

## Summary of Needs Analysis: County level

### Demographic facts - Need and Demand

- **Population** - 127k children aged 0-19 (2011), growing by 19k (15%) by 2031. The largest growth is in Aylesbury Vale (24%), followed by South Bucks (16%), Wycombe District (9%) and Chiltern District 7%.
- **Worklessness** - There are higher concentrations of unemployment among 16-64 year olds (approx. 2k) in the counties key towns, but there are also isolated pockets of unemployment in some of the more isolated rural areas in the county. This pattern is similar for 16-24 year olds claiming JSA (approx. 100).
- **Disadvantage** – Areas where levels of deprivation are relatively high (and affect a large number of people within that local area) predominately appear in the urban centres of Aylesbury, Wycombe and Chesham (as measured by the Indices of Multiple Deprivation). Note that individuals are affected by disadvantage in other areas of the county, but those affected are not concentrated in particular areas in the same way as they are in the town centres. The ACORN classification shows that 21% of the population live in areas categorised as 'Financially Stretched' or as 'Urban Adversity'.
- **Crime** – 'Violence and sexual offences', Anti-Social Behaviour and 'other Theft' are the most common offences in Bucks districts. There were approx. 29k crimes committed in Buckinghamshire during 2016. Crime is highest in towns and in areas of South Bucks District. Young people aged 10-17 committed 412 crimes – 1/5<sup>th</sup> of these were committed by those aged 10-14 and there were higher proportions of young people from Black and Minority Ethnic Groups committing crimes.
- **Toxic 3 - Alcohol and Drugs** – Approx. 6.5% of 15 year olds drink alcohol in Buckinghamshire and it is estimated that 2.6k (5.1%) of 16-24 year olds are frequent drug users. It is also estimated that approx. 6.2k (2.2% of adults aged 16-59 are frequent drug users.
- **Toxic 3 – Mental Health** – it is estimated that between 1.8k and 3.0k women have mental health issues during and post (up to 1 year after) pregnancy. Note that there are approximately 6k births annually in Buckinghamshire and approximately 2.5% of non-premature babies have a low birth weight (2.5kg).
- **Toxic 3 – Domestic Violence** – There are a large number of domestic incidents reported to the police (7.9k in 2015/2016), 2.4k of which are recorded as domestic crimes. There are higher concentrations of incidence in the main towns e.g. Aylesbury, High Wycombe Chesham, Buckingham etc. and in some areas of South Bucks e.g. Iver.

### Current service use – existing demand

The geographic concentrations of children and young people using a range of Family Support services has been considered to understand where existing demand for services is highest and areas where demand is more dispersed – across six services: Family Resilience Service, Early Help Service, Families First, Children's Centres, Children in Need and Child Protection services.

Around 2/3rds of demand is situated in:

- **Aylesbury and High Wycombe** alone account for approximately half of all service users
- **Chesham** is the next biggest town in terms of service users with between 5%
- **Buckingham, Amersham, Burnham & Lent Rise, Beaconsfield, Marlow and Princes Risborough** all have high proportions of service users across all of the six services (between 2% and 4%).

Other areas account for a large proportion of the demand (the remaining 1/3<sup>rd</sup>) but are geographically dispersed - the model will have to consider how to reach these service users. There are three types of area

- **17 towns and villages** where demand is much lower (with a maximum number of service user of between 1% and 2%)
- **35 towns and villages** that have much smaller numbers of service users
- **Rural areas** which account for between 5% and 11% of service users depending on the service.

### Key geographical areas of need

Aylesbury and High Wycombe are key locations where the majority of the demand in the county is centred (around half), in terms of service users, a range of demographic/ socio-economic factors that are related to demand (e.g. deprivation), as well as the higher density of populations in these areas.

Within **Aylesbury**, Quarrendon (including Berryfields), Buckingham Park and Southcourt have higher concentrations of demand for services and key demographic characteristics related to this – including overall deprivation (Indices of Multiple Deprivation, IMD), (Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI), unemployment, domestic violence. Other neighbourhood areas within Aylesbury with higher levels of service usage are located to the south of the station (near Oakridge school) and near William Harding school. Crime rates are higher in the centre of Aylesbury (which is likely to be linked to where people spend their free time) as well as in some of the areas highlighted above.

Within **High Wycombe** higher levels of demand also tend to be situated in areas with higher levels of relative deprivation, higher levels of unemployment and higher levels of domestic violence. A range of neighbourhoods were highlighted as having higher demand (where socio-economic and demographic factors are also more concentrated) including Downley, Mickelfield, Rymead, Castlefield (and its surrounding area) and the area around Totteridge Road. Other neighbourhood areas which had higher demand for some (but not a large number) of services include; Flackwell Heath, the area of Tinkers Wood and Kingsmead. As with Aylesbury, High Wycombe has very high concentrations of crime within its town centre and slightly elevated rates in other areas which also tend to be where service use is higher.

**Chesham** is also an important location where between 5% and 8% of demand for services is clustered, as well as higher than average deprivation (particularly deprivation affecting children - IDACI), crime and domestic violence. Key neighbourhoods are: Newton, Vale, Ridgeway and Waterside.

The following towns also have relatively high proportions of service users (between 2% and 4%) and/ or characteristics often linked to demand:

- **Buckingham** – a range of neighbourhoods in Buckingham are highlighted including the north of the town (IDACI deprivation indicator and domestic violence), areas in and surrounding the town centre have higher levels of crime and some neighbouring villages have higher concentrations of service users – Tingewick and Twyford.
- **Amersham** – there are some smaller pockets of unemployment and the town is affected (but to a lesser extent) by deprivation affecting children. There are some levels of crime and domestic abuse but levels are lower than in other towns. Service use is higher in Amersham on the Hill.
- **Burnham & Lent Rise** – There are some pockets of unemployment (particularly to the north of Burnham), and some higher (but not highest) levels of deprivation both in terms of overall IMD and IDACI. Crime rates are higher (although not the highest), which is generally the case across all of South Bucks – this may be due to the much higher rates of ‘other theft’ in this district. Domestic Violence is higher in the north of Burnham. This area (Burnham Church North) also tends to have higher rates of service use.
- **Beaconsfield** – although Beaconsfield is an affluent town with one of the most wealthy profiles in the County it also has some pockets where service use is higher (Beaconsfield East and West) and some specific areas where unemployment is higher than other areas. The position regarding crime appears similar to Burnham.
- **Marlow** – there are some very specific pockets where unemployment and IDACI is higher in Marlow which is also generally an affluent town. There are also some areas where Domestic Violence reported to the police is relatively high. Service use is higher towards the South East of Marlow, in Handy Cross and in Marlow Bottom.
- **Princes Risborough** – like some of the other towns in this section there are higher pockets of unemployment in Princes Risborough and some moderate levels of Domestic Violence reported. Although there tends to be moderate levels of service use in the town, with some higher concentrations of service use to the west of the town in Bledlow and Bradenham.

As well as the areas highlighted above demand for services also tends to be spread across a wide range of other smaller towns, villages and rural areas. There are some areas where there are still fairly high concentrations of demand which tend to be in:

- **Aylesbury Vale** – Wendover (Halton), Steeple Claydon, Winslow, Ivinghoe & Pitstone.
- **Chiltern** – Little Chalfont (near to Dr Challoners High School), Central Chalfont St Giles, Prestwood and Jordons and Dibben Hill
- **South Bucks** – Farnham Royal/Farnham Common, Iver, Gerrard’s Cross East and South West
- **Wycombe** – Loudwater and the rural area of Lane End located just outside of High Wycombe.