

Forest Heath & St Edmundsbury councils



**West Suffolk**  
working together

# **ONE Haverhill**

What do the numbers tell us?


3 December 2015



# Topics

1. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)
2. Education and skills
3. Transport and travel
4. Welfare and benefits
5. Crime
6. Health

→ For each, what are the emerging conclusions, and what might we do about them?



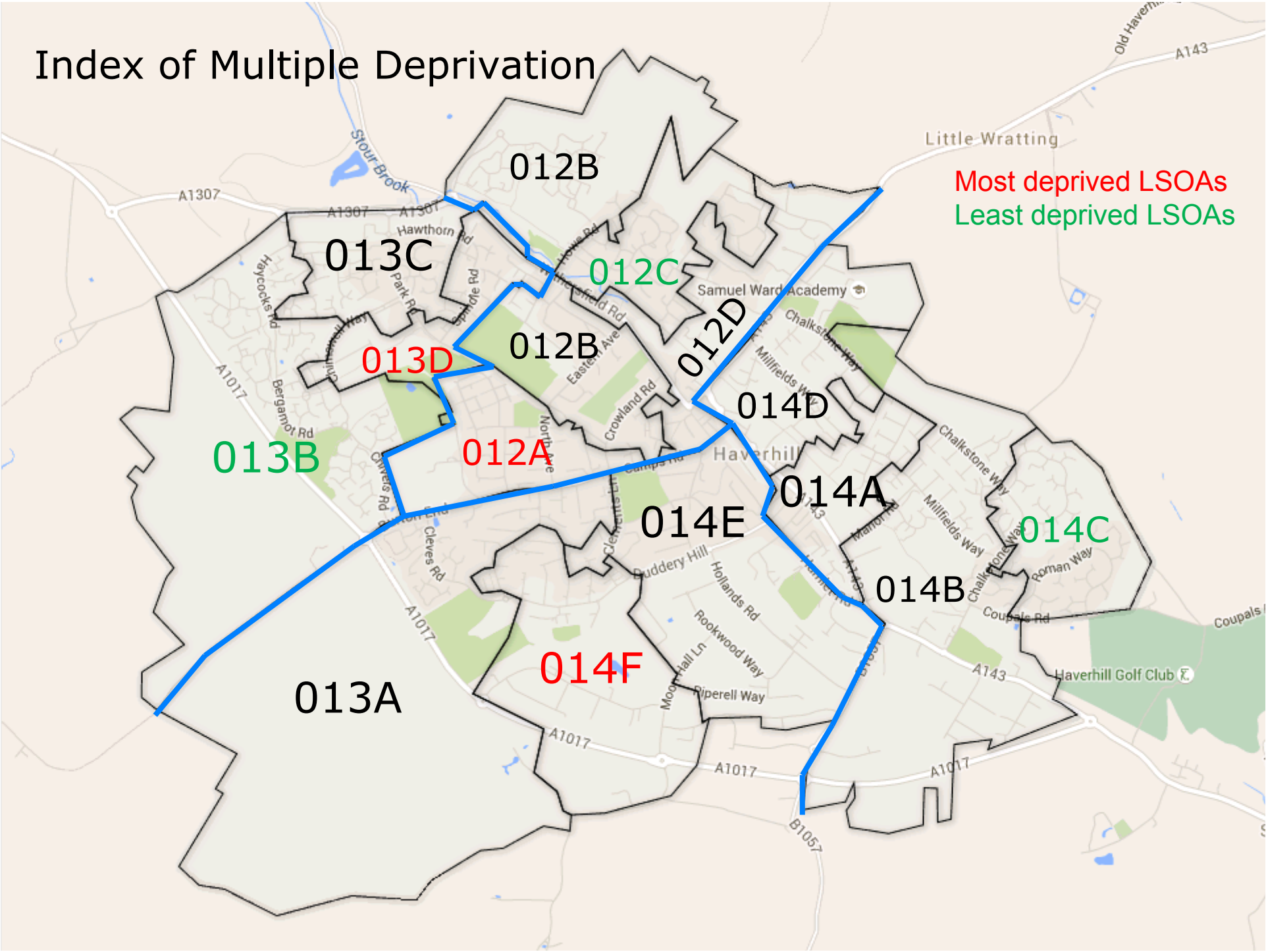
## Index of multiple deprivation - overview

- Haverhill's neighbourhoods are spread across the range of deprivation and wellbeing when compared nationally and to SEBC.
- This same spread is seen when considering the individual domains
- Outliers:
  - 014F, 012A, 013D (more deprived)
  - 014C, 013B, 012C (less deprived)



# Index of Multiple Deprivation

Most deprived LSOAs  
Least deprived LSOAs



## What types of issues are being faced in Haverhill?

- Haverhill LSOAs **score well** nationally for:
  - living environment (half of Haverhill in top 10% nationally)
  - health, deprivation and disability
- Haverhill LSOAs is slightly better than **the national picture** for:
  - Income (2 of Haverhill's LSOAs are in top 10% nationally)
- Haverhill LSOAs **score poorly** nationally for:
  - education, skills and training
  - barriers to housing and services (NB rural areas score worse on this domain)
- Haverhill **scores poorly** for **crime** when compared to the rest of SEBC

## ***So what?***

- Geographical focus on certain neighbourhoods?
- Focus on certain issues?
  - education, skills and training
  - barriers to housing and services
  - crime



## 2. Education, skills and training

- Little relationship between how children are doing aged 5 and aged 16
- Higher levels of NEETs in Haverhill than elsewhere in SEBC and Suffolk



## *So what?*

- Ongoing focus needed on schools improvement – Raising the Bar
- Post 16 options?





### 3. Transport and travel

- Car ownership in line with expectations – only 4 LSOAs below the SEBC average
- Travel to work patterns:
  - High bus use
  - High car sharing (“travelling as a passenger in a car”)
  - Average car use
  - Low levels of cycling
  - Very low levels of home working



## *So what?*

- A1307 improvements for longer journeys
- Improving cycling and walking provision (links to health)
- Home working?



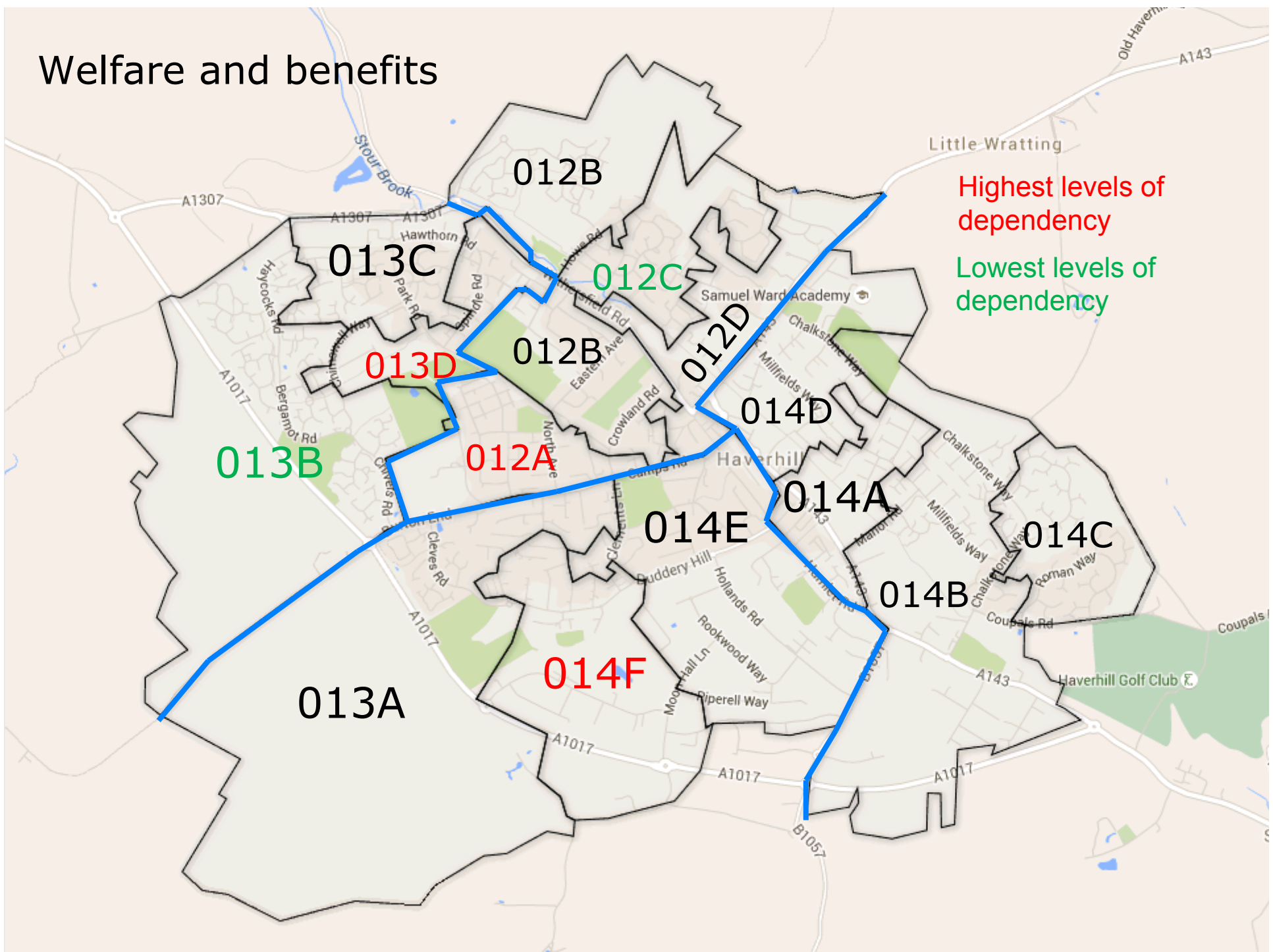
## 4. Welfare and benefits

- Looked at Employment and Support Allowance and Job Seekers Allowance
- Little relationship between older population and ESA dependency
- Some relationship between age and JSA claimants – youth unemployment?

e.g. 14F – high 15-24 year olds; low 50-64 year olds, highest JSA claimants

→ Map of neighbourhoods with higher proportion of Job Seekers Allowance and Employment and Support Allowance claimants (see map)

# Welfare and benefits



Highest levels of dependency

Lowest levels of dependency

## *So what?*

- Targeted neighbourhood approach to youth unemployment?
- Linked to transport, training, skills and NEETs



## 5. Crime

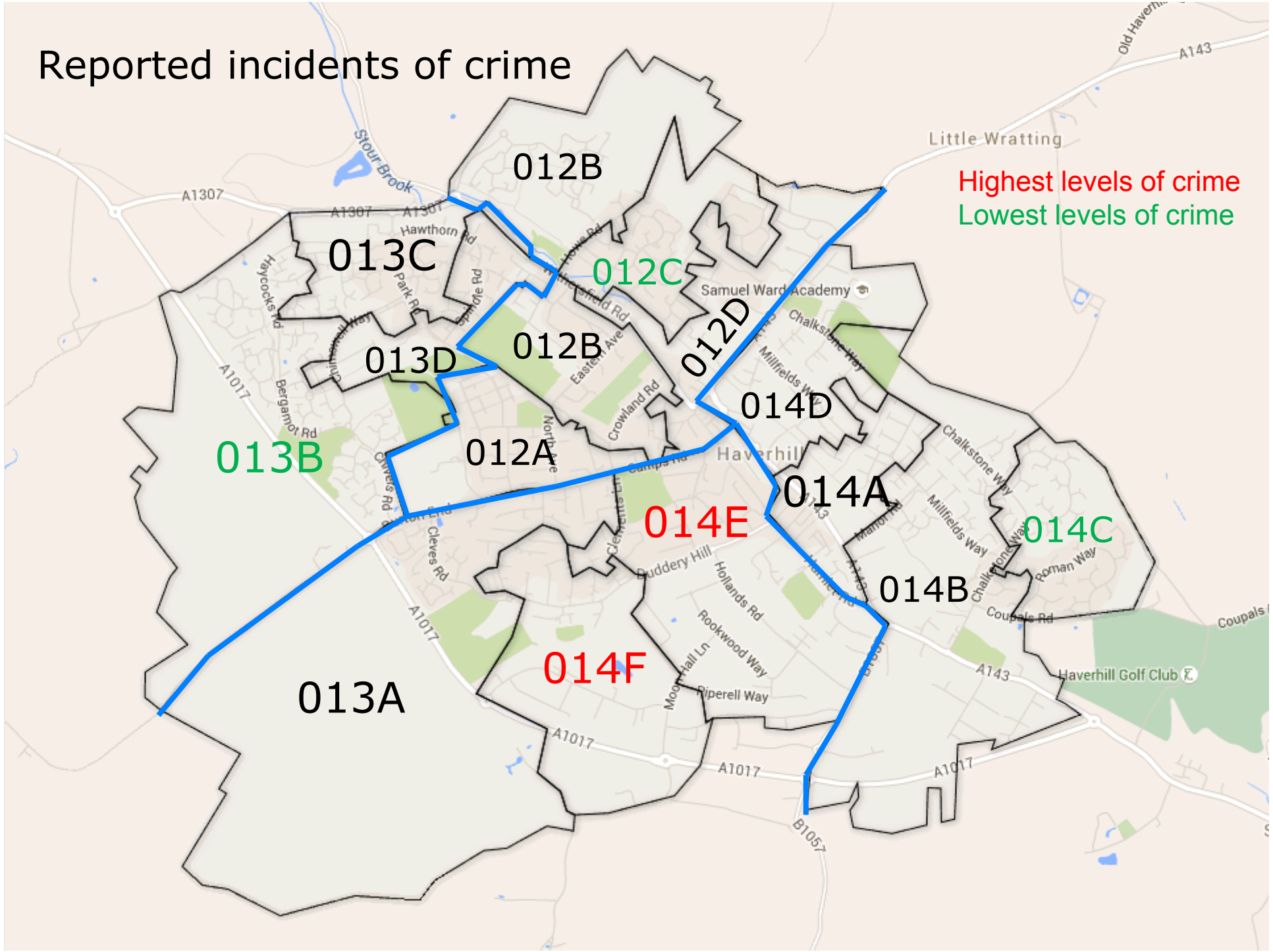
- Main crime types
  - ASB
  - Drug offences
  - Also criminal damage, theft and vehicle crime

→ Map showing hotspots



# Reported incidents of crime

Highest levels of crime  
Lowest levels of crime



## *So what?*

- There are links between ASB levels and patterns of other elements of deprivation in some Haverhill neighbourhoods
- If taking a geographical focus on certain neighbourhoods, ASB needs to feature in terms of the issues being addressed





## 6. Health

- Levels of health generally good
- However, access and satisfaction lower than the CCG and national averages
- NB legacy of walk-in centre?



## *So what?*

- How to enable Haverhill residents to be “producers of health”, not consumers of health services
- Activity around community engagement and communication?



People as producers of their own health?



Asset Based Community Development?

## **Next steps: Areas for action**

- Where is the compelling case to act?
- Where is the energy / passion?
- Which areas most need our collective impact?

