

## JOINT MEETING OF THE SCRUTINY COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS

**TUESDAY 24 FEBRUARY 2015**  
**6.00 PM**

**Council Chamber - Town Hall**

### AGENDA

Page No

1. **SCRUTINY IN A DAY EVENT - A FOCUS ON THE IMPACT OF WELFARE REFORMS - ONE YEAR ON** 3 - 4

The Scrutiny Committees and Commissions are holding a joint scrutiny event to look at the outcomes and developments that have taken place since the Scrutiny in a Day Event which was held on 17 January 2014 to understand the Impacts of Welfare Reform on Communities in Peterborough.

Members of the public are invited to attend this Public Event which will commence at 6.00pm in the Council Chamber.

2. **Return on Investment Report** 5 - 42

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<http://democracy.peterborough.gov.uk/documents/s21850/Protocol%20on%20the%20use%20of%20Recording.pdf>

Committee Members:

Councillors: S Allen, N Arculus, R Brown, S Day, R Ferris, M Fletcher, Forbes, D Fower, J A Fox, J R Fox, D Harrington, A Iqbal, M Jamil, N Khan, Kingsley, Y Maqbool, E Murphy, G Nawaz, J Okonkowski, J Peach, B Rush, B Saltmarsh, D Sanders, N Shabbir, A Shaheed, K Sharp, J Shearman, J Stokes and N Thulbourn

Education Co-optees: Paul Rossi (Roman Catholic Church Representative),  
Miranda Robinson,(Church of England Representative),  
Tricia Pritchard, (Director of Education & Training), Diocese of Ely  
Stewart Francis (Parent Governor Representative)  
Alistair Kingsley – Independent Co-opted Member



There is an induction hearing loop system available in all meeting rooms. Some of the systems are infra-red operated, if you wish to use this system then please contact Paulina Ford on (01733) 452508 as soon as possible.

Substitutes: Councillors: F Fox, R Herdman, Johnson, S Lane, M Lee, A Miners, A Sylvester,  
P Thacker and I Walsh

Further information about this meeting can be obtained from Paulina Ford on telephone (01733)  
452508 or by email – [paulina.ford@peterborough.gov.uk](mailto:paulina.ford@peterborough.gov.uk)

**Emergency Evacuation Procedure – Outside Normal Office Hours**

*In the event of the fire alarm sounding all persons should vacate the building by way of the nearest escape route and proceed directly to the assembly point in front of the Cathedral. The duty Beadle will assume overall control during any evacuation, however in the unlikely event the Beadle is unavailable, this responsibility will be assumed by the Committee Chair.*

**Scrutiny in a Day – One Year On**

**24<sup>th</sup> February 2015 6pm – 8pm**

**Council Chamber, Town Hall**

**Agenda**

**1. 6:00 – 6:15 Scrutiny in a Day 2014 revisited**

- Overview of last year's event, the themes and summary of recommendations

**2. 6:15 – 6:35 Review of the last 12 months**

- Presentation on the experiences of CAB and Carezone in supporting clients

**3. 6:35- 7:00 Return on Investment**

- Presentation on how the 2014 event has impacted on public sector spend

**4. 7:00 – 7:20 You said, we did**

-Presentation on the recommendations to emerge out of the 2014 event and the progress made

**5. 7:20 – 7:45 Forward Plan**

- presentation on Government welfare benefit policies and the council response

**6. 7:45 – 8:00 Question and answer session**

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## **Scrutiny in a Day -**

Understanding and Managing the Impacts of Welfare Reform on Communities  
in Peterborough

### **Return on Investment**

February 2015

#### **Introduction**

In January 2014, the council held a ground breaking 'Scrutiny in a Day' event, entitled 'Understanding and Managing the Impacts of Welfare Reform on Communities in Peterborough' to develop an in-depth understanding of the issues and opportunities and to scrutinise responses on this cross-cutting agenda. The event, held on January 17<sup>th</sup> 2014, provided all scrutiny councillors and other participants with a chance to understand the Government's strategy on Welfare Reform, wider poverty issues and how they affect Peterborough.

Throughout the event, participants heard from officers and partners on the range of different impacts that people who are in financial crisis can face. Both people in and out of work can experience financial crisis at some point, often due to a sudden change of circumstance. This can lead to unintended consequences particularly around quality of life and in some circumstances lead to long term poverty and deprivation.

The Scrutiny in a Day event highlighted the need that some of the most vulnerable people in our community have. However, it also showcased the range of support and services that are in place both within the council and across our partners that is helping to support people most in need and, where necessary, turn around peoples' lives.

#### **The impact of joint scrutiny**

Scrutiny Committees were provided with a single evidential report prior to the Scrutiny in a Day event, which contained information and intelligence relevant to the themes of each Scrutiny Committee. This is again provided at appendix 1. The Government is due to publish a comprehensive update of this data in June 2015. Once available, we will undertake a thorough refresh of the data.

Scrutiny Committees examined both this evidence and that which they heard on the day carefully and developed a number of key lines of enquiry they wished to focus upon during the 2014/15 municipal year. These are reproduced at appendix 2.

However, the overriding issue that Scrutiny Committees identified was the long term future of the Peterborough Community Assistance Scheme (PCAS). PCAS was established by the council in April 2013 following the Government's decision to cease Social Fund payments and Community Care Grants as part of the Welfare Reform strategy. The PCAS scheme (also known as Local Welfare Provision) is delivered by the council through a partnership of local charities, most notably Citizens Advice Bureau, Kingsgate Community Church, Disability Peterborough, MIND and Age UK Peterborough.

The scheme focuses on providing immediate support to help address emergency needs (for example emergency food through the network of food banks, emergency furniture through Carezone, basic white goods through Wee Reuse and low value energy card payments). In addition, information and advice is provided to the client through the range of voluntary sector partners to explore the issues the client faces and identify measures that can be taken to reduce the likelihood of the client again facing a crisis situation. This may include debt advice and casework, money management advice or supporting clients to access Welfare benefits and appeals. Importantly, access to emergency support can only be provided after the client has received at least some basic financial or other relevant advice.

Scrutiny Committees heard that Government funding for the scheme was due to end in March 2015. Without further funding being identified, it would mean that the scheme would close leading to a loss of vital support to many vulnerable clients. This led to the Scrutiny Committees recommending that officers should:

‘explore the impact of the cessation of the Local Welfare Provision funding from Department of Work and Pensions and develop recommendations to Cabinet on how the Peterborough Community Assistance Scheme can be sustained.’

Throughout 2014/15 officers have worked with the Cabinet to explore options to maintain the PCAS service, and during these discussions Cabinet confirmed its intention to propose continuation of funding for PCAS from core Council funds irrespective of what was to happen nationally. During this time Government undertook a short term consultation on the impact of its previous decision to withdraw funding, and in December 2014, the council received its provisional Local Government Financial Settlement from Government which indicated a notional amount of funding available to be used for PCAS. However, this funding was included within the original overall settlement and did not provide any additional funds to the council. Nevertheless, Cabinet has maintained its commitment to PCAS and has identified funding (subject to budget approval by full council) within the council’s Medium Term Financial Strategy to continue delivering PCAS.

The recommendation from the Scrutiny Committees to explore the ways of sustaining the PCAS provision has played a significant role in securing the future of the scheme. Without the focus that Scrutiny in a Day provided to PCAS and highlighting the impact that ceasing the service would have, it is likely that scheme would have either closed or operated in a significantly reduced fashion once Government funding ended.

The rest of this report explores the investment that was made during Scrutiny in a Day and the social return gained by continuing to deliver PCAS.

### **What has PCAS achieved?**

During its first year of operation, the PCAS has supported almost 5500 clients who have been in financial crises. In its first year the scheme has provided:

- 2967 clients with food via the food bank
- 1553 clients with furniture and clothing
- 293 beds
- 91 microwave/kettle/toaster packs
- 536 energy card payments

- 197 white goods (fridge/freezer or washing machine)

PCAS clients come from a range of backgrounds, ages and locations across the city. Whilst there is no such thing as a typical client, we do know that the majority of clients are White British (55%), male and aged 35-49. Just over a quarter of clients described themselves as either disabled or having a long term health conditions and over a third of clients stated that they had one or more dependent children in the household. Further data is set out in the attached management report in appendix 3.

Clients can find themselves in financial crises for any number of reasons, for example poor health, irregular work, poor financial planning or redundancy. Other causes can relate to problems with Welfare Benefit payments with clients either not claiming the correct entitlement or finding that their benefits have been reduced or stopped by the DWP, sometimes erroneously. PCAS partners work with the clients to appeal bad decisions and apply for correct entitlement, thereby increasing income to clients.

### **Identifying the investment made on Scrutiny in a Day**

The majority of the costs involved in developing the Scrutiny in a Day model were officer time in developing the concept and providing the evidence and information. It is estimated that the total cost for the event was approximately £11,000. This is made up from:

- Shontal theatre company production (2 performances) - £1,000
- Food and refreshments - £620
- High Street vouchers for PCAS clients who took part in the day - £100
- Officer time (development, research and facilitation) - £9,280

In addition to the council time in putting on this event, we are grateful for the time and support from many partner organisations who attended on the day and contributed to the evidence gathering. We also thank the Centre for Public Scrutiny who provided expert advice and support in developing the concept and facilitating the event.

### **Return on Investment**

Through continuing to fund PCAS, the council has prevented significant costs both to its own services and the wider public sector. Nationally, the Local Government Association has estimated that for every £1 invested into schemes such as PCAS, the public purse has saved more than £2 in preventing people becoming homeless.

There will be other costs prevented to the public purse by the continuation of PCAS. Whilst we cannot fully predict what the impact for each client would be should PCAS no longer exist, we believe it is a reasonable argument to say that given the vulnerable nature of our clients and that they have been assessed as being in crisis, there would be an impact faced by wider public services. Some clients may face becoming homeless, suffer ill health or may turn to crime in order to make ends meet. Where the council knows that there are children in the home who cannot be fed and lack the basics such as heating and lighting, the council may well be forced to take those children into care.

At the Scrutiny in a Day event last year, a number of scenarios were created to demonstrate how poverty and welfare reform can affect people. Although fictitious, they are based on real situations

and circumstances seen by the council and our partners. These scenarios are reproduced below and have been updated to show the impact PCAS might have made and what might have happened had it not existed for the 5,500 clients supported.

The public sector costs highlighted are taken from published data from the University of Manchester and can be viewed [here](#)

### Scenario 1: Charlene

Charlene is a single mum with school age children. She has a history of receiving benefits for her disability, but following a recent reassessment, Charlene has been told that she is no longer eligible for disability benefits.

Charlene had got a temporary part time job, but on minimum wage. She is finding it difficult to pay her bills and provide food for the family. To make matters worse, her cooker no longer works and needs replacing. Charlene needs to find £300 urgently as she cannot provide a hot meal for her family. Charlene has approached her bank for a loan, but due to poor credit history was turned down.

Soon after Charlene’s job came to an end, which led to more money worries.

#### **How did PCAS help?**

Charlene turned to CAB for help. They assessed her situation and provided budget advice on how she could manage her money better. They also referred Charlene to the foodbank and the Rainbow Savers Credit Union who were able to provide a loan.

Having moved Charlene out of her crisis situation this gave her the opportunity to focus on finding work. She has now found a permanent job and is managing her finances.

#### **What costs has PCAS prevented?**

By moving Charlene out of her crisis and back into employment, it has prevented costs to the public sector of £10,025 per year. In addition, Charlene now has an increased income as a result of being in employment which further benefits the local economy. This is estimated at £4,335 per year.

The table below sets out the predicted costs if 1%, 5% or 10% of PCAS clients were to need these services:

		Cost (£)	Volume	% of PCAS clients	No. of PCAS clients	Total public sector cost prevented
Employment	Job Seekers Allowance- Workless client entering work (JSA)	10025	per case	1	53.7	£538,343
				5	268.5	£2,691,713
				10	537	£5,383,425
	Job Seekers Allowance- Workless client entering work (ESA)	8831	per case	1	53.7	£474,225
				5	268.5	£2,371,124
				10	537	£4,742,247



## Scenario 2: The McGuire Family

The McGuire family consists of Mr & Mrs McGuire and two children. Both parents have been unemployed for a number of years and receive benefits. Due to the changes in the Council Tax scheme, the family are now required for the first time to pay an element of Council Tax.

The family live in a privately rented home which has been neglected for some time by the landlord. Conditions are very poor affecting the families' health and wellbeing.

The family have problems managing their money properly and are in debt. The children often are given convenience foods (ready meals, junk food etc.) and are in poor health.

### ***How did PCAS help?***

The family were provided with foodbank vouchers and energy payment cards. The family were also provided with debt advice and money management skills. CAB advisors referred the family's poor housing conditions to the council. As a result, the council through its statutory duties contacted the landlord and made arrangements for essential repairs to be carried out.

### ***What costs has PCAS prevented?***

By improving the living conditions in the home, the family's health has improved. This has reduced the burden on the NHS and led to improved school attendance.

Every visit to a GP costs the NHS £125 (per hour of GP time), whilst for A&E attendance the cost rises to £130 per visit. For more serious conditions that require hospital admittance, the average cost is £1,779 per episode.

The table below sets out the predicted costs if 1%, 5% or 10% of PCAS clients were to need these services:

		Cost (£)	Volume	% of PCAS clients	No. of PCAS clients	Total public sector cost prevented
Public Health	A+E Attendance- investigations leading to admission	130	per incident	1	53.7	£6,981
				5	268.5	£34,905
				10	537	£69,810
	Hospital in-patient-average cost per episode	1,779	per incident	1	53.7	£95,532
				5	268.5	£477,661
				10	537	£955,323
	GP Contact cost per hour	125	per incident	1	53.7	£6,712
				5	268.5	£33,562
				10	537	£67,125

### Scenario 3 – Andy

Andy is a private tenant aged 32. He has been renting a 1 bedroom self-contained flat from his landlord for the last 4 years. The rent is £400 per calendar month. When he started renting the flat he was working full time, but was made redundant and has been unable to find another job since.

Andy is in receipt of housing benefit which covers his rent. Due to changes in Housing Benefit rules, Andy's benefits have reduced from £400 per month to £242 per month.

Andy is unable to meet the shortfall in his rent and is now in arrears. He currently owes £1400.

After numerous threatening phone calls, the landlord has now told Andy that she will be visiting the property at 11am today and if he's not out of the property she'll "get some guys round" to forcibly remove him and his belongings. Andy is becoming desperate and considering turning to crime as a means of covering his debts.

#### ***How did PCAS help?***

Andy approached CAB for help. CAB advisors took up Andy's case and negotiated with the landlord to agree a repayment schedule. This has allowed Andy to stay in his home and prevented him from turning to crime to pay off his debts.

#### ***What costs has PCAS prevented?***

By keeping Andy in his home, PCAS had prevented Andy from being made homeless. It is estimated that an average case of processing and managing a homeless application is £2656 – this includes 4 weeks of providing temporary accommodation.

The table below sets out the predicted costs if 1%, 5% or 10% of PCAS clients were to need these services:

		Cost (£)	Volume	% of PCAS clients	No. of PCAS clients	Total public sector costs prevented
Housing	homelessness application-average one off and ongoing costs associated with statutory homelessness	2,656	per application	1	53.7	£142,627
				5	268.5	£713,136
				10	537	£1,426,272

## Scenario 4 – Denham

Denham is a single father living in a four bedroomed house. He has two children, both boys one aged 7 the other 14 that attend different schools. Due to the changes in housing benefit from the Spare Room Subsidy, his benefit has been cut by 25%.

Denham’s new job means he has to leave the house at 6am. This means that the children have no one to get them ready for school.

The school is concerned about the lack of attendance of the younger child and the disrupting behaviour in class. The school has asked to meet with Denham on a number of occasions. Denham is also concerned that the older son is hanging around a group of older boys known for anti-social behaviour and a bad influence.

Denham is struggling to cope and turned to alcohol. Drinking became a regular habit for Denham causing problems both at work and at home. Denham soon lost his job and the family found themselves in greater crisis.

### ***How did PCAS help?***

CAB advisors reviewed the family’s benefits entitlement and helped Denham to claim additional benefits to which he was entitled. Denham received advice on how to budget his income and was provided with a voucher for the foodbank. CAB also referred Denham to the council’s Connecting Families programme to help provide support to the family in dealing with the range of issues that were being experienced.

### ***What costs has PCAS prevented?***

Without the help that Denham received, the family faced an increasingly chaotic home life. This would have had a strong impact on the young children in the house and would have led to safeguarding concerns for the council. If the situation continued to deteriorate, the council may have been forced to take the children into local authority care. The cost (and impact to the family) is significant and is calculated on average to be an annual cost of £64,819 per child

The table below sets out the predicted costs if 1%, 5% or 10% of PCAS clients if they were to face this situation:

		Cost (£)	Volume	% of PCAS clients	No. of PCAS clients	Total costs prevented to council
Childrens Services	Children Taken into Care-average cost across different types of care setting* based on two persons per family (cohort of estimated 3800 children)	64,819	per case, per year	1	38	£2,463,122
				5	190	£12,315,610
				10	380	£24,631,220

## Scenario 5 – Dave

Dave moved to a small village with his partner six months ago in a bid to make a fresh start after they kept arguing and Dave’s partner started becoming violent. Dave doesn’t work as his partner preferred him to stay at home and look after the house, however the rent and bills are all in Dave’s name at his partner’s insistence. Since they moved, the arguments got worse: Dave’s partner cut him off from his friends and family, and stopped him going out. Then one day Dave’s partner simply took the car, his things and left.

This left Dave alone in the village, isolated without a car and no income. His bills are mounting and Dave is getting into debt. Dave doesn’t know anyone locally because his partner didn’t allow him to socialise.

Dave is considering turning to shoplifting and theft as a way of making ends meet.

Dave has lost his self-confidence and is finding it increasingly difficult to re-enter the job market. His mental health is starting to deteriorate.

### ***How did PCAS help?***

PCAS provided Dave with basic electrical goods and furniture to replace the items that his partner had taken. Dave was referred to MIND who provided him support to help improve his self-confidence and mental health. CAB also referred Dave to a Carezone programme that trains unemployed people and gives them new skills in furniture making and construction. Dave has been regularly volunteering at Carezone and has gradually felt his confidence return. He now feels ready to re-enter the job market.

### ***What costs has PCAS prevented?***

Dave’s life was becoming increasingly desperate, lacking even basic household items and with little money to provide them. As Dave’s life became more desperate he was considering turning to crime in order to make ends meet. This was having a negative effect on Dave’s mental health, which could lead to long term problems and cost to the NHS.

Had Dave taken to crime the costs to society and the Justice system can quickly mount up as the following table shows. Figures are for 1%, 5% and 10% of PCAS clients if they were to follow this route:

	Cost (£)	Volume	% of PCAS Clients	No. of PCAS Clients	Total public sector cost prevented
Average cost of service provision for people suffering with mental health disorders	2148	per person, per year	1	53.7	£115,347
			5	268.5	£576,738
			10	537	£1,153,476

	Cost (£)	Volume	% of PCAS Clients	No. of PCAS clients	Total public sector cost prevented
Average cost per incident of crime – across all crime types	647	per incident	1	53.7	£34,744
			5	268.5	£173,719
			10	537	£347,439
Police Costs-Detained	700	per arrest	1	53.7	£37,590
			5	268.5	£187,950
			10	537	£375,900
Police Costs- Caution	336	per arrest	1	53.7	£18,043
			5	268.5	£90,216
			10	537	£180,432
Prison Costs	39,472	per annum	1	53.7	£2,119,646
			5	268.5	£10,598,232
			10	537	£21,196,464

### Future of PCAS and Universal Credit

The introduction of Universal Credit is expected to be rolled out in Peterborough in late 2015. This will see a number of different welfare benefits (such as tax credits, housing benefit and job seekers allowance) replaced by a single means tested benefit. The Government is gradually rolling out the programme across the country which is aimed at single claimants initially but will be expanded to families in due course.

There are a number of differences between Universal Credit and the existing system:

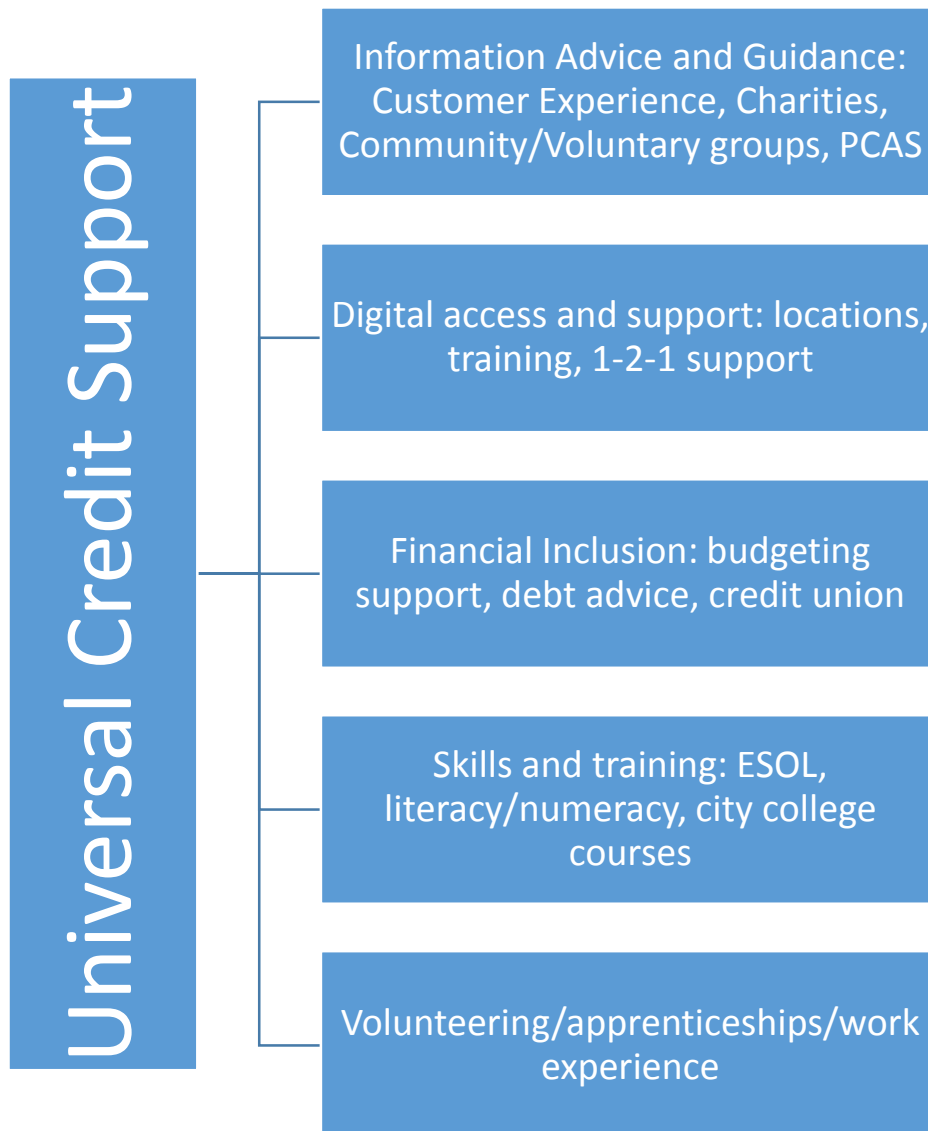
- Payments will be made in a single monthly payment rather 2 weekly
- If both occupants are eligible for welfare benefits, than a single payment will be made to the household rather than individuals
- Where claimants get help with their rent, payments will be made to the household rather than the landlord
- Under Universal Credit, claimants are not penalised for working more hours unlike the current system. If a claimants has variable working hours, Universal Credit automatically adjusts to make up the difference.
- Under Universal Credit, a benefit cap will apply meaning that for some benefit income may be reduced.

As with any new system, changes can be confusing and claimants will likely need support to deal with queries and challenge any erroneous decisions. Claimants may also need help in managing their household budget over a monthly period rather than 2 weekly.

PCAS partners are in a strong position to continue to deliver the necessary support and interventions for vulnerable clients and can either deal directly with clients' needs, or signpost to other local agencies than can provide more specialised support.

To ensure that Peterborough is prepared to provide the additional support to clients, PCAS will be expanded over the coming months to provide broader Universal Credit Support. Whilst this will

continue to deliver emergency support to clients in crisis, it will also offer greater focus to help people get back into work and out of poverty. This is demonstrated in the diagram below:



## Conclusion

The Scrutiny in a Day event was extremely successful. It led to a greater understanding of the issues that vulnerable people are facing and showed how the impacts can be felt across a number of public and charity services.

Scrutiny Committees identified the importance that PCAS has in supporting people who are in financial crisis and how the partners involved can help to prevent such crises reoccurring. The overriding recommendation from the Joint Scrutiny Committee was that council should explore ways to sustain the PCAS scheme post Government funding. Over the last year, officers have worked with the Cabinet to do just that.

Funding has been identified in the Medium Term Financial Strategy of the council to sustain the scheme. This will provide long term investment to support people who find themselves in financial crisis. As has been demonstrated in this report the return on the investment made is significant. Without a scheme such as PCAS the additional cost to the wider public purse could run into millions of pounds.

As outlined above, the continuation of PCAS will provide not only emergency support for clients in crisis, but will be expanded to assist clients as they navigate through Universal Credit. One of the key outcomes will be supporting more people to move out of debt and poverty by gaining employment. We will work with partners across the city to provide and signpost to opportunities that will improve longer term prospects for employment.

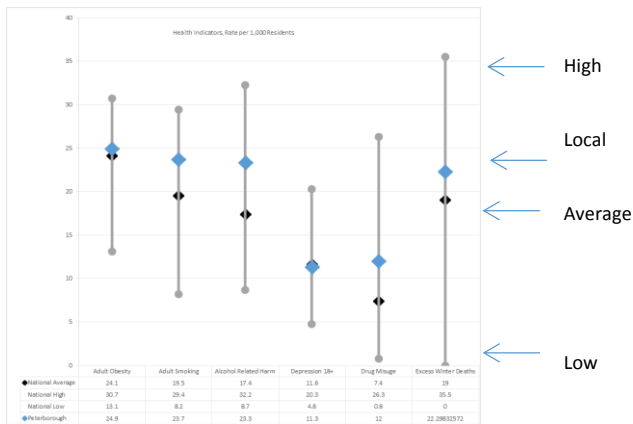
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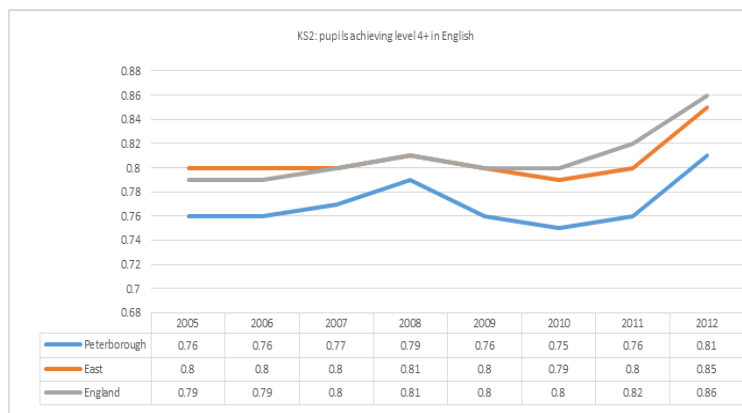
# Scrutiny in a Day - Information pack guidance notes

This evidence pack has been developed to assist with the scrutiny in a day "Tackling the effects of the welfare reform" event. The information contained within has been sourced predominantly from open data with some local datasets included and has been grouped, where possible, into themes relevant to each of the five scrutiny committees. The most recently available data has been utilised where possible. This pack has been designed to allow questions to be raised as opposed to providing definitive answers. Where possible, Peterborough has been shown as a comparison to all other Local Authority areas in England, with a proportion showing a localised "drilled down" element.

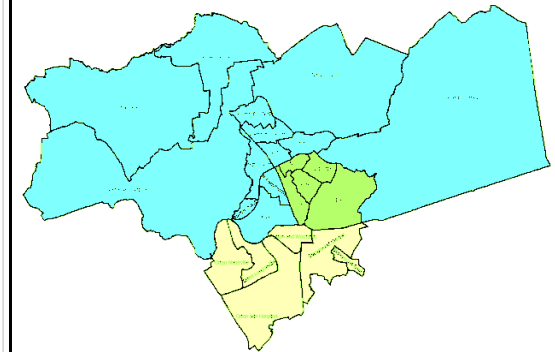
## A guide to interpreting the data.



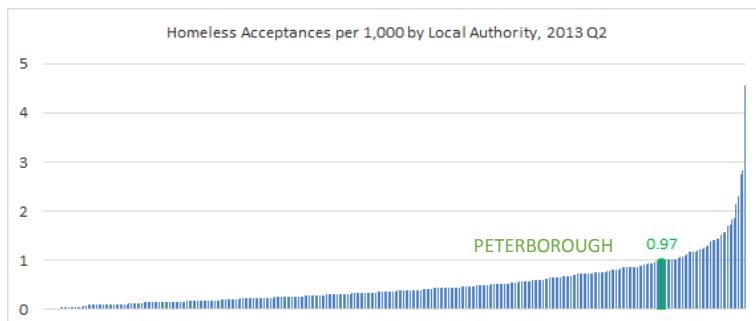
**Stock Charts** - are a quick way to look at a broad range of data. The maximum and minimum ranges are shown as the highest and lowest points of the line, with Peterborough featuring a blue diamond and the national average shown as a black diamond, these charts will either be shown across a time range, or across a range of themes.



**Line Charts** - These are utilised for displaying trends over time. The horizontal X axis shows the date range while the vertical Y axis will show either a number (i.e.. age) a rate (i.e.. per 1000 population) or a percentage (i.e.. a proportion). All Line charts in this evidence pack utilise the same colour themes. Blue = Peterborough, Orange = Eastern Region, Grey = England

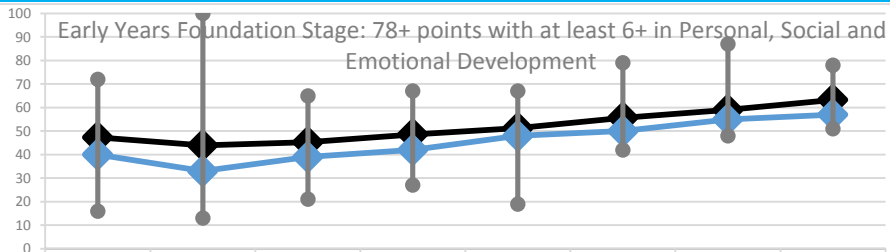


**Maps** - All maps that have been utilised within this evidence pack are based on ONS defined Output Areas within Peterborough Unitary Authority Ward boundaries and are shown as shaded "heat maps" based on the relative values or rates relevant to each specific area.



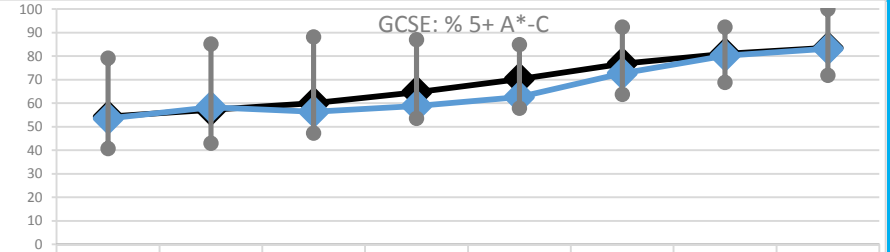
**Column Charts** - These charts are utilised throughout this document primarily as a way of demonstrating where Peterborough is placed in a national context. Each column represents a Local Authority in England and Wales. Peterborough will always be represented as a green column with its respective data label visible. Lowest volumes/rates will always feature to the left, where highest volumes or rates will appear to the right.

# Creating Opportunities and Tackling Inequalities



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
— Average	47.37333333	43.90604027	45.29333333	48.60666667	51.23684211	55.68421053	59	63.25
High	72	100	65	67	67	79	87	78
Low	16	13	21	27	19	42	48	51
— Peterborough	40	33	39	42	48	50	55	57

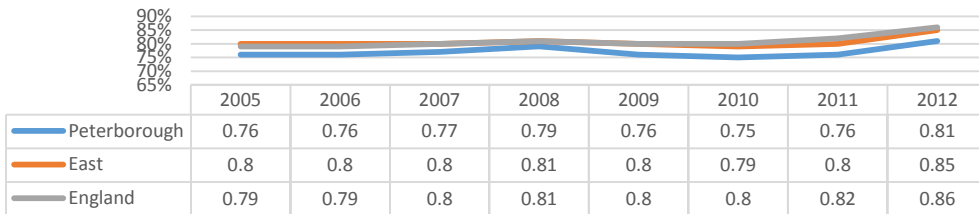
This graph shows that, regarding Early Years achievement, Peterborough and the national average are improving at a similar rate with Peterborough remaining in a relatively deficient position.



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
— Average	54.26530612	57.15442177	60.05374156	64.66598639	70.27449664	76.81476518	81.02483221	83.5852349
High	79.2	85.2	88.2	87	84.9	92.4	92.4	100
Low	40.7	43	47.3	53.5	57.8	63.7	68.8	71.8
— Peterborough	53.5	58.3	56.3	58.8	62.6	72.7	80.2	83.2

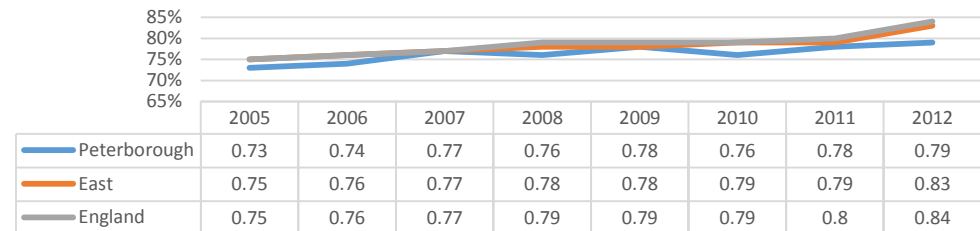
This graph shows that, despite a minor dip from 2007 to 2010, the percentage of students achieving 5+

### KS2: pupils achieving level 4+ in English

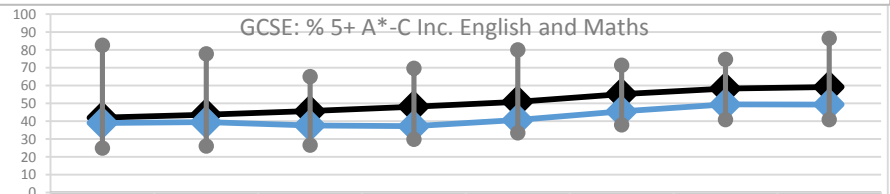


This graph shows that KS2 pupils in Peterborough have consistently trailed the region and country in English achievement since 2006.

### KS2: pupils achieving level 4+ in Maths

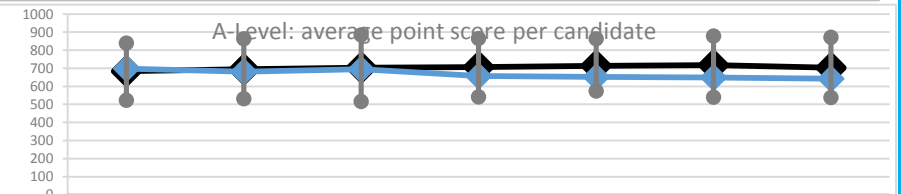


This graph shows that, while Peterborough is improving in KS2 pupils achieving level 4+ in Maths, it is at a slightly slower level when compared to regional and national progress.



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
— Average	41.98775514	33.65986395	45.60476194	48.10680272	50.92080537	55.23489933	58.29664435	59.11812081
High	82.6	77.8	65	69.6	80	71.3	74.7	86.4
Low	24.9	26.1	26.5	29.9	33.5	38	40.8	40.9
— Peterborough	39	39.4	37.6	37.2	40.6	45.5	49.4	49.3

In contrast, this graph shows that Peterborough lags behind the national average regarding A\*-C achievement in English and Maths in GCSE.

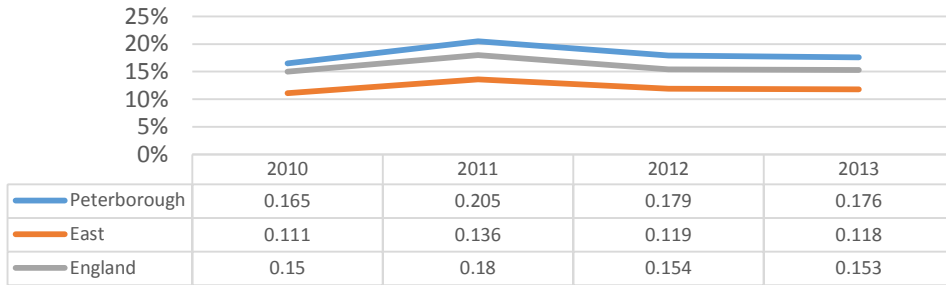


	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
— Average	683.9468966	694.1227586	703.9806897	707.242953	714.1892617	717.6393333	702.642
High	839.2	863.2	884.8	865.5	863.8	878.1	871.2
Low	523.6	532	515.9	541.1	573.8	540.3	538.6
— Peterborough	698	681	695	656.9	651.6	648.5	642.4

This graph shows that, beginning in 2009, Peterborough's average A level score per candidate has fallen below the national average.

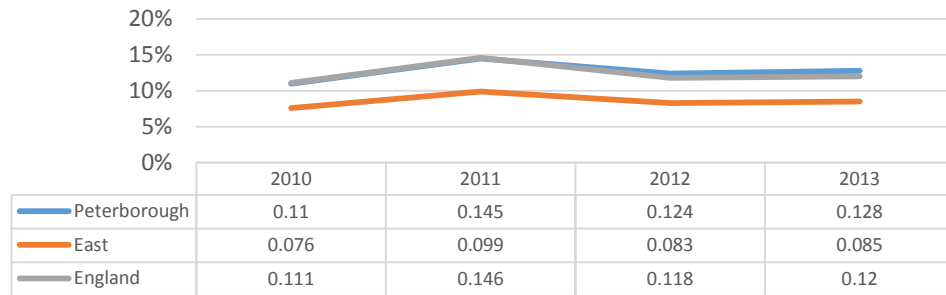
# Creating Opportunities and Tackling Inequalities

FSM: primary schools

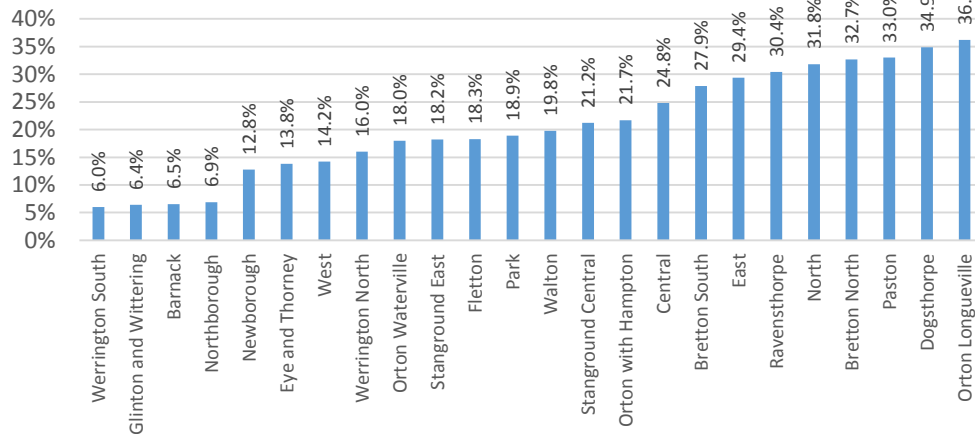


These two graphs demonstrate that Peterborough has a marginally larger percentage of pupils receiving free school meals than England and a considerably larger amount than the region.

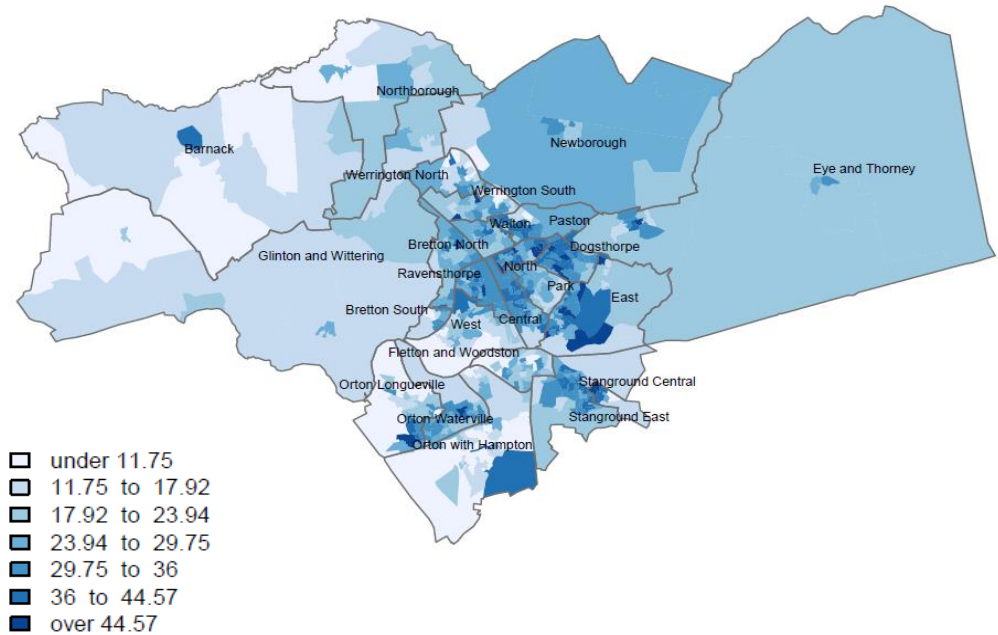
FSM: secondary schools



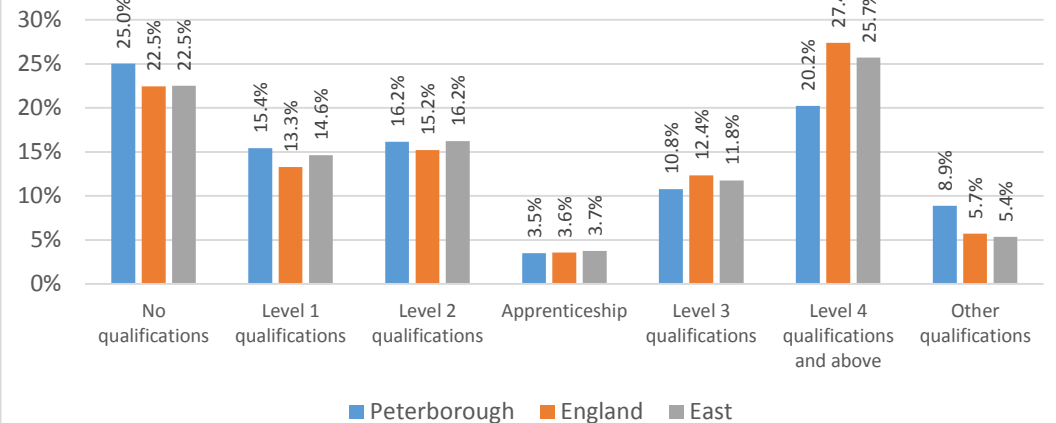
Percentage of Children Under 16 in Poverty



KS501EW0014 ( No Qualifications)

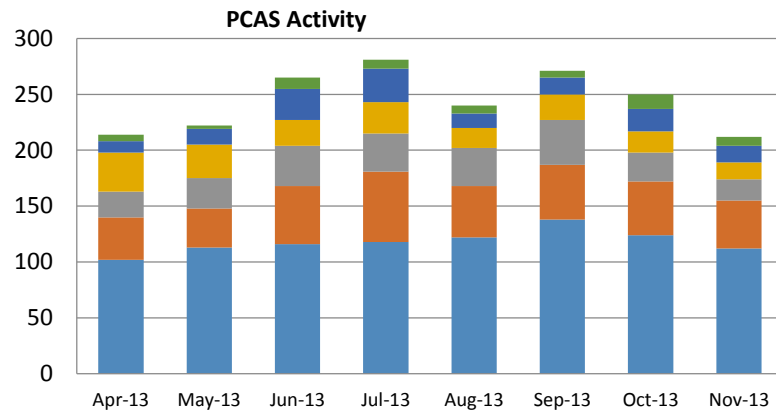


Highest Level of Qualification

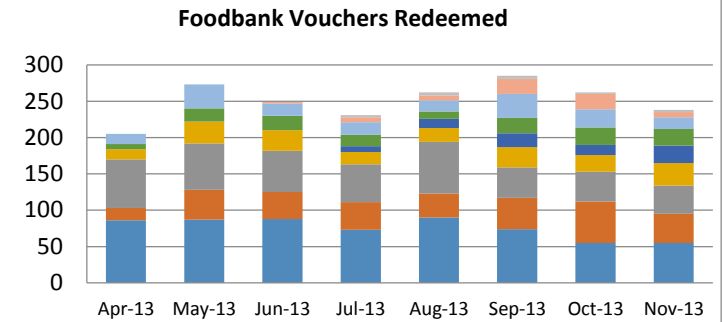


This graph shows that Peterborough has a higher percentage of people with no or other qualifications than the region and country. It also demonstrates that Peterborough has a significantly lower percentage of people with level 4 qualifications (degrees and above) than the region and country.

# Creating Opportunities and Tackling Inequalities

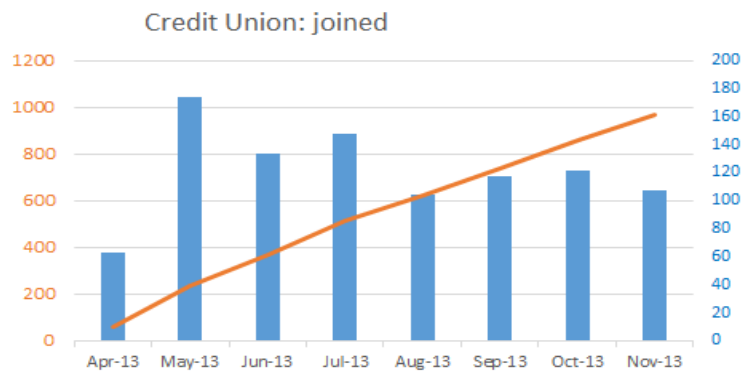


	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13
Microwave Packs Issued	6	3	10	8	7	6	13	8
Wee Re-Use Vouchers	10	14	28	30	13	15	20	15
Referrals to Care Zone	35	30	23	28	18	23	19	15
Emergency Foodbox	23	27	36	34	34	40	26	19
Meter Card Vouchers Issued	38	35	52	63	46	49	48	43
Food Vouchers Issued	102	113	116	118	122	138	124	112

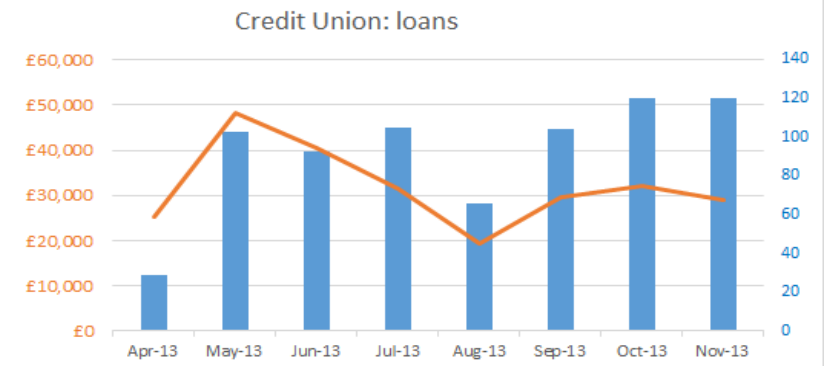


	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13
313 Cromwell Road (Central ward)	0	0	0	3	4	4	2	3
Orton	0	0	2	7	7	21	21	7
Stangground	14	33	17	17	15	33	25	16
Bretton	7	18	20	16	10	21	24	23
Salvation Army (Central ward)	0	0	0	8	13	19	14	24
Paston	14	30	28	17	19	28	23	31
Westgate	67	64	57	52	71	42	41	39
Gunthorpe	17	41	37	38	33	43	57	40
Dogsthorpe	86	87	88	73	90	74	55	55

These above two graphs firstly demonstrate the activities of PCAS of which the majority activity was issuing food bank vouchers. Accordingly, the second graph shows the food banks where vouchers were redeemed, the major three location were Dogsthorpe, Gunthorpe and Westgate.



	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13
Total Joined (Credit Union)	63	174	134	148	105	118	122	108
Cummulative total	63	237	371	519	624	742	864	972

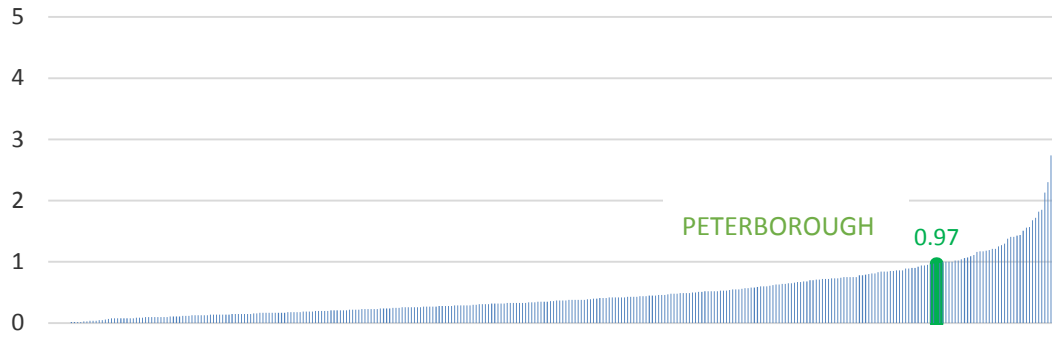


	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13
Total number of loans	29	103	93	105	66	104	120	120
Total value of loans	£25,163	£48,291	£40,397	£31,502	£19,480	£29,544	£32,137	£28,945

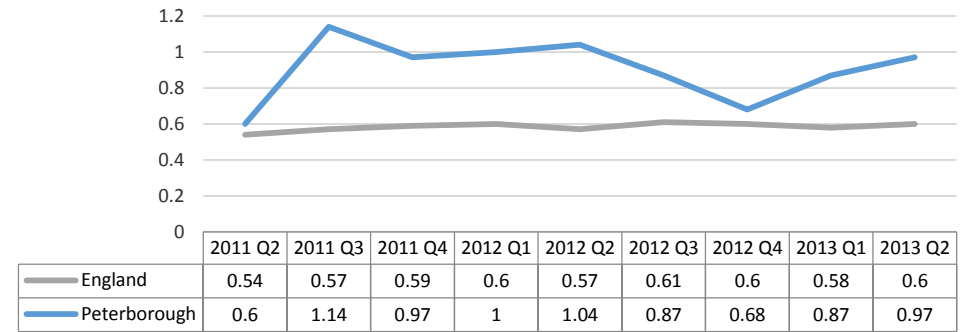
The bottom two graphs track the number of members of the credit union and the amount and value of loans approved.

# Strong and Supportive Communities

Homeless Acceptances per 1,000 by Local Authority, 2013 Q2

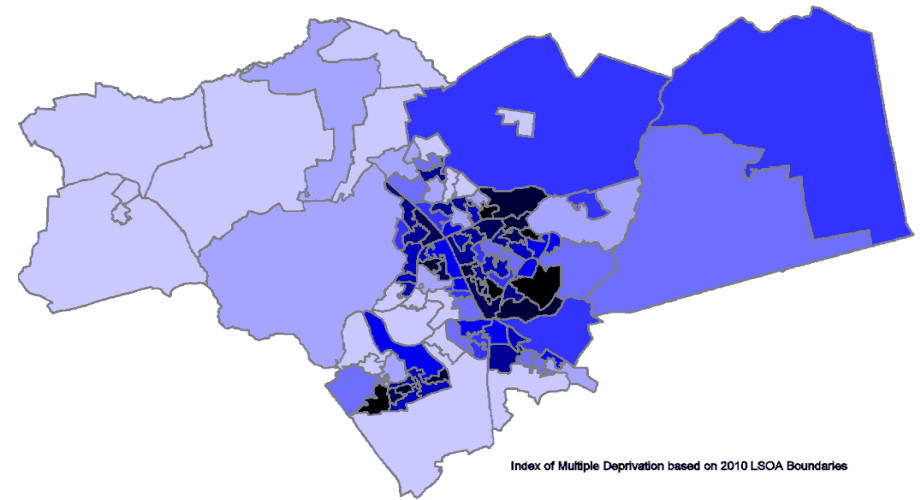
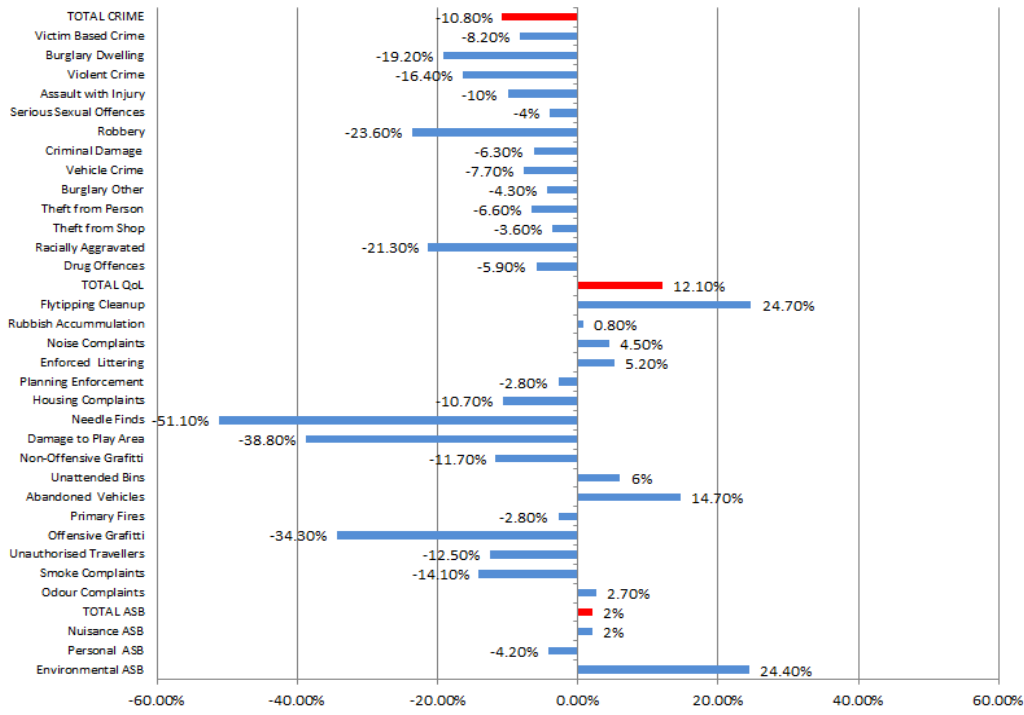


Homeless Acceptances per 1,000



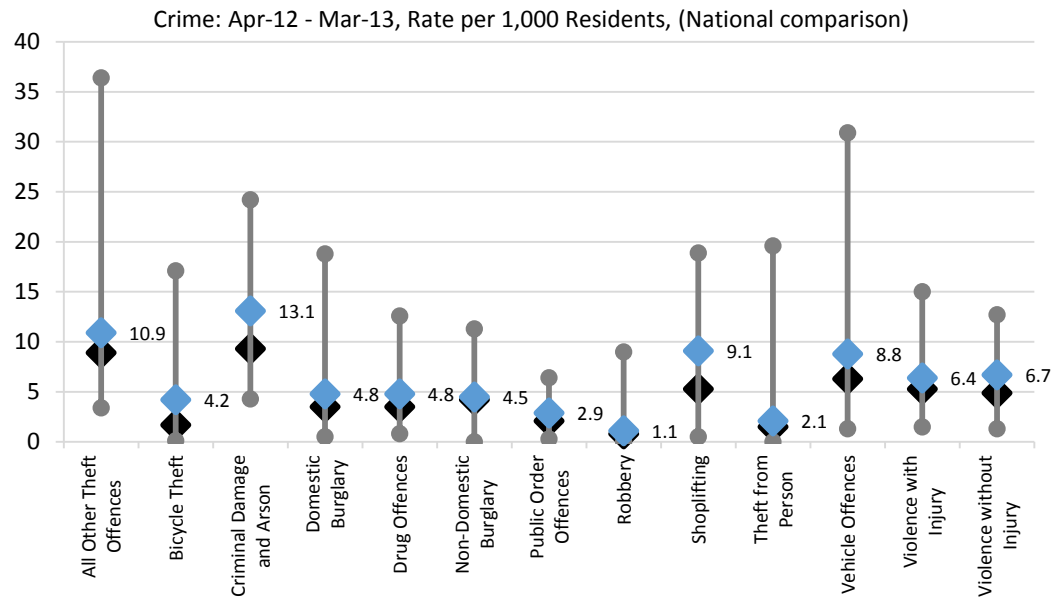
This above graphs show that Peterborough has consistently recorded homelessness acceptances as a rate per 1,000 population in excess of the country. Accordingly Peterborough lies at the higher end of all local authorities in England.

% Variation of Quality of Life factors across Peterborough from Baseline Period (Apr 2012- Mar 2013) to Current period (Dec 2012 - Nov 2013)

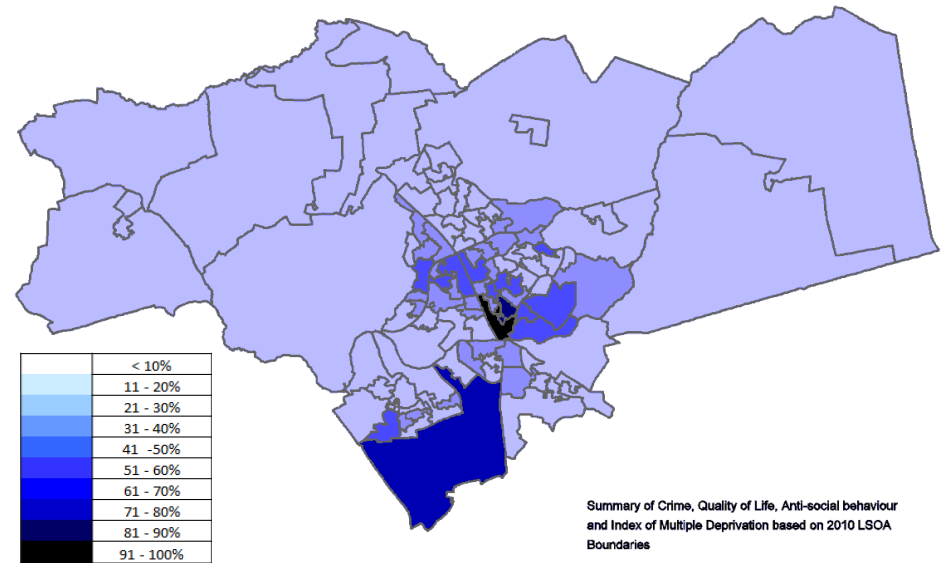


The map above shows the overall rank based on the 2010 Indices of Multiple Deprivation by LSOA - The darker the area, the more deprived it is (and the lower the rank is). When compared to 2007 IMD rankings there is little change. This is the most recent IMD data available. IMD scores will be refreshed in 2014.

# Strong and Supportive Communities

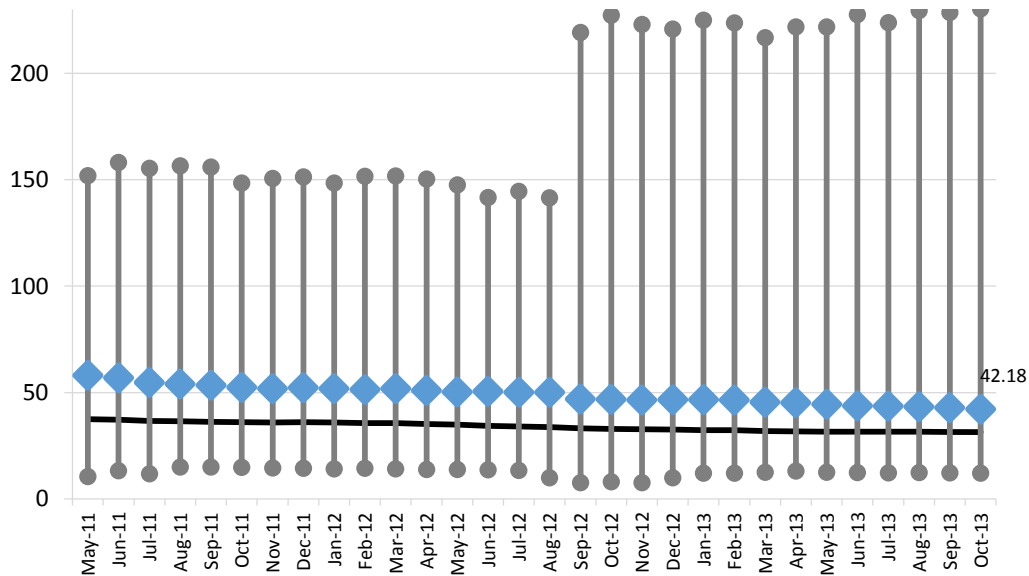


This graph plots the range of crime types per 1,000 residents with the national average and Peterborough's score superimposed. In all cases Peterborough exceeds the national average.



The map above shows the combined proportion of all Crime, Anti-social behaviour and Quality of life incidents reported to the police and local authority .

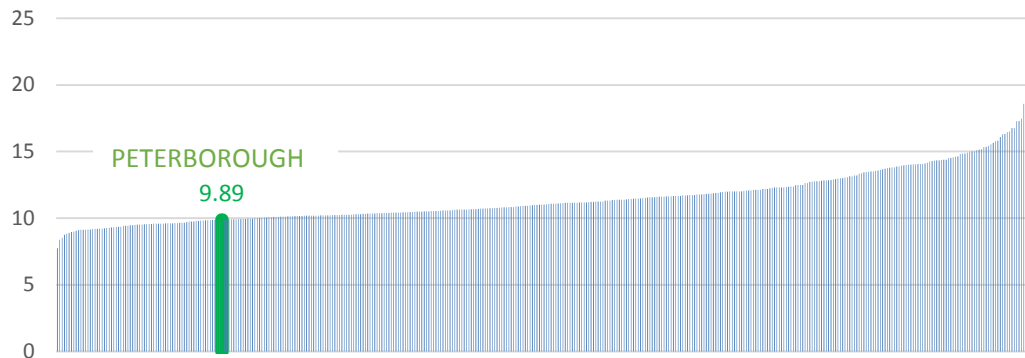
12 Month Rolling British Crime Survey - Rate per 1,000 Residents



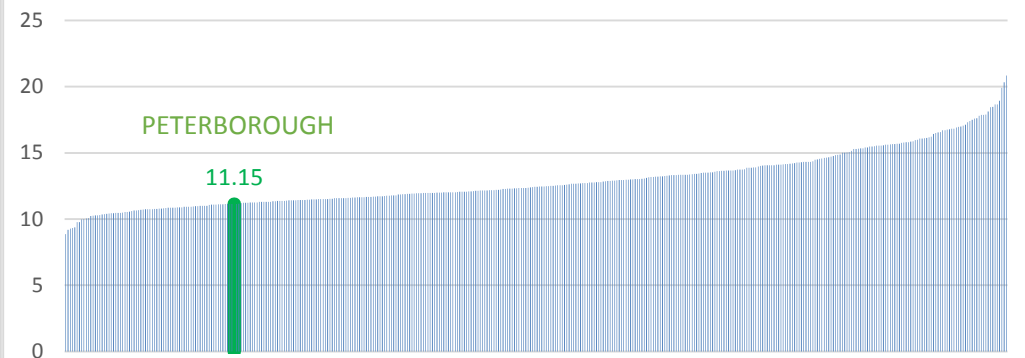
This graph to the left shows the range of Crime Survey of England and Wales scores with the national average and Peterborough superimposed. Peterborough exceeds the national average, but the gap is gradually reducing.

# Sustainable Growth and Environmental Capital

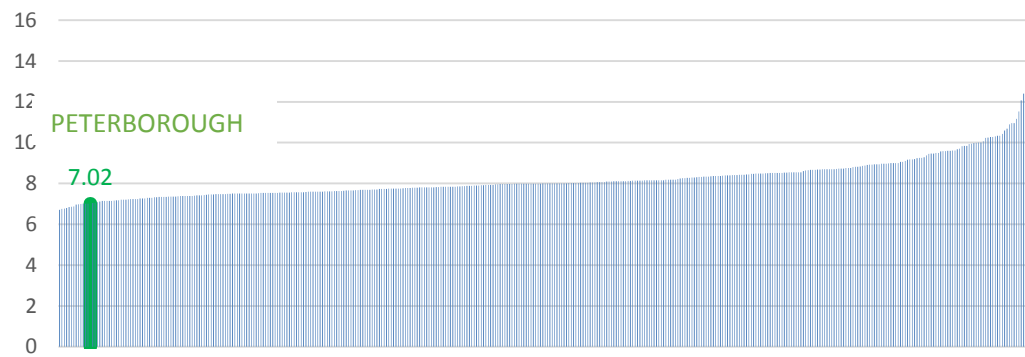
Gross Median Pay (£) by Local Authority - All Pay



Gross Median Pay (£) by Local Authority - Full-Time Pay

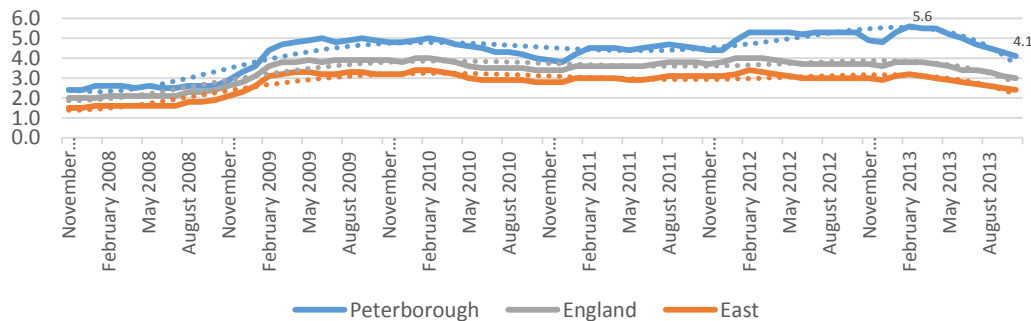


Gross Median Pay (£) by Local Authority - Part-Time Pay

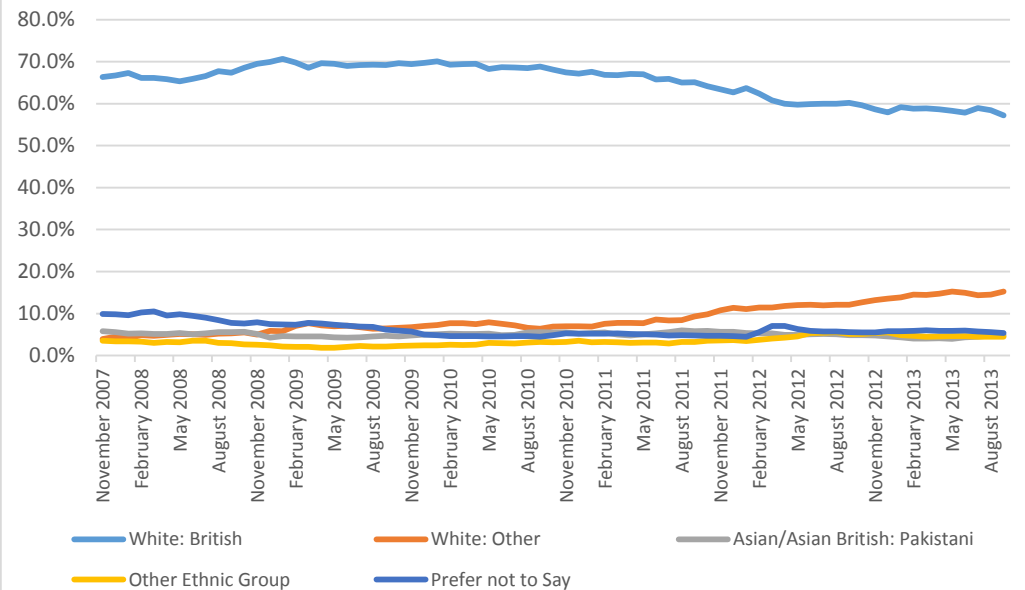


Residents of Peterborough earn comparatively less than the national median of all British local authorities. This is especially so regarding Peterborough's part-time employees whose median wage is amongst the very lowest in Britain after having experienced an annual reduction of 6.8%. This places Peterborough as 359<sup>th</sup> of 373 comparable local authorities and well within the lowest 5% in the country at 3.8%. Peterborough's part-time employees accordingly account for 22,000 (27.5%) of Peterborough's 80,000 employees.

Rate of Unemployment, Nov-07 - Oct-13



Percentage of Top 5 Ethnicities Claiming JSA, Nov-07 - Sep-13

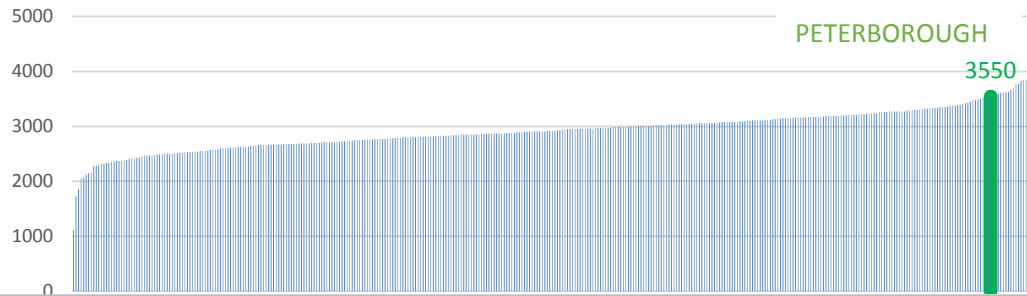


This graph shows the rate of working age unemployment. Peterborough has historically had a higher rate than the region and country although this has been exacerbated by the financial crash. However, during the last couple of months, Christmas hiring seems to have reduced the gap.

This graph shows the proportion the top 5 ethnicities contribute to Jobseekers' claims. As would be expected, White British contribute the most although this has been in gradual decline for the past few years. White Other contribute a distant second and has been increasing for roughly the same period.

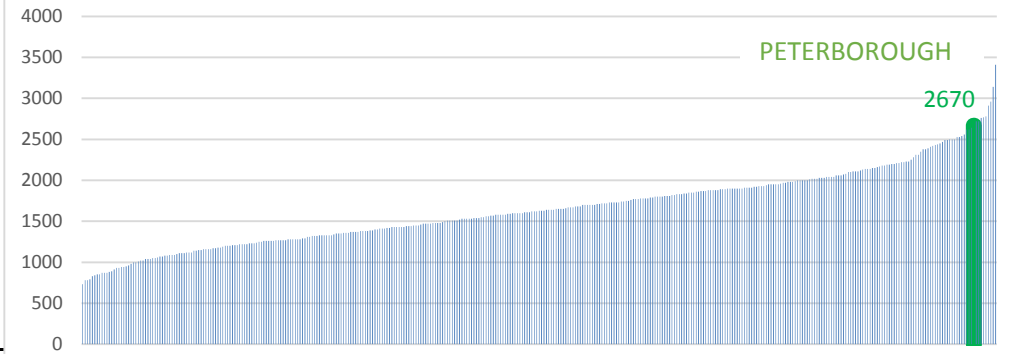
# Sustainable Growth and Environmental Capital

Child Benefit reductions, Households Affected Rate per 10,000

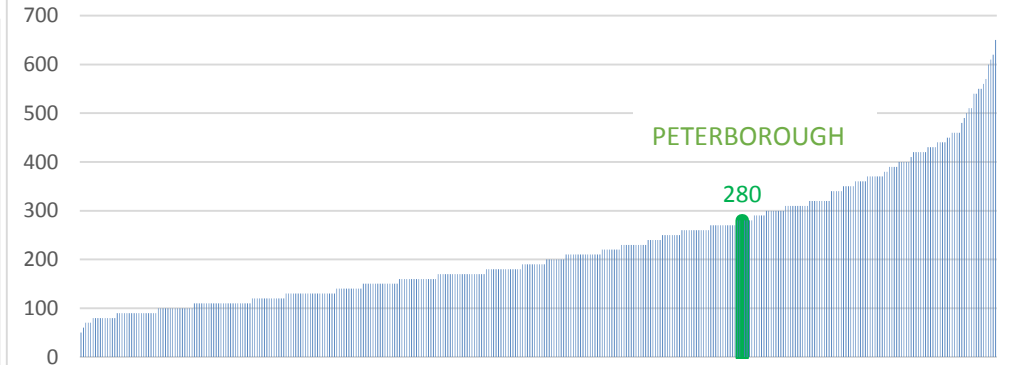


- Peterborough has amongst the highest rate of households affected by child benefit cuts in England and Wales with 3,600 (36%) per 10,000 households affected. This puts Peterborough at 365<sup>th</sup> of 379 comparable local authorities and well within the top 5% of local authorities most affected at 3.7%.
- Peterborough has amongst the highest rate of households affected by tax credit cuts in England and Wales with 2,720 (27.2%) per 10,000 households affected. This puts Peterborough at 372<sup>nd</sup> of 379 comparable local authorities and well within the top 5% of local authorities most affected at 1.8%.

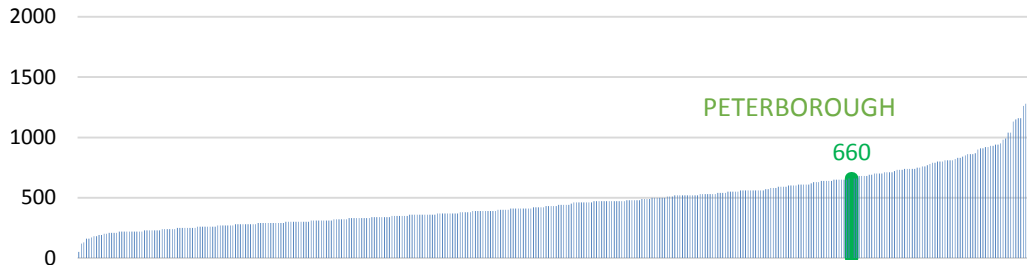
Tax Credit reductions, Households Affected Rate per 10,000



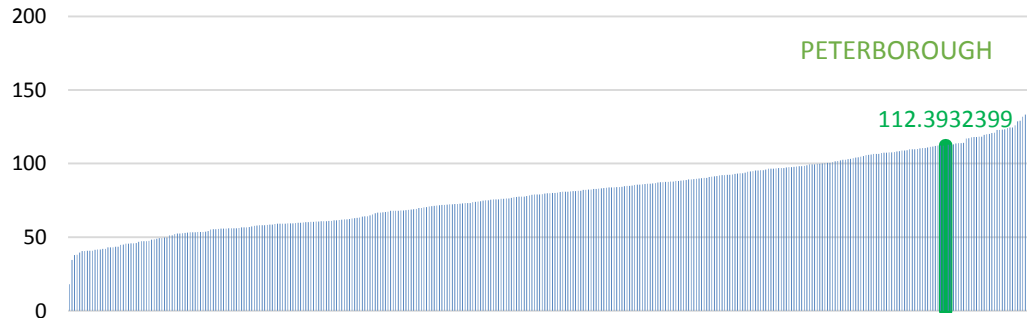
Housing Benefit reductions: Under Occupation (Bedroom Tax), Households Affected Rate per 10,000



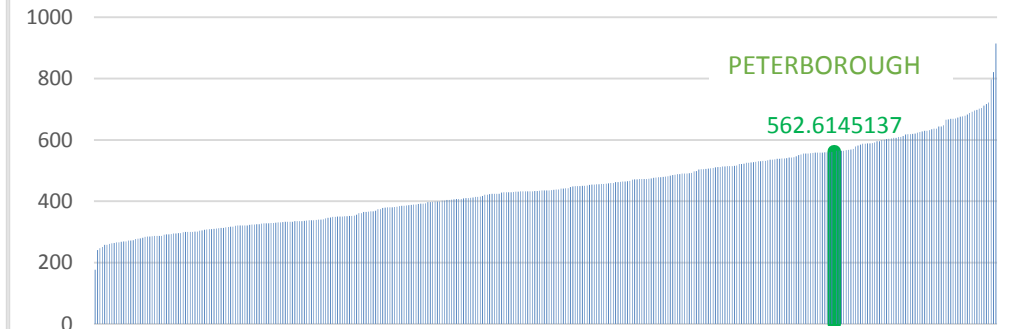
Housing Benefit reductions: Local Housing Allowance, Households Affected Rate per 10,000



1% Uprating, Financial Loss per Working Age Adult, £ per Year



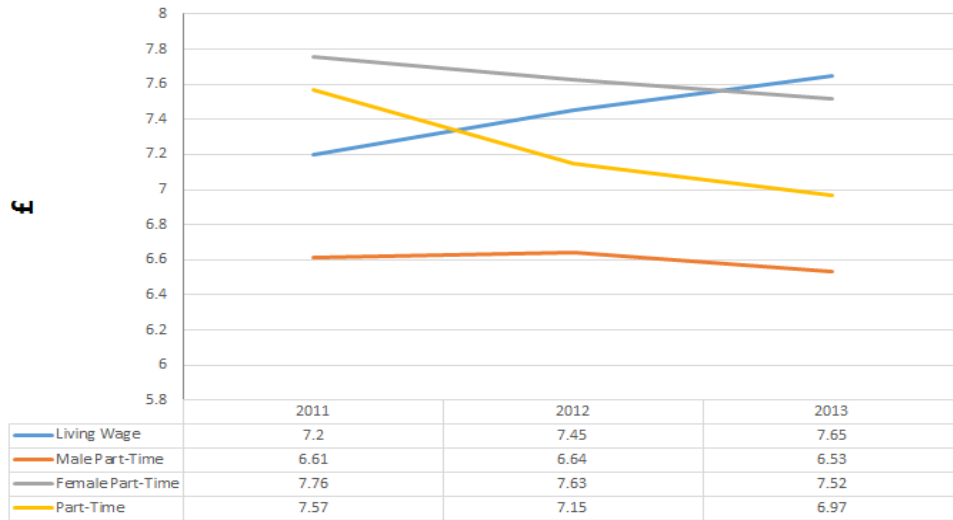
Total reductions, Financial Loss per Working Age Adult, £ per Year



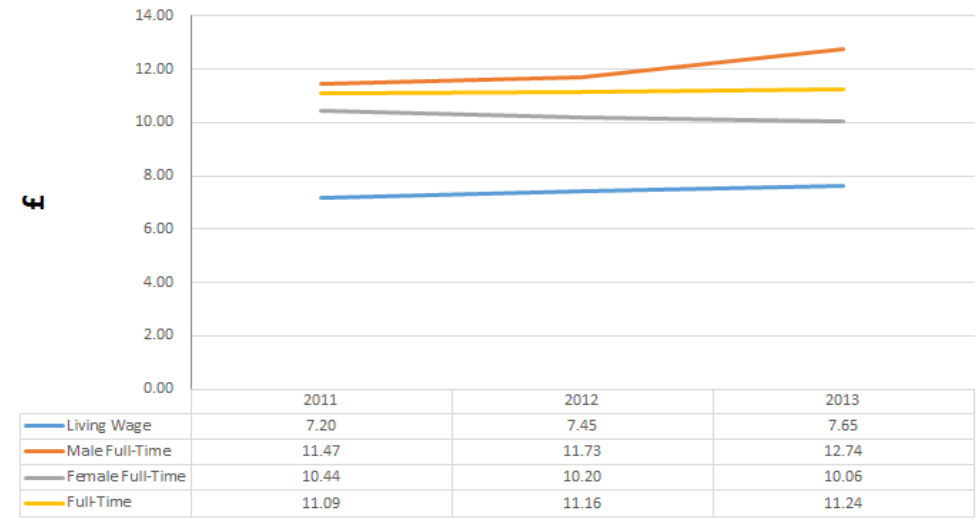


# Sustainable Growth and Environmental Capital

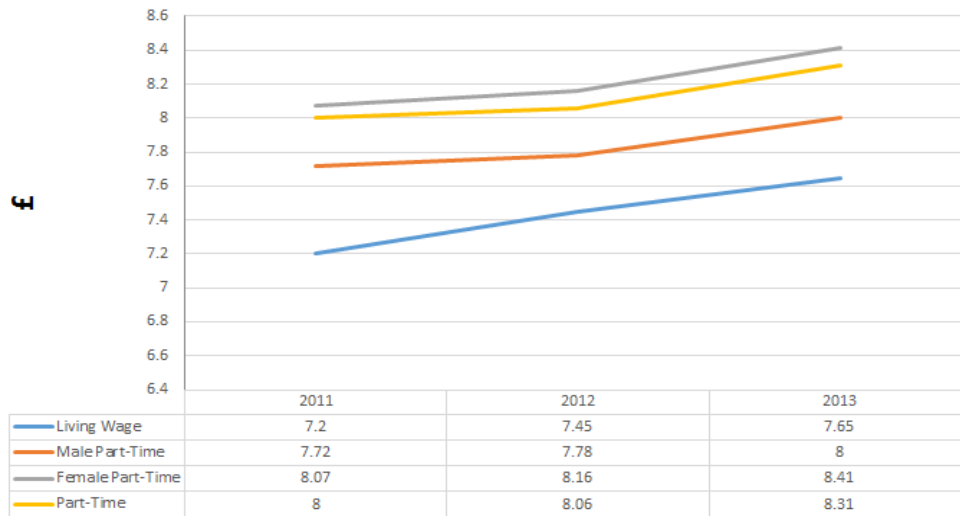
### Peterborough - Part time median salary (£)



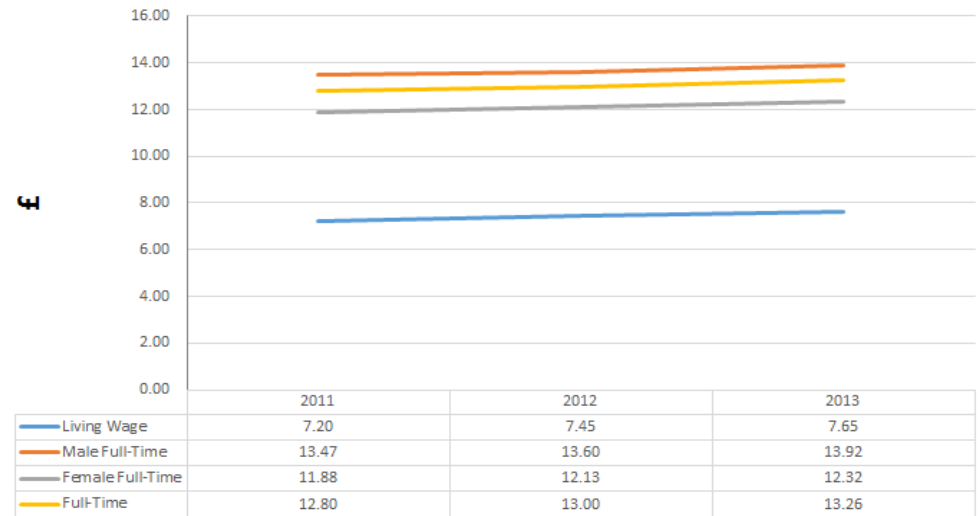
### Peterborough - Full time median salary (£)



### England - Part time median salary (£)



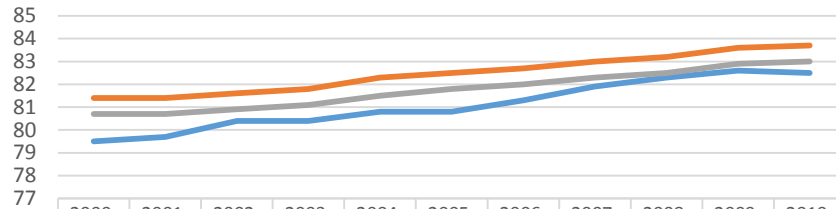
### England - Full time median salary (£)



The living wage (not inclusive of London) is currently £7.65, the current minimum wage is £6.31, therefore, in Peterborough, part time males salaries are significantly lower than the living wage, and broadly in line with the minimum wage. These graphs also show that Peterborough's hourly wages are lower than the region and country. as well as demonstrating that female part-time workers are paid in excess of their male counterparts and vice versa regarding full-time wages.

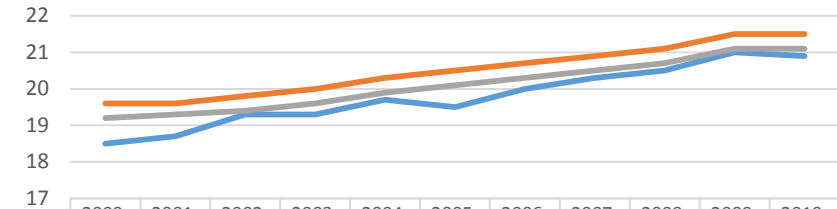
# Health Issues

### Female Life Expectancy at Birth



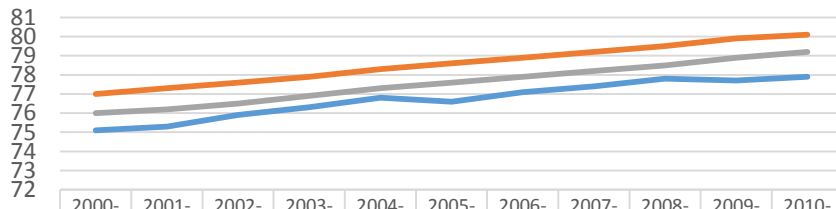
	2000-02	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12
Peterborough	79.5	79.7	80.4	80.4	80.8	80.8	81.3	81.9	82.3	82.6	82.5
East of England	81.4	81.4	81.6	81.8	82.3	82.5	82.7	83.0	83.2	83.6	83.7
England	80.7	80.7	80.9	81.1	81.5	81.8	82	82.3	82.5	82.9	83

### Female Life Expectancy at 65



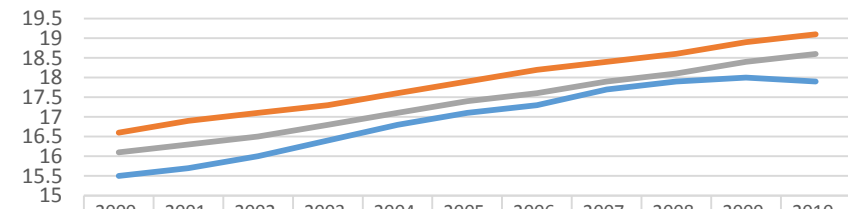
	2000-02	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12
Peterborough	18.5	18.7	19.3	19.3	19.7	19.5	20	20.3	20.5	21	20.9
East of England	19.6	19.6	19.8	20.0	20.3	20.5	20.7	20.9	21.1	21.5	21.5
England	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.9	20.1	20.3	20.5	20.7	21.1	21.1

### Male Life Expectancy at Birth



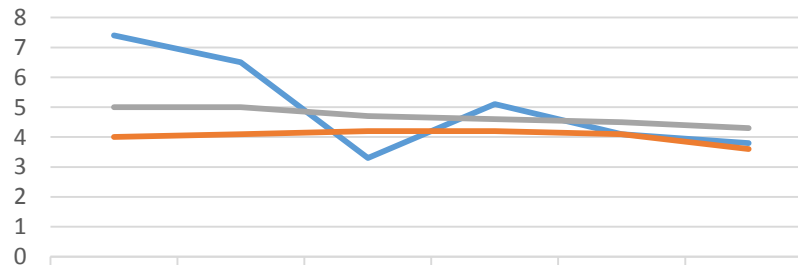
	2000-02	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12
Peterborough	75.1	75.3	75.9	76.3	76.8	76.6	77.1	77.4	77.8	77.7	77.9
East of England	77.0	77.3	77.6	77.9	78.3	78.6	78.9	79.2	79.5	79.9	80.1
England	76	76.2	76.5	76.9	77.3	77.6	77.9	78.2	78.5	78.9	79.2

### Male Life Expectancy at 65



	2000-02	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12
Peterborough	15.5	15.7	16	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.3	17.7	17.9	18	17.9
East of England	16.6	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.9	18.2	18.4	18.6	18.9	19.1
England	16.1	16.3	16.5	16.8	17.1	17.4	17.6	17.9	18.1	18.4	18.6

### Infant Mortality, Rate per 1,000 Live Births



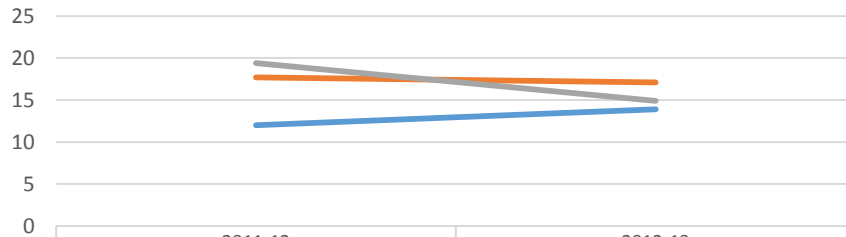
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Peterborough	7.4	6.5	3.3	5.1	4.1	3.8
East	4	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.6
England and Wales	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3

The above four graphs show that life expectancy in Peterborough, regardless of sex and stage of life, is below the region and country, although is improving at a similar rate.

The graph to the left shows that infant mortality has declined from significantly above the regional and national rates in 2005 to in line with both in 2010.

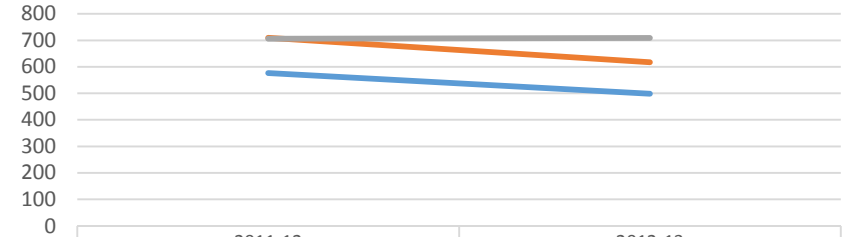
# Health Issues

Care Home Admission (18-64), Rate per 100,000 Residents



	2011-12	2012-13
Peterborough	12	13.9
East of England	17.7	17.1
England	19.4	14.9

Care Home Admission (65+), Rate per 100,000 Residents

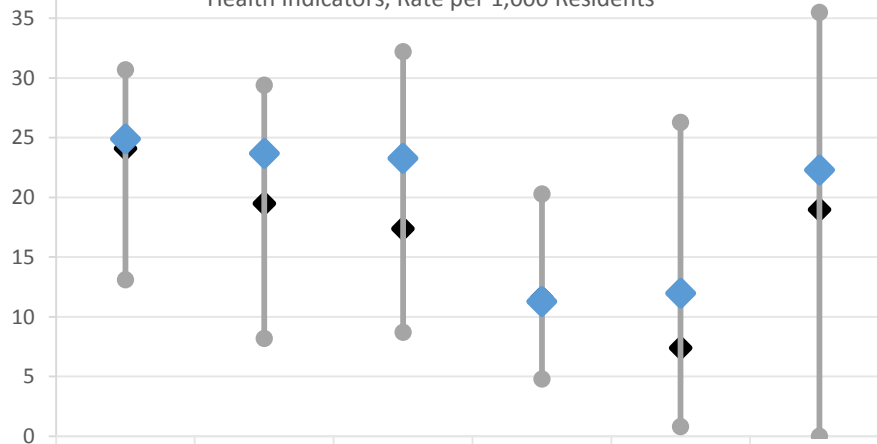


	2011-12	2012-13
Peterborough	576.5	498.5
East of England	709.5	617.2
England	705.9	708.8

The above two graphs show that Peterborough has less care home admissions per 100,000 people than the region or country, although the trend for the ages of 18-64 suggests Peterborough will soon exceed both in this area.

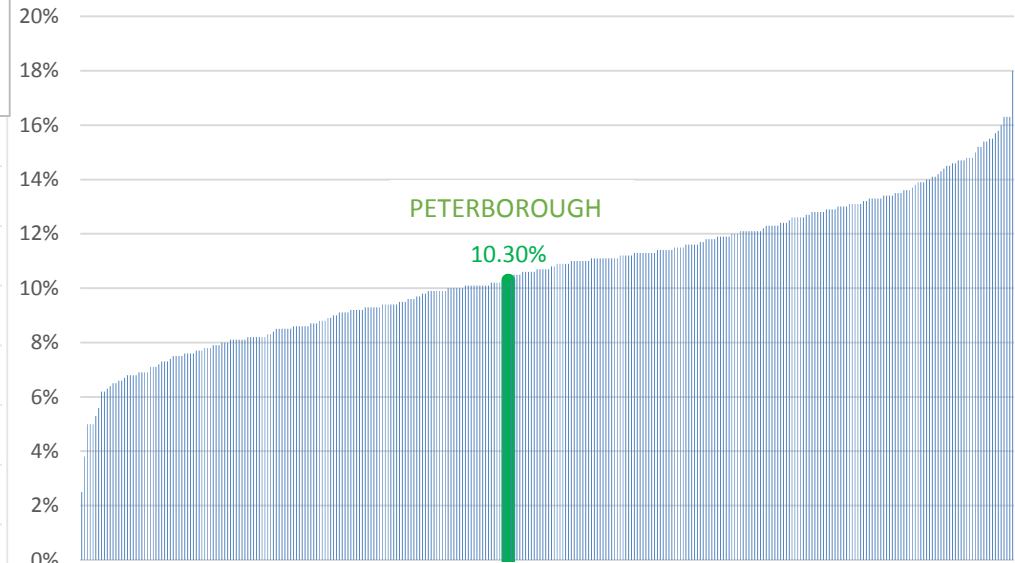
This graph below shows the range of various health indicators per 1,000 residents with the national average and Peterborough's score superimposed. These show that Peterborough exceeds the national average in all but one indicator, that of Depression 18+.

Health Indicators, Rate per 1,000 Residents



	Adult Obesity	Adult Smoking	Alcohol Related Harm	Depression 18+	Drug Misuse	Excess Winter Deaths
◆ National Average	24.1	19.5	17.4	11.6	7.4	19
National High	30.7	29.4	32.2	20.3	26.3	35.5
National Low	13.1	8.2	8.7	4.8	0.8	0
◆ Peterborough	24.9	23.7	23.3	11.3	12	22.29832572

Percentage of Household's Experiencing Fuel Poverty by Local Authority

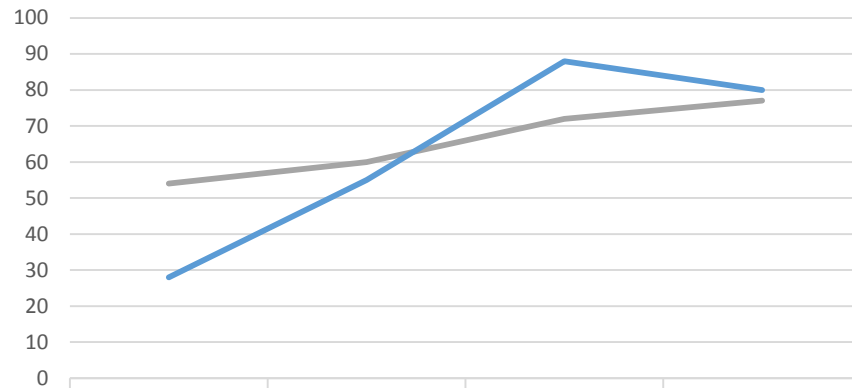


- Peterborough's rate of fuel poverty is 10.3%, better than the median of all comparable English local authorities of 10.7%. This places Peterborough 150<sup>th</sup> out of 326 local authorities with a percentile of 46%.

- There is a significant range in households experiencing fuel poverty in Peterborough's 104 LSOAs. The highest was 35.8% in one of Central's 6 LSOAs which accounted for 177 households, while the lowest was 3.1% in one of Orton Waterville's 5 LSOAs which accounted for 23 households. Across the 104 LSOAs

# Rural Communities

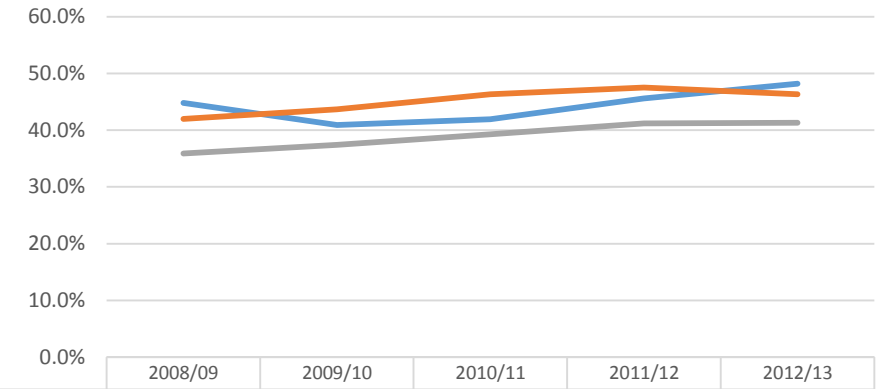
Proportion of New Dwellings on Previously Developed Land



England	54	60	72	77
Peterborough	28	55	88	80

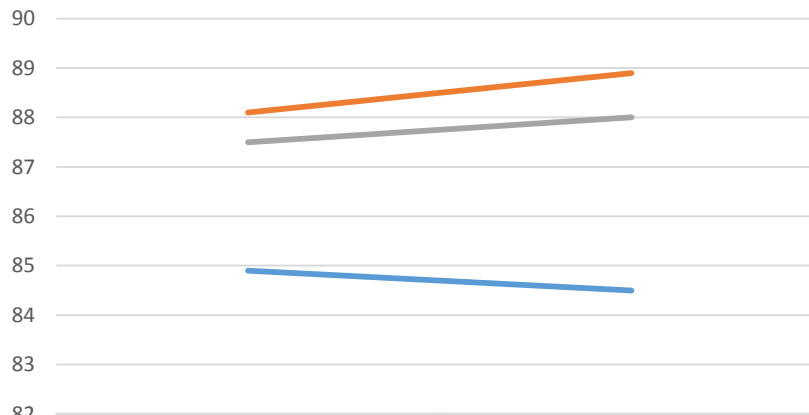
This graph shows that in recent years Peterborough has exceeded the country regarding the percentage of

Percent of Local Authority Collected Waste Sent for Recycling/Composting/Reuse



Peterborough	44.8%	40.9%	41.9%	45.6%	48.2%
East	42.0%	43.7%	46.3%	47.5%	46.3%
England	35.9%	37.4%	39.3%	41.2%	41.3%

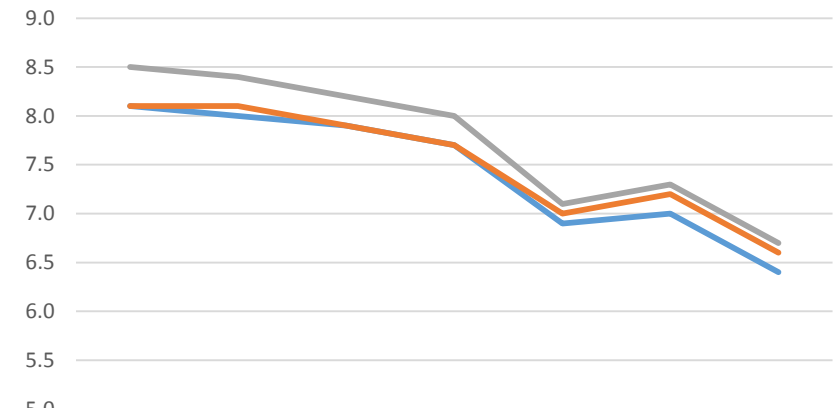
Percent of Green Space Land



Peterborough	84.9	84.5
East of England	88.1	88.9
England	87.5	88

While the percent of green space land appears to have increased at both a regional and national level,

Total Per Capita CO2 Emission Estimates (t)

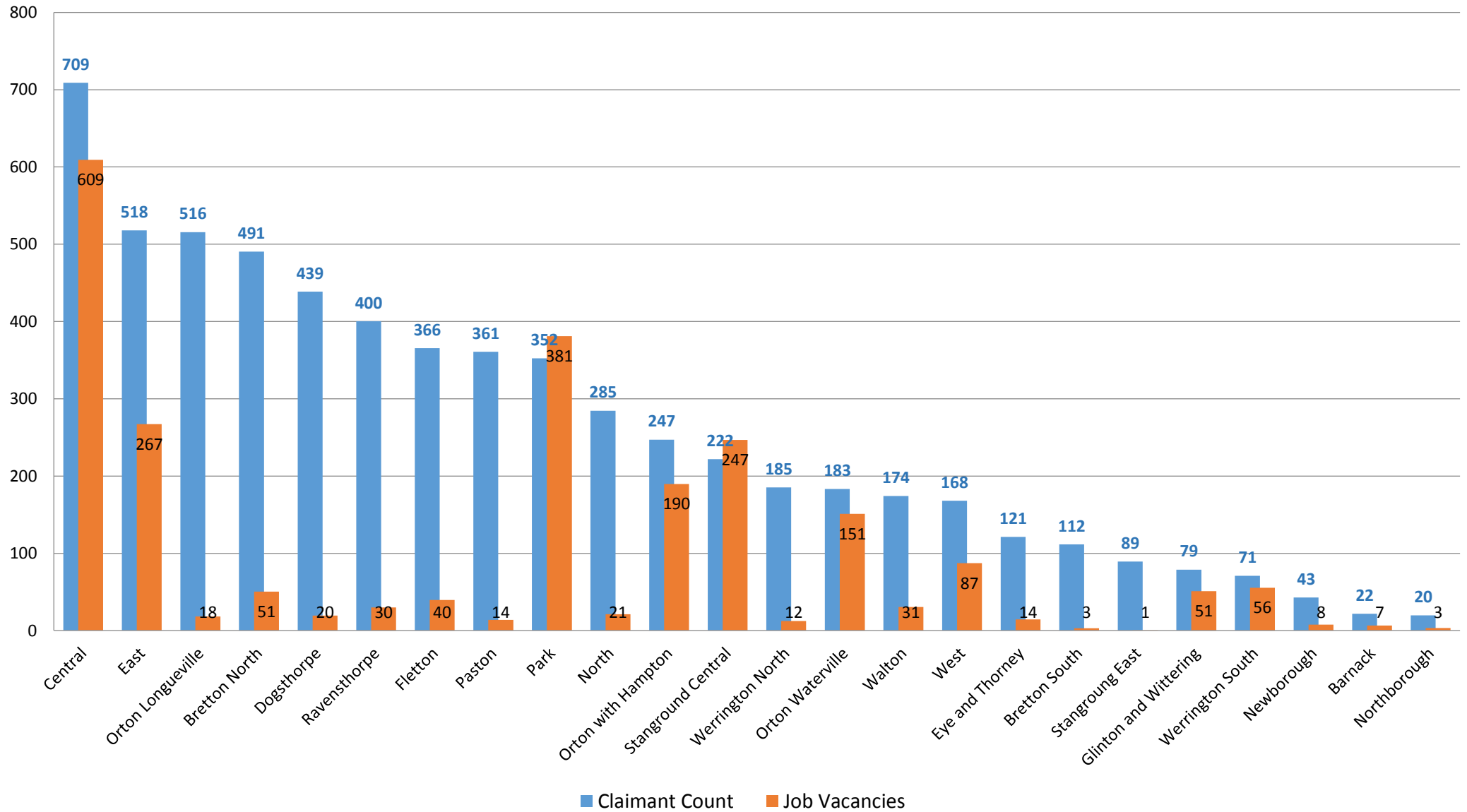


Peterborough	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.7	6.9	7.0	6.4
East	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.0	7.2	6.6
England	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.1	7.3	6.7

The above two graphs show that Peterborough is in line with the region and country regarding recycling, composting and reusing collected waste and also CO2 emissions.

# Rural Communities

Average number of monthly claimant counts and Job vacancies by Ward (Dec2011 - Nov 2012).



There are clear disproportions regarding the volume of claimants by ward when compared to job vacancies by ward, this is likely to affect those living in rural communities as well as those less mobile claimants ability to easily commute to work without rely upon transport.

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## Recommendations and Lines of Enquiry from each Scrutiny Committee or Commission

Four of the five Scrutiny Committees or Commissions produced a shortlist of key lines of enquiry or recommendations that those present felt they may want to focus on during the 2014/15 municipal year. These are set out as follows:

### **Creating Opportunities and Tackling Inequalities**

1. To explore the impact of welfare reform on young people and their attainment in mainstream education.
2. To identify barriers to work and explore how early years provision, support and related services can help parents into employment.
3. To understand the impact and needs arising from welfare reform and ensure that initiatives such as Connecting Families can meet these needs.

### **Strong and Supportive Communities Scrutiny Committee**

1. To explore the impact of the cessation of the Local Welfare Provision funding from Department of Work and Pensions and develop recommendations to Cabinet on how the Peterborough Community Assistance Scheme can be sustained.
2. To raise awareness of the ongoing reforms, the impacts and support available with communities, councillors and partners. Develop opportunities for sharing experiences caused by welfare reforms between communities, councillors and partners.
3. To explore opportunities of how investing in local community groups can help to prevent and tackle poverty.
4. To receive a report on the extent of gambling within the city and develop actions to mitigate the impact of gambling such as education, awareness raising and prevention.

### **Scrutiny Commission for Health Issues**

1. To create an accessible, visible and customer-orientated access point for advice
2. To receive and scrutinise a report from Public Health on planned initiatives relating to healthy eating, food and nutrition along with the links to poverty and other lifestyle factors
3. When receiving the Public Health report above, to look at links between the nutrition and uptake of school meals and educational attainment.
4. To receive and scrutinise a report on the impact of poverty on public health and explore how investing in measures to tackle poverty can improve health outcomes.

### **Sustainable Growth and Environment Capital Scrutiny Committee**

1. To consider the Council's response to gambling and to devise a holistic approach to combatting the economic threats posed by gambling and vice
2. To understand the role that the voluntary sector can play in helping the council to deliver its key objectives. To foster closer links into and between the voluntary sector and review how the Council can support this
3. To scrutinise the Affordable Housing Capital Strategy to enable the Committee to consider recommendations relating to social housing.

**Scrutiny Commission for Rural Communities**

As the remit of the Scrutiny Commission for Rural Communities is cross-cutting, members will consider which of the recommendations and lines of enquiry above they wish to pursue alongside new suggestions that have emerged since the event.



# PCAS<sub>year one report</sub>

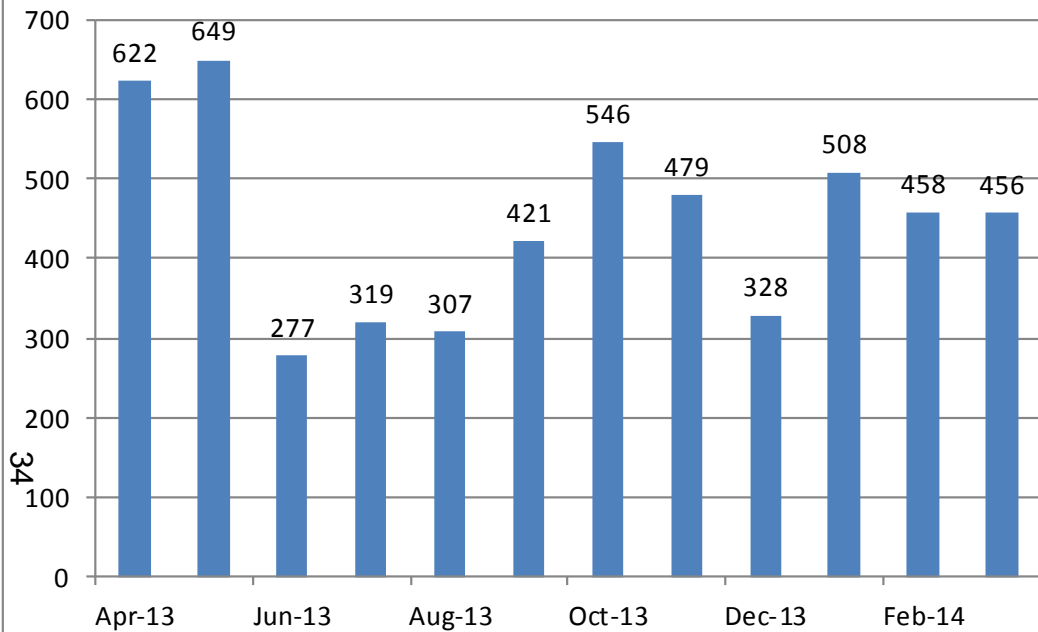
33

April 2013 - March 2014

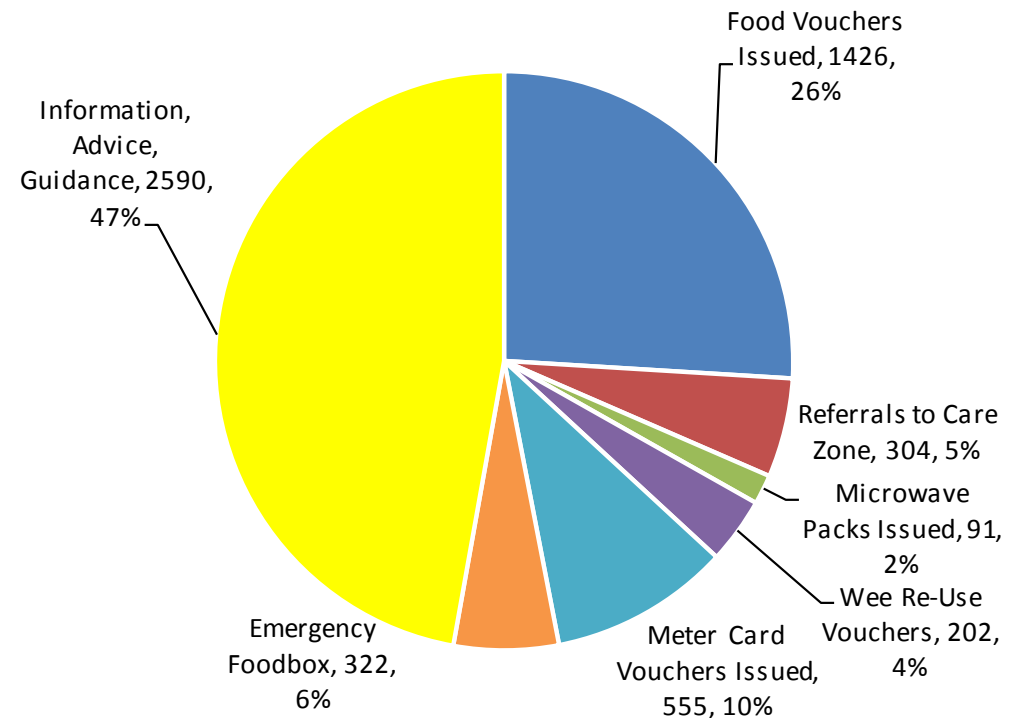
For further information, please contact either  
Ray Hooke 863847 or Louise Williamson  
453582

## CAB - PCAS clients seen and activity breakdown

### Total No. PCAS clients seen



### CAB - PCAS Activity - April 13 - March 14

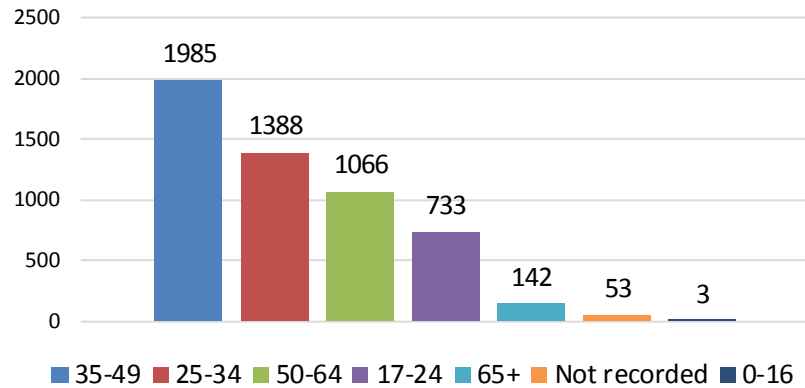


Total number of PCAS clients seen for the year (April 13 - March 14) totals 5370.

Of those 5370 PCAS clients, 47% were given information, advice and guidance by Citizens Advice Bureau Peterborough. The second highest PCAS service provided were foodbank vouchers which made up 26% of the service through the year. 555 Gas and Electricity meter card vouchers were issued. Referrals to CareZone for emergency furniture and emergency food parcels combined made up 11%.

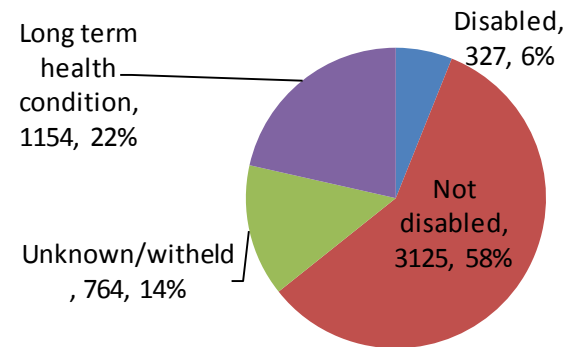
## CAB - PCAS Client Demographics

### Cumulative data - Age - April 13 - March 14



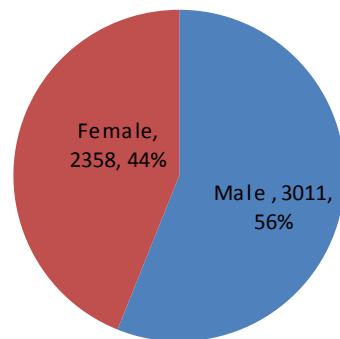
The age group of 35-49 is the largest client group with 1985 of the total being 5370. Of the 5370 PCAS clients seen, only 3 clients aged 0-16 were helped under PCAS

### Cumulative data - Disability Status - April 13 - March 14



The yearly data shows 3125 out of 5370 clients were classed as not disabled. The data shows just over a quarter of PCAS clients described themselves as either disabled or have a long term health condition.

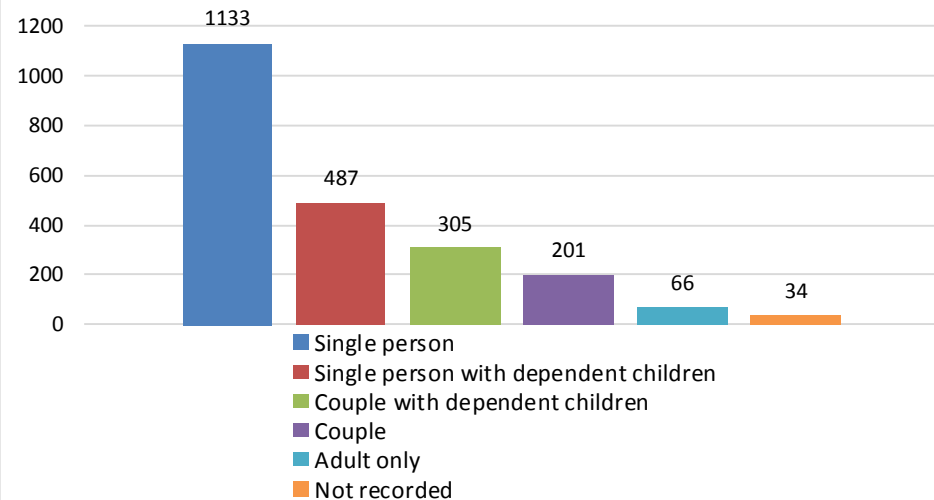
### Cumulative data - Gender - April 13 - March 14



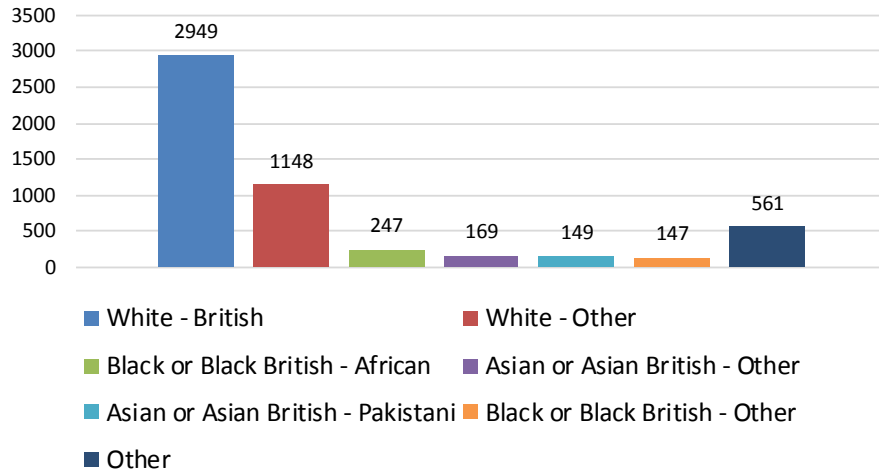
Over half of all PCAS clients seen were male.

**N.B.** The household data was only collected from November 2013 and shows a cumulative 5 month period. Within this 5 month period 1133 PCAS clients were single people. Over a third of clients stated that they had one or more dependent children in the household.

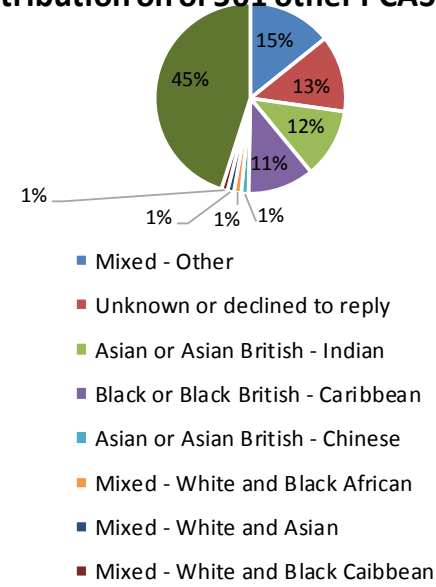
### Household Type - November 13 - March 14



### Cumulative data - Ethnicity - April 13 - March 14

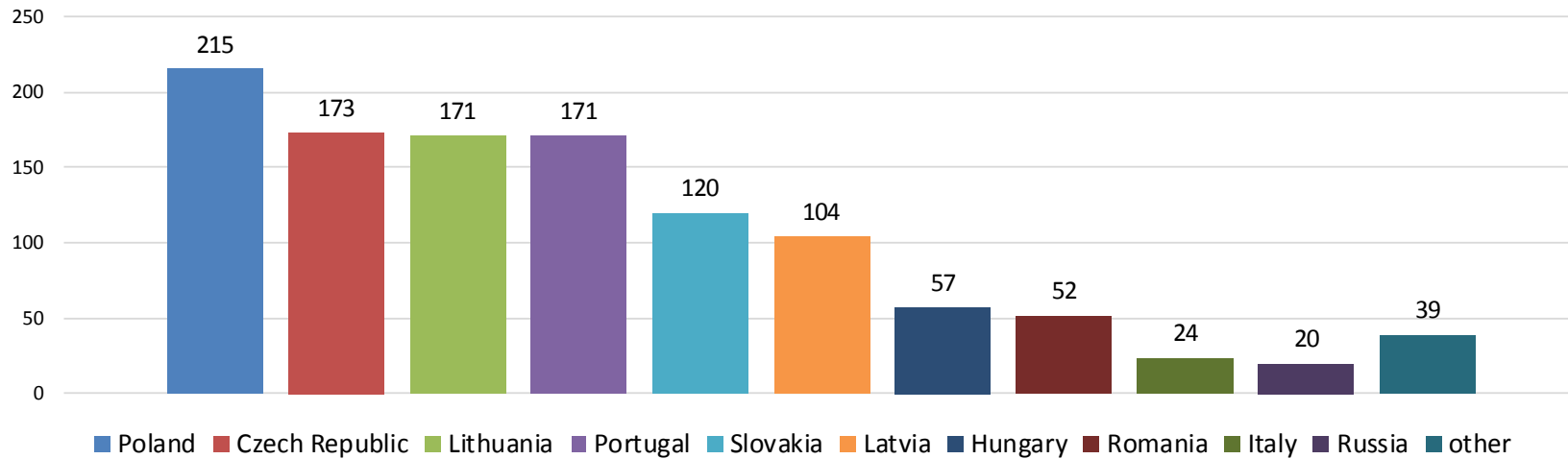


### Distribution on of 561 other PCAS clients



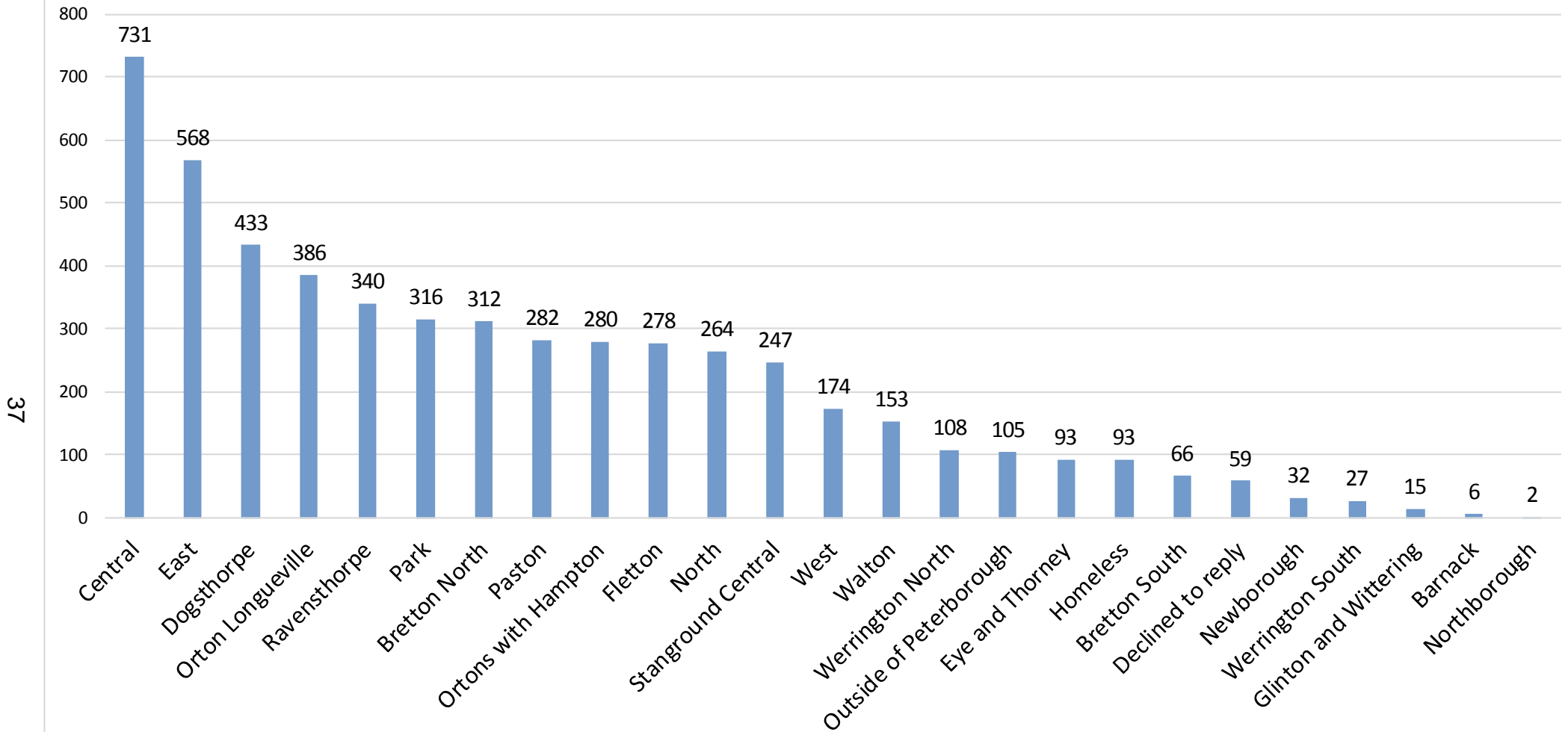
The majority of PCAS clients seen in 2013-2014 were White British with White Other rating second highest with 1148 clients seen. 561 clients were classed as 'other' ethnicity and the pie chart above shows the distribution of those 561 other PCAS clients.

### Cumulative data - White Other Nationality Breakdown - April 13 - March 14

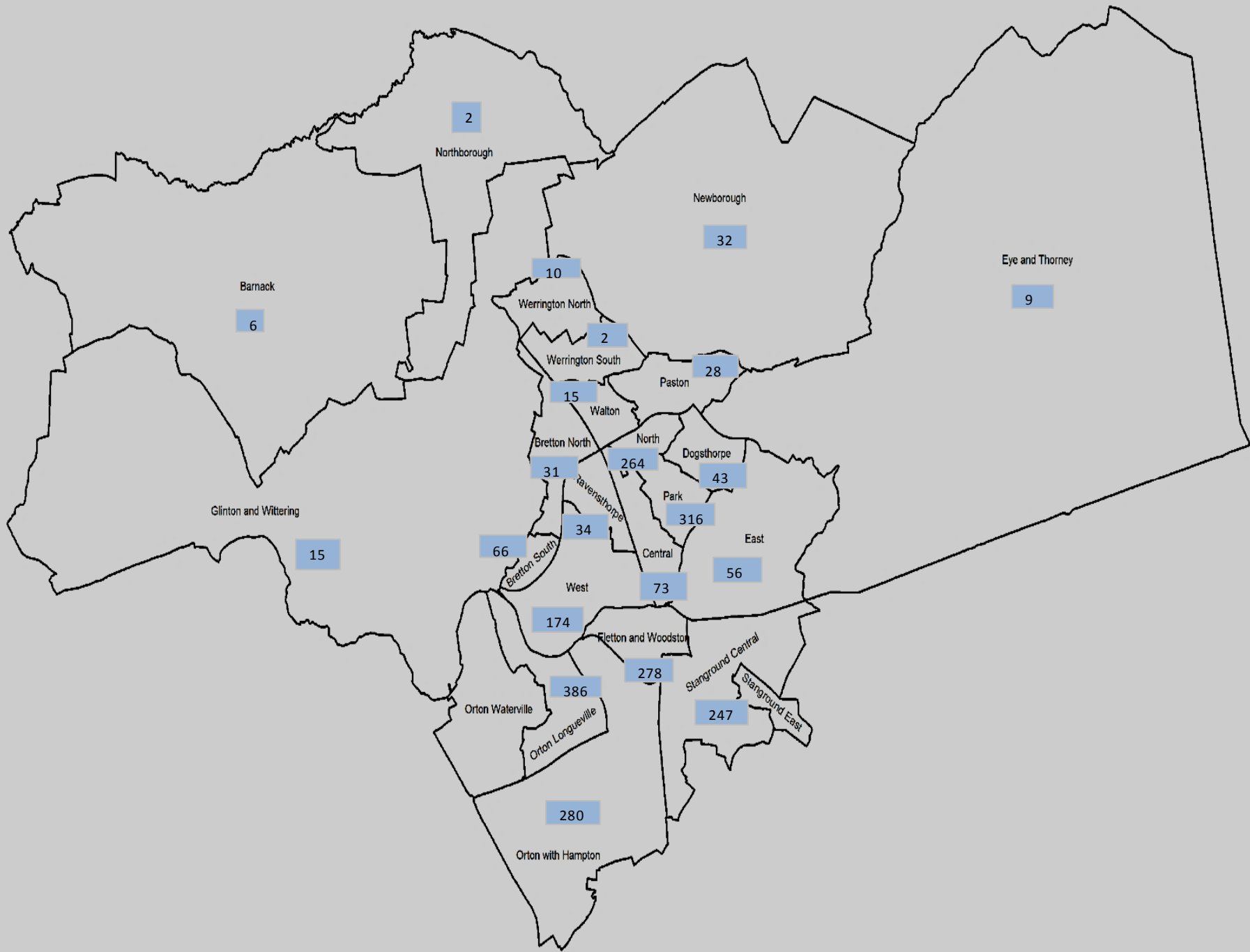


Of the 1148 PCAS clients deemed as White Other, the highest majority of 215 clients were from Poland, with 173 clients from Czech Republic and Lithuania and Portugal being joint third with 171 clients each.

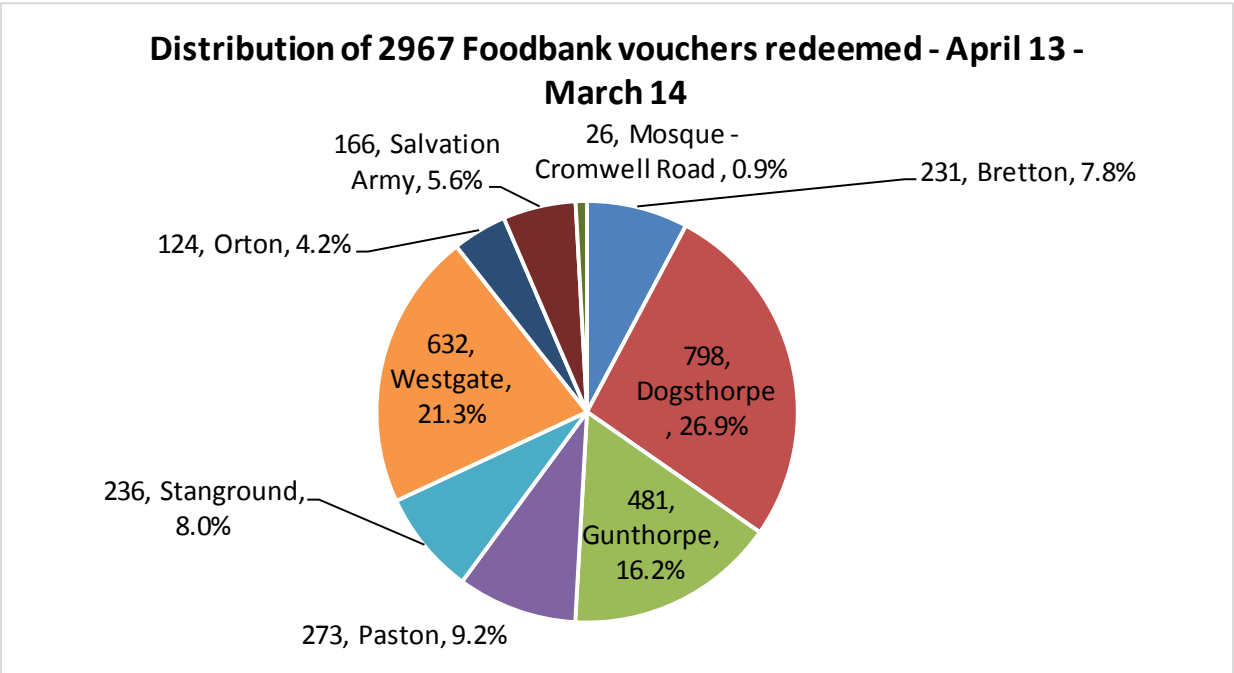
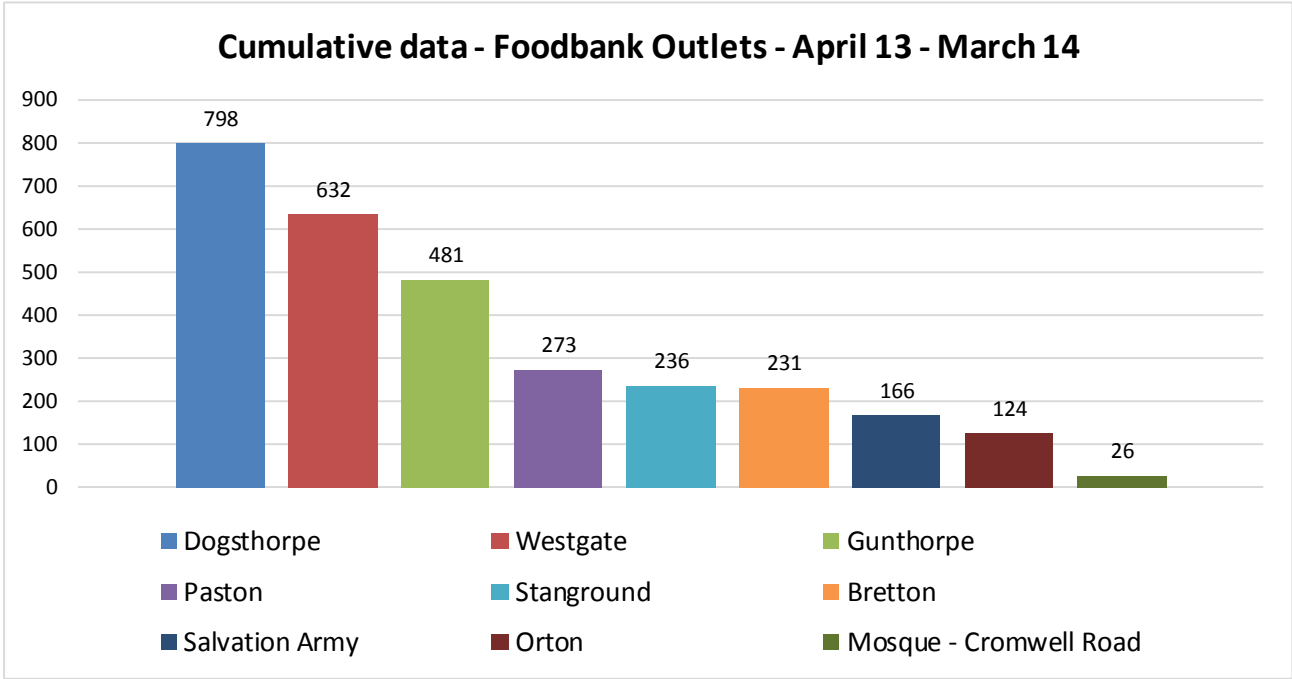
### Cumulative data - Ward - April 13 - March 14



Of the 5370 PCAS clients seen in 2013-2014 the highest majority of 731 clients came from Central ward. East and Dogsthorpe ward had the second and third highest number of PCAS clients seen with 568 and 433 respectively. The number of PCAS clients helped from both Barnack and Northborough wards combined total was 8 people



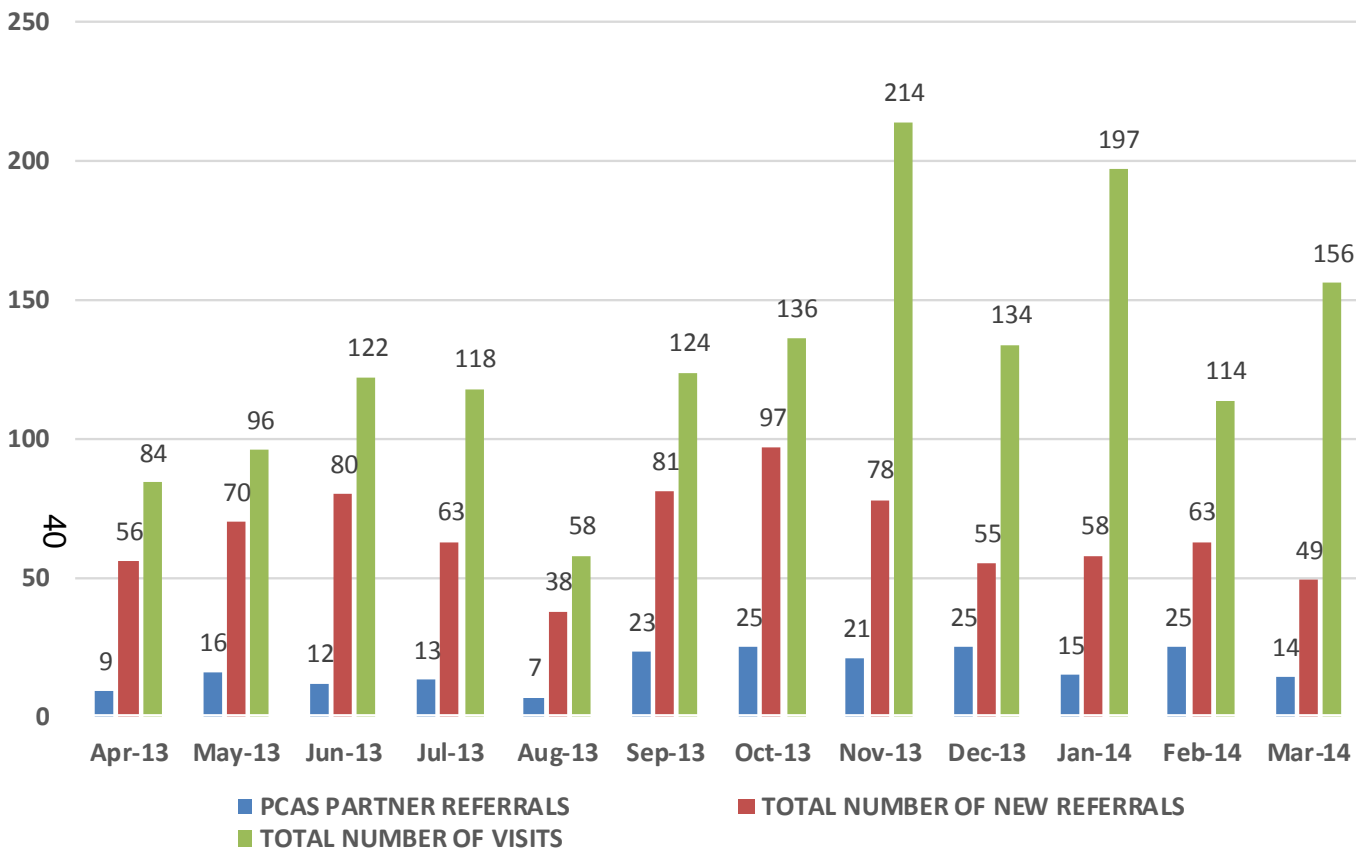
# Foodbank



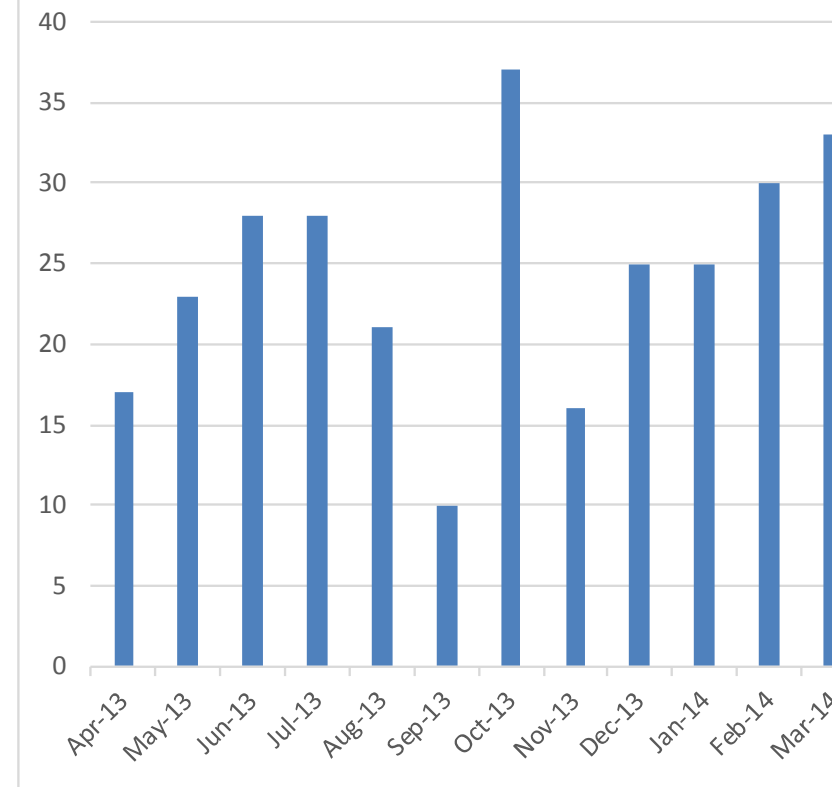
For the one year period 2967 foodbank vouchers were redeemed . Dogsthorpe, Westgate and Gunthorpe foodbank were the top three busiest centres.

## Care Zone Referrals

Total number of referrals / visits made to Carezone



Number of beds allocated

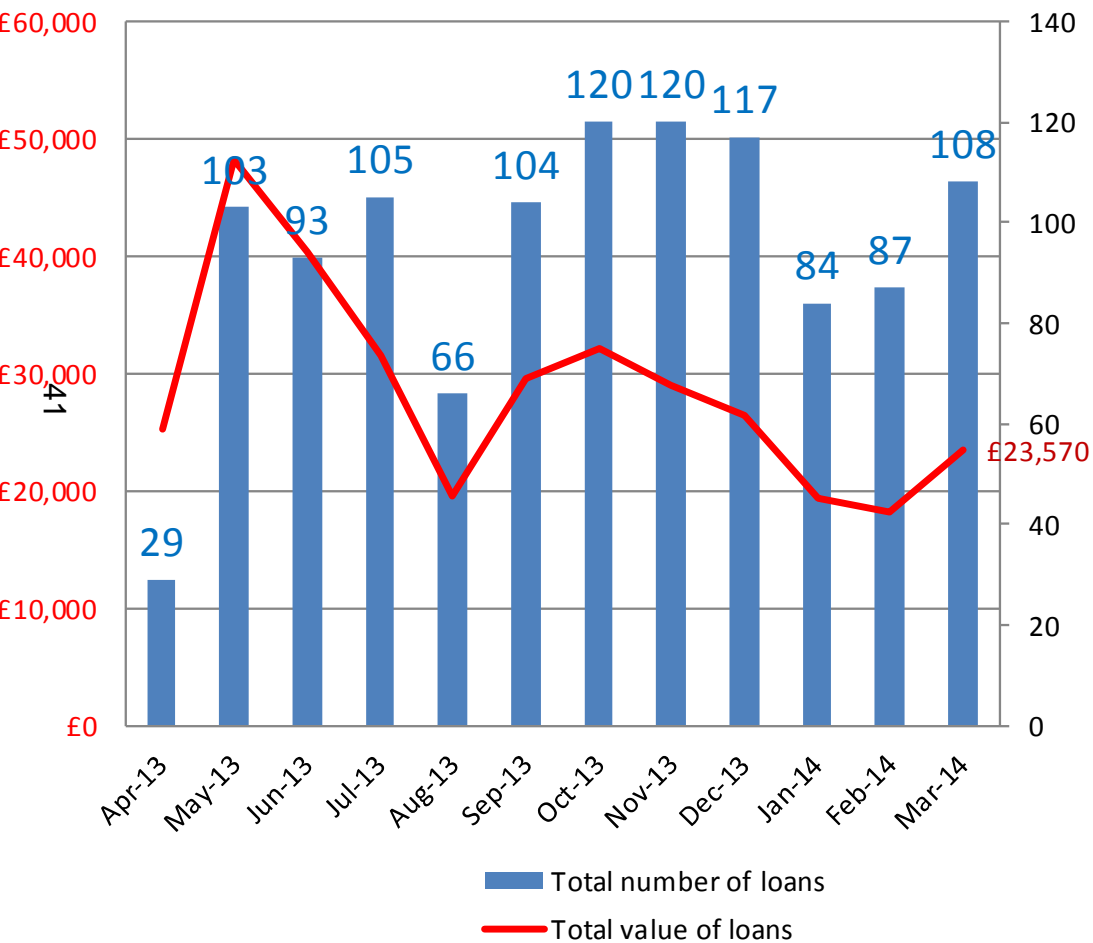


293 beds have been allocated to PCAS clients between 1st April 2013 - 31st March 2014  
 1553 PCAS clients visited Carezone for furniture, clothing items during the same period

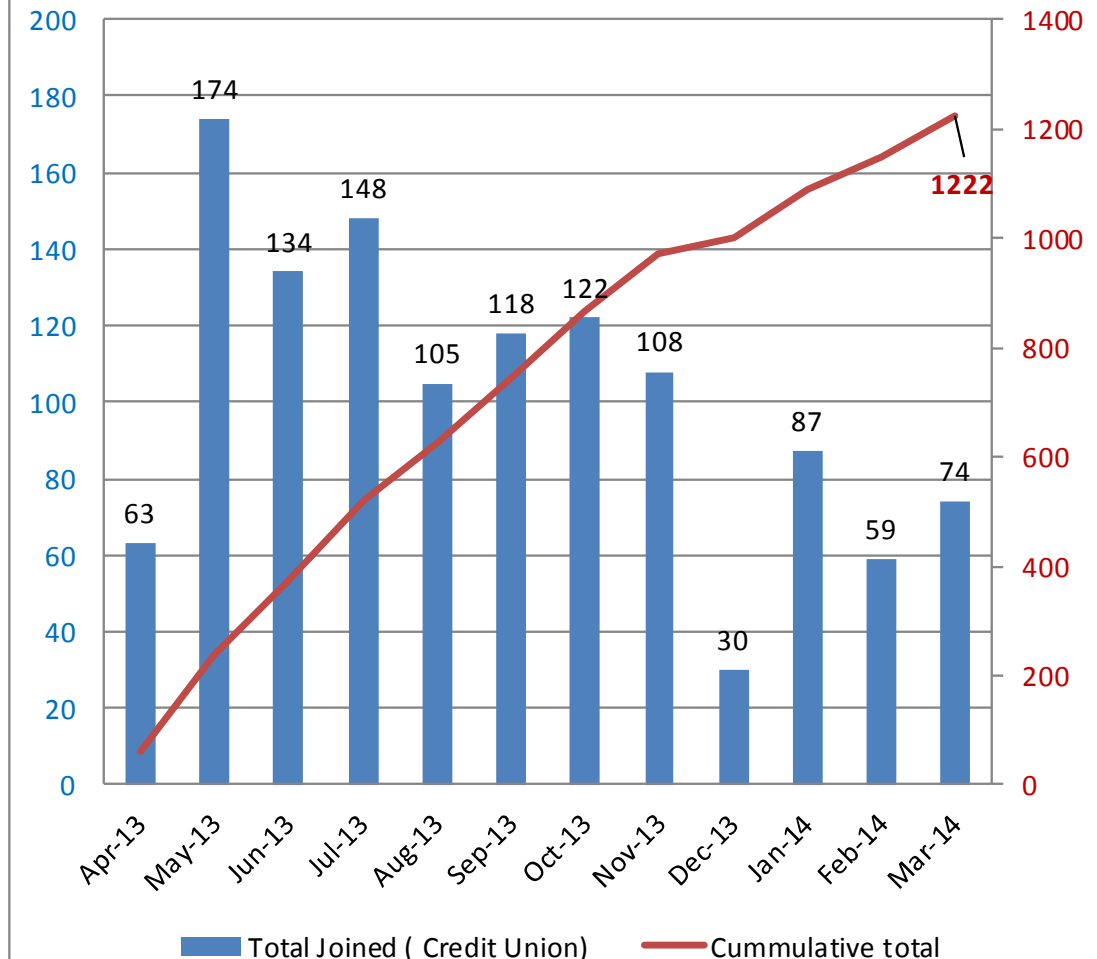


# Credit Union

### Credit Union no of loans and value



### Total Joined Credit Union ( By month and Cummulative total)



The total number of people who joined the Credit Union since April 2013 to March 2014 is 1222.

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