Central Bedfordshire Council

Local Needs Analysis

Social Value Portal

Produced by Social Value Portal for Central Bedfordshire Council

Full Policy Review available in separate document (updated April 2024)

Contents

Overview & Approach

Guidance for suppliers using the Local Needs Analysis

Overview

The purpose of creating a Local Needs Analysis is to highlight the issues that are affecting and impacting local communities within Central Bedfordshire. The report incorporates a quantitative and qualitative deprivation analysis of economic, social and environmental research and data to understand the key needs and opportunities to inform the delivery of Social Value to address and positively impact those in need.

Using this information in bids

The Local Needs Analysis report contains information organised by TOM System™ Theme to help inform your Social Value commitments. By aligning to the TOM System™ you can create social value targets against measures that accurately address specific local needs. As a guide, we recommend using the following areas of the analysis to help inform your bid response:

1. **Key Insights & Social Value Action Plan -** these sections summarise issues by theme and outlines recommended TOM System™ measures to focus on when creating social value targets in your response.

2. **Social Value Delivery Resources** - use the resources provided to find specific local partners that you would engage with as part of your approach to delivering social value against specific Themes, Outcomes and Measures.

3. **Policy Review** – a separate document has been prepared to highlight how the Central Bedfordshire Council is addressing challenges in the area and implementing strategies to improve.

Summary

Using the information contained in this analysis report will enable you to formulate a targeted bid response to the tender that will have a positive impact. You can achieve this by demonstrating an understanding of specific local needs and offering a clearly defined systematic approach to setting targets and measuring against these over the course of the contract.
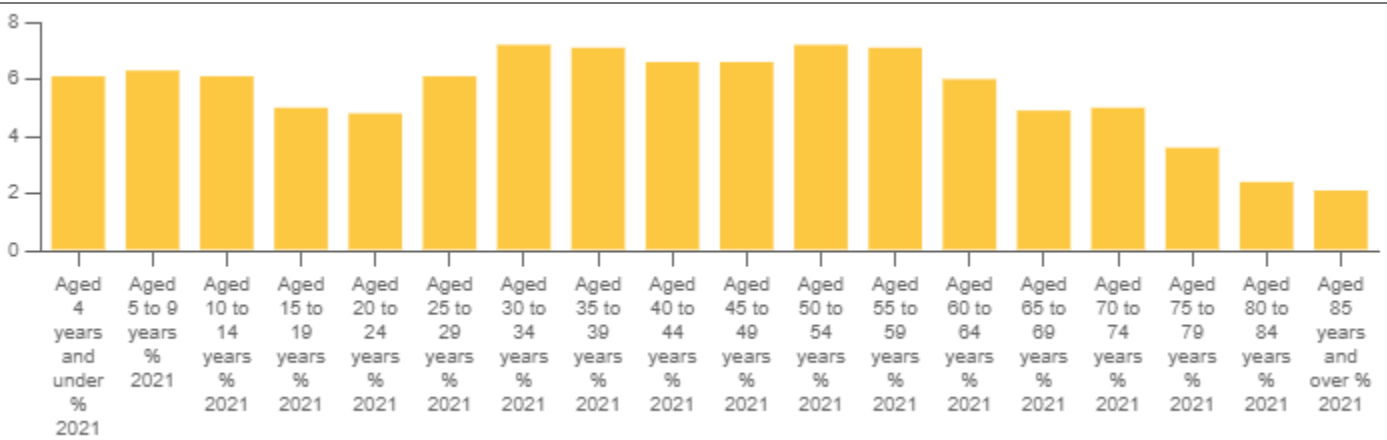
About Central Bedfordshire

- *Covering 716 square kilometres, Central Bedfordshire is the 11th largest Unitary Authority in England by area and the 15th largest by population.*
- *It is one of the **top ten fastest areas of population growth** in the country.*
- *Central Bedfordshire has **79 towns and parishes**.*
- *Its attractive market towns and villages complement the beautiful local countryside which boasts **30 sites of special interest and 14 nature reserves.***
- *Central Bedfordshire is **one of the most accessible areas** in the East of England and is particularly well connected on all of the main north-south routes.*
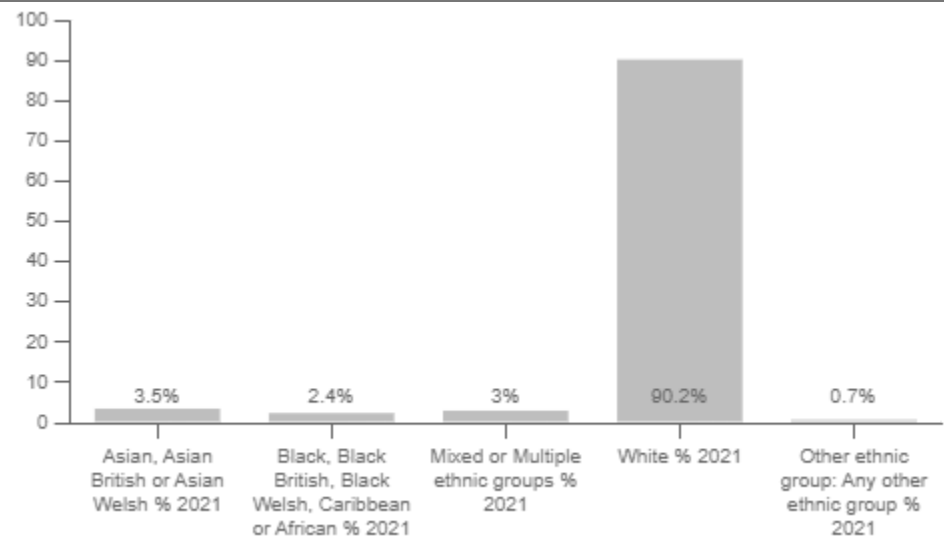
Total population: Central Bedfordshire

2021 — 294,200

Population by age: Central Bedfordshire

Population by ethnicity: Central Bedfordshire

- Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh % 2021 — 3.5%
- Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African % 2021 — 2.4%
- Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups % 2021 — 3%
- White % 2021 — 90.2%
- Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group % 2021 — 0.7%

Population by religion: Central Bedfordshire

45.3%
1.6%
1.4%
1.1%
50.7%

No religion %   Christian %   Hindu %   Muslim %   Others
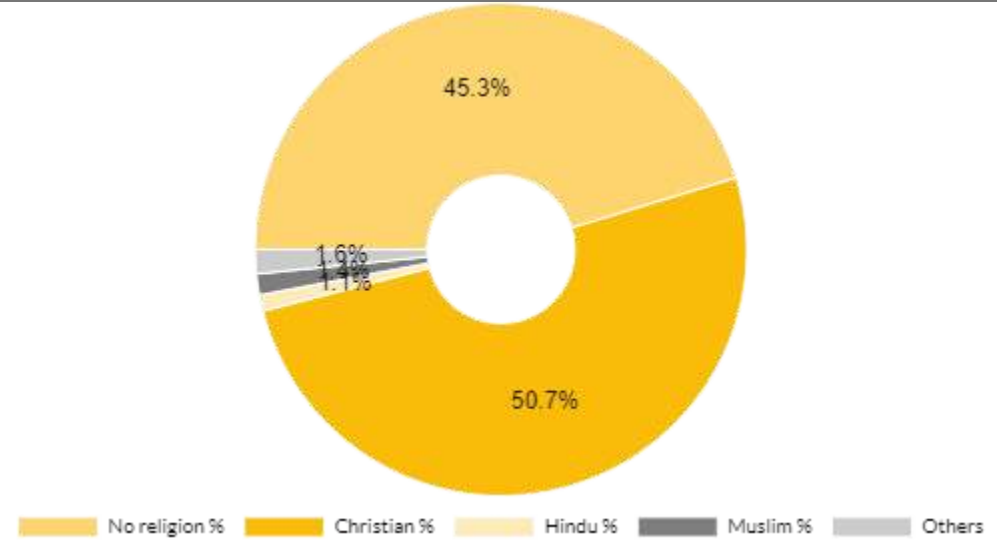
The Indices of Multiple Deprivation

We use IMD data to inform the deprivation analysis as well as numerous other public data sets.

What is IMD?

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) are a measure of relative deprivation used to rank neighbourhoods across the UK.

Deprivation is essentially defined as 'a lack of…' and the IMD allows for the identification of need, relative to the rest of the country.

How does it work?

IMD measures the deprivation in 32,844 Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England. These areas have an average of 1,500 residents each.

IMD analysis allows for the identification of levels of deprivation by ranking LSOAs from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area).

What does it measure?

IMD measures the Overall deprivation on the basis of the following seven domains: Income; Employment; Education, Skills and Training; Health; Crime; and the Living Environment.

These individual domains provide specific insight about what might be causing deprivation.

Central Bedfordshire experiences low Overall deprivation, with mild to high deprivation instances, particularly in proximity to Luton.

LSOA Dep IMD

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Decile|2019

Low deprivation (lowest 50%)

Mild deprivation (30- 50%)

High deprivation (10-30%)

Severe deprivation (worst 10%)

socialvalueportal.com

Key Data Insights: Central Bedfordshire

Key insights updated: April 2024

Jobs
Promoting local skills & employment

Central Bedfordshire experiences low to mild employment and education deprivation levels, with pockets of high to severe deprivation in Flitwick, Dunstable and Tithe Farm. The unemployment rate in Central Bedfordshire is similar to the regional average (2.7% and 2.8%) and lower to the England average (3.6%). The percentage of people who are economically inactive is lower in Central Bedfordshire than the regional and England averages (16.7% compared with 19.4% and 21.3%) despite the job density also being lower (0.7 compared with 0.9 in the region and England). Indicators related to disadvantaged groups also perform better in Central Bedfordshire compared with the regional and national averages. Central Bedfordshire also performs slightly better than the regional and national averages in terms of qualifications (GCSE and NQV) and trade apprenticeships.

Growth
Supporting the growth of responsible & re-gional business

The major economic sectors of Central Bedfordshire are education and manufacturing. Micro-businesses account for 91.1% of the business base in the local authority, similar to the regional business base (90%), both higher than the national average. Central Bedfordshire has a smaller rate of patients contacting mental health or learning disability services (30.3/1,000 vs. 34.6). Likewise, the area has significantly lower percentages of people experiencing anxiety and low satisfaction scores. Low to mild income deprivation is observed throughout the authority, with high deprivation in Flitwick and Tithe Farm. Additionally, full-time workers' weekly pay was £71 higher than for regional workers. The gender pay gap between males and females in Central Bedfordshire is significant, with gross weekly pay for males being £161 higher than females.

Social
Healthier, Safer & More Resilient Communities

Higher health deprivation can be seen in the south of Central Bedfordshire, in proximity to Luton. Obesity in adults is higher in Central Bedfordshire compared with regional and national averages (65.3% compared to 63.8% regionally and 63.3% nationally). Admissions episodes for alcohol-related conditions is also higher than the regional average (468.6 compared to 456.7 per 100,000). Central Bedfordshire performs better in the regional and national averages in terms of overall mortality rates, lower prevalence of physically inactive adults and lower smoking prevalence. However, percentage of adults who feel lonely often, always or some of the time is significantly higher in Central Bedfordshire (26.2% compared with 21% regionally and 22.3% nationally). The number of households in temporary accommodation is also significantly less than the regional and national averages. Despite crime rates being generally lower in Central Bedfordshire than the regional and national averages, crime deprivation is concentrated towards the south at Toddington, Caddington, and Dunstable with the highest crime rate being violence and sexual offences across the local authority.

Environment
Decarbonising & safe-guarding our world

CO2 emissions in tonnes per person are below regional levels but above the national average (4.5 compared with 4.9 regionally and 4.3 nationally). CO2 emissions from industry and commercial sectors have generally decreased between 2016 and 2020, however emissions from gas slightly increased between 2018 and 2020. The growth in the number of renewable electricity sites from 2016 to 2020 was 12.5%. Residual household waste is higher compared to the region and national averages (550.6 kg/household compared to 544.7 regionally and 546.8 nationally). Outdoor Living Environment deprivation for Central Bedfordshire ranges from low to high, aside from the severe deprivation at Cranfield and Marston Moretaine. Sustainable transport options could be improved with car being the quickest method of travel to reach key services and walking taking over triple the amount of time.

Key Policy Insights: Central Bedfordshire

A policy review was carried out in April 2024, with full review available in a separate document. The following documents were reviewed: Strategic Plan 2022 – 2027; Central Bedfordshire Local Plan 2015 – 2035; Central Bedfordshire Combined Economic Insight Report 2023; Central Bedfordshire Sustainability Plan 2020 – 2030; and, Central Bedfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

Jobs
Promoting local skills & employment

The Council aims to create at least 24,000 new jobs by 2025. This goal relies not only on the already strategic location of the area but also on future projects meant to support employment sites. Among them are affordable and mixed types of housing, sustainable and further transport connections, as well as an intense transition to a low-carbon economy. In light of the Combined Economic Insights Report of 2023, although the labour market performs well in comparison with national levels, the last five years have seen a weakening economy. This is particularly due to a combination of the pandemic, Brexit, and a prospective recession. The main challenges relate to upskilling the future workforce, reducing work-place-based earnings gaps, and addressing the mismatch between the skills of employees and the demands of businesses.

Growth
Supporting the growth of responsible & regional business

The Council's vision for growth and post-COVID-19 economic recovery is holistic, comprising social and transport infrastructure provision alongside new developments to supply housing and employment. Plans are ambitious and include town extensions and Green Belt land utilization if necessary. The Economic Insights Report remains relevant as it outlines the area's economic profile, highlighting key sectors such as High-Performance Technology, Advanced Logistics, and Creative, Cultural, and Visitor Economy. The report also emphasizes the significance of micro-businesses within Central Bedfordshire, accounting for 91% of the total. Additionally, it acknowledges a 'contracting entrepreneurial environment,' with business deaths exceeding births. On the other hand, the Sustainability Plan underscores the Council's commitment to supporting sustainable businesses, landowners, and farmers in transitioning to a low-carbon economy. This will be achieved by promoting rural, local, and circular economies.

Social
Healthier, Safer & More Resilient Communities

The Council is committed to improving the quality of life through several articulated strategies. Reducing inequalities and deprivation levels will be addressed through social infrastructure, community engagement, and affordable and accessible housing. Healthier lifestyles will be supported by investing in safe, active, and independent modes of transport in order to increase micromobility (walkability, cycling, etc.). Among the different challenges in terms of health and well-being, population growth is concentrated around dependent groups that are ageing (both younger and elderly), which has implications for the workforce. Specific health and wellbeing issues identified include the increasing substance abuse among younger groups, obesity in adults, service provision for the population with SEND and addressing loneliness and improving independence. In addition, addressing poverty amongst families with children and elderly people as well as identifying and addressing root causes of homelessness are priorities.

Environment
Decarbonising & safeguarding our world

The Council's environmental target is ambitious and comprehensive: to achieve carbon neutrality by the end of 2030 and to become the 'Green Heart' within the Oxford-Cambridge arc. To accomplish this, the Council has set out to embed sustainability within all its operations and procurement processes. This includes promoting sustainable means of transport and green infrastructures to conserve and create wildlife corridors. Likewise, energy and resource efficiency, climate change adaptation, and flood risk management must be considered in existing and new developments, including the Council's own Real Estate.

socialvalueportal.com

The Strategic Plan 2024 - 2027

The Strategic Plan was adopted at the meeting of the full council on 18 April 2024.The new priorities have been informed by the views of over 3,000 residents who took part in a survey and the views of councilors from across Central Bedfordshire. While the plan is not an attempt to list everything the Council will be proposing in the coming years, it aims to set out the principles and values, and key strategic priorities for the next period. The new Strategic Plan will set the direction of the Council: influencing decisions, how Council resources are allocated and the Council's attitude to public finances. With its core aims, the Council will:

1. Get the right homes in the right places and ensure housing growth and infrastructure are carefully considered.

2. Be ambitious in our plans towards improving and maintaining the roads and travel network.

3. Ensure that environmental, sustainability and climate resilience impact will be at the heart of all Council decision-making.

4. Create opportunities for all children and young people to reach their full potential.

5. Enable people to live active, healthy, and independent lives.

6. Enable the right care, at the right time, in the right place for those in need of support.

7. Provide the environment for economic prosperity in which existing businesses can grow and new ones will move to the area.

Social Value Action Plan

Based on the findings within this report, the table below and overleaf provides the priority Outcomes and Measures from the TOMs System which are most relevant to address the current needs of the local community.

Priority Outcomes	Priority Measures	Justification
More local people in employment	NT1/1c: No. of full time equivalent local employees hired or retained for the duration of the contract	Lower job density indicates need to create more accessible jobs within the local authority area in line with the Council's goal.
Improved skills	NT9/NT9a: No. weeks of training opportunities /no. weeks of training opportunities for disadvantaged people	Addressing the skills mismatch between workforce and businesses is a priority.
Improved employability of young people	NT13: Meaningful work placements that pay Minimum or National Living Wage – 6 weeks or more	Preparing the future workforce for available jobs is a priority.
More opportunities for local MSMEs and VCSEs	NT15: Provision of expert business advice to VCSEs and local micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs); NT19: Total spent with MSMEs	There is a need to support existing micro businesses given the high proportion as well as improve the number of business births.
Reducing inequalities	NT40: Number and type of initiatives to be put in place to reduce the gender pay gap for staff employed in relation to the contract (describe and document initiatives)	The gender pay gap between males and females in Central Bedfordshire is significant, with gross weekly pay for males being £161 higher than females.
Vulnerable people are helped to live independently	NT27: Initiatives to support older disabled vulnerable people to build stronger community networks	Reported loneliness is higher than the regional and national average and loneliness is also a priority in policy documents. There is also a growing number of older people within the local authority.
Creating a healthier community	NT26: Initiatives to engage people in health interventions	Specific health and wellbeing issues identified include the increasing substance abuse among younger groups, obesity in adults, service provision for the population with SEND.
More working with the community	NT29: No. of hours volunteering time provided to support local community projects	Addressing poverty amongst families with children and elderly people as well as identifying and addressing root causes of homelessness are policy priorities.
Carbon emissions are reduced	NT31: Savings in CO2e emissions on contract achieved through de-carbonization; NT82: Carbon emission reductions through reduced energy use and energy efficiency measures - on site	Council target to achieve carbon neutrality by end of 2030. CO2 emissions per person higher than national average and emissions from gas in commercial/ industrial sector increased.
Air pollution is reduced	NT32: Car miles saved on project through green transport programme	Sustainable transport is a priority throughout policy documents. Areas of severe outdoor living environment deprivation should specifically be targeted.

Social Value Delivery Resources

Engaging local partners is an important step to deliver effective Social Value. There are a number of council and local resources suppliers should consider when addressing the needs of the local area. These fall under the following four categories:

Town and Parish Councils

Central Bedfordshire Council Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS)

Central Bedfordshire Council Business and Community Engagement

Central Bedfordshire Local Business Support

Town and Parish Councils

There are <u>79 Parish Council / meetings</u> in Central Bedfordshire forming the third tier of government of the area.

There are 11 market towns in Central Bedfordshire which have Town Councils serving the largest towns of **Leighton Buzzard, Dunstable, Houghton Regis, Biggleswade**, Sandy, Flitwick, Ampthill, Shefford, Stotfold, Potton and Arlesey. Central Bedfordshire Council has 4 Joint Committees with the town councils highlighted in bold.

Town and parish council have responsibilities such as allotments, parks, markets, events, play areas and cemeteries and in some areas they also provide town centre management and community services. Their activities fall into three main categories:

- Representing the local community
- Delivering services to meet local needs
- Striving to improve quality of life and community wellbeing

Voluntary and Community Sector: Overview

The voluntary and community sector (VCS) in Central Bedfordshire plays a vital role in promoting social inclusion, fostering community cohesion, and enhancing the overall well-being of residents through its diverse range of services, activities, and initiatives.

There are over 1,000 VCS organisations in Central Bedfordshire comprising a range of formal and informal groups including charities, not-for-profit organisations, community groups, social enterprises, and faith-based organisations. These entities operate across various sectors such as health, education, social care, environment, arts and culture, sports, and more.

Central Bedfordshire Council enjoys an excellent relationship with its voluntary and community sector organisations through collaboration and partnerships to enable expertise to be shared and initiatives to be funded and coordinated benefiting the wider community.

One of the key strengths of the VCS is its ability to be responsive to local needs and priorities. By being embedded within communities, VCS organisations can identify emerging issues quickly and adapt their services, accordingly, ensuring they meet needs and local challenges.

They are often involved in delivering essential services that complement those provided by the public sector. This can include support for vulnerable groups such as the elderly, children and young people, individuals with disabilities, and those facing financial hardship. Services may include food banks, advice and information, counselling, environmental action, housing support, training and employment assistance, and leisure activities.

VCS organisations champion the role of the volunteer who generously gives their time and skills to support community initiatives and projects. Volunteer opportunities are varied, ranging from hands-on roles like befriending and mentoring to administrative tasks, event coordination, and fundraising efforts. We hold an annual Cheering Volunteering event to recognise and thank volunteers across the area for the time they give to local causes.

At Central Bedfordshire Council we hold a database of VCS organisations for use within the Council. Our records show several sectors are represented by the VCS, including faith and community groups, schools, town and council parishes, arts and sports groups, emergency response, domestic abuse, environment and heritage, and many more.

Voluntary and Community Sector: How to support

The voluntary and community sector (VCS) in Central Bedfordshire plays a vital role in creating Social Value at a local level, working in several sectors such as Education, Community development, Health, Social care, Sports, Arts & Culture, and Environment.

That is why the Central Bedfordshire Council:

- Provides core grants to VCS organisations, it also funds community grant schemes and supports volunteering in our communities, libraries, and countryside services.

- Organises the Cheering Volunteering event, an annual celebration and recognition of volunteers and volunteering where volunteers are treated to an evening of food and entertainment, inspiring talks and donation of prizes.

- Manages the Armed Forces Covenant, as the Council's promise to ensure those who serve or have served in the armed forces, and their families, are treated fairly.

There are several ways to support the mission of over 1,000 VCS organisations:

Funding and Resources	Collaboration	Volunteer Recruitment and Retention	Impact Measurement and Reporting	Capacity Building and Development

Stakeholders looking to collaborate with the VCS can reach out to two local support partners for opportunities, directories, and guidance:

- **CVS Bedfordshire** - Local Infrastructure Organisation, supporting VCS entities with a combination of practical advice, support, representation, volunteering, and a range of other services designed to help them survive and thrive.

- **Bedfordshire Rural Communities Charity (BRCC)** - Leading community development agency with a proven track record built over 70 years. They have extensive networks and deliver a wide range of rural development and community projects.

Business and Community Engagement

There are specific community services available for local businesses. On top of staff volunteering and donations of resources, engagement includes sponsoring student training or support for disadvantaged candidates.

Partner	Purpose
Careers Transition Partnership https://www.ctp.org.uk/	Provides access to leavers of the Armed Forces as they transition from the military and look to bring their skills into new jobs in civilian life.
Healthy Workplace Award https://www.healthyworkplaceaward.org.uk/	Recognises and celebrates organisations across the East of England, who are committed to improving and maintaining a healthy and happy workplace.
Care Leaver Covenant https://mycovenant.org.uk/	Provide additional support for those leaving care; making available a different type of support and expertise from that statutorily provided by local authorities.
Supported Internships https://localoffer.centralbedfordshire.gov.uk/kb5/centralbedfordshire/directory/localoffer.page?localofferchannel=2	A structured study programme, designed to get 16-24- year old's that have Special Educational Needs (SEND) as well as an Educational Health and Care Plan, into paid employment.
Community Catalyst https://www.centralbedfordshire.gov.uk/info/22/information_for_professionals/332/community_micro-enterprise	Helps local entrepreneurs by providing a friendly point of contact to help people with good ideas to start, or expand, small businesses or community ventures to deliver personalised care and support.
Bedfordshire and Luton Community Foundation https://blcf.org.uk/apply-for-a-grant/central-beds/	Commissioned by Central Bedfordshire Council to deliver the UKSPF Culture Fund, it is a high-quality arts and culture grant scheme to support communities and deliver outcomes across Central Bedfordshire.

Supporting Local Businesses

The Central Bedfordshire Council is working with local partners to support businesses

- The UK Shared Prosperity Fund is a central pillar of the UK government's Levelling Up agenda and provides £2.6 billion of funding for local investment. The Fund aims to improve pride in place and increase life chances across the UK investing in communities and place, supporting local businesses, and people and skills.

- The Rural England Prosperity Fund is a government grant which supports activities that specifically address the particular challenges faced by rural areas. We were awarded £2.06m and local businesses can apply for business support and associated funding, which are focused on our chosen interventions.

Support	Description
Entrepreneurship & Start Up https://wenta.co.uk/centralstart	To support both those in the process of starting up and for start-up businesses, including social enterprises in Central Bedfordshire. Delivery will help you to be business ready and understand what you need to know about self-employment.
Export Support https://www.chamber-business.com/goglobalukspf	An export-readiness support programme for Central Bedfordshire businesses looking to engage in new markets. The programme includes Export Grants to support businesses to grow their overseas trading and develop their export strategy.
Business Innovation https://www.beds.ac.uk/ris/working-with-us/ukspf/ukspf-cbc	Central Bedfordshire businesses will receive innovation and technological support to improve productivity and help in adopting new or improved products or services. More Information
Business De-carbonization or Business Growth https://www.cranfield.ac.uk/som/research-centres/bettany-centre-for-entrepreneurship/central-bedfordshire-scholarship-programme/central-bedfordshire-grant-programme	To provide advice, guidance, mentoring and training, which will result in new or improved de-carbonisation and/or net zero plans for Central Bedfordshire businesses.
	Supporting established Central Bedfordshire businesses with growth potential through the development of business growth plans and the adoption of new or improved products or services.

Jobs: Local Skills & Employment

Relevant priority Outcomes:

More local people in employment

More opportunities for disadvantaged people

Improved skills

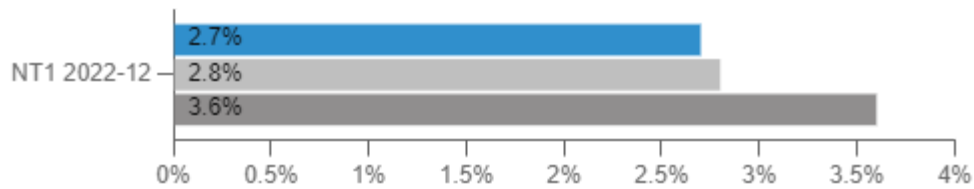**Improved employability of young people**

Jobs: Local Skills & Employment

The following graphs show how Central Bedfordshire compares with the regional average across indicators related to Jobs: Local Skills & Employment. The relevant NT measure references have been included throughout.
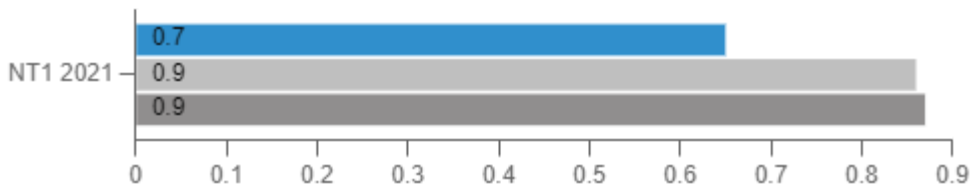
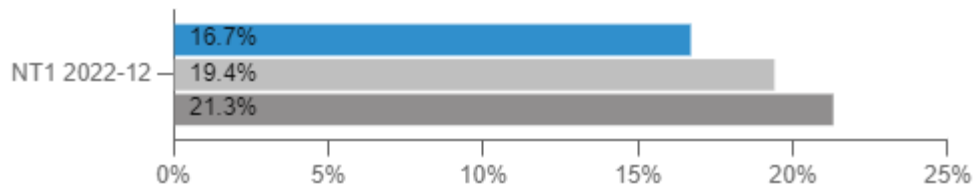| ■ Central Bedfordshire	■ East of England	■ England

Outcome: More local people in employment

NT1: Unemployment rate - aged 16+

NT1 2022-12:
- Central Bedfordshire: 2.7%
- East of England: 2.8%
- England: 3.6%

NT1: Job Density

NT1 2021:
- Central Bedfordshire: 0.7
- East of England: 0.9
- England: 0.9

NT1: Percentage who are economically inactive - aged 16-64

NT1 2022-12:
- Central Bedfordshire: 16.7%
- East of England: 19.4%
- England: 21.3%

Outcome: More opportunities for disadvantaged people

NT3: Total claimant count % - age 16+ yrs

NT3 2023-07:
- Central Bedfordshire: 2.2%
- East of England: 3.0%
- England: 3.8%
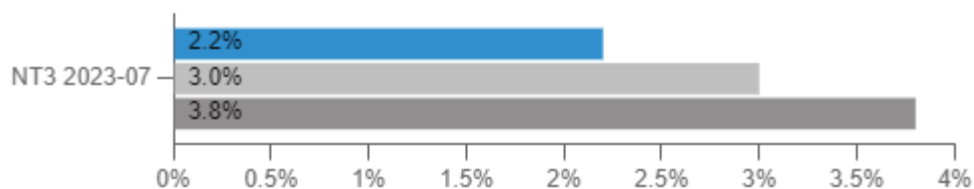
NT4: 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known - 16-17 yrs

NT4 2021:
- Central Bedfordshire: 3.6%
- East of England: 3.9%
- England: 4.7%

NT5: Percentage of offenders who re-offend - All ages

NT5 2019/20:
- Central Bedfordshire: 19.3%
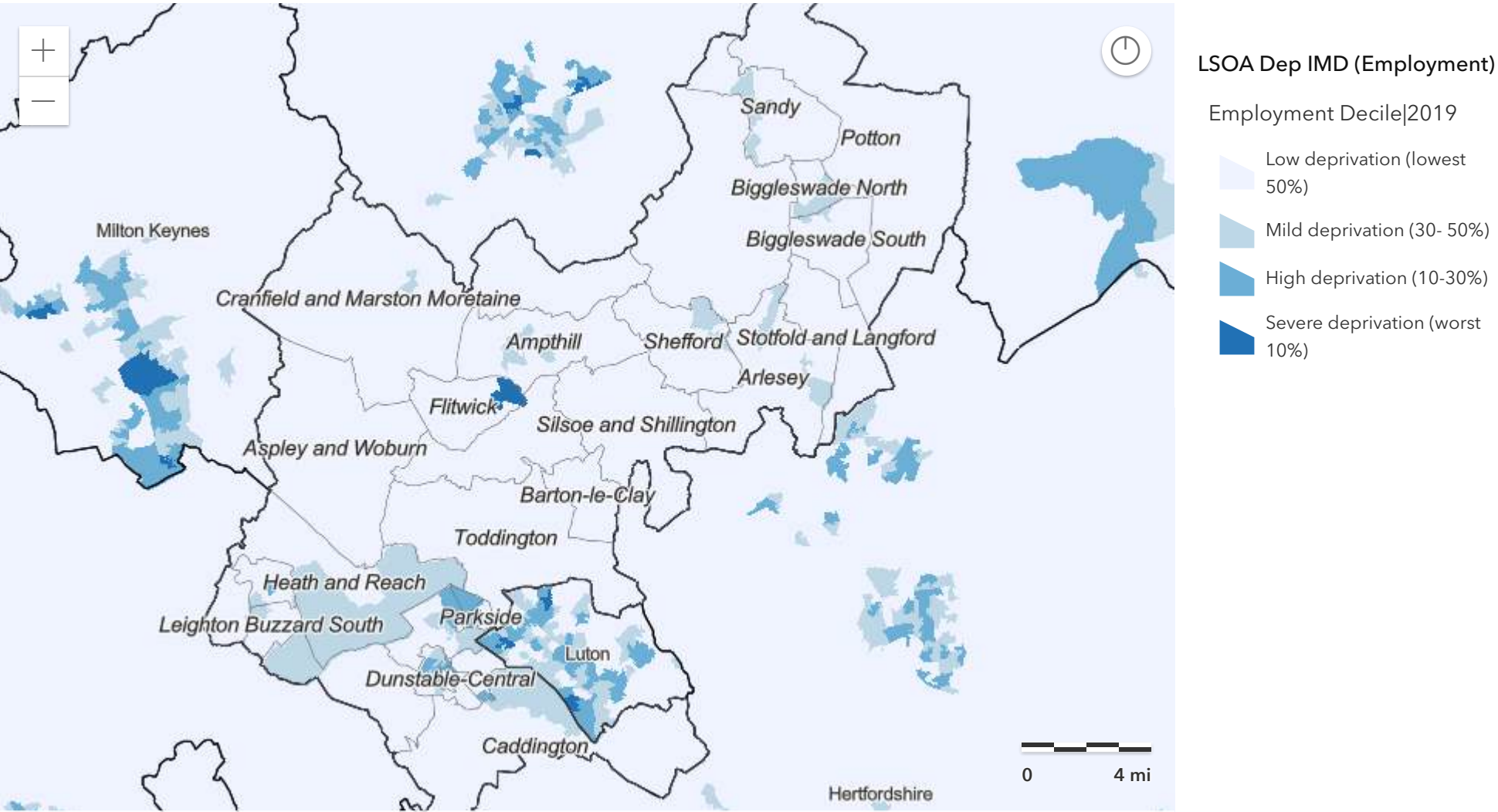- East of England: 24.9%
- England: 25.4%
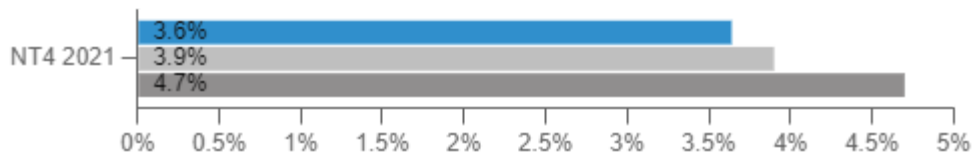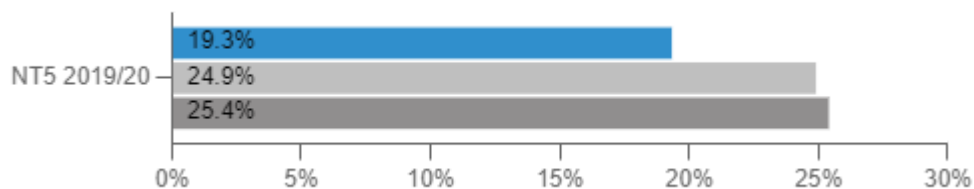
Jobs: Local Skills & Employment

Outcome: More local people in employment

NT1: Employment map

Employment deprivation measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. The area experiences low to mild employment deprivation levels, with pockets of high to severe deprivation in Flitwick, Dunstable and Tithe Farm.

LSOA Dep IMD (Employment)

Employment Decile|2019

- Low deprivation (lowest 50%)
- Mild deprivation (30- 50%)
- High deprivation (10-30%)
- Severe deprivation (worst 10%)

Powered by Esri

Jobs: Local Skills & Employment

The following graphs show how Central Bedfordshire compares with the regional average across indicators related to Jobs: Local Skills & Employment. The relevant NT measure references have been included throughout.
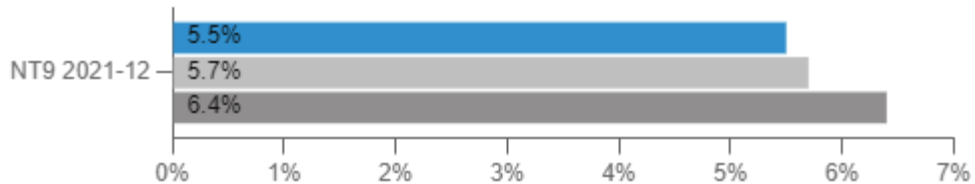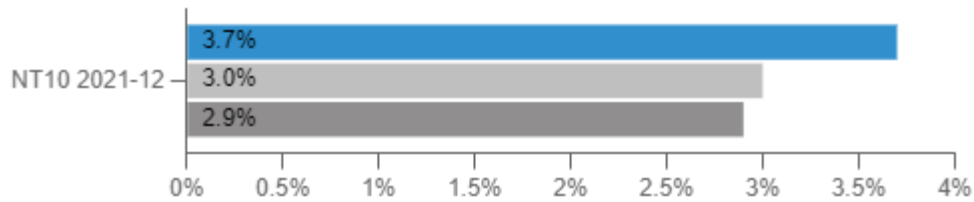
■ Central Bedfordshire	■ East of England	■ England

Outcome: Improved skills

NT8: Percentage with no qualifications (GCSE) - aged 16-64

NT8 2021-12
- 5.5%
- 5.8%
- 6.5%
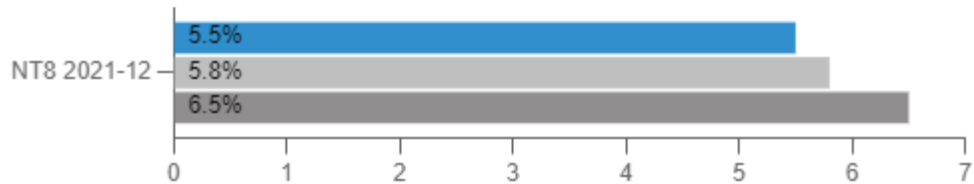
NT9: Percentage with no qualifications (NVQ) - aged 16-64

NT9 2021-12
- 5.5%
- 5.7%
- 6.4%

NT10: Percentage of economically active with Trade Apprenticeships - aged 16-64
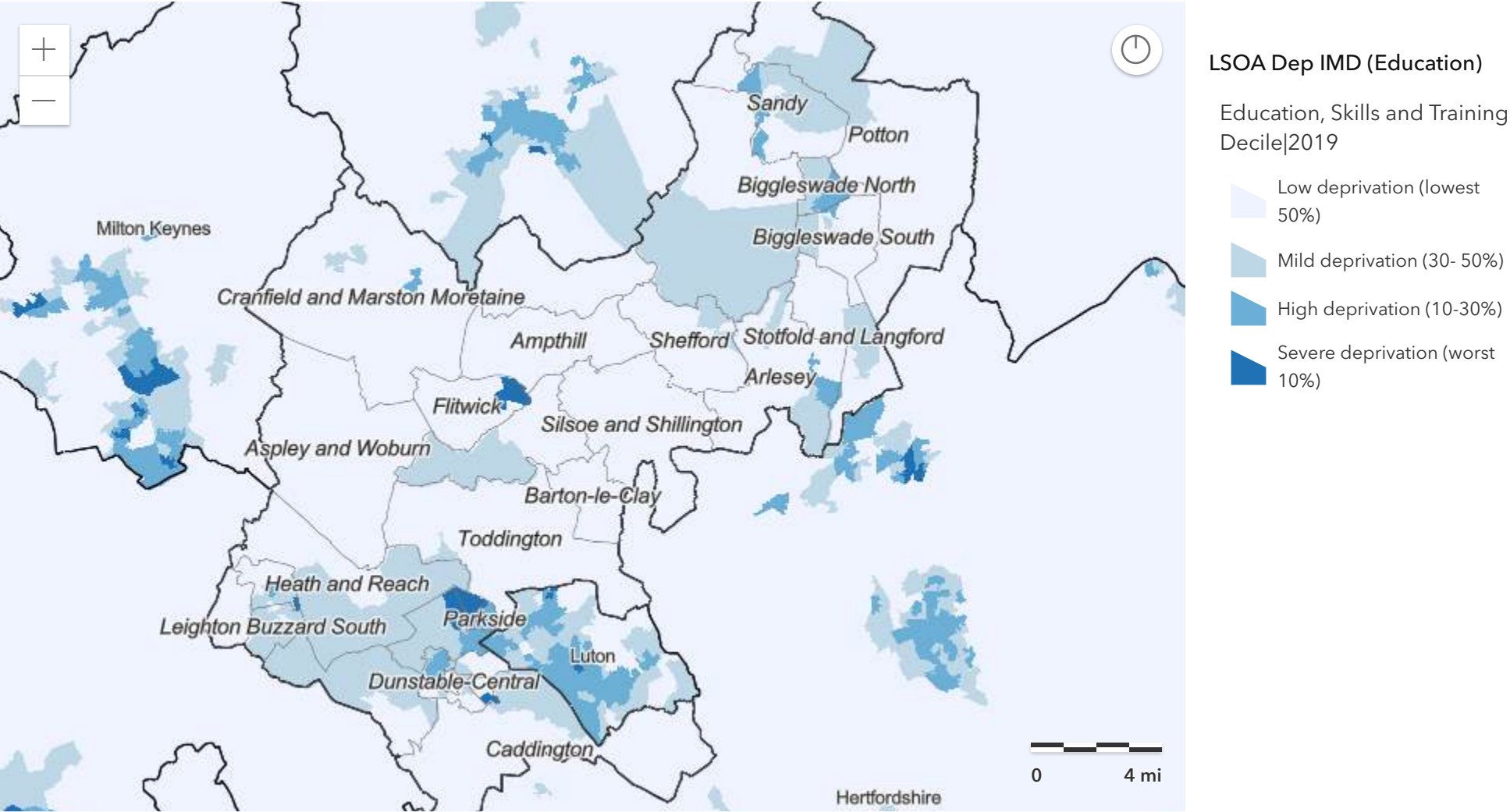
NT10 2021-12
- 3.7%
- 3.0%
- 2.9%

Jobs: Local Skills & Employment

Outcome: Improved employability of young people

NT12/13: Education map

Education deprivation measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. Similar to employment, education deprivation is low to mild across Central Bedforshire, with severe deprivation spots at Flitwick and Tithe Farm.

LSOA Dep IMD (Education)

Education, Skills and Training Decile|2019

- Low deprivation (lowest 50%)
- Mild deprivation (30- 50%)
- High deprivation (10-30%)
- Severe deprivation (worst 10%)

Growth: Supporting Responsible and Regional Business

Relevant priority Outcomes:

More opportunities for local MSMEs and VCSEs

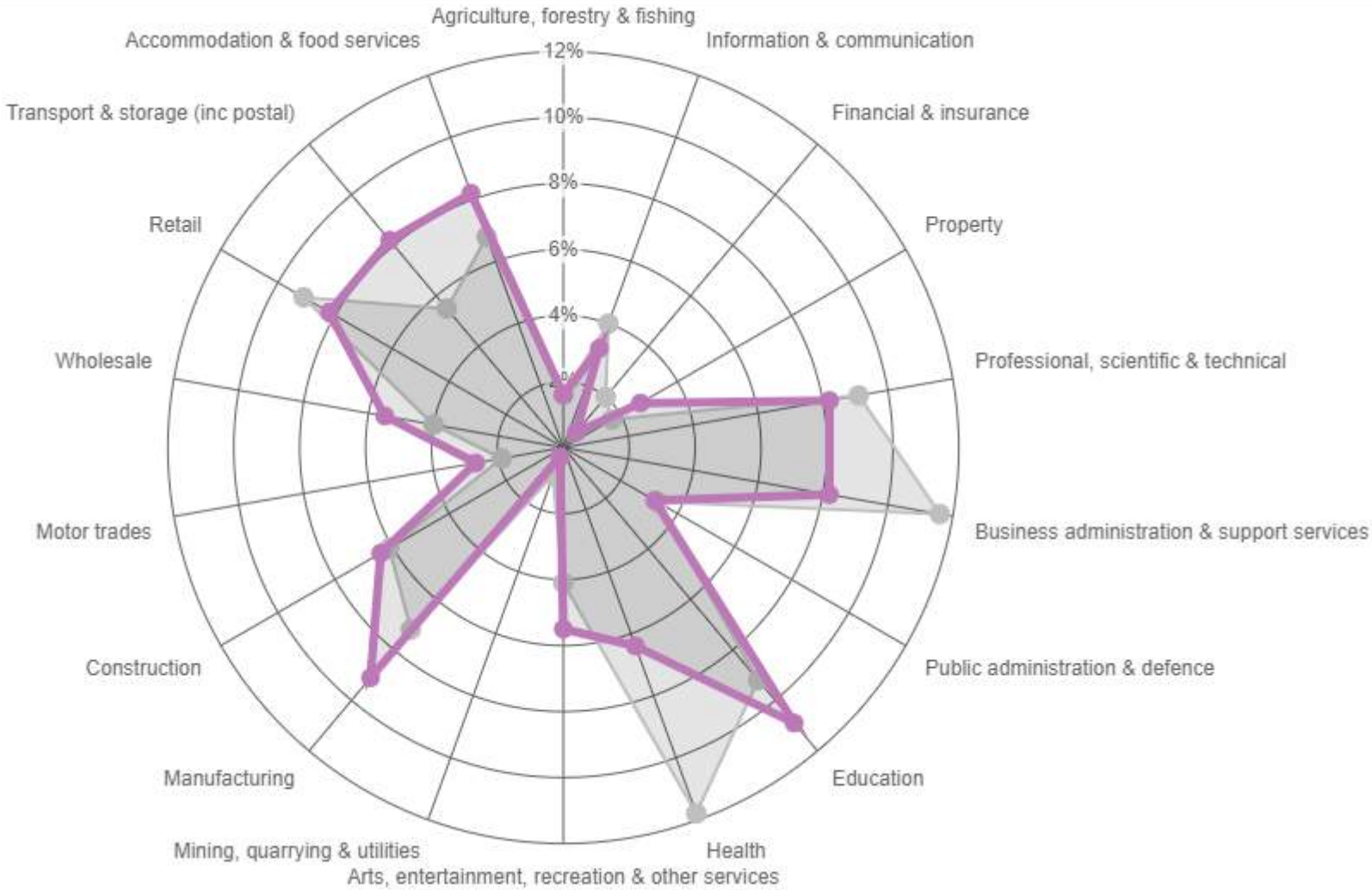**Improving staff wellbeing & mental health**

Reducing inequalities

Growth: Supporting Responsible & Regional Business

The following graphs show how Central Bedfordshire compares with the regional average across indicators related to Growth: Supporting Responsible & Regional Business. The relevant NT measure references have been included throughout.

■ Central Bedfordshire   ■ East of England

Outcome: More opportunities for local MSMEs and VCSEs

NT18: Business Register and Employment Survey

Growth: Supporting Responsible & Regional Business

- **Central Bedfordshire**
- **East of England**
- **England**

Outcome: More opportunities for local MSMEs and VCSEs

NT19: Percentage of enterprises by size

	Large (250+) 2022	Medium (50 to 249) 2022	Small (10 to 49) 2022	Micro (0 to 9) 2022
Central Bedfordshire	0.3%	1.2%	7.4%	91.1%
East of England	0.3%	1.5%	8.2%	90.0%
England	0.4%	1.5%	8.5%	89.6%

Outcome: Improving staff wellbeing & mental health

NT39: Contact with mental health or learning disability services: rate per 1,000 patients on GP practice list - 18+ yrs

NT39 2014/15	
Central Bedfordshire	30.3
East of England	34.6
England	38.7

NT55: Self-reported wellbeing: people with a high anxiety score -16+ yrs

NT55 2021/22	
Central Bedfordshire	20.0%
East of England	21.6%
England	22.6%

NT20: Self-reported wellbeing: people with a low satisfaction score - 16+ yrs

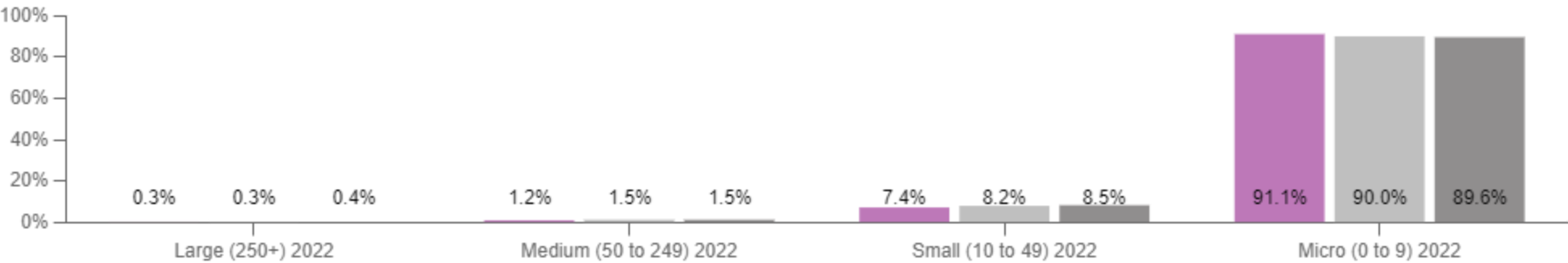| NT20 2021/22	
Central Bedfordshire	2.8%
East of England	4.9%
England	5.0%

Growth: Supporting Responsible & Regional Business

The following graphs show how Central Bedfordshire compares with the regional average across indicators related to Growth: Supporting Responsible & Regional Business. The relevant NT measure references have been included throughout.
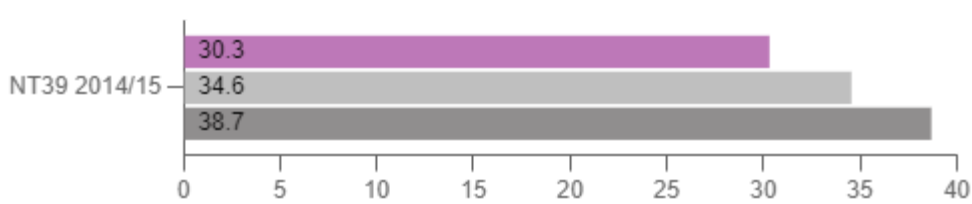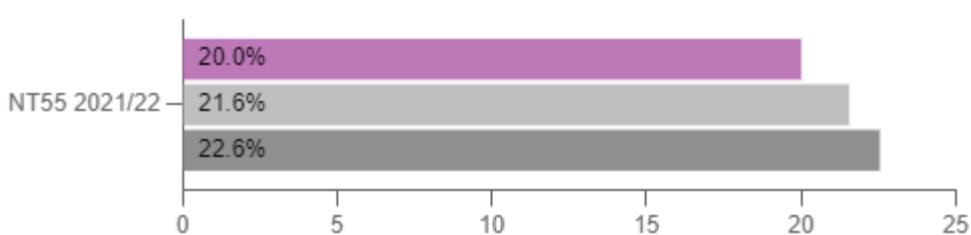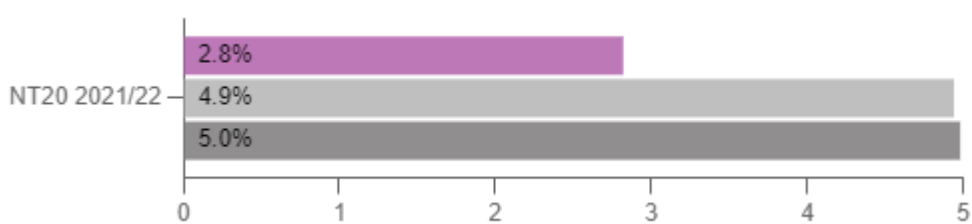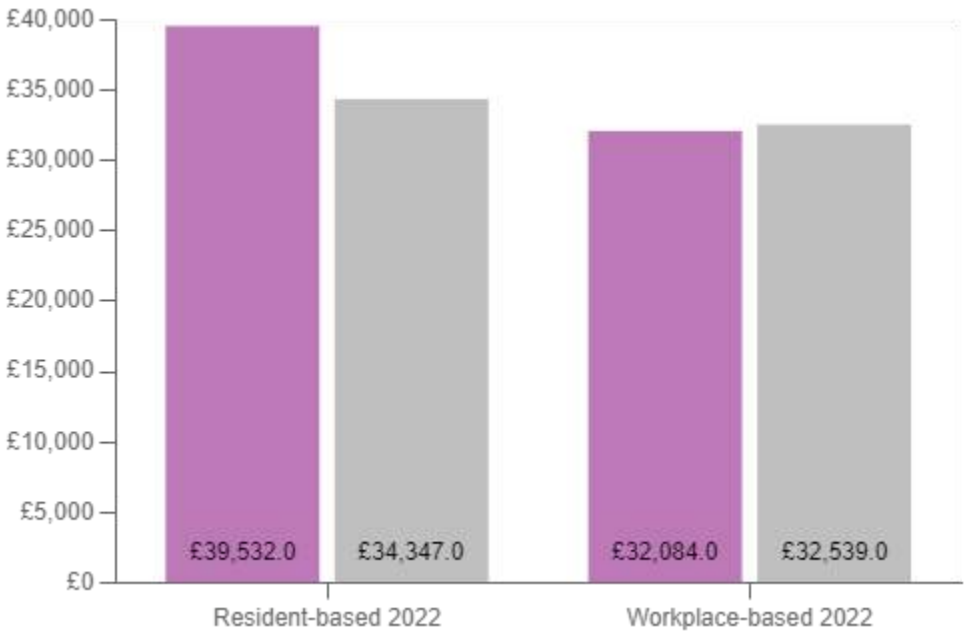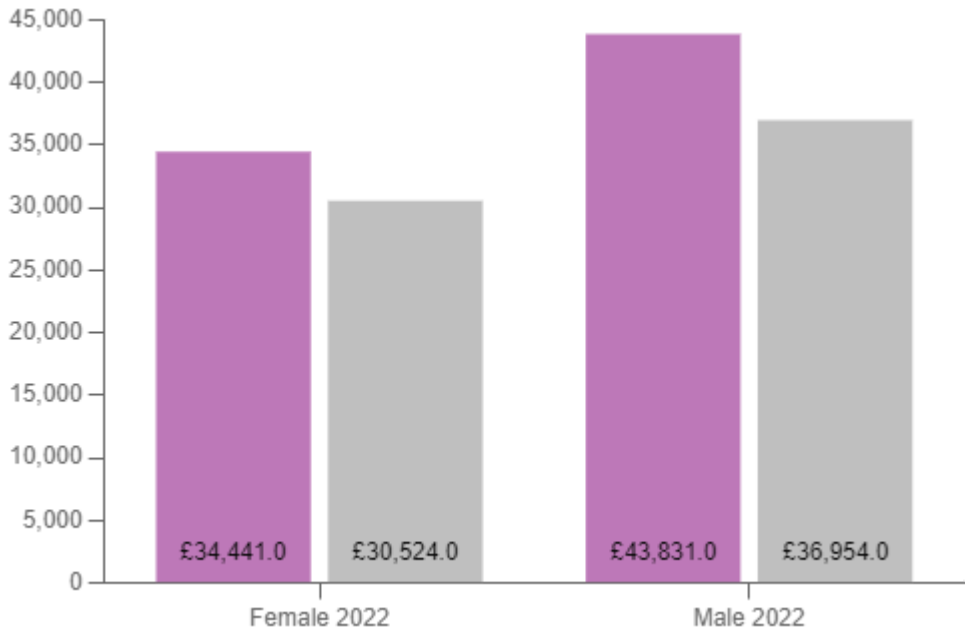
	Central Bedfordshire		East of England

Outcome: Reducing inequalities

NT40: Annual Pay - Full Time Workers

	Resident-based 2022	Workplace-based 2022
Central Bedfordshire	£39,532.0	£32,084.0
East of England	£34,347.0	£32,539.0

NT40: Resident-based Annual Pay - Full Time Workers

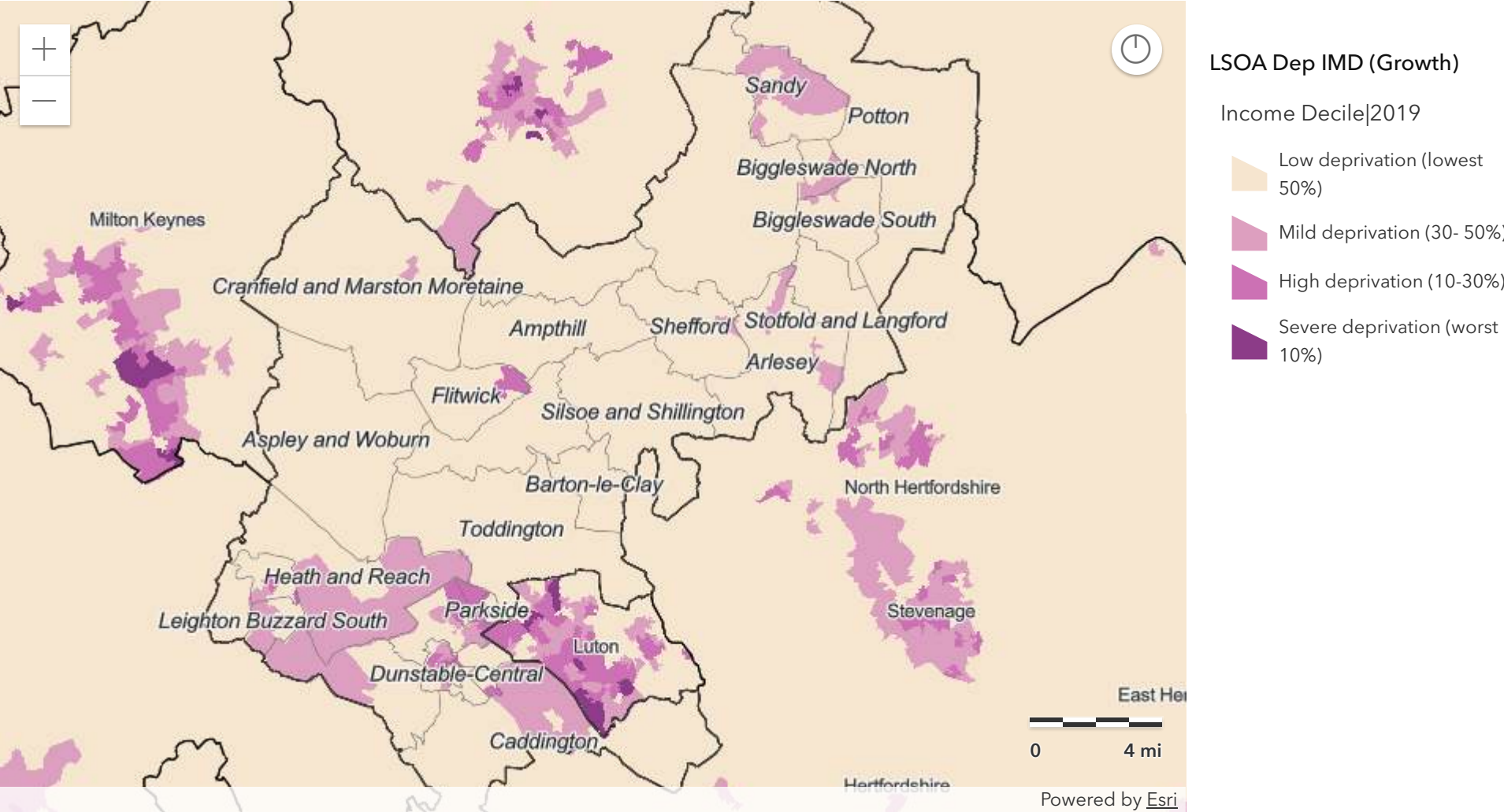|	Female 2022	Male 2022
Central Bedfordshire	£34,441.0	£43,831.0
East of England	£30,524.0	£36,954.0

Please note, workplace based earnings measure the average annual earnings of people who work in the area but may live elsewhere. Residence based earnings measure earning of people who live in the area, though they may work elsewhere.

Growth: Supporting Responsible & Regional Business

Outcome: Reducing inequalities

NT41/42: Income map

Income deprivation measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. Low to mild income deprivation is observed throughout the local authority, with a higher deprivation within Flitwick and Tithe Farm.
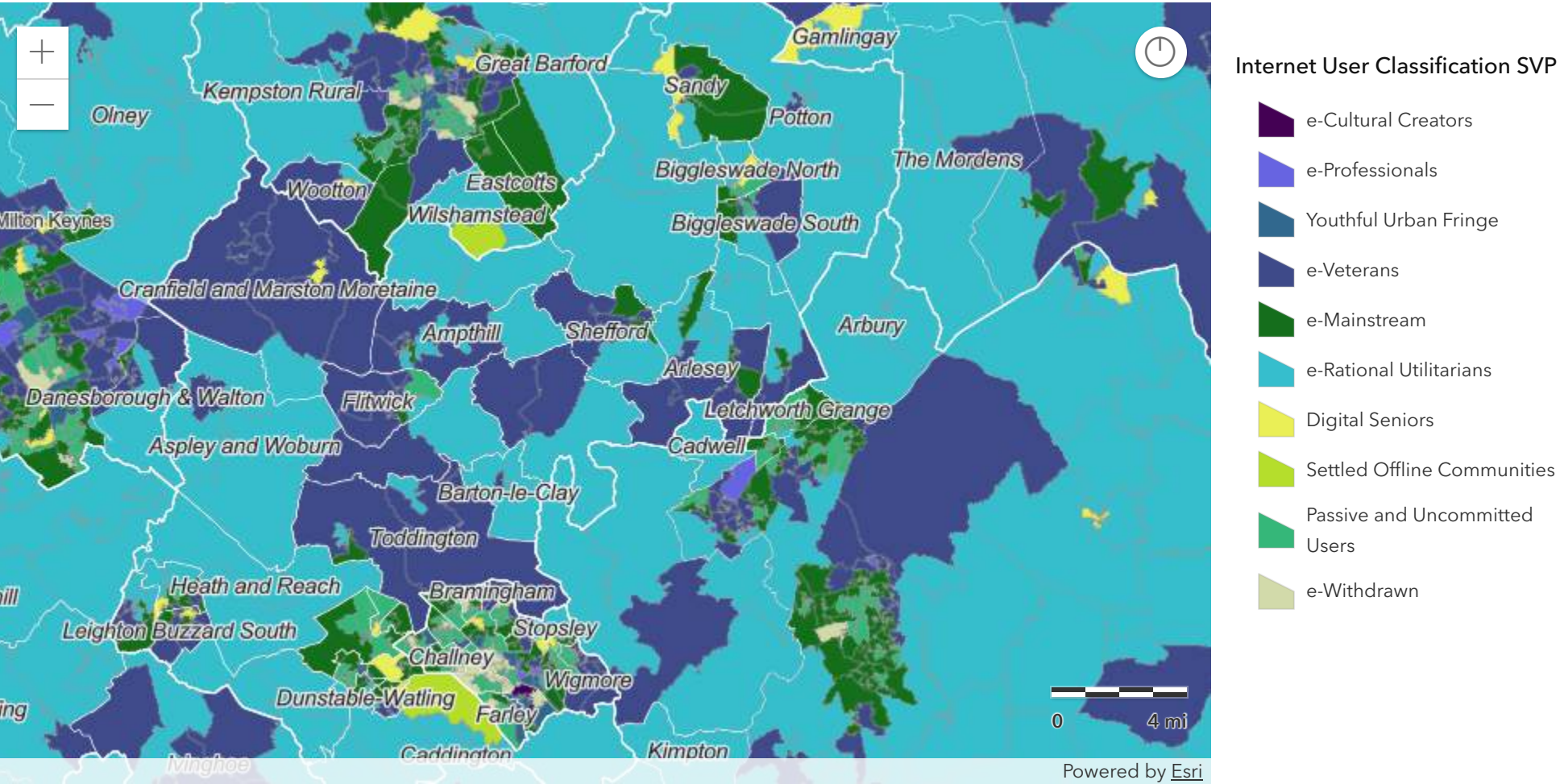

LSOA Dep IMD (Growth)

Income Decile|2019

- Low deprivation (lowest 50%)
- Mild deprivation (30- 50%)
- High deprivation (10-30%)
- Severe deprivation (worst 10%)

Powered by Esri

Growth: Supporting Responsible & Regional Business

Outcome: Reducing inequalities

Internet User Classification map

The map shows the classification of neighbourhoods in Central Bedfordshire in terms of how they interact with the internet. The Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) have developed an Internet User Classification using data from the British Population Survey (BPS), which provides info on the behavioural characteristics of the population regarding various aspects of internet use, which could be linked with demographic data from the census and supplemented with data from online retailers, on online transactions and infrastructure data from OfCom on download speed. Every LSOA in the UK has been classified into 10 groups (summarised in the table on the Appendix).

Internet User Classification SVP

- e-Cultural Creators
- e-Professionals
- Youthful Urban Fringe
- e-Veterans
- e-Mainstream
- e-Rational Utilitarians
- Digital Seniors
- Settled Offline Communities
- Passive and Uncommitted Users
- e-Withdrawn

Social: Healthier, Safer & More Resilient Communities

Relevant priority Outcomes:

Creating a healthier community

Vulnerable people are helped to live independently

More working with the community

Crime is reduced

Social: Healthier, Safer & More Resilient Communities

The following graphs show how Central Bedfordshire compares with the regional average across indicators related to Social: Healthier, Safer & More Resilient Communities. The relevant NT measure references have been included throughout.
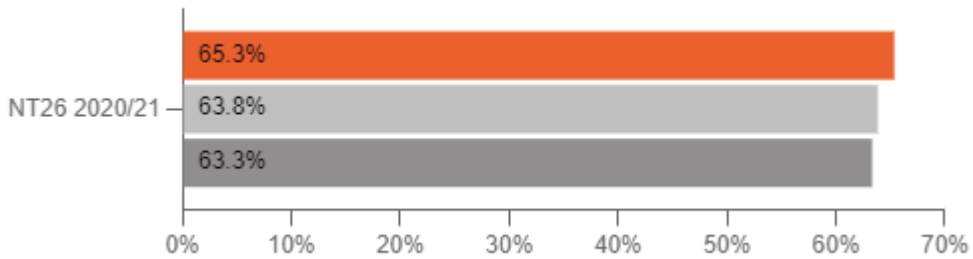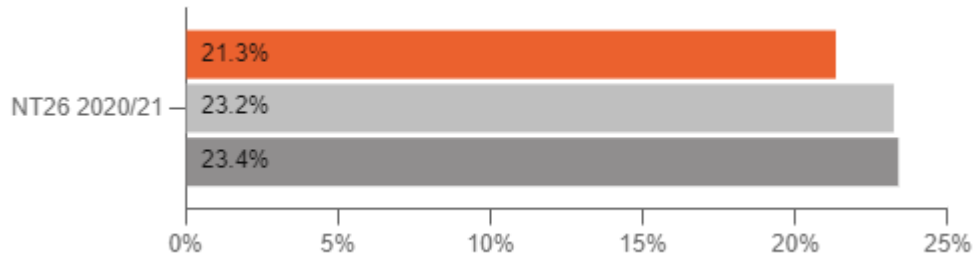
	Central Bedfordshire		East of England		England

Outcome: Creating a healthier community

NT26: Mortality rate from causes considered preventable - <75 yrs (per 100,000 population)

NT26 2021
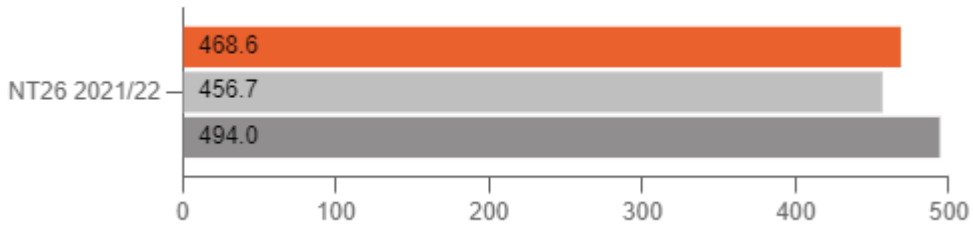- Central Bedfordshire: 150.0
- East of England: 160.4
- England: 183.2
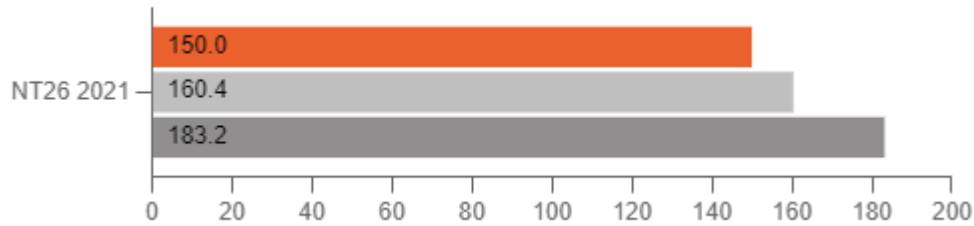
NT26: Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese - 18+ yrs

NT26 2020/21
- Central Bedfordshire: 65.3%
- East of England: 63.8%
- England: 63.3%

NT26: Percentage of physically inactive adults - 19+ yrs

NT26 2020/21
- Central Bedfordshire: 21.3%
- East of England: 23.2%
- England: 23.4%

NT26: Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions - All ages (no. of admissions per 100,000 population)

NT26 2021/22
- Central Bedfordshire: 468.6
- East of England: 456.7
- England: 494.0

NT26: Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+)

NT26 2021
- Central Bedfordshire: 11.5%
- East of England: 12.9%
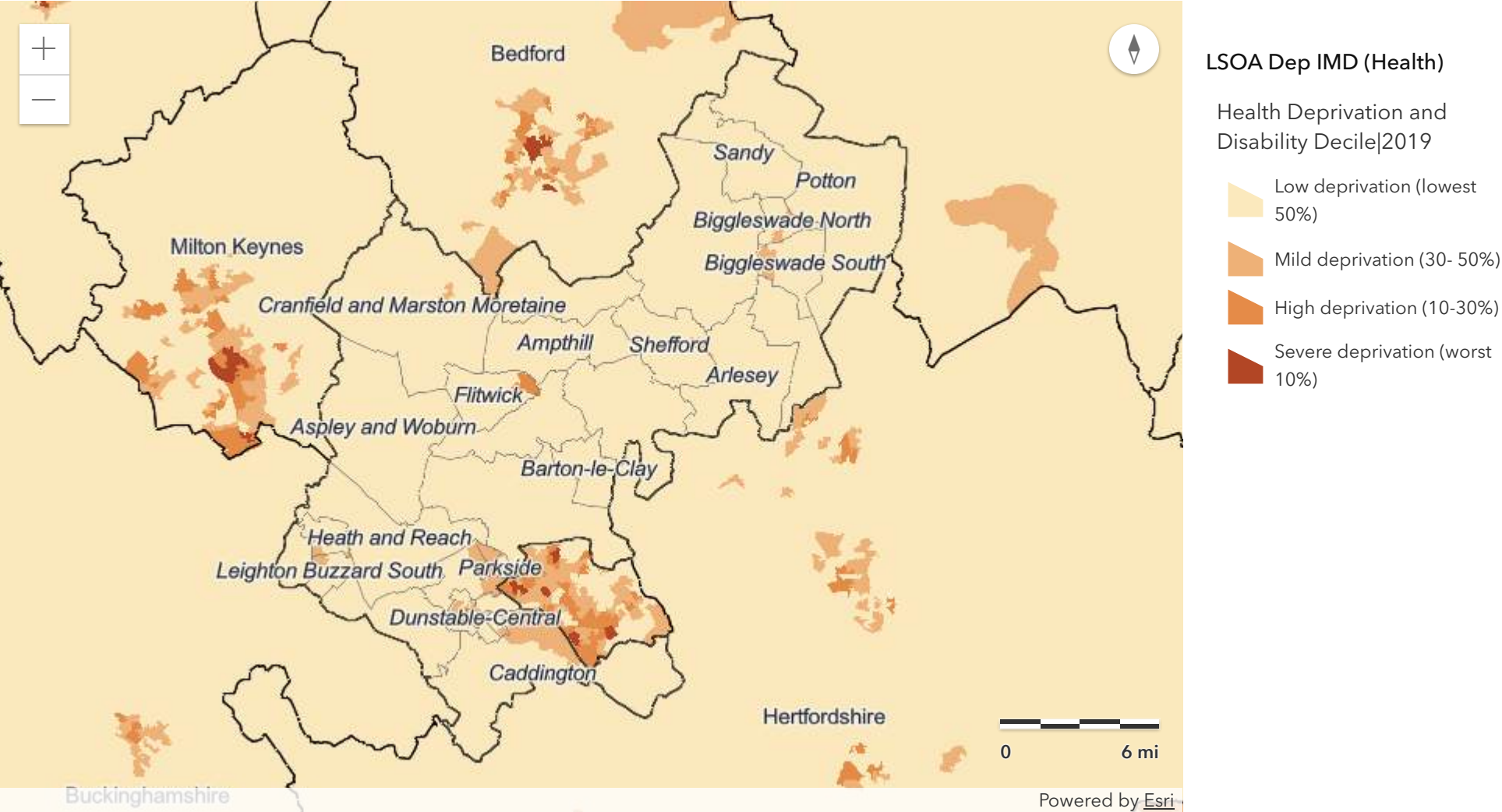- England: 13.0%

socialvalueportal.com
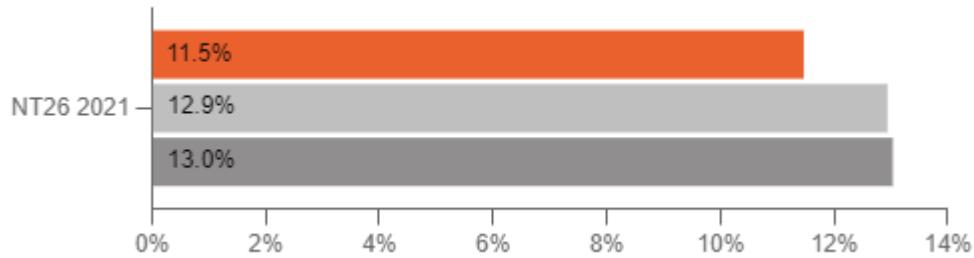
Social: Healthier, Safer & More Resilient Communities

Outcome: Creating a healthier community

NT27: Health Map

Health deprivation measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. Overall, Central Bedfordshire experiences low health deprivation; higher levels can be seen at the south of the local authority, particularly in proximity to Luton.

LSOA Dep IMD (Health)

Health Deprivation and Disability Decile|2019

Low deprivation (lowest 50%)

Mild deprivation (30- 50%)

High deprivation (10-30%)

Severe deprivation (worst 10%)

Social: Healthier, Safer & More Resilient Communities

The following graphs show how Central Bedfordshire compares with the regional average across indicators related to Social: Healthier, Safer & More Resilient Communities. The relevant NT measure references have been included throughout.

■ Central Bedfordshire	■ East of England	■ England
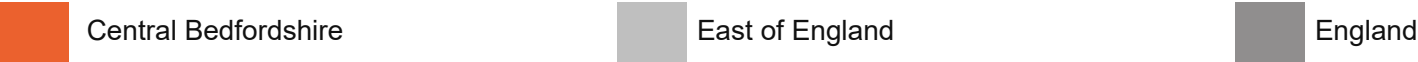
Outcome: Vulnerable people are helped to live independently

NT27: Percentage of adults who feel lonely often / always or some of the time -16+ yrs

NT27 2019/20 — Central Bedfordshire: 26.2%, East of England: 21.0%, England: 22.3%

Outcome: More working with the Community

NT25: Homelessness - households in temporary accommodation per 1,000 households

NT25 2021/22 — Central Bedfordshire: 1.4, East of England: 2.4, England: 4.0
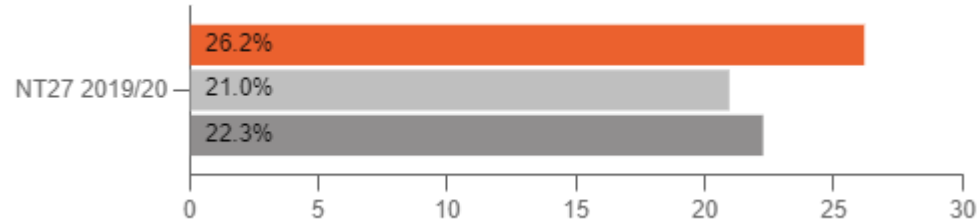
socialvalueportal.com

Social: Healthier, Safer & More Resilient Communities

The following graphs show how Central Bedfordshire compares with the regional average across indicators related to Social: Healthier, Safer & More Resilient Communities. The relevant NT measure references have been included throughout.
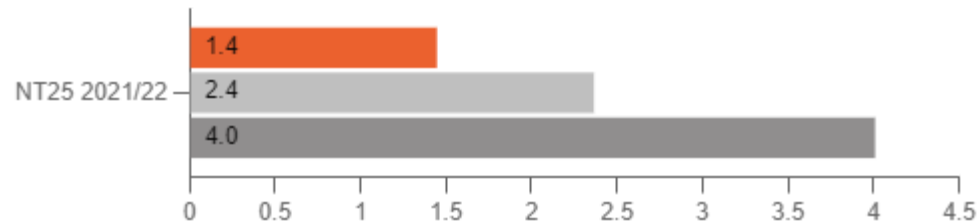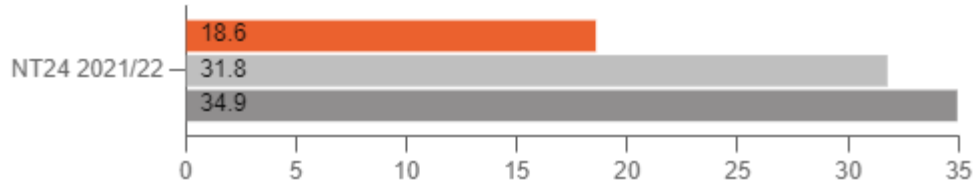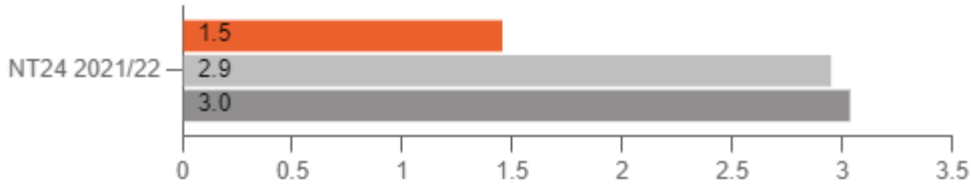
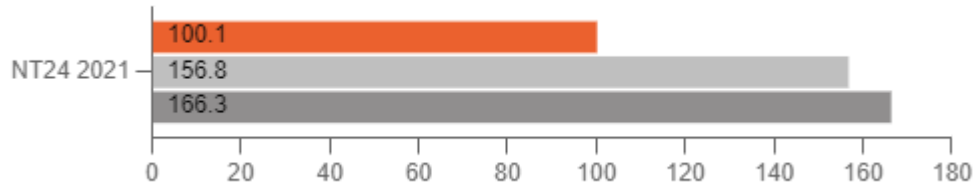|	Central Bedfordshire	East of England	England

Outcome: Crime is reduced

NT24: Violent crime - violence offences per 1,000 population

NT24 2021/22	
Central Bedfordshire	18.6
East of England	31.8
England	34.9

NT24: Violent crime - sexual offences per 1,000 population

NT24 2021/22	
Central Bedfordshire	1.5
East of England	2.9
England	3.0

NT24: First Time Offenders (10+ years) per 100,000 population

NT24 2021	
Central Bedfordshire	100.1
East of England	156.8
England	166.3

NT24: All crime rate (per 1000 population)
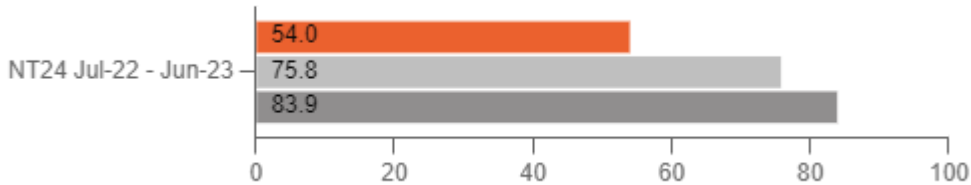
NT24 Jul-22 - Jun-23	
Central Bedfordshire	54.0
East of England	75.8
England	83.9

NT24: Rolling twelve month crime rates (by type)

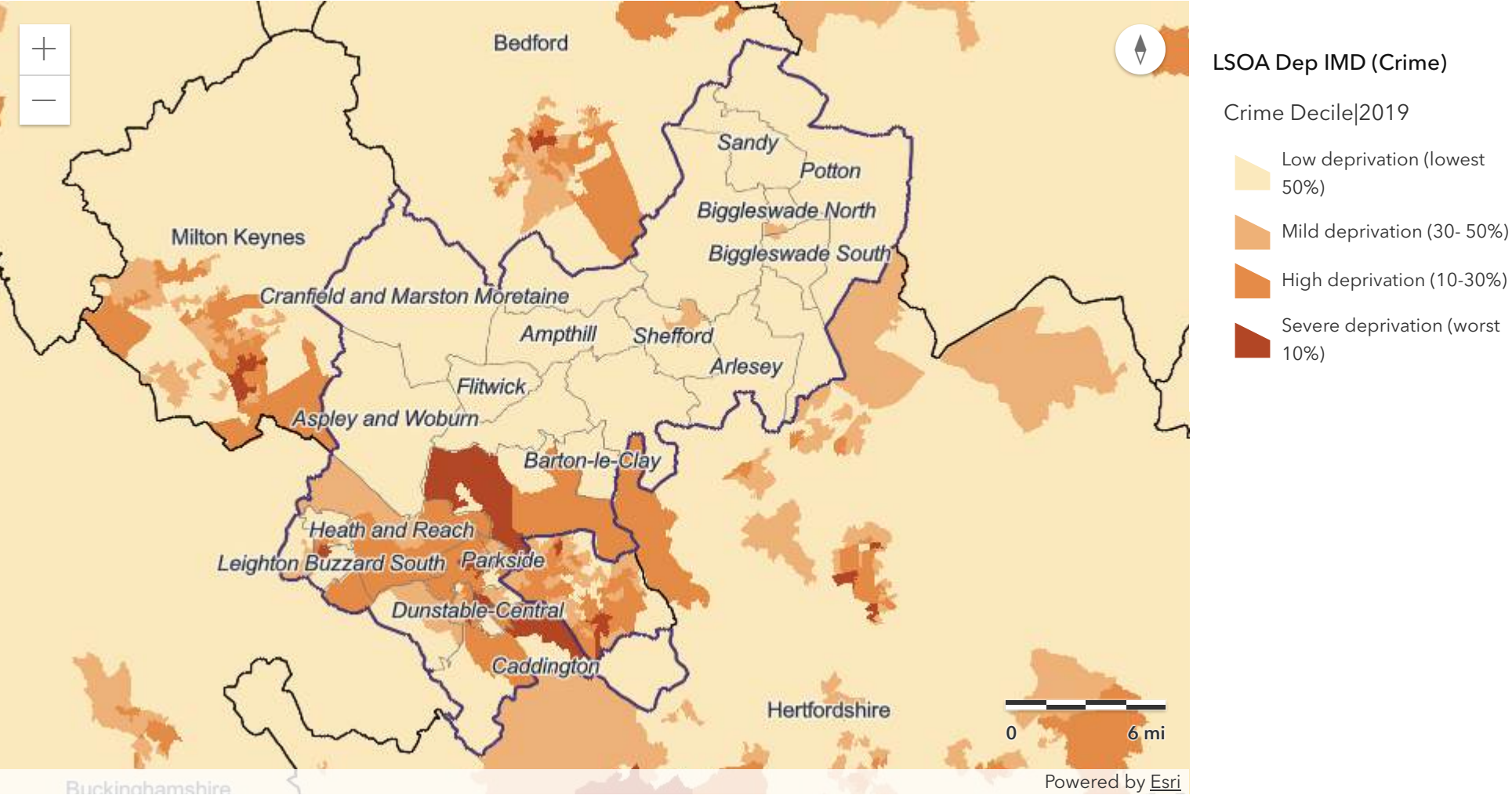| Type (Jul-22 - Jun-23)	Rate
Anti-social behaviour Rate	14.1
Bicycle theft Rate	0.8
Burglary Rate	2.7
Criminal damage and arson Rate	5.1
Drugs Rate	1.2
Other crime Rate	1.1
Other theft Rate	6.3
Possession of weapons Rate	0.3
Public order Rate	5.4
Robbery Rate	0.4
Shoplifting Rate	3.7
Theft from the person Rate	0.3
Vehicle crime Rate	6.3
Violence and sexual offences Rate	20.3
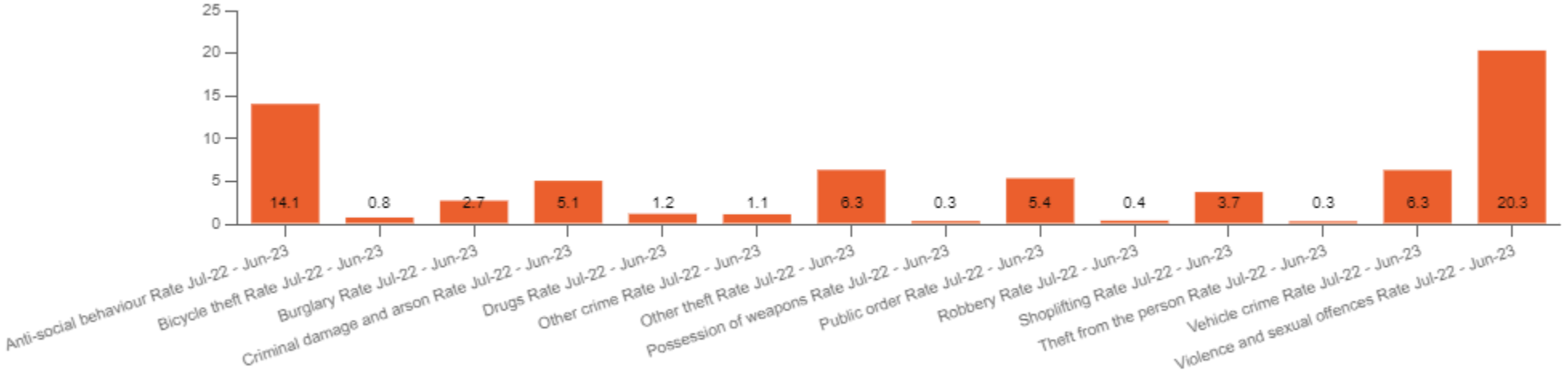
Social: Healthier, Safer & More Resilient Communities

Outcome: Crime is reduced

NT24: Crime map

Crime deprivation measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at a local level. Although overall crime measures for the area (low to high) put it at a better position in comparison to the region, the south area from Toddington and Caddington presents particularly severe crime deprivation.

LSOA Dep IMD (Crime)

Crime Decile|2019

Low deprivation (lowest 50%)

Mild deprivation (30- 50%)

High deprivation (10-30%)

Severe deprivation (worst 10%)

Powered by Esri

Environment: Decarbonising & Safeguarding Our World

Relevant priority Outcomes:

Carbon emissions are reduced

Air pollution is reduced

Resource efficiency and circular economy solutions promoted

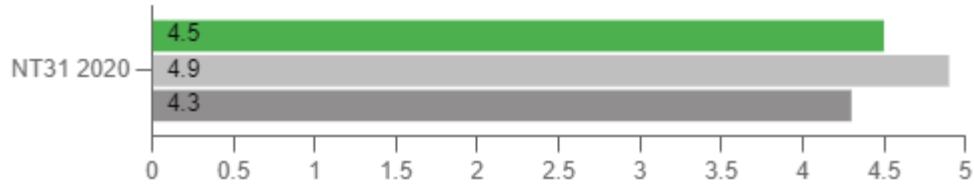**Safeguarding the natural environment**

Environment: Decarbonising & Safeguarding Our World

The following graphs show how Central Bedfordshire compares with the regional average across indicators related to Environment: Decarbonising & Safeguarding Our World. The relevant NT measure references have been included throughout.

■ Central Bedfordshire	■ East of England	■ England

Outcome: Carbon emissions are reduced

NT31: Total CO2 emissions per person (tonnes CO2e)

NT31 2020
- Central Bedfordshire: 4.5
- East of England: 4.9
- England: 4.3

NT31: CO2 emissions industry and commercial sectors (kt)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total (kt)	291.2	275.6	270.5	250.2	229.8
From gas (kt)	142.6	127.0	110.4	108.1	87.4
From electricity (kt)	56.4	55.7	63.1	64.5	66.5

Legend: From electricity (kt) — From gas (kt) — Total (kt)

RE39/39A: Renewable Electricity - Number of sites - Total

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
3,226.0	3,310.0	3,425.0	3,571.0	3,630.0

Environment: Decarbonising & Safeguarding Our World

The following graphs show how Central Bedfordshire compares with the regional average across indicators related to Environment: Decarbonising & Safeguarding Our World. The relevant NT measure references have been included throughout.
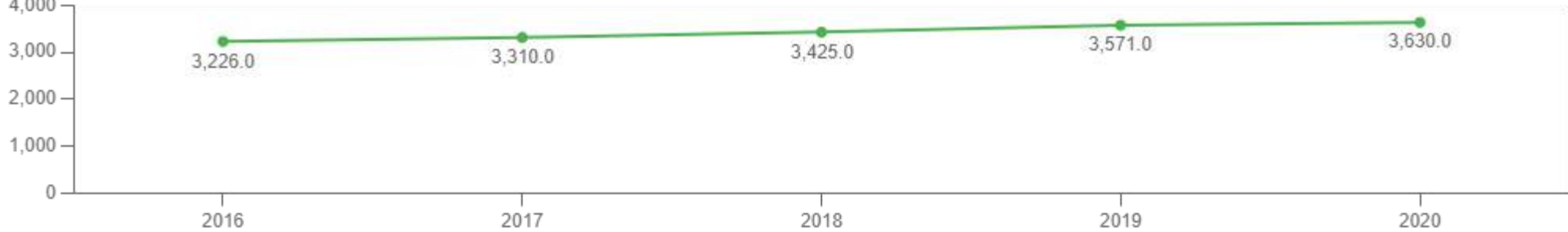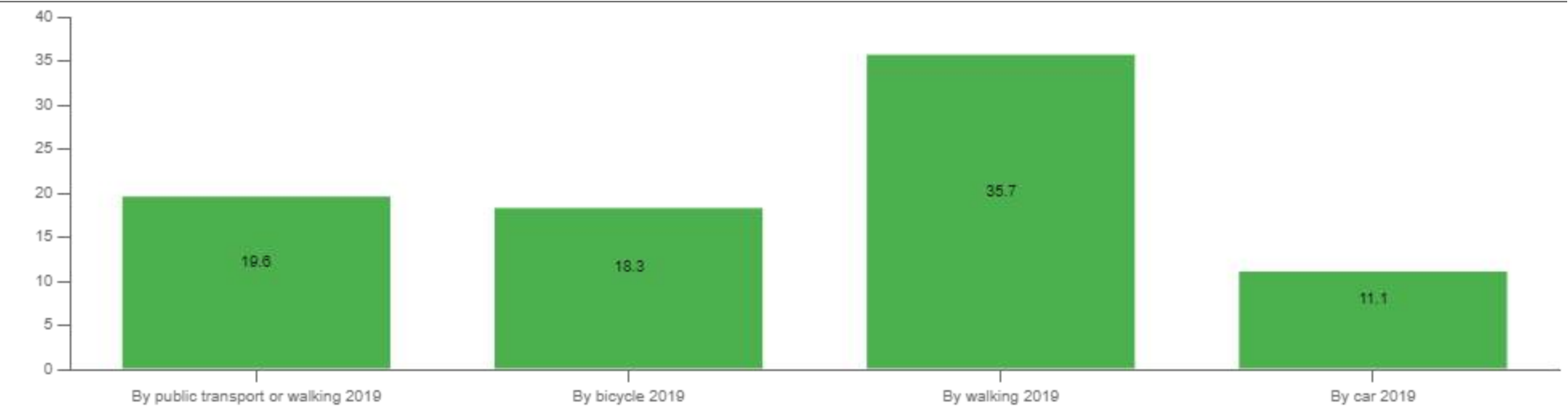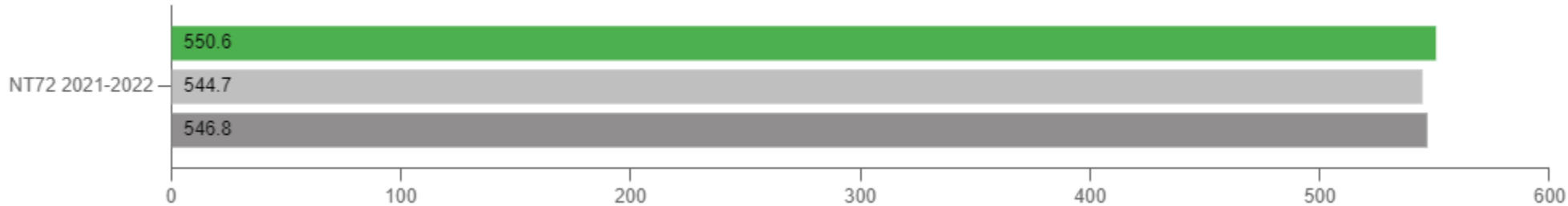
■ Central Bedfordshire	■ East of England	■ England
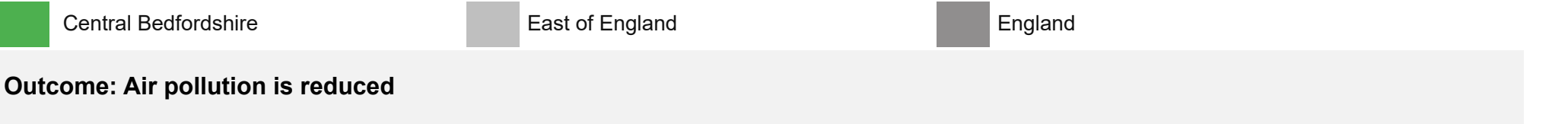
Outcome: Air pollution is reduced

NT32, NT33, NT46: Average minimum journey time time by transport type to reach 8 key services (mins)

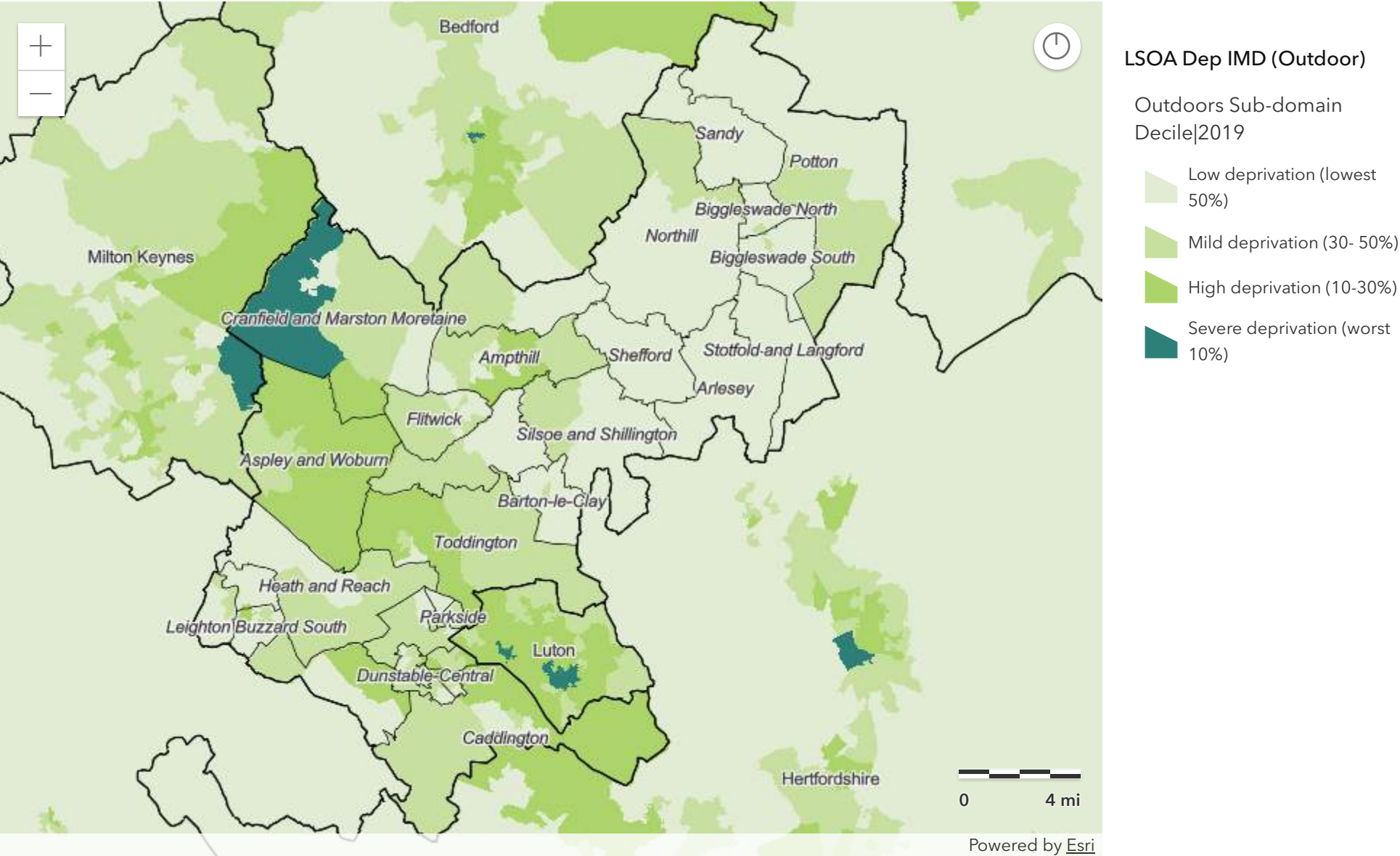## Outcome: Resource efficiency and circular economy solutions promoted

NT72: Residual household waste per household (kg/household)

Outcome: Air pollution is reduced

NT32, NT33, NT46: Outdoor Living Environment

Outdoor Living Environment deprivation measures air quality and road traffic accidents. Central Bedfordshire deprivation ranges from low to high, except for a severe deprivation at Cranfield and Marston Moretaine.
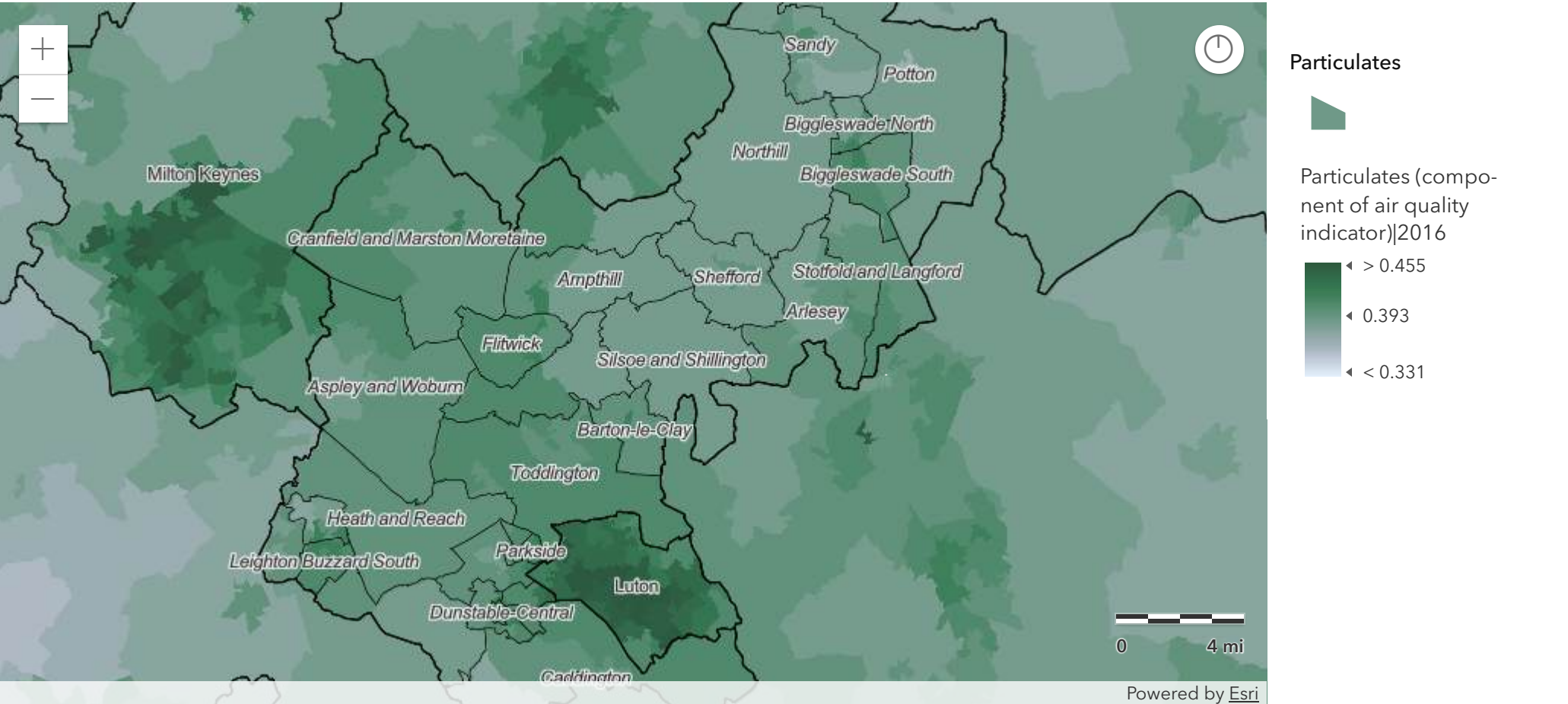

LSOA Dep IMD (Outdoor)

Outdoors Sub-domain Decile|2019

- Low deprivation (lowest 50%)
- Mild deprivation (30- 50%)
- High deprivation (10-30%)
- Severe deprivation (worst 10%)

Powered by Esri

Outcome: Air pollution is reduced

NT32, NT33, NT46: Particulates (component of air quality indicator)

The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Particulates measure is an estimate of the concentration of particulates based on 2016 air quality data published by the UK Air Information Resource for 1km grid-squares, which was modelled to Lower-layer Super Output Area level using the point-in-polygon method. The atmospheric concentration was compared to a national standard value, with the concentrations in each Lower-layer Super Output Area divided by the appropriate national standard. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Accordingly, higher levels of deprivation are observed towards Dunstable, Ampthill, and Flitwick.
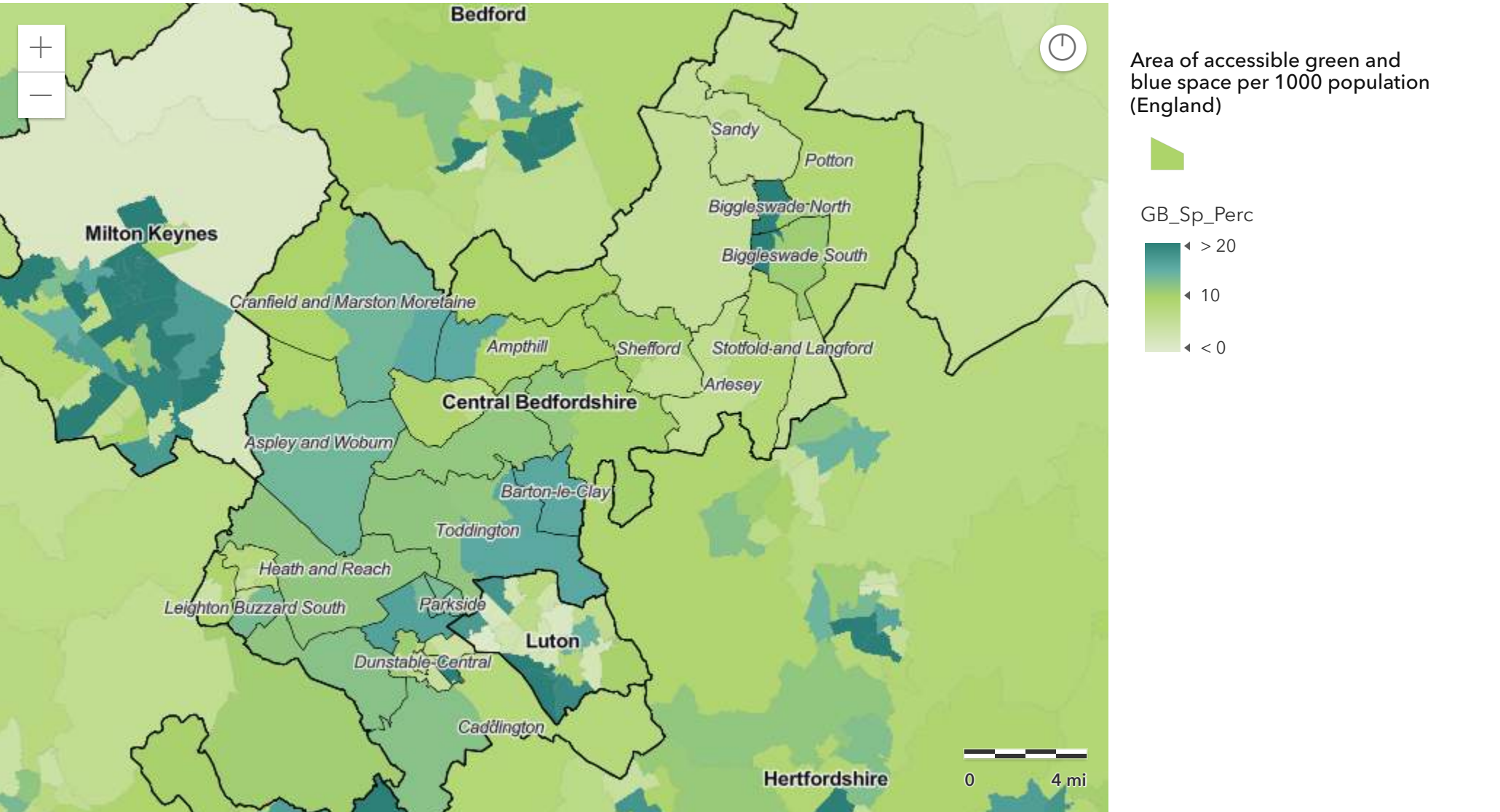
Notes: 1. The 1km grid-squares methodology might result in locations considered as deprived when their backgrounds are potentially influenced by nearby busy roads. 2. The 2016 estimated data represents a conservative approach on air quality data, as pollution levels for both PM10 and PM2.5 (or even a different air pollutant such as Nitrogen dioxide) have fallen from 2016 levels, according to Sandy realtime analyser monitoring.

Particulates

Particulates (component of air quality indicator)|2016

◄ > 0.455

◄ 0.393

◄ < 0.331

Powered by Esri

Outcome: Safeguarding the natural environment

Area of accessible green and blue space per 1000 population.

This map identifies area of accessible green/blue space (areas with greenery and/or inland water), as a percentage of the total area of the MSOA (Middle Layer Super Output Area) people have to opportunity to experience. This includes land that the public can directly access and land they are able to walk/cycle/etc. immediately adjacent to. The higher the percentage (or darker the green) the more accessible green/blue space in the MSOA.

Area of accessible green and blue space per 1000 population (England)

GB_Sp_Perc

> 20

10

< 0

Appendix: Internet User Classification

Internet User Classification	Definition
e-Cultural Creators	High levels of Internet engagement, particularly regarding social networks, communication, streaming and gaming,-but relatively low levels of online shopping, besides groceries.
e-Professionals	High levels of Internet engagement, and comprises fairly young populations of urban professionals, typically aged between 25 and 34. They are experienced users and engage with the Internet daily and in a variety of settings.
e-Veterans	Affluent families, usually located within low-density suburbs, with populations of mainly middle-aged and highly qualified professionals. Higher levels of engagement for information seeking, online services and shopping, less for social networks or gaming.
Youthful Urban Fringe	Reside at the edge of city centres and deprived inner-city areas, ethnically diverse, young, large student and informal household populations, access via mobile devices. High levels of Internet engagement are average over-all, with high levels of social media usage.
e-Rational Utilitarians	Comprising mainly rural/semi-rural areas with higher than average retired populations, constrained by poor infrastructure. Users undertake online shopping; the Internet is used as a utility rather than a conduit for entertainment.
e-Mainstream	Exhibit typical Internet user characteristics in heterogeneous neighbourhoods at the periphery of urban areas or in transitional neighbourhoods.
Passive and Uncommitted Users	Limited or no interaction with the Internet. They tend to reside outside city centres and close to the suburbs or semi-rural areas. Higher levels of employment in semi-skilled and blue-collar occupations.
Digital Seniors	Typically, White British, retired and relatively affluent. Average use of the Internet, typically using a personal computer at home. Despite being infrequent users, they are adept enough to use the Internet for information seeking, financial services and online shopping.
Settled offline Communities	Elderly, White British, in semi-rural areas. They undertake only limited engagement with the Internet,they may have only rare access or indeed no access to it at all.
e-Withdrawn	Least engaged with the Internet. Deprived neighbourhoods of urban regions. Highest rate of unemployment and social housing among all. Lowest rates of engagement in terms of information seeking and financial services, as well as the lowest rate in terms of online access via a mobile device.

socialvalueportal.com

Appendix: Sources

Indicator	Data Sources	Link	Date
Unemployment rate - aged 16+	ONS Annual Population Survey	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=17	2022
Job Density	ONS Claimant Count	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=57	2021
Employment Map	Indices of Multiple Deprivation	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019	2019
Total Claimant Count % - age 16+ yrs	ONS Claimant Count	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=57	2021
16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known	Department for Education	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/neet-and-participation-local-authority-figures	2021
Percentage of offenders who re-offend - All ages	Ministry of Justice	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics	2019/20
Unemployment rate EA core or work-limiting disabled - aged 16-64	Annual Population Survey	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=17	2020
Percentage with no qualifications (GCSE) - aged 16-64	Annual Population Survey	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=18	2021
Percentage with no qualifications (NVQ) - aged 16-64	Annual Population Survey	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=19	2022
Percentage of economically active with Trade Apprenticeships - aged 16-64	Annual Population Survey	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=17	2020
16+ unemployment rate - ethnic minority	Annual Population Survey	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=18	2022
Education map	Indices of Multiple Deprivation	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019	2019
Business Register and Employment Register	NOMIS Business Register and Employment Survey	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/1062.aspx	2020
Percentage of enterprises by size	Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR)	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=142	2022
Contact with mental health or learning disability services: rate per 1,000 patients on GP practice list - 18+ years	Mental Health and Learning Disabilities Data Set (MHLDDS) Public Health England	https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/	2014/15

Appendix: Sources

Indicator	Data Sources	Link	Date
Self-reported wellbeing: people with a high anxiety score - 16+ yrs	ONS Annual Personal well-being estimates	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/datasets/headlineestimatesofpersonalwellbeing	2021/22
Self-reported wellbeing: people with a low satisfaction score - 16+ yrs	ONS Annual Personal well-being estimates	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/datasets/headlineestimatesofpersonalwellbeing	2021/23
Gross Weekly Pay - Full Time Workers - Residence Analysis	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=30	2022
Income map	Indices of Multiple Deprivation	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019	2019
Gross Weekly Pay - Full Time Workers - Male vs Female	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=30	2022
Mortality rate from causes considered preventable - <75 yrs (per 100,000 population)	Office for Health Improvement and Disparities	https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework/data	2021
Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese - 18+ yrs	Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (based on the Active Lives Adult Survey, Sport England)	https://www.sportengland.org/research/active-lives-survey/	2020/21
Percentage of physically inactive adults - 19+ yrs	Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (based on the Active Lives Adult Survey, Sport England)	https://www.sportengland.org/research/active-lives-survey/	2020/22
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions - All ages (no. of admissions per 100,000 population)	OHID: Population Health Analysis (PHA) team using data from NHS Digital - Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) and Office for National Statistics (ONS) - Mid Year Population Estimates.	https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework/data	2021/22
Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+)	Annual Population Survey	https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework/data	2021
Health Map	Indices of Multiple Deprivation	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019	2019

Appendix: Sources

Indicator	Data Sources	Link	Date
Percentage of adults who feel lonely often / always or some of the time - 16+ yrs	Active Lives Adult Survey, Sport England Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (based on the Active Lives Adult Survey, Sport England)	https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework/data	2019/20
Violent crime - violence offences per 1,000 population	OHID's Population Health Analysis Team using Home Office crime data and ONS population data	https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework/data	2021/22
Violent crime - sexual offence per 1,000 population	OHID's Population Health Analysis Team using Home Office crime data and ONS population data	https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework/data	2021/22
Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence) per 100,000	OHID's Population Health Analysis Team using Home Office crime data and ONS population data	https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework/data	2021/22
Rolling twelve month crime rates (by type)	Home Office	https://data.police.uk/	2022/23
First time offenders (10+ years) per 100,000 population	Office for Health Improvement and Disparities Ministry of Justice (MoJ) dataset (cohort of offenders identified from police, probation and prison records, offending assessed via Police National Computer).ONS mid year population estimates.	https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework/data	2021
All crime rate	Home Office	https://data.police.uk/	2022/23
Crime Map	Indices of Multiple Deprivation	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019	2019
Homelessness - households in temporary accommodation per 1,000 households	Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness	2021/22

socialvalueportal.com

Appendix: Sources

Indicator	Data Sources	Link	Date
Total CO2 emissions per person (tonnes CO2e)	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics	2020
CO2 emissions industry and commercial sectors (kt)	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics	2016/20
Renewable Electricity - Number of sites - Total	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) - Regional Renewable Statistics	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics	2016/20
Average minimum journey time by transport type to reach 8 key services (mins)	Journey Time Statistics - Department for Transport	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/journey-time-statistics	2019
Area of accessible green and blue space per 1000 population.	Natural England	Green Space Index | Fields in Trust	2021
Outdoor Living Environment Deprivation	Indices of Multiple Deprivation	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019	2019
Residual household waste per household (kg per household)	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables	2021/22