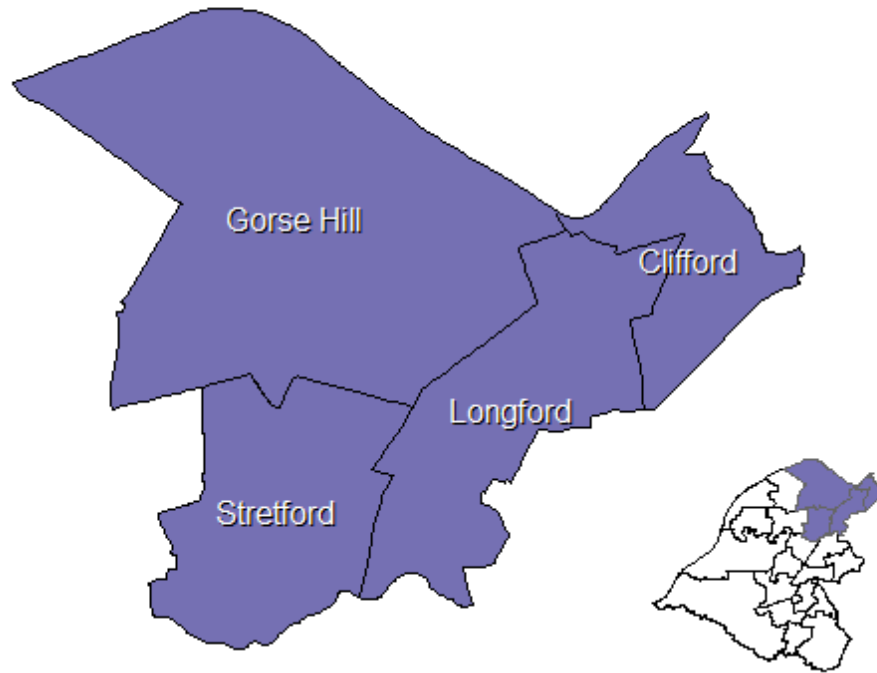


# North Neighbourhood Profile

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Trafford's North neighbourhood consists of 4 wards: Clifford, Gorse Hill, Longford, Stretford.

## 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
Education.....	25
Employment – 2019/20.....	26
Housing – 2011 Census .....	28

## 1.0 Summary

The north neighbourhood has the biggest burden of ill health effects. Health outcomes and risk factors for each of the 4 wards are mostly similar to or worse than the Trafford average. Ill health is mostly noticeable for life expectancy at birth, as only females living in Longford are expected to live longer than the Trafford average. We can associate the heightened risk of ill health within the north neighbourhood to higher levels of deprivation; however, considering the substantially higher levels of deprivation in the ward of Clifford, ill health effects are not particularly worse when compared to the ward of Gorse Hill. There is a considerably higher proportion of residents in the north neighbourhood claiming out of work benefits than the rest of Trafford. This demonstrates one of the factors causing higher deprivation in this area.

- Across the neighbourhood, the percentage of overweight and obese children is much higher for year 6 pupils when compared to the Trafford & England averages.
- Despite the high prevalence of child excess weight, the most recent year (19/20) shows a decreasing trend in excess weight for reception and year 6 children.
- National and local 21/22 data suggests increasing trends in child excess weight.
- When compared to the Trafford average (by gender), there is a bigger gap in life expectancy for males when compared to females.
- Emergency admissions are high across the neighbourhood – particularly highest for the ward of Clifford.
- In the wards of Gorse Hill, Clifford, & Stretford, all-cause mortality is markedly higher when compared to the Trafford average.
- All cancer incidence is high across the neighbourhood when compared to Trafford and England; the incidence of lung cancer is noticeably higher for the wards of Gorse Hill and Stretford.
- All age and premature (under 75) cancer deaths are noticeably higher for the ward of Gorse Hill when compared to all other wards.

## 2.0 Demographic Information

### 2.1 Population

North has a population of 49,476, consisting of 24,444 males (49.4%) and 25,032 females (50.6%). North is also Trafford's youngest neighbourhood, containing 3 of the 5 wards with the youngest median age (33 and 35 years).

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

Ward	Males	Females	People
Clifford	6,325	6,467	12,792
Gorse Hill	6,061	6,381	12,442
Longford	6,438	6,497	12,935
Stretford	5,620	5,687	11,307
North	24,444	25,032	49,476

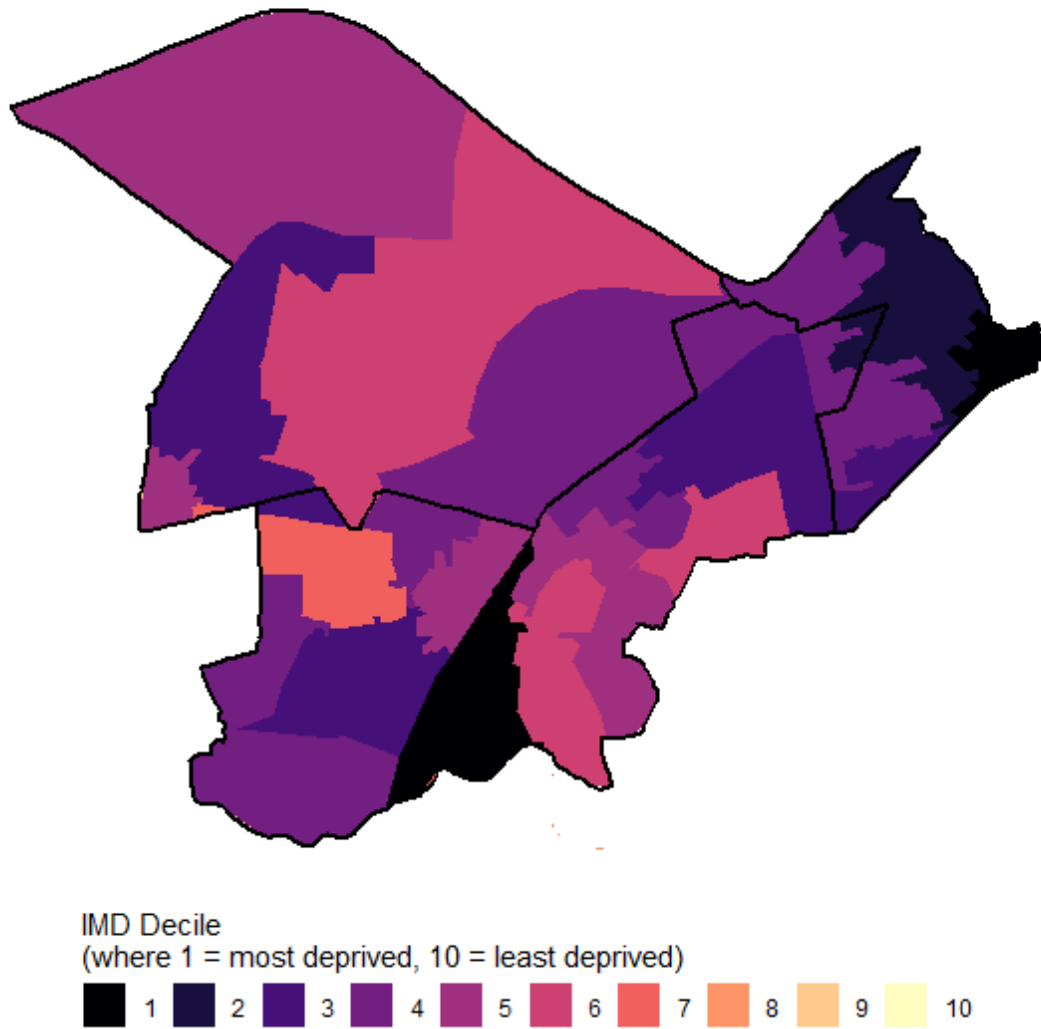
**Source:** ONS Mid-2020 Ward-Level Population Estimates

### 2.2 Deprivation

The north neighbourhood encompasses some of Trafford's most deprived areas. The wards of Clifford, Gorse Hill, Longford, and Stretford are 4 of the top 5 most deprived wards in Trafford. As noted in map 1, deprivation is highest in the ward of Clifford, north of the neighbourhood. The north also contains 3 of the top 5 with the highest proportion of children aged 0-15 living in poverty.

**Map 1.** Showing deprivation deciles for LSOAs in North Trafford

*Black lines indicate ward boundaries*



**Source:** Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019

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## 3.0 Child Health

### 3.1 Excess Weight

#### Reception:

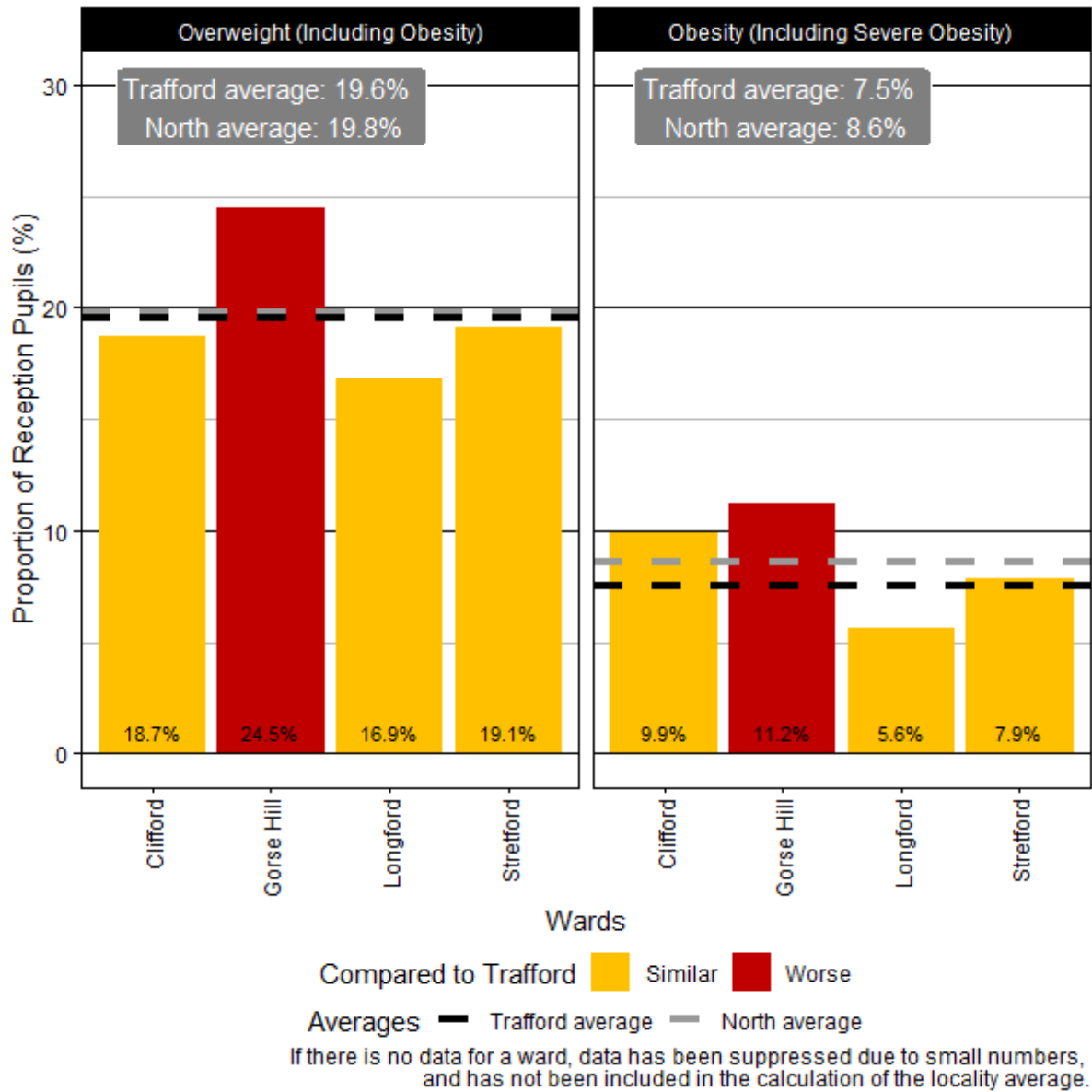
For the combined years 2017/18 – 19/20, the proportion of overweight (including obese) reception children in the north neighbourhood (19.8%) was similar to the Trafford average (19.6%); the proportion of obese (including severely obese) reception children in the north neighbourhood (8.6%) was greater than the Trafford average (7.5%). Ward data shows that the highest percentage of overweight and obese reception children are in the ward of Gorse Hill.

- Only the ward of Gorse Hill has a statistically higher percentage of overweight and obese children when compared to England.
- When compared to the Trafford average, there are a higher percentage of obese children when compared to overweight (including obese) in the north locality.
- obesity prevalence is higher across the north neighbourhood when compared to overweight prevalence.
- The percentage of overweight and obese children is lowest in the ward of Longford.

Trend data between 2017/18-2019/20 shows that the percentage of overweight children in the north neighbourhood is similar to the Trafford average. Whereas the percentage of obese children in the north neighbourhood is greater than the Trafford average.

- The most recent year (19/20) saw a drop (1.85 percentage points) in the percentage of obese children in the north neighbourhood, now closely resembling the Trafford average.
- Data for 20/21 is not available due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Early analysis for 21/22 data suggests an increase in excess weight for children.

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

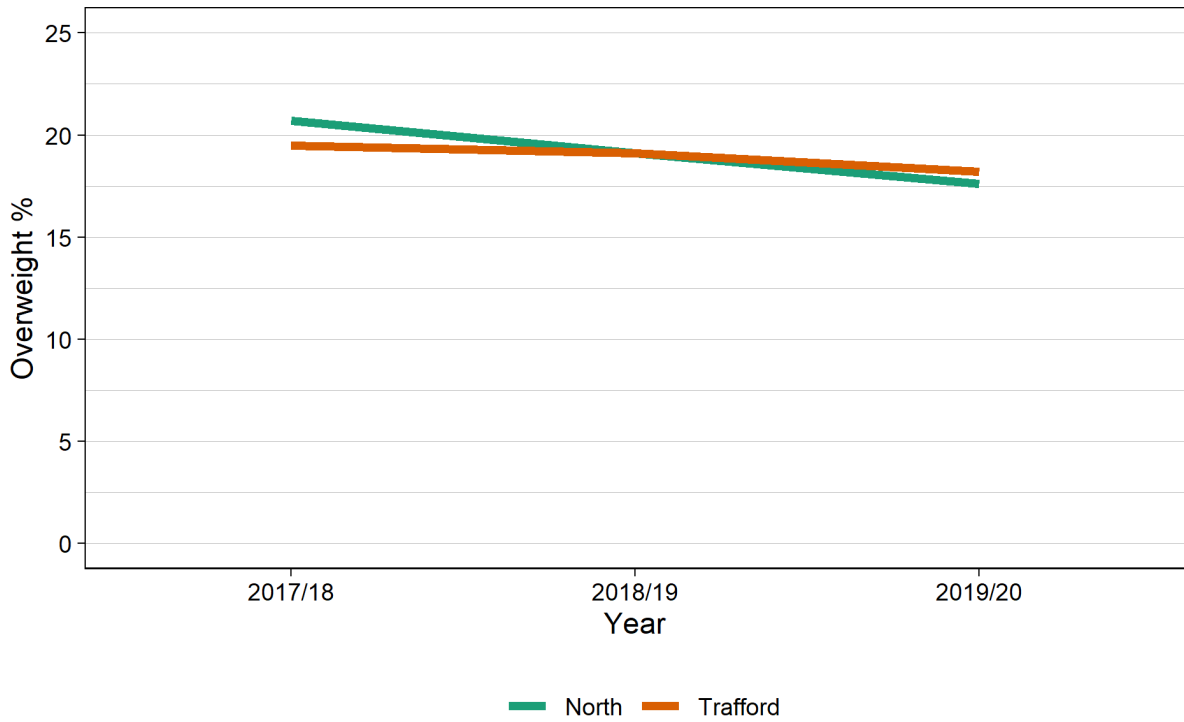


**Sources:** [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/)

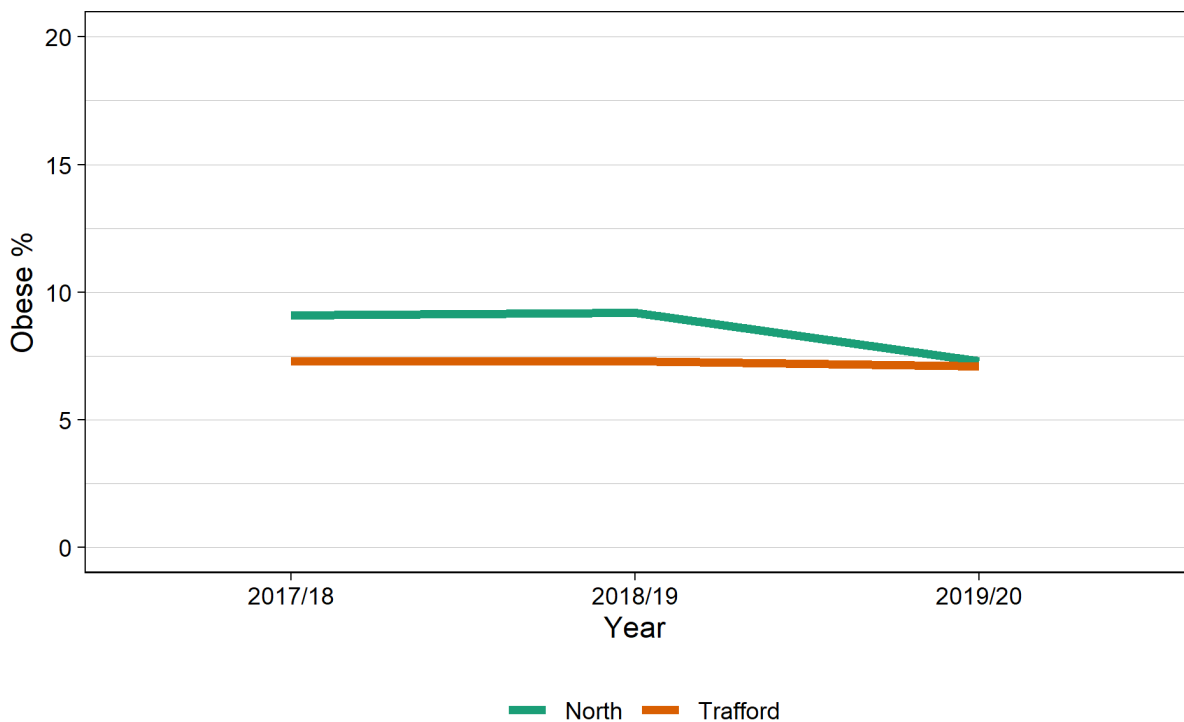
**Trends:**

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

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



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





## **Year 6:**

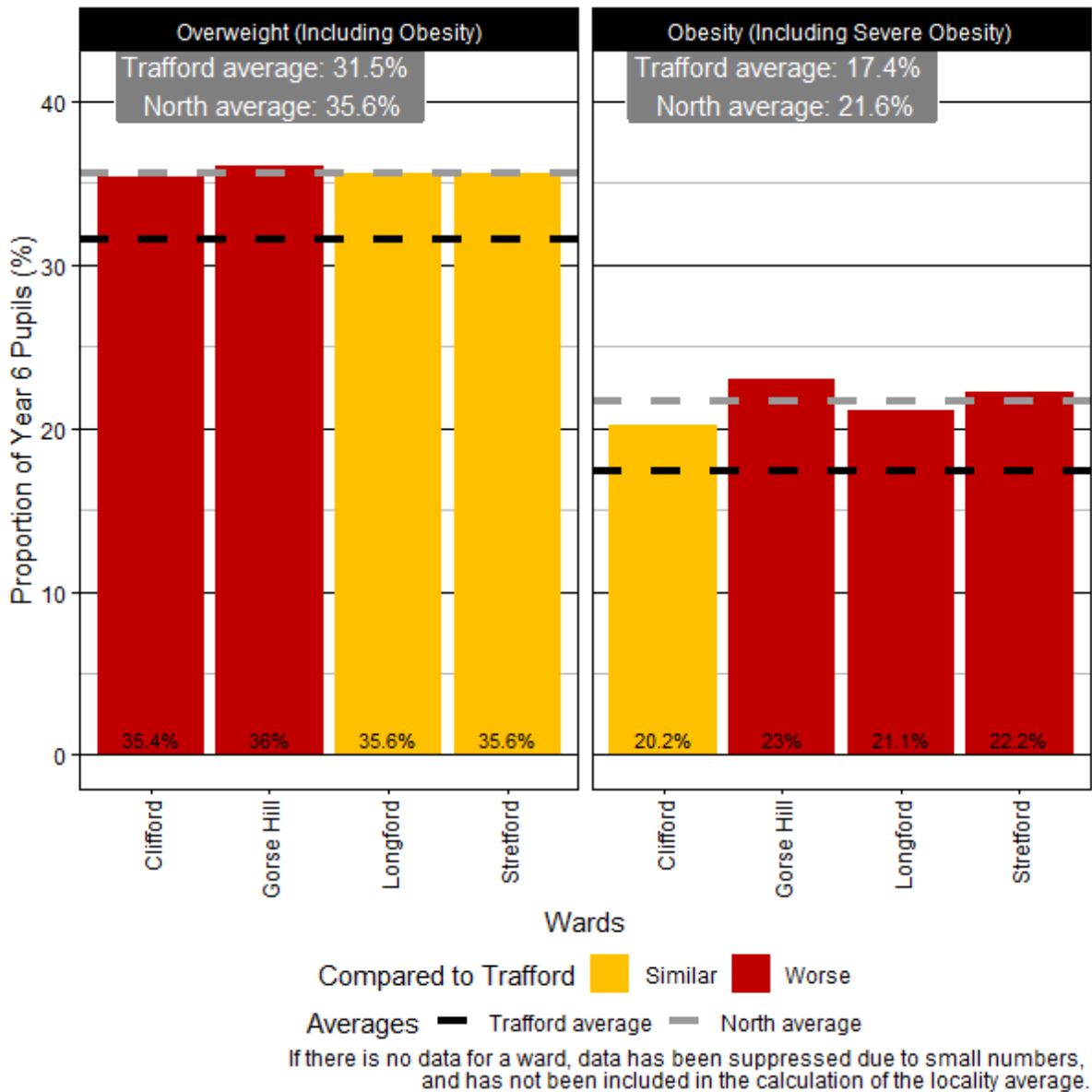
For the combined years 2017/18 – 19/20, the proportion of overweight (including obese) and obese (including severely obese) year 6 children in the north neighbourhood (35.6% & 21.6%) is substantially above the Trafford average for overweight and obese children (31.5% & 17.4%).

- Only the ward of Gorse Hill has statistically higher percentage of overweight and obese children when compared to England.
- There is minimal variation in the percentage of overweight year 6 children between the 4 wards.

Trend data shows a gradual reduction in overweight year 6 children for the north neighbourhood, dissimilar to the Trafford average of increasing prevalence.

- For the most recent year (19/20), there was a drop (3.7 percentage points) in the prevalence of obese year 6 children, although still higher than the Trafford average for that year.
- The percentage of obese year 6 children for the years 17/18 & 18/19 were markedly higher for the north neighbourhood when compared to the Trafford average.

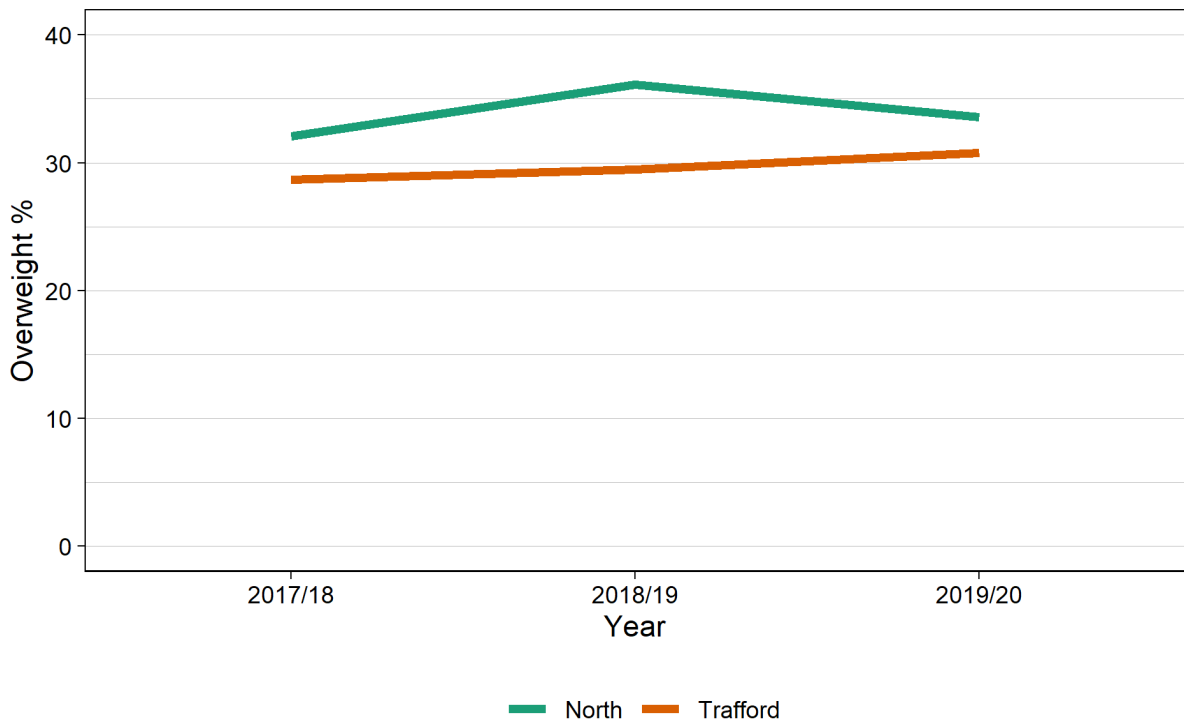
**Figure 4.** Percentage of Overweight and Obese year 6 Pupils by North Wards Trafford, 2017/18 – 2019/20



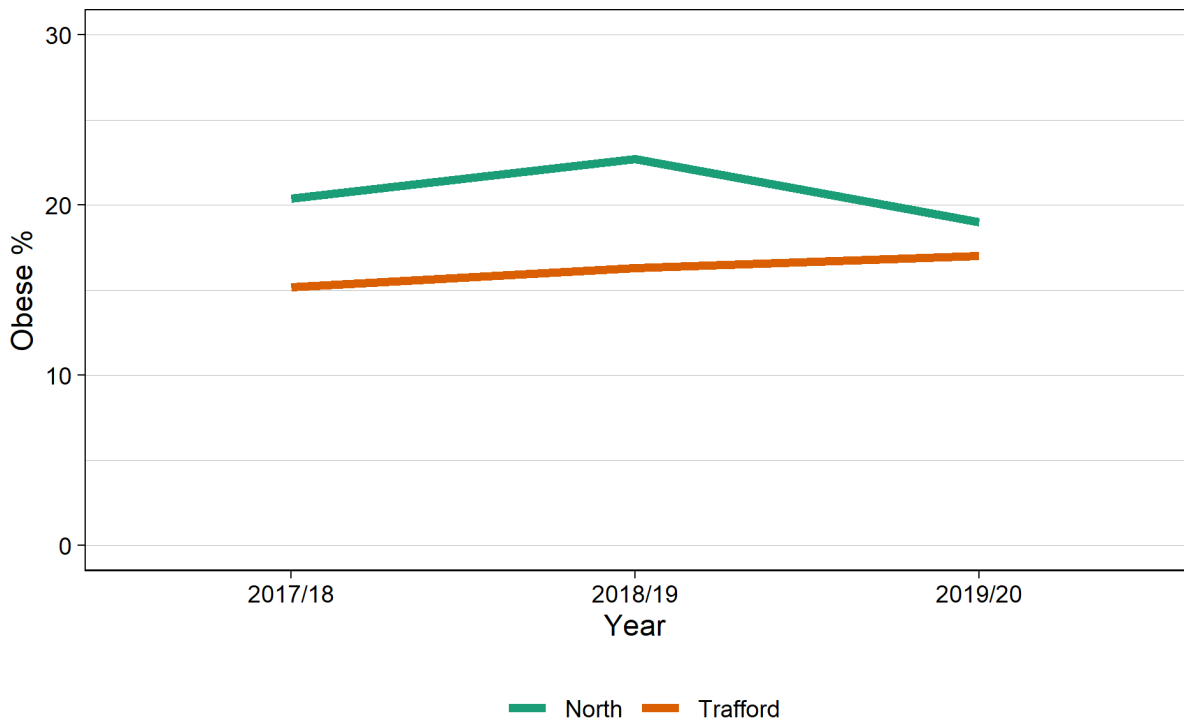
**Sources:** [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/)

**Trends:**

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



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



### 3.2 Hospital Admissions

For young persons 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 statistically higher or similar when compared to England. There is considerable variation in emergency admissions, by age, between the wards.

- For 15-24-year-olds, emergency admissions are noticeably higher for Stretford (199.4).
- For 0–4-year-olds, 3 of the 4 wards have statistically higher emergency admission rates when compared to England.
- In Stretford, emergency admissions for 15-24 year olds is noticeably higher when compared to under 15.

#### 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
Stretford	14.8	199.4	100.6
Longford	21.2	121.1	118.4
Gorse Hill	16.7	148	133.1
Clifford	24	119.8	138.2

Compared to England

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 is mostly similar when comparing North Trafford to the Trafford average.

- For the most recent year, the proportion of partially/fully breastfed children are at 63% for both Trafford North and the Trafford average.

**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

For both male and female, each ward in the north neighbourhood has a lower life expectancy than the Trafford average. On average, women in the ward of Clifford are likely to live 7 years longer than for males in Clifford.

- There is a difference of 3 years between wards for male life expectancy.
- There is a difference of 2.7 years between wards for female life expectancy.
- Male life expectancy is lowest in the ward of Clifford (75.9 years).
- Female life expectancy is lowest in the ward of Gorse Hill (81.3 years).

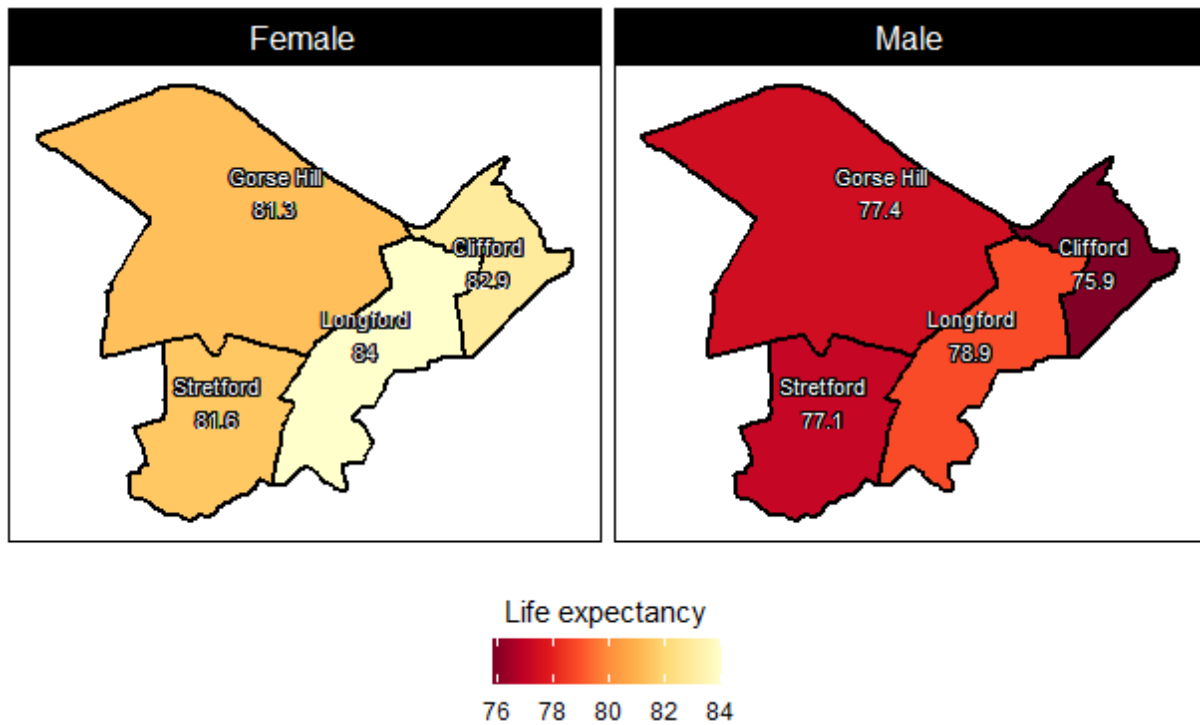
**Table 3.** Ward-level Life Expectancy by Gender (2018-2020)

	Female	Male
Stretford	81.5	77.1
Longford	84	78.9
Gorse Hill	81.3	77.4
Clifford	82.9	75.9

Compared to England

a Similar a Worse

**Map 2.** Ward-level Life Expectancy by Gender



## 4.2 Disease, Cancer, and Poor Health

### 4.2.1 Hospital admissions for conditions

Across most of the north neighbourhood, all-cause and cause-specific emergency admissions are statistically worse than England. All cause and cause-specific emergency admissions are highest for the wards of Gorse Hill and Clifford.

- All cause, COPD, and Stroke emergency admissions are statistically higher for all 4 wards in the North neighbourhood.
- Emergency admissions linked to COPD and CHD are noticeably higher for the ward Clifford.
- Emergency admissions linked to COPD are noticeably lower for the ward of Longford.

**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
Stretford	118.9	141.7	121.2	111.6	152.5
Longford	113.1	117.8	126.9	115.2	125.3
Gorse Hill	122.4	161.6	134.8	126.2	127.1
Clifford	130.9	186.8	166	116.5	154.5

Compared to England ■ Similar ■ Worse

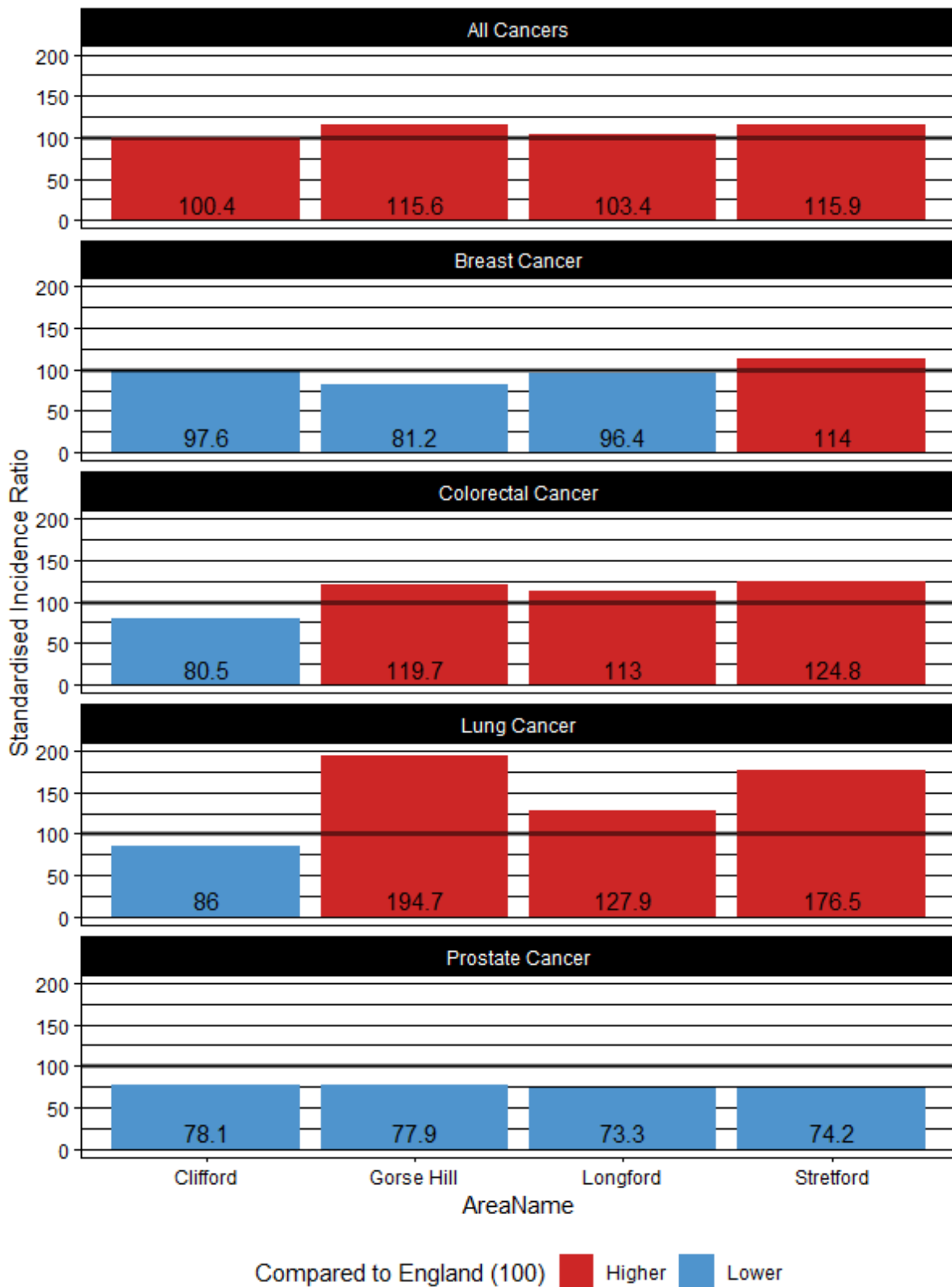
#### 4.2.2 Cancer Incidence

The incidence of cancer is high across the neighbourhood, as each ward has a statistically higher 'all cancer' incidence when compared to England. Despite high cancer incidence across each ward, incidence is highest for the wards of Gorse Hill and Stretford.

- The incidence of Lung cancer in the wards of Gorse Hill and Stretford is higher when compared to the other wards.
- The incidence of Lung & Colorectal cancer is markedly lower in Clifford when compared to all other wards.
- The incidence of prostate cancer is low for each of the 4 north 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.



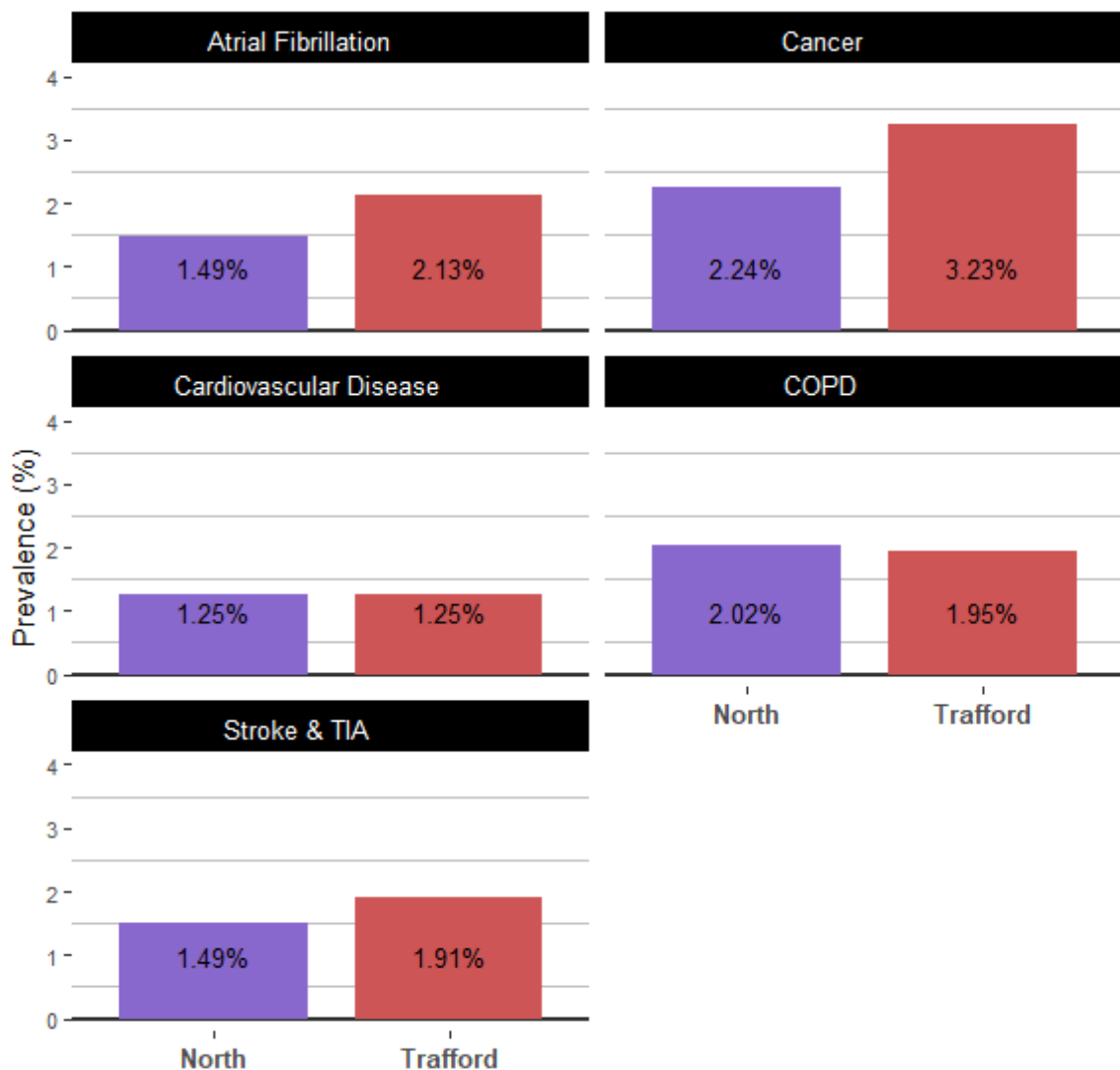
### 4.2.3 Disease and Risk Factor Prevalence

**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, Cancer, & Stroke is lower in North Trafford when compared to the Trafford average. The prevalence of cardiovascular disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in Trafford North is similar to the Trafford average.

- Cancer prevalence is noticeably lower (0.99 percentage points) than the Trafford average.

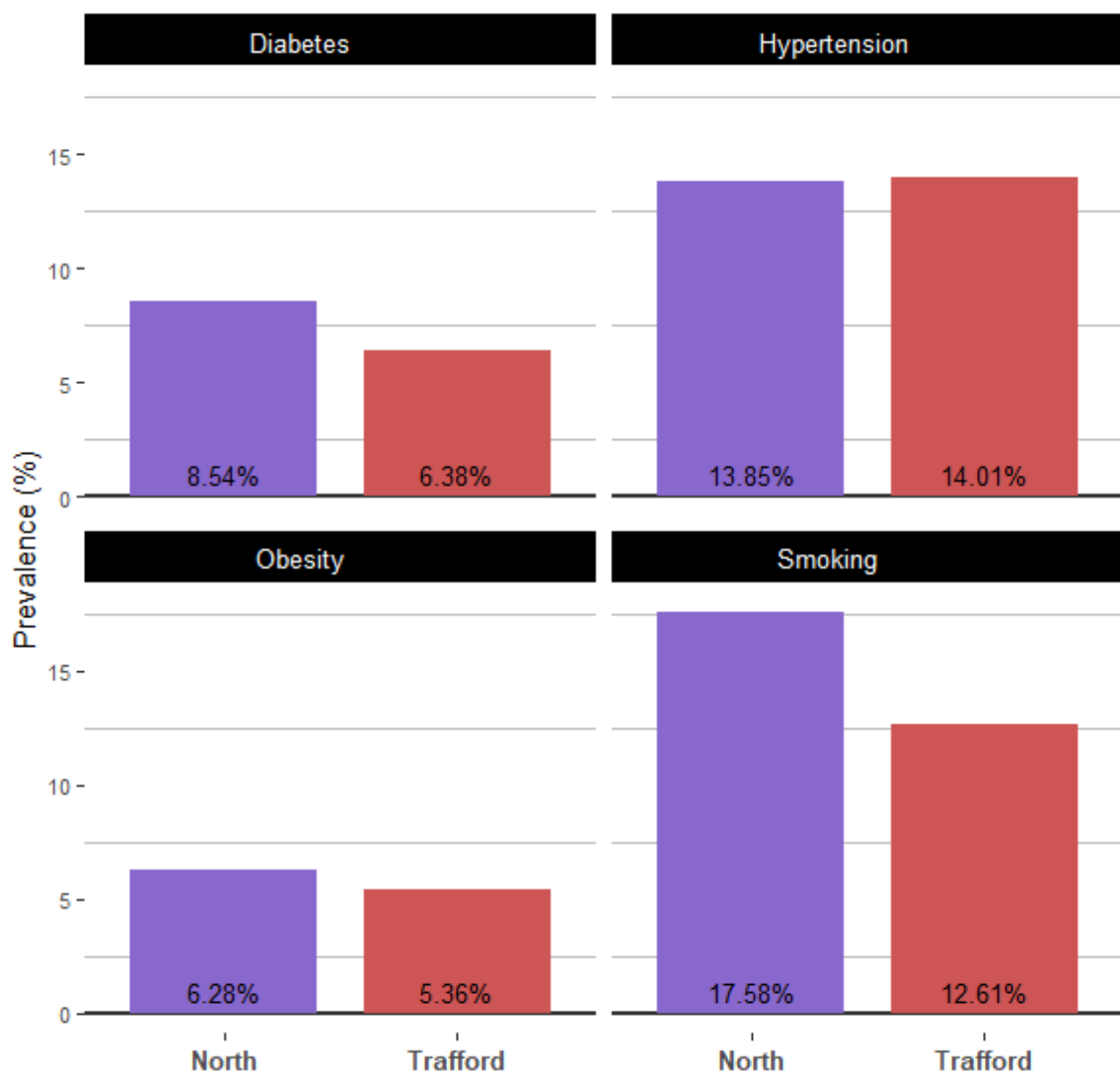
**Figure 9.** Condition-specific Disease Prevalence for Trafford's North Primary Care Network, up to April 2022.



As of April 2022, North Trafford has higher Diabetes, Obesity, & smoking prevalence than the Trafford average. Hypertension prevalence is comparable to the Trafford average.

- Smoking (5.1 percentage points) and diabetes (2.2) percentage points prevalence is noticeably higher for North Trafford when compared to the Trafford average.

**Figure 10.** Risk Factor Prevalence for Trafford’s North 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 statistically worse or similar to England for each of the 4 wards. Across the neighbourhood, mortality ratios are highest for the wards of Gorse Hill, Clifford, & Stretford.

- In the ward of Gorse Hill, all age and premature cancer mortality is higher when compared to all other wards.
- In the wards of Clifford & Stretford, all age and premature circulatory disease mortality is markedly higher compared to all other wards.
- In the wards of Clifford & Stretford, all age and premature coronary heart disease mortality is markedly higher compared to all other wards.
- In the ward of Stretford, premature mortality for causes considered preventable is noticeably lower for 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
Stretford	116.8	120.2	139.4	148.9	135	132.8
Longford	109.2	95.1	97.5	97.5	109.9	123.2
Gorse Hill	143	116.4	97.7	123.1	153.1	82.9
Clifford	101.8	110.8	148	162.4	79.4	119

Compared to England  Similar  Worse

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

	All Cancer	All Causes	Causes Considered Preventable	Circulatory Disease
Stretford	124	126.2	135	153.1
Longford	115.8	110.8	118.9	112.8
Gorse Hill	159.2	129.4	151.9	95.8
Clifford	102.7	146.9	130.9	195.7

Compared to England ■ Similar ■ Worse

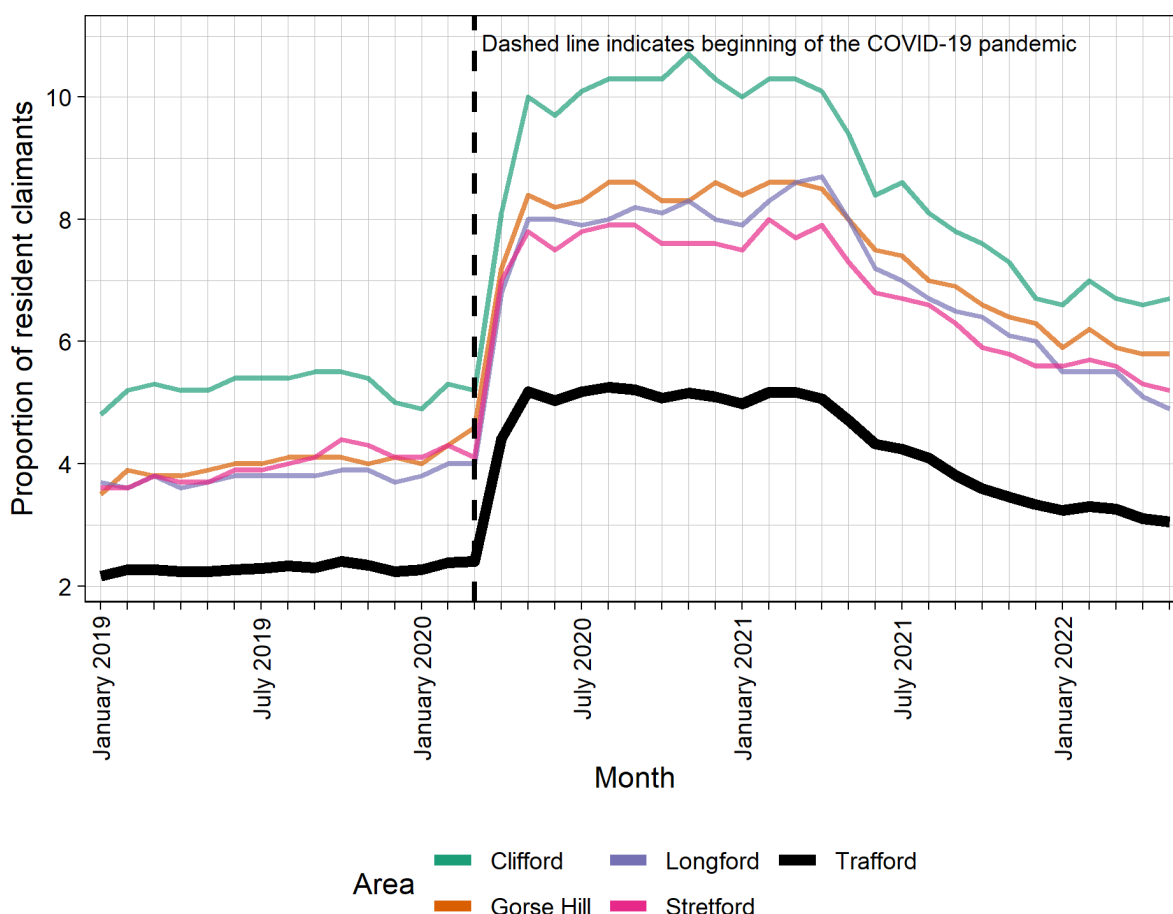
## 5.0 Wider Determinants of Health

Figure 11 indicates that the percentage of residents claiming out of work benefits post COVID-19 increased (by at least 3 percentage points) for each of the north wards, similar to the Trafford average trend. Prior to and post COVID-19, the percentage of residents claiming benefits in each of the north wards was higher than the Trafford average.

- The percentage of residents claiming benefits has been highest for the north neighbourhood's most deprived ward (Clifford).
- For most recent data (May 2022), there is a gap of at least 1.5% between the average Trafford residents and north neighbourhood resident claiming benefits.

### 5.1 Employment

**Figure 11.** Proportion of residents in North 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), North Trafford has 17,542 people belonging to ethnicities which are not white, making up 37.4% of the neighbourhood's population, greater than Trafford's overall 14.5%.

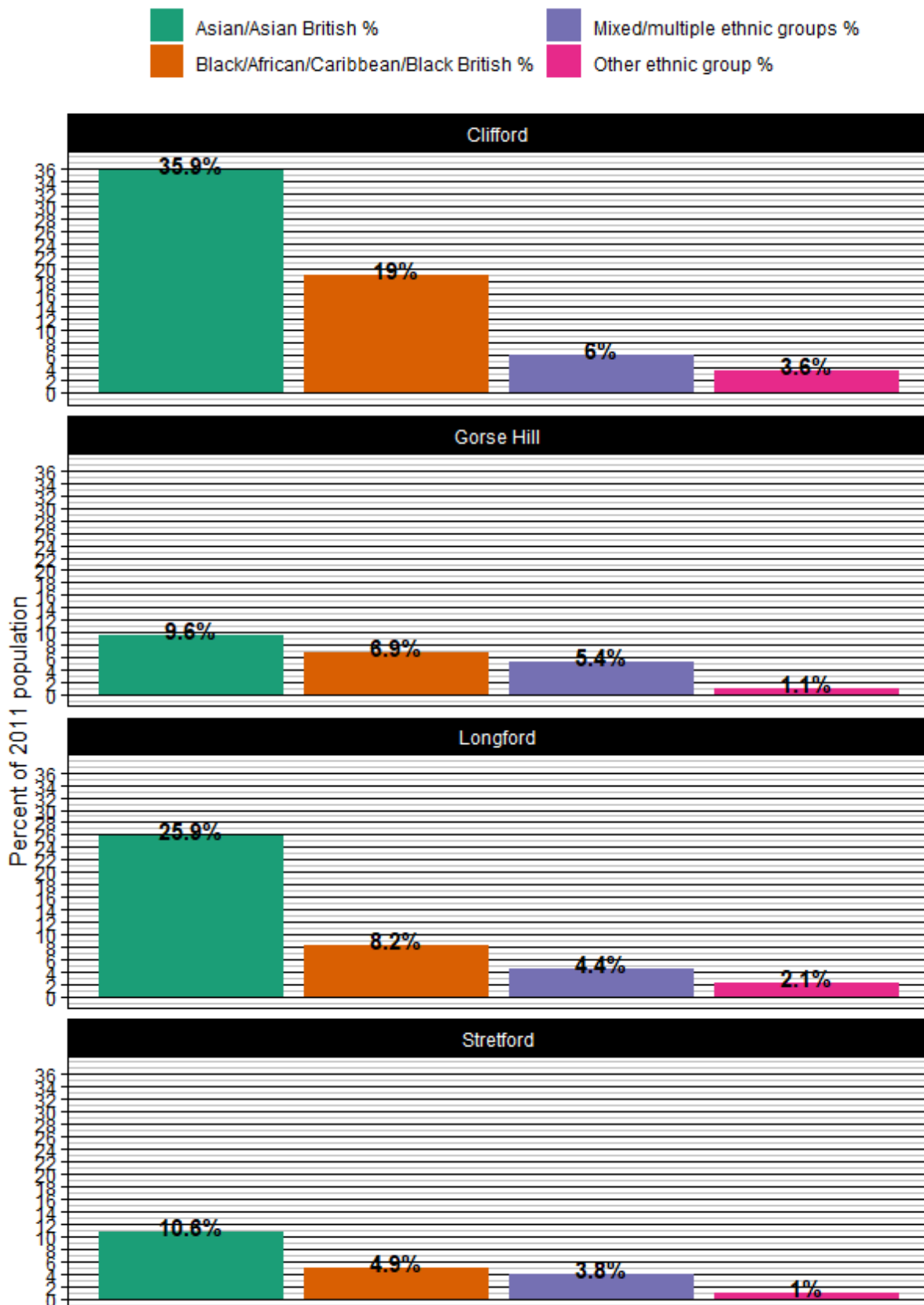
*Number of people in North wards, broken down by Ethnicity (2011 Census)*

Ward	White	Mixed/ multiple ethnic groups	Asian/ Asian British	Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British	Other ethnic group	Total Population (as at 2011 Census)
Stretford	8,908	420	1,189	544	111	11,172
Clifford	4,208	715	4,275	2,261	433	11,892
Gorse Hill	9,151	645	1,146	822	130	11,894
Longford	7,101	529	3,091	975	256	11,952

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

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





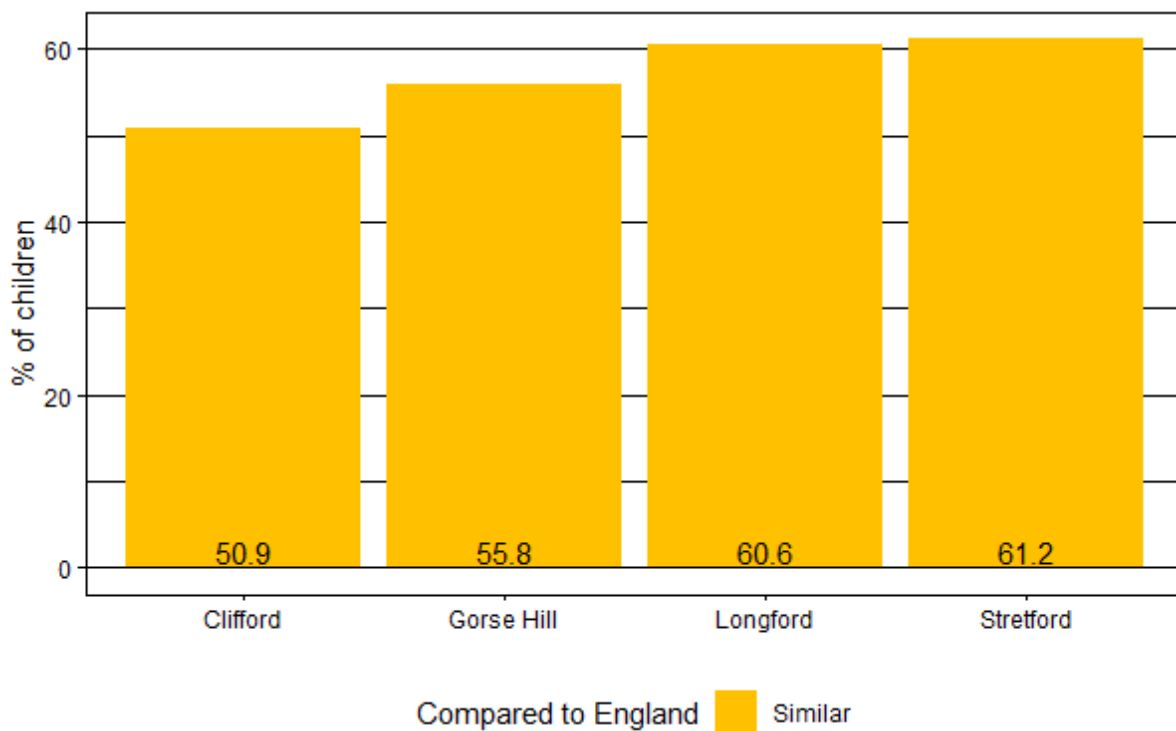
Source: NOMIS, 2011 Census

### Language – 2011 Census

As of the 2011 census, 3.1% of the population in North cannot speak English well or at all. This varies from 1.1% in Gorse Hill, to 6.1% in Clifford.

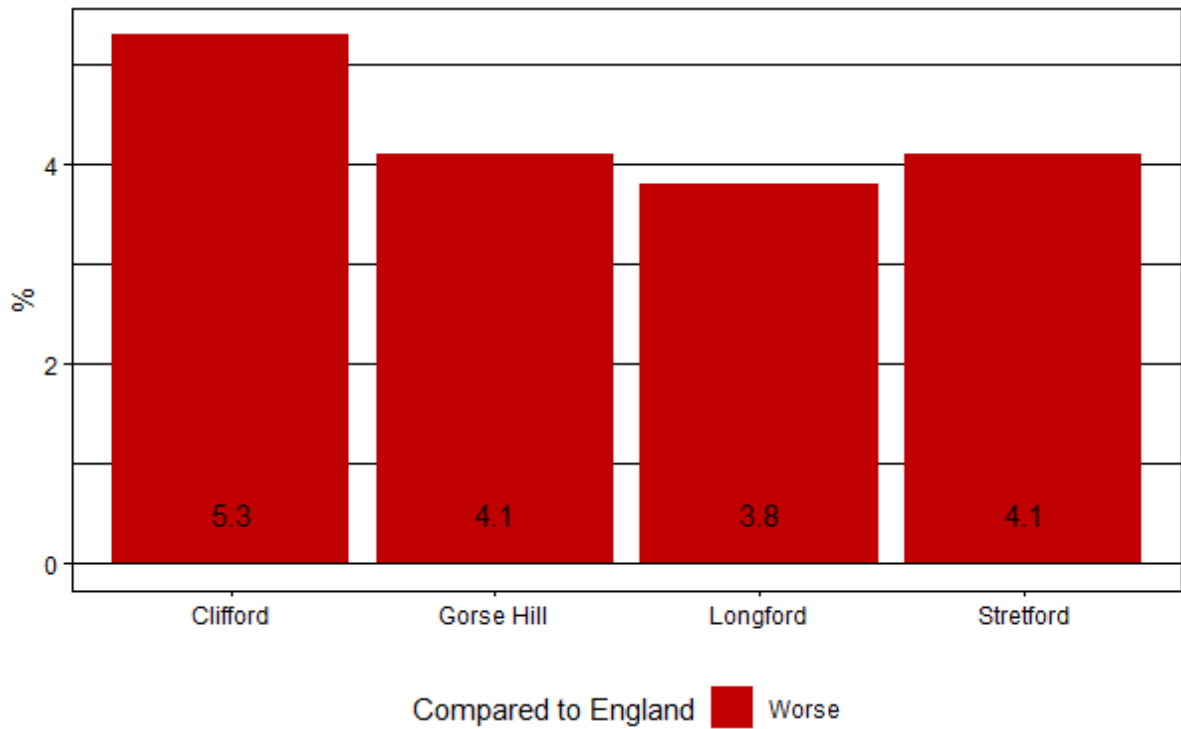
### Education

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

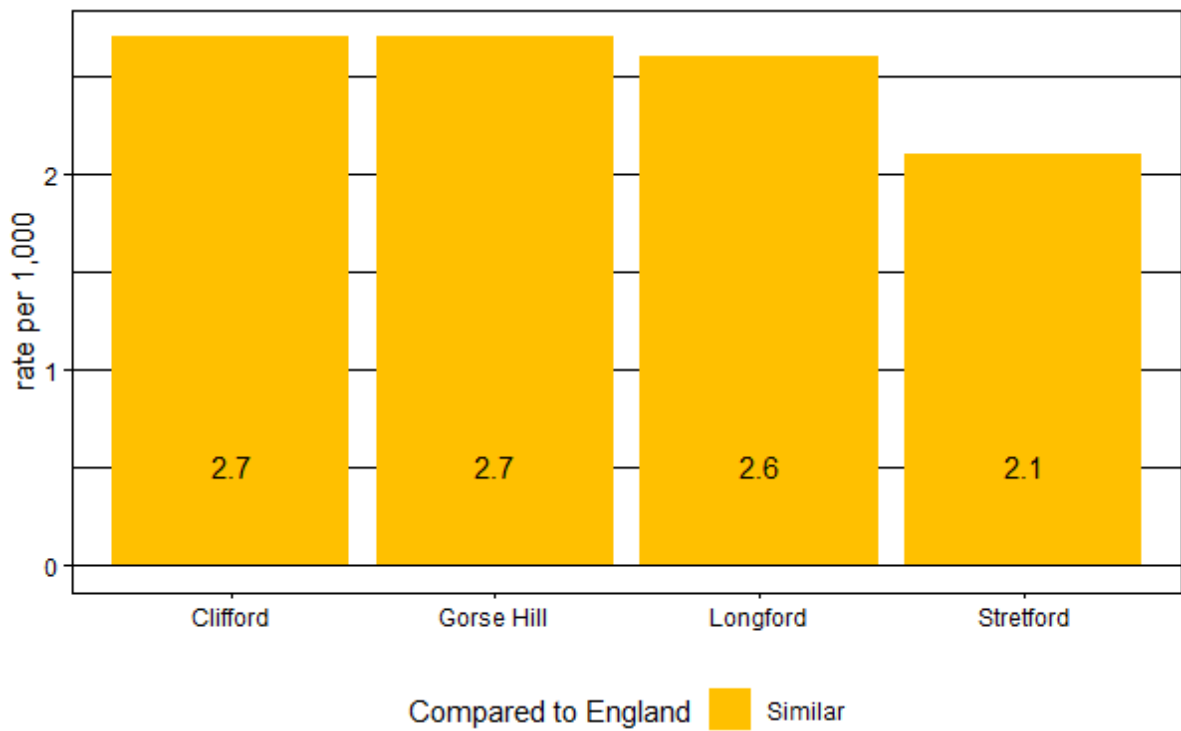


## Employment – 2019/20

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

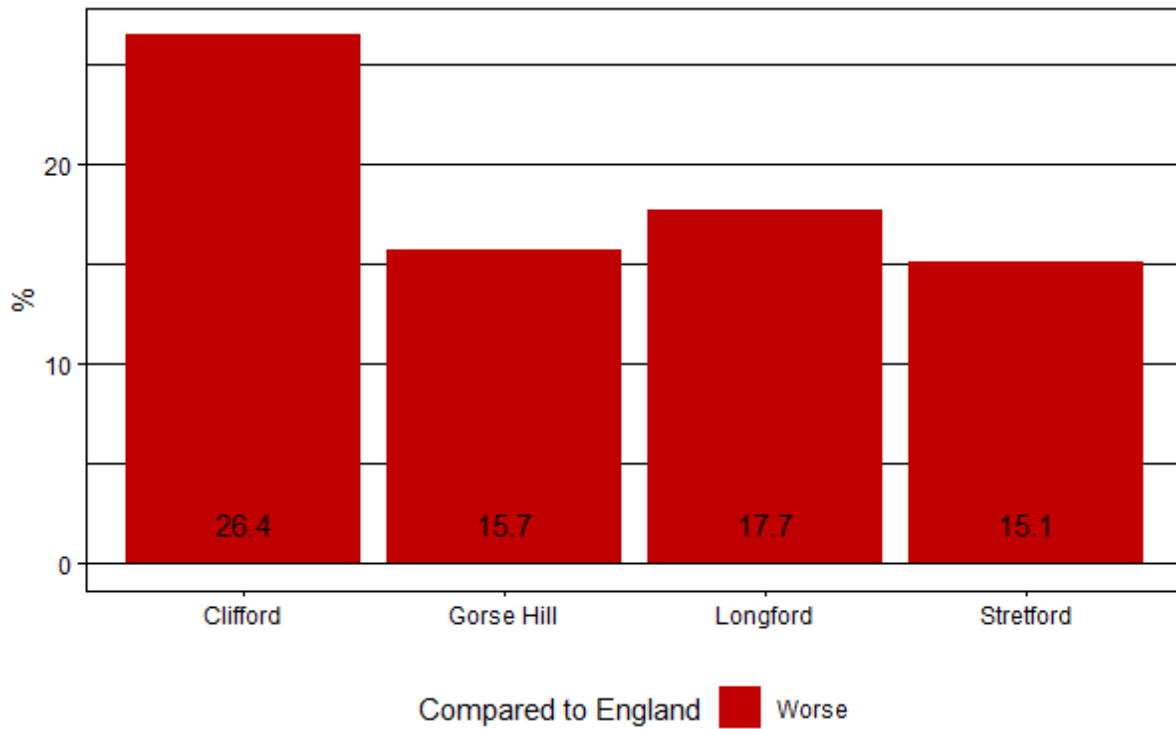


*Long-Term Unemployment (rate per 1,000 working age population, 2019/20)*



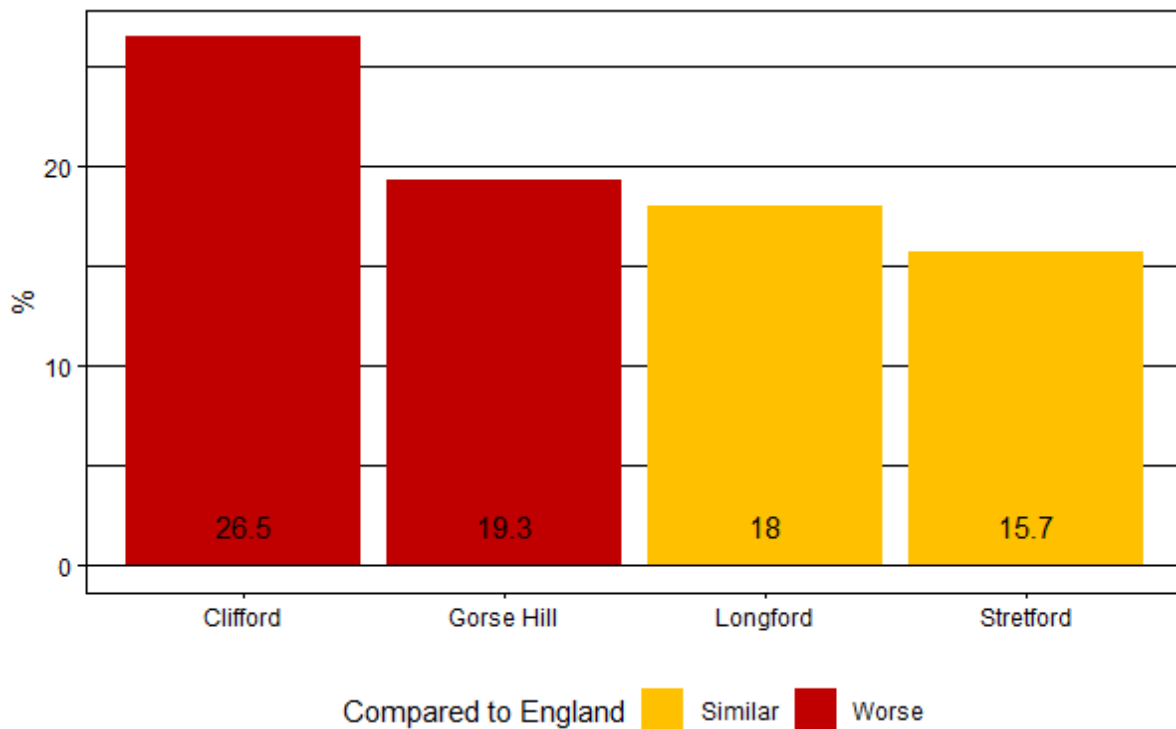
### Income Deprivation

Proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation, IMD 2019.

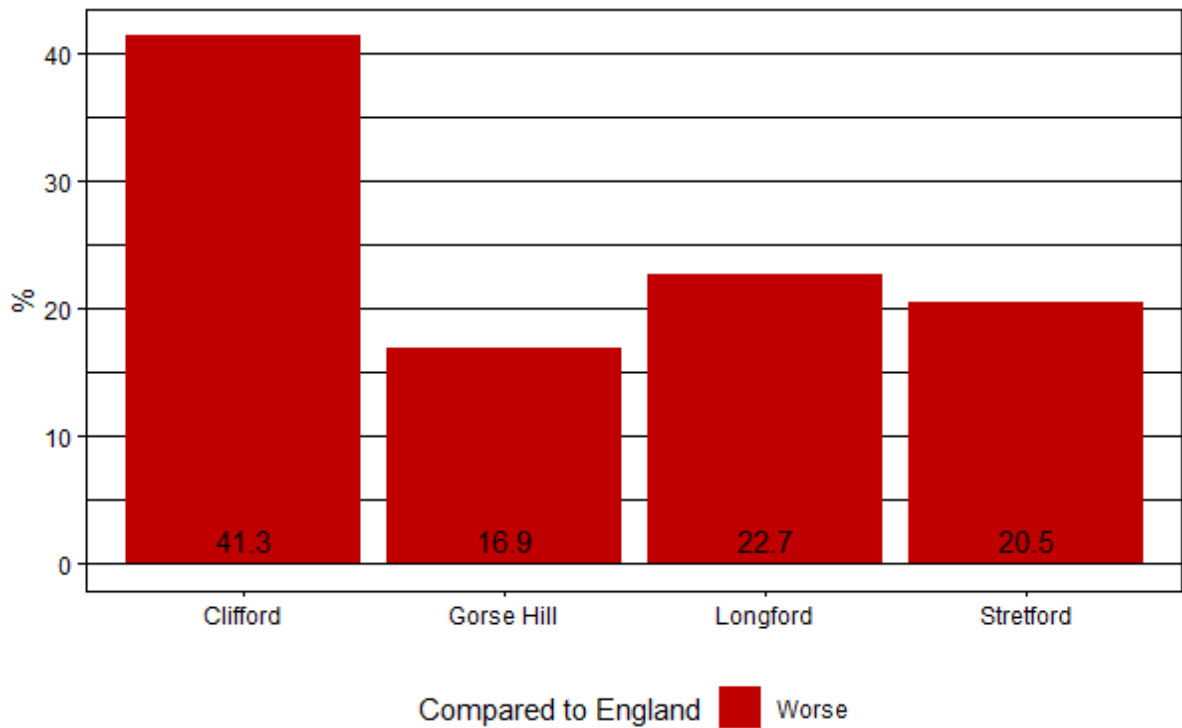


### Poverty

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

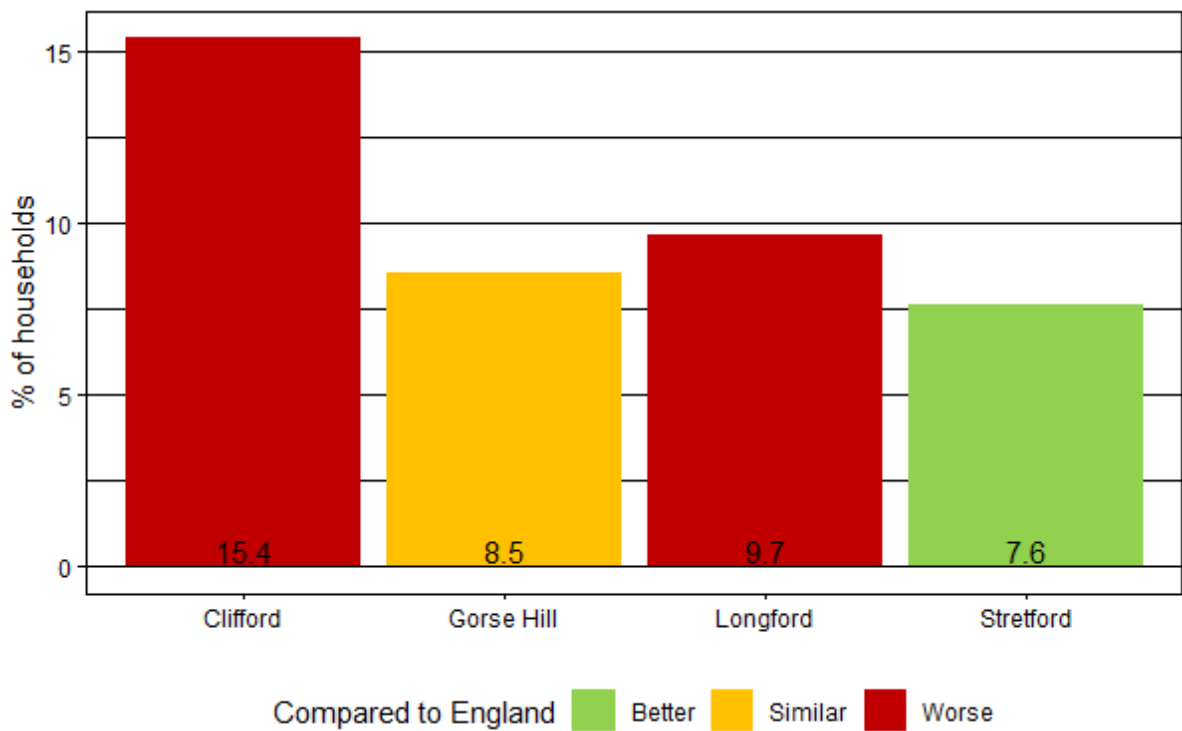


Proportion of adults aged 60+ living in income deprived households, IMD 2019.

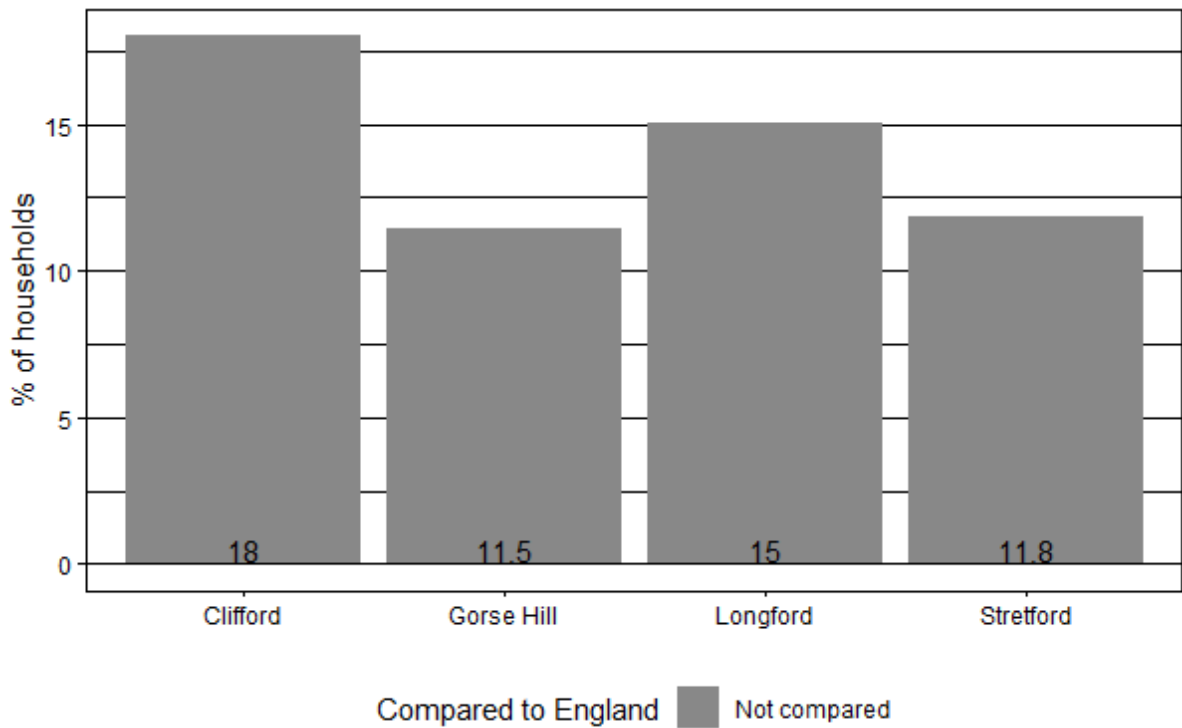


### Housing – 2011 Census

*Proportion of households experiencing overcrowding, 2011*



*Estimated percentage of households experiencing fuel poverty, 2018*



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

