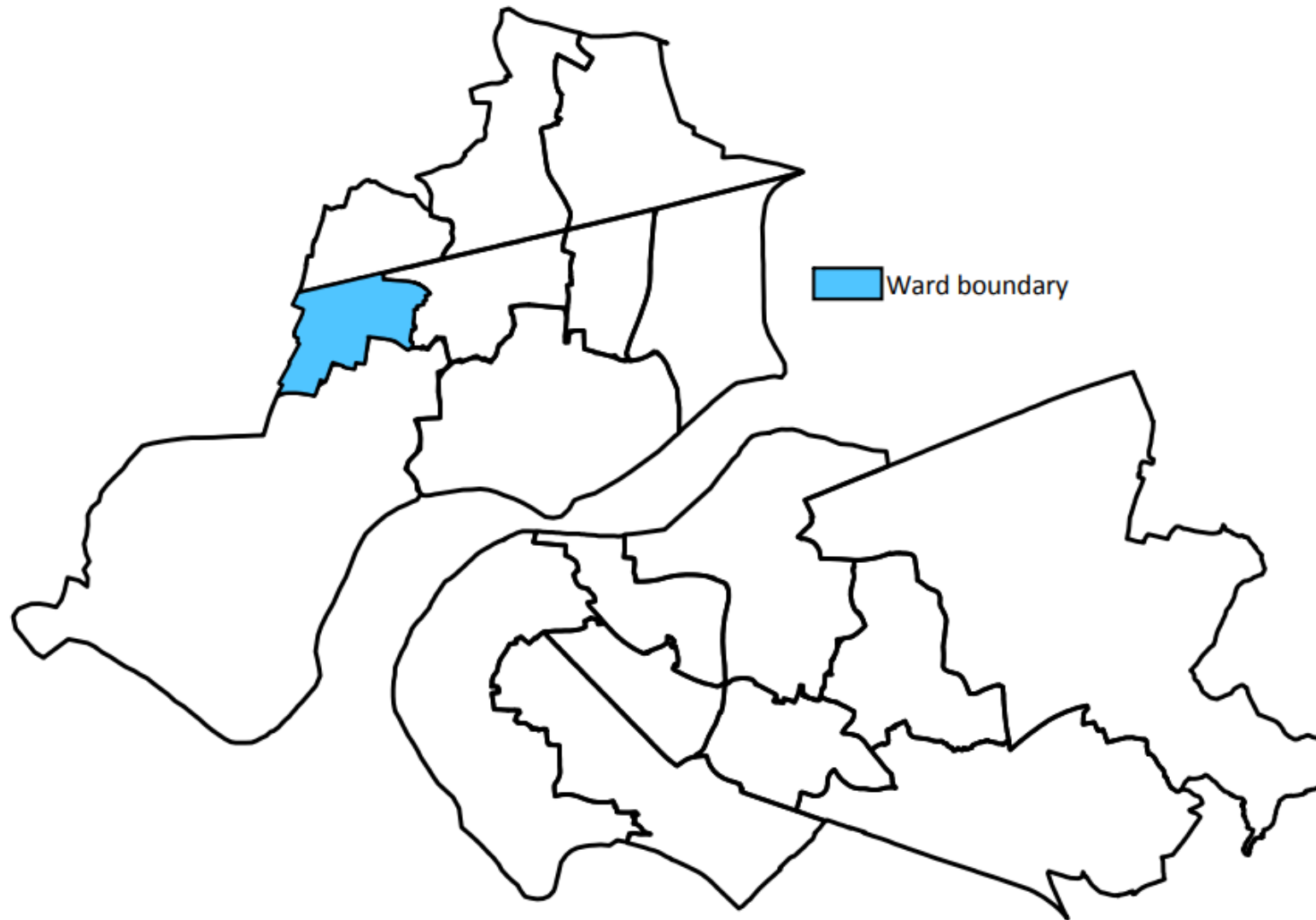


BANKFIELD WARD HEALTH PROFILE

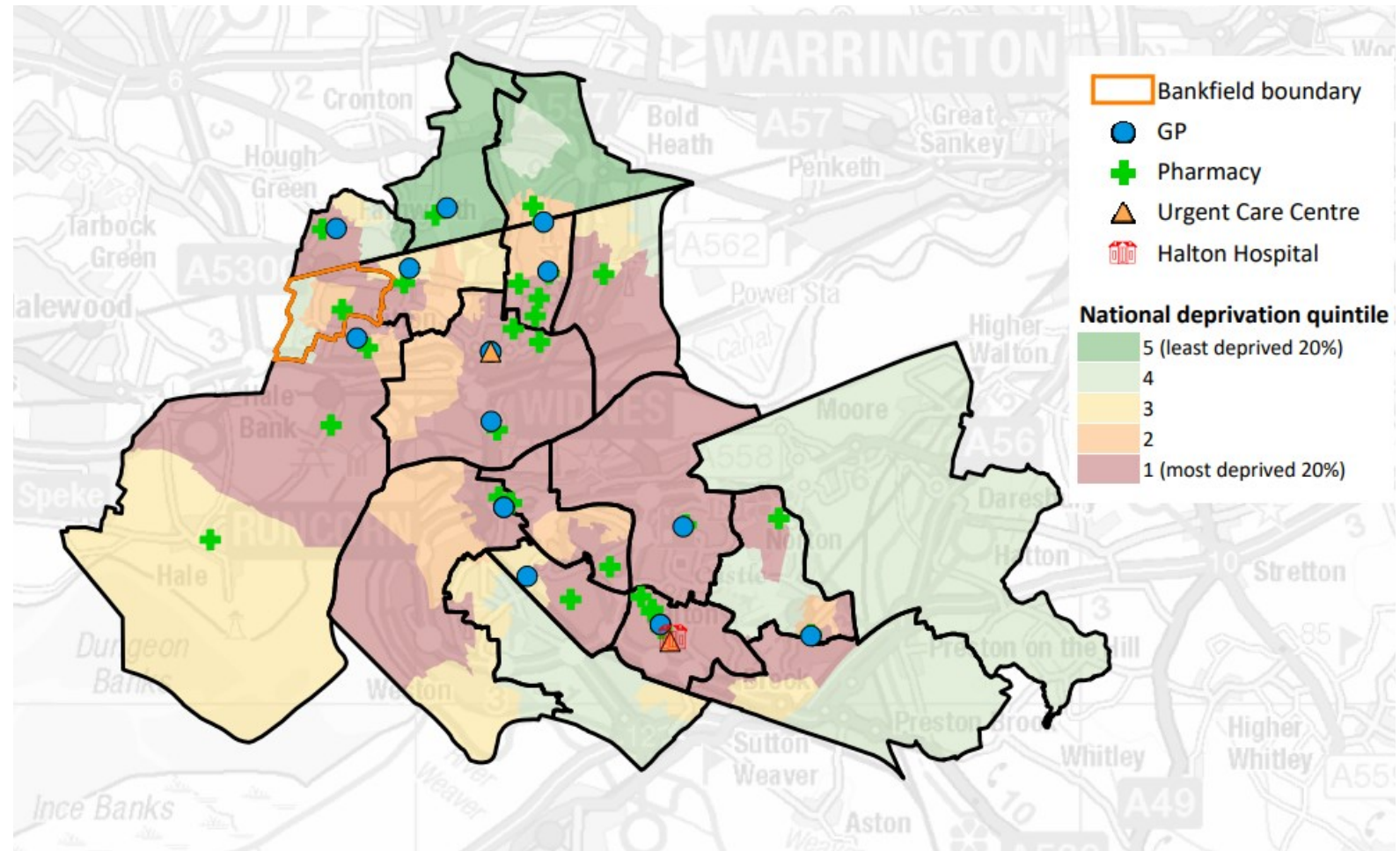


BANKFIELD WARD MAP

The map opposite shows the location of key services across Halton, including GPs, pharmacies and urgent care centres.

It also shows the distribution of deprivation across the borough. The darkest red areas are localities that fall within the most deprived 20% (quintile) across the whole of England. Almost half of Halton's population live in these most deprived 20% of areas.

There is 1 pharmacy but no GP within Bankfield ward. The nearest GPs are in Hough Green or Ditton, Hale Village & Halebank wards. Part of the ward falls into the most deprived 20% of areas in England.



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BANKFIELD WARD HEALTH PROFILE

Key issues

Just under 6,500 people live in Bankfield ward; over 1 in 4 (28%) people live in a single family household (either as a couple or with children) and 13% live alone.

Bankfield has some areas of relatively high **deprivation**. A higher proportion of children are eligible for free school meals and live in income deprived families, than the England average. There is also a higher proportion (1 in 3 people) with no access to a car or van than the England and Halton averages.

In terms of **services**, there is 1 pharmacy but no GP surgery within the ward, the nearest ones are in neighbouring wards.

The majority of adults in **employment** are in elementary, sales and customer services or process, plant and machine operative occupations; the proportion in these professions is higher than the national average. 1 in 4 adults have no qualifications, which is higher than the England average.

In terms of **occupancy**, the majority of people own their home with a mortgage or loan, and as a proportion is higher than the national and borough averages. A higher proportion than the England average are in social rented accommodation.

Levels of recorded **crime** are higher than the national and borough average, for violent or sexual offences and public order offences, but are lower for theft.

Children

Fewer babies are breastfed in Bankfield than the England and Halton averages.

A higher proportion of children aged 4-5 and 10-11 are overweight or obese than the national and borough averages. Hospital admissions for injuries in children aged 15 to 24 are higher than the national and borough averages.

Working age

Bankfield residents have higher rates of hospital admission than England for:

- coronary heart disease
- intentional self harm
- heart attack
- alcohol related reasons

There are higher rates of new cases of lung cancer in Bankfield than the national and borough averages.

At the recent 2021 Census, fewer residents reported they were in good or very good health than the England average and significantly more were in bad or very bad health.

Older people

Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 is lower than the England average. Death rates are higher than the national average for respiratory diseases.

Estimated levels of frailty and dementia are higher in the ward than the Halton average.

There is a higher proportion of people aged 66 and over who live alone in Bankfield, than the England average and the ward has the highest proportion of all wards in Halton.

POPULATION

Bankfield Ward Population– 6,490

Halton Total Population– 128,478

Census 2021

52.0% Female population

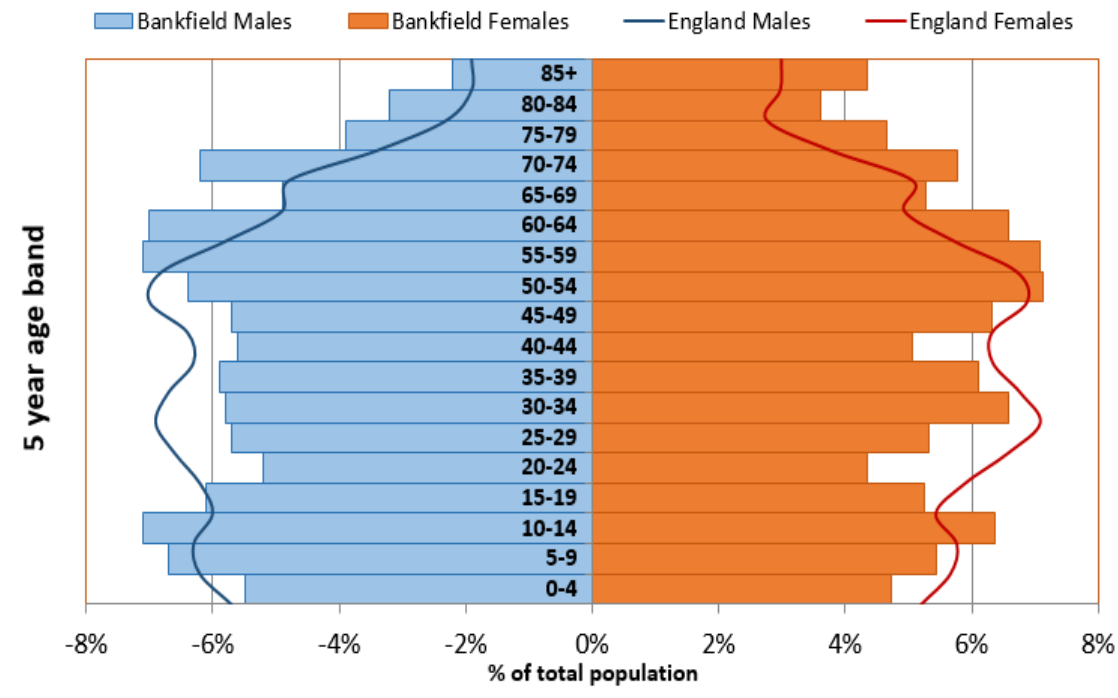
48.0% Male population



Ethnic Composition

1. White (98.3%)
2. Mixed (0.8%)
3. Asian (0.5%)

Bankfield & England population pyramid
Proportion of total area population, by 5-year age band and gender
Source: Census, 2021

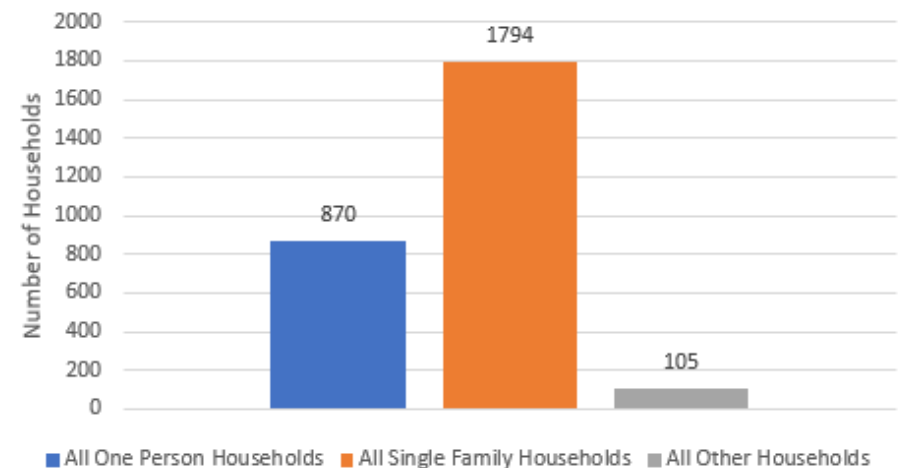


Bankfield ward population makes up approximately 5.0% of Halton's total population. There are slightly more females than males.

The ethnicity in Bankfield is largely dominated by white, and the top three most populated ethnic groups are highlighted above.

Household composition is also shown below. Households have been grouped into three main types of households. In Bankfield, single family households make up more than half of all households in this ward.

Household Composition in Bankfield



WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Good or bad health is not simply the result of individual behaviours, genetics and medical care. A substantial part of the difference in health outcomes is down to the social, economic and environmental factors that shape people's lives. These are collectively described as the wider determinants of health.

This slide and the next one looks at some of the wider determinants which will have an effect on the health of people who reside within the ward.

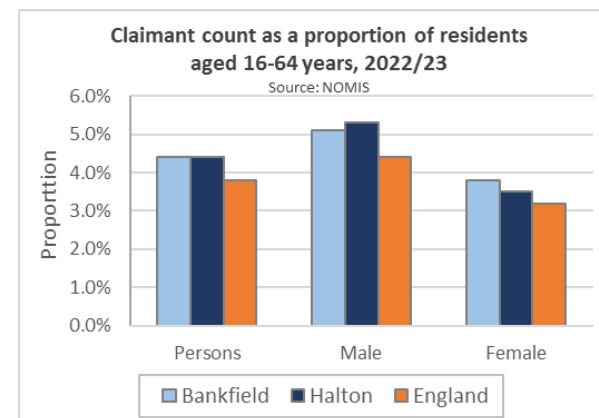
Car and van access



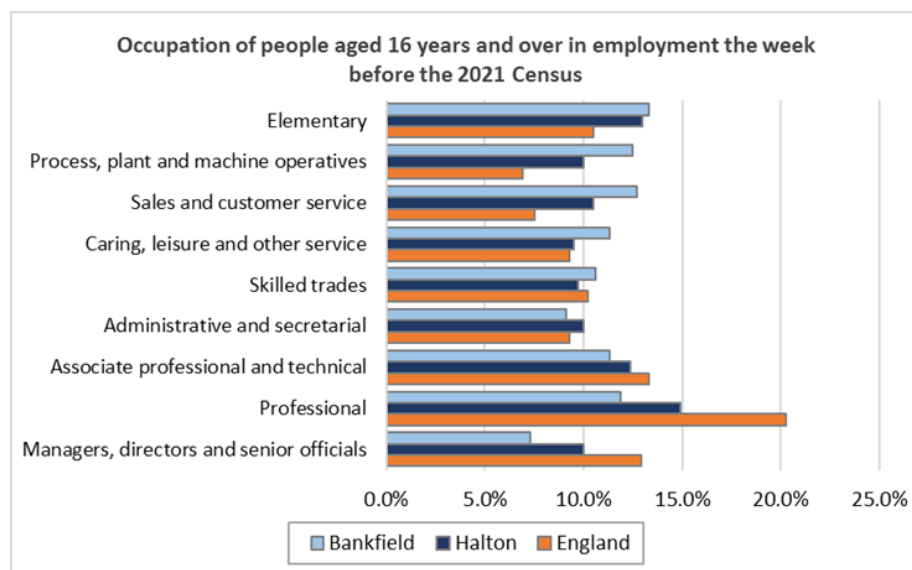
26% don't have access to a car or van

Source: Census 2021

This is significantly higher than the England average (23.5%).
The Halton average is 23.8%



The ward has a higher proportion of females claiming out of work benefits compared to the Halton and England averages. However, there is a lower proportion of males compared to Halton.

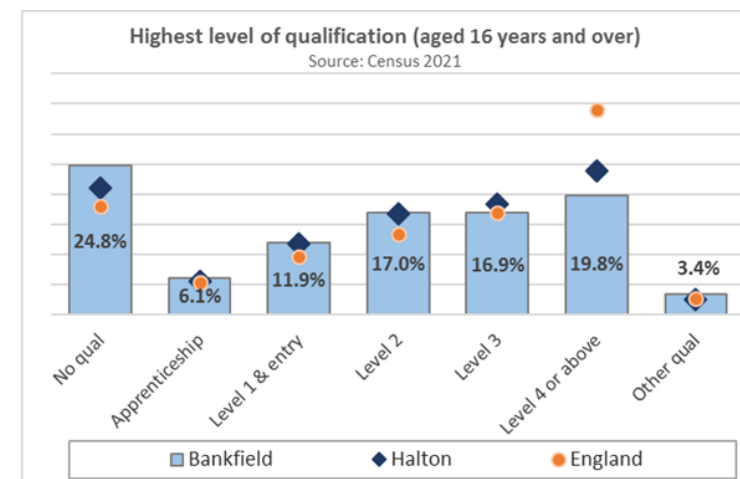


There's a greater percentage of elementary workers and process, plant & machine operatives in the ward, compared to the Halton and England averages. However, there are less managers, directors & senior officials.

The ward has the 3rd highest percentage of administrative & secretarial workers in Halton.

Bankfield ward has a higher percentage of people with no qualifications compared to Halton and England.

The ward also has a lower percentage of residents with level 4 or above qualifications compared to the Halton average. These include certificates of higher education, degrees and PhDs.



WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Police Recorded Crime 2022



65

cases of criminal damage and arson



84

theft offences



309

violent or sexual offences



106

public order offences



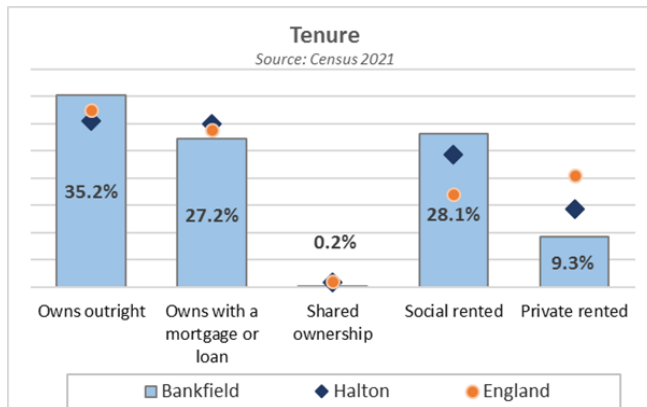
Significantly worse rate than the England average



Not significantly different rate to the England average

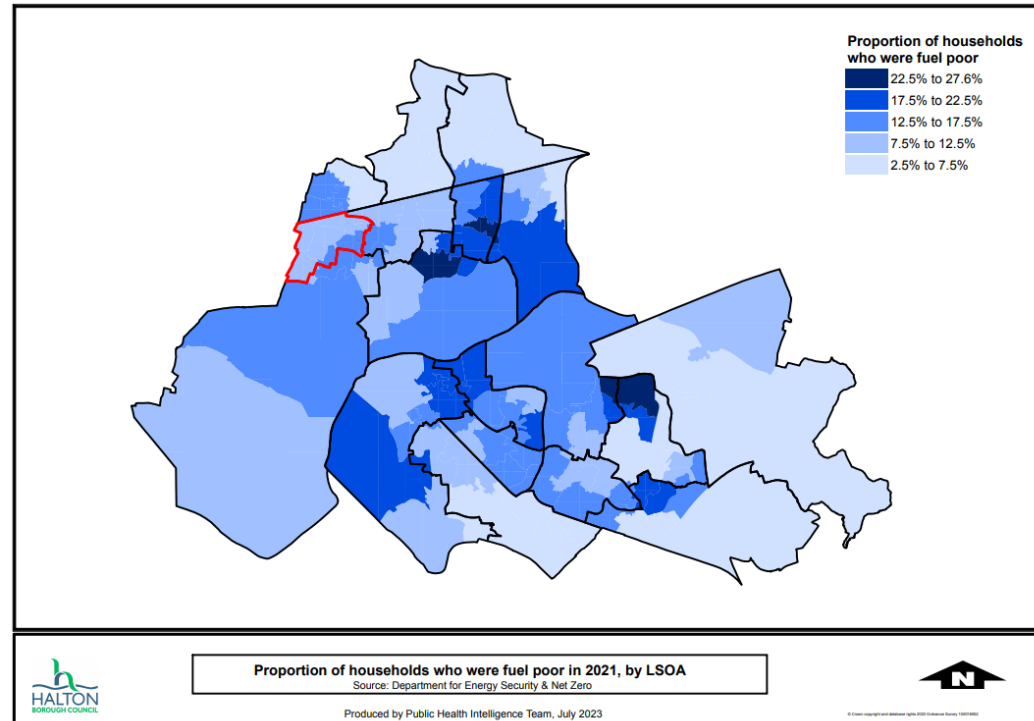


Significantly better rate than the England average



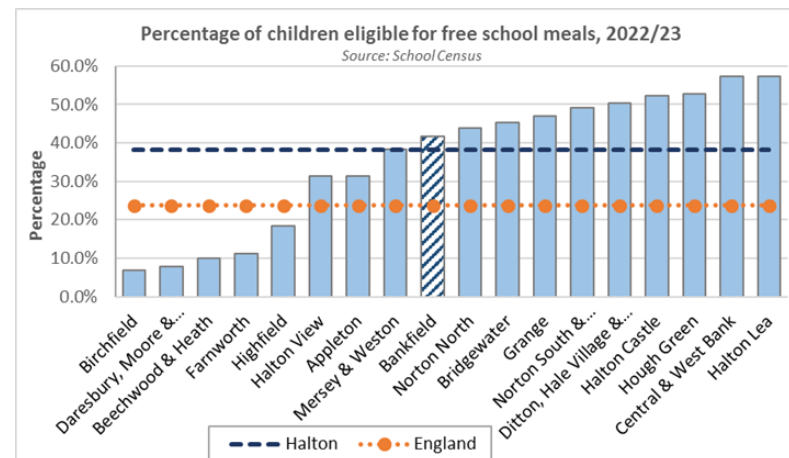
The ward has a higher percentage of people who are in social rented accommodation compared to Halton and England averages.

There's also a lower percentage who private rent, and the figure is the 5th lowest in Halton.



In 2021, an estimated 13.1% of households in England were fuel poor.

The majority of the ward has a lower percentage of fuel poor households compared to the national average. However, these figures could increase due to the high energy prices and the wider cost of living pressures.



Pupils are entitled to free school meals if their parents are in receipt of certain benefits.

Bankfield ward has a higher percentage of children eligible for free school meals compared to the England and Halton averages.

STARTING WELL



25% of children in Bankfield live in income deprived families .
This is similar to the Halton average of 24% but higher than the England average of 17%.

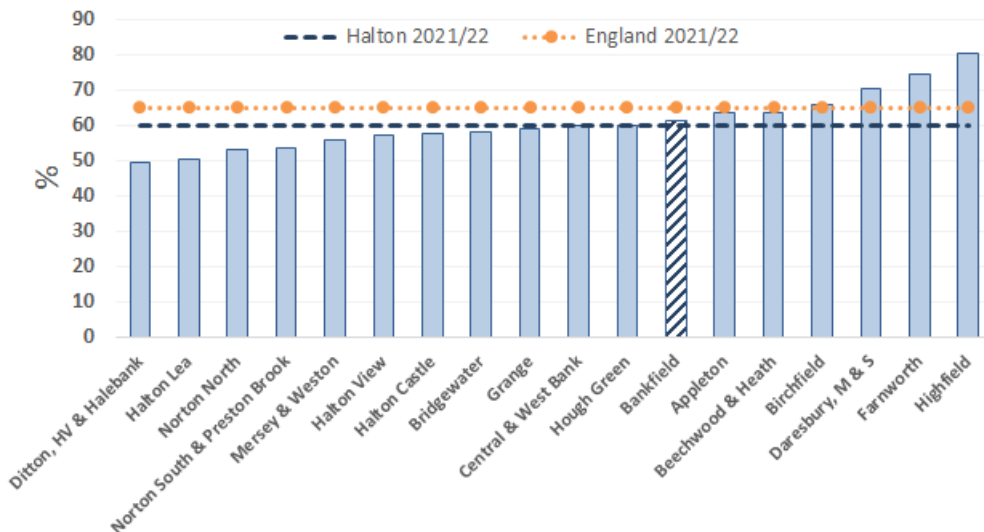
Source: OHID fingertips



62% of Reception year (age 4-5) children achieved a good level of development in Bankfield ward. This is higher than the Halton average but lower than the England average (65%).

Children are assessed on a number of areas, including personal, social and emotional development; physical development; and communication and language.

Children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception (age 5) in Bankfield compared to Halton and England
(percentage over 2 years 2021/22—2022/23)



37% of babies are breast or mixed fed at birth; this reduces to **16%** at 6-8 weeks.

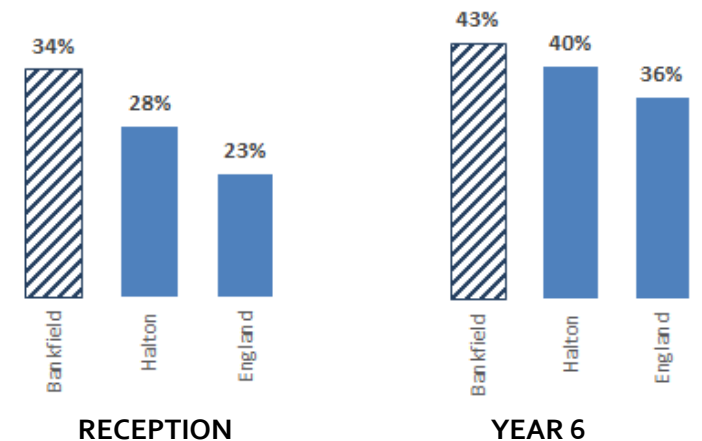
This is lower than both the Halton average of 26% and the England average of 49% at 6 -8 weeks.



Primary school children are weighed and measured during Reception year (age 4-5) and in Year 6 (age 10-11). This is firstly to be able to offer individual families support with diet and exercise, and secondly to be able to look at levels of healthy weight, overweight and obesity within children, nationally and at ward level.

In Bankfield, levels of excess weight (overweight and obese) are higher than the England and Halton averages for 4-5 and 10-11 year olds.

Overweight and obese children in Bankfield compared to Halton and England
(percentage over 3 years 2019/20—22)



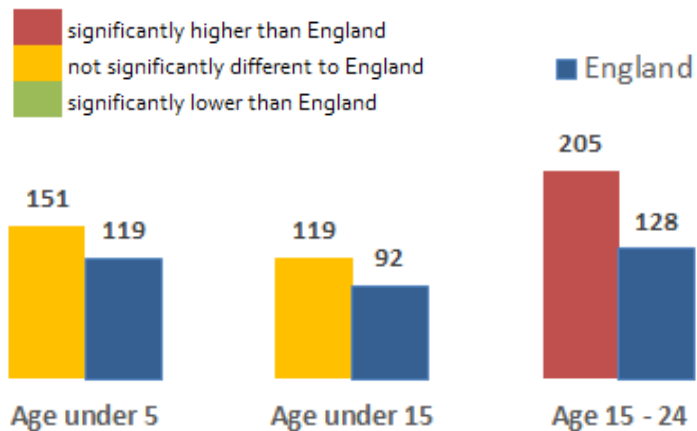
STARTING WELL

The chart below shows rates of hospital admission for injuries in children and young people, by age group and how they compare to the England average (over a 5 year period).

Emergency hospital admissions for injuries in Bankfield compared to England

(crude rate per 10,000: 2016/17—20/21)

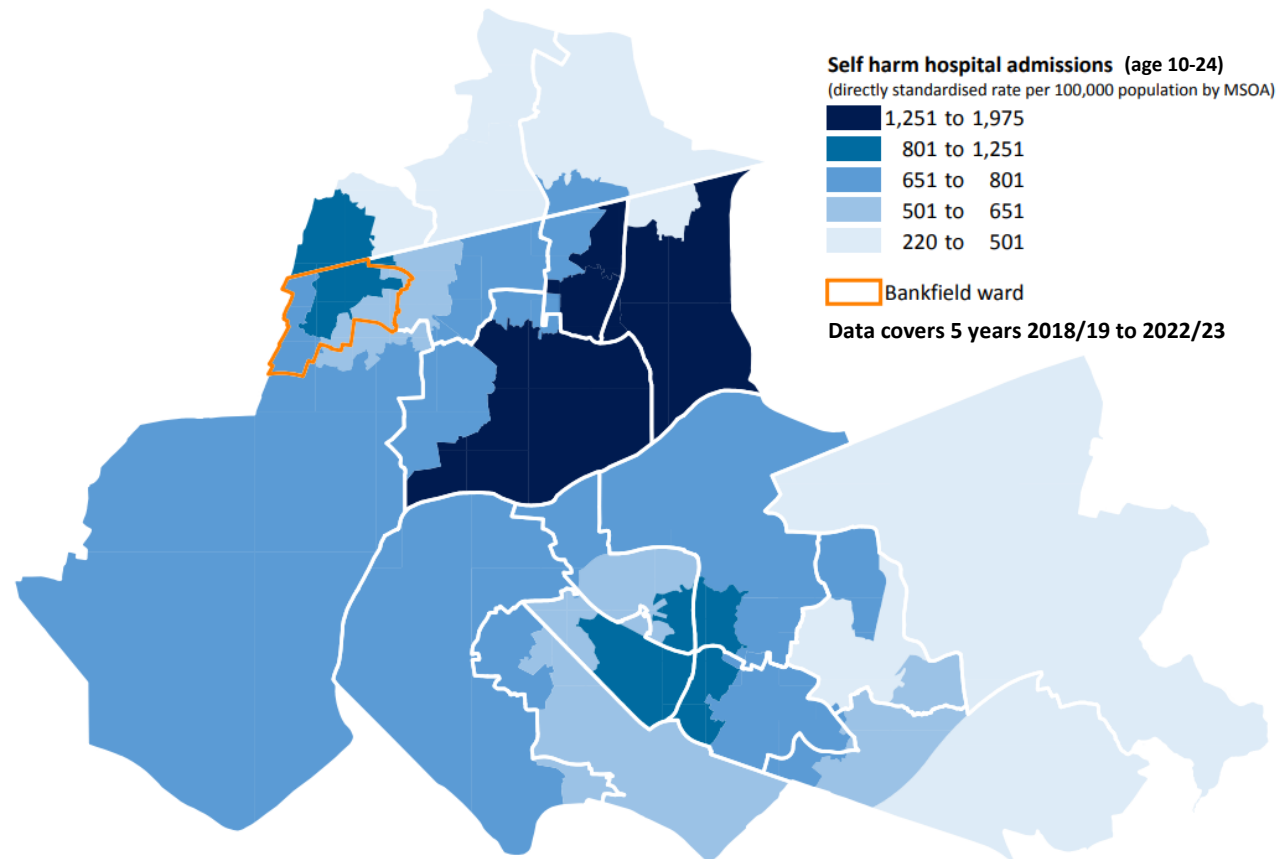
Source: OHID fingertips



Hospital admissions for injuries are significantly higher than England for children aged 15 to 24. For children aged under 15, rates are slightly higher but not significantly different to England.

The map below shows the range in hospital admission rates for self harm in young people age 10-24, over a 5 year period. Unfortunately due to changes in geographic coding, we are not able to calculate exact rates by ward. Darker shaded areas represent higher rates of admission for self harm.

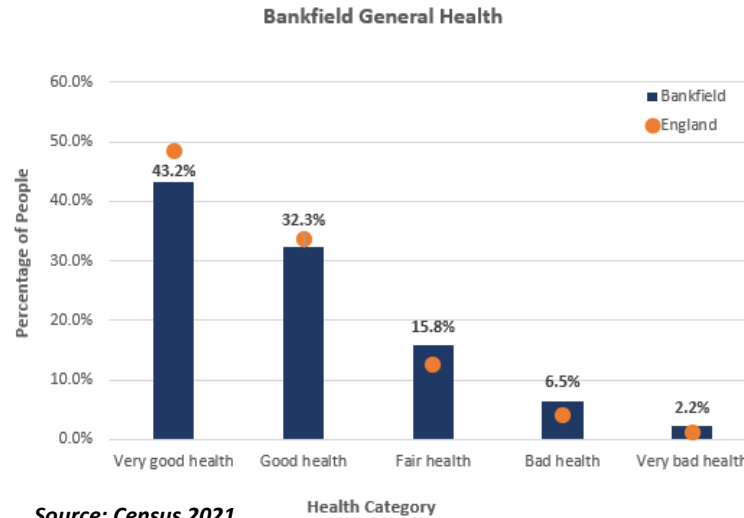
Admissions for self harm in young people age 10 to 24 are high in residents of parts of Bankfield ward, but overall are similar to the Halton average.



LIVING WELL

The chart beside shows how residents described their overall health at the last Census in 2021. General health categories are rated from very good health to very bad health.

In this ward, people who stated they had 'fair', 'bad' or 'very bad' health was higher than the figures for England. Those who said they had 'very good' or 'good' health was lower than England figures.



Source: Census 2021

Prevalence of Disease

There are many diseases that are prevalent in all wards across Halton, and England. Disease is something that can present itself in many forms. The diseases highlighted are those that present themselves physically, and are as a result of lifestyle factors or caused by other co-morbidities. The prevalence of disease is shown per 1,000 for the ward. Within Bankfield, the five most prevalent diseases are:

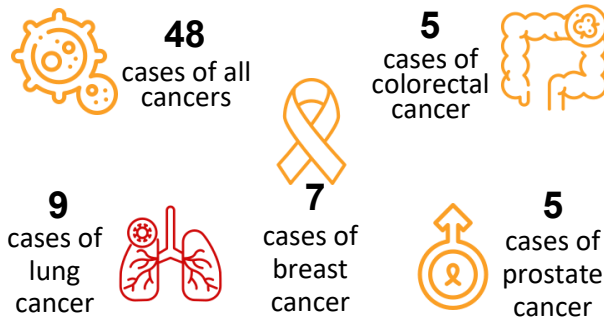
1. Hypertension (139.6)
2. Multi-comorbidities (82.1)
3. Asthma (61.0)
4. Diabetes (45.4)
5. CKD (40.5)

Note: Managed and Complex long-term conditions have been excluded as they were

Cancer Incidence in Bankfield compared to England

(average number of new cases per year: 2015-19)

Source: OHID fingertips

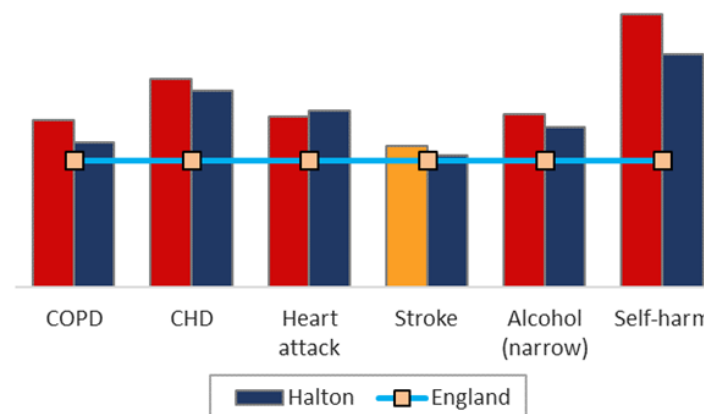


In Bankfield the rate of new cases of lung cancer is higher than the national average.

Emergency hospital admissions in Bankfield compared to England

(standardised admission ratio: 2016/17—20/21)

Source: OHID fingertips



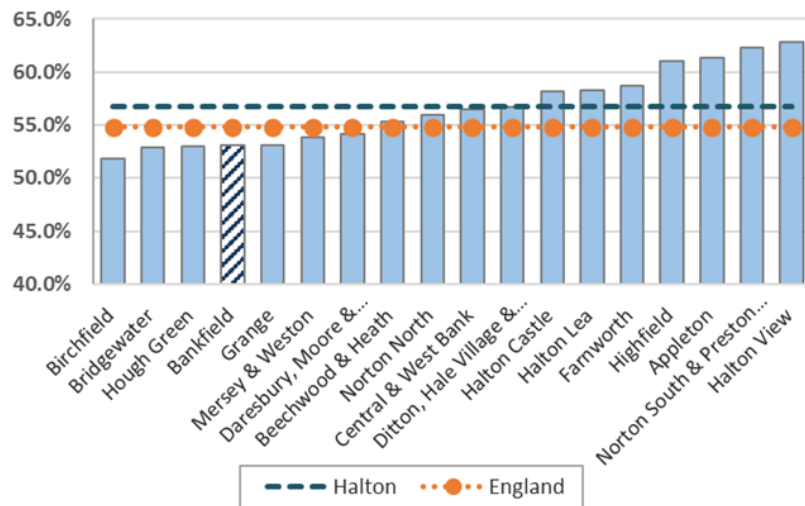
Bankfield ward has a higher admission ratio for 5 out of the 6 conditions, compared to the England average. However, admissions for stroke are similar.

The ward also has a higher admission ratio compared to the Halton average, for all conditions except heart attacks.

LIVING WELL

Percentage of successful quitters (CO2 validated & self-reported) at 4 weeks who set a quit date, 2020/21 to 2022/23

(Source: Halton HIT)



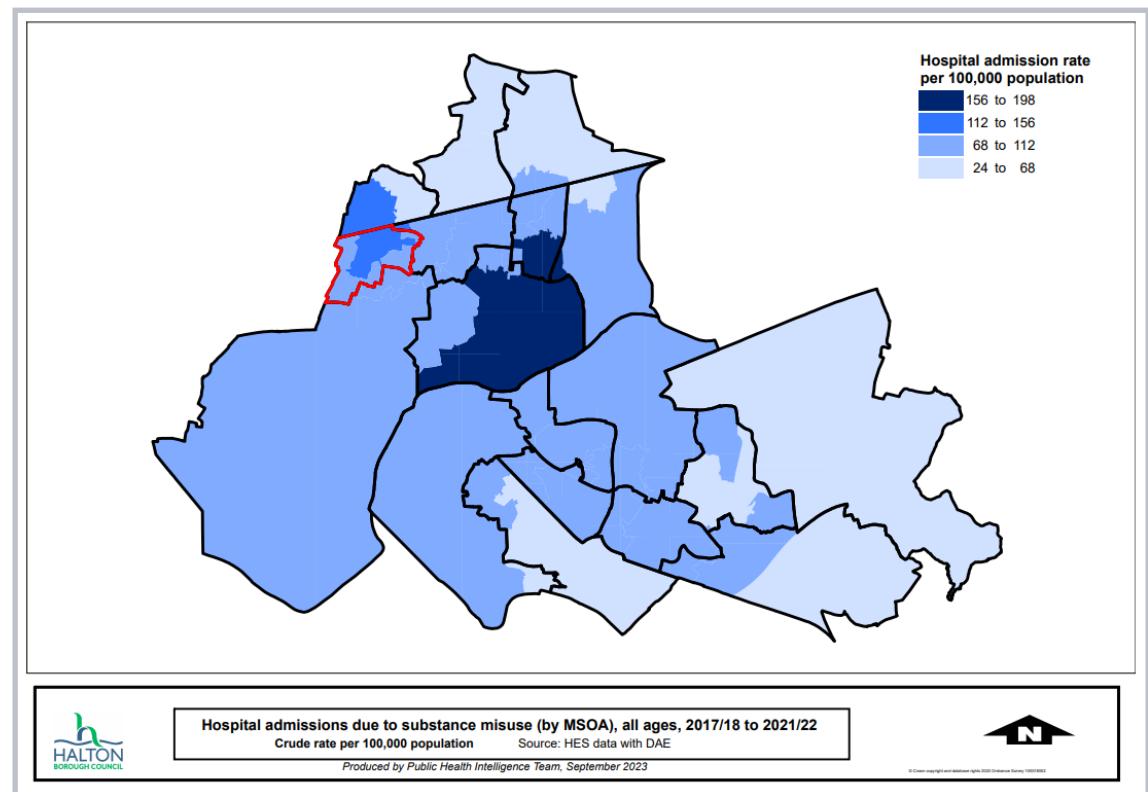
Bankfield ward had the 4th lowest percentage of successful smoking quitters for people who set a quit date during 2020/21 to 2022/23. The percentage is also lower than the England average during 2021/22.

A client is counted as a 'self-reported 4-week quitter' when assessed four weeks after the designated quit date, if they declare that they have not smoked, even a single puff on a cigarette, in the past two weeks.

There is evidence to suggest that people who use recreational drugs run the risk of damage to mental health including suicide, depression and disruptive behaviour disorders. The map below shows the hospital admission rate due to substance misuse by Middle Super Output Area (MSOA).

Bankfield ward contains part of the MSOA which had the 2nd highest admission rate in the borough during 2017/18 to 2021/22.

The indicator includes admissions for drugs such as cannabis, cocaine, solvents and sedatives (but excludes alcohol).



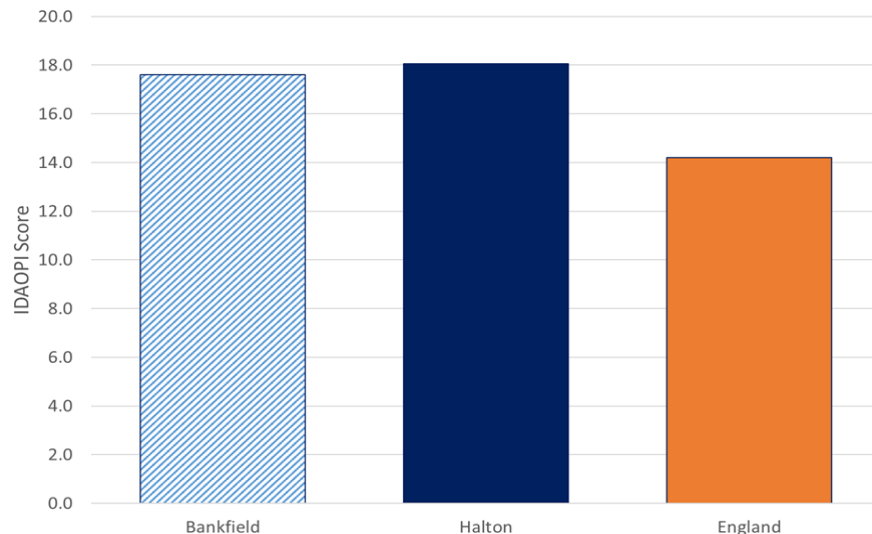
AGEING WELL

The demography of the UK population is changing, and this is likely to be similarly observed in Halton. A greater proportion of the population is made up of people of retirement age, which is projected to continue. In fact, the ONS Census estimates that by the year 2040, there will be a 28% increase in the number of people living in Halton aged 65 years and over. This will be more acutely noted among the oldest of the population, with a two-thirds increase in the number of people in Halton aged 80-84 (from ~3100 to ~4100) and 85-89 (from ~1800 to ~3000), and an almost doubling of the people aged 90 and over (from ~840 to ~1600). These changes are projected to be even more pronounced among men, though currently, there are fewer men in age groups aged 65 years and over.

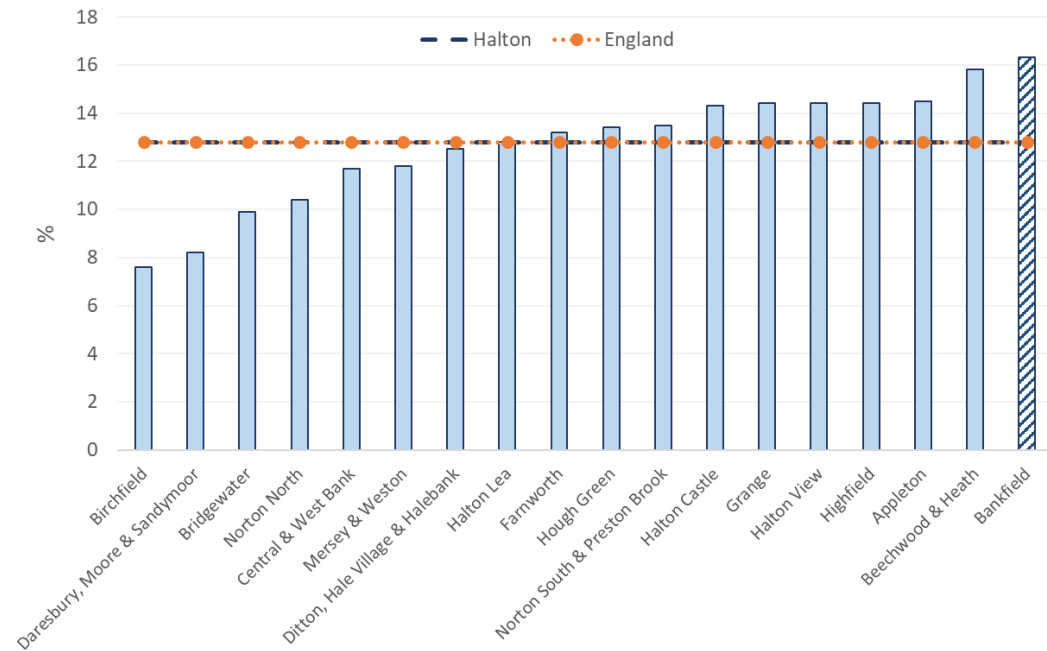
With little change in life expectancy, healthy life expectancy and disability free life expectancy, this will likely mean a greater pressure on health and social care services to provide for the growing number of older people living in the borough.

Indices of deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOPi),

IMD 2019, Bankfield vs. Halton and England (Source: DCLG, 2020)



% households with people aged 66+ years, which are one-person households, Bankfield vs. Halton and England (Source: NOMIS, 2023)



70.7 frail patients per 1,000 population (higher than Halton)



6.4 people per 1,000 population with diagnosed dementia (higher than Halton)

17.5 female year life expectancy at 65+ (worse than England)



16.6 male year life expectancy at 65+ (worse than England)



4th most hip fracture (65+) admissions of wards in Halton

Significantly worse rate than the England average

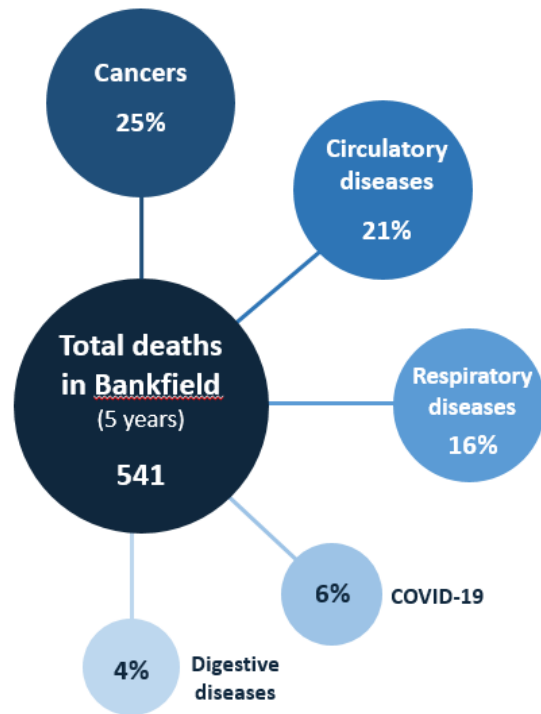
Not significantly different rate to the England average

Significantly better rate than the England average

MORTALITY

Main causes of death in Bankfield ward 2018-22

Source: Primary Care Mortality Database



Over the 5 years 2018-2022, there were 541 deaths in residents of Bankfield ward. The most common cause of death was cancers, which accounted for a quarter of all deaths; this is slightly lower than the Halton average of 28%. 1 in 5 deaths were due to circulatory diseases (21%), which is similar to the Halton average of 23%. COVID-19 has made up 6% of the total deaths (since 2020), which is the same as the Halton average.

Mortality (death) rates in Bankfield residents were higher than the England average for all main causes, apart from coronary heart disease and stroke, during 2016-20.

On the charts below, the England rate is set to 100, so that we can easily compare different areas against it.

Compared to England, Bankfield mortality rates are:

33% higher for cancers, aged under 75

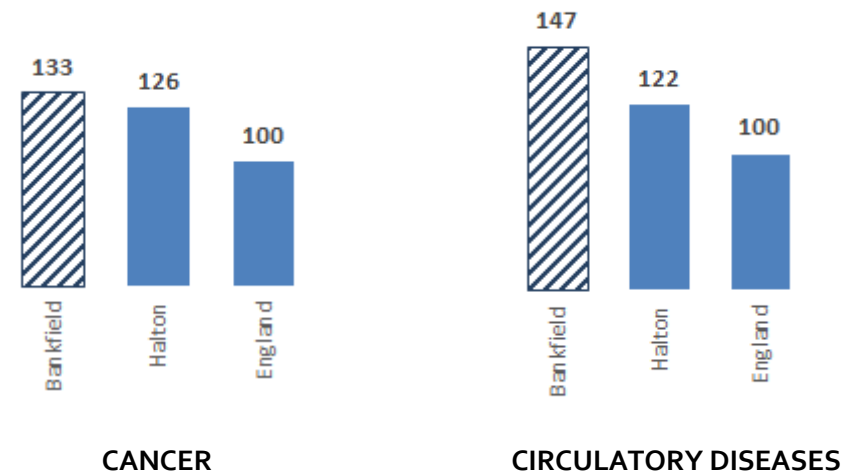
47% higher for circulatory diseases, aged under 75 and

54% higher for respiratory diseases, all ages

Deaths aged under 75 in Bankfield compared to Halton and England averages

(standardised mortality ratio 2016-20)

Source: OHID fingertips



LIFE EXPECTANCY



75.8

Male life expectancy
at birth (years)



78.3

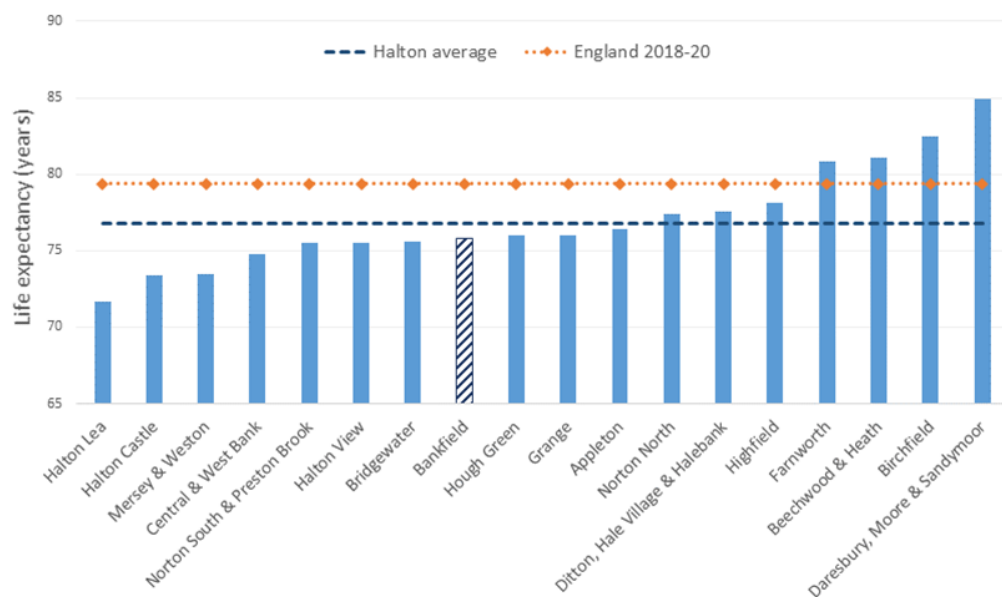
Female life expectancy
at birth (years)

Life expectancy at birth is an estimate of the average number of years a newborn baby would survive, if they experienced the same mortality rates for that area and time period throughout their life. Nationally, life expectancy reduced during COVID-19; this trend has also been seen in Halton.

Male life expectancy at birth in Bankfield ward is 75.8 years, which is lower than the 2018-20 England average and the Halton borough average. It is the 8th lowest, out of 18 wards. This is based on the average over a 5 year period between 2018-22.

Female life expectancy at birth in Bankfield ward is 78.3 years, which is lower than the 2018-20 England average and the Halton borough average. It is the 3rd lowest, out of 18 wards. This is based on the average over a 5 year period between 2018-22.

Male life expectancy at birth by ward (years) 2018-22



Female life expectancy at birth by ward (years) 2018-22

