

# MAKING MANCHESTER FAIRER

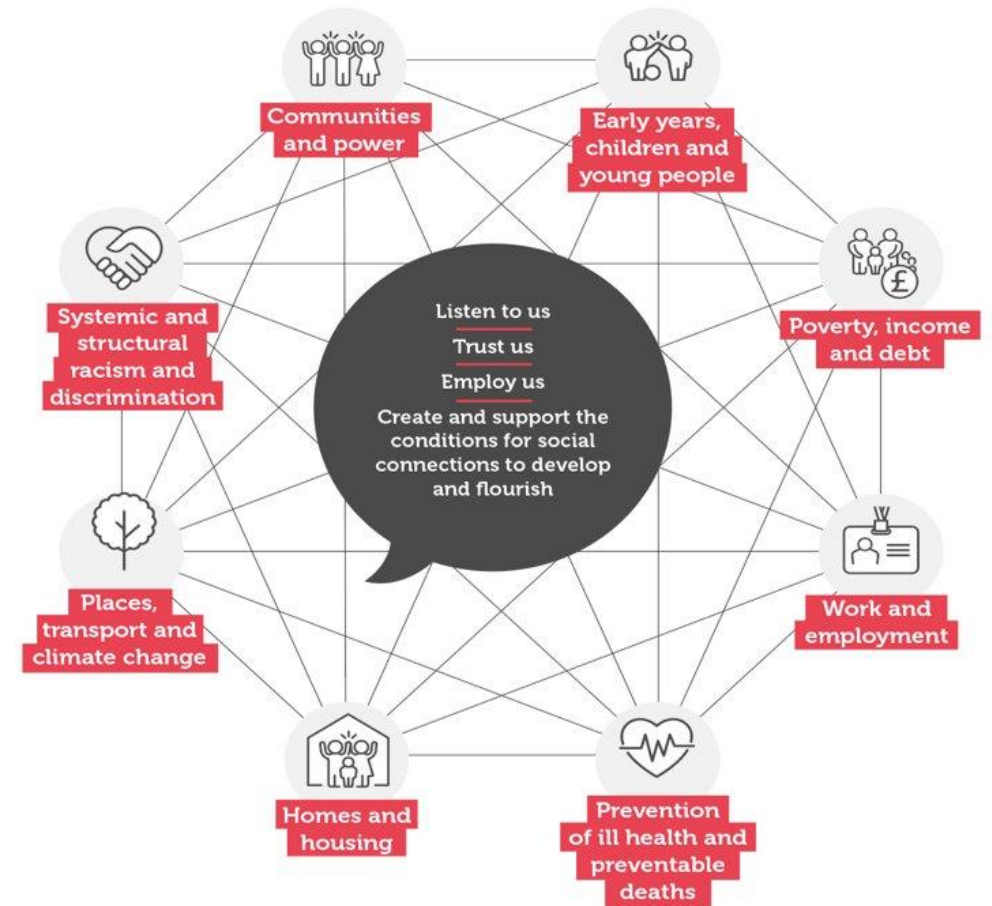
State of Inequalities 2024

Knowledge & Intelligence Team  
Department of Public Health

# Our local response: Making Manchester Fairer

The Making Manchester Fairer Programme and Action Plan is the city's local response to the issues highlighted in the Institute of Health Equity's Build Back Fairer report. The framework is centred around 8 key themes as shown.

Cross-organisational ownership of themes, overseen by a programme board led by the City Council. The governance structure includes an Inequalities Data Development Group with membership from all system partners, including the City Council, Manchester Foundation Trust, Manchester Local Care Organisation, NHS Greater Manchester Integrated Care and Greater Manchester Combined Authority.



# Doing things differently in Manchester

1. Find and measure the most meaningful inequalities and use targeted demographic data to present this
2. Build on annual State of the City report by presenting changes in inequality alongside overall improvement
3. Routinely track inequalities in a more longitudinal manner
4. Support Manchester locality partners to adopt and present inequality measures using appropriate methodologies
5. Adopt consistent methodology across all partners for summarising gaps between areas or communities within the city



Targeted



Measured



Monitored



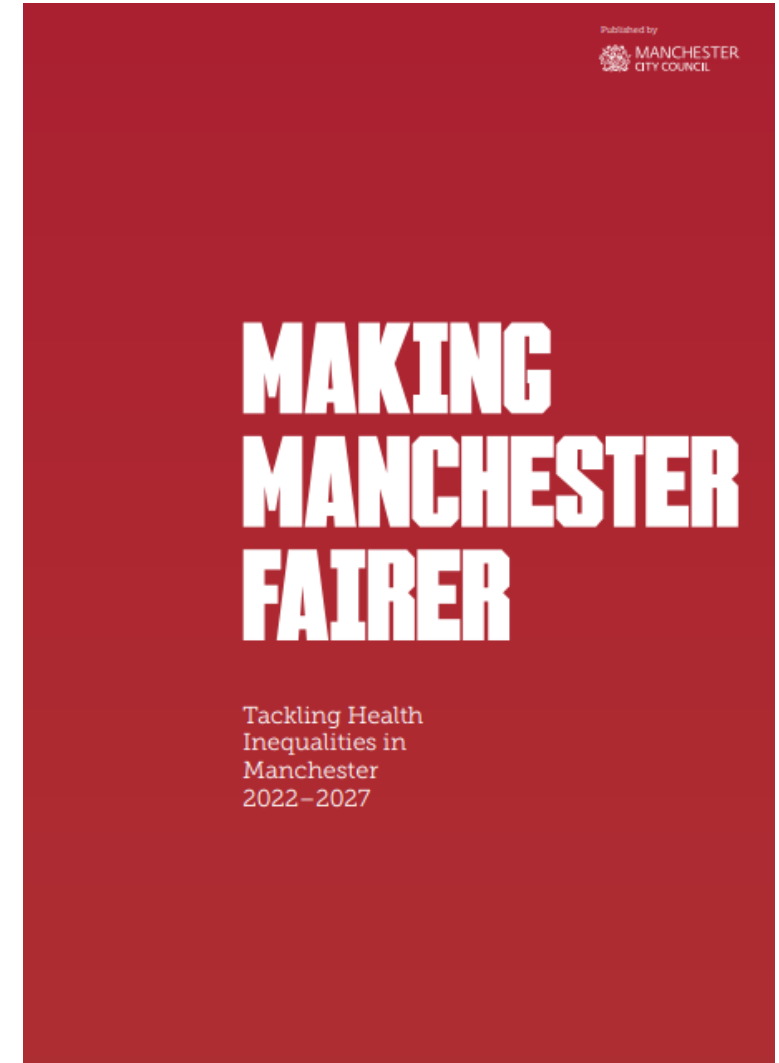
Standardised



Shared

# Purpose

1. The overall purpose of the annual temperature check is to measure whether we are making progress on reducing inequality in Manchester
2. To meet this purpose, we are focusing on measuring the ambitions outlined in the action plan - demonstrating the impact of the plan and actions driven by the plan
3. A further purpose is to enhance the State of the City report by supplying information that may form a State of Inequalities addendum, bringing oversight of inequality to public facing performance data



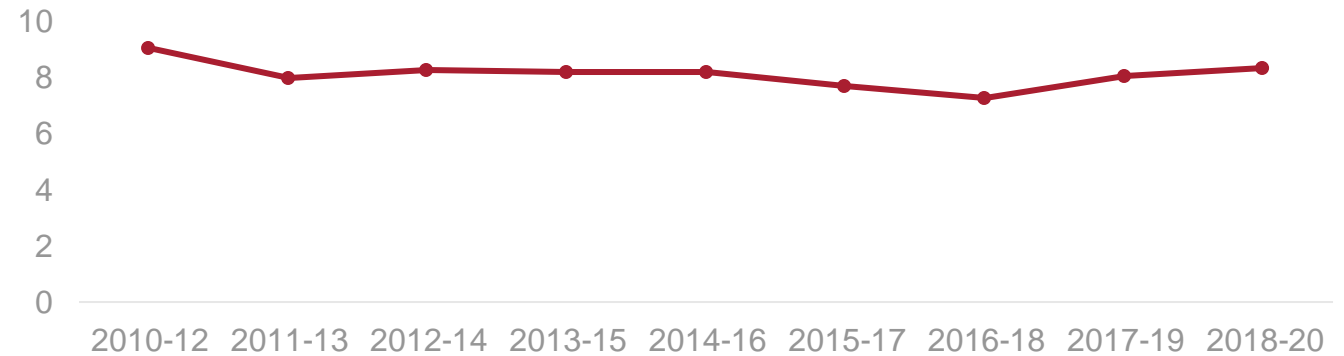
# Longer term progress

High level metrics such as life expectancy and healthy life expectancy have limitations:

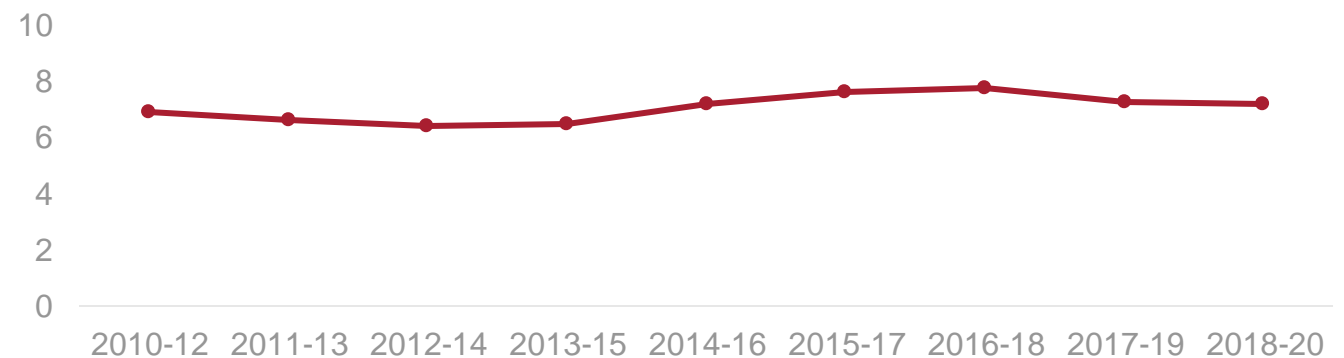
- Difficult to effect change over short term
- Unable to show impact of targeted interventions
- Healthy life expectancy more influenced by changes in own perception of health than their actual health status

These will not be used for annual progress checks but may help to demonstrate impact at the end of the programme.

Slope Index of Inequality for Life Expectancy within Manchester: Males




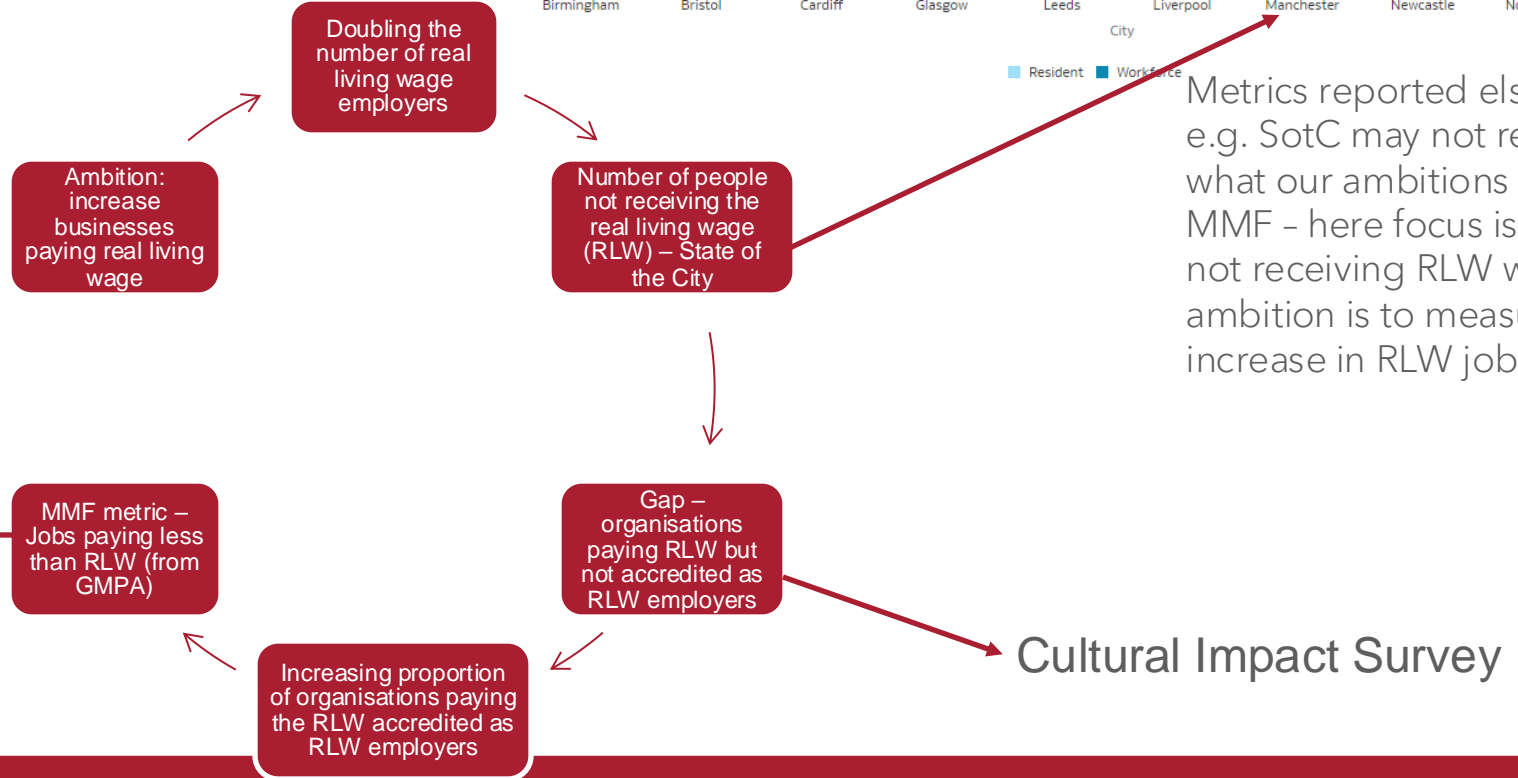
Slope Index of Inequality for Life Expectancy within Manchester: Females



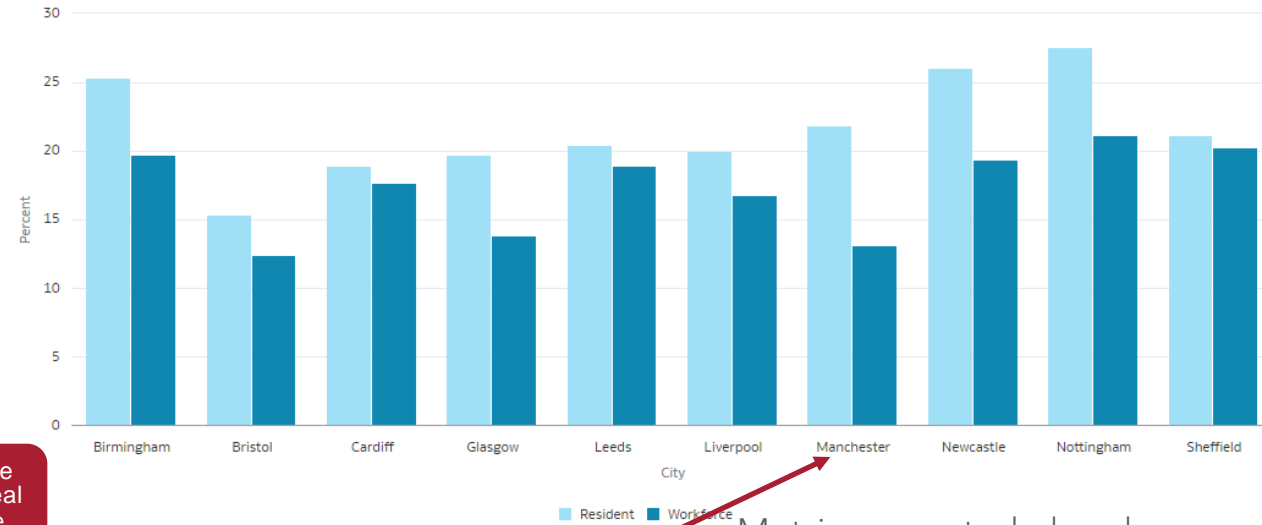
# Worked example: Real Living Wage

From MMF action plan: "We become an accredited Living Wage City in 2022 and are setting ambitious targets to increase the number of businesses paying a 'real living wage', including doubling the number of accredited living wage employers by 2025."

 **16%**  
of jobs paid less than the Real Living Wage (2022)



Percentage of Residents and Workforce not Paid a Real Living Wage for the Core Cities - 2019



Metrics reported elsewhere e.g. SotC may not represent what our ambitions are for MMF - here focus is on people not receiving RLW when our ambition is to measure an increase in RLW jobs

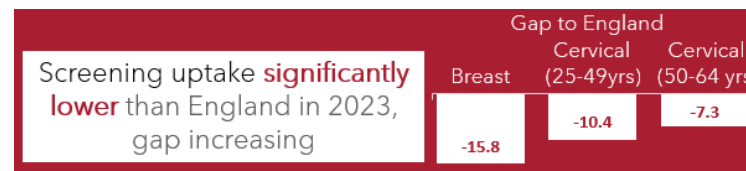
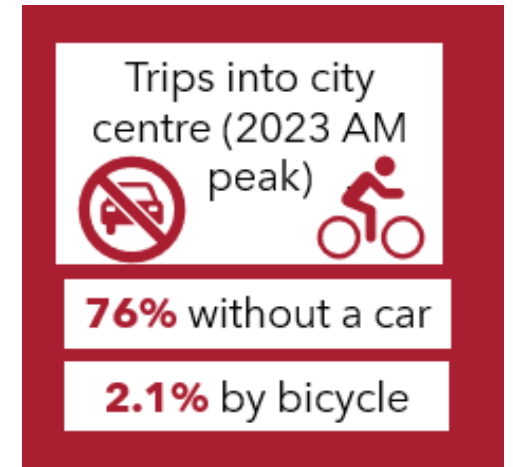
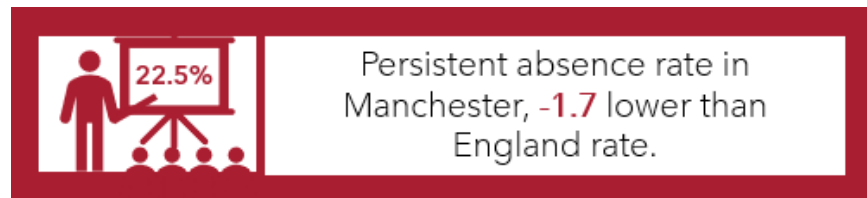
# Annual Temperature Check



Doing things differently - bringing in **gap metrics** to focus more on inequality than overall performance.

Ambition to align reporting with State of the City as a supplementary **State of Inequalities**.

Examples:



## Early years, children and young people

- School readiness
- Pupil absences
- Psychological wellbeing (#Beewell)

## Poverty, income and debt

- Children in low income households
- Organisations paying the Real Living Wage

## Work and employment

- Resident wages vs those working in Manchester
- Manchester residents with no/low qualifications
- Young people not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

## Prevention of ill health and preventable deaths

- Vaccination and Immunisation
- Hypertension
- Cancer screening

## Homes and housing

- Affordable homes
- Homelessness and rough sleeping
- Selective licensing

## Places, transport and climate change

- Trips into the City Centre by mode
- Air quality breaches
- Excess deaths linked to extreme weather events

## Systemic and structural racism and discrimination

- Improving data collection
- Diversity of workforce (MCC)

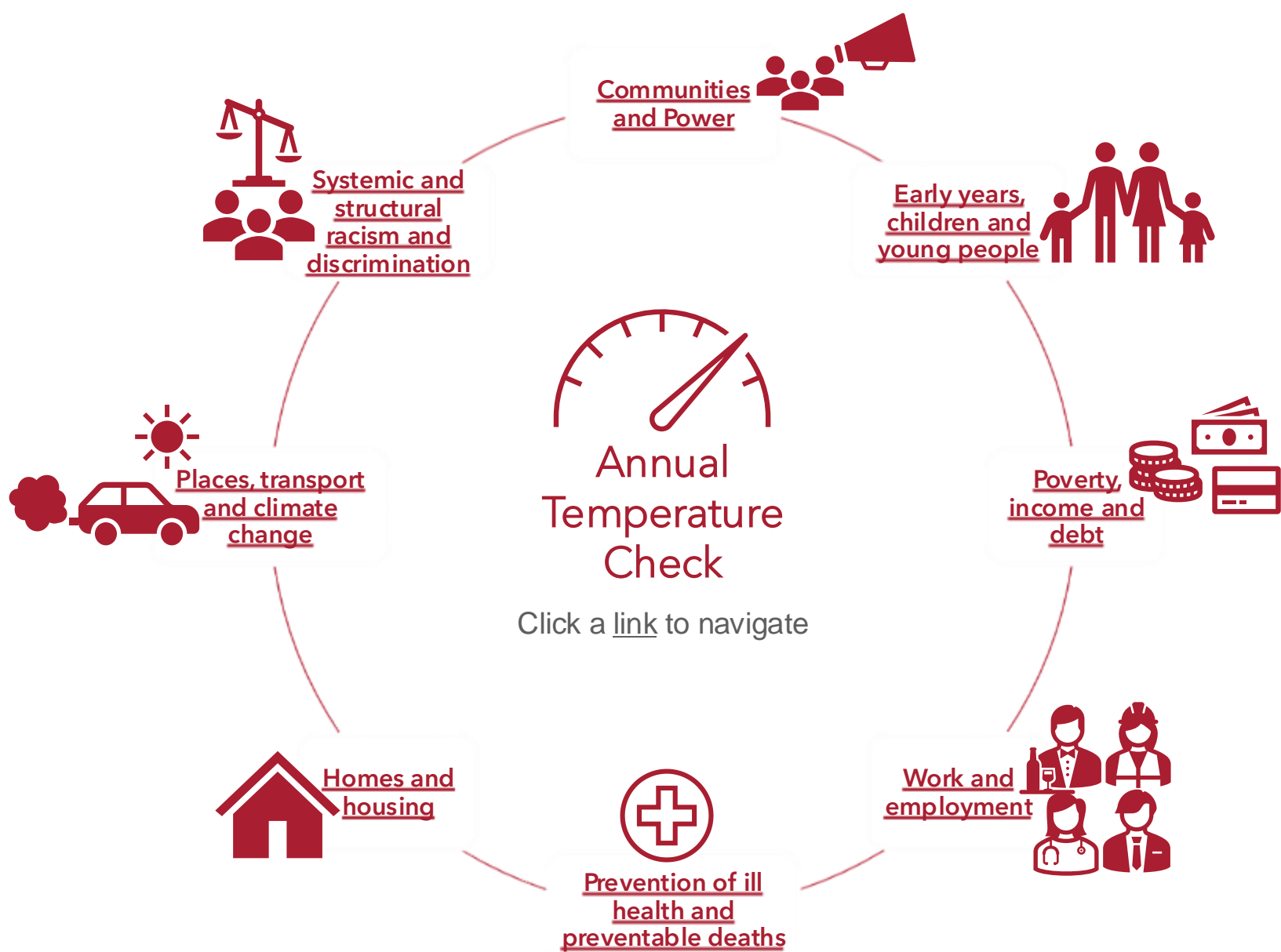
## Communities and Power

- Feelings of safety in local area
- Community Engagement Maturity Matrix findings - TBD

Summary:  
**Children,  
Families and  
Homes**



Summary:  
**Places,  
Communities  
and Services**



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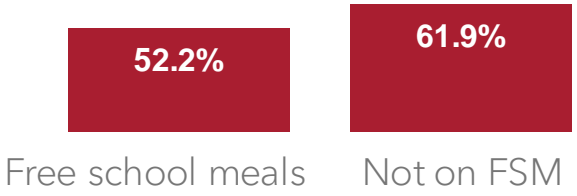
# Early Years, Children & Young People

## Giving children and young people the best start in life



### School Readiness

Children eligible for Free School Meals are less likely to be school ready (2022/23)



9.7 percentage point gap  
**Worse in more deprived areas**

Compared to previous year the relative gap (1.2) was the same - inequality persists

### Persistent Absence (PA)

# 22.5%

Pupils persistent absence\* rate in Manchester in 22/23 is **-1.7** lower than England rate. Overall rate has increased **0.8** since 21/22.

Primary rates have increased from 19.1% to 20.9% (**1.8**) whereas Secondary rates have decreased from 23.7% to 23.3% (**-0.4**).

Areas with high levels of PA and high levels of deprivation - **Miles Platting and Newton Heath, Harpurhey**

\*PA is categorised as missing 10% or more sessions

### #BeeWell

#### Psychological wellbeing

Young people reporting feeling positive and generally happy with life (2023)

**Worse** than the GM average in Ancoats, Beswick, Clayton & Openshaw and Chorlton, Chorlton Park and Whalley Range and boys in Wythenshawe: Brooklands and Northenden.

**Better** than the GM average in girls in Moston, Miles Platting & Newton Heath and boys in Higher Blackley, Charlestown & Harpurhey

# Cutting unemployment and creating good jobs



## Income gap

**£4,688**

Income gap\* between Manchester workforce and Manchester residents (2023)

**Gap declined** from £4,964 in 2022, **highest** in GM and of the core cities

\*difference in median income Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

## Low or no qualifications

**4.6%**

Residents aged 16-64 with no qualifications in 2023.

In 2022 the reported figure was **9.6%\***.

*Work and Skills Strategy 2022-2027*  
*\*Framework of measurement has changed from NVQ to RQF*

## NEET

**5.3%**

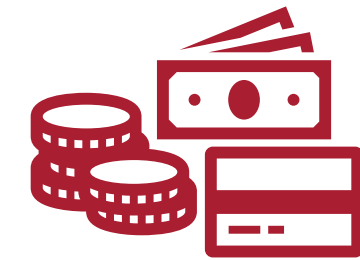
Young people not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) in July 24

**Increased** from 4.3% (July 23)

**Higher in more deprived areas and areas further from the city centre**

# Poverty, Income and Debt

## Lifting low-income households out of poverty



### Real living wage

 **16%** 

of jobs paid less than the Real Living Wage (2022)

RLW accredited employers increased from **277** in August 2023 to **316** in August 2024.

*Resolve Poverty*

### Children in low income families

**47.9%**

Children living in poverty\* (End Child Poverty Coalition)

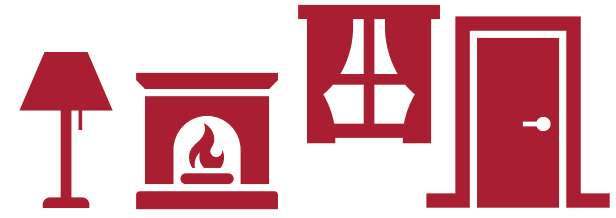
\*defined as below 60% of median income after housing costs

Manchester Rusholme constituency 2<sup>nd</sup> and Manchester Central 5<sup>th</sup> highest child poverty rate in North West (2022/23).

**71%** of children living in poverty live in households where at least one adult works

# Homes and Housing

## Improving housing and creating safe, warm and affordable homes



### Affordable homes



Starts on site

Affordable home building (2023/24)

Target is **10,000** affordable homes over next 10 years

*Homes England*



Completions

### Temporary Accommodation

# 12.9%

Reduction in households in temporary accommodation **2,781** in July 2024, which is slightly higher than **2,775** in June 2023 compared to peak of **3,194** in December 2022

National data shows increasing trend

### Selective licensing

**9** live selective licensing schemes c. **2,000** privately rented homes (August 24)

### Retrofitting

A total of **145** zero-carbon retrofittings completed in 2023/24



Target: retrofitting at least a third of the city's social rented properties by 2032 (approx. 22,431)

# Prevention of ill-health and preventable deaths



## Immunisation - uptake of MMR

# 10.2

Percentage point gap to target for children receiving one dose of MMR immunisation by age 2

**Significantly worse** than England (84.8% vs. 89.3%) and below the national target of 95%, 2022/23

**Increased** from 84.5% in 2021/22

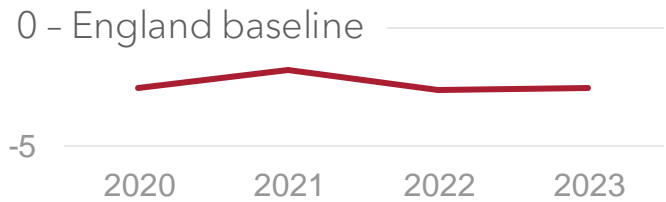
GM data (2022/23) shows lower uptake for some BAME groups, particularly **Black or Black British - Caribbean**

## Hypertension

# 63.2%

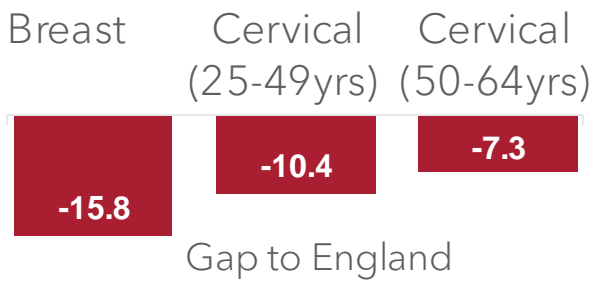
Registered GP population with hypertension in recommended range for blood pressure (2022/23)

**Lower** than England (65.7%) - 2.5 percentage point gap



## Cancer screening

**Significantly worse** uptake than England in 2023, gap worsening



# Places, Transport and Climate Change



## Trips into city centre

 **75.6%**

Percentage of trips into the City Centre without a car (AM peak) in 2023

Target **90%** by 2040  
Increase of 16 percentage points from 2021 (60%)

**2.1%** by cycling (target 12% by 2028)

## Air quality breaches

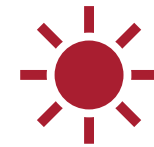
**4** NO2 air quality breach at Oxford Road site in 2023 (2 in 2022)



**5.9%** Estimated mortality attributable to air pollution (2021)

DEFRA & UKHSA

## Excess deaths linked to extreme weather events



During summer 2022, there were an estimated **40 excess deaths** in Manchester associated with **heat episodes** (excluding Covid).

The average number of deaths per day was higher on heat-period than non-heat-period days.

# Tackling Systemic & Structural Racism & Discrimination



## Improving data collection

**22.7%**

Patients registered with a Manchester GP with no ethnicity information recorded

Improved in 2021/22 from **24.9%** the previous year

*MHCC Health Profile 2021/22*

## Diversity of workforce

**21.8%**

MCC staff recorded as Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (2023)

**8%**

MCC staff recorded as registered disabled or having a long-term health condition (2023)

**51.3%**

Residents from Black, Asian, Minority Ethnic, Other White Backgrounds and Other Ethnicities (2021)

**17.5%**

Residents with a disability or long-term health condition (2021)

**9.5%** gap between residents and workforce

*Census 2021*

# Communities and Power

## Community power and social connections



Feelings of safety in local area



Community Engagement Maturity Matrix findings

TBD

Residents who feel safe in their local area, below GM average

-0.2 gap from GM average of 88%.

86% of Manchester residents stated they felt safe in their local area (June 24) which is a fall of 0.6% on the 12 months previous (June 23)

(GMCA Policing and Community Safety Survey, June 24)



# State of Inequalities - Children, Families and Homes - 2024

Children eligible for Free School Meals are less likely to be school ready (2022/23)



School readiness is **significantly lower** than England (53.1% vs. 65.2%), and is **worse** in more deprived areas



**5.3%** NEET Not in Education, Employment or Training

Increased from 4.3% (Jul 23) to 5.3% (Jul 24) **higher in more deprived areas**

**£4,688**

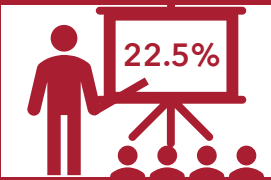
Income gap between MCC residents and workforce (2023)

Decreasing from 2022 (£4,964) **highest in GM and core cities** (ONS ASHE model)

**48,555**

Children in relative poverty (below 60% median income)

Increased in 2022 from 44,870 in 2021



Persistent absence rate in Manchester, **-1.7** lower than England rate.

**2,781**

Households in temporary accommodation (Jul 24)

**12.9%** reduction in households in temporary accommodation since peak of Dec 2022. Contrasting national data showing an increasing trend.

**16%**

of jobs paid less than the Real Living Wage (2022)

**316** Real Living Wage employers in August 24 compared to **277** in Aug 23

**4.6%**

Residents aged 16-64 with no qualifications

Reduction from **9.6%** in 2022.

# State of Inequalities - Places, Communities and Services - 2024

**22.7%** Patients registered with a Manchester GP with no ethnicity information recorded

**4** NO2 air quality breach at Oxford Road site in 2023 (2 in 2022)


Selective licensing: **9** live schemes c. 2000 private rent homes (Aug 24)





  
**344** excess deaths during **5** heat episodes in Manchester (2022)




Trips into city centre (2023 AM peak)

 **76%** without a car

 **2.1%** by bicycle

 **5.9%** Estimated mortality attributable to air pollution (2021)

 **603** Affordable homes completed (2023/24) Target 10,000 over 10yrs

**10.2** % point gap to target in MMR vaccine uptake (one dose by age 2) 2022/23

 **86%** Residents feeling safe in their local area, same as GM average (GMCA Policing and Community Safety Survey, Jun. 24)

Screening uptake **significantly lower** than England in 2023, gap increasing

	Gap to England	
	Breast	Cervical (50-64 yrs)
	-15.8	-7.3
		Cervical (25-49yrs)
		-10.4

# Taking State of Inequalities to the next level

This is an **ambitious and complex** programme of work involving multiple partners.

High level metrics don't fully cover all areas of the programme.

Targeted work is **small in scale, big in impact** - high level metrics measure scale but not impact.

Metrics will be revised as data and reporting advances to incorporate inequality metrics.

Starting point:

Headline outcome metrics

High level overview of performance



End point:

Targeted outcome and gap metrics

State of Inequalities supported by more detailed analysis/ evaluation of the MMF programme