

South Neighbourhood Profile



Trafford's South neighbourhood consists of 7 wards: Altrincham, Bowdon, Broadheath, Hale Barns, Hale Central, Timperley, Village.

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1.0 Summary

The south neighbourhood shows the least ill health effects when compared to the other 3 localities. In most instances, the effect of health outcomes and risk factors are similar or better when compared to the Trafford average. We do, however, have a similar pattern appear for the link between deprivation and health outcomes, as worse health outcomes are linked to higher levels of deprivation – this is particularly noticeable for the ward of Village. Due to the older demographic profiling of the south neighbourhood, the incidence of cause-specific cancers, cause-specific emergency admissions, and cause-specific mortality ratios may be higher than expected.

- Child excess weight is highest in the wards of Village and Hale Barns for reception children; and highest in the wards of Village and Broadheath for year 6 children.
- For child excess weight in the ward of Bowdon, there is a noticeable jump in the percentage of overweight year 6 children when compared to the percentage overweight reception children.
- National and local 21/22 data suggests increasing trends in child excess weight.
- For males and females, there's a large gap in life expectancy between wards with the highest and lowest life expectancy.
- Across the neighbourhood, emergency admissions are highest for the cause-specific condition, Stroke – statistically similar to or higher than England.
- In addition to Village, the ward of Altrincham also has higher cancer incidence and mortality ratios when compared to other neighbourhood wards – this is particularly noticeable for mortality ratios in people under the age of 75.
- There was an increase in the percentage of residents claiming out of work benefits since COVID-19 across the neighbourhood, noticeably higher in the ward of Village, but not dissimilar to the Trafford average.

2.0 Demographic Information

2.1 Population

South has a population of 79,973, consisting of 39,262 males (49.1%) and 40,711 females (50.9%). There is a large gap (10 years) in median average between the 7 wards of the south neighbourhood, youngest for Broadheath & Altrincham (37 years) and oldest for Bowdon (47 years).

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

Ward	Males	Females	People
Altrincham	6,628	6,751	13,379
Bowdon	4,564	4,721	9,285
Broadheath	6,960	7,207	14,167
Hale Barns	4,903	5,238	10,141
Hale Central	5,424	5,434	10,858
Timperley	5,511	5,649	11,160
Village	5,272	5,711	10,983
South	39,262	40,711	79,973

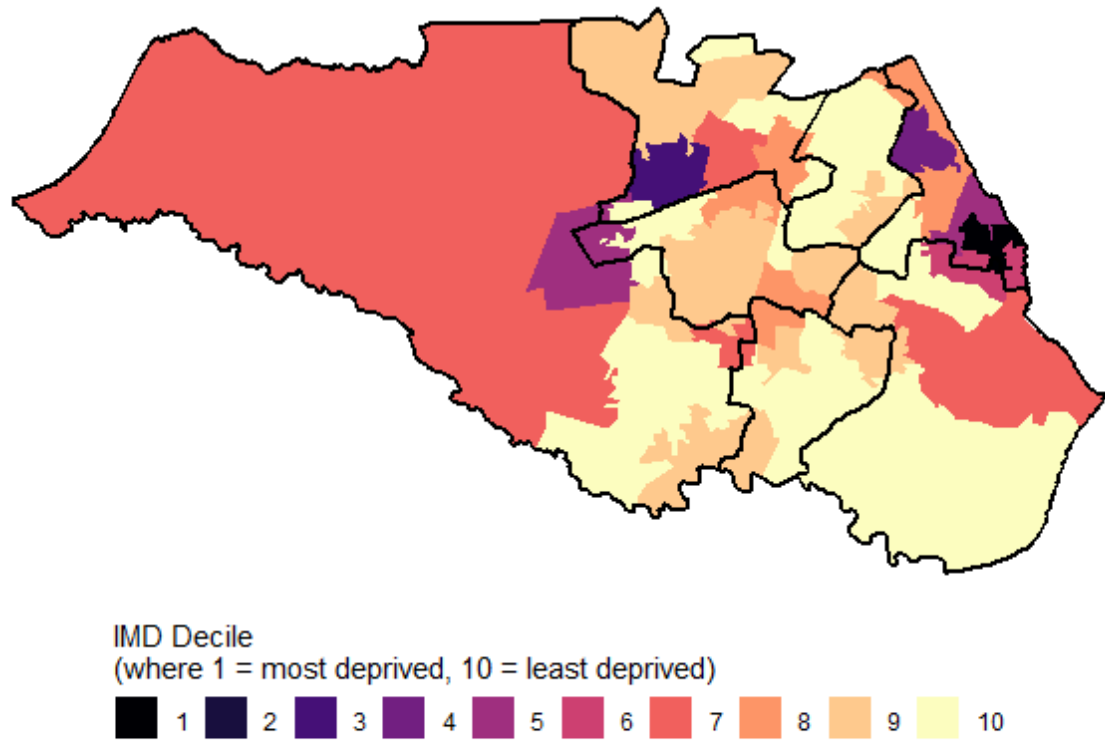
Source: ONS Mid-2020 Ward-Level Population Estimates

2.2 Deprivation

The south neighbourhood is Trafford's least deprived neighbourhood, containing 4 out of 5 least deprived wards. The South neighbourhood also contains 4 out of 5 wards with the lowest proportion of children aged 0-15 living in poverty. Village is Trafford's most deprived ward (9/21 highest in the borough), containing an LSOA (1) with the highest scale of deprivation.

Map 1. Showing deprivation deciles for LSOAs in South Trafford

Black lines indicate ward boundaries



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019

3.0 Child Health

3.1 Excess Weight

Reception:

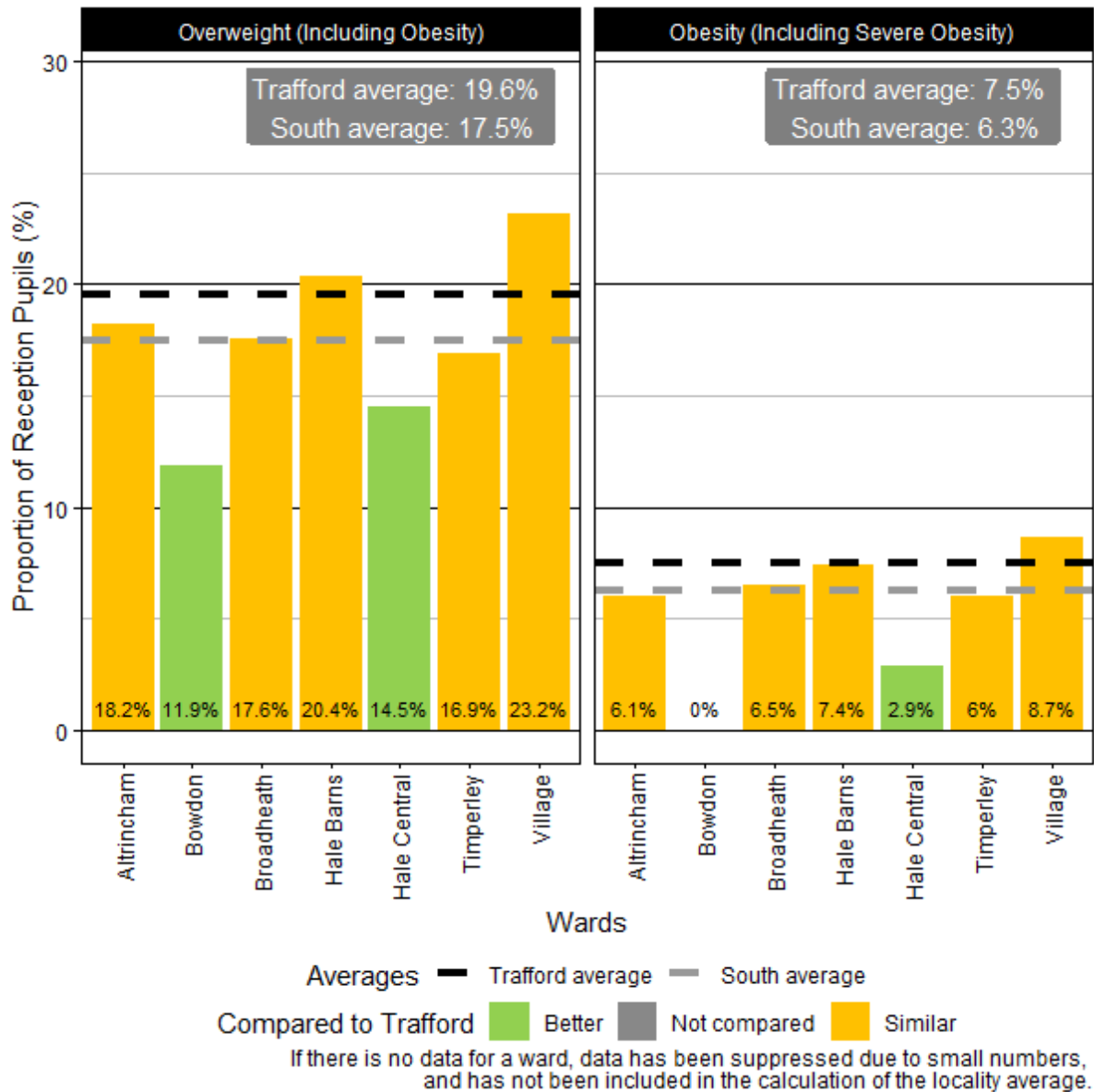
For the combined years 2017/18 – 19/20, the proportion of overweight (including obese) and obese (including severely obese) reception children in the South neighbourhood (17.5% & 6.3%) was slightly below the Trafford average for overweight and obese children (19.6% & 7.5%). Both weight groups are below the England average (22.6% & 9.7%). Ward data shows variation in the proportion of overweight and obese reception children across the south neighbourhood.

- There is a higher prevalence of overweight and obese children in the more deprived wards of Village and Hale Barns – above the Trafford average.
- The ward of Village has the highest prevalence of overweight (23.2%) and obese children (8.7%).
- The wards of Bowdon and Hale Central have the lowest percentage of overweight and obese children.
- The ward of Bowdon has no children categorised as obese (including severely obese).

Trend data shows that for each of the 3 years between 2017/18-2019/20, the percentage of overweight reception children in the south neighbourhood is below the Trafford average.

- The most recent year shows a small increasing prevalence of overweight and obese children for the south neighbourhood, dissimilar from the Trafford average trend.

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



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

Trends:

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

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

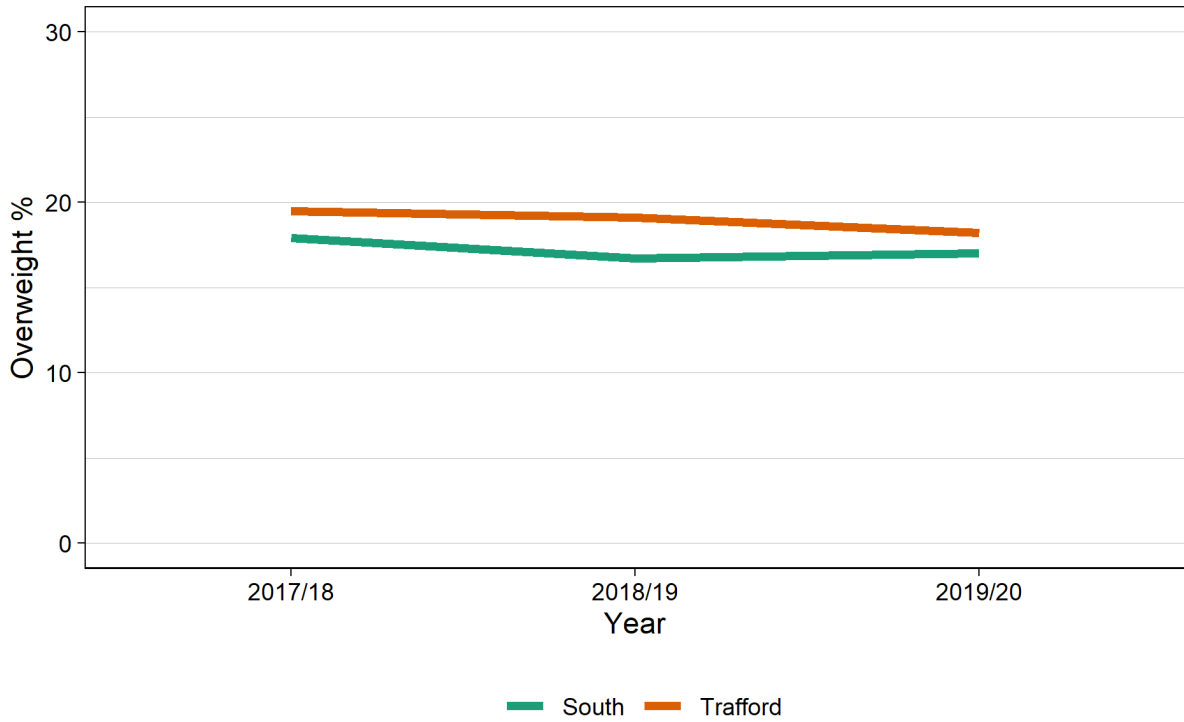
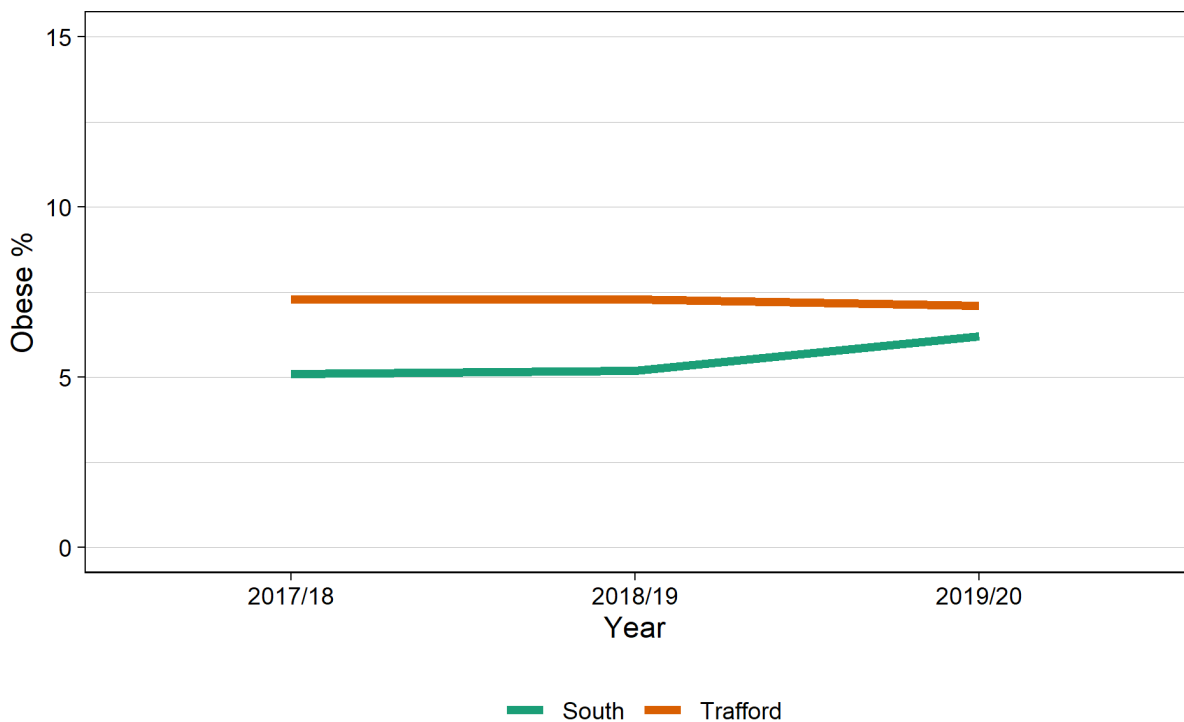


Figure 3. Proportion of children in reception classified as obese in South Trafford, 2017/18 – 2019/20



Year 6:

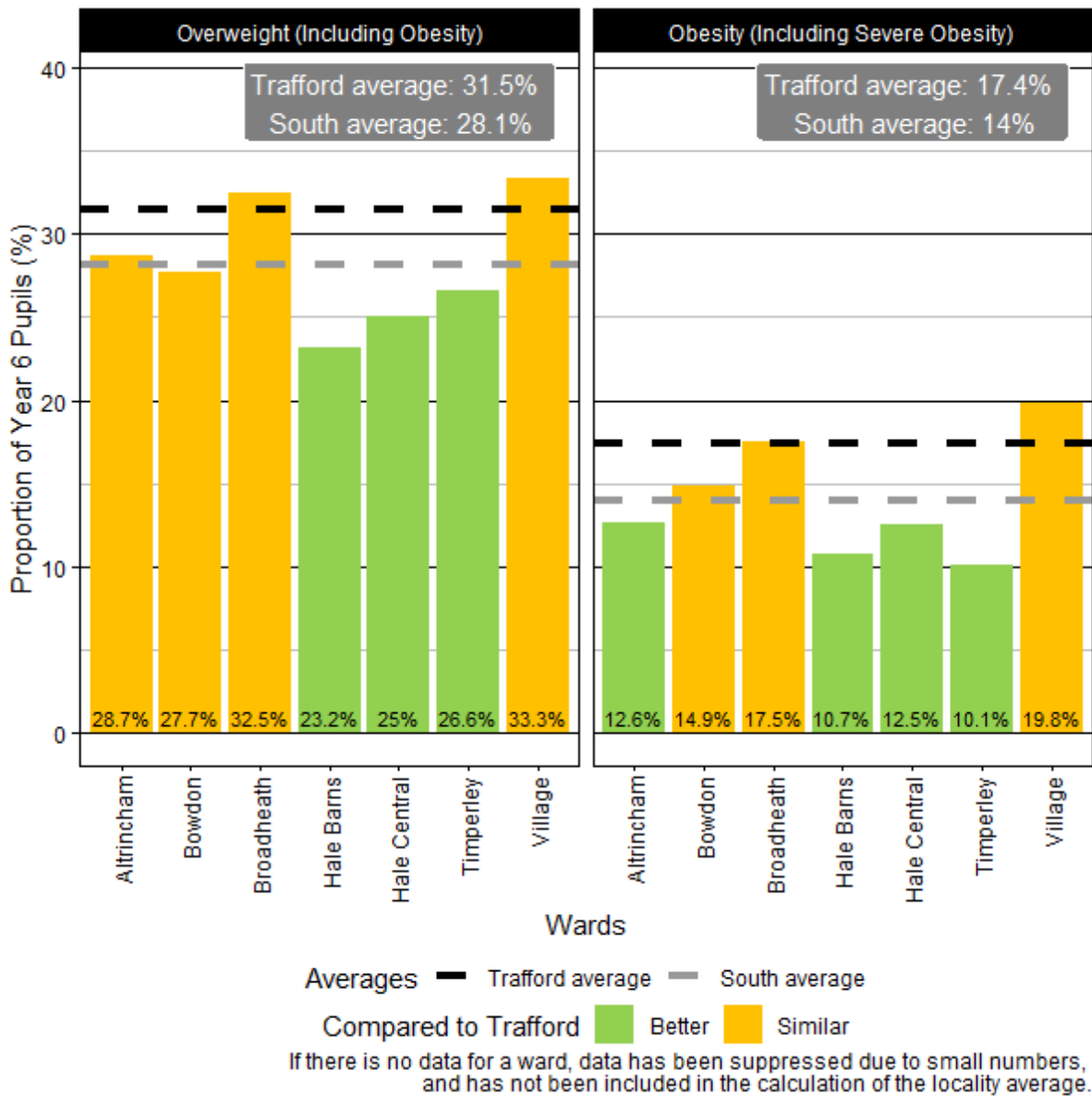
For the combined years 2017/18 – 19/20, the proportion of overweight (including obese) and obese (including severely obese) year 6 children in the South neighbourhood (28.1% & 14%) was below the Trafford average for overweight and obese children (31.5% & 17.4%). Both weight groups are below the England average (34.6% & 20.4%). Ward data remains highest in Village, however there is less disparity when compared when compared to reception children.

- There is a higher prevalence of overweight and obese children in the more deprived wards of Village and Hale Barns – above the Trafford average.
- The ward of Village has the highest prevalence of overweight (33.3%) and obese children (19.8%).
- The wards of Bowdon and Hale Central have the lowest percentage of overweight and obese children.
- There is noticeably higher prevalence of overweight and obese year 6 children in the ward of Bowdon when compared to reception children in Bowdon.

Trend data shows that for each of the 3 years between 2017/18-2019/20, the percentage of overweight reception children in the central neighbourhood is below the Trafford average.

- The most recent year shows an increasing prevalence of overweight (2.9 percentage points) and obese (1.7 percentage points) children for the south neighbourhood, similar to the Trafford average trend.

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



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

Trends:

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

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

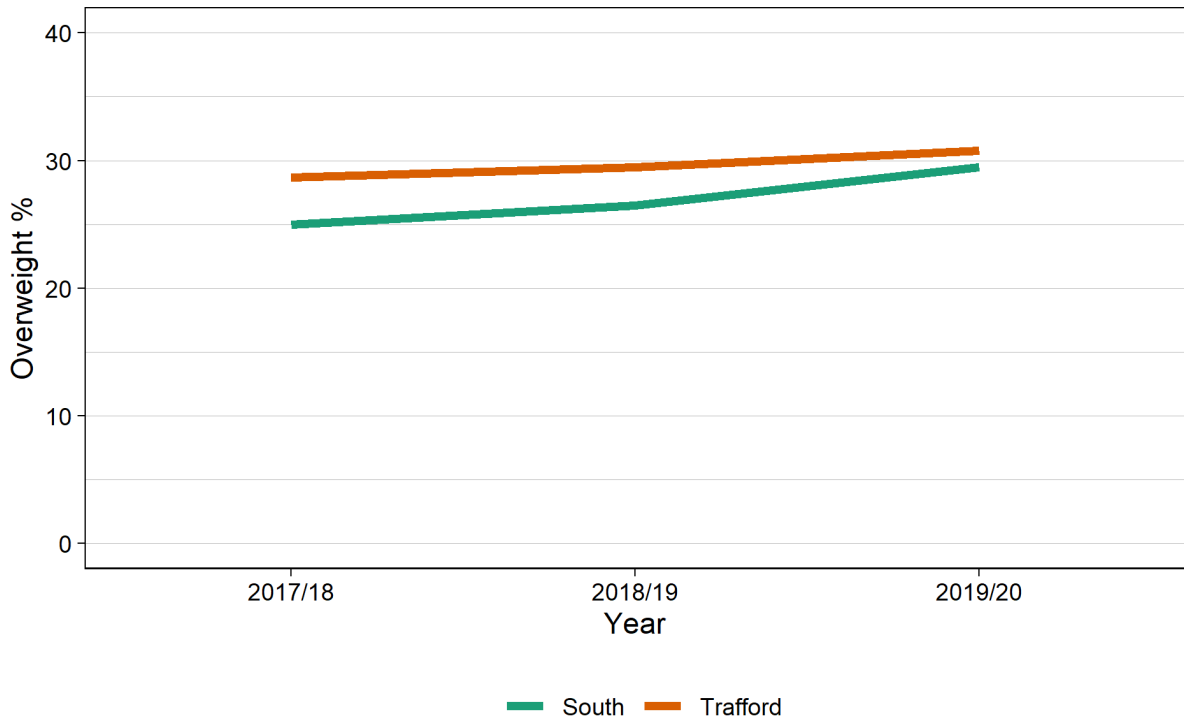
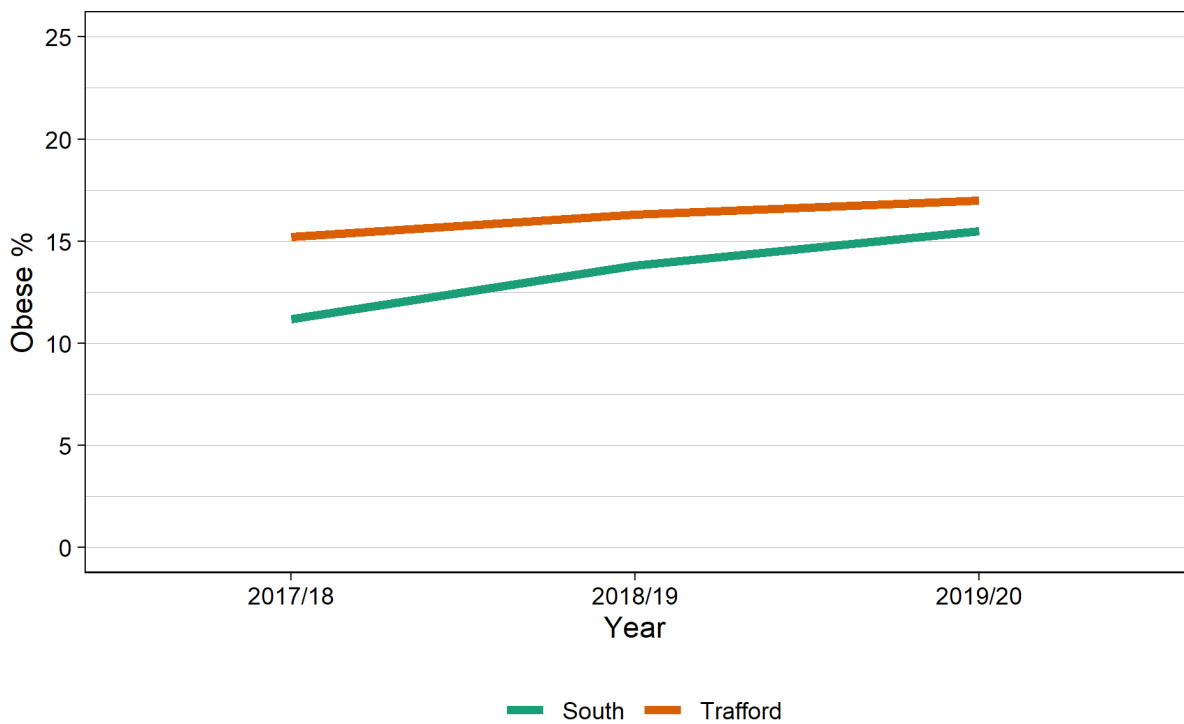


Figure 6. Proportion of children in year 6 classified as obese in South Trafford, 2017/18 – 2019/20



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 Village (17.1).
- For 15–24-year-olds, emergency admissions are markedly higher for Timperley (137.6) and Village (129.8).
- Only 0–4-year-olds in Village have a statistically worse rate of emergency admissions when compared to England.
- Only 15–24-year-olds in Broadheath and Hale Barns have a statistically better 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
Village	17.1	129.8	107.8
Timperley	13.3	137.6	97.2
Hale Central	11.8	81	94.8
Hale Barns	13.6	86.1	85.8
Broadheath	14.4	118.5	99.5
Bowdon	11.5	108.1	104
Altrincham	12.8	116.9	101

Compared to England

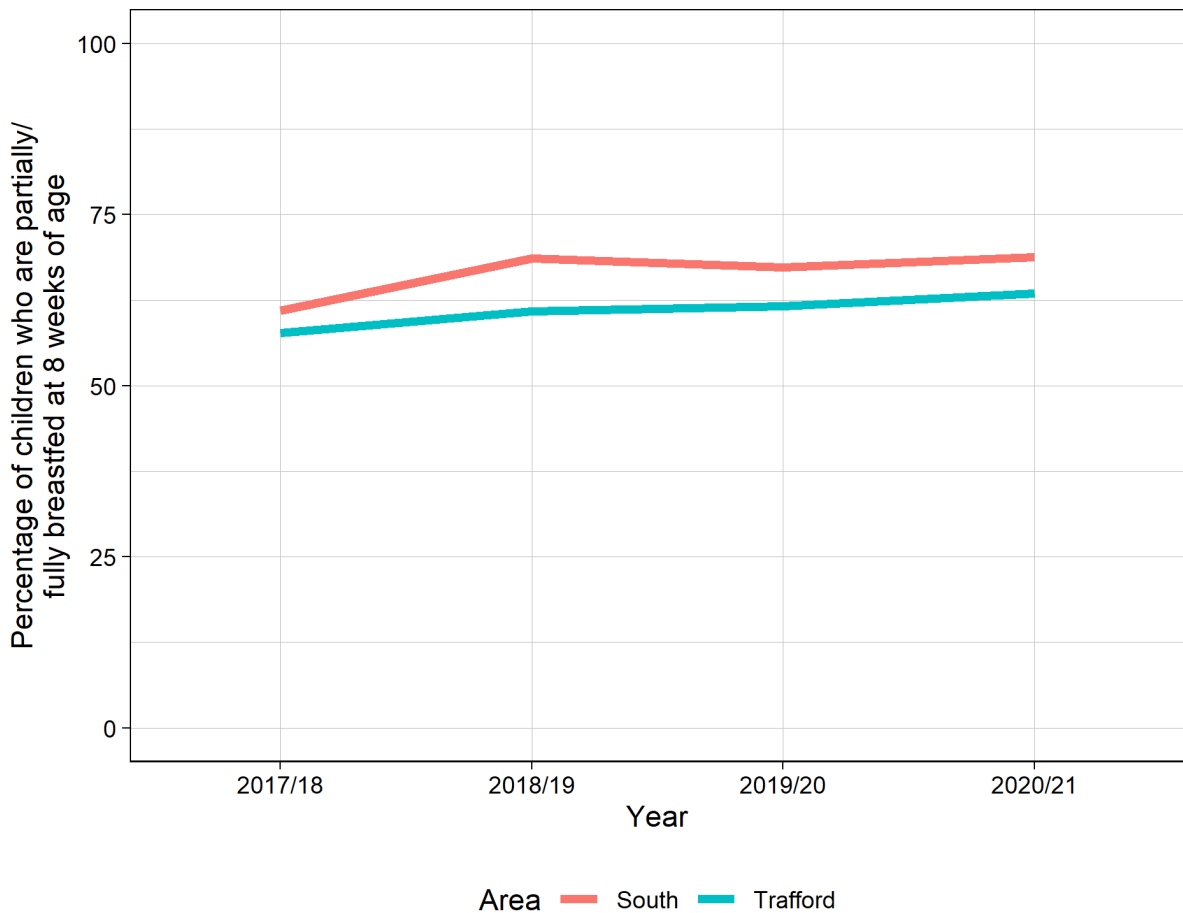
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3.3 Breastfeeding

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 South Trafford is above the Trafford average.

- For the most recent year, the proportion of partially/fully breastfed children is at 69% in South Trafford, 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 South neighbourhood shows substantial variation between wards in life expectancy for both males and females for the years 2015-2019.

- There is a difference of 4.6 years between wards for male life expectancy.
- There is a difference of 3.8 years between wards for female life expectancy.
- Hale Central, Hale Barns, & Bowdon have significantly higher life expectancy when compared to England for both males and females.
- There is a large gap in male life expectancy when compared to females for the ward of Altrincham.

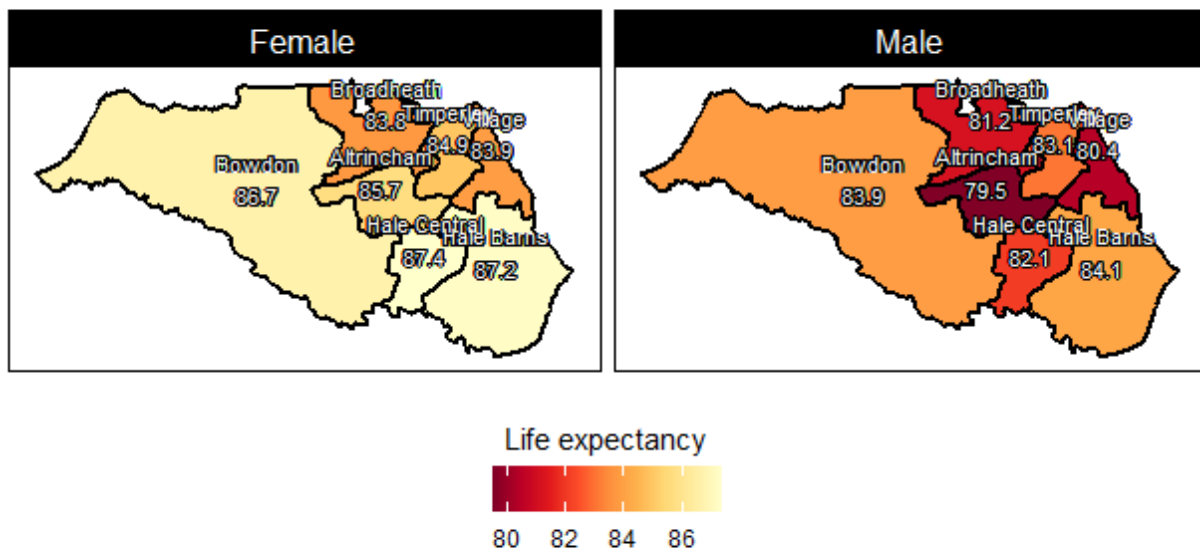
Table 3. Ward-level Life Expectancy by Gender (2018-2020)

	Female	Male
Village	83.9	80.4
Timperley	84.9	83.1
Hale Central	87.4	82.1
Hale Barns	87.2	84.1
Broadheath	83.8	81.2
Bowdon	86.7	83.9
Altrincham	85.7	79.5

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 South neighbourhood, all-cause and cause-specific rates for emergency admissions are noticeably higher in the ward of Village and lowest in the ward of Bowdon. Emergency admission rates for Stroke is the only cause-specific condition to be similar or significantly higher than England for each of the 7 wards.

- All cause, COPD, CHD, and Myocardial Infarction emergency admissions are markedly higher for the Ward of Village when compared to all other wards.
- Only Village has a significantly higher emergency admission ratio when compared to England.
- The wards of Hale Central, Hale Barns, Broadheath, & Altrincham have significantly higher emergency admissions for Stroke when compared to England.

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
Village	111.4	119	101.9	119.7	117.9
Timperley	81	38.2	55.4	68.5	99.7
Hale Central	83.8	52.7	70.8	77.3	129.3
Hale Barns	81	30.7	80.1	74.9	134.2
Broadheath	97.8	63.8	98.4	106.8	144.5
Bowdon	77.2	22	72.1	69.7	106.6
Altrincham	95.6	57.8	88.9	81.7	124.3

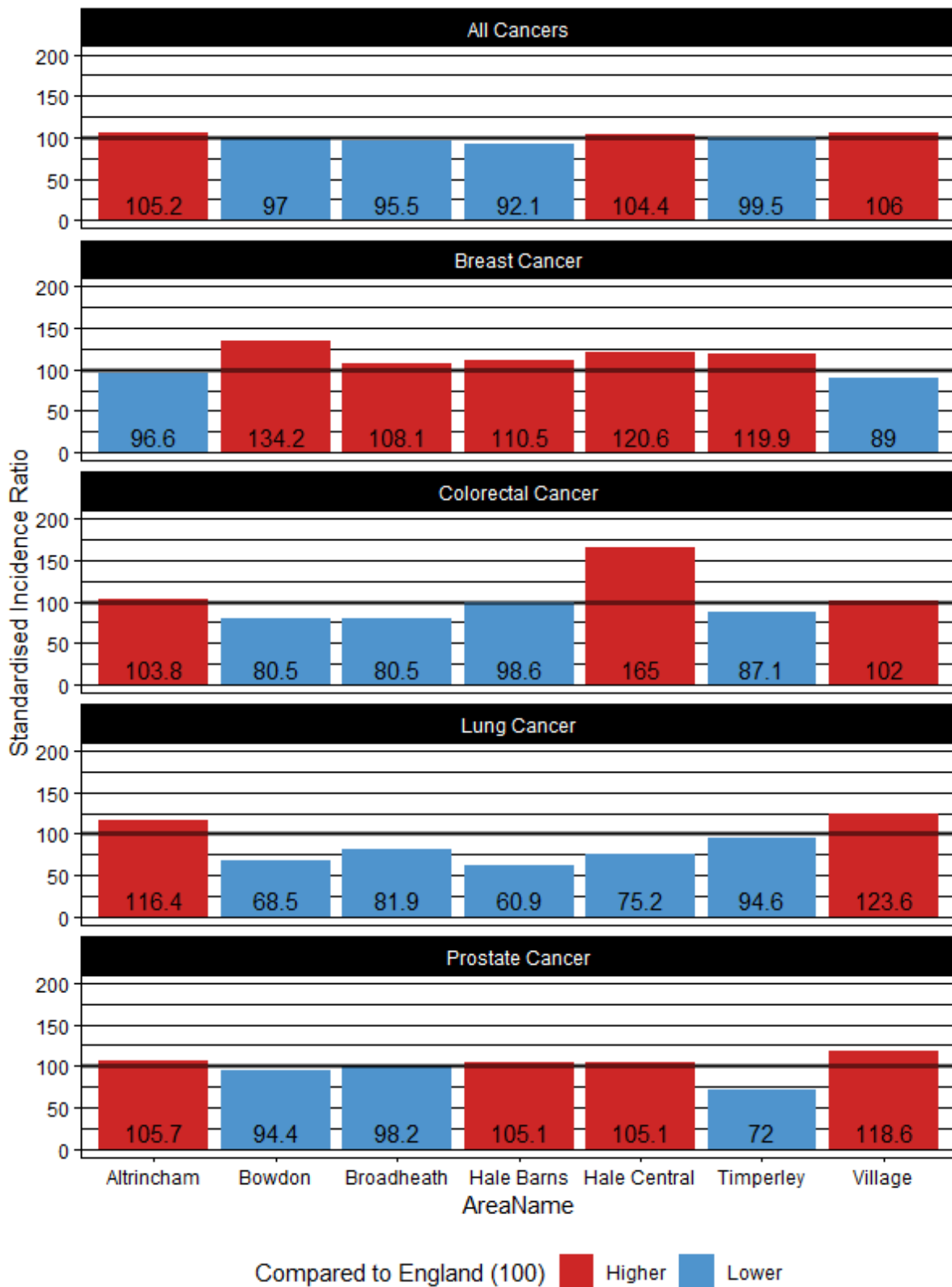
Compared to England ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse

4.2.2 Cancer Incidence

There is little variation in ‘all cancer’ incidence, but greater variation in cause-specific cancer incidence across the south neighbourhood. The incidence of all cause cancers and cause-specific cancers are highest for the wards of Hale Central, Altrincham, & Village.

- Hale Central has noticeably higher incidence of Colorectal cancer when compared to all other wards.
- When compared to England, Breast cancer has the highest cause-specific incidence across each of the neighbourhood wards.
 - High Breast cancer incidence may be linked to high uptake of breast cancer screening for GPs in the South neighbourhood.
- The incidence of Lung and Prostate cancer is noticeably higher for Village when compared to other wards.

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.



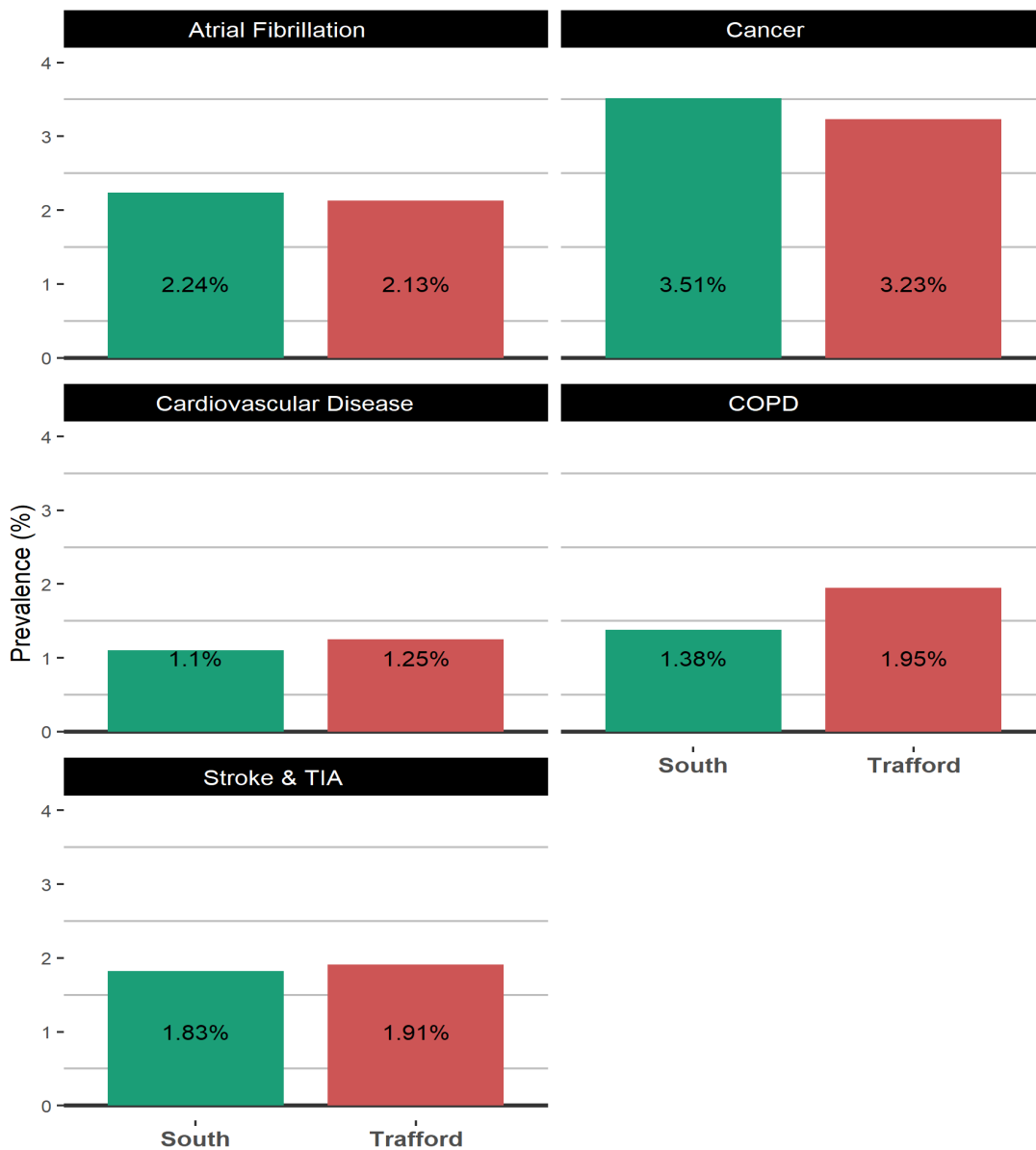
4.2.3 Disease and Risk Factor Prevalence

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, Cardiovascular disease, COPD, & Stroke is lower in Altrincham PCN when compared to the South PCN.

- For the Altrincham and South PCNs, disease prevalence for cardiovascular disease, COPD, & Stroke is below the Trafford average.
- For the Altrincham and South PCNs, disease prevalence for Cancer and Atrial Fibrillation is above the Trafford average.

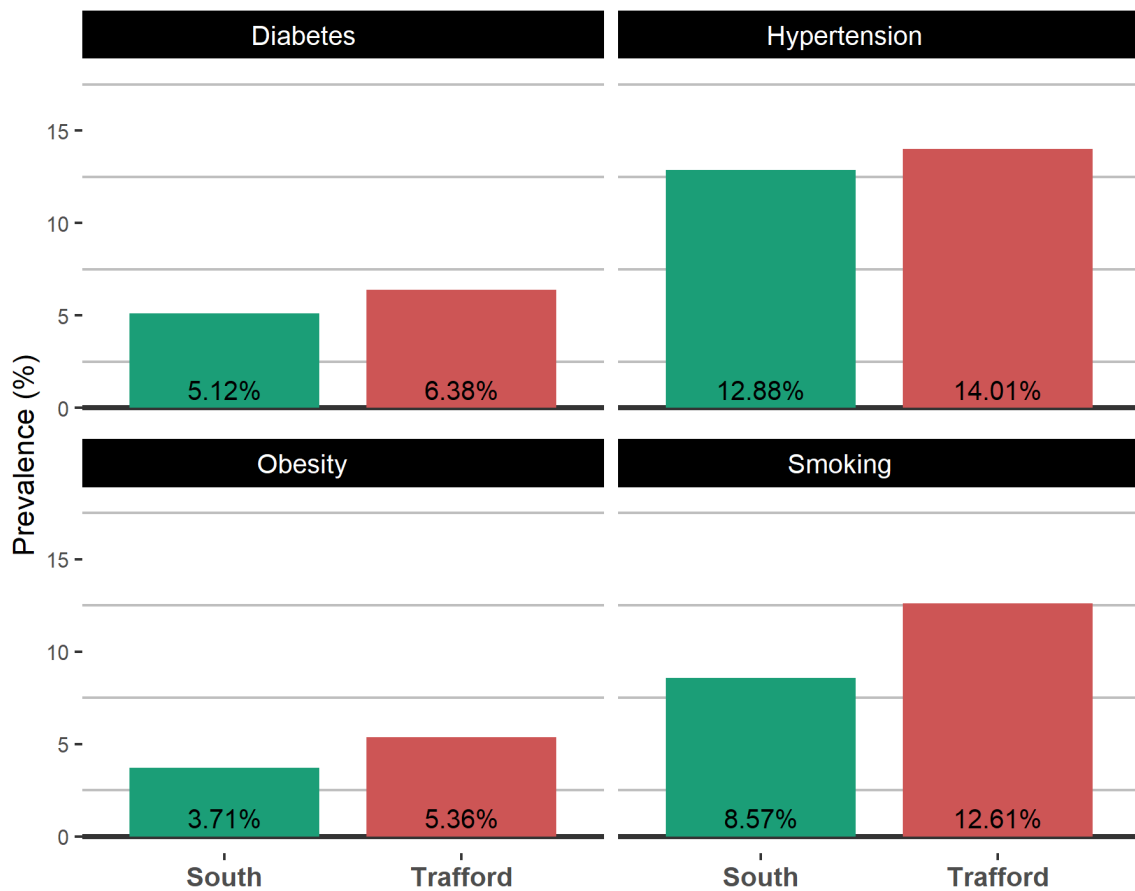
Figure 9. Condition-specific Disease Prevalence for Trafford's South & Altrincham Primary Care Networks, up to April 2022.



When compared to the Trafford average, Altrincham and South PCNs have a lower diabetes, hypertension, obesity, & smoking prevalence.

- In the Altrincham PCN, diabetes, hypertension, obesity, & smoking prevalence is lower when compared to the South PCN.
- For the Altrincham and South PCNs, smoking prevalence is noticeably lower (at least 3.8 percentage points) when compared to the Trafford average.

Figure 10. Risk Factor Prevalence for Trafford’s South & Altrincham Primary Care Networks, 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 statistically similar to or lower than England for each of the 7 wards. Across the neighbourhood, mortality ratios are highest for the wards of Village, Broadheath, & Altrincham.

- All age mortality is highest for Stroke and Coronary Heart Disease when compared to England.
- In the ward of Altrincham, premature mortality is noticeably higher for all cancers, all causes, & cause-specific conditions when compared to all other wards.
- In the ward of Bowdon, premature mortality is markedly lower 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
Village	95.1	94.8	96	87.1	70.7	119.9
Timperley	78.8	79.5	87.8	89.6	80.9	124.1
Hale Central	85.3	74.8	79.1	84.8	64.5	69.8
Hale Barns	71.8	69.7	78	81	59.6	89.2
Broadheath	79	92.9	104.5	108.9	99.8	124.2
Bowdon	69.2	84.2	75.5	82.7	87.8	92.3
Altrincham	96.5	88.8	93.2	108.4	75	82.1

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
Village	95.7	92.1	93.2	70.9
Timperley	77.3	67.8	56.1	68.4
Hale Central	73.1	57.4	57.6	52.2
Hale Barns	57.5	59.2	52.4	68.8
Broadheath	76.8	82.1	83.9	111.1
Bowdon	56	51.5	40.6	41.3
Altrincham	109.8	97.1	101.2	82.2

Compared to England ■ Better ■ Similar

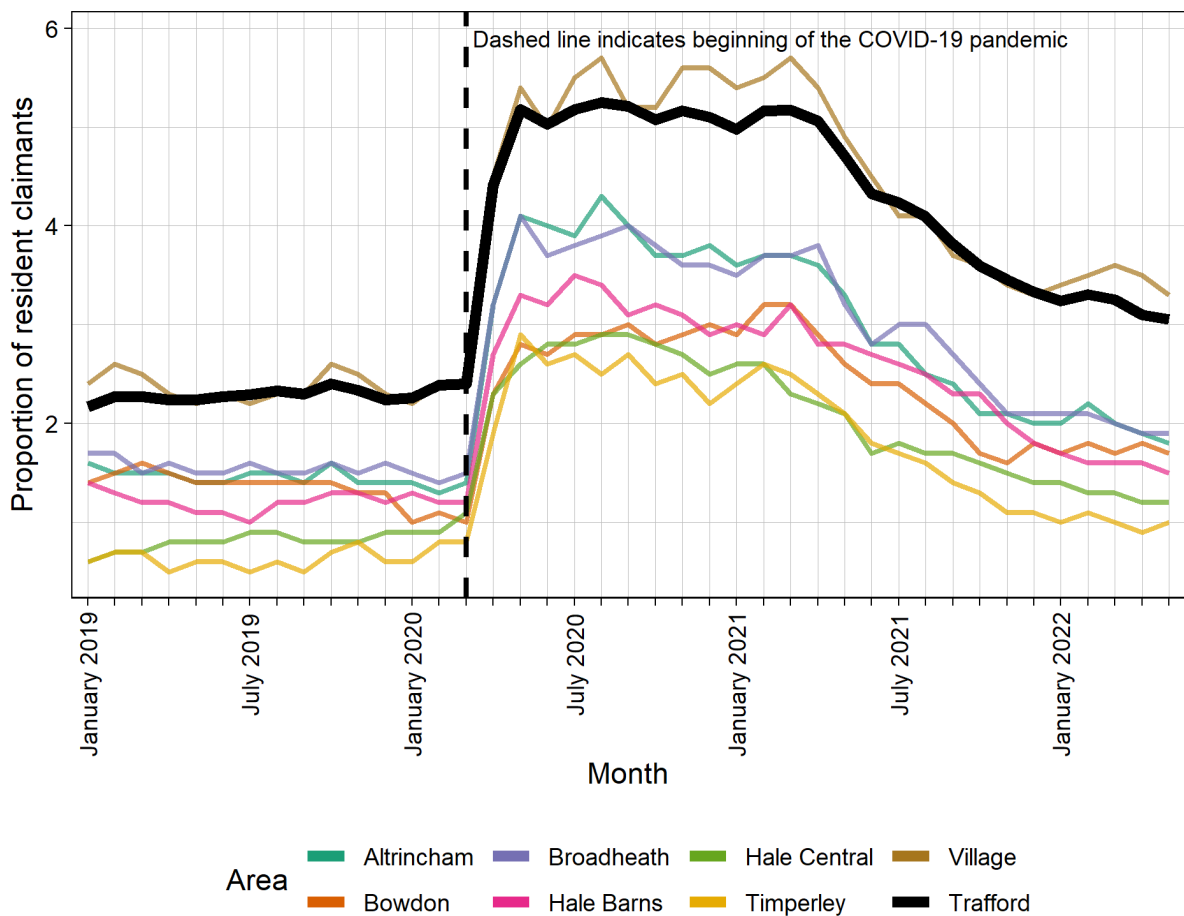
5.0 Wider Determinants of Health

Figure 9 indicates that the percentage of residents claiming out of work benefits post COVID-19 increased for each of the south wards, similar to the Trafford average trend. The percentage of residents claiming benefits for wards across the neighbourhood is much lower than other neighbourhoods (as shown by the number of wards having a lower percentage than the Trafford average). Village ward has had the highest percentage of residents claiming benefits, although the trend since January 2019 has been similar to the Trafford average.

- The percentage of residents claiming benefits has been lowest for Trafford's least deprived ward (Timperley).
- The percentage of residents claiming benefits has been highest for the south neighbourhood's most deprived ward (Village).

5.1 Employment

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



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

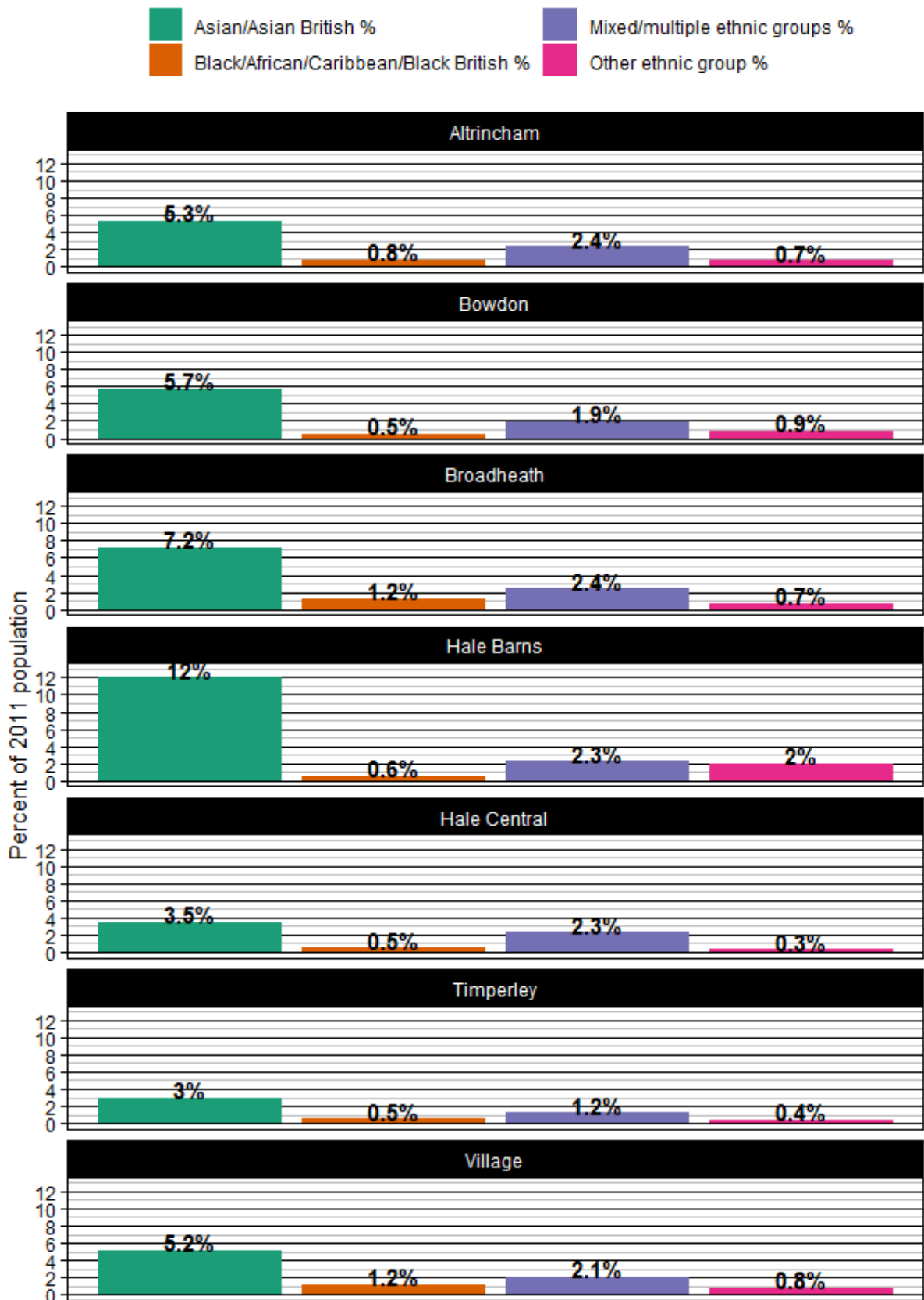
As of the 2011 Census(1), South Trafford has 7,208 people belonging to ethnicities which are not white, making up 9.6% of the neighbourhood's population, less than Trafford's overall 14.5%.

Number of people in South 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)
Bowdon	8,403	174	522	44	85	9,228
Hale Barns	8,094	221	1,165	63	193	9,736
Hale Central	9,669	237	361	49	34	10,350
Village	9,736	230	553	129	85	10,733
Timperley	10,499	128	337	52	45	11,061
Altrincham	10,425	270	610	95	77	11,477
Broadheath	11,089	302	906	148	93	12,538

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

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



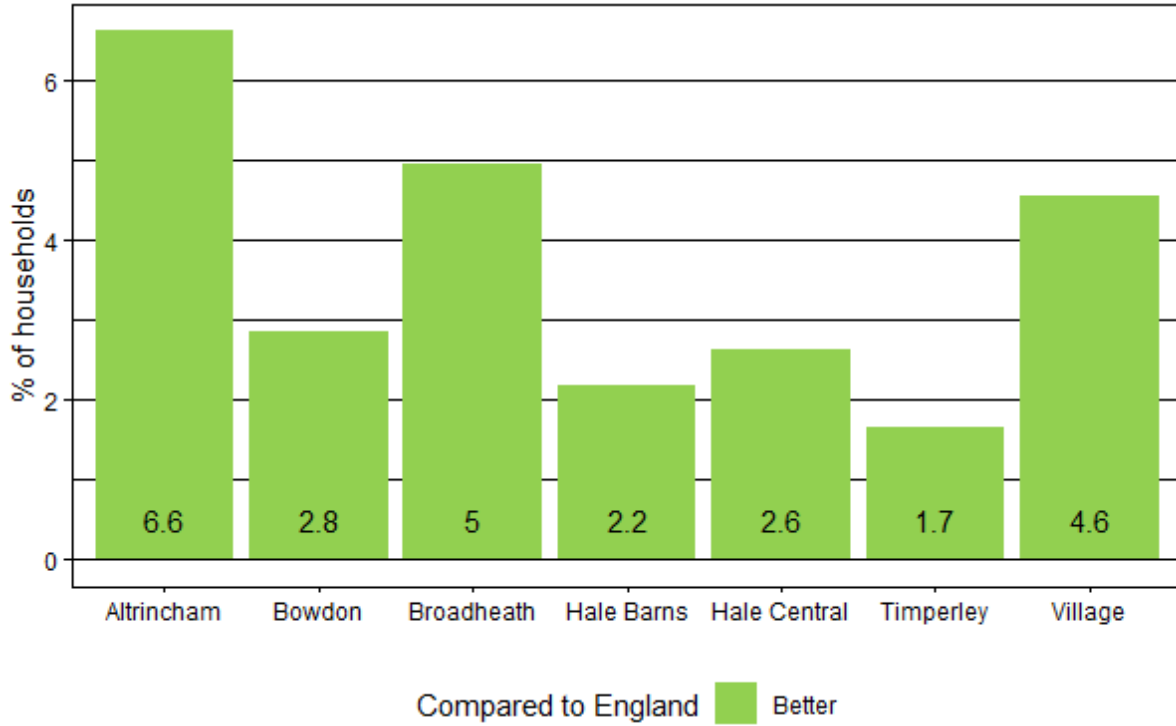
Source: NOMIS, 2011 Census

Language – 2011 Census

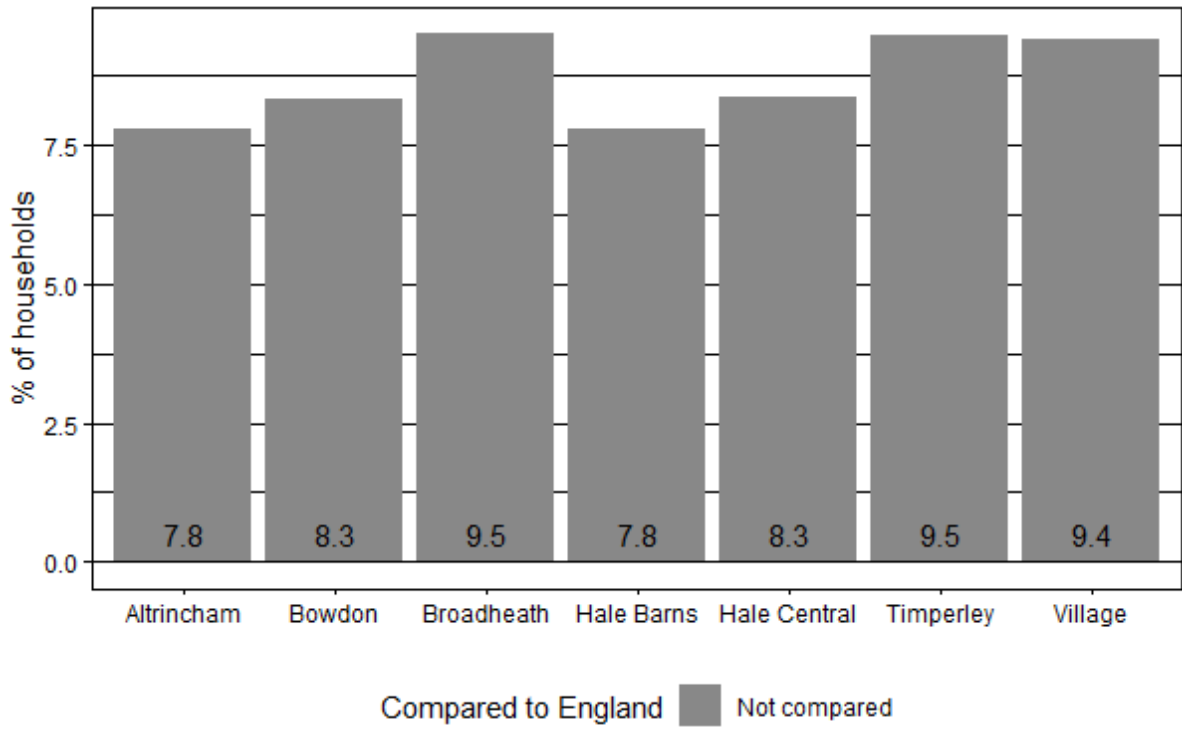
As of the 2011 census, 0.6% of the population in South cannot speak English well or at all. This varies from 0.3% in Timperley, to 0.9% in Altrincham.

Housing – 2011 Census

Proportion of households experiencing overcrowding, 2011



Estimated percentage of households experiencing fuel poverty, 2018

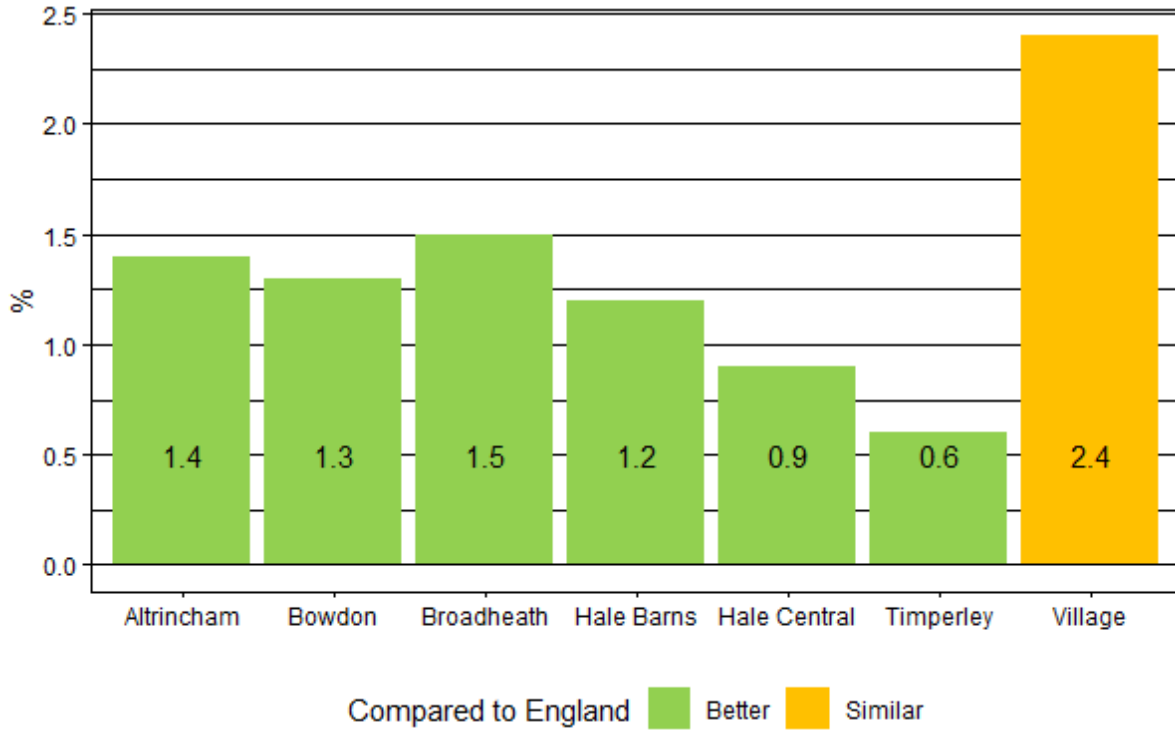


Proportion of older people (aged 65+) living alone, 2011

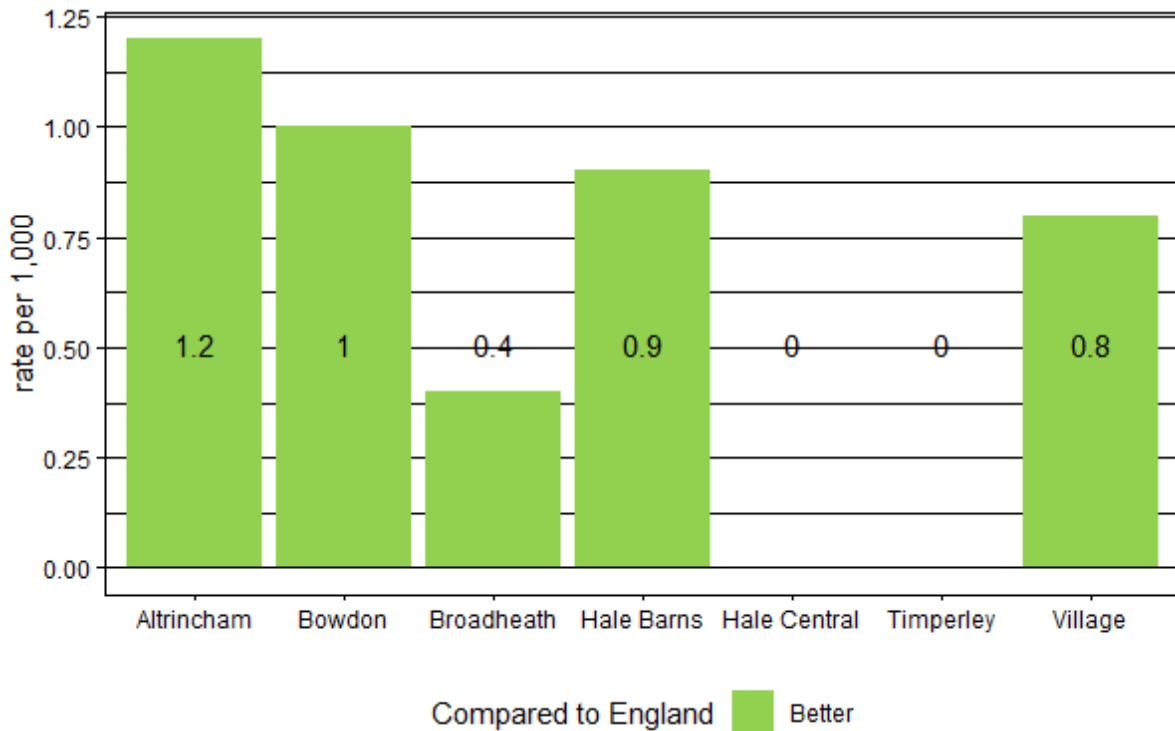


Employment – 2019/20

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

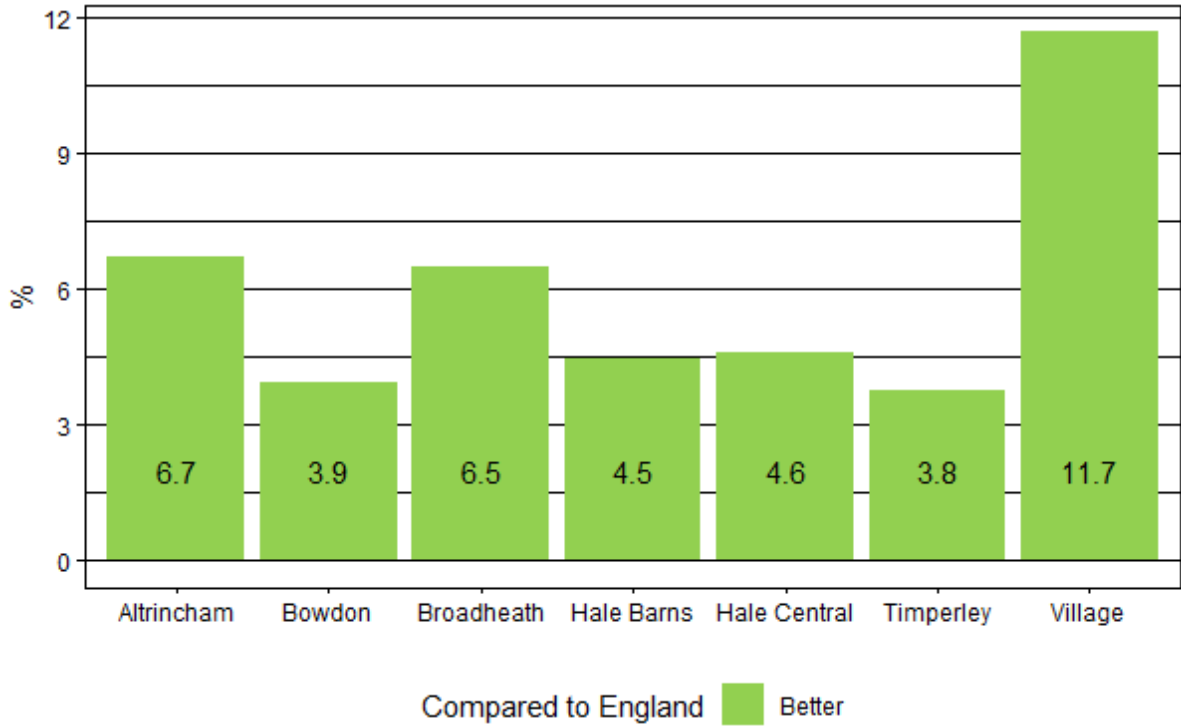


Long-Term Unemployment (rate per 1,000 working age population, 2019/20)



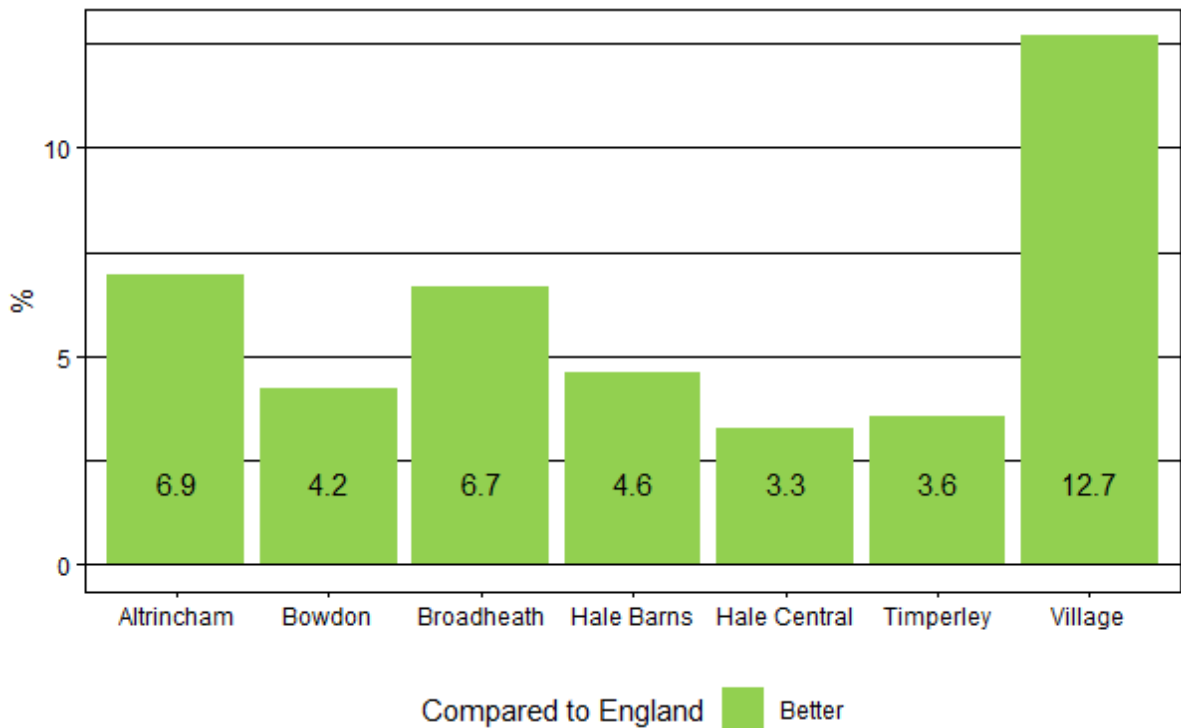
Income Deprivation

Proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation, IMD 2019.

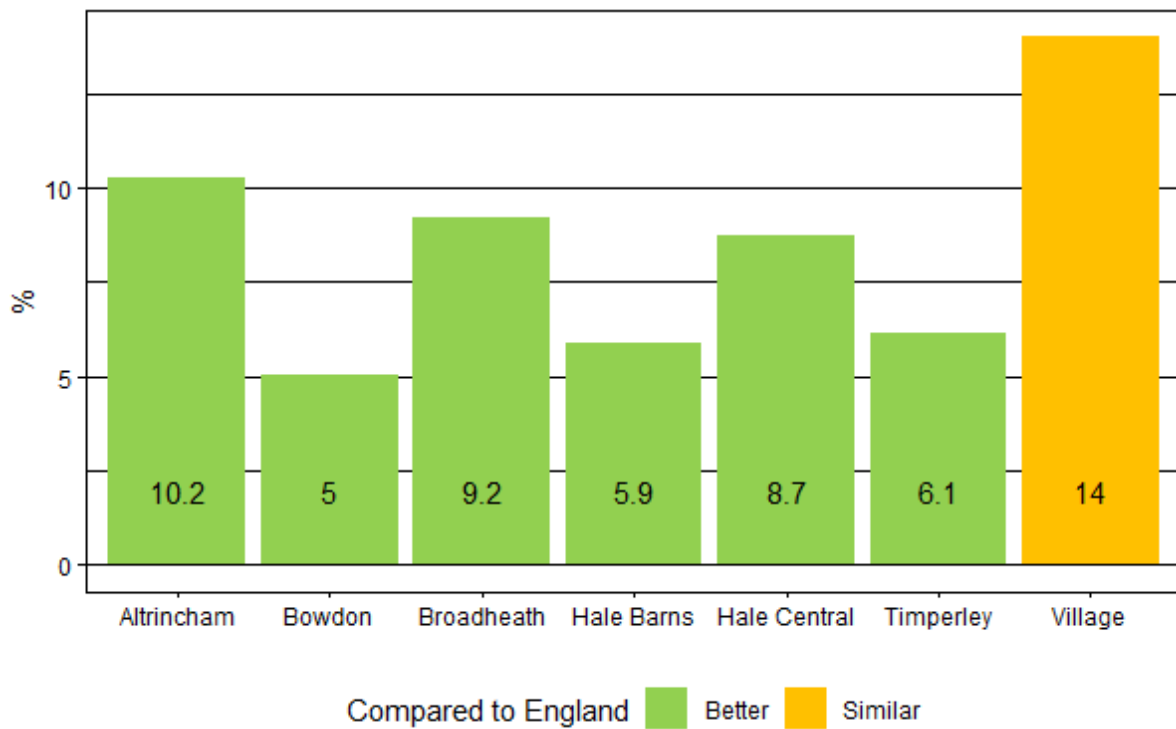


Poverty

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.



Education

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

