

# Manchester's 2nd State of the Wards Report

2007/2008



Prepared by: Manchester Partnership Team  
July 2008



MANCHESTER  
CITY COUNCIL



# **Manchester's 2nd State of the Wards Report**

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Context

The Manchester Partnership (Manchester's Local Strategic Partnership) is actively tackling the toughest problems residents say affect their lives. In doing so, the Partnership is delivering the Community Strategy and the vision for a world-class city by 2015, when Manchester people will live longer, be healthier, wealthier and happier. Through the framework of the Community Strategy we regularly draw together a coherent evidence-based picture of the state of the city of Manchester and progress toward the vision. From a city-wide perspective, that picture has now been captured through the 2007/08 State of the City Report.

This 2007/08 State of the Wards Report supplements the 2007/08 State of the City Report. The report shines a spotlight on particular areas within the city, so that there is a better understanding of where improvement effort needs to be targeted and progress made. The report is an annual position statement that presents an overview of Manchester – the current performance at ward level. Wherever possible the report will highlight trends over time and compare Manchester with the most appropriate geographical areas, for example core cities, Greater Manchester or nationally. The most appropriate comparator is used depending on the outcome being measured, although the use of different comparators is sometimes constrained by the availability of the data.

The report provides detailed information that is available on issues facing the wards and progress made. Information has been obtained from a wide range of sources but this report is not intended to cover every single facet of city life; the information is simply not available in all areas. The report does not propose to address the issues that it highlights. There are a wide range of strategies and policies already in place setting out in detail the action being taken to tackle the issues raised. Manchester City Council and the Manchester Partnership continually monitor progress with regard to the actions agreed to tackle the city's big issues.

The report is intended for use by Council members, the Manchester Partnership, public services, residents, schools and businesses. The report has two main purposes. First, to understand what the performance of the city at ward level is and what we have done to get here. Second, and most important, is to understand from this evidence base what the priorities are for Manchester's future.

The Manchester Partnership is responsible for compiling this report and it is based on the agreed vision for Manchester for 2015. Further details about the composition of the Manchester Partnership are contained within the report.

## 1.2 The Manchester Way – Manchester's Community Strategy 2006–2015

The Manchester Way is the city's Community Strategy. It is being delivered through actions that will benefit everyone who lives, studies, works in, or enjoys the original modern city. It will improve Manchester's economic, social and environmental fabric. If the city achieves its vision by 2015, Manchester and its population will be very different in the next decade:

- All areas of the city will benefit from the city's success; every neighbourhood will be included
- Manchester people will be wealthier, live longer, be healthier and enjoy happier lives
- Children and young people will be safer, more resilient and fulfil their potential
- There will be more working families
- Six out of ten homes will be owner-occupied
- Productivity (Gross Value Added per head) for Manchester will be greater than the UK average
- Manchester will be in the top 10 of European business cities
- The city's population will have increased to 480,000.

The diagram below illustrates how the Manchester Partnership has agreed to deliver the Community Strategy:

The three arrows at the centre of the diagram are the core drivers. They take the economic success described on the left and connect it to the better outcomes for Manchester people as described on the right. The arrows are called spines because they cut through and support all the actions that need to be taken in order to address Manchester's priorities. The prerequisite to the spines is to create the conditions for sustainable economic success.

The first of the three spines is focused on connecting more local people to the economic success and to support them to achieve their full potential through education, skills and employment. Recognising that people who reach their full potential often choose to leave the city, the third spine is to build truly sustainable communities where people choose to live because of the quality of life on offer. The middle spine connects and supports the other two. This recognises that public services on their own cannot achieve these things. Partner agencies will facilitate and support individuals and communities to achieve their full potential, to raise their ambitions, and to have mutual respect both for themselves and their communities.

Figure 1 – The Spines Diagram

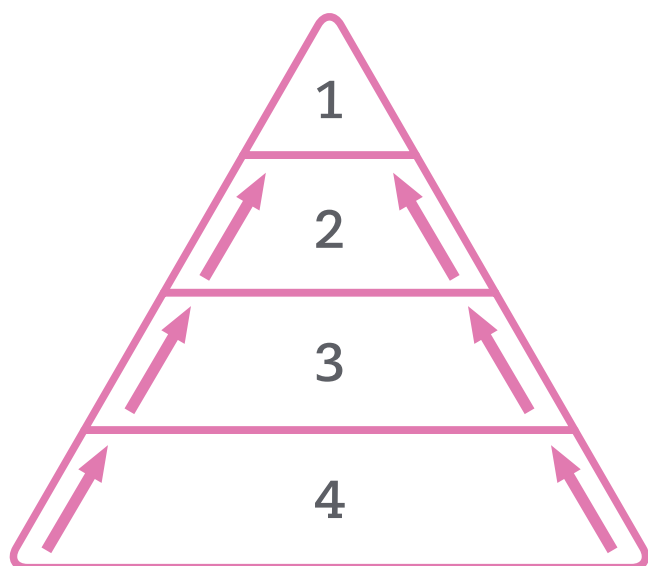




## 1.3 Mechanisms to monitor progress

In order to measure progress, the Manchester Partnership uses signposts known as indicators. The indicators are monitored regularly to check that the city is achieving its goals. The indicators are arranged on four levels, each of which tells something different about Manchester. Collectively, they are known as the State of the City Indicators.

Figure 2 – State of the City Indicator framework



1. State of the City level 1: High-level overview linked to vision of the Community Strategy.
2. State of the City level 2: Key outcome indicators delivering the spines of Community Strategy.
3. State of the City level 3: High-level thematic Indicators key to delivering the spines.
4. State of the City level 4 activity-based Indicators linked to the outcomes at levels 2 and 3. Mainstream partners and the core Thematic Partnerships monitor the level 4 Indicators.

The Indicators in the State of the City framework have been updated. The Indicators at levels 1, 2 and 3 now comprise the Indicators of the new Local Area Agreement (LAA). The State of the City Report details the performance of the Indicators in levels 1, 2 and 3. The level 4 Indicators are listed but not reported on through the State of the City Report.

All the Indicators in levels 1, 2 and 3 (and relevant proxy indicators), which can be disaggregated by ward, are included in the State of the Wards Report.

## 1.4 2008–11 Local Area Agreement

### Background

In 2007 the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act embodied in statute the relationship between national and local government in regard to performance management. This is the foundation for the new statutory LAA that will be formally signed by Manchester City Council, its key partners and the Government in June 2008 and will be the performance management vehicle and high-level delivery plan for the Community Strategy for 2008–11.

The performance reported here has informed the development of the new LAA. The Manchester Partnership will tackle those issues where the gap between national performance and Manchester is widest and where activities and interventions will have the greatest impact on improving quality of life for our residents, visitors to the city and those who work or study here.

### The objectives of the new LAA

In Manchester, the LAA is not merely a set of agreed targets. It includes projects to tackle Manchester's specific challenges, innovatively and in partnership, and to strengthen partnership delivery to ensure that public services work as effectively as possible with residents and with private and third-sector organisations.

However, if we are to achieve the overall objectives for the city, we must achieve these objectives for all Manchester's residents. No resident should be disadvantaged because of the neighbourhood in which they live. To achieve the objectives we focus on those wards that need most improvement in performance against each of the priorities in the LAA, and the key priorities for the neighbourhood that may not be part of the overall city priorities. This is achieved through the neighbourhood-focused processes and models outlined in the rest of this document.

### Impact on neighbourhoods

The development of the new LAA has enabled a greater focus on the issues that most affect every ward in the city and the communities living in the city. By improving data management systems to allow us to break down (disaggregate) data to a ward level (or in some cases to build it up to ward level) we have a much better understanding of not only what the issues are but why and when they are.

Although most of the LAA targets are expressed at city-wide level, the activities and programmes to deliver these will concentrate on delivering where the need is greatest and where the impact will lead to the greatest improvement in the lives of residents. An example is the delivery programme to support the achievement of our employment target where the City Strategy (a subregional approach to improving employment) has identified the key neighbourhoods in the city where unemployment and economic inactivity are highest and where residents have particular needs in order to access satisfying and well-paid work.



## 1.5 Report structure

The report, which as far as possible is structured around the spines described above, is divided into six sections:

- Introduction
- General context
- Reaching full potential in education and employment
- Neighbourhoods of choice
- Individual and collective self-esteem.

The general format of each chapter is:

- Introduction
- Performance – The performance figures at ward level over time against the relevant current State of the City Indicators
- Issues – The analysis of a number of key issues, including actions taken to improve performance.

Economic success is the precursor to the three spines of the Community Strategy. It will enable the wealth generated from economic growth to be turned into better outcomes for residents. The data on economic success is predominantly at a city level and is therefore not contained within this report but it can be found in detail in the State of the City 2007/08 Report. Please see section 1.6 of this report for details on how to contact the Manchester Partnership team to request a copy of the State of the City 2007/08 Report.

## 1.6 Updating and availability

The Manchester Partnership intends to refresh the State of the Wards Report annually.

This report will be made available in other formats to meet specific needs on request.

If you would like a copy of this report, please contact the Manchester Partnership team:

Partnership and Performance Team  
Corporate Performance Group  
Chief Executive's Department  
Manchester City Council  
Town Hall Extension (Room 4040)  
Manchester  
M60 2LA

Telephone: 0161 234 1882

Textphone: 0161 234 3971

Fax: 0161 234 1828

Email: [manchester.partnership@manchester.gov.uk](mailto:manchester.partnership@manchester.gov.uk)

You can also read more about the State of the City and State of the Wards Reports on our website:  
[www.manchesterpartnership.org.uk](http://www.manchesterpartnership.org.uk)

# 2. The city – general context

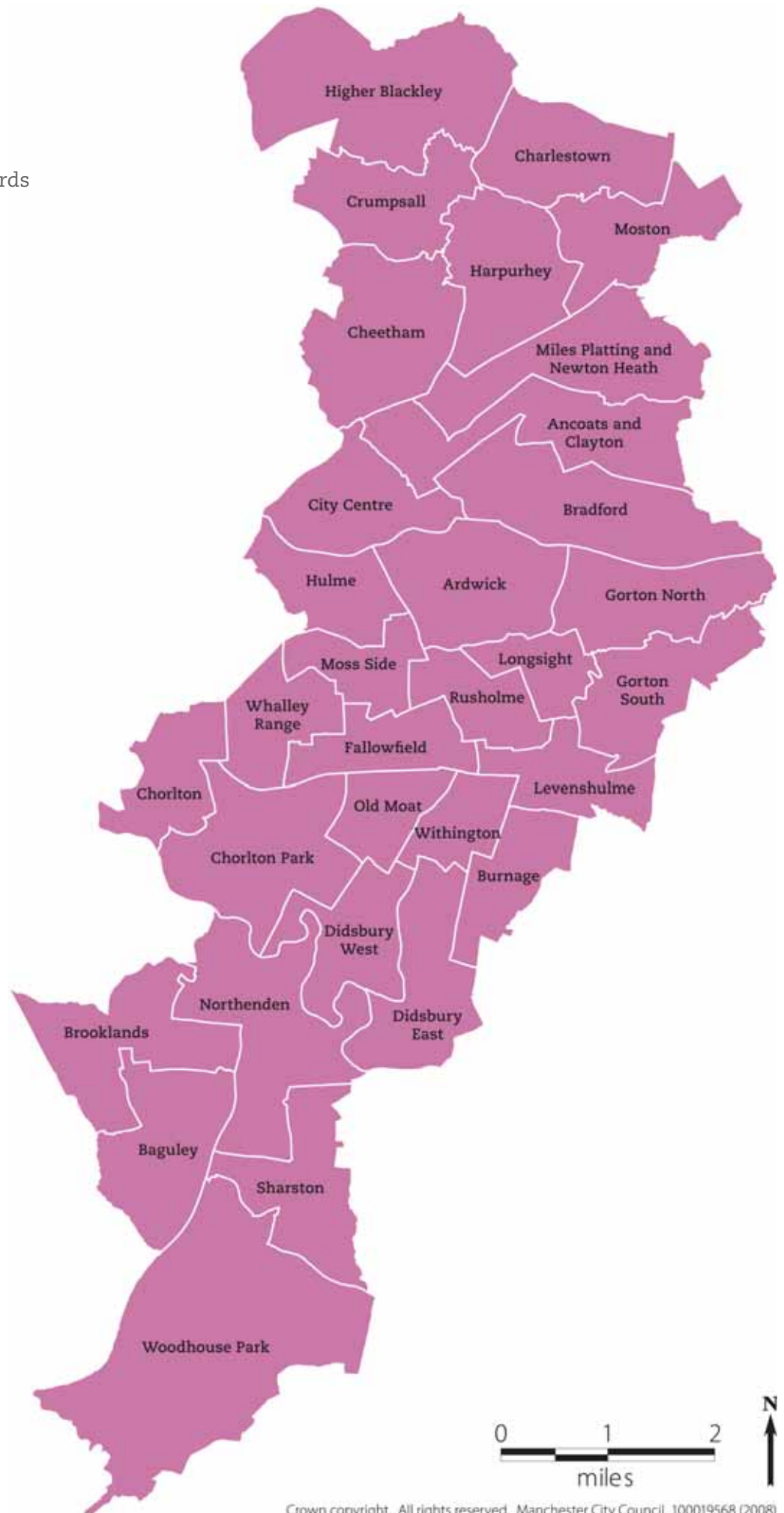
## 2.1 Introduction

In the second half of the last century, the city suffered a massive decline in manufacturing and severe population loss. Between 1951 and 1991, the population of Manchester fell by 39% from 703,00 to 432,00. However, this trend has been reversed and Manchester is now a thriving city at the heart of both the Greater Manchester conurbation and the region. The city covers some 117sq km, with a population density seven times the average for the region. Population migration both into and out of the city is significant.

## 2.2 Wards

There are 32 wards in Manchester as highlighted by Map 1.

Map 1 – Manchester wards



## 2.3 Population estimates

The city is committed to increasing its population. After falling through the 1980s and 1990s, the population of Manchester has been growing by one per cent per year between 2001 and 2006, twice the national average rate of growth. The most up-to-date data from Mid-Year Estimates released by the Office for National Statistics shows that in 2006, Manchester's population had reached 452,000.

Estimates of the population of Manchester's wards are shown in Table 1. Moss Side has the largest population and the City Centre the smallest.

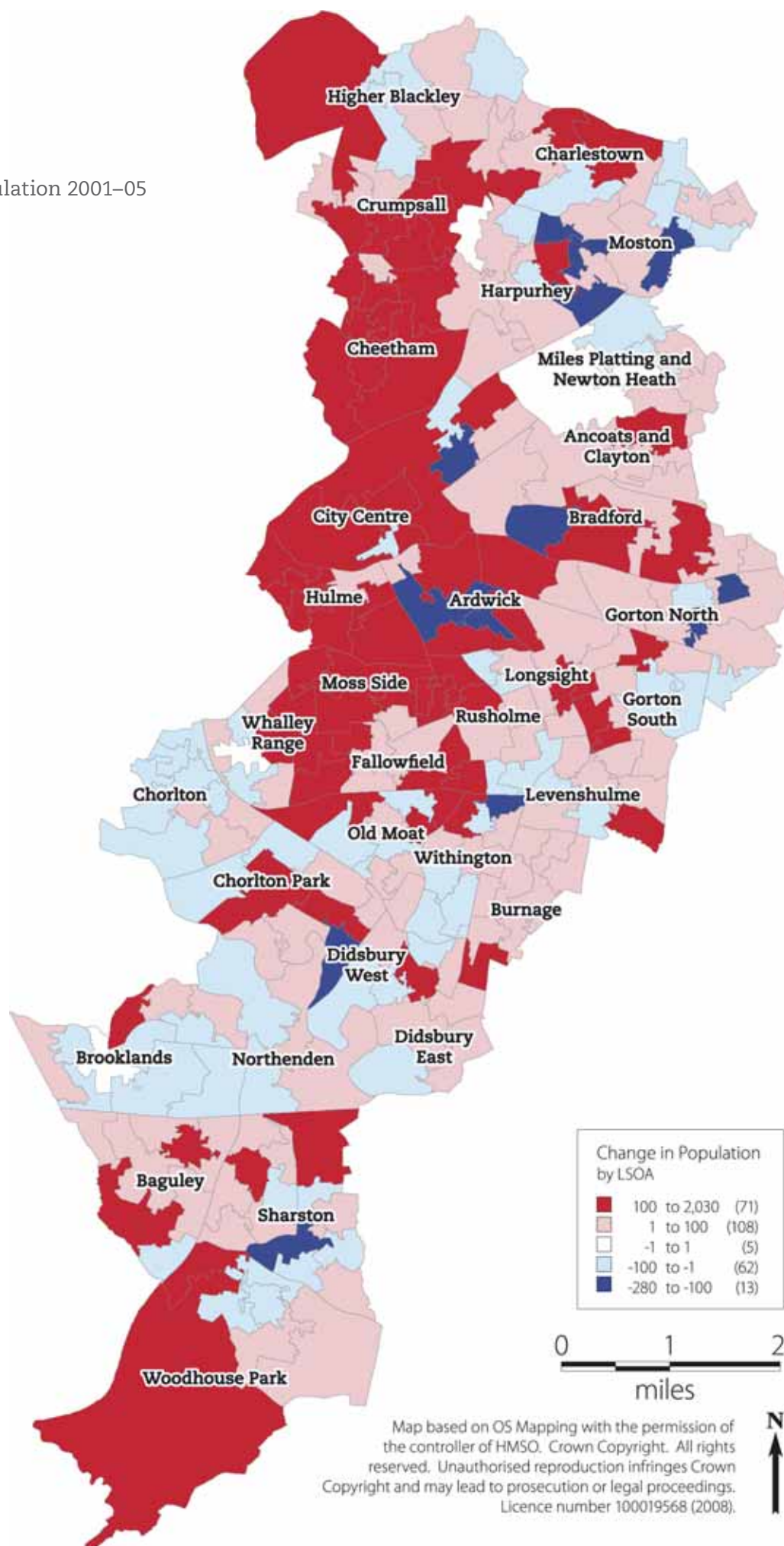
**Table 1 – Ward population estimates (experimental statistics): Manchester mid-2006**

Ward population estimates (experimental statistics): Manchester mid-2006			
Ward	Population	Ward	Population
Ancoats and Clayton	13,675	Gorton South	15,617
Ardwick	16,232	Harpurhey	16,497
Baguley	14,384	Higher Blackley	13,947
Bradford	12,646	Hulme	12,460
Brooklands	12,713	Levenshulme	14,059
Burnage	14,694	Longsight	14,532
Charlestown	12,580	Miles Platting and Newton Heath	16,060
Cheetham	17,327	Moss Side	17,427
Chorlton	12,974	Moston	14,402
Chorlton Park	12,795	Northenden	14,480
City Centre	9,948	Old Moat	13,923
Crumpsall	14,870	Rusholme	14,110
Didsbury East	13,541	Sharston	15,013
Didsbury West	12,531	Whalley Range	14,076
Fallowfield	14,660	Withington	11,539
Gorton North	14,409	Woodhouse Park	13,864

Source: These estimates are derived from ONS experimental Statistical Wards for 2005, pro rata and controlled to 2006 mid-year estimate sex-age groups by policy analysis  
Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2008

Map 2 shows the change in population in Manchester, between 2001 and 2005. The fastest growing areas are in the City Centre, south west Cheetham, Hulme, Moss Side and Rusholme. Areas shown in blue on Map 2 are actually losing population.

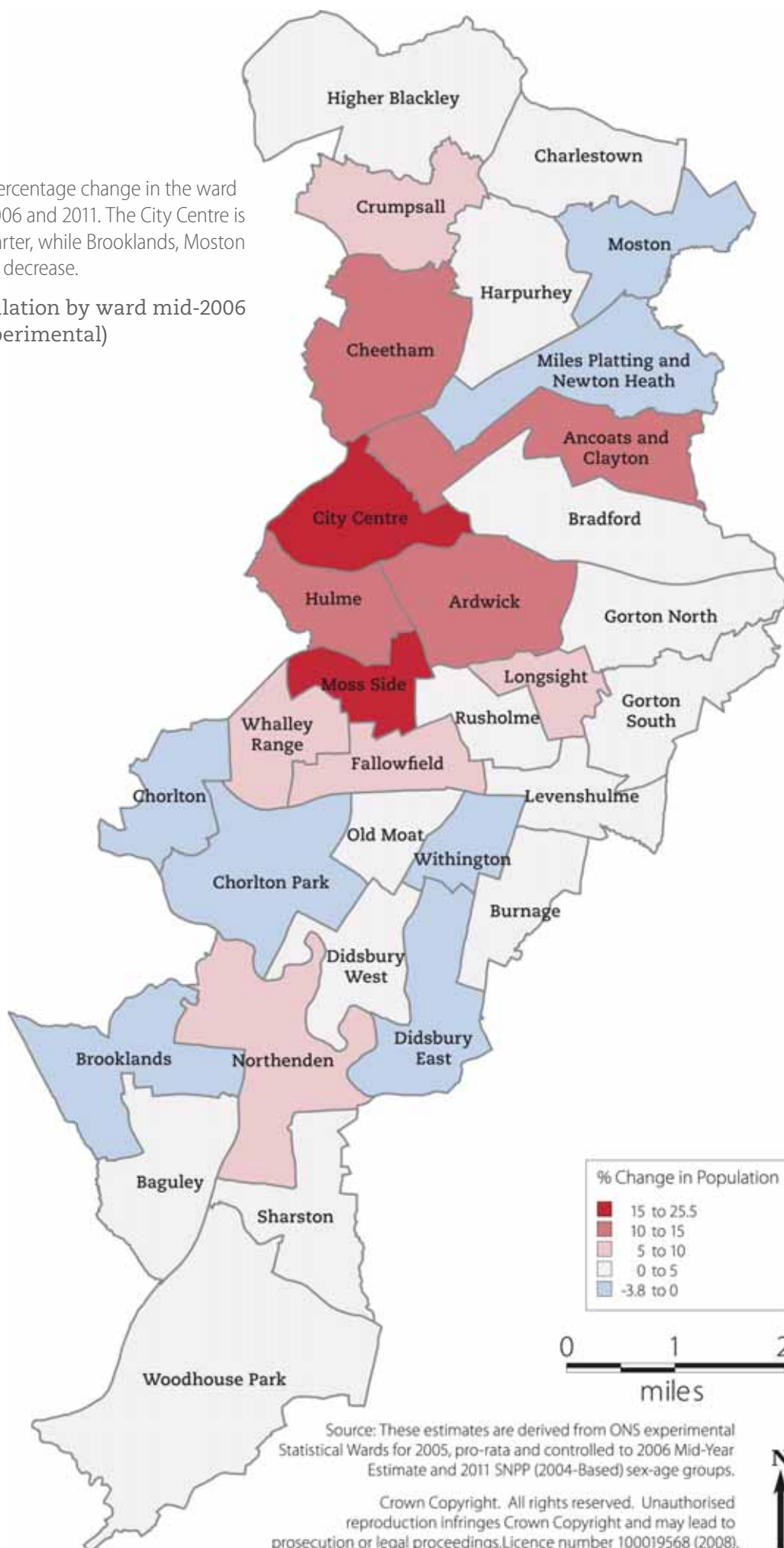
Map 2 – Change in population 2001–05





Map 3 shows the expected percentage change in the ward level populations between 2006 and 2011. The City Centre is expected to increase by a quarter, while Brooklands, Moston and Chorlton are expected to decrease.

Map 3 – Change in population by ward mid-2006 to mid-2011 (experimental)

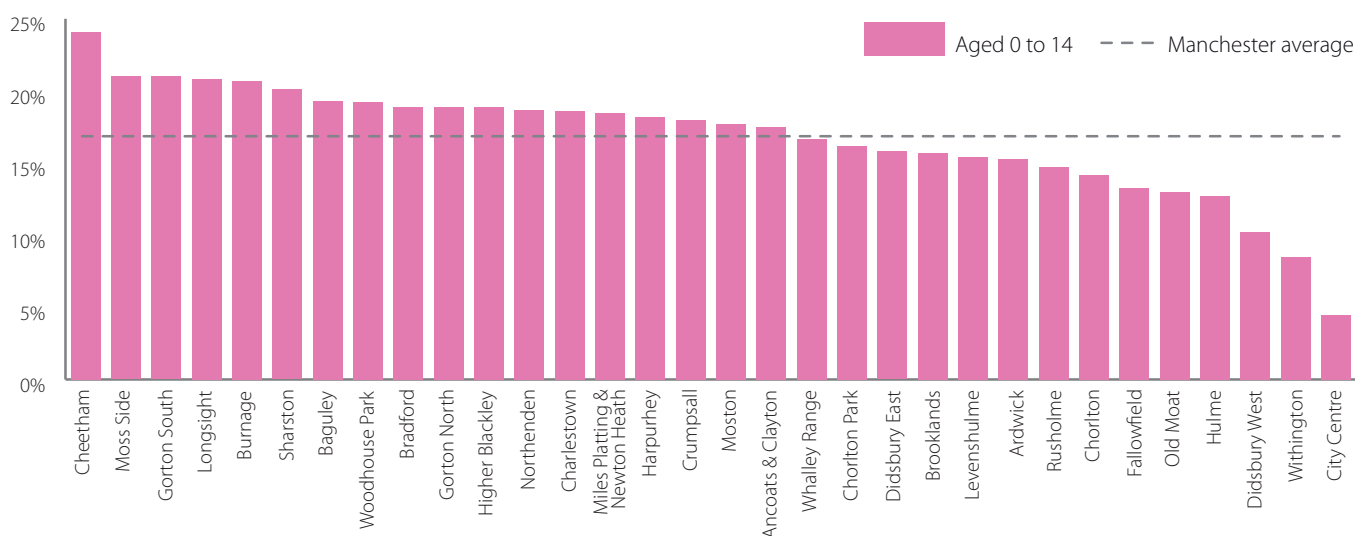




## 2.4 Age profile

Figure 3 shows the percentage of residents aged under 15 and over 65 in each of the city's wards.

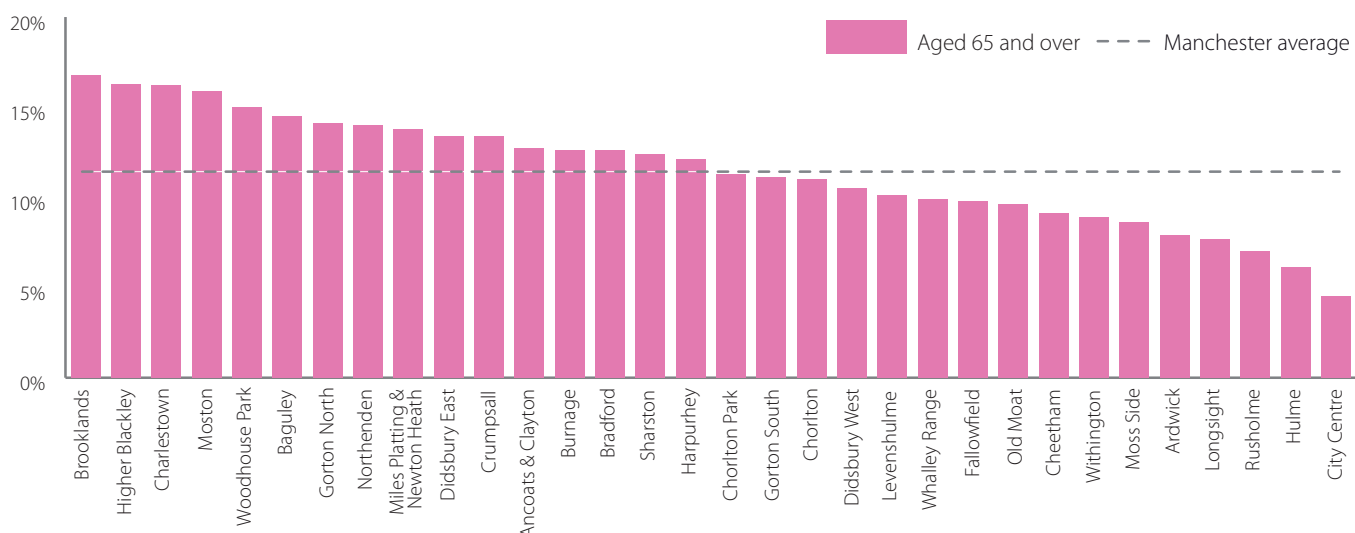
Figure 3 – Children aged 0 to 14 by wards 2006



Source: Derived by Policy Analysis from ONS experimental Statistical Ward data for 2005, pro rata and controlled to the 2006 mid-year estimate age groups

The largest proportions of children (aged under 15) are found mainly in Cheetham, Moss Side, Gorton South, Longsight and Burnage. In all these areas, over 20% of the population are under the age of 15. The City Centre has by far the lowest proportion of children (under 5%).

Figure 4 – Older persons aged 65 and over by wards 2006



Source: Derived by Policy Analysis from ONS experimental Statistical Ward data for 2005, pro rata and controlled to the 2006 mid-year estimate age groups

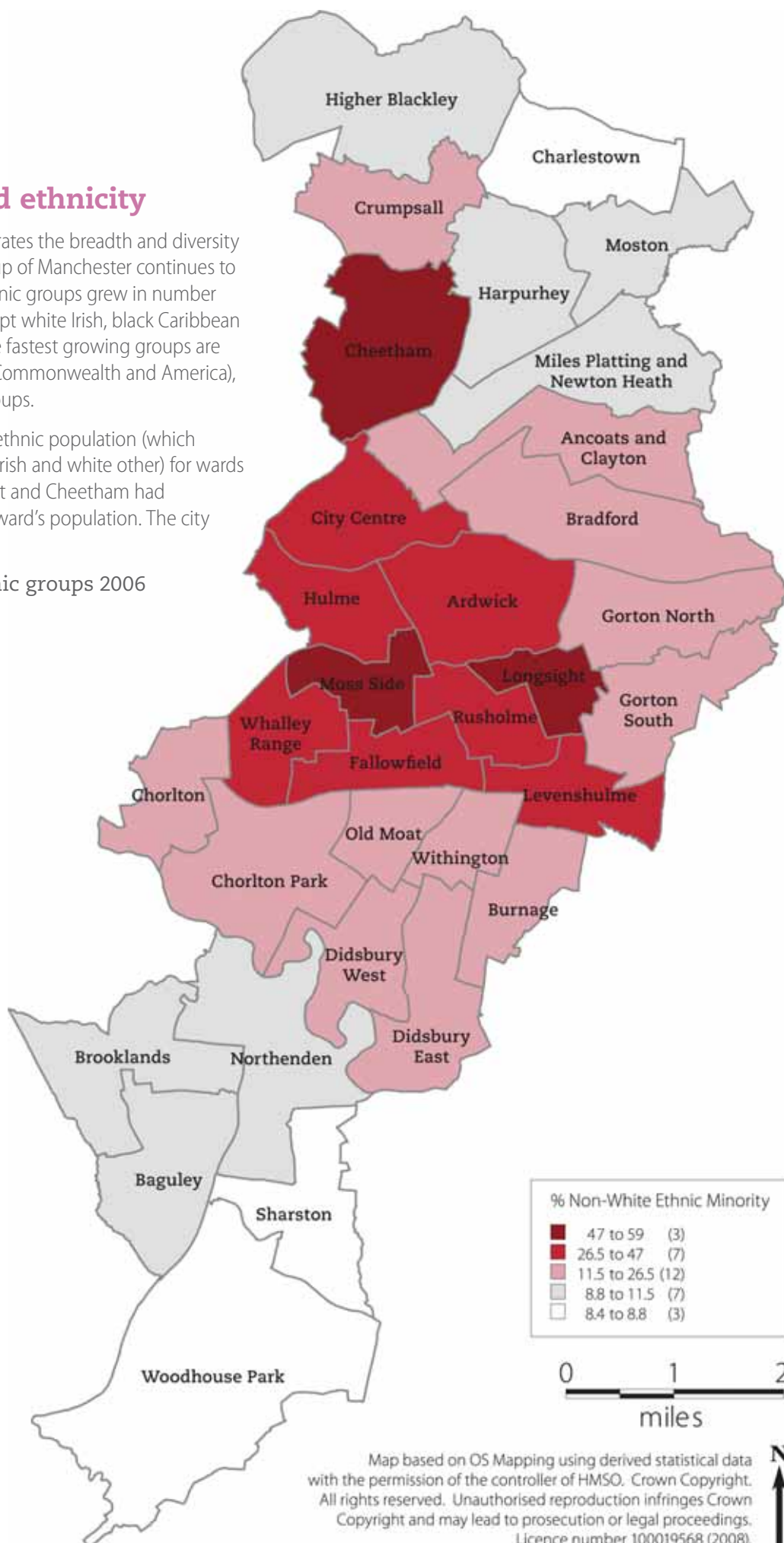
The largest proportions of older residents tend to be found in the north of the city (Higher Blackley, Charlestown and Moston) and south in Wythenshawe (Brooklands and Woodhouse Park). All these areas have over 15% of residents aged 65 and over. The lowest proportions of older residents are found in the City Centre and wards to its south inner city (Hulme, Rusholme, Longsight).

## 2.5 Diversity and ethnicity

Manchester values and celebrates the breadth and diversity of the city. The ethnic make-up of Manchester continues to become more diverse. All ethnic groups grew in number between 2001 and 2005 except white Irish, black Caribbean and black other. Currently, the fastest growing groups are white other (Europeans, Old Commonwealth and America), Chinese and black African groups.

Map 4 shows the non-white ethnic population (which excludes white British, white Irish and white other) for wards for 2006. Moss Side, Longsight and Cheetham had proportions over 50% of the ward's population. The city average was 22.7%.

Map 4 – Non-white ethnic groups 2006



## 2.6 Index of Multiple Deprivation

Across a number of issues, Manchester suffers significant levels of deprivation. The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD 2007) is based on seven domains of deprivation relating to income: employment, health and disability, education,

skills and training, barriers to housing and services, crime and living environment. It should be noted that the IMD 2007 measures relative deprivation and cannot be used as an absolute measure of deprivation, change in levels of deprivation or as an absolute measure of change within the domains.

Table 2 – IMD indicators by domain

IMD indicators by domain	
<b>Income deprivation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adults and children in Income Support households</li> <li>Adults and children in income-based Jobseekers' Allowance households</li> <li>Adults and children in Pension Credit households</li> <li>Adults and children in Working Tax Credit households</li> <li>National Asylum Support Service (NASS) supported asylum seekers.</li> </ul>	<b>Education and skills deprivation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 2</li> <li>Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 3</li> <li>Points score at Key Stage 4</li> <li>Proportion of young people not staying on in education above the age of 16</li> <li>Secondary school absence rate</li> <li>People aged under 21 not entering higher education</li> <li>Working-age adults with no or low qualifications.</li> </ul>
<b>Health deprivation and disability</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)</li> <li>Comparative Illness and Disability ratio</li> <li>Measures of acute morbidity</li> <li>Adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders.</li> </ul>	<b>Employment deprivation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recipients of Jobseekers' Allowance</li> <li>Participants in the New Deal 18–24s</li> <li>Participants in the New Deal for 25+</li> <li>Participants in the New Deal for Lone Parents</li> <li>Incapacity Benefit recipients</li> <li>Severe Disablement Allowance recipients.</li> </ul>
<b>Barriers to housing and services</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Household overcrowding</li> <li>Acceptance of homelessness</li> <li>Difficulty of access to owner-occupation</li> <li>Road distance to a GP surgery</li> <li>Road distance to a general store or supermarket</li> <li>Road distance to a primary school</li> <li>Road distance to a post office.</li> </ul>	<b>Living and environment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Housing in poor condition</li> <li>Houses without central heating</li> <li>Air quality</li> <li>Road-traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists.</li> </ul>
<b>Crime</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Burglary</li> <li>Theft</li> <li>Criminal damage</li> <li>Violence.</li> </ul>	

Source: Department of Communities and Local Government

NB. Performance data for the individual indicators that make up the IMD 2007 is not available. Later sections of the State of the Wards Report provide more up-to-date and detailed information on progress towards indicators related to the areas that contribute to the IMD.

Each of the seven domains in the IMD is weighted in terms of the impact it has on the overall IMD score. The list below shows the domains and their weightings:

- Income deprivation 22.5%
- Employment deprivation 22.5%
- Health deprivation and disability 13.5%
- Education, skills and training deprivation 13.5%
- Barriers to housing and services 9.3%

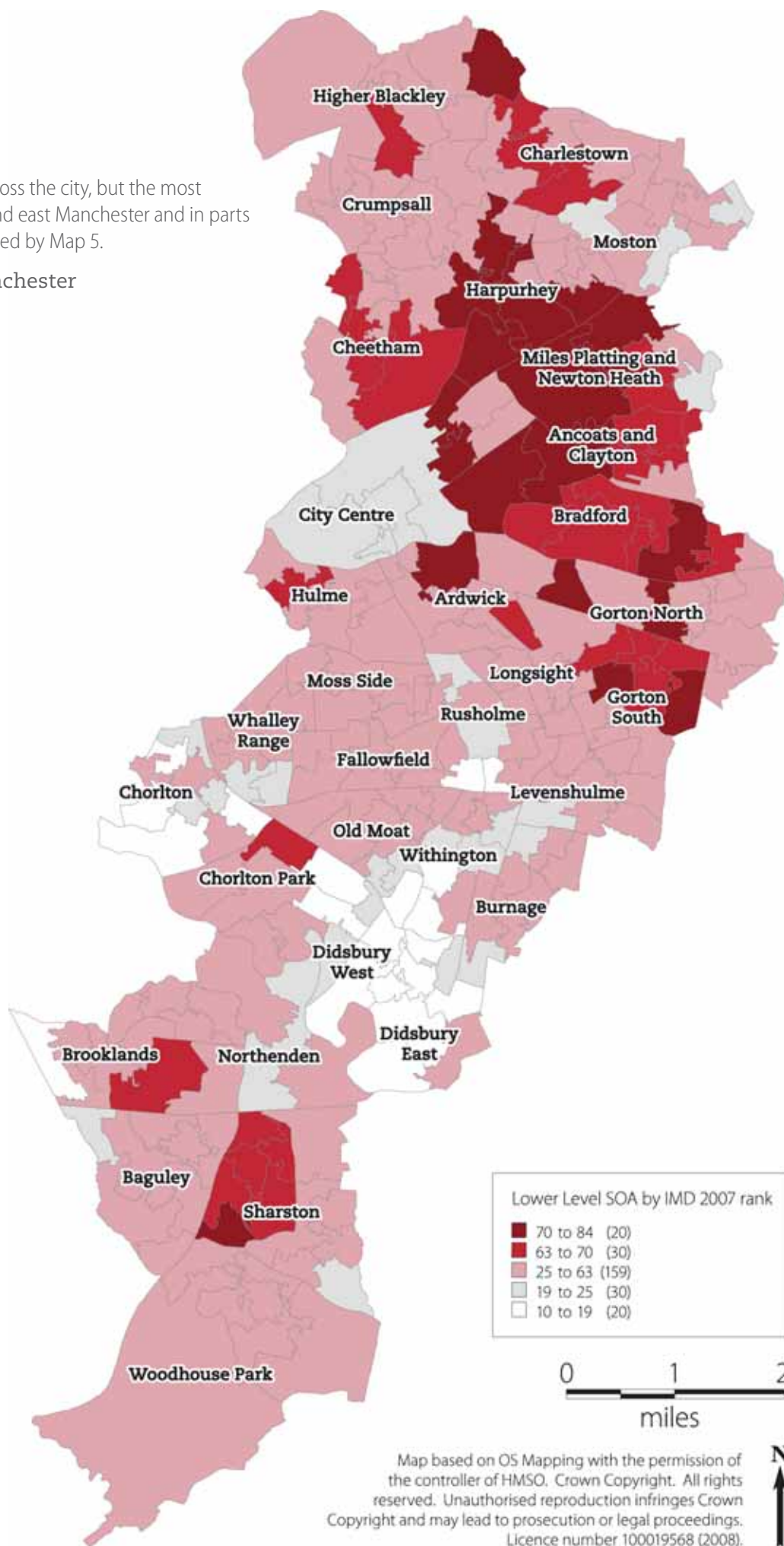
- Crime 9.3%
- Living environment deprivation 9.3%.

Income deprivation, employment deprivation, health and education account for 72% of the overall IMD score. If Manchester focused its activity on the LAA indicators that directly related to income deprivation, employment deprivation, health and education, then it would have the largest impact on the IMD scores and ranks.

The IMD 2007 ranked Manchester as the fourth most deprived local authority in England. This is an improvement from the IMD 2004, in which Manchester was ranked the second most deprived authority. Although there has been a slight improvement, more than half the city's areas were in the most deprived 10% in the country.

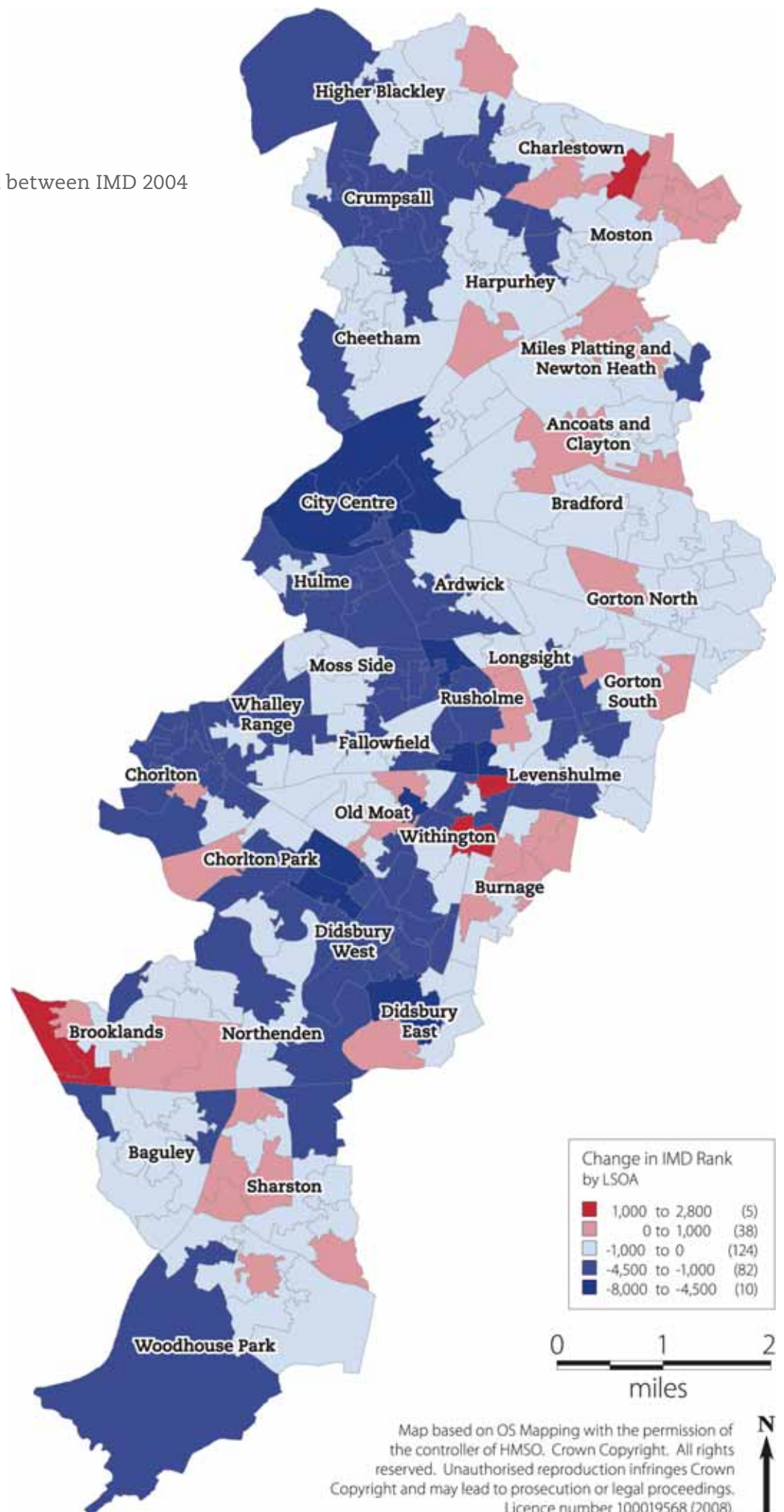
Deprivation is widespread across the city, but the most deprived areas are in north and east Manchester and in parts of Wythenshawe, as highlighted by Map 5.

Map 5 – IMD 2007 – Manchester





Map 6 – Change in rank between IMD 2004 and 2007



The most improved areas were in the City Centre, Rusholme and Chorlton Park, which were not among the most deprived areas in 2004. Areas where the IMD ranking deteriorated most were in Brooklands and Withington. However, these areas still remain in the least 50% deprived areas in England.

Each of the seven domains in the IMD is weighted in terms of the impact it has on the overall IMD score. The list below shows the domains and their weightings:

- Income deprivation 22.5%
- Employment deprivation 22.5%
- Health deprivation and disability 13.5%
- Education, skills and training deprivation 13.5%
- Barriers to housing and services 9.3%
- Crime 9.3%
- Living environment deprivation 9.3%.

Income deprivation, employment deprivation, health and education account for 72% of the overall IMD score. If Manchester focused its activity on the LAA indicators that directly related to income deprivation, employment deprivation, health and education then it would have the largest impact on the IMD scores and ranks.





Time Past...

The word Hulme comes from 'holm', which means a flat land beside a



# 3. Reaching full potential in education and employment

## 3.1 Introduction

A number of factors combine to provide the residents of the city with the opportunities to reach their full potential in education and employment. For example, young people need the right skills to take advantage of the jobs on offer. This chapter looks in more detail at the following areas from a ward perspective:

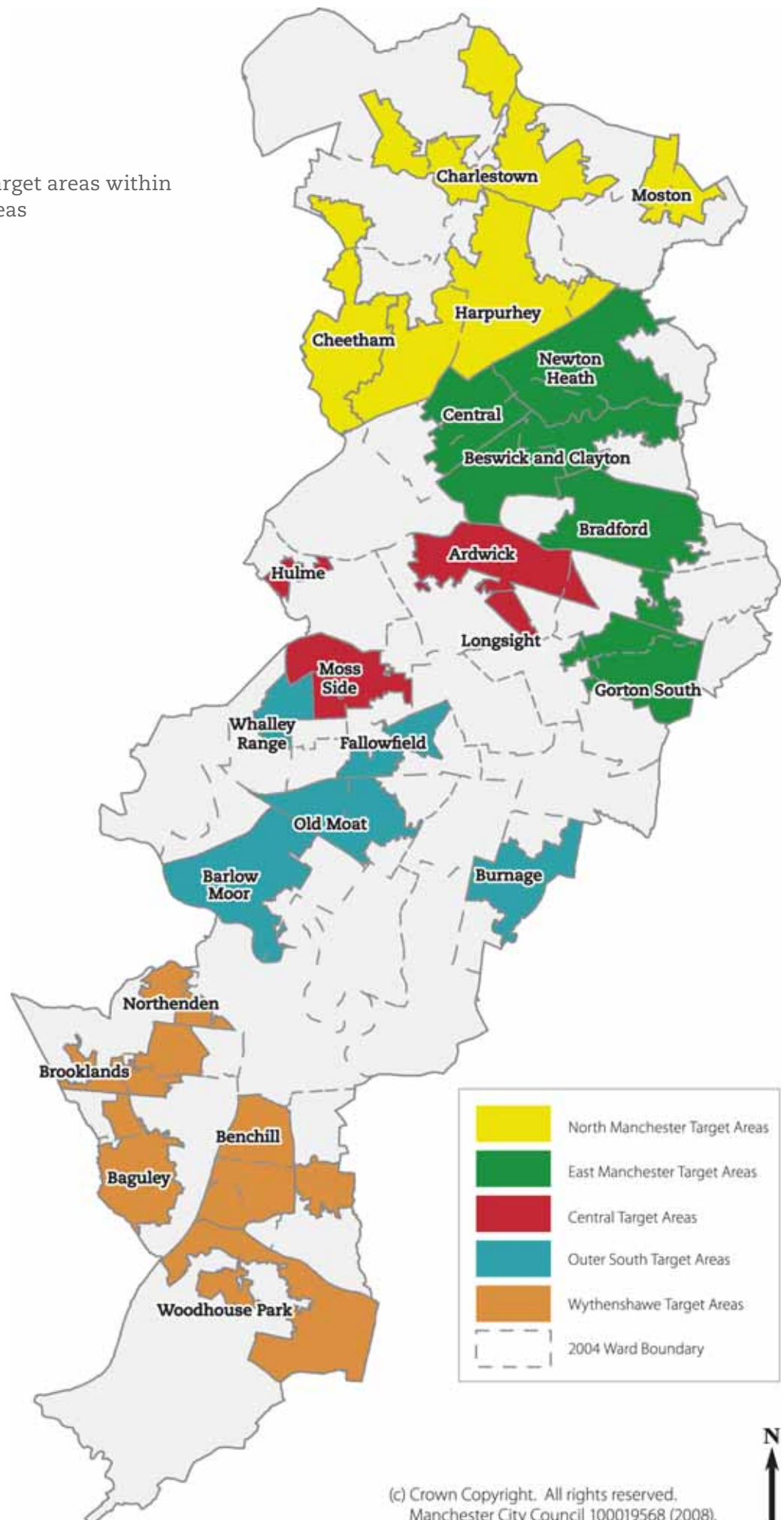
- Un/employment
- Skills
- Improving educational attainment and attendance
- Health and care for adults and children.

## 3.2 Un/employment

Levels of worklessness in the city remain high but significant progress has been made to date. In May 2001 there were 64,855 Manchester residents claiming one of the three key out-of-work benefits (Jobseekers Allowance (JSA), Incapacity Benefit (IB) and Lone Parents claiming Income Support (LPIS)). In May 2007 this had decreased to 57,880, a volume reduction of 6,975.

In 2006 Manchester, as part of the Greater Manchester conurbation, was granted City Strategy Pathfinder status. With this status came more freedoms and flexibilities to tailor plans locally. Through partnership working with organisations such as Jobcentre Plus and the Learning and Skills Council, Manchester City Council (MCC) has provided effective support for local residents who have moved from benefit dependency to sustainable employment. In 2007 MCC highlighted 24 target areas in the city that had the highest volumes of benefit claimants and where there had been limited change in those volumes in a one-year and five-year period. These target areas (TA) are highlighted geographically in Map 7. Through City Strategy the Council set a target of moving 12,500 residents off benefit dependency and into employment by 2010.

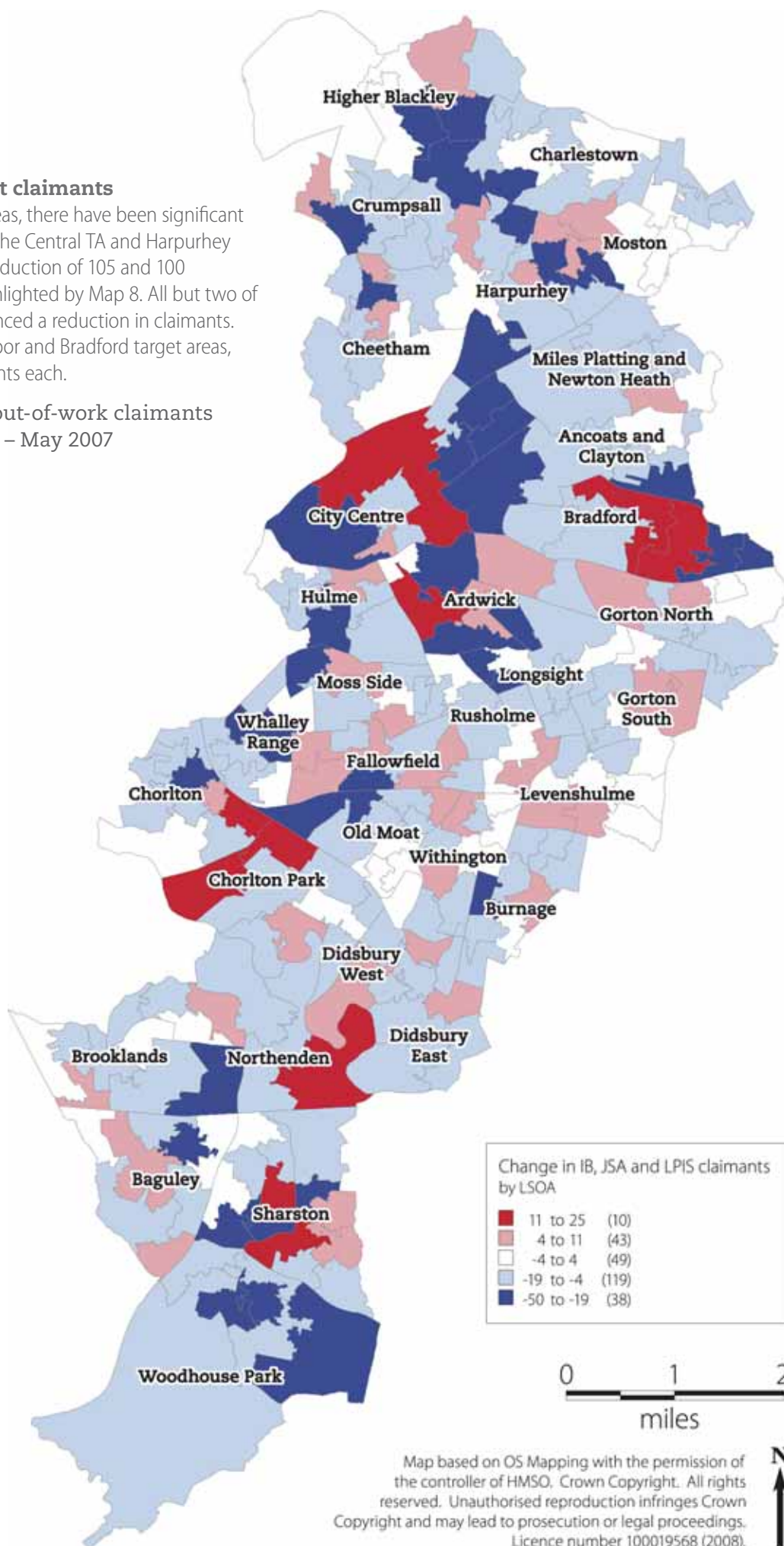
Map 7 – City Strategy target areas within regeneration areas



### Key-out-of-work benefit claimants

Across City Strategy target areas, there have been significant reductions, especially within the Central TA and Harpurhey TA, where there has been a reduction of 105 and 100 claimants respectively, as highlighted by Map 8. All but two of the target areas have experienced a reduction in claimants. The exceptions are Barlow Moor and Bradford target areas, which increased by 15 claimants each.

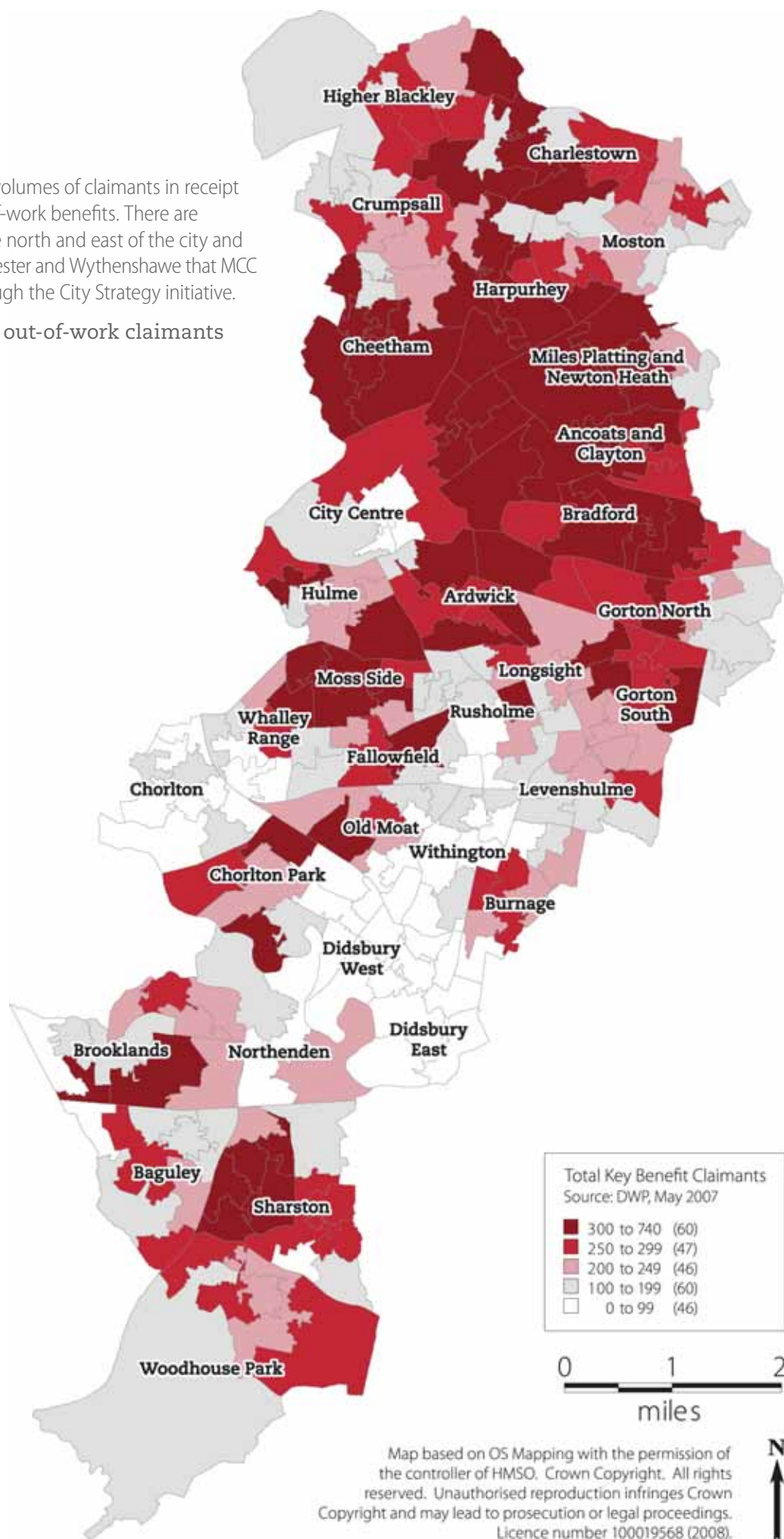
Map 8 – Change in key out-of-work claimants  
November 2006 – May 2007





Map 9 shows the remaining volumes of claimants in receipt of one of the three key out-of-work benefits. There are persistent volumes within the north and east of the city and pockets within central Manchester and Wythenshawe that MCC will continue to address through the City Strategy initiative.

Map 9 – Volumes of key out-of-work claimants  
May 2007

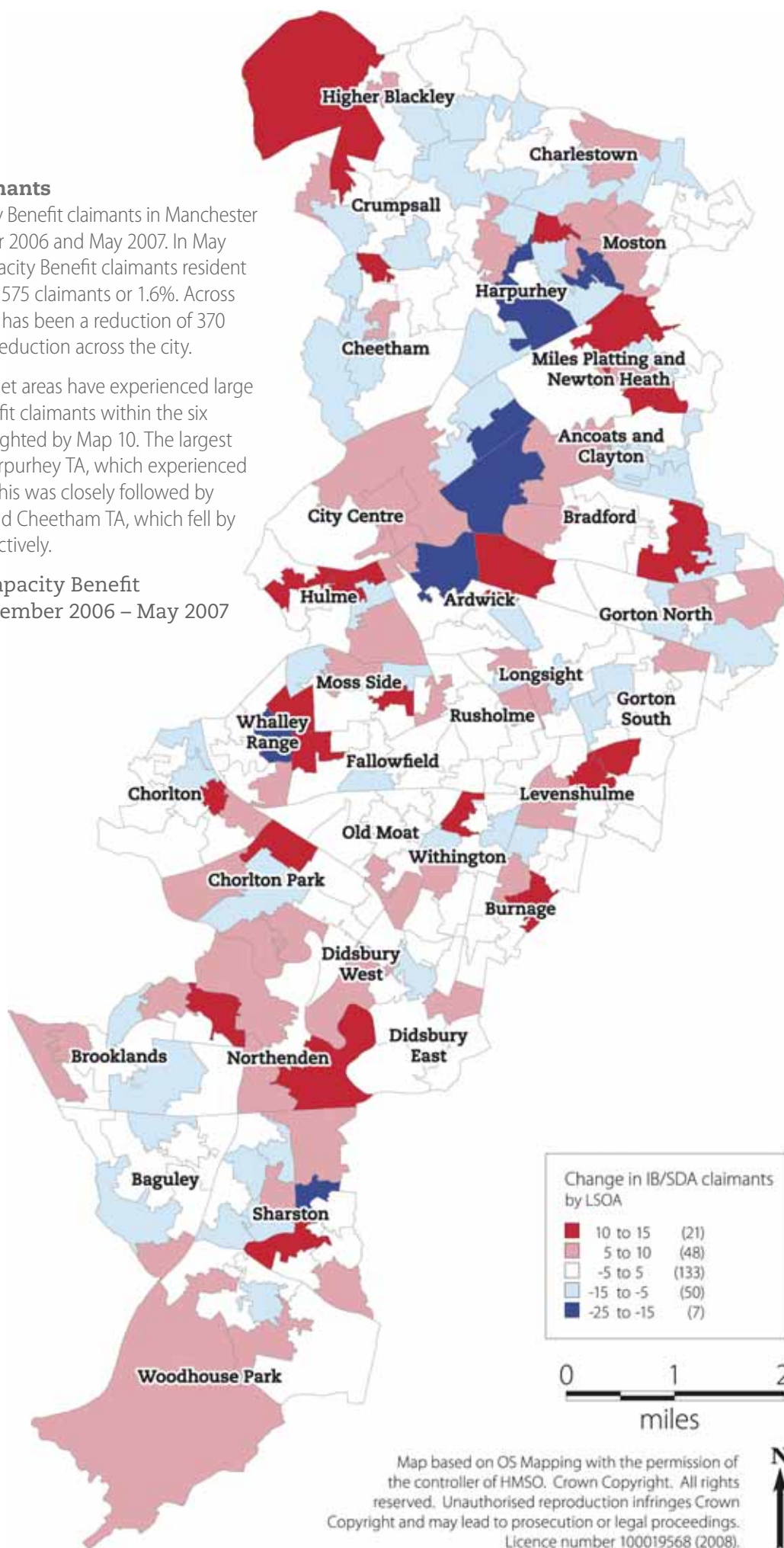


### Incapacity Benefit claimants

The total number of Incapacity Benefit claimants in Manchester has fallen between November 2006 and May 2007. In May 2007 there were 35,240 Incapacity Benefit claimants resident in Manchester: a reduction of 575 claimants or 1.6%. Across the 24 City Strategy TAs there has been a reduction of 370 claimants: 64.3% of the total reduction across the city.

Many of the City Strategy target areas have experienced large reductions in Incapacity Benefit claimants within the six months to May 2007, as highlighted by Map 10. The largest reduction occurred within Harpurhey TA, which experienced a reduction of 60 claimants. This was closely followed by Central TA, Charlestown TA and Cheetham TA, which fell by 50, 45 and 45 claimants respectively.

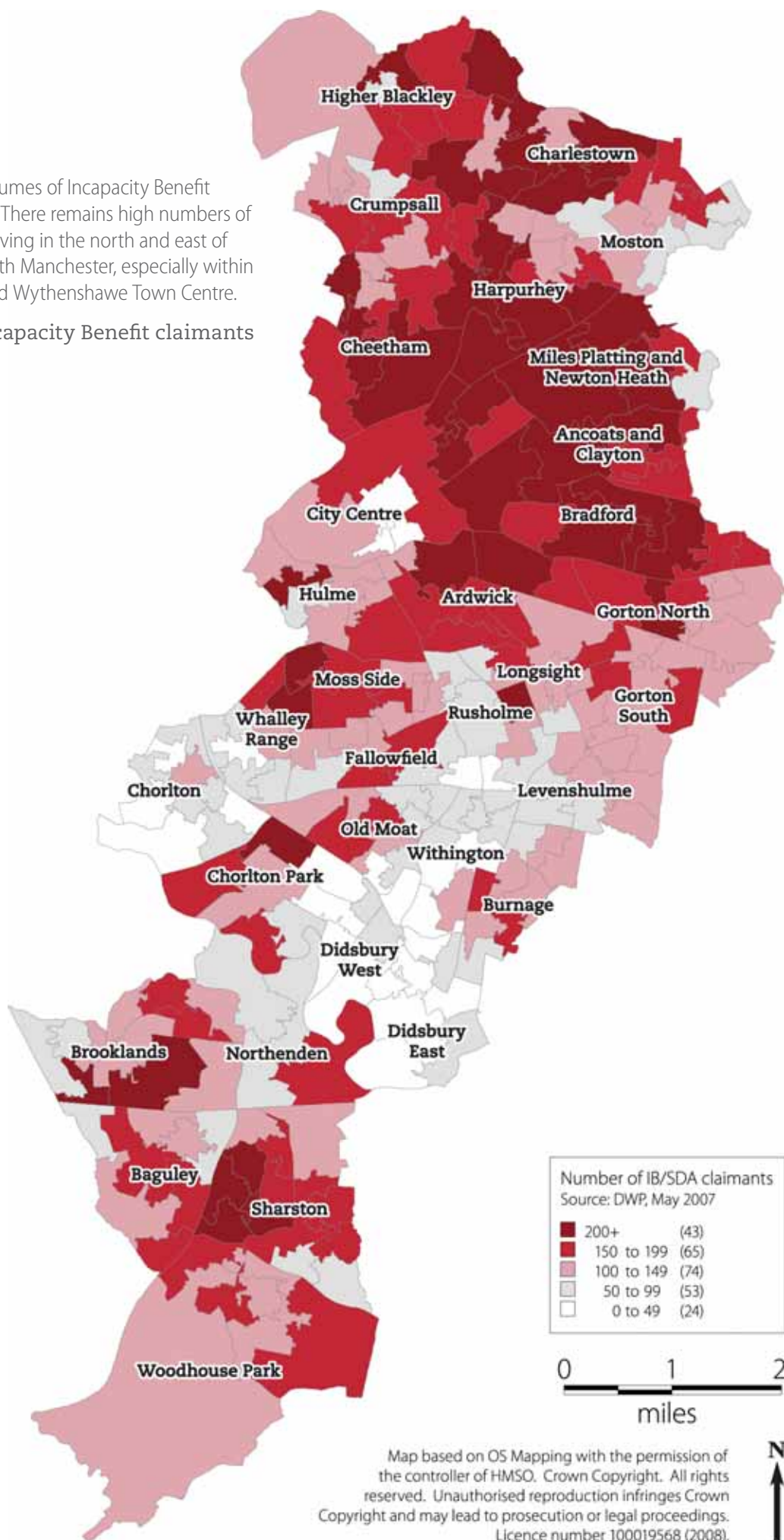
Map 10 – Change in Incapacity Benefit claimants November 2006 – May 2007





Map 11 shows the current volumes of Incapacity Benefit claimants within Manchester. There remains high numbers of Incapacity Benefit claimants living in the north and east of the city and in pockets of south Manchester, especially within Barlow Moor ward and around Wythenshawe Town Centre.

Map 11 – Volumes of Incapacity Benefit claimants  
May 2007



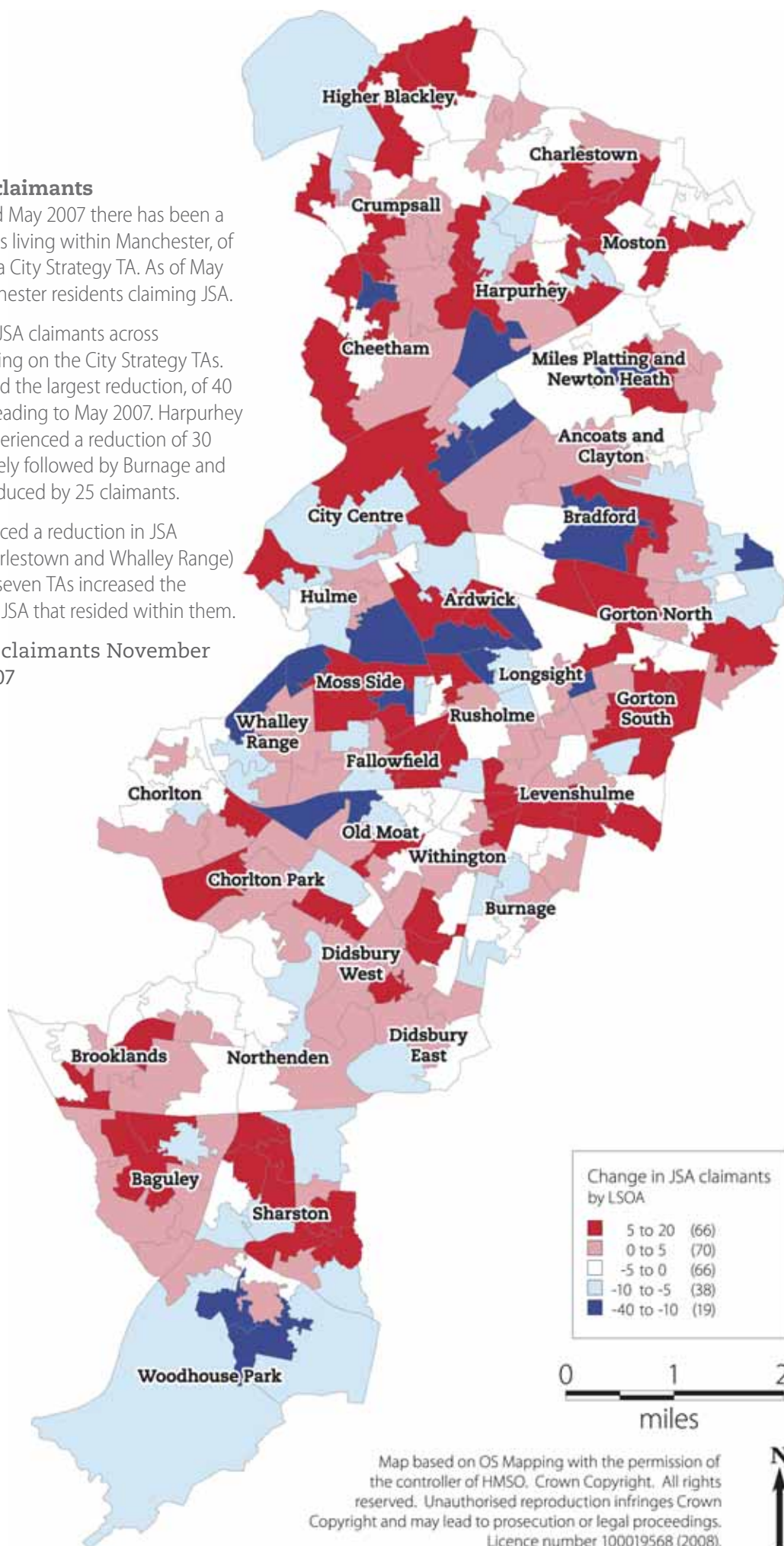
### Jobseekers Allowance claimants

Between November 2006 and May 2007 there has been a reduction of 590 JSA claimants living within Manchester, of which 205 (34.7%) resided in a City Strategy TA. As of May 2007 there were 10,675 Manchester residents claiming JSA.

Map 12 shows the change in JSA claimants across Manchester, specifically focusing on the City Strategy TAs. Overall, Central TA experienced the largest reduction, of 40 claimants, in the six months leading to May 2007. Harpurhey and Woodhouse Park TAs experienced a reduction of 30 claimants each and were closely followed by Burnage and Moss Side TAs, which both reduced by 25 claimants.

Fifteen of the 24 TAs experienced a reduction in JSA claimants, while two TAs (Charlestown and Whalley Range) experienced no change, and seven TAs increased the number of residents claiming JSA that resided within them.

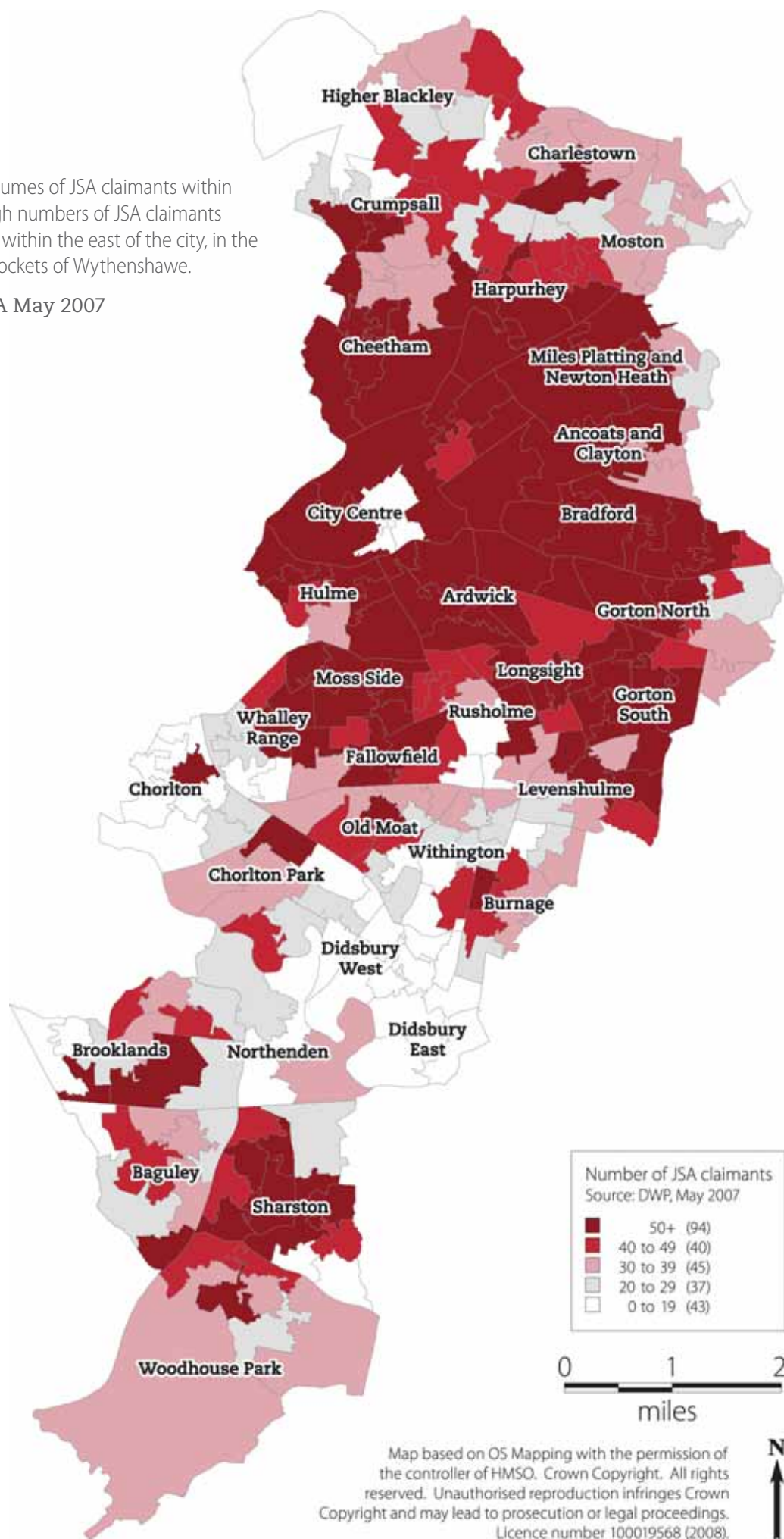
Map 12 – Change in JSA claimants November 2006 – May 2007





Map 13 shows the current volumes of JSA claimants within Manchester. There remain high numbers of JSA claimants living around the City Centre, within the east of the city, in the central regeneration and in pockets of Wythenshawe.

Map 13 – Volumes of JSA May 2007

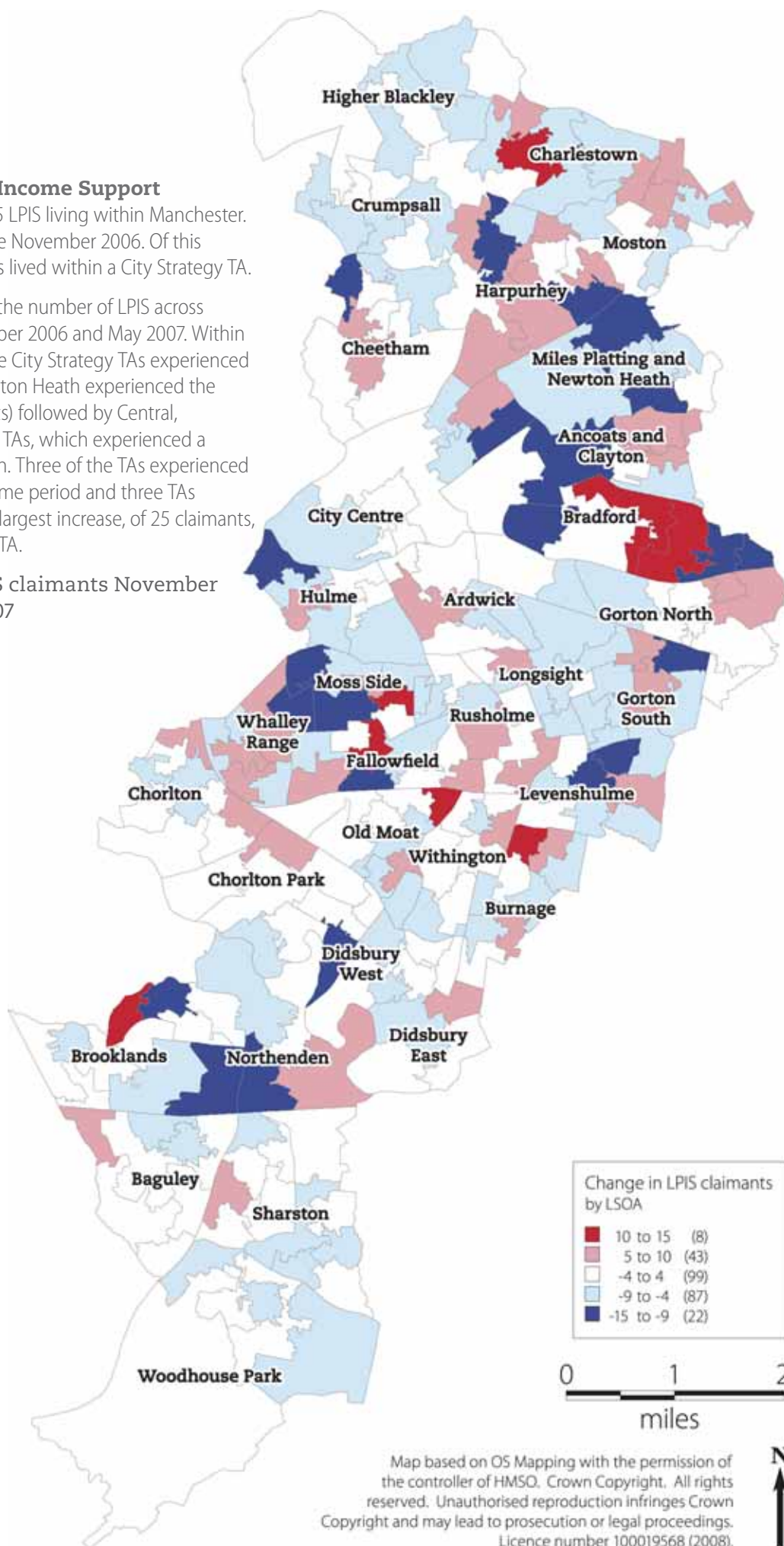


### Lone parents claiming Income Support

In May 2007 there were 11,965 LPIS living within Manchester. This is a reduction of 360 since November 2006. Of this reduction 145 (40%) claimants lived within a City Strategy TA.

Map 14 shows the change in the number of LPIS across Manchester between November 2006 and May 2007. Within the six-month period 18 of the City Strategy TAs experienced a reduction in claimants; Newton Heath experienced the largest reduction (35 claimants) followed by Central, Fallowfield and Gorton South TAs, which experienced a reduction of 15 claimants each. Three of the TAs experienced no change within the same time period and three TAs experienced an increase. The largest increase, of 25 claimants, occurred within the Bradford TA.

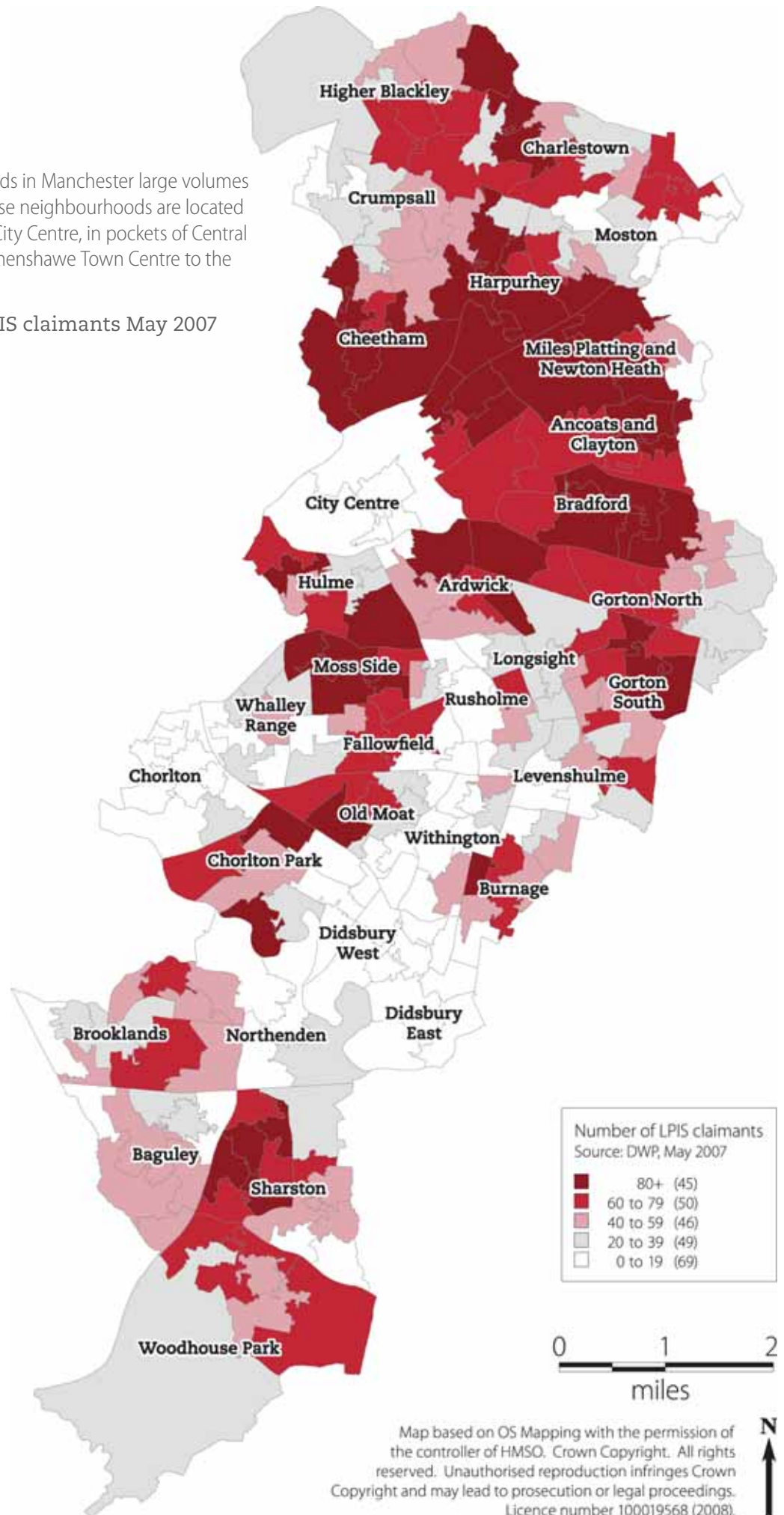
Map 14 – Change in LPIS claimants November 2006 – May 2007





Within certain neighbourhoods in Manchester large volumes of LPIS claimants remain. These neighbourhoods are located to the north and east of the City Centre, in pockets of Central Manchester and around Wythenshawe Town Centre to the south of the city.

Map 15 – Volumes of LPIS claimants May 2007

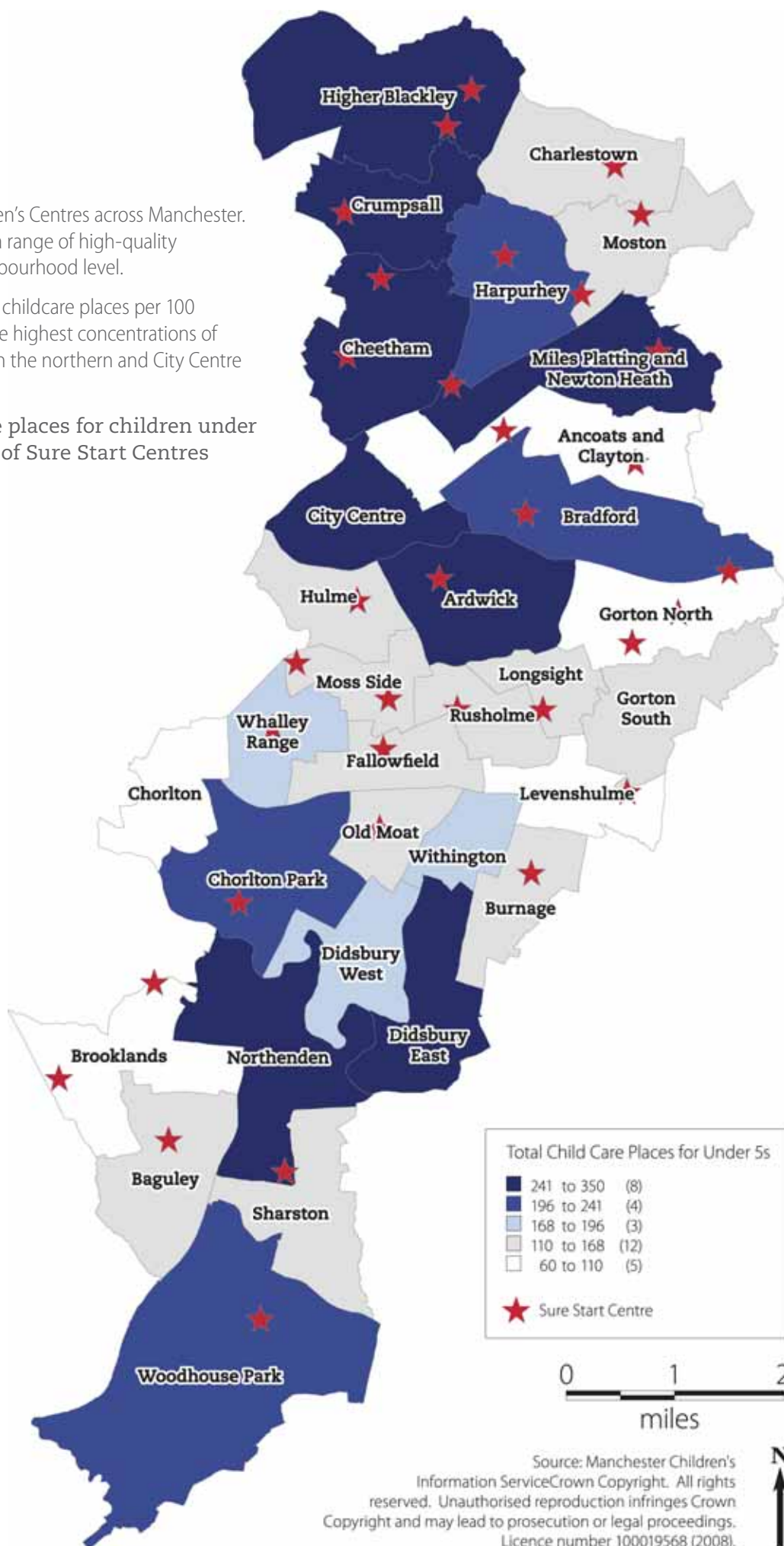


## Childcare places

There are 34 Sure Start Children's Centres across Manchester. Each Sure Start Centre offers a range of high-quality integrated services at a neighbourhood level.

Map 16 shows the number of childcare places per 100 children under 5 years old. The highest concentrations of under-5 childcare places are in the northern and City Centre wards of the city.

Map 16 – Total childcare places for children under 5 and location of Sure Start Centres





### 3.3 Attainment and attendance

Ward data for attainment and attendance is based on each pupil's home address, only for those pupils attending local authority-maintained schools in Manchester.

#### Key Stage 2 (KS2) achievement by ward

Key Stage 2 is children aged 10–11 in their last year of primary school.

Figure 5 – Percentage achieving KS2 in English at level 4 by ward, 2007

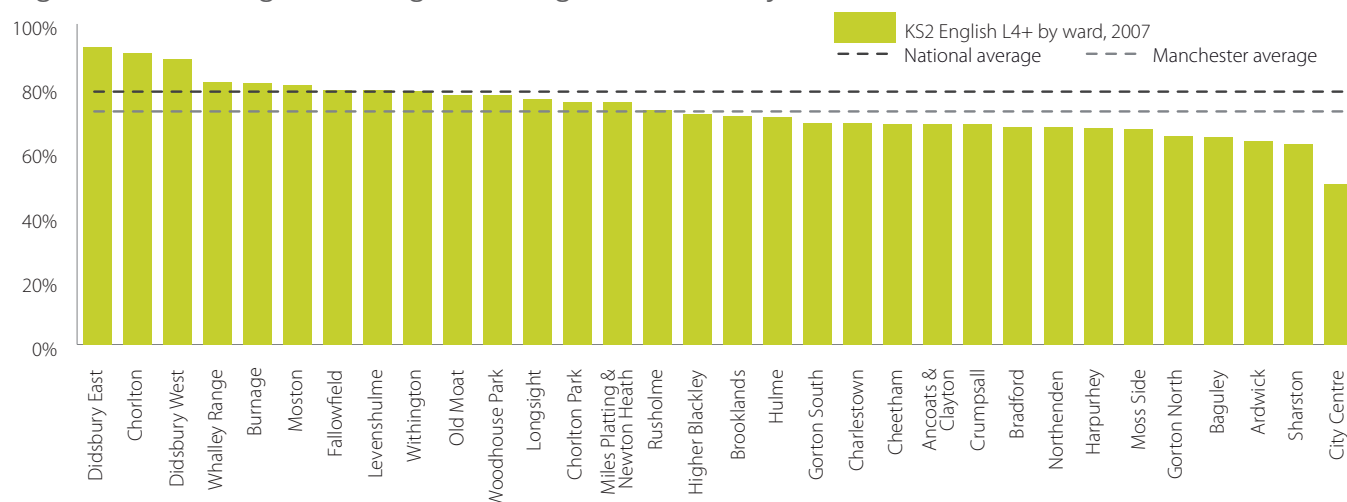


Figure 6 – Percentage achieving KS2 in maths at level 4 by ward, 2007

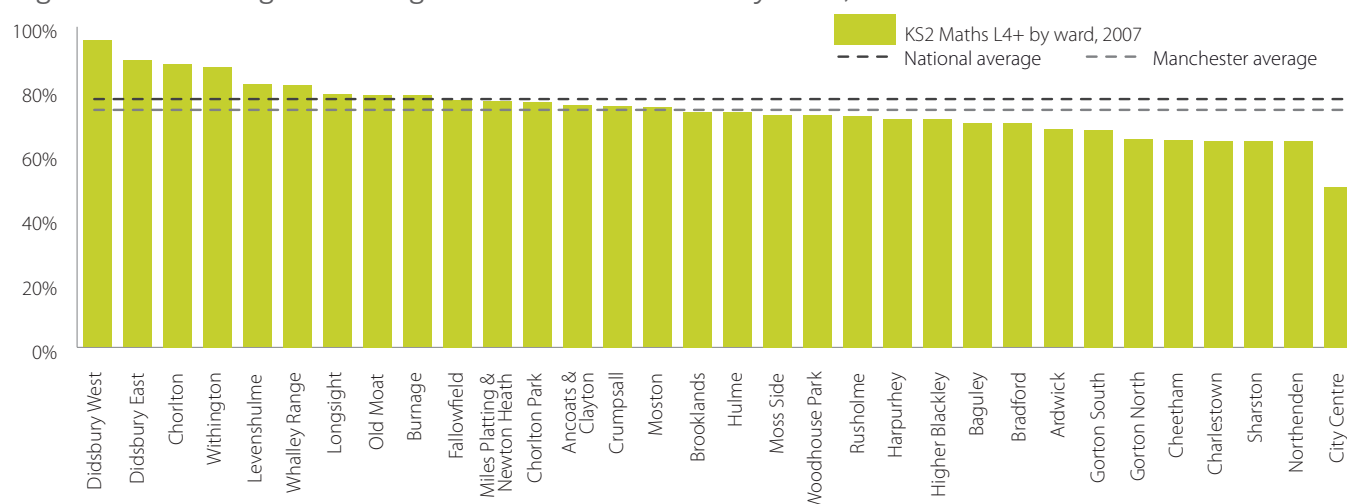
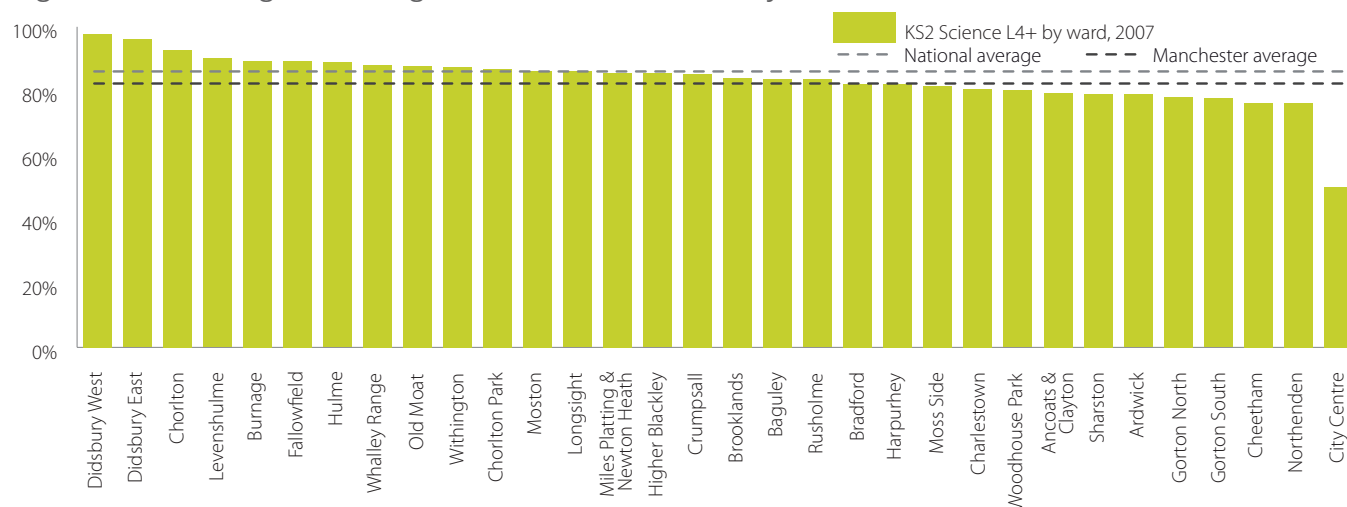


Figure 7 – Percentage achieving KS2 in science at level 4 by ward, 2007



(Figures 5, 6 and 7) Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF)

Figures 5, 6 and 7 show that there is a wide variation across the city in subject results at KS2. It is likely that the majority of the differences are linked to varying levels of deprivation, and the composition of the population in that district.

The schools in the South district achieved the highest results for the city in all subjects, but in this area only 28% of children are eligible for free school meals (a measure of deprivation), compared to 40% for the city as a whole. The north east schools achieve relatively good results in reading, maths, and science. Writing performance is weak with only 54.8% of pupils reaching at least level 4; however, this is an improvement on last year's result of 46.3%.

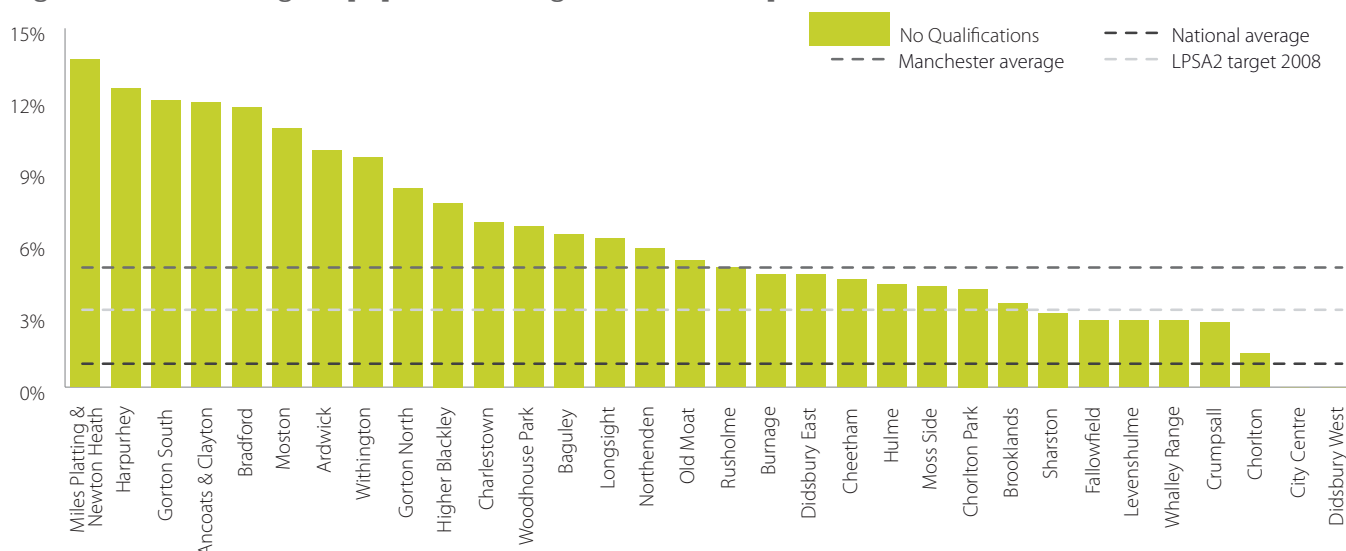
### Key Stage 4 achievement by ward

There is a strong relationship between deprivation and performance at GCSE level when looking at the percentage of pupils gaining five or more A\*–C grades. Didsbury East,

Didsbury West and Chorlton are the areas with the highest percentage of pupils achieving five or more A\*–C grades. Woodhouse Park was the ward with the lowest performance mark, with Miles Platting and Newton Heath and Harpurhey closely following.

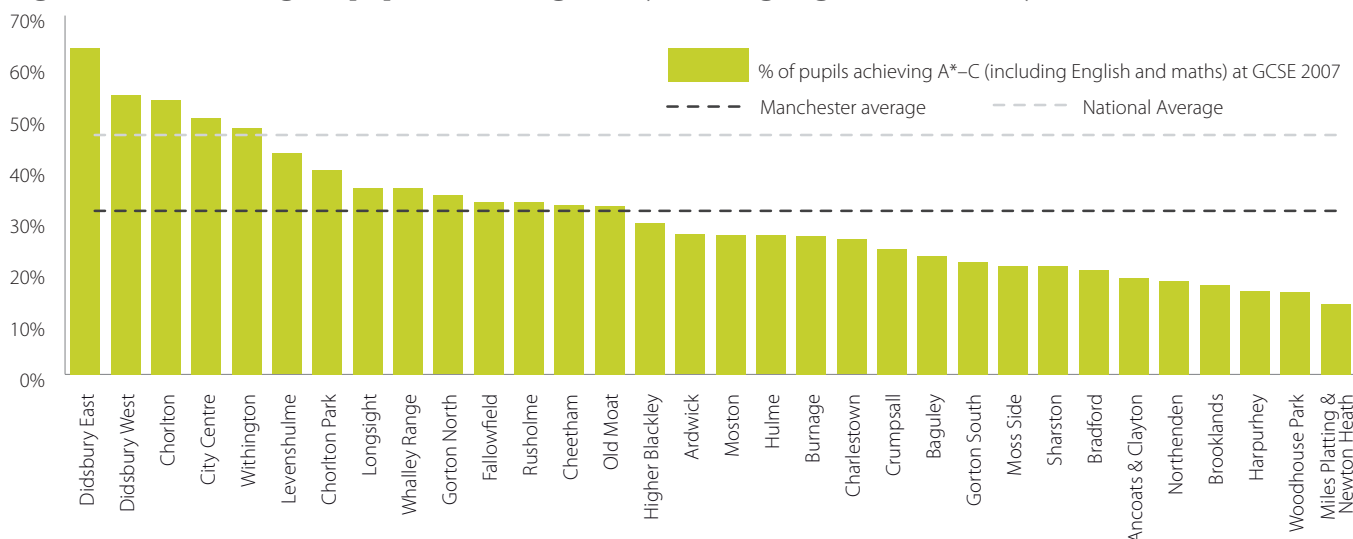
Figure 8.1 shows the percentage of pupils by ward who did not achieve any KS4 qualifications. The northern and eastern wards of the city, in particular the Miles Platting and Newton Heath, Harpurhey, Gorton South and Ancoats and Clayton wards have the largest number of pupils with no qualifications. The Didsbury West and City Centre wards (due to the very small number of children living in the City Centre, no inferences can be drawn from the figure) have no children who did not achieve any qualifications at KS4.

Figure 8.1 – Percentage of pupils achieving no GCSE A\*–G qualifications, 2007



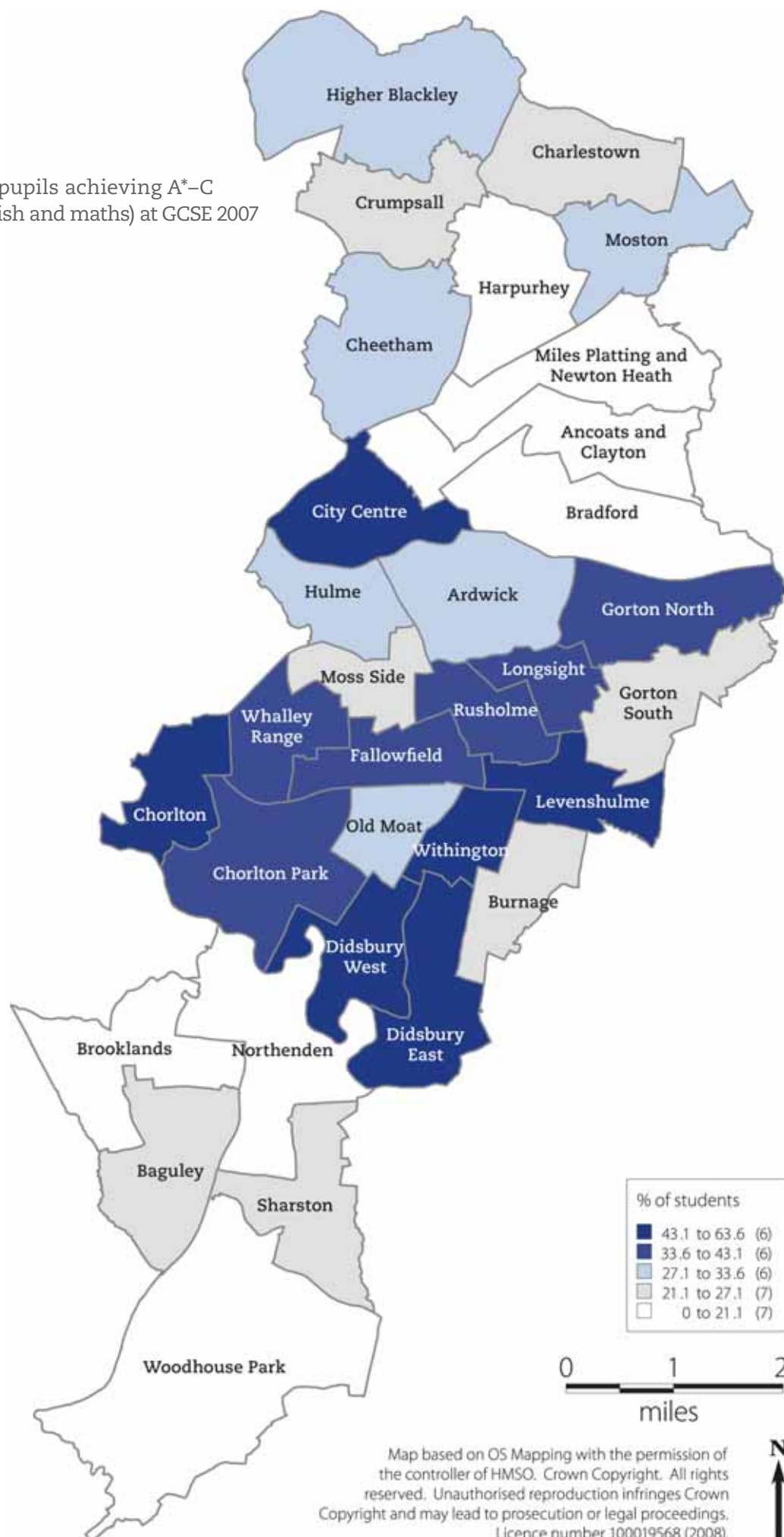
Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF)

Figure 8.2 – Percentage of pupils achieving A\*–C (including English and maths) at GCSE, 2007



Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF)

Map 17 – Percentage of pupils achieving A\*–C  
(including English and maths) at GCSE 2007

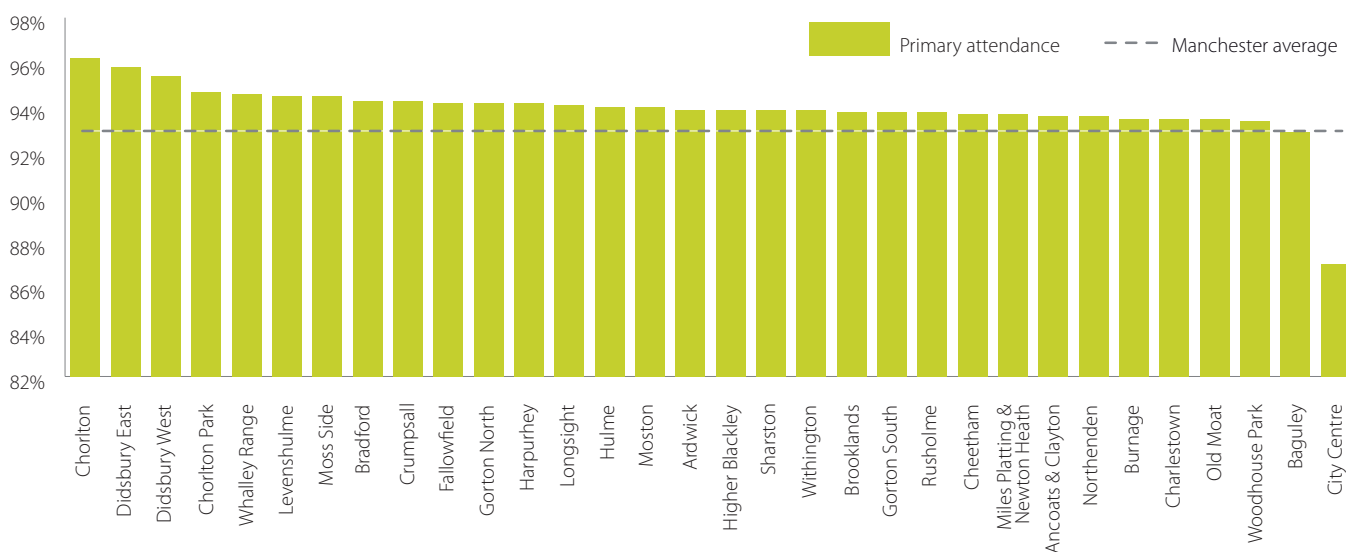


The wards to the south of the City Centre, in particular the Didsbury, Chorlton and Levenshulme wards, have the highest percentage of children who achieved five A\*–C (including English and maths) in the city. The wards in the north and Wythenshawe districts of the city had the lowest percentages of children who achieved five A\*–C (including English and maths) in the city.

### Primary attendance

The Didsbury and Chorlton wards have the highest levels of primary school attendance in the city and the Wythenshawe district of Manchester, in particular the Baguley and Woodhouse Park wards, have the lowest levels of primary school attendance.

Figure 9 – Primary school attendance 2007



Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF)

Due to the very small number of children living in the City Centre, no inferences can be drawn from the figure.

Levels of secondary school attendance vary greatly across the different wards of the city. The wards with the highest levels of secondary school attendance are the Crumpsall, Longsight, Gorton North and Hulme wards. The Cheetham, Sharston and Whalley Range wards all have much lower than Manchester average levels of secondary school attendance.

Figure 10 – Secondary school attendance 2007

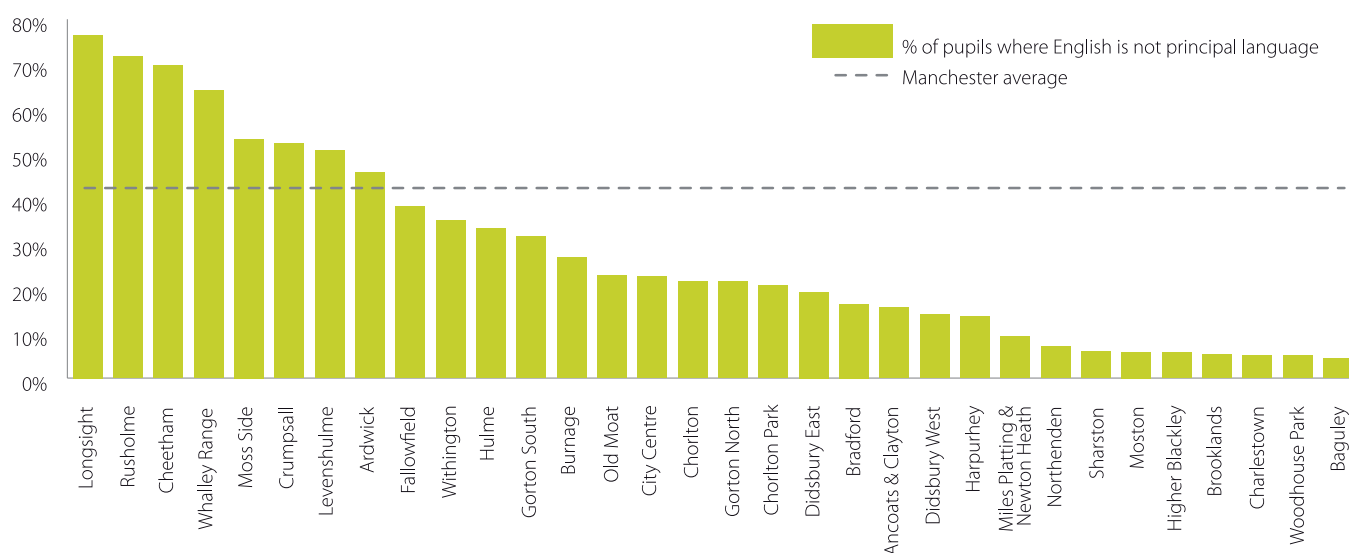


Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF)

### Languages spoken

The annual Schools Census records the principal language spoken by schoolchildren in Manchester (please note this survey is completed by parents). In 2007, there were around 17,300 pupils in Manchester schools whose first language is not English (28.9% of all pupils). The number of pupils whose first language is not English has increased by a third (33.6%) between 2003 and 2007. The most common non-English languages spoken by pupils were Urdu (8.1% of pupils), Punjabi (3.6%), Arabic (2.3%), Somali (2.3%) and Bengali (1.9%).

Figure 11 – Proportion of school pupils where English is not their first language 2007



Source: Manchester Schools Census 2007



In seven wards (Longsight, Rusholme, Cheetham, Whalley Range, Moss Side, Crumpsall and Levenshulme) over 50% of school pupils recorded English as being their second language. This mirrors the distribution of black and minority ethnic groups described in section 2 of this report.

### Not in education, employment or training (NEET)

Manchester has a number of wards with very high levels of NEET young people. The Manchester NEETs co-ordinator working with partners has identified a group of priority schools in which specific strategies are in place to target these local hot spots. The wards where the priority schools are located are referred to as the NEET priority wards.

Table 3 – Levels of NEET in October 2006 and October 2007 in priority wards

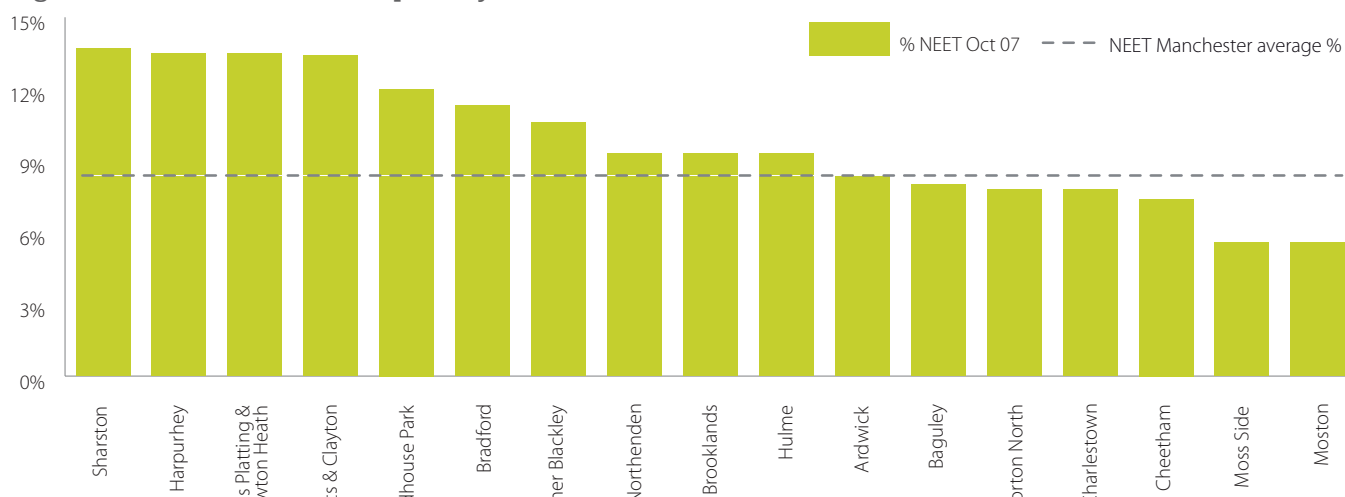
Ward	Oct 2006	Oct 2007	Difference
Harpurhey	23.1%	13.5%	-9.6%
Ancoats and Clayton	22%	13.4%	-8.6%
Northenden	17.4%	9.3%	-8.1%
Sharston	20.9%	13.7%	-7.2%
Cheetham	14.4%	7.4%	-7%
Ardwick	14.3%	8.4%	-5.9%
Baguley	13.8%	8%	-5.8%
Moss Side	11.3%	5.6%	-5.7%
Woodhouse Park	17.5%	12%	-5.5%
Gorton North	13.2%	7.8%	-5.4%
Charlestown	13.2%	7.8%	-5.4%
Moston	10.7%	5.6%	-5.1%
Brooklands	14.2%	9.3%	-4.9%
Bradford	15.5%	11.3%	-4.2%
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	16.7%	13.5%	-3.2%
Hulme	11.3%	9.6%	-1.7%
Higher Blackley	10.6%	10.6%	0

Source: Connexions Activity Survey

The NEET average for Manchester as of November 2007 was 8.4% of young people aged 16–18 not in education, employment or training.

Figure 12 highlights the variation in NEET scores within the priority wards. The Sharston, Harpurhey, Miles Platting and Newton Heath and Ancoats and Clayton wards all have high NEET scores. Moston, Moss Side, Cheetham and Charlestown all have lower than NEET Manchester average NEET scores.

Figure 12 – Levels of NEET in priority wards



Source: Connexions Activity Survey

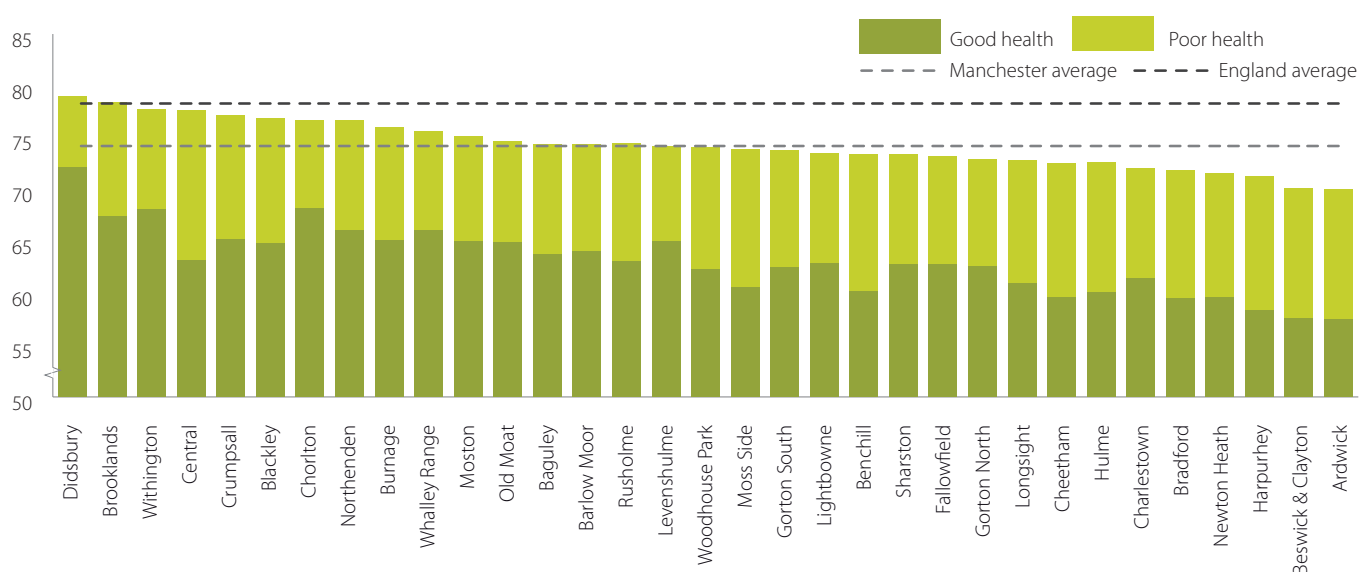
### 3.4 Health

Analysis of the most recent data suggest that, although there has been a general reduction in mortality rates across Manchester, the level of health inequality within the city has not changed since the late 1990s. The Public Health Annual Report 2007 recommends that health improvement strategies should have a greater focus on reducing these internal inequalities as well as on improving the health of the whole population relative to the national average.

Source: Public Health Annual Report 2007

For three of the Figures below (Figure 13, Figure 16, Figure 20) the pre-2004 ward boundaries are used because of the historical nature of the data sources used.

Figure 13 – Life and healthy life expectancy at birth (persons) wards in Manchester 1999–2003



Source: Office for National Statistics. Crown Copyright

Figure 13 shows life and healthy life expectancy at a ward level across Manchester. The dark green bars on the chart show the number of years on average a resident in that particular ward will have a level of good health. The light green bars on the chart show on average the number of years a resident in that particular ward will suffer from poor health. Added together, the number of years of good health and poor health is equal to the total estimated life expectancy for that particular ward. The trend lines at the top of Figure 13 highlight how levels of life expectancy at a ward level compare to the Manchester and England averages.

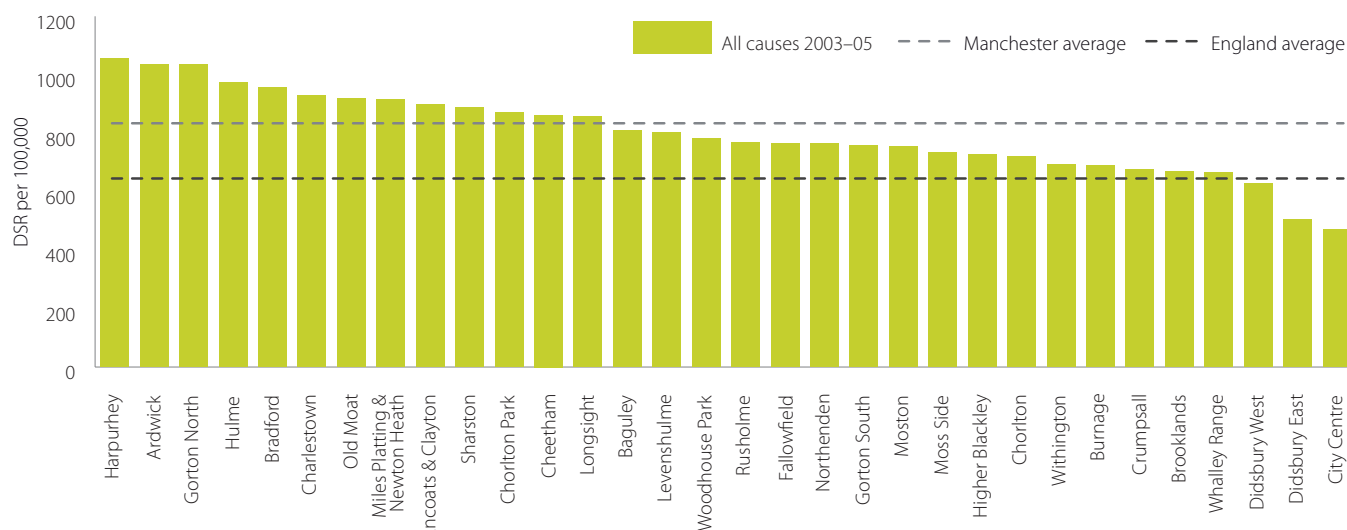
Healthy life expectancy at birth is the expected number of years a newborn baby would survive and be healthy if he or she experienced the particular area's age and sex-specific mortality and health rates throughout his or her life. Figure 13 highlights that seven out of the ten wards (pre-2004 ward boundaries) with the lowest life expectancy are in the north or east of the city (Ardwick, Beswick and Clayton, Harpurhey, Newton Heath, Bradford, Charlestown and Cheetham).

Figure 13 also indicates that the pattern of healthy life expectancy at birth for Manchester wards shows a strong negative correlation with patterns of deprivation and ill health within the city. Estimated life expectancy in the Didsbury ward is nine years higher than in the Ardwick ward, and the number of years lived in the poor health period is also lower.

## All Age All Cause Mortality (AAACM)

AAACM (directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population) is used as a proxy to measure progress in terms of increasing life expectancy, particularly at local level. AAACM is thought to be a more locally relevant measure because it is closely related to life expectancy and based on the same mortality and population data.

Figure 14 – All Age All Cause Mortality Rate by ward 2003–05



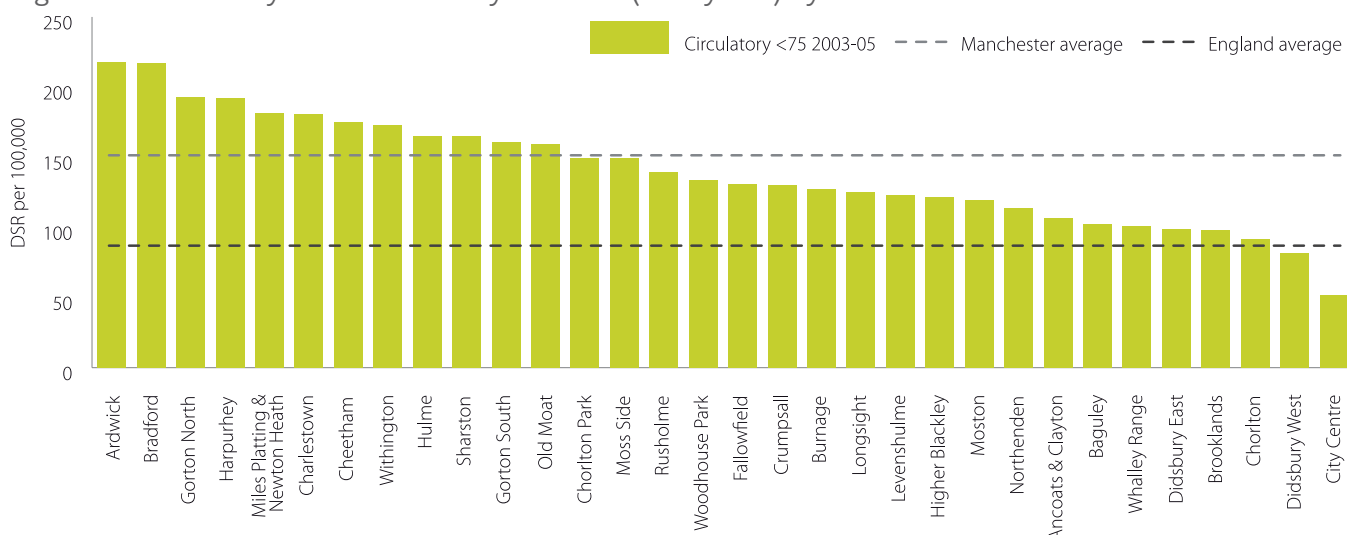
Source: Office for National Statistics. Crown Copyright

Only two wards in Manchester, City Centre and East Didsbury, have lower AAACM rates than England as a whole. Didsbury West has an AAACM rate equal to the national average. All other wards are above this rate. The AAACM rate is the highest in Harpurhey (1,050 per 100,000), which is nearly 70% higher than the England average.

## Circulatory diseases mortality (0–74 years)

Across Manchester as a whole, the mortality rate from circulatory diseases in persons aged under 75 is 140 per 100,000, compared with the England average of 85 per 100,000. The premature mortality rate from circulatory diseases is over four times higher in Ardwick than it is in the City Centre.

Figure 15 – Mortality from circulatory diseases (0–74 years) by ward 2003–05

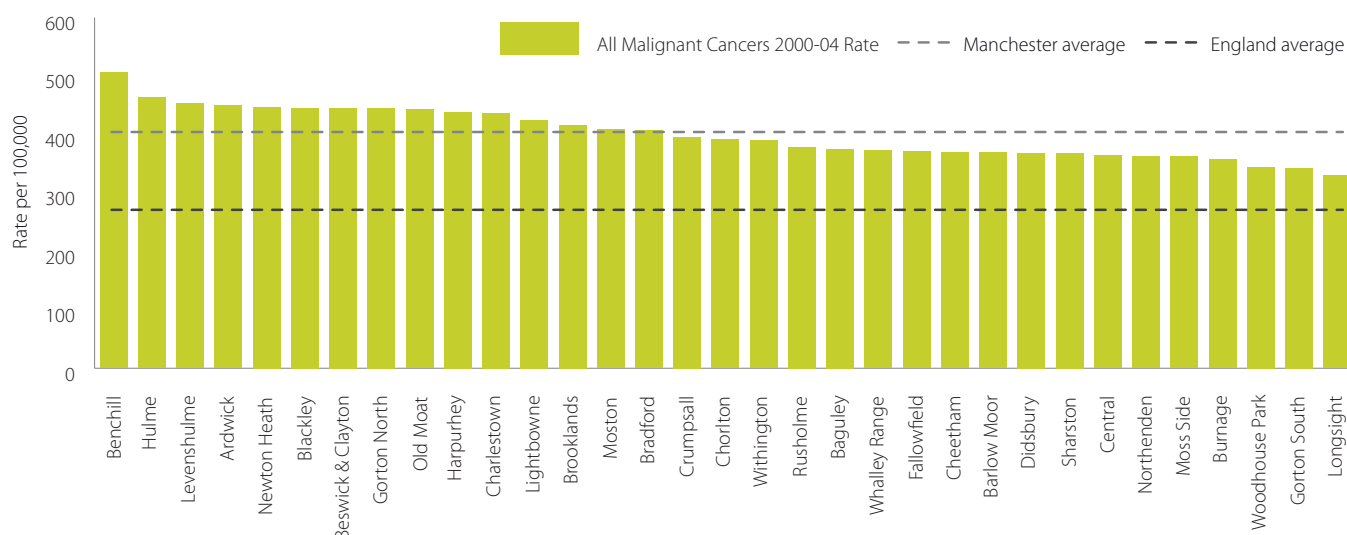


Source: Office for National Statistics. Crown Copyright

## Cancer incidence

Cancer incidence is the number of new cases of cancer reported over the specified period of time. Compared with mortality rates (see following section), incidence rates are a better measure of the rate at which cancer is increasing in different parts of the city (incidence rates are currently only available for the pre-2004 ward boundaries).

Figure 16 – Incidence of all malignant cancers (0–74 years) by ward 2000–04



Source: North West Cancer Intelligence Service (NWCIS)

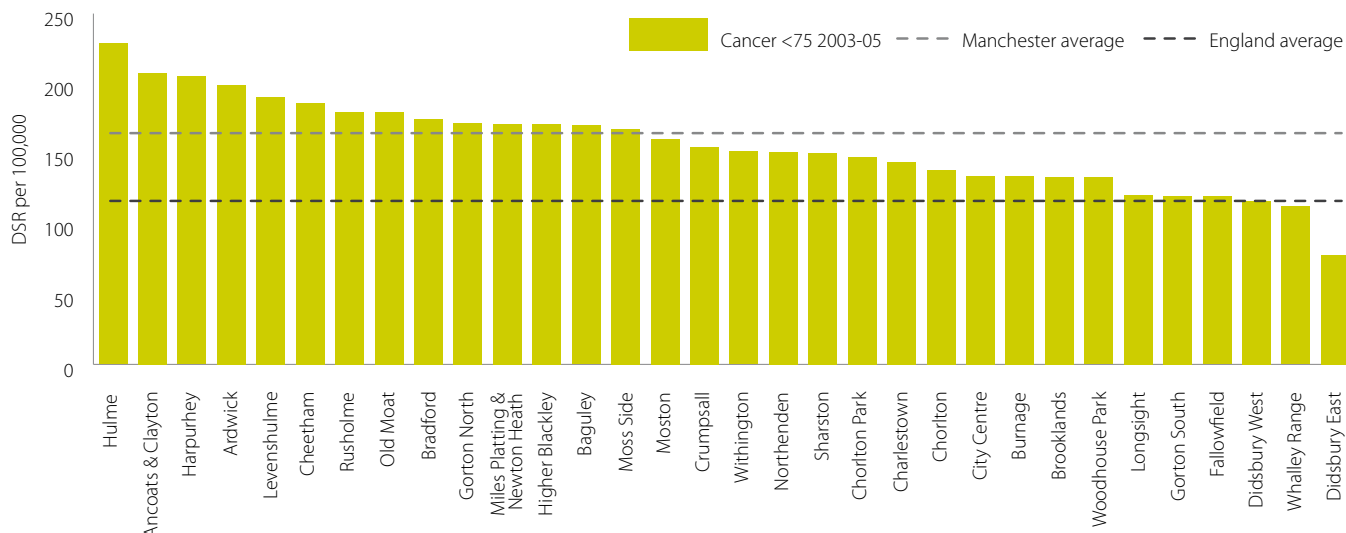
The incidence rate for all malignant cancers is highest in the Wythenshawe region in the former Benchill ward (506 per 100,000) and lowest in the Longsight ward (330 per 100,000). However, the incidence rate for all cancers combined can mask considerable differences in the incidence of specific cancer sites. Some cancers, such as lung cancer, show a strong *positive* correlation with deprivation, whereas others, such as female breast cancer, show a *negative* correlation. For example, the incidence of lung cancer is highest in Beswick and Clayton (102 per 100,000) and lowest in Didsbury (25 per 100,000). Conversely, the incidence of breast cancer is relatively high in the Didsbury ward (163.7) and low in the Woodhouse Park ward (54.4 per 100,000).

The patterns of new cancer registrations can be difficult to interpret. Levels of cancer increase with age and higher incidence rates in an area can be linked to general increases in life expectancy. However, improved screening tests, combined with public awareness campaigns, can also lead to increases in the number of people presenting with symptoms of the disease and therefore being diagnosed at an earlier stage.

## Cancer mortality (0–74 years)

Mortality rates for all cancers, highlighted by Figure 17, are almost three times higher in Hulme ward than in the Didsbury East ward. Only Didsbury East and Whalley Range wards have lower mortality rates than England as a whole.

Figure 17 – Mortality from all cancers (0–74) by ward 2003–05



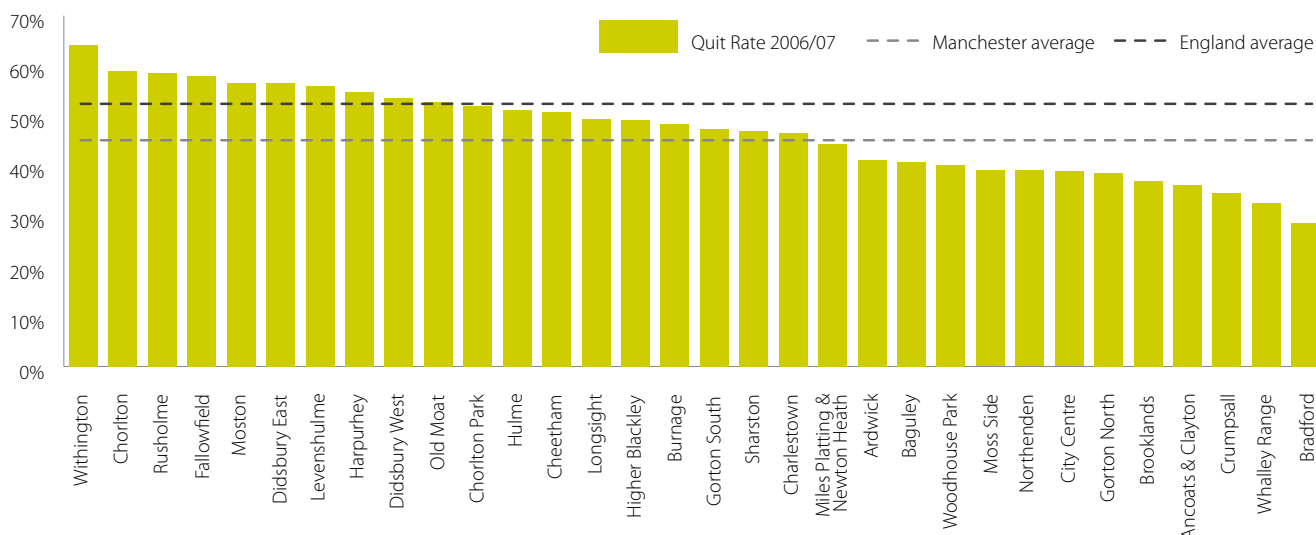
Source: Office for National Statistics. Crown Copyright

## Smoking cessation

The success of the Stop Smoking Service in helping people in Manchester to quit is measured by the proportion of clients who have set a quit date and have successfully stopped smoking four weeks later.

Figure 18 highlights that the four-week quit rate in Manchester is around 45%. Quit rates are lower than average in 13 wards but higher in the remaining 19 wards. The quit rate in Withington ward is more than twice as high as the rate for Bradford.

Figure 18 – Smoking quit rates by ward 2006–07



Source: Manchester Stop Smoking Service

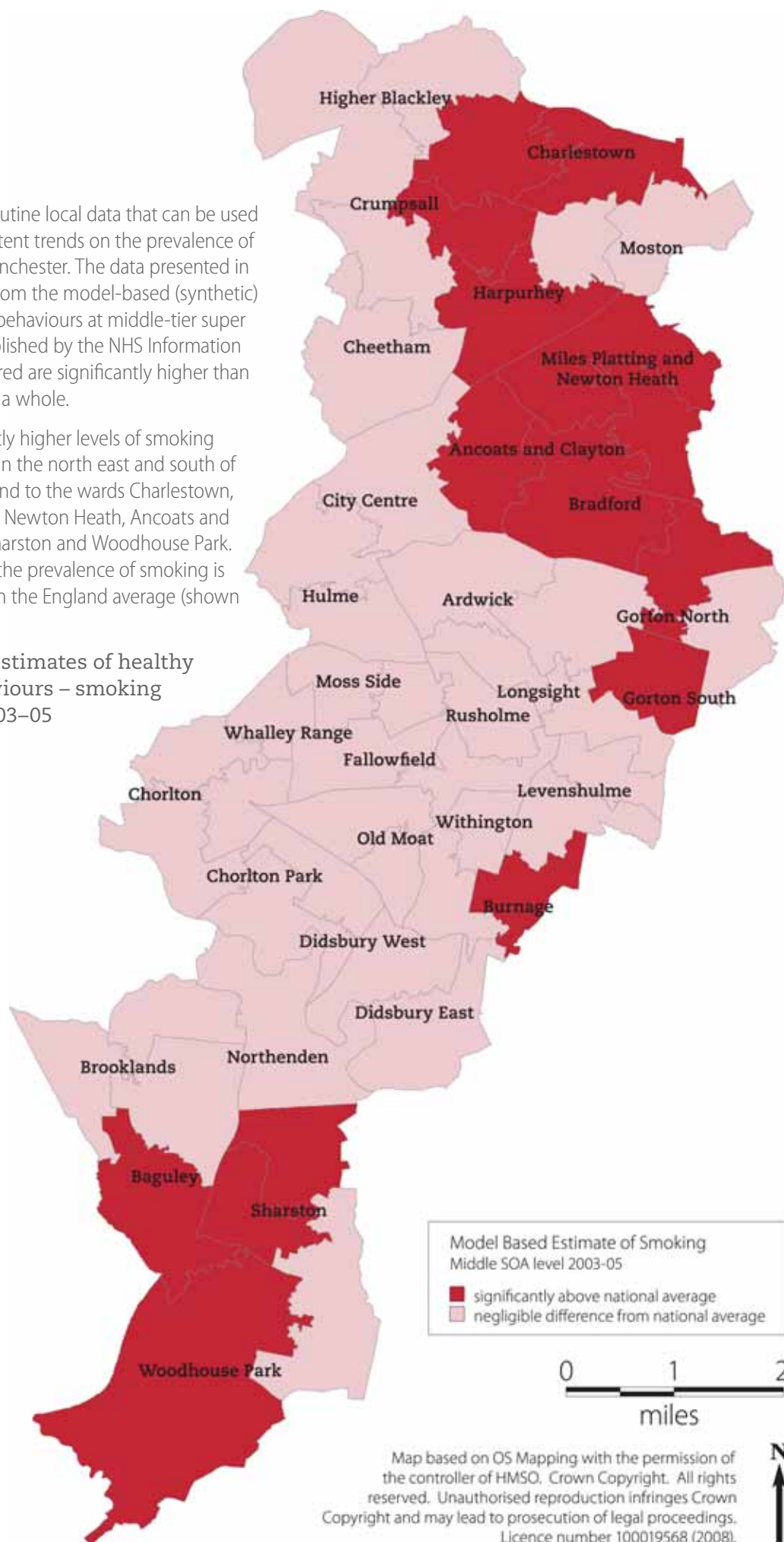


### Smoking prevalence

There is no single source of routine local data that can be used to provide reliable and consistent trends on the prevalence of smoking among adults in Manchester. The data presented in the following map is drawn from the model-based (synthetic) estimates of healthy lifestyle behaviours at middle-tier super output area (MSOA) level published by the NHS Information Centre. Areas marked in dark red are significantly higher than the actual rate for England as a whole.

Map 18 shows that significantly higher levels of smoking prevalence are mostly found in the north east and south of the city. These areas correspond to the wards Charlestown, Harpurhey, Miles Platting and Newton Heath, Ancoats and Clayton, Bradford, Baguley, Sharston and Woodhouse Park. However, in most of the city, the prevalence of smoking is not significantly different from the England average (shown in pink on the map).

Map 18 – Model-based estimates of healthy lifestyle behaviours – smoking prevalence 2003–05

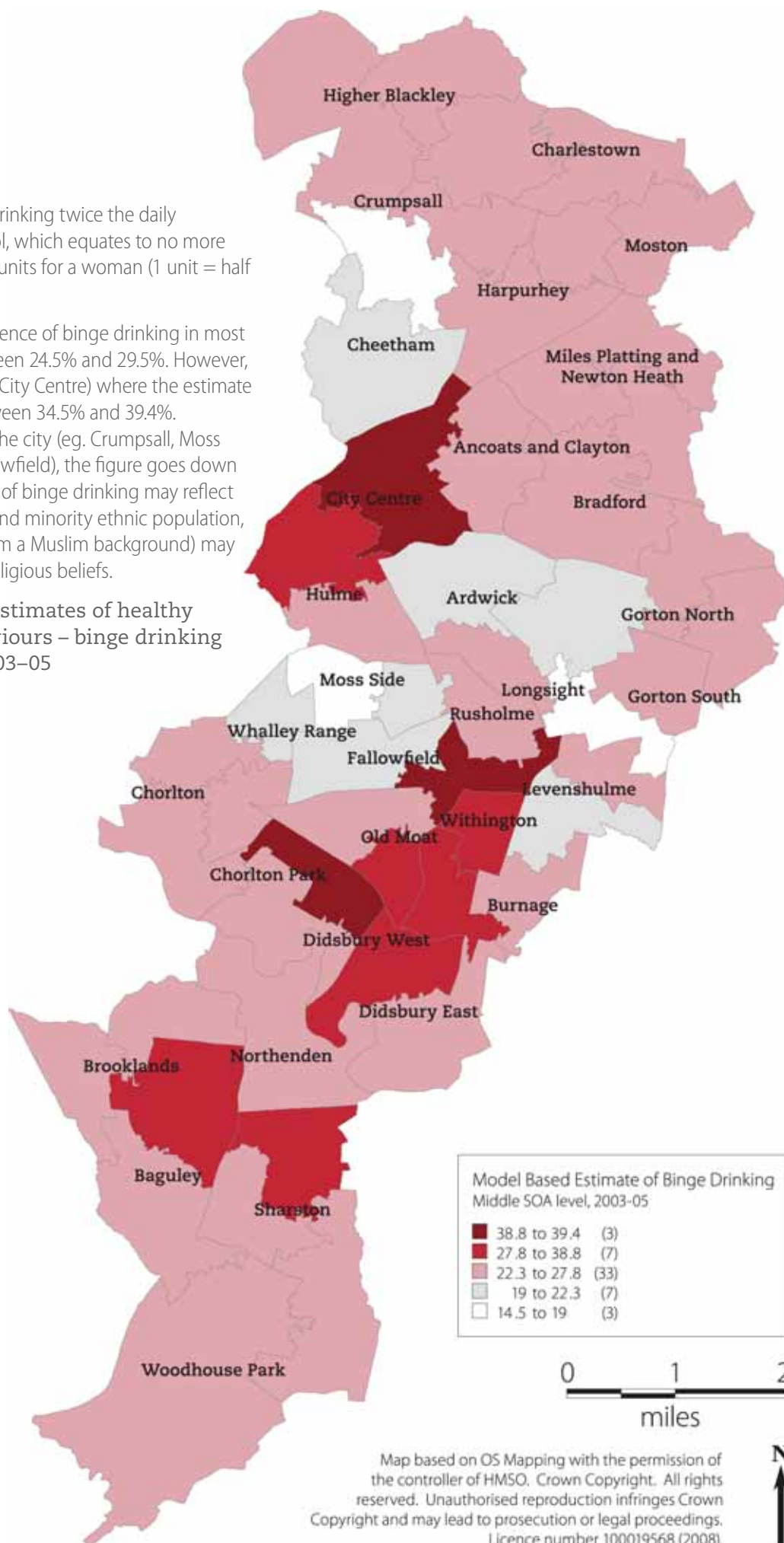


## Binge drinking

Binge drinking is defined as drinking twice the daily recommended limit of alcohol, which equates to no more than 21 units for a man or 14 units for a woman (1 unit = half a pint of lager).

Map 19 shows that the prevalence of binge drinking in most parts of the city ranges between 24.5% and 29.5%. However, there are some areas (eg. the City Centre) where the estimate is substantially higher at between 34.5% and 39.4%. Conversely, in some parts of the city (eg. Crumpsall, Moss Side, Whalley Range and Fallowfield), the figure goes down to less than 20%. The pattern of binge drinking may reflect the distribution of the black and minority ethnic population, some of whom (eg. those from a Muslim background) may not drink as a result of their religious beliefs.

Map 19 – Model-based estimates of healthy lifestyle behaviours – binge drinking prevalence 2003–05

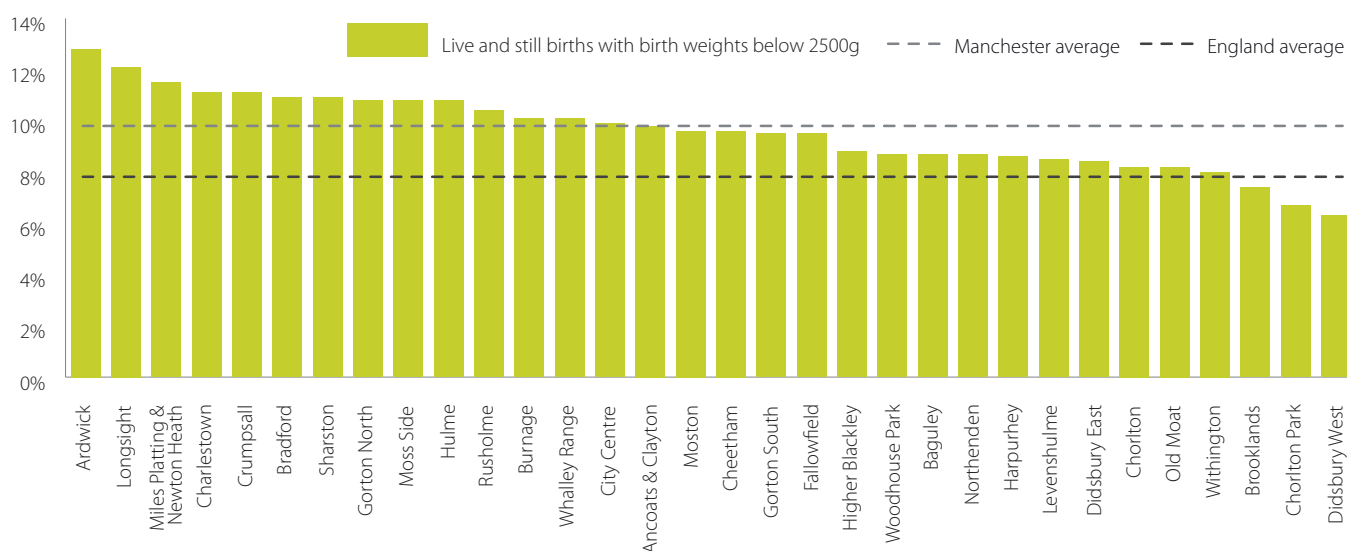


### Low birth weight births

Babies born small (less than 2,500g) are at higher risk of dying before the age of one. For this reason, low birth weight is one of the best predictors of infant mortality. Low birth weight babies are also more likely to experience ill health, both in childhood and as an adult. Reducing the incidence of low birth weight is one of the priorities in the Children and Young People's Plan for Manchester.

Figure 19 indicates that, during the period 2003–05, twice as many children born in Ardwick ward had a low birth weight compared to those born in Didsbury West ward. Only three wards in Manchester (Brooklands, Chorlton Park and Didsbury West) have levels of low birth weight babies that are lower than the England average.

Figure 19 – Low birth weight babies by ward in Manchester births occurring in 2003–05



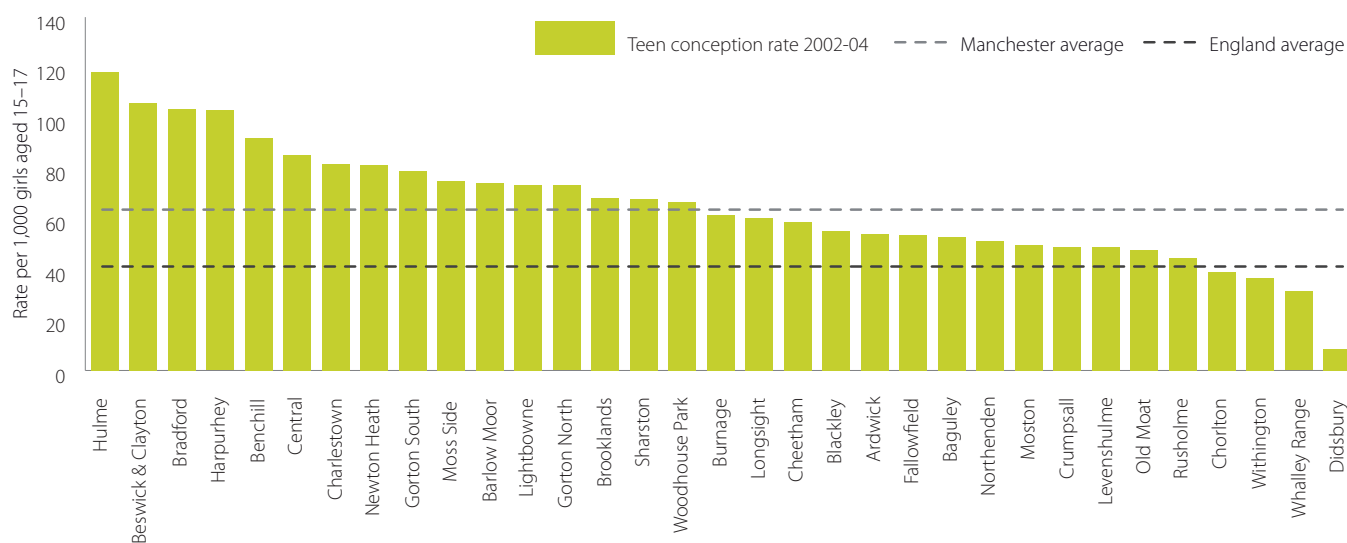
Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright

### Teenage conceptions

Manchester is required to achieve a 55% reduction in the under-18 conception rate by 2010 (reporting 2012). Currently, ONS are only issuing data on under-18 conceptions for the pre-2004 ward boundaries.

Figure 20 indicates that the under-18 conception rate in Hulme in the period 2002–04 was almost 11 times higher than the rate for Didsbury ward. The average rate for Manchester as a whole was 67 conceptions per 1,000 girls aged 15–17.

Figure 20 – Under-18 conception rates by ward 2002–04

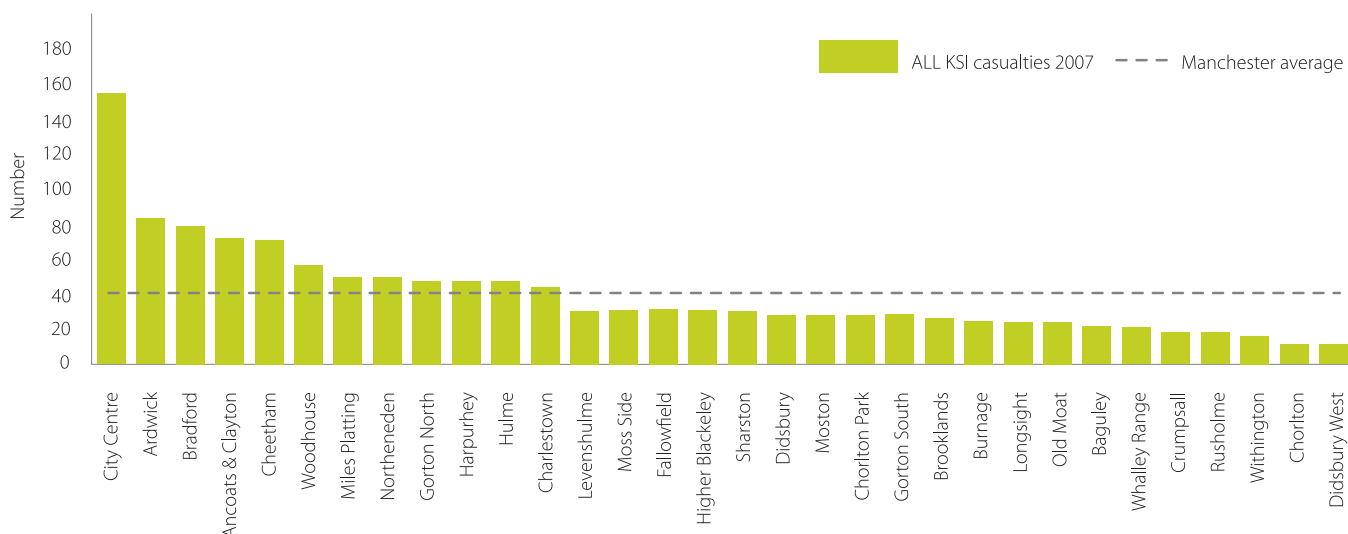


Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright

## Road safety

Reducing the incidences of people being killed or seriously injured on Manchester's roads is a priority for the Manchester Partnership.

Figure 21 – Road Collision casualties: total number killed or seriously injured 2003–2007

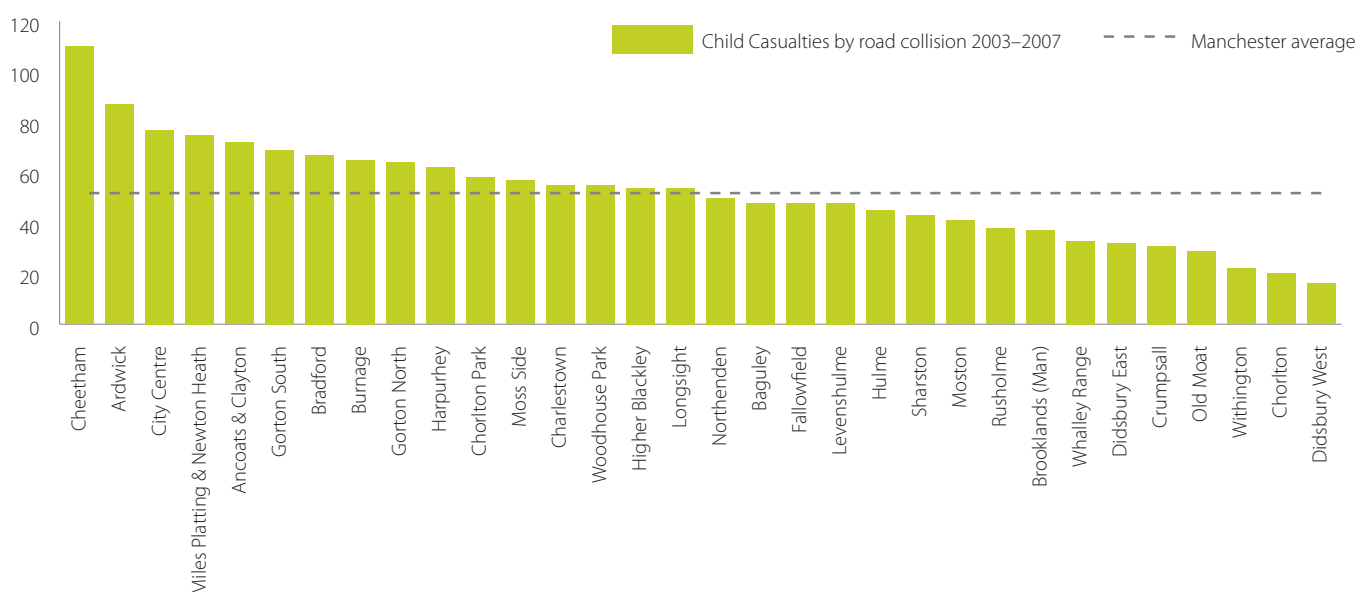


Source: Greater Manchester Transportation Unit (GMTU)

The number of people killed or seriously injured is highest around the city centre of Manchester, with the city centre ward recording 154 casualties from 2003 to 2007. The ward with the lowest number of casualties is the Didsbury West ward with 11 casualties recorded from 2003 to 2007.

The Cheetham ward recorded twice the city average number of child casualties by road collision. The city centre ward, which had the highest number of total road casualties, recorded 77 child casualties by road collision from 2003 to 2007.

Figure 22 – The total number of child casualties by road collisions 2003–2007



Source: Greater Manchester Transportation Unit (GMTU)



## Perceptions of health

Manchester residents have a lower life expectancy than the national or regional average. However, there is evidence of recent positive changes in the health of Manchester residents.

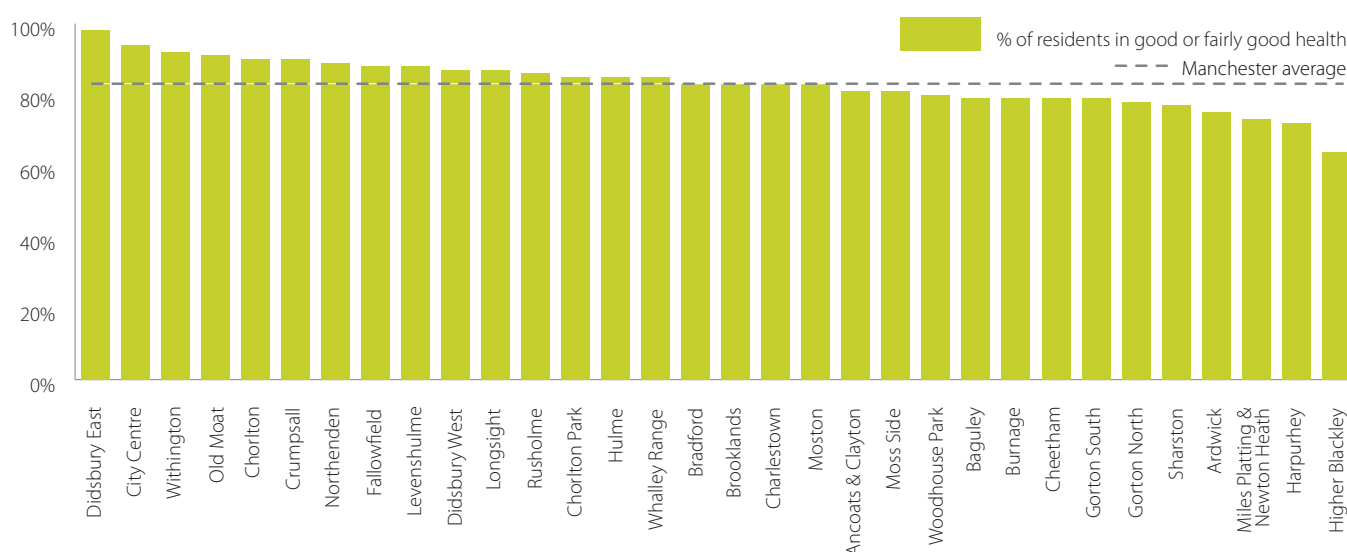
- 83% of Manchester residents state that their overall health is good or fairly good; this is an increase from 80% in 2004/05.
- The percentage of residents who smoke tobacco has decreased in the past three years. The percentage of respondents who smoke cigarettes every day has gone from 20% to 12%.

- The proportion of people who drink alcohol at least one to three times a week has also decreased from 48% to 43% between 2004/05 and 2007/08.
- The proportion of residents who eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetables a day has increased in the past three years, from 16% in 2004/05 to 21% in 2007/08.

Source: Quality of Life Survey 2004/05 and 2007/08

The percentage of residents in good or fairly good health ranges from 98% in Didsbury East to 64% in Higher Blackley

Figure 23 – Percentage of residents who are in good or fairly good health



Source: Quality of Life Survey 2007/08

# 4. Neighbourhoods of choice

## 4.1 Introduction

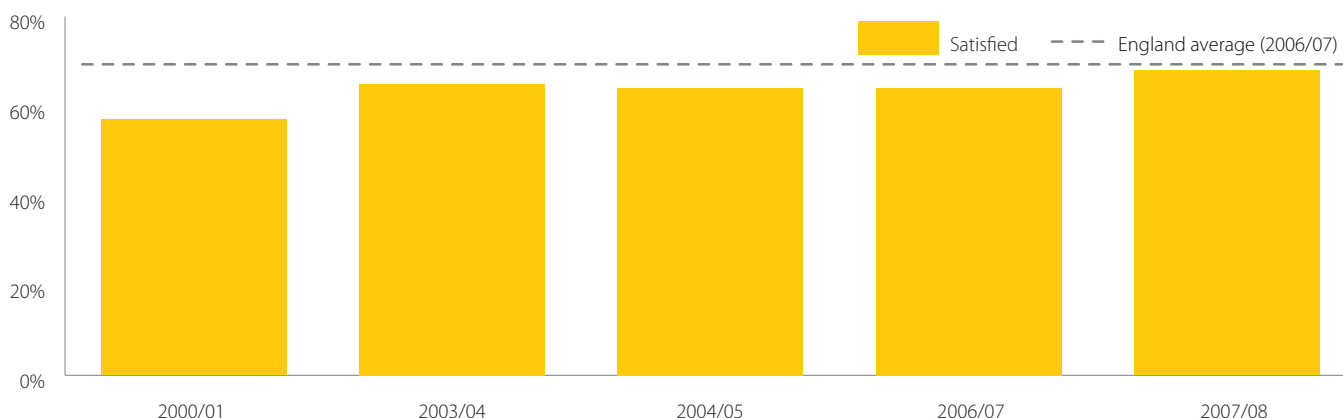
A key priority for the city is to continually improve its neighbourhoods so that people choose to live and work in Manchester. There are clear links between creating neighbourhoods of choice and improving the health and wellbeing of Manchester residents. This chapter looks in more detail at the following areas from a ward perspective:

- Resident satisfaction
- Quality and choice of housing
- Safety, crime and perceptions of crime
- Fire
- Leisure, arts and cultural facilities
- Quality sustainable physical environment.

## 4.2 Resident satisfaction and belonging to a neighbourhood

In Manchester 68% of residents are satisfied with their local area as a place to live; this is just below the national average. Currently, more residents are satisfied with their local area than at any time in the past seven years.

Figure 24 – Residents' satisfaction with their local area as a place to live



Source: Best Value Surveys 2000/01, 2003/04 and 2006/07. Quality of Life Survey 2004/05 and 2007/08

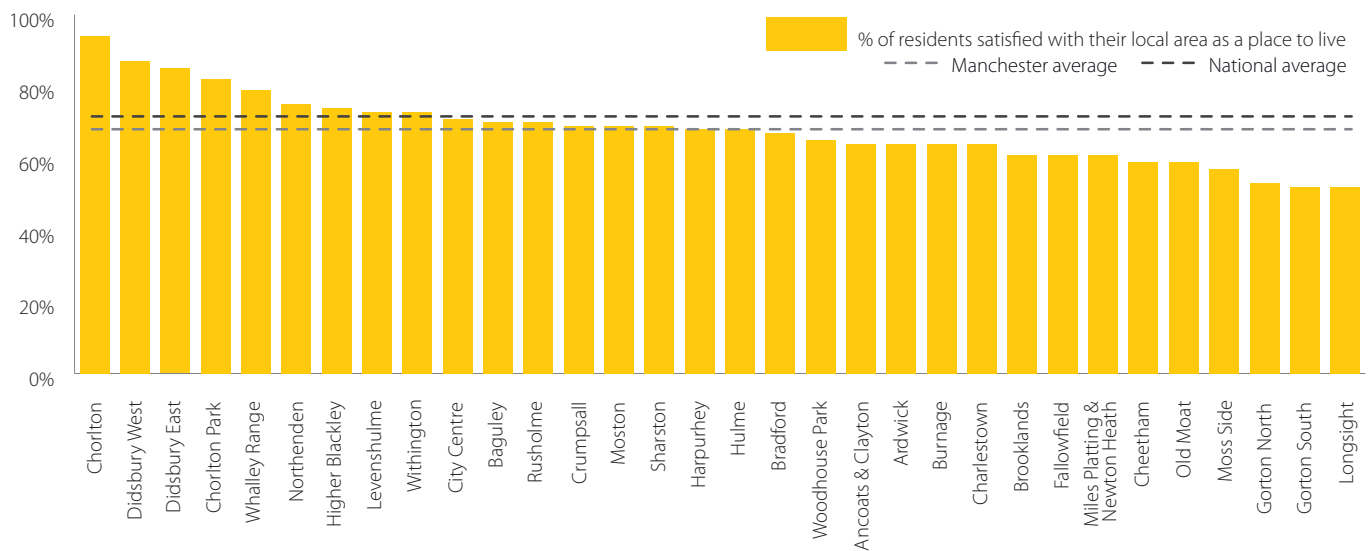
There are a number of factors that contribute towards satisfaction with the local area. Key driver analysis of the Quality of Life Survey identified the most important factors as:

- People from different backgrounds getting on well together
- Parents taking responsibility for their children
- Having low levels of antisocial behaviour
- Having a strong community spirit
- Having opportunities to participate in local decision-making
- Ability to influence decisions that affect the local area.

Source: Citizens Panel Survey 2007/08

There is a strong relationship between residents' satisfaction with their local area and levels of deprivation. Taking this into account, residents' satisfaction with their local area is relatively high, although there is wide variation across the city.

**Figure 25 – Residents' satisfaction with their local area as a place to live by ward**

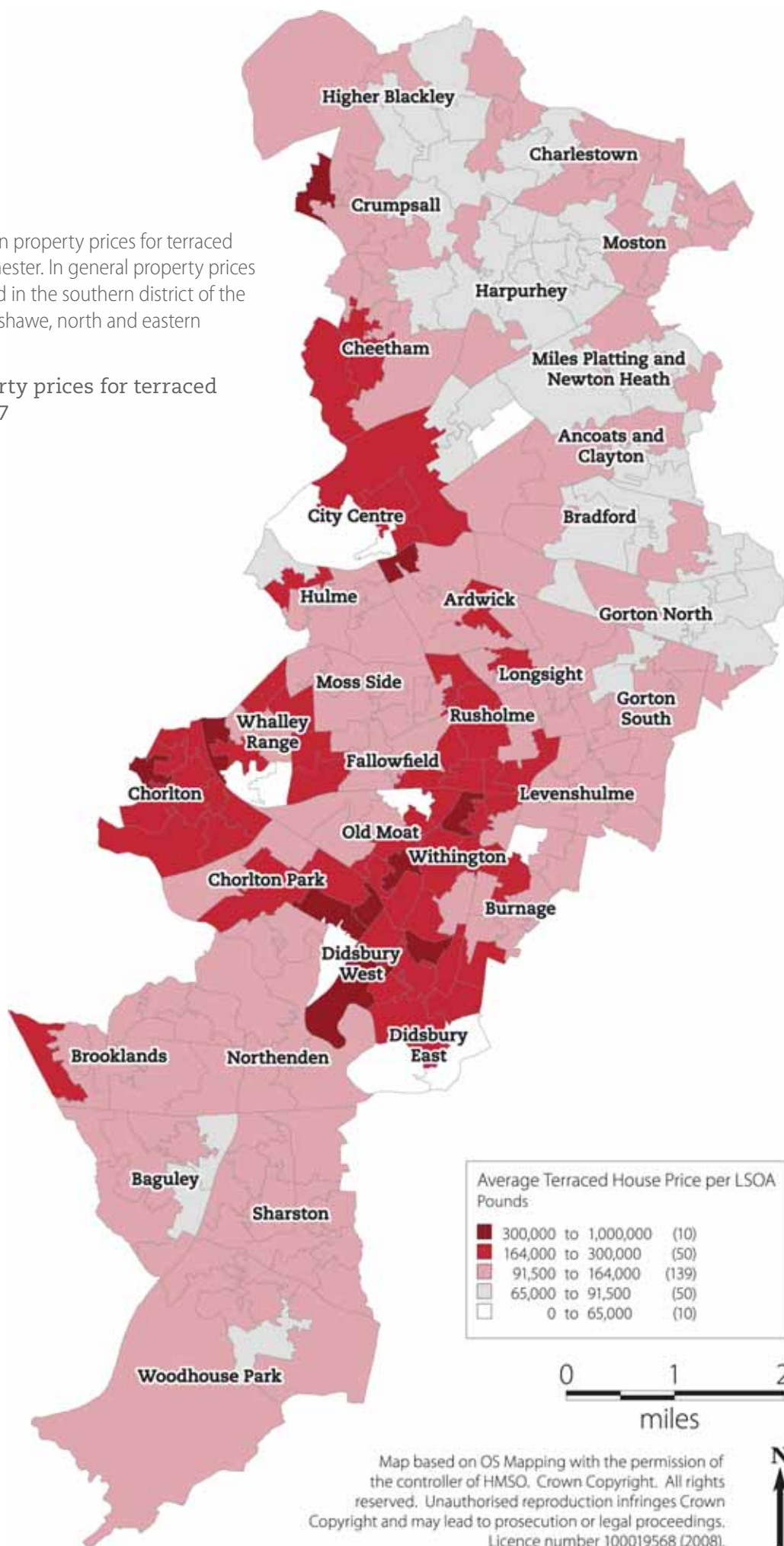


Source: Quality of Life Survey 2007/08

## 4.3 Housing

Map 20 highlights the range in property prices for terraced properties throughout Manchester. In general property prices are high in the City Centre and in the southern district of the city, and lower in the Wythenshawe, north and eastern districts of the city.

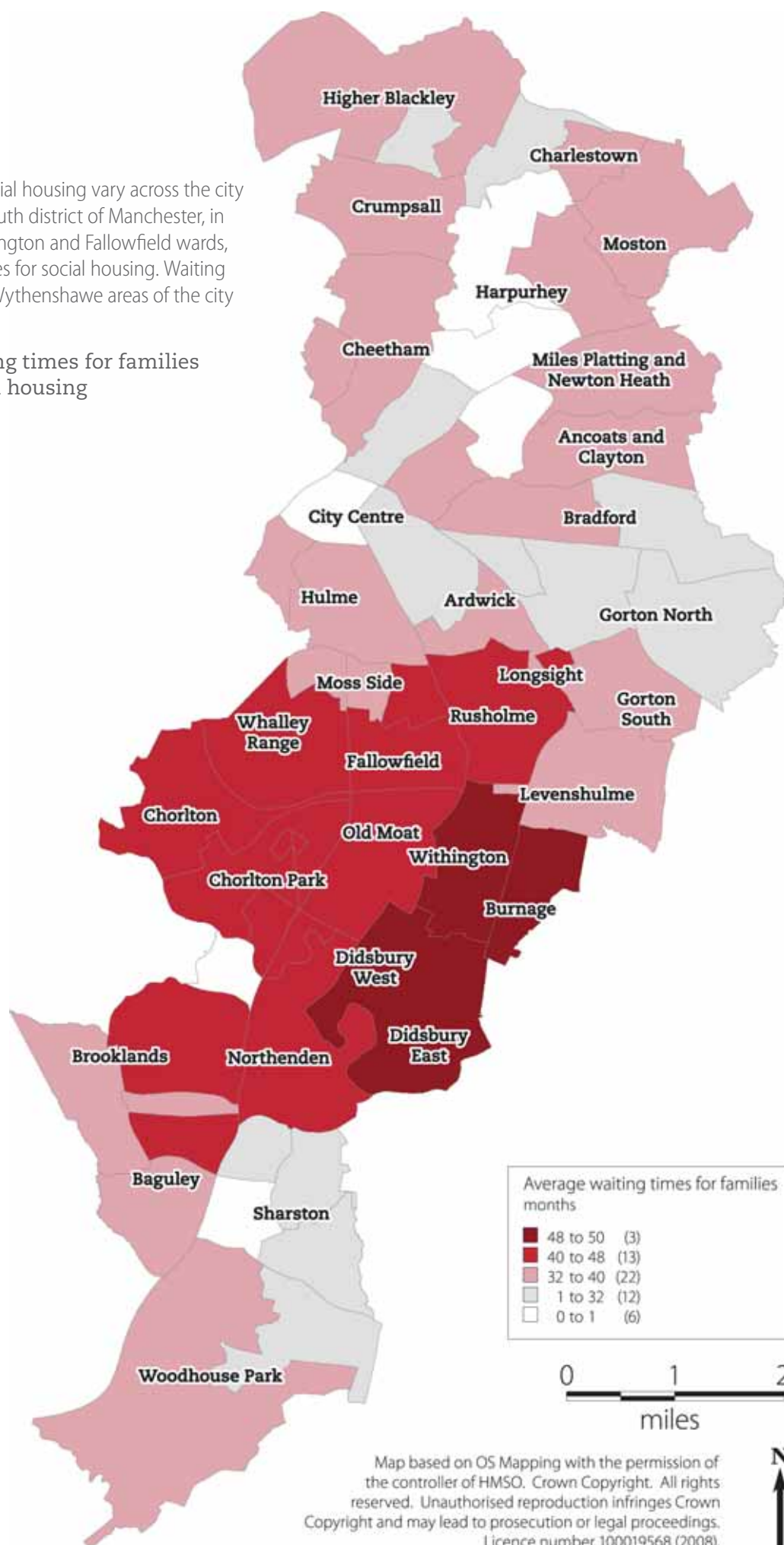
Map 20 – Average property prices for terraced properties 2007





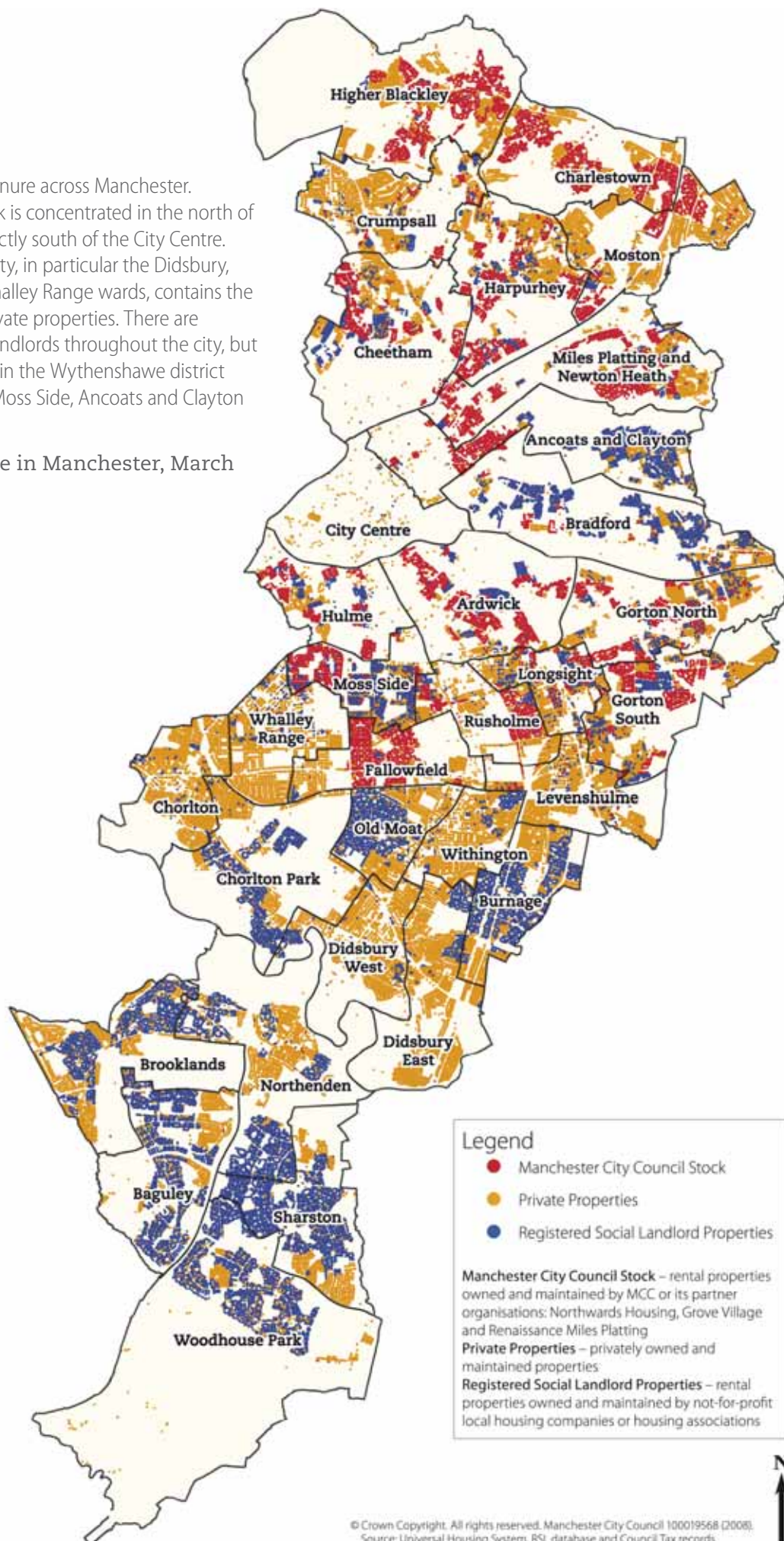
Average waiting times for social housing vary across the city according to demand. The south district of Manchester, in particular the Didsbury, Withington and Fallowfield wards, have the longest waiting times for social housing. Waiting times in the north, east and Wythenshawe areas of the city are considerably lower.

Map 21 – Average waiting times for families wanting social housing



Map 22 highlights housing tenure across Manchester. Manchester City Council stock is concentrated in the north of the city and in the wards directly south of the City Centre. The southern district of the city, in particular the Didsbury, Withington, Chorlton and Whalley Range wards, contains the highest concentrations of private properties. There are pockets of registered social landlords throughout the city, but concentrations can be found in the Wythenshawe district and the Old Moat, Burnage, Moss Side, Ancoats and Clayton and Bradford wards.

Map 22 – Housing tenure in Manchester, March 2008

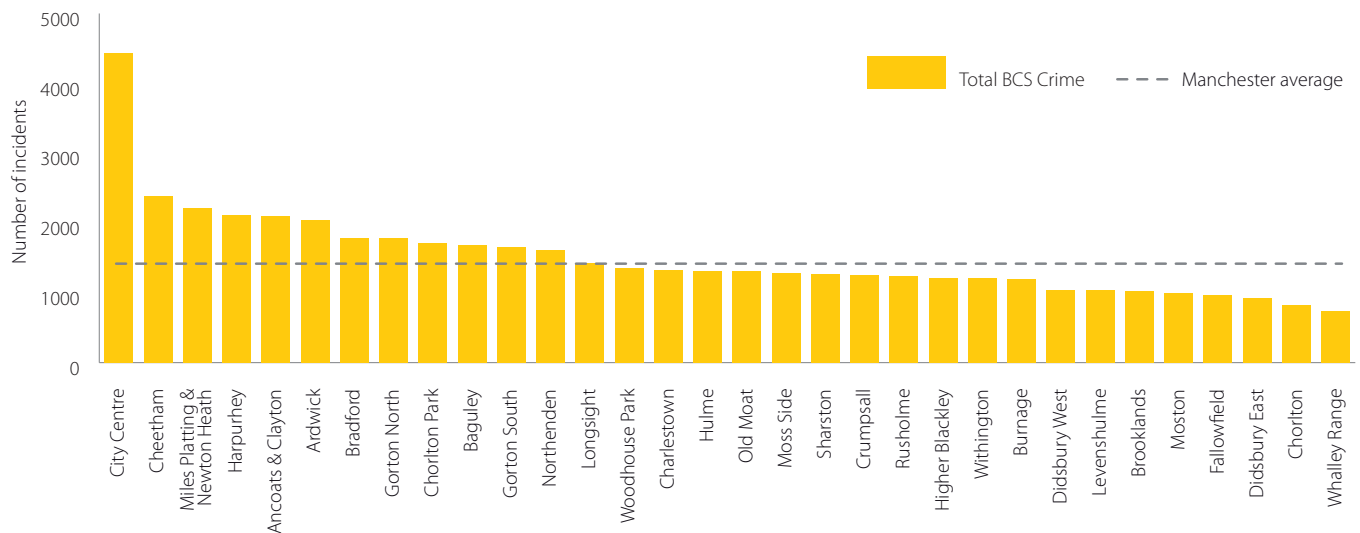


## 4.4 Safety and crime

The gap between the best and worst performing wards has narrowed in 2007/08 compared to 2006/07.

The city-wide average for 2007/08 was 1,514 (1,753 – 2006/07) crimes per ward; for the six worst wards it was 2,548 (3,000 – 2006/07), a difference of 1,034 (1,247 – 2006/07) crimes per ward or 68% (71% – 2006/07) more crime in the worst wards in Manchester.

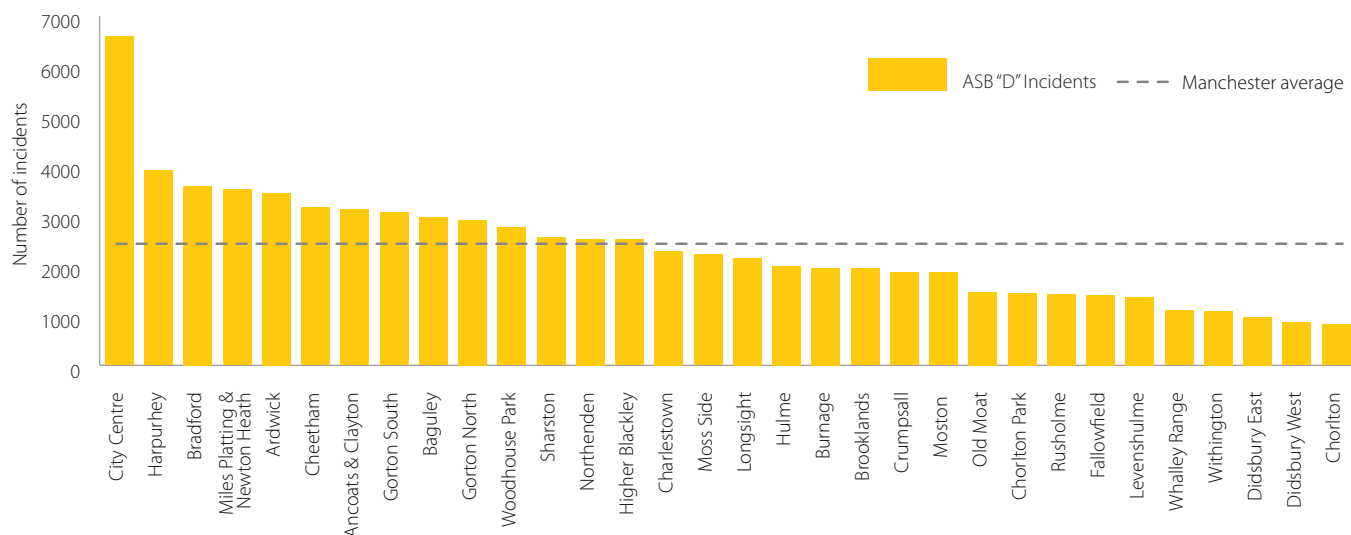
Figure 26 – Total BCS crime by ward 2007–08



Source: Greater Manchester Police's Crime Recording System

Manchester was named as one of 40 priority Respect Action areas in England. As part of this, the CDRP has driven a targeted programme of Respect Action Weeks in 18 wards across the city. The primary aim of the Respect Action Weeks initiative was to maximise the effectiveness of the CDRP at a neighbourhood level by tackling local issues, reducing crime and disorder and involving and reassuring local people. The initiative also aimed to leave a legacy of greater community engagement, improved perceptions and enhanced referrals. The single biggest crime type affected was criminal damage, achieving on average, 23% reductions in the fortnight after the week of action compared to the fortnight prior. This made a significant contribution to the city-wide reduction in criminal damage.

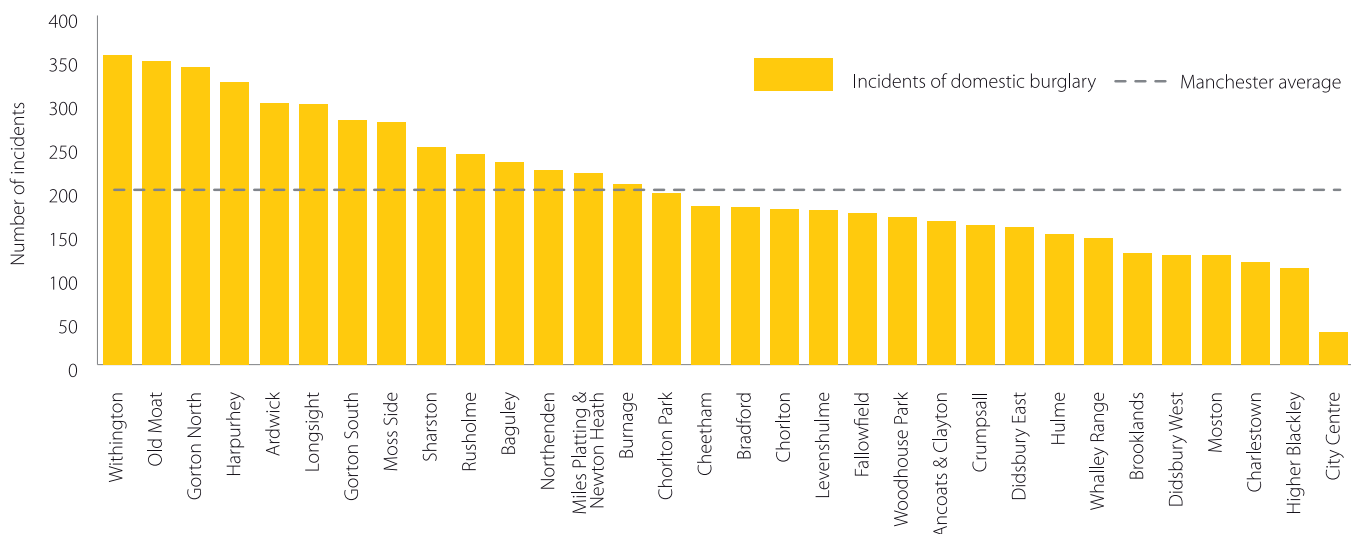
Figure 27 – ASB disturbance incidents by ward 2007–08



Source: GMAC Datahub

The number of incidents of antisocial behaviour varied greatly between wards, with the most affected ward, the City Centre, seeing eight times as many incidents as the least affected, Chorlton. The worst affected areas of the city were those adjacent to the City Centre and Wythenshawe.

Figure 28 – Domestic burglary by ward 2007–08

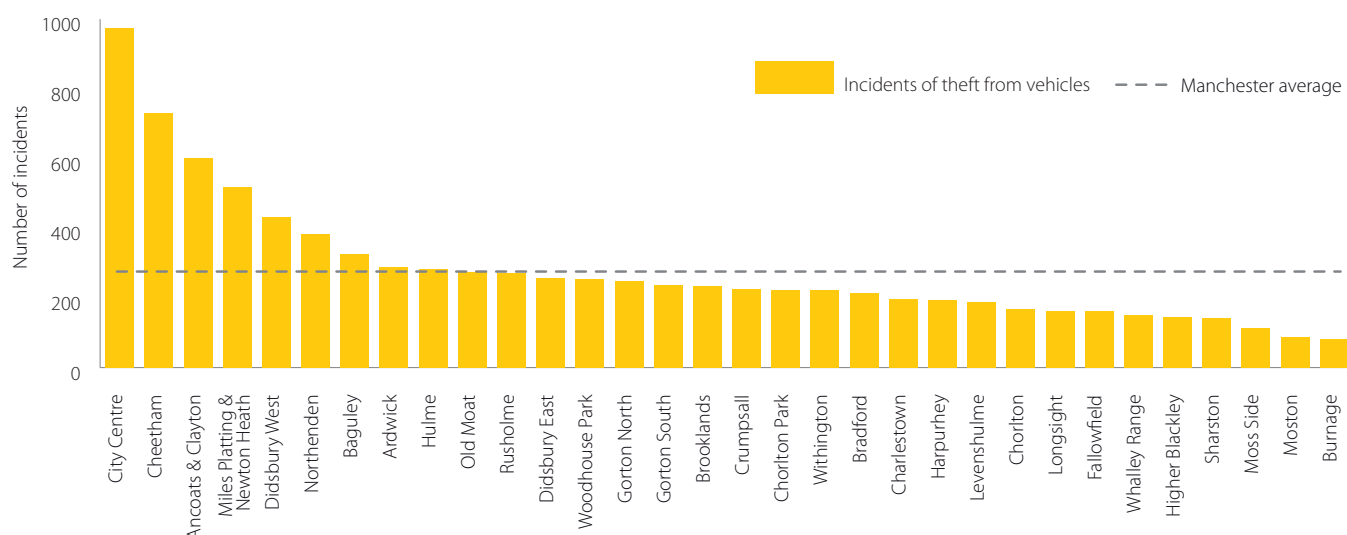


Source: Greater Manchester Police's Crime Recording System

Burglary affected Harpurhey and the wards on the A6 and Wilmslow Road corridors most severely. The 11 worst-affected wards accounted for half of all burglary in the city.



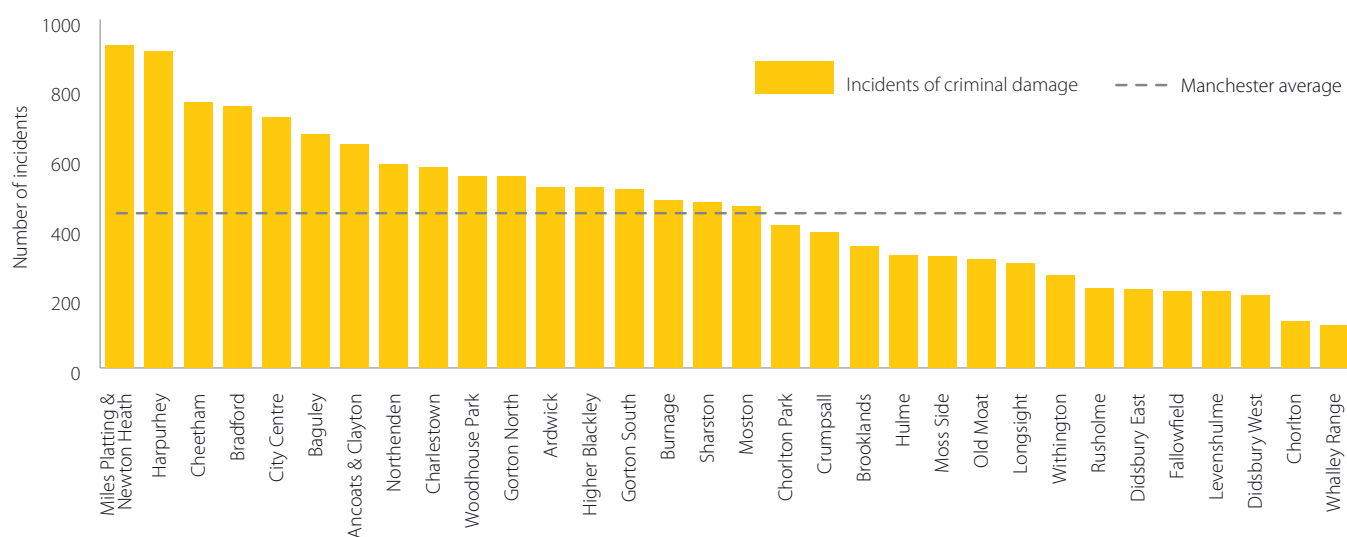
Figure 29 – Thefts from vehicles by ward 2007–08



Source: Greater Manchester Police's Crime Recording System

Thefts from motor vehicles were concentrated in the City Centre and three wards adjacent to the north: Cheetham; Ancoats and Clayton; and Miles Platting and Newton Heath, which together accounted for 25% of all thefts from vehicles in the city.

Figure 30 – Criminal damage by ward 2007–08

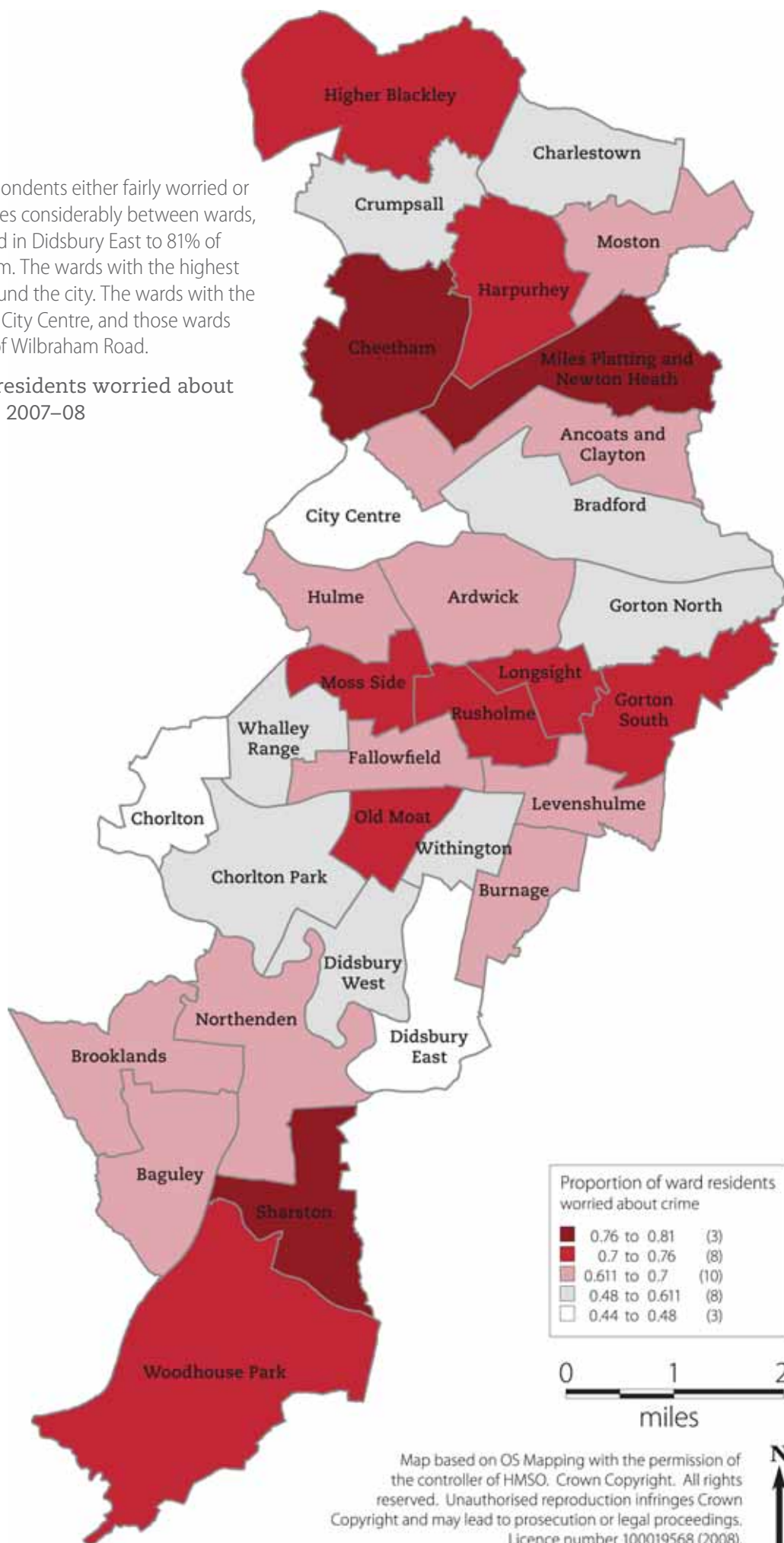


Source: Greater Manchester Police's Crime Recording System

The worst-affected ward for criminal damage, Miles Platting and Newton Heath, saw seven times as many reported crimes of this type as the least affected, Whalley Range. The least affected wards are generally in the south of the city, north of the M60 and south of the Universities Quarter.

The proportion of survey respondents either fairly worried or very worried about crime varies considerably between wards, from 44% of those questioned in Didsbury East to 81% of those questioned in Cheetham. The wards with the highest levels of worry are spread around the city. The wards with the lowest levels of worry are the City Centre, and those wards north of the M60 and south of Wilbraham Road.

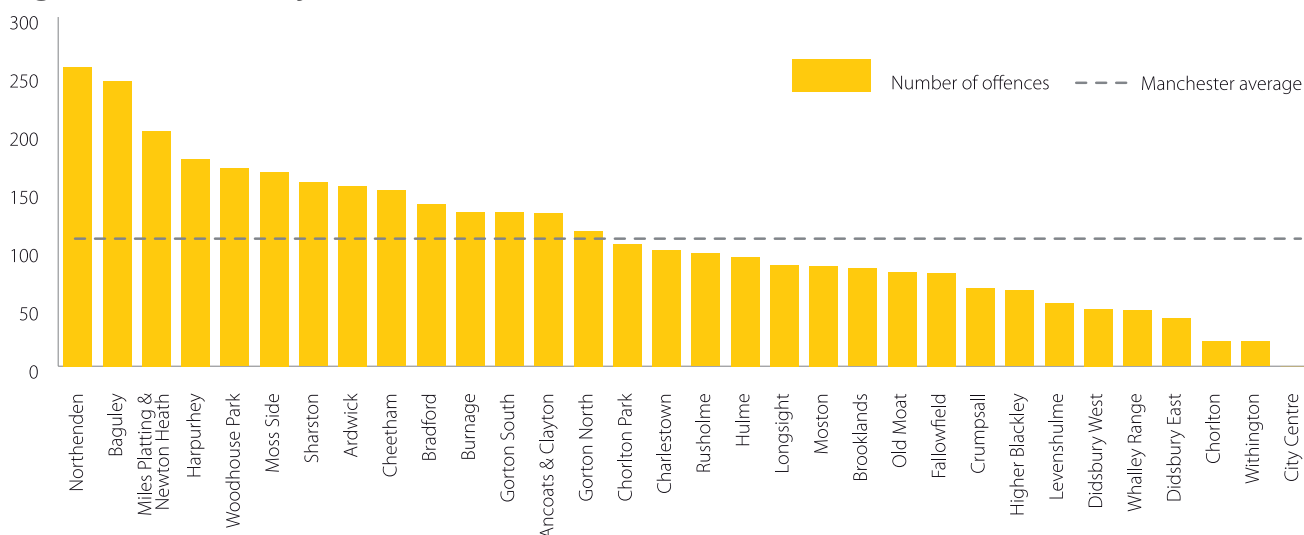
Map 23 – Percentage of residents worried about crime by ward 2007–08



## 4.5 Youth offending services

The number of offences (leading to a sentence) for young people has reduced by 6% between 2006/07 and 2007/08. This means there were 221 fewer offences committed by young people in the past year. Figure 31 shows the home address of offenders across the city. Offenders are concentrated in the Wythenshawe and northern districts of the city.

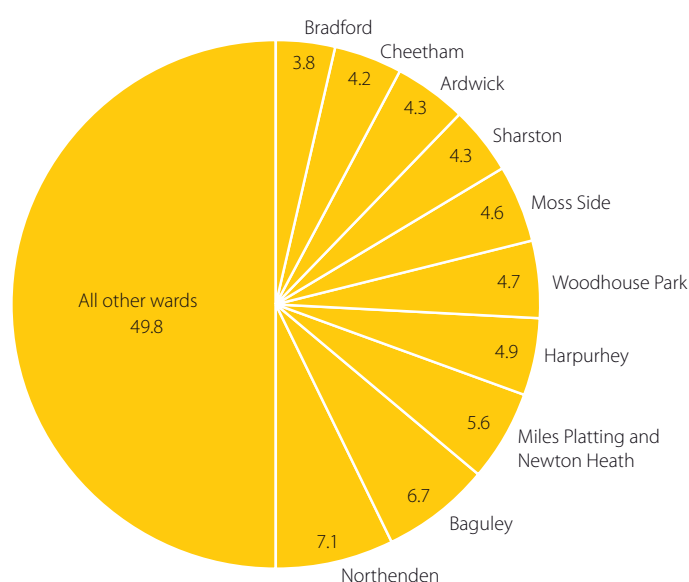
Figure 31 – Offences by offender: home address 2007/08



Source: Greater Manchester Police's Crime Recording System

Over half the recorded offences were committed by young people living in ten wards (one third of the total number of wards).

Figure 32 – High volume offending by ward

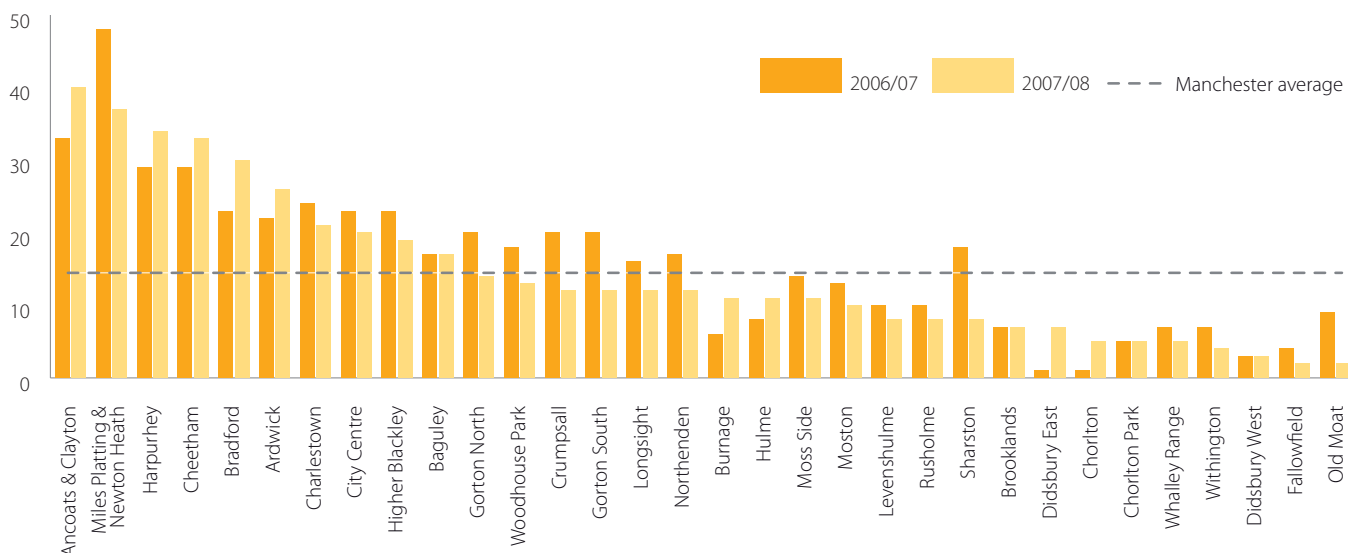


In 2008/09 the youth offending services will embed the new Interventions and Programmes Team within the service. This team will deliver tailor-made programmes for young people convicted of an offence across the city. Part of this work will include specific elements that can be developed to meet the needs of local communities.

## 4.6 Fire

Arson incidents are non-accidental fires. Arson incidents can be subdivided into two classifications. Primary fires are those that involve casualties, rescues, five or more fire appliances or specific property types, e.g. buildings and vehicles that are not derelict. Secondary fires are reportable fires that do not fall under the definition of primary fires and usually involve items of lower value, e.g. domestic and commercial bins and skips, fences, grassed areas and smaller derelict buildings.

Figure 33 – Deliberate primary fires (excluding vehicles)



Source: Fire and Rescue Service Management Information System



Map 24 highlights the number of deliberate Primary fires (excluding vehicles) by ward across Manchester. The largest number of Primary fires is concentrated in the North of the city in the Charlestown, Harpurhey, Ardwick, Bradford and Cheetham wards. The lowest concentrations of Primary fires are found in the Didsbury, Chorlton, Whalley Range, Fallowfield and Old Moat wards.

Map 24 – Deliberate primary fires (excluding vehicles) 2007–08

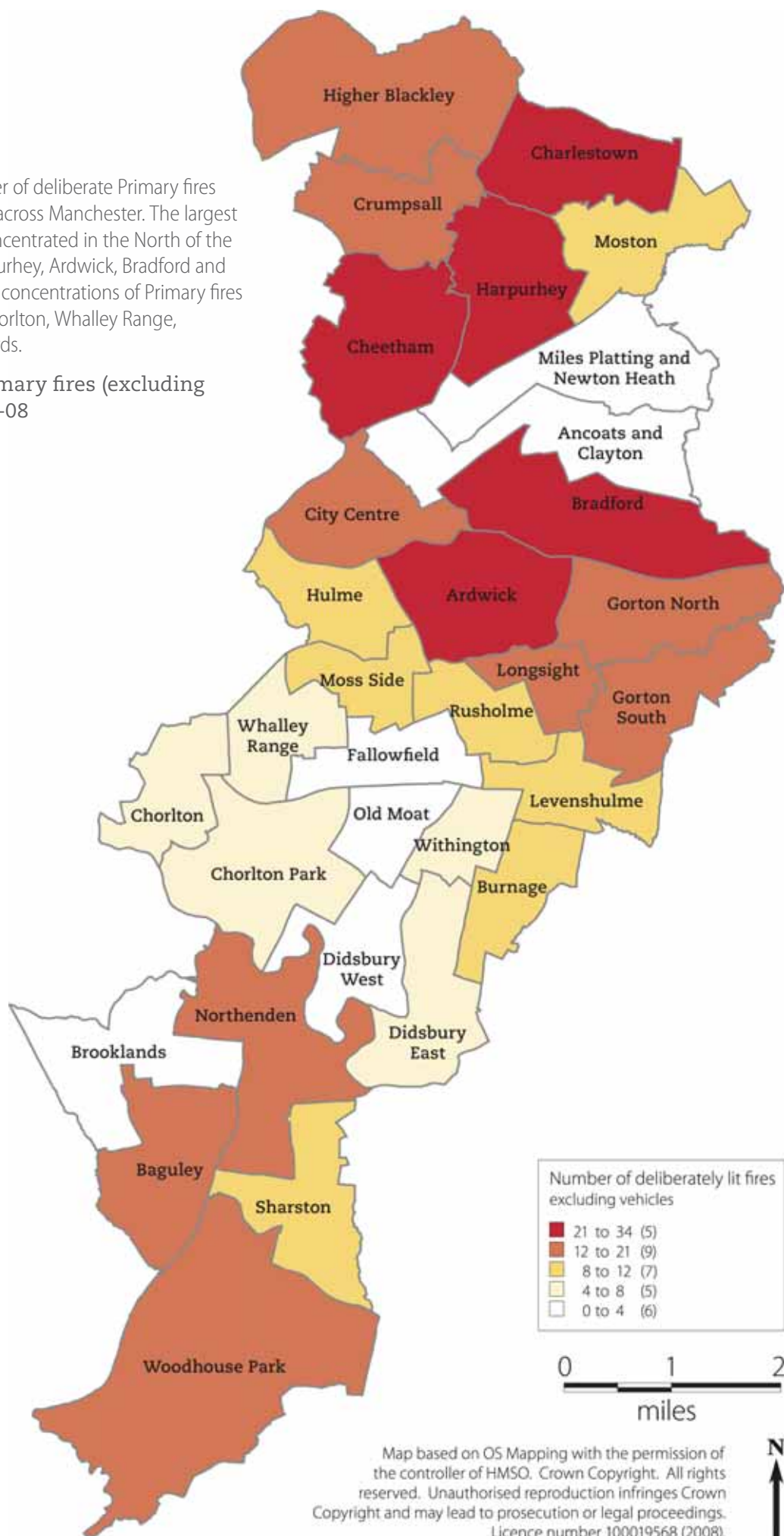
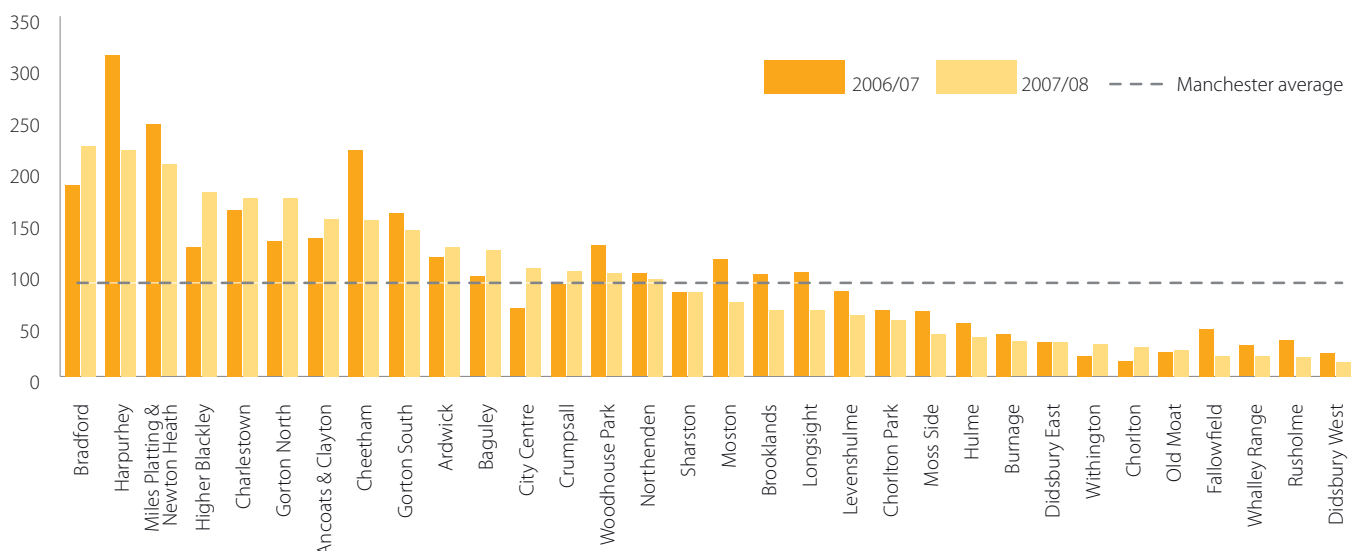


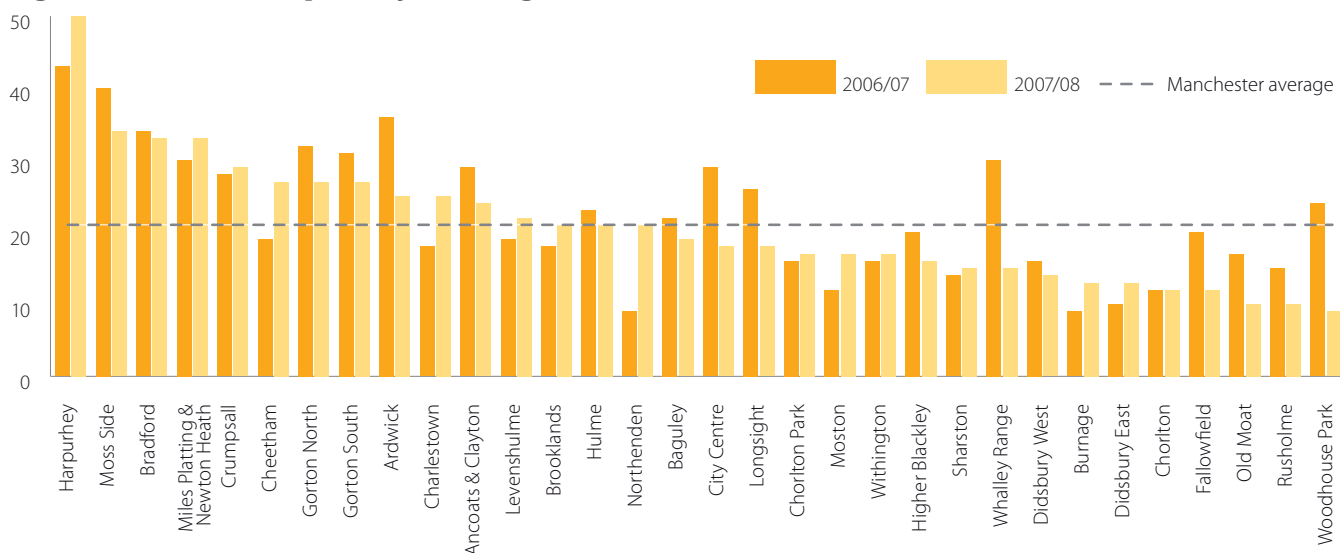
Figure 34 – Deliberate secondary fires (excluding vehicles)



Source: Fire and Rescue Service Management Information System

The spatial pattern for deliberate secondary fires in Manchester is similar to that of primary fires. Deliberate secondary fires are concentrated in the north of the city in the Charlestown, Harpurhey, Ardwick, Bradford and Miles Platting and Newton Heath wards. The lowest concentrations of deliberate secondary fires are found in the Didsbury, Chorlton, Whalley Range, Fallowfield and Rusholme wards.

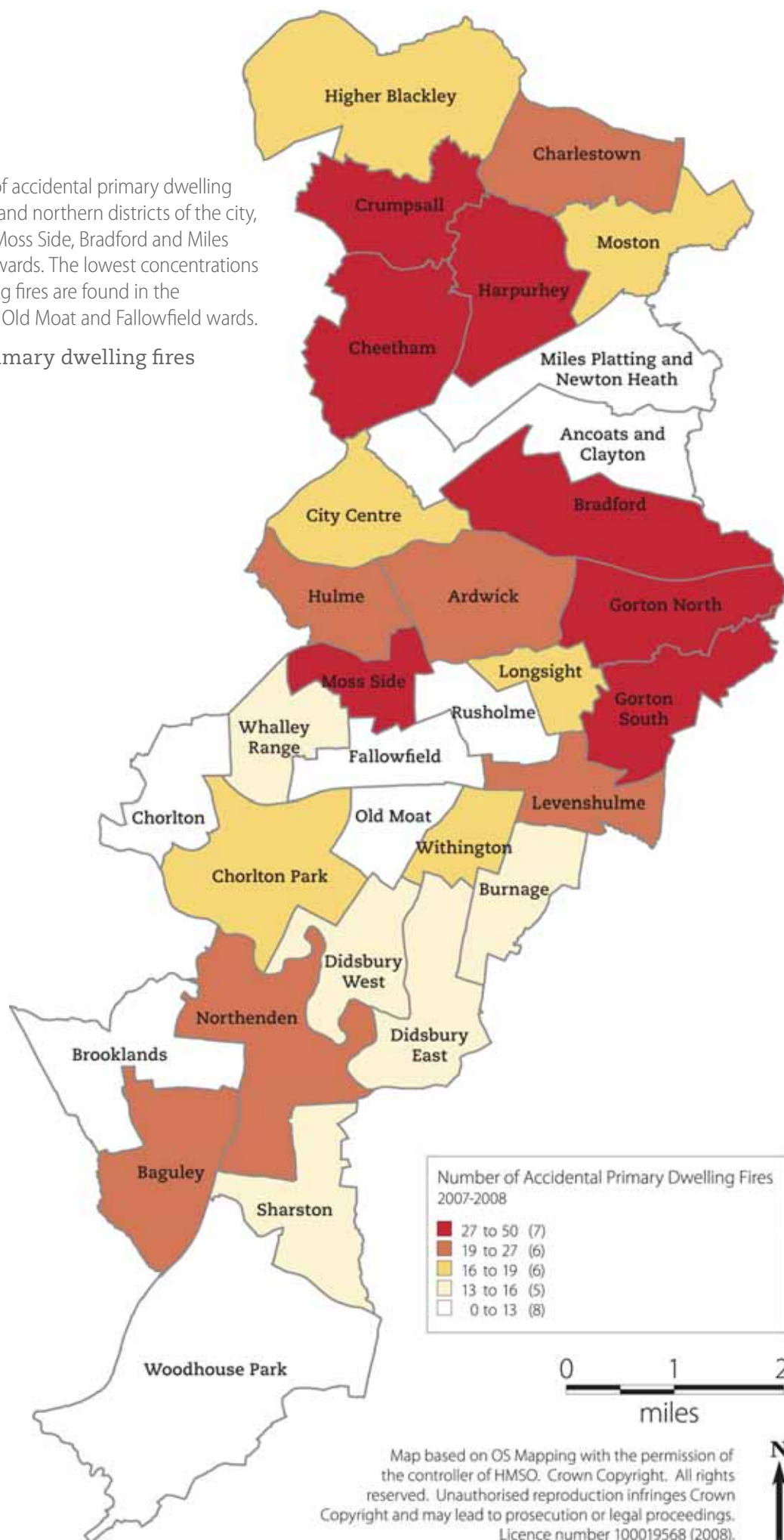
Figure 35 – Accidental primary dwelling fires



Source: Fire and Rescue Service Management Information System

The highest concentrations of accidental primary dwelling fires are found in the central and northern districts of the city, in particular the Harpurhey, Moss Side, Bradford and Miles Platting and Newton Heath wards. The lowest concentrations of accidental primary dwelling fires are found in the Woodhouse Park, Rusholme, Old Moat and Fallowfield wards.

Map 25 – Accidental primary dwelling fires



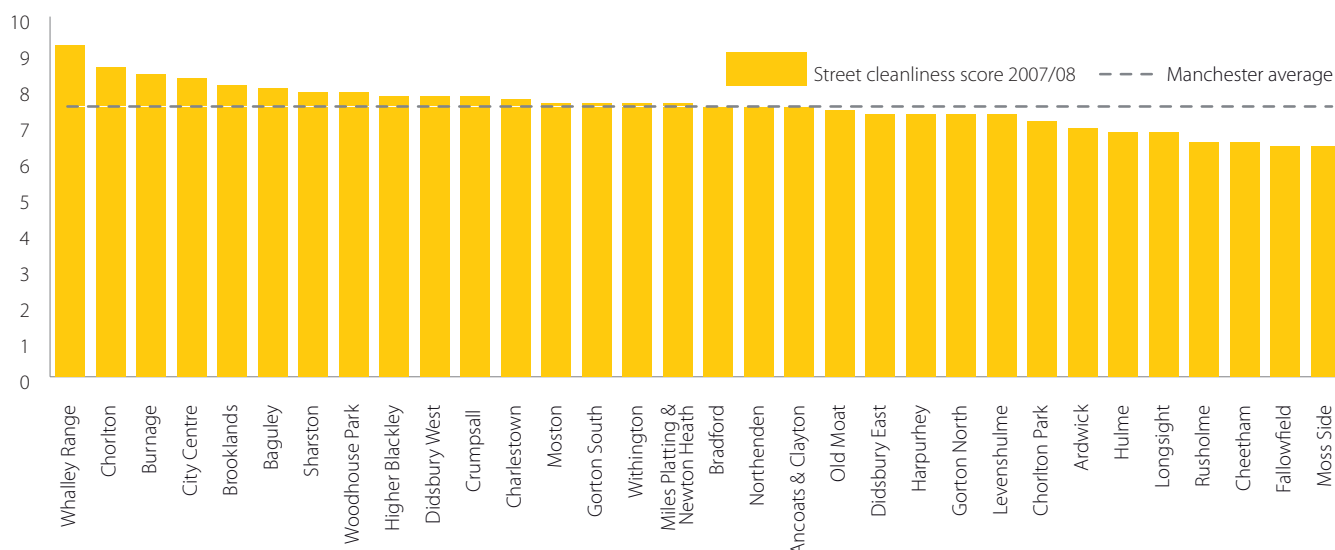
## 4.7 Environment

### Street cleanliness

All the wards in the city are measured every month by the Street Environmental Managers (SEMs), based on their perception of the cleanliness in those wards. Each ward is

given a score out of ten for street cleanliness, refuse collection and grounds maintenance. The scores in Figure 36 are the average annual scores for each ward across the city.

Figure 36 – Street cleanliness 2007/08



The Whalley Range, Chorlton, Burnage and City Centre wards have the highest annual average street cleanliness scores. The Moss Side, Fallowfield, Cheetham and Rusholme wards have the lowest annual average street cleanliness scores.

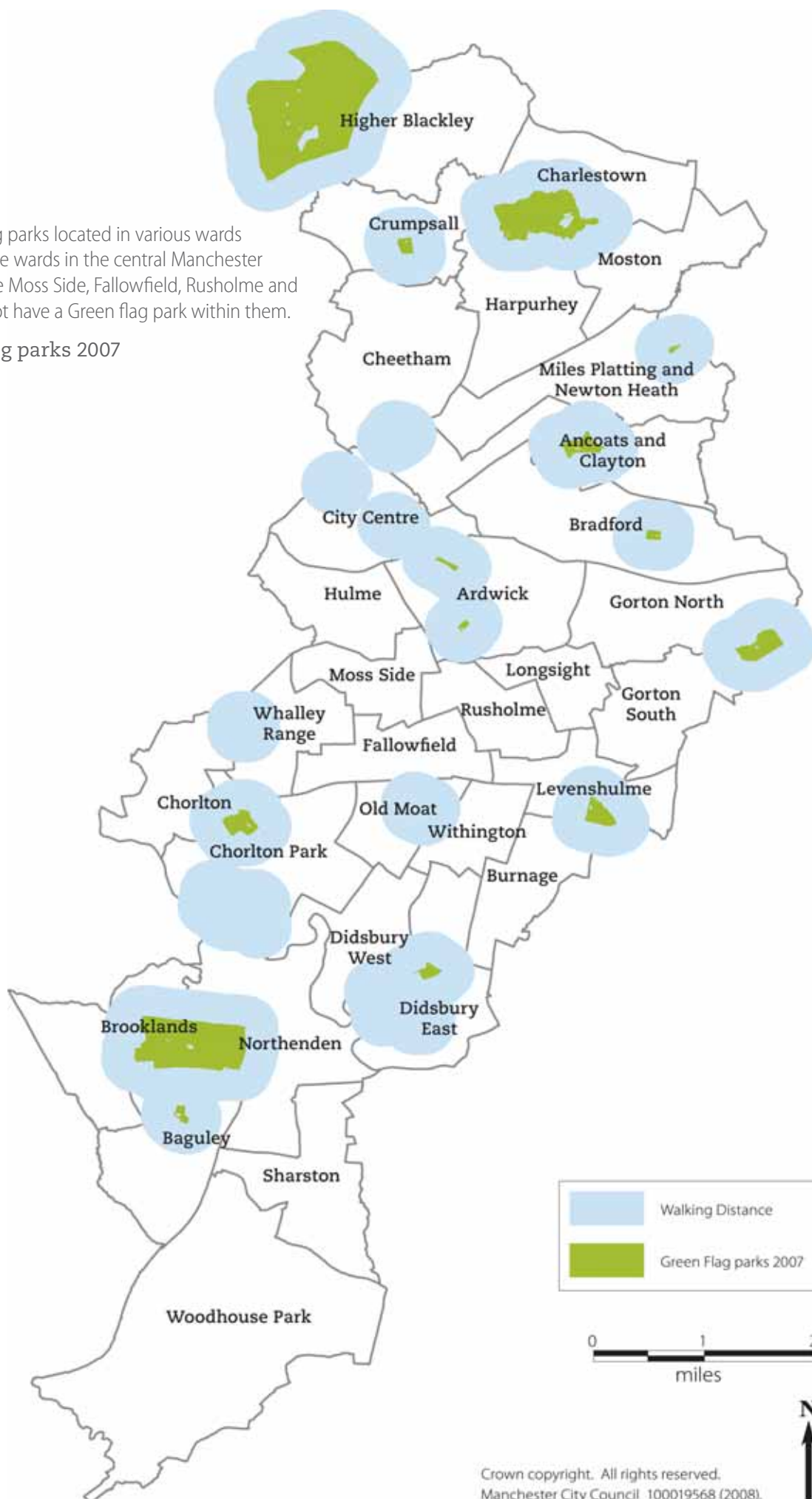
### Green Flag parks

Green Flag parks are those that have been judged to meet the national standard for parks and green spaces in England and Wales. They are important because they reflect the achievement of high environmental standards, creating a benchmark of excellence in recreational green areas and a mark of quality for a local area. A Green Flag Award visibly demonstrates a clear improvement to that park or green space.



There are 21 Green Flag parks located in various wards throughout the city. The wards in the central Manchester district, in particular the Moss Side, Fallowfield, Rusholme and Longsight wards, do not have a Green flag park within them.

Map 26 – Green Flag parks 2007

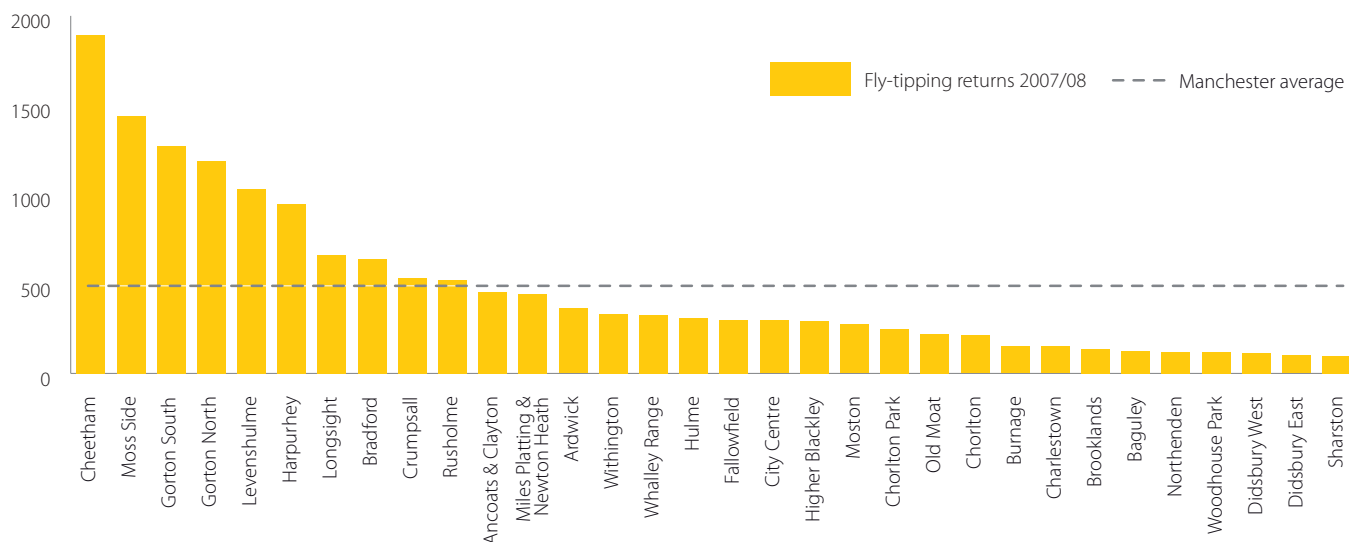


## Fly-tipping

Fly-tipping has a negative effect on creating neighbourhoods of choice. Fly-tipping is concentrated in the north and east districts of the city and less concentrated in the south and

Wythenshawe districts. The Cheetham, Moss Side and Gorton wards have much higher than city average levels of fly-tipping.

Figure 37 – Fly-tipping returns 2007/08





# 5. Individual and collective self-esteem

## 5.1 Introduction

A central objective of Manchester's Community Strategy is for residents of the city to live longer, happier, healthier and more satisfied lives. The Manchester Partnership has a crucial role to play in the delivery of this outcome. This is not just an altruistic aim; communities where people are happier and more satisfied are communities that thrive, where people are more likely to be employed, and where they have better health and relationships.

A key priority for the Manchester Partnership is to raise individual and collective self-esteem and the respect that residents have for each other and for their communities, so that residents and communities are enabled to reach their full potential. It is also integral to achieving neighbourhoods of choice. How people feel about where they live and how they interact with their neighbours and wider communities has an impact on people choosing to live in Manchester. The Manchester Partnership is actively researching ways that individuals and communities' behaviour can be influenced positively.

The Manchester Partnership is committed to activities that assist the building of strong cohesive communities, where residents feel satisfied with their local area as a place to live, and where they feel they belong to their local area and to Manchester.

The city has a history of diversity that has contributed greatly to the city's economic, social and cultural successes. It is crucial that communities in Manchester continue to be places where people from different backgrounds get on well together, and where all residents can share a sense of place and a sense of being Mancunian. By increasing opportunities for residents to influence decisions that affect their local area, Manchester residents can be further empowered and engaged.

The Manchester Partnership recognises that the residents of Manchester are the city's most important resource and that they are committed to building existing levels of social capital in the city. Social capital consists of the networks, norms, relationships, values and informal sanctions that shape the quantity and co-operative quality of a society's social interactions.

"Social capital may contribute to a range of beneficial economic and social outcomes including:

- High levels of and growth in GDP
- More efficiently functioning labour markets
- Higher educational attainment
- Lower levels of crime
- Better health
- More effective institutions of government."

Source: Social Capital: A Discussion Paper Performance and Innovation Unit, Cabinet Office, 2002

This is a relatively untested area of public policy and the Partnership is committed to measuring and evaluating the effects of interactions to achieve this spine. There are a number of projects that Manchester is participating in that will continue to be reported to the Manchester Board and PSB regularly over the next year. These projects, which include enabling users of adult social care and teaching children emotional resilience, should provide the blueprint for effective support by the public sector, which can positively affect people's satisfaction with their lives.

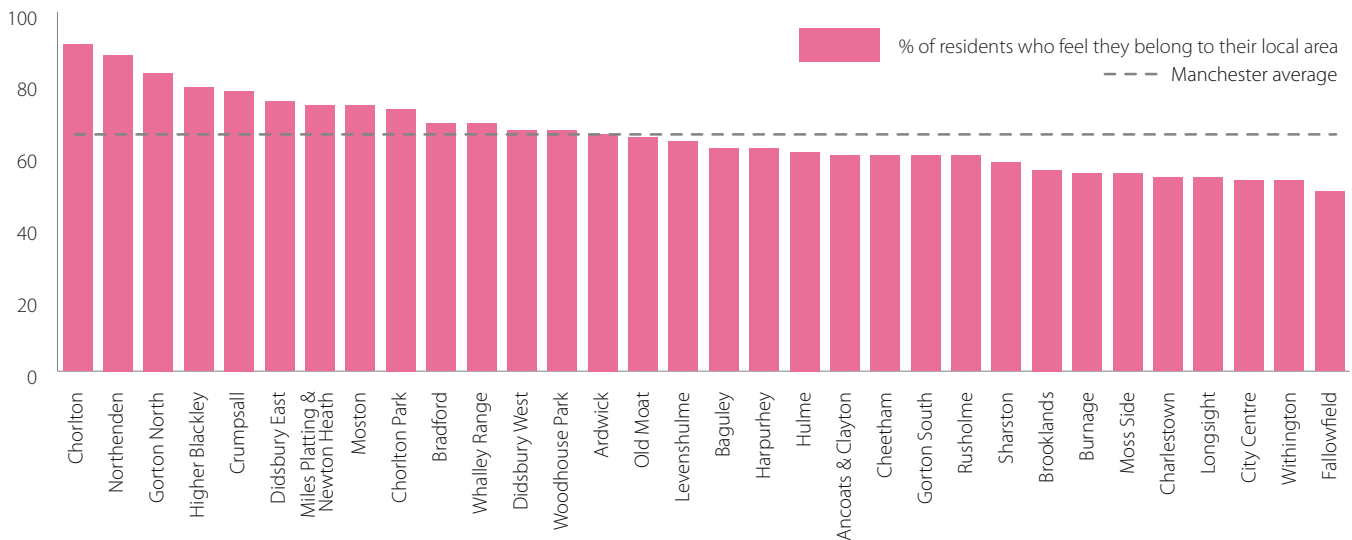


## 5.2 Belonging and sense of place

Two-thirds of Manchester residents feel they belong to their local area. This varies from 91% in Chorlton to 50% in Fallowfield.

Source: Quality of Life Survey 2007/08

Figure 38 – Percentage of residents who feel they belong to their local area



Source: Quality of Life Survey 2007/08

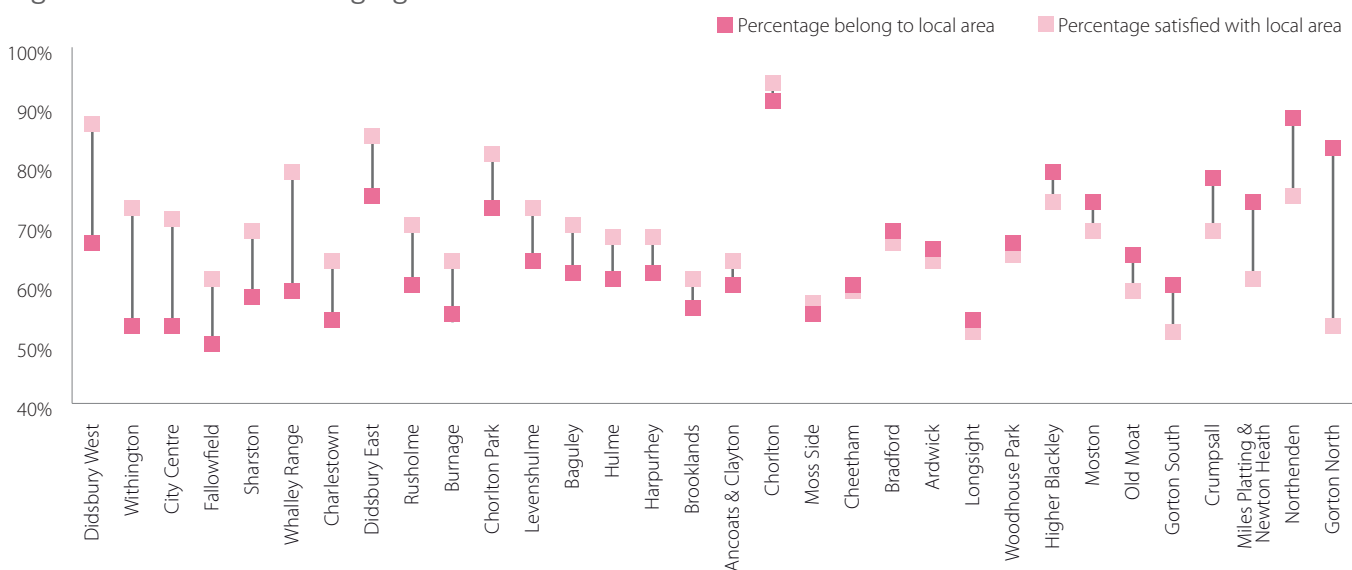
There is a distinct difference between measures of belonging to a local area and measures of satisfaction with the local area. There are some wards where residents' satisfaction with the area is greater than residents' sense of belonging, such as Didsbury West, Withington, City Centre and Fallowfield.

This could imply that residents are happy with the local neighbourhood but do not feel that there is a strong sense of shared values and may have only recently settled into the area or are planning to move out of the area.

There are wards where sense of belonging among residents is higher than the level of satisfaction with the area, such as Gorton North, Northenden, Miles Platting and Newton Heath, Crumpsall and Gorton South.

This could imply that residents who are less satisfied with their local area but feel that they belong have a stronger sense of identity with the neighbourhood probably linked to extended family and friendship networks. These aspects are not always positive hence the low levels of resident satisfaction.

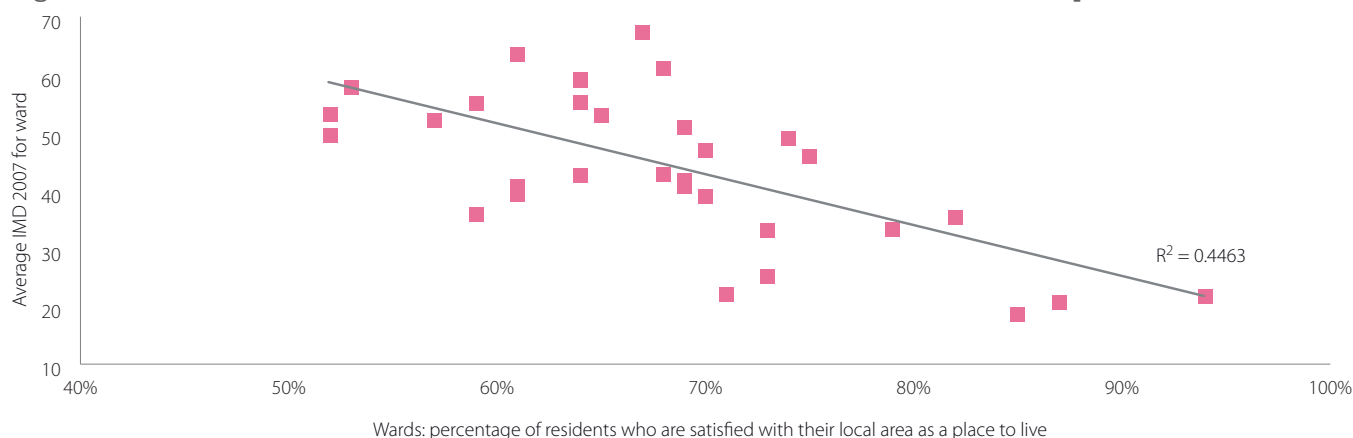
Figure 39 – Levels of belonging and satisfaction with the local area



Source: Quality of Life Survey 2007/08

There is a fairly strong relationship between the percentage of residents who are satisfied with a local area as a place to live and the level of deprivation in that area.

Figure 40 – Correlation between residents' satisfaction with the local area and deprivation



Source: Quality of Life Survey 2007/08 and IMD 2007

In the five least deprived wards in Manchester an average of 82% of residents are satisfied with their local area as a place to live.

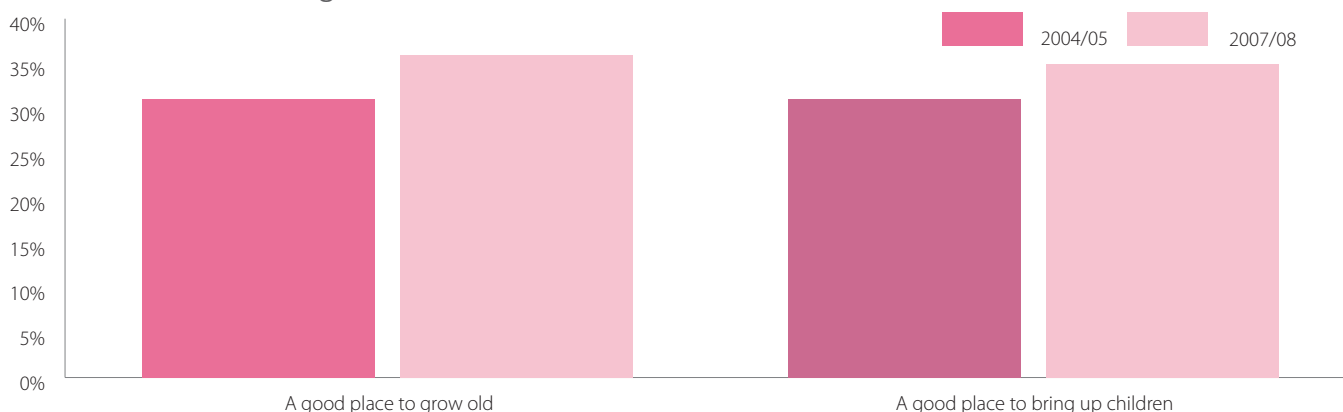
In the five most deprived wards in Manchester 65% of residents are satisfied with their local area as a place to live.

There is no strong relationship between belonging to a local area and deprivation. However, in the five least deprived wards in Manchester, an average of 68% of residents feel they belong to their local area. In the five most deprived wards in Manchester, 66% of residents feel they belong to their local area.

This suggests that levels of deprivation are a key driver of residents' satisfaction with a local area. Residents can feel attached to their local area whether or not it is deprived and whether or not they are satisfied with the area as a place to live.

More residents now believe their local area is a good place to bring up children or in which to grow old when compared to three years ago.

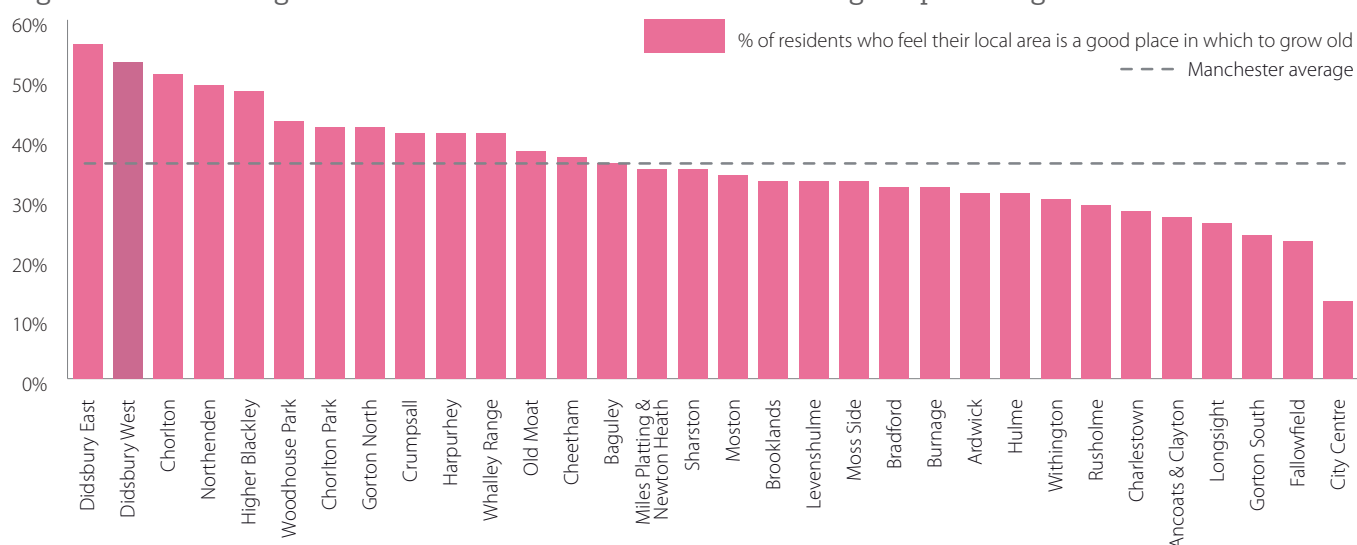
Figure 41 – Percentage of residents who believe their local area is a good place to bring up children or in which to grow old



Source: Quality of Life Survey 2004/05 and 2007/08

The percentage of residents who feel their local area is a good place to grow old varies from 56% in Didsbury East to 13% in the City Centre.

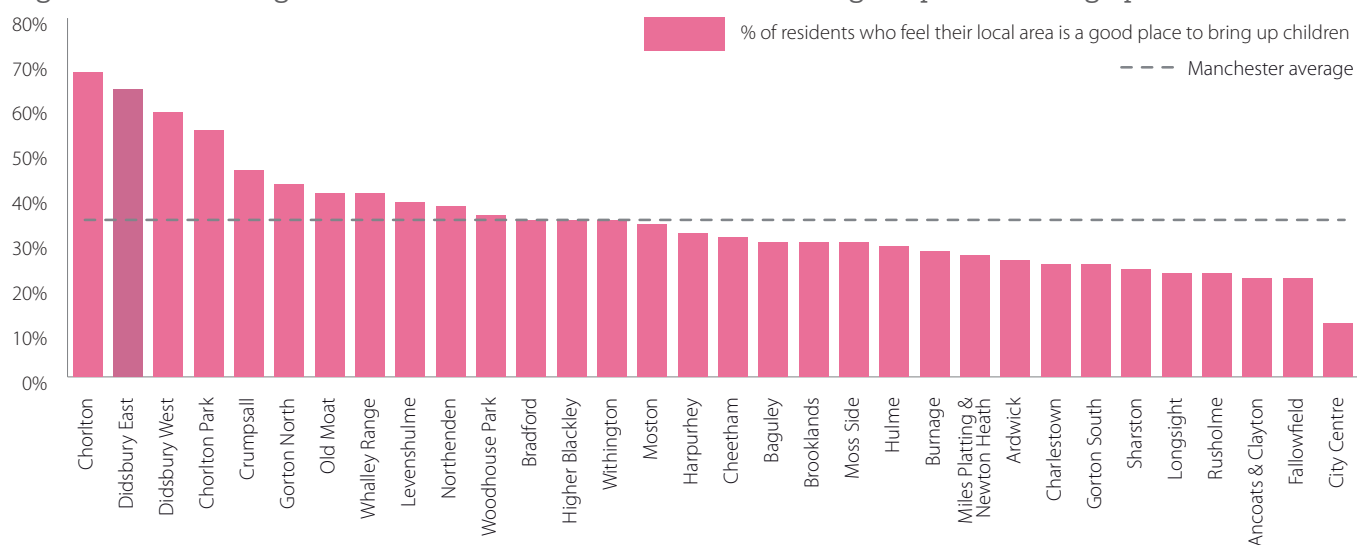
Figure 42 – Percentage of residents who feel their local area is a good place to grow old



Source: Quality of Life Survey 2007/08

The percentage of residents who feel their local area is a good place to bring up children varies from 68% in Chorlton to 12% in the City Centre.

Figure 43 – Percentage of residents who feel their local area is a good place to bring up children



Source: Quality of Life Survey 2007/08

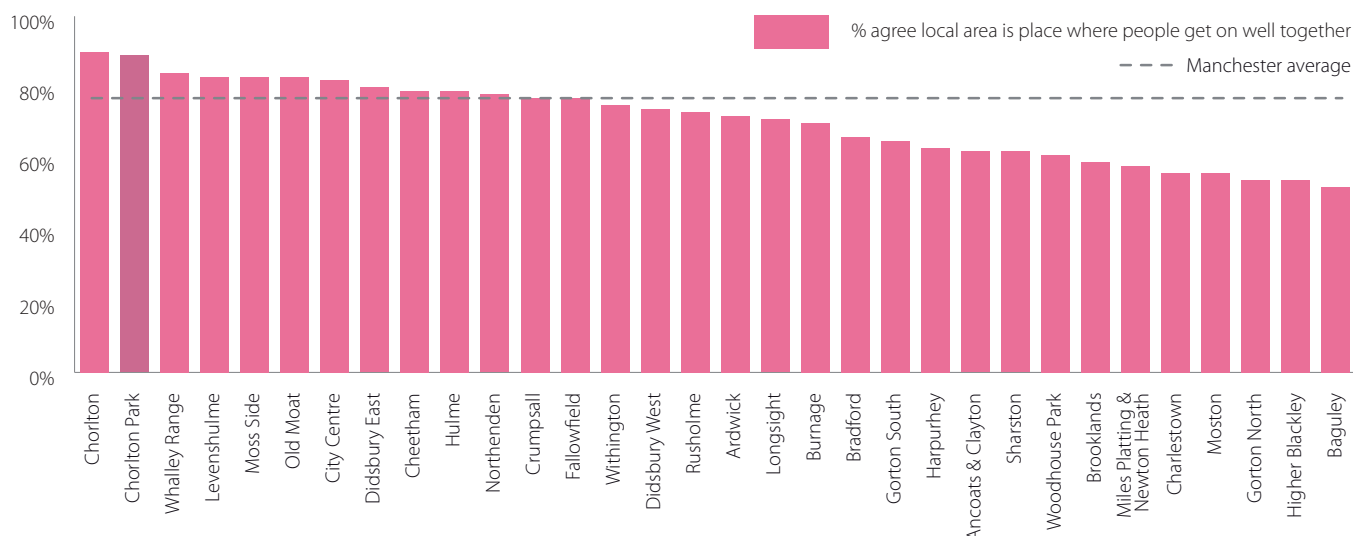
## 5.3 Community cohesion

In Manchester 77% of residents agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together; this is similar to the national average but higher than the average for Greater Manchester. Trend data suggests

that levels of cohesion have remained consistently high over the past three years.

Source: Best Value Survey 2006/07. Quality of Life Survey 2004/05 and 2007/08

**Figure 44 – Percentage of residents who agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together**



Source: Best Value Survey 2006/07

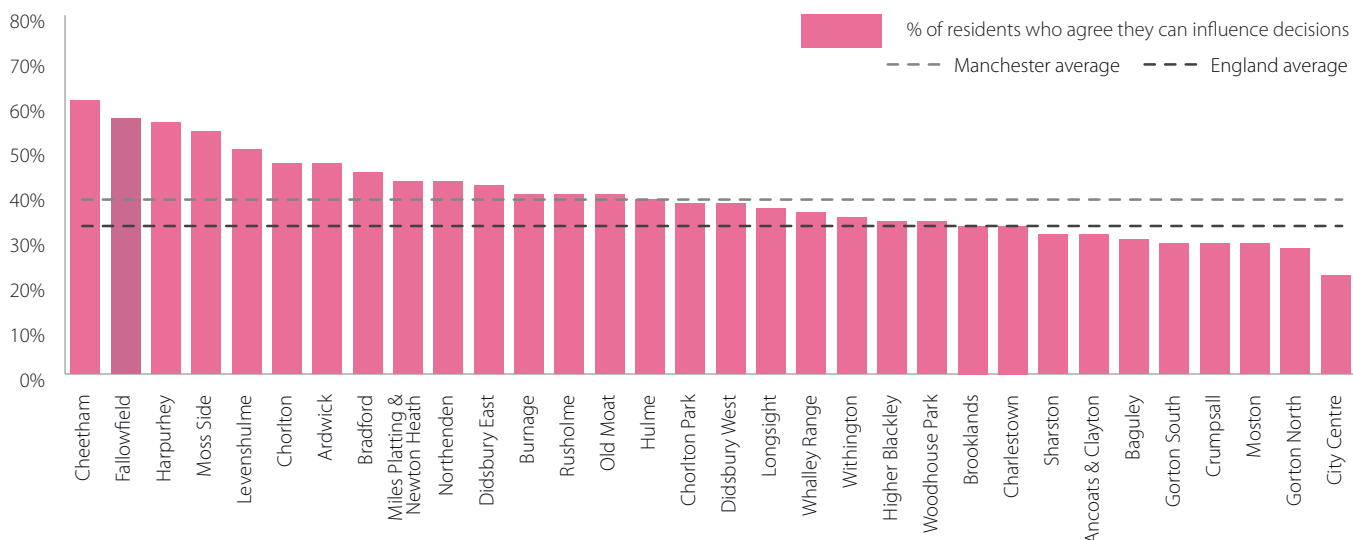
## 5.4 Influencing decision-making

Residents in the City Centre ward are least likely to feel they can influence decisions that affect their local area. Residents in Crumpsall, Moston and Gorton North are less likely to feel they can influence decisions that affect their local area, as are residents in Wythenshawe.

In north Manchester there is significant variation by ward. 56% of residents in Cheetham and 56% of residents in Harpurhey agree they can influence decisions compared to 29% of residents in Crumpsall and Moston.

Residents in Cheetham, Moss Side, Fallowfield and Levenshulme are more likely to feel they can influence decisions that affect their local area, as are residents in Harpurhey.

**Figure 45 – Percentage of residents who agree they can influence decisions in their local area**



Source: Best Value Survey 2006/07

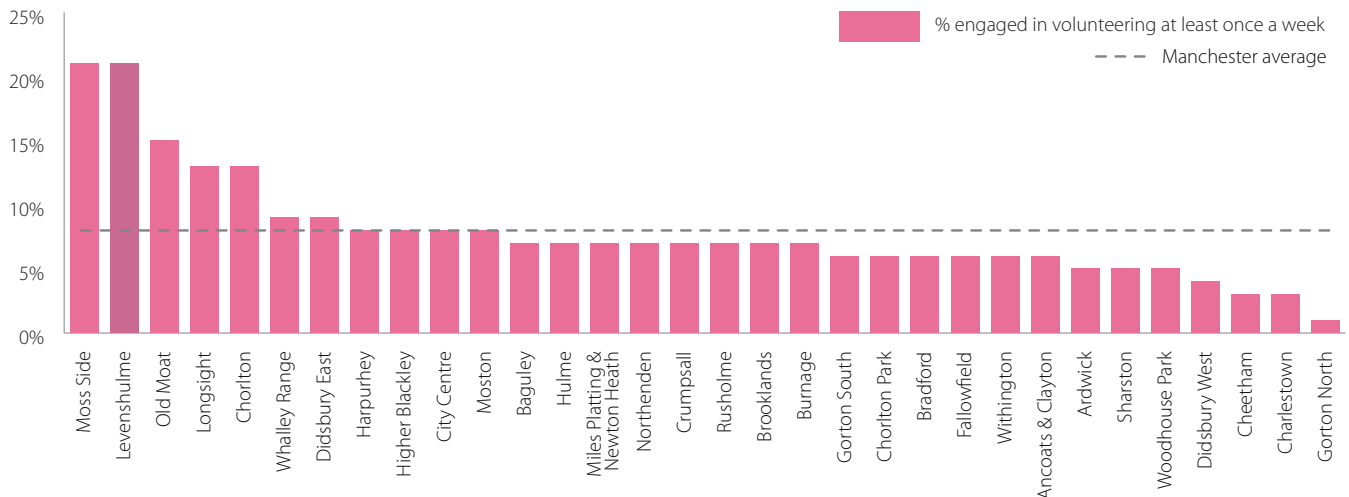


## 5.5 Volunteering

The percentage of residents engaged in regular volunteering for two hours at least once a week has risen from 5% in 2004/05 to 8% in 2007/08.

Source: Quality of Life Survey 2004/05 and 2007/08

**Figure 46 – Percentage of residents who are engaged in regular volunteering for two hours at least once a week**



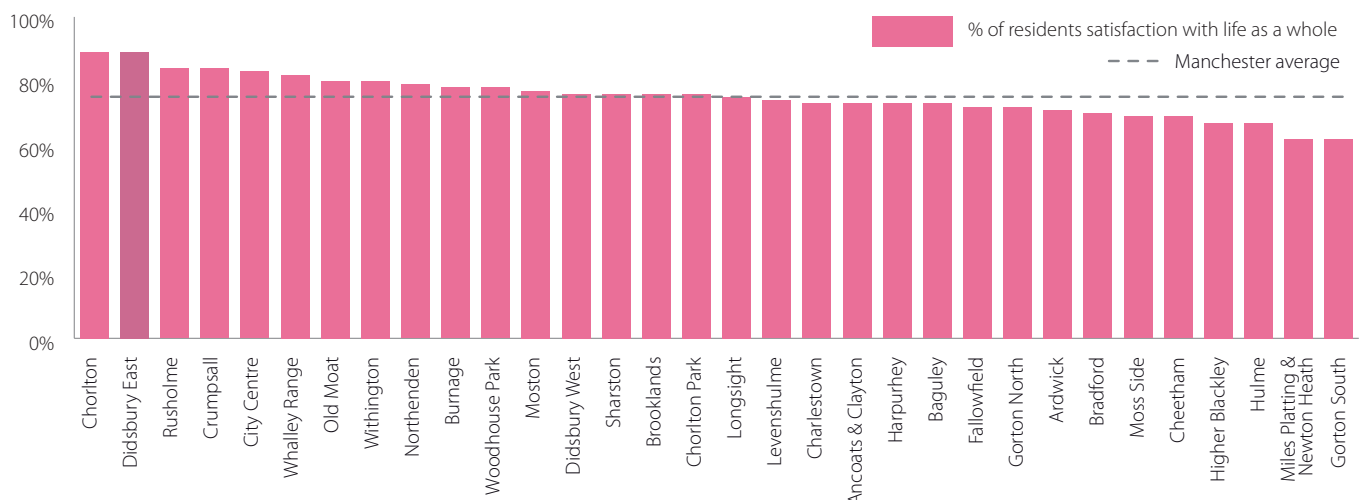
Source: Best Value General Residents Survey 2006/07

## 5.6 Wellbeing

Three-quarters of Manchester residents state that they are, overall, satisfied with their life.

This ranges from 89% of residents in Chorlton and Didsbury East, to 62% of residents in Miles Platting and Newton Heath and Gorton South.

**Figure 47 – Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their life overall**

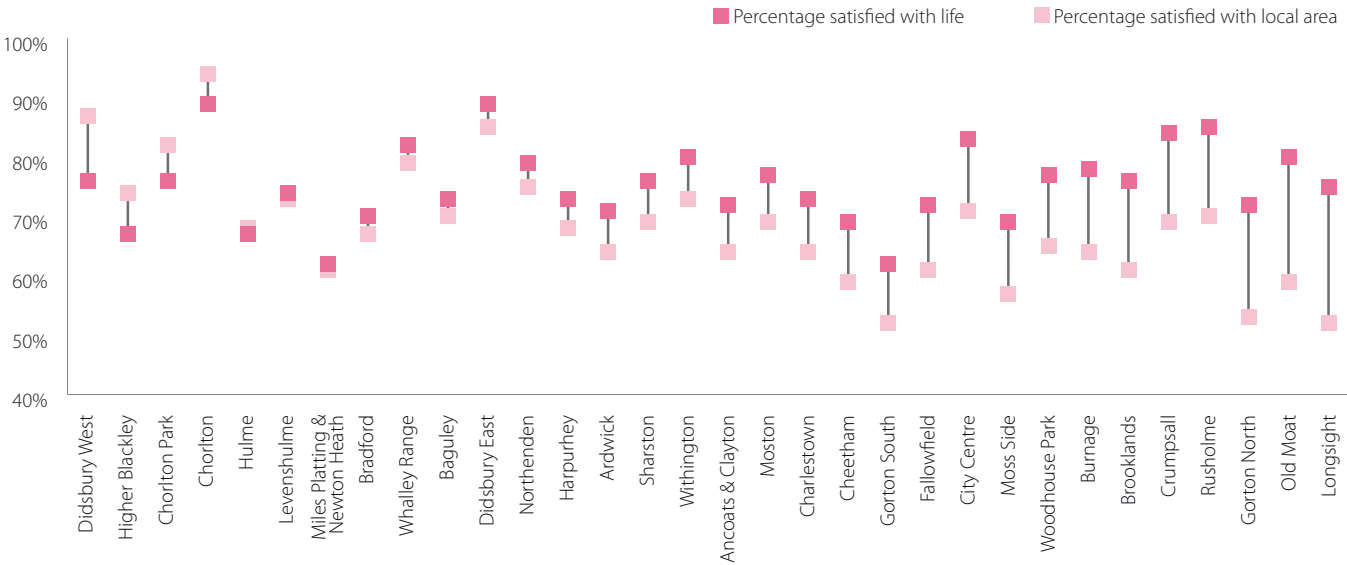


Source: Quality of Life Survey 2007/08

There are a small number of wards where the percentage of residents satisfied with their local area is greater than the percentage of residents satisfied with their lives. This includes the Didsbury West, Chorlton, Chorlton Park and Higher Blackley wards. This could imply that residents are happier with the local environment than they are with other aspects of their life.

In contrast, there are wards where the percentage of residents who are satisfied with their life is greater than the percentage of residents satisfied with the local area. These wards include Longsight, Old Moat, Gorton North and Rusholme. This implies that residents are more content with their overall life than with the local environment.

Figure 48 – Residents’ satisfaction compared to satisfaction with their lives overall



Source: Quality of Life Survey 2007/08

# Technical definitions

- Derived** – Derived data are provided by Policy Analysis Team in Economic and Urban Policy and are derived from Office for National Statistics Estimates, Projections and Experimental data, manipulated for new topics or geographic areas.
- Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)** – A LSOA contains on average 1,500 residents and 650 households. In Manchester there are 259 LSOAs. The Office for National Statistics produces the Mid-Year Population Estimate and Index of Multiple Deprivation data for LSOAs.
- Middle Super Output Area (MSOA)** – A MSOA contains on average 7,500 residents and 2,000 households. In Manchester there are 53 MSOA's. The Office for National Statistics produces the Mid-Year Population Estimate data for MSOA's.





# Summary chart

Ward	Population number	% change in population 2006–2011	% of pupils achieving KS2 in English at level 4 2007	% of pupils achieving KS2 in maths at level 4 2007	% of pupils achieving KS2 in science at level 4 2007	% of pupils with no KS4 A–G qualifications 2007	% of pupils achieving A*–C (including English and maths) at GCSE 2007	% secondary school attendance 2007	% of pupils where English is not their first language 2007	% resident satisfaction with local area as a place to live	Total BCS crime incidents 2007/08
Ancoats and Clayton	13,675	7.6	68.7	75.6	79.4	11.9	18.8	87.3	15.7	64	2,098
Ardwick	16,232	3.7	63.4	68.0	78.9	9.9	27.3	91.7	45.8	64	2,046
Baguley	14,384	3.9	64.7	69.9	83.8	6.4	23.1	89.6	4.4	70	1,689
Bradford	12,646	4.5	68.0	69.8	82.2	11.7	20.3	89.2	16.5	67	1,788
Brooklands	12,713	1.2	71.3	73.4	84.0	3.5	17.5	86.4	5.3	61	1,026
Burnage	14,694	4.8	81.6	78.6	89.3	4.7	27.0	90.3	26.8	64	1,199
Charlestown	12,580	3.4	69.0	64.4	80.5	6.9	26.3	88.2	5.1	64	1,318
Cheetham	17,327	9.6	68.8	64.7	76.3	4.5	33.0	91.2	69.7	59	2,387
Chorlton	12,974	2.0	91.0	88.3	92.8	1.4	53.5	94.1	21.6	94	823
Chorlton Park	12,795	5.4	75.7	76.4	86.8	4.1	39.8	92.6	20.6	82	1,717
City Centre	9,948	32.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	0	50.0	93.3	22.7	71	4,427
Crumpsall	14,870	0.6	68.7	75.3	85.3	2.7	24.5	90.5	52.3	69	1,254
Didsbury East	13,541	2.4	92.7	89.5	96.0	4.7	63.6	93.8	19.2	85	924
Didsbury West	12,531	5.3	89.1	95.7	97.8	0	54.5	92.9	14.1	87	1,039
Fallowfield	14,660	7.4	79.4	77.1	89.3	2.8	33.6	91.3	38.3	61	963
Gorton North	14,409	6.3	65.0	65.0	78.2	8.3	34.9	91.1	21.5	53	1,776
Gorton South	15,617	4.4	69.1	67.7	77.6	12.0	21.9	89.5	31.5	52	1,655
Harpurhey	16,497	3.2	67.5	71.3	82.1	12.5	16.2	86.1	13.8	68	2,119
Higher Blackley	13,947	0.5	71.9	71.3	85.4	7.7	29.6	89.4	5.7	74	1,211
Hulme	12,460	12.7	71.1	73.3	88.9	4.3	27.1	92.0	33.4	68	1,312
Levenshulme	14,059	2.5	79.3	82.0	90.1	2.8	43.1	92.6	50.7	73	1,034
Longsight	14,532	7.6	76.5	78.9	86.1	6.2	36.4	92.2	76.5	52	1,431
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	16,060	–12.0	75.7	76.7	85.7	13.7	13.7	85.0	9.2	61	2,212
Moss Side	17,427	6.1	67.3	72.5	81.5	4.2	21.2	92.0	53.3	57	1,286
Moston	14,402	1.0	81.1	74.8	86.2	10.8	27.2	90.2	5.8	69	994
Northenden	14,480	5.3	67.9	64.3	76.2	5.8	18.2	88.0	7.1	75	1,613
Old Moat	13,923	2.4	77.9	78.7	87.7	5.3	32.8	91.7	22.9	59	1,310
Rusholme	14,110	0.3	73.0	72.1	83.6	5.0	33.6	91.1	71.6	70	1,239
Sharston	15,013	4.1	62.7	64.4	79.1	3.1	21.1	88.3	5.9	69	1,267
Whalley Range	14,076	7.2	81.8	81.8	88.1	2.8	36.4	92.9	64.2	79	740
Withington	11,539	9.8	79.2	87.5	87.5	9.6	48.1	91.8	35.2	73	1,211
Woodhouse Park	13,864	2.5	77.8	72.4	80.1	6.7	16.1	87.9	5.1	65	1,356



Ward	ASB disturbance incidents 2007/08	Domestic burglary incidents by ward 2007/08	Number of thefts from vehicles 2007/08	% of residents worried about crime 2007/08	Street cleanliness 2007/08	Fly-tipping returns 2007/08	% of residents who feel they belong to their local area	% of levels of belonging and satisfaction with the local area	% of residents who agree local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	% of residents who agree they can influence decisions in their local area
Ancoats and Clayton	3,117	164	601	69	7.5	455	60	60	62	31
Ardwick	3,450	299	288	67	6.9	363	66	66	72	47
Baguley	2,962	232	326	69	8.0	127	62	62	52	30
Bradford	3,597	181	214	61	7.5	640	69	69	66	45
Brooklands	1,934	128	234	67	8.1	138	56	56	59	33
Burnage	1,952	207	81	69	8.4	151	55	55	70	40
Charlestown	2,293	117	196	60	7.7	150	54	54	56	33
Cheetham	3,166	182	729	81	6.5	1,894	60	60	79	61
Chorlton	812	178	167	44	8.6	212	91	91	90	47
Chorlton Park	1,451	197	223	59	7.1	249	73	73	89	38
City Centre	6,587	37	975	47	8.3	296	53	53	82	22
Crumpsall	1,858	160	226	61	7.8	533	78	78	77	29
Didsbury East	970	157	258	44	7.3	100	75	75	80	42
Didsbury West	861	126	432	50	7.8	112	67	67	74	38
Fallowfield	1,407	173	161	69	6.4	298	50	50	77	57
Gorton North	2,907	341	249	61	7.3	1,186	83	83	54	28
Gorton South	3,064	280	237	71	7.6	1,270	60	60	65	29
Harpurhey	3,902	324	195	72	7.3	949	62	62	63	56
Higher Blackley	2,521	110	144	71	7.8	294	79	79	54	34
Hulme	1,992	149	283	67	6.8	311	61	61	79	39
Levenshulme	1,366	177	189	64	7.3	1,031	64	64	83	50
Longsight	2,153	298	163	71	6.8	661	54	54	71	37
Miles Platting and Newton Heath	3,527	219	519	77	7.6	444	74	74	58	43
Moss Side	2,222	278	112	71	6.4	1,441	55	55	83	54
Moston	1,856	126	87	68	7.6	274	74	74	56	29
Northenden	2,535	223	384	66	7.5	121	88	88	78	43
Old Moat	1,471	348	273	71	7.4	219	65	65	83	40
Rusholme	1,430	241	272	74	6.5	521	60	60	73	40
Sharston	2,566	249	142	76	7.9	98	58	58	62	31
Whalley Range	1,102	145	150	48	9.2	327	69	69	84	36
Withington	1,083	354	223	54	7.6	332	53	53	75	35
Woodhouse Park	2,757	169	253	71	7.9	121	67	67	61	34

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