

Children and Young People Stakeholder Partnership - STROUD

Children & Young People's Needs Analysis 2009 – Child poverty

Gloucestershire's first Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) was published in April 2006 and was based upon an initial needs analysis carried out in September 2005. Each year, a new needs analysis is carried out to ensure that these priorities have remained relevant and to identify any new emerging needs. Last year's Needs Analysis underpinned the setting of priorities for the three-year CYPP 2009-12 which was published in April 2009. This year, the report will contribute to the refresh of that plan.

This Needs Analysis forms part of the wider Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) of the health and well being of the whole local community. In each report there is a wide range of data and information from a variety of sources, with the analysis that will offer essential customer intelligence to inform service planning and delivery and effective commissioning.

This paper contains extracts from the Demographics report and the Achieve Economic Well-being report, which seem the most relevant for a focus on child poverty.

Demographics

In 2008 there are estimated to have been 141,065 children and young people aged between 0-19 living in Gloucestershire. This represents an increase of 1.8% between 2003 and 2008 which is of a similar order to the 2002 to 2007 increase. Numbers have increased in four districts, with only Cotswold and Forest of Dean seeing a slight decline in numbers.

In 2003, the total population of Gloucestershire was estimated to be 568,043, increasing to around 600,000 in 2008. The overall population is therefore increasing faster than the 0-19 population. Young people represent between 21.6% and 25.4% of the total population in each district. These percentages are falling in all districts as a result of the rising population of older people across the county.

District	2003		2008		% Change 2003-08
	Number	% of County/District Population	Number	% of County/District Population	
County	138,521	24.40%	141,065	23.20%	1.80%
Cheltenham	25,869	23.60%	26,272	22.30%	1.60%
Cotswold	18,632	22.90%	18,543	21.60%	-0.50%
Forest of Dean	19,705	24.50%	19,560	23.30%	-0.70%
Gloucester	29,227	26.40%	31,129	25.40%	6.50%
Stroud	26,827	24.70%	27,079	23.40%	0.90%
Tewkesbury	18,261	23.60%	18,482	22.70%	1.20%

Table 1: Population change among 0-19 Year Olds (2003-2008)¹

¹ ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2003 (revised 2006) and GCC provisional Mid-Year Estimates 2008.

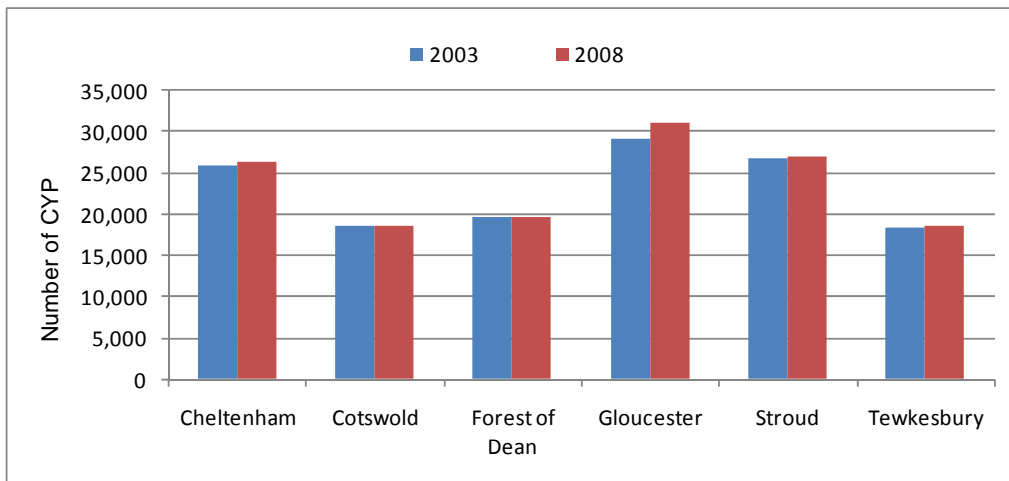


Figure 1: Population change among 0-19 year olds (2003 – 2008)

Around twenty-two per cent of the county's population of 0-19 year olds were estimated to live in the Gloucester district. Cheltenham and Stroud each have approximately 19% and the other districts have smaller shares at around 13% of the total population.

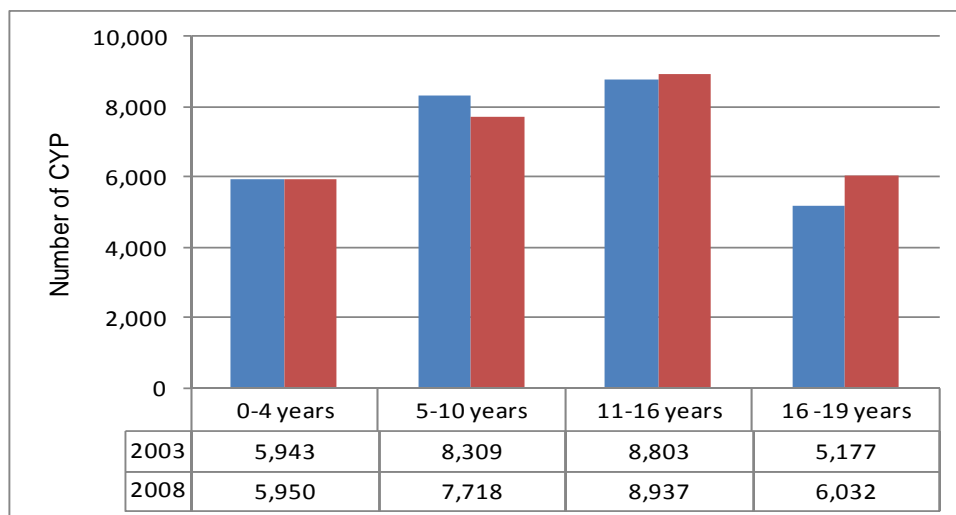


Figure 2: Stroud population change, 2003 to 2008

The chart above outlines the changes over the last five years in each age group. There was a decrease in the 5-10 years olds and a rise in 16-19 year olds.

The most recent ONS PHBF data (table 2) shows total births for 2007 to be 6562. Between 2006 and 2007, the number of births to mothers born in the UK increased across the county by 171 out of an overall net increase of 352 births. Of those 171 extra births, 140 occurred in Gloucester district, where there was an overall net increase of 224 births. Hence, the recent rise in births does not appear to be entirely related to increased immigration. The Public Health Intelligence Unit of NHS Gloucestershire has provided the ONS data and early indications for 2008 show that there is likely to be another annual increase.

District	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cheltenham	1166	1235	1132	1121	1108	1112	1162	1169	1126	1231	1358
Cotswold	839	832	810	778	723	719	747	758	739	719	761
Forest of Dean	870	834	842	853	729	750	812	787	774	792	805
Gloucester	1496	1554	1452	1409	1319	1384	1456	1438	1441	1476	1700
Stroud	1162	1179	1143	1097	1098	1037	1121	1056	1068	1151	1098
Tewkesbury	803	804	857	794	805	796	790	807	799	841	840
Gloucestershire	6336	6438	6236	6052	5782	5798	6088	6015	5947	6210	6562

Table 2: Actual Births in Gloucestershire 1997 to 2007

In order to make comparisons at a local level, the Department of Health (DoH) produced figures measuring the percentage of children under 16 years living in families receiving means-tested benefits. The data used for this indicator is taken from the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2007, measuring the proportion of children aged under-16 living in families receiving means-tested benefits, based on data from 2005. The 2009 health profiles show that every district is significantly below the national percentage. Gloucester and Cheltenham are above the regional percentage of children living in poverty.

District	Number of children living in poverty (2005)	Percentage of children living in poverty (2005)
Cheltenham	3416	17.1
Cotswold	1467	9.8
Forest of Dean	2197	14.4
Gloucester	4616	20.0
Stroud	2374	11.1
Tewkesbury	1888	13.0
County		14.6
Regional		16.9
England		22.4

Table 3: Children living in families receiving means-tested benefits

Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI)

Levels of deprivation across Gloucestershire are generally low compared to the rest of England. However, there are pockets of deprivation across the county. Five deprivation bands (or quintiles) are used to divide areas according to deprivation, and can be used to analyse variations between deprived and affluent sections of the population regardless of where they live. These bands or 'quintiles' are derived by arranging all the small areas (Lower Super Output Areas) in England in rank order according to their deprivation scores from IDACI and dividing them into five equal groups.

The table below shows the number of children and young people in each district who are living in neighbourhoods that belong to each of the five deprivation bands according to IDACI 2007. Approximately 9000 children and young people live in areas that are in the most deprived quintile which equates to 6.8% of the 0-18 year old population. The vast majority of these live in the Gloucester and Cheltenham districts.

The same table also breaks down the population of CYP into locality hub areas. Gloucester Central hub includes approximately 5700 children, all of whom live in areas in the two most deprived quintiles nationally. Three hubs have no children in the most deprived quintile – Cotswold, Forest and Stroud). Moreover, 95% of children and young people in the Cotswold hub locality live in the three least derived quintiles.

	National deprivation quintiles					Total
	Quintile 1 (Most deprived)	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5 (Least deprived)	
Districts:						
Cheltenham	3930	4075	2532	5364	8614	24515
Cotswold	0	917	3960	8871	3606	17354
Forest of Dean	0	4466	4698	6081	2993	18238
Gloucester	4270	7752	5269	8759	3325	29375
Stroud	0	3324	7282	6982	8013	25601
Tewkesbury	843	2937	2946	6378	4420	17524
Locality hubs:						
Cheltenham North	3018	3094	1641	783	1143	9679
Cheltenham South and East	912	981	1069	4581	7477	15020
Cotswold	0	917	3960	8780	3473	17130
Forest	0	4466	5061	6382	2993	18902
Gloucester Central	1771	3904	0	0	0	5675
Gloucester North and East	1138	2459	2233	5352	3169	14351
Gloucester South West	1361	1568	3496	3932	883	11240
Stroud	0	3324	6921	6672	7419	24336
Tewkesbury	843	2758	2306	5953	4414	16274
County	9043	23471	26687	42435	30971	132607

Table 4: Gloucestershire population of children and young people aged 0-18 by deprivation quintiles, 2008 (IDACI 2007)

The same information is given below in chart form.

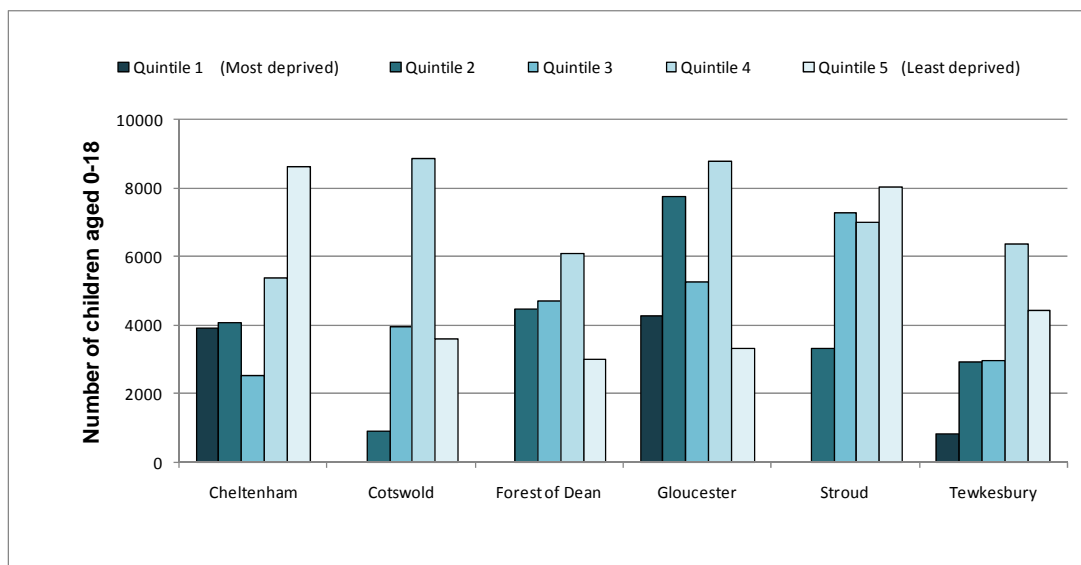


Figure 3: Children and young people in each district living in neighbourhoods that belong to each of the five deprivation bands according to IDACI 2007.

Claimants of unemployment benefit

The county council is currently monitoring a number of factors relating to the recession. One of these reflects the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefit (currently Job Seeker's Allowance). The claimant rate is the number of claimants as a proportion of the

working age population and in June 2009 this was 3.6% for the county as a whole. This is a rise of 2.1% since June 2008.

The claimant count in June 2009 was 12,622, increasing from 5,424 in June 2008. The table below summarises how these figures are distributed around the six districts.

District	June 2008		June 2009		Highest claiming ward (June 2009)
	Claim count	Claimant rate	Claim count	Claimant rate	
Cheltenham	1,381	2.0%	2889	4.10%	Hesters Way (8.7%)
Cotswold	359	0.7%	1046	2.10%	Cirencester Watermoor (4.7%)
Forest of Dean	777	1.6%	1779	3.60%	Cinderford West (6.2%)
Gloucester	1,625	2.3%	3352	4.70%	Westgate (9.2%)
Stroud	685	1.0%	2062	3.10%	Central (7.5%)
Tewkesbury	597	1.3%	1494	3.20%	Tewkesbury Priors Park (6.7%)

Table 5: Claimant Count - Jobseekers Allowance & National Insurance credits at Job Centre Plus local offices in Gloucestershire

Free school meals

The number of pupils eligible for free school meals reached 6,791 in January 2009, the highest number since the three-times yearly school census was introduced in January 2007. Of those pupils, approximately 32% are Gloucester residents and almost another 20% are from Cheltenham. In January 2009, all districts saw a rise in the proportion of children who are eligible for free school meals as well as in the actual numbers.

District	Jan-07	Oct-07	Jan-08	May-08	Oct-08	Jan-09
Cheltenham	10.10%	9.76%	9.94%	9.24%	8.81%	10.01%
Cotswold	4.85%	4.83%	4.45%	4.28%	4.04%	5.04%
Forest	8.69%	8.73%	8.85%	8.06%	7.60%	8.80%
Gloucester	11.94%	11.44%	11.70%	10.99%	10.97%	11.84%
Stroud	5.69%	5.35%	5.52%	4.83%	5.09%	5.68%
Tewkesbury	6.64%	6.58%	7.06%	6.92%	6.26%	7.21%
All pupils	8.11%	7.89%	8.05%	7.52%	7.25%	8.20%

Table 6: Percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals, Jan 2007 – 2009

Hub: Stroud

Comparing the hub with Gloucestershire

Characteristics

<i>Gender:</i>			<i>Ethnicity:</i>							Not obtained
	Male	Female	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese	Other	Refused	
Hub	51.9%	48.1%	95.6%	2.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.8%	0.5%
County	51.2%	48.8%	92.3%	3.1%	1.9%	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	0.4%
Significant?	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

<i>Language:</i>			<i>Gifted and Talented:</i>	<i>Special Needs:</i>			
	English	Other than English	Not obtained	Yes	School Action	School Action Plus	Statemented
Hub	99.0%	1.0%	0.0%	15.8%	11.7%	2.8%	2.3%
County	96.5%	3.3%	0.2%	12.4%	12.7%	3.3%	2.5%
Significant?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

<i>Year Groups:</i>														
	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13
Hub	7.2%	7.4%	7.0%	7.8%	7.4%	7.7%	7.7%	8.0%	8.2%	8.5%	8.8%	8.2%	3.3%	2.9%
County	7.4%	7.4%	7.1%	7.3%	7.4%	7.8%	7.8%	8.0%	8.0%	8.1%	8.4%	8.1%	4.0%	3.0%
Significant?	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No

<i>Children of Service Personnel:</i>		<i>Free School Meals eligible:</i>		<i>In Care:</i>	
	Yes		Yes		Yes
Hub	0.0%	Hub	5.8%	Hub	0.2%
County	0.3%	County	8.4%	County	0.4%
Significant?	#	Significant?	Yes	Significant?	Yes

Figure 4: Stroud hub compared with Gloucestershire as a whole

Achieve Economic Well-being

The Place Survey is a new survey that has been developed by the department for Communities and Local Government (CLG), to be administered by each local authority. It was carried out in December 2008 and was targeted at a sample of residents aged over 18. In the Place Survey, residents were asked to give their views on public services in their local area. The survey asked people which things in their area most needed improving. They were offered 20 options and could select five.

The pattern of selections varied slightly between districts, although activities for teenagers always came out as the most common option chosen. 'Job prospects' stands out as a more common option chosen by Forest of Dean households with children (33.08%). Public transport is clearly more of an issue in the more rural parts of the county.

Percentage of those surveyed	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester	Stroud	Tewkesbury	County
Activities for teenagers	55.22	54.84	43.23	46.90	47.79	48.74	48.53
Public transport	19.13	35.08	32.71	10.00	34.56	17.65	24.46
Affordable decent housing	19.13	32.26	24.06	8.97	23.90	14.29	19.99
Facilities for young children	17.39	15.73	21.05	18.28	19.85	11.76	17.24
Job prospects	9.57	13.31	33.08	10.34	13.24	7.56	14.50
Community activities	15.65	12.10	11.28	14.48	12.13	10.92	12.58
Health services	10.43	14.11	12.03	12.76	4.04	10.50	10.47
Parks and open spaces	14.35	7.26	7.14	13.10	9.19	10.92	10.15
Cultural facilities (e.g. libraries,	3.91	4.84	3.76	10.00	5.15	4.62	5.43
Education provision	5.65	6.05	4.51	3.45	6.99	3.78	4.98

Table 7: Most in need of improvement in districts.

Satisfaction rates for local bus services were extremely varied between districts and when comparing households with and without children. The urban/rural split of the county is evident for this particular service. Households in Gloucester, Tewkesbury and Cheltenham reported the highest satisfaction rates in both groups, with Cotswold, Forest of Dean and Stroud district reporting the lowest.

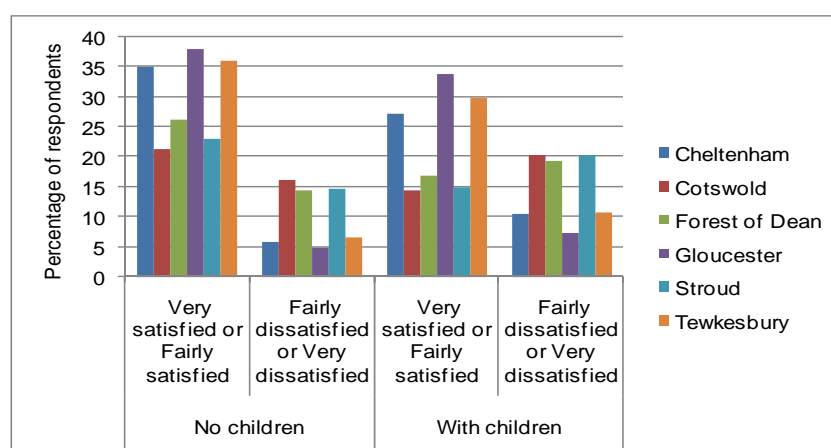


Figure 5: Satisfaction with local bus services

Travel to school

The 2006 Education and Inspection Act requires local authorities to promote sustainable school travel for all pupils. The act also makes changes to current policy on entitlement to free travel for children from disadvantaged backgrounds, so that lack of transport will no longer be a barrier to choice of school. Data relating to mode of travel for pupils is now collected through the School Census and has been since January 2007. The latest reported data from January 2009 is shown in the table below.

	Total Number on roll	Percentages					
		Car Share	Car/Van	Cycle	Dedicated school bus	Public service bus	Walk
Primary Schools	41878	4.73	36.54	1.03	1.85	0.45	52.40
Cheltenham	7237	2.10	34.25	1.53	0.08	0.80	58.57
Cotswold	5536	7.04	38.89	0.94	5.22	0.07	44.11
Forest of Dean	5887	6.37	43.30	0.20	3.80	0.41	41.50
Gloucester	9301	3.99	28.87	1.15	0.86	0.88	61.69
Stroud	8556	5.66	37.42	0.42	1.02	0.15	51.98
Tewkesbury	5361	3.92	41.69	2.11	1.64	0.11	49.17
Special Schools	948	0.32	11.71	0.32	32.59	0.32	2.00
Cheltenham	201	1.00	21.89	0.50	0.00	0.50	4.48
Cotswold	92	0.00	14.13	0.00	15.22	0.00	5.43
Forest of Dean	75	0.00	6.67	0.00	93.33	0.00	0.00
Gloucester	276	0.36	9.78	0.36	58.70	0.36	1.81
Stroud	179	0.00	7.82	0.00	35.20	0.00	0.00
Tewkesbury	125	0.00	6.40	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.00
Secondary Schools	40003	4.11	16.58	4.76	25.17	6.56	30.98
Cheltenham	5533	4.81	12.38	4.19	7.72	3.58	51.62
Cotswold	5738	1.31	9.64	2.21	37.92	3.78	19.41
Forest of Dean	5467	2.38	13.50	0.57	41.32	7.96	30.80
Gloucester	8790	4.95	21.52	9.51	20.40	10.07	22.78
Stroud	7252	2.39	13.87	0.90	27.80	4.29	37.23
Tewkesbury	7223	7.81	24.33	8.51	19.37	7.99	28.22
Grand Total	82829	4.38	26.62	2.83	13.47	3.40	41.48

Table 8: Travel to school data, January 2009

Benefit claimants

The latest information available on children dependent on out-of-work benefits is at April 2007. The DWP Information Directorate has stated that 2008 data is not yet available but is in progress. HMRC supply DWP with Child Benefit information for these tables but a data transfer embargo was put in place over a year ago which is only now being resolved.

The proportion of children who are living in families in receipt of out of work benefits was consistently higher in Gloucester district between 2004 and 2007, rising to 18.5% in 2007. This equates to approximately 4350 children. Cheltenham had the second highest proportion in the same time period, falling slightly to 16% in 2007 (approximately 2930 children). In the Cotswold district, the proportion is considerably lower, at 8.5% (approximately 1195 children) in 2007. The equivalent proportion for England was 19.7%.

LA Name	Children dependent on workless benefits - Aged 0-15							
	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Caseload	%	Caseload	%	Caseload	%	Caseload	%
Cheltenham	3,160	17.1	3,015	16.4	2,980	16.2	2,930	16.0
Cotswold	1,325	9.2	1,245	8.8	1,115	8.0	1,195	8.6
Forest of Dean	2,035	13.5	2,010	13.3	1,955	13.1	1,960	13.4
Gloucester	4,305	18.2	4,330	18.3	4,220	18.0	4,350	18.5
Stroud	2,045	9.7	2,130	10.2	2,100	10.1	2,110	10.3
Tewkesbury	1,820	12.5	1,745	12.1	1,705	11.9	1,770	12.5

Table 9: Children dependent on workless benefits, by district, 2004 – 2007

In general, there is a greater proportion of pre-school dependent on workless benefits in all districts. In Gloucester district, this affects more than one in five children aged 0-4 (21.8%),

slightly higher than the England rate of 21.3% for 0-4 year olds. In all other areas and across both age groups, the proportions are below the national rate.

District	All Dependent Children	Dependent Children Aged 0-4	Dependent Children Aged 5-15	% All Dependent Children	% Dependent Children Aged 0-4	% Dependent Children Aged 5-15
Cheltenham	2930	1,045	1885	16.0%	18.3%	15.0%
Cotswold	1200	335	865	8.6%	8.9%	8.5%
Forest of Dean	1960	610	1350	13.4%	15.3%	12.7%
Gloucester	4350	1,550	2800	18.5%	21.8%	17.1%
Stroud	2110	710	1400	10.3%	12.6%	9.5%
Tewkesbury	1770	605	1165	12.5%	14.8%	11.6%
England				19.7%	21.3%	19.0%

Table 10: Children dependent on workless benefits, Gloucestershire 2007

At ward level, we can highlight more specifically those areas where there workless benefit claims are relatively high. In the table and chart that follows, details are given for those wards where the percentage of children dependent on workless benefits is 20% or more. For St Pauls in Cheltenham and Podsmead in Gloucester, the percentage is almost double that rate, at 39.3% and 39.1% respectively. It is notable that the percentage of 0-4 year olds in this group in Podsmead is 45.7%. In terms of actual numbers, Matson and Robinswood ward and Barton and Tredworth ward had the greatest number of dependent children, with 805 and 710 respectively. In Stroud, Slad and Valley wards feature in this list, with 22.7% and 21.2% of children dependent on workless benefits, affecting approximately 200 children.

District	Ward Name	All Dependent Children	Dependent Children Aged 0-4	Dependent Children Aged 5-15	% All Dependent Children	% Dependent Children Aged 0-4	% Dependent Children Aged 5-15
Cheltenham	St Paul's	275	85	195	39.3%	36.8%	40.5%
Gloucester	Podsmead	230	80	150	39.1%	45.7%	36.3%
Gloucester	Matson and Robinswood	805	310	495	34.7%	42.7%	31.1%
Cheltenham	Springbank	425	150	275	32.6%	35.0%	31.4%
Cheltenham	Oakley	410	120	295	31.9%	32.0%	31.8%
Cheltenham	Hesters Way	445	190	255	30.3%	35.4%	27.4%
Gloucester	Barton and Tredworth	710	280	430	27.4%	29.7%	26.0%
Cheltenham	St Peter's	275	135	145	27.1%	33.0%	23.2%
Gloucester	Moreland	630	220	410	26.8%	29.9%	25.4%
Tewkesbury	Tewkesbury Prior's Park	195	70	125	26.7%	32.4%	24.3%
Cheltenham	St Mark's	315	100	210	26.1%	29.4%	24.8%
Tewkesbury	Brockworth	295	105	195	24.5%	29.2%	22.6%
Gloucester	Tuffley	280	90	195	24.4%	28.4%	22.9%
Stroud	Slad	110	30	75	22.7%	24.6%	22.0%
Stroud	Valley	95	40	55	21.2%	29.5%	17.5%
Forest of Dean	Lydney East	235	70	165	20.7%	22.7%	20.0%
Forest of Dean	Coleford Central	110	30	80	20.4%	18.4%	21.1%
Forest of Dean	Coleford East	205	90	110	20.0%	28.2%	16.2%

Table 11: Wards where more than 20% of children are dependent on workless benefits, Gloucestershire 2007

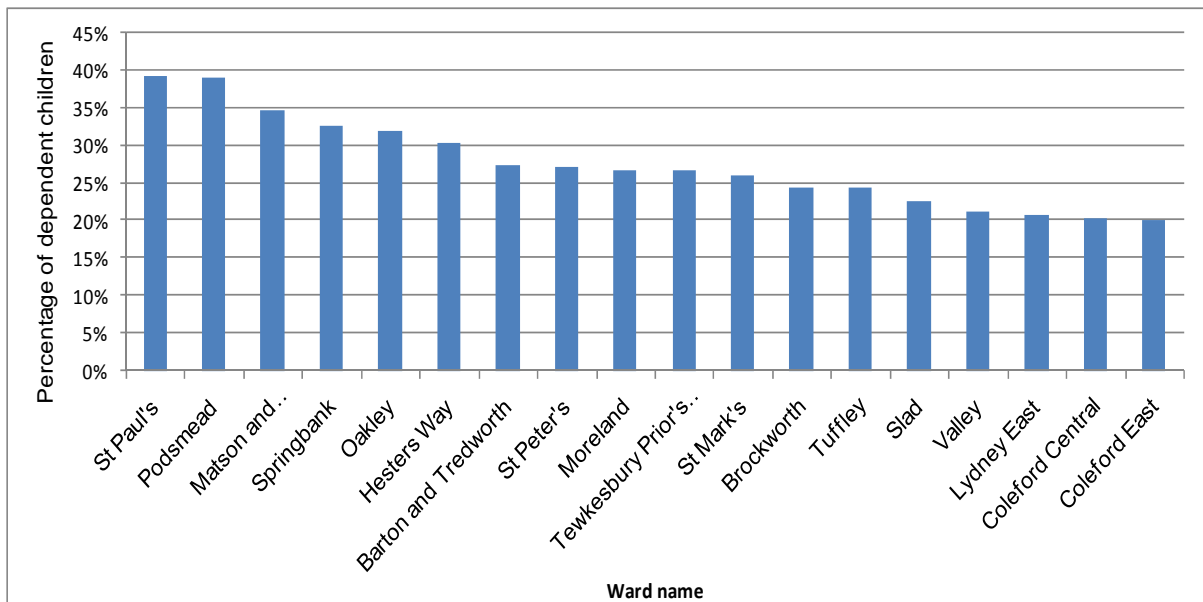


Figure 6: Wards where more than 20% of children are dependent on workless benefits, Gloucestershire 2007