

Key Findings in the JSNA for Adults, Children and the BME and LGBT communities

There is a large gap in life expectancy between residents living in different areas, as described in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) 2012 -16:

“Overall male life expectancy in Trafford is 78.8 years. However, men in the least deprived areas of Trafford, in Hale Barns, live on average 11 years longer than those in the most deprived areas. Female life expectancy for Trafford is 83.1 years with the difference for women being 5.9 years between the least deprived and most deprived communities.”

These inequalities have their roots in both structural inequalities and lifestyle-related factors. Approximately 14.1% of children aged 0-16 in Trafford (an estimated 7,157 children) live in poverty, with this percentage rising to almost 40% in some of the most deprived wards: well above the regional or national averages. Poverty and deprivation can damage the health and wellbeing of children and young people and have severe adverse impacts on ‘life chances’.

Areas of deprivation also tend to see the highest rates of illness-related lifestyle factors, such as smoking and excessive alcohol consumption.

As discussed in the JSNA, “it is estimated that over 30% of circulatory disease and many cancers could be avoided by stopping smoking, improving diet and increasing levels of physical exercise”. “Smoking is the single biggest preventable cause of early death and illness”.

High rates of smoking have been identified in areas such as Sale West, Partington, Stretford and Old Trafford, and smoking is more common among some population groups and communities than it is in the general population, for example, “Bangladeshi men (40%); Pakistani men (29%); Gay, lesbian and transgender communities; and people with mental ill health, who are also less likely to quit smoking”.