



**TRAFFORD**  
**COUNCIL**

# **POVERTY NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

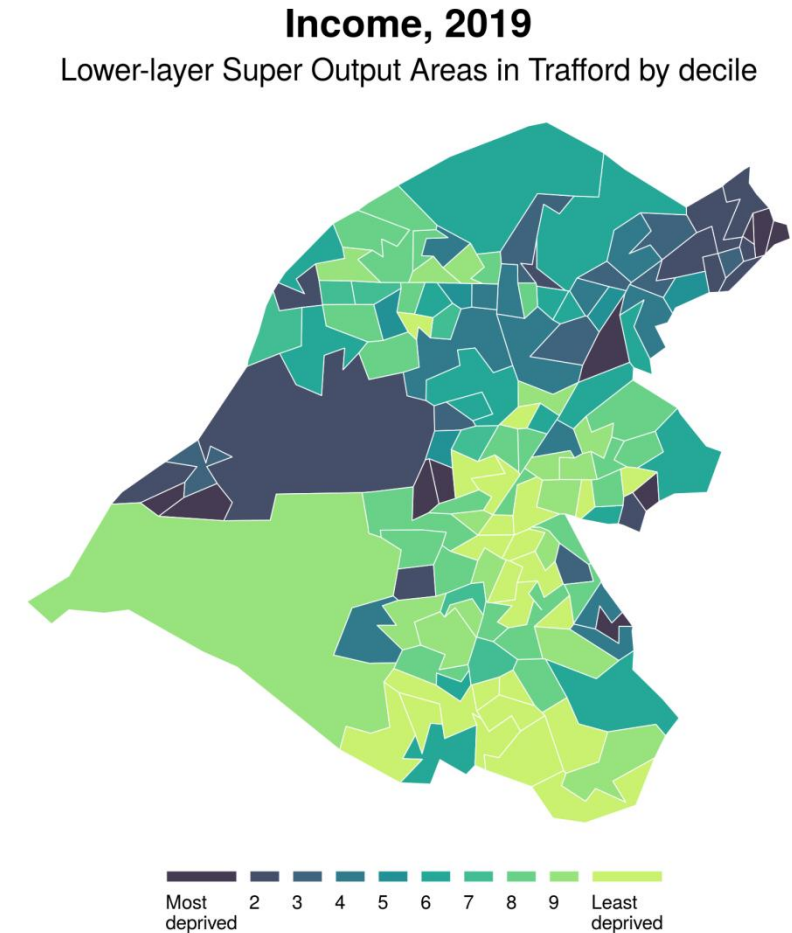
**JANUARY 2021**

# INTRODUCTION

- Income is the money received by individuals or groups over a period of time including from employment, pensions and benefits. Having sufficient income allows people to pay for goods and services needed to fully participate in society and to maintain health.
- Living in poverty or on low income affects around 14 million people in the UK can have very serious consequences for individuals and the households they live in
- Inequalities in income are a fundamental cause of health inequalities. They are strongly associated with other factors that affect health such as housing, behavioural risk factors (including smoking, alcohol use) and employment status.

# INCOME DOMAIN – ENGLISH INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2019

- Measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relative to low income, including those people out of work, and those who have low earnings.
- Trafford ranks 166 out of 317 districts in England on the average Income domain score (where 1=most income deprived district in England)
- 10.7% of Trafford residents experiencing Income deprivation on this measure, but rising to 39% in the most deprived LSOA
- 10 out of 138 (7.2%) of Trafford LSOAs rank in the 10% most deprived in England: 2 in Bucklow-St-Martins, 2 in St Mary's, 3 in Clifford, 1 in Stretford, 1 in Village, and 1 in Sale Moor



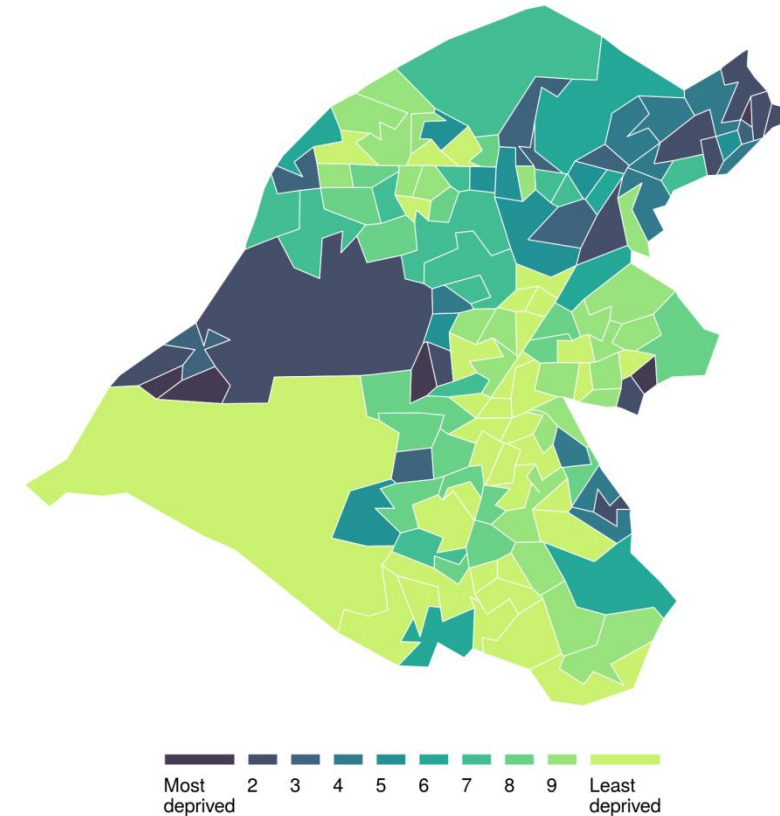
# INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING CHILDREN

## – ENGLISH INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2019

- Measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families
- Trafford ranks 214 out of 317 districts in England on the average 2019 IDACI score. This represents a decrease in relative deprivation on 2015 when Trafford ranked 196 out of 317.
- 11.7% of Trafford 0-15 year olds experiencing income deprivation on this measure, but rising to 44.1% in the most deprived LSOA
- 5 out of 138 (3.6%) of Trafford LSOAs rank in the 10% most deprived in England: 2 in Bucklow-St-Martins, 1 in St Mary's, 1 in Clifford, and 1 in Sale Moor.

### Income Deprivation Affecting Children, 2019

Lower-layer Super Output Areas in Trafford by decile



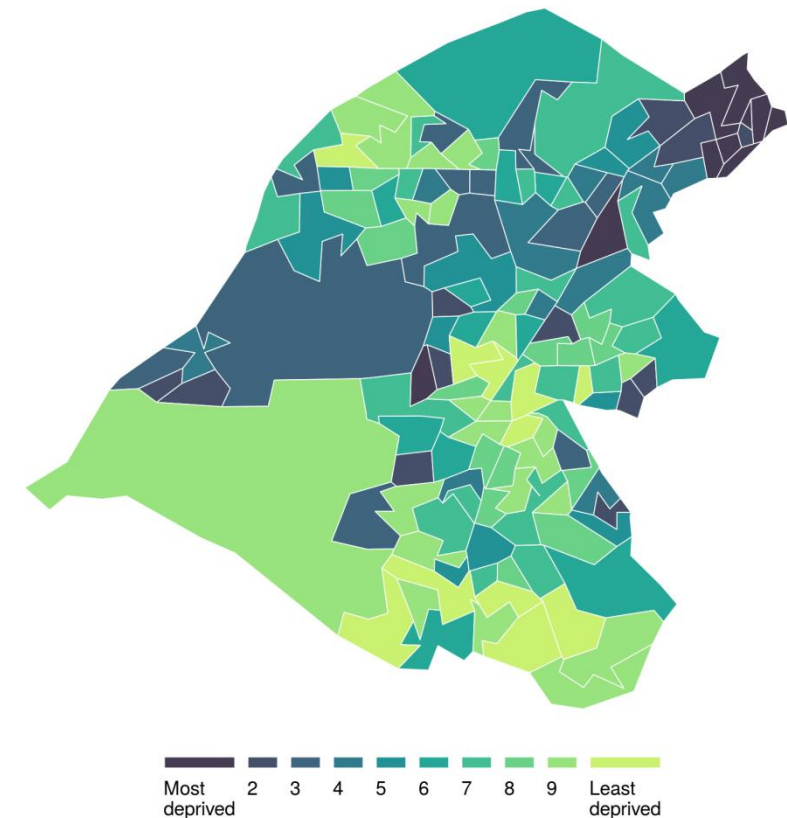
Source: English Indices of Deprivation (2019), MHCLG  
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019

# INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING OLDER PEOPLE - ENGLISH INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2019

- Measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation
- Trafford ranks 134 out of 317 districts in England on the average 2019 IDAOP score – this represents Trafford's worst relative ranking across all domains in the 2019 Indices
- 13% of Trafford residents aged 60+ years experiencing income deprivation on this measure, but rising to 56.8% in the most deprived LSOA
- 10 out of 138 (7.2%) of Trafford LSOAs rank in the 10% most deprived in England: 6 LSOAs in Clifford, 2 in Longford, 1 in St Mary's and 1 in Stretford ward.

## Income Deprivation Affecting Older People, 2019

Lower-layer Super Output Areas in Trafford by decile



# CHILD POVERTY

- Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) publishes the Children in low-income families local area statistics by Local authorities, wards and LSOAs.
- Children in low-income families are defined as children in families in receipt of Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefits at any point in the reference year
- Replaces HMRC's Personal tax credits: Children in low-income families local measure which has data going up to August 2016.
- Latest data is available for the year 2018/19.



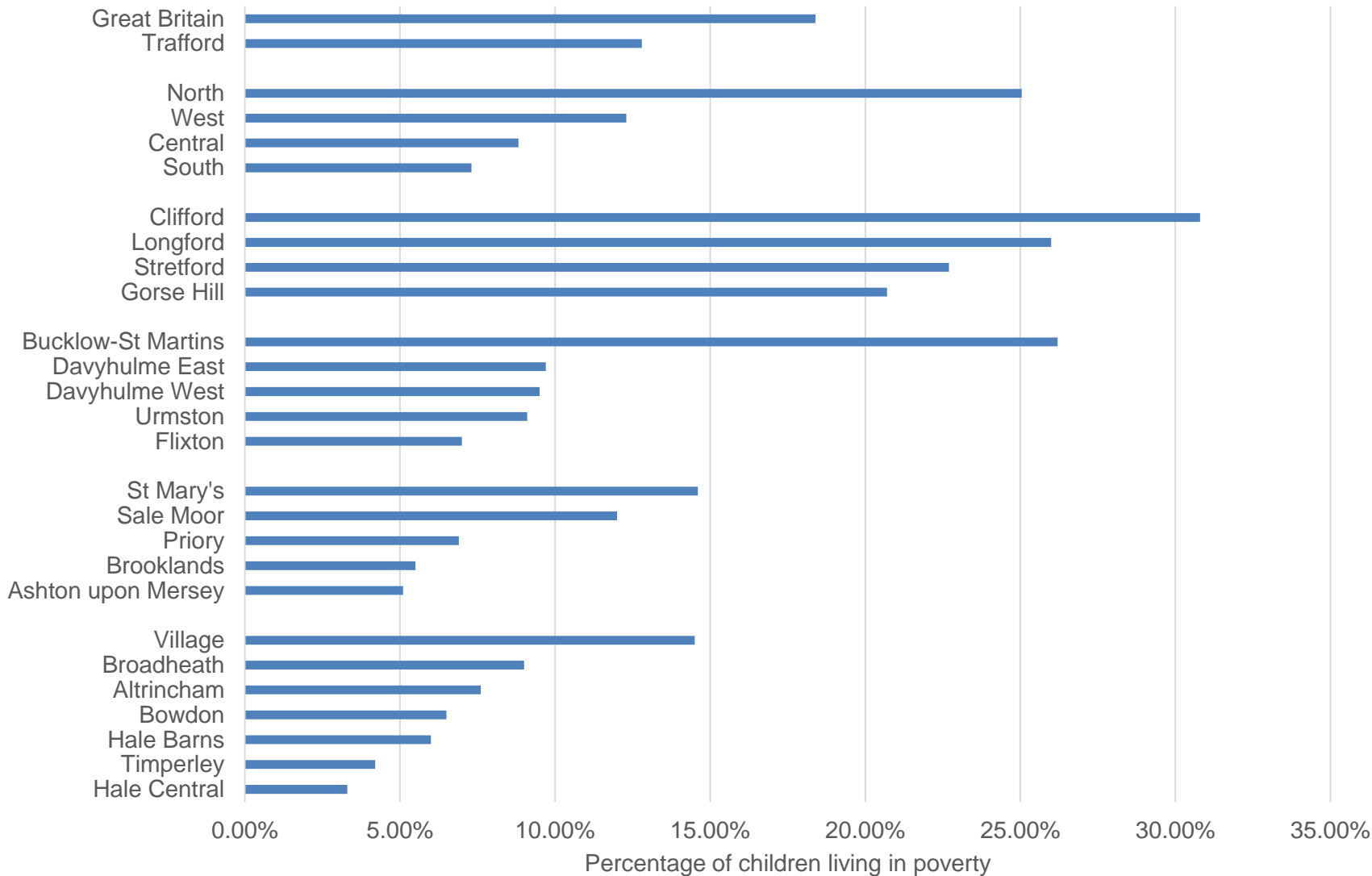
# CHILD POVERTY

On the Children in Low Income Families Local Measure in 2018/19:

- 6,473 (12.8%) of Trafford under 16s living in poverty, lower than the Great Britain average (18.4%)
  - This is an increase of 1.7% from 2014/15
- Two-thirds (39.5%) are in lone parent families
- Ranges by ward from 3.3% in Hale Central in the South, to 30.8% in Clifford in the North
- LSOA level data highlights even wider variation (<5 children to 218 children) and some pockets of child poverty dispersed more widely across the borough
- This arguably provides a measure of the *distribution* of child poverty across the borough than a definitive measure of the actual number of children affected

# CHILD POVERTY (CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES LOCAL AREA STATISTICS)

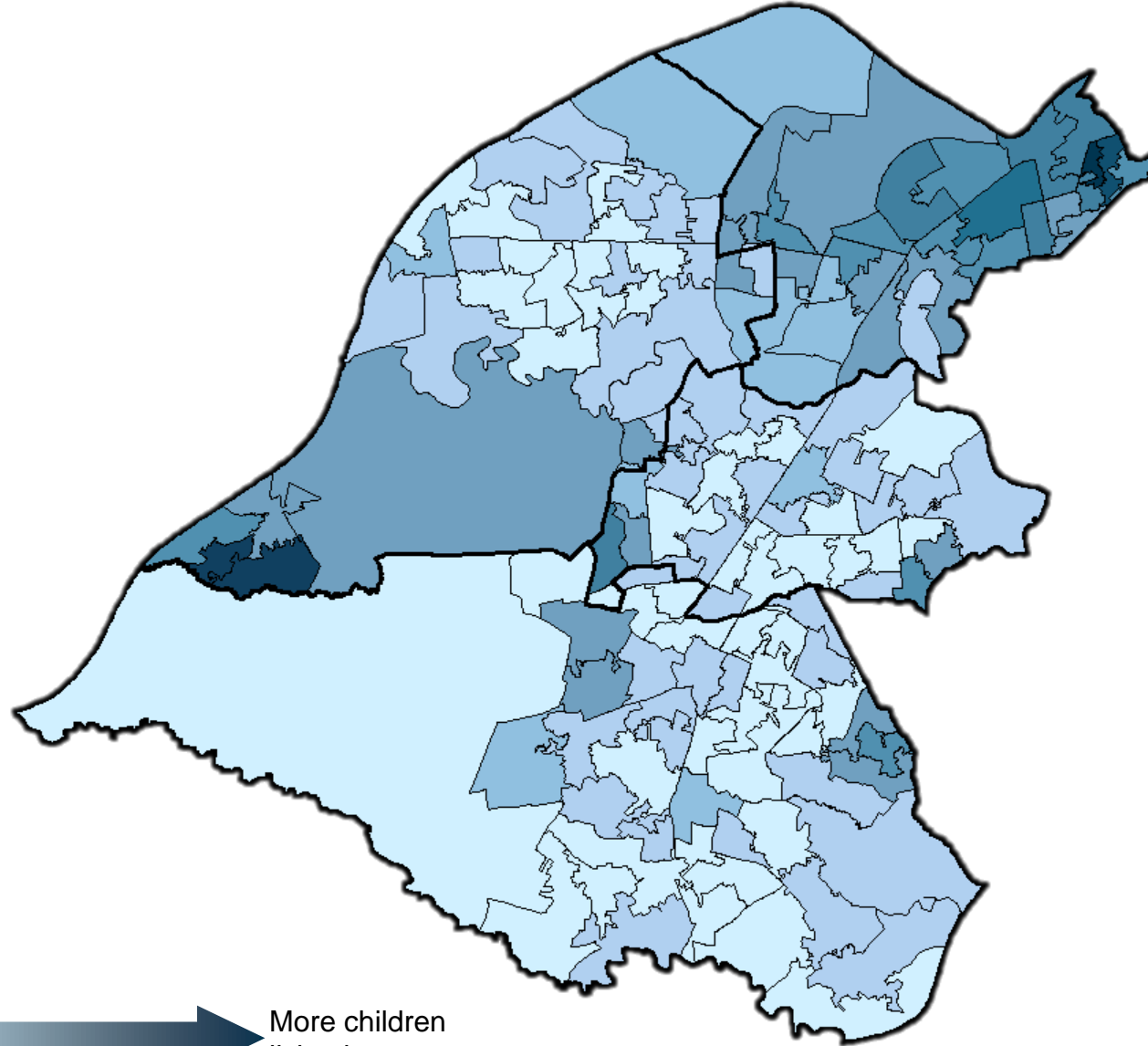
## TRAFFORD'S LOCALITIES AND WARDS; 2016





# CHILD POVERTY (CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES LOCAL AREA STATISTICS)

## TRAFFORD'S LSOAS; 2018/19



Less children living in poverty  More children living in poverty

# CHILD POVERTY

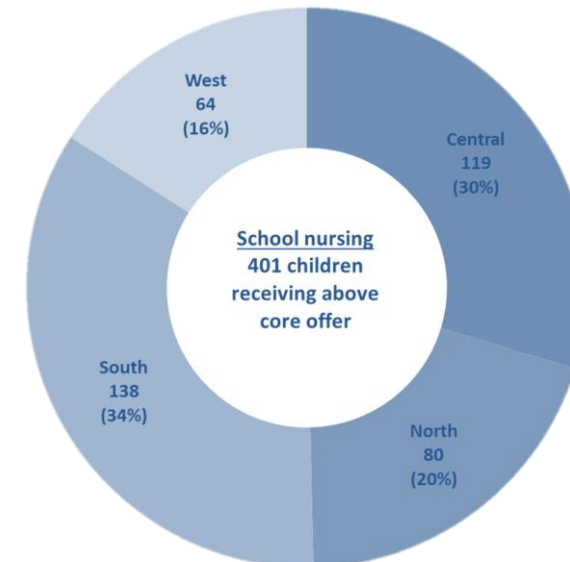
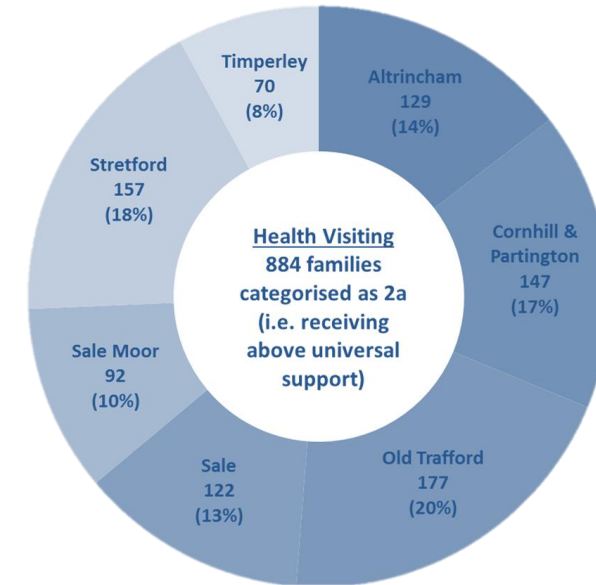
## FREE SCHOOL MEAL (FSM) ELIGIBILITY

- As at Jan 2019, **3,414** eligible (9.3% of school roll)
  - Ranges by school from 0% to 45%
  - Much lower in Grammar schools (2.5%) compared to other state-maintained high schools (13.2%)
  - Overall, lower in primary compared to secondary; perhaps reflecting parents being able to go back to work as children get older
  - Highest in North locality schools (17.4%) and lowest in South (4.5%)
- Single biggest predictor of a child becoming NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) is being eligible for FSM: the proportion of NEET young people who are eligible for FSM has almost doubled from 23% in 2013 to 41% in 2018

(Source: 11-19 Early Help Hub, 2019).

# CHILD POVERTY - HEALTH VISITING AND SCHOOL NURSING SERVICES

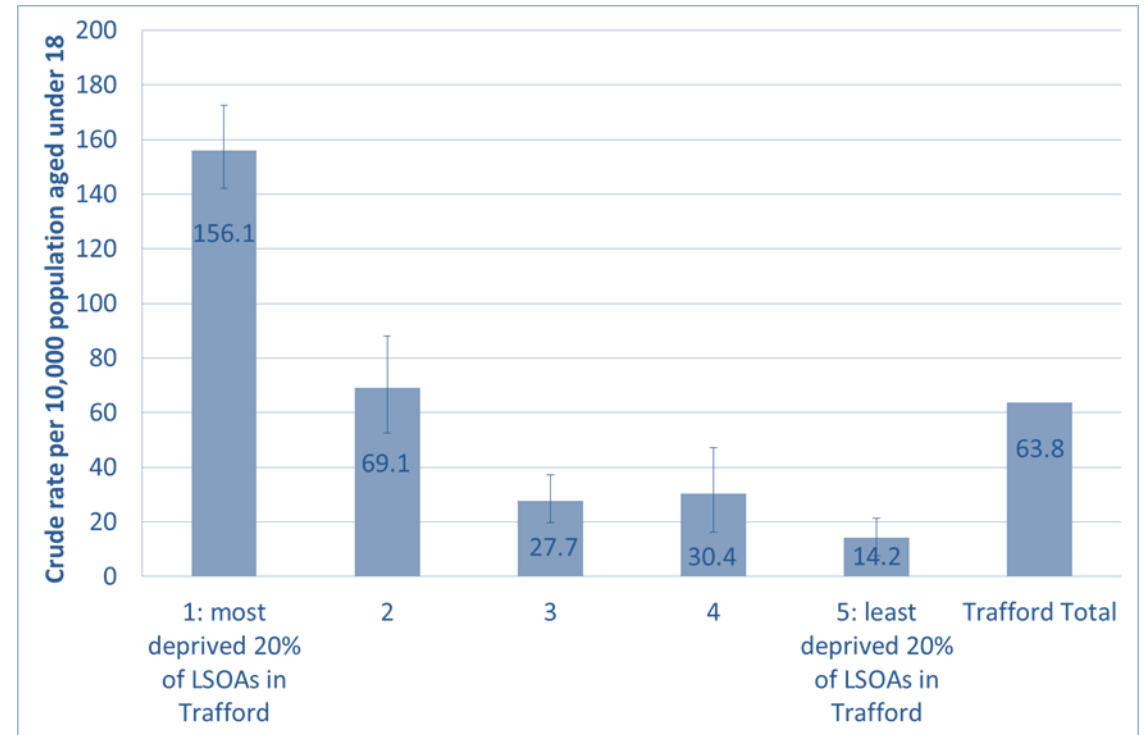
- Charts show the number of children receiving support above universal/corer offer by neighbourhood as at April 2019
- Professionals on the ground feel that many cases relate to issues of poverty, but these tend to be coded as other factors (e.g. post-natal depression, speech, behaviour etc.)
- Poverty is not specifically coded as a factor



# CHILD POVERTY- INFORMATION FROM SAFEGUARDING

- Strong social gradient in rates of Children in Need and Looked After Children
- Poverty is not coded as a factor in assessments, but believed to be a factor in many cases.

**Rate of Looked After Children by Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 quintiles (Mar 2018)**



# ADULTS AND OLD ADULTS POVERTY

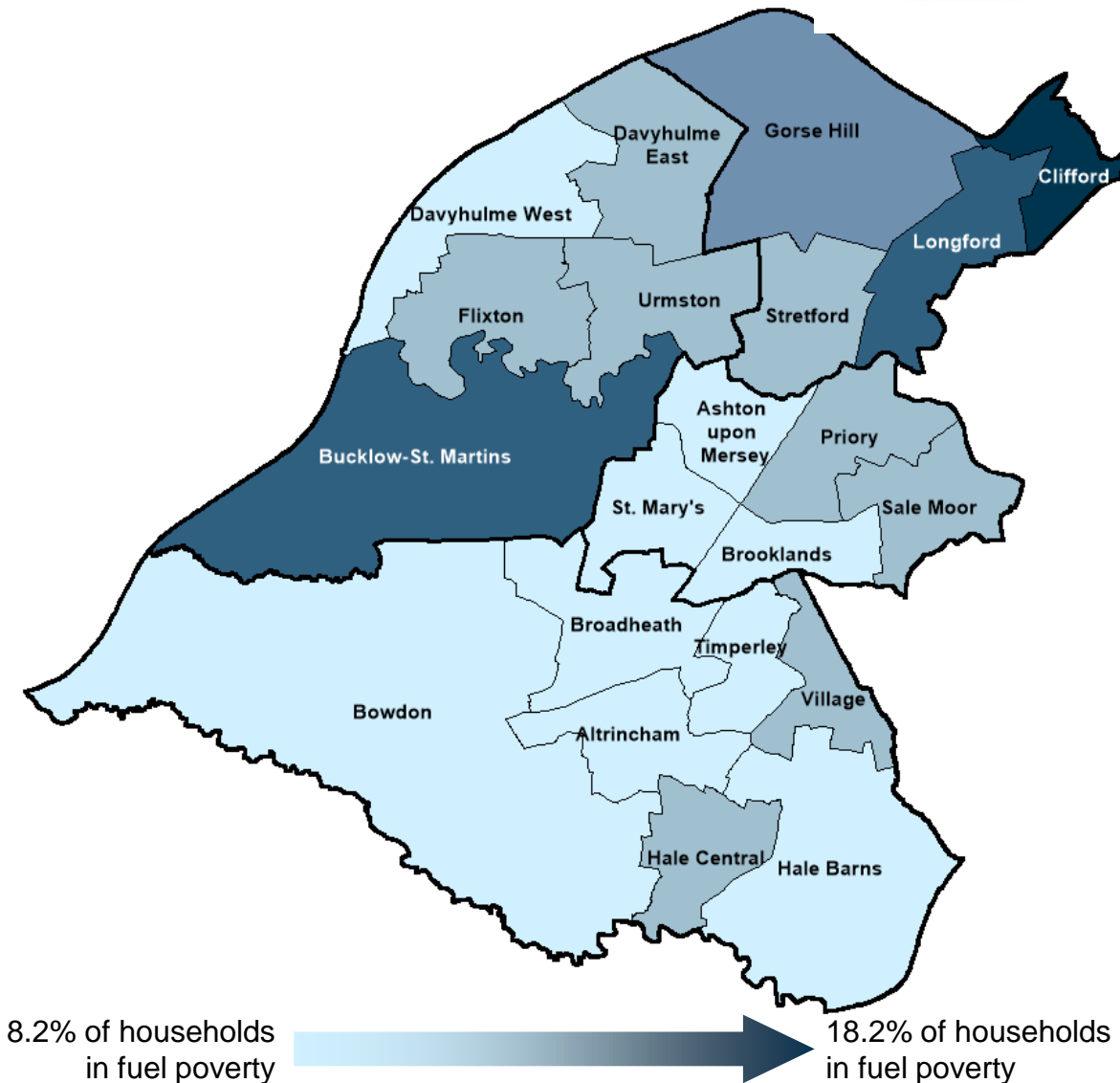


- Pensioners in poverty
  - 4,655 Trafford claimants (8.6% of over 60s) of Pension Credits
  - Ranging from 85 in Hale Central ward to 420 in Clifford ward (May 2020)
- Working age population (16-64 year olds)
  - Unemployment benefit or “Claimant count” (JSA and Universal Credit)
  - 893 Trafford claimants on JSA (0.6% of working age population)
  - 17,376 Trafford claimants on Universal Credit (11.9% of working age population), of which 6,755 are searching for work (4.6% of working age population) (May 2020)

Source: [DWP Stat-Xplore](#)

# FUEL POVERTY

- **10,327** (10.4%) Trafford households in fuel poverty
- Similar to England but ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> highest amongst group of statistical neighbours
- Within Trafford, ranges 2-fold from 8.2% to 18.2% (2016 estimates) <sup>2</sup>
- Strongly linked to cold homes. About 1 in 5 excess winter deaths are attributable to the coldest quarter of housing (Trafford had 63 excess winter deaths in 2018/19) <sup>3</sup>



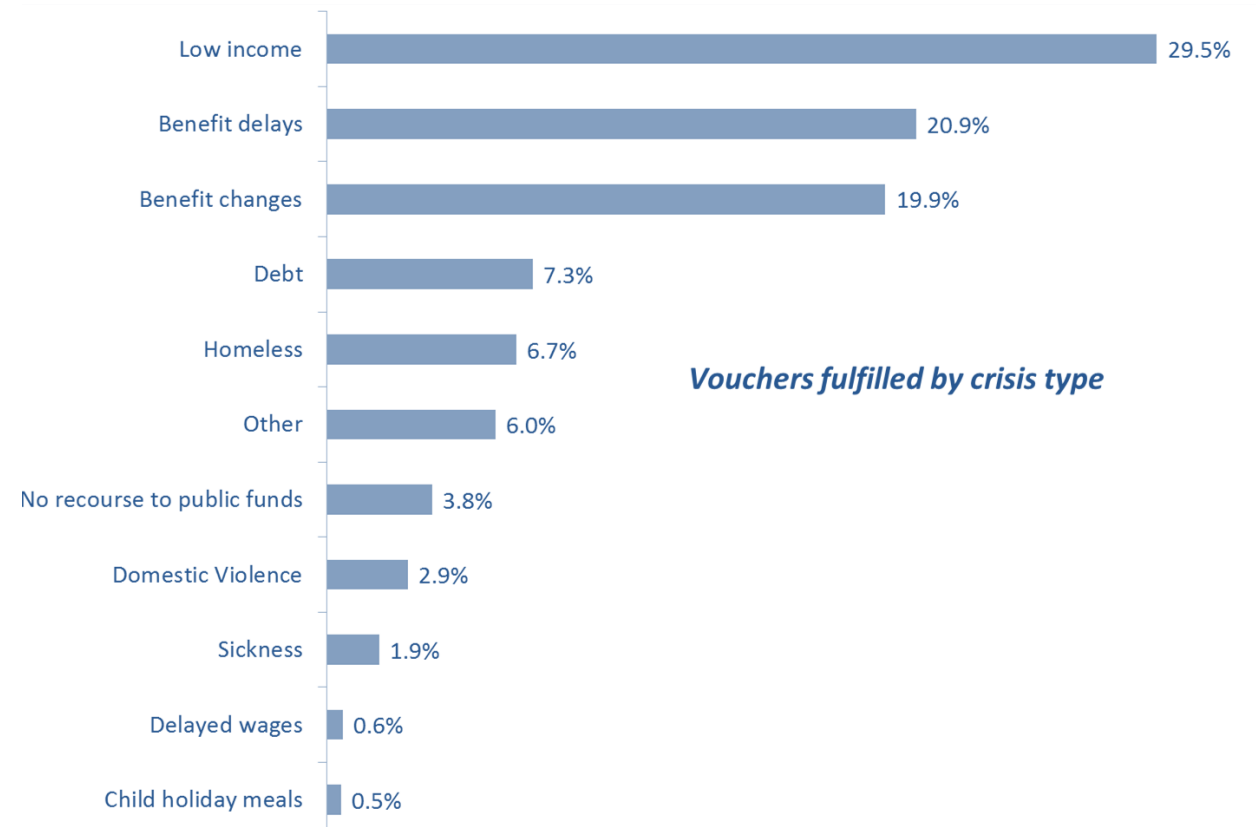
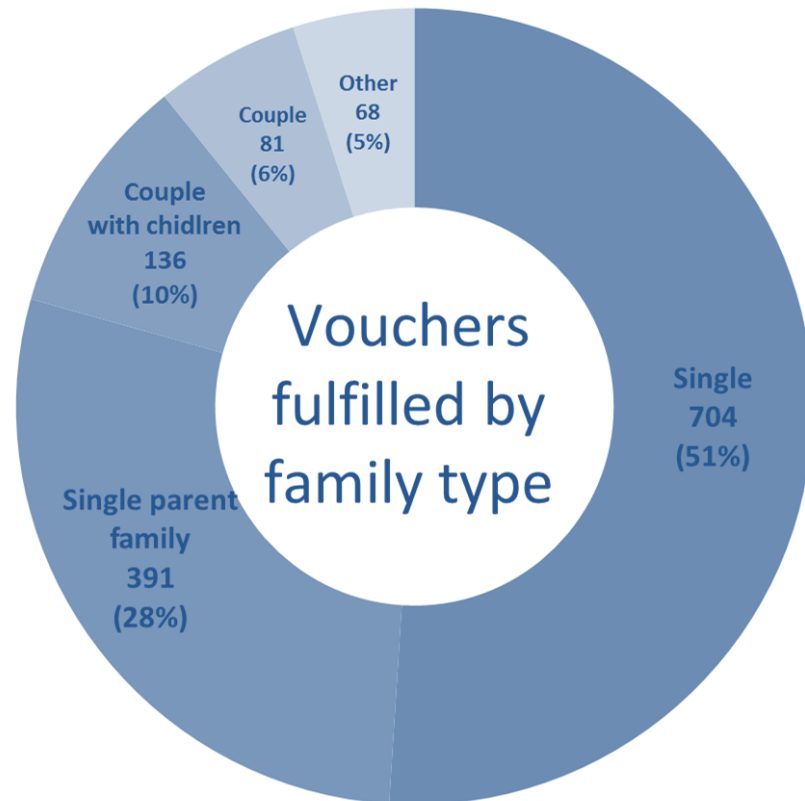
Sources: 1 – [Wider Determinants of Health Profile](#), 2018; 2 – [Local Health Profile](#), 2016

3 – [Public Health Outcomes Framework](#), 2019

# FOOD POVERTY

Information from Stretford Food Bank (2018/19):

- 1,777 vouchers issued; 1,380 (78%) fulfilled
- 2,962 fed (1,747 adults and 1,215 children)





# PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Key findings from [Healthwatch Trafford 2018 survey](#) on experiences of transition from Disability Living Allowance (DLA) to Personal Independence Payment (PIP) shows that:

- Around 50% received a decrease in their award and two-thirds felt that their financial stability and independence had decreased as a result of this.
- To handle feeling less financially stable:
  - 63% reported cutting back spending on bills including rent and heating
  - 61% reported cutting back spending on food
  - 49% reported cutting back spending on treatments or activities like counselling used to manage the symptoms of their condition
  - 61% reported cutting back spending on social activities
- 52% reported a deterioration in their physical health, and 62% felt their mental health had suffered.

# CARERS

- Trafford Carer's Centre 2017 survey found that:
  - 90% of 333 carers surveyed were providing at least 20 hrs per week
  - Less than half receiving support from TMBC
  - Impacts identified included financial hardship, with many reporting borrowing money to make ends meet
- During first 3 quarters of 2018/19:
  - 238 carers were referred for welfare and benefits advice
  - 89 applications for carer support and 13 crisis fund requests

# CITIZENS ADVICE TRAFFORD

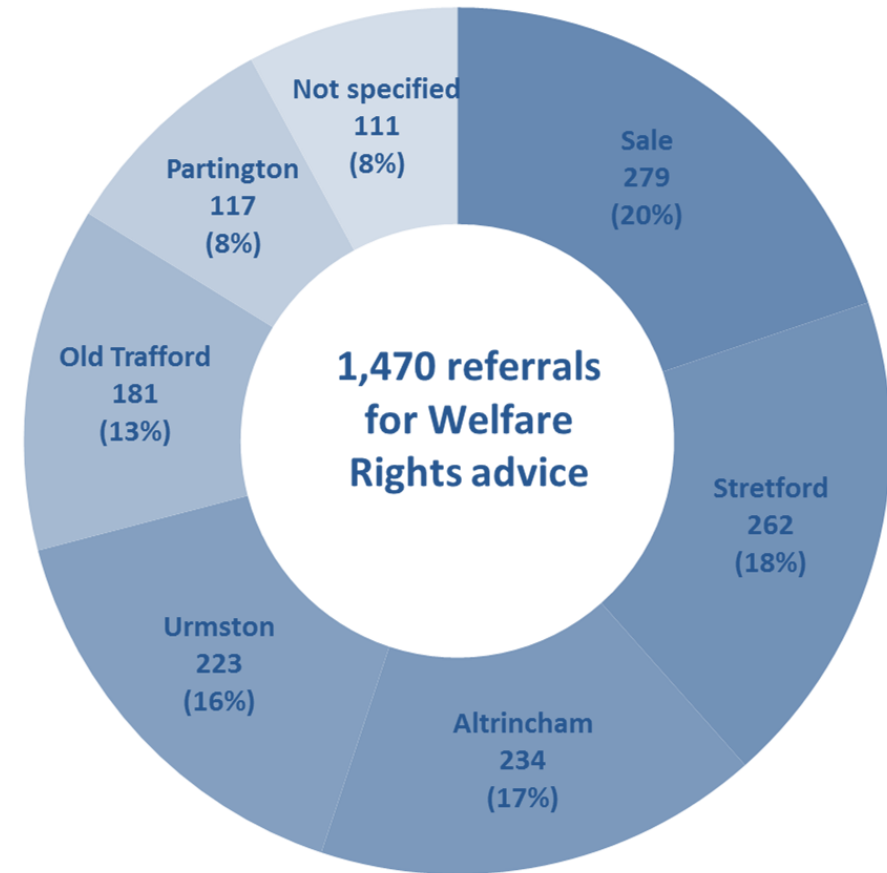


- Assisted 4,634 individuals with 11,272 issues in 2017/18.
- Similar to 2016/17, but number of issues has increased by 14% reflecting increasing complexity of caseload.
- Most common issues are debt, welfare benefits, housing and employment.
- Proportion of clients reporting mental health symptoms has increased notably over last 2-3 years.

# TRAFFORD COUNCIL WELFARE RIGHTS

In 2018/19:

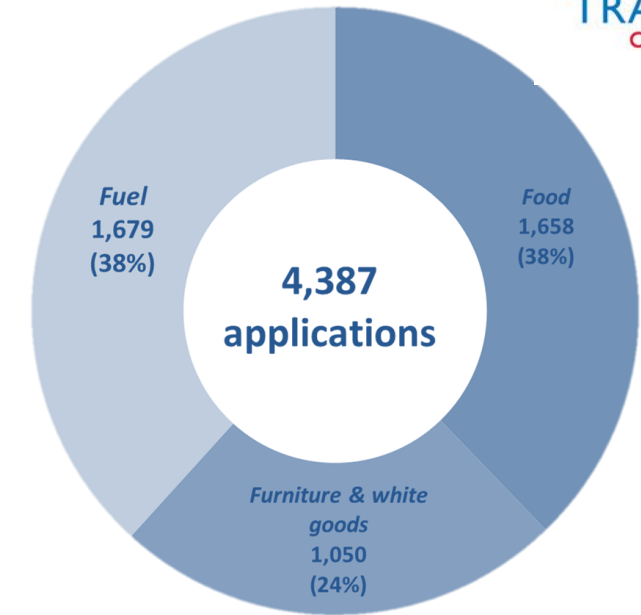
- 2,140 calls to advice line.
- Top issues were PIP (26%), ESA (16%) and Universal Credit (14%)
- Calls resulted in 1,470 referrals:
  - 906 (64%) were dealt with on advice line as a one-off query, but 499 (36%) were more complex referrals.



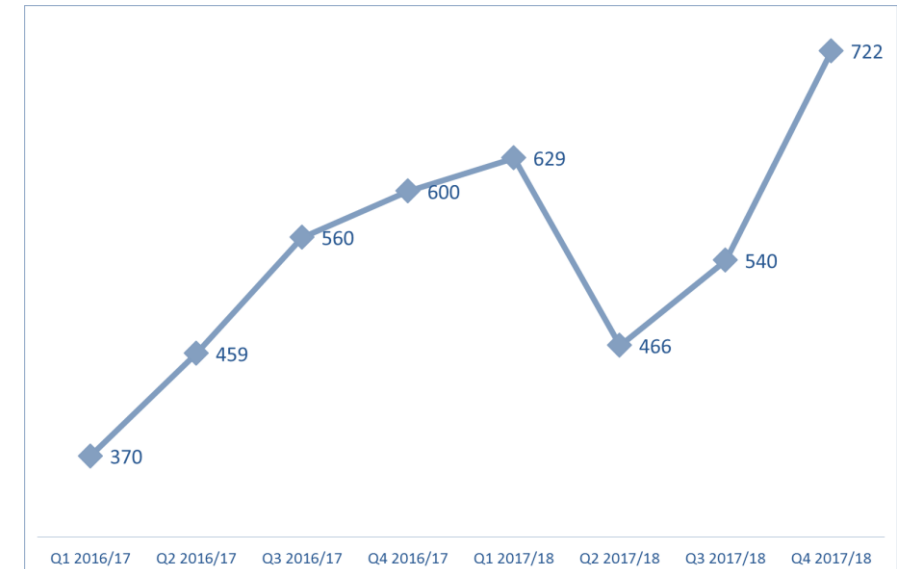
# APPLICATIONS TO TRAFFORD ASSIST – 2016/17 AND 2017/18

Local Welfare Assistance scheme to help:

- meet immediate short-term needs in an emergency or as a result of a disaster
- Return to or remain in the community and help them to live independently in their own home.
- Applicant must have no other means of getting help and that an award is the only way to avoid serious damage or risk to health or wellbeing.

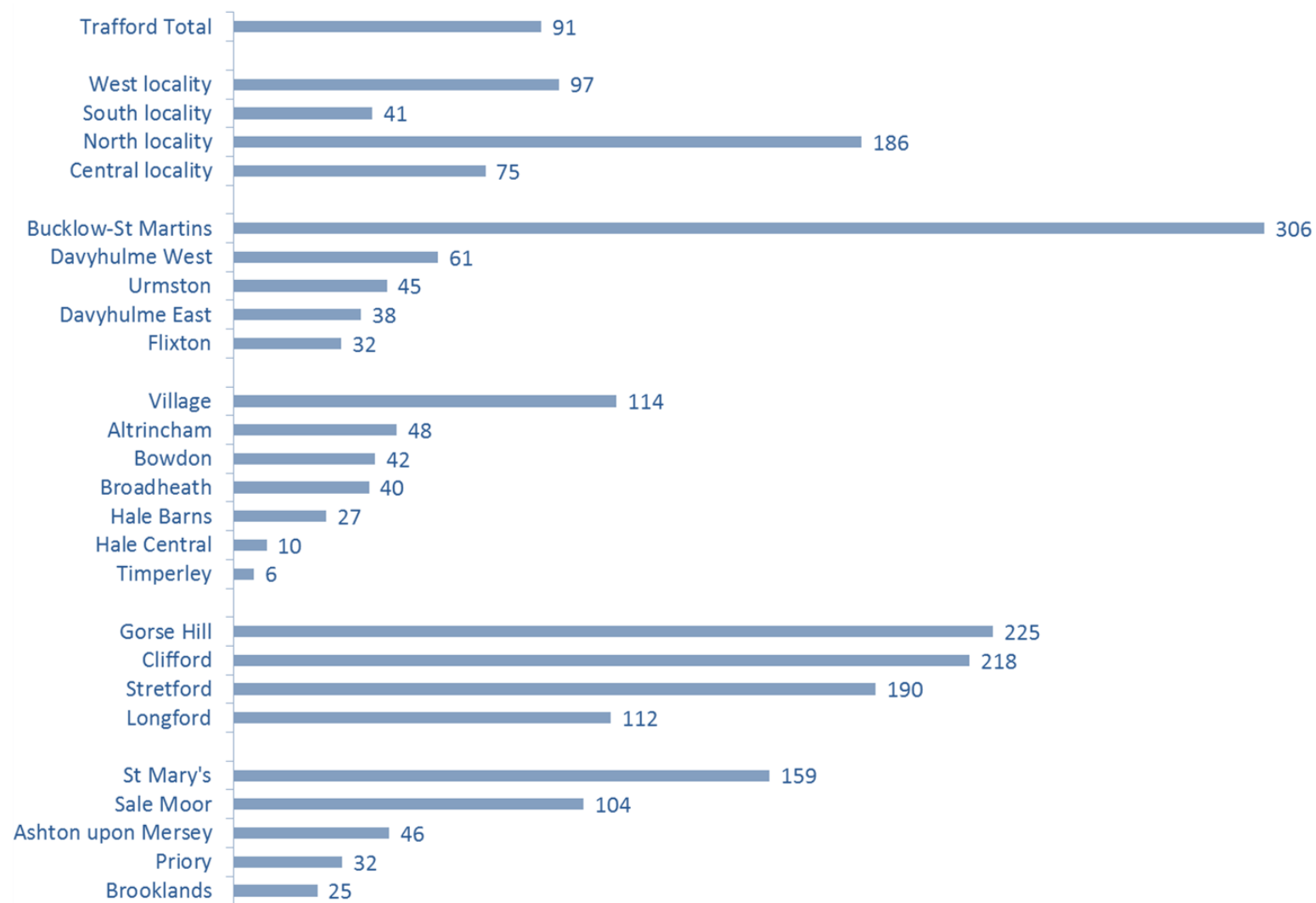


Year on year increase in applications of 367 (18.5%) Q4 of 2017/18 is almost double Q1 of 2016/17



# APPLICATIONS TO TRAFFORD ASSIST BY WARD AND LOCALITY

Number of applications per 10,000 population; 2016/17-2017/18



# HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

- Trafford average house prices and rents are the highest in GM, and housing is becoming less affordable relative to income
- 57 mortgage repossessions in 2017
- 143 people evicted from Trafford properties in 2017
- Number of people in temporary accommodations has risen from 47 in 2012/13 to 83 in 2017/18
- 1,218 applications for Discretionary Housing Payments
- 415 Discretionary Council Tax Payments (2018/19), and 12,796 receiving Council Tax Support (as at July 2019)

In 2017/18:

- 259 applications to HOST for homelessness assistance with **160** (62%) accepted
- Two-thirds were lone parent families
- Almost 1 in 5 were homeless because of domestic abuse

