



Quality of Life Indicators  
Summary of data available  
for the Darnall Action Area  
based on *Local Quality of Life counts: a handbook*, DETR 2000

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December 2001

## SUMMARY

Indicator	Trend	Page	Indicator	Trend	Page
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>					
<b>Prudent use of resource</b>			<b>Protection of the environment</b>		
Energy use	?	1	Air pollution	☹️	4
Domestic water use	?	1	River water quality	?	4
Household waste arisings	?	2	Change in natural/semi-natural habitats	?	5
Recycling of household waste	?	3	Changes in population of selected species	?	6
<b>SOCIAL</b>					
<b>Better health and education for all</b>			<b>Shaping our surroundings</b>		
Mortality by cause	☹️	7	New homes built on previously developed land	😊	16
Qualifications of young people	☹️	9	Public concern over noise	?	16
Adult education	?	10	Recorded crime per 1000 population	😊	17
			Fear of crime	?	19
<b>Access to local services and travel</b>			<b>Empowerment and participation</b>		
Homes judged unfit to live in	?	11	Social participation	☹️	21
Homelessness	😊	12	Community well being	?	21
Access to key services	?	12	Tenant satisfaction/participation	?	22
Travel to work	☹️	13			
How do school children travel to school?	?	14			
Overall traffic volumes	☹️	14			
<b>ECONOMIC</b>					
<b>Sustainable local economy</b>					
Employment/unemployment	😊	23			
Benefit recipients	?	24			
Business start ups and closures	?	24			
Companies with environment management systems	?	25			
Social and community enterprises	?	25			



= a move towards sustainability



= no change



= a move away from sustainability



= not enough information at present to establish a trend

## The framework and menu of local indicators

Characteristics of a sustainable society	Local quality of life indicators
<b>(PROTECT AND ENHANCE THE ENVIRONMENT)</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Use energy, water and other <b>natural resources</b> efficiently and with care</li> <li>▪ Minimise <b>waste</b>, then re-use or recover it through recycling, composting or energy recovery and finally dispose of what is left</li> </ul>	<b>Prudent use of resource</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Energy use (gas and electricity) (1)</li> <li>◆ Domestic water use (2)</li> <li>◆ Household waste arisings (3)</li> <li>◆ Recycling of household waste (4)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Limit <b>pollution</b> to levels which do not damage natural systems</li> <li>▪ Value and protect the <b>diversity</b> of nature</li> </ul>	<b>Protection of the environment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Number of days of air pollution (5)</li> <li>◆ Rivers of good or fair quality (6)</li> <li>◆ Net change in natural/semi-natural habitats (7)</li> <li>◆ Changes in population of selected characteristic species (8)</li> </ul>
<b>(MEET SOCIAL NEEDS)</b>	<b>SOCIAL</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protect human <b>health</b> and amenity through safe, clean, pleasant environments</li> <li>▪ Emphasis on health service <b>prevention</b> action as well as care</li> <li>▪ Maximise everyone's access to the <b>skills</b> and knowledge needed to play a full part in society</li> </ul>	<b>Better health and education for all</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Mortality by cause (9)</li> <li>◆ Qualifications of young people (10)</li> <li>◆ Adult education (11)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure access to good <b>food, water, housing and fuel</b> at a reasonable cost</li> <li>▪ Encourage necessary <b>access</b> to facilities, services, goods and other people in ways which make less use of the car and minimise impacts on the environment</li> <li>▪ Make opportunities for <b>culture</b>, leisure and recreation readily available to all</li> <li>▪ Meet <b>local needs locally</b> wherever possible</li> </ul>	<b>Access to local services and travel</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Homes judged unfit to live in (12)</li> <li>◆ Homelessness (13)</li> <li>◆ Access to key services (14)</li> <li>◆ Travel to work (15)</li> <li>◆ How do school children travel to school? (16)</li> <li>◆ Overall traffic volumes (17)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Create or enhance <b>places</b>, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well, and look well</li> <li>▪ Make <b>settlements</b> 'human' in scale and form</li> <li>▪ Value and protect <b>diversity</b> and local distinctiveness and strengthen local community and cultural identity</li> </ul>	<b>Shaping our surroundings</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ New homes built on previously developed land (18)</li> <li>◆ Public concern over noise (19)</li> <li>◆ Recorded crime per 1000 population (20)</li> <li>◆ Fear of crime (21)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Empower</b> all sections of the community to participate in decision making and consider the social and community impacts of decisions</li> </ul>	<b>Empowerment and participation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Social participation (22)</li> <li>◆ Community well being (23)</li> <li>◆ Tenant satisfaction/participation (24)</li> </ul>
<b>(PROMOTE ECONOMIC SUCCESS)</b>	<b>ECONOMIC</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Create a vibrant <b>local economy</b> that gives access to satisfying and rewarding work without damaging the local, national or global environment</li> <li>▪ Value <b>unpaid work</b></li> </ul>	<b>Sustainable local economy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Employment/Unemployment (25)</li> <li>◆ Benefit recipients (26)</li> <li>◆ Business start ups and closures (27)</li> <li>◆ Companies with environment management systems (28)</li> <li>◆ Social and community enterprises (29)</li> </ul>

Source: Local quality of life counts, DETR, 2000, p14

# ENVIRONMENT: prudent use of resources

## INDICATOR 1 Energy use

**Why does this matter?** The generation and use of energy has widespread environmental impacts including the release of carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas. Households are responsible for nearly 30% of final energy use, and 25% of carbon dioxide emissions.

**Sheffield** as a whole produces 1.34 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions city-wide every year:

- 609,882 tonnes from road traffic
- 212,008 tonnes from industry
- 522,981 tonnes from domestic and commercial heating and lighting

Source: Sheffield City Council, Our City - Our Future: Local Agenda 21 in Sheffield, 2000, p14.

**National trends** Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> fell by 7% between 1990 and 1998, although energy use per household changed little in this time. In 1998 it was approximately 2 tonnes oil equivalent per household (DETR, 2000, p18)

**Problems** Household energy use (gas and electricity) per household is difficult to collect at a local level. Power supply companies may not wish to give out commercially sensitive data, and there may be many companies supplying power in the local area. The indicator does not consider the use of other fuels, or that used in industry and commerce.

### Alternative indicators

Sheffield City Council Housing Services carry out a Housing Survey approximately every 5 years. The latest one (1999/2000) asked questions about energy efficiency. From this, the following estimates have been made of Darnall ward households with energy efficient measures:

#### Darnall Ward - estimates of households with energy efficiency measures

	% with
loft or roof insulation	64.5
cavity wall insulation	25.0
full double/triple glazing	30.6
part double/triple glazing	29.0
low energy light bulbs	25.0
hot water tank jacket	58.9
internal/external wall insulation	4.8
draught proofing of door	39.5

Source: Sheffield Housing Survey 1999/2000, provided by Sheffield City Council Housing Services, Research & Policy Section

## INDICATOR 2 Domestic water use

**Why does this matter?** Water is a vital renewable resource but there are limitations to freshwater availability. Over use of water can place pressure on existing supplies and affect wildlife and habitats. Purification of drinking water is also energy intensive.

**Sheffield** City-wide, approximately 250 million litres of water are consumed every day (1998/99), which roughly equates to 500 litres per person per day.

Source: Sheffield City Council, Our City - Our Future: Local Agenda 21 in Sheffield, 2000, p11.

**National trends** Between 1992 and 1997 water consumption in households increased by 6% to 149 litres per person per day (DETR, 2000, p20).

**Problems** Household water use per person per day (litres) is generally not available at a local level.

### INDICATOR 3 Household waste arisings

**Why does this matter?** The types of waste we produce, all forms of waste management, and the transport of waste, have impacts on the environment. Waste is a potential resource and increased levels of reuse, recycling and energy recovery will contribute to sustainable development.

**Sheffield** In total, approximately 225,000 tonnes of household waste per annum is generated, which equates to approximately 450kg per person, disposed of by:

- land fill (125,000 tonnes)
- incineration (130,000 tonnes, which leaves 40% by weight of ash, which goes to land fill sites)

Source: Sheffield City Council, Our City - Our Future: Local Agenda 21 in Sheffield, 2000, p21-2.

**Darnall, Tinsley and Handsworth** For the 3 months (Jan-Mar 2000) 101.78kg per head of population was collected (this would equate to 407.12kg over 12 months, at the same rate).

Source: Street Force, 2001.

**National trends** In 1997/98 the amount of household waste generated was nearly 500kg per person (DETR, 2000, p21).

**Problems** Data is collected annually on a city-wide basis. It is not currently available at a more local level, however Sheffield's Waste Management Services are currently looking into whether data from any of the 28 collection rounds in the city would be congruent with the ward or action area boundaries. Data is available for Yorkshire/Humber in the Municipal Waste Management Bulletin, published annually.

**Alternative indicators** Local concerns have been raised about litter, derelict sites, fly tipping, vermin, graffiti, etc. Information on street cleaning may be available from Street Force. The tables below show how requests for pest and other services in the area have risen in recent years, a trend generally reflected throughout the city as a whole.

#### Requests for pest services in Darnall

Category	97/98	98/99	99/00
Rats	69	200	312
Mice	101	245	412
Cockroaches	1	8	39
Wasps	30	67	139
Fleas	13	32	37
Birds	3	7	13
Other insects	22	60	97
Total	239	619	1049

Source *Darnall Environment & Health Audit*

#### Other requests for services in Darnall

Category	97/98	98/99	99/00
Accumulations/Litter	39	99	173
Drainage/Sewers	101	126	148
Stray Dogs	44	102	151
Dog Fouling	6	21	38
Fly Tipping	2	3	4
Other Miscellaneous requests	95	174	247
Total	287	525	761

Source *Darnall Environment & Health Audit*

### Selected Performance Indicators for Darnall, Tinsley and Handsworth

	April 2001	May 2001	June 2001
Roads Footpaths	18 inspected Grades A=1, B=14, C=1, D=2*	11 inspected Grades A=1, B=8, C=2*	16 inspected Grades A=2, B=14*
Fly-tipping	34 incidents reported, which Street Force aim to clear within 5 working days		
Graffiti	16 incidents reported; removal depends on the type of building and whether privately or council owned		

\* Grade A=no litter or refuse, B=mainly free of litter or refuse, C=widespread litter and refuse, D=heavily littered

Source: Street Force, 2001

#### INDICATOR 4 Recycling of household waste

**Why does this matter?** Increasing recycling and recovery of waste leads to a reduction in the environmental impact of waste disposal.

**Sheffield** In 1999/2000, 5% of household waste is recycled, of which:

- 29% paper
- 16% glass
- 1.5% plastics
- 39% metals
- 11% textiles

Source: Sheffield City Council, Our City - Our Future: Local Agenda 21 in Sheffield, 2000, p22.

4200 household compost bins have been sold in Sheffield, with the potential do divert 0.25 tonnes/bin/year from the waste collection service.

Source: Street Force, 2001

**Darnall, Tinsley and Handsworth** For 3 months (Jan-Mar 2001):

total tonnage of household waste	54010.61
recycled material	2377.59
% recycled material	<b>4.4%</b>
% composted (excluding home composting)	<b>0.69%</b>

Source: Street Force, 2001

**National trends** The household waste recycling (including composting) figure in 1998/99 was 9.4% (DETR, 2000, p22).

**Problems** As with data on household waste, recycling data is collected annually on a city-wide basis. It is not currently available at a more local level, however Sheffield's Waste Management Services are currently looking into whether data from any of the 28 collection rounds in the city would be congruent with the ward or action area boundaries. Data is available for Yorkshire/Humber in the Municipal Waste Management Bulletin, published annually.

**Alternative indicators** Community mapping could be undertaken of recycling sites; local survey on use/attitudes to recycling.

## ENVIRONMENT: protection of the environment

### INDICATOR 5 Number of days of air pollution

**Why does this matter?** A key sustainable development objective is to control air pollution in order to reduce the risks of harm to human health, the natural environment and quality of life. Pollutants which are associated with health impacts include nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), and particulates (PM<sub>10</sub>).

**Sheffield** Nitrogen dioxide is the only pollutant that is likely to exceed government annual average objectives by 2005, mainly in the city centre and the M1 corridor.

Source: Sheffield City Council, Our City - Our Future: Local Agenda 21 in Sheffield, 2000, p16-17.

Exceedences of air quality standards in Sheffield	1998
Number of 24-hour periods when PM <sub>10</sub> >= 50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	269
NO <sub>2</sub> Annual mean conc	20
No of hours when conc >= 150 ppb	-
Number of 8-hour periods when O <sub>3</sub> >= 50 ppb	-

Source Transport Statistics for Metropolitan Areas: 2000 Edition DETR, table 16a, p39.

**National trends** In urban areas, the annual average number of days per site when air pollution was recorded as moderate or higher fell from 59 days in 1993 to 30 days in 1999 (DETR, 2000, p24).

**Problems** Collection of this data requires automated monitoring equipment at a permanent location. It reflects peak concentrations rather than background concentrations and does not consider other pollutants, such as lead, benzene or 1,3-butadiene which also have health and environmental implications.

**Alternative indicators** Community monitoring of nitrogen dioxide has been undertaken in Tinsley since 1998 and in Darnall since 1999, using diffusion tubes. These results are shown below.

### Community air quality monitoring results: annual averages of nitrogen dioxide

	2000 - 2001	1999 - 2000	1998 - 1999
Location	NO <sub>2</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) + annual average	NO <sub>2</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) + annual average	NO <sub>2</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) + annual average
Town Street*	61.0	63.0	57.0
Siemens Close*	57.0	58.0	53.5
Greasboro Road*	53.0	54.0	50.3
Ferrars Road*	46.0	46.0	43.2
Ingfield Avenue*	60.0	61.0	55.4
Clifton Crescent#	39.1	36.5	N/A
Prince of Wales Road#	37.6	36.3	N/A
Philimore School#	39.5	39.5	N/A
Greenland School#	40.6	39.3	N/A
Greenland Way#	39.6	38.1	N/A

# - Sites in Darnall

\* - Sites in Tinsley

+ - Running average

*The Government's objective for NO<sub>2</sub> is that it should not exceed an average level of 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup> by the year 2005.*

Source: Darnall Environment & Health Audit

## INDICATOR 6 Rivers of good or fair quality

**Why does this matter?** Rivers are a major source of water used for drinking and industry. They also support a wide variety of wildlife and are used extensively for recreation. Abstraction from and discharges to rivers and from the ground waters that support them, affects their flow and their quality.

**Sheffield** Lengths of river in classes A, B and C have increased since 1990. The River Don is of Class B (Good) from its confluence with the River Sheaf to the confluence with the Car Brook, thereafter it is of Class C (Fairly Good). The Kirkbridge Dyke is classified from Staniforth Road down to the confluence with the River Don. In 1998 it was of GQA Class F (Bad). The Car Brook from Woodthorpe to its confluence with the River Don was also of Class F in 1998.

The bad (Class F) quality of the latter watercourses is due almost entirely to the impact of unsatisfactory combined sewer overflows. Yorkshire Water are currently spending approximately £6 million on sewerage improvement schemes which should improve water quality in the river Sheaf, the Porter Brook and the Graves Park Beck. This will have a beneficial impact on the River Don.

Source: Sheffield City Council, Our City - Our Future: Local Agenda 21 in Sheffield, 2000, p12, and Darnall Environment and Health Audit.

**National trends** Nearly 95% of the river network in the UK was assessed as being good or fair chemical quality in 1998, and nearly 95% as good or fair biological quality in 1995 (DETR, 2000, p25).

**Problems** Data at local authority level is expected to be available from the Environment Agency's National Centre for Environmental Data and Surveillance from September 2000. Summary data for individual sampling sites is available from [www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk). Data are available annually for chemical quality, and every 5 years for biological quality.

**Alternative indicators** Data is unlikely to be available at a more local level, other than by doing local surveys for biological quality.

## INDICATOR 7 Net change in natural/semi-natural habitats

**Why does this matter?** To conserve and enhance the wide variety of our wildlife species and habitats in the UK for future generations.

### Sheffield

- 10 designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest totalling 3747 hectares, mainly in rural Sheffield.
- 632 kilometres of public footpaths
- 76 kilometres of public bridleways
- 19 kilometres of public byways
- 1400 hectares of woodland owned by the Council
- 620 hectares of ancient semi-natural woodland
- 300 hectares of sustainably managed woodland.

The City Ecologist maintains a Biological Records Centre for the Sheffield District. An action plan, which prioritises species and habitats which require urgent action to conserve biodiversity, will be prepared on completion of the biodiversity audit. The Ecology Unit will report whether they have any sites in the Action Area.

Source: Sheffield City Council, Our City - Our Future: Local Agenda 21 in Sheffield, 2000, p23, 25.

**Darnall Area** 30 green open spaces which includes ancient woodland (Bowden Housteads, approx 30 hectares; Tinsley Park Wood), Sanderson's Mill Race Ecology Park, and Blackburn Meadows nature reserve. In addition, there are recreational opportunities on the Sheffield Canal, Five Weirs Walk (4 miles) and part of the Trans Pennine Trail, as well as parks and recreation grounds (High Hazels, Mather Road and Tinsley).

Source: Darnall Environment and Health Audit.

**National trends** Significant declines in plant species diversity were recorded in infertile grassland, upland wooded and moorland grass habitats between 1978 and 1990. By the end of 1999, biodiversity action plans for all 45 agreed priority habitats had been costed. The length of managed hedgerows decreased by nearly a third between 1984 and 1993. Assessments of SSSIs suggest that just over half of English sites were in a 'favourable' condition in 1997/98 (DETR, 2000, p26).



**Problems** The variable quality of data and different priorities make comparisons difficult. Data are more likely to be available at county level than district level. The collection of local habitat data is not standardised.

**Alternative indicators** It may be possible to obtain very local data, e.g. from Blackburn Meadows, school and community surveys, etc.

#### **INDICATOR 8 Changes in population of selected characteristic species**

**Why does this matter?** To conserve and enhance the wide variety of our wildlife species and habitats in the UK for future generations.

##### **Sheffield**

- fall in farmland bird population - Skylark, Lapwing, House Sparrow
- increase in magpie population

Source: Sheffield City Council, Our City - Our Future: Local Agenda 21 in Sheffield, 2000, p25.

**National trends** Farmland and woodland birds have generally been declining from the mid-1970s to 1998. By the end of 1999, biodiversity action plans for all 391 agreed priority species had been costed and some started. (DETR, 2000, p28).

**Problems** Data more likely to be available at county level than local level. Data collected by volunteers need careful quality control.

**Alternative indicators** Localised priorities, e.g. species.

## SOCIAL: Better health and education for all

### INDICATOR 9 Mortality by cause

**Why does this matter?** Improving people's health is a key sustainable development objective, with particular targets for reducing mortality due to heart disease and stroke, cancer, suicide and accidents.

**Sheffield** The death rate city-wide for cancer, circulatory and heart disease, and all causes for those aged under 75 is higher than the national average, whilst deaths from accidents, suicide and undetermined causes are lower. During the period 1981-86 the death rate for all causes, cancer and circulatory disease (people aged under 75) rose and has generally remained around that level. Figures for the period from 1990-93 are shown below.

#### STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATIO TRENDS SHEFFIELD

	1990-93	1991-94	1992-95	1993-96	1994-97	1995-98
<b>All causes &lt; 75 years</b> (ICD9 001-E999)	108	108	108	108	107	107
<b>All cancers &lt; 75 years</b> (ICD9 140-209)	108	107	106	110	111	108
<b>Circulatory disease</b> (ICD9 390-459)	113	112	109	110	108	109
<b>Coronary Heart Disease</b> (ICD9 410-414)						111
<b>Stroke</b> (ICD9 430-438)						110
<b>Accidents</b> (ICD-9 E800-E949)	50	51	54	46	50	50
<b>Suicide &amp; undetermined</b> (ICD9 E950-E959 + E980-E989 less E988.8)	82	84	85	76	81	82

(rolling 4 year averages - Relative changes standardised to England & Wales each period)

Source: Sheffield Health Information & Research Dept

**Darnall Area** Death rates in Darnall ward are generally much higher than Sheffield as a whole, and in Handsworth ward are generally slightly higher. Of particular concern in Darnall is the worsening rate of deaths due to circulatory disease. Suicides and undetermined cause of deaths have also been increasing in Darnall and Handsworth since 1992-95.

**STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATIO TRENDS DARNALL WARD**

	1990-93	1991-94	1992-95	1993-96	1994-97	1995-98
<b>All causes &lt; 75 years</b> (ICD9 001-E999)	131	132	127	130	125	130
<b>All cancers &lt; 75 years</b> (ICD9 140-209)	115	123	119	121	112	109
<b>Circulatory disease</b> (ICD9 390-459)	150	145	143	145	140	151
<b>Coronary Heart Disease</b> (ICD9 410-414)	159	148	150	143	145	162
<b>Stroke</b> (ICD9 430-438)	129	142	145	178	133	132
<b>Accidents</b> (ICD-9 E800-E949)	49	84	76	76	71	51
<b>Suicide &amp; undetermined</b> (ICD9 E950-E959 + E980-E989 less E988.8)	61	38	26	42	57	115

**STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATIO TRENDS HANDSWORTH WARD**

	1990-93	1991-94	1992-95	1993-96	1994-97	1995-98
<b>All causes &lt; 75 years</b> (ICD9 001-E999)	117	111	105	128	120	121
<b>All cancers &lt; 75 years</b> (ICD9 140-209)	113	109	102	123	116	117
<b>Circulatory disease</b> (ICD9 390-459)	122	116	111	142	137	131
<b>Coronary Heart Disease</b> (ICD9 410-414)						140
<b>Stroke</b> (ICD9 430-438)						128
<b>Accidents</b> (ICD-9 E800-E949)	62	59	47	27	16	23
<b>Suicide &amp; undetermined</b> (ICD9 E950-E959 + E980-E989 less E988.8)	24	25	13	29	45	60

(rolling 4 year averages - Relative changes standardised to England & Wales each period)

Source: Sheffield Health Information & Research Dept

**National trends** Death rates from cancer, circulatory diseases (people under 75), accidents and suicides (all ages), have been declining - for cancer, circulatory diseases, and accidents, rates have been falling over the period 1970 to 1996, and for suicides the rate has been falling over the period 1981 to 1996 (DETR, 2000, p31).

**Problems** There may be other significant local causes of death not captured in national indicators, and some causes of death stem from genetic predisposition.

**Alternative indicators** Hospital admission rates are also readily available from Sheffield Health.

#### INDICATOR 10 Qualifications of young people

**Why does this matter?** Educational qualifications help to provide people with the skills to make a contribution to the economy and society. Learning also has a wider contribution to make - promoting active citizenship and combating social exclusion.

**Sheffield** It is difficult to comment on trend data at present, as the statistics do not seem to be readily available. The government's National Learning Targets include a target for England of 85% of 19-year olds to achieve a 'level 2' qualification (5 GCSEs at grade C or above, or equivalent) by 2002. It is currently easier to collect this data for 16-year olds. On 1996 figures, Sheffield as a whole lags well behind the government target, with 36% of 16-year olds achieving a 'level 2' qualification.

#### Proportions of pupils aged 16 achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent

	1996	1997	1998
Tinsley	4.76	7.14	0.0
Darnall	15.3	18.9	9.5
Handsworth	35.1		
Sheffield	37.2	38.3	38.0
Eng&Wales	41.5	42.2	43.3

Source for all except Handsworth data: Sheffield Education, Assessment of Performance Unit, in NDFC Area Profiles, 2000; for Handsworth data only *Sheffield Community Information*

<http://dis.shef.ac.uk/trends/trends.asp?ward=HANDSWORTH>

**National trends** There has been a steady improvement in the proportion of young people gaining formal educational qualifications. In the academic year 1998/99, 49% of 16-year olds in the UK achieved a 'level 2' qualification, and in 1999 74% of 19-year olds had achieved this (DETR, 2000, p32).

**Problems** The figures do not reflect the broader value added from schools, or take into account socio-economic factors that influence educational attainment. It excludes pupils in schools not maintained by local authorities. The figures are school-based rather than pupil-based (at least until 2001), so do not necessarily reflect the achievements of pupils living in the area.

**Alternative indicators** Some alternative data which is readily available is presented below.

#### Proportions of pupils aged 16 achieving no GCSEs or equivalent

	1996
Darnall	18.4
Handsworth	12.2
Sheffield	14.1

Source *Sheffield Community Information* <http://dis.shef.ac.uk/trends/trends.asp?ward=DARNALL> and <http://dis.shef.ac.uk/trends/trends.asp?ward=HANDSWORTH>

**Attendance at schools in the area** (not all pupils on school rolls live in the area)

School	Number on roll	Attending less than 50%	Attending less than 75%
Tinsley NI	169	0.0%	3.0%
Tinsley J	178	0.0%	2.2%
Hinde House Secondary	949	6.0%	16.2%
Greenlands NI	179	0.6%	8.9%
Greenlands J	312	0.0%	6.7%
Phillimore Park NIJ	290	0.3%	3.1%
Waltheof Secondary	983	10.9%	28.6%

**Primary School pupils attainment at Key Stage 2 (where target score=4)**

	summer 1998						
	Pupils	below 4		4		over 4	
Darnall	615	295	48%	280	46%	40	7%
Handsworth	565	210	37%	315	56%	40	7%

Source: [www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhoodstatistics/](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhoodstatistics/)

**Percentage of children under 5 in nursery/pre-school education**

Age	No. of children	Take-up	Percentage
<b>Darnall</b>			
3	297	247	83%
4	287	274	95%
<b>Handsworth</b>			
3	180	155	86%
4	190	168	88%

Source: Numbers of children - Sheffield Health Authority, 2001

Take-up - Sheffield Headcount, summer 2001

All data was taken for the following dates: 3 year olds - 01.04.97-31.03.98; 4 year olds - 01.04.96-31.03.97

**INDICATOR 11 Adult education**

**Why does this matter?** The acquisition of new skills remains important throughout life, particularly with the changing nature of work, people have to be adaptable and update existing skills.

**National trends** In the first year of the National Adult Learning Survey in 1997, 26% of respondents in England and Wales (8.5 million people) said they had done no learning in the previous 3 years, or since leaving full-time education, if that was more recent (DETR, 2000, p33).

**Problems** Although DETR suggest the data is readily available from local authorities, this does not seem to be the case. It would appear that data need to be collected from as many further education providers as exist in the area (Sheffield College and the WEA being the most likely ones for Darnall).

**Alternative indicators** It may be easier to estimate the level of adult literacy in English. This would be an indicator of people's ability to be involved in local decision making processes. It may be possible to collate the number of people attending adult literacy classes. Statistics for GCSE English passes at A-G for 16-year olds at local secondary schools for the year 2000 are shown below.

GCSE English passes for local schools, 2000	% A*-G
Handsworth Grange	93.8
Hinde House	91.4
Waltheof	55.4

Source: Research & Analysis Section, Policy & Performance Unit, Sheffield LEA

Data on further education qualifications and university applicants is more readily available, and is presented below.

<b>Qualifications</b>	<b>Area %</b>	<b>City %</b>
Higher Degree	0.2	1.0
Degree	1.3	4.3
Diploma	3.1	4.4
Total	4.7	9.7

Source: 1991 Census, provided by Sheffield City Council Housing Services, Research & Policy Section

<b>University Applicants all ages who were successful</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>
Darnall	70	55
Handsworth	35	30
Sheffield	1840	1590

Source: [www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhoodstatistics/](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhoodstatistics/)

## SOCIAL: access to local services and travel

### INDICATOR 12 Homes judged unfit to live in

**Why does this matter?** Poor quality housing can lead to health problems, and is often associated with other social problems.

**Problems** A new fitness rating is being developed which will provide consistent estimates of 'unfit properties' at a local level. Currently, no data exists locally.

**National trends** In England, the percentage of homes judged unfit to live in decreased from 8.8% in 1986 to 7.2% (about 1.5 million homes) in 1996 (DETR, 2000, p34). The English House Condition Survey, undertaken every 5 years, is currently used as a source of information at a national level. In 1996 it was estimated that overall 6.7% of dwellings were judged to be unfit. Dwellings built before 1919, dwellings rented through the private sector and dwellings that are converted flats were the most likely to have been judged to be unfit.

**Alternative indicators** Some possible alternatives are presented below. Sheffield City Council's Housing Survey is undertaken approximately every 5 years, the Census every 10 years, and house price trends can be updated quarterly.

#### Darnall residents' satisfaction with their present accommodation (percentages)

	2000
Very satisfied	54.4
Fairly satisfied	33.6
No/mixed feelings	6.4
Fairly dissatisfied	3.2
Very dissatisfied	2.5

Source: combined data from Sheffield TEC Community Audit, 1998, and Sheffield City Council Housing Survey, 2000

Housing Tenure	Area %	City %
Owner Occupied	63	56
Council	27	33
Housing Assoc	3	3
Private Rented	6	6
Other	1	1

Source: 1991 Census, provided by Sheffield City Council Housing Services, Research & Policy Section

#### Trend in Property Prices - all properties

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
S9	29187	28856	27481	31363	32286	31374	34930
S13	38058	42612	41951	48508	47028	51044	50044
Sheffield	50199	50769	53722	60036	62275	66635	66575

Source: [www.proviser.com](http://www.proviser.com)

#### Average Price by Property Type

Property type	Jan-Mar 01		
	S9	S13	Sheffield
Detached	79990	92161	129424
Semi-det	36034	48924	63843
Terraced	24973	35682	45588
Flat/maisonette	n/a	n/a	61959
All properties	34939	50444	66575

Source: [www.proviser.com](http://www.proviser.com)

### HOUSE PRICES IN TINSLEY AND SHEFFIELD (1998 - 2001)

	Tinsley			Sheffield		
	Semi	Terraced	All	Semi	Terraced	All
1998 4Q	36.8	25.7	32.8	52.4	40.6	58.5
1999 1Q	34.3	18.5	25.8	54.6	40.8	58.3
1999 2Q	38.2	21.9	30.9	54.8	43	62.1
1999 3Q	36.4	22.5	30	59.9	44.3	63.6
1999 4Q	36.2	21.9	30.1	59.2	43.9	62
2000 1Q	36.5	24	29.3	57	44.1	62.4
2000 2Q	35.7	31.9	35.8	58.5	45.7	65.1
2000 3Q	37.9	17.8	29.5	64.5	48.7	69.1
2000 4Q	37.1	23.3	37.7	62.8	43.9	67.6
2001 1Q	36.1	26.2	38.5	65.8	46.1	69.5
2001 2Q	41.6	20.8	34.3	65.5	48.4	70.9
2001 3Q	45.3	23	43	71.8	53.5	76.3

Source: Land Registry on line statistics  
(with acknowledgements to Chris Galley, SCC Housing)

### HOUSE SALES IN TINSLEY AND SHEFFIELD (1998-2001)

	Tinsley			Sheffield		
	Semi	Terraced	All	Semi	Terraced	All
1998 4Q	25	14	39	812	730	2117
1999 1Q	12	14	26	614	584	1603
1999 2Q	21	17	38	873	752	2211
1999 3Q	20	17	37	887	899	2412
1999 4Q	22	25	50	900	813	2360
2000 1Q	16	22	38	680	688	1870
2000 2Q	26	7	41	854	831	2381
2000 3Q	28	20	48	898	953	2453
2000 4Q	23	23	55	850	845	2355
2001 1Q	30	11	46	659	665	1755
2001 2Q	25	31	69	722	774	2014
2001 3Q	20	16	42	919	873	2412

Source: Land Registry on line statistics  
(with acknowledgements to Chris Galley, SCC Housing)



## INDICATOR 13 Homelessness

**Why does this matter?** Housing is a key component of a decent quality of life. Living in temporary accommodation can bring uncertainty and instability. Local authorities have responsibilities to provide or arrange shelter for households who are homeless.

### Sheffield

#### Outcome of Homeless Enquiries

	1995/96		1996/97		1997/98		1998/99		1999/00	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Type of enquiry										
In priority need	1066	32.3	881	33.0	1069	39.6	939	32.5	987	32.4
Not in priority need	798	24.2	526	19.7	332	12.3	491	17.0	517	17.0
Not homeless	1435	43.5	1261	47.3	1301	48.1	1456	50.5	1540	50.6
Total	3299	100.0	2668	100.0	2702	100.0	2886	100.0	3044	100.0

#### Reason for households accepted as in priority need

	1995/96		1996/97		1997/98		1998/99		1999/00	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Reason for acceptance										
Dependent children	672	63.0	525	59.9	608	57.1	510	55.3	531	56.1
Pregnancy	70	6.6	67	7.6	53	5.0	52	5.6	55	5.8
Old age/disability	94	8.8	90	10.3	114	10.7	111	12.0	117	12.4
Fleeing violence	91	8.5	53	6.1	125	11.7	86	9.3	86	9.1
Other*	139	13.0	141	16.1	164	15.4	163	17.7	157	16.6
Total	1066	100.0	876	100.0	1064	100.0	922	100.0	946	100.0

\*includes vulnerable young people

Source: Sheffield Facts and Figures 1999/2000, provided by Sheffield City Council Housing Services, Research & Policy Section

**Darnall Area** No data is available at ward/neighbourhood level.

**National trends** The number of households accepted as homeless and in priority need increased in England throughout the 1980s, reaching a peak of 138,700 in 1992. Between 1992 and 1997 the number decreased steadily, and since then there has been a small rise to 104,800 in 1999 (DETR, 2000, p35).

**Problems** Data available at local authority level only; excludes persons sleeping rough, most asylum seekers.

**Alternative indicators** Only the above tables are readily available.

## INDICATOR 14 Access to key services

**Why does this matter?** Communities need good access to key local services of all kinds. The less accessible these are, the greater the disadvantage of vulnerable groups such as the poor, ill and elderly.

**Sheffield and Darnall Area** Sheffield Health SHAIPS2 survey (2001) asked about people's use of a range of services provided by primary care and social and community services. Overall they found that more women than men use these services, and that usage increases with age.

### Use of health services (standardised percentages)

During the last 12 months	Darnall	Handsworth	Sheffield
talked to their family doctor	68.5	69.1	72.5
used an optician	42.4	40.1	41.9
used a dentist	64.5	61.9	63.0
used a chiropodist	9.1	11.5	12.1
used a district nurse	11.5	7.1	8.8
used a home help	1.2	1.1	1.6
used a social worker	1.8	3.4	2.6
used a mental health worker	2.4	2.2	2.8
used an alternative medical worker	4.3	4.9	4.5
used a speech or occupational therapist	0.6	0.9	0.9
used a physiotherapist	8.0	8.3	9.2

Source SHAIPS2, Sheffield Health, 2001

### Household car ownership and projections for Sheffield

	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
<b>0 cars</b>	52	50	57	42	39	35	33	30
<b>1 car</b>	39	38	33	41	43	44	45	46
<b>2+ cars</b>	9	12	15	16	19	22	23	25

Source Transport Statistics for Metropolitan Areas: 2000 Edition DETR, table 7c, p22

### No access to car/van (%)

Darnall	Handsworth	Sheffield
23.4	16.5	21.7

Source SHAIPS2, Sheffield Health, 2001

### Tinsley

No access to car/van (%)	Non-driver
31.0	69.0

Source Tinsley SureStart Survey, 2001

**National trends** In England in 1997/98, 38% of householders without access to a car said it was difficult to get to a hospital, 17% said it was difficult to get to supermarkets, and 16% said it was difficult to get to the doctors (DETR, 2000, p38).

**Problems** There is no routine collection of this type of data. The SHAIPS survey only collected information on some health and social services. A local survey could include a question about being within 15 minutes of amenities (corner shop, supermarket, post office, doctor, hospital, park, public transport, recycling facility). Alternatively, a desk-based exercise could be done, substituting a distance of 600 metres for a 15-minute walk. This would involve a mapping exercise of where facilities were, and routes to them, and would need updating perhaps every 2-3 years. It does not take into account that people with mobility problems may not be able to walk even a short distance.

### INDICATOR 15 Travel to work

**Why does this matter?** A key objective is to encourage people to walk, cycle or use public transport more and their cars less, and to reduce the need for travel through better land use planning.

### Travel to work by mode in Sheffield (percentage)

	1981	1991
<b>Rail</b>	1	1
<b>Bus</b>	39	25
<b>Car</b>	44	59
<b>Foot</b>	11	9
<b>Other</b>	3	3
<b>At home</b>	2	3
<b>Total</b>	100	100
<b>% resident in same area</b>	80	77

Source Transport Statistics for Metropolitan Areas: 2000 Edition DETR, table 3b, p14

**National trends** Between 1985/86 and 1996/98, the average distance travelled to work increased by about a third to 8.1 miles (13km) per journey. For total journeys, car use increased by 20% in the second half of the 1980s but only by around a further 4% in the first half of the 1990s. Journeys by public transport, bicycle and on foot all fell significantly over the period (DETR, 2000, p41).

**Problems** Less than a fifth of total journeys made are to work. Therefore changes in this indicator may not be representative of changes for all journeys. The 1991 Census provided a baseline, and the 2001 Census will show trend data for this indicator nationally and city-wide. Local surveys would need to be undertaken, either a workplace survey, or a household survey, to collect data and monitor this indicator, as no data exists at a level below city-wide. (DETR's workplace same survey pack is available on [www.local-transport.detr.gov.uk/travelplans/index.htm](http://www.local-transport.detr.gov.uk/travelplans/index.htm)). Workplace surveys may become more commonplace with the encouragement of green travel plans. Companies that do have green travel plans should be encouraged to share such information with the local communities.

#### INDICATOR 16 How do school children travel to school?

**Why does this matter?** A switch of school journeys from the car to walking, cycling or bus would help to improve children's health and independence, and reduce road traffic, congestion and air pollution

**National trends** Between 1985/86 and 1996/98 the percentage of children aged 5-16 travelling to school by car nearly doubled from 16% to 28%. The percentage walking fell over the same period but was still the most common mode, accounting for 49% of journeys (DETR, 2000, p43).

**Problems** National data are collected from the National Travel Survey but the sample size is not large enough to allow figures to be produced at local authority or neighbourhood level. Data would need to be collected and monitored through local surveys, either through local schools

#### INDICATOR 17 Overall traffic volumes

**Why does this matter?** A key objective is to strike the right balance between transport's role in helping the economy progress and allowing people to travel wherever they need to go, while at the same time protecting the environment and improving quality of life. In the past traffic growth has been associated with economic growth, but the resulting volume of traffic leads to congestion, noise and air pollution, and contributes to greenhouse gas emissions which cause climate change.

#### AADT Traffic Flows for Selected Roads in the Darnall Area

Road	Section	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Sheffield Parkway	Mosborough Parkway-Handsworth Road	55934	56829	57724	58563	59514	60353	61248	62087
Handsworth Road	Parkway-Richmond Park Road	25192	25595	25998	26376	26804	27182	27585	27963
Handsworth Road (2)	Handsworth Avenue-Parkway	13859	14081	14302	14510	14746	14954	15176	15383
Prince of Wales Road	Main Road-Sheffield Parkway	27956	28403	28851	29270	29745	30165	30612	31031
Staniforth Road	Main Road-Woodbourn Road	11598	11784	11969	12143	12340	12514	12700	12874
Greenland Road	Main Road-Shepcote Lane	28237	28689	29141	29564	30044	30468	30920	31343
Shepcote Lane	Europa Link-J34S M1Motorway	15836	16089	16343	16580	16850	17087	17340	17578
Attercliffe Road	Worksop Road-Newhall Road	24952	25351	25750	26125	26549	26923	27322	27697

Attercliffe Common	Broughton Lane-Retail Park	35484	36052	36619	37152	37755	38287	38855	39387
Sheffield Road, Tinsley	J34S M1-Centenary Way	12753	12957	13161	13352	13569	13760	13965	14156
Bawtry Road	J34S M1-West Bawtry Road	13891	14113	14336	14544	14780	14988	15211	15419

Source *Darnall Environment & Health Audit, 2001*

**National trends** Motor vehicle traffic in 1999 was 14% higher in 1990 and nearly 9 times that in 1950, mostly because car traffic was 15 times as high (DETR, 2000, p45).

**Problems** Local authority figures are available on a city-wide basis but there may be costs for neighbourhood level statistics, however there are some for the Darnall area. Motorway traffic is excluded as this carries mostly national, not local, traffic, but its effects (noise, air pollution, congestion from traffic queuing to join it) are felt locally.

**Alternative indicators** Some alternatives that are readily available for Sheffield and South Yorkshire are presented below. Road casualties for local areas can be obtained from the local Road Safety office (0114 273 6162) on request.

#### Road casualties for South Yorkshire

	81/85	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Killed</b>	110	60	70	45	56	50
<b>Seriously injured</b>	1,210	650	686	672	686	669
<b>All casualties</b>	5,914	5,926	6,429	6,434	6,576	6,761

Source *Transport Statistics for Metropolitan Areas: 2000 Edition DETR, table 9, p26*

#### Average traffic speeds for Sheffield (mph)

	1993	1996	1999
<b>peak period</b>	17.1	17.3	15.0
<b>off-peak period</b>	19.9	21.1	19.2

Source *Road travel speeds in English Urban Areas, 1999/2000, DETR, tables 4-5, pp12-13*

## SOCIAL: shaping our surroundings

### INDICATOR 18 New homes built on previously developed land (including conversion)

**Why does this matter?** New development within existing urban areas contributes to the revitalisation of communities and enables people to live near to shops and employment, reducing the need to travel. Use of previously developed land is also important for the protection of the green belt and countryside.

#### Proportion of houses built on brownfield land in Sheffield

1986/87	1997/98
34%	63%

Source *Sheffield Trends 1999*

**National trends** In England, in 1997, about 55% of new homes (including conversions of existing buildings) were built on previously developed land. The government's target for 2008 is 60% (DETR, 2000, p46).

**Problems** Some brownfield sites may be important to biodiversity locally, or needed as green space for community use. In the Darnall area, many brownfield sites are likely to be re-used for business, industry or retail and leisure, rather than housing, due to land contamination.

### INDICATOR 19 Public concern over noise

**Why does this matter?** Excessive noise can cause annoyance and stress and may disturb sleep.

#### Darnall Area

All values LAeq,15min. dB				
Location	Loc.No.	0930-1200	1200-1400	1400-1630
Acres Hill Rd/Staniforth Rd	/AHS1	72.1		
Allende Way/Darnall Rd	/AWD1		66.9	
Attercliffe Common	/005		74.9	74.7
Attercliffe Road/ Baker Street	/009			75.3
Broughton Lane	/BL-1			72.8
Carbrook Tramstop	/006		68.1	
Clifton Crescent near Parkway	/CC-1		68.7	
Faranden Rd	/FS1	70.6		
Greasboro Rd (near M1)	GRM-1			68.1
Greenland Road	/GR-1			73.3
Halsall Avenue	/PF1	49.5		
Handsworth Rd./ Dodson Drive	/HRDD-1	69.3		
Handsworth Rd./ Laverack St	/HRLS-1	74.7		
Handsworth Rd./ Oakley Rd	/ORHR-1	75.1		
Ingfield Ave./Doctors Surgery	TM-1			69.7
Jct Brightside Lane/Hawke Hanson St.	/003	76.7		
Jct Brightside Lane/Weedon St.	/002	76.7		
Jct Handsworth Rd./Clifton Crescent	/CCHR-1		71.2	
Jct Hawke St Janson St./Attercliffe commo	/004	77.6	68.4	
Main Road	/MR-1		73.7	
Poole Place	/PPL1	72.2		
Prince of Wales Rd. near Parkway	/PW1	68		
Staniforth Road	/008		73.5	
Waverley Lane near Parkway	/WLP-1			71.6

Source *Darnall Environment & Health Audit, 2001*

**National trends** In 1990, over a quarter of the population in England and Wales were exposed to high noise levels outside their homes (over 60dB) and 5% of the population were exposed to very high noise (over 70dB). In 1997/98, 6% of the population considered noise to be a serious problem in their area (DETR, 2000, p48).

**Problems** Statistics on noise related complaints are collected by the Environmental Protection Service, but complaints are generally limited to things that people think something can be done about. Surveys suggest people are annoyed by traffic noise, but complaints are usually about neighbour noise.

## INDICATOR 20 Recorded crime per 1000 population

**Why does this matter?** Crime imposes economic costs, reinforces social exclusion and can hasten environmental decline. It can make people reluctant to walk or use public transport or go out after dark. Much acquisitive crime, such as shop lifting and burglary, is committed by drug-misusing offenders to feed their habits.

### Darnall

Type of crime	1999	2000
<b>Personal: rate/1000</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Insult/pester <sup>1</sup>	13	10
Physical attack <sup>2</sup>	44	47
Rape, indecent assault <sup>3</sup>	6	2
Robbery of personal property, theft from a person <sup>4</sup>	22	29
<b>Dwellings: rate/1000</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.6</b>
Burglary in a dwelling <sup>5</sup>	140	148
Criminal damage <sup>6</sup>	82	97
<b>Motor Vehicle: rate/1000</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>19.8</b>
Theft of a vehicle <sup>7</sup>	175	126
Theft from a vehicle <sup>8</sup>	117	132
Criminal damage, interference <sup>9</sup>	119	98
<b>Other: rate/1000</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Dangerous driving <sup>10</sup>	0	3
Racially aggravated <sup>11</sup>	3	0
Theft of pedal cycle <sup>12</sup>	10	11
Arson <sup>13</sup>	34	16
Drug-related <sup>14</sup>	13	10
<b>Total: rate/1000</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>40.5</b>

### Handsworth

Type of crime	1999	2000
<b>Personal: rate/1000</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Insult/pester <sup>1</sup>	5	8
Physical attack <sup>2</sup>	30	36
Rape, indecent assault <sup>3</sup>	0	2
Robbery of personal property, theft from a person <sup>4</sup>	16	21
<b>Dwellings: rate/1000</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Burglary in a dwelling <sup>5</sup>	114	97
Criminal damage <sup>6</sup>	24	18
<b>Motor Vehicle: rate/1000</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>24.2</b>
Theft of a vehicle <sup>7</sup>	181	123
Theft from a vehicle <sup>8</sup>	197	160
Criminal damage, interference <sup>9</sup>	111	152
<b>Other: rate/1000</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Dangerous driving <sup>10</sup>	4	0
Racially aggravated <sup>11</sup>	0	1
Theft of pedal cycle <sup>12</sup>	19	12
Arson <sup>13</sup>	13	16
Drug-related <sup>14</sup>	10	8
<b>Total: rate/1000</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>36.3</b>

## Tinsley

Type of crime	1999	2000
<b>Personal: rate/1000</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Insult/pester <sup>1</sup>	3	3
Physical attack, kidnap <sup>2</sup>	17	20
Rape, indecent assault <sup>3</sup>	3	2
Robbery of personal property, theft from a person <sup>4</sup>	6	9
<b>Dwellings: rate/1000</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>16</b>
Burglary in a dwelling <sup>5</sup>	51	34
Criminal damage <sup>6</sup>	18	30
<b>Motor Vehicle: rate/1000</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>32.5</b>
Theft of a vehicle <sup>7</sup>	49	25
Theft from a vehicle <sup>8</sup>	48	62
Criminal damage, interference <sup>9</sup>	52	43
<b>Other: rate/1000</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>9</b>
Dangerous/reckless driving <sup>10</sup>	0	5
Racially aggravated <sup>11</sup>	0	6
Theft of pedal cycle <sup>12</sup>	7	3
Arson <sup>13</sup>	16	11
Drug-related <sup>14</sup>	7	11
<b>Total: rate/1000</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>66</b>

Approximate rate/1000 for each category calculated on the assumption of the following populations:

Darnall	18,000
Handsworth	18,000
Tinsley	4,000

HO codes included in categories above:

1. 3, 8.3
2. 2, 5, 8.1, 105
3. 17, 19.1, 20
4. 34.2, 39
5. 28, 29, 40
6. 58.2
7. 37.2, 48
8. 45
9. 58.4, 126
10. 4.4, 802
11. 8.4, 58.6, 58.8, 105.2
12. 44
13. 56
14. 92.1, 92.2

Recorded crime statistics for 1999 and 2000 have been supplied by South Yorkshire Police. They are available at street level, so statistics for individual streets or areas can be abstracted if required.

### Victims per 1,000 residents, 1997/8

Darnall ward 10-12      Handsworth ward 0-8

Source: University of Sheffield Centre of Criminology Studies (*Sheffield Trends 1999*)

**National trends** The level of recorded crime increased substantially over the period 1970-1998/99. Recorded levels of burglary in dwellings and theft of or from motor vehicles declined more recently since 1993, but violent crime continued to rise over most of this period. In England and Wales, in 1998/99, there were 2053 thefts of or from motor vehicles, 906 burglaries in dwellings, and 636 violent offences per 100,000 population (DETR, 2000, p50).

**Problems** Recorded offences do not cover all crimes. They exclude unreported crime, and reporting rates may vary over time. Under reporting is a particular issue for violent crime, where many offences are perpetrated by offenders who are known to the victim.

## INDICATOR 21 Fear of crime

**Why does this matter?** Fear of crime can cause real anxiety and have a negative effect on behaviour, with people reluctant to walk or use public transport or go out after dark.

### Percentage of respondents feeling very unsafe or worried about crime by gender

	2000 BCS	
	Women	Men
Burglary	22	16
Theft of a car (owners)	22	19
Theft from a car (owners)	16	16
Mugging	23	11
Physical attack	27	9
Rape	29	7
Insulted or pestered	13	5

### Percentage of respondents feeling very unsafe or worried about crime by region

	2000 BCS	
	Yorks/Hu	All
Burglary	22	19
Theft of a car (owners)	18	17
Theft from a car (owners)	23	21
Mugging	19	16
Physical attack	18	18
Rape	18	19
Insulted or pestered	10	9

### Impact of fear of crime/actual crime on quality of life

percentages	1998 (fear of)	2000 (fear of)	2000 (crime)
Minimal (scores 1-3)	50	55	67
Moderate (scores 4-7)	43	38	29
Great (scores 8-10)	8	6	4
Mean	3.9	3.6	3.0
Unweighted No.	7427	4769	4823

(excludes Don't Knows)

The following groups were most likely to say fear of crime greatly affected their quality of life:

- women aged 60 or older
- Asians
- those in poor health or with a limiting illness or disability
- people in low income households
- people living in council or Housing Association accommodation
- people living in areas with high levels of physical disorder



**Those whose quality of life is most affected by fear of crime (2000 BCS)**

% of greatly affected			
<b>Sex and age</b>		<b>Socio-economic circumstances</b>	
Women aged 60 or older	12	Household income	
Men aged 60 or older	7	- less than £5000	12
		- £5000 less than £10000	9
		- £1000 less than £15000	8
<b>Ethnicity</b>		<b>Type of area</b>	
Asian	18	Social renters	11
Black	9		
<b>Health</b>		High levels of disorder	
Bad health	23	Council areas	10
Fair health	9	People go their own way	9
Limiting disability/illness	11	Inner-city areas	7
Non-limiting disability/illness	9		9
		<b>All</b>	<b>6</b>

Excludes Don't Knows

Source: The 2000 British Crime Survey England and Wales

**National trends** Fear of crime is common, particularly among women. In 1998, 19% of people in England and Wales were 'very worried' about their homes being burgled, and 18% were 'very worried' about physical attack. Levels of fear of crime rose up to 1994 but there is evidence of some falls in recent years (DETR, 2000, p51).

**Problems** Data is available on a national and regional level through the British Crime Survey (annually?) It does not appear to be collected at a more local level in Sheffield, so would need to be monitored through a local survey.

## SOCIAL: empowerment and participation

### INDICATOR 22 Social participation

**Why does this matter?** Public action and involvement is essential for a truly sustainable community. Voluntary activity can do much to promote social inclusion and cohesion in a community, which benefits the recipients, participants, and society as a whole.

#### Darnall Area (percentages)

Do you feel involved with the community?	2000
yes	41.3
no	56.3

Source: combined data from Sheffield TEC Community Audit, 1998, and Sheffield City Council Housing Survey, 2000

**National trends** In 1996/97, around half of all people had either participated in action in the last 12 months, or said they would be interested in volunteering. Participation in voluntary work varied by type of area, with about 20% of those in affluent suburban and rural areas participating in local voluntary work compared with about 7% of those in council estates and low income areas (DETR, 2000, p52).

**Problems** Social participation can mean different things to different people. Data would have to be collected and monitored through a local survey, repeated every 2-3 years. An indicator for social interaction/community spirit would also be useful.

#### Alternative indicators

##### Electoral turnout

	1988	1996	1998
<b>Darnall</b>	29.4%	22.3%	23.0%
<b>Handsworth</b>	37.3%	25.4%	21.2%

Source Sheffield Community Information <http://dis.shef.ac.uk/trends/trends.asp?ward=DARNALL> and <http://dis.shef.ac.uk/trends/trends.asp?ward=HANDSWORTH>

The recent (June 2001) General Election turnout is being analysed at polling district level, and statistics will continue to be collected at this level - statistics will be made available later this year.

### INDICATOR 23 Community well being

**Why does this matter?** This indicator tries to capture the overall sense of satisfaction with life locally.

#### Darnall Area

Darnall residents' feelings about the area	2000 (%)
<b>How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with this area as a place to live?</b>	
• Very satisfied	37.3
• Fairly satisfied	33.0
• Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	12.7
• Fairly dissatisfied	9.3
• Very dissatisfied	7.0
<b>Would you say this area as a place to live has, during the last 2 years:</b>	
• got better	7.7
• got worse	44.3
• remained about the same	42.0

Source: combined data from Sheffield TEC Community Audit, 1998, and Sheffield City Council Housing Survey, 2000

Tinsley residents' feelings about the area	2001 (%)
<b>How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with this area as a place to live?</b>	
• Very satisfied	4.7
• Fairly satisfied	24.8
• Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	20.2
• Fairly dissatisfied	24.0
• Very dissatisfied	22.5
<b>Over the last 5 years how, if at all, has this area changed as a place to live?</b>	
• got better	10.0
• got worse	72.5
• remained about the same	16.7

Tinsley SureStart Survey, 2001

**National trends** In England in 1997/98, 46% of all households thought their area had a lot of community spirit, almost the same as the proportions reported in 1992 and 1994/5 (DETR, 2000, p53).

**Problems** Data would need to be collected and monitored through local surveys, every 2-3 years. Follow up questions (such as those asked in the Tinsley SureStart survey) could be asked to establish the causes of satisfaction/dissatisfaction.

#### **INDICATOR 24 Tenant satisfaction/participation**

**Why does this matter?** Local issues often stimulate participation in wider issues. Two possible options are suggested:

1. proportion of council tenants who are very or fairly satisfied with the opportunities for participation in management and decision-making
2. proportion of tenants currently represented by recognised tenants' associations.

**National trends** Data will be collected in the Survey of English Housing from 2000/01 and national results will then be available annually. Local authorities will be required to carry out a survey and report the results at least once every 3 years, starting in 2000/01 (DETR, 2000, p54).

**Problems** Option 1 measures satisfaction with housing services rather than participation. Option 2 does not pick up alternative means of tenant participation which are being actively encouraged under new policies, and only the number of organisations are measured rather than how active they are, which may be more important.

## ECONOMIC: sustainable local economy

### INDICATOR 25 Employment/unemployment

**Why does this matter?** Unemployment is associated with other forms of deprivation and social exclusion as well as representing a waste of human resources. The longer people are out of work, the less likely it is that they will return to work because they can lose skills and motivation and become increasingly detached from the labour market.

#### Sheffield and the Darnall Area

Number of Economically Active Aged 16-59	mid-98	
	number	%
Darnall	8400	77.8
Handsworth	8200	82.0
Sheffield		

Source: [www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhoodstatistics/](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhoodstatistics/)

Jobseeker's Allowance Claimants	mid-98	
	number	% of economically active
Darnall	725	8.6
Handsworth	510	6.2
Sheffield	17230	

Source: [www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhoodstatistics/](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhoodstatistics/)

**Numbers of people claiming unemployment benefit for more than a year, expressed as a proportion of total unemployment benefit claimants**

Darnall ward	Jan 97	Jan 98
No. Unemployed	908	764
No. Long Term	410	280
Long Term Rate	5.1%	3.5%
Handsworth ward	Jan 97	Jan 98
No. Unemployed	630	533
No. Long Term	263	172
Long Term Rate	3.3%	2.2%

Source *Sheffield Community Information* <http://dis.shef.ac.uk/trends/trends.asp?ward=DARNALL> and *Sheffield Community Information* <http://dis.shef.ac.uk/trends/trends.asp?ward=HANDSWORTH>

**National trends** In the period May to July 1999, the national employment rate was 74% (DETR, 2000, p56).

**Problems** The recently published government neighbourhood statistics are generally expressed as actual numbers rather than a percentage figure. Definitions of the indicators may change over time because of changes to the benefit system.

## INDICATOR 26 Benefit recipients

**Why does this matter?** Poverty and social exclusion cover a wide range of problems such as unemployment, crime, poor health, housing and education, and degraded local surroundings.

### Sheffield and the Darnall Area

Income Support Claimants	mid-98	
	number	%
Darnall	1925	
Handsworth	1700	
Sheffield	43030	

Source: [www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhoodstatistics/](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhoodstatistics/)

Income Support	1997?		
	Action Area	Area %	City %
Hhlds receiving Income Support	2199	25.2	20.1
All Hhlds receiving Council Tax/Housing Benefit	3529	40.4	32.7

Source: Housing Benefits System; Council Tax Register, provided by Sheffield City Council Housing Services, Research & Policy Section

### Households receiving Income Support and Housing Benefit Dec 97

Darnall	No. claimants	% Households
All HB/CTB Claimants	3,160	40.1%
Income Support claimants	1,987	25.2%
Handsworth		
All HB/CTB Claimants	3,038	37.8%
Income Support claimants	1,678	20.9%

Source *Sheffield Community Information* <http://dis.shef.ac.uk/trends/trends.asp?ward=DARNALL> and <http://dis.shef.ac.uk/trends/trends.asp?ward=HANDSWORTH>

**National trends** Taken as a group, the key indicators of poverty and social exclusion show little change between 1990 and 1999 (DETR, 2000, p57).

**Problems** Benefits are only a proxy for poverty and do not necessarily reflect the broad range of issues involved. Benefit rules change over time, reducing comparability; they may also miss some people in poverty.

## INDICATOR 27 Business start-ups and closures: VAT registrations and de-registrations

**Why does this matter?** A strong and diverse business base is needed so that everyone across the UK in different regions and with different skills can benefit from economic growth. Local businesses are particularly important for local economies.

### Sheffield and the Darnall Area

Number of businesses registered for VAT	1998	1999	2000
Darnall			620
Handsworth			180
Sheffield	9890	9650	

Source: [www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhoodstatistics/](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhoodstatistics/) and Sheffield Trends 1999

**National trends** In 1998, growth in new businesses net of closures was strongest in the south of England and Northern Ireland, and not evenly distributed across the country. In the UK as a whole growth is concentrated in the financial and business service sectors (DETR, 2000, p58).

**Problems** VAT registrations do not capture many of the small one-person businesses. VAT thresholds are subject to change, making comparison over time difficult.

#### Alternative indicators

All Employee Jobs	1998
Darnall	26600
Handsworth	2700
Sheffield	215400

Source: [www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhoodstatistics/](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhoodstatistics/)

#### INDICATOR 28 Companies with Environment Management Systems

**Why does this matter?** Companies have a key role in helping to protect the environment by adopting sound management practices to safeguard and improve their environmental performance. A voluntary international standard has been developed (ISO 14001) and within Europe (EMAS).

**National trends** By the end of 1999, some 1020 UK companies had implemented an IS 14001 environmental management system, and 74 sites had registered to EMAS (DETR, 2000, p59).

**Problems** Data is not readily available.

#### INDICATOR 29 Social and community enterprises

**Why does this matter?** These enterprises provide local services and bring people and communities together. They can take numerous and diverse forms.

**Problems** Data is not straightforward to collect. The indicator does not show the impact of the enterprises, or the numbers of people involved. This indicator is best defined by local communities themselves.