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# Bromsgrove Evidence Report

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## 1 Introduction

This document has been prepared by Mott MacDonald on behalf of Bromsgrove Partnership in order to collate and present evidence relating to the 6 blocks in Worcestershire's Local Area Agreement (LAA).

The document is structured into chapters for each of the 6 blocks, namely:

- A** Communities that are safe and feel safe (**Chapter 3**)
- B** A better environment – for today and tomorrow (**Chapter 4**)
- C** Economic success that is shared by all (**Chapter 5**)
- D** Improving health and well being (**Chapter 6**)
- E** Meeting the needs of children and young people (**Chapter 7**)
- F** Stronger Communities (**Chapter 8**)

Each of these chapters follows a similar format.

- Firstly, an introduction setting out details of the outcomes defined for that block within the LAA, together with the evidence to be considered.
- Analysis of each of the evidence sets listed in the introduction to the chapter.
- A summary of key issues arising from the analysis of the evidence.

Preceding the analysis contained in Chapter 3 for the first LAA block, Chapter 2 considers some background contextual information, in order to 'set the scene'.

Appendix 1 contains the priorities from Parish Plans, organised by LAA Block.

Some caveats should be mentioned at the start. Firstly, this document has not sought to cover every piece of evidence available to monitor LAA outcomes. Due to the time constraints for this work, much of the report draws on readily available information, and could no doubt benefit from informed and specialist knowledge and expertise. This report should at least provide a starting point for further investigation and analysis.

## 2 Setting the context

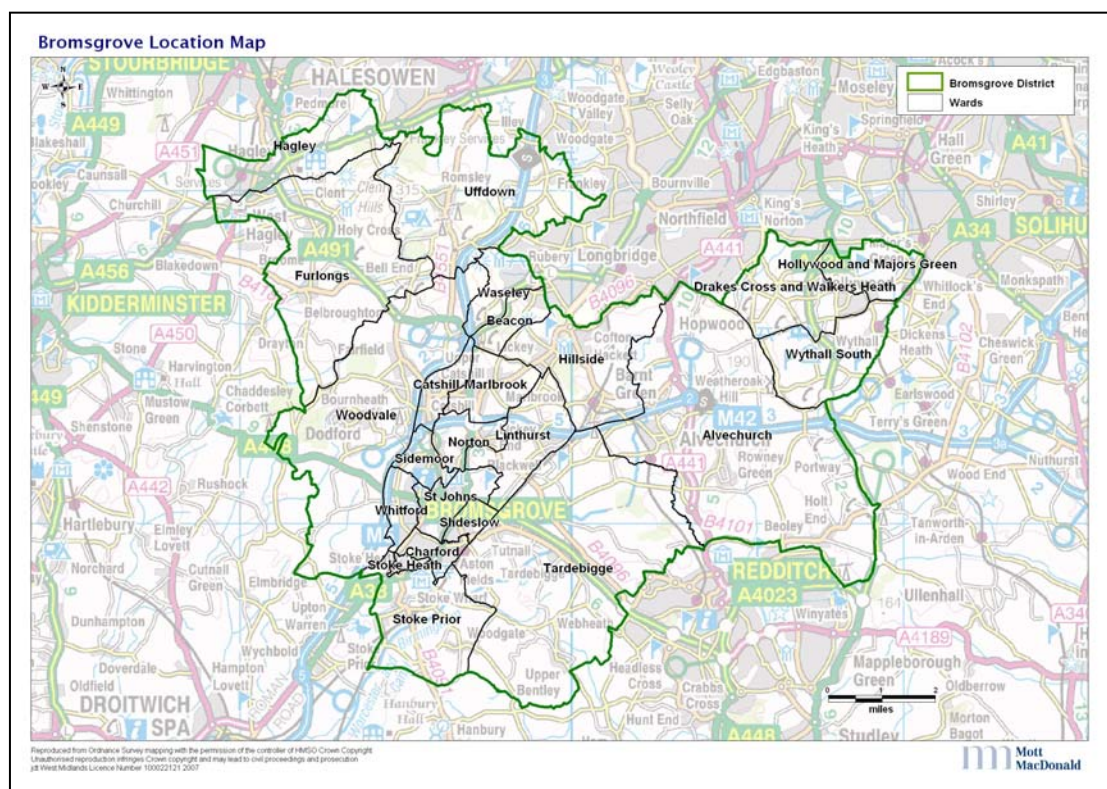
At the outset, it is important to provide some background information relating to Bromsgrove in order to inform the analysis of the data presented in subsequent chapters. This section will consider:

- Location
- Population age structure
- Population projections
- Overall index of deprivation

### 2.1 Location

Bromsgrove district is shown in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Bromsgrove Location Map

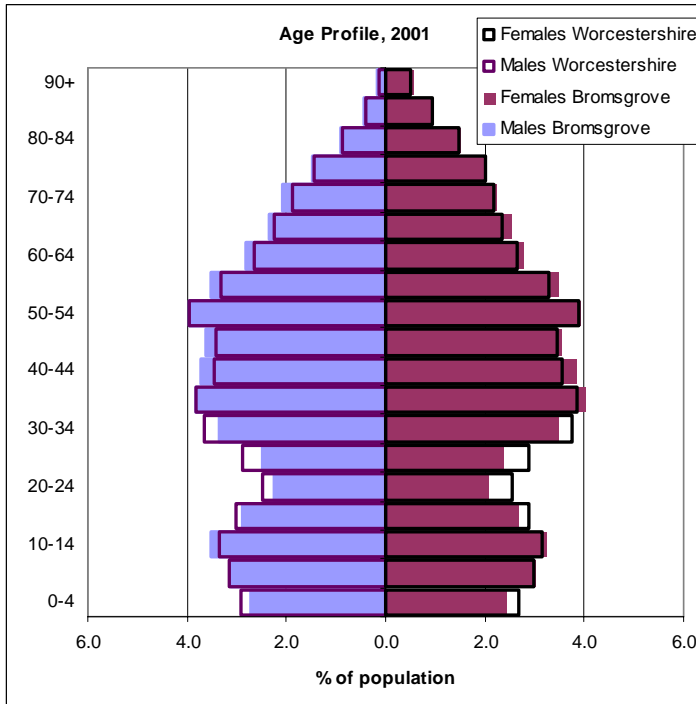


Together with the Bromsgrove district boundary, the map depicts ward boundaries as at 2006. The analysis contained within this report will primarily focus on the overall district level performance, with ward and Super Output Area (SOA) level data included where available and appropriate.

## 2.2 Population Age Structure

The age distribution pyramid in Figure 2.2 illustrates the proportion of the population in each age group, broken down by males and females.

**Figure 2.2: Age Distribution, 2001**



The age distribution pyramid for 2001 shows the greatest proportion of Bromsgrove residents are in the age groups between 35 and 59. The overall pattern of age distribution is similar to that of Worcestershire as a whole; the main differences being a lower proportion of people aged 20-34 in Bromsgrove and a slightly higher proportion of people aged 40 and over.

*Source: Census, 2001*

Figures 2.3 and 2.4 illustrate more specifically the distribution of young (ages 0-14) and older (aged 65 and over) people across Bromsgrove. This data is mapped at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level, with the ward boundaries shown for reference.

Figure 2.3 clearly depicts higher proportions of people aged 0-14 residing in parts of the central wards of Waseley, Catshill, Norton, Charford and Stoke Heath. Conversely, the more rural wards of Woodvale, Stoke Prior, Tardebigge and Alvechurch, exhibit a smaller proportion of younger people.

Figure 2.4 shows three areas where over a quarter of the population is aged 65 and over, namely parts of St Johns, Waseley and Hollywood and Majors Green wards. Alvechurch, Stoke Prior and Linthurst wards also have a high proportion of older people.

Figure 2.3 - % of people aged 0-15, 2001 (Source: Census, 2001)

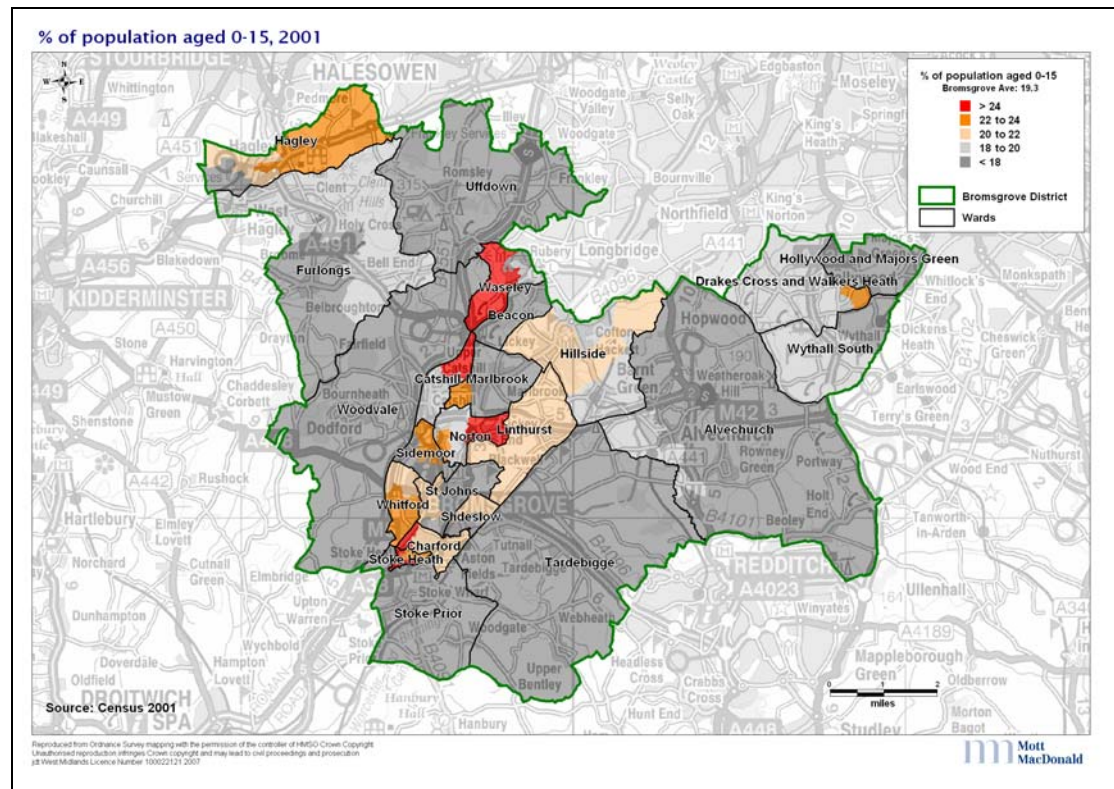
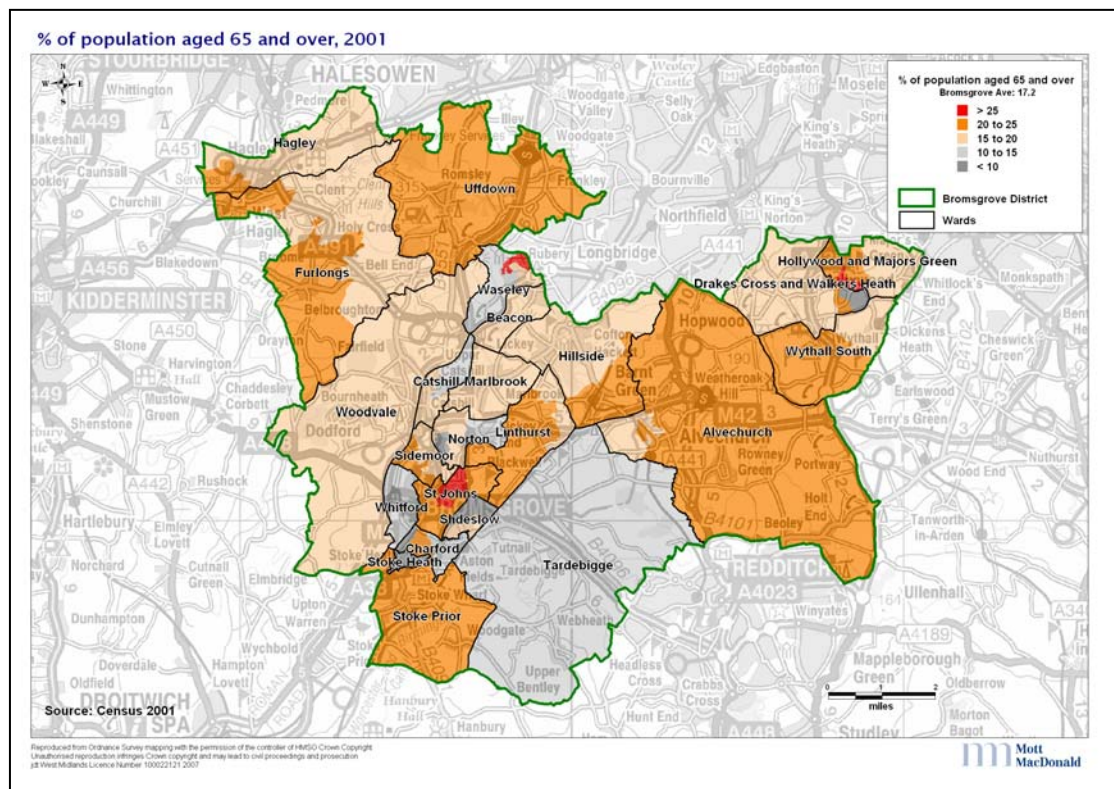


Figure 2.4 - % of people aged 65 and over (Source: Census 2001)



### 2.3 Population Projections

Having examined the current population distribution, it is important to review projections of future population trends. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) published long term sub national population projections in October 2006. They project forward the mid 2004 population estimates to give an indication of future trends in population by age and sex down to local authority level for the next 25 years from 2005 to 2029.

Being trend based projections, assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration are based on observed levels over the previous five years (2000 to 2004). They show what the population will be if recent trends continue.

Table 2.1 and Figure 2.5 present the population projections for Bromsgrove. Overall, the population is projected to grow from 90,700 in 2004 to 104,600 in 2029, an increase of over 15% (compared to 12% for Worcestershire as a whole).

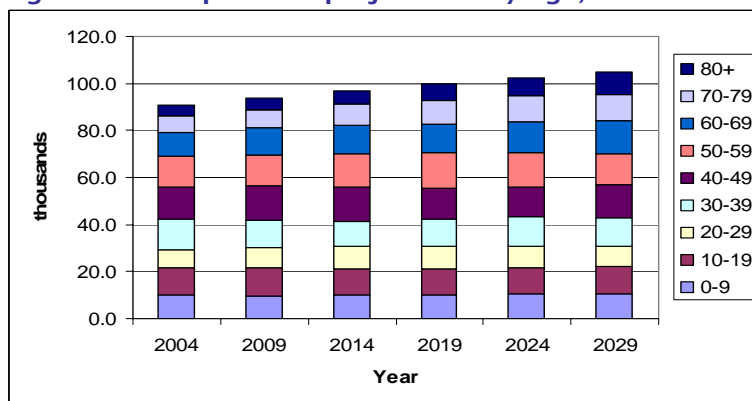
**Table 2.1 - Population projections by age, 2004-2029**

AGE GROUP	thousands						% change
	2004	2009	2014	2019	2024	2029	
0-9	9.9	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.5	10.5	6.1
10-19	11.7	11.8	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.6	-0.9
20-29	7.8	8.9	9.5	9.4	8.9	8.8	12.8
30-39	12.8	11.1	10.8	11.8	12.4	12.2	-4.7
40-49	13.8	15.1	14.7	12.9	12.7	14.0	1.4
50-59	13.1	12.7	13.8	15.1	14.7	13.0	-0.8
60-69	10.0	11.7	12.3	12.0	13.1	14.2	42.0
70-79	7.2	7.8	8.8	10.4	10.9	10.8	50.0
80+	4.3	4.9	5.7	6.6	7.8	9.6	123.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>15.3</b>

Source: ONS Sub-national projections, (2004 base)

Within the overall change figure of 15%, there are some interesting variations, which are likely to have significant impact on future planning policy. For example, the number of people aged 80 and over living in Bromsgrove is projected to increase by over 120% between 2004 and 2029. In contrast, the number of people aged 30-39 is projected to decrease by almost 5% over the same period.

**Figure 2.5 - Population projections by age, 2004-2029**



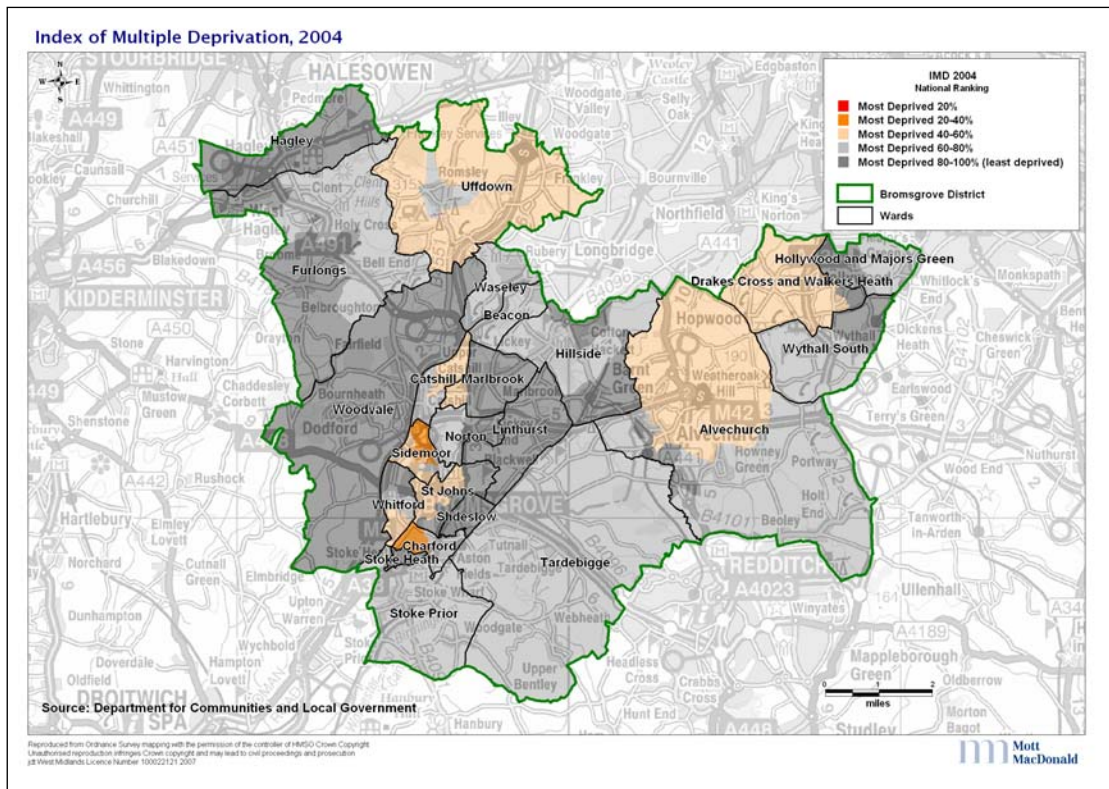
Source: ONS Sub-national projections, (2004 base)

## 2.4 Overall index of deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation were produced in 2004 by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). The Indices of Deprivation 2004 are measures of deprivation for every Super Output Area and local authority area in England. It combines a number of indicators across seven domains (Income, Employment, Health deprivation and disability, Education, skills and training deprivation, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living Environment deprivation and Crime) into a single deprivation score and rank for each area. The indices are now widely used by neighbourhood renewal and regeneration practitioners to highlight pockets of deprivation in their locality.

Figure 2.6 presents the overall Index of Deprivation for Bromsgrove. The information is mapped at Super Output Area (SOA) level and presented as a ranking against the national average. As the map shows, there are no areas in Bromsgrove that fall within the most deprived 20% of SOAs across England. The most deprived areas in Bromsgrove, according to the Index, are parts of Sidemoor and Charford wards. These areas fall within the most deprived 20-40% of SOAs in England. The map also shows that there are a number of areas in Bromsgrove that fall within the least deprived 20% of SOAs across England.

Figure 2.6 – Overall IMD



**Setting the context – Summary**

This short analysis of contextual information has highlighted a number of issues that will need to be considered through the rest of the profile and in the subsequent planning of policy and interventions.

- The greatest proportion of Bromsgrove residents are in the age groups 35-59.
- There are a lower proportion of people aged 20-34 in Bromsgrove, compared with Worcestershire as a whole.
- Conversely, there are a slightly higher proportion of people aged 40 and over in Bromsgrove as compared with Worcestershire.
- There is wide variation across the district in concentrations of younger and older people.
- The population of Bromsgrove is projected to increase by 15% between 2004 and 2029 (compared to 12% in Worcestershire).
- The greatest increase is projected to be in the older age groups of 60-69 (42% between 2004 and 2029), 70-79 (50%), and 80+ (123%).
- No areas in Bromsgrove fall within the most deprived 20% of SOAs in England, however there is still significant variation in the level of deprivation across the district.



### 3 Communities that are safe and feel safe

This section will consider the LAA Block 'Communities that are safe and feel safe'. The outcomes for this block are:

- To reduce crime
- Reassure the public reducing the fear of crime
- Reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs
- Build respect in communities and reduce anti-social behaviour

The evidence to be examined in this section covers the following:

- British Crime Survey
- West Mercia Police Crime and Safety Survey
- Relevant Quality of Life Indicators (from the Audit Commission)

#### 3.1 British Crime Survey

Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 present recorded crime information for six key offences between 2002/03 and 2005/06. Violence against the person offences represent the highest proportion of recorded key offences in Bromsgrove, however, the number of such offences have decreased by 16% between 2002/03 and 2005/06. Robbery offences exhibited the greatest decline in the same time period (51%), followed by burglary of dwelling (42%) and theft of a motor vehicle (32%). The number of sexual offences showed the least decline out of the six key offences – a decline of 3% between 2002/03 and 2005/06.

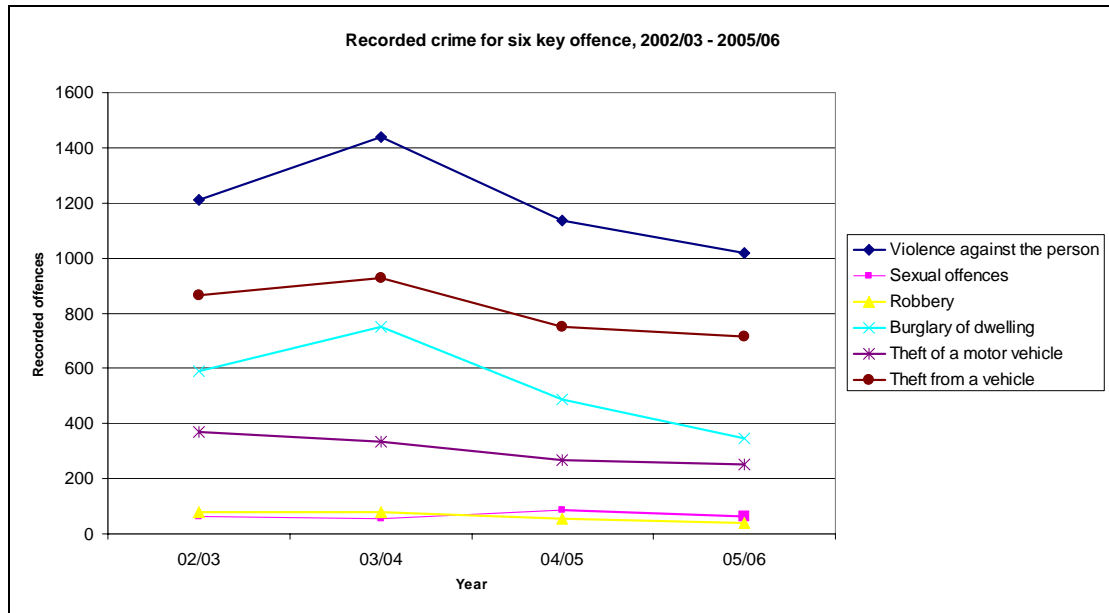
**Table 3.1 – Recorded crime for six key offences and British Crime Survey comparator, 2002/03 – 2005/06**

Recorded offences	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	% change 02/03 – 05/06
Violence against the person	1,210	1,440	1,137	1,020	-15.7
Sexual offences	63	56	86	61	-3.2
Robbery	77	80	54	38	-50.6
Burglary of dwelling	590	749	487	344	-41.7
Theft of a motor vehicle	369	333	268	252	-31.7
Theft from a vehicle	865	927	749	715	-17.3
Recorded crime BCS comparator offences per 1,000 population			44.6	38.3	

Source: British Crime Survey

The overall British Crime Survey comparator figure shows that the rate of recorded crime has decreased from 44.6 offences per 1,000 people in 2004/05 to 38.3 in 2005/06 – a reduction of 14%.

**Figure 3.1 – Recorded crime for six key offences and British Crime Survey comparator, 2002/03 – 2005/06**



### 3.2 West Mercia Police Crime and Safety Survey

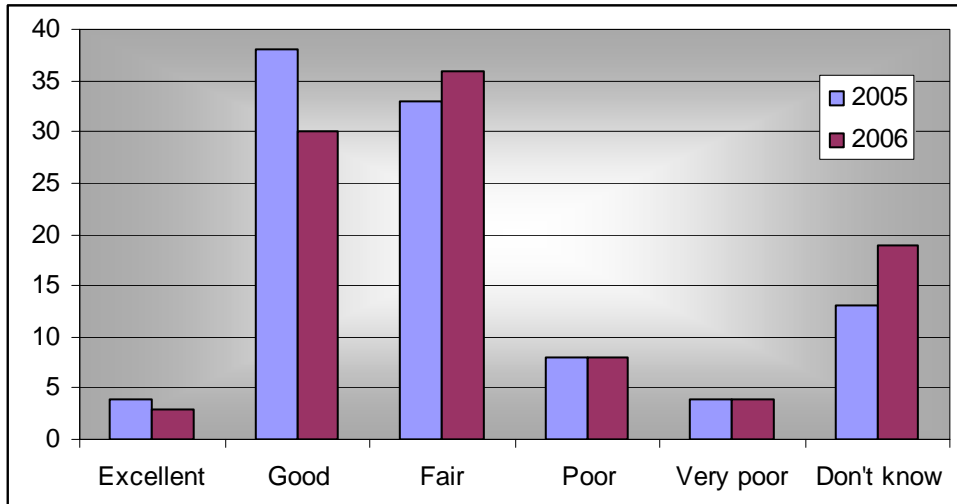
The data below is based on the 2006 Annual Crime and Community Safety Partnership survey. The survey was posted to a random selection of 3,800 Bromsgrove residents during July 2006. A sample of 902 residents successfully completed and returned questionnaires by the closing date, achieving a response rate of 24%.

#### - Experience of the police

Overall, 33% of Bromsgrove residents said that the police were doing a good or excellent job in 2006 - a decrease of 9% since 2005.

There was some variation in these results by ward, with over 50% of those living in Woodvale and Stoke Heath stating that the police do a good or excellent job compared to fewer than 25% of respondents in Alvechurch, Linthurst, Uffdown and Drakes Cross & Walkers Heath.

The main reason given for the decrease in respondents' opinion in the police doing a good job since 2005 was a lack of perceived police presence or visibility. Indeed, in Bromsgrove, less than 3 in 10 respondents (27%) had actually met or spoken to a police officer from the area in the last 12 months and 80% did not know their local police officers or community support officers.

**Figure 3.2 – How good a job do you think the police are doing in your area?**

Source: West Mercia Police Crime and Safety Survey, 2006

Since 2005, the proportion of respondents who had seen a uniformed police officer or community support officer on average at least once a month fell from 50% to 43%. Figures across the district varied widely from over 70% in the more densely populated wards (St Johns and Charford) to less than 25% in the more rural areas (Linthurst, Stoke Prior, Hollywood & Majors Green, Wythall South, Furlongs and Uffdown).

45% of Bromsgrove respondents considered the frequency with which they saw police officers or CSOs to be acceptable. Again, this varied by ward: Carford (62%), Norton (61%) and St Johns (58%) being amongst the most positive, compared to Uffdown (27%), Drakes Cross & Walkers Heath (24%) and Alvechurch (23%).

### - **Fear of crime**

Around half of respondents (52%) in Bromsgrove remembered at least one specific episode in the last 12 months when they had worried about becoming a victim of crime, which is consistent with the force as a whole. This was more prevalent in Beacon, Charford, Drakes Cross & Walkers Heath (all over 60%) than in Linthurst, Sidemoor or Woodvale (all under 45%).

The most common concerns were:

- House burglary
- Vandalism/criminal damage
- Theft from vehicle
- Theft of vehicle

Fear of crime had reduced significantly since the equivalent survey in 2005, in particular in relation to property and vehicle crime. Overall, the proportion of people worried about crime declined from 86% in 2005 to 52% in 2006. Amongst those who were fearful, 80% claimed that it had some impact on their life.

The vast majority of respondents felt safe in their neighbourhood or district during the day (97% and 94% respectively) although the latter represents a reduction since 2005 (97%).

Most respondents also felt safe after dark in their neighbourhood or district (70% and 61% respectively). Residents of Charford (42% safe), Uffdown (49%) and Whitford (44%) felt more fearful in the neighbourhood after dark, compared to wards such as Linthurst, Malbrook, Norton, Stoke Prior or Wythall South where more than 80% felt safe.

### **- Experience of crime**

Among survey respondents, experience of crime in 2006 (13% of respondents) was broadly similar to the figure recorded in 2005 (12%). The most commonly experienced crime was vandalism/criminal damage (6%).

Around 4 in 10 respondents said they had been a victim of crime in Bromsgrove over the last 12 months but did not report it to the police. The main reason for not reporting, mentioned by 55% of these respondents, was the feeling that the police would not have taken it seriously or would not have been interested. Of those that did not report a crime to the police, 45% thought it was unlikely that anyone would get caught.

Reported levels of victimisation were highest in St Johns (27%), Waseley (23%) and Uffdown (21%) wards.

### **- Community Priorities**

For respondents in Bromsgrove, the most commonly cited issues in the top three that needed to be addressed were:

- Speeding traffic (29%)
- Groups of people loitering or hanging around (23%)
- Burglary (22%)

Speeding traffic was a particularly high priority in a number of wards, with 40% or more respondents from Furlongs, Stoke Prior, Linthurst, Alvechurch and Hollywood & Majors Green citing it as a priority.

Groups of people loitering or hanging around were a higher priority in Beacon (59%), Drakes Cross & Walkers Heath (43%), Wythall South (39%) and Whitford (37%).

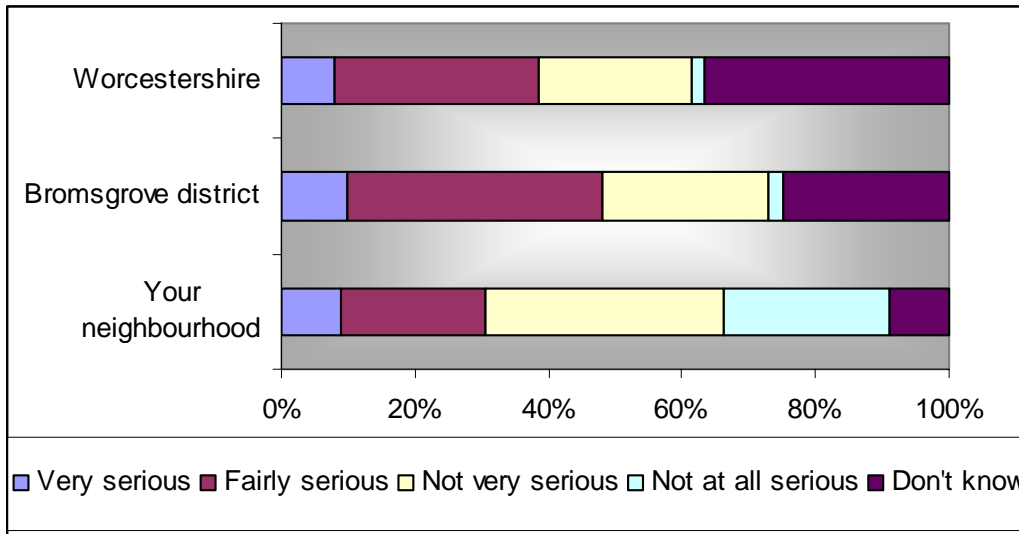
Tackling burglary was a higher priority in Stoke Heath, Uffdown and Marlbrook (40% or more).

### **- Anti-social behaviour**

Approximately half of the respondents believed that anti-social behaviour was very or fairly serious issue in Bromsgrove (48%), although less than a third (31%) said the same was true about their neighbourhood.

Anti-social behaviour was reported as a more serious problem in the wards of Waseley (66%), Beacon (57%), Catshill (51%) and Whitford (51%).

**Figure 3.3 – Seriousness of anti-social behaviour, 2006**



Source: West Mercia Police Crime and Safety Survey, 2006

A third of the sample felt anti-social behaviour had become more serious in the 12 months leading up to July 2006, compared to 61% who felt it had stayed the same and 6% who felt it was now less serious.

**- Illegal drugs misuse**

40% of respondents believed that illegal drugs misuse was a problem in Bromsgrove district (40%) compared to 27% thinking it was a problem in their neighbourhood. In terms of wards, illegal drugs misuse was rated as most serious in Beacon (54%), Charford (53%), Hagley (52%), St Johns (40%) and Waseley (39%).

Just over half of the respondents who felt the misuse of illegal drugs was either fairly serious or very serious, said it was due to local media coverage. In contrast, 45% said it was their perception of the local area.

**- Keeping informed**

The majority of respondents (85% of the sample) found out about crime/police related issues in their area through their local newspaper, with 48% finding out through word of mouth and 44% through local television.

### 3.3 Relevant Quality of Life Indicators (from the Audit Commission)

The local quality of life indicators published by the Audit Commission include 45 key measures to help 'paint a picture' of the quality of life in a local area. The indicator set covers a range of important sustainable development issues that influence our long-term well-being. It helps measure the key issues of importance that have been derived from national policy priorities, as well as research and public surveys. All the indicators in this set have national data sources, with information available at local authority/LSP area level. This makes it possible for the Audit Commission to bring together robust, accurate data for each area to enable local comparisons.

**Table 3.2 – Relevant Quality of Life Indicators**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Value</b>
The percentage of residents who think that vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area	Bromsgrove	48%
	Worcestershire	35%
The percentage of residents who think that people using or dealing drugs is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area	Bromsgrove	44%
	Worcestershire	27%
The percentage of residents who think that people being rowdy or drunk in public places is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area	Bromsgrove	36%
	Worcestershire	23%

*Source: Audit Commission*

### Communities that are safe and feel safe – Summary

This analysis of crime and safety has highlighted the following issues:

- Violence against the person offences represent the highest proportion of recorded key offences in Bromsgrove, however, the number of such offences have decreased by 16% between 2002/03 and 2005/06.
- The number of sexual offences showed the least decline out of the six key offences – a decline of 3% between 2002/03 and 2005/06
- 33% of Bromsgrove residents said that the police were doing a good or excellent job in 2006 - a decrease of 9% since 2005.
- The main reason given for the decrease in respondents' opinion in the police doing a good job since 2005 was a lack of perceived police presence or visibility.
- The proportion of people worried about crime declined from 86% in 2005 to 52% in 2006. Amongst those who were fearful, 80% claimed that it had some impact on their life.
- The vast majority of respondents felt safe in their neighbourhood or district during the day (97% and 94% respectively) although the latter represents a reduction since 2005.
- Around 4 in 10 respondents said they had been a victim of crime in Bromsgrove over the last 12 months but did not report it to the police. The main reason for not reporting, mentioned by 55% of these respondents, was the feeling that the police would not have taken it seriously or would not have been interested.
- 48% of residents think that vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area. (Worcs average 35%)
- 44% of residents think that people using or dealing drugs is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area. (Worcs average 27%)
- 36% of residents think that people being rowdy or drunk in public places is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area. (Worcs average 23%)

## 4 A better environment for today and tomorrow

This section will consider the LAA Block 'A better environment for today and tomorrow'. The outcomes for this block are:

- To reduce waste and increase recycling
- To have cleaner, greener and safer public spaces
- To protect and improve Worcestershire's natural environment/biodiversity
- Reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs
- Build respect in communities and reduce anti-social behaviour

The evidence to be examined in this section covers the following:

- BVPI Environmental Indicators
- Green Flag Award
- Relevant Quality of Life Indicators (from the Audit Commission)

### 4.1 BVPI Environmental Indicators

Table 4.1 presents trends in performance against the environmental indicators from the BVPI audit between 2003/04 and 2005/06

**Table 4.1 - BVPI Environment Indicators**

<b>Bromsgrove</b>	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>2005/06</b>
BVPI 199 - Cleanliness of relevant land and highways (%)	80	85	90
BVPI 82a - Recycling (% of household waste)	10	23.8	24.3
BVPI 82b - Composting (% of household waste)	0	4.4	4.4
BVPI 84 - Household waste collected (kgs per capita)	401	427	432
BVPI 91 - Pop served by a kerbside collection of recyclables (%)	0	80	90

Source: BVPI audit

The table shows an improvement in the cleanliness of relevant land of highways from 80% in 2003/04 to 90% in 2005/06. Other areas of improvement include the percentage of household waste recycled (increase from 10% in 2003/04 to 24.3% in 2005/06), the percentage of household waste composted, and the percentage of the population served by a kerbside collection of recyclables. However, the amount of household waste has increased from 401kg per capita in 2003/04 to 432kg per capita in 2005/06.

Further information is also available from Floor Targets Interactive (<http://www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk/>) which is hosted by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). Floor Targets Interactive is a web based system for monitoring progress towards Public Service Agreement Floor Targets, and enables users to examine performance at the national, regional and local levels.



**Table 4.2 – Further Environmental Indicators**

<b>Abandoned vehicles per 1,000 households</b>	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>2004/05</b>
Bromsgrove	11.1	4.2
Worcestershire	12.0	7.0
<b>% of residents satisfied with local parks and open spaces</b>	<b>2000/01</b>	<b>2003/04</b>
Bromsgrove	54.0	71.0
Worcestershire	69.0	69.0

Source: DCLG

Table 4.2 presents the relevant environmental information from Floor Targets Interactive, and compares the performance of Bromsgrove with Worcestershire as a whole. The number of abandoned vehicles per 1,000 households has dropped considerably from 11.1 in 2003/04 to 4.2 in 2004/05. This compares favourably with the Worcestershire average of 7.0. The percentage of residents satisfied with local parks and open spaces has also improved, increasing from 54% of residents expressing satisfaction in 2000/01 to 71% in 2004/04. This is slightly better than the average for Worcestershire (69%).

#### 4.2 Green Flag Award

The Green Flag Award is the national standard for parks and green spaces in England and Wales. The award scheme began in 1996 as a means of recognising and rewarding the best green spaces in the country. It was also seen as a way of encouraging others to achieve the same high environmental standards, creating a benchmark of excellence in recreational green areas. Awards are given on an annual basis and winners must apply each year to renew their Green Flag status.

In Summer 2006, Bromsgrove was awarded a Green Flag Award for Sanders Park.

#### 4.3 Relevant Quality of Life Indicators (from the Audit Commission)

**Table 4.3 – Relevant Quality of Life Indicators**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Value</b>
% of river length assessed as good biological quality	Bromsgrove	10.3%
	Worcestershire	-
% of river length assessed as good chemical quality	Bromsgrove	40.6%
	Worcestershire	-
The % area of land designated as a SSSI within the local authority area, which is found to be in favourable condition	Bromsgrove	18%
	Worcestershire	-
% of residents who think that, over the past three years, that parks and open spaces have got better or stayed the same.	Bromsgrove	87.0%
	Worcestershire	87.8%

Source: Audit Commission

**A better environment for today and tomorrow – Summary**

This analysis of environmental information has highlighted the following issues:

- There has been an improvement in the cleanliness of relevant land of highways, from 80% in 2003/04 to 90% in 2005/06.
- The percentage of household waste recycled has increased from 10% in 2003/04 to 24% in 2005/06.
- However, the amount of household waste has increased from 401kg per capita in 2003/04 to 432kg per capita in 2005/06.
- The percentage of residents satisfied with local parks and open spaces has increased from 54% in 2000/01 to 71% in 2004/04.
- 87 % of residents think that, over the past three years, parks and open spaces have got better or stayed the same.
- In Summer 2006, Bromsgrove was awarded its first Green Flag Award, for Sanders Park.
- Only 18% of land designated as a SSSI within Bromsgrove was found to be in favourable condition.

## 5 Economic success that is shared by all

This section will consider the LAA Block 'Economic success that is share by all'. The outcomes for this block are:

- To develop a vibrant and sustainable economy
- To develop the economic infrastructure
- To improve the skills base of the local population
- To ensure access to economic benefits

The evidence to be examined in this section covers the following:

- Qualifications
- Department for Work and Pensions information
- JSA Claimant Count data
- Annual Business Inquiry
- VAT Registered Enterprises
- Ward Income Estimates
- Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
- Relevant Quality of Life Indicators (from the Audit Commission)

### 5.1 Economic Activity and Qualifications (Census 2001)

Figure 5.1 - % of people with no qualifications, 2001

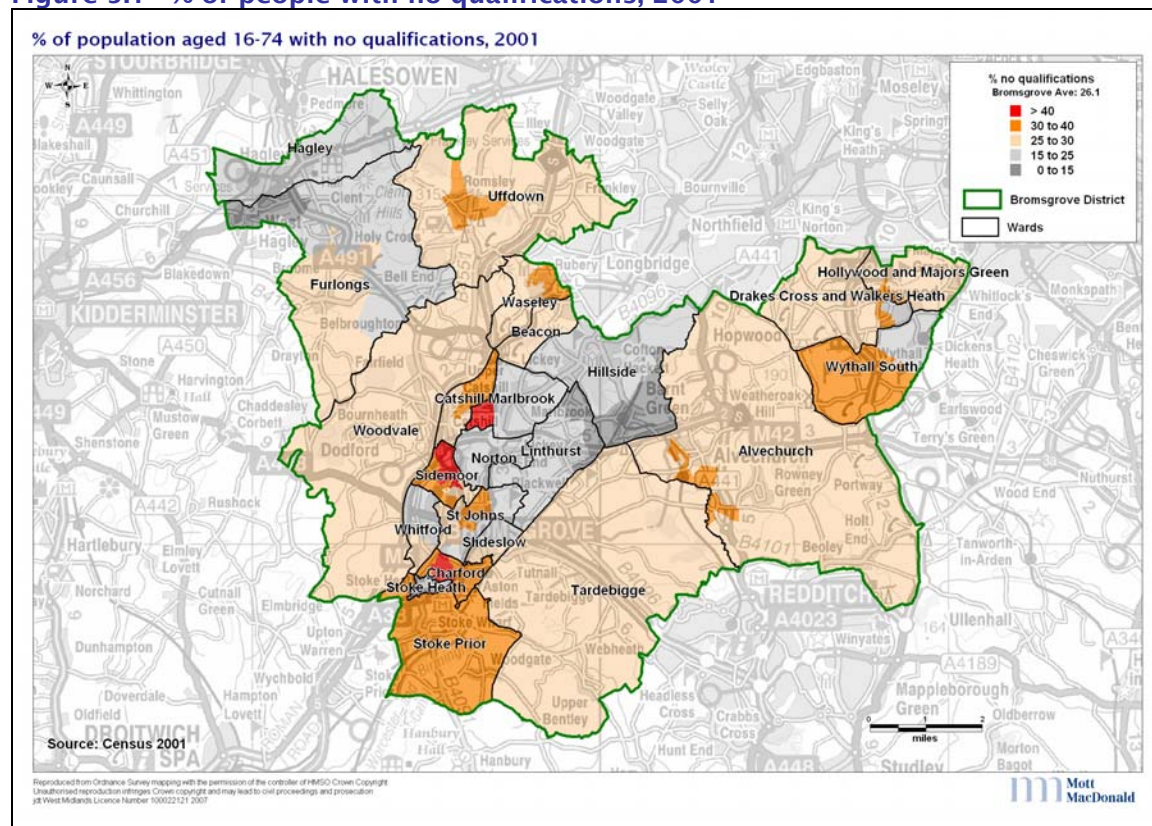
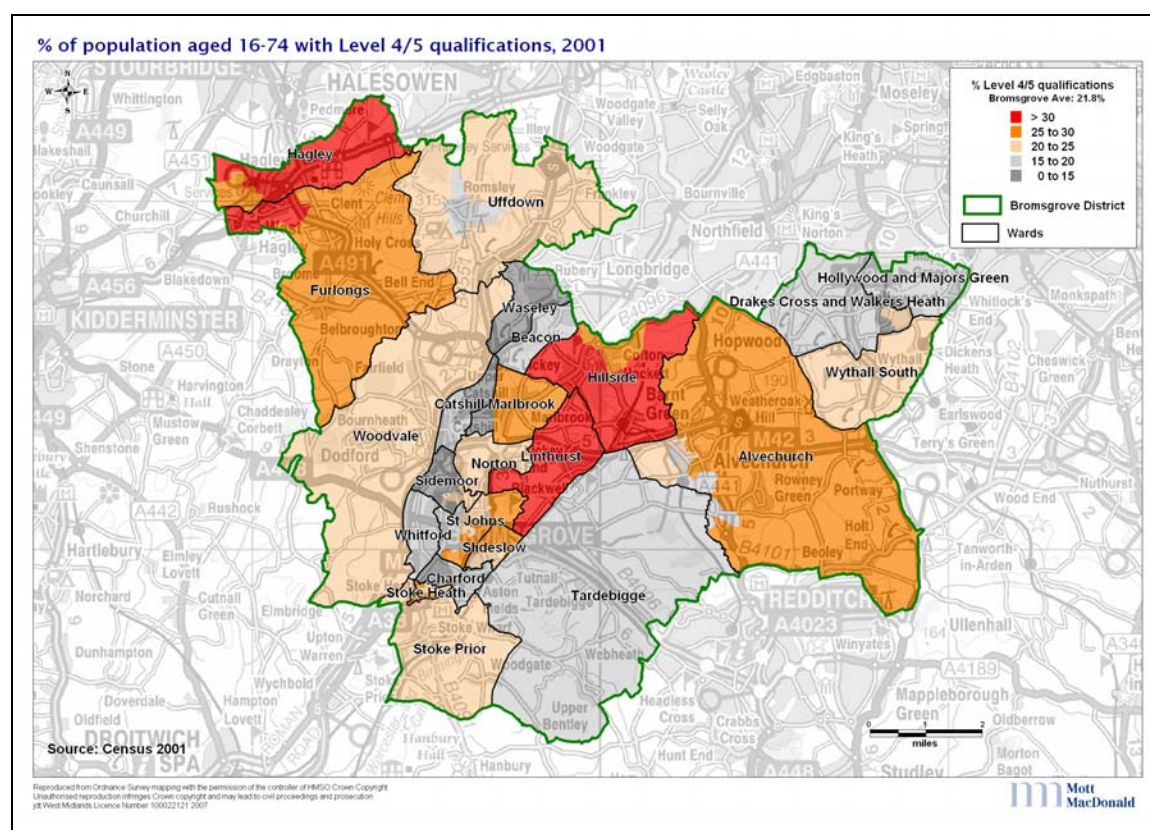


Figure 5.1 illustrates the proportion of people aged 16-74 with no qualifications. The overall average for Bromsgrove is 26.1%, however, there are parts of Sidemoor, Charford and Marlbrook ward where the proportion is over 40%.

Figure 5.2 - % of people with Level 4/5 qualifications, 2001



In contrast, Figure 5.2 illustrates the proportion of people aged 16-74 with Level 4/5 qualifications.

## 5.2 Department for Work and Pensions information

The following information is drawn from the working age benefit claimant dataset released by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). The information in this dataset refers to numbers of working age benefit claimants and is derived from a 100% data source — the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS). The dataset provides counts of benefit claimants categorised by their statistical group (their main reason for interacting with the benefit system), gender and age.

Claimants may be claiming more than one benefit and are therefore categorised according to a benefit hierarchy. The data refer to a snapshot in time, and these snapshots are taken at quarterly intervals at the end of February, May, August and November. The main advantage of this dataset is that the double counting of claimants of multiple benefits has been removed so that users will get a more accurate picture of benefit claiming and worklessness at a small area level.

Table 5.1 provides a snapshot at May 2006 for the % of working age people (males aged 16-64, females aged 16-59) claiming a range of benefits in Bromsgrove and Worcestershire as a whole.

For all categories of claimants, Bromsgrove has a lower proportion of people claiming benefit as compared with Worcestershire. 9% of working age people in Bromsgrove claim one of the benefits listed in Table 5.1, compared to 11% in Worcestershire.

Table 5.1 – Benefit Claimants, May 2006

% of working age people claiming benefits	Bromsgrove	Worcestershire
<b>Total Claimants</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>11.3</b>
Job Seekers	1.6	2.0
Incapacity Benefits	4.3	5.5
Lone Parent	0.8	1.4
Carer	0.8	0.9
Others on Income Related Benefits	0.3	0.4
Disabled	0.8	0.9
Bereaved	0.3	0.4

Source: DWP

Figure 5.3 presents the trend in the proportion of working age people claiming various benefits between February 2003 and May 2006. In general, the proportion claiming benefits has remained fairly steady, with the total claimants showing a slight reduction from 9.0% in 2003 to 8.9% in 2006, however, the graph clearly shows the increase in the number of people claiming job seekers benefit following the closure of the Longbridge plant. The proportion of people claiming incapacity benefit has dropped slightly from 4.5% in 2003 to 4.3% in 2006.

Figure 5.3 – Benefit Claimants in Bromsgrove, February 2003 - May 2006

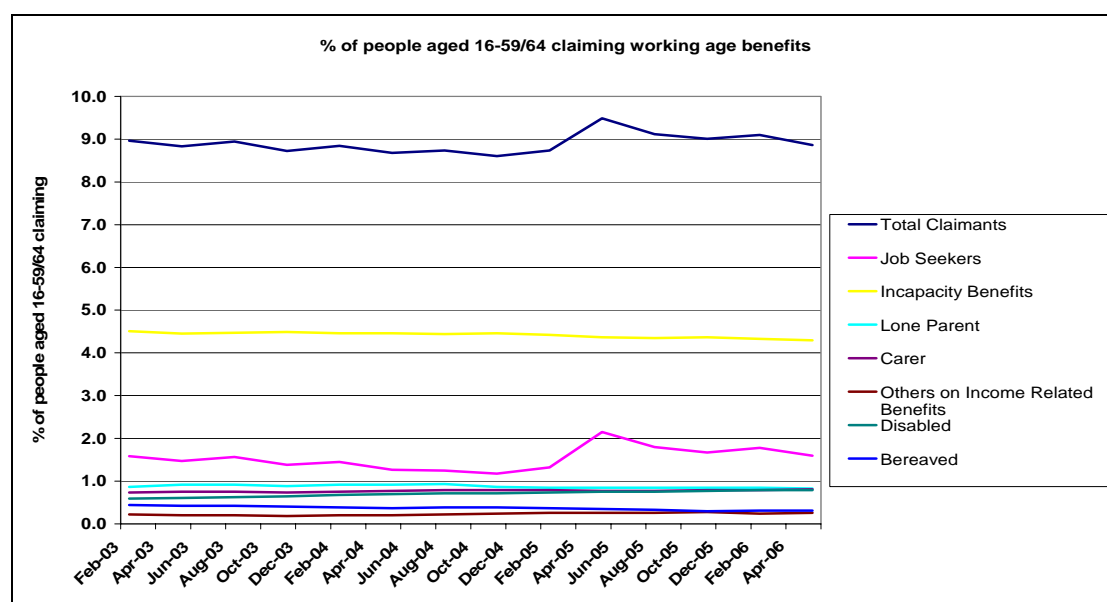


Figure 5.4 shows the breakdown of claimants by benefit type, and serves to highlight that almost 50% of claimants are claiming incapacity benefit, with a further 18% claiming job seeker benefits.

Figure 5.4 – Breakdown of Benefit Claimants by benefit type, February 2003 - May 2006

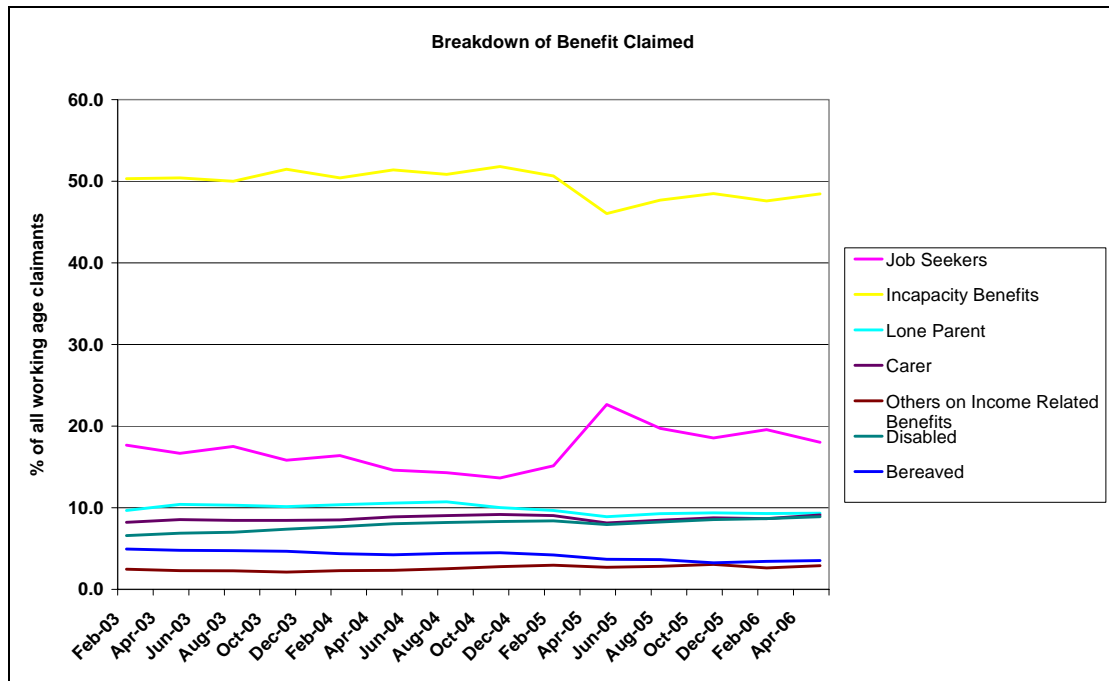


Figure 5.5 – Breakdown of Benefit Claimants by age group, February 2003 - May 2006

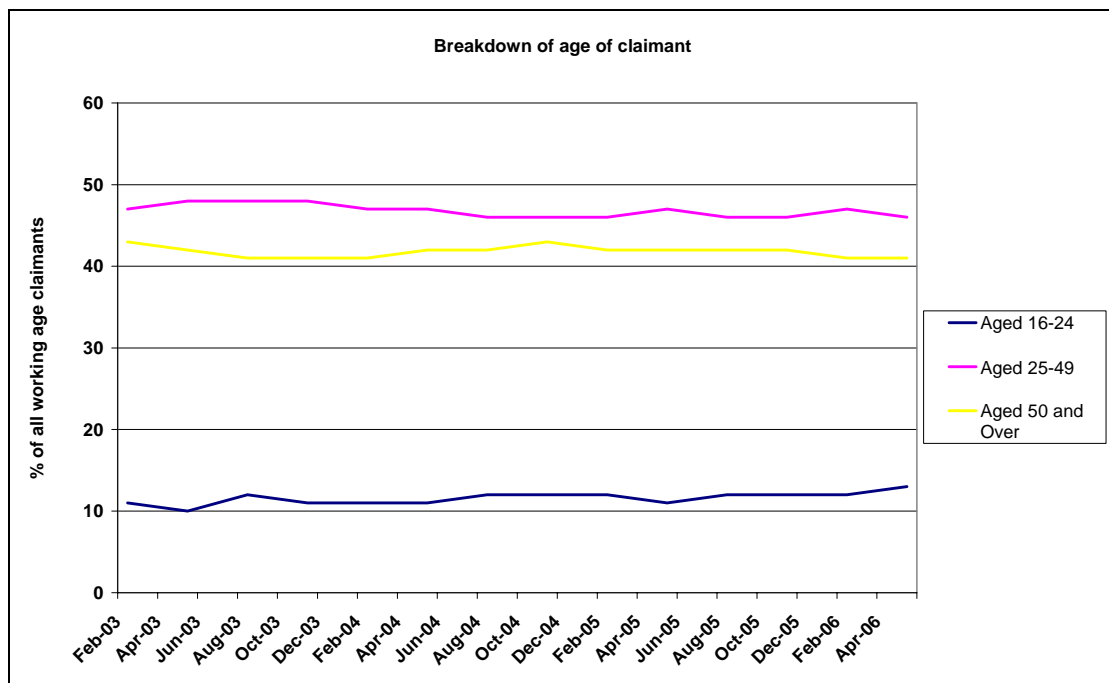


Figure 5.5 shows the breakdown of claimants by broad age group. The graph shows the proportion of claimants who are aged 16-24 has increased from 11% in 2003 to 13% in 2006, whilst the proportion of claimants aged 50 and over has decreased from 43% to 41%.

The following maps attempt to ‘drill down’ to a more local level (data is mapped at Lower Super Output Area level) to try and uncover patterns in the distribution of:

- the % of working age people claiming all benefits
- the % of working age people claiming incapacity benefit
- the % of working age people claiming job seeker benefits

**Figure 5.5 – % of working age people claiming benefits, May 2006**

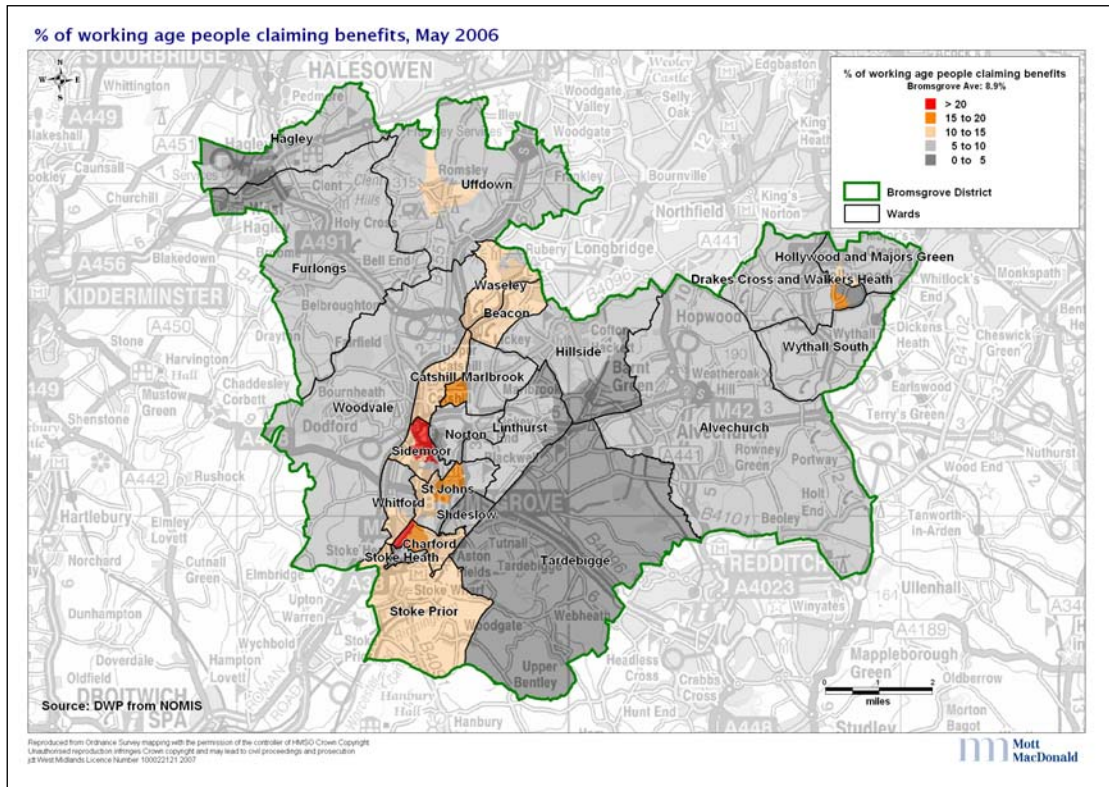


Figure 5.5 illustrates that in parts of Sidemoor and Charford wards, over 20% of working age people are claiming a benefit. Parts of St John's, Marlbrook and Drakes Cross and Walkers Heath wards also exhibit high proportions of people claiming benefit.

Figure 5.6 shows that parts of St John's, Sidemoor and Charford wards have the highest proportion of people claiming incapacity benefit.

Figure 5.6 – % of working age people claiming incapacity benefit, May 2006

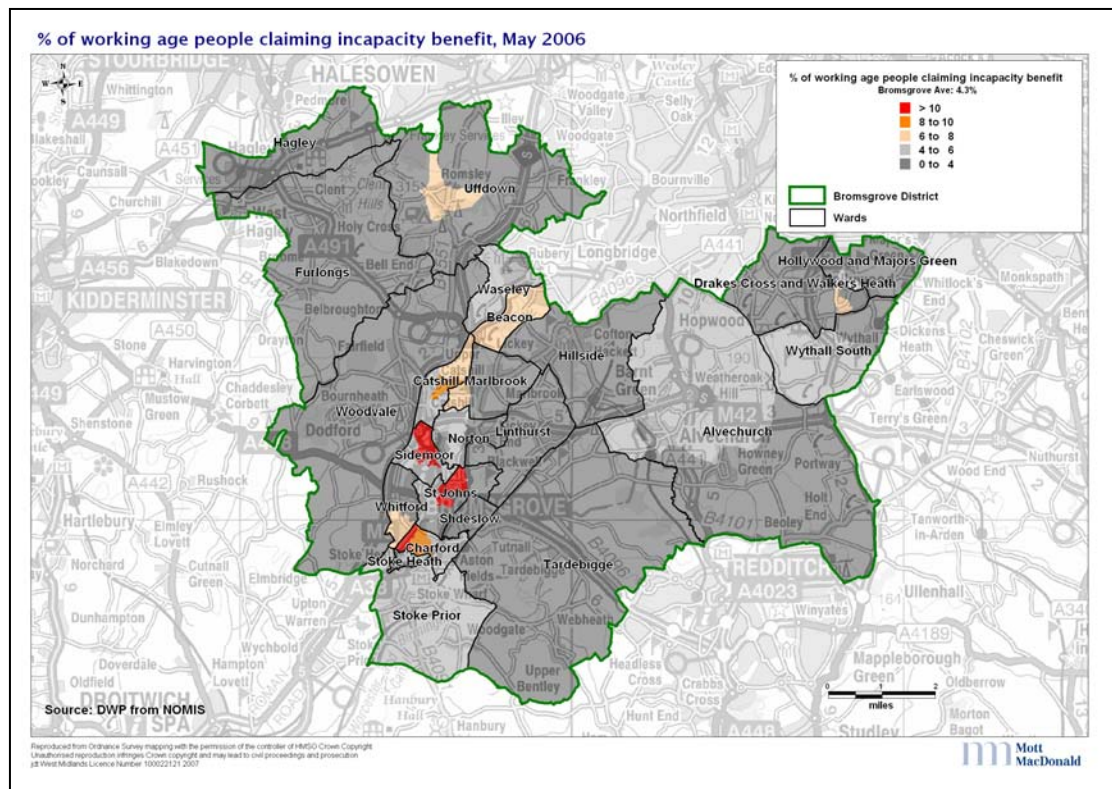


Figure 5.7 – % of working age people claiming job seeker benefit, May 2006

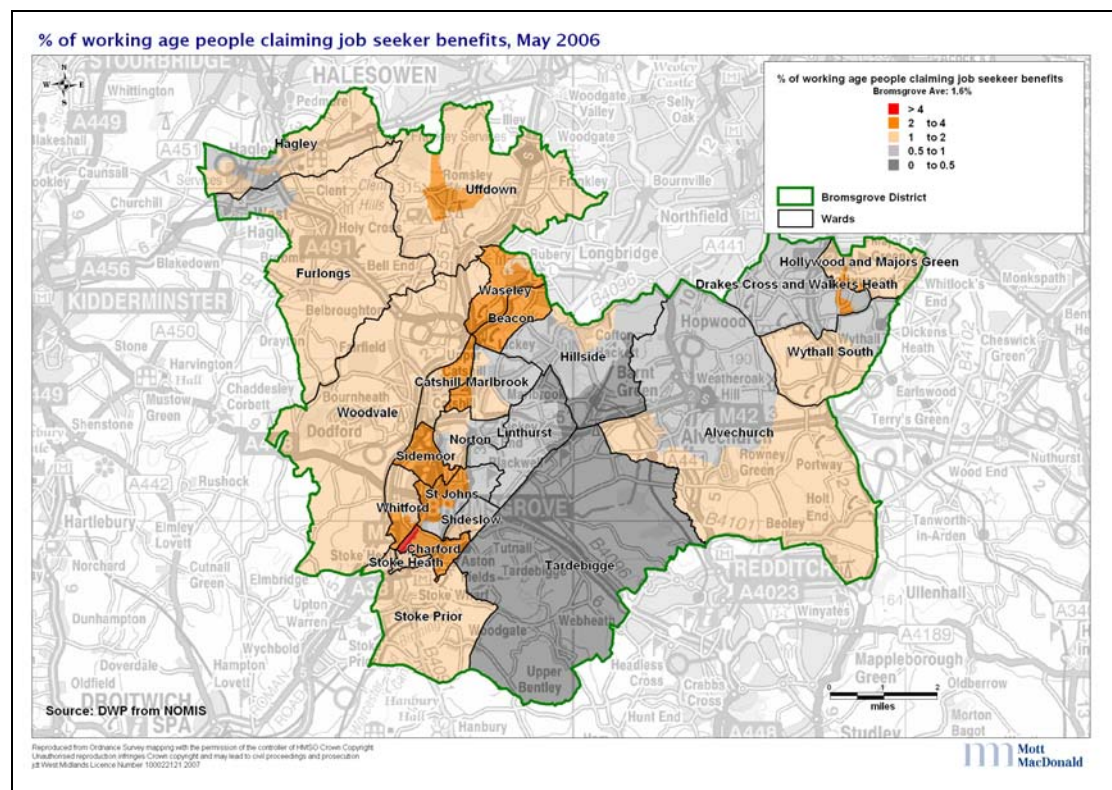


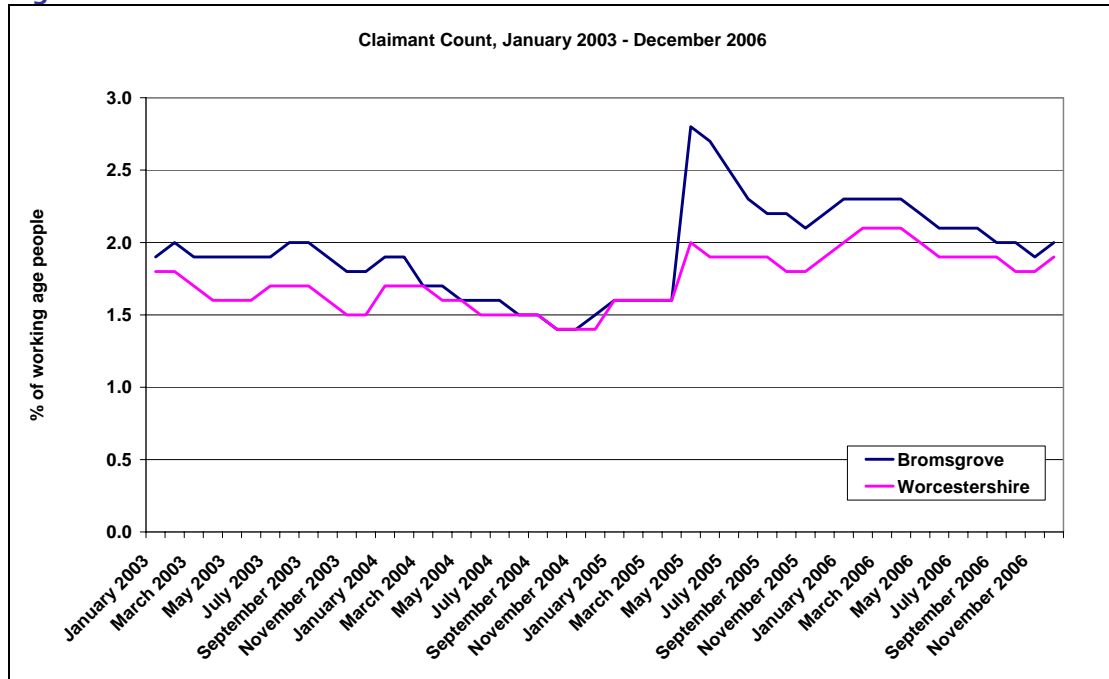
Figure 5.7 shows that part of Charford ward has the highest proportion of people claiming job seeker benefits.



### 5.3 JSA Claimant Count Data

JSA claimant count records the number of people claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits at Jobcentre Plus local offices. This information is available on a month by month basis and is available down to Lower Super Output Area level. This dataset is often used as an indicative measure of unemployment in an area.

Figure 5.8 - Claimant Count



### 5.4 Annual Business Inquiry

The data below relates to information extracted from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI). The ABI is an employer survey of the number of jobs held by employees broken down by sex, full/part time and detailed industry. The survey records a job at the location of an employees workplace.

Table 5.2 presents information between 2003 and 2005 for broad industrial groups in Bromsgrove and Worcestershire. The table shows that as at 2005, the greatest proportion of employee jobs in Bromsgrove were in the public administration, education and health sector, followed by the distribution, hotels and restaurants sector, and the banking, finance and insurance sector. The number of jobs in the public administration and health sector in Bromsgrove has increased by over 30% between 2003 and 2005. Jobs in the transport and communications sector have also increased by over a third in the same time period. In contrast, the number of jobs in the manufacturing sector has decreased by 14% between 2003 and 2005, whilst in the 'other services' sector, job numbers have dropped by over 30%.

Table 5.2 – Employee jobs by broad industrial group, 2003-2006

Industry	2003		2004		2005		% change 2003-2005	
	Broms	Worcs	Broms	Worcs	Broms	Worcs	Broms	Worcs
Agriculture and fishing	350	840	380	880	380	880	8.6	4.8
Energy and water	-	940	-	1,130	-	1,040	-	10.6
Manufacturing	3,470	42,400	4,570	42,400	3,000	37,310	-13.5	-12.0
Construction	2,120	10,010	2,440	11,490	2,410	10,870	13.7	8.6
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	7,780	58,360	7,560	58,670	6,820	51,860	-12.3	-11.1
Transport and communications	580	9,040	790	9,240	780	9,570	34.5	5.9
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	5,760	39,240	5,420	39,730	5,970	43,560	3.6	11.0
Public administration, education & health	7,600	53,540	8,550	57,550	9,960	62,000	31.1	15.8
Other services	2,570	12,940	2,500	12,450	1,770	11,100	-31.1	-14.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,370</b>	<b>227,310</b>	<b>32,360</b>	<b>233,540</b>	<b>31,240</b>	<b>228,180</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>

Source: ABI

Overall, the number of employee jobs in Bromsgrove has increased by 3% between 2003 and 2006, compared to 0.4% across Worcestershire as a whole.

## 5.5 Annual Population Survey information

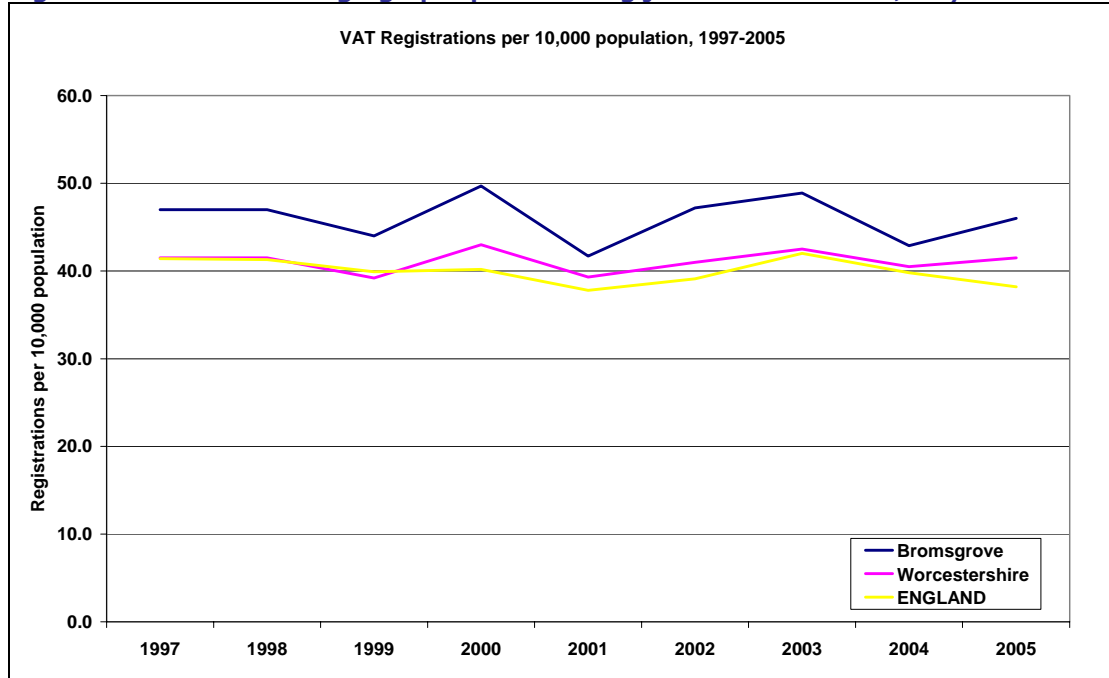
This has not been included in the analysis due to the small sample base that this dataset uses. The confidence intervals are such that any time-series analysis is rendered inaccurate and potentially misleading.

## 5.6 VAT Registered Enterprises

The level of business VAT registrations in an area is often used as a proxy for monitoring enterprise and business start-ups. Figure 5.9 presents the number of VAT registrations per 10,000 population in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire and England.

The graph shows that since 1997, Bromsgrove has had a higher number of VAT registrations per 10,000 people than Worcestershire or England. However, the number of VAT registrations has fallen slightly from 47 per 10,000 people to 46.

Figure 5.9 – % of working age people claiming job seeker benefit, May 2006

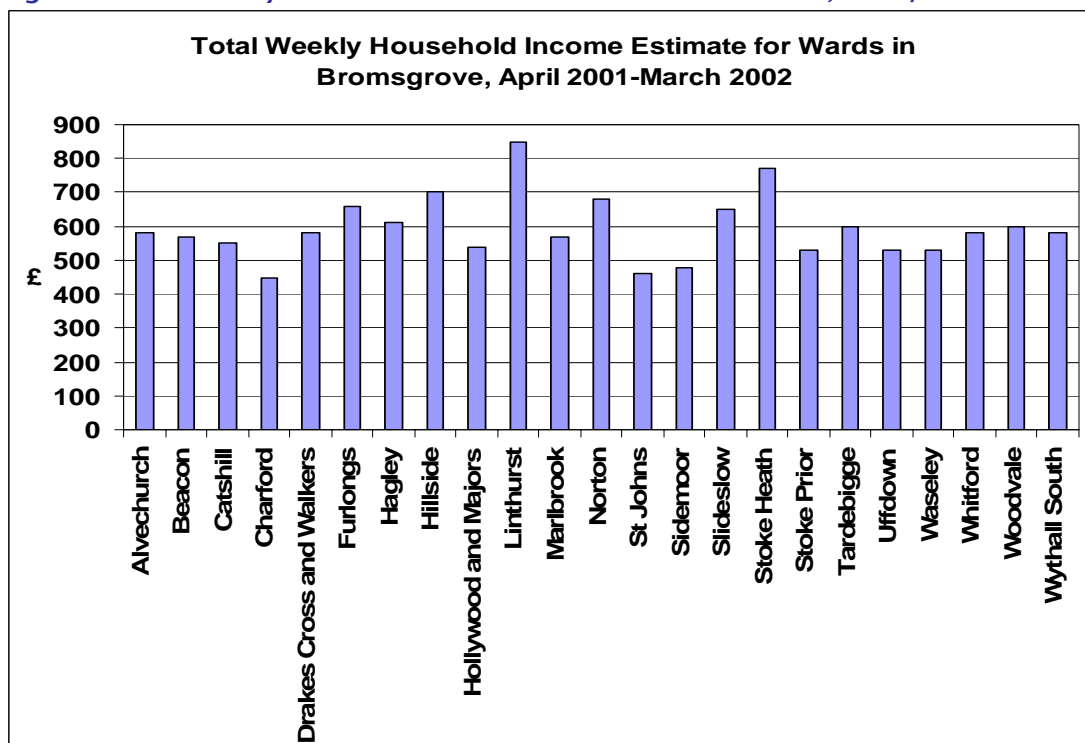


Source: Small Business Service

### 5.7 Ward Income Estimates

The following information is drawn from the model based income estimates for wards released in 2006. The data relates to 2001/02, and Figure 5.10 illustrates that Linthurst and Stoke Heath wards have the highest levels of weekly household income (£850 and £770 respectively), whereas Charford exhibits the lowest weekly household income (£450).

Figure 5.10 – Weekly Household Income Estimates for Wards, 2001/02



Source: Office for National Statistics

## 5.8 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) provides information about the levels, distribution and make-up of earnings and hours paid for employees in all industries and occupations.

**Table 5.3 - Weekly pay for full-time employee jobs (residence based), 2006**

<b>Weekly pay – Gross (£)</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Mean</b>
Bromsgrove	528.6	614.0
<b>Worcestershire</b>	<b>439.5</b>	<b>535.2</b>
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>421.1</b>	<b>495.4</b>
<b>England</b>	<b>454.4</b>	<b>548.0</b>

*Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2006*

## 5.9 Relevant Quality of Life Indicators (from the Audit Commission)

**Table 5.4 - Relevant Quality of Life Indicators**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Value</b>
% of Job Seeker's allowance claimants who have been out of work for more than a year	Bromsgrove	10.2%
	Worcestershire	9.5%
Job density: Number of jobs to working age population	Bromsgrove	0.61
	Worcestershire	0.75

*Source: Audit Commission*

**Economic success that is shared by all – Summary**

This analysis of economic information has highlighted the following issues:

- 26.1% of people aged 16-74 in Bromsgrove have no qualifications, however, there are parts of Sidemoor, Charford and Marlbrook ward where the proportion is over 40%.
- 9% of working age people in Bromsgrove claim a key benefit, compared to 11% in Worcestershire.
- Almost 50% of claimants are claiming incapacity benefit, with a further 18% claiming job seeker benefits.
- 10% of job seekers allowance claimants have been out of work for more than a year (compared to 9.5% in Worcestershire).
- The proportion of claimants who are aged 16-24 has increased from 11% in 2003 to 13% in 2006, whilst the proportion of claimants aged 50 and over has decreased from 43% to 41%.
- The number of jobs in the public administration and health sector in Bromsgrove has increased by over 30% between 2003 and 2005.
- In contrast, the number of jobs in the manufacturing sector has decreased by 14% between 2003 and 2005.
- Overall, the number of employee jobs in Bromsgrove has increased by 3% between 2003 and 2006, compared to 0.4% across Worcestershire as a whole.

## 6 Improving health and well being

This section will consider the LAA Block 'Improving health and well being'. The outcomes for this block are:

- Reduce health inequalities
- To increase life expectancy and reduce morbidity of adults
- To improve the quality of life of older people with a limiting long term illness

The evidence to be examined in this section covers the following:

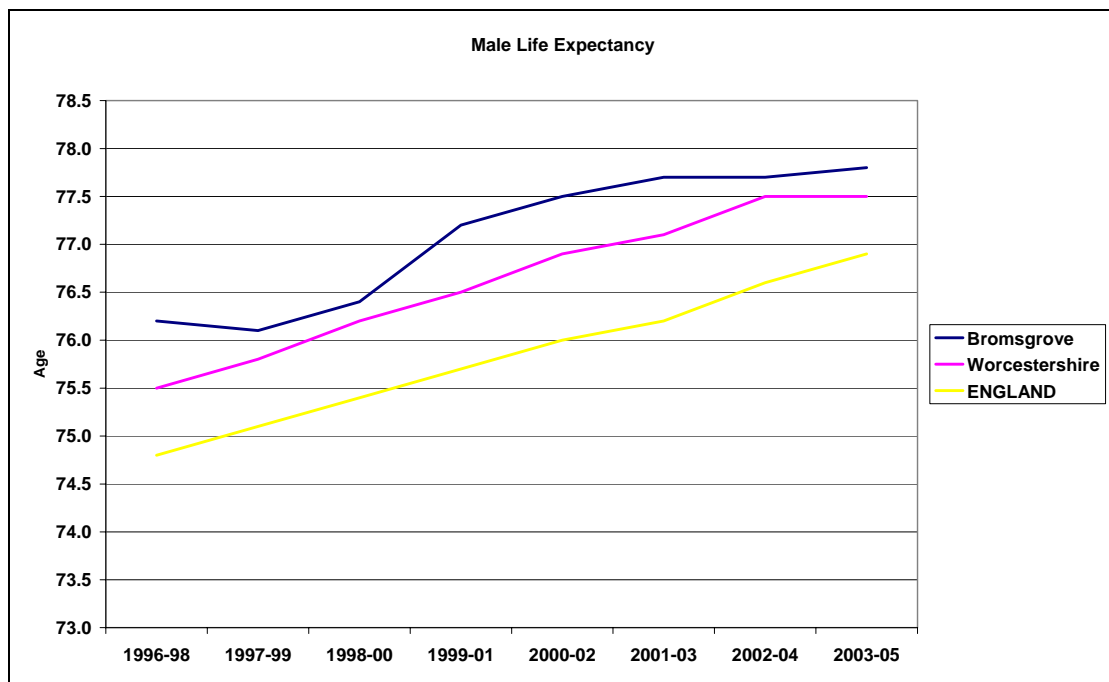
- Life expectancy
- District level mortality rates
- Infant mortality
- Estimate of healthy lifestyle behaviours
- Alcohol related issues
- Health profile for Bromsgrove 2006

### 6.1 Life expectancy

This section will consider male and female life expectancy in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire and England.

Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1 present male life expectancy and show that whilst males in Bromsgrove have a higher life expectancy than males in Worcestershire or England, the percentage change in life expectancy between 2001-03 and 2003-05 was less than the equivalent change in Worcestershire and England.

**Figure 6.1 - Male life expectancy**



Source: DoH

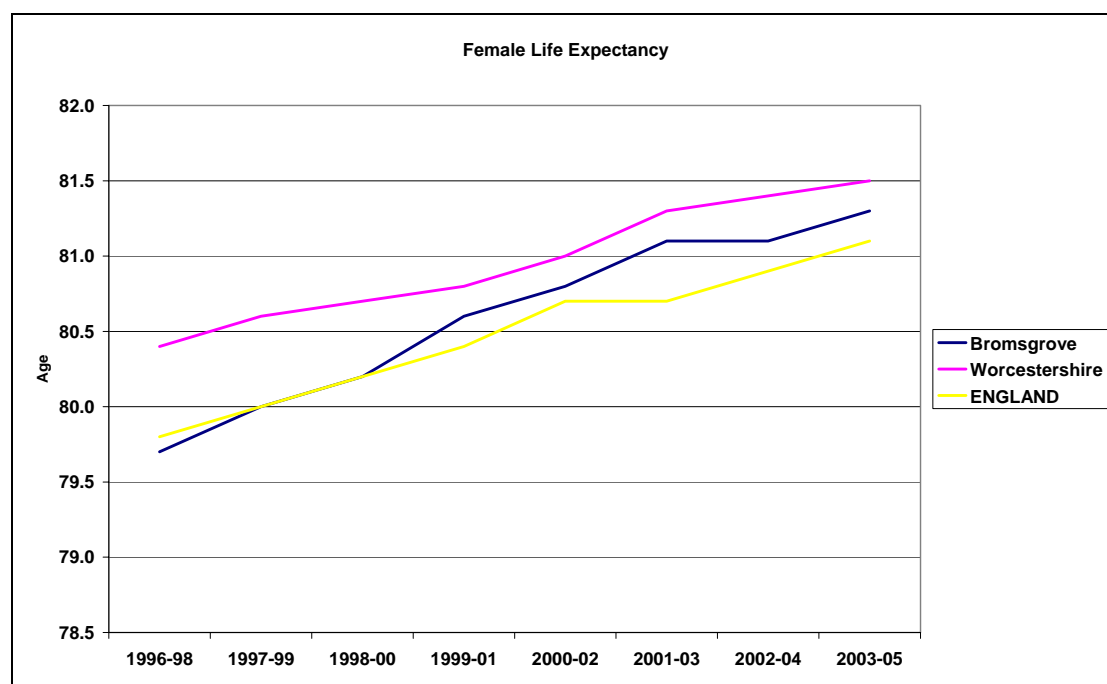
Table 6.1 – Male life expectancy

	2001-03	2003-05	% change
Bromsgrove	77.7	77.8	0.1
Worcestershire	77.1	77.5	0.5
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>

Source: DoH

Table 6.2 and Figure 6.2 present female life expectancy, showing that the life expectancy for females in Bromsgrove is slightly lower than that in Worcestershire as a whole.

Figure 6.2 – Female life expectancy



Source: DoH

Table 6.2 – Female life expectancy

	2001-03	2003-05	% change
Bromsgrove	81.1	81.3	0.2
Worcestershire	81.3	81.5	0.2
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>

Source: DoH

At a ward level, the Department of Health's 'Health Profile for Bromsgrove' shows that life expectancy in St Johns and Sidemoor wards is significantly lower than the England average.

**6.2 District level mortality rates**

This section will consider mortality rates relating to circulatory disease, cancer and suicide. Table 6.3 and Figure 6.3 present directly age standardised mortality rates per 100,000 population for coronary heart disease and stroke and related conditions (circulatory disease) at ages under 75 years.

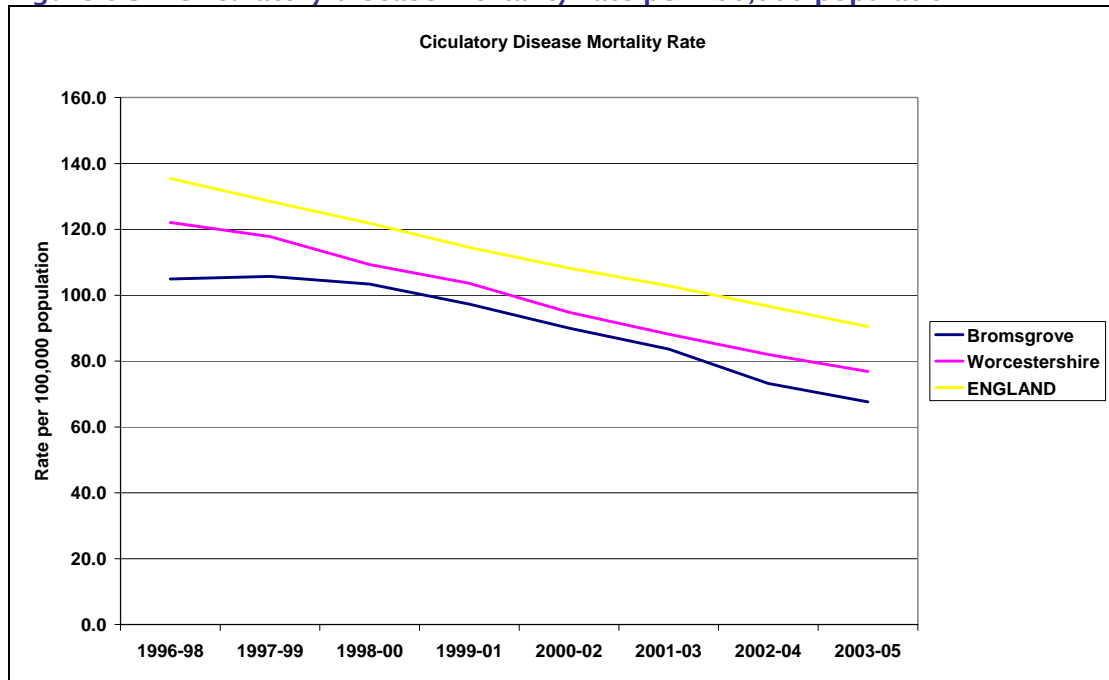
**Table 6.3 - Circulatory disease mortality rate per 100,000 population**

	2001-03	2003-05	% change
Bromsgrove	83.6	67.6	-19.1
Worcestershire	88.2	76.8	-12.9
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>-12.1</b>

Source: ONS/DoH

Table 6.3 shows that the mortality rate from circulatory disease is significantly lower in Bromsgrove than in Worcestershire and England. The rate has also decreased by 19% between 2001-03 and 2003-05.

**Figure 6.3 - Circulatory disease mortality rate per 100,000 population**



Source: ONS/DoH

Table 6.4 and Figure 6.4 present directly age standardised mortality rates per 100,000 population for cancer (all malignant neoplasms) at all ages under 75 years.

**Table 6.4 - Cancer mortality rate per 100,000 population**

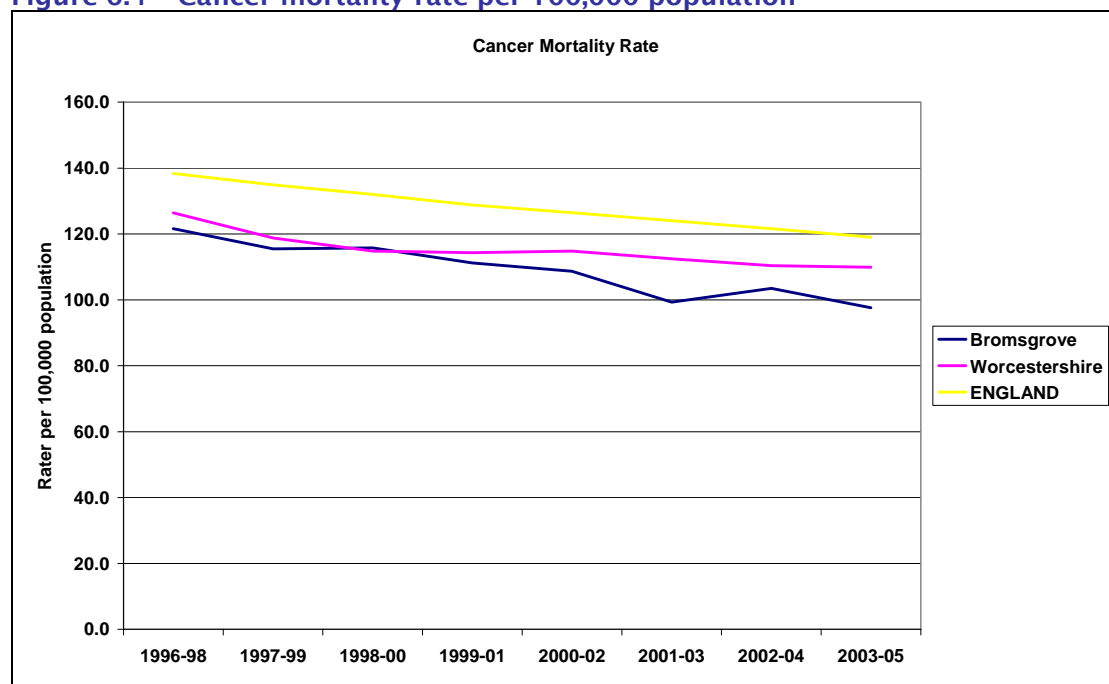
	2001-03	2003-05	% change
Bromsgrove	99.3	97.6	-1.7
Worcestershire	112.5	109.9	-2.3
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>-4.0</b>

Source: ONS/DoH



Table 6.4 shows that the mortality rate from cancer is significantly lower in Bromsgrove than in Worcestershire and England. The rate has decreased by 1.7% between 2001-03 and 2003-05.

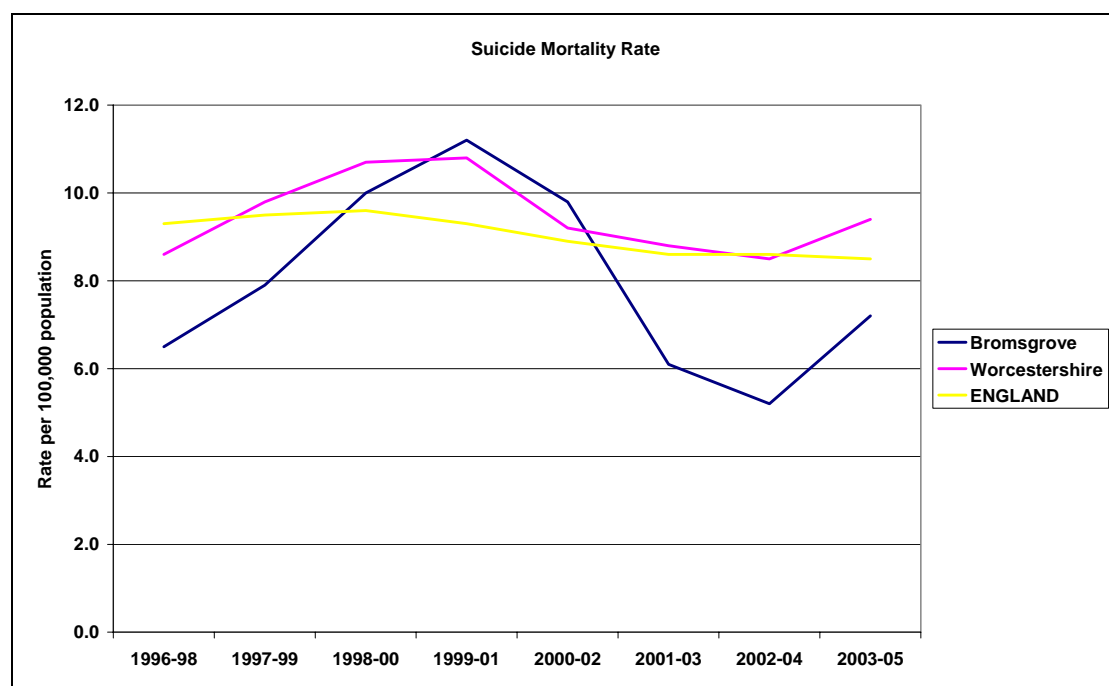
**Figure 6.4 - Cancer mortality rate per 100,000 population**



Source: ONS/DoH

Table 6.5 and Figure 6.5 present directly age standardised mortality rates per 100,000 population for suicide and undetermined injury at all ages.

**Figure 6.5 - Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 population**



Source: ONS/DoH

**Table 6.5 – Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 population**

	2001-03	2003-05	% change
Bromsgrove	6.1	7.2	18.0
Worcestershire	8.8	9.4	6.8
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>-1.2</b>

Source: ONS/DoH

Table 6.5 shows that the mortality rate from suicide is lower in Bromsgrove than in Worcestershire and England. However, the rate has increased by 18% between 2001-03 and 2003-05.

### 6.3 Infant mortality

Table 6.6 presents the infant mortality rate for Bromsgrove for pooled years between 2000 and 2005. Whilst the rate appears to be increasing, it is worth noting the small numbers and the wide confidence intervals

**Table 6.6 – Infant mortality rate (under 1 year)**

	No. of deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 live births	95% CI	
			RateLL	RateUL
2003-2005	16	6.1	3.7	9.9
2002-2004	13	5.1	2.9	8.7
2001-2003	8	3.2	1.6	6.5
2000-2002	6	2.4	1.1	5.4

Source: Worcestershire PCT

### 6.4 Estimates of Healthy Lifestyle Behaviours

The National Centre for Social Research (NatCen) was commissioned by the Department of Health/ Information Centre, to produce model-based estimates and confidence intervals for a range of healthy lifestyle variables at ward level. The outcome measure for the estimates were generated from data collected in the Health Survey for England (HSfE) and provide information on the following:

- Smoking for adults (aged 16 years or more);
- Binge drinking for adults (aged 16 or more);
- Obesity for adults (aged 16 years or more);
- Consumption of 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day for adults (aged 16 years or more); and
- Consumption of 3 or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day for children (aged from 5 to 15 years inclusive).

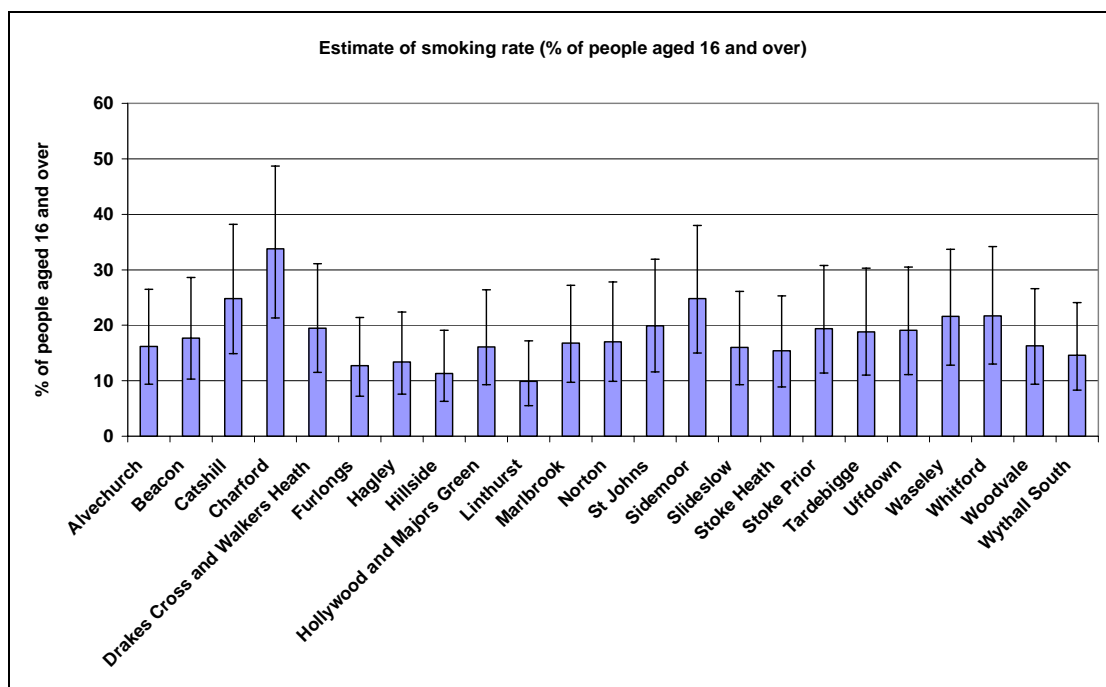
The synthetic estimates are not estimated counts of the number of people or prevalence of a behaviour e.g. smoking in a ward. They are the **expected** prevalence of a behaviour for any ward, given the characteristics of that area (demographic and social characteristics). The synthetic estimates should be considered with their associated Confidence Intervals when making comparisons of one area with another.

For further information regarding this data source, visit Neighbourhood Statistics at [www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhood](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhood).

The following graphs illustrate each of the 5 variables listed above at ward level.

Figure 6.6 shows that Charford ward is estimated to have the highest rate of people aged 16 or over who smoke.

**Figure 6.6 - Estimate of smoking**



**Figure 6.7 - Estimate of binge drinking**

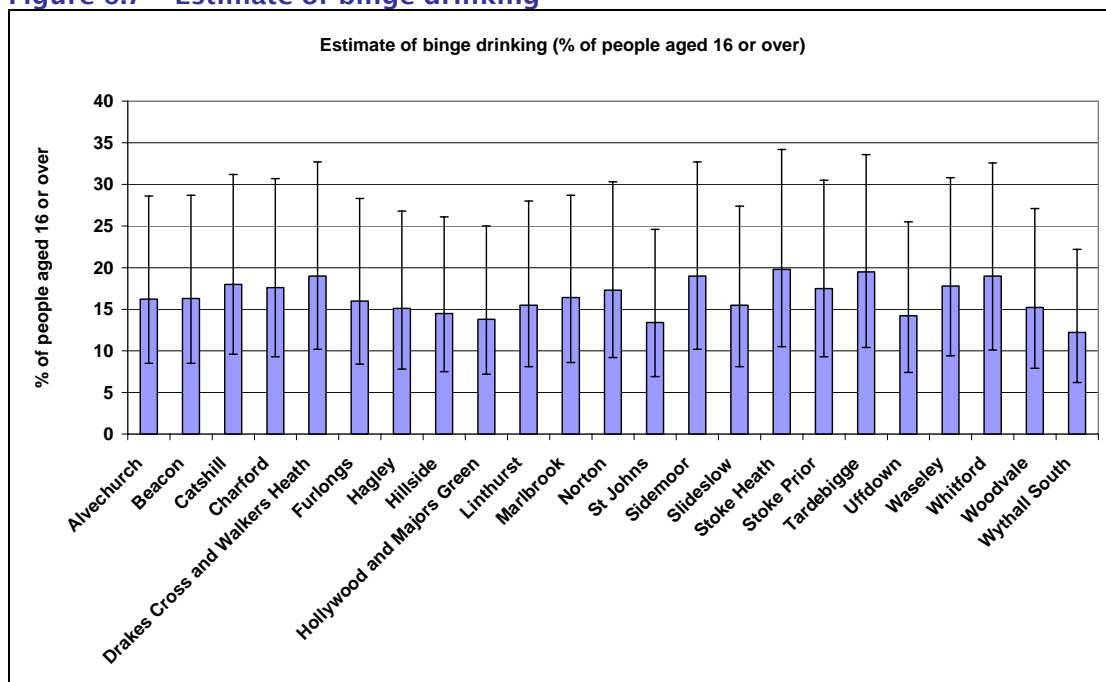
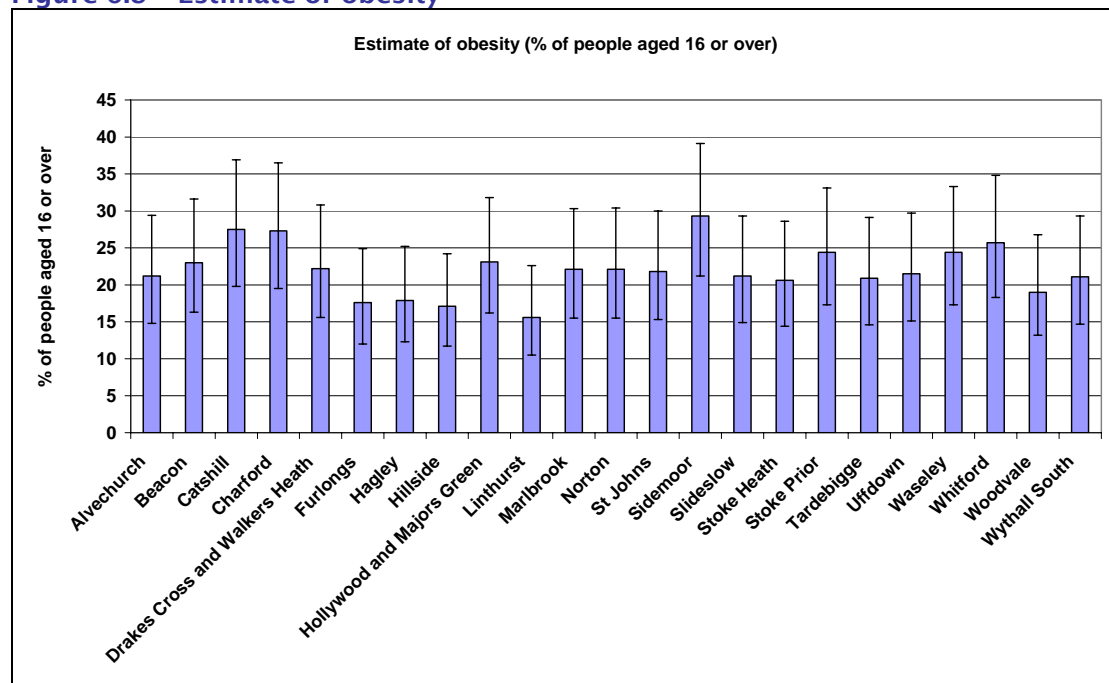


Figure 6.7 illustrates the estimation of binge drinking across wards in Bromsgrove. Stoke Heath and Tardebigge wards are estimated to have the highest proportion of people aged 16 or over who binge drink.

Figure 6.8 shows that Sidemoor ward is estimated to have the highest proportion of people aged 16 or over who are obese.

**Figure 6.8 - Estimate of obesity**



**Figure 6.9 - Estimate of fruit and vegetable consumption**

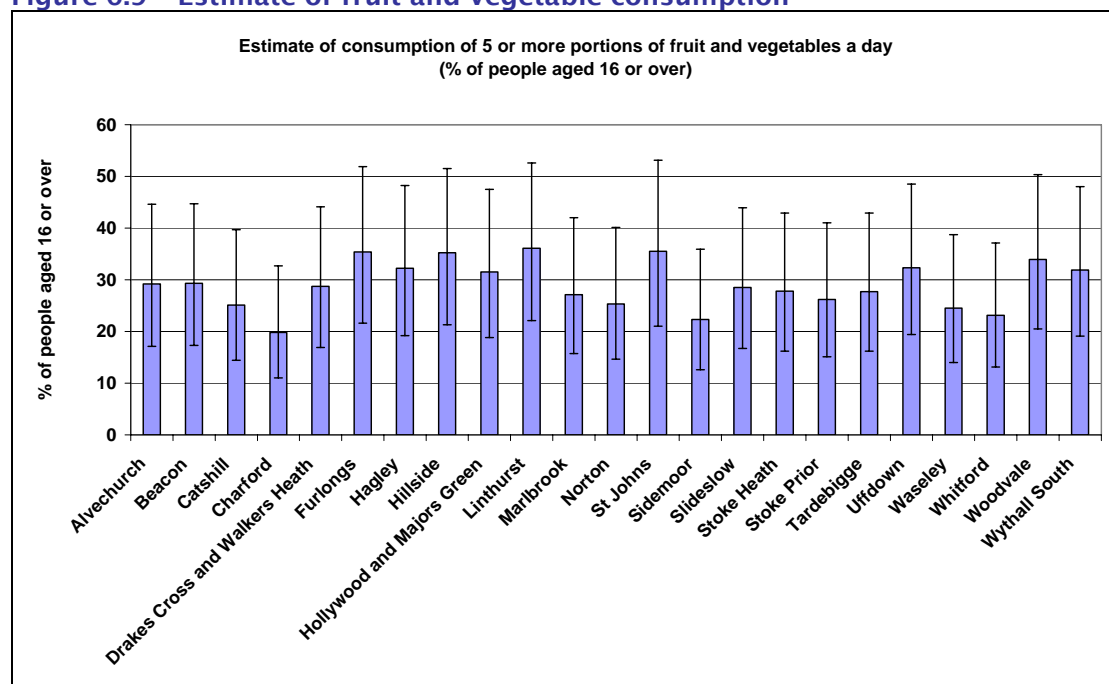
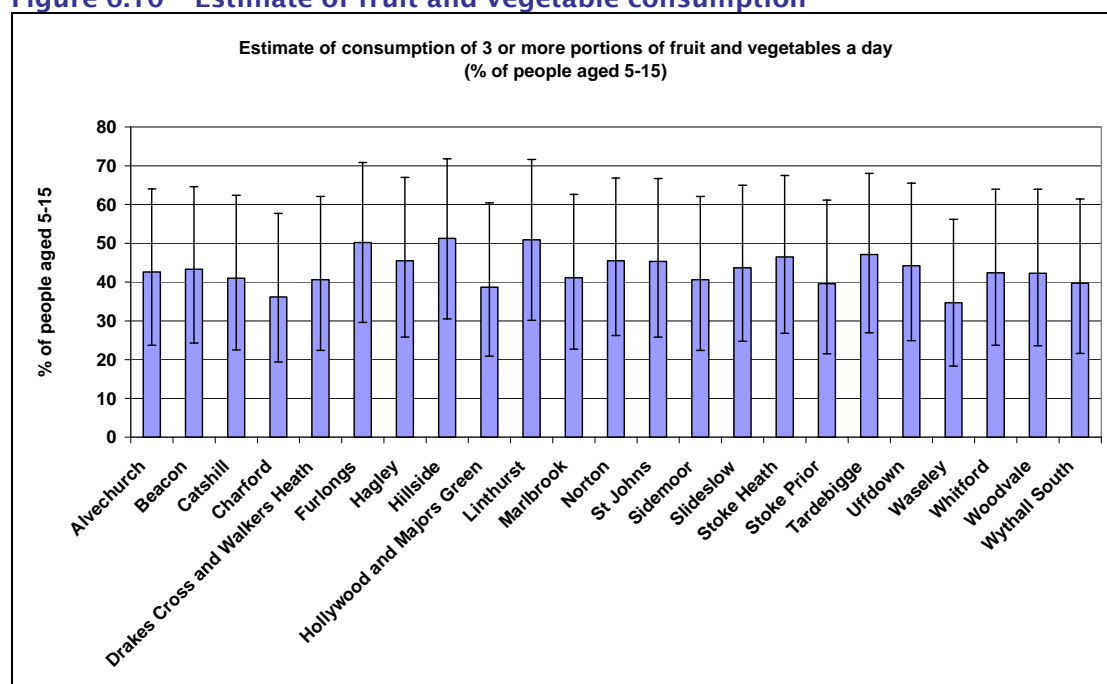


Figure 6.9 shows that adults in Charford ward are estimated to be least likely to eat 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day.

Figure 6.10 presents an estimate of fruit and vegetable consumption for children aged 5-15. Waseley ward is estimated to have the lowest proportion of children eating 3 or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day.

**Figure 6.10 - Estimate of fruit and vegetable consumption**



### 6.5 Alcohol related issues

Table 6.7 shows alcohol related crime in districts across Worcestershire. Bromsgrove has a slightly higher rate of crime attributable to alcohol compared with Malvern Hills and Wychavon.

**Table 6.7 - Alcohol and crime**

	All recorded crime – number attributable to alcohol	Recorded crime attributable to alcohol/1,000 pop
<b>Bromsgrove</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>6.33</b>
Malvern Hills	311	4.18
Redditch	767	9.67
Worcester	970	10.37
Wychavon	541	4.67
Wyre Forest	669	6.82

Source: NWPHO using data from UK Home Office ([www.homeoffice.gov.uk/](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/)), and population data from Office for National Statistics ([www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)).

Table 6.8 presents hospital episode statistics for alcohol specific conditions. In comparison with other districts in Worcestershire, Bromsgrove has one of the lower rates of male admission of alcohol specific conditions, whereas for female admission, Bromsgrove has one of the higher rates in the county.

**Table 6.8 – Hospital admissions for alcohol specific conditions**

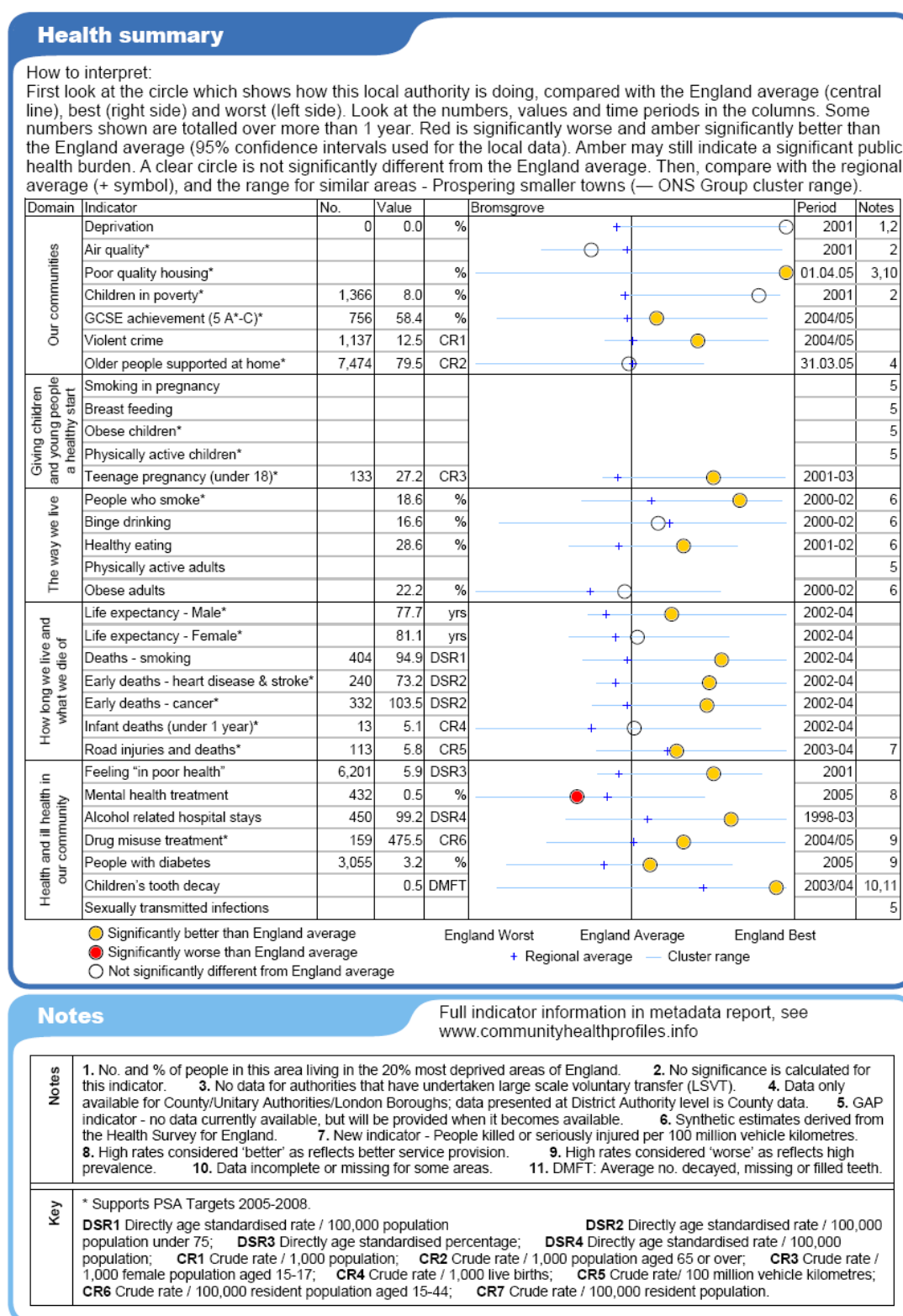
	Male hospital admission for alcohol specific conditions/ 100,000 population	Lower 95% confidence limit	Upper 95% confidence limit	Female hospital admission for alcohol specific conditions/ 100,000 population	Lower 95% confidence limit	Upper 95% confidence limit
Bromsgrove	205.25	163.20	247.29	126.83	92.83	160.83
Malvern Hills	167.40	124.23	210.57	73.54	44.55	102.53
Redditch	296.86	243.67	350.05	123.15	88.75	157.55
Worcester	284.48	235.90	333.07	126.07	94.07	158.06
Wychavon	175.30	140.41	210.18	84.95	60.48	109.43
Wyre Forest	233.85	189.73	277.97	126.07	94.52	157.62

Source: NWPHO using data from UK Home Office ([www.homeoffice.gov.uk/](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/)), and population data from Office for National Statistics ([www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)).

## 6.6 Health Profile for Bromsgrove 2006

Local authority health profiles are designed to show the health of people in each local authority area, and include comparisons with other similar populations. They are produced by Public Health Observatories and will be updated annually. Figure 6.11 presents the summary from the profile for Bromsgrove.

Figure 6.11 – Health Summary from Bromsgrove Health Profile, 2006



**Notes**

Full indicator information in metadata report, see [www.communityhealthprofiles.info](http://www.communityhealthprofiles.info)

<b>Notes</b>	1. No. and % of people in this area living in the 20% most deprived areas of England.    2. No significance is calculated for this indicator.    3. No data for authorities that have undertaken large scale voluntary transfer (LSVT).    4. Data only available for County/Unitary Authorities/London Boroughs; data presented at District Authority level is County data.    5. GAP indicator - no data currently available, but will be provided when it becomes available.    6. Synthetic estimates derived from the Health Survey for England.    7. New indicator - People killed or seriously injured per 100 million vehicle kilometres. 8. High rates considered 'better' as reflects better service provision.    9. High rates considered 'worse' as reflects high prevalence.    10. Data incomplete or missing for some areas.    11. DMFT: Average no. decayed, missing or filled teeth.
<b>Key</b>	* Supports PSA Targets 2005-2008. DSR1 Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population under 75;    DSR2 Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population under 75;    DSR3 Directly age standardised percentage;    DSR4 Directly age standardised rate / 100,000 population; CR1 Crude rate / 1,000 population;    CR2 Crude rate / 1,000 population aged 65 or over;    CR3 Crude rate / 1,000 female population aged 15-17;    CR4 Crude rate / 1,000 live births;    CR5 Crude rate/ 100 million vehicle kilometres;    CR6 Crude rate / 100,000 resident population aged 15-44;    CR7 Crude rate / 100,000 resident population.

**Improving health and well being – Summary**

This analysis of health and well being has highlighted the following issues:

- Whilst males in Bromsgrove have a higher life expectancy than males in Worcestershire or England, the percentage change in life expectancy between 2001-03 and 2003-05 was less than the equivalent change in Worcestershire and England.
- Life expectancy for females in Bromsgrove is slightly lower than that in Worcestershire as a whole.
- The mortality rate from circulatory diseases decreased by 19% between 2001-03 and 2003-05.
- The mortality rate from suicide increased by 18% between 2001-03 and 2003-05.
- Charford ward is estimated to have the highest rate of people aged 16 or over who smoke.
- Stoke Heath and Tardebigge wards are estimated to have the highest proportion of people aged 16 or over who binge drink.
- Sidemoor ward is estimated to have the highest proportion of people aged 16 or over who are obese.



## 7 Meeting the needs of children and young people

This section will consider the LAA Block 'Meeting the needs of children and young people'. The outcomes for this block are:

- To improve access to and take up of integrated local preventative services
- To develop inclusive communities by increasing the level of educational attainments
- To increase participation in education and training
- To improve the life chance so vulnerable children and young people
- To enrich the experiences and development of children and young people through activity and positive contribution
- To ensure that children and young people are protected from harm
- To increase life expectancy and reduce morbidity of children and young people

The evidence to be examined in this section covers the following:

- Key Stage 2, 3 and 4 data
- School absence data
- Teenage pregnancy data
- Connexions data
- Relevant Quality of Life Indicators (from the Audit Commission)

### 7.1 Key Stage 2, 3 and 4 data

Table 7.1 presents Key Stage 2 attainment in English for primary schools in Bromsgrove. The highest performing school at 2006 was Clent Parochial Primary School (100% of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in English), whereas the poorest performing schools were Beaconside Primary and The Coppice Primary school (both 72%).

**Table 7.1 - % of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in English (Key Stage 2)**

Primary Schools	2006	2005	2004	2003
Alvechurch CofE Middle School	94%	94%	92%	82%
Aston Fields Middle School	86%	86%	82%	80%
Beaconside Primary and Nursery School	72%	72%	63%	76%
Belbroughton CofE Primary School and Nursery	95%	95%	-	-
Bromsgrove, Catshill Middle School	81%	81%	80%	78%
Bromsgrove, Parkside Middle School	88%	88%	70%	76%
Clent Parochial Primary School	100%	100%	-	-
Hagley Primary School	95%	95%	-	89%
Hollywood, The Coppice Primary School	72%	72%	80%	82%
Holywell Primary and Nursery School	93%	93%	88%	68%
Lickey Hills Primary School	91%	91%	83%	91%
Romsley St Kenelm's CofE Primary School	95%	95%	-	-
St John's CofE Foundation Middle School	84%	84%	80%	85%
Wythall, Meadow Green Primary	91%	91%	93%	69%

Source: DfES

Table 7.2 presents Key Stage 2 attainment in Maths for primary schools in Bromsgrove. The highest performing school at 2006 was St. Kenelms Church of England Primary School (95% of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Maths), whereas the poorest performing school was Beaconside Primary (48%).

**Table 7.2 - % of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Maths (Key Stage 2)**

Primary Schools	2006	2005	2004	2003
Alvechurch CofE Middle School	87%	87%	91%	81%
Aston Fields Middle School	78%	78%	73%	71%
Beaconside Primary and Nursery School	48%	48%	59%	56%
Belbroughton CofE Primary School and Nursery	86%	86%	-	-
Bromsgrove, Catshill Middle School	79%	79%	76%	79%
Bromsgrove, Parkside Middle School	75%	75%	71%	66%
Clent Parochial Primary School	81%	81%	-	-
Hagley Primary School	91%	91%	-	83%
Hollywood, The Coppice Primary School	78%	78%	77%	71%
Holywell Primary and Nursery School	87%	87%	73%	70%
Lickey Hills Primary School	82%	82%	79%	91%
Romsley St Kenelm's CofE Primary School	95%	95%	-	-
St John's CofE Foundation Middle School	71%	71%	76%	79%
Wythall, Meadow Green Primary	77%	77%	88%	75%

Source: DfES

Table 7.3 presents Key Stage 2 attainment in Science for primary schools in Bromsgrove. The highest performing schools at 2006 were Belbroughton Church of England Primary School, Clent Parochial Primary and St. Kenelms Church of England Primary School (all 100%), whereas the poorest performing school was Beaconside Primary (72%).

**Table 7.3 - % of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Science (Key Stage 2)**

Primary Schools	2006	2005	2004	2003
Alvechurch CofE Middle School	97%	97%	99%	97%
Aston Fields Middle School	93%	93%	90%	94%
Beaconside Primary and Nursery School	72%	72%	97%	85%
Belbroughton CofE Primary School and Nursery	100%	100%	-	-
Bromsgrove, Catshill Middle School	85%	85%	85%	84%
Bromsgrove, Parkside Middle School	93%	93%	83%	82%
Clent Parochial Primary School	100%	100%	-	-
Hagley Primary School	98%	98%	-	96%
Hollywood, The Coppice Primary School	93%	93%	88%	91%
Holywell Primary and Nursery School	93%	93%	93%	83%
Lickey Hills Primary School	95%	95%	94%	98%
Romsley St Kenelm's CofE Primary School	100%	100%	-	-
St John's CofE Foundation Middle School	89%	89%	94%	93%
Wythall, Meadow Green Primary	91%	91%	95%	86%

Source: DfES

Figure 7.1 presents the average points score at Key Stage 2, by pupil residence.

**Figure 7.1 – Average Points Score – Key Stage 2 (2003)**

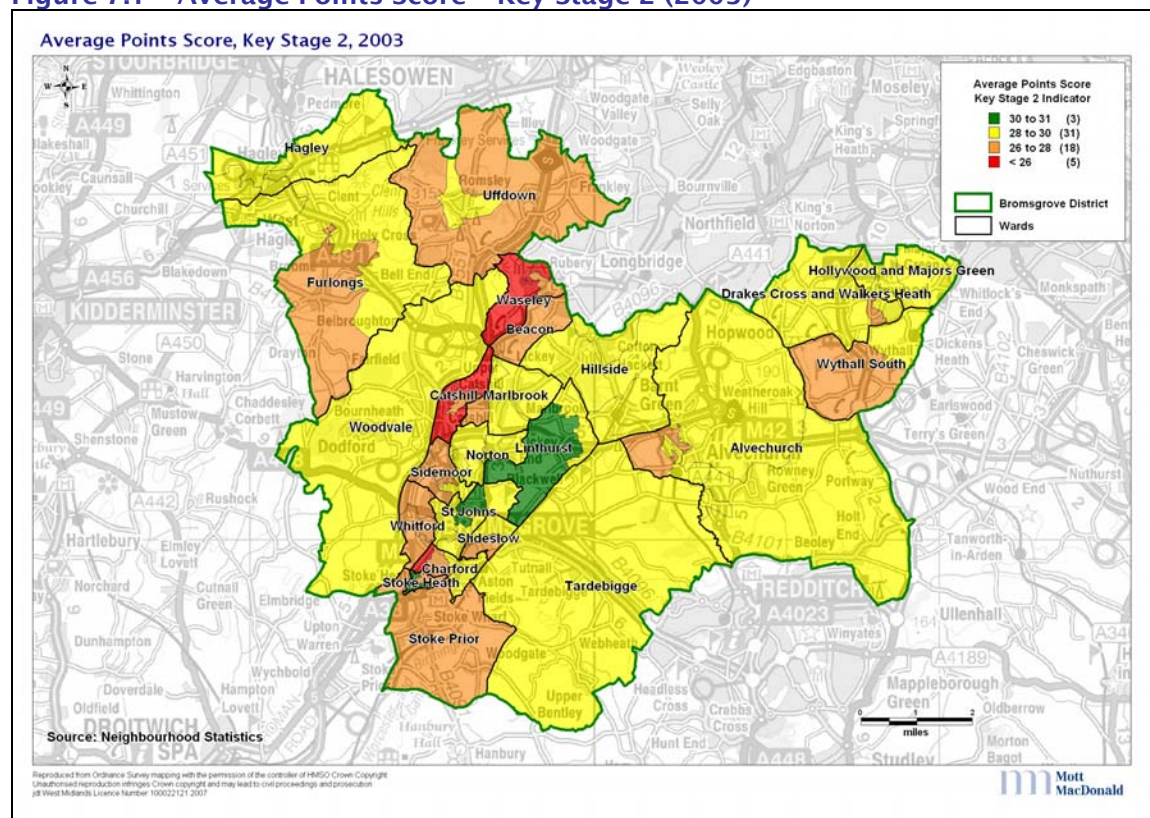


Table 7.4 presents Key Stage 3 attainment in English for secondary schools in Bromsgrove. The highest performing schools at 2005 were Haybridge High School and Woodrush Community High School (91% of pupils achieving Level 5 or above in English), whereas the poorest performing school was North Bromsgrove High School (71%).

**Table 7.4 – % of pupils achieving Level 5 or above in English (Key Stage 3)**

Secondary Schools	2005	2004	2003
Hagley Roman Catholic High Sch...	88%	90%	87%
Haybridge High School and Sixt...	91%	75%	80%
North Bromsgrove High School	71%	68%	60%
South Bromsgrove Community Hig...	81%	78%	76%
Waseley Hills High School and ...	86%	75%	63%
Woodrush Community High School	91%	67%	67%

Source: DfES

Table 7.5 presents Key Stage 3 attainment in Maths for secondary schools in Bromsgrove. The highest performing school at 2005 was Haybridge High School (95% of pupils achieving Level 5 or above in Maths), whereas the poorest performing school was North Bromsgrove High School (72%).

**Table 7.5 - % of pupils achieving Level 5 or above in Maths (Key Stage 3)**

Secondary Schools	2005	2004	2003
Hagley Roman Catholic High Sch...	83%	90%	87%
Haybridge High School and Sixt...	95%	87%	90%
North Bromsgrove High School	72%	75%	73%
South Bromsgrove Community Hig...	81%	86%	80%
Waseley Hills High School and ...	84%	76%	67%
Woodrush Community High School	82%	78%	77%

Source: DfES

Table 7.6 presents Key Stage 3 attainment in Science for secondary schools in Bromsgrove. The highest performing school at 2005 was Haybridge High School (87% of pupils achieving Level 5 or above in Science), whereas the poorest performing school was North Bromsgrove High School (70%).

**Table 7.6 - % of pupils achieving Level 5 or above in Science (Key Stage 3)**

Secondary Schools	2005	2004	2003
Hagley Roman Catholic High Sch...	81%	88%	88%
Haybridge High School and Sixt...	87%	80%	88%
North Bromsgrove High School	70%	66%	70%
South Bromsgrove Community Hig...	86%	83%	83%
Waseley Hills High School and ...	84%	70%	76%
Woodrush Community High School	76%	71%	71%

Source: DfES

**Figure 7.2 - Average Points Score - Key Stage 3 (2003)**

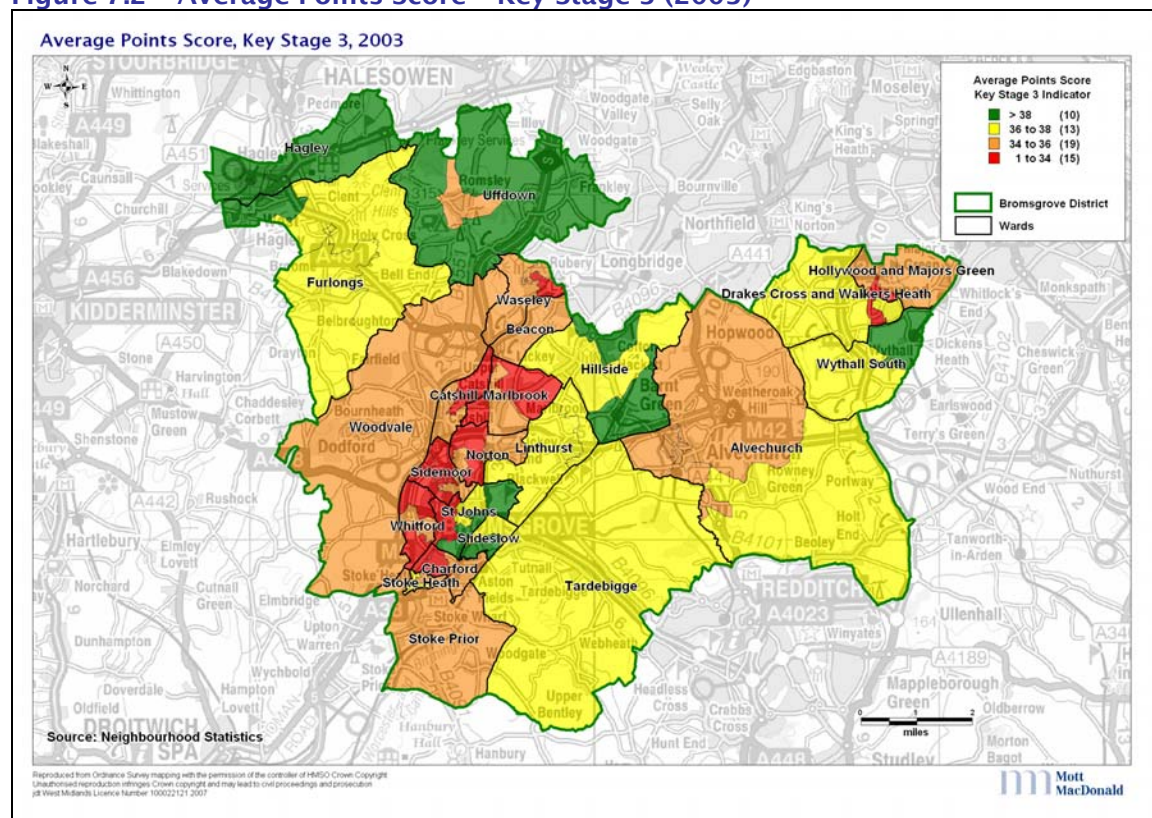


Figure 7.2 presents the average points score at Key Stage 3, by pupil residence.

Table 7.7 presents GCSE attainment for secondary schools in Bromsgrove. The highest performing school at 2005 was Haybridge High School (92% of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs A\*-C), whereas the poorest performing school was North Bromsgrove High School (45%).

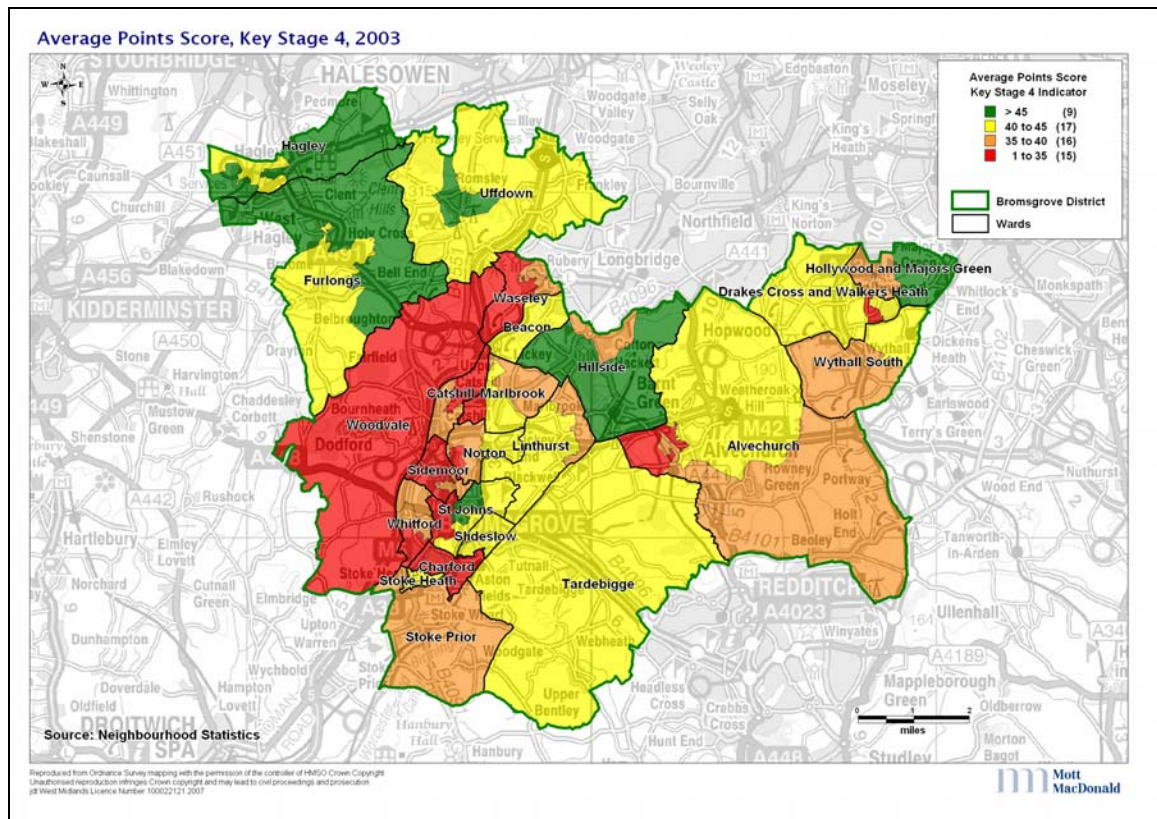
**Table 7.7 - % of pupils 5 or more GCSEs at A\*-C (Key Stage 4)**

Secondary Schools	2005	2004	2003
Bromsgrove School	95%	81%	76%
Hagley Roman Catholic High Sch...	69%	74%	70%
Haybridge High School and Sixt...	92%	94%	86%
North Bromsgrove High School	45%	53%	44%
South Bromsgrove Community Hig...	64%	63%	62%
Waseley Hills High School and ...	54%	51%	54%
Woodrush Community High School	46%	56%	58%

Source: DfES

Figure 7.3 presents the average points score at Key Stage 4, by pupil residence.

**Figure 7.3 - Average Points Score - Key Stage 4 (2003)**



**7.2 School Absence data**

Table 7.8 presents absence data for primary schools in Bromsgrove in 2006. Parkside Middle School had the highest percentage of half days missed due to

authorised absence, whereas Aston Fields Middle School and Catshill Middle School had the highest proportion of unauthorised absences

**Table 7.8 – Absence data for primary schools, 2005**

Primary Schools	% of half days missed due to	
	Authorised absence	Unauthorised absence
Alvechurch CofE Middle School	4.80%	
Aston Fields Middle School	5.60%	0.60%
Beaconside Primary and Nursery School	5.00%	0.30%
Belbroughton CofE Primary School and Nursery	3.60%	0.10%
Bromsgrove, Catshill Middle School	6.00%	0.60%
Bromsgrove, Parkside Middle School	6.40%	0.40%
Clent Parochial Primary School	4.00%	0.50%
Hagley Primary School	4.50%	
Hollywood, The Coppice Primary School	4.70%	0.10%
Holywell Primary and Nursery School	5.40%	
Lickey Hills Primary School	5.60%	
Romsley St Kenelm's CofE Primary School	4.70%	0.10%
St John's CofE Foundation Middle School	5.90%	0.10%
Wythall, Meadow Green Primary	5.70%	

Source: DfES

Table 7.9 presents absence data for secondary schools in Bromsgrove in 2005. South Bromsgrove Community High School had the highest percentage of half days missed due to authorised and unauthorised absences (7.2% and 2.5% respectively).

**Table 7.9 – Absence data for secondary schools, 2005**

Secondary Schools	% of half days missed due to	
	Authorised absence	Unauthorised absence
Bromsgrove School	3.60%	-
Hagley Roman Catholic High Sch...	5.80%	0.80%
Haybridge High School and Sixt...	4.80%	0.40%
North Bromsgrove High School	6.30%	1.70%
South Bromsgrove Community Hig...	7.20%	2.50%
Waseley Hills High School and ...	5.40%	0.80%
Woodrush Community High School	6.40%	1.00%

Source: DfES

### 7.3 Teenage Pregnancy data

Table 7.10 presents teenage conception information for districts in Worcestershire between 1997 and 2004. At 2004, Bromsgrove had the second lowest teenage conception rate of all authorities in Worcestershire, next to Malvern Hills. The rate in Bromsgrove (22.4 conceptions per 1,000 females) is almost half that of the England average. The rate has also decreased in Bromsgrove from 26.7 in 1997, whereas some districts in the County have experienced an increase in the rate.

**Table 7.10 - Teenage conception rate (per 1,000 females aged 15-17)**

	1997 rate	1998 rate	1999 rate	2000 rate	2001 rate	2002 rate	2003 rate	2004 rate
Bromsgrove	26.7	28.1	24.3	27.6	22.1	31.1	28.2	22.3
Malvern Hills	23.2	16.0	29.0	30.5	22.2	25.9	29.6	20.5
Redditch	36.1	41.6	45.6	43.4	44.5	40.7	36.8	41.5
Worcester	58.7	50.6	49.7	49.7	43.5	51.2	51.4	45.7
Wychavon	28.7	31.8	25.5	24.9	25.0	29.3	29.2	29.6
Wyre Forest	49.2	40.9	46.1	42.0	43.4	43.5	38.4	39.7
<b>England</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>41.5</b>

Source: Worcestershire PCT

Table 7.11 presents the teenage conception rate for wards in Bromsgrove for 2002-04. Alongside for comparison is the deprivation quintile (from a national comparison) extracted from the Indices of Deprivation 2004, and GCSE attainment for boys and girls from those wards. The highest teenage conception rate was in Charford ward, which corresponds with the lowest proportion of boys and girls achieving 5 or more GCSEs A\*-C.

**Table 7.11 - Teenage conception rate by ward (per 1,000 females aged 15-17), 2002-04**

	Under 18 conception rate 2002- 04	Deprivation quintile (5=most deprived)	% of girls achieving 5+ GCSEs at A* to C	% of boys achieving 5+ GCSEs at A* to C
Alvechurch	27.2	2	68.8	61.5
Beacon	44.4	2	61.9	57.1
Catshill	17.9	3	62.5	44.4
Charford	108.5	4	38.7	27.3
Drakes Cross and Walkers Heath	21.7	2	74.1	60.0
Furlongs	25.3	1	..	..
Hagley	-	1	..	..
Hillside	-	1	88.5	76.9
Hollywood and Majors Green	43.7	1	69.2	61.8
Linthurst	-	1	72.7	36.4
Marlbrook	43.0	2	68.0	55.6
Norton	-	1	65.5	51.7
St Johns	30.0	3	68.0	61.1
Sidemoor	37.0	4	45.9	36.7
Slideslow	-	1	73.1	80.0
Stoke Heath	-	1	76.5	53.8
Stoke Prior	-	2	58.3	60.0
Tardebigge	-	2	64.3	80.0
Uffdown	-	3	..	..
Waseley	17.5	2	58.6	58.3
Whitford	30.9	2	75.0	50.0

Source: Worcestershire PCT

## 7.4 Connexions Data

Table 7.12 and Figure 7.4 illustrate the destinations of students leaving Year 11 in Bromsgrove in 2006. 84% of students leaving Year 11 stay on in full-time education, with a further 7% leaving to take up employment.

**Table 7.12 - Destinations of students leaving Year 11 in 2006**

Category	Total	
	Number	%
<b>F.T Education - Total</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>83.6</b>
<b>Non-employed Training including E2E - Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Employment - Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Employment with training leading to NVQ 2 and above	12	1.0
Other employment	70	6.1
<b>Voluntary and Part-Time Activities - Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>NEET - Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3.1</b>
NEET Available (Unemployed)	28	2.4
NEET Unavailable	8	0.7
<b>Others including moved out of contact, no response and refused to participate</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1153</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Connexions

**Figure 7.4 - Destinations of students leaving Year 11 in 2006**

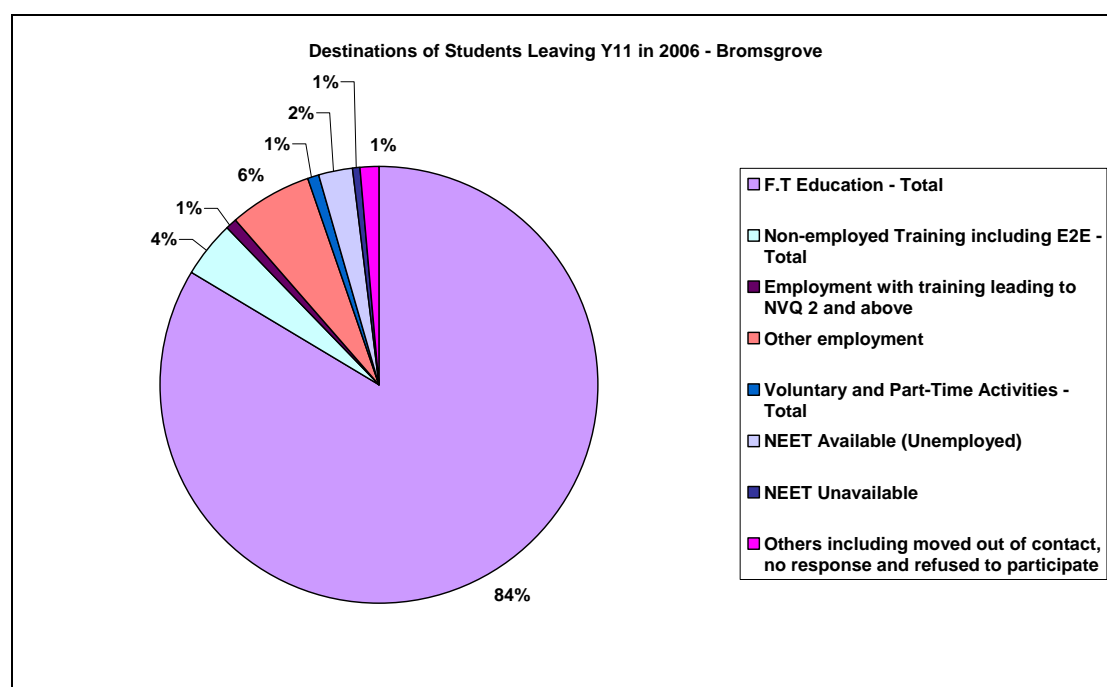




Table 7.13 presents the proportion of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET). The proportion in Bromsgrove has decreased from 4.3% in June 2006 to 3.6% in November 2006.

**Table 7.13 - % of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)**

NEET % (adj)	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06
Bromsgrove	4.3	4.7	4.3	3.7	4.2	3.6
Worcestershire	6.8	7.1	7.8	7.2	6.5	5.2

Source: Connexions

## 7.5 Relevant Quality of Life Indicators (from the Audit Commission)

**Table 7.14 - Relevant Quality of Life Indicators**

Indicator	Area	Value
% of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that activities for teenagers has got better or stayed the same.	Bromsgrove	60.7%
	Worcestershire	48.0%
% of residents who think that, over the past three years, that facilities for young children have got better or stayed the same.	Bromsgrove	80.1%
	Worcestershire	69.6%

Source: Audit Commission

### Meeting the needs of children and young people – Summary

This analysis of children and young people information has highlighted the following issues:

- Primary Schools - Parkside Middle School had the highest percentage of half days missed due to authorised absence, whereas Aston Fields Middle School and Catshill Middle School had the highest proportion of unauthorised absences.
- Secondary Schools - South Bromsgrove Community High School had the highest percentage of half days missed due to authorised and unauthorised absences (7.2% and 2.5% respectively).
- At 2004, Bromsgrove had the second lowest teenage conception rate of all authorities in Worcestershire, next to Malvern Hills. The rate in Bromsgrove (22.4 conceptions per 1,000 females) is almost half that of the England average. The rate has also decreased in Bromsgrove from 26.7 in 1997, whereas some districts in the County have experienced an increase in the rate.
- The highest teenage conception rate was in Charford ward, which corresponds with the lowest proportion of boys and girls achieving 5 or more GCSEs A\*-C.
- 84% of students leaving Year 11 in 2006 stayed on in full-time education, with a further 7% leaving to take up employment.
- The proportion of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training decreased from 4.3% in June 2006 to 3.6% in November 2006.

## 8 Stronger communities

This section will consider the LAA Block 'Stronger Communities'. The outcomes for this block are:

- Empower local people to have a greater choice and influence over local decision making and a greater role in public service delivery
- To reduce income deprivation including child and pensioner poverty
- To improve passenger transport, leading to improved accessibility and an increase in passenger numbers
- To improve access to services
- To increase opportunities for recreation, leisure and culture for all

The evidence to be examined in this section covers the following:

- Access to services (from Indices of Deprivation, 2004)
- Income Deprivation (from Indices of Deprivation, 2004) Teenage pregnancy data
- Private Sector Housing Condition Survey
- Relevant Quality of Life Indicators (from the Audit Commission)

### 8.1 Access to Services (from Indices of Deprivation, 2004)

The information presented here constituted an integral part of the Indices of Deprivation 2004 developed by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre of the University of Oxford on behalf of the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). The data presented here relate to road distances to nearest General Practitioner (GP) premises, primary schools, Post Office branches and supermarket/convenience stores. Access to these facilities is a key service that is important to people's everyday lives.

Road distances were measured from each population weighted Census Output Area (OA) centroid to the nearest GP premises, primary school, Post Office branch, supermarket or convenience store. The distance was measured to the nearest 10m. These distances are calculated based upon the route with the least travel time from the population weighted OA centroid to the premises, assuming average road speeds and one-way street travel restrictions. In most cases the quickest route is the same as the geographically shortest route. A Super Output Area (SOA) score was created by taking the population weighted mean of the OA scores, which results in an SOA level average distance that people need to travel by road to the nearest GP premises, primary school, Post Office branch and supermarket or convenience store.

The following maps present the road distances to the services listed above. Key issues include:

- Parts of Uffdown ward are the least accessible (by road) to a GP's practice.
- Tardebigge ward and parts of Alvechurch, Hillside and Furlongs ward are the furthest from a primary school.
- Parts of Furlong ward are over 4.5km from a supermarket or convenience store.
- Parts of Alvechurch ward are over 3km from a Post Office.

Figure 8.1 – Road distance to GP premises (km), Indices of Deprivation, 2004

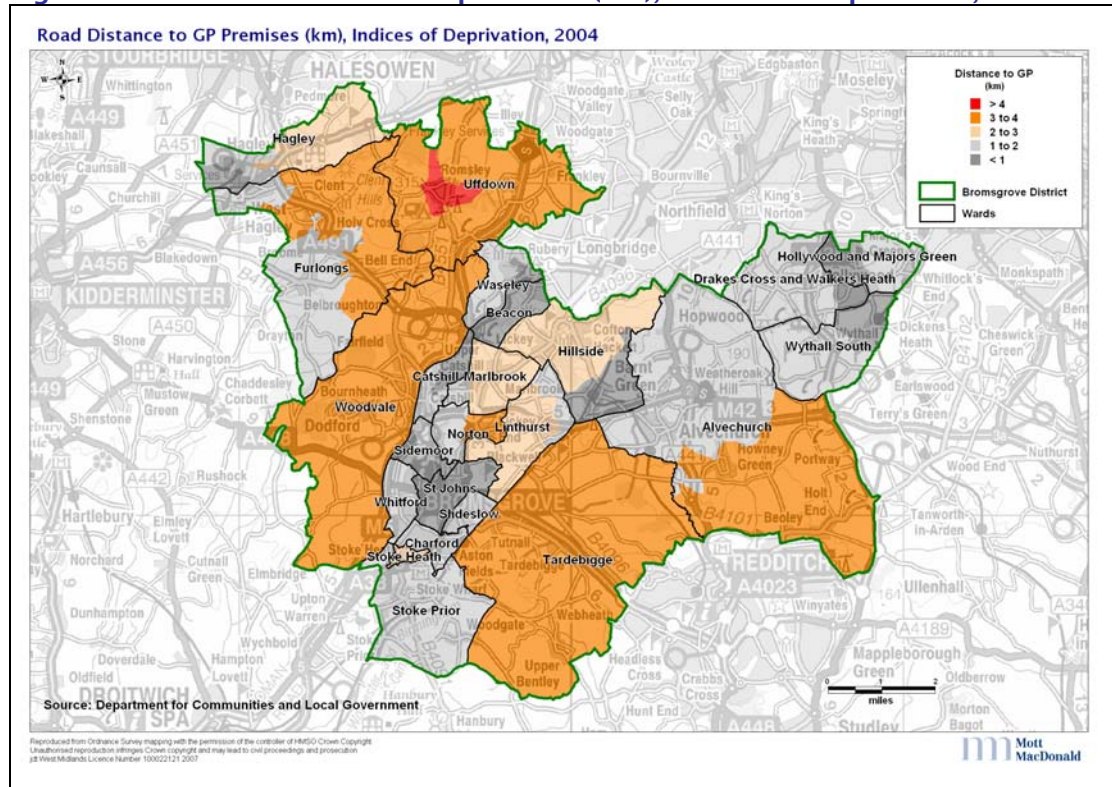


Figure 8.2 – Road distance to a Primary School (km), Indices of Deprivation, 2004

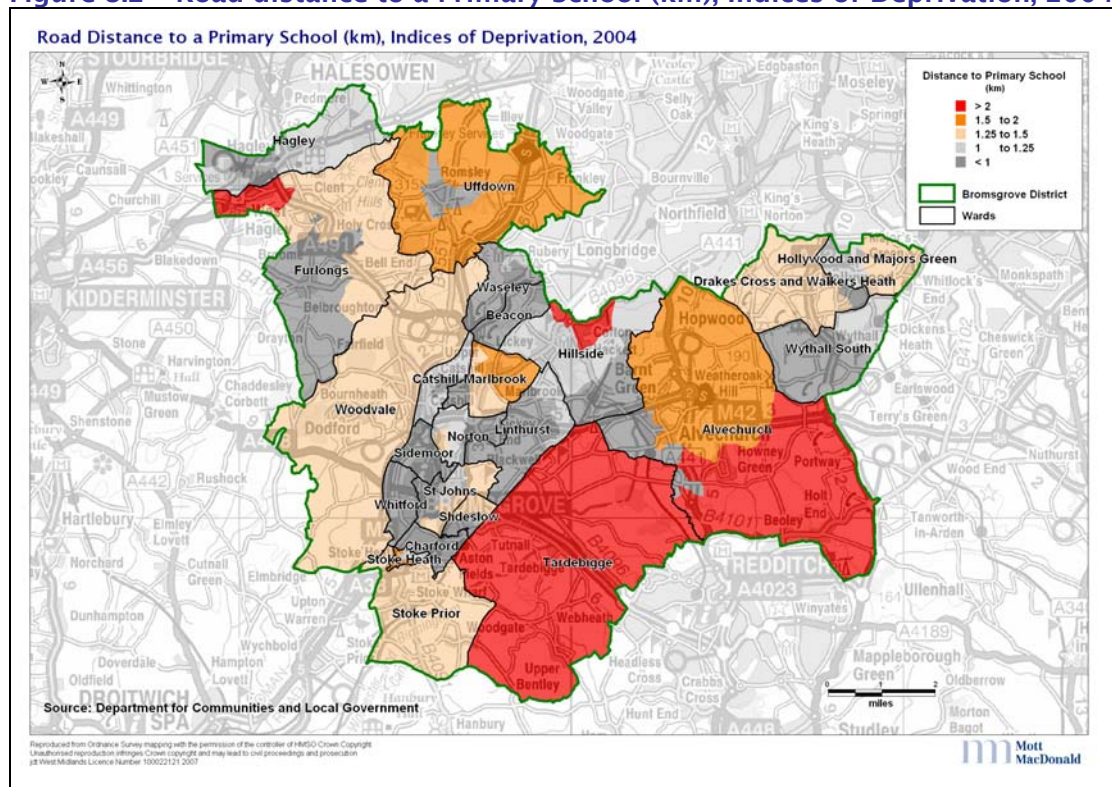


Figure 8.3 – Road distance to a Supermarket (km), Indices of Deprivation, 2004

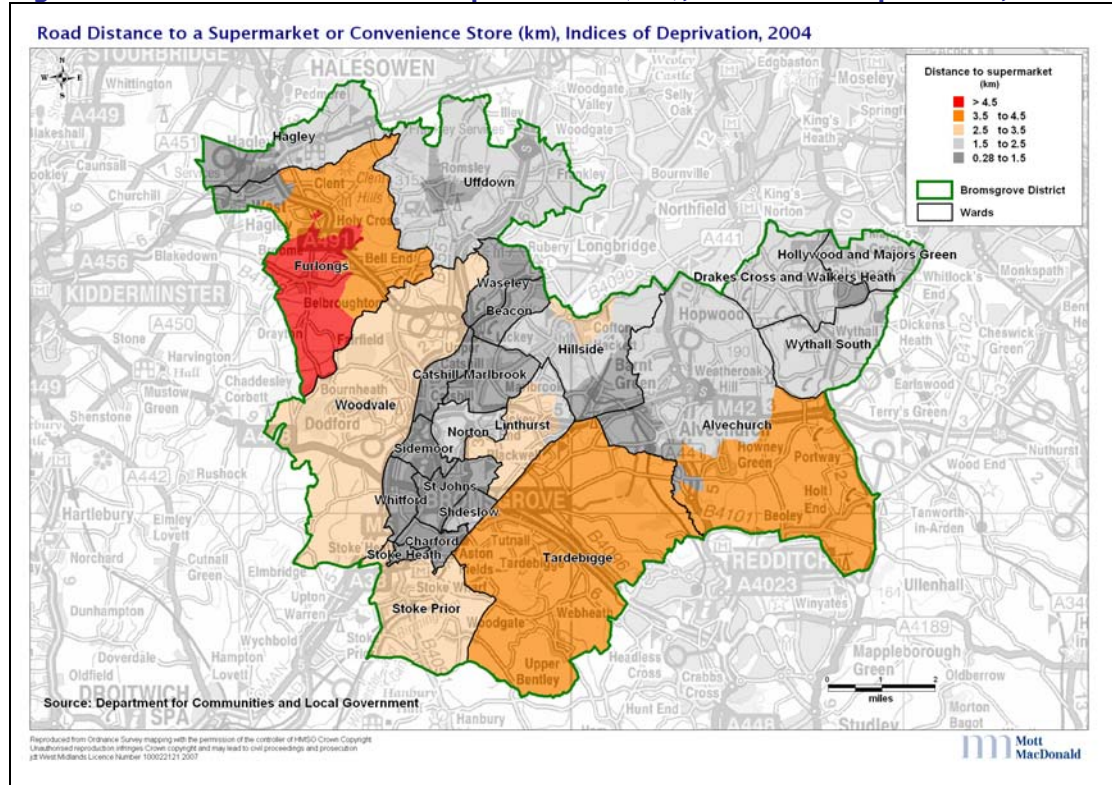
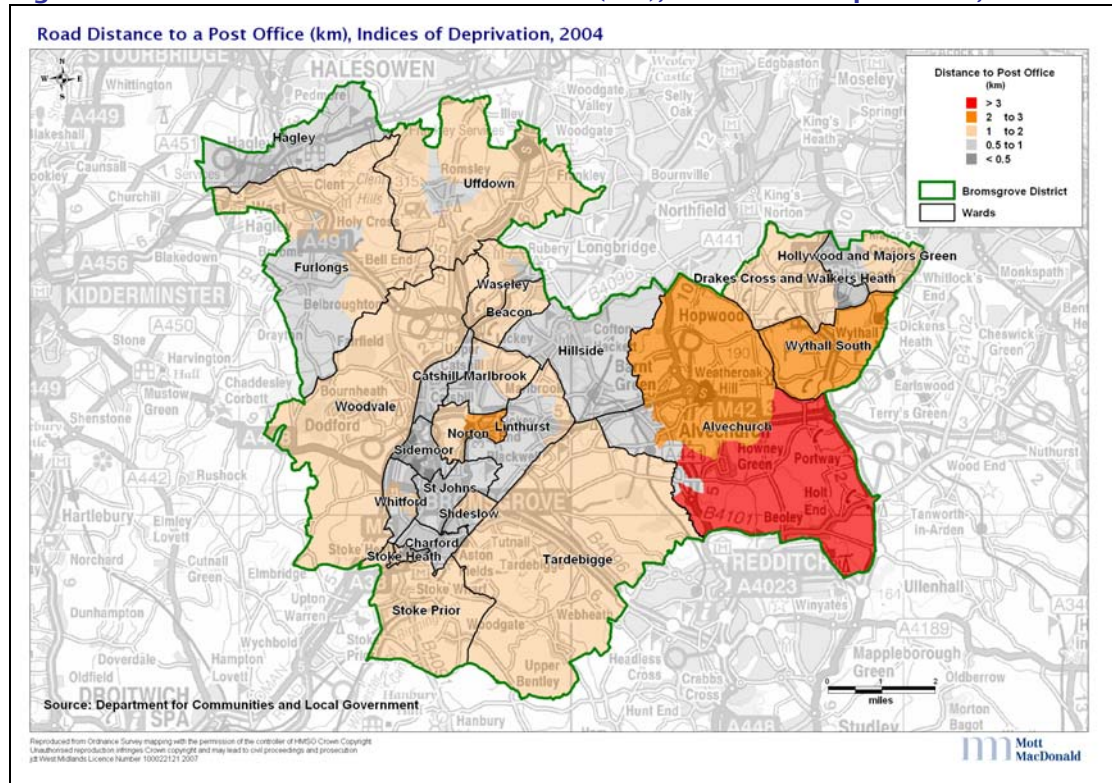


Figure 8.4 – Road distance to a Post Office (km), Indices of Deprivation, 2004



## 8.2 Income Deprivation affecting younger and older people (from Indices of Deprivation, 2004)

The information presented below is from the Indices of Deprivation 2004. They are two particular subsets which attempt to show income deprivation affecting children and older people.

The supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain, and shows the percentage of children in each SOA that live in families that are income deprived (ie, in receipt of Income Support, Income based Jobseeker's Allowance, Working Families' Tax Credit or Disabled Person's Tax Credit below a given threshold).

Figure 8.5 – Income Deprivation affecting Children, 2004

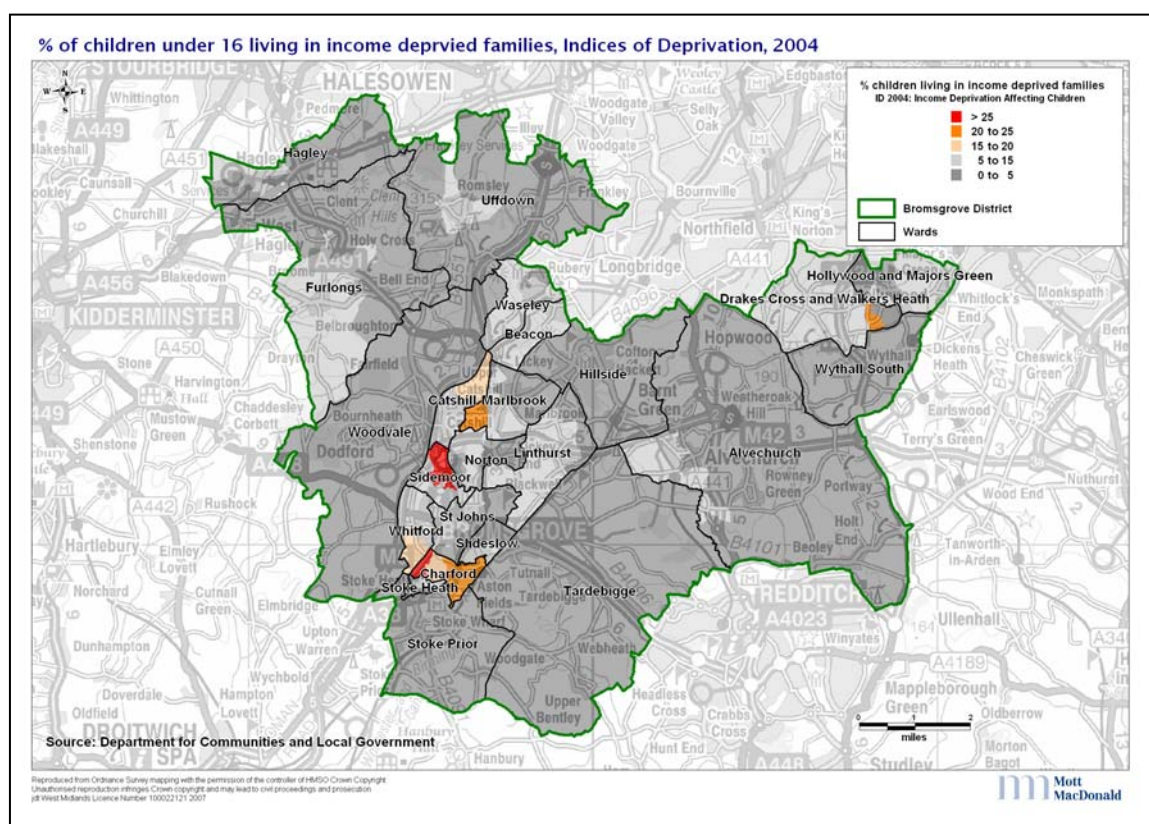


Figure 8.5 shows that the greatest level of income deprivation affecting children is found in parts of Charford and Sidemoor ward, where over 25% of children live in families that are income deprived.

The supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain. This comprises the percentage of an SOA's population aged 60 and over who are Income Support, Jobseeker's Allowance or Incapacity Benefit claimants aged 60 and over and their partners (if also aged 60 or over).

Figure 8.6 – Income Deprivation affecting Older People, 2004

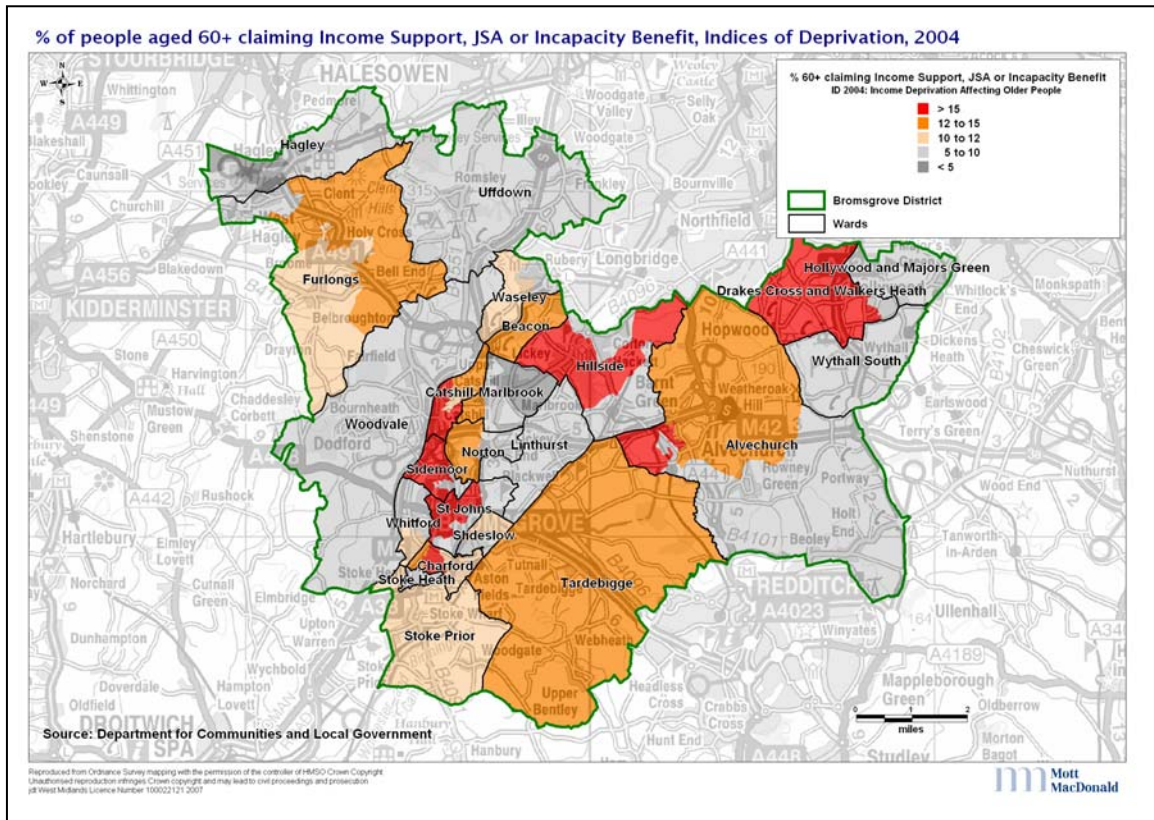


Figure 8.6 shows the level of income deprivation affecting people aged 60 and over across Bromsgrove. Areas of greatest deprivation include parts of Charford, St Johns, Sidemoor, Catshill, Hillside, Alvechurch and Drakes Cross and Walkers Heath wards

### 8.3 Private Sector Housing Condition Survey

The following information is sourced from the comprehensive private sector stock condition survey carried out on behalf of Bromsgrove District Council by Fordham Research Ltd.

In stock condition surveys it is usual to describe the physical condition of the housing stock in terms of two main indicators: unfitness and disrepair. For the purpose of the survey the fitness standard applied was that laid out in Section 604 of the 1985 Housing Act.

An estimated 856 dwellings are unfit, accounting for just 2.5% of the housing stock. This compares very favourably to an unfitness rate of 4.2% nationally and 5.8% in the West Midlands (2001 EHCS). The most common reasons for unfitness in Bromsgrove are 'bath/shower, wash hand basin' and 'disrepair'

The following were some of the main findings in relation to unfit in Bromsgrove:

- Private rented dwellings are most likely to be unfit as are pre-1919 dwellings.
- Vulnerable households are much more likely to be in unfit dwellings than non-vulnerable ones.
- An additional 4,087 dwellings are estimated to be 'fit but defective' (representing 12.0% of the private sector dwelling stock), again with 'disrepair' as a key cause.

### ***Decent homes***

The government's housing objective is "to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of a decent home and so promote social cohesion, well being and self-dependence". In 2000 the Government set a standard for 'decent homes' whereby housing should:

- Meet the current statutory minimum standard for housing (i.e. not unfit)
- Be in a reasonable state of repair
- Have reasonably modern facilities and services
- Provide a reasonable degree of thermal comfort

The results suggest that 19.0% of private sector dwellings failed the standard under one or more of these headings. This figure compares with a national estimate of 33.1% (all dwellings). Some of the main findings relating to 'non-decent' homes were:

- The main reason for failure was thermal comfort, 79.4% of non-decent homes failed under this heading. This is also the main reason nationally.
- Around four fifths of 'non-decent' homes fail on only one of the four factors.
- Groups with high levels of 'non-decency' included: private rented and pre-1919 dwellings, flats, and also single person and special needs households.
- 2,074 vulnerable households, 23.9% of the group, were found to be living in non-decent homes. This group showed similar reasons for failing the standard to all households, but are somewhat more likely to fail for more than one reason, and show slightly high costs to bring their dwellings up to standard.
- The District-wide cost of remedying non-decent homes is £15.7m.

## 8.4 Relevant Quality of Life Indicators (from the Audit Commission)

**Table 8.1 – Relevant Quality of Life Indicators**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Value</b>
First priority for improvement in the local area as defined by the local residents	Bromsgrove	Road and pavements
	Worcestershire	Road and pavements
Second priority for improvement in the local area as defined by the local residents	Bromsgrove	Level of crime
	Worcestershire	Activities for teens
Third priority for improvement in the local area as defined by the local residents	Bromsgrove	Transport congestion
	Worcestershire	Level of crime
% of residents who think that their local area, over the past 3 years, community activities have got better or stayed the same	Bromsgrove	89.3%
	Worcestershire	77.5%
Affordable dwellings completed as a % of all new housing completion	Bromsgrove	6.4%
	Worcestershire	-
House price to income ratio	Bromsgrove	3.93
	Worcestershire	4.09
% of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, public transport has got better or stayed the same.	Bromsgrove	54.6%
	Worcestershire	73.1%
% of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, the level of traffic congestion has got better or stayed the same.	Bromsgrove	25.4%
	Worcestershire	41.2%

Source: Audit Commission



**Stronger Communities – Summary**

This analysis of stronger communities has highlighted the following issues:

- Parts of Uffdown ward are the least accessible (by road) to a GP's practice.
- Tardebigge ward and parts of Alvechurch, Hillside and Furlongs ward are the furthest from a primary school.
- Parts of Furlong ward are over 4.5km from a supermarket or convenience store.
- Parts of Alvechurch ward are over 3km from a Post Office.
- The greatest level of income deprivation affecting children is found in parts of Charford and Sidemoor ward, where over 25% of children live in families that are income deprived.
- An estimated 856 dwellings are unfit, accounting for just 2.5% of the housing stock. This compares very favourably to an unfitness rate of 4.2% nationally and 5.8% in the West Midlands (2001 EHCS).
- The priorities for improvement identified by Bromsgrove residents are road and pavements, level of crime and transport congestion

## Appendix 1