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## Preface

Hampshire is the third largest shire county in England. Its rural image, rich wildlife and varied landscape belie many of the realities of its numerous urban and rural communities.

In 2004 the Hampshire Strategic Partnership produced a Community Strategy for Hampshire with an action plan designed to ensure a better quality of life for everyone, both now and in the future. In 2006, having considered all the possible measures and explored the information available, the Partnership decided on a number of headline themes that relate to the aims of the Community Strategy for Hampshire to represent the quality of life in Hampshire. The publication 'A Quality of Life Report 2006' outlined performance against each of those themes.

That report was essentially a snapshot in time. The 2007 report developed that snapshot further by presenting data on trends and filling some of the gaps identified by those commenting on the previous report. The 2007 report provided evidence used in the review of the Hampshire Community Strategy. The draft Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 is available at the following address along with an electronic copy of this document:  
<http://www3.hants.gov.uk/localareaagreement/hampshiredraftscs.htm>

This report, for 2008, mirrors the topics used in the previous reports, adding new data that has become available. Where possible data for Hampshire has now been included. It is expected that future versions of the Quality of Life report will link more closely to the 198 indicators in the National Performance Framework and will continue to develop in terms of the level of analysis provided.

You can download a copy of this report from  
<http://www3.hants.gov.uk/planning/factsandfigures/othertopics.htm#qol>

## Local authorities in Hampshire



|     |                                     |
|-----|-------------------------------------|
| B&D | Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council |
| EH  | East Hampshire District Council     |
| EI  | Eastleigh Borough Council           |
| F   | Fareham Borough Council             |
| G   | Gosport Borough Council             |
| H   | Hart District Council               |
| Hv  | Havant Borough Council              |
| NF  | New Forest District Council         |
| R   | Rushmoor Borough Council            |
| TV  | Test Valley Borough Council         |
| W   | Winchester City Council             |

## Summary

The vision of the Hampshire Community Strategy is that Hampshire will be a prosperous and attractive county where economic, social and environmental needs are met in the most sustainable way and the quality of life and sense of community of present and future generations are improved.

There is no 'correct set' of quality of life indicators: inevitably they will develop as more data becomes available and circumstances change. The first set published in 2006, were devised by a process involving a desk exercise looking at the various sets of indicators produced both locally and nationally; considering their relevance in terms of both the themes of the Hampshire Community Strategy and the concerns of local communities as expressed in various opinion polls. The indicators were chosen as representative and easy to interpret. They focused on data that would aid the partners to make decisions which help to deliver the aims of the Community Strategy and make the daily lives of residents easier. This third report builds on this process, by introducing some new data and extra topics.

In comparison with the four themes of the Community Strategy the indicators show:

### **Strong and safe communities**

The perceptions of safety during the day are markedly higher than at night time. The day time figures all equal or exceed 90%. At night the overall percentages drop significantly, the lowest being thirty eight per cent, the highest seventy one per cent.

In very recent years some actual crime rates have been increasing, moving the county toward the national average, although there are significant differences between districts.

The latest domestic violence rates (per one thousand households) range from four to sixteen for districts, with the county rate being nine.

In every district more people volunteer help than receive help.

Most Hampshire districts are now in the national quartile with the lowest homelessness rates.

### **Health and wellbeing**

Life expectancy in Hampshire is generally higher than the national average. It is always higher on average for women than men.

At county level, the rate for mortality from all causes, for all ages, have fallen, by 2006, to two thirds for men and three quarters for women, compared to the 1993 figures. There is considerable variation within districts.

The latest male mortality rates from all cancers (in those aged less than 75 years) have led to a marked improvement, in their national ranking, for most districts.

Mortality rates from all circulatory diseases (in those aged less than 75 years) are far lower for females across all districts.

Teenage pregnancy rates vary across the county. The highest rate is around half the worst nationally.

A greater proportion of Hampshire residents participate in moderate intensity exercise than is the case nationally.

## **Economic prosperity and lifelong learning**

Across the five time periods included, the proportion of residents of working age who claim Job Seekers Allowance is generally well below the national average with eight out of eleven districts close to the lowest national rate, for both males and females.

Average gross weekly earnings, for full-time workers, range from amongst the highest to amongst the lowest nationally.

Property prices in Hampshire are high. The average house price/income ratio (for all properties) ranges from about eight to over ten.

Hampshire is amongst the top performing counties at both Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3, although the overall county figure masks significant variations between individual schools.

At GCSE level, attainment by Hampshire pupils is amongst the highest of the shire counties.

The rate of adult participation in learning is higher than the national average.

## **Environment, infrastructure and transport**

Air quality is good and is estimated to continue improving.

River quality is generally good.

Recycling rates are amongst the highest nationally but the total volumes of household waste remain high.

The private car is still the dominant means of getting to work.

In all but the most remote rural areas access to amenities such as banks and building societies, doctors surgeries, post offices, and supermarkets meet or are generally better than the national standard.

Water consumption is lower among metered customers.

Over 50% of residents use local libraries and archives. Fewer are involved with the theatre, music, arts and festivals; attendance at community centres is generally low.

## Introduction

As with the 2007 report, this one is in four parts. The first provides a brief profile of Hampshire to set the context; the second explains each of the indicators chosen by the Partnership and, where the data are available, draws comparisons between the outcomes in Hampshire and elsewhere; the third contains some broad conclusions and an indication of how the process will be developed next year; the fourth is a quick reference guide to the data.

## A profile of Hampshire

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

Within the administrative county of Hampshire there are 11 district or borough councils and 251 parish councils.

Eighty five percent of Hampshire is classified as rural, with significant areas subject to international and national environmental designations, including one established (New Forest) and one proposed (South Downs) National Parks, 112 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), 3549 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and five official Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs).

Ninety percent of the coastline in Hampshire has international conservation designation and all bathing beaches meet European Union mandatory standards.

Proportionally, Hampshire has slightly fewer young adults (16 to 29 year olds) and slightly more middle-aged people (45 to 64 year olds) than England and Wales overall. The 2001 Census showed it also has a lower proportion of population in ethnic minority groups (2.2%) compared either with the South East Region (4.9%) or England (9.1%).

Hampshire's population is generally healthy. There are relatively low levels of illness and premature death amongst Hampshire residents as a whole compared to the rest of the UK, although there are wide inequalities across the county. The Standardised Illness Ratio, which provides a good overall indicator of health, shows Hart (64.4) to be generally more healthy than Gosport (93.3).

Population growth between 2001, the year of the last national census, and 2026 is projected to be about 8.5%, an increase of approximately 115,800 people. However, the change is not uniform across all age groups. There is increasing concern nationally, as well as in Hampshire, about the impending growth in the number of pensioners whilst the population of working age declines. The economic and social consequences of these changes will become more acute over the next two decades.

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

Hampshire is a generally prosperous area. The unemployment rate is approximately 1% of the resident working age population, which compares favourably with around 2.6% for the UK. The county has 34.3 businesses per 1000 population which is markedly higher than the England and Wales figure of 30.8.

The percentage of the workforce who are managers or professional workers is higher than in England and Wales. However the pattern is not uniform across all districts. It also has fewer semi-skilled and unskilled workers (15.8%) than overall in England and Wales (20.5%).

School children in Hampshire, on average, consistently perform better than those across England as a whole. Provisional 2007 data at Key Stage 1 (level 2 and above) show the attainments for reading, writing and maths were 3 or 4 percentage points higher than national achievement. For pupils achieving level 5 or above at Key Stage 3, the county average outperformed the national figures by 3 or 4 percentage points for English, Maths and Science.

Notwithstanding the general picture of excellence and achievement, new measures of deprivation at smaller, neighbourhood areas (the Indices of Multiple Deprivation Index 2007) has revealed areas of deprivation in Hampshire. Although, nationally, Hart ranks as the least deprived district, Havant appears in the top half of the most deprived districts, with Gosport just outside. However, less than eight percent of these smaller areas within Hampshire fall within the twenty percent most deprived areas in England.

Living in rural areas is not without its problems. Many residents have to travel quite a distance to access various amenities. Over a third of households in Test Valley travel more than 6 kilometres to the nearest bank, a quarter of Test Valley households are more than 6 kilometres from a supermarket and only 3,551 households in 16,514 have a GP within 2 kilometres.

Hampshire is a comparatively safe place to live with overall crime rate slightly less than that for England and Wales overall. However, only 62% of residents feel safe walking outside in the evening.

Traffic volumes are growing by an estimated two per cent a year on motorways and trunk roads and by about one per cent on local roads. Public transport is unable to cope with the growing demands for travel and congestion is growing on both major and local roads and, indeed, on the rail network to the extent that it is now a major concern for many residents.

Within the 34 shire counties of England, Hampshire in 2006/7, had the ninth lowest amount of household waste collected (kilograms per head). Hampshire had the fifth highest proportion of recycled household waste in the same period.

## Quality of life indicators

The vision of the Hampshire Community Strategy is that Hampshire will be a prosperous and attractive county where economic, social and environmental needs are met in the most sustainable way, and the quality of life and sense of community of present and future generations are improved. There needs to be clear, understandable and measurable data for the Partnership to access, if its actions are achieving the desired outcomes or if changes are required to cope with changing circumstances.

The original indicators selected were chosen as representative and easy to interpret. They focussed on data to assist the partners to make decisions which help to deliver the aims of the Community Strategy and make the daily lives of residents easier.

Where possible this latest report introduces extra time series data. Unfortunately sometimes there are only a couple of data sets; and sometimes the length of time between the data sets is not uniform, accordingly no formal statistical procedures have been used to establish any direction of trend. Instead, for this report, a more intuitive approach to evaluating the data has been followed.

A few extra topics have been added (to fit in with the four themes of the Community Strategy for Hampshire). The topics include:

### **Strong and safe communities**

- Perception of personal safety
- Perception of vandalism and drunkenness and rowdiness
- Recorded incidence of violence, burglary and theft of vehicles
- Perception of, and recorded, drug misuse
- Domestic violence
- Volunteering
- Homelessness

### **Health and wellbeing**

- Life expectancy
- Mortality rates – all causes, cancer, circulatory diseases
- Teenage pregnancies
- Suicide mortality rates
- Participation in sporting activities

### **Economic prosperity and lifelong learning**

- Rate of unemployment
- Average earnings
- House price v earnings ratio
- Key stage 2/3 educational attainment

Attainment at GCSE level  
Adult participation in learning

### **Environment, infrastructure and transport**

Air quality  
River water quality  
Recycled household waste  
Kilograms of household waste per head  
Mode of travel to work  
Access to banks, supermarkets, GPs and post offices  
Greenspace  
Energy consumption  
Water consumption  
Recreation and heritage facilities  
Usage of leisure, sports and cultural facilities  
Number of tourist day trips

## **The format of data presentation**

The data are generally presented for the 11 districts and boroughs of Hampshire. If data for the county as a whole is available it is included. Where data has been extracted from a national data set the areas of Hampshire are compared to the best, worst and quartile scores across the country. Where possible a quartile colour scheme is included in tables, charts and maps. The colours used to denote the quartiles are:

| Best quartile |  | Second quartile |  | Third quartile |  | Bottom quartile |
|---------------|--|-----------------|--|----------------|--|-----------------|
|               |  |                 |  |                |  |                 |

In this report the top quartile is assumed to be that which contributes most positively to the general quality of life. For example, the authorities with the highest scores for the percentage of recycled household waste will be assigned to quartile 1, whereas the highest rates for the house price v average annual gross earnings will be assigned to quartile 4 (the bottom quartile). Those authorities which have the highest percentage of workers travelling to work by car or van are assigned to the bottom quartile, whilst those with the highest proportion of walkers and cyclists are assigned to quartile 1.

Where available, trend data is included but, for reasons outlined earlier, the analysis is limited. Further information is included at the start of the quick reference guide to the results.

## **1 Strong and safe communities indicators**

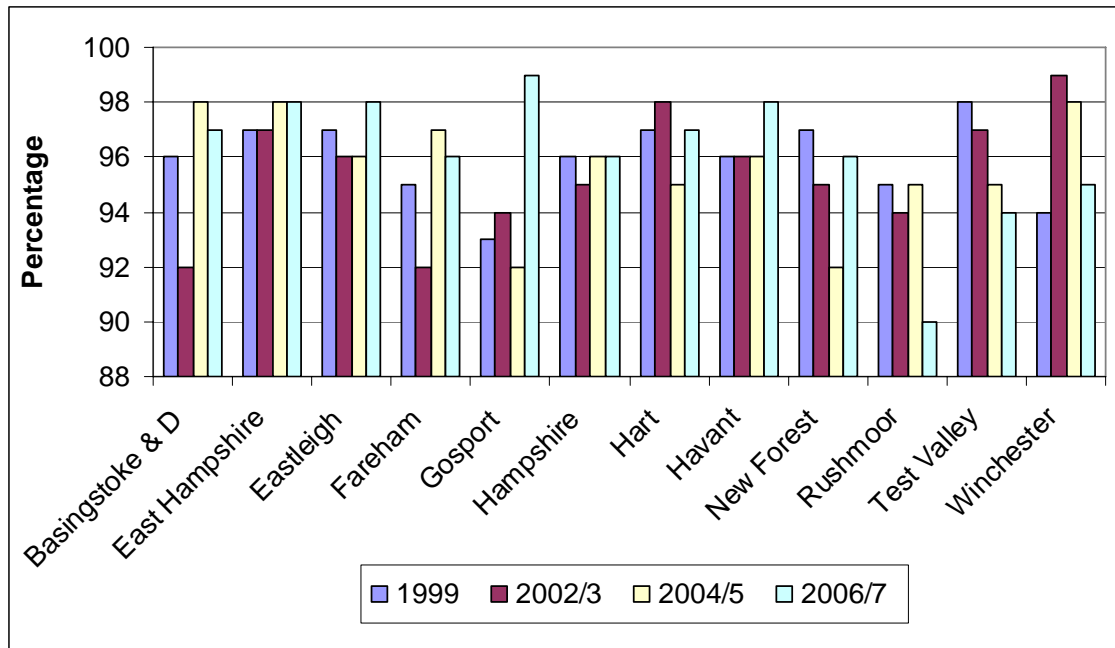
The Hampshire Community Strategy aims to make Hampshire a place with strong and safe communities with fewer inequalities and less deprivation; where people feel safe; where young people play an active part in society and are valued; where all communities are actively involved in local decision making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

Data chosen for inclusion in this section are: perception and reality of personal safety; perception and reality of drug misuse; the incidence of various recorded crimes and domestic violence. Community involvement is explored through the incidence of volunteering of services. Data for homelessness concludes this section.

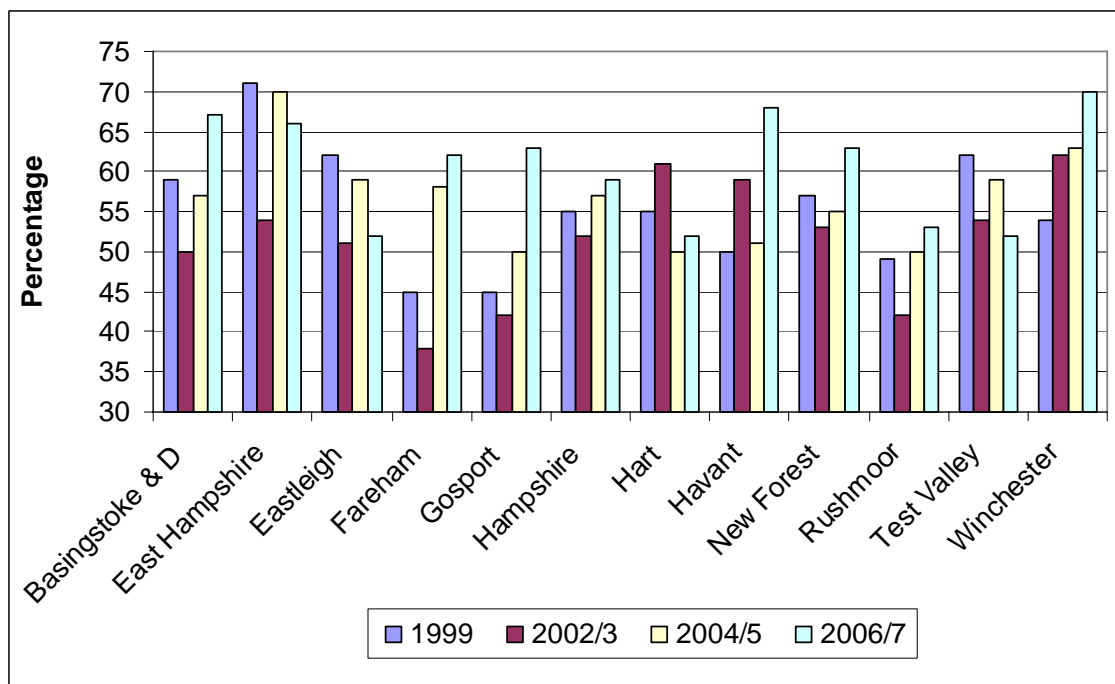
## Perception and reality of personal safety

As expected, perceptions of safety during the day are markedly higher than at night time. The following two figures show the percentages of residents who feel very or fairly safe, when walking alone outside, during daytime and secondly during the hours of darkness.

**Figure 1.1 Perception of personal safety during the day**



**Figure 1.2 Perception of personal safety at night**



-----  
 Source: MORI Polls for Hampshire County Council  
 -----

The lowest percentage of residents, feeling very or fairly safe during the daytime, is 90% for Rushmoor from the 2006/7 poll. All the other rates, across all four polls, are between 92% and 99%, with most districts showing only small changes year-on-year.

At night the percentages drop significantly. The percentages fluctuate markedly for most districts over the four surveys, with consecutive poll increases as high as 20 percentage points and decreases of up to 17 percentage points. The only district whose residents felt increasingly safe at night was Winchester which moved from 54% in 1999 to 70% in 2006/7.

## Recorded crime

In comparison, the following three tables show recorded incidents from national Home Office crime data, for violence against the person, domestic burglary and theft of a vehicle.

As a comparison, the tables display not only data for each local authority in Hampshire, but colour codes each authority against national data for the highest, quartiles and lowest scoring authorities in England. The best quartile is denoted by green, the second by yellow, the third by orange and the worst by red.

**Table 1.1 Recorded crime – violence against the person**

|                    | Rate per 1000<br>population | Rate per 1000<br>population | Rate per 1000<br>population | Rate per 1000<br>population | Rate per 1000<br>population |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                    | 2001/2                      | 2003/4                      | 2004/5                      | 2005/6                      | 2006/7                      |
| Basingstoke & D    | 7.29                        | 18.63                       | 22.44                       | 20.68                       | 22.05                       |
| East Hampshire     | 5.46                        | 9.88                        | 12.40                       | 10.48                       | 14.48                       |
| Eastleigh          | 6.28                        | 17.68                       | 17.31                       | 15.70                       | 18.42                       |
| Fareham            | 6.40                        | 15.66                       | 14.83                       | 14.50                       | 17.14                       |
| Gosport            | 11.02                       | 28.99                       | 23.58                       | 24.64                       | 27.77                       |
| Hart               | 4.30                        | 11.00                       | 10.91                       | 11.26                       | 7.27                        |
| Havant             | 10.68                       | 21.64                       | 24.37                       | 27.22                       | 26.62                       |
| New Forest         | 6.23                        | 12.85                       | 12.43                       | 12.04                       | 13.19                       |
| Rushmoor           | 10.02                       | 24.51                       | 27.33                       | 24.31                       | 22.88                       |
| Test Valley        | 7.88                        | 13.93                       | 15.30                       | 14.48                       | 15.33                       |
| Winchester         | 6.43                        | 11.45                       | 12.55                       | 11.80                       | 14.13                       |
| Hampshire          | 7.32                        | 16.52                       | 21.19                       | 21.48                       | 22.40                       |
| Lowest nationally  | 2.56                        | 2.81                        | 3.20                        | 5.02                        | 4.53                        |
| Last of quartile 1 | 6.24                        | 10.90                       | 12.13                       | 12.06                       | 12.75                       |
| Last of quartile 2 | 9.25                        | 14.89                       | 15.99                       | 16.04                       | 16.23                       |
| Last of quartile 3 | 13.77                       | 20.49                       | 21.91                       | 21.49                       | 21.01                       |
| Highest nationally | 48.07                       | 50.14                       | 47.09                       | 41.06                       | 38.91                       |

Generally violence against the person has been increasing over the period with higher incidence in urban areas. For Gosport, Havant and Rushmoor the rates have increased noticeably since 2001/2 leaving them in the worst quartile nationally, since 2003/4, although well under the highest national rates overall.

Reflecting the general increase in this crime all eleven authorities have fallen in the national rankings from 2001/2 to 2006/7. Three authorities, Basingstoke and Deane, Eastleigh and Fareham, are all over one hundred places lower in the rankings. The lowest falls are recorded by New Forest, dropping eleven places to 104<sup>th</sup> and Test Valley thirteen places down to 163<sup>rd</sup>.

**Table 1.2 Recorded crime – domestic burglary**

|                    | Rate per 1000 households | Rate per 1000 households | Rate per 1000 households | Rate per 1000 households | Rate per 1000 households |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|                    | 2001/2                   | 2003/4                   | 2004/5                   | 2005/6                   | 2006/7                   |
| Basingstoke & D    | 3.83                     | 11.22                    | 6.94                     | 7.44                     | 9.57                     |
| East Hampshire     | 1.98                     | 5.58                     | 5.11                     | 3.62                     | 6.05                     |
| Eastleigh          | 3.47                     | 7.07                     | 6.35                     | 6.75                     | 4.56                     |
| Fareham            | 2.60                     | 4.73                     | 3.91                     | 4.73                     | 3.60                     |
| Gosport            | 6.39                     | 18.00                    | 10.03                    | 15.22                    | 9.60                     |
| Hart               | 2.64                     | 5.96                     | 6.14                     | 6.60                     | 7.27                     |
| Havant             | 3.55                     | 7.74                     | 8.59                     | 6.59                     | 5.84                     |
| New Forest         | 3.27                     | 5.23                     | 5.19                     | 4.72                     | 4.68                     |
| Rushmoor           | 2.60                     | 8.18                     | 6.51                     | 10.19                    | 8.78                     |
| Test Valley        | 3.21                     | 6.85                     | 5.24                     | 6.50                     | 5.61                     |
| Winchester         | 4.01                     | 9.65                     | 6.86                     | 5.45                     | 5.64                     |
| Hampshire          | 3.37                     | 7.93                     | 7.21                     | 7.74                     | 7.27                     |
| Lowest nationally  | 1.07                     | 2.70                     | 1.30                     | 2.17                     | 1.69                     |
| Last of quartile 1 | 3.57                     | 8.39                     | 7.05                     | 6.35                     | 5.93                     |
| Last of quartile 2 | 5.29                     | 11.89                    | 9.85                     | 9.18                     | 8.78                     |
| Last of quartile 3 | 8.07                     | 19.33                    | 14.86                    | 14.30                    | 13.50                    |
| Highest nationally | 25.41                    | 65.35                    | 55.09                    | 49.63                    | 44.75                    |

Every local authority in Hampshire recorded a higher rate of domestic burglary in 2006/7 than in 2001/2. However most districts show an improvement between the latest two periods, with no authorities recording more than one per cent of households suffering a burglary in 2006/7. Eastleigh, Gosport, Havant, Rushmoor and Test Valley all improved their national ranking enough to move up to the next quartile. The opposite has happened for Basingstoke and Deane, and East Hampshire who both dropped down a quartile. The general pattern was substantial increases by 2003/4 with some reduction through to 2006/7.

The recorded rates of vehicle theft over the five time periods showed far smaller movements than either violence against the person or domestic burglary. Only Rushmoor had a higher rate for 2006/7 than for 2001/2 and only marginally so.

Basingstoke and Deane, by having its rate halved over the whole period, has progressed into the best performing quartile. No other authority has a quartile improvement over the latest periods.

Eastleigh, Gosport, New Forest, Rushmoor and Test Valley all moved down a quartile with their latest rates.

Winchester and East Hampshire are the best ranked districts nationally (between thirtieth and thirty fifth).

**Table 1.3 Recorded crime – theft of a vehicle**

|                    | Rate per 1000<br>population | Rate per 1000<br>population | Rate per 1000<br>population | Rate per 1000<br>population | Rate per 1000<br>population |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                    | 2001/2                      | 2003/4                      | 2004/5                      | 2005/6                      | 2006/7                      |
| Basingstoke & D    | 3.35                        | 3.61                        | 3.03                        | 2.58                        | 1.70                        |
| East Hampshire     | 1.52                        | 1.52                        | 1.40                        | 1.61                        | 1.28                        |
| Eastleigh          | 3.18                        | 2.76                        | 2.01                        | 2.04                        | 2.66                        |
| Fareham            | 2.16                        | 1.70                        | 1.28                        | 1.41                        | 1.35                        |
| Gosport            | 2.84                        | 2.45                        | 1.99                        | 2.43                        | 2.74                        |
| Hart               | 1.95                        | 2.15                        | 2.02                        | 1.64                        | 1.74                        |
| Havant             | 6.19                        | 5.38                        | 3.55                        | 2.89                        | 3.97                        |
| New Forest         | 2.05                        | 1.90                        | 1.71                        | 1.41                        | 1.97                        |
| Rushmoor           | 3.05                        | 3.33                        | 3.61                        | 2.20                        | 3.08                        |
| Test Valley        | 2.02                        | 1.93                        | 1.44                        | 1.56                        | 1.93                        |
| Winchester         | 1.49                        | 1.53                        | 0.90                        | 1.04                        | 1.27                        |
| Hampshire          | 2.73                        | 2.59                        | 2.70                        | 2.44                        | 2.61                        |
| Lowest nationally  | 0.78                        | 0.71                        | 0.53                        | 0.46                        | 0.75                        |
| Last of quartile 1 | 2.49                        | 2.34                        | 2.06                        | 1.84                        | 1.76                        |
| Last of quartile 2 | 3.91                        | 3.71                        | 3.18                        | 2.80                        | 2.65                        |
| Last of quartile 3 | 6.46                        | 6.12                        | 5.00                        | 4.57                        | 4.12                        |
| Highest nationally | 18.55                       | 28.95                       | 12.06                       | 10.39                       | 8.95                        |

-----  
 The populations and number of households used to derive these tables of recorded crime statistics are mid-year estimates from the Office for National Statistics. The rankings are within all authorities in England and Wales.

Source: Home Office – British Crime Survey for Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (2001/2, 2003/4, 2004/5, 2005/6 and 2006/7).  
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## Perception of vandalism and graffiti

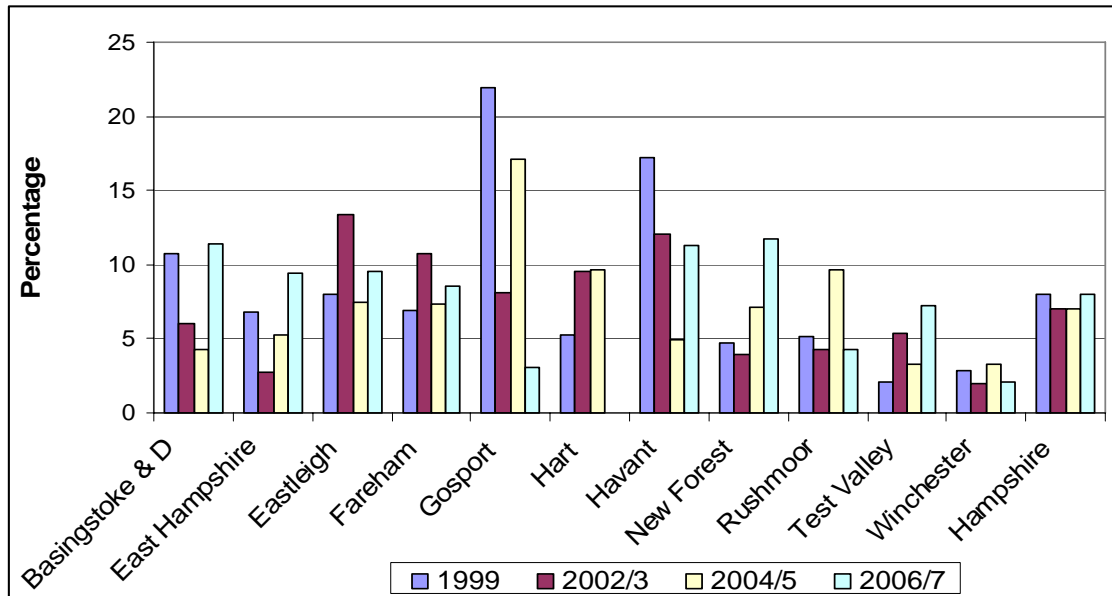
The County Council Residents Surveys included a question which allows respondents to say what are bad aspects of their community.

In general, figure 1.3 shows that problems with vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage of property or vehicles is perceived to be greater in the more urban districts and boroughs.

This data indicates that Winchester consistently had the smallest percentage of residents who considered these type of problems as one of the bad things about their area. The data for the other districts fluctuate quite considerably with no easily identifiable pattern emerging.

Gosport, in particular, has widely differing percentages, recording over 21% in the 1999 poll.

**Figure 1.3 Perception of vandalism and graffiti**



The data for Hart in 2006/7 is omitted due to it being unreliable.

Source: MORI Polls for Hampshire County Council

The only national data available, to ascertain how the county's authorities compare nationally, comes from the Audit Commission Quality of Life Indicators 2005. The data, which was collected for 2003/4 showed that Basingstoke, Winchester and East Hampshire were placed in the quartile with the lowest rates. In the second lowest quartile were Hart, Test Valley and New Forest. Apart from Gosport which was in the quartile with the highest scores, the remainder fell into quartile 3.

### Perception of drunkenness and rowdiness

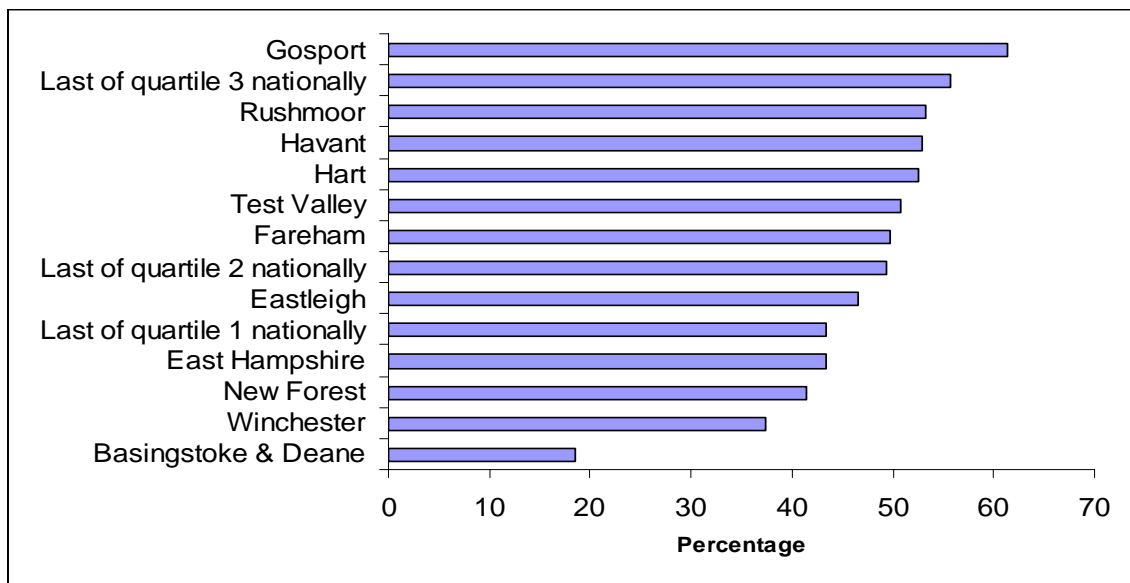
Another form of anti-social behaviour that concerns significant numbers of residents is drunkenness and rowdiness. The only data currently available is from the Audit Commission's 2005 Quality of Life exercise, they are shown in figure 1.4. Respondents to the survey were asked if people being drunk or rowdy in public places was a very big or fairly big problem in their local area.

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

Basingstoke and Deane, Winchester, New Forest and East Hampshire are in quartile 1 where residents are least perturbed about these activities. Only Eastleigh resides in quartile 2.

Gosport has the highest percentage in the county, more than eight percentage points higher than Rushmoor and well above the national third quartile rate of 55.7%. Basingstoke and Deane, with 18.5%, has a score that is less than one third that of Gosport (61.4%).

**Figure 1.4 Perception of drunkenness and rowdiness**



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

### Perception of drug misuse

The perception of residents about drug misuse varies considerably across Hampshire. The results illustrated here are from respondents to resident surveys who considered that reducing the use of drugs in their area would be one of the 3 or 4 most important tasks for improving their quality of life.

**Table 1.4 Perception of drug misuse**

|                 | 1999        |         | 2002/3      |         | 2004/5      |         | 2006/7      |         |
|-----------------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
|                 | Rank within | Percent | Rank within | Percent | Rank within | Percent | Rank within | Percent |
|                 | Hampshire   |         | Hampshire   |         | Hampshire   |         | Hampshire   |         |
| Basingstoke & D | 8           | 18.0    | 9           | 11.1    | 7=          | 12.0    | 7           | 8.8     |
| East Hampshire  | 6           | 9.5     | 8           | 10.1    | 4           | 8.7     | 11          | 15.1    |
| Eastleigh       | 4=          | 9.3     | 2           | 6.0     | 1           | 7.5     | 5           | 7.5     |
| Fareham         | 1           | 6.3     | 3           | 6.7     | 7=          | 12.0    | 4           | 6.5     |
| Gosport         | 11          | 22.9    | 10          | 14.1    | 11          | 20.0    | 2           | 5.2     |
| Hart            | 2           | 7.9     | 7           | 9.5     | 2           | 7.8     | 6           | 7.6     |
| Havant          | 10          | 21.3    | 6           | 9.4     | 10          | 17.3    | 3           | 6.0     |
| New Forest      | 3           | 8.1     | 5           | 8.2     | 6           | 10.0    | 9           | 13.1    |
| Rushmoor        | 9           | 19.7    | 4           | 7.8     | 9           | 13.7    | 8           | 11.3    |
| Test Valley     | 7           | 9.7     | 11          | 15.4    | 5           | 9.3     | 10          | 14.4    |
| Winchester      | 4=          | 9.3     | 1           | 4.0     | 3           | 7.9     | 1           | 5.0     |
| Hampshire       |             | 12.8    |             | 9.2     |             | 11.2    |             | 9.2     |

-----  
Source: MORI polls for Hampshire County Council.  
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For the first three time periods, generally it is the more urban authorities whose residents feel that reducing drug misuse is important in improving their quality of life. The 2006/7 data, however, indicates that higher proportions feel this to be the case in East Hampshire, Test Valley and New Forest.

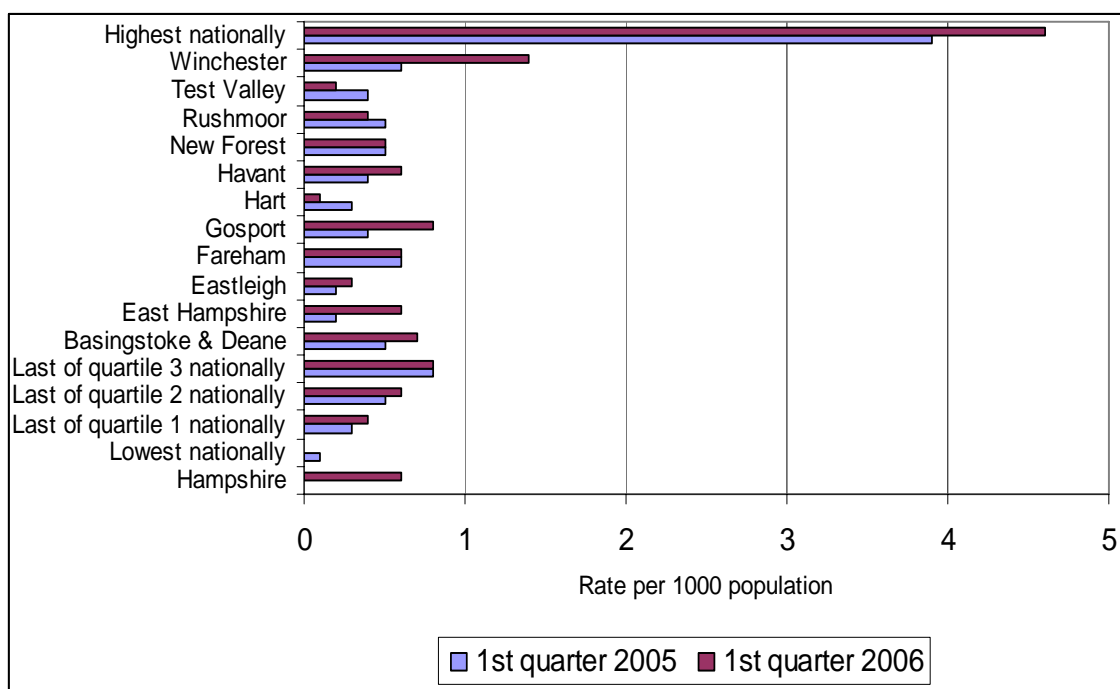
The only national data available, to ascertain how the county's authorities compare nationally, comes from the Audit Commission Quality of Life Indicators 2005. The question asked did not correspond exactly to that asked in the County Council poll so it is prudent to only quote the national quartiles for the county authorities.

The data, which was collected for 2003/4 showed that Basingstoke, Winchester, East Hampshire, Hart and Fareham were placed in the quartile with the lowest rates. In the second best quartile were Eastleigh, Test Valley and New Forest. Only Gosport has a result placing it in the quartile with the high rates of perception.

### **Recorded drug offences**

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

**Figure 1.5 Recorded drug offences**



All authorities in England and Wales are included except the City of London whose rates far exceed the second highest rates for both quarters.

The 2005 data for Hampshire is unavailable.

The populations used to obtain these rates are mid-year estimates from the Office for National Statistics.

Source: Home Office – British Crime Survey for Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (2004/5 and 2005/6).

Investigation of the recorded rates of drug offences for these two quarters shows three districts/boroughs with a reduced rate and six with an increased rate. The rate for East Hampshire trebled, with those for Winchester and Gosport doubling at least. Better news is noted for Hart whose rate reduced by two thirds and for Test Valley which halved its rate.

Eastleigh and Hart remained in the national quartile with the lowest rates; Rushmoor and Test Valley moved from the second quartile into quartile 1. Basingstoke and Deane and Gosport moved down from quartile 2 to quartile 3 with Winchester dropping into the quartile with the highest recorded rates.

Caution needs to be taken when considering city centre crime rates due to the very small number of local residents. The very high reported crime rates in city centres are partly due to the use of small resident population and household figures as the denominator of the crime rate. The 'transient population' that

migrates into these areas on a daily basis either for work or leisure will not be reflected in the resident population figures.

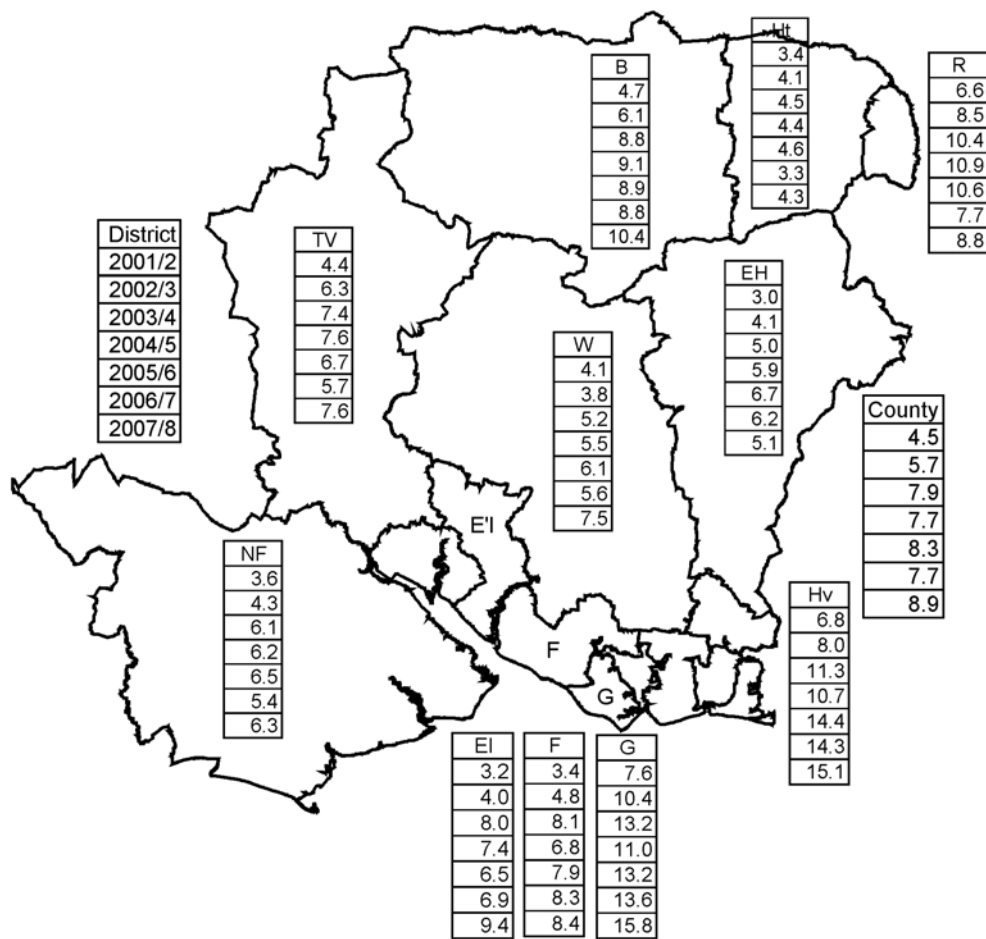
## **Domestic violence in Hampshire**

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

The incidence of domestic violence as recorded by Hampshire Constabulary is shown in the map below. To put the problem in context, the seven year (2001/2 to 2007/8) Hampshire total of 26,178 recorded domestic crimes, are constituted as follows:

|            |      |                       |      |                |      |
|------------|------|-----------------------|------|----------------|------|
| Havant     | 3956 | Basingstoke and Deane | 3641 | New Forest     | 2837 |
| Gosport    | 2776 | Rushmoor              | 2298 | Eastleigh      | 2197 |
| Fareham    | 2122 | Test Valley           | 2080 | East Hampshire | 1609 |
| Winchester | 1696 | Hart                  | 966  |                |      |

## Map 1.1 Domestic violence



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The data are rates per 1000 households.

The number of households used in calculating the rates are from Hampshire County Council Environment Department's use of the Chelmer population model developed by the 'Population and Housing Research Group' at Anglia Ruskin University.

Source: Hampshire Constabulary

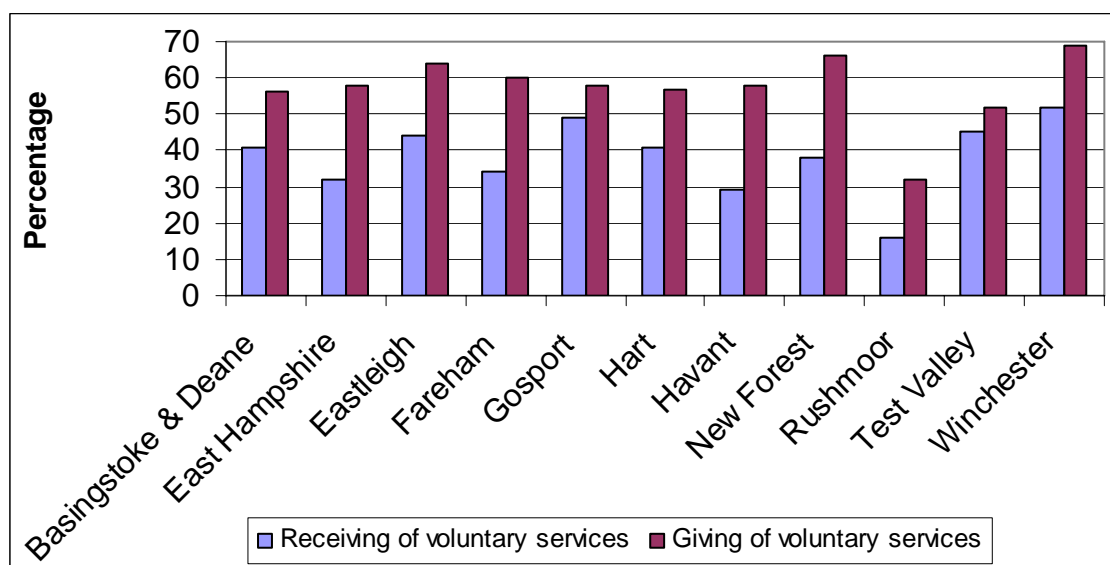
The data on map 1.1 are rates per 1,000 households for each of the years from 2001/2 through to 2007/8. With the exceptions of Basingstoke and Deane in 2006/7 and 2007/8 the three most urban districts of Havant, Gosport and Rushmoor recorded the three highest rates across each year in the complete period.

The rate of incidence in the majority of authorities has seen a gradual climb since 2001/2.

## Volunteering of services

A good measure of community spirit and involvement can be taken by the number of residents who either give or receive voluntary help. The data in figure 1.6 do not include relatives or those who assist clubs, societies and other similar organisations. No new data has come to light, therefore the following section is repeated from last year's report.

**Figure 1.6 Volunteering**



The data consists of (a) the percentage of residents who received the services of non-relative volunteers within the last year, and (b) the percentage of residents who volunteered services to those other than relatives within the last year. This data does not include those voluntarily helping clubs and organisations.

Source: MORI Local Public Service Agreement (LPSA) Residents Survey for Hampshire County Council (2005).

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

## Volunteering services in a sporting capacity

The following table looks at volunteering in any sporting capacity. The rankings are for the proportions who said they had volunteered in such a capacity in the four weeks prior to the survey.

There were seven county districts or boroughs in the top quartile nationally, ranging from 6.0% to 6.9% who helped in such a manner. The three most urban districts had the lowest proportions and all placed in the third quartile.

The remaining columns shows useful data regarding the demographics of these helpers.

**Table 1.5 Volunteering in a sporting capacity**

|                     | All         |      | Gender |        | Age group |          |     |
|---------------------|-------------|------|--------|--------|-----------|----------|-----|
|                     | respondents | Rank | Male   | Female | 16 to 34  | 35 to 54 | 55+ |
| Highest nationally  | 8.3         | 1    |        |        |           |          |     |
| East Hampshire      | 6.9         | 19   | 10.5   | 3.4    | 8.5       | 7.3      | 5.4 |
| Eastleigh           | 6.8         | 23   | 7.9    | 5.6    | 8.4       | 6.5      | 5.8 |
| New Forest          | 6.7         | 25   | 8.0    | 5.5    | 7.6       | 7.2      | 5.9 |
| Winchester          | 6.6         | 29   | 8.7    | 4.7    | 7.7       | 8.3      | 4.2 |
| Basingstoke & Deane | 6.3         | 44   | 8.6    | 4.1    | 7.8       | 5.8      | 5.5 |
| Test Valley         | 6.1         | 61   | 7.7    | 4.5    | 6.6       | 7.5      | 4.2 |
| Hart                | 6.0         | 70   | 7.9    | 4.1    | 8.5       | 5.6      | 4.4 |
| Last of quartile 1  | 5.7         | 88   |        |        |           |          |     |
| Fareham             | 5.5         | 113  | 6.8    | 4.4    | 9.8       | 5.7      | 2.7 |
| Last of quartile 2  | 5.0         | 177  |        |        |           |          |     |
| Rushmoor            | 4.9         | 188  | 5.5    | 4.3    | 5.8       | 5.0      | 3.7 |
| Gosport             | 4.6         | 229  | 6.4    | 3.0    | 6.0       | 4.6      | 3.5 |
| Havant              | 4.4         | 244  | 6.0    | 3.0    | 3.7       | 4.0      | 5.1 |
| Last of quartile 3  | 4.2         | 265  |        |        |           |          |     |
| Lowest nationally   | 1.9         | 354  |        |        |           |          |     |
| Hampshire           | 6.0         |      |        |        |           |          |     |

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 The data are percentages of respondents (aged 16 or over) who had done some volunteering in some sporting capacity over the previous four weeks.

Source: Sport England 'Active People Survey' 2005/6  
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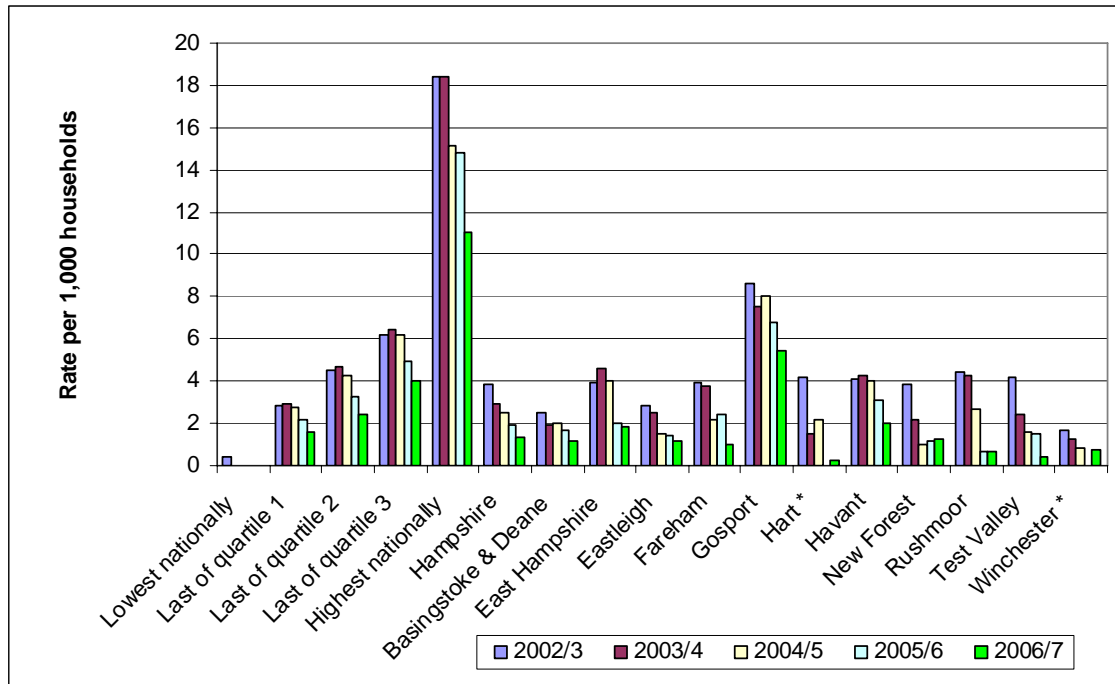
## Homelessness

There are few more important aspects of quality of life, than access to safe and separate accommodation. The data in figure 1.7 indicate the extent of homelessness within districts.

The highest rates nationally are between about one and a half and two percent, for the five years shown. Apart from the 2004/5 rate for Gosport, no Hampshire authority exceeds half the highest national rate in any particular year.

Generally, Gosport has rates that are double the next highest rate in the county. All districts have lower rates in 2006/7 than in 2002/3, with a generally downward trend across the full period.

**Figure 1.7 Homelessness**



\* Data are not available for 2005/6.  
The data are for England.

The data are the number of households per 1,000 households, accepted by the local authority as being homeless and in priority need, under the Housing Acts.

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government.

## **2 Health and wellbeing indicators**

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

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

## Life expectancy

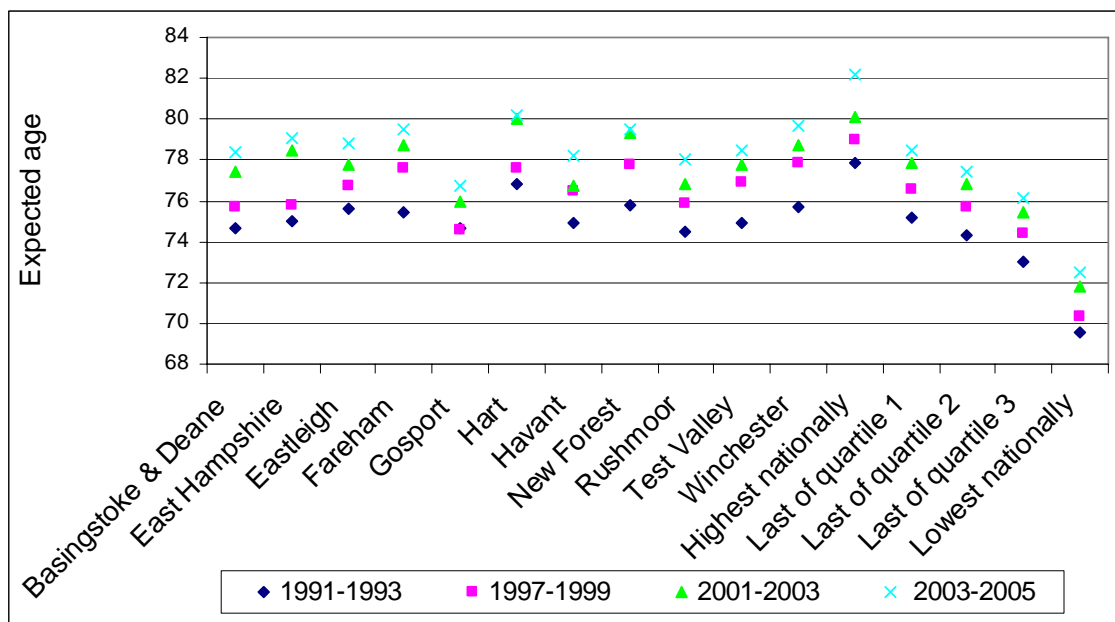
Life expectancy measures the number of years that a child born at a particular place and time is likely to live, given the mortality rates that apply to that place and time.

The average life expectancy for those born during the four periods between 1991-1993 and 2003-2005 are shown in the two figures below. The data are averaged for those born within each three year period.

### Males

Figure 2.1 shows for males, across the 1991 to 1993 period, that life expectancy will continue to rise for all eleven authorities in Hampshire. This pattern is reflected nationally with the lowest, each quartile and highest ranked authorities also having continually rising life expectancy.

**Figure 2.1 Life expectancy – males**



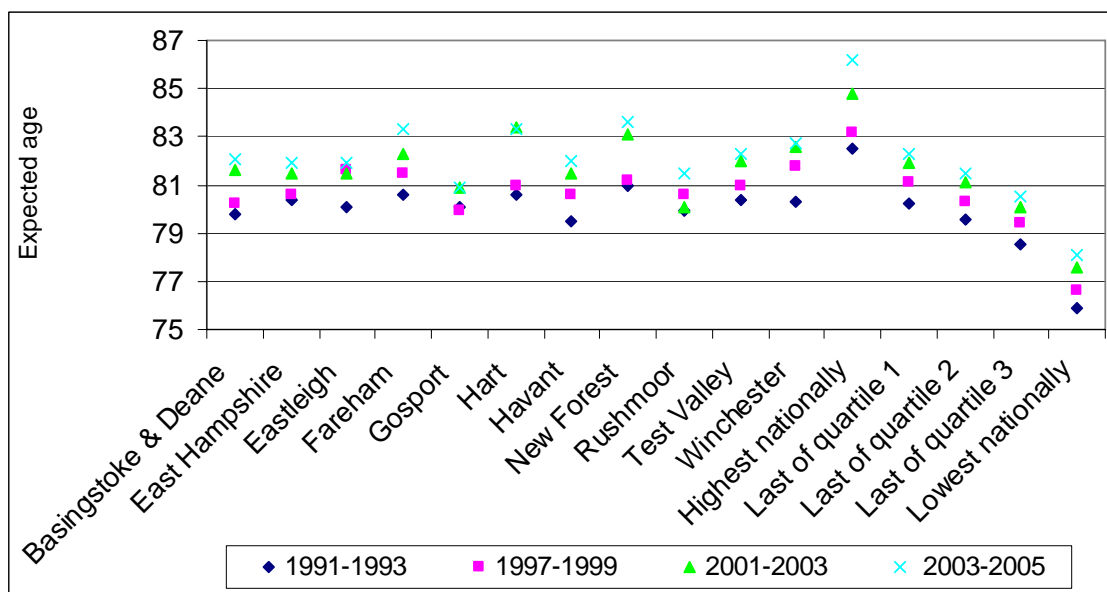
Hart is usually the top ranked county district, and the only one that exceeds 80 years (in 2003-2005 with 80.2 years) for any period. Eastleigh, Fareham, Hart, New Forest and Winchester are in the top quartile for all four periods. Basingstoke and Deane and Rushmoor are consistently in quartile 2.

Gosport has been the lowest ranked county authority for the last three periods, but has been gradually moving away from the bottom ranked authority in quartile three.

## Females

Figure 2.2 indicates the same general pattern as males, with virtually all period-on-period changes being increases. No one district consistently has the highest life expectancy. New Forest, Fareham and Winchester are consistently in the top quartile nationally. There are no county authorities in the lowest quartile at any period, although Gosport appears in quartile 3 three times and Basingstoke and Deane, Havant and Rushmoor once.

**Figure 2.2 Life expectancy – females**



The data for figures 2.1 and 2.2 are averages over each three year period and are taken from data for authorities in England.

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

Source: Office for National Statistics

Life expectancy is consistently higher on average for females than for males, both in every district in Hampshire and for each period.

## Mortality rates

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

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

## Mortality from all causes for all ages

Figures 2.3 and 2.4 show all causes of death, by gender and irrespective of age.

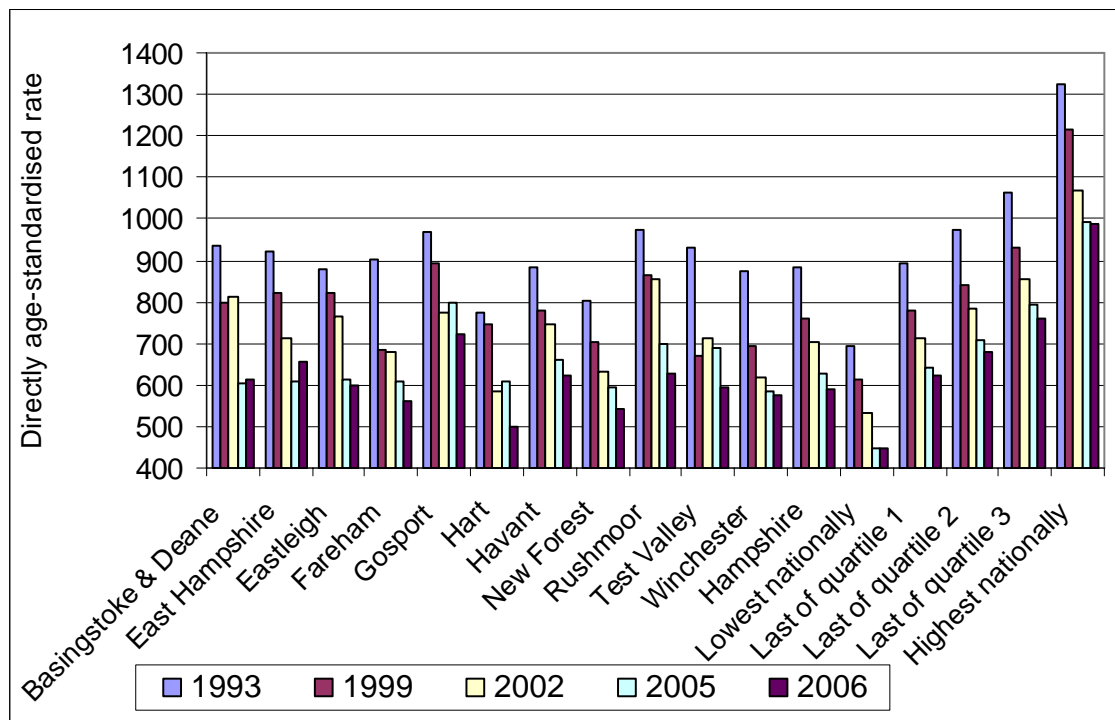
### Males

Figure 2.3 covers male deaths and shows how Hampshire authorities compare to the national highest, quartiles and lowest directly standardised rates.

The general pattern is that male mortality rates have fallen since 1993. All eleven districts have rates in 2006 that are less than 75% of their 1993 rate.

The 2006 rates for Gosport, Havant and Test Valley led to an improvement in national rankings such that they are all one quartile higher. The rate for East Hampshire meant a drop from the best quartile to quartile 2. Nationally, Gosport is the only authority in Hampshire that is outside the best two quartiles for this latest period.

**Figure 2.3 Mortality from all causes all ages – males**



## Females

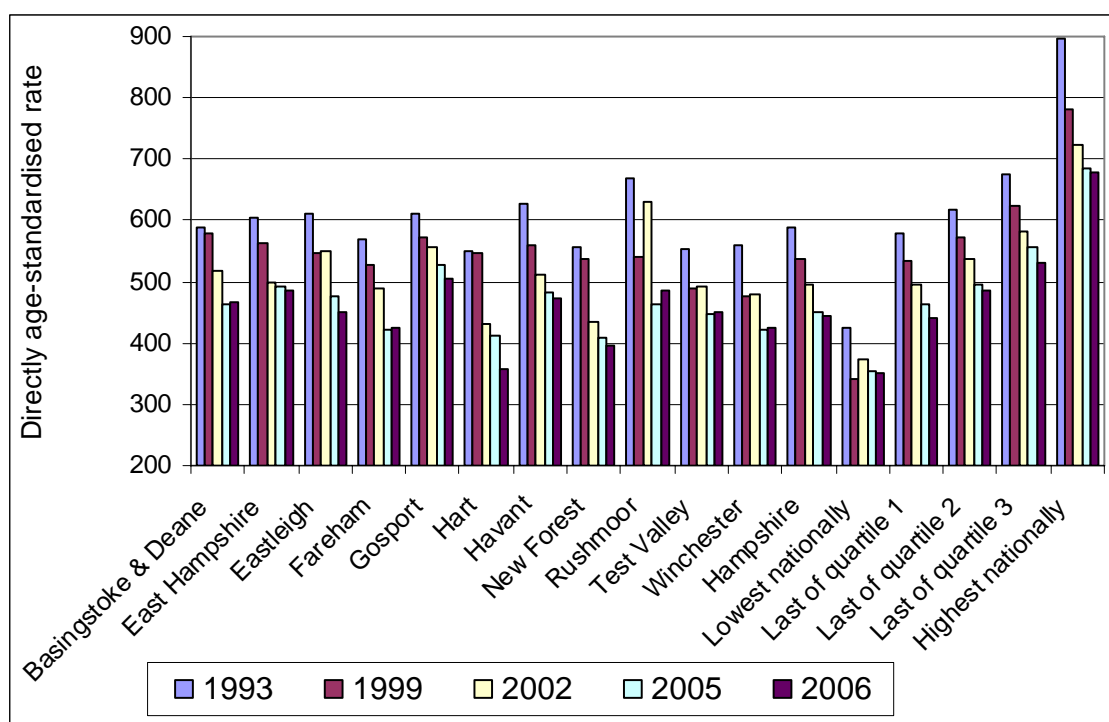
Figure 2.4 covers female deaths and shows how Hampshire authorities compare to the national highest, quartiles and lowest directly standardised rates.

As with males, the general pattern for females is that rates have been falling since 1993. All eleven districts have rates in 2006 that are less than 83% of their 1993 rate.

In 2006, Rushmoor and Test Valley both dropped a quartile nationally, despite the rate for Test Valley being virtually the same as that of 1995. This is a consequence of the continuing improvement nationally.

All districts except Gosport and Rushmoor are in the two best quartiles.

**Figure 2.4 Mortality from all causes all ages – females**



The data for figures 2.3 and 2.4 are directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 European Standard population.

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

Source: Office for National Statistics

Whilst female rates are better than male rates throughout Hampshire for all periods, the female national rankings are generally worse than their male counterparts. The ratio of male to female rates, in 2006, for the eleven authorities ranges from 1.29 (Rushmoor) to 1.43 (Gosport).

## Mortality from all cancers for those aged under 75 years

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

### Males

The only district in the county that shows continually decreasing rates, for males, across all the five years in Table 2.1 is Havant (whose rate has dropped from 167.0 to 108.4 per 100,000 population). No other districts show such a regular pattern. However, the 2006 Rushmoor rate is only 62% of its 1993 rate. Despite most districts having rates that moved up and down over the five periods, only Basingstoke (91%) and Gosport (95%) have rates, in 2006, that are above 80% of their 1993 rate.

On the 2006 national ranking list, Basingstoke and Deane (3<sup>rd</sup> quartile) and Gosport (worst quartile) are the only districts not in the better half of all authorities in England.

**Table 2.1 Mortality from all cancers for those aged under 75 years – males**

|                     | 1993 |       | 1999 |       | 2002 |       | 2005 |       | 2006 |       |
|---------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
|                     | Rank | Rate  | Rank | Rate  | Rank | Rate  | Rank | Rate  | Rank | Rate  |
| Basingstoke & Deane | 50   | 136.9 | 146  | 136.7 | 269  | 153.6 | 53   | 103.1 | 185  | 124.7 |
| East Hampshire      | 126  | 154.4 | 134  | 134.3 | 30   | 105.3 | 2    | 73.0  | 57   | 105.2 |
| Eastleigh           | 188  | 166.2 | 155  | 137.9 | 202  | 138.6 | 20   | 93.4  | 168  | 121.5 |
| Fareham             | 36   | 132.9 | 19   | 103.4 | 226  | 142.8 | 154  | 120.5 | 42   | 99.6  |
| Gosport             | 109  | 151.0 | 220  | 149.3 | 190  | 136.0 | 330  | 162.2 | 277  | 144.0 |
| Hart                | 65   | 140.7 | 50   | 115.5 | 65   | 113.5 | 209  | 131.2 | 98   | 112.1 |
| Havant              | 193  | 167.0 | 279  | 164.2 | 263  | 150.7 | 145  | 119.0 | 75   | 108.4 |
| New Forest          | 79   | 143.3 | 16   | 102.5 | 24   | 103.8 | 61   | 105.2 | 47   | 101.9 |
| Rushmoor            | 228  | 174.7 | 169  | 139.4 | 255  | 149.7 | 324  | 159.0 | 72   | 107.9 |
| Test Valley         | 173  | 163.9 | 7    | 95.5  | 145  | 129.6 | 254  | 139.8 | 83   | 109.9 |
| Winchester          | 133  | 155.6 | 11   | 99.2  | 129  | 126.6 | 155  | 120.5 | 59   | 105.7 |
| Hampshire           |      | 150.7 |      | 122.7 |      | 129.8 |      | 117.0 |      | 111.4 |
| Lowest              | 1    | 93.7  | 1    | 79.3  | 1    | 54.8  | 1    | 68.6  | 1    | 75.9  |
| Last of quartile 1  | 88   | 146.7 | 88   | 124.7 | 88   | 118.8 | 88   | 110.4 | 88   | 110.3 |
| Last of quartile 2  | 177  | 164.2 | 177  | 141.3 | 177  | 133.8 | 177  | 124.3 | 177  | 122.9 |
| Last of quartile 3  | 265  | 183.7 | 265  | 160.6 | 265  | 152.2 | 265  | 142.0 | 264  | 139.3 |
| Highest             | 353  | 261.5 | 354  | 218.9 | 354  | 203.4 | 353  | 195.2 | 352  | 218.2 |

### Females

No district in the county shows continually decreasing rates, for females, across all the five years in Table 2.2.

Mortality rates for Fareham and Hart are 1.03 times those of 1993. In 2006 no other district had a rate higher than 0.88 that of 1993 – which represents a significant improvement.

As for males, the two worst performing districts in 2006 are Basingstoke and Deane and Gosport, both of whom are placed in the third best quartile.

**Table 2.2 Mortality from all cancers for those aged under 75 years – females**

|                     | 1993 |       | 1999 |       | 2002 |       | 2005 |       | 2006 |       |
|---------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
|                     | Rank | Rate  | Rank | Rate  | Rank | Rate  | Rank | Rate  | Rank | Rate  |
| Basingstoke & Deane | 164  | 126.5 | 167  | 112.3 | 195  | 109.2 | 106  | 94.8  | 195  | 104.1 |
| East Hampshire      | 48   | 111.4 | 89   | 102.7 | 44   | 90.8  | 25   | 80.2  | 150  | 98.5  |
| Eastleigh           | 236  | 135.4 | 171  | 112.9 | 283  | 126.2 | 119  | 97.0  | 85   | 88.5  |
| Fareham             | 4    | 86.2  | 73   | 100.4 | 104  | 97.6  | 103  | 94.4  | 88   | 88.8  |
| Gosport             | 306  | 153.0 | 237  | 121.0 | 247  | 117.6 | 318  | 123.3 | 257  | 112.4 |
| Hart                | 10   | 95.0  | 312  | 135.3 | 33   | 85.5  | 9    | 74.7  | 144  | 97.7  |
| Havant              | 171  | 127.0 | 177  | 114.3 | 134  | 101.2 | 327  | 126.6 | 92   | 89.5  |
| New Forest          | 99   | 118.8 | 138  | 110.4 | 67   | 94.3  | 45   | 84.3  | 125  | 94.9  |
| Rushmoor            | 278  | 143.0 | 96   | 103.9 | 276  | 123.2 | 257  | 113.3 | 57   | 85.5  |
| Test Valley         | 61   | 111.9 | 48   | 95.9  | 147  | 102.7 | 22   | 79.1  | 119  | 93.6  |
| Winchester          | 72   | 113.7 | 22   | 91.4  | 159  | 103.9 | 169  | 102.4 | 77   | 87.8  |
| Hampshire           |      | 118.7 |      | 108.1 |      | 102.4 |      | 95.5  |      | 94.4  |
| Lowest              | 1    | 69.4  | 1    | 68.1  | 1    | 65.7  | 1    | 54.2  | 1    | 47.1  |
| Last of quartile 1  | 88   | 116.4 | 88   | 102.6 | 88   | 95.8  | 88   | 92.6  | 88   | 88.8  |
| Last of quartile 2  | 177  | 128.3 | 177  | 114.3 | 177  | 106.9 | 177  | 103.3 | 177  | 101.8 |
| Last of quartile 3  | 265  | 140.5 | 265  | 124.4 | 265  | 121.2 | 265  | 114.7 | 265  | 113.6 |
| Highest             | 353  | 206.6 | 353  | 188.6 | 354  | 169.6 | 353  | 176.1 | 354  | 156.5 |

The data from tables 2.1 and 2.2 are directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 European Standard population.

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

Source: Office for National Statistics

Whilst female rates are better than male rates throughout Hampshire for virtually all periods, the female national rankings are worse than their male counterparts in all but three districts in 2006: Eastleigh, Gosport and Rushmoor. The ratio of male to female rates, in 2006, for the eleven authorities ranges from 1.07 (East Hampshire and New Forest) to 1.37 (Eastleigh).

### **Mortality from all circulatory diseases for those aged under 75 years**

Circulatory diseases are another prominent cause of death.

## Males

Six districts in Hampshire, have shown continuous reduction in the mortality rates, from circulatory diseases, of males under 75 years of age across the five years shown in Table 2.3. They are: Fareham, Gosport, Havant, New Forest, Rushmoor and Winchester.

All districts other than East Hampshire and Hart have 2006 rates that are less than half their 1993 rate, with the lowest being Basingstoke and Deane at 32%.

Test Valley, Basingstoke and Deane, New Forest and Fareham rank between nineteenth and twenty fourth out of 354 authorities nationally, in 2006. Only Gosport and Rushmoor fail to place in the best half of authorities with the latter dropping from quartile 2 to quartile 3.

**Table 2.3 Mortality from all circulatory diseases for those aged under 75 years – males**

|                     | 1993 |       | 1999 |       | 2002 |       | 2005 |       | 2006 |       |
|---------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
|                     | Rank | Rate  | Rank | Rate  | Rank | Rate  | Rank | Rate  | Rank | Rate  |
| Basingstoke & Deane | 194  | 222.5 | 134  | 148.5 | 149  | 127.0 | 5    | 64.9  | 22   | 70.5  |
| East Hampshire      | 111  | 195.7 | 90   | 138.5 | 45   | 104.0 | 24   | 74.9  | 149  | 99.0  |
| Eastleigh           | 211  | 228.9 | 124  | 146.3 | 90   | 114.7 | 11   | 70.2  | 42   | 76.8  |
| Fareham             | 84   | 185.9 | 50   | 125.5 | 83   | 112.0 | 47   | 84.6  | 24   | 71.3  |
| Gosport             | 269  | 251.5 | 232  | 175.4 | 157  | 129.3 | 199  | 113.6 | 211  | 109.4 |
| Hart                | 3    | 133.0 | 18   | 109.9 | 6    | 78.6  | 99   | 94.8  | 51   | 79.0  |
| Havant              | 152  | 210.1 | 198  | 164.8 | 145  | 126.4 | 157  | 103.9 | 46   | 77.2  |
| New Forest          | 20   | 161.9 | 47   | 124.3 | 19   | 94.5  | 32   | 77.6  | 23   | 71.2  |
| Rushmoor            | 161  | 216.0 | 179  | 158.9 | 221  | 147.0 | 160  | 104.9 | 187  | 104.9 |
| Test Valley         | 98   | 191.8 | 3    | 96.0  | 80   | 111.2 | 45   | 83.6  | 19   | 69.2  |
| Winchester          | 80   | 185.0 | 36   | 122.4 | 35   | 99.9  | 108  | 97.3  | 54   | 80.0  |
| Hampshire           |      | 197.2 |      | 135.4 |      | 110.9 |      | 85.3  |      | 79.6  |
| Lowest              | 1    | 113.0 | 1    | 76.6  | 1    | 71.4  | 1    | 51.9  | 1    | 49.5  |
| Last of quartile 1  | 88   | 187.5 | 88   | 138.1 | 88   | 113.2 | 88   | 92.2  | 88   | 87.9  |
| Last of quartile 2  | 177  | 218.7 | 177  | 158.9 | 177  | 134.6 | 177  | 108.1 | 177  | 101.9 |
| Last of quartile 3  | 265  | 249.6 | 265  | 187.4 | 265  | 157.2 | 265  | 130.3 | 265  | 122.5 |
| Highest             | 354  | 358.7 | 354  | 317.8 | 354  | 270.9 | 353  | 216.8 | 354  | 189.3 |

## Females

Five districts in Hampshire have recorded four consecutive reductions in mortality rates from circulatory diseases for females aged under 75 years. They are Basingstoke and Deane, Fareham, Gosport, Hart and Havant, as shown in Table 2.4. The extent of the improvement varies considerable. Test Valley has shown a 10% improvement from 1993 to 2006, with the remaining districts having seen reductions in the range of 34% (Gosport and Winchester) to 76% (Hart).

In the 2006 national rankings, for females, Hart is best placed in fifth. East Hampshire has moved from the second best quartile to the top quartile over the previous year, whilst Eastleigh, Havant and Winchester dropped a quartile. Test Valley in moving from 75<sup>th</sup>. to 203<sup>rd</sup>. dropped two quartiles.

**Table 2.4 Mortality from all circulatory diseases for those aged under 75 years – females**

|                     | 1993 |       | 1999 |       | 2002 |       | 2005 |      | 2006 |      |
|---------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|
|                     | Rank | Rate  | Rank | Rate  | Rank | Rate  | Rank | Rate | Rank | Rate |
| Basingstoke & Deane | 217  | 102.2 | 110  | 61.9  | 175  | 60.8  | 167  | 47.2 | 115  | 39.0 |
| East Hampshire      | 42   | 70.4  | 69   | 57.1  | 25   | 38.1  | 171  | 48.1 | 67   | 33.0 |
| Eastleigh           | 223  | 103.6 | 165  | 70.4  | 145  | 56.5  | 30   | 31.2 | 100  | 37.2 |
| Fareham             | 132  | 86.5  | 54   | 54.0  | 47   | 42.5  | 53   | 35.4 | 34   | 28.8 |
| Gosport             | 23   | 65.0  | 118  | 63.2  | 187  | 62.5  | 131  | 43.3 | 146  | 43.2 |
| Hart                | 79   | 77.0  | 126  | 64.4  | 44   | 42.0  | 13   | 27.8 | 5    | 18.5 |
| Havant              | 159  | 91.0  | 237  | 81.5  | 206  | 64.8  | 163  | 46.9 | 184  | 46.8 |
| New Forest          | 86   | 77.8  | 72   | 57.4  | 39   | 40.8  | 2    | 23.0 | 84   | 35.3 |
| Rushmoor            | 78   | 76.6  | 134  | 65.2  | 273  | 74.0  | 96   | 39.7 | 116  | 39.0 |
| Test Valley         | 5    | 53.8  | 41   | 50.0  | 124  | 53.8  | 75   | 37.7 | 203  | 48.6 |
| Winchester          | 7    | 57.5  | 22   | 45.8  | 76   | 47.7  | 5    | 36.3 | 105  | 38.1 |
| Hampshire           |      | 79.6  |      | 60.6  |      | 51.2  |      | 36.6 |      | 36.9 |
| Lowest              | 1    | 42.2  | 1    | 11.9  | 1    | 19.5  | 1    | 21.0 | 1    | 15.3 |
| Last of quartile 1  | 88   | 78.3  | 8    | 59.6  | 88   | 49.1  | 88   | 39.1 | 88   | 36.1 |
| Last of quartile 2  | 177  | 94.2  | 177  | 71.9  | 177  | 61.0  | 177  | 48.6 | 176  | 46.1 |
| Last of quartile 3  | 265  | 113.7 | 265  | 88.4  | 265  | 73.4  | 265  | 59.9 | 264  | 56.8 |
| Highest             | 354  | 174.3 | 353  | 133.7 | 354  | 114.5 | 353  | 99.5 | 352  | 91.3 |

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 The data from tables 2.3 and 2.4 are directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 European Standard population.

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

Source: Office for National Statistics  
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The ratio of male to female rates, in 2006, for the eleven authorities ranges from 1.42 (Test Valley) to 4.27 (Hart).

## Teenage pregnancies

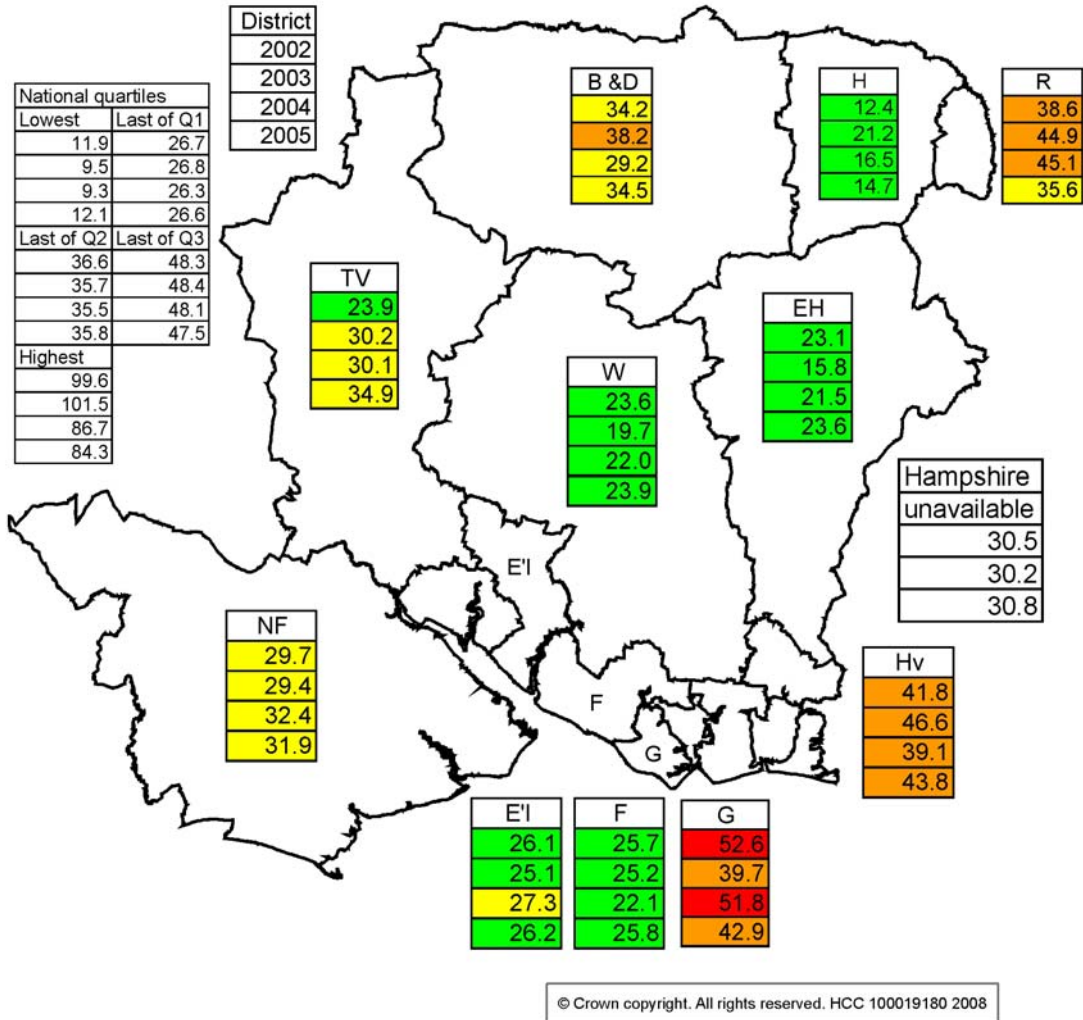
Teenage pregnancy is an important health issue. It is often associated with adverse social consequences which extend across the whole family in addition to the mother and child. There are also possibilities of social exclusion, disadvantage and deprivation associated with pregnancy among teenagers.

Within Hampshire, only two districts Gosport and Rushmoor have lower conception rates in 2005 than in 2002. Despite having these higher rates in 2005, East Hampshire, Fareham, Hart and Winchester are still placed in the best quartile as they have for the three other years.

Hart has the sixth lowest rate nationally.

Rushmoor and Gosport both showed notable reductions in conception rates for this age group between 2004 and 2005, which led to both improving their national rankings enough to move up a quartile.

## Map 2.1 Teenage pregnancies



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

The data are for authorities within England.

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

Source: Office for National Statistics

## Suicide mortality rates

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

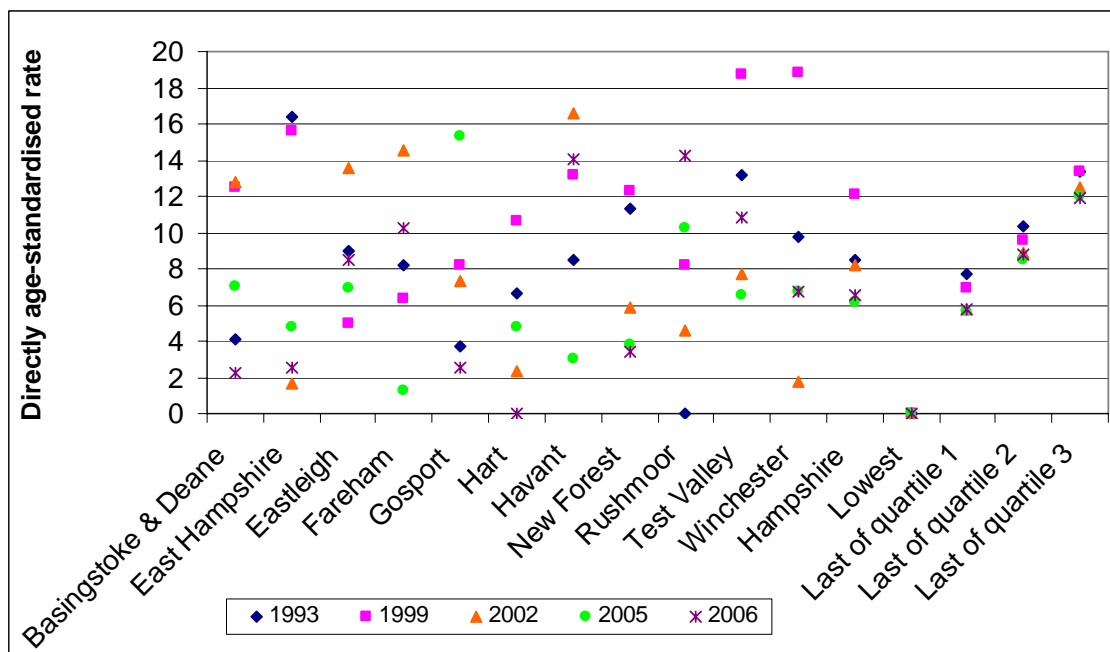
A further important indicator of the mental health of a population is the incidence of death by suicide. Suicide mortality rates are presented in the following two figures.

### Suicide rates – males

The suicide rate for males, across five years in a thirteen year period, have fluctuated for all districts in the county. Nationally the general trend for suicide rates is downward until 2005, as shown by the successive quartile scores.

The most dramatic fall in suicide rate for males in the latest period is in Gosport which moves from the worst scoring quartile to the best; Havant does the opposite by moving from quartile 1 to quartile 4 ( highest rates).

**Figure 2.5 Suicide rates - males**



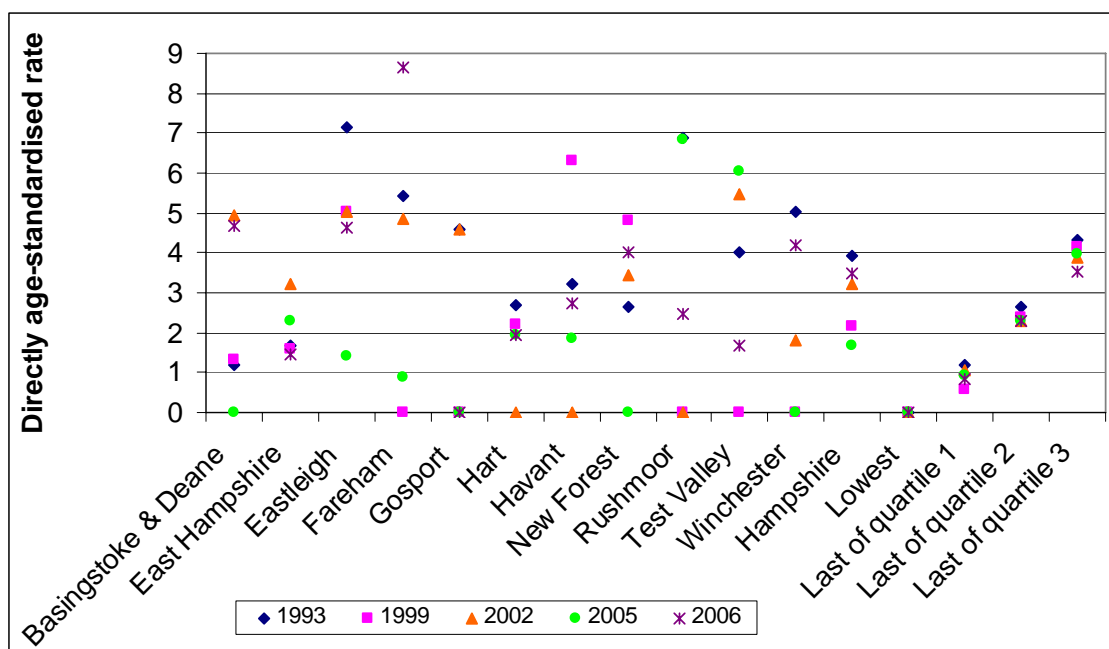
### Suicide rates – females

The suicide rates among females are generally well below those for males. There is not a single occurrence, in Hampshire, where the rate exceeds 9.00 per 100,000 population.

The data for 2006 compared to 2005 indicates that only three districts have lower rates of suicide: East Hampshire, Rushmoor and Test Valley. A consequence of this is that Test Valley moves up two quartiles and Rushmoor one.

For 2006, five districts have dropped into the quartile with the highest suicide rates, four of whom: Basingstoke and Deane, Fareham, New Forest and Winchester have all fallen from the best quartile.

**Figure 2.6 Suicide rates – females**



In figures 2.5 and 2.6 the highest suicide rates nationally have been omitted, because they are in excess of twice the rates for the last placed authorities in quartile 3 for each year.

The data are directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 European Standard population.

The rankings are within England.

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

Source: Office for National Statistics

## Participation in sporting activities

One indicator to help gauge the general health of the populace is to measure the time spent on exercise and its intensity. Data from Sport England's "Active People Survey" of 2005/6 are shown in Table 2.5.

Nine of the county authorities are ranked in the most active quartile, with Havant the only district in the least active quartile.

Male participation rates are higher than those of females in all districts, ranging from 1.7% higher in Fareham to 9.3% higher in Rushmoor.

All districts, except Havant have at least one in four of their 16 to 34 year old citizens engaged in such activity. All districts have at least one in ten of their citizens aged 55 years or older participating.

**Table 2.5 Participation in sporting activities**

|                     | All participants | Rank all participants | Gender |        | Age      |          |      |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|----------|----------|------|
|                     |                  |                       | Male   | Female | 16 to 34 | 35 to 54 | 55+  |
| Highest nationally  | 32.0             | 1                     |        |        |          |          |      |
| Hart                | 27.9             | 5                     | 30.7   | 25.1   | 38.2     | 31.6     | 14.8 |
| Test Valley         | 26.9             | 8                     | 31.5   | 22.6   | 36.8     | 29.6     | 17.2 |
| Basingstoke & Deane | 26.0             | 20                    | 27.9   | 24.2   | 31.8     | 30.3     | 15.4 |
| Winchester          | 25.6             | 29                    | 27.8   | 23.6   | 33.9     | 30.3     | 14.7 |
| East Hampshire      | 23.6             | 73                    | 26.8   | 20.6   | 36.6     | 26.7     | 12.1 |
| Rushmoor            | 23.6             | 74                    | 28.2   | 18.9   | 28.9     | 25.8     | 13.9 |
| Eastleigh           | 23.4             | 79                    | 26.0   | 20.9   | 37.3     | 25.5     | 10.2 |
| New Forest          | 23.2             | 85                    | 25.7   | 20.8   | 35.3     | 28.8     | 13.5 |
| Fareham             | 23.1             | 88                    | 24.0   | 22.3   | 34.6     | 26.3     | 13.1 |
| Last of quartile 1  | 23.1             | 88                    |        |        |          |          |      |
| Gosport             | 21.5             | 160                   | 24.0   | 19.2   | 25.2     | 23.8     | 16.2 |
| Last of quartile 2  | 21.2             | 177                   |        |        |          |          |      |
| Last of quartile 3  | 19.5             | 265                   |        |        |          |          |      |
| Havant              | 18.6             | 301                   | 21.2   | 16.3   | 23.0     | 24.2     | 11.5 |
| Lowest nationally   | 14.3             | 354                   | 17.0   | 11.7   | 24.1     | 16.1     | 7.3  |

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 The rates are percentages. The data are for England.

For inclusion an individual needs to have participated in three sessions of moderate intensity exercise in the previous four weeks. Moderate intensity is defined as "an effort enough to increase the breathing rate". The sessions did not have to be competitive.

Source: Sport England 'Active People Survey' 2005/6.  
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### **3 Economic prosperity and lifelong learning indicators**

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

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

## Unemployment

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

### Male unemployment

Table 3.1 illustrates, very strongly, the extent to which the proportion of working age males claiming support because they are unemployed, has dropped since May 1993. None of the eleven county districts have May 2007 rates that exceed 25% of their May 1993 rate. From a national ranking point of view, the vast majority of rates by district and date, are in the quartile with the lowest rates. The only fourth quartile entry is that of Havant in May 1993, since when the district has remained in the third quartile through to May 2007. The latest data shows Eastleigh dropping into the second best quartile.

**Table 3.1 Unemployment (claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance) – males**

|                     | May 1993 |          | May 1999 |          | May 2002 |          | May 2006 |          | May 2007 |          |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                     | Rank     | Rate (%) | Rank     | Rate (%) | Rank     | Rate (%) | Rank     | Rate (%) | Rank     | Rate (%) |
| Basingstoke & Deane | 92=      | 8.1      | 37=      | 1.7      | 35=      | 1.3      | 51=      | 1.5      | 83=      | 1.6      |
| East Hampshire      | 87=      | 8.0      | 46=      | 1.9      | 21=      | 1.2      | 18=      | 1.2      | 32=      | 1.2      |
| Eastleigh           | 117=     | 8.6      | 59=      | 2.1      | 21=      | 1.2      | 76=      | 1.7      | 100=     | 1.7      |
| Fareham             | 78=      | 7.8      | 29=      | 1.6      | 35=      | 1.3      | 62=      | 1.6      | 61=      | 1.4      |
| Gosport             | 197=     | 10.7     | 206=     | 4.1      | 81=      | 1.7      | 142=     | 2.3      | 140=     | 2.1      |
| Hart                | 19       | 6.3      | 2        | 0.9      | 5=       | 0.9      | 4=       | 0.9      | 4=       | 0.8      |
| Havant              | 307=     | 14.2     | 242=     | 4.9      | 205=     | 2.9      | 231=     | 3.3      | 230=     | 2.9      |
| New Forest          | 142=     | 9.3      | 71=      | 2.3      | 61=      | 1.5      | 28=      | 1.3      | 32=      | 1.2      |
| Rushmoor            | 87=      | 8.0      | 46=      | 1.9      | 49=      | 1.4      | 91=      | 1.8      | 123=     | 2.0      |
| Test Valley         | 45=      | 7.2      | 37=      | 1.7      | 5=       | 0.9      | 18=      | 1.2      | 24=      | 1.1      |
| Winchester          | 53=      | 7.3      | 29=      | 1.6      | 21=      | 1.2      | 28=      | 1.3      | 32=      | 1.2      |
| Hampshire           |          | 8.7      |          | 2.2      |          | 1.4      |          | 1.6      |          | 1.5      |
| Lowest              | 1        | 2.8      | 1        | 0.5      | 1        | 0.4      | 1        | 0.6      | 1        | 0.4      |
| Last of quartile 1  | 92=      | 8.1      | 90=      | 2.5      | 81=      | 1.7      | 91=      | 1.8      | 83=      | 1.6      |
| Last of quartile 2  | 187=     | 10.5     | 183=     | 3.8      | 181=     | 2.6      | 178=     | 2.7      | 183=     | 2.4      |
| Last of quartile 3  | 282=     | 13.3     | 278=     | 5.8      | 281=     | 4.1      | 282=     | 4.0      | 271=     | 3.5      |
| Highest             | 376      | 27.1     | 376      | 14       | 375=     | 9.1      | 376      | 8.9      | 376      | 8.3      |

### Female unemployment

As for males, table 3.2 shows, the great extent to which the proportion of working age females claiming support because they are unemployed, has dropped since May 1993. All eleven county districts have May 2007 rates that are 30% or less, of their May 1993 rate. From a national ranking point of view for females, again the vast majority of rates by district and date, place in the best quartile (having the lowest claimant rates). Rushmoor dropped from the best quartile to quartile 2 for the latest period.

**Table 3.2 Unemployment (claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance) – females**

|                     | May 1993 |          | May 1999 |          | May 2002 |          | May 2006 |          | May 2007 |          |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                     | Rank     | Rate (%) | Rank     | Rate (%) | Rank     | Rate (%) | Rank     | Rate (%) | Rank     | Rate (%) |
| Basingstoke & Deane | 88=      | 2.9      | 23=      | 0.6      | 48=      | 0.6      | 60=      | 0.7      | 66=      | 0.7      |
| East Hampshire      | 43=      | 2.6      | 23=      | 0.6      | 17=      | 0.5      | 27=      | 0.6      | 44=      | 0.6      |
| Eastleigh           | 73=      | 2.8      | 42=      | 0.7      | 17=      | 0.5      | 88=      | 0.8      | 91=      | 0.8      |
| Fareham             | 55=      | 2.7      | 23=      | 0.6      | 17=      | 0.5      | 27=      | 0.6      | 91=      | 0.8      |
| Gosport             | 279=     | 4.1      | 164=     | 1.3      | 80=      | 0.7      | 117=     | 0.9      | 185=     | 1.1      |
| Hart                | 34=      | 2.5      | 1=       | 0.3      | 3=       | 0.4      | 8=       | 0.5      | 2=       | 0.4      |
| Havant              | 269=     | 4.0      | 164=     | 1.3      | 139=     | 0.9      | 198=     | 1.2      | 185=     | 1.1      |
| New Forest          | 73=      | 2.8      | 51=      | 0.8      | 17=      | 0.5      | 27=      | 0.6      | 17=      | 0.5      |
| Rushmoor            | 120=     | 3.1      | 23=      | 0.6      | 48=      | 0.6      | 60=      | 0.7      | 119=     | 0.9      |
| Test Valley         | 34=      | 2.5      | 23=      | 0.6      | 3=       | 0.4      | 27=      | 0.6      | 44=      | 0.6      |
| Winchester          | 6=       | 2.1      | 23=      | 0.6      | 3=       | 0.4      | 8=       | 0.5      | 17=      | 0.5      |
| Hampshire           |          | 2.9      |          | 0.7      |          | 0.6      |          | 0.7      |          | 0.7      |
| Lowest              | 1        | 1.5      | 1=       | 0.3      | 1=       | 0.3      | 1=       | 0.4      | 1        | 0.3      |
| Last of quartile 1  | 88=      | 2.9      | 90=      | 1        | 80=      | 0.7      | 88=      | 0.8      | 91=      | 0.8      |
| Last of quartile 2  | 178=     | 3.4      | 185=     | 1.4      | 172=     | 1        | 174=     | 1.1      | 185=     | 1.1      |
| Last of quartile 3  | 279=     | 4.1      | 281=     | 1.9      | 277=     | 1.4      | 273=     | 1.5      | 264=     | 1.4      |
| Highest             | 375=     | 8.4      | 375      | 4.7      | 375      | 3.3      | 375      | 3.2      | 375      | 3.2      |

The rates in tables 3.1 and 3.2 are the proportion of the resident working age population who are claimants.

The rankings are within all authorities in England and Wales

Source: NOMIS, Office for National Statistics.

## Average gross weekly earnings

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

The data in map 3.1 illustrates the average gross weekly wage for full-time working residents.

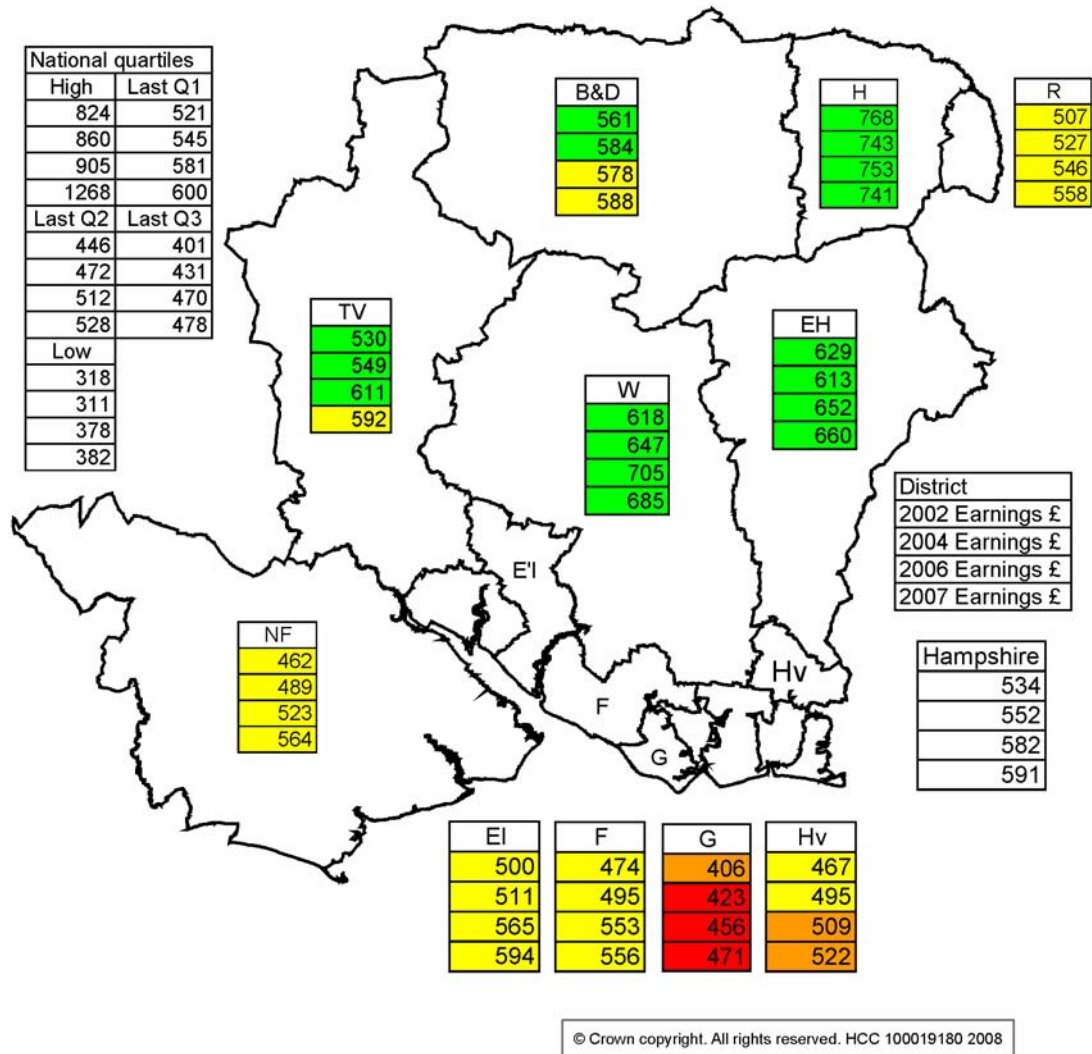
Full-time workers from three districts, East Hampshire, Hart and Winchester had average gross weekly earnings that placed them within the best paid national quartile for all four years. Similarly, Eastleigh, Fareham, New Forest and Rushmoor, were placed in the second quartile.

Earnings in Hart were consistently the highest among county authorities with successive national rankings of sixth, eighth, equal twelfth and twenty first.

Gosport residents were consistently the least well paid of county residents, being in the lowest quartile nationally in all except the earliest year.

The ratio between average gross weekly earnings among full-time resident employees in Hart and Gosport has gradually reduced from 1.89 in 2002, 1.76 in 2004, 1.65 in 2006 to 1.57 in 2007.

**Map 3.1 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time residents**



The data are for residents who are full-time workers and are for authorities in England and Wales.

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Office for National Statistics.

### Ratio of average house prices v average annual gross earnings

The ratio between average house price and annual earnings gives an indication of affordability of owner-occupation. This ratio can be affected by factors such as interest rates and the non-uniform movement in house prices and earnings.

As a general rule when house prices move faster than earnings it becomes more difficult for first time buyers to get on the property ladder.

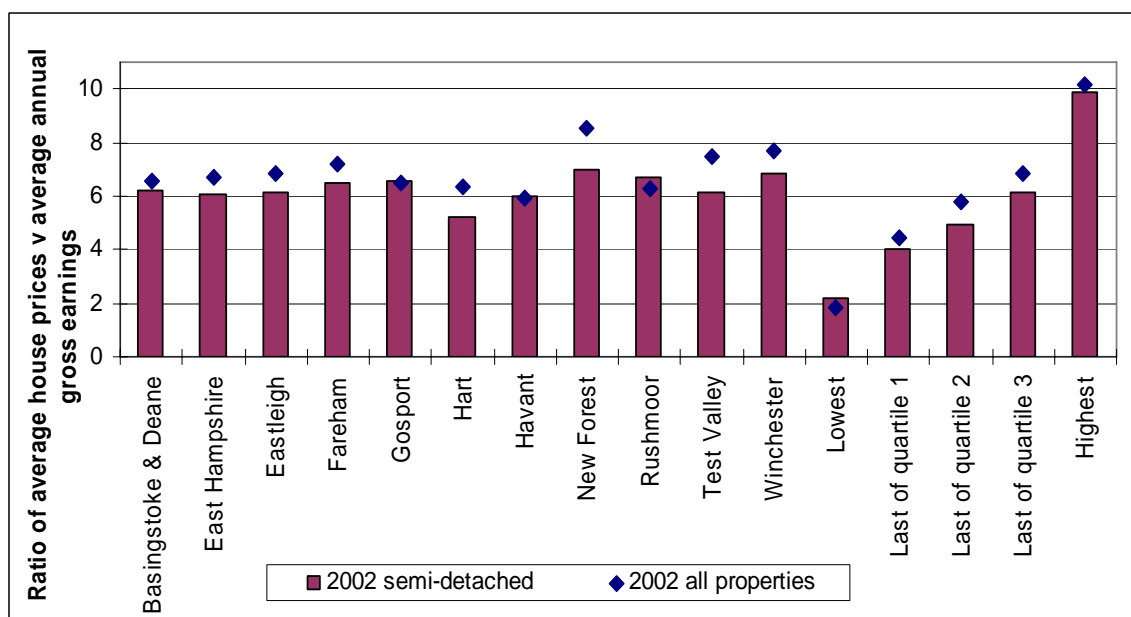
Figures 3.1 to 3.4 compare average house price to average annual gross earnings for semi-detached and all residential property.

For semi-detached properties the general pattern has been for the ratio to rise for all three years post-2002, with only Eastleigh, Fareham, Gosport and New Forest not fully concurring. All county authorities in these three years, except Hart in 2004, are placed in the third or fourth quartiles. By 2007, all ratios had risen to reach the range 7.1 to 9.2, with Hart the lowest and Winchester the highest, following a ratio increase from 7.74 in 2006 to 9.24 in the latest year. These figures compare with the highest national ratio of 16.95 and the lowest of 3.94 for 2007.

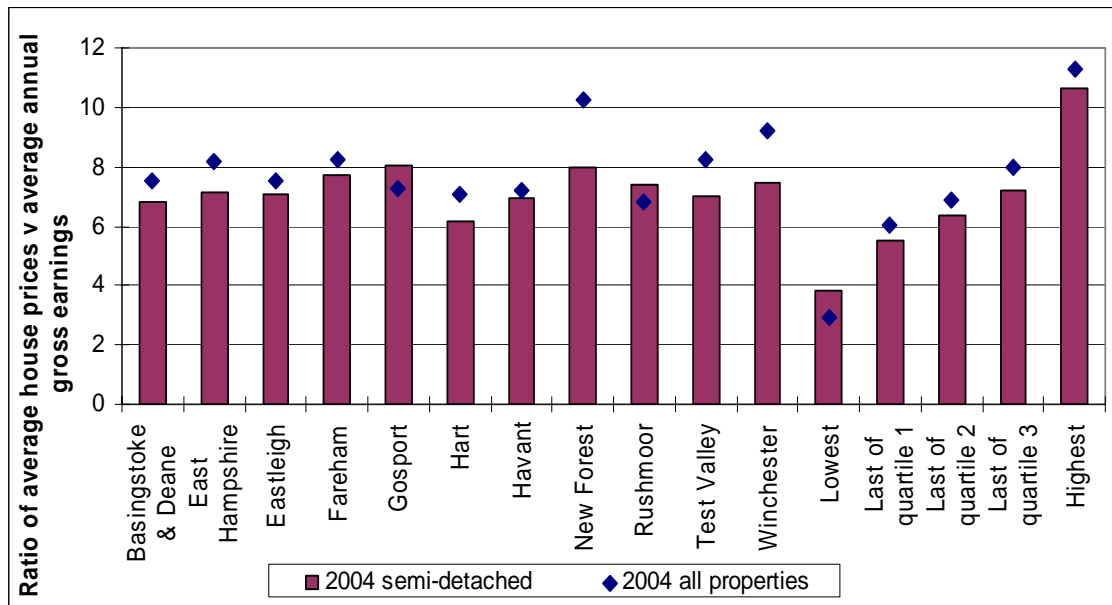
For all residential properties this pattern is not so commonplace, with only Hart, Havant, Rushmoor and Test Valley portraying three consecutive rises. There are only two instances, for Rushmoor in 2004 and Gosport in 2007, where rankings are not in the two quartiles with the highest ratios. Here, by 2007, the range of ratios for county authorities was 7.1 in Gosport through to 10.4 in New Forest.

For all four years Gosport and Rushmoor have higher ratios for semi-detached properties than for all residential properties, with this also applying to Havant in the earliest year. All other districts consistently have higher ratios for all residential properties.

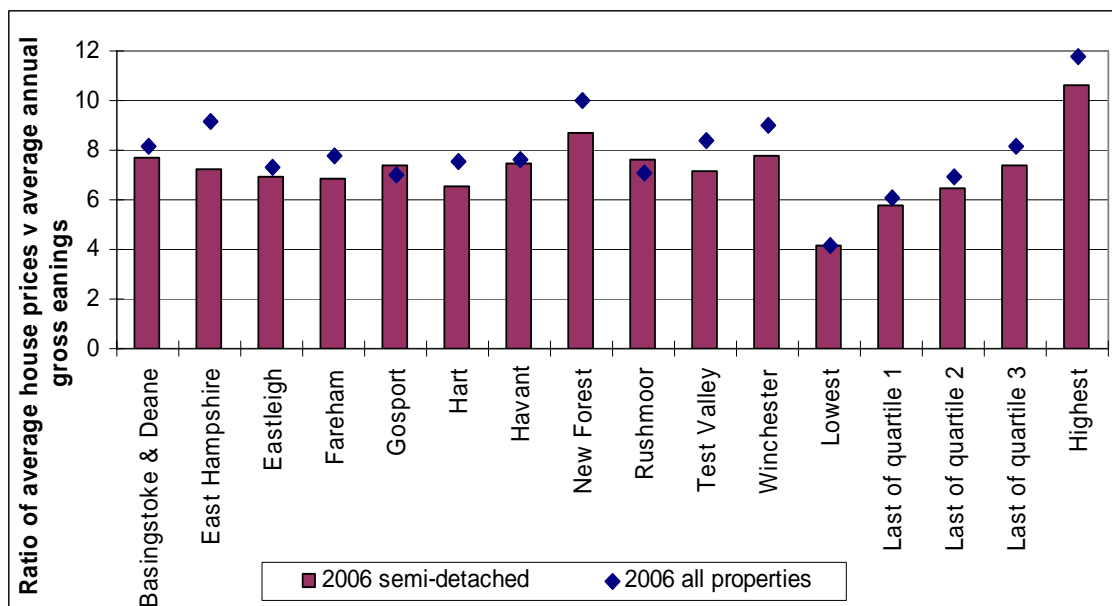
**Figure 3.1 The ratio of average house prices v average annual gross earnings 2002**



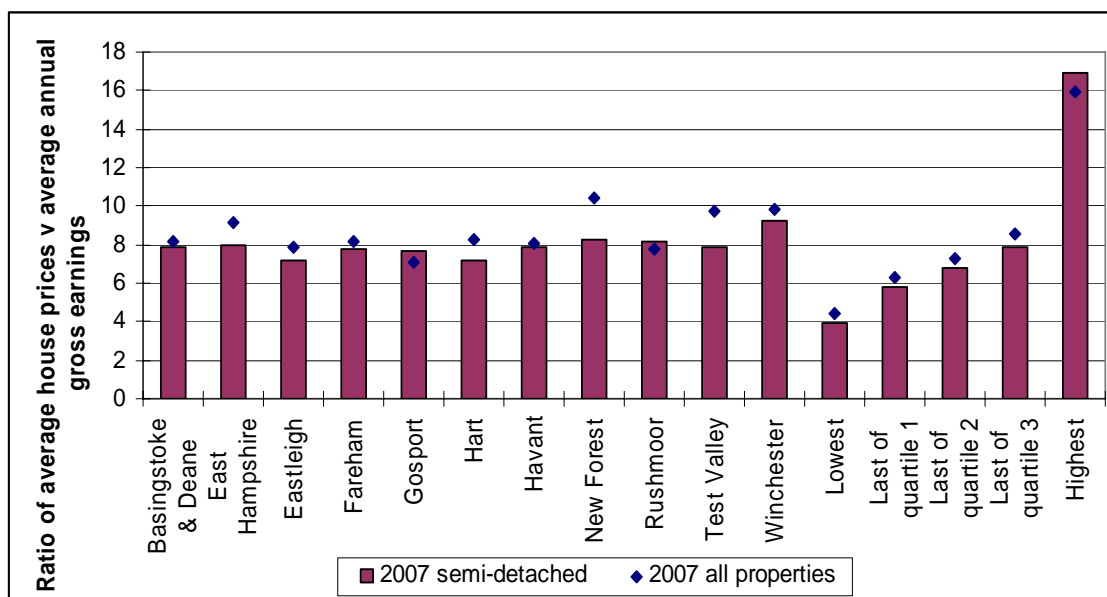
**Figure 3.2 The ratio of average house prices v average annual gross earnings 2004**



**Figure 3.3 The ratio of average house prices v average annual gross earnings 2006**



**Figure 3.4 The ratio of average house prices v average annual gross earnings 2007**



Sources: The ratios in tables 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 were calculated by using data from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), Office for National Statistics and house price data from the Land Registry. The 32 London Boroughs are not included.

## Educational attainment

Nationally, education attainment data (using Best Value Performance Indicators) are normally only published at shire county, unitary, metropolitan district and London Borough levels. However, Hampshire County Council Children’s Department has produced results for the eleven districts/boroughs within the county. It should be noted that these results do not include special schools.

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

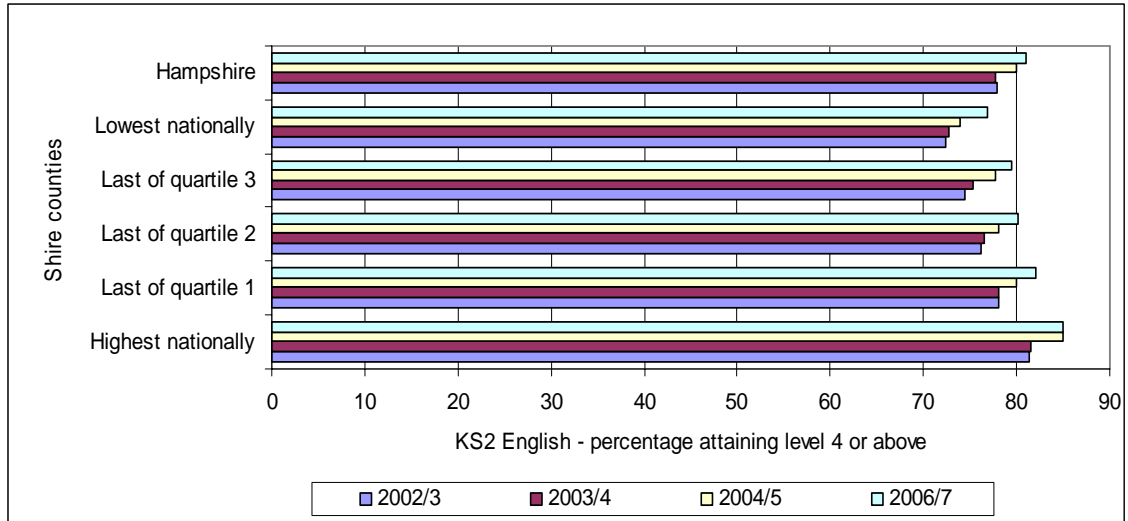
## Attainment at Key Stage 2

### English

The figures below show details of pupils attaining level 4 or above at Key Stage 2 for English over four separate school years. Within shire counties, Hampshire results moved the county from the second best quartile in the two earlier years

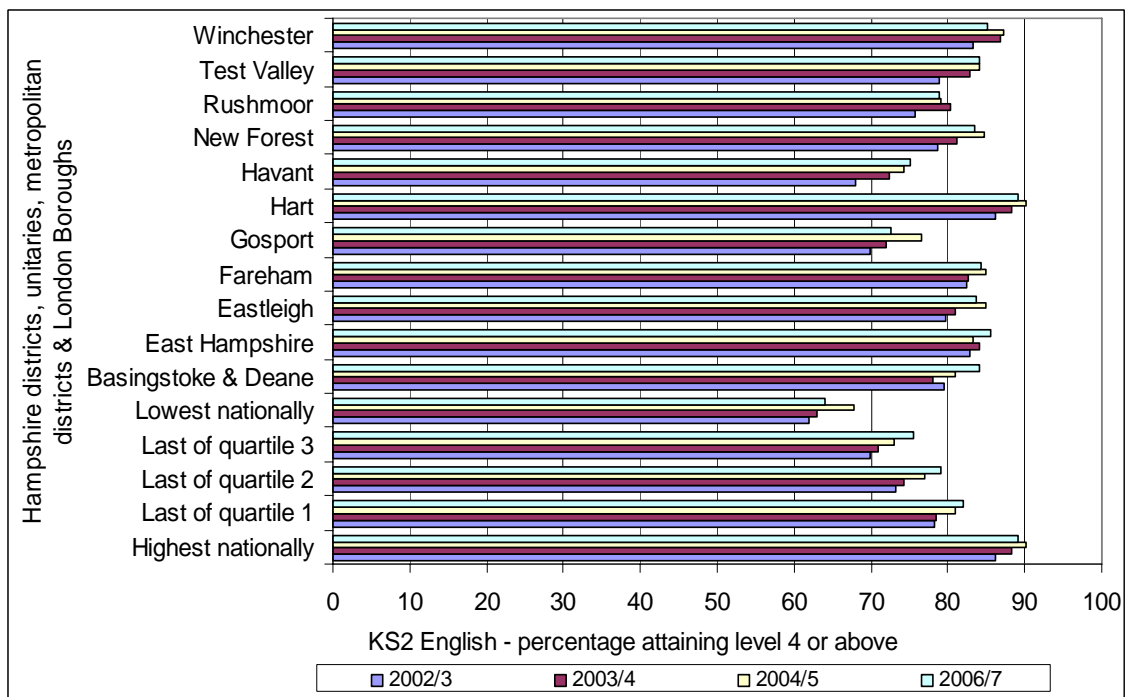
to the best performing quartile in 2004/5, and despite an improvement to 81% in 2006/7 fell back to rank eleventh among shire counties, returning to the second best quartile.

**Figure 3.5 Educational attainment Key Stage 2 English – shire counties**



East Hampshire, Eastleigh, Fareham, Hart, New Forest, Test Valley and Winchester had best quartile performances for all four school years, with attainment rates in excess of 83% by 2006/7. In 2006/7 pupils in Gosport and Havant had performances which placed the authorities in the worst performing quartile, both dropping from quartile 3 in the previous two periods.

**Figure 3.6 Educational attainment Key Stage 2 English – Hampshire districts & non-shire counties**



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The data are the percentages of pupils attaining level 4 or above at Key Stage 2.

Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPI) data are used for authorities outside Hampshire. It should be noted that the data from the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) are only published at county level for shire counties.

Corresponding Hampshire County Council Children's Department data are used for Hampshire districts.

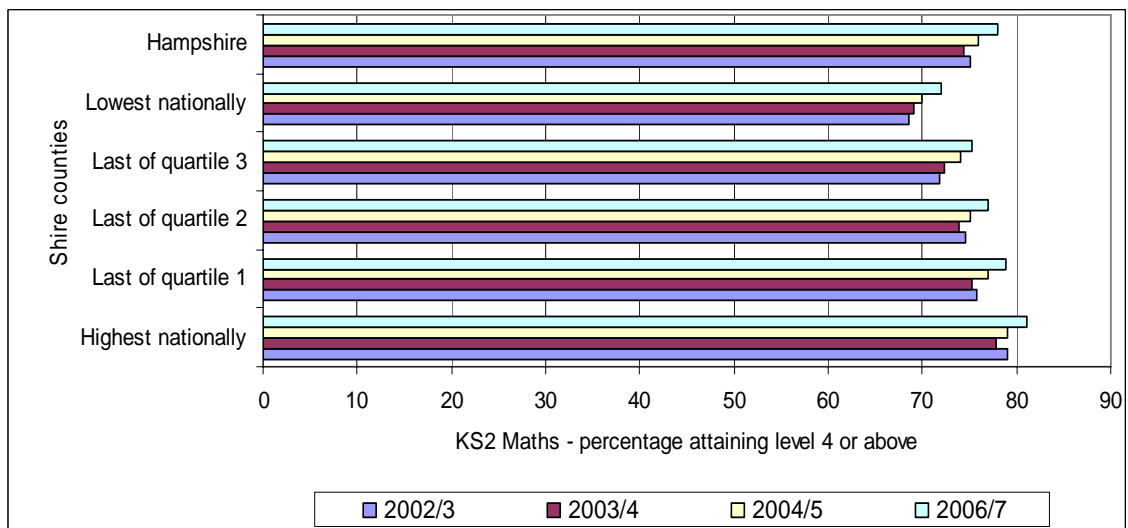
Sources: DCLG for BVPI data.  
Hampshire County Council Children's Department  
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## Maths

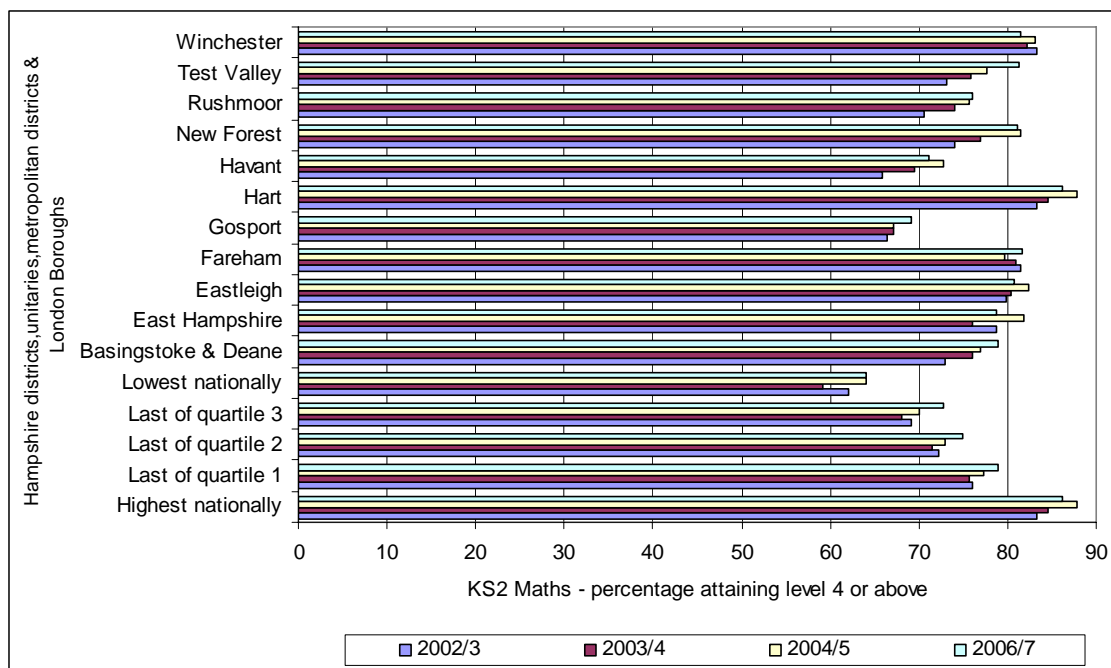
Figures 3.7 and 3.8 show details of pupils attaining level 4 or above at Key Stage 2 for Maths over four separate school years. Within shire counties, Hampshire sits in the middle of the second best quartile for all four periods, with rates improving to 78% by 2006/7.

Eastleigh, Fareham, Hart and Winchester had best quartile performances for all four periods, all with attainment rates in excess of 80% by 2006/7. Pupils in Gosport performed to bottom quartile level in all four school years, whilst Havant (as with English) moved from the worst quartile in 2002/3 to quartile 3 in the next two periods, before dropping back into the worst quartile in 2006/7.

**Figure 3.7 Educational attainment Key Stage 2 Maths – shire counties**



**Figure 3.8 Educational attainment Key Stage 2 Maths – Hampshire districts & non-shire counties**



The data are the percentages of pupils attaining level 4 or above at Key Stage 2.

BVPI data are used for authorities outside Hampshire. It should be noted that the data from DCLG are only published at county level for shire counties. Corresponding Hampshire County Council Children’s Department data are used for Hampshire districts.

Sources: DCLG for BVPI data.  
Hampshire County Council Children’s Department.

### Attainment at Key Stage 3

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

#### English

Tables 3.3 and 3.4 show details of pupils attaining level 5 or above at Key Stage 3 for English over four separate periods. Within shire counties, Hampshire results sit at the lower end of the best quartile for all four school years, with rates improving to 77% in 2006/7.

**Table 3.3 Educational attainment Key Stage 3 English – shire counties**

|                    | 2002/3 |          | 2003/4 |          | 2004/5 |          | 2006/7 |          |
|--------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
|                    | rank   | rate (%) | rank   | rate (%) | rank   | rate (%) | rank   | rate (%) |
| Highest nationally | 1      | 78.0     | 1      | 80.0     | 1      | 80.0     | 1      | 83.0     |
| Last of quartile 1 | 7=     | 72.0     | 7=     | 74.0     | 7=     | 76.0     | 7=     | 77.0     |
| Last of quartile 2 | 17=    | 70.0     | 17     | 72.2     | 14=    | 74.0     | 17     | 75.4     |
| Last of quartile 3 | 25=    | 68.0     | 25     | 70.7     | 20=    | 73.0     | 25     | 73.7     |
| Lowest nationally  | 34     | 63.0     | 34     | 65.8     | 33     | 68.0     | 34     | 69.2     |
| Hampshire          | 7=     | 72.0     | 7=     | 74.0     | 7=     | 76.0     | 7=     | 77.0     |

Basingstoke and Deane, East Hampshire, Eastleigh, Fareham, Hart, New Forest, Test Valley and Winchester had best quartile performances for all four school years. The large drop in performance by pupils in Gosport in 2006/7 has led to the drop from the national best ranked quartile to the third quartile. Rushmoor results in 2006/7 mean an improvement in rank leading to second quartile status from third in 2004/5.

**Table 3.4 Educational attainment Key Stage 3 English – Hampshire districts & non-shire counties**

|                     | 2002/3 |          | 2003/4 |          | 2004/5 |          | 2006/7 |          |
|---------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
|                     | rank   | rate (%) | rank   | rate (%) | rank   | rate (%) | rank   | rate (%) |
| Highest             | 1      | 87.2     | 1      | 85.6     | 1      | 86.4     | 1      | 87.2     |
| Last of quartile 1  | 30=    | 71.0     | 31=    | 73.0     | 31     | 75.1     | 30=    | 77.0     |
| Last of quartile 2  | 56=    | 65.0     | 62     | 67.8     | 59=    | 69.0     | 62=    | 71.0     |
| Last of quartile 3  | 87=    | 60.0     | 91=    | 63.0     | 92=    | 64.0     | 91=    | 67.0     |
| Lowest              | 125    | 43.0     | 125    | 46.0     | 125    | 53.0     | 125    | 55.0     |
| Basingstoke & Deane | 26     | 72.1     | 24     | 74.9     | 30     | 75.4     | 24     | 77.9     |
| East Hampshire      | 4      | 78.7     | 26     | 74.4     | 6      | 81.4     | 15     | 80.3     |
| Eastleigh           | 7=     | 76.0     | 3      | 76.0     | 5      | 82.7     | 29     | 77.3     |
| Fareham             | 10     | 75.9     | 6      | 78.6     | 15     | 78.1     | 8      | 83.4     |
| Gosport             | 73     | 63.6     | 30     | 73.5     | 31     | 75.1     | 78     | 69.2     |
| Hart                | 3      | 80.1     | 2      | 80.1     | 2      | 84.5     | 4      | 85.7     |
| Havant              | 38     | 69.8     | 50     | 69.1     | 51     | 70.6     | 60=    | 71.2     |
| New Forest          | 5      | 77.4     | 7      | 78.0     | 12     | 79.1     | 19     | 79.9     |
| Rushmoor            | 25     | 72.4     | 45     | 70.1     | 71=    | 67.0     | 50     | 73.3     |
| Test Valley         | 20     | 73.3     | 8      | 77.6     | 11     | 79.4     | 25=    | 77.8     |
| Winchester          | 1      | 87.2     | 1      | 85.6     | 1      | 86.4     | 1      | 87.2     |

## Maths

Tables 3.5 and 3.6 show details of pupils attaining level 5 or above at Key Stage 3 for Maths over four separate periods. Within shire counties, Hampshire sits in the middle of the second best quartile for two years before edging into the best quartile in 2004/5, dropping back into quartile 2 in 2006/7 despite an improvement of two percentage points. Attainment rates rose from 72.0% in 2002/3 to 80.0% in 2006/7.

**Table 3.5 Educational attainment Key Stage 3 Maths – shire counties**

|                    | 2002/3 |          | 2003/4 |          | 2004/5 |          | 2006/7 |          |
|--------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
|                    | rank   | rate (%) | rank   | rate (%) | rank   | rate (%) | rank   | rate (%) |
| Highest nationally | 1      | 77.0     | 1=     | 80.0     | 1=     | 81.0     | 1=     | 85.0     |
| Last of quartile 1 | 8=     | 73.0     | 8      | 76.7     | 8=     | 78.0     | 7=     | 81.0     |
| Last of quartile 2 | 16=    | 71.0     | 16=    | 74.0     | 15=    | 76.0     | 14=    | 80.0     |
| Last of quartile 3 | 23=    | 70.0     | 23=    | 73.0     | 23=    | 75.0     | 25=    | 78.0     |
| Lowest nationally  | 34     | 65.0     | 34     | 69.4     | 33     | 71.0     | 34     | 74.8     |
| Hampshire          | 12=    | 72.0     | 10=    | 76.0     | 8=     | 78.0     | 14=    | 80.0     |

East Hampshire, Fareham, Hart, Test Valley and Winchester had best quartile performances for all four school years, with attainment rates of at least 80% by 2006/7.

Pupils in Gosport and Rushmoor performed to quartile 3 levels in both 2004/5 and 2006/7.

**Table 3.6 Educational attainment Key Stage 3 Maths - Hampshire districts & non-shire counties**

|                     | 2002/3 |          | 2003/4 |          | 2004/5 |          | 2006/7 |          |
|---------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
|                     | rank   | rate (%) | rank   | rate (%) | rank   | rate (%) | rank   | rate (%) |
| Highest             | 1      | 86.6     | 1      | 85.5     | 1      | 84.1     | 1      | 87.0     |
| Last of quartile 1  | 31     | 71.1     | 31=    | 74.0     | 31=    | 76.0     | 31     | 79.3     |
| Last of quartile 2  | 61=    | 65.0     | 58=    | 69.0     | 58=    | 71.0     | 63=    | 75.7     |
| Last of quartile 3  | 92=    | 60.0     | 91=    | 64.0     | 90=    | 67.0     | 93=    | 71.1     |
| Lowest              | 125    | 45.0     | 123=   | 52.0     | 125    | 56.0     | 125    | 63.4     |
| Basingstoke & Deane | 15     | 75.1     | 15     | 77.9     | 37     | 75.2     | 31     | 79.3     |
| East Hampshire      | 5      | 78.8     | 4      | 82.4     | 13=    | 79.2     | 18     | 81.9     |
| Eastleigh           | 9      | 77.9     | 8=     | 79.6     | 9=     | 80.0     | 37=    | 78.9     |
| Fareham             | 4      | 79.9     | 3      | 84.2     | 7      | 81.3     | 12     | 82.9     |
| Gosport             | 37=    | 69.3     | 42     | 72.1     | 72     | 69.9     | 93=    | 71.1     |
| Hart                | 2      | 84.1     | 2      | 84.9     | 1      | 84.1     | 7      | 84.9     |
| Havant              | 39=    | 69.0     | 39=    | 72.4     | 50     | 72.2     | 47     | 77.4     |
| New Forest          | 10     | 77.1     | 10     | 79.2     | 22     | 77.9     | 32     | 79.2     |
| Rushmoor            | 34     | 70.9     | 50     | 70.7     | 77=    | 69.0     | 65     | 75.3     |
| Test Valley         | 12     | 76.5     | 12     | 78.8     | 13=    | 79.2     | 27=    | 80.0     |
| Winchester          | 1      | 86.6     | 1      | 85.5     | 2      | 83.7     | 3      | 86.2     |

## Science

Tables 3.7 and 3.8 show details of pupils attaining level 5 or above at Key Stage 3 for Science over three separate periods. Within shire counties, Hampshire moved into the best quartile in 2003/4 before returning to quartile 2 in the next two periods. The 2006/7 attainment figure was a large improvement on that of 2004/5, but fails to lift the county into the best quartile.

**Table 3.7 Educational attainment Key Stage 3 Science – shire counties**

|                    | 2002/3 |          | 2003/4 |          | 2004/5 |          | 2006/7 |          |
|--------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
|                    | rank   | rate (%) | rank   | rate (%) | rank   | rate (%) | rank   | rate (%) |
| Highest nationally | 1=     | 79.0     | 1      | 80.0     | 1      | 78.0     | 1      | 83.0     |
| Last of quartile 1 | 8=     | 74.0     | 8      | 75.5     | 8=     | 73.0     | 6=     | 79.0     |
| Last of quartile 2 | 17     | 71.9     | 17     | 73.9     | 14=    | 71.0     | 11=    | 77.0     |
| Last of quartile 3 | 22=    | 70.0     | 22=    | 72.0     | 25     | 69.3     | 25     | 75.1     |
| Lowest nationally  | 63     | 34.0     | 34     | 67.5     | 33     | 65.0     | 34     | 71.7     |
| Hampshire          | 11=    | 73.0     | 6=     | 76.0     | 11=    | 72.0     | 8=     | 78.0     |

Basingstoke and Deane, East Hampshire, Eastleigh, Fareham, Hart, New Forest and Winchester had best quartile performances for all four school years, with attainment rates in excess of 78% by 2006/7. Pupils in Gosport, Havant and Rushmoor having fallen to quartile 3 performances in 2003/4, regained quartile 2 status in 2004/5, each with a rate lower than 2002/3, before Gosport dropped back into quartile 3 despite an improvement in performance in 2006/7.

**Table 3.8 Educational attainment Key Stage 3 Science – Hampshire districts & non-shire counties**

|                     | 2002/3 |          | 2003/4 |          | 2004/5 |          | 2006/7 |          |
|---------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
|                     | rank   | rate (%) | rank   | rate (%) | rank   | rate (%) | rank   | rate (%) |
| Highest             | 1      | 85.6     | 1      | 84.3     | 1      | 85.5     | 1      | 86.0     |
| Last of quartile 1  | 31     | 70.5     | 30=    | 72.0     | 26=    | 70.0     | 31=    | 75.0     |
| Last of quartile 2  | 62     | 64.3     | 62=    | 65.0     | 62     | 63.8     | 62=    | 70.0     |
| Last of quartile 3  | 92=    | 58.0     | 86=    | 61.0     | 91=    | 58.0     | 93=    | 65.0     |
| Lowest              | 125    | 42.3     | 123    | 45.7     | 123=   | 46.0     | 124=   | 54.0     |
| Basingstoke & Deane | 16     | 74.2     | 28     | 72.9     | 14     | 75.4     | 17     | 79.4     |
| East Hampshire      | 6=     | 79.3     | 12     | 76.4     | 7      | 78.3     | 5      | 83.2     |
| Eastleigh           | 7      | 78.3     | 9=     | 77.0     | 6      | 79.0     | 18     | 78.3     |
| Fareham             | 5      | 79.4     | 8      | 77.9     | 3      | 81.5     | 8      | 81.8     |
| Gosport             | 42     | 68.4     | 80     | 62.8     | 47     | 66.9     | 75=    | 68.0     |
| Hart                | 2      | 84.3     | 3      | 79.5     | 2      | 83.5     | 4      | 84.5     |
| Havant              | 43     | 68.2     | 67     | 64.3     | 42     | 67.2     | 60     | 70.2     |
| New Forest          | 4      | 80.0     | 18     | 74.3     | 5      | 79.5     | 14     | 80.2     |
| Rushmoor            | 38     | 69.1     | 81=    | 62.0     | 56     | 64.1     | 48=    | 72.0     |
| Test Valley         | 12     | 75.6     | 33     | 71.1     | 11     | 76.6     | 28     | 76.4     |
| Winchester          | 1      | 85.6     | 2      | 82.3     | 1      | 85.5     | 1      | 86.0     |

-----  
Data in tables 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8 show percentages of pupils attaining level 5 or above at Key Stage 3.

BVPI data are used for authorities outside Hampshire. It should be noted that the data from DCLG are only published at county level for shire counties. Corresponding, Hampshire County Council Children's Department data are used for Hampshire districts.

Sources: DCLG for BVPI data.  
Hampshire County Council Children's Department.

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## Attainment at GCSE level

The following two sections illustrate how county pupils performed at GCSE level. Attainment rates for five or more GCSEs at grades A\* to C or equivalent are included to measure the extent of top-attaining pupils, with an indication of total performance illustrated by data showing the percentage of pupils who gained at least one GCSE at grade G or equivalent.

### Attainment rates for five or more GCSEs at grades A\* to C or equivalent

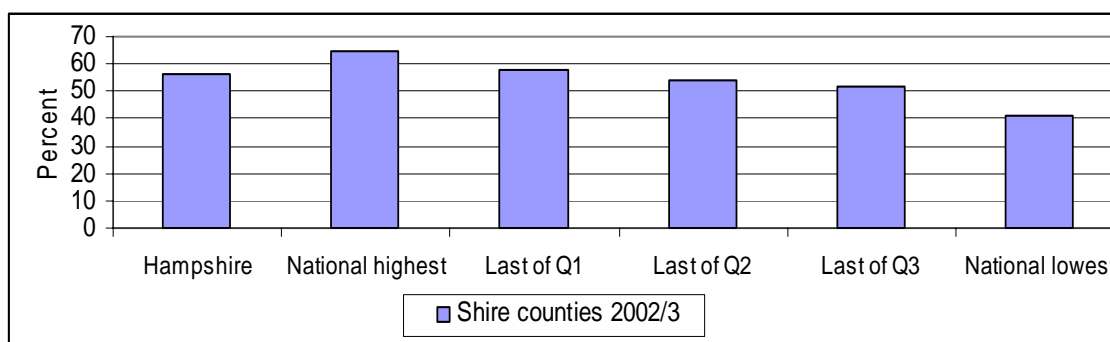
The shire counties data in Figures 3.9, 3.11, 3.13 and 3.15 show that the national highest, quartile and lowest rates have increased three times since 2002/3, a feat matched by county pupils. The Hampshire rate in each of the four school years has consistently placed the county in the upper part of the second best quartile, in twelfth, tenth, ninth and eleventh places respectively.

In each of these four school years, over half of the pupils involved in GCSE examinations in Hampshire, attained five or more passes at grades A\* to C or equivalent.

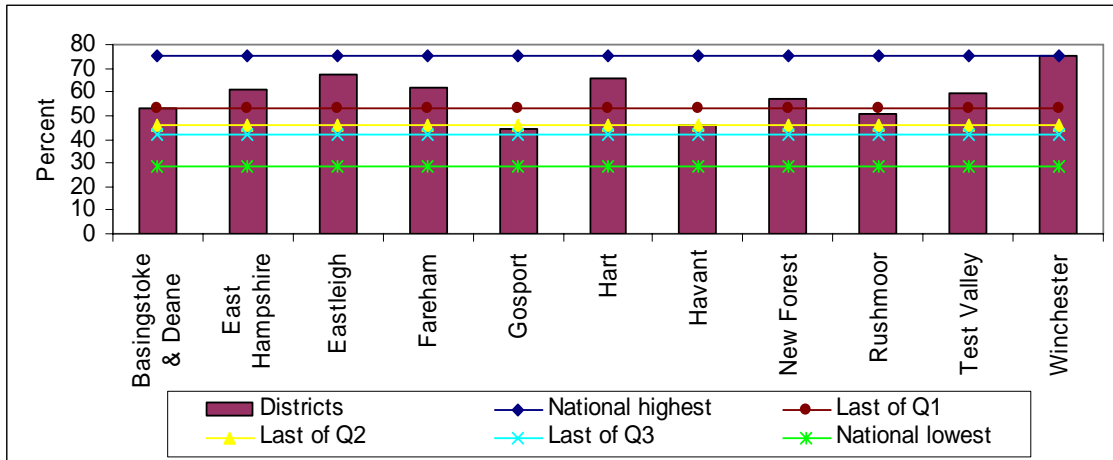
The rankings within Hampshire districts and non-shire county authorities saw East Hampshire, Eastleigh, Fareham, Hart and Winchester place in the best performing quartile in all three periods. Over this period Eastleigh had continual improved performance from 67.5% in 2002/3 to 72.5% in 2006/7. Similarly East Hampshire progressed three times from 61.0% to 66.3%.

The rate for Gosport, although rising twice marginally, then falls back to its 2002/3 level of 44.7%, leading to a drop into the bottom quartile in the national rankings.

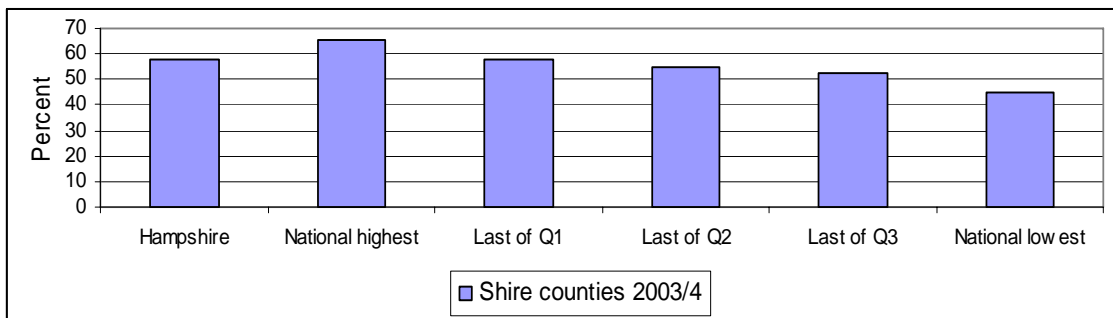
**Figure 3.9 Attainment rates for five or more GCSEs at grades A\* to C or equivalent – shire counties 2002/3**



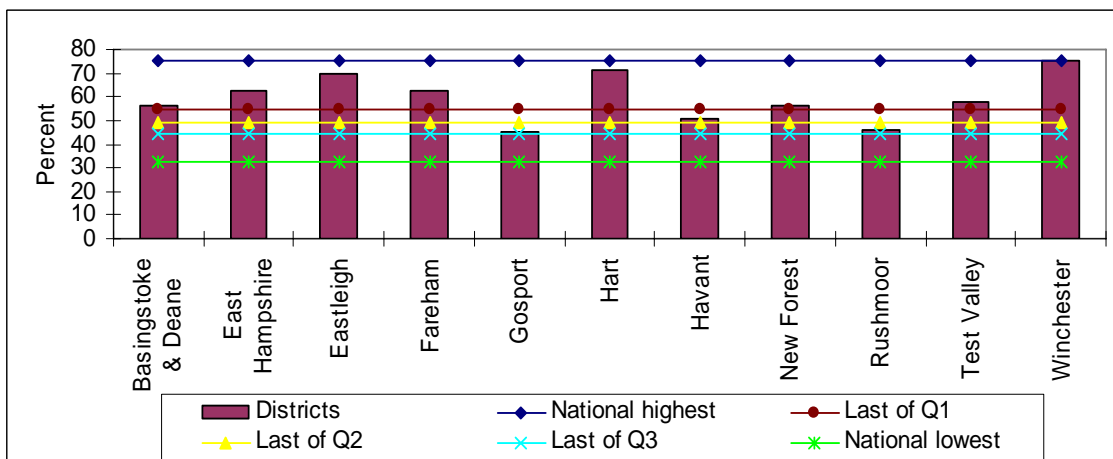
**Figure 3.10 Attainment rates for five or more GCSEs at grades A\* to C or equivalent – Hampshire districts & non-shire counties 2002/3**



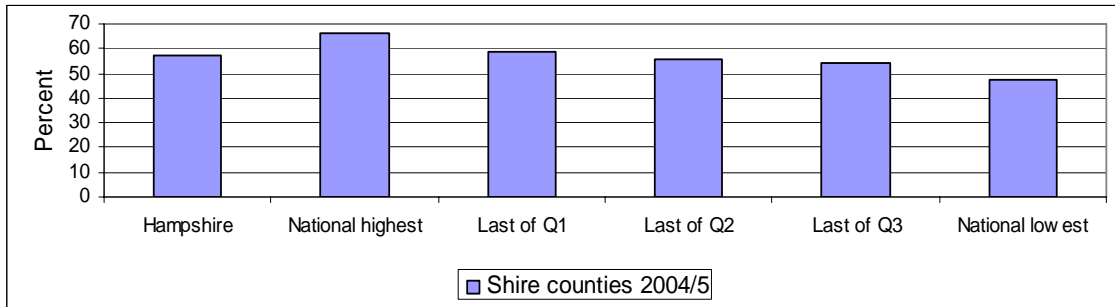
**Figure 3.11 Attainment rates for five or more GCSEs at grades A\* to C or equivalent – shire counties 2003/4**



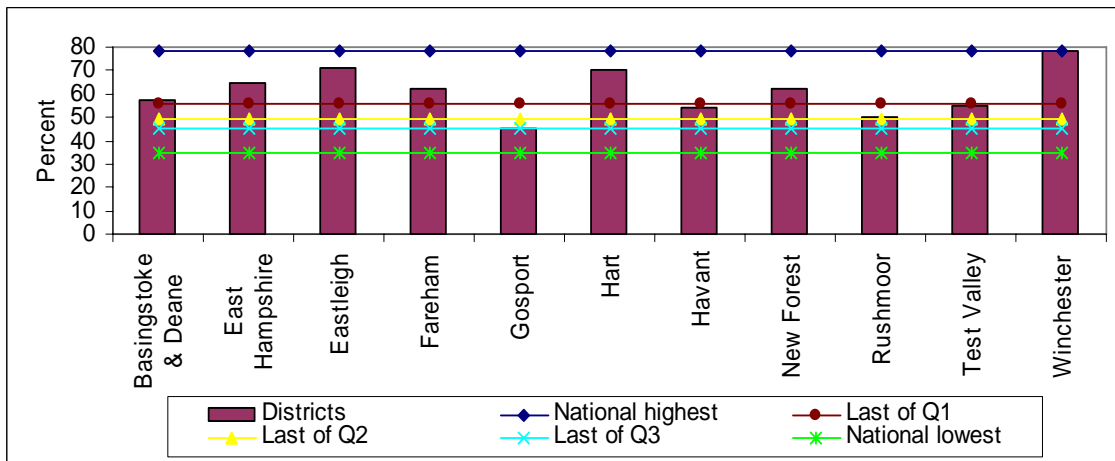
**Figure 3.12 Attainment rates for five or more GCSEs at grades A\* to C or equivalent – Hampshire districts & non-shire counties 2003/4**



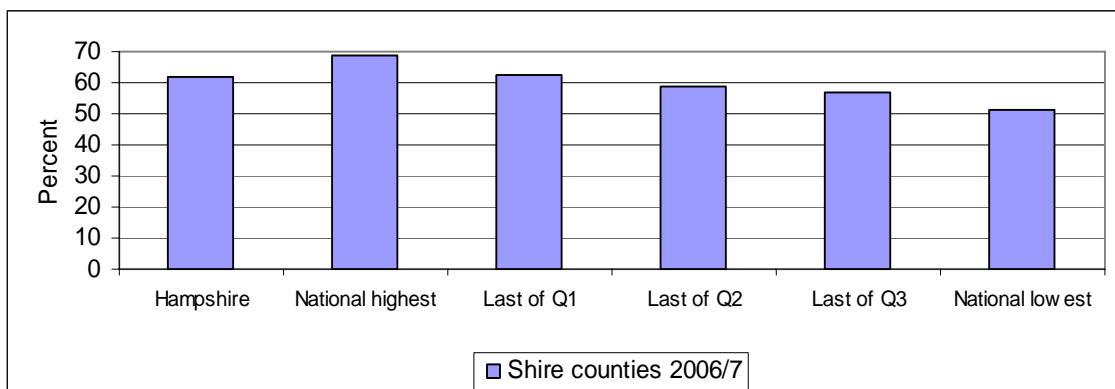
**Figure 3.13 Attainment rates for five or more GCSEs at grades A\* to C or equivalent – shire counties 2004/5**



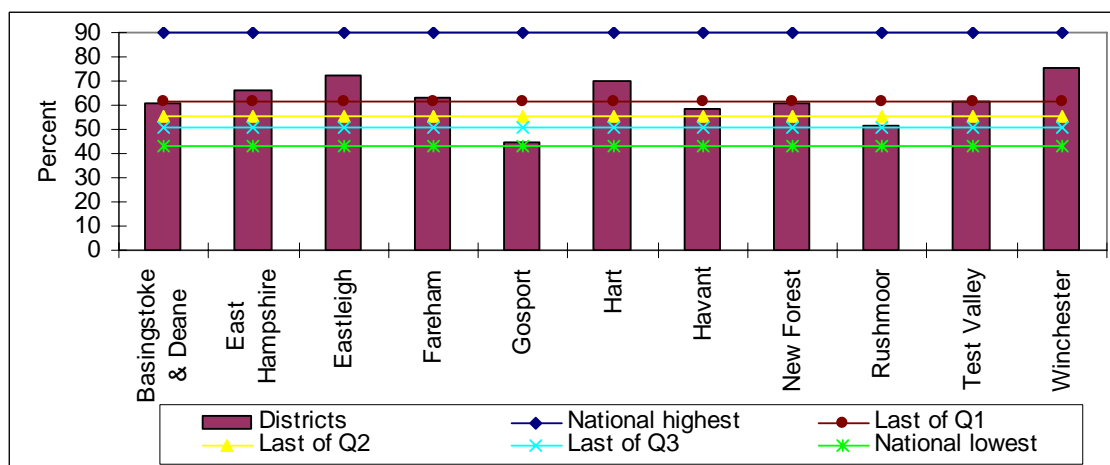
**Figure 3.14 Attainment rates for five or more GCSEs at grades A\* to C or equivalent – Hampshire districts & non-shire counties 2004/5**



**Figure 3.15 Attainment rates for five or more GCSEs at grades A\* to C or equivalent – shire counties 2006/7**



**Figure 3.16 Attainment rates for five or more GCSEs at grades A\* to C or equivalent – Hampshire districts & non-shire counties 2006/7**



In figures 3.9 to 3.16 the data are percentages of pupils attaining GCSEs at the stated level. The data for Hampshire authorities exclude special schools.

BVPI data are used for authorities outside Hampshire. It should be noted that these data from DCLG are normally only published at county level for shire counties. However, Hampshire County Council Children’s Department has produced results at district level.

Sources: DCLG for BVPI data.  
Hampshire County Council Children’s Department.

### Attainment rates for one or more GCSEs at grade G or equivalent

The BVPI data for shire counties shown in table 3.9 includes special schools. Hampshire is well placed within the highest performing quartile for all four school years, although the percentage of pupils obtaining at least one GCSE grade G or equivalent, fell twice after 2002/3 before improving in 2006/7.

**Table 3.9 Attainment rates for one or more GCSEs at grade G or equivalent – shire counties**

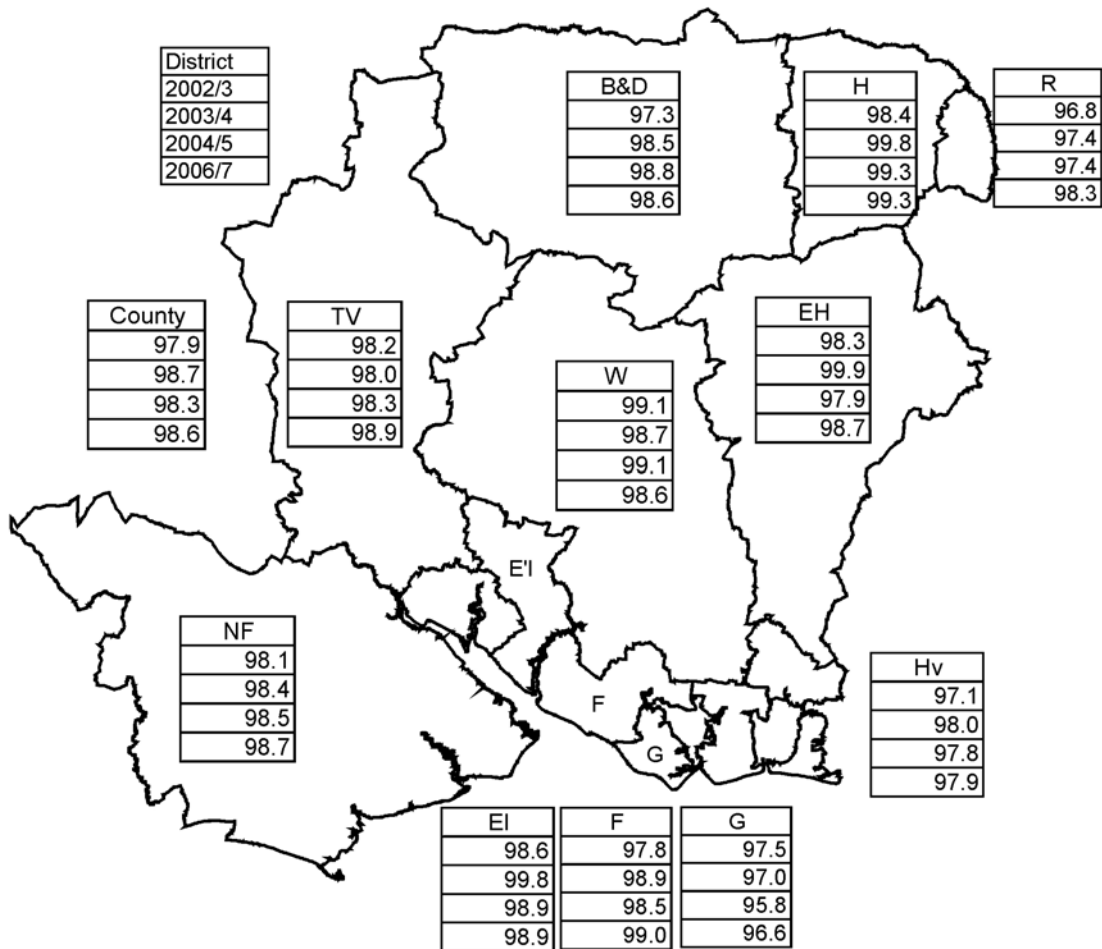
|                    | 2002/3 |          | 2003/4 |          | 2004/5 |          | 2006/7 |          |
|--------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
|                    | rank   | rate (%) | rank   | rate (%) | rank   | rate (%) | rank   | rate (%) |
| Highest nationally | 1      | 93.0     | 1      | 92.6     | 1      | 93.1     | 1      | 94.0     |
| Last of quartile 1 | 7=     | 91.8     | 8      | 91.5     | 8      | 91.4     | 8      | 92.0     |
| Last of quartile 2 | 17     | 90.1     | 17     | 90.0     | 17     | 90.2     | 17=    | 90.6     |
| Last of quartile 3 | 25=    | 89.2     | 25     | 88.7     | 25     | 89.1     | 24=    | 89.6     |
| Lowest nationally  | 34     | 84.5     | 34     | 83.4     | 33     | 85.8     | 34     | 86.2     |
| Hampshire          | 2      | 92.8     | 2      | 92.5     | 5=     | 91.7     | 8      | 92.0     |

Special schools are included.

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government.

The data contained in Map 3.2 has been produced without the inclusion of special schools. The only district which has shown three consecutive improvements in its attainment rate is New Forest. The vast majority of pupils who took GCSEs in this period left school with some qualification as portrayed by the lowest attainment rate of 95.8% in Gosport in 2004/5.

**Map 3.2 Attainment rates for one or more GCSEs at grade G or equivalent – Hampshire authorities**



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Source: Hampshire County Council Children's Department

## Adult participation in learning

There are two sets of data about adult participation in learning. The first records any type of learning, the second specific tuition. Information is included for adults between 16 and 69 years of age.

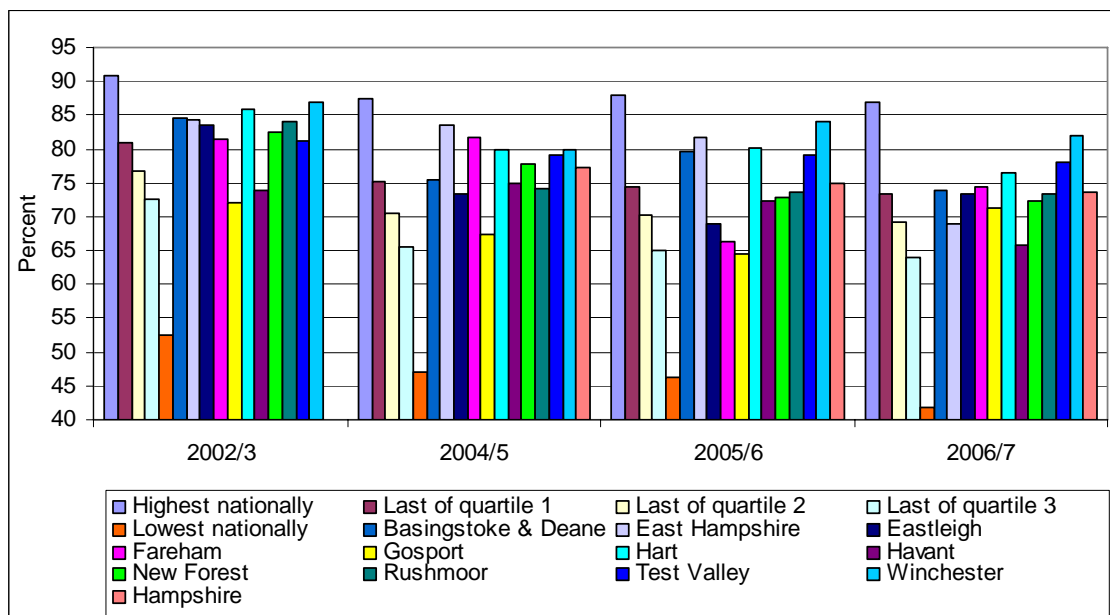
### Participation in any type of learning

Figure 3.17 shows information for four periods. Four Hampshire authorities rank in the highest quartile for all three periods: Basingstoke and Deane, Hart, Test Valley and Winchester.

Three districts, East Hampshire, New Forest and Rushmoor have three successive drops in participation, broadly reflecting the national situation. It should be noted that the generally larger drop in rates between 2002/3 and 2004/5 are likely to be because the 2002/3 survey asked about learning in the previous 3 years, whereas the other 2 surveys enquired about learning over the previous year only. In the earliest and third periods Gosport had bottom quartile rankings.

East Hampshire, due to a fall in participation rate of 81.7% in 2005/6 to 68.9% in 2006/7, saw its national ranking deteriorate from high in the top quartile to the third.

**Figure 3.17 Adult participation in any type of learning**



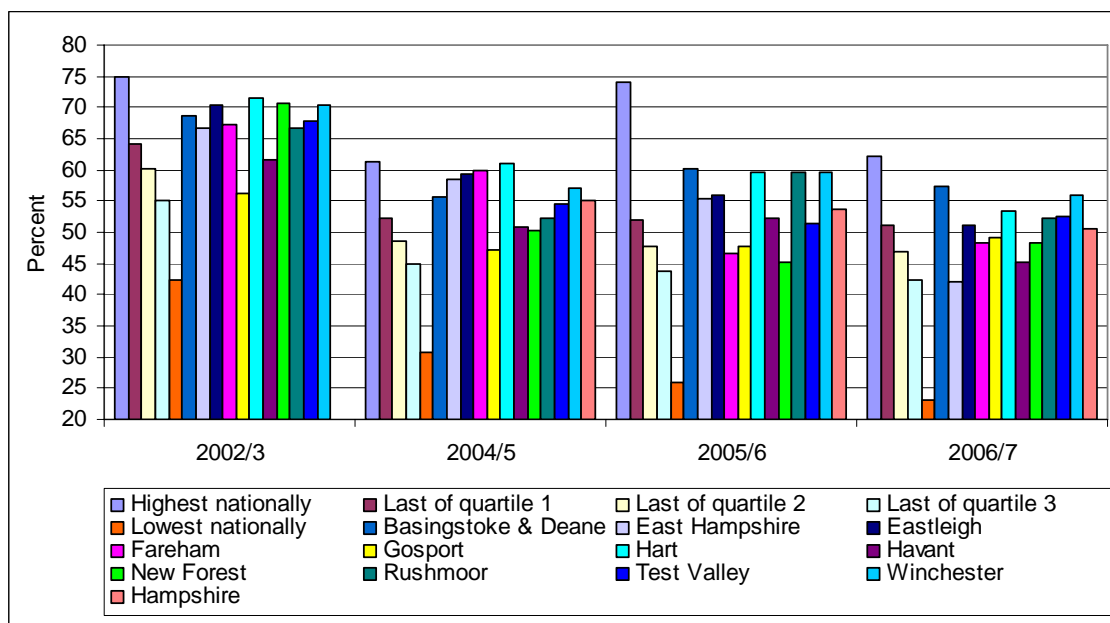
### Participation in taught learning

Basingstoke and Deane, Eastleigh, Hart and Winchester had taught learning participation rates that placed them consistently in the highest quartile nationally. However all four of these authorities saw a drop in participation rates

for the latest period, whereas Fareham, Gosport, New Forest and Test Valley all showed increased rates in 2006/7.

The drop in participation rate, over the latest two periods, for East Hampshire was even worse than its drop in rate for any type of learning. A fall from 55.5% to 42.0% led to a drop in national ranking from the best to the worst quartile.

**Figure 3.18 Adult participation in taught learning**



The 2002/3 data for Hampshire are unavailable.

An adult learner is someone aged between 16 and 69 years who undertook some taught and/or non-taught adult learning over the previous three years for the 2002/3 survey, but over the last year for the 2004/5 and 2005/6 surveys.

Non-taught learning is defined as studying for qualifications without taking part in a taught course; supervised training while doing a job; time spent keeping up-to-date with developments in one's work or profession (e.g. by reading books or attending seminars); deliberately trying to improve one's knowledge about anything or teach oneself a skill without taking part in a taught course.

Taught learning is defined as participating in taught courses that were meant to lead to a qualification; courses designed to help develop skills used in a job; courses, instructions or tuition in driving, playing a musical instrument, art or craft, sport or practical skill; evening classes; learning involving an individual working on their own from a package of materials provided by an employer, college, commercial organisation or other training provider; other taught course, instruction or tuition.

Source: Department for Education and Skills.

## **4 Environment, infrastructure and transport indicators**

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

The data included in this section is: air and river water quality; recycled household waste; household waste per head; mode of travel to work; access to banks, supermarkets, GPs and post offices; greenspace; energy consumption, water consumption; leisure, sports and cultural facilities and the number of tourist day trips.

## Air quality

Air quality is an issue that affects everyone. Generally healthy people do not notice the consequences of air pollution. However those with certain lung or heart conditions can be adversely affected by a variety of pollutants. Two of the major pollutants that are increasingly being measured are nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and small airborne particles (PM10).

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

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

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

Estimated measures and within-county rankings for these two pollutants are shown in the next two tables.

### Air quality – nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)

For the base year (2004), the district-wide estimated annual average measure of microgrammes per cubic metre of nitrogen dioxide, ranges from 9.33 in Test Valley to 19.76 in Eastleigh. The 2005 and 2010 projected rates anticipate substantial improvements. By 2010 it is thought that all districts will have fallen below 86% of their 2004 rates.

In general the rural districts suffer less from this source of pollution.

**Table 4.1 Air quality – nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)**

|                     | 2004 |       | 2005 |       | 2010 |       |
|---------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
|                     | rank | rate  | rank | rate  | rank | rate  |
| Basingstoke & Deane | 4    | 11.39 | 4    | 10.92 | 4    | 8.88  |
| East Hampshire      | 3    | 10.10 | 3    | 9.69  | 3    | 7.95  |
| Eastleigh           | 11   | 19.76 | 11   | 19.25 | 11   | 16.37 |
| Fareham             | 9    | 18.85 | 9    | 18.34 | 9    | 15.68 |
| Gosport             | 7    | 16.65 | 7    | 16.25 | 7    | 13.99 |
| Hart                | 6    | 13.98 | 6    | 13.43 | 6    | 10.98 |
| Havant              | 8    | 17.49 | 8    | 17.15 | 8    | 14.96 |
| New Forest          | 2    | 9.73  | 2    | 9.37  | 2    | 7.75  |
| Rushmoor            | 10   | 19.35 | 10   | 18.83 | 10   | 16.00 |
| Test Valley         | 1    | 9.33  | 1    | 9.00  | 1    | 7.35  |
| Winchester          | 5    | 11.86 | 5    | 11.35 | 5    | 9.23  |

## Air quality – particles (PM<sub>10</sub>)

For the base year the estimated annual average readings for particles are far more uniform than for nitrogen dioxide, with a range from 18.09 microgrammes per cubic metre in New Forest to 22.10 in Havant. The projected improvement for particle readings is not as marked as for nitrogen dioxide, with all districts, in 2010, expected to still be in excess of 90% of their 2004 readings.

**Table 4.2 Air quality – particles (PM<sub>10</sub>)**

|                     | 2004 |       | 2005 |       | 2010 |       |
|---------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
|                     | rank | rate  | rank | rate  | rank | rate  |
| Basingstoke & Deane | 4    | 19.11 | 4    | 18.90 | 4    | 17.39 |
| East Hampshire      | 3    | 19.07 | 3    | 18.85 | 3    | 17.36 |
| Eastleigh           | 9    | 21.81 | 9    | 21.56 | 9    | 19.78 |
| Fareham             | 8    | 21.18 | 8    | 20.99 | 8    | 19.27 |
| Gosport             | 7    | 20.48 | 7    | 20.34 | 7    | 18.71 |
| Hart                | 6    | 20.03 | 6    | 19.80 | 6    | 18.20 |
| Havant              | 11   | 22.10 | 11   | 22.00 | 11   | 20.34 |
| New Forest          | 1    | 18.09 | 1    | 17.88 | 1    | 16.51 |
| Rushmoor            | 10   | 21.97 | 10   | 21.75 | 10   | 19.96 |
| Test Valley         | 2    | 18.41 | 2    | 18.22 | 2    | 16.80 |
| Winchester          | 5    | 19.26 | 5    | 19.02 | 5    | 17.51 |

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The background data used for the production of tables 4.1 and 4.2 are averaged annual figures for all 1 kilometre grid squares within districts, and calculated from a 2004 base year. This data has then been averaged to produce an indicative figure for the each authority.

NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> are measured in microgrammes per cubic metre.

Source: UK Air Quality Archive - Local Air Quality Management.  
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## River water quality

The quality of the water in local rivers is another indication of how good the environment is in a locality. Tables 4.3 and 4.4 consider data about two aspects of river water quality – biological and chemical. The percentages are based on the total length of all rivers surveyed within authority boundaries. There are three reasons why authorities could have scored nought percent: they either have no waterways classified as rivers within their boundaries, they were not surveyed or none of their river water was classifiable as good.

### River water quality – biological viewpoint

Only two authorities in Hampshire obtained best quartile ratings across all five years:

New Forest and Test Valley. However, Test Valley dropped from a national ranking of equal first in 1990 down to positions in the forties and fifties for the latter four years.

Basingstoke and Deane climbed into the best quartile in 1995 and has remained there, with successive improvements in its river water quality.

Havant records the only bottom quartile rankings, in the latest two periods, having river length rated good falling from 32.6% in 2000 to 12.9% in 2005 and 2006.

**Table 4.3 River water quality – biological viewpoint**

|                     | 1990  | 1995  | 2000  | 2005  | 2006  |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Highest nationally  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Last of quartile 1  | 71.4  | 82.5  | 84.4  | 86.1  | 87.1  |
| Last of quartile 2  | 33.6  | 50.8  | 53.6  | 59.3  | 59.1  |
| Last of quartile 3  | 0.0   | 11.1  | 18.5  | 23.0  | 19.7  |
| Lowest nationally   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   |
| Basingstoke & Deane | 63.4  | 86.4  | 88.0  | 91.5  | 91.5  |
| East Hampshire      | 64.3  | 59.5  | 73.1  | 80.2  | 79.7  |
| Eastleigh           | 33.9  | 33.5  | 33.5  | 33.5  | 33.5  |
| Fareham             | 47.4  | 40.3  | 38.8  | 38.8  | 38.8  |
| Gosport             | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   |
| Hart                | 41.4  | 70.6  | 66.0  | 76.5  | 76.5  |
| Havant              | 17.3  | 18.5  | 32.6  | 12.9  | 12.9  |
| New Forest          | 79.9  | 82.5  | 85.0  | 88.7  | 88.7  |
| Rushmoor            | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   |
| Test Valley         | 100.0 | 90.0  | 91.4  | 93.6  | 95.4  |
| Winchester          | 56.5  | 84.8  | 80.7  | 85.3  | 83.2  |
| Hampshire           | 65.4  | 75.2  | 76.9  | 80.1  | 80.0  |

### River water quality – chemical viewpoint

There is a very mixed story told in the data regarding river water quality from a chemical point of view, with rankings and rates oscillating markedly.

Basingstoke and Deane had continually improving rates of good water, from 68.4% in 1990 up to 91.4% in 2006, although it dropped out of the best quartile in 2000, before returning in 2005.

The national rankings for Winchester have fallen on all four occasions from 51<sup>st</sup> in 1990 to 148<sup>th</sup> in 2006.

Fareham moved from the best quartile in 1990 to the worst in 2005, then returning to the third in 2006. Rushmoor has placed in the bottom quartile for the last three years.

**Table 4.4 River water quality – chemical viewpoint**

|                     | 1990  | 1995  | 2000  | 2005  | 2006  |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Highest nationally  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Last of quartile 1  | 53.7  | 68.9  | 83.6  | 82.6  | 85.1  |
| Last of quartile 2  | 21.1  | 42.0  | 58.7  | 57.2  | 59.0  |
| Last of quartile 3  | 0.0   | 12.6  | 30.5  | 27.2  | 32.6  |
| Lowest nationally   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   |
| Basingstoke & Deane | 68.4  | 77.2  | 77.7  | 83.9  | 91.4  |
| East Hampshire      | 36.2  | 65.9  | 100.0 | 94.1  | 94.1  |
| Eastleigh           | 65.5  | 80.5  | 85.2  | 57.4  | 57.4  |
| Fareham             | 59.8  | 33.0  | 57.1  | 21.4  | 44.7  |
| Gosport             | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   |
| Hart                | 31.1  | 29.9  | 38.1  | 57.3  | 62.0  |
| Havant              | 58.6  | 52.1  | 44.4  | 54.9  | 54.9  |
| New Forest          | 67.5  | 81.3  | 85.5  | 74.2  | 75.8  |
| Rushmoor            | 27.2  | 0.0   | 27.2  | 3.0   | 3.0   |
| Test Valley         | 87.2  | 80.8  | 82.3  | 84.4  | 84.4  |
| Winchester          | 72.6  | 80.5  | 77.9  | 70.9  | 67.5  |
| Hampshire           | 64.6  | 71.3  | 77.0  | 72.0  | 73.9  |

-----

The data for authorities in tables 4.3 and 4.4 are the percentage of river length, within their boundary, that is rated good. The rankings are within authorities in England and Wales.

There are three reasons why authorities could have scored 0%: they either have no waterways classified as rivers within their boundaries, they were not surveyed or none of their no river water was classifiable as good.

Source: Taken from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) website, using source data from the Environment Agency.

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## Household waste

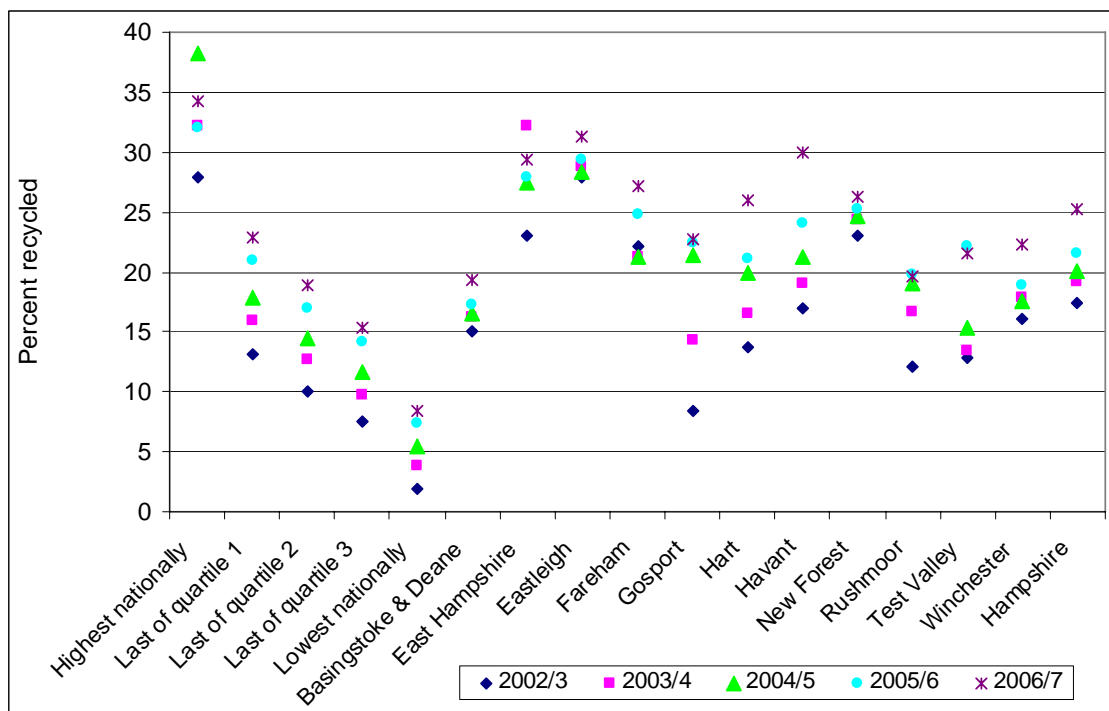
The national BVPI 82a records the percentage of the total weight of household waste that has been recycled. A second, BVPI 84, indicates the weight in kilograms of household waste created per head. These data sets give an indication as to how much waste requires to be land-filled or incinerated.

## Recycled household waste

Apart from Gosport, in 2002/3, all authorities within Hampshire across the five periods, have performances that place them in the two best quartiles. Six authorities: East Hampshire, Eastleigh, Fareham, Hart, Havant and New Forest had top quartile performances in all five periods. Nationally Eastleigh consistently had rankings in the top seven with the lowest ranking of East Hampshire being thirteenth in 2005/6.

Gosport has shown the greatest increase in recycling, moving from 8.4% in 2002/3 to 22.8% in 2005/6, moving it from well down quartile 3 to a mid position in the best quartile in 2005/6. However, their minor rate improvement in 2006/7 has placed them back in quartile 2. Rushmoor and Test Valley both recorded small decreases in 2006/7 compared to the previous year.

**Figure 4.1 Recycled household waste**



The data are per annum using BVPI 82a.  
The rankings are within England.

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government Performance Site.

### Kilograms of household waste per head

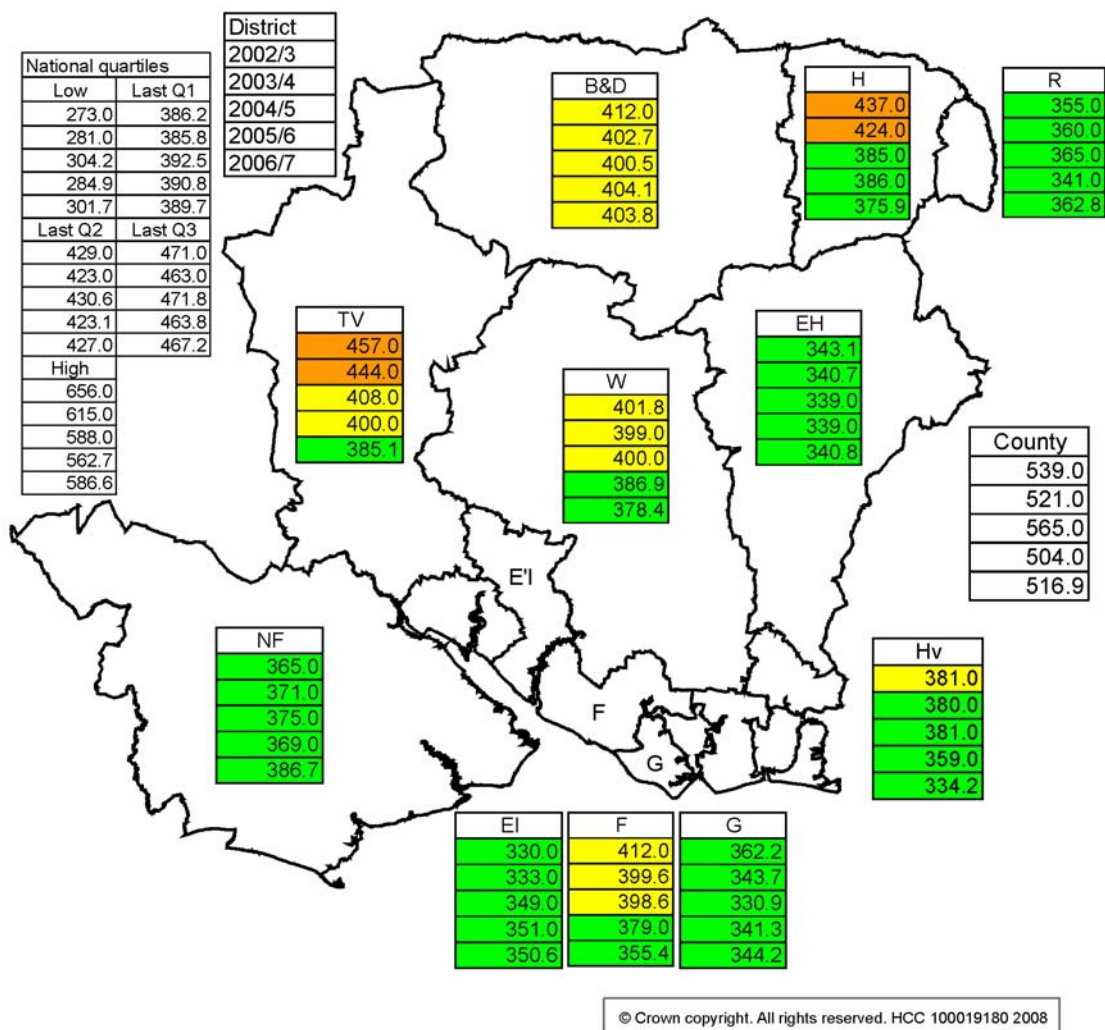
Map 4.1 indicates the average annual waste collected per head of population. Fareham and Test Valley had four successive reductions since 2002/3. Four other districts: East Hampshire, Hart, Havant and Winchester have come close to emulating this feat. Five authorities: East Hampshire, Eastleigh, Gosport, New Forest and Rushmoor have been in the best performing quartile for all five periods.

No district in the county has placed in the two worst performing quartiles since 2003/4, with Basingstoke and Deane being the only non-top quartile performer in 2006/7.

Havant was the best county authority in 2006/7, ranking eleventh nationally, disposed of an extra 11% of waste compared to the lowest ranked authority nationally (334.2 kilograms per head compared to 301.7 kilograms).

Although Basingstoke and Deane was the worst performing county authority in 2006/7, their waste per head during that period was less than 70% of the worst performing authority nationally (403.8 kilograms per head compared to 586.6 kilograms).

**Map 4.1 Kilograms of household waste per head**



The data are per annum using BVPI 84. The rankings are within England.

The county figures include Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs), which are run solely by the County Council.

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government.

## Mode of travel to work

The quality of the environment is affected by the transport systems that are in place. The cleanliness of the air, the level of noise and the safety of users are just a few factors influenced by our choice of transport mode. Figures 4.2 and 4.3, using data from the 1991 and 2001 national censuses, give an idea of how people travel to work. People working at home are not included in the data.

### Travel to work by private modes

Private mode of transport is defined as travelling to work by car or motorcycle, either as the driver or a passenger.

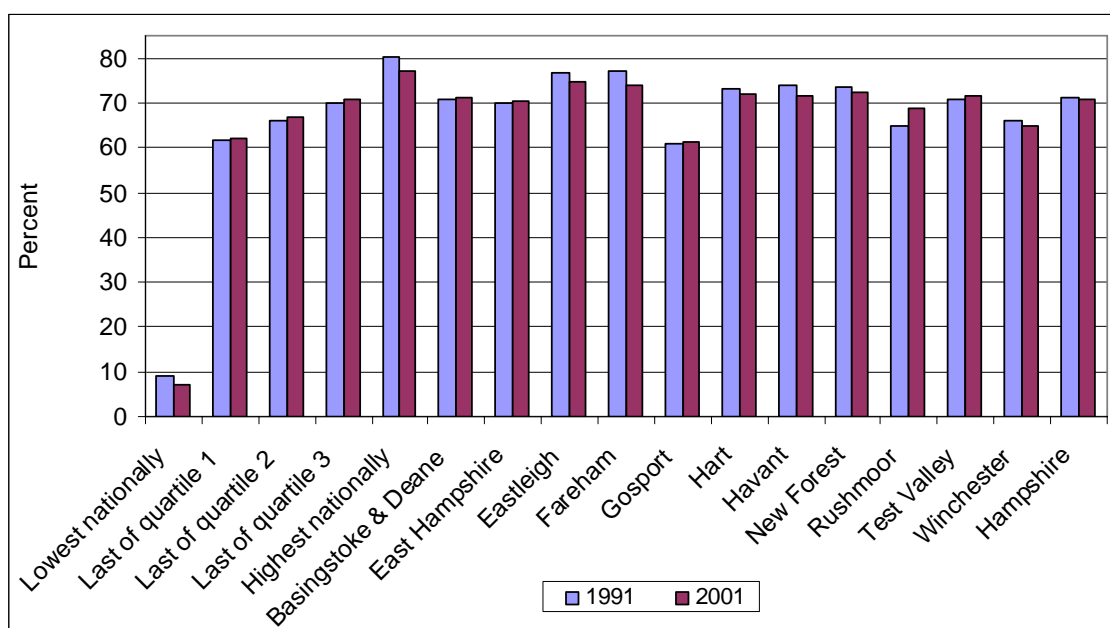
Nationally, the authority with the lowest proportion of employees using private modes of transport to reach their place of employment has dropped by a modest 1.7% in this inter-census decade (8.9% to 7.2%). The highest recorded proportion has decreased from 80.3% to 77.0%.

Five authorities have seen their proportions rise, Rushmoor by 3.8%. Fareham recorded a drop of 3.1% with Eastleigh and Havant having reductions just in excess of 2%.

Gosport was twice placed in the best quartile, 77<sup>th</sup> in 1991 and 73<sup>rd</sup> in 2001.

Seven county authorities placed in the worst (highest scoring) quartile, for both censuses: Basingstoke and Deane, Eastleigh, Fareham, Hart, Havant, New Forest and Test Valley. The 3.8% increase shown by Rushmoor moved the borough from the second to the third best quartile. Winchester was the only authority to improve its quartile ranking, from third to second best.

**Figure 4.2 Travel to work by private modes**



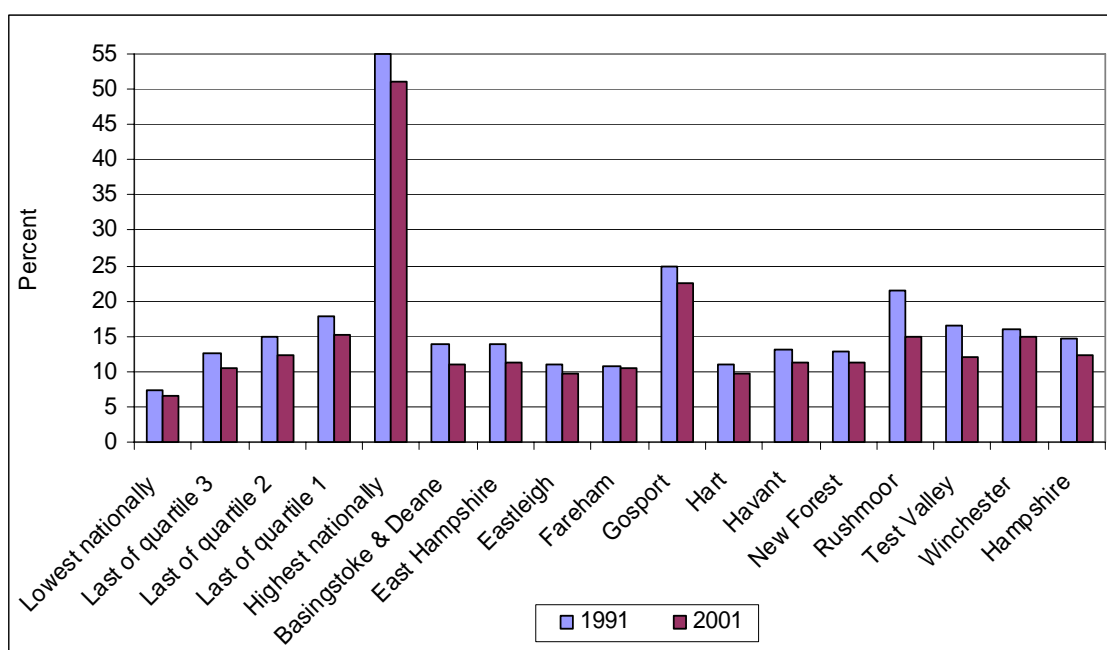
## Cycling or walking to work

The proportion of employees who travelled to work by cycling or walking are shown in figure 4.3. The highest proportion nationally dropped by 3.8 percentage points (from 54.9% to 51.1%) between 1991 and 2001, the lowest dropped by less than a percentage point (7.4% to 6.5%).

Within Hampshire, only Gosport, with national rankings of tenth and eleventh, occupied places in the top quartile at both censuses, although the proportion of its residents who cycled or walked to work fell from 24.8% to 22.5%. All eleven county authorities had smaller proportions of employee cyclists and walkers in 2001 than a decade earlier. The rate in Rushmoor falling by in excess of six percentage points to record 14.8% in 2001, moving it down a quartile from the best.

Eastleigh and Hart both stayed within the poorest scoring quartile.

**Figure 4.3 Cycling or walking to work**



The data for figures 4.2 and 4.3 are percentages of employee modes of travel to work.

The rankings are within England.

Sources: Census data for 1991 and 2001 Office for National Statistics

## **Distance to amenities**

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

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

## **Distance to banks/building societies and supermarkets**

The data in figure 4.4, from 2004, shows the percentage of households that lie within two kilometres of the nearest bank/building society and supermarket. These distances were calculated as a straight line between residence and service.

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

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

**Figure 4.4 Distance to banks/building societies and supermarkets**

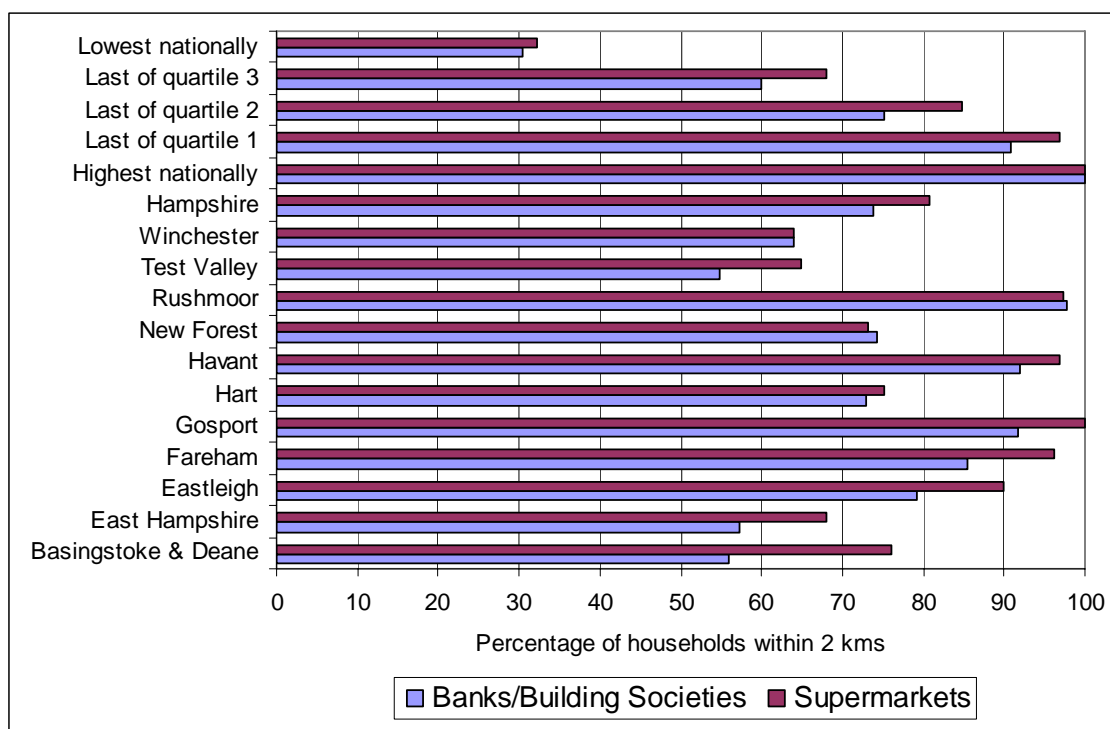


Table 4.5 gives an indication of the spread of banks/building societies throughout each district by giving an overall ward breakdown.

**Table 4.5 The extent of banks/building societies by ward**

|                     | Percentage of wards that have < 25% of households within 2kms of a bank or building society | Percentage of wards that have between 25.1% and 50% of households within 2kms of a bank or building society | Percentage of wards that have between 50.1% and 75% of households within 2kms of a bank or building society | Percentage of wards that have > 75% of households within 2kms of a bank or building society |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Basingstoke & Deane | 44.0  | 4.0   | 4.0   | 48.0  |
| East Hampshire      | 51.6  | 3.2   | 6.5   | 38.7  |
| Eastleigh           | 17.6  | 0.0   | 11.8  | 70.6  |
| Fareham             | 7.1   | 7.1   | 0.0   | 85.7  |
| Gosport             | 0.0   | 10.0  | 0.0   | 90.0  |
| Hart                | 31.3  | 6.3   | 0.0   | 62.5  |
| Havant              | 0.0   | 0.0   | 14.3  | 85.7  |
| New Forest          | 36.4  | 3.0   | 3.0   | 57.6  |
| Rushmoor            | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 100.0   |
| Test Valley         | 56.5  | 4.3   | 8.7   | 30.4  |
| Winchester          | 50.0  | 9.4   | 0.0   | 40.6  |
| Hampshire           | 33.5  | 4.3   | 4.3   | 57.8  |

Table 4.6 gives an indication of the spread of supermarkets throughout each district by giving an overall ward breakdown.

**Table 4.6 The extent of supermarkets by ward**

|                     | Percentage of wards that have < 25% of households within 2kms of a supermarket | Percentage of wards that have between 25.1% and 50% of households within 2kms of a supermarket | Percentage of wards that have between 50.1% and 75% of households within 2kms of a supermarket | Percentage of wards that have > 75% of households within 2kms of a supermarket |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Basingstoke & Deane | 28.0   | 4.0  | 4.0  | 64.0   |
| East Hampshire      | 41.9   | 3.2  | 3.2  | 51.6   |
| Eastleigh           | 5.9  | 5.9  | 5.9  | 82.4   |
| Fareham             | 0.0  | 0.0  | 7.1  | 92.9   |
| Gosport             | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 100.0  |
| Hart                | 25.0   | 12.5   | 0.0  | 62.5   |
| Havant              | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 100.0  |
| New Forest          | 33.3   | 9.1  | 3.0  | 54.5   |
| Rushmoor            | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 100.0  |
| Test Valley         | 52.2   | 0.0  | 4.3  | 43.5   |
| Winchester          | 53.1   | 6.3  | 0.0  | 40.6   |
| Hampshire           | 28.3   | 4.3  | 2.6  | 64.8   |

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The data in figure 4.4, and tables 4.5 and 4.6 use percentages of households within a two kilometre radius of the amenity. The distances are calculated 'as the crow flies'.

Sources: Department for Communities and Local Government  
Banks and Building Societies – PointX/CACI  
Supermarkets – CACI

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### **Distance to doctors surgeries and post offices**

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

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

**Figure 4.5 Distance to doctors surgeries and post offices**

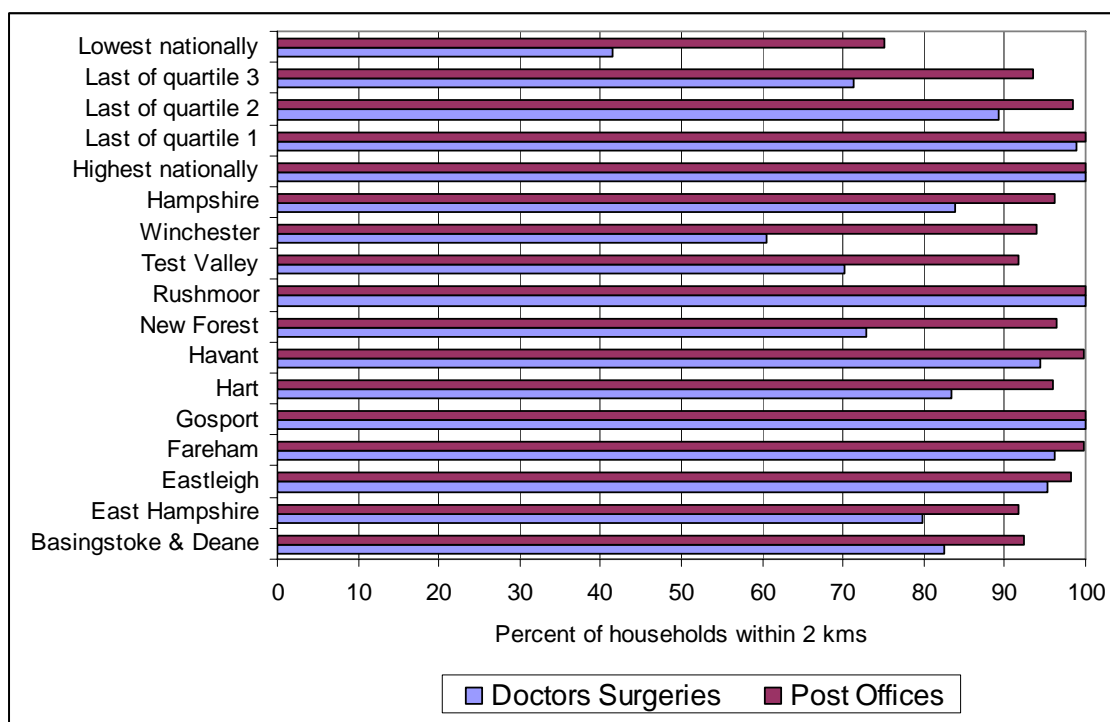


Table 4.7 gives an indication of the spread of doctors surgeries throughout each district by giving an overall ward breakdown.

**Table 4.7 The extent of doctors surgeries by ward**

|                     | Percentage of wards that have < 25% of households within 2kms of a doctors surgery | Percentage of wards that have between 25.1% and 50% of households within 2kms of a doctors surgery | Percentage of wards that have between 50.1% and 75% of households within 2kms of a doctors surgery | Percentage of wards that have > 75% of households within 2kms of a doctors surgery |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Basingstoke & Deane | 16.0   | 4.0  | 8.0  | 72.0   |
| East Hampshire      | 22.6   | 6.5  | 9.7  | 61.3   |
| Eastleigh           | 5.9  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 94.1   |
| Fareham             | 0.0  | 0.0  | 7.1  | 92.9   |
| Gosport             | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 100.0  |
| Hart                | 18.8   | 6.3  | 0.0  | 75.0   |
| Havant              | 0.0  | 0.0  | 7.1  | 92.9   |
| New Forest          | 33.3   | 6.1  | 3.0  | 57.6   |
| Rushmoor            | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 100.0  |
| Test Valley         | 43.5   | 4.3  | 4.3  | 47.8   |
| Winchester          | 50.0   | 6.3  | 9.4  | 34.4   |
| Hampshire           | 22.6   | 3.9  | 5.2  | 68.3   |

Table 4.8 gives an indication of the spread of post offices throughout each district by giving an overall ward breakdown.

**Table 4.8 The extent of post offices by ward**

|                     | Percentage of wards that have < 25% of households within 2kms of a post office | Percentage of wards that have between 25.1% and 50% of households within 2kms of a post office | Percentage of wards that have between 50.1% and 75% of households within 2kms of a post office | Percentage of wards that have > 75% of households within 2kms of a post office |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Basingstoke & Deane | 4.0  | 0.0  | 12.0   | 84.0   |
| East Hampshire      | 3.2  | 9.7  | 16.1   | 71.0   |
| Eastleigh           | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 100.0  |
| Fareham             | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 100.0  |
| Gosport             | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 100.0  |
| Hart                | 6.3  | 0.0  | 12.5   | 81.3   |
| Havant              | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 100.0  |
| New Forest          | 3.0  | 0.0  | 9.1  | 87.9   |
| Rushmoor            | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 100.0  |
| Test Valley         | 0.0  | 4.3  | 26.1   | 69.6   |
| Winchester          | 3.1  | 6.3  | 9.4  | 81.3   |
| Hampshire           | 2.2  | 2.6  | 9.6  | 85.7   |

-----  
 The data use percentages of households within a two kilometre radius of the amenity.

The distances are calculated 'as the crow flies'.

Sources: Department for Communities and Local Government  
 Doctors Surgeries - Binleys  
 Post Offices – CACI/Post Office

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## Greenspace

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

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

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

The three most urban authorities in the county, Rushmoor, Gosport and Havant are in the bottom quartile, with Havant the lowest (38.7 %), compared to the national low of 6.2 %. However, it should be noted that coastal authorities have

data that includes the full extent of their boundaries. Consequently the low percentage of greenspace for Havant is because of Langstone and Chichester Harbours. Similarly, but to a lesser extent, Gosport is affected by its eastern boundary being in Portsmouth Harbour.

**Table 4.9 Greenspace**

|                     | rank | greenspace percent |
|---------------------|------|--------------------|
| Highest nationally  | 1    | 97.3               |
| Winchester          | 63   | 92.2               |
| Test Valley         | 64=  | 92.0               |
| Basingstoke & Deane | 69=  | 91.7               |
| Last of quartile 1  | 87=  | 91.0               |
| East Hampshire      | 96=  | 90.4               |
| New Forest          | 128  | 88.0               |
| Hart                | 156  | 85.4               |
| Last of quartile 2  | 177  | 83.2               |
| Eastleigh           | 255  | 61.6               |
| Fareham             | 258  | 60.7               |
| Last of quartile 3  | 265  | 56.3               |
| Rushmoor            | 273  | 53.1               |
| Gosport             | 298  | 43.3               |
| Havant              | 307  | 38.7               |
| Lowest nationally   | 354  | 6.2                |

-----  
 The data are the percentage of greenspace (excluding domestic gardens).  
 Coastal authorities data are affected due to offshore boundaries.  
 The rankings are within England.

Source: Generalised Land Use Database, Department for Communities and  
 Local Government.

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Table 4.10 gives an indication of the extent of greenspace in each district by giving an overall ward breakdown.

**Table 4.10 The extent of greenspace by ward**

|                       | Number of wards | Percentage of wards with: |                         |                        |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
|                       |                 | <25% greenspace           | 25.1% to 50% greenspace | 50.1 to 75% greenspace | >75% greenspace |
| Basingstoke and Deane | 30              | 0.0                       | 40.0                    | 13.3                   | 46.7            |
| East Hampshire        | 38              | 13.2                      | 15.8                    | 21.1                   | 50.0            |
| Eastleigh             | 19              | 21.1                      | 26.3                    | 36.8                   | 15.8            |
| Fareham               | 15              | 6.7                       | 46.7                    | 46.7                   | 0.0             |
| Gosport               | 17              | 35.3                      | 47.1                    | 17.6                   | 0.0             |
| Hart                  | 18              | 16.7                      | 11.1                    | 33.3                   | 38.9            |
| Havant                | 14              | 21.4                      | 57.1                    | 21.4                   | 0.0             |
| New Forest            | 34              | 5.9                       | 29.4                    | 26.5                   | 38.2            |
| Rushmoor              | 14              | 21.4                      | 57.1                    | 14.3                   | 7.1             |
| Test Valley           | 24              | 8.3                       | 16.7                    | 8.3                    | 66.7            |
| Winchester            | 26              | 3.8                       | 11.5                    | 11.5                   | 73.1            |
| Hampshire             | 249             | 12.0                      | 29.3                    | 21.7                   | 37.0            |

-----  
Source: Generalised Land Use Database, Department for Communities and Local Government.  
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## **Energy consumption**

Every individual and household benefits, both directly and indirectly, through having readily available energy sources. The direct benefits include heating and lighting, the indirect benefits include employment, goods and services. The use of energy also, however, has an impact on the environment both visually (energy infrastructure) and from pollution, including CO<sub>2</sub>.

The following data, from the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform illustrates electricity and gas consumption per domestic and commercial/industrial customer. The Department of Trade and Industry collected data prior to 2005, but only on an experimental basis, with no meaningful way of comparing the data over several years, due to methodological changes in data collection. The Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform has now stated that the 2005 statistics will be used as its base year for future gas and electricity consumption data.

### **Energy consumption by domestic customers - electricity**

Table 4.11 illustrates very clearly the drop in domestic use of electricity between 2005 and 2006.

Reduction in usage within the county (2006 compared to 2005) ranged from 2.0% in Rushmoor to 5.8% in Gosport.

This improvement in Gosport was just enough to place the borough in the best quartile nationally, moving from the second best quartile the previous year.

All other districts remain in the same quartile, four of them in the worst quartile: East Hampshire, Hart, Test Valley and Winchester.

In 2006, domestic customers in East Hampshire used, on average, 26% more electricity than those in Gosport.

**Table 4.11 Domestic electricity consumption**

|                     | 2005 | 2005 | 2006 | 2006 |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|
|                     | rank | kWh  | rank | kWh  |
| Lowest nationally   | 1    | 3544 | 1    | 3466 |
| Last of quartile 1  | 88   | 4324 | 88   | 4193 |
| Last of quartile 2  | 177  | 4711 | 177  | 4549 |
| Last of quartile 3  | 265  | 5179 | 265  | 4999 |
| Highest nationally  | 354  | 7613 | 354  | 7291 |
| Basingstoke & Deane | 236  | 5016 | 240  | 4890 |
| East Hampshire      | 309  | 5437 | 310  | 5241 |
| Eastleigh           | 132  | 4559 | 150  | 4436 |
| Fareham             | 150  | 4606 | 147  | 4431 |
| Gosport             | 111  | 4429 | 82   | 4172 |
| Hart                | 279  | 5263 | 294  | 5146 |
| Havant              | 130  | 4537 | 132  | 4355 |
| New Forest          | 204  | 4819 | 189  | 4611 |
| Rushmoor            | 107  | 4417 | 125  | 4329 |
| Test Valley         | 294  | 5350 | 299  | 5172 |
| Winchester          | 276  | 5250 | 269  | 5046 |
| Hampshire           |      | 4890 |      | 4719 |

### Energy consumption by domestic customers – gas

Table 4.12 illustrates very clearly the drop in domestic use of gas between 2005 and 2006.

Reduction in usage within the county (2006 compared to 2005) ranged from 2.4% in Basingstoke and Deane to 4.2% in New Forest.

Gosport and Havant retained their positions in the best quartile, but Fareham dropped into quartile 2 in 2006.

All other districts remain in the same quartile, two of them in the worst quartile: East Hampshire and Hart.

In 2006, domestic customers in Hart used, on average, 42% more gas than those in Gosport.

East Hampshire and Hart both placed in the worst quartile in each year.

**Table 4.12 Domestic gas consumption**

|                     | 2005 | 2005  | 2006 | 2006  |
|---------------------|------|-------|------|-------|
|                     | rank | kWh   | rank | kWh   |
| Lowest nationally   | 1    | 12921 | 1    | 12442 |
| Last of quartile 1  | 88   | 17774 | 88   | 16968 |
| Last of quartile 2  | 177  | 19030 | 177  | 18242 |
| Last of quartile 3  | 265  | 20067 | 265  | 19284 |
| Highest nationally  | 353  | 25244 | 353  | 24322 |
| Basingstoke & Deane | 94   | 17817 | 112  | 17389 |
| East Hampshire      | 299  | 20734 | 305  | 20022 |
| Eastleigh           | 109  | 18011 | 106  | 17349 |
| Fareham             | 86   | 17733 | 100  | 17184 |
| Gosport             | 11   | 15395 | 14   | 14939 |
| Hart                | 334  | 21908 | 337  | 21204 |
| Havant              | 55   | 17180 | 62   | 16576 |
| New Forest          | 158  | 18713 | 154  | 17936 |
| Rushmoor            | 145  | 18589 | 158  | 17965 |
| Test Valley         | 96   | 17840 | 102  | 17263 |
| Winchester          | 234  | 19654 | 234  | 18846 |
| Hampshire           |      | 18458 |      | 17826 |

### Energy consumption by industrial and commercial customers - electricity

Table 4.13 shows the county and national industrial and commercial electricity consumption.

The change in usage within the county (2006 compared to 2005) ranged from a 8.3% decrease in New Forest to a 3.8% increase in Rushmoor.

East Hampshire retained its position in the best quartile, with Gosport dropping from quartile 2 to quartile 3.

All other districts remain in the same quartile, four of them in the worst quartile: Basingstoke and Deane, Eastleigh, Fareham and Rushmoor.

In 2006, industrial and commercial customers in Rushmoor used, on average, 2.3 times the amount of electricity used by those in East Hampshire.

**Table 4.13 Industrial and commercial electricity consumption**

|                     | 2005 | 2005   | 2006 | 2006   |
|---------------------|------|--------|------|--------|
|                     | rank | kWh    | rank | kWh    |
| Lowest nationally   | 1    | 24180  | 1    | 18658  |
| Last of quartile 1  | 88   | 56122  | 88   | 56264  |
| Last of quartile 2  | 177  | 77694  | 177  | 77404  |
| Last of quartile 3  | 265  | 99136  | 265  | 97158  |
| Highest nationally  | 354  | 326190 | 354  | 342209 |
| Basingstoke & Deane | 275  | 103657 | 285  | 104580 |
| East Hampshire      | 70   | 52579  | 65   | 51455  |
| Eastleigh           | 281  | 106111 | 282  | 103846 |
| Fareham             | 267  | 101314 | 268  | 97918  |
| Gosport             | 175  | 77562  | 180  | 77713  |
| Hart                | 145  | 69159  | 141  | 68656  |
| Havant              | 172  | 76270  | 174  | 76692  |
| New Forest          | 148  | 69422  | 114  | 63669  |
| Rushmoor            | 302  | 113984 | 307  | 118334 |
| Test Valley         | 110  | 62859  | 112  | 63462  |
| Winchester          | 167  | 74483  | 162  | 73001  |
| Hampshire           |      | 80265  |      | 79202  |

**Energy consumption by industrial and commercial customers – gas**

Table 4.14 shows the industrial and commercial gas consumption across the county and also nationally.

Of the seven districts with reliable data, three (East Hampshire, Hart and Test Valley) show increased usage figures for 2006. The highest increase, from 2005 to 2006, was 11.5% in Test Valley, with the largest decrease occurring in Havant, down 5%.

All seven of these authorities retained their places in the same quartile as they occupied in 2005, but only Havant improved its national ranking, albeit marginally.

In 2006, industrial and commercial customers in Gosport used, on average, twice the amount of gas used by those in Havant.

**Table 4.14 Industrial and commercial gas consumption**

|                     | 2005 | 2005    | 2006 | 2006    |
|---------------------|------|---------|------|---------|
|                     | rank | kWh     | rank | kWh     |
| Lowest nationally   | 1    | 191882  | 1    | 189194  |
| Last of quartile 1  | 88   | 373369  | 88   | 353728  |
| Last of quartile 2  | 177  | 516147  | 177  | 494687  |
| Last of quartile 3  | 265  | 787579  | 265  | 743635  |
| Highest nationally  | 353  | 4929423 | 353  | 4165737 |
| Basingstoke & Deane | 301  | 932303  |      | \$      |
| East Hampshire      | 56   | 322927  | 72   | 331412  |
| Eastleigh           | 135  | 448639  |      | \$      |
| Fareham             | 97   | 387560  | 101  | 373433  |
| Gosport             | 228  | 633886  | 228  | 606953  |
| Hart                | 34   | 290923  | 64   | 317034  |
| Havant              | 58   | 324700  | 55   | 308623  |
| New Forest          | 224  | 622595  |      | \$      |
| Rushmoor            | 163  | 491448  | 168  | 481615  |
| Test Valley         | 118  | 417931  | 155  | 465938  |
| Winchester          | 180  | 519248  |      | \$      |
| Hampshire           |      | 504691  |      | \$      |

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The data in tables 4.11, 4.12, 4.13 and 4.14 are average annual consumption (kWh) per customer. The rankings are within England.

\$ These data are not reliable.

Source: Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform.

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## Water consumption

A constant supply of water affects all aspects of life. It is used in many industrial processes; it is required to maintain river flows, lakes and wetlands for ecological and conservational reasons as well as for recreational uses and fisheries.

Reducing consumption is a means of protecting the environment both now and for future generations. The Environment Agency website quotes South East England water companies estimating that by 2030, there will be an additional two million customers, and that water consumption for each person will have increased by around eight percent.

The following table shows details of domestic water consumption per person in metered and non-metered households and the percentage of total supply that is lost due to leakages. The data are shown for the water supply companies that serve any part of Hampshire, three of whom are water and sewerage companies and three water companies only. The size of these concerns, as well as the areas and populations that they supply vary considerable, and all also

serve areas outside Hampshire. The data quoted are the averages across the full company supply areas.

**Table 4.15 Domestic (per capita) water consumption**

|              | Water and sewerage companies | Southern | Thames | Wessex | Water companies | Bournemouth and West Hampshire | Portsmouth | South East |
|--------------|------------------------------|----------|--------|--------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 2001/2       |                              |          |        |        |                 |                                |            |            |
| Non-measured |                              | 163.6    | 160.6  | 147.0  |                 | 165.5                          | 159.0      | 164.5      |
| Measured     |                              | 150.7    | 149.8  | 129.1  |                 | 146.5                          | 177.4      | 157.7      |
| Average      |                              | 161.3    | 158.9  | 142.8  |                 | 161.5                          | 159.4      | 163.2      |
| Leakage %    |                              | 25.2     | 25.5   | 25.0   |                 | 30.2                           | 28.3       | 27.2       |
| 2003/4       |                              |          |        |        |                 |                                |            |            |
| Non-measured |                              | 165.5    | 164.0  | 156.8  |                 | 172.5                          | 161.3      | 178.1      |
| Measured     |                              | 148.6    | 153.6  | 134.8  |                 | 158.7                          | 177.0      | 177.2      |
| Average      |                              | 162.0    | 162.1  | 151.2  |                 | 169.0                          | 161.7      | 177.9      |
| Leakage %    |                              | 22.8     | 27.7   | 26.5   |                 | 27.9                           | 28.8       | 28.0       |
| 2005/6       |                              |          |        |        |                 |                                |            |            |
| Non-measured |                              | 156.9    | 166.8  | 157.2  |                 | 159.2                          | 160.6      | 166.3      |
| Measured     |                              | 139.1    | 154.0  | 136.0  |                 | 154.7                          | 149.3      | 166.3      |
| Average      |                              | 152.6    | 164.6  | 150.9  |                 | 157.7                          | 160.1      | 166.3      |
| Leakage %    |                              | 17.8     | 27.7   | 26.9   |                 | 26.9                           | 29.0       | 28.0       |
| 2006/7       |                              |          |        |        |                 |                                |            |            |
| Non-measured |                              | 149.4    | 156.8  | 153.8  |                 | 155.4                          | 162.8      | 155.5      |
| Measured     |                              | 136.0    | 142.7  | 137.9  |                 | 149.5                          | 136.2      | 148.9      |
| Average      |                              | 145.8    | 154.0  | 148.7  |                 | 153.3                          | 161.2      | 153.8      |
| Leakage %    |                              | 24.4     | 27.7   | 27.1   |                 | 25.6                           | 29.2       | 23.8       |

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The measured households, non-measured households and average household figures are litres per person per day.

Source: OFWAT Security of supply, leakage and water efficiency reports.  
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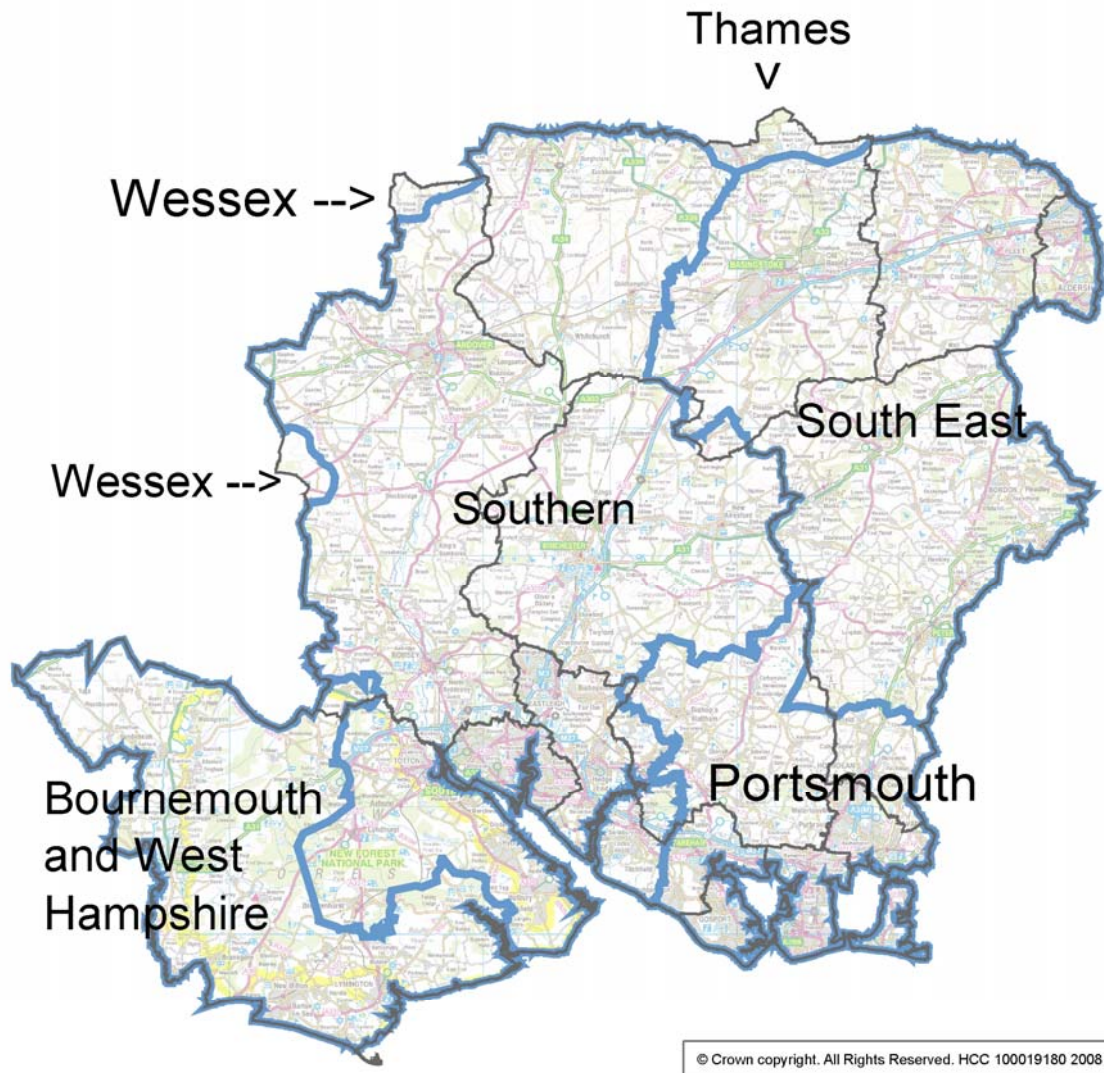
Portsmouth Water Company is the only supplier who had metered customers using more water than non-metered customers. This happened in the two earliest financial years. These results generally confirm that having customers pay by litres consumed helps to reduce overall consumption.

Generally, leakage rates have remained high. Southern Water improved from 25.2% lost in 2001/2 to 17.8% lost in 2005/6, but then fell back to 24.4% lost in 2006/7. However, in 2006/7, Bournemouth and West Hampshire lost 25.6% of

its piped water compared to 30.2% in 2001/2. Similarly there has been an improvement by South East Water from 27.2% to 23.8% over the same period.

The following map shows the boundaries of the water supply companies that serve Hampshire, in relation to the district and borough boundaries.

**Map 4.2 Water supply company boundaries**



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Sources:

The boundaries for Southern Water and Bournemouth and West Hampshire Water are taken from digitised boundaries obtained from the companies. The other non-touching boundaries are estimates from other sources.

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## Recreation & heritage

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

**Table 4.16 Recreation and heritage facilities**

|                     | Countryside sites * | Rights of way (km) | Static libraries ** | HCC museums *** |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Basingstoke & Deane | 7                   | 853.3              | 7                   | 3               |
| East Hampshire      | 6                   | 829.7              | 6                   | 3               |
| Eastleigh           | 8                   | 97.0               | 6                   | 2               |
| Fareham             | 12                  | 81.9               | 4                   | 1               |
| Gosport             | 2                   | 6.9                | 4                   | 2               |
| Hart                | 9                   | 301.9              | 2                   | 0               |
| Havant              | 8                   | 46.8               | 6                   | 1               |
| New Forest          | 9                   | 546.5              | 9                   | 2               |
| Rushmoor            | 2                   | 13.2               | 2                   | 1               |
| Test Valley         | 4                   | 697.4              | 3                   | 1               |
| Winchester          | 21                  | 811.6              | 5                   | 0               |

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 \* Several sites cross district/borough boundaries.

\*\* There are also 19 mobile libraries.

\*\*\* Two museums outside the county boundary are also maintained.

Source: Recreation and Heritage Department, Hampshire County Council  
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## Usage of leisure facilities

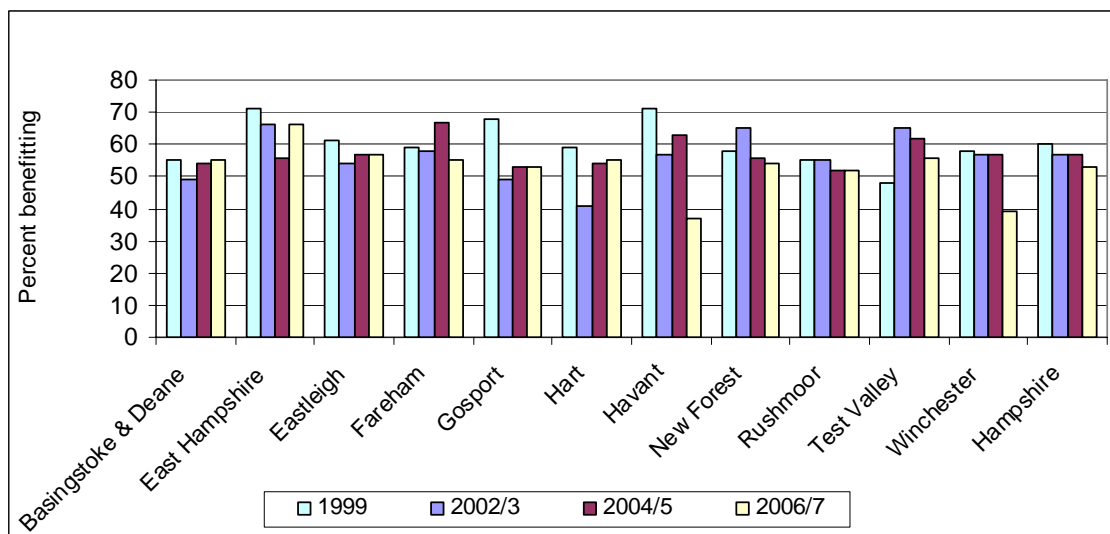
Hampshire County Council Residents Surveys have produced data on participation rates for various broad categories of leisure activity. The question posed was “which of these services, if any, do you or other members of your household use or benefit from?” These are shown in the following six figures.

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

### Libraries and archives

The use of libraries and archive facilities has generally been relatively high throughout the county for these four periods. However since 2003, only Basingstoke and Deane, Eastleigh, Gosport and Hart have shown no decrease. New Forest and Test Valley have both seen two successive drops in usage since then. In 2006/7 two thirds of households in East Hampshire had at least one member using library facilities. In Havant the usage rate fell from 63% of households in 2004/5 to a 2006/7 rate of 37%.

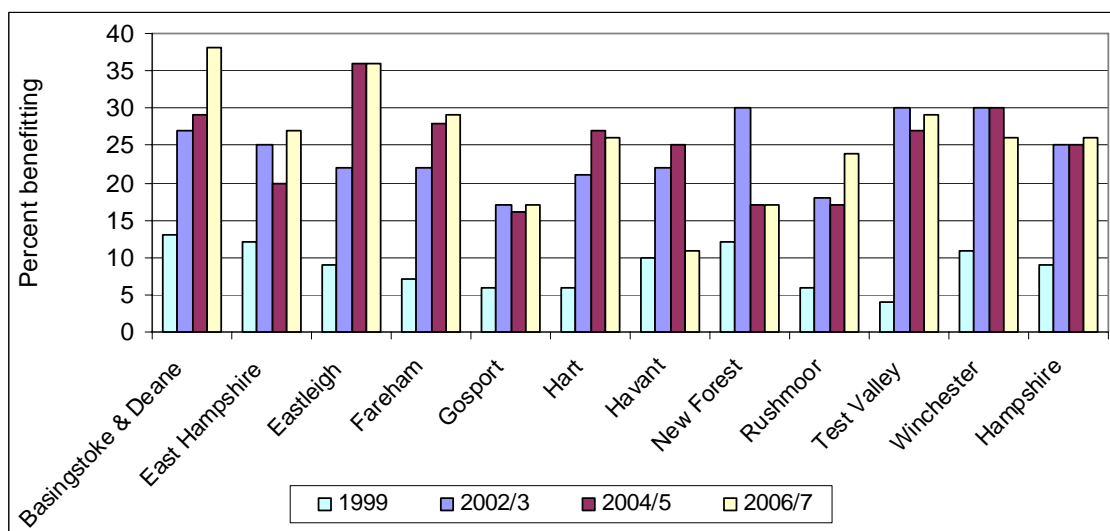
**Figure 4.6 Libraries and archives**



**Theatres, music, arts and festivals**

The participation rates for theatre, music, arts and festivals are considerably below those for libraries. The 2006/7 rates for most districts are well above the 1999 figures. The 2006/7 rate for Basingstoke and Deane is in excess of three times that of Havant.

**Figure 4.7 Theatres, music, arts and festivals**

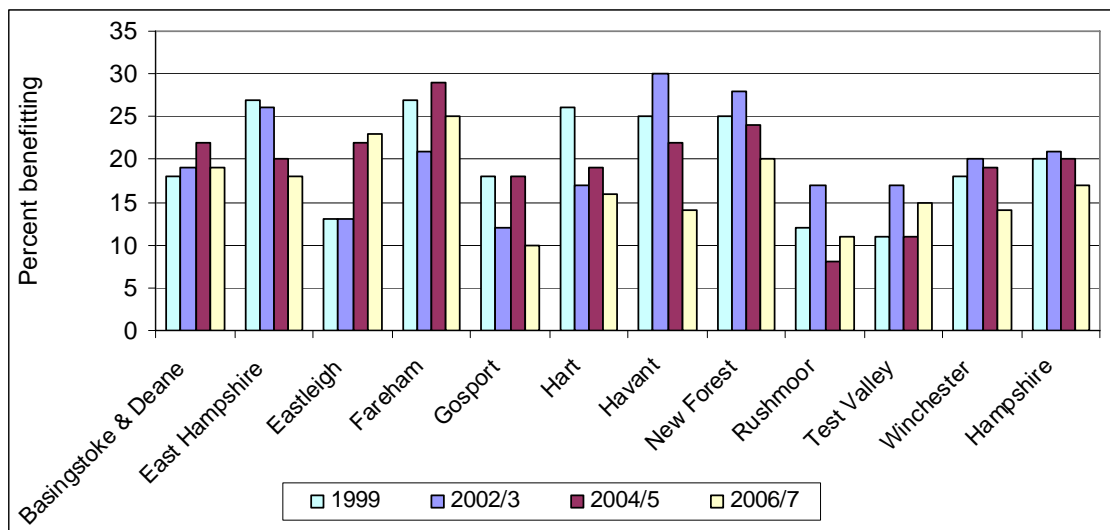


**Community centres**

Since 2003 attendance at community centres is generally lower than for both the previous leisure pursuits with only Eastleigh portraying two successive rises, to 23% by 2006/7. East Hampshire, Havant, New Forest and Winchester had two successive drops after 2002/3.

The rate for Fareham in 2006/7 is two and a half times that of Gosport.

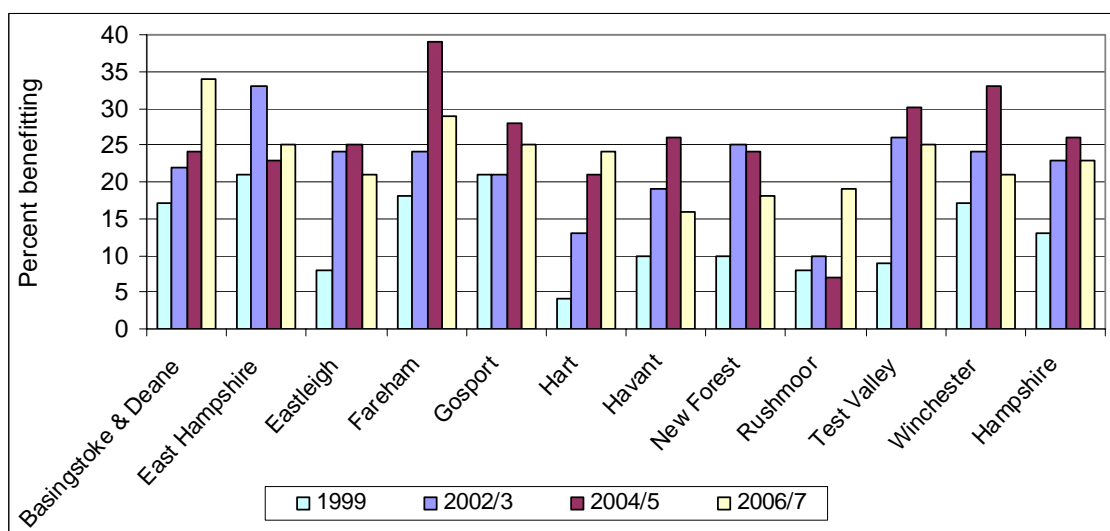
**Figure 4.8 Community centres**



**Heritage sites and museums**

Only Basingstoke and Deane and Hart had three successive rises in attendance at heritage sites and museums. The 2006/7 participation rate for Havant was less than half that for Basingstoke and Deane.

**Figure 4.9 Heritage sites and museums**

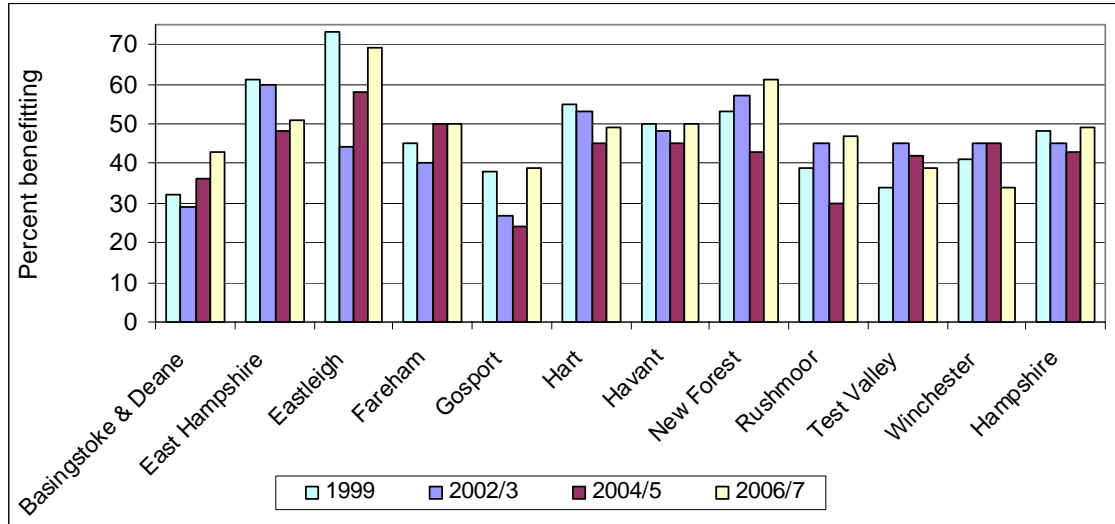


**Countryside sites (including country parks)**

Since 2002/3, two successive rises in the usage of countryside sites (including country parks), have been recorded by Basingstoke and Deane and Eastleigh, with Fareham, after a rise, levelling at 50% for the latter two periods. From 2002/3 two successive drops were recorded by Test Valley, with Winchester dropping in 2006/7 after two periods at 45%. The six remaining authorities all

rise in 2006/7 after losing ground in 2004/5. The 2006/7 participation rate for Winchester households was less than half that of Eastleigh.

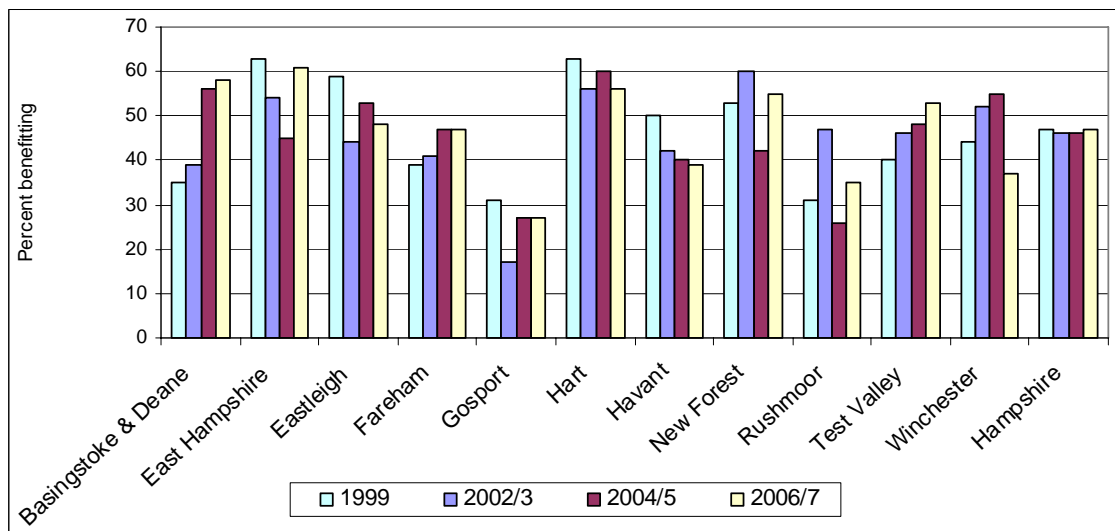
**Figure 4.10 Countryside sites (including country parks)**



**Country footpaths and bridleways**

Consecutive rises are shown by Basingstoke and Deane and Test Valley, with a rise and level performance attained by Fareham. Only Havant recorded three consecutive falls in level of participation. The 2006/7 participation rate for East Hampshire was more than double that of Gosport.

**Figure 4.11 Country footpaths and bridleways**



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 The data are the percentage of residents responding positively to the Hampshire County Council Residents Survey question “which of these services, if any, do you or other members of your household use or benefit from?”  
 Source: MORI Residents Surveys for Hampshire County Council.  
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## Tourism

Table 4.17 gives an estimation of the number of day visitors who journey to Hampshire as tourists. Visits to New Forest account for nearly a quarter of all day trips to the county.

**Table 4.17 Tourism – day trips**

|                     | 2004                   | 2006                   | % change     |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
|                     | number of days (000's) | number of days (000's) | 2004 to 2006 |
| Basingstoke & Deane | 3504                   | 3518                   | 0.4          |
| East Hampshire      | 3222                   | 3290                   | 2.1          |
| Eastleigh           | 1798                   | 1574                   | -12.5        |
| Fareham             | 1803                   | 1611                   | -10.6        |
| Gosport             | 1147                   | 1242                   | 8.3          |
| Hart                | 955                    | 959                    | 0.4          |
| Havant              | 1972                   | 2089                   | 5.9          |
| New Forest          | 6612                   | 6975                   | 5.5          |
| Rushmoor            | 608                    | 612                    | 0.7          |
| Test Valley         | 2976                   | 3118                   | 4.8          |
| Winchester          | 3949                   | 4006                   | 1.4          |
| Hampshire           | 28546                  | 28994                  | 1.6          |

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 The annual data are estimated number of day trips.

Source : Tourism South East  
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## **Conclusions**

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

This third ‘Quality of Life’ report shows how selected indicators have moved over time, both before and since the adoption of the Strategy. This extra data and a few new or expanded topics within the four themes of the Hampshire Community Strategy provides a more solid basis for both helping to measure the success of, and reviewing, the strategy.

Outcomes are measured in a number of different ways, both for individual topics and for themes. First, for most indicators it allows latest period comparisons not only with other parts of Hampshire but with the highest, quartiles and lowest-scoring authorities nationally. Secondly it allows users, via an intuitive look at period data, to see if there are concrete trends emerging in performance/outcomes. Thirdly it gives the opportunity to see if there is a definite trend in the way district/borough national rankings are moving.

This combination of measures allows users to investigate the performance/outcomes from three different viewpoints.

## **Future editions – the way forward**

Although more data is included than in the 2007 report, this report is the Strategic Partnership’s assessment of how the quality of life in Hampshire has changed. We will continue to seek the views of the community about the relevance of the data: what data is missing and what, if any, should be dropped.

For future editions it should become feasible, where enough consistent data is available, to use recognised statistical procedures to report trend details and this data may be backed up with specially commissioned data on the opinions and/or needs of residents either through the use of currently running MORI surveys and single-topic forums. Other information might need to be gathered via specific surveys.

The current presentation and interpretation of the performance/outcomes and ranking data by looking at the highest, lowest and quartile figures nationally provides one way of establishing a stable, robust and well-understood method of pinpointing Hampshire’s quality of life in a national context.

Although it has not yet been possible, as more European data becomes available, it may be feasible to ascertain, whether comparisons with a basket of similar continental authorities might yield useful data.

We will now take the opportunity to review the indicators used in future editions taking into account nationally comparable data sets and developments around the National Performance Framework.

## Quick reference guide to the data

This guide has been constructed in three parts:

1. performance by national quartile, if available, for data in the latest period
2. trend in performance across the time periods that are included
3. trend in national rank if available.

Within each of these three sections there are individual results for each indicator plus an overall total by each of the themes of the Hampshire Community Strategy (namely strong and safe communities, health and well-being, economic prosperity and lifelong learning and environment, infrastructure and transport). Finally the results for all themes are shown.

Because most topics only have data for a low number of periods, and because the time between period data is not always uniform, no formal statistical procedures have been employed to establish any direction of trend. Instead, an approach consisting of an intuitive inspection of each data set has been employed. Consequently, any topic whose results do not continually improve or continually deteriorate will be given a 'no real pattern' assignment.

For those topics where national rates and rankings are not available, there will only be a 'trend in performance' section in this quick reference guide.

### Notes on the results:

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Percentages may not tally exactly due to rounding.

- \* These rankings only include districts in Hampshire, Unitaries, London Boroughs and Metropolitan districts, 125 authorities in total.
  - ^ Only data for the latter three years are used due to change in definition.
  - ^^ These data are forecasts.
  - \*\* Authority scored zero – this could have been because it has no waterways classified as rivers, or the authority was not surveyed or it has no good river water. It is therefore not put in a quartile.
  - # The low percentages for Havant and Gosport reflect the fact that part of their boundaries are off shore.
  - \$ These data are unreliable.
-































































































































































**Quick reference guide - trend in performance**

|   |                         |   |                             |
|---|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
|  | Generally improving     |  | No real pattern             |
|  | Generally deteriorating |  | No/not enough national data |

|  |                     |                |           |         |         |      |        |            |          |             |            |                       |                     |                         |           |
|--|---------------------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|------|--------|------------|----------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
|  | Basingstoke & Deane | East Hampshire | Eastleigh | Fareham | Gosport | Hart | Havant | New Forest | Rushmoor | Test Valley | Winchester | Continual improvement | No definite pattern | Continual deterioration | Hampshire |
|--|---------------------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|------|--------|------------|----------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------|





**Strong and safe community indicators**

|                                      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|
| Perception of daytime safety         |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 2 | 7  | 2 |    |
| Perception of nighttime safety       |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 6 | 5  | 0 |    |
| Violence against the person          |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 1 | 7  | 3 |    |
| Domestic burglary                    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 2 | 7  | 2 |    |
| Theft of a vehicle                   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 1 | 6  | 4 |    |
| Perception of vandalism and graffiti |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 0 | 10 | 1 |    |
| Perception of drunkenness            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |    |   |    |
| Perception of drug use               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 1 | 7  | 3 |   |
| Recorded drug offences               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 2  | 6 |  |
| Domestic violence                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 9  | 2 |  |
| Volunteering in sporting capacity    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |    |   |  |
| Homelessness                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 2  | 1 |  |

**Overall trend in performance - strong and safe community indicators**

|                                  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Total generally improving        | 3  | 2  | 1  | 1  | 2  | 2  | 3  | 2  | 4  | 2  | 2  | 24 |    |    | 3  |
| Total with no definite pattern   | 4  | 7  | 6  | 9  | 4  | 6  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 6  | 5  |    | 62 |    | 6  |
| Total generally deteriorating    | 3  | 1  | 3  | 0  | 4  | 2  | 3  | 3  | 0  | 2  | 3  |    |    | 24 | 1  |
| Total generally improving %      | 30 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 20 | 40 | 20 | 20 | 22 |    |    | 30 |
| Total with no definite pattern % | 40 | 70 | 60 | 90 | 40 | 60 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 60 | 50 |    | 56 |    | 60 |
| Total generally deteriorating %  | 30 | 10 | 30 | 0  | 40 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 0  | 20 | 30 |    |    | 22 | 10 |

### Quick reference guide - trend in performance

|   |                         |   |                             |
|---|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
|  | Generally improving     |  | No real pattern             |
|  | Generally deteriorating |  | No/not enough national data |

|  |                     |                |           |         |         |      |        |            |          |             |            |                       |                     |                         |           |
|--|---------------------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|------|--------|------------|----------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
|  | Basingstoke & Deane | East Hampshire | Eastleigh | Fareham | Gosport | Hart | Havant | New Forest | Rushmoor | Test Valley | Winchester | Continual improvement | No definite pattern | Continual deterioration | Hampshire |
|--|---------------------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|------|--------|------------|----------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------|





### Health and well-being indicators

|   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |    |   |   |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----|---|---|--|
| Life expectancy - males   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Life expectancy - females   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8  | 3 | 0 |  |
| Mortality - all causes - males                                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7  | 4 | 0 |  |
| Mortality - all causes - females                                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5  | 6 | 0 |  |
| Mortality - all cancers - males under 75 years old                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3  | 8 | 0 |  |
| Mortality - all cancers - females under 75 years old              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4  | 7 | 0 |  |
| Mortality - all circulatory diseases - males under 75 years old   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7  | 4 | 0 |  |
| Mortality - all circulatory diseases - females under 75 years old |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6  | 5 | 0 |  |
| Conceptions among 15 to 17 year olds                              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1  | 7 | 3 |  |
| Suicide mortality rates - males                                   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2  | 7 | 2 |  |
| Suicide mortality rates - females                                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2  | 7 | 2 |  |
| Participation in sporting activities                              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |    |   |   |  |

### Overall trend in performance - health and well-being indicators









































































































































































|                                  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |    |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|
| Total generally improving        | 4  | 4  | 3  | 7  | 6  | 4  | 7  | 6  | 5  | 4  | 6  | 56 |    |   | 7  |
| Total with no definite pattern   | 7  | 6  | 8  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 3  | 5  | 5  | 6  | 3  |    | 58 |   | 4  |
| Total generally deteriorating    | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 1  | 1  | 2  |    |    | 7 | 0  |
| Total generally improving %      | 36 | 36 | 27 | 64 | 55 | 36 | 64 | 55 | 45 | 36 | 55 | 46 |    |   | 64 |
| Total with no definite pattern % | 64 | 55 | 73 | 36 | 45 | 55 | 27 | 45 | 45 | 55 | 27 |    | 48 |   | 36 |
| Total generally deteriorating %  | 0  | 9  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 9  | 9  | 0  | 9  | 9  | 18 |    |    | 6 | 0  |

## Quick reference guide - trend in performance

|   |                         |   |                             |
|---|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
|  | Generally improving     |  | No real pattern             |
|  | Generally deteriorating |  | No/not enough national data |

|                     |                |           |         |         |      |        |            |          |             |            |                       |                     |                         |           |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|------|--------|------------|----------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Basingstoke & Deane | East Hampshire | Eastleigh | Fareham | Gosport | Hart | Havant | New Forest | Rushmoor | Test Valley | Winchester | Continual improvement | No definite pattern | Continual deterioration | Hampshire |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|------|--------|------------|----------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------|

## Economic prosperity and lifelong learning indicators

|  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |   |    |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|----|---|---|
| Unemployment - males   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 3 | 6  | 2 |    |
| Unemployment - females   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 0 | 3  | 8 |    |
| Gross weekly earnings  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 7 | 4  | 0 |    |
| Ratio of house prices v average annual gross earnings - semi detached  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 0 | 4  | 7 |    |
| Ratio of house prices v average annual gross earnings - all properties |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 0 | 5  | 6 |    |
| Educational attainment at Key Stage 2 - English *                      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 3 | 7  | 1 |    |
| Educational attainment at Key Stage 2 - Maths *                        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 3 | 8  | 0 |    |
| Educational attainment at Key Stage 3 - English *                      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 5 | 6  | 0 |   |
| Educational attainment at Key Stage 3 - Maths *                        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 10 | 0 |  |
| Educational attainment at Key Stage 3 - Science *                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 3  | 0 |  |
| Educational attainment at GCSE - 5 or more A* - C grades *             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 5  | 1 |  |
| Educational attainment at GCSE - 1 or more grade G or equivalent       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 6  | 2 |  |
| Participation in any adult learning ^                                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 6  | 5 |  |
| Participation in taught adult learning ^                               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 7  | 3 |  |

## Overall trend in performance - economic prosperity and lifelong learning indicators

|                                  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Total generally improving        | 5  | 4  | 2  | 2  | 3  | 3  | 5  | 5  | 5  | 4  | 1  | 39 |    |    | 5  |
| Total with no definite pattern   | 6  | 5  | 8  | 11 | 10 | 6  | 6  | 8  | 3  | 6  | 11 |    | 80 |    | 4  |
| Total generally deteriorating    | 3  | 5  | 4  | 1  | 1  | 5  | 3  | 1  | 6  | 4  | 2  |    |    | 35 | 3  |
| Total generally improving %      | 36 | 29 | 14 | 14 | 21 | 21 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 29 | 7  | 25 |    |    | 42 |
| Total with no definite pattern % | 43 | 36 | 57 | 79 | 71 | 43 | 43 | 57 | 21 | 43 | 79 |    | 52 |    | 33 |
| Total generally deteriorating %  | 21 | 36 | 29 | 7  | 7  | 36 | 21 | 7  | 43 | 29 | 14 |    |    | 23 | 25 |













