

## SOUTH WEST

### REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS FACTSHEET

31 March 2009

#### **Introduction**

Regional indicators pull together already published statistics to enable comparisons to be made between regions and with progress nationally. These data were published on 31st March 2009.

#### **South West summary**

The South West had amongst the highest proportions of rivers of good quality. Rates of burglary, vehicle theft and violent crime (as estimated by the British crime survey) are amongst the lowest of the regions. Satisfaction with local area was highest amongst the regions. The proportion of 19 years old attaining level 2 qualifications was amongst the highest of the regions. Mortality rates from circulatory disease and cancer were the lowest of the regions and overall life expectancy was amongst the highest.

The lowest percentage of journeys was made by public transport in the South West, and the region saw the second lowest reuse of previously developed land for new housing

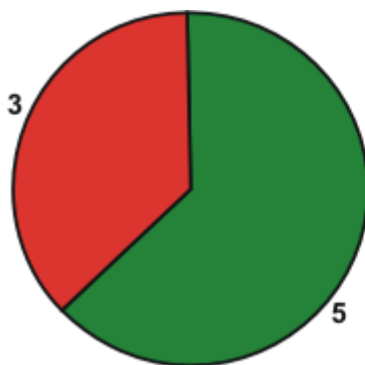
#### **Progress summary**

Green = indicators in the region showing clear improvement

Amber = indicators in the region showing little or no change

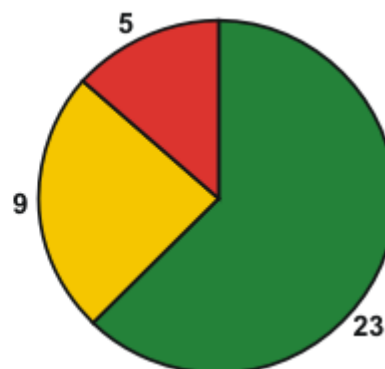
Red<sup>1,2</sup> = indicators in the region showing clear deterioration

#### *Sustainable consumption & production Natural resources*



Based on 8 assessments

#### *Sustainable communities*



Based on 32 assessments

<sup>1</sup> Clear deterioration (SCP & NR): household waste – arisings; bird population- farmland and woodland.

<sup>2</sup> Clear deterioration (SC): mobility - walking and cycling; accessibility – supermarkets/corner shops, post offices, doctor/hospitals; homeless households.

## SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



### Greenhouse gas emissions

- The South West emitted 42 million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in 2006; the third lowest amount of the regions.
- This equated to 8.3 tonnes per resident; below the average rate for England and the fourth lowest rate of the regions.

### Carbon dioxide emissions by end user

- Around 39 per cent (England average 44 per cent) of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the South West were from industry, commercial and public, compared with approximately 31 per cent (England average 29 per cent) from domestic sources and 28 per cent (England average 26 per cent) from road transport. Land use land use change and forestry accounted for 2 per cent (England average 1 per cent).

### Waste

Waste – arisings	
Waste – recycling	



- In 2004-5, around 18.1 million tonnes of waste (arising from construction and demolition, industry and commerce and the municipal sector which includes household waste) were produced in the South West; 10 per cent of the England total.
- 52 per cent was produced by construction and demolition (48 per cent, England average) and 31 per cent came from industry and commerce (36 per cent, England average), whilst the remaining 17 per cent was municipal waste (16 per cent, England average).
- 45 per cent of the waste was disposed of by landfill (42 per cent, England average) and 53 per cent was recycled (average rate for England).

### Household waste

- On average 511 kilograms of household waste were produced per person in the South West in 2007-8 (England average 495 kilograms); an increase of 4 per cent compared with 1998-9 (England overall increase 3 per cent).
- The South West had the third highest recycling rate of the regions, with 40.3 per cent of household waste recycled (England average 34.5 per cent).

## NATURAL RESOURCES

### Bird populations


Farmland	
Woodland	

- Between 1994 and 2006, farmland bird populations decreased by 10 per cent. There was a 10 per cent decrease in woodland bird populations too.
- During the same period, out of the 16 farmland bird species monitored in the region, 44 per cent increased, 44 per cent declined and 12 per cent remained stable.
- Out of the 31 species of woodland bird monitored in the region, 35 per cent increased, 35 per cent declined and 30 per cent remained stable.

### Land use


- The South West has over 1.2 million hectares of grassland and rough grazing (2007 figures), 481 thousand hectares of land for crops and bare fallow (2007), 212 thousand hectares of woodland (1995-9), 80 thousand hectares for set aside and other agricultural uses (2007) and 117 thousand hectares of urban and suburban land (2001).
- 7 per cent of the South West region is designed as National Park (2005); compared with an overall designation of 8 per cent across the England.
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty account for 29 per cent of the region, above the national average of 15 per cent.
- The South West has 638 kilometres of Defined Heritage Coasts.

### Land recycling

Land recycling – dwellings	
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- In 2007 61 per cent of new dwellings were built on previously-developed land; an increase of 26 percentage points since 1994.
- The land recycling rate in the South West has been consistently below the average rate for England, which in 2007 was 73 per cent.

## Dwelling density



Dwelling density	
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- Between 1994 and 2007 the density of new dwellings in the South West followed a similar pattern to the average for England as a whole.
- During this period dwelling density in the South West increased from 25 to 41 dwellings per hectare (64 per cent increase).

## Emissions of air pollutants

- In 2006 the South West emitted 84,200 tonnes of nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), 10,400 tonnes of sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and 12,200 tonnes of particulates (PM<sub>10</sub>).
- This accounted for 6 per cent of the total England NO<sub>x</sub> emissions, 2 per cent of the total SO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and 9 per cent of all PM<sub>10</sub>s.


## River quality

River quality – biological	
River quality – chemical	

- 89 per cent of the total river lengths in the South West were of good biological quality (England average 71 per cent) in 2006 and 81 per cent were of good chemical quality (England average 66 per cent).
- The South West was ranked first of the regions in terms of biological water quality, and second for chemical water quality.
- The total river lengths classed as having good biological quality in the South West increased by 8 percentage points between 1990 and 2006, and lengths with good chemical water quality increased by 20 percentage points.




## SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

### Active community participation

<b>Community participation – informal and formal volunteering</b>	
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- There was an increase in the proportion of informal volunteers between 2001 (32 per cent) and 2007-8 (35 per cent) in the South West (England average 35 per cent).
- Formal volunteering increased from 30 per cent to 31 per cent (England average 27 per cent).
- Overall, volunteering in the South West increased from 47 per cent to 50 per cent of the population (England average 48 per cent) between 2001 and 2007-8.

### Crime (British Crime Survey)

<b>Crime – burglaries (British crime survey)</b>	
<b>Crime – vehicles (British crime survey)</b>	
<b>Crime – physical attack (British crime survey)</b>	

- British Crime Survey (BCS) figures showed there to be 245 burglaries (England and Wales average 309), 440 motor vehicle thefts (England and Wales average 634) and 402 violent crime (England and Wales average 493) per 10,000 households in the South West in 2007-8.
- These figures are down by 37 per cent, 56 per cent and 17 per cent respectively since 2001-2, with the reduction in motor vehicle theft being the largest in the regions.

### Fear of crime

<b>Fear of crime – burglary</b>	
<b>Fear of crime – theft of car</b>	
<b>Fear of crime – physical attack</b>	

- In 2007-8, 7 per cent of people in the region were very worried about burglary, lower than the national average. 11 per cent of people in the region were very worried about burglary in 2001-2.
- With 8 per cent of people in the region expressing a high level of worry about car crime in 2007-8 this was below the national average. 14 per

cent of people in the region had a high level of worry about car crime in 2001-2.



- In 2007-8, 8 per cent of people in the region had a high level of worry about violent crime, lower than the England and Wales average. 15 per cent of people in the region had a high level of worry about violent crime in 2001-2.

## Employment

<b>Employment - proportion</b>	
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- In the South West 78.5 per cent (England average 74.4 per cent) of all working age people in the region were employed in 2008, up from 73.8 per cent in 1992
- 80.9 per cent of working age males (England average 78.4 per cent) and 75.8 per cent of working age females (England average 70.0 per cent) in the region were employed, overall increases of 1.1 and 8.6 percentage points. However there has been a slight decrease in the proportion of males since 2006.

## Workless households

<b>Workless households – all people</b>	
<b>Workless households - children</b>	

- In 2008, the South West had the third lowest proportion of working age people in workless households (9.5 per cent, national average 11.4 per cent) and the third joint lowest proportion of children living in these households (12.5 per cent, national average 16.0 per cent).
- The proportion of working age people in workless households in the South West decreased by 1.0 percentage points between 1997 and 2008, whilst the proportion of children living in workless households decreased by 1.2 percentage points over the same period.



## Economically inactive

<b>Economically inactive - proportion</b>	
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- In the October to December 2008 period the South West had the fourth lowest regional economic inactivity (neither employed nor actively seeking work) for males (14.6 per cent, England average 15.7 per cent), the lowest for females (21.6 per cent, England average 25.6 per cent) and third lowest overall (17.9 per cent, England average 20.4 per cent).

- Male economic inactivity worsened (by 2.1 percentage points) in the region between 1992 and 2008 whereas female inactivity improved (by 4.3 percentage points), and the overall proportion improved by 1 percentage point.

### Childhood poverty

<b>Childhood poverty – before housing costs</b>	
<b>Childhood poverty – after housing costs</b>	



- Before taking housing costs into account, 17 per cent of children in the South West (England average 22 per cent) lived in relative low-income households in 2004/5-2006/7 (3 year average), rising to 26 per cent (England average 30 per cent) after accounting for housing costs.
- The percentage of children living in relative low-income households decreased in the South West between 1995/6-1997-8 and 2004/5-2006/7, by 4 percentage points before taking housing costs into account and by 5 percentage points after housing costs.

### Young adults

<b>Young adults currently not in employment, education or training</b>	
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- Almost 10 per cent of young adults (16 to 18 year-olds) in the South West were not in employment, education or training in the October to December 2008 period (England average 10.5 per cent), a decline of 3 percentage points since 1992.

### Pensioner poverty

<b>Pensioner poverty – before housing costs</b>	
<b>Pensioner poverty – after housing costs</b>	

- In the South West before taking housing costs into account, 20 per cent (England average 22 per cent) of pensioners lived in relative low-income households in the region in the 2004/5-2006/7 (3 year average) period, dropping to 16 per cent (England average 18 per cent) after accounting for housing costs.
- The proportion of pensioners living in relative low-income households before housing costs decreased by 6 percentage points between 1995/6-1997/8 and 2004/5-2006/7 and by 13 percentage points after housing costs.


## Education

<b>19 year olds with level 2 qualifications</b>	
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- 76 per cent per cent of 19 year-olds in the South West were qualified to Level 2 or above (e.g. five GCSEs at grades C or above, NVQ level 2 or equivalent) in Spring 2007, up from around 70 per cent in 2004.
- The increase of 6.1 percentage points was lower than the national average increase of 7.5 percentage points from 66.4 to 73.9 per cent.

## Health inequality

<b>Infant mortality</b>	
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- Infant mortality in the South West in 2007 was lower than the England average of 4.8, falling from 10.4 in 1981 to 4.2 in 2007 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Infant mortality in 2004-5 stood at 3.31 deaths (England average 3.3 deaths) per 1,000 live births for babies with fathers in higher managerial and professional occupations, compared with 6.95 (England average 6.6 deaths) for routine occupations and 6.89 (England average 6.4 deaths) for semi-routine occupations.
- The reason that the South West has a higher rate of Infant mortality in each of the three social classifications and a lower rate overall is due to the higher number of fathers in higher managerial and professional occupations in the South West.




## Healthy life expectancy

<b>Life expectancy – males</b>	
<b>Life expectancy - females</b>	




- In 1999-2003, healthy life expectancy in the South West stood at 70.9 years for males and 74.2 years for females (England Average 69.0 years and 72.3 years respectively).
- The South West had the third highest male and female healthy life expectancy in comparison to any other region, and between 1992-5 and 1999-2003 healthy life expectancy increased by 2.7 years for males and 1.9 years for females.

## Mortality rates

<b>Mortality – circulatory disease</b>	
<b>Mortality – cancer</b>	
<b>Mortality – suicide</b>	

- The mortality rate from circulatory disease in the South West was 66 deaths per 100,000 people (England average 79 per 100,000) in 2005-7), down by 42 per cent since 1996-8.
- The rate from cancer was 106 deaths per 100,000 people (England average 116 per 100,000), down by 12 per cent since 1996-8.
- The suicide rate in the region in 2005-7 was 8.1 deaths per 100,000 people (England average 7.9 per 100,000), down 14 per cent since 1996-8.
- Mortality rates for circulatory disease, cancer and suicide were higher in Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF) areas (deprived areas) than in non-NRF areas.

## Smoking



<b>Smoking - proportion</b>	
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- 21 per cent of people in the South West (England average 21 per cent) were considered to be cigarette smokers in 2007, down from 25 per cent in 1998.
- 25 percent of males in the region smoked cigarettes (England average 24 per cent), as did 25 per cent of females (England average 22 per cent), in 2007.
- 32 percent of men and 31 percent of women in manual households in the region smoked cigarettes in 2003 compared with 20 per cent of men and 16 percent of women in non-manual households smoked cigarettes.

## Childhood obesity

- 14.1 per cent (England average 16.5 per cent) of 2 to 15 year-olds in the South West were obese in 2007; up from 5 percent in 1990. The South West had the lowest rate of obesity in any region.

## Mobility

<b>Mobility – walking and cycling</b>	
<b>Mobility – public transport</b>	




- In 2005-6, walking and cycling accounted for 25 per cent of all trips in the region, with private transport accounting for 70 per cent of journeys and public transport 5 per cent. The proportion of walking and cycling has fallen by 4 percentage points since 1995-7, the proportion of public transport has remained the same.
- 21 per cent of the total mileage was on shopping and personal business, 26 per cent on commuting and business, 4 per cent on education (and escorting children to education), and the remaining 49 per cent on leisure and other pursuits.

### Getting to school

<b>Getting to school – proportion walking or cycling</b>	
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- In 2005-6, 44 per cent (England average 48 per cent) of pupils in the region walked or cycled to school, whilst 35 per cent (England average 31 per cent) used private motor vehicles and 21 per cent (England average 20 per cent) used public transport.
- Between 1995-7 and 2005-6 the proportion of pupils walking or cycling to school in the region decreased by 1.5 percentage points.

### Accessibility

<b>Accessibility – supermarkets / corner shop</b>	
<b>Accessibility – post office</b>	
<b>Accessibility – doctor / hospital</b>	

- In 2007-8, 9 per cent of people in the South West with access to a vehicle perceived getting to a corner shop or supermarket difficult, compared with 29 per cent of people without a car.
- Accessing a post office in the South West was perceived to be difficult by 6 per cent of people with a vehicle and by 18 per cent of those without a vehicle.
- Accessing a doctor or hospital was perceived to be difficult by 23 per cent with a vehicle and by 45 per cent of those without a vehicle.
- In general, access to all amenities has worsened since 1997-8 in the South West.

## Road accidents

Road accidents – all people	
Road accidents – children	

- In 2007, 2,490 people were killed or seriously injured in road accidents in the South West (9 per cent of the England total).
- Of these there were 190 children killed or seriously injured in road accidents in the region (7 per cent of the England total).
- Deaths and serious injuries decreased in the region between 1994-8 and 2007, by 24 per cent for all people and by 46 per cent for children.
- The road accident casualty rate in the region was 422 casualties per 100,000 population in 2007.

## Environmental equality

- Less than 1 per cent of people living in the least deprived areas in the South West experience 3 or more environmental conditions that are 'least favourable'. Around 18 per cent of the population in the most deprived areas experience 3 or more environmental conditions that are 'least favourable'.


## Air quality and health

- Two sites were used for monitoring air pollution in the South West in 2008. The number of days of moderate or higher air pollution in the region was 33 days in Bristol St Paul's and 58 days in Yarner Wood (provisional figures). The number of days of moderate or higher air pollution decreased in Bristol St Paul's and increased in Yarner Wood between 2007 and 2008.
- One site was used for monitoring particulates (PM<sub>10</sub>) the South West in 2008, which showed no change between 2007 and 2008.
- Five sites were used for monitoring ozone in the South West in 2008 and ozone levels increased in four of five sites between 2007 and 2008.

## Housing conditions



- 759,737 dwellings in the South West failed to meet the 'Decent Homes' standard in 2003. This represented 34 per cent of the region's stock of dwellings (England average 31 per cent)

## Households living in fuel poverty

<b>Fuel poverty - proportion</b>	
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- 11.6 per cent (England average 11.5 per cent) of households in the South East lived in fuel poverty (based on income and heating costs) in 2006, up by 1.8 percentage points since 2001.

## Homelessness

<b>Rough sleepers</b>	
<b>Homeless households</b>	


- It is estimated that there were 54 people sleeping rough in the South West in 2008, down from 290 in 1998.
- At the end of the third quarter of 2008 there were 3,730 households (up from 2,210 in 1997) in temporary accommodation in the region, 4,190 (74 per cent) of which contained children.

## Local environment quality

<b>Local environmental quality</b>	
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- 35 per cent of assessed sites in the South West in 2007-8 were judged to be of good local environmental quality, the joint highest regional proportion.
- 5 per cent (England average 4 per cent) of sites in the region were judged as having a poor local environment.
- In total, 56 per cent of sites (England average 49 per cent) were judged as good or satisfactory local environmental quality in the region.

## Satisfaction in local area

Satisfaction in local area	
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- Householder satisfaction in the characteristics of the local area has remained stable at 91 per cent in the South West between 1999-00 and 2007-8 (England average 87 per cent).

## UK international assistance

- The South West of England received £110.9 million in EU structural funding in 2007, up from £88 million received in 2000. Allocated EU funding for the South West of England in 2013 will rise to £124.9 million. England as a whole received £919.3 million in 2007, which will fall to £707.7 million in 2013.

## Wellbeing

- The average life satisfaction rating in the South West in 2007 was 7.51, higher than the national average of 7.31, and the highest for all regions.
- Compared to nationally, a greater proportion of people gave ratings of 8, 9 or 10 (57 per cent in total).

## Child wellbeing

- In 2008, 88 per cent of children in the South West said they felt quite or very safe at school, similar to when going to and from school. Compared to 78 per cent at local area and 72 per cent on public transport.
- 77 per cent of children thought their local area was fairly or very good. Just under half of children (49 per cent) thought the activities and things to do in their area were fairly or very good. Only 42 per cent thought the parks and play areas were fairly or very good.
- 88 per cent of children rated themselves as quite or very healthy, whilst 74 per cent said they spent “3-5 days” or more “doing sports or other active things in the last seven days”.
- 68 per cent of children in the South West said they feel happy about life at the moment. 66 per cent said they can talk to their mums and dads when they are worried about something compared to 71 per cent (to friends) and 50 per cent (to an adult other than their mums and dads).

## CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

### Economic output

- The South West had a Gross Value Added (GVA - a measure of economic output) level of £18,195 per head in 2007.
- GVA in the region increased by 143 per cent between 1989 and 2007; the third highest regional increase.
- GVA in the region has in the past increased in line with, but remained slightly lower than, the national average. However, in the most recent year it has begun to fall further behind, currently around £2,268 below the England average.

### Productivity

- Labour productivity in the South West was £32,700 Gross Value Added (GVA) per workforce job in 2005, up from £22,300 in 1996; an increase of £10,400.
- Productivity increased in all regions from 1996 to 2005. In the South West this increase (47 per cent) was similar to the England average.

### Investment

- As a percentage of regional Gross Value Added (GVA), the South West had about an average level of investment from foreign-owned companies in 2004.
- Investment in the region from UK-owned companies (5.5 per cent) was the second lowest of the regions (excluding London and the West Midlands) and also lower than the England average of 5.9 per cent.
- During the period 1998 to 2004 investment in the South West from foreign-owned companies increased by 0.2 percentage point, there was a 0.2 percentage point decrease for England as a whole.
- Investment from UK-owned companies declined by 2.3 percentage points between these years (the England average decreased by 3.2 percentage points).

### Demography

- Between 1991 and 2007, the total population of the South West increased from 4.69 million to 5.18 million.

- The working age population increased from 2.79 million (59.5 per cent of the population) to 3.11 million (60.1 per cent of the population).

### **Households and Dwellings**

- In 2007 the South West contained 2.32 million dwellings (up from 1.97 million in 1991). In 2004, there were 2.16 million households (up from 1.9 million) and 662,000 one person households (up from 494,000).