

State of Sheffield

An aerial photograph of Sheffield, UK, showing the city built on a valley floor with hills in the background. The foreground is dominated by a large, densely wooded hillside. In the middle ground, the city's skyline is visible, featuring a prominent tall, dark skyscraper (The Peak) and other modern buildings. The background shows rolling hills under a clear sky.

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Executive Summary



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Photography by:

Amy Smith

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The State of Sheffield 2016 report provides an overview of the city, bringing together a detailed analysis of economic and social developments alongside some personal reflections from members of Sheffield Executive Board to tell the story of Sheffield in 2016. Given that this is the fifth State of Sheffield report it takes a look back over the past five years to identify key trends and developments, and in the final section it begins to explore some of the critical issues potentially impacting the city over the next five years. As explored in the previous reports, Sheffield differs from many major cities such as Manchester or Birmingham, in that it is not part of a larger conurbation or metropolitan area. In contrast, Sheffield remains a fairly self-contained city, surrounded by a region that has large rural areas and other self-contained towns and cities such as Doncaster and Barnsley. This makes comparisons with other cities, particularly other core cities, more difficult.

Over the past five years, which have been a time of huge financial pressure and change, the city has proved to be remarkably resilient, growing in population, economic performance, jobs, educational attainment, health outcomes and working effectively with its city region colleagues. Sheffield, like all cities, continues to face major challenges, around the economy, inequality, social cohesion, opportunities for all its citizens and the impact of austerity on local public services. But current trends, as outlined in this report, appear to indicate that the city is well positioned to face those challenges.



Photograph by:
Lorna Bex
Sheffield City College

The analysis in the report covers four main areas and makes the following key observations across these chapters:

Living & Working

- **A major city** - an increasing number of people are choosing to come and live in Sheffield. In 2014, 563,700 lived in the local authority area of Sheffield City Council. On this basis Sheffield can be regarded as a major city, with only the local authority areas of Birmingham, Leeds and Glasgow having larger populations in Great Britain. It is predicted that the city's population will continue to grow. However, growth has not been even across different neighbourhoods of the city or between different demographic groups.
- **A mixed picture on deprivation** - the Indices of Deprivation 2015 shows that deprivation in Sheffield has become more polarised since 2010. Sheffield's relative position nationally, and compared to the other English Core Cities, shows that the city has seen some small relative improvements between 2010 and 2015. However, there has been an increase in the number

of areas that are among the most deprived nationally alongside an increase in the number of areas that are least deprived.

- **A 'city at work'** - Sheffield has been relatively resilient in the face of the major international financial crisis. Of the 563,700 people living in Sheffield in 2014, some 263,700 were in employment. The extent to which Sheffield has remained a 'city at work' is reflected in the 76% 'economic activity rate' (proportion of people of working age actively in work or seeking work), slightly lower than the average for Britain as a whole, but higher than the other core cities except Leeds (78%) and Bristol (80%). The decline in unemployment between 2012-2015 is also better than other core cities, and more young people now have employment. However there does appear to be an emerging increase in the unemployment rate of women.
- **Employment opportunities and incomes** - Sheffield has, in line with national figures, 44% of its population employed in managerial and professional occupations, with over a quarter of the resident population in Sheffield employed in professional occupations (25.2%), compared to 17% in Yorkshire & the Humber and 19.7% in Great Britain. To some extent this reflects the higher number of employment opportunities in the city within the hospitals, local and central government, universities and legal sector. As a proportion of the economically active, self-employment in the city was considerably lower than the national average, and lower than most of the other core cities. Despite this occupational profile of Sheffield residents, the average gross weekly take home pay for full time workers is considerably lower than the average for Britain (£477 compared to £521), and the lowest of all core cities except Manchester (£468) and Nottingham (£424).
- **A centre for employment** - Sheffield differs from many major cities in that 78% of those in employment

also live in the city. Other cities and economic areas including the Sheffield City Region typically have higher levels of people commuting into work with less people living and working in the same areas. Sheffield is a major source of employment for the city region, particularly in higher skilled and higher qualified jobs, with many people living in the region commuting to the city. The key flows out of the city region are north to Leeds and Wakefield and south to other areas of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.

Growth & Income

- **A growing economy** - recently published Office of National Statistics data shows that economic output (GVA) in the city region has grown between 2003 and 2013, although average annual growth has slowed in the period 2008 to 2013, as it has in all other comparable areas. GVA per head has also shown growth over these periods. By these measures the economy of Sheffield and the Sheffield City Region has grown, is growing and shows an equivalent or even higher rate of growth than other city regions.
- **Challenges and opportunities** - whilst this sustained growth in economic output suggests a vibrant city and a degree of resilience to contemporary events, some structural weaknesses, largely historic in origin, persist. This is most apparent in comparisons between levels of GVA per capita in different regions and cities. Sheffield City Region has the lowest GVA per capita of all comparator areas and other city regions. The analysis in this report suggests that the city region as a whole would benefit from strengthening growth in Sheffield, improving links between neighbouring towns and cities, and building on the relative strengths and distinctive assets across the region.

- **Business and enterprise** - in 2015, there were 14,200 public and private enterprises in Sheffield, with 85% employing ten or less people. The city contained 60 enterprises employing over 250 people, which is the same as Bristol, Cardiff, Liverpool, Newcastle and Nottingham, but much fewer than Birmingham and Leeds with both having 140 enterprises of this size. Beyond the broad measure of GVA, anecdotal and local surveys would suggest that there are several vibrant sectors and businesses within the Sheffield economy. This is also evidenced by the increase in investment that is visible in the city through property and public infrastructure investments, many around the city centre and in growth districts such as the Advanced Manufacturing Park and Sheffield Business Park.

Attainment & Ambition

- **Progress in Early Years** - the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile completed when children are aged 5 years assesses attainment and level of development. Sheffield performs well in terms of the percentage of children achieving the expected level of development. The proportion of children achieving this level has increased between 2013 and 2015. When compared with the other core cities Sheffield ranks highest for the number of children reaching this expected standard in 2015. However, Sheffield has a higher proportion of children than the national average with low levels of development. As the recent IPPR North 'State of the North 2015' Report identifies, there are longstanding disparities between levels of achievement in many northern cities compared to towns and cities in the south and national averages, and this is a major challenge for the city.

- **Improvements at Key Stage 2** - assessments completed at the end of the Primary phase (age 10-11), in reading, writing and mathematics indicate that the majority of children in Sheffield are making the expected progress in maths and writing. There is an improving trend which matches the national rate of change. However, progress in the combined measure and in reading is below the national average. Significant improvements in Key Stage 2 performance have been made over the last five years and the gap between Sheffield and national figures is starting to close.
- **GCSE Achievement** - performance has continued to improve since 2011 and despite changes in the accountability framework and examination reform, in 2015 pupils in Sheffield performed relatively well, with 54% of pupils in Sheffield and 57% of pupils nationally achieving 5+ A*- C GCSEs including Maths and English. Trends at ward level vary significantly across the city. GCSE performance varies across the Sheffield City Region, whilst there is a 4% gap to the national average overall some authorities are less than 2% away from average levels of attainment.
- **Special Educational Needs or Disability** - the number of children with a statement of special educational need and disability has been reducing in Sheffield since 2007 and remained below the national average in 2015. However, there are increasing numbers of children with more complex and multiple needs.
- **Young people and work** - the percentage of those not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs), whilst falling is still 5.9%, and youth unemployment remained above the national average at 24.3% in June 2015. Compared to core cities Sheffield is ranked highest for youth unemployment. This ranking is driven by the very high female youth unemployment

rate which is over 8% higher than other core cities. However, the number of apprenticeship starts in Sheffield has been increasing since 2012 with over 5,300 people starting an apprenticeship in 2014/15. In the Sheffield City Region levels of apprenticeship take up are significantly higher than the national level, particularly in Barnsley which has double the national levels of apprenticeship starts. Moreover, according to the most recent UK Commission's Employer Skills Survey young people in Sheffield are consistently ahead of the national average in the proportion being prepared for work. The issue of poor work related skills such as motivation, attitude to work and work / life experience reported in the 2014 British Chamber of Commerce Workforce Survey affects far fewer (9% less) young people in Sheffield than the national average.

- **Growth in Higher Education** - there have been long term increases in the number of 18 and 19 year olds from across Sheffield gaining a university place including an increase of over 18% in university entrants from Heeley constituency in 2013/14. In the Sheffield City Region a similar proportion of young people gain a university place as in Sheffield. The student population of Sheffield is large and remains stable at around 60,000 students (over 1 in 10 of the population). Overseas students accounted for approximately 20% of students in 2013/14 (just over 12,000) with 85% coming from outside the EU, particularly China and India. The job market for new graduates in Sheffield has improved in recent years with only 6.1% of new graduates in 2012/13 not in employment or further study, the lowest rate since the onset of the financial crisis when the class of 2007 figure was 5.9%.



Photograph by:
Tom Howell
Sheffield City College

Health & Wellbeing

- Improvements in life expectancy - life expectancy for both men and women has continued to improve year-on-year since 2000/02 with an improvement of 3.5 years for men to 78.8 years and just over 2 years for women to 82.4 years in 2012/14. This has

led to a narrowing of the gender gap with men living on average just over 3.5 years less than women in Sheffield; a very similar gap is also found between men and women at the national level.

- **City-wide and national comparisons** - despite overall improvements, life expectancy in Sheffield is still below the national average and is not consistent across the city. The gap between life expectancy of the least and most deprived women in Sheffield is 6.9 years and for the least and most deprived men 9.8 years and has remained largely unchanged over the last 10 years. The causes of differences in life expectancy between most and least deprived men in Sheffield are Cancer (32.1%), Circulatory disease (27.3%) and Respiratory disease (13.5%), and for women are Cancer (35.6%), Respiratory disease (21.5%) and Circulatory disease (19.5%). Compared to the other core cities, however, Sheffield has the highest life expectancy at birth for men and second highest for women.
- **Trends in healthy life expectancy** - for men this is increasing year-on-year and has improved by two years to 61 years since 2009/11. The trends for women are less favourable with the healthy life expectancy falling from 61 years in 2009-11 to 59 years in 2011-13, this is almost five years less than the national average, placing women in Sheffield in the lowest quartile nationally, with the lowest ranking of the core cities.
- **Mental and emotional health** - indicators demonstrate increasing mental and emotional health needs in young people and women in the city. Referrals to Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services have increased by over 30% between 2012/13 and 2013/14. This matches trends identified nationally and is strongly linked with deprivation and health inequality.

- **Deprivation and health** - this is a major determinant of life expectancy, healthy life expectancy and ability to access resources and opportunities that can influence health, wellbeing and prevalence of conditions associated with premature preventable mortality. The geographic pattern of health deprivation is complex; high levels of deprivation are highlighted in the East and North of the city with localised pockets of deprivation in other areas across the city.

Looking Forwards

- **A growing city** - Sheffield's population will continue to grow and this is an indicator of a successful city. However meeting the needs of a growing and increasingly diverse population is a challenge for the city and its public services, particularly in areas such as education, health, housing, and infrastructure. All public services across the city are experiencing significant cuts, and the public sector will need to work in partnership with citizens, business, and the third sector to find new and effective ways of meeting the needs of and improving outcomes for its citizens. It is also important that the city continues to attract and retain a balanced population, with people of different generations, skills and aspirations, and develops as an increasingly cosmopolitan city.
- **A young and vibrant city** - Sheffield is proud of its young people, who have the skills and attributes for 21st century employment. The improvements in education and skills attainment need to be accelerated, and there needs to be a reduction in the gap in performance across areas within the city. Similarly older people in Sheffield are a significant asset, but the city needs to ensure it can offer high

quality health and social care services in the future. The city needs to ensure that young people, women and its minority ethnic communities are more able to access better quality employment. Women in particular do not seem to be benefiting from current approaches to economic growth.

- **The future economy** - the Sheffield economy has strengthened in recent years, with greater diversification and a growth in GVA. This growth needs to be accelerated, building on the assets and investment in the city. Economic growth in the city region, which is currently lower than the city, presents a challenge. Investment in skills, infrastructure and Smart technology across the region will help to increase economic growth.
- **Equality and inclusion** - the city needs to work better together and find more effective ways of reducing inequality and promoting social inclusion. There is a need to continue to focus on reducing both out of work poverty and in work poverty and financial insecurity. Growing inequality threatens the cohesion and success of Sheffield.
- **The city environment** - Sheffield's environment is a major asset, as outlined in the Outdoor City Strategy 2015, and the city will need to find new and effective ways of managing this, for example in improving air quality and reducing congestion, as well sustaining the quality of public areas such as parks and outdoor spaces.
- **Devolution and governance** - the leadership and governance of the city will experience significant change over the next five years, with the establishment of the Combined Authority, potential of a city region mayor, and devolution of funding to the region. This provides new opportunities for the city to work with its city region partners, to shape economic growth, and promote social inclusion across the region.



Photograph by:
Molly Dowling
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Living & Working



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Photography by:

Amy Smith

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In their recent report ‘Urban demographics: why people live where they do’, the Centre for Cities identified that City centre residents are likely to be young, single students or professionals, and that they live there to be close to restaurants, leisure and cultural facilities, to public transport, and to their workplace. Residents in suburbs tend to be over 30 with children, living there because of the cost, size and type of their housing, to be close to good schools and because of the safety and security of the neighbourhood. In rural hinterlands, which tend to be home to the over 55s, people surveyed primarily chose to live there to be close to countryside and green spaces. It might be argued that the city of Sheffield offers all of these options for living and working.

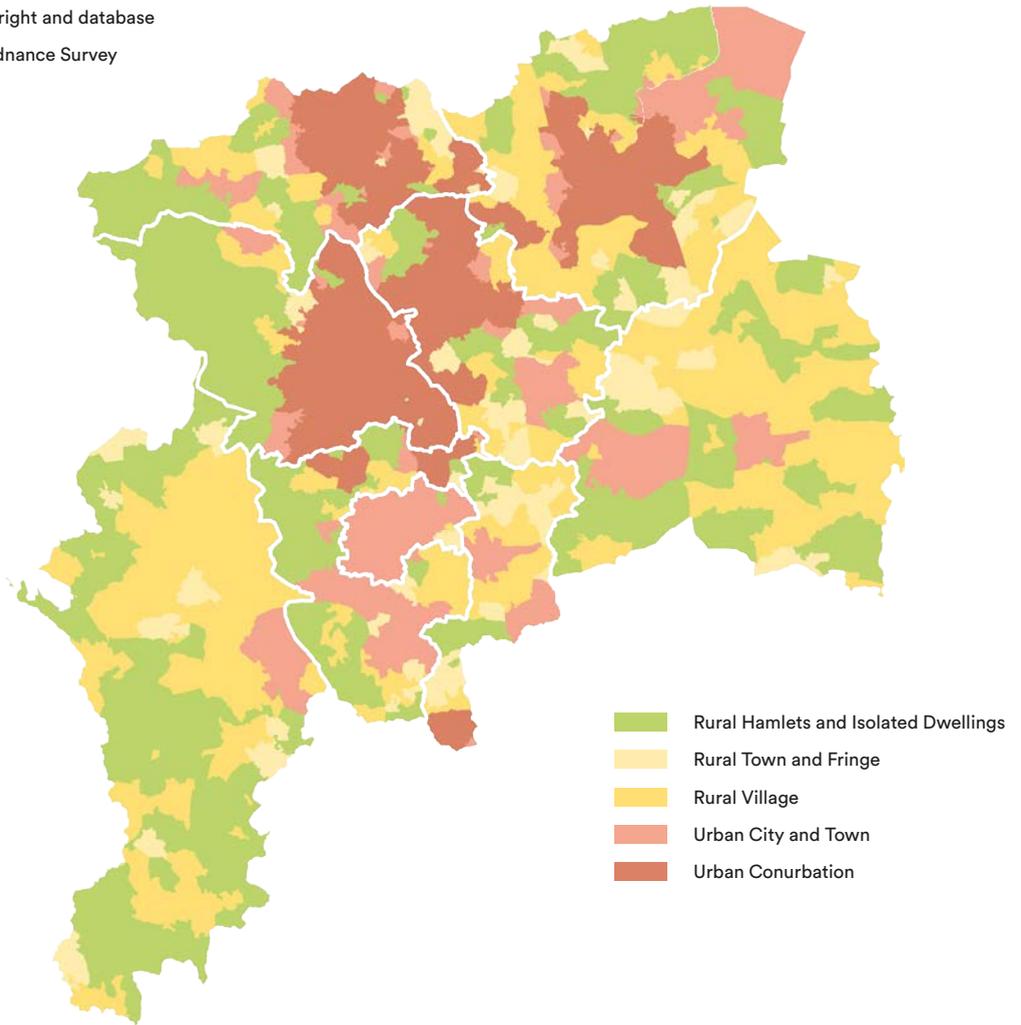
Sheffield has become the preferred choice of a place to live for an increasing number of people. In 2014, 563,700 people lived in the local authority area of Sheffield City Council. On this basis, Sheffield can be regarded as a major city, with only the local authority areas of Birmingham, Leeds and Glasgow having larger populations in Great Britain. Internationally over 1000 cities have populations of greater than 0.5 million people. Within Europe, Toulouse shares demographic and economic characteristics with Sheffield and is similarly part of a conurbation with a population of 1.3 million people. Unlike some other cities, such as Manchester, Sheffield is not at the heart of a wider and larger metropolitan conurbation, but it does form part of a city region made up of a number of varied urban centres (Sheffield City Region - SCR). Most of the population of SCR lives in urban or suburban areas, but a broad range of settlement types exists, from small rural hamlets to the large city of Sheffield itself. The rural landscape varies too, from managed agricultural fields to upland moor and heathland.

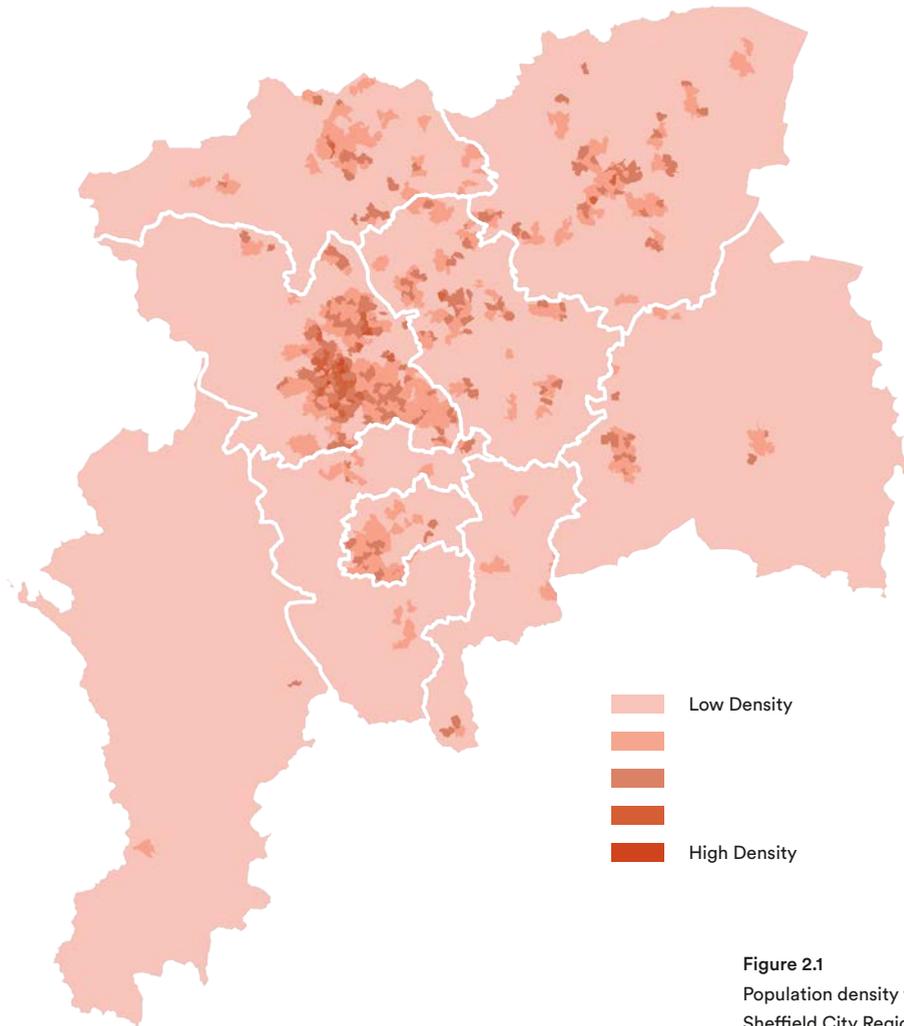
“Sheffield has become the preferred choice of a place to live for an increasing number of people. In 2014, 563,700 people lived in the local authority area of Sheffield City Council.”

Not surprisingly, the feeling and experience of urban living varies across the city region with Sheffield and Chesterfield having the highest population densities (some 15 persons per hectare), while Bassetlaw (1.8) and Derbyshire Dales (0.9) have the lowest (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1
Urban and rural character
within the Sheffield City Region

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Population Growth

The most significant recent change in the city's population has been its continued growth since 2001. Between 2000 and 2014 it is estimated that the population of Sheffield grew by 9.5%, an additional 49,100 residents. This followed a period of population

Photograph by:
Enya Robson
Sheffield City College



decline of 21,800 people (minus 4.1%) over the preceding fifteen years of 1985 to 2000.

To set this change in context, the population of Great Britain grew consistently over the whole period of 1985 to 2014, as did the population of London, the South, and the East of England, which increased by 14% between 2000 and 2014. The Centre for Cities highlights that between 2004 and 2013, cities in the South grew at double the rate of cities elsewhere. Milton Keynes was the fastest growing UK city, followed by Peterborough and Swindon. Whilst all the Core Cities grew in the later period of 2000 to 2014, most suffered population losses in the 1985 to 2000 period, except Cardiff and Leeds, which like the national average, experienced a steady growth in number of residents. The recent growth in city populations, sometimes referred to as a process of 're-urbanisation', is a characteristic of all the Core Cities, with only the populations of Glasgow and Liverpool not increasing to a size above their 1985 levels.

Previous State of Sheffield reports have described in detail the characteristics of this increase in Sheffield's population, since growth has not been even across

different neighbourhoods of the city nor between different social and demographic groups. Much of this growth has been in the number of young adults choosing to live in the city, with an increase in people aged 20 to 29 years old, reflecting the net outcome of economic migration to Sheffield and a growing university student population. Longer life expectancy in the city has also seen an increase in people aged over 75 years old and in the over 85 years old group. The number of births has also increased, and together these three factors have led to the steadily rising population since 2001.

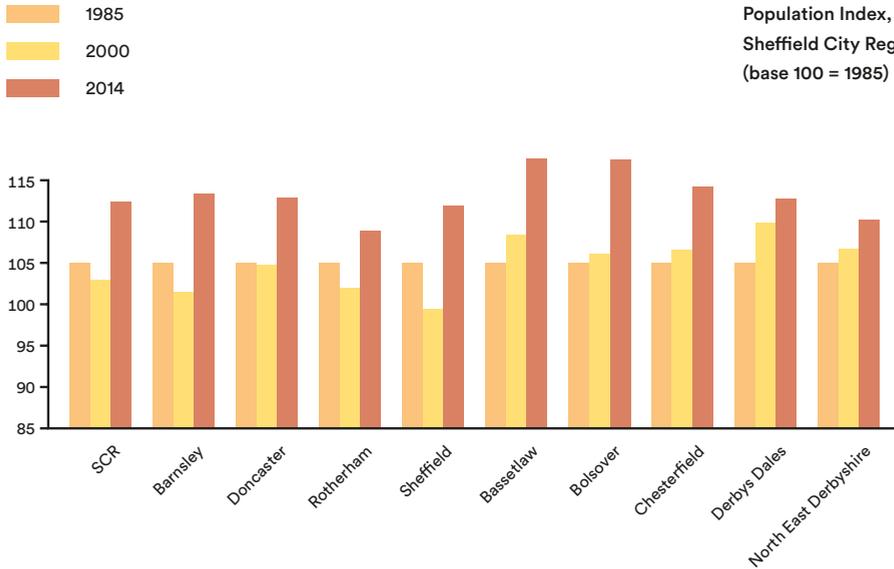
Sheffield's population is projected to rise by 62,000 people between now and 2034, if current trends persist. Sheffield's population is also getting older – by 2034, projections suggest that nearly one in five people living in the city will be over 65. The population of those over 85 is predicted to double.

As the city's population has grown, so has the number of households in the city. After 2003, the city's households have increased to a current figure of 236,865, and are projected to rise to 271,800 by 2034. This rise of 14.7% is higher than the overall rise in population and results from more people living on their own as the population ages, and a greater number of younger people migrating to Sheffield. Evidence shows that between 2014 and 2034 some 40,000 to 46,000 homes are needed in Sheffield. On average, Sheffield has built 1,674 new homes each year for the past 10 years, and although the past 5 years have seen new housing built in the city, this has been at a lower rate than the previous period until last year, when the figure began to rise. A range of factors, most notably the past economic recession, have impacted on how many homes have been built.

People & Places

The general growth trend masks very different experiences across the neighbourhoods that make up the city of Sheffield. The Central ward experienced the largest growth in residents between 2001 and 2011, increasing by over 19,000 people, more than doubling its population. The Centre for Cities report on 'Urban demographics' provides some further insights into this transformation: "Sheffield's city centre has also grown very fast over the last 10 years, more than doubling its population. But unlike Manchester, the change in the number of students was equivalent to around three quarters of this growth. The number of employed residents grew much more slowly over this time, and in 2011 just 24 per cent of all city centre residents were in employment, compared to the 54 per cent who were students. Only 23 per cent of the population were aged under 35 with a degree, just over half the share in Manchester's city centre. The growth in students in Sheffield's city centre – which has been similar to the trends seen in areas such as Middlesbrough, Nottingham, and Newcastle – is partly explained by expanding universities, but also by the changing geography of student accommodation, where decommissioned student accommodation in suburban areas has been replaced by purpose-built city centre blocks. The most popular reason given by people surveyed in central Sheffield for why they live there was being close to restaurants, leisure and cultural facilities (36 per cent) – amenities which in turn are likely to have been supported by student footfall in the city centre. A much lower share of Sheffield's city centre residents also work in the city centre compared to places like Manchester, with many more commuting out to work in the suburbs. This is reflected in the fewer respondents who identified

Figure 2.2
Population change in the SCR
authorities 1985 - 2014



Population Index,
Sheffield City Region
(base 100 = 1985)

proximity to their workplace as a reason for living in Sheffield's city centre".

Above average growth was also experienced in the wards of Walkley (+21%), Fulwood (+18%), Burngreave (+15%) and Darnall (+12%). In the latter two wards high proportions of their populations were 15 years old or younger and consequently more households were made up of families with dependent children. It would appear that the factors that most influenced the changing profiles of these wards over this ten year period were the increases in university students (Walkley and Fulwood) and the inward migration of households with young families (Walkley, Burngreave and Darnall).

Other areas of the city were characterised by relatively stable populations, but Birley (-7%), Southey Green (-4%), Woodhouse (-3%) and Graves Park (-2%) saw the number of residents decline. Although

Source:
Nomis / ONS 2015

changes in some of these areas had some specific causes (for example Housing Market Renewal), they tended to have higher proportions of their population aged over 65 years old, and the changes also reflected different housing sub-markets and residential choices in these areas.

Sheffield is also a diverse city, both ethnically and culturally, and has become more cosmopolitan as a result of its changing population profile, with more young people, and increases in the population of BME groups, as well as increases in the number of BME groups. The BME population in the city increased significantly since the 2001 Census, from around 11% of the total population to 19% in 2011. The neighbourhoods of Burngreave, Fir Vale, Tinsley, Darnall and Sharrow have particularly high concentration of BME residents.

The Pakistani community remains Sheffield's largest single non-white ethnic group as new ethnic communities have emerged and existing communities have grown through immigration for employment and for education. In line with national trends, recent economic migration from Europe and an increasing number of refugees have further diversified the Sheffield population, alongside increases in the Indian, Chinese and Yemeni communities. The ethnic profile of the city is likely to continue to change in the future. This reflects both the higher proportion of BME people who are in the child-bearing age groups as well as higher age-specific birth rates among some groups.

Have these population changes in Sheffield been mirrored in the surrounding Sheffield City Region (SCR)? The wider city region is largely different to the city of Sheffield, comprising of large towns, smaller market towns, countryside and significant rural areas. It is comprised of the nine local authority areas of Barnsley, Bassetlaw, Bolsover, Chesterfield,

Derbyshire Dales, Doncaster, North East Derbyshire, Rotherham, as well as Sheffield, and in 2014 had just over 1.8 million residents. Recent population change across the city region has been mixed.

The four South Yorkshire local authorities all experienced the same population changes as Sheffield: a decline in the period 1985 to 2000, followed by an increase in residents between 2000 and 2014. The number of residents in the South Yorkshire area grew by 65,700 people over the 30 year period, a 5% increase. In contrast, the five local authorities in the south of the SCR grew consistently over this period in line with national trends, and their population grew by 30,800, a 7% increase. As a result, the total population of the SCR declined by 1.5% between 1985 and 2000, and then grew by 7% between 2000 and 2014 (Figure 2.2).

Sheffield is the major urban area in the city region, experiencing both the largest relative growth in the recent period of 2000 to 2014, and also increasing its population by over 49,000 people – this equates to some 40% of all new residents in the whole area, and over twice as many new residents as in all of the five north Derbyshire/Nottinghamshire local



Photograph by:
Enya Robson
Sheffield City College

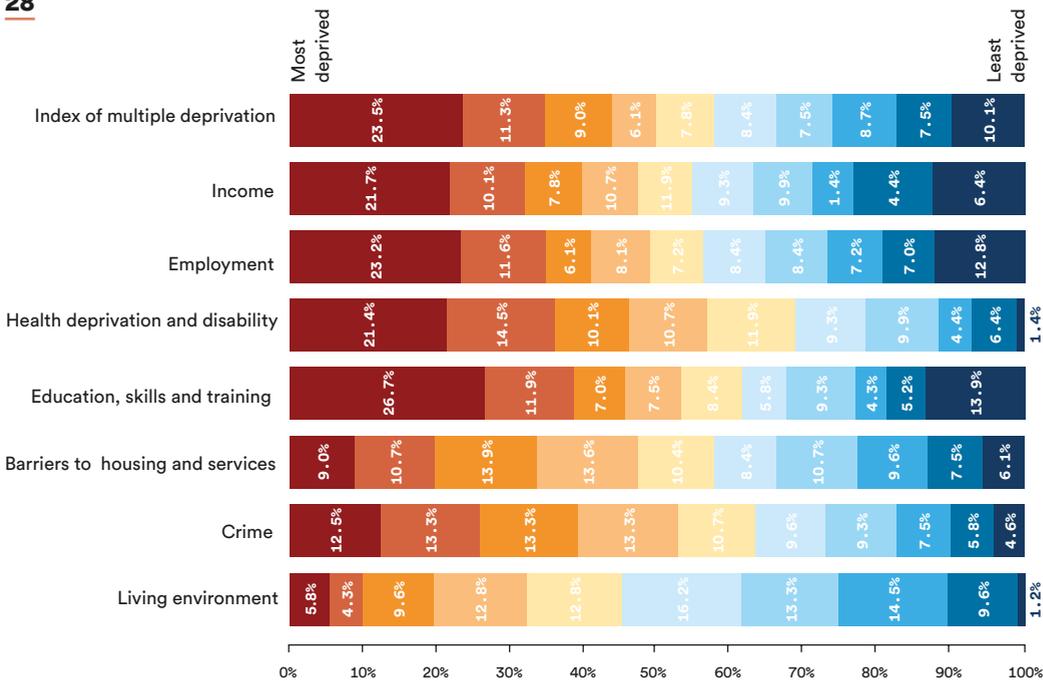


Figure 2.3
The proportion of LSOAs in Sheffield within each deprivation decile indicated for each of the Indices of Deprivation Domains

Source:
DCLG 2015

authorities combined. Whilst the reasons for the population growth in Sheffield might be attributed to a combination of factors, growth elsewhere in the city region is more likely to be linked with new housing. Consequently, in contrast to Sheffield, the city region as a whole has an ageing population, with a higher proportion of the population aged 45 years and over than the average for England as a whole. This is particularly the case in some of the more rural authorities such as Derbyshire Dales and North East Derbyshire. Also in contrast to Sheffield, the rest of the city region had a much lower proportion of the population that classified themselves from being of an ethnicity other than white in the 2011 Census. This partly reflects Sheffield as a university city, with over 12,000 students from overseas. All other areas in the SCR were above the national average in terms of the proportion of the population who self-classify as

being white (between 94% and 98% compared to 86% in England). There were small but significant Asian/Asian British communities in Rotherham and Doncaster.

Individual community demographics can be very unpredictable and subject to a range of influences, at European and international scales. The 2011 Census does not fully recognise gypsy and traveller communities, or the recent migration of EU nationals from new member states that has been particularly present in Doncaster and Bassetlaw. Since the last census, the SCR Economic Structural Investment Fund Strategy estimated that 11,000 long-term migrants settled in the region, and it is estimated that the numbers of Roma residents have doubled since summer 2012 and that there are now between 12,000 and 15,000 in the city region. Migration Yorkshire reports that currently the Roma community is mainly concentrated in Sheffield and Rotherham, followed by Barnsley and Doncaster, with the population expected to increase.

Within the city region Barnsley, Rotherham, Bolsover and Chesterfield are areas with the highest proportion of their resident working age populations that are disabled and carers (over 2% and 1.5% respectively) compared to the national average (1.5% and 1.1%). They also have more of their economically active residents registered as 'long term sick' (over 30%) compared to the rest of the SCR and GB as a whole (22%). These measures provide some insight into the challenges and barriers that many people in the city region face.

Further comparisons between communities and neighbourhoods can be made using the Indices of Deprivation (ID2015). The Indices are a relative measure of deprivation experienced by people living in an area. Deprivation is more than just poverty, and refers to a lack of resources and opportunities. The ID2015 is a collection of indicators measuring aspects

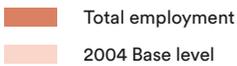


Figure 2.4
Index of total employment in Sheffield, July 2004–2014 (base 100- July 2004)

Source:
Nomis 2015

of seven different types of relative deprivation: income; employment; health and disability; education, training and skills; barriers to housing and services; crime; and the living environment.

Sheffield's relative position nationally and compared to the other English core cities shows that the city has seen some small relative improvements between 2010 and 2015, but it is the polarisation and possible segregation within the city that has always been the greatest and most significant concern. The Indices show that deprivation in Sheffield has become more polarised since 2010, with the number of small areas (LSOAs)¹ in the most and least deprived 10% categories increasing in 2015. Nearly a quarter of Sheffield's LSOAs are among the most deprived nationally (ranked in the bottom 10%), and three are within the 1% most deprived (this is two more than in 2010). At the other end of the scale, over a quarter of LSOAs are now within the least deprived national categories (10-30% least deprived deciles), an increase of 13 areas since 2010. The extent and polarisation

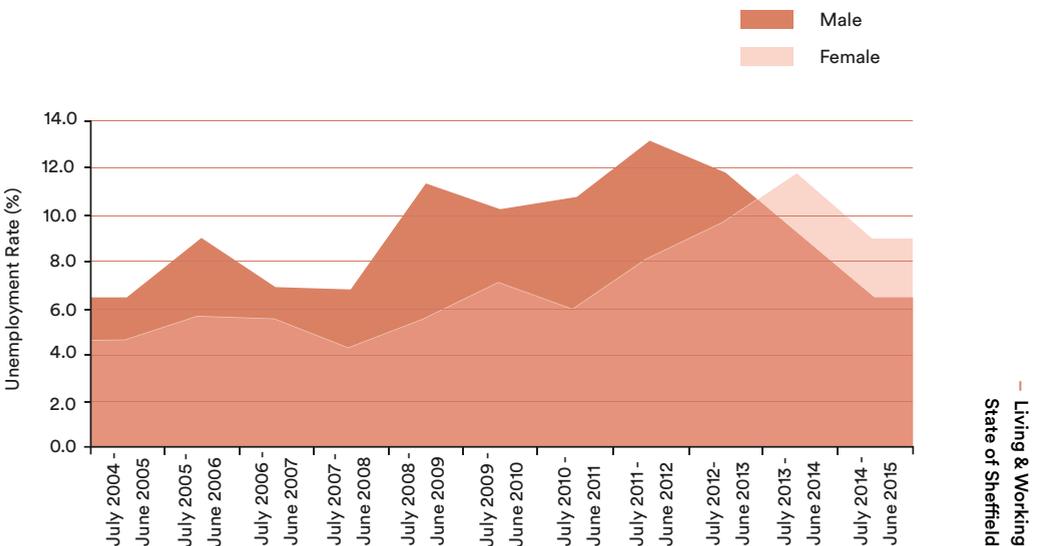
¹ The small areas used in ID2015 are Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA), a digital boundary dataset created by Office for National Statistics. Each LSOA has a population of between 1000 – 3000 people and of between 400 – 1200 households.

of relative deprivation is highest in the education, training and skills domain, and the income and health domains, and far lower for the housing, services and living environment domains (Figure 2.3).

The five wards which rank as most deprived in Sheffield in 2015 are Firth Park, Burngreave, Manor Castle, Southey and Arbourthorne; this has not changed since 2010, although both Manor and Arbourthorne have moved to a lower ranking. Beyond these communities, there are also distinct pockets of deprivation that can be identified in other areas of the city – in Beauchief and Greenhill, Gleadless Valley, Richmond and Walkley. Areas with relatively low levels of deprivation are Ecclesall, Fulwood, Dore and Totley and Crookes, while over a quarter of areas in Sheffield have improved and are now in relatively less deprived national deciles than in 2010.

Source:
Nomis 2015

Figure 2.5
Unemployment rate in Sheffield
2004 – 2015 split by gender



Living & Working
State of Sheffield

Sheffield at Work

Sheffield has been relatively resilient in the face of the major international financial crisis since 2008. Of the 563,700 people living in Sheffield in 2014, some 263,700 were in employment. The extent to which Sheffield has remained a 'city at work' is reflected in the 76% 'economic activity rate' (proportion of people of working age actively in work or seeking work), slightly lower than the average for Britain as a whole, but higher than the other core cities except Leeds (78%) and Bristol (80%).



Photograph by:
Chelsea Pike
Sheffield City College

The recent national improvement in economic conditions is highlighted in Sheffield by the increasing number of Sheffield residents in employment since 2011, having fallen over the preceding three years from a peak of 247,400 in 2008 (Figure 2.4). This change in the resident population at work over the period 2007 to 2014 shows a number of welcome signs, with some 20,800 additional residents being in employment. Of the core cities, this scale of growth compares with that in Birmingham and Bristol, although it is

two-thirds of that in Manchester. The rate of growth of people in employment in Sheffield, an increase of 8.6%, was greater than the average for Britain, and greater than five of the core cities, although less than the growth in Bristol (+10.1%), Nottingham (+11.6%) and again Manchester (which has the highest increase of 15.6%)

The rate of unemployment in the city has shown a similar recent positive pattern, by increasing after 2008 and then declining over the last three years. Despite this, some concerns about unemployment in the city are raised by comparison with the other core cities. In 2007 the rate of unemployment in Sheffield was 5.8%, close to the average for Britain (5.2%), and it had the lowest rate of all core cities except for Bristol (4.5%). It was considerably lower than the rates in Birmingham (9.4%), Manchester (9.3%) and Nottingham (8.3%). This relatively strong position was maintained in 2014, with only Bristol and Leeds experiencing unemployment rates lower than that in Sheffield, whilst Birmingham, Liverpool and Glasgow had considerably higher rates. However, trends in unemployment serve to divide the core cities into three broad groups: Manchester, which experienced a decline in its unemployment rate between 2007 and 2014, contradictory to the national average; Glasgow, Liverpool, Cardiff and Sheffield, who saw their rate of unemployment significantly increase in these years; and the other core cities which experienced a small increase in their rate of unemployment, in line with changes in Britain as a whole.

Part of the explanation of unemployment change in Sheffield is provided by the notable differences in the experiences of men and women residents. In 2014 some 141,000 male residents were in employment, compared to 123,000 women. However the male

unemployment rate in the city was 6.4% (compared to 5.8% in Great Britain) whereas the rate for women was 9% (compared to 5.4% in Great Britain). This is a relatively recent phenomenon, with the female rate being higher only since 2013 (Figure 2.5). Trends between males and females have shown marked differences, with male unemployment rising earlier and quicker than female unemployment over the last ten years, but female unemployment rates then remaining relatively high. This differing unemployment profile between men and women can also be identified in the SCR in Rotherham and of the core cities Birmingham displayed this trend until 2014 before the female unemployment rate dropped back below male unemployment levels. This recent trend in male and female unemployment in Sheffield may be reflective of (i) the gender differences in occupations, with male employment in sectors such as construction and manufacturing and women employed more in caring and service sectors, and (ii) the relative fortunes of these sectors and related public services over this period.

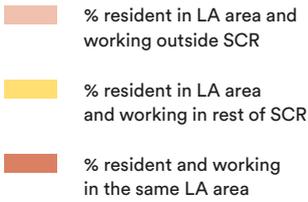
Of those residents in work, 26,400 were self-employed, mainly in occupations such as taxi driving, building trades and personal services. As a proportion of the economically active, self-employment in the city was considerably lower than the national average, and lower than most of the other core cities. Self-employment levels in the city peaked in 2008 and 2011 at the time of the major national economic recession. National data suggests that any increases in self-employment are believed to be predominantly due to fewer people leaving self-employment rather than increases in the number becoming self-employed, due to social and economic factors such as people choosing to work longer rather than retire and the

fewer opportunities to work as an employee. The analysis also points towards increasing numbers of women and younger workers who are likely to have become self-employed, with their earnings likely to be lower on average than those of employees.

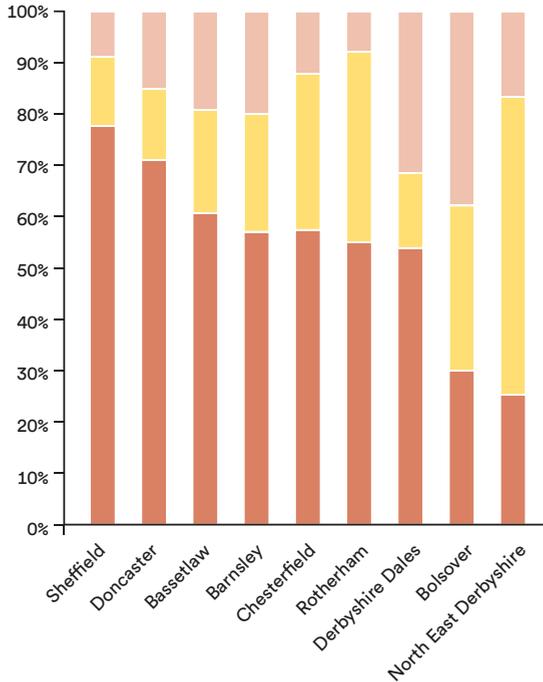
In line with national figures, Sheffield has 44% of its population employed in managerial and professional related occupations and 36% employed in administrative, skilled trades, caring or other service occupations (some 95,000 Sheffield residents). Within this first group, over a quarter of the resident population in Sheffield are employed in professional occupations (25.2%), compared to 17% in the Yorkshire and Humber region and 19.7% in Great Britain. To some extent this will reflect the relatively higher number of employment opportunities in the city within hospitals, local and central government, universities and legal sector. Relatively fewer Sheffield residents are managers or directors, 7.1% compared to 10.3% in Great Britain. Despite this occupational profile of Sheffield residents, the average gross weekly take home pay for full time workers is considerably lower than the average for Britain (£477 compared to £521), and the lowest of all core cities except Manchester (£468) and Nottingham (£424).

In 2011, the vast majority of Sheffield residents who are in employment also worked in the city (78%) – meaning that some 161,000 people lived and worked within the same city. Consequently, some 22% of residents in employment travelled to work elsewhere (46,150 people), and nearly 64,000 people travelled from outside Sheffield to work in the city (28% of the total workforce). Relatively fewer people commute into and out of Sheffield compared to some other core cities, such as Manchester and Leeds, but travelling to work is becoming more commonplace, and people are often travelling longer distances. Between 2001

Figure 2.6
Patterns of work location in
Sheffield City Region



Source:
Sheffield City Region Economic
Bulletin March 2015



and 2011, the proportion of Sheffield City Region (SCR) residents who commute out of the area to work increased, and the proportion of workers in SCR who lived outside the city region also increased but by a much higher amount. These changes are reflected in the increased flows through Sheffield rail station where passenger numbers have more than doubled since 1997/98, although the car is still the dominant mode of commuting. These daily travel patterns are one reason for a case to consider the city of Sheffield within its wider functional context of the city region.

Working in the Sheffield City Region

In 2015 the UK economic recovery from the 2008 financial crisis has continued and since the start of the upturn in 2011 the SCR has shown convergence to the national level. An economic analysis prepared

for the Sheffield City Region Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) shows that the employment rate (the proportion of working age people in employment) has risen faster in SCR than in England as a whole since 2011, and the gap between the employment rate in SCR and nationally is now smaller than at any point over the last ten years. 823,800 working age residents are in employment in SCR, equivalent to 71% of all working age residents.

This economic recovery has to be set against the evidence that shows the flow of people commuting out of the Sheffield City Region (SCR) for work is greater than the flow commuting in for work. Based on the 2011 Census, 100,100 people (15% of residents) work outside the city region but 68,500 jobs are taken by in-commuters (11% of employment). These patterns in part reflect the city-region's employment gap, which will result in residents looking for work elsewhere. The key flows out of the city region are north to Leeds and Wakefield and south to other areas of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. Sheffield is the most important provider of jobs to residents of other city region authorities, with nearly 51,500 people commuting to work in the city from the rest of the city region. Sheffield and Doncaster have the highest number of workers commuting from outside SCR, whilst Doncaster and Barnsley have the highest number of residents who work outside the SCR. North East Derbyshire and Bolsover have the highest proportion of residents who out-commute to work from their local authority areas (75% and 70%), whilst Bolsover and Derbyshire Dales have the highest proportion of residents who commute to work entirely outside the SCR (35% and 32%) (Figure 2.6).

At local authority level, the number of working age residents in employment varies considerably, from 31,700 in Bolsover to 273,000 in Sheffield, reflecting

population sizes. The employment rate also varies across the city region, with four local authorities above the national average (Derbyshire Dales, North East Derbyshire, Chesterfield and Barnsley) and the others including Sheffield below the average. Part-time working (30 hours or less per week) in SCR is slightly more prevalent compared to the national average. Of those in employment in SCR, 27% of people work part-time compared to 25% in England. Data trends show that there is a greater likelihood of women being employed part-time, nearly three times as likely as men. In SCR, female workers account for over three quarters of part-time employment (76%) and only 36% of full-time employment. In contrast to Sheffield the SCR has fewer workers employed in higher level occupations than is the case in England as a whole, although in North East Derbyshire 13% of residents are managers or directors and in Derbyshire Dales this is 17%, compared to the Great Britain average of 10% and just over 7% in other areas of SCR. Bolsover and Chesterfield have relatively higher proportions of their resident populations employed in lower-level occupations, 29% compared to the national and SCR average of 21%.

The city region workforce is getting older. There are 21,700 people in employment aged 65 years or older and 230,600 aged 50 to 64, together accounting for 30% of the city region workforce. Older workers increased by 26% between 2004 and 2010. Between 2004 and 2014 the number of SCR residents aged 65 years and over in employment has more than doubled compared to a national rise of less than 10% nationally, and there was also an increase in the number of workers aged 50 to 64 years old, again rising more than the national average. Despite this the employment rates for these two age groups was below the national level – the former perhaps an outcome of



Photograph by:
Chelsea Pike
Sheffield City College

people remaining at work to ensure an income, the latter an historical legacy of industrial closures in earlier decades.

The number of young people in employment has declined. There are 19,200 fewer SCR residents aged 16 to 19 in employment in 2014, compared to 2004, due to an increasing take up of higher education and the raising of required participation in education or training to 18 years old. This effect has been much less pronounced in England as a whole, perhaps as a result of a 'catching up' in the training and education participation rates.

Unemployment has more than doubled since the onset of the recession in 2008 and although numbers are falling slowly, it is still the case that more than 86,000 SCR residents are out of work. Moreover the number of long-term claimants has increased five-fold since 2008. The pattern of unemployment varies markedly across the city region. Whilst the local authority areas in the south of the SCR have unemployment rates returning to the levels of 2008 and all below the national average, unemployment in Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield remains persistently higher than the national rate and levels in 2008.

Whilst unemployment rose sharply, it is economic inactivity that is and has been a persistent and pernicious challenge for the city region since de-industrialisation in the 1980s. With over 100,000 (13%) economically inactive residents of working age in 2014, the legacy is that the number of inactive claimants is more than two and a half times greater than the number claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) and four times the number of long-term unemployed. This economic inactivity continues to be a long-term challenge, but the most immediate concern for the city region is the re-emergence

of youth unemployment. Long periods of unemployment in the early years of adulthood correlate to a pattern of reduced lifetime earnings, further periods of worklessness and reduced life chances, as represented by almost all key social and health indicators. In part the origins of youth unemployment can be found in the level of 16-18 year olds in the SCR who are 'not in education, employment or training' (NEET). The level of NEETs continues to exceed the national average although authorities including Rotherham and Sheffield have seen a fall in NEETs since 2012 and movement towards the national average.

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Growth & Income

Neill Birchenall
Managing Director,
BirchenallHowden Ltd

“I didn’t grow up in Sheffield, I moved here from America over ten years ago. This is the only UK city where I have lived which means I have no first experience to relate to of the wider comparisons between Sheffield and other core cities.

Over the last five years I have watched as Sheffield has gone from “woe is us” to “look at us”. We are starting to talk about the positives, recognise the strengths and build upon the resilience of the city. It’s about moving from saying “we’re not that bad”, to saying “we’re really quite good”. It’s a process, but Sheffield is on the way.

We saw the city’s resilience first hand when the country’s economy ran into problems in 2008 as Sheffield didn’t take the hit we might have expected – we came through stronger as a city however some of the poorest bore the brunt of the hard choices. As we continue to rise up and move forward, fairness must be the priority to ensure both that debts are repaid but also to protect the vulnerable against future impact. With initiatives such as the Fair Employer Charter, businesses in Sheffield are at the forefront of this agenda and we should all be proud of that.

The experience of my business over recent years suggests there are huge opportunities for growth on in the regional economy. My business’ revenues are linked directly to the health of the businesses

Notes:

we serve, and of the clients we work with. We support thousands of jobs across the region and have seen employers taking extraordinary steps to keep talent and skills in their businesses in preparation for the inevitable upturn.

Looking forward, I think Sheffield's future is bright. With the developing maker economy and movements towards bespoke manufacturing, the skills, specialities and craftsmanship resources in this region mean that Sheffield's working skillset isn't out of place in the modern economy but rather near perfect for it. Digital and advanced manufacturing can, and will, co-exist and support each other. This will be a partnership between the two industries, not a competition.

Every city wants more jobs, and every major city can make a convincing argument about quality of life and access to world class universities. Some cities will focus on taking jobs from elsewhere while the great cities of the future will create new jobs from their talent within.

To "tech" start-ups thinking of China for the manufacturing we can say "look North, not East"; companies across Sheffield are showing how it can be done using batch production, not mass production. There is a glimpse of the type of Sheffield we could be looking at in the future and as these companies grow, they will offer jobs across the salary spectrum with links to technology, digital, manufacturing and exports. We need to encourage and support these local businesses as

Growth & Income

I believe that their methods are the key to our long term growth and how we can close the GVA (gross value added) gap between Sheffield and the other core cities.

We can dare to be different, and not be ashamed that we still want to make things. We can play on the heritage, ingenuity and spirit of innovation that exists in the city and become world leaders once again.

A thriving business base provides employment but the city as a whole will need to continue to evolve and develop or be left behind. A key part of this strategy revolves around the city centre and I have enjoyed watching it come alive over the last 5 years. With the redevelopment of the Moor and the new cinema, some of the best theatres in the country, Leopold Square, new independent restaurants alongside national chains and more grade A office space, the city centre offering is moving forward. We go out as a family in the city centre which wouldn't have happened even a few years ago.

It was discussed at the launch of the 2015 State of Sheffield report about the importance of jobs to the city centre retail economy; both sides of this equation are moving forward together in tandem. More office workers, more retail; more retail, more office workers. Young people aspiring in their careers need a reason to stay in Sheffield, and part of this is a vibrant city centre. As the initiatives made possible by the city centre BID start to take shape we can expect to see this take shape and become even more noticeable.



Growth & Income



Previous Page

Photography by:

Ruth Burke

Sheffield City College

The UK economic recovery has gathered pace over the last 12 months. Seven years on from the start of the recession, the UK economy is now 2.7 per cent larger than it was at its pre-recessionary peak, there are now 1.3 million more people in employment, with the recovery in employment much stronger than the recovery in output. Independent forecasts of economic growth for the immediate future are relatively strong, but this optimism has been countered by the current problems faced by the steel industry in Britain, wider international trade and political situations and the continued imbalance in the geographical and industrial outcomes of this growth. The Centre for Cities 2015 Outlook reports: “The divide that grew most sharply between 2004 and 2013 was in the number of net additional jobs created. Cities in the South had 12.4 per cent more jobs in 2013 than they did in 2004, far outstripping the 0.9 per cent growth seen in cities elsewhere. This differing performance is even more marked when looking at private sector jobs. Cities in the South had 12.6 per cent more private sector jobs in 2013 than in 2004. But cities elsewhere had fewer private sector jobs in 2013 than they did a decade ago - a contraction of 1.1 per cent.” As a consequence, the state of Sheffield’s economy has to be considered within these wider economic forces and conditions.

A standard measure used to express the total economic output of cities’ workplaces is their Gross Value Added (GVA). Since the size of population in an area will directly influence the scale of economic output, GVA is often expressed as ‘per head of population’ to derive a more comparable measure of economic performance between cities and areas. Data on economic output has recently been published by ONS on this basis, and has been aggregated at Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) areas in England.

“By these measures the economy of Sheffield and the SCR has grown, is growing and shows an equivalent or even higher rate of growth than other city regions.”

Photograph by:
 Laura Birtles
 Sheffield City College



Sheffield City Region (SCR) is one of these LEP areas. The data shows that economic output in the city region has grown between 2003 and 2013, although unsurprisingly the average annual growth has slowed in the period 2008 to 2013, as it has in all other comparable LEP areas. GVA per head has also shown growth over these periods. By these measures the economy of Sheffield and the SCR has grown, is growing and shows an equivalent or even higher rate of growth than other city regions (Figure 3.1).

Whilst this sustained growth in economic output suggests a resilience to contemporary events, Sheffield City Region has the lowest GVA per capita of all comparator LEP areas and other city regions. What is equally significant is the relative position of Sheffield LAA within the city region, with Sheffield outperforming surrounding areas in South Yorkshire and East Derbyshire¹ although itself having the lowest GVA per head of other similar cities (Figure 3.2).

¹ GVA per head data is available for NUTS3 geographic areas. NUTS3 are digital boundaries comprising local authority areas or groups of local authority areas. These are created by the European Office for Statistics (Eurostat) as a classification of spatial units used for production of statistics across the EU.

GVA (£ per head)

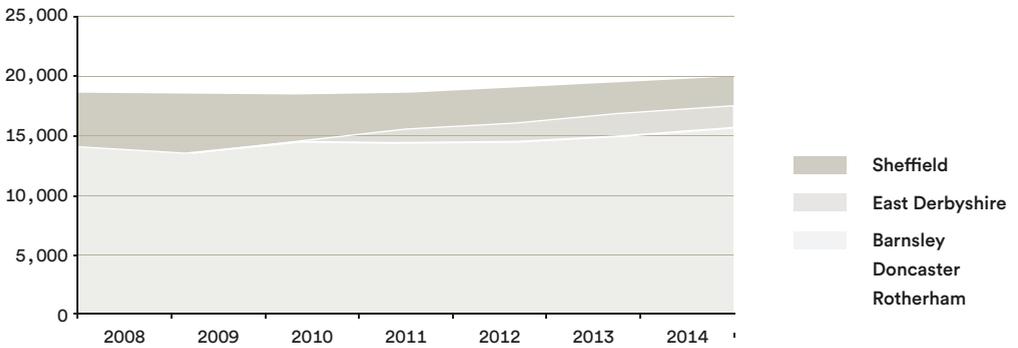


Figure 3.1
Growth in GVA per head in the
Sheffield City Region 2008–2014

Source:
ONS Regional Gross Value Added
(Income Approach) Dec 2015

This report does not provide an analysis of the causes of these significant disparities but the data does raise questions in respect to the relationships between the spatial economy of the city of Sheffield and the surrounding city region. For example, if the GVA per head of the city region outside Sheffield was to increase dramatically, how and to what extent would this benefit Sheffield? Given that at present the GVA per head in the combined Doncaster, Rotherham and Barnsley area is half that in Nottingham and in Bristol, it could be asked to what extent and in what ways has GVA per head in Sheffield got to increase to have any long lasting and significant ‘spill-over’ or ‘multiplier effects’ throughout the wider city region?

An earlier study of these relationships by The Northern Way – ‘City Relationships: Economic Linkages in Northern city regions – Sheffield City Region’ argued that “Within the weakly monocentric Sheffield City Region, Sheffield is the key centre of employment for neighbouring cities and towns and the main driver of city region growth. Although Doncaster and Chesterfield are also important sources of economic growth, our analysis suggests that the city region as a whole would benefit from strengthening growth in Sheffield, the economic core,

and that this will help spread benefits more widely. However, this also requires Sheffield to focus on attracting high value knowledge intensive employment and investment, enabling neighbouring areas to play to their strengths and attract alternative types of investment and employment”. The study suggested that to maximise economic benefits from links with Sheffield, neighbouring towns and cities should recognise their roles within the city region and build on their distinctive assets. The types of links will vary according to the distinctive strengths and roles of each area, for example the logistics sector in Doncaster.

Figure 3.2
GVA per head within the Sheffield
City Region 2014



Source:
ONS

One key determinant of economic output in a city is the nature and number of its businesses and other private and public workplaces that create wealth and employment. In 2015, it has been estimated that there were 14,200 public and private enterprises in Sheffield, with 85% employing ten or less people. The city contained 60 enterprises employing over 250 people, which is the same as Bristol, Cardiff, Liverpool, Newcastle and Nottingham, but far fewer than Birmingham and Leeds which both had 140 enterprises of this size.

“In 2015, it has been estimated that there were 14,200 public and private enterprises in Sheffield, with 85% employing ten or fewer people.”

The lack of reliable and consistent time-series data on business development and growth at the city-level make detailed analysis difficult. However, behind the broad measure of GVA, anecdotal evidence and local surveys would suggest that there are several vibrant sectors and businesses within the Sheffield economy. This is also evidenced by the increase in investment visible in the city particularly in property and public infrastructure, much of this is focused in the city centre and in growth districts such as the Advanced Manufacturing Park and Sheffield Business Park. Enterprises in the digital industries and the creative sector clearly contribute to the vibrancy and innovation in the city, and traditional sectors and businesses have also been part of Sheffield's success in respect to growth in exports and new markets. The city also has an active, if small, social and community enterprise sector which has seen new investments and some growth over the last five years.

Photograph by:
Kieran Cooper
Sheffield City College



Jobs in Sheffield

In 2014, the 14,200 workplaces provided employment for some 250,500 people in Sheffield, with nearly one in ten people working in manufacturing businesses (9%), two in ten employed in financial and business services (18%) and over a third employees in public administration, education and health organisations and enterprises (35%). This industrial profile was generally unlike that in most other core cities, since the other cities apart from Birmingham had proportionately less employees in manufacturing and more in financial and business services. Bristol, Leeds, Manchester and Nottingham each had some 30% in this latter important growth sector, and Sheffield the lowest level. The proportion of employees in public administration, education and health also varies between Core Cities, with Sheffield's share being higher than the national average (27%) and only lower

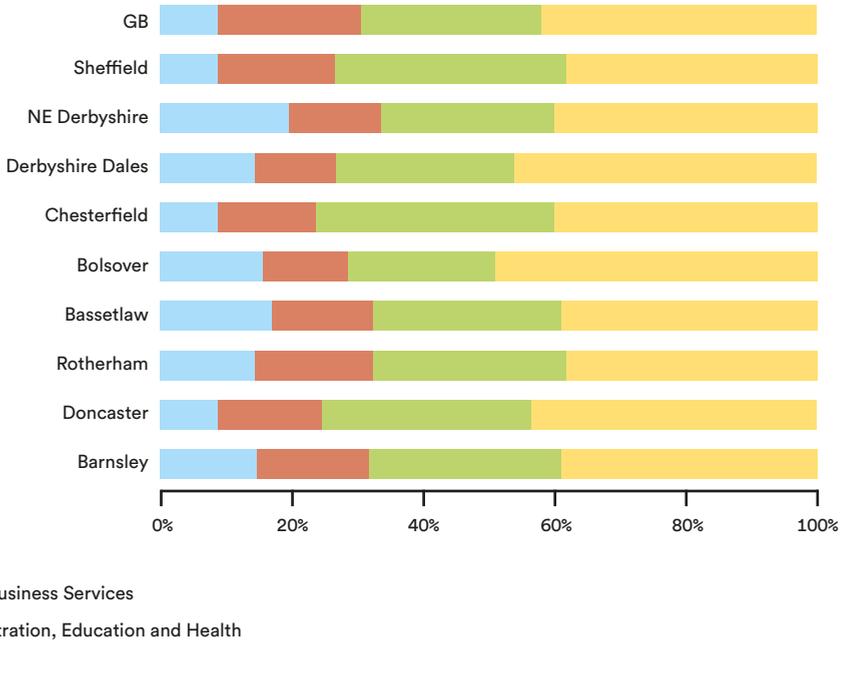


than Liverpool (36%) and Newcastle-Upon-Tyne (40%).

The industrial profile of LEP areas and city regions shows a similar diverse pattern, with the Sheffield City Region having one of the lowest proportion of employees in business and professional services and one of the highest in public administration, education and health. Within SCR, manufacturing is an important sector providing 15% or more of all jobs in six of the local authorities. This is an important and varied sector,

Source:
Nomis / ONS Annual
Population Survey

Figure 3.3
Percentage of employees
within each major sector
in SCR authorities



with wider linkages to other sectors. A significant part of the manufacturing sector is innovation led and covers a wide variety of specialities, including medical, aerospace and research and development. Sheffield LAA has the highest proportion of employees in financial and business services, and second highest in public administration, education and health,

re-emphasising its role as an 'urban centre' alongside Doncaster and Chesterfield (Figure 3.3).

The 250,500 people who were employed in jobs located in Sheffield in 2014 represents an additional 4,400 employees compared to 2009, a 1.8% increase. This is one of the smallest increases and rates of job growth of all core cities, with only growth in Liverpool being somewhere near a half that of Sheffield, and Glasgow experiencing a decline. Furthermore Sheffield has relatively fewer employees in full-time jobs (66.7%) compared with Great Britain (68.3%), and lower than other major cities such as Birmingham, Manchester and Leeds (70%). Job density, a simple ratio between the number of employees working in an area and the population of working age living in the same area, is low in Sheffield (0.73). However this can be affected by geographical boundaries, hence the high ratios found in the Manchester and Nottingham local authority areas which are seen as 'over-bound' in that they exclude large residential areas which could be regarded as part of the wider cities. However, the low figure in Sheffield does indicate the potential of a 'jobs gap' in the city since the change in the number of residents who are employed in Sheffield has shown much healthier growth over this period (see Section 2). This again raises the potential role of the wider Sheffield City Region to be a source of jobs.

In the context of the city region, Sheffield is the major source of jobs (35%), with more employees than the five southern areas of the SCR combined. The job density of the city is also higher than the other South Yorkshire areas and North East Derbyshire, and the same as Bassetlaw and Bolsover. The importance of Sheffield in this highly varied economic area is again shown by the variations in job changes over the 2009 to 2014 period. Of the net new jobs in the SCR, the majority were created in Sheffield, Barnsley and

Bolsover, whilst the areas of North East Derbyshire and Derbyshire Dales experienced a fall in the number of employees. However all areas of the SCR except Doncaster experienced an increase in full-time jobs, although Sheffield had the lowest proportion of employees working full-time. These areas had all experienced a decline in the number of part-time jobs over this period, with particularly high losses in the Derbyshire areas that may be linked to reductions in public sector employment.

The relatively weak economic situation in SCR can be attributed to a number of factors, not only a 'jobs gap' but also a 'productivity gap'. A recent study prepared for the Sheffield City Region Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) shows that growth in Gross Value Added (GVA) in SCR is not keeping pace with the national increase, and many other LEPs face similar issues and more widely there are concerns about national levels and trends in productivity. An analysis of economic output in the local enterprise partnership areas of England, of which Sheffield City Region is one, showed that the highest labour productivity level in 2013 was in Thames Valley Berkshire, 33% above the UK average. The area has a concentration of firms in the 'Information and Communication' industry with this sector accounting for 23% of its GVA in 2012 (compared with less than 11% in all other LEPs) and this is likely to be a factor behind its strong productivity performance. Elsewhere, London ranked second among the LEPs with productivity 29% above the UK average. It is notable that all ten of the LEPs showing highest levels of productivity are located within the South of England. In total there were only thirteen LEPs with GVA per hour above the UK average. In the city based LEPs of the North of England, such as Liverpool City Region, Greater Manchester, Greater Birmingham

and Solihull, and the Leeds City Region, productivity was around 8% to 11% below the UK average in 2013. In Sheffield City Region it was 16% below the UK average.

Overall fewer hours are worked by those in employment in SCR than is the case in England as a whole. The higher proportion of women in employment are more likely to work part-time than men, and more likely to have lower earnings. The city region has a smaller proportion of its total workforce employed in higher level occupations than is the case nationally, and a higher proportion employed in low-paid, low skilled occupations. Levels of unemployment and commuting patterns are also suggested to contribute to this position.

Data on earnings is collected for those who live in Sheffield and the city region regardless of where they work, and secondly for those who work in the city and region irrespective of where they live. Data on earnings can also be considered as hourly wages alongside annual earnings since the hourly rates remove differences in hours worked, particularly for part time employment where weekly hours can vary enormously. The cost of living in Sheffield is favourable compared to other areas. A 'gender pay gap' occurs across all of the SCR, although the disparity in Sheffield itself is just below the national average as a result of slightly better conditions for women in full-time employment in the city. The overall picture for the city region remains that residents' earnings and workplace wages are generally lower than the national average, although there are a few exceptions. Over the period 2009 to 2014, the change in average earnings shows marked variations as does the difference between resident and workplace earnings.

Earnings and wages in Sheffield by any of these measures are lower than the national average, and resident annual earnings fell by 4% between 2009 and 2014 compared to a national increase of 3%, but workplace wages for those working in Sheffield did increase by 1% over this same period (compared to a 3% increase nationally). It is not surprising that Derbyshire Dales and North East Derbyshire tend to have the highest levels of resident earnings within the city region given the occupational profile of SCR residents in each of these local authorities. Significantly the wage levels for those who work within Sheffield (regardless of residence) are generally better than the average resident income levels in the city, especially for full-time employment. As a result Sheffield is only one of three local authorities in the SCR where average workplace earnings are greater than average resident wages. This provides some evidence that highly skilled SCR residents are commuting from many parts of the city region to access better paid jobs elsewhere, and/or working more hours. This is particularly evident in North East Derbyshire, Bassetlaw and Derbyshire Dales. Whilst Sheffield partly fulfils this role of providing such employment, many SCR residents commute outside the region altogether, including residents in Sheffield.

Income Poverty in Sheffield

Cities and city regions need to attract, retain and generate business investment. However, even successful cities tend to experience both poverty and growth. Growth passes many people and places by. There is no guarantee that all, or even most, citizens or communities will gain from local growth. The benefits do not automatically trickle down to households in poverty. Different growth patterns –

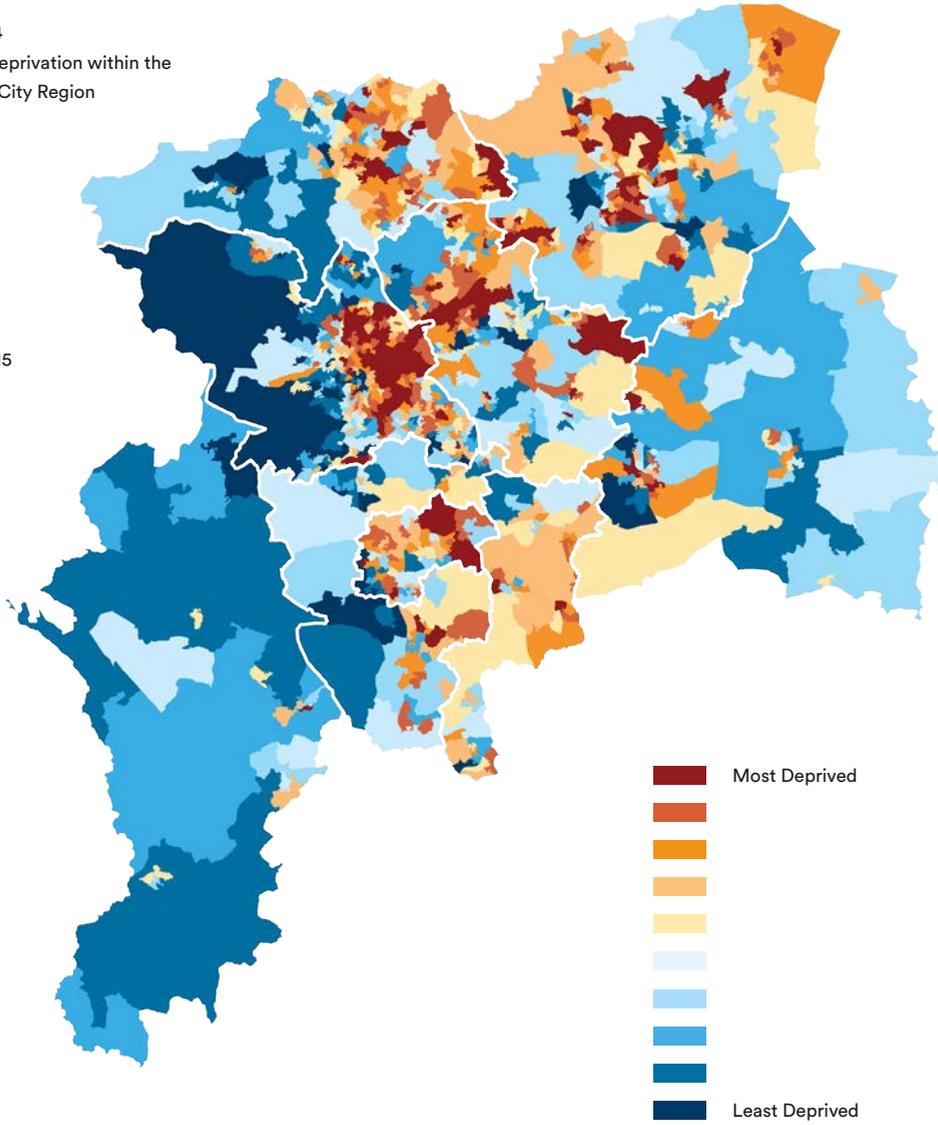
for example, employment sectors, occupations and geographies – can lead to quite different consequences for the volume and pattern of jobs as well as pay levels. But growth can be the main driver of poverty reduction. Being in work and in receipt of a decent wage provides people with the best route out of poverty.

Unemployed people experience ‘out-of-work’ poverty, relying on state benefits for their low levels of income. Their unemployment also means that they are not contributing to the economy or to growth; their talents are unused, their potential productivity remains untapped. However, people in employment can experience ‘in-work’ poverty, because their earnings are low and often need to be supplemented by benefits. Studies by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation show that since 2012, there have been more working households in poverty than households where nobody works.

Research undertaken in 2013 for DWP shows the rates of poverty among those out of work are very high, standing at 47 per cent for workless households of working-age. In-work poverty is also a growing problem, with 60 per cent of all working-age households in poverty containing at least one person in employment. Furthermore, studies have highlighted that changes to tax and benefits, as well as ongoing changes in labour market structure, are likely to see rates of relative poverty increase in the coming years. Poverty tends to be more highly concentrated in particular types of cities and places. Past research has demonstrated the importance of employment as a route out of poverty. However analysis also demonstrates the significance of job quality in encouraging sustainable exits from poverty. The links between employment entry and poverty reduction, and the broader relationship between employment and poverty, are therefore not straightforward.

Figure 3.4
Income Deprivation within the
Sheffield City Region

Source:
DCLG 2015



Benefit claimant counts and the uptake of tax credits can provide some insights into the extent and nature of poverty in Sheffield and its city region. The Indices of Deprivation income domain also provides a basis to compare relative income deprivation between different neighbourhoods (Figure 3.4). Care has to be exercised in interpreting such data, especially over time periods where data collection and policy changes limit meaningful conclusions. For example 'conditionality', backed by sanctions, has been a feature of the British social security system since the late 1980's but intensified with the introduction of JSA in 1996 and changes of 1997-2010 which placed conditionality at the heart of welfare reforms. This approach was advanced further by the subsequent Governments since then.

The previous State of Sheffield reports have commented on the level of financial vulnerability experienced by households in the city, the growth in number and usage of foodbanks and the potential for increased poverty arising from tax credit changes, welfare reforms and the 'squeeze' on real incomes. The recently published Indices of Deprivation Income Domain show that in Sheffield 21.7% of LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived decile, whilst 6.4% are in the least deprived. Changes to area definitions and eligibility for benefits used to measure the income domain made between 2010 and 2015 prevent detailed analysis of change.

The levels of uptake of out-of-work benefits and Tax Credits provides only partial insights into the potential scale of financial vulnerability, as the basis of these schemes has changed, but they can be taken as an indication of financial insecurity. In 2013 some 21,200 families in Sheffield (9% of all households) were in receipt of Working Tax Credits (a low income supplement) and 51,400 residents were in receipt

of benefits (14% of the working age population). Although the percentage of households claiming working tax credits in the city was the same as the national average (9%), proportionately more people were taking up benefits. Higher claimant rates were found for both types of tax credits in the rest of South Yorkshire, and only four other LEP areas had a higher proportion of their populations claiming benefits (Liverpool 18.4%; Tees Valley 18%; Black Country 16.8%; and the North East 16.1%). There has been a fall in the number and proportion of people taking up benefits between 2010 and 2015 in Sheffield, which also follows national trends. By these measures Sheffield is slightly worst-off than the rest of the country, but other areas of the SCR, including the rest of South Yorkshire and the local authority areas of Chesterfield and Bolsover are further from national claimant count.

The DWP Jobseeker Allowance (JSA) claimant count provides a measure of unemployment but also gives insight into potential financial exclusion and vulnerability. In September 2015 there were 25,407 JSA claimants in the SCR, a rate of 2.3% compared to a national average of 1.6%. The rate in Sheffield was 2.6%, similar to the other South Yorkshire local authorities. In part this represents the legacy of previous economic crises and levels of education, shown by the higher proportion of people claiming JSA for 12 or more months, which although a small proportion, is double in Sheffield (0.8%) and the rest of South Yorkshire compared to the national average (0.4%). Similarly the level of young people aged 18 to 24 years old claiming JSA is higher in Sheffield (2.8%) than in Britain as a whole, although it is not as high as in Doncaster (5.5%) and Rotherham (5.4%). Since 2008 JSA claimant rates amongst young people have been higher than the working age population, however, since 2013 this has begun to show improvement.



Photograph by:
Chelsea Pike
Sheffield City College

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Attainment & Ambition

Toby Hyam

Managing Director,

Creative Space Management

“I live on the edge of Sheffield city centre and manage a small business which employs two teams of people, one in Sheffield city centre and one in Rotherham at the Advanced Manufacturing Technology Centre. Our business is national and operates in other northern cities including Leeds and Newcastle. We provide management services operating workspace primarily occupied by small, high growth businesses and for us, seeing those businesses expand, employ more people and develop new high quality jobs is how we measure our success.

For many of our customers, the skills and capabilities of their staff is the number one issue for business growth and their ability to attract and retain their talent is absolutely fundamental to their long term business success. Many of the buildings we manage are emerging communities of young businesses representing important talent pools attracting other businesses, providing opportunities for collaboration and generating a like-minded environment for growth.

Over the last five years living in Sheffield, I have seen some important changes. The city region is in many ways more attractive as an opportunity for young graduates to stay rather than be drawn to London or other major cities where living costs have become a major disincentive. A number of our younger team members who have recently graduated

Notes:

from University are able to buy their first homes in a way that is now prohibitive for equivalent employees in large swathes of the South East.

In addition, for young people who may not choose to go to University, the Sheffield city centre UTC (soon to be followed by a second in Don Valley), the Apprentice college at the Advanced Manufacturing Park, the Colleges and a number of progressive apprenticeship schemes across the Region are dramatically diversifying the opportunities for young people and the talent pool for employers. In my own business, some of best young talent has emerged out of Apprenticeship schemes: we rarely have less than three Apprentices in various disciplines across the business at any one time.

Furthermore, over the last few years, the availability of high quality workspace, affordable start-up environments, technical resources and access to research capability has improved dramatically and compares well with other European cities. With facilities for high growth small businesses (including Electric Works, Advanced Manufacturing Park, Barnsley Digital Media Centre) as well as co-working spaces (Union St, Rocco, Electric Work Club) and enterprise support services at both Universities, the opportunity to start small and grow rapidly is easier for many different types of business.

However, more work does need to be done to connect graduating students in technical disciplines with regional employers. The success of the Sheffield City Council RISE initiative illustrates why this

Attainment & Ambition

is important but our observation is that we need to do more to promote the opportunities for graduates in Sheffield, not just from both Sheffield universities but from other Universities across Yorkshire, north of England and the Midlands.

What is also required is a more mobile and flexible labour market. Having recently been working in north Kent and Essex, I am struck by how the quality and flexibility of public transport around the South East is having a measurable impact on recruitment, on where people live and not all focused on London. The resulting level of commuting allows employers to recruit from a wider pool and more competitive housing and operational costs make such locations attractive to small employers. Our labour market should have much greater draw on Manchester and Leeds and for this to occur we need faster cleaner and better quality services locally and between the Northern Powerhouse cities.

This is one of the major challenges not just for Sheffield City Region but the whole of the North. With the new proposals for devolved responsibility for transport across our city region, this is surely an important opportunity to address the long period of under-investment and to better connect our inter-city labour markets.

Much has been achieved over the last few years. Sheffield is a friendly and innovative city with great cultural and leisure assets. With affordable and high quality housing, a growing network of small, large and higher growth companies and great workspaces

Notes:

creating high quality jobs and connecting young talent into a world class network of Universities and businesses with a talented and well trained labour force.”

Attainment & Ambition



Previous Page

Photography by:

Hannah Yates

Sheffield City College

The people of Sheffield have always had strong ambitions and aspirations for themselves and their children. In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, working people across Sheffield contributed towards the funding of the University of Sheffield, as a means for the young people of the city to gain a high quality education. This ethos has continued, and more recently in 2013, the Sheffield University Technical College (UTC) was established to provide a modern career-focused learning environment jointly rooted in education and industry.

There is a need to ensure that ambition is not eroded by influences on the lives of young people that in many cases are outside their control, and to develop equality of opportunities so all can achieve their goals, regardless of their backgrounds. Major structural barriers to achieving education potential include poverty, poor housing, caring responsibilities and discrimination.

Using the State of Sheffield series of reports it is possible to take an informed look over time at how children are progressing through early years education, school and beyond in Sheffield. As the recent IPPR North 'State of the North 2015' Report identifies, there are longstanding disparities between levels of achievement in many northern cities compared to towns and cities in the south and national averages. When the North of England is considered alongside other regions there remains a tangible gap between achievement at early years, GCSE and in gaining employment skills. However, by identifying trends in achievements made by young people in Sheffield over the last five years it is possible to discern areas where real progress has been made, and determine where groups of children are still experiencing barriers in reaching their potential. Understanding the attainment and ambitions

of young people across the SCR is also important. The current SCR labour market operates with Sheffield as an employment hub with over 50,000 people commuting from other SCR authorities into Sheffield each day for work. Based on the location of higher education establishments, major employers and training providers in the SCR, it is likely that training, employment and study opportunities result in a similar pattern of movement of young people across the city region.



Photograph by:
Rebecca Grayson
Sheffield City College

Early Years & Attainment

Significant research exists showing that children receiving good quality early years education have improved developmental and education attainment outcomes, e.g. Speight et al, 2010. This is particularly the case for those children growing up in a disadvantaged environment. The early years are a crucial time when fundamental developmental milestones should be reached in order for children to be able to take advantage of learning opportunities as they grow and progress through education.

Nationally, all children between the ages of 3–4 years have been eligible for 15 hours per week of funded early education since 2004 and this was extended in 2013 for two year olds from families

who receive specific benefits, have a low household income, have a child with a statement of Special Educational Need or have looked after children. In the early years there is evidence that children from a low income or workless family are less likely to access early years provision and one aim of the provision for two year olds is to reach those children, and reach them early, so that they are less likely to slip behind their peers. In 2015, the first full year of implementation of provision for two year olds, 59% of eligible children in Sheffield took up an early education place, comparable to the average level of take up in England. Of these children 99% were allocated a place based on low household income, higher than the proportion nationally. A much higher rate of take up is seen for 3 – 4 year olds, with 95% of children in Sheffield accessing early years education, a figure again comparable to the England average.

Investment in early years education is a long term strategy, the effects and benefits of which will take time to emerge as children progress through their school career. The effects of funding education places for 2 year olds on the level of school readiness, level of achievement in the Foundation Stage and Year 1 phonics screening assessments and further measures of educational attainment, will only become evident over the next few years with the first cohort of children (those who were two in 2013/14) moving into Year 1 in 2016/17.

Development through the early years directly impacts on children's readiness to start school and whether children have the opportunity to maximise learning. The Early Years Foundation Stage Profile, completed when children are aged 5 years, assesses their attainment and level of development. Sheffield performs well in terms of the percentage of children achieving the expected level of development.

The proportion of children achieving this level has increased from 51% to 65% between 2013 and 2015. When compared with the other core cities, Sheffield ranks highest for the number of children reaching this expected standard in 2015. However, Sheffield has a higher proportion of children than the national average with low levels of development, i.e. not reaching the expected standard, at age 5. In 2014, 24% of children had a Foundation Stage score that would place them in the lowest 20% nationally. Low levels of attainment at Foundation Stage have an impact on the attainment profile across subsequent phases of education, with Sheffield having a higher than average proportion of pupils with low levels of prior attainment at each key stage than is found nationally.

School Population

The primary school population of Sheffield is growing, with an increase of more than 3000 pupils over the last 5 years. This reflects the combination of the increasing birth rates in Sheffield and inward migration to the city. In Sheffield over 1000 more children were born in 2007/08 than 2001/02, and the birth rate stabilised at this higher level until 2010/11, when a new trend of increasing population growth began, resulting in an overall 25% increased birth rate from 2002 – 2012. This has placed increased pressure on the school system. Across Sheffield increasing numbers of pupils have been working their way through primary school over the last few years and are now reaching secondary school age. The increase in pupils is not evenly spread across the city and this also changes between Key Stages. Figure 4.1 shows where higher than average proportions of the ward population are aged 4-5 years, 5-11 years and 11-16 years (matching the foundation, primary and secondary phase of education).

Wards including Burngreave, Firth Park and Darnall are identified as having higher than average proportions of their population in the three age groups considered. This is a well-established and well understood trend. However, the emergence of Ecclesall ward having above average proportions of the ward population in all three age groups is a relatively new trend as are the higher proportion in the foundation and primary phases in Gleadless Valley, Beauchief and Greenhill and Manor Castle.

Sheffield City Council expects that by 2019 an additional 15-19 classes (of 30 places each) will need to be added to the system just to accommodate all children transferring from primary into Year 7. This has led to significant and large scale plans to increase places in the city, which includes proposals to build two new secondary schools. These schools will be built where large numbers of births have been supplemented by a high rate of inward migration. Identifying parts of the city where a growth in school age children coincides with high prevalence of disadvantage is also important when it is known that these children are likely to perform less well from an early age and require additional support. The polarised nature of deprivation across the city means that large numbers of children eligible for free school meals are concentrated within a relatively small number of schools. In 2015, 27 primary schools (20% of primary schools across the city) accounted for half of all primary-age free school meals pupils. The percentage of pupils claiming free school meals increased from 2009 to 2013 when almost a quarter of all primary school children and 19% of secondary school pupils were in receipt of free school meals. Over the last two years the percentage for both primary and secondary pupils has fallen to 20% and 17% respectively. It is important to consider how best to manage growth

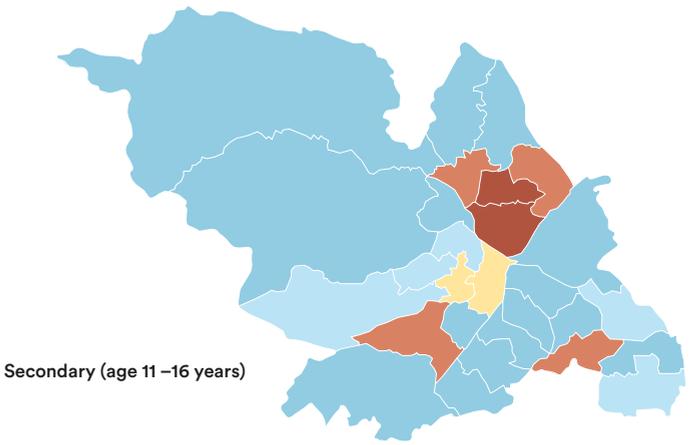
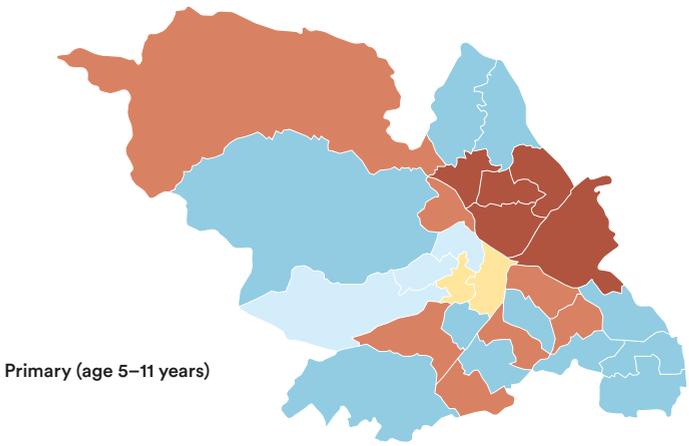
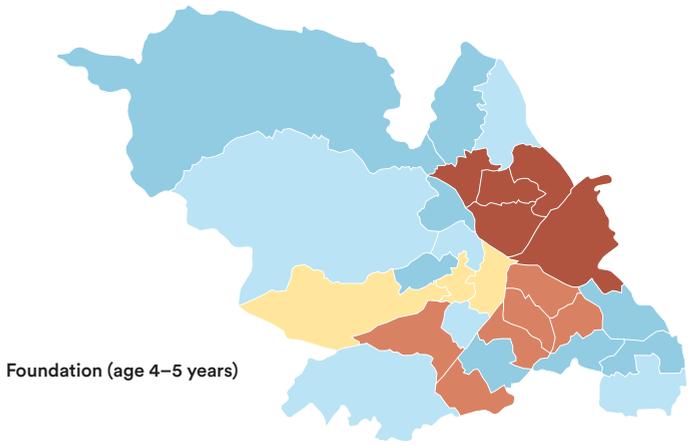


Figure 4.1
Proportion of the Ward
Population within each Education
Phase 2015

- Lower than Average
- Sheffield Average
- Higher than Average

Source:
Sheffield CCG 2015,
CYP Profile 2015

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in the school population as a result of inward migration to Sheffield in addition to that resulting from increases in birth rates. Many newly arrived families in Sheffield come from specific ethnic groups; Asian and Black African, White Eastern European and Roma/Slovak. Between 2012 – 2014, 24.8% of babies in Sheffield were born to mothers who themselves were born outside the UK. There is a large differential in this measure across city neighbourhoods, i.e. it applies to more than 75% of babies born in City Centre, Burngreave and Netherthorpe, and less than 10% in Mosborough, Birley and Wadsley. These are often families with English as an additional language (EAL) and potentially experience greater barriers to education. Across Sheffield there has been a 4.7% increase in children with EAL in years Y1-Y6 from 2010 to 2015. This rate of increase is above the national average in both primary and secondary schools. In some wards the increase has been almost double the Sheffield average, e.g. Arbourthorne (+9.1%), Burngreave (+8.3%) and Walkley (+7.5%), in contrast Nether Edge has experienced a reduction of 8.3%.

School Attainment

The phonics screening check at the end of Year 1 allows the progress children are making in learning to read to be understood. Figure 4.2 shows that increasing numbers of Sheffield children are achieving the required standard each year, from just over half of children in 2012 to almost three quarters by 2015. Although there have been annual increases in Sheffield there is a persistent 4% gap compared to the England value. As other authorities have improved and narrowed the gap to the England average Sheffield's ranking has gone down. Differences in attainment are already identifiable at Year 1 in children from

disadvantaged backgrounds, measured here as those eligible for Free School Meals (FSM). Children eligible for FSM perform less well than their peers and whilst this difference has reduced since 2013 there is still a gap of over 10%.

% of pupils achieving required phonics screening standard

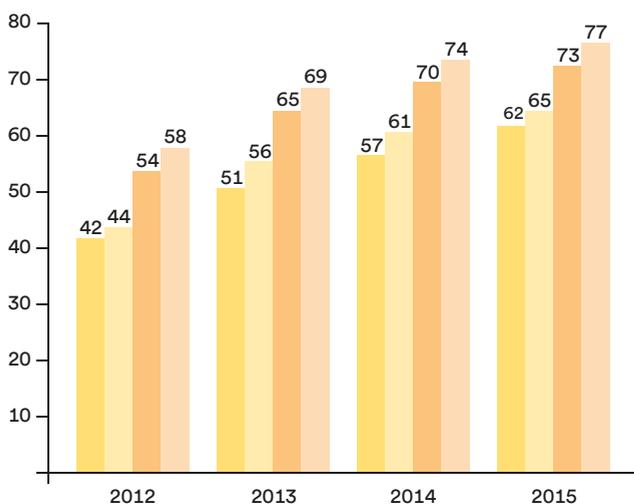
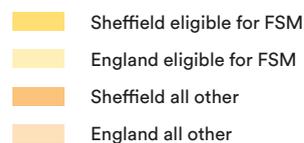


Figure 4.2

Phonics screening results taken by children at the end of year 1 2012 - 2015



Source:
CYP Profile 2015

Key Stage 2 assessments, completed at the end of the Primary phase (age 10-11), in reading, writing and mathematics indicate that the majority of children in Sheffield are making the expected progress in maths and writing. There is an improving trend which matches the national rate of change. However, progress in reading and attainment in the combined measure are still below the national average. Significant improvements in Key Stage 2 performance have been made over the last five years, and the gap between Sheffield and the rest of the country is starting to close.

Achievements by pupils in GCSEs (5+ A*-C including Maths and English) in Sheffield have continued to improve since 2011. Despite changes in the accountability framework and examination reforms in 2015 pupils in Sheffield performed relatively well, with 54% of pupils in Sheffield and 57% of pupils nationally achieving 5+ A*- C GCSEs including Maths and English, (Figure 4.3). GCSE attainment in the SCR has been consistently below the national average over the last five years by an average of 4%. However, Rotherham, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire have a gap to the national average of less than 2%. Two trends can be identified across the authorities (data is only available for Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire rather than the constituent authorities); Doncaster, Sheffield and Derbyshire have followed a similar trend to England with a rapid increase in attainment from 2009/10, followed by a sharp decrease in 2013/14, whereas Barnsley, Rotherham and Nottinghamshire show a steady increase to 2013/14 followed by a steady decline. The level of decline has differed across authorities and likely reflects particular local circumstances.

Photograph by:
Ruth Burke
Sheffield City College



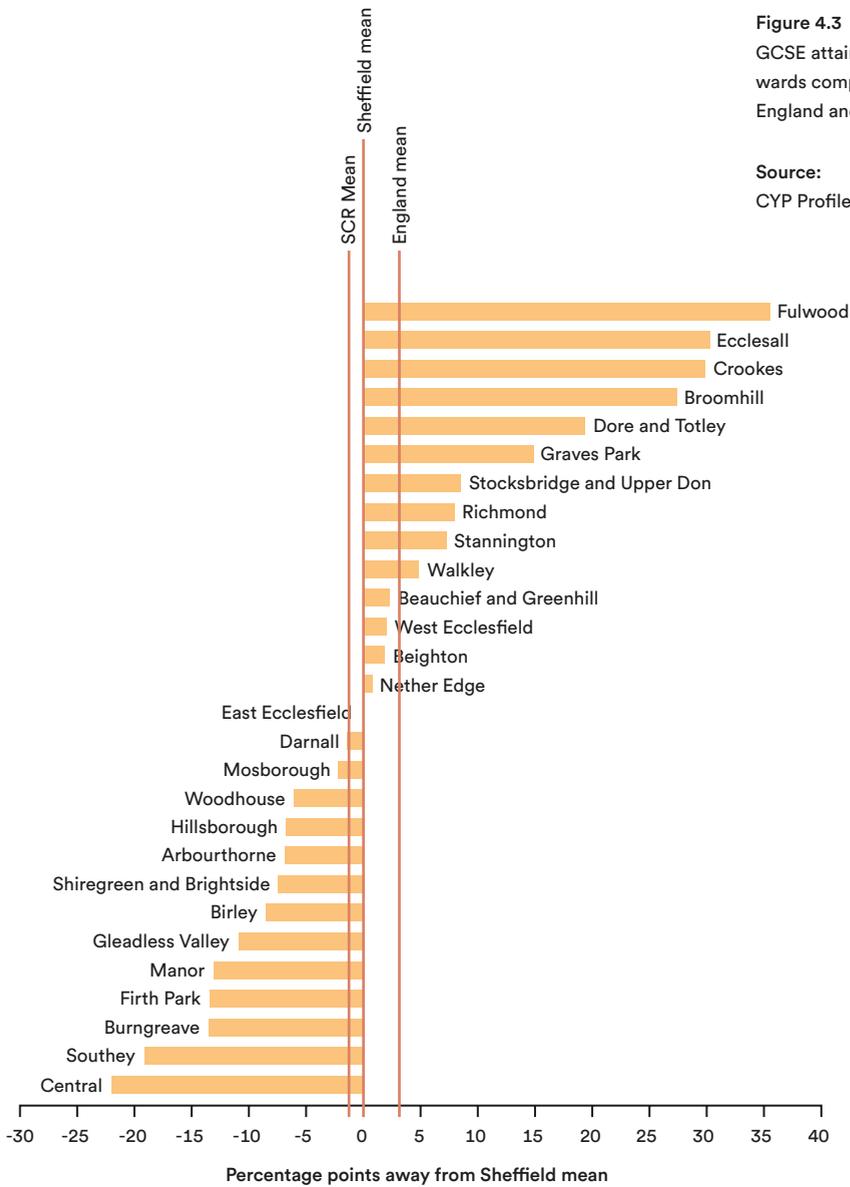


Figure 4.3
GCSE attainment across Sheffield wards compared to Sheffield, England and SCR means

Source:
CYP Profile 2015

“Despite changes in the accountability framework and examination reforms in 2015 pupils in Sheffield performed relatively well, with 54% of pupils in Sheffield and 57% of pupils nationally achieving 5+ A*- C GCSEs including Maths and English.”

The number of children with a statement of special educational need or disability (SEND) has been reducing in Sheffield since 2007 and remained below the national average in 2015. However, whilst the percentage of children in Sheffield with a statement is low, there is an increasing trend of children with more complex and multiple needs which puts pressure on special school places and mainstream schools to better serve children with SEND. Levels of attainment for SEND pupils can often be less than their peers. Progress continues to be made at Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4 assessments in closing the attainment gap to the full pupil cohort. Results from 2014 to 2015 show an improvement of around 2% in those achieving level 4+ in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 and at Key Stage 4. Whilst there was no change in the proportion of pupils achieving 5 GCSEs A*-C including Maths and English, the gap between SEN and non-SEN pupils in Sheffield reduced.



Photograph by:
Rebecca Grayson
Sheffield City College

Young People & Their Ambitions

Further understanding of attainment and ambition of young people can be gained by considering the numbers of young people making the transition from school to sixth form, college, university, training or

employment. Of those young people aged 15-16 in 2013/14 over 90% in Sheffield Central, South East and Hallam constituencies engaged in further education, training or employment, with lower levels in Brightside and Heeley constituencies of 86% and 89% respectively. In the SCR there is a 1% gap between young people entering further education, training or employment compared to national levels. Nationally 48% of young people aged 18/19 years old in 2013/14 gained a place at university compared to 45% in Sheffield. In Heeley and Hallam constituencies this was higher at 69% and 60% respectively, whereas 47% of the cohort from Brightside and 38% from Central gained a university place. This represents an 18% increase in university entrants from Heeley in the last four years. Young people across Sheffield but particularly from Heeley and Hallam constituencies are achieving sought after places at Russell Group universities at an increasing rate and above the national average. In the SCR 45% of 18-19 year olds gained a university place in 2013/14, which is the same level as the previous year, with higher than average proportions of young people from Doncaster and Derbyshire gaining places, 51% and 49% respectively, both representing a year on year increase.

Whilst this academic route may not be the ambition for every young person there is also evidence to show that those who choose to seek employment and training are achieving this and according to the UKCES Labour Market Information Summary for SCR there may be increased opportunities going forward with 41% of local employers having an intention to offer apprenticeships in the future, significantly higher than is reported nationally. Levels of apprenticeship take up across the SCR are significantly higher than the national level, with Barnsley having a particularly high level of 15-16 year olds starting apprenticeships,

double the national average. The proportion of 18-19 year olds gaining an apprenticeship or sustained employment in Sheffield is comparable to national levels. In the SCR there is an above average level of 18-19 year olds starting apprenticeships, particularly in Barnsley and Derbyshire. These two authorities also have higher than average levels of sustained employment and/or training, with Barnsley again having almost double the national average.

Higher education students are seeking out places at the University of Sheffield and Sheffield Hallam University due to their excellent academic, career focused and student experience reputations. The student population of Sheffield is large and remains stable at around 60,000 students (over 1 in 10 of the population). Overseas students accounted for approximately 20% of students in 2013/14 (just over 12,000) with 85% coming from outside the EU, particularly China and India. The University of Sheffield continues to have a very strong research reputation, ranking in the top 10% of UK Universities in the 2014 Research Excellence Framework, where 99% of research was assessed as internationally recognised or better and of this 33% was determined to be world-leading. Sheffield Hallam University was ranked in the top five of UK modern universities and moved up 25 places in the national research league table. At Sheffield Hallam 18% of research was determined to be world-leading and 47% internationally excellent in 2014.

The job market for new graduates in Sheffield has improved in recent years with only 6.1% of new graduates in 2012/13 not in employment or further study, the lowest rate since the onset of the financial crisis when the class of 2007 figure was 5.9%. Innovations in graduate recruitment and internships such as the RISE collaboration between

Sheffield City Council, Sheffield Hallam University, The University of Sheffield and small and medium sized enterprises, have contributed to this improvement. The programme matches recent graduates to small and medium sized businesses which have not traditionally recruited graduates, or are looking to recruit to new types of roles. The first 50 placements from 2013 have achieved an 'intern to permanent' position conversion rate of 85% and by the end of 2014 the RISE scheme had achieved 70 jobs across 55 Sheffield SMEs. Further recruitment rounds continue to link and match new graduates with established local employers.



Photograph by:
Scarlett Smith
Sheffield City College

The number of apprenticeship starts in Sheffield has been increasing since 2012 with over 5,300 people starting an apprenticeship in 2014/15. Four sectors accounted for 89% of all apprenticeships in Sheffield in 2014: Business, Administration and Law, Health, Public Services and Care, Retail and Commercial Enterprise, and Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies with the largest growth seen in Business, Administration and Law apprenticeships, over 1800 in the last financial year. The British Chambers of Commerce report in their 2014 national Workforce Survey that young people can be unprepared for

work due to lack of work experience and soft skills such as team working, communication and resilience. In Sheffield extensive efforts have been made to develop links between schools, colleges and business.

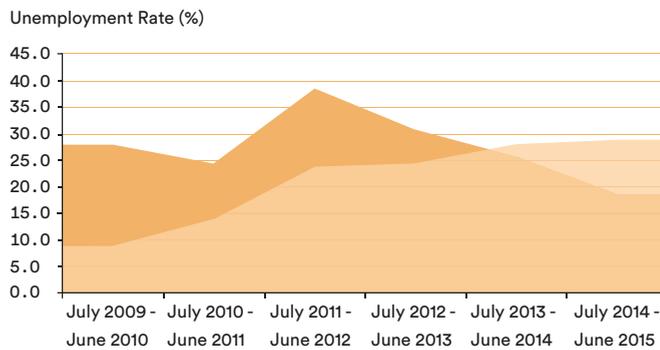
The Sheffield UTC is a post 13 (Year 9+) education institution offering a learning environment with strong links to business through learning programmes and mentoring. Sheffield College combines study programmes with masterclasses by professionals, workplace visits, work experience and mentoring programmes. It is hoped that these approaches will have a tangible effect for young people as pupil cohorts progress through to complete GCSE, A-Level, technical qualifications.

According to the most recent UK Commission's Employer Skills Survey young people in Sheffield are consistently ahead of the national average in the proportion being prepared for work, with around 70% of school leavers, 78% of further education leavers and 91% of university leavers being well or very well prepared for work (UKCES 2015). The issue of poor work related skills such as motivation, attitude to work and work / life experience reported in the 2014 Workforce Survey (British Chamber of Commerce 2014) affects far fewer (9% less) young people in Sheffield than the national average.

Despite the clear levels of ambition held by young people across Sheffield there are still those who are not able to progress into employment and become economically productive. The number of young people not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs), whilst falling, is still 5.9%; although this is below the average for the core cities it remains above the national average of 4.7%. Youth unemployment remained above the national average at 24.3% in June 2015. The pattern of youth unemployment has also changed over the last five years (Figure

Figure 4.4
Changes to female and male
youth unemployment rates
2009/10–2014/15

Male 16–24
Female 16–24



Source:
Nomis Annual Population Survey

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“The issue of poor work related skills such as motivation, attitude to work and work / life experience reported in the 2014 Workforce Survey affects far fewer young people in Sheffield than the national average.”

Health & Wellbeing

Debbie Mathews,
CEO, Manor & Castle Development Trust Ltd

“I work in the Manor Castle ward of Sheffield, one of the most disadvantaged areas of the city. I have worked in the area for 18 years in different roles and have seen the area transform as a result of a major regeneration programme led by the organisation I work for, the Manor and Castle Development Trust, and continued investment in community development.

Sheffield is a wonderful city to live in and has many strengths: it is a friendly, welcoming city with some fantastic facilities and opportunities, but most of all it's the people who are kind, talented with a sense of humour second to none. For some who have struggled to keep pace with the level of change we have seen in Sheffield over the last 20 – 25 years, they are resilient and feisty despite having been through some challenging times.

There are some difficult challenges we have to face up to and tackle though: Sheffield is a city with a very clear divide between the south of the city and the north/east. The inequalities are stark – child poverty, unemployment, health outcomes and educational attainment are worse for some communities than others. This impacts on everyone – not just those who are subject to inequalities.

Over the five years that Sheffield First has been producing the State of Sheffield report, the communities I work with have been faced with

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circumstances for some groups in our community are getting worse. In a community that is already hard pressed and has not really benefited fully from the economic boom years, the impact of cuts to public services and welfare reform have started to become evident within the last three years. The progress that was being made as a result of regeneration and other initiatives – Surestart, Education Action Zones – is slowly slipping away despite our best efforts.

The one thing that signalled the slipping backwards was the day we opened the S2 Food Bank. I am embarrassed to have been involved in setting up a food bank in S2. I never believed that I would see that in my lifetime – we are in the 21st Century and we live in a developed, wealthy country and yet there are citizens who cannot feed themselves and their children. I am appalled by this state of affairs and have mixed feelings about food banks – but the bottom line is I cannot sit and watch people go hungry. The other side to this is the generosity I have seen from Sheffield people – genuine people who like me are appalled at the state of affairs we are seeing in our city.

The other change that I have seen over the five years is the impact that debt has had on people's lives. We live in a ferocious consumerist society – the impact that has on people who feel excluded from what has become mainstream is a major concern – it widens the inequalities and the sense of exclusion. There are people who end up in debt because it is the only way to survive day to day and there are

Health & Wellbeing

people who get into debt to remain ‘included’.

The Fairness Commission was a turning point for Sheffield - it highlighted the impact of inequalities and made recommendations to tackle them.

From the Commission has grown the Our Fair City Campaign and some significant projects that are tackling the impact of inequalities – Sheffield Money providing affordable loans, Living Wage, the Fair Employer Charter. I fear the next 5 years will deepen inequalities in Sheffield despite our best efforts to mitigate the worst effects – the relentless cuts to public services, and the dismantling of the welfare state will push more people into poverty and increase inequalities in our communities. I do not think I will achieve my aim of closing down the Food Bank that I reluctantly was involved in setting up.

What gives me hope are the people I work with – we will continue to ‘keep people warm’, support them through difficult times and give them the tools to take what control they can over their own lives wherever we can. Voluntary and community sector organisations have to battle to maintain our services because we know they are needed – we are rooted in the communities we serve and have a vested interest in being involved in what happens there.

I am involved in Sheffield First because I believe strongly that the only way to tackle the challenges we face as a city in the next five years is to work collaboratively – public, private and voluntary and community sector – to keep a focus on tackling inequalities and finding creative ways of protecting services, creating jobs that pay good wages and

Notes:



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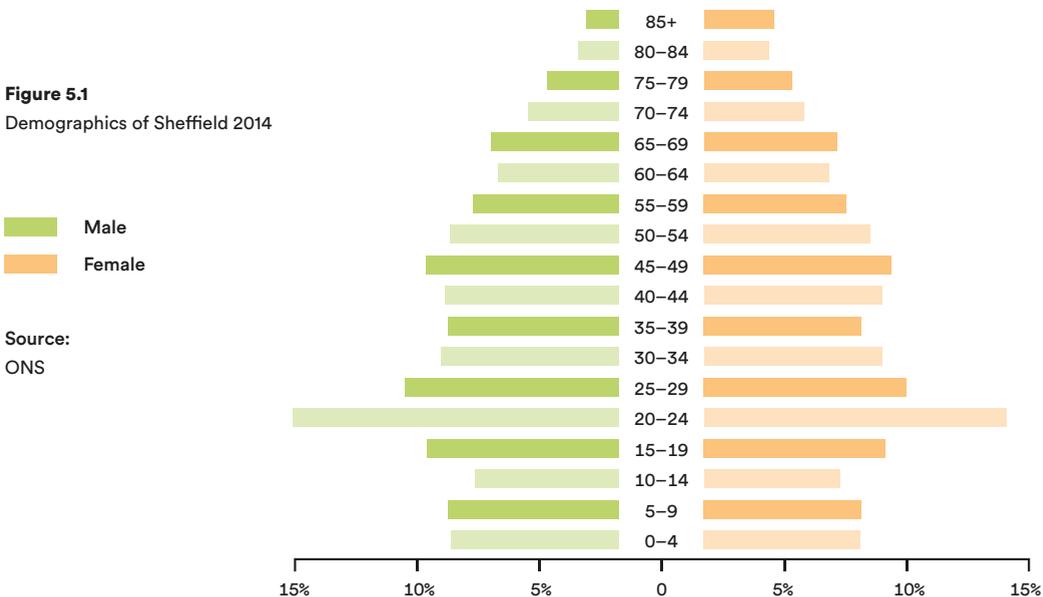
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 Chelsea Pike
 Sheffield City College

In the previous chapters we have explored what it is like to live and work in the city, and what attainment and ambition looks like. All these have an impact on, and direct relationship with people’s health and wellbeing. As we have detailed earlier, Sheffield’s population growth is projected to continue over the next 25 years. To date the number of 1-4 year olds and people aged 65 and over has grown at a more rapid rate than the city average, Figure 5.1 shows more broadly the demographics of the city.

Figure 5.1
 Demographics of Sheffield 2014



Source:
 ONS

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy for both men and women in Sheffield has continued to improve year-on-year since 2000/02 with an improvement of 3.5 years for men to 78.8 years and just over 2 years for women to 82.4 years in 2012/14. This has led to a narrowing of the gender

gap with men living on average just over 3.5 years less than women in Sheffield. A very similar gap is also found between men and women at the national level.

Life expectancy in Sheffield is still below the national average and varies across the city. Using the Public Health England ‘Segmenting Life Expectancy Gaps’ tool it is possible to understand the broad causes of death which contribute most to the gap in life expectancy between England and Sheffield. For men these are cancer (30.9%), circulatory disease (30.7%), and mental and behavioural factors¹ (20.0%); and for women these are mental and behavioural factors (32.8%), cancer (26.7%) and other² (22.7%).

The gap between life expectancy of the least and most deprived women in Sheffield is 6.9 years, and for the least and most deprived men the gap is 9.8 years. This is the difference between a man from the most deprived part of Sheffield living to around 74 years and one from the least deprived area living to 84 years; and for a woman, 79 years in the most deprived area and 86 years in the least. This gap has remained largely unchanged over the last 10 years. However compared to the other core cities, Sheffield has the highest average life expectancy at birth for men and second highest for women. The causes of differences in life expectancy between most and least deprived men in Sheffield are cancer (32.1%), circulatory disease (27.3%) and respiratory disease (13.5%); and for women these are cancer (35.6%), respiratory disease (21.5%) and circulatory disease (19.5%).

Healthy life expectancy is the average number of years a person can expect to live in good health, based

¹ ‘Mental and behavioural factors’ include dementia and Alzheimer’s disease

² ‘Other’ includes infectious and parasitic diseases, urinary conditions, diabetes and ill-defined conditions

“Life expectancy for both men and women in Sheffield has continued to improve year on year since 2000/02 with an improvement of 3.5 years for men to 78.8 years and just over 2 years for women to 82.4 years in 2012/14.”

on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self-reported good health. In Sheffield, the healthy life expectancy of men is increasing year-on-year and has improved by two years to 61 years since 2009/11. Whilst this is less than three years below the national average, it still means that men can expect to live the last 18 years of their life in poor health.

The trends for women are less favourable, with healthy life expectancy falling from 61 years in 2009-11, to 59 years in 2011-13. This is almost five years less than the national average, placing women in Sheffield in the lowest quartile nationally and the lowest ranking of the Core Cities. Women in Sheffield are therefore living, on average, the last 23 years of life in poor health.

Health Deprivation

Deprivation is a major determinant of life expectancy, healthy life expectancy and ability to access resources and opportunities that can influence health, wellbeing, and prevalence of conditions associated with premature preventable mortality. The most recent edition of the Indices of Deprivation, released in 2015, provides an indication of deprivation across Sheffield and benchmarks levels against England values. The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain incorporates the risk of premature death and impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health using four indicators, but does not consider aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

Figure 5.2 shows that across Sheffield health deprivation is widespread with more than two thirds of areas featuring in the 5 most deprived national deciles, whilst only 1.4% of areas were amongst the 10% least deprived in England. The geographic pattern of health deprivation highlights the high levels

of deprivation in the East and North of the city particularly Burngreave, Darnall and Firth Park wards. A similar distribution of deprivation is found for the two health domain indicators; 'comparative illness and disability ratio' and 'hospital emergency admission rate'. However, the indicator measuring 'premature death' shows that no areas of Sheffield are in the most deprived national decile. Prevalence of 'mood and anxiety disorders' differs from the overall health deprivation picture, with a wider geographic spread across Sheffield, with Firth Park, Beauchief and Greenhill, and Shiregreen and Brightside wards having a high proportion of their areas in the most deprived deciles.

Health Inequalities

There is longstanding awareness of existing health inequalities within Sheffield. These inequalities occur both geographically across the city, and within and across communities, with disadvantaged and marginalised communities most severely affected. In short, health inequalities continue to blight our City. Recent data on life expectancy and related social causes of poor health and wellbeing show that over the last 10-15 years little has changed. In the context of continuing economic austerity, polarisation of deprivation and further cuts to public service funding, health inequalities could worsen significantly.

Research shows that an unequal society has a negative impact on the lives of the whole population; everyone's health suffers. Reducing health inequalities is one of the five outcomes identified by the Sheffield Health and Wellbeing Board, which it aims to achieve for people in Sheffield, through the Sheffield Health Inequalities Action Plan 2014. Evidence suggests that these inequalities result from a lack of income, poor living environments and housing, and fewer

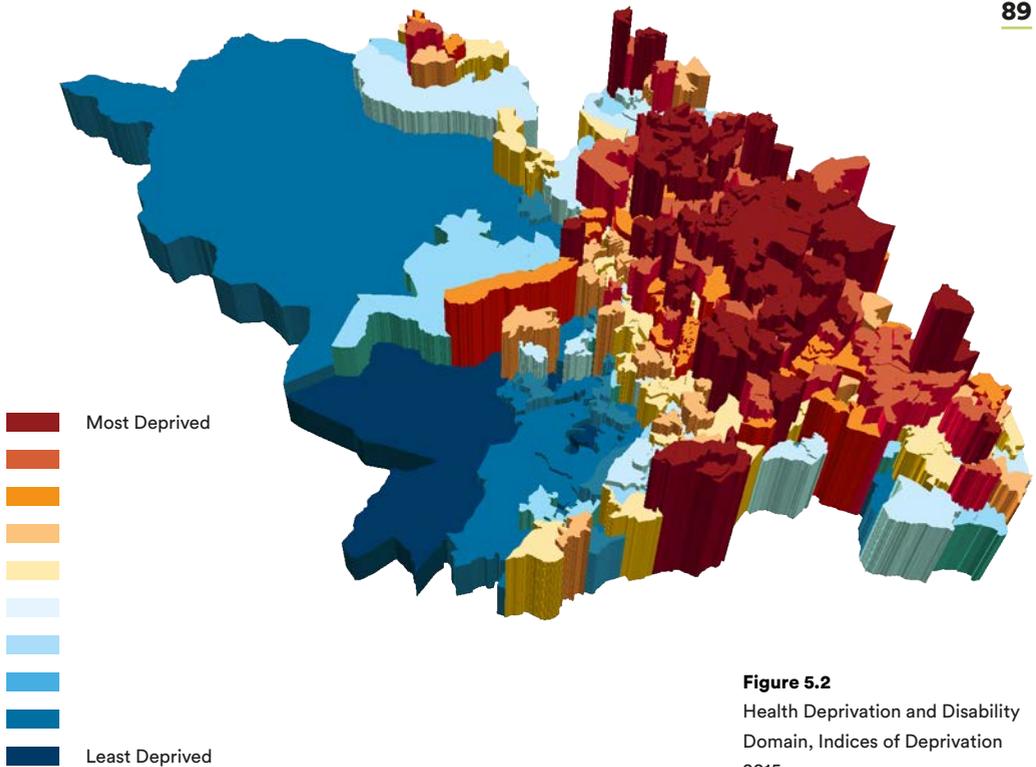


Figure 5.2
Health Deprivation and Disability
Domain, Indices of Deprivation
2015

Source:
DCLG 2015

opportunities to live a healthy life. The Equality Trust identifies that more equal societies have populations with longer life expectancy, lower rates of adult and infant mortality, lower levels of mental illness and obesity and lower rates of violent crime, so reducing inequalities would have a positive effect for everyone in Sheffield. The relevance of this to Sheffield is reiterated by the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 which shows an increasing polarity in the city with the number of areas classified as amongst the most and least deprived nationally increasing since 2010. A number of public health programmes and initiatives have been developed to transform health and well-being. The Report of the Director of Public Health for Sheffield 2015 identified strong and clear evidence



Photograph by:
Tom Howell
Sheffield City College

that public service interventions can have a major impact on health and reducing health inequalities in areas including improving mental and emotional wellbeing, better housing conditions, addressing fuel poverty, promoting healthy weight and reducing violent crime.

Whilst it is relatively straightforward to identify areas of the city that experience these substantial health inequalities, identifying the multiple interacting reasons and causes behind them is more complex.

Premature Preventable Mortality

This section considers how premature preventable mortality, obesity, mental and emotional health and wellbeing and fuel poverty are affecting people in Sheffield, how this has changed over the last five years and the impact of this on health inequalities in the city. Premature preventable mortality measures deaths in those aged under 75 years from diseases which are determined to be preventable. There are many risk factors which are common across categories of premature mortality. In short these are smoking, poor diet, alcohol consumption and physical inactivity. Over the last decade the premature mortality rate from causes considered to be preventable has been falling in Sheffield, however levels of preventable mortality remain above both national and regional averages. Examining the key causes of preventable mortality, differences between genders and confounding factors, can assist in understanding why the rate of change in Sheffield has not consistently kept pace with changes seen at the national level. There are four major causes of premature preventable deaths occurring in Sheffield; cancer (40% of these deaths), cardiovascular disease (25% of premature deaths), respiratory disease and liver disease. In each disease group significant proportions of these premature deaths have been identified as preventable. Figure 5.3 shows the extent of preventable mortality within the four major disease groups and the differences in levels and rates of change between men and women and long term trends. Overall almost half of all premature deaths in Sheffield are identified as preventable according to Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Monitoring. There are however, significant differences in the rates of change and proportion of preventable deaths between diseases and genders.

Proportion Preventable

Overall Preventable
Annual Rate 2012/14

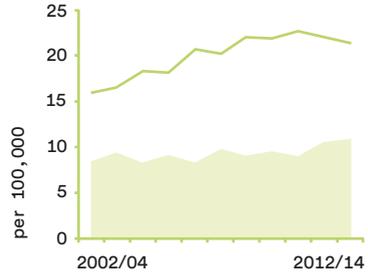
10 Year Trend by Gender

Liver Disease

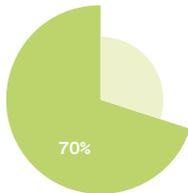


Female
Increasing rate
10.8 per 100,000

Male
Decreasing rate
21.5 per 100,000

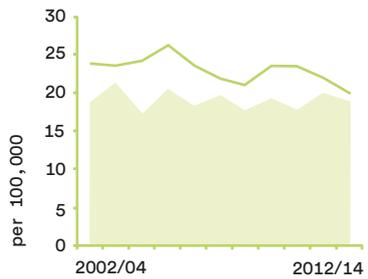


Respiratory Disease



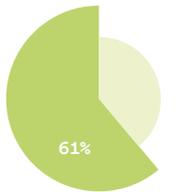
Female
Unchanging rate
18.7 per 100,000

Male
Decreasing rate
19.5 per 100,000



Source:
Public Health England

Cardiovascular Disease



Female
Decreasing rate
27.7 per 100,000

Male
Decreasing rate
90.6 per 100,000

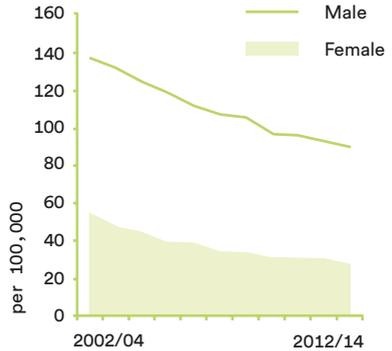
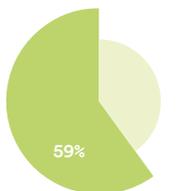


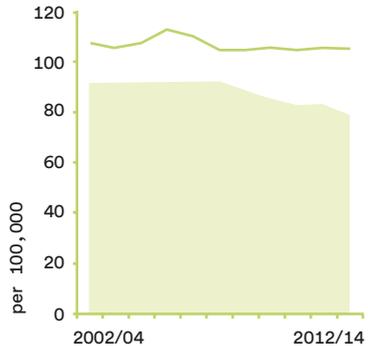
Figure 5.3
Premature preventable
mortality rates in
Sheffield

Cancer



Female
Decreasing rate
78.9 per 100,000

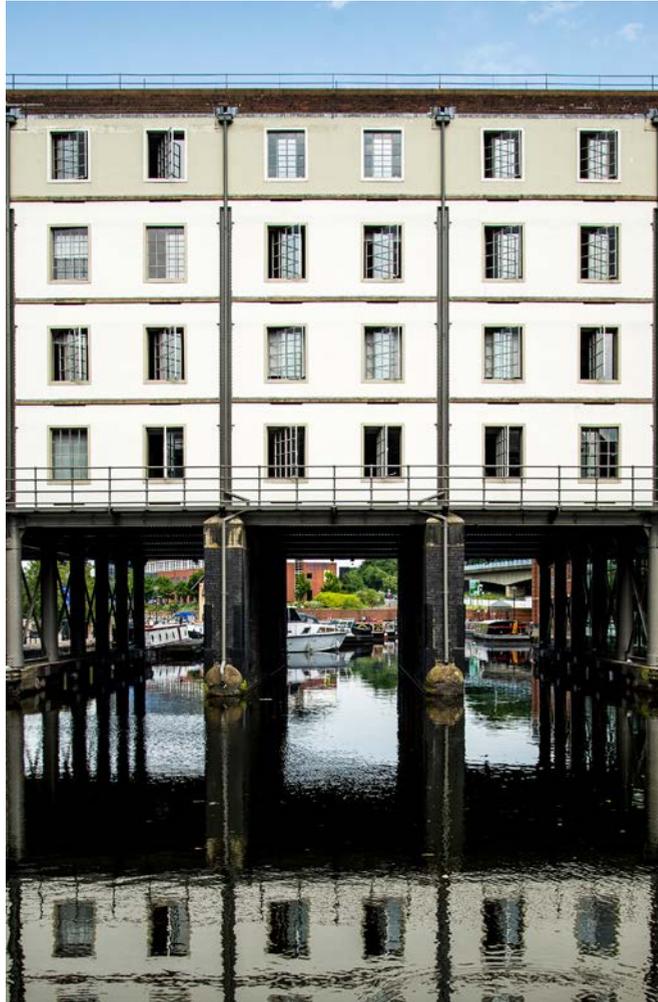
Male
Decreasing rate
105.1 per 100,000



The level of mortality from liver disease decreased in the last year by just under 3%. However the longer-term trend for women, evident over a decade, is of increasing rates of premature preventable mortality. For many years women in Sheffield suffered lower levels of liver disease mortality compared to the national average, however that difference is no longer evident.

The rates of cardiovascular disease in Sheffield have fallen year on year for over a decade and although the number of deaths in Sheffield remains above the national average, there is a comparable rate of reduction. The premature mortality rate for women from cardiovascular disease has been falling at a faster rate than seen nationally, with the Sheffield value falling below the England level for the first time in 2012/14. Across all of the major causes of premature mortality, significant proportions of these deaths are considered to be preventable as follows: liver disease (90% preventable), cardiovascular disease (70%), respiratory disease (61%) and cancer, (59%). There are many lifestyle factors and healthcare activities which can contribute to reducing levels of premature mortality for all diseases.

There is a strong correlation between high levels of deprivation and high prevalence of preventable mortality. The four neighbourhoods in Sheffield with the highest levels of multiple deprivation, Manor, Arbourthorne, Darnall and Gleadless Valley, also all feature in the highest quintile for the major causes of premature mortality. However there are interesting exceptions, such as Burngreave and Southey Green neighbourhoods, which despite being ranked fifth and tenth respectively for multiple deprivation, are in the highest quintile for only one of the major causes of premature mortality. This suggests that, even in highly deprived areas, there are actions which can



Photograph by:
Amy Smith
Sheffield City College

be taken to reduce premature mortality. The factors implicit in other types of deprivation, i.e. income or education and skills, also need to be considered for a comprehensive understanding of preventable deaths to be achieved. A number of areas can be identified, for example Netherthorpe, Upperthorpe, Acres Hill and Park Hill, which are in the highest quintile for at least three major causes of premature mortality, but are not within the highest quintile for multiple

deprivation. In the context of continuing austerity, where the impacts may not have been fully felt yet, and inequality is widening, health inequalities could worsen significantly. The fact that they have not done so to date is almost certainly the result of years of work by communities and organisations to develop resilience and assets to mitigate and, where possible, prevent further degradation of health and wellbeing. For example initiatives such as the Health Action Zone and Citywide Intervention to Reduce Cardiovascular Disease (CIRC) in the 1990s through to the current Community Wellbeing Programme, in addition to work on the wider determinants of health.

Obesity

Obesity is one of the primary factors associated with increased health problems, reduced life expectancy and premature mortality. There are complex societal factors that combine to contribute to the causes of weight gain and that can explain the increasing prevalence in those who are overweight and obese. At a person level these include food consumption, individual psychology, physical activity, and biology. Within society more broadly, the way we all work, move, travel and spend leisure time, alongside the food that is available to us are also key factors. It is recognised that developing good habits of eating and exercise at an early age can have a long-term positive impact on healthy weight throughout life. In Sheffield it is possible to get a strong indication of the level of overweight and obese children through the very high participation rates (98.6% 4-5 year olds and 97.8% 10-11 year olds in 2014/15) in the annual National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP).

In 2014/15 over 78% of 4-5 year olds and 65% of 10-11 year olds in Sheffield were identified as having a healthy

weight, just over a 1% reduction in the younger age group. The combined measure of children in Sheffield who are overweight or obese at age 4-5 years showed a decline from 22.7% in 2010/11 to 20.6% in 2014/15 - these rates are also lower than national and regional averages. However, this combined measure hides the 1.7% increase in 4-5 year olds who are now overweight compared to 2013/14. When information about children who are 10-11 years old is looked at the proportion of those who are currently overweight or obese shows comparable levels to those found in 2010/11 (34.5% in 2010/11 and 34.1% in 2014/15), this rate is higher than the national and regional average. There has been a slight increase in those who are overweight and those who are obese compared to 2013/14. In two of the last five years, Sheffield has had higher rates of overweight and obese 10-11 year olds than the regional and national average, although at this stage it would be too early to suggest an increasing trend.

Mental & Emotional Health

The CentreForum Mental Health Commission identifies that nationally mental health problems are the biggest contributor to poor wellbeing and the prevalence of misery. To protect mental wellbeing it is necessary to promote mental and social capital – a person’s cognitive and emotional resources, social skills and resilience in the face of stress. To experience emotional wellbeing is to feel positive about today, to have hope about the future, to feel reasonably confident about being able to manage life’s stresses and problems and feel that life is mostly fulfilling and rewarding.



Photograph by:
Shaun Baldwin
Sheffield City College

At a sub-regional level data suggests that wellbeing of people in South Yorkshire is not as good as nationally. In Sheffield there is a higher proportion of patients with depression than is found nationally, in 2013/14 this was 7.4% of those over the age of 18 registered with a GP compared to 6.5% nationally (Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2015). Although there was an increase in the number of people in Sheffield identified as suffering from depression compared to 2012/13 the rate of increase was less than that found nationally (+0.5% compared to +0.7%). Using the Mood and Anxiety Disorders indicator from the Indices of Deprivation 2015 we can identify areas of Sheffield with high prevalence of mental health issues; Firth Park, Beauchief and Greenhill and Shiregreen and Brightside wards have the highest levels of this indicator, although within these wards the instance is further localised.

The recent Emotional Wellbeing and Mental Health Transformation Strategy for Children and Young People in Sheffield identifies that 75% of mental illness in adult life (excluding dementia) starts before the age of 18, reinforcing the crucial importance of children and young people being able to access early help, support and high quality services. In Sheffield approximately 7000 children between the ages of 5 – 15 have a clinically recognisable mental health disorder and approximately 10% of 0-3 year olds could have mental health problems. The early years and adolescence are identified as key points in young people’s lives when rapid physical, social, emotional and cognitive development takes place and influences both later childhood in the case of early years and future life chances for adolescents. The risk, protective factors and access to services around emotional wellbeing and mental health of children and young people is well understood in Sheffield (Figure 5.4) following the Health Needs Assessment.

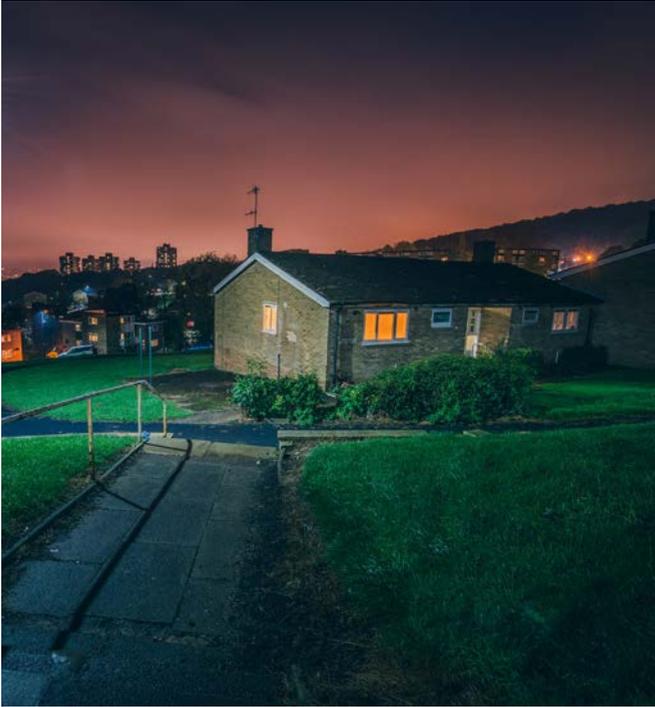
The number of young people being identified as affected by mental and emotional health issues is increasing. A national longitudinal study has shown increases in emotional and conduct problems

Source:
Sheffield City Council 2014

Figure 5.4
Young people with a clinically diagnosed mental health disorder or at risk from mental health issues.

Population with Clinically Diagnosable Mental Health Disorder	
Estimated 7,000	5–15 year olds
Estimated 16,000	16–24 year olds
Estimated 4,500	16–24 year olds

At Risk Populations	
Estimated 19,000	children and young people
Estimated 15,000	with a parent with a mental health disorder
40%	of children experience insecure attachment
40,000	0–17 year olds living in areas of high deprivation



Photography by:
Shaun Baldwin
Sheffield City College

in young people and in Sheffield the Every Child Matters Survey shows an increase in self-reported negative emotions such as sadness, anger and stress. Nationally the NSPCC report that self-harm is the fourth most common concern that children and young people contact ChildLine about and it has been widely reported in the national media that the number of children being admitted to hospital for self-harm is at a five year high in England. In Sheffield there has been a marked increase in children attending A&E following a deliberate self-harm from 86 in 2004 to 165 in 2013, although this is still lower than the England average. Referrals to relevant services in Sheffield have shown large increases, the Deliberate Self-Harm team has seen referrals double from 2012/13 to 2013/14, referrals to Child and Adolescent Mental

Health Services (CAMHS) have increased by over 30% between 2012/13 and 2013/14, primarily within Community CAMHS where almost 400 more cases were accepted in 2013/14 than the previous year. We know that compared to other local areas Sheffield has a high use of inpatient CAMHS beds.

Fuel Poverty

There is strong evidence from the Marmot Review and from work carried out by the Local Government Association that fuel poverty can have significant adverse impacts on wellbeing and health outcomes including exacerbating health inequalities, e.g. increasing prevalence of respiratory and mental health problems in children, leaving households in 'heat or eat' situations, and contributing to up to 1 in 5 excess winter deaths.

Fuel poverty affects 1 in 10 households in England; in Sheffield this figure is slightly higher at 11%, meaning 25,500 households are affected across the city. These are households with above average fuel costs, where if they were to spend this amount on fuel would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line. Three factors determine levels of fuel poverty; energy efficiency of the property, the cost of energy and household income. Households living in privately rented property continue to have the highest rates of fuel poverty, with those in owner occupied households having the lowest rate. At least 30% of unemployed households but less than 10% of working households are in fuel poverty and around 25% of lone parent households are fuel poor, with these patterns consistent since 2003.

Figure 5.5 shows that within Sheffield there are particular pockets of fuel poverty. The three factors which influence fuel poverty can be clearly identified

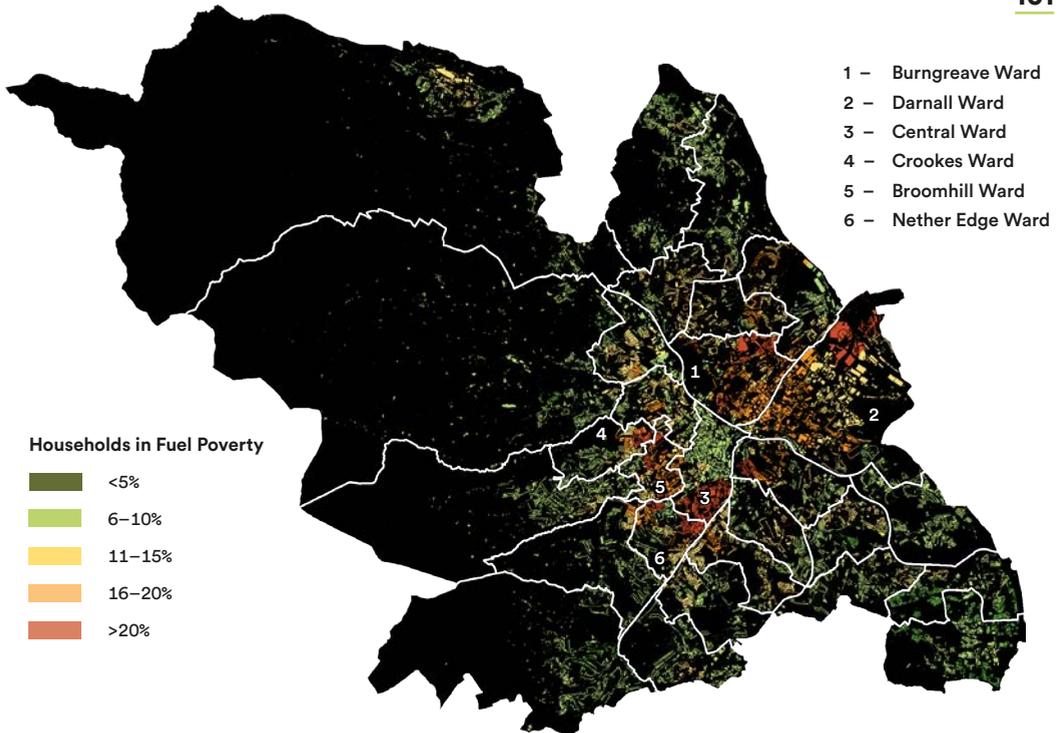


Figure 5.5
 Proportion of households
 experiencing fuel poverty

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 100018816

Source:
 DECC 2015

in the geographical spread of the issue across Sheffield. Areas identified as being amongst the most deprived nationally according to the Income Domain of the ID2015 are also highlighted in the fuel poverty map, e.g. Burngreave and Darnall. Areas of Sheffield that have a high proportion of privately rented accommodation, for example Central, Broomhill, Nether Edge and Crookes wards are also highlighted in the fuel poverty map. In the 2009 survey of private sector house condition, a significantly higher number of privately rented properties (over a quarter, 27.4%) were found to be below the thermal comfort standard, compared with owner occupied or housing association properties. The 2015 Director of Public Health Report for Sheffield identifies key measures that are being

taken to tackle the causes of fuel poverty e.g. directly targeting resources towards those households currently in fuel poverty, working to develop new models of energy provision particularly aimed at those who are least able to pay high energy costs, making landlords and tenants aware of their rights and responsibilities under the Energy Efficiency (Private Rented Properties) Regulations 2015, and making sure frontline staff make the link between housing and health outside obvious winter cold snaps.

Photography by:
Shaun Baldwin
Sheffield City College



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Looking Forwards

Dr Tim Moorhead,
Chair,
Sheffield Clinical Commissioning Group

The agenda that is most important to the city is a bit removed from my professional life, though we spend plenty of time discussing how to deal with it in committees and services, and that is the intractable inequalities that we seem unable to have an impact on. You don't need to live it to see it as a problem; you can see it's not good for the city and needs to be tackled. A major thing over the last five years has been the Fairness Commission, which I sat on. This has raised the profile and importance of the issue: there is now widespread agreement that the issue is important and we no longer have to justify our case for change or argument.

I think Sheffield has two things really going for it. The first of these is its hills: wherever you are in the city you have a view all the time, which is something you don't get anywhere else. The second is that it is a safe place: I'm quite happy that my daughters go out in town to bars and nightclubs where I don't think I would be in other places. I think this is a major reason students like it when they come here and why people like to stay for a while. But we don't seem to have the next bit to keep them here yet. There's maybe a bit of chicken and egg about this – we need the demand to create the offer, but the attractiveness of the offer helps create the demand.

A concern of mine for the future is whether we have the infrastructure to cope with the population we have and will have in the future. The efficient use

of our existing infrastructure needs to be incentivised and we need to make public transport better. Our network of cycle paths needs work: people want to cycle, in spite of our hills, but the infrastructure doesn't help. Travelling to and from the city is too difficult; we have a North-South motorway but no East-West road. We are the biggest city in Europe without an airport and our train connection to London isn't as good as it needs to be. This is significant – the internet means you can do more remotely but the city still needs connections and they need to be good and attractive to use. It's an impediment to Sheffield's growth and to its quality of life.

There are encouraging things in the cultural offer of the city: the Crucible has been fantastic, with national recognition, and keeps getting better, and with Doc/Fest and Tramlines we have some nationally significant cultural options. But I still feel a city this size should have more going on than it does. For example: we don't have a professional orchestra, while Manchester has two or three, Liverpool has one, Leeds has one, while Gateshead has a venue like the Sage. I'm not saying we ought to have an orchestra, but asking what our equivalent is: these institutions, as well being a visible symbol of city culture, are also the bedrock of wider cultural activity in their city. We have excellent grassroots, and some great examples at the top, but I wonder if the bit in the middle is as good as it could be. Does the city's cultural offer get traction across the whole city?

Looking Forwards

We can tend to be quite parochial as a city; we need to think a lot more about our role in and how relate to our city region and wider, to Yorkshire & the Humber. When we think about the State of Sheffield we should try to reflect the wider region: if this document becomes parochial, our thinking will become so. We need to think about the role of the city in the region too: what's good for Sheffield may be good for the city region, but what is good for the region should also be good for Sheffield.

Notes:

A large blue rectangular area with horizontal green lines, serving as a space for notes.

Looking Forwards



Previous Page

Photography by:

Shaun Baldwin

Sheffield City College

This section of the State of Sheffield 2016 report focuses on looking forward: exploring the question of what type of city Sheffield could and would like to be in 2021. The evidence in this report demonstrates that, overall, Sheffield has proved to be a successful and resilient city, growing its economy, creating more jobs, improving education and skills, improving health and wellbeing, providing a safe and pleasant living environment with access to a range of high quality cultural experiences, leading the way in devolution and some areas of public service reform. The city and its people have responded positively to the challenges and opportunities in 21st Century Britain. But as the sections outline below, some core challenges remain, and the city, and city region, need to accelerate progress to address those challenges.

A Growing & Cosmopolitan City

The population of Sheffield continues to grow, with an increase of 49,100 people living in the city between 2000 and 2014. A growing population is an indicator of a successful city, as is greater diversity within the population, creating a modern, cosmopolitan city.

The challenge for Sheffield over the next five years is twofold. A growing population means additional and new demands for the city. People require homes, education, transport, health services, cultural activities etc. These services also need to meet the needs of an increasingly diverse population, for example, homes that are suitable for older people, and affordable housing for younger people. At a time of significant cuts to public services, meeting the needs of a growing population presents challenges to the city.

The second challenge of a growing population is that of retaining a balance between generations, with younger and older people, people of a working

“Whilst this offers new opportunities for the city through the devolution of central funding to the Combined Authority and economic growth funding to the LEP, it also presents challenges, in finding effective and inclusive ways of developing city region policies and accountability.”

age, a diversity of skills and a diversity of aspirations. Sheffield needs to offer opportunities for all ages and interests to retain and increase citizens of working age, and in particular must offer suitable employment for younger people and women, so that they can remain and build their lives within the city.

Children and young people should be provided with the highest quality support and education, and the trend of improved educational attainment has to be accelerated, particularly in those groups of young people who are still failing to get the grades, qualifications and work experience that will enable them to build successful careers. Sheffield must also ensure that children and young people remain safe in the city, and receive the highest quality emotional support when they need it.

The city also needs to build new effective and affordable responses to the needs of older people, with a focus on ensuring they can remain active and engaged in their communities and the life of the city, that they can pursue their interests and the city can benefit from their skills, that the city works together to prevent and reduce social isolation, and provides the highest quality health and social care services. Sheffield has made a significant start in looking at new approaches to these challenges and these approaches need to be developed and implemented quickly.

The aspiration is that Sheffield continues to be a city with a growing population, full of active and engaged citizens who are well served by public services, and who are able to plan for their long term future in the city.



Photograph by:
Ruth Burke
Sheffield City College

Strong & Inclusive Economic Growth

A successful city needs to be economically vibrant and productive. The Sheffield economy has strengthened over recent years, with greater diversification of the business base, growth in the numbers of jobs and apprenticeships, an increase in successful start-ups and a growth in the range and number of businesses and companies. However, the city still has significant challenges. There is a need to accelerate business growth, with greater investment into the city and city region, and more local businesses that are committed to growing and developing. The city needs to reduce the productivity gap through investments in technology, skills and innovation.

There needs to be a more significant shift to 'inclusive growth' leading to an increase in the number of 'good jobs', offering secure, well paid employment. The city and region should ensure that women, minority ethnic and young people are able to access high quality opportunities and careers.

The city will continue to invest in its infrastructure, with improved transport links, high quality digital connectivity, and greater use of 'Smart' technology.

Photograph by:
Scarlett Smith
Sheffield City College



Smart cities, where technology is used to improve the quality of life for local people and businesses, will be a critical area of development over the next five years.

The difference between the city and the city region in terms of patterns of economic growth is a significant issue, and economic development must ensure that Sheffield can continue to drive the regional economy, for example with key projects such as the location of the HS2 station into the city centre, and also that the other parts of the city region are enabled to grow their economies and contribute more significantly to regional growth.

Sheffield and the region needs to continue to focus on building a vibrant and productive local economy, which values both the large economic sectors, such as advanced manufacturing and healthcare technology, as well as small and medium companies, for example in the digital or creative industries. As a city where the two Universities play a major role in employment, investment and development, the city could exploit further its role in the knowledge economy. Sheffield's economy will not however be one thing; it will be many things which add up to an entrepreneurial, innovative and confident city offering opportunities for local, national and international citizens and investors.

Fair, Cohesive & Just

Many cities are marked by growing inequality, with too many citizens experiencing financial insecurity. Reducing damaging inequality is recognised as a key challenge for cities and Sheffield has always taken this challenge seriously, with many initiatives across the city attempting to prevent or reduce inequality. Despite these initiatives, however, inequality and poverty has grown, with the significant increase

Photograph by:
Amy Smith
Sheffield City College



in food banks demonstrating that large numbers of Sheffield citizens are struggling.

Growing inequality threatens the cohesion and stability of a city. Sheffield has historically experienced patterns of urbanisation where, to generalise, poorer people and more wealthy people live in different parts of the city. Whilst the concept of a divided city is an over simplification (for example there are poorer older people living in affluent parts of Sheffield), each State of Sheffield report has highlighted the issue of the concentration of poverty, financial insecurity and need into certain parts of Sheffield.

Sheffield needs to urgently consider further how it can prevent growth in inequality. Would it be better to invest more in poorer areas to improve outcomes for those communities? Are there priority groups of citizens? A number of worrying statistics about women in Sheffield have been identified in this report, in relation to health, employment, and poverty.

How to reduce inequality is not an easy conversation for the city, but a city that has large numbers



of financially insecure citizens, who perhaps see no clear future for themselves or their children, will not be a successful city. Sheffield should continue to build its reputation as a city that is fair and just, where everyone can see a future and where our most vulnerable are cared for.

The Environment

Sheffield is a city that enjoys a great environment, with many parks, outdoor spaces and groups committed to protecting and enhancing the environment. The recent Outdoor City Strategy (2015) articulates well how unique and important the environment is to the success of the city.

However the city does face many challenges. Air quality in some parts of Sheffield is unacceptably poor, due primarily to heavy traffic use and congestion. Cuts to public sector budgets will put huge strain on sustaining high quality, accessible public spaces, while the need for more housing means the city must

consider expanding into its Green Belt. Climate change is and will continue to have an impact of Sheffield, with a greater risk of extreme weather (for example, high rainfalls and increased heat) and the ongoing risk of flooding. Affordable energy and food already present significant challenges to some local people and businesses.

Sheffield, like any city, needs to take sustainability seriously, finding new and efficient ways of protecting the environment, adapting to climate change and delivering on affordable energy and food. A city that has taken clear steps to address these issues by 2021 would be a city at the forefront of change.

Leadership, Governance & Reform

Perhaps one of the most profound changes currently underway in the city is in leadership and governance. Sheffield has worked with local partners to be at the forefront in the development of city region structures, establishing a Sheffield City Region (SCR) Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP), a SCR Combined Authority, and successfully negotiating two Devolution Deals. Sheffield City Region has therefore established itself as a place that can work together to tackle the economic and infrastructure issues facing the region.

It may be that these city region structures are developed further in 2017 through the election of a Sheffield City Region Mayor. Sheffield is therefore a city operating within new and developing leadership and governance structures. Whilst this offers new opportunities for the city through the devolution of central funding to the Combined Authority and economic growth funding to the LEP, it also presents challenges, in finding effective and inclusive ways of developing city region policies and accountability.

Another profound change in Sheffield and

the city region are cuts to public service budgets. These cuts are so significant that public services will not be able to remain the same. The city and city region has begun to, and will need to continue to, collaborate with partners from across the public sector, as well as voluntary, community, faith sector and local businesses, to find new ways of serving the needs of local citizens and businesses, considering options such as integrated public services, greater use of technology, greater commercialisation, greater outsourcing and new models of public service delivery.

Sheffield City Region needs to continue to develop its vision and delivery plan for economic growth, public service reform and environmental sustainability. Leadership has to be visible and inspirational, at the city region, city and neighbourhood levels, so citizens and businesses are well informed, engaged and able to fully contribute to the success of the city and city region.

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