

Peterborough Dataset

1. Who lives in Peterborough?

Peterborough has a higher proportion of children and young people residing in the city than the averages for the eastern region and nationally. 7.5% of Peterborough's population are aged 0–4 years, and the 5–14 age range accounts for 12.5% of Peterborough's population. Central is Peterborough's sub local authority area with the highest proportion of its population in these age ranges (13.9% and 19.1% respectively). This is followed by Hampton with 10.8% and 16.3% respectively (city averages are 7.5% and 12.8% respectively).¹

For further information, please refer to Peterborough's Children and Young People Plan Demographics Needs Assessment chapter, which is available at www.peterborough.gov.uk/cypp

2. Demographics

All data for this section has been supplied through the Performance, Management and Information Team

Peterborough is a diverse city with a growing 0–19 population. Data from the 2001 Census indicates a greater proportion of young people in the city when compared to other cities within England and Wales.

¹ DRAFT Peterborough City Council Childcare Sufficiency Assessment April 2011

The table below shows the number of children and young people by age group living in each of Peterborough's 24 wards according to the Office of National Statistics (ONS) mid 2007 population estimates. It also lists the level of deprivation in each ward, as well as their Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007 score and Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) score.

The IMD is a Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level of measure of multiple deprivation, and is made up of seven LSOA level domain indices. IDACI is a supplementary index of the IMD. The new IMD 2007 contains seven domains which related to income deprivation, employment deprivation, health deprivation and disability, education skills and training deprivation, barriers to housing and services, living environment deprivation, and crime. The smaller the number of the IMD and IDACI, the higher the deprivation evident: 1 represents the highest in England, 32,482 the lowest.

The IMD 2007 ranked Peterborough as the 90th most deprived local authority in England. This data masks extremes in variance between more rural and urban geographies, and at Ward level there are considerable numbers of families identified as needing additional support.

Ref.	Ward	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	Total 0-19	All Ages	Level of Deprivation	IMD	IDACI
12	Central	1,014	751	682	643	3,090	9,947	41.9%	3,823	3,128
14	Dogsthorpe	741	605	620	661	2,627	8,967	39.0%	4,858	5,301
15	East	760	610	531	508	2,409	9,366	37.6%	6,854	4,457
11	Ravensthorpe	665	506	466	561	2,198	7,434	36.7%	6,727	6,114

10	North	398	330	325	357	1,410	5,450	34.4%	7,032	8,004
8	Paston	637	510	544	568	2,259	7,691	34.2%	9,257	8,889
20	Orton Longueville	736	627	704	750	2,817	9,935	33.6%	7,680	6,320
3	Bretton North	638	589	637	681	2,545	9,284	31.9%	8,855	9,248
2	Bretton South	174	157	220	248	7,99	3,039	27.8%	15,039	13,121
16	Stanground East	213	227	222	205	867	3,128	24.3%	15,084	12,468
13	Park	642	622	588	590	2,442	8,802	22.8%	14,780	14,443
17	Stanground Central	454	404	471	536	1,865	8,223	19.0%	13,353	14,572
9	Walton	338	273	311	351	1,273	5,200	17.9%	13,045	16,055
18	Fletton	763	497	195	517	2,272	9,406	17.7%	12,629	12,484
21	Orton Waterville	407	414	502	574	1,897	7,990	17.7%	23,373	19,273
1	West	389	367	473	509	1,738	7,998	17.6%	21,612	17,028
5	Werrington North	407	466	516	645	2,034	7,364	14.8%	19,160	19,565
7	Eye and Thorney	312	265	369	289	1,235	5,369	13.5%	15,449	18,315
19	Orton with Hampton	834	618	568	406	2,426	8,000	12.7%	25,415	27,304
6	Newborough	139	133	155	188	615	2,491	11.3%	20,190	20,276
24	Northborough	90	133	152	140	515	2,536	7.1%	24,177	26,091
22	Glington and Wittering	456	394	435	444	1,729	6,629	5.0%	24,587	25,155
4	Werrington South	231	279	306	349	1,165	6,373	5.0%	24,940	27,857
23	Barnack	141	132	196	157	626	2,673	4.1%	26,042	26,708
	Totals	11,579	9,909	10,488	10,877	42,853	163,295			

Source: Child Poverty Unit and Performance Management and Information Team, Children's Services, Peterborough City Council

Note: the Ref. represents the position on area maps

3. Children from minority ethnic backgrounds

Demographics also point to a population with diverse cultural, religious and socio economic backgrounds. In-migration has shaped the makeup of the city with growing numbers of first and second generation young people and families choosing to make Peterborough their home and this marks a potential deviation from historic datasets. There has been a doubling of the number of residents who self identify using categories other than white or white British from 7% to 14%.

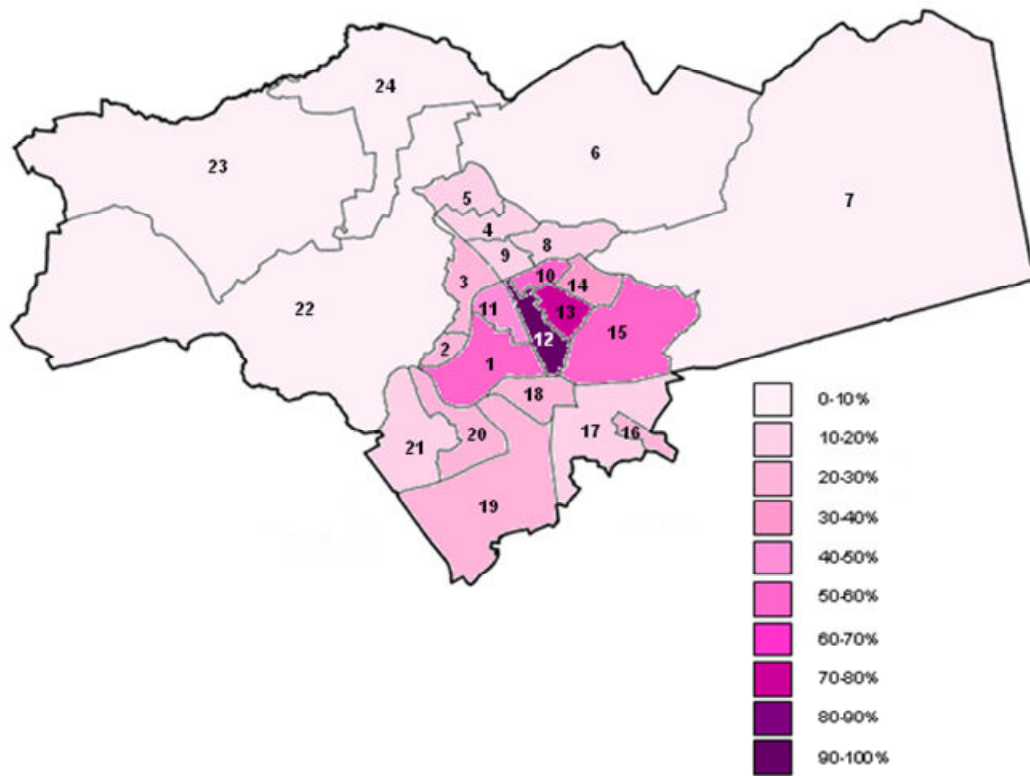
There has been a corresponding impact on the proportion of ethnic minority children amongst the schools' population which rose from 19% in 2005 to 23.2% in 2009. More generally, a good number of families from black and minority ethnic (BME) communities have faith based, cultural and linguistic needs.

English as an Additional Language was identified in the 2005 Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) as extending to 16% of the local school population, compared to 10.3% in England as a whole.

In the period between the 1991 and 2001 Census collections, there has been a change in Census categories. However, Peterborough has still experienced a doubling of the proportion of residents who come from a non white or white British background. The chart on the right presents the ethnicity breakdown from the 2001 Census.



Note: this profile is likely to have changed significantly since the 2001 Census.



The impact of the high numbers of new arrivals has affected city schools and colleges too. The numbers of children coming from an ethnic minority background has been growing steadily over the past few years. The map below shows the percentage of each wards' child population that come from an ethnic minority background.

The map shows that the urban areas of the city have higher percentages of children from an ethnic minority background.

In recent years, Peterborough was a designated dispersal area, and is now therefore also home to a small but significant number of asylum seekers and refugees.

NB: Year 1 to 11 pupils only

Note: for ward numbers, please refer to the table above.

Health Indicators

The chart below is taken from the Health Profile 2010 for Peterborough, and shows the health indicators that are also included in the current measurement of poverty and deprivation in the city:

Health summary for Peterborough

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the red line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- No significance can be calculated



⁺ In the South East Region this represents the Strategic Health Authority average

Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	37812	23.2	19.9	89.2		0.0
	2 Children in poverty	9267	27.1	22.4	66.5		6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	413	5.77	2.48	9.37		0.00
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	929	40.8	50.9	32.1		76.1
	5 Violent crime	3576	21.9	16.4	36.6		4.8
	6 Carbon emissions	1316	8.1	6.8	14.4		4.1
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	434	15.7	14.6	33.5		3.8
	8 Breast feeding initiation	1980	71.6	72.5	39.7		92.7
	9 Physically active children	15767	58.4	49.6	24.6		79.1
	10 Obese children	199	9.2	9.8	14.7		4.7
	11 Tooth decay in children aged 5 years	n/a	1.6	1.1	2.5		0.2
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18)	171	53.0	40.9	74.8		14.9
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke	n/a	27.0	22.2	35.2		10.2
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	19.7	20.1	33.2		4.6
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	30.0	28.7	18.3		48.1
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	8.3	11.2	5.4		16.6
	17 Obese adults	n/a	24.1	24.2	32.8		13.2
Disease and poor health	18 Incidence of malignant melanoma	17	10.8	12.6	27.3		3.7
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness	2800	27.5	27.6	58.5		9.0
	20 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	3502	1970	1580	2860		784
	21 Drug misuse						
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	7115	4.34	4.30	6.72		2.89
	23 New cases of tuberculosis	37	23	15	110		0
	24 Hip fracture in over-65s	166	617.7	479.2	643.5		273.6
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths	82	18.4	15.6	26.3		2.3
	26 Life expectancy - male	n/a	76.8	77.9	73.6		84.3
	27 Life expectancy - female	n/a	81.0	82.0	78.8		88.9
	28 Infant deaths	15	5.28	4.84	8.67		1.08
	29 Deaths from smoking	232	218.5	206.8	360.3		118.7
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke	144	89.9	74.8	125.0		40.1
	31 Early deaths: cancer	176	110.2	114.0	164.3		70.5
	32 Road injuries and deaths	103	63.1	51.3	167.0		14.6

Indicator Notes

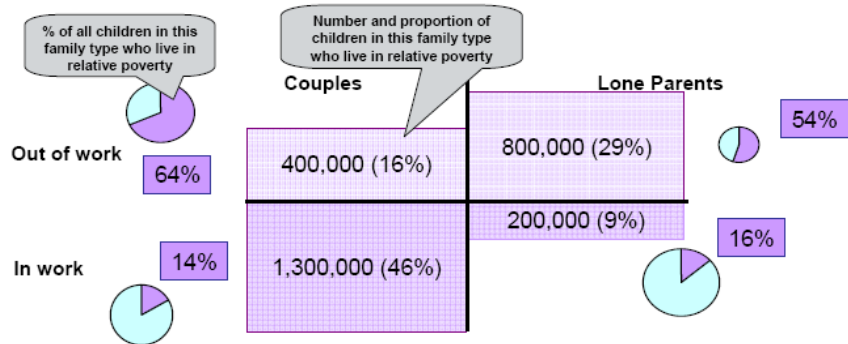
1 % of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas of England 2007 2 % of children living in families receiving means-tested benefits 2007 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households 2008/09 4 % at Key Stage 4 2008/09 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes crude rate per 1,000 population 2008/09 6 Total end user CO₂ emissions per capita (tonnes CO₂ per resident) 2007 7 % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2008/09 8 % of mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known 2008/09 9 % of year 1-13 pupils who spend at least 3 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport 2008/09 10 % of school children in reception year 2008/09 11 Weighted mean number of teeth per 5 yr old child sampled that were actively decayed, missing or filled 2007/08 12 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2006-2008 (provisional) 13 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 14 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2007-2008 15 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 16 % aged 16+ 2008/09 17 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 18 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75 2004-2006 19 Crude rate per 1,000 working age population 2008 20 Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 2008/09 (rounded) 21 New Problematic Drug User estimates were not available in time for inclusion 22 % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2008/09 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population 2006-2008 24 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population for emergency admission 2008/09 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.05- 31.07.08 26 At birth, 2006-2008 27 At birth, 2006-2008 28 Rate per 1,000 live births 2006-2008 29 Per 100,000 population age 35+, directly age standardised rate 2006-2008 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2006-2008 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population under 75, 2006-2008 32 Rate per 100,000 population 2006-2008

More indicator information is available in The Indicator Guide: www.healthprofiles.info For information on your area contact your regional PHO: www.apho.org.uk

Key Priorities

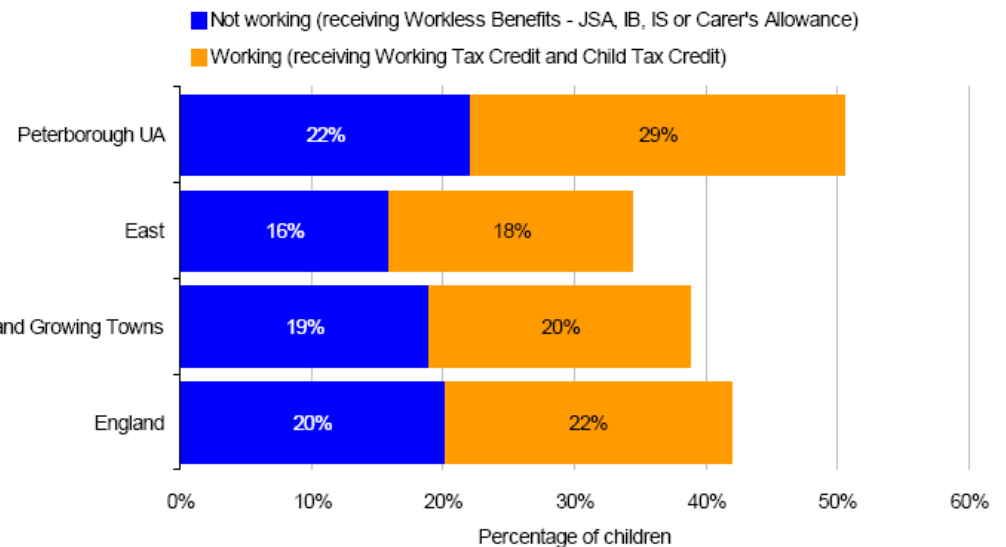
Initial research has indicated that a key priority for focus in Peterborough is low income families – those that are in employment with low incomes.

Understanding the national picture – out of work and in-work relative poverty



As the diagram on the left shows, about half of children in relative poverty are in families where at least one parent works.

'Children in Low Income Families' Indicator



Source: HM Revenue and Customs (latest data - 2006)

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Source: Households Below Average Income 2008/09
 *Figures may not sum due to rounding

- Children in out of work families are more likely to be in relative poverty than those where at least one parent is in work.
- About half of children in relative poverty are in families where at least one parent works.



'Ending child poverty everybody's business'

In Peterborough, the number of children in low income families who are working is higher than the number of children in low income families who are not in employment and purely rely on workless benefits such as Job Seekers'

Recurring themes from the workshops that have been held in Peterborough demonstrate how the city is thinking about poverty. Particular reference will be made to these themes (listed below) in the local area poverty strategy:

- Disability (parent with child or child with parent)
- Low income families
- MENA and BME (esp. Pakistani/Bangladeshi)
- Lone parents (incorporates emerging households, teenage parents, young couples)
- Housing (Private Rented)
- Health (substance misuse – smoking, eating, drugs)

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In the interim period, Peterborough is undertaking five pilot programmes:

1. **Gateway Project** – exploration of how to establish MENA champions within established MENA communities
2. **Information and Advice Roadshow** – a roadshow run by the Citizens' Advice Bureau focusing on benefits that can be claimed whilst in or out of employment
3. **Information, Advice and Guidance workshops for families with disabilities** – advice on what benefits they are entitled to claim and how to access them

4. **Referral and Assessment Systems** – further development of current referral and assessment systems to ensure an initial assessment of poverty is included within each referral or assessment carried out. This will include guidance for professionals on what sort of questions to ask families and how to ask them sensitively
5. **Winning Hearts and Minds** – a promo DVD showing poverty in Peterborough

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