



# Stockport JSNA

joint strategic needs assessment



## 2015 JSNA

Socio Economic Context

April 2016

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## Key Summary:

- Stockport has pockets of severe deprivation, but that deprivation is not particularly widespread.
- Brinnington and Lancashire Hill (Central) are the most deprived areas in the borough
- 2,200 people in Stockport are claiming Job Seekers Allowance
- 13,800 working age people in Stockport are claiming disability related benefit
- 85% of working age people who claim out of work benefit do so because of ill health or disability – half of which relate to mental health
- There are an estimated 30,000 low income households in Stockport
- On average household incomes in Brinnington are 50% lower than in Bramhall
- There are an estimated 36,400 people living in poverty:
  - 10,400 older people living in poverty
  - 8,500 children living in poverty
- Educational attainment shows a deprivation gap which widens as children grow up, so that by age 16 only 24.5% of children in Brinnington & Central achieve 5 A\*-C GCSEs while the Stockport average is 58.4%
- Housing and assets such as greenspace and leisure facilities have a significant impact on both physical and mental wellbeing. Stockport has a good range of assets however provision varies across the borough.

## Deprivation – overall measure

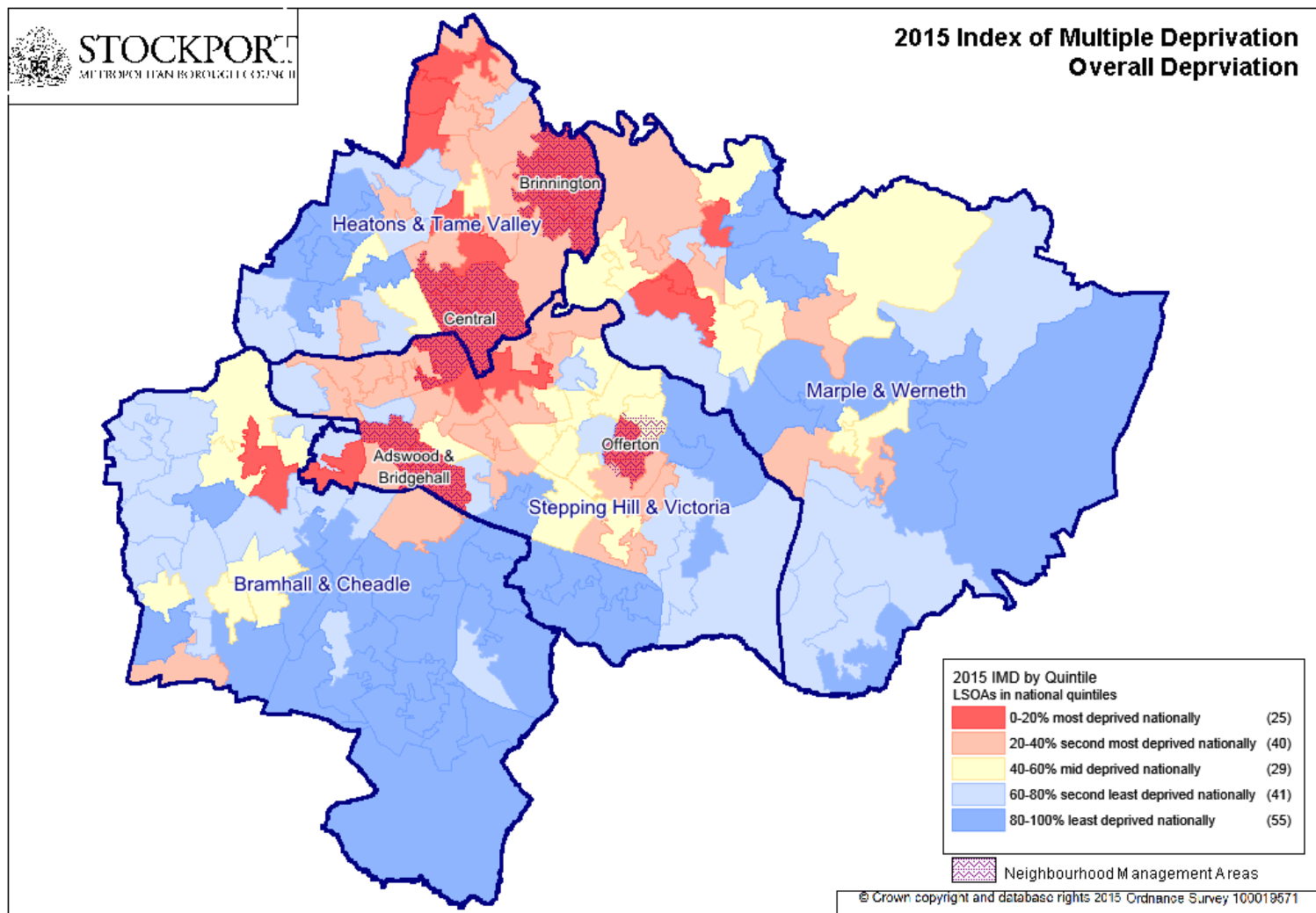
The Index of Multiple Deprivation combines data about levels of income, employment, education attainment, health outcomes, crime, housing and environment to rank small areas in England on a combined measure of deprivation.

Stockport has both areas of very high deprivation and very low deprivation.

14% of the population lives in the most 20% deprived areas nationally, 28% in the least deprived areas.

Areas of deprivation cluster to the centre and north of the borough.

Three small areas rank within the most deprived 1% nationally, two in Brinnington and one in Lancashire Hill.



# Deprivation – comparison to England



**Stockport as a whole is not particularly deprived, but where deprivation exists, it tends towards the more deprived end of the scale . This has been led to Stockport being described as a polarised area.**

In 2015 Stockport was ranked average for overall deprivation, however although this is a good measure of the overall character of an area it is not the best measure of deprivation - as areas of high and low deprivation will cancel each other out.

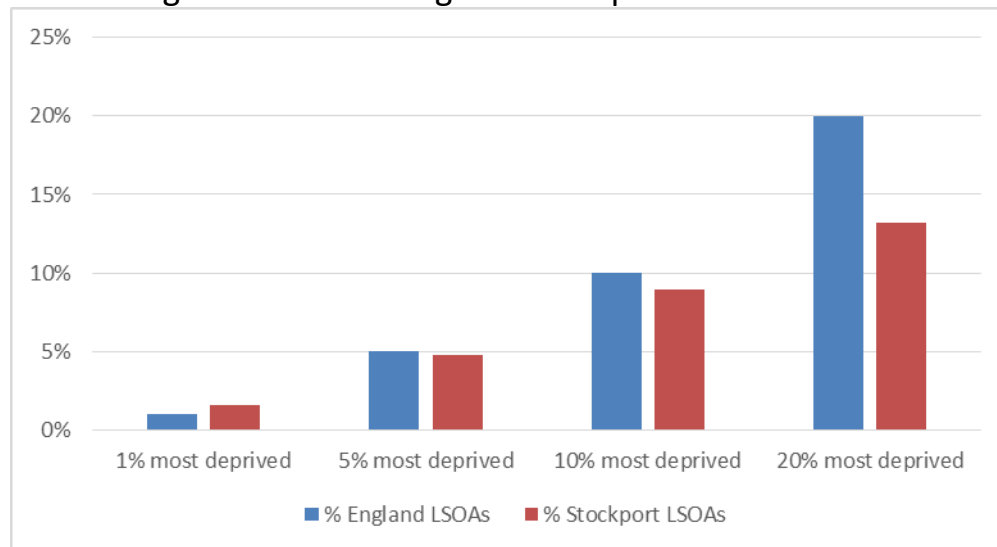
Stockport contains more small areas amongst the most deprived 1% than the average for England, a roughly average proportion of small areas amongst the most deprived 5% and 10%, and considerably less than average amongst the most deprived 20%.

There are many ways of measuring polarisation

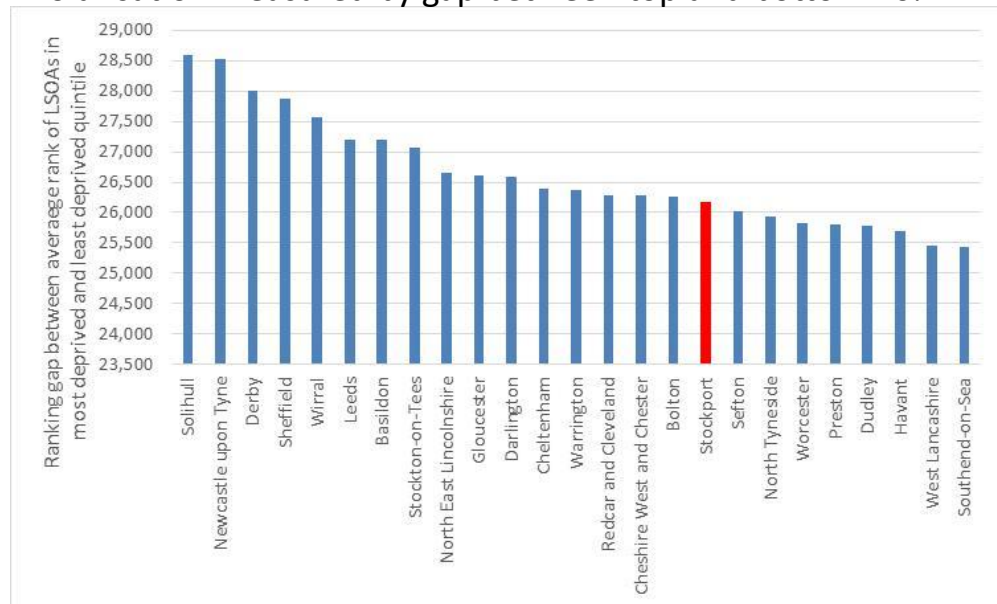
- One measure is the difference between the ranking of the most and least deprived small areas – on this method Stockport rank 5<sup>th</sup> most polarised nationally
- Another measure is to compare the average rank of the small areas in the most deprived and least deprived quintile within each Local Authority - measured this way, Stockport ranks 17<sup>th</sup>

Stockport is therefore considerably more polarised than the majority of Local Authorities on all measures.

Percentage of LSOAs amongst most deprived - IMD 2015



Polarisation measured by gap between top and bottom 20%



# Economic Activity



Economic activity, 2011 Census	
Economically active: Employee: Part-time	14.6%
Economically active: Employee: Full-time	40.5%
Economically active: Self-employed	9.6%
Economically active: Unemployed	3.9%
Economically active: Full-time student	2.7%
Economically inactive: Retired	15.3%
Economically inactive: Student (including full-time students)	4.2%
Economically inactive: Looking after home or family	3.5%
Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled	4.2%
Economically inactive: Other	1.6%
Unemployed: Age 16 to 24	1.1%
Unemployed: Age 50 to 74	0.8%
Unemployed: Never worked	0.5%
Long-term unemployed	1.5%

## 71% of employed people in Stockport work full time.

Of those who work part time, three-quarters are women

The most common industries of employment are:

- wholesale/retail trade/vehicle repair (16%)
- human health/social work (13.9%)
- education (10.6%);
- 8.5% of employment is in manufacturing
- 7.3% in construction.

This is broadly similar to both England and Greater Manchester.

Nearly a fifth of those in employment are in professional occupations; this is higher than Greater Manchester (16.6%) and England (17.5%)

Stockport has fewer people in elementary occupations than Greater Manchester (11.7%) and England (11.1%), and also fewer process, plant and machine operatives (8.0% in Greater Manchester and 7.2% in England).

Occupation, 2011 Census	
Professional occupations	19.8%
Associate professional and technical occupations	13.2%
Administrative and secretarial occupations	12.5%
Managers, directors and senior officials	11.3%
Skilled trades occupations	10.1%
Sales and customer service occupations	9.6%
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	9.4%
Elementary occupations	8.3%
Process, plant and machine operatives	5.9%

# Economic Activity – out of work

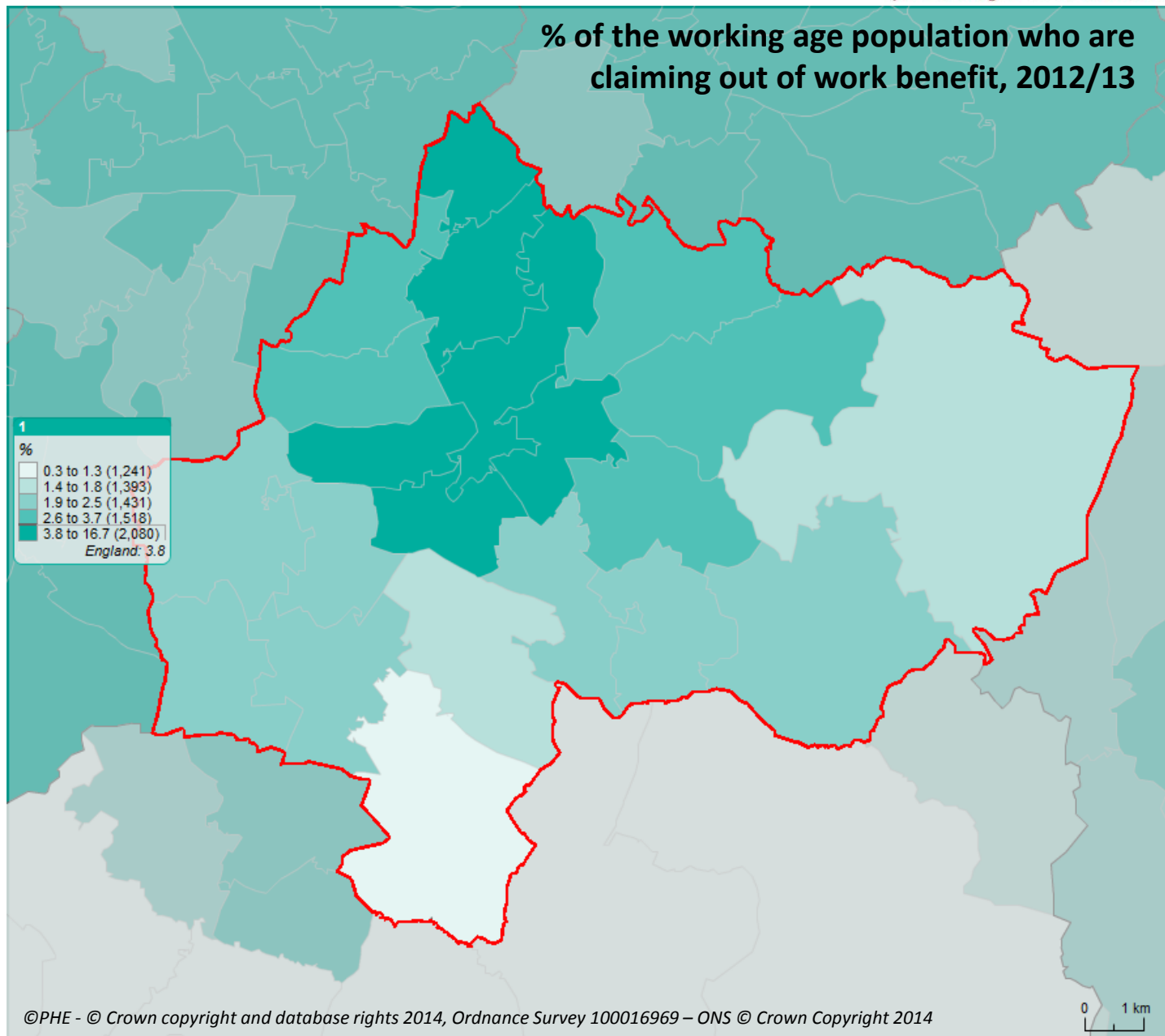


Worklessness is associated with poorer physical and mental health.

Brinnington & Central, Reddish North, Edgeley & Cheadle Heath, and Davenport & Cale Green have high long term unemployment.

In April 2015, 2,600 people in Stockport were claiming Job Seekers Allowance.

This was down from 6,200 in April 2012 as the impact of the recession reduced.





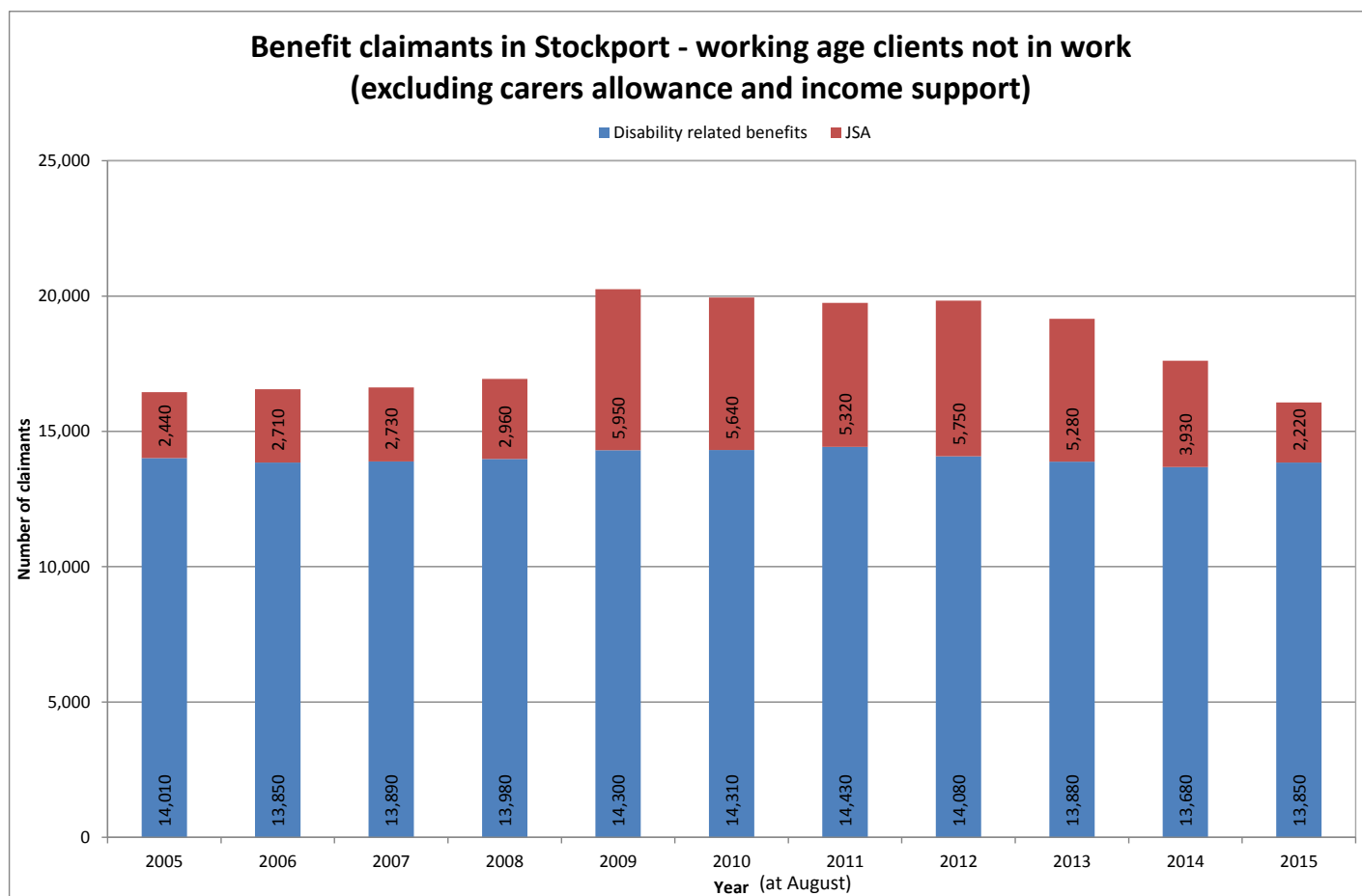
# Working age benefit claimants



The majority of benefit claims by working age people are disability related – accounting for more than 85% working age claimants in 2015.

The number of disability related claimants has remained constant, while Job Seekers Allowance has fluctuated with recent economic events. Even at the height of the recession disability related claims accounted for no less than 70% of all claims.

Claimants of Incapacity Benefit (IB) or Employment Support Allowance (ESA) are the largest portion of working age benefit claimants at 25%; a further 22% claim a combination of disability living allowance and IB/ESA



**49% of ESA claims are for mental and behavioural disorders; 11.6% are for musculoskeletal and connective tissue diseases.**

Therefore to reduce worklessness policies to support mental health and wellbeing would support the highest numbers of people.



# Incomes

Incomes in Stockport show a marked deprivation profile with average household incomes in Brinnington & Central being 50% lower than in Bramhall North.

Around a quarter of households in Stockport have average incomes below £15,00; this is highest in Brinnington & Central at 41%.

Household incomes vary with life stage, so that incomes in retired households are, on average, lower than working age incomes.

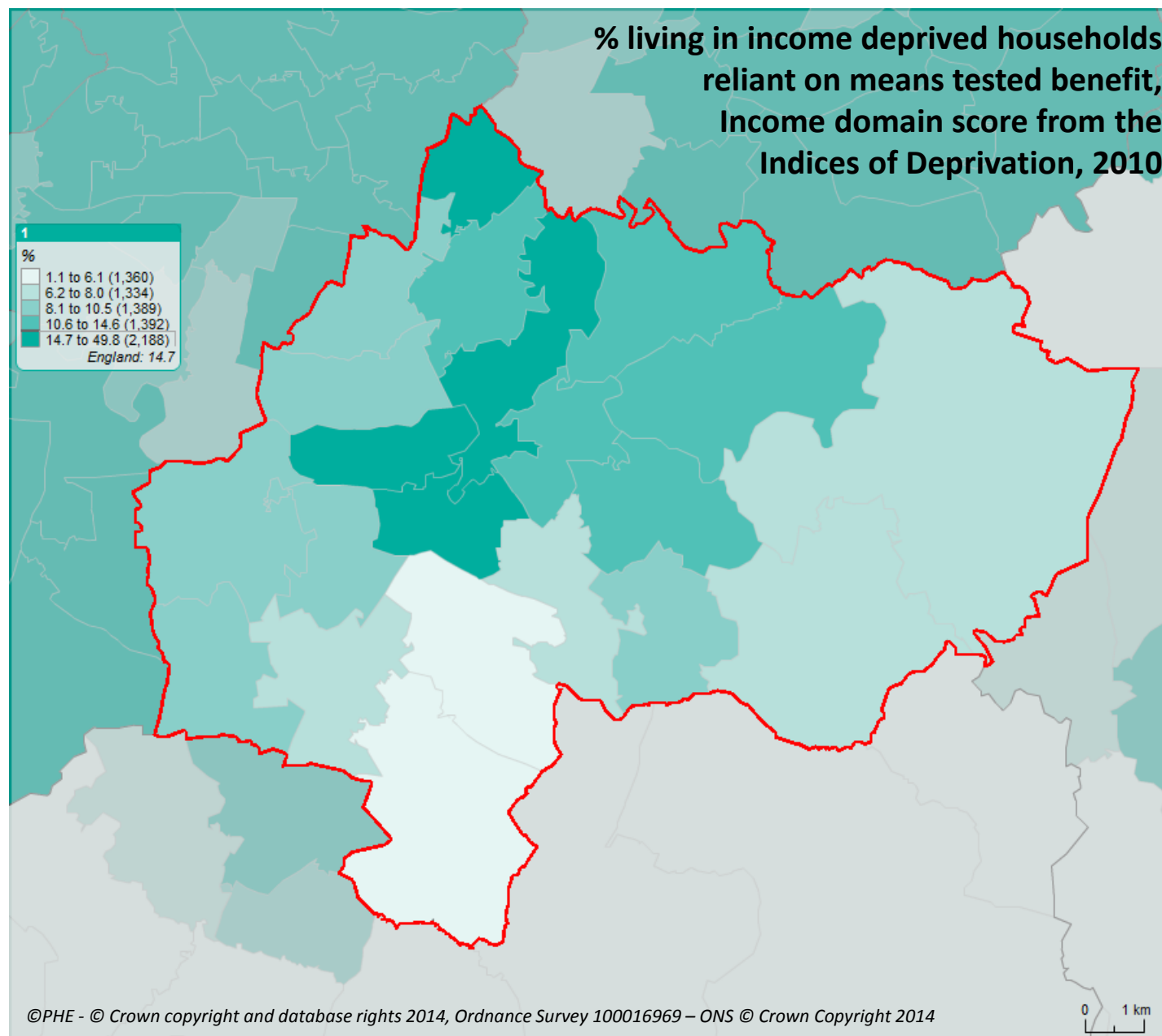
Household income by ward, CACI 2013							
Ward Name	Mean Income	Median Income	Lower Quartile	Upper Quartile	Modal Income	number of households with income 0-15k	% of households with income 0-15k
Bramhall North	£47,427	£37,924	£20,449	£62,511	£12,500	853	15.8%
Bramhall South and Woodford	£46,579	£36,876	£19,822	£61,481	£12,500	819	16.5%
Bredbury Green and Romiley	£34,581	£26,770	£14,331	£45,789	£12,500	1,681	26.8%
Bredbury and Woodley	£34,652	£27,705	£14,866	£46,441	£12,500	1,524	25.3%
Brinnington and Central	£24,425	£18,357	£10,345	£33,005	£7,500	3,148	41.2%
Cheadle Hulme North	£38,480	£30,469	£16,041	£51,478	£12,500	1,319	22.9%
Cheadle Hulme South	£43,234	£34,330	£18,272	£57,278	£12,500	1,073	18.9%
Cheadle and Gatley	£42,961	£33,961	£18,076	£56,946	£12,500	1,167	19.1%
Davenport and Cale Green	£33,297	£26,113	£13,960	£44,605	£12,500	1,769	27.8%
Edgeley and Cheadle Heath	£33,015	£26,421	£14,153	£44,563	£12,500	1,764	27.2%
Hazel Grove	£37,335	£29,379	£15,752	£49,605	£12,500	1,430	23.4%
Heald Green	£37,489	£30,051	£16,439	£49,889	£12,500	1,091	21.9%
Heatons North	£42,871	£33,787	£17,641	£57,106	£12,500	1,164	20.0%
Heatons South	£42,112	£33,851	£17,861	£56,312	£12,500	1,190	19.6%
Manor	£34,118	£27,625	£14,937	£45,826	£12,500	1,509	25.2%
Marple North	£44,258	£35,006	£18,996	£58,056	£12,500	905	17.5%
Marple South	£36,022	£27,840	£14,794	£47,833	£12,500	1,336	25.5%
Offerton	£35,452	£27,924	£14,838	£47,468	£12,500	1,480	25.4%
Reddish North	£32,398	£26,040	£14,129	£43,715	£12,500	1,752	27.3%
Reddish South	£32,824	£26,014	£14,045	£44,117	£12,500	1,714	27.6%
Stepping Hill	£38,838	£30,864	£16,486	£51,855	£12,500	1,179	21.9%
Stockport total	£37,318	£29,175	£15,420	£49,663	£12,500	29,867	24.1%

# Income Deprivation

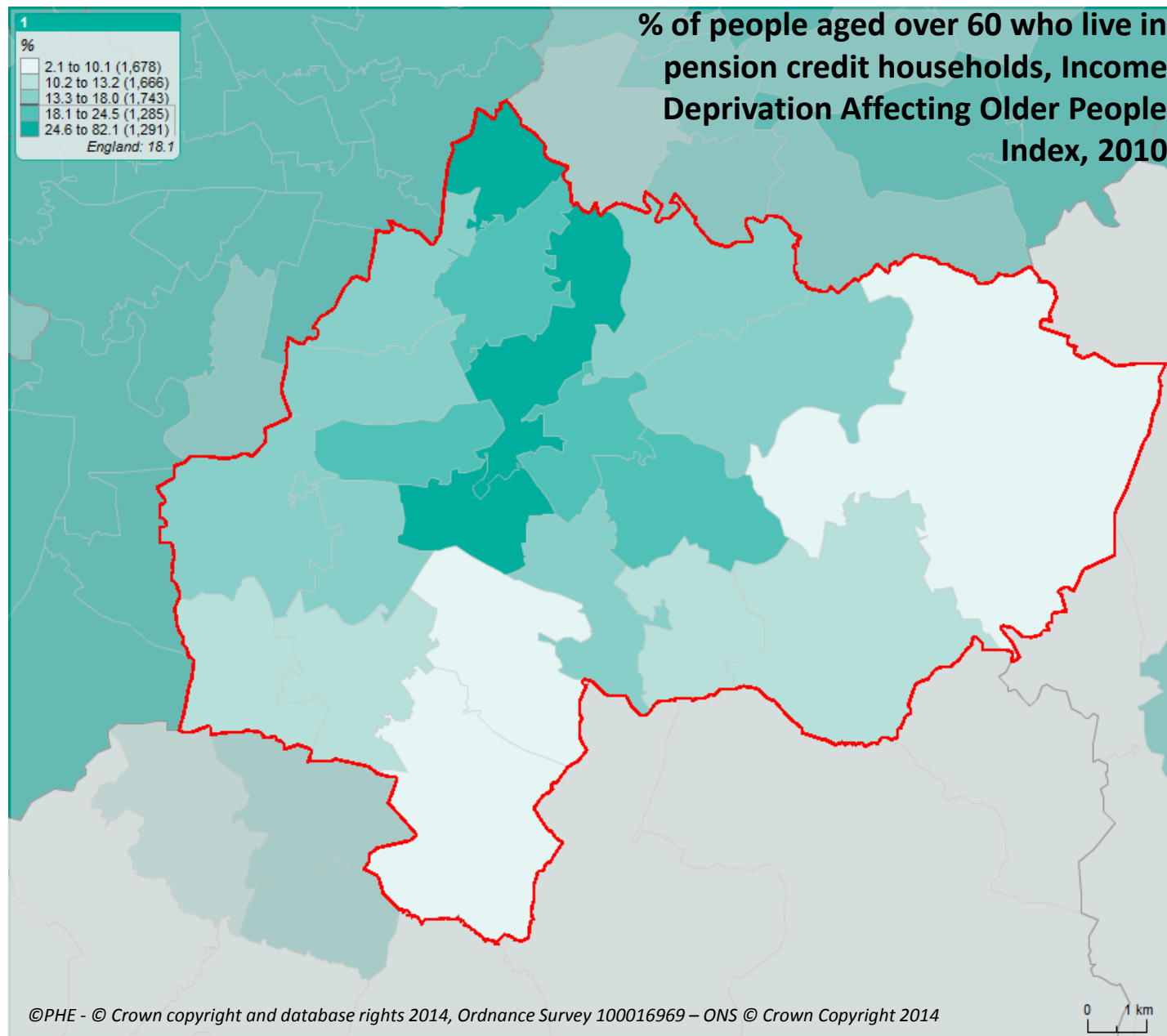


In 2010 just over 31,000 people in Stockport were reliant on means tested benefits, this rose to 36,400 by 2015.

Numbers are highest in North Reddish, Brinnington and Central, Edgeley & Cheadle Health, and Davenport & Cale Green.



# Income Deprivation – Older People



In 2010 11,000 of Stockport residents aged over 60 were living in pension credit guarantee households, this fell to 10,600 by 2015.

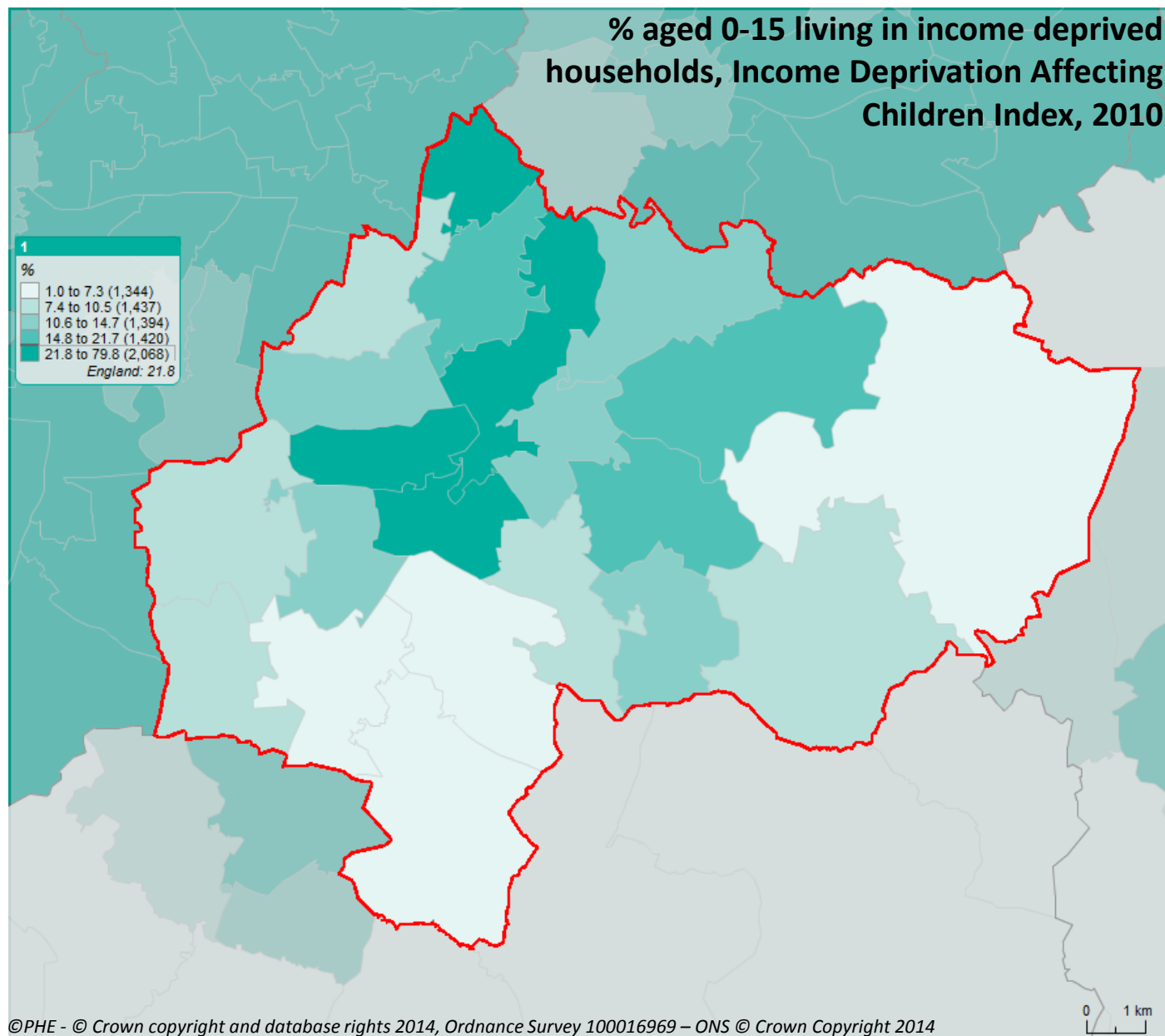
Numbers are highest in Brinnington & Central, and Davenport & Cale Green - where over a quarter of older people live in poverty.

# Income Deprivation – Children



In 2010 there were just over 8,000 children living in low income homes in Stockport, by 2015 this rose to 8,500.

Numbers are highest in Brinnington & Central, Davenport & Cale Green, Reddish North and Edgeley and Cheadle Heath - where more than a fifth of children live in poverty.



# Educational attainment and needs



Educational needs and attainment					
Ward	% Special Education Needs (Oct 15)	% Free School Meals Entitlement (Oct 15)	% pupils with a Fixed Term Exclusion (2013/14)	School Absence (2014/15)	% Pupils achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs inc Eng & Maths (2014/15)*
Bramhall North	11.4%	4.6%	2.9%	3.6%	68.7%
Bramhall South and Woodford	6.8%	2.9%	1.7%	3.0%	79.6%
Bredbury and Woodley	11.0%	11.3%	2.9%	4.6%	46.8%
Bredbury Green and Romiley	12.8%	14.0%	5.7%	4.8%	53.7%
Brinnington and Central	19.5%	36.2%	<b>10.2%</b>	6.4%	24.5%
Cheadle and Gatley	9.7%	5.0%	2.7%	4.0%	75.4%
Cheadle Hulme North	12.0%	8.7%	1.2%	4.2%	66.4%
Cheadle Hulme South	10.6%	6.4%	2.3%	3.4%	77.3%
Davenport and Cale Green	19.5%	22.5%	8.0%	5.4%	40.8%
Edgeley and Cheadle Heath	18.3%	20.6%	6.1%	4.9%	47.9%
Hazel Grove	12.6%	8.1%	2.4%	3.5%	70.2%
Heald Green	12.6%	8.4%	2.9%	4.5%	62.2%
Heatons North	9.1%	10.2%	2.9%	3.9%	74.3%
Heatons South	9.5%	6.1%	2.9%	4.2%	65.5%
Manor	14.9%	12.4%	4.3%	4.7%	59.1%
Marple North	8.6%	4.6%	1.9%	3.5%	79.4%
Marple South	13.0%	7.7%	4.6%	4.3%	64.3%
Offerton	15.2%	15.5%	8.0%	5.0%	54.8%
Reddish North	13.0%	17.0%	7.4%	5.6%	47.9%
Reddish South	12.8%	14.7%	4.8%	4.5%	50.8%
Stepping Hill	10.7%	4.3%	2.3%	3.6%	76.2%
Out of Area	11.3%	13.6%	5.4%	5.7%	48.5%
<b>Stockport LA</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>58.4%</b>

Patterns for educational needs and attainment in Stockport are strongly correlated with deprivation.

Nearly 1,700 pupils (58%) achieved 5 A\*-C grades at Key Stage 4, but over 1,000 did not. Three quarters of children in Brinnington and Central leave school with fewer than 5 GCSE's A\*-C.

Only 39.6% of children with free school meal status achieve a good level of development at the end of reception compared to 62.1% for all of Stockport. This trend continues in Year 1, where 56.0% of children with free school meal status achieve good development in phonics compared to 75.4% for Stockport as a whole.

Just over 5,000 pupils are entitled to free school meals.

\* Note this national measure of achievement will change in 2016, and future JSNA analysis will be amended to reflect this

# Educational attainment widening needs

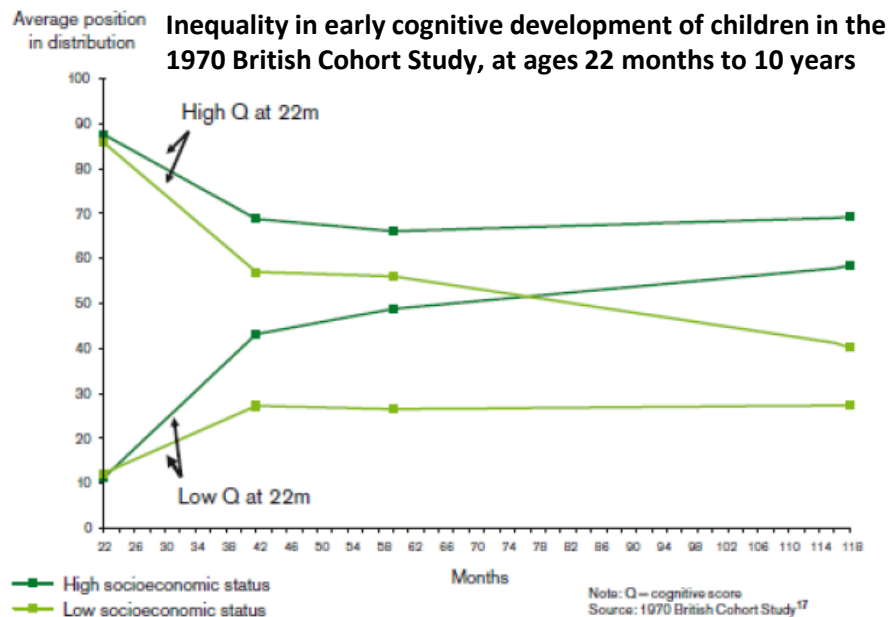
Giving every child the best start in life is crucial to reducing health inequalities across the life course. The foundations for virtually every aspect of human development – physical, intellectual and emotional – are laid in early childhood.

The Marmott Reviews showed that Children who have low cognitive scores at 22 months of age but who grow up in families of high socioeconomic position improve their relative scores as they approach the age of 10. The relative position of children with high scores at 22 months, but who grow up in families of low socioeconomic position, worsens as they approach age 10. The change is so significant that by age 10, children in families of high socioeconomic with low cognitive scores at age 22 months outperform children in families of low socioeconomic position with high cognitive scores at age 22 months.

In other words as children grow up their levels of affluence affect their development and **inequalities which don't exist at birth, develop and continue to widen.**

Local data comparing gaps in attainment between those eligible for Free School Meals and those not show that **attainment gaps continue to widen** up to Key Stage Four (GCSE).

Children eligible for Free School Meals in Stockport on average have lower attainment than for comparable groups nationally. Conversely children not eligible for Free School Meals in Stockport perform better.



From: Fair Society, Healthy Lives - The Marmott Review

## Early Years Foundation Stage Profile

### Stockport:

Overall 62%

FSM 40%

Non-FSM 66%

### National:

Overall 60%

FSM 45%

Non-FSM 64%

Percentage of children achieving a good level of development in the EYFSP teacher assessments

## Key Stage Four

### Stockport:

Overall 57.4%

FSM 22.7%

Non-FSM 63.7%

### National:

Overall 52.6%

FSM 33.3%

Non-FSM 60.4%

Percentage of children achieving a 5+ A\*-C incl English & maths at key stage 4 first entry. FSM refers to pupils that are eligible for free school meals



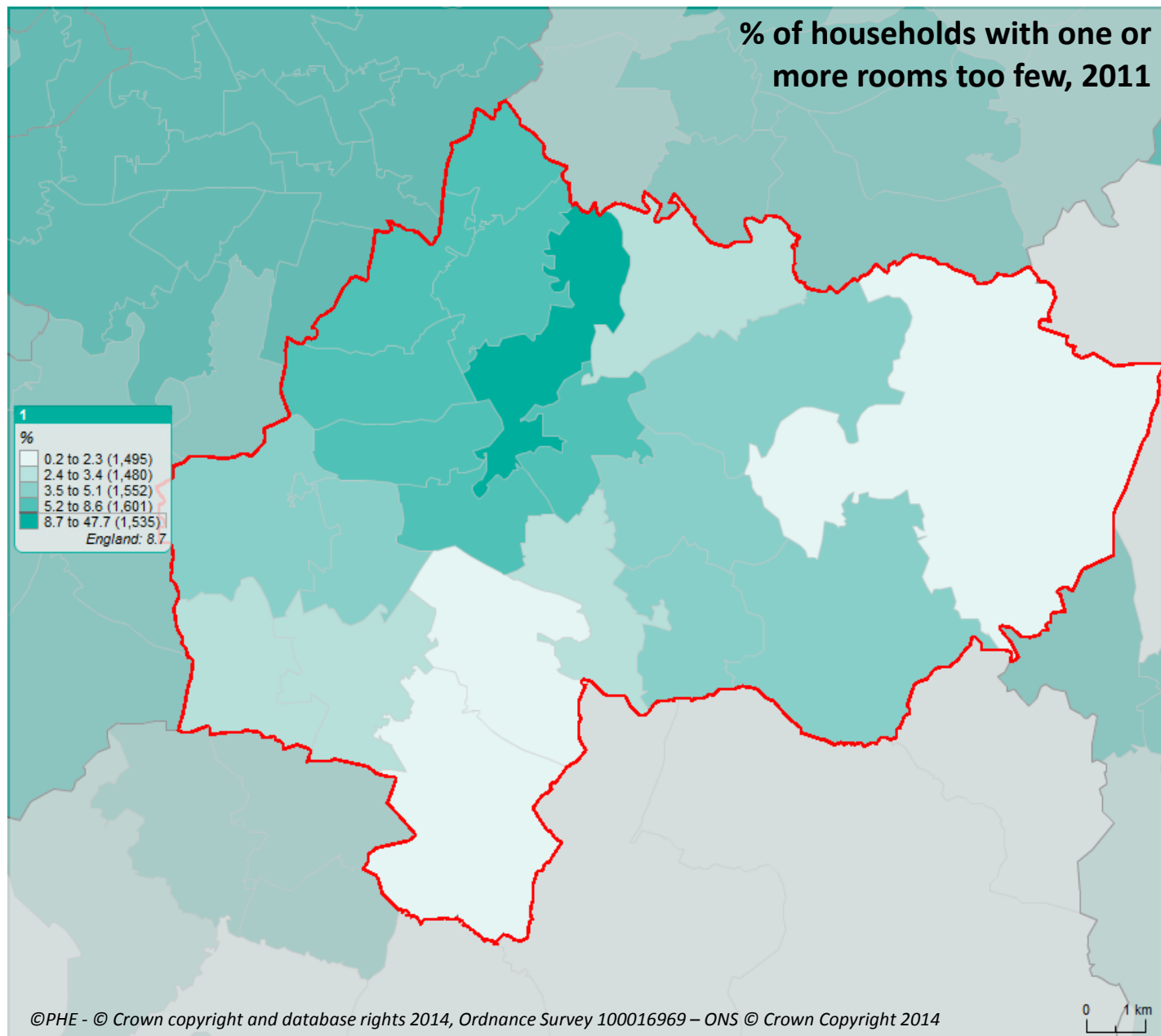
# Overcrowding

Overcrowding is determined by a standard formula taking account of the ages of household members and their relationships to derive the number of rooms they require. This is subtracted from the number of rooms in the household's accommodation to determine if it is overcrowded.

Overcrowding is associated with higher rates of childhood accidents and mental stress.

Lack of privacy can reduce life opportunities, for example by limiting the amount and quality of a child's home study.

Overcrowding has a strong association with deprivation.





# Housing types



Again there are significant differences in both tenure and housing type across Stockport.

There are socially rented households in all wards, but in Brinnington and Central the rate rises to more than 50%. Heaton North has the highest level of privately rented housing.

Similarly, Brinnington and Central has by far the highest levels of flats in purpose built blocks, Edgeley and Cheadle Heath the highest levels of terraced housing and Heaton North the highest levels of converted flats.

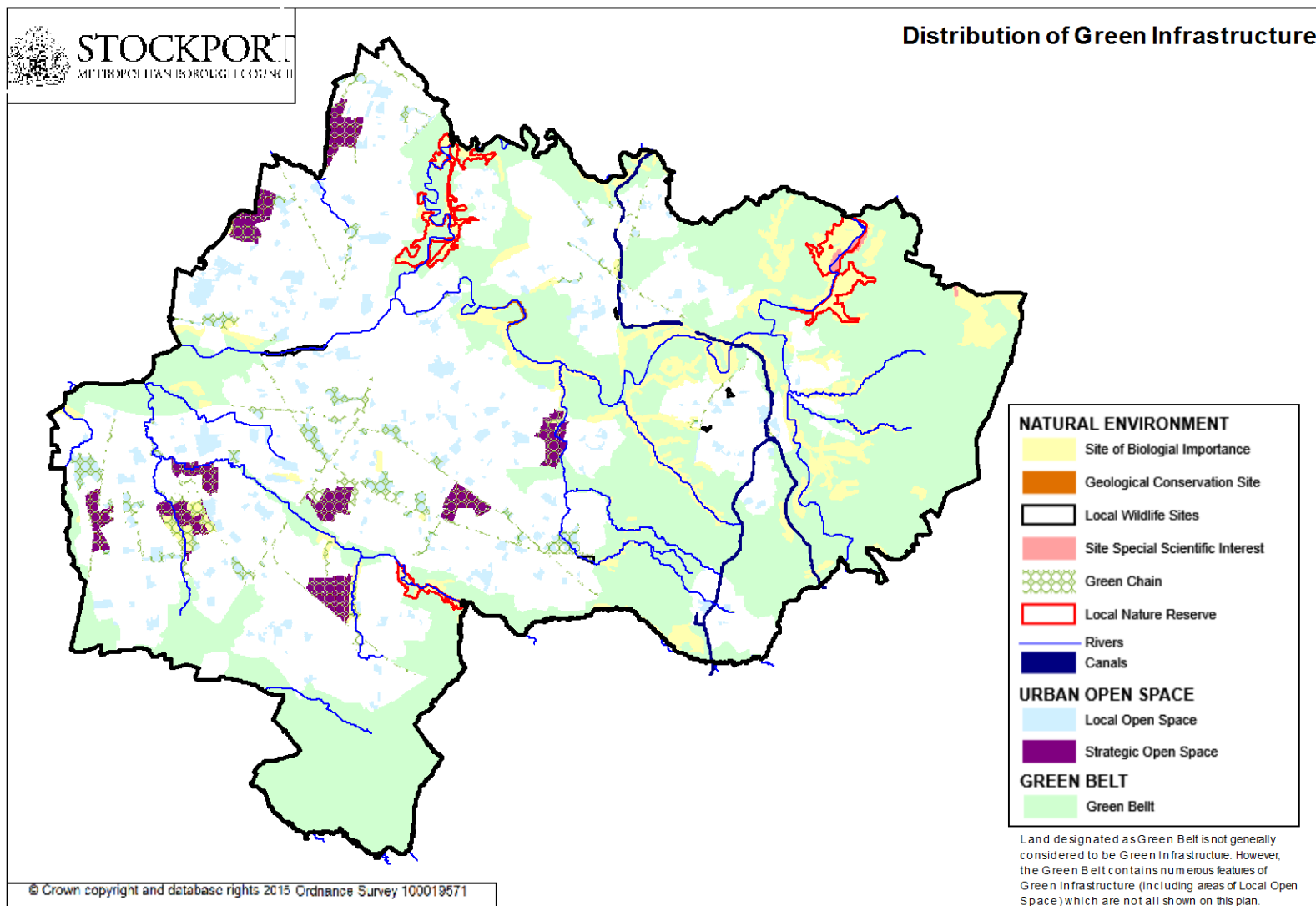
Tenure and dwelling type from 2011 Census								
	Tenure			Dwelling type				
Ward	% Owned (outright or with a mortgage)	% Social rented	% Private rented	% Detached or semi-detached	% Terraced house	% Flat in purpose built block	% Flat in other building	% Caravan or other temporary
Bramhall North	86.6%	3.7%	8.2%	77.1%	11.6%	10.4%	0.9%	0.0%
Bramhall South and Woodford	<b>91.9%</b>	2.0%	5.1%	<b>90.0%</b>	2.6%	6.2%	1.1%	0.0%
Bredbury and Woodley	69.3%	21.4%	7.3%	61.8%	20.9%	14.7%	2.4%	0.0%
Bredbury Green and Romiley	76.1%	10.4%	11.0%	71.6%	16.9%	9.9%	1.2%	0.3%
Brinnington and Central	30.4%	<b>52.7%</b>	13.1%	19.9%	33.3%	<b>42.8%</b>	4.0%	0.0%
Cheadle and Gatley	76.1%	12.2%	10.2%	68.9%	16.2%	13.5%	1.5%	0.0%
Cheadle Hulme North	83.1%	7.0%	8.6%	78.4%	9.8%	9.4%	1.7%	<b>0.6%</b>
Cheadle Hulme South	81.4%	7.5%	9.2%	73.4%	10.6%	13.3%	2.8%	0.0%
Davenport and Cale Green	57.9%	24.9%	15.0%	57.3%	29.1%	10.3%	3.2%	0.0%
Edgeley and Cheadle Heath	65.2%	16.4%	16.6%	42.3%	<b>41.6%</b>	13.0%	3.1%	0.0%
Hazel Grove	80.8%	6.7%	10.5%	71.4%	15.3%	11.2%	2.2%	0.0%
Heald Green	86.5%	4.3%	7.7%	82.9%	10.0%	6.1%	1.0%	0.0%
Heaton North	72.4%	8.2%	<b>18.3%</b>	58.1%	13.7%	18.4%	<b>9.9%</b>	0.0%
Heaton South	77.4%	7.1%	14.1%	61.2%	19.6%	16.4%	2.8%	0.0%
Manor	71.5%	13.2%	13.6%	50.2%	34.9%	12.9%	1.9%	0.0%
Marple North	86.6%	4.8%	7.6%	75.1%	18.1%	4.8%	1.9%	0.1%
Marple South	81.5%	9.5%	7.7%	70.4%	20.7%	6.3%	2.5%	0.1%
Offerton	70.4%	21.0%	6.9%	64.5%	23.0%	11.5%	1.1%	0.0%
Reddish North	66.0%	14.9%	16.8%	46.4%	38.3%	12.5%	2.8%	0.0%
Reddish South	69.3%	13.8%	15.5%	48.3%	36.1%	11.3%	4.2%	0.0%
Stepping Hill	82.1%	5.2%	10.6%	72.5%	13.6%	11.5%	2.4%	0.0%
Out of Area	73.2%	13.6%	11.4%	62.6%	21.5%	13.3%	2.7%	0.1%
<b>Stockport LA</b>	<b>86.6%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>77.1%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

# Green infrastructure



Green Infrastructure can help to improve water quality, manage flood risk, promote climate change adaptation and mitigation, enhances biodiversity, and reduce the urban heat island effect

It also improves community cohesion through open space provision, promotes recreation and increase the attractiveness of places – all contributing to improved health and wellbeing.



# Leisure amenities



Stockport has a range of leisure and cultural amenities including sports clubs, cinemas theatres and parks.

The majority of the historical and tourist attractions are focused in the town centre, as are the larger cinemas and theatres.

Sports clubs, play areas and parks are distributed throughout the borough.

Open space concentrates through the river valleys and to the east of the borough.

A fuller mapping of community assets across the borough is being undertaken currently and will be incorporated when complete.

