

#### About this profile

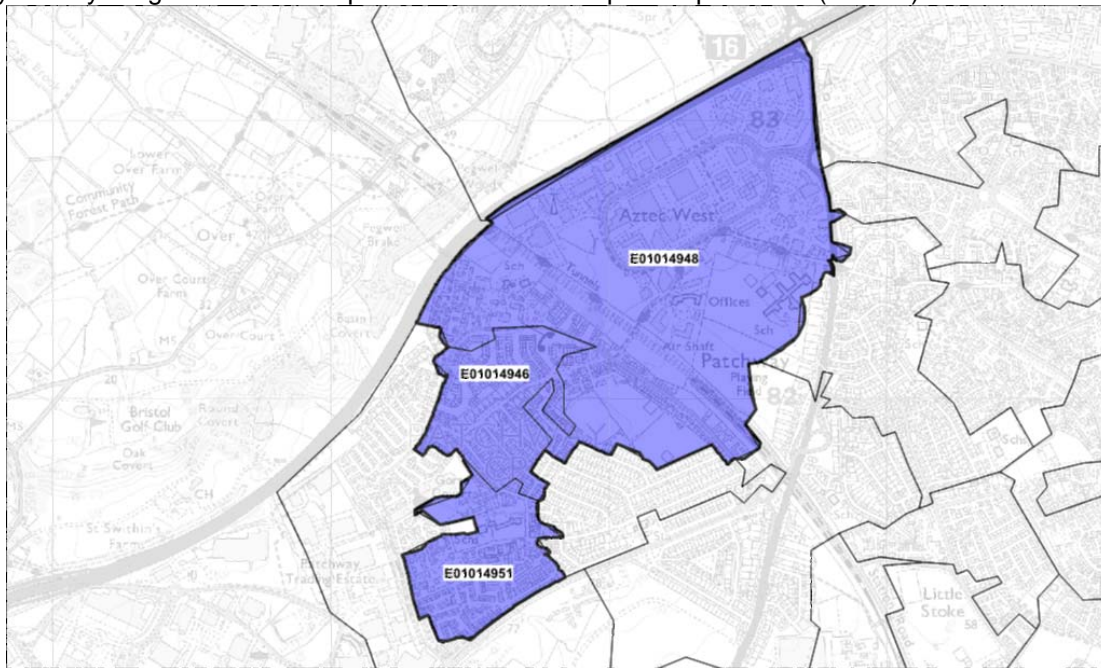
This profile presents a range of proxy indicators of deprivation for the Patchway Priority Neighbourhood. For each indicator, comparisons are made between the priority neighbourhood and the relevant South Gloucestershire and, where possible, national averages.

Data availability and definitional differences makes reporting indicators at priority neighbourhood level difficult. The data presented in this report is the most up to date available information at the time of publication. To enable comparison over-time, data is presented from a 2008 baseline where possible.

Care should be taken when interpreting the data at priority neighbourhood level due to the fact that small numbers are often involved.

## The Patchway Priority Neighbourhood

The Patchway Priority Neighbourhood comprises three Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)\*:



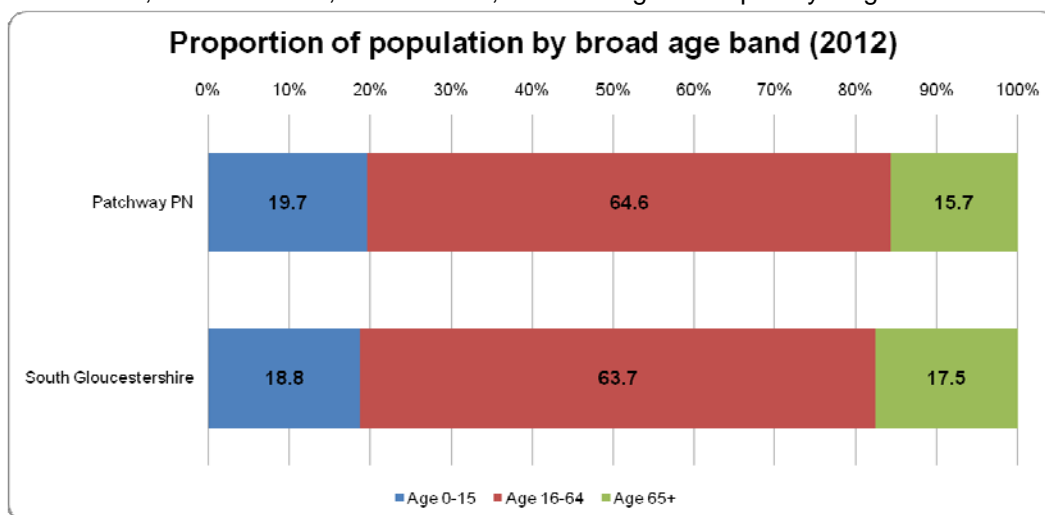
LSOA code	LSOA name
E01014948	Coniston North area, <i>Patchway Ward</i>
E01014946	Coniston Bradley Road area, <i>Patchway Ward</i>
E01014951	Coniston Rodway Road area, <i>Patchway Ward</i>

\***LSOA – Lower Super Output Area** – a small geographical area with an average resident population of 1,500. South Gloucestershire is divided into 162 LSOAs.

## Population and Households

The population of the priority neighbourhood is estimated to be 4,600 (mid-year 2012). The area has a lower proportion of older residents (15.7%) and a higher proportion of children (19.7%) than the South Gloucestershire average.

According to the 2011 Census, in March 2011, there were 2,075 dwellings in the priority neighbourhood.



Source: Population - ONS SAPE mid-year 2012. Dwellings – 2011 Census (ONS)

## Part 1: Employment and Income

### Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) Claimant Count

**About this indicator:** The monthly claimant count is not the official unemployment rate, but it provides the most detailed and regularly updated source of unemployment data at local level.

To enable comparison between geographical areas it is necessary to use 'rates'. However, as rates are not published at LSOA level they have been calculated from the rounded data using the relevant base population (derived from the relevant ONS mid-year population estimate). The rates shown in the following section therefore are not *official* figures but provide an indication of direction of travel.

### Total Jobseeker's Allowance Claimants

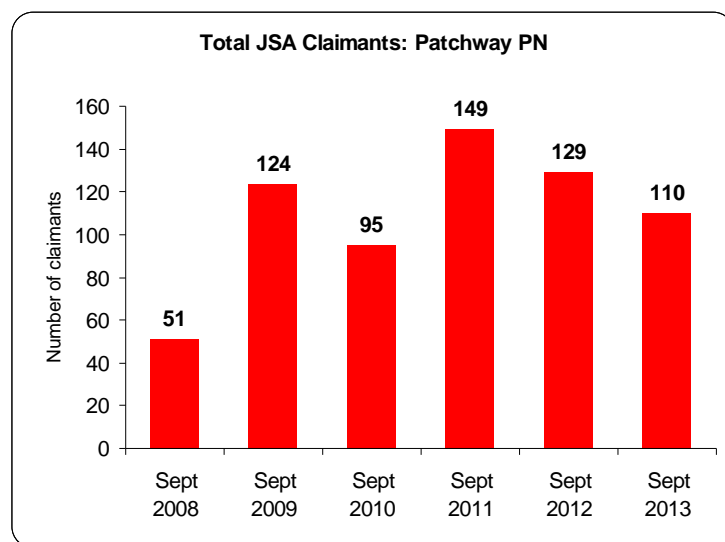
In September 2013, 110 people living within the Patchway Priority Neighbourhood were claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), which equates to 3.7% of the working age population. The line graph shows that in September 2013, the claimant rate in the priority neighbourhood was above both the South Gloucestershire and national averages (1.7% and 3.1% respectively).

Patchway was also the PN with the highest JSA claimant rate out of the six priority neighbourhoods in South Gloucestershire.

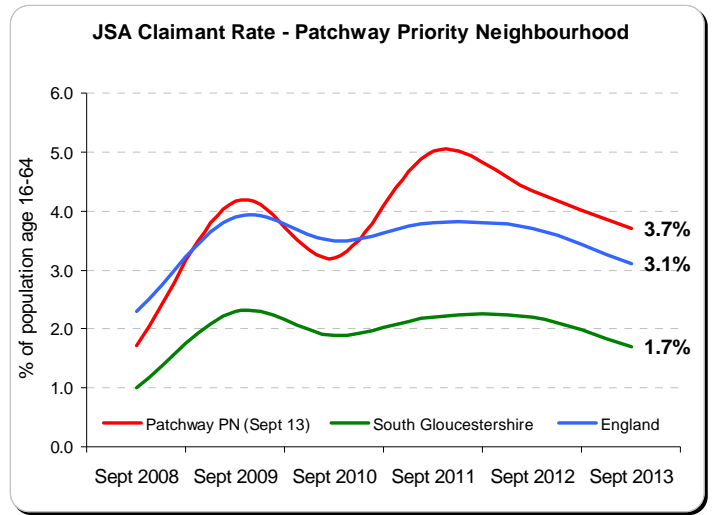
Between September 2008 and September 2013, the number of residents claiming JSA has fluctuated. Since the (2008) baseline, there has been an overall increase of 59 claimants. This equates to a 116% increase which is higher than the rates of increase experienced both nationally (+37%) and at the district level (+72%). However, over the last year (Sept 2012 to Sept 2013), the number of JSA claimants in the priority neighbourhood has fallen (by 15%). This trend has also been experienced nationally (-15%) and at the district level (-21%).

The Patchway priority neighbourhood comprises three LSOAs and all have a claimant rate above the district average (1.7%):

- At 4.6%, E01014948 (Coniston North area) had the highest claimant rate in the priority neighbourhood with (48 claimants)



- At 2.8%, E01014946 (Coniston Bradley Road area) had the lowest rate within the priority neighbourhood with (29 claimants)



## Young JSA Claimants (aged 18-24)

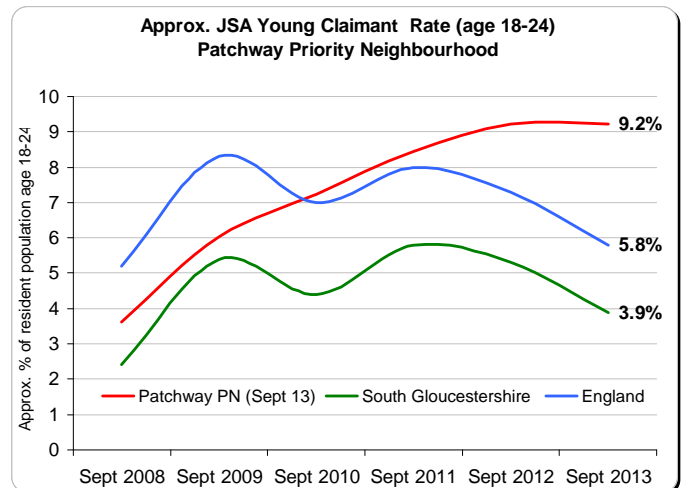
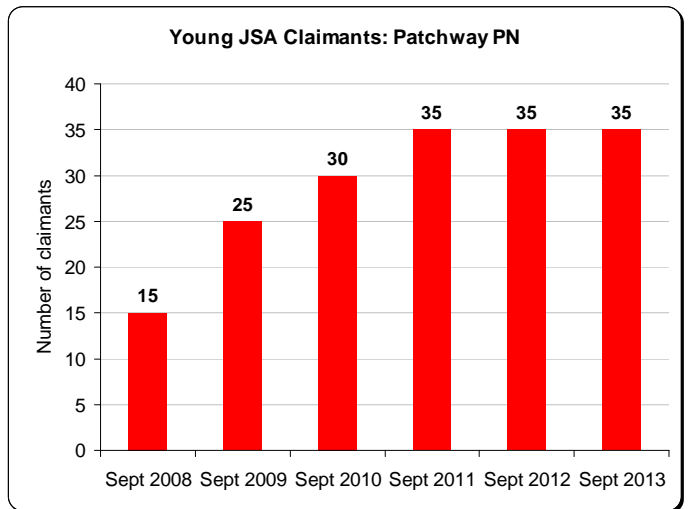
In September 2013, there were approximately 35 'young' JSA claimants living in the priority neighbourhood (aged 18-24) which equates to 9.2% of the relevant resident population (i.e. those aged 18-24). The Claimant rate for young people in the priority neighbourhood is considerably higher than both the district (3.9%) and national averages (5.8%).

Since the 2008 baseline the number of young JSA claimants has increased by about 20 (+133%). This represents a higher rate of increase than has been experienced at both the national (+15%) and district (+62%) levels.

Over the last three years (since Sept 2011) the number of young claimants in the priority neighbourhood has remained consistent (at 35). In contrast, over the last year at both the district and national levels there have been decreases in the number of young claimants (-26% and -21% respectively).

However, care should be taken when interpreting the data at priority neighbourhood level due to the fact that small numbers are often involved which can distort rates of change; an apparent increase or decrease over time might not be as considerable as it might appear.

*Caveat: To prevent the disclosure of confidential information this dataset is rounded the nearest 5, at source. Therefore, when these figures are aggregated to calculate the priority neighbourhood total they may over or under represent the true value.*



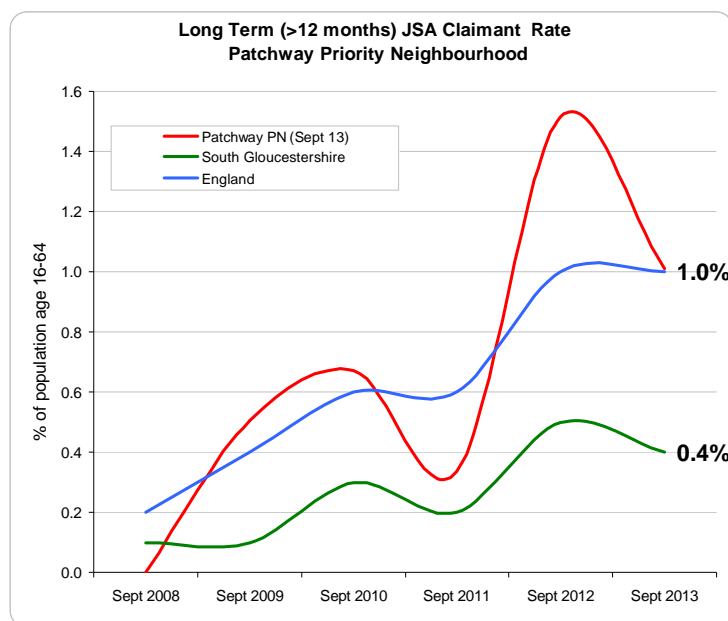
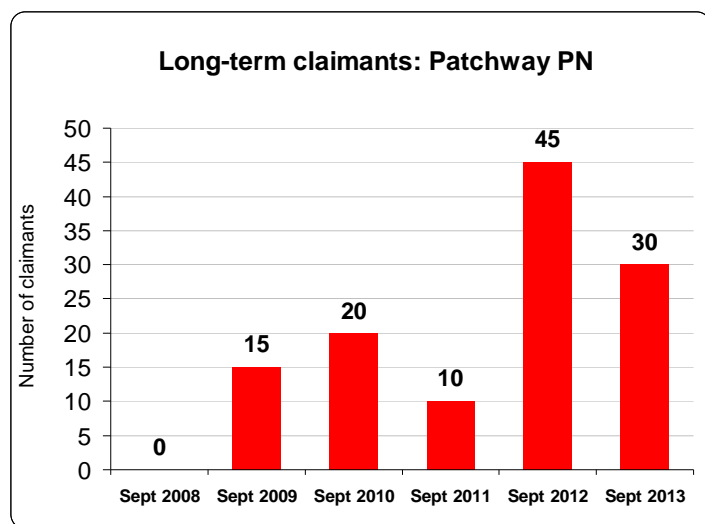
## Long Term JSA Claimants (residents claiming for over one year)

The bar graph shows that in September 2013 there were approximately 30 long-term JSA claimants living in the priority neighbourhood.

Approximately 1.0% of the working age population are long-term claimants which is level with the national average but above the South Gloucestershire rate (0.4%).

Since September 2008, the number of long-term claimants increased from zero to approximately 30. This represents a considerably higher rate of increase than has been experienced at the district and national levels. However, care should be taken when interpreting the data at priority neighbourhood level due to the fact that small numbers are often involved which can distort rates of change; an apparent increase or decrease over time might not be as considerable as it might appear.

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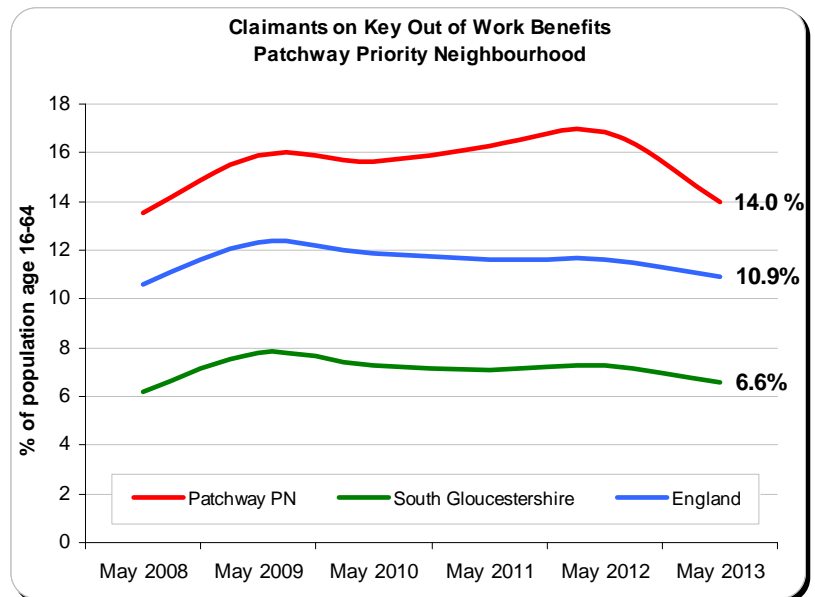
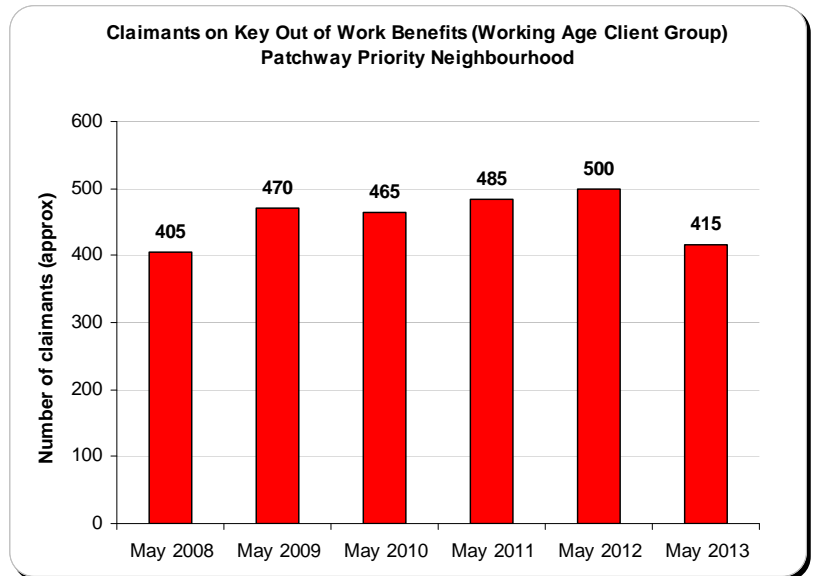
## Claimants of key out-of-work benefits

**About this indicator:** The key benefits which comprise this 'client group' indicator are: Carer's Allowance; Disability Living Allowance; Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance; Income Support; Jobseeker's Allowance; Pension Credit; and Widow's Benefit. The main advantage of using this client group dataset is that the double counting of claimants of multiple benefits has been removed which provides a more accurate picture of benefit claiming and worklessness at a small area level.

In May 2013, 415 residents in the Patchway Priority Neighbourhood were claiming key out-of-work benefits. This is considerably lower than the number recorded in the previous year (500) but above that recorded in the 2008 baseline year (405).

The line graph shows that in May 2013, 14.0% of the working age population were claiming key out-of-work benefits, which is considerably above both the district (6.6%) and national (10.9%) averages.

*Caveat: To prevent the disclosure of confidential information this dataset is rounded the nearest 5, at source. Therefore, when these figures are aggregated to calculate the priority neighbourhood total, the aggregated counts may over or under represent the true value.*



Source: benefit claimants - working age client group (via Nomis)

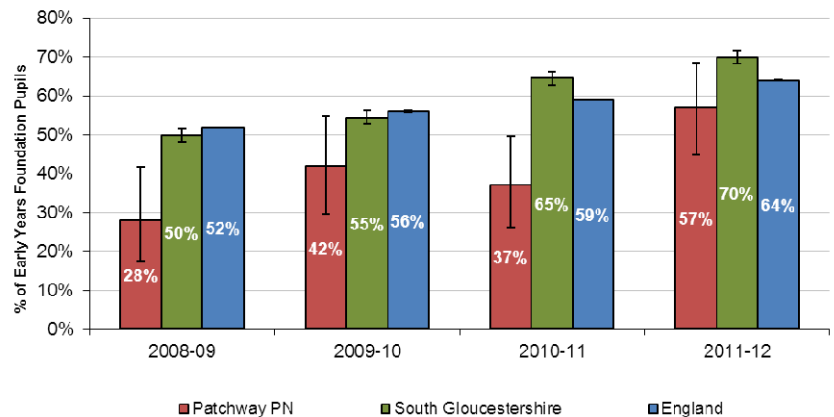
## Part 2: Educational attainment and training (resident pupils)

### Early Years Foundation Stage Profile: Pupils achieving a good level of development.

**About this indicator:** The Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) is the statutory assessment requirement for children who are reaching the end of the Foundation Stage – typically 5 year old pupils. A 'good' level of development is defined as pupils scoring 6 or more points across all 7 assessment scales of Personal, Social and Emotional development (PSE) and Communication, Language and Literacy areas of learning (CLL) and scoring 78 or more points across all scales of the EYFSP.

In 2011/12, 57% of Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) pupils living in the Patchway Priority Neighbourhood achieved a 'good' level of development. This is substantially higher than the rate achieved in previous years, although not (statistically) significantly so for 2009-10 and 2010-11. The achievement rate of children living in the PN remains lower than both the local authority and national averages (70% and 64% respectively), although the PN rate is not statistically different to these comparable local or national rates.

Percentage of Early Years Foundation pupils achieving a good level of development



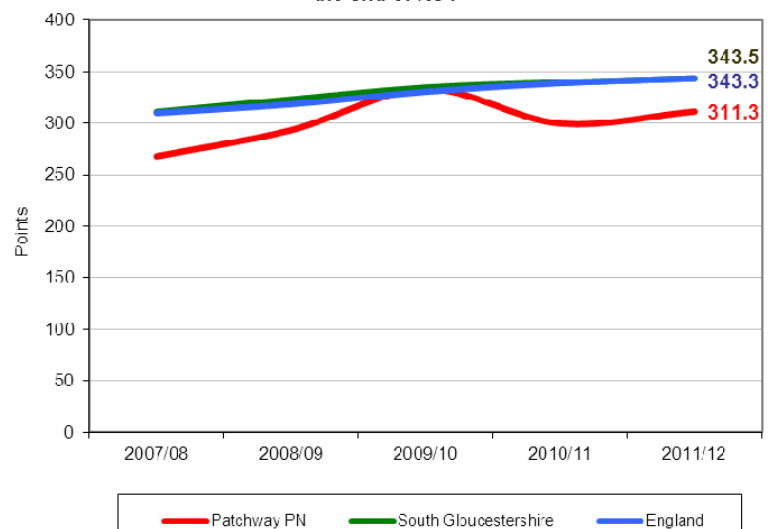
**Source:** Early Years Foundation Stage Profile by Gender in England (Referenced by Location of Pupil Residence), Office for National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics: <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/>

### GCSE and equivalent results for Young People: Average capped GCSE and equivalent point score per pupil at the end of Key Stage 4

**About this dataset:** It measures the attainment of Key Stage 4 pupils resident within the priority neighbourhood. The output measure for each pupil is capped at the pupil's best eight GCSE (and equivalent) qualifications.

In 2011/12, the average capped GCSE and equivalent points at the end of Key Stage 4 for pupils living in the Patchway Priority Neighbourhood was 311.3 points, which is substantially lower than the local and national averages (343.5 and 343.3 points respectively). The graph illustrates that the level of overall attainment for residents in the PN has improved slightly between 2010/11 and 2011/12.

Average Capped GCSE and Equivalent Point Score Per Pupil at the end of KS4

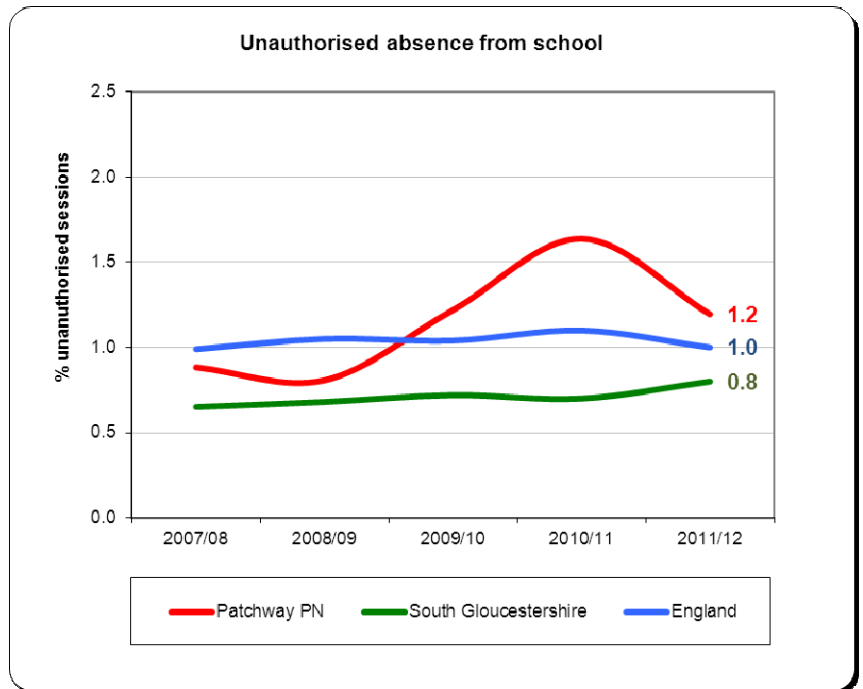


**Source:** GCSE and Equivalent Results for Young People by Gender in England (Referenced by Location of Pupil Residence), ONS Neighbourhood Statistics: <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/>

## Unauthorised absence from school

**About this dataset:** It provides information about the absence of day pupils of compulsory school age (5-15 at the start of the school year) in maintained primary schools, maintained secondary schools, City Technology Colleges, Academies and maintained and non-maintained special schools. A pupil session covers either a morning or afternoon session when a pupil can be in school. Each of the sessions is initiated by the calling of an attendance register.

During the academic year 2011/12, the average unauthorised absence rate for pupils living in the Patchway Priority Neighbourhood area was 1.2% - slightly higher than both the comparable local authority and national average rates (0.8% and 1.0% respectively). The graph illustrates that the unauthorised absence rate for the PN has come down from its peak of 1.6% in 2010/11. The overall local and national rates have remained broadly level.



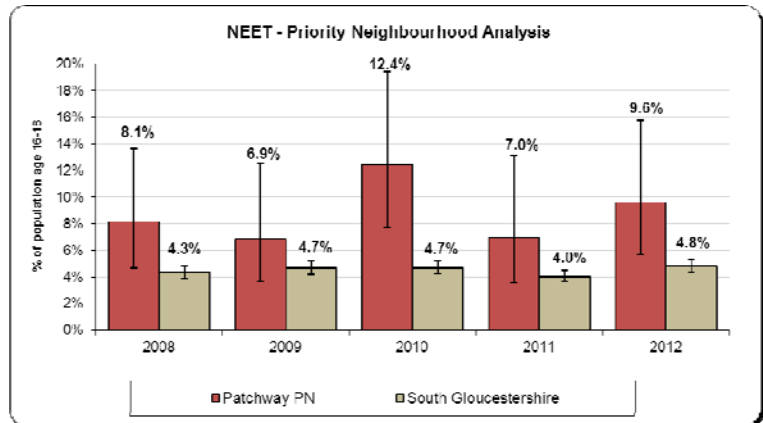
## Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)

**About the Indicator:** It represents the percentage of post-compulsory education aged 16 to 18 year olds resident in South Gloucestershire not in employment, education or training.

Unfortunately, we are unable to provide updated figures for NEET in South Gloucestershire due to the impact of the transfer of both this function and data from Learning Partnership West (LPW) to the Council from April 2013. A new database is currently being developed and reports will follow as soon as possible. The following position was reported last year:

*In March 2012, 9.6% of the relevant resident population of the priority neighbourhood were NEET, which is higher than the South Gloucestershire average (4.8%).*

*The graph suggests that the proportion of NEET residents in the priority neighbourhood is higher than it was in 2008 (8.1%), however, the wide confidence intervals associated with this data at priority neighbourhood level mean that apparent changes are not statistically significant.*



Source: Connexions and South Gloucestershire Councils Children and Young People Department

Note: The figures in this indicator may differ from the official figures published elsewhere because different denominators, definitions and reporting periods are used.

## Part 3: Crime

Unfortunately we are currently unable to provide an update on crime levels in the Priority Neighbourhoods. The previous analysis was carried out using data provided on the 'ASPIRE' data repository system; however due to technical difficulties data is no longer available via this route. An alternative solution for providing the data is being sought but has not yet been found, therefore we will continue to be unable to provide any updated information until further notice.

# Part 4: Health

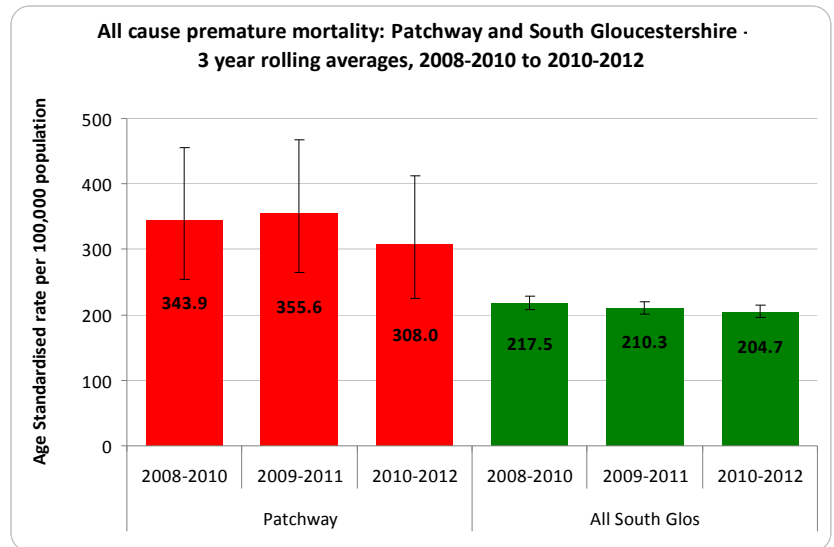
## Premature all cause mortality

This indicator measures the level of deaths of those under the age of 75yrs from all causes whilst taking the different age structures of the areas into account.

The graph shows that for the period 2010-12, the premature all cause mortality rate in the Patchway Priority Neighbourhood (308.0 deaths per 100,000 population) was higher than the South Gloucestershire average (204.7 deaths per 100,000 population), and this difference is statistically significant.

The rate of premature all cause mortality in the priority neighbourhood has fluctuated over the monitoring period, but any observed changes are not statistically significant.

The most recently available data for this indicator at the national (England) level covers the period 2008-10, where the premature all cause mortality rate for England was 280.7 deaths per 100,000 population. However, as the national figure uses pre census population estimates – which are known to be inaccurate – it is not possible to directly compare them with the rates produced for this report and therefore, the national rates should be treated as an indicative comparative guide only.

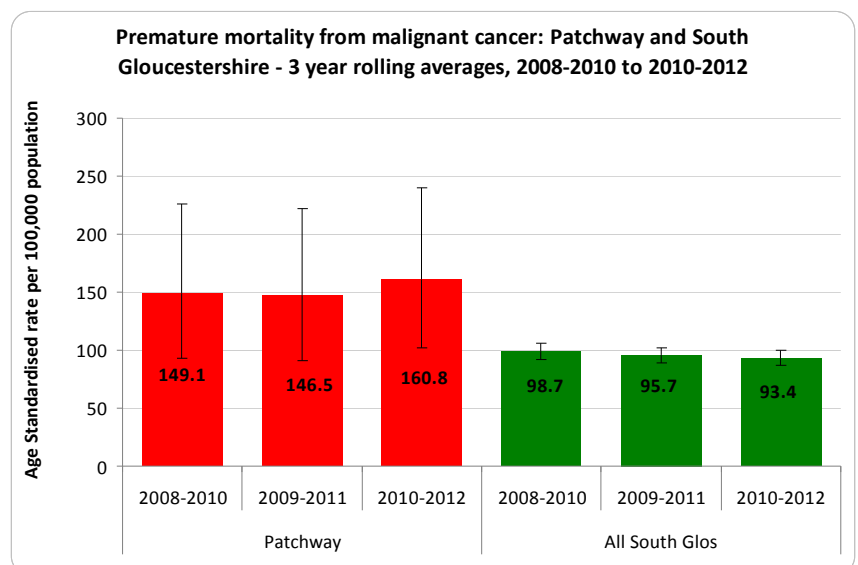


Source: ONS and PCMD mortality databases ONS mid year population quinary estimates by LSOA (2008 to 2012). For the national figure - Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC)

## Premature Malignant Cancer Mortality

Cancer remains the greatest cause of premature death in South Gloucestershire. The graph shows that for the period 2010-12, the premature mortality rate from cancer in the Patchway Priority Neighbourhood (160.8 deaths per 100,000 population) was higher than the South Gloucestershire average (93.4 deaths per 100,000 population), and this difference is statistically significant. The rate has fluctuated over the time periods shown, with a slight increase in the most recent time period which makes it now significantly higher than the district average.

The most recently available data for this indicator at the national (England) level covers the period 2009-11, where the premature mortality rate from cancer was 108.1 deaths per 100,000 population. However, as the national figure uses pre census population estimates – which are known to be inaccurate – it is not possible to directly compare them with the rates produced for this report and therefore, the national rates should be treated as an indicative comparative guide only.



Source: ONS and PCMD mortality databases and ONS mid year population quinary estimates by LSOA (2008 to 2012). For the national figure – Public Health Outcomes Framework: Public Health England

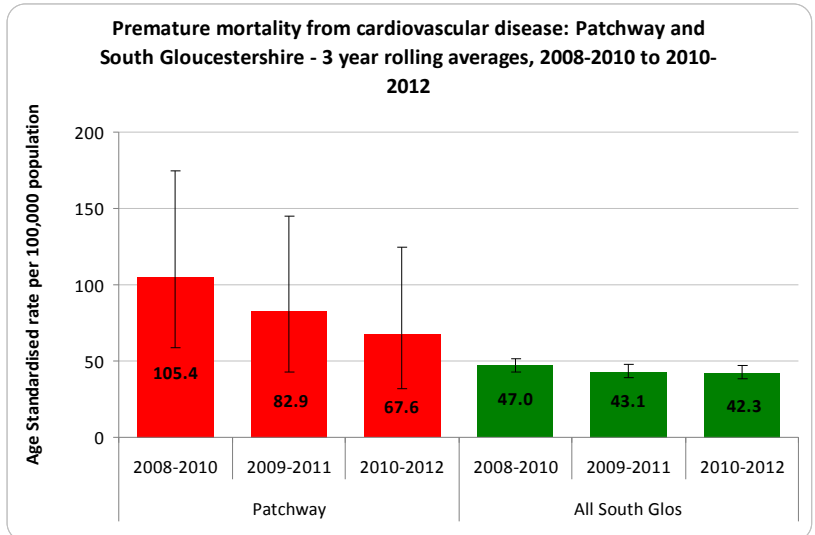


## Premature Circulatory Disease Mortality

Circulatory diseases, which include coronary heart disease and stroke are the second greatest cause of premature death in South Gloucestershire. The graph shows that for the period 2010-12 the premature mortality rate from cardiovascular disease in the priority neighbourhood (67.6 deaths per 100,000 population) is higher than the South Gloucestershire average (42.3 per 100,000 population). However, this difference is not statistically significant.

Although the premature mortality rate due to cardiovascular diseases in Patchway is higher than the district average, it has shown a steady decline over the monitoring period so that it is no longer significantly higher.

The most recently available data for this indicator at the national (England) level covers the period 2009-11, where the premature mortality rate from cardiovascular disease in England was 40.6 deaths per 100,000 population. However, as the national figure uses pre census population estimates – which are known to be inaccurate – it is not possible to directly compare them with the rates produced for this report and therefore, the national rates should be treated as an indicative comparative guide only.

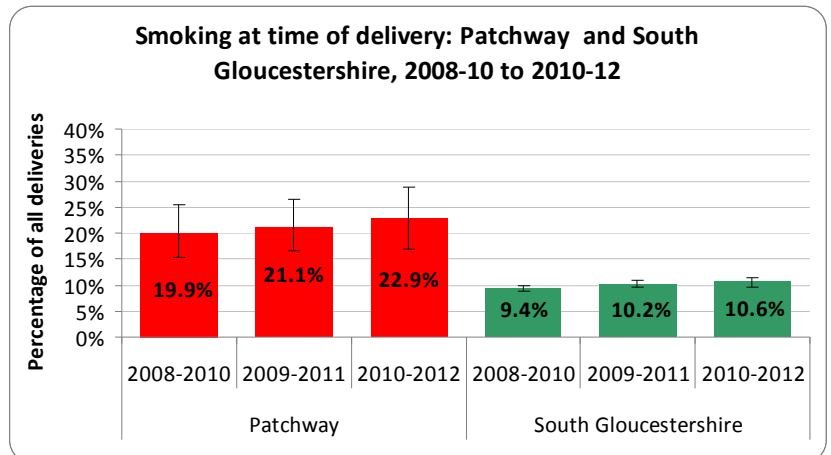


Source: ONS and PCMD mortality databases and ONS mid year population quinary estimates by LSOA (2008 to 2012). For the national figure – Public Health Outcomes Framework: Public Health England

## Smoking at Time of Delivery

In the three year period Jan 2010-Dec 2012, 22.9% of new mothers living in the Patchway Priority Neighbourhood smoked at the time of delivery. This is significantly above the South Gloucestershire average for the same period (10.6%). The graph suggests that the proportion of mothers who smoked at the time of delivery has increased since 2008-10, but these changes are not statistically significant. However, it is also worth noting that the coverage of recording smoking status has increased in South Gloucestershire during this time with fewer unknowns to mitigate the smoking rate.

The available data for the national (England) average covers the period 2011-12, where 13.2% of mothers smoked at the time of delivery. However, as this data is drawn from different time frames it is not directly comparable and therefore, this comparison should be treated as an indicative guide only.

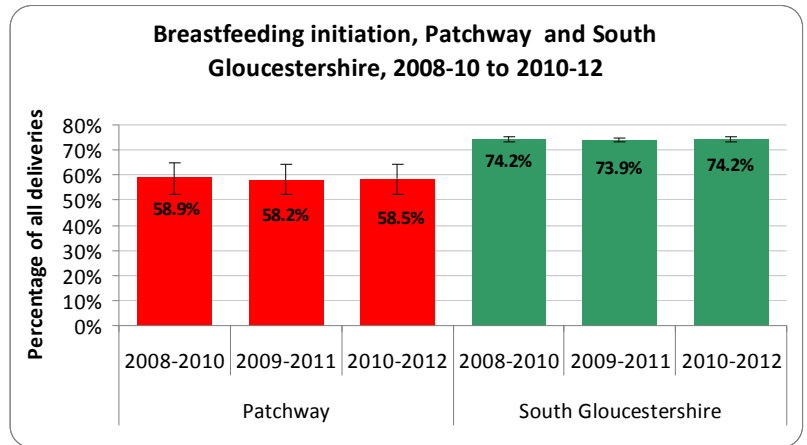


Source: STORK / Euroking Database extract, all deliveries in UHBT & NBT hospitals 01/01/2008 - 31/12/2012 - and for the national figure – Public Health Outcomes Framework: Public Health England

## Breastfeeding initiation

In the three year period Jan 2010-Dec 2012, 58.5% of new mothers living in the Patchway Priority Neighbourhood initiated breastfeeding at birth. This is significantly lower than the South Gloucestershire average for the same period (74.2%). The graph suggests that the proportion of mothers who initiated breastfeeding has decreased slightly since 2008-10, but this change is not statistically significant.

The available data for the national (England) average covers the period 2011-12, where 74.0% of new mothers initiated breastfeeding at birth. However, as this data is drawn from different time frames it is not directly comparable and therefore, this comparison should be treated as an indicative guide only.

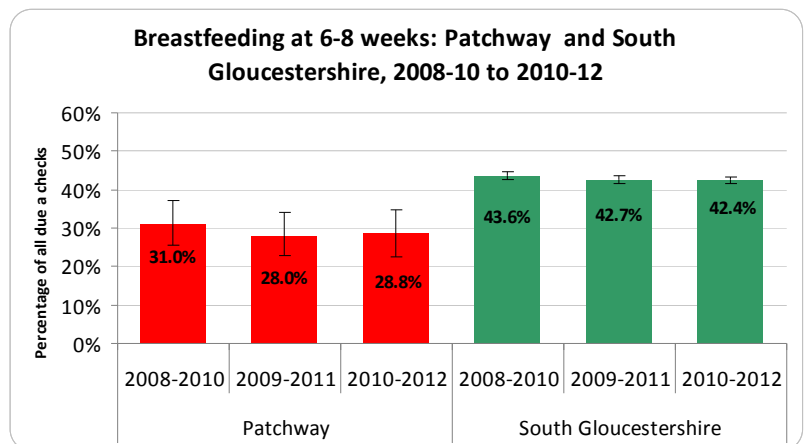


Source: STORK / Euroking Database extract, all deliveries in UHBT & NBT hospitals 01/01/2008 - 31/12/2012 - and for the national figure – Public Health Outcomes Framework: Public Health England

## Breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks

In the three year period Jan 2010-Dec 2012, 28.8% of new mothers living in the Patchway Priority Neighbourhood were breastfeeding at their 6-8 week check. This is significantly lower than the South Gloucestershire average for the same period (42.4%). The graph suggests that the proportion of mothers who were breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks has decreased since 2008-10, but this decrease is not statistically significant.

The available data for the national (England) average covers the period 2011-12, where 47.2% of new mothers were breastfeeding at their 6-8 week check. However, as this data is drawn from different time frames it is not directly comparable and therefore, this comparison should be treated as an indicative guide only.



Source: Child Health Database, all children born 01/01/2008 - 31/12/2012 - and for the national figure – Public Health Outcomes Framework: Public Health England

### Caveats and health warnings:

To demonstrate the differences which exist within the Priority Neighbourhood, where possible, data is presented for the highest and lowest 'performing' LSOAs within the Priority Neighbourhood. However, care should be taken when interpreting the data at this geographical level due to the small numbers often associated LSOA level data.

Disclaimer: This report has been prepared by South Gloucestershire Council's Corporate Research and Consultation Team, with all reasonable skill, care and diligence. We accept no responsibility of any nature to any third parties to whom this profile, or any part thereof is made known. Any such party relies on the report at their own risk.

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