

Quality of Life in Hampshire Report

Preface

Hampshire is the third largest shire county in England. The expectation of peace and tranquillity conjured up by its rural image, rich wildlife and varied landscape mask many of the realities of its numerous urban and rural communities and the complex links between them.

The Community Strategy for Hampshire is a long-term view of how to ensure a better quality of life for everyone, both now and in the future.

In a county as big and diverse as Hampshire individuals and communities measure quality of life in different ways. To some it is access to homes and jobs for them and their children that is important; to others reducing congestion or the fear of crime is critical if their quality of life is to be improved. Sometimes even when the themes are the same, priorities for action often differ and sometimes the urge for immediate action undermines truly effective and long-term solutions.

Having considered all the possible measures and explored the information available, the Partnership has decided on a number of headline themes that relate to the aims of the Community Strategy for Hampshire to represent the quality of life in Hampshire.

This report is very much a prototype and is essentially a snapshot in time. The Partnership intends to develop the approach in future years: refining the themes, introducing trend data, developing the evidence, and indicating how the plans and programmes of individual members might be better aligned and integrated to achieve more beneficial outcomes.

You can download a version of this report from

<http://www.hampshirestrategicpartnership.org.uk/pages/QualityofLife.htm>

Your comments

Please let us have your views by completing and returning the attached questionnaire.

You can also complete this on-line at:

<http://www.surveymonkey.com/s.asp?u=405392844471>

Local Authorities in Hampshire



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Quality of Life in Hampshire: Summary

The Hampshire Strategic Partnership's vision of Hampshire is of a prosperous and attractive county where economic, social and environmental needs are met in the most sustainable way and the quality of life and sense of community of present and future generations are improved.

This report is the first attempt at providing a set of indicators to help demonstrate the success of the plans and programmes in place to deliver the Partnership's vision.

There is no 'correct set' of quality of life indicators. Selecting an appropriate set has involved a desk exercise looking at the various sets of indicators produced both locally and nationally and considering their relevance in terms of both the themes of the Hampshire Community Strategy (strong and safe communities, health and well-being, economic prosperity and life-long learning and environment, transport and infrastructure) and the concerns of local communities as expressed in various opinion polls. The indicators were chosen as representative and easy to interpret. They focus on data that will aid the partners to make decisions which help to deliver the aims of the Community Strategy and make the daily lives of residents easier.

The indicators show:

Strong and safe communities

- The perceptions of safety during the day are markedly higher than at night time. The day time figures all exceed 90 per cent. At night the overall percentages drop significantly to between 50 per cent and 70 per cent.
- In terms of actual crime, rates are well below the national average.
- In every district more people volunteer help than receive help

Health and well-being

- Life expectancy in Hampshire is generally higher than the national average. It is always higher on average for women than men.
- Mortality rates from all cancers and circulatory disease are generally lower in the predominantly rural rather than predominantly urban districts.
- Teenage pregnancy rates vary across the county. The highest rate is less than half the worst nationally.

Economic prosperity and lifelong learning

- The proportion of residents of working age who claim Job Seekers Allowance is generally well below the national average with nine out of eleven districts close to the lowest national rate.
- Average weekly earning range from amongst the highest to amongst the lowest nationally.
- Property prices in Hampshire are high. The average house price/income ratio (for all properties) ranges from about eight to over ten.
- Hampshire is amongst the top performing counties at both Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3, although the overall county figure masks significant variations between individual schools.

Environment, infrastructure and transport

- Air quality is good
- River quality is generally good
- Recycling rates are amongst the highest nationally but the total volumes of household waste remain high
- The private car is the dominant means of getting to work.
- In all but the most remote rural areas access to amenities such as banks and building societies, doctors surgeries, post offices, and supermarkets meets or is generally better than the national standard.
- Over fifty per cent of residents use local libraries and other facilities. Fewer are involved with the theatre, music, arts and festivals and attendance at community centres is generally low.

This report is very much a prototype and is essentially a snapshot in time. The Partnership intends to develop the approach in future years: refining the themes, introducing trend data, developing the evidence, and indicating how the plans and programmes of individual members might be better aligned and integrated to achieve more beneficial outcomes.

Introduction

The report is in three parts. The first provides a brief profile of Hampshire to set the context for the indicators chosen by the Partnership to reflect the quality of life in the County.

The second explains each of the indicators chosen by the Partnership and, where the data are available, draws comparisons between the outcomes in Hampshire and elsewhere.

The third contains some broad conclusions and an indication of how the process will be developed next year.

A profile of Hampshire

Hampshire is the third largest county in England in terms of population. Eighty seven percent of its 1.25 million people live in urban areas, although only ten per cent of the county is classified as urban.

Within the county council area there are 11 district or borough councils and 251 parish councils.

Nine tenths of Hampshire is classified as rural, with significant areas subject to international and national environmental designations, including one established (New Forest) and one proposed (South Downs) National Parks, 112 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and 3549 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs). Ninety percent of the coastline in Hampshire has international conservation designation and all bathing beaches meet European Union mandatory standards.

Hampshire has slightly fewer young adults (16 to 29 year olds) and slightly more middle aged people (45 to 64 year olds) than England and Wales overall. It also has a lower proportion of population in ethnic minority groups (2.2 per cent) compared either with the South East Region (4.9 per cent) or England (9.1 per cent).

Population growth between 2001, the year of the last national census, and 2026 is projected to be about 8.5 per cent, an increase of approximately 104,600 people. However, the change is not uniform across all age groups. There is increasing concern nationally, as well as in Hampshire, about the impending growth in the number of pensioners whilst the population of working age declines. The economic and social consequences of these changes will become more acute over the next two decades.

In 2001 in Hampshire there were nearly four people of working age for every pensioner. By 2016 this is projected to fall to three and then drop even further by 2026.

Quality of Life Indicators

The Partnership's vision of Hampshire is of a prosperous and attractive county where economic, social and environmental needs are met in the most sustainable way and the quality of life and sense of community of present and future generations are improved. There is no 'correct' set of indicators to measure success. What is important is evidence to provide a picture of the changing character of the local community to help demonstrate the success of plans and strategies in dealing with the issues identified in the community strategy. They need to be clear, understandable and measurable and provide the basis not only for measuring success of the Hampshire Community Strategy but also a framework within which local (district) strategic partnerships can nest their own set of indicators

Selecting the indicators has involved a desk exercise looking at the various sets of indicators produced both locally and nationally and considering their relevance in terms of both the themes of the Hampshire Community Strategy (strong and safe communities, health and well-being, economic prosperity and life-long learning and environment, transport and infrastructure) and the concerns of local communities as expressed in various opinion polls. This exercise involved considering the recommendations on possible indicators from the Audit Commission, the British Academy and the (then) Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. There was also a reflection on the discussion that took place during the evolution of the Local Area Agreement.

The indicators were chosen as representative and easy to interpret. They focus on data that will aid the partners to make decisions which help to deliver the aims of the Community Strategy and make the daily lives of residents easier. They can be refined, as necessary, by district local strategic partnerships to suit the aims and objectives of their own community strategies.

Strong and safe communities

Perception of personal safety
Perception of vandalism, drunkenness and rowdiness, and drugs usage
Recorded incidence of violence, burglary, theft of vehicles and drug use
Domestic violence
Volunteering

Health and well-being

Life expectancy
Mortality rates – all causes, cancer, circulatory diseases
Teenage pregnancies
Suicide mortality rates

Economic prosperity and lifelong learning

Rate of unemployment

Average earnings
House price v earnings ratio
Key stage 2/3 educational attainment
GCSE results
Adult participation in learning

Environment, infrastructure and transport

Air quality
River water quality
Recycling rates
Kilograms waste per head
Vehicle use – private and public
Access to Post Offices, banks, supermarkets, GPs, leisure, sports and cultural facilities

The format of data presentation

The data are presented for the 11 districts and boroughs of Hampshire. Where data has been extracted from a national data set the areas of Hampshire are compared to the best, worst and quartile scores across the country.

The top quartile is deemed to be that which contributes most to the general quality of life. For example, the authorities with the highest scores for the percentage of recycled household waste will be assigned to quartile 1, whereas the highest rates for the house price v average annual gross earnings will be assigned to quartile 4. Those authorities which have the lowest percentage of workers travelling to work by car or van are assigned to the top quartile.

1 Strong and safe communities indicators

The Hampshire Community Strategy aims to make Hampshire a place with strong and safe communities with fewer inequalities and less deprivation; where people feel safe; where young people play an active part in society and are valued; where all communities are actively involved in local decision making and where everybody has access to quality local environments.

Data chosen for inclusion in this section are: perception and reality of personal safety; perception of drugs usage; the importance of reducing drug use/dealing; domestic violence and various recorded crimes. Community involvement is explored through the incidence of volunteering of services.

Perception and reality of personal safety

Unsurprisingly, the perceptions of safety during the day are markedly higher than at night time. The day time figures all exceed 90 per cent, ranging from 92 per cent in Gosport and New Forest to 98 per cent in Basingstoke and Deane, East Hampshire and Winchester.

Table 1.1 The perception of personal safety

	During the day		At night	
	rank within Hampshire	rate *	rank within Hampshire	rate **
Basingstoke & Deane	1=	98	6	57
East Hampshire	1=	98	1	70
Eastleigh	5=	96	3=	59
Fareham	4	97	5	58
Gosport	10=	92	9=	50
Hart	7=	95	9=	50
Havant	5=	96	8	51
New Forest	10=	92	7	55
Rushmoor	7=	95	9=	50
Test Valley	7=	95	3=	59
Winchester	1=	98	2	63

* The percentage of residents who feel very or fairly safe walking alone outside during daytime.

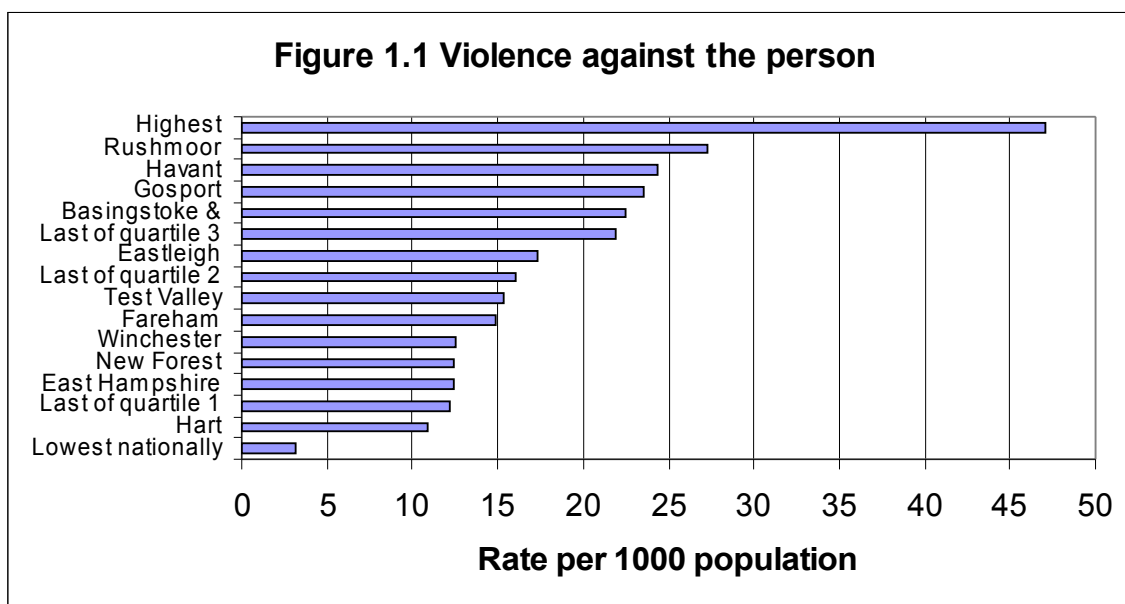
** The percentage of residents who feel very or fairly safe walking alone outside after dark.

Source: MORI Poll for Hampshire County Council (2004/5)

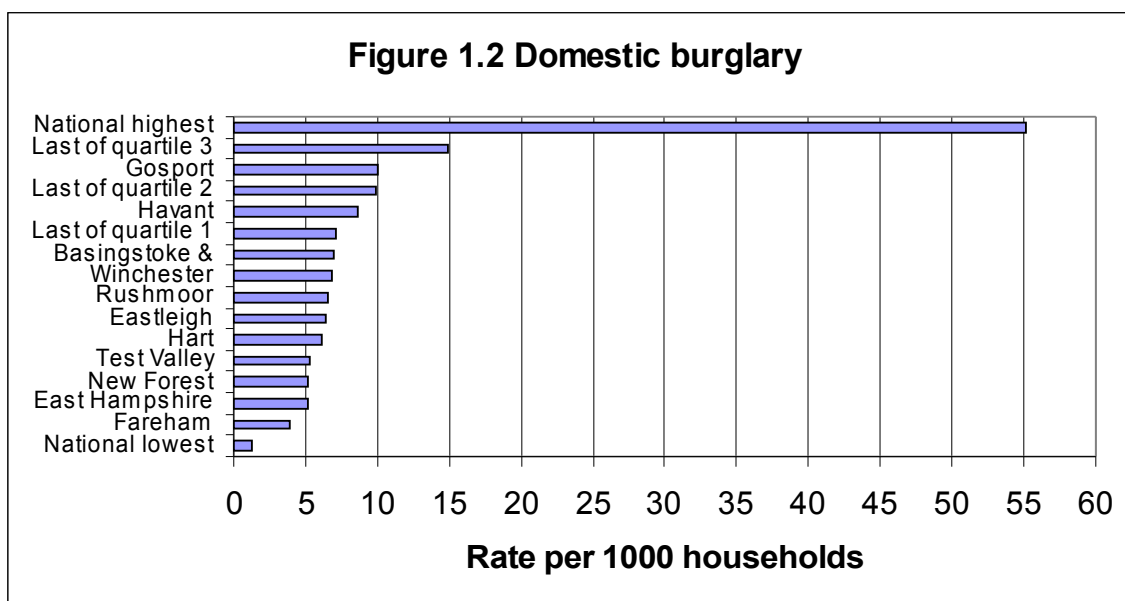
At night there is a different story. The overall percentages drop significantly. The district whose residents felt safest at night was East Hampshire (70 per cent), the least safe were Gosport, Hart and Rushmoor all with only half their residents feeling safe.

The variation between day and night is lowest in East Hampshire (28 per cent) and highest in Hart, Havant and Rushmoor (45 per cent).

In comparison the three charts below show recorded incidents from national Home Office crime data, for violence against the person, domestic burglary and theft of a vehicle. As a comparison each chart displays not only data for each local authority in Hampshire, but also national data for the highest, quartile and lowest scoring authorities in England.



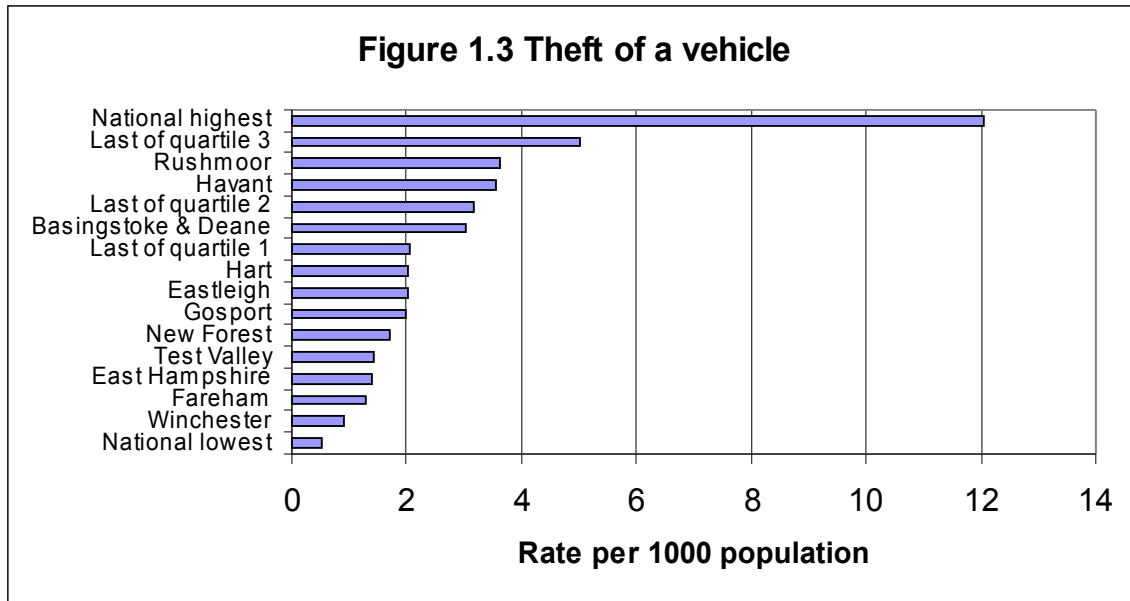
In terms of crimes of violence against the person, only Hart, of the Hampshire authorities, which is ranked 68th out of 376, lies within the lowest quartile. Five other districts, largely rural, are in the next quartile, Eastleigh ranked 216th is in the third quartile and all three of the urban authorities lie in the quartile recording the highest levels.



For domestic burglary statistics, nine authorities in Hampshire, are in the lowest scoring quartile, with rates ranging from Fareham, ranked 17th with 3.91 burglaries per thousand households through to Basingstoke and Deane, ranked 91st with 6.94 burglaries per thousand households. Havant, ranked 150th scoring 8.59, lies in the second quartile and Gosport, ranked 195th scoring 10.03, is just inside the third quartile.

For vehicle theft, eight Hampshire authorities fall in the lowest quartile, ranging from 0.90 thefts per one thousand population in Winchester, national rank 5, through to Hart scoring 2.02 and ranking 89th out of 376. Basingstoke is in quartile 2 with Havant (3.55)

and Rushmoor (3.61) in quartile 3. The highest score nationally is 12.06 per thousand households.



The populations / households used are mid-2003 estimates from the Office for National Statistics	
The rankings are within all authorities in England and Wales	
Sources: Home Office - British Crime Survey for Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (2004/5)	

Perception of vandalism and anti-social behaviour

The problems with vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage of property or vehicles is perceived to be greater in the more urban districts and boroughs. Gosport, with the highest percentage in Hampshire, is placed in the top quartile nationally, with four other county authorities situated in the top half. Three authorities, East Hampshire, Winchester and Basingstoke and Deane are situated in the bottom quarter nationally.

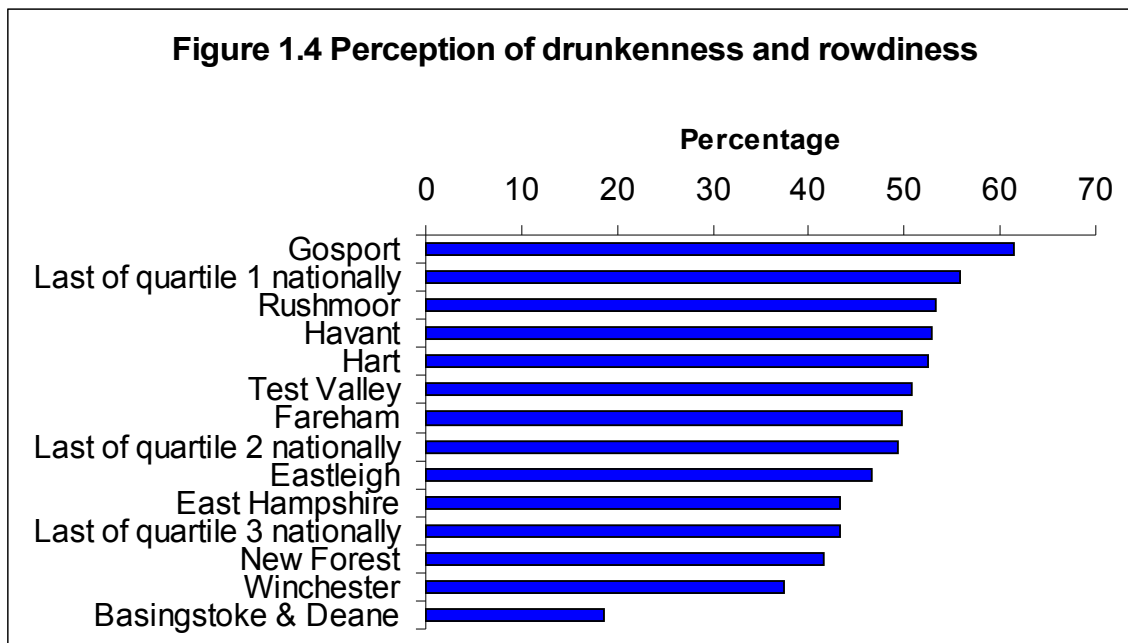
The perception of the problem varies across the county. The Gosport figure is in excess of twice those for Winchester and Basingstoke and Deane.

Table 1.2 Perception of vandalism		
	rank within Hampshire	rate *
Gosport	1	72.4
Last of quartile 1 nationally		68.2
Rushmoor	2	66.7
Havant	3	65.0
Eastleigh	4	61.6
Fareham	5	60.0
Last of quartile 2 nationally		59.8
New Forest	6	59.0
Test Valley	7	57.8
Hart	8	55.7
Last of quartile 3 nationally		53.2
East Hampshire	9	52.3
Winchester	10	35.2
Basingstoke & Deane	11	29.8

* The percentage of residents who think that vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage of property or vehicles is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area.

Source: Audit Commission Quality of Life Indicators 2005 (these data are for 2003/4)

Another form of anti-social behaviour that large numbers of residents are concerned about is drunkenness and rowdiness.



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.				
Source: Audit Commission Quality of Life Indicators 2005 (these data are for 2003/4)				

Once again, it is the residents of the urban authorities who perceive that this form of anti-social behaviour is a very or fairly big problem in their neighbourhood.

Gosport has the highest percentage in the county, more than eight percentage points higher than Rushmoor and well above the national quartile rate of 55.7 percent. Another

five county authorities rank in the top half nationally. New Forest, Winchester and Basingstoke and Deane are in the lowest quartile, where residents are least perturbed about these activities. Basingstoke and Deane, with 18.5 per cent, has less than one third that of Gosport (61.4 per cent).

The use of drugs

The perception of residents about drug use varies considerably across Hampshire. Again, the three most urban authorities record the highest rates, with Gosport in the top quartile nationally, and Rushmoor and Havant in the second quartile. Basingstoke and Deane (24.0 per cent) has by far the lowest rate – not even two thirds the next lowest rate, Winchester with 37.3 per cent, and under one third that of Gosport.

Table 1.3 The perception and importance of reducing drugs use

Perception of drug use			The importance of reducing drug use/dealing		
	rank within Hampshire	rate *		rank within Hampshire	rate **
Gosport	1	78.1	Gosport	1	20.0
Last of quartile 1 nationally		69.0			
Rushmoor	2	65.6	Rushmoor	3	13.7
Havant	3	62.1	Havant	2	17.3
Last of quartile 2 nationally		61.6			
New Forest	4	55.4	New Forest	6	10.0
Test Valley	5	55.4	Test Valley	7	9.3
Eastleigh	6	54.8	Eastleigh	11	7.5
Last of quartile 3 nationally		52.8			
Fareham	7	52.5	Fareham	4=	12.0
Hart	8	52.2	Hart	10	7.8
East Hampshire	9	50.6	East Hampshire	8	8.7
Winchester	10	37.3	Winchester	9	7.9
Basingstoke & Deane	11	24.0	Basingstoke & Deane	4=	12.0

* The percentage of residents who think that people using or dealing drugs is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area.

Source: Audit Commission Quality of Life Indicators 2005 (these data are for 2003/4)

** The percentage of residents who think that reducing drug use/dealing is one of the four most important tasks to improve their quality of life.

Source: MORI Poll for Hampshire County Council (2004/5)

The importance attached to reducing drug usage and dealing as one of the four most important tasks to improve quality of life varies across Hampshire. Approaching three times the proportion of Gosport residents include drug problems in their list compared to residents in Eastleigh.

Actual data on drug offences is collected by the Home Office in the British Crime Survey for Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships. Although absolute numbers are recorded, there are no estimates of the proportion of total offences that are recorded.

Table 1.4 Recorded drug offences			
		Rate per 1000	
		population	
	rank	1st quarter 2005	
Lowest nationally	1=	0.1	
East Hampshire	16=	0.2	
Eastleigh	16=	0.2	
Hart	47=	0.3	
Last of quartile 1 nationally	47=	0.3	
Gosport	100=	0.4	
Havant	100=	0.4	
Test Valley	100=	0.4	
Basingstoke & Deane	164=	0.5	
New Forest	164=	0.5	
Rushmoor	164=	0.5	
Last of quartile 2 nationally	164=	0.5	
Fareham	217=	0.6	
Winchester	217=	0.6	
Last of quartile 3 nationally	278=	0.8	
Highest nationally	373	36.2	
The populations / households used are mid-2003 estimates from the Office for National Statistics			
The rankings are within all authorities in England and Wales			
Sources: Home Office - British Crime Survey for Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (2004/5)			

This information on actual drug offences provides some good news for Hampshire. Two districts, East Hampshire and Eastleigh show recorded rates that lie in the lowest quartile nationally, with Hart on the lowest quartile score. Unlike the perception tables in the previous sections the mainly urban districts of Gosport, Havant and Rushmoor occupy middle rankings both within Hampshire and nationally.

Caution needs to be taken when considering city centre crime rates due to the very small number of local residents. The very high reported crime rates in city centres are partly due to the use of small resident population and household figures as the denominator of the crime rate. The 'transient population' that migrates into these areas on a daily basis either for work or leisure will not be reflected in the resident population figures.

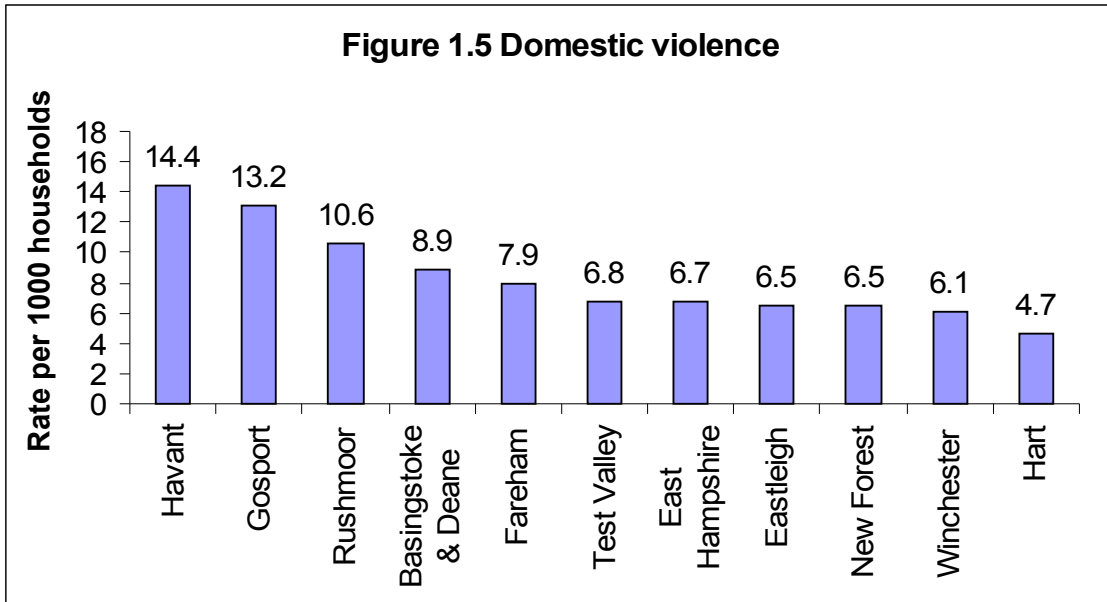
Domestic violence in Hampshire

Largely unreported, domestic violence and abuse has devastating consequences for the victim, the family and the wider community. It is costly both in economic and emotional terms and contributes to a wide range of social trauma.

The incidence of domestic violence as recorded by Hampshire Constabulary is shown in the chart below. To put the problem in context the actual numbers are listed:

Table 1.5 The number of incidents of domestic violence

Havant	706	Gosport	435	Rushmoor	385
Basingstoke & Deane	573	Fareham	352	Test Valley	309
East Hampshire	303	Eastleigh	318	New Forest	483
Winchester	277	Hart	160		



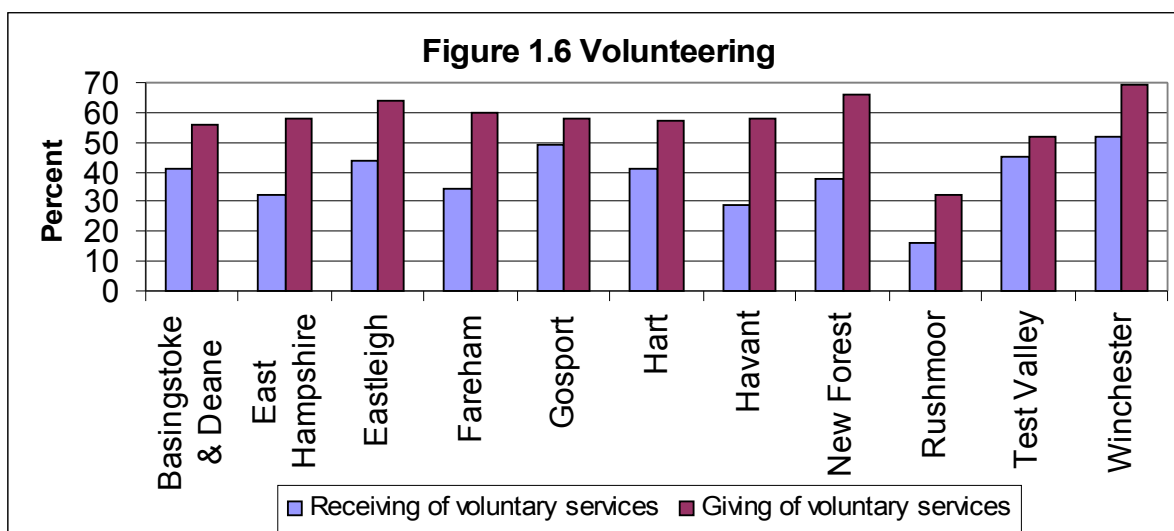
Sources: Hampshire Constabulary			
The number of households used in calculating the rates are from Hampshire County Council Environment Department's Small Area Population Forecasting Model.			
The data are for 2005/6.			

The total number of incidents of domestic violence recorded by Hampshire Constabulary during 2005/6 was 4301.

The three most urban authorities all have rates exceeding ten incidents per one thousand households. Seven of the remaining districts and boroughs show a close alignment, with rates between 6.13 for Winchester and 8.85 for Basingstoke and Deane. The lowest incidence is 4.65 incidents per one thousand households, in Hart. The rate for Havant is more than three times that of Hart.

Volunteering of services

A good measure of community spirit and involvement can be taken by the number of residents who either give or receive voluntary help. These data do not include relatives or those who assist clubs, societies and other similar organisations.



The percentage of residents who received the services of non-relative volunteers within the last year.				
The percentage of residents who volunteered services to those other than relatives within the last year.				
These data do not include those voluntarily helping clubs and organisations.				
Source: MORI Local Public Service Agreement (LPSA) Residents Survey for Hampshire County Council (2005).				

In every district, without exception, more people volunteer help than receive help which implies that some receivers of voluntary services receive help from more than one source. This neighbourliness is strongest in Winchester, with 69 per cent of those interviewed stating that they had voluntarily helped other residents. All districts bar Rushmoor (32 per cent), have over half their respondents volunteering. Winchester is the only authority where over half its residents receive voluntary aid. As with the giving of voluntary services, Rushmoor also has the lowest level of receiving help (16 per cent).

2 Health and well-being indicators

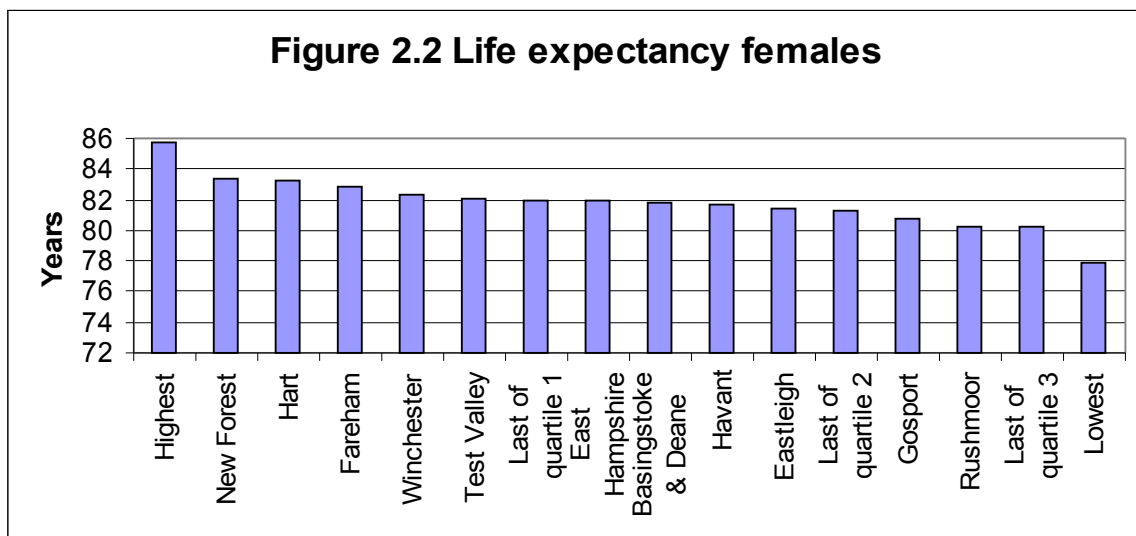
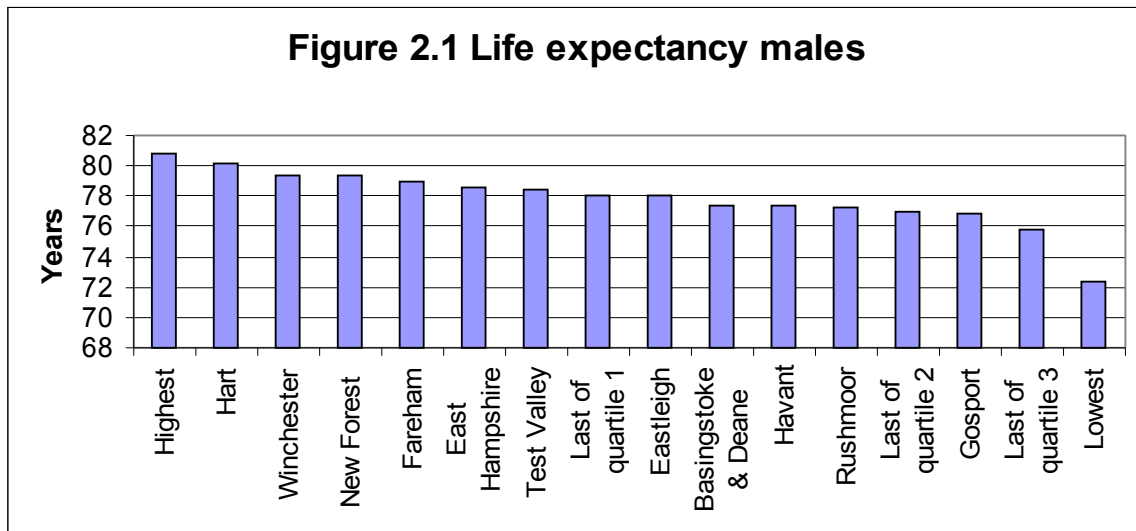
The second aim of the Hampshire Community Strategy is to ensure “Hampshire will be a place that supports the health and well-being of its communities by providing equal access to services for everybody; by reducing accidents and drug and alcohol abuse; by promoting a healthy work / life balance and opportunities for culture and leisure for everybody.”

The data chosen for inclusion in this section includes life expectancy; mortality rates from all causes; from cancer; from circulatory diseases; information on teenage pregnancies and suicide mortality statistics. Certain drug-related data are detailed in section 1 – Strong and safe communities.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy measures the number of years that a child born at a particular place and time is likely to live given the mortality rates that apply to that place and time.

The average life expectancy for those born in the period 2002 to 2004 are shown in the two tables below. The quartile scores are derived from all authority scores (376) in England.



The data are averaged for those born 2002 - 2004.				
The rankings are within England				
Health and Social Care Information Centre. Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators/Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base.				
Source: Office for National Statistics				

Hart is ranked third highest out of the 376 authorities in England for life expectancy among males born in the period 2002 to 2004 and is only 0.7 years lower than the highest ranked authority. Another five authorities, Winchester, New Forest, Fareham,

East Hampshire and Test Valley, also exceed the lowest age in the top quartile (78.1 years). For males, Gosport is the only Hampshire authority that does not appear in one of the top two quartiles with an average life expectancy of 76.9 years (third quartile). The lowest life expectancy nationally is 72.3 years.

In the same period New Forest ranks sixth nationally for average female life expectancy with a rate 2.4 years less than the highest expectancy. Four other authorities in Hampshire are also in the top quartile: Hart, Fareham, Winchester and Test Valley. Gosport and Rushmoor, with expectancies of 80.8 years and 80.3 years respectively are the only two authorities ranked outside the top half. The lowest life expectancy nationally is 77.9 years.

Life expectancy is higher on average for females than for males in every district in Hampshire. The greatest difference is in Basingstoke and Deane (4.4 years), the smallest is in Winchester (2.9 years).

Mortality rates

One method of assessing the health of a population is to consider mortality rates by the reasons for death. To take account of deaths across all age groups, age-standardised data, usually as rates per 100,000 population, are used in preference to rates across the whole age spectrum. This method thus records rates based on average age structure and are more meaningful.

The data below shows age-standardised rates, by gender, for deaths from three major causes: all causes, any cancer and any circulatory disease. The latter two only include those aged less than 75 years old.

Mortality from all causes for all ages

The two tables that follow deal with all causes of death, irrespective of age, but by gender.

Table 2.1 Mortality - all causes - all ages (males)			
	Rank	Actual deaths	Directly age-standardised rate
Lowest nationally	1	1456	542.4
Hart	4	759	590.3
New Forest	10	2830	621.8
Winchester	12	1390	622.2
Fareham	23=	1426	645.2
East Hampshire	72	1448	683.0
Test Valley	79	1342	691.6
Last of quartile 1	88	1604	696.8
Eastleigh	134	1490	726.1
Havant	137	1840	728.9
Rushmoor	153	923	740.2
Last of quartile 2	177	1819	760.1
Basingstoke & Deane	189	1771	770.1
Gosport	203	1097	779.5
Last of quartile 3	265	1716	834.5
Highest nationally	354	6299	1054.3

Table 2.1 deals with male deaths and shows how Hampshire authorities compare to the national highest, quartile and lowest directly standardised rates. With the exception of Basingstoke and Deane the more rural districts are all in the quartile with the lowest mortality rates.

Hart has the fourth lowest rate among the 354 authorities in England with a rate of 590.3 per 100,000 population, compared to the best rate nationally of 542.4, while New Forest and Winchester are also in the top dozen.

Only Basingstoke and Deane and Gosport are outside the top two quartiles, ranking 189th and 203rd respectively with rates of 770.1 and 779.5. For comparison the authority with the highest mortality rate nationally for males (1054.3) has a rate far exceeding that of Gosport.

Comparing the county districts shows the Gosport rate to be 1.32 times that of Hart. Even the second lowest district, New Forest exceeds the Hart rate by 5 per cent.

The female rates are lower than their corresponding male figures for all county authorities. New Forest, ranked 8th nationally, has the lowest rate at 432.9, compared to the overall national lowest of 366.8.

Three other districts are in the best quartile: Hart, Fareham and Winchester. Rushmoor has a rate of 580.9 deaths per 100,000 population, which places it in the worst quartile.

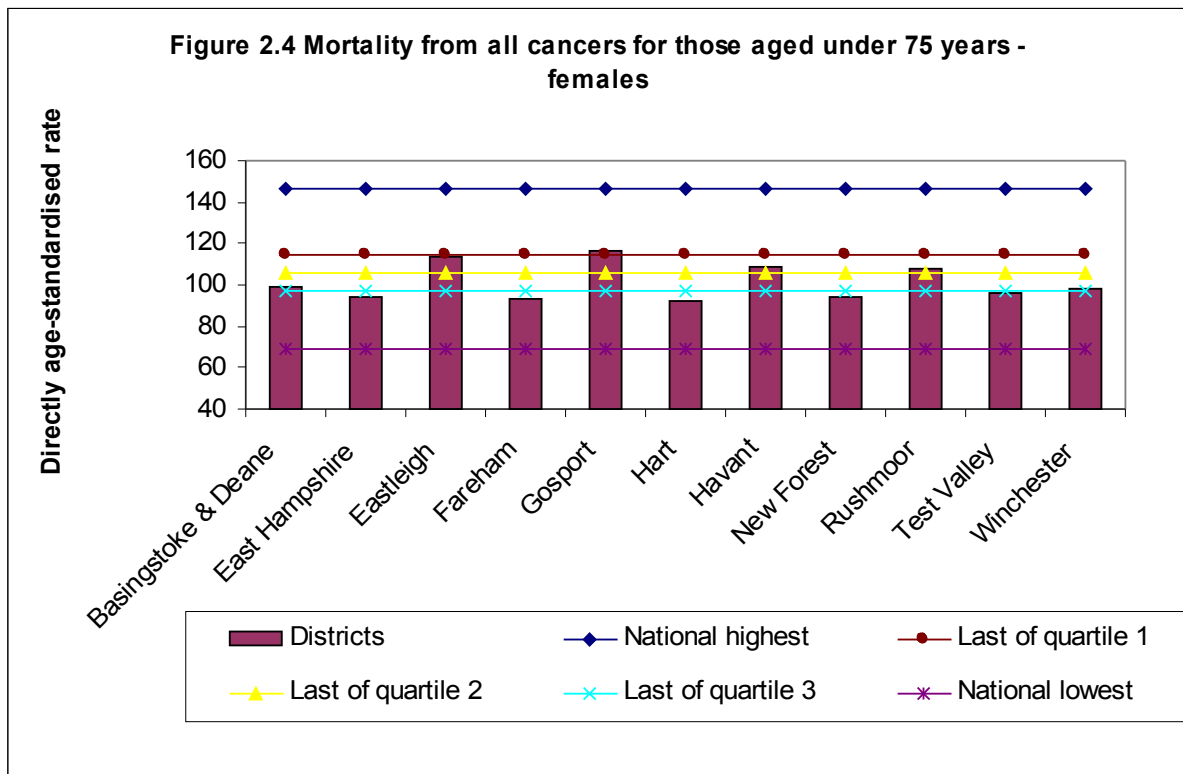
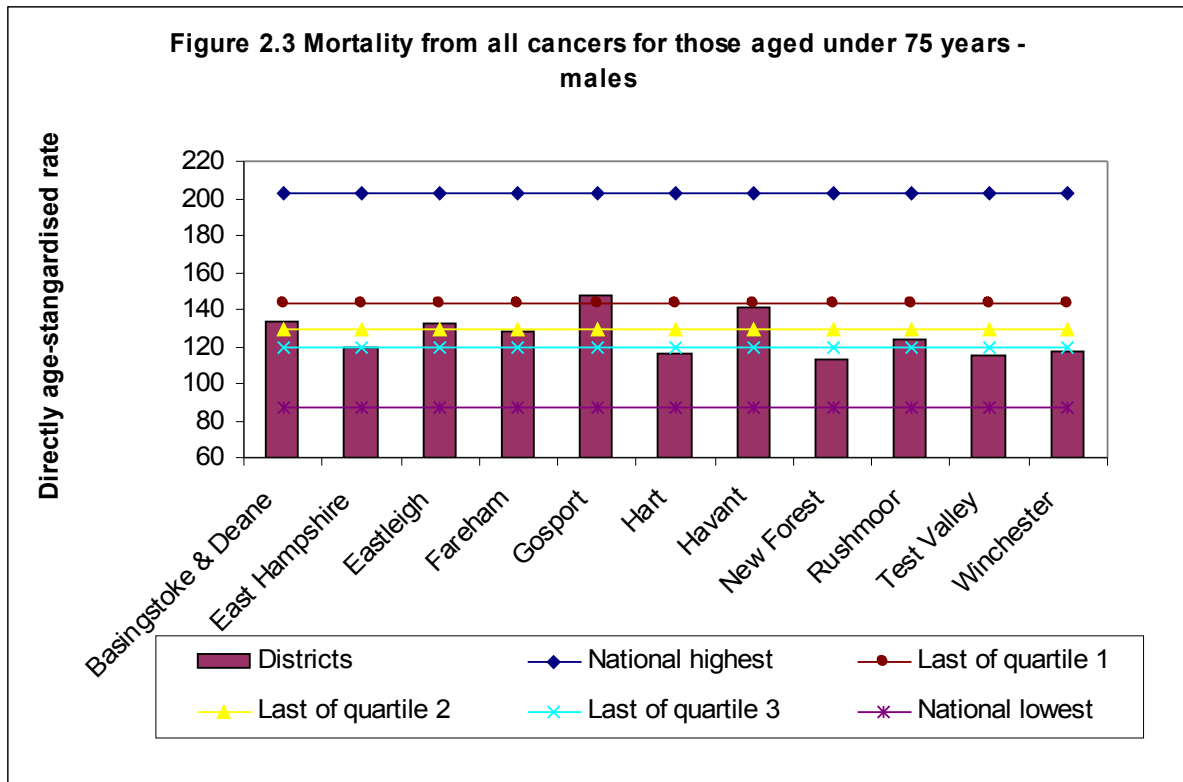
Within Hampshire the Rushmoor rate exceeds that of New Forest by a factor of 1.34.

Table 2.2 Mortality - all causes - all ages (females)			
	Rank	Actual deaths	Directly age-standardised rate
Lowest nationally	1	1368	366.8
New Forest	8	3238	432.9
Hart	17	919	448.2
Fareham	31	1643	461.9
Winchester	76	1835	486.9
Last of quartile 1	88	2661	490.0
Test Valley	106	1641	496.2
East Hampshire	126	1782	503.2
Havant	129	1925	504.9
Basingstoke & Deane	138	1799	508.5
Last of quartile 2	177	4156	526.9
Eastleigh	181	1719	528.9
Gosport	224	1261	551.0
Last of quartile 3	265	1475	572.0
Rushmoor	273	1143	580.9
Highest nationally	354	7898	714.0
The data are directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 European Standard population.			
The data are for the period 2002 - 2004. The rankings are within England.			
Health and Social Care Information Centre. Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators/Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base.			
Source: Office for National Statistics			

Whilst female rates are better than male rates throughout Hampshire, the female national rankings are worse than their male counterparts for all authorities except New Forest, Havant and Basingstoke and Deane.

Mortality from all cancers for those aged under 75 years

This section shows mortality due to any type of cancer for those aged less than 75 years.



The data are directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 European Standard population.				
The data are for the period 2002 - 2004. The rankings are within England.				
Health and Social Care Information Centre. Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators/ Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base.				
Source: Office for National Statistics				

The lowest national male mortality rate for any type of cancer in under 75 year olds is 87.5 per 100,000 population. In Hampshire four authorities rank in the lowest quartile: ranging from New Forest, ranked 51st nationally with a rate of 113.1 to Winchester, ranked 74th on 117.4. Within Hampshire, only Gosport scoring 147.2, ranking 280 out of 354 authorities, lies in the quartile of highest rates. The highest rate nationally is 202.2.

The lowest rate nationally, for females, is 69.0. Hampshire's lowest score, 92.5, is for 48th ranking Hart. Another four authorities in the county score in the lowest quartile: Fareham 54th 93.3; New Forest 59th 94.4; East Hampshire 60th 94.5 and Test Valley 71st on 95.9 per 100,000 population. As with males, Gosport again is the only district with a score in the highest quartile of death rates, with 116.7 in 288th place. The highest rate nationally is 145.9.

In each Hampshire district the female rate is considerably below its male rate.

Within the county there is little difference, by gender, in the ratio between highest and lowest district scores, males 1.30 and females 1.26.

Mortality from all circulatory diseases for those aged under 75 years

Circulatory diseases are another prominent cause of death.

	Rank	Actual deaths	Directly age-standardised rate
Lowest nationally	1	2	46.5
Hart	6	105	81.8
Winchester	9	150	84.1
New Forest	27	299	92.2
Fareham	43	184	98.1
East Hampshire	49	176	98.7
Test Valley is the last of quartile 1	88	193	108.1
Eastleigh	94	194	108.9
Havant	127	242	116.0
Last of quartile 2	177	167	126.9
Rushmoor	203	143	131.3
Basingstoke & Deane	207	295	132.8
Gosport	218	161	136.1
Last of quartile 3	265	839	148.5
Highest nationally	354	452	232.2

Nationally the lowest mortality rate from circulatory diseases for males was 46.5 per 100,000 population but the rate is skewed by low numbers. The second lowest rate (where 142 deaths occurred) was 75.6 which is perhaps a better comparison for Hampshire because of the relatively low number of deaths from this cause.

The best ranked district in Hampshire is Hart in 6th with a rate of 81.8, closely followed by Winchester with 84.1 in 9th position. New Forest, Fareham, East Hampshire and Test Valley are also in the lowest quartile. Three districts, Rushmoor, Basingstoke and Deane, and Gosport are in the third quartile. The worst district, Gosport, ranked 218th with a rate of 136.1, still compares favourably with the highest rate of 232.2.

The authority with the lowest rate of recorded deaths nationally from any circulatory disease among females has a very low population and recorded no deaths. It is therefore best to note that the next ranked authority had a rate of 26.6, and 51 actual female deaths in the age group.

Nationally East Hampshire and Hart are ranked 15th and 16th respectively with rates of 37.0 and 37.1, only marginally better than 24th ranked Fareham. New Forest and Winchester join these three districts in the quartile with the lowest rates. Havant, Rushmoor and Basingstoke and Deane whilst in the third quartile, still have rates far better than the worst ranked authority nationally, which had a rate of 99.8 per 100,000 population.

Within Hampshire, only one district, Winchester has a female rate that exceeds half its male rate.

Table 2.4 Mortality - all circulatory diseases - those aged under 75 years - females			
	Rank	Actual deaths	Directly age-standardised rate
Lowest nationally	1	0	0.0
East Hampshire	15	70	37.0
Hart	16	49	37.1
Fareham	24	82	38.0
New Forest	39	152	40.3
Winchester	68	88	44.6
Last of quartile 1	88	84	46.8
Test Valley	156	100	53.4
Eastleigh	165	103	53.9
Gosport	169	74	54.5
Last of quartile 2	177	108	55.1
Havant	188	130	56.4
Rushmoor	241	78	63.6
Basingstoke & Deane	250	149	64.6
Last of quartile 3	265	102	66.1
Highest nationally	354	563	99.8
The data are directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 European Standard population.			
The data are for the period 2002 - 2004. The rankings are within England.			
Health and Social Care Information Centre. Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators/Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base.			
Source: Office for National Statistics			

Teenage Pregnancies

Teenage pregnancy is an important health issue. It is often associated with adverse social consequences which extend across the whole family in addition to the mother and child. There are also possibilities of social exclusion, disadvantage and deprivation associated with pregnancy among teenagers.

Table 2.5 contains data on conceptions among 15 to 17 year olds for the period 2001 to 2003. The lowest rate nationally had 13.8 conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 years. Hart is ranked 6th lowest with 16.3. Four other districts in the county, East Hampshire, Winchester, Fareham and Eastleigh also have rates low enough to place them in the lowest quartile.

Four Hampshire authorities are in the third quartile: there are none in the quartile with the highest rates. Havant with 47.2 conceptions per 1,000 females of 15 to 17 years, has nearly triple the rate for Hart, but is considerably lower than the highest rate nationally (97.7).

Table 2.5 Teenage Pregnancy among 15 to 17 year olds			
	Rank	Actual conceptions	Rate *

Lowest nationally	1	55	13.8
Hart	6	75	16.3
East Hampshire	18=	135	20.5
Winchester	35=	130	22.6
Fareham	64	155	25.0
Eastleigh	72=	174	26.1
Last of quartile 1	87=		27.3
Test Valley	102	167	28.6
New Forest	126=	272	31.5
Last of quartile 2	175=		36.1
Basingstoke & Deane	186	313	37.1
Rushmoor	201	194	39.9
Gosport	243=	203	45.5
Havant	257	336	47.2
Last of quartile 3	265	542	48.8
Highest nationally	352	1197	97.7

* The data are rates per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 years.

The data are for the period 2001 - 2003. The rankings are within England.

Health and Social Care Information Centre. Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators/Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Suicide mortality rates

MIND an organisation concerned with mental health issues has published data which suggests that around 300 people out of every thousand will experience mental health problems every year in Britain. Of these, 230 will visit a GP; 102 of these will be diagnosed as having a mental health problem; of these 24 will be referred to a specialist psychiatric service and six will become inpatients in psychiatric hospitals.

A further important guide to the mental health of a population is the incidence of death by suicide. Suicide mortality rates are presented in the following table.

Table 2.6 Suicide mortality rates		
	rank	rate
Hart is lowest nationally	1	2.8
Winchester	15=	4.9
Rushmoor	64=	6.4
Fareham	80=	6.9
Last of quartile 1	86=	7.0
Havant	102=	7.3
East Hampshire	111=	7.4
Gosport	121=	7.5
New Forest	137=	7.9
Basingstoke & Deane	162=	8.2
Last of quartile 2	174=	8.4
Eastleigh	202=	8.8
Test Valley	219=	9.2
Last of quartile 3	265=	10.1
Highest nationally	354	18.2
The data are for England and are 3 year rolling averages for 2002 - 2004.		
The rates are per 100,000 population.		
Source: Office for National Statistics / Department of Health		

In the national context, four authorities in Hampshire are in the quartile with the lowest suicide rates. Hart is the authority with the lowest of all 354 authorities. Eastleigh and Test Valley are in the third quartile, but no county authority is in the bottom quartile. Rates across the county are varied, with that of Hart being less than a third of that in Test Valley.

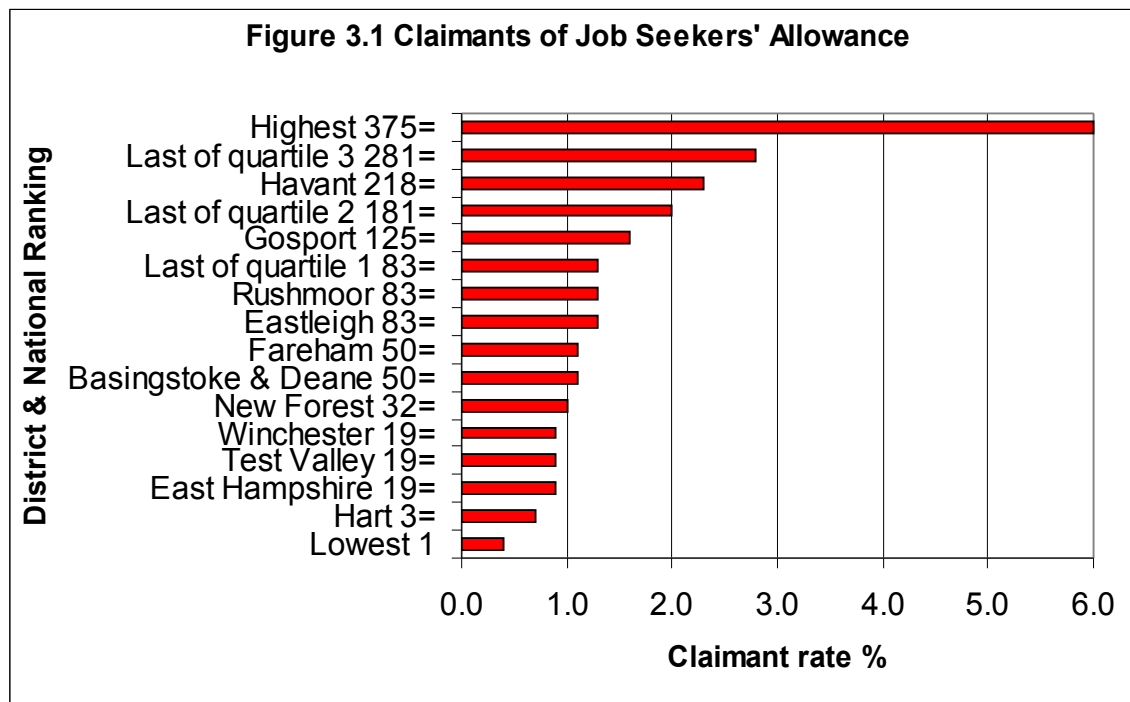
3 Economic prosperity and lifelong learning indicators

Aim 3 of the Hampshire Community Strategy is to ensure “Hampshire will have economic prosperity and foster a culture of lifelong learning by supporting the needs of local employers, whether they are urban, suburban or rural; addressing the learning and training needs of people in Hampshire; supporting and recognising the contribution that unpaid work and volunteers make to communities.”

The data chosen for inclusion in this section includes: unemployment rates; average earnings; the house price v earnings ratio; Key Stage 2/3 educational attainment; GCSE results and adult participation in learning.

Unemployment

One way of measuring the economic health of an area is by looking at the proportion of the resident working age population who are claiming Job Seekers' Allowance. As some unemployed people are not entitled to claim benefits, or choose not to, the number of unemployed people will be higher than the claimant count.



The data are for May 2006.
The rate is the proportion of claimants within the resident working age population.
The resident working age population is from 2004.
The rankings are within 376 authorities in England & Wales.
Source: NOMIS, Office for National Statistics.

Figure 3.1 shows the proportion of residents of working age who claim Job Seekers' Allowance. The lowest rate in Hampshire is in Hart with just 0.7 per cent, compared to the lowest rate nationally of 0.4 per cent. Another eight authorities in Hampshire are in the quartile with the lowest claimant rates, ranging from East Hampshire, Test Valley and Winchester all with 0.9 per cent and ranked 19th equal nationally, through to Eastleigh and Rushmoor (1.3 per cent) which is the highest rate in the top performing quartile.

Of the two districts outside the top quartile, Gosport is in the second best quartile ranking 125th equal out of 376 authorities, with a claimant rate of 1.6 per cent, while Havant, in quartile 3 has a rate of 2.3 which is less than half the highest rate nationally (6 per cent).

Gross weekly earnings

Another indication of the prosperity of an area is the income of its residents. The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) is the primary source of information for earnings data.

Authority	Rank	£
Highest nationally	1	1253
Hart	21	576
Winchester	38	528
East Hampshire	55	505
Basingstoke and Deane	72	487
Last of quartile 1	93=	464
Eastleigh	131	443
Test Valley	144	429
Fareham	177	412
New Forest	180	409
Rushmoor	186	403
Last of quartile 2	188	403
Havant	208	394
Gosport	272	368
Last of quartile 3	281=	365
Lowest nationally	377	178
The information is taken from the England and Wales data (all employees)		
Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Office for National Statistics		

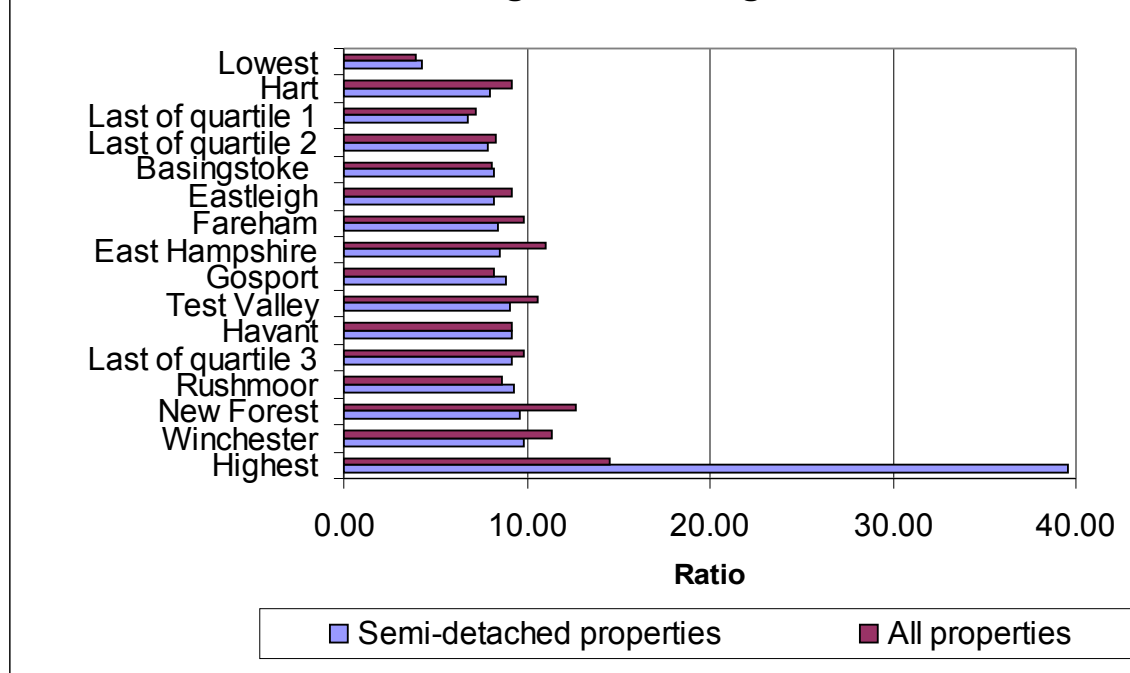
The average gross weekly earnings for all employees in Hart, ranked 6th nationally with £576, is the highest in the county. Winchester, East Hampshire and Basingstoke and Deane are also in the highest earning quartile. Of the remaining districts, all but two, are in the second quartile. The two that are outside the top half are Havant and Gosport, both with gross weekly earnings under £400, are in the third quartile nationally.

The average gross weekly earnings for Hart is more than of one and a half (1.57) times that of Gosport.

Ratio of house prices v average annual gross earnings

The ratio between average house price and annual earnings gives an indication of affordability of owner-occupation. This ratio can be affected by factors such as interest rates and the non-uniform movement in house prices and earnings. As a general rule when house prices move faster than earnings it becomes more difficult for first time buyers to get a step on the property ladder.

Figure 3.2 Ratio of house prices v average annual gross earnings



Sources:
 The ratios are calculated using 2005 data from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), Office for National Statistics and the house price data used are from the Land Registry.

Figure 3.2 provides house price/earning comparisons for both semi-detached and for all residential property. For semi-detached property the lowest ratio nationally between average price and average gross earnings is 4.30. No Hampshire authority makes it into the top two quartiles. Eight districts fall into the third quartile nationally with ratios ranging from Hart 6.00 (ranked equal 200th lowest out of 375 authorities), through to Havant 9.16 (ranked 280th). Rushmoor, New Forest and Winchester are all in the quartile with the highest ratios.

The situation for all properties is different. Here the lowest ratio nationally is 3.98. There is no district or borough within Hampshire represented in the quartile with the lowest ratios. Basingstoke and Deane, ranked equal 164th, ratio 8.13 and Gosport, ranked equal 169th with a ratio of 8.16 are in the second quartile. Rushmoor, ranked 209th, ratio 8.61 and a tight cluster of three other authorities, Hart 241st ratio 9.14, Eastleigh 243rd ratio 9.16 and Havant 244th ratio 9.19 are all in the third quartile. The remaining five authorities are in the quartile with the highest ratios, all bar Fareham having ratios over ten.

Educational attainment

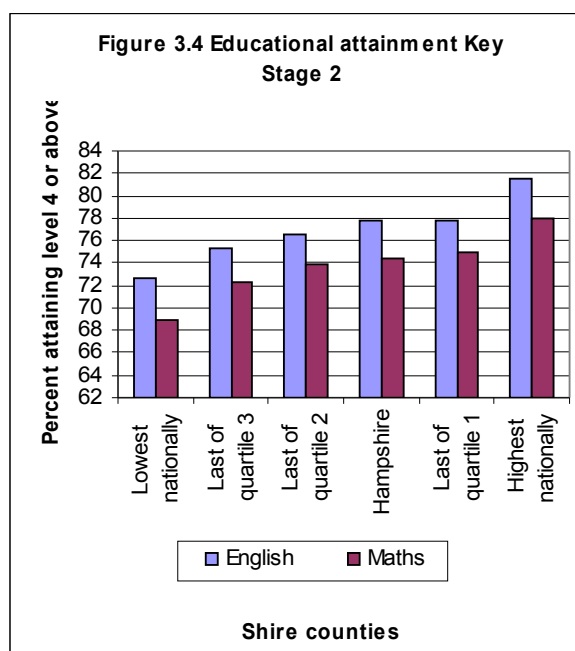
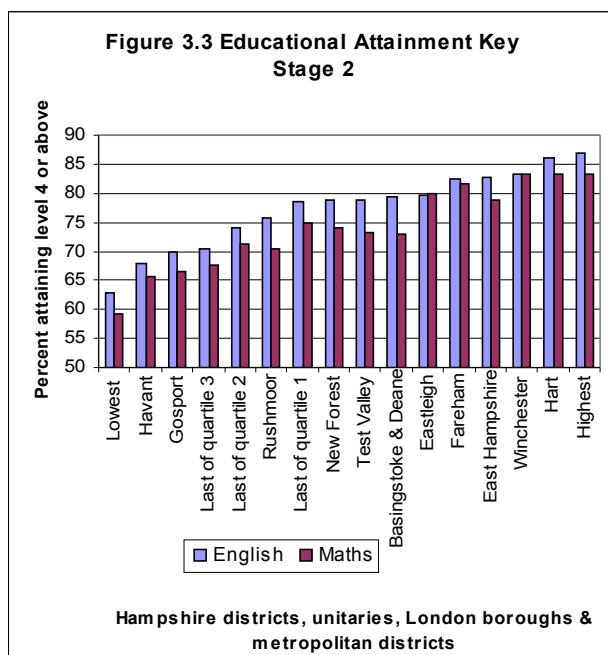
Comparable national data is only published at shire county, unitary, metropolitan district and London Borough levels. However, the Hampshire County Council Children’s Department has produced results for the eleven districts/boroughs within the county.

The data for shire counties will inevitably mask both high and low attainment levels within their various schools. The ranking data in these tables needs to be considered carefully. The data for Hampshire districts should be assessed bearing in mind the overall position of Hampshire within the shire counties.

Attainment at Key Stage 2

The charts below show details of pupils attaining level 4 or above at Key Stage 2. Within shire counties, Hampshire plus two other counties rank 9th equal out of 34 shire counties for English. The county rate is 77.8 per cent of pupils reaching this position compared to the best county, which has 81.6 per cent at this level.

At the district level (figure 3.3) eight authorities achieve a top quartile position. Hart, ranked 2nd, achieves 86.2 per cent compared to the best of 87 per cent. Gosport and Havant are both in the bottom quartile, ranked 100th and 112th respectively with achievement rates of 69.8 per cent and 67.9 per cent compared to the lowest achieving authority, which has 63.0 per cent.



The data are percentages of pupils attaining level 4 or above at Key Stage 2, during 2002/3.

BVPI data (2003/4) are used for authorities outside Hampshire. It should be noted that this data from DCLG is only published at county level for shire councils.

Corresponding HCC Children's Department data (2003) are used for Hampshire districts.

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) for BVPI data.
HCC Children's Department.

For Mathematics at Key Stage 2, the attainment of pupils reaching at least level 4, shows the best shire county with 77.9 per cent, compared to Hampshire ranking equal 14th out of 34 with an attainment rate of 74.4 per cent, with the lowest rate 69.0 per cent.

For authorities shown in figure 3.3, Hart and Winchester share top place among the 125 authorities that are non-shire districts other than those in Hampshire. Five of the county's

district are in the top quartile, ranging from the Winchester and Hart rate of 83.3 per cent down to the 78.7 per cent recorded by East Hampshire. Gosport and Havant are in the bottom quartile, with rates of 66.5 per cent and 65.8 per cent, compared to the bottom rate of 59.2 per cent.

Attainment at Key Stage 3

The data below shows the percentages of pupils attaining level 5 or above at Key Stage 3. The data sources are the same as those for the Key Stage 2 data and so the same caveats about comparisons apply.

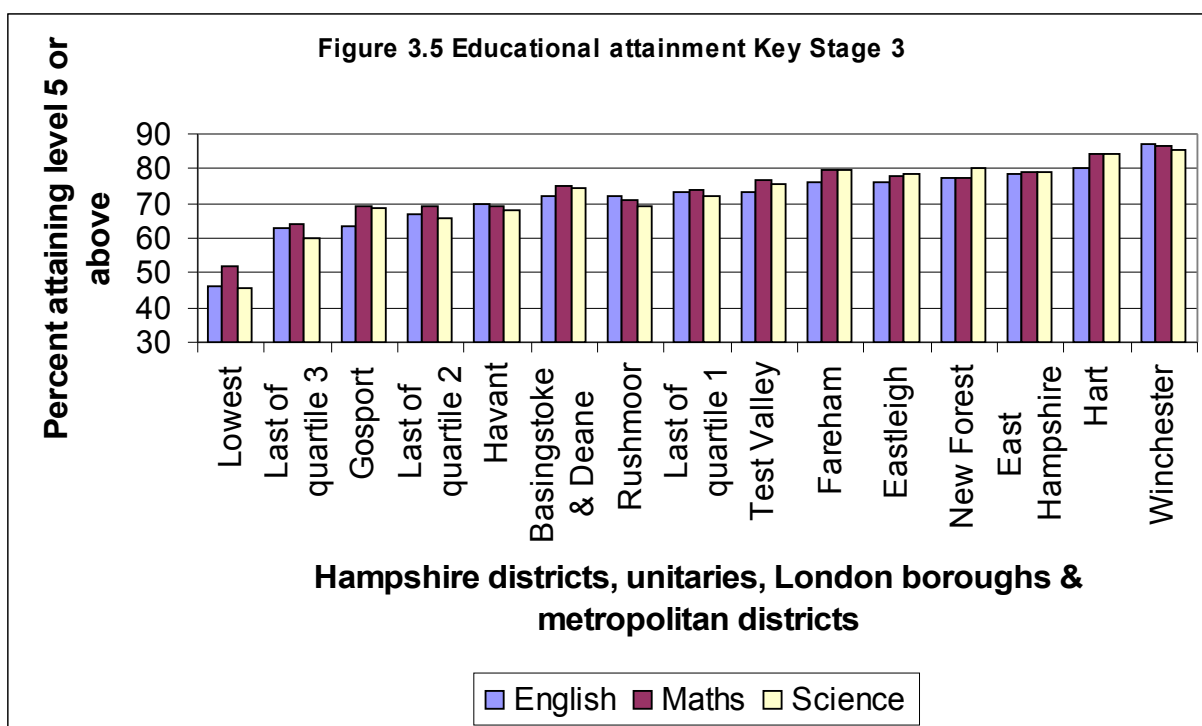


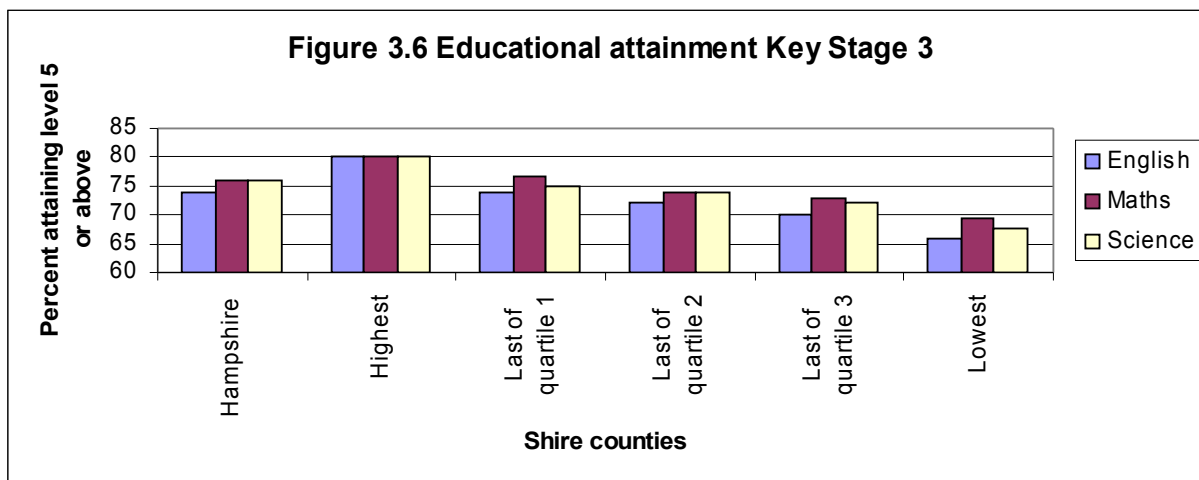
Figure 3.6 shows how Hampshire compares to the best, worst and quartile scores among the 34 counties for English, Maths and Science. For English, Hampshire (74.0 per cent) equals the score of the last county in the best quartile, the lowest score being 65.8 per cent.

For authorities shown in figure 3.5, Winchester (87.2 per cent) occupies top place among the 125 authorities that are non-shire districts other than those in Hampshire. Hart is second with 80.1 per cent, and a further five authorities are in the best quartile. Gosport is the worst placed authority in the county, in the third quartile recording 63.6 per cent, compared to the lowest authority which has 46.0 per cent.

Hampshire is placed equal 11th, in quartile 2, for Mathematics among the 34 shire counties. The highest and lowest scoring counties had 80.0 per cent and 69.4 per cent respectively.

For mathematics, Winchester is again the best performing authority in Hampshire, with a rate of 86.6 per cent in top place overall, closely followed by Hart on 84.1 per cent and another six county authorities in the best quartile, all scoring over 75 per cent.

Hampshire's lowest achievers for Maths is Gosport, in quartile 2, scoring 69.3 per cent, with 52.0 per cent being the overall lowest.



The data are percentages of pupils attaining level 5 or above at Key Stage 3, during 2002/3.

BVPI data (2003/4) are used for authorities outside Hampshire. It should be noted that this data from DCLG is only published at county level for shire councils.

Corresponding HCC Children's Department data (2003) are used for Hampshire districts.

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) for BVPI data.
HCC Children's Department.

Attainment for Science, at Key Stage 3 sees Hampshire in the first quartile, ranked seventh, with a rate of 76.0 per cent, compared to the highest score of 80.0 per cent and the poorest attainment rate of 67.5 per cent.

Winchester has 85.6 per cent of its pupils reaching level 5 for Science, with Hart and New Forest attaining 84.3 per cent and 80.0 per cent respectively. Joining these three authorities in the top quartile are five other districts all scoring above 74 per cent. No Hampshire district/borough places outside the best two quartiles. Havant, with the lowest rate of 68.2 per cent compares favourably with the lowest rate nationally of 45.7 per cent.

Attainment at GCSE level

Table 3.2 Educational Attainment GCSEs					
Five or more GCSEs at grades A* - C or equivalent			One or more GCSE at grade G or equivalent		
Hampshire Districts, Unitaries, London Boroughs and Metropolitan Districts					
	rank	rate (%)		rank	rate (%)
Winchester	1	74.9	Fareham	1	95.4
Eastleigh	2	67.5	Winchester	2	95.2
Hart	4	66.0	Eastleigh	5=	94.6
Fareham	10	61.4	East Hampshire	7	94.5
East Hampshire	11	61.0	Test Valley	8	94.4
Test Valley	18	59.3	Hart	9	94.1
New Forest	24=	57.0	New Forest	11	93.1
Last of quartile 1	33=	54.2	Basingstoke & Deane	16	92.5
Basingstoke & Deane	41	52.7	Last of quartile 1	32=	90.0
Rushmoor	53=	50.4	Rushmoor	39=	89.7
Last of quartile 2	63	48.5	Havant	55=	88.3
Havant	78=	45.8	Last of quartile 2	63	87.6
Gosport	86	44.7	Gosport	87=	85.5
Last of quartile 3	94	44.1	Last of quartile 3	94	85.0
Lowest	125	32.1	Lowest	125	72.8
Shire counties					
Highest	1	65.5	Highest	1	92.6
Last of quartile 1	9	57.6	Hampshire	2	92.5
Hampshire	10	57.5	Last of quartile 1	9	91.4
Last of quartile 2	17	54.9	Last of quartile 2	17	90.0
Last of quartile 3	26	52.6	Last of quartile 3	26=	88.5
Lowest	34	44.6	Lowest	34	83.4
The data are percentages of pupils attaining GCSEs at the stated level, during 2002/3.					
BVPI data (2003/4) are used for authorities outside Hampshire. It should be noted that this data from DCLG is only published at county level for shire councils.					
Corresponding HCC Children's Department data (2003) are used for Hampshire districts.					
Sources: Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) for BVPI data. HCC Children's Department.					

Among the shire counties Hampshire has the 10th highest attainment for five or more GCSEs at grades A* - C or equivalent, but has the 2nd best results for those gaining at least one GCSE at grade G or equivalent.

Within the county, Winchester has by far the best results for pupils attaining five or more GCSE at the higher grades – more than seven percentage points ahead of Eastleigh. Gosport scores a pass rate of 44.7 per cent compared to 74.9 per cent in Winchester, with the county as a whole on 57.5 per cent.

Across the whole county 92.5 per cent of pupils gained at least one GCSE at grade G or equivalent, with the best district, Fareham on 95.4 per cent compared to the lowest county score of 85.5 per cent in Gosport.

Adult participation in learning

Table 3.3 Adult participation in learning					
Aged 16 to 69 years and participating in any learning			Aged 16 to 69 years and participating in taught learning		
	rank	rate		rank	rate
Highest nationally	1	90.9	Highest nationally	1	74.9
Winchester	9=	86.9	Hart	6=	71.6
Hart	16	85.8	New Forest	9=	70.6
Basingstoke & Deane	33=	84.6	Eastleigh	11=	70.5
East Hampshire	37=	84.2	Winchester	11=	70.5
Rushmoor	39	84.1	Basingstoke & Deane	25=	68.6
Eastleigh	43=	83.5	Test Valley	30	67.9
New Forest	65=	82.5	Fareham	39	67.3
Fareham	80=	81.4	East Hampshire	50=	66.6
Test Valley	82=	81.3	Rushmoor	50=	66.6
Last of quartile 1	87=	81.0	Last of quartile 1	87=	64.2
Last of quartile 2	176=	76.8	Havant	141=	61.7
Havant	240	74.0	Last of quartile 2	174=	60.1
Last of quartile 3	262=	72.6	Gosport	248=	56.2
Gosport	270=	72.1	Last of quartile 3	263=	55.2
Lowest nationally	352	52.6	Lowest nationally	352	42.5
An adult learner is someone aged between 16 and 69 years who has undertaken some taught and/or non-taught adult learning over the last three years. The data are for 2002/3.					
Taught learning is defined as participating in taught courses that were meant to lead to a qualification; courses designed to help develop skills used in a job; courses, instructions or tuition in driving, playing a musical instrument, art or craft, sport or practical skill; evening classes; learning involving an individual working on their own from a package of materials provided by an employer, college, commercial organisation or other training provider; other taught course, instruction or tuition.					
Non-taught learning is defined as studying for qualifications without taking part in a taught course; supervised training while doing a job; time spent keeping up-to-date with developments in one's work or profession (eg by reading books or attending seminars); deliberately trying to improve one's knowledge about anything or teach oneself a skill without taking part in a taught course.					
Source: Department for Education and Skills.					

These two tables demonstrate that Hampshire residents are well above average in their attempts to increase their learning after finishing secondary school. Participation in both taught learning and any learning, places all county districts bar Havant and Gosport, in the quartile with the highest rates.

4 Environment, infrastructure and transport indicators

The fourth aim of the Hampshire Community Strategy is to ensure “Hampshire will have an environment to be proud of, and efficient and effective infrastructure and transport networks by addressing mobility and accessibility issues; providing affordable and appropriate housing, and the infrastructure needed to support population growth; addressing the needs of both urban and rural communities; and maintaining a clean living environment and our natural resources.”

The data chosen for inclusion in this section includes: air and river water quality; recycling rates; household waste per head; access to post offices, banks, supermarkets, GPs, leisure, sports and cultural facilities; and vehicle use both private and public.

Air Quality

Air quality is an issue that affects everyone. Generally healthy people do not notice the consequences of air pollution. However those with certain lung or heart conditions can be adversely affected by a variety of pollutants. Two of the major pollutants that are increasingly being measured are nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and small airborne particles (PM₁₀).

Nitrogen dioxide is formed whenever fossil fuels are burnt in air. A major contribution comes from vehicle exhausts. Particles or PM₁₀ are small airborne particles that can penetrate deep into the lungs. They come from many sources including sea salt, wind-blown soil, combustion processes (such as diesel engines) and droplet formation in the atmosphere.

The National Air Quality Strategy has the following objectives for these two pollutants:

for nitrogen dioxide – an annual mean of 40 microgrammes or less per cu metre by the end of 2005; and for particles – an annual mean of 40 microgrammes or less per cu metre by the end of 2004.

Estimated measures for these two pollutants are shown in the next table.

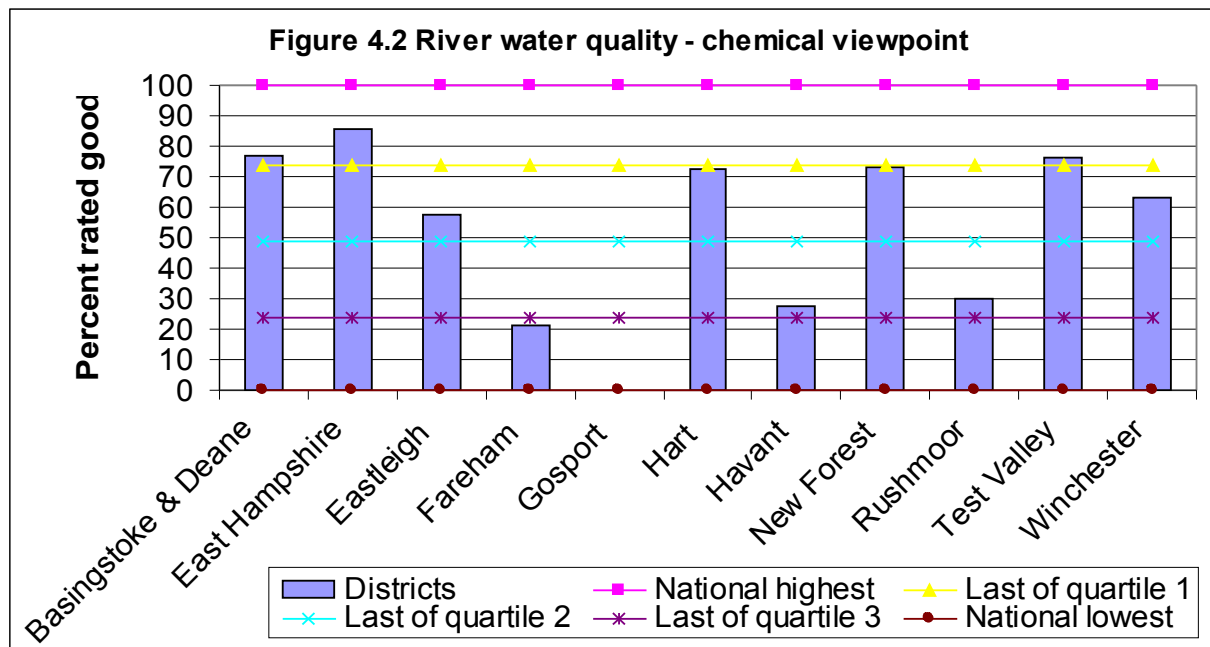
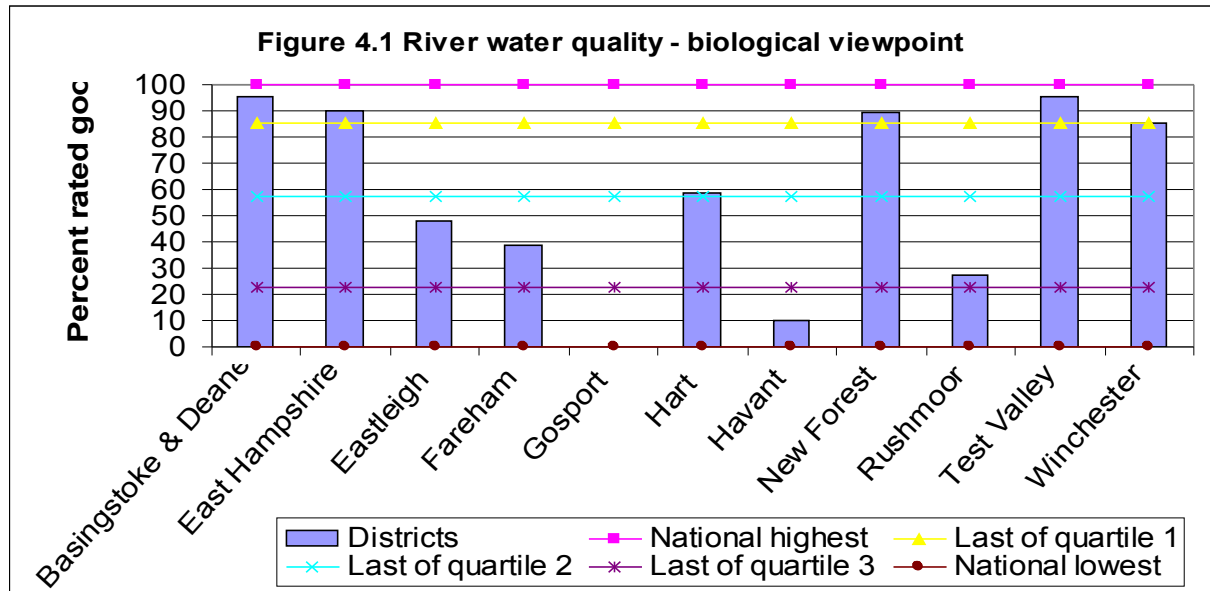
Table 4.1 Air Quality				
	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)		Particles (PM ₁₀)	
	rank	rate	rank	rate
Basingstoke & Deane	4	10.92	4	18.90
East Hampshire	3	9.69	3	18.85
Eastleigh	11	19.25	9	21.56
Fareham	9	18.09	8	20.70
Gosport	7	16.25	7	20.34
Hart	6	13.43	6	19.80
Havant	8	17.15	11	22.00
New Forest	2	9.37	1	17.88
Rushmoor	10	18.83	10	21.75
Test Valley	1	9.00	2	18.22
Winchester	5	11.35	5	19.02
The background data used for the production of this table are averaged annual figures for each 1km square.				
These data (for 2005) have then been averaged to produce an indicative figure for the district.				
NO ₂ and PM ₁₀ are measured in microgrammes per cubic metre.				
Source: Local Air Quality Management				

For nitrogen dioxide, the district-wide estimated annual average measure of microgrammes per cubic metre range from 9.00 in Test Valley to 19.25 in Eastleigh. In general the rural districts suffer the least pollution from this source.

The estimated annual average readings for particles are far more uniform, with a range from 17.88 microgrammes per cubic metre in New Forest to 22.00 in Havant.

River water quality

The quality of the water in local rivers is another indication of how good the environment is in a locality. The following two figures give data about two aspects of river water quality – biological and chemical. The percentages are based on the total length of all rivers surveyed within the district or borough boundaries.



The data are for 2004 and are the percentage rated good.

The rankings are within England.

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).

Nationally, from a biological viewpoint, 25 authorities have 100 per cent of their total river length classified as good. Of the 340+ authorities included, 44 authorities either have no rivers within their boundaries, were not surveyed or who have no good river water, thus scoring zero.

The best ranking authority in the county is Basingstoke and Deane with 95.6 per cent of its river length classified as good, which ranks 39th nationally. Four other authorities are also in the best quartile, all with over 85 per cent of good river water biologically. Havant, ranked 281st nationally has only 10.2 per cent of river length classified as good. Gosport scores zero.

From a chemical viewpoint there are nine authorities, nationally, with 100 per cent of their total river length classified as good and 47 which have no rivers within their boundaries, were not surveyed or who have no good river water.

East Hampshire (85.8 per cent) has the best record in Hampshire, with two other county authorities in the best quartile, Basingstoke and Deane and Test Valley both in excess of 76 per cent good water chemically. Fareham ranks 267th with 21.4 per cent of good water in its river length. Gosport scores zero.

Household waste

The national Best Value Performance Indicator BVPI 82a records the percentage of the total weight of household waste arisings that have been recycled. A second, BVPI84, indicates the weight in kilograms of household waste created per head. These data give an indication as to how much waste requires to be landfilled or incinerated.

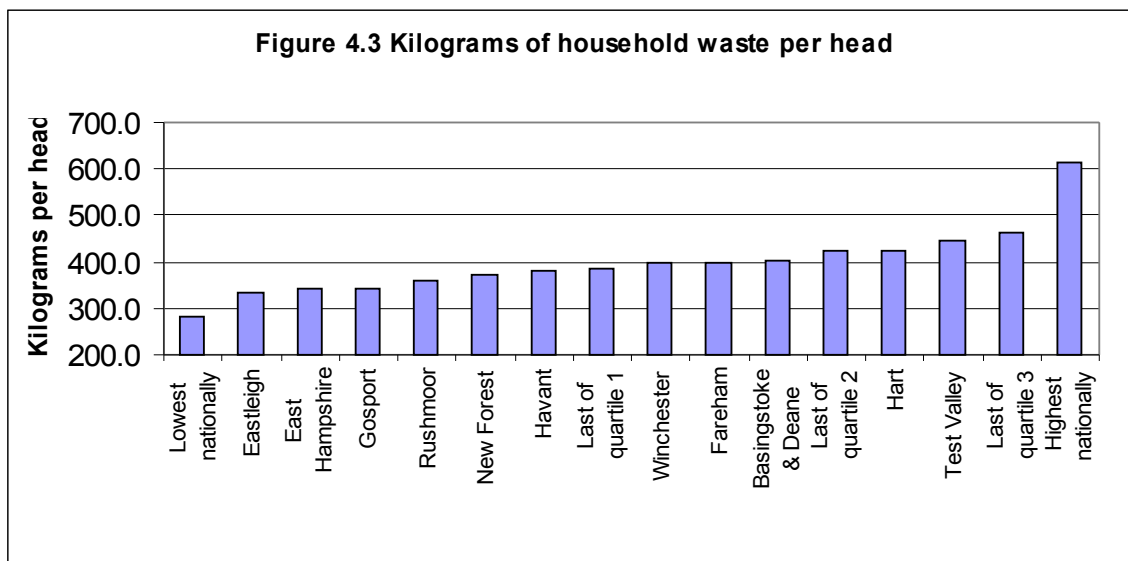
East Hampshire was the top ranked English local authority in 2003/04 for the recycling of household waste. Eastleigh and New Forest are also ranked in the top six nationally, with Fareham 15th, all recycling over a fifth of their household waste.

Only Gosport and Test Valley are outside the top quartile but are in quartile 2 with recycling rates of 14.3 per cent and 13.5 per cent respectively.

Table 4.2 Recycled household waste		
	Rank	Percent recycled
Highest nationally	1	32.20
East Hampshire	1	32.20
Eastleigh	2	28.81
New Forest	6	24.44
Fareham	15	21.15
Havant	34=	19.00
Winchester	55	17.85
Rushmoor	73	16.70
Hart	76	16.60
Basingstoke & Deane	81	16.17
Last of quartile 1	86=	16.00
Gosport	126	14.30
Test Valley	154=	13.50
Last of quartile 2	177	12.66
Last of quartile 3	265	9.65
Lowest nationally	352	3.80
The data are rates per annum using BVPI 82a for 2003/4.		
The rankings are within England.		
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government		

An indications of the scale of domestic waste disposal is given by figure 4.3 that shows the annual amount of waste generated per head. Eastleigh, ranked 12th nationally, generated 333 kilograms, equating to 6.4 kilograms per week. The best authority nationally collected 281 kilograms per head annually, or 5.4 kilograms per week.

Five other county authorities are in the best quartile. Winchester, Fareham and Basingstoke and Deane are in quartile 2; Hart and Test Valley are in the quartile 3 with none in the quartile 4. The worst annual rate nationally was 615 kilograms per head.



The data are rates per annum using BVPI 84 for 2003/4.		
The rankings are within England.		
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government		

Mode of travel to work

The quality of the environment is affected by the transport systems that are in place. The cleanliness of the air, the level of noise, the safety of users are among the factors influenced by the choice of transport mode. The following table, using data from the 2001 national census, gives an idea of the how people travel to work. People working at home are not included in the data.

Table 4.3 Mode of travel to work						
	Private modes		Public modes		Under own steam	
	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent
Basingstoke & Deane	277	71.0	188=	7.8	242	11.1
East Hampshire	255	70.3	236	6.0	235=	11.2
Eastleigh	341	74.6	219	6.6	297=	9.7
Fareham	337	73.9	243	5.7	261	10.6
Gosport	73	61.1	182	7.9	11	22.5
Hart	299	72.0	213	6.8	297=	9.7
Havant	291=	71.7	188=	7.8	230=	11.3
Highest nationally	354	77.0	1	58.6	1	51.1
Last of quartile 1	88	62.1	88	13.1	88	15.1
Last of quartile 2	177	66.9	177	8.2	177	12.4
Last of quartile 3	265	70.6	265	5.1	265	10.5
Lowest nationally	1	7.2	354	0.9	354	6.5
New Forest	304	72.2	288	4.3	230=	11.3
Rushmoor	218	68.8	208	7.1	94	14.8
Test Valley	291=	71.7	257	5.3	203	12.0
Winchester	123	64.7	199=	7.4	90	15.0
The data are percentages of employee modes of travel to work.						
Private modes = car drivers or car passengers or motor cyclists						
Public modes = underground or train or bus						
Own steam = cycle or walk						
The rankings are within England.						
Source: Census 2001 Office for National Statistics						

For private modes, such as car and motor cycle users, the top quartile authorities are taken as those with the smallest usage. For the other two categories of data the best quartile is defined as containing those authorities having the greatest usage.

Of the 354 authorities in England the smallest proportion in any authority for private modes was 7.2 per cent and the highest 77.0 per cent. Only Gosport is in the top quartile with 61.1 per cent of workers using private modes to reach work. Seven authorities are in quartile 3, with rates ranging from 71.0 per cent in Basingstoke and Deane to 74.6 per cent in Eastleigh.

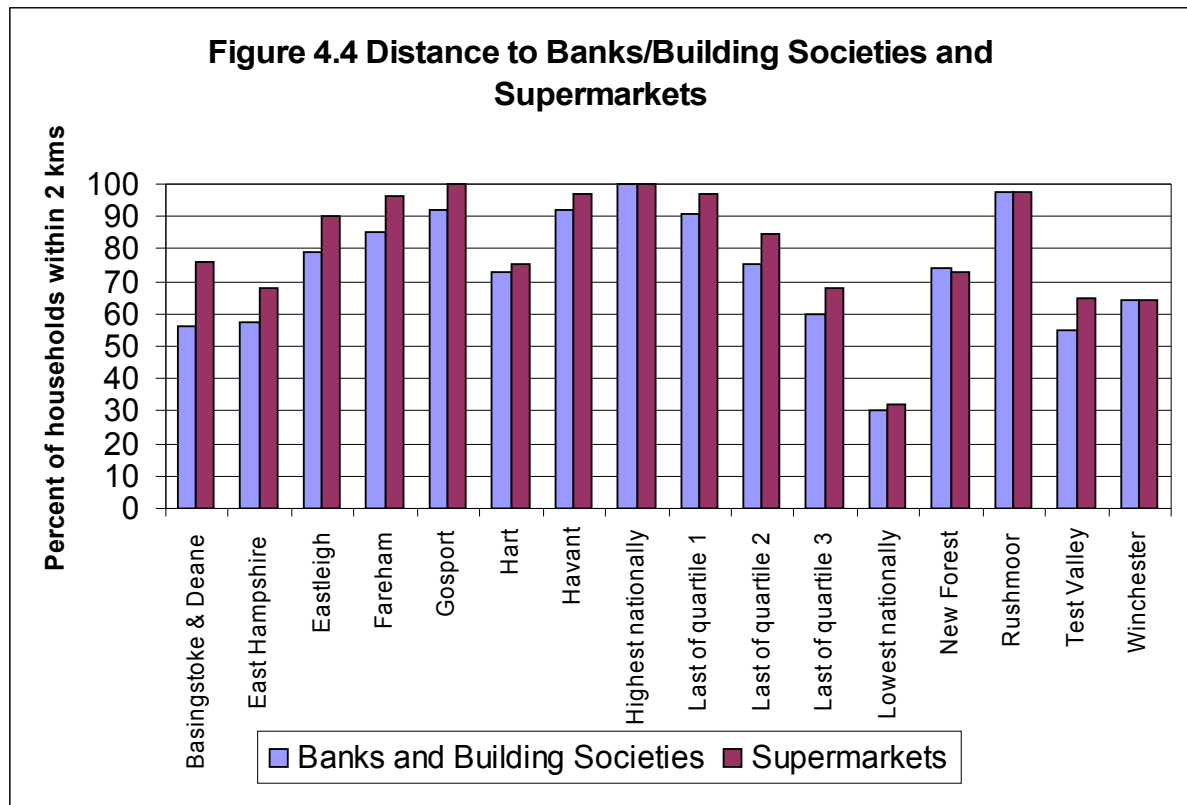
For public modes of travel, such as bus or train the highest proportion nationally is 58.6 per cent and the lowest 0.9 per cent. Hampshire has no authority in either of the top two quartiles. All authorities in the county, except New Forest, are in the third quartile with public modes usage between 5.3 per cent for Test Valley and 7.9 per cent for Gosport. The New Forest rate is just 4.3 per cent.

The third mode, ‘under their own steam’, includes walking and cycling. Here the top authority nationally registers 51.1 per cent and the lowest 6.5 per cent. Gosport, ranked 11th nationally with a rate of 22.5 per cent, is the only county authority in the top quartile. Winchester and Rushmoor are in quartile 2. Eastleigh and Hart are both in the last quartile, with 9.7 per cent of their resident workers getting to work under their own steam.

Distance to amenities

Access to key services determines the general quality of life for many people. Access to amenities such as banks and building societies, doctors surgeries, post offices, and supermarkets affect everyone directly or indirectly.

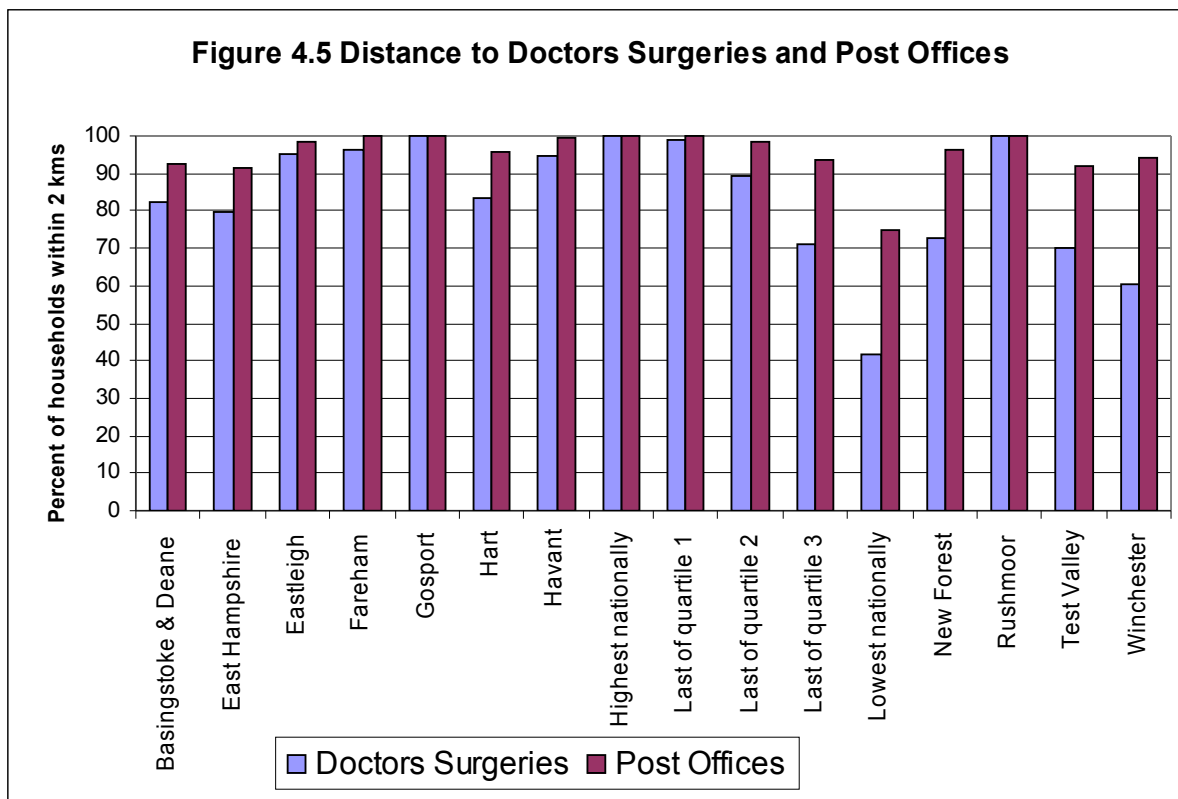
It is expected that urban areas will probably have greater proportions of households nearer to most retail and health amenities. The evidence confirms that expectation.



The data, from 2004, shows the percentage of households that lie within two kilometres of the nearest bank/building society and supermarket. These distances were calculated as a straight line between residence and service.

Rushmoor has the highest percentages of its households within two kilometres of a bank or building society (97.5 per cent), and along with Havant and Gosport lie within the top quartile nationally. East Hampshire, Basingstoke and Deane and Test Valley are in the bottom quartile, all with less than 60 per cent of households within the two kilometre radius.

For supermarkets Gosport has all households less than two kilometres away and ranks equal first nationally with 23 other authorities. Rushmoor is also in the top quartile. Test Valley and Winchester are in the bottom quartile scoring 64.8 per cent and 63.9 per cent respectively.



The distance was calculated 'as the crow' flies.		
The percentages (rounded) are the proportions of households within 2 kilometre radii of the amenities.		
Sources: Department for Communities and Local Government		
Banks & Building Societies - PointX/CACI		
Doctors Surgeries - Binleys		
Post Offices - CACI/Post Office		
Supermarkets - CACI		

Gosport and Rushmoor both have all their residences within two kilometres of a doctor’s surgery, sharing this distinction with 31 other authorities. Test Valley (70.2 per cent) and Winchester (60.5 per cent) are in quartile 4, the bottom authority scoring 41.5 per cent.

As with surgeries, both Gosport and Rushmoor have all properties within the two kilometre radius of at least one Post Office. Basingstoke and Deane (92.3 per cent), Test Valley (91.7 per cent) and East Hampshire (91.7 per cent) are all in the lowest quartile, with the lowest proportion nationally being 75.0 per cent.

Greenspace

The 2006 Generalised Land Use Database shows how Hampshire fares with regard to the amount of open space it has.

Table 4.4 Greenspace		
	Rank	Percent greenspace
Highest nationally	1	97.3
Winchester	63	92.2
Test Valley	64=	92.0
Basingstoke & Deane	69=	91.7
Last of quartile 1	87=	91.0
East Hampshire	96=	90.4
New Forest	128	88.0
Hart	156	85.4
Last of quartile 2	177	83.2
Eastleigh	255	61.6
Fareham	258	60.7
Last of quartile 3	265	56.3
Rushmoor	273	53.1
Gosport	298	43.3
Havant	307	38.7
Lowest nationally	354	6.2
The data are for 2006 and are the percentage of greenspace (excluding domestic gardens). The rankings are within England.		
Source: Generalised Land Use Database, Department for Communities and Local Government.		

No allowance is made in the data for the characteristics of neighbouring authorities.

The top ranking authority with the highest proportion of greenspace has 97.3 per cent of its area defined as greenspace. Winchester, Test Valley and Basingstoke and Deane, all fall in the top quartile, but despite all having more than 91 per cent of greenspace, only rank between 60th and 70th nationally.

The three most urban authorities in the county, Rushmoor, Gosport and Havant are in the bottom quartile, with Havant the lowest (38.7 per cent), compared to the national low of 6.2 per cent.

Recreation & Heritage

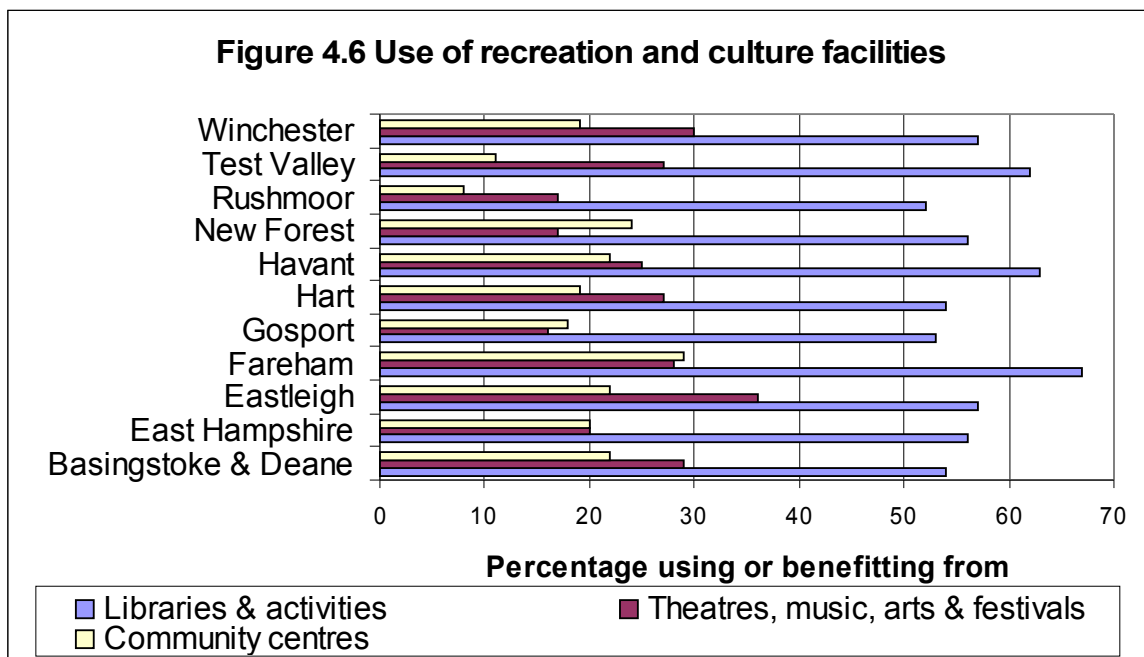
The sites, venues and facilities managed by the Recreation & Heritage Department of the County Council are shown below.

Table 4.5 Recreation & Heritage facilities				
	Countryside sites *	Rights of way (km)	Static libraries **	HCC museums ***

Basingstoke & Deane	7	853.3	7	3
East Hampshire	6	829.7	6	3
Eastleigh	8	97.0	6	2
Fareham	12	81.9	4	1
Gosport	2	6.9	4	2
Hart	9	301.9	2	0
Havant	8	46.8	6	1
New Forest	9	546.5	9	2
Rushmoor	2	13.2	2	1
Test Valley	4	697.4	3	1
Winchester	21	811.6	5	0
* Several sites cross district boundaries ** There are also 19 mobile libraries.				
*** Two museums outside the county boundary are also maintained				
Source: Recreation & Heritage Department, Hampshire County Council				

Usage of leisure facilities

Data on participation in various broad categories of leisure activity, collected by the County Council's residents surveys, are shown in figures 4.6 and 4.7.

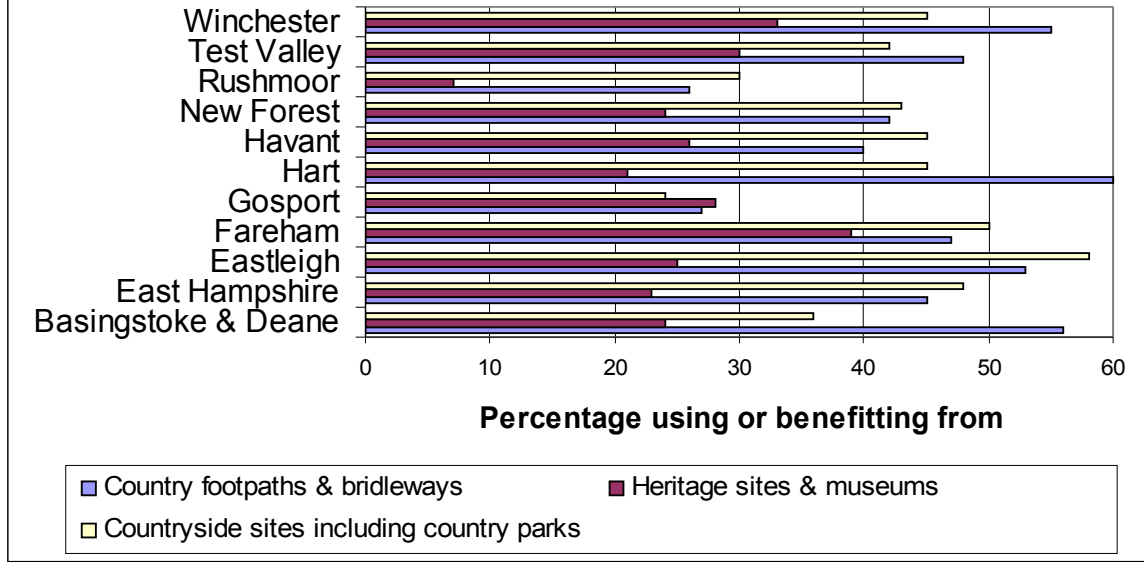


The use of libraries and other facilities is high throughout the county. In Fareham, in more than two thirds of households, at least one member uses these facilities and/or participates in events. Rushmoor with the lowest participation rate records 52 per cent.

The participation rates for theatre, music, arts and festivals are considerably below those for libraries. Eastleigh at 36 per cent shows the strongest usage, while bottom placed Gosport has 16 per cent attending such events.

Attendance at community centres is generally lower than for both the previous leisure pursuits. Fareham with 29 per cent leads, Rushmoor, with just 8 per cent, occupies the lowest place.

Figure 4.7 Use of recreation and culture facilities



The percentage of residents responding positively to the question "which of these services, if any, do you or other members of your household use or benefit from?"

Source: MORI Residents Survey (2004/5) for Hampshire County Council

At least one person from 60 per cent of households in Hart use, or benefit from, country footpaths and bridleways. The proportion of households in the urban areas of Rushmoor and Gosport using such facilities are 26 per cent and 27 per cent respectively.

Use of heritage sites and museums range from 7 per cent in Rushmoor to 39 per cent in Fareham.

Countryside sites, including country parks have household participation rates from 24 per cent in Gosport to 58 per cent in Eastleigh.

The number and location of all forms of recreational and cultural facilities/events undoubtedly affects participation rates to some degree.

Conclusions and the way forward

The priorities established in “Shaping our future together” the community strategy for Hampshire were chosen to reflect the key actions considered necessary to improve the quality of life and sense of community for present and future generations.

This first ‘Quality of Life ‘ report for Hampshire shows a snap shot in time for a particular set of indicators as a basis for both helping to measure the success of, and reviewing, the strategy.

Future success will be measured in a number of different ways. First and foremost it will be measured against the trends that the quality of life indicators show: are the trends indicating improvement per se; are Hampshire’s districts and boroughs improving their national rankings?

A second gauge of success may involve devising new ways of measuring outcomes, having considered if the traditional forms of measurement, such as those that form the basis of this report, actually give a true picture of the perception of the outcome.

The third involves finding effective measures for the qualitative aspects of quality of life around community development, culture and recreation.

Comparison with other areas

The presentation and interpretation of the data may also benefit from a review of the way comparisons are made. Looking at the highest, lowest and quartile figures nationally provides one way of establishing a stable, robust and well-understood method of pinpointing Hampshire's quality of life in a national context. It may be that this work should be refined to highlight comparisons with a basket of similar authorities: perhaps some European comparisons might be valid.

New measurements

Inevitably, in exercises such as this, there will be topics that become more or less important, others where there might be a shift of emphasis and, indeed, new topics that are worthy of inclusion.

New topics might include:

for strong and safe communities - homelessness

for health and well-being - the incidence of smoking, alcohol consumption, obesity, poor diet and lack of exercise.

for economic prosperity and lifelong learning – hours worked, tourism, destination of school leavers, households without workers.

for the environment – road condition, cycleways, energy consumption, building on greenfield sites, measures of biodiversity, data on the effects of global warming.

Among those already used but becoming more important are:

the increasing ratio of pensioners v working age population

teenage pregnancy

the ratio of house prices and average annual gross earnings and the problem of getting onto the housing ladder

air quality

Qualitative measurements

better data on issues such as anti-social behaviour of all types (graffiti, noise, drunkenness etc.)

exploration of why individuals smoke and drink alcohol.

attitudes to being advised on how to reduce obesity and increase exercise

satisfaction with health services

how to increase participation in cultural activities

Obtaining some of this extra data could be achieved through current exercises such as the MORI residents surveys and the single-topic forums that are conducted periodically. Other information might need to be collected via specific surveys.

Quick reference guide - topic by quartile

	Basingstoke & Fareham	East Hampshire	Eastleigh	Fareham	Gosport	Hart	Havant	New Forest	Rushmoor	Test Valley	Winchester	In top quartile	In quartile 2	In quartile 3	In bottom quartile
Strong and safe community indicators															
Violence against the person	4	2	3	2	4	1	4	2	4	2	2	1	5	1	4
Domestic burglary	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	0
Theft of a vehicle	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	8	1	2	0
Recorded drug offences	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	2	0
Health and well-being indicators															
Life expectancy - males	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	6	4	1	0
Life expectancy - females	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	5	4	2	0
Mortality - all causes - males	3	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	6	3	2	0
Mortality - all causes - females	2	2	3	1	3	1	2	1	4	2	1	4	4	2	1
Mortality - all cancers - males under 75 years old	3	2	3	2	4	1	3	1	2	1	1	4	3	3	1
Mortality - all cancers - females under 75 years old	2	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	2	5	2	3	1
Mortality - all circulatory diseases - males under 75 years old	3	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	6	2	3	0
Mortality - all circulatory diseases - females under 75 years old	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	2	1	5	3	3	0
Conceptions among 15 to 17 year olds	3	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	1	5	2	4	0
Suicide mortality rates	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	1	4	5	2	0
Economic prosperity and lifelong learning indicators															
Unemployment	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	0
Gross weekly earning	1	1	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	1	4	5	2	0
Ratio of house prices v average annual gross earnings - semi detached	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	0	0	8	3
Ratio of house prices v average annual gross earnings - all properties	2	4	3	4	2	3	3	4	3	4	4	0	2	4	5
Educational attainment at Key Stage 2 - English *	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	2	1	1	8	1	0	2
Educational attainment at Key Stage 2 - Maths *	2	1	1	1	4	1	4	2	3	2	1	5	3	1	2
Educational attainment at Key Stage 3 - English *	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	7	3	1	0
Educational attainment at Key Stage 3 - Maths *	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	8	3	0	0
Educational attainment at Key Stage 3 - Science *	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	8	3	0	0

	Basingstoke & Fareham	East Hampshire	Eastleigh	Fareham	Gosport	Hart	Havant	New Forest	Rushmoor	Test Valley	Winchester	In top quartile	In quartile 2	In quartile 3	In bottom quartile
Economic prosperity and lifelong learning indicators (continued)															
Educational attainment at GCSE - 5 or more A* - C grades *	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	7	2	2	0
Educational attainment at GCSE - 1 or more grade G or equivalent *	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	8	2	1	0
Participation in any adult learning	1	1	1	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	9	0	1	1
Environment, infrastructure and transport indicators															
River water quality - biological aspect	1	1	3	3	**	2	4	1	3	1	1	5	1	3	1
River water quality - chemical aspect	1	1	2	4	**	2	3	2	3	1	2	3	4	2	1
Recycled household waste	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	9	2	0	0
Kilograms of household waste per head	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	6	3	2	0
Travel to work by car	4	3	4	4	1	4	4	4	3	4	2	1	1	2	7
Percent of households within 2 kms of a bank or building society	4	4	2	2	1	3	1	3	1	4	3	3	2	3	3
Percent of households within 2 kms of a doctor's surgery	3	3	2	2	1	3	2	3	1	4	4	2	3	4	2
Percent of households within 2 kms of a post office	4	4	3	2	1	3	2	3	1	4	3	2	2	4	3
Percent of households within 2 kms of a supermarket	3	3	2	2	1	3	2	3	1	4	4	2	3	4	2
Percent of authority area classified as greenspace	1	2	3	3	4	2	4	2	4	1	1	3	3	2	3
Total number of topics in quartile 1	12	23	15	21	7	25	3	21	10	19	24	180			
Total number of topics in quartile 2	12	6	10	8	8	3	15	8	11	8	5		94		
Total number of topics in quartile 3	8	4	10	4	12	7	12	4	11	3	3			78	
Total number of topics in quartile 4	4	3	1	3	7	1	6	3	4	6	4				42
Total number of all topics	36	36	36	36	34	36	36	36	36	36	36				
Percent of topics in quartile 1	33	64	42	58	21	69	8	58	28	53	67	46			
Percent of topics in quartile 2	33	17	28	22	24	8	42	22	31	22	14		24		
Percent of topics in quartile 3	22	11	28	11	35	19	33	11	31	8	8			20	
Percent of topics in quartile 4	11	8	3	8	21	3	17	8	11	17	11				11
* These rankings only included districts in Hampshire, unitaries, London boroughs and metropolitan districts, 125 authorities in total.															
** Gosport scored zero - this could have been because it has no waterways classified as rivers, or the borough was not surveyed or it has no good river water. It is therefore not put in a quartile.															
This guide only include topics where it has been possible to find national rankings.															