

Central Neighbourhood Profile



Trafford's Central neighbourhood consists of 5 wards: Ashton upon Mersey, Brooklands, Priors, St Mary's, Sale Moor.

Contents

1.0 Summary	3
2.0 Demographic Information	4
2.1 Population.....	4
2.2 Deprivation	4
3.0 Child Health.....	6
3.1 Excess Weight.....	6
3.2 Hospital Admissions	12
3.3 Breastfeeding.....	13
4.0 Health.....	14
4.1 Life Expectancy	14
4.2 Disease, Cancer, and Poor Health	15
4.3 Causes of death.....	20
5.0 Wider Determinants of Health	22
5.1 Employment.....	22
6.0 Appendix	23
Ethnicity – 2011 Census	23
Language – 2011 Census.....	25
Housing – 2011 Census	25
Employment – 2019/20.....	28
Education.....	29

1.0 Summary

Generally, health outcomes and risk factors for the central neighbourhood are not worse when compared to the Trafford and England averages. However, similar to issues we see across the whole borough, worse health outcomes are mostly linked to higher levels of deprivation within the wards of Sale Moor and St Mary's.

- Child excess weight is noticeably higher for the wards of Sale Moor and St Mary's, and in most cases, higher than the Trafford average.
- National and local 21/22 data suggests increasing trends in child excess weight.
- The lowest life expectancy in Central neighbourhood is experienced by males in St Mary's ward, where there is a 5-year gap between males (80.3 years) and females (85 years).
- Overall incidence of cancer is higher in wards with higher levels of deprivation.
- Premature mortality (all cause and cause-specific) is higher in more deprived wards (Sale Moor & St Mary's) when compared to all age mortality.
- There has been an increase in the percentage of residents claiming out of work benefits since COVID-19, noticeably higher in Sale Moor and St Mary's - above the Trafford average.

2.0 Demographic Information

2.1 Population

Central has a population of 56,156, consisting of 27,650 males (49.2%) and 28,506 females (50.8%). The median age for Sale Moor and Priory (38 years) is less when compared to Ashton upon Mersey, Brooklands, and Sale Moor (41 years).

Table 1. Population breakdown by ward and gender in Central Trafford (Mid-2020 estimates)

Ward	Males	Females	People
Ashton upon Mersey	5,068	5,277	10,345
Brooklands	5,353	5,456	10,809
Priory	6,052	5,902	11,954
Sale Moor	5,285	5,637	10,922
St Mary's	5,892	6,234	12,126
Central	27,650	28,506	56,156

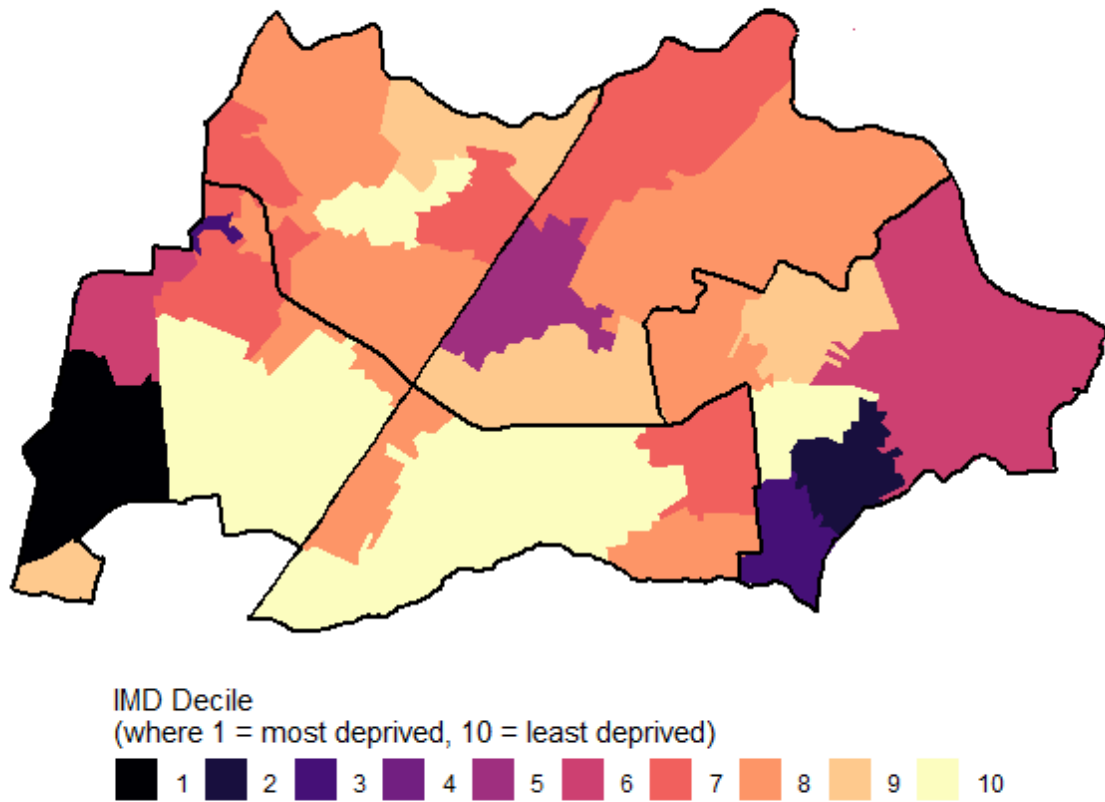
Source: ONS Mid-2020 Ward-Level Population Estimates

2.2 Deprivation

There is considerable variation in deprivation levels across the Central neighbourhood, with IMD being highest for central Sale (Priory), east parts of Sale Moor, and west parts of St Mary's. The ward of St Mary's has the highest levels of overall deprivation in the neighbourhood. Sale Moor (15%), St Mary's (16.6%), have a higher proportion of children living in poverty when compared to the Trafford average (11.7%) for data up to 2019.

Map 1. Deprivation deciles for LSOAs (1) in Central Trafford

Black lines indicate ward boundaries



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019

1 Lower-layer Super Output Areas - Small geographic areas consisting of approximately 1,500 residents/650 households

3.0 Child Health

3.1 Excess Weight

Reception:

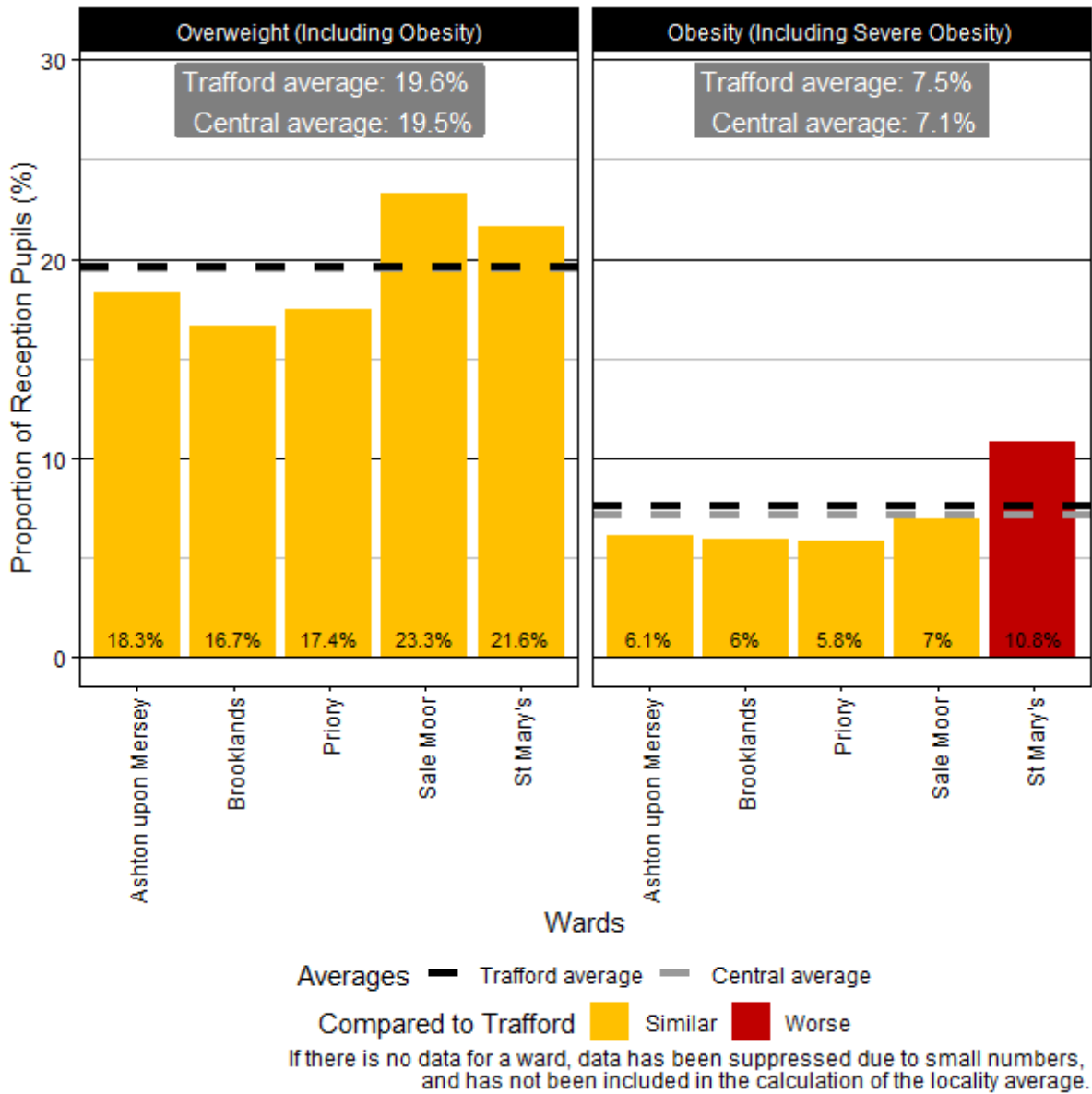
For the combined years 2017/18 – 19/20, the proportion of overweight (including obese) and obese (including severely obese) reception children in the Central neighbourhood (19.4% & 8.1%) was slightly below the Trafford average for overweight but above the Trafford average for obese children (19.6% & 7.5%). Both weight groups are below the England average (22.6% & 9.7%). Ward data shows variation in the proportion of overweight and obese reception children across the Central neighbourhood.

- There is a higher prevalence of overweight and obese children in the more deprived wards of Sale Moor and St Mary's.
- The ward of Sale Moor has the highest prevalence of overweight children (23.3%).
- The ward of St Mary's has the highest prevalence of obese children (10.8%), the only Central ward to have significantly higher prevalence than the Trafford average.

Trend data shows that there's been a decreasing percentage of overweight (including obese) and obese reception children in the Central neighbourhood for the most recent year (19/20) when compared to the previous year.

- There was an increase in the percentage of overweight and obese children for the 2018/19 year in the Central neighbourhood, although not shown for the Trafford average.

Figure 1. Percentage of Overweight and Obese Reception Pupils by Central Wards Trafford, 2017/18 – 2019/20



Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](http://publichealthprofiles.org.uk)

Figure 2. Proportion of children in reception classified as overweight in Central Trafford, 2017/18 – 2019/20

Please note that ward-level data is not given due to small number suppression.

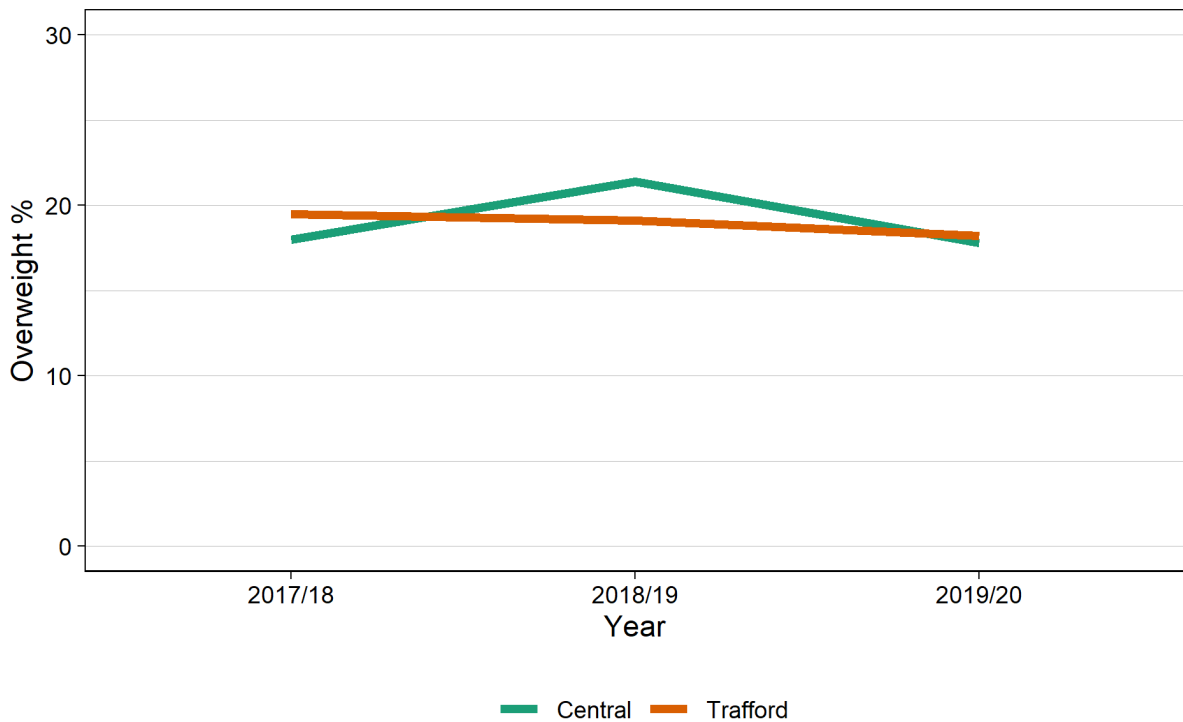
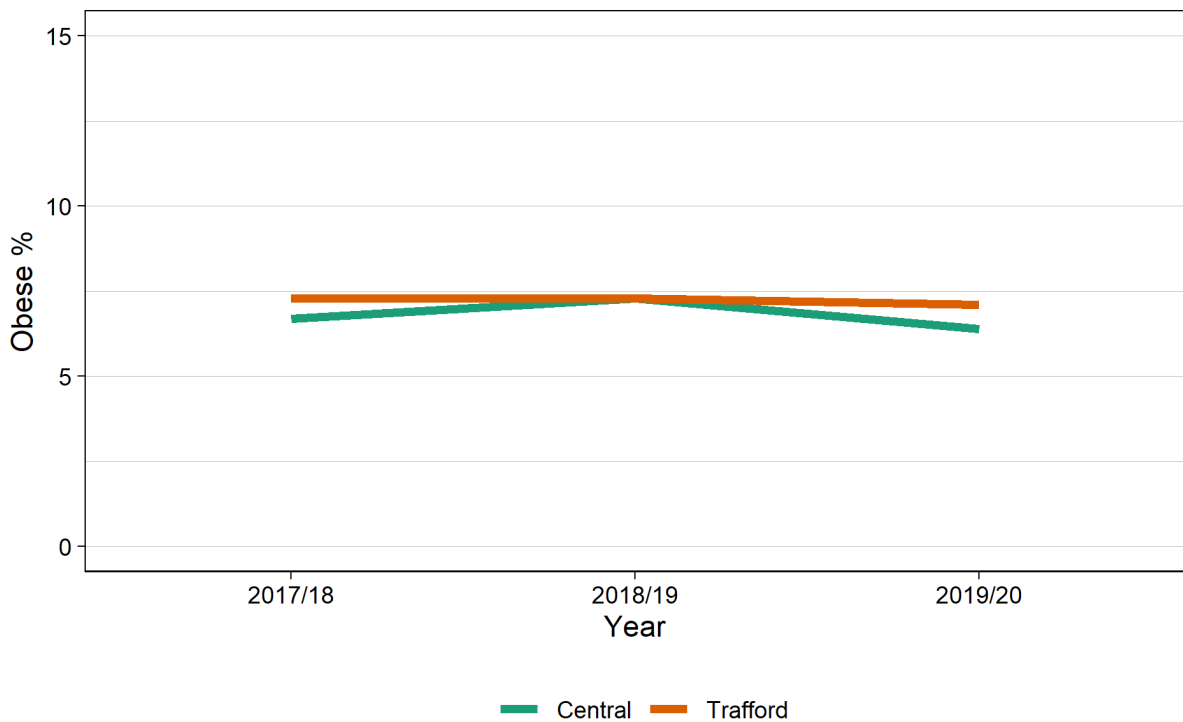


Figure 3. Proportion of children in reception classified as obese in Central Trafford, 2017/18 – 2019/20



Source: National Child Weight Measurement Programme

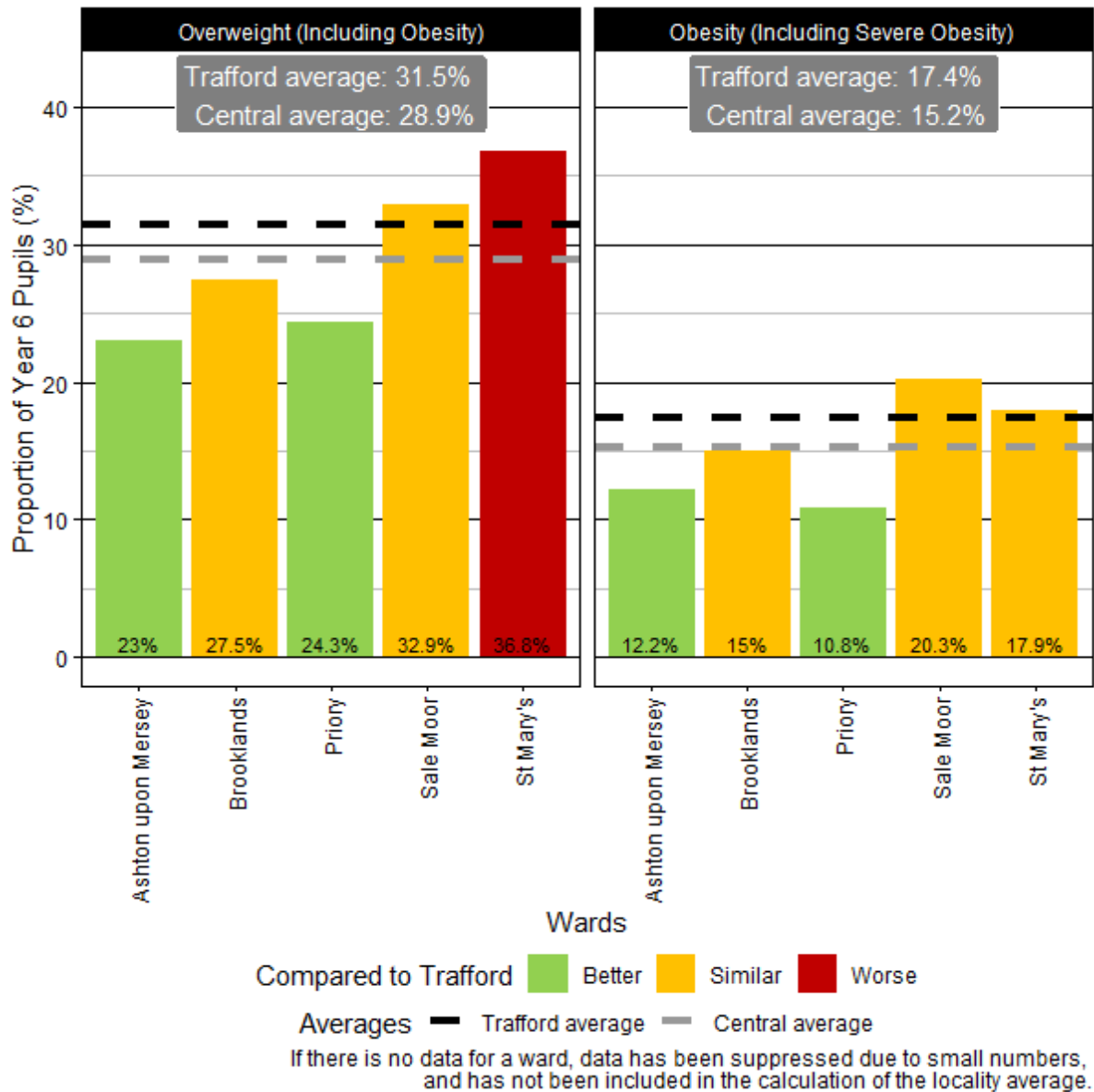
Year 6:

For the combined years 2017/18 – 19/20, the proportion of overweight year 6 children (30.4%) was below the Trafford (31.5%) and England averages (34.6%). The proportion of obese (17.6%) year 6 children was above the Trafford average (17.4%), but below the England average (20.4%) Ward data shows considerable variation in the proportion of overweight and obese reception children across the Central neighbourhood.

- Similar to reception children, there are a higher proportion of overweight and obese children in the wards of Sale Moor and St Mary's.
- Both St Mary's and Sale Moor have a higher proportion of overweight and obese children when compared to the Trafford and neighbourhood average.
- Only the ward of St Mary's for overweight children has a statistically higher proportion when compared to Trafford.
- The wards of Ashton upon Mersey and Priory have statistically lower proportion of overweight and obese children when compared to Trafford.

Trend data shows that, up to 2019/20, the Central neighbourhood has seen a decreasing trend in the percentage of overweight and obese year 6 children, whilst the Trafford average has seen an increasing trend.

Figure 4. Percentage of Overweight and Obese year 6 Pupils by Central Wards
Trafford, 2017/18 – 2019/20



Sources: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/)

Figure 5. Proportion of children in Year 6 classified as overweight in Central Trafford, 2017/18 – 2019/20

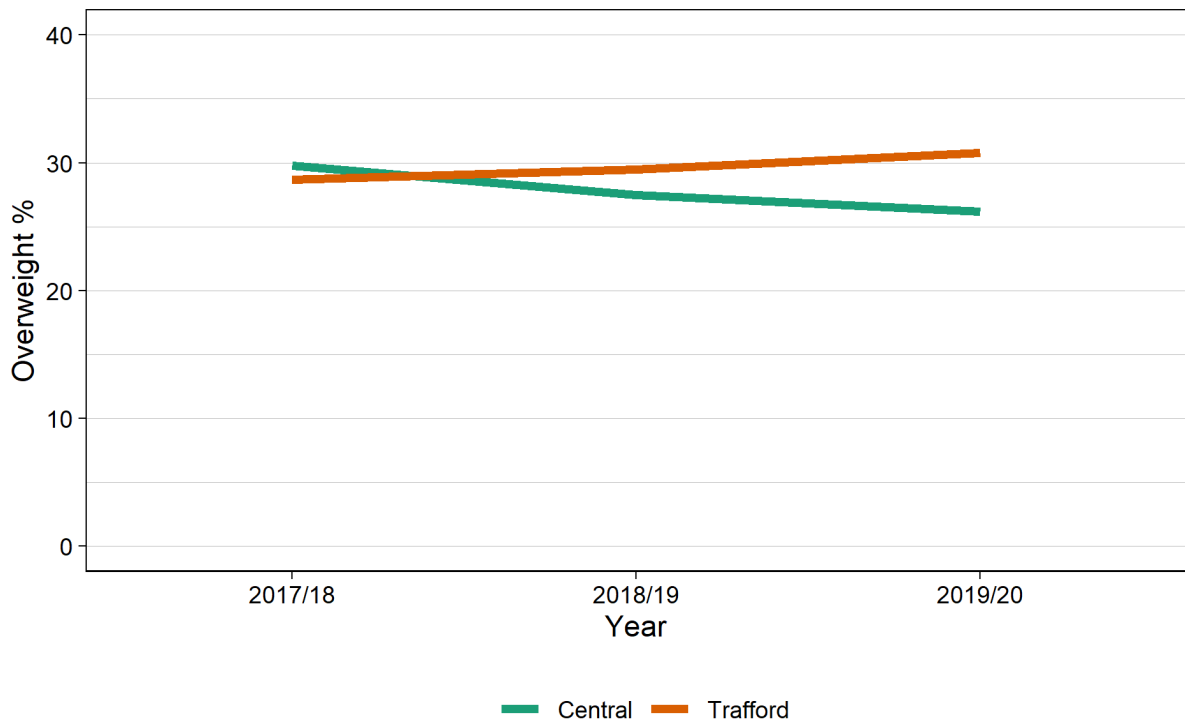
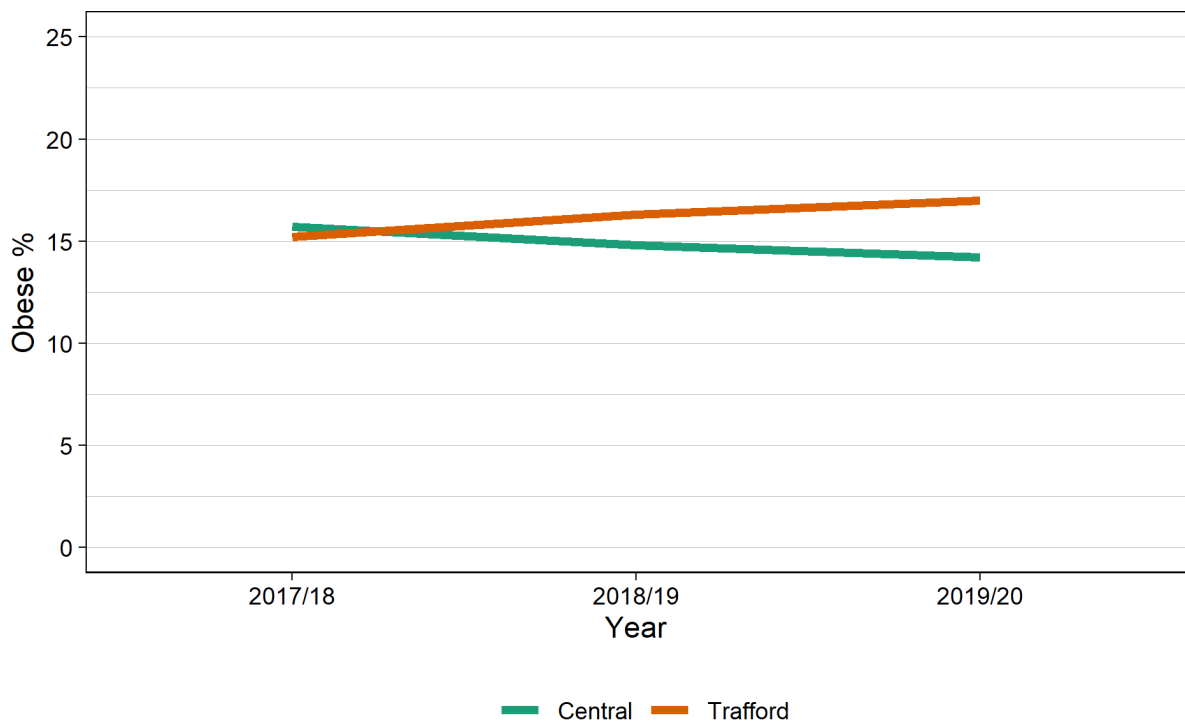


Figure 6. Proportion of children in Year 6 classified as obese in Central Trafford, 2017/18 – 2019/20



3.2 Hospital Admissions

Among young people below the age of 25 between 2015/16 – 19/20, the rate of emergency hospital admissions (for injuries) for 0-4, under 15, and 15–24-year-olds are mostly statistically similar when compared to England. There is variation in admission rates across the wards, for each age group.

- For 0–4-year-olds, emergency admissions are highest for St Mary’s (17.4), Priory (15.2), and Ashton upon Mersey (15.5).
- For 15–24-year-olds, emergency admissions are highest for Sale Moor (144.9).
- Only 0–4-year-olds in St Mary’s have a statistically higher rate of emergency admissions when compared to England.
- Only 15–24-year-olds in Brooklands have a statistically lower rate of emergency admissions when compared to England.

Emergency admissions for injuries:

Table 2. Emergency admissions for injuries in the 0-4, under 15, and 15-24 age ranges, crude rate per 10,000 population, (2015/16 - 19/20).

	0 to 4 yrs	15 to 24 yrs	Under 15 yrs
St Mary's	17.4	115.3	115.2
Sale Moor	12.4	144.9	106
Priory	15.2	105.8	80.9
Brooklands	11.6	85.2	95.6
Ashton upon Mersey	15.5	107.3	101.6

Compared to England

a Better
 a Similar
 a Worse

3.3 Breastfeeding

For the years between 2017/18-2020/21, the annual proportion of children who are either partially or fully breastfed at 8 weeks of age for Central Trafford is slightly above the Trafford average.

- For the most recent year, the proportion of partially/fully breastfed children is at 66% in Central Trafford, slightly above the Trafford average (63%).

Figure 7. Proportion of children who are either partially or fully breastfeeding at 8 weeks of age, 2017/18 – 2020/21



4.0 Health

4.1 Life Expectancy

Life expectancy for both males and females in each of the wards are similar or significantly higher than England. Trafford's Central neighbourhood shows slight variation between wards in life expectancy for both males and females for the years 2015-2019.

- In the ward of St Mary's, females have the highest life expectancy whilst males have the lowest life expectancy across the neighbourhood.
- There is a difference of 2.1 years between wards for male life expectancy.
- There is a difference of 1.3 years between wards for female life expectancy.
- Brooklands has a significantly higher life expectancy when compared to England for both males and females.

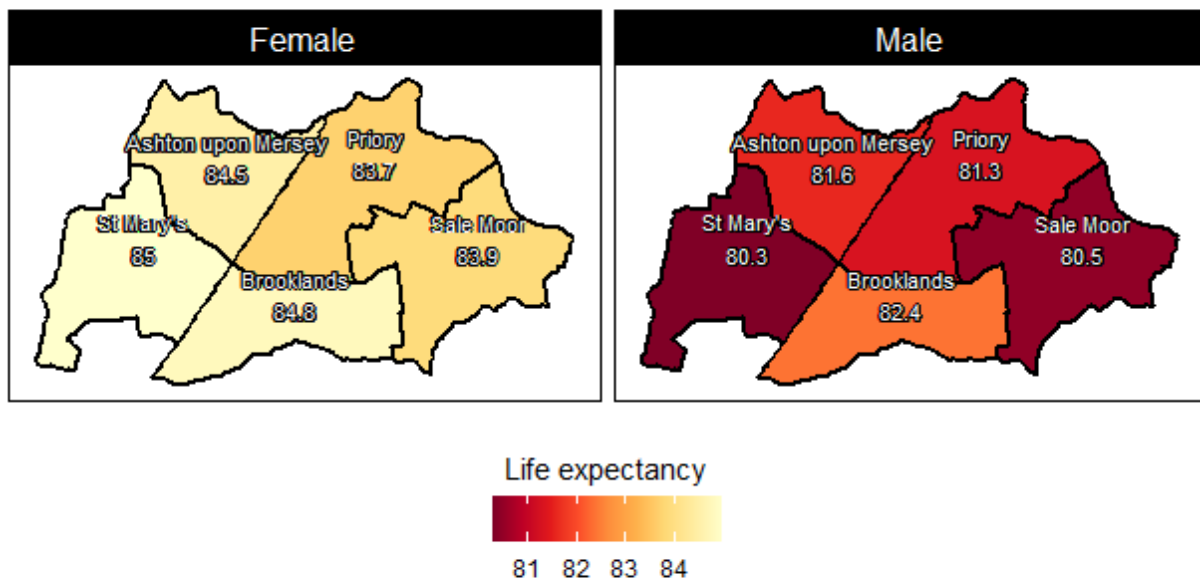
Table 3. Ward-level Life Expectancy by Gender (2018-2020)

	Female	Male
St Mary's	85	80.3
Sale Moor	83.9	80.5
Priory	83.7	81.3
Brooklands	84.8	82.4
Ashton upon Mersey	84.5	81.6

Compared to England

a Better a Similar

Map 2. Ward-level Life Expectancy by Gender



4.2 Disease, Cancer, and Poor Health

4.2.1 Hospital admissions for conditions

Across the Central neighbourhood, all-cause and cause-specific rates for emergency admissions are highest in the wards of Sale Moor and St Mary's, and lowest in the ward of Brooklands. Emergency admission rates for most cause-specific conditions, across each ward, have a similar or better when compared to England.

- The wards of St Mary's, Sale Moor, and Ashton upon Mersey have significantly higher rates of emergency admissions when compared to England.
- St Mary's is the only ward to have a cause-specific (COPD) emergency admission rate significantly lower than England.
- For all cause, COPD, and CHD, Brooklands has a significantly lower rate of emergency admissions when compared to England.
- COPD admissions are significantly higher than the national average in St Mary's ward

Table 4. Standardised admissions ratio for emergency hospital admissions for different conditions (all causes, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Coronary Heart Disease, Myocardial Infarction (Heart Attack), and Stroke) from the period 2015/16 - 19/20, where the baseline value (England) = 100

	All Causes	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	Coronary Heart Disease	Myocardial Infarction (Heart Attack)	Stroke
St Mary's	124.4	132.5	108.1	98.5	117.2
Sale Moor	114.5	100.6	113.2	114.6	112.6
Priory	100.7	104.7	97.9	89.5	85.1
Brooklands	90.4	62.4	76.1	80.6	99.5
Ashton upon Mersey	110.5	107.7	86.3	68.8	117.6

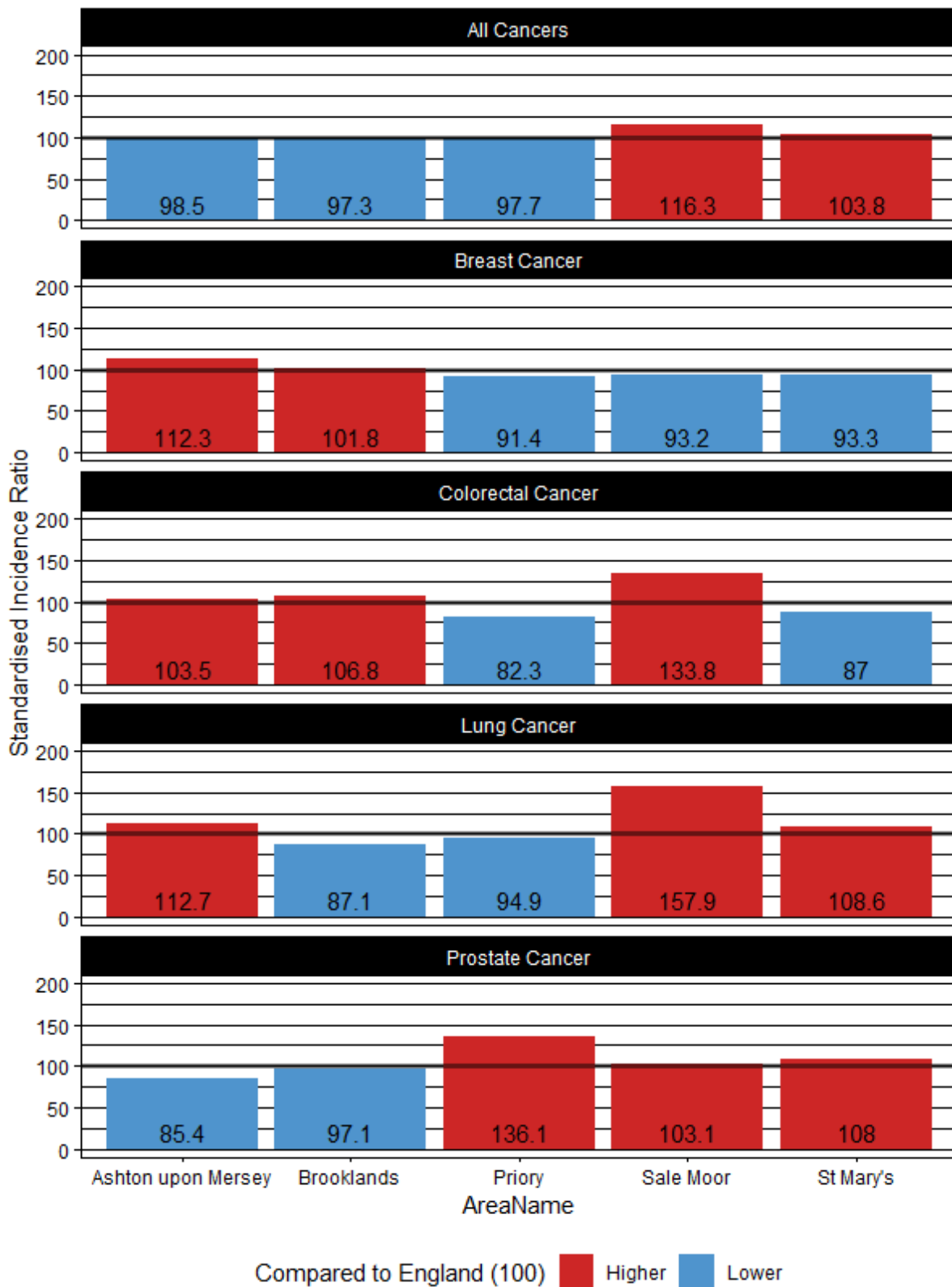
Compared to England ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse

4.2.2 Cancer Incidence

The incidence of cancer varies across the central neighbourhood, although rates of all cause and most cause-specific cancers are greatest for the ward of Sale Moor.

- Incidence of all cancers are statistically higher than England for Sale Moor and St Mary's, but are statistically lower for all other wards.
- Colorectal and Lung cancer incidence is higher for the ward of Sale Moor when compared to other neighbourhood wards.
- Prostate cancer incidence is highest and statistically higher than England for the 3 most deprived wards in the neighbourhood (Sale Moor, St Mary's, & Priory).
- Breast Cancer Incidence is highest and statistically higher than England for the 2 least deprived wards in the neighbourhood (Brooklands & Ashton upon Mersey) reflecting higher uptake of cancer screening in more affluent areas.

Figure 8. Standardised Incidence Ratio for different types of Cancer (All Cancers, Breast Cancer, Colorectal Cancer, Lung Cancer, Prostate Cancer) from the period 2014 - 18, where the baseline value (England) = 100.



4.2.3 Disease and Risk Factor Prevalence

Please note: data for this section should be viewed at with caution as it reflects Trafford's GP registered population, in the form of Primary Care Networks (PCNs), as opposed to Trafford's resident population.

As of April 2022, the prevalence of Atrial Fibrillation, Cancer, Cardiovascular disease, COPD, & Stroke in Sale Central is comparable to the Trafford average.

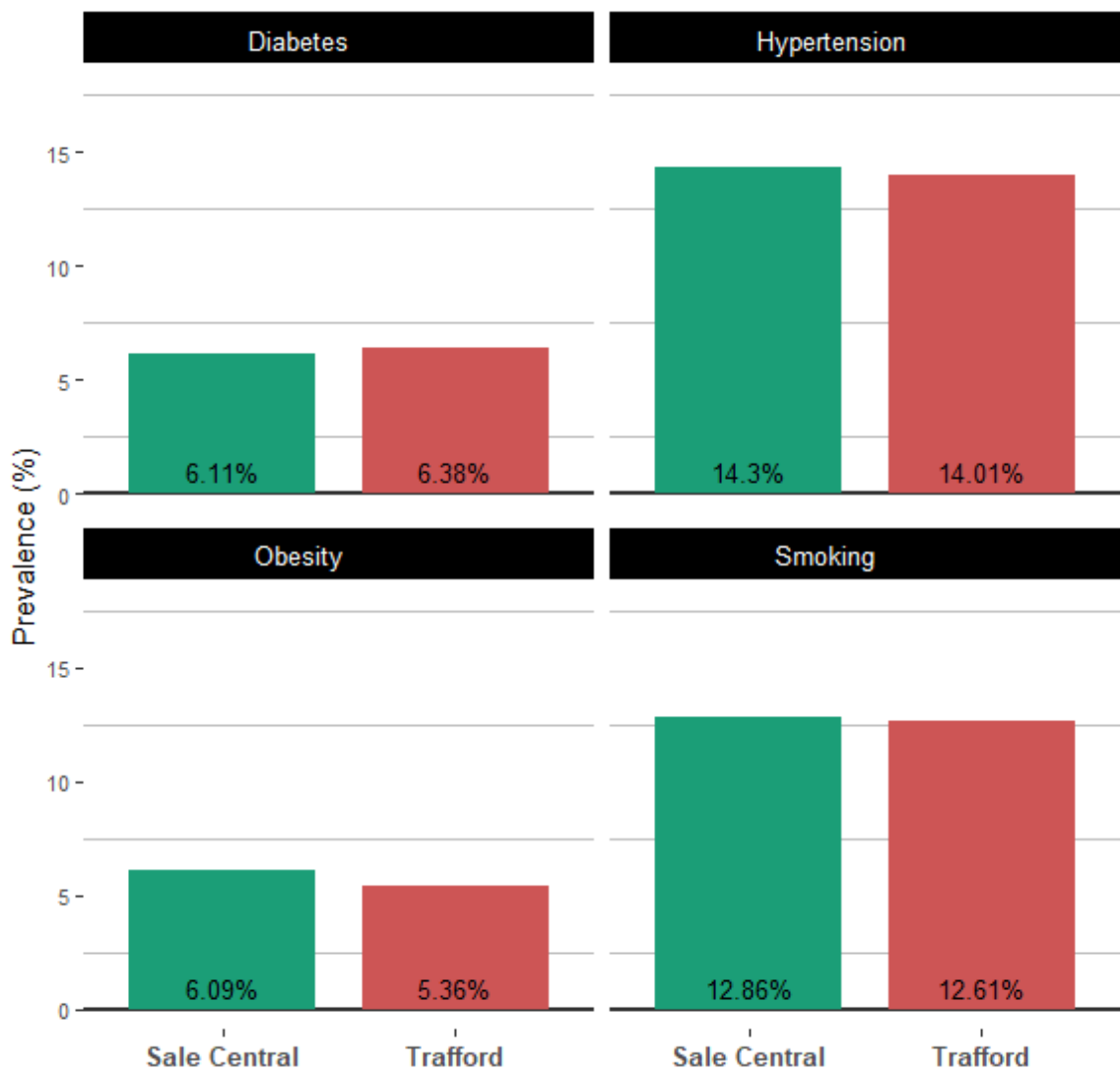
- For Sale Central, cancer prevalence is slightly higher (0.21 percentage points) when compared to the Trafford average.

Figure 9. Condition-specific Disease Prevalence for Trafford's Sale Central Primary Care Network, up to April 2022.



As of April 2022, Hypertension, Smoking, & Diabetes prevalence in Sale Central is comparable to the Trafford average. For obesity, there is a greater prevalence (0.73 percentage points) in Sale Central when compared to the Trafford average.

Figure 10. Risk Factor Prevalence for Trafford’s Sale Central Primary Care Network, up to April 2022.



4.3 Causes of death

For all age (table 5) and premature (table 6) mortality, all cancer, all causes, and cause-specific mortality are greatest for the wards of Sale Moor and St Mary's, and lowest for the ward of Brooklands. The deprivation gap is especially marked for premature mortality.

- For each ward, all age and premature mortality is similar or lower when compared to England and the Trafford average.
- In the ward of Brooklands, premature mortality is statistically lower than the England average and noticeably lower than all other neighbourhood wards.
- In the ward of St Mary's, all-age mortality for CHD and stroke is higher when compared to all other wards.
- In the ward of Sale Moor, all-age mortality for respiratory disease is noticeably higher when compared to all other wards.
- In the ward of Sale Moor, premature mortality for circulatory disease is higher when compared to all other wards.

Table 5. Causes of death for all ages, standardised mortality ratios (2015 - 19)

	All Cancer	All Causes	Circulatory Disease	Coronary Heart Disease	Respiratory Diseases	Stroke
St Mary's	95.5	90.1	107.8	121.9	87.8	115
Sale Moor	100.1	94.2	102	104.2	110.2	95.2
Priory	102	90.8	108.8	111.7	70	98.7
Brooklands	96.3	87.9	72	79.9	75.2	82.7
Ashton upon Mersey	100.3	86.5	88.9	80.3	66.6	94.9

Compared to England ■ Better ■ Similar

Table 6. Causes of death for people aged under 75, standardised mortality ratios (2015 - 19)

	All Cancer	All Causes	Causes Considered Preventable	Circulatory Disease
St Mary's	101	96	115.5	98.1
Sale Moor	108.1	103.8	107.2	125.2
Priory	101.2	94.9	93.9	111
Brooklands	66.2	67	69.6	50.5
Ashton upon Mersey	84	80.6	70.1	74

Compared to England ■ Better ■ Similar

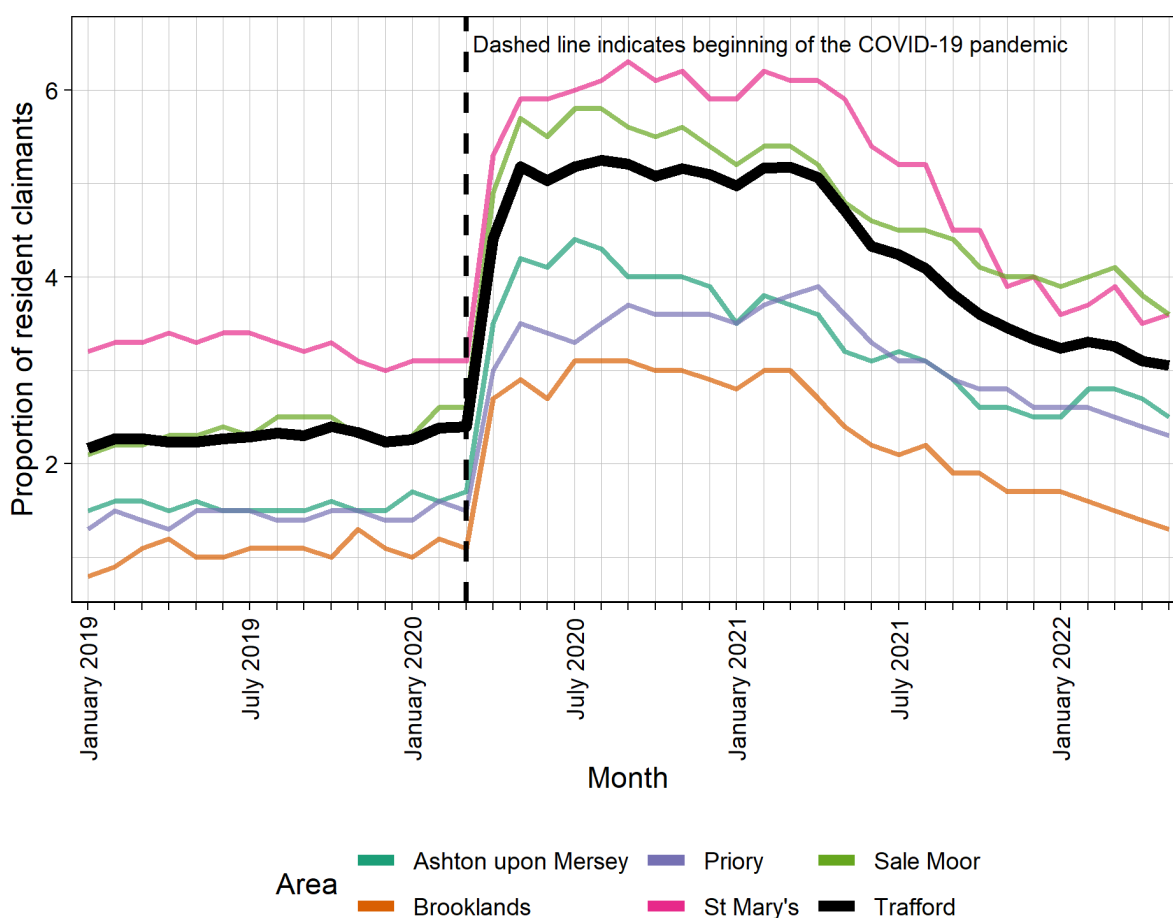
5.0 Wider Determinants of Health

Figure 9 indicates that the percentage of residents claiming out of work benefits post COVID-19 increased for each of the central neighbourhood wards, similar to the Trafford average trend. When compared to Trafford, only the ward of St Mary's had a higher proportion of residents claiming benefits prior to COVID-19; however, post COVID-19, Sale Moor (as well as St Mary's) had a higher percentage of residents claiming benefits.

- The percentage of residents claiming benefits has been lowest for the central neighbourhood's least deprived ward (Brooklands).
- The percentage of residents claiming benefits has been highest for the central neighbourhood's most deprived ward (St Mary's).
- For most recent data (May 2022), only Brooklands has a similar percentage of residents claiming benefits when compared to data at the beginning of COVID-19.

5.1 Employment

Figure 9. Proportion of residents in Central Trafford claiming out of work benefits, January 2019 – May 2022



Source: [Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/)

6.0 Appendix

Please note: Data in this appendix is awaiting updates from the refreshed 2021 census data. We expect data to be made available over the next 12 months and will update tables/figures into their applicable sections.

Ethnicity – 2011 Census

As of the 2011 Census⁽²⁾, Central Trafford has 5,050 people belonging to ethnicities which are not white, making up 9.6% of the neighbourhood's population, less than Trafford's overall 14.5%.

Number of people in Central wards, broken down by Ethnicity (2011 Census)

Ward	White	Mixed/ multiple ethnic groups	Asian/ Asian British	Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British	Other ethnic group	Total Population (as at 2011 Census)
Ashton upon Mersey	9,116	170	260	90	57	9,693
Sale Moor	9,440	199	430	130	124	10,323
Brooklands	9,349	217	647	108	113	10,434
Priory	9,431	237	674	91	48	10,481
St Mary's	10,320	326	685	273	171	11,775

Proportion of the population in Central wards belonging to minority ethnicities (2011 Census)

² Meaning that the data is likely to be outdated in regards to the current population



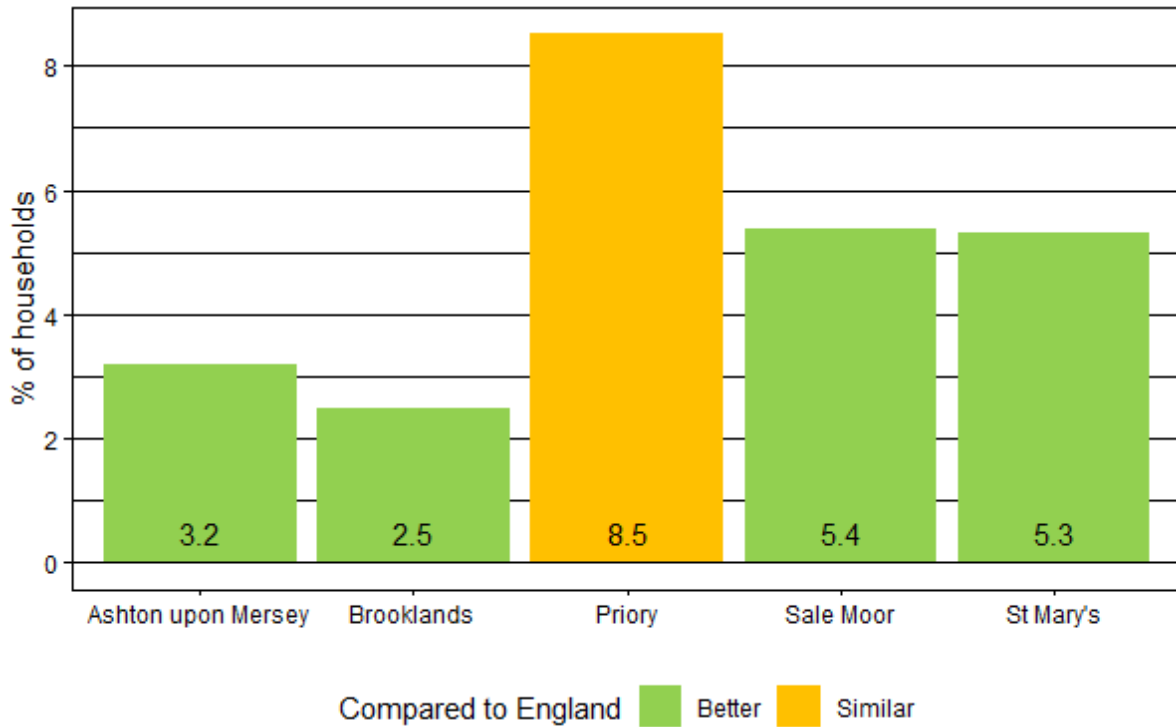
Source: NOMIS, 2011 Census

Language – 2011 Census

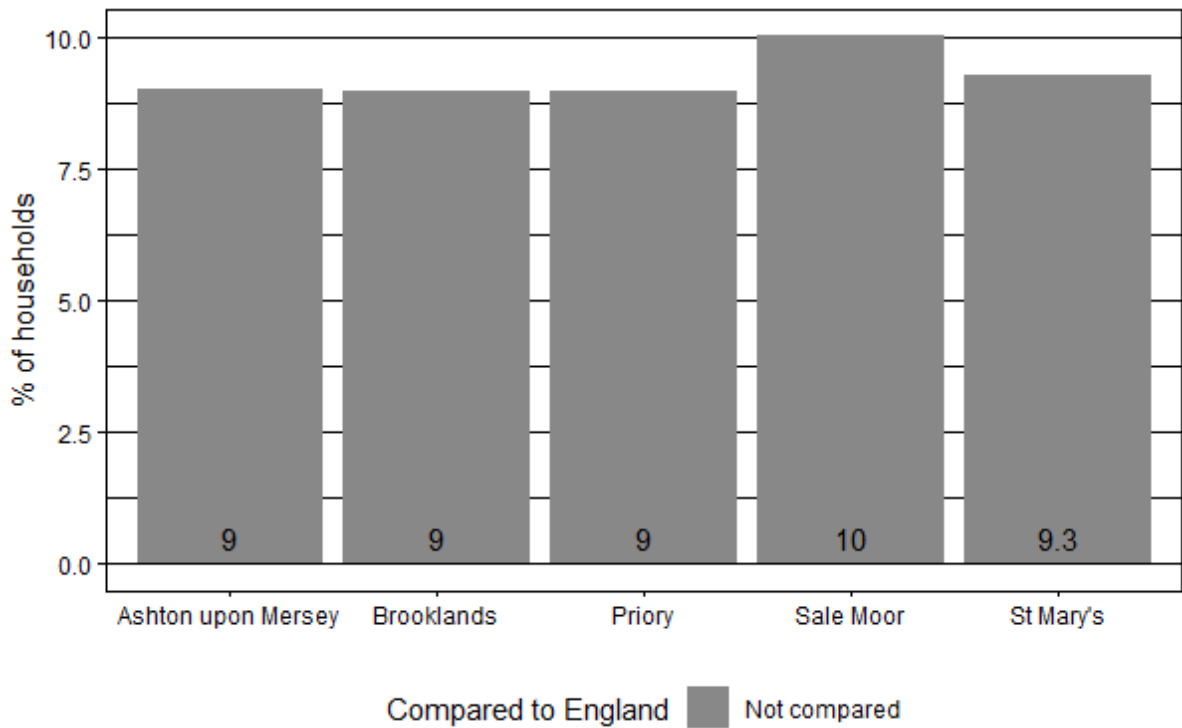
As of the 2011 census, 0.5% of the population in Central cannot speak English well or at all. This varies from 0.3% in Ashton upon Mersey, to 0.7% in Priory.

Housing – 2011 Census

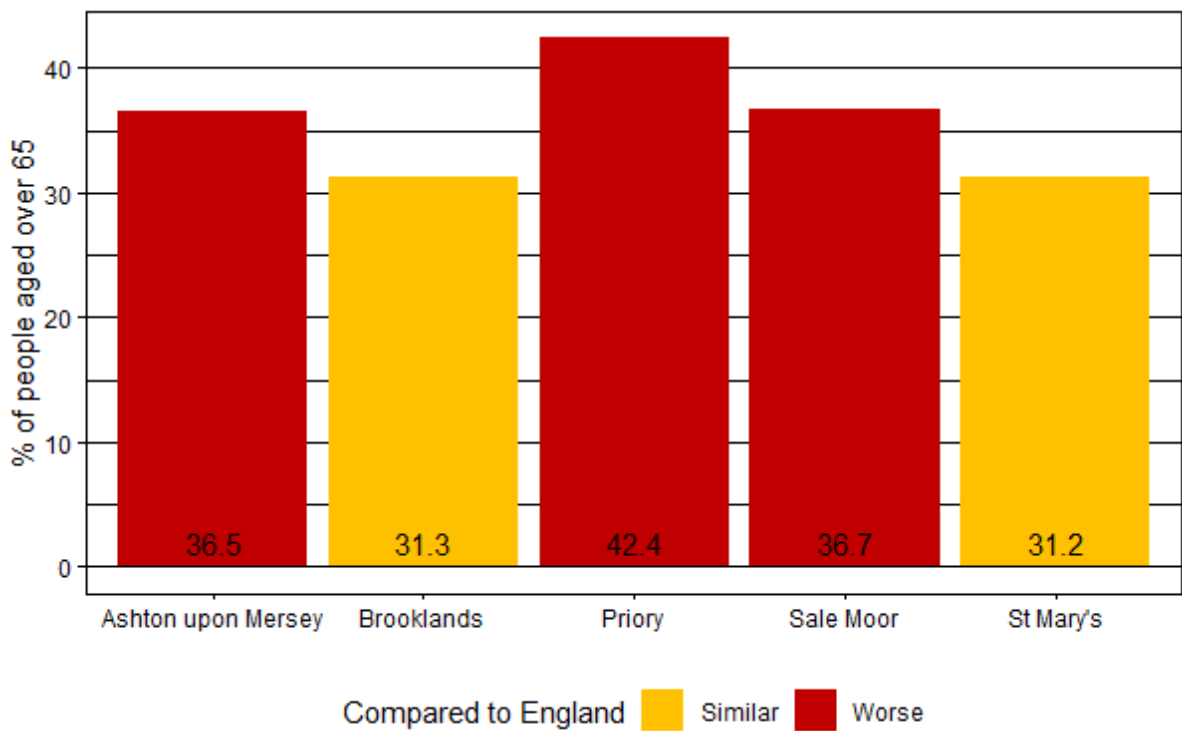
Proportion of households experiencing overcrowding, 2011



Estimated percentage of households experiencing fuel poverty, 2018

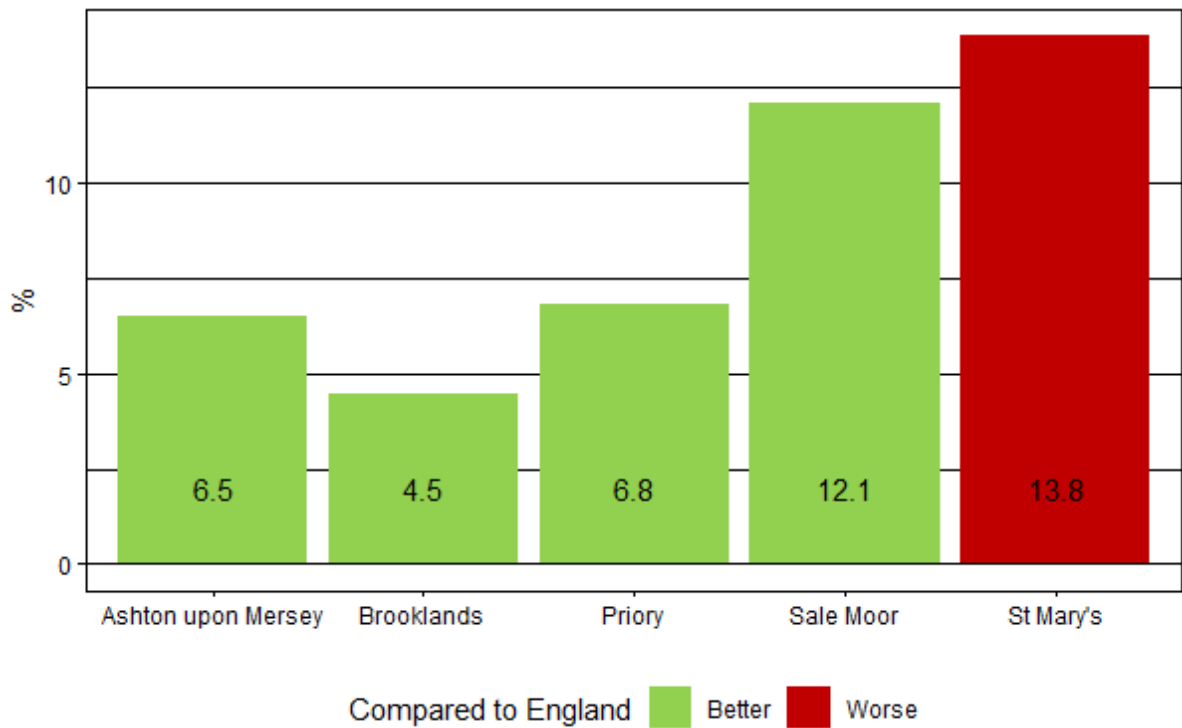


Proportion of older people (aged 65+) living alone, 2011



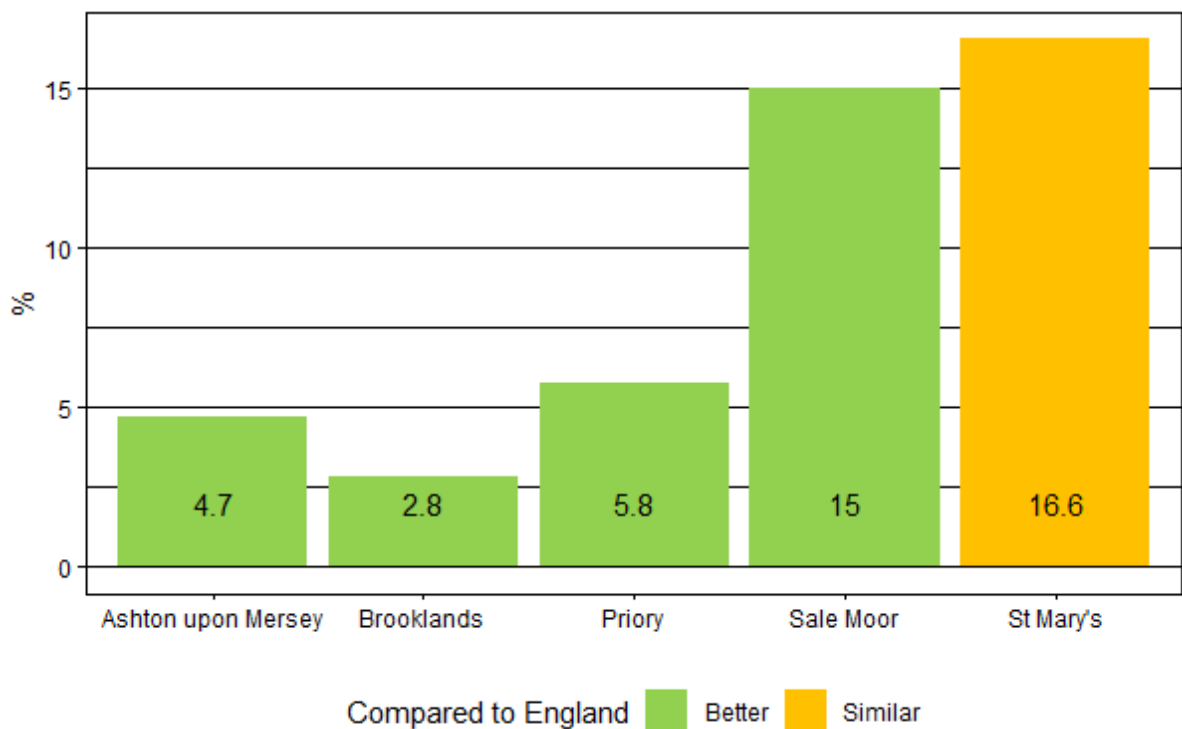
Income Deprivation

Proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation, IMD 2019.

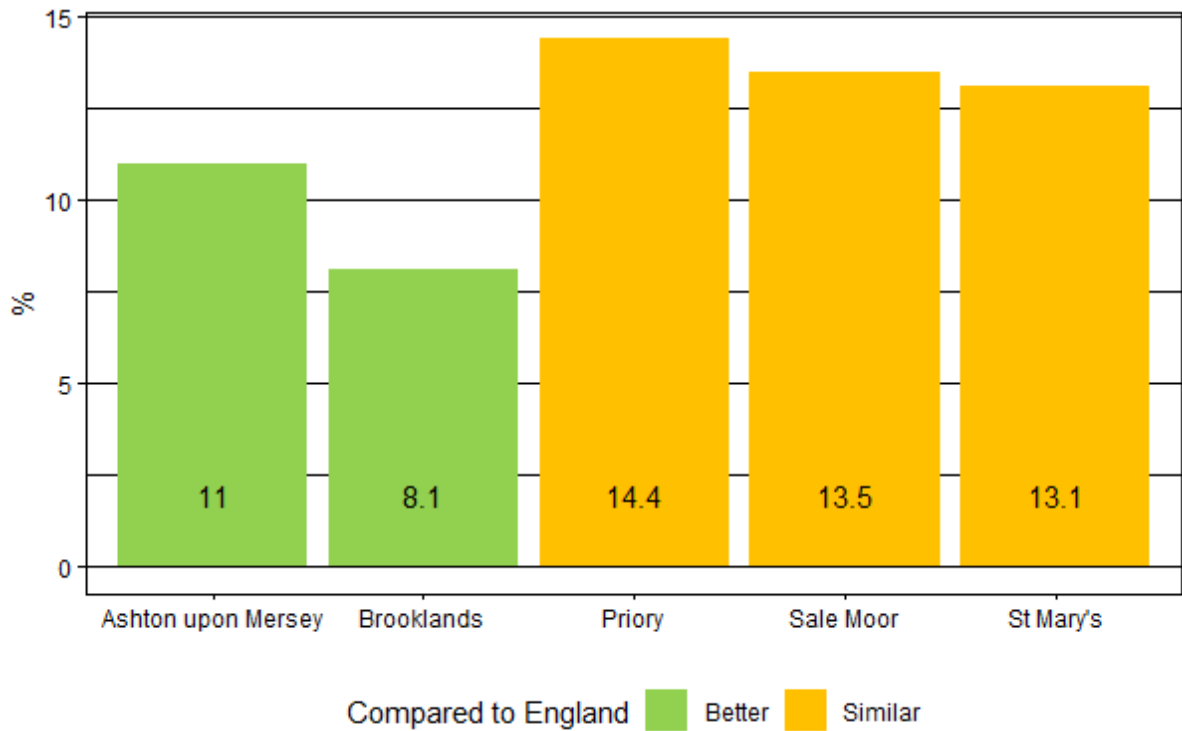


Poverty

Proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived families, IMD 2019.

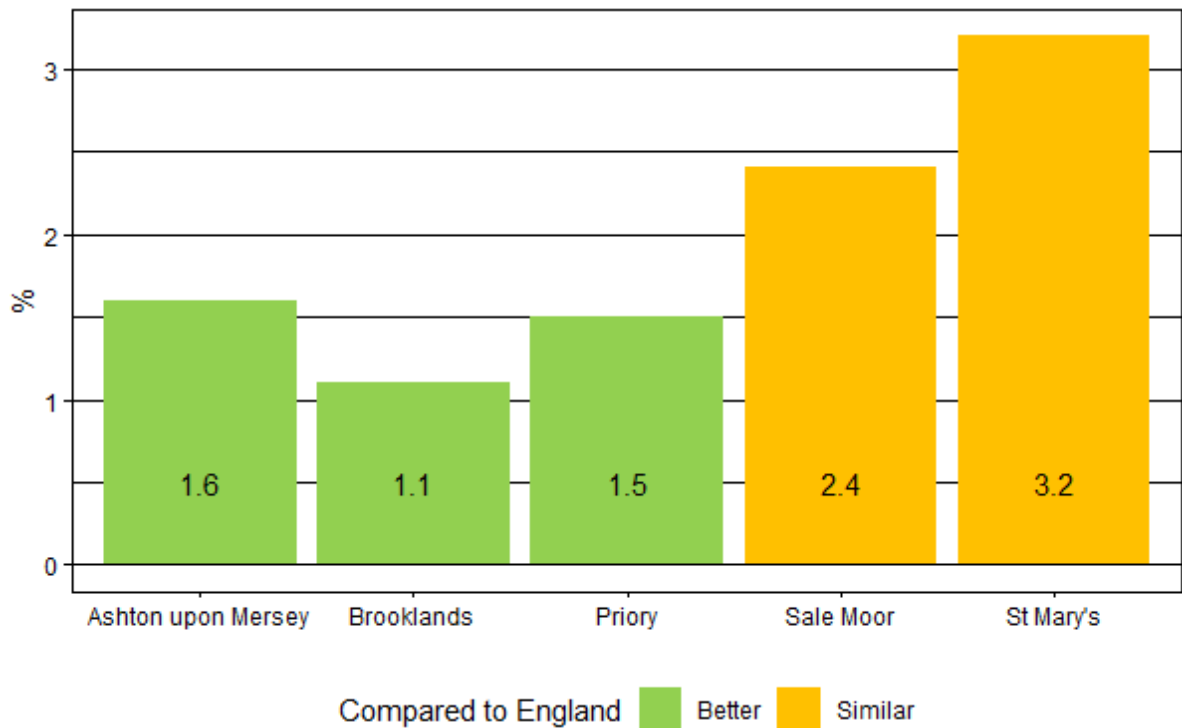


Proportion of adults aged 60+ living in income deprived households, IMD 2019.

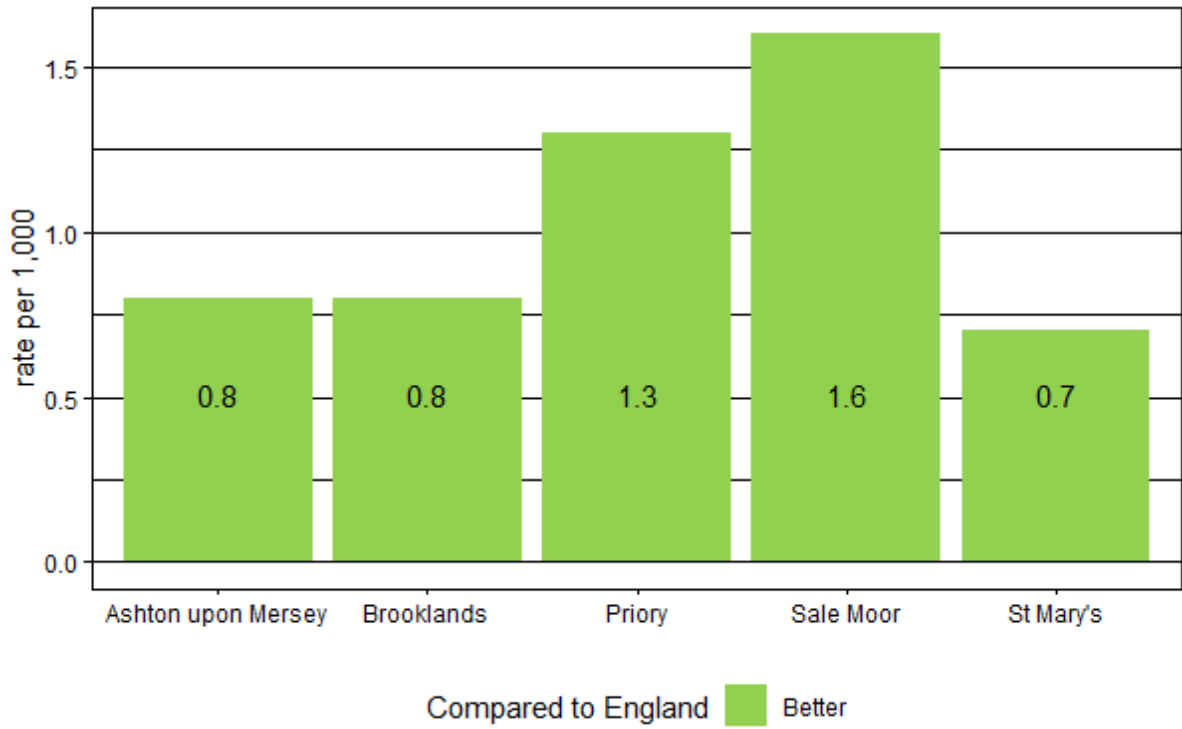


Employment – 2019/20

Unemployment (% of the working age population claiming out of work benefit, 2019/20)



Long-Term Unemployment (rate per 1,000 working age population, 2019/20)



Education

Proportion of children who achieved 5 or more GCSEs, 2013/14

