BRIEFING NOTE

TO: **Community Services Scrutiny and Performance Panel**

DATE: **15 October 2009**

RE: Local Neighbourhood Partnership (Neighbourhood Management) Review

1. Purpose

This briefing note informs the Panel of progress made with the consultation on the future of Local Neighbourhood Partnerships (LNPs). Attached at appendix 1 is the revised version (v10) of the proposed neighbourhood management model.

2. Background Information

Walsall Partnership became the governance structure for LNPs in 2006. Due to budget pressure, diminishing grants supporting LNPs and the need for Walsall Partnership to fulfil its governance role of LNPs in a partnership approach, a review of LNPs was initiated jointly by the Chief Executive and Leader of Walsall Council in September 2008.

To support this, Walsall Partnership secured funding for a consultant to undertake a review through the West Midlands Regional Improvement and Efficiency Partnership (WMRIEP). Chris Allen is the Neighbourhood Renewal Adviser (NRS) appointed to this assignment and he presented his report to the Partnership on 9 March 2009.

There has been extensive consultation with elected members, partners and LNPs and all comments have been considering in producing the attached proposed neighbourhood management model. Information has also been available on the Walsall Partnership website.

Walsall Partnership is looking to implement the new model in 2010 following full and extensive consultation.

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A DEVELOPING MODEL FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD MANAGEMENT IN WALSALL

Clive Wright
Director, Walsall Partnership

A DEVELOPING MODEL FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD MANAGEMENT IN WALSALL

Tracking the evolution of Walsall's model for neighbourhood management (25/9/09)

	Issue	Source	Proposed Resolution
1	Levels at which issues are dealt with to be defined (local, area, borough: 0, 1, 2)	Working group	To work through with Neighbourhood Coordinators
2	Public forums to be planned - to empower local people	Working group	Paper by C Wright / Cllr I Shires
3	Too much structure/staff	Working group	Reduce to Neighbourhood Coordinators only
4	Inequality of six Areas	Cllr T Oliver	Keep Areas as described but have two Coordinators in (Bloxwich/Blakenall/Birchills/Leamore) and (St Matthew's/Paddock/Palfrey/Pleck)
5	Role of neighbourhood forums	Cllr T Oliver	Build into solution at 2 above
6	More public engagement in decision-making processes	Cllr T Oliver	Build into solution at 2 above
7	Dislike of £10,000 for councillors	Cllr T Oliver and other consultations	Take out of proposal and put to council as separate decision
8	Local influence over mainstream budgets	Cllr I Shires Cllr T Oliver	Draft into solution at 2
9	Method and scope of appointment of Neighbourhood Managers	Cllr T Oliver	Appointment process to be proposed and agreed by sub-group
10	Issue over control of partner staff – when intention is to co-ordinate	L Walford Others	Amend document to mean co-ordinate and not control over partner staff. Also, co-ordinated services rather than integrated public services

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A DEVELOPING MODEL FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD MANAGEMENT IN WALSALL

1   Purpose

This document sets out our proposals for delivering a model of neighbourhood management in Walsall. This follows an extensive consultation during which the proposals have been improved and revised, based on feedback received.

Our vision for Walsall is set out in the Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCA). This sets out challenging objectives and aspirations for the future of the borough as a whole. But Walsall is made up of many different places, with different needs and different communities with a history that provides us with many challenges as well as opportunities. We therefore need to find a way of expressing *local* priorities and providing *local* solutions.

So we are creating Community Partnerships, each with responsibility for an area of the borough, to help achieve this. Their purpose will be to:

- Engage with local communities to identify the key priorities for the area, which reflect resident concerns but which are also informed by data and intelligence and which complement borough-wide objectives

- Equip and empower local communities to solve local problems. A key way to do this will be enabling local people and their representatives the opportunity to influence the allocation of public resources to ensure these are sensitive to local priorities.

- Ensure that the delivery of public services is properly co-ordinated resulting in better services for our communities and a more efficient use of resources.

The Community Partnerships will work with elected representatives, public service providers, the private sector, social landlords and the third sector, alongside local communities to achieve these goals.

Public service providers will align the operation and delivery of their services to the Community Partnerships so that there is much closer collaboration in addressing local issues. We will adopt a neighbourhood management model whereby, for many local services, there is a single manager whose role is to co-ordinate and be accountable to the Community Partnership for how services are delivered in their area.   We have an ambition to empower local people and groups and support them by delivering better co-ordinated services that work together to respond to local needs. Our Community Partnerships offer sound platforms to take this ambition forward.

Within all areas of the borough there are particular neighbourhoods which experience the most acute problems and this too will vary greatly across the

borough. Each Community Partnership will identify one key neighbourhood within its area where it wants to focus special attention. In the most deprived areas there will be two neighbourhoods upon which special attention is focused. This may be around a particular community, or group of families or individuals. The partnership will work locally to agree a plan for empowering communities and support this by concentrating the effort of service providers to address the particular problems of this community. It is anticipated that the focus of attention for the Community Partnership will change over time.

2   Context

Local Neighbourhood Partnerships (LNPs) have been operating in Walsall for five years. Initially, LNPs were an exemplar for community engagement and Walsall's LNPs won national awards. However, the demand and expectations for high quality engagement, giving local people influence over services and priorities in their area, has increased. In 2008, the Chair of Walsall Partnership and the Chief Executive of Walsall Council ordered a review of LNPs to be undertaken by Walsall Partnership. Independent consultant support was secured with the support of the Regional Improvement and Efficiency Partnership (RIEP). Partners and LNPs were widely consulted about issues and changes needed. A sub-group of Walsall Partnership was created to oversee the review.

This report represents the conclusion of the LNP review in the form of a model for the future operation of neighbourhood management. In summary, the key changes proposed can be categorised as follows:

- The areas
- Delivery structures
- Accountability and responsibility for results
- Community engagement
- Partner co-ordination and governance
- Role of elected members

The model for Walsall takes elements of and learns lessons from other local authority areas – primarily Blackpool, Birmingham, Nottingham and Shropshire – whilst retaining some of the existing components that work well locally.

3   Implications

The implications of this document are that all partners will need to operate in a more co-ordinated way to empower local people by engaging and responding to local communities. The model will enable real influence over resources locally and could also represent significant cost savings whilst improving both community engagement and results, but this requires significant organisational culture change and a buy-in from governance structures. The

changes proposed are radical and will work best if all partners commit fully. It will require partners to work together and agree for their staff to be tasked by and report into partnership meetings convened by the Neighbourhood Coordinator. It will also require partners to make their resources, particularly staff, available in a different way.

Existing localised partnership arrangements (such as GP practice-based clusters, Children's Area Partnerships or community policing) will need to be aligned. In addition, the ability to meet statutory requirements (such as the Duty to Involve and those assigned to the Children's Trust) need to be borne in mind and aligned.

4   The areas

To overcome the discontent with LNP boundaries, it is proposed to divide Walsall into six community areas, using ward boundaries as the building blocks.

Within each community area there will be one or two neighbourhoods of special focus. These will be relatively small, locally identified places where a concentrated effort of the community and service providers working together is needed. The purpose of this focus will be to solve the issues and problems that are experienced locally. The boundary for this neighbourhood will be determined in two ways:

1)   Consultation locally
2)   A statistical assessment of needs/issues

5   Delivery structures

The neighbourhood management model will operate at four levels as follows:

	Borough	**Area**	**Ward**	**Focus Neighbourhood**
Coordinating group	Walsall Partnership	Area Partnership (monthly)	Community Meeting (at least quarterly)	Tasking Meeting (weekly)
Membership of group		Local partners	Elected members	Public sector
		Elected members Children's Health Police	Locally-appointed representatives Neighbourhood	VCS Housing associations
Function of group	Governance	Coordination: Area plan	Empowering action:	

		Area tasking Coordinating engagement	Ward plans Influence budgets	

6   Accountability and responsibility for results

Each community area will have a Neighbourhood Coordinator of sufficient level and gravitas to have real influence over council and partner services. They will be responsible for key results across the community area and in the identified neighbourhood of special focus and be accountable for achieving results.

It is proposed that management in the larger community areas will be light-touch, involving monthly co-ordination meetings across partners. This will result in a joined-up approach to community engagement, improved planning about resource allocation and a sharing of resources.

In the identified neighbourhood partner co-ordination and engagement will be more intensive with weekly tasking meetings. The Neighbourhood Coordinator will co-ordinate an appropriate and wide range of council and partner staff, determined by the needs of each neighbourhood.

Neighbourhood Managers will hold small budgets of £20k for their community area and £20k for their neighbourhood to solve small local problems quickly. However, the emphasis will be on enabling local people to influence wider mainstream resources and to improve the responsiveness of services to the needs of local people.

7   Improving community engagement

The Neighbourhood Coordinator will co-ordinate community engagement in their area and facilitate co-operation between services. Innovative ways of engaging local people will be used. This will operate by taking the meetings to the people and using staff from all partner organisations to engage people on a broad range of issues not just those relevant to their own job.

Co-ordinating engagement will make it more efficient. With all partner and council staff working in this way, those people who are usually overlooked and not engaged are more likely to be reached.

The priorities and tasks for partners in community areas and identified neighbourhoods will be determined by local engagement.

Under new legislation, public service providers have a duty to involve local people in the planning, design and delivery of services. The ladder of engagement is a frequently-used model to understand levels of engagement as follows:

Information	Providing information (e.g. about the existence of a service, results of a decision)
	Tends to be a one-way communication
Education	Explaining or raising awareness of something – often in order to change attitudes/action
	Tends to be one-way communication
Consultation	Asking opinions – this can including questionnaires asking for reactions to a particular decision, voting, market research, focus groups and debate
	Can be two-way communication (e.g. if participants are informed of the results) but final decisions are made by those who are doing the consulting
Involvement	Where more than just opinions are sought – participants may be part of the solution through taking action, endorsing something, etc.
	Communication must be two-way, but responsibilities are not necessarily formally set out and relationships between participants may remain unclear
Partnership	Direct involvement in decision making and action, with all parties having clear roles and responsibilities and powers – usually for a defined purpose / shared common goal
	Two-way communication essential
Devolved Power (Empowerment)	Giving away decision making, resources and control
	There should also be clear lines of accountability and should involve two-way communication with those giving away the power

Our engagement activity will aim towards empowerment and offering opportunities for our communities to influence the allocation of public resources. We expect to deliver better co-ordinated and more effective engagement. All engagement should be logged using Viewfinder so that information is captured and so that we can communicate to communities along the lines of:

"We asked – You said – We did"

8   Improving partner co-ordination and governance

The Neighbourhood Coordinators will convene Community Partnerships covering the larger area consisting of appropriate partners. The partnerships will meet monthly to co-ordinate and plan engagement and the partners' response to engagement through a tasking process. This will include issues raised by elected members and locally-appointed representatives through their community meetings. The Community Partnerships will act as mini Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs) and report into Walsall Partnership.

In the neighbourhoods of special focus, the process will be more intensive. Neighbourhood Coordinators will co-ordinate the tasking of partners on a weekly basis through formal tasking meetings.

They key principle of operation will be to empower local people and communicate on the basis of:

"We asked – You said – We did"

Neighbourhood Managers and their teams will be located in the neighbourhood. Existing accommodation held by partners will be utilised wherever possible.

A Model of Operation

Partners' Governance Structures	Walsall Partnership Board	Walsall Council

| • Delivery
• Engagement
• Agreed Actions | **Community Partnership Board** (monthly)
- Conditions of engagement
- Area Plan | Influence over resources
Area Plan progress
Local issues | **Community Meetings** (quarterly)
- Ward Plan
- Issues
- Resources
- Empowerment |

Neighbourhood Team (quarterly)
- Tasking
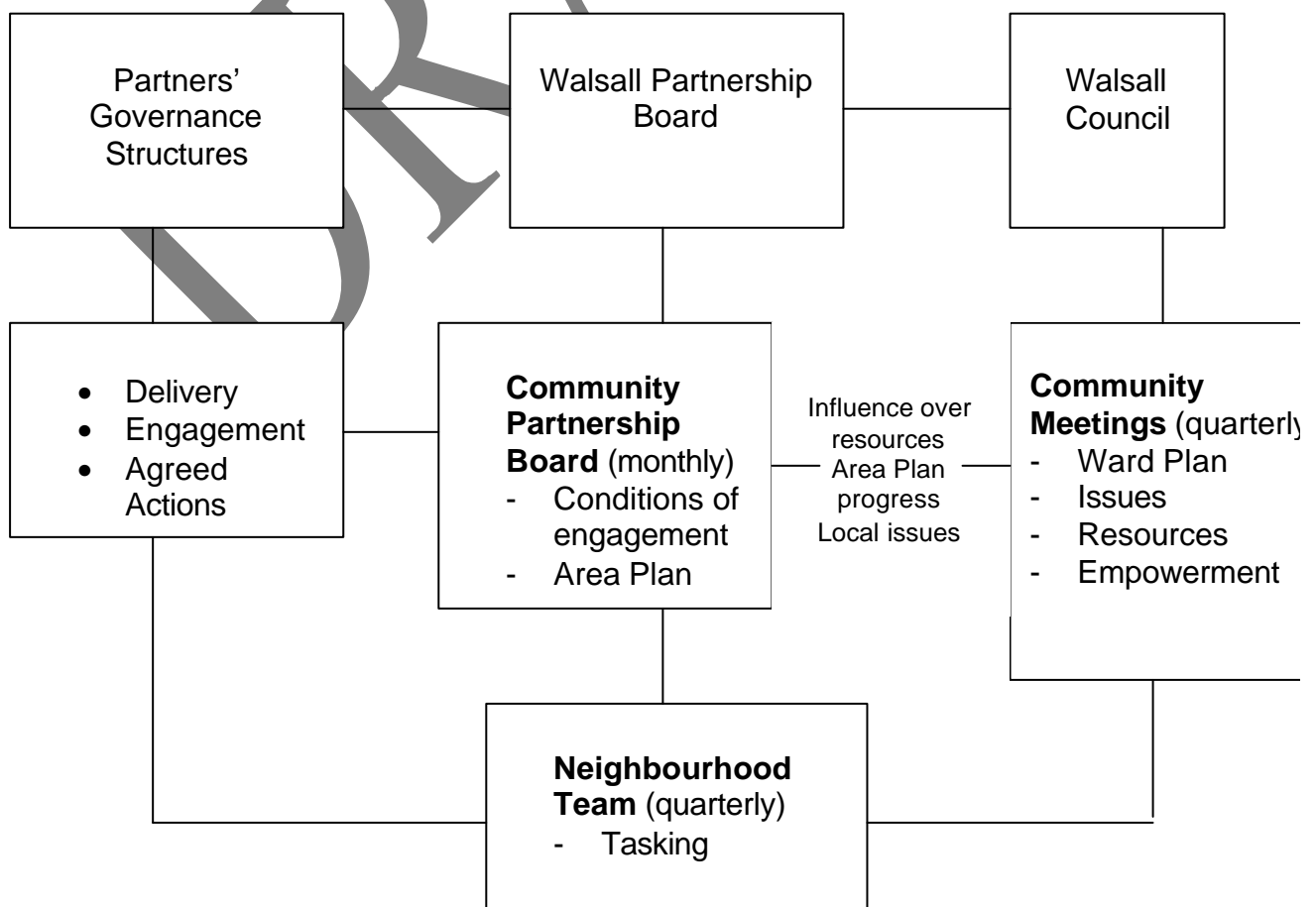
9 Role of elected members

Elected members have a key role to play in running community meetings with the support of Constitutional Services. Community meetings will be held quarterly in each ward, but councillors may choose to group together with other wards in their area.

The key purpose of community meetings is to empower local people and groups such as neighbourhood forums and voluntary and community sector groups. These meetings will set a plan for the ward and raise aspirations by encouraging local people to take action. Community meetings will be given information on mainstream public budgets used in their ward. They will be able to influence these budgets and redirect funding towards local priorities.

Community meetings will also be an opportunity for local people to report issues and to hear about progress. Local partners may be invited to attend community meetings as appropriate.

There will be a degree of flexibility in terms of how councillors run their community meetings and the emphasis they give to the meeting context.

10 Proposed staffing – partner commitment

The cost of this model to each partner depends on how they contribute. The assumption is that partners will provide some of the Neighbourhood Coordinators and the result should be better use of existing resources.

The Walsall Partnership LNP review group agreed that the key staff needed are the coordinators and that any additional resource should be provided by the partners or through training/volunteering.

Costs per community area:

Neighbourhood Coordinator	£50,000 + oncosts
Apprentice	£10,000 + oncosts
Rent/running costs ('in kind' expected)	£15,000
Stationery/training/publicity/travel	£10,000
Local budget	£40,000
TOTAL	**£125,000**

In the Bloxwich/Blakenall/Birchills area and St Matthew's/Paddock/Palfrey/ Pleck area it is recognised that there needs to be a greater intensity. It is proposed that, in these areas, two Neighbourhood Coordinators are appointed, but the areas' boundaries remain the same. This will enable a second neighbourhood of special focus to be created.

Additional costs for Bloxwich/Blakenall/Birchills and St Matthew's /Paddock/Palfrey/Pleck:

Neighbourhood Coordinator	£50,000 + oncosts
Apprentice	£10,000 + oncosts
Rent/running costs ('in kind' expected)	£15,000
Stationery/training/publicity/travel	£10,000
Local budget	£20,000
TOTAL	**£105,000**

Total costs:

6 x £125,000	£750,000
2 x £105,000	£210,000
Head of Service (£65,000 + oncosts)	£80,000
Central administration	£40,000
TOTAL	**£1,100,000**

11 Communications

Good communication is essential to the model being perceived to be successful. A more detailed communications plan is to be drawn up and the responsibility for this is to be charged to the Walsall Partnership communications group.

12   Key process

Right Neighbourhood → Proper Responsibility and Accountability → Right Partners → Engaging and Empowering Communities → Political Leadership → Local Priorities → Communication; We Asked, You Said, We did → Results → (back to Right Neighbourhood)
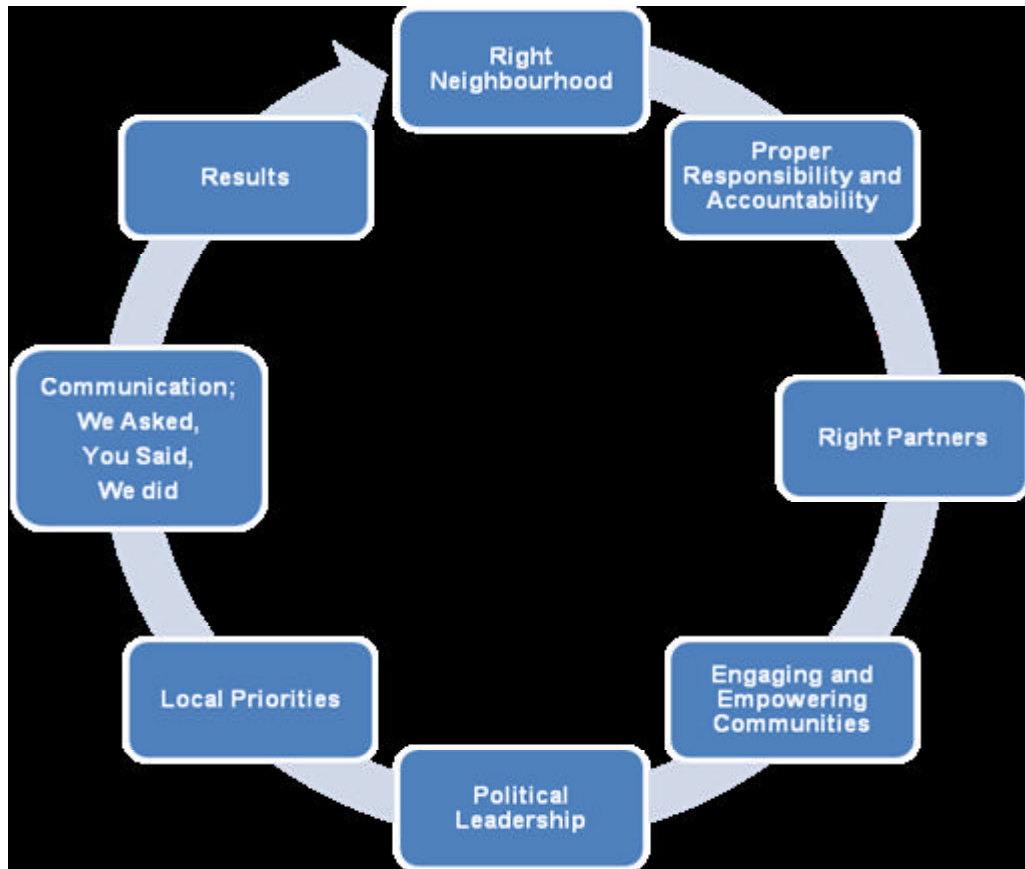
13   Table of functions

Community Areas	Neighbourhoods	Accountability	Engagement	Co-ordination	Political Leadership
Walsall divided into 6 large Community Areas using ward boundaries Light-touch co-ordination £20k budget for Community Area, held by Neighbourhood Manager	1 Neighbourhood within each Community Area Determined by need Defined by communities May cross traditional (ward) boundaries Functional management over partners' staff Tasking meeting (1 per week) All issues communicated £20k budget held for neighbourhood by Neighbourhood Manager	Neighbourhood Manager (NM) accountable for results NM co-ordinates in Community Areas NM has functional management over partners' staff in neighbourhoods Partners and individuals responsible for tasks All public service workers become engagement officers	Engaging people where they naturally congregate: in their street/supermarket All public sector employees engaging on all issues (Police engaging people on health/ education) All feedback captured All issues communicated: We asked – You said – We did Local priorities identified and addressed	Community Partnership Meeting (1 per month) Community Area Plan is produced Partners responsible for tasks Issues from public meetings fed in by elected members All issues communicated: We asked – You said – We did Resources coming in to the area are understood and open to influence	Public meetings (4 per year in each Ward) Elected members feed issue to Community Area tasking Elected members communicate: We asked – You said – We did Ward Plans are produced to inform Area Plans Community Partnership held to account Influence over resources

14   Going forward

Formal consultation on the developing model began at Walsall Partnership Board on 13 July 2009. Individual meetings with partners have been arranged, each political group is being briefed and consulted and a report will be taken to the September/October LNP meetings. A detailed project plan is in place covering key milestones from consultation to implementation.

DRAFT

Tracking the evolution of Walsall's model for neighbourhood management (11/9/09)

What did the LNP review tell us?	What the research/consultation is telling us	What could this mean for Walsall
AREAS		
Not raised as an issue	Blackpool – Light-touch approach borough-wide, more focused approach in areas of need Warrington – 5 area boards, borough-wide coverage Local consultation – data analysts recommend consideration of identifiable neighbourhoods and size of populations	General co-ordination in all areas Select areas of higher/more intense focus, not necessarily ward or LNP boundaries, but natural communities.
ACCOUNTABILITY AND RESPONSIBILITY		
• Evidencing that they are able to get things done • Being able to deal with difficult people	Blackpool – 3 area managers (Heads of an area) with clear responsibilities Warrington – emerging. Heads of service chair Area Boards	Higher level co-ordinator posts Functional management of staff in neighbourhoods Area and neighbourhood budgets
IMPROVING COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT		
• Raising the profile about the work that LNPs do • Celebrating successes in their area • Using the talents of LNP members • Learning from good practice in other LNP	Blackpool – local priorities are what people see and experience, local indicators, make a quick impact Warrington – quick wins, engaging third sector, local surveys	Co-ordinate engagement to set priorities Creative community engagement "We asked, you said, we did…"

What did the LNP review tell us?	What the research/consultation is telling us	What could this mean for Walsall
areas	Local consultation – where in the structure is there an opportunity to engage community leaders	
IMPROVING PARTNER CO-ORDINATION AND GOVERNANCE		
• All partners being able to participate equally • Ability to influence • Need for delegated powers	Blackpool – separate co-ordination of partners from consultation and engagement. Use partner resources. SLAs with partners. Warrington – Area boards, chaired by head of service. Themed working groups looking at priorities. Evidence based approach. Action planning events	Groups that co-ordinate partners Broaden tasking beyond crime and disorder Area teams made up of staff from partners Set local indicators, quick wins Develop SLAs Include and use 3rd sector organisations
ROLE OF ELECTED MEMBERS		
• Meetings dominated by councillors, barrier to participation	Blackpool – ward forums with community representatives. Councillors hold individual budgets Warrington – early days. Elected member engagement is strong	Regular ward forums – open to the public Council allocates individual budgets for elected members Inform area and neighbourhood priorities

Walsall Partnership

Proposed
Neighbourhood Management Areas

Aldridge North/Brownhills/
Pelsall/Rushall-Shelfield

Bloxwich/Blakenall/
Birchills Leamore

Willenhall

Streetly/Pheasey/
Aldridge South

St Matthew's/Paddock/
Palfrey/Pleck

Darlaston

Version 3 - 29/07/09

Walsall Partnership

Proposed Neighbourhood Management Model (v.3) and Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007

LSOA by England-level percentiles

■	0% to 5%	Most Deprived	(10)
■	6% to 10%		(23)
■	11% to 25%		(51)
■	26% to 75%		(62)
■	76% to 90%		(16)
■	91% to 95%		(6)
■	96% to 100%	Least Deprived	(1)
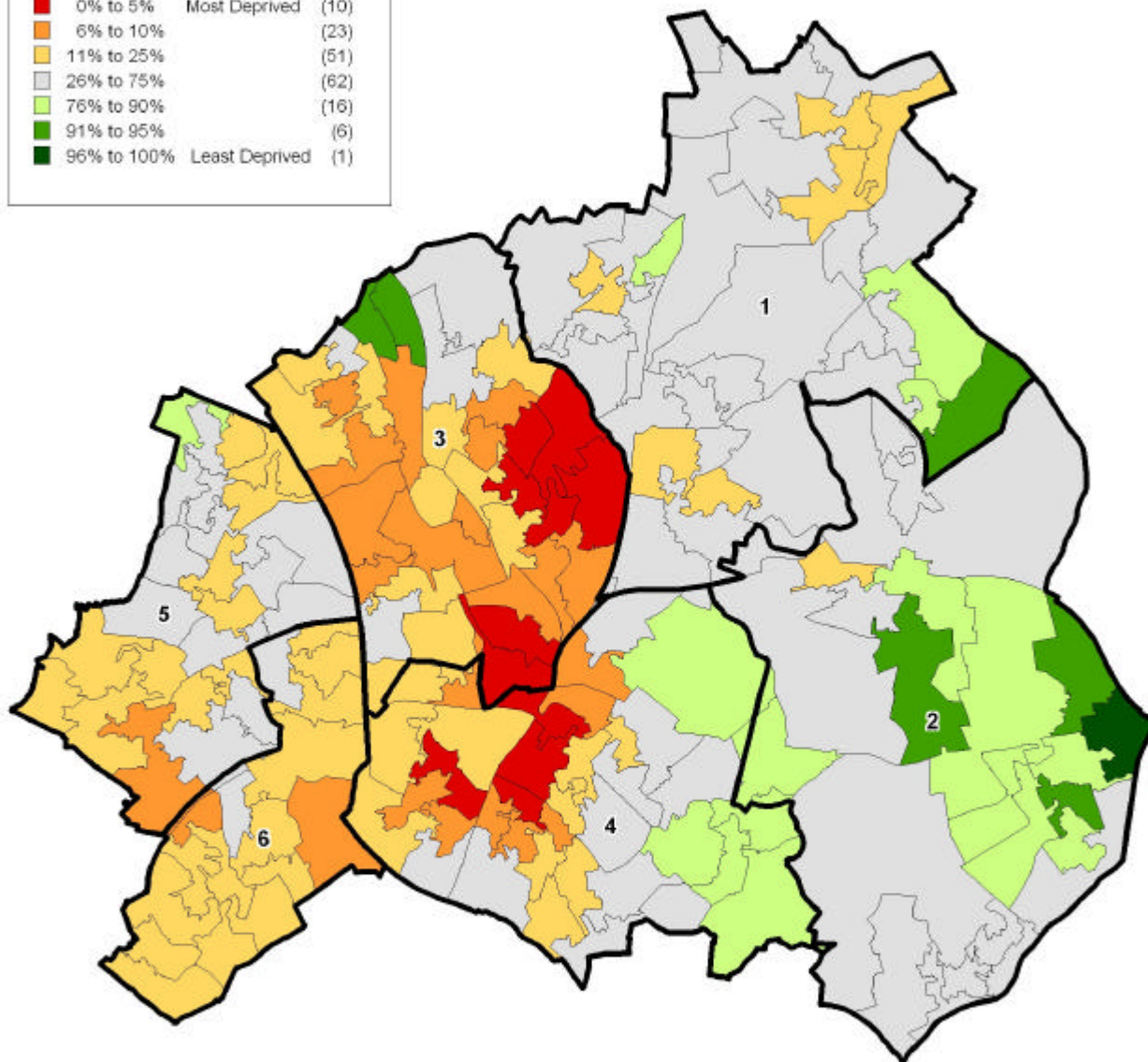
1 Aldridge North & Walsall Wood / Brownhills / Pelsall / Rushall-Shelfield
2 Aldridge Central & South / Pheasey Park Farm / Streetly
3 Birchills Leamore / Blakenall / Bloxwich East / Bloxwich West
4 Paddock / Palfrey / Pleck / St Matthew's
5 Bentley & Darlaston North / Darlaston South
6 Short Heath / Willenhall North / Willenhall South

Neighbourhood
Management Area Profiles

Area 1

Area 3

Area 6

Area 5

Area 4

Area 2

Based on proposed areas version 3, created 9 July 2009

Proposed Area 1

Comprising:

- *Aldridge North and Walsall Wood ward*
- *Brownhills ward*
- *Pelsall ward*
- *Rushall-Shelfield ward*

Population:

Age Structure, 2007

% of population

- Area 1
- Walsall

Source: ONS, mid-year estimates 2007

Ethnicity:

Breakdown by Broad Ethnic Group, 2001

- 95.6
- 4.4
- 1.0
- 0.7
- 1.7
- 0.6
- 0.3

- White British
- White Irish or Other White
- Mixed
- Asian or Asian British
- Black or Black British
- Chinese or Other

Source: ONS, Census 2001
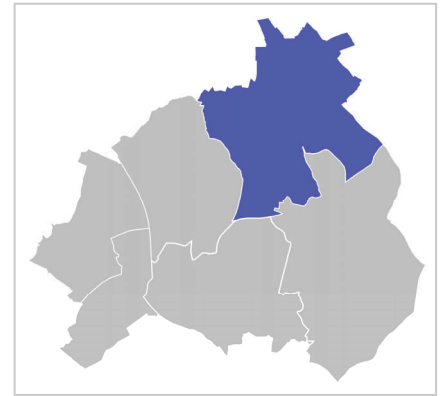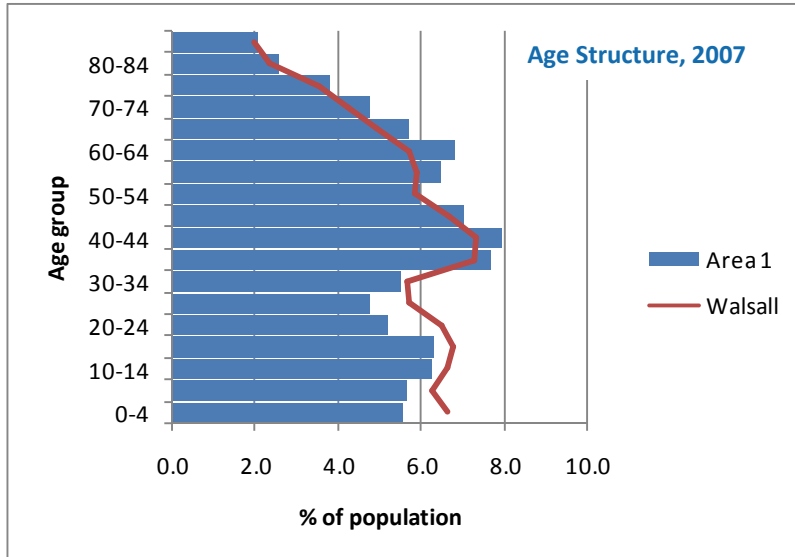
Area:

- 24.73 sq km
- 23.86% of Walsall borough

Age Group	Number
All ages	**48,901**
0-4	2,722
5-9	2,763
10-14	3,065
15-19	3,077
20-24	2,544
25-29	2,327
30-34	2,700
35-39	3,761
40-44	3,881
45-49	3,434
50-54	2,912
55-59	3,178
60-64	3,329
65-69	2,774
70-74	2,332
75-79	1,854
80-84	1,243
85+	1,005

Source: ONS, mid-year estimates 2007

Unemployment:

JSA Claimant Count

Jobseekers' Allowance claimants as a percentage of the total working age resident population (16-59 for males and 16-64 for females).

Source: Claimant Count: ONS, Population: ONS ward-level mid-year estimates 2007 (experimental statistics)

% of working age popn

- Area 1
- Walsall

Education:

GCSE Performance, 2008

Chart (right) shows the percentage of GCSE candidates achieving 5 or more grades A*-C and A*- G.

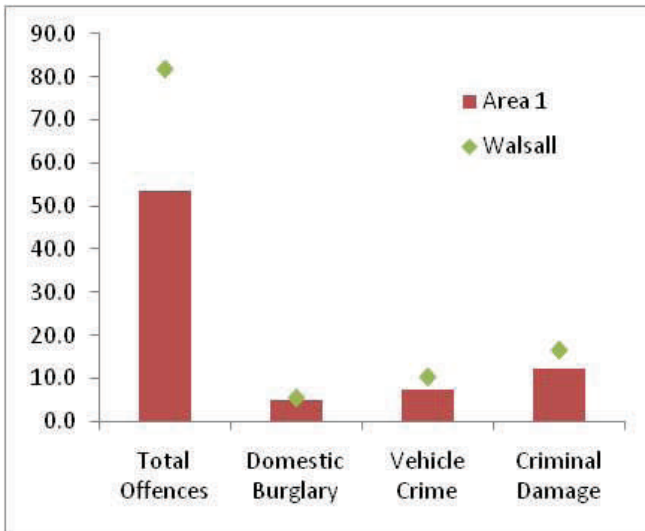| | Area 1 |
| | Walsall |

Source: Walsall Children's Services—Serco, 2009

Crime:

Crime Rates, 2008/09

Chart (below) shows number of recorded crimes per 1,000 residents.

Source: West Midlands Police, 2009

Health:

Life Expectancy, 2003-2007

Table (below) shows life expectancy at birth, in years (calculated using population-weighted ward figures).

	All persons	Males	Females
Walsall	78.3	75.4	81.0
Area 1	79.3	76.6	81.9

Source: NHS Walsall, 2009

Fire:

Fire Incidents, 2008/09

Table (below) shows number of incidents per 1,000 residents.

	Accidental dwelling fire	Arson: dwelling	Arson: non-domestic	Arson: vehicle
Walsall	0.61	0.16	0.12	0.59
Area 1	0.25	0.12	0.02	0.47

Source: West Midlands Fire Service, 2009

Housing:

- Owner occupied
- Rented - Council/Housing Association
- Rented - private

72.23   22.47   5.30

Tenure, 2001

Chart (left) shows percentage of households in the area by tenure.

Source: ONS, Census 2001

Deprivation:

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007 combines 7 different elements of deprivation at neighbourhood level (or lower layer super output areas—LSOAs).
Map (right) shows variations in deprivation across the area. The score for the proposed area given below is a population-weighted average of all its neighbourhoods.

	Average Score	Rank of LA districts*
Walsall	30.14	45/354
Area 1	22.05	116-117/354
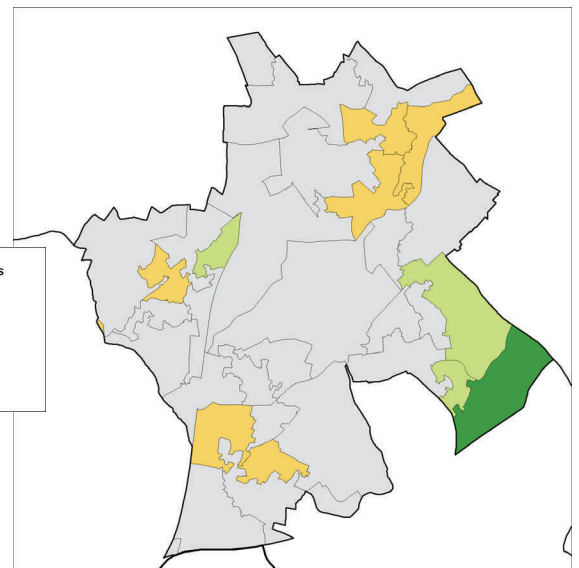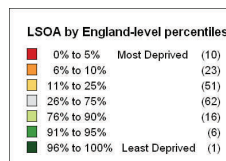
Walsall is the 45th most deprived local authority district out of 354 in England. Area 1 is much less deprived than the borough overall, with a score that would place it between the 116th and 117th most deprived local authorities.
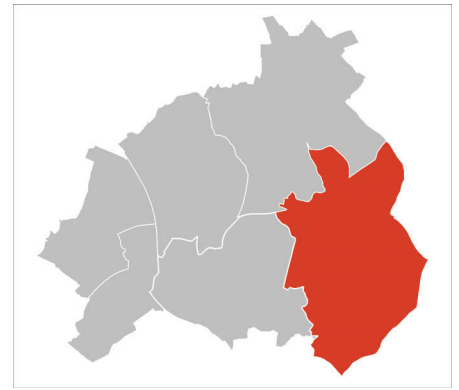*(1= most deprived, 354 = least deprived).

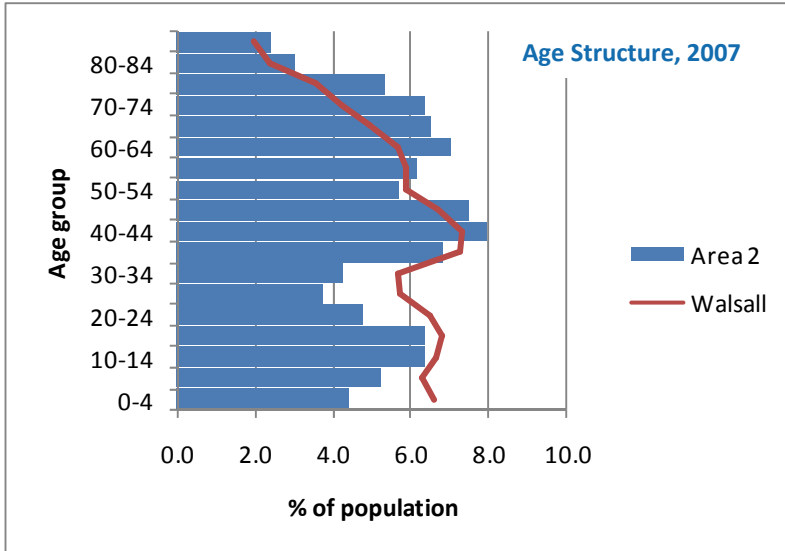| LSOA by England-level percentiles		
0% to 5%	Most Deprived	(10)
6% to 10%		(23)
11% to 25%		(51)
26% to 75%		(62)
76% to 90%		(16)
91% to 95%		(6)
96% to 100%	Least Deprived	(1)

Source: Dept Communities & Local Government 2007

Proposed Area 2

Comprising:

- Aldridge Central and South ward
- Pheasey Park Farm ward
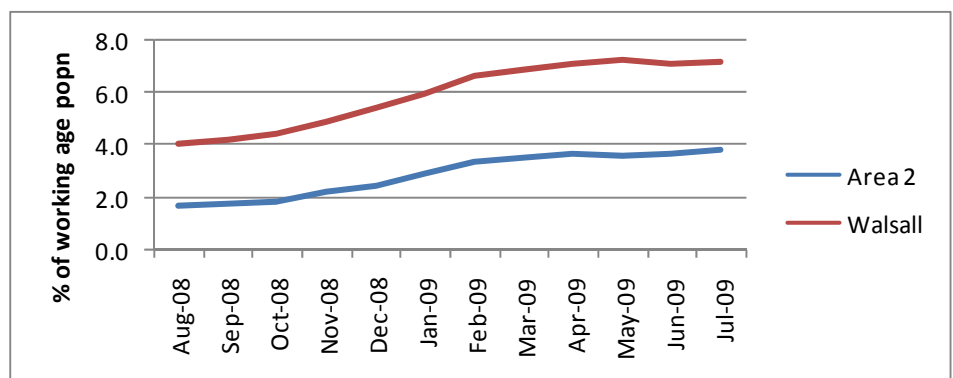- Streetly ward

Population:

Age Structure, 2007

Legend: Area 2, Walsall

X-axis: % of population (0.0, 2.0, 4.0, 6.0, 8.0, 10.0)
Y-axis: Age group (0-4, 10-14, 20-24, 30-34, 40-44, 50-54, 60-64, 70-74, 80-84)

Source: ONS, mid-year estimates 2007

Ethnicity:

Breakdown by Broad Ethnic Group, 2001

93.7, 6.3

- 2.2 White British / White Irish or Other White
- 0.8 Mixed
- 2.4 Asian or Asian British
- 0.7 Black or Black British
- 0.3

Source: ONS, Census 2001

Area:

- 26.78 sq km
- 25.84% of Walsall borough

Age Group	Number
All ages	**36,617**
0-4	1,614
5-9	1,914
10-14	2,331
15-19	2,326
20-24	1,753
25-29	1,376
30-34	1,552
35-39	2,507
40-44	2,908
45-49	2,753
50-54	2,089
55-59	2,261
60-64	2,568
65-69	2,384
70-74	2,339
75-79	1,954
80-84	1,110
85+	878

Source: ONS, mid-year estimates 2007
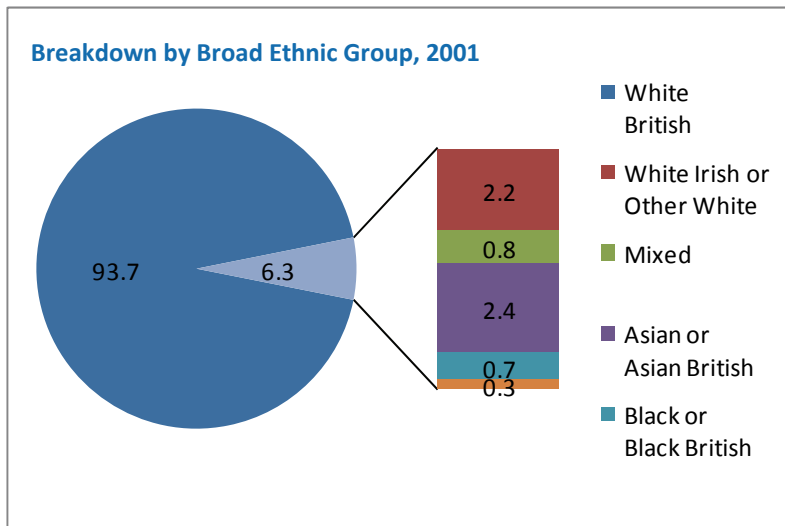
Unemployment:

JSA Claimant Count

Jobseekers' Allowance claim-
ants as a percentage of the
total working age resident
population (16-59 for males

*Source: Claimant Count: ONS,
Population: ONS ward-level mid-
year estimates 2007
(experimental statistics)*

Y-axis: % of working age popn (0.0, 2.0, 4.0, 6.0, 8.0)
X-axis: Aug-08 to Jul-09
Legend: Area 2, Walsall

Education:

GCSE Performance, 2008

Chart (right) shows the percentage of GCSE candidates achieving 5 or more grades A*-C and A*- G.
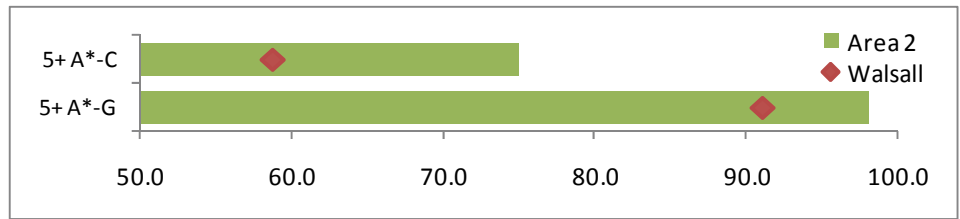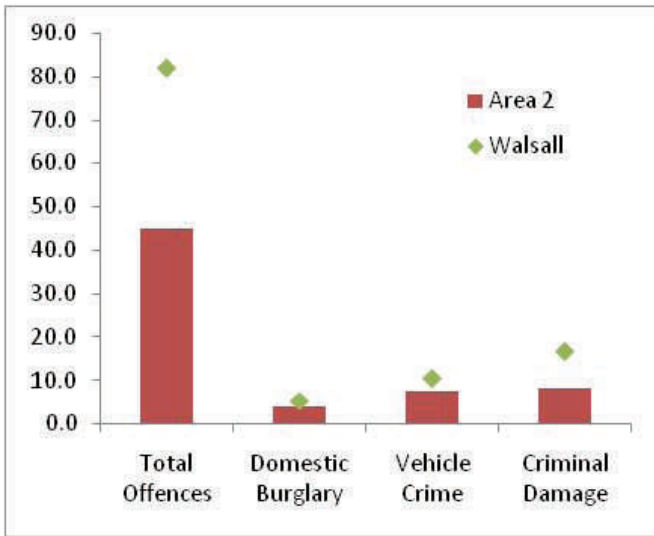

Source: Walsall Children's Services—Serco, 2009

Crime:

Crime Rates, 2008/09

Chart (below) shows number of recorded crimes per 1,000 residents.

Source: West Midlands Police, 2009

Health:

Life Expectancy, 2003-2007

Table (below) shows life expectancy at birth, in years (calculated using population-weighted ward figures).

	All persons	Males	Females
Walsall	78.3	75.4	81.0
Area 2	81.2	78.7	83.6

Source: NHS Walsall, 2009

Fire:

Fire Incidents, 2008/09

Table (below) shows number of incidents per 1,000 residents.

	Accidental dwelling fire	Arson: dwelling	Arson: non-domestic	Arson: vehicle
Walsall	0.61	0.16	0.12	0.59
Area 2	0.49	0.05	0.00	0.33

Source: West Midlands Fire Service, 2009
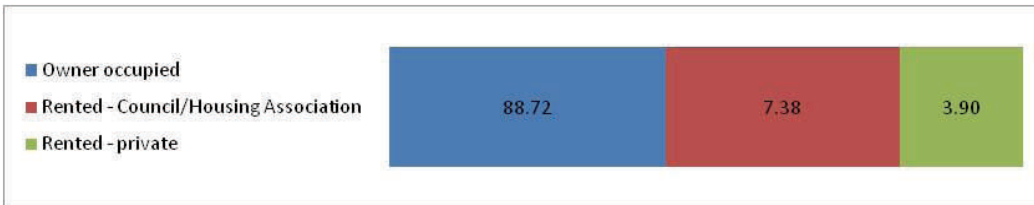
Housing:

Tenure, 2001

Chart (left) shows percentage of households in the area by tenure.

Source: ONS, Census 2001

Deprivation:

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007 combines 7 different elements of deprivation at neighbourhood level (or lower layer super output areas—LSOAs).
Map (right) shows variations in deprivation across the area. The score for the proposed area given below is a population-weighted average of all its neighbourhoods.

	Average Score	Rank of LA districts*
Walsall	30.14	45/354
Area 2	11.75	266-267/354
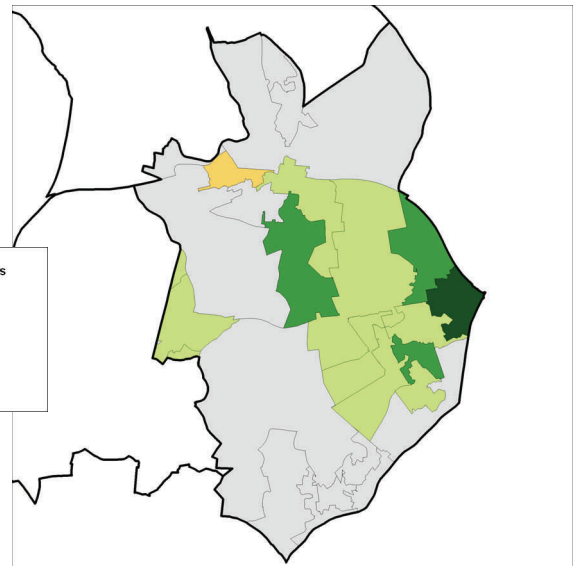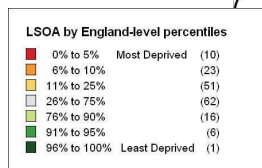
Walsall is the 45th most deprived local authority district out of 354 in England. Area 2 is significantly less deprived than the borough overall, with a score that would place it between the 266th and 267th most deprived local authorities. *(1= most deprived, 354 = least deprived).
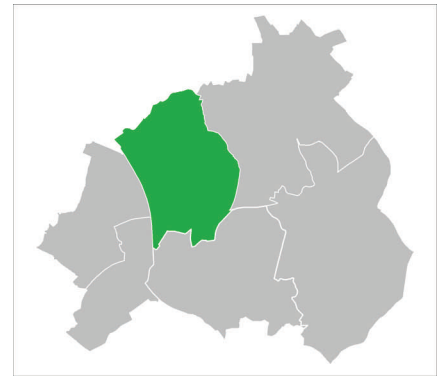

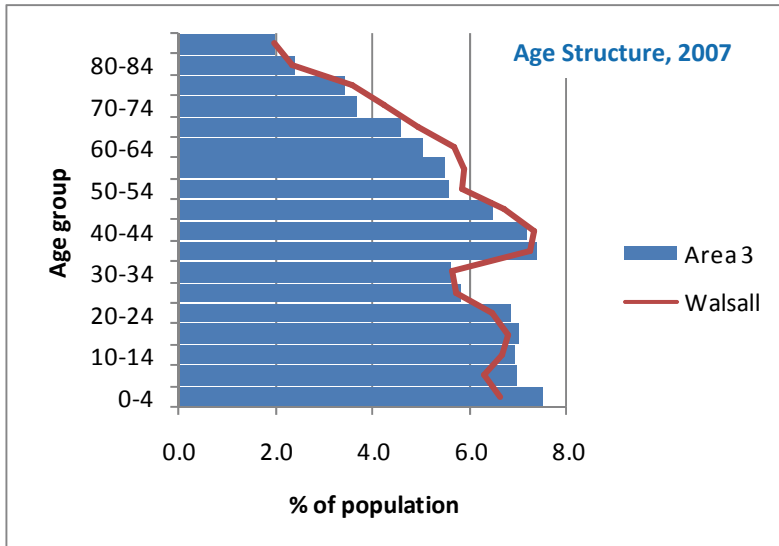*Source: Dept Communities & Local Government 2007*

Proposed Area 3

Comprising:

- *Birchills Leamore ward*
- *Blakenall ward*
- *Bloxwich East ward*
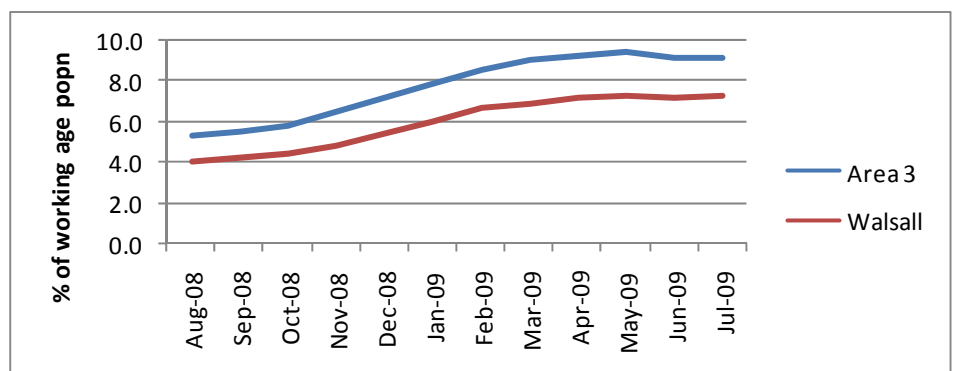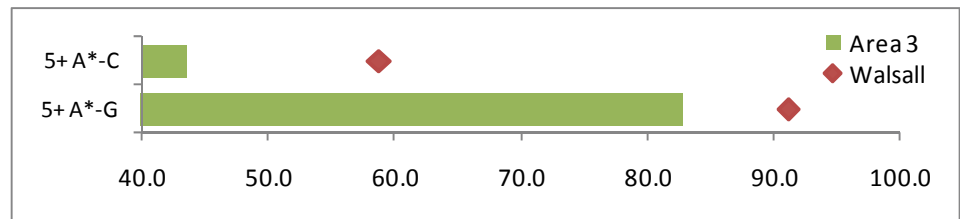- *Bloxwich West ward*

Population:

Age Structure, 2007

Source: ONS, mid-year estimates 2007

Ethnicity:

Breakdown by Broad Ethnic Group, 2001

- White British
- White Irish or Other White
- Mixed
- Asian or Asian British
- Black or Black British

Source: ONS, Census 2001

Area:

- 16.01 sq km
- 15.45% of Walsall borough

Age Group	Number
All ages	**51,506**
0-4	3,861
5-9	3,584
10-14	3,570
15-19	3,616
20-24	3,540
25-29	2,991
30-34	2,893
35-39	3,801
40-44	3,710
45-49	3,332
50-54	2,877
55-59	2,841
60-64	2,594
65-69	2,359
70-74	1,896
75-79	1,772
80-84	1,235
85+	1,034

Source: ONS, mid-year estimates 2007

Unemployment:

JSA Claimant Count

Jobseekers' Allowance claimants as a percentage of the total working age resident population (16-59 for males and 16-64 for females).

Source: Claimant Count: ONS, Population: ONS ward-level mid-year estimates 2007 (experimental statistics)

Education:

GCSE Performance, 2008

Chart (right) shows the percentage of GCSE candidates achieving 5 or more grades A*- C and A*- G.

Legend: ■ Area 3 ◆ Walsall

5+ A*-C
5+ A*-G

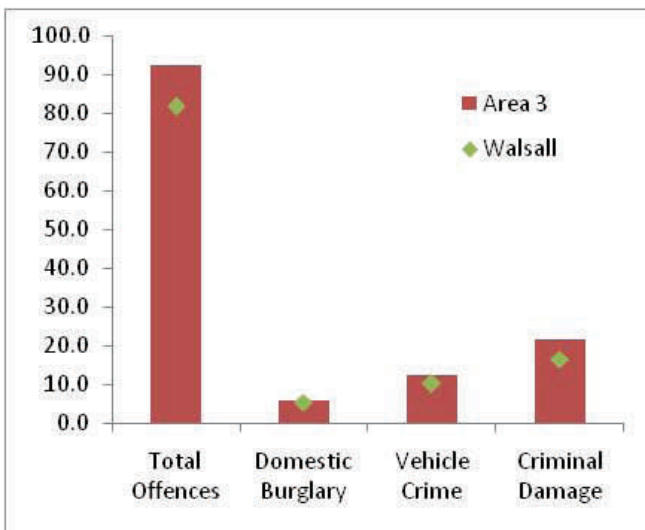40.0 50.0 60.0 70.0 80.0 90.0 100.0

Source: Walsall Children's Services—Serco, 2009

Crime:

Crime Rates, 2008/09

Chart (below) shows number of recorded crimes per 1,000 residents.

Source: West Midlands Police, 2009

Health:

Life Expectancy, 2003-2007

Table (below) shows life expectancy at birth, in years (calculated using population-weighted ward figures).

	All persons	Males	Females
Walsall	78.3	75.4	81.0
Area 3	77.3	73.8	80.6

Source: NHS Walsall, 2009

Fire:

Fire Incidents, 2008/09

Table (below) shows number of incidents per 1,000 residents.

	Accidental dwelling fire	Arson: dwelling	Arson: non-domestic	Arson: vehicle
Walsall	0.61	0.16	0.12	0.59
Area 3	0.50	0.12	0.14	1.16

Source: West Midlands Fire Service, 2009
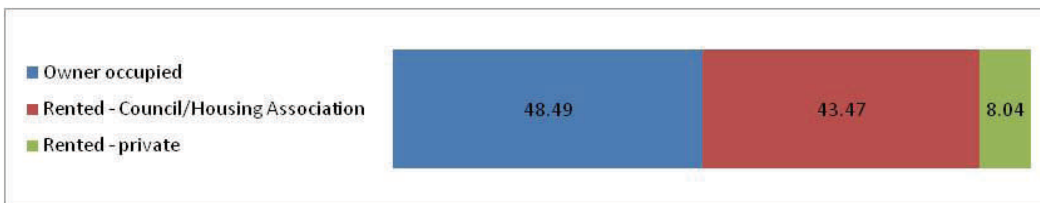
Housing:

■ Owner occupied — 48.49
■ Rented - Council/Housing Association — 43.47
■ Rented - private — 8.04

Tenure, 2001

Chart (left) shows percentage of households in the area by tenure.

Source: ONS, Census 2001

Deprivation:

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007 combines 7 different elements of deprivation at neighbourhood level (or lower layer super output areas—LSOAs).
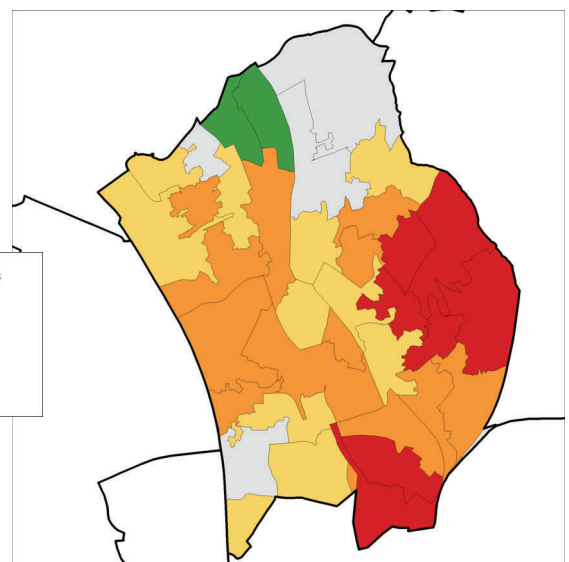Map (right) shows variations in deprivation across the area. The score for the proposed area given below is a population-weighted average of all its neighbourhoods.

	Average Score	Rank of LA districts*
Walsall	30.14	45/354
Area 3	43.45	4-5/354
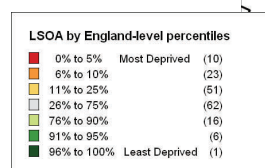
Walsall is the 45th most deprived local authority district out of 354 in England. Area 3 is significantly more deprived than the borough overall, with a score that would place it between the 4th and 5th most deprived local authorities.
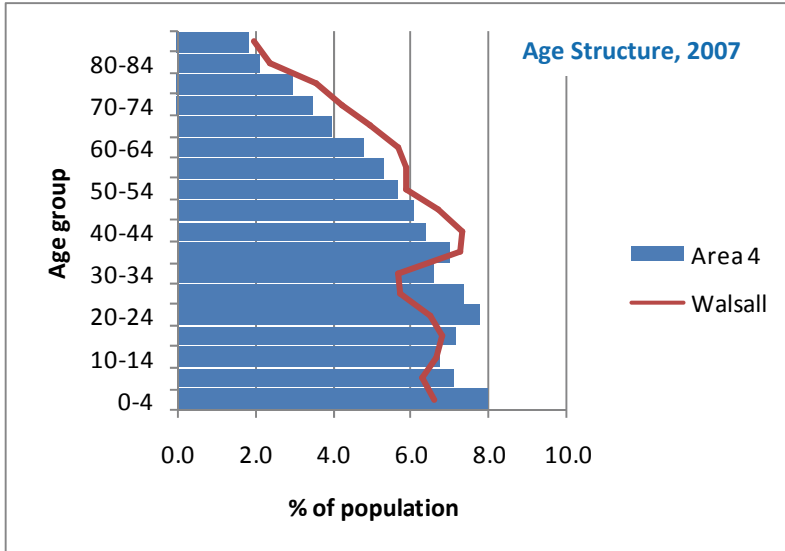*(1= most deprived, 354 = least deprived).

LSOA by England-level percentiles
■ 0% to 5%   Most Deprived   (10)
■ 6% to 10%   (23)
■ 11% to 25%   (51)
□ 26% to 75%   (62)
■ 76% to 90%   (16)
■ 91% to 95%   (6)
■ 96% to 100% Least Deprived   (1)

Source: Dept Communities & Local Government 2007

Proposed Area 4

Comprising:

- *Paddock ward*
- *Palfrey ward*
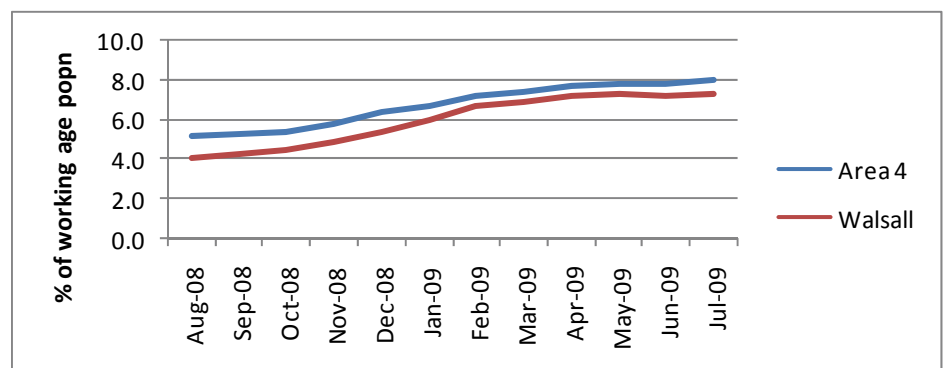- *Pleck ward*
- *St Matthew's ward*

Population:

Age Structure, 2007

Source: ONS, mid-year estimates 2007

Ethnicity:

Breakdown by Broad Ethnic Group, 2001

- White British
- White Irish or Other White
- Mixed
- Asian or Asian British
- Black or Black British

Source: ONS, Census 2001
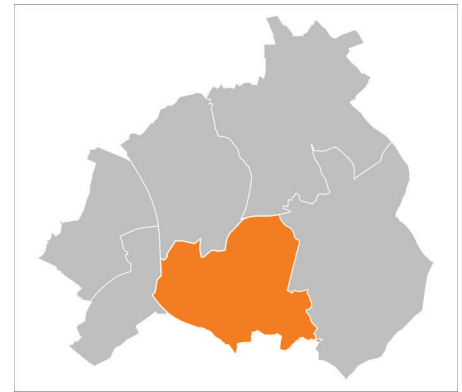
Area:

- 17.48 sq km
- 16.87% of Walsall borough

Age Group	Number
All ages	**53,456**
0-4	4,264
5-9	3,776
10-14	3,610
15-19	3,824
20-24	4,156
25-29	3,925
30-34	3,502
35-39	3,732
40-44	3,409
45-49	3,244
50-54	3,006
55-59	2,818
60-64	2,547
65-69	2,112
70-74	1,871
75-79	1,587
80-84	1,104
85+	969

Source: ONS, mid-year estimates 2007

Unemployment:

JSA Claimant Count

Jobseekers' Allowance claimants as a percentage of the total working age resident population (16-59 for males and 16-64 for females).
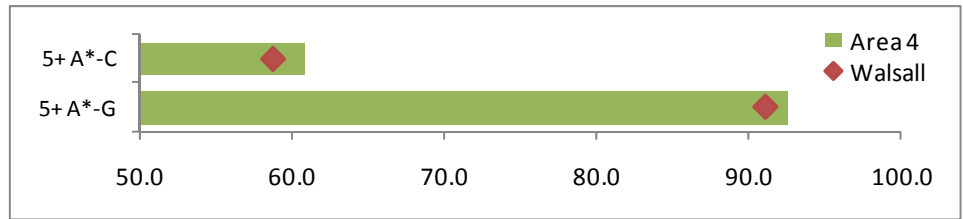
Source: Claimant Count: ONS, Population: ONS ward-level mid-year estimates 2007 (experimental statistics)

Education:

GCSE Performance, 2008

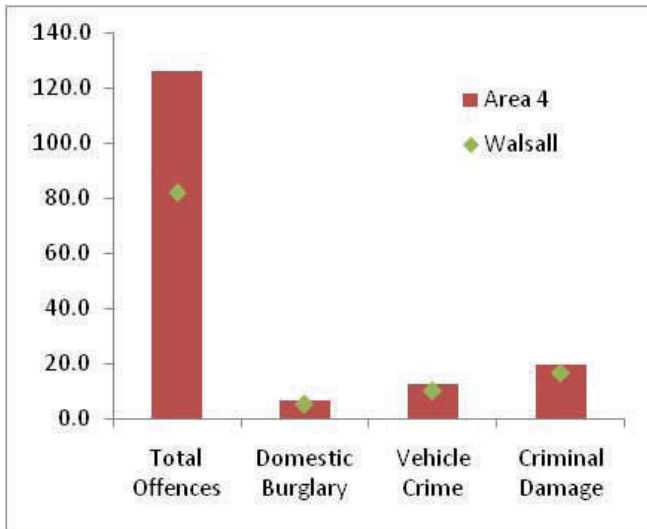Chart (right) shows the percentage of GCSE candidates achieving 5 or more grades A*- C and A*- G.

Source: Walsall Children's Services—Serco, 2009

Crime:

Crime Rates, 2008/09

Chart (below) shows number of recorded crimes per 1,000 residents.

Source: West Midlands Police, 2009

Health:

Life Expectancy, 2003-2007

Table (below) shows life expectancy at birth, in years (calculated using population-weighted ward figures).

	All persons	Males	Females
Walsall	78.3	75.4	81.0
Area 4	78.9	75.9	82.0

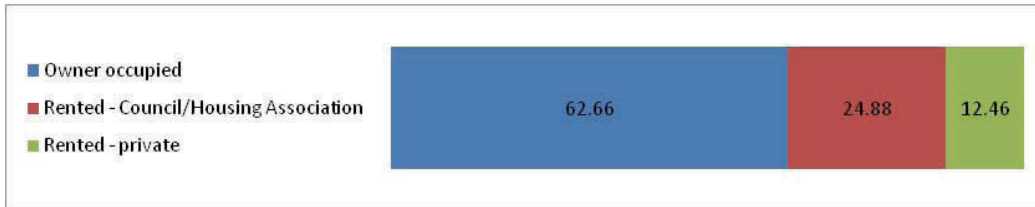*Source: NHS Walsall, 2009*

Fire:

Fire Incidents, 2008/09

Table (below) shows number of incidents per 1,000 residents.

	Accidental dwelling fire	Arson: dwelling	Arson: non-domestic	Arson: vehicle
Walsall	0.61	0.16	0.12	0.59
Area 4	1.04	0.25	0.21	0.39

Source: West Midlands Fire Service, 2009

Housing:

Tenure, 2001

Chart (left) shows percentage of households in the area by tenure.

Source: ONS, Census 2001

Deprivation:

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007 combines 7 different elements of deprivation at neighbourhood level (or lower layer super output areas—LSOAs).
Map (right) shows variations in deprivation across the area. The score for the proposed area given below is a population-weighted average of all its neighbourhoods.

	Average Score	Rank of LA districts*
Walsall	30.14	45/354
Area 4	34.67	20-21/354
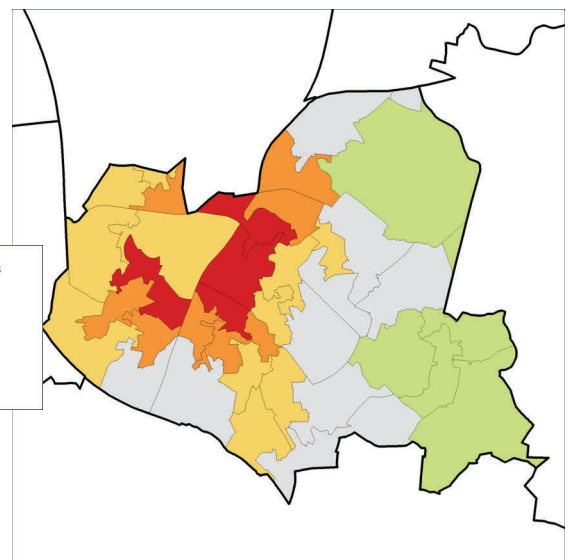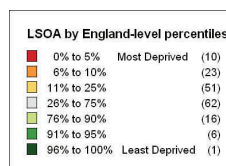
Walsall is the 45th most deprived local authority district out of 354 in England. Area 4 is more deprived than the borough overall, with a score that would place it between the 20th and 21st most deprived local authorities.
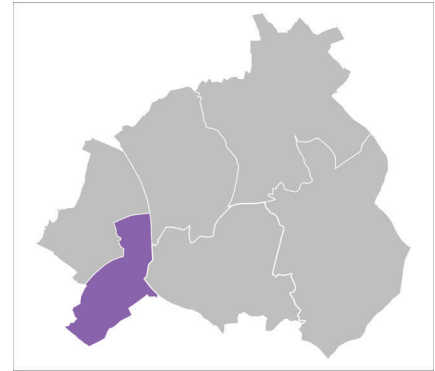*(1= most deprived, 354 = least deprived).

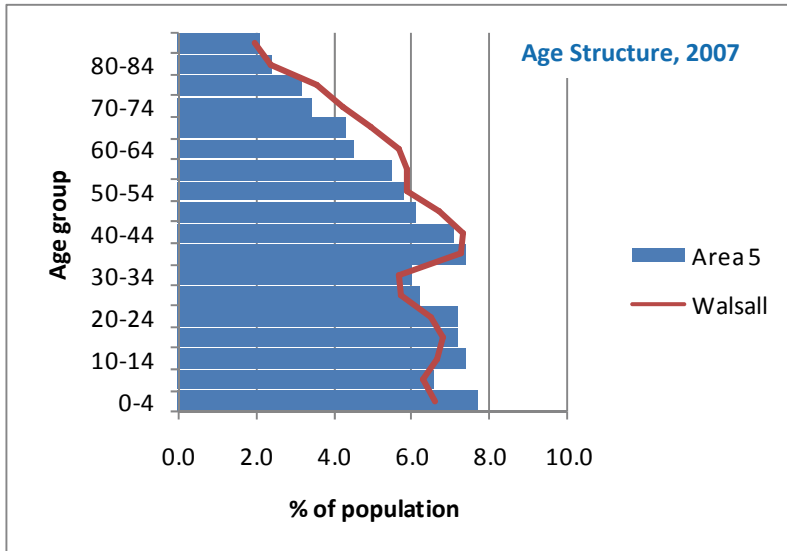*Source: Dept Communities & Local Government 2007*

Proposed Area 5

Comprising:

- Bentley and Darlaston North ward
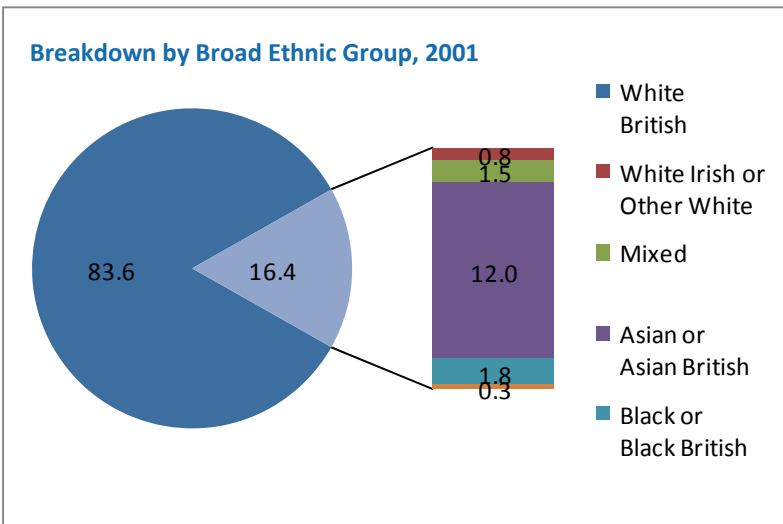- Darlaston South ward

Population:

Age Structure, 2007

Source: ONS, mid-year estimates 2007

Area:

- 10.82 sq km
- 10.44% of Walsall borough

Age Group	Number
All ages	**25,555**
0-4	1,967
5-9	1,674
10-14	1,889
15-19	1,841
20-24	1,838
25-29	1,586
30-34	1,532
35-39	1,886
40-44	1,811
45-49	1,568
50-54	1,478
55-59	1,403
60-64	1,159
65-69	1,098
70-74	874
75-79	813
80-84	608
85+	530

Source: ONS, mid-year estimates 2007

Ethnicity:

Breakdown by Broad Ethnic Group, 2001

- White British
- White Irish or Other White
- Mixed
- Asian or Asian British
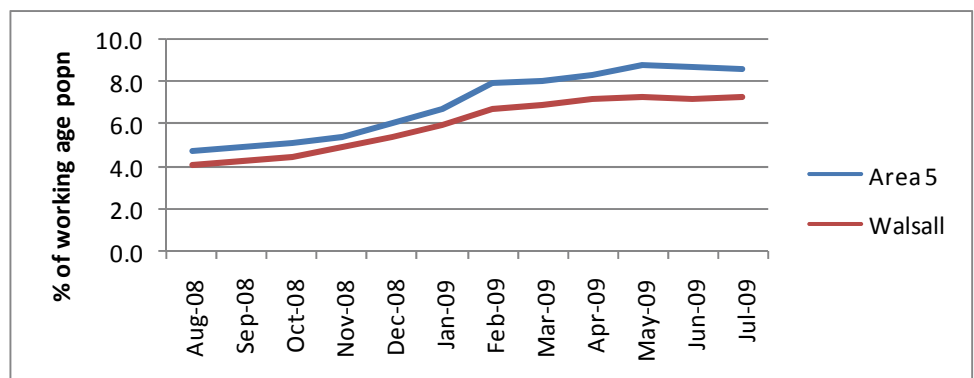- Black or Black British

Source: ONS, Census 2001

Unemployment:

JSA Claimant Count

Jobseekers' Allowance claimants as a percentage of the total working age resident population (16-59 for males and 16-64 for females).

Source: Claimant Count: ONS, Population: ONS ward-level mid-year estimates 2007 (experimental statistics)

Education:

GCSE Performance, 2008

Chart (right) shows the percentage of GCSE candidates achieving 5 or more grades A*-C and A*- G.
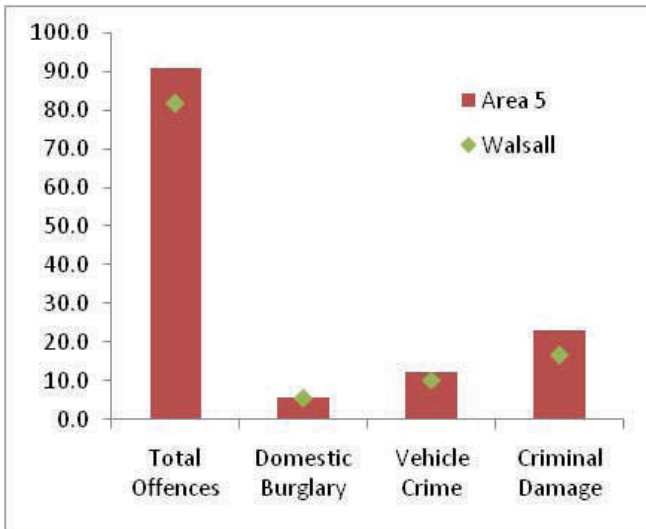

Source: Walsall Children's Services—Serco, 2009

Crime:

Crime Rates, 2008/09

Chart (below) shows number of recorded crimes per 1,000 residents.

Source: West Midlands Police, 2009

Health:

Life Expectancy, 2003-2007

Table (below) shows life expectancy at birth, in years (calculated using population-weighted ward figures).

	All persons	Males	Females
Walsall	78.3	75.4	81.0
Area 5	77.4	74.4	80.3

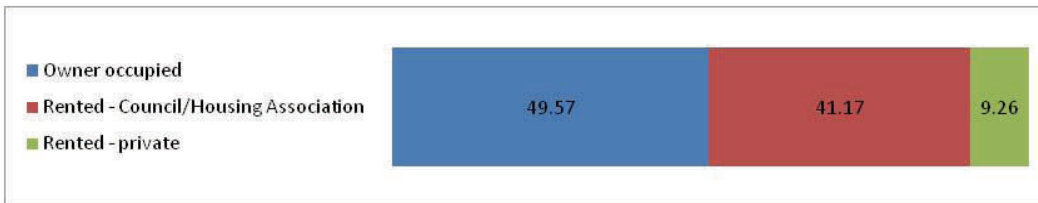*Source: NHS Walsall, 2009*

Fire:

Fire Incidents, 2008/09

Table (below) shows number of incidents per 1,000 residents.

	Accidental dwelling fire	Arson: dwelling	Arson: non-domestic	Arson: vehicle
Walsall	0.61	0.16	0.12	0.59
Area 5	0.63	0.23	0.23	0.78

Source: West Midlands Fire Service, 2009

Housing:

Tenure, 2001

Chart (left) shows percentage of households in the area by tenure.

Source: ONS, Census 2001

Deprivation:

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007 combines 7 different elements of deprivation at neighbourhood level (or lower layer super output areas—LSOAs).
Map (right) shows variations in deprivation across the area. The score for the proposed area given below is a population-weighted average of all its neighbourhoods.

	Average Score	Rank of LA districts*
Walsall	30.14	45/354
Area 5	28.01	59-60/354
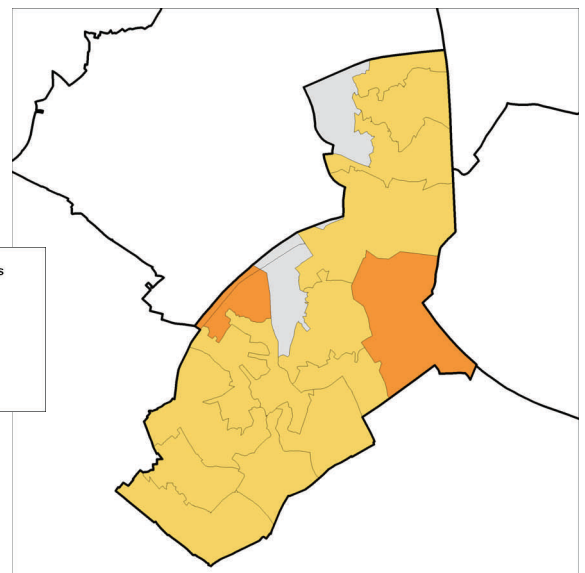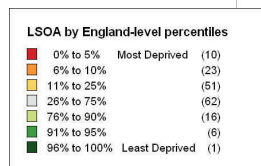
Walsall is the 45th most deprived local authority district out of 354 in England. Area 5 is slightly less deprived than the borough overall, with a score that would place it between the 59th and 60th most deprived local authorities.
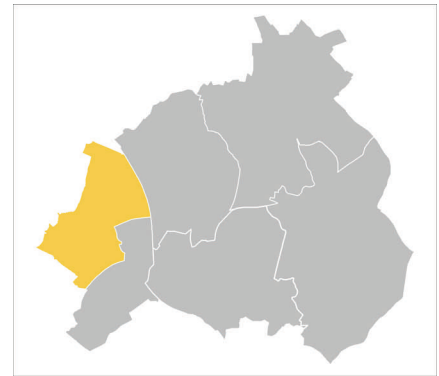*(1= most deprived, 354 = least deprived).

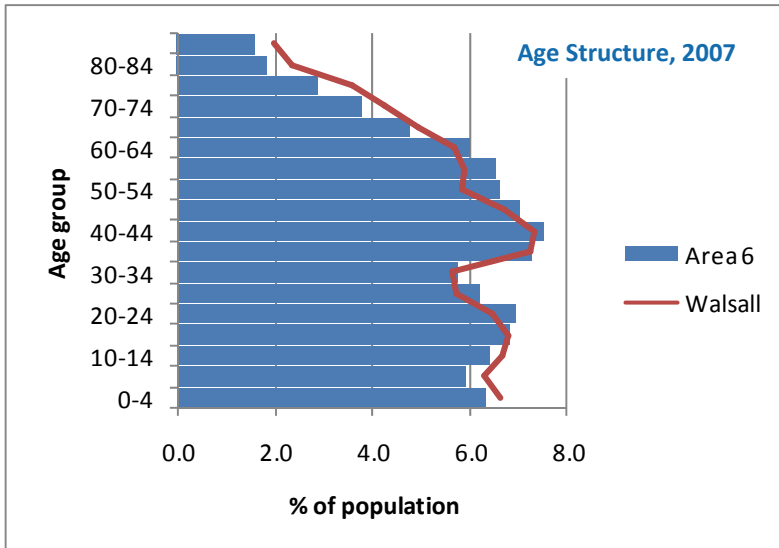*Source: Dept Communities & Local Government 2007*

Proposed Area 6

Comprising:

- *Short Heath ward*
- *Willenhall North ward*
- *Willenhall South ward*

Population:

Age Structure, 2007

Source: ONS, mid-year estimates 2007

Ethnicity:

Breakdown by Broad Ethnic Group, 2001

- White British
- White Irish or Other White
- Mixed
- Asian or Asian British
- Black or Black British

Source: ONS, Census 2001

Area:

- 7.82 sq km
- 7.54% of Walsall borough

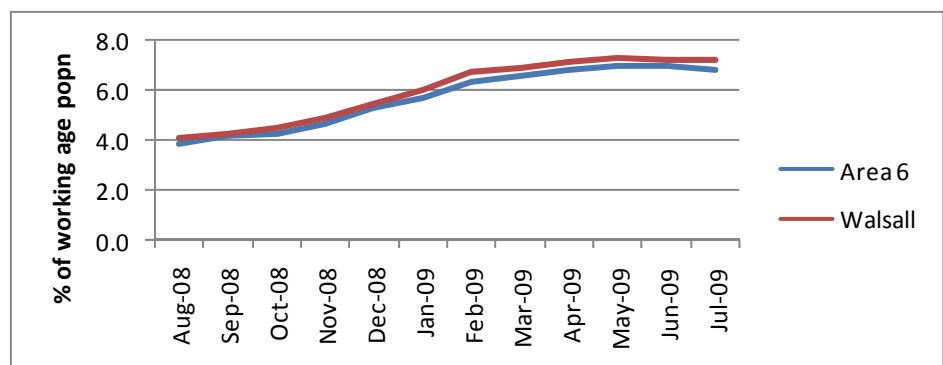| Age Group	Number
All ages	**38,438**
0-4	2,427
5-9	2,270
10-14	2,462
15-19	2,613
20-24	2,665
25-29	2,378
30-34	2,212
35-39	2,794
40-44	2,891
45-49	2,698
50-54	2,536
55-59	2,509
60-64	2,295
65-69	1,821
70-74	1,452
75-79	1,099
80-84	700
85+	616

Source: ONS, mid-year estimates 2007

Unemployment:

JSA Claimant Count

Jobseekers' Allowance claimants as a percentage of the total working age resident population (16-59 for males and 16-64 for females).
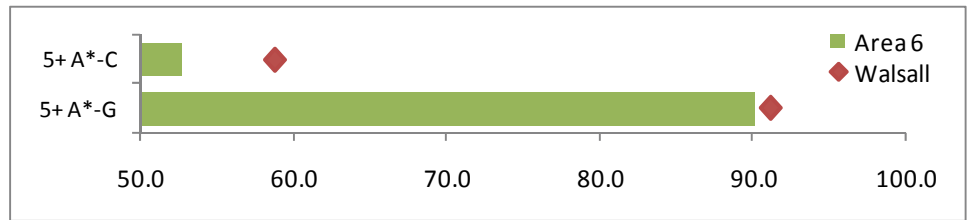
Source: Claimant Count: ONS, Population: ONS ward-level mid-year estimates 2007 (experimental statistics)

Education:

GCSE Performance, 2008

Chart (right) shows the percentage of GCSE candidates achieving 5 or more grades A*-C and A*- G.
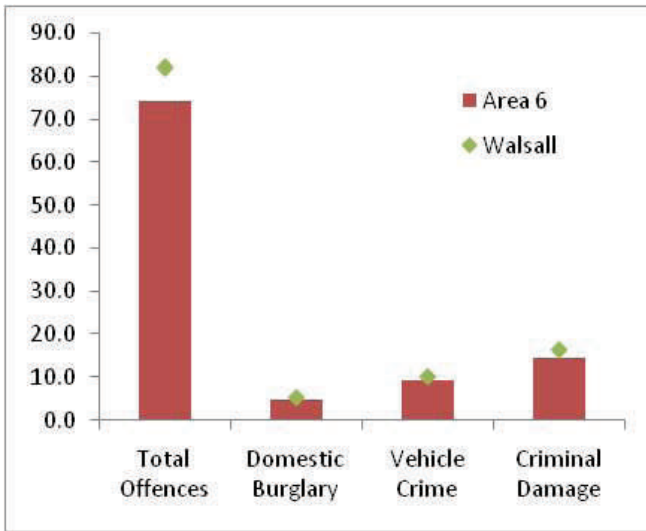

Source: Walsall Children's Services—Serco, 2009

Crime:

Crime Rates, 2008/09

Chart (below) shows number of recorded crimes per 1,000 residents.

Source: West Midlands Police, 2009

Health:

Life Expectancy, 2003-2007

Table (below) shows life expectancy at birth, in years (calculated using population-weighted ward figures).

	All persons	Males	Females
Walsall	78.3	75.4	81.0
Area 6	77.8	74.8	80.8

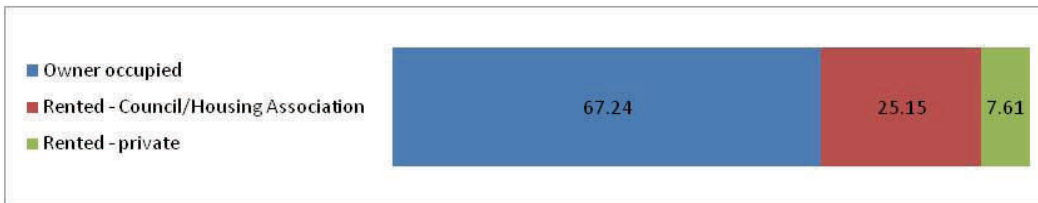Source: NHS Walsall, 2009

Fire:

Fire Incidents, 2008/09

Table (below) shows number of incidents per 1,000 residents.

	Accidental dwelling fire	Arson: dwelling	Arson: non-domestic	Arson: vehicle
Walsall	0.61	0.16	0.12	0.59
Area 6	0.70	0.20	0.15	0.40

Source: West Midlands Fire Service, 2009

Housing:

Tenure, 2001

Chart (left) shows percentage of households in the area by tenure.

Source: ONS, Census 2001

Deprivation:

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007 combines 7 different elements of deprivation at neighbourhood level (or lower layer super output areas—LSOAs).
Map (right) shows variations in deprivation across the area. The score for the proposed area given below is a population-weighted average of all its neighbourhoods.

	Average Score	Rank of LA districts*
Walsall	30.14	45/354
Area 6	38.54	10-11/354
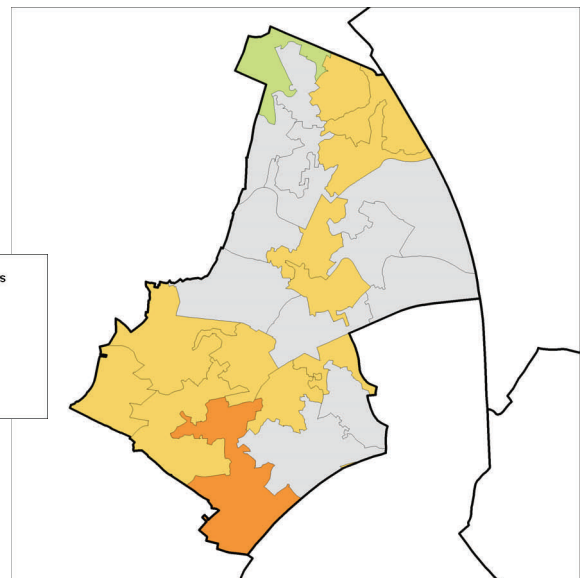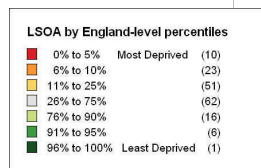
Walsall is the 45th most deprived local authority district out of 354 in England. Area 6 is more deprived than the borough overall, with a score that would place it between the 10th and 11th most deprived local authorities.
*(1= most deprived, 354 = least deprived).

Source: Dept Communities & Local Government 2007

Data Appendix

Comprising:

Area 1
- Aldridge North and Walsall Wood
- Brownhills
- Pelsall
- Rushall-Shelfield

Area 2
- Aldridge Central and South
- Pheasey Park Farm
- Streetly

Area 3
- Birchills Leamore
- Blakenall
- Bloxwich East
- Bloxwich West

Area 4
- Paddock
- Palfrey
- Pleck
- St Matthew's

Area 5
- Bentley and Darlaston North
- Darlaston South

Area 6
- Short Heath
- Willenhall North
- Willenhall South

Area:

	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6
Area in sq km	24.73	26.78	16.01	17.48	10.82	7.82
% of borough	23.86	25.84	15.45	16.87	10.44	7.54

Source: Ordnance Survey

Population:

Count of population by 5-year age band, 2007.

Age Group	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6
All ages	**48,901**	**36,617**	**51,506**	**53,456**	**25,555**	**38,438**
0-4	2,722	1,614	3,861	4,264	1,967	2,427
5-9	2,763	1,914	3,584	3,776	1,674	2,270
10-14	3,065	2,331	3,570	3,610	1,889	2,462
15-19	3,077	2,326	3,616	3,824	1,841	2,613
20-24	2,544	1,753	3,540	4,156	1,838	2,665
25-29	2,327	1,376	2,991	3,925	1,586	2,378
30-34	2,700	1,552	2,893	3,502	1,532	2,212
35-39	3,761	2,507	3,801	3,732	1,886	2,794
40-44	3,881	2,908	3,710	3,409	1,811	2,891
45-49	3,434	2,753	3,332	3,244	1,568	2,698
50-54	2,912	2,089	2,877	3,006	1,478	2,536
55-59	3,178	2,261	2,841	2,818	1,403	2,509
60-64	3,329	2,568	2,594	2,547	1,159	2,295
65-69	2,774	2,384	2,359	2,112	1,098	1,821
70-74	2,332	2,339	1,896	1,871	874	1,452
75-79	1,854	1,954	1,772	1,587	813	1,099
80-84	1,243	1,110	1,235	1,104	608	700
85+	1,005	878	1,034	969	530	616

Source: ONS, mid-year estimates 2007 (experimental statistics)

Ethnicity:

Percentage of population by broad ethnic group, 2001.

Age Group	Walsall	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6
White British	85.19	95.6	93.7	91.3	61.8	83.6	88.7
White Irish/Other	1.23	1.0	2.2	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.9
Mixed	1.40	0.7	0.8	1.4	2.2	1.5	1.5
Asian	10.45	1.7	2.4	5.0	31.1	12.0	7.1
Black	1.38	0.6	0.7	1.1	2.7	1.8	1.4
Chinese/Other	0.36	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3

Source: ONS, Census 2001

Unemployment:

Jobseekers' Allowance claimants as a percentage of the total working age population (16-59 males, 16-64 females)

Month	Walsall	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6
Jul 09	7.2	6.3	3.8	9.2	8.0	8.7	6.8
Jun 09	7.2	6.1	3.7	9.1	7.8	8.8	7.0
May 09	7.3	6.4	3.6	9.5	7.9	8.8	7.0
Apr 09	7.1	6.3	3.7	9.3	7.7	8.4	6.8
Mar 09	6.9	6.2	3.5	9.0	7.4	8.1	6.6
Feb 09	6.7	6.0	3.4	8.6	7.2	8.0	6.4
Jan 09	6.0	5.1	2.9	7.8	6.8	6.8	5.7
Dec 08	5.4	4.3	2.5	7.2	6.4	6.1	5.3
Nov 08	4.9	3.8	2.2	6.5	5.8	5.4	4.7
Oct 08	4.4	3.4	1.8	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.3
Sep 08	4.3	3.2	1.7	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.2
Aug 08	4.1	3.0	1.7	5.3	5.2	4.7	3.9

Source: Claimant Count: ONS, Population: ONS ward-level mid-year estimates 2007 (experimental statistics)

Education:

Percentage of GCSE candidates achieving 5 or more passes at grades A* to C and A* to G, 2008.

GCSE performance	Walsall	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6
5+ A* to G	91.2	91.1	98.2	82.8	92.7	89.0	90.2
5+ A* to C	58.8	66.8	75.1	43.5	60.8	40.6	52.7

Source: Walsall Children's Services—Serco, 2009

Health:

Life expectancy at birth, in years, 2003-2007

	Walsall	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6
All persons	78.3	79.3	81.2	77.3	78.9	77.4	77.8
Males	75.4	76.6	78.7	73.8	75.9	74.4	74.8
Females	81.0	81.9	83.6	80.6	82.0	80.3	80.8

Source: NHS Walsall, 2009

Crime:

Number of recorded crimes per 1,000 residents, 2008/09

Type of offence	Walsall	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6
Total offences	81.8	53.6	44.8	92.3	125.8	90.7	74.0
Domestic burglary	5.4	4.9	4.0	5.9	6.5	5.8	4.8
Vehicle crime	10.3	7.3	7.4	12.3	12.9	12.3	9.3
Criminal damage	16.6	12.3	8.3	21.7	19.7	22.9	14.6

Source: West Midlands Police, 2009

Fire:

Number of incidents per 1,000 residents, 2008/09

Type of fire	Walsall	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6
Accidental: dwelling	0.61	0.25	0.49	0.50	1.04	0.63	0.70
Arson: dwelling	0.16	0.12	0.05	0.12	0.25	0.23	0.20
Arson: non-domestic	0.12	0.02	0.00	0.14	0.21	0.23	0.15
Arson: vehicle	0.59	0.47	0.33	1.16	0.39	0.78	0.40

Source: West Midlands Fire Service, 2009

Housing:

Tenure as a percentage of all households, 2001.

Tenure	Walsall	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6
Owner occupied	64.74	72.23	88.72	48.49	62.66	49.57	67.24
Rented: council/ housing association	27.42	22.47	7.38	43.47	24.88	41.17	25.15
Rented: private	7.84	5.30	3.90	8.04	12.46	9.26	7.61

Source: ONS, Census 2001

Deprivation:

Derived from Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007.
Average scores calculated from population-weighted average of all neighbourhoods (LSOAs).
Rank when compared with all 354 English local authority districts (where 1 is the most deprived and 354 is the least deprived).

	Walsall	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6
IMD average score	30.14	22.05	11.75	43.45	34.67	28.01	38.54
Rank (of LA districts)	45	116-117	266-267	4-5	20-21	59-60	10-11

Source: Department of Communities and Local Government, 2007