



Vital Issues

Community Report for Hampshire & Isle of Wight

14

Hampshire & Isle of Wight Community Foundation

In association with Southampton Solent University

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1. Foreword

Hampshire and Isle of Wight Community Foundation has published this 'Vital Issues' report to inform and underpin the 'Vital Signs' project. The report highlights views from local neighbourhoods regarding current issues faced by communities, alongside recent national statistics. The results will allow further conclusions to be made concerning resources and philanthropy within target areas.

The Vital Signs project will provide a current overview, alongside other Community Foundations in the UK, highlighting community trends and opinions through the assigning of grades. The grades will help to identify areas that are critical to improve the quality of life.

Inspiration was taken from the original Vital Signs Model initiated by Community Foundations in Canada. The research collected will be used to focus on the social priorities within Hampshire and Isle of Wight.

This Vital Issues report provides research to support the Hampshire and Isle of Wight's Vital Signs project. The aims of this report are to:

- Report on the vitality of Hampshire and Isle of Wight Communities, through the combination of local expert evidence, community views and national statistics.
- Pinpoint the priority issues that present significant challenges and develop opportunities with long-term impact.
- Propose ways in which community philanthropy can be directed to respond in the future.

Vital Signs projects are conducted throughout a number of UK Community Foundations focusing on 10 pre-set themes; this allows a comparison to be made based on common issues and priorities across the country.

Hampshire and Isle of Wight Community Foundation propose to use the publication of information to start an on-going discussion and target local philanthropy to meet the aims and objectives identified by community needs. This Vital Issues report will be used to inform future resource and grant-making decisions, allowing trends to be mapped and outcomes evidenced.

It is hoped that this report will be one of many for **Hampshire and the Isle of Wight**, and that it will spark discussions, encourage connections and inspire action. Please join in the conversation.

Toni Shaw
Chief Executive Officer
Hampshire & Isle of Wight Community Foundation
October 2014

2. Executive Summary

Primary grading is generally positive for Hampshire and Isle of Wight. The county as a whole scores no lower than a Grade C. However, these county level grades mask districts and local areas containing deprivation, disadvantage and poor quality of life.

Hampshire and the Isle of Wight scores above the national average for the majority of the 10 pre-set Vital Signs themes; with the environment grading as an exception falling slightly below average. However, there are wider differentials between the districts. This report identifies key local trends and concerns that need to be addressed.

Table One: Key themes and grades used within this report.

Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Themes	Overall Grade
Work	B
Housing and homelessness	C
Learning	B
Arts, culture and heritage	B
Strong communities	B
Safety	C
Fairness	B
Healthy living	B
Local economy	A
Environment	C

FACT:

Hart is the least deprived area in the whole of England

(Place Analytics, 2014)

2.1 Key Priorities

The priorities for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight are targeting support to the areas of greatest need:

- Fairness – tackling inequality and poverty in the most disadvantaged Wards in our communities.
- Strong Communities – supporting voluntary organisations to deliver more social action to combat social exclusion and isolation, especially for older people and those with mental health issues.
- Learning – raising young people’s aspirations and learning opportunities; and delivering more apprenticeships.
- Safety – supporting neighbourhood initiatives that empower local people to deliver safer communities.

3. Background Context

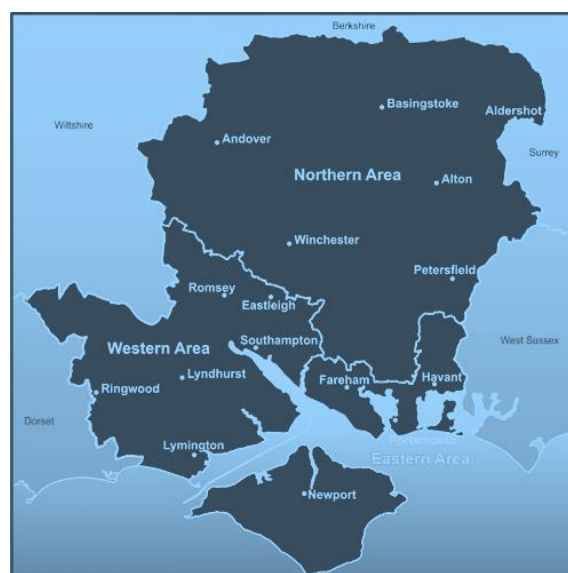
Hampshire and Isle of Wight is the largest County in South East England and the third largest Shire County in the United Kingdom, with the Isle of Wight gaining the title of the largest island of England. It is a diverse community, containing the two unitary authorities of Portsmouth and Southampton and the City of Winchester.¹

Hampshire can be broken down into the following districts:

- Basingstoke and Deane
- City of Winchester
- East Hampshire
- Eastleigh
- Fareham
- Gosport
- Hart
- Havant
- New Forest
- City of Portsmouth (unitary)
- Rushmoor
- City of Southampton (unitary)
- Test Valley

FACT:
Population of Hampshire
is 1.76 million
(2011 Government Census)

As a community Hampshire and Isle of Wight contains a wide variety of social classes, income brackets, historical content, coastal activity, age ranges and Rural Urban Classification.



4. Vital Signs Hampshire and Isle of Wight

'Vital Signs' is the name of the Community Foundation project, which combines secondary social data and research using both local and national sources. This report, **'Vital Issues'**, aims to inform the first stage of project. The aim of Vital Signs is to identify issues, trends and areas of success within a county focusing on the 10 pre-set themes.

Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Community Foundation used the interactive website **'Place Analytics'** as a main source of interrogating statistical data available for the UK; allowing the user to convert the data into meaningful information in the form of reports, layered maps, tables etc.

¹ Hampshire County Council, 2014. *Key Facts about Hampshire and Hampshire County* [online] [viewed 14th August 2014]. Available from: Council <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/factsandfigures/keyfactsandfigures/factsabouthampshire.htm>

The statistical information within the Vital Signs project is heavily based on the application of Place Analytics research - referred to as '**Place Insight**' - providing an overview of life in Hampshire and Isle of Wight, highlighting both the positives and negatives. The Vital Signs project aims to emphasise connections and spark conversation, to help guide philanthropic action in the future.

It is hoped that this Vital Issues report will be the first in a series of publications, with the purpose of evolving to create a positive impact on community groups, individuals and charities.

4.1 What can you do to help?

If you or your organisations find motivation from the content of Vital Issues, use the data as a starting point for positive action. Share the report with those that can influence change and better the community.

Feel free to contact Hampshire and Isle of Wight Community Foundation for any help, or further details and join in the conversation.²

EMAIL:
hiwcfadmin@hantscf.org.uk

PHONE NUMBER:

01256 776101

5. Aims of this Vital Issues report

To synthesise evidence regarding the communities and districts within Hampshire and Isle of Wight using multiple methods and sources; enabling the publication of a comprehensive report, highlighting the following elements:

- Social problems
- Positive elements within districts
- Community needs
- Sustainable changes that can be made for the future

² HIWCF, 2014. *Contact us* [online] [Viewed 14th August 2014]. Available from: <http://www.hantscf.org.uk/about-us/contact-us.aspx>

6. Methodology

The initial data came from UK Community Foundations operating with Place Analytics, to provide a computer-generated report, allowing high-level analysis regarding the current economic, social and environmental conditions.

The results were combined with data from the local health and voluntary sector in order to provide a rich picture regarding Hampshire and Isle of Wight.

Additionally, an extensive online survey was conducted with local Hampshire residents, asking a range of questions regarding the 10 pre-set themes from Vital Signs. The data collected from the online survey provided comparative data from members of the community. It was considered important to gain an understanding of how the residents of Hampshire and Isle of Wight currently feel about the county, as well as, residents' opinions concerning future priorities within the community.

Qualitative and quantitative data was obtained from 1,145 local individuals who completed the survey, providing a valuable source of information to evaluate the community's opinions, values and priorities. Quotes and statistics from the survey are referred to throughout as '**Community Voice**'.

The survey was available online and participants were asked to respond to 21 questions regarding their opinions on the 10-preset themes. The demographic data provided the following profile of survey respondents:

- 90% British
- 2.27% under 24
- 7.83% aged 25-34
- 89.21% over the age of 35
- 66% Female
- 63% no dependent children
- 22% retired
- 30.84% full time/ part time public sector
- 72% having lived in the county over 25 years

Top three demographic responses:

- 13.19% Basingstoke
- 11.62% Southampton
- 9.17% Isle of Wight

7. Survey limitations

The level of responses to the survey is low in comparison with the total potential survey population. Response levels for individual districts are also statistically small. The survey questions were also very broadly worded in line with other Community Foundation surveys. Future surveys will benefit from improved survey design and administration.

However, despite these limitations, the results of the survey do reflect the opinions of over 1,000 local residents, and therefore they have been included within this report.

8. Themes, Grading and Priorities

The grading system is used for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Vital Signs report to give an indication and recommendation of the urgency in which an action needs to be prioritised.

This report explores the factors that drive the grades awarded and highlights the differences within the County at district level. The grades are based on the current data set from Place Analytics and reflect how Hampshire and Isle of Wight is doing in relation to the rest of the UK. Given the size of the county and the diverse nature, key differences within each district are discussed in greater detail, to highlight where evidence suggests there is a greater need for development.

Vital signs grading:

A	Everything is great. Let's keep things that way!
B	Things are going well, but we can make them better
C	The situation is OK
D	Things aren't going very well. We should take action as soon as possible
E	Things are going very badly. We must act now!

The report findings are presented through national grading for the ten pre-set themes.

Table Two: Theme Breakdown

Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Themes
Work
Housing and homelessness
Learning
Arts, culture and heritage
Strong communities
Safety
Fairness
Healthy living
Local economy
Environment

The national grading system for the above themes allows an objective grading evaluating how each Vital Signs area is performing in relation to the rest on the UK. The national Vital Signs Grading for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight are as follows:

Table Three: Hampshire and Isle of Wight County Grading

Theme	Grade
Work	B
Housing and homelessness	C
Learning	B
Arts, culture and heritage	B
Strong communities	B
Safety	C
Fairness	B
Healthy living	B
Local economy	A
Environment	C

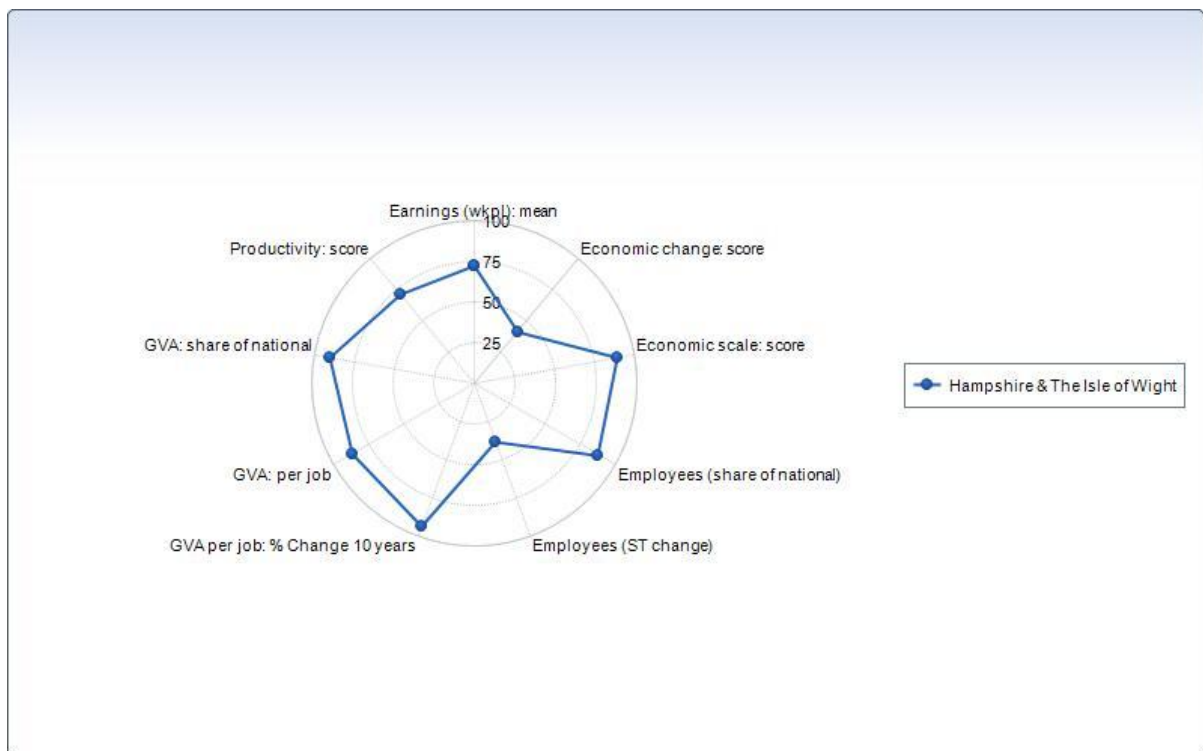
9. Work

Employment rate	B
Unemployment rate	B
Economically active	B
Overall	B

9.1 Talking point

Since 2012 the employment rate of Hampshire and Isle of Wight has strongly improved; however, skills shortage and skills gaps are still an area for concern. The long recession and subsequent falls in available jobs has had an impact on economic activity rates and employment rates.

Graph One: Hampshire and Isle of Wight - Employability Scale profile



9.2 Employment rate and Economic activity

The employment rate is defined by the proportion of working population in employment and comes from the data provided regarding resident population and labour force. In 2014, 79.56% of the resident working age population were economically active; either in employment or actively seeking employment. This was above the national average of 77.4% nevertheless, fractionally below the South East average of 79.9%.

Community Voice:

“More opportunities are needed for young people coming out of mainstream education.”

Place Analytics data shows that Basingstoke and Deane ranks top within the Counties employment rate with 81.4%, closely followed by Fareham with 81.3% of the population in employment. Hampshire and Isle of Wight survey results ranked 41.35% as ‘the situation is ok’, with the 17.09% of comments stating there needs to be more employment for the younger generation such as apprentice schemes; overall concluding the employment rate and economic activity both receive a Grade B.

Table Four: Hampshire and Isle of Wight - Economic Performance Profile

Area Name	Employment: rate	Employment: rate (LT change) (March 2005 - March 2014)	Labour market: score	Unemployment: rate (APS) (March 2014)	Unemployment: 16-24 (Claimant Count) (August 2014)	Economically active	Earnings (wkpl): mean (2013)
Basingstoke and Deane	81.4	1.12	113.53	4.3	1.25	83.9	£590.50
East Hampshire	76.8	-5.42	107.11	4.9	0.99	85.3	£429.70
Eastleigh	81.2	-2.05	113.25	3.5	1.1	81.2	£448.40
Fareham	81.3	1.62	113.39	4.7	1.35	81.5	£489.40
Gosport	68.9	-9.93	96.09	9	2.35	78.1	£408.30
Hart	80.9	-1.58	112.83	0*	0.78	82.5	£565.80
Havant	73.4	-6.14	102.37	6	2.65	77.2	£475.70
Isle of Wight	70.8	-4.71	98.74	7.8	2.42	75.3	£384.60
New Forest	83	5.73	115.76	3	1.53	85.2	£434.60
Portsmouth	71.7	-0.28	100	6.8	1.66	76.6	£489.50
Rushmoor	73.6	-7.88	102.65	2.9	1.43	75.5	£622.50
Southampton	69.4	-3.48	96.79	7.9	1.37	75.1	£490.40
Test Valley	78.1	-3.22	108.93	3.8	0.98	78	£456.70
Winchester	77.7	-3.96	108.37	2.4	0.56	80.3	£522.50
Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	77.53	-0.23	108.13	5.05	1.47	79.56	£491.17
South East	75.5	-2.33	105.3	5.6	1.71	79.9	£514.30
Great Britain	71.7	-1.38	100	7.3	3.3	77.4	£504.30

*The figure for Hart was not available due to being disclosive (APS not released) previously available data in December 2013 detailed 3.2%.

Hampshire and the Isle of Wight’s ‘Nearest Neighbour’ in terms of similar results match those of Greater Manchester. The table above highlights the following factors:

- Earnings Mean: The mean figures are calculated by adding together the earnings of all workers and dividing the total by the number of workers; Hampshire and the Isle of Wight stands at: 73.08% (£491.17 per week).

9.3 Unemployment rate

Based on the results collected from Place Analytics, Hampshire and Isle of Wight has a low level of unemployment, with 11 out of 14 districts exhibiting below the Great British average of 7.3% unemployed.

Winchester and Rushmoor have the lowest unemployment rate at 2.4% Winchester and Rushmoor 2.9% whilst Gosport has the highest proportion, with 9% of the resident working age population being unemployed. In 2013 Hampshire and Isle of Wight had 5.05% of people registered as unemployed, which is again below the national average of

Community Voice:

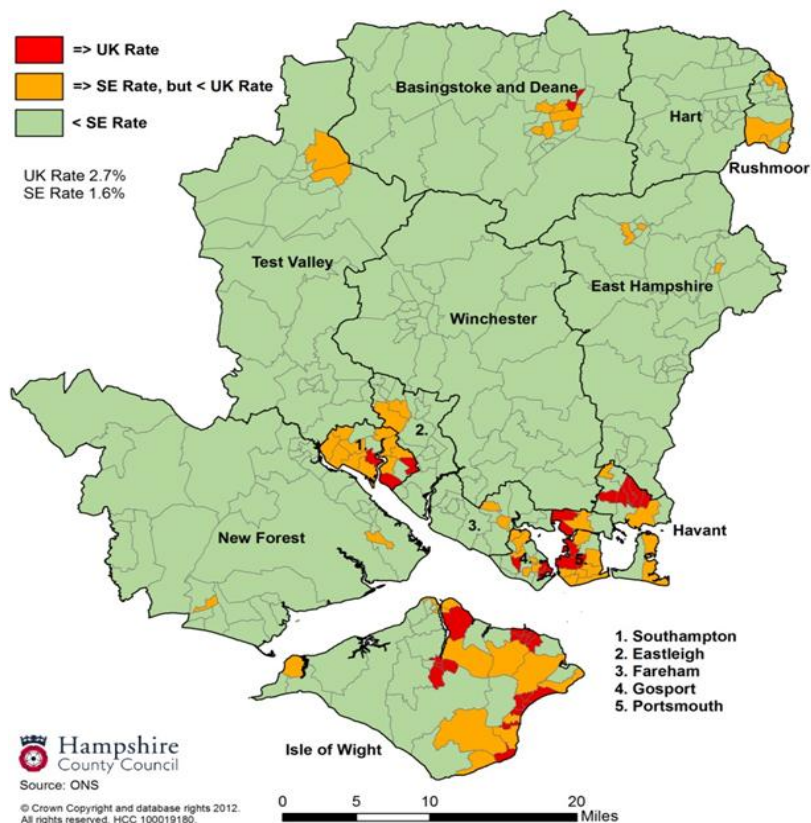
“There is not a lot employment wise for young people who are not interested in further education.”

7.3%.

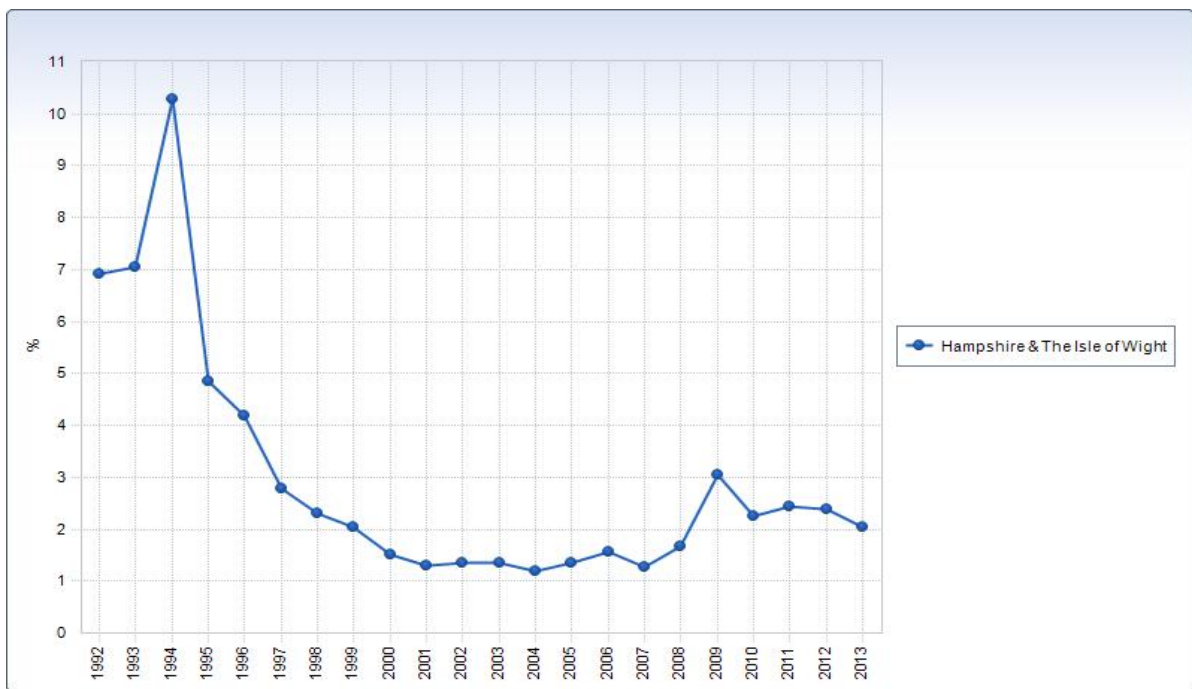
Nearest equivalent ILO unemployment (16-24 yrs) to March 2014 detailed Hampshire County Council area as 11.2%, Portsmouth 15.1% and Southampton 18.4%. Source: The Hampshire Labour Market Bulletin August 2014.

The image below illustrates the Small Area Job Seekers Allowance (CAS Wards) allowance ‘hotspots’ in June 2014 across the Hampshire and Isle of Wight.

Image 2: Hampshire County Council ONS



Graph Two: Hampshire and Isle of Wight - Unemployment rate



- Unemployment has dropped by 4.57% since 1992 compared to 2013.
- Based on the proportion of people ages 16-59/64 (Men/Woman) claiming job seekers allowance or national Insurance Credits
- The higher the score the more unemployed residents in a given area

9.4 Vital Issues

Table Five: Vital Issues - Work

<p>Identified Needs: There is a particular need in poorer areas of the county. Gosport and the Isle of Wight have unemployment levels that are higher than the National average. The needs of young people not in education, training or employment are a particular priority.</p>
<p>Vulnerable Areas: 13 Wards across three districts of the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Havant are in the bottom 10% for unemployment in the country.</p>
<p>Talking Point: Apprenticeship opportunities have increased significantly; 75% of employers believe apprentices are more important than ever to their business. Is there a greater role for community philanthropy in this and similar areas?</p>

9.5 Community Voice

“Unemployment has dropped and new money is attracting more industries and businesses.”

“The right training for local people to enable them to work locally.”

“There aren't a lot of jobs and many seem to be minimum wage and part time - particularly in the Care sector.”

“There are lots of empty shop units in Eastleigh and when they do re-open it's invariably another coffee shop of which Eastleigh already has plenty.”

“Lower than average pay makes living very challenging. Little social housing is very concerning for the future generations.”

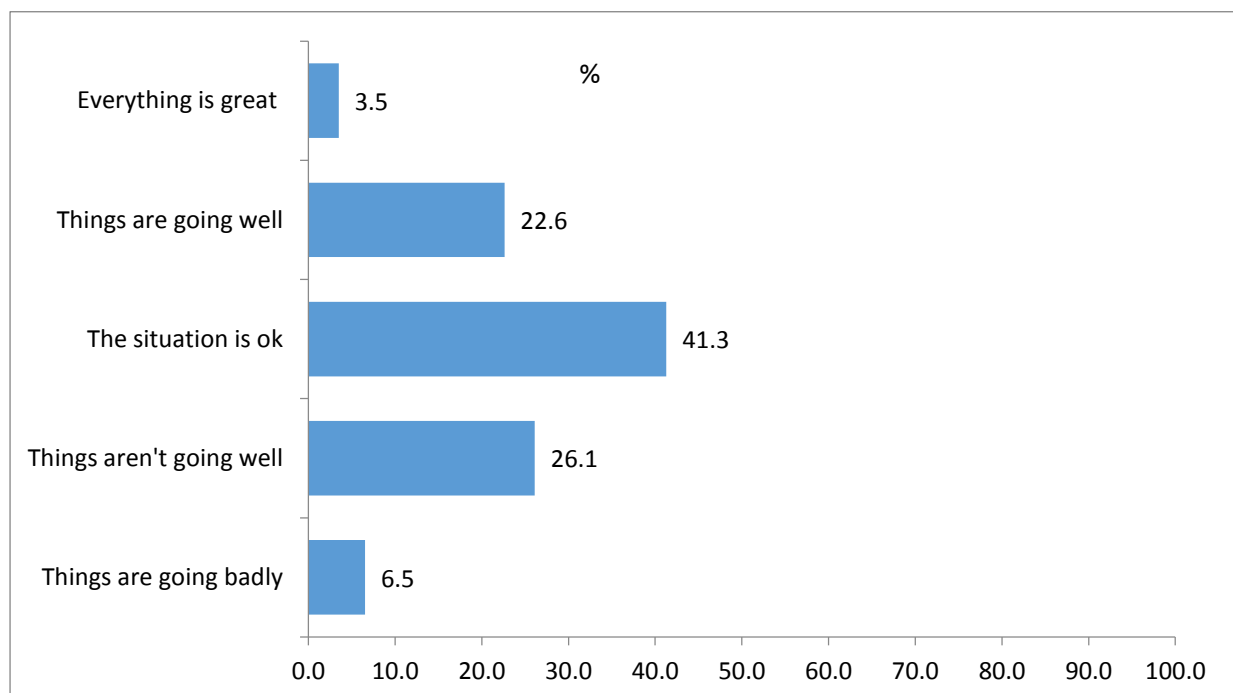
“We're more fortunate than other areas because of our geographical location, but we mustn't be complacent.”

“It would be good to have more employment opportunities in village. There are several offices which are empty. More jobs to be lost if current planning consideration to build more houses is passed.”

9.6 Vital Signs Community Conversation

The online Vital Signs Survey contains a section regarding ‘Work’; the feedback percentage is detailed below.

Graph Three: Work Grading



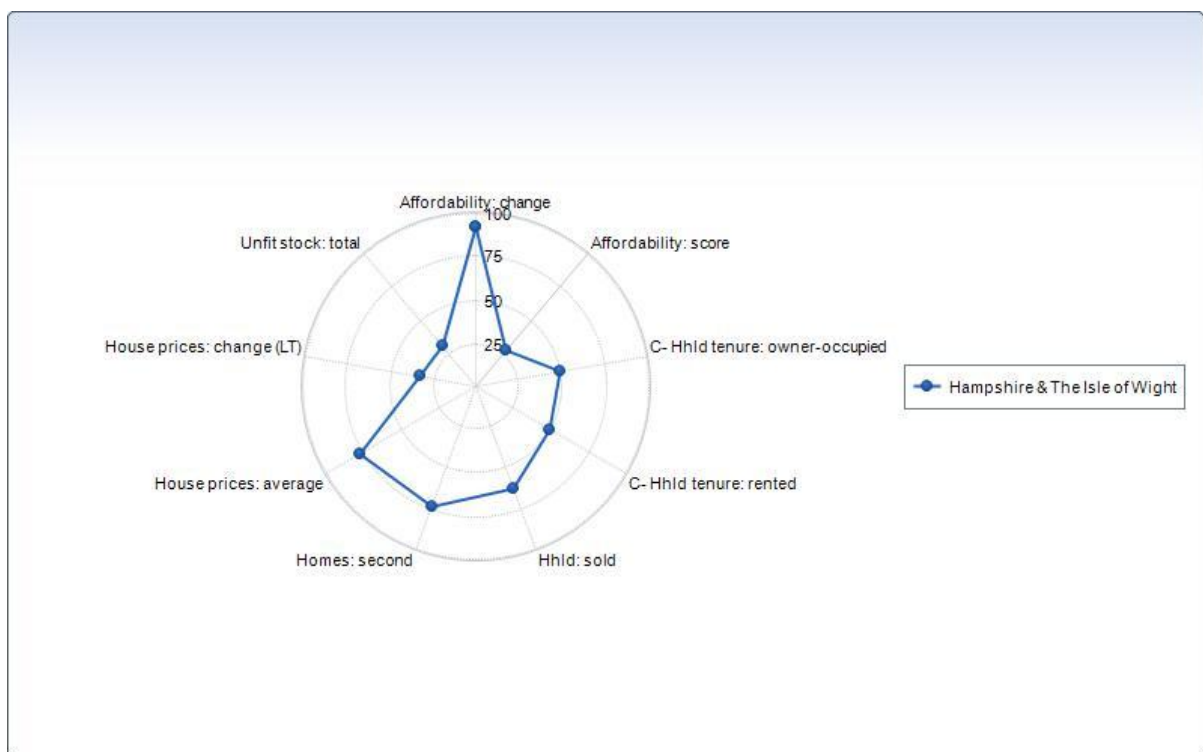
10.Housing and Homelessness

Affordability score	D
Owner occupied	C
Homelessness	B
Overall	C

10.1 Talking Point

Housing affordability is a national problem however the impacts are district specific. Results were collected regarding affordability, based on the correlation between average earnings and average house prices. Additional information also indicated the following areas must be considered: long-term change in house prices, houses sold, houses rented, second homes, unfit stock and change of affordability over time.

Graph Four: Hampshire and Isle of Wight - Housing Affordability Profile



10.2 Affordability score

The average house price for 2013 in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight is £248,400.83, which is £6,304.11 higher than the national average. These results highlight that although Hampshire and the Isle of Wight doesn't exhibit high levels of affordability it is still £46,125.17 lower than South East average house figures.

Figures highlight that Gosport has the highest affordability scoring 105.35, above the England and Wales national figure of 100, with the average house price of £170,284; with Southampton (103.94) and Portsmouth (103.04) scoring closely behind.

Winchester scored the least affordable district with results showing a score of 78.69 with the average house price of £387,570. Agreeing with results showing that Winchester has the largest increase in houses prices over the last 10 years.

FACT:

Hampshire and Isle of Wight score 50/100 regarding housing and homelessness.

10.3 Owner Occupied

Since 2001 the number of homes owned with a mortgage has declined by 11% and private renting has increased by 78%³ (Source: Housing completions from HCC Land Availability Monitoring System and dwellings forecast from HCC (2012 based) Small Area Population Forecast)

Results show that Southampton has the lowest proportion of owner-occupied houses standing at 49.74% in 2013 and at 80.42% Fareham has the highest.

Discounting Southampton, which has the highest percentage of rented houses at 48.16%, as well as, Rushmoor and Portsmouth that also score below the national average of owner-occupied housing, all other districts scored above the England and Wales average of 63.57%

FACT:

This Isle of Wight has the highest proportion of second homes in the sub region.

The overall proportion of households that are occupied by the owner within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight totals 66.87%. However, The Isle of Wight had the highest proportion of second homes in the sub region totalling 5.38% followed by New Forest at 2.19%

10.4 Homelessness

In comparison to England, Hampshire and Isle of Wight have low levels of homelessness however, broken down into districts there are areas, which cause concern.

Portsmouth results exceeded national averages of 0.96 by over double with results highlighting that 2.42 in every 1,000 people were homeless, closely followed by record numbers in Gosport of 1.41.

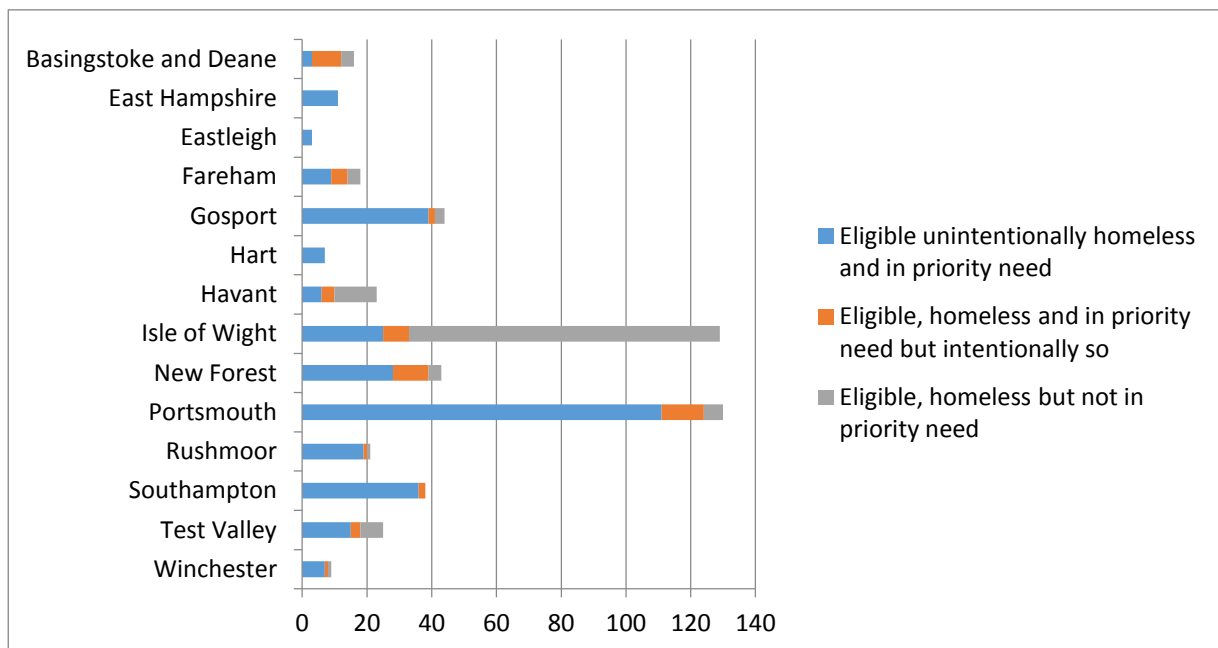
Community Voice:

“With more homeless people on the streets and people having to leave their houses this situation is getting worse everyday.”

These results challenge previous results showing that Gosport and Portsmouth were ranked first and third regarding affordability.

Nevertheless, information can be taken from the July 2014 Government figures regarding homelessness from January – March 2014 in order to compare with Vital Signs results; the government findings show the following:

Graph Five: Detailed Local Authority Homelessness Figures³



These results correspond with the Place Analytics research, highlighting Portsmouth at the forefront regarding unintentionally homeless and a priority district, closely followed by Gosport within the same unintentional priority sector. In terms of eligibility but not a priority, the Isle of Wight shows high levels in graph two which coincides with Vital Signs result of 0.45 nevertheless, the lack of urgency concludes from being below England’s average of 0.96.

³ Gov, 2014. *Detailed local authority level homelessness figures: January to March 2014* [online] [Viewed 6th September 2014]. Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness#detailed-local-authority-level-responses>

10.5 Vital issues

Table Six: Vital Signs – Housing and Homelessness

Identified Needs: There remains a problem with sub-standard, vacant and affordable housing in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, particularly access to private and social rented housing. Across the region more than 59,000 people are on the housing waiting list. ⁴
Vulnerable Areas: Wealthy areas across the region are becoming too expensive for low income families, where even social housing rents are charged at approx 80% of market value. This can lead to a lack of diversity in the community .The Isle of Wight has the highest level of second home ownership. Affordability on the island can be difficult when average weekly income levels are approximately £67 below the national level.
Talking Point. The need for support, advice, mediation and early intervention services for homelessness are priority areas. Levels of homelessness on the Isle of Wight and in the New Forest are emerging as areas for concern. Can community philanthropy be more effective at supporting those with housing needs?

10.6 Community Voice

40% of participants described the district in which they lived as ‘needing to take action’ regarding housing with the belief that things weren’t going well; with comments such as: “There is very little social housing in our area.” “Wages are low so young people can’t afford to buy their own home.” “The private rental sector puts them at the mercy of private landlords on 6-month tenancies.” “There are three generations living in our house.”

The three most commonly used words within the 277 comments were ‘affordable’, closely followed by ‘social housing’ and ‘expensive’ with a combined 53.79% stating that overall there isn’t enough affordability and social housing for young people or first time home owners.

That being said, 42.13% of participants’ thought that the housing situation was ‘ok’ and 17.87% respondents rated ‘going well’ or ‘great’.

Place Insight show that, higher housing affordability levels than national average coincide with comments within the survey; the questionnaire results reflect the need for lower housing prices for specific target audiences. However, the 60% ‘ok’ and above closely working in conjunction with statistics that show the Hampshire and the Isle of Wight is lower than South East prices.

Community Voice:

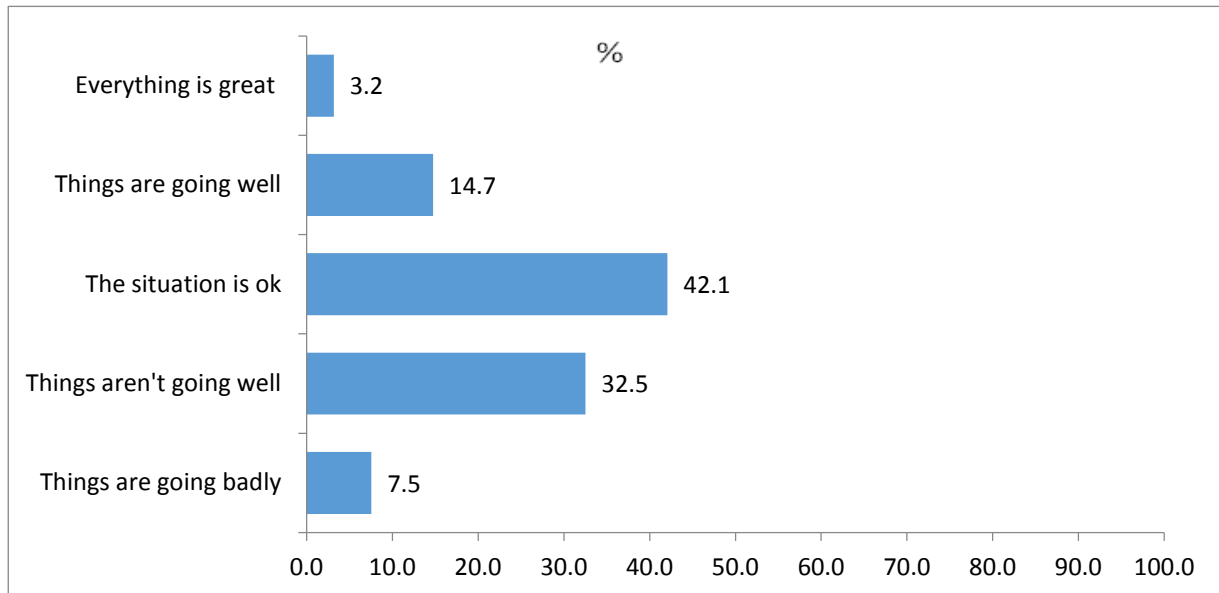
“Help for younger people to gain access to housing market - more affordable housing & sustainable rent accommodation”

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-rents-lettings-and-tenancies>

10.7 Vital Signs Community Conversation

The online Vital Signs Survey contains a section regarding 'Housing and Homelessness'. Here is the feedback:

Graph Six: Housing and Homelessness Results



11.Learning

Skills and qualifications	A
GCSEs A-C	E
No qualifications	A
Overall	B

11.1 Talking point

Overall Hampshire and the Isle of Wight score highly within the education sector, although this masks poor 5+ GCSE grade A*-C overall, where many districts in Hampshire and Isle of Wight score below the national average. For the county to remain competitive and achieve long-term economic growth the pipeline of skills coming through needs to improve.

Community Voice:

“Local U3A might benefit older generation - very little for those isolated at home.”

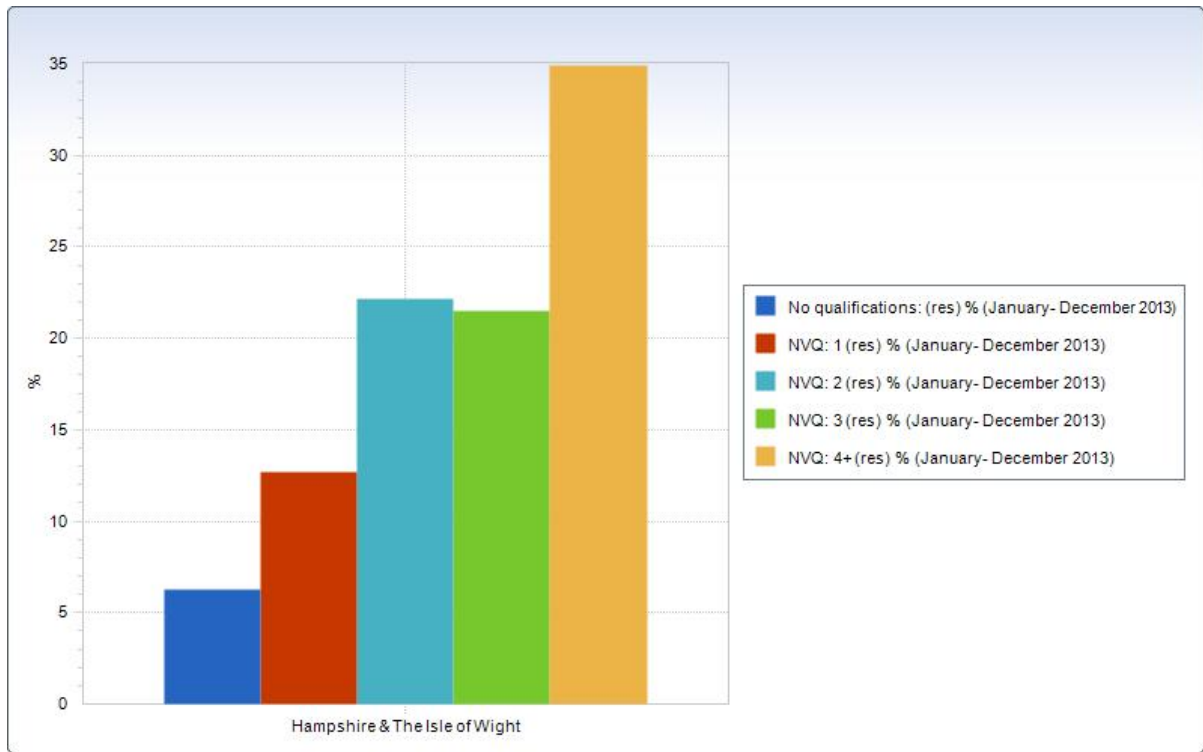
11.2 Skills and qualifications

Graph Seven: Hampshire and Isle of Wight - Skills and qualification profile



Graph Seven highlights 77.4% of residents in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight obtain A*- C GCES's giving a Country ranking of 44th Sub-Region in England, leaving room for improvement. Skills and Qualifications overall for residents is ranked 5th nationally, with a score of 104.99 - the high score indicates a high level of local area qualifications amongst the labour market.

Graph Eight: Hampshire and Isle of Wight – Residence NVQ and No qualifications



Graph eight shows the overall skill set of residents within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, supporting the evidence shown in Graph seven.

The above far left column of the graph shows a resident based indicator that provides the percentage of males aged 16-65 and females aged 16-60, which have no qualifications.

NVQ1 displays the percentage of males aged 16-65 and females 16-60 who are qualified for NVQ level 1 – GCSE Grade D-G or below; the results also include the 55% of residents who have other qualifications equivalent to the same level.

NVQ 2 highlights NVQ Level 2 qualifications of the same target age group that have acquired five GCSE's at grades A*-C also including the 35% of residence that have other qualifications and 50% of those with Trade apprenticeships.

Following the same age range NVQ 3 displays those with NVQ Level 3 and 2 A-Levels; the results also include 10% of other qualifications of equal level and a further 50% of trade apprenticeships.

Community Voice:

“ Young people with learning difficulties are given limited opportunities to develop real skills”

Finally, the far right hand side column shows resident based indicators for the percentage of males and females who have NVQ Level 4 and a degree level or above qualification; which is over double the NVQ 1 category.

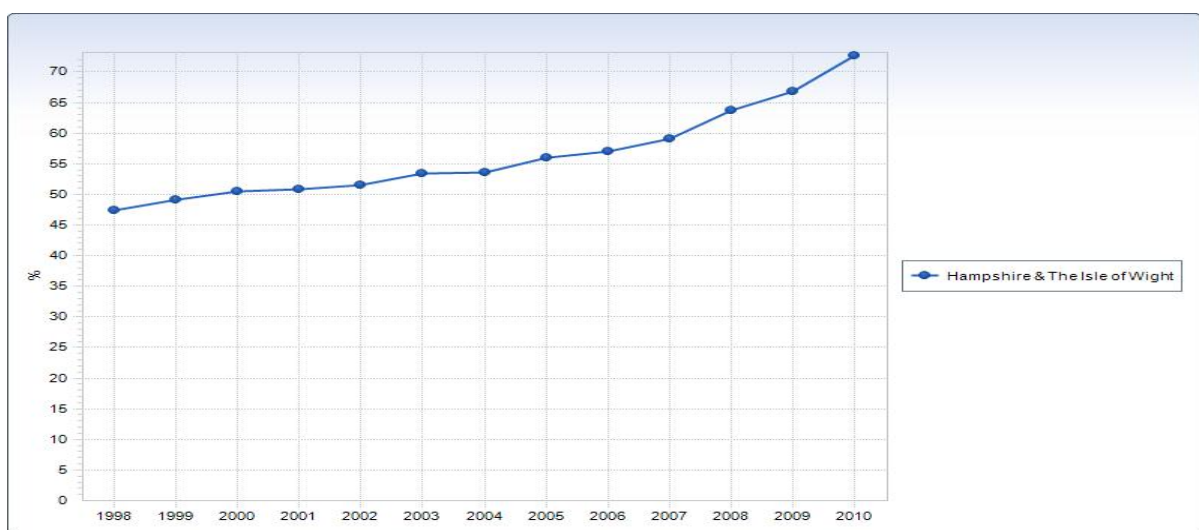
Table Seven: Hampshire and Isle of Wight – Residence Skills and Qualifications Score

Area Name	Skills and quals(res): score (January- December 2013)
Basingstoke and Deane	106.34
East Hampshire	105.83
Eastleigh	106.21
Fareham	110.49
Gosport	104.1
Hart	108.75
Havant	96.82
Isle of Wight	101.01
New Forest	108.11
Portsmouth	103.94
Rushmoor	102.47
Southampton	100.89
Test Valley	110.83
Winchester	109.91
Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	104.99
South East	104.1
Great Britain	100

Table Seven displays that Havant is the only district area within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight that is below the Great British average of 100, regarding Skills and Qualifications of residence. However results show promising scores in regards to overall county skills and qualification success.

11.3 GCSE's A-C

Graph Nine: Proportion of students gaining 5+ GCSEs (A*-C)



Although Graph Nine shows a positive growth regarding the percentage of 15 year olds obtaining five or more A*-C GCSE's, the County as a whole is overall below the England average of 83% as shown in further detail in Table Eight.

Table Eight: Hampshire and Isle of Wight District profile – Five of more A*- C GCE's

Area Name	GCSE (res): A*-C (2012/2013)
Basingstoke and Deane	76.7
East Hampshire	87.4
Eastleigh	82.4
Fareham	80.4
Gosport	78.2
Hart	85.8
Havant	76.1
Isle of Wight	68.6
New Forest	74.9
Portsmouth	65.6
Rushmoor	72.4
Southampton	81.8
Test Valley	78.4
Winchester	82.4
Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	77.4
South East	82.4
England	83

Table Eight results highlight that only Hart and East Hampshire are above the England average regarding results – by 2.8 and 4.4; leaving twelve districts below average regarding GCSE results. Table Nine encompasses the above information and highlights each districts national ranking regarding their GCSE results.

Community Voice:

“Often too much emphasis put on HE, rather than vocational achievements and career goals.”

Table Nine: District Ranking of Residence 5 GCSE's A* - C grade

GCSE (res): A*-C (2012/2013)				
Rank	District (incl. 2009 Unitaries)	Region	%	Nat. Rank
1	East Hampshire	South East	87.4	57
2	Hart	South East	85.8	98
3	Eastleigh	South East	82.4	173
3	Winchester	South East	82.4	173
5	Southampton	South East	81.8	186
6	Fareham	South East	80.4	220
7	Test Valley	South East	78.4	262
8	Gosport	South East	78.2	265
9	Basingstoke and Deane	South East	76.7	283
10	Havant	South East	76.1	289
11	New Forest	South East	74.9	302
12	Rushmoor	South East	72.4	311
13	Isle of Wight	South East	68.6	319
14	Portsmouth	South East	65.6	323

Table Nine’s results highlight the urgency to address GCSE scores with Portsmouth ranking 323 nationally out of 326. Hart and East Hampshire results coincide with the Table eight’s success of above national average regarding the percentage of 15 year olds achieving five or more A* - C grades.

However, when drilling down further evidence showed wards in Winchester are ranked within the bottom 25% nationally for residents achieving five or more GCSE’s results A* - C grades. These results are displayed in the below table.

Table Ten: Wards within Winchester GCSE A* - C | Region | Percentage | National Rank

St John and All Saints	Winchester	21.73	5578
Wickham	Winchester	20.02	5721
Colden Common and Twyford	Winchester	18	5879
St Barnabas	Winchester	16.39	5974
St Luke	Winchester	12.5	6134

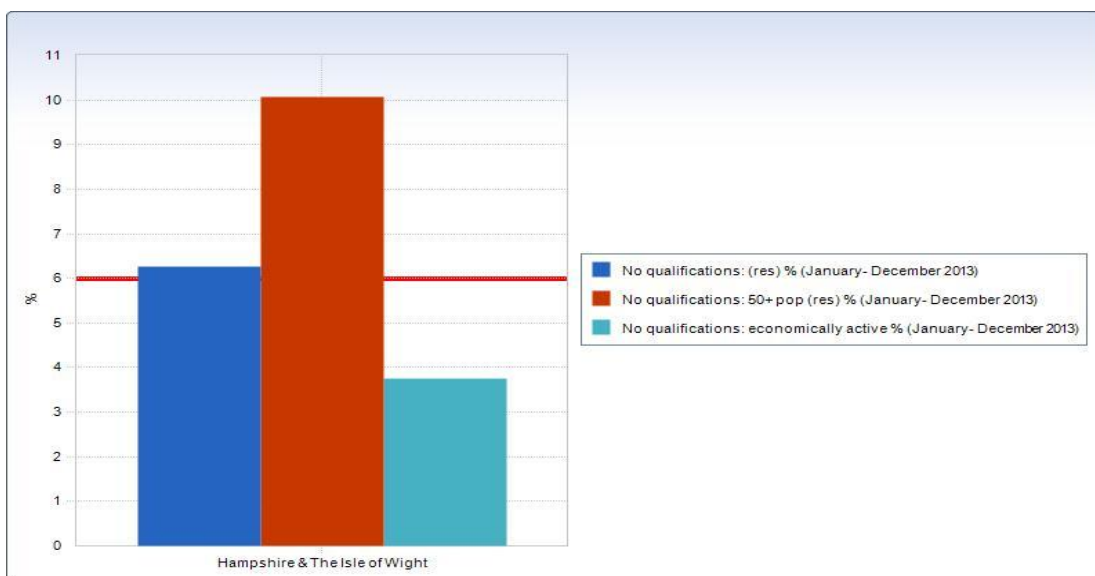
11.4 No Qualifications

In regards to residents with no qualifications table eleven highlights that: Hampshire and Isle of Wight is below average across the board in the three subheadings shown below; Residence-based indicator provides the percentage of males ages 16-65 and females aged 16-60 who have no qualifications.

Table Eleven: Hampshire and Isle of Wight - No qualifications profiling

	No qualifications: (res)	No qualifications: 50+ pop (res)	No qualifications: economically active
Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	6.27	10.06	3.74
National Average	9.32	14.47	5.92

Graph Ten: Hampshire and Isle of Wight - No qualifications profiling



Twelve out of Fourteen Districts within Hampshire and Isle of Wight are better than the national average in regards to having no qualifications. However at Ward Level 30% of South Ham's (Basingstoke) population have no qualifications, which is comparable to Hullbridge in Rochford.

Table Twelve: District profiling – No residence qualifications.

Area Name	No qualifications: (res) (January- December 2013)
Basingstoke and Deane	3.42
East Hampshire	7.02
Eastleigh	5.24
Fareham	3.16
Gosport	9.33
Hart	2.67
Havant	14.69
Isle of Wight	8.05
New Forest	3.07
Portsmouth	8.37
Rushmoor	5.75
Southampton	8.61
Test Valley	3.23
Winchester	2.28
Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	6.27
South East	6.46
Great Britain	9.32

11.5 Vital Issues

Table Thirteen: Vital Issues - Learning

<p>Identified Needs: In Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, we have 307 Wards which fall below the England average for 5+GCSE (A*-C), 15 of which are in the lowest 20%. However the county is doing relatively well when it comes to additional skills and qualifications with NVQ level 2 & 3 above the national average.</p>
<p>Vulnerable Areas: Havant is the only area which scores slightly below the national average for overall skills and qualifications. Only 10 Wards achieved above the national average for 5+GCSE (A*-C) in 2012/13.</p>
<p>Talking Point: Educating at secondary level is highlighted as in need of improvement. Is there a case for focusing community philanthropy resources to lift ambitions and re-engage people through learning?</p>

11.6 Community Voice

37% of those surveyed said, “things are going well” whereas 27% felt “things aren’t going very well”

“Adult literacy and numeracy classes (including financial literacy and management) need to be available and accessible throughout the Borough, in saying adult, I mean those people over the school leaving age. ESOL classes should also be made and accessible for all people in our local community for those whose English is not their first language”

“More support is needed for single parents that want to better themselves, especially if they have a part-time job, courses are expensive and out of reach, child care also needs to be supported”

“Information about Learning and Education is not well circulated on the Isle of Wight”

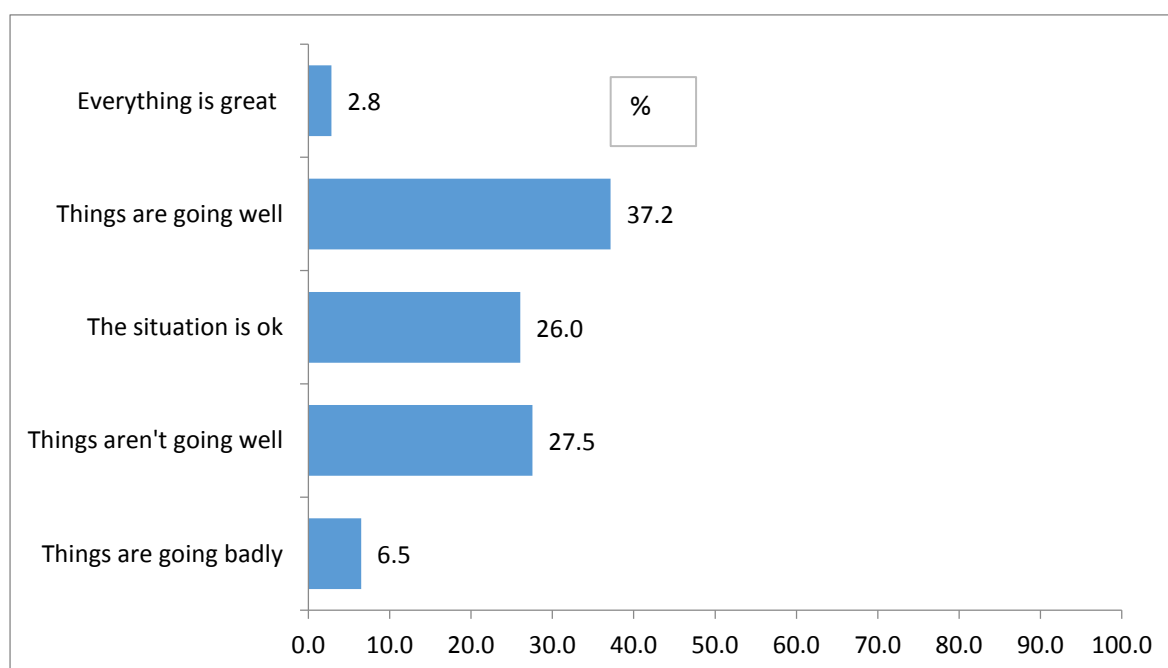
“We have areas of real success Alton and Petersfield and areas where investment and skills development are required Whitehill and Bordon and more rural areas.”

“With employment opportunities for young people without experience being quite high, more focus on work experience, training and apprenticeships might be explored. For older employees experiencing redundancy, more focus could be centred on retraining in other fields. Could this possibly be operated in our library system which might benefit from the use of their facilities, especially for any of the small sites that may be selected for closure?”

11.7 Vital Signs Community Conversation

Our online Vital Signs survey contained a section on ‘Learning’. Here is the feedback:

Graph Eleven:



12. Arts, Culture and Heritage

Local amenities score	C
Employment in creative industries	B
Cultural amenities score	B
Overall	B

12.1 Talking Point

Hampshire and Isle of Wight is home to many contrasts and long maritime history; tourist attractions include seaside resorts, museums, heritage sites and national parks in both the New Forest and the South Downs (covering some 45% of the county). The county is famed as home of such writers as: Jane Austen and Charles Dickens, as well as the birthplace of engineer Isambard Kingdom Brunel.

Economically, tourism is worth almost £3 billion annually to the Hampshire economy. Each year Hampshire is visited by 4.3 million staying visitors and a further 37 million day visitors.⁵

12.2 Local Amenities

All results regarding 'Local Amenities' take into consideration: cultural amenities (sports arenas; cinemas; zoos; theme parks; major event venues; Visit England attractions; Michelin starred restaurants; performing arts venues; cathedrals); national heritage sites; retail floor space; employment in amenities-provision (as a proxy). Each are divided by the land area, and then scored in relation to the national figure.

Community Voice:

"The opportunity is there but I believe the cost to be restrictive for some."

Hampshire and the Isle of Wight have a high level of local amenities and each district is ranked, as follows on a national scale shown in Table Twelve.

⁵ <http://www.hants.gov.uk/rh/tourism-section/tourism-facts.pdf>

Table Fourteen: Hampshire and Isle of Wight District - Amenities Score Rank

Amenities: score (2013)				
Rank	District (incl. 2009 Unitaries)	Region	score	Nat. Rank
1	Portsmouth	South East	1458.49	16
2	Southampton	South East	883.97	38
3	Rushmoor	South East	529.65	60
4	Gosport	South East	464.03	71
5	Havant	South East	352.77	88
6	Fareham	South East	289.58	104
7	Eastleigh	South East	287.44	106
8	Isle of Wight	South East	154.27	161
9	Hart	South East	103.47	197
10	New Forest	South East	83.57	222
11	Winchester	South East	82.74	228
12	Basingstoke and Deane	South East	78.23	236
13	East Hampshire	South East	60.21	272
14	Test Valley	South East	54.02	283

Results show that Portsmouth is ranked 16th within the national scale, in comparison to Test Valley ranking 283rd.

Hampshire and Isle of Wight exhibit high levels of retail floor space, hotel employment and café culture, however overall as a sub region has significantly lower heritage sites as shown below:

Graph Twelve: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Amenities Profile.



12.3 Employment in Creative Industries

Table Fifteen: Employment in District areas of 'Creative Industries'

Area Name	Emp: Arts, Ent, Rec & other (no.) ()	Emp: Retail (no.) ()	Employ (wkpl): creative (2012)	Employ (wkpl): hotels (2012)
Basingstoke and Deane	7208	8467	2.43	5
East Hampshire	2115	4240	2.92	6.32
Eastleigh	2192	7205	1.76	4.95
Fareham	1470	4962	1.69	5.58
Gosport	939	2398	1.37	7.17
Hart	1570	2386	2.81	13.97
Havant	1639	5495	1.19	6.12
Isle of Wight	2474	6812	1.86	12.56
New Forest	3587	6905	2.43	8.96
Portsmouth	4204	10761	1.37	7.13
Rushmoor	1522	4393	2.92	5.71
Southampton	3791	11899	3.73	6.47
Test Valley	2043	5425	2.9	6.1
Winchester	2734	7941	5	6.07

Employment within hotels is highest in Hart and closely followed by the Isle of Wight; hotels and restaurants can be defined as both conventional overnight accommodation facilities e.g. hotels and bed and breakfasts, as well as hotels that include food and beverage service activities.

Employment in cultural/creative industries is highest in Southampton at 3.73; the sector can be defined according to the following divisions:

- Advertising agencies and media representation
- Architectural activities / quantity surveying
- Retail sale in commercial art galleries
- Retail sale of antiques including antique books
- Manufacture of other outerwear, underwear, footwear and other wearing apparel and accessories
- Motion picture, video and television programme production, post production, distribution and projection activities
- Sound recording and music publishing activities and reproduction
- Performing arts and Support activities to performing arts
- Artistic creation and all aspects of arts facility operation
- Cultural education
- Creative, arts and entertainment activities / amusement and recreation activities
- Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities
- Publishing of computing games and other software publishing
- Computer programming activities and the reproduction of computer media
- Radio broadcasting, television programming and broadcasting activities

Community Voice:

"Many people are excluded from the rich variety of cultural events in the district because of lack of transport and cost."

12.4 Cultural Amenities Score

Table Sixteen: Hampshire and Isle of Wight District Amenities National Rank Profile

Amenities (cultural): score (2012)				
Rank	District (incl. 2009 Unitaries)	Region	score	Nat. Rank
1	Portsmouth	South East	1399.43	17
2	Rushmoor	South East	1324.9	19
3	Gosport	South East	861.19	42
4	Southampton	South East	602.83	58
5	Eastleigh	South East	430.59	80
6	Fareham	South East	349.13	85
7	Havant	South East	313.16	94
8	Isle of Wight	South East	237.96	114
9	New Forest	South East	102.93	196
10	Hart	South East	100.14	201
11	Winchester	South East	84.69	222
12	East Hampshire	South East	67.02	252
13	Basingstoke and Deane	South East	54.33	286
14	Test Valley	South East	34.28	319

The above scores are measured by: the level of cultural amenities provision in each district; a higher score indicates that an area has a greater level of provision.

This indicator takes into consideration the factors and facilities mentioned in section 12.2.

Community Voice:

“Greater support needed for events in village halls and community centres - particularly the arts and theatre.”

12.5 Vital Issues

Table Seventeen: Vital Issues – Arts, Culture and Heritage

Identified Needs: For many people our arts, culture and heritage provide a local identity and sense of place. It also provides a green infrastructure and multiple health benefits. However, access can often be difficult for those trapped by poverty without the means to access amenities across the county.

Vulnerable Areas: Basingstoke and Deane score 46% below the England cultural amenities average, whilst Test Valley is lower at 66% below this average score. Portsmouth and Southampton have the highest level of cultural amenities, but have high levels of local deprivation making accessibility difficult.

Talking Point: Community arts, heritage and volunteering initiatives have the power to transform lives. Should local community philanthropy provide resources to allow access for all?

12.6 Community voice

37% of those surveyed said that “things are going well” and 36% felt “the situation is ok”, providing a very positive view point overall.

“I think the range is wonderful and I am very involved in lots of things. I am not sure that everyone has access or is made welcome.”

“Although locals make every effort, funding cuts have had an impact.”

“There are good opportunities for cultural sharing but the lack of local transport makes it difficult for residents without cars to participate in any evening activity.”

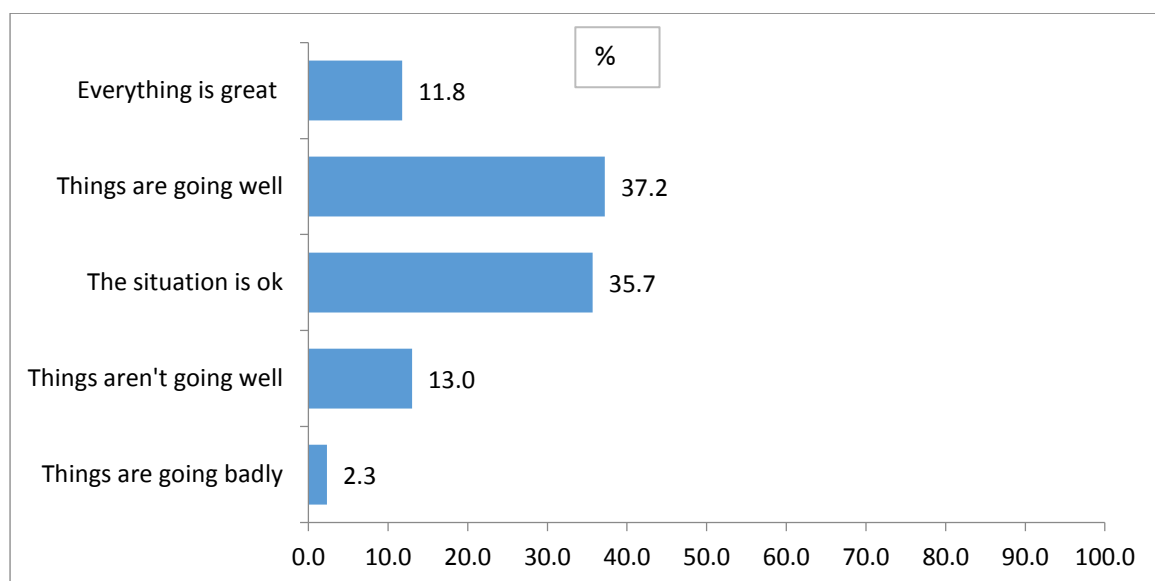
“There are many opportunities for the Arts. However School children need to be encouraged to take advantage of the opportunities, which in practice means the parents/guardians... and schools. If adults aren't in the habit or haven't had the opportunity themselves they aren't going to pass on the culture to their children. I think the schools should take it upon themselves and support arts programmes... perhaps they (teachers) don't understand the value of the Arts in education, discipline, work, nourishing the soul which makes for more responsible citizens.”

“ We're fighting to keep our communities heritage' ”

12.7 Vital Signs Community Conversation

Our online Vital Signs survey contained a section on ‘Arts, Culture & Heritage’. Here is the feedback:

Graph Thirteen:



13. Strong Communities

Well-being	B
Volunteering	B
Overall	B

13.1 Talking point

On November 25 2010, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) launched a national debate on measuring well-being. ONS is developing new measures of national well-being to meet a range of uses. The new measures are intended to cover the quality of life of people in the UK, the environment and sustainability, as well as the economic performance of the country. One of the main aims of the national measures is to fill the current gap in official statistics regarding subjective well-being in the UK compared with other aspects of well-being, for example objective quality of life indicators such as life expectancy and housing conditions.

13.2 Well-being

A strong community is often measured as a successful one in regards to people who have high levels of well-being which is sustained over time. Accordingly, progress can be measured in terms of achievable objectives such as a stable and productive economy, a cohesive society, good housing, safety etc.⁶

The well-being scores calculated using the following factors:

- 'Life satisfaction'
- 'Life worthwhile'
- 'Happy yesterday'
- 'Anxious yesterday'

These factors combined allowed the overall well-being average for each district to be calculated and rank against a national rating shown in Table Sixteen.

⁶ J.Martin, 2011. *Measuring our progress: The Power of Wellbeing* [online] [Viewed 20th September 2014]. Available from: <http://www.M.networkofwellbeing.org/resources-database/entry/measuring-our-progress.-the-power-of-wellbeing>

Table Eighteen: Hampshire and Isle of Wight District Average

Well being (average) (2011-2012)				
Rank	District (incl. 2009 Unitaries)	Region	score	Nat. Rank
1	Isle of Wight	South East	7.53	28
2	Basingstoke and Deane	South East	7.46	73
2	East Hampshire	South East	7.46	73
2	Eastleigh	South East	7.46	73
2	Fareham	South East	7.46	73
2	Gosport	South East	7.46	73
2	Hart	South East	7.46	73
2	Havant	South East	7.46	73
2	New Forest	South East	7.46	73
2	Rushmoor	South East	7.46	73
2	Test Valley	South East	7.46	73
2	Winchester	South East	7.46	73
13	Southampton	South East	7.3	231
14	Portsmouth	South East	7.26	250

The above table highlights the drastic difference in the well-being of Isle of Wight residence, ranking at 28th nationally in comparison to Portsmouth nationally ranking 250th. The lower the score the greater level of well-being.

13.3 Volunteering

The Cabinet Office found that the most common activities undertaken by volunteers were those that supported health improvements, people with disabilities and sports or exercise, all of which are key aspects of promoting and assisting individual well-being. Three of the top four reasons that people volunteer can also be linked to their own sense of well-being:⁷

- To improve things, help people
- Cause was important to me
- To meet people, make friends

Hampshire & Isle of Wight has a strong commitment to volunteering, with 22,061 currently registered on Do-it ranging from age 15-65+.

Community Voice:

“Volunteering should be more widely advertised outlining the benefits of this work e.g. experience.”

⁷ Source: Big Lottery Fund National Well-being Evaluation

Table Nineteen: Hampshire and Isle of Wight District Volunteering in Sporting Activities.

Area Name	Volunteering: all (2010-2011)
Basingstoke and Deane	4.04
East Hampshire	9.2
Eastleigh	7.99
Fareham	7.19
Gosport	9.03
Hart	9.61
Havant	6.45
Isle of Wight	6.92
New Forest	5.17
Portsmouth	5.97
Rushmoor	7.55
Southampton	6.14
Test Valley	9.38
Winchester	12.51
Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	7.24
South East	8.12
England	8.98

The above results are based on the percentage of the adult population involved in at least one hour of volunteer work per week to support sporting activity.

Winchester is 3.53 above the average volunteering with 12.51% of adults volunteering for at least one hour of volunteering per week to support sporting activity; shortly followed by: Hart with 9.61, Test Valley 9.38, and East Hampshire with 9.2.

Below average for sport volunteering is Basingstoke and Deane with 4.04, half of England’s national average.

Community Voice:
 “ Fareham has a large and active number of volunteers but policies by government are pushing more and more onto the voluntary sector and we are all getting too stretched.”

Results in Graph Fifteen shows that the strong majority of volunteers are male, double the number of female volunteers and performing 1.94% above the national average as shown in Table Eighteen:

Table Twenty: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Volunteering Profile

	Volunteering: all	Volunteering: females	Volunteering: males
Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	7.24	3.77	7.54
National Average	8.98	2.99	5.6

Overall, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight is above the national average regarding Volunteering however, the number of females participating in voluntary activities is below the overall national average regarding the three sectors combined; highlighted in the graph below.

Graph Fourteen: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Volunteering Percentage

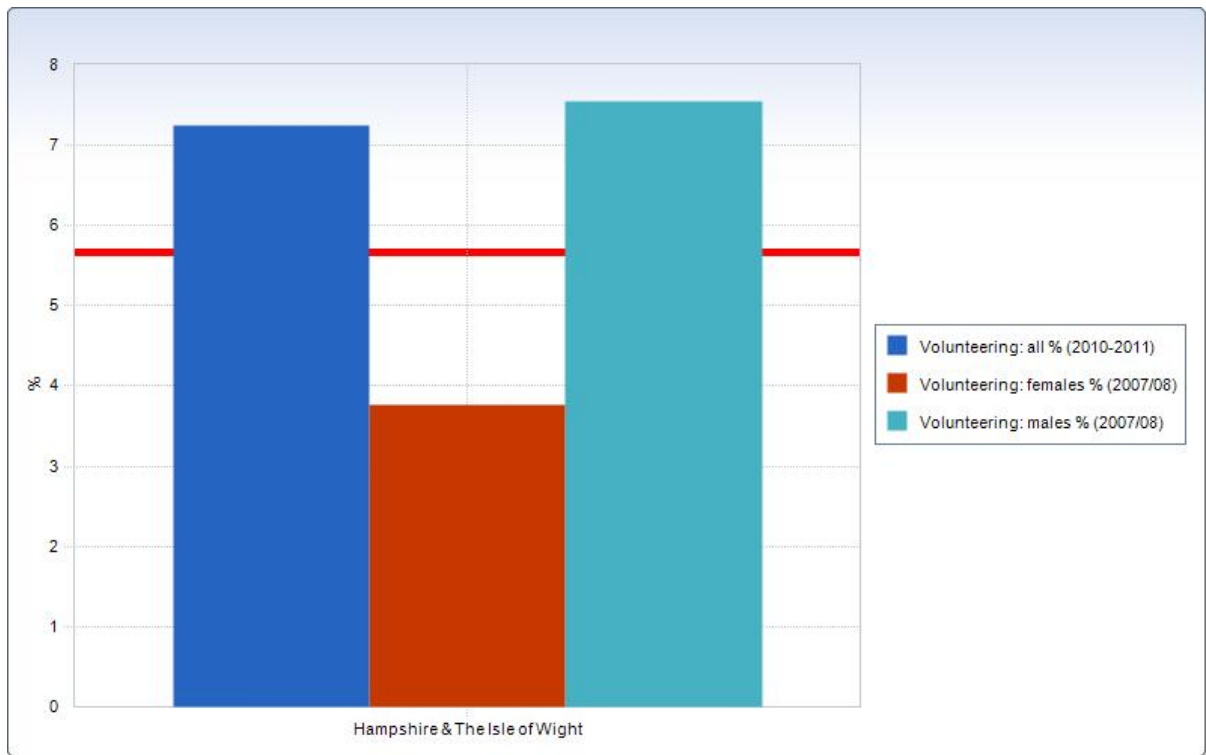
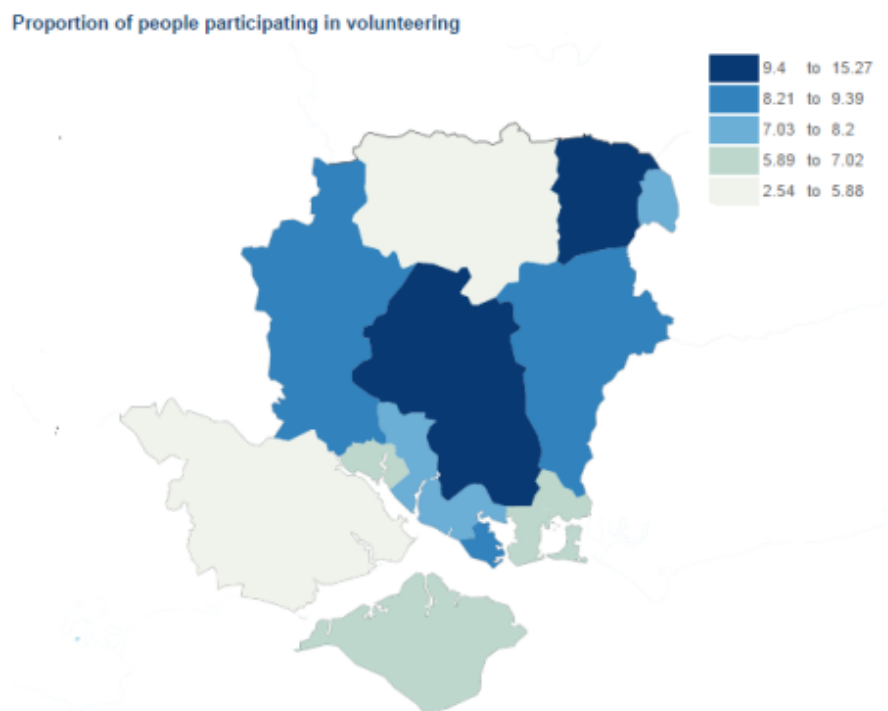


Image 3: ⁸



⁸ Source: Hampshire County Council, Southampton Voluntary Services, Community Action Isle of Wight.

13.4 Vital Issues

Table Twenty: Vital Issues – Strong Communities

Identified Needs: A sense of belonging and feeling safe is a fundamental human need which is essential to overall well-being and engagement in society. A sense of well being is strong across the Isle of Wight and all other areas except Portsmouth and Southampton.
Vulnerable Areas: People in Portsmouth were only 31.65% satisfied with their lives compared to Southampton at 36.17%.
Talking Point: In Winchester, 12.5% of the adult population are involved in at least one hour of volunteer work per week to support sporting activities. The Community Foundation has supported 21,990 volunteers in 2013 through our grants programme. Can community philanthropy continue to play a role in supporting volunteering and build stronger communities?

13.5 Community Voice

“39% felt “things are going okay” for Strong Communities.

“Most residents in Selborne are involved in some activity or other in the village, such as Lunch Club”


“People are willing to give their time for free, but due to cuts in funding there is less services that offer opportunities for communities.”

“Infrastructure for people with dementia poor in this area in addition to the support for carers.”

“Volunteering should be more widely advertised outlining the benefits of this work eg experience, can be added to CV's”

“It is a cultural issue. Many people don't consider it their 'role' to support community based organisations always believing someone else will do it.”

“It would be useful if there was more structure and support with respect to keeping organisations going. It is quite easy to have a great idea and to get the ball rolling, it's keeping the ball rolling and generating sufficient momentum for projects to become sustainable that is difficult.”



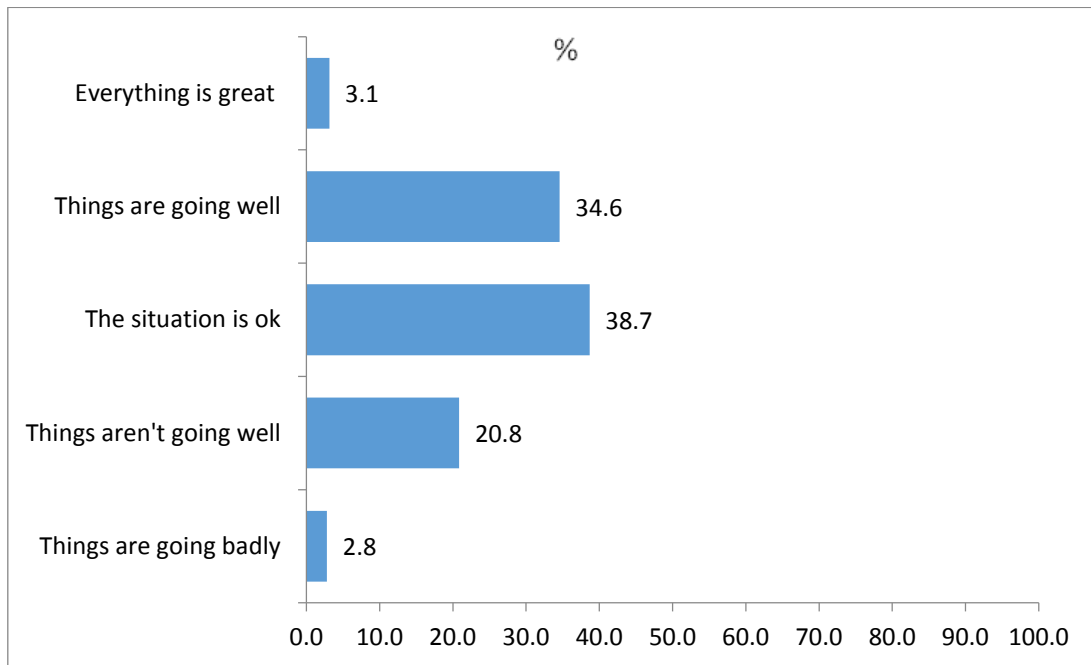
Community Voice:

“We desperately need volunteers & more community projects that join up generations”

13.6 Vital Signs Community Conversation

Our online Vital Signs survey contained a section on Strong Communities. Here is the feedback:

Graph Fifteen:



14.Safety

Total offences (per 000 population)	C
Crime score (2012/13)	C
Overall	C

14.1 Talking Point

Hampshire and Isle of Wight has relatively low levels of crime in comparison to the national average; however areas such as: Southampton, Portsmouth and Gosport are higher than county average. During the past decade, crime levels have decreased, but pockets within specific districts still leave cause for concern regarding incidence of 'violent crime' and 'Hate crime', which has shown evidence of increasing.

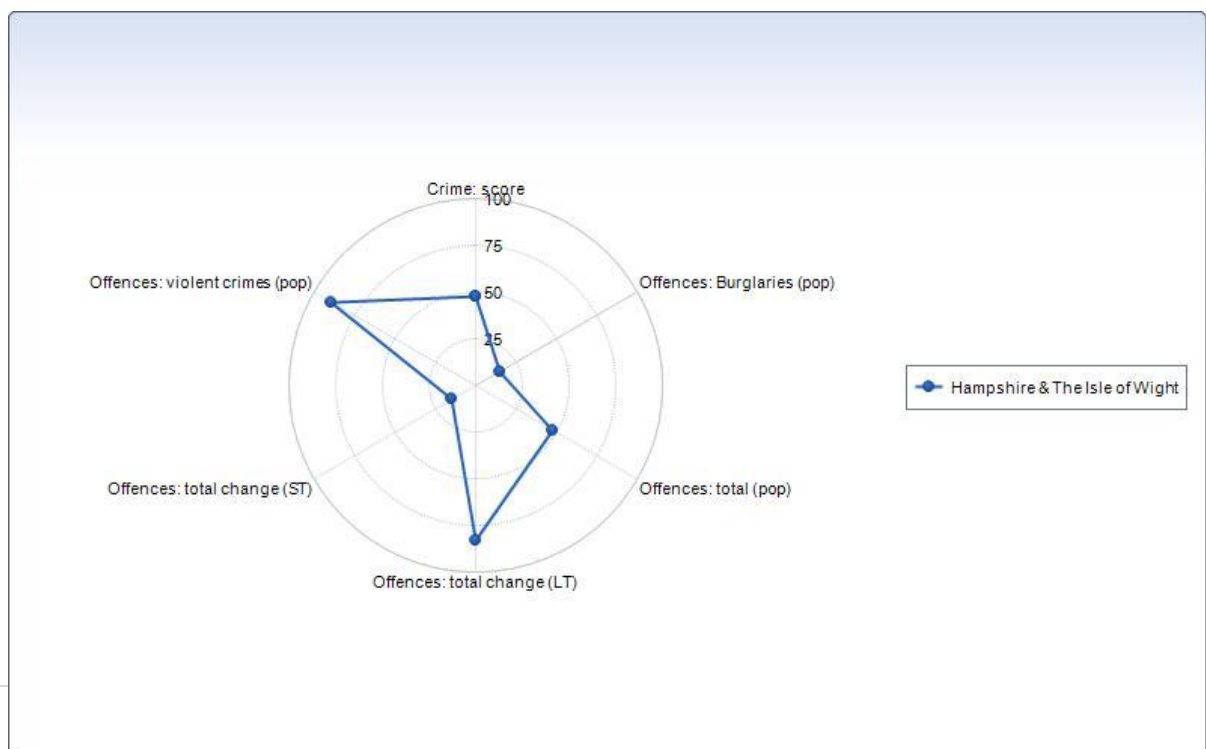
14.2 Crime Score

Overall crime scores for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight are low with evidence supporting the low levels of burglaries; however, there are pockets that require direct monitoring in order to decrease risk and offences for example high levels of: 'Violent Crimes' as highlighted in the graph below:

Graph Sixteen: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Crime Profile

Community Voice:

"Our area is considered quite safe. We have a good police and community police presence."



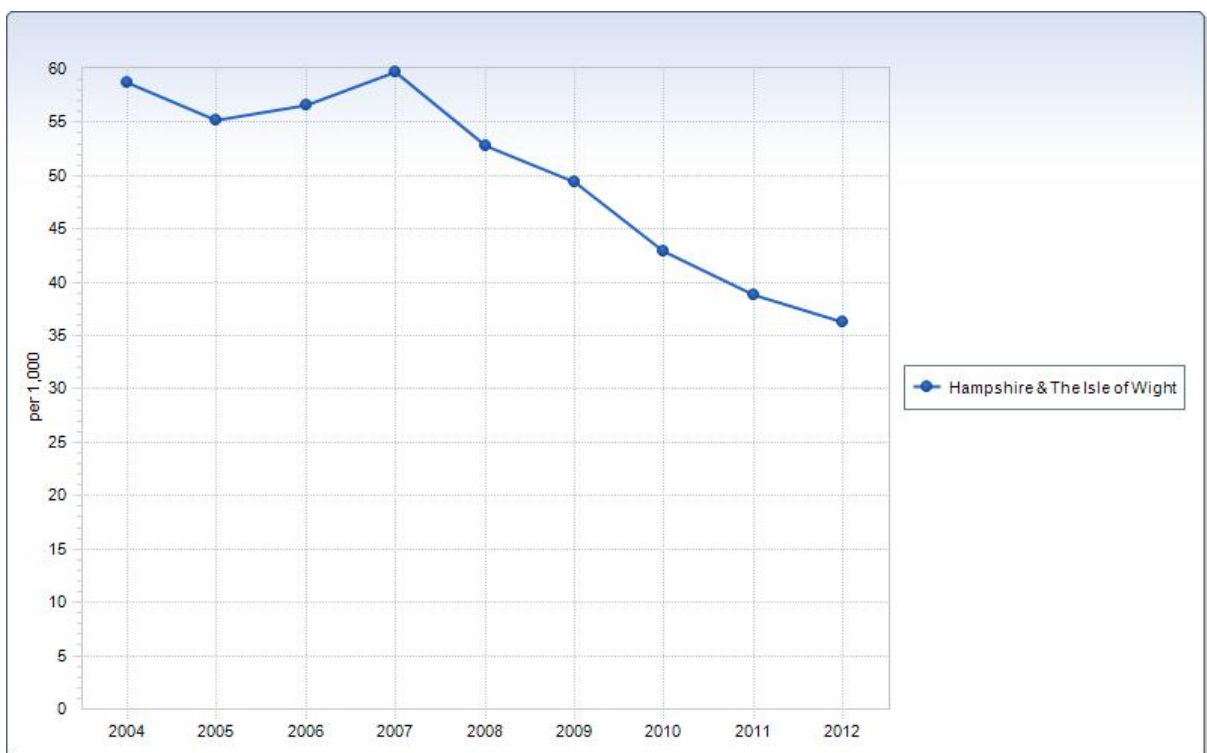
This information is further supported in Hampshire and Isle of Wight’s national ranking of 11 - shown below:

Table Twenty Two: Total Crime Score by Region

Crime: total ()				
Rank	Sub Region	Region	Number	Nat. Rank
1	Kent & Medway	South East	14102	10
2	Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	South East	13458	11
3	Sussex	South East	11532	13
4	Surrey	South East	6704	29
5	Milton Keynes, Oxfordshire and Bucks	South East	6267	33
6	Berkshire	South East	4130	44

Total crime has also decreased over time as highlighted in the graph below, showing a 22.46% decrease over eight years.

Graph Seventeen: Total Crime in Hampshire and Isle of Wight Timeline



However, these fantastic results adding towards a strong community miss the ward level data showing that Portsmouth and Southampton have the highest levels of violent crime ranked 8th and 12th nationally with an average of 18 violent crimes per 1,000 population.

14.3 Total offences per 000 population

Total offences include all types of theft, domestic and non-domestic burglary, robberies, criminal damage and arson, drug offences, sexual offences, fraud, weapons offences, public order offences and violent offences.

The data is of good geographical coverage and is based on mid-year population statistics supplied by the Office of National Statistics. Police statistics provide a good measure of trends in well-reported crimes.

In regard to total offences within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight's, the closest comparison in results links to Milton Keynes, Oxfordshire and Bucks as displayed below:

Table Twenty-Three: Offences total population comparison

Data table is shown below.			
		Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	Milton Keynes, Oxfordshire and Bucks
Offences: total (pop) (2012/2013)	Percentile	47.92	50
per 1,000	Value	54.72	55.92

When drilling down further into data looking specifically at district level offences the results show that Southampton is ranked 24th nationally as shown below:

Table Twenty-Four: Hampshire and Isle of Wight District offences total population. A high rank equals a high level of offences.

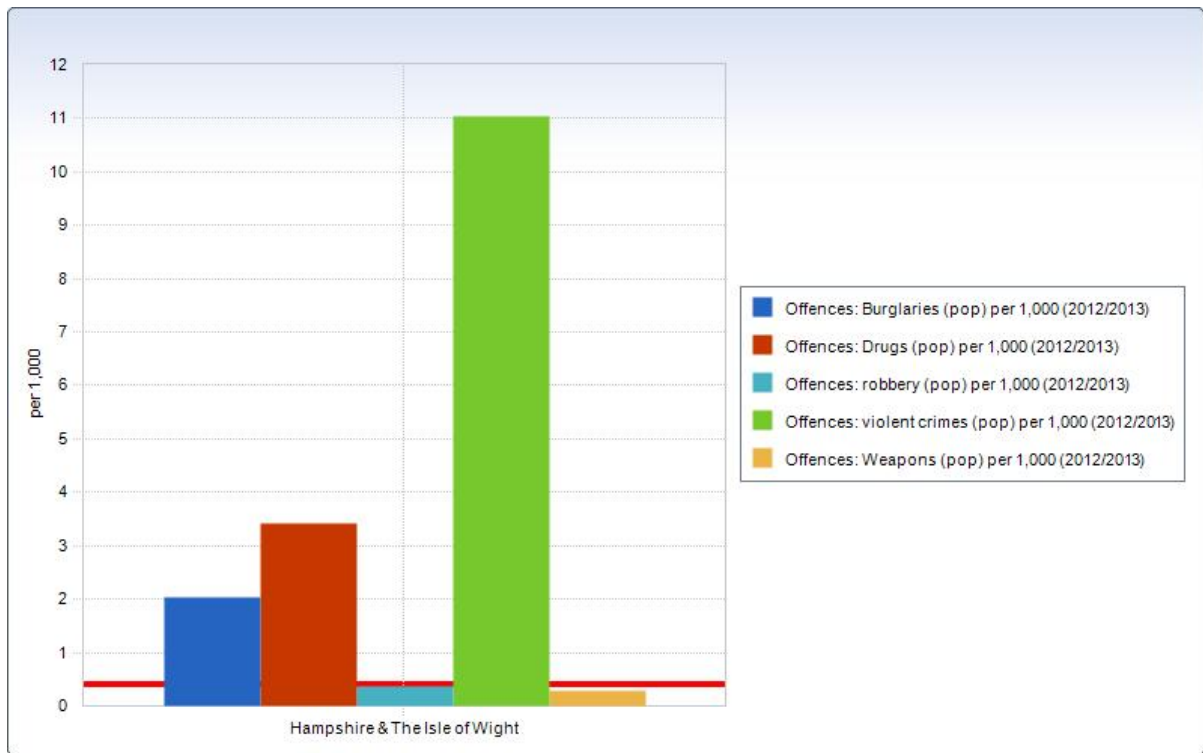
Offences: total (pop) (2012/2013)				
Rank	District (incl. 2009 Unitaries)	Region	per 1,000	Nat. Rank
1	Southampton	South East	88.7	24
2	Portsmouth	South East	84.29	32
3	Gosport	South East	63.53	104
4	Rushmoor	South East	55.52	151
5	Havant	South East	55.05	155
6	Isle of Wight	South East	49.74	192
7	Basingstoke and Deane	South East	48.79	198
8	Winchester	South East	43.81	236
9	New Forest	South East	43.03	244
10	Test Valley	South East	42.56	247
11	Eastleigh	South East	39.31	269
12	Fareham	South East	35.87	295
13	East Hampshire	South East	33.95	308
14	Hart	South East	31.66	320

Community Voice:

"Overall I'm very satisfied with respect to safety both of the workplace, at home and in public in general."

When breaking down 'Total offence' into further detail the following five focus areas emerge:

Graph Eighteen: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Offences Comparison



Graph Eighteen highlights the top three areas for concern regarding rate of offences:

- Violent Crimes
- Drug related offences
- Burglaries includes any dwelling such as: house, flat, caravan or hostel, per 1,000 residents within the locality

Community Voice:

“Hate crime against people with learning disabilities has been reported - especially in the BCOT area. This must be dealt with strongly.”

This information can then be broken down to look at the three areas in relation to each district.

Graph Nineteen: Hampshire and Isle of Wight District offences comparison

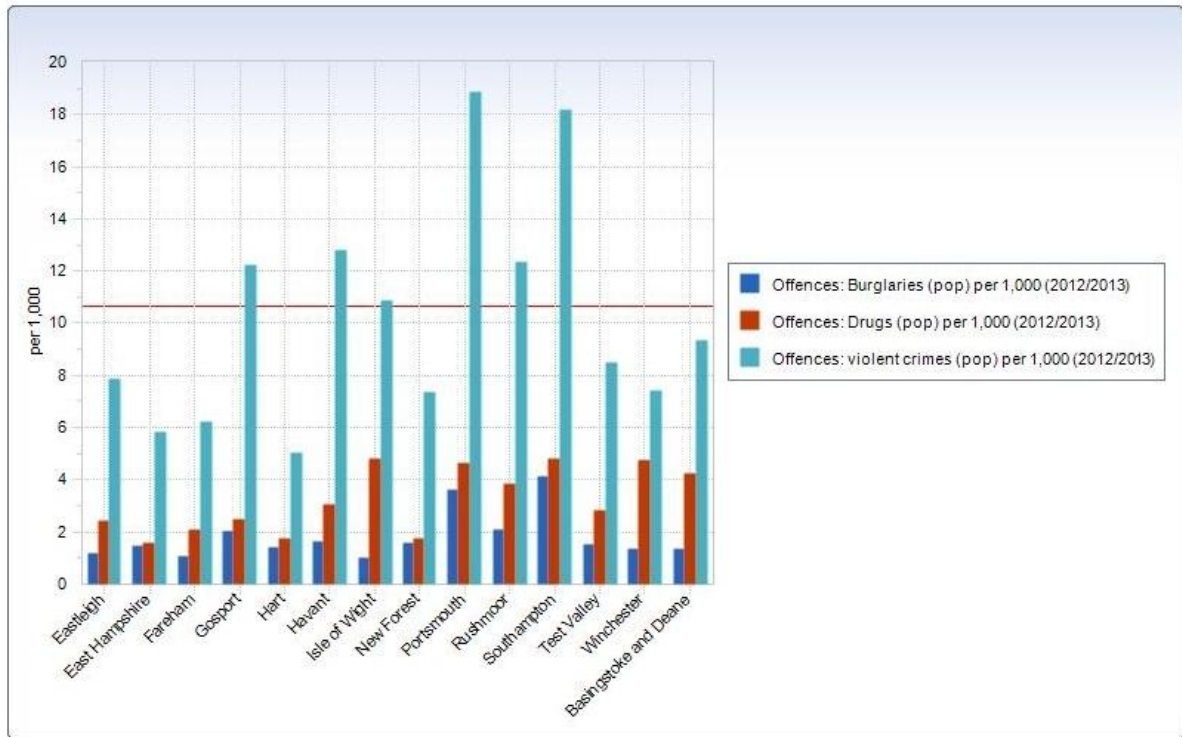


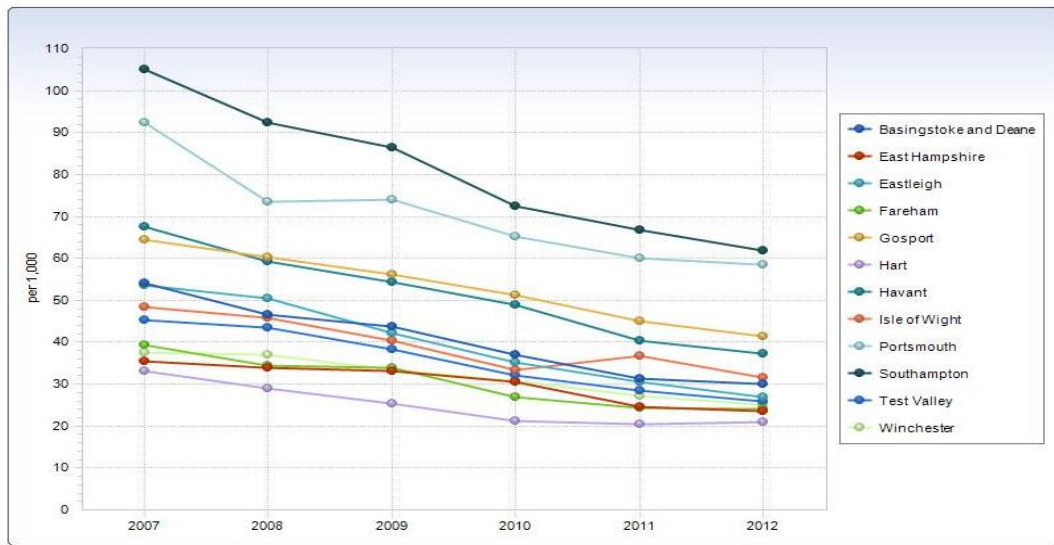
Table Twenty-Five: District Offences ranking results based on Graph Nineteen

District	Offences: Burglaries (pop)	Offences: Drugs (pop)	Offences: violent crimes (pop)
Basingstoke and Deane	1.37	4.26	9.37
Eastleigh	1.17	2.43	7.9
East Hampshire	1.49	1.58	5.84
Fareham	1.06	2.12	6.24
Gosport	2.05	2.48	12.26
Hart	1.44	1.77	5.02
Havant	1.67	3.07	12.79
Isle of Wight	1.03	4.84	10.88
New Forest	1.59	1.78	7.34
Portsmouth	3.64	4.63	18.86
Rushmoor	2.1	3.88	12.34
Southampton	4.15	4.83	18.2
Test Valley	1.51	2.84	8.48
Winchester	1.34	4.75	7.43
National Average	3.93	3.48	10.57

The above results show the following facts:

- Hart and East Hampshire have the lowest total offence record with 31.66 and 33.95; however, Hart still experiences levels of drug crimes 1.77 and burglaries 1.44 despite ranking in the top 1% for best places to live in the UK.
- Six out of fourteen districts rank above average in regards to total violent offences.
- Six out of fourteen districts rank above the national average for drug related offences.
- Southampton is the only district to display above national average results in regards to burglaries.

Graph Twenty: Overview of Hampshire and Isle of Wight - District level recorded crime per 1,000 population.



14.4 Vital Issues

Table Twenty-Six: Vital Issues - Safety

Identified Needs: Overall crime rates across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight are falling, a decrease change in the number of offences of 35.57%, but not as quickly as the national average which is 44.61%.

Vulnerable Areas: Levels of crime in some neighbourhoods outside of the cities, such as Eastrop in Basingstoke & Deane and St. Mary's in Test Valley; are in the bottom 10% areas in the country.

Talking Point: Support is needed for youth engagement and social cohesion activities which divert people from crime and anti-social behaviour. Can community philanthropy play a role to engage local communities and reduce crime?

14.5 Community Voice

“42% of those surveyed said, “things are going well” for Safety”.

“I think the key priority is to challenge the fear and perception of crime; people are mistrustful of each other because they think other people are a threat to them despite statistics indicating we live in a very safe place.”

“Police Support Officers do an amazing job and weekly disturbances have all but ceased in my own location in Gosport.”

“Am concerned about Police Station and other emergency stations having relocation or closure, or less open hours at Police Station.”

“Higher visibility policing is needed. I can't remember the last time I saw a police officer in the neighbourhood.”

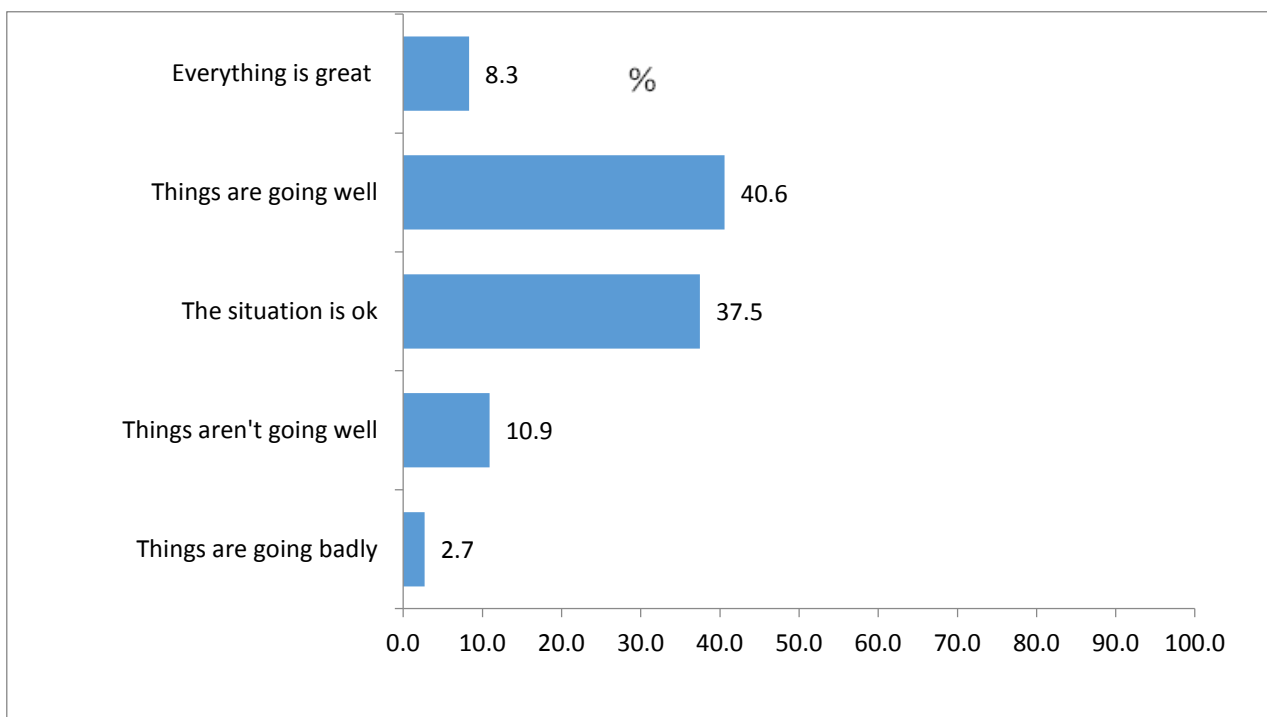
“Closure of police stations and lack of contact with police is a concern.”

“More police on the beat, programmes to improve cyclist safety educating both drivers and cyclists on what they can do to improve safety.”

14.6 Vital Signs Community Conversation

Our online Vital Signs survey contained a section on Safety. Here is the feedback:

Graph Twenty-One:



15. Fairness

IMD average	A
IMD income	A
IMD inequality	B
Overall	B

15.1 Talking Point

Action on inequality and poverty is the key challenge for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. The perceived prosperity and success of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight can mask pockets of extreme deprivation. Evidence suggests it is harder to be poor in an affluent area, Alton Eastbrooke, is in the bottom 20% in the South East for multiple deprivation and the bottom 40% nationally whilst Battins in Havant is in the bottom 3% nationally, ranked for Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).

The perceived prosperity and success of Hampshire & Isle of Wight can mask the pockets of extreme deprivation predominately in the larger urban areas, which rank in the top 20% relative to England.

15.2 IMD Average

The Index of Multiple Deprivation consists of seven separate weighted Indicators:

- Education
- Employment
- Crime
- Health
- Housing
- Income
- Living Environment

FACT:

15% of children in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight live in poverty.

Overall Hampshire and Isle of Wight scored below the England average by 6.24 as shown below:

Table Twenty-Seven: IMD Average score by Region

Area Name	IMD (average score) (2010)
Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	15.31
South East	14.76
England	21.54

Data can then be drilled down to district level, the higher the rank figure, the higher the deprivation level.

Table Twenty-Eight: IMD Average score by District

IMD (average score) (2010)				
Rank	District (incl. 2009 Unitaries)	Region	av score	Nat. Rank
1	Portsmouth	South East	25.49	73
2	Southampton	South East	24.92	81
3	Havant	South East	23.48	99
4	Isle of Wight	South East	20.71	126
5	Gosport	South East	17.95	156
6	Rushmoor	South East	12.29	244
7	New Forest	South East	11.11	262
8	Basingstoke and Deane	South East	10.74	268
9	Eastleigh	South East	10.52	275
10	Test Valley	South East	10.05	286
11	East Hampshire	South East	8.92	301
12	Winchester	South East	8.17	309
13	Fareham	South East	7.94	312
14	Hart	South East	4.48	326

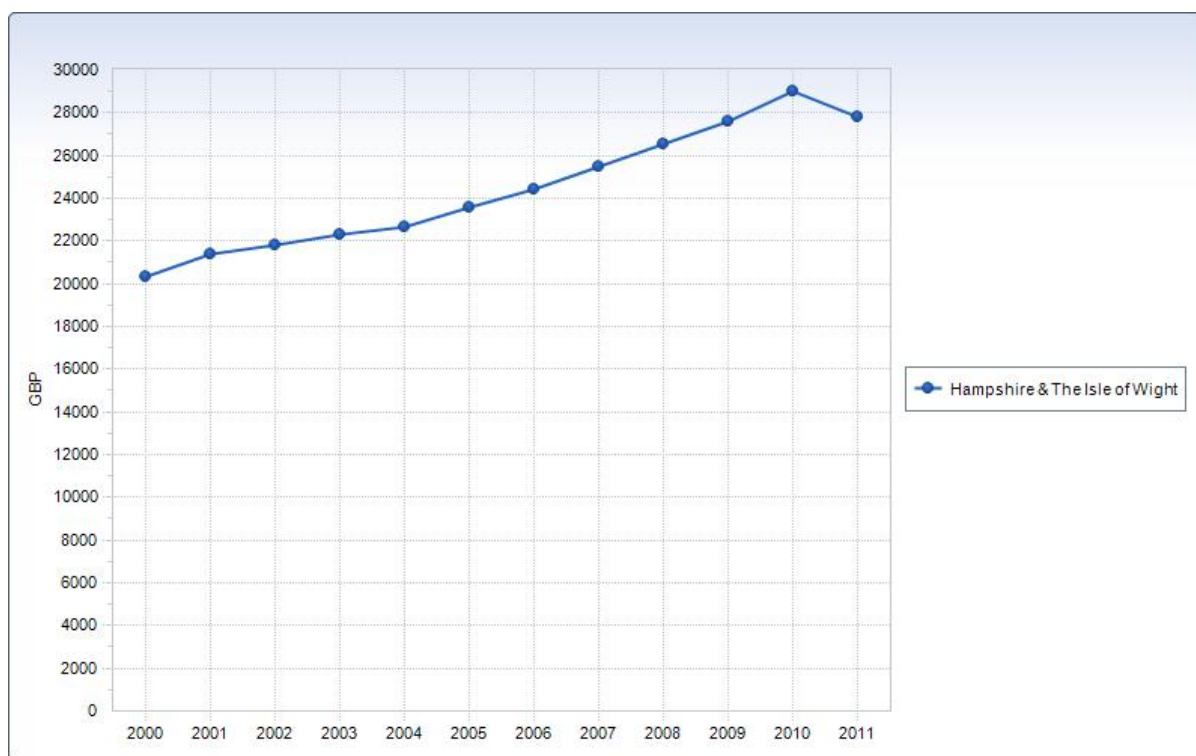
Results show that Portsmouth and Southampton have the highest IMD Average and have the highest deprivation level, ranking at 73 and 81. The other end of the scale shows Hart and Fareham with positive national ranks of 312 and 326, showing low deprivation (out of 326).

15.3 IMD Income

The Income domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is based on the following indicators:

- Adults and children in Income Support households
- Adults and children in income based job seekers allowance households
- Adults and children in working families tax credit households whose income is below 60% before cost of housing
- Adults and children in Disabled Person`s Tax Credit households whose income is below 60% of median before housing costs
- National Asylum Support Service supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence only and accommodation support.

Graph Twenty-Two: Average total income change



The above graph displays evidence that there has been a 10-year increase of average total income however, with a decline in 2011 of £1,204.95 from £28,997.76.

In terms of district income Portsmouth and Southampton have the highest national ranks of 100 and 102 whereas, Hart have the lowest rank of 325 nationally.

Table Twenty-Nine: IMD income profile at District level

IMD: Income (2010)

Rank	District (incl. 2009 Unitaries)	Region	av score	Nat. Rank
1	Portsmouth	South East	0.15	100
2	Southampton	South East	0.15	102
3	Isle of Wight	South East	0.15	111
4	Havant	South East	0.14	113
5	Gosport	South East	0.12	166
6	New Forest	South East	0.09	243
7	Rushmoor	South East	0.09	246
8	Eastleigh	South East	0.08	275
9	Basingstoke and Deane	South East	0.08	276
10	Test Valley	South East	0.07	284
11	East Hampshire	South East	0.07	294
12	Winchester	South East	0.07	300
13	Fareham	South East	0.07	303
14	Hart	South East	0.05	325

When focusing at ward level Charles Dickens in Portsmouth and Warren Park in Havant ranks 178th and 273rd, doubling the national average of 0.15.

Table Thirty: IMD Income profile at Ward level (Range 1 – 7676)

FACT:

After English, the second most common language in the Hampshire (excluding unitary authorities) is Nepalese, 74% of whom live in Rushmoor.

IMD: Income (2010)

Rank	Ward 2011	District (incl. 2009 Unitaries)	av score	Nat. Rank
1	Charles Dickens	Portsmouth	0.34	178
2	Warren Park	Havant	0.31	273
3	Battins	Havant	0.26	545
4	Newport East	Isle of Wight	0.26	597
5	Bitterne	Southampton	0.26	620

The lower the ranking the higher the level of deprivation.

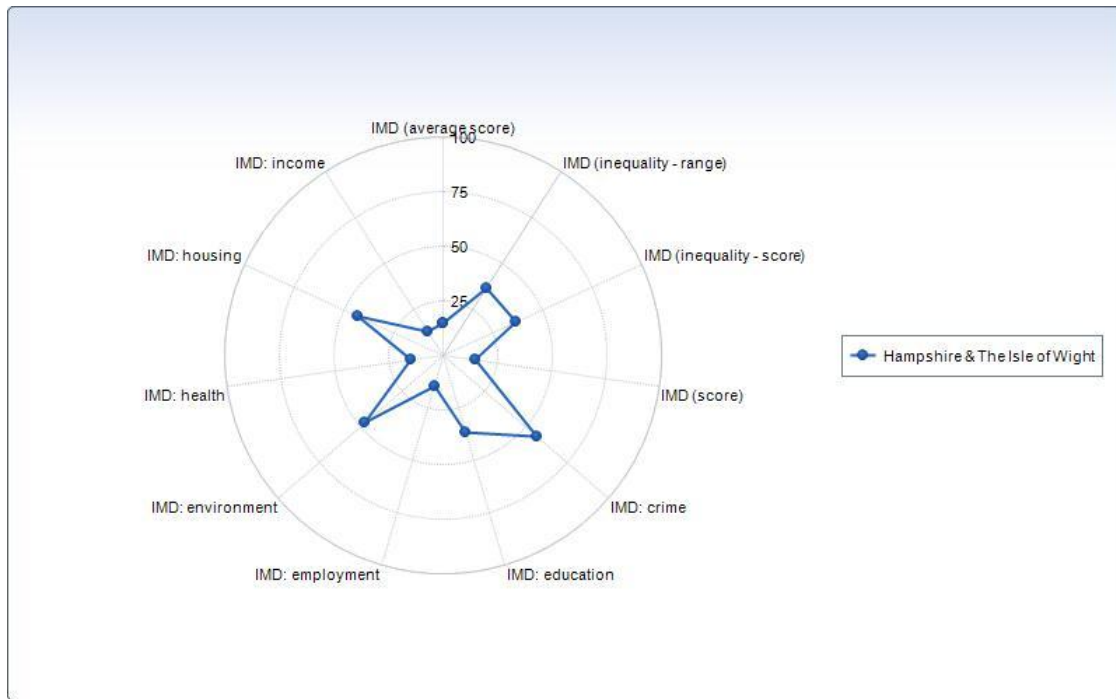
The top ends of the scale and below average by 0.13 are Long Sutton in Hart and Petersfield Rother in East Hampshire ranking joint 7647th

Table Thirty-One: IMD Income profile at Ward level

313	Hiltingbury East	Eastleigh	0.02	7633
314	Yateley West	Hart	0.02	7636
315	Kempshott	Basingstoke and Deane	0.02	7641
316	Long Sutton	Hart	0.02	7647
316	Petersfield Rother	East Hampshire	0.02	7647

15.4 IMB Inequality

Graph Twenty-Three: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Inequality Profile



Hart has the lowest measure of inequality in the entire country. The indicators above are a measure of inequality and show the range between all the Super Output Areas within each district - the higher the score, the more inequality within the area. Super Output Areas (SOA's) are statistically standard areas with varying numbers per ward (usually around 15 SOA's per ward). They allow standard comparison between areas based on number of households.

FACT:
Hart has the lowest measure of inequality in the entire country.

Hampshire and the Isle of Wight rank 30th narrowly above Milton Keynes, Oxfordshire and Bucks shown below:

Table Thirty-Two: IMD Inequality by Region

IMD (Inequality - score) (2010)				
Rank	Sub Region	Region	score	Nat. Rank
1	Kent & Medway	South East	98.94	21
2	Sussex	South East	97.76	25
3	Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	South East	96.3	30
4	Milton Keynes, Oxfordshire and Bucks	South East	96.17	32
5	Berkshire	South East	90.98	43
6	Surrey	South East	88.83	46

This data again has been divided into districts showing that Southampton is above the national average by 9.65, Portsmouth by 8.62 closely followed by Havant at 6.42.

Table Thirty-Three: IMD Inequality by District (Range 1-323)

Area Name	IMD (inequality - score) (2010)
Basingstoke and Deane	92.21
East Hampshire	79.41
Eastleigh	96.38
Fareham	98.33
Gosport	94.04
Hart	70.97
Havant	106.42
Isle of Wight	91.57
New Forest	91.25
Portsmouth	108.62
Rushmoor	96.87
Southampton	109.65
Test Valley	90.87
Winchester	97.1
Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	96.3
South East	95.55
England	100

In regards to Fuel Poor Households', Hampshire as a county is 4.1 below the national average regarding fuel poor household; whereas, Isle of Wight is above national average of 14.61 by 0.30.

The national fuel poverty statistics from 2011 show that 10.7% of Portsmouth households are fuel-poor (i.e. 85,400 spend more than 10% of their income on fuel)

FACT:
91.8% of Hampshire's resident population are 'White British'.

Table Thirty-Four: National Fuel Poverty statistics 2012

LA Name	Estimated number of households	Estimated number of Fuel Poor Households	Proportion of households fuel poor (%)
Portsmouth	85,400	9,114	10.7
Southampton	98,183	9,889	10.1
Isle of Wight	61,040	5,799	9.5
Winchester	46,822	3,575	7.6
Gosport	35,386	2,363	6.7
Havant	51,277	3,438	6.7
East Hampshire	47,232	3,096	6.6
New Forest	76,769	5,090	6.6
Rushmoor	36,318	2,414	6.6

Test Valley	47,584	3,163	6.6
Eastleigh	52,136	3,037	5.8
Basingstoke and Deane	69,255	3,920	5.7
Hart	35,472	1,944	5.5
Fareham	46,535	2,441	5.2

15.5 Vital Issues

Table Thirty-Five: Vital Issues - Fairness

Identified Needs: This is a particular need in poorer areas of the county where deprivation exists. For example over 10% of households in Southampton and Portsmouth suffer fuel poverty. Overall county is also diversifying more slowly than the rest of the UK where only 8.2% of residents are of other ethnic groups.

Vulnerable Areas: Areas exist where we least expect to have pockets of multiple deprivation such as Alton, Basingstoke & Deane and Test Valley. Southampton City performs worst in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight for inequality, child poverty, deprivation, crime and health.

Talking Point: Fairness indicators cover many areas including poverty, crime, education, housing, health, employment and the environment. Does community philanthropy have a role to play in bridging the gap between advantaged and disadvantaged people, and supporting excluded and isolated people to improve the quality of their lives?

15.6 Community Voice

41% of those surveyed said that “the situation is ok” and 33% felt “things aren’t going very well.”

“There is a large gap between rich and poor, food bank usage is high and youth schemes require more support. “

“Food banks seem to be increasing and youth unemployment seems to need support.”

“I know of voluntary groups who address many of the issues raised here and they do a good job with little financial assistance.”

“Divide between the haves and have nots very apparent - increase in demand for the food bank. early childhood education available but unaffordable for many.”

“more resource, funding, and less bureaucratic systems and procedures to access funding”

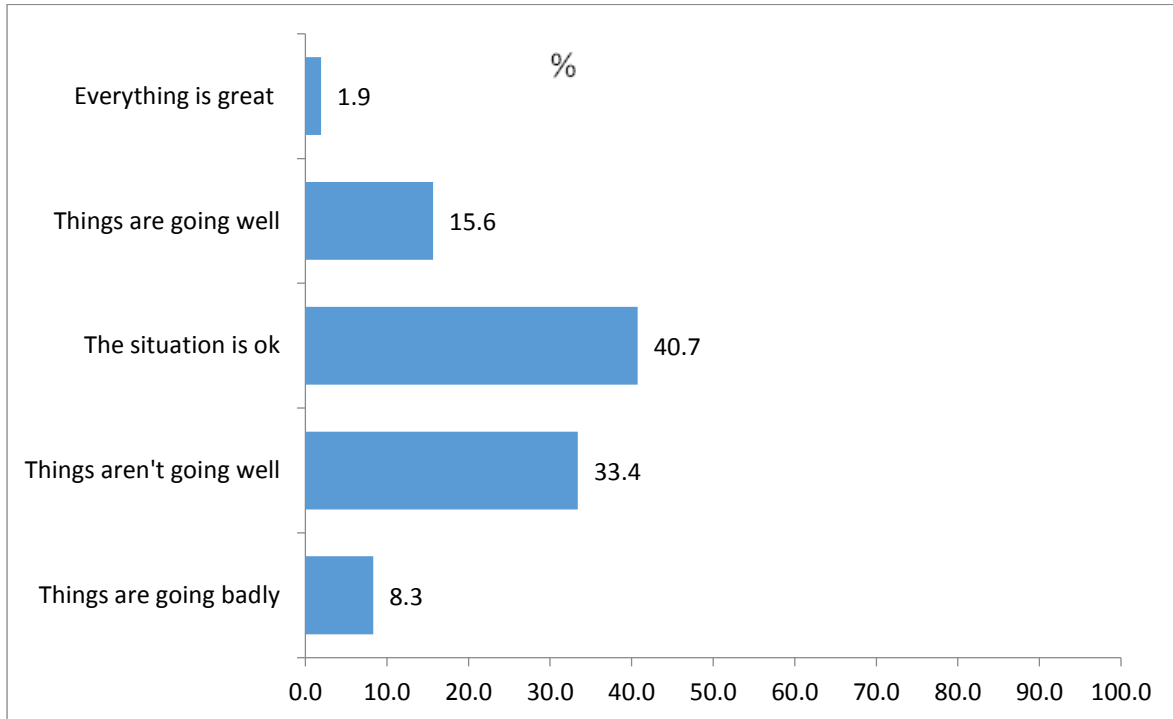
“There are still homeless people sleeping in town, outside shops' doors.”

“Council and churches working hard on welfare support.”

15.7 Vital Signs Community Conversation

Our online Vital Signs survey contained a section on fairness. Here is the feedback:

Graph Twenty-Four:



16. Healthy Living

Health	B
Life Expectancy	B
Obesity	B
Overall	B

16.1 Talking Point

Hampshire and the Isle of Wight residents live longer and healthier lives compared to the national average, with 84% enjoying good health; however, the county still face significant health challenges and the gap between rich and poor is evident regarding food insecurity, obesity and physical inactivity. New Forest has one of the best life expectancy, health and participation in sport scores, working correlation with the greater number of sporting facilities; nevertheless, New Forest has the second highest number of overweight or obese adults.

Community Voice:

“There is nothing to convince people about Healthy Living. The potential is there but the persuasion is not there.”

16.2 Health

Graph Twenty-Five: Hampshire and Isle of Wight overall Health Profile

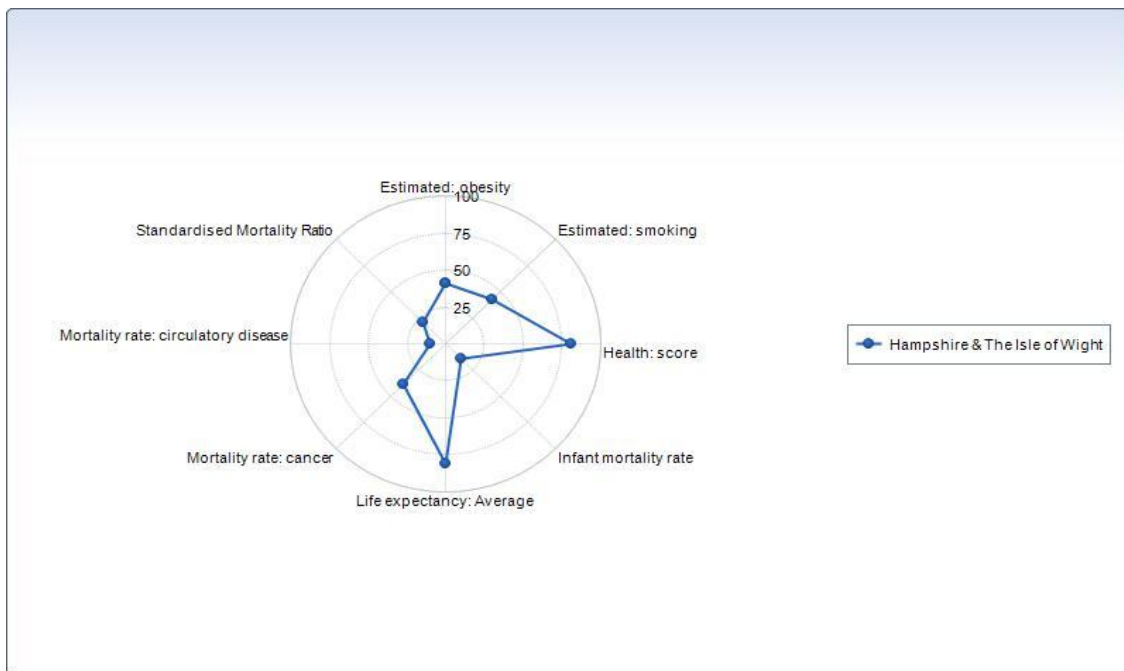


Table Thirty-Six: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Health score

Area Name	Health: score (2010-2012)
Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	101.26
South East	101.27
England & Wales	100

The health score provides an index of the average life expectancy at birth, of all residents in relation to the national average. This provides a figure of relative life expectancy within the national context.

Life expectancy is based on a three-year average produced by combining deaths and population data. It provides an estimate of how long a newborn baby could live within the same environment-specific conditions as those from the sample period.

Community Voice:

“There needs to be more opportunities available for people to change the way they live to be come more healthy as it is affecting how children are brought up.”

The results for all districts within the sub-region are added together and the figure is then divided by the number of people who live in the sub-region.

Overall Hampshire and the Isle of Wight are 1.26 above the national average in regards to health score.

Table Thirty-Seven: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Health score national rank

Health: score (2010-2012)				
Rank	District (incl. 2009 Unitaries)	Region	score	Nat. Rank
1	Hart	South East	103.96	3
2	Winchester	South East	103.65	4
3	New Forest	South East	103.16	13
4	Eastleigh	South East	102.75	25
5	Test Valley	South East	102.09	58
6	East Hampshire	South East	102.09	59
7	Fareham	South East	101.7	85
8	Basingstoke and Deane	South East	101.06	127
9	Isle of Wight	South East	100.91	139
10	Havant	South East	100.62	166
11	Rushmoor	South East	99.94	209
12	Gosport	South East	99.59	231
13	Southampton	South East	99.41	243
14	Portsmouth	South East	99.17	255

Evidence shows that Hart is ranked 3rd nationally regarding average life expectancy whereas Portsmouth has ranked 255th this position however is, 0.83 below the national average of 100.

Data capture allows ward level analysis to show the areas with the highest and lowest levels of life expectancy. The score has been indexed to the national figure; a higher score suggests greater levels of self-reported health.

Table Thirty-Eight: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Ward level - Highest Health score

C- Health: score (2011)				
Rank	Ward 2011	District (incl. 2009 Unitaries)	Score	Nat. Rank
1	Hedge End Grange Park	Eastleigh	187.1	11
2	Over Wallop	Test Valley	184.25	15
3	Long Sutton	Hart	183.17	18
4	Fleet North	Hart	183.13	19
5	Hatch Warren and Beggarwood	Basingstoke and Deane	181.47	25

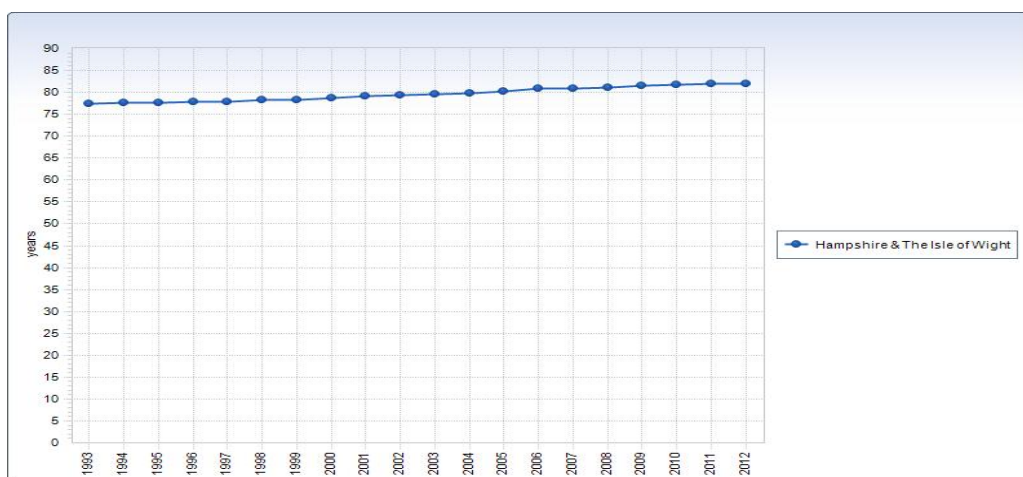
Table Thirty-Nine: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Ward level - Lowest Health score

313	Charles Dickens	Portsmouth	40.18	7865
314	Ventnor East	Isle of Wight	37.91	7910
315	Sandown North	Isle of Wight	21.24	8147
316	Newport East	Isle of Wight	17.92	8188

Wards with the Isle of Wight results range from 62.09 - 82.08 below national average.

16.3 Life Expectancy

Over 19 years ranging from 1993 – 2012 the average life expectancy at birth or residents has grown by 4.71 years as displayed in the below:



Graph Twenty-Six: Hampshire and Isle of Wight - Life expectancy

Table Forty: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Life expectancy average

Area Name	Life expectancy: Average (2010-2012)
Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	82.07
South East	82.08
England & Wales	81.05

Hampshire is above the national average and South East regional life expectancy average, although specific districts are below the national average when focused in more detail.

Table Forty-One Hampshire and Isle of Wight Life expectancy – District Level

Area Name	Life expectancy: Average (2010-2012)
Basingstoke and Deane	81.91
East Hampshire	82.74
Eastleigh	83.28
Fareham	82.43
Gosport	80.72
Hart	84.26
Havant	81.55
Isle of Wight	81.79
New Forest	83.61
Portsmouth	80.38
Rushmoor	81
Southampton	80.57
Test Valley	82.75
Winchester	84.01
Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	82.07
South East	82.08
England & Wales	81.05

Results conclude that Portsmouth, Southampton and Gosport have the lowest life expectancy average of 80.57 and 80.72 closely followed by Rushmoor at 81.

16.4 Obesity

Obesity figures were calculated from the following process: the number of adults estimated to be obese expressed as a percentage of the resident adult population, 2010-2012. Adults are classified as obese with a BMI greater than or equal to 30kg/m².

Hampshire and the Isle of Wight are below national average regarding obesity levels by 0.26% leaving the county ranked as 28th shown in the table below:

Community Voice: “ Good sporting facilities, but not inclusive enough to the greater community and young people.”

Table Forty-Two: Hampshire and Isle of Wight – Estimated obesity

Estimated: obesity (2010/12)				
Rank	Sub Region	Region	%	Nat. Rank
1	Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	South East	22.7	28
2	Milton Keynes, Oxfordshire and Bucks	South East	21.55	36
3	Kent & Medway	South East	21.46	38
4	Surrey	South East	20.42	42
5	Berkshire	South East	19.63	45
6	Sussex	South East	19.47	46

District level data shows levels of concern regarding figures above the national average; the following places are above the England average of 22.96:

- Gosport – 29.11
- Havant -27.33
- Fareham – 26.07
- Southampton – 25.11
- Portsmouth – 25.05

Community Voice:

“ Again areas of affluence surround smaller areas of deprivation in Winchester and this exacerbate the issues.”

Table Forty-Three: Hampshire and Isle of Wight – District estimated obesity. (Range 1-322)

Area Name	Estimated: obesity (2010/12)
Basingstoke and Deane	22.24
East Hampshire	20.23
Eastleigh	22.3
Fareham	26.07
Gosport	29.11
Hart	16.75
Havant	27.33
Isle of Wight	20.15
New Forest	21.65
Portsmouth	25.05
Rushmoor	21.49
Southampton	25.11
Test Valley	20.55
Winchester	16.85
Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	22.7
South East	21.05
England	22.96

Place insight defines childhood obesity as: primary school age children in Year 6 (age 10-11) with a BMI that is greater than or equal to the 95th centile of the British 1990 growth reference.

An indicator of obesity levels among children in year 6 will reflect the progress that the Local Authority have made in preventing obesity in primary school children through universal programmes such as Healthy Schools, Extended Schools, PE and School Sport, and School travel plans, as well as interventions targeted at those children who are overweight or obese to encourage the adoption of healthy lifestyles. Therefore, this indicator will measure the percentage of primary school age children in Year 6 who are obese, with height and weight recorded.

Community Voice:

“There are lots of committed voluntary and community groups in our area dedicated to supporting healthy living - but they need to be supported.”

In regards to childhood obesity Portsmouth are ranked 58th nationally within childhood obesity with 21.16% of children being classed as over weight. Winchester has the lowest level of childhood obesity in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight registering 323rd nationally with a score of 10.62%; as shown below:

Table Forty-Four: Hampshire and Isle of Wight - District level obesity in children.

Obesity In children: Year 6 (2011/12)				
Rank	District (incl. 2009 Unitaries)	Region	%	Nat. Rank
1	Portsmouth	South East	21.16	58
2	Southampton	South East	18.87	139
3	Rushmoor	South East	18.45	156
4	Isle of Wight	South East	18.03	169
5	Havant	South East	17.39	191
6	Gosport	South East	16.86	211
7	Basingstoke and Deane	South East	16.2	226
8	East Hampshire	South East	15.57	241
9	Eastleigh	South East	14.63	283
10	Test Valley	South East	13.18	301
11	New Forest	South East	13.12	304
12	Hart	South East	12.24	314
13	Fareham	South East	12	317
14	Winchester	South East	10.62	323

16.5 Vital Issues

Table Forty-Five: Vital Issues – Healthy Living

Identified Needs: There is a growing concern that many local residents do not have an adequate, regular and nutritional diet; this is a major cause of malnutrition and obesity. The result is a very real threat to health and well-being, academic achievement and employment.
Vulnerable areas: Not all of these problems are confined to the poorest localities. West End North in Eastleigh and Rowlands Castle in East Hampshire are ranked in the bottom 20% nationally for health. The Isle of Wight has the highest recorded rates of dementia in the UK. Southampton has the highest infant mortalities in the county and above the national average.
Talking point: The community and voluntary sector play a major part in supporting healthy living programmes. Should community philanthropy support more health projects to improve community well being?

16.6 Community Voice

“33% of those surveyed said that “the situation is ok” and 30% felt “things aren’t going very well”

“Obesity is an issue, more support needed for mental health services, transport and money a barrier to sport and good food.”

“We in Hampshire, are quite lucky compared to the rest of the country, but that is changing quite considerably. It needs to be kept on the radar for us to be aware.”

“There needs to be more opportunities available for people to change the way they live to become healthier, as it is affecting how children are brought up.”

“There are lots of committed voluntary and community groups in our area dedicated to supporting healthy living - but they need to be supported.”

“There are both ends of the spectrum. Mental health for over 18s is an issue- they are no longer supported as soon as they turn 18 (again due to funding).”

“Eating healthily is sometimes cost prohibitive. I am lucky as I can afford fresh fruit and vegetables for my family but I am sure others can’t!”

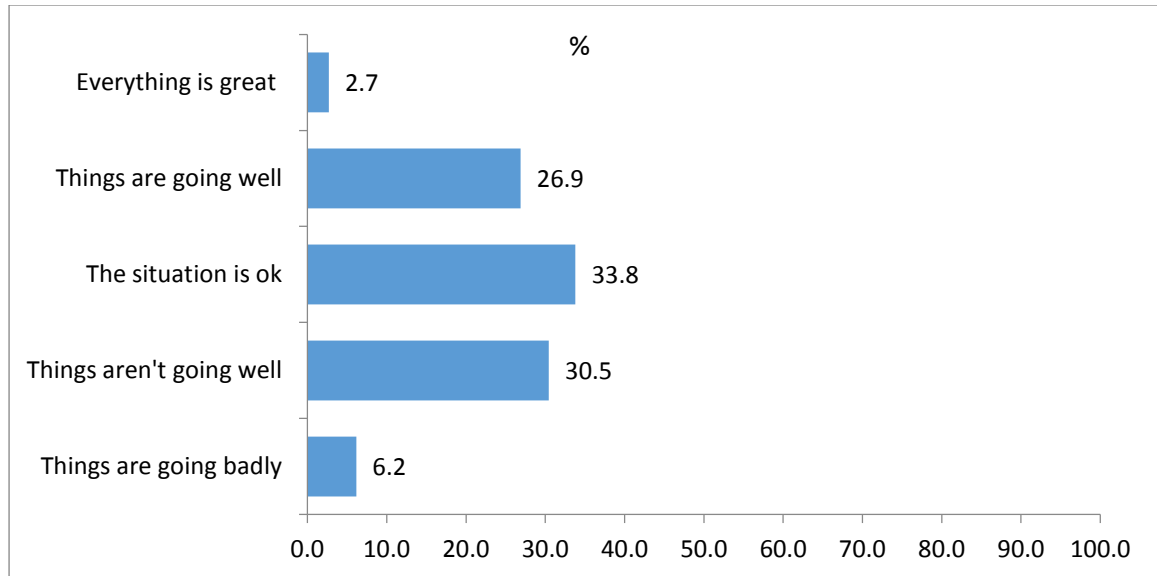
“Not enough support programmes for people with eating, mental health, disability issues.”

“More cycle lanes needed, nicer paths to encourage walking more.”

16.7 Vital Signs Community Conversation

Our online Vital Signs survey contained a section on Healthy Living. Here is the feedback:

Graph Twenty-Seven:



17. Local economy

Productivity	B
Share of national GVA	A
Overall	A

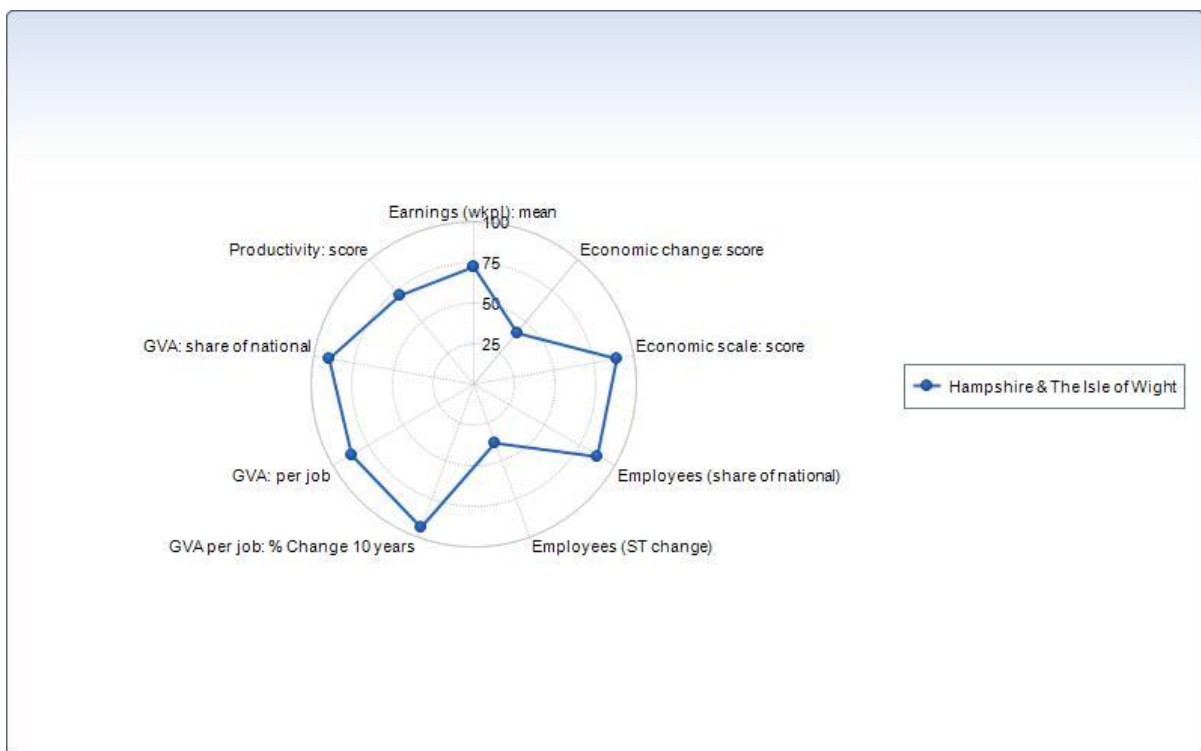
17.1 Talking Point

Strong economic foundations are critical to the future success of an area, creating quality employment opportunities for local people. Economic performance is measured in terms of productivity, scale and growth of the economy in Hampshire & Isle of Wight.

The cities of Portsmouth and Southampton – and their ports – lie at the heart of the economy, providing almost 40% of high-skilled jobs. The Isle of Wight, has a population of 138,253, and has GDP below the average for Solent as a whole; however, in contrast Basingstoke & Deane provides the highest national GVA (Gross Value Added) for the county (2012).

17.2 Productivity

Graph Twenty-Eight: Hampshire and Isle of Wight – Productivity Profile



Graph twenty-five shows that Hampshire and the Isle of Wight score above the national median on the productivity measure – shown by the 50th percentile.

The indicator for productivity displays the productive capacity of an area. It is generated from average gross weekly earnings and GVA per head. Both these indicators are indexed to the GB value, and then summed and averaged

Community Voice: “We accept these are tough economic times, but high property prices are affecting small local businesses.”

The following figures have been produced based on Hampshire and Isle of Wight's overall productivity, stating that Hampshire and the Isle of Wight is 5.32 above the England average ranking 14th nationally:

Table Forty-Six: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Productivity score

Area Name	Productivity: score (2012)
Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	105.32
South East	112.54
England	100

Nonetheless, five out of Fourteen districts are below the national average of 100 regarding district productivity:

- East Hampshire 98.71
- Southampton 98.16
- Portsmouth 97.78
- Gosport 94.31
- Isle of Wight 90.86

Table Forty-Nine: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Productivity score – District level

Area Name	Productivity: score (2012)
Basingstoke and Deane	136.25
East Hampshire	98.71
Eastleigh	101.52
Fareham	113.57
Gosport	94.31
Hart	137.74
Havant	112.03
Isle of Wight	90.86
New Forest	106.13
Portsmouth	97.78
Rushmoor	151.57
Southampton	98.16
Test Valley	110.08
Winchester	124.19
Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	105.32
South East	112.54
England	100

The above results are further reflected in the national ranking of each district, the following five districts with below national average scores are ranked:

- East Hampshire - 176th
- Southampton – 181st
- Portsmouth – 187th
- Gosport – 224th
- Isle of Wight – 258th

However, nine out of fourteen districts are above the average, of 100 - ranking in the top 26:

- Rushmoor – 15th
- Hart – 25th
- Basingstoke and Deane 26th

Community Voice:
 “Gosport's geographical location makes transport links difficult - there is little to attract new businesses to the town centre.”

Table Forty-Eight: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Productivity score – District Rank

Productivity: score (2012)				
Rank	District (incl. 2009 Unitaries)	Region	score	Nat. Rank
1	Rushmoor	South East	151.57	15
2	Hart	South East	137.74	25
3	Basingstoke and Deane	South East	136.25	26
4	Winchester	South East	124.19	45
5	Fareham	South East	113.57	71
6	Havant	South East	112.03	75
7	Test Valley	South East	110.08	92
8	New Forest	South East	106.13	117
9	Eastleigh	South East	101.52	155
10	East Hampshire	South East	98.71	176
11	Southampton	South East	98.16	181
12	Portsmouth	South East	97.78	187
13	Gosport	South East	94.31	224
14	Isle of Wight	South East	90.86	258

17.3 Share national GVA

In regards to 'Share national Gross Value Added' Hampshire and the Isle of Wight are below Great Britain by 96.78 ranking 6th nationally showing that Hampshire and the Isle of Wight as a whole contribute 3.22% to the national GVA.

Community Voice:

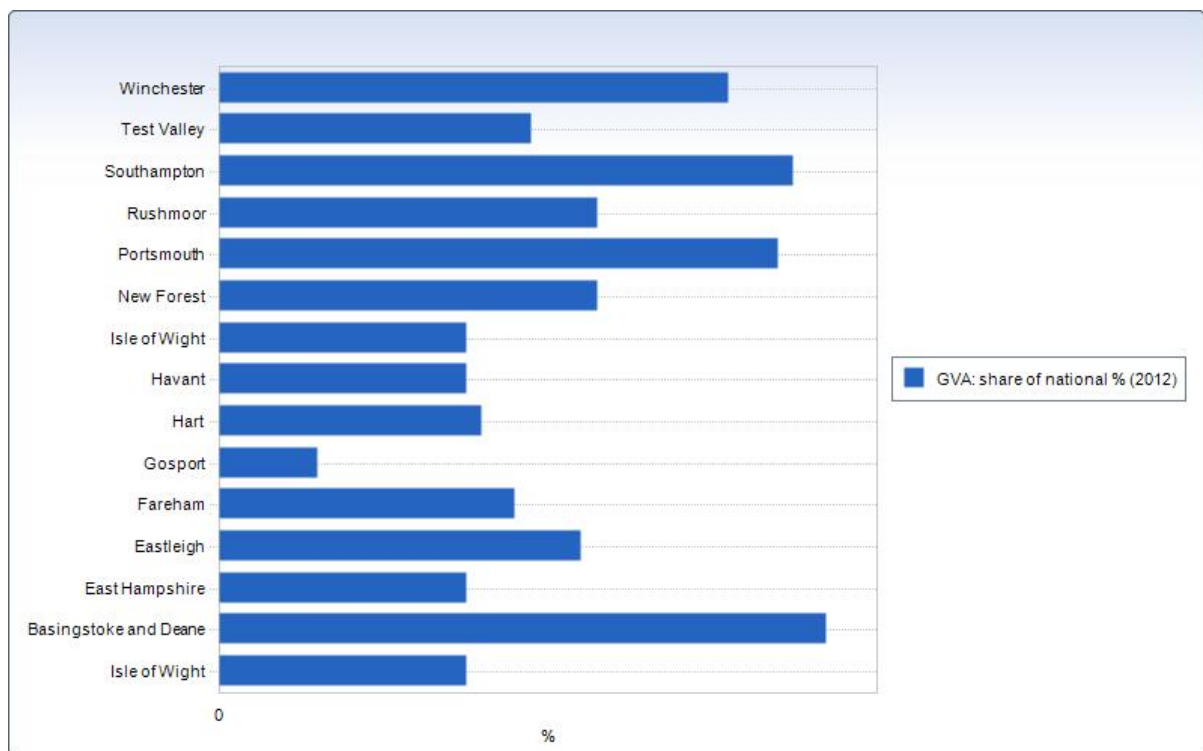
“ More support for small businesses. Bring back industry.”

Table Forty-Nine: Hampshire and Isle of Wight overall GVA Share of national

Area Name	GVA: share of national (2012)
Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	3.22
South East	15.27
Great Britain	100

Data can also be shown at district level, to focus on which district provides the highest and lowest GVA share national.

Graph Twenty- Nine: Hampshire and Isle of Wight GVA Share national – District Level



The Isle of Wight, East Hampshire, and Havant, share the lowest GVA share national at 0.15%.

0.37% of national share GVA comes from Basingstoke and Deane, closely followed by Portsmouth with 0.34%.

The results from Graph twenty-six equate to the following national ranks:

Table Fifty: Hampshire and Isle of Wight overall GVA Share of national – District Profile

GVA: share of national (2012)				
Rank	District (incl. 2009 Unitaries)	Region	%	Nat. Rank
1	Basingstoke and Deane	South East	0.37	59
2	Southampton	South East	0.35	68
3	Portsmouth	South East	0.34	76
4	Winchester	South East	0.31	89
5	New Forest	South East	0.23	139
6	Rushmoor	South East	0.23	148
7	Eastleigh	South East	0.22	154
8	Test Valley	South East	0.19	180
9	Fareham	South East	0.18	186
10	Hart	South East	0.16	217
11	Havant	South East	0.15	224
12	East Hampshire	South East	0.15	225
13	Isle of Wight	South East	0.15	229
14	Gosport	South East	0.06	351

Basingstoke and Deane, Southampton and Portsmouth combined contribute a total of 1.06% of GVA share national ranking from 76th – 59th place nationally.

17.4 Vital Issues

Table Fifty-One: Vital Issues – Local Economy

Identified Needs:	The average number of employees per business in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight has dropped from 11.62 in 1998 to 10.3 in 2012. Hampshire and the Isle of Wight are above the national average productivity score except for five areas.
Vulnerable areas:	Average income levels vary significantly with Hart at £38,200 and Portsmouth at £22,800. The five areas that have below average productivity score of 100 are East Hampshire 98.71, Southampton 98.16, Portsmouth 97.78, Gosport 94.31, Isle of Wight 90.86.
Talking point:	Is more support is needed to help companies expand, start up new activities or diversify with the aim of creating or safeguarding jobs and develop growth in our local economy? Does community philanthropy have an opportunity to develop social enterprise in our communities?

17.5 Community Voice

“40% of those surveyed said that “the situation is ok” and 34% felt “things aren’t going very well”

“Again things are actually getting better, but the lack of planning and investment locally will in time cause problems if not addressed now.”

“There are empty shops and many offices have had rental signs up since I moved here 9 years ago.”

“Considering that we are just coming out of Global recession and financial collapse I don't think we have done too badly.”

“Too much reliance on tourism industry. Need to create all year round jobs. Encouragement of enterprise in renewable energy is needed. A few empty shops but nothing like mainland towns.”

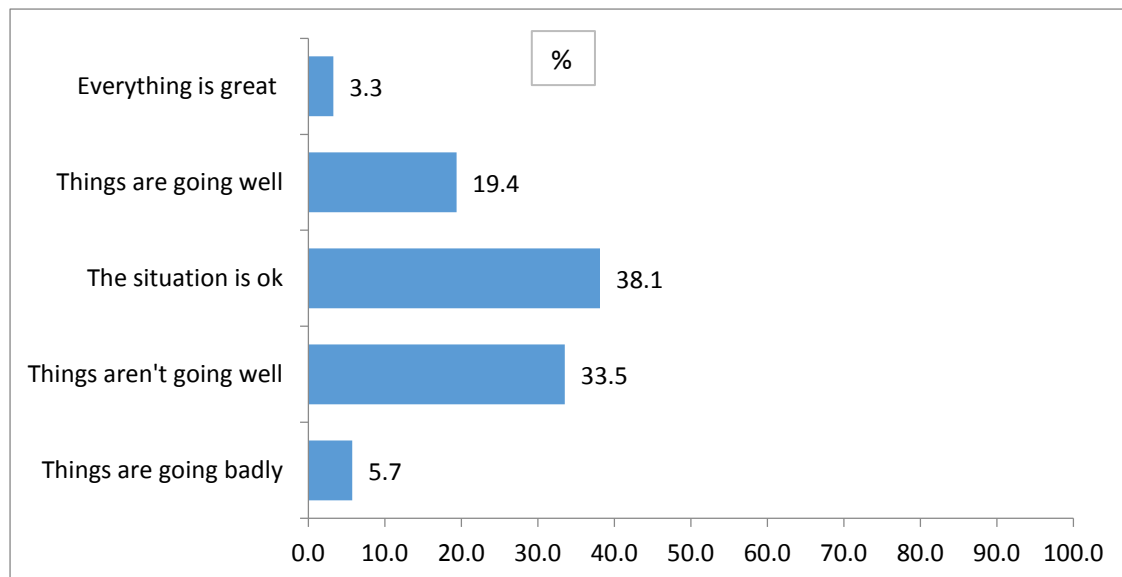
“There do seem to be a number of shops in town that have closed or are occupied by charitable organisations.”

“The shopping centre is holding its own although not well balanced as to the type of business (so many nail shops and hairdressers and no men's outfitter)”

17.6 Vital Signs Community Conversation

Our online Vital Signs survey contained a section on Local Economy. Here is the feedback:

Graph Thirty:



18. Environment

Natural environment score	C
Air Quality	D
Co2 emissions per capita	C
Overall	C

18.1 Talking Point

Hampshire is a large coastal and predominantly rural county with many towns and villages and climate change is already having an impact in the County. Large parts of southern England have experienced the wettest January since 1910, with high levels of localised flooding during the winter of 2013/14; many areas experienced being cut-off from transportation and many residents were placed in temporary housing.

Community Voice:

“Stop house building and preserve the countryside.”

New Forest has the highest natural beauty and natural environment score, significantly higher than the South East and England average. However, the New Forest also has the highest Co2 emissions per capita, and this is largely due to Co2 from industry and commerce.

18.2 Natural environment score

Graph Thirty-One: Hampshire and Isle of Wight environmental profile



Hampshire and Isle of Wight’s overall environment profile shows low levels of Co2 emissions however a high carbon footprint total.

The natural environment score is scored measuring the quality of an area's natural environment. A higher score indicates that an area has a superior natural environment. The indicator takes into consideration:

- Housing density
- Road density
- Air quality; tranquillity
- Natural beauty
- Green space
- Water

Community Voice:

“Locally again, people regularly get together, mostly through the local churches and clear up the litter etc. Prevention and re-education is lacking, but there is no external support for this.”

Weightings are applied, to reflect differences in importance for natural environment; each are divided by the land area, and then scored in relation to the national figure. The individual scores are then added, and scored again to give the overall natural environment figure.

Housing density data comes from Census 2011. Road density data comes from the Department for Transport. Air quality data comes from the Index of Multiple Deprivation. Tranquillity data comes from ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates. Natural beauty data comes from Natural England.

Hampshire and Isle of Wight rank 20th regarding the overall natural environment score, as shown below:

Table Fifty-Two: Hampshire and Isle of Wight natural environment ranking (1-305)

Natural environment: score (2013)				
Rank	Sub Region	Region	score	Nat. Rank
1	Sussex	South East	111.67	15
2	Milton Keynes, Oxfordshire and Bucks	South East	102.05	19
3	Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	South East	98.19	20
4	Kent & Medway	South East	90.82	23
5	Berkshire	South East	71.23	30
6	Surrey	South East	70.46	31

Six of Fourteen districts within Hampshire and Isle of Wight are above the national average of 100 in relation to natural environment scoring; with New Forest scoring 157.01 leading to a rank of 56th and Winchester at 137.25 following second at 75th.

Southampton rank at the bottom in relation to the fourteen districts at 300th, with a score of 22.82 which is 77.17 below national average; followed by Portsmouth at 24.45 ranking 292nd nationally.

Hart, Havant, Fareham, Eastleigh, Rushmoor and Gosport also score below national average for overall natural environment score.

Table Fifty-Three Hampshire and Isle of Wight natural environment - District ranking

Natural environment: score (2013)				
Rank	District (incl. 2009 Unitaries)	Region	score	Nat. Rank
1	New Forest	South East	157.01	56
2	Winchester	South East	137.25	76
3	Isle of Wight	South East	133.74	81
4	East Hampshire	South East	130.27	86
5	Test Valley	South East	127.71	90
6	Basingstoke and Deane	South East	111.86	106
7	Hart	South East	82.92	148
8	Havant	South East	77.35	157
9	Fareham	South East	57.17	206
10	Eastleigh	South East	52.62	227
11	Rushmoor	South East	45.21	243
12	Gosport	South East	44.28	247
13	Portsmouth	South East	24.45	292
14	Southampton	South East	22.82	300

18.3 Air Quality

The indicator for ‘Deprivation: air quality’ is a modelled estimate of the concentration of four pollutants- nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates. To calculate air quality estimates at LSOA level, a point in a polygon analysis was carried out and the values average within each LSOA. The level of each pollutant in an LSOA was then divided by the standard value for the pollutant. A result of 1 indicates the national average air quality score. Figures above 1 indicate a poorer air quality and vice versa for figures below 1.

Air quality management areas are the number of areas identified by the Local Authority as Air Quality Management Areas; the Local Authority declares these areas if it is likely that one of the areas will exceed air quality objectives for a range of emissions.

Hampshire and Isle of Wight have a positive air quality scoring at 0.96, 0.01 below average; nonetheless, the county scores above England and Wales by 47.43 in regards to air quality management areas – results displayed below.

Community Voice:

“Traffic fume pollution is bad due to poor road infrastructure and excessive building of houses.”

Table Fifty-Four: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Air quality management areas and deprivation air quality score.

Area Name	Air Quality Management Areas (2007)	Deprivation: Air quality (2010)
Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	53	0.96
South East	218	0.92
England		0.97
England and Wales	5.57	

Drilling further into deprivation of air quality at ward level results show that Bargate, Southampton City has the poorest air quality above the England average of 0.9 by 0.66 ranking 100th; shortly followed by Bevois also in the city centre, ranked 122nd at 0.64 above average.

Table Fifty-Five: Hampshire and Isle of Wight - Ward level Air Quality ranking: Lowest/lower quality

Deprivation: Air quality (2010)				
Rank	Ward	District	score	Nat. Rank
1	Bargate	Southampton City	1.56	100
2	Bevois	Southampton City	1.54	122
3	Peartree	Southampton City	1.53	125
4	Hamble-le-Rice and Butlocks Heath	Eastleigh	1.47	187
5	Freemantle	Southampton City	1.31	416

On the other end of the spectrum Ventnor West, Isle of Wight is ranked 7139th with an air quality of 0.59 - 0.31 below the average; closely followed by Chale Nitoton and Whitwell, Isle of Wight.

Table Fifty-Six: Hampshire and Isle of Wight - Ward level Air Quality ranking: Highest/best quality

323	Ventnor West	Isle of Wight	0.59	7139
324	Chale Niton and Whitwell	Isle of Wight	0.59	7166
325	Downlands and Forest	New Forest	0.58	7249
326	Freshwater Afton	Isle of Wight	0.58	7284
327	Totland	Isle of Wight	0.56	7387

Community Voice:

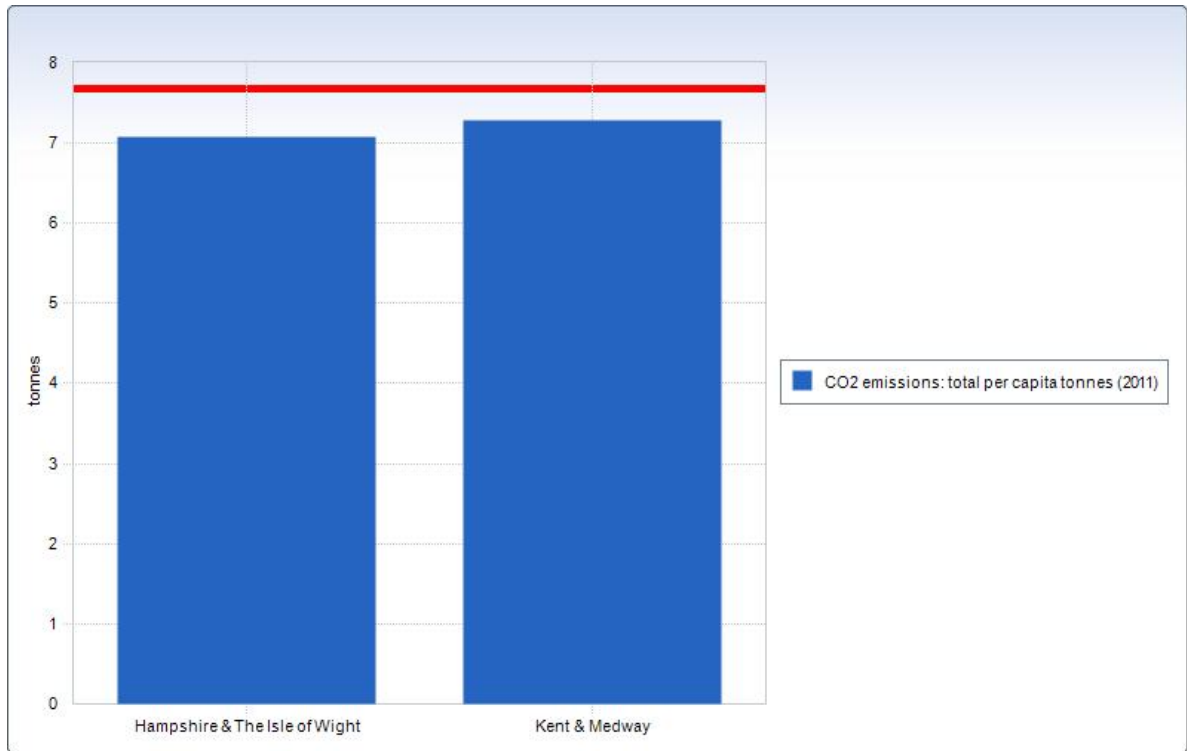
“We have good air quality - near the harbour - litter is good but I would like to see more recycling centres and weekly bin collection in the summer.”

18.4 Co2 Emissions per capita

Co2 emissions per capita' can defined as: The amount of carbon dioxide (CO2) produced by domestic purposes within the area expressed as kilo tonnes per person.

The below graph shows Hampshire and Isle of Wight's Co2 emissions per capita in direct comparison to Kent and Medway – the closest neighbouring results.

Graph Thirty-Two: Co2 emissions total per capita – Regional comparison



	CO2 emissions: total per capita
Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	7.07
Kent & Medway	7.28
National Average	7.62

Table Fifty-Seven: Co2 emissions total per capital – Regional profile figures

Both counties are below the national average; Hampshire and Isle of Wight by 0.55 and Kent and Medway by 0.34.

Community Voice:

“Air quality in the city is poor. High numbers of asthma sufferers.”

When focusing in greater detail at individual districts Co2 emissions total per capital results shows four districts above the national average of 7.62 and ten below.

Table Fifty-Eight: Co2 emissions total per capital – District profile

CO2 emissions: total per capita (2011)				
Rank	District (incl. 2009 Unitaries)	Region	tonnes	Nat. Rank
1	New Forest	South East	12.84	23
2	Winchester	South East	9.77	61
3	Test Valley	South East	9.06	83
4	Basingstoke and Deane	South East	8.79	95
5	East Hampshire	South East	7.47	163
6	Hart	South East	6.95	199
7	Eastleigh	South East	6.28	245
8	Fareham	South East	6.02	268
9	Rushmoor	South East	5.93	282
10	Portsmouth	South East	5.41	312
11	Isle of Wight	South East	5.36	317
12	Havant	South East	5.15	329
13	Southampton	South East	4.9	349
14	Gosport	South East	4.13	372

18.5 Vital Issues

Identified Needs: Hampshire and the Isle of Wight’s extensive natural environment can easily be taken for granted. However, many residents in our more urban areas do not have direct access to the natural environment.

Vulnerable Areas: Fareham, Southampton and Portsmouth are below the national average for air quality. The New Forest, Winchester, Test Valley and Basingstoke & Deane are above the England average for problems like CO2 emissions.

Talking Point: The active engagement of local communities in conserving Hampshire and the Isle of Wight’s natural environment is essential. Can we encourage community philanthropy to support environmental initiatives?

Above Table Fifty-Nine: Vital Signs - Environment

18.6 Community Voice

38% of those surveyed said that “things are going well” and 33% felt “the situation was ok”, providing a positive view point overall.

“Litter and fly tipping is a problem, traffic pollution and flooding is of concern, recycling is generally good, more for joined up cycle paths requested.

“Major problems of littering, dog fouling and lack of care for green spaces by public.”

“We could increase the amount of recycling we do but in the most densely populated city in Europe there isn’t enough space to have a variety of recycling bins/household. Fly tipping and litter are a real problem. We are working on coastal flood defences as we are a low-lying island city and rising sea levels as a result of climate change are a major threat. Air pollution is a problem at a number of key junctions as the island has only three roads on and off so there is major traffic congestion at major road junctions.”

“More green spaces, more cycle-friendly facilities.”

“Traffic fume pollution is bad due to poor road infrastructure and excessive building of houses.”

“Climate change is at the bottom of the priority list for most people- should it be at the top?”

18.7 Vital Signs Community Conversation

Our online Vital Signs survey contained a section on environment. Here is the feedback:

