

MANCHESTER JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2015/16

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE (STARTING WELL AND DEVELOPING WELL)

Wider Determinants of Child Health: Deprivation, Poverty and Education

Much of the material in this chapter is drawn from Manchester's State of the City report for 2015. This report provides an assessment of progress against a number of key indicators and contains a range of useful statistics related to the key themes of Growth, People and Place. The full report is available online at <http://www.manchester.gov.uk/SoC2015>.

The ward level data used in the State of the City report is also available via the interactive Intelligence Hub Analysis Tool at <http://194.70.181.115/intellihubext/intellihubext.html>. This tool can be used to display a wide range of statistical information relating to Manchester on a map, data grid or bar chart and allows other location-based data can be overlaid on the map to provide context for the data.

Population change

Manchester's population grew rapidly during the Industrial Revolution in the 19th century to a peak of over 750,000 in the 1930s. Towards the end of the last century, Manchester suffered a massive decline in its manufacturing base and substantial population loss. In the fifty years between 1951 and 2001, the total population of the city fell by over 280,000 people (39.9%). However, this trend has been reversed and between 2001 and 2011 Manchester was the fastest-growing city in the UK. The latest set of population estimates released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in June 2015 suggests that, as at mid-2014, there were an estimated 520,215 people living in the city (a 42-year high). This growth is expected to continue, with the population projected to rise to between 543,100 and 577,800 by 2021, based on various sources.

Trends in the number of children living in Manchester mirror the changes in the population as a whole. Between 2001 and 2011, the estimated child population of Manchester grew by an average of 1.3% per year, with growth starting slowly at the beginning of the decade and accelerating to reach 2-3% growth per year from 2009. However, in contrast, there has been a reduction in the numbers of 10 to 14-year-olds between 2001 and 2014.

The estimated growth in the child population of Manchester is reflected in the rise in the number of pupils attending schools in Manchester. This is mainly due to the higher number of pupils entering reception over the past seven years. The number of pupils in reception year in Manchester schools was 30% higher in 2014/15 than in 2008/09. The data also shows that much of the increase in pupil numbers in Manchester has come from primary schools while the secondary school population has remained fairly stable. However, as the larger cohorts of pupils move through primary schools, secondary school numbers are likely to start to increase over the next few years.

The population of children is not spread equally across age groups or within the city. Ethnic groups have much higher proportions of young people aged 0–15 and this is reflected in the population figures for different parts of the city. For example, Moss Side and Cheetham have above-average numbers of children in their households, including many from Asian and Black ethnic groups. Similarly, Longsight and Rusholme are both wards with a large Asian population, particularly favoured by the Bangladeshi community. The high concentrations of children in Cheetham and Gorton South appear to be spreading into neighbouring wards such as Harpurhey, Crumpsall and Gorton North, and this is creating a swathe of high density between the two wards.

Data from the Council's in-house forecasting model suggest that, if current trends continue, there will be increasing numbers of children coming through the school system. Provided that children born in Manchester continue to leave the city at around the current rate in order to live elsewhere in the UK before they go to school, then demand on school places will increase - but not unduly. However, if international immigration increases, or families with preschool children choose not to leave the city, reducing the outflow, then there could be significant and continuing issues with admission numbers in the near future.

Deprivation

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is one of two supplementary indices which are subsets of the Income Deprivation Domain of the Indices of Deprivation 2015. It measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families and therefore focuses on children who are experiencing deprivation *relating to low income*. The definition of low income used to calculate the IDACI includes children living in families that contain people who are out-of-work as well as those families containing people who are in work but who have low earnings. An IDACI score has been generated for each Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in England and is expressed as a rate, i.e. an IDACI score of 0.38 means that 38% of the child population in that LSOA is income deprived.

Indicators used in the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

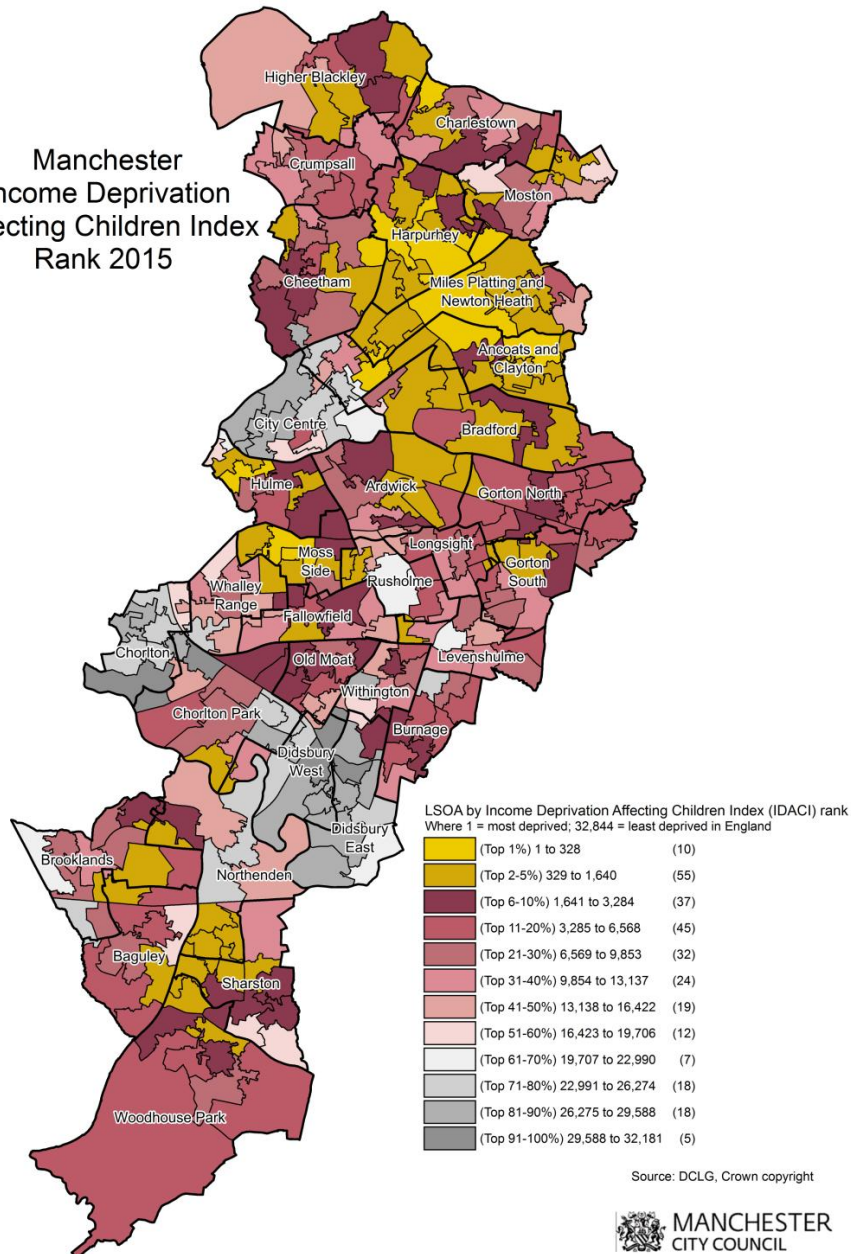
The IDACI is the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. Income deprived families are defined as families that receive either Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) or families not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Working Tax Credit or Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) below 60 per cent of the national median before housing costs.

The counts for each of these indicators at LSOA level were summed to produce a non-overlapping overall count of income deprived individuals. This overall count is then expressed as a proportion of the total population of the LSOA for Mid-2012 (from the Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (from the Ministry of Justice). Shrinkage was applied to construct the overall index score.

To derive an IDACI score for a local authority as a whole, the average score for the LSOAs in each area has been calculated. These scores have then been ranked, where 1 is most deprived. This is known as the Rank of Average Score. On average, 34.3% of children living in LSOAs within Manchester are classed as being income deprived. This means that Manchester is the 5th most deprived local authority in England in terms of children living in income deprived households (behind Tower Hamlets, Middlesbrough, Islington and Nottingham). Manchester is ranked higher (i.e. worse) in terms of income deprivation affecting children than it is in terms of income deprivation across the population as a whole.

Looking at areas within Manchester, the neighbourhood with the *highest* proportion of children affected by income deprivation is LSOA 5133 (013D) which is in Ancoats behind Central Retail Park, where around two thirds of children (66.2%) are living in deprivation. This equates to over 100 children. The area with the second highest IDACI score in Manchester is LSOA 5246 (024D), which is around Graeme Street in Moss Side. The proportion of children in this area affected by income deprivation (62%) equates to a higher number of children (around 500) living with income deprivation. This is because this area has a very high number of children living in it. The LSOA with the *lowest* proportion of children with income deprivation in Manchester is LSOA 5156 (033B) in Chorlton located around Sandy Lane. By way of comparison, one LSOA in Liverpool has an IDACI score of 0.916 suggesting that over 9 in 10 children (91.6%) in this area are living with Income Deprivation. The map below shows how each of the LSOAs in Manchester rank compared with the 32,844 LSOAs in England. LSOA 5133 (013D) - the neighbourhood with the highest proportion of children affected by income deprivation in Manchester – is the 51st worst LSOA in England in terms of children with income deprivation. Overall, 102 LSOAs in Manchester are in the 10% most income-deprived LSOAs in England. The highest number of LSOAs in the 10% most income-deprived LSOAs in England are in Harpurhey.

Manchester Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index Rank 2015



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At ward level, the average scores of the LSOAs in each area indicate that Ancoats and Clayton ward is proportionally the most deprived ward in Manchester in terms of income deprivation affecting children, with almost half of the ward's children living in either out-of-work or low income households. Moss Side has the highest number, with around 2,500 children living in income deprivation (based on 2012 population of 0-15 year olds). Harpurhey has the second highest number with around 2,100 children living in low income households.

Due to changes in the number of LSOAs in Manchester it is not easy to make a direct comparison between the IDACI scores that form part of the IMD 2010 and IMD 2015 in order to assess whether the number (and proportion) of children living in low income households in Manchester has changed or not. However, an initial comparison of the data for 2010 and 2015 suggests that there has been an

improvement in the percentage of income-deprived children living LSOAs in Manchester, particularly in the north half of the city.

More information about deprivation in Manchester can be found on the City Council website at

http://www.manchester.gov.uk/site/scripts/documents_info.php?documentID=2168.

Child and Family Poverty

Growing up in poverty can damage the lives of children and hamper the city's social and economic development. Many children in Manchester still experience poverty because they live in families totally dependent on benefits or with very low incomes. The majority of poor children in the city are living in workless households and this is a problem that Manchester experiences more than comparable cities. The city's response to child poverty is being co-ordinated under the Manchester Family Poverty Strategy 2012–2015, which is overseen by the Work and Skills Board. The Strategy sets out a number of objectives under three main themes: parental employment and skills; maximising family incomes; education, health and family; and place. The Strategy recognises the importance of the wider public service reform agenda in tackling child poverty through initiatives such as the Early Years Delivery Model and the Troubled Families Programme. The Strategy covers a three-year period and is underpinned by a Child Poverty Needs Assessment (CPNA) which was undertaken in 2011.

A copy of the Manchester Family Poverty Strategy can be downloaded from http://www.manchester.gov.uk/downloads/download/5630/family_poverty_strategy_2013.

The latest data from HMRC (published in 2012) shows that about 33.9% of children aged under 16 in Manchester - or just over 32,900 children - are living in poverty, i.e. living in an out-of-work household that is claiming benefit or in a household in receipt of tax credits whose income is less than 60% of the UK median income. This is a reduction on the previous figures but Manchester still has the highest rate of child poverty of the eight English Core Cities and is well above the England average of 19.2%.

Child poverty is unevenly distributed across the city and is highly concentrated in certain areas. Within the city, the wards with the highest numbers of children in poverty are Moss Side, Cheetham, Harpurhey, Gorton South, and Miles Platting and Newton Heath. These wards are located in the north, east and central areas of the city. Whilst pockets of child poverty occur in South Manchester (Old Moat and Fallowfield wards) and also in Wythenshawe (Sharston and Woodhouse Park), these are much less pronounced. The Child Poverty Needs Assessment also shows that the biggest concentrations of children in poverty living in families with four or more children are in Cheetham and Moss Side, although there are also significant numbers of this type of family in Rusholme, Ardwick and Harpurhey.

Child poverty in Manchester is tied closely to worklessness and the latest data shows that the vast majority of children living in poverty in Manchester are living in workless households i.e. households in receipt of out-of-work benefits. Compared with other

cities, out of work poverty in Manchester seems to be more common than in-work poverty. Previous HMRC data from August 2011 showed that 36.4% of all children under 16 in Manchester are living in poverty but only 2.3% of these are living in working households.

Nationally, certain demographic factors have been defined as placing families at risk of child poverty, including family size, family composition and ethnicity. For example, 40.7% of children from BME backgrounds in Manchester live in workless households, although the rates range widely for different ethnic groups. In Manchester, there are some additional groups who are also at risk of child poverty, notably looked after children, young carers, teenage parents, asylum seekers and refugees. Some families experience multiple risk factors and are defined as families with complex needs. Information about these groups can be found in other chapters of the JSNA.

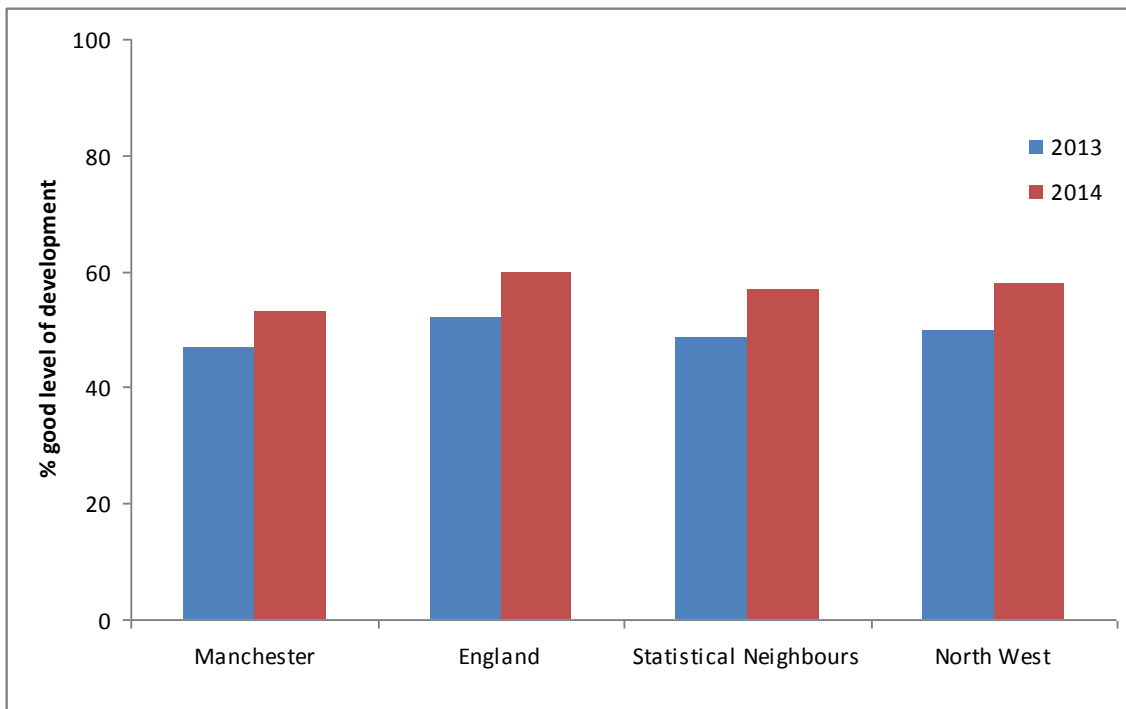
Education

Manchester is committed to developing a self-improving school system and is working closely with system leaders working in Manchester schools to achieve this aim. The Council also commissions targeted support through the Manchester Schools Alliance, the teaching school alliances and the national organisation, By Schools for Schools. The emphasis is on working with and challenging schools to develop programmes of support to rapidly raise outcomes for children and close the gaps to national averages.

Children's readiness for school

Outcomes at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) are a strong indicator of achievement at age 16 and are a key factor in later success and wellbeing. The number of children in Manchester achieving a Good Level of Development at Early Years Foundation Stage has increased from 47% in 2013 to 53.1% in 2014 but is still below the national average of 60%. Too many children in Manchester still begin school requiring additional support to engage positively with the learning environment and in order to accelerate their learning and achieve their potential.

Figure 1: % of children achieving a good level of development at EYFS



Source: Department for Education cited in Manchester City Council State of the City Report 2015/16

http://www.manchester.gov.uk/info/200088/statistics_and_census/6469/state_of_the_city_report

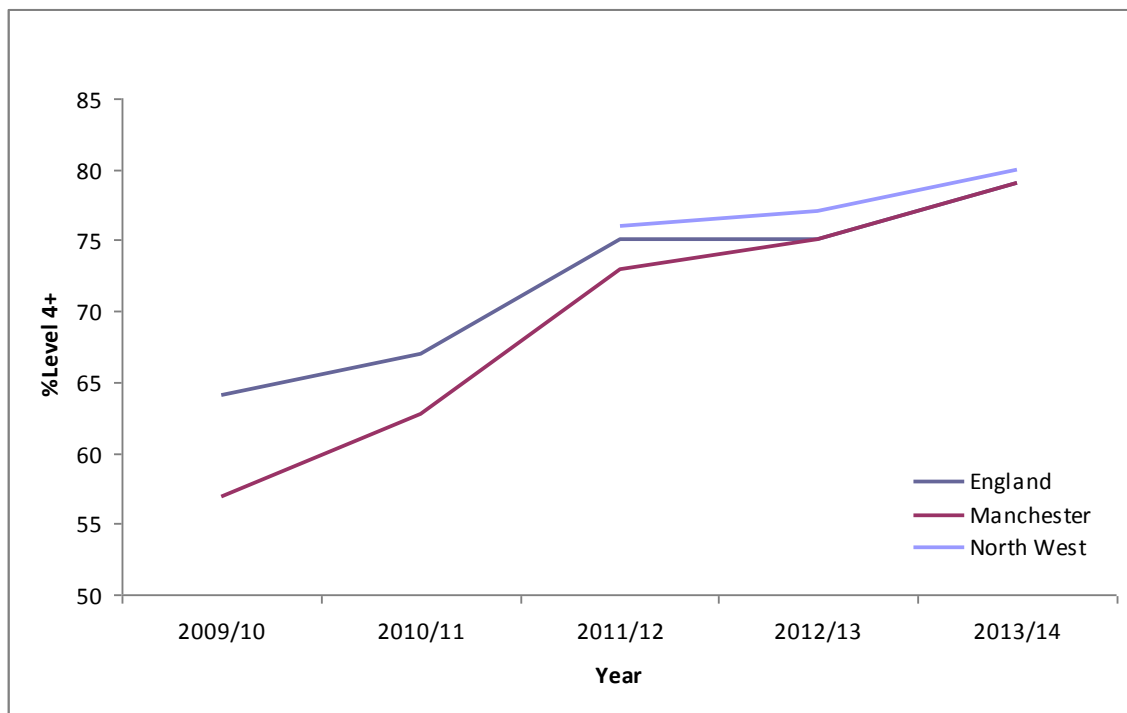
Recent changes to the definition of school-readiness have affected the results across the country and both Manchester and England have experienced a decrease in the proportion of children ready for school as a result of the changed definition. The new definition describes children as having reached a good level of development if they achieve at least the expected level in the early learning goals in the prime areas of learning (personal, social and emotional development, physical development and communication and language) and in the early learning goals in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy.

Attainment

Key Stage 2

The main measure of attainment at the end of Key Stage 2 is the percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in the core subjects of Reading, Writing and Maths. Trend data indicates that the percentage of pupils achieving the expected level at the end of Key Stage 2 has increased in Manchester at a faster rate than the national average, to the point in 2012/13 where results in Manchester were the same as the national average and are again the same as the national average in 2013/14.

Figure 2: % of pupils achieving L4+ in reading, writing and maths



Source: Department for Education

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-key-stage-2>

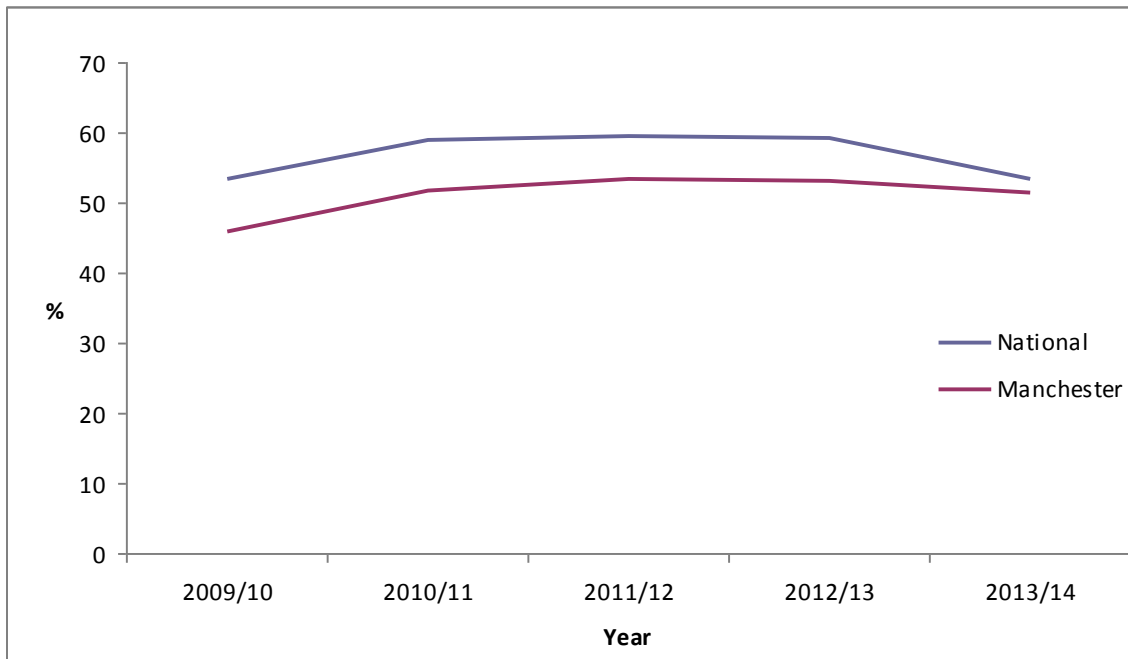
Key Stage 2 results by gender show that, on average, girls perform better than boys both in Manchester and across England as a whole. The difference between girls and boys (the 'gender gap') has narrowed in Manchester and was the same as the gap nationally in 2013/14. The narrowing of the gap in Manchester in 2013/14 was caused by a larger increase in boys' results than girls.

There is also a clear association between deprivation and attainment. However, the latest data suggests that deprivation is less of a factor in a pupil's attainment in Manchester than it is across England as a whole. Overall, 47.1% of Manchester pupils live in the most deprived 10% of areas within England, yet 76.5% of them achieved Level 4 or above in the core subjects of Reading, Writing and Maths at Key Stage 2. In comparison, 13.4% of pupils across England as a whole live in the most deprived parts of the country but only 73.0% achieved Level 4 or above at Key Stage 2. Pupils eligible for free school meals (FSM) also have relatively good attainment figures in Manchester, compared to the national average and other similar local authorities.

Key Stage 4

The percentage of pupils achieving five or more A*-C grades (5+ A*-C) including GCSE English and Maths in Manchester is lower than the England average in 2013/14, although the gap has narrowed to two percentage points, from 6.1 percentage points in 2012/13. Trends in Manchester follow a similar pattern to the England average, with the increase in results levelling off in the past two years and falling in 2013/14.

Figure 3: % of pupils achieving 5 GCSEs A*-C including English and Maths



Source: Department for Education

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-gcses-key-stage-4>

The percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths by gender shows that higher proportions of girls consistently achieve this benchmark than boys. The gap between girls' and boys' attainment widened in 2012/13 compared with previous years but narrowed in 2013/14 and is still below the average gap nationally.

Pupils eligible for FSM achieve less well than those not eligible for FSM, although the gap in attainment between these two groups of pupils is less in Manchester than it is nationally. The attainment gap increased in 2013/14 compared to 2012/13 but is still less than the gap for England with higher proportions of FSM eligible pupils in Manchester attaining 5+ A*-C including English and Maths than nationally.

Post-16 attainment and progression

The percentage of A-level entrants that achieved an A*-E pass grade in Manchester are similar to the England average. The percentage of entrants achieving the top grades of A*-A are lower in Manchester than nationally but almost a quarter of entrants in Manchester achieve these grades. The percentage of pupils achieving level 2 and level 3 qualifications at the age of 19 are lower in Manchester than nationally, although the proportions have increased over the past five years

The proportion of pupils who stayed on in education, employment or training after year 11 has increased in Manchester but is still below the England average. The lower proportion of pupils staying in education, employment or training is mainly due to the higher proportion of pupils not sustaining their destination, meaning that they were in an education, employment or training destination at the start of the year but did not have continuous participation through to March. After the end of Key Stage 5

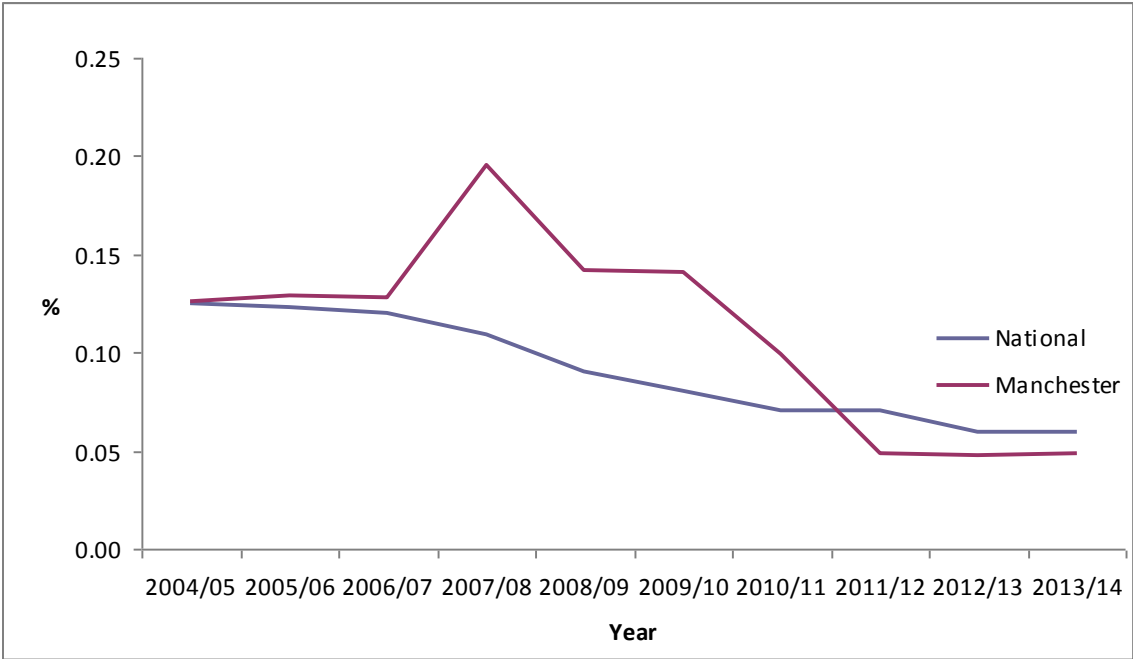
three-quarters of pupils in Manchester go on to education, employment or training. This is above the England average.

School absence and exclusions

School absence has improved over the past few years and absence in Manchester schools is now in line with the national averages in both primary and secondary schools. In 2007/08, Manchester had the country’s highest rate of absence in secondary schools but the latest available figures (from 2013/14) show that absence is now just 0.1 percentage points above the national average. The percentage of pupils classified as being persistent absence pupils decreased in secondary schools from 2011/12, when a new threshold for persistent absence was brought in.

The trend in the percentages of pupils given permanent and fixed-term exclusions shows that the proportion of pupils excluded from Manchester schools is now lower than the latest available national figures for permanent exclusions but it is slightly higher for fixed-term exclusions.

Figure 4: % of school population permanently excluded from school



Source: Department for Education

Housing and health

Living in substandard housing can have a profound impact on a child’s physical and mental development with implications for both their immediate and future life chances. Homelessness is linked to poverty, poor mental and physical health. Causes of homelessness include relationship breakdown, fleeing from domestic violence, substance misuse, and mental health problems. Children affected by homelessness can face disruption to their education on top of the physical and mental health impacts.

Shelter, the housing and homelessness charity, report that a study in Birmingham found that 40% of children affected by homelessness, were still suffering mental health and developmental problems one year after being rehoused. Homeless children never know where they will be moved to next and many develop anxiety, depression and behavioural problems as a result of this.

'Chance of a lifetime: The impact of bad housing on children's lives', Shelter (2006) https://england.shelter.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0016/39202/Chance_of_a_Lifetime.pdf

Research conducted by Shelter suggests that temporary accommodation has similar impacts on physical and mental health; 58% of families in temporary accommodation said that their health was affected as a result; those living in temporary accommodation for over a year reported increased use of health services and more problems with their health; and almost half of parents with children stated that they were depressed. Children living in overcrowded conditions miss out on the space and privacy they need to play, do homework and sleep properly. They may also experience hyperactivity, aggression, bedwetting, soiling and disturbed sleep patterns.

In 2013/14, Manchester had a rate of 1.6 applicant households eligible for assistance (1996 Housing Act) per 1,000 where the family were unintentionally homeless and in priority need (family includes dependent children or a pregnant member of the household). This is not significantly different from the rate for England (1.7 per 1,000).

Manchester data for 2015 shows that 1,631 families (family includes with dependent children or a pregnant member of the household) approached the homelessness service. 108 of these families presented due to overcrowding and 28 due to unfit dwellings. A full homeless application was considered for 1,085 families; with 769 booked into temporary accommodation and a full re-housing duty was accepted for 472 families.

The impact of poor housing on health is summarised below.

<u>Poor housing</u>	<u>Overcrowding</u>	<u>Fuel poverty</u>	<u>Homelessness</u>
<u>Increases the risk of severe ill health or disability by up to 25%</u>	<u>Is associated with ten times the likelihood of childhood meningitis</u>	<u>Increases the risk of mental health problems in adolescents</u>	<u>Increases the likelihood of hospital admission</u>
<u>Is associated with three to four times the level of mental health problems</u>	<u>Increases the risk of infant mortality</u>	<u>Increases the likelihood of hospital admission</u>	<u>Increases the risk of worse access to care</u>
<u>Results in more school absence</u>	<u>Causes children to miss school more frequently due to ill health</u>	<u>Increases the risk of accidents in the home</u>	<u>Increases the likelihood of school absenteeism two to three fold</u>
<u>Children who live in damp, mouldy homes to be one-and-a-half to three times more prone to coughing and wheezing</u>		<u>Is associated with poor weight gain in infants</u>	<u>Is associated with delayed development in communication skills</u>
		<u>Is related to decreased educational attainment, emotional wellbeing and resilience</u>	<u>Is associated with behavioural problems</u>

'Our Children Deserve Better: Prevention pays', Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer 2012 (2013)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/chief-medical-officers-annual-report-2012-our-children-deserve-better-prevention-pays>

One in seven children in England live in poor housing – this equates to approximately 87,300 children aged 0-17 years in Greater Manchester. The stock condition survey undertaken in Manchester in 2007 which looked at private rented and owner occupied housing, estimated that 44% of households with children in private housing were living in non decent homes.

Over 45,000 households in Greater Manchester (4%) have at least one fewer bedroom than required for all the occupants of the house. Overcrowding is concentrated geographically in certain areas of Greater Manchester, so the costs of overcrowding are borne disproportionately by different local authorities. Manchester has high levels of overcrowding. Overcrowding is associated with increased costs to health and local government. These include providing additional health services, the cost of welfare support resulting from poor educational achievement and the resulting impact on employability and even the costs of antisocial behaviour that are linked

with overcrowding (Assertion based on London Assembly (2011) *Crowded housing: Overcrowding in London's social rented housing*).

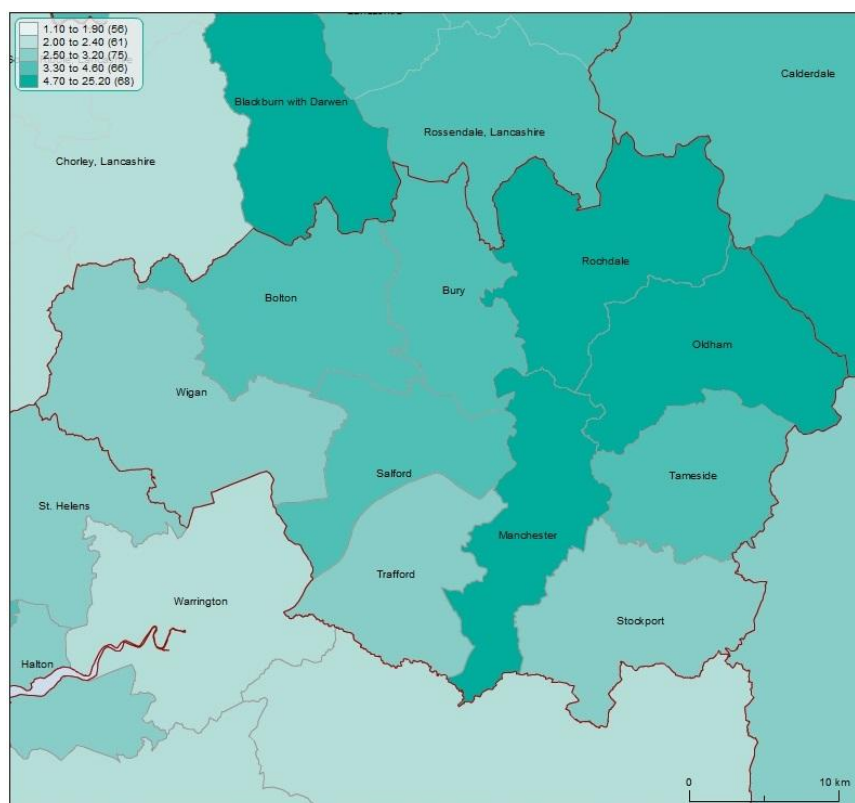
Overcrowding by Tenure and Household with Dependent Children.

Overcrowding is defined as being one or more bedrooms short of the 'Bedroom Standard'. (Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2011 Census)

Tenure		Households without Children	Households with Children	All Households
Owner Occupied	Total Households	56,070	22,806	78,876
	Overcrowded	1,052 2%	2,872 13%	3,924 5%
Social Rent	Total Households	43,032	21,650	64,682
	Overcrowded	1,203 3%	4,034 19%	5,237 8%
Private Rent	Total Households	47,561	13,850	61,411
	Overcrowded	3,817 8%	2,921 21%	6,738 11%
All Tenures	Total Households	146,663	58,306	204,969
	Overcrowded	6,072 4%	9,827 17%	15,899 8%

Source: ONS Census 2011 / G&N PRI

Percentage of households with at least one fewer bedroom than required, 2011.



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