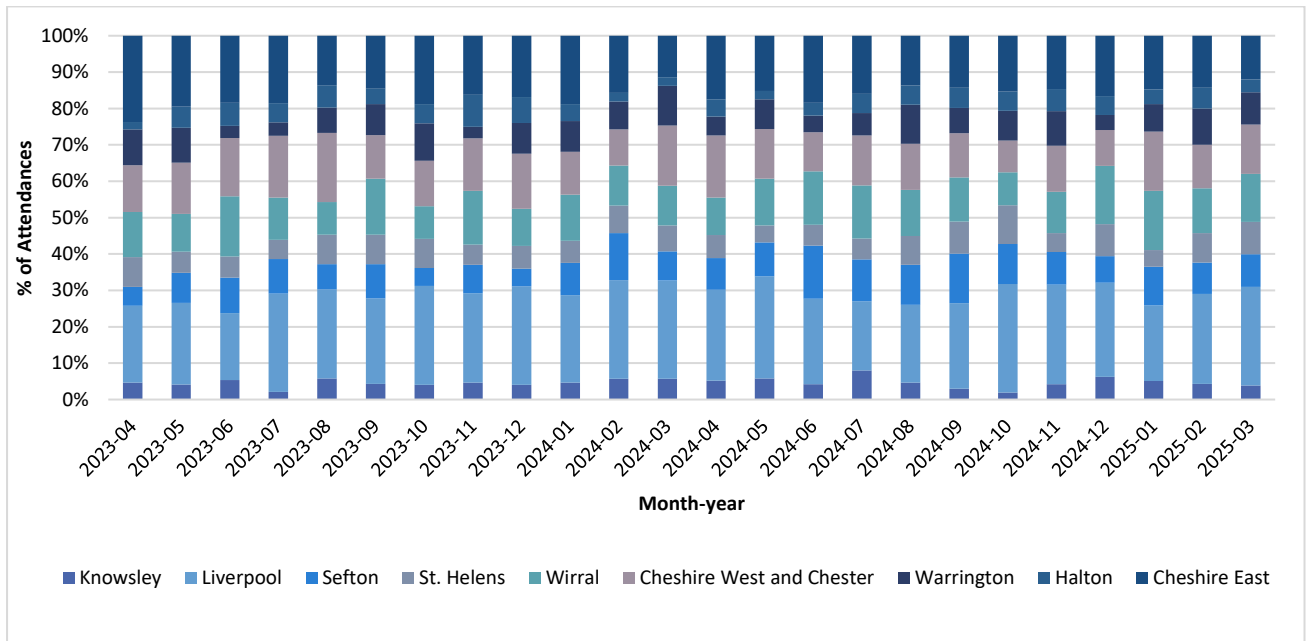


Figure 18. Cheshire and Merseyside 0-24-year-old ambulance callouts by date and local authority (April 2023-March 2025)

Over the two-year period, callouts for 0–17-year-olds remained steady with a monthly average of 115 callouts in 2023/24 and 116 in 2024/25; callouts for those aged 18 to 24 years increased from a monthly average of 103 in 2023/24 to 121 in 2024/25 (Figure 19).

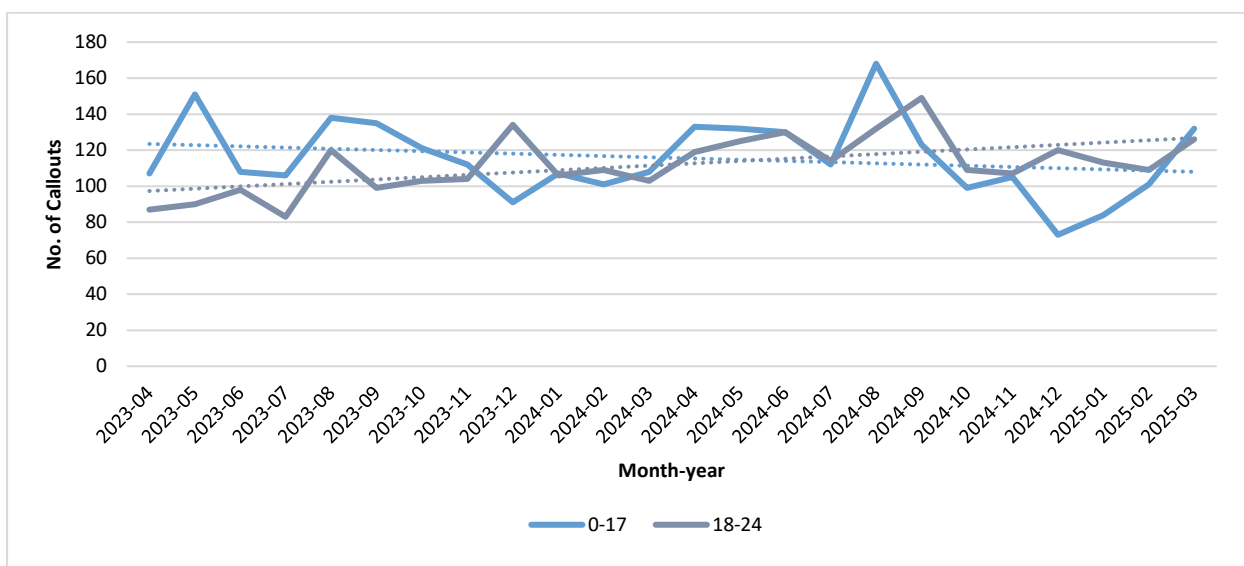


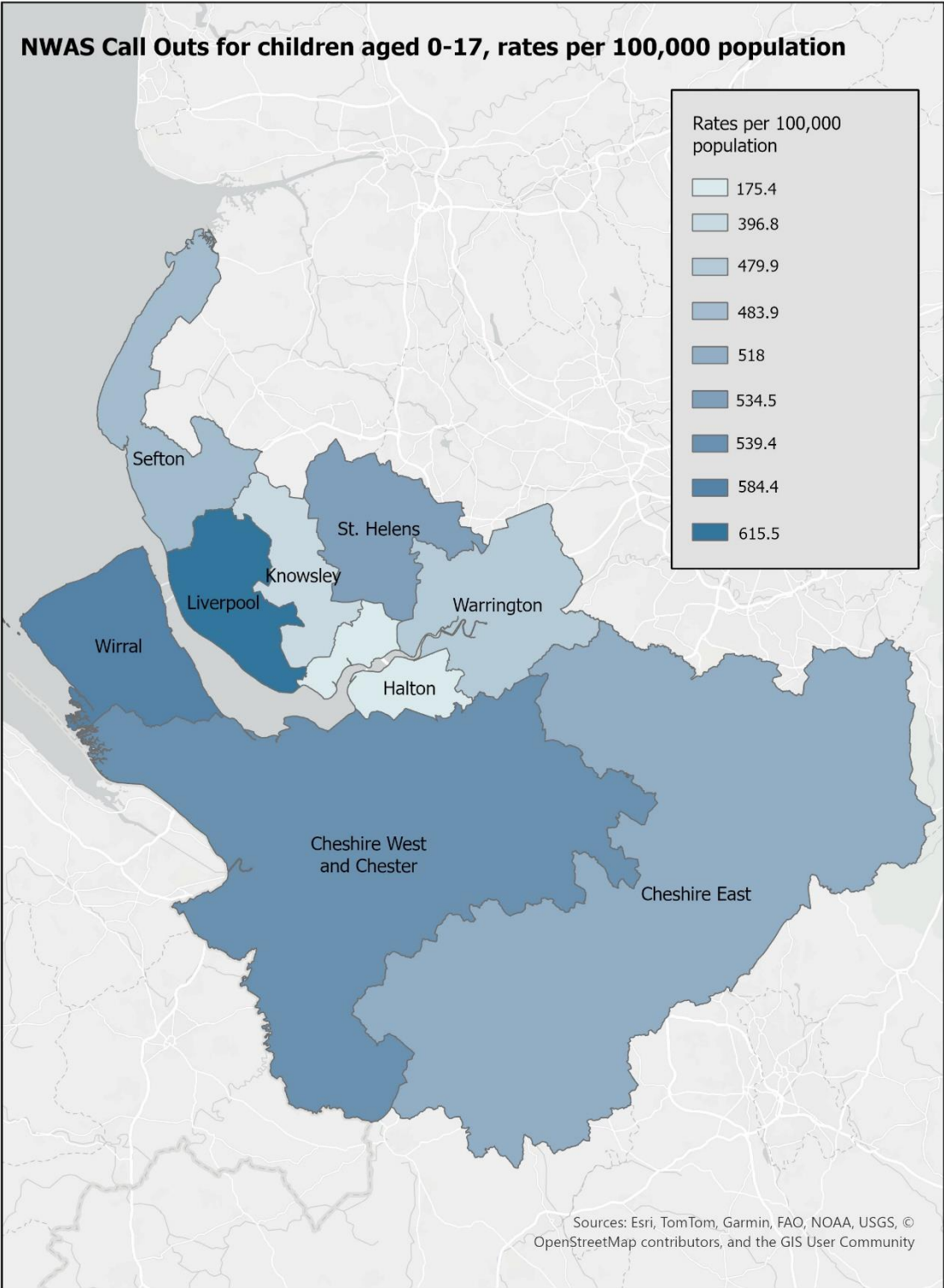
Figure 19. Cheshire and Merseyside 0-24-year-old ambulance callouts by month and year of callouts (April 2023 to March 2025)

NWAS callouts for children aged 0-17

There were 2,777 callouts for those aged between 0 to 17 years between April 2023 and March 2025 (Table 24). Close to two thirds (n=1,598; 58%) of callouts occurred in Merseyside, with the highest proportion taking place across Liverpool (n=602; 22%). Cheshire East saw the highest number of callouts across Cheshire (n=432; 16%).

Table 24. Cheshire and Merseyside 0–17-year-old ambulance callouts by local authority (April 2023 to March 2025)

Local Authority Name	N	%
Knowsley	143	5%
Liverpool	602	22%
Sefton	265	10%
St. Helens	201	7%
Wirral	387	14%
Merseyside total	1598	58%
Cheshire West and Chester	386	14%
Warrington	215	8%
Halton	146	5%
Cheshire East	432	16%
Cheshire total	1179	42%
Total	2777	100%



Males comprised 62% of callouts (n=1,721). Callouts were highest in those aged between 0-4 years (n=1,099; 40%), followed by those aged between 10 and 14 (n=706, 25%), 15 to 17 years (n=580; 21%) and 5 to 9 years (n=392; 14%). Peak age was around one years (n=306; 11%) with callouts reducing until approximately age 10 where they begin to increase again (Figure 20)

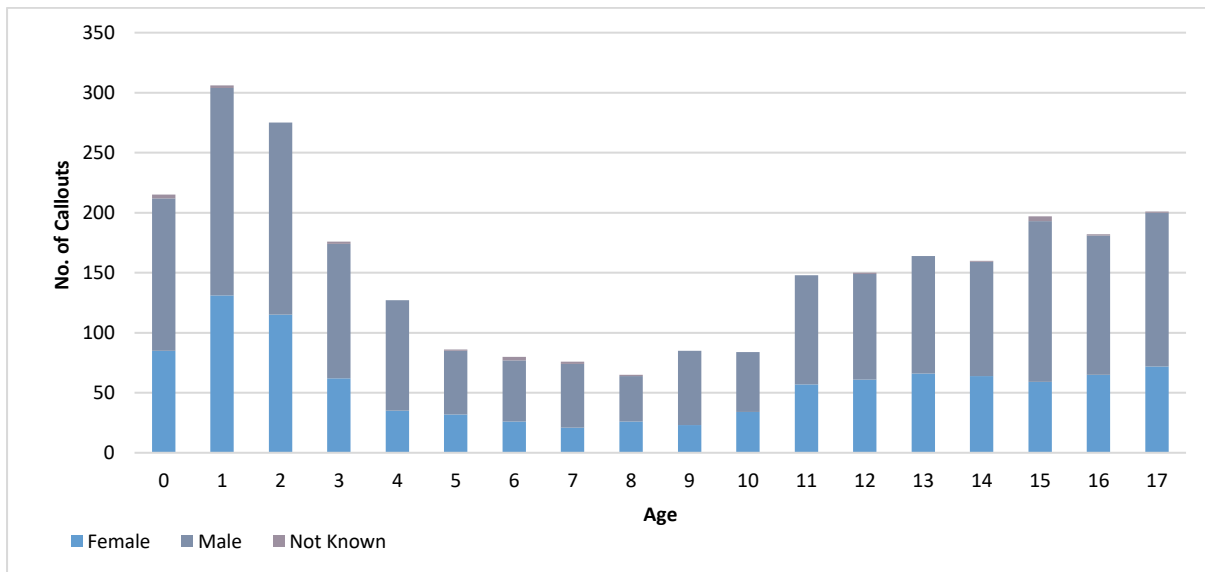


Figure 20. Cheshire and Merseyside 0-17-year-old ambulance callouts by age and sex (April 2023 to March 2025)

Overall head injuries were the most common reason for a callout (n=881; 32%). Those aged between 0 to 4 years comprised 80% of burns, 67% of ingestion related callouts and 56% drownings/immersions. Children aged between 10 and 14 years accounted for 42% of body/limb injuries (Figure 21).

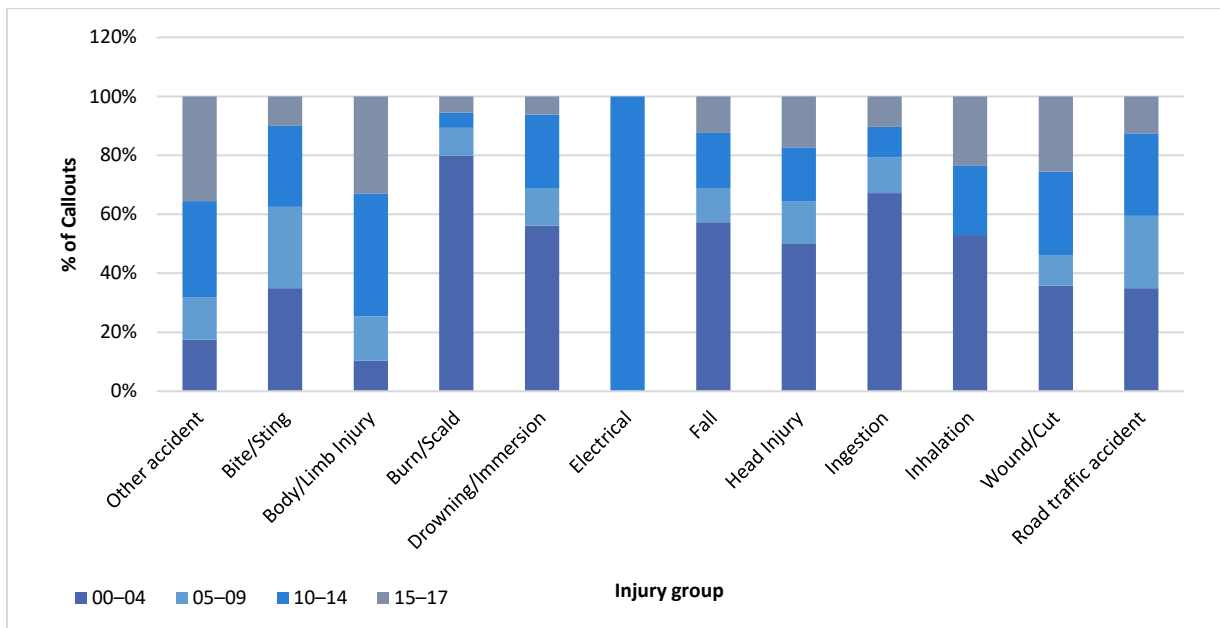


Figure 21. Cheshire and Merseyside 0-17-year-old ambulance callouts by age group and injury type (April 2023 to March 2025)

Figure 22 shows that callouts were highest on Saturdays (n=469; 17%) and Sundays (n=430; 15%), and between the hours of 4 and 6pm (n=470; 17%), and 6pm and 8pm (n=443; 16%).

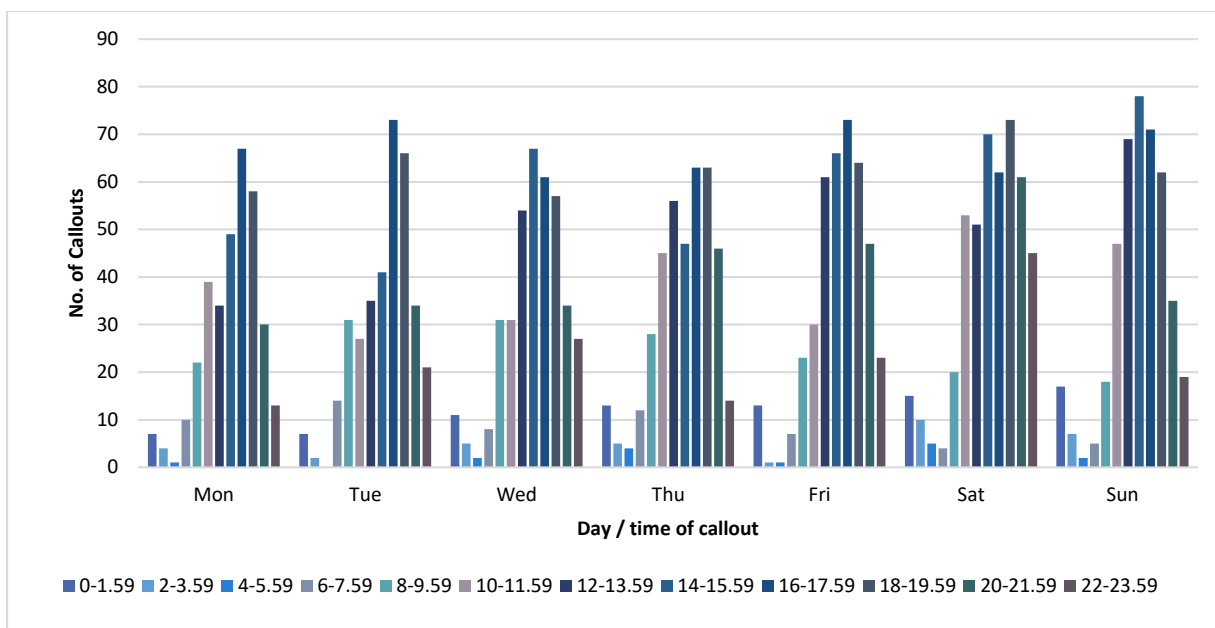


Figure 22. Cheshire and Merseyside 0-17-year-old ambulance callouts by day and time of callout (April 2023 to March 2025)

Cumulative population rates were calculated by local authority based on mid-2024 population estimates (Table 25). Rates were highest for unintentional injuries in those aged between 0 and 17 years of age in Liverpool (615.5 per 100,000 population), followed by Wirral (584.4 per 100,000 population) and Cheshire West and Chester (539.4 per 100,000 population).

Table 25. Cheshire and Merseyside population rates for unintentional injuries for those aged 0-17 (April 23 to March 25)

Local Authority Name	Local Authority Code	Rate per 100,000 population
Knowsley	E08000011	396.8
Liverpool	E08000012	615.5
Sefton	E08000014	483.9
St. Helens	E08000013	534.5
Wirral	E08000015	584.4
Cheshire West and Chester	E06000050	539.4
Warrington	E06000007	479.9
Halton	E06000006	175.4
Cheshire East	E06000049	518.0

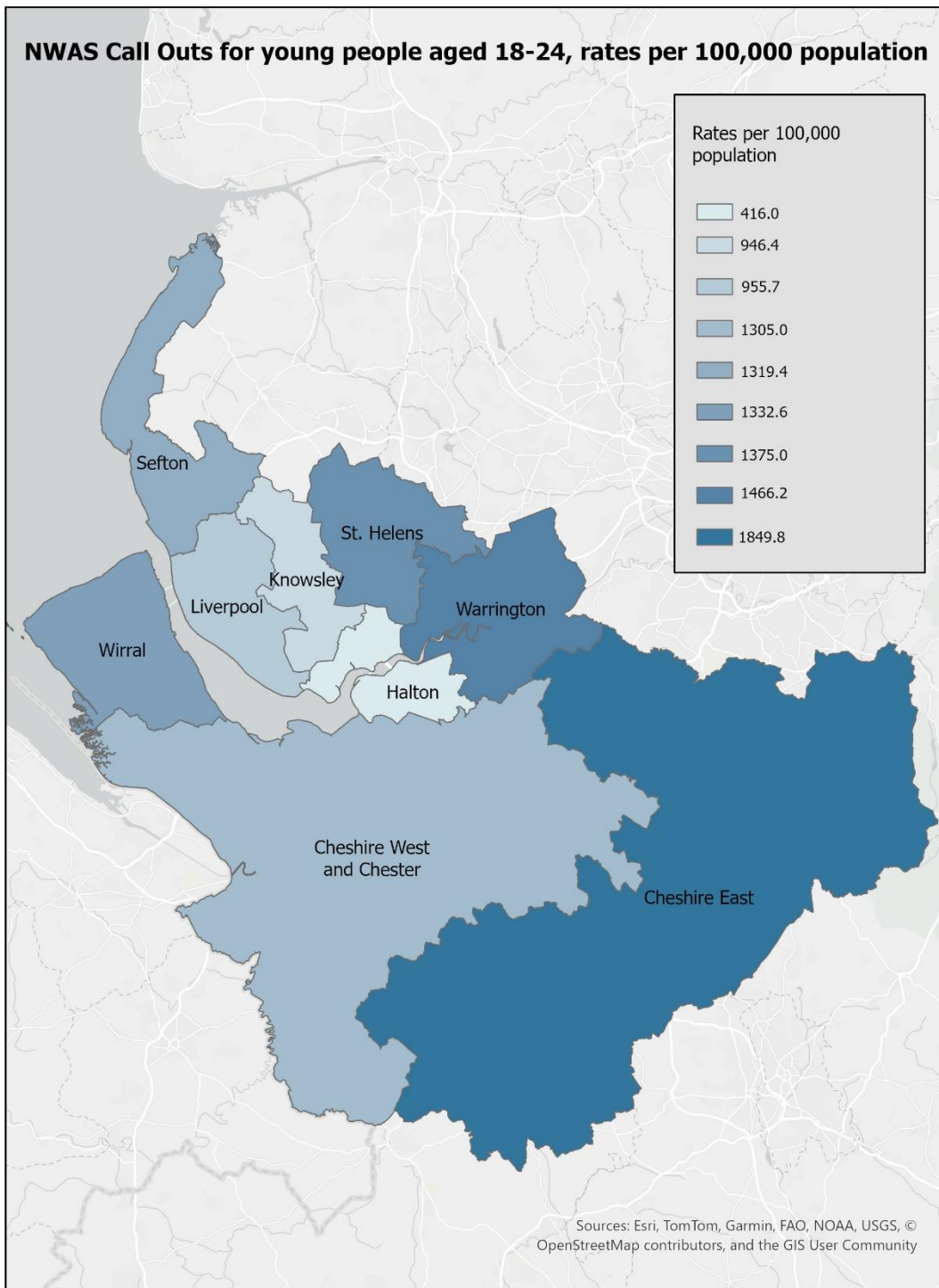
NWAS callouts for young people aged 18-24

There were 2,689 callouts for those aged between 18 to 24 years between April 2023 and March 2025 (Table 26). Close to two thirds (n=1,568; 58%) of callouts occurred in Merseyside, with the highest proportion taking place across Liverpool (n=740; 28%). Cheshire East saw the highest number of callouts across Cheshire (n=447; 17%).

Table 26. Cheshire and Merseyside 18-24-year-old ambulance callouts by local authority (April 2023 to March 2025)

Local Authority Name	N	Overall %
Knowsley	111	4%
Liverpool	740	28%
Sefton	243	9%
St. Helens	182	7%
Wirral	292	11%
Merseyside total	1568	58%
Cheshire West and Chester	353	13%
Warrington	200	7%
Halton	121	4%
Cheshire East	447	17%
Cheshire total	1121	42%
Total	2689	100%

NWAS Call Outs for young people aged 18-24, rates per 100,000 population



Males comprised 67% of callouts (n=1,819). Those aged 18 years made up 47% of callouts (n=1,252), (Figure 23)

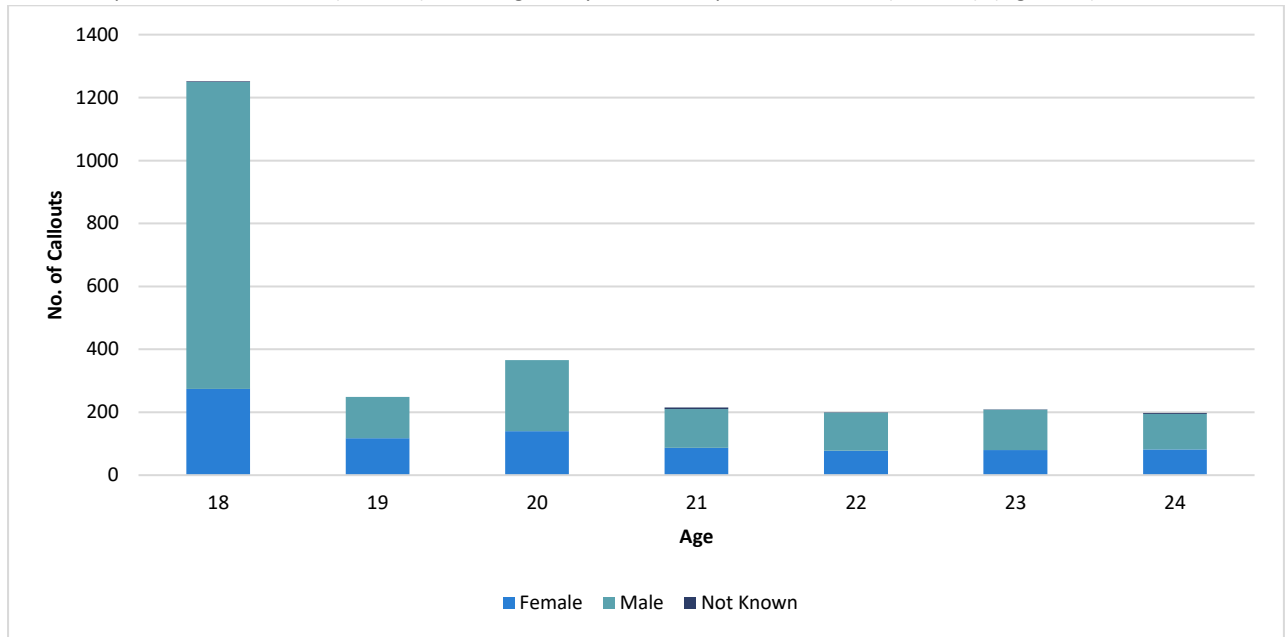


Figure 23. Cheshire and Merseyside 18-24-year-old ambulance callouts by age and sex (April 2023 to March 2025)

Overall body/limb injuries were the most common reason for a callout (n=700; 26%), followed by head injuries (n=694; 26%). Those aged 18 years comprised 90% of inhalation related injuries, 78% of drownings/immersions and 77% of road traffic accidents (Figure 24).

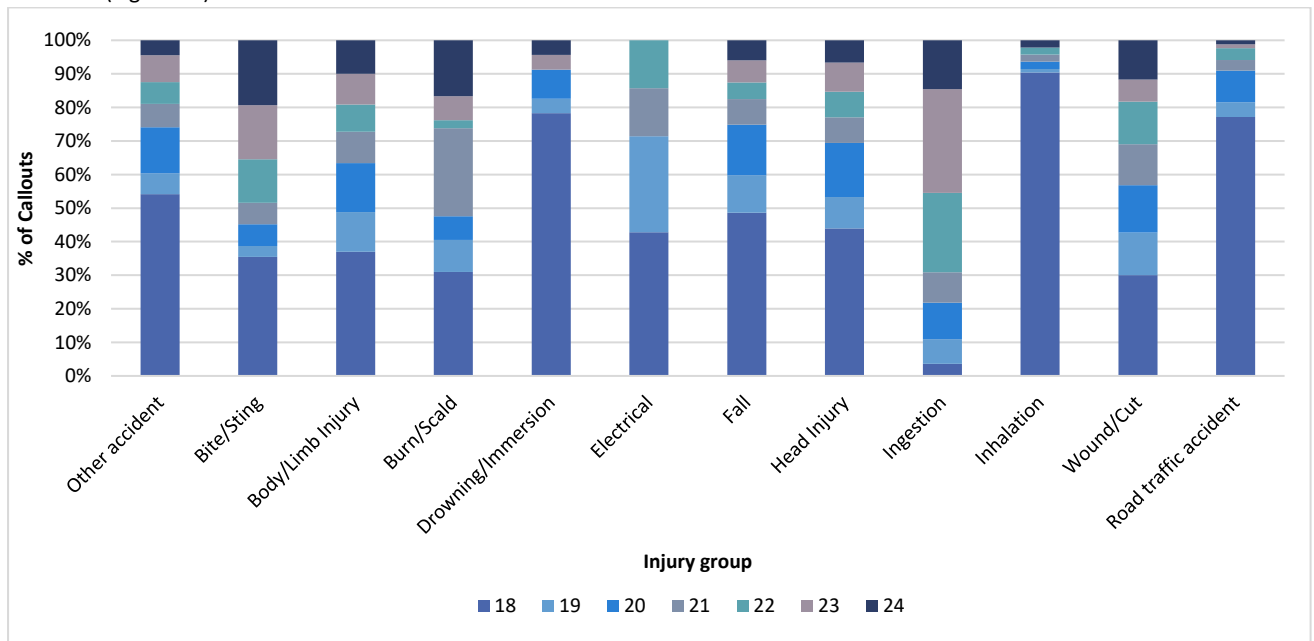


Figure 24. Cheshire and Merseyside 18-24-year-old ambulance callouts by age group and injury type (April 2023 to March 2025)

Callouts were highest on Saturdays (n=499; 19%) and Sundays (n=493; 18%). The peak time overall was between the hours of 8 and 10pm (n=311; 12%). Sundays between 2 and 4am comprised 3% of all callouts for this age group (Figure 25).

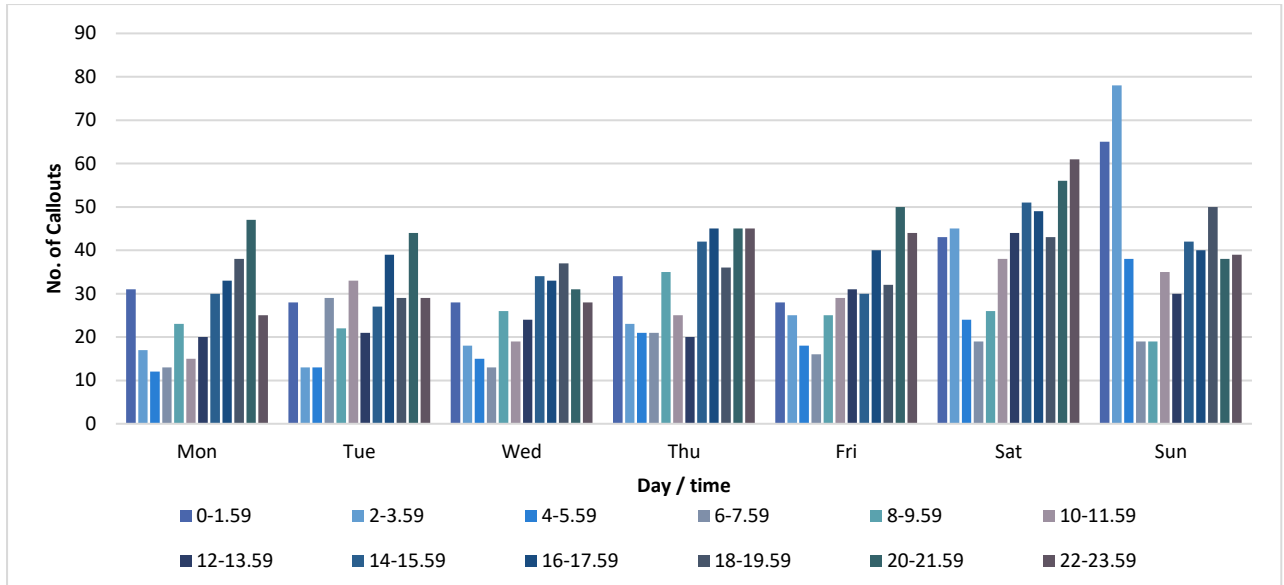


Figure 25. Cheshire and Merseyside 18-24-year-old ambulance callouts by day and time of callout (April 2023 to March 2025)

Cumulative population rates were calculated by local authority based on mid-2024 population estimates (Table 27). Rates were highest for unintentional injuries in those aged between 18 and 24 years of age in Cheshire East (1849.8 per 100,000 population), followed by Warrington (1,466.2 per 100,000 population) and St Helens (1,375.0 per 100,000 population).

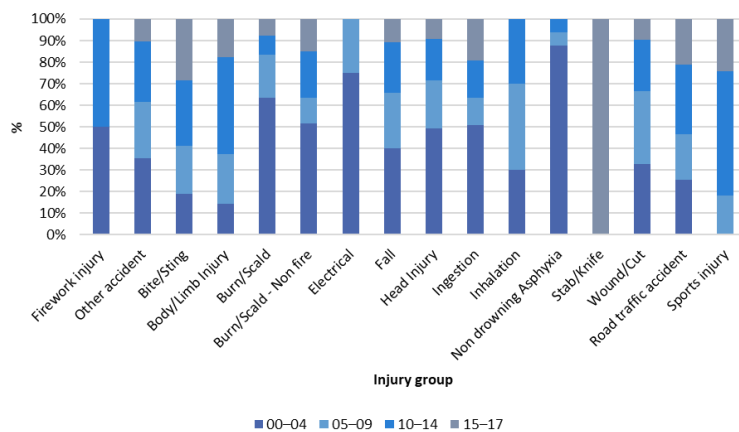
Table 27. Cheshire and Merseyside population rates for unintentional injuries for those aged 18-24 (April 23 to March 25)

Local Authority Name	Local Authority Code	Rate per 100,000 population
Knowsley	E08000011	946.4
Liverpool	E08000012	955.7
Sefton	E08000014	1319.4
St. Helens	E08000013	1375.0
Wirral	E08000015	1332.6
Cheshire West and Chester	E06000050	1305.0
Warrington	E06000007	1466.2
Halton	E06000006	416.0
Cheshire East	E06000049	1849.8





Local Authority brief profiles

KNOWSLEY (0-17 YEARS)


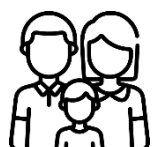


Between April 2023 and March 2025, there were 6,769 accidental injury attendances made by Knowsley residents aged between 0-17 years (7% of all Cheshire and Merseyside residents). Close to nine in ten (88%) non drowning asphyxia attendances were made by those aged 0-4 years, with this age group also highest for electrical injuries (75%) and burns and scalds (63%). Those aged between 5 and 9 years were more likely to be injured through inhalation-based injuries (40%).







DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender	Age	Ward	Ethnicity
 58.2% Male	 Mean age was 8.3 years old	 9.1% reside in Page Moss	 Where known 92.7% were White British

HOSPITAL VISIT

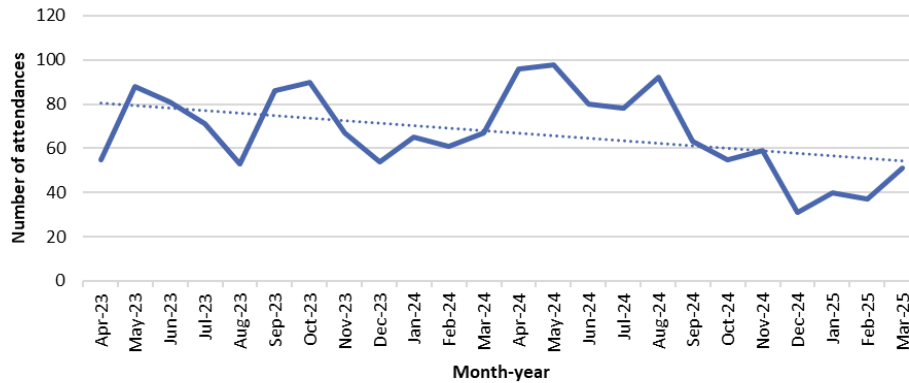
Arrival mode	Referral source	Outcome	Hospital
 2.1% arrived by ambulance	 16.8% were referred by a parent/guardian	 3.0% admitted to hospital	 48.5% attended Whiston Hospital

AMBULANCE CALLOUTS





Area	Gender	Age	Time
 5.2% of callouts were in Knowsley	 60.1% Male	 Mean age was 7.4 years old	 19.6% of callouts were between 4pm and 6pm

KNOWSLEY (18-24 YEARS)


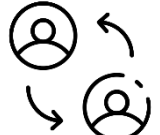


Between April 2023 and March 2025, there were 1,618 accidental injury attendances made by Knowsley residents aged between 18-24 years (6% of all Cheshire and Merseyside residents). Approximately 10% of injuries were for falls, 8% road traffic accidents and 7% for sports injuries. Overall, there was a downward trend of injuries, with an average of 70 attendances per month during 2023/24 and 65 during 2024/25.







DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender	Age	Ward	Ethnicity
 61.4% Male	 Mean age was 20.9 years old	 9.6% reside in St Michaels	 Where known 93.2% were White British

HOSPITAL VISIT

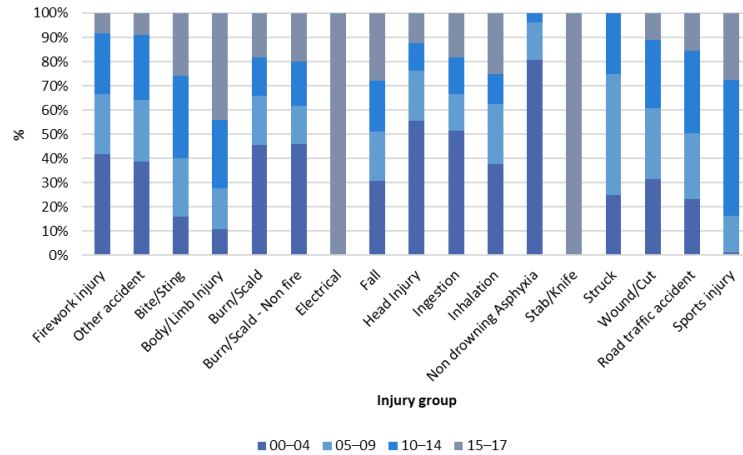
Arrival mode	Referral source	Outcome	Hospital
 5.9% arrived by ambulance	 79.5% self-referred	 10.9% admitted to hospital	 61.2% attended Whiston Hospital

AMBULANCE CALLOUTS





Area	Gender	Age	Time
 4.1% of callouts were in Knowsley	 61.3% Male	 Mean age was 20.0 years old	 14.4% of callouts were between 4pm and 6pm

LIVERPOOL (0-17 YEARS)




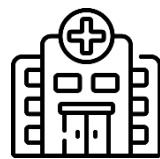
Between April 2023 and March 2025, there were 13,690 accidental injury attendances made by Liverpool residents aged between 0-17 years (15% of all Cheshire and Merseyside residents). Eight in ten (80%) non drowning asphyxia attendances were made by those aged 0-4 years, with this age group also highest for head injuries (58%), ingestion (50%) and burns (49%). Those aged between 10 to 14 years were more likely to be injured through sport (52%).







DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender	Age	Ward	Ethnicity
 56.3% Male	 Mean age was 7.9 years old	 6.5% reside in Norris Green	 Where known 80.9% were White British

HOSPITAL VISIT

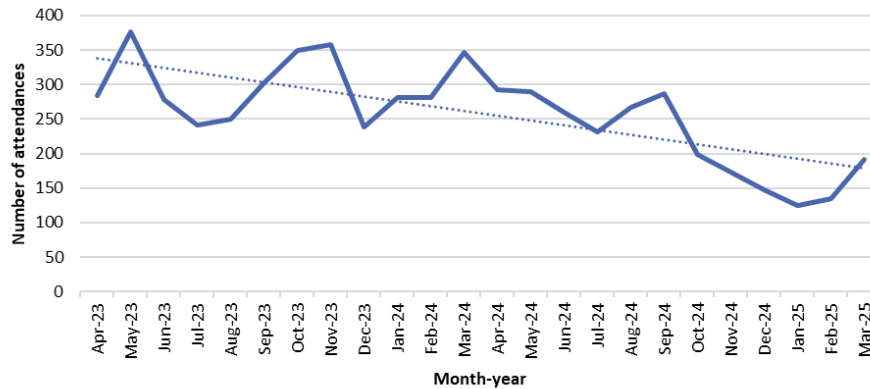
Arrival mode	Referral source	Outcome	Hospital
 3.9% arrived by ambulance	 37.7% were referred by a parent/guardian	 3.8% admitted to hospital	 82.8% attended Alder Hey Hospital

AMBULANCE CALLOUTS


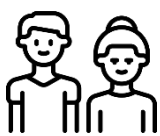


Area	Gender	Age	Time
 21.7% of callouts were in Liverpool	 58.8% Male	 Mean age was 8.0 years old	 17.9% of callouts were between 6pm and 8pm

LIVERPOOL (18-24 YEARS)


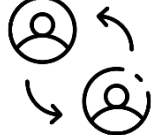

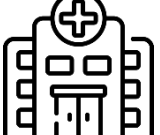
Between April 2023 and March 2025, there were 6,183 accidental injury attendances made by Liverpool residents aged between 18-24 years (23% of all Cheshire and Merseyside residents). Approximately 7% of attendees were for sports injuries with 6% for falls and 5% for road traffic collisions. Overall, there was a downward trend of injuries, with an average of 299 attendances per month during 2023/24 and 216 during 2024/25.





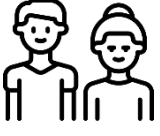

DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender	Age	Ward	Ethnicity
 54.7% Male	 Mean age was 21.0 years old	 9.9% reside in Brownlow Hill	 Where known 70.8% were White British

HOSPITAL VISIT

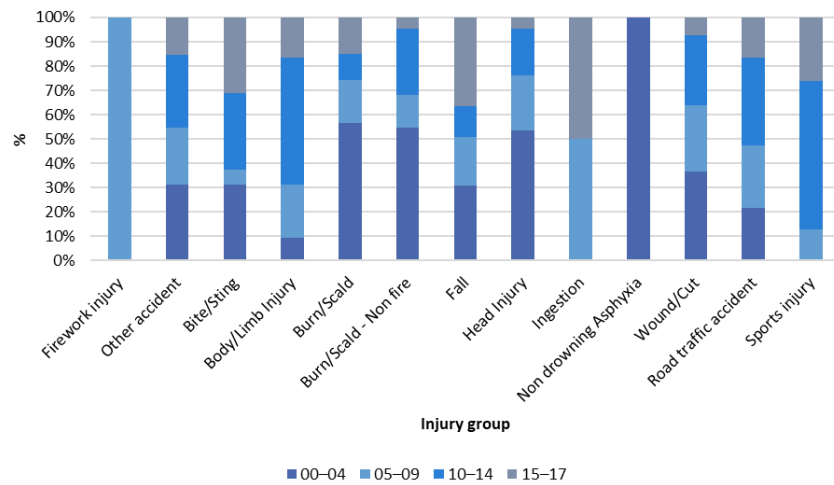
Arrival mode	Referral source	Outcome	Hospital
 8.1% arrived by ambulance	 78.2% self-referred	 6.2% admitted to hospital	 63.9% attended Royal Liverpool Hospital

AMBULANCE CALLOUTS





Area	Gender	Age	Time
 27.5% of callouts were in Liverpool	 65.4% Male	 Mean age was 19.9 years old	 11.5% of callouts were between 8pm and 10pm

SEFTON (0-17 YEARS)





Between April 2023 and March 2025, there were 7,651 accidental injury attendances made by Sefton residents aged between 0-17 years (8% of all Cheshire and Merseyside residents). Over half of burns and scalds were made by those aged 0-4 years (56%). Those aged between 10 to 14 years were more likely to be injured through sport (61%).







DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender	Age	Ward	Ethnicity
 58.8% Male	 Mean age was 9.1 years old	 6.1% reside in Ford	 Where known 91.2% were White British

HOSPITAL VISIT

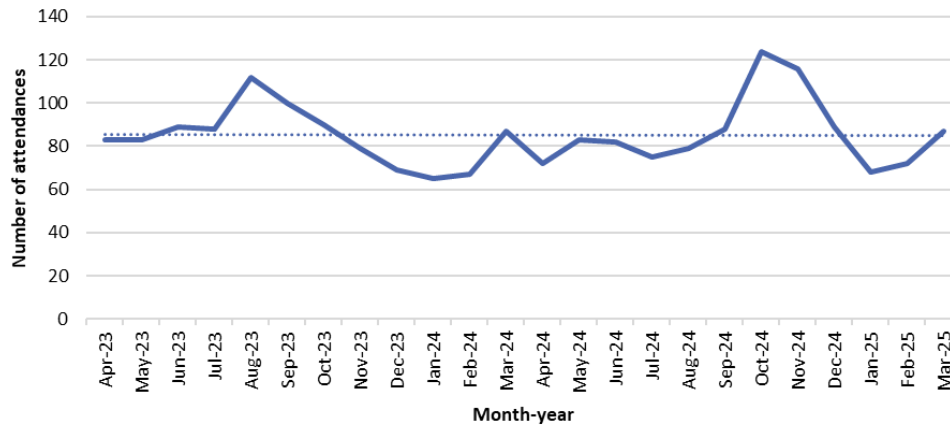
Arrival mode	Referral source	Outcome	Hospital
 2.7% arrived by ambulance	 14.8% were referred by a parent/guardian	 3.1% admitted to hospital	 52.2% attended Ormskirk District

AMBULANCE CALLOUTS





Area	Gender	Age	Time
 9.5% of callouts were in Sefton	 65.3% Male	 Mean age was 8.1 years old	 19.6% of callouts were between 4pm and 6pm

SEFTON (18-24 YEARS)


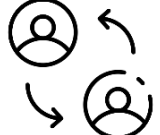


Between April 2023 and March 2025, there were 2,047 accidental injury attendances made by Sefton residents aged between 18-24 years (8% of all Cheshire and Merseyside residents). Approximately 11% of injuries were for sports injuries, 10% for road traffic accidents and 2% for falls. Over the two year period, injury attendances remained steady with an average of 84 attendances per month during 2023/24 and 86 during 2024/25.







DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender	Age	Ward	Ethnicity
 59.1% Male	 Mean age 21.0 years old	 6.5% reside in Linacre	 Where known 90.8% were White British

HOSPITAL VISIT

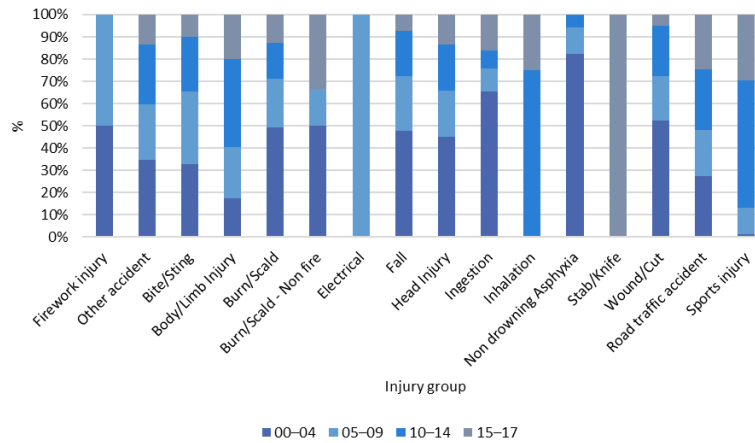
Arrival mode	Referral source	Outcome	Hospital
 6.4% arrived by ambulance	 81.6% self-referred	 5.4% admitted to hospital	 38.9% attended University Hospital Aintree

AMBULANCE CALLOUTS





Area	Gender	Age	Time
 9.0% of callouts were in Sefton	 65.0% Male	 Mean age was 19.6 years old	 14.4% of callouts were between 8pm and 10pm

ST HELENS (0-17 YEARS)


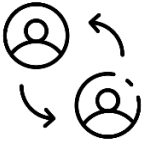


Between April 2023 and March 2025, there were 4,778 accidental injury attendances made by St Helens residents aged between 0-17 years (5% of all Cheshire and Merseyside residents). Over eight in ten non drowning asphyxia were made by 0-4 year olds (82%), and 57% of sports injuries were made by 10 to 14 year olds.







DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender	Age	Ward	Ethnicity
 59.3% Male	 Mean age was 8.2 years old	 10.7% reside in Thatto Heath	 Where known 91.8% were White British

HOSPITAL VISIT

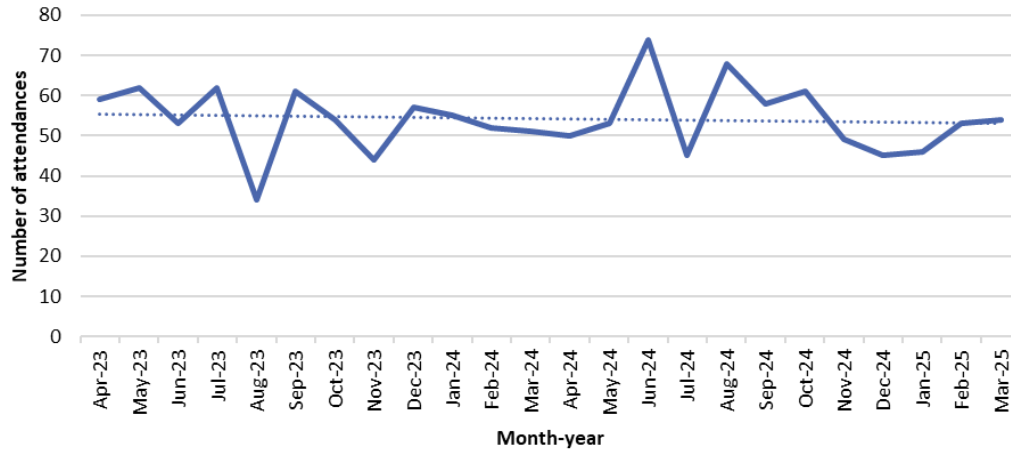
Arrival mode	Referral source	Outcome	Hospital
 4.5% arrived by ambulance	 38.5% self-referred	 4.1% admitted to hospital	 85.1% attended Whiston Hospital

AMBULANCE CALLOUTS





Area	Gender	Age	Time
 7.2% of callouts were in St Helens	 62.2% Male	 Mean age was 9.0 years old	 16.4% of callouts were between 6pm and 8pm

ST HELENS (18-24 YEARS)


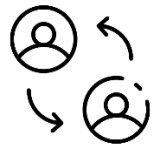

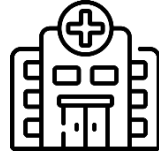
Between April 2023 and March 2025, there 1,300 accidental injury attendances made by St Helens residents aged between 18-24 years (5% of all Cheshire and Merseyside residents). Approximately 10% of attendances were for falls, 9% for road traffic accidents and 5% sports injuries. Over the two year period, injury attendances remained steady with an average of 54 attendances per month during 2023/24 and 55 during 2024/25.







DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender	Age	Ward	Ethnicity
 56.5% Male	 Mean age 21.0 years old	 10.6% reside in Thatto Heath	 Where known 90.8% were White British

HOSPITAL VISIT

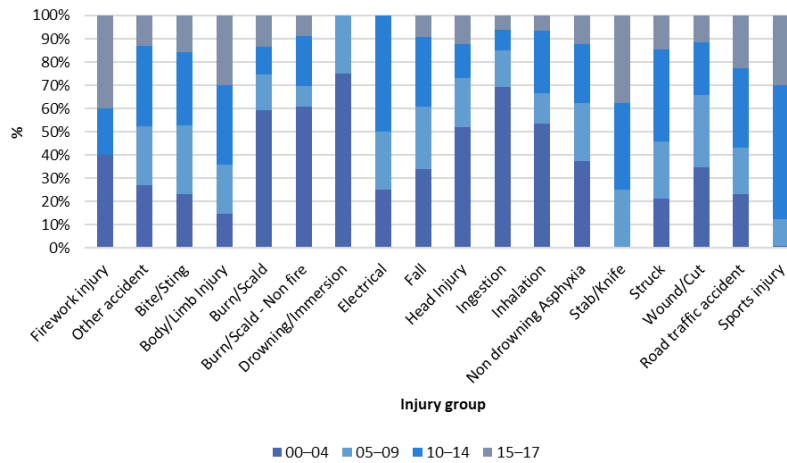
Arrival mode	Referral source	Outcome	Hospital
 7.7% arrived by ambulance	 72.3% self-referred	 17.9% admitted to hospital	 84.0% attended Whiston Hospital

AMBULANCE CALLOUTS





Area	Gender	Age	Time
 6.8% of callouts were in St Helens	 70.3% Male	 Mean age was 19.8 years old	 13.7% of callouts were between 8pm and 10pm

WIRRAL (0-17 YEARS)


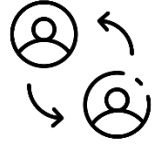


Between April 2023 and March 2025, there were 12,909 accidental injury attendances made by Wirral residents aged between 0-17 years (14% of all Cheshire and Merseyside residents). Those aged 0-4 comprised 34% of fall injuries, with those aged between 10 and 14 years accounting for 34% of road traffic accidents.







DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender	Age	Ward	Ethnicity
 58.3% Male	 Mean age was 8.6 years old	 7.6% reside in Bidston and St James	 Where known 91.6% were White British

HOSPITAL VISIT

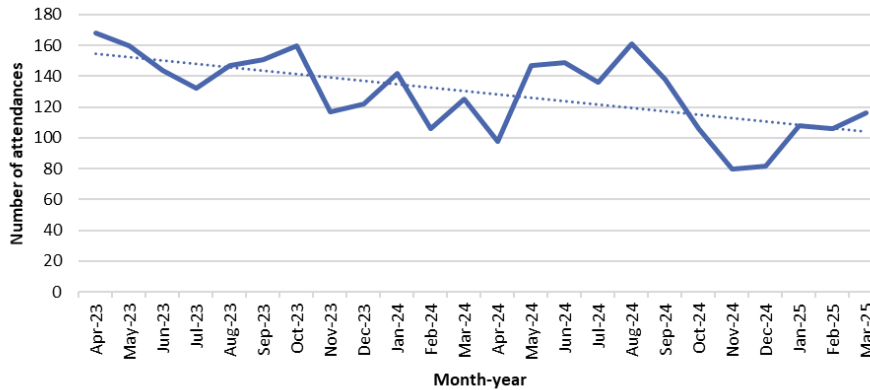
Arrival mode	Referral source	Outcome	Hospital
 2.5% arrived by ambulance	 88.7% self-referred	 1.7% admitted to hospital	 96.5% attended Arrowe Park Hospital

AMBULANCE CALLOUTS





Area	Gender	Age	Time
 13.9% of callouts were in Wirral	 65.4% Male	 Mean age was 8.0 years old	 16.0% of callouts were between 4pm and 6pm

WIRRAL (18-24 YEARS)


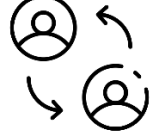

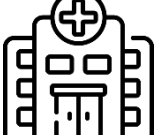
Between April 2023 and March 2025, there 3,101 accidental injury attendances made by Wirral residents aged between 18-24 years (12% of all Cheshire and Merseyside residents). Approximately 20% of attendances were for falls, 14% for sports injuries and 11% for road traffic accidents. Over the two year period, injury attendances decreased with an average of 140 attendances per month during 2023/24 and 119 during 2024/25.







DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender	Age	Ward	Ethnicity
 59.5% Male	 Mean age 20.9 years old	 7.8% reside in Birkenhead and Tranmere	 Where known 92.1% were White British

HOSPITAL VISIT

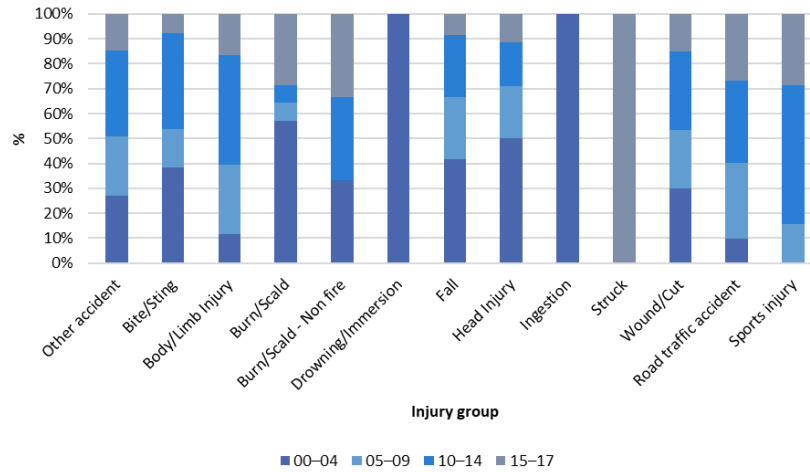
Arrival mode	Referral source	Outcome	Hospital
 5.7% arrived by ambulance	 86.0% self-referred	 4.1% admitted to hospital	 85.2% attended Arrowe Park Hospital

AMBULANCE CALLOUTS





Area	Gender	Age	Time
 10.9% of callouts were in Wirral	 65.8% Male	 Mean age was 19.8 years old	 13.0% of callouts were between 4pm and 6pm

CHESHIRE EAST (0-17 YEARS)


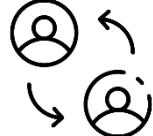

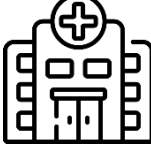
Between April 2023 and March 2025, there were 18,412 accidental injury attendances made by Cheshire East residents aged between 0-17 years (20% of all Cheshire and Merseyside residents). Those aged 0-4 comprised 57% of burn/scald injuries, with those aged between 10 and 14 years accounting for 33% of road traffic accidents.







DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender	Age	Ward	Ethnicity
 58.7% Male	 Mean age was 8.9 years old	 6.1% reside in Crewe East	 Where known 89.4% were White British

HOSPITAL VISIT

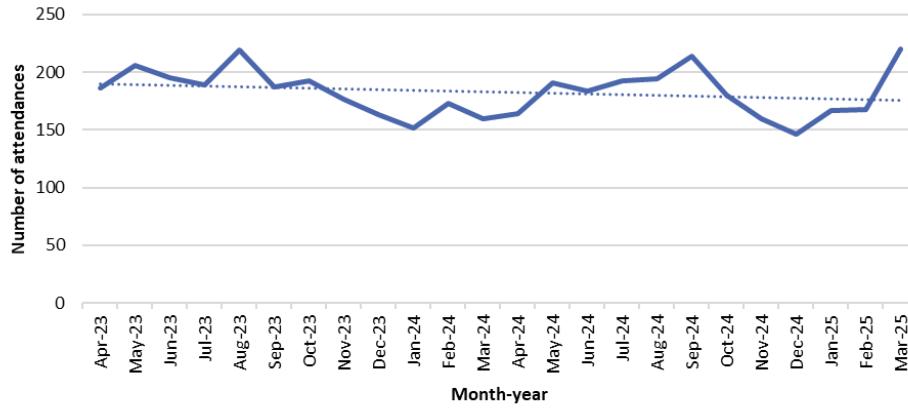
Arrival mode	Referral source	Outcome	Hospital
 1.6% arrived by ambulance	 84.7% self-referred	 2.1% admitted to hospital	 55.4% attended Leighton Hospital

AMBULANCE CALLOUTS





Area	Gender	Age	Time
 15.6% of callouts were in Cheshire East	 60.7% Male	 Mean age was 7.9 years old	 17.4% of callouts were between 4pm and 6pm

CHESHIRE EAST (18-24 YEARS)


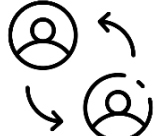


Between April 2023 and March 2025, there 4,381 accidental injury attendances made by Cheshire East residents aged between 18-24 years (17% of all Cheshire and Merseyside residents). Approximately 2% of attendances were for sports injuries and 1% for road traffic accidents. Over the two year period, injury attendances remained steady with 183 attendances per month during 2023/24 and 182 during 2024/25.





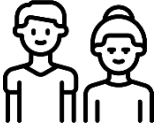

DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender	Age	Ward	Ethnicity
 57.3% Male	 Mean age 20.9 years old	 6.9% reside in Crewe East	 Where known 93.0% were White British

HOSPITAL VISIT

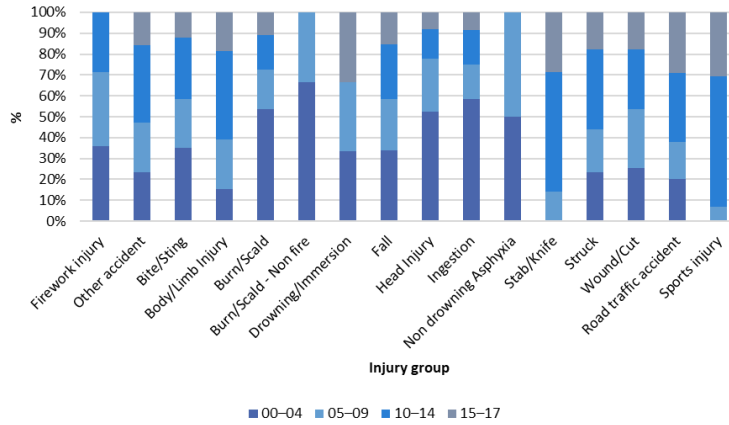
Arrival mode	Referral source	Outcome	Hospital
 3.6% arrived by ambulance	 83.2% self-referred	 3.1% admitted to hospital	 55.7% attended Leighton Hospital

AMBULANCE CALLOUTS





Area	Gender	Age	Time
 16.6% of callouts were in Cheshire East	 71.1% Male	 Mean age was 19.6 years old	 11.0% of callouts were between 8pm and 10pm

CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER (0-17 YEARS)


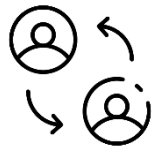


Between April 2023 and March 2025, there were 22,406 accidental injury attendances made by Cheshire West and Chester residents aged between 0-17 years (24% of all Cheshire and Merseyside residents). Those aged 0-4 comprised 57% of burn/scald injuries, with those aged between 10 and 14 years accounting for 33% of road traffic accidents.







DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender	Age	Ward	Ethnicity
 58.5% Male	 Mean age was 9.1 years old	 7.5% reside in Winsford Over & Verdin	 Where known 90.3% were White British

HOSPITAL VISIT

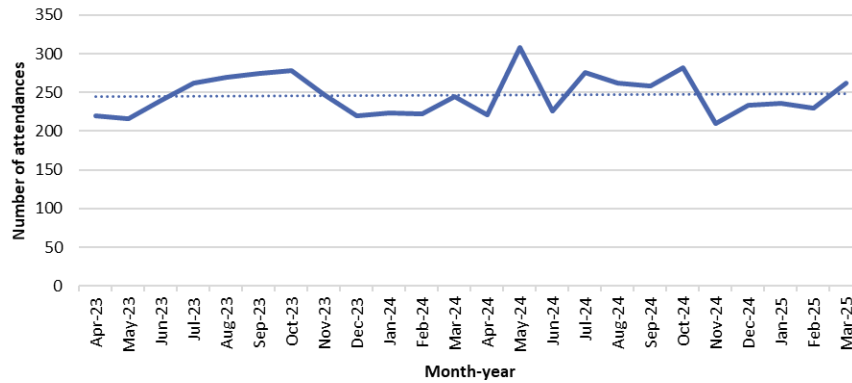
Arrival mode	Referral source	Outcome	Hospital
 1.4% arrived by ambulance	 93.0 self referred	 1.2% admitted to hospital	 43.3% attended Countess of Chester Hospital

AMBULANCE CALLOUTS





Area	Gender	Age	Time
 13.9% of callouts were in Cheshire West and Chester	 61.9% Male	 Mean age was 8.1 years old	 17.1% of callouts were between 12pm-1pm

CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER (18-24 YEARS)


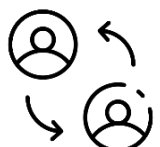


Between April 2023 and March 2025, there were 5,923 accidental injury attendances made by Cheshire West and Chester residents aged between 18-24 years (22% of all Cheshire and Merseyside residents). Approximately 2% of attendances were for bites and stings and 2% for burns and scalds. Over the two year period, injury attendances remained steady with 243 attendances per month during 2023/24 and 250 during 2024/25.







DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender	Age	Ward	Ethnicity
 55.9% Male	 Mean age 20.9 years old	 9.9% reside in Chester City & the Garden Quarter	 Where known 91.7% were White British

HOSPITAL VISIT

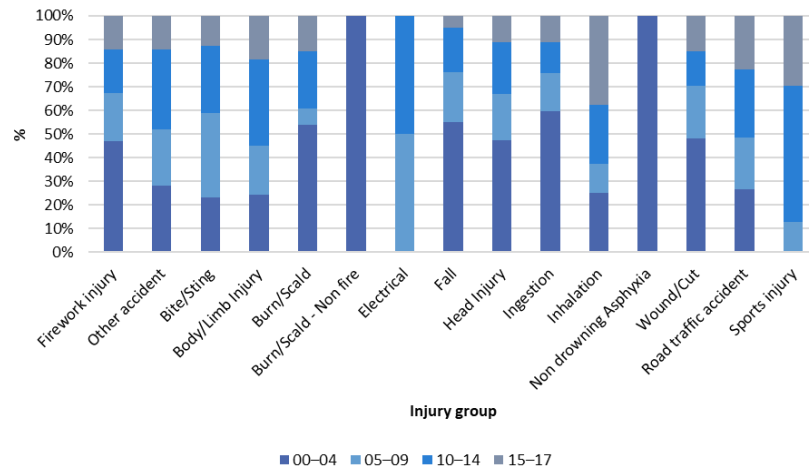
Arrival mode	Referral source	Outcome	Hospital
 3.4% arrived by ambulance	 89.3% self-referred	 2.0% admitted to hospital	 46.9% attended Countess of Chester Hospital

AMBULANCE CALLOUTS





Area	Gender	Age	Time
 13.1% of callouts were in Cheshire West and Chester	 69.4% Male	 Mean age was 19.5 years old	 12.2% of callouts were between 8pm and 10pm

HALTON (0-17 YEARS)


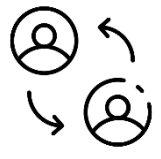


Between April 2023 and March 2025, there were 3,439 accidental injury attendances made by Halton residents aged between 0-17 years (4% of all Cheshire and Merseyside residents). Those aged 0-4 comprised 55% of falls, with those aged between 10 and 14 years accounting for 57% of sports injuries.







DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender	Age	Ward	Ethnicity
 60.6% Male	 Mean age was 8.6 years old	 7.8% reside in Birchfield	 Where known 91.4% were White British

HOSPITAL VISIT

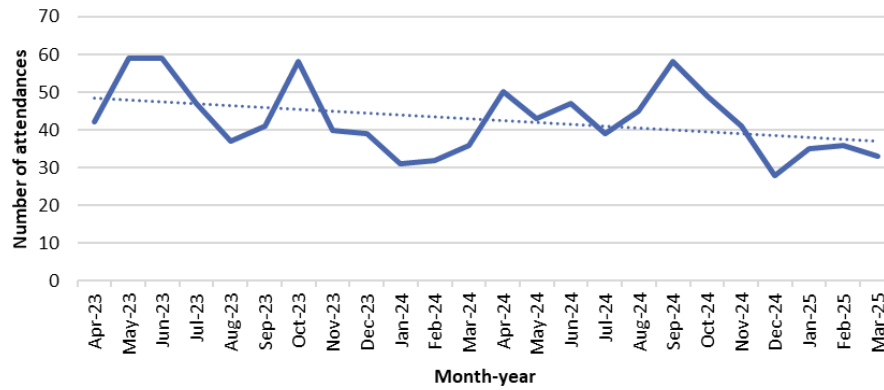
Arrival mode	Referral source	Outcome	Hospital
 3.5% arrived by ambulance	 57.8 self referred	 3.1% admitted to hospital	 52.7% attended Whiston Hospital

AMBULANCE CALLOUTS





Area	Gender	Age	Time
 5.3% of callouts were in Halton	 62.3% Male	 Mean age was 8.5 years old	 17.1% of callouts were between 2pm and 4pm

HALTON (18-24 YEARS)


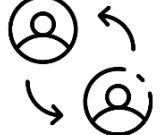

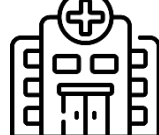
Between April 2023 and March 2025, there were 1,025 accidental injury attendances made by Halton residents aged between 18-24 years (4% of all Cheshire and Merseyside residents). Approximately 13% of attendances were for road traffic accidents, 10% for sports injuries and 5% for falls. There were 43 attendances per month during 2023/24 and 42 during 2024/25.







DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender	Age	Ward	Ethnicity
 58.7% Male	 Mean age 20.9 years old	 8.1% reside in each Halton Lea and Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank	 Where known 93.1% were White British

HOSPITAL VISIT

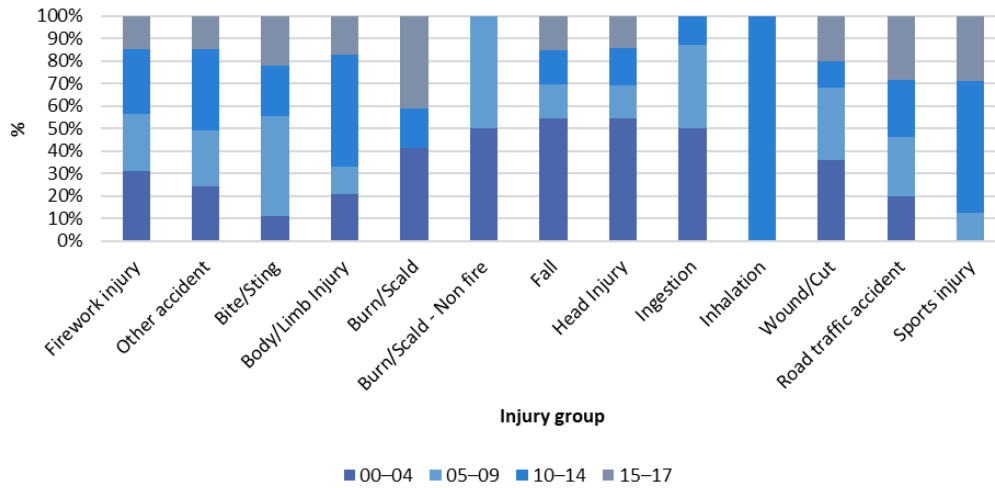
Arrival mode	Referral source	Outcome	Hospital
 6.6% arrived by ambulance	 80.1% self-referred	 10.0% admitted to hospital	 46.7% attended Whiston Hospital

AMBULANCE CALLOUTS





Area	Gender	Age	Time
 4.5% of callouts were in Halton	 73.6% Male	 Mean age was 19.8 years old	 13.2% of callouts were between 2pm and 4pm

WARRINGTON (0-17 YEARS)


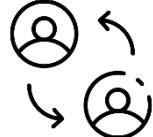


Between April 2023 and March 2025, there were 2,934 accidental injury attendances made by Warrington residents aged between 0-17 years (3% of all Cheshire and Merseyside residents). Those aged 0-4 comprised 55% of falls, with those aged between 10 and 14 years accounting for 58% of sports injuries.







DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender	Age	Ward	Ethnicity
 62.2% Male	 Mean age was 10.1 years old	 8.4% reside in Lymm North and Thelwall	 Where known 88.3% were White British

HOSPITAL VISIT

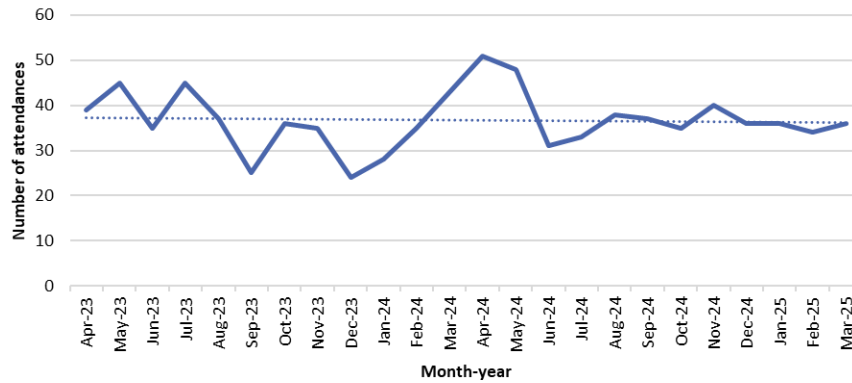
Arrival mode	Referral source	Outcome	Hospital
 2.2% arrived by ambulance	 85.8% self referred	 2.2% admitted to hospital	 55.4% attended Warrington Hospital

AMBULANCE CALLOUTS





Area	Gender	Age	Time
 7.7% of callouts were in Warrington	 63.7% Male	 Mean age was 8.7 years old	 16.3% of callouts were between 2pm and 4pm

WARRINGTON (18-24 YEARS)


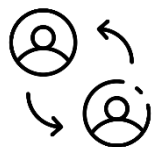


Between April 2023 and March 2025, there were 882 accidental injury attendances made by Warrington residents aged between 18-24 years (3% of all Cheshire and Merseyside residents). Approximately 21% of attendances were for sports injuries and 15% for road traffic accidents. There were 36 attendances per month during 2023/24 and 38 during 2024/25.







DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender	Age	Ward	Ethnicity
 65.3% Male	 Mean age 20.8 years old	 7.6% reside in Lymm South	 Where known 91.6% were White British

HOSPITAL VISIT

Arrival mode	Referral source	Outcome	Hospital
 4.2% arrived by ambulance	 83.5% self-referred	 5.7% admitted to hospital	 40.4% attended Warrington Hospital

AMBULANCE CALLOUTS

Area	Gender	Age	Time
 7.4% of callouts were in Warrington	 68.5% Male	 Mean age was 19.8 years old	 13.5% of callouts were between 6pm and 8pm

Reference

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Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, (2025). New standards aim to reshape urgent care for children and cut ED crowding [Available at: [New standards aim to reshape urgent care for children and cut ED crowding | RCPCH](#)]

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