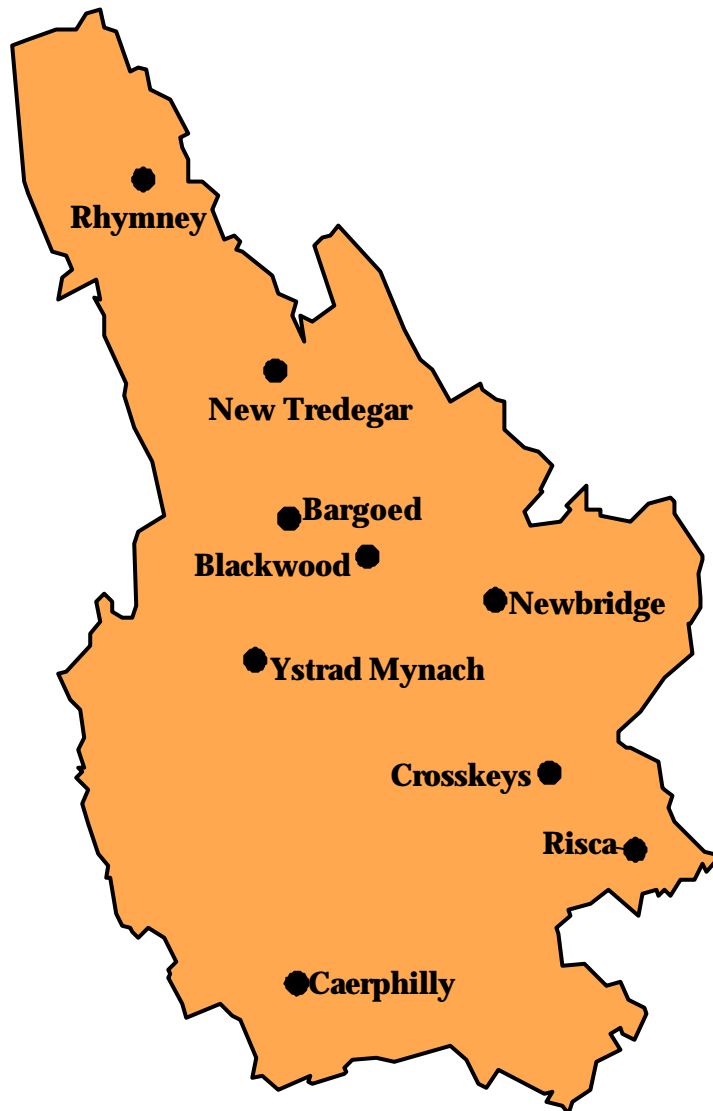
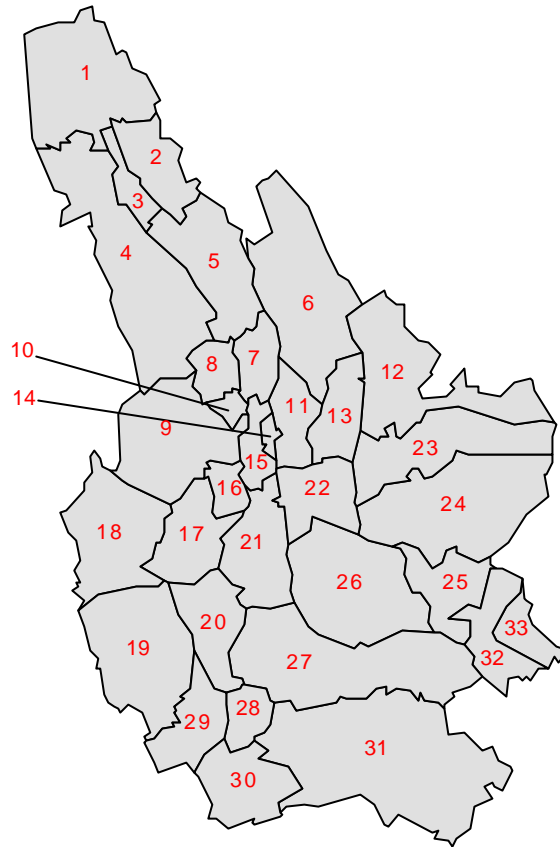


HEALTH & SOCIAL NEEDS IN CAERPHILLY COUNTY BOROUGH



June 2002

Electoral divisions of Caerphilly County Borough



Number	ELECTORAL DIVISION	Number	ELECTORAL DIVISION
1	Twyn Carno	17	Ystrad Mynach
2	Moriah	18	Nelson
3	Pontlottyn	19	Aber Valley
4	Darran Valley	20	Llanbradach
5	New Tredegar	21	Maesycwmmer
6	Argoed	22	Pontllanfraith
7	Aberbargoed	23	Newbridge
8	Bargoed	24	Abercarn
9	St Cattwg	25	Cross Keys
10	Gilfach	26	Ynysddu
11	Blackwood	27	Bedwas, Trethomas & Machen
12	Crumlin	28	Morgan Jones
13	Penmaen	29	Penyrheol
14	Cefn Fforest	30	St Martins
15	Pengam	31	St James
16	Hengoed	32	Risca West
		33	Risca East

Foreword



The introduction of the Better Health Better Wales public health strategy highlighted the importance of developing greater partnership understanding of the links between health outcome and the economic, social and environmental conditions affecting local communities. In Caerphilly county borough commitment to raising awareness of and addressing the key determinants of poor health such as education, housing, community regeneration, transport and environmental condition has been given clear focus and high profile through the Caerphilly Health Alliance partnership.

This report, undertaken on behalf of the partnership, with funding from the Wales Office of Research and Development, builds upon an initial first stage report published in 1999 and forms the second stage in a comprehensive health and social needs assessment process. The report collates information across the local authority and NHS and provides clear population based information on local communities.

During the period of the study, partnership arrangements between the local authority, NHS and voluntary sector have been further strengthened. Similarly the focus on improving public health has been sharpened. The incorporation of the public health strategy into a corporate strategy for a Better Wales at the national level has been mirrored at the local level. The adoption of a comprehensive Community Planning process across Caerphilly county borough, which includes a clear focus on health improvement as one of its four key themes, provides a new and exciting policy framework. More importantly it provides real opportunities to work with local communities to address key issues which impact negatively on the health status of local people.

The NHS plan and implementation process has made clear that taking action to prevent poor health and tackle inequalities in health must be a high priority for the new Local Health Board and their partners. This report captures the inequalities in health and life chances that exist across Caerphilly county borough and highlights the close relationship between poor health and the wider social, economic and environmental determinants. It provides an essential building block on which to develop partnership understanding and community action and provides clear evidence to inform the development of a new local 'Health and Wellbeing strategy' to further develop the local commitment towards 'Working Together for the Good of All'.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Edward Coyle".

Dr Edward Coyle
Director of Public Health
Gwent Health Authority

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robert Mitchard".

Robert Mitchard
Director of Environmental Services & Housing
Caerphilly County Borough Council

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We are grateful for support from many Caerphilly county borough council staff who helped with data extraction.

Executive Summary

- This report updates and extends the Caerphilly Health and Social Needs Study Stage one report published in October 1999
- The level of all-cause mortality in Caerphilly county borough is higher than the Gwent average. Mortality from circulatory and respiratory disease in all persons and acute myocardial infarction and cerebrovascular disease in females is higher than the Gwent average.
- Within the borough there is considerable variation in the determinants of health and social outcomes between the 33 electoral divisions. Caerphilly county borough electoral divisions are ranked among the highest in Gwent on several indicators including, for example, limiting long-term illness and deaths from coronary heart disease and stroke. The five electoral divisions with the highest overall most deprived rank scores are Aberbargoed, Moriah, Twyn Carno, New Tredegar and Hengoed.
- The electoral division maps in this report demonstrate that there are close associations between the level of deprivation and health and social outcomes in the borough. The ongoing Caerphilly Health and Social Needs Study is undertaking further research into the relations between socio-economic and environmental deprivation and health and social outcomes at these small area and community levels.
- Joint working at a corporate level between health authorities and local authorities is vitally important if we are to gain a greater understanding of the health needs of our local population and plan to improve health and reduce health and social inequality.
- Health and social outcomes are an important factor, which should underpin policy decisions and resource allocation.
- The *Better Health: Better Wales* strategies provide the platform to build upon this work.

Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Working Together for the Good Of All

Since the publication of the Better Health Better Wales public health strategy there has been an increased understanding of the need for partnership action to address inequalities in health. This public health strategy is now incorporated within a comprehensive, integrated policy approach and improvement programme to achieving a Better Wales which recognises the need to address key economic, education, health and environmental issues together.

The modernisation of public services has created a new environment of partnership working.

At the local level commitment to partnership working across Caerphilly county borough is now firmly established. In particular the establishment of the Caerphilly Local Health Group as a sub-committee of Gwent Health Authority in 1999 strengthened links between the local authority and the NHS. Similarly the introduction of a Local Compact Agreement has strengthened partnership working with the voluntary sector.

The adoption of a comprehensive Community Planning framework across the county borough has provided a real opportunity for statutory, voluntary and private sector organisations to work with each other and local communities to the improve social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the area.

Improving the health of the population is one of the key foundations of this approach. Health and wellbeing has been adopted as one of the four key themes of the Community Plan and has been integrated into the priorities identified by each of the seven local community forums.

The development of a Caerphilly Health Alliance partnership, led by the leader and chief executive of the county borough council as part of the community planning process, has provided a clear focus on the importance of addressing the wider determinants of illhealth. This focus has also been integrated, through the corporate planning and performance management (Best Value) processes, into the core functions of the local authority.

The creation of a Caerphilly Local Health Board from April 2003 as part of the implementation of the NHS plan in Wales will further enhance local partnership arrangements to improve health and health / social care services.

The joint planning and delivery of services will soon become a necessity. There are already some sound foundations on which to including the Gwent Health Improvement Programme and Caerphilly LHG Action plan. The requirement to develop a shared ‘Health and Wellbeing strategy’ will create a new platform for the delivery and improvement of health and other key services as part of the wider agenda to promote the social, economic and environmental well-being of the area. Such planning will require a robust evidence base. The development of this comprehensive health and social needs assessment will be an important tool in that process.

1.2 Background

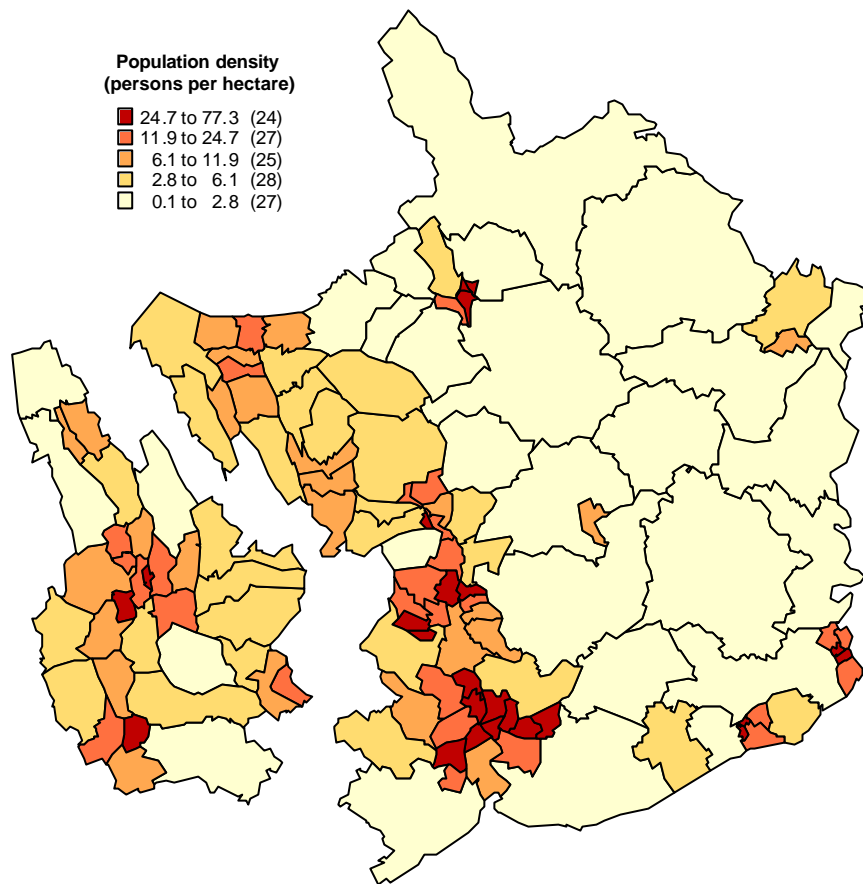
The county borough of Caerphilly was created in 1996 as part of the reorganisation of local government. It occupies some 28,000 hectares of the South Wales valleys with a declining and ageing population of 170,000. It stretches over 40km between the urban centres of Cardiff and Newport in the south and the Brecon Beacons to the north, taking in all or parts of the valleys of the rivers Rhymney, Sirhowy and Ebbw. Although the county borough has some areas of outstanding natural beauty there is contamination and pollution in some areas – a legacy of heavy industry. The borough contains some 50 distinct towns and villages, many of which (particularly in the north) are linear settlements located on the valley floors. The largest settlement is the historic town of Caerphilly itself (population 28,000), situated in the south west corner of the county borough. Other significant settlements include Bargoed, Blackwood, Newbridge, Risca and Ystrad Mynach.

The past twenty years has seen a dramatic decline in the traditional heavy industries that made the region famous – coal and steel. The county borough of Caerphilly was formerly dominated by the mining industry. In 1959 there were 29 coalmines employing 24,000 people. However, with the closure of Penallta colliery in 1990, all the borough’s pits have now closed.

During the 1980s the borough saw a rise in unemployment to some of the highest levels in the UK. Programmes of land reclamation, provision of new sites for industry and businesses, road network improvements and financial incentives for business were undertaken. The county borough now has the third lowest rates of economic activity in Wales¹, exacerbated by low levels of skills, educational achievement and lack of qualifications. Recently, unemployment has declined. However in the Upper Rhymney, Aber, Sirhowy and Ebbw Valleys, many families are seeing a second generation grow up in unemployment and poverty.

¹ Community Plan, Caerphilly county borough council

Figure 1.1 Electoral division populations and density in Caerphilly county borough & Gwent



FHSA April 2000

Ward	Population	Population density	Ward	Population	Population density
Aber Valley	7098	5.3	Nelson	3772	3.4
Aberbarroed	3785	11.2	New Tredegar	5168	5.4
Abercarn	4860	2.9	Newbridge	6288	6.1
Argoed	2663	1.7	Penarth	3880	16.3
Barroed	6711	24.7	Penmaen	4340	9.0
BT&M	11008	6.0	Penrheol	10966	20.3
Blackwood	7987	18.9	Pontllanfraith	8116	14.1
Cefn Fforest	3742	59.4	Pontllyfynon	1914	7.9
Crosskeys	3325	5.8	Risca East	6792	24.7
Crumlin	5920	4.6	Risca West	5355	10.4
Darran Valley	2736	1.4	St. Cathwys	7607	6.3
Gilfach	2144	21.0	St. James	6434	2.4
Henroed	5204	25.3	St. Martins	6841	10.0
Llanbradach	4805	7.7	Twyn Carno	2659	1.9
Maesycwimmer	2147	2.9	Ynysddu	3749	2.6
Morgan Jones	6953	26.2	Ystrad Mynach	4041	6.5
Moriah	4742	9.0			

Chapter 2 Methods and sources of data

2.1 Mortality and Births data

Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMR) for Gwent and Caerphilly were calculated in *Healthshow* – the all-Wales software package which allows data to be extracted from the Welsh Public Health Common Data Set. Data for the five years 1995-99 are currently available in *Healthshow* from which five year average SMRs were calculated for males, females and persons of all ages, for all causes of death combined, diseases of the circulatory system, diseases of the respiratory system, all cancers combined, lung and breast cancer, coronary heart disease, strokes and accidents and adverse effects. SMRs for Caerphilly and Gwent, with 95% confidence intervals, were standardised to the Welsh population to allow comparisons with the Welsh average. SMRs for males, females and persons aged <75 were then calculated for the five unitary authority areas in Gwent standardised to the Gwent population to allow comparisons for each borough with the Gwent average.

Data relating to the Welsh Health Gain Mortality Targets were also extracted from *Healthshow*. Graphs for which data were available at county borough level show European standardised mortality rates for trends between 1990 and 1999, extrapolated from 1990 to the target year using the linear regression line of best fit. This prediction assumes that whatever factors influenced the trends in mortality rates between 1990 and 1999 remain constant over the period to the target year. These Health Gain Targets are now under review and new targets for 2002-07 currently under consultation.²

Table 2.1 (overleaf) lists the Health Gain targets available from *Healthshow* included in this report.

2. See online: http://www.hpw.wales.gov.uk/archive/reportsandpapers/targetinghealth_e.htm

Table 2.1. Welsh Office Health Gain Targets

Target
1. Reduce European standardised mortality rate for lung cancer in men aged under 75 by at least 54% and in women by at least 21% by 2010
2. Reduce European standardised mortality rate for breast cancer in women aged 50-74 by at least 30% by 2002
3. Reduce European standardised registration rate for invasive cervical cancer in women by at least 50% by 2002
4a. Reduce European standardised mortality rate from coronary heart disease for people aged under 65 by at least 50% by 2002
4b. Reduce European standardised mortality rate from coronary heart disease for people aged 65-74 by at least 25% by 2002
5a. Reduce European standardised mortality rate from stroke for people aged under 65 by at least 20% by 2002
5b. Reduce European standardised mortality rate from stroke for people aged 65-74 by at least 25% by 2002
6. Reduce European standardised mortality rate for accidents for all ages by at least 15% by 2002
7. Reduce European standardised mortality rate from suicide (including undetermined deaths) by at least 10% by 2002
8. Reduce to below 6% the proportion of babies (live and still birth) of low birth weight (below 2500g) by 2002

All-cause SMRs for each of the 131 electoral divisions in Gwent were calculated for persons aged under 75, using five year's death registration data 1994-98 available from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) in the Public Health Mortality file. Due to the smaller numbers of deaths in each electoral division, a Bayesian statistical spatial smoothing technique³ was used to reduce the random variation in deaths occurring between electoral divisions over that time period.

Births registration data from ONS were used to calculate the percent low birth weight (less than 2500g) for each of the 131 electoral divisions in Gwent

2.2 Census data

The following census data for each electoral division in Gwent were extracted from the 1991 Census Small Area Statistics: car ownership, owner occupation, overcrowding, social class, permanent sickness, limiting long term illness (LLTI), single parent families and elderly living alone. The Townsend deprivation score was calculated using the standard method^{4,5}.

2.3 Department of Social Security data

Department of Social Security data were obtained by Caerphilly county borough council from the Improvement and Development Agency for the following non-means tested benefits: Attendance Allowance; Disability Living Allowance and means tested benefits: Income Support, Family Credit; Incapacity Benefit; and Severe Disablement Allowance. Dates of the various data extracts varied between May 1998 and March 1999.

2.4 Overall Health Index

The Overall Health Index (OHI) for each electoral division in Gwent was calculated by combining standardised scores for the smoothed all-cause SMR persons aged <75, percent low birthweight and percent residents with LLTI, modifying the original method of Townsend^{4,5}. The OHI for Gwent is zero; positive values show a worse health outcome and negative values show a better health outcome than Gwent overall.

2.5 Other health data

Cancer incidence data for 1994-98 were supplied by the Welsh Cancer Intelligence Surveillance Unit and data on final non-responders for cervical screening and non-attendance for breast screening were supplied by Breast Test Wales. Standardised cancer incidence ratios for electoral divisions were calculated standardised to the Gwent population and smoothed using Bayesian models².

3. We are grateful to Dr Alan Kelly, Director of the Small Area Research Unit (SAHRU), Trinity College, Dublin, for smoothing the data

4. Townsend P, Phillimore P, Beattie A. Inequalities in Health in the Northern Region. Northern Regional Health Authority and the University of Bristol, 1986.

5. Townsend P, Phillimore P, Beattie A. Health and deprivation: inequality in the north. London: Routledge 1988

2.6 County Borough Council data

Data received from Caerphilly county borough council included: council tax bands for February 1999; unemployment for April 1999 downloaded from the National Online Manpower Information Service (NOMIS); referrals to and assessments by the Directorate of Social Services, persons aged 65 and over eligible for meals on wheels and receiving homecare between April to December 1999. Education data for 1998/99 were available for number of pupils achieving five or more A*- C grades at GCSE, at school level for number of pupils with special educational needs and the percent of children receiving free school meals.

2.7 Economic data

Income data from the lifestyle and markets data analysis company CACI⁵ were used to calculate the percent of households with gross annual income less than £5,000 and £10,000. Paycheck is a dataset classification developed by CACI to provide estimates of gross household income. It profiles income at all 1.7 million individual UK postcodes using information on over 4 million households from CACI's database in conjunction with Census and market research data to increase statistical reliability.

2.8 Crime and disorder data

Crime and disorder data are collated by Gwent Police by Police Beat Code. These data were incompletely postcoded and so were manually aggregated into the electoral division by the Police. Burglaries per 1000 dwellings and violent crimes per 1000 population are shown along with total crimes as a rate per 1000 population for April 1998 to March 1999.

2.9 Data presentation

SMR's by county borough are presented in bar graphs with accompanying tables of numbers of deaths. Electoral division level data are presented in maps, compiled using the computer GIS software, *MapInfo*. The distribution of values for each variable is divided into five equal parts and each fifth is shown on the map in a colour scale. Each map is accompanied by a ranked table of values for the Caerphilly borough electoral divisions, together with their all-Gwent ranking.

5. See online <http://www.caci.co.uk>

Table 2.2 Summary table of data at electoral division level

Domain	Sub-domain	Variable	Year	Denominator	Abbreviation
Income	Gross household income	% less than £5,000 pa	1998	All households (1991 census)	5K
		% less than £10,000 pa	1998	All households (1991 census)	10K
	Income benefits	% households with children aged 0-15 claiming family credit	March 1999	All households with dependent children (1991 census)	FC
		% children aged 0-15 in family credit households	March 1999	Children 0-15 (GHA Exeter April 2000) ¹	FC_15
		% persons aged 16+ claiming income support	August 1998	Persons 16+ (GHA Exeter April 2000) ¹	IS
		% persons aged 60+ claiming income support	August 1998	Persons 60+ (GHA Exeter April 2000) ¹	IS_60
		% children aged 0-15 in income support households	August 1998	Children 0-15 (GHA Exeter April 2000) ¹	IS_15
		% persons claiming income based job seekers allowance	August 1998	Total economically active population (CCBC 1996)	JSA
		% children 0-15 in income based job seekers allowance households	August 1998	Children 0-15 (GHA Exeter April 2000) ¹	JSA_15
		% free school meals	School year 1998/99	All children aged 4 to 16 on school roll (NAfW)	Meals
Unemployment	Unemployed	% male	April 1998	Economically active aged 16 to 64 (CCBC)	Un_m
		% female	April 1998	Economically active aged 16 to 59 (CCBC)	Un_f
		% total	April 1998	Total economically active population (CCBC)	Un_t
Health	Disability	Standardised limiting long term illness	1991	Residents (1991 Census)	SLLTI
		% permanent sickness	1991	Persons in households (1991 Census)	Sick
		% persons claiming disability living allowance	May 1998	Population aged under 65 (GHA Exeter April 2000) ¹	DLA
		% persons claiming attendance allowance	May 1998	Population aged 65+ (GHA Exeter April 2000) ¹	AA
		% persons claiming long term incapacity benefit	Dec 1998	Population aged 16-64 (GHA Exeter April 2000) ¹	IB
		% persons claiming long term severe disablement allowance	Dec 1998	Population aged 16-64 (GHA Exeter April 2000) ¹	SDA
	Cancer incidence	Smoothed standardised Incidence ratio (SSIR) -all cancers ICD9 140-208	1994-98	Residents (1991 Census)	SIR_cancer

¹The age-sex administrative register of patients registered with a GP responsible to Gwent Health Authority.

Domain	Sub-domain	Variable	Year	Denominator	Abbreviation
		SSIR Lung (162)	1994-98	Residents (1991 Census)	SIR_lung
		SSIR Breast (174)	1994-98	Residents (1991 Census)	SIR_breast
		SSIR Colo-rectal (153-154)	1994-98	Residents (1991 Census)	SIR_colo
		SSIR Prostate (185)	1994-98	Residents (1991 Census)	SIR_prost
Health	Cancer screening	% breast not screened	Second prevalence round	Women aged 50-64 in second prevalence round	Scr_breast
		% cervix final non-responder	1998	Women aged 20-64 (GHA Exeter April 1998) ¹	Scr_cx
	Mortality	Smoothed standardised mortality ratio (SSMR) - all cause - persons	1994-98	Residents (1991 Census)	S_pers
		SSMR all cause – male	1994-98	Residents (1991 Census)	S_male
		SSMR all cause – female	1994-98	Residents (1991 Census)	S_fem
		SSMR coronary heart disease (410-414)	1994-98	Residents (1991 Census)	S_chd
		SSMR cerebrovascular (430-438)	1994-98	Residents (1991 Census)	S_cvd
		SSMR respiratory (460-519)	1994-98	Residents (1991 Census)	S_resp
		SSMR accidents & adverse effects (E800-E949)	1994-98	Residents (1991 Census)	S_acc
		SSMR all cancer (140-208)	1994-98	Residents (1991 Census)	S_cancer
		SSMR lung cancer (162)	1994-98	Residents (1991 Census)	S_lung_c
		SSMR breast cancer (174)	1994-98	Residents (1991 Census)	S_breast
	LBW	% low birth weight <2500g	1994-98	Total live and stillbirths 1994-98 (ONS)	LBW
	Overall Health	Modified Townsend Overall Health Index	SMR/LBW: 1994-98 SLLTI: 1991	As for each individual variable	OHI
Education	Achievement	% achieving Key Stage 4 (5+ GCSEs A-C)	School year 1998/99	Total children in year group (NAfW)	GCSE
	Special Educational Needs	% children aged 4 to 16 with Special Educational Needs in groups 3 to 5	School year 1998/99	Total children aged 4-16 (NAfW)	SEN

Domain	Sub-domain	Variable	Year	Denominator	Abbreviation
Housing	Council Tax Bands	% households in bands A & B	Feb 1999	All households paying council tax (BGCBC)	AB
		% households in bands G & H	Feb 1999	All households paying council tax (BGCBC)	GH
Crime & Disorder		Burglaries	April 1998 – March 1999	Dwellings (1991 Census)	Burg
		Violent crimes	April 1998 – March 1999	Total population (GHA <i>Exeter</i> April 2000) ¹	Violent
		Total crimes	April 1998 – March 1999	Total population (GHA <i>Exeter</i> April 2000) ¹	Crime
Social services		Referrals all ages	Apr-Dec 1999	Total population (GHA <i>Exeter</i> April 2000)	Ref_all
		Referrals 0-14	Apr-Dec 1999	Population 0-14 (GHA <i>Exeter</i> April 2000)	Ref_14
		Referrals 15-64	Apr-Dec 1999	Population 15-64 (GHA <i>Exeter</i> April 2000)	Ref_1564
		Referrals 65+	Apr-Dec 1999	Population 65+ (GHA <i>Exeter</i> April 2000)	Ref_65
		Assessments – all ages	Apr-Dec 1999	Total population (GHA <i>Exeter</i> April 2000)	Assess
		Assessments 0-14	Apr-Dec 1999	Population 0-14 (GHA <i>Exeter</i> April 2000)	Ass_14
		Assessments 15-64	Apr-Dec 1999	Population 15-64 (GHA <i>Exeter</i> April 2000)	Ass_1564
		Assessments 65+	Apr-Dec 1999	Population 65+ (GHA <i>Exeter</i> April 2000)	Ass_65
		Home care	Apr-Dec 1999	Population 65+ (GHA <i>Exeter</i> April 2000)	HC
		Meals on wheels	Apr-Dec 1999	Population 65+ (GHA <i>Exeter</i> April 2000) ¹	MOW

Chapter 3. County Borough Data

3.1 Mortality: County Boroughs of Gwent 1995 to 1999

Table 3.1 Mortality for Gwent & Caerphilly: SMR, under 75 years

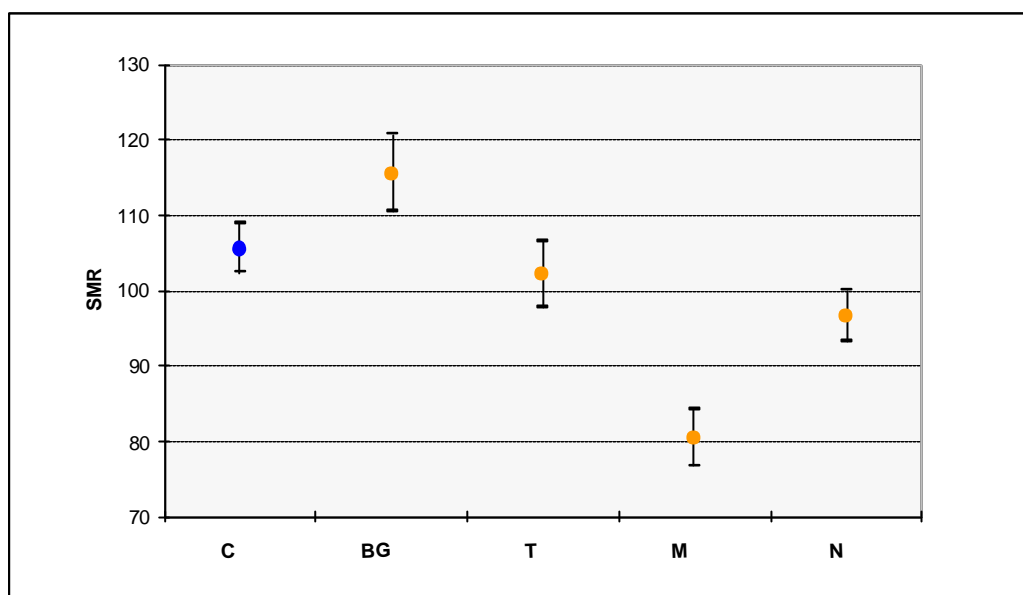
	Male (95% CI [†])	Female (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)	Standardised potential years of life lost (rate per 100,000)
All Cause				
Gwent	103 (101 to 105)	106 (103 to 109)	104 (102 to 106)	167
Caerphilly	103 (98 to 107)	110 (105 to 115)	106 (102 to 109)	171
Circulatory Diseases				
Gwent	106 (102 to 110)	109 (104 to 114)	107 (104 to 110)	48
Caerphilly	104 (98 to 111)	117 (108 to 127)	109 (103 to 114)	52
Acute Myocardial Infarction				
Gwent	122 (116 to 129)	125 (115 to 135)	123 (118 to 129)	18
Caerphilly	98 (89 to 108)	117 (102 to 134)	104 (96 to 112)	18
Cerebrovascular Disease				
Gwent	98 (89 to 107)	102 (92 to 112)	99 (93 to 107)	8
Caerphilly	95 (79 to 114)	129 (109 to 151)	111 (98 to 125)	9
Respiratory Diseases				
Gwent	107 (100 to 115)	118 (110 to 128)	112 (107 to 118)	13
Caerphilly	113 (100 to 128)	108 (94 to 124)	111 (101 to 122)	14
All Cancers				
Gwent	101 (97 to 106)	103 (99 to 108)	102 (99 to 105)	49
Caerphilly	97 (90 to 104)	102 (94 to 111)	99 (94 to 105)	49
Lung Cancer				
Gwent	107 (99 to 115)	110 (99 to 121)	108 (102 to 115)	10
Caerphilly	100 (87 to 115)	106 (88 to 126)	102 (92 to 114)	10
Breast Cancer				
Gwent		105 (95 to 115)		13
Caerphilly		100 (83 to 119)		12
All Accidents				
Gwent	78 (68 to 89)	89 (73 to 107)	81 (73 to 90)	11
Caerphilly	92 (71 to 117)	128 (92 to 173)	103 (85 to 125)	11

[†] Confidence interval

Table 3.1 shows five year average under 75 SMRs with 95% confidence intervals for Gwent and Caerphilly for various causes of death. The Gwent SMRs are standardised to Wales and the Caerphilly SMRs are standardised to the Gwent population. Gwent SMRs with the lower confidence interval value greater than 100 indicate that mortality is significantly higher than Wales. Caerphilly SMRs with the lower confidence interval value greater than 100 indicate that mortality is significantly higher than Gwent. Caerphilly county borough has significantly higher mortality rates for all persons for all cause mortality, circulatory and respiratory disease, and loses more years of life from premature mortality than Gwent overall.

Figures 3.1.1 to 3.1.9 show SMRs for various causes of death in the under 75 age group for each county borough in Gwent standardised to the Gwent population.

Figure 3.1.1 : All-cause mortality SMR (persons <75)



Source : Healthshow 2000 (Data 1995-99)

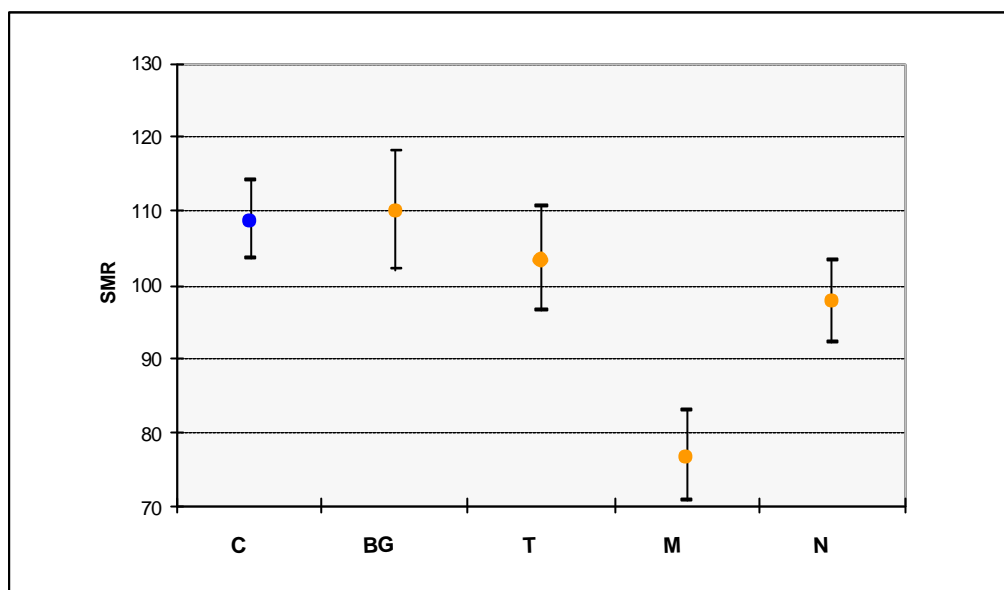
Figure 3.1.1 illustrates the variation in all-cause mortality for those aged under 75 years between the five boroughs of Gwent. Caerphilly has a significantly higher SMR than the Gwent average for persons aged under 75. Table 3.1.1 shows that the SMR for females is also significantly higher than the Gwent average.

Table 3.1.1 All-cause mortality: SMR age <75

	Male (95% CI)	Female (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Caerphilly	103 (98 to 107)	110 (105 to 115)	106 (102 to 109)
Blaenau Gwent	113 (107 to 120)	118 (110 to 127)	115 (110 to 121)
Torfaen	103 (97 to 109)	101 (95 to 108)	102 (98 to 106)
Monmouthshire	83 (78 to 88)	76 (71 to 82)	80 (77 to 84)
Newport	99 (95 to 104)	94 (88 to 99)	97 (93 to 100)

Source : Healthshow 2000 (Data 1995-99)

Figure 3.1.2 Diseases of the circulatory system SMR (persons <75)



Source : Healthshow 2000 (Data 1995-99)

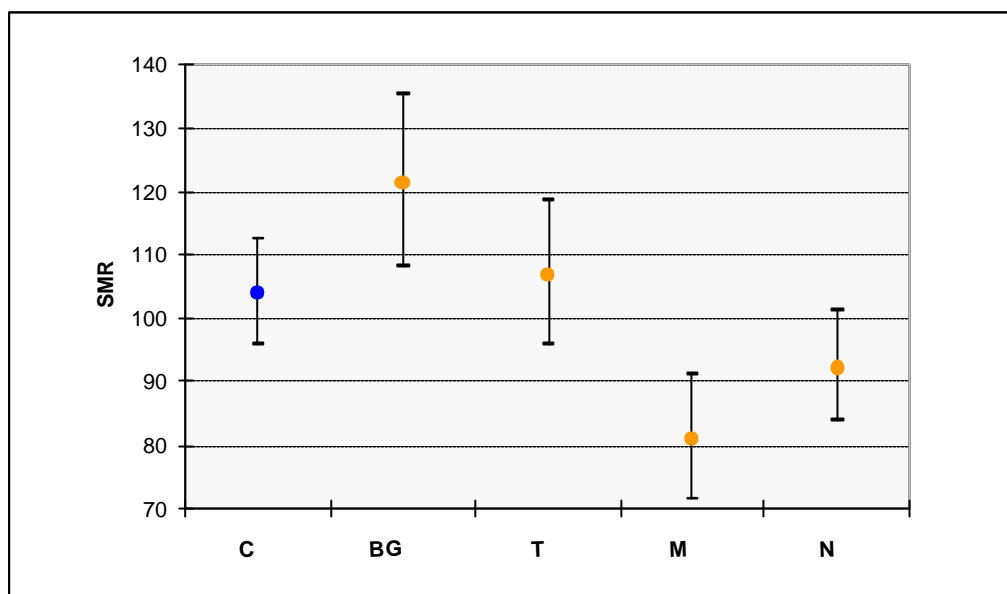
Figure 3.1.2 shows the variation in premature mortality from diseases of the circulatory system between the five Gwent boroughs. The SMR for persons aged under 75 in Caerphilly is significantly higher than the Gwent average. Table 3.1.2 shows that the SMR for females is also significantly higher than the Gwent average.

Table 3.1.2 Diseases of the circulatory system: SMR age <75 years

	Male (95% CI)	Female (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Caerphilly	104 (98 to 111)	117 (108 to 127)	109 (103 to 114)
Blaenau Gwent	106 (97 to 116)	116 (102 to 131)	110 (102 to 118)
Torfaen	109 (100 to 119)	94 (83 to 108)	103 (96 to 111)
Monmouthshire	81 (73 to 89)	69 (71 to 82)	77 (71 to 83)
Newport	99 (92 to 106)	96 (87 to 105)	98 (92 to 103)

Source : Healthshow 2000 (Data 1995-99)

Figure 3.1.3 Myocardial Infarction SMR (persons <75)



Source : Healthshow 2000 (Data 1995-99)

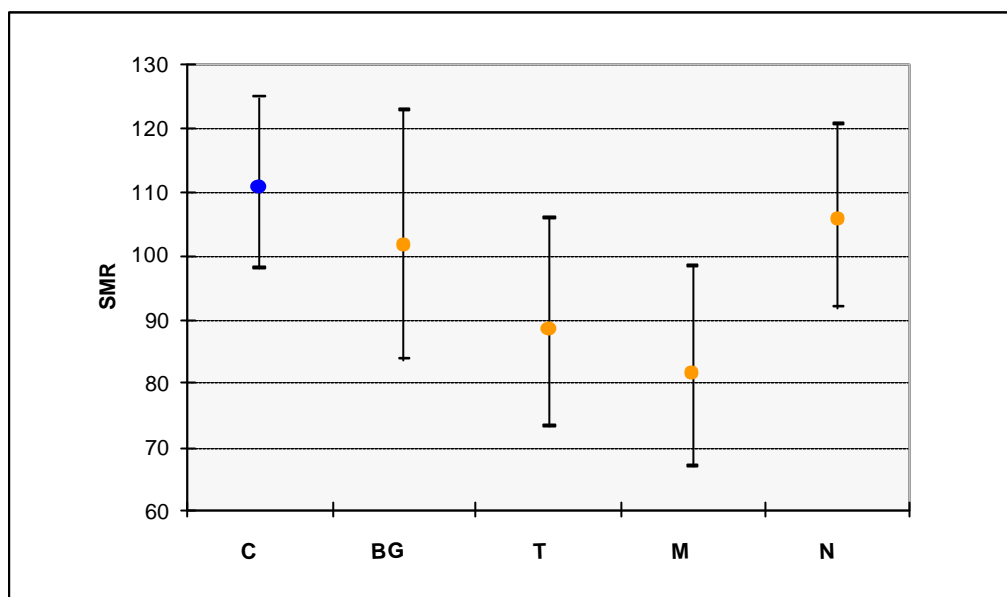
Figure 3.1.3 shows the variation in premature mortality from myocardial infarction (“heart attack”) between the five boroughs in Gwent. The SMR for persons aged under 75 in Caerphilly is not significantly higher than the Gwent average. Table 3.1.3 shows the SMR for females aged under 75 in Caerphilly is significantly higher than the Gwent average.

Table 3.1.3 Myocardial Infarction: SMR age <75 years

	Male (95% CI)	Female (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Caerphilly	98 (89 to 108)	117 (102 to 134)	104 (96 to 112)
Blaenau Gwent	125 (109 to 142)	113 (90 to 139)	121 (108 to 134)
Torfaen	108 (95 to 123)	106 (86 to 128)	107 (96 to 118)
Monmouthshire	87 (75 to 100)	66 (51 to 84)	81 (71 to 91)
Newport	93 (83 to 104)	92 (77 to 108)	92 (84 to 101)

Source : Healthshow 2000 (Data 1995-99)

Figure 3.1.4 Cerebrovascular disease SMR (persons <75)



Source : Healthshow 2000 (Data 1995-99)

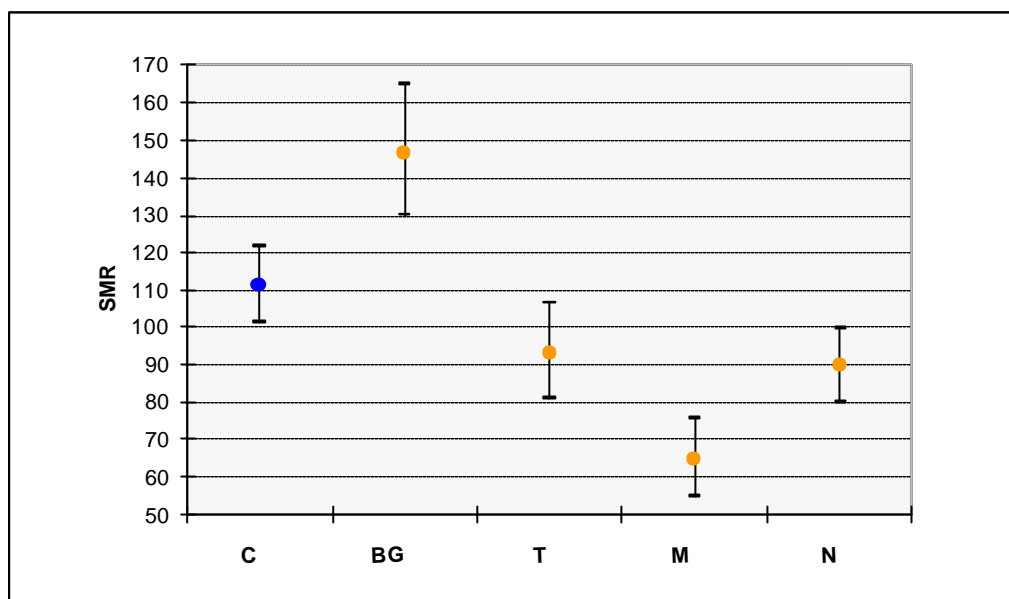
Figure 3.1.4 shows the variation in premature mortality from cerebrovascular disease (“stroke”) between the five Gwent boroughs. The SMR for persons aged under 75 in Caerphilly is not significantly higher than the Gwent average. Table 3.1.4 shows the SMR for females aged under 75 in Caerphilly is significantly higher than the Gwent average.

Table 3.1.4 Cerebrovascular disease: SMR age <75 years

	Male (95% CI)	Female (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Caerphilly	95 (79 to 114)	129 (109 to 151)	111 (98 to 125)
Blaenau Gwent	102 (77 to 131)	102 (76 to 134)	102 (84 to 120)
Torfaen	99 (77 to 125)	78 (58 to 103)	88 (73 to 106)
Monmouthshire	93 (72 to 118)	68 (50 to 92)	81 (67 to 98)
Newport	111 (92 to 132)	100 (81 to 122)	106 (92 to 122)

Source : Healthshow 2000 (Data 1995-99)

Figure 3.1.5 Diseases of the respiratory system SMR (persons <75)



Source : Healthshow 2000 (Data 1995-99)

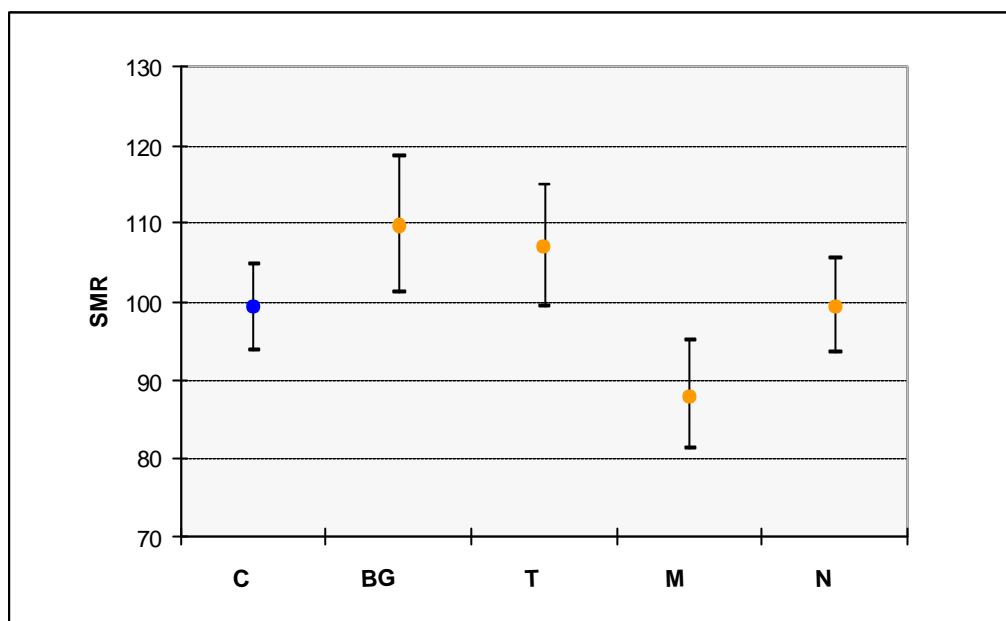
Figure 3.1.5 shows the variation in premature mortality from diseases of the respiratory system between the five boroughs of Gwent. The SMR for all persons aged under 75 in Caerphilly borough is significantly higher than the Gwent average. Table 3.1.5 shows the SMR for males aged under 75 in Caerphilly is borderline significantly higher than the Gwent average.

Table 3.1.5 Diseases of the respiratory system: SMR age <75 years

	Male (95% CI)	Female (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Caerphilly	113 (100 to 121)	108 (94 to 124)	111 (101 to 122)
Blaenau Gwent	132 (111 to 156)	163 (138 to 191)	147 (130 to 165)
Torfaen	89 (73 to 108)	98 (81 to 119)	93 (81 to 106)
Monmouthshire	75 (61 to 92)	53 (40 to 69)	65 (55 to 76)
Newport	91 (78 to 105)	89 (75 to 104)	90 (80 to 100)

Source : Healthshow 2000 (Data 1995-99)

Figure 3.1.6 All cancers SMR (persons <75)



Source : Healthshow 2000 (Data 1995-99)

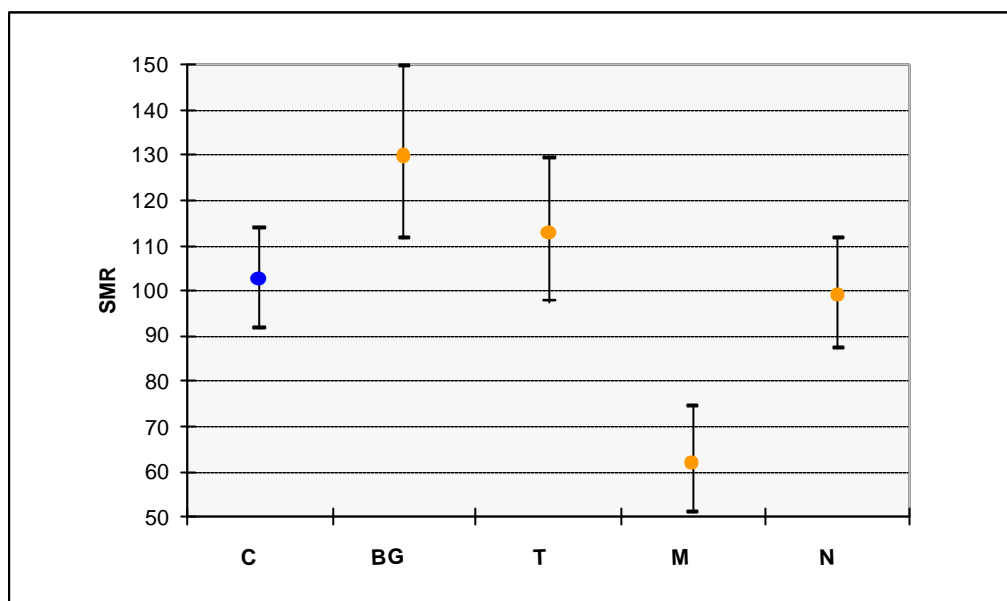
Figure 3.1.6 shows the variation in premature mortality from all cancers between the five boroughs in Gwent. The SMR for persons, males and females, aged under 75 in Caerphilly borough are not significantly lower than the Gwent average.

Table 3.1.6 All cancers: SMR age <75 years

	Male (95% CI)	Female (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Caerphilly	97 (90 to 104)	102 (94 to 111)	99 (94 to 106)
Blaenau Gwent	109 (97 to 121)	111 (98 to 125)	110 (101 to 119)
Torfaen	109 (99 to 120)	105 (94 to 117)	107 (99 to 115)
Monmouthshire	92 (83 to 102)	83 (73 to 93)	88 (81 to 95)
Newport	99 (91 to 107)	100 (91 to 109)	99 (94 to 106)

Source : Healthshow 2000 (Data 1995-99)

Figure 3.1.7 Lung cancer SMR (persons <75)



Source : Healthshow 2000 (Data 1995-99)

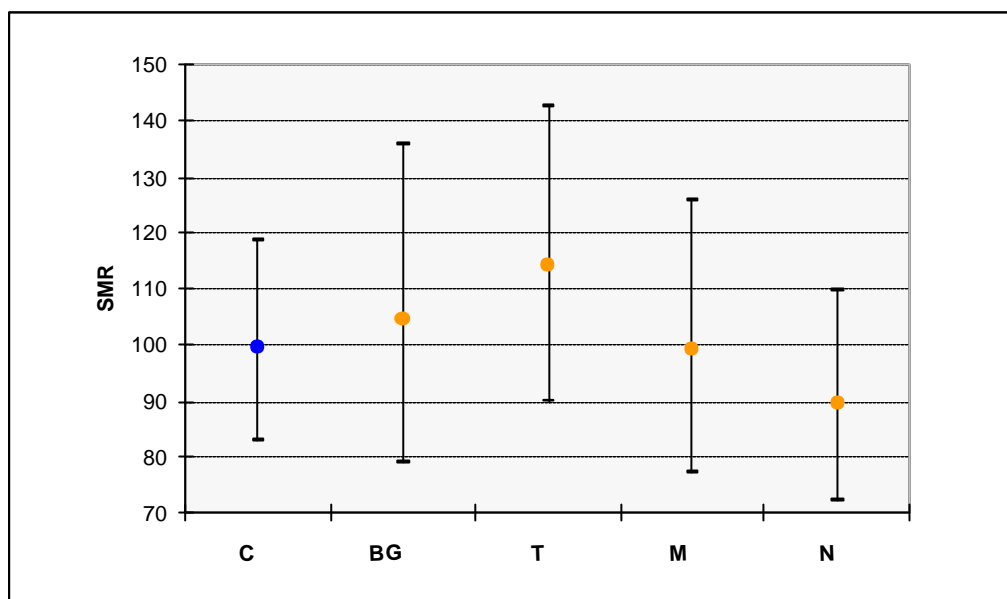
Figure 3.1.7 shows the variation in premature mortality from lung cancer between the five Gwent boroughs. The SMR for persons, males and females, aged under 75 in Caerphilly borough are not significantly lower than the Gwent average.

Table 3.1.7 Lung cancer: SMR age <75 years

	Male (95% CI)	Female (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Caerphilly	100 (87 to 115)	106 (88 to 121)	102 (92 to 114)
Blaenau Gwent	129 (106 to 154)	131 (101 to 161)	130 (112 to 150)
Torfaen	118 (98 to 140)	105 (82 to 133)	113 (97 to 129)
Monmouthshire	63 (50 to 79)	59 (42 to 81)	62 (51 to 74)
Newport	98 (83 to 114)	101 (82 to 123)	99 (87 to 111)

Source : Healthshow 2000 (Data 1995-99)

Figure 3.1.8 Breast cancer SMR (females <75)



Source : Healthshow 2000 (Data 1995-99)

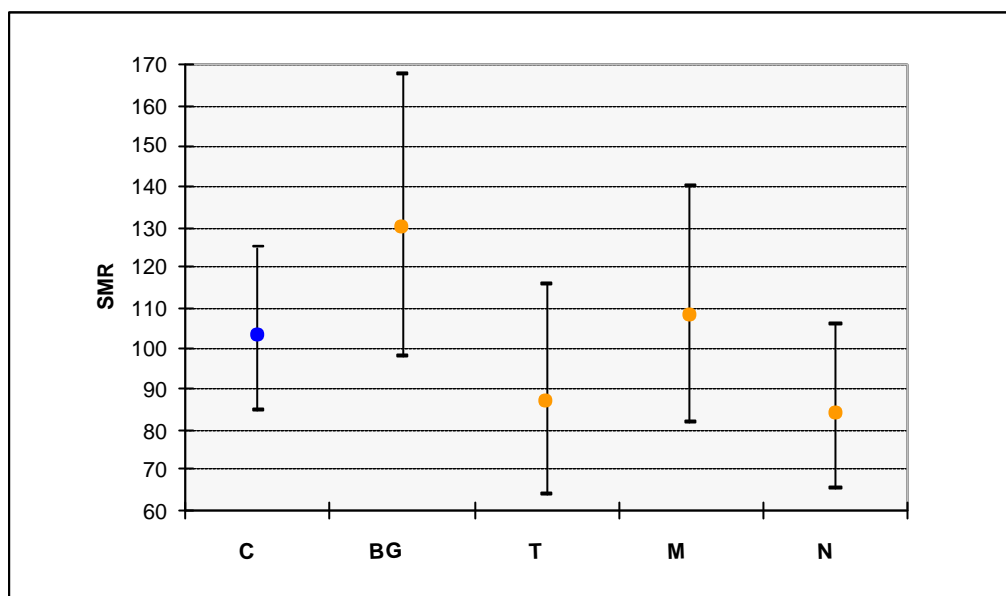
Figure 3.1.8 shows the variation in premature mortality for female breast cancer between the five boroughs in Gwent. Table 3.1.8 shows that the SMR for females aged under 75 in Caerphilly is not significantly different to the Gwent average.

Table 3.1.8 Breast Cancer: SMR age <75 years (Female)

	Female (95% CI)
Caerphilly	100 (83 to 119)
Blaenau Gwent	105 (79 to 136)
Torfaen	114 (90 to 142)
Monmouthshire	99 (77 to 126)
Newport	89 (72 to 110)

Source : Healthshow 2000 (Data 1995-99)

Figure 3.1.9 Accidents and adverse effects SMR (persons <75)



Source : Healthshow 2000 (Data 1995-99)

Figure 3.1.9 shows the variation in premature mortality from accidents and adverse effects between the five Gwent boroughs. The SMR for persons, males and females, aged under 75 in Caerphilly borough are not significantly lower than the Gwent average.

Table 3.1.9 Accidents and adverse effects: SMR age <75 years

	Male (95% CI)	Female (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Caerphilly	92 (71 to 117)	128 (92 to 171)	103 (85 to 125)
Blaenau Gwent	158 (116 to 209)	65 (30 to 124)	130 (98 to 164)
Torfaen	85 (58 to 120)	91 (52 to 148)	87 (64 to 115)
Monmouthshire	92 (63 to 130)	141 (90 to 210)	108 (82 to 141)
Newport	94 (70 to 122)	64 (37 to 103)	84 (65 to 106)

Source : Healthshow 2000 (Data 1995-99)

These data show an interesting pattern of gender differences in mortality in Caerphilly borough compared to Gwent as a whole. Females have significantly higher mortality than Gwent for all causes, circulatory diseases, acute myocardial infarction and stroke, whereas male mortality for these causes is not significantly different to Gwent. Males have higher mortality from respiratory disease that is of borderline significance, but is non-significant in females. No differences are seen for cancers nor accidents and adverse effects. The question arises as to whether these findings are a true picture or whether they arise only in this sampled five year period, and might therefore show substantial variation between different chosen time periods. To assess this, figures 3.1.10 to 3.1.26 show under 75 male and female SMRs for the six rolling five year periods between 1990-94 to 1995-1999

These figures show an increasing trend in all cause, circulatory diseases, and stroke mortality for females but not males, suggesting that females have higher mortality for these causes in Caerphilly borough compared to Gwent. The trend data for acute myocardial infarction suggest that female mortality is not higher than Gwent as only the 1995-99 time period SMR is significantly different from Gwent. The pattern of male SMR for respiratory disease shows a consistently higher SMR with the lower bound of the confidence interval hovering around 100 so the 1995-99 data do reflect the underlying pattern. There also appears to be a non-significant rising trend in female respiratory SMR and further years data will be required to assess this further. Apart from a declining trend in male lung cancer mortality, no particular patterns emerge for cancers and accidents and adverse effects.

Figure 3.1.10 All-cause mortality – (males)

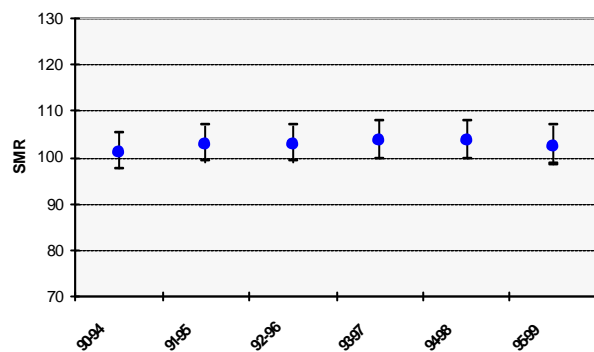


Figure 3.1.11 All-cause mortality (females)

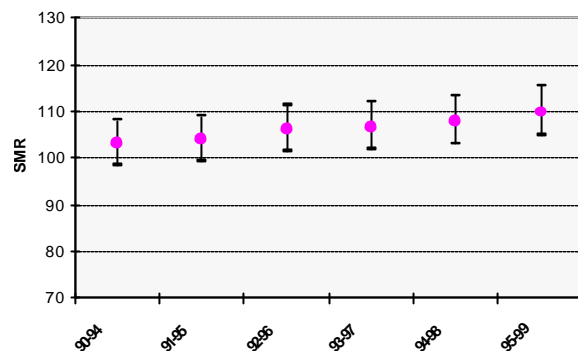


Figure 3.1.12 Circulatory disease (males)

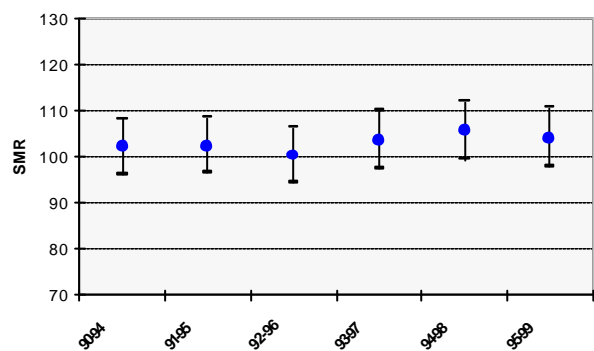


Figure 3.1.13 Circulatory disease (females)

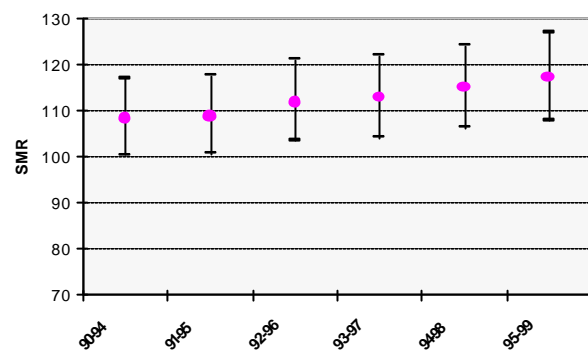


Figure 3.1.14 Acute MI (males)

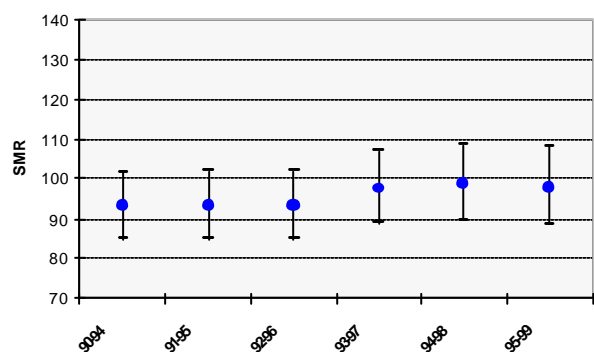


Figure 3.1.15 Acute MI (females)

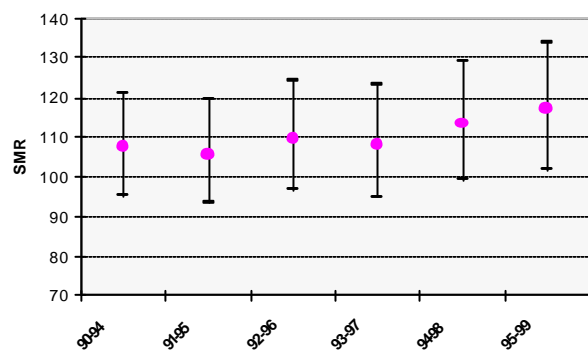


Figure 3.1.16 Cerebrovascular disease (males)

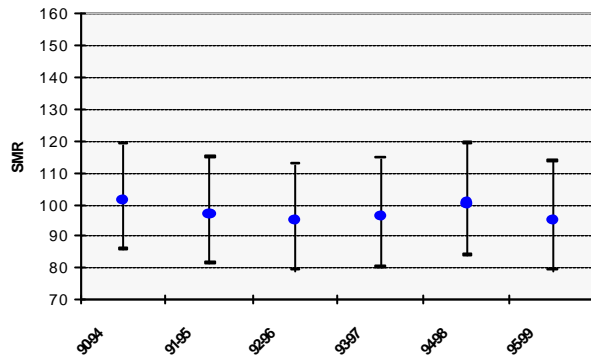


Figure 3.1.17 Cerebrovascular disease (females)

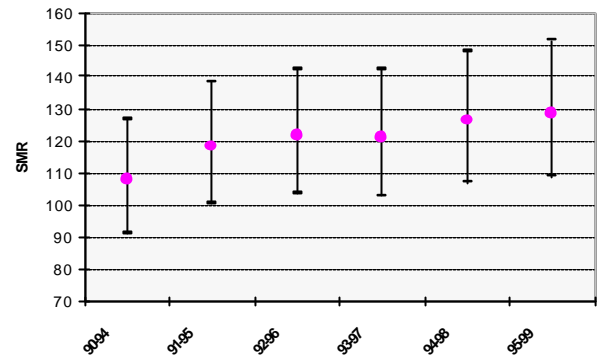


Figure 3.1.18 Respiratory disease (males)

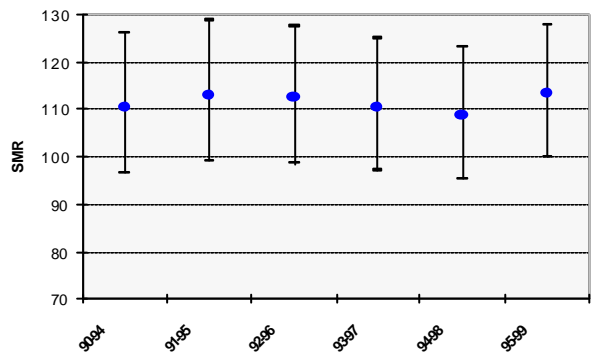


Figure 3.1.19 Respiratory disease (females)

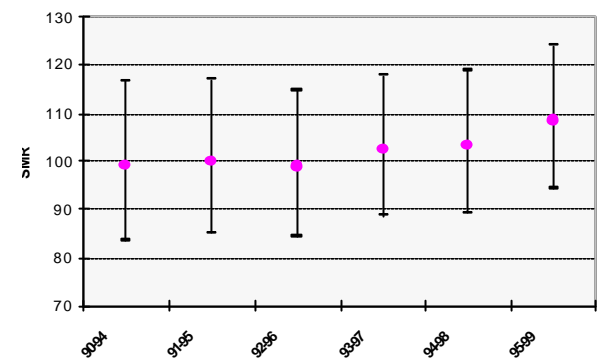


Figure 3.1.20 All cancers (males)

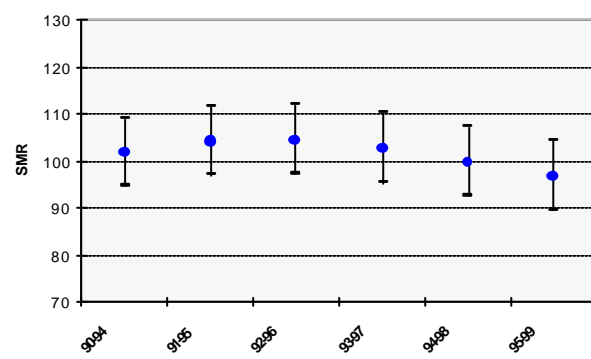


Figure 3.1.21 All cancers (females)

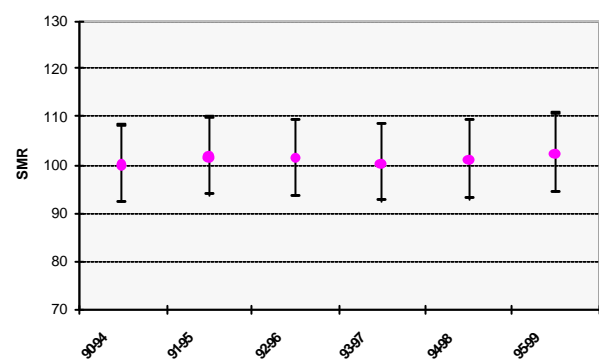


Figure 3.1.22 Lung cancer (males)

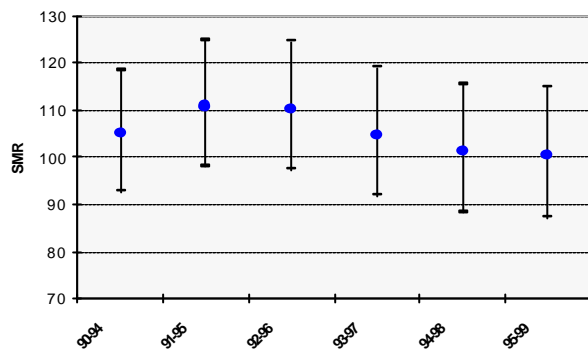


Figure 3.1.23 Lung cancer (females)

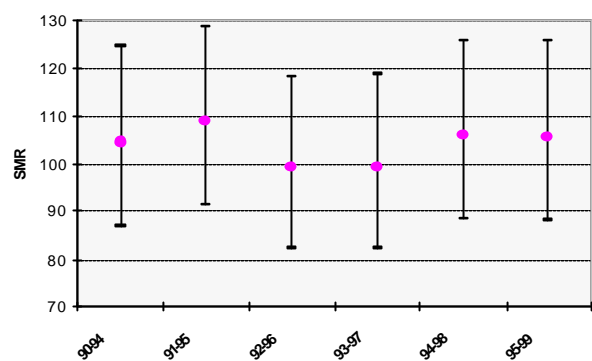


Figure 3.1.24 Breast cancer (females)

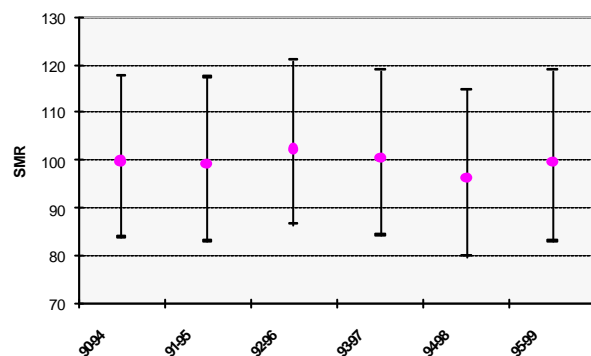


Figure 3.1.25 Accidents (males)

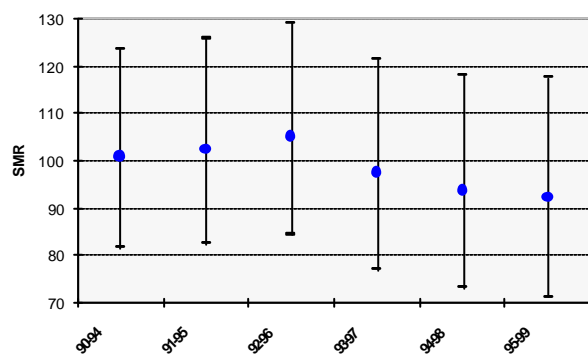
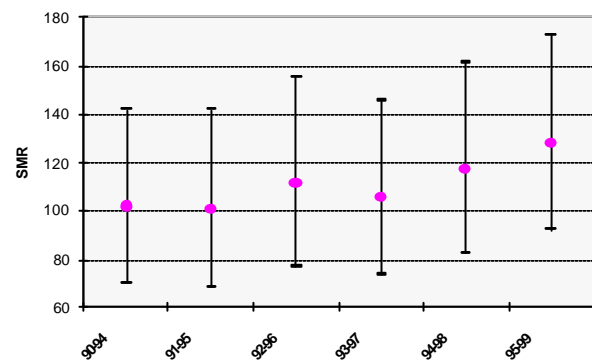


Figure 3.1. 26 Accidents (females)



3.2 Welsh Office Health Gain Targets

The graphs on the following pages show that it is projected that Caerphilly county borough will achieve the Welsh Office Health Gain Target for:

- **Lung cancer in males under 75 years**
- **Stroke in persons under 65 years**
- **Accidents and adverse effects for all ages**

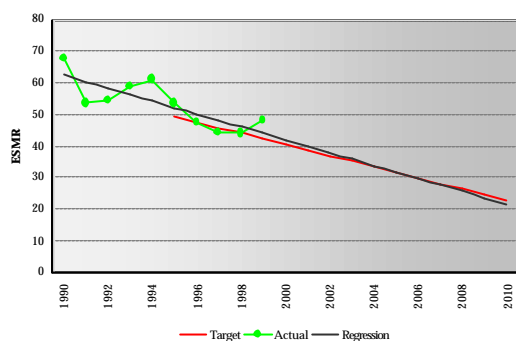
However, it is projected the county borough will miss the target for:

- **Lung cancer in females under 75 years**
- **Breast cancer in women aged 50-74 years**
- **Coronary heart disease in persons under 65 years**
- **Coronary heart disease in persons aged 65-74 years**
- **Stroke in persons aged 65-74 years**
- **Suicides**
- **Babies born with birth weight of less than 2500g**

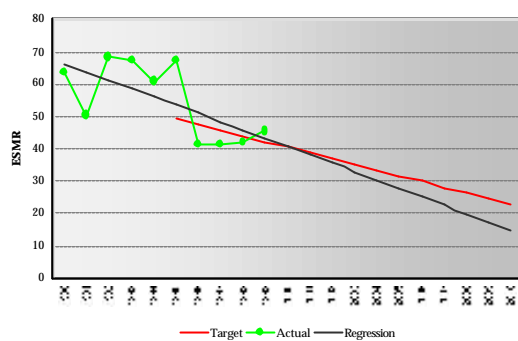
In the following series of graphs the green points are the actual rates year on year. The black line is the projected trend in rates based on the actual rates to 1999. The red line is the trend required to achieve the Welsh Health Gain Target.

3.2.1. Reduce European standardised mortality rate for lung cancer in men aged under 75 years by at least 54% by 2010.

Gwent

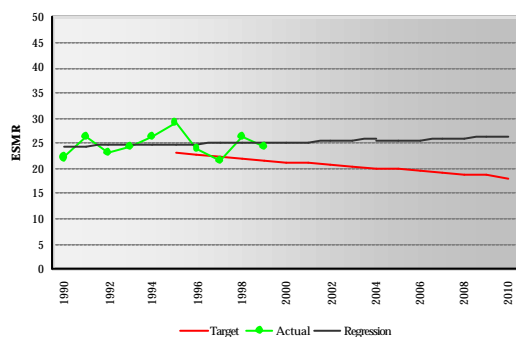


Caerphilly

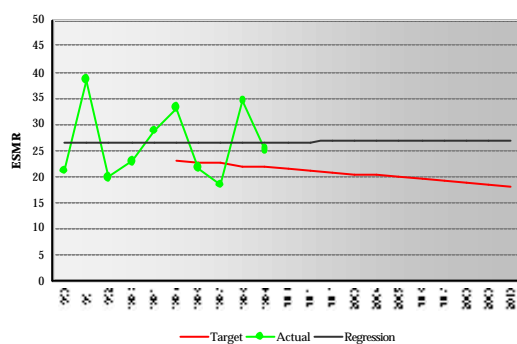


3.2.2 Reduce European standardised mortality rate for lung cancer in women aged under 75 years by at least 21% by 2010.

Gwent

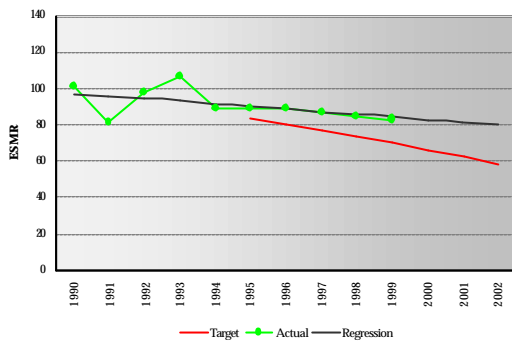


Caerphilly

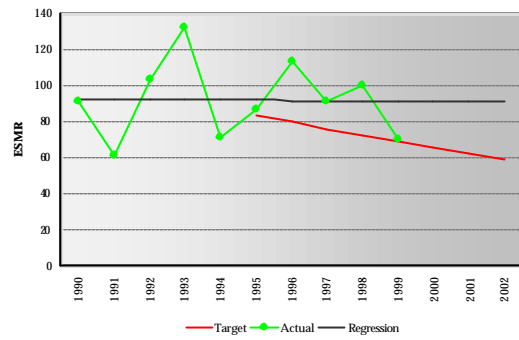


3.2.3 Reduce European standardised mortality rate for breast cancer in women aged 50-74 by at least 30% by 2002

Gwent

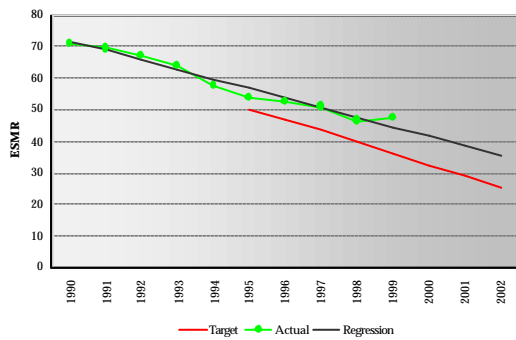


Caerphilly

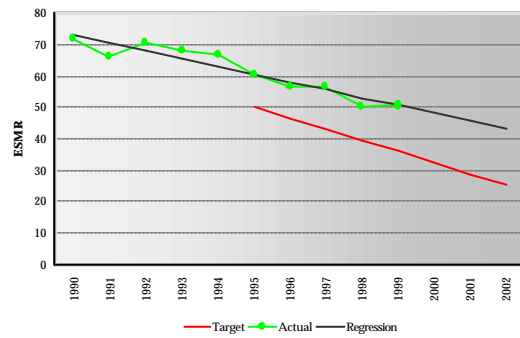


3.2.4 Reduce European standardised mortality rate from coronary heart disease for people aged under 65 by at least 50% by 2002.

Gwent

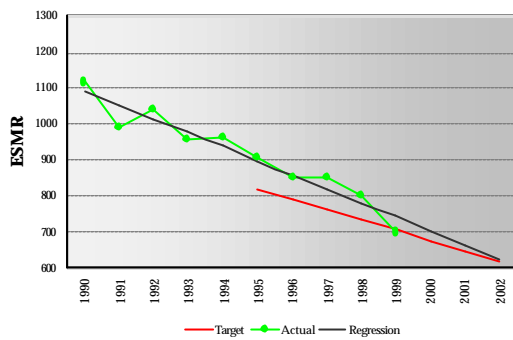


Caerphilly

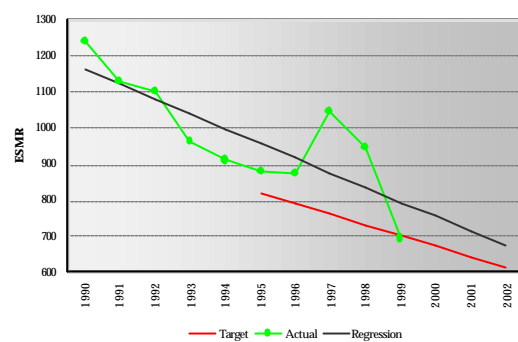


3.2.5 Reduce European standardised mortality rate from coronary heart disease for people aged 65-74 by at least 25% by 2002

Gwent

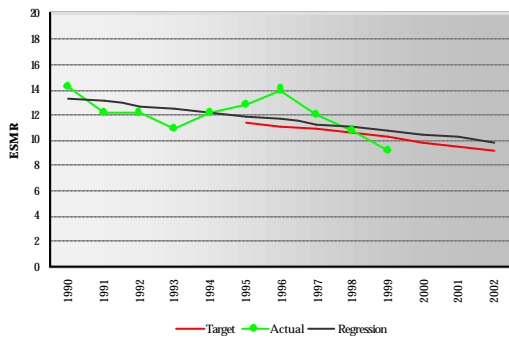


Caerphilly

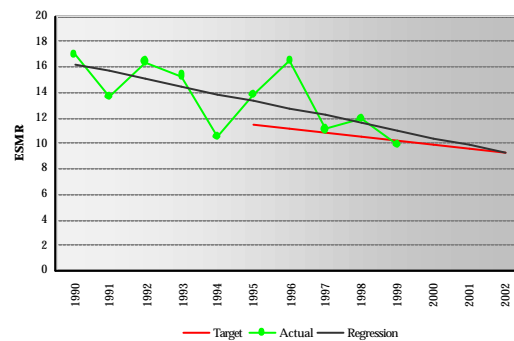


3.2.6 Reduce European standardised mortality rate from stroke for people aged under 65 by at least 20% by 2002

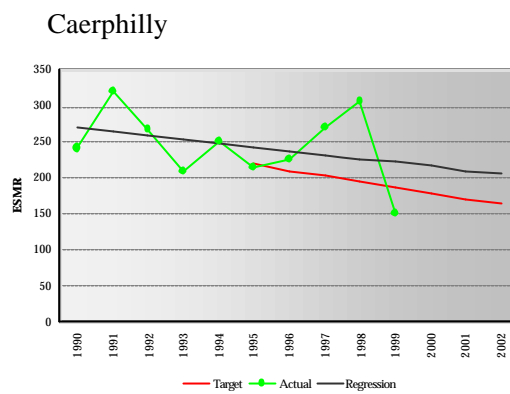
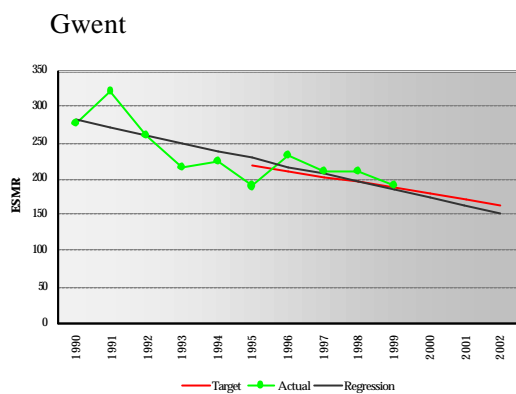
Gwent



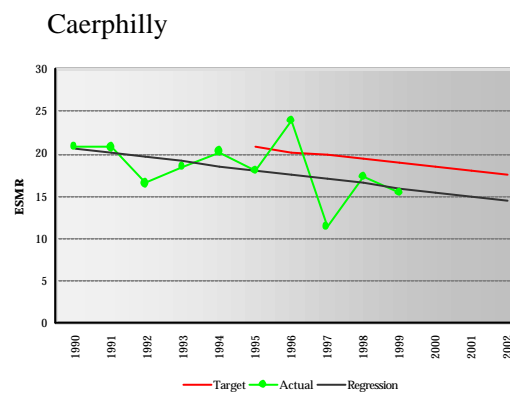
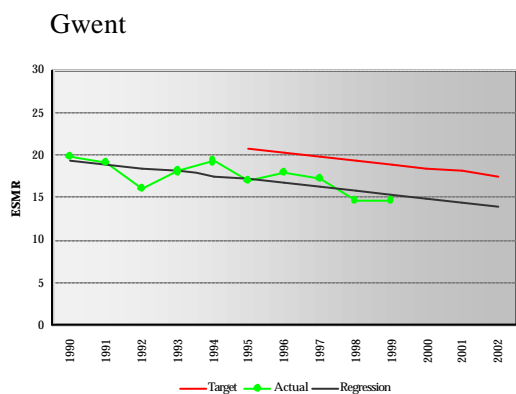
Caerphilly



3.2.7. Reduce European standardised mortality rate from stroke for people aged 65-74 by at least 35% by 2002

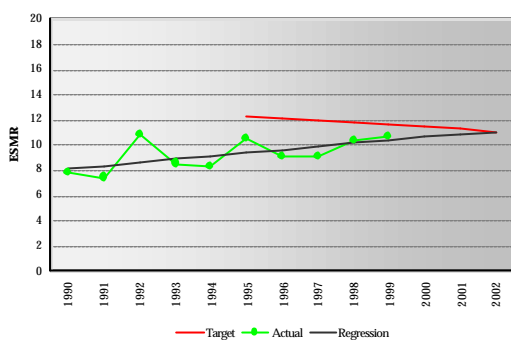


3.2.8. Reduce European standardised mortality rate for accidents for all ages by at least 31% by 2002

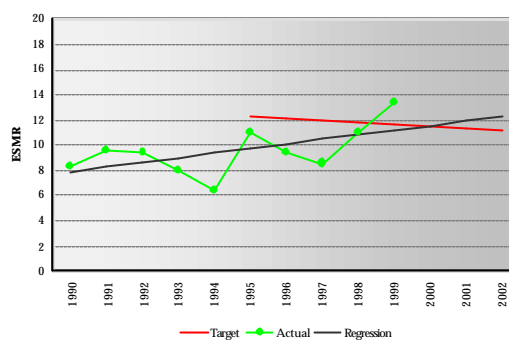


3.2.9. Reduce European standardised mortality rate from suicide (including undetermined deaths) by at least 10% by 2002

Gwent

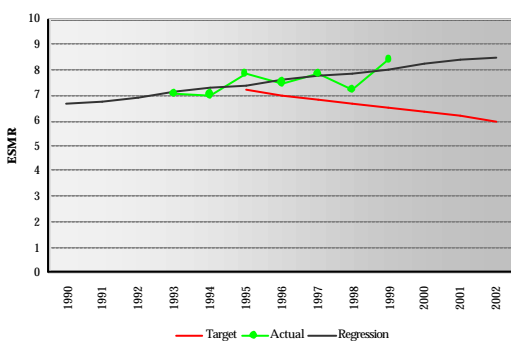


Caerphilly

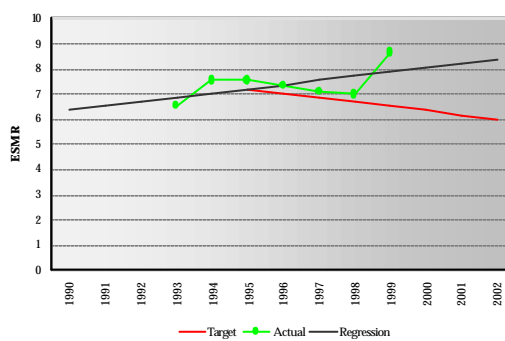


3.2.10. Reduce to below 6% the proportion of babies (live and stillbirth) of low birth weight (below 2500g) by 2002

Gwent

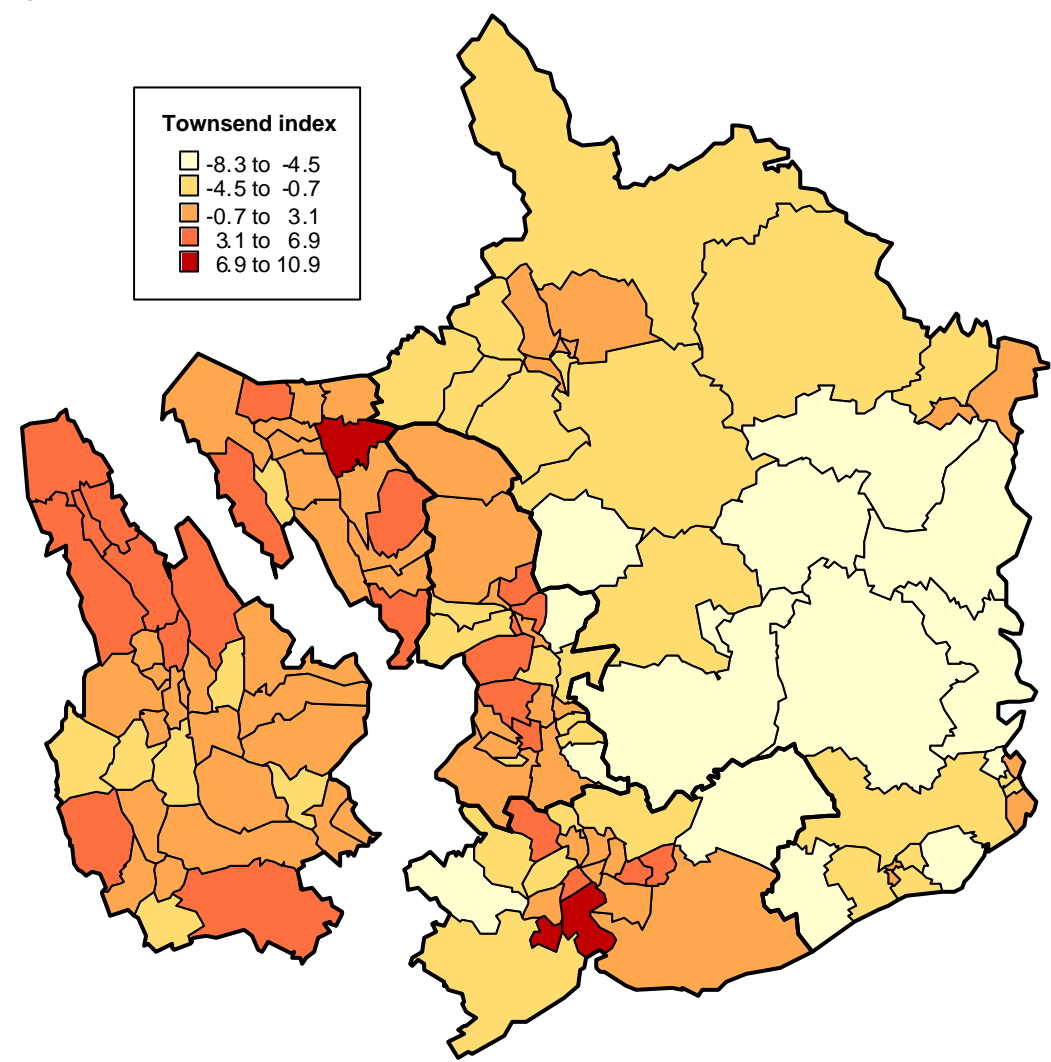


Caerphilly



Chapter 4 Atlas of multiagency data

Figure 4.1.1 Townsend index of deprivation



Electoral Division	Score	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	Score	Gwent rank
Moriah	6.0	5	Crumlin	0.7	56
Aberbargoed	6.0	6	Pengam	0.6	58
Twyn Carno	5.5	8	Newbridge	0.0	67
Pontlottyn	4.8	12	Morgan Jones	-0.1	70
Darran Valley	4.1	15	Risca East	-0.2	72
New Tredegar	4.0	16	Ynysddu	-0.2	73
St. James	3.6	19	Abercarn	-0.2	75
Aber Valley	3.4	23	Risca West	-0.3	76
Argoed	3.3	26	Llanbradach	-0.4	78
Bargoed	2.8	28	Blackwood	-0.6	80
Hengoed	2.7	31	Crosskeys	-0.8	83
Cefn Fforest	2.3	33	Maesycwmmmer	-1.4	87
St.Cattwg	1.5	41	Nelson	-1.5	88
BT&M	1.4	45	Penmaen	-2.0	90
Pontllanfraith	1.1	49	Ystrad Mynach	-3.0	104
Gilfach	0.8	53	St. Martins	-3.5	108
Penyrheol	0.8	55			

The Townsend index of social and material deprivation is calculated from unemployment, car ownership, housing tenure and overcrowding census data. The variables are combined to produce an index standardised to the area of study, in this case Gwent. Scores which are greater than zero indicate higher than average deprivation than Gwent, scores which are below zero indicate areas which are less deprived than average.

Figure 4.1.1 shows that the Upper Rhymney Valley electoral divisions as well as Aber Valley and St James are among the most deprived in Gwent.

Source: Census 1991

Figure 4.1.2 Townsend index of deprivation: Caerphilly county borough enumeration districts

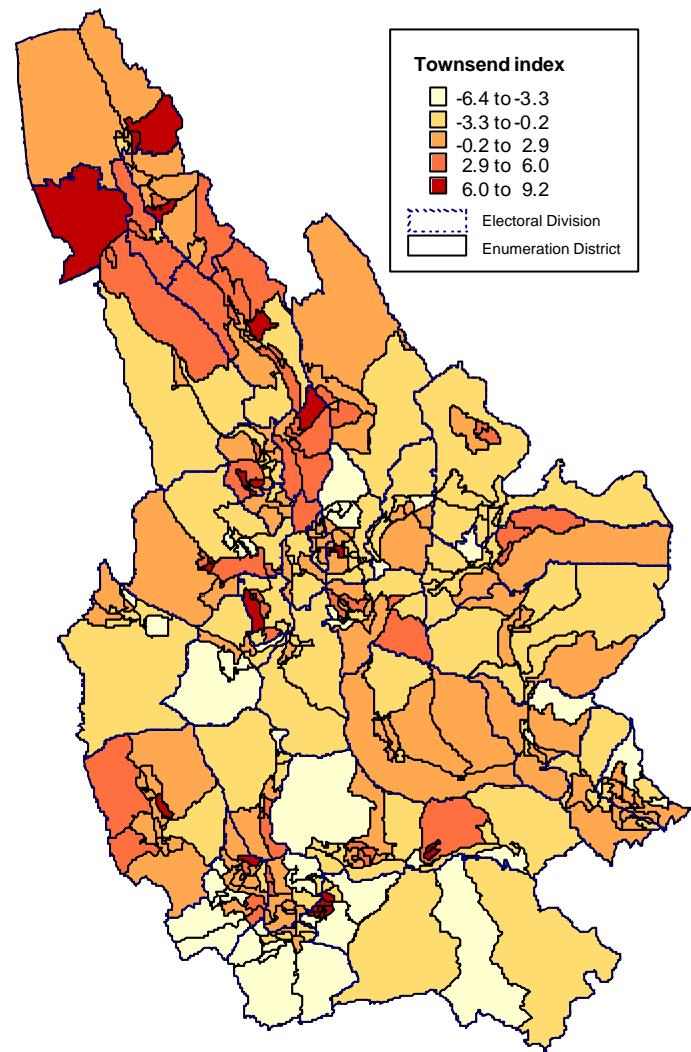


Figure 4.1.2 illustrates that there are deprived enumeration districts throughout the borough, but it also reveals the heterogeneity (or variation) that exists *within* electoral divisions. The St James electoral division in the South of the borough is a good example. It contains fourteen enumeration districts, eight of which are less deprived than the Gwent average. However, the remaining six, which form the Lansbury Park estate, are among the most deprived in Gwent.

Source: Census 1991

Figure 4.2.1 Percent households with gross annual income <£5,000

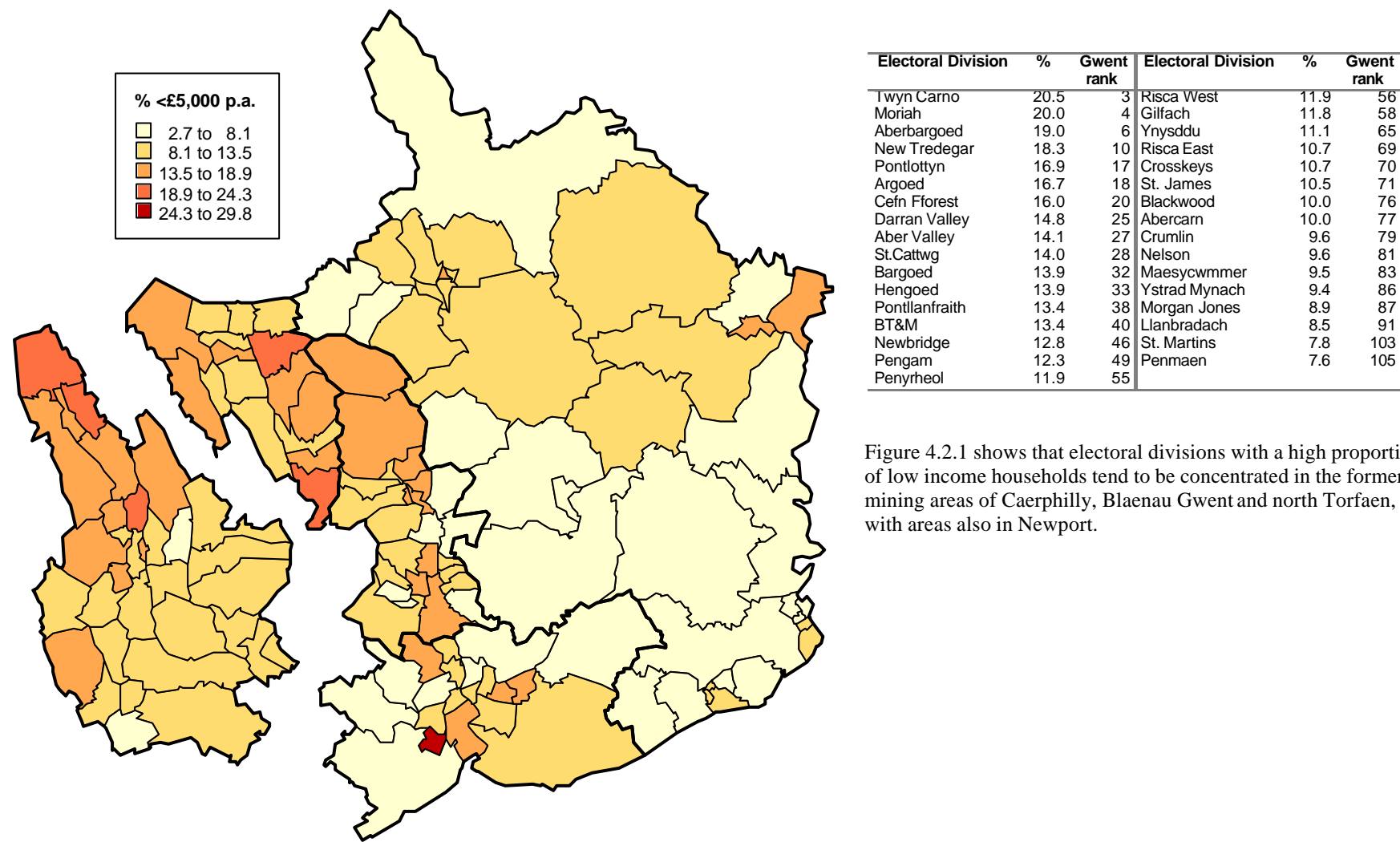


Figure 4.2.1 shows that electoral divisions with a high proportion of low income households tend to be concentrated in the former mining areas of Caerphilly, Blaenau Gwent and north Torfaen, with areas also in Newport.

Source: CACI

Figure 4.2.2 Percent households with gross annual income <£5,000: Caerphilly county borough enumeration districts

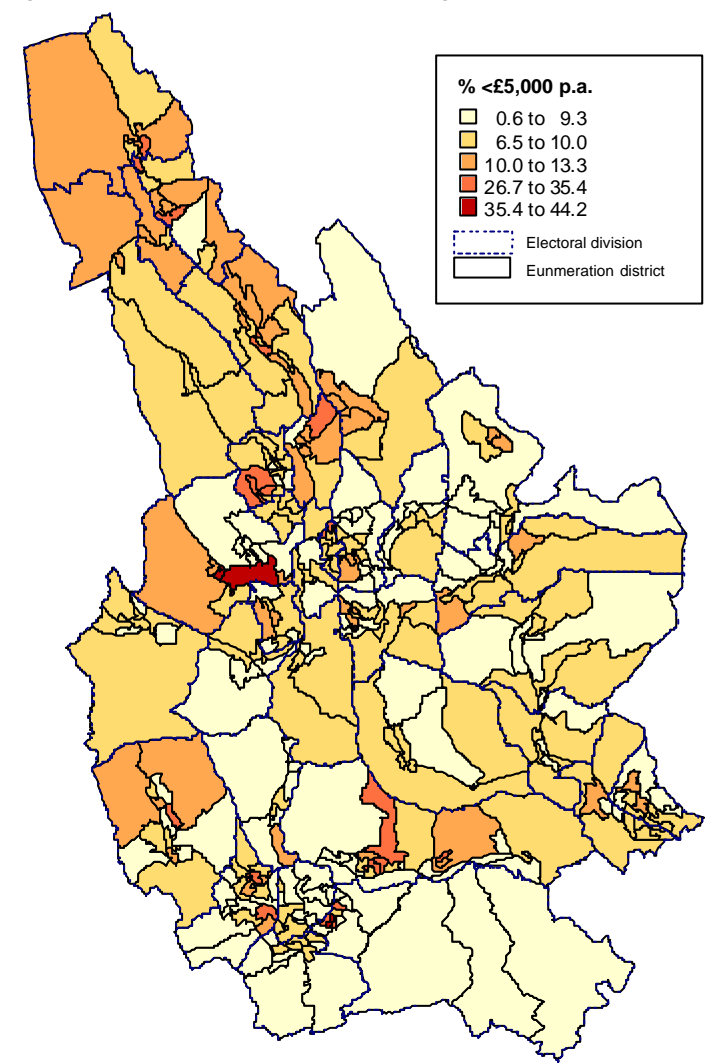
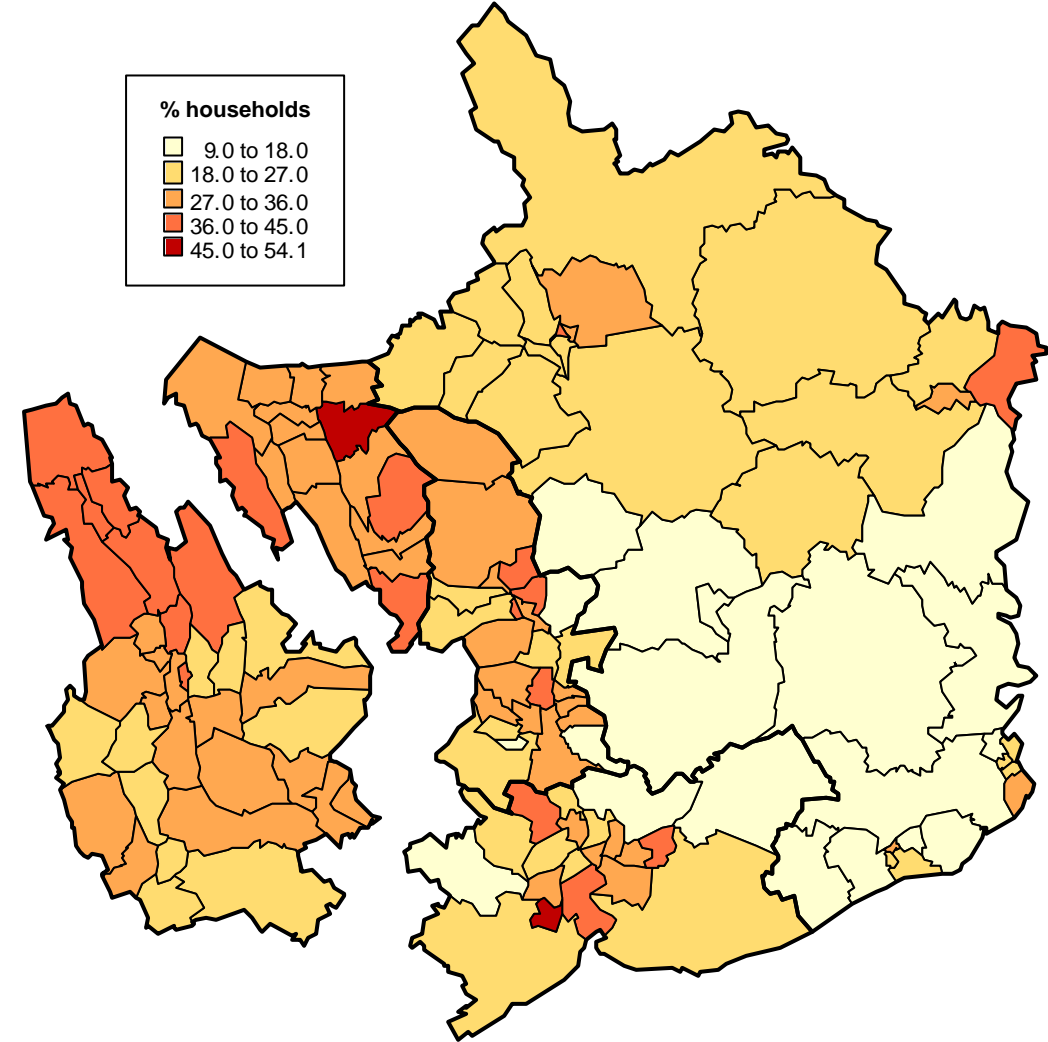


Figure 4.2.2 shows data on low income at enumeration district level for Caerphilly county borough. Comparison with figure 4.2.1 again shows how variation exists at smaller areas within electoral divisions. Comparison of figures 4.2.2 and 4.2.1 shows a clear relation between low income and deprivation.

Source: CACI

Figure 4.2.3 Percent households with gross annual income <£10,000



Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank
Twyn Carno	43.4	4	Ynysddu	30.4	59
Moriah	43.2	5	Pengam	29.9	60
Aberbargoed	42.5	6	Crosskeys	29.2	61
New Tredegar	42.2	7	Penyrheol	28.4	65
Pontlottyn	39.6	12	Risca East	28.2	66
Darran Valley	37.8	17	Maesycwmmmer	27.5	71
Argoed	37.7	18	Abercarn	27.0	73
Cefn Fforest	36.8	22	Blackwood	26.5	76
Hengoed	35.3	26	Crumlin	26.3	78
Bargoed	34.0	32	Nelson	25.4	80
Aber Valley	33.4	35	Ystrad Mynach	24.7	83
St.Cattwg	32.5	40	Llanbradach	24.6	85
Pontllanfraith	32.3	41	St. James	24.5	86
BT&M	31.2	47	Morgan Jones	24.5	88
Gilfach	30.8	52	Penmaen	22.2	96
Risca West	30.7	54	St. Martins	21.7	98
Newbridge	30.5	55			

Figure 4.2.3 exhibits a pattern similar to figure 4.2.1. Within Caerphilly borough it is clear that the Upper Rhymney Valley contains the highest proportions of households with gross annual incomes under £10,000.

Source: CACI

Figure 4.2.4 Percent households with gross annual income <£10,000: Caerphilly county borough enumeration districts

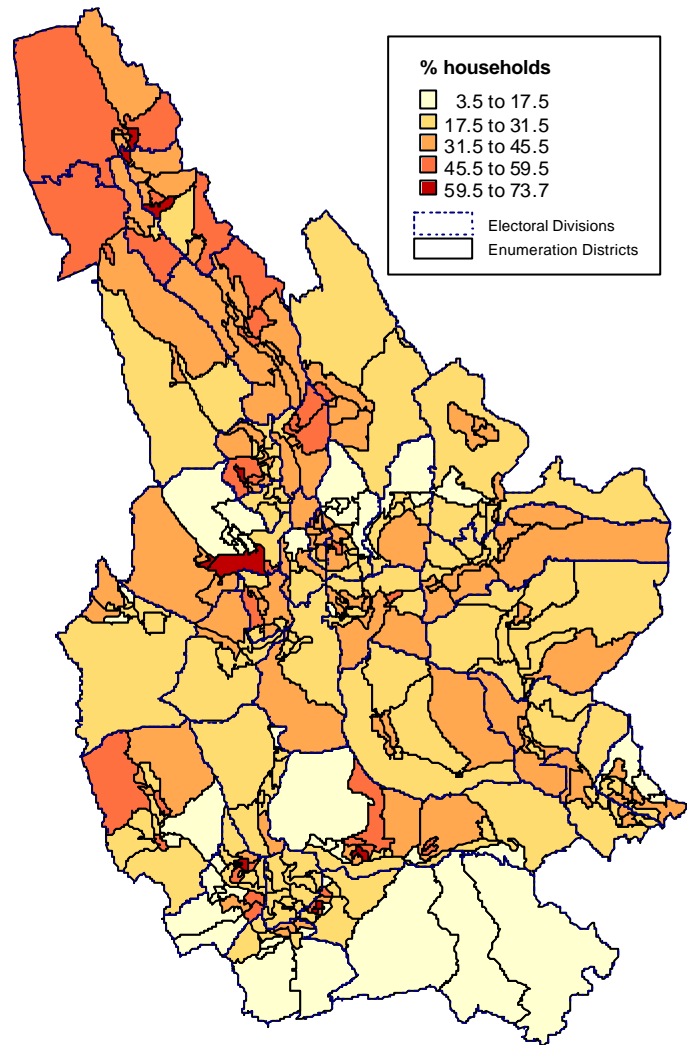
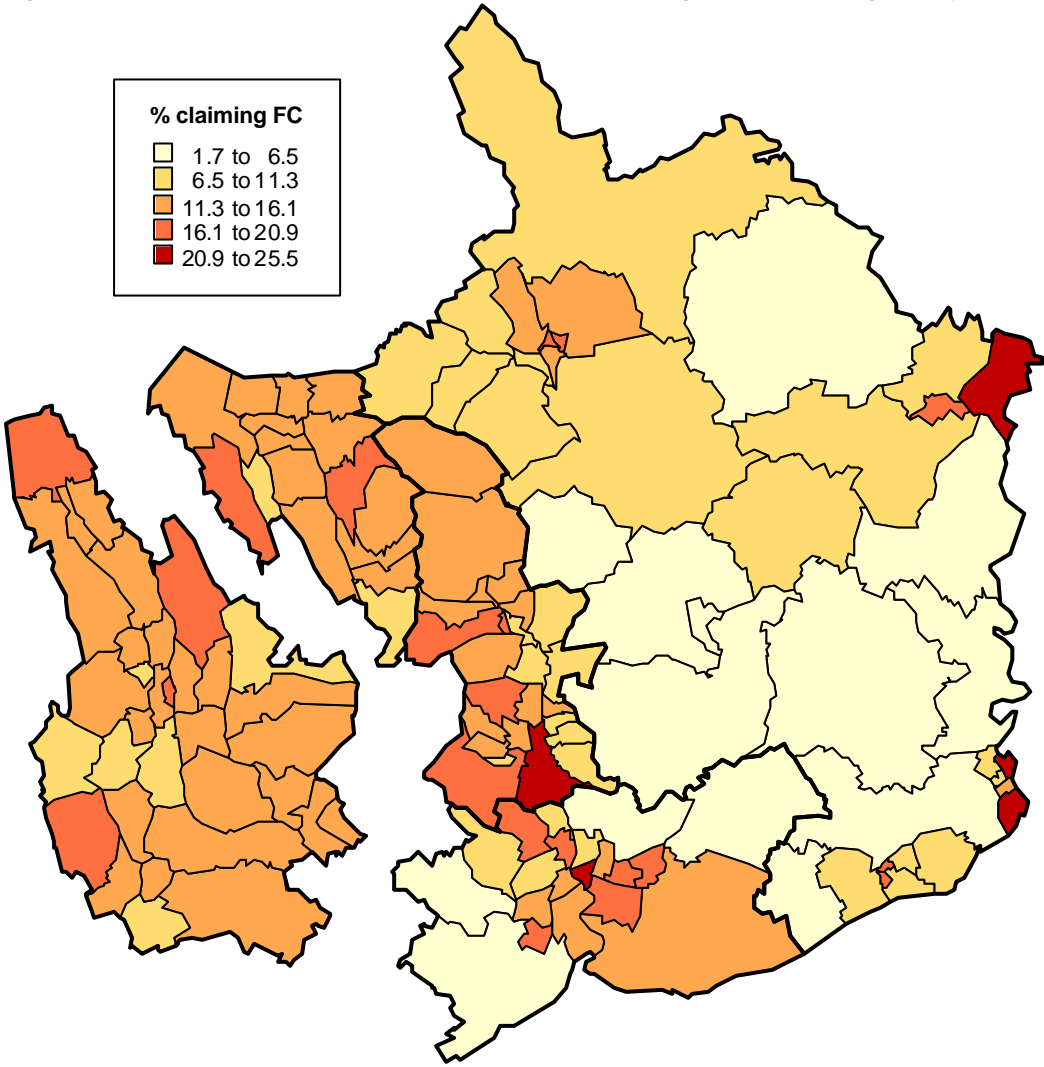


Figure 4.2.4 shows the same data as figure 4.2.3 but at enumeration district level for Caerphilly county borough only. The enumeration districts with the highest proportions of households on gross annual incomes of under £10,000 are scattered throughout the borough from Caerphilly and Graig-y-Rhacca in the South to Rhymney in the north.

Source: CACI

Figure 4.2.5 Percent households with dependent children aged 0-15 claiming Family Credit 1999



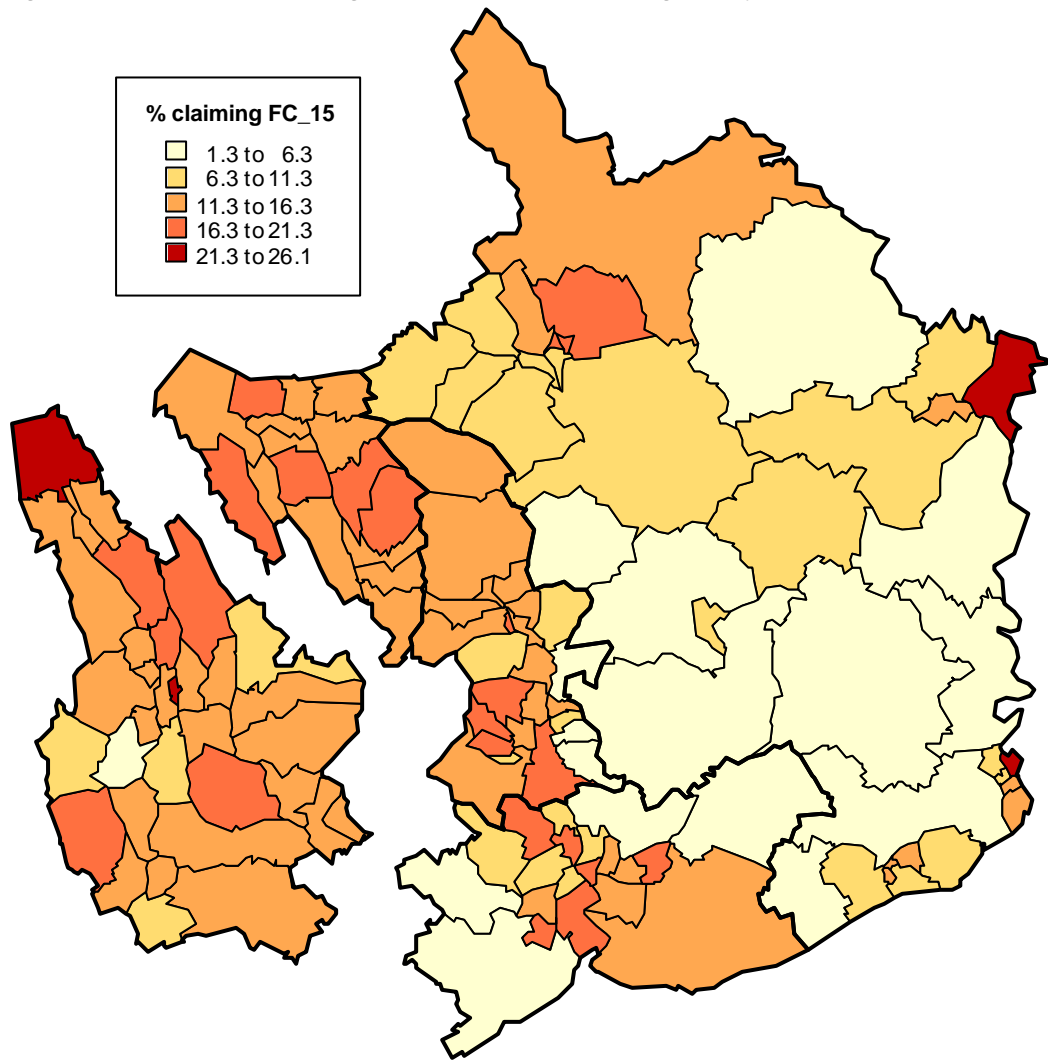
Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank
Argoed	20.3	6	St. Cattwg	12.5	62
Twyn Carno	18.5	14	Newbridge	12.4	64
Aber Valley	18.3	17	Penyrheol	12.3	65
Cefn Fforest	17.4	20	Hengoed	12.2	67
Risca West	15.7	28	Pontlloftyn	12.2	69
Aberbargoed	15.4	32	Crosskeys	12.2	70
Darran Valley	15.3	33	St. James	12.1	72
Llanbradach	15.1	36	Pontllanfraith	12.0	74
Ynysddu	15.1	37	Bargoed	11.6	78
New Tredegar	14.8	38	Penmaen	11.5	81
Abercam	14.4	43	Nelson	10.9	84
Morgan Jones	13.8	49	Gilfach	10.7	86
Blackwood	13.6	51	Maesycwmmmer	8.9	95
Risca East	13.3	54	St. Martins	8.8	97
Moriah	13.0	56	Crumlin	8.3	100
Pengam	12.8	58	Ystrad Mynach	7.3	112
BT&M	12.6	60			

Family Credit is a benefit for working people on a low or moderate income who are bringing up children. Either parent must be working for 16 hours or more per week. Two or one parent families, employees and the self employed are eligible to claim. This benefit has now been replaced by the Working Families Tax Credit.

Figure 4.2.5 shows the proportion of households with dependent children who are claiming Family Credit. The time lag between the 1991 census denominator and 1998 numerator means that the data should be treated with caution. However population changes between 1991 and 1998 are unlikely to substantially change the overall interpretation of these data.

Source: DSS

Figure 4.2.6 Percent children aged 0-15 in families claiming Family Credit 1999

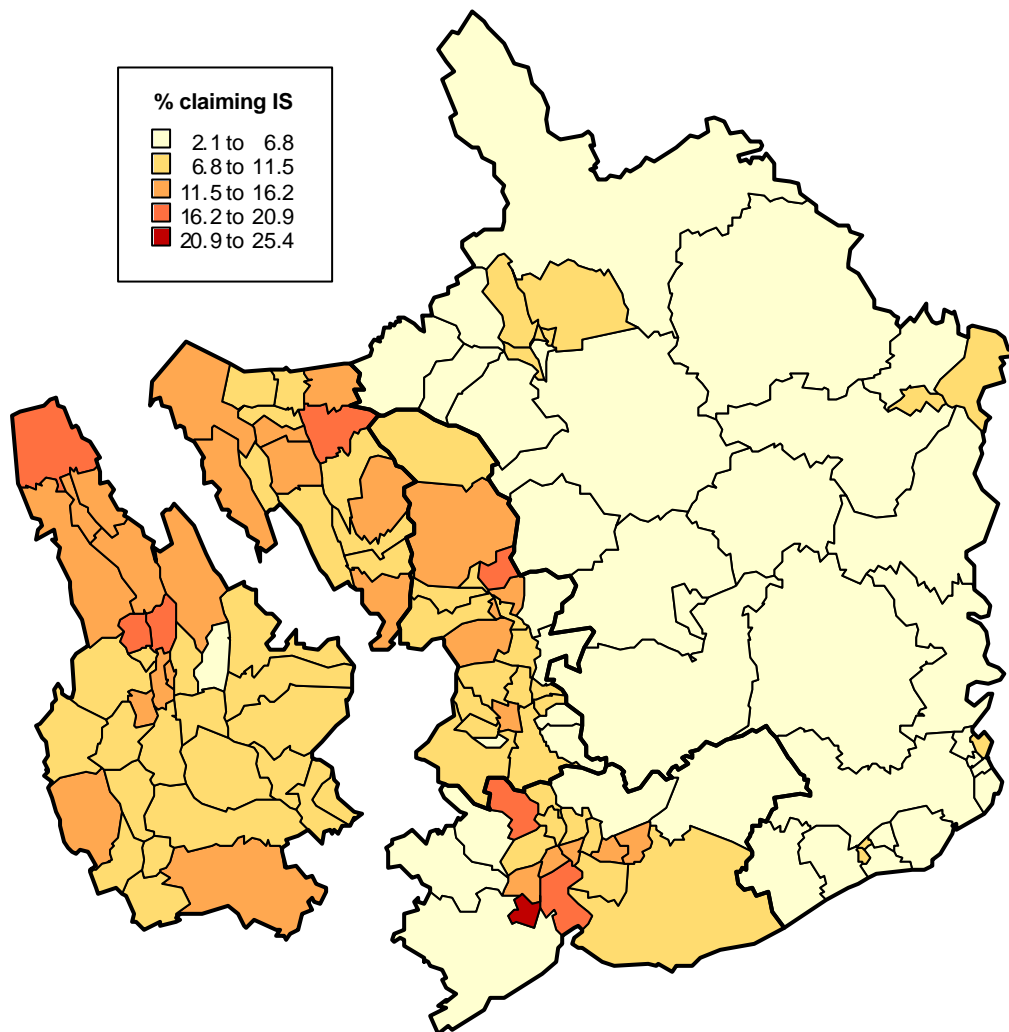


Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank
Cefn Fforest	23.9	2	Risca West	13.7	65
Twyn Carno	21.8	4	Pontlloftyn	13.5	66
Argoed	19.6	9	Blackwood	13.2	69
Aber Valley	18.6	15	Gilfach	13.0	71
Aberbargoed	17.7	19	Pengam	13.0	72
Ynysddu	17.6	21	St. Cattwg	13.0	73
New Tredegar	16.5	28	Bargoed	12.6	76
Abercam	15.7	31	Hengoed	12.5	78
Darran Valley	15.7	33	BT&M	12.4	79
St. James	15.6	35	Crosskeys	12.3	81
Risca East	15.4	39	Morgan Jones	12.3	82
Moriah	15.2	43	Nelson	11.2	88
Llanbradach	15.2	44	Maesycwmmmer	9.5	98
Newbridge	14.6	50	Crumlin	9.2	100
Pontllanfraith	14.1	55	St. Martins	8.5	103
Penmaen	14.1	56	Ystrad Mynach	6.2	115
Penyrheol	13.7	64			

Figure 4.2.6 shows the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in families claiming family credit. A similar pattern to the proportion of households with dependent children claiming Family Credit shown in figure 4.2.5 is shown.

Source: DSS

Figure 4.2.7 Percent persons aged 16+ claiming Income Support 1998



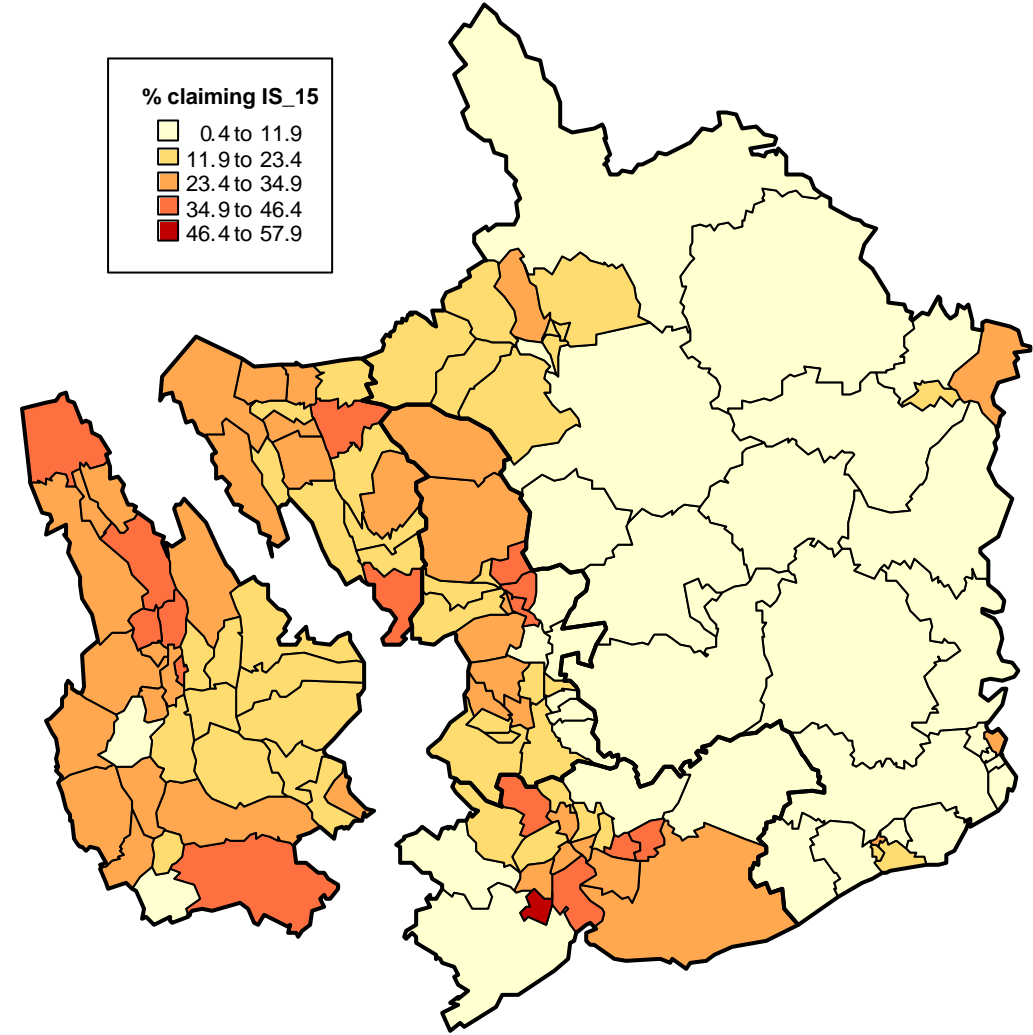
Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank
Twyn Carno	19.9	3	Nelson	10.5	49
Aberbargoed	16.7	7	Penyrheol	10.5	50
Bargoed	16.4	8	Pontllanfraith	10.1	55
St. James	15.9	9	Llanbradach	10.0	56
New Tredegar	15.5	11	Risca West	9.9	57
Pontlloftyn	15.0	13	Newbridge	9.7	58
Moriah	15.0	14	Crosskeys	9.6	62
Hengoed	14.5	17	Blackwood	9.4	65
Cefn Fforest	14.3	19	Risca East	9.2	66
Argoed	13.8	20	Maesycwmmmer	9.0	70
Aber Valley	12.9	26	Morgan Jones	8.9	71
Darran Valley	12.6	31	Crumlin	8.7	74
Pengam	11.8	34	Abercarn	7.7	82
BT&M	11.2	38	Ystrad Mynach	7.3	87
St. Cattwg	11.1	41	St. Martins	7.0	90
Gilfach	10.9	43	Penmaen	6.0	98
Ynysddu	10.5	48			

Income Support provides financial help for certain people who are working for less than 16 hours per week (less than 24 hours per week in the case of a partner) whose income, from all sources, is below a minimum level set by Parliament. For each claimant this is their individually assessed *applicable amount*. Claimants must be aged 16 and over. A person claiming this benefit is not required to be available for work because, for example, they are sick, disabled, a lone parent, aged 60 or over, getting Invalid Care Allowance, or pregnant and within 11 weeks of the expected date of confinement. Income Support is an income-related benefit. This means that the amount received depends on an individual's financial resources such as earnings or savings. The payment bridges the gap between current finances and the applicable amount.

Figure 4.2.7 shows that Twyn Carno, at the top of the Rhymney Valley, has the highest percentage of persons in receipt of Income Support in the borough. Most of the Upper Rhymney Valley has relatively high percentages of persons receiving this benefit as well as St James in the south. This is a mixed area incorporating affluent areas such as Rudry and Draethen, but also the deprived Lansbury Park estate on the eastern edge of the town of Caerphilly.

Source: DSS

Figure 4.2.8 Children aged 0-15 living in families claiming Income Support 1998

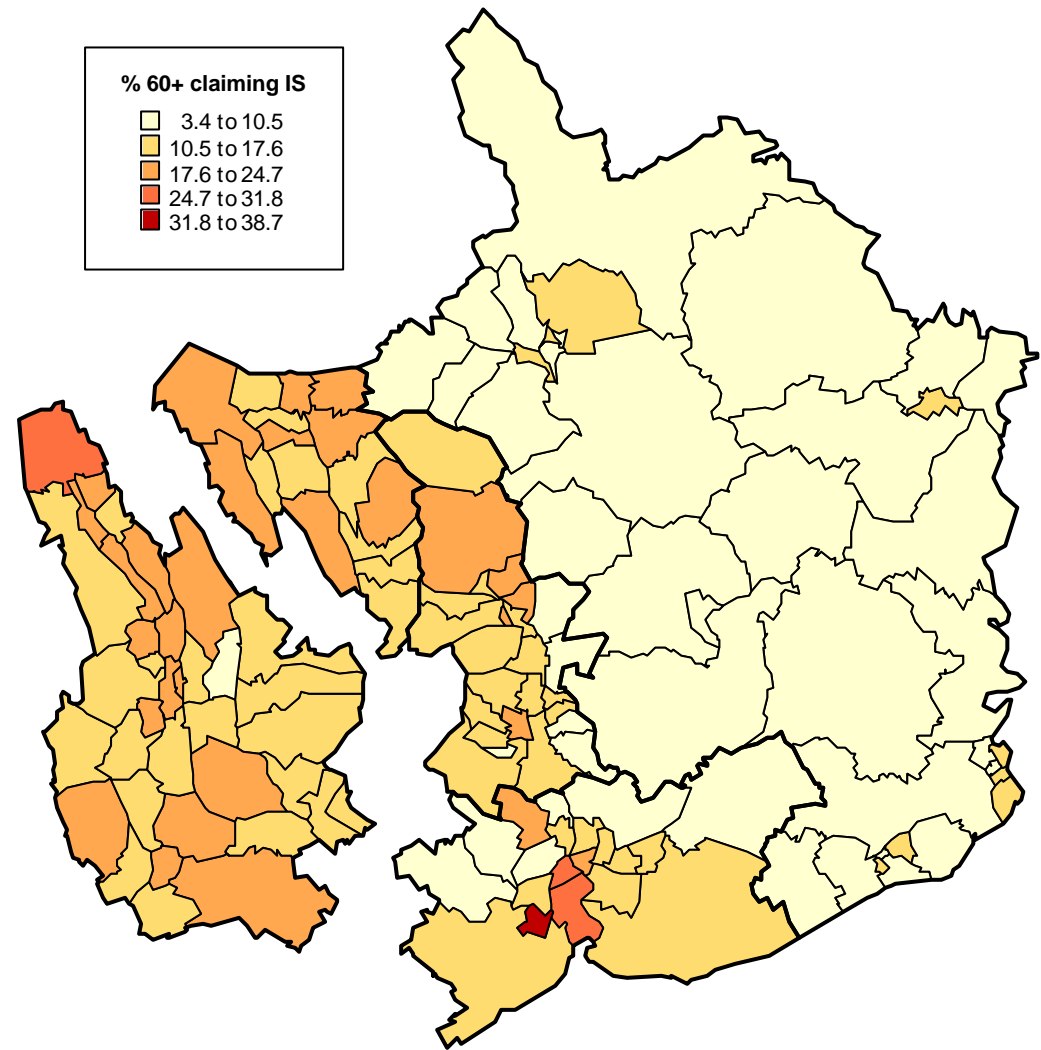


Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank
Twyn Carno	43.0	7	St. Cattwg	25.4	50
Aberbargoed	41.5	8	Risca East	24.5	52
St. James	40.4	10	Llanbradach	24.3	53
Bargoed	39.8	11	Pontllanfraith	23.2	56
Cefn Fforest	36.8	14	Ynysddu	22.8	57
New Tredegar	36.5	15	Newbridge	22.1	60
Darran Valley	34.8	17	Crumlin	19.2	68
Argoed	34.8	18	Maesycwmmmer	18.5	75
Moriah	32.2	22	Risca West	17.5	79
Hengoed	32.2	23	Blackwood	17.5	80
Pontlloftyn	31.4	27	Crosskeys	16.9	83
Gilfach	30.5	31	Morgan Jones	16.7	84
Aber Valley	28.1	39	Abercarn	16.3	87
BT&M	26.9	42	Penmaen	13.3	90
Nelson	26.6	43	St. Martins	10.2	101
Pengam	25.8	48	Ystrad Mynach	9.8	103
Penyrheol	25.5	49			

Figure 4.2.8 again maps Income Support but this time focusing on children to give an indication of childhood poverty. Most of the Upper Rhymney Valley as well as St James in the south and Cefn Fforest, to the west of Blackwood, have over a third of children aged 0-15 living in families claiming Income Support.

Source: DSS

Figure 4.2.9 Percent persons aged 60+ claiming Income Support 1998

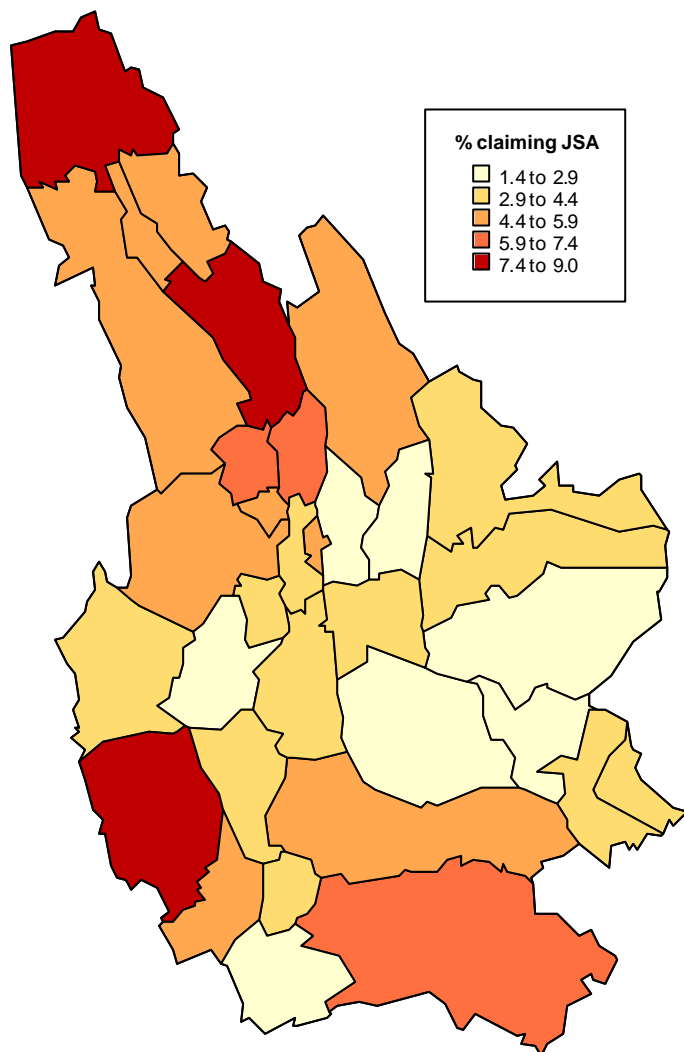


Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank
Twyn Carno	24.9	4	BT&M	17.1	38
Pontlloftyn	22.7	5	Crosskeys	16.8	42
Cefn Fforest	22.0	6	Pontllanfraith	16.7	44
Hengoed	21.5	9	Penyrheol	16.5	46
St. James	20.8	14	St. Cattwg	16.2	47
Argoed	20.8	15	Nelson	15.7	49
Moriah	20.6	18	Darran Valley	15.0	54
Bargoed	20.4	19	Newbridge	14.7	56
Aberbargoed	20.4	20	Gilfach	14.5	57
New Tredegar	20.0	21	Crumlin	13.9	64
Ynysddu	19.5	23	Maesycwmmmer	13.5	68
Pengam	18.9	25	St. Martins	13.3	73
Aber Valley	18.7	27	Ystrad Mynach	12.2	80
Morgan Jones	17.9	31	Abercarn	12.0	81
Blackwood	17.5	34	Risca East	11.9	83
Llanbradach	17.4	35	Penmaen	9.8	95
Risca West	17.3	36			

Figure 4.2.9 shows the proportion of persons aged 60 and above who are in receipt of Income Support and gives an indication of the level of pensioner poverty. Once again, Twyn Carno in the north of the Rhymney Valley has the highest proportion of claimants in the borough and most of the Upper Rhymney Valley contains electoral divisions where at least a fifth of persons over 60 are receiving the benefit.

Source: DSS

Figure 4.2.10 Percent persons claiming Job Seekers Allowance 1998

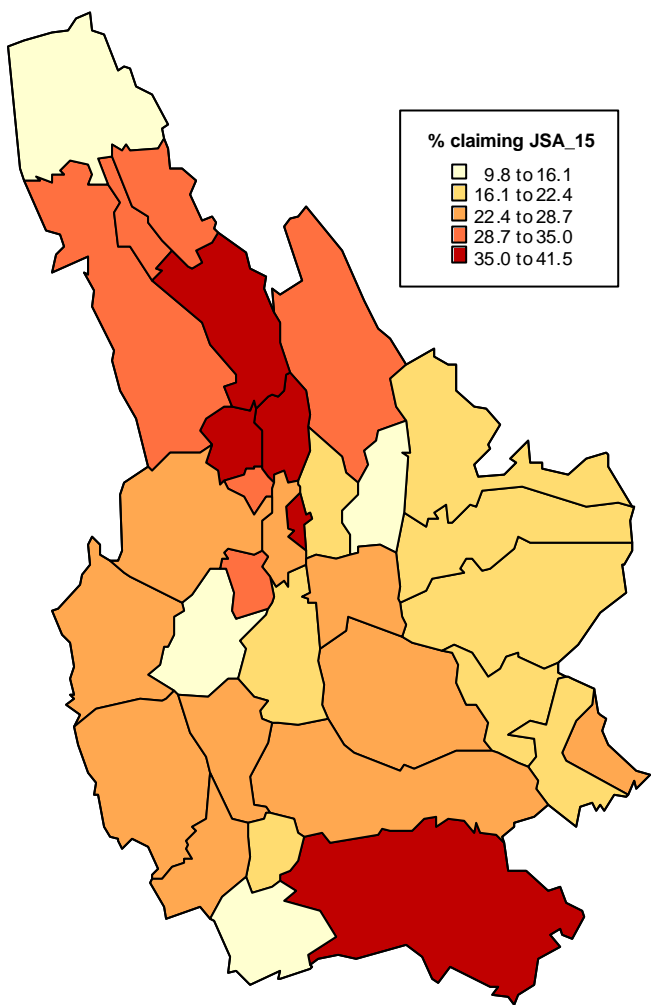


Electoral Division	%	Electoral Division	%
New Tredegar	8.9	Morgan Jones	3.9
Twyn Carno	8.9	Crumlin	3.8
Aber Valley	7.9	Pengam	3.7
Bargoed	7.3	Nelson	3.6
Aberbargoed	7.1	Pontllanfraith	3.4
St. James	6.6	Risca East	3.3
Darran Valley	5.8	Newbridge	3.3
Gilfach	5.7	Maesycwmmmer	3.2
Moriah	5.7	Risca West	3.0
Argoed	5.4	St. Martins	2.8
Pontlottyn	5.2	Ynysddu	2.8
BT&M	4.7	Abercarn	2.7
St.Cattwg	4.6	Blackwood	2.5
Penyrheol	4.6	Crosskeys	2.3
Cefn Fforest	4.5	Ystrad Mynach	2.2
Llanbradach	4.3	Penmaen	1.5
Hengoed	4.1		

Figure 4.2.10 shows the percentage of economically active persons claiming income based Job Seekers Allowance, a benefit payable to unemployed persons. The percentage of claimants varies throughout the borough with the highest levels in parts of the Upper Rhymney Valley and Aber Valley.

Source: DSS

Figure 4.2.11 Percent children aged 0-15 in households claiming Job Seekers Allowance 1998

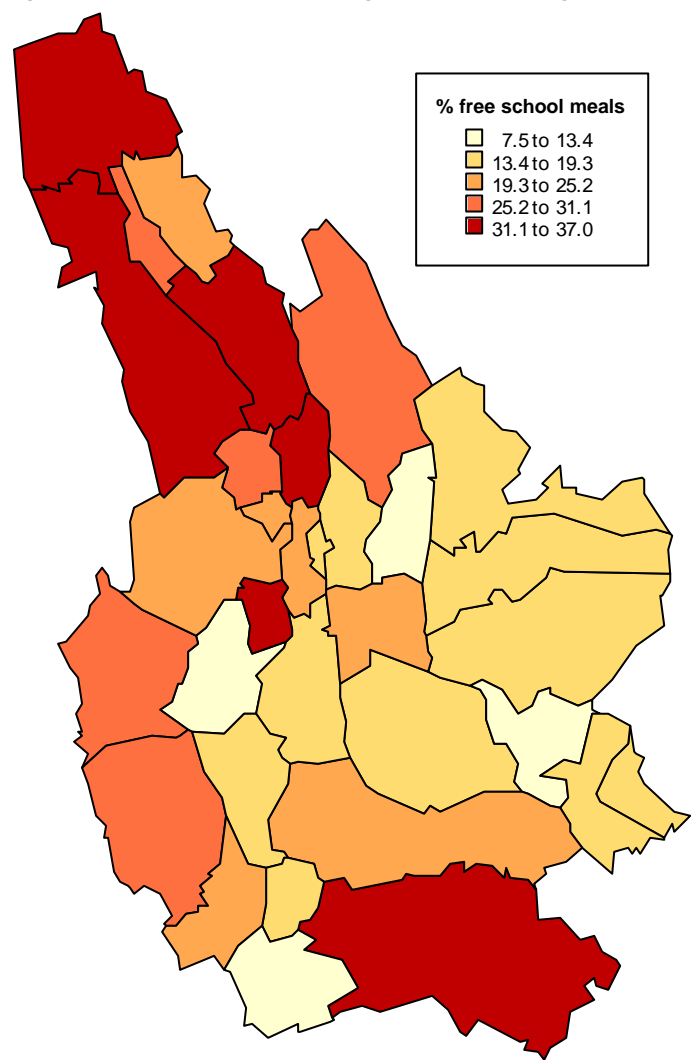


Electoral Division	%	Electoral Division	%
Aberbargoed	41.5	Risca East	24.5
St. James	40.4	Llanbradach	24.3
Bargoed	39.8	Pontllanfraith	23.2
Cefn Fforest	36.8	Ynysddu	22.8
New Tredegar	36.5	Newbridge	22.1
Argoed	34.8	Crumlin	19.2
Darran Valley	34.8	Maesycwmmmer	18.5
Hengoed	32.2	Blackwood	17.5
Moriah	32.2	Risca West	17.5
Pontlloftyn	31.4	Crosskeys	16.9
Gilfach	30.5	Morgan Jones	16.7
Aber Valley	28.1	Abercarn	16.3
BT&M	26.9	Penmaen	13.3
Nelson	26.6	St. Martins	10.2
Pengam	25.8	Twyn Carno	10.0
Penyrheol	25.5	Ystrad Mynach	9.8
St.Cattwg	25.4		

Figure 4.2.11 reveals that in Aberbargoed, St James, Bargoed, Cefn Fforest, New Tredegar and Argoed, over a third of children aged 0-15 years old are living in households where a person is claiming Job Seekers Allowance. These data are therefore an indicator of the high levels of child poverty that exist in the borough.

Source: DSS

Figure 4.2.12 Percent children aged 4-16 receiving free school meals 1999



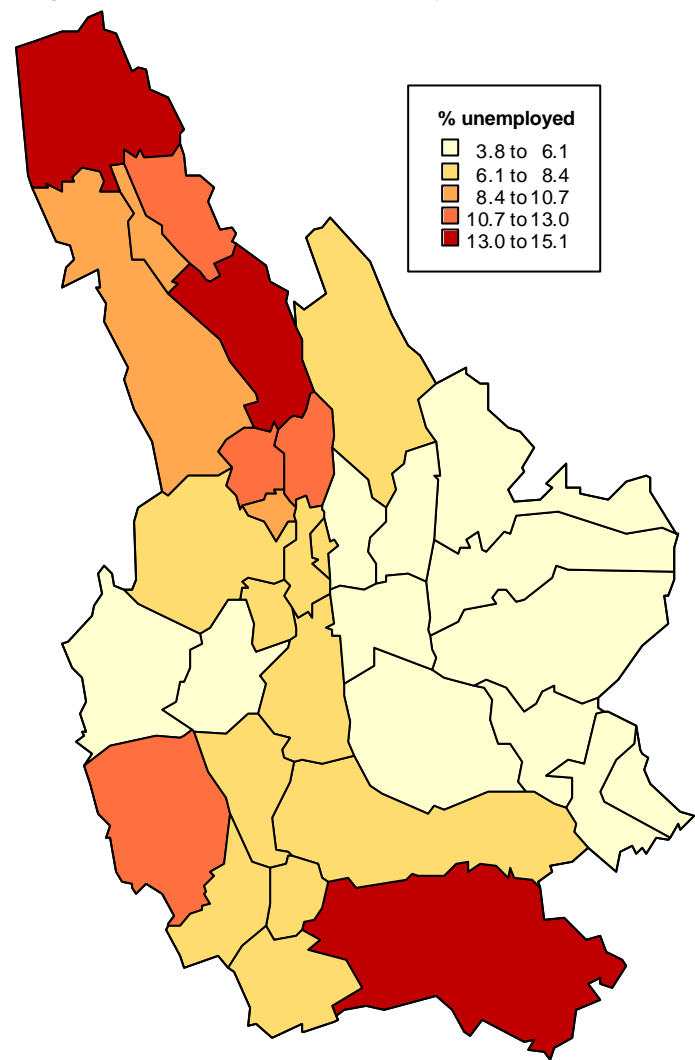
Source: CCBC

Electoral Division	%	Electoral Division	%
Twyn Carno	36.9	St.Cattwg	19.9
Aberbargoed	36.9	Morgan Jones	18.1
Darran Valley	35.8	Cefn Fforest	18.0
New Tredegar	34.3	Llanbradach	17.9
St. James	33.9	Risca East	17.8
Hengoed	31.5	Risca West	16.1
Bargoed	30.2	Blackwood	16.0
Aber Valley	27.8	Crumlin	14.4
Pontlottyn	27.0	Maesycwmmer	14.2
Nelson	25.8	Newbridge	14.0
Argoed	25.8	Ynysddu	13.9
Moriah	25.0	Abercarn	13.6
Penyrheol	24.3	Crosskeys	12.3
BTM	22.8	Penmaen	11.9
Gilfach	22.7	Ystrad Mynach	9.8
Pengam	21.6	St. Martins	7.5
Pontllanfraith	20.7		

Children are eligible for free school meals if their parents are in receipt of Income Support or income based Job Seekers Allowance. This variable, therefore, is a measure of childhood poverty.

Figure 4.2.12 shows that the four electoral divisions with the highest proportion of children receiving free school meals are all in the Upper Rhymney Valley and the fifth is St James in the south. In each of these areas over a third of children are receiving free school meals.

Figure 4.3.1 Percent males unemployed 1998

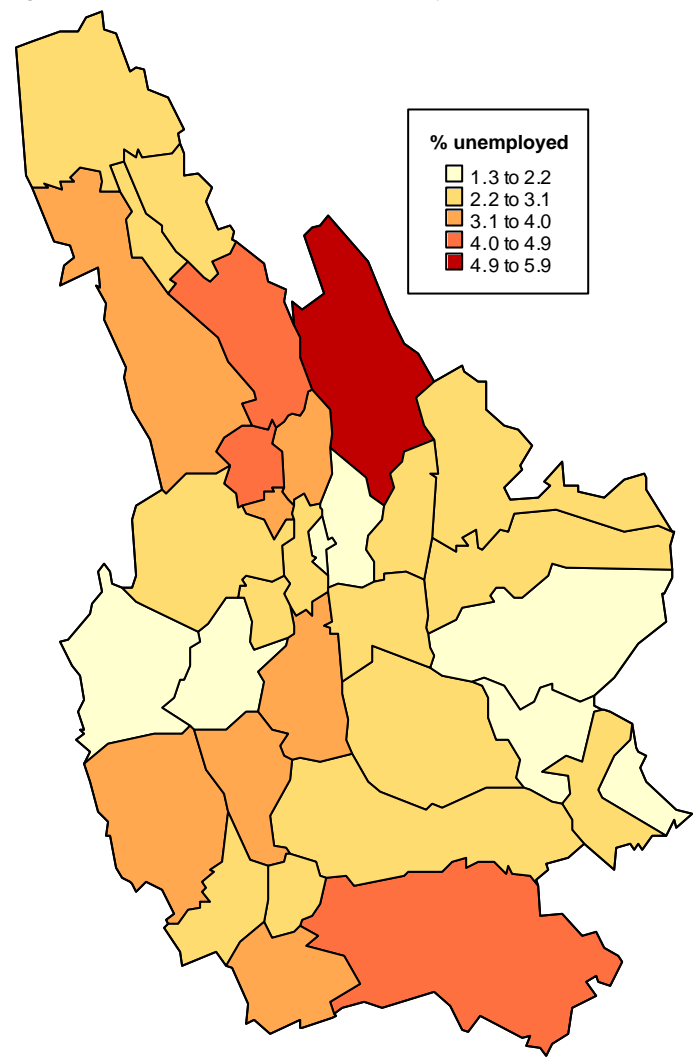


Electoral Division	%	Electoral Division	%
Twyn Cam o	15.1	Morgan Jones	6.6
New Tredegar	14.0	St. Martins	6.6
St. James	13.6	Pengam	6.3
Aberbargoed	12.1	Maesycwmmmer	6.2
Bargoed	12.0	Crumlin	6.0
Aber Valley	11.8	Pontllanfraith	5.7
Moriah	11.1	Newbridge	5.5
Darran Valley	10.3	Nelson	5.4
Gilfach	9.1	Abercam	5.2
Pontlottyn	8.5	Ystrad Mynach	5.2
BT&M	8.3	Risca East	5.1
Argoed	8.2	Ynysddu	5.1
Hengoed	8.2	Crosskeys	4.2
Penyrheol	8.0	Risca West	4.2
St.Cattwg	7.5	Blackwood	4.0
Cefn Fforest	7.4	Penmaen	3.8
Llanbradach	7.0		

Figure 4.3.1 shows that male unemployment varies considerably across Caerphilly borough. The Upper Rhymney Valley in the north and St James and Aber Valley in the south have the highest proportion of economically active males unemployed whilst in the former Islwyn area the proportions are lower.

Source: ONS

Figure 4.3.2 Percent females unemployed 1998

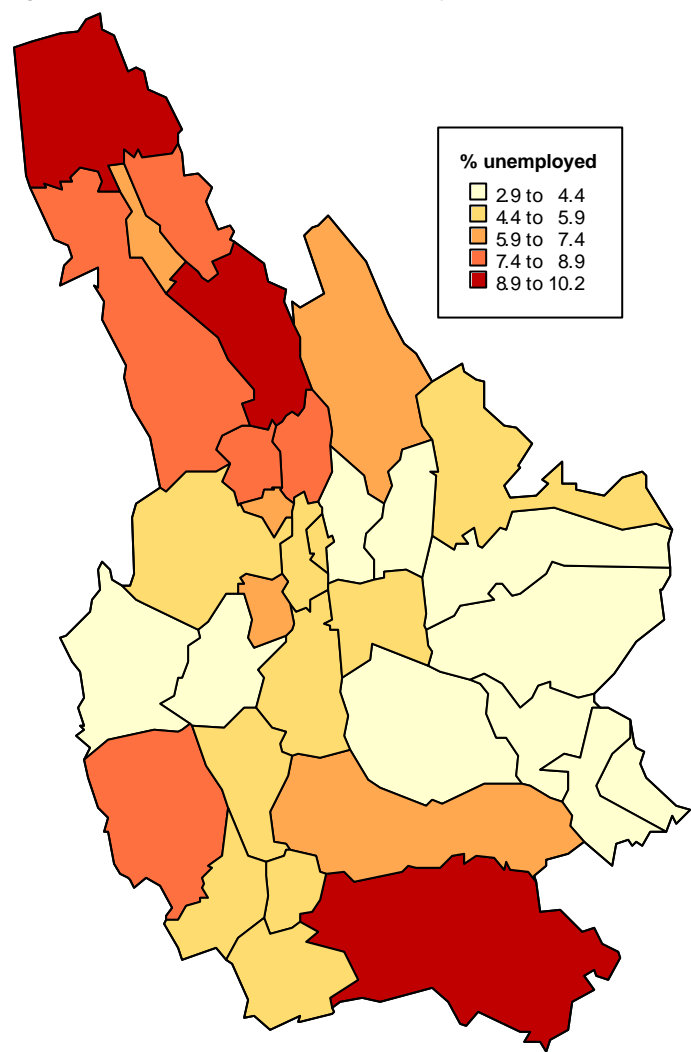


Electoral Division	%	Electoral Division	%
Argoed	5.9	Morgan Jones	2.7
Bargoed	4.4	Newbridge	2.6
New Tredegar	4.4	Penmaen	2.6
St. James	4.2	Ynysddu	2.5
Maesycwmmer	3.9	St.Cattwg	2.5
Aber Valley	3.8	Pengam	2.3
Gilfach	3.8	Penyrheol	2.3
Aberbargoed	3.5	Risca West	2.2
Llanbradach	3.3	Twyn Carno	2.2
St. Martins	3.3	Blackwood	2.0
Darran Valley	3.1	Abercarn	1.9
BT&M	3.0	Cefn Fforest	1.9
Pontllanfraith	2.9	Risca East	1.9
Moriah	2.9	Nelson	1.9
Crumlin	2.8	Ystrad Mynach	1.6
Hengoed	2.8	Crosskeys	1.3
Pontlloftyn	2.8		

Figure 4.3.2 and the table show that female unemployment levels are lower than for males. Argoed in the north of the former Islwyn area has the highest proportion of unemployed females.

Source: ONS

Figure 4.3.3 Percent persons unemployed 1998

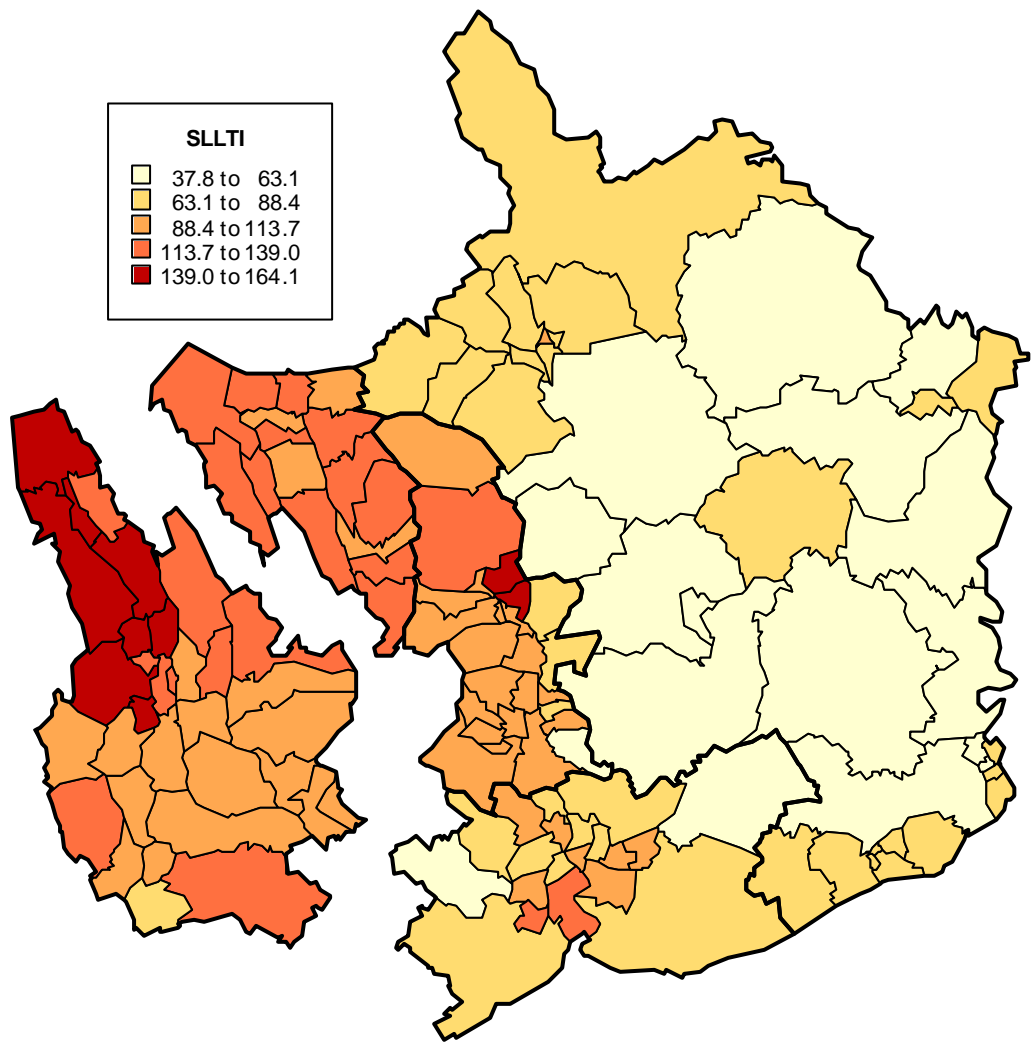


Electoral Division	%	Electoral Division	%
New Tredegar	10.1	St. Martins	5.1
Twyn Carno	9.6	Cefn Fforest	5.0
St. James	9.5	Morgan Jones	4.9
Bargoed	8.8	Crumlin	4.7
Aber Valley	8.6	Pengam	4.6
Aberbargoed	8.5	Pontllanfraith	4.5
Moriah	7.7	Newbridge	4.2
Darran Valley	7.5	Ynysddu	4.0
Argoed	7.3	Nelson	3.9
Gilfach	6.9	Abercarn	3.7
BT&M	6.0	Risca East	3.6
Hengoed	6.0	Ystrad Mynach	3.5
Pontlottyn	6.0	Penmaen	3.3
Penyrheol	5.5	Risca West	3.3
Llanbradach	5.4	Blackwood	3.1
St.Cattwg	5.3	Crosskeys	2.9
Maesycwmmwr	5.2		

The data presented here show that total unemployment varies substantially throughout the borough. The areas with the highest levels of unemployment are parts of the Upper Rhymney Valley, the Aber Valley and St James electoral divisions.

Source: ONS

Figure 4.4.1 Standardised limiting long term illness ratio



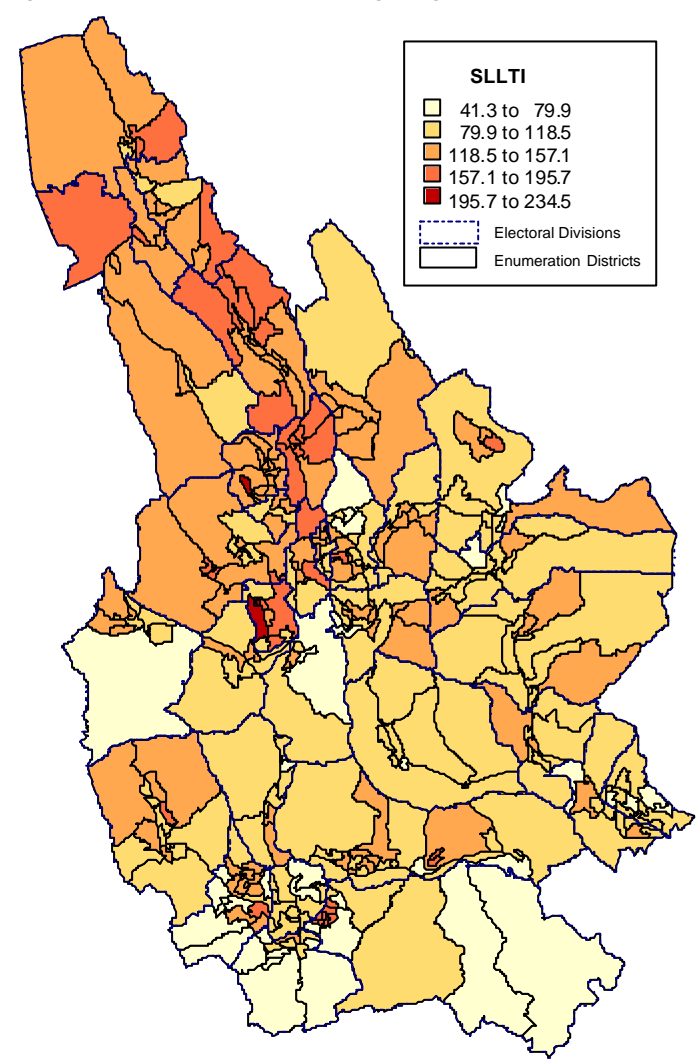
Electoral Division	SLLTI	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	SLLTI	Gwent rank
Aberbargoed	164.0	1	Blackwood	113.0	35
New Tredegar	156.2	2	Nelson	112.4	38
Hengoed	147.3	3	Penyrheol	111.4	39
Bargoed	146.7	4	BT&M	110.7	40
Pontllytyn	144.4	5	Pontllanfraith	110.1	44
Twyn Carno	143.0	6	Llanbradach	109.0	46
Darren Valley	140.5	8	Crosskeys	108.7	48
St.Cattwg	140.4	9	Ystrad Mynach	107.2	51
Argoed	136.1	11	Abercarn	106.3	53
Pengam	135.1	12	Newbridge	105.9	54
Moriah	129.8	16	Morgan Jones	105.2	57
Gilfach	129.5	17	Risca West	101.9	61
Cefn Fforest	127.0	21	Maesycwmmmer	96.8	65
St.James	120.4	26	Ynysddu	94.2	69
Aber Valley	119.2	28	Risca East	89.5	80
Crumlin	116.6	32	St.Martins	84.0	87
Penmaen	113.9	34			

Limiting long term illness is a self reported measure of long term illness, health problems or handicap which limit the person’s daily activities or employment options.

Figure 4.4.1 shows the standardised limiting long term illness ratio for Gwent electoral divisions standardised to the Gwent population. It is clear that the borough has greater numbers of persons with LLTI than would be expected compared to the Gwent average. In fact, Caerphilly contains nine of the 10 electoral divisions in Gwent with the highest SLLTI ratios. Within the borough the Upper Rhymney Valley and Bargoed areas have the highest levels of LLTI.

Source: Census 1991

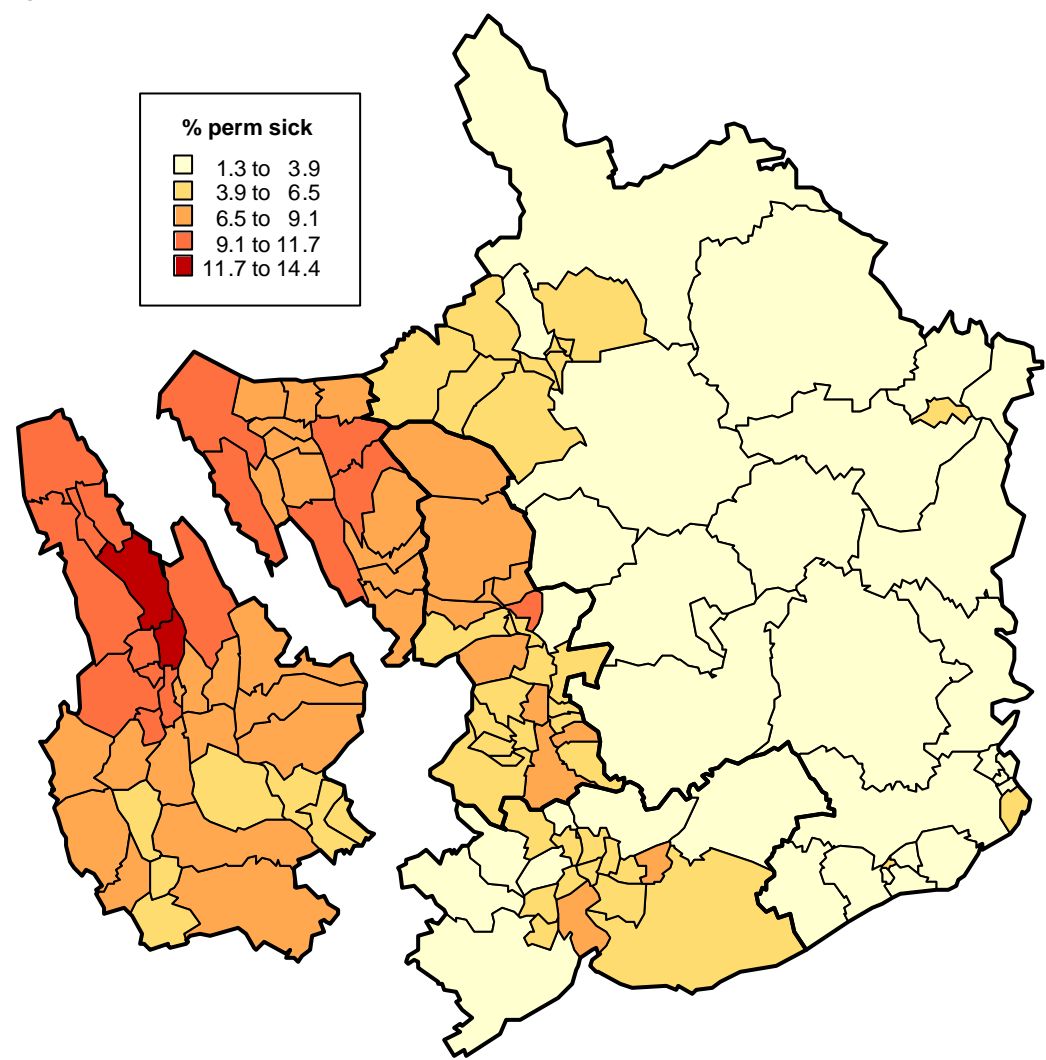
Figure 4.4.2 Standardised limiting long term illness ratio: Caerphilly county borough enumeration districts



The two enumeration districts with the highest standardised limiting long term illness ratios are in the electoral divisions of Hengoed and Bargoed. The north of the borough is worse affected than the south with a few exceptions such as Graig-y-Rhacca, Lansbury Park and Trecenydd in the town of Caerphilly and parts of Aber Valley.

Source: Census 1991

Figure 4.4.3 Percent persons in households with permanent sickness



Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank
Aberbargoed	14.4	1	Aber Valley	7.5	37
New Tredegar	12.6	2	Pontllanfraith	7.3	38
Bargoed	11.4	3	Penyrheol	7.1	40
Gilfach	10.9	5	Penmaen	7.1	41
Pontlottyn	10.9	6	Abercarn	7.1	42
Darran Valley	10.8	7	St. James	7.1	43
Pengam	10.7	8	Newbridge	7.1	44
St.Cattwg	10.4	9	Maesycwmmmer	7.0	49
Twyn Carno	10.2	10	BT&M	6.9	50
Hengoed	10.0	12	Risca West	6.4	57
Moriah	9.7	17	Crosskeys	6.1	63
Argoed	9.5	18	Morgan Jones	5.7	65
Cefn Fforest	8.2	23	Llanbradach	5.3	69
Crumlin	8.1	25	Ynysddu	5.3	71
Blackwood	7.9	31	Risca East	4.6	82
Ystrad Mynach	7.8	32	St. Martins	4.4	89
Nelson	7.7	35			

Permanent sickness is a self reported measure of inability to work due to a long term sickness or disability.

Caerphilly county borough has particularly high percentages of persons reporting permanent sickness compared to Gwent. The ten electoral divisions with the highest percentages in Gwent are all found within the borough, with the highest levels in the north.

Source: Census 1991

Figure 4.4.4 Percent persons in households with permanent sickness: Caerphilly county borough enumeration districts

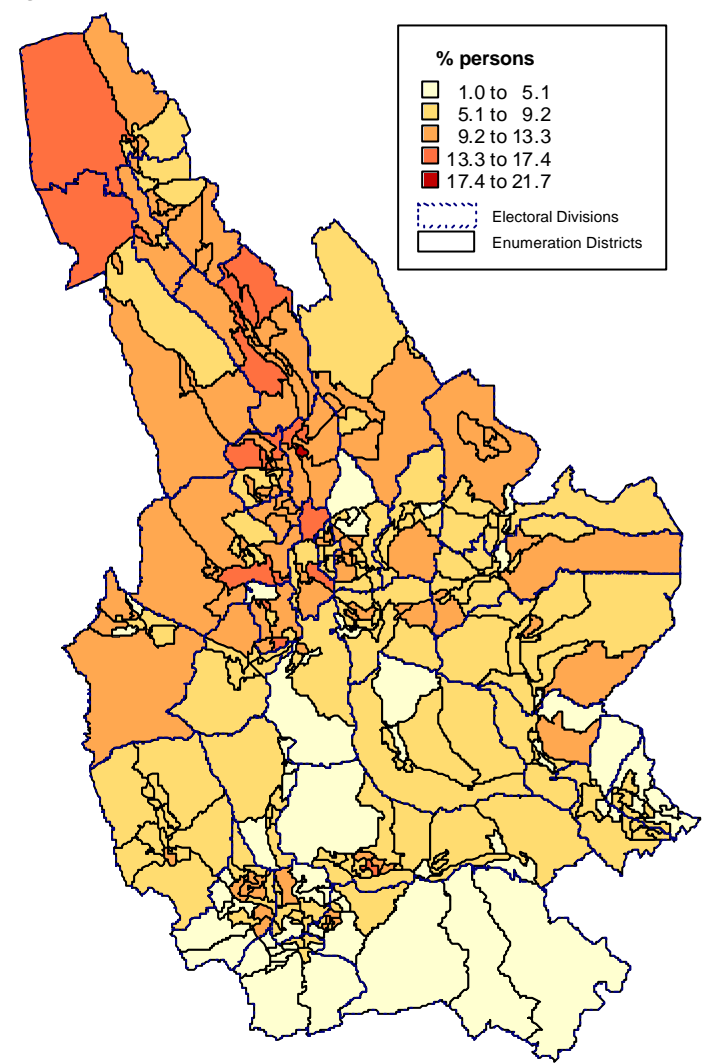
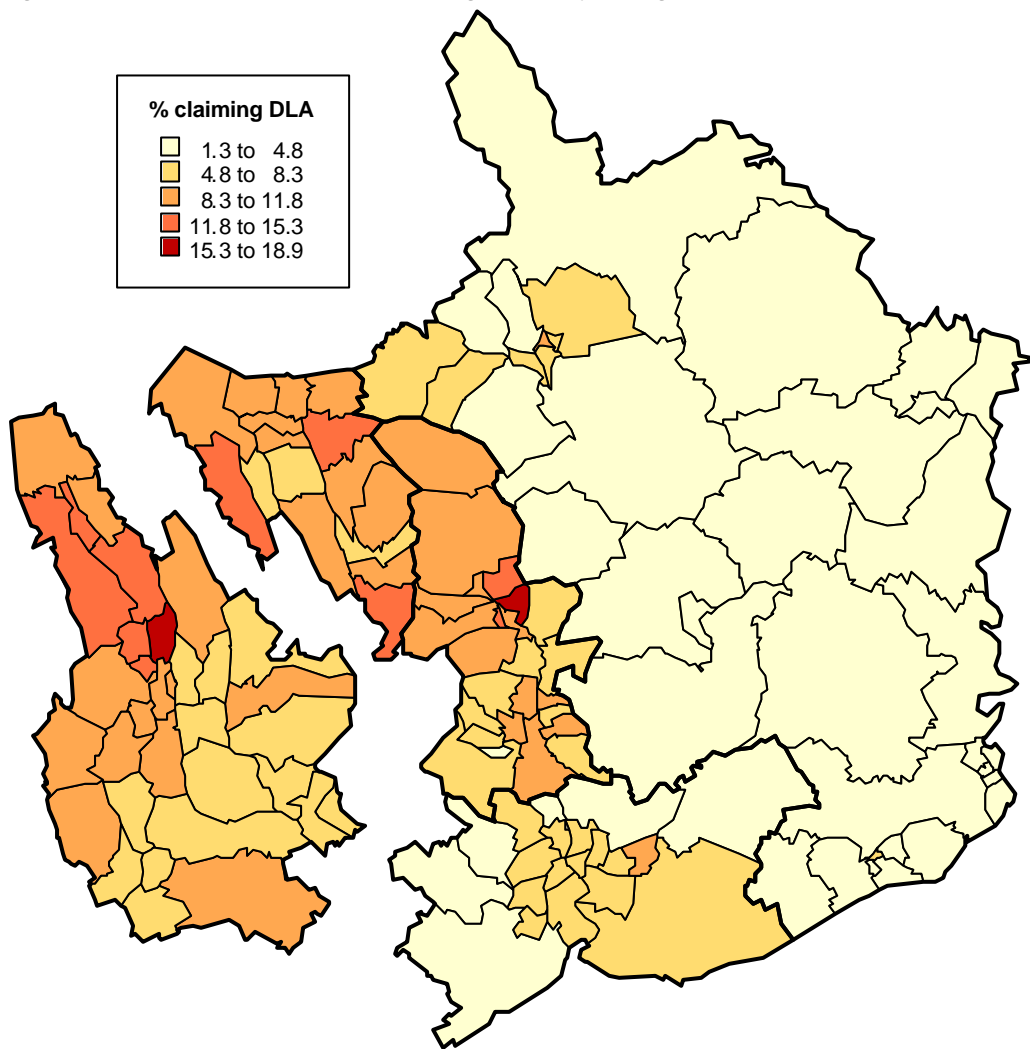


Figure 4.4.4 illustrates the *within* electoral division heterogeneity that exists for permanent sickness. As for limiting long term illness, the enumeration districts with the highest levels of permanent sickness are predominantly in the north of the borough.

Source: Census 1991

Figure 4.4.5 Percent persons <65 claiming Disability Living Allowance 1998



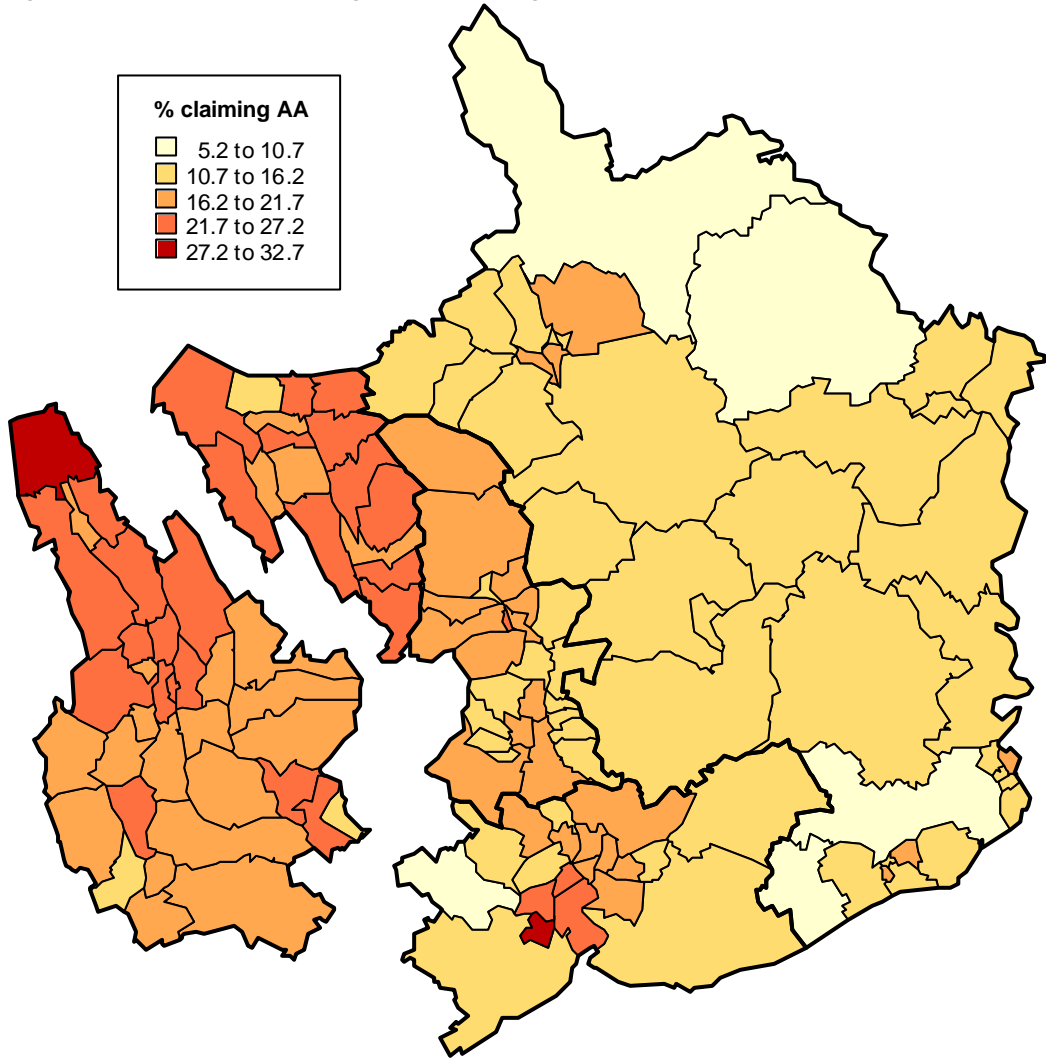
Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank
Aberbargoed	16.0	2	Argoed	9.2	38
Bargoed	14.5	3	St. James	9.0	40
Gilfach	14.3	4	Crumlin	8.3	50
New Tredegar	13.6	5	Penyrheol	8.1	52
Darran Valley	12.6	8	Llanbradach	8.1	53
Pontlloftyn	12.0	11	BT&M	8.0	54
Cefn Fforest	11.7	14	Pontllanfraith	8.0	55
Hengoed	11.6	15	Abercarn	7.8	57
St. Cattwg	11.6	16	Blackwood	7.4	64
Twyn Carno	11.5	18	Penmaen	7.3	65
Moriah	11.2	19	Crosskeys	7.2	66
Maesycwmmer	10.9	20	Risca West	6.7	73
Pengam	10.3	27	Morgan Jones	6.6	74
Ystrad Mynach	10.0	29	Ynysddu	6.4	75
Newbridge	9.6	32	St. Martins	5.9	81
Nelson	9.5	34	Risca East	5.2	93
Aber Valley	9.2	37			

Disability Living Allowance (DLA) is paid to people who are disabled and who, as a result, have either personal care needs or mobility needs or both. To qualify for DLA a person must be aged under 65. Normally help must have been needed for at least three months and is likely to be needed for at least a further six months. DLA payments are split into care and mobility components and within those categories there are higher and lower rates depending on the level of assistance needed.

The proportions of total claimants (combining both components and all rates) are shown in figure 4.4.5. Generally, the proportion of persons receiving this benefit increases towards the north of the borough with the highest proportions clustered around the Bargoed area which also has amongst the highest levels within Gwent as a whole.

Source: DSS

Figure 4.4.6 Percent persons aged 65+ claiming Attendance Allowance 1998



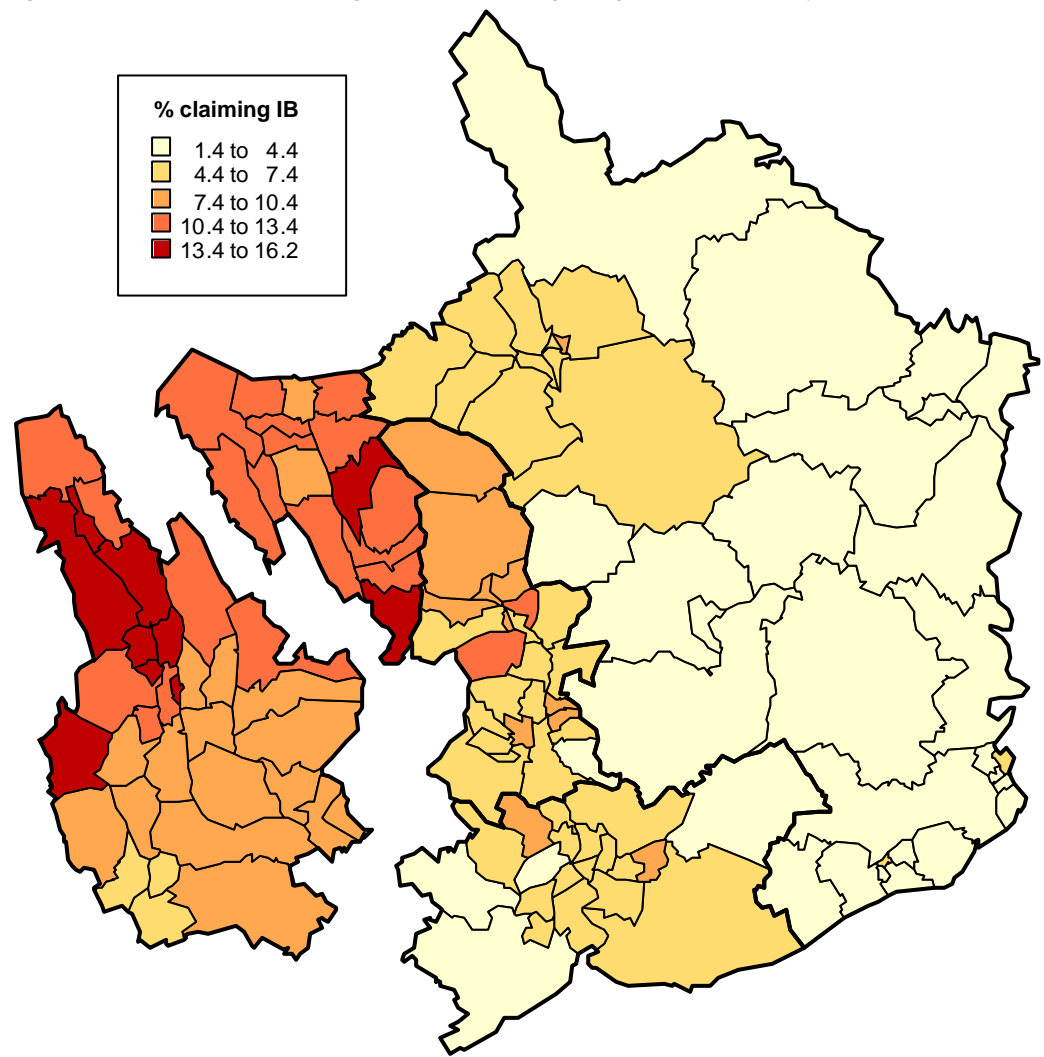
Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank
Twyn Carno	27.4	2	Newbridge	21.0	36
Aberbargoed	26.7	3	Nelson	21.0	37
New Tredegar	25.5	5	Abercarn	20.8	39
Bargoed	24.6	7	St. Martins	19.8	43
Risca West	24.6	8	Penmaen	19.7	44
Pengam	24.0	11	Crumlin	19.6	46
Crosskeys	23.6	15	Morgan Jones	19.4	47
Argoed	23.2	19	Pontllanfraith	19.3	49
Llanbradach	23.0	20	BT&M	19.1	53
Darran Valley	22.8	21	St. James	18.9	57
St. Cattwg	22.7	23	Ynysddu	18.6	59
Cefn Fforest	22.3	26	Gilfach	18.2	61
Moriah	22.0	28	Pontlottyn	17.5	63
Blackwood	21.8	29	Ystrad Mynach	17.4	64
Hengoed	21.7	31	Penyrheol	16.1	81
Maesycwmmer	21.6	32	Risca East	13.1	106
Aber Valley	21.6	33			

Attendance Allowance is paid to people who are disabled aged 65 or over who need help with personal care because of their illness or disability. Normally the help must have been needed for at least six months. There are two rates: higher rate for day and night; lower rate for day or night.

Figure 4.4.6 shows the percentage of persons aged 65 or over in receipt of the benefit at all rates. Once again, Caerphilly borough has relatively high proportions of elderly persons claiming this benefit with the five electoral divisions with the highest percentage of claimants in the borough all being in the highest ten in Gwent. Most of the electoral divisions with the highest percentages of claimants are located towards the north of the borough.

Source: DSS

Figure 4.4.7 Percent persons aged 16-64 claiming Long-Term Incapacity Benefit 1998



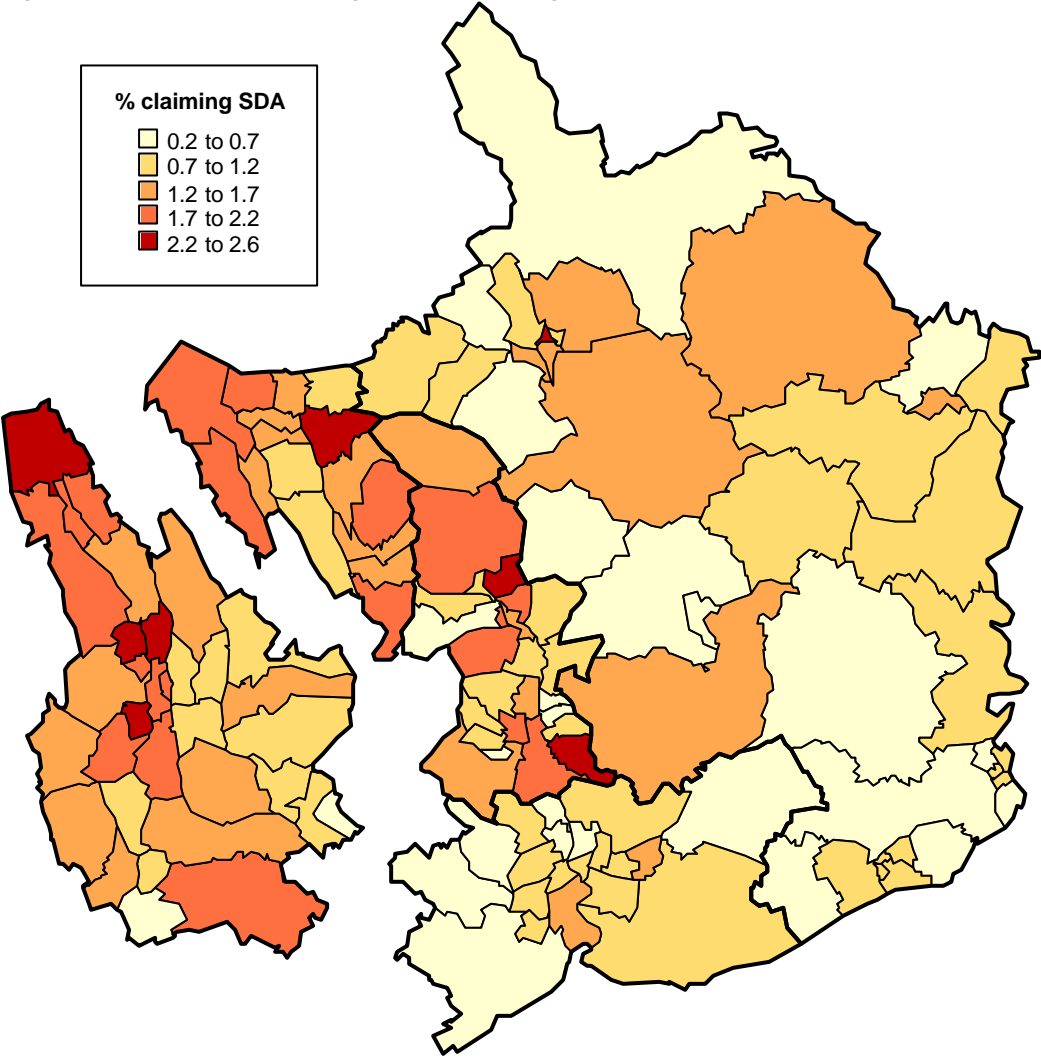
Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank
Aberbargoed	16.1	1	Aber Valley	9.8	37
Darran Valley	16.0	2	Pontllanfraith	9.6	38
New Tredegar	15.8	3	Ystrad Mynach	9.6	39
Pontlloftyn	15.8	4	Blackwood	9.5	41
Bargoed	15.0	5	Maesycwmmmer	9.5	42
Nelson	14.7	6	Penmaen	9.5	43
Gilfach	13.7	9	Crosskeys	9.2	45
Cefn Fforest	13.5	10	Risca West	8.6	48
Twyn Carno	13.1	12	Ynysddu	8.6	49
St. Cattwg	13.0	13	Llanbradach	8.3	53
Argoed	12.4	18	BT&M	8.3	54
Moriah	12.1	20	St. James	7.8	56
Pengam	11.8	21	Risca East	7.6	58
Crumlin	11.5	22	Penyrheol	7.1	68
Hengoed	10.7	30	Morgan Jones	6.7	76
Newbridge	10.2	33	St. Martins	6.2	78
Abercam	9.9	34			

This benefit is for people who are incapable of work but who cannot get statutory sick pay from an employer, or are self employed, unemployed or non-employed, and have paid enough National Insurance contributions. Long Term Incapacity benefit is paid if a person has been sick for over 52 weeks.

Figure 4.4.7 and the table show the variation between electoral divisions in claimants aged 16-64. Caerphilly county borough contains the six electoral divisions in Gwent with the highest percentages of claimants. All electoral divisions within the borough except Penyrheol, Morgan Jones and St Martins are ranked in the highest 50% of Gwent electoral divisions.

Source: DSS

Figure 4.4.8 Percent persons aged 16-64 claiming Severe Disablement Allowance 1998



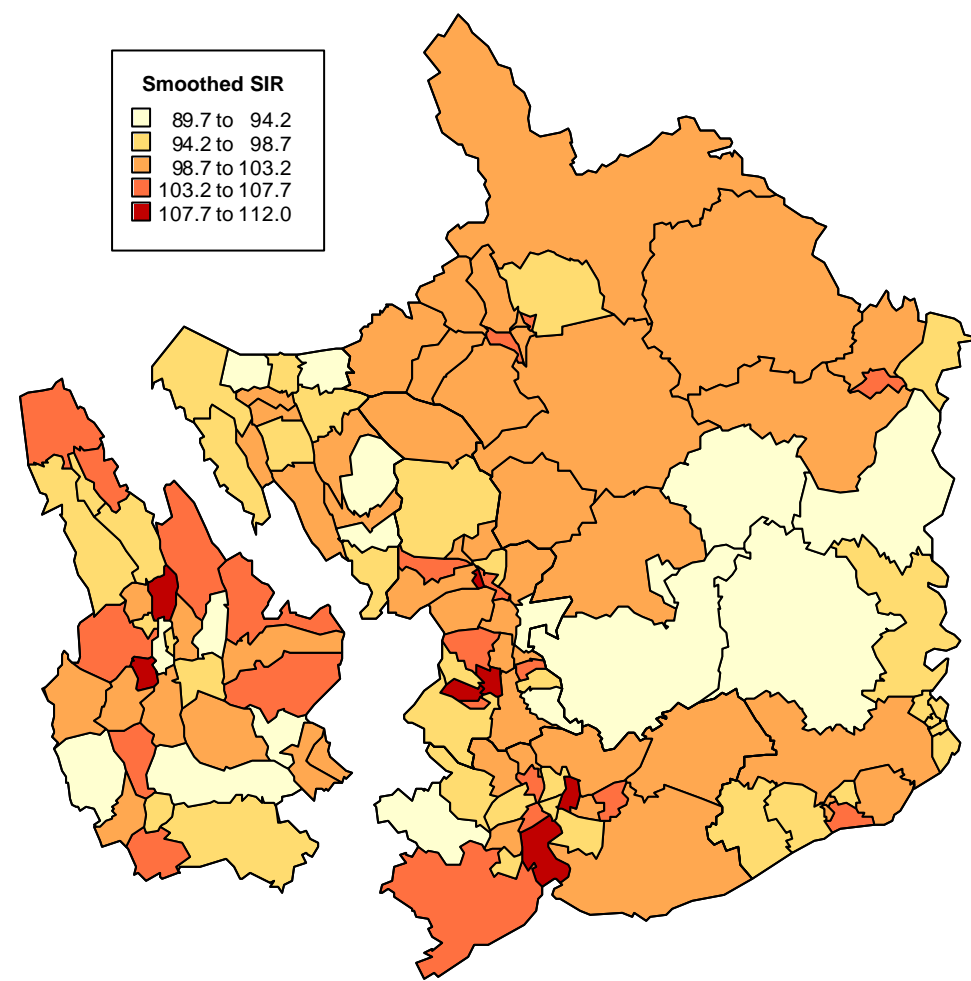
Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank
Twyn Carno	2.5	3	BT&M	1.4	43
Aberbargoed	2.4	4	Newbridge	1.3	47
Hengoed	2.2	7	Ynysddu	1.3	50
Bargoed	2.2	8	Nelson	1.3	51
Maesycwmmmer	2.1	9	Penyrheol	1.3	53
Moriah	2.1	12	Pontllanfraith	1.2	62
Pontlloftyn	2.1	13	Morgan Jones	1.2	63
Ystrad Mynach	2.0	14	Risca West	1.1	68
Cefn Fforest	1.8	20	Penmaen	1.1	69
St. James	1.8	21	Llanbradach	1.0	76
Pengam	1.8	22	Crosskeys	0.9	85
Darran Valley	1.8	23	Blackwood	0.9	88
Gilfach	1.8	25	Crumlin	0.9	92
St. Cattwg	1.7	30	Abercam	0.8	97
New Tredegar	1.6	33	St. Martins	0.7	107
Aber Valley	1.5	40	Risca East	0.7	110
Argoed	1.4	41			

Severe Disablement Allowance may be claimed by people aged 16 to 64 who have never been able to work, or who have not been able to work for at least 28 consecutive weeks because of illness or disablement. It is paid to these people if they cannot get Incapacity Benefit because they have not paid enough NI contributions. If the disablement began after age 20 they must also be assessed as at least 80 percent disabled for at least 38 consecutive weeks.

Figure 4.4.8 appears to show higher proportions of persons in receipt of this benefit in the Rhymney Valley area compared with the Islwyn area. However, it should be noted that the number of persons claiming this benefit is small relative to the numbers claiming other benefits and the difference between the highest and lowest claiming electoral divisions in the borough is less than 2%.

Source: DSS

Figure 4.4.9 Smoothed standardised incidence ratio all cancers: persons aged <75 1994-98



Electoral Division	SIR	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	SIR	Gwent rank
Aberbargoed	107.9	6	Newbridge	99.7	65
Hengoed	107.7	7	Bargoed	99.0	75
Abercam	106.7	11	Risca West	99.0	76
Llanbradach	106.2	14	New Tredegar	98.5	80
St.Cattwg	105.8	16	Darran Valley	97.7	91
St. Martins	105.2	17	Morgan Jones	97.4	94
Argoed	104.2	22	Gilfach	96.9	100
Twyn Carno	103.8	24	Pontlloftyn	96.2	103
Crumlin	103.6	25	Cefn Fforest	94.3	112
Moriah	103.2	28	St. James	94.3	113
Blackwood	102.8	32	Pontllanfraith	94.2	114
Maesycwmmmer	101.6	41	Pengam	94.0	115
Ystrad Mynach	101.6	42	Aber Valley	93.4	119
Nelson	100.2	59	Penmaen	93.2	120
Penyrheol	100.0	60	BT&M	92.4	126
Ynysddu	99.9	61	Crosskeys	91.7	129
Risca East	99.9	63			

Figure 4.4.9 shows the smoothed standardised incidence ratio for all cancers between 1994 and 1998 for persons aged under 75.

A number of electoral divisions in the borough have higher smoothed SIRs than the Gwent average (100) although there is no clear pattern. The five electoral divisions with the highest ratios are in Newport and Torfaen.

Source: WCISU

Figure 4.4.10 Smoothed standardised incidence ratio lung cancer: persons aged <75 1994-98

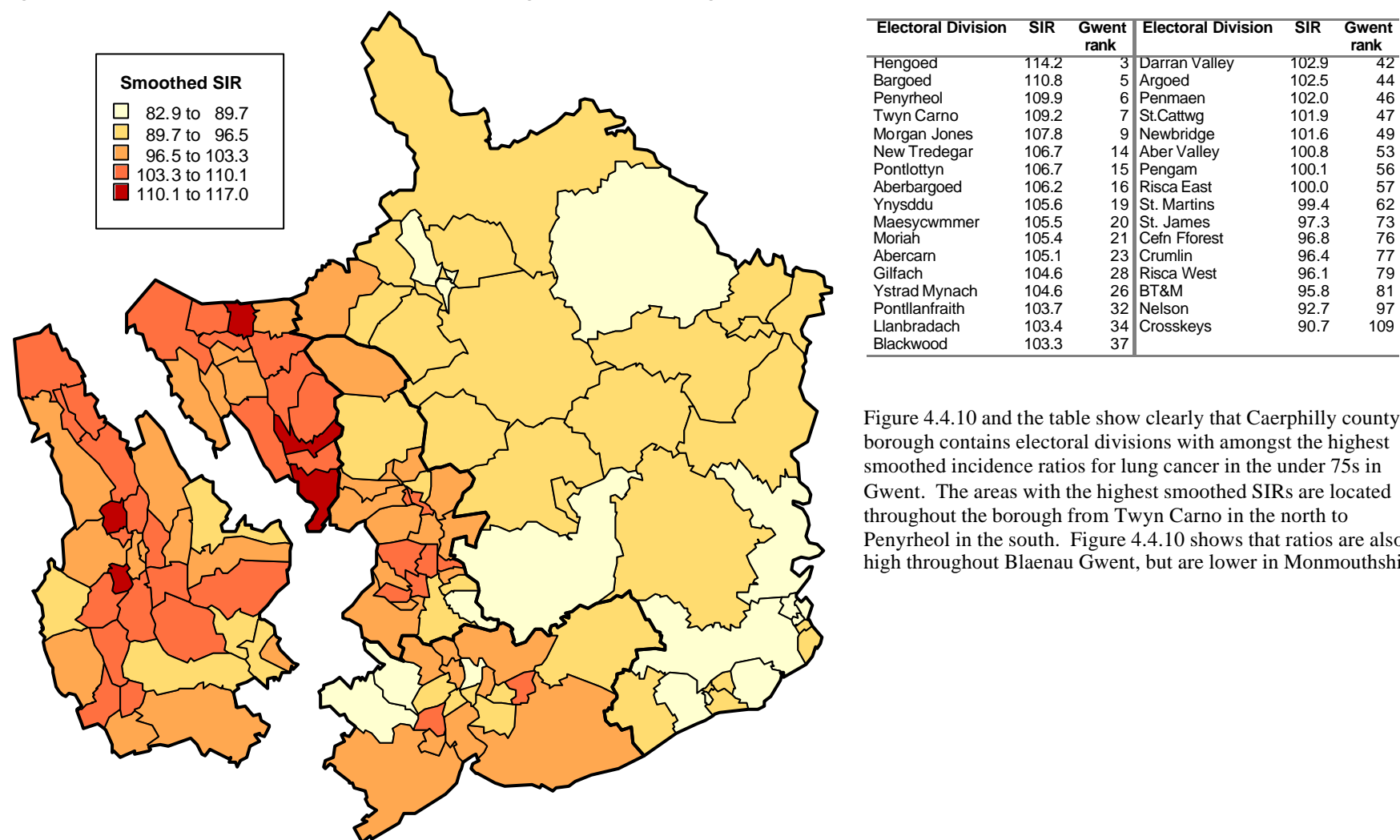


Figure 4.4.10 and the table show clearly that Caerphilly county borough contains electoral divisions with amongst the highest smoothed incidence ratios for lung cancer in the under 75s in Gwent. The areas with the highest smoothed SIRs are located throughout the borough from Twyn Carno in the north to Penyrheol in the south. Figure 4.4.10 shows that ratios are also high throughout Blaenau Gwent, but are lower in Monmouthshire.

Source: WCISU

Figure 4.4.11 Smoothed standardised incidence ratio breast cancer: females aged <75 1994-98

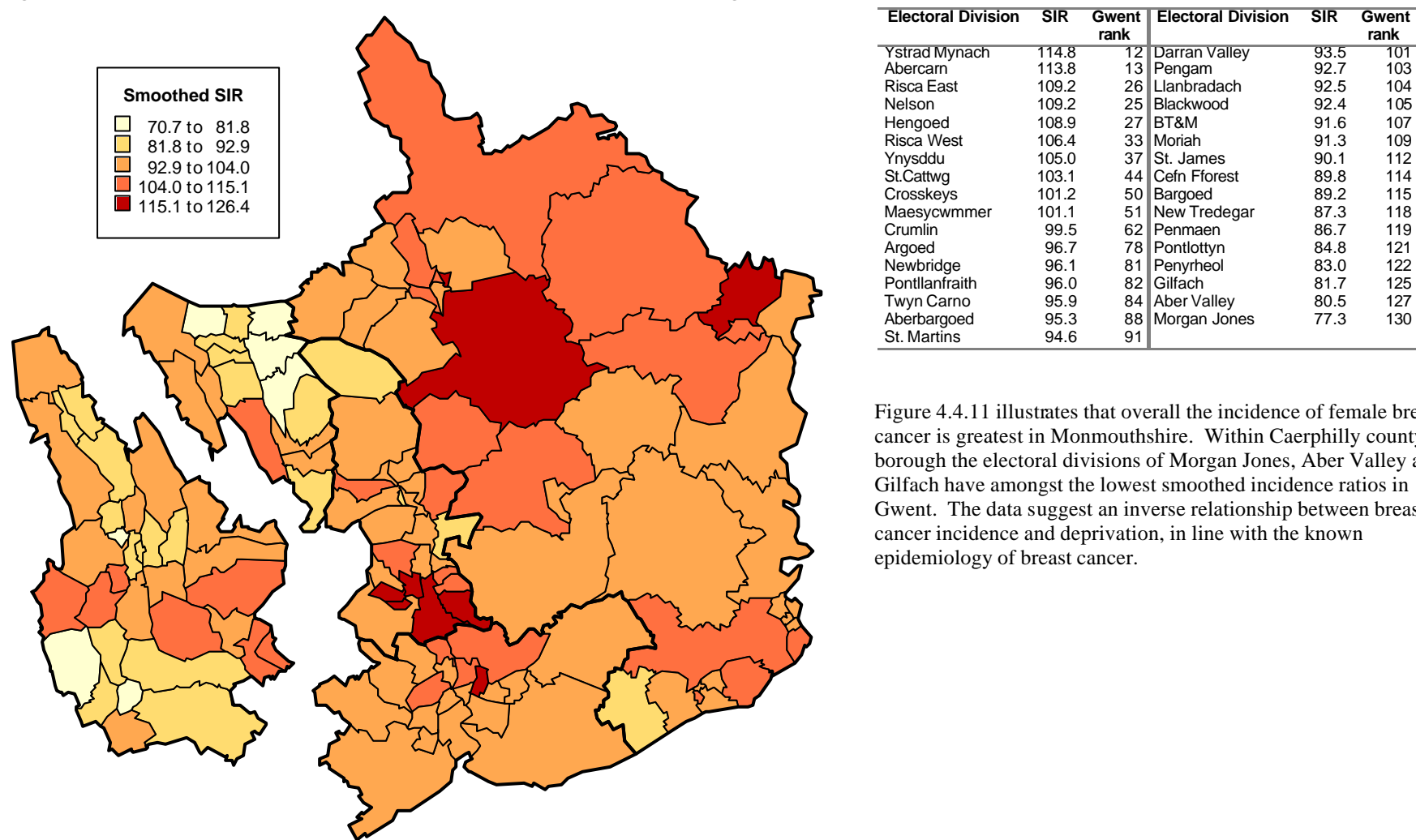
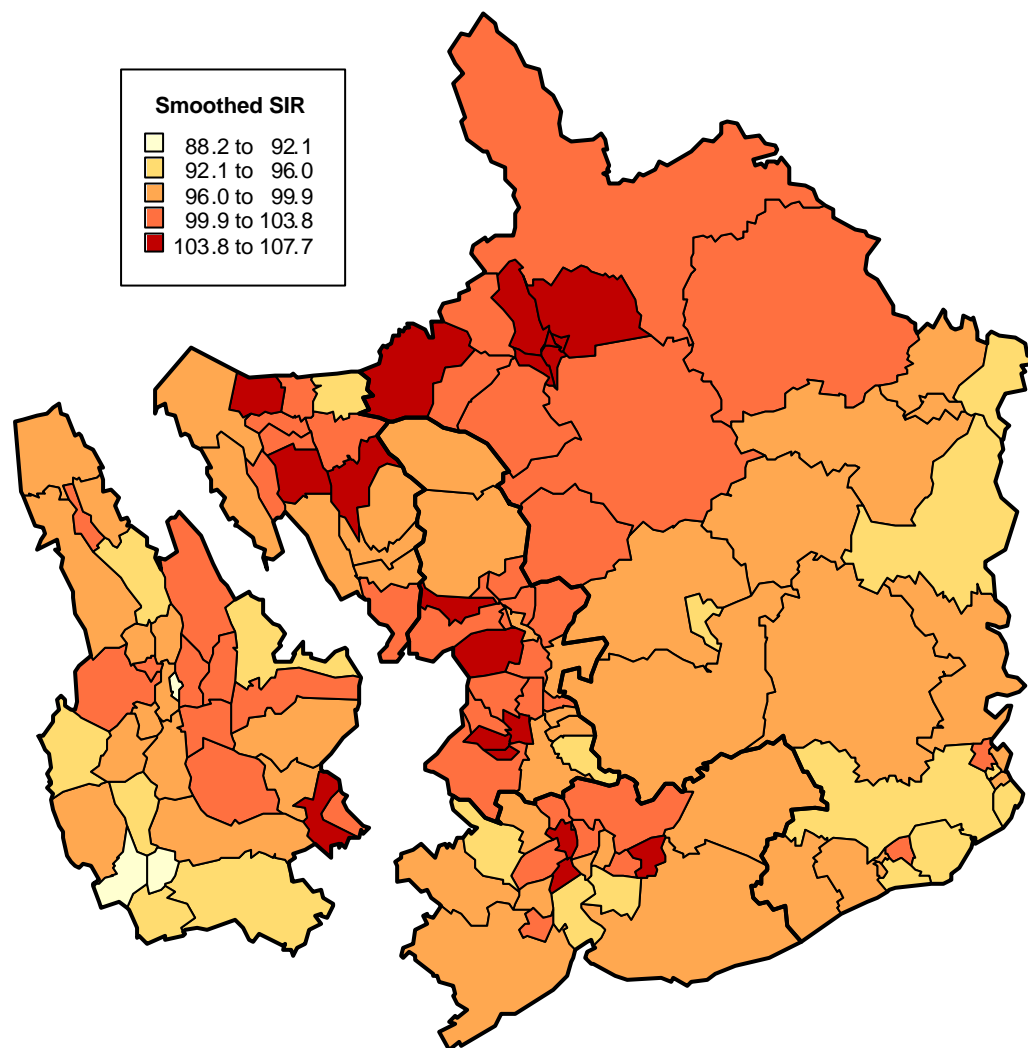


Figure 4.4.11 illustrates that overall the incidence of female breast cancer is greatest in Monmouthshire. Within Caerphilly county borough the electoral divisions of Morgan Jones, Aber Valley and Gilfach have amongst the lowest smoothed incidence ratios in Gwent. The data suggest an inverse relationship between breast cancer incidence and deprivation, in line with the known epidemiology of breast cancer.

Source: WCISU

Figure 4.4.12 Smoothed standardised incidence ratio colorectal cancer: persons aged <75 1994-98



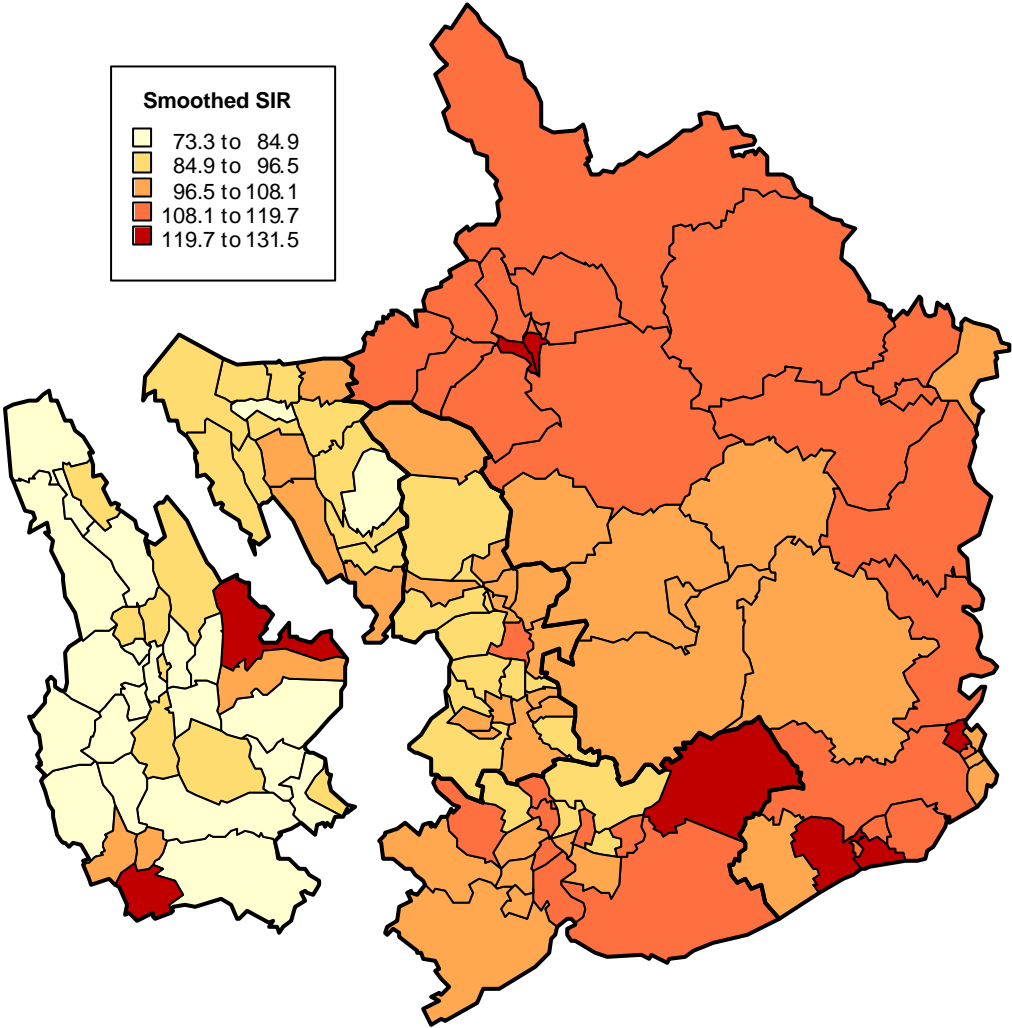
Electoral Division	SIR	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	SIR	Gwent rank
Risca West	103.9	17	Hengoed	98.7	79
Argoed	103.2	24	Twyn Carno	98.3	84
Risca East	101.8	36	Bargoed	97.7	91
Newbridge	101.6	39	BT&M	97.6	93
Penmaen	101.4	41	Moriah	97.3	96
Ynysddu	100.9	46	Crosskeys	97.3	99
Pontlottyn	100.9	45	Pengam	97.0	102
Blackwood	100.7	50	Crumlin	95.8	111
Pontllanfraith	100.6	51	Llanbradach	94.8	115
St.Cattwg	100.5	54	New Tredegar	94.7	118
Gilfach	99.9	60	St. James	94.4	121
Abercam	99.9	62	Nelson	93.9	123
Aber Valley	99.7	64	St. Martins	93.1	127
Darran Valley	98.9	74	Cefn Fforest	91.7	129
Aberbargoed	98.8	75	Morgan Jones	89.9	130
Maesycwmmwr	98.8	76	Penyrheol	88.3	131
Ystrad Mynach	98.7	78			

Figure 4.4.12 shows that for colorectal cancer incidence in the under 75 age group, none of the electoral divisions in Caerphilly county borough fall within the ten highest smoothed SIRs in Gwent.

The areas with the highest smoothed incidence ratios are in Torfaen, Blaenau Gwent and North Monmouthshire.

Source: WCISU

Figure 4.4.13 Smoothed standardised incidence ratio prostate cancer: persons aged <75 1994-98



Electoral Division	SIR	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	SIR	Gwent rank
Crumlin	127.5	3	Twyn Carno	83.5	115
St. Martins	122.9	6	St. James	82.2	117
Newbridge	98.8	66	BT&M	81.3	118
Morgan Jones	97.4	73	Penmaen	81.2	119
Penyrheol	97.1	75	Darran Valley	81.2	120
Argoed	95.7	77	Aber Valley	81.1	121
Risca East	95.5	78	Crosskeys	81.1	122
Aberbargoed	94.4	84	Blackwood	80.7	123
Moriah	94.4	85	Gilfach	80.0	124
Cefn Fforest	88.9	100	Abercarn	79.4	125
Ynysddu	87.7	106	Hengoed	78.7	126
Bargoed	85.8	108	Nelson	78.1	127
Maesycwmmmer	85.6	109	Pontllanfraith	76.9	128
Llanbradach	84.8	110	Pengam	75.6	129
Pontlloftyn	84.2	111	New Tredegar	75.6	130
Risca West	84.1	112	St.Cattwg	73.4	131
Ystrad Mynach	84.0	113			

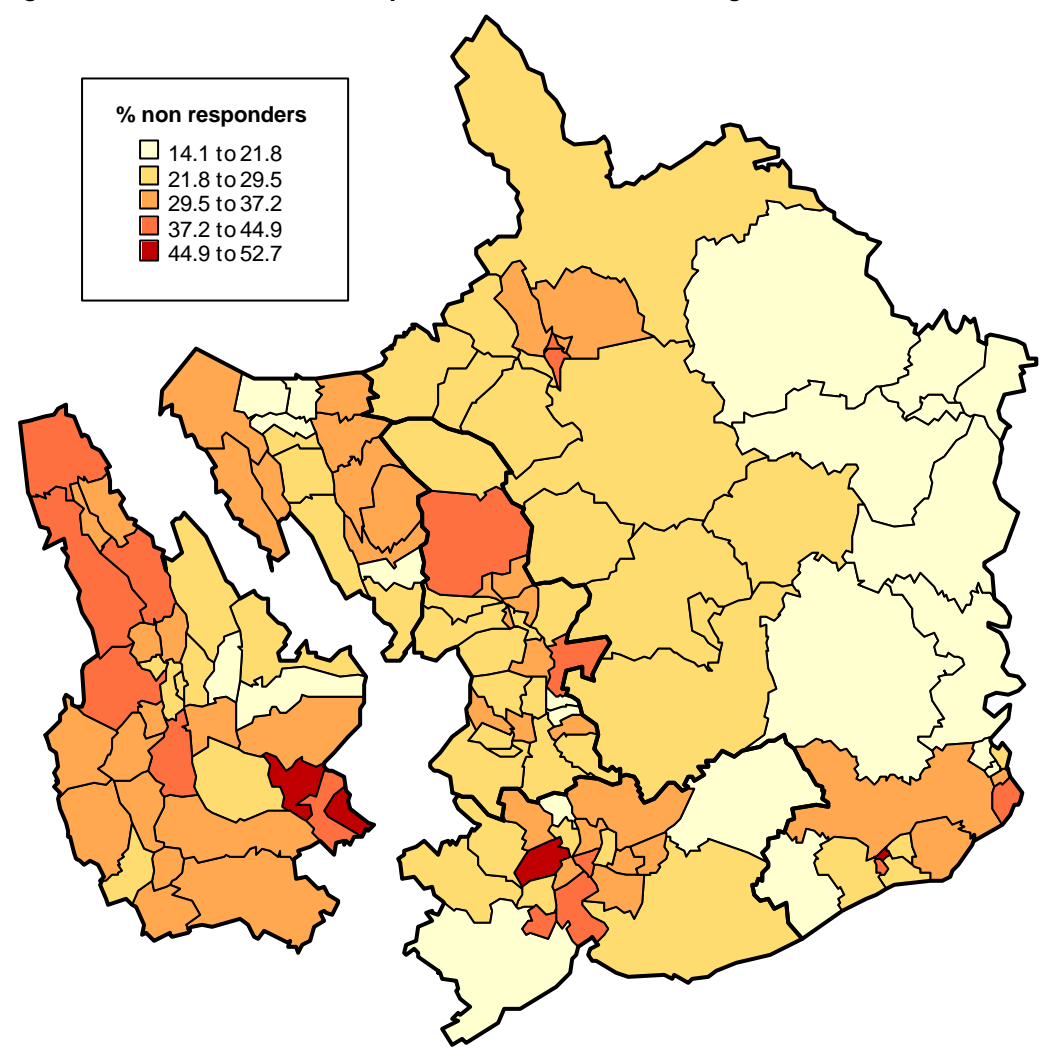
Figure 4.4.13 illustrates that in general Caerphilly county borough has low incidence ratios for prostate cancer in males aged under 75 years. There are, however, two exceptions. Crumlin in the east of the borough and St Martins in the town of Caerphilly have among the highest ratios in Gwent.

Seven of the ten electoral divisions with the highest smoothed prostate cancer incidence ratios in Gwent are in Monmouthshire.

Further work is required to understand how patterns of case ascertainment and other possible explanations for the observed variation might vary across Gwent.

Source: WCISU

Figure 4.4.14 Percent final non-responders for cervical screening invitations 1998



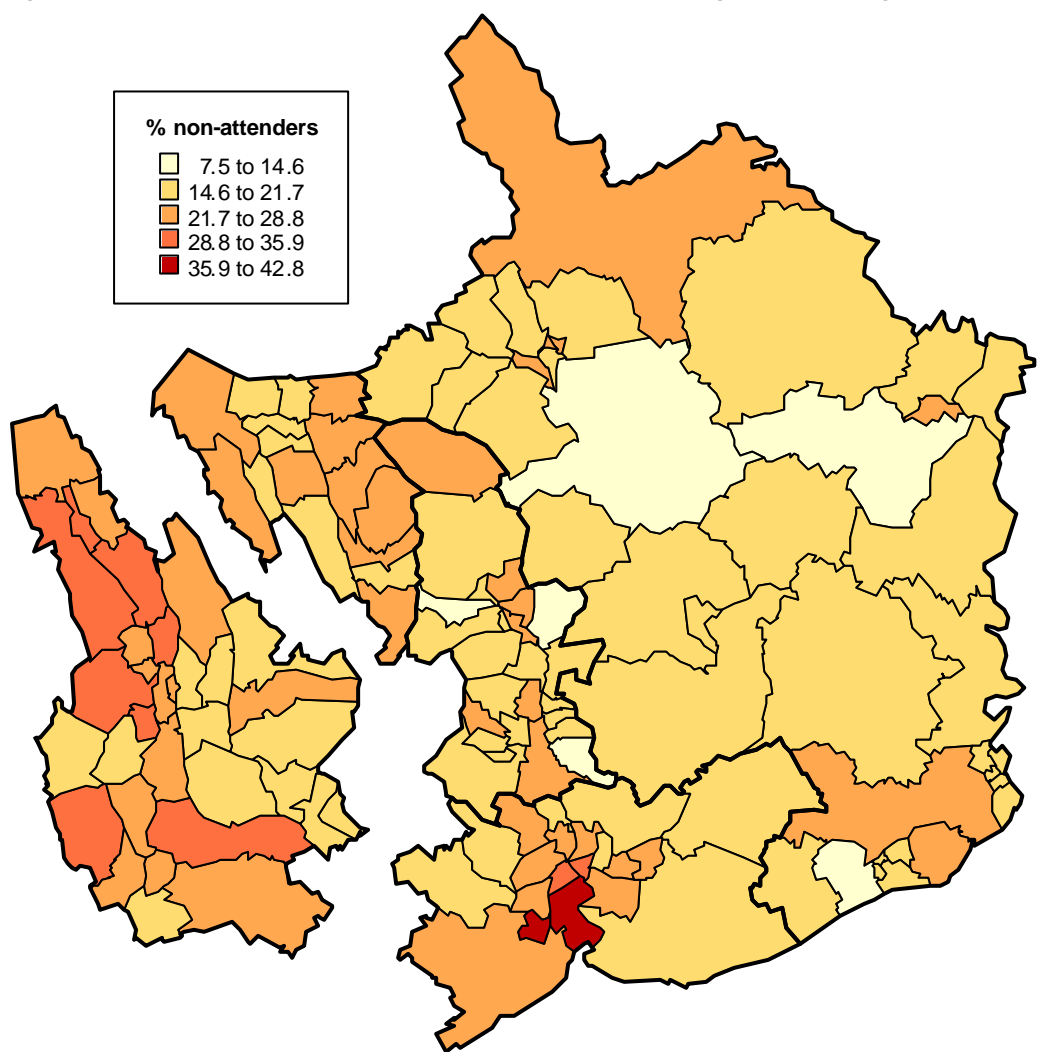
Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank
Risca East	52.7	1	Morgan Jones	34.8	33
Crosskeys	45.6	3	Pontlloftyn	34.2	36
Risca West	42.4	8	St. Martins	33.7	40
Twyn Carno	41.1	10	Llanbradach	32.6	46
New Tredegar	40.6	11	Aber Valley	30.8	53
Maesycwmmer	39.6	15	Pontllanfraith	29.6	62
Darran Valley	37.7	17	Penyrheol	28.6	68
St.Cattwg	37.4	18	Pengam	26.6	84
Moriah	36.7	21	Argoed	26.0	91
Abercam	36.6	22	Gilfach	25.6	93
Hengoed	36.5	23	Blackwood	24.7	97
Ystrad Mynach	36.1	25	Ynysddu	24.3	99
Nelson	35.6	27	Cefn Fforest	23.3	103
BT&M	35.1	28	Crumlin	21.9	109
Aberbargoed	34.9	29	Penmaen	21.7	110
St. James	34.9	30	Newbridge	21.3	112
Bargoed	34.8	31			

The data presented here refer to women who were invited to attend a screening appointment during 1998 but who had not responded by February 2000.

Figure 4.4.14 shows that Risca East had the highest percentage of non-responders with less than half of the women invited having attended for screening. Over a third of women did not respond in 20 of the 31 electoral divisions in the borough.

Source: Breast Test Wales

Figure 4.4.15 Percent non-attenders for breast cancer screening, 2nd screening round

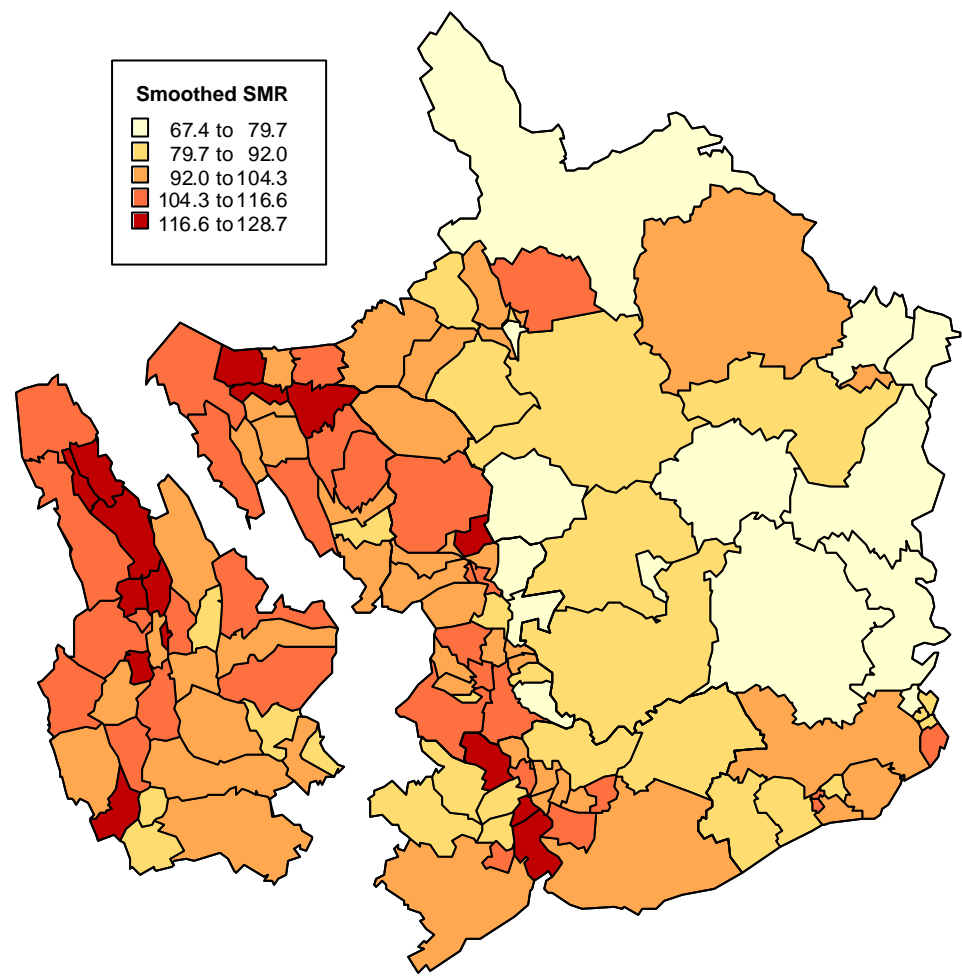


Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank
New Tredegar	32.2	5	Cefn Forest	23.0	42
BT&M	31.9	6	Penyrheol	22.8	44
Darren Valley	30.6	7	Moriah	22.6	45
Aber Valley	30.3	8	Newbridge	22.2	52
Aberbargoed	29.9	9	Ystrad Mynach	21.4	59
Pontlloftyn	29.0	10	Abercarn	21.4	61
St.Cattwg	28.9	11	St. Martins	21.1	64
Hengoed	28.8	12	Nelson	21.0	67
Llanbradach	27.8	13	Crosskeys	20.7	70
Argoed	27.5	15	Crumlin	20.3	76
Twyn Carno	27.0	17	Pontllanfraith	20.2	79
Bargoed	26.9	19	Risca East	19.3	88
Gilfach	26.2	22	Penmaen	18.7	93
Maesycwmmwr	26.0	23	Blackwood	17.9	99
Pengam	25.4	25	Ynysddu	16.4	113
St.James	25.0	26	Risca West	16.4	114
Morgan Jones	23.9	35			

Figure 4.4.15 illustrates that the percentage of women not attending breast screening appointments is lower than for cervical screening, shown in figure 4.4.14. However, the 70% uptake target was not achieved in four electoral divisions

Source: Breast Test Wales

Figure 4.4.16 Smoothed standardised mortality ratio all causes: persons aged <75 1994-98

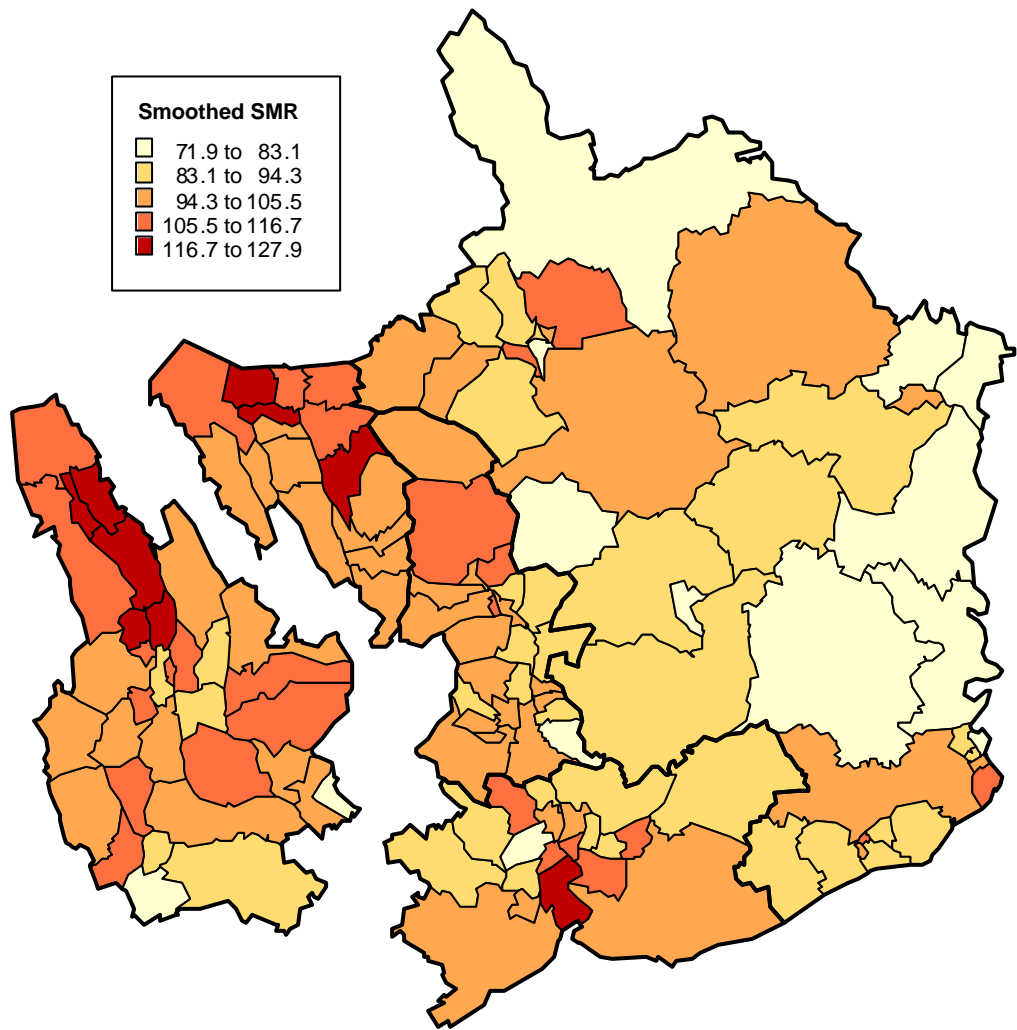


Electoral Division	SMR	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	SMR	Gwent rank
Hengoed	128.7	1	Llanbradach	105.3	42
Aberbargoed	128.6	2	Ynysddu	101.7	55
New Tredegar	126.3	3	Newbridge	101.2	57
Pontlottyn	124.1	4	BT&M	99.1	64
Moriah	122.9	5	Pontllanfraith	98.8	65
Cefn Fforest	120.6	7	Aber Valley	98.0	66
Bargoed	120.0	9	Ystrad Mynach	97.7	67
Penyrheol	118.5	12	Risca West	97.0	72
Gilfach	116.3	16	Argoed	96.5	75
Twyn Carno	115.8	18	St. James	93.8	83
St. Cattwg	111.7	25	Pengam	93.7	84
Blackwood	110.1	27	Morgan Jones	90.8	93
Darran Valley	110.0	28	Crosskeys	90.3	95
Maesycwmmer	109.6	30	Penmaen	85.7	104
Crumlin	109.3	31	Risca East	84.8	107
Nelson	108.4	33	St. Martins	83.4	111
Abercam	107.6	35			

Figure 4.4.16 shows that the county borough has the highest mortality levels in Gwent for all causes in persons aged under 75 years. Caerphilly county borough contains seven of the ten electoral divisions with the highest smoothed SMRs in Gwent for this measure.

The variation in smoothed SMRs between the five boroughs is clearly illustrated.

Figure 4.4.17 Smoothed standardised mortality ratio all causes: males aged <75 1994-98

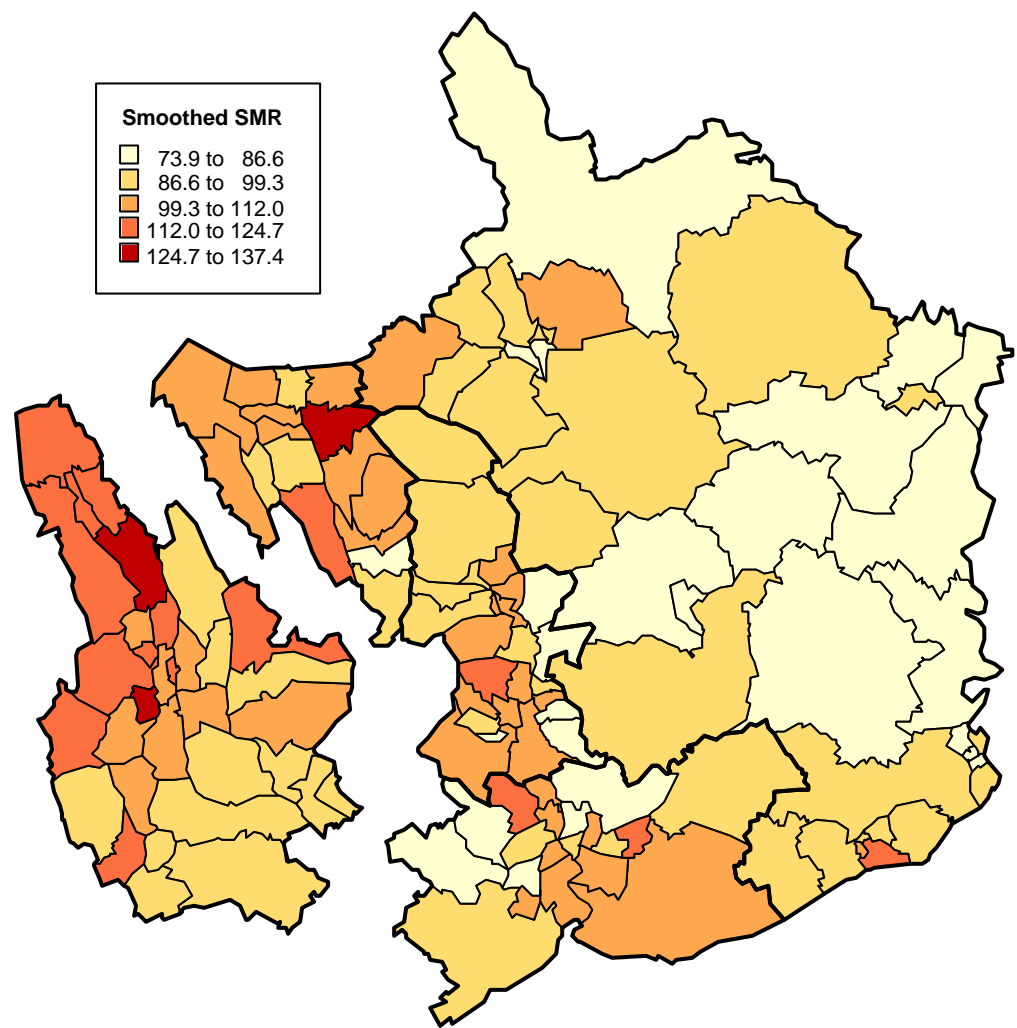


Electoral Division	SMR	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	SMR	Gwent rank
Moriah	127.9	1	Argoed	103.0	48
Aberbargoed	125.0	3	Nelson	102.3	52
Bargoed	123.1	5	BT&M	101.6	53
New Tredegar	121.7	7	Crumlin	101.1	54
Pontlottyn	121.2	8	St.Cattwg	101.1	55
Penyrheol	116.1	11	Aber Valley	100.7	57
Gilfach	114.7	15	Crosskeys	96.3	76
Hengoed	114.0	16	Ystrad Mynach	96.3	77
Twyn Carno	112.7	18	Risca West	95.7	79
Cefn Fforest	112.0	20	St. James	93.8	85
Blackwood	111.9	21	Morgan Jones	91.7	93
Newbridge	110.7	23	Pengam	91.4	94
Abercam	106.9	32	Pontllanfraith	91.3	96
Llanbradach	106.4	33	Penmaen	86.1	109
Darran Valley	106.1	35	Risca East	82.4	120
Ynysddu	105.8	36	St. Martins	80.7	123
Maesycwmmwr	105.3	39			

Figure 4.4.17 illustrates that Caerphilly county borough has some of the highest levels of male all cause mortality in the under 75 age group. The areas with the highest smoothed SMRs are Moriah, Aberbargoed, New Tredegar and Pontlottyn in the Upper Rhymney Valley. In general, Monmouthshire has the lowest levels of all cause male mortality in the under 75s.

Source: ONS

Figure 4.4.18 Smoothed standardised mortality ratio all causes: females aged <75 1994/98

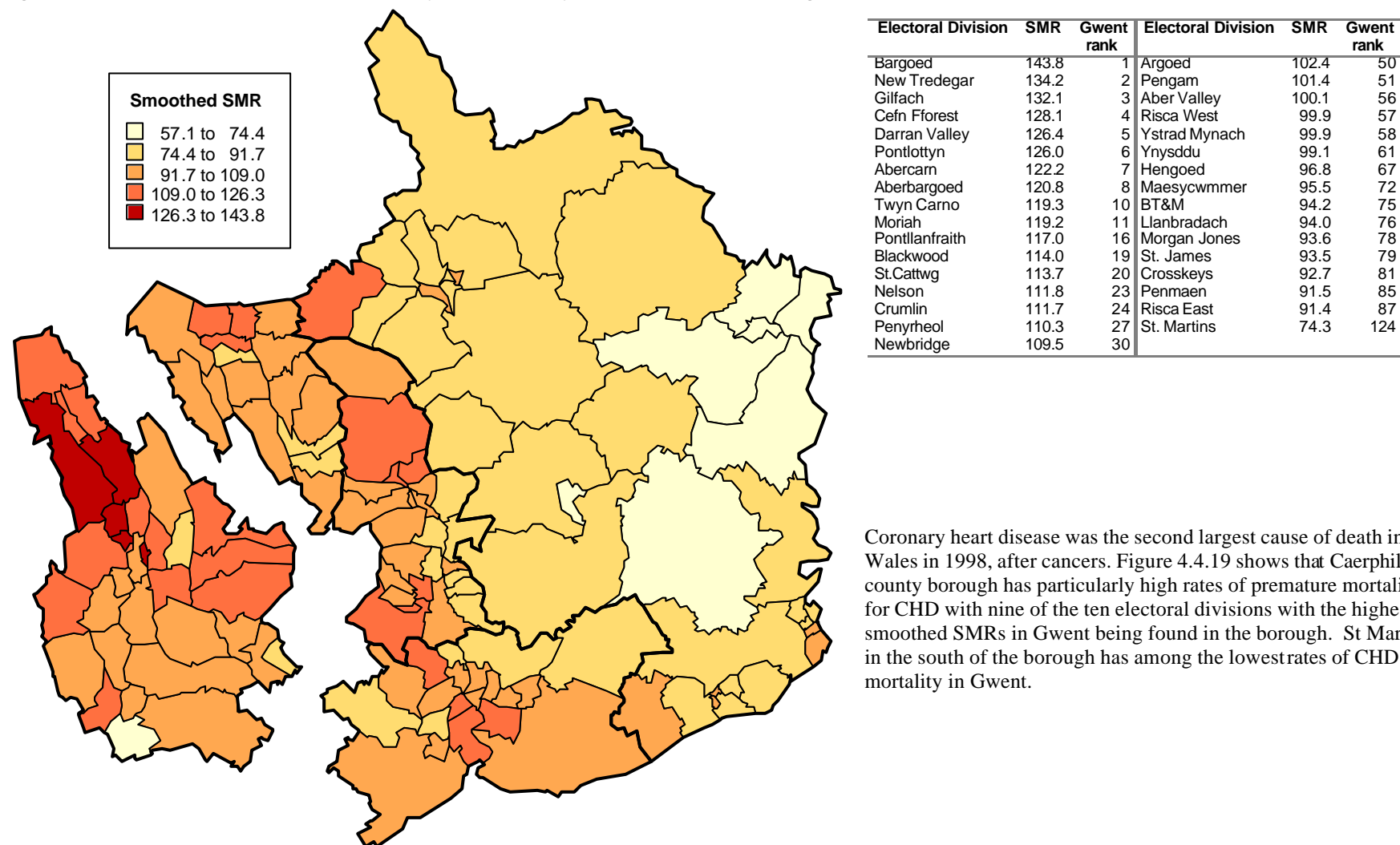


Electoral Division	SMR	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	SMR	Gwent rank
Hengoed	137.4	1	Abercarn	104.7	38
New T redegarr	126.0	3	Pengam	104.5	39
St.Cattwg	124.6	4	Ystrad Mynach	103.0	43
Aberbargoed	124.2	5	Llanbradach	100.8	52
Cefn Fforest	123.0	6	Risca West	97.9	64
Pontlloftyn	120.6	8	Aber Valley	97.7	67
Darran Valley	116.7	10	Ynysddu	96.9	68
Penyrheol	116.1	11	St. James	96.3	72
Crumlin	116.0	12	BT&M	95.2	78
Twyn Carno	115.5	14	Argoed	95.1	79
Nelson	113.3	17	Morgan Jones	94.0	84
Moriah	112.7	18	Penmaen	93.1	86
Gilfach	112.3	19	St. Martins	93.1	87
Bargoed	111.3	21	Risca East	92.9	88
Maesycwmmer	111.1	22	Newbridge	87.8	102
Pontllanfraith	109.7	26	Crosskeys	87.5	103
Blackwood	105.9	36			

Figure 4.4.18 reveals that Caerphilly county borough has high levels of female mortality, containing four of the five electoral divisions in Gwent with the highest smoothed SMRs for this measure and 13 of the highest 20.

Source: ONS

Figure 4.4.19 Smoothed standardised mortality ratio coronary heart disease: persons aged <75 1994/98



Coronary heart disease was the second largest cause of death in the Wales in 1998, after cancers. Figure 4.4.19 shows that Caerphilly county borough has particularly high rates of premature mortality for CHD with nine of the ten electoral divisions with the highest smoothed SMRs in Gwent being found in the borough. St Martins in the south of the borough has among the lowest rates of CHD mortality in Gwent.

Source: ONS

Figure 4.4.20 Smoothed standardised mortality ratio cerebrovascular disease: persons aged <75 1994-98

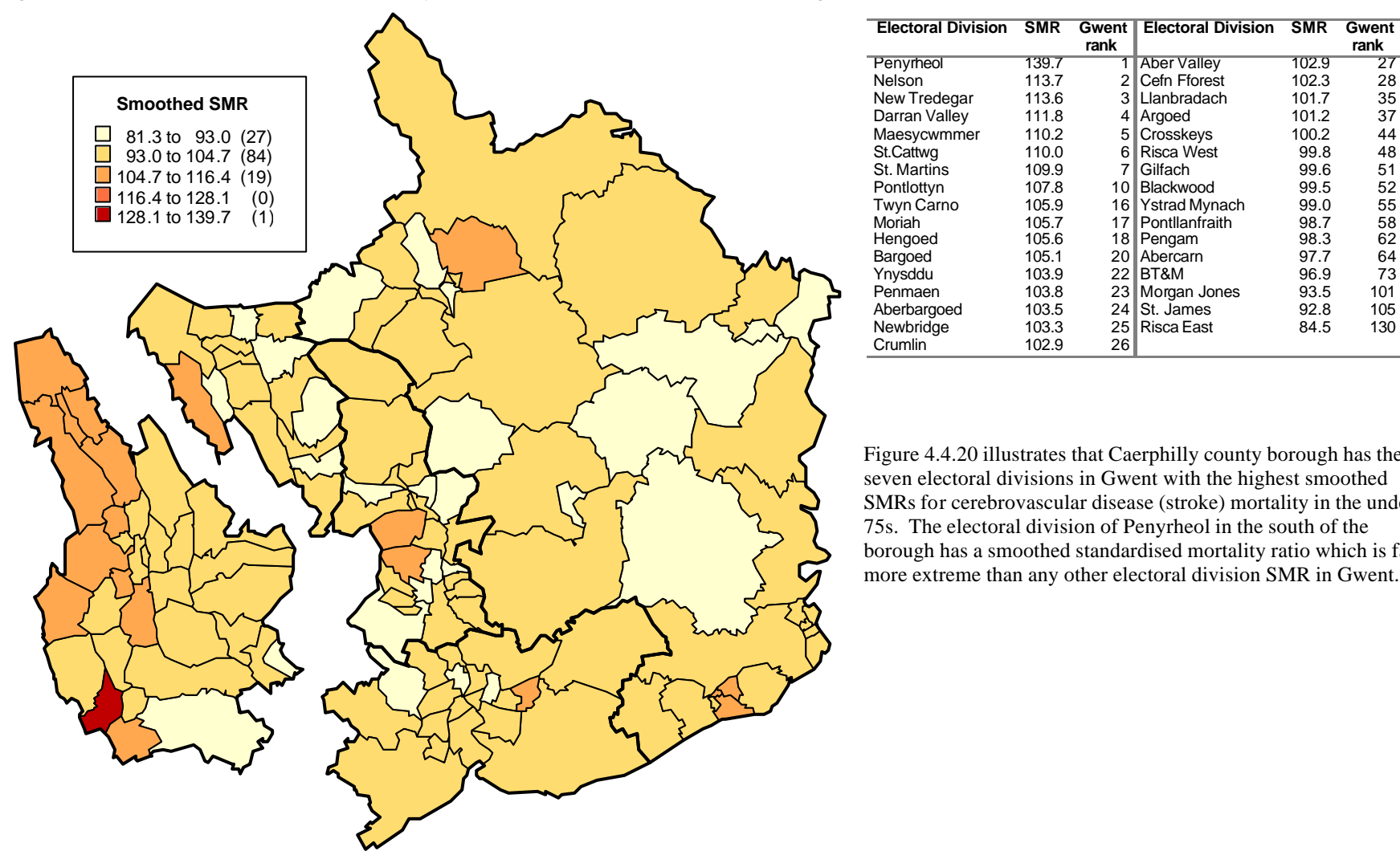
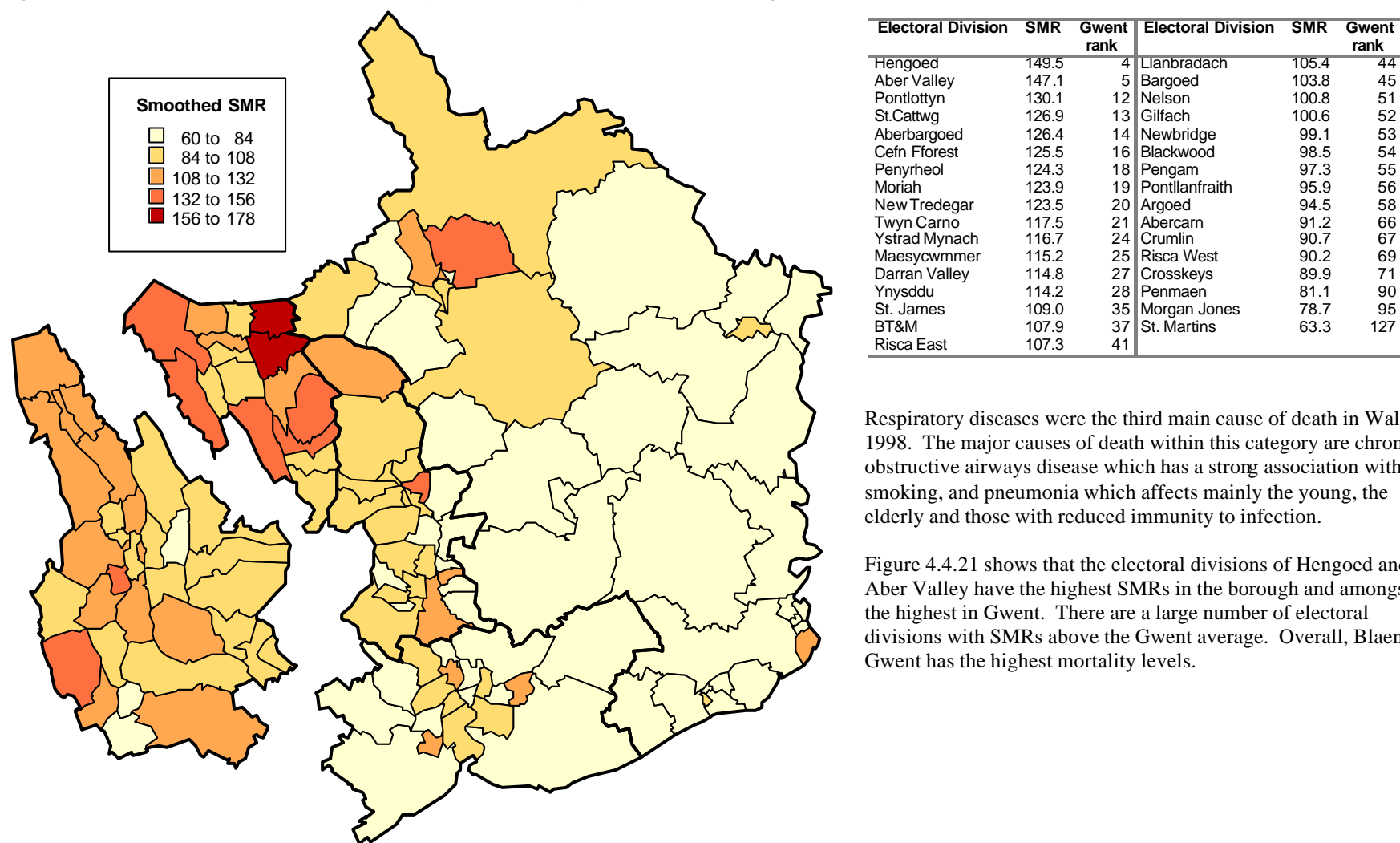


Figure 4.4.20 illustrates that Caerphilly county borough has the seven electoral divisions in Gwent with the highest smoothed SMRs for cerebrovascular disease (stroke) mortality in the under 75s. The electoral division of Penyrheol in the south of the borough has a smoothed standardised mortality ratio which is far more extreme than any other electoral division SMR in Gwent.

Source: ONS

Figure 4.4.21 Smoothed standardised mortality ratio respiratory disease: persons aged <75 1994-98



Respiratory diseases were the third main cause of death in Wales in 1998. The major causes of death within this category are chronic obstructive airways disease which has a strong association with smoking, and pneumonia which affects mainly the young, the elderly and those with reduced immunity to infection.

Figure 4.4.21 shows that the electoral divisions of Hengoed and Aber Valley have the highest SMRs in the borough and amongst the highest in Gwent. There are a large number of electoral divisions with SMRs above the Gwent average. Overall, Blaenau Gwent has the highest mortality levels.

Source: GHA

Figure 4.4.22 Smoothed standardised mortality ratio injuries, poisoning and certain external causes: persons aged <75 1994-98

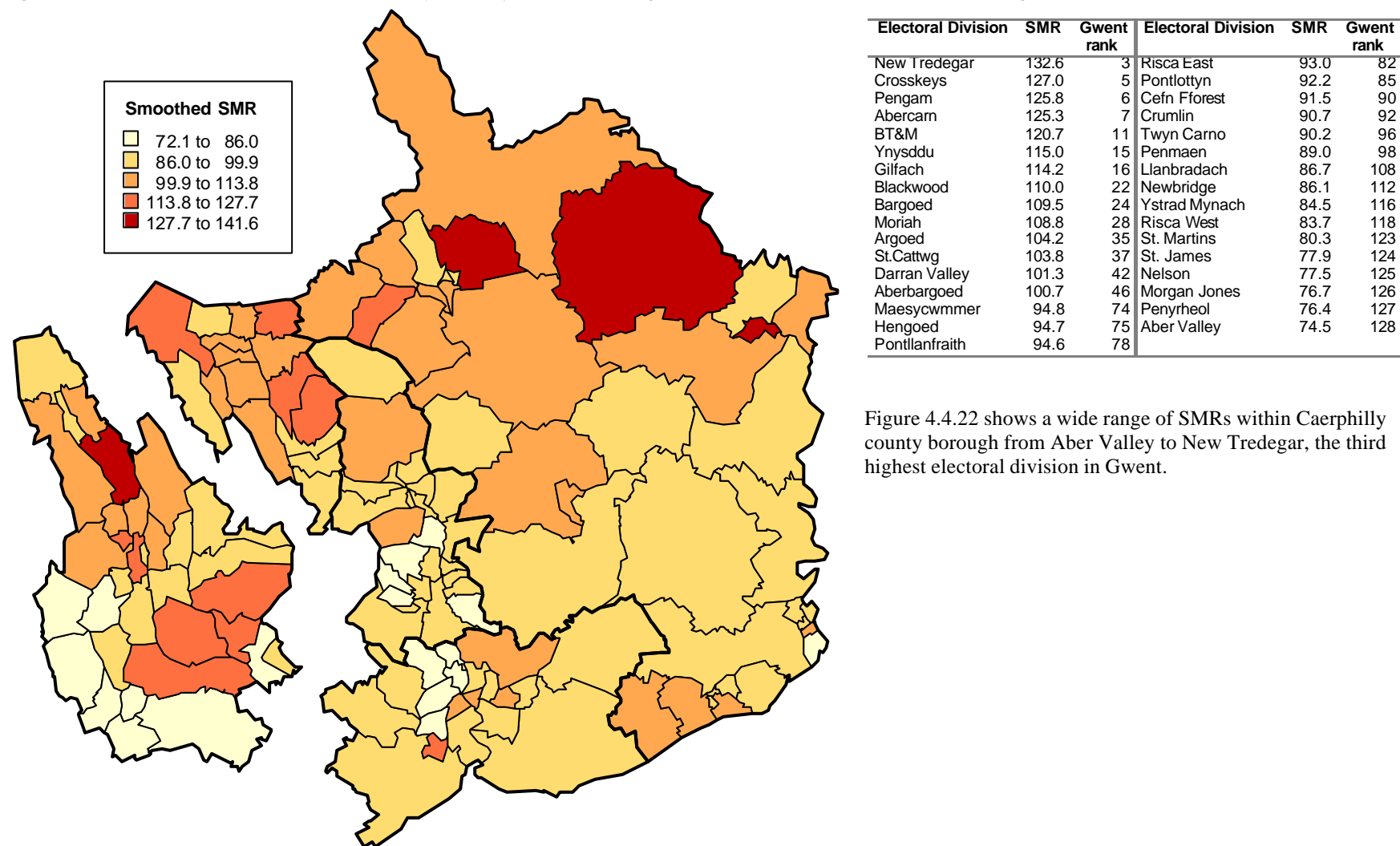
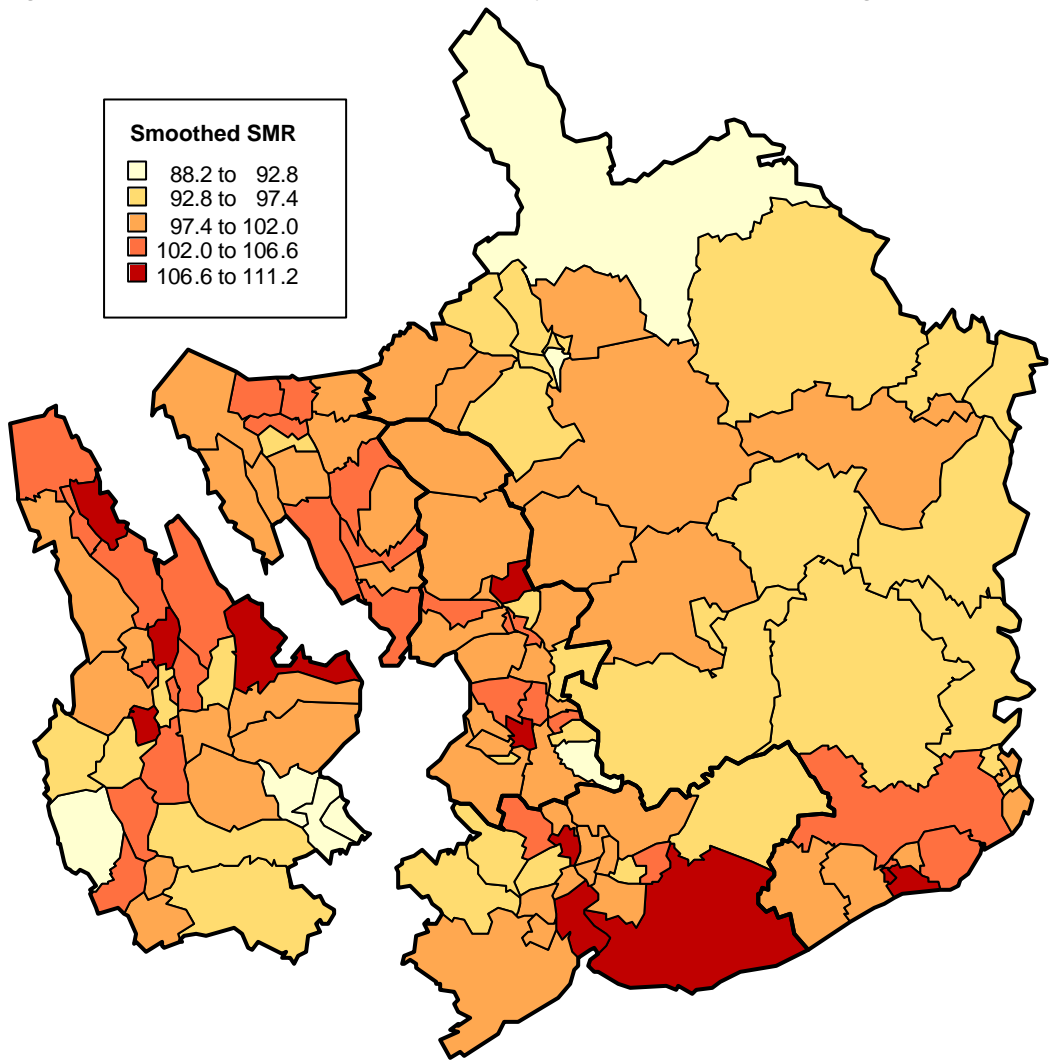


Figure 4.4.22 shows a wide range of SMRs within Caerphilly county borough from Aber Valley to New Tredegar, the third highest electoral division in Gwent.

Source: ONS

Figure 4.4.23 Smoothed standardised mortality ratio all cancers: persons aged <75 1994-98

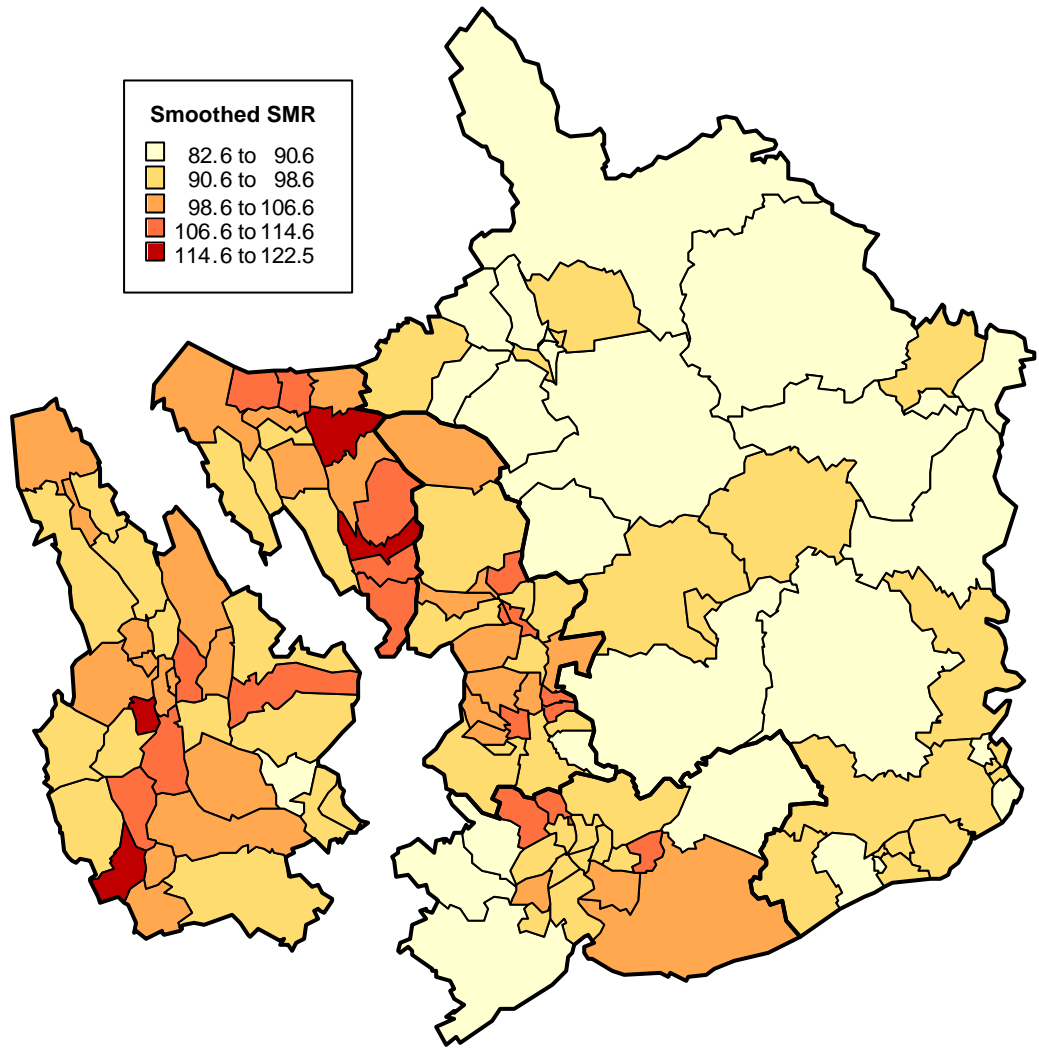


Electoral Division	SMR	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	SMR	Gwent rank
Moriah	111.2	1	Darran Valley	100.3	56
Crumlin	107.7	4	Ynysddu	99.4	67
Hengoed	107.1	9	Abercarn	99.0	73
Aberbargoed	106.6	10	Pontllanfraith	98.3	79
Twyn Carno	106.1	14	St.Cattwg	98.2	82
Blackwood	105.0	21	St. Martins	98.0	85
Cefn Fforest	104.2	22	Ystrad Mynach	96.9	95
Gilfach	104.1	23	Nelson	96.3	101
Llanbradach	104.1	24	Penmaen	96.1	103
New Tredegar	103.4	28	BT&M	94.9	115
Maesycwmmer	103.3	30	St. James	94.0	118
Penyrheol	103.3	29	Pengam	93.3	123
Pontlloftyn	103.1	32	Crosskeys	92.6	125
Argoed	102.3	38	Risca West	91.5	126
Bargoed	101.4	44	Risca East	91.4	127
Newbridge	100.8	52	Aber Valley	90.6	129
Morgan Jones	100.4	55			

Cancers were the largest cause of mortality in Wales in 1998. Figure 4.4.23 shows that overall Caerphilly county borough does not have particularly high levels of cancer mortality compared with the rest of Gwent. However the electoral divisions of Moriah in the Upper Rhymney Valley and Crumlin in the east, ranked 1st and 4th respectively, have amongst the highest smoothed SMRs in Gwent.

Source: ONS

Figure 4.4.24 Smoothed standardised mortality ratio lung cancer: persons aged <75 1994/98

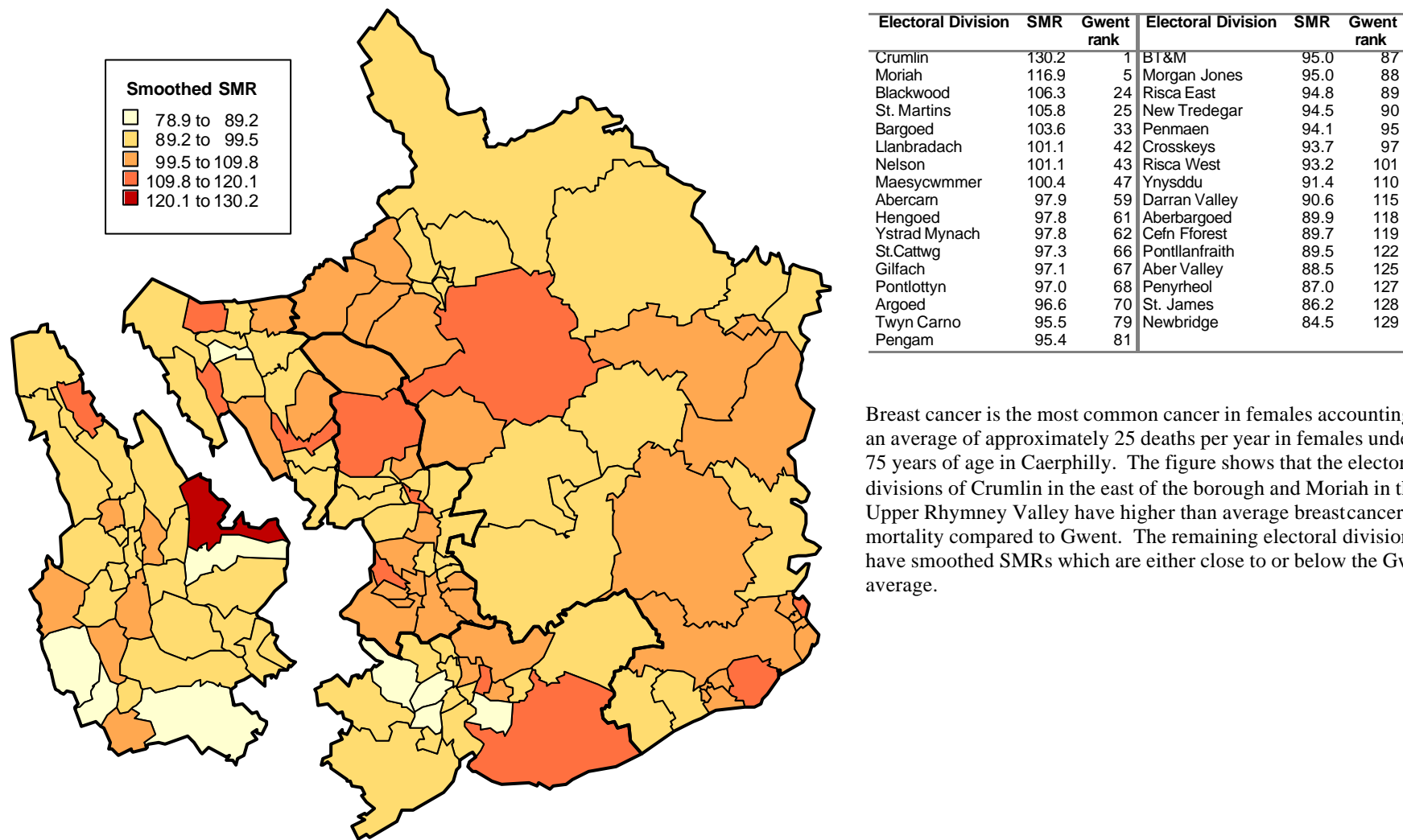


Electoral Division	SMR	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	SMR	Gwent rank
Penyrheol	122.5	1	Morgan Jones	99.9	46
Hengoed	116.5	2	Gilfach	99.7	47
Llanbradach	111.2	9	Pontllanfraith	98.6	55
Blackwood	109.9	10	Aberbargoed	98.0	58
Maesycwmmmer	108.1	15	New Tredegar	97.8	60
Newbridge	107.4	20	Ystrad Mynach	97.6	62
Penmaen	106.1	23	Moriah	97.2	63
Argoed	106.0	24	Nelson	96.9	65
Ynysddu	104.2	28	Darran Valley	96.1	71
Cefn Fforest	102.5	31	Aber Valley	95.5	74
St.Cattwg	102.3	34	Abercarn	94.4	84
Bargoed	101.9	35	Crumlin	94.2	86
St. Martins	101.5	37	Risca East	93.8	88
BT&M	101.4	38	Risca West	91.8	100
Pengam	101.3	40	St. James	90.9	103
Pontlloftyn	101.3	39	Crosskeys	85.4	125
Twyn Carno	100.3	44			

By far the largest single cause of lung cancer is smoking so figure 4.4.24 provides a good indication of the areas where smoking has been most prevalent. The Penyrheol and Hengoed electoral divisions have the highest mortality for lung cancer in the under 75s in Gwent. However, the majority of electoral divisions in Caerphilly county borough have SMRs which are either close to or below the Gwent average.

Source: ONS

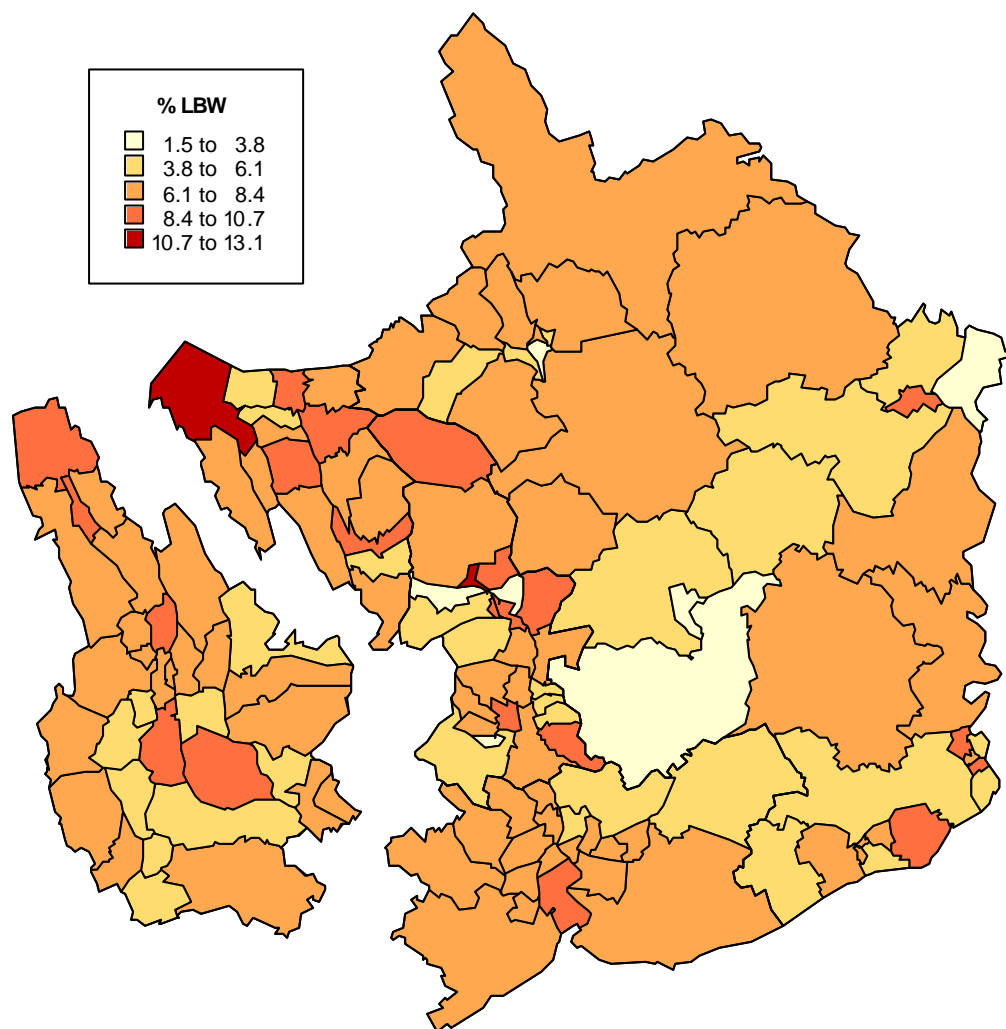
Figure 4.4.25 Smoothed standardised mortality ratio breast cancer: females aged <75 199498



Breast cancer is the most common cancer in females accounting for an average of approximately 25 deaths per year in females under 75 years of age in Caerphilly. The figure shows that the electoral divisions of Crumlin in the east of the borough and Moriah in the Upper Rhymney Valley have higher than average breast cancer mortality compared to Gwent. The remaining electoral divisions have smoothed SMRs which are either close to or below the Gwent average.

Source: ONS

Figure 4.4.26 Percent low birth weight babies (<2500g) 1994-98



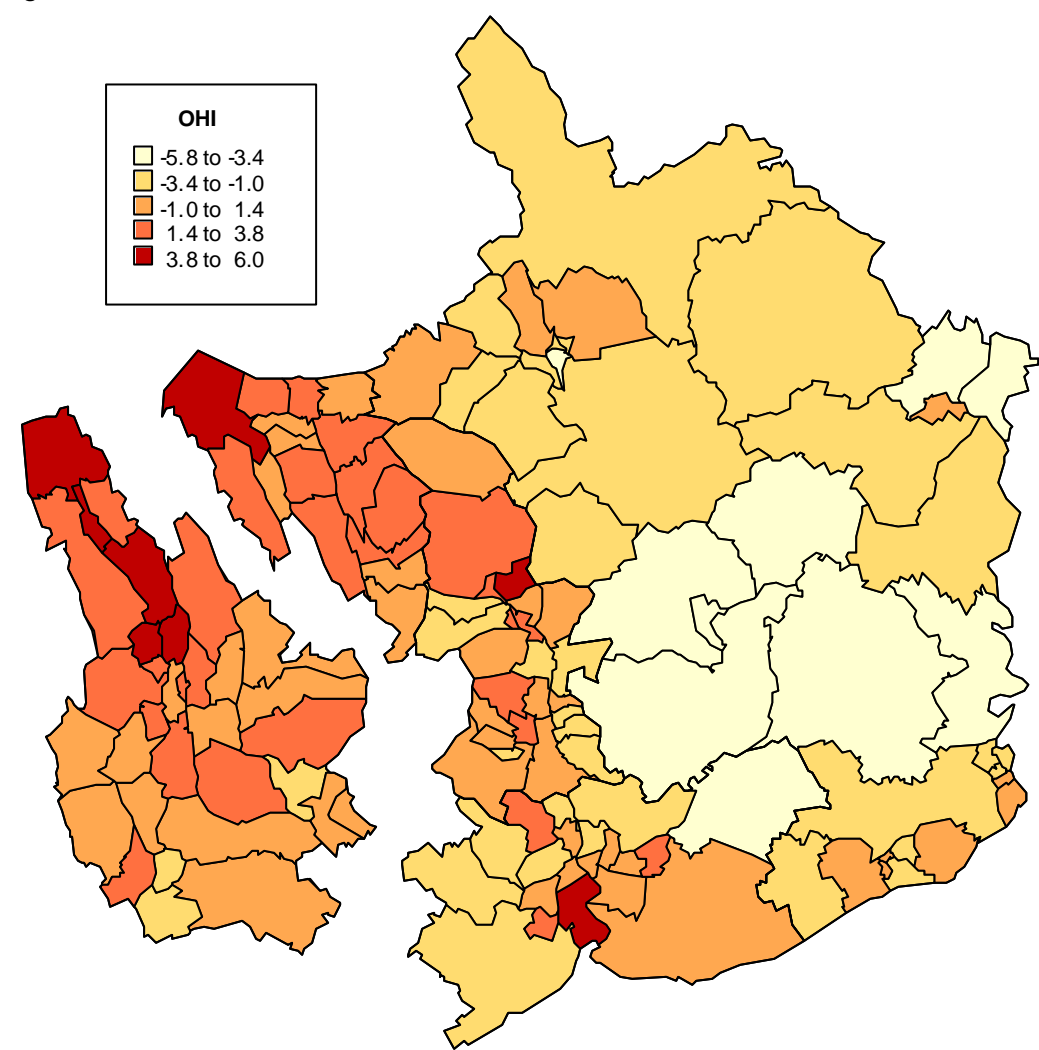
Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	%	Gwent rank
Ynysddu	10.3	5	Risca West	7.2	62
Twyn Carno	9.6	9	Gilfach	7.2	64
Maesycwmmer	9.6	10	Pengam	7.0	70
Aberbargoed	9.4	12	Moriah	7.0	73
Pontllytyn	8.6	21	Newbridge	6.5	84
Abercam	8.4	25	St.Cattwg	6.3	87
Cefn Fforest	8.4	26	Nelson	6.3	89
Penmaen	8.3	27	Llanbradach	6.0	94
St. James	8.3	32	Ystrad Mynach	5.8	99
Penyrheol	8.2	34	St. Martins	5.7	100
Bargoed	8.2	36	BT&M	5.7	101
New Tredegar	8.0	37	Crumlin	5.6	104
Argoed	7.9	41	Morgan Jones	4.5	115
Darran Valley	7.9	43	Hengoed	4.5	116
Aber Valley	7.7	49	Crosskeys	4.3	118
Blackwood	7.7	50	Pontllanfraith	4.0	122
Risca East	7.6	51			

The data presented here refer to babies born (live and still births) after 24 completed weeks of gestation weighing under 2,500 grams.

Figure 4.4.26 shows that Twyn Carno in the Upper Rhymney Valley and Ynysddu in the South of the former Islwyn area have amongst the highest proportions of low birth weight babies in Gwent. None of the other electoral divisions are in the twenty ranked highest in Gwent.

Source: AWPS

Figure 4.4.27 Overall Health Index



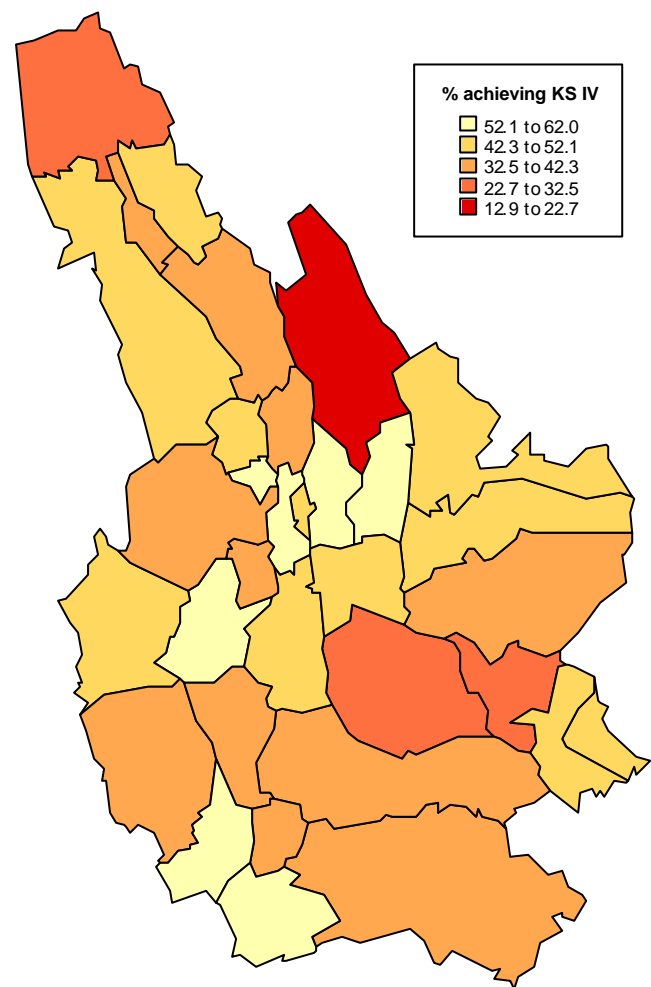
Electoral Division	Score	Gwent rank	Electoral Division	Score	Gwent rank
Aberbargoed	5.91	1	St.James	1.24	44
New Tredegar	4.76	3	Aber Valley	1.19	46
Pontlloftyn	4.46	4	Pengam	1.12	47
Twyn Carno	4.32	6	Nelson	0.95	49
Bargoed	4.02	7	Crumlin	0.82	52
Cefn Fforest	3.44	10	Llanbradach	0.46	58
Moriah	3.00	11	Penmaen	0.43	59
Darren Valley	2.93	12	Newbridge	0.33	60
Hengoed	2.79	13	Risca West	0.24	62
Penyrheol	2.63	14	BT&M	-0.04	69
Gilfach	2.63	15	Ystrad Mynach	-0.22	72
St.Cattwg	2.26	20	Risca East	-0.90	83
Maesycwmmer	2.15	25	Pontllanfraith	-0.96	84
Ynysddu	1.86	29	Morgan Jones	-1.45	92
Argoed	1.82	30	Crosskeys	-1.46	93
Blackwood	1.81	31	St.Martins	-2.15	106
Abercam	1.75	34			

The Overall Health Index (OHI) combines the variables of standardised limiting long term illness ratio, percent low birth weight babies and smoothed SMR for persons aged under 75. Scores above zero indicate worse than average health in Gwent, scores below zero better than average overall health.

Figure 4.4.27 shows that much of the county borough, particularly the Upper Rhymney Valley has higher than average OHI scores with six of the ten highest ranked electoral divisions in Gwent.

Source: GHA

Figure 4.5.1 Percent pupils achieving Key Stage 4 (five or more A* to C GCSE grades), 1998/99



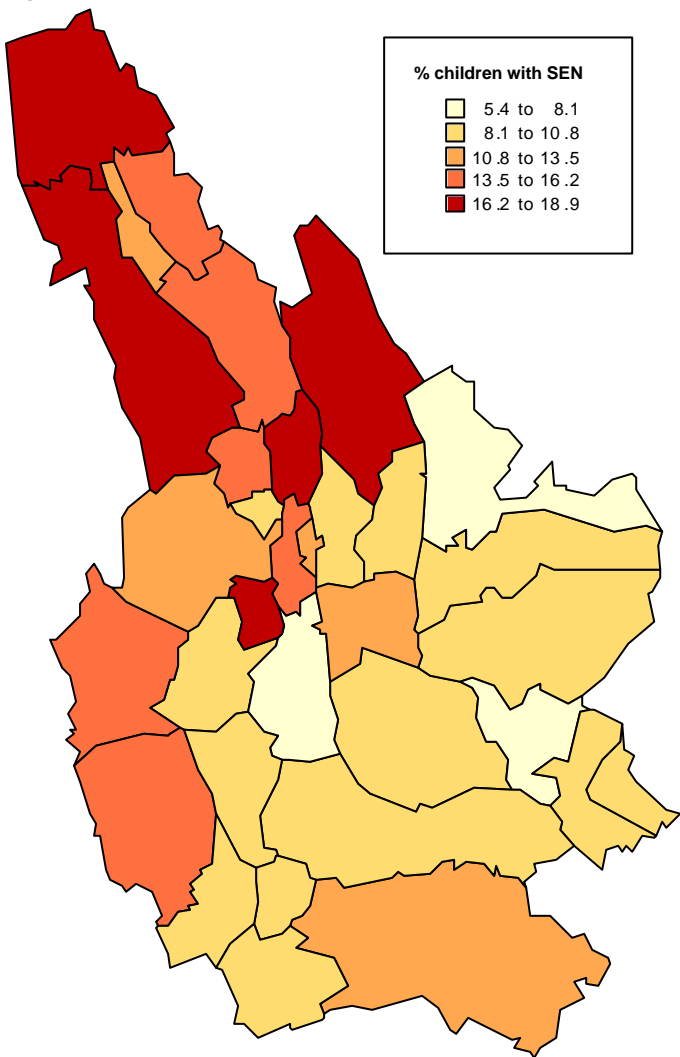
Source: CCBC

Ward	%	Ward	%
Argoed	12.9	Maesycwmmmer	44.4
Crosskeys	25.0	Cefn Fforest	44.9
Twyn Carno	26.3	Pontllanfraith	45.1
Ynysddu	27.0	Bargoed	47.7
New Tredegar	32.8	Moriah	48.0
Aberbargoed	33.3	Nelson	48.8
Pontlloftyn	33.3	Darran Valley	50.0
Aber Valley	34.3	Risca East	51.1
St. James	34.8	Newbridge	51.5
Abercam	36.0	Penyrheol	53.1
Morgan Jones	37.5	Blackwood	53.9
BTM	37.9	St. Martins	56.1
Llanbradach	39.6	Pengam	57.6
Hengoed	40.3	Penmaen	58.2
St.Cattwg	42.2	Gilfach	61.9
Crumlin	44.2	Ystrad Mynach	61.9
Risca West	44.4		

The Key Stage 4 assessment is the GCSE coursework and examinations which are taken by 15/16 year olds before they either leave school or go on to further education.

Figure 4.5.1 shows the percentage of pupils achieving at least five GCSEs at grades A* to C. Once again, there is a wide variation between electoral divisions. Electoral division percentages were calculated by linking an electoral division to each of the pupils who entered the exams using the pupil's postcode. Therefore the data relate exactly to where the pupils live rather than where they go to school.

Figure 4.5.2 Percent children with statement of special educational need stages 3,4 & 5, 1998/99



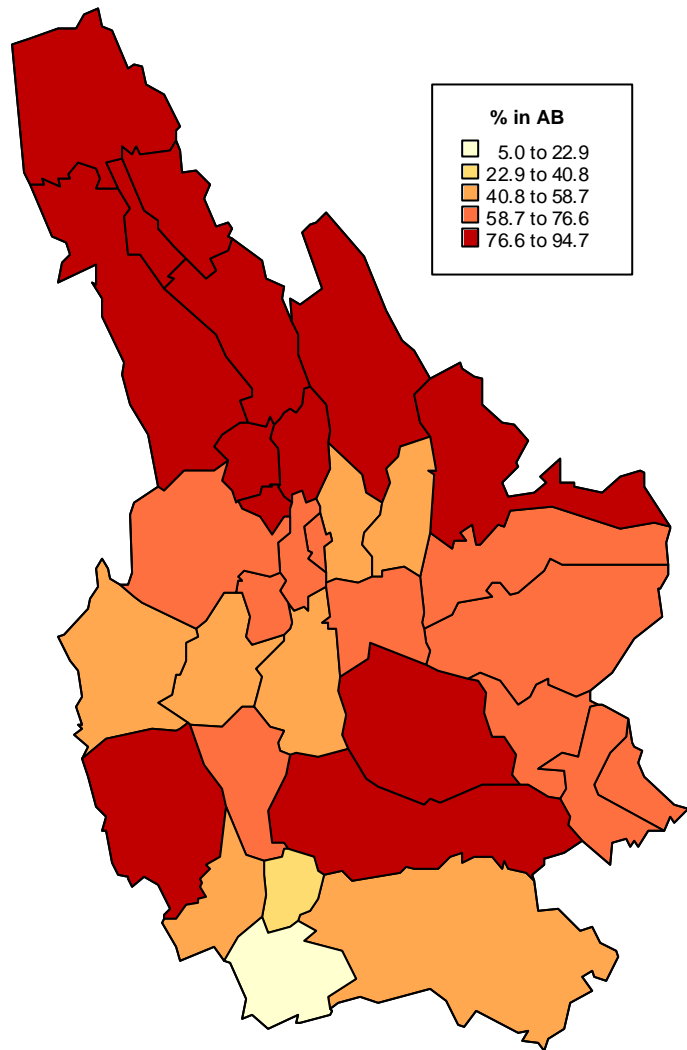
Ward	%	Ward	%
Argoed	18.9	Penyrheol	10.7
Hengoed	17.9	Newbridge	10.1
Darran Valley	17.2	BTM	10.1
Twyn Carno	17.1	Ynysddu	9.9
Aberbargoed	16.4	Morgan Jones	9.9
New Tredegar	15.6	Llanbradach	9.8
Moriah	15.0	Risca East	9.7
Aber Valley	14.7	Gilfach	9.0
Bargoed	14.5	Ystrad Mynach	9.0
Pengam	14.4	Risca West	8.7
Nelson	13.6	Penmaen	8.7
St. James	13.0	Abercarn	8.4
Pontlottyn	11.9	St. Martins	8.2
Pontllanfraith	11.5	Crumlin	7.7
Cefn Forest	11.5	Crosskeys	7.6
St.Cattwg	11.1	Maesycwmmr	5.4
Blackwood	10.7		

For a detailed explanation of how Special Educational Needs are classified please see Appendix 4.

Figure 4.5.2. shows that the electoral divisions with the greatest proportion of children aged 4-16 with Special Educational Needs at Stage 3 and above are predominantly in the north of the borough.

Source: CCBC

Figure 4.6.1 Percent households in Council Tax bands A & B, 1999



Electoral Division	No.	%	Electoral Division	No.	%
New Tredegar	2104	94.7	Risca East	1847	71.2
Pontlottyn	763	92.7	Cefn Fforest	1074	71.0
Ynysddu	1454	92.6	Pengam	1090	69.0
Darran Valley	985	92.1	St.Cattwg	1845	62.9
Aberbargoed	1367	91.7	Pontllanfraith	2034	61.4
Twyn Carno	1034	91.6	Llanbradach	1135	59.9
Moriah	1891	91.0	Abercarn	2483	59.0
Crumlin	2473	90.8	St. James	1516	58.2
Aber Valley	1805	86.9	Maesycwmmmer	478	53.9
Bargoed	2430	85.8	Penmaen	911	53.5
BT&M	1298	84.8	Nelson	949	50.7
Gilfach	774	81.6	Blackwood	1496	48.0
Argoed	863	77.5	Penyrheol	1856	44.3
Hengoed	1376	75.7	Ystrad Mynach	692	42.6
Risca West	1822	74.1	Morgan Jones	2004	38.5
Newbridge	1960	73.6	St. Martins	36	5.0
Crosskeys	1689	71.6			

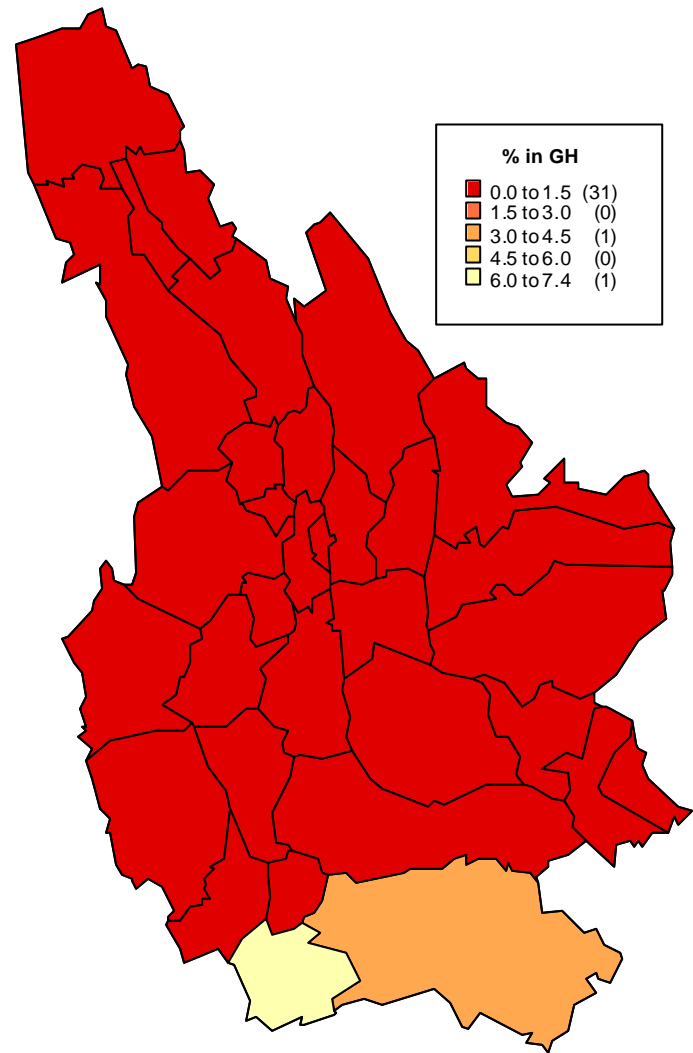
Council tax bands are allocated according the following valuation bands:

Bands A & B	Not exceeding £39,000
Band C	Over £39,000 but not exceeding £51,000
Band D	Over £51,000 but not exceeding £66,000
Band E	Over £66,000 but not exceeding £90,000
Band F	Over £90,000 but not exceeding £120,000
Bands G & H	Over £120,000

Figure 4.6.1 shows clearly that there is a high percentage of low value dwellings in the borough. This is particularly true of the Upper Rhymney Valley. There are only five electoral divisions where less than 50% of dwellings are in bands A & B. The St Martins electoral division in the south-east of the borough has a very low percentage of low value housing.

Source: CCBC 1999

Figure 4.6.2 Percent households in Council Tax bands G & H, 1999



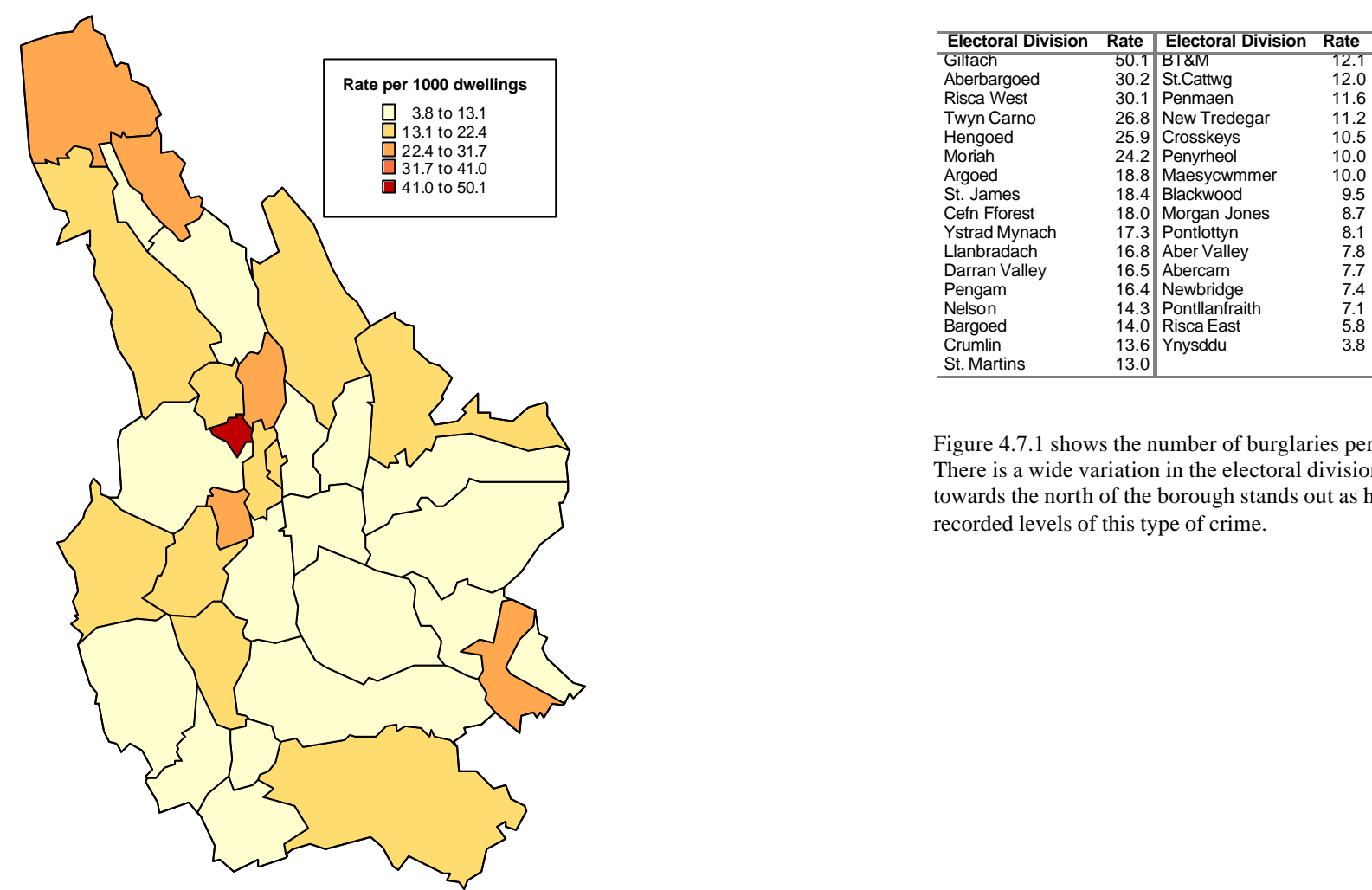
Electoral Division	No.	%	Electoral Division	No.	%
Cefn Fforest	0	0.0	Ynysddu	5	0.3
Darran Valley	0	0.0	St.Cattwg	10	0.3
Aber Valley	1	0.0	Risca West	9	0.4
BT&M	1	0.1	Morgan Jones	21	0.4
Bargoed	2	0.1	Pontllanfraith	16	0.5
Risca East	2	0.1	Ystrad Mynach	8	0.5
Twyn Carno	1	0.1	Pengam	8	0.5
New Tredegar	2	0.1	Penyrheol	22	0.5
Llanbradach	2	0.1	Crosskeys	15	0.6
Pontlloftyn	1	0.1	Newbridge	18	0.7
Moriah	3	0.1	Penmaen	14	0.8
Crumlin	4	0.1	Abercarn	51	1.2
Nelson	3	0.2	Blackwood	39	1.3
Aberbargoed	3	0.2	Maesycwmmmer	12	1.4
Argoed	3	0.3	St. James	112	4.3
Hengoed	5	0.3	St. Martins	53	7.4
Gilfach	3	0.3			

Council tax bands G&H include properties valued at over £120,000.

Figure 4.6.2 shows that 31 of the 33 electoral divisions in the county borough have less than 1.5% of properties in the G & H highest value bands. Only St Martins and St James in the south contain greater proportions in the highest value bands.

Source: CCBC 1999

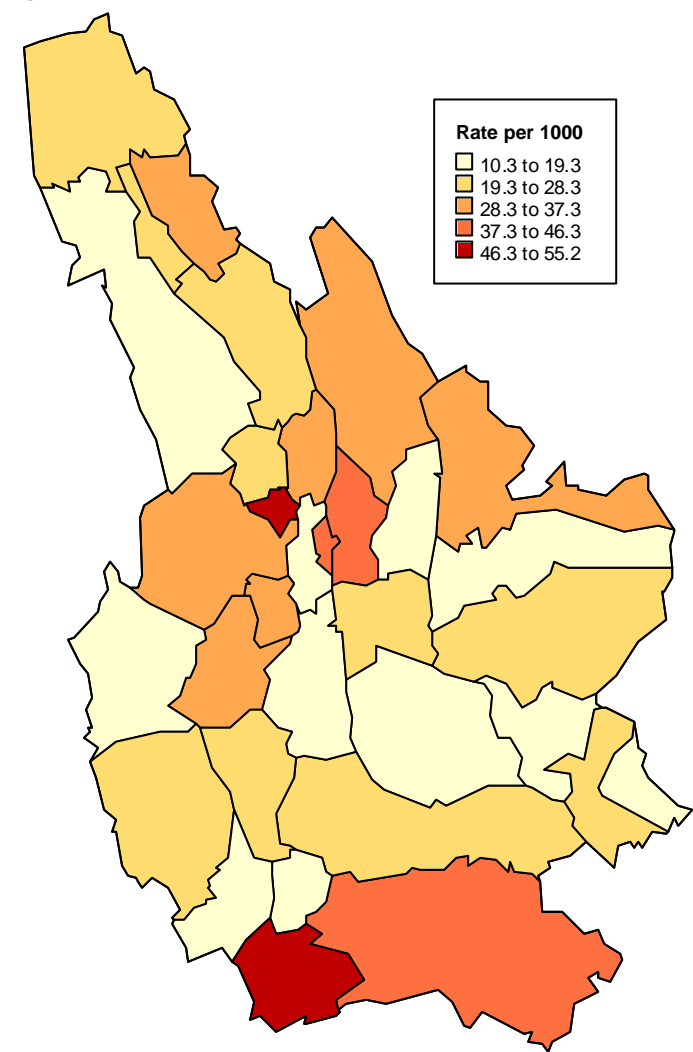
Figure 4.7.1 Number of burglaries per 1000 dwellings, 1998/99



Source: Gwent Police

Figure 4.7.1 shows the number of burglaries per 1000 dwellings. There is a wide variation in the electoral division rates and Gilfach, towards the north of the borough stands out as having highest recorded levels of this type of crime.

Figure 4.7.2 Number of violent crimes per 1000 population, 1998/99



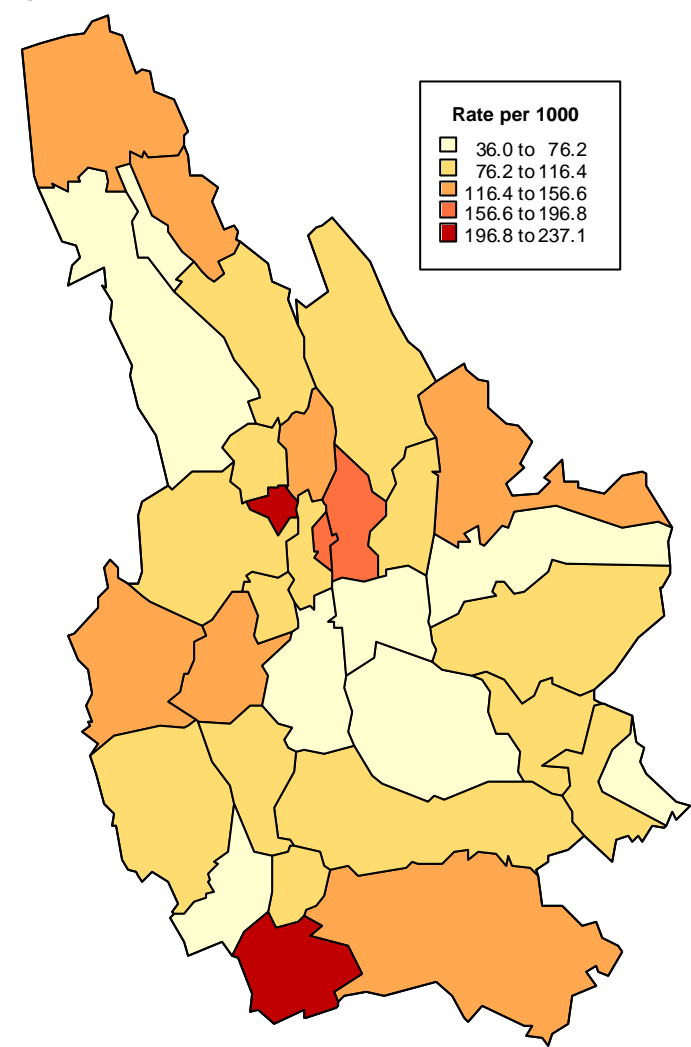
Electoral Division	Rate	Electoral Division	Rate
St. Martins	55.2	BT&M	23.7
Gilfach	48.5	Pontllanfraith	22.0
Cefn Fforest	45.6	Twyn Carno	21.8
Blackwood	42.9	Aber Valley	21.4
St. James	40.8	Abercarn	20.4
Crumlin	31.8	Nelson	18.9
Argoed	31.8	Crosskeys	18.6
Aberbargoed	30.5	Pengam	18.0
Moriah	30.3	Ynysddu	16.5
Ystrad Mynach	30.3	Risca East	15.5
Hengoed	28.7	Penyrheol	15.2
St.Cattwg	28.4	Penmaen	13.9
New Tredegar	25.9	Morgan Jones	13.2
Risca West	25.5	Darran Valley	12.4
Llanbradach	25.1	Newbridge	10.8
Pontlottyn	24.0	Maesycwmmmer	10.3
Bargoed	23.9		

Figure 4.7.2 shows the distribution of violent crime. This covers a wide range of offences including, for example, murder, rape, robbery, assault and harassment.

It should be noted that neither the victim nor the perpetrator of a violent crime necessarily lives in the electoral division where it is committed.

Source: Gwent Police

Figure 4.7.3 Total crime per 1000 population, 1998/99



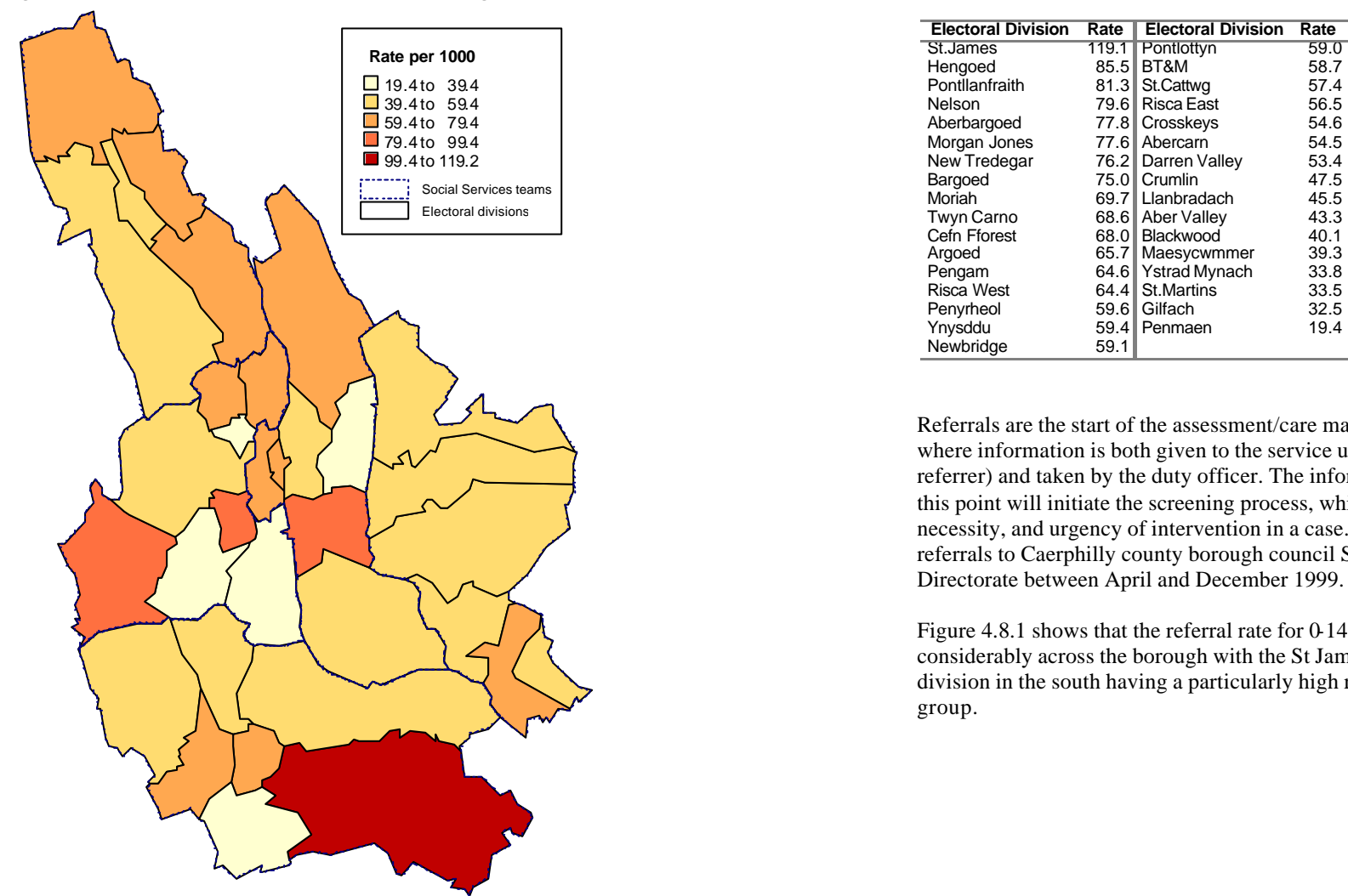
Electoral Division	Rate	Electoral Division	Rate
St. Martins	237.0	Hengoed	94.3
Gilfach	207.6	Morgan Jones	92.7
Cefn Fforest	187.6	Crosskeys	91.8
Blackwood	169.7	Penmaen	87.7
Ystrad Mynach	155.2	BT&M	84.8
St. James	131.9	New Tredegar	84.5
Crumlin	126.2	Abercarn	84.1
Twyn Carno	126.2	Aber Valley	76.7
Moriah	125.3	Penyrheol	73.6
Nelson	120.3	Pontllanfraith	72.8
Aberbargoed	119.2	Pontlloftyn	68.1
Risca West	112.9	Maesycwmmer	64.6
Argoed	107.8	Ynysddu	63.0
St.Cattwg	103.8	Darran Valley	57.1
Llanbradach	101.1	Risca East	55.9
Pengam	99.7	Newbridge	36.0
Bargoed	97.7		

Figure 4.7.3 shows the total number of recorded crimes per 1000 population. There is wide variation in the level of crime throughout the borough.

There are problems associated with this measure used by the Home Office, since there is no appropriate denominator. When presenting data on burglaries of dwellings we have used the total number of dwellings as our denominator. Similarly, with violent crimes the denominator used is total population. Both denominators are related to the respective crime types. However, total crime includes numerous categories, many of which may not be compatible with the total population denominator used by the Home Office. Together with the allocation of crime reports from Police beat to electoral division, there is clearly potential for biased or misleading area based rates.

Source: Gwent Police

Figure 4.8.1 Social Services Referrals: persons aged 0-14 per 1000 population, April– December 1999

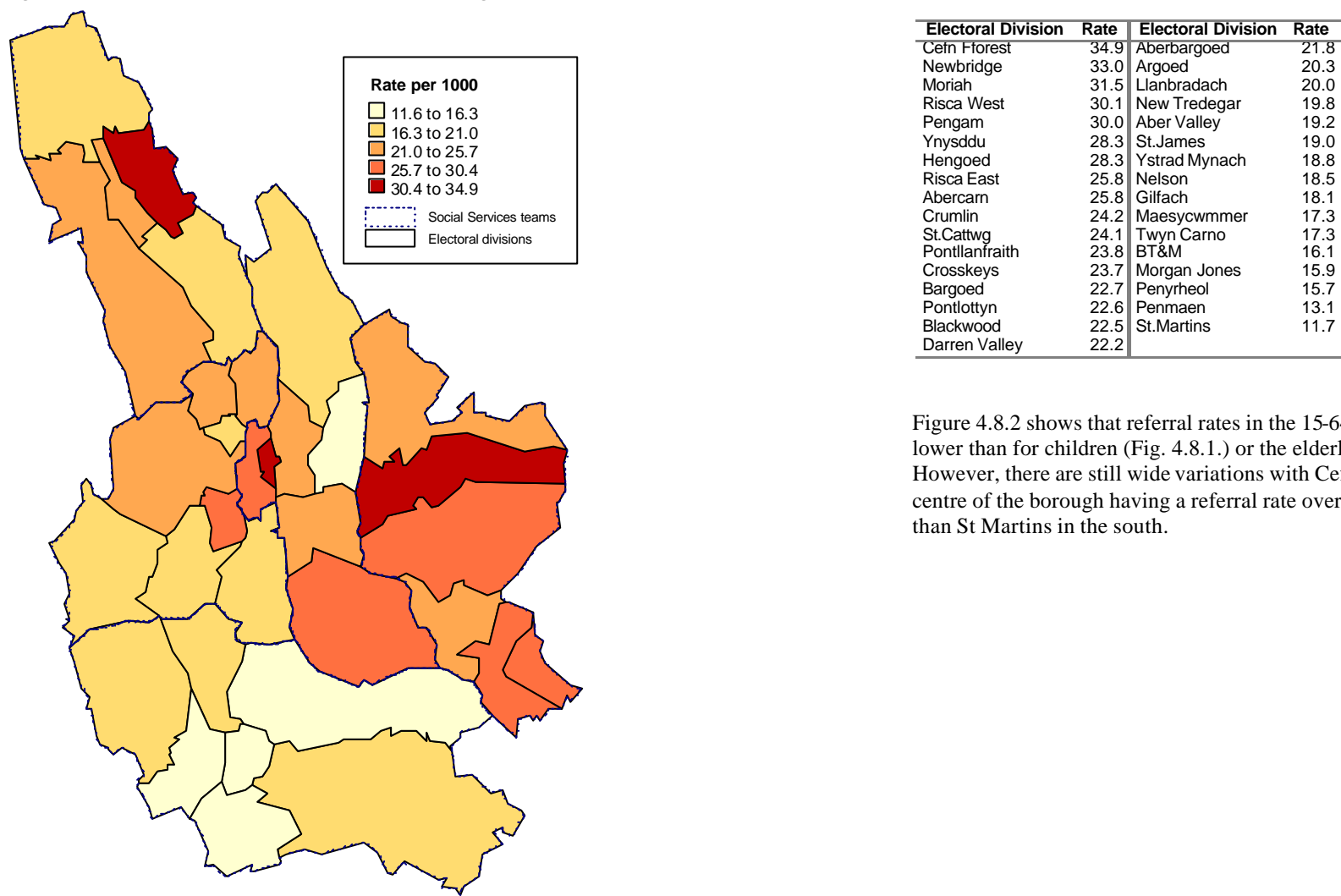


Source: CCBC SSID

Referrals are the start of the assessment/care management process, where information is both given to the service user (or his/her referrer) and taken by the duty officer. The information gathered at this point will initiate the screening process, which will decide the necessity, and urgency of intervention in a case. There were 8,946 referrals to Caerphilly county borough council Social Services Directorate between April and December 1999.

Figure 4.8.1 shows that the referral rate for 0-14 year olds varies considerably across the borough with the St James electoral division in the south having a particularly high rate in this age group.

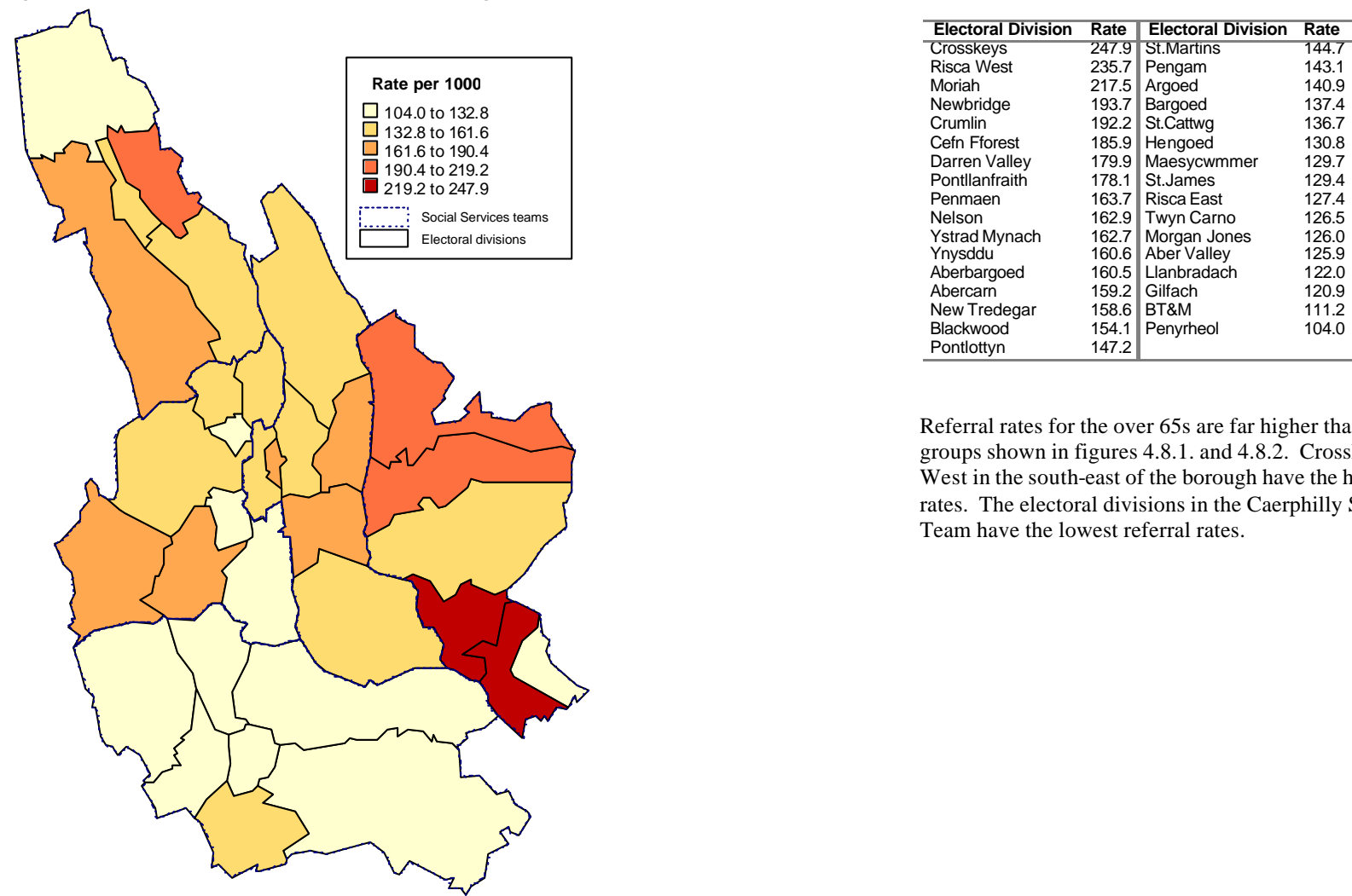
Figure 4.8.2 Social Services Referrals: persons aged 15-64 per 1000 population, April – December 1999



Source: CCBC SSID

Figure 4.8.2 shows that referral rates in the 15-64 age group are lower than for children (Fig. 4.8.1.) or the elderly (Fig. 4.8.3.). However, there are still wide variations with Cefn Fforest in the centre of the borough having a referral rate over three times higher than St Martins in the south.

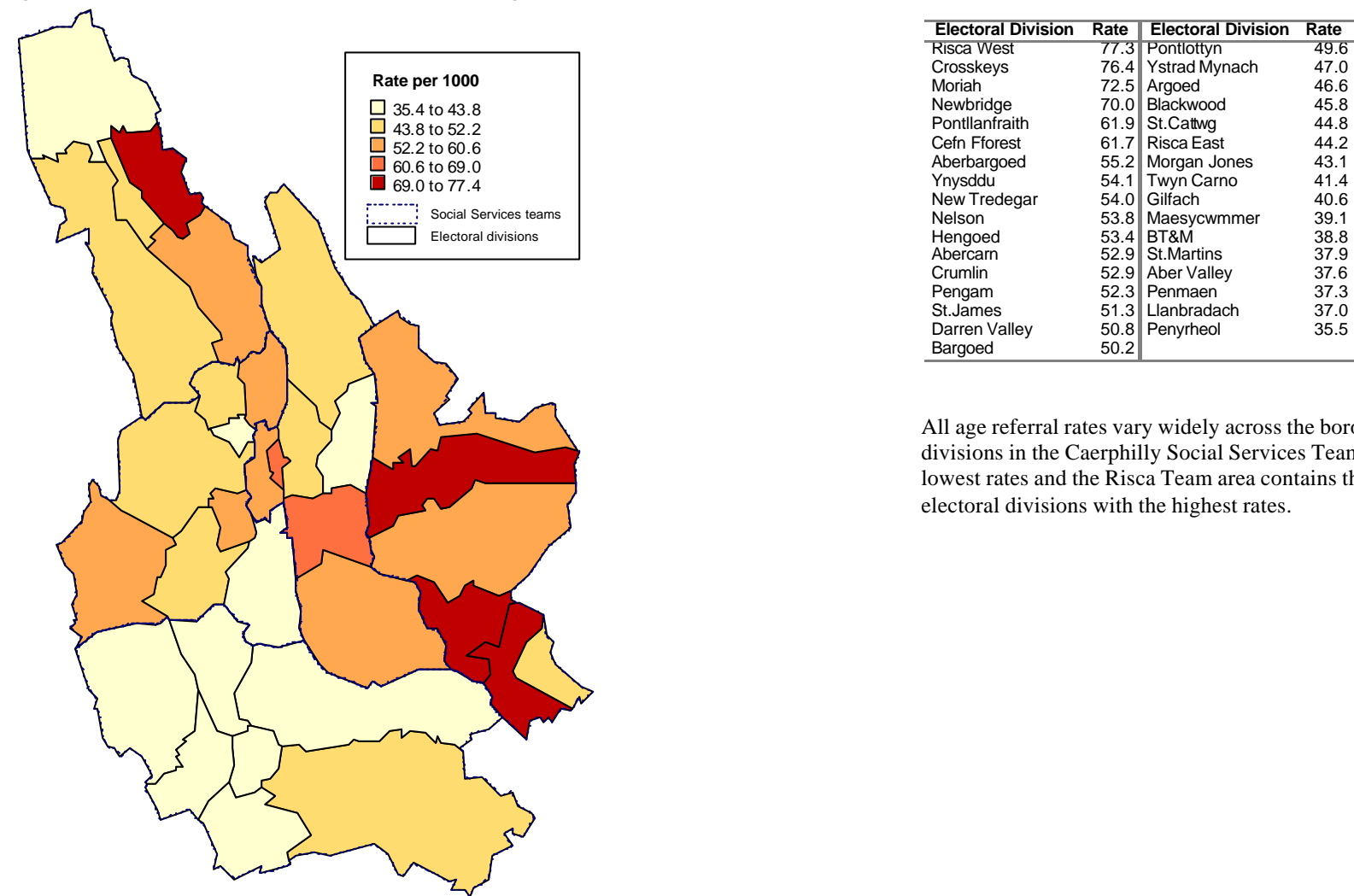
Figure 4.8.3 Social Services Referrals: persons aged 65+ per 1000 population, April– December 1999



Source: CCBC SSID

Referral rates for the over 65s are far higher than the other age groups shown in figures 4.8.1. and 4.8.2. Crosskeys and Risca West in the south-east of the borough have the highest referral rates. The electoral divisions in the Caerphilly Social Services Team have the lowest referral rates.

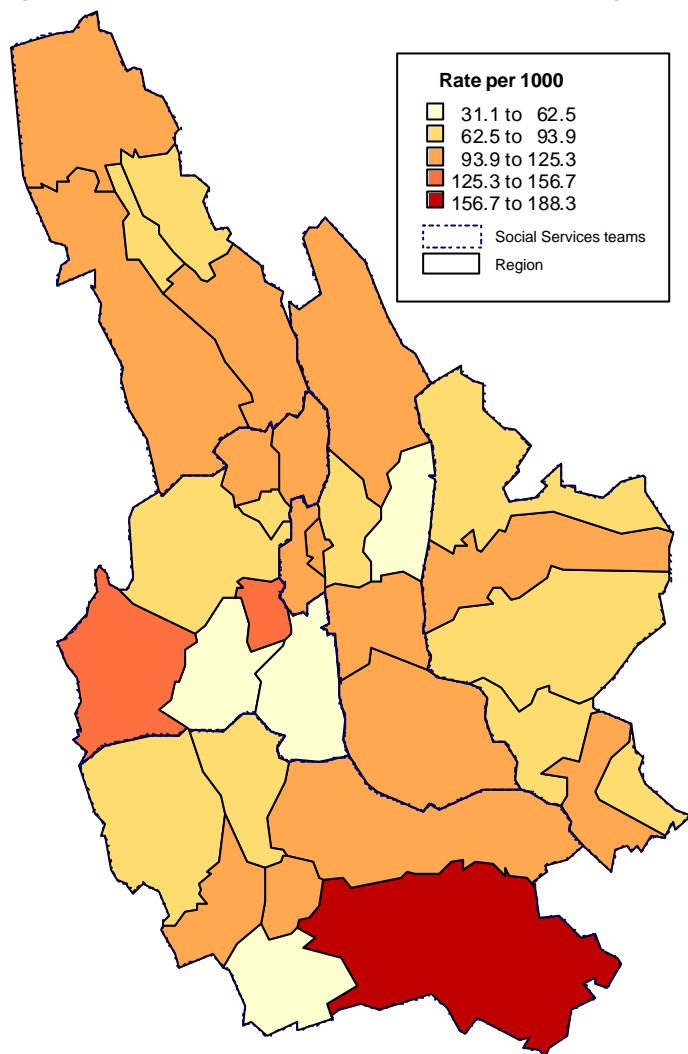
Figure 4.8.4 Social Services Referrals: persons all ages per 1000 population, April–December 1999



All age referral rates vary widely across the borough. The electoral divisions in the Caerphilly Social Services Team area have the lowest rates and the Risca Team area contains three of the five electoral divisions with the highest rates.

Source: CCBC SSID

Figure 4.8.5 Social Services Assessments: persons aged 0-14 per 1000 population, April – December 1999



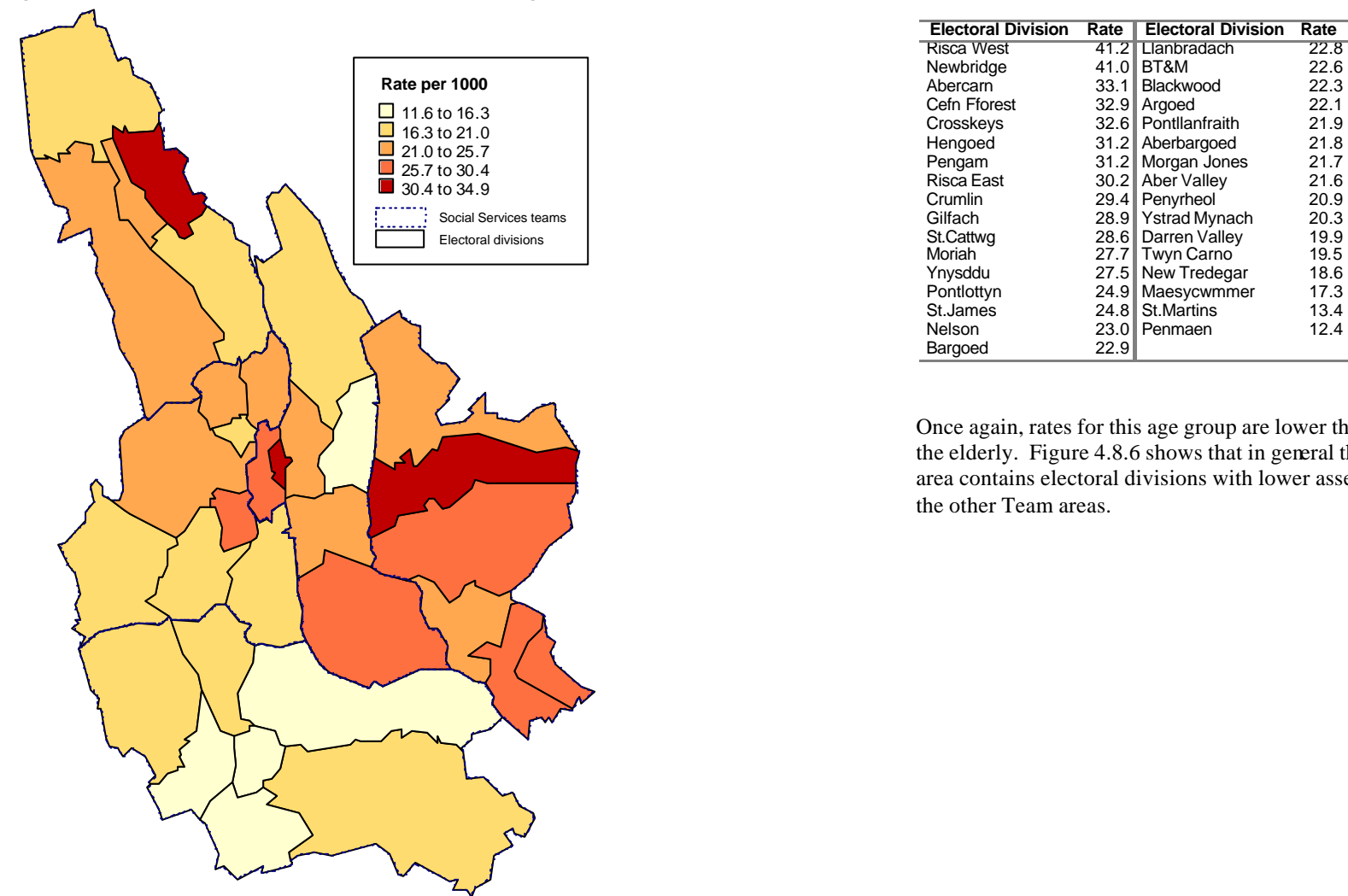
Electoral Division	Rate	Electoral Division	Rate
St.James	188.3	BT&M	94.6
Hengoed	146.1	Risca East	93.4
Nelson	128.5	Abercarn	92.0
Aberbargoed	124.1	St.Cattwg	88.9
Pontllanfraith	123.0	Pontlloftyn	88.5
Bargoed	121.3	Moriah	88.0
Twyn Carno	120.0	Crumlin	80.8
New Tredegar	115.7	Aber Valley	77.4
Morgan Jones	111.9	Llanbradach	77.1
Argoed	110.7	Crosskeys	71.2
Pengam	110.4	Gilfach	65.1
Cefn Fforest	104.8	Blackwood	64.3
Risca West	104.0	St.Martins	55.6
Newbridge	101.3	Ystrad Mynach	54.9
Penyrheol	96.2	Maesycwmmer	53.4
Darren Valley	95.2	Penmaen	31.1
Ynysddu	95.0		

An assessment is the process of defining the strengths and needs of an individual, agreeing desired outcomes and deciding whether the person qualifies for assistance. It will involve the individual and their family, carers or advocates and representatives of one or more agencies. It may be undertaken by one or more people from a range of disciplines or agencies but will be recorded by the social services department. It does not include reviews of already established need, but does include reassessment prompted by change of circumstances. There were 11,105 assessments carried out by Caerphilly county borough council Social Services Directorate between April and December 1999.

As with referrals, the assessment rate for this age group is highest in the St James electoral division. Rates vary greatly across the borough with the highest rate over six times that of the lowest.

Source: CCBC SSID

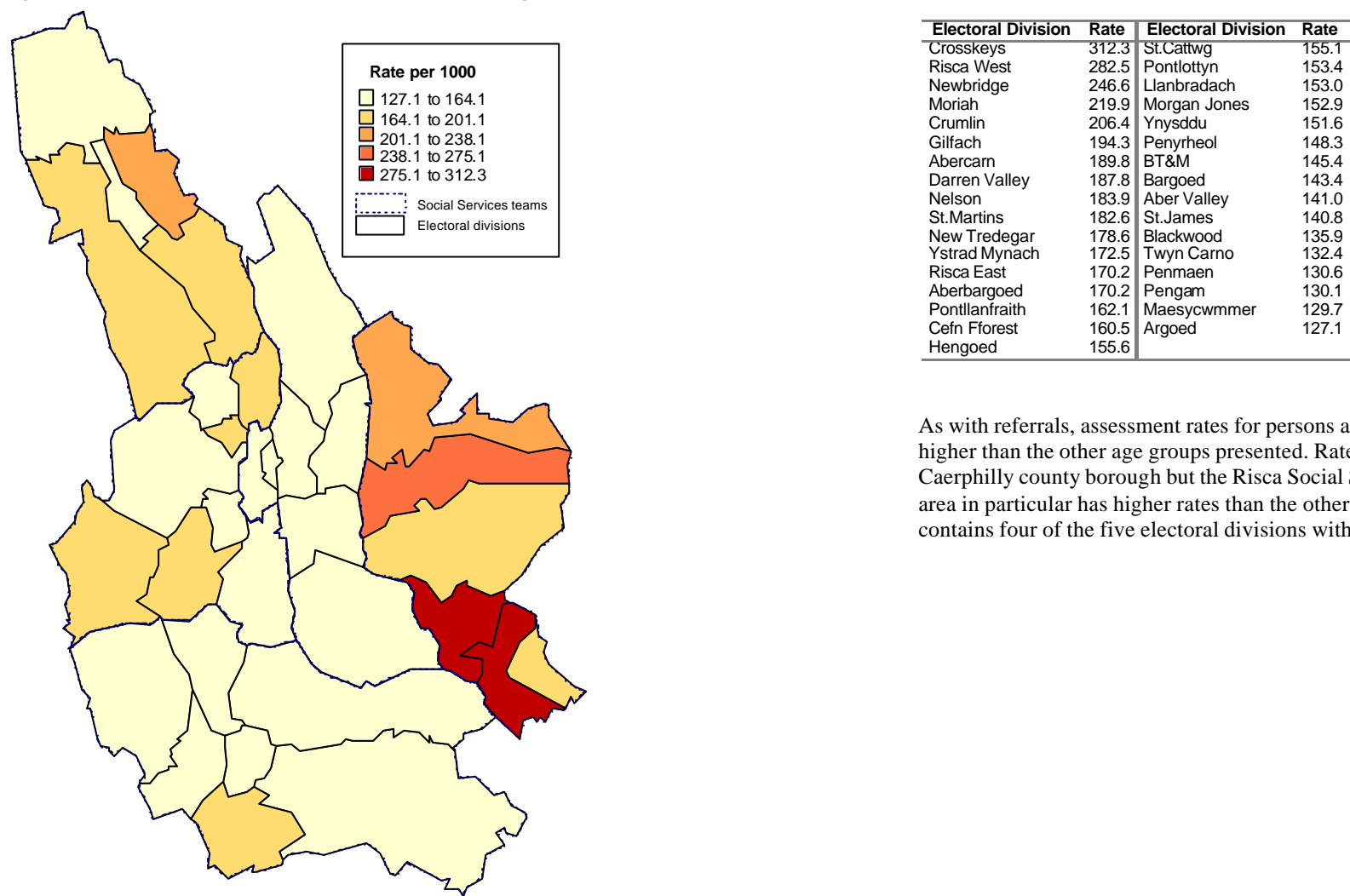
Figure 4.8.6 Social Services Assessments: persons aged 15-64 per 1000 population, April- December 1999



Once again, rates for this age group are lower than for children or the elderly. Figure 4.8.6 shows that in general the Caerphilly team area contains electoral divisions with lower assessment rates than the other Team areas.

Source: CCBC SSID

Figure 4.8.7 Social Services Assessments: persons aged 65+ per 1000 population April– December 1999



As with referrals, assessment rates for persons aged 65+ are far higher than the other age groups presented. Rates vary throughout Caerphilly county borough but the Risca Social Services Team area in particular has higher rates than the other Team areas and contains four of the five electoral divisions with the highest rates.

Source: CCBC SSID

Figure 4.8.8 Social Services Assessments: persons all ages per 1000 population April –December 1999

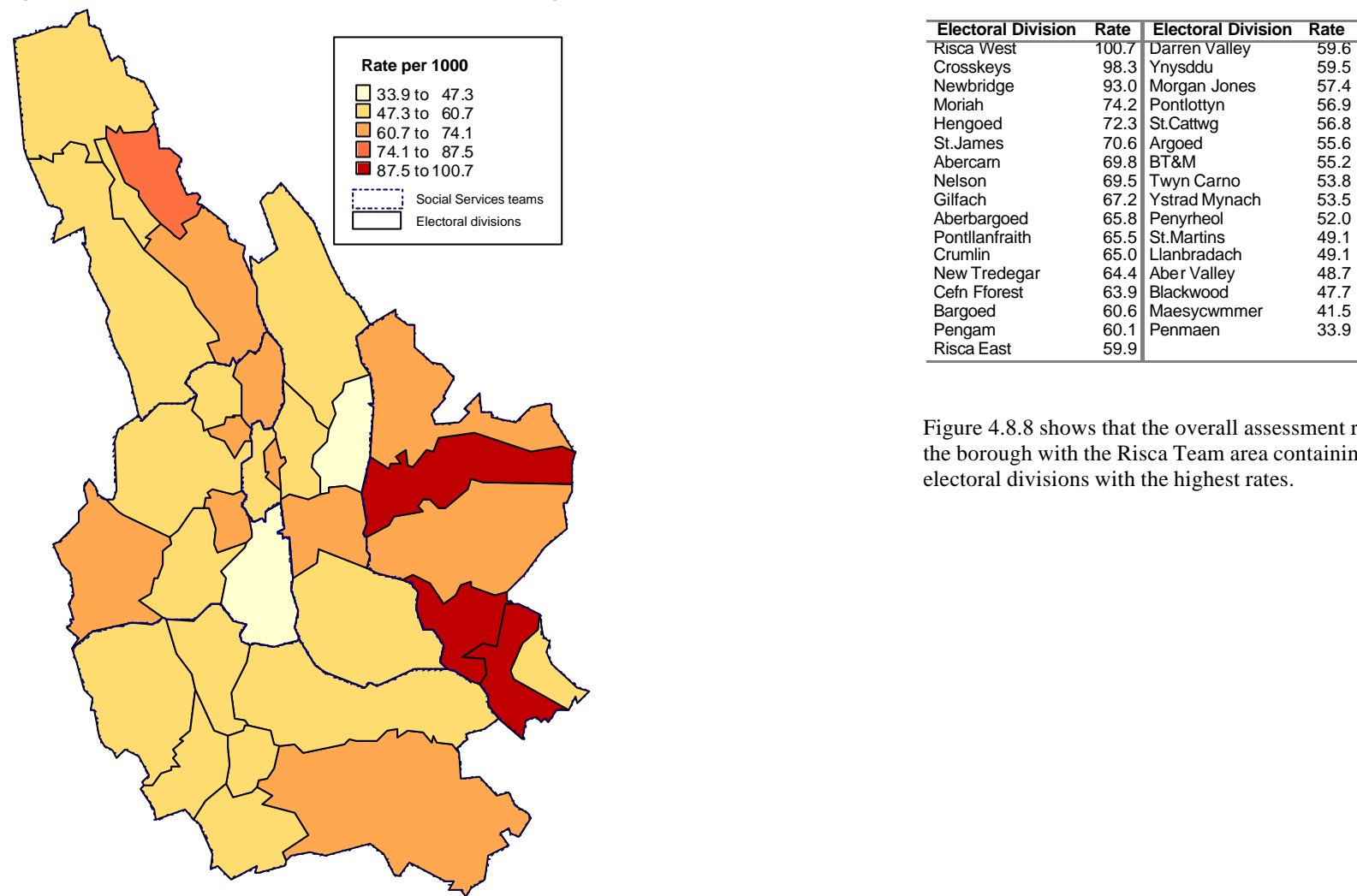
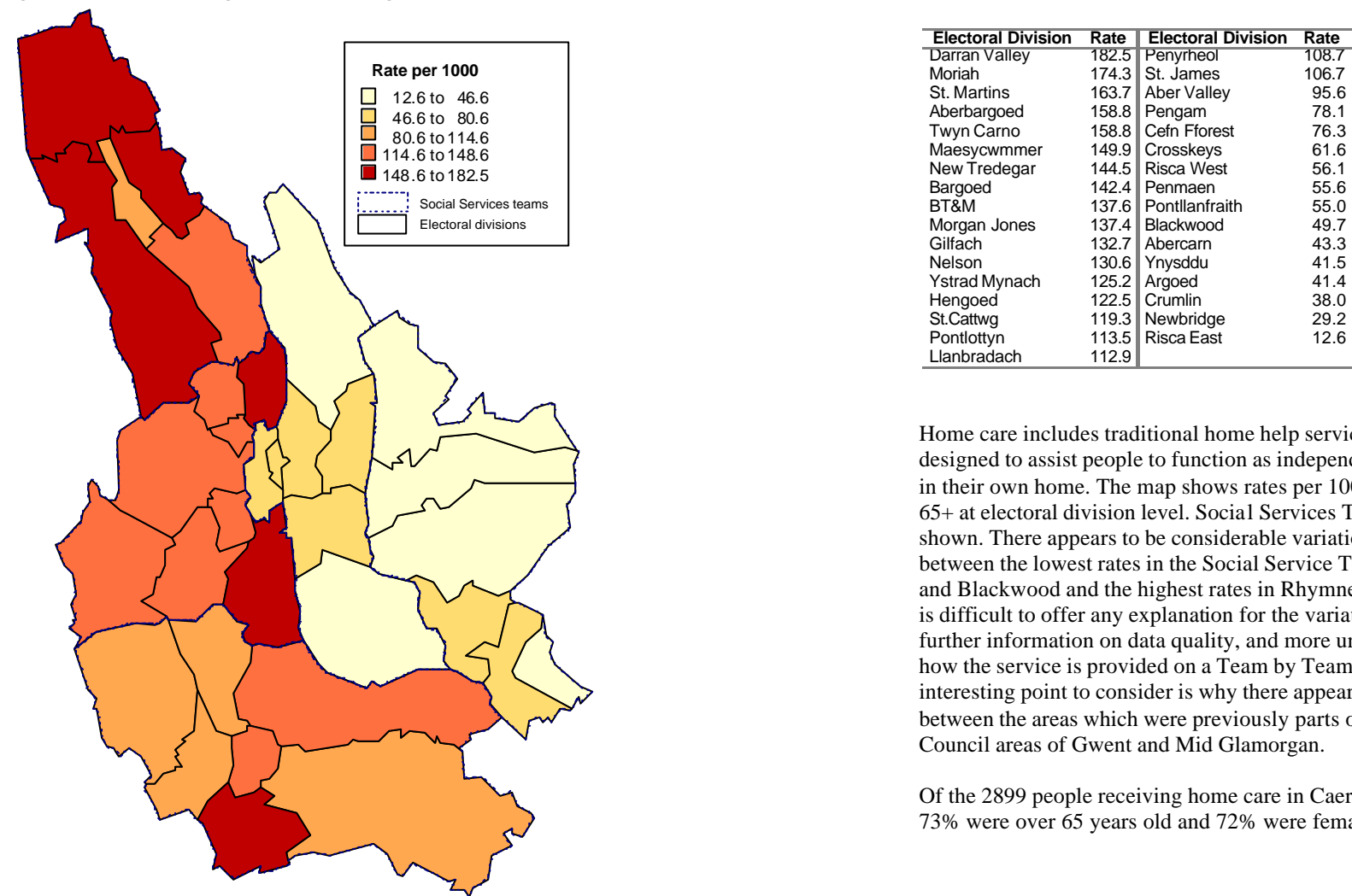


Figure 4.8.8 shows that the overall assessment rate varies across the borough with the Risca Team area containing the three electoral divisions with the highest rates.

Source: CCBC SSID

Figure 4.8.9 Persons aged 65+ receiving Social Services Home Care per 1000 population, April– December 1999

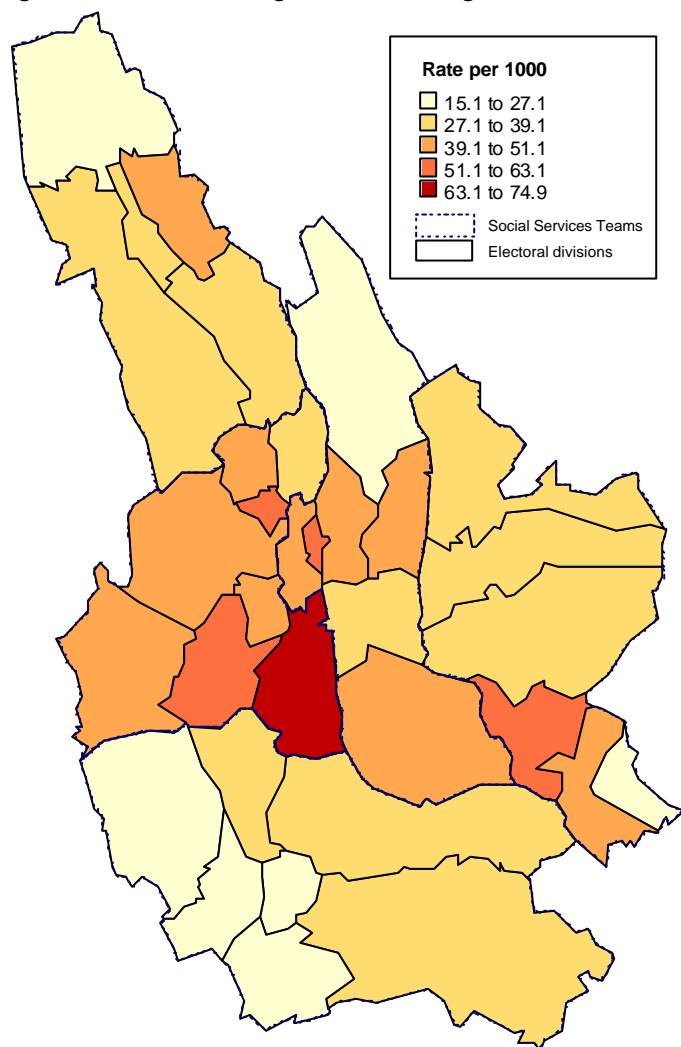


Source: CCBC SSID

Home care includes traditional home help services and services designed to assist people to function as independently as possible in their own home. The map shows rates per 1000 population aged 65+ at electoral division level. Social Services Team areas are also shown. There appears to be considerable variation of service between the lowest rates in the Social Service Team areas of Risca and Blackwood and the highest rates in Rhymney and Bargoed. It is difficult to offer any explanation for the variations without further information on data quality, and more understanding about how the service is provided on a Team by Team basis. One interesting point to consider is why there appears to be a difference between the areas which were previously parts of the old County Council areas of Gwent and Mid Glamorgan.

Of the 2899 people receiving home care in Caerphilly borough, 73% were over 65 years old and 72% were female.

Figure 4.8.10 Persons aged 65+ receiving Meals on Wheels per1000 population, April – December 1999



Electoral Division	Rate	Electoral Division	Rate
Maesycwmmwr	74.9	New Tredegar	35.3
Gilfach	56.9	Darran Valley	34.4
Cefn Fforest	56.8	Aberbargoed	34.0
Crosskeys	55.9	Llanbradach	32.8
Ystrad Mynach	54.2	Crumlin	32.0
Penmaen	49.5	BT&M	31.9
Hengoed	48.0	Abercarn	31.8
Bargoed	46.5	Pontlloftyn	30.7
St.Cattwg	45.6	St. James	28.4
Ynysddu	45.1	Aber Valley	26.8
Nelson	43.5	Morgan Jones	25.8
Risca West	43.0	St. Martins	25.0
Moriah	42.1	Argoed	24.9
Pengam	40.9	Twyn Carno	23.5
Blackwood	39.8	Penyrheol	15.5
Pontllanfraith	39.0	Risca East	15.1
Newbridge	38.7		

Meals on Wheels are hot or frozen meals served at home following an assessment by social services.

Figure 4.8.10 illustrates that the meals on wheels service appears to be fairly evenly distributed throughout the borough. However the electoral divisions in the Caerphilly Team have lower rates than the in the other Teams.

Source: CCBC SSID

Chapter 5. Conclusions

The descriptive analysis of routinely available data finds:

1. At county borough level, SMRs for all causes of death combined, diseases of the circulatory system and diseases of the respiratory system are significantly higher than the Gwent average for males & females combined. Females, but not males, have higher mortality than Gwent for all causes, diseases of the circulatory system and stroke. Males, but not females, have higher respiratory mortality than Gwent. The SMR's for males and females combined for acute myocardial infarction, cerebrovascular disease, lung cancer and accidents and adverse effects are higher, but not significantly, than the Gwent average.
2. The ten year trends in the Welsh Office Health Gain Targets at borough level are downwards for all targets except lung cancer in females and suicide, with little trend for female breast cancer. However, despite the downward trends, it is projected that Caerphilly borough will only achieve the targets for three causes of death - male lung cancer, stroke in the under 65 age group and accidents.
3. There is substantial geographical variation in SMR's between electoral divisions, with a general pattern of higher mortality in the North of the borough. SMRs for all of the ten causes of death analysed are higher than the Gwent average in Bargoed and nine are higher in Moriah. Lower mortality for all ten causes is found in Risca West and for nine causes in Risca East, Morgan Jones and St James.
4. The maps of a wide range of data within the domains of income, unemployment, health & disability, education, housing, social services and crime & disorder show considerable variation between electoral divisions. In general, highest levels of socio-economic deprivation and worst health and social outcomes are found in the same electoral divisions; seven appear in the highest ranked for both the Townsend Index of deprivation and the Overall Health Index. The five electoral divisions with the highest overall rank scores summed across all the domain variables in Caerphilly county borough are Aberbargoed, Moriah, Twyn Carno, New Tredegar and Hengoed.
5. We have shown that health and social outcomes are poorest in areas of socio-economic deprivation. Sharing and analysis of a wide range of data between Gwent Health Authority and Caerphilly county borough council has resulted in a greater understanding of the variation in the determinants of health and social outcomes within the borough, generating information for planning and information for action.

Appendix 1

Table 1. Social indicators

Electoral Division	Townsend Index	Un_t	sick	meals	5K	10K	IS	IS_60	IS_15
Aber Valley	3.4	8.6	7.5	27.8	14.1	33.4	12.9	18.7	28.1
Aberbargoed	6.0	8.5	14.4	36.9	19.0	42.5	16.7	20.4	41.5
Abercarn	-0.2	3.7	7.1	13.6	10.0	27.0	7.7	12.0	16.3
Argoed	3.3	7.3	9.5	25.8	16.7	37.7	13.8	20.8	34.8
Bargoed	2.8	8.8	11.4	30.2	13.9	34.0	16.4	20.4	39.8
Blackwood	-0.6	3.1	7.9	16.0	10.0	26.5	9.4	17.5	17.5
BT&M	1.4	6	6.9	22.8	13.4	31.2	11.2	17.1	26.9
Cefn Fforest	2.3	5	8.2	18.0	16.0	36.8	14.3	22.0	36.8
Crosskeys	-0.8	2.9	6.1	12.3	10.7	29.2	9.6	16.8	16.9
Crumlin	0.7	4.7	8.1	14.4	9.6	26.3	8.7	13.9	19.2
Darran Valley	4.1	7.5	10.8	35.8	14.8	37.8	12.6	15.0	34.8
Gilfach	0.8	6.9	10.9	22.7	11.8	30.8	10.9	14.5	30.5
Hengoed	2.7	6	10.0	31.5	13.9	35.3	14.5	21.5	32.2
Llanbradach	-0.4	5.4	5.3	17.9	8.5	24.6	10.0	17.4	24.3
Maesycwmmwr	-1.4	5.2	7.0	14.2	9.5	27.5	9.0	13.5	18.5
Morgan Jones	-0.1	4.9	5.7	18.1	8.9	24.5	8.9	17.9	16.7
Moriah	6.0	7.7	9.7	25.0	20.0	43.2	15.0	20.6	32.2
Nelson	-1.5	3.9	7.7	25.8	9.6	25.4	10.5	15.7	26.6
New Tredegar	4.0	10.1	12.6	34.3	18.3	42.2	15.5	20.0	36.5
Newbridge	0.0	4.2	7.1	14.0	12.8	30.5	9.7	14.7	22.1
Pengam	0.6	4.6	10.7	21.6	12.3	29.9	11.8	18.9	25.8
Penmaen	-2.0	3.3	7.1	11.9	7.6	22.2	6.0	9.8	13.3
Penyrheol	0.8	5.5	7.1	24.3	11.9	28.4	10.5	16.5	25.5
Pontllanfraith	1.1	4.5	7.3	20.7	13.4	32.3	10.1	16.7	23.2
Pontlloftyn	4.8	6	10.9	27.0	16.9	39.6	15.0	22.7	31.4
Risca East	-0.2	3.6	4.6	17.8	10.7	28.2	9.2	11.9	24.5
Risca West	-0.3	3.3	6.4	16.1	11.9	30.7	9.9	17.3	17.5
St Cattwg	1.5	5.3	10.4	19.9	14.0	32.5	11.1	16.2	25.4
St James	3.6	9.5	7.1	33.9	10.5	24.5	15.9	20.8	40.4
St Martins	-3.5	5.1	4.4	7.5	7.8	21.7	7.0	13.3	10.2
Twyn Carno	5.5	9.6	10.2	36.9	20.5	43.4	19.9	24.9	43.0
Ynysddu	-0.2	4	5.3	13.9	11.1	30.4	10.5	19.5	22.8
Ystrad Mynach	-3.0	3.5	7.8	9.8	9.4	24.7	7.3	12.2	9.8

Electoral Division	AA	DLA	FC	FC_15	IB	SDA	Crime	Burg	Violent crime
Aber Valley	21.6	9.2	18.3	18.6	9.8	1.5	76.7	7.8	21.4
Aberbargoed	26.7	16.0	15.4	17.7	16.1	2.4	119.2	30.2	30.5
Abercarn	20.8	7.8	14.4	15.7	9.9	0.8	84.1	7.7	20.4
Argoed	23.2	9.2	20.3	19.6	12.4	1.4	107.8	18.8	31.8
Bargoed	24.6	14.5	11.6	12.6	15.0	2.2	97.7	14.0	23.9
Blackwood	21.8	7.4	13.6	13.2	9.5	0.9	169.7	9.5	42.9
BT&M	19.1	8.0	12.6	12.4	8.3	1.4	84.8	12.1	23.7
Cefn Fforest	22.3	11.7	17.4	23.9	13.5	1.8	187.6	18.0	45.6
Crosskeys	23.6	7.2	12.2	12.3	9.2	0.9	91.8	10.5	18.6
Crumlin	19.6	8.3	8.3	9.2	11.5	0.9	126.2	13.6	31.8
Darran Valley	22.8	12.6	15.3	15.7	16.0	1.8	57.1	16.5	12.4
Gilfach	18.2	14.3	10.7	13.0	13.7	1.8	207.6	50.1	48.5
Hengoed	21.7	11.6	12.2	12.5	10.7	2.2	94.3	25.9	28.7
Llanbradach	23.0	8.1	15.1	15.2	8.3	1.0	101.1	16.8	25.1
Maesycwmmmer	21.6	10.9	8.9	9.5	9.5	2.1	64.6	10.0	10.3
Morgan Jones	19.4	6.6	13.8	12.3	6.7	1.2	92.7	8.7	13.2
Moriah	22.0	11.2	13.0	15.2	12.1	2.1	125.3	24.2	30.3
Nelson	21.0	9.5	10.9	11.2	14.7	1.3	120.3	14.3	18.9
New Tredegar	25.5	13.6	14.8	16.5	15.8	1.6	84.5	11.2	25.9
Newbridge	21.0	9.6	12.4	14.6	10.2	1.3	36.0	7.4	10.8
Pengam	24.0	10.3	12.8	13.0	11.8	1.8	99.7	16.4	18.0
Penmaen	19.7	7.3	11.5	14.1	9.5	1.1	87.7	11.6	13.9
Penyrheol	16.1	8.1	12.3	13.7	7.1	1.3	73.6	10.0	15.2
Pontllanfraith	19.3	8.0	12.0	14.1	9.6	1.2	72.8	7.1	22.0
Pontlloftyn	17.5	12.0	12.2	13.5	15.8	2.1	68.1	8.1	24.0
Risca East	13.1	5.2	13.3	15.4	7.6	0.7	55.9	5.8	15.5
Risca West	24.6	6.7	15.7	13.7	8.6	1.1	112.9	30.1	25.5
St Cattwg	22.7	11.6	12.5	13.0	13.0	1.7	103.8	12.0	28.4
St James	18.9	9.0	12.1	15.6	7.8	1.8	131.9	18.4	40.8
St Martins	19.8	5.9	8.8	8.5	6.2	0.7	237.0	13.0	55.2
Twyn Carno	27.4	11.5	18.5	21.8	13.1	2.5	126.2	26.8	21.8
Ynysddu	18.6	6.4	15.1	17.6	8.6	1.3	63.0	3.8	16.5
Ystrad Mynach	17.4	10.0	7.3	6.2	9.6	2.0	155.2	17.3	30.3

Electoral Division	HC	MoW	Ref_all	Ref_14	Ref_65	Assess	Ass_14	Ass_65	GCSE 98/99	SEN
Aber Valley	95.6	26.8	37.6	43.3	125.9	48.7	77.4	141.0	34.3	14.7
Aberbargoed	158.8	34.0	55.2	77.8	160.5	65.8	124.1	170.2	33.3	16.4
Abercarn	43.3	31.8	52.9	54.5	159.2	69.8	92.0	189.8	36.0	8.4
Argoed	41.4	24.9	46.6	65.7	140.9	55.6	110.7	127.1	12.9	18.9
Bargoed	142.4	46.5	50.2	75.0	137.4	60.6	121.3	143.4	47.7	14.5
Blackwood	49.7	39.8	45.8	40.1	154.1	47.7	64.3	135.9	53.9	10.7
BT&M	137.6	31.9	38.8	58.7	111.2	55.2	94.6	145.4	37.9	10.1
Cefn Fforest	76.3	56.8	61.7	68.0	185.9	63.9	104.8	160.5	44.9	11.5
Crosskeys	61.6	55.9	76.4	54.6	247.9	98.3	71.2	312.3	25.0	7.6
Crumlin	38.0	32.0	52.9	47.5	192.2	65.0	80.8	206.4	44.2	7.7
Darran Valley	182.5	34.4	50.8	53.4	179.9	59.6	95.2	187.8	50.0	17.2
Gilfach	132.7	56.9	40.6	32.5	120.9	67.2	65.1	194.3	61.9	9.0
Hengoed	122.5	48.0	53.4	85.5	130.8	72.3	146.1	155.6	40.3	17.9
Llanbradach	112.9	32.8	37.0	45.5	122.0	49.1	77.1	153.0	39.6	9.8
Maesycwmmwr	149.9	74.9	39.1	39.3	129.7	41.5	53.4	129.7	44.4	5.4
Morgan Jones	137.4	25.8	43.1	77.6	126.0	57.4	111.9	152.9	37.5	9.9
Moriah	174.3	42.1	72.5	69.7	217.5	74.2	88.0	219.9	48.0	15.0
Nelson	130.6	43.5	53.8	79.6	162.9	69.5	128.5	183.9	48.8	13.6
New Tredegar	144.5	35.3	54.0	76.2	158.6	64.4	115.7	178.6	32.8	15.6
Newbridge	29.2	38.7	70.0	59.1	193.7	93.0	101.3	246.6	51.5	10.1
Pengam	78.1	40.9	52.3	64.6	143.1	60.1	110.4	130.1	57.6	14.4
Penmaen	55.6	49.5	37.3	19.4	163.7	33.9	31.1	130.6	58.2	8.7
Penyrheol	108.7	15.5	35.5	59.6	104.0	52.0	96.2	148.3	53.1	10.7
Pontllanfraith	55.0	39.0	61.9	81.3	178.1	65.5	123.0	162.1	45.1	11.5
Pontlloftyn	113.5	30.7	49.6	59.0	147.2	56.9	88.5	153.4	33.3	11.9
Risca East	12.6	15.1	44.2	56.5	127.4	59.9	93.4	170.2	51.1	9.7
Risca West	56.1	43.0	77.3	64.4	235.7	100.7	104.0	282.5	44.4	8.7
St Cattwg	119.3	45.6	44.8	57.4	136.7	56.8	88.9	155.1	42.2	11.1
St James	106.7	28.4	51.3	119.1	129.4	70.6	188.3	140.8	34.8	13.0
St Martins	163.7	25.0	37.9	33.5	144.7	49.1	55.6	182.6	56.1	8.2
Twyn Carno	158.8	23.5	41.4	68.6	126.5	53.8	120.0	132.4	26.3	17.1
Ynysddu	41.5	45.1	54.1	59.4	160.6	59.5	95.0	151.6	27.0	9.9
Ystrad Mynach	125.2	54.2	47.0	33.8	162.7	53.5	54.9	172.5	61.9	9.0

Table 2. Health outcomes

Electoral Division	SMOOTHED MORTALITY RATIOS 1994-98										LBW	SLLTI	OHI
	S_pers	S_male	S_fem	S_cancer	S_lung_c	S_breast	S_resp	S_chd	S_cvd	S_injury			
Aber Valley	98.0	100.7	97.7	90.6	95.5	88.5	147.1	100.1	102.9	74.5	7.8	117.4	1.2
Aberbargoed	128.6	125.0	124.2	106.6	98.0	89.9	126.4	120.8	103.5	100.7	10.1	162.7	5.9
Abercarn	107.6	106.9	104.7	99.0	94.4	97.9	91.2	122.2	97.7	125.3	8.4	103.4	1.7
Argoed	96.5	103.0	95.1	102.3	106.0	96.6	94.5	102.4	101.2	104.2	7.9	133.0	1.8
Bargoed	120.0	123.1	111.3	101.4	101.9	103.6	103.8	143.8	105.1	109.5	8.1	144.9	4.0
Blackwood	110.1	111.9	105.9	105.0	109.9	106.3	98.5	114.0	99.5	110.0	7.7	113.3	1.8
BT&M	99.1	101.6	95.2	94.9	101.4	95.0	107.9	94.2	96.9	120.7	5.7	108.6	0.0
Cefn Fforest	120.6	112.0	123.0	104.2	102.5	89.7	125.5	128.1	102.3	91.5	8.3	123.7	3.4
Crosskeys	90.3	96.3	87.5	92.6	85.4	93.7	89.9	92.7	100.2	127.0	4.3	105.4	-1.5
Crumlin	109.3	101.1	116.0	107.7	94.2	130.2	90.7	111.7	102.9	90.7	5.5	117.2	0.8
Darran Valley	110.0	106.1	116.7	100.3	96.1	90.6	114.8	126.4	111.8	101.3	7.9	137.0	2.9
Gilfach	116.3	114.7	112.3	104.1	99.7	97.1	100.6	132.1	99.6	114.2	7.2	128.8	2.6
Hengoed	128.7	114.0	137.4	107.1	116.5	97.8	149.5	96.8	105.6	94.7	4.9	146.4	2.8
Llanbradach	105.3	106.4	100.8	104.1	111.2	101.1	105.4	94.0	101.7	86.7	6.2	107.0	0.5
Maesycwmmwr	109.6	105.3	111.1	103.3	108.1	100.4	115.2	95.5	110.2	94.8	9.6	106.2	2.2
Morgan Jones	90.8	91.7	94.0	100.4	99.9	95.0	78.7	93.6	93.5	76.7	4.8	103.5	-1.5
Moriah	122.9	127.9	112.7	111.2	97.2	116.9	123.9	119.2	105.7	108.8	7.2	129.8	3.0
Nelson	108.4	102.3	113.3	96.3	96.9	101.1	100.8	111.8	113.7	77.5	6.2	112.4	1.0
New Tredegar	126.3	121.7	126.0	103.4	97.8	94.5	123.5	134.2	113.6	132.6	8.0	155.4	4.8
Newbridge	101.2	110.7	87.8	100.8	107.4	84.5	99.1	109.5	103.3	86.1	6.7	105.2	0.3
Pengam	93.7	91.4	104.5	93.3	101.3	95.4	97.3	101.4	98.3	125.8	7.0	138.4	1.1
Penmaen	85.7	86.1	93.1	96.1	106.1	94.1	81.1	91.5	103.8	89.0	8.3	114.7	0.4
Penyrheol	118.5	116.1	116.1	103.3	122.5	87.0	124.3	110.3	139.7	76.4	8.4	112.0	2.6
Pontllanfraith	98.8	91.3	109.7	98.3	98.6	89.5	95.9	117.0	98.7	94.6	4.2	108.3	-1.0
Pontlloftyn	124.1	121.2	120.6	103.1	101.3	97.0	130.1	126.0	107.8	92.2	8.5	140.5	4.5
Risca East	84.8	82.4	92.9	91.4	93.8	94.8	107.3	91.4	84.5	93.0	7.8	88.0	-0.9
Risca West	97.0	95.7	97.9	91.5	91.8	93.2	90.2	99.9	99.8	83.7	7.5	101.7	0.2
St Cattwg	111.7	101.1	124.6	98.2	102.3	97.3	126.9	113.7	110.0	103.8	6.9	140.1	2.3
St James	93.8	93.8	96.3	94.0	90.9	86.2	109.0	93.5	92.8	77.9	8.7	118.4	1.2
St Martins	83.4	80.7	93.1	98.0	101.5	105.8	63.3	74.3	109.9	80.3	5.7	84.1	-2.2
Twyn Carno	115.8	112.7	115.5	106.1	100.3	95.5	117.5	119.3	105.9	90.2	9.5	140.0	4.3
Ynysddu	101.7	105.8	96.9	99.4	104.2	91.4	114.2	99.1	103.9	115.0	10.6	94.0	1.9
Ystrad Mynach	97.7	96.3	103.0	96.9	97.6	97.8	116.7	99.9	99.0	84.5	6.7	108.2	-0.2

Table 3. Incidence of disease and screening attendance

Electoral Division	STANDARDISED INCIDENCE RATIOS 1994-98						1998
	SIR_cancer	SIR_breast	SIR_lung	SIR_colo	SIR_prost	SCR_CX	SCR_breast
Aber Valley	98.5	87.3	106.7	94.7	75.6	40.6	67.8
Aberbargoed	93.4	80.5	100.8	99.7	81.1	30.8	69.7
Abercarn	103.2	91.3	105.4	97.3	94.4	36.7	77.4
Argoed	101.6	101.1	105.5	98.8	85.6	39.6	74.0
Bargoed	99.0	89.2	110.8	97.7	85.8	34.8	73.1
Blackwood	97.4	77.3	107.8	89.9	97.4	34.8	76.1
BT&M	99.0	106.4	96.1	103.9	84.1	42.4	83.6
Cefn Fforest	102.8	92.4	103.3	100.7	80.7	24.7	82.1
Crosskeys	99.9	105.0	105.6	100.9	87.7	24.3	83.6
Crumlin	93.2	86.7	102.0	101.4	81.2	21.7	81.3
Darran Valley	94.3	89.8	96.8	91.9	88.9	23.3	77.0
Gilfach	103.6	99.5	96.4	95.8	127.5	21.9	79.7
Hengoed	91.7	101.2	90.7	97.3	81.1	45.6	79.3
Llanbradach	100.0	83.0	109.9	88.3	97.1	28.6	77.2
Maesycwmmwr	107.7	108.9	114.2	98.7	78.7	36.5	71.2
Morgan Jones	103.8	95.9	109.2	98.3	83.5	41.1	73.0
Moriah	92.4	91.6	95.8	97.6	81.3	35.1	68.1
Nelson	94.0	92.7	100.1	97.0	75.6	26.6	74.6
New Tredegar	107.9	95.3	106.2	98.8	94.4	34.9	70.1
Newbridge	96.2	84.8	106.7	100.9	84.2	34.2	71.0
Pengam	99.7	96.1	101.6	101.6	98.8	21.3	77.8
Penmaen	94.2	96.0	103.7	100.6	76.9	29.6	79.8
Penyrheol	97.7	93.5	102.9	98.9	81.2	37.7	69.4
Pontllanfraith	105.2	94.6	99.4	93.1	122.9	33.7	78.9
Pontlloftyn	106.7	113.8	105.1	99.9	79.4	36.6	78.6
Risca East	94.3	90.1	97.3	94.4	82.2	34.9	75.0
Risca West	99.9	109.2	100.0	101.8	95.5	52.7	80.7
St Cattwg	96.9	81.7	104.6	99.9	80.0	25.6	73.8
St James	100.2	109.2	92.7	93.9	78.1	35.6	79.0
St Martins	101.6	114.8	104.6	98.7	84.0	36.1	78.6
Twyn Carno	104.2	96.7	102.5	103.2	95.7	26.0	72.5
Ynysddu	106.2	92.5	103.4	94.8	84.8	32.6	72.2
Ystrad Mynach	105.8	103.1	101.9	100.5	73.4	37.4	71.1

Table 4. Social indicators rank scores

Electoral Division	Townsend Index	Un_t	sick	meals	5K	10K	IS	IS_60	IS_15
Aber Valley	8	5	18	8	9	11	11	13	13
Aberbargoed	2	6	1	2	3	3	2	9	2
Abercarn	24	27	22	29	25	24	30	31	30
Argoed	9	9	12	11	6	7	10	6	8
Bargoed	10	4	3	7	11	10	3	8	4
Blackwood	27	32	15	24	24	25	25	15	27
BT&M	14	11	26	14	14	14	14	18	14
Cefn Fforest	12	19	13	20	7	8	9	3	5
Crosskeys	28	33	28	30	22	20	24	19	28
Crumlin	18	21	14	25	26	26	29	27	24
Darran Valley	5	8	6	3	8	6	12	24	7
Gilfach	16	10	4	15	19	15	16	26	12
Hengoed	11	11	10	6	12	9	8	4	10
Llanbradach	26	15	30	21	31	29	21	16	20
Maesycwmmmer	29	17	25	26	28	23	27	28	25
Morgan Jones	21	20	29	19	30	31	28	14	29
Moriah	1	7	11	12	2	2	6	7	9
Nelson	30	26	17	10	27	27	17	23	15
New Tredegar	6	1	2	4	4	4	5	10	6
Newbridge	20	24	24	27	15	17	23	25	23
Pengam	19	22	7	16	16	19	13	12	16
Penmaen	31	30	21	31	33	32	33	33	31
Penyrheol	17	14	20	13	17	21	17	21	17
Pontllanfraith	15	23	19	17	13	13	20	20	21
Pontlloftyn	4	11	5	9	5	5	6	2	11
Risca East	22	28	32	22	21	22	26	32	19
Risca West	25	30	27	23	18	16	22	17	26
St Cattwg	13	16	8	18	10	12	15	22	18
St James	7	3	23	5	23	30	4	5	3
St Martins	33	18	33	33	32	33	32	29	32
Twyn Carno	3	2	9	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ynysddu	23	25	31	28	20	18	17	11	22
Ystrad Mynach	32	29	16	32	29	28	31	30	33

Electoral Division	AA	DLA	FC	FC_15	IB	SDA	Crime	Burg	Violent crime
Aber Valley	17	17	3	4	18	16	25	28	21
Aberbargoed	2	1	6	5	1	2	11	2	8
Abercarn	20	25	11	8	17	31	24	29	22
Argoed	8	18	1	3	11	17	13	7	7
Bargoed	4	2	26	24	5	4	17	15	17
Blackwood	14	26	13	20	21	29	4	25	4
BT&M	26	23	17	26	28	18	22	18	18
Cefn Fforest	12	7	4	1	8	9	3	9	3
Crosskeys	7	28	23	27	24	28	20	22	24
Crumlin	23	20	32	31	14	30	7	16	6
Darran Valley	10	5	7	9	2	12	31	12	31
Gilfach	29	3	29	21	7	13	2	1	2
Hengoed	15	8	21	25	15	3	18	5	11
Llanbradach	9	22	8	13	27	27	15	11	15
Maesycwmmmer	16	12	30	30	22	5	29	24	33
Morgan Jones	24	30	12	28	32	24	19	26	30
Moriah	13	11	15	12	12	6	9	6	9
Nelson	19	16	28	29	6	21	10	14	23
New Tredegar	3	4	10	7	3	15	23	21	13
Newbridge	18	15	19	14	16	19	33	30	32
Pengam	6	13	16	22	13	11	16	13	25
Penmaen	22	27	27	16	23	26	21	20	29
Penyrheol	32	21	20	17	31	22	26	23	28
Pontllanfraith	25	24	25	15	19	23	27	31	19
Pontlloftyn	30	6	22	19	4	7	28	27	16
Risca East	33	33	14	11	30	33	32	32	27
Risca West	5	29	5	18	25	25	12	3	14
St Cattwg	11	9	18	23	10	14	14	19	12
St James	27	19	24	10	29	10	6	8	5
St Martins	21	32	31	32	33	32	1	17	1
Twyn Carno	1	10	2	2	9	1	8	4	20
Ynysddu	28	31	9	6	26	20	30	33	26
Ystrad Mynach	31	14	33	33	20	8	5	10	10

Electoral Division	HC	MoW	Ref_all	Ref_14	Ref_65	Assess	Ass_14	Ass_65	GCSE 98/99	SEN
Aber Valley	20	27	30	27	29	30	25	26	8	8
Aberbargoed	4	20	7	5	13	10	4	14	6	5
Abercarn	28	24	12	23	14	7	20	7	10	29
Argoed	30	30	20	12	20	23	10	33	1	1
Bargoed	8	8	17	8	21	15	6	25	21	9
Blackwood	27	15	21	28	16	31	29	28	28	17
BT&M	9	23	28	19	32	24	18	24	12	20
Cefn Fforest	22	3	6	11	6	14	12	16	19	15
Crosskeys	23	4	2	22	1	2	27	1	2	32
Crumlin	31	22	13	25	5	12	24	5	16	31
Darran Valley	1	19	16	24	7	18	16	8	24	3
Gilfach	11	2	26	32	31	9	28	6	32	25
Hengoed	14	7	11	2	23	5	2	17	14	2
Llanbradach	17	21	32	26	30	29	26	20	13	23
Maesycwmmmer	6	1	27	29	24	32	32	32	17	33
Morgan Jones	10	28	24	6	28	20	9	21	11	22
Moriah	2	13	3	9	3	4	23	4	22	7
Nelson	12	11	10	4	10	8	3	9	23	11
New Tredegar	7	18	9	7	15	13	8	11	5	6
Newbridge	32	17	4	17	4	3	14	3	26	19
Pengam	21	14	14	13	19	16	11	31	30	10
Penmaen	25	6	31	33	9	33	33	30	31	28
Penyrheol	18	32	33	15	33	27	15	23	27	18
Pontllanfraith	26	16	5	3	8	11	5	15	20	14
Pontlloftyn	16	25	18	18	17	21	22	19	6	13
Risca East	33	33	23	21	26	17	19	13	25	24
Risca West	24	12	1	14	2	1	13	2	17	27
St Cattwg	15	9	22	20	22	22	21	18	15	16
St James	19	26	15	1	25	6	1	27	9	12
St Martins	3	29	29	31	18	28	30	10	29	30
Twyn Carno	5	31	25	10	27	25	7	29	3	4
Ynysddu	29	10	8	16	12	19	17	22	4	21
Ystrad Mynach	13	5	19	30	11	26	31	12	32	26

Table 5. Health outcomes rank scores

SMOOTHED MORTALITY RATIOS 1994-98													
Electoral Division	S_pers	S_male	S_fem	S_cancer	S_lung_c	S_breast	S_resp	S_chd	S_cvd	S_injury	LBW	SLLTI	OHI
Aber Valley	23	23	23	33	27	30	2	20	17	33	15	15	19
Aberbargoed	2	2	4	4	21	27	5	8	15	14	2	1	1
Abercarn	17	13	18	20	28	9	27	7	29	4	8	29	17
Argoed	26	18	27	14	8	15	26	18	21	11	13	10	15
Bargoed	7	3	14	15	12	5	19	1	12	9	11	4	5
Blackwood	12	11	17	6	4	3	23	12	25	8	17	18	16
BT&M	21	20	26	27	14	18	16	26	30	5	27	21	27
Cefn Fforest	6	10	5	7	10	28	6	4	19	20	10	13	6
Crosskeys	30	24	33	30	33	23	30	30	22	2	32	26	32
Crumlin	15	21	9	2	29	1	28	15	17	21	29	16	22
Darran Valley	13	15	7	18	26	26	13	5	4	13	14	9	8
Gilfach	9	7	13	8	19	13	21	3	24	7	20	12	10
Hengoed	1	8	1	3	2	10	1	24	11	16	30	3	9
Llanbradach	18	14	21	8	3	6	18	27	20	24	26	24	23
Maesycwmmmer	14	17	15	11	5	8	12	25	5	15	3	25	13
Morgan Jones	29	28	28	17	18	19	32	28	31	31	31	28	31
Moriah	5	1	12	1	24	2	8	10	10	10	19	11	7
Nelson	16	19	11	25	25	6	20	14	2	30	25	19	21
New Tredegar	3	4	2	10	22	21	9	2	3	1	12	2	2
Newbridge	20	12	32	16	6	33	22	17	16	25	23	27	25
Pengam	28	29	19	29	15	17	24	19	28	3	21	8	20
Penmaen	31	31	29	26	7	22	31	31	14	23	9	17	24
Penyrheol	8	6	8	11	1	31	7	16	1	32	7	20	11
Pontllanfraith	22	30	16	21	20	29	25	11	27	17	33	22	30
Pontlloftyn	4	5	6	13	15	14	3	6	8	19	6	5	3
Risca East	32	32	31	32	30	20	17	32	33	18	16	32	29
Risca West	25	26	22	31	31	24	29	21	23	27	18	30	26
St Cattwg	11	21	3	22	11	12	4	13	6	12	22	6	12
St James	27	27	25	28	32	32	15	29	32	29	5	14	18
St Martins	33	33	29	23	13	4	33	33	7	28	28	33	33
Twyn Carno	10	9	10	5	17	16	10	9	9	22	4	7	4
Ynysddu	19	16	24	19	9	25	14	23	13	6	1	31	14
Ystrad Mynach	24	24	20	24	23	10	11	22	26	26	24	23	28

Table 6. Incidence of disease and screening attendance– rank scores

Electoral Division	STANDARDISED INCIDENCE RATIOS 1994-98						1998
	SIR_cancer	SIR_breast	SIR_lung	SIR_colo	SIR_prost	SCR_CX	SCR_breast
Aber Valley	30	32	23	13	23	22	30
Aberbargoed	1	16	8	15	8	15	29
Abercarn	3	2	12	12	27	10	11
Argoed	7	12	19	2	6	26	24
Bargoed	19	26	2	20	12	17	22
Blackwood	11	21	17	8	25	28	3
BT&M	32	22	31	21	20	14	32
Cefn Fforest	26	25	28	31	10	30	16
Crosskeys	33	9	33	23	24	2	8
Crumlin	9	11	29	25	1	31	7
Darran Valley	22	18	18	14	22	7	31
Gilfach	24	31	13	11	26	27	21
Hengoed	2	5	1	18	28	11	26
Llanbradach	4	20	16	26	14	21	25
Maesycwmmmer	12	10	10	16	13	6	20
Morgan Jones	23	33	5	32	4	18	17
Moriah	10	23	11	22	9	9	14
Nelson	14	3	32	29	29	13	9
New Tredegar	21	27	6	27	32	5	33
Newbridge	18	13	22	4	3	33	13
Pengam	29	19	24	24	31	25	19
Penmaen	31	28	20	5	21	32	4
Penyrheol	15	30	3	33	5	24	15
Pontllanfraith	28	14	15	9	30	23	6
Pontlloftyn	25	29	6	6	15	19	28
Risca East	17	3	25	3	7	1	5
Risca West	20	6	30	1	16	3	1
St Cattwg	5	8	21	10	33	8	27
St James	27	24	27	28	19	16	18
St Martins	6	17	26	30	2	20	10
Twyn Carno	8	15	4	19	18	4	23
Ynysddu	16	7	9	6	11	29	2
Ystrad Mynach	12	1	13	17	17	12	12

Table 7. Average rank scores and final rank

Ward	Average rank score	Final rank
Aberbargoed	7.4	1
Moriah	9.5	2
Twyn Carno	9.7	3
New Tredegar	10.1	4
Hengoed	10.6	5
Bargoed	11.4	6
Cefn Fforest	12.2	7
Pontlloftyn	13.1	8
Darran Valley	13.3	9
Argoed	13.8	10
St Cattwg	14.8	11
Gilfach	15.9	12
Nelson	17.1	13
St James	17.8	14
Ynysddu	17.8	15
Risca West	18.0	16
Pengam	18.4	17
Blackwood	18.6	18
Penyrheol	18.8	19
Abercarn	18.9	20
Crumlin	19.0	21
Newbridge	19.0	22
Maesycwmmwr	19.1	23
Pontllanfraith	19.2	24
Aber Valley	19.3	25
Llanbradach	19.8	26
BT&M	20.7	27
Ystrad Mynach	20.8	28
Crosskeys	21.5	29
Morgan Jones	23.1	30
Risca East	23.3	31
St Martins	24.0	32
Penmaen	24.6	33

Appendix 2

Glossary

Bayesian smoothing	A statistical method of adjusting for the extremes of random variation due to small numbers of events that might create a false picture of the distribution of disease.
Confidence intervals	A range of values constructed so that this range has a specified probability of including the true population value of the variable. The specified probability is called the confidence level and the end points of the confidence interval are called the confidence limits.
European Standardised mortality rate (ESMR)	The ESMR takes account of differences in population age structures when comparing population death rates. Local age-sex specific death rates of an area are applied to a European standard population to calculate a standardised local mortality rate per 100,000 population by age and sex.
Healthshow	An information presentation and analysis system for the Welsh Public Health Common Data Set prepared by the Health Solutions Wales.
Linear regression	A statistical method of predicting the relationship between two variables. In this report the method is used to predict future outcomes in relation to the Welsh Office Health Gain Targets.
MapInfo	Geographical Information System (GIS) used in this report to prepare thematic maps by Gwent Health Authority.
Overcrowding	Defined by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) as a density of greater than one person per room in a private household.
Significance (statistical)	The term significant is used to describe a relationship between variables where there is a less than 5% probability that the result has occurred by chance.
Social class	There are five social classes as identified in the Registrar General's classification which are defined according to occupation: I Professional (e.g. Lawyer), II Intermediate (e.g. Teacher), IIIN Non-manual skilled (e.g. Secretary), IIIM Manual skilled (e.g. Plumber), IV Partly skilled (e.g. Docker), V Unskilled (e.g. Road Sweeper).
Standardised mortality ratio (SMR)	The ratio of observed deaths to expected deaths in an area. Expected deaths are calculated by applying the average age-specific death rates for a reference population eg Wales to the age-specific resident population of the area under study. The SMR therefore takes account of differences in population age structures when comparing population death rates. A SMR of over 100 indicates a worse than expected mortality rate and a SMR of less than 100 a better than expected.
Townsend Index	A census based small area index of social and material deprivation based on proportions of economically active but unemployed, households with no car, households not owner occupied and households overcrowded.

Appendix 3

Table Definitions

Data relating to the 1991 Census were downloaded from the C91 software package. Census data are held in tables and cells. The following information lists the tables and cells which were used for downloading the data contained within this report.

Unemployment

% of economically active residents aged 16-64 (males) / 16-59 (females) who are unemployed, excluding students.

Denominator

Males: 8_12 males 16+ economically active
- 8_21 males 65+ economically active
- 8_22 males students economically active

Females: 8_166 females 16+ economically active
- 8_174 females 60-64 economically active
- 8_175 females 65+ economically active
- 8_176 females students economically active

Numerator

Males: 8_78 males 16+ unemployed
- 8_87 males 65+ unemployed
- 8_88 males students unemployed

Females: 8_232 females 16+ unemployed
- 8_240 females 60-64 unemployed
- 8_241 females 65+ unemployed
- 8_242 females students unemployed

$$\% \text{ unemployed} = 100 \times \frac{(8_78 - 8_87 - 8_88) + (8_232 - 8_240 - 8_241 - 8_242)}{(8_12 - 8_21 - 8_22) + (8_166 - 8_174 - 8_175 - 8_176)}$$

Car Ownership

% households with no car

21_2 Total households
21_3 Total households with no car

$$\% \text{ households with no car} = 100 \times \frac{21_3}{21_2}$$

Non-owner occupied households

% households not owner occupied

20_1 Total permanent households
20_4 Total households privately rented – furnished
20_5 Total households privately rented – unfurnished
20_6 Total households rented with job/business
20_7 Total households rented from a Housing Association
20_8 Total households rented from a Local Authority or New Town

$$\% \text{ households not owner occupied} = 100 \times \frac{(20_4 + 20_5 + 20_6 + 20_7 + 20_8)}{20_1}$$

Overcrowded households

% households overcrowded

23_1 Total households
23_3 Households with >1 to 1.5 persons per room (ppr)
23_4 Households with >1.5 ppr

$$\% \text{ households overcrowded} = 100 \times \frac{(23_3 + 23_4)}{23_1}$$

Lone parent households

% households with lone parents

23_1 Total households

40_1 Total lone parent households

$$\% \text{ lone parent households} = 100 \times \frac{40_1}{23_1}$$

Limiting long-term illness

% persons in households with limiting long-term illness (LLTI)

1_2 Total persons in households

12_1 Total persons in households with LLTI

$$\% \text{ persons in households with LLTI} = 100 \times \frac{12_1}{1_2}$$

Permanent sickness

% persons living in households with permanent sickness.

1_2 Total persons in households

34_67 Total persons permanently sick

$$\% \text{ persons in households with permanent sickness} = 100 \times \frac{34_67}{1_2}$$

Elderly living alone

% persons aged 75+ living alone

23_1 Total households

47_29 Total lone males in households aged 75 to 84

47_43 Total lone males in households aged 85+

47_71 Total lone females in households aged 75 to 84

47_85 Total lone females in households aged 85+

$$\% \text{ households with elderly living alone} = 100 \times \frac{47_29 + 47_43 + 47_71 + 47_85}{23_1}$$

Appendix 4

Special Educational Needs

The code of practice on the identification and assessment of special educational needs recommends the general adoption of a staged model (see online <http://dfes.gov.uk/sen/lea>).

The first three stages are based in school, which will, as necessary, call upon the help of external specialist. At stages 4 & 5 the Local Education Authority shares responsibility with the schools.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| Stage 1: | class or subject teachers identify or register a child's special educational needs and, consulting the school's SEN co-ordinator, take initial action; |
| Stage 2: | the school's SEN co-ordinator takes lead responsibility for gathering information and for co-ordinating the child's special educational provision working with the child's teachers; |
| Stage 3: | specialists from outside the school support teachers and the SEN co-ordinator; |
| Stage 4 | the LEA consider the need for a statutory assessment and, if appropriate, make a multidisciplinary assessment; |
| Stage 5 | the LEA consider the need for a statement of special educational needs and if appropriate, make a statement and arrange, monitor and review provision. |

There is scope for differences of definition of the stages in such a model and for variation in the number of stages adopted by schools and the Local Education Authorities. The code does not prescribe definitions and does not insist that there must always be five stages. But the code does advise that the adoption of a model which recognises the various levels of need, the different responsibilities to assess and meet those needs, and the associated variations in provision, will best reflect and promote common recognition of the continuum of special educational needs.