

# ***Discussion Paper***

## **Overview and Scrutiny Committee 23 April 2018**

### **Support for areas of deprivation - update**

This note contains the information to keep Members informed of matters relating to the work of the Committee, but where no decisions from Members are needed

#### **Why has this come to Scrutiny?**

At the Overview and Scrutiny Meeting held on 11 September 2017, as part of the update item on the Police and Crime Panel, a discussion was held on the income deprivation affecting children index (part of the Indices of Deprivation 2015) where part of Hesters Way was ranked 402<sup>nd</sup> out of 32,844 areas nationally. Members of the committee requested more information about the scale of deprivation in the area and whether it was improving in relative terms.

This information was supplied as a briefing note to the Overview and Scrutiny meeting on 30 October 2017 with a view to have a wider discussion at a later date. This note updates members of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and seeks input into how they would like to progress this important agenda.

#### **About the Indices of Deprivation 2015**

The Index of Deprivation 2015 is an overall relative measure of deprivation, published every few years by the Government, which is constructed by combining seven domains of deprivation which are as follows:

- The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings.
- The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.
- The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills.
- The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality.
- The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

- The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.
- The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

There are two supplementary indices, which are subsets of the Income Deprivation Domain, which are:

- The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.
- The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

### **The extent of deprivation in Cheltenham**

Table 1 ranks all 75 Cheltenham lower super output areas (LSOAs) from most deprived to least deprived. We have three LSOAs in the 10% most deprived, a further five in the 10%-20% most deprived and 20 LSOAs in the 10% least deprived. Within Gloucestershire, it is acknowledged that Cheltenham district displays the largest contrasts in deprivation.

A map of deprivation (by quintiles) is included at the rear of the document along with more detailed information relating to the eight areas in the most deprived 20% in Table 2

### **What the Indices of Deprivation tell us:**

From table 2, it is apparent that the main drivers of deprivation in Cheltenham are the following:

- Education and skills deprivation (ie the lack of attainment and skills in the local population) with five areas in top 10% most deprived within this domain.
- Employment deprivation (ie proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market) with four areas in top 10% most deprived within this domain.
- Income deprivation (ie proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income) with three areas in top 10% most deprived within this domain.

Looking at educational & skills deprivation in a bit more detail, there are two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills which are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively. That is, the 'children and young people' sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures ('flow'), while the 'skills' sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working-age adult population ('stock').

Five areas are in the in top 10% most deprived for children and young people and four areas are in the top 10% most deprived for adult skills.

We know there is a strong link between an individual's educational and skills attainment and their ability to sustain employment and therefore sustain a satisfactory level of household income. This is key component of the income deprivation affecting children index ie the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.

**Activity to date**

The Place Strategy sets out a collective vision for Cheltenham being a place where “everyone thrives” with a focus on businesses, culture and communities. It identifies that the education and skills agenda in an area that requires more investment with the opportunity to create pathways that connect our primary, secondary, further education and higher education assets to our growing jobs market. Alongside the aspirations to build socially sustainable communities, reduce vulnerability and harm and create more employment and training initiatives, the strategy will help focus our minds on collective actions that will ultimately benefit areas of deprivation.

Cheltenham Borough Council and Cheltenham Borough Homes have continued to sustain a focus on supporting residents living in areas of deprivation. This includes:

- Ongoing support for Hesters Way Partnership and Hesters Way Neighbourhood Project which together manage the Hesters Way and Springbank community resource centres
- Putting a new management structure in place for the Oakley Community Resource Centre
- Acting as the locally trusted organisation for the St. Peters and The Moors Big Local project
- The creation of the St. Pauls community hub

The newly formed Communities Partnership has begun the process of identifying priority areas for action. At a workshop in February it identified the following priorities for multi-agency activity:

- Oakley – Partnership activity to encourage better engagement between agencies and local residents.
- St Pauls, Hesters Way and Springbank – Partnership activity to reduce incidences of anti-social behaviour especially among young people
- The Moors – Partnership activity to reduce incidences of organised crime in the area
- Rowanfield, St Marks and Monkscroft – Partnership activity to reduce incidences of domestic abuse and the impact of dangerous drug networks.

In addition, at the Overview and Scrutiny meeting on 26 February 2018, members heard about the Estates Regeneration programme that will lead to the development of a masterplan for an ambitious programme of physical regeneration.

**Suggestions about the way forward**

The committee may wish to commission more research into the level of educational and skills attainment in these two areas to understand more fully the impacts on household incomes and the life chances of local children and adults.

The committee may wish to convene a future O+S discussion item to which a range of statutory and community partners could be invited.

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**TABLE 1 - Rank of all 75 Cheltenham lower super output areas**

1= most deprived. Rank out of 32844 neighbourhoods nationally.

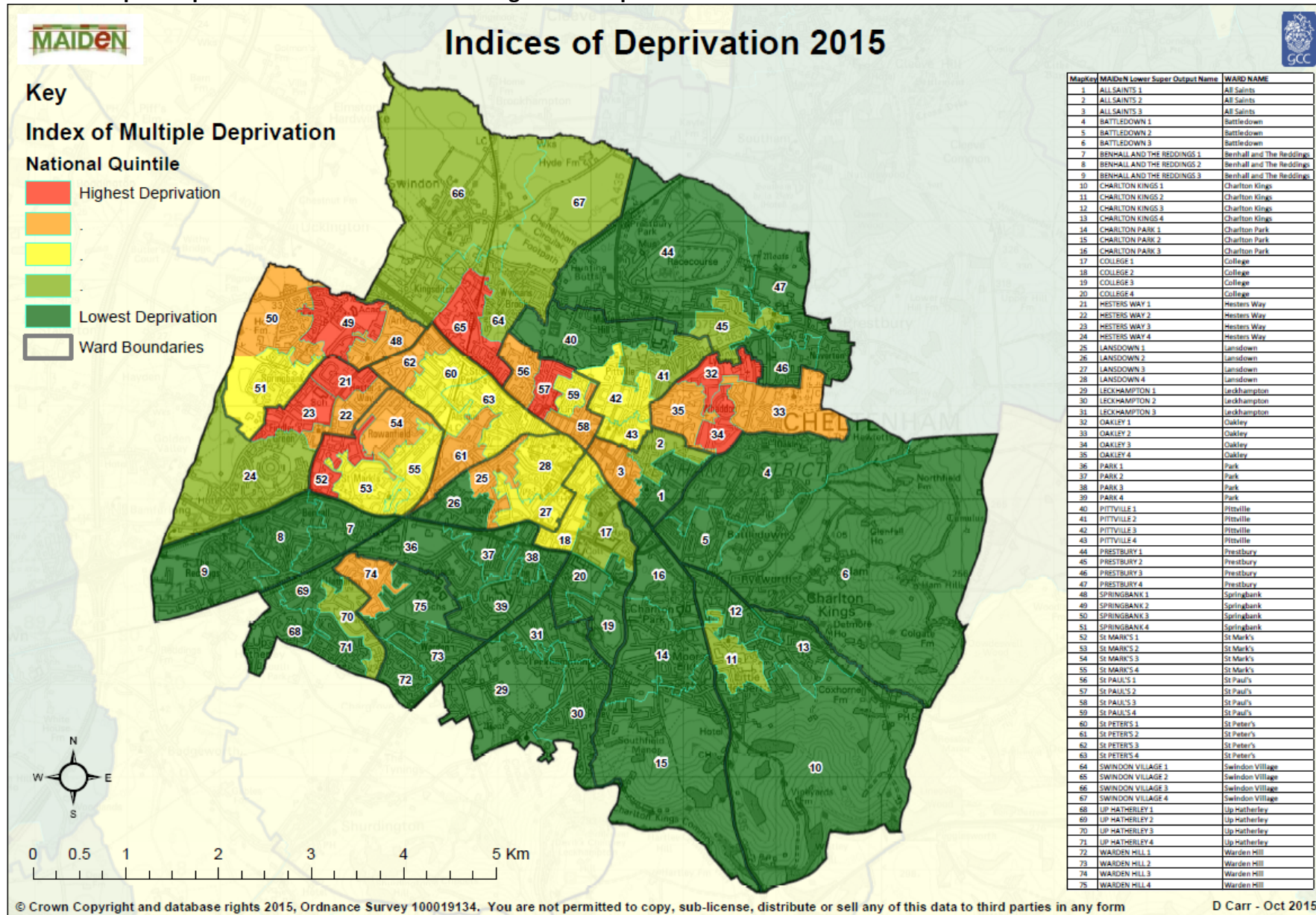
<b>Top 10%</b>	<b>10% - 20%</b>	<b>Bottom 10%</b>
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<b>LSOA NAME</b>	<b>IMD national rank</b>
St MARK'S 1	2101
HESTERS WAY 3	2222
St PAUL'S 2	2413
HESTERS WAY 1	3825
OAKLEY 3	4629
SWINDON VILLAGE 2	5223
OAKLEY 1	5409
SPRINGBANK 2	5833
St PAUL'S 3	6686
St PETER'S 3	6826
HESTERS WAY 2	6896
OAKLEY 2	7651
OAKLEY 4	8509
LANSDOWN 1	8602
SPRINGBANK 1	9849
St MARK'S 3	10745
ALL SAINTS 3	12035
St PAUL'S 1	12154
WARDEN HILL 3	12487
SPRINGBANK 3	12521
St PETER'S 2	12827
St MARK'S 4	14455
St PETER'S 1	14645
St PETER'S 4	15702
St PAUL'S 4	16007
St MARK'S 2	16221
LANSDOWN 3	17934
COLLEGE 2	18120

SPRINGBANK 4	18886
LANSDOWN 4	18890
PITTVILLE 4	18911
PITTVILLE 3	19247
UP HATHERLEY 3	21107
SWINDON VILLAGE 1	23139
CHARLTON KINGS 2	24724
HESTERS WAY 4	24845
ALL SAINTS 2	24972
SWINDON VILLAGE 4	25236
PITTVILLE 2	25484
PRESTBURY 2	25872
COLLEGE 1	25962
SWINDON VILLAGE 3	26072
LANSDOWN 2	26280
BENHALL AND THE REDDINGS 3	26444
PARK 3	26715
BATTLEDOWN 2	26772
ALL SAINTS 1	27142
PARK 2	27565
LECKHAMPTON 2	28149
WARDEN HILL 4	28256
PITTVILLE 1	28338
BENHALL AND THE REDDINGS 2	28507
COLLEGE 4	29075
PRESTBURY 1	29437
CHARLTON PARK 3	29470
WARDEN HILL 2	30036
PARK 1	30282
BATTLEDOWN 1	30950
BENHALL AND THE REDDINGS 1	31040
UP HATHERLEY 4	31070
LECKHAMPTON 3	31081
CHARLTON KINGS 3	31095
PRESTBURY 3	31813
UP HATHERLEY 2	31940
CHARLTON PARK 1	32292

CHARLTON PARK 2	32324
PARK 4	32357
CHARLTON KINGS 1	32369
UP HATHERLEY 1	32398
CHARLTON KINGS 4	32569
PRESTBURY 4	32595
COLLEGE 3	32664
LECKHAMPTON 1	32666
WARDEN HILL 1	32690
BATTLEDOWN 3	32768

MAP 1 – map of deprivation in Cheltenham showing national quintiles



**TABLE 2 - Indices of Deprivation 2015 – National Rankings**

LSOA NAME	IMD national rank	INCOME national rank	EMPLOY MENT national rank	EDUCATION SKILLS AND TRAINING national rank	HEALTH DEPRIVATI ON AND DISABILITY national rank	CRIME AND DISORDER national rank	BARRIERS TO HOUSING AND SERVICES national rank	LIVING ENVIRON MENT national rank	INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING CHILDREN INDEX (IDACI) national rank	INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING OLDER PEOPLE (IDAOPI) national rank	CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE SKILLS SUB-DOMAIN national rank	ADULT SKILLS SUB-DOMAIN national rank
HESTERS WAY 1	3825	4094	1621	6015	5115	3405	24986	14356	7349	11303	9096	3981
HESTERS WAY 3	2222	1484	2484	2218	4448	3622	16093	8676	402	9878	2534	2483
OAKLEY 1	5409	3443	4856	2217	6259	15271	28594	14601	2457	4746	1749	3531
OAKLEY 3	4629	2948	4546	1119	8702	18135	23315	10576	2528	4286	1390	1640
St MARK'S 1	2101	2128	1107	3246	3693	6010	9603	12063	2124	5806	3720	3156
St PAUL'S 2	2413	2179	3745	2104	2160	2894	14612	9604	915	496	2283	2524
SPRINGBANK 2	5833	4920	8871	5109	4929	4084	5070	27001	3956	2318	2724	9621
SWINDON VILLAGE 2	5223	4101	4853	5581	6504	4750	22062	8280	3703	6860	6948	4595

1= most deprived. Rank out of 32,844 neighbourhoods nationally.

**Top 10%**

**10% - 20%**

**Bottom 10%**