

# Health and Wellbeing Together

## A place based approach

8 July 2020

[wolverhampton.gov.uk](http://wolverhampton.gov.uk)



## What are we trying to achieve for our city

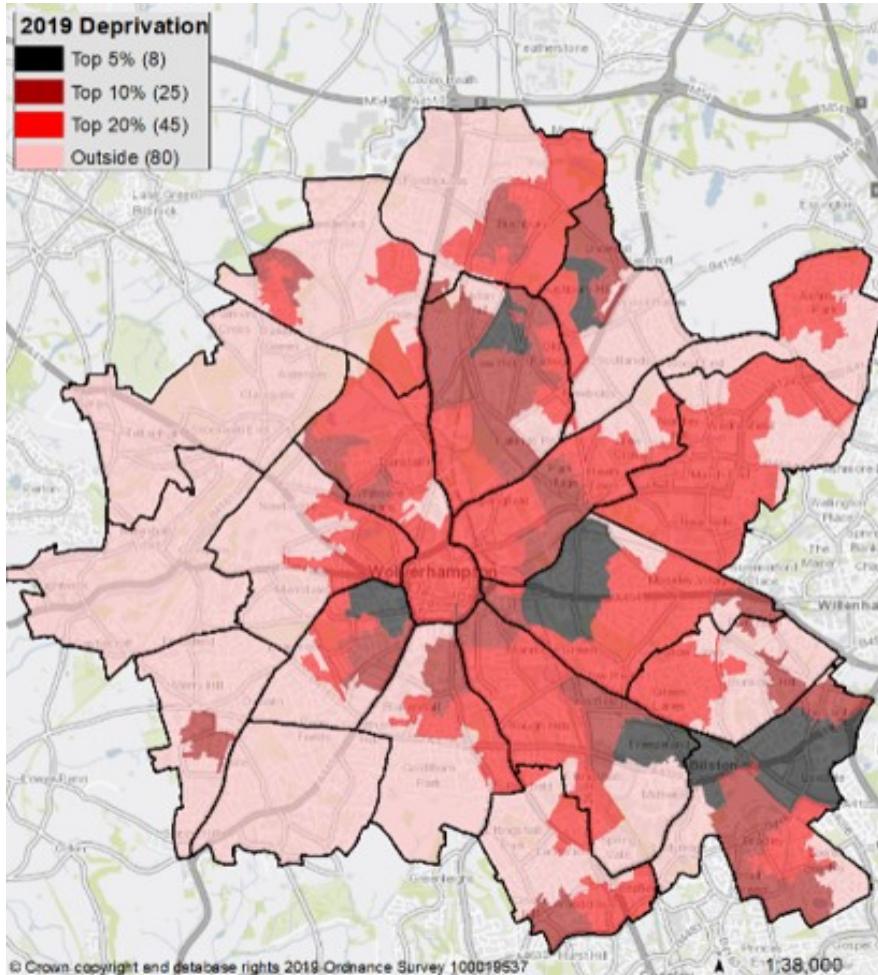
To reduce inequalities and ensure all our residents have an equal chance at a decent life

To make a tangible contribution using a place based approach

This is now even more necessary and requires a systematic and co-ordinated approach

# Covid 19 impact and the wider impact on deprivation

## City level deprivation and claimant count

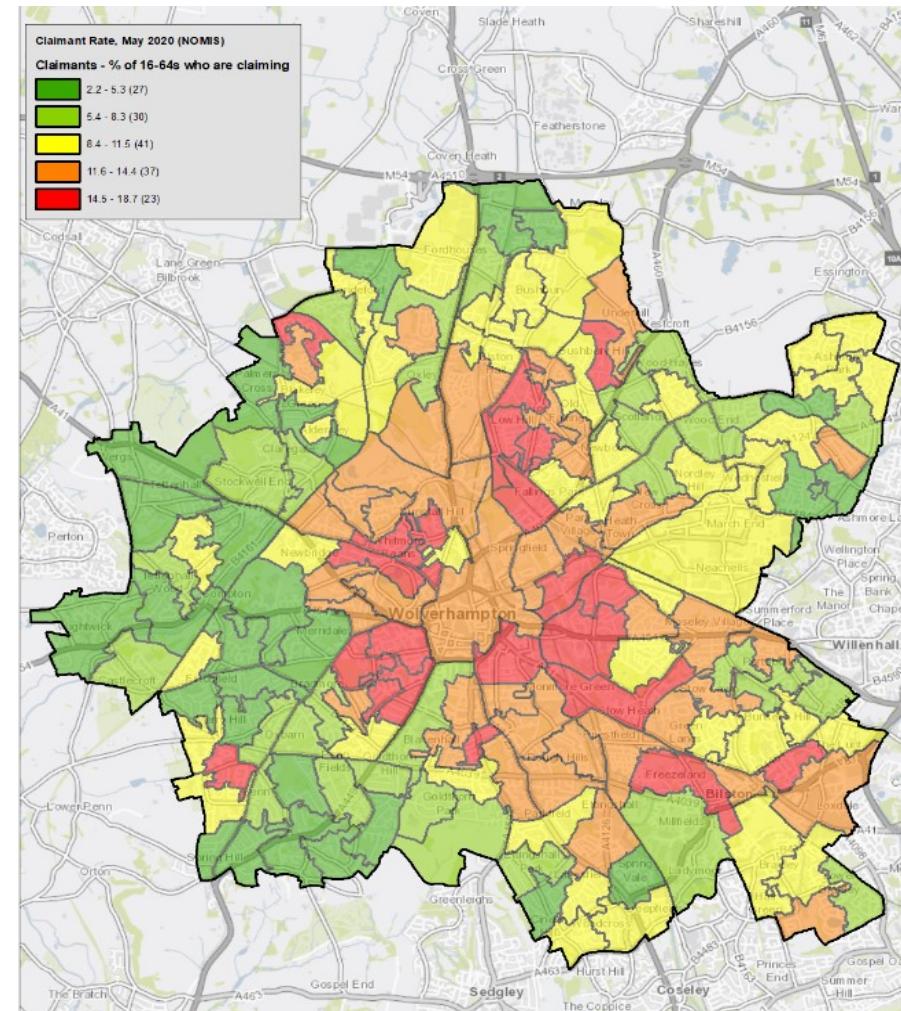


### WARD ANALYSIS

The ward with the highest unemployment claimant count in Wolverhampton is St Peters. St Peters, East Park and Bushbury South and Low Hill all have an unemployment claimant count rate of above 13%.

Every ward except Penn, Tettenhall Regis and Tettenhall Whitwick have a higher unemployment claimant count rate than the England average.

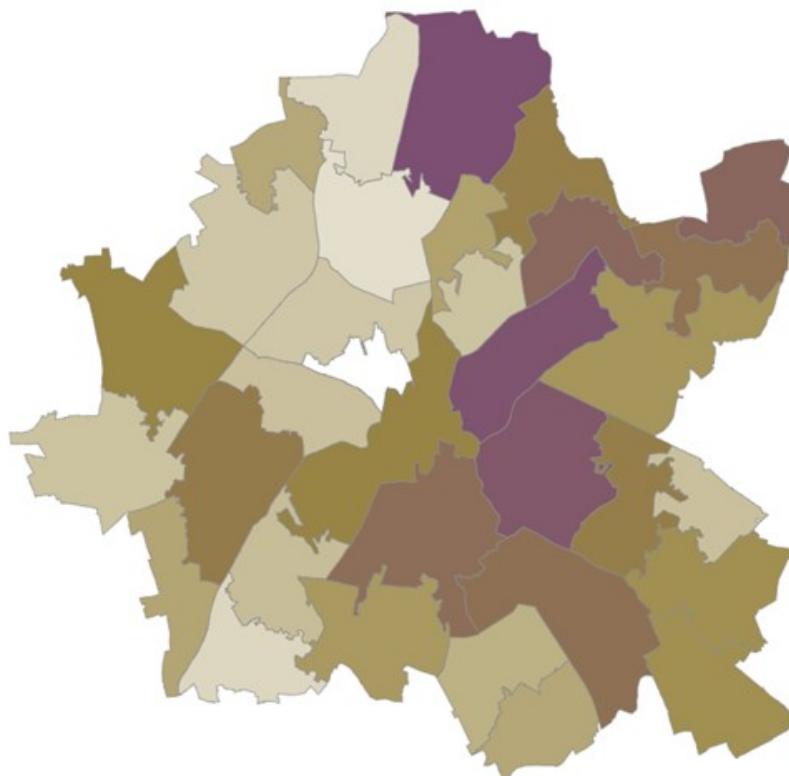
The gradient of the map showing unemployment claimants is similar to the map of deprivation although St Peters and Park are over represented. Although every ward has seen increases in the rate of unemployment claimants, the maps show that we can expect the most deprived areas of Wolverhampton to become even more deprived



# Supporting those who are shielding or vulnerable

Support requested by residents during COVID-19 - Support to those shielding or vulnerable

**NHS Extremely Medically Vulnerable  
Shielding List**



*The darker the gradient the more people*

**People who used the Food Hub**



## COMMENTS

The majority of people registered for food hub deliveries were in the central, east or south east of the city. This is in line with our most deprived areas of Wolverhampton and those areas with the highest numbers of residents shielding

# Covid 19 impact on employment

## The effect of COVID-19 on jobs

Ward	Jan-20	Apr-20	Change	% Increase
East Park	8.5	12.2	3.7	43.53%
St Peters	7.4	11.8	4.4	59.46%
Bushbury South and Low Hill	7.7	11.3	3.6	46.75%
Graiseley	7.3	10.8	3.5	47.95%
Heath Town	7.4	10.7	3.3	44.59%
Ettingshall	6.9	10.5	3.6	52.17%
Bilston East	7.2	10.1	2.9	40.28%
Park	6.6	10.1	3.5	53.03%
Blakenhall	5.8	9.3	3.5	60.34%
Bilston North	5.6	8.7	3.1	55.36%
Fallings Park	5.8	8.6	2.8	48.28%
Oxley	5.7	8.6	2.9	50.88%
Spring Vale	4.9	8.3	3.4	69.39%
Wednesfield North	4.9	7.9	3	61.22%
Bushbury North	4.8	7.6	2.8	58.33%
Wednesfield South	4.7	7.5	2.8	59.57%
Merry Hill	4.5	7.2	2.7	60.00%
Penn	2.3	4.7	2.4	104.35%
Tettenhall Wightwick	2.3	4.5	2.2	95.65%
Tettenhall Regis	2.5	4.4	1.9	76.00%

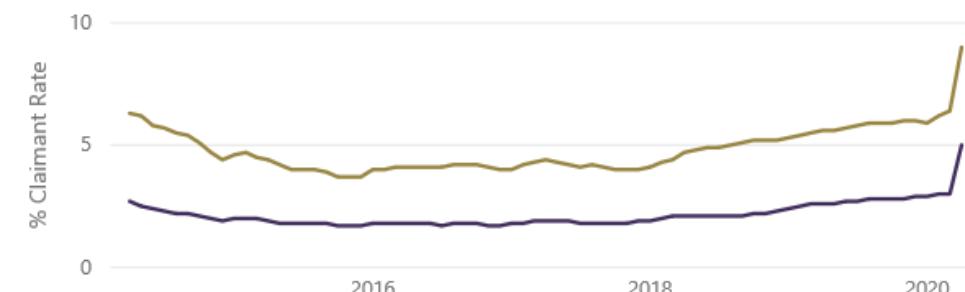
## JANUARY 2020 – APRIL 2020 CLAIMANT COUNT

Between January 2020 and April 2020, the number of people claiming unemployment benefits increased by 5045. Each ward has seen an increase of at least 40% in claimant counts.

Averages in East Park, St Peters, Bushbury South and Low Hill, Graiseley, Heath Town, Bilston East and Park are all over double that of the national average. This is before the end of the furlough scheme with job claimant figures only expected to rise through the year.

Claimant Count % comparison between Wolverhampton and England

Area ● England ● Wolverhampton

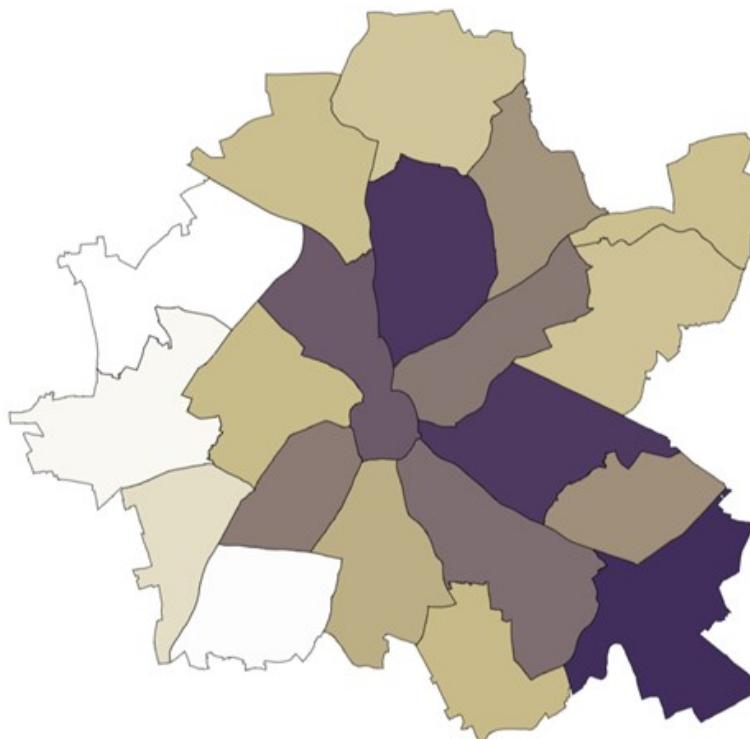


# Increase in deprivation due to Covid 19

## The effect of COVID-19 on jobs

**Deprivation scores 2019**

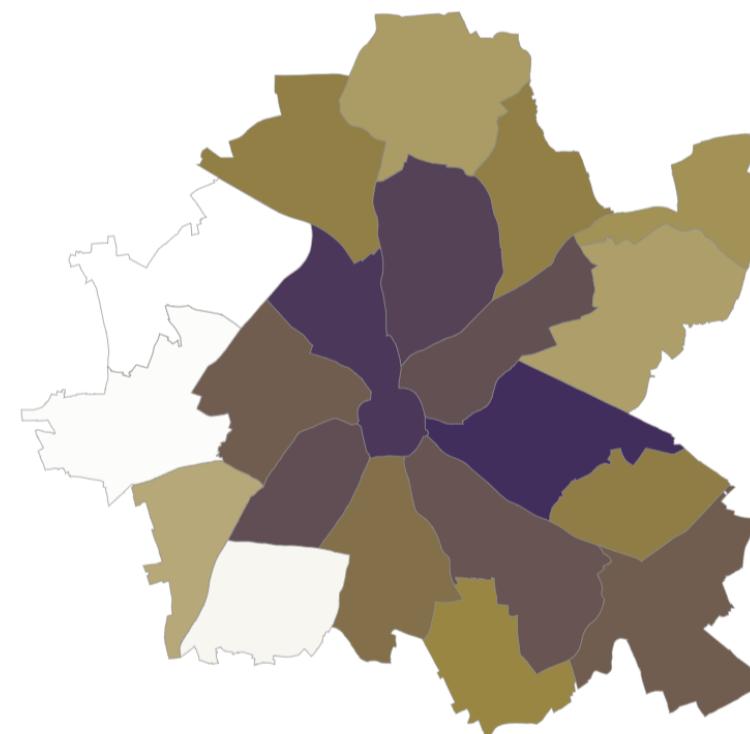
DCLG



*The darker the gradient the more people*

**Unemployment Claimant Count**

April 2020 16-64



### **Comments**

Unemployment claimant count mapping generally matches the latest deprivation mapping from 2019.

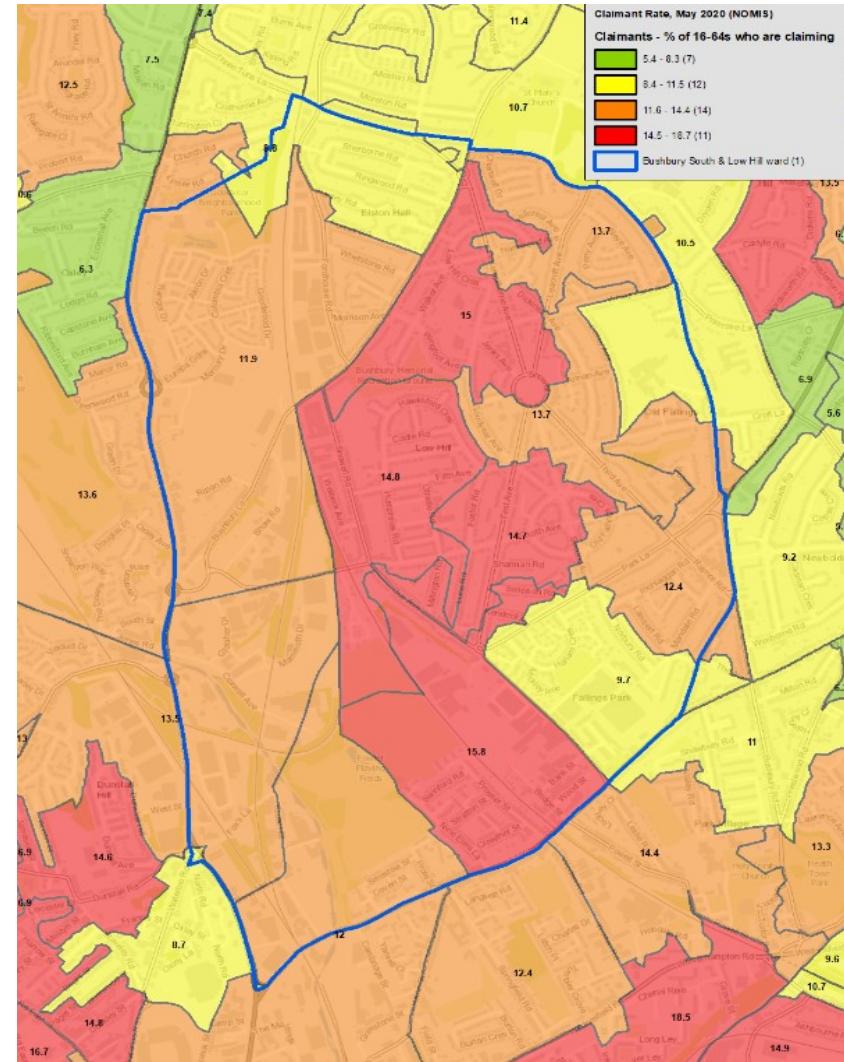
This means that we can expect an increase in deprivation across all areas with our most deprived areas becoming even more deprived due to COVID-19.

# Focus at ward level

# Example target area of focus

# Bushbury South and Low Hill

- 16,297 resident population in 2018, the biggest ward in the city numerically.
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> most deprived ward in the city, out of 20 wards.
  - 1,135 claiming benefits in May 2020 because of unemployment, 13.3% of the working-age population (10.3% Wolverhampton).
  - 287 children who began a Social Care episode in 2019/20 – a rate of 564 children per 10k compared to 438 per 10k citywide; this ward's rate is the highest in the city, out of 20 wards.
  - 427 self-employed residents at the time of Census 2011, estimated self-employment support for 290\*
  - 4,075 jobs in this ward, estimated furlough of 1,159
  - Estimated fuel poverty for 17.6% of households, 2<sup>nd</sup> highest in the city behind St Peter's (18.1%).

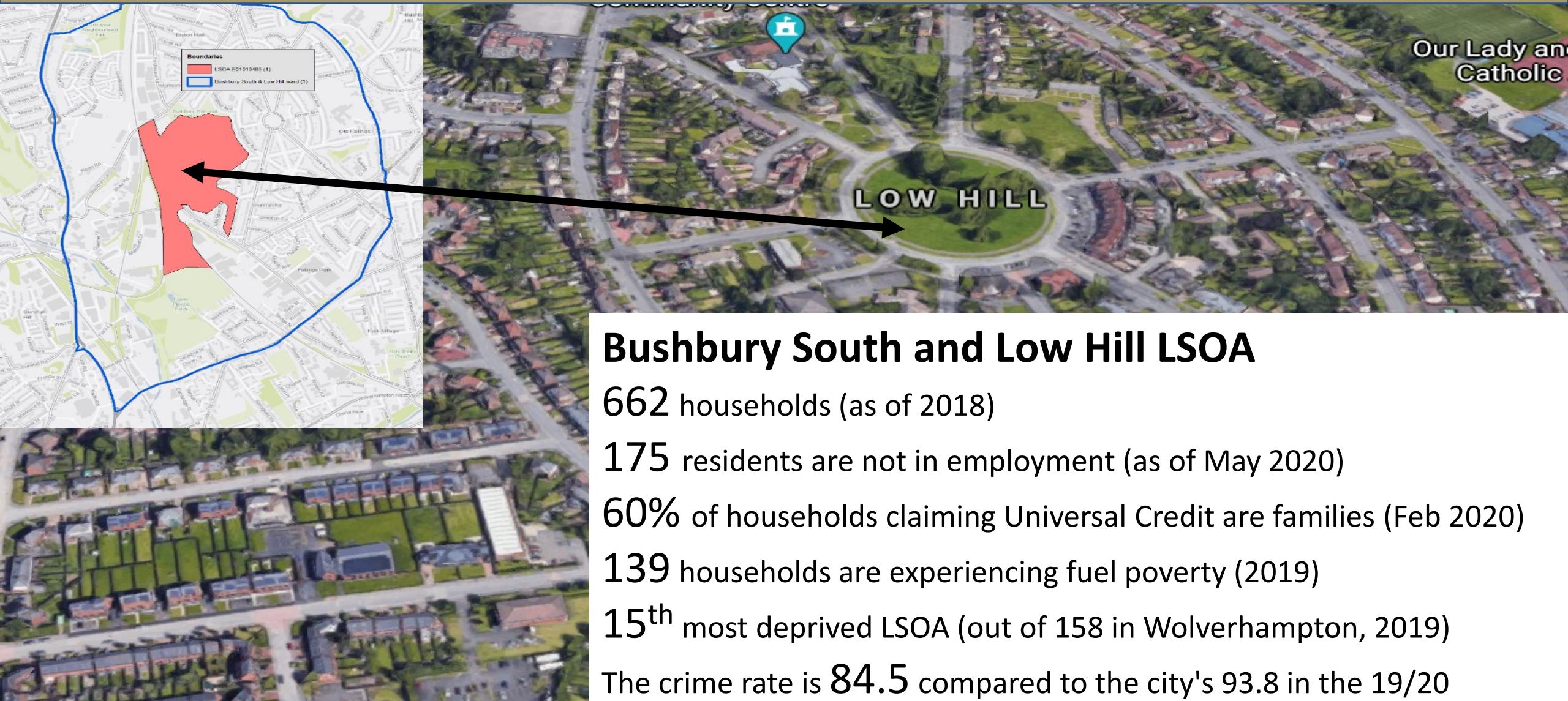


\*Self-employed residents assuming citywide take up of 68% for Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS) is matched in this ward).

\* Furlough - assuming citywide furlough of 28.4% for Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) is matched in this ward.

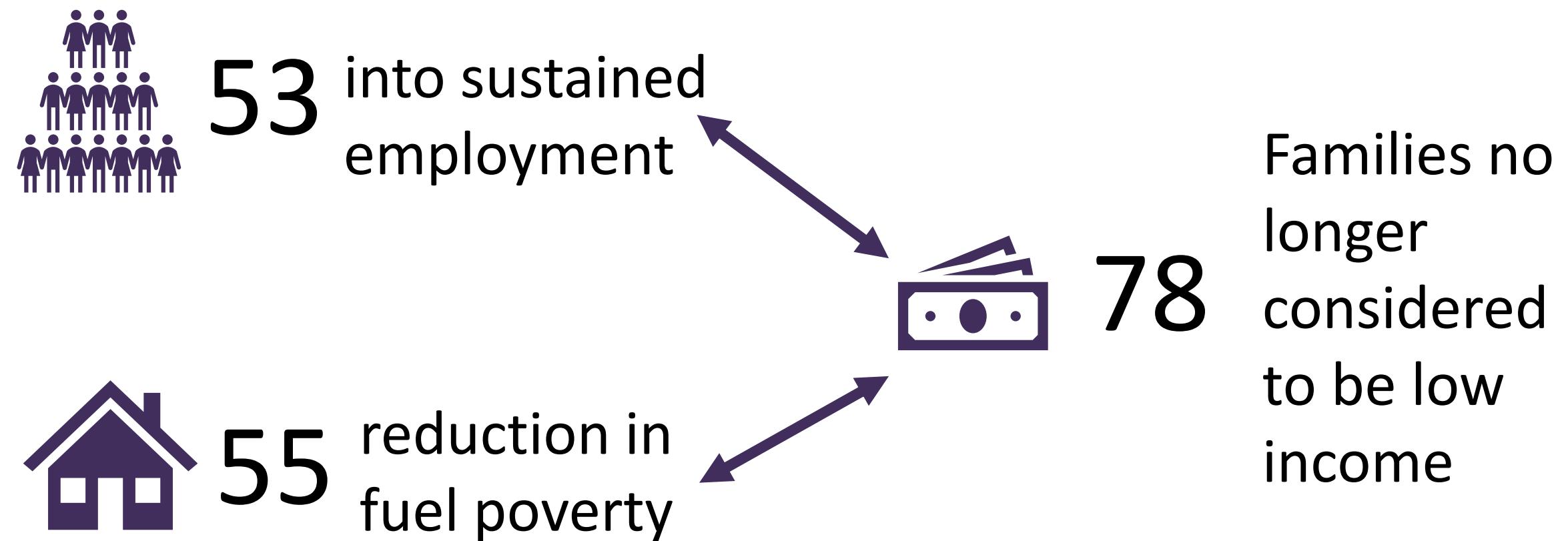
# Applying the place based methodology

Focus on Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)



# Tipping the balance and targeting activity

Reducing wider impacts amplified by Covid 19



# The potential for added value

## Doing things differently

### Before the crisis

We had started to carry out a number of activities to establish the people and areas with at risk cohorts including;

- Referrals to and from services
- Door knocking and community engagement
- PACT and community meetings

### During the crisis

Emergency provisions allowed us to identify and contact;

- Over 80,000 people who were identified as clinically vulnerable
- Put measures in place to share data for the purposes of supporting our most vulnerable through data sharing provision

### The gaps

- Lack of granular level ward and LSOA data on individuals and families
- Data sharing restrictions between LA, DWP and Health very limited

### What has been achieved

- Provided targeting to those most at risk with essential support including basic provision, guidance and wrap around support
- Data sharing restrictions lifted between LA and Health for defined purpose to support those most vulnerable

# The potential for added value

Where we want to get to

## Moving forward and recovering

- Help **communities to recover** by co-producing sustainable solutions.
- Use **shared data and intelligence** alongside evidence from engagement with communities to **reduce the risk of increased inequalities** through tangible targeted activity.

## The ask

- **Strategic collective agreement** and effort to utilise shared data and intelligence to inform how we work with communities going forward.
- Agree the collaborative systematic model and approach to tackling inequalities and supporting communities to **recover through a place based approach**.

## Next steps

**Embed the place-based approach** in the city focusing on **20 streets/areas** to;

- Reduce wider impacts and health inequalities linked to and amplified by Covid 19
- Improve engagement with local residents to **build trust and participation** in their communities and prevention and outbreak efforts
- **Build on existing partnerships** and expand out networks of stakeholders
- Develop **evidence based interventions** through shared intelligence, shared learning and system connections with partners (CCG, STP's, NHS, Police, VCS)
- Development of **digital tools to improve connectivity** between individuals and families, communities, the city and the system.
- Maximising **Love Your Community, Project Relight and Stay Safe Be Kind** as community catalysts.