

Oldham Early Education and Childcare Sufficiency Assessment Demographic Profile 2019/20

Education and Early Years

Oldham is situated in the north east of the Greater Manchester conurbation, four miles from Manchester City Centre and covers an area of 55 square miles. Oldham has a mix of high-density urban areas, suburbs, semi-rural locations and is in a pivotal position between the cities of Manchester and Leeds.

It is made up of the six districts of West Oldham, East Oldham, Chadderton, Failsworth and Hollinwood, Royton, Shaw and Crompton and Saddleworth and Lees. It contains a residential population of approximately 233,759¹ and 96,132 households². Around half the borough is open countryside and the south east corner of the borough falls within the Peak District National Park, providing a unique and high quality rural/semi-rural aspect to the borough³.

The borough is one of contrasts, with significant levels of deprivation but also areas of prosperity. Oldham is home to an increasing, young population with a continuing upward trend in educational attainment. It also has a rich and diverse community with 22.5%⁴ of the population being from black and minority ethnic (BME) groups, mainly of Pakistani and Bangladeshi heritage.

1.1 Oldham population

	2017 population	2015 population	2015-2017 population change (%)
Alexandra	14,177	13,347	6.2
Chadderton Central	11,152	11,185	-0.3
Chadderton North	11,226	11,243	-0.2
Chadderton South	10,947	11,100	-1.4
Coldhurst	13,602	13,103	3.8
Crompton	10,284	10,403	-1.1
Failsworth East	10,254	10,358	-1.0
Failsworth West	10,211	10,238	-0.3
Hollinwood	11,989	11,367	5.5
Medlock Vale	13,937	13,753	1.3
Royton North	9,884	10,068	-1.8
Royton South	10,927	10,862	0.6
Saddleworth North	9,747	9,805	-0.6
Saddleworth South	10,111	10,153	-0.4
Saddleworth West and Lees	10,964	11,107	-1.3
Shaw	10,207	10,244	-0.4
St. James'	12,369	12,154	1.8
St. Mary's	15,149	14,653	3.4
Waterhead	12,952	12,528	3.4
Werneth	13,670	13,152	3.9
Oldham	233,759	230,823	1.3
England	58,744,595	54,786,300	7.2

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates 2017

¹ONS mid-year population estimates 2017

² Oldham in Profile, January 2019

³ Oldham's Monitoring Report 2017/18

⁴ ONS Census 2011

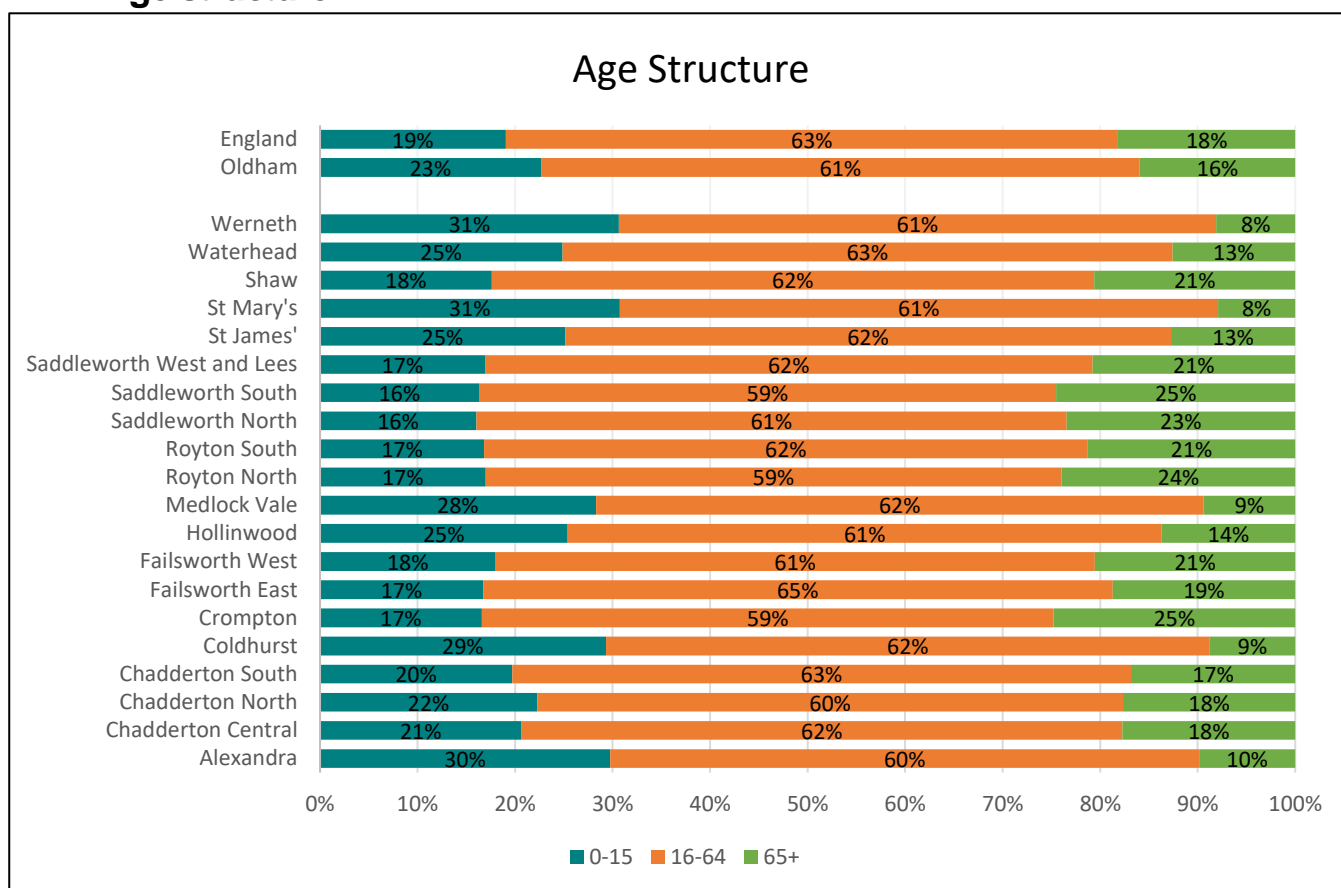
Oldham is currently the seventh largest local authority in Greater Manchester. Between 2001 and 2017 Oldham's population increased by 7% from 218,537 to 233,759. This is a smaller than the increases seen across Greater Manchester (11.2%) and England (12.5%)⁵.

The largest increases can be seen in Alexandra (6.2%) and Hollinwood (5.5%), which are significantly higher than the average increase in Oldham.

Some wards have seen a decrease in population with the largest seen in Royton North (-1.8%), Chadderton South (-1.4%) and Saddleworth West and Lees (-1.3%).

The ward with the highest population in Oldham is St. Mary's (as it was in 2001) with a population of 15,149. Saddleworth North has the lowest population at 9,747.

1.2 Age structure



Source: ONS mid-year population estimates 2017

Oldham has a relatively young population with children 0-15 making up 23% of the total population (52,979), which is higher than across England (19%). 0-4-year olds make up 7% of Oldham's total population (16,930), which is slightly higher than England (6%).

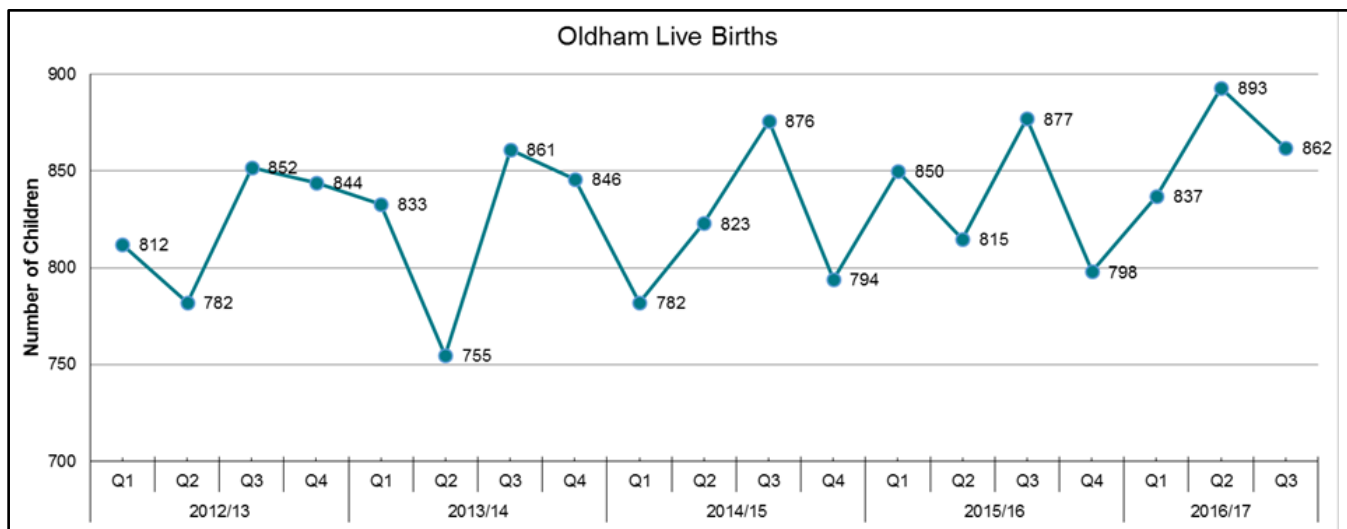
Saddleworth, Royton and Crompton have a significantly higher proportion of older people than Oldham overall.

The age structure of Oldham's population varies greatly by ward, this in part reflecting the residence patterns of Oldham's White British, Pakistani and Bangladeshi heritage communities.

⁵ Oldham in profile, January 2019

Fertility rates in the wards with South Asian heritage populations (St. Mary's, Werneth, Coldhurst, Alexandra and Medlock Vale) are well above the Oldham average with a higher percentage of families with four or more children within these wards than other areas of Oldham resulting in a continued pressure for Free Early Education Entitlement and school places.

1.3 Live births



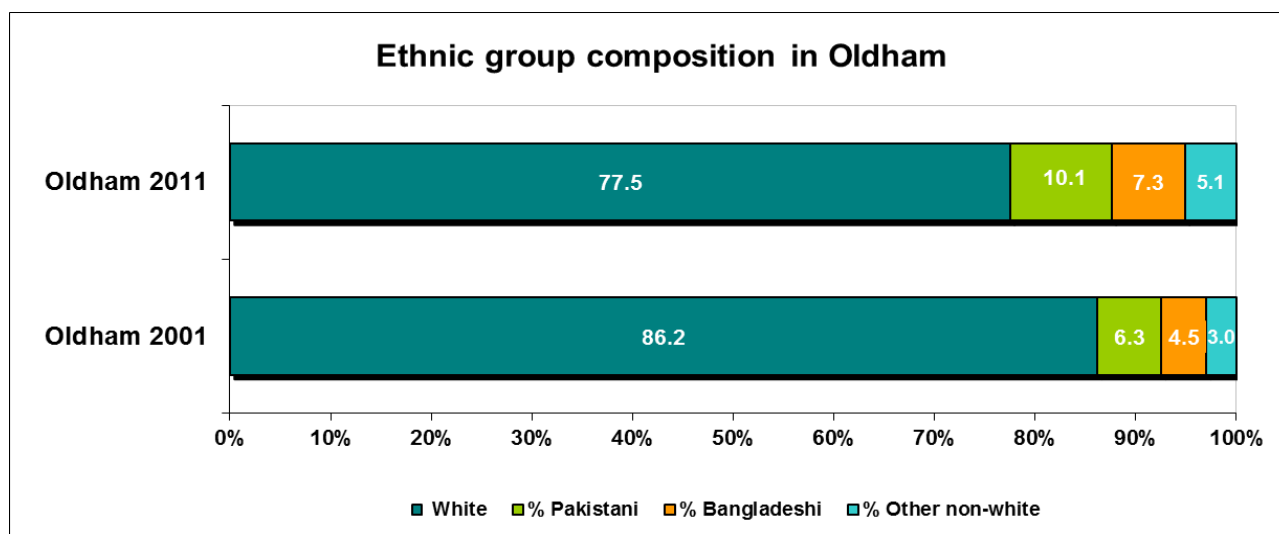
Source: - NHS Digital 2017

The number of live births is shown between 2012 and 2017. In previous years live births followed a consistent trend with a slight dip between July and September. However, in recent years there has been a slight shift and the dip could be seen between January and March. In 2016/17 there is an increase in birth rates. This could have an impact on termly occupancy levels across the childcare sector over the next two to three years.

These figures are essential to predict future childcare requirements of all children and in particular the for all three and four-year-old and eligible two-year-old children entitled to access the Free Early Education Entitlement.

The information regarding the 0-14-year age structure and live births will be analysed in conjunction with the other findings in the sufficiency assessment to determine how many of these children will require childcare and what type of childcare is likely to be required.

1.4 Ethnicity



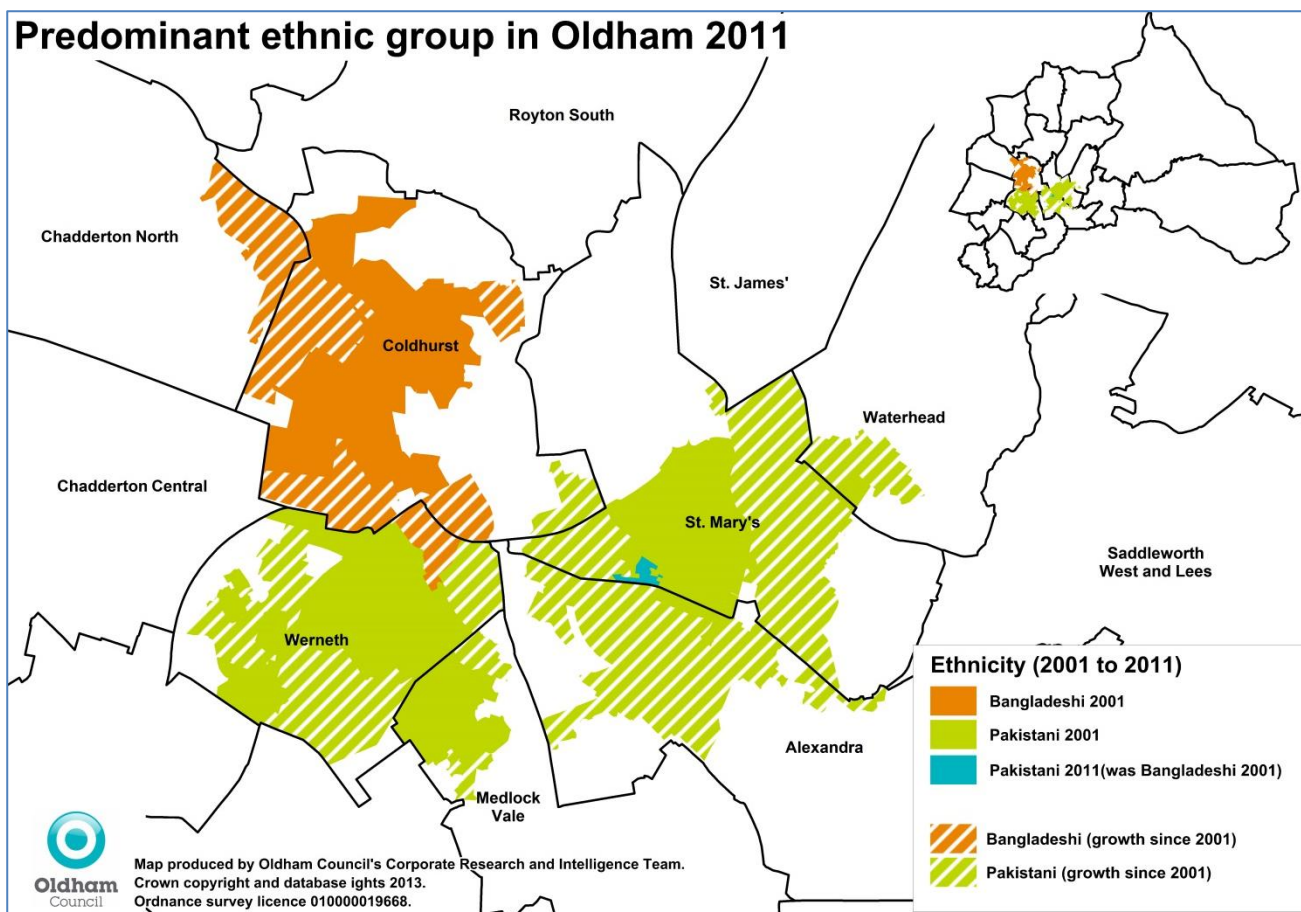
Source: ONS Census 2011

The ethnic group composition within Oldham has changed considerably since 2001. There has been a decrease in the proportion of people from white backgrounds, which has fallen from 86.2% to 77.5%. This is a smaller proportion than the North West Average of 90.2% and the England average of 85.4%.

Oldham's South Asian population has continued to grow, specifically residents from Pakistani and Bangladeshi heritage communities whose populations have grown from 6.3% and 4.5% to 10.1% and 7.3% respectively.

Oldham has a significantly higher proportion of Pakistani and Bangladeshi heritage residents than the England averages of 2.1% and 0.8%.

Other non-white ethnic groups in Oldham have grown from 3.0% in 2001 to 5.1% in 2011 but are significantly lower than the England average (11.7%).



Source: ONS Census 2011

Oldham's Bangladeshi and Pakistani communities live primarily in the wards surrounding the town centre. These wards are typically the most deprived within Oldham.

Oldham residents of Bangladeshi heritage are concentrated in Coldhurst ward with some movement into Chadderton and Shaw.

Oldham residents of Pakistani heritage are concentrated in St. Mary's and Werneth wards with some movement into Medlock Vale, Alexandra and Waterhead.

It is likely that people from these communities will continue to seek accommodation in parts of Oldham beyond the areas of original settlement.

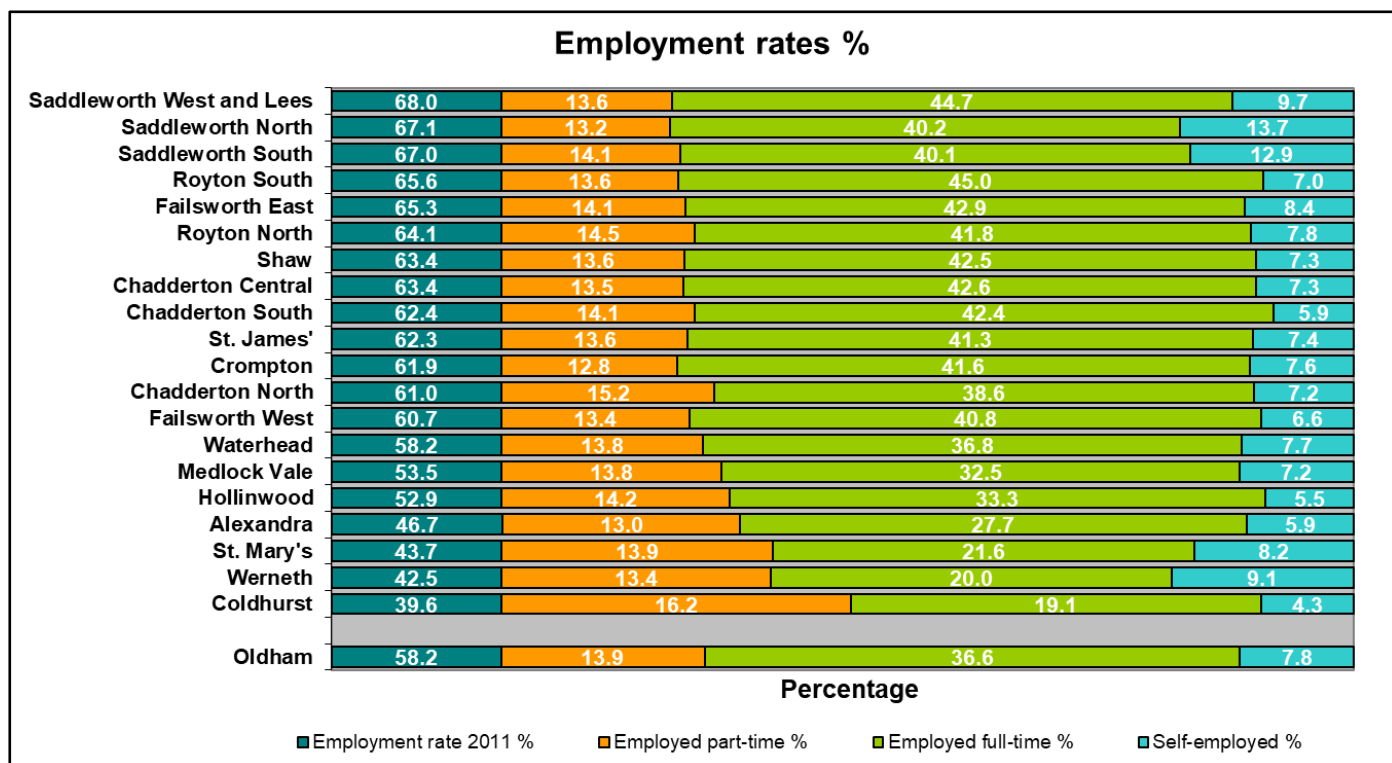
Over the next two decades Oldham can expect rising numbers of people of South Asian heritage in all age groups including those aged 0-15 years old.

As the South Asian heritage communities move around Oldham, there will likely be an increase in diversity of more of Oldham's wards. The identification of cultural trends is essential when assessing childcare needs in relation to the use of formal and informal childcare.

1.5 Employment

Understanding economic activity in Oldham is vital to predicting the future childcare needs of families. The level of employment is a key factor in assessing current childcare demand.

1.5.1 Type of Employment (16-64-year olds)



Source: ONS Census 2011

Oldham is home to around 104,400 residents, aged 16-64, and classed as economically active. That means residents are employed, self-employed or unemployed. Oldham's economy only provides approximately 81,000 jobs; including non-residents, leaving around 23,000 people that can't be supported by the local economy.⁶

The employment rate in Oldham in 2011 was 58.2%. The latest 2017 figure is 68.4%, which continues to be lower than the national average of 74.1%⁷. This data is not yet available at ward level but what is evident is that this rise in the employment rate will have an impact on the future demand for childcare.

With more people commuting out of the borough each day (36,340) than commuting in (29,137) Oldham is a net exporter of labour (-7,203)⁸.

Since the last recession there has been a large increase in the number of people working part-time. Coldhurst, Werneth and St Mary's have the largest proportions of residents employed part-time. These wards are home to Oldham's Pakistani and Bangladeshi populations.

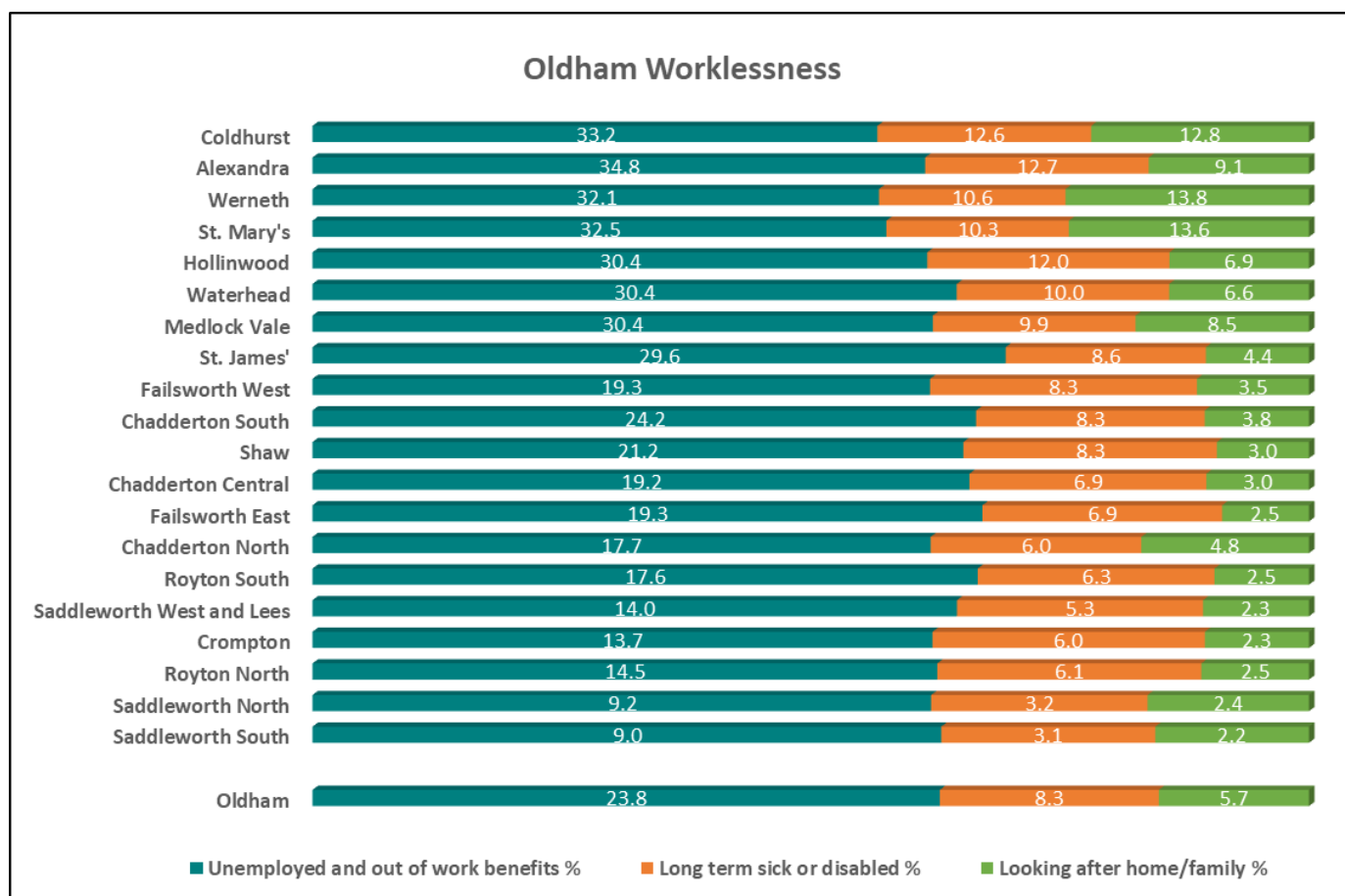
There is anecdotal evidence to suggest that there has been a gradual cultural shift amongst young Pakistani and Bangladeshi women, more of whom are now accessing the local labour market. However, a large cultural gap remains.

⁶ Oldham's Local Economic Assessment 2017, Section 1: Business, Enterprise and Competitiveness

⁷ Oldham's Local Economic Assessment 2017, Section 2: Labour Market and Skills

⁸ Oldham's Local Economic Assessment 2017, Section 2: Labour Market and Skills

1.5.2 Unemployment (16-64-year olds)



Source: ONS Census 2011

Rates of unemployment in Oldham have been consistently above that of the Greater Manchester and England averages.

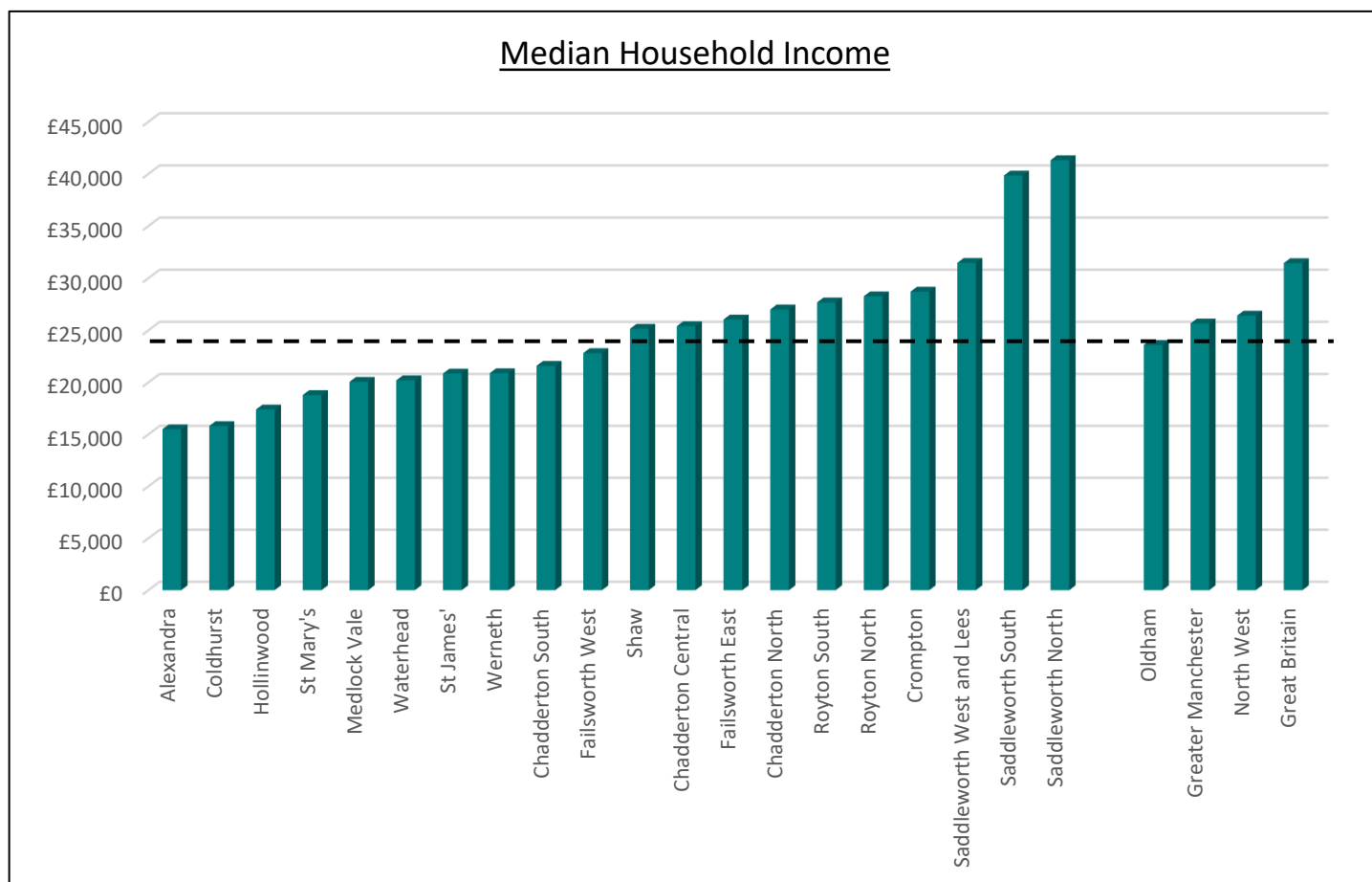
Oldham is home to around 37,200 residents, aged 16-64 classed as economically inactive. This means residents are either not in work, not looking for work or are not available to start work. The largest proportion of Oldham's economically inactive population has a long-term illness, many of whom have never been in employment. Others may have voluntarily left the labour market; reasons for this may include early retirement or care responsibilities. However, some of the economically inactive population would like to work, but might need additional support to do so, including lone parents and/or those with disabilities.

There are large differences between wards in Oldham. Alexandra (34.8%), Coldhurst (33.2%), St. Mary's (32.5%) and Werneth (32.1%) have the highest proportions of working age residents who are unemployed.

Alexandra (12.7%) has the highest proportion of people not working due to long term sickness or disability, followed by Coldhurst (12.6%) and Hollinwood (12.0%).

Werneth (13.8%), St. Mary's (13.6%) and Coldhurst (12.8%) have larger proportions of people who are not employed and choose to look after their home or family. These wards are home to a high proportion of Oldham's South Asian populations, where culturally it's more common for women to choose not to take paid employment but Oldham is gradually seeing a cultural shift in women accessing the labour market.

1.6 Household income



Source: CACI Pay check 2018

Oldham has a median household income of £23,606, lower than Greater Manchester (£25,659) and Great Britain (£31,446).

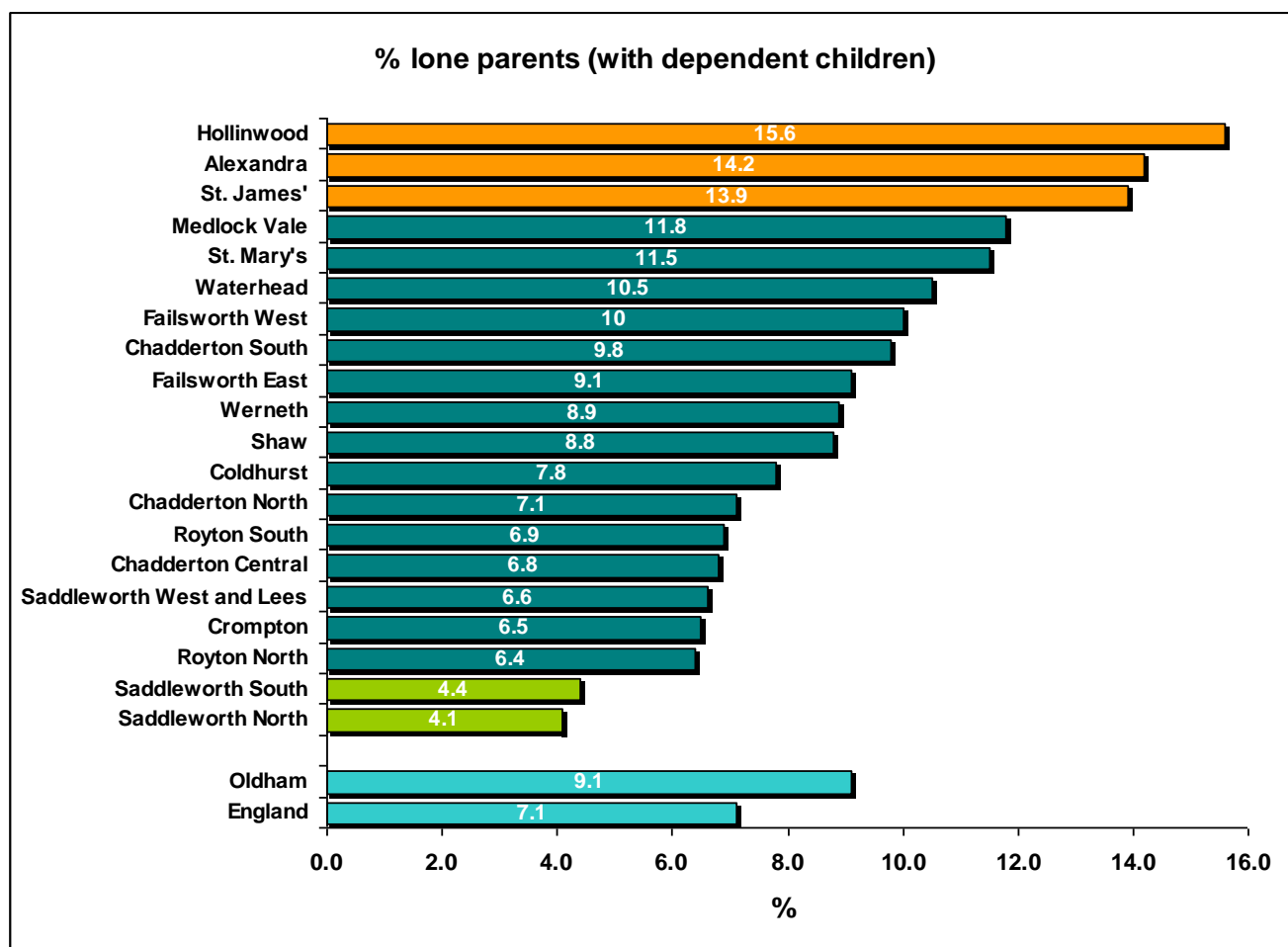
At ward level, there is an income gap of £25,826 between Saddleworth North, the most affluent ward, where median annual income is £41,316 and Alexnadra, the least affluent with an income of £15,490 per annum.

Like many parts of post-industrial urban Britain, Oldham has a complex mix of relatively affluent and poorer areas.

The poorest of these are concentrated in the inner urban wards of Coldhurst, St Mary's, Alexandra, Medlock Vale and Hollinwood, whilst the most affluent wards are found towards the outer periphery of the borough.

Median household income has a consistent correlation to the wards in which there are higher increases of people in part-time employment, single earner households and workless households.

1.7 Lone Parents



Source: ONS Census 2011

Oldham has a larger proportion of lone parent households with dependent children (9.1%) than the national average (7.1%).

The proportion of lone parent households varies considerably by ward, ranging from 15.6% in Hollinwood to 4.1% in Saddleworth North.

It is necessary to consider the childcare needs of lone parents with dependent children, especially wraparound care for those with children over five years of age.

Studies show that areas of disadvantage have more lone parents⁹ so it is vital childcare is available, accessible and affordable for lone parents to undertake work or training and for children to access good quality early education.

⁹ Study of Early Education and Development, Baseline survey of families, Research Report, July 2015, NatCen Social Research

1.8 Housing developments

Oldham's housing strategy is to ensure the borough's housing market is balanced and sustainable with a mix of house sizes, types and tenures, providing quality housing, choice and diversity, which will encourage people to remain living within the borough and attract people from outside the borough to locate to the area.

Ward	Planned housing supply over the next five years	% of total housing supply
Alexandra	27	1.0%
Chadderton Central	176	6.5%
Chadderton North	7	0.3%
Chadderton South	132	4.8%
Coldhurst	107	3.9%
Crompton	8	0.3%
Failsworth East	130	4.8%
Failsworth West	465	17.1%
Hollinwood	143	5.3%
Medlock Vale	93	3.4%
Royton North	80	2.9%
Royton South	75	2.8%
Saddleworth North	141	5.2%
Saddleworth South	93	3.4%
Saddleworth West & Lees	35	1.3%
Shaw	147	5.4%
St James	195	7.2%
St Marys	322	11.8%
Waterhead	87	3.2%
Werneth	259	9.5%
Oldham	2,722	

Source: Oldham Local Plan – Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment as at 1st April 2018

As of 1st April 2018, the borough's five-year supply contains sufficient land to accommodate 2,722 properties. The largest developments of these dwellings will be in Failsworth West (17.1%), St Marys (11.8%), Werneth (9.5%) and St James (7.2%)

The need for larger family (three/four plus bed) accommodation continues as part of the mix of new residential developments, along with the need to encourage development of higher value aspirational housing that will provide opportunities for existing residents to aspire to live in and attract new residents to the borough. The supply and delivery of new houses and apartments in the borough will continue to be monitored as part of the Council's Monitoring Report, to ensure that housing meets people's needs and raises aspirations.

Childcare demand in the wards with the largest planned developments will need to be monitored to ensure there is enough supply of childcare if required.

1.9 Oldham economy

Oldham has continued to undergo economic restructuring but has yet to capitalise on the benefits from Greater Manchester's growth. Movement to a high wage high growth economy requires the successful continuation of the Invest in Oldham programme which has created job opportunities predominantly within retail, construction, manufacturing and warehousing/distribution, however none of these are higher value sectors.

The largest growth can be seen in the health, business services sectors (linked to servicing increased growth in employment agencies and increased management consultancy activities) and transport and warehousing. Employment within the retail and manufacturing sectors has significantly decreased. (See diagram in 1.9.1).

Health is Oldham's largest sector, employing nearly 16.5% of the entire workforce with jobs being mainly created in hospital activities and within residential care¹⁰.

High value and growth sectors such as Science and Research & Development, cultural and creative Industries and ICT (which typically produce higher valued/well paid jobs) are under-represented in Oldham.

Oldham's employment forecasts highlight that the business services, construction and health sectors will see significant growth, whilst manufacturing and jobs within the public sector will continue to decrease.

1.9.1 The number of potential jobs to be created through the Invest in Oldham programme 2013-2023

Sector	Totals
Apprenticeships	151
Construction	2803
Retail	1009
Customer Service	47
Warehousing/Distribution	1777
Office/Business Admin	423
Hospitality	95
Manufacturing	1866
Teaching	2
Ancillary staff	3
Other	669
Leisure	38
Totals	8883

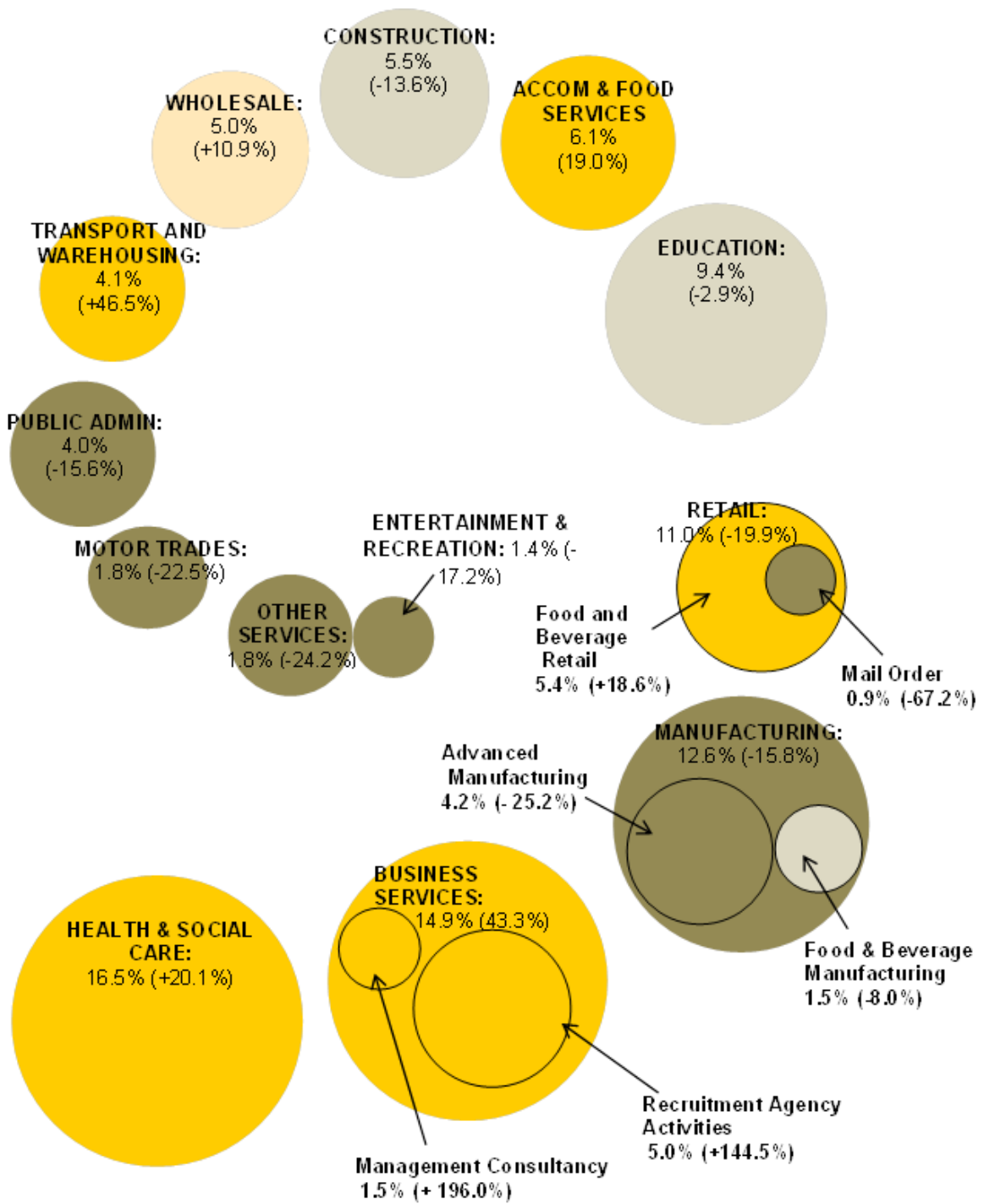
Current regeneration in Oldham will see the creation of 3,180 jobs within a mix of sectors in three main areas:

- Chadderton Central (1,960 jobs)
- Town Centre (340 jobs)
- Hollinwood (880 jobs)

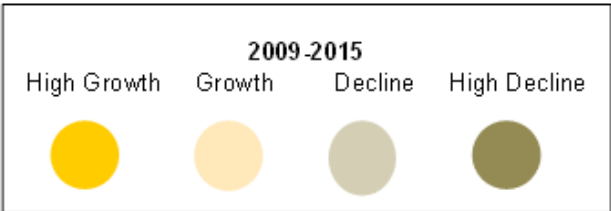
Demand for childcare will vary between different sectors and childcare providers will need to offer flexible models of delivery to meet the changing needs of Oldham's workforce.

¹⁰ Oldham's Local Economic Assessment 2017, Section 1: Business, Enterprise and Competitiveness

1.9.2 Oldham's employment composition (workplace based), 2015



Source: Business Register and Employment Survey 2015 (BRES)



Source: Oldham's Local Economic Assessment 2017 – Section 1 Business Enterprise and Competitiveness