

Chesham

Community Wellbeing project

Tackling Disadvantage

Briefing January 2013
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What do we mean by Deprivation?

- The factors that make up deprivation are complex and inter-related.
- Example:
 - poor educational attainment can lead to
 - Income deprivation
 - Results in fuel poverty
 - Results in childhood respiratory ill health
- Many deprivation factors are rooted in employment & income

What do we mean by Deprivation?

A broad spectrum of affects

Deprivation spans a spectrum from

- low impact & no demand for BCC services through to
- high impact & demand for BCC crisis intervention services.

At the extreme end of the deprivation spectrum individuals experience:

- family break down
- looked after children
- involvement in crime
- higher morbidity and mortality.

What do we mean by Deprivation?

Some definitions of Poverty

Household Poverty

- A household is deemed to be in poverty if its income is less than 60% of median (average) household income for the year in question. (HMG)
In the most recent year, 2009/10, 60% of median income, measured after taxes and housing costs have been deducted, was worth:
£124 per week for a single adult;
£210 per week for a lone parent with two children under 14
£300 per week for a couple with two children under 14.

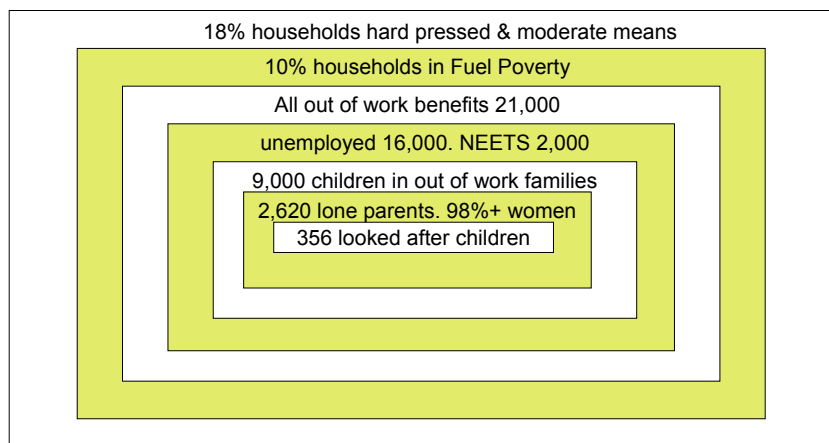
Child Poverty

- 2 adults & 2 children needing a minimum income of £352 per week [£18,300 per annum] (Barnardos)

Fuel Poverty

- A household is in fuel poverty if they have to spend more than 10% of their net household income on keeping the home in a "satisfactory" (i.e. warm) condition. (HMG)

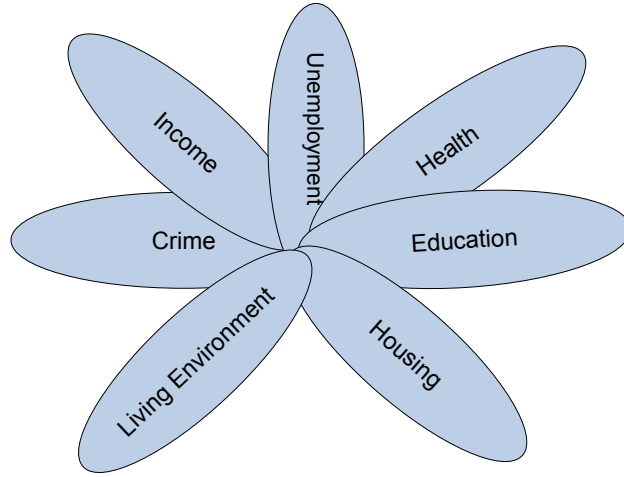
The Deprivation “onion”: some key indicators & magnitude



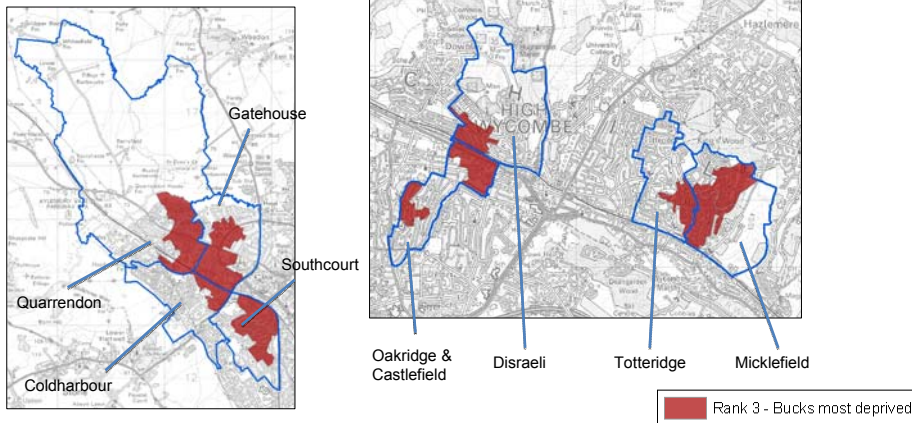
The Concept of Multiple Deprivation

- **Income** deprivation
- **Employment** deprivation
- **Health** deprivation (& disability) [including mental health & drug and alcohol abuse]
- **Education**, Skills & Training deprivation
- Barriers to **Housing** services
- Living **environment** deprivation
- **Crime**

The concept of Multiple deprivation



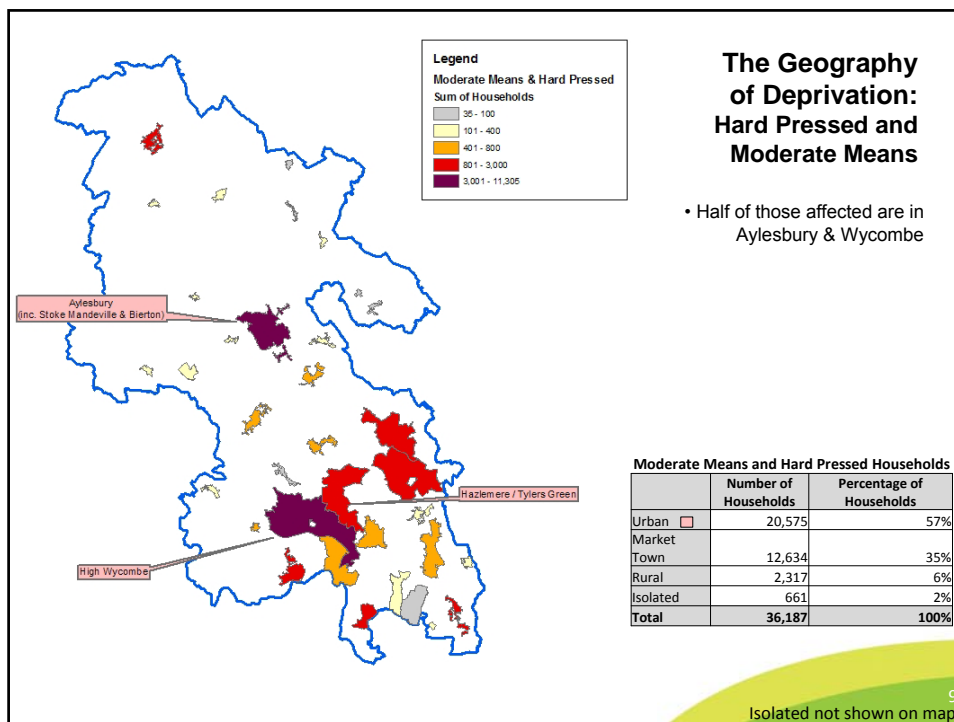
The Geography of Deprivation: Relatively deprived areas (overall IMD)



- Main factors causing relative deprivation

	Coldharbour	Gatehouse	Quarrendon	Southcourt	Disraeli	Micklefield	Oakridge & Castlefield	Totteridge
Income	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Employment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Education, Skills & Training	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Health and Disability	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Issues getting relatively worse (Note barriers to services not shown here)



Buckinghamshire County Council

The Fundamentals of Deprivation

1. An individual's **education** – & then their skills, attitudes and behaviours – removing the barriers to employment.
2. **Economic opportunities** available within the geographic reach of an individual.
 - However, Employment in and of itself is insufficient: the causes of deprivation are multiple and differ between population groups.

Education and employability

1. 30% of Bucks school leavers don't get 5 GCSEs passes at A to C
2. 9% of Bucks working age population has no qualifications
3. Emerging evidence of a skills gap: 6600+ monthly on JSA but 2000 monthly job centre vacancies and a further 4000 vacancies handled by agencies in Bucks.

Economic opportunity

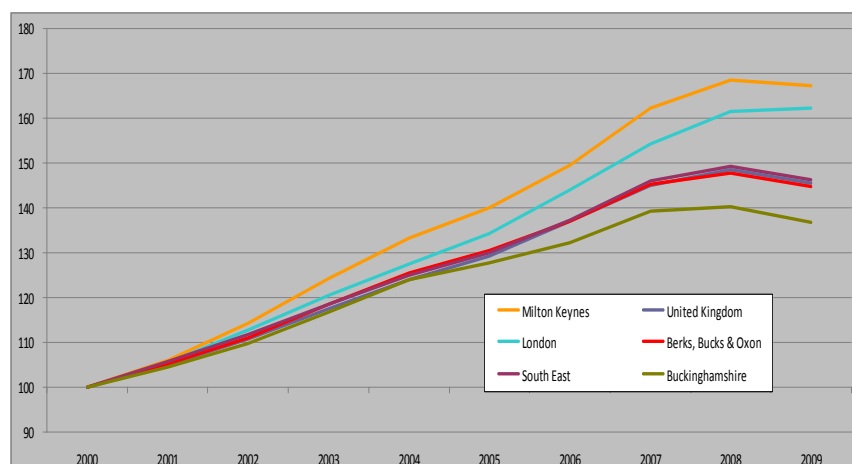
“**Employment** offers the best and most sustainable route out of poverty: children in households where two adults are in full time work have a 1% chance of being in poverty, compared to 64% chance for children in two-parent households where neither adult works”

(HM Government, 2010)

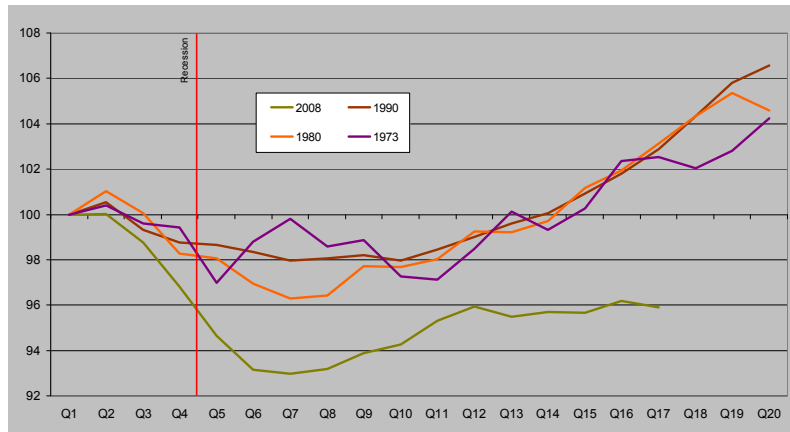
Economic opportunity

1. “Imported” wealth into the county helps to mask some poor economic performance
2. Bucks economic growth was weak during the “good years”
3. Recession exit trajectory is very slow
4. Bucks business sectors dominated by SMEs

Economic opportunity: GVA growth to 2009



Economic opportunity: Recession exit trajectory

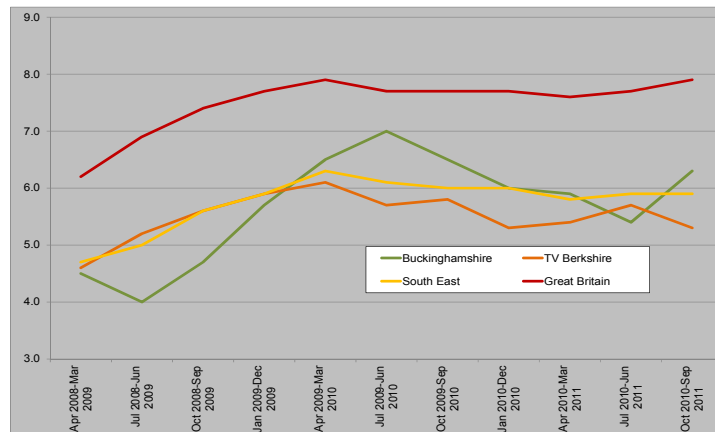


Unemployment

1. There are multiple ways to measure unemployment.
Bucks headline JSA rate = 2% (6,000+ individuals)
2. All out of work benefits claimants = 6.6% (21,500)
3. National comparisons for Bucks are of limited help as headline rate masks the great variation in how unemployment affects our different population groups
4. 35% of JSA claimants have now been unemployed for > 6 months, Bucks worst performance since 1997. 21% >12 months (1,300 individuals)
5. Bucks performance is worse than neighbouring counties.

Unemployment – a deteriorating picture

Unemployment (16+)



Income deprivation & under-employment

“The circumstances facing working age adults experiencing multidimensional disadvantage are not **wholly** explicable in terms of labour market non-participation, despite the emphasis within current policy making on paid employment as a route out of disadvantage ... unemployment and economic activity are very powerful predictors of multidimensional disadvantage with the population. Nevertheless, multidimensional disadvantage highlights the extent of disadvantage among working age adults classified as “**working poor**” or “low skilled”

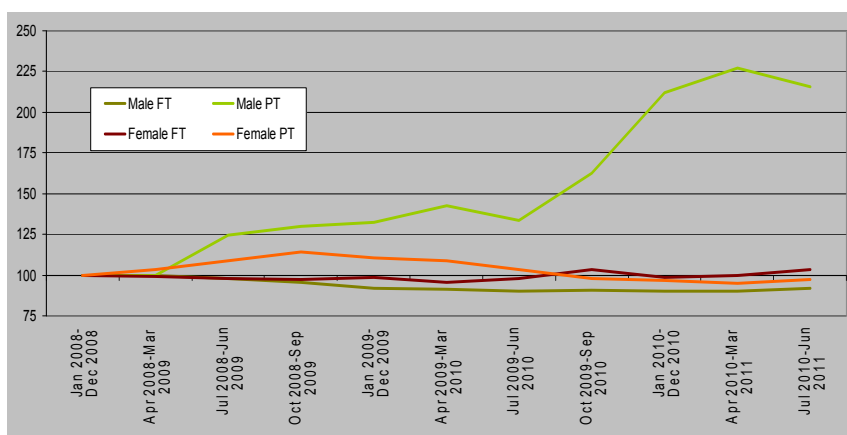
Fahmy *et al* (2009, 65) & (HM Government, 2010)

Income deprivation & under-employment

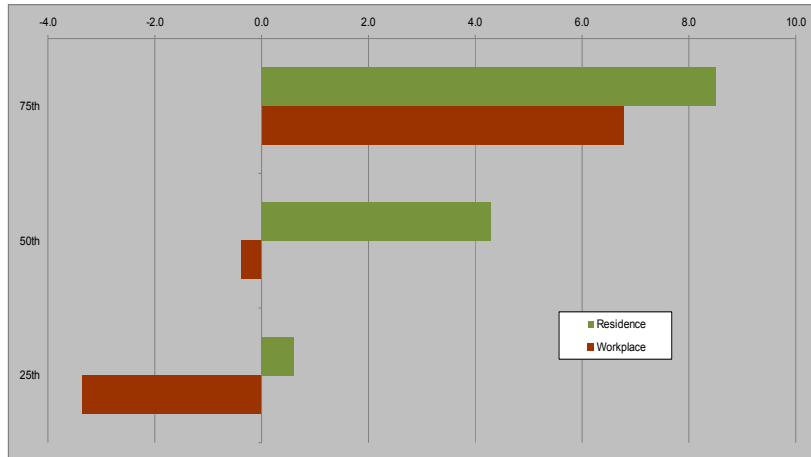
Why is there **income deprivation** in Bucks?

- 18% of households are hard pressed & moderate means.
- Part-time employment for men as an alternative to unemployment up 125% since March 2009. These individuals previously worked full-time.
- Of the 5,000 jobs created since 2010 only 900 were FTE
- Increase in individuals taking employment in work that is not their trained specific area and as a consequence accepting lower salaries.
- Real falling incomes

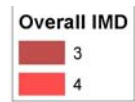
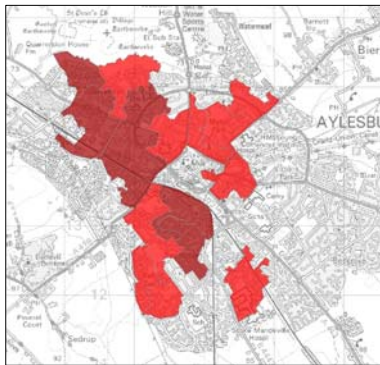
Income deprivation & the growth of part-time employment



Buckinghamshire County Council
Income deprivation & declining real income



Buckinghamshire County Council
Geographic Clustering



- Why is the worst deprivation an urban experience?
- Movement into deprived areas, tends to come from areas where people are close to being deprived (not from affluent areas)

Deprivation Trend & costs born by BCC services

- **The Impact of increasing deprivation in the county is rising demand on BCC services (& increased negative outcomes for individuals)**

Examples;

- 356 Looked After Children – rate is 2x higher in multiple deprived areas
- Looked After Children – rate is 7x higher from ACORN hard pressed
- Special Educational Needs – rate is 2.5x higher in least affluent ACORN
- Care delivered at home by BCC – rate is 2x higher in hard pressed and Moderate Means areas.
- NEETs – rate is 3x higher in multiple deprived areas

Costs of Services to Vulnerable People

	Gross Spend in £1,000's (2012/13)
Older People	62,950
Adults*	71,224
Adult Safeguarding - Commissioning & Service Improvement	7,375
Children's Safeguarding	32,453

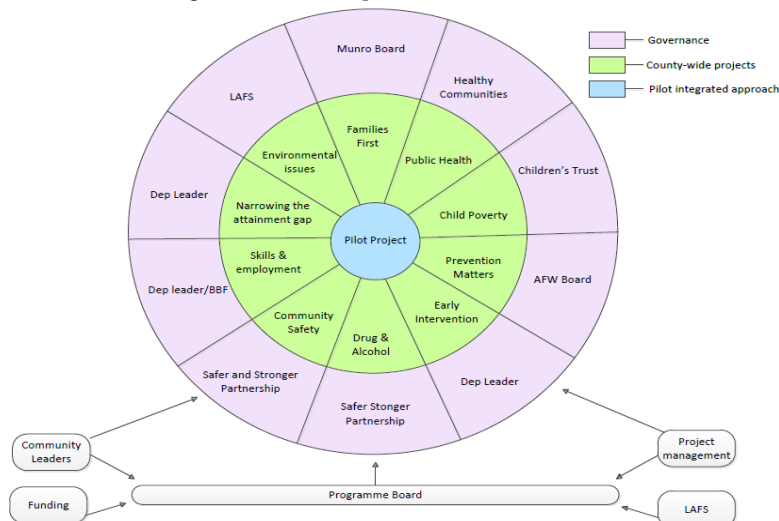
- Older People – 25% of contacts to older peoples services come from Hard Pressed and Moderate Means areas
 - As an indication, 25% x £63 million = £16 million
 - Contacts are 2x higher than expected in Hard Pressed areas
- Children's Safeguarding – 60% of looked after children come from Hard Pressed and Moderate Means areas
 - As an indication, 60% x £32 million = £20 million
 - LAC are 7x higher than expected in Hard Pressed areas

*Adult is physical, mental and learning disabilities (no overlap with older people)

Pilot Project, Why Chesham?

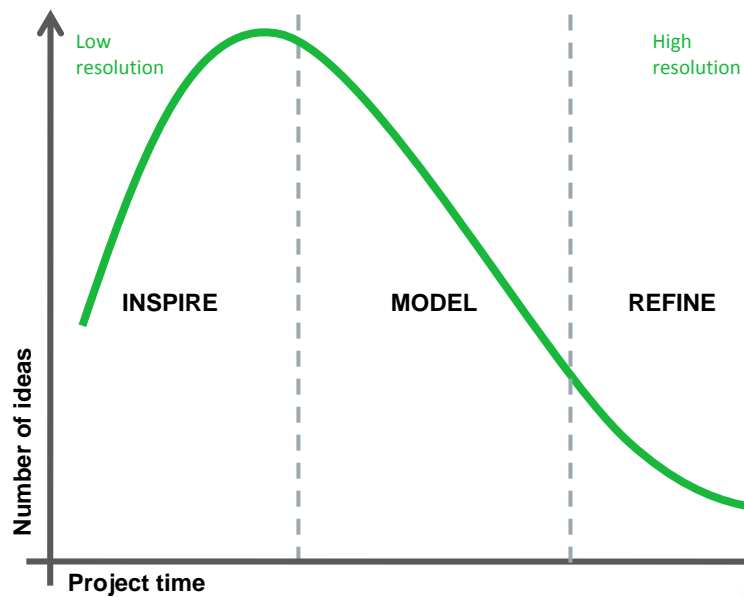
- Chesham Town (Town Council boundary) contains two areas in the 40% most deprived English areas. Some individual IMD domains are in the worst 10-20%: skills, education, crime and income.
- Most recent area to fall into 40% worst IMD- a chance to stop neighbouring areas similarly falling.
- Population 20,300. Small enough to pilot, large enough to trial methodologies.
- Other data sets show there are acute issues aligned to the IMD domains in Chesham, e.g. substance misuse - Chesham has the highest ratio of substance misusers per head of population in Bucks. NHS rank Chesham as in the worst 20% for health outcomes.
- Small enough for other BCC services' specific interventions; e.g. Fuel Poverty project.
- Grass roots, community groups already in existence and members involved in specific projects, e.g. Chesham Revitalisation Group already exists.
- Chiltern District Council a willing and active partner.

Pilot Project & Corporate Direction of Travel



Chesham Wellbeing – establishing the Project

- Project was initiated by Bucks County Council *but* is a **Partnership**.
- Chiltern District Council & Chesham Town Council fully involved.
- Several large internal BCC services are involved, such as Children & Young People and Place service.
- Other key public sector partners include:
 - TV Police
 - DWP (Jobcentre Plus)
 - NHS



Chesham Wellbeing – what we hope to achieve

- A **Partnership** that delivers more than the sum of the parts: smart working across the public sector helping to connect initiatives.
- Interim measured gains en route to lifting Chesham's ranking on the IMD.
 - & therefore tangible benefits for the residents of Chesham, especially the most disadvantaged.
- Independent evidence of impact via IMD data released 2013 and 2016.
- Inclusion of key issues articulated by Chesham residents & businesses.
- A geographic case study that influences decisions on public sector service delivery across Buckinghamshire.
- A longitudinal residents satisfaction survey.