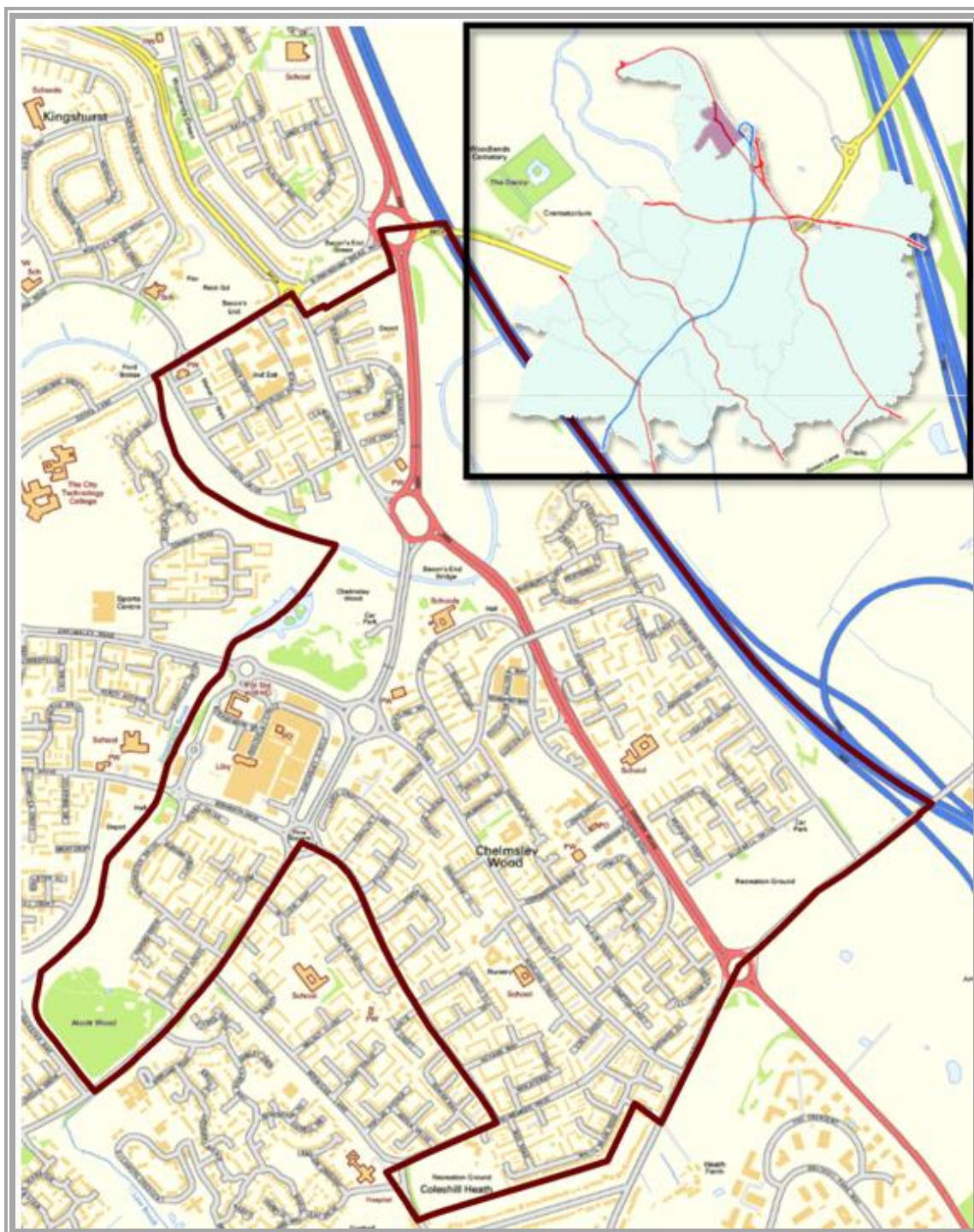


2013 Ward Profile: Chelmsley Wood



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WARD PROFILE FORWARD

Ward Profiles are a broad overview of each key strategic theme, providing a snapshot of a ward's socio-economic circumstances and highlighting specific issues and concerns at a local level.

The 2013 Ward Profiles including comprehensive coverage of the Census 2011 data, with a particular focus on the following key themes:

- Population and demography;
- Households, living arrangements & family structure;
- Ethnicity, religion, origin & language;
- Employment and qualifications;
- Health and care;
- Housing and housing condition.

This report also draws on the following data sets:

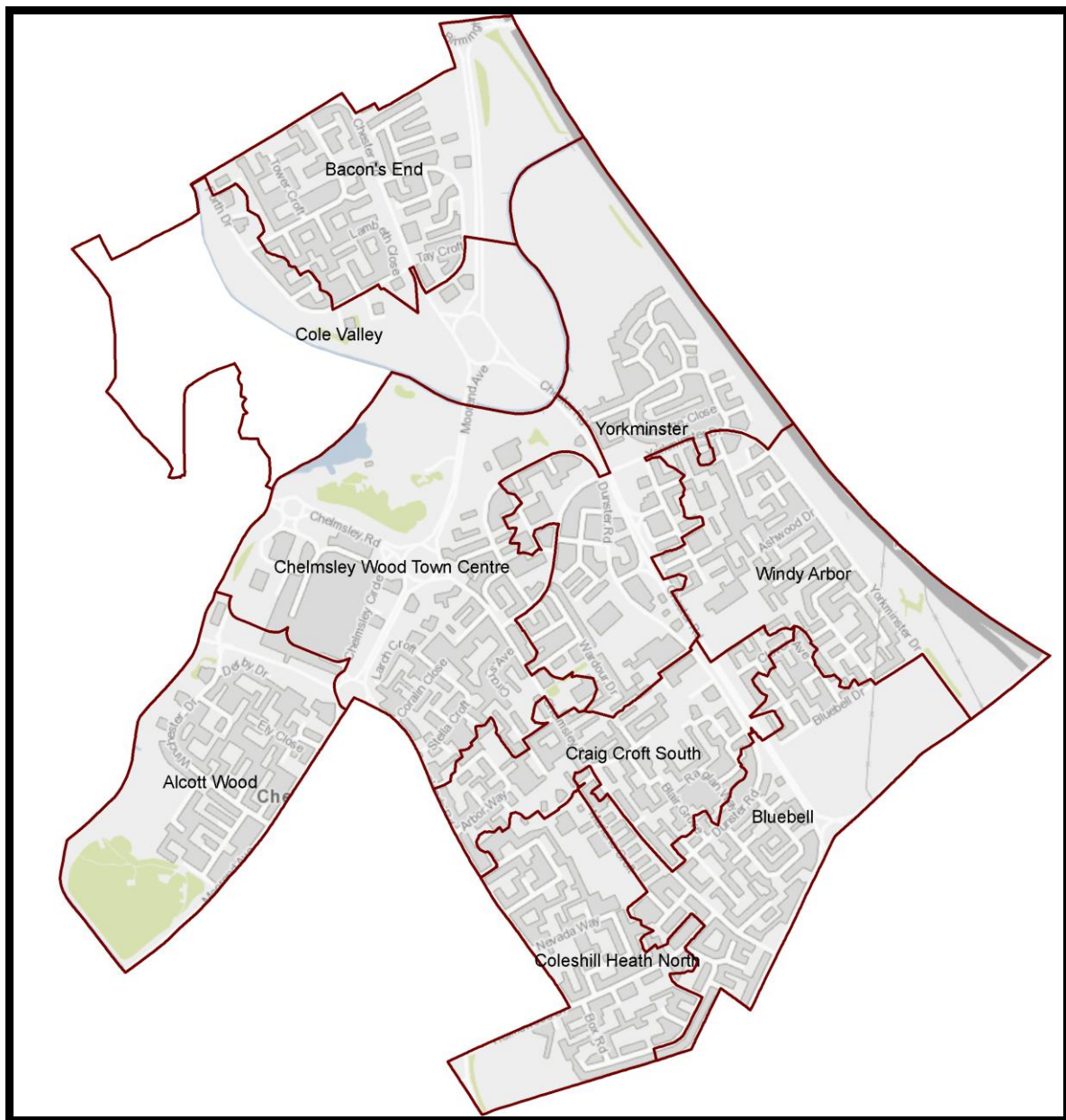
- Solihull crime rates for calendar year 2012 (West Midlands Police);
- Claimant unemployment (ONS/Nomis) and worklessness (DWP);
- Solihull Place Survey 2012 (SMBC);
- School attainment (Department for Education);
- Children in Poverty (HMRC);
- Fire and arson incidents (West Midlands Fire Service);
- Life expectancy and mortality rates (NHS, Solihull Public Health);
- Healthy lifestyles (NHS, Association of Public Health Observatories);
- Index of Multiple Deprivation (ONS);
- Solihull Housing Register (SMBC).

Sub-borough data is available at a variety of levels. As well as the borough's 17 electoral wards, the majority of data is based on the standard Census geographies:

- Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) local neighbourhoods based on a minimum population of 1,000 and an average of 1,500 (134 in Solihull);
- Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) containing an average of 7,200 persons (29 in Solihull); and
- Census Output Areas (OAs), the smallest unit for which census data are published consisting of at least 40 households and 100 persons, the target size being 125 households (667 in Solihull).

Technical advice and support is available from the Solihull Observatory.

CHELMSLEY WOOD SUPER OUTPUT AREAS



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SOLIHULL CONTEXT

Solihull is a broadly affluent Borough in both the regional and national context, with generally above-average levels of school performance and low crime rates compared with the West Midlands key characteristics. Levels and extent of deprivation are limited with only 22 of the Borough's 133 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the most 20% deprived areas in the country.

Solihull as an authority is, however, challenged by a prosperity gap, with performance indicators in the regeneration zone to the north of Birmingham International Airport significantly lagging the rest of the Borough. Geographically, Solihull can be split into the northern area (including the regeneration zone), the urban west (including Solihull town centre), the rural east and the semi-rural south.

CHELMSLEY WOOD SUMMARY

Centred on one of Solihull's main retail centres, Chelmsley Wood is one of the Borough's three densely populated northern wards and is a focus for redevelopment and neighbourhood improvement. Its socio-economic indicators reflect this status with all measures less favourable than the Solihull average. Of the nine LSOAs either wholly or partially contained within the ward, all except Bacon's End and Yorkminster are in the most 20% deprived of neighbourhoods in the country. Cole Valley, Chelmsley Wood Town Centre, Craig Croft South, Windy Arbor, Coleshill Heath North and Alcott Wood are in the most 10% deprived nationally.

The regeneration of Chelmsley Wood seeks to bring about long-term sustainable benefits for residents through changes to the tenure mix and types of housing available to local people and through improvements to schools, community facilities, retail, leisure and employment services, whilst at the same time enhancing existing key strengths such as the town centre and Local Nature Reserve and Green Flag Park, Meriden Park. Also the proximity to the River Cole and employment centres of the NEC, Airport & Birmingham Business Park to the south. The regeneration of Chelmsley Wood is guided by the principles of the North Solihull Strategic Framework and subsequent review of the Spatial Strategy for North Solihull.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

Total Population and Households

	Chelmsley Wood	Solihull	England
All usual residents	12,453	206,674	53,012,456
Household residents	12,366	205,087	52,059,931
Communal establishment residents	87	1,587	952,525
% of population in communal establishments	0.7%	0.8%	1.8%
Area (hectares)	268	17,829	13,027,843
Population density	46.5	11.6	4.1
Households with at least one usual resident	5,581	86,056	22,063,368
Average household size	2.2	2.4	2.4
Source: ONS Census 2011			

At the time of the 2011 Census the population of Chelmsley Wood was 12,453 (6,089 males, 6,364 females). This equates to 46.5 residents per hectare, compared to the Solihull average of 11.6 and the 2nd highest in the borough.

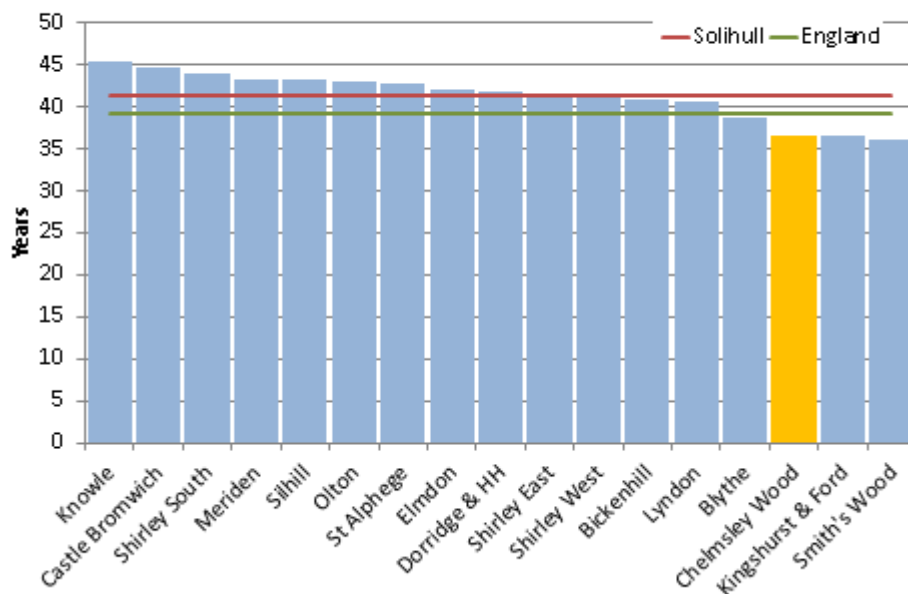
At 2.2 people per household the average size of Chelmsley Wood's 5,581 households is smaller than the Solihull and England averages.

Age Structure

	Count	% of Population		
	Chelmsley Wood	Chelmsley Wood	Solihull	England
Pre-School Children (0-4 years)	1,069	8.6%	5.6%	6.3%
School Age Children (5-15 Years)	1,743	14.0%	13.4%	12.6%
All Children (0-15 years)	2,812	22.6%	19.0%	18.9%
Young Adults (age 16-24 years)	1,707	13.7%	10.6%	11.9%
Mature working Age (25-64 years)	6,082	48.8%	51.3%	52.9%
Working Age Total (16-64)	7,789	62.5%	61.9%	64.8%
Retirement Age (65 year+)	1,852	14.9%	19.2%	16.3%
Older People (Age 85+)	161	1.3%	2.7%	2.2%
Average Age (years)		36.7	41.3	39.3
Source: ONS Census 2011				

In 2011 the average age in Chelmsley Wood was 36.7 years, below that for Solihull as a whole (41.3 years) and 3rd lowest in the borough.

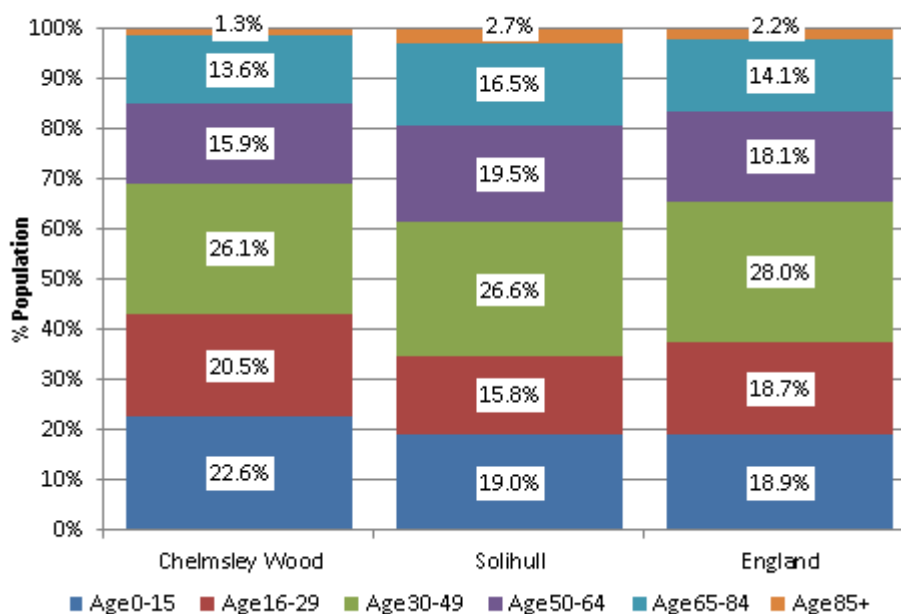
Average Age



Source: ONS Census 2011

This below average age in Chelmsley Wood is reflected in a relatively high proportion of residents aged both 0-15 years (22.6% compared to 19% for Solihull) and 16-29 years (20.5% compared to 15.8%). This is offset by proportionally fewer residents aged 50 and over, most notably Chelmsley Wood has the 4th smallest population of those aged 65 and over (14.0%) and the 3rd smallest proportion of older people aged 85+ (1.3%).

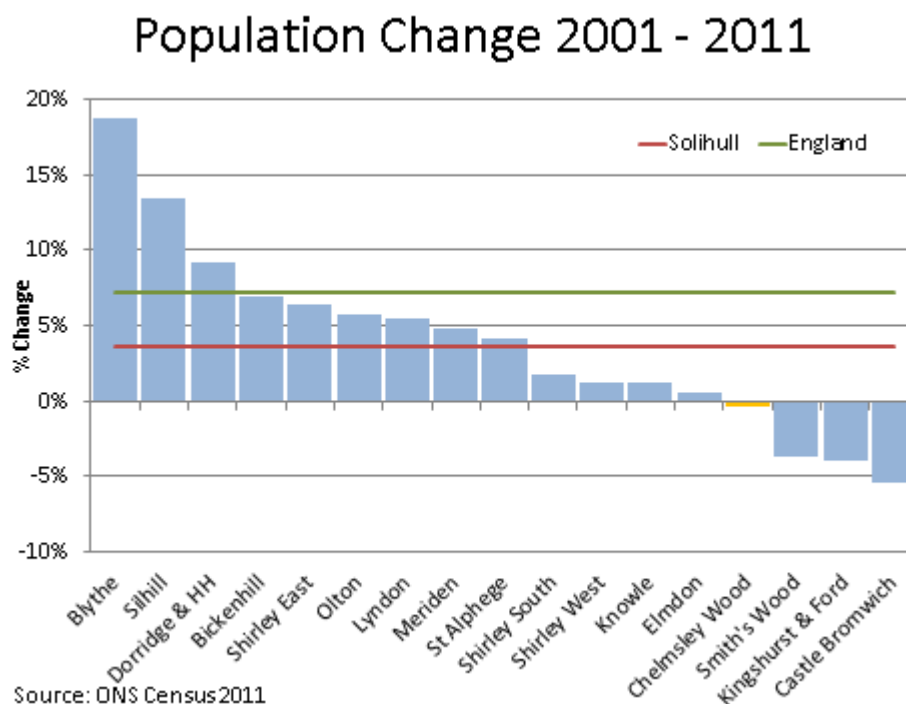
Population 2011



Source: ONS Census 2011

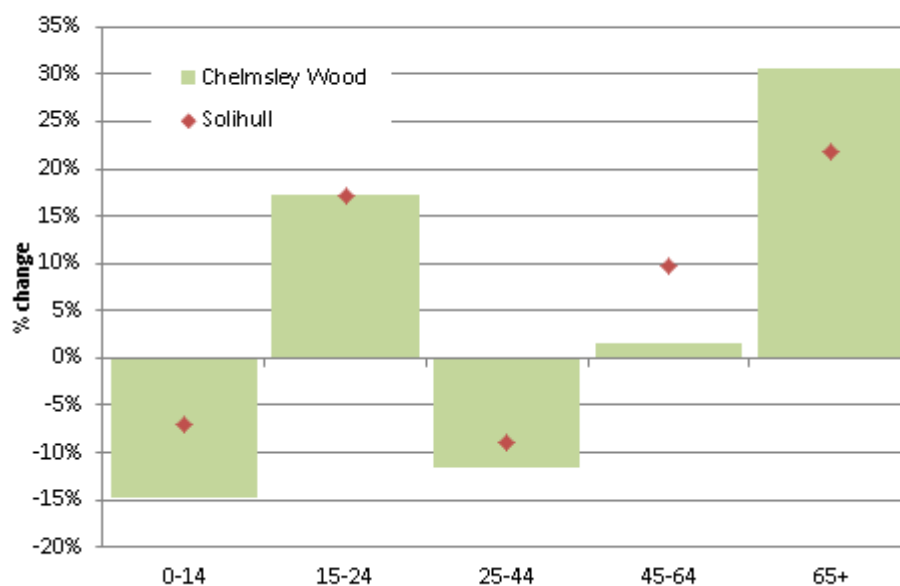
Population Change

Between 2001 and 2011 Chelmsley Wood was one of five wards in the borough to record a fall in the total population, albeit by a marginal -0.4% (-53 individuals). This compares to a 3.6% increase in the population across Solihull as a whole.



Population change in Chelmsley Wood was similar in pattern to that of Solihull as a whole, with falling numbers aged 0-14 years and 25-44 years, largely offset by increases in the 15-24 and 45+ populations. Although Chelmsley Wood still has a relatively small population aged 65+ the increase in the number in the group was, at 31%, substantially higher than across Solihull as a whole (+22%). The fact that the 65+ population is increasing by more than other age groups contributed to a relatively sharp increase in the average age of the Chelmsley Wood population of 2.3 years between 2001 and 2011.

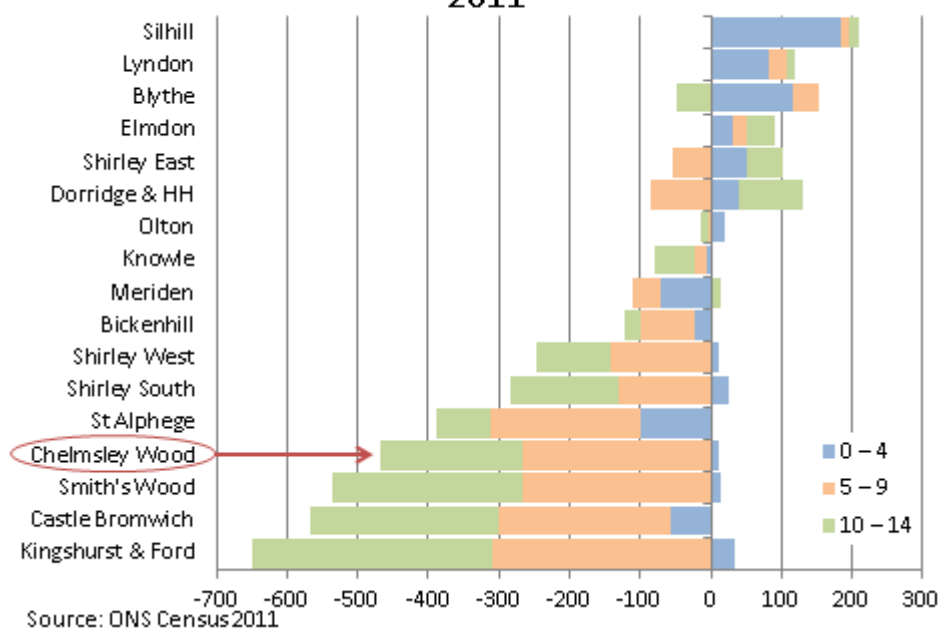
Population Change by Broad Age Band 2001 - 2011



Source: ONS Census 2011

Between 2001 and 2011 Chelmsley Wood recorded one of the largest falls in the number of children in the borough - although it should be noted that 10 out of 17 wards were subject to a fall in the number of 0-14 year olds over this period. A small increase in the number aged 0-4 years, was offset by substantial falls in the numbers of 5-9 year olds (-268) and those aged 10-14 years (-201).

Change in Number of Children Aged 0-14 years 2001-2011



Source: ONS Census 2011

Ethnicity, Origin and Language

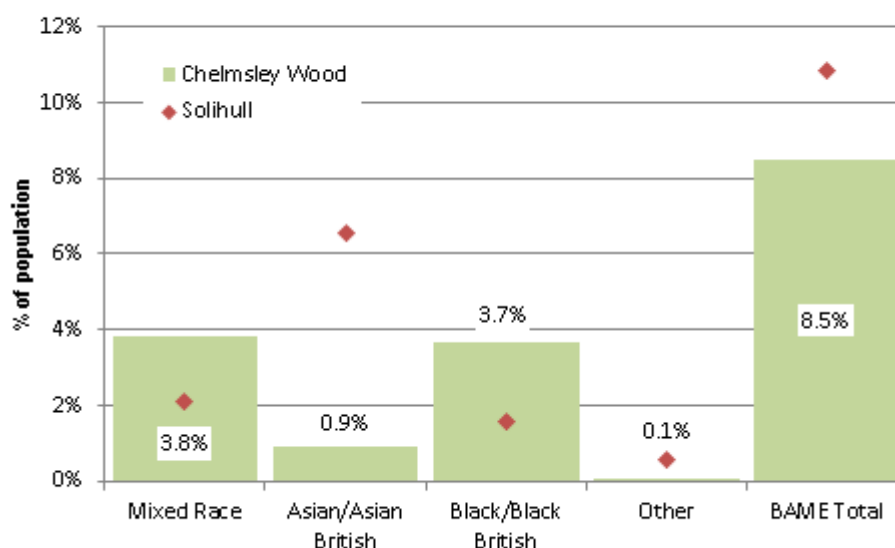
	Count	% of Population		
	Chelmsley Wood	Chelmsley Wood	Solihull	England
White Population	11,396	91.5%	89.1%	85.4%
Black & Asian Minority Ethnic Population (BAME)	1,057	8.5%	10.9%	14.6%
Born in UK	11,834	95.0%	92.6%	86.2%
Born Outside UK	619	5.0%	7.4%	13.8%
UK Passport	8,586	68.9%	82.1%	75.8%
Non-UK Passport	302	2.4%	4.0%	8.8%
No Passport	3,610	29.0%	14.6%	16.5%
English Main Language (age 3+)	11,671	98.7%	97.1%	92.0%
Speak English Well (age 3+)	124	1.0%	2.5%	6.3%
Cannot Speak English or Speak Well (age 3+)	26	0.2%	0.5%	1.7%
Source: ONS Census 2011				

The population of Solihull is becoming increasingly diverse, with the number of residents from a Black or Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) background increasing by +108% between 2001 and 2011, representing 10.9% of the population compared with 5.4% 10 years earlier.

Chelmsley Wood is in the midst of a similar, albeit less pronounced change, with the number of BAME residents increasing by +42% (+315 individuals) over this period, offset by a fall of -3% (-368 individuals) in the White population. As a result of this changing demographic the proportion of BAME residents has increased from 5.9% in 2001 to 8.5% in 2011, although this is at the lower end of the spectrum for the borough as a whole.

The North Solihull regeneration wards contain 33% of Solihull's Black or Black British and 28% of the Mixed Race population, but relatively few of the borough's Asian or Asian British residents (13%). The BAME profile in Chelmsley Wood is accordingly significantly different from the rest of Solihull, with a relatively large proportion of Black or Black British residents (3.7% of the total population compared to Solihull average of 1.6%) and those from a Mixed Race background (3.8% of the total compared to 2.1%) and relatively few from Asian or Asian British groups (0.8% compared to 6.6%).

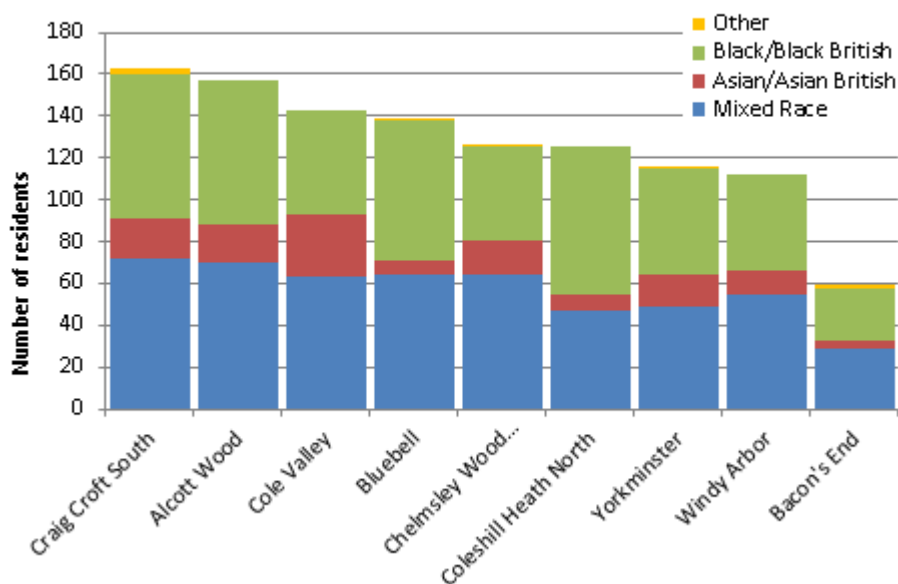
Black and Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) Population 2011



Source: ONS Census2011

At a local neighbourhood level the BAME population in Chelmsley Wood ranges from 10% in each of Alcott Wood, Bluebell and Cole Valley to 5% in Bacon's End.

Black or Asian Minority Ethnic Population (BAME) in Blythe Area



Source: ONS Census2011

At 5%, the number of Chelmsley Wood residents born outside of the UK is below both the Solihull (7.4%) and England (13.8%) averages. A large majority (71%) of the 619 Chelmsley Wood residents born outside of the UK arrived prior to 2001 and compared with the borough as a whole a smaller proportion (10% compared to 13%) have arrived post 2007.

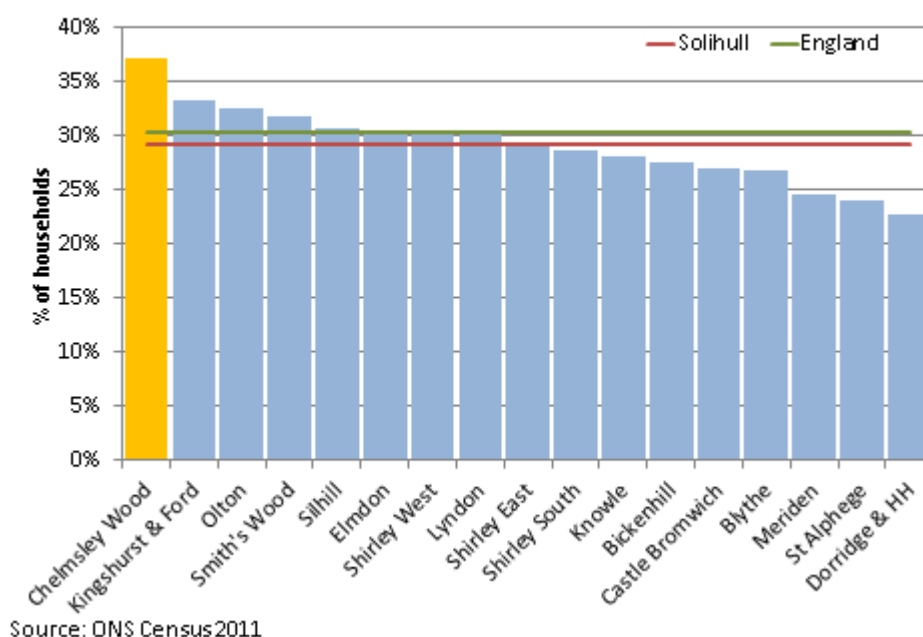
Nearly 99% of the Chelmsley Wood population aged 3 years and over have English as their main language, with those that cannot speak English or speak English well representing just 0.2% of the total population.

Household Composition and Living Arrangements

	Count	% of All Households		
	Chelmsley Wood	Chelmsley Wood	Solihull	England
One Person	2,065	37.0%	29.2%	30.2%
One Family	3,251	58.3%	65.6%	61.8%
Other Households	265	4.7%	5.2%	8.0%
Total Aged 65+	980	17.6%	24.4%	20.7%
Of which Single	638	11.4%	13.9%	12.4%
All with Dependent Children	1,831	32.8%	30.2%	29.1%
Of Which Lone Parent	875	15.7%	7.1%	7.1%
All Households	5,581			
Source: ONS Census 2011				

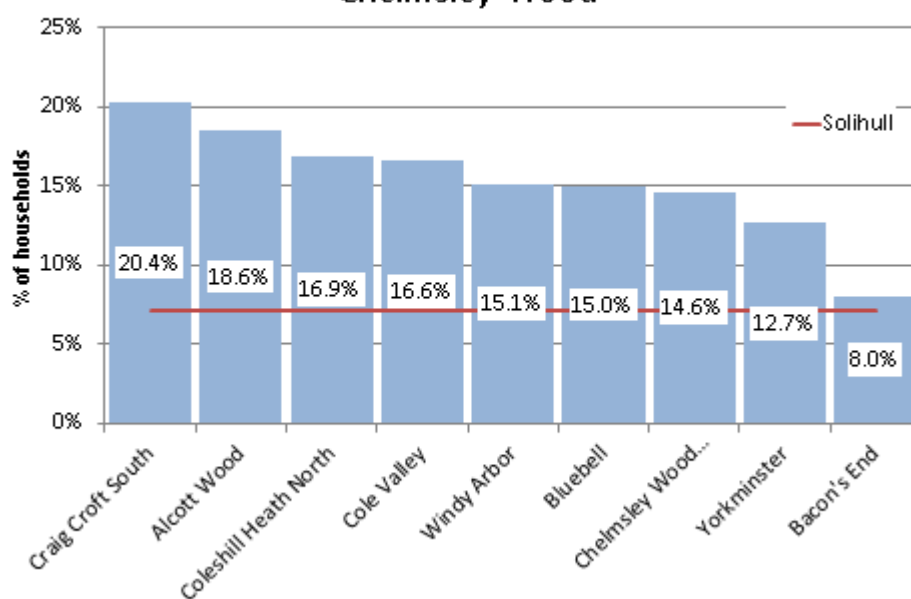
58% of Chelmsley Wood's 5,581 households are occupied by one family, although unlike the borough as a whole this is less than the England average (62%). Chelmsley Wood has the highest proportion of single person households in Solihull, which at 37% of the total is substantially higher than the national average (30%). Single person households are becoming increasingly common in both Chelmsley Wood and the rest of the borough. Between 2001 and 2011 the number of single person households in Chelmsley Wood increased by +22% (+367 households), with the proportion increasing from 32% to 37% of all households.

Single Person Households



There are 1,134 lone parent households in Chelmsley Wood of which 875 have dependent children. At 15.7% of all households this is the 2nd highest concentration in the borough and is more than double the Solihull average rate of 7.1%. To put this in context 41% of all lone parent households with dependent children are in the three North Solihull regeneration wards. All LSOA neighbourhoods in Chelmsley Wood have a higher proportion of lone parent households with dependent children than the Solihull average, with Craig Croft at over 20% having the 3rd highest concentration in the borough.

Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children in Chelmsley Wood



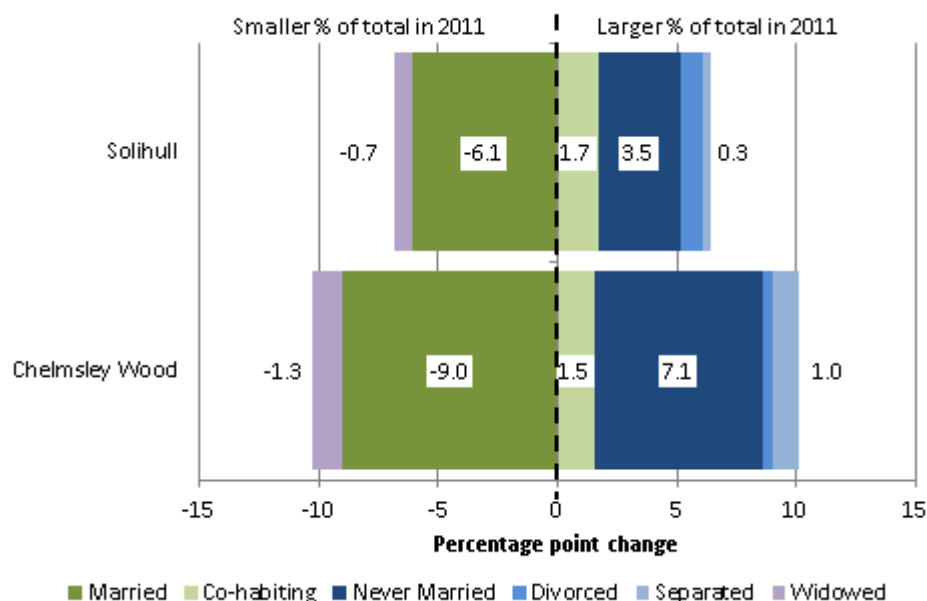
Source: ONS Census 2011

	Count	% 16+ Population		
	Chelmsley Wood	Chelmsley Wood	Solihull	England
Married or Registered Civil Partnership	3,216	33.7%	50.9%	45.9%
Cohabiting Couple	1,292	13.5%	9.4%	11.9%
Never Married or in a Civil Partnership	3,193	33.4%	23.7%	25.8%
Separated	315	3.3%	1.9%	2.1%
Divorced or Dissolved Civil Partnership	907	9.5%	5.9%	6.5%
Widowed or Surviving Partner from Civil Partnership	571	6.0%	7.1%	6.3%
Source: ONS Census 2011				

Just over a third (33.7%) of the 16+ population in Chelmsley Wood live as a married or civil partnership couple, which is substantially below the Solihull (50.9%) and England (45.9%) averages. By contrast the ward has an above average proportion of co-habiting couples and more people who do not live in a couple and have never been married or in a civil partnership. There are also proportionally more not living in a couple because they have separated or divorced, which is consistent with the relatively large numbers of lone parent households in the ward.

Between 2001 and 2011 changes in the living arrangements of the 16+ population in Chelmsley Wood were similar to those evident in the rest of Solihull albeit more pronounced. Over this period the proportion of people living as part of married couple fell by -9 percentage points in Chelmsley Wood, as proportionally people not living in a couple (particularly those never married, +7.1 percentage points) or in a co-habiting couple (+1.5 percentage points) became more common.

Change in Structure of Living Arrangement 2001-2011

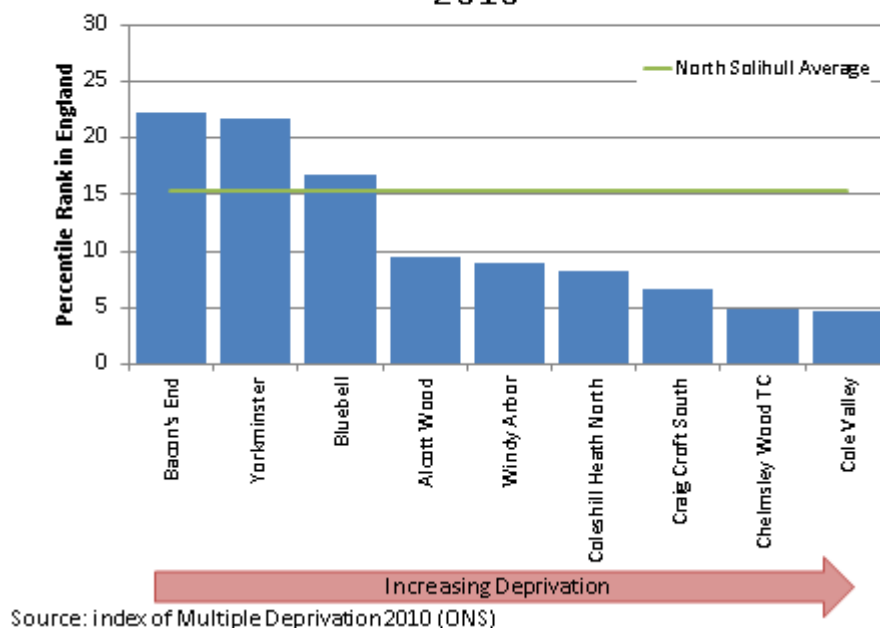


Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) provides a useful snapshot of the degree to which the local population is exposed to social and economic disadvantage.

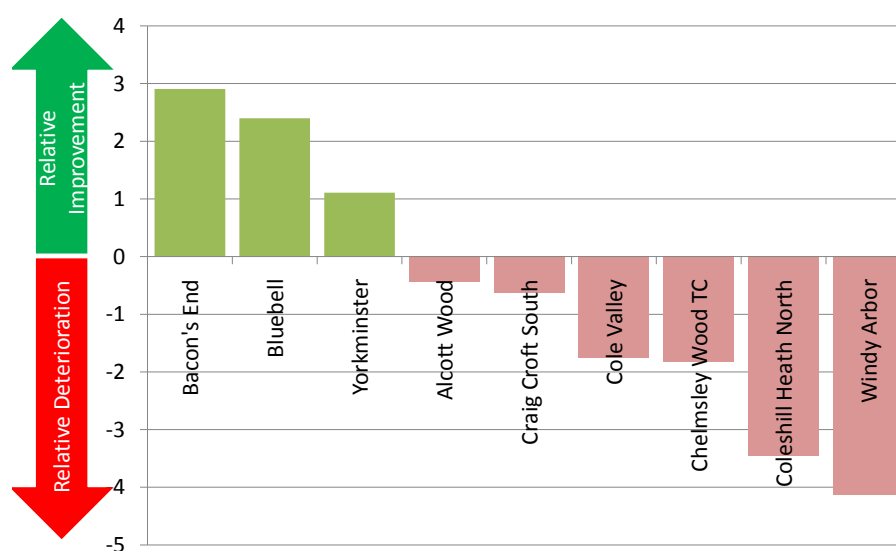
Deprivation is relatively widespread in Chelmsley Wood, with six of the ward's nine LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in the country, of which Cole Valley and Chelmsley Wood Town Centre are in the bottom 5%.

Overall Deprivation in Chelmsley Wood Area 2010



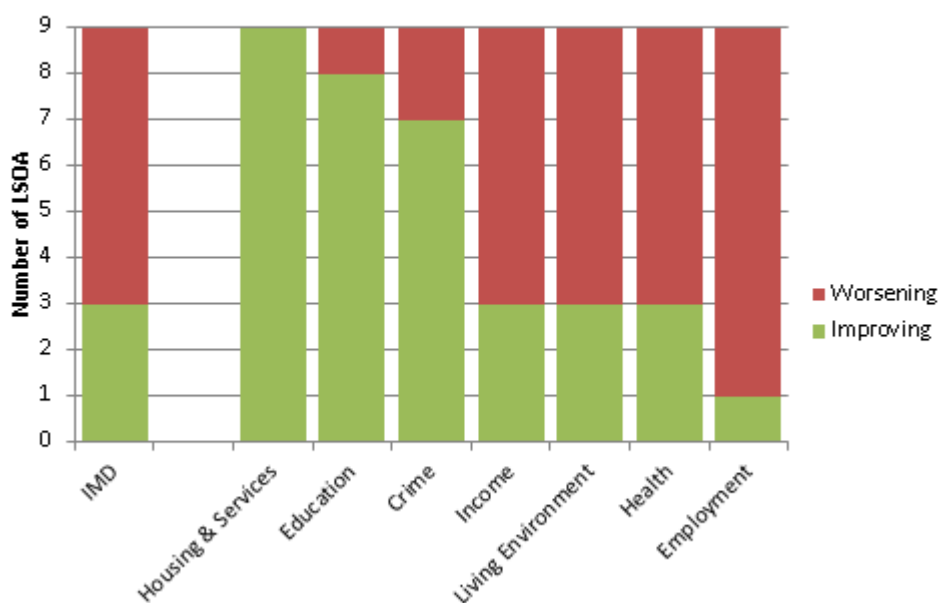
Six out of the nine LSOAs in Chelmsley Wood recorded a negative movement in percentile rank between the 2007 and 2010 IMD, indicating that relative to the rest of the country deprivation worsened over this period. These neighbourhoods in which deprivation became relatively worse were those in Chelmsley Wood that are in the bottom 10% nationally.

Relative Change in Overall Deprivation in Chelmsley Wood Area 2007-2010



Between 2007 and 2010 eight out of the nine LSOAs in Chelmsley Wood area saw a fall in rank in the employment domain, although this widespread worsening in relative employment deprivation is consistent with the pattern across the North Solihull regeneration area. The income, living environment (housing, air quality and road traffic accidents) and health domains were also subject to a negative balance over this period (more LSOAs falling in rank than rising). By contrast, the crime, education and housing and services domains all had positive balances, the strong performance in the latter being consistent with the pattern across Solihull.

Change in Deprivation Rank in Chelmsley Wood Area by IMD Domain 2007 - 2010



Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007, 2010 (ONS)

PROSPEROUS COMMUNITIES

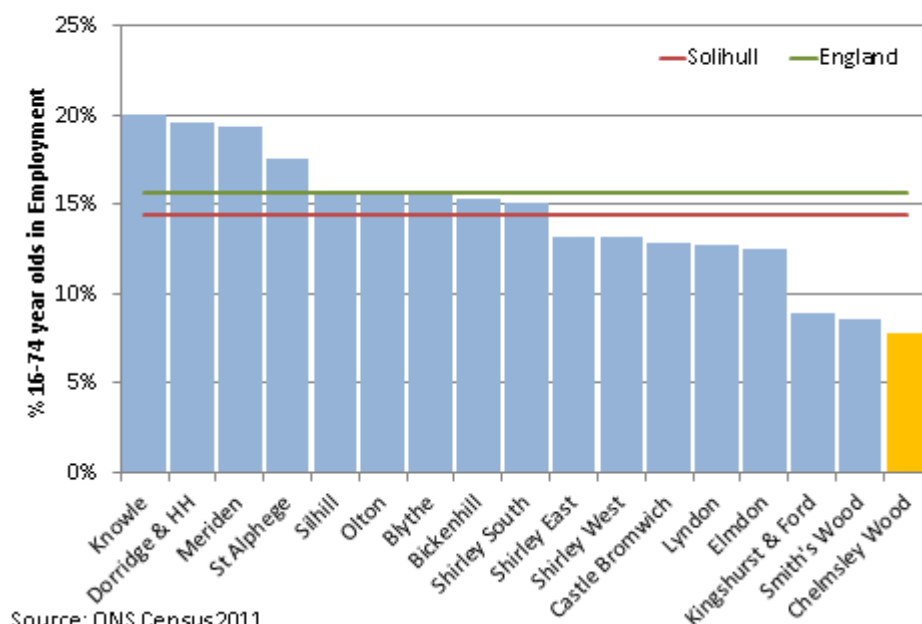
Economic Activity and Employment

	Count	% 16-74 Population		
	Chelmsley Wood	Chelmsley Wood	Solihull	England
Economically Active	5,794	64.4%	70.8%	69.9%
of which Employed	4,726	52.5%	63.8%	62.1%
of which Unemployed	839	9.3%	4.2%	4.4%
Economically Inactive	3,201	35.6%	29.2%	30.1%
of which Retired	1,398	15.5%	16.2%	13.7%
of which Looking After Home or Family	524	5.8%	3.7%	4.4%
of which Sick or Disabled	695	7.7%	3.3%	4.0%
Source: ONS Census 2011				

At the highest level individuals can be classified as economically active or inactive. Economically active individuals are either in employment or not working (unemployed or students), but actively seeking work, whereas inactive individuals are not in work and do not meet the internationally agreed definition of unemployment. They are people without a job who have not actively sought work in the last four weeks and/or are not available to start work in the next two weeks. At 64% Chelmsley Wood has the smallest proportion of economically active 16-74 year olds in Solihull, with, at 53%, a much smaller employment rate than either the borough (64%) or England (62%) averages as well.

Of the 4,726 16-74 year olds in employment in Chelmsley Wood, 66% work full-time for an employer, 26% work part-time and 8% are self-employed. While part-time work is more common among Chelmsley Wood residents than across Solihull as a whole, the proportion who are self-employed is almost half the average and the lowest rate in the borough.

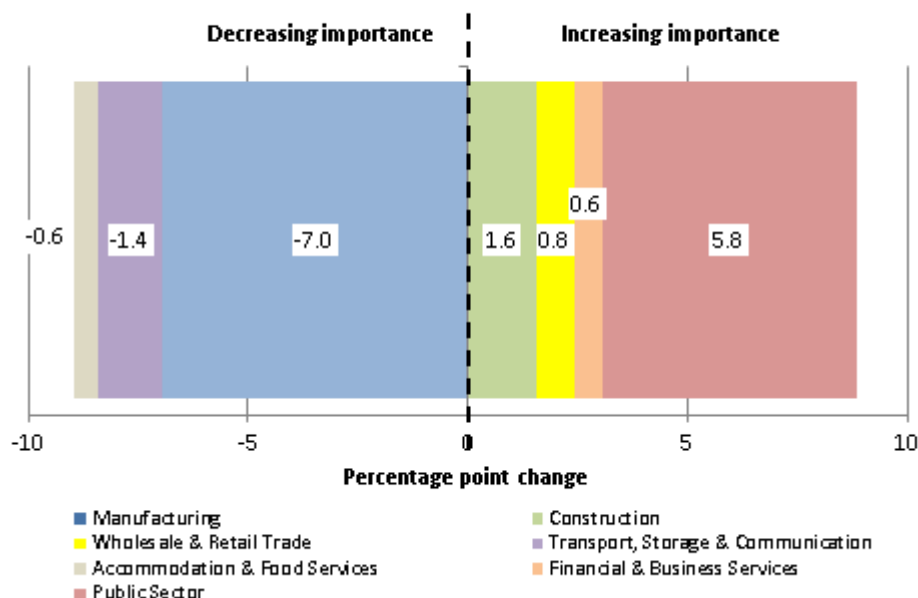
Self Employment



Since 2001 the proportion working full-time has shrunk by nearly five percentage points (from 71% to 66%), with part-time employment (+3 percentage points) and self-employment (+1.5 percentage points) increasing. This slight shift in the structure of employment is consistent with the pattern across Solihull.

22% of Chelmsley Wood residents aged 16-74 years in employment work in the public sector, with wholesale & retail trades (19%) and financial & business services (15%) the next largest sectors. Between 2001 and 2011 the major shift in terms of employment was a fall in the proportion employed in manufacturing (from 20% to 13% of Chelmsley Wood residents in employment) offset by an increase in the proportion in the public sector (from 17% to 22%). Construction, wholesale & retail and financial & business services also became more significant over this period, with transport & communications becoming less so. The greater role of the public sector and the decline of manufacturing employment in Chelmsley Wood are consistent with the pattern across Solihull.

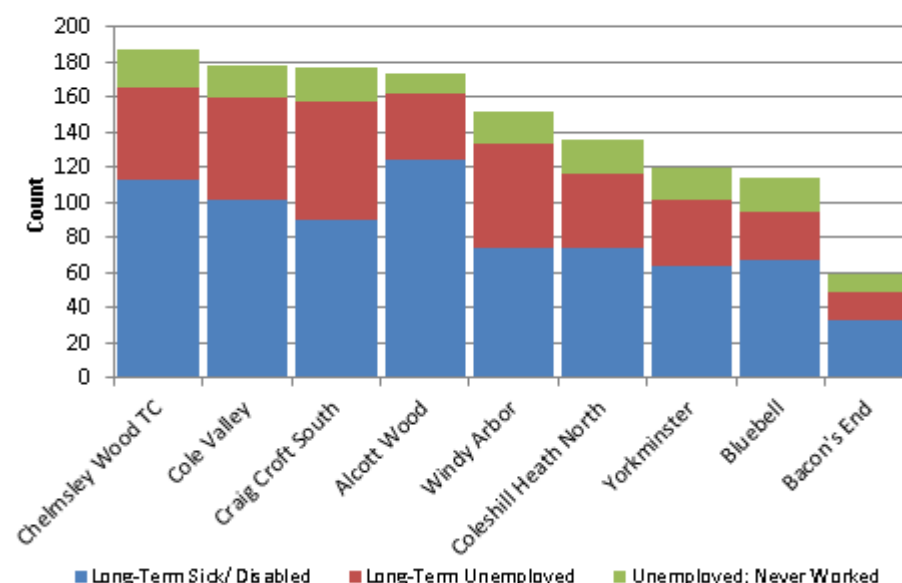
Shift in Employment Structure in Chelmsley Wood 2001-2011



The number of 16-74 year olds unemployed and the increase when compared with 2001 (from 10.0% to 14.5% of the economically active population in Chelmsley Wood) reflects the difference in the prevailing economic climate between the two Census periods. Unemployment is considered in more detail later in this report using more up-to-date data sources from the Department of Work and Pensions and Jobcentre Plus. However, the Census data provides an opportunity to identify the proportion of the 16-74 year old population that face long-term employment issues – those that are long-term unemployed, those that are unemployed and have never worked and those that are classified as economically inactive because of long-term sickness or disability. Collectively there are 1,221 16-74 year olds in Chelmsley Wood in these three categories, equating to 13.6% of the 16-74 population significantly higher than the Solihull (5.7%) and England (6.5%) averages.

At a neighbourhood level over 15% of 16-74 year olds face these long-standing employment issues in each of the Cole Valley, Chelmsley Wood Town Centre and Alcott Wood LSOAs, the last of which has a particularly large number of residents classified as long-term sick or disabled.

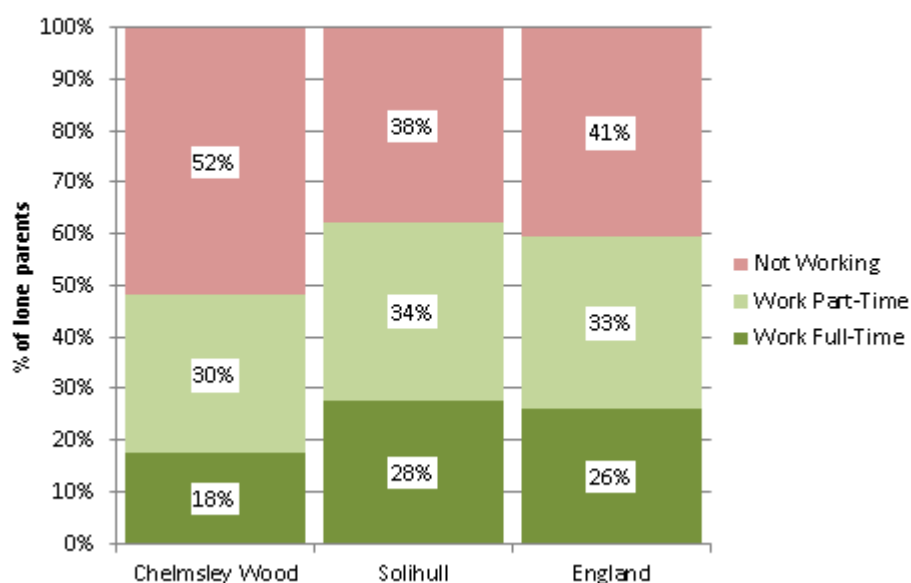
16-74 Year Olds in Chelmsley Wood with Long-Term Employment Issues



Source: ONS Census 2011

Another vulnerable group from an employment perspective are lone parents, with the Census indicating that in Chelmsley Wood there are 452 lone parents with dependent children who are not in employment, which at 52% of the total is much higher than the Solihull (38%) or England (41%) averages and the highest rate in the borough. Of those in employment, the majority work part-time, with just 18% of all lone parents in the ward working full-time.

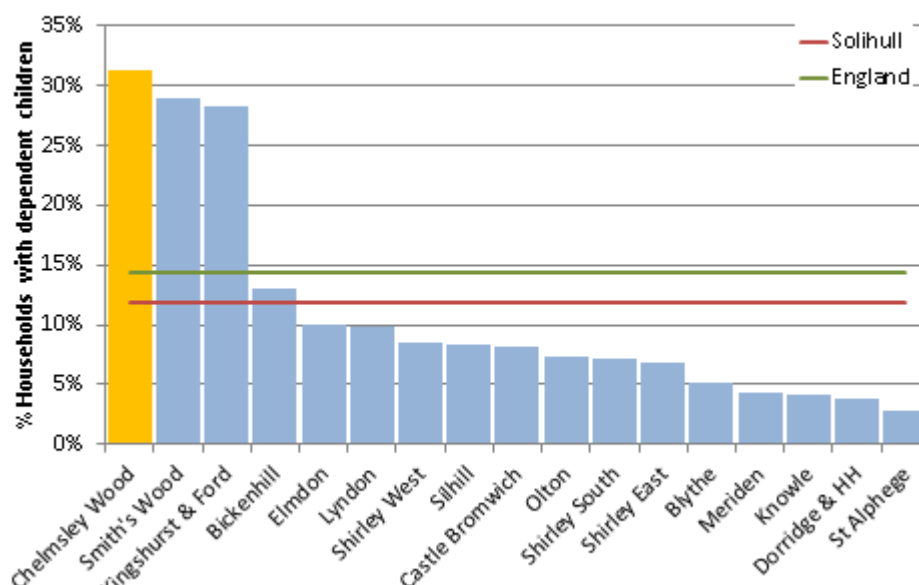
Employment Status of Lone Parents



Source: ONS Census 2011

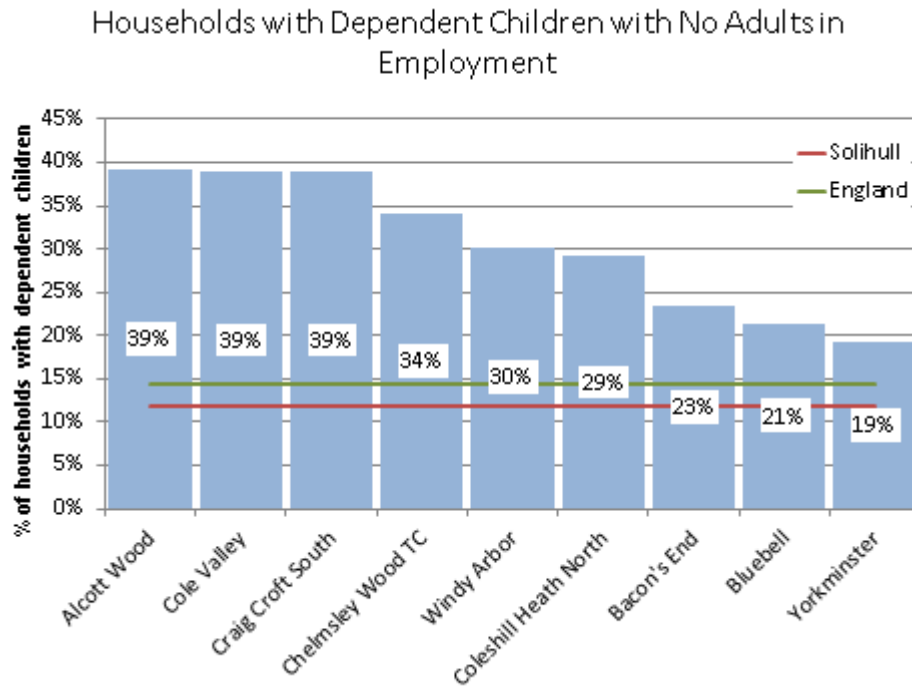
The extent of the gap between the North Solihull regeneration wards and the rest of the borough, is perhaps best illustrated by the number of households with dependent children that have no adult in employment. Nearly one in three (31%) of households with dependent children in Chelmsley Wood has no adult wage earner compared to the borough average of 12%.

Households with Dependent Children with No Adults in Employment



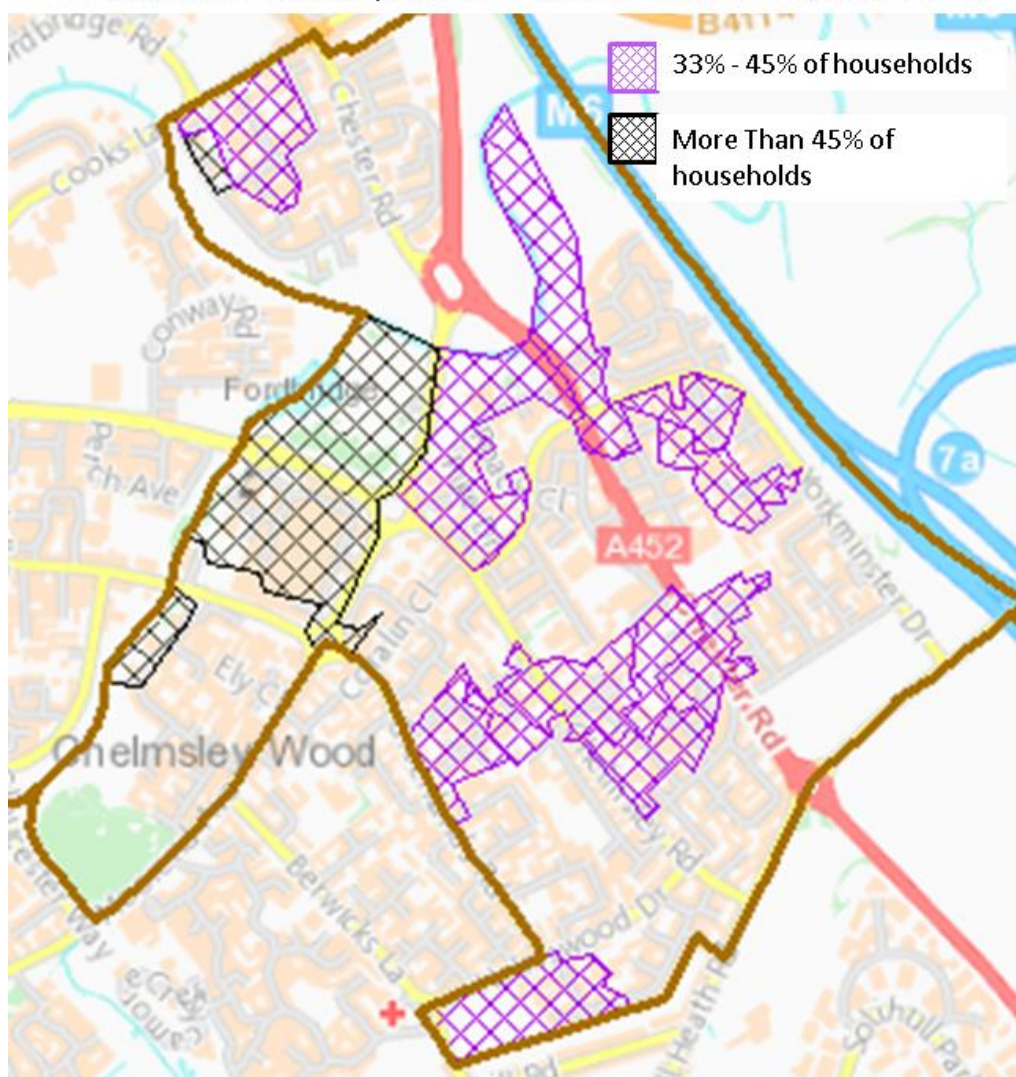
Source: ONS Census 2011

At a neighbourhood level in three LSOAs in Chelmsley Wood (Alcott Wood, Cole Valley and Craig Croft South) just less than 40% of households with dependent children contain no adult wage earner.



The map below uses Census Output Areas (the smallest available statistical unit) to identify those parts of Chelmsley Wood where more than one in three households with dependent children has no adult in employment. This figure rises to more than 45% in some parts of the ward that contain high-rise tower blocks: Forth Drive (Keele House and Bangor House), Winchester Drive (Kingsgate House, Avoncroft House and Fircroft House) and Moorend Avenue (Cheshunt House and Dillington House). In this respect this measure provides a useful demonstration of how many aspects of employment deprivation are highly localised.

Households with Dependent Children and No Adult in Work

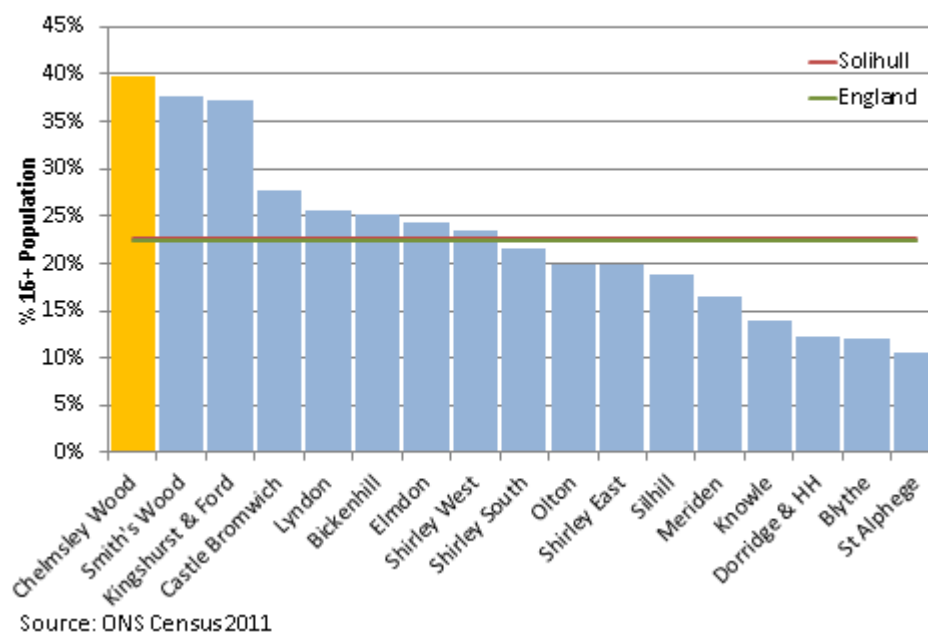


Workforce Skills

	Count	% 16-74 Population		
	Chelmsley Wood	Chelmsley Wood	Solihull	England
No Qualifications	3,827	39.7%	22.7%	22.5%
Maximum NVQ Level 1	5,580	57.9%	36.3%	35.8%
NVQ Level 4+	832	8.6%	28.5%	27.4%
Source: ONS Census 2011				

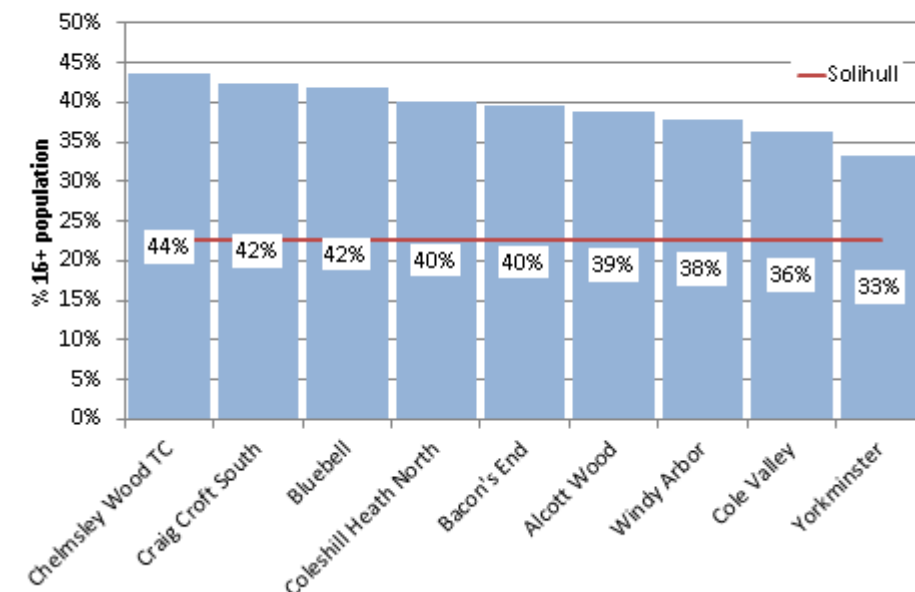
There are 5,580 adults aged 16 and over in Chelmsley Wood who can be classified as having low skills (qualified to a maximum of NVQ level 1) of which 3,827 have no formal qualifications. This means that nearly 40% of the adult population in Chelmsley Wood have no formal qualifications, substantially above both the Solihull and England (both 23%) averages and the highest level in the borough. At the other end of the scale, at less than 9%, a much smaller proportion of the Chelmsley Wood population is qualified to NVQ level 4 (degree level or equivalent) and above, than in either Solihull (29%) or England (27%).

Adults with No Formal Qualifications



At a local neighbourhood at least one in three adults have no formal qualifications in all Chelmsley Wood LSOAs, with the rate being over 40% in each of Chelmsley Wood Town Centre, Craig Croft South and Bluebell.

Adult Population with No Formal Qualifications



Source: ONS Census 2011

Worklessness

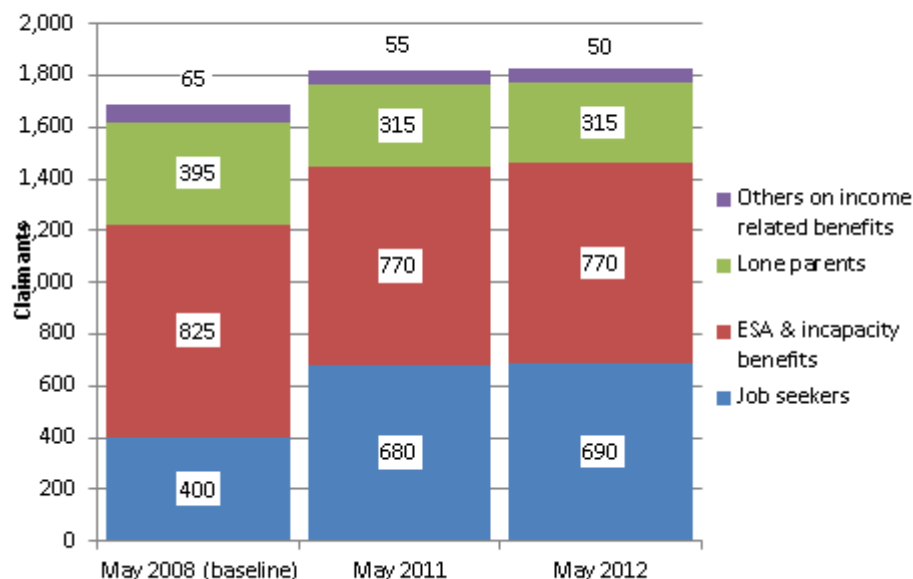
The total number of people workless is best measured at a local level through Department of Work and Pensions data for the total number of people claiming out of work benefits.

In May 2012 there were 1,825 people in Chelmsley Wood claiming out of work benefits, equating to 23.4% of the working age population, compared with the Solihull average of 10.3% and the rates of 11.6% for England and 13.1% for the West Midlands.

Employment Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit claimants constitute 42% of the total claimant count in Chelmsley Wood, followed by job seekers 38% and the two smaller categories lone parents on income support (17%) and others on income related benefits (3%).

In common with the rest of the borough, the number of people claiming an out-of work benefit increased sharply in Chelmsley Wood in the aftermath of the 2008/09 recession, but has remained relatively unchanged since the summer of 2010. However, the number of claimants is still 8% higher than in May 2008 (the number across Solihull has increased by 10.5% over this period). This increase in Chelmsley Wood is entirely due to an additional 290 job seekers, with falls in the number of people claiming ESA or Incapacity benefit (-55) and lone parents on income support (-80) over this period.

Worklessness in Chelmsley Wood



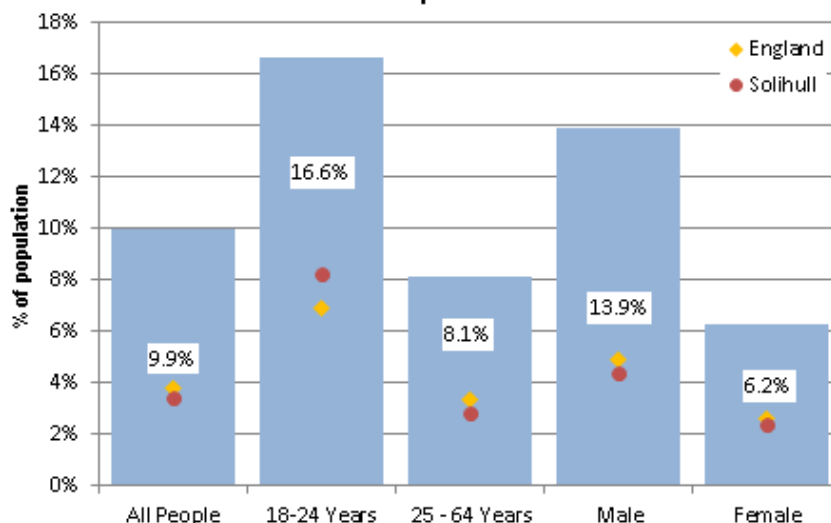
Source: DWP

Job Seekers

Job seekers are a sub-group of the total workless population, but one which provides the most up-to-date assessment of unemployment at a neighbourhood (LSOA) level and provides insight into age and gender variations.

In January 2013 there were 774 individuals claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) in Chelmsley Wood, equating to 9.9% of the working age population, of these 225 have been claiming for over 12 months. As with the national and borough wide figures, at 16.6%, the rate among 18-24 year olds in Chelmsley Wood is significantly higher than among older age groups (8.1% among 25-64 year olds). This reflects the particularly challenging labour market conditions faced by young people in the wake of the recession, especially for those with limited experience and low qualifications.

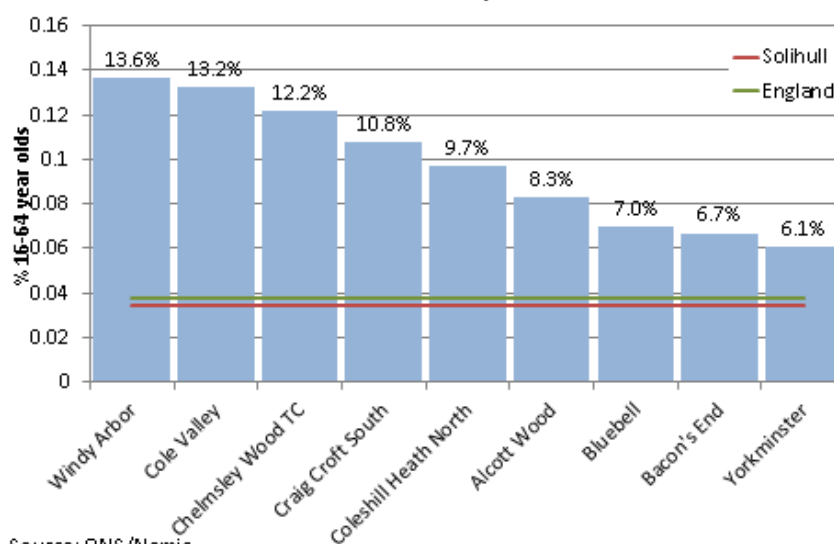
Job Seekers Claimant Rates in Chelmsley Wood January 2013



Source: ONS/Nomis

All neighbourhoods in Chelmsley Wood have an above average unemployment claimant rate, with Windy Arbor, Cole Valley, Chelmsley Wood Town Centre and Craig Croft South among the 10 highest rates out of the borough's 134 LSOAs.

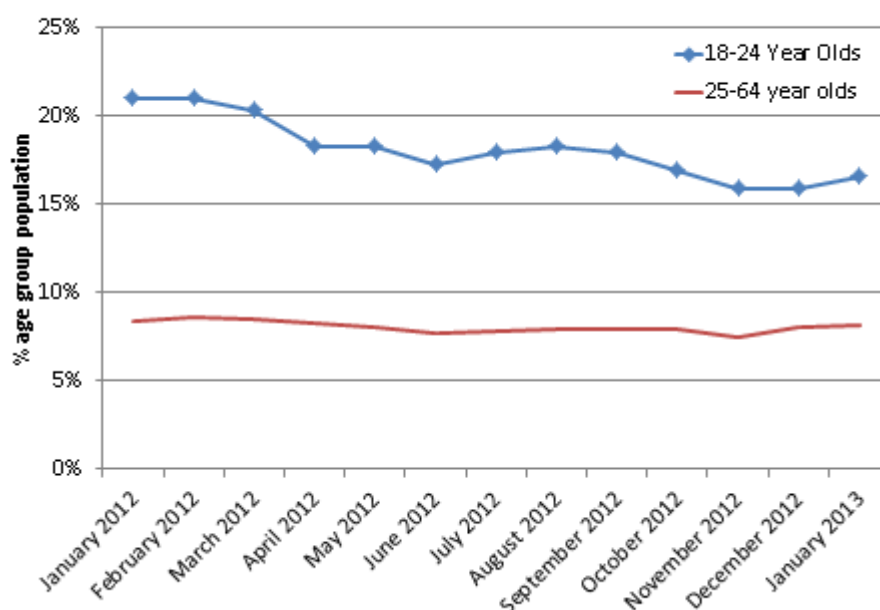
Claimant Unemployment Rates in Chelmsley Wood January 2013



Source: ONS/Nomis

The claimant unemployment rate has been trending downwards over this last 12 months at both a borough and ward level. In January 2013 there were 10% (-85) fewer claimants than in January 2012, which is slightly below the average fall across Solihull (-13%). Declining numbers of unemployed 18-24 year olds has been a major factor, with number among this age group falling by -21% (-65) and the rate by over four percentage points over this period.

Claimant Unemployment Rates in Chelmsley Wood



Source: ONS/Nomis

Housing

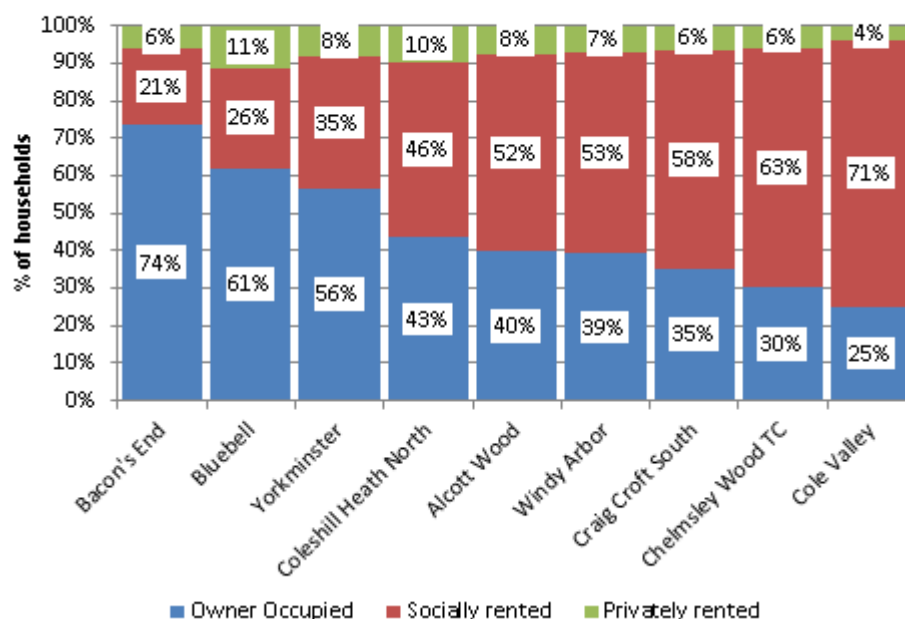
	Count	% of Households		
	Chelmsley Wood	Chelmsley Wood	Solihull	England
Owner Occupied	2,389	42.8%	74.5%	64.1%
Socially Rented	2,739	49.1%	14.9%	17.7%
Privately Rented	414	7.4%	9.9%	16.8%
Whole House or Bungalow	3,392	60.0%	81.6%	77.5%
Flat, Maisonette or Apartment	2,256	39.9%	18.2%	22.1%
No Central Heating	99	1.8%	1.8%	2.7%
Overcrowding (bedrooms)	341	6.1%	2.7%	4.8%
Overcrowding (all rooms)	541	9.7%	4.5%	8.7%

Source: ONS Census 2011

The pattern of housing tenure in the North Solihull regeneration area is significantly different to that of the rest of borough. 49% of all households in Chelmsley Wood are socially rented compared to the Solihull average of just 15%, with owner occupation much less common (43% compared to 65%).

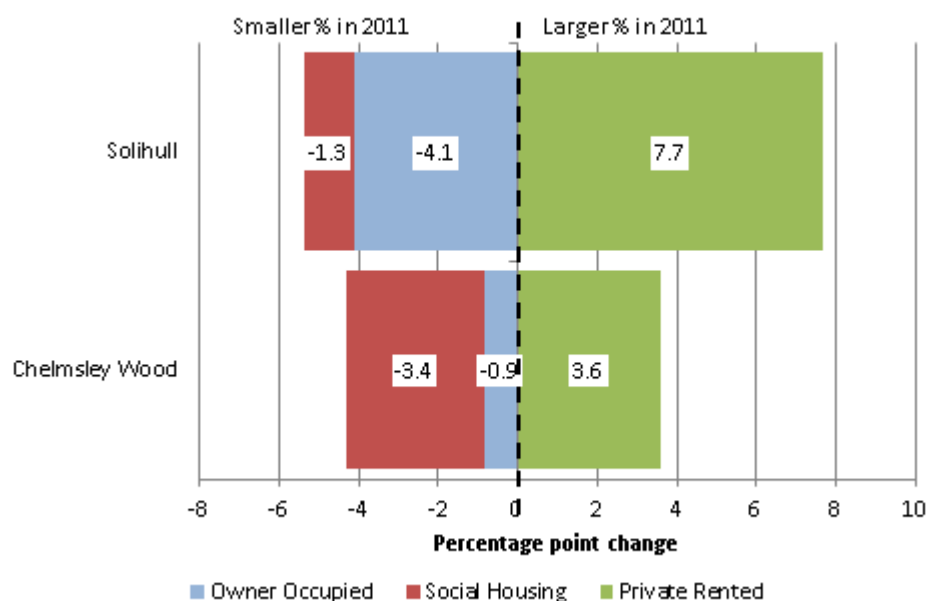
At a neighbourhood level, owner occupied households are more common in the Bacon's End, Yorkminster and Bluebell LSOAs, the latter of which is one of two parts of the ward where there are proportionally more private rented households than the Solihull average.

Households by Tenure in Chelmsley Wood



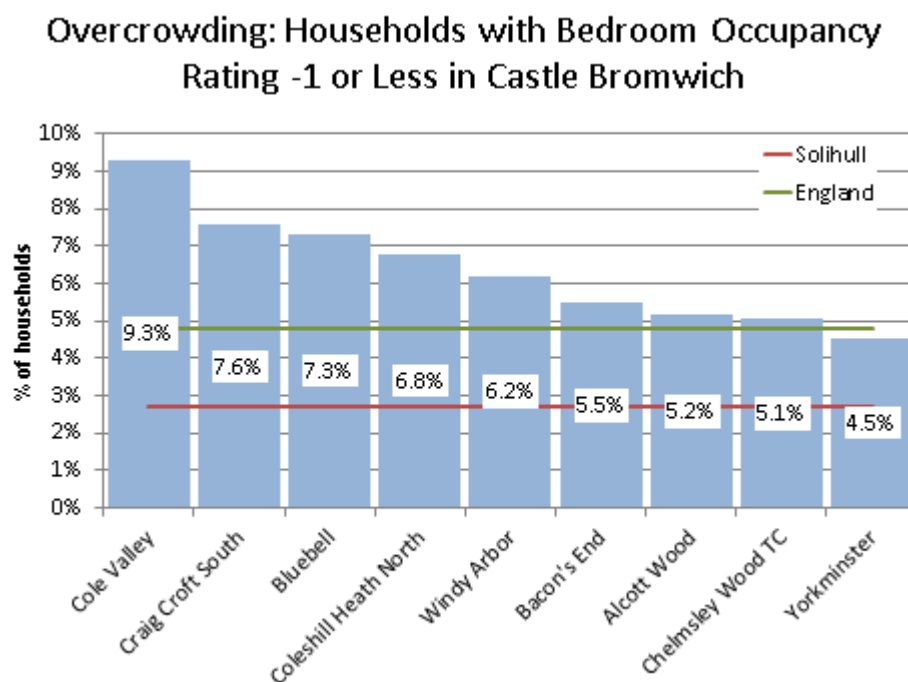
A significant feature in both the ward and the borough has been the substantial increase in the number of privately rented households between 2001 and 2011. There are 213 more private rented households in Chelmsley Wood than in 2001, with the share of all households increasing from 4% to 7%. Although there was only a small reduction in the actual number of socially rented households (-30), the share of the total shrank by -3.4 percentage points (from 53% to 49%) over this period.

Change in Housing Tenure 2001-2011



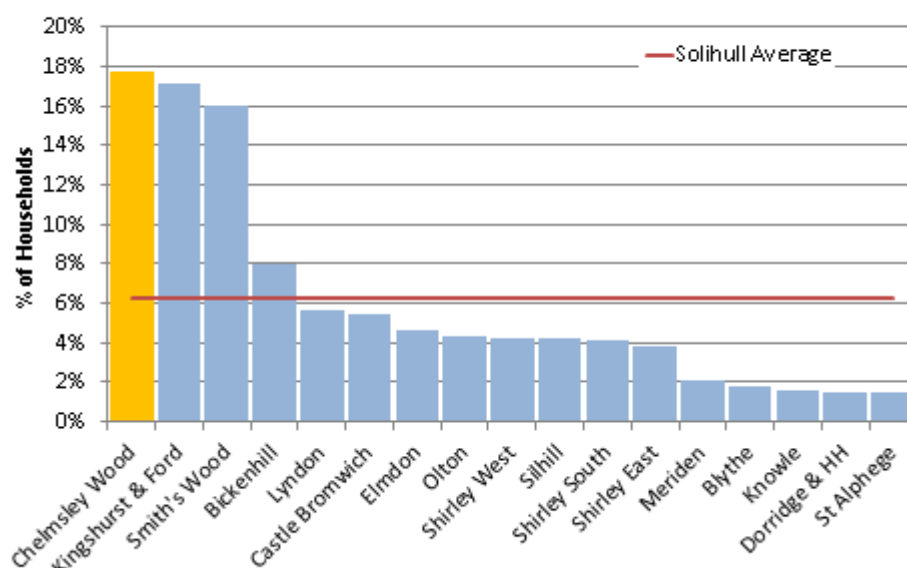
In terms of housing condition, just 1.8% of households in Chelmsley Wood do not have central heating, in-line with the Solihull average (1.8%) and below that of England (2.7%). However, evidence from the Census suggests that there is a greater problem in terms of overcrowding. The Census provides an occupancy rating to assess the level of under-occupancy or over-crowding at a local level. For example, within this occupancy rating, a value of -1 implies that there is one room too few and that there is overcrowding in the household. It relates the actual number of rooms to the number of rooms 'required' by the members of the household (based on an assessment of the relationship between household members, their ages and gender). On average 6.1% of households in Chelmsley Wood have an occupancy rating of -1 in relation to the number of bedrooms compared with the Solihull average of 2.7% and the England average of 4.8%.

At a neighbourhood level over 9% of households in Cole Valley have too few bedrooms, the highest rate among Solihull's 134 LSOAs, with Craig Croft South, Bluebell and Coleshill Heath North also among the top ten.



There were 16,501 households on the Solihull Housing Register at 31 December 2012. Of these, 6,893 were categorised in the A-E bands and, therefore, were considered to be in some degree of housing need as defined by the Council's Allocations Policy and had a local connection. Chelmsley Wood had 991 A-E band households on the register, which at 17.8% of all households, represents the highest rate in Solihull and nearly three times the borough average.

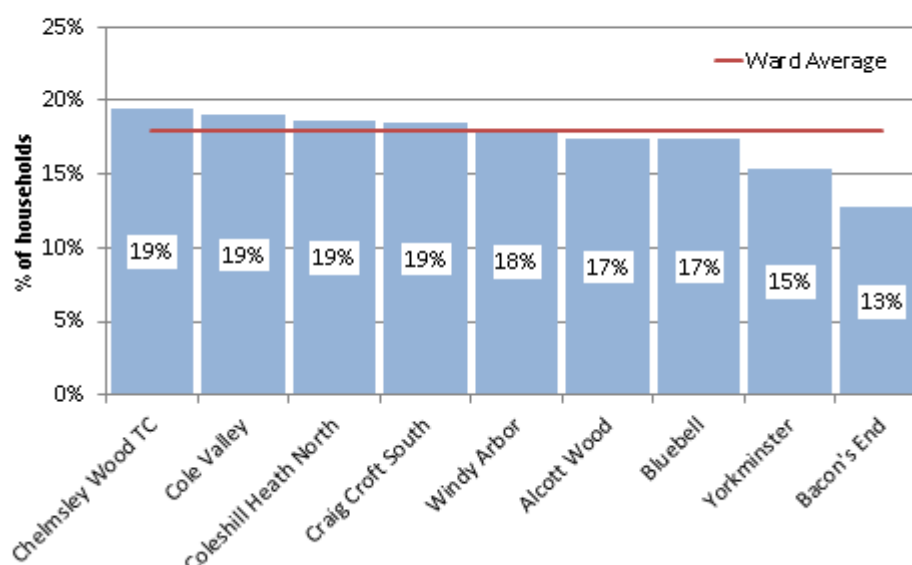
Households on Housing Register (Bands A-E) December 2012



Source: Solihull MBC

With the exception of Bacon's End all Chelmsley Wood LSOAs contain more than 100 households on the housing register, with the range between the neighbourhoods relatively narrow from 19% of all households in Chelmsley Wood Town Centre to 13% in Bacon's End.

Households on Housing Register (Bands A-E) in Chelmsley Wood December 2012



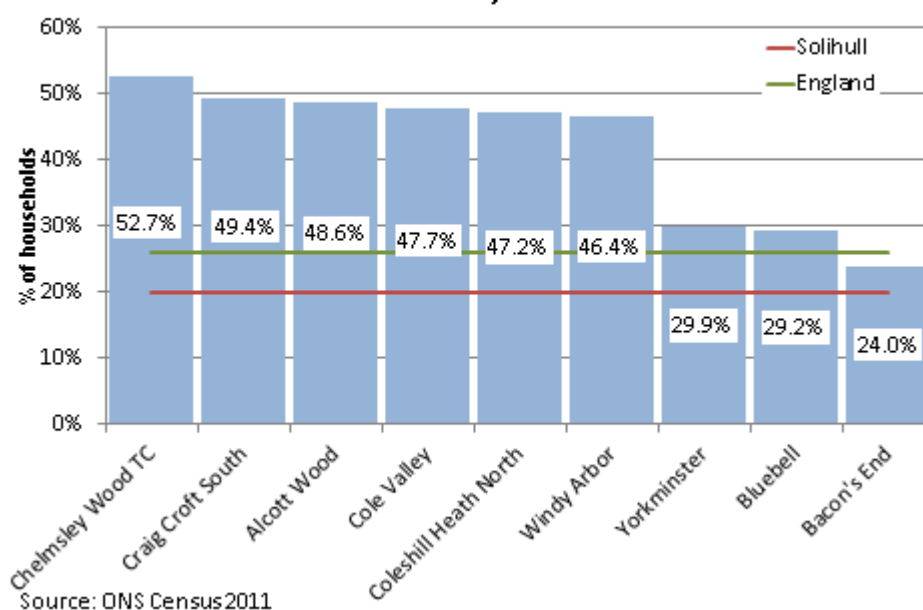
Source: Solihull MBC

Transport

	Count	% of households		
	Chelmsley Wood	Chelmsley Wood	Solihull	England
No Cars or Vans	2,424	43.4%	19.7%	25.8%
2 or More Cars or Vans	871	15.6%	40.8%	32.0%
Average Cars or Vans per Household		0.76	1.34	1.16
Source: ONS Census 2011				

In common with the other North Solihull regeneration wards, car or van ownership is relatively low in Chelmsley Wood. 43% of households in the ward have no access to a car or van compared to the Solihull and England averages of 20% and 26% respectively. At a neighbourhood level more than 45% of households have no car or van in the majority of Chelmsley Wood LSOAs, although the Yorkminster, Bluebell and Bacon's End areas are more closely aligned with the national average.

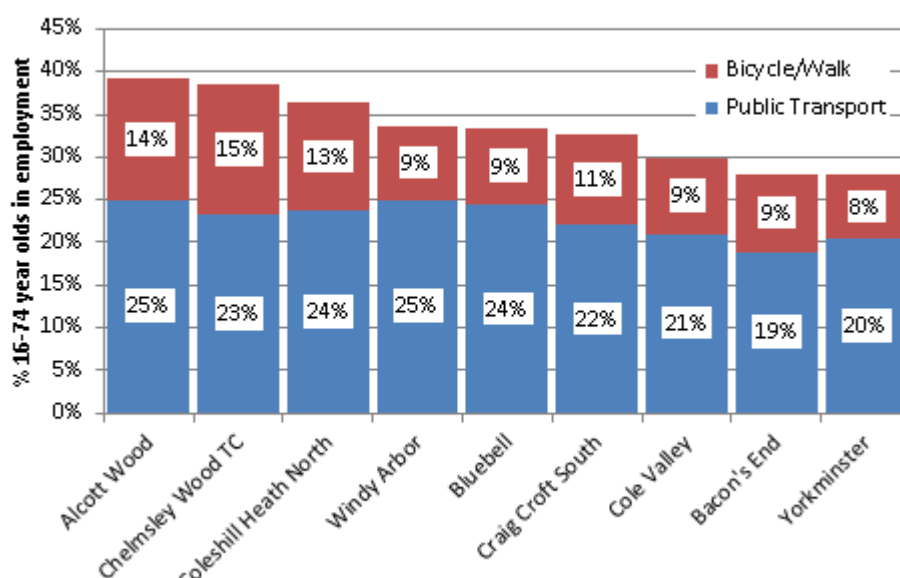
Households with No Access to Car or Van in Chelmsley Wood



	Count	% 16-74 in Employment Work Who Travel to Work		
	Chelmsley Wood	Chelmsley Wood	Solihull	England
Private Vehicle	3,155	65.6%	77.1%	67.0%
Public Transport	1,114	23.2%	14.5%	17.9%
Bicycle or Foot	523	10.9%	7.9%	14.5%
Source: Census 2011				

The extent of car or van ownership is, alongside location of employment, a contributory factor in the way in which people travel to work. In this context it is not, therefore, surprising that public transport use is much higher in the North Solihull regeneration wards than elsewhere in the borough, although rates are generally in-line with the England average. 66% of Chelmsley Wood residents who travel to work do so in a private vehicle (e.g. car, van, motorcycle), significantly below the Solihull average (77%) but in-line with that for England (67%). Use of public transport is relatively common (23% compared to the England average of 18%), but slightly fewer Chelmsley Wood residents walk to work or cycle (11% compared to 15% for England). At a neighbourhood level the proportion who travel to work by public transport, walking or cycling ranges from 39% in Alcott Wood and Chelmsley Wood Town Centre (the 2nd and 3rd highest levels among Solihull's 134 LSOAs) to less than the England average in Cole Valley, Bacon's End and Yorkminster.

Travel to Work by Public Transport, Walking or Cycling



Source: ONS Census 2011

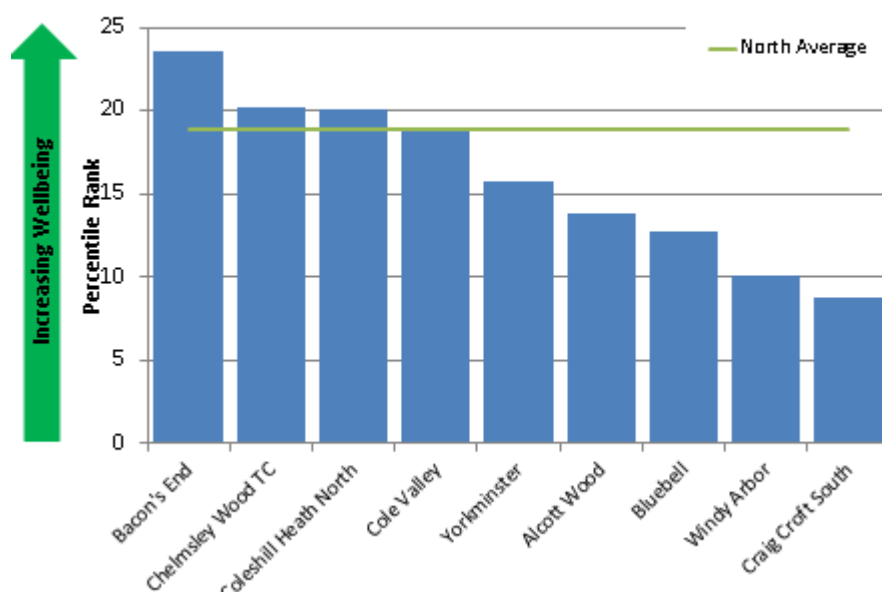
A BRIGHTER FUTURE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Health and Well-being

A useful starting point for assessing the outlook for children at a local level is the Child Well-being Index (CWI) 2010. The CWI is based on a similar methodology to the Index of Multiple Deprivation and includes indicators around material well-being, health, education, crime, housing, environment and children in need.

Children in Chelmsley Wood face a range of challenges from a health and well-being perspective and this is reflected in the CWI percentile rankings across the ward, with all but one Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in the bottom 20% of neighbourhoods nationally. The most disadvantaged LSOA in Chelmsley Wood is Craig Croft South on the 9th percentile.

Child Well Being Index 2010 in Chelmsley Wood Area



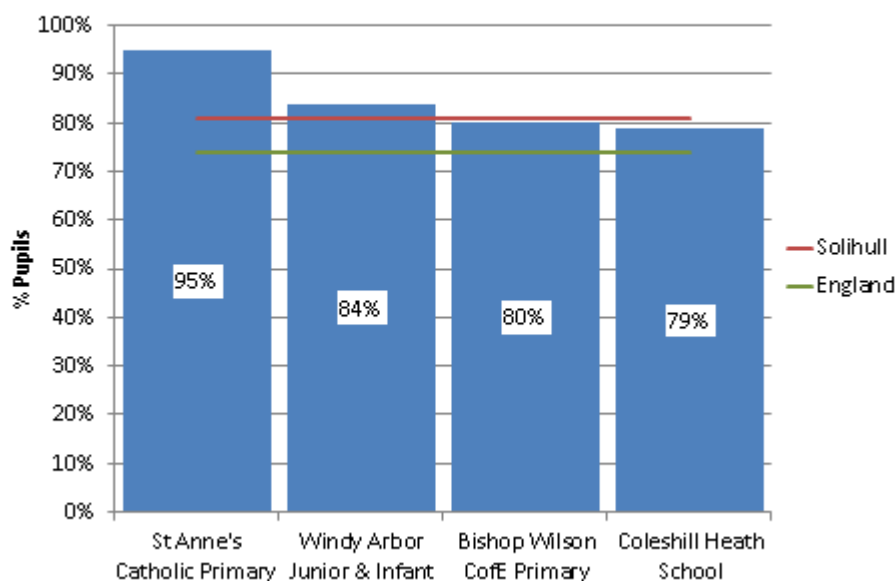
Source: Child Wellbeing Index, ONS

Education

Overall Solihull schools are a top quintile performer at Key Stage 2 (KS2), with the joint 31st highest average score per pupil in England (out of 326 Local Authorities with recorded results). Similarly 81% of pupils at a Solihull primary school achieve level 4 and above in both English and Maths, compared to the England average of 74%.

The majority of children in the Chelmsley Wood area attend one of the following primary schools: Coleshill Heath School, St Anne's Catholic Primary School, Windy Arbor Junior and Infant School or Bishop Wilson Church of England Primary School. All of these schools exceeded the England average in terms of the number of pupils achieving level 4 and above in both English & Maths in 2012, with St Anne's among the highest in the borough.

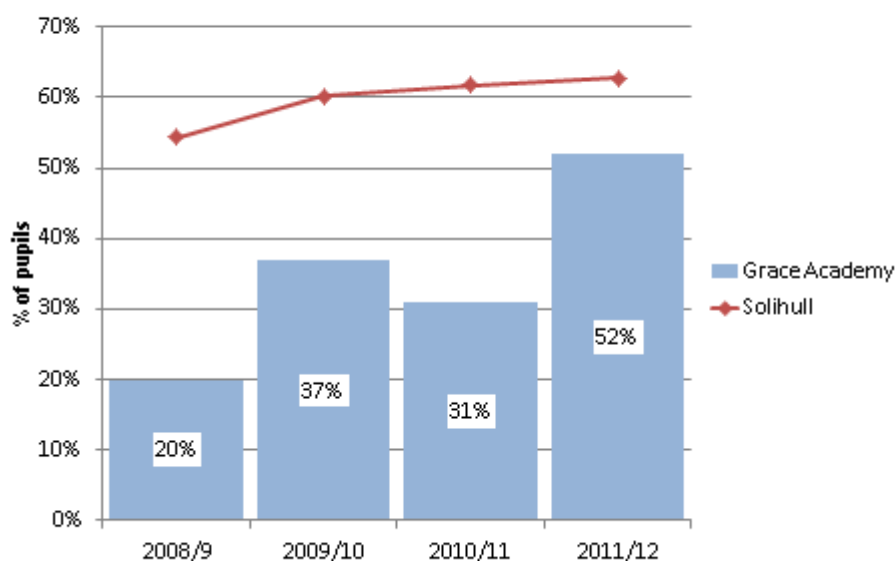
Key Stage 2 - % Pupils Achieving Level 4+ in Both English & Maths



At a Borough level pupil attainment at Key Stage 4 (16 years) in Solihull is impressive, albeit with a significant spread at individual school level. Overall, Solihull with 62.7% of pupils attending a Solihull school achieving at least 5 A*-C grade GCSEs including English and Maths in 2011/12 compared to the England average of 59.4%, the borough's schools rank joint 28th out of 151 Local Authorities (top quintile) in the country.

The majority of pupils in Chelmsley Wood attend Grace Academy where results have improved sharply over recent years, with the proportion of pupils achieving at least 5 A*-C GCSEs including English and Maths increasing from 20% in 2008/09 to 52% in 2011/12.

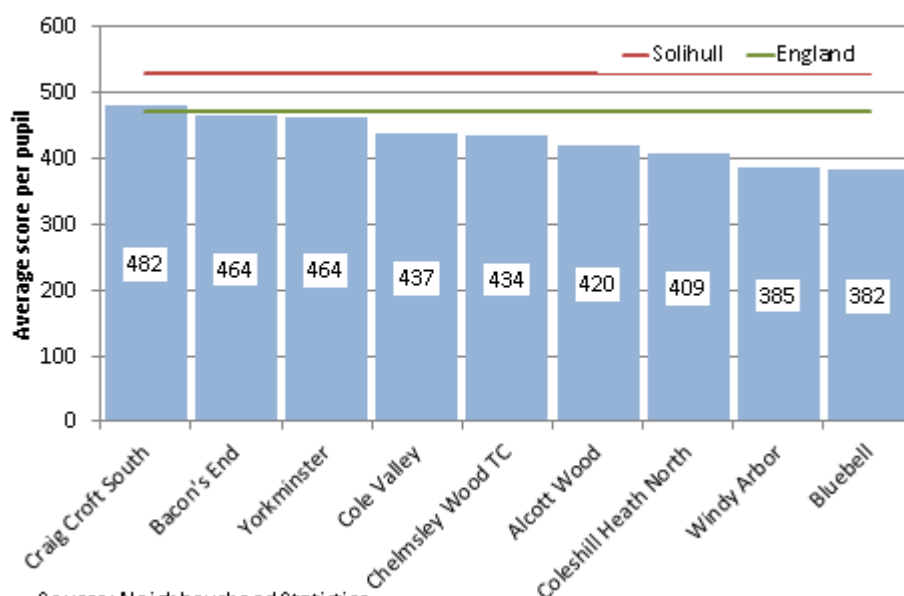
Pupils Achieving at Least 5 A*-C Grade GCSEs Including English & Maths



Source: Department for Education

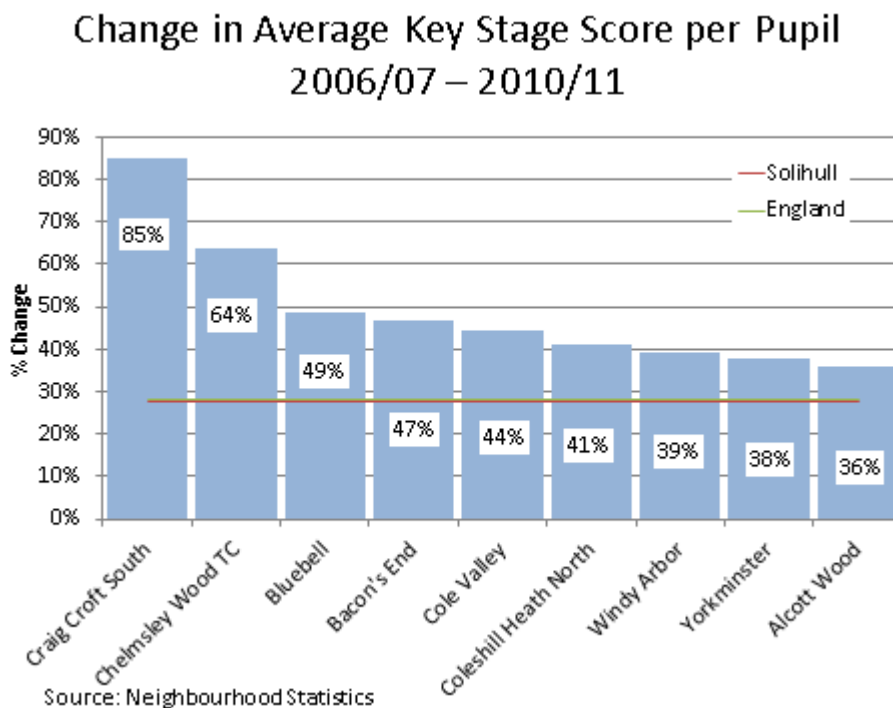
School attainment at Key Stage 4 (KS4) can also be measured by the average score per resident pupil at LSOA, regardless of school attended, with the latest data from 2010/11 academic year. The average KS4 score per pupil in Chelmsley Wood in 2010/11 was 431, below both the Solihull (529) and England (472) averages. At a neighbourhood level Bluebell has the lowest average KS4 score per pupil out of Solihull's 134 LSOAs, with Windy Arbor, Coleshill Heath North and Alcott Wood also in the bottom ten. At the other end of the scale results in Craig Croft South, Bacon's End and Yorkminster are broadly in-line with the national average.

Average Key Stage 4 Score per Pupil in Chelmsley Wood 2010/11



Source: Neighbourhood Statistics

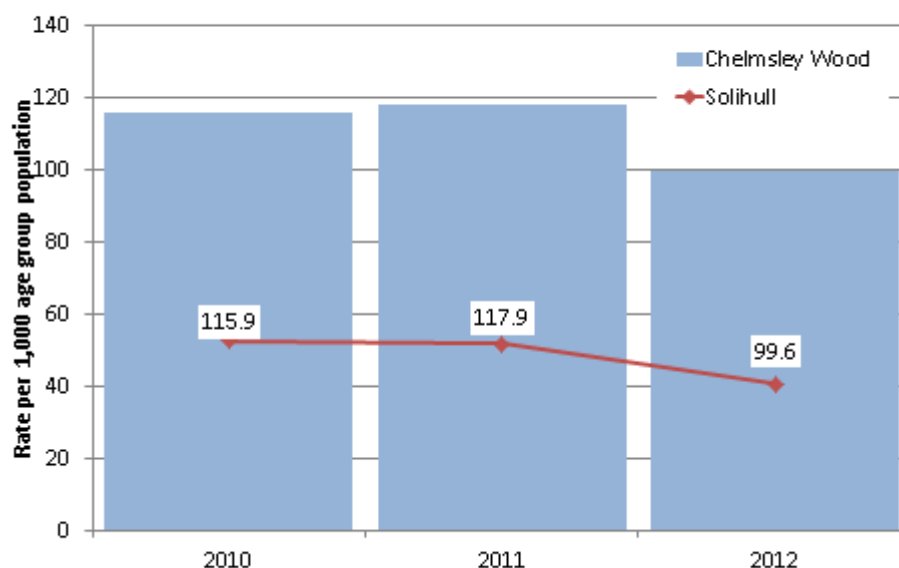
Between 2006/07 and 2010/11 the average KS4 score per resident pupil in Chelmsley Wood increased by 48%, significantly more than the Solihull (28%) and England (28%) averages. At a neighbourhood level all LSOAs in Chelmsley Wood recorded above average increases in average KS4 score per pupil over this period, which alongside similar results in the other North Solihull regeneration wards, shows that the gap in educational attainment in Solihull is narrowing.



16-18 Year Olds Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

49 16-18 year olds in Chelmsley Wood were classified as NEET at the end of the 2012 reporting period, with the rate of 99.6 per 1,000 population more than double the Solihull average (40.2 per 1,000). However, the 2012 NEET rate in Chelmsley Wood is -14% lower than the corresponding period from 2010, which compares to a fall of -23% across Solihull as a whole.

16-18 Year Olds Not in Education, Employment or Training
(NEET) per 1,000 Population

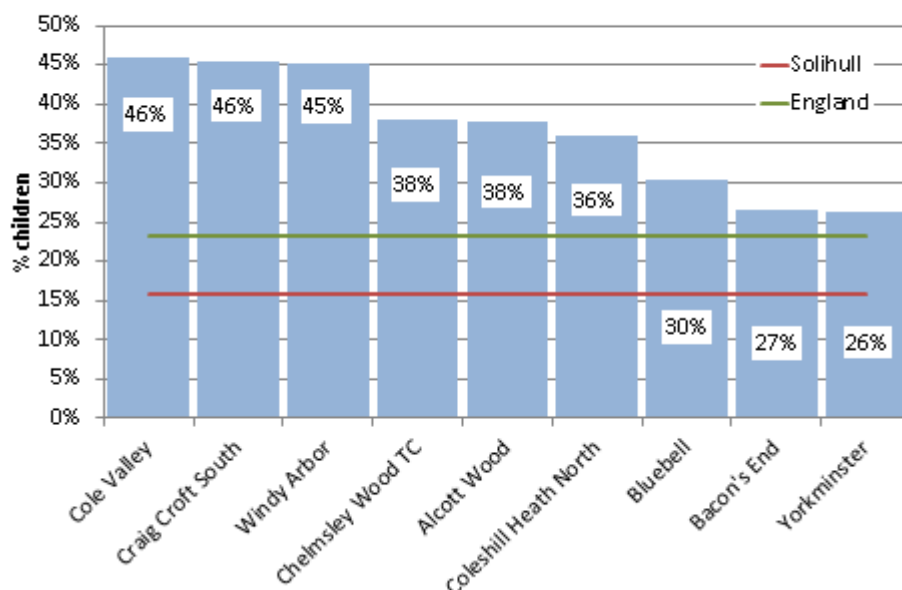


Source: Solihull Connexions

Children in Poverty

Using HM Customs and Revenue data from August 2010 relating to Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit it is estimated that 37.1% of children in Chelmsley Wood live in poverty, more than double the rate across Solihull as a whole (15.8%) and substantially higher than the England average (23.3%). At a neighbourhood level the proportion of children in poverty ranges from over 45% in each of the Cole Valley, Craig Croft South and Windy Arbor LSOAs, to areas such as Bacon's End and Yorkminster that are more closely aligned with the national average.

Children in Poverty in Chelmsley Wood

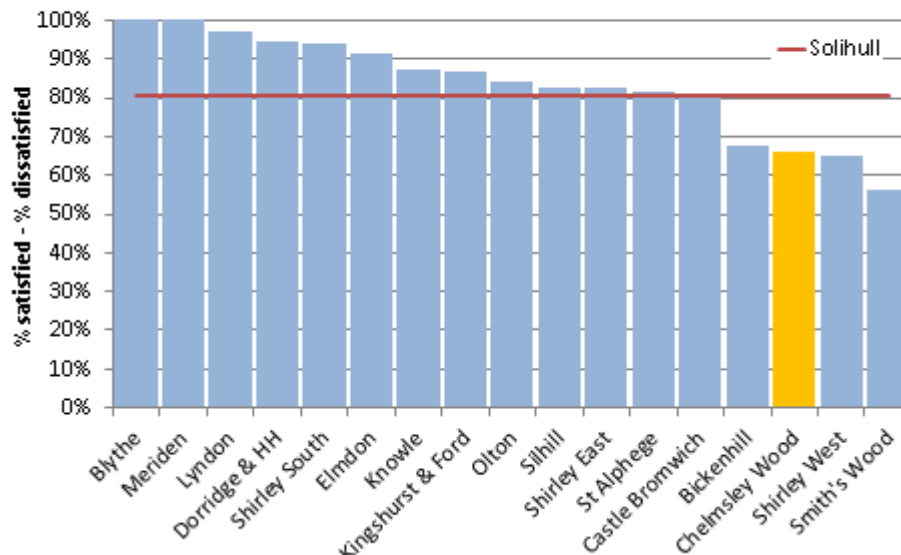


STRONGER AND SAFER COMMUNITIES

Community Cohesion, Participation and Satisfaction

According to the Place Survey a majority of Chelmsley Wood residents are satisfied with their local area, although a number of issues relating to community cohesion and participation are significantly less positive than the Solihull average. 80% of respondents from Chelmsley Wood are satisfied with their local area as a place to live (30% very satisfied, 50% fairly satisfied) compared to 14% who are dissatisfied. This positive balance of 66% is below the Solihull average of 81% and 3rd lowest in the borough.

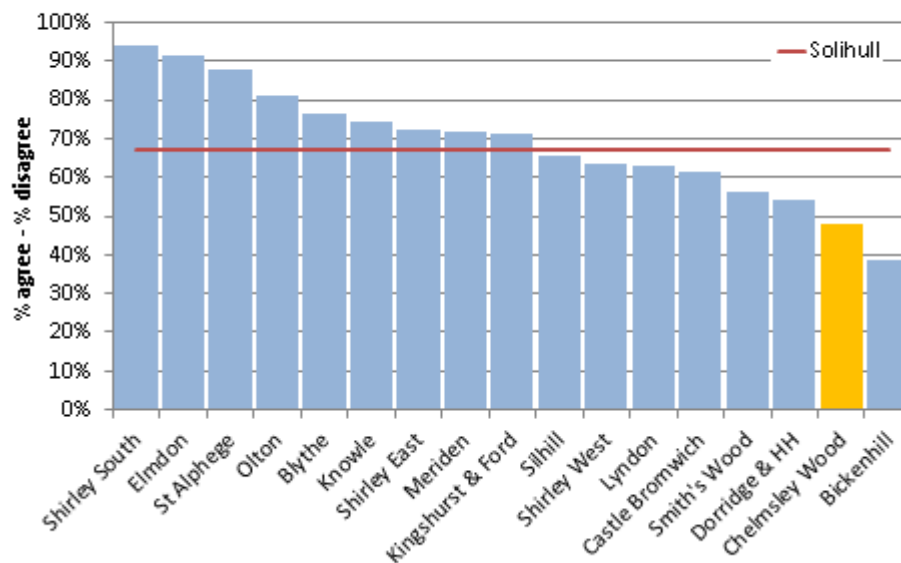
Satisfied with Local Area as Place to Live (Balance)



Source: 2012 Place Survey, SMBC

The 2012 Place Survey demonstrates that Solihull communities are broadly cohesive, with 78% of respondents to the survey saying that people from a different background get on well together in their local area compared to 11% who disagree with this assertion. At a ward level this positive balance of 67% ranges from 94% to 39%, with Chelmsley Wood (48%) 2nd lowest in the borough.

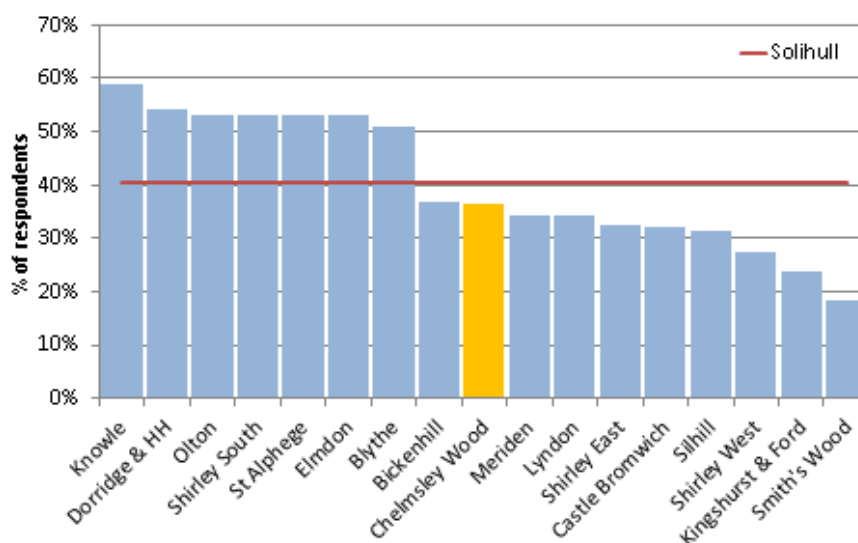
People From Different Background Get on Well Together in Local Area (Balance)



Source: 2012 Place Survey, SMBC

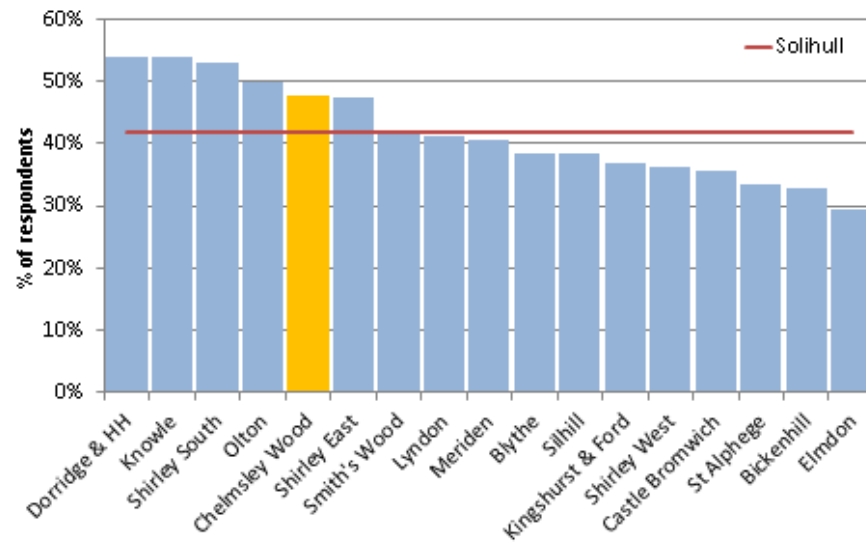
Community participation is a core element of thriving communities and in this respect the evidence across Solihull as a whole is mixed. 36% of Chelmsley Wood respondents to the Place Survey indicated that they had given unpaid help over the last 12 months to any group, club or organisation (25% at least once a month, 11% less often) only slightly below the Solihull average of 41%. 48% of Chelmsley Wood respondents said that they had helped in their community on an informal basis (e.g. helping a neighbour, litter picking etc.), compared to the Solihull average of 52%.

Take Part in Formal Volunteering



In terms of the local decision making process, the Place Survey results suggest that there are some perceived barriers to participation. However, in Chelmsley Wood 48% of respondents agree that they can influence decisions in their local area, compared to 50% who disagree, which is one of the most positive responses in the borough.

Agree That Can Influence Decisions in Local Area

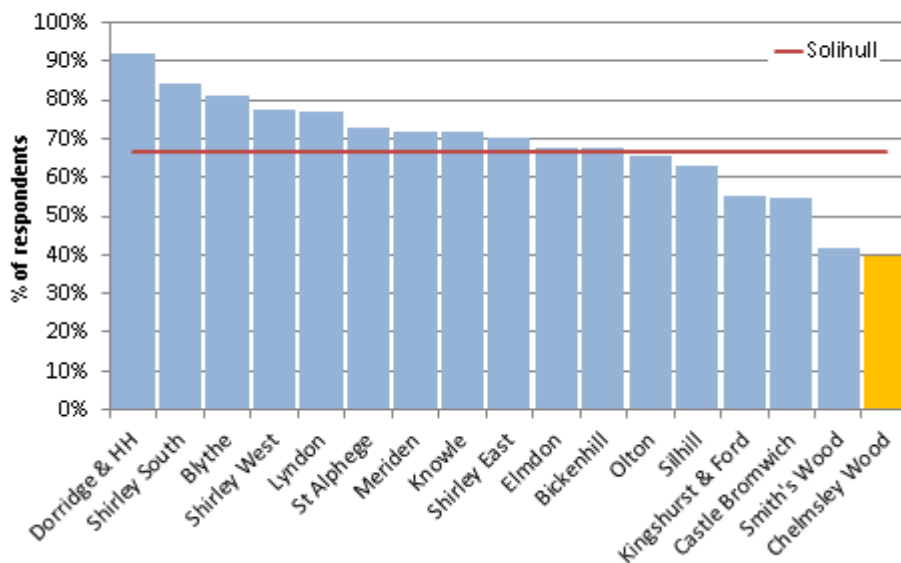


Source: 2012 Place Survey, SMBC

Crime

Just 40% of Chelmsley Wood respondents to the Place Survey 2012 say that they feel safe in their local area after dark (12% very safe, 28% fairly safe) compared to 37% who feel unsafe. This is significantly less favourable than the Solihull average (66% safe, 20% unsafe) and the least positive response in the borough.

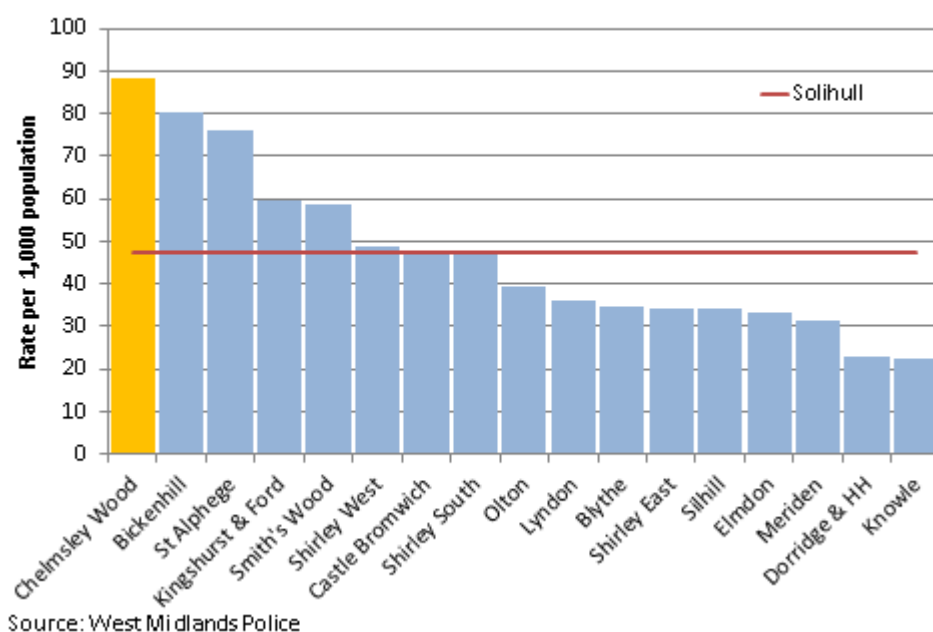
Feel Safe After Dark in Local Area



Source: 2012 Place Survey, SMBC

This relatively negative view of safety is supported by above average levels of crime, although there is evidence that the number of incidents is trending downwards. There were 1,100 reported crimes in Chelmsley Wood in 2012, equating to a rate of 88.3 per 1,000 population, considerably above the Solihull average (47.4 per 1,000) and highest in the borough. It should be noted that Chelmsley Wood town centre has a similar, albeit less pronounced, effect on crime levels to that of Solihull town centre on St Alphege. Nearly a quarter (260 out of 1,100) of all reported incidents in the ward were concentrated in the town centre during 2012 (and 306 out of 1,393 in 2008) of which two thirds were for theft.

Overall Crime Rate 2012

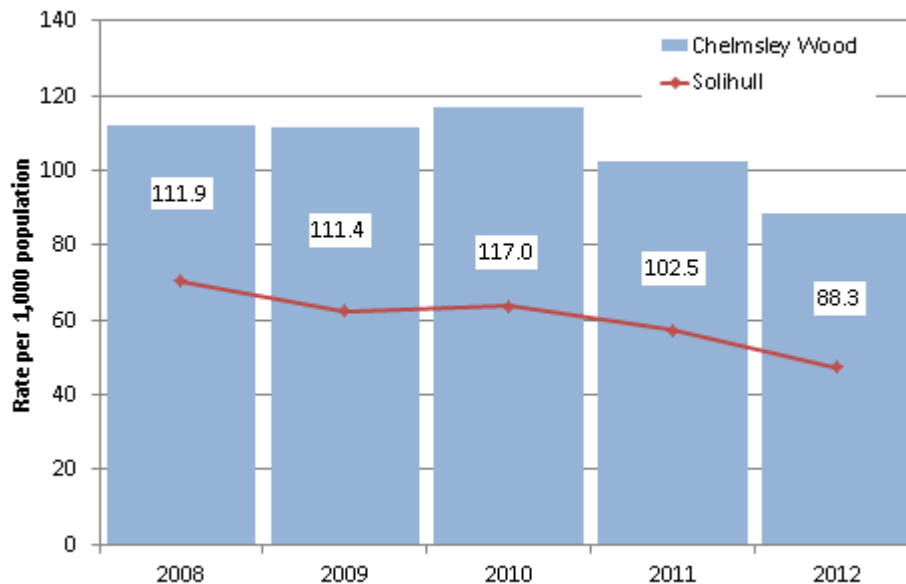


The rate in Chelmsley Wood is above that for Solihull as a whole for all crime types (by volume), with the exception of fraud & forgery. The gap proportionally is widest in respect of robbery (with 21% of all robberies in the borough taking place in Chelmsley Wood) and criminal damage (16% of the total). It should also be noted that the violence rate in Chelmsley Wood is more than 2.5 times higher than that for Solihull as a whole.

	Number of Offences 2012	Rate (per 1,000 population)	
		Chelmsley Wood	Solihull
All Crimes	1,100	88.3	47.4
Theft & Handling	244	19.6	11.4
Violence	261	21.0	8.3
Vehicle Crime	129	10.4	7.9
Burglary	123	9.9	7.7
Criminal Damage	212	17.0	6.5
Fraud & Forgery	15	1.2	2.4
Drug Offences	35	2.8	1.2
Other Offences	20	1.6	0.6
Robbery	48	3.9	1.1
Sexual Offences	13	1.0	0.4
Source: West Midlands Police 2012			

Following a slight rise in 2010, the total number of reported crimes in Chelmsley Wood has fallen in each of the last two years, with the 2012 rate -21% lower than in 2008. In context the crime rate has fallen by -33% across Solihull as a whole over this period.

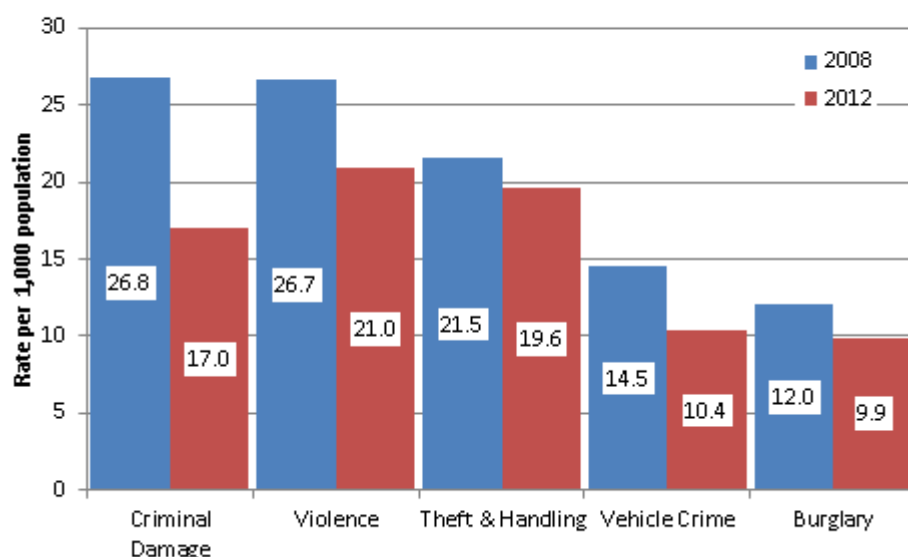
Change in Overall Crime Rate 2008-2012



Source: West Midlands Police

The rate for all of the major crime types (by volume) fell in Chelmsley Wood between 2008 and 2012, with the reduction over this period largest in terms of criminal damage (-37%), followed by vehicle crime (-29%). The violent crime rate is -21% lower than in 2008, although it should be noted that there was an increase in the number of incidents in 2012, one of only two wards in the borough where this was the case.

Change in Crime Rate for Major Crimes in Chelmsley Wood 2008-2012

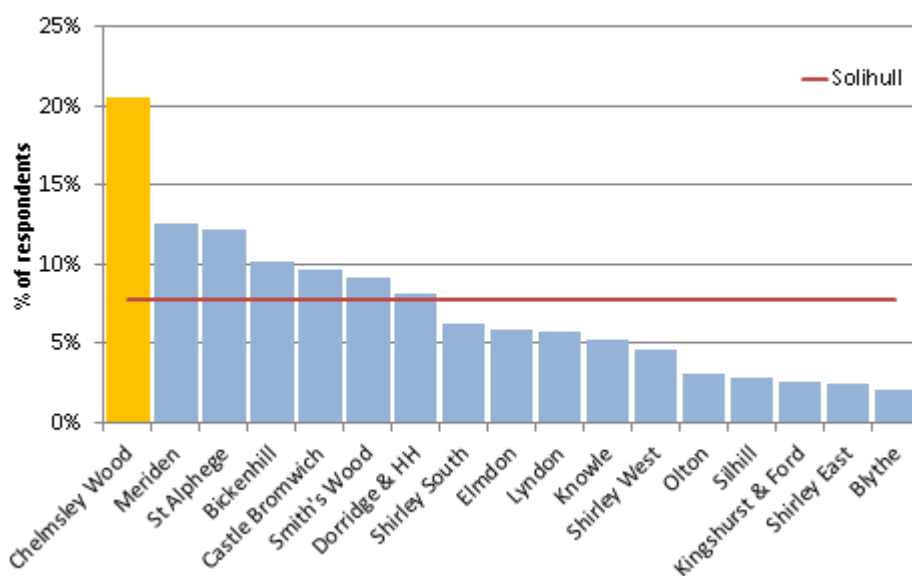


Source: West Midlands Police

Anti-Social Behaviour

Like Solihull as a whole the majority (75%) of Chelmsley Wood respondents to the 2012 Place Survey said that the level of anti-social behaviour (ASB) in their local area was either unchanged on 12 months earlier or had improved. However, 20% of those surveyed believe ASB has got worse over this period which is much more than the Solihull average (8%) and the highest in the borough by some distance.

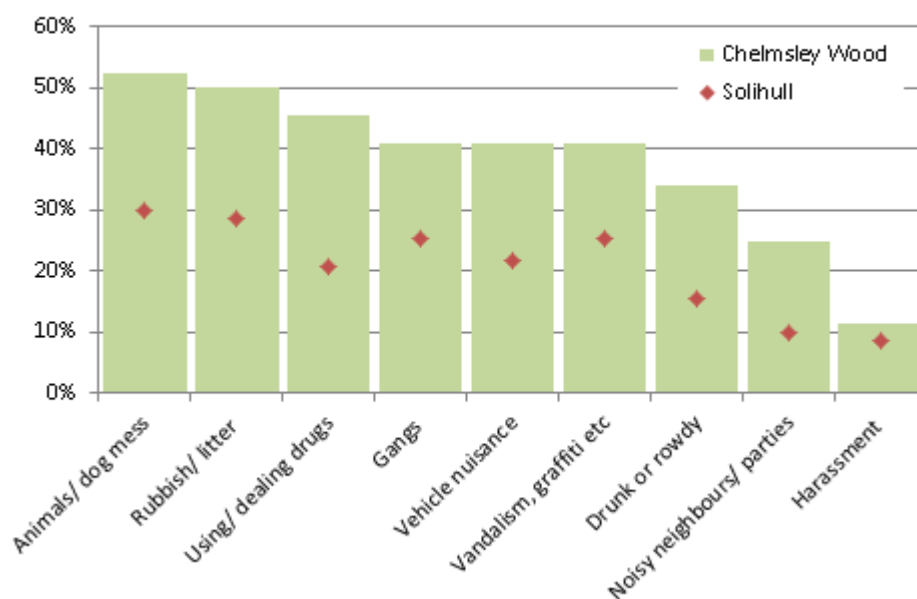
Think ASB in Local Area Has Got Worse Over Last 12 Months



Source: Place Survey 2012

Respondents to the Place Survey were asked which of nine types of anti-social behaviour were a problem in their local area. Uncontrolled animals or dog mess (52%) was the issue most frequently cited as a problem by respondents from Chelmsley Wood, with rubbish or litter lying around and people using or dealing drugs also regarded as a problem by more than 45% of respondents. More people in Chelmsley Wood cited each of the nine types of ASB as a problem than across Solihull as a whole, although the gap was widest in respect of people using or dealing drugs, people being drunk or rowdy in public places and noisy neighbours or loud parties.

Problem with ASB in Local Area by Type of ASB

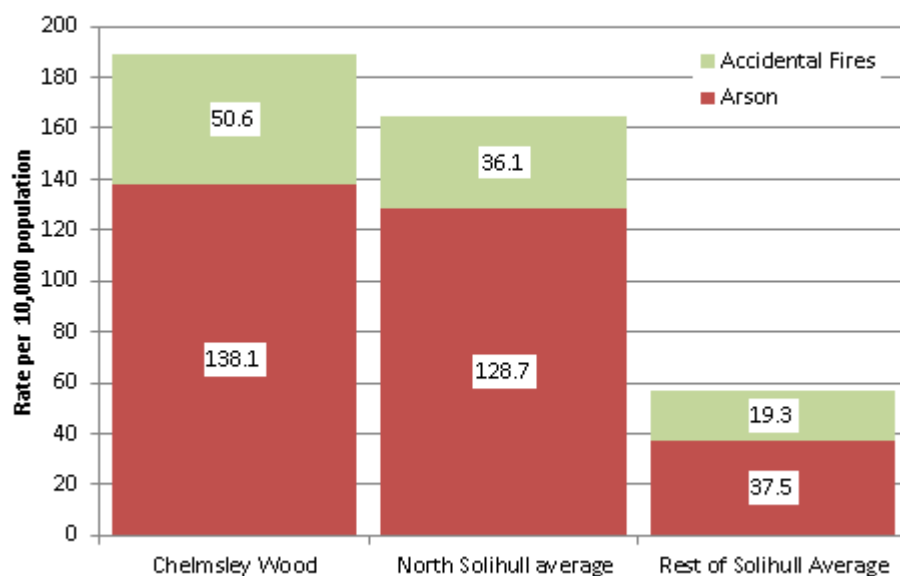


Source: Place Survey 2012, SMBC

Fire and Arson

In the three financial years 2009/10 to 2011/12 there were a total of 235 incidents of fire and arson attended by the West Midlands Fire Service in Chelmsley Wood (172 arsons, 63 accidental fires). At 188.7 per 10,000 population the rate in Chelmsley Wood is 147% higher than the Solihull average (76.5 per 10,000) and is the highest in the three North Solihull regeneration wards in which 43% of all arson fires occurred over this period. By itself the arson rate in Chelmsley Wood is at 138.1 per 10,000, more than double the Solihull average (54.1 per 1,000) and is again the highest in the borough.

Accidental Fire and Arson Rates 2009/10 to 2011/12



Source: West Midlands Fire Service

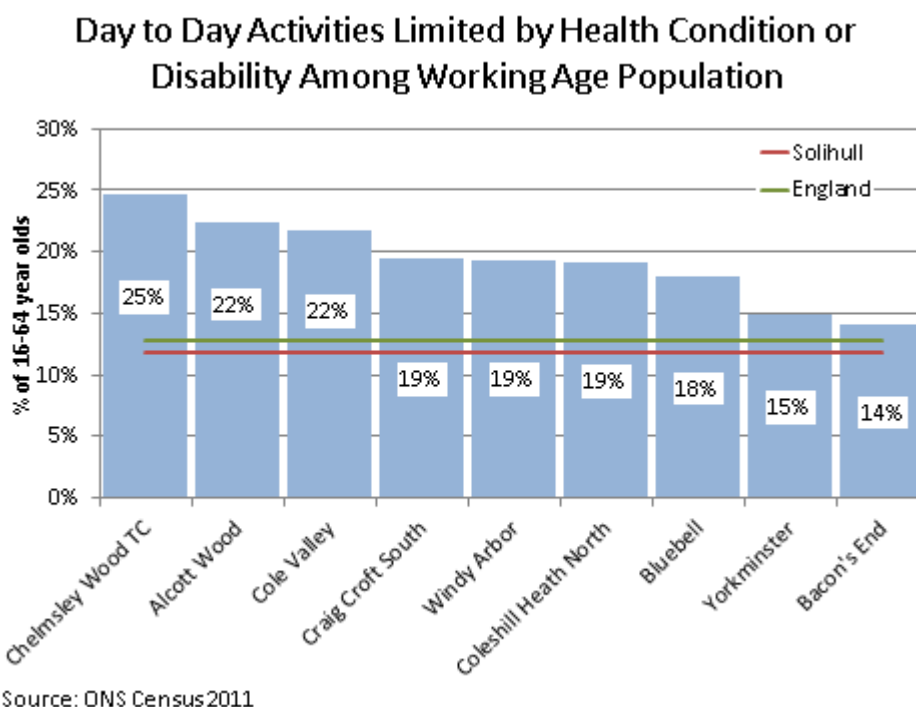
HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES

Health of the Population and Carers

	Count	% of Population		
	Chelmsley Wood	Chelmsley Wood	Solihull	England
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little or Lot	2,822	22.7%	17.9%	17.6%
Health Bad or Very Bad	1,100	8.8%	5.2%	5.5%
Provides Unpaid Care	1,264	10.2%	11.7%	10.2%
Source: ONS Census 2011				

The majority (75%) of Chelmsley Wood residents indicated in the 2011 Census that their health was either very good or good. There were however 1,100 residents who feel their health is either bad or very bad, equating to 8.8%, above both the Solihull (5.2%) and England (5.5%) averages.

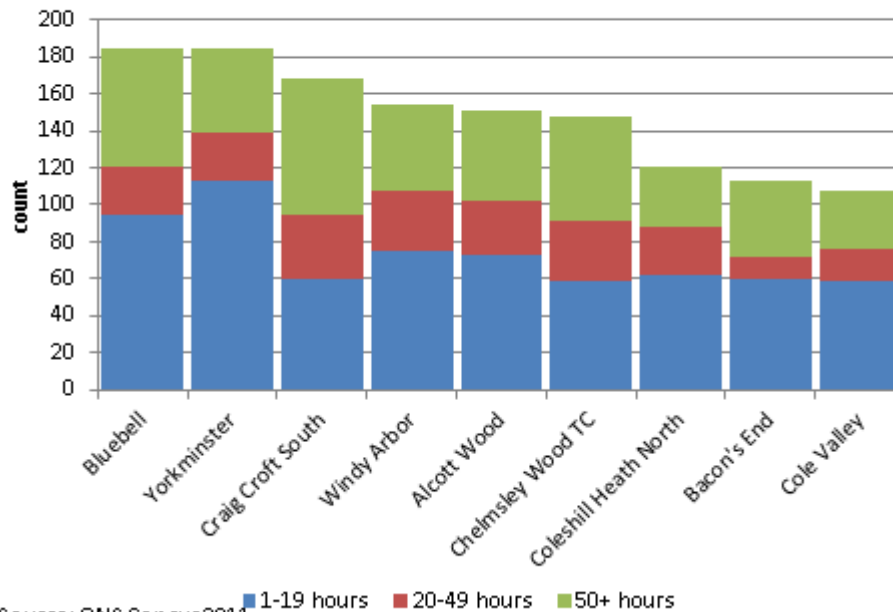
2,822 Chelmsley Wood residents feel that they have a health condition or disability that limits their day to day activities to some extent (of these 1,477 feel that their activities are limited a lot). This equates to nearly 23% of the population, above both the Solihull (18%) and England (18%) averages. The impact of deprivation on illness and disability is most clearly seen when just the working age population (16-64 year olds) is considered, as the rate in Chelmsley Wood for this group is 64% higher than the Solihull average compared to just 27% higher among all age groups. This is supported by comparison of individual neighbourhoods in Chelmsley Wood, where the ward's most deprived LSOAs such as Chelmsley Wood Town Centre, Alcott Wood and Cole Valley have proportionally far more working age adults with a life limiting illness or condition than less deprived neighbourhoods such as Bacon's End.



There are 1,264 people in Chelmsley Wood who provide unpaid care for a relative, friend or neighbour, equating to 10.2% of the population, below the Solihull average (11.7%) but in-line with that for England (10.2%). 33% of carers in Chelmsley Wood provide care for 50 hours or more a week, compared with the Solihull average of just 21%. This is consistent with the pattern in the other North Solihull regeneration wards, suggesting that in more deprived parts of the borough individuals with a caring role are more likely to do so on a full-time basis than elsewhere. The number of carers in Chelmsley Wood increased by 17% (+183 individuals) between 2001 and 2011, compared to an increase of 15% in Solihull and 11% in England.

At a neighbourhood level the Bluebell LSOA (13%) has the highest proportion of carers in the ward, although Craig Croft South is also notable for the high proportion (43%) of carers who do so for 50 hours or more a week.

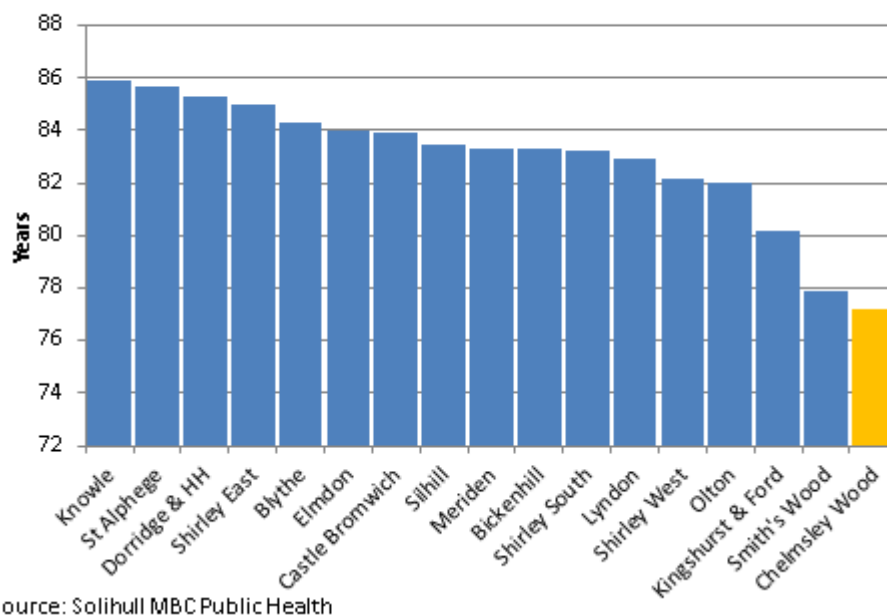
Carers in Chelmsley Wood



Life Expectancy and Mortality

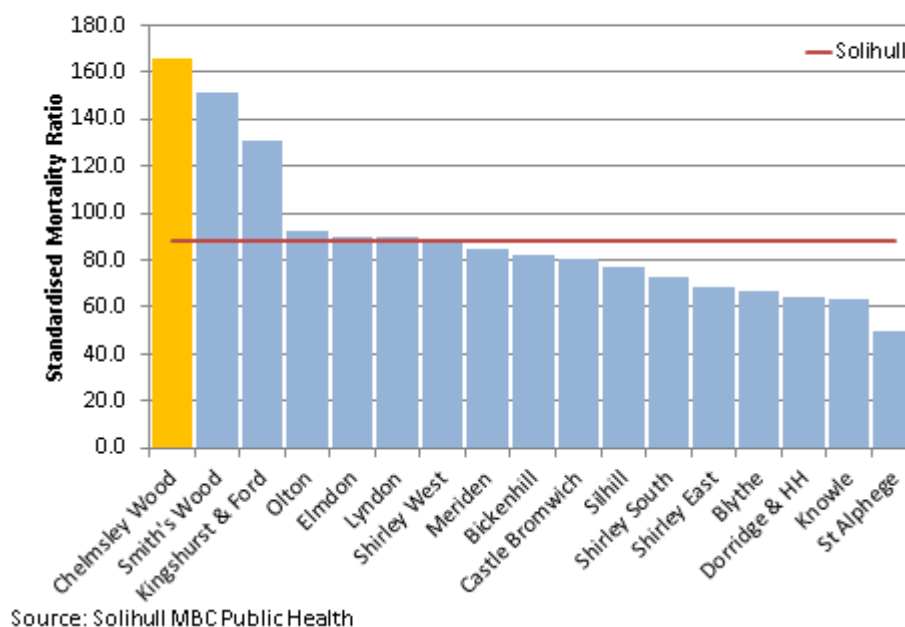
The average life expectancy at birth in Chelmsley Wood is 77.2 years (80.4 for females, 74.8 males), which is the lowest level in the borough. To place this in context the gap in years between life expectancy in the three North Solihull regeneration wards and the other 14 in the borough is nearly five and a half years.

Average Life Expectancy at Birth 2009-11



By using standardized mortality rates (SMRs) it is possible to compare the extent both of premature mortality (deaths under the age of 75 years) and the major causes of premature mortality. On this basis Chelmsley Wood has the highest rate of premature mortality from all causes in the borough with an SMR 87% above the Solihull average.

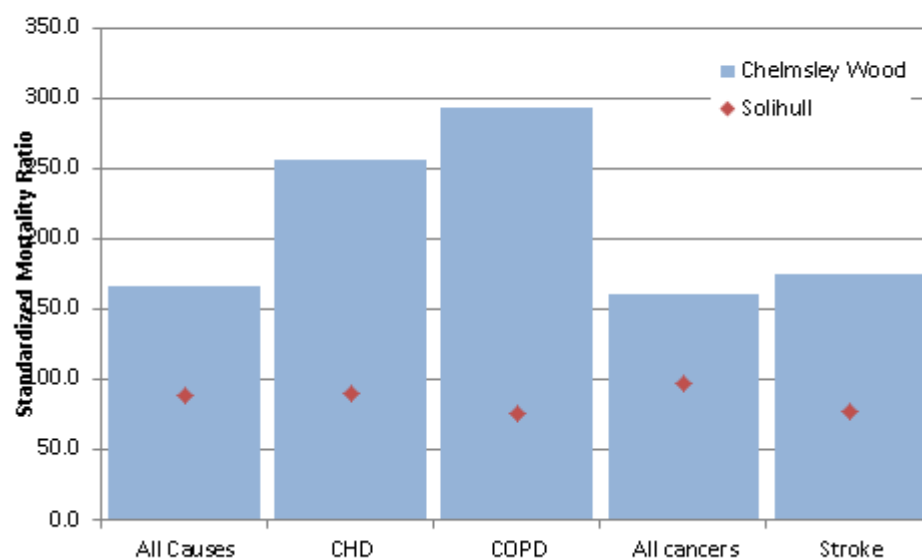
Premature Deaths From All Causes



The major causes of premature deaths include Chronic Heart Disease (which manifests itself mainly as angina or heart attack), Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (a lung disease that interferes with normal breathing), Cancer and Strokes. Although family history, age and gender are major determinants, lifestyle plays an important part in the prevalence of all these conditions. In this respect key preventable risk factors include high blood pressure (hypertension), high cholesterol, being overweight, poor diet, excessive alcohol consumption, physical inactivity, smoking and stress.

Looking at some of the major causes of premature deaths, by far the largest gap between the rate in Chelmsley Wood and the Solihull average occurs with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). At nearly four times the borough average, Chelmsley Wood has the 2nd highest rate of premature deaths from COPD in Solihull. Chronic Heart Disease (CHD) is the next most common cause of early deaths in Chelmsley Wood followed by strokes and cancer. The rate in Chelmsley Wood is the highest in the borough for each of these and more than double the Solihull average for all of apart from cancer.

Premature (Aged Under 75 Years) Death Rates by Cause

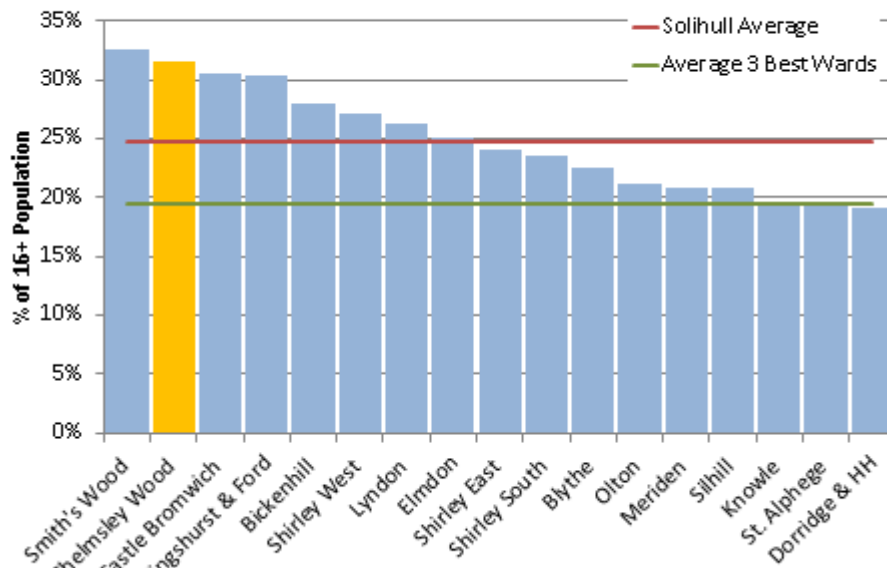


Healthy Lifestyles

Data from the NHS Association of Public Health Observatories provides some insight into lifestyle factors which contribute to the health of the adult population and some of the local variations in life expectancy and mortality in Solihull.

In Chelmsley Wood it is estimated that over 31% of adults aged 16 years and over are obese (defined as having a Body Mass Index of 30+), above the Solihull average of 25% and 2nd highest in the borough. By way of context the average for the best three wards in the borough is 19%.

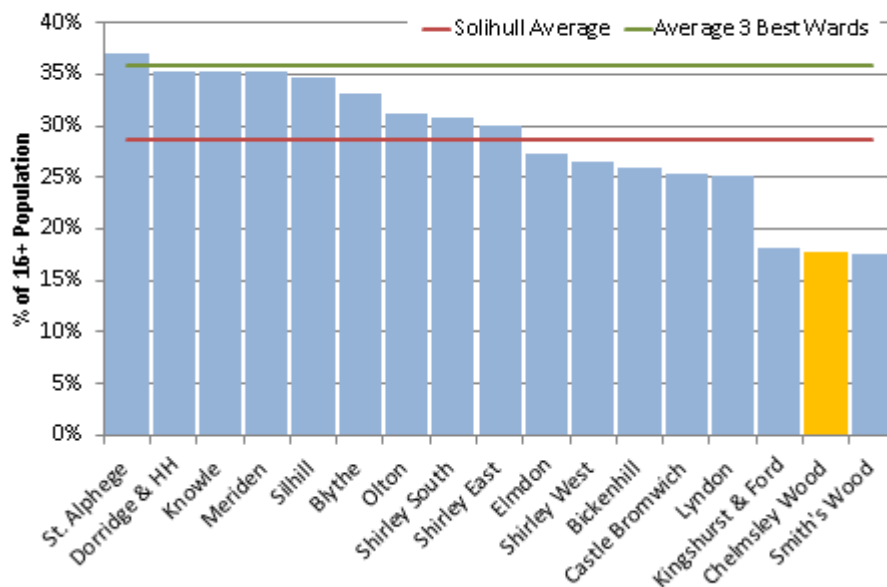
Obesity in the Adult Population



Source: Association of Public Health Authorities

There is a strong link between obesity and the extent to which adults eat a healthy diet, defined for measurement purposes as consuming five or more portions of fruit and veg per day. In Chelmsley Wood, it is estimated that less than 18% of adults meet this criteria, compared to nearly 29% across Solihull as a whole. On this measure the healthy eating rate in Chelmsley Wood is -50% below the average for the best three wards in Solihull.

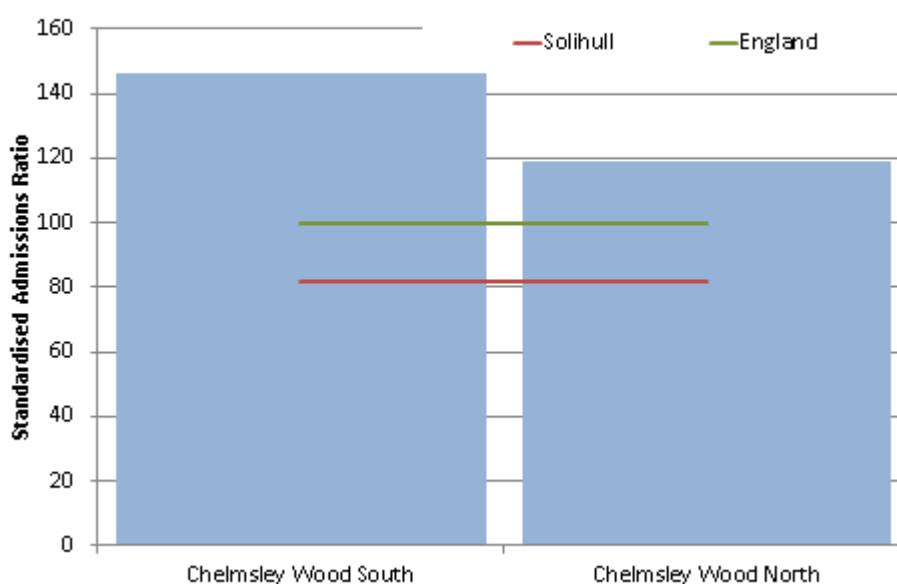
Healthy Eating in the Adult Population



Source: Association of Public Health Authorities

On average it is estimated that 23% of the adult population of Chelmsley Wood binge drink (defined as men drinking eight or more units of alcohol on the heaviest drinking day in the previous seven days and women six or more), the highest rate in the borough and 32% above the rate in the best three wards in the borough. Hospital Episode Statistics from the NHS show that in relation to hospital stays for alcohol related harm (a useful proxy for the prevalence of problematic drinking in the population), residents from both of Chelmsley Wood's Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) are more likely to have to stay in hospital as a result of drinking related ill health than across England as a whole, with the rate in Chelmsley Wood South the highest in the borough (out of 29 MSOAs).

Hospital Stays for Alcohol Related Harm



Source: NHS Hospital Episode Statistics

WARD CONTACTS AND KEY INFORMATION

Neighbourhood Co-ordinator

Kerrie Grandison

kgrandison@solihull.gov.uk

Tel No: 0121 704 6531

Neighbourhood Sergeant

Sergeant Stephanie Rolfe

chelmsleywood@west-midlands.pnn.police.uk

Tel No 0345 113 5000 ext 7922 6969

Ward Members

Councillor Karl Macnaughton
(Green)

kmacnaughton@solihull.gov.uk
0121 243 2946

Councillor Chris Williams (Green)

chris.williams@solihull.gov.uk
0121 247 3934

Councillor Nick Stephens (Lab)

nickstephens@solihull.gov.uk
07768 305747

Solihull Observatory – Technical Support and Advice

Gary Baker – Senior Information Analyst

gbaker@solihull.gov.uk
0121 704 8482

James Roberts – Information Analyst

jamesroberts@solihull.gov.uk
0121 704 6884