

Bucks Strategic Partnership Board 28 January 2010 Presentations

Agenda Item	Page No
<p>5 THEMATIC PARTNERSHIPS Each thematic partnership will update the Board on the proposed priorities for 2010-11 and the added value the support from BSP Board would bring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adult Commissioners Thematic Partnership – Rita Lally• Safer and Stronger Bucks Thematic Partnership – Susie Yapp• Healthy Communities Thematic Partnership – Tracey Ironmonger• Economy and Environment Thematic Partnership – Graham Grover and Alex Pratt OBE• Children’s Trust Thematic Partnership – Chris Munday	1 - 32



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE



Adult Commissioners Thematic Partnership

Rita Lally



What are the big partnership issues?

- Increased demand outstripping available resources
- Dramatic increase in population and shift in dependency ratios
- Working age population shrinking with resulting impact on tax base and dependency ratios
- Older population increasing substantially together with number of years we spend with poor health
- Reduced resources to provide services
- Less available housing that is fit for purpose



Some Statistics

- Population of Buckinghamshire: 490,802
- Number of people over 65: 80,083
- Number of people over 85: 10,962
- Currently 1:4 young adults to those over 65
- By 2026 1:3 young adults to those over 65
- By 2026 those over the age of 85 will have increased by 50%(from 10,000 to 15,000)



Adult Commissioners Priority

- We will help people live in their homes for as long as possible and enable them to get health and other support where necessary, through their communities.
- For the avoidance of doubt, this strategy will include a focus on ensuring that people are not delayed in hospital.



We want the BSP to support us with the following:

- Understanding this agenda and how important it is to align our strategies as no one agency can deal with these issues/opportunities by themselves
- Request Regional Government to ensure that Older people's housing and support to be prioritised in regional and local housing strategies. - This will put pressure on the Homes and Communities agency to grant funding bids from Partners and RSLs for Older peoples housing such as remodelling out of date shelters housing schemes and new extra care schemes in Buckinghamshire.
- Invite the Hospital Trust to become a member of the BSP – this will facilitate support from the top of each organisation in addressing any potential issues relating to delays in hospitals.



We want the BSP to support us with the following

- Ensure that the joint strategic needs assessment carried out in Buckinghamshire (which identifies the health and wellbeing needs of a local population) includes a specific specialist housing and housing related support assessment. - This will facilitate a more joined up assessment and planning of health, social care and housing support.
- Request that the Good practice guidance for Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs) should be amended by Communities and Local Government (CLG) to recommend that both housing organisations and support providers be included in LSPs. – This will ensure greater cross partnership working around housing development and open up opportunities to create cross partnership approach to re-modelling existing housing stock.



We want the BSP to support us with the following

- Request that Communities and Local Government (CLG) should ensure the Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG) does not lose its identity if its ring fence is removed. It should encourage local authorities to recognise the value of funding adaptations. CLG should be responsible for making clear how much money is allocated to local authorities through the DFG, and local authorities must monitor and make public how much money has actually been spent on these services. – This will ensure continuation of investment in adaptations and will enable older people to stay in their homes for longer.



Top priorities of the Safer and Stronger Bucks Partnership Board to which the BSP could add value

PRIORITIES

- Reducing and sustaining reductions in serious acquisitive crime in Buckinghamshire
- Improving the confidence amongst residents of Buckinghamshire that they do live in a safe place, and that they can go about their lives without fear of crime and anti-social behaviour

CONTEXT

National Indicators in the Local Area Agreement

NI 16 Reducing serious acquisitive crime

- Delivering a county wide “Integrated Offender Management” model for Bucks

NI 21 Improving public perception that the police and local authorities work together to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour

- Improving the impact of our communications to improve confidence and public perception of partnership working in relation to crime and anti-social behaviour

WHY ARE THESE PRIORITIES?

SAC

- Final year of the LAA will contribute to achieving LAA targets
- To date our strategy has been prevention and enforcement
- Need to build a more sustainable model – working with offenders before they become entrenched; addressing the causes of their offending behaviour as well as the behaviour itself.
- No one organisation can do this alone – it requires partnership working
- It requires support from a wider cohort of partners than can realistically sit on the SSBPB e.g. employers, trainers

WHY ARE THESE PRIORITIES?

PUBLIC PERCEPTION

- Perception is influenced not just by an individual's experience, but the experiences of their friends, colleagues, associates, what they hear, see and read in the media
- The wider sphere of influence we have through our partners the greater opportunity to positively influence public perception.

A MORE HOLISTIC APPROACH

Partners – vehicles for collective confidence message; a more joined up communications approach; avoiding unintended consequences

SAC – partners on the BSP could have a role in helping to deliver the benefits of integrated offender management in Bucks.

Confidence – individual members and the BSP itself as voices of authority to promote public confidence and improve public perception

JOINING UP THE LAA STRANDS

- Sharing best practice of what works across the strands to positively influence public perception
- The IOM model looks at the individual offender in the context of the many of the BSP thematic partnership themes. Opportunity to strengthen our IOM model delivery and support delivery of targets across the thematic partnerships

BUSINESS BENEFITS

- Will support the achievement of LAA targets.

HEALTHY COMMUNITIES PARTNERSHIP

NI 121 Mortality from Circulatory
Disease in the Under 75's

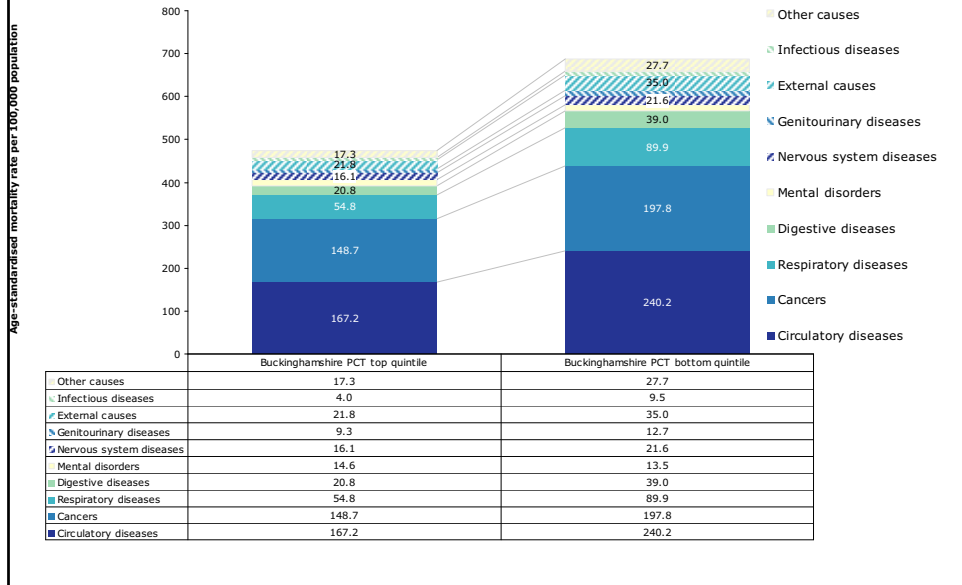


WHY NI 121

- NI 121 is a Local Area Agreement Target
- The 2008/09 performance is showing a downward trend, but still above the target
- Buckinghamshire has the 5th lowest mortality rate from CVD in the country
- Importance of circulatory disease to the health of the local population



INEQUALITIES IN DEATH RATES



WHAT WORKS THAT THE BSP CAN SUPPORT?

- Encouraging people who have had a mini stroke to seek help early
- Encouraging more people to stop smoking
- Encouraging more people to be physically active



WHAT CAN THE BSP DO THAT IS UNIQUE – SUCCESS THROUGH SCALE AND CO-ORDINATION?

- Utilise the networks from all the thematic partnerships
- Support co-ordinated organisation wide campaigns to promote quitting smoking and increasing physical activity
- Identify front facing services that can proactively encourage and inform members of the public on a one to one basis

*Healthy
Communities
Partnership*





B·U·C·K·S
ECONOMIC
& LEARNING
PARTNERSHIP

Bucks Strategic Partnership


28th January 2010
Alex Pratt OBE
Chairman



the
Entrepreneurial
Heart of
Britain

Henry Ford

“Coming together is a beginning. Keeping together is progress. Working together is success.”



the
Entrepreneurial
Heart of
Britain

Competitive Advantage- 21C+

- **Now** – Economic Essential
E-mail, Skype, Video, Files,
Housing, Inward Investment.....
- **Soon** – Policy Essential
Education, Healthcare, Job
Creation, Carbon Reduction,
Digital Divide.....

Bill Gates

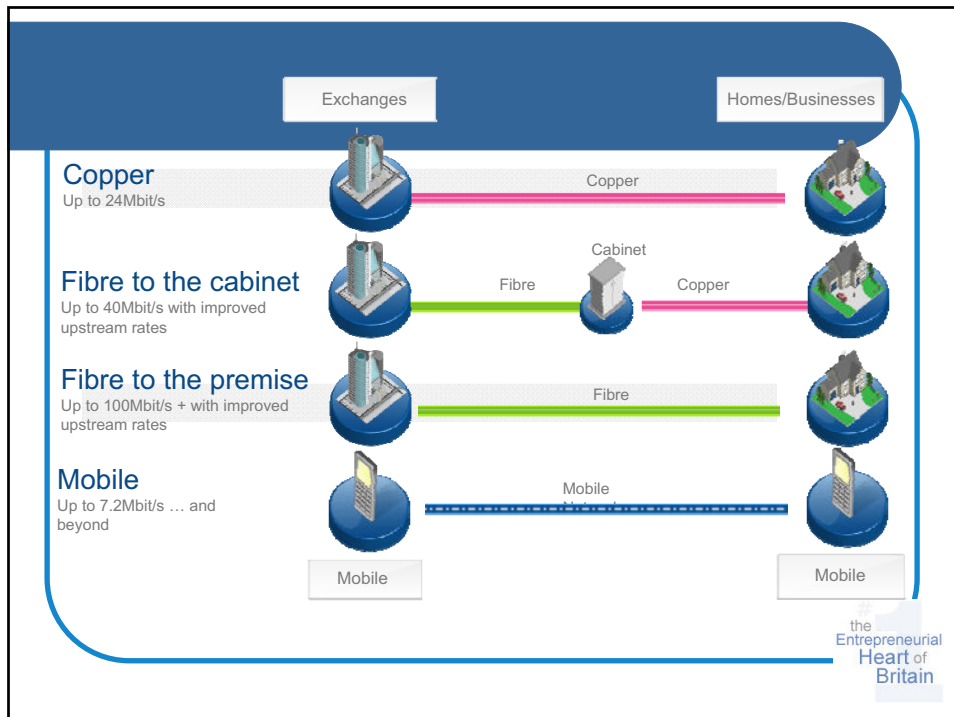
***“Never before in history has
innovation offered promise
of so much to so many in
so short a time”***

The Global Competition

- **Sweden** - Minimum **100Mb/s** by 2020 to 90% of properties
- **Finland: 100Mb/s** by 2015
- **South Korea:** Investing since 2003 **100Mb/s** by 2010.
2009- £15bn to provide **1000Mb/s** (1Gb/s) by 2012.
- **UK:** **2Mb/s** by 2012
- **Bucks:** No Commitment Made

Barriers to Bucks

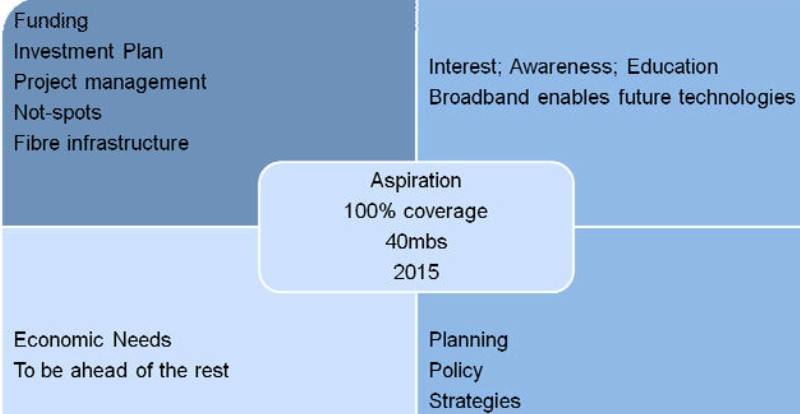
- **Government**
 - Invests in Areas of Deprivation
 - Limited Vision (Carter 2mbs)
- **Communication Service Providers**
 - Invest for fastest ROI (usually non Rural)
- **Local**
 - Policy and Planning
 - Lack of Awareness
 - Infrastructure Funding



Immediate Interventions

- **Not Spots-** Wireless; Satellite
- **Exchanges-** Need Upgrading
- **New Build**
 - Fibre To The Cabinet (FTTC)
 - Fibre To The Premises (FTTP)
- **Retrofit**
 - Fibre To The Cabinet (FTTC)
 - Wireless in the meantime

Action Framework of action



the Entrepreneurial
Heart of
Britain

BSP Action Needed

1. Loud Policy Commitment
2. Welcoming Planning Environment- LPO
3. Demand Stimulation
4. Drive Up Use
5. Serious Investment
6. BSP response to the DBIS Consultation:
Proposals for a Next Generation Fund

the
Entrepreneurial
Heart of
Britain

Case Study- Florida

- **Florida:** In 2001 Lake County in Florida began to offer businesses and institutions access to its extensive, public owned broadband networks, with fibre-optic connections to hospitals, doctor offices, private businesses, and 44 schools.
- **Lake County** has experienced approximately 100% greater growth in economic activity, double relative to comparable Florida counties since making its broadband network generally available to businesses and institutions in the county.
- **Findings** are consistent with others that demonstrate broadband infrastructure is a significant contributor to economic growth. Restricting broadband investment denies communities an important 21C tool in promoting economic development.

Buckinghamshire **Children and Young People's Trust**



Working together to reach your goals

CHILD POVERTY IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Cross Cutting Issues for Bucks
Strategic Partnership

Ending Child Poverty: Everybody's Business (2008)

- Childhood experience lays the foundations for later life. Growing up in poverty can damage physical, cognitive, social and emotional development, which are all determinants of outcomes in adult life. While some children who grow up in low income households will go on to achieve their full potential, many others will not. Tackling child poverty will help to improve children's lives today, and it will also enhance their life chances: enabling them to make the most of their talents, achieve their full potential in life and pass on the benefits to their own children.

Targets

NI116

- The proportion of children who live in families in receipt of out of work benefits.
- The national PSA target to half the number of children in poverty is measured by the number of dependent children who live in households whose equivalised income is below 60% of the contemporary national median.
- The data for national indicator is collected through the annual Family Resources Survey. The sample size is not large enough at local authority level; therefore alternative sources of data for an income based measure will be developed for use from April 2009.
- Until data for an income based local poverty measure is available, the indicator will be based on an interim measure of the proportion of children who live in families where out of work benefits are received. Out of work benefits include: Job Seekers Allowance, Incapacity Benefit Income Support, Pension Credit Children are defined as individuals under the age of 16.
- The count of children is established from child benefit/child tax credit claims, which cover c98% of children.
- The source of data for this interim measure is from administrative records from Department of Work and Pensions.

Box 2.1: Families with a particularly high risk of poverty

Families with the following characteristics have a higher than average risk of poverty:

- children in workless families, where the risk of poverty remains high, at 58 per cent, which is considerably above the average of 22 per cent;^a
- children in couple families where one adult works part-time^b have a 44 per cent risk of poverty;
- more than a third of all ethnic minority families live in poverty;
- children in families with one or more disabled adults face a high risk of poverty at 31 per cent;
- children in families with 4 or more children have a 40 per cent risk of poverty; and
- children who live in Inner London have a high risk of poverty at 35 per cent.

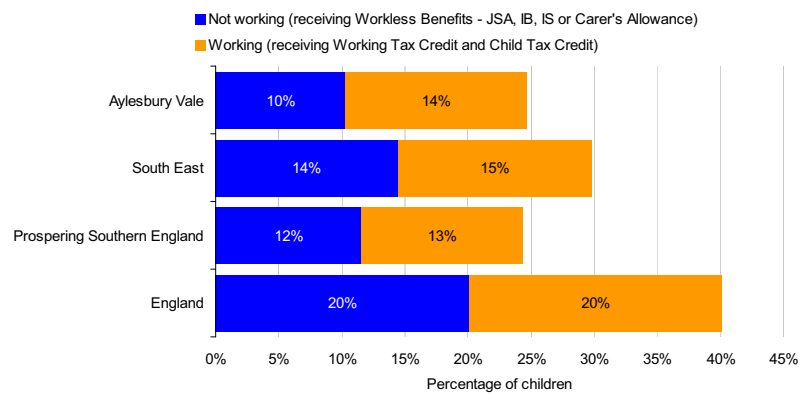
^a It should be noted that these risk figures are for children in workless families. The Households Below Average Income series report of 2005/06 presents the risk of children in workless households. This latter figure is 60 per cent. The two differ as there are a small number of children whose parent or parents are not working, but others in their household are in work.

^b Includes the very few cases where both adults work part-time.

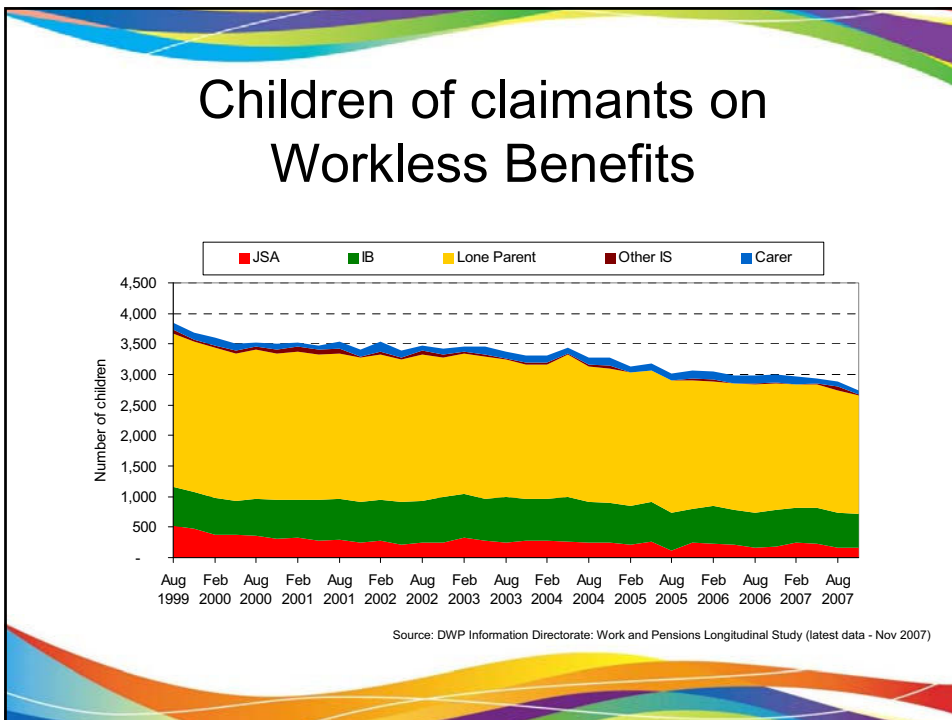
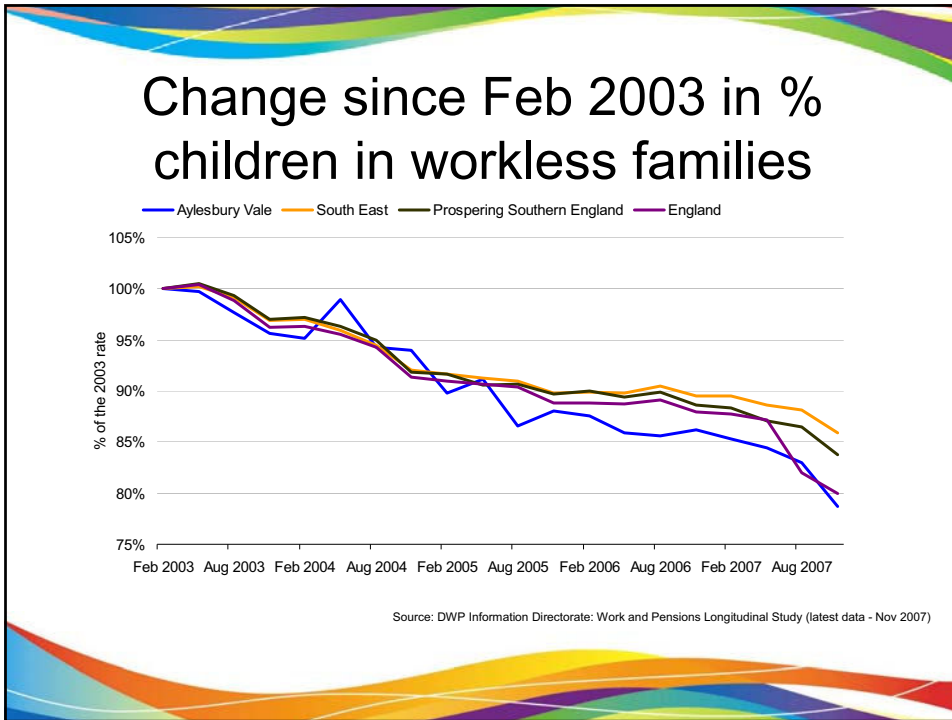
Source: Households Below Average Income 2005-06, Regional data 2003/04-2005/06

Aylesbury Vale: Child Poverty Data

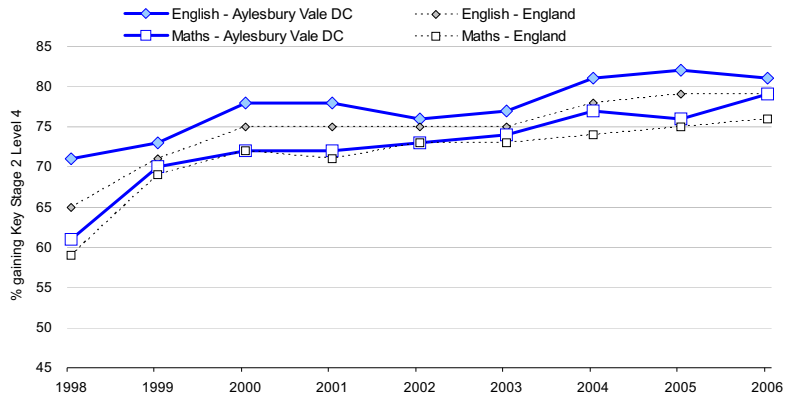
'Children in Low Income Families' Indicator



Source: HM Revenue and Customs (latest data - 2006)



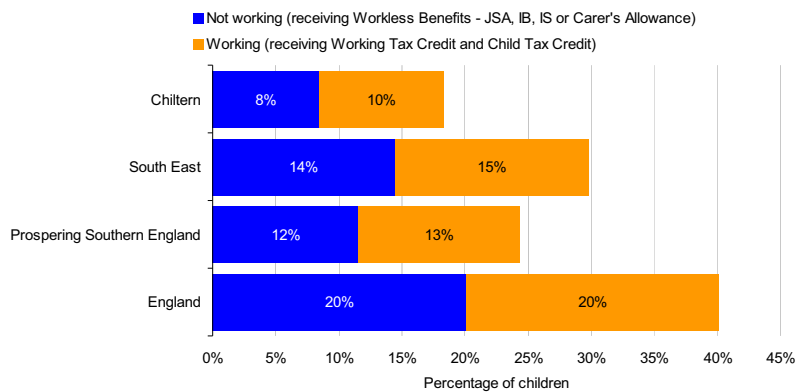
Key Stage 2 Achievement - English & Mathematics



Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families

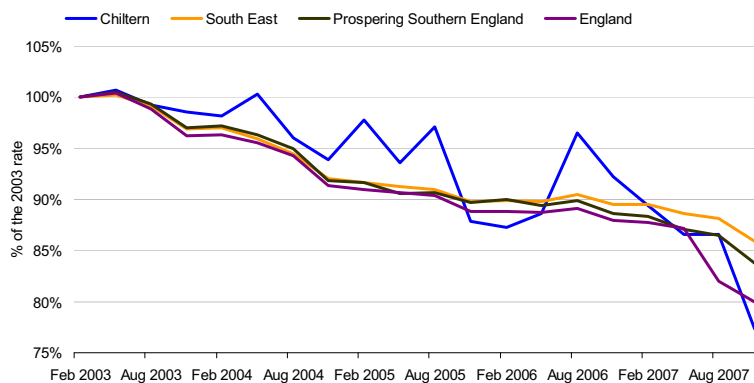
Chiltern: Child Poverty Data

'Children in Low Income Families' Indicator



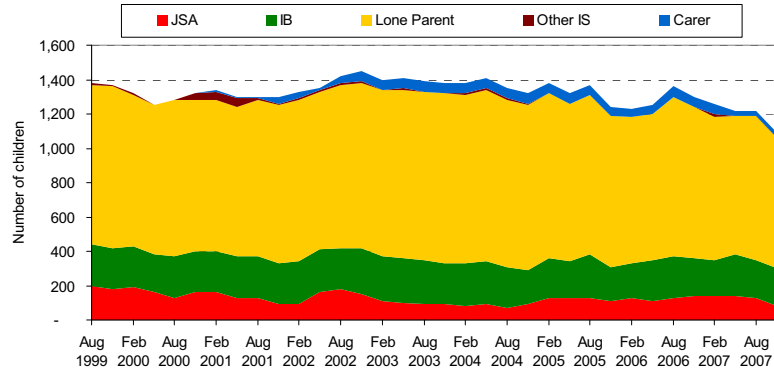
Source: HM Revenue and Customs (latest data - 2006)

Change since Feb 2003 in % children in workless families



Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (latest data - Nov 2007)

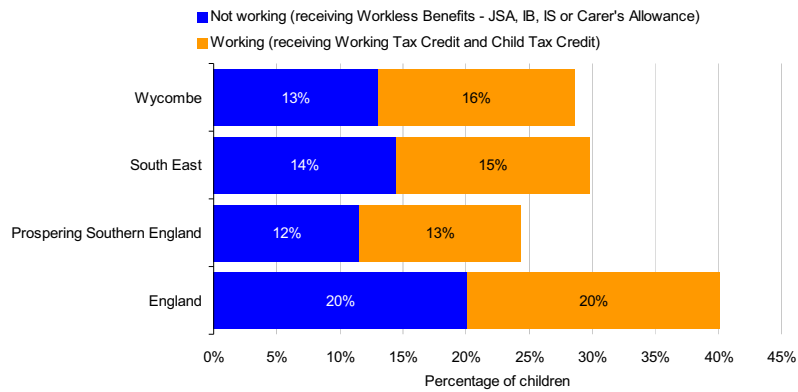
Children of claimants on Workless Benefits



Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (latest data - Nov 2007)

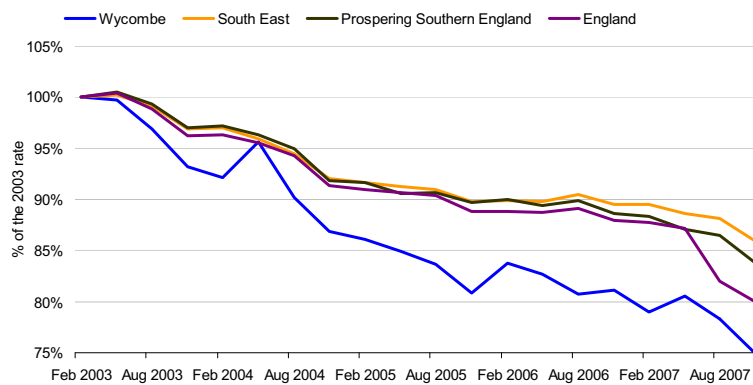
Wycombe: Child Poverty Data

'Children in Low Income Families' Indicator



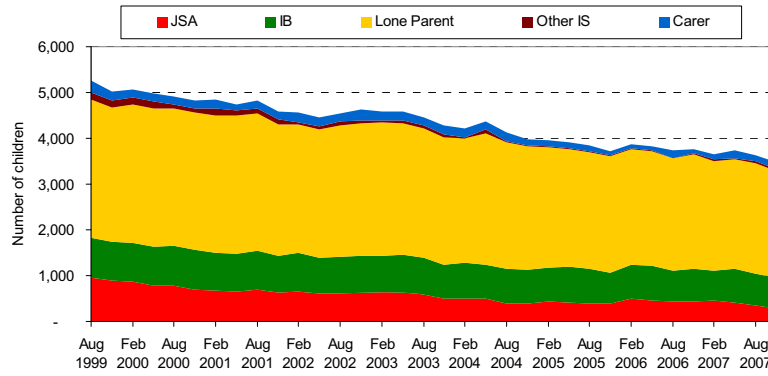
Source: HM Revenue and Customs (latest data - 2006)

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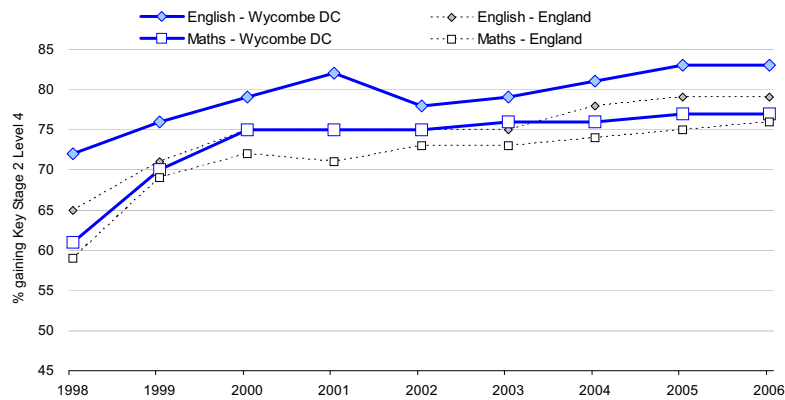
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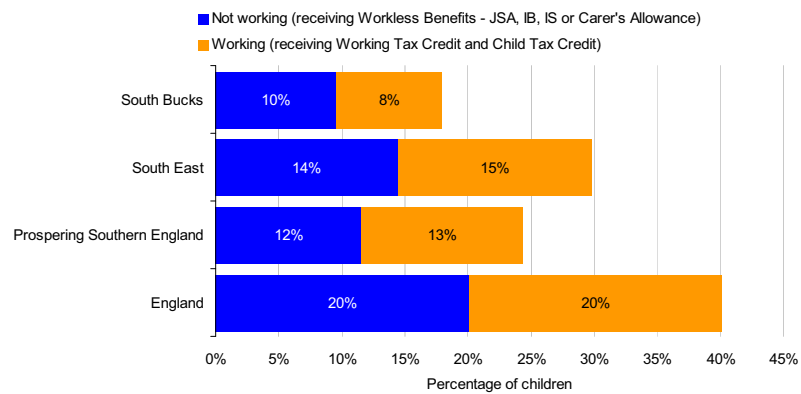
Key Stage 2 Achievement - English & Mathematics



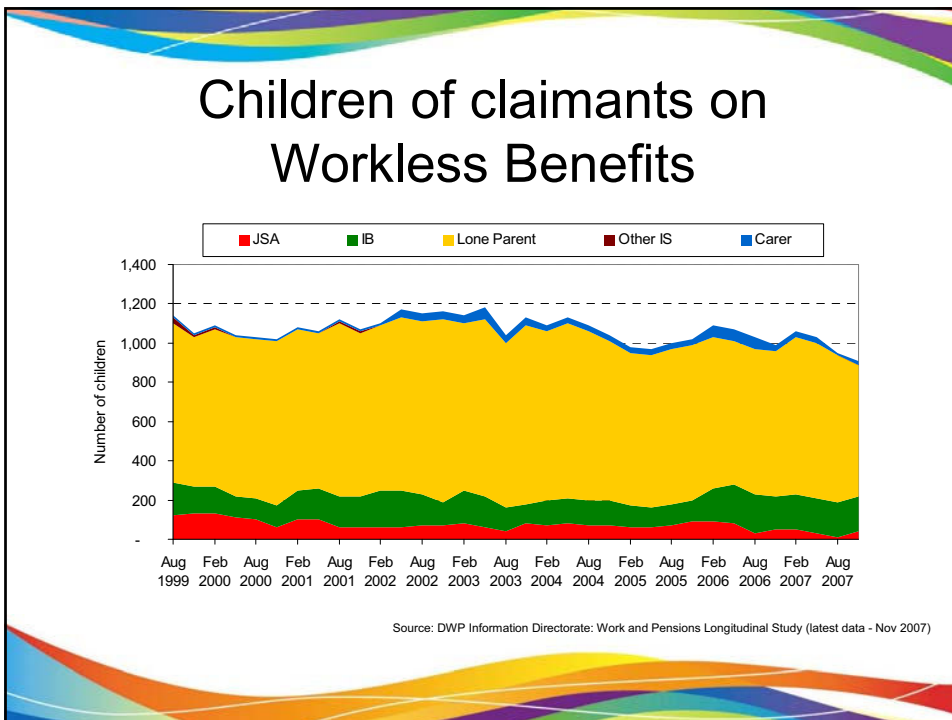
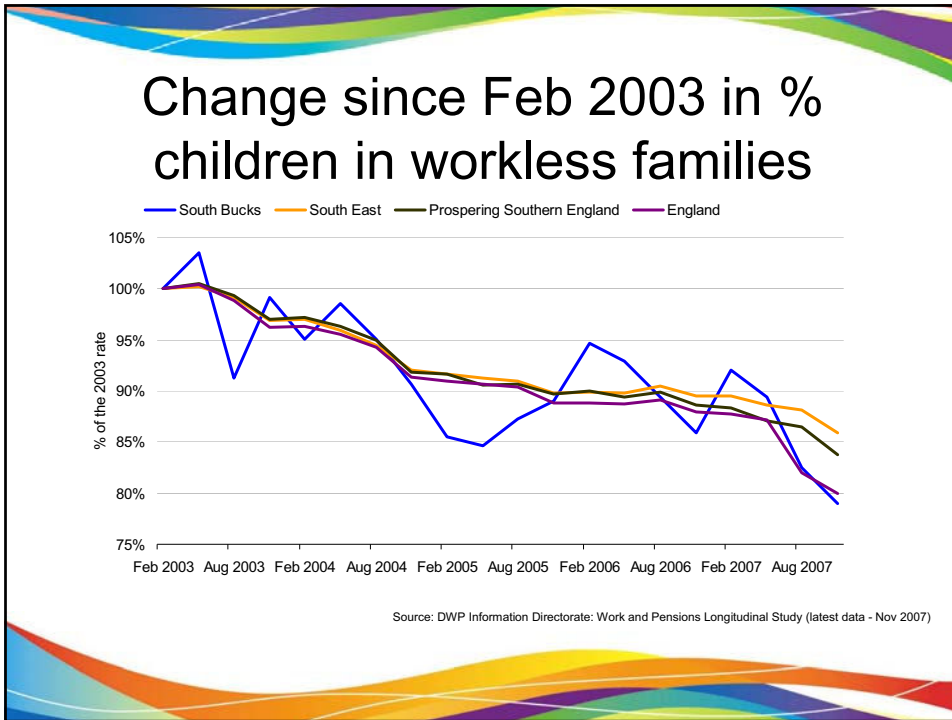
Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families

South Bucks: Child Poverty Data

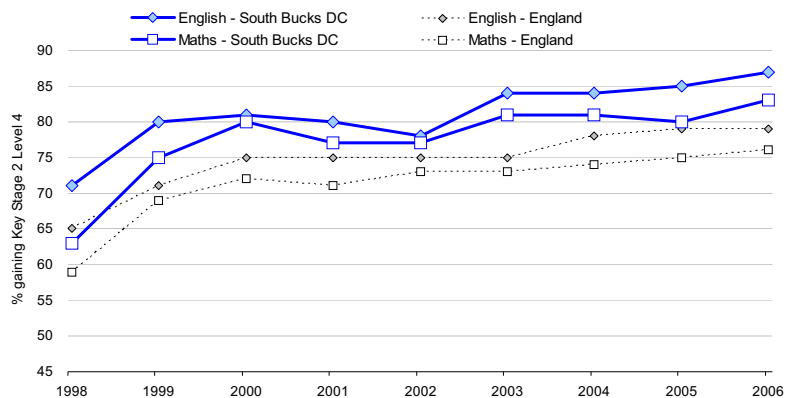
'Children in Low Income Families' Indicator



Source: HM Revenue and Customs (latest data - 2006)



Key Stage 2 Achievement - English & Mathematics



Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families

Joined Up Actions from BSP

- Strengthen links between:
 - JCP (job seekers),
 - BELP (job opportunities)
 - District Council (benefits/housing)
 - County Council (children, young people)
- Concerted event to eradicate childhood poverty



Benefits

- Tackles a range of key issues
 - Inequalities
 - Education
 - Health
 - Social Care
 - Crime
 - Community cohesion

