

**Warwickshire Public Service Board Meeting  
25<sup>th</sup> September 2007**

**Narrowing the Gap**

**1 Background**

- 1.1 One of the three over-arching themes of the Warwickshire LAA is to 'Narrow the Gap'. By narrowing the gap, we mean reduce differences across the County in terms of achievement, opportunity and quality of life.
- 1.2 This matter was debated at the last meeting of the Board when members concluded:
- That the overall approach set out in the discussion paper be agreed
  - That the selection of LAA outcomes set out in the table be agreed subject to amendment and circulation to partners for any further inputs.
  - That further work is carried out by the partners through the district LSPs to identify all available data and other information in respect of the data set
  - That block leaders and district LSPs are requested to give particular attention to the selection of LAA outcomes when finalising and localising their delivery plans and local actions
  - That the focus of the first PSB Advisory Forum be on 'Narrowing the Gap'.
  - That a specific 'Narrowing the Gap' work programme, identifying baseline data, targets, agreed actions and the allocation of resources should be presented to the next meeting of the Board
  - That a report on the LPSA Project be brought to the next meeting of the Board (see Agenda 6)
- 1.3 On 24<sup>th</sup> August I wrote members of the Board suggesting that we take matters further in the following way:
- The initial focus for developing our work should be on measuring the gap in terms of district and sub district data relating to the revised data set. As regards sub district data we should base this on District Borough Council wards in the 1st instance
  - I should ask for PSB partner help to identify district and sub-district data for those 2 outcomes in the data set for which we only appear to have countywide data:
    - Working Age population with no qualifications
    - Working Age population with NVQ4 or above
  - I would progress the gap measurement as outlined above as swiftly as possible – so that I could report to this meeting of the Board
  - We should not lose sight of the other gap measurement methods - i.e. gender, age, ethnicity, and social class.
  - We should also make very effort to find ways of measuring the gap in respect of disability in addition to the methods set out in the Outcome/Indicator list.

- Subject to your comments, I would put together the first draft of a further paper to the PSB based on this approach.

1.4 I also informed members that the County Council's Strategic Director for Environment and Economy, John Deegan, has been asked to carry out a piece of work for the County Council that will focus on the 'North:South divide'.

## **2. Partner Comments and Progress made**

2.1 The data set (based on existing LAA outcomes) has been revised to take into account the points made at the last meeting. This now includes indicators that relate to Infant Mortality and Unemployment and is attached as an appendix to this report.

2.2 A number of positive comments were made by partners to the note dated 24<sup>th</sup> August 2007 as follows:

NHS Warwickshire – offering access to relevant research approaches undertaken within the NHS

Stratford District Council:

- a. Comfortable with the overall approach on the basis that we are not holding back the better performers from improving – the message to emphasise being that the worse performers need to improve more than the better.
- b. Concentrating on measurement might detract from actions being taken.
- c. Strongly suggest the inclusion of information in relation to ethnicity, and in particular economic migrants.
- d. Considered that information concerning Working Age Population with No Qualifications and NVQ level 4 was available in relation to District Electoral Wards and that some information relating to disability might also be available.

Rugby Borough Council: Requesting some clarification on the overall approach.

North Warwickshire Borough Council – Agreeing the overall approach and suggesting that work should also be done to identify and measure the gap at applying at a more local (i.e. individual community level) to take into account the fact that difficulties faced by comparatively small communities in pockets of disadvantage would not be necessarily be apparent from electoral ward level data.

Warwick District Council: No problems with the approach and suggesting that some information relating to No Qualifications and NVQ may already be known by the Warwickshire Observatory.

NRA Adviser (Rachel Mann):

- a. central government expect the gap to be narrowed between the worst and the best locally and also with the rest of the country (if the average performance is below all England - would it therefore be useful to show that as well?

- b. In relation to your approach & the next steps, what exactly are you going to ask block leads to do now? What do you want the PSB to do - for example should it be asking to see the delivery plans that specifically address these issues? How are the links between say teenage pregnancy and educational attainment (if there are any) going to be picked up?

District LSP Lead Officers: At their meeting on 4<sup>th</sup> September agreed the overall approach

- 2.3 I requested the Warwickshire Observatory to progress the gap measurement at a district and sub district level (i.e. District Electoral Wards) and they have carried out this comprehensive piece of work (attached as a further appendix to this report).
- 2.4 Board members will note the contents of this detailed report and in particular the specific comments made by the Observatory in the Summary to the report.

### **3. Taking forward the work:**

- 3.1 Perhaps the most significant conclusion reached by the Observatory is:
- ‘Of the thirteen indicators that can be tracked across a number of years, only two demonstrate a reduction in the gap between the ‘best’ and ‘worst’ districts within the county. In some cases, the gap continues to grow’
- 3.2 It is against this context that Members are asked to consider and comment on the report and the work undertaken by the Observatory to quantify the gap that exists amongst the communities of the county and is asked to agree a way forward.
- 3.3 In doing so the Board is asked to ensure that there will be an appropriate balance between on the one hand undertaking further research and on the other developing and then implementing a work programme to address the issues.
- 3.4 The Board is asked to consider the following matters:
- a) To re-affirm the revised data set attached as an appendix to this report.
  - b) To consider requesting the Warwickshire Observatory to add information that will, for each indicator in the data set, show performance that compares Warwickshire as a whole with the rest of the country.
  - c) To agree the gap measurement undertaken by the Warwickshire Observatory in relation to districts and electoral wards
  - d) To consider how to further progress the gap quantification in relation to the following:
    - i) Geographical areas at a level more local than electoral wards
    - ii) Gender
    - iii) Age
    - iv) Ethnicity (to include economic migrants)
    - v) Social Class
    - vi) Disability (currently missing from the data set measurement matrix)

e) To consider what actions should be requested of Block Leaders and District LSPs to positively address the gap, possibly including:

- a request to identify and report the specific actions that they are already taking in their delivery plans and in the allocation of available resources to address the gap
- a request to identify specific communities / localities within which to focus any agreed work programme

f) To consider how the partnership as a whole can support the taking forward of work on Narrowing the Gap both in relation to further research and positive action.

g) To consider the overall resource implications of taking forward a meaningful programme of work

3.5 As mentioned in paragraph 1.4 of this report, the County Council has begun a specific and related piece of work relating to Narrowing the Gap. This is concerned with identifying the geographical pattern of investment by the Council over time, and the investigation of local migration patterns. John Deegan will be attending the Board meeting in order to share information concerning this work

Nick Gower Johnson  
County Partnerships Manager  
Warwickshire County Council  
14.9.07

## APPENDIX: A

Block	Outcome	Indicator	Method of Measuring the Gap					
			District	Sub-District	Gender	Age	Ethnicity	Social Class /ACORN Type
Children and Young People	Infant Mortality	Deaths occurring within 1 year of birth per 1,000 live births	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
	Teenage pregnancy	Under 18 conception rate	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
	Educational attainment	Pupils obtaining 5+ GCSEs grade A-C	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
	Positive destinations	Year 11 leavers in positive destinations	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Safer Communities	Reduce crime	British Crime Survey comparator crime	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Reassure the public	Residents' fear of crime	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓
	Build respect	Residents with high level of perceived disorder	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stronger Communities	Community empowerment	Residents who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Access to services	Residents who find it easy to access essential services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Fair, tolerant and cohesive communities	Residents who feel their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on together	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Healthier Communities & Older People	Reduce health inequalities	All age, all cause mortality rates	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
Economic Development & Enterprise	Skills and qualifications	Working age population with no qualifications	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Skills and qualifications	Working age population with NVQ4 or above	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Worklessness	Incapacity Benefit claimants	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x
	Worklessness	Job Seeker Allowance Claimant Count	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x
Climate Change & Environment	Liveability	Residents satisfied with their local area as a place to live	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

## APPENDIX B

### Narrowing the Gap in Warwickshire

#### Measuring the Gap

Public Service Board, 25<sup>th</sup> September 2007

#### Introduction

The Public Service Board (PSB) agreed in July to commission a report that aims to quantify the 'gap' that exists amongst Warwickshire's communities. This paper focuses on measurement of those geographical differences across the County, exploring the scope and scale of the gap, and how these have changed over time.

A set of sixteen core indicators has been selected and agreed by PSB, taking indicators across all six blocks within the LAA. This paper measures the gap between the 'best' and 'worst' performing Districts in relation to these selected indicators. This will help us understand the scale of the issue and whether there is any consistency in the extent of the gap both over time and across indicators. The analysis also identifies, where possible, what improvements are needed in order to remove the gap and get all five Districts performing at the level of the current 'best performer'.

In addition, sub-District (ward) analysis is also provided where possible. This enables us to identify pockets of need that exist across parts of the County that might not necessarily be considered in a simple analysis of District-level data.

#### Summary

- Of the sixteen key indicators assessed, the clear message is a confirmation that the north-south divide persists in Warwickshire. This, in most cases, can be specified as a distinction between Nuneaton & Bedworth and Stratford-on-Avon/Warwick Districts.
- The only indicator that does not fit this model is 'Access to Services'. This follows a different pattern largely due to the differences between rural and urban parts of the County.
- Nuneaton & Bedworth specifically is the worst performer in by far the highest number of the sixteen indicators.
- The ward level analysis identifies a number of wards that consistently appear within the 'best' and 'worst' 5% across the County. These areas are not likely to be surprises and the analysis supports findings from previous Index of Deprivation results.
- Of more concern, is that of the thirteen indicators that can be tracked across a number of years, only two demonstrate a reduction in the gap between the 'best' and 'worst' Districts within the County. In some cases the gap continues to grow.

## **Comments on Data**

Not all indicators have available data for every year covered by this analysis. Some are relatively new measures, introduced specifically for the LAA, and no historical data is available.

Several of the datasets involve relatively small numbers and can be subject to fairly large random fluctuations. It is advised that medium-term trends are considered rather than individual years.

Many of the indicators cannot be significantly improved over the short-term and monitoring over several years is required before reliable changes can be identified.

Figures have been presented in index form to help illustrate the relative scale of the gap more easily. The 'best' performance is always displayed as 100 with the 'worst' performance calculated accordingly. It should be emphasised that the best and worst performing Districts are not necessarily the same year-on-year.

An Appendix to this report provides appropriate metadata regarding the data sources used for this analysis.

## **Next Steps**

This paper clearly identifies the extent of the gap that exists amongst different parts of Warwickshire, specifically Districts and where possible wards.

Work is now starting within the County Council to understand how effectively its activities and policies are impacting on the gap that exists between Nuneaton & Bedworth and other parts of the County. This will firstly identify the geographical pattern of investment by the County Council over time, and could be an area of work repeated for other public sector agencies to provide a more comprehensive picture of investment. Secondly, it will investigate local migration patterns, to identify whether or not recent policies have had the effect of encouraging some degree of social mobility on a household basis in Nuneaton & Bedworth.

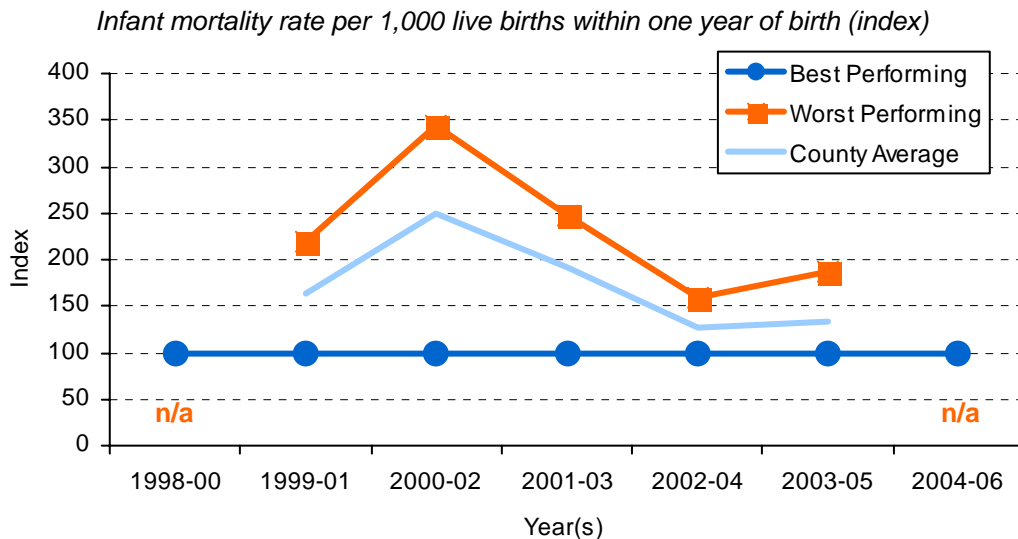
As a follow-on phase to the work it will be necessary to assess options for further and potentially different interventions to reduce the north-south divide.

A progress report on the results and outcomes from this work will be presented to the Public Service Board at the end of both phases.



## Infant Mortality

**Outcome:** CYP4 – Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births within one year of birth  
**Availability:** 1999 – 2005 **Geography:** District only due to small numbers  
**Notes:** Due to small numbers, figures are aggregated across three years



The infant mortality rate in the worst performing District is often around twice that in the best performing District. During this period, the overall County rate has remained fairly static at between 4 and 5 per 1,000.

*Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births within one year of birth (actual values)*

		1998-00	1999-01	2000-02	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06
'Best'	Index	100	100	100	100	100	100	n/a
	District	n/a	NW	NW	RG	WK	WK	n/a
	Value	n/a	3.0	1.6	2.1	3.6	3.8	n/a
'Worst'	Index	n/a	220.0	343.8	247.6	158.3	186.8	n/a
	District	n/a	NB	NB	NB	NB	NW	n/a
	Value	n/a	6.6	5.5	5.2	5.7	7.1	n/a

This indicator is fairly dynamic and, due to the fairly small numbers involved, there can appear to be significant changes each year. For example, North Warwickshire featured as the best performing District in the first two years of available data but has most recently become the worst performing District.

In terms of more reliable trends, we can observe that:

- Nuneaton & Bedworth has featured as the worst performing District in four out of five years
- The gap between the best and worst performing Districts is in excess of 100%.
- The gap between the best and worst performing Districts has not significantly improved during the period in question

In order to reduce the gap amongst Districts so that all are performing at the level of the current best performing District, we would need to reduce infant mortalities by around seven per year across the appropriate locations. This represents a reduction of around 26% on current levels.

Due to the small numbers involved there is no ward level data available for this indicator.

### Infant Mortality

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births within one year of birth



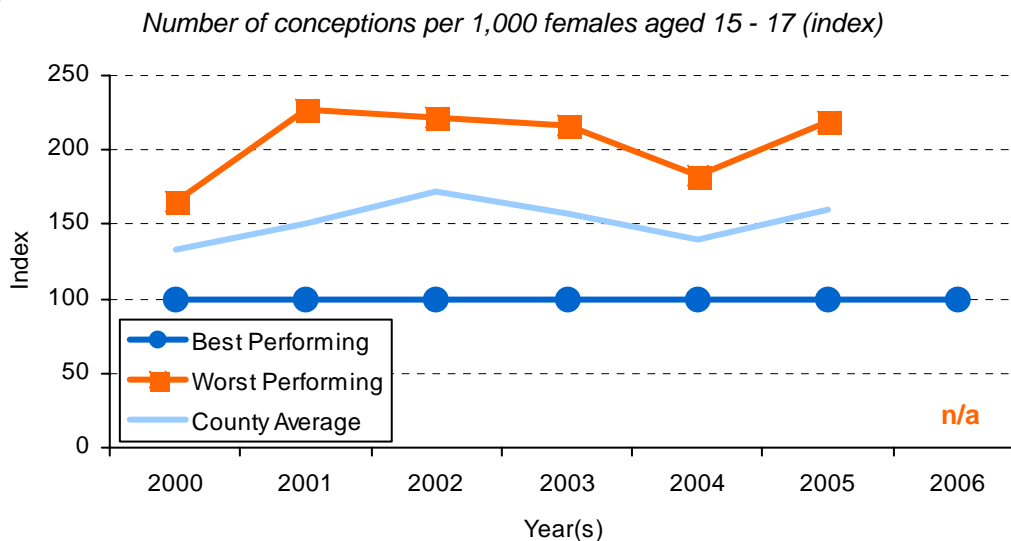
## Teenage Pregnancies

**Outcome:** CYP2 – Address teenage pregnancy

**Availability:** 2000 – 2005

**Geography:** District and Ward

**Notes:** Ward data is based on Connexions database and represents a snapshot only



The teenage pregnancy rate in the worst performing District is often around twice that in the best performing District. During this period, the overall County rate has remained fairly static at between 35 and 40 per 1,000.

*Number of conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15 - 17 (actual values)*

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
'Best'	Index	100	100	100	100	100	100	n/a
	District	ST	ST	ST	ST	ST	ST	n/a
	Value	31.2	26.1	20.1	25.1	26.5	22.9	n/a
'Worst'	Index	165.1	227.6	221.4	215.9	183.4	219.7	n/a
	District	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	n/a
	Value	51.5	59.4	44.5	54.2	48.6	50.3	n/a

The relative performance of the five Districts is fairly consistent over this time period, particularly at the extreme ends of the scale. Stratford-on-Avon District has enjoyed the best teenage pregnancy rates throughout the past six years, while Nuneaton & Bedworth has always suffered the highest rates.

- Nuneaton & Bedworth has always featured as the worst performing District during the past six years
- The gap between the best and worst performing Districts is often in excess of 100%.
- The gap between the best and worst performing Districts has not significantly improved during the period in question

In order to reduce the gap amongst Districts so that all are performing at the level of the current best performing District, we would need to reduce teenage pregnancies by around 140 per year across the appropriate locations. This represents a reduction of around 38% on current levels.

The map below illustrates ward level data associated with this indicator. It is taken from a Connexions database and presents the total number of teenage mothers (known to Connexions) as at August 2007. It is snapshot data and does not represent the number of teenage conceptions in a given year.

### Teenage Pregnancy

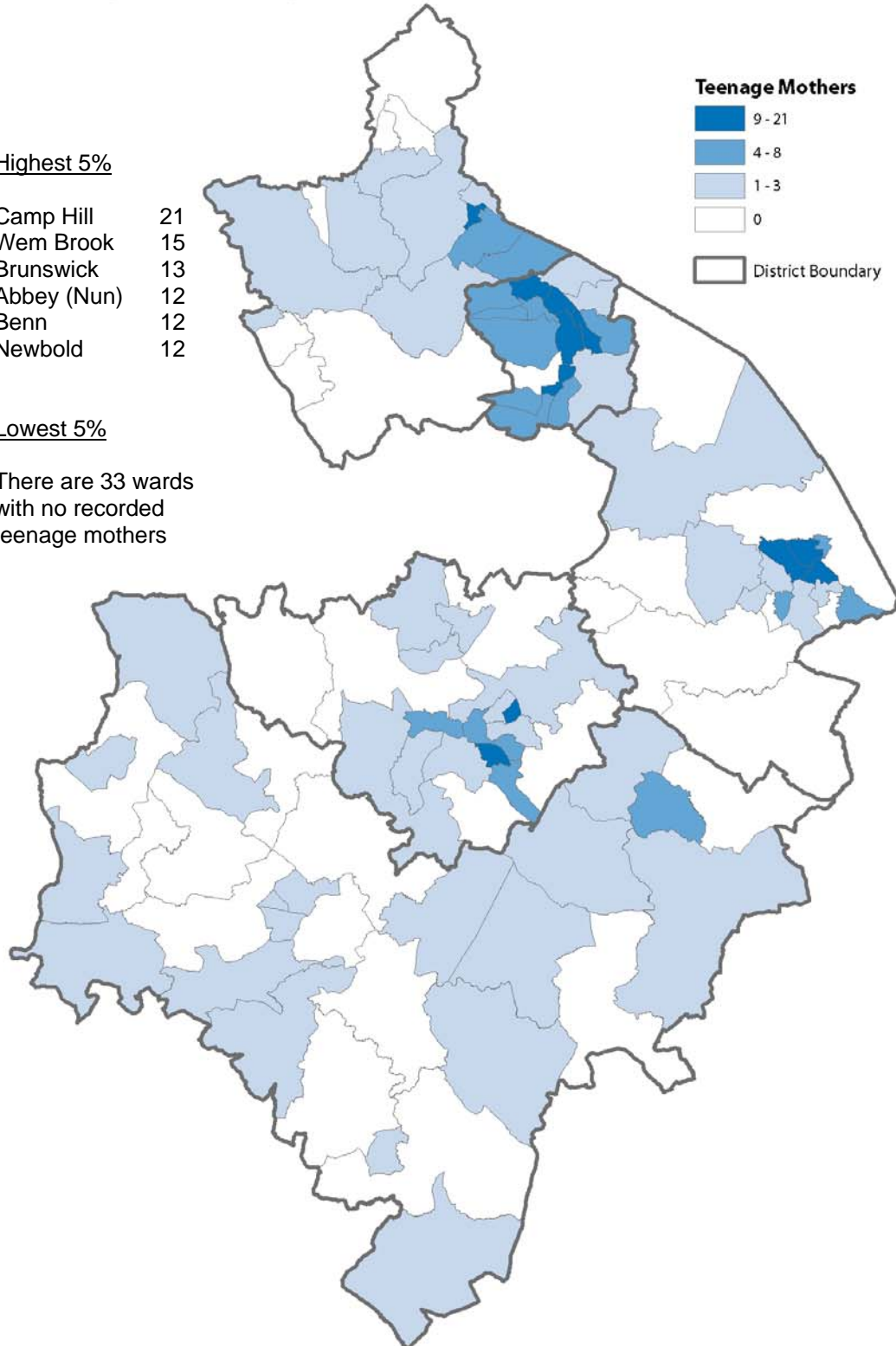
Number of mothers aged less than 20 as at August 2007

#### Highest 5%

Camp Hill	21
Wem Brook	15
Brunswick	13
Abbey (Nun)	12
Benn	12
Newbold	12

#### Lowest 5%

There are 33 wards with no recorded teenage mothers



## GCSE Attainment

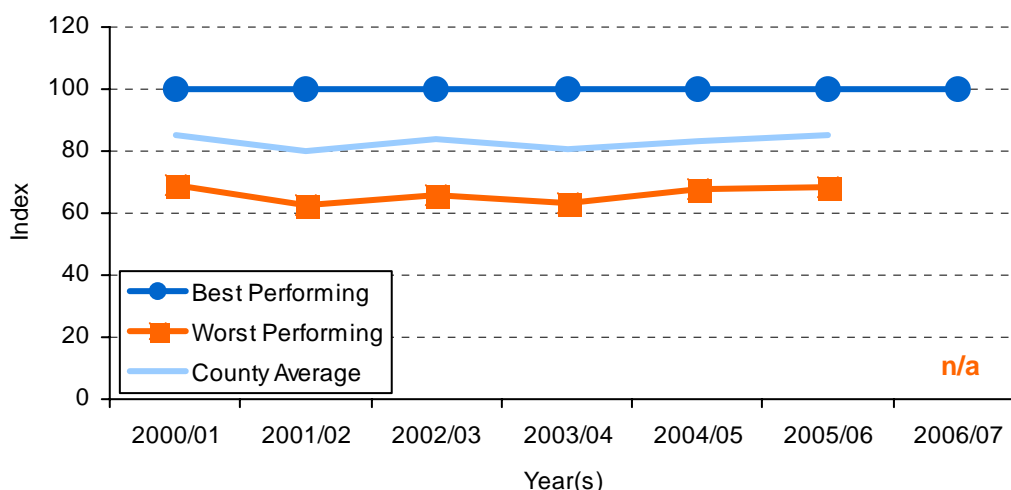
**Outcome:** CYP10ii – Develop the educational achievements of young people in Warwickshire with particular attention to defined communities

**Availability:** 2000/01 – 2005/06

**Geography:** District and Ward

**Notes:** District figures are based on location of educational establishment, ward figures are based on where pupils live

Percentage of 15 year olds attaining at least 5 GCSEs (or equivalent) at grade A\*-C (index)



The GCSE attainment rate in the worst performing District is often around 30-35% below the best performing District. During this period, there has been overall improvement for all parts of the County. The gap has not been reduced.

% of 15 year olds attaining at least 5 GCSEs (or equivalent) at grade A\*-C (actual values)

		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
'Best'	Index	100	100	100	100	100	100	n/a
	District	ST	ST	ST	ST	ST	ST	n/a
	Value	59.8%	64.4%	64.4%	67.4%	68.6%	68.8%	n/a
'Worst'	Index	68.9	62.6	65.8	63.5	67.6	68.2	n/a
	District	NB	NW	NB	NB	NW	NW	n/a
	Value	41.2%	40.3%	42.4%	42.8%	46.4%	46.9%	n/a

Stratford-on-Avon District has enjoyed the highest GCSE attainment rates during each of the past six years. The lowest rate has alternated between Nuneaton & Bedworth and North Warwickshire during this period.

- The worst performing Districts have been either Nuneaton & Bedworth or North Warwickshire during the each of the past six years
- The gap between the best and worst Districts is usually between 30 and 35%.
- The gap between the best and worst performing Districts has not improved during the period in question

In order to reduce the gap amongst Districts so that all are performing at the level of the current best performing District, we would need approximately 700 extra pupils to obtain five or more GCSEs at grades A\*-C per year in the appropriate locations. This represents an increase of around 18% on current levels.

The map below illustrates ward level data associated with this indicator. It has been provided by the National Consortium for Examination Results, via the CYPF Directorate. Data relates to the academic year 2005/06 and refers to the wards where pupils reside (as opposed to the District data which relates to where the schools are located).

### GCSE Attainment

Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A\*-C GCSE (or equivalent) grades during the academic year 2005/06

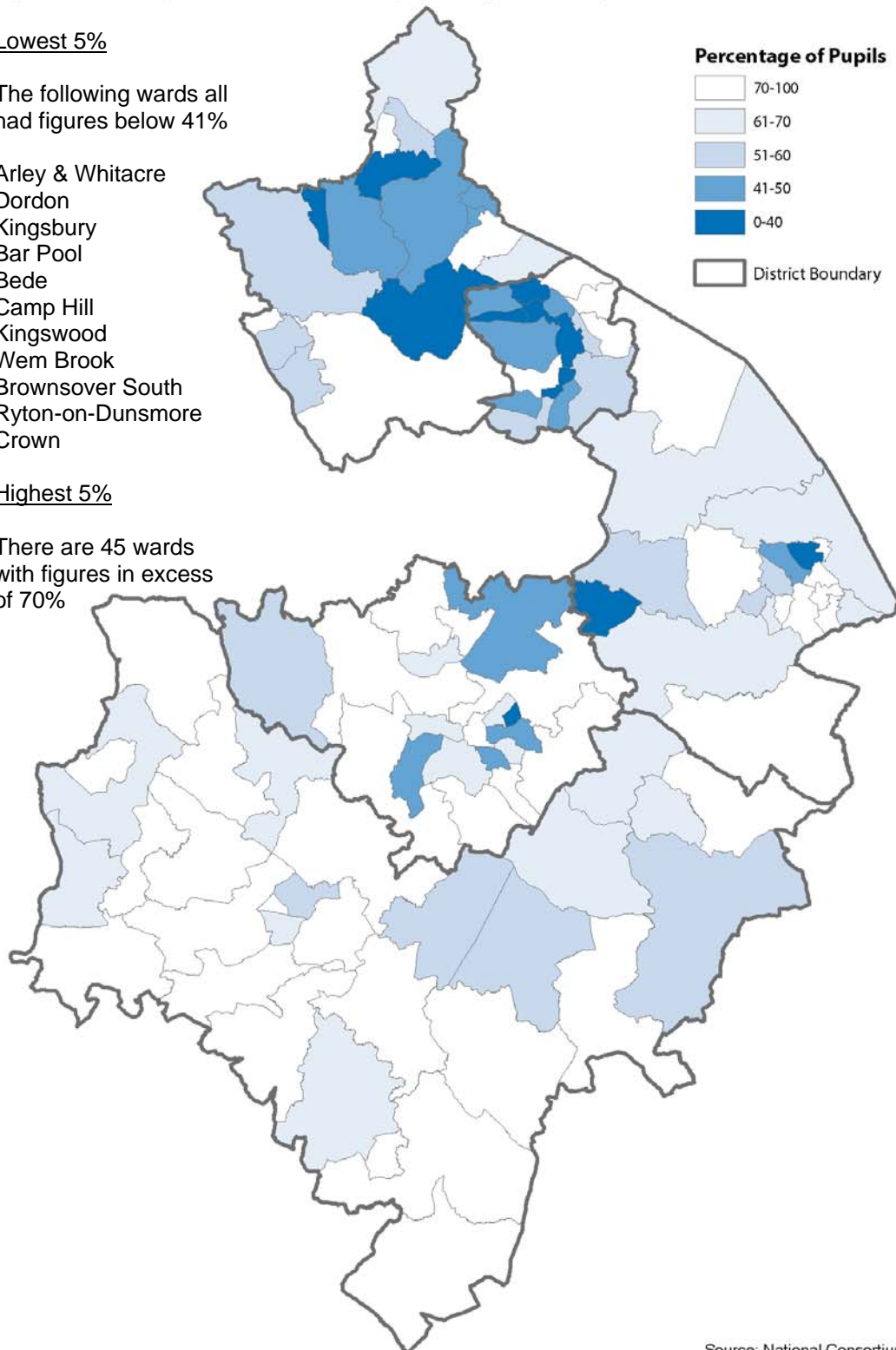
#### Lowest 5%

The following wards all had figures below 41%

Arley & Whitacre  
 Dordon  
 Kingsbury  
 Bar Pool  
 Bede  
 Camp Hill  
 Kingswood  
 Wem Brook  
 Brownsover South  
 Ryton-on-Dunsmore  
 Crown

#### Highest 5%

There are 45 wards with figures in excess of 70%



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Source: National Consortium for Examination Results (NCER)



## Positive Destinations

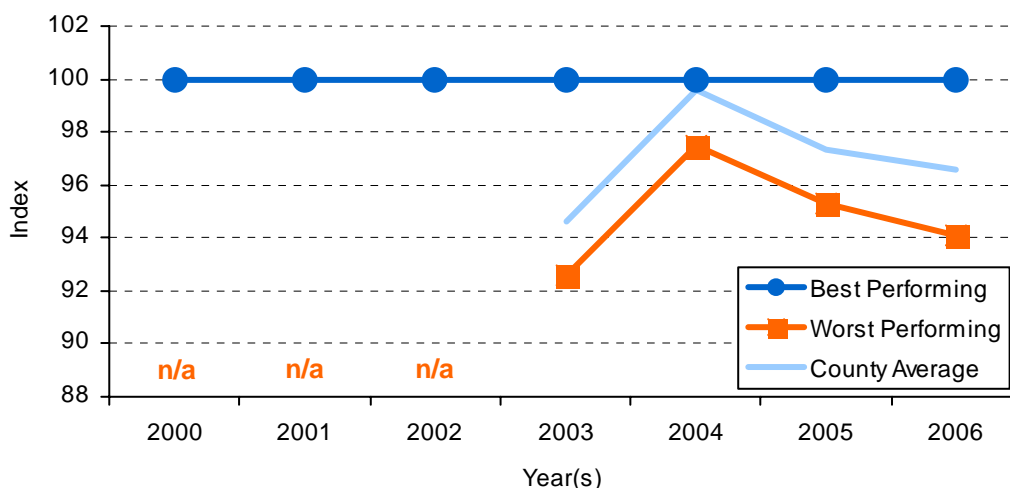
**Outcome:** CYP16 – Improving positive destinations

**Availability:** 2003 – 2006

**Geography:** District and Ward

**Notes:**

*Percentage of Year 11 Leavers who are in positive destinations at November following completion of statutory education in July (index)*



There is relatively little difference between the performances of the five Districts on this particular indicator, with all five consistently achieving in excess of 90% positive destinations. Overall performance has been improving slightly during this period.

*Percentage of Year 11 Leavers who are in positive destinations at November following completion of statutory education in July (actual values)*

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
'Best'	Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	100	100	100	100
	District	n/a	n/a	n/a	ST	ST/WK	ST	ST
	Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	97.0%	93.7%	96.2%	96.9%
'Worst'	Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	92.6	97.5	95.3	94.1
	District	n/a	n/a	n/a	NB	NB	NW	NW
	Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	89.8%	91.4%	91.7%	91.2%

Although there is relatively little difference in performance across the five Districts, the highest figures are consistently attached to the two southern Districts, whilst the lowest rates alternate between Nuneaton & Bedworth and, more recently, North Warwickshire.

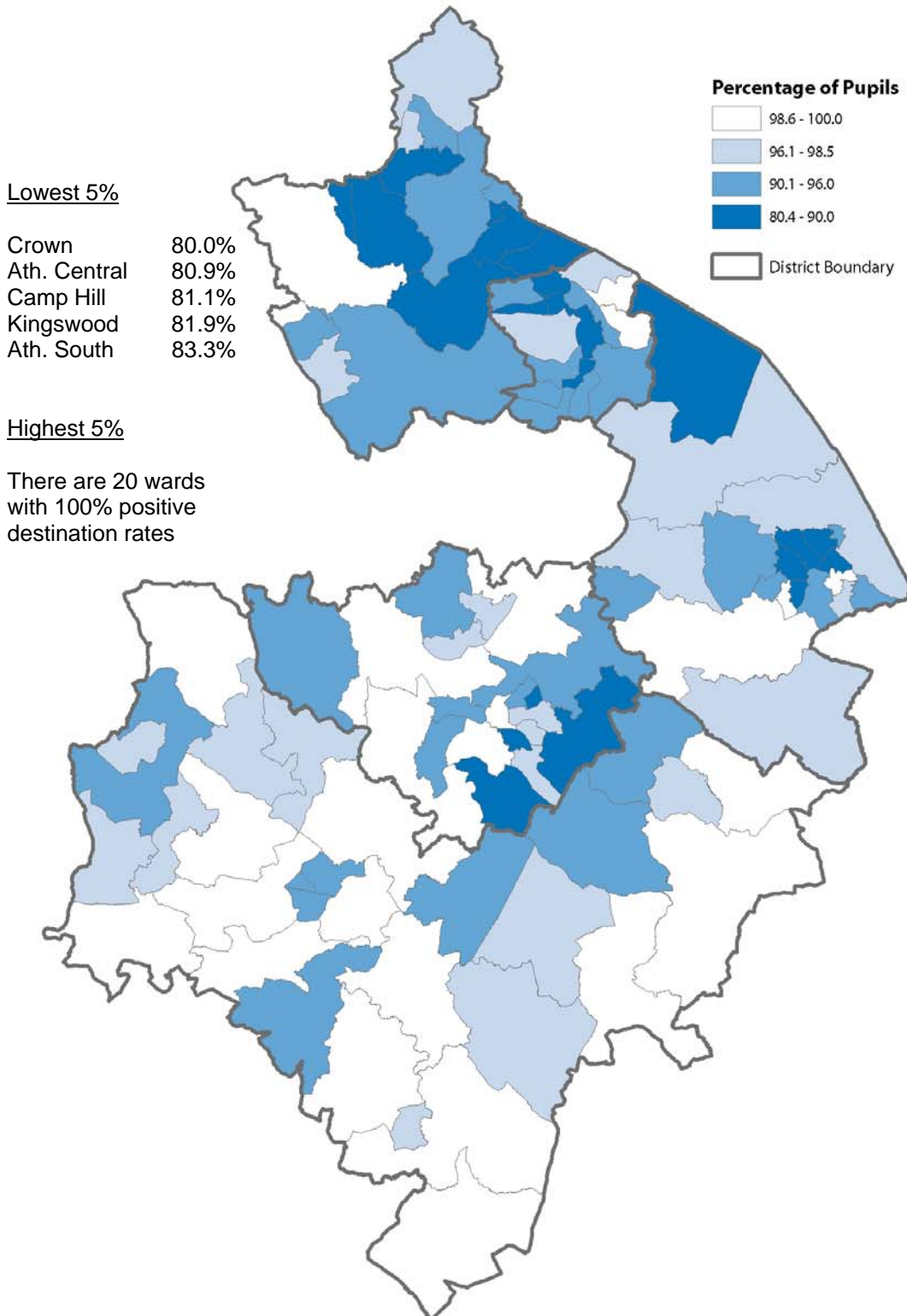
- The worst performing Districts have been either Nuneaton & Bedworth or North Warwickshire during the each of the past four years
- The gap between the best and worst Districts is usually only around 5%.
- The gap between the best and worst performing Districts has not reduced during the period in question, although there is relatively little room for improvement.

In order to reduce the gap amongst Districts so that all are performing at the level of the current best performing District, we would need approximately 220 extra pupils to enter positive destinations each year in the appropriate locations. This represents an increase of around 4% on current levels.

The map below illustrates ward level data associated with this indicator. It has been provided by Connexions. Data relates to 2006 and refers to the wards where pupils reside.

**Positive Destinations**

Percentage of Year 11 Leavers who are in positive destinations at November following completion of statutory education in July



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Source: Connexions



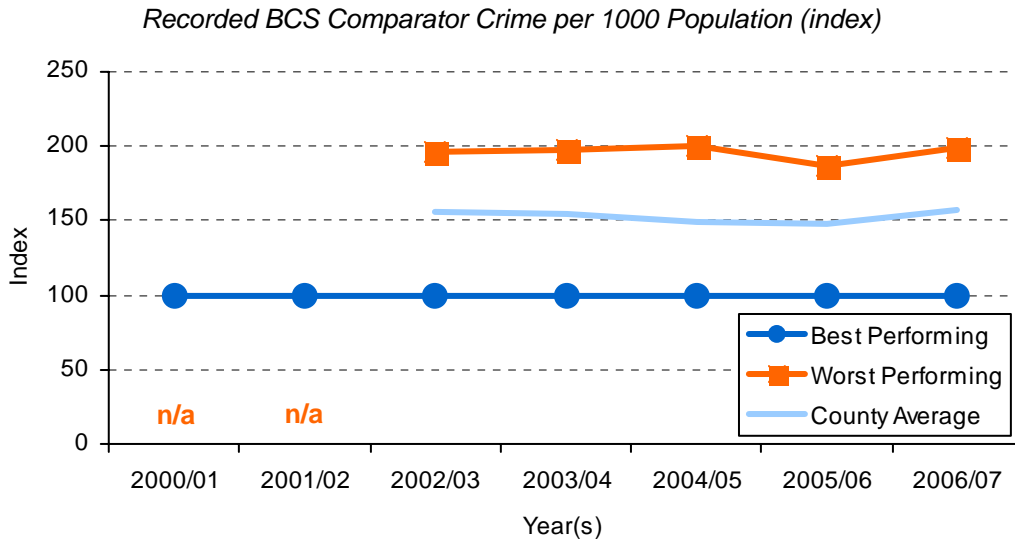
## Recorded Crime

**Outcome:** Sa1 – Reduce overall crime

**Availability:** 2002/03 – 2006/07

**Geography:** District and Ward

**Notes:** Ward level data can be misleading as it is heavily skewed towards town centres – crime rates don't reflect risk of a *resident* being a victim of crime. Figures relate to British Crime Survey Comparator Crime not total recorded crime (see Appendix for more information)



There is significant difference in the BCS recorded crime rate across the five Districts, with the highest rates twice as high as the lowest. Overall performance is unchanged during this period and the gap has not been reduced.

*Recorded BCS Comparator Crime per 1000 Population (actual values)*

		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
'Best'	Index	n/a	n/a	100	100	100	100	100
	District	n/a	n/a	ST	ST	ST	ST	ST
	Value	n/a	n/a	35.1	36.2	35.2	34.6	34.5
'Worst'	Index	n/a	n/a	196.9	198.1	200.8	187.1	199.5
	District	n/a	n/a	RG	NB	NB	RG	RG
	Value	n/a	n/a	69.0	71.6	70.6	64.7	68.8

There is a degree of consistency in the relative performance of the five Districts, with Stratford-on-Avon enjoying the lowest crime rate during each of the past five years.

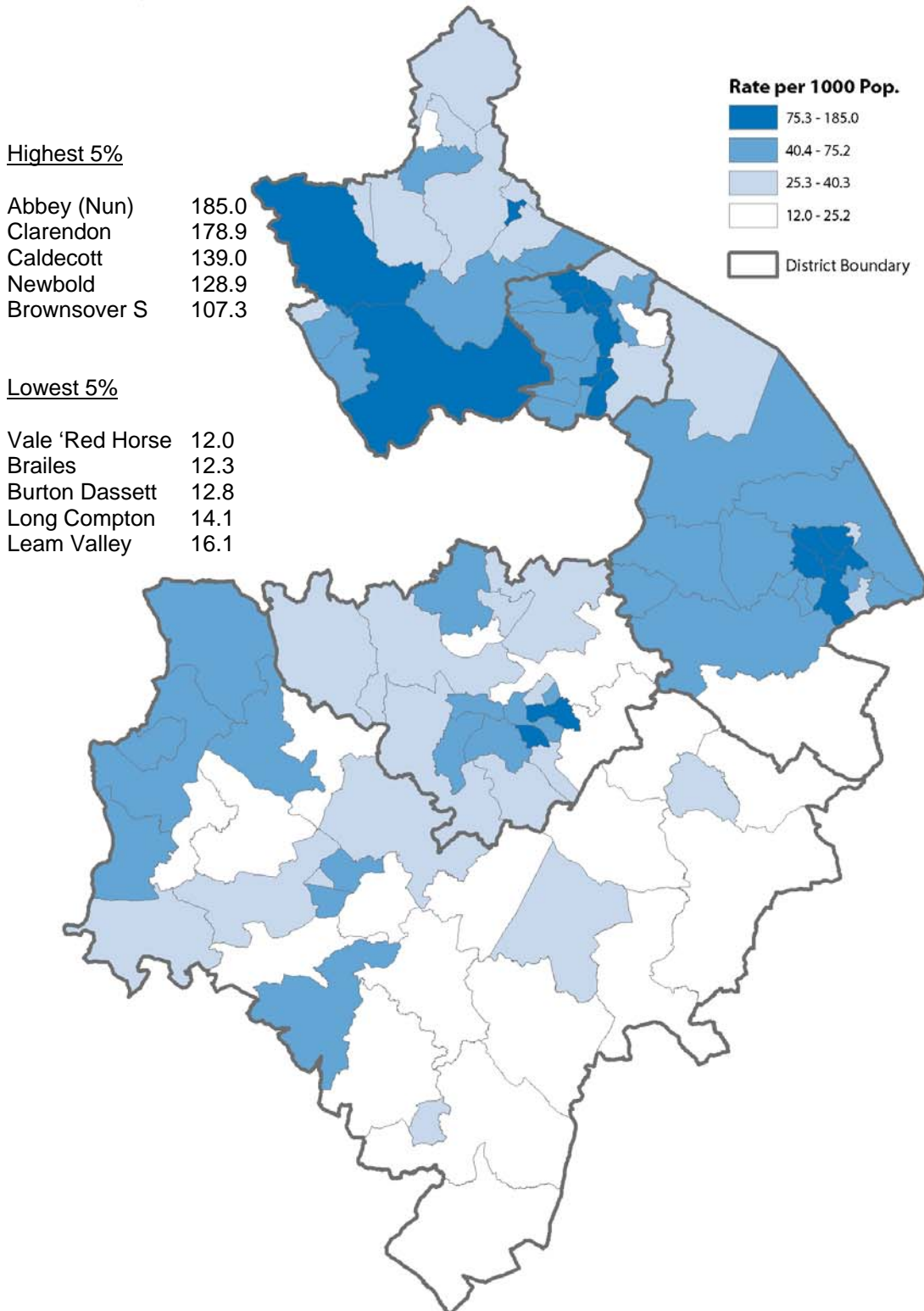
- The worst performing Districts have been either Nuneaton & Bedworth or Rugby during the each of the past five years
- The gap between the best and worst Districts is usually around 100%.
- The gap between the best and worst performing Districts has not reduced during the period in question.

In order to reduce the gap amongst Districts so that all are performing at the level of the current best performing District, we would need approximately 10,200 fewer BCS offences each year in the appropriate locations. This represents a reduction of around 36% on current levels.

The map below illustrates ward level data associated with this indicator. The raw data has been provided by Warwickshire Police and converted into rates by the Observatory. Data relates to financial year 2006/07. Ward data can be misleading as it tends to skew levels in the town centres. Of interest might be the residential or rural areas with the highest rates.

### Recorded Crime

British Crime Survey Comparator Crime Offences per 1000 Population 2006/07



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Source: Warwickshire Police, Warwickshire Observatory

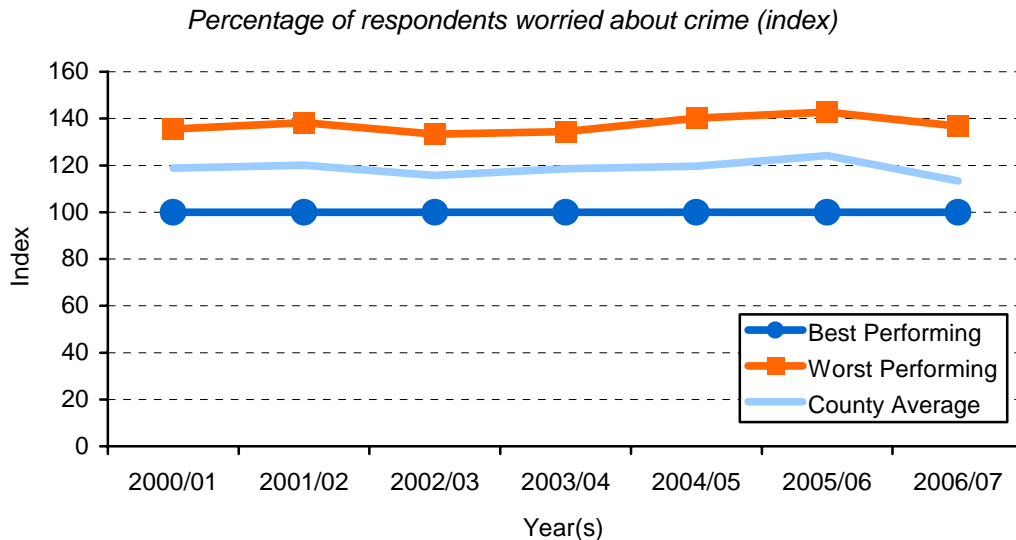
## Fear of Crime

**Outcome:** Sa4i – Reassure the public

**Availability:** 2000/01 – 2006/07

**Geography:** District

**Notes:** A composite fear of crime measure has been used in the LAA calculated by the average of fear of crime levels for (a) burglary, (b) car theft and (c) physical attack by a stranger. See Appendix for more information.



Fear of crime levels in the 'worst performing' Districts are consistently around 35-40% higher than the best performing District. There has been improvement across all parts of the County during the period in question, although the gap has not reduced.

*Percentage of respondents worried about crime (actual values)*

		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
'Best'	Index	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	District	ST	ST	ST	WK	ST	ST	WK
	Value	49.4%	45.4%	49.4%	46.0%	44.6%	43.3%	44.0%
'Worst'	Index	135.5	138.2	133.4	134.4	140.2	142.8	136.8
	District	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB
	Value	66.9%	62.7%	65.9%	61.8%	62.5%	61.9%	60.1%

There is a consistency in the relative performance of the five Districts, with Stratford-on-Avon or Warwick enjoying the lowest crime rate during each of the past seven years.

- The highest fear of crime levels have been in Nuneaton & Bedworth during each of the past seven years.
- The gap between the best and worst Districts is usually around 35-40%.
- The gap between the best and worst performing Districts has not reduced during the period in question.

In order to reduce the gap amongst Districts so that all are performing at the level of the current best performing District, we would need to reduce the fear of crime (from 'worried' to 'not worried') in around 285,000 adults each year in the appropriate locations. This represents a reduction of around 13% on current levels.

The fear of crime data is collected via the County Council's Public Satisfaction Survey. The number of respondents to this survey is not sufficient to produce reliable ward level figures. Although the Borough and District Councils also carry out these surveys every third year, the fear of crime questions are not compulsory and do not feature.

### Fear of Crime

Percentage of residents worried about being the victim of crime



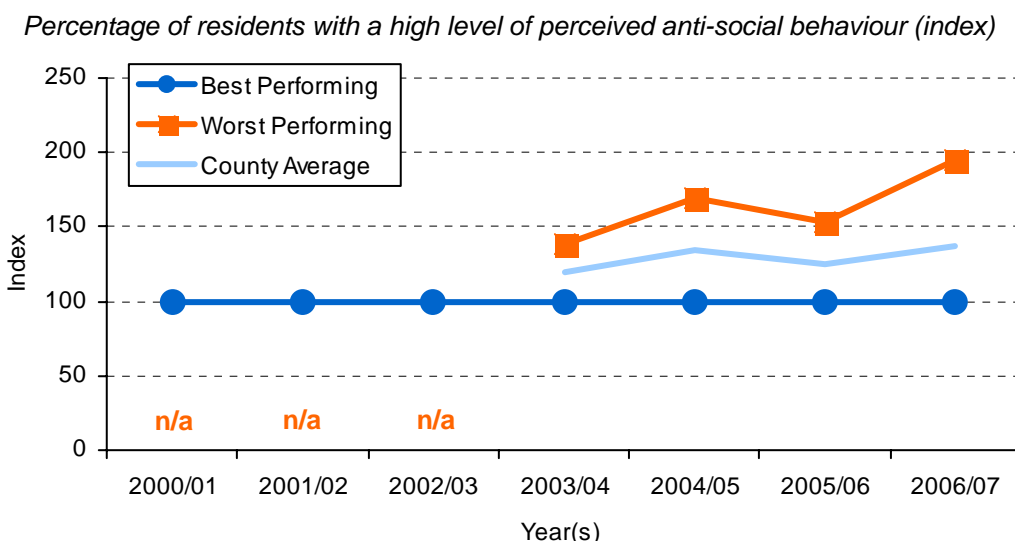
## Perception of Anti-Social Behaviour

**Outcome:** Sa6iv – Build respect in communities and reduce anti-social behaviour

**Availability:** 2003/04 – 2006/07

**Geography:** District and Ward

**Notes:** The figure for overall perception of ASB is calculated via a composite of seven individual ASB types. Respondents are deemed to have either a 'high level of perceived anti-social behaviour' or not. See Appendix for more information.



Although overall performance has improved across all parts of the County, the greatest improvement has been in those Districts that already enjoyed the lowest levels of perceived ASB. This means the gap has actually increased during this period.

*Percentage of residents with a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour (actual values)*

		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
'Best'	Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	100	100	100	100
	District	n/a	n/a	n/a	ST	ST	NW	NW
	Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	31.7%	20.4%	21.3%	16.2%
'Worst'	Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	137.9	169.1	153.1	194.4
	District	n/a	n/a	n/a	NB	NB	NB	NB
	Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	43.7%	34.5%	32.6%	31.5%

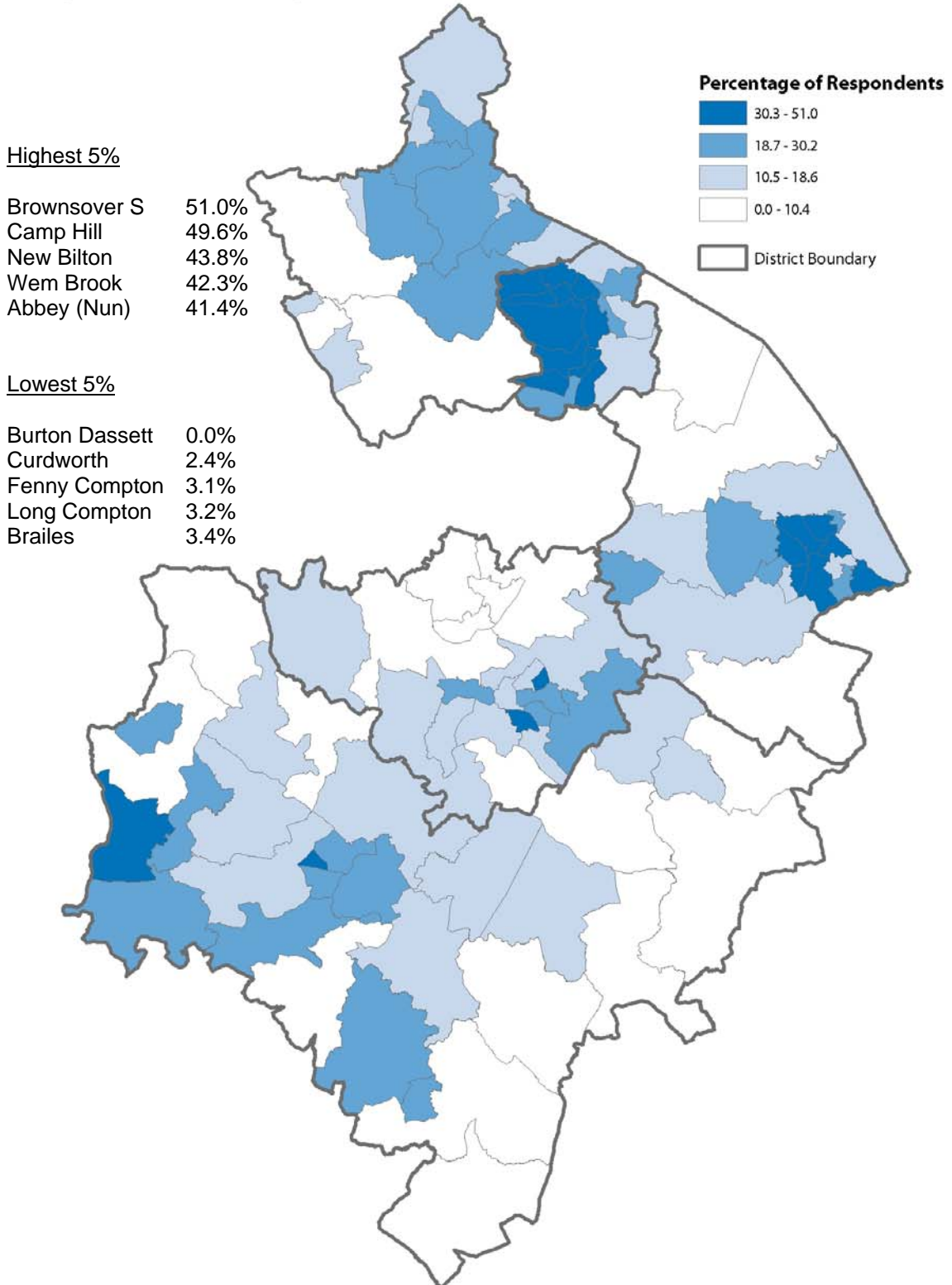
- Nuneaton & Bedworth has suffered the highest levels of perceived disorder during each of the past four years.
- Although levels are generally lower in the south of the County across the entire period, most recently North Warwickshire has enjoyed the lowest District-level rates.
- The gap between the best and worst performing Districts has increased during the period in question.

In order to reduce the gap amongst Districts so that all are performing at the level of the current best performing District, we would need to reduce the perception of ASB (from 'high' to 'not high') in approximately 26,000 adults in the appropriate locations. This represents an improvement of around 27% on current levels.

The map below illustrates ward level data associated with this indicator. The data has been collected via the County, Borough and District Councils' Best Value User Satisfaction Survey and has combined to produce indicative ward level results. In some of the less populated rural wards the number of respondents may be fairly low.

### Perception of Anti-Social Behaviour

Percentage of respondents that have a high level of perceived disorder 2006/07



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Source: Warwickshire County Council



## Community Empowerment

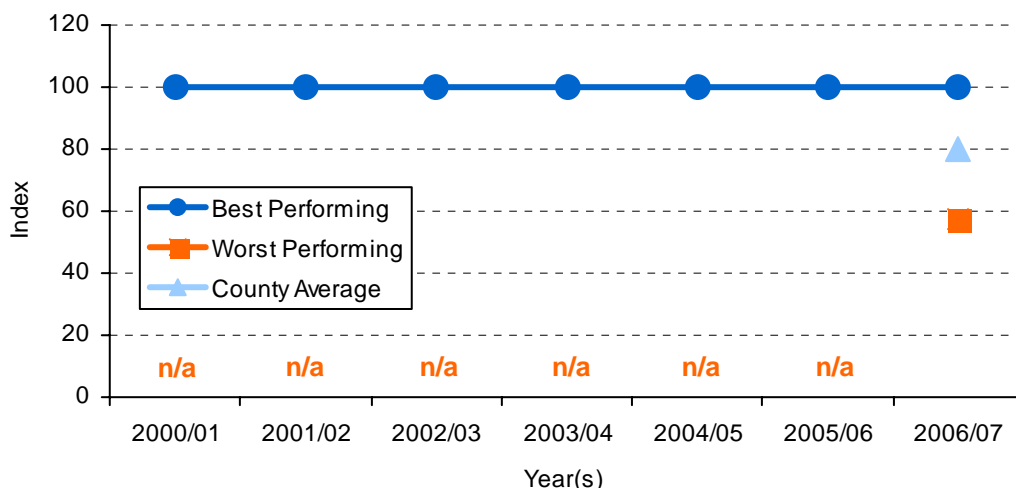
**Outcome:** St1i – Empower local people to have a greater choice and influence over local decision making and a greater role in public service delivery

**Availability:** 2006/07

**Geography:** District and Ward

**Notes:** This indicator is only available for 2006/07 as it was a new question in the latest round of Best Value User Satisfaction Surveys.

*Percentage of residents who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area (index)*



The percentage of residents that feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area ranges between 22% in Rugby up to 39% in Nuneaton & Bedworth. This represents a gap of more than 40%, although it is too early to say whether this is a reliable difference.

*% of residents who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area (actual values)*

		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
'Best'	Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100
	District	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NB
	Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	38.7%
'Worst'	Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	57.1
	District	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	RG
	Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	22.1%

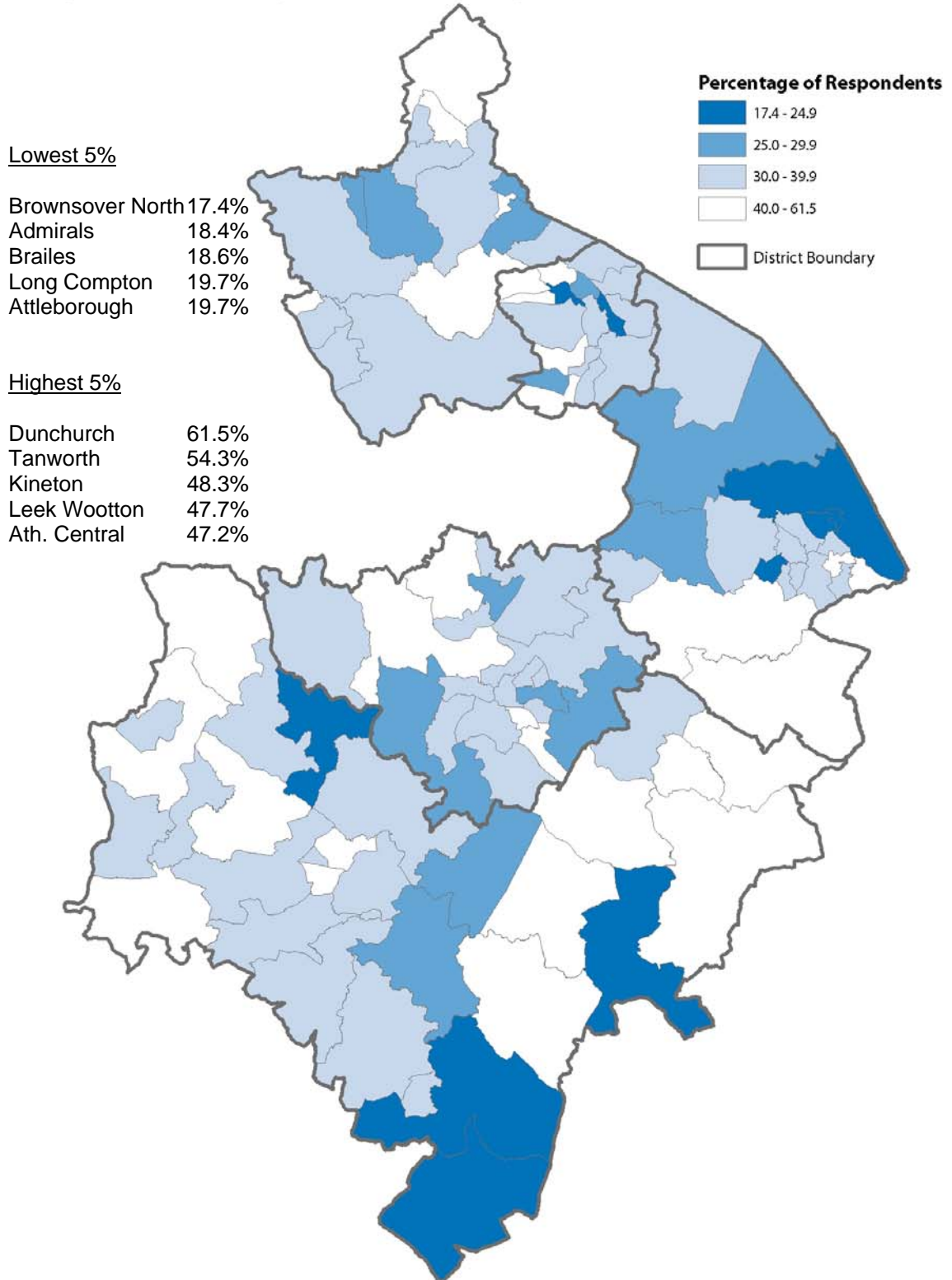
- Rugby (22%) and Nuneaton & Bedworth (39%) represent the two extremes in this indicator. The other three Districts are all around the 31% mark.
- It is not possible to say at this stage whether the gap is on the increase or decrease.

In order to reduce the gap amongst Districts so that all are performing at the level of the current best performing District, we would need to increase the number of adults that feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area by approximately 30,200 in the appropriate locations. This represents an improvement of around 23% on current levels.

The map below illustrates ward level data associated with this indicator. The data has been collected via the County, Borough and District Councils' Best Value User Satisfaction Survey and has combined to produce indicative ward level results. In some of the less populated rural wards the number of respondents may be fairly low.

### Community Empowerment

Percentage of respondents that feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area 2006/07



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Source: Warwickshire County Council



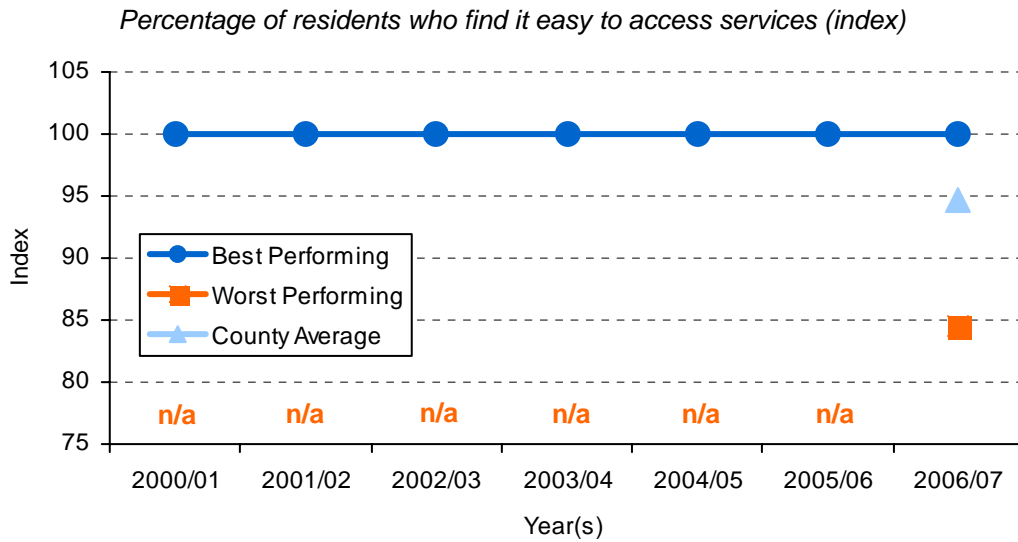
## Access to Services

**Outcome:** St2ii –Vibrant communities where people are likely to access facilities, services and amenities locally and participate in community life through shared activities such as learning, sports, arts and volunteering.

**Availability:** 2006/07

**Geography:** District

**Notes:** This indicator is only available for 2006/07 as it was a new question in the recent LAA Survey. It is derived from combining responses to questions regarding twelve key service types. Respondents are given an overall score and classed as finding it either 'easy' or 'not easy' to access services in overall terms. See Appendix for more information.



The percentage of residents that feel it is easy for them to access services, in overall terms, ranges between 68% in North Warwickshire up to 81% in Nuneaton & Bedworth. This represents a gap of around 15%, although it is too early to say whether this is a reliable difference.

*Percentage of residents who find it easy to access services (actual values)*

		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
'Best'	Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100
	District	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NB
	Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	80.7%
'Worst'	Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	84.5
	District	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NW
	Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	68.2%

- North Warwickshire (68%) and Nuneaton & Bedworth (81%) represent the two extremes in this indicator. The other three Districts are all around the 76% mark.
- It is not possible to say at this stage whether the gap is on the increase or decrease.

In order to reduce the gap amongst Districts so that all are performing at the level of the current best performing District, we would need to increase the number of adults that feel they can easily access services affecting their local area by approximately 18,600 in the appropriate locations. This represents an improvement of around 6% on current levels.

The data relating to this indicator has been collected for the first time in the recent Local Area Agreement. Although the level of response has been good (in excess of 2,700 respondents) it is not sufficient to provide reliable ward level results. It will, however, be possible to produce locality figures once these areas have been confirmed.

### Access to Services

Percentage of residents that feel it is easy to access services



## Community Cohesion

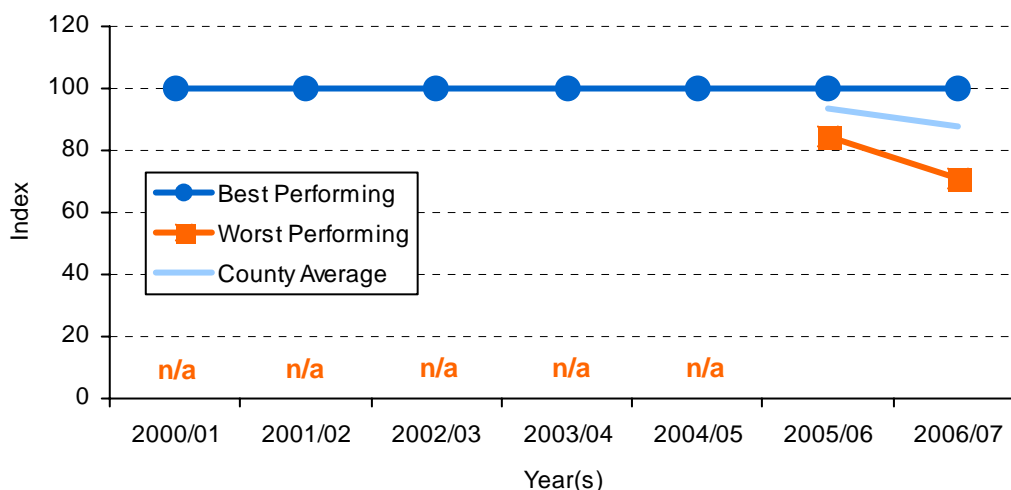
**Outcome:** St3i – Create fair, tolerant and cohesive communities

**Availability:** 2005/06 – 2006/07

**Geography:** District and Ward

**Notes:** The data for this indicator is derived from the recent Best Value User Satisfaction Surveys. Respondents are asked whether they feel their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together. See Appendix for more information.

*Percentage of residents that feel their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together (index)*



There is only two years' worth of data on this indicator so it is not possible to say with any certainty that the gap is on the increase, although the most recent figures point towards this scenario.

*Percentage of residents that feel their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together (actual values)*

		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
'Best'	Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100	100
	District	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ST	WK
	Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	91.0%	88.0%
'Worst'	Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	84.7	71.1
	District	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	RG	NW
	Value	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	77.1%	62.6%

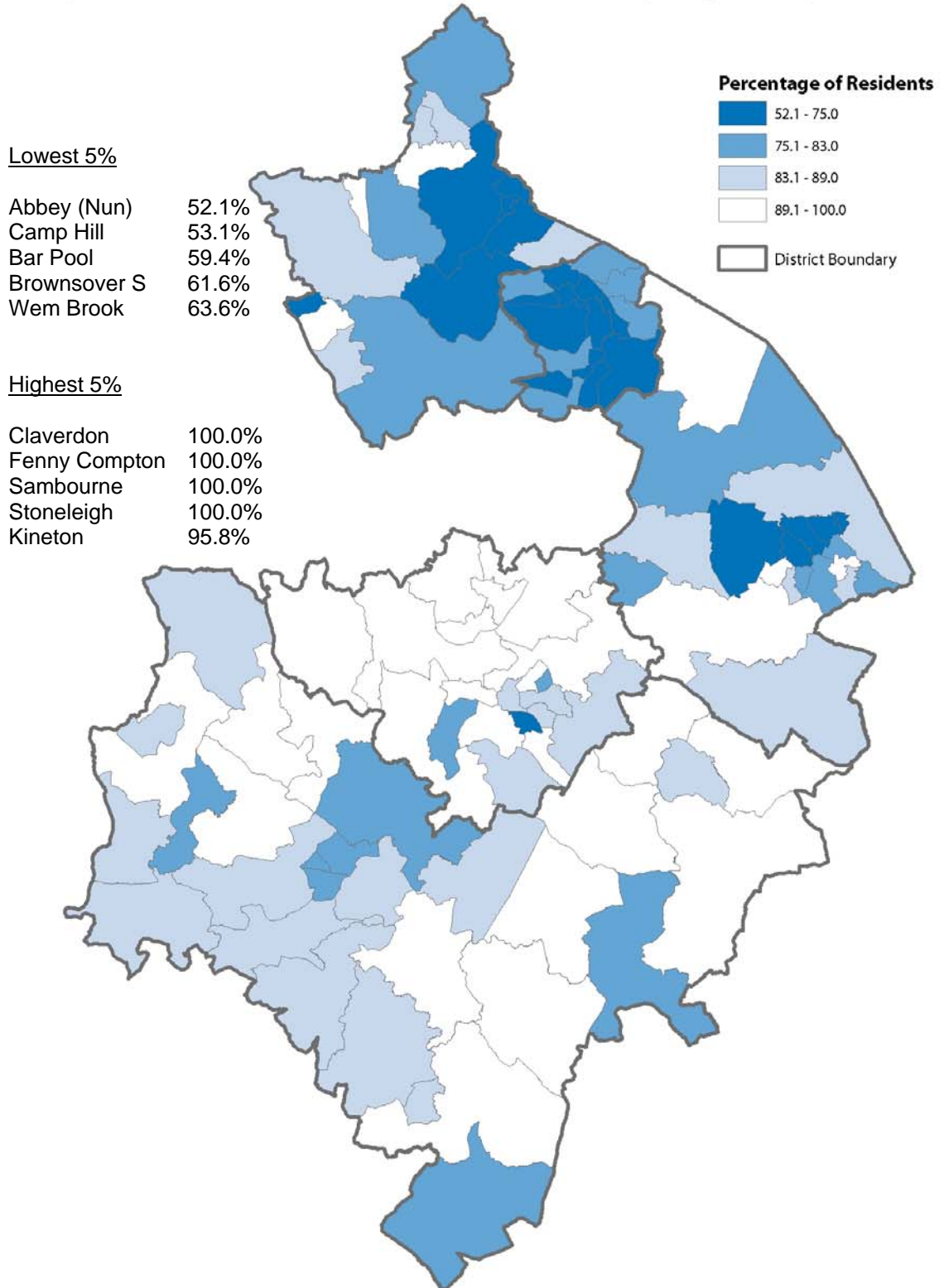
- For the two years that we have data, the two southern Districts have had the strongest performance.
- The gap between 'best' and 'worst' is currently almost 30%.
- It is not possible yet to say whether the gap is on the increase or not.

In order to reduce the gap amongst Districts so that all are performing at the level of the current best performing District, we would need to approximately 52,000 adults to shift their perception in the appropriate locations. This represents an improvement of around 16% on current levels.

The map below illustrates ward level data associated with this indicator. The data has been collected via the County, Borough and District Councils' Best Value User Satisfaction Survey and has combined to produce indicative ward level results. In some of the less populated rural wards the number of respondents may be fairly low.

### Community Cohesion

Percentage of residents that feel their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together



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Source: Warwickshire County Council

## Mortality Rates

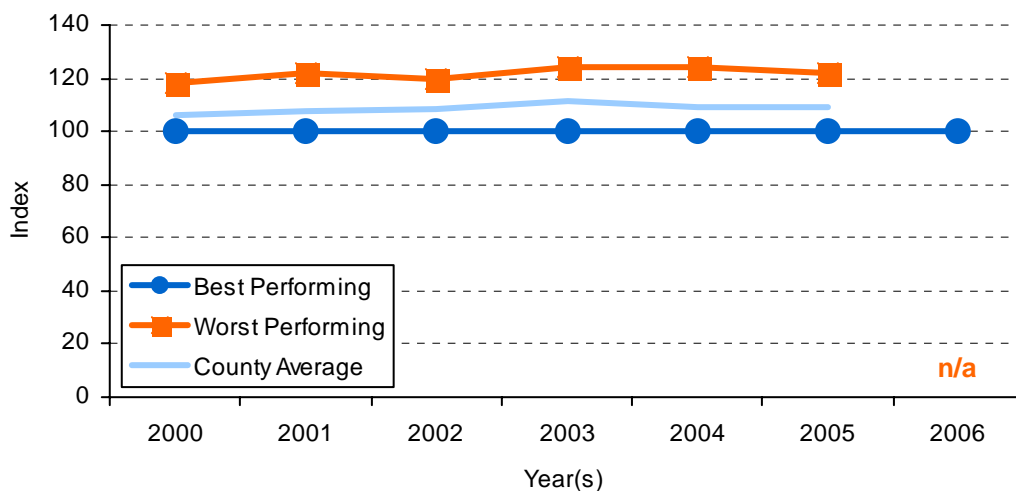
**Outcome:** HCOP1ii – Improve health and reduce health inequalities

**Availability:** 2000 – 2005

**Geography:** District only

**Notes:** This particular indicator is the number of deaths per 100,000 population (directly age-standardised rates, all ages). Numbers are not sufficient to produce reliable ward level data.

*Number of deaths per 100,000 population (directly age-standardised rates, all ages) (index)*



The gap between the 'best' and 'worst' performing Districts has remained fairly consistent at around 20% during the past six years. There has been improvement in all parts of the County during this period.

*Number of deaths per 100,000 population (directly age-standardised rates, all ages (actual values))*

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
'Best'	Index	100	100	100	100	100	100	n/a
	District	WK	WK	ST	ST	WK	WK	n/a
	Value	633.6	603.6	587.0	576.5	561.9	562.4	n/a
'Worst'	Index	118.5	121.8	120.0	124.5	124.1	121.8	n/a
	District	NB	NB	NB	NW	NB	NB	n/a
	Value	750.8	735.2	704.2	717.9	697.1	685.1	n/a

- In five of the past six years, Nuneaton & Bedworth has had the highest mortality rate.
- The two southern Districts have consistently enjoyed the two lowest rates.
- The available information does not suggest that the gap has diminished in recent years.

In order to reduce the gap amongst Districts so that all are performing at the level of the current best performing District, we would need 260 fewer deaths per year in the appropriate locations. This represents an improvement of around 8% on current levels.

The data relating to this indicator is not readily available at ward level. It may be possible, given more time, to construct some estimates combining data from several years.

### Mortality Rates

Number of deaths per 100,000 population (directly age-standardised rates, all ages)





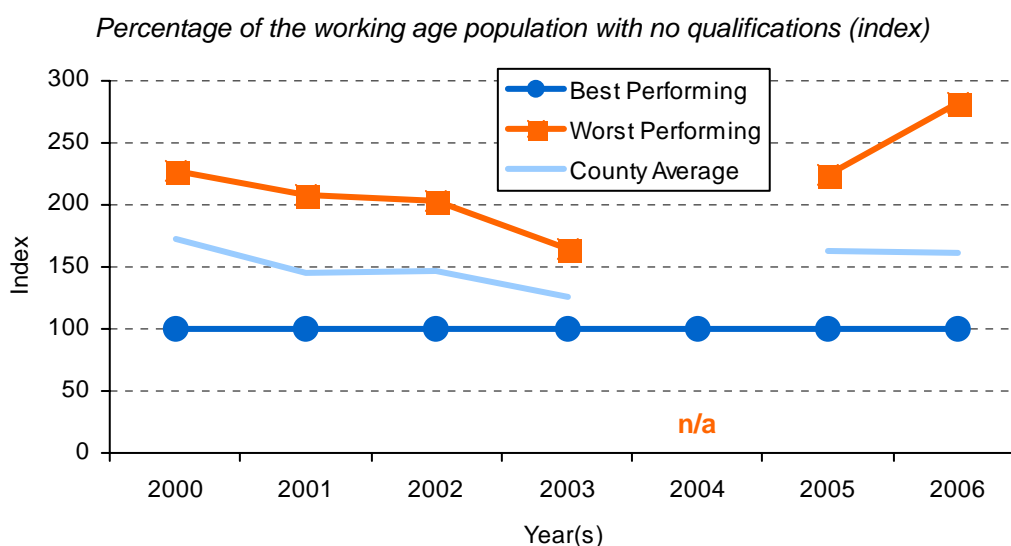
## Qualifications (1 – no qualifications)

**Outcome:** EcDev3i – More adults with the skills and qualifications needed to be an effective member of Warwickshire's workforce

**Availability:** 2000 – 2006, 2004 missing

**Geography:** District and Ward

**Notes:** This indicator – the percentage of the working age population with no qualifications – is derived from the ONS Annual Population Survey. Sample sizes are small and District level figures carry large confidence intervals (up to +/-7%).



The gap between the 'best' and 'worst' performing Districts is particularly large with this indicator, with the proportion of the working age population with no qualifications in the worst performing District often recorded as more than twice that of the best performing District. There is been improvement in this indicator across all parts of the County during the past seven years.

*Percentage of the working age population with no qualifications (actual values)*

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
'Best'	Index	100	100	100	100	n/a	100	100
	District	ST	WK	WK	ST	n/a	WK	ST
	Value	9.3%	12.3%	11.0%	12.7%	n/a	11.0%	7.5%
'Worst'	Index	228.0	208.1	202.7	163.8	n/a	224.4	282.6
	District	NW	NB	NW	NB	n/a	NB	NW
	Value	21.2%	25.6%	22.3%	20.8%	n/a	18.4%	19.5%

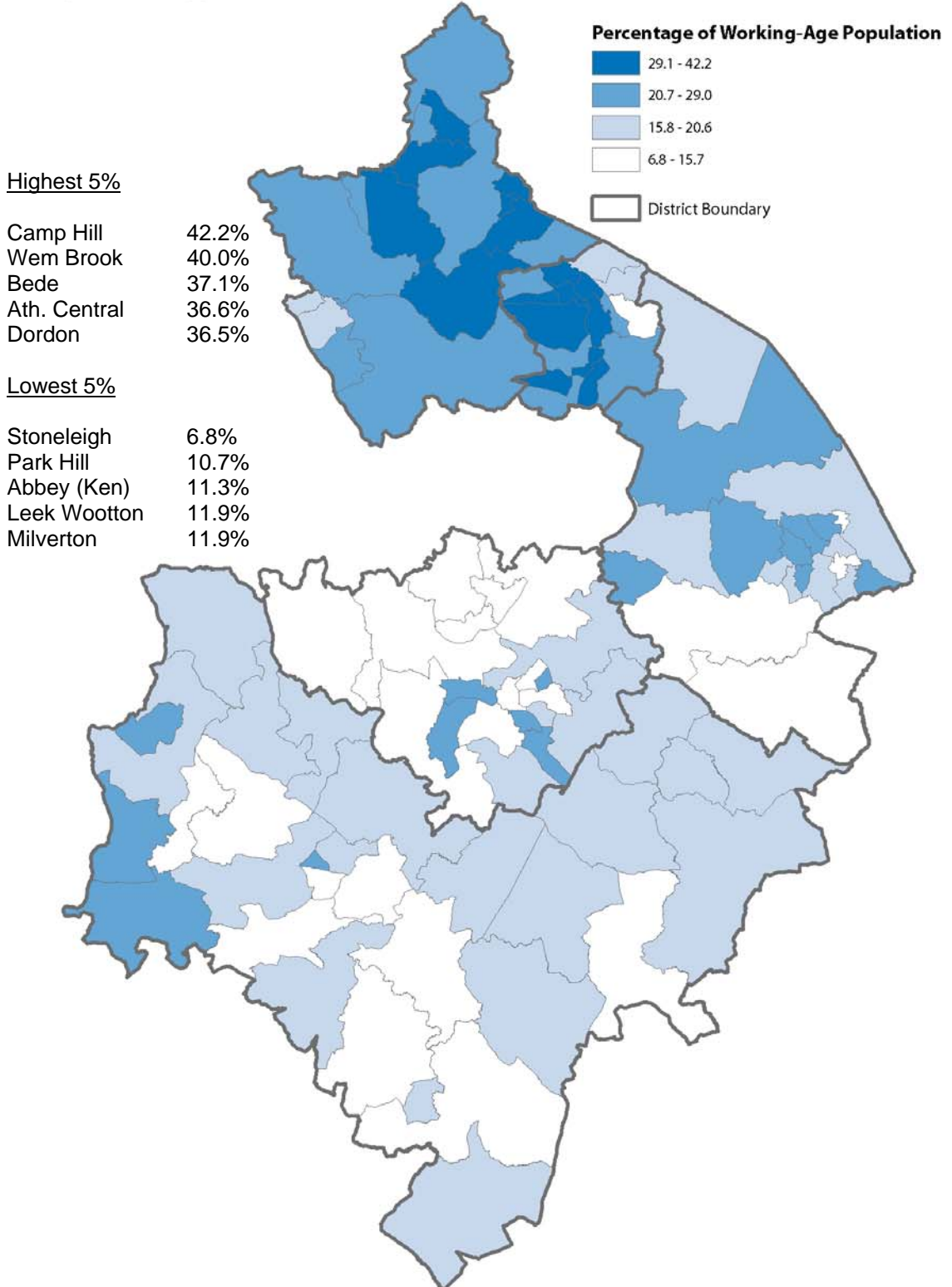
- The lowest rates alternate between Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick Districts.
- Conversely, the highest rates alternate between North Warwickshire and Nuneaton & Bedworth.
- The available information suggests that although the gap may have been diminishing between 2000 and 2003, more recent figures have moved in the opposite direction.

In order to reduce the gap amongst Districts so that all are performing at the level of the current best performing District, we would need approximately 11,500 adults to gain qualifications in the appropriate locations. This represents an improvement of around 32% on current levels.

The data relating to this indicator is not available for wards using the same source as the District level information due to sample sizes. The only available dataset is the 2001 Census, which should be noted is six years out of date.

### Lack of Qualifications

Percentage of the working age population with no qualifications



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Source: 2001 Census



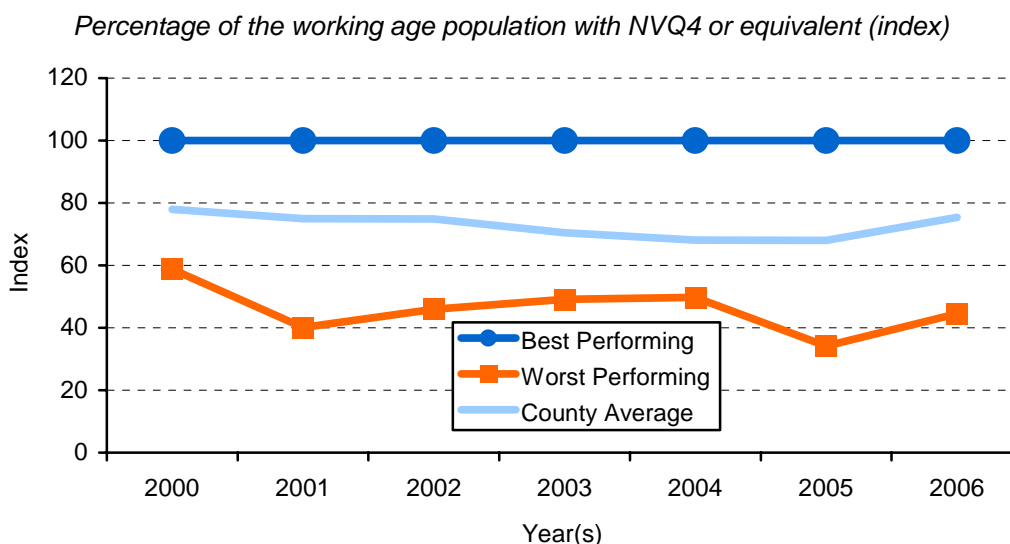
## Qualifications (2 – NVQ4 or equivalent)

**Outcome:** EcDev3i – More adults with the skills and qualifications needed to be an effective member of Warwickshire's workforce

**Availability:** 2000 – 2006

**Geography:** District and Ward

**Notes:** This indicator – the percentage of the working age population that has an NVQ4 or equivalent qualification – is derived from the ONS Annual Population Survey. Sample sizes are small and District level figures carry large confidence intervals (up to +/-7%).



The gap between the 'best' and 'worst' performing Districts appears to have increased slightly during the past seven years, although the latest figures might reflect a reversal in this trend. The percentage of the working age population with NVQ4 or equivalent can vary by up to 18 percentage points among Districts.

Percentage of the working age population with NVQ4 or equivalent (actual values)

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
'Best'	Index	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	District	WK	WK	WK	WK	WK	WK	WK
	Value	33.5%	36.4%	35.5%	32.2%	36.4%	40.9%	38.2%
'Worst'	Index	58.8	40.1	45.9	49.1	49.7	34.2	44.5
	District	NB	NW	NB	RG	NB	NB	NB
	Value	19.7%	14.6%	16.3%	15.8%	18.1%	14.0%	17.0%

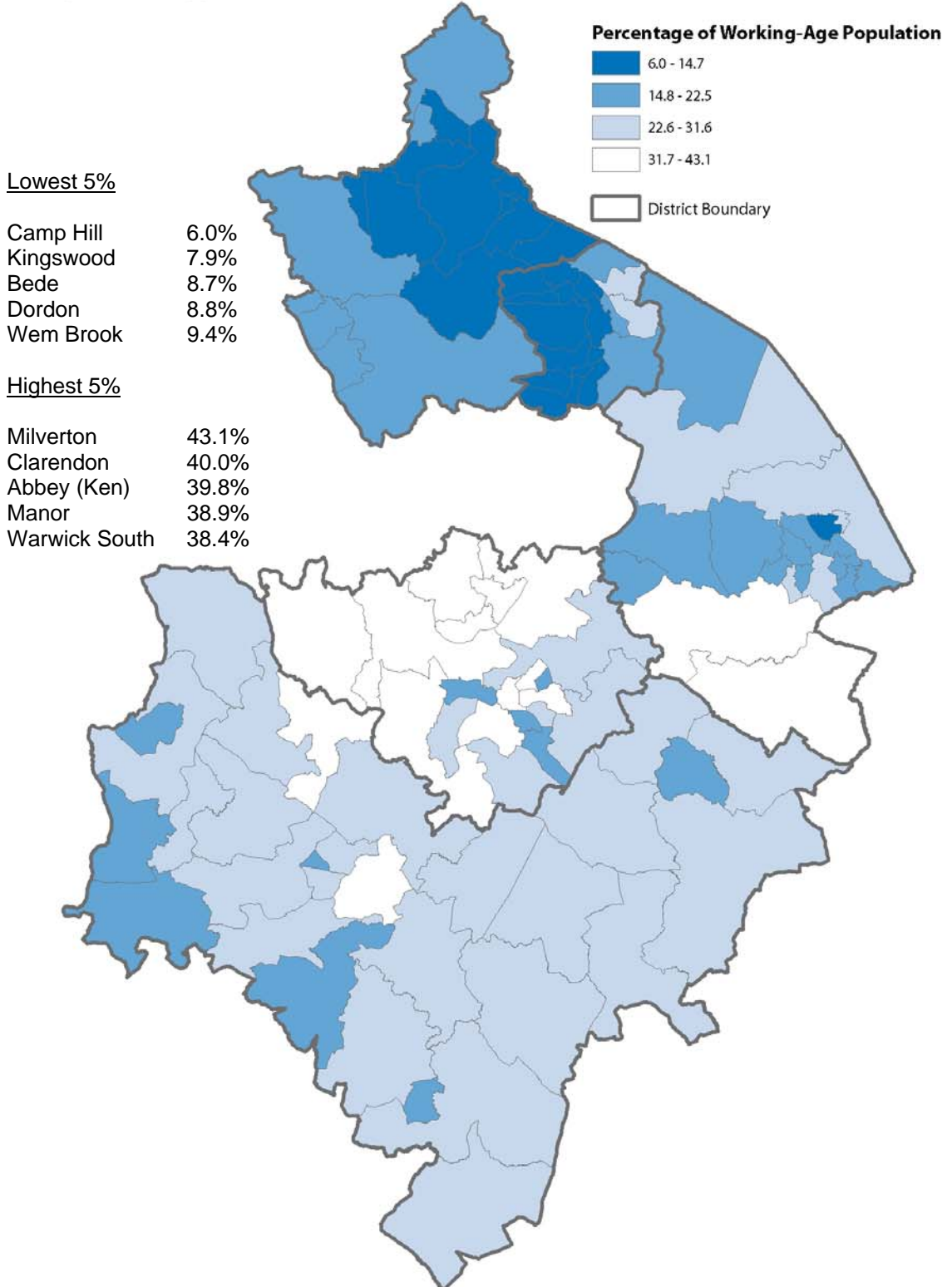
- Warwick District has had the highest rate during each of the past seven years.
- The lowest rates have fluctuated among Districts, although Nuneaton & Bedworth features in five of seven years.
- The available information suggests that the gap has not reduced and may even have increased.

In order to reduce the gap amongst Districts so that all are performing at the level of the current best performing District, we would need approximately 30,100 adults to gain NVQ4 or equivalent qualifications in the appropriate locations. This represents an improvement of around 33% on current levels.

The data relating to this indicator is not available for wards using the same source as the District level information due to sample sizes. The only available dataset is the 2001 Census, which should be noted is six years out of date.

### NVQ4 or Equivalent Qualifications

Percentage of the working age population with NVQ4 or equivalent qualifications



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Source: 2001 Census

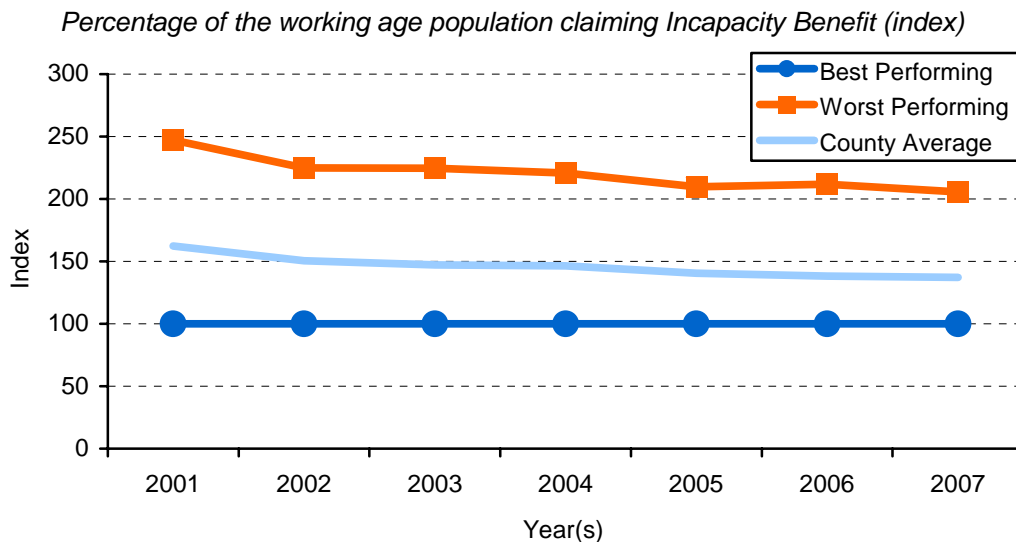
## Incapacity Benefit Claimants

**Outcome:** EcDev4i – Reduce the level of worklessness amongst Warwickshire's residents by improving access to employment opportunities and support for the most economically disadvantaged

**Availability:** 2001 – 2007

**Geography:** District and Ward

**Notes:** This indicator – the percentage of the working age population that claims Incapacity Benefit – is produced by the Office for National Statistics on a quarterly basis. All figures here relate to February in the appropriate year.



The gap between the 'best' and 'worst' performing Districts appears to have reduced during the past seven years. The current claimant rate in the worst performing District is still more than double the lowest rate though. Overall performance has improved in most parts of the County.

*Percentage of the working age population claiming Incapacity Benefit (actual values)*

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
'Best'	Index	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	District	ST	ST	ST	ST	ST	ST	ST
	Value	2.94%	3.14%	3.25%	3.23%	3.34%	3.24%	3.23%
'Worst'	Index	247.2	225.0	224.7	220.7	209.8	211.9	205.7
	District	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB	NB
	Value	7.26%	7.07%	7.29%	7.14%	7.01%	6.86%	6.64%

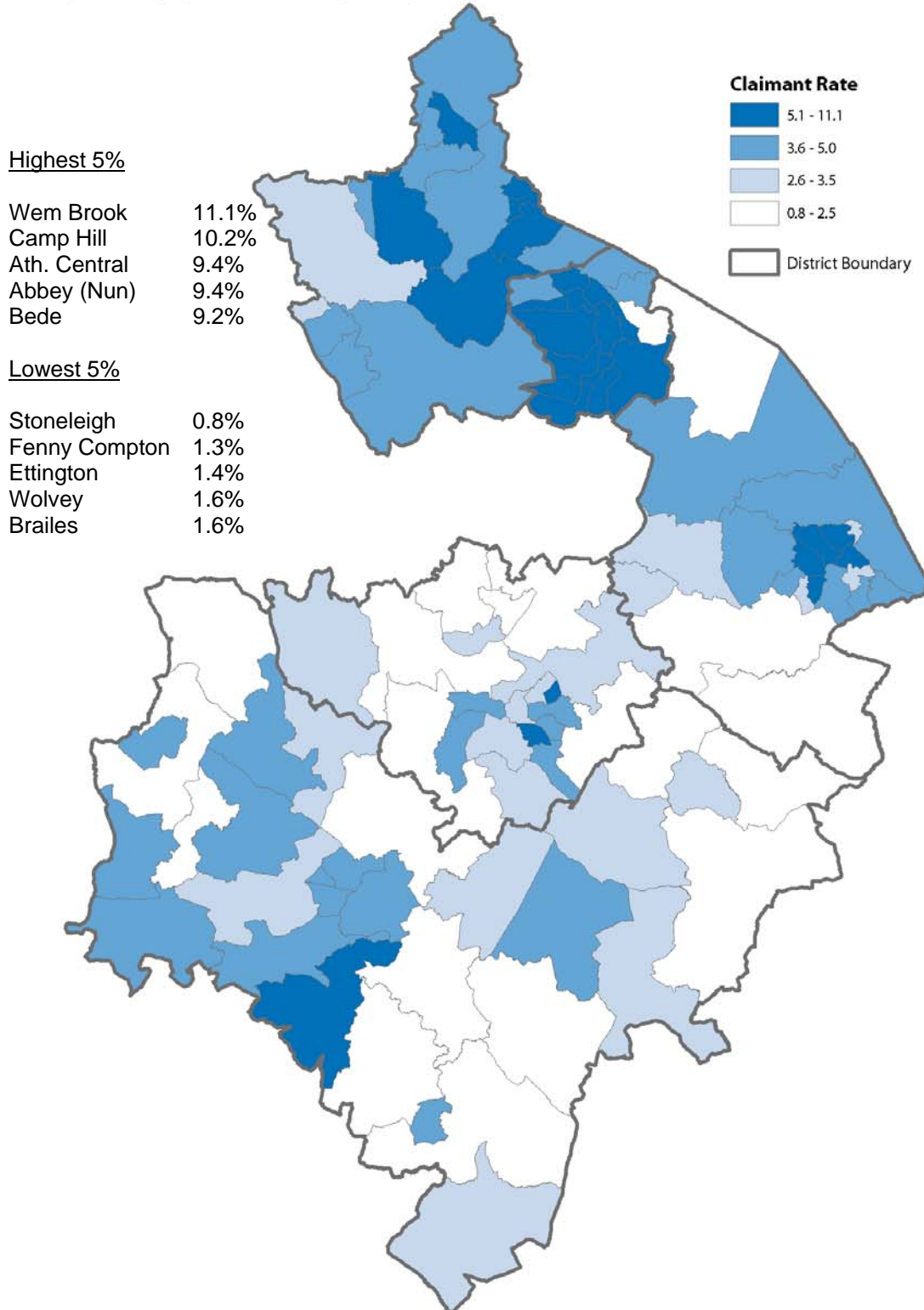
- Stratford-on-Avon District has had the lowest rate during each of the past seven years.
- Conversely, Nuneaton & Bedworth has had the highest rates every year.
- The available information suggests that the gap has reduced.

In order to reduce the gap amongst Districts so that all are performing at the level of the current best performing District, we would need approximately 3,800 adults to stop claiming Incapacity Benefits in the appropriate locations. This represents an improvement of around 27% on current levels.

The map below illustrates ward level data associated with this indicator. The raw data has been provided by the Office for National Statistics and converted into rates by the Observatory. Data relates to the situation as at February 2007.

### Incapacity Benefit

Percentage of working age population claiming Incapacity Benefit, Feb 2007



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Source: National Statistics

## Job Seeker Allowance Claimants

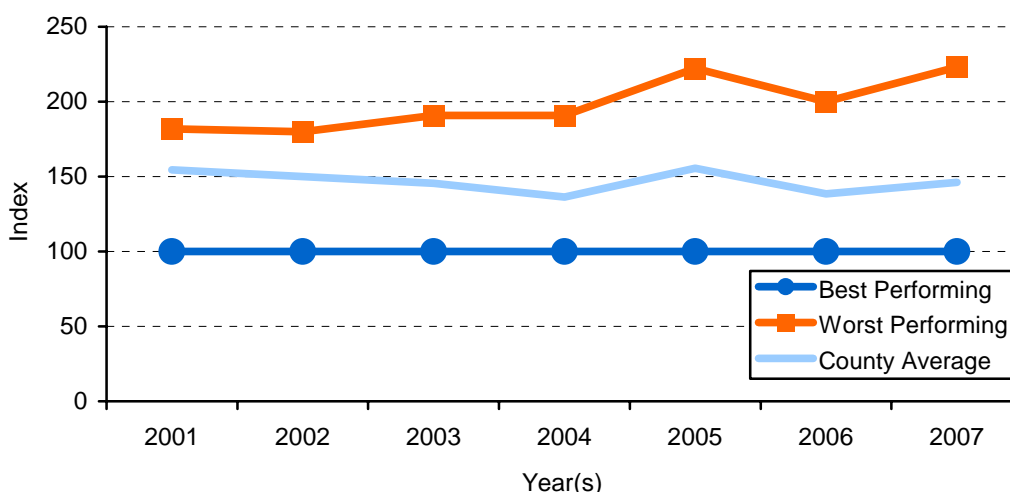
**Outcome:** EcDev4ii – Reduce the level of worklessness amongst Warwickshire's residents by improving access to employment opportunities and support for the most economically disadvantaged

**Availability:** 2001 – 2007

**Geography:** District and Ward

**Notes:** This indicator – the percentage of the working age population that claims Job Seeker Allowance – is produced by the Office for National Statistics on a monthly basis. All figures here relate to April in the appropriate year.

*Percentage of the working age population claiming Job Seekers Allowance (index)*



The gap between the 'best' and 'worst' performing Districts appears to have increased during the past seven years. The current claimant rate in the worst performing District is double the lowest rate.

*Percentage of the working age population claiming Job Seekers Allowance (actual values)*

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
'Best'	Index	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	District	ST	ST	ST	ST	ST	ST	ST
	Value	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	1.3%	1.3%
'Worst'	Index	181.8	180.0	190.9	190.9	222.2	200.0	223.1
	District	NB	NB/RG	NB/RG	NB	NB	NB	NB
	Value	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.6%	2.9%

- Stratford-on-Avon District has had the lowest rate during each of the past seven years.
- Conversely, Nuneaton & Bedworth has had the highest rates every year, along with Rugby on two occasions.
- The available information suggests that the gap has increased.

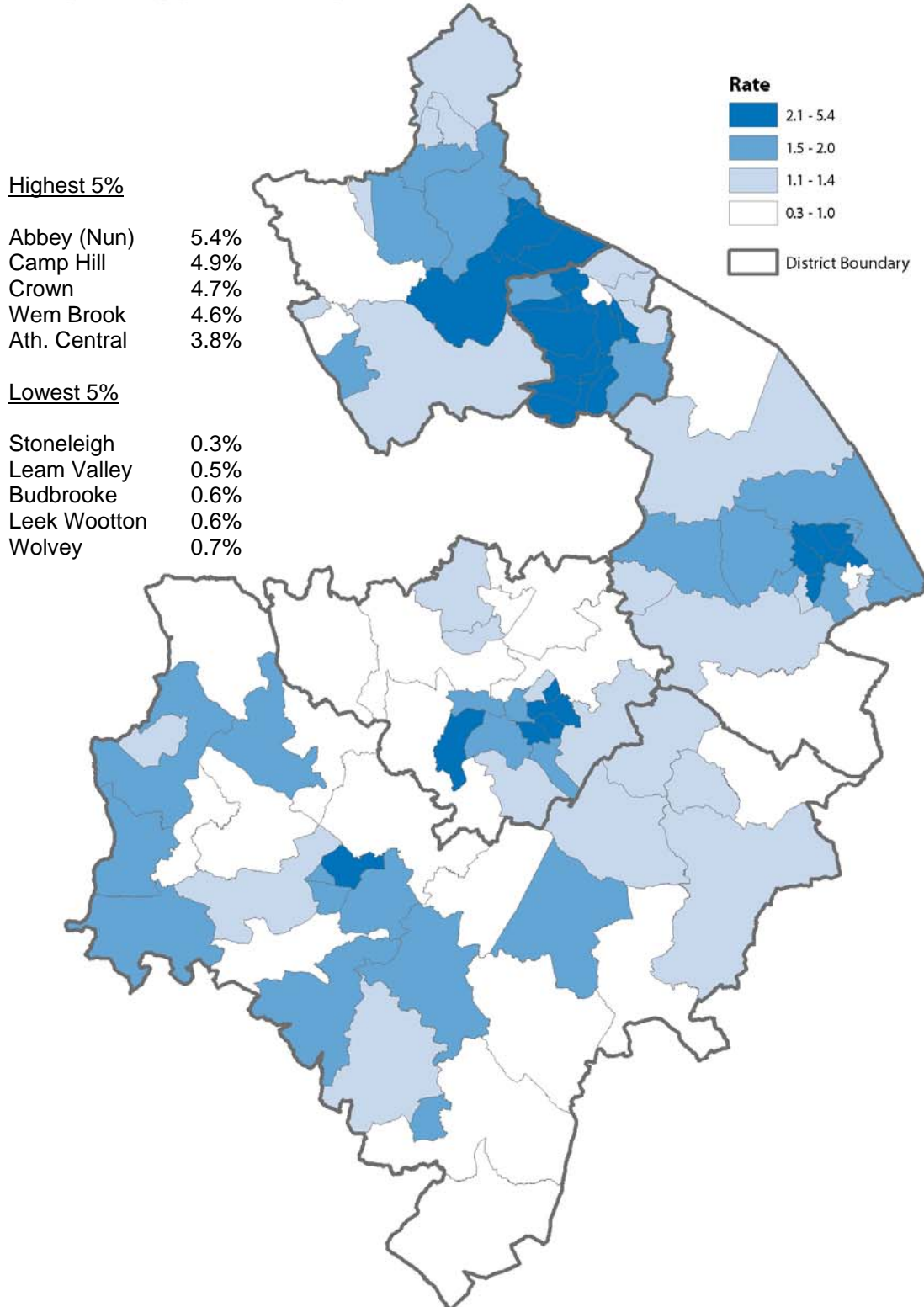
In order to reduce the gap amongst Districts so that all are performing at the level of the current best performing District, we would need approximately 2,060 adults to stop claiming Job Seekers Allowance in the appropriate locations. This represents an improvement of around 33% on current levels.



The map below illustrates ward level data associated with this indicator. The data has been provided by the Office for National Statistics. Data relates to the situation as at April 2007.

### Job Seekers Allowance

Percentage of working age population claiming Job Seekers Allowance, Apr 2007



## Liveability

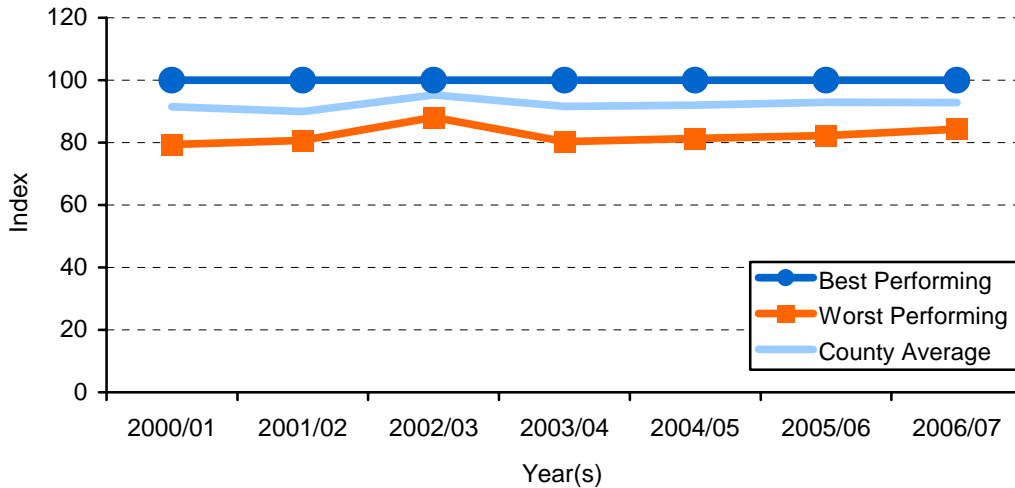
**Outcome:** E8ii – Liveability - improve the quality of all local parks, nature reserves and peoples' neighbourhoods

**Availability:** 2000/01 – 2006/07

**Geography:** District and Ward

**Notes:** This indicator – the percentage of residents satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live – is derived from combining County and District data from Best Value User Satisfaction Surveys.

*Percentage of residents satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live (index)*



The gap between the 'best' and 'worst' performing Districts appears to have reduced slightly during the past four years. Further data will be required to see whether this trend is sustained. Overall, current performance is at its lowest level since this indicator began.

*Percentage of residents satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live (actual values)*

		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
'Best'	Index	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	District	ST	ST	ST	ST	NW	ST	WK
	Value	87.5%	90.0%	87.9%	88.0%	89.9%	89.9%	84.3%
'Worst'	Index	79.4	80.7	88.1	80.3	81.3	82.3	84.3
	District	NB	NB	NW	NB	NB	RG	RG
	Value	69.5%	72.6%	77.4%	70.7%	73.1%	74.0%	71.1%

- Stratford-on-Avon District has had the highest rate in five of the last seven years.
- Conversely, Nuneaton & Bedworth has had the lowest rates in four of the past seven years.
- The available information suggests that the gap has decreased slightly in recent years.

In order to reduce the gap amongst Districts so that all are performing at the level of the current best performing District, we would need approximately 31,700 adults to change their perception of their local area as a place to live. This represents an improvement of around 8% on current levels.

The map below illustrates ward level data associated with this indicator. The data has been collected via the County, Borough and District Councils' Best Value User Satisfaction Survey and has combined to produce indicative ward level results. In some of the less populated rural wards the number of respondents may be fairly low.

**Liveability**

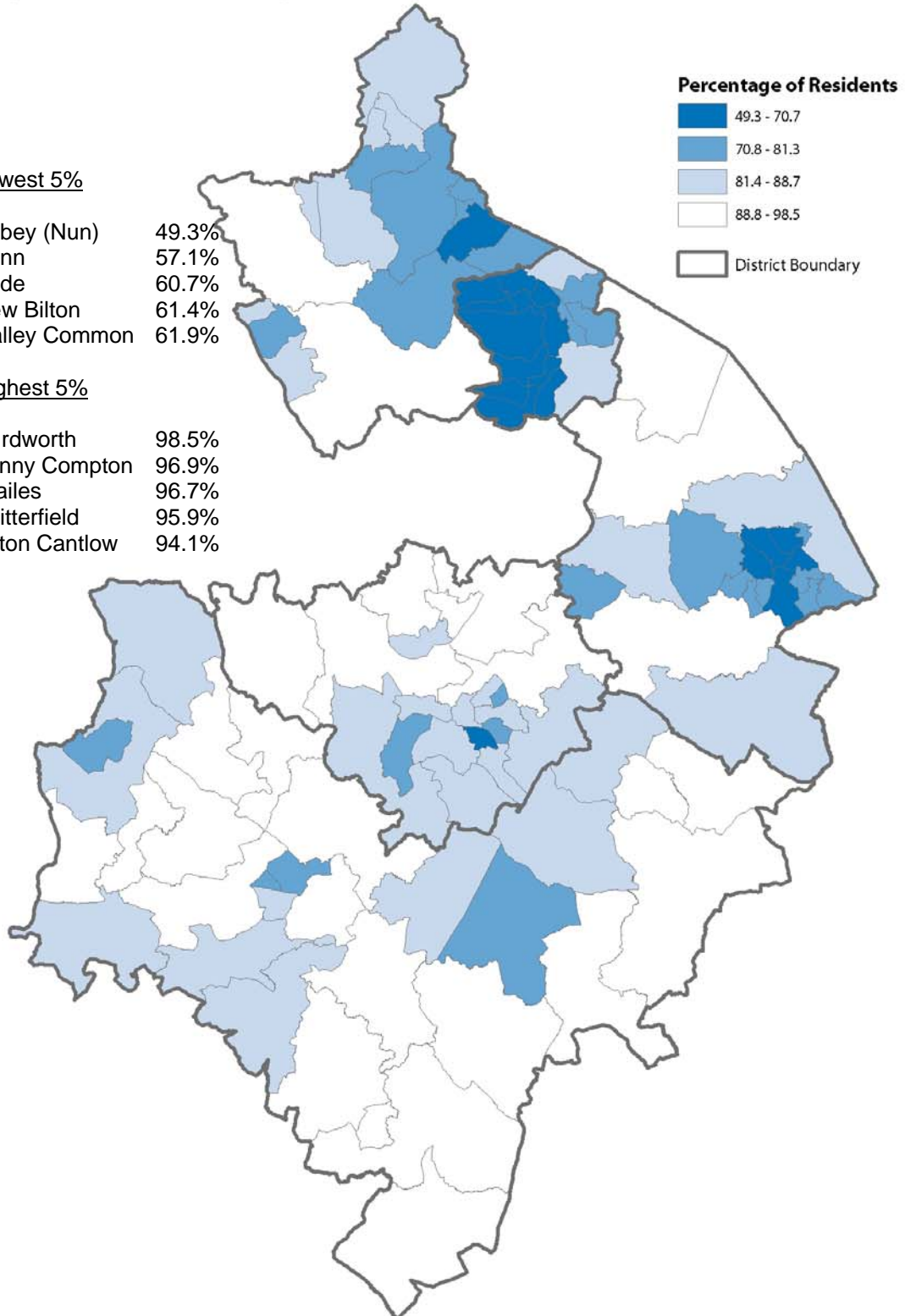
Percentage of residents satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live

Lowest 5%

Abbey (Nun)	49.3%
Benn	57.1%
Bede	60.7%
New Bilton	61.4%
Galley Common	61.9%

Highest 5%

Curdworth	98.5%
Fenny Compton	96.9%
Brailes	96.7%
Snitterfield	95.9%
Aston Cantlow	94.1%



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Source: Warwickshire County Council



## Appendix – Metadata

The table below identifies data sources and any appropriate warnings regarding the data used in this paper.

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Infant Mortality</b>
Outcome	(CYP4) Reduce the gap in infant mortality between Nuneaton & Bedworth and England by increasing breastfeeding and reducing smoking in pregnancy
Indicator	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births within one year of birth
Source(s)	National Centre for Health Outcomes Development
Dates	1999-2001 to 2003-05. 2004-06 figures not yet published.
Availability	County, District
Notes	Due to the small numbers involved, data is pooled across three year periods. Involves small counts which are subject to large random fluctuation. Rates have large confidence intervals, for example up to plus or minus 2.

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Teenage Pregnancy</b>
Outcome	(CYP2) Address teenage pregnancy
Indicator	Reduce the under-18 conception rate
Source(s)	National Centre for Health Outcomes Development
Dates	2000 – 2005
Availability	County, District, Ward
Notes	Ward data is not derived from the same source as the County and District level data and is supplied via Connexions. The Connexions database contains records of all known teenage mothers as at August 2007. This does not represent births within the past twelve months and does not represent all teenage conceptions. This ward data is intended to provide an indication of areas of concentration only.

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>GCSE Attainment Levels</b>
Outcome	(CYP10ii) Develop the educational achievements of young people in Warwickshire with particular attention to defined communities
Indicator	Percentage of 15 year olds attaining at least 5 GCSEs (or equivalent) at grade A*-C
Source(s)	Office for National Statistics (County and District data), National Consortium for Examination Results (Ward data).
Dates	2000/01 – 2005/06
Availability	County, District, Ward
Notes	District figures are based on location of educational establishment, ward figures are based on where pupils live.

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Positive Destinations</b>
Outcome	(CYP16) Improving positive destinations
Indicator	Percentage of Year 11 Leavers who are in positive destinations at November following completion of statutory education in July
Source(s)	Connexions
Dates	2003 – 2006
Availability	County, District, Ward
Notes	Ward level data has only been available in 2005 and 2006.

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Recorded Crime</b>
Outcome	(Sa1) Reduce overall crime
Indicator	Reduce BCS Comparator Crime
Source(s)	Warwickshire Police
Dates	2002/03 – 2006/07
Availability	County, District, Ward
Notes	British Crime Survey (BCS) Comparator is a subset of overall recorded crime that has been used to measure PSA1. It contains most key categories of crime,

	including domestic burglary, vehicle crime, violent crime and criminal damage. The LAA measure is to reduce the overall volume of BCS Crime across the County, but in order to more reasonably compare Districts, these totals have been converted to rates per 1,000 population in this study. At ward level, town centre levels are skewed due to the night time economy and business crime.
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<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Fear of Crime</b>
Outcome	(Sa4i) Reassure the public
Indicator	Percentage of residents worried about being the victim of crime
Source(s)	Warwickshire County Council Public Satisfaction Survey
Dates	2000/01 – 2006/07
Availability	County, District
Notes	This measure is calculated by taking the mean of three specific fear of crime indicators – fear of having a home broken into and having something stolen, having a car stolen and being physically attacked by a stranger. These questions have been included in all versions of the WCC Best Value User Satisfaction Survey. However, they are not core questions and have not featured in Borough/District equivalent surveys. This means sample sizes are inadequate to provide ward level data.

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Perception of Anti-Social Behaviour</b>
Outcome	(Sa6iv) Build respect in communities and reduce anti-social behaviour
Indicator	Percentage of residents with a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour
Source(s)	Warwickshire County Council Public Satisfaction Survey
Dates	2003/04 – 2006/07
Availability	County, District, Ward
Notes	This measure is a composite of seven individual ASB related questions, where residents are asked to state how big a problem they perceive different types of ASB to be in their local area. Responses are scored, from 3 (a very big problem) to 0 (not a problem at all) and combined to make an overall score out of 21. Residents with a score above 10 are deemed to have a high level of perceived disorder. This is a Home Office methodology. These questions have been included in the past four versions of the WCC Best Value User Satisfaction Survey. They are core questions and have also featured in Borough/District equivalent surveys. This means sample sizes are sufficient to provide ward level data, although results relating to some of the smaller rural wards may have fairly large confidence intervals.

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Community Empowerment</b>
Outcome	(St1i) Empower local people to have a greater choice and influence over local decision making and a greater role in public service delivery
Indicator	Increase the percentage of residents who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area
Source(s)	Warwickshire County Council Public Satisfaction Survey
Dates	2006/07
Availability	County, District, Ward
Notes	This question was only introduced in the most recent Public Satisfaction Survey. However, it is a core question allowing us to produce ward level data (subject to the same caveats as above).

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Access to Services</b>
Outcome	(St2ii) Vibrant communities where people are likely to access facilities, services and amenities locally and participate in community life through shared activities such as learning, sports, arts and volunteering
Indicator	Percentage of people who find it easy to access essential community services and areas
Source(s)	Warwickshire Local Area Agreement Survey
Dates	2007

Availability	County, District, Locality
Notes	This Survey was introduced for the first time in summer 2007. The sample size is not sufficient to provide ward level result but locality based figures will be possible once the areas have been defined. In order to produce an overall measure of accessibility, a similar approach to that used in the ASB indicator has been employed. Responses to questions relating to twelve service types were scored, from 5 (very easy to access) to 1 (difficult to access) and combined to produce an overall score out of 60. Respondents with a total score of 42 or more were deemed to have an overall ease in accessing key services. More detailed analysis on individual service types has been provided to the appropriate Block officers.

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Community Cohesion</b>
Outcome	(St3i) Create fair, tolerant and cohesive communities
Indicator	Increase the percentage of people who feel their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together
Source(s)	Warwickshire County Council Public Satisfaction Survey
Dates	2005/06 – 2006/07
Availability	County, District, Ward
Notes	This question has been included in the past two versions of the WCC Best Value User Satisfaction Survey. They are core questions and have also featured in Borough/District equivalent surveys. This means sample sizes are sufficient to provide ward level data, although results relating to some of the smaller rural wards may have fairly large confidence intervals.

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Mortality Rates</b>
Outcome	(HCOP1ii) Improve health and reduce health inequalities
Indicator	Number of deaths per 100,000 population. Directly age-standardised rates, all ages.
Source(s)	National Centre for Health Outcomes Development
Dates	2000 – 2005
Availability	County, District
Notes	The data relating to this indicator is not readily available at ward level. It may be possible, given more time, to construct some estimates combining data from several years.

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Lack of Qualifications</b>
Outcome	(EcDev3i) More adults with the skills and qualifications needed to be an effective member of Warwickshire's workforce
Indicator	Percentage of the working age population with no qualifications
Source(s)	Labour Force Survey / Annual Population Survey
Dates	2000 – 2003, 2005 – 2006
Availability	County, District, Ward
Notes	Although the Office for National Statistics do produce District level figures they are based on relatively small sample sizes and are subject to large confidence intervals and large fluctuations year on year. Long term trends should be considered rather than results for individual years. Ward data is taken from the 2001 Census.

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>NVQ4 or Equivalent Qualifications</b>
Outcome	(EcDev3iii) More adults with the skills and qualifications needed to be an effective member of Warwickshire's workforce
Indicator	Percentage of the working age population that has an NVQ4 or equivalent qualification
Source(s)	Labour Force Survey / Annual Population Survey
Dates	2000 – 2006
Availability	County, District
Notes	Although the Office for National Statistics do produce District level figures they are based on relatively small sample sizes and are subject to large confidence

	<p>intervals and large fluctuations year on year. Long term trends should be considered rather than results for individual years.</p> <p>Data for 2000-2004 is LFS and covers years Dec - Nov. Data for 2005-2006 is APS and covers calendar years.</p> <p>Ward data is taken from the 2001 Census.</p>
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<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Incapacity Benefit Claimants</b>
Outcome	(EcDev4i) Reduce the level of worklessness amongst Warwickshire's residents by improving access to employment opportunities and support for the most economically disadvantaged
Indicator	The number of people claiming Incapacity Benefit as percentage of working age population
Source(s)	Office for National Statistics
Dates	2000 – 2007
Availability	County, District, Ward
Notes	This indicator is produced by the Office for National Statistics on a quarterly basis. All figures used in the study relate to February in the appropriate year. The raw data has been provided by the Office for National Statistics and converted into rates by the Observatory.

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Job Seekers Allowance Claimants</b>
Outcome	(EcDev4ii) Reduce the level of worklessness amongst Warwickshire's residents by improving access to employment opportunities and support for the most economically disadvantaged
Indicator	Percentage of working age residents claiming Job Seekers Allowance
Source(s)	Office for National Statistics
Dates	2000 - 2007
Availability	County, District, Ward
Notes	This indicator is produced by the Office for National Statistics on a monthly basis. All figures here relate to April in the appropriate year.

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Liveability</b>
Outcome	(E8ii) Liveability - improve the quality of all local parks, nature reserves and peoples' neighbourhoods
Indicator	Percentage of residents satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live
Source(s)	Warwickshire County Council Public Satisfaction Survey
Dates	2000/01 – 2006/07
Availability	County, District, Ward
Notes	This question has been included in all previous versions of the WCC Best Value User Satisfaction Survey. They are core questions and have also featured in Borough/District equivalent surveys. This means sample sizes are sufficient to provide ward level data, although results relating to some of the smaller rural wards may have fairly large confidence intervals.