

# Turning the Tide of Poverty

## Opportunities and Challenges



*It is the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age, and inequities in power, money and resources that give rise to inequities in conditions of daily life.*



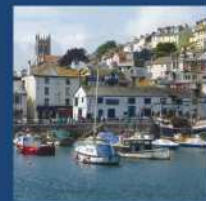
[www.torbay.gov.uk](http://www.torbay.gov.uk)

# Agenda

- The size of the **challenge** – Deprivation and Poverty in Torbay and why it matters.
- **Opportunities** to address poverty, deprivation and inequality
  - What we are already doing and possible next steps
  - Placed based planning; a tool for success?
- Questions for debate



HOW to move forward and the role of the Council



# The Size of the challenge

Poverty is the gap between resources and needs. The impacts of living in poverty include poor physical and mental health outcomes, social isolation, inadequate housing conditions and poorer educational outcomes. These can all affect quality of life and overall life expectancy.



21.2% of children in Torbay live in low income families compared to 17% in England (aged <16 in 2016). Around two thirds of these children have at least one parent in work.



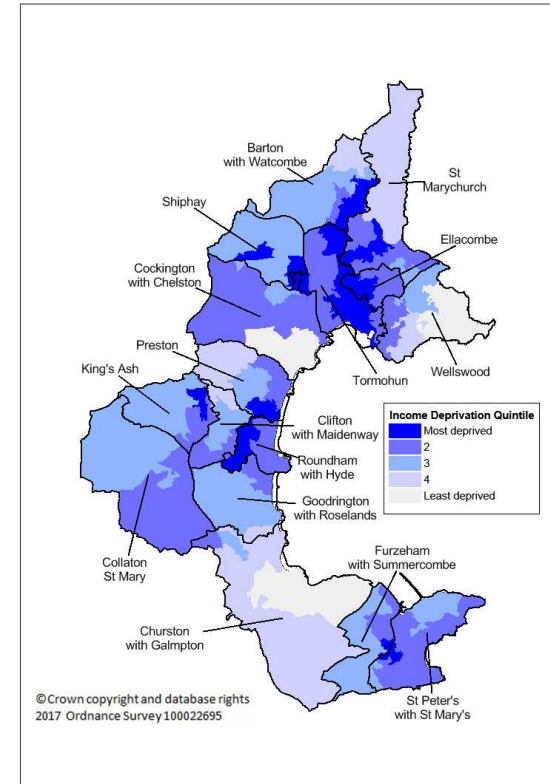
19.8% of older people in Torbay live in income deprivation compared to 16.2% in England (IDAOPi IMD 2015).



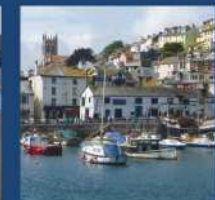
An estimated 11% of Torbay households live in fuel poverty (2016).



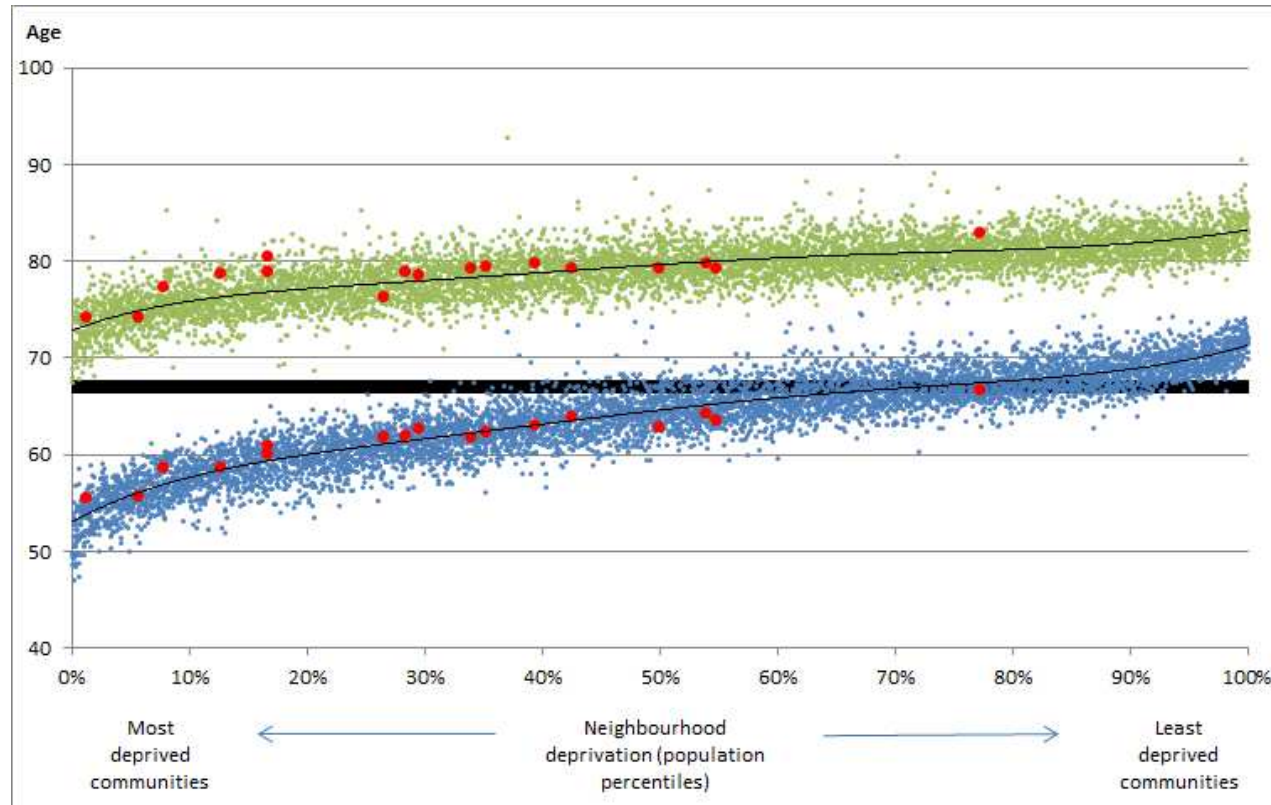
32.3% of Torbay residents live in the 20% most deprived areas in England (IMD 2015).



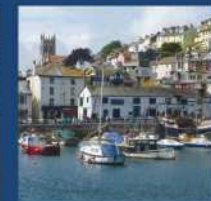
Income deprivation in older people



## Life expectancy and disability free life expectancy (DFLE) at birth, males by neighbourhood income level, England, 2009-2013

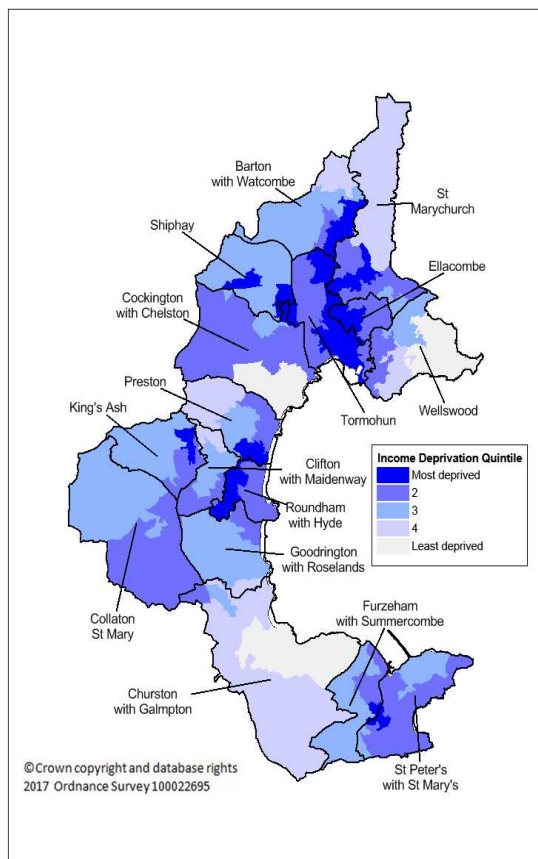


On average, the more deprived populations in Torbay can expect to live their last 19 years of life with a disability compared to 13.5 years for those in the least deprived population, and still expect to die around 8 years earlier.

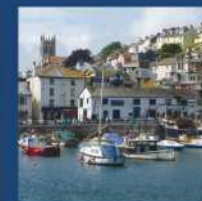




## Coastal towns



- 5 of the 10 LAs with lowest average employment pay are coastal and £3,600 pa lower in 2016
- 5 of 10 LAs with highest unemployment rates coastal
- 10 of 20 with highest proportion in poor health were coastal
- Educational attainment lower
- Outward flows of young people, and higher over 65s and over 85s
- Highest proportion of rented accommodation in SW of varying quality.



# Variation across the bay

Churston With  
Galampton  
11.4%



% Children in low income families

Barton With  
Watcombe  
27.8%



16.9%



% of pupils eligible for pupil premium

36.5%



77



Admissions for unintentional & deliberate injuries (0 to 14)

125



233



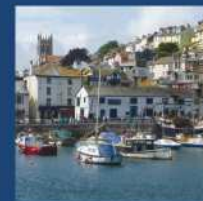
Premature death rate

372



## Why this matters to the system

- Proportionately, people in Torbay's more deprived communities spend a larger amount of their life in need of some increased level of support.
- At a national level, it is estimated that the cost of inequality in illness accounts for productivity losses of around £32 billion per year. Proportionately, in Torbay this could represent a cost of inequality in illness of around £75 to £80\* million per year. That would include lost taxes, higher welfare payments and higher NHS healthcare costs.



# Opportunities to Turn the Tide

The Marmot framework - *Fair Society, healthy lives*

Aims:

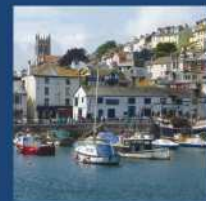
- **Create an enabling society that maximises individual and community potential**
- **Ensure society justice, health and sustainability are at the heart of policies**



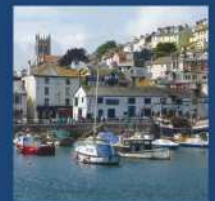


## 6 Policy areas to focus on.

1. Give every child the best start in life
2. Enable all children and young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives
3. Create fair employment and good work for all
4. Ensure healthy standards of living for all
5. Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities
6. Strengthen the role of ill health prevention



# What are we already doing?



# 1. Give Every Child the best start in life :

## 0 – 19 Commissioning

- Service re-design focusing on prevention and identification
- Joined up working with a community focus

## Special Educational Needs

- Development of new local provision to support SEND pupils

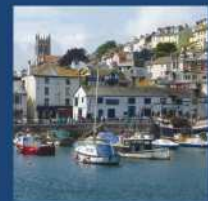
## Supporting Troubled Families agenda

- Targeted interventions for families with multiple problems
- Targeted help panel working with partners to address need to prevent escalation.

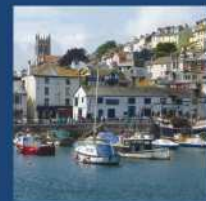
## Targeted help / Family intervention service

- Whole family approach to address emerging problems

## Child in Need focus based on principles of ‘Strengthening families approach



# Next steps .....



# 2: Enable Children and young People and adults to maximize their capabilities and have control over their lives

## Local Education Board

- Implementation of the Disadvantaged Strategy
- Focused work with identified schools on closing the attainment gap for vulnerable pupils.
- Development of the Torbay Promise, linked with the early years social mobility agenda

## Youth Offending team

- Focus on prevention work with young people and parents
- Focus on Speech and language specialist identifying needs and support improved outcomes

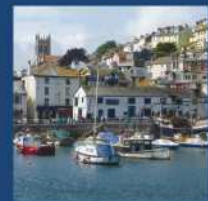
## Trauma network - Embrace

## Work in schools

- Healthy Learning project
- PHSE

## Support to emotional resilience in Children and Young People

- Work in school to identify and address self-harm
- Emotional support within schools





# Next Steps .....

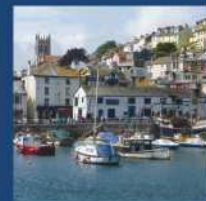


### 3: Create fair employment and good work for all (Inclusive Growth and Good work for all)

- Ready for Work
- Torbay Jobs Fair
- Apprentice fair
- Ready for Work
- Local Wealth Building
- SEND service; post 16 internship programme and NEET support
- Colleges and Schools; Curriculum design work for local employment
- Torbay Council staff well-being programme
- Business support and regulator services; protection of employees through advice and enforcement.

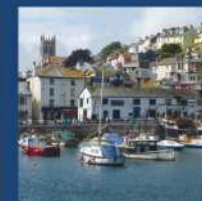


# Next steps.....

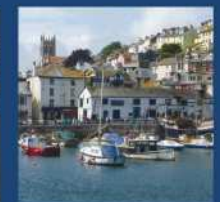


## 4: Ensure a Healthy Standard of living

- **Financial assistance to vulnerable households**
  - Crisis Support, DHP, Hardship Fund, Council Tax Support Scheme, Section 17 payments, food parcels, Disabled Facility Grants.
  - Assistance for secure accommodation through Deposit Bond Scheme
  - Some debt advice, work with Trading Standards around Loan Sharks.
- **Complexity**
  - Holistic approach
  - Housing First model
  - Street Homelessness
  - Reducing offending and reoffending
  - Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence
  - Tackling Exploitation – Modern Slavery, County Lines etc



# Next steps .....





# 5: Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities

## ➤ Affordable Housing

- Improve the quality of accommodation in Private Rented sector.
- Targeted enforcement activity

## ➤ Fuel Poverty

- Normal operational activity
- ECO3
- Local Energy Advice Partnership

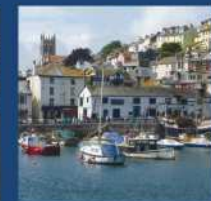
## ➤ Prevention of Homelessness

## ➤ Climate change including sustainable transport system

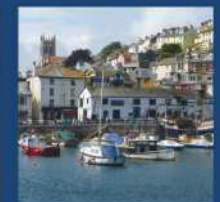
## ➤ Planning and regeneration

- Supplementary planning document
- Health and care protocol

## ➤ Trading Standard

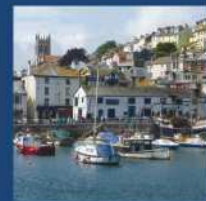


# Next steps.....

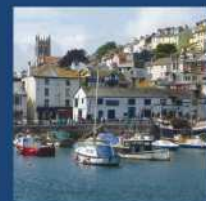


## 6: Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention

- **Preventative focus within service re-design**
  - Council commissioned services
  - Care Homes
  - Integrated model of care eg talking points
  - Social prescribing
  - Emotional health promotion
- **Influence locally for a strengthened role of prevention**
  - Prevention within all directorate plans across the TSDFT – acute and community
  - Increased funding and programmes around prevention within the STP



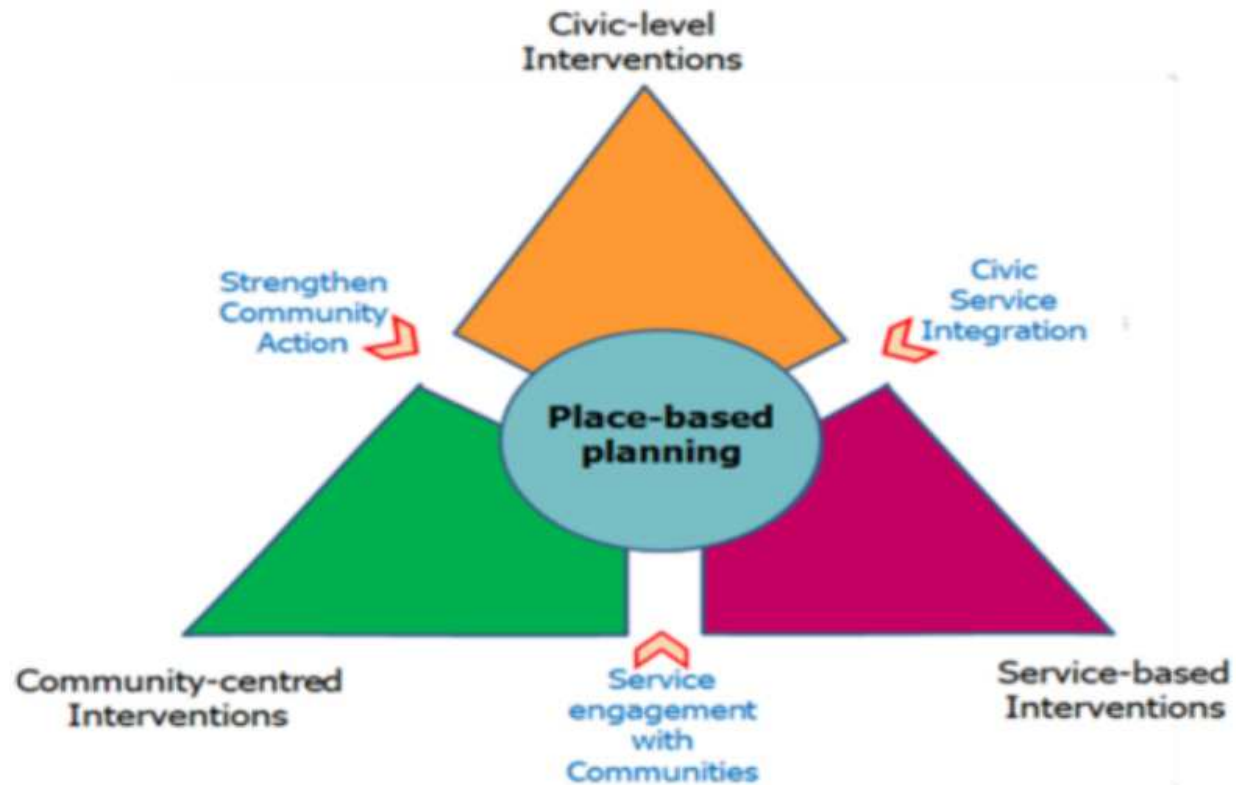
# Next steps.....



# Future opportunities : Place based planning?

*A way of working? The key to success...*

## Components of the Population Intervention Triangle





# Possible tools

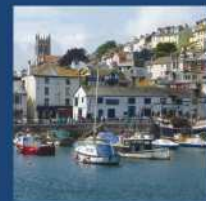
Civic level	Service based	Community centered
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of current policy and strategy – economic growth to inclusive growth</li> <li>• Legislation – regulation, licensing, by-laws</li> <li>• Fiscal measures – incentives and disincentives</li> <li>• Economic development and job creation</li> <li>• Spatial planning</li> <li>• Welfare and social care</li> <li>• Community safety</li> <li>• Communications</li> <li>• Impact as an employer</li> <li>• Statutory Public Health responsibilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population focused</li> <li>• Workforce and culture change – self-directing teams</li> <li>• Targeting</li> <li>• Re-design to address access and take-up</li> <li>• Integration</li> <li>• Holistic – focus on drivers of poverty</li> <li>• Focus on effectiveness and cost effectiveness</li> <li>• Engaged and involved public</li> <li>• Addressing complexity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asset Based</li> <li>Community Development</li> <li>Volunteering and peer support</li> <li>Co-production</li> <li>Community Hubs</li> <li>Collaboration and partnerships</li> <li>Community based commissioning</li> <li>Local Governance</li> <li>Neighborhood planning</li> <li>Job creation</li> <li>Social enterprises</li> </ul>

# Principles of place based working;

1. Needs to be underpinned by;

- Strong leadership
- Effective partnership
- Joint vision and credible strategies

2. Needs Work at the interface between the segments



# Partnership work and leadership

## Partnerships

- ✓ STP / ICS
- ✓ Local care Partnerships
- ✓ Primary care networks
- ✓ Health and Well-being Boards
- ✓ Community safety Partnership
- ✓ Children and young people partnership
- ✓ Torbay Together
- ✓ Local Enterprise partnership

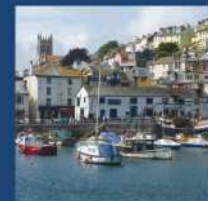
## Strategies

- Sustainability and Transformation Programme
  - Focus on deprivation
  - Increase emotional resilience
  - Address inequalities of outcomes across Devon
- South Devon and Torbay
  - Focus on inequalities into work
- Social Prescribing
  - Support for people with multiple complex needs (Croft Hall)
- Asset Based Community Development
  - Community builders
  - Local Spark and social enterprise
  - Communities in Practice and community grants



# Working at the seams

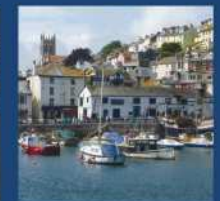
## Components of the Population Intervention Triangle



## In summary

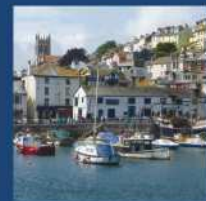
- We are already doing a lot across the 6 proposed areas of work but could do more.....
- Already have in place many of the success factors; good partnership working, some great placed based schemes and a shift to targeted work. And, we are beginning to work at the seams.
- Lots to build on SO – **What's the next step ?**

What is a reasonable response that a small coastal unitary, cash strapped authority can make?



# SIX Questions

1. Do you agree with the assessment of the current level of challenge?
2. What else would you like to know to understand this better?
3. Do you agree with the 6 areas for action and is there anything missing?
4. Do you agree with the opportunities and principles of placed based working?
5. What areas and policies do you feel we do not currently already have adequate plans for either as a council or within a partnership?
6. How will you decide what to prioritise and how will you take this work forward?



# Next Steps

Who does what ?

- Role of Torbay Council
- Role of Torbay Together
- Role of the HWBB
- Role of the LEP
- Role of the TDA

