Agenda 7

Warwickshire Public Service Board
Meeting on 29th November 2007
Narrowing the Gap in Warwickshire

Recommendation:

That the Public Service Board:

1. Notes and agrees the further work done in relation to the production of district based profiles and comparisons against national performance across England and Wales

2. Agrees, in the light of the imminent publication of the New Index of Multiple Deprivation, to receive a further report at its next meeting giving further information relating to Super Output Areas

3. Agrees to review the Narrowing the Gap data set in the light of developments regarding the measures to be contained in the New LAA.

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1   Introduction

On 25th September 2007, the Public Service Board received and endorsed a report illustrating the size of the 'gap' between our best and worst performing Districts across a range of social and economic indicators derived from the outcomes and indicators in the current LAA.

The sixteen indicators used are listed below. For more information on the data sources etc please refer to the Appendix in the original report.

- Infant mortality
- Teenage pregnancy
- GCSE attainment
- School leaver destinations
- Recorded crime
- Fear of crime
- Perceptions of anti-social behaviour
- Community empowerment
- Access to services
- Cohesive communities
- Mortality rates
- Lack of qualifications
- NVQ4 or above
- Incapacity Benefit claimants
- Job Seekers Allowance claimants
- Neighbourhood satisfaction

At that meeting, the Board resolved:

(1) That the revised data set appended to the report is confirmed.

(2) That the Warwickshire Observatory 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.

(3) That the gap measurement undertaken by the Warwickshire Observatory in relation to districts and electoral wards be agreed.

(4) That further progress be made on 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

(5) That the block leaders and district LSPs report on what actions are already being taken to address the gap (and any further suggestions/ideas that are emerging) and identify specific communities/localities within which to focus any agreed work programme.

Additionally, the Chief Executive of Warwick District Council suggested that a further piece of work should be carried out identifying the specific performance of individual Districts against the data set in order to assist all five Districts in understanding their own position, relative to the strongest, and illustrate the local progress needed to 'close the gap'.

2.   Work carried out since 25th September 2007

This should be seen against the background of the publication by the Government of the headline information concerning the National Indicator Set alongside the Comprehensive Spending Review in early October 2007.

We have:

a) Produced individualised tables for each district in the county (Appendix A). Within each section there is:

- A table for each indicator providing the performance, where available, for each of the past seven years.

- A ranking for each year, where 1 is the strongest performance among the five Districts and 5 the weakest.

- An index figure for each year, demonstrating the relative size of the gap between the District in question and the strongest performance. An index of 100 represents the strongest performance, an index of 200 represents performance twice as high as the strongest and an index of 50 represents performance half the level of the strongest. In some cases (for example, crime levels) a lower index is desirable whereas with other indicators (for example, GCSE attainment levels) a higher index is desirable.

- A 'typical' or average performance and position for the District in question. Figures for individual years may, for some indicators, be subject to significant fluctuations and it is recommended that an overview of the entire period is also considered.

b) Added national data to the original report illustrating the national trend alongside the local figures plus added a line of commentary.

The revised report is attached as Appendix B to this report. Of the sixteen indicators only thirteen are capable of comparison against national data for England and Wales.

c) Further considered the request of the PSB to produce information about analysis at a sub district level

Of the sixteen indicators used, there are only five we can definitely study at Super Output Area, with potentially one additional measure.

At this stage, we have concluded that no further work should be carried out until the publication of the new Index of Multiple Deprivation which is due for re-release in December and might offer a better overall view on the gap between SOAs in Warwickshire.

It will be possible to disaggregate the analysis into 'domains' that will not be too dissimilar to the LAA themes.

d) Further considered the suggested breakdown of information contained in the data se in respect of gender, age, ethnicity, disability, social group.

Work is underway and is scheduled to be completed by early January which will lead to the production of a further paper summarising the key differences between communities of need using the same 16 indicators where possible.

The paper will also highlight current gaps in data. Where local data does not currently exist it may be worthwhile referring to what we might know at a national level.

e) Compared the Narrowing the Gap data set with the measures contained in the National Indicator Set

Of the sixteen indicators in the Narrowing the Gap data set, five exactly match a measure contained in the National indicator set, 8 partially match and for three, there is no match of any description.

This comparison is shown at Appendix C.

f) Progressed the related work championed by John Deegan

At the last meeting of the Board a short presentation was made by John Deegan, Strategic Director for Environment & Economy (WCC) regarding a related initiative focussing on Nuneaton & Bedworth.

Subsequently, an initial meeting has taken place of a multi agency Programme Board convened to oversee and guide the work. On the suggestion of Christine Kerr, with the support of John Deegan, it was agreed that the longer term coordination of this Project would sensibly sit with the Nuneaton & Bedworth LSP, with a Strategic Director from WCC taking the lead on this at the LSP.

A Progress Report will be brought to the next meeting of the PSB in February 2008.

3   New LAA and the Publication of National Indicator Set

The requirement to produce a new LAA based on the measures contained in the National Indicator Set may well result in the exclusion of a number of existing measures contained in the data set from the future Warwickshire LAA.

It will be necessary to ensure that the current unifying theme of 'Narrowing the Gap' remains firmly entrenched in the future LAA

In the circumstances it is suggested that no further work is carried out (other than as set out in this Report) until the contents of the new LAA have been agreed by the Board.

                                      Nick Gower Johnson
                                County Partnerships Manager
                                Warwickshire County Council
                                        November 2007

North Warwickshire Borough

Infant Mortality - infant mortality rate per 1000 live births within one year of birth							
Year	98-00	99-01	00-02	01-03	02-04	03-05	04-06	'Average'
Figure	n/a	3.0	1.6	5.0	5.5	7.1	n/a	4.4
Rank	n/a	1	1	4	4	5	n/a	3
Index	n/a	100	100	238	153	187	n/a	156

Teenage Pregnancy - number of conceptions per 1000 females aged 15 - 17							
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	39.7	34.0	32.8	49.4	41.3	36.3	n/a	38.9
Rank	2	3	2	4	4	3	n/a	3
Index	127	130	163	197	156	159	n/a	155

GCSE Attainment - % of 15 year olds attaining at least 5 GCSEs (or equiv.) at grade A-C							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	43.0	40.3	43.0	44.9	46.4	46.9	n/a	44.1
Rank	4	5	4	4	5	5	n/a	4 / 5
Index	72	63	67	67	68	68	n/a	68

Positive Destinations - % of Year 11 Leavers who are in positive destinations at November							
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	93.1	92.5	91.7	91.2	92.1
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	3	5	5	4
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	96	99	95	94	96

Recorded Crime – number of recorded BCS Comparator Crimes per 1000 population							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	57.5	56.6	44.6	43.4	45.3	49.5
Rank	n/a	n/a	3	3	2	2	2	2
Index	n/a	n/a	164	157	127	126	131	141

Fear of Crime – percentage of residents worried about being the victim of crime							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	65.1	61.4	61.2	59.5	51.2	56.5	49.4	57.8
Rank	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Index	132	135	124	129	115	131	112	125

Perceptions of ASB – % of residents with a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	41.8	26.5	21.3	16.2	26.5
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	3	1	1	2
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	132	130	100	100	116

Community Empowerment – % who feel they can influence decisions affecting local area							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30.4	30.4
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	4
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	79	79

North Warwickshire Borough (continued)

Access to Services - % who find it easy to access essential community services and areas							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	68.2	68.2
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	5
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	85	85

Cohesive - % who feel local area is place where people from diff. backgrounds get on well							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	82.6	62.6	72.6
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	5	4 / 5
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	90.8	71.1	81.0

Mortality - deaths per 100,000 population (directly age-standardised rates, all ages)							
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	691	706	669	718	662	630	n/a	679
Rank	4	4	4	5	4	3	n/a	4
Index	109	117	114	125	118	112	n/a	116

Lack of Qualifications - percentage of the working age population with no qualifications							
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	21.2	23.5	22.3	17.4	n/a	16.4	19.5	20.1
Rank	5	4	5	4	n/a	4	5	4 / 5
Index	228	191	203	137	n/a	200	283	207

NVQ4 – % of the working age population that has an NVQ4 or equivalent qualification							
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	19.8	14.6	20.0	18.3	20.0	21.1	21.7	19.4
Rank	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4
Index	69	40	56	57	55	52	57	55

Incapacity Benefit – % of the working age population claiming Incapacity Benefit							
Year	Feb-01	Feb-02	Feb-03	Feb-04	Feb-05	Feb-06	Feb-07	'Average'
Figure	5.97	5.73	5.79	5.75	5.56	5.24	5.12	5.59
Rank	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Index	203	182	178	178	166	162	159	175

Unemployment – percentage of working age residents claiming Job Seekers Allowance							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.6
Rank	=2	3	=2	3	3	3	3	3
Index	155	150	136	127	156	139	131	142

Liveability – % of residents satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	76.3	77.7	77.4	77.1	89.9	83.5	75.4	79.6
Rank	4	4	5	4	1	3	3	3
Index	87	86	88	8	100	93	89	79

Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough

Infant Mortality - infant mortality rate per 1000 live births within one year of birth							
Year	98-00	99-01	00-02	01-03	02-04	03-05	04-06	'Average'
Figure	n/a	6.6	5.5	5.2	5.7	6.3	n/a	5.9
Rank	n/a	5	5	5	5	4	n/a	5
Index	n/a	220	344	248	158	166	n/a	227

Teenage Pregnancy - number of conceptions per 1000 females aged 15 - 17							
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	51.5	59.4	44.5	54.2	48.6	50.3	n/a	51.4
Rank	5	5	5	5	5	5	n/a	5
Index	165	228	221	216	183	220	n/a	206

GCSE Attainment - % of 15 year olds attaining at least 5 GCSEs (or equiv.) at grade A-C							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	41.2	42.1	42.4	42.8	47.0	51.6	n/a	44.5
Rank	5	4	5	5	4	4	n/a	4 / 5
Index	69	65	66	64	69	75	n/a	68

Positive Destinations - % of Year 11 Leavers who are in positive destinations at November							
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	89.8	91.4	92.0	91.8	91.3
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	5	4	4	4 / 5
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	93	98	96	95	96

Recorded Crime – number of recorded BCS Comparator Crimes per 1000 population							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	60.4	71.6	70.6	64.6	67.4	66.9
Rank	n/a	n/a	4	5	5	4	4	4
Index	n/a	n/a	172	198	201	187	196	191

Fear of Crime – percentage of residents worried about being the victim of crime							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	66.9	62.7	65.9	61.8	62.5	61.9	60.1	63.1
Rank	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Index	136	138	133	134	140	143	137	137

Perceptions of ASB – % of residents with a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	43.7	34.5	32.6	31.5	35.6
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	5	5	5	5
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	138	169	153	194	164

Community Empowerment – % who feel they can influence decisions affecting local area							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	38.7	38.7
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100	100

Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (continued)

Access to Services - % who find it easy to access essential community services and areas								
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	80.7	80.7
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100	100

Cohesive - % who feel local area is place where people from diff. backgrounds get on well								
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	83.3	65.6	74.5
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	4	3 / 4
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	92	75	84

Mortality - deaths per 100,000 population (directly age-standardised rates, all ages)								
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	751	735	704	713	697	685	n/a	714.2
Rank	5	5	5	4	5	5	n/a	5
Index	119	122	120	124	124	122	n/a	122

Lack of Qualifications - percentage of the working age population with no qualifications								
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	20.7	25.6	19.5	20.8	n/a	18.4	14.1	19.9
Rank	4	5	4	5	n/a	5	4	4 / 5
Index	223	208	177	164	n/a	224	204	200

NVQ4 – % of the working age population that has an NVQ4 or equivalent qualification								
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	19.7	22.8	16.3	16.9	18.1	14.0	17.0	17.8
Rank	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5
Index	59	63	46	53	50	34	45	50

Incapacity Benefit – % of the working age population claiming Incapacity Benefit								
Year	Feb-01	Feb-02	Feb-03	Feb-04	Feb-05	Feb-06	Feb-07	'Average'
Figure	7.26	7.07	7.29	7.14	7.01	6.86	6.64	7.04
Rank	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Index	247	225	25	221	210	212	206	192

Unemployment – percentage of working age residents claiming Job Seekers Allowance								
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.2
Rank	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Index	182	180	191	191	222	200	223	198

Liveability – % of residents satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live								
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	69.5	72.6	79.8	70.7	73.1	79.5	72.0	73.9
Rank	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5
Index	79	81	91	80	81	88	85	84

Rugby Borough

Infant Mortality - infant mortality rate per 1000 live births within one year of birth							
Year	98-00	99-01	00-02	01-03	02-04	03-05	04-06	'Average'
Figure	n/a	3.1	3.1	2.1	4.0	5.2	n/a	3.5
Rank	n/a	2	2	1	2	3	n/a	2
Index	n/a	103	194	100	111	137	n/a	129

Teenage Pregnancy - number of conceptions per 1000 females aged 15 - 17							
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	48.1	37.2	35.0	38.6	32.2	36.2	n/a	37.9
Rank	4	4	3	3	2	3	n/a	3
Index	154	143	174	154	122	158	n/a	151

GCSE Attainment - % of 15 year olds attaining at least 5 GCSEs (or equiv.) at grade A-C							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	52.5	56.7	56.9	58.5	61.8	62.0	n/a	58.1
Rank	3	3	3	2	2	2	n/a	2 / 3
Index	88	88	88	87	90	90	n/a	89

Positive Destinations - % of Year 11 Leavers who are in positive destinations at November							
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	92.7	92.0	92.9	92.6	92.6
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	4	3	3	3 / 4
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	96	98	97	96	97

Recorded Crime – number of recorded BCS Comparator Crimes per 1000 population							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	69.0	66.9	60.4	64.7	68.8	66.0
Rank	n/a	n/a	5	4	4	5	5	5
Index	n/a	n/a	197	185	172	187	200	188

Fear of Crime – percentage of residents worried about being the victim of crime							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	59.8	54.4	58.6	61.5	61.0	60.7	57.1	59.0
Rank	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Index	121	120	119	134	137	140	130	129

Perceptions of ASB – % of residents with a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	40.4	31.9	29.4	26.2	32.0
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	4	4	4	4
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	127	156	138	162	146

Community Empowerment – % who feel they can influence decisions affecting local area							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	22.1	22.1
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	5
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	57	57

Rugby Borough (continued)

Access to Services - % who find it easy to access essential community services and areas							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	76.8	76.8
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	3
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	95	95

Cohesive - % who feel local area is place where people from diff. backgrounds get on well							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	77.1	80.3	78.7
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	2	3 / 4
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	85	91	88

Mortality - deaths per 100,000 population (directly age-standardised rates, all ages)							
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	666	643	658	693	614	660	n/a	656
Rank	3	3	3	3	3	4	n/a	3
Index	105	107	112	120	109	117	n/a	112

Lack of Qualifications - percentage of the working age population with no qualifications							
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	18.5	16.7	18.5	15.6	n/a	8.2	6.9	14.1
Rank	3	3	3	3	n/a	1	1	2
Index	199	136	168	123	n/a	100	100	138

NVQ4 – % of the working age population that has an NVQ4 or equivalent qualification							
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	23.7	26.2	25.4	15.8	20.2	25.9	29.1	23.8
Rank	3	3	3	5	3	3	3	3
Index	71	72	72	49	56	63	76	66

Incapacity Benefit – % of the working age population claiming Incapacity Benefit							
Year	Feb-01	Feb-02	Feb-03	Feb-04	Feb-05	Feb-06	Feb-07	'Average'
Figure	4.25	4.10	4.06	4.20	4.26	4.18	4.28	4.19
Rank	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Index	145	131	125	130	128	129	133	132

Unemployment – percentage of working age residents claiming Job Seekers Allowance							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.8
Rank	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
Index	173	180	191	164	167	146	146	167

Liveability – % of residents satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	78.6	81.6	82.6	78.4	79.7	74.0	71.1	78.0
Rank	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	4
Index	90	91	94	89	88	82	84	88

Stratford-on-Avon District

Infant Mortality - infant mortality rate per 1000 live births within one year of birth							
Year	98-00	99-01	00-02	01-03	02-04	03-05	04-06	'Average'
Figure	n/a	6.0	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.0	n/a	4.4
Rank	n/a	4	=3	2	3	2	n/a	3
Index	n/a	200	263	176	117	105	n/a	172

Teenage Pregnancy - number of conceptions per 1000 females aged 15 - 17							
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	31.2	26.1	20.1	25.1	26.5	22.9	n/a	25.3
Rank	1	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	1
Index	100	100	100	100	100	100	n/a	100

GCSE Attainment - % of 15 year olds attaining at least 5 GCSEs (or equiv.) at grade A-C							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	59.8	64.4	64.4	67.4	68.6	68.8	n/a	65.6
Rank	1	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	1
Index	100	100	100	100	100	100	n/a	100

Positive Destinations - % of Year 11 Leavers who are in positive destinations at November							
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	97.0	93.7	96.2	96.9	96.0
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	1	1	1
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	100	100	100	100	100

Recorded Crime – number of recorded BCS Comparator Crimes per 1000 population							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	35.1	36.2	35.2	34.6	34.5	35.1
Rank	n/a	n/a	1	1	1	1	1	1
Index	n/a	n/a	100	100	100	100	100	100

Fear of Crime – percentage of residents worried about being the victim of crime							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	49.4	45.4	49.4	48.4	44.6	43.3	44.4	46.4
Rank	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
Index	100	100	100	105	100	100	101	101

Perceptions of ASB – % of residents with a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	31.7	20.4	24.5	18.3	23.7
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	2	3	2
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	100	100	115	113	107

Community Empowerment – % who feel they can influence decisions affecting local area							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	31.2	31.2
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	3
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	81	81

Stratford-on-Avon District (continued)

Access to Services - % who find it easy to access essential community services and areas								
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	75.2	75.2
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	4
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	93	93

Cohesive - % who feel local area is place where people from diff. backgrounds get on well								
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	91.0	75.5	83.3
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	3	2
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100	86	93

Mortality - deaths per 100,000 population (directly age-standardised rates, all ages)								
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	637	604	587	576	575	568	n/a	591
Rank	2	2	1	1	2	2	n/a	2
Index	101	100	100	100	102	101	n/a	101

Lack of Qualifications - percentage of the working age population with no qualifications								
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	9.3	14.0	13.3	12.7	n/a	13.1	7.5	11.7
Rank	1	2	2	1	n/a	3	2	2
Index	100	114	121	100	n/a	160	109	117

NVQ4 – % of the working age population that has an NVQ4 or equivalent qualification								
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	29.4	29.4	31.9	26.2	25.6	32.3	34.2	29.9
Rank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Index	88	81	90	81	70	79	90	83

Incapacity Benefit – % of the working age population claiming Incapacity Benefit								
Year	Feb-01	Feb-02	Feb-03	Feb-04	Feb-05	Feb-06	Feb-07	'Average'
Figure	2.94	3.14	3.25	3.23	3.34	3.24	3.23	3.20
Rank	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Index	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Unemployment – percentage of working age residents claiming Job Seekers Allowance								
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.1
Rank	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Index	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Liveability – % of residents satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live								
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	87.5	90.0	87.9	88.0	86.0	89.9	81.5	87.3
Rank	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1
Index	100	100	100	100	96	100	97	99

Warwick District

Infant Mortality - infant mortality rate per 1000 live births within one year of birth							
Year	98-00	99-01	00-02	01-03	02-04	03-05	04-06	'Average'
Figure	n/a	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.8	n/a	4.0
Rank	n/a	3	=3	3	1	1	n/a	2
Index	n/a	147	263	195	100	100	n/a	161

Teenage Pregnancy - number of conceptions per 1000 females aged 15 - 17							
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	35.1	33.8	37.1	31.6	36.1	35.7	n/a	34.9
Rank	2	2	4	2	3	2	n/a	2 / 3
Index	113	130	185	126	136	156	n/a	141

GCSE Attainment - % of 15 year olds attaining at least 5 GCSEs (or equiv.) at grade A-C							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	55.4	53.8	60.9	56.7	59.8	60.4	n/a	57.8
Rank	2	3	2	3	3	3	n/a	3
Index	93	84	95	84	87	88	n/a	89

Positive Destinations - % of Year 11 Leavers who are in positive destinations at November							
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	93.7	93.7	95.3	94.7	94.4
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	1	2	2	2
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	97	100	99	98	99

Recorded Crime – number of recorded BCS Comparator Crimes per 1000 population							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	55.1	51.0	49.2	48.0	53.3	51.3
Rank	n/a	n/a	2	2	3	3	3	3
Index	n/a	n/a	157	141	140	139	155	146

Fear of Crime – percentage of residents worried about being the victim of crime							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	54.7	51.9	53.5	46.0	48.0	50.1	44.0	49.7
Rank	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
Index	111	114	108	100	108	116	100	108

Perceptions of ASB – % of residents with a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	34.5	24.0	25.7	18.1	25.6
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	2	3	2	2
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	109	118	121	112	115

Community Empowerment – % who feel they can influence decisions affecting local area							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	32.4	32.4
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	2
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	84	84

Warwick District (continued)

Access to Services - % who find it easy to access essential community services and areas							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	76.9	76.9
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	2
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	95	95

Cohesive - % who feel local area is place where people from diff. backgrounds get on well							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	87.3	88.0	87.7
Rank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	1	1 / 2
Index	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	96	100	98

Mortality - deaths per 100,000 population (directly age-standardised rates, all ages)							
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	634	604	603	580	562	562	n/a	591
Rank	1	1	2	2	1	1	n/a	1
Index	100	100	103	101	100	100	n/a	101

Lack of Qualifications - percentage of the working age population with no qualifications							
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	13.2	12.3	11.0	14.1	n/a	11.0	10.1	12.0
Rank	2	1	1	2	n/a	2	3	2
Index	142	100	100	111	n/a	134	146	122

NVQ4 – % of the working age population that has an NVQ4 or equivalent qualification							
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	'Average'
Figure	33.5	36.4	35.5	32.2	36.4	40.9	38.2	36.2
Rank	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Index	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Incapacity Benefit – % of the working age population claiming Incapacity Benefit							
Year	Feb-01	Feb-02	Feb-03	Feb-04	Feb-05	Feb-06	Feb-07	'Average'
Figure	3.91	3.81	3.80	3.76	3.71	3.38	3.35	3.67
Rank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Index	133	121	117	116	111	104	104	115

Unemployment – percentage of working age residents claiming Job Seekers Allowance							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.4
Rank	=2	2	=2	2	2	2	2	2
Index	155	140	136	109	122	115	123	129

Liveability – % of residents satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live							
Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	'Average'
Figure	86.8	81.7	87.5	86.3	88.1	88.2	84.3	86.1
Rank	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Index	99	91	99	98	98	98	100	97

Narrowing the Gap in Warwickshire

Measuring the Gap
Part 1: District & Ward Analysis

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.

Where possible, national data has been added to provide context for the local figures.

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

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births within one year of birth (index)
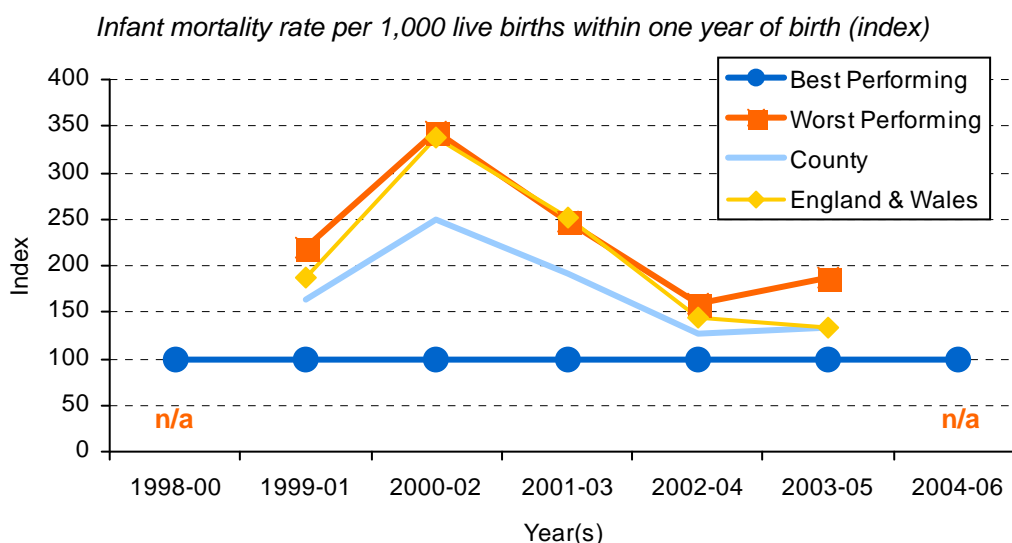
The infant mortality rate in the worst performing District is often around twice that in the best performing District. During this period, the overall County rate has remained fairly static at between 4 and 5 per 1,000 and has been consistently lower than the national rate.

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.

Source: National Centre for Health Outcomes Development

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

Ward Boundary

District Boundary

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

Number of conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15 - 17 (index)
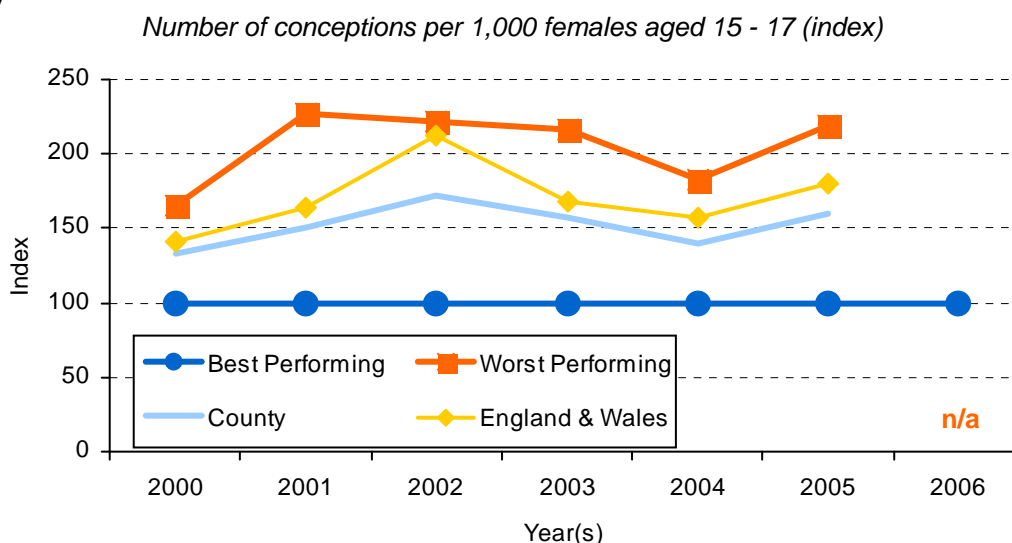
The teenage pregnancy rate in the worst performing District is often around twice that in the best performing District. During this period, the overall County rate has remained fairly static between 35 and 40 per 1,000, always below the national rate.

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.

Source: National Centre for Health Outcomes Development

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

Teenage Mothers

9 - 21	
4 - 8	
1 - 3	
0	
	District Boundary

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Source: Connexions

Source: Connexions
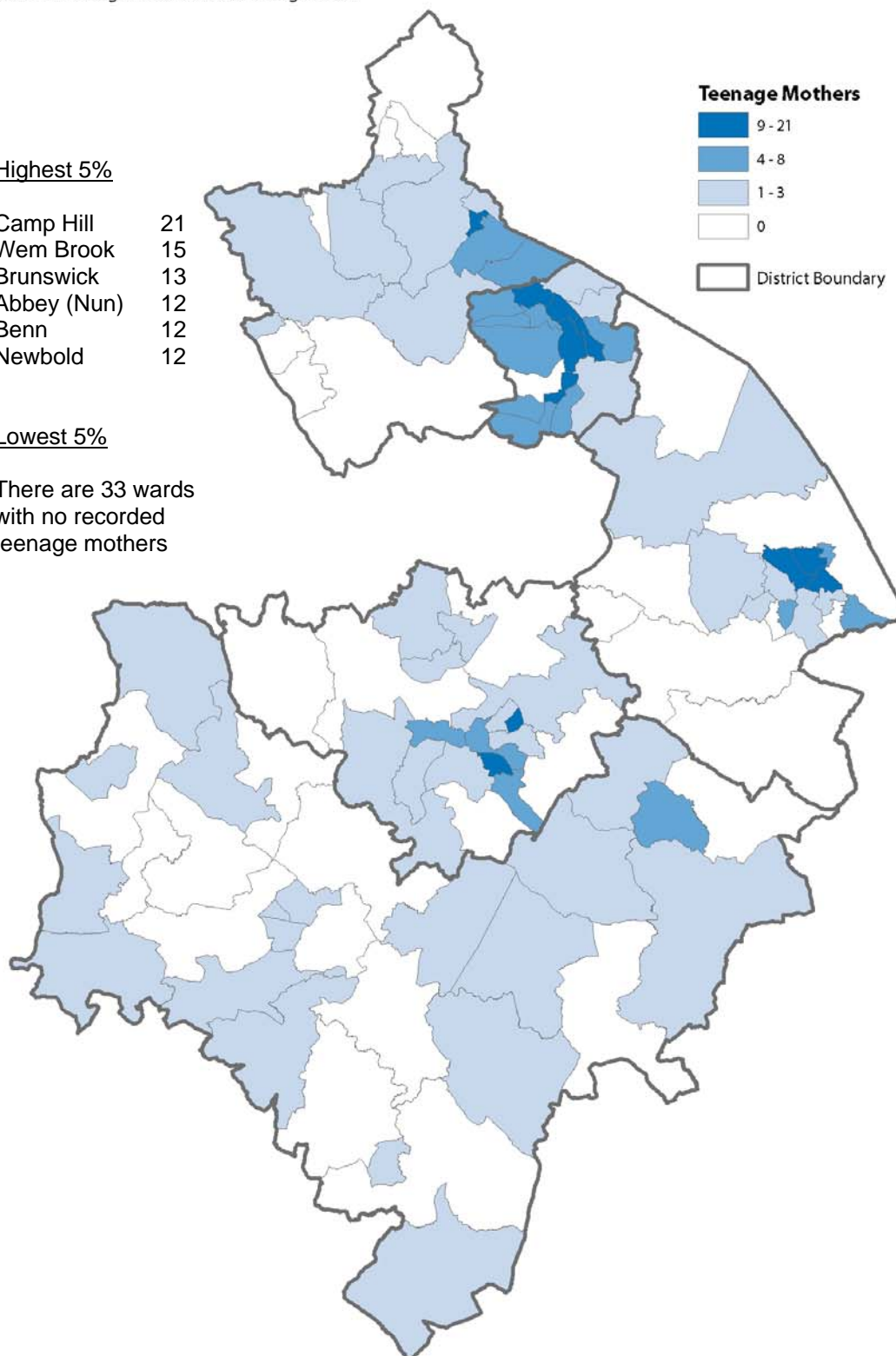
GCSE Attainment

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)
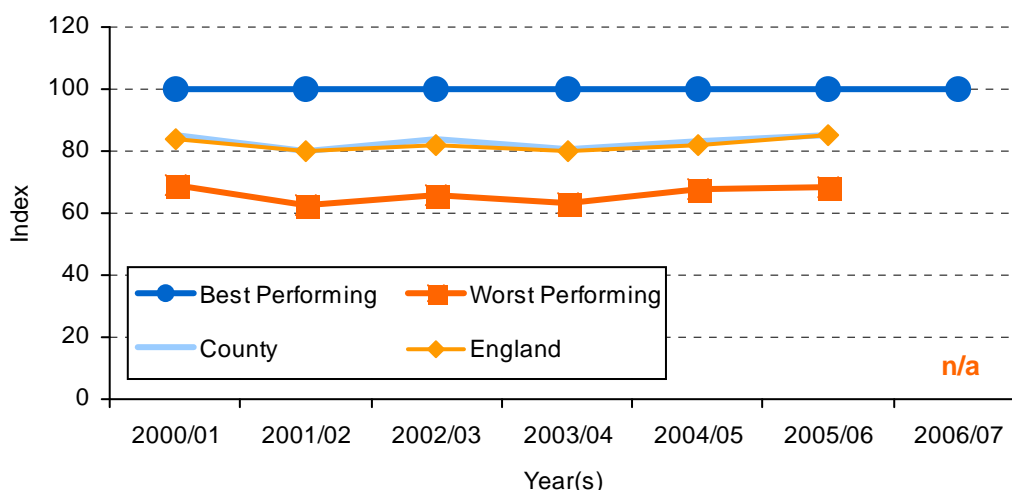
The GCSE attainment rate in the worst performing District is often around 30-35% below the best performing District. During this period, there has been overall improvement for all parts of the County. The gap has not been reduced. The Warwickshire and national rates have been consistently similar, although for the first time in 2005/06 the county figure slipped below the national rate.

% 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

		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
'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

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.

Source: Office for National Statistics

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%
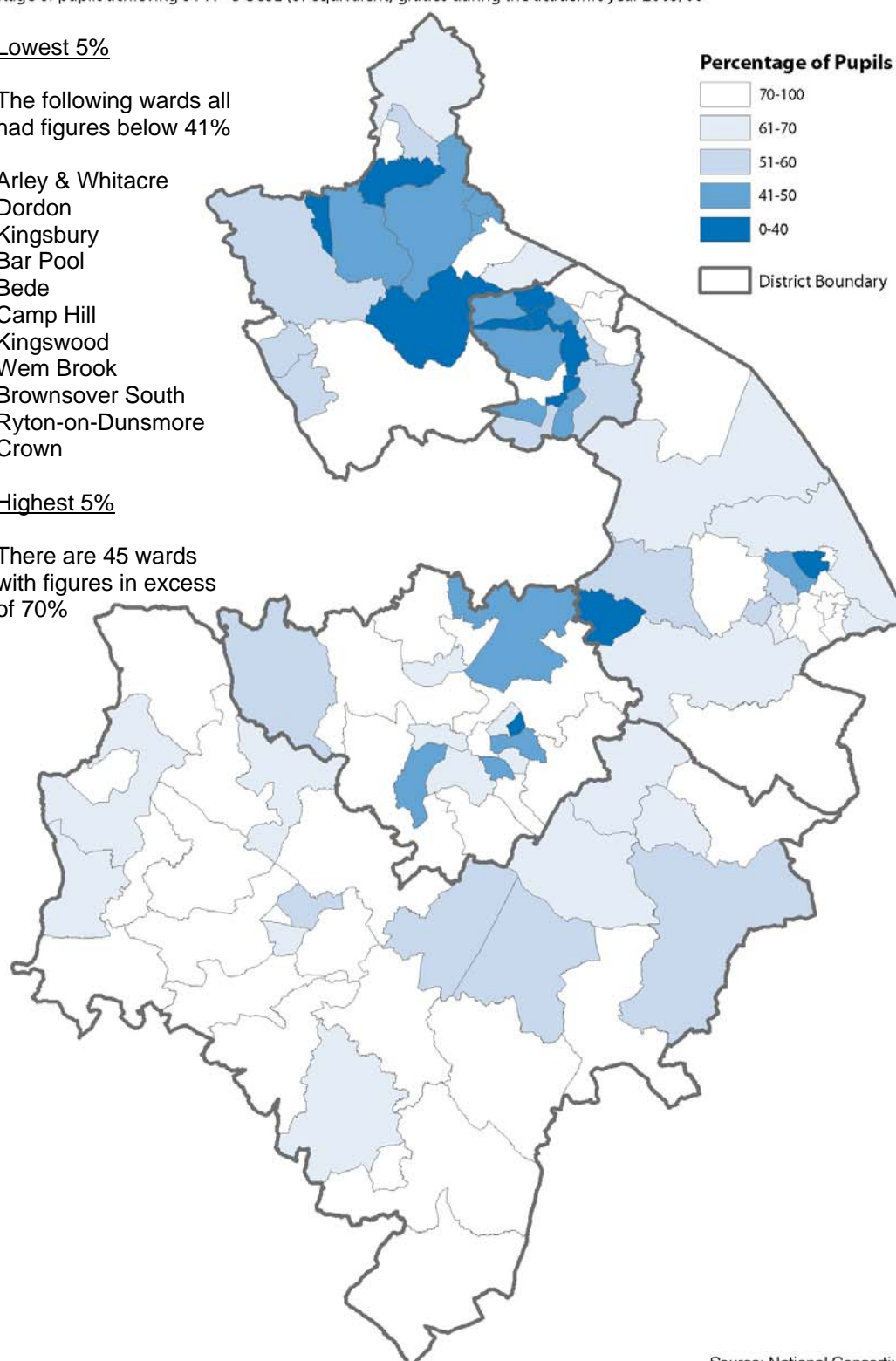
Percentage of Pupils

	70-100
	61-70
	51-60
	41-50
	0-40
	District Boundary

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Source: National Consortium for Examination Results (NCER)

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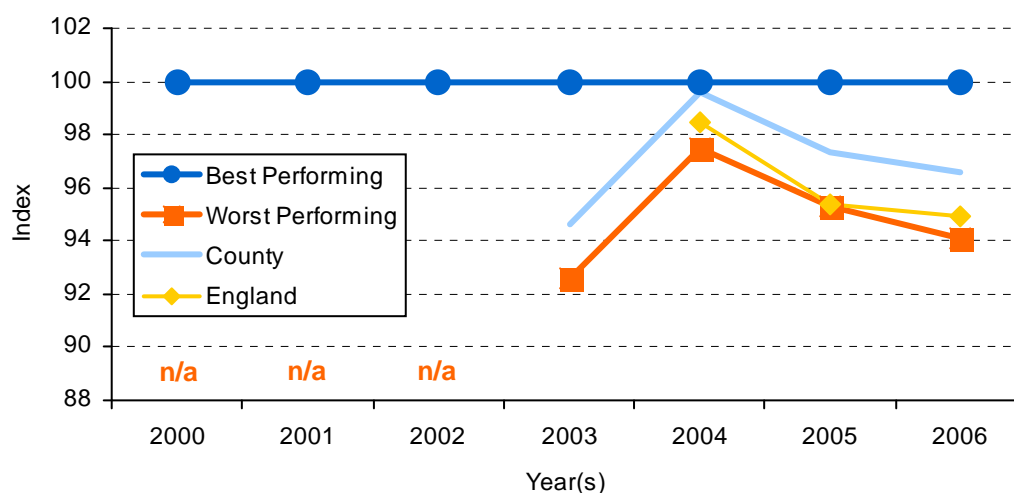
There is relatively little difference between the performances of the five Districts on this particular indicator, with all five consistently achieving in excess of 90% positive destinations. Overall performance has been improving slightly during this period.

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.

Source: Connexions

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

Lowest 5%

Crown	80.0%
Ath. Central	80.9%
Camp Hill	81.1%
Kingswood	81.9%
Ath. South	83.3%

Highest 5%

There are 20 wards with 100% positive destination rates

Percentage of Pupils

- 98.6 - 100.0
- 96.1 - 98.5
- 90.1 - 96.0
- 80.4 - 90.0

District Boundary

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Source: Connexions

Source: Connexions
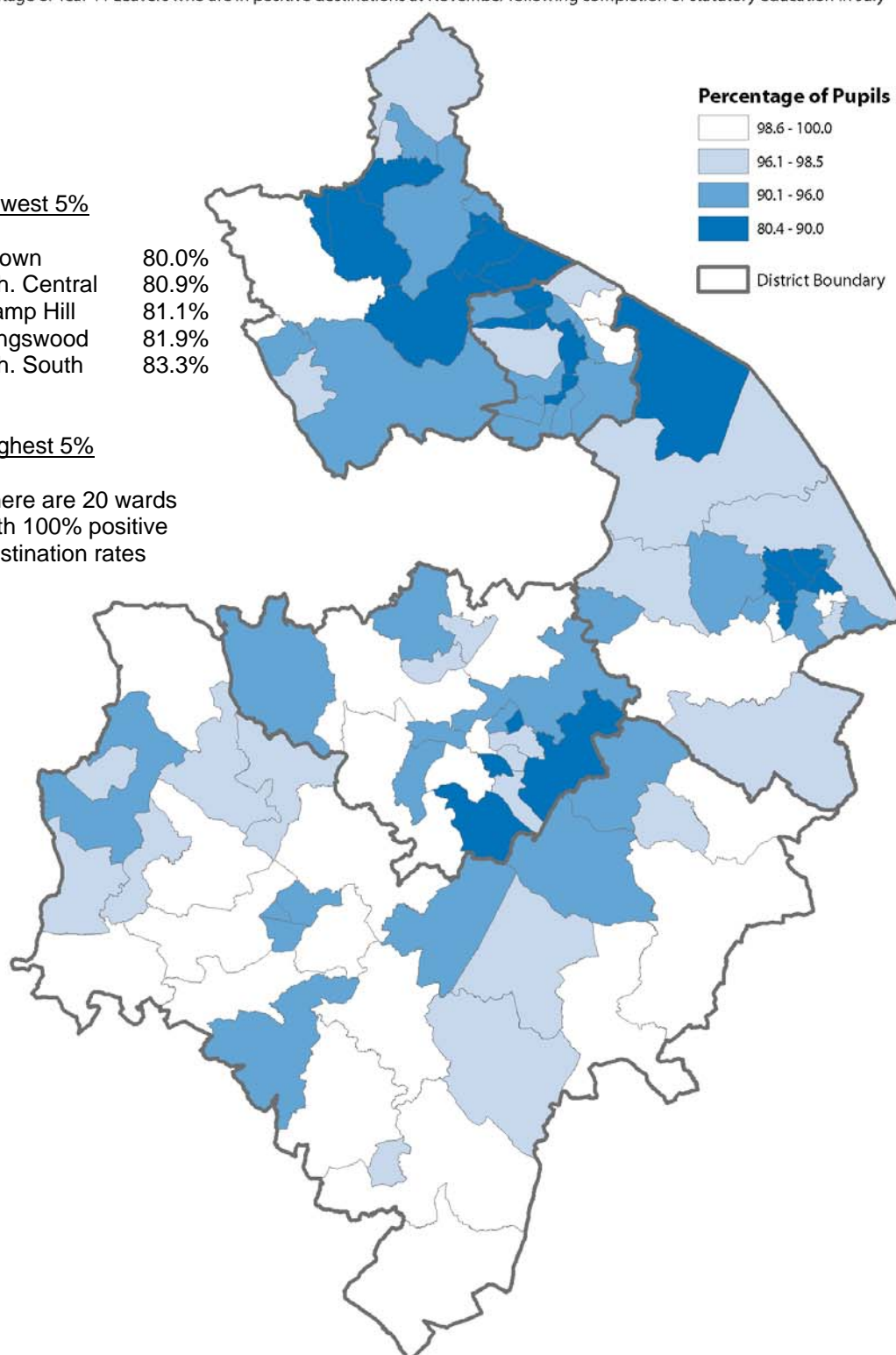
Recorded Crime

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)

Recorded BCS Comparator Crime per 1000 Population (index)
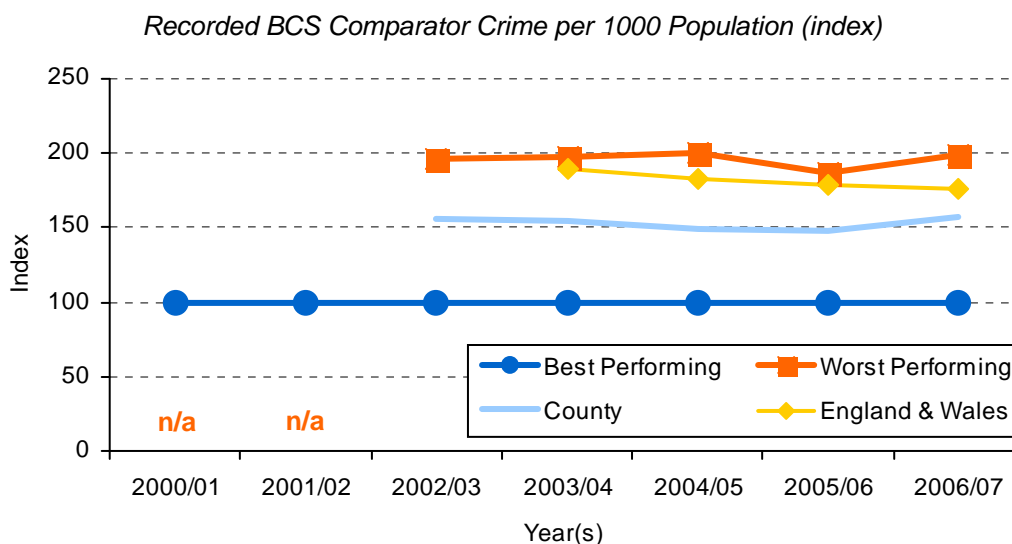
There is significant difference in the BCS recorded crime rate across the five Districts, with the highest rates twice as high as the lowest. Overall performance is unchanged during this period and the gap has not been reduced. National levels have improved, closing the gap on Warwickshire rates.

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.

Source: Warwickshire Police

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

Rate per 1000 Pop.

75.3 - 185.0
40.4 - 75.2
25.3 - 40.3
12.0 - 25.2

District Boundary

Highest 5%

Abbey (Nun)	185.0
Clarendon	178.9
Caldecott	139.0
Newbold	128.9
Brownsover S	107.3

Lowest 5%

Vale 'Red Horse	12.0
Brailes	12.3
Burton Dassett	12.8
Long Compton	14.1
Leam Valley	16.1

(C) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Warwickshire County Council, 100019520, 2007   Source: Warwickshire Police, Warwickshire Observatory

Source: Warwickshire Police, Warwickshire Observatory
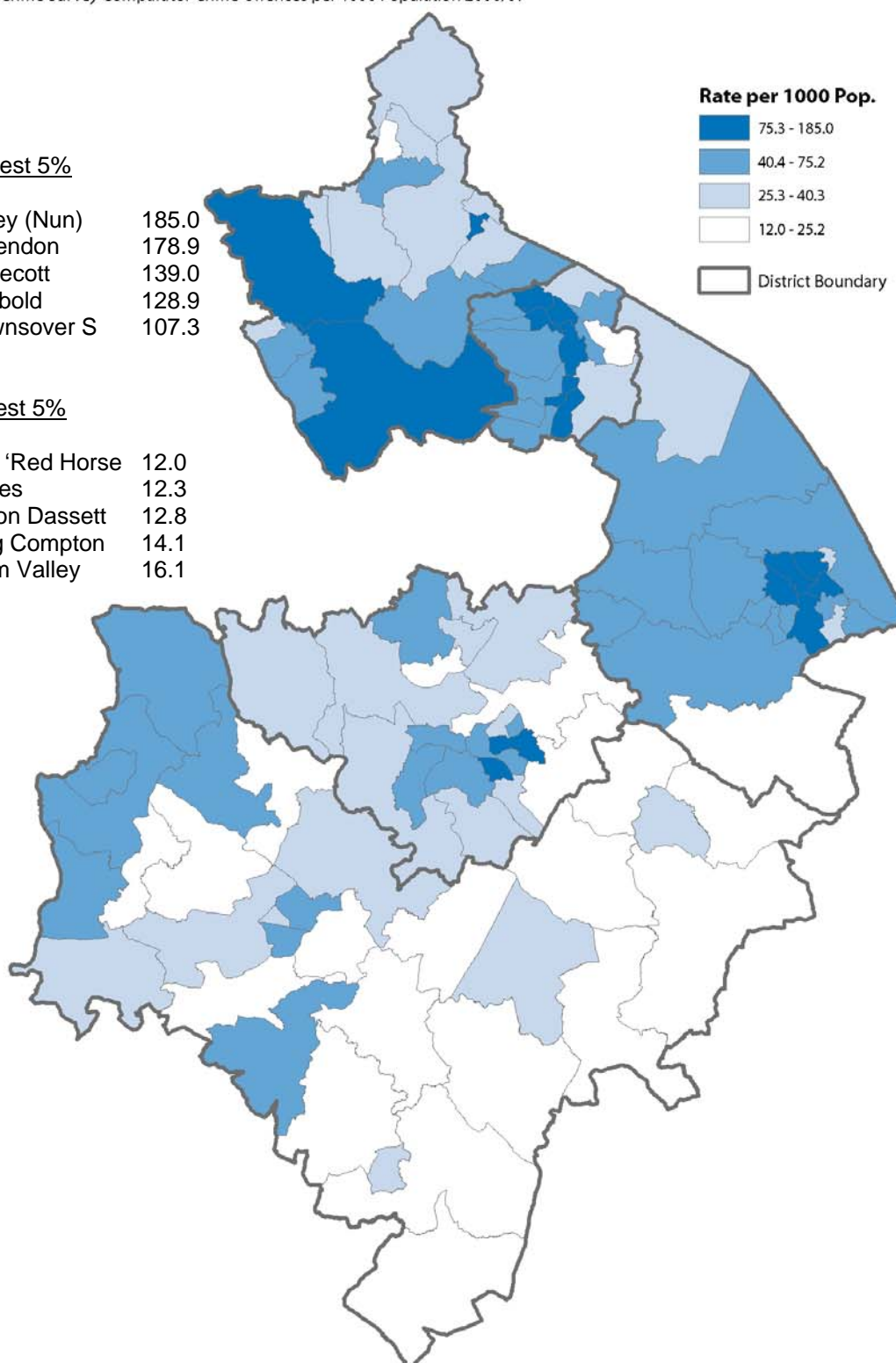
Fear of Crime

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.

Percentage of respondents worried about crime (index)
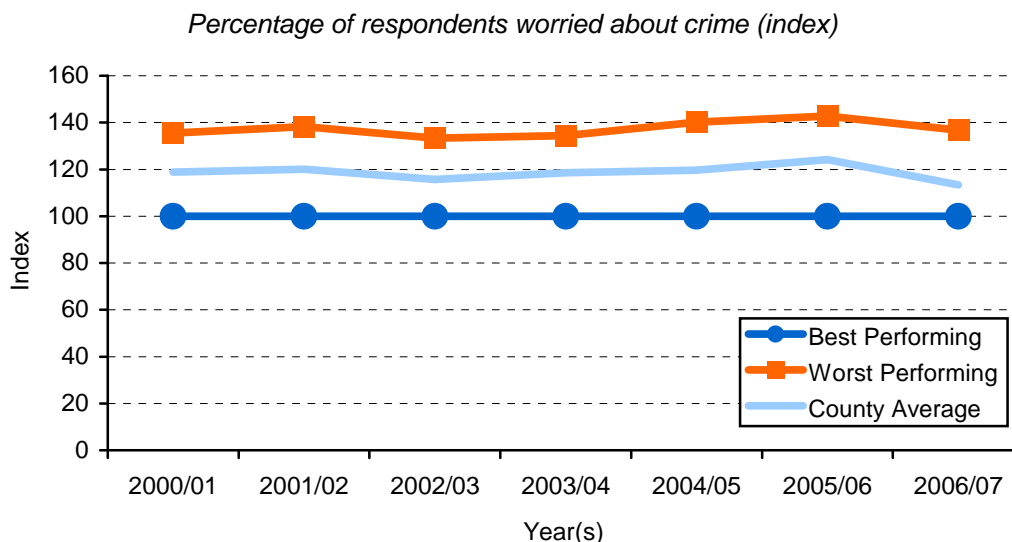
Fear of crime levels in the 'worst performing' Districts are consistently around 35-40%
higher than the best performing District. There has been improvement across all parts
of the County during the period in question, although the gap has not reduced.
National figures are not available for this measure as it is collected locally.

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.

Source: Warwickshire County Council

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.

Percentage of residents with a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour (index)
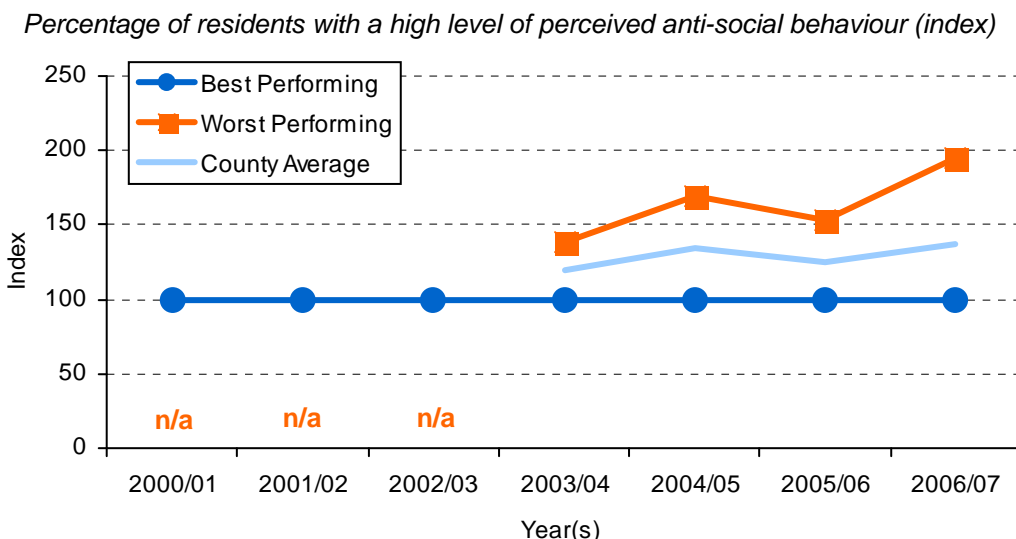
Although overall performance has improved across all parts of the County, the greatest improvement has been in those Districts that already enjoyed the lowest levels of perceived ASB. This means the gap has actually increased during this period. National figures are not available for this measure as it is collected locally.

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.

Source: Warwickshire County Council

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

Highest 5%

Brownsover S   51.0%
Camp Hill   49.6%
New Bilton   43.8%
Wem Brook   42.3%
Abbey (Nun)   41.4%

Lowest 5%

Burton Dassett 0.0%
Curdworth   2.4%
Fenny Compton   3.1%
Long Compton   3.2%
Brailes   3.4%
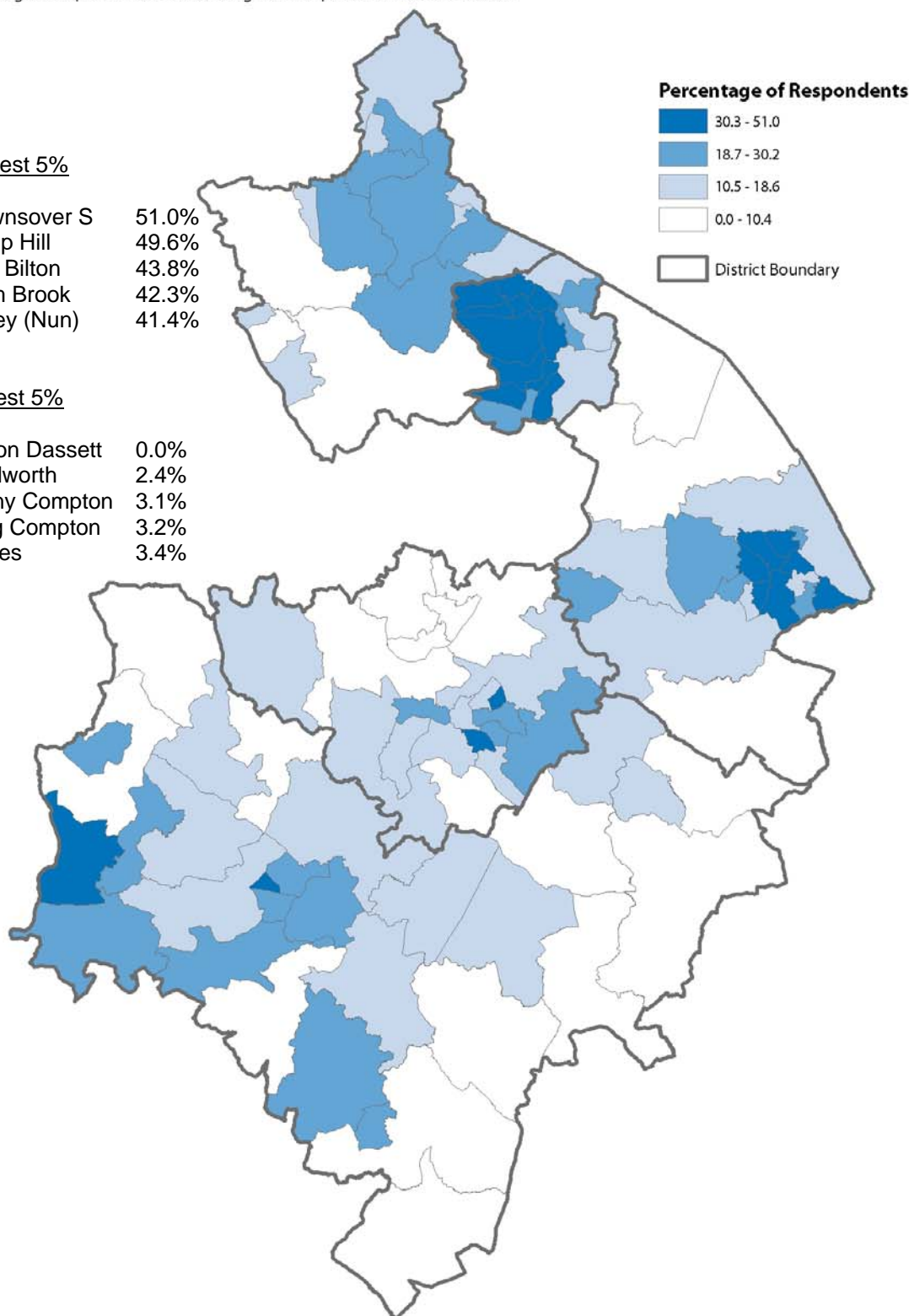
Percentage of Respondents

30.3 - 51.0
18.7 - 30.2
10.5 - 18.6
0.0 - 10.4

District Boundary

Source: Warwickshire County Council

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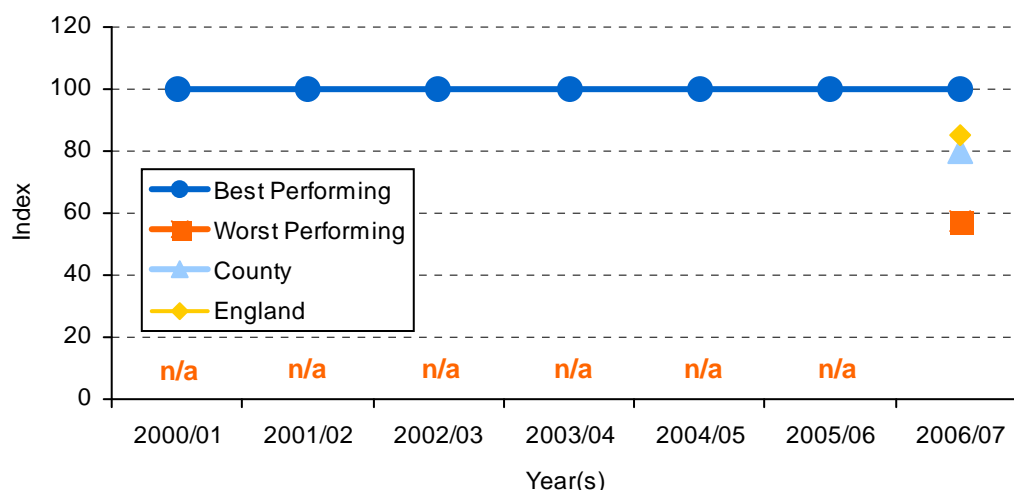
The percentage of residents that feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area ranges between 22% in Rugby up to 39% in Nuneaton & Bedworth. This represents a gap of more than 40%, although it is too early to say whether this is a reliable difference.

% 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.

Source: Warwickshire County Council

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

Percentage of Respondents

	17.4 - 24.9
	25.0 - 29.9
	30.0 - 39.9
	40.0 - 61.5
	District Boundary

Lowest 5%

Brownsover North 17.4%
Admirals   18.4%
Brailes   18.6%
Long Compton   19.7%
Attleborough   19.7%

Highest 5%

Dunchurch   61.5%
Tanworth   54.3%
Kineton   48.3%
Leek Wootton   47.7%
Ath. Central   47.2%
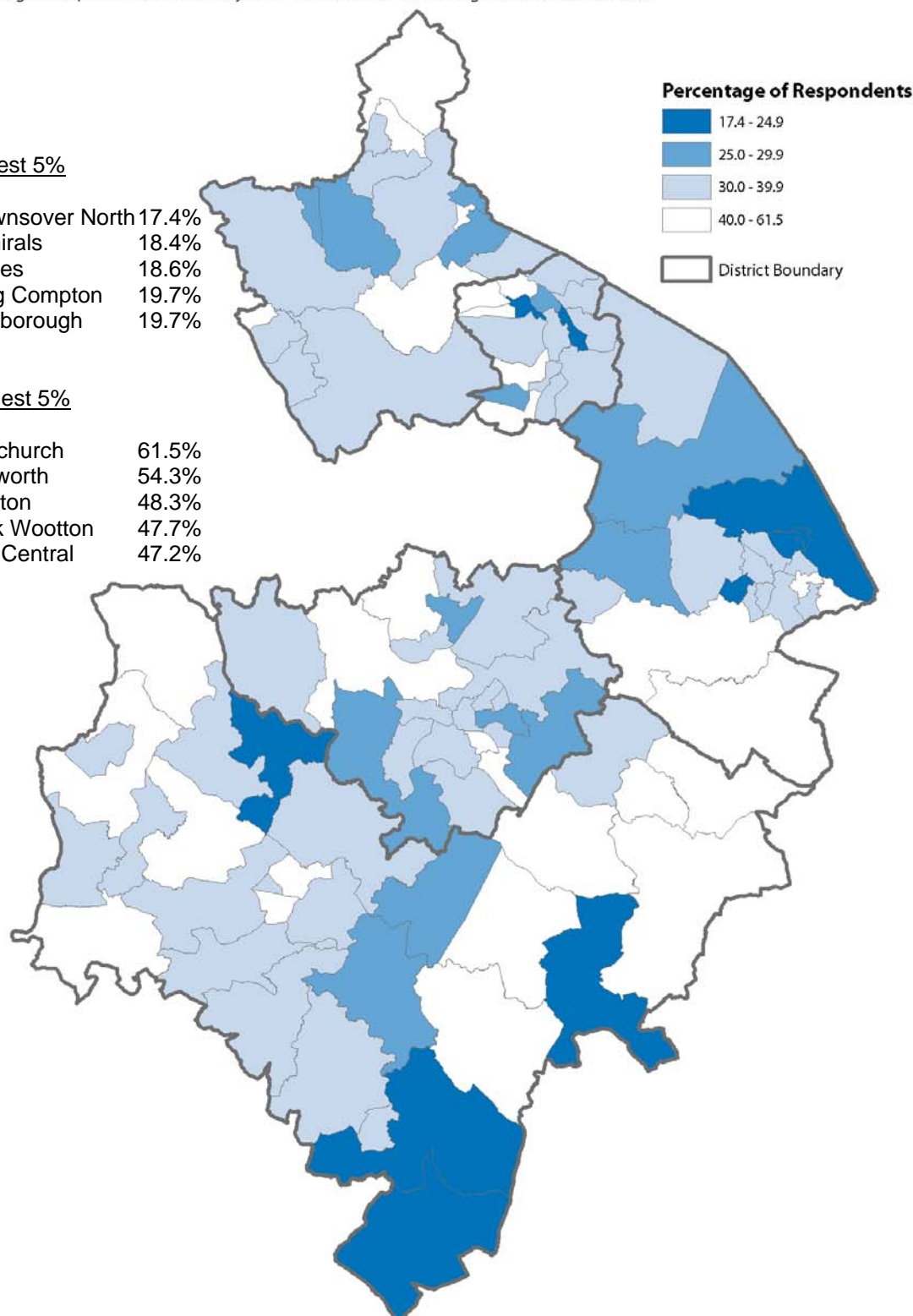
Source: Warwickshire County Council

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.

Percentage of residents who find it easy to access services (index)
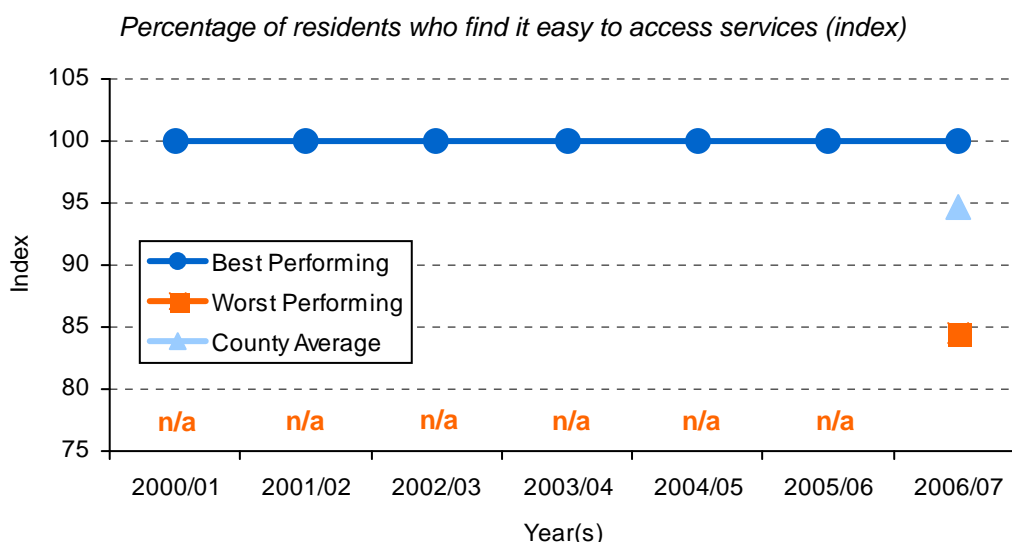
The percentage of residents that feel it is easy for them to access services, in overall terms, ranges between 68% in North Warwickshire up to 81% in Nuneaton & Bedworth. This represents a gap of around 15%, although it is too early to say whether this is a reliable difference. National figures are not available for this measure as it is collected locally.

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 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.

Source: Warwickshire County Council

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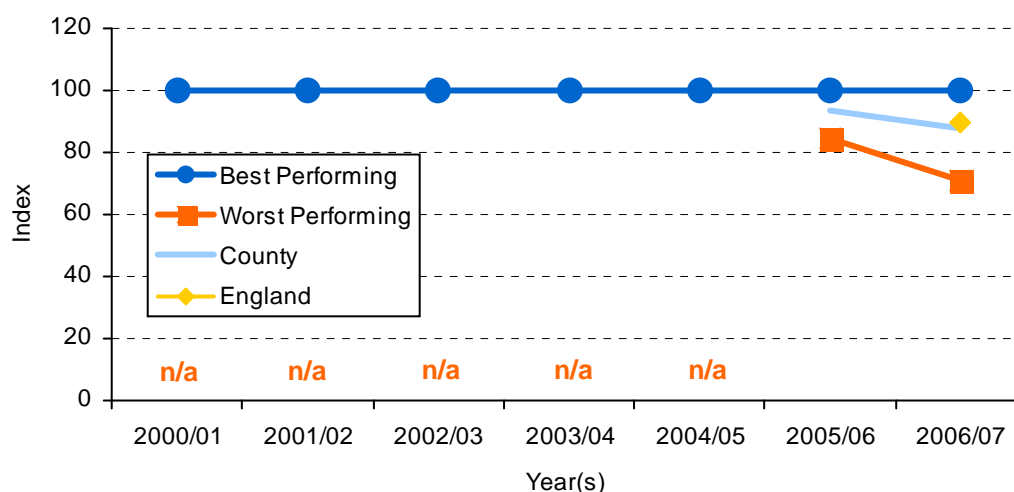
There is only two years' worth of data on this indicator so it is not possible to say with any certainty that the gap is on the increase, although the most recent figures point towards this scenario. The County figure is almost identical to the national average.

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.

Source: Warwickshire County Council

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

Percentage of Residents

▉	52.1 - 75.0
▉	75.1 - 83.0
▉	83.1 - 89.0
☐	89.1 - 100.0
☐	District Boundary

Lowest 5%

Abbey (Nun)	52.1%
Camp Hill	53.1%
Bar Pool	59.4%
Brownsover S	61.6%
Wem Brook	63.6%

Highest 5%

Claverdon	100.0%
Fenny Compton	100.0%
Sambourne	100.0%
Stoneleigh	100.0%
Kineton	95.8%

Source: Warwickshire County Council

Source: Warwickshire County Council
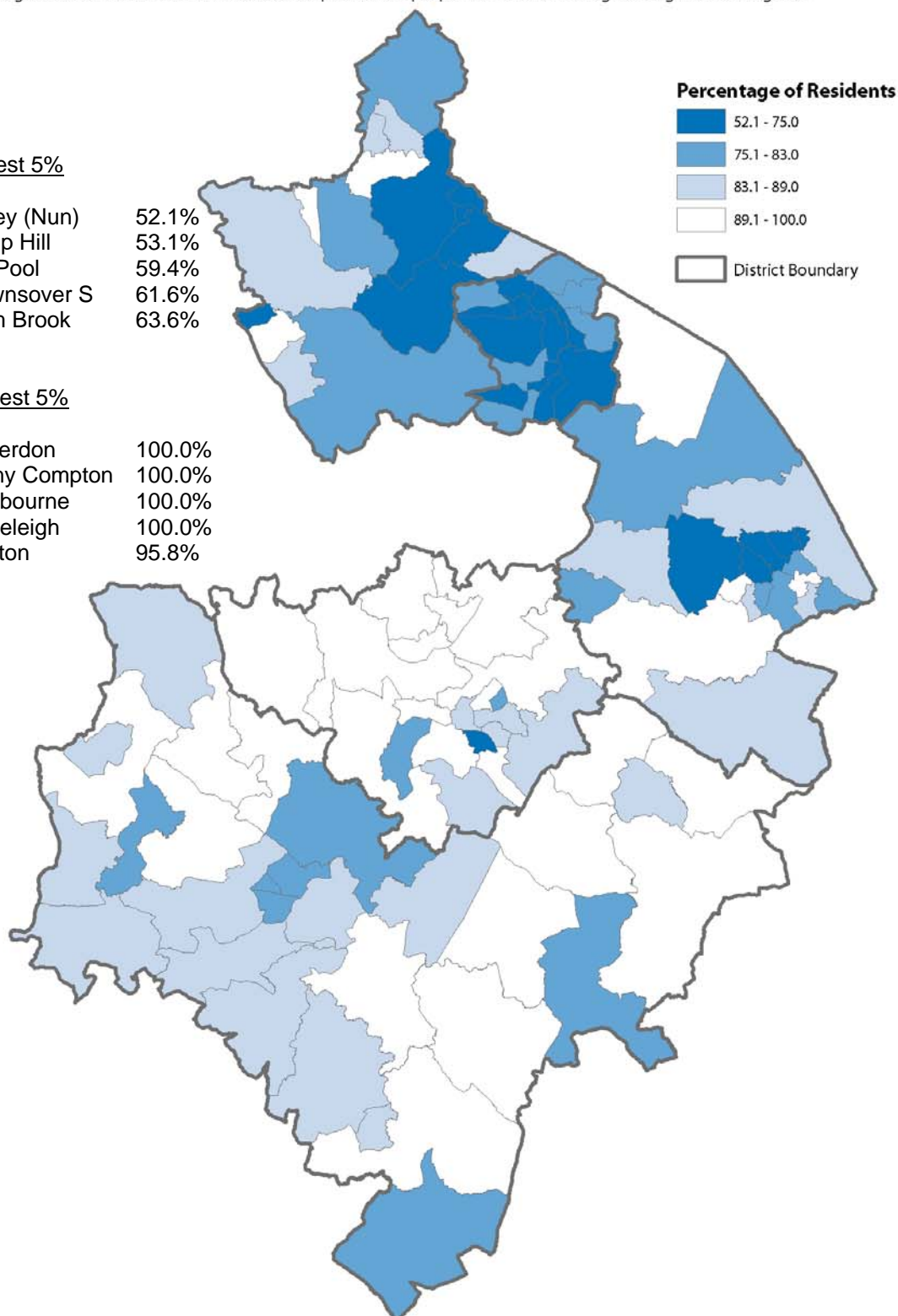
Mortality Rates

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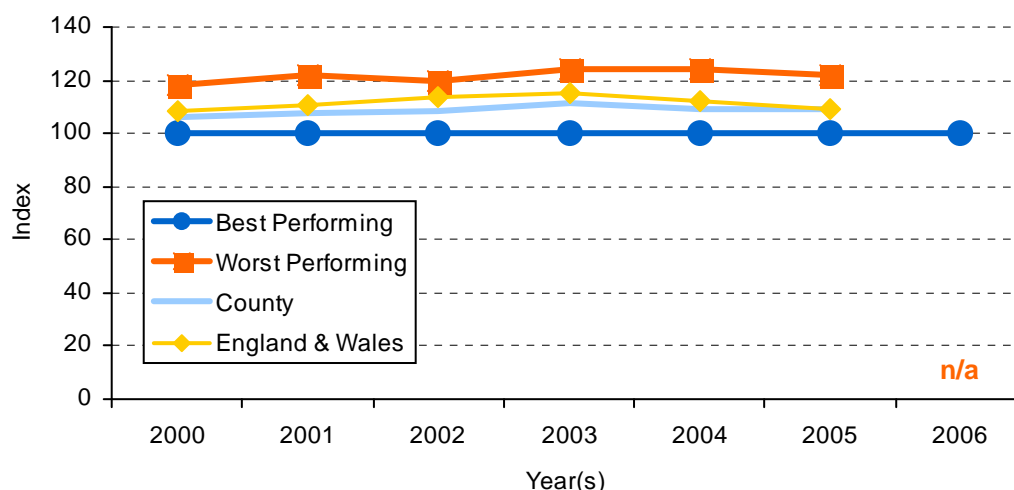
The gap between the 'best' and 'worst' performing Districts has remained fairly
consistent at around 20% during the past six years. There has been improvement in
all parts of the County during this period. The County rate has followed national
trends.

*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

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
'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.

Source: National Centre for Health Outcomes Development

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%).

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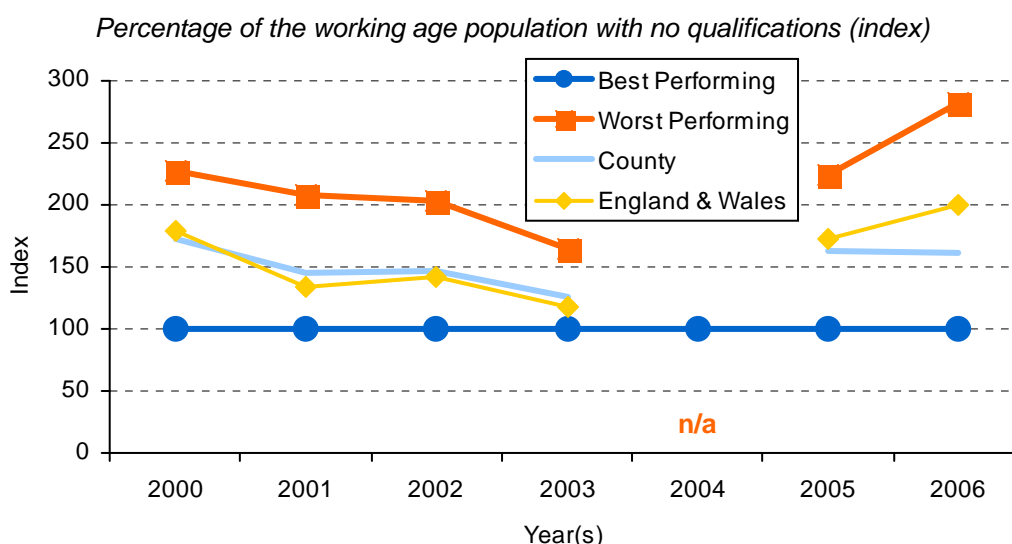
The gap between the 'best' and 'worst' performing Districts is particularly large with this indicator, with the proportion of the working age population with no qualifications in the worst performing District often recorded as more than twice that of the best performing District. There is been improvement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

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%

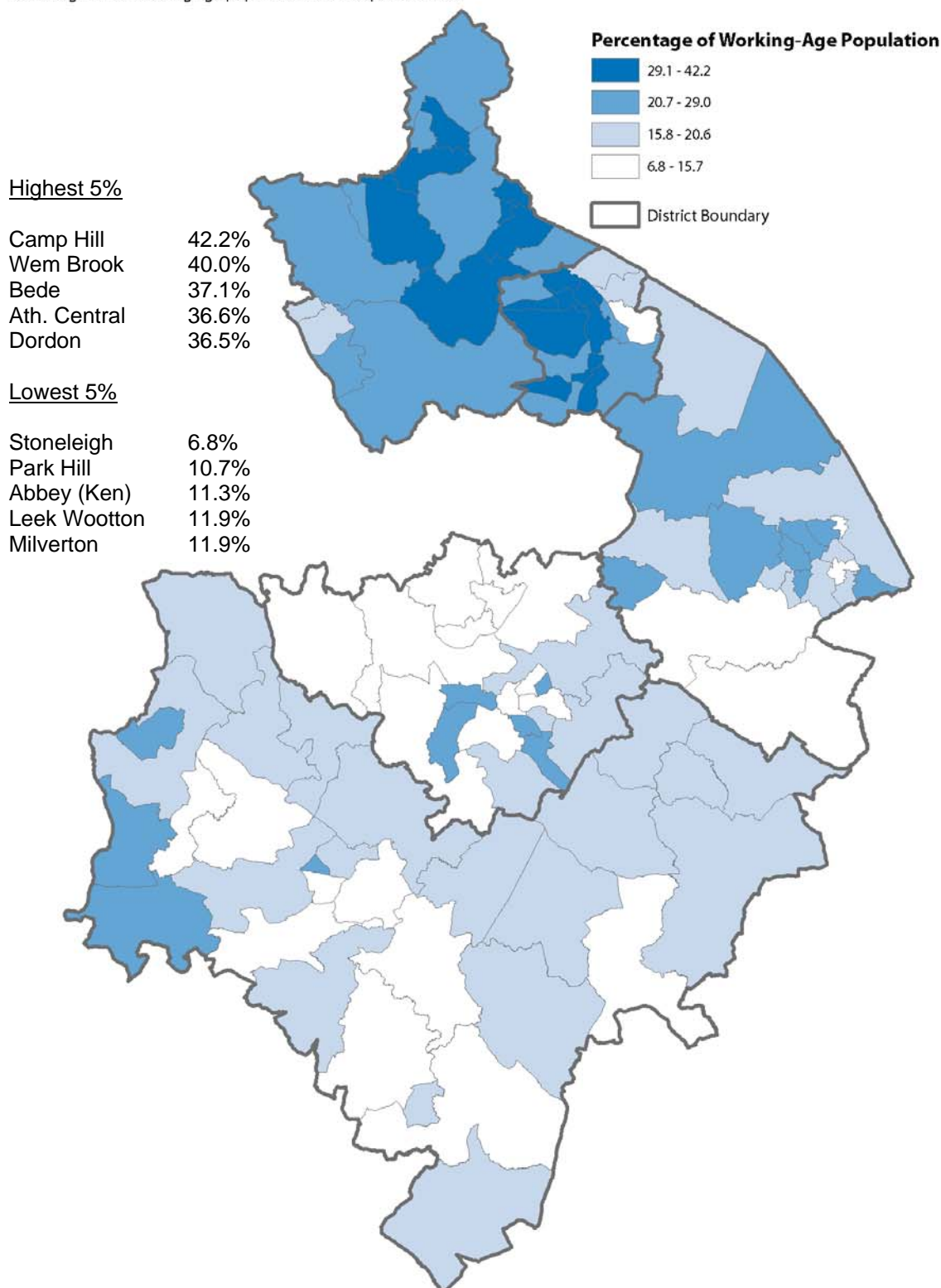|		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
'Worst'	Index	228.0	208.1	202.7	163.8	n/a	224.4	282.6
	District	NW	NB	NW	NB	n/a	NB	NW
	Value	21.2%	25.6%	22.3%	20.8%	n/a	18.4%	19.5%

- 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.

Source: Labour Force Survey/Annual Population Survey, National Statistics

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

Highest 5%

Camp Hill	42.2%
Wem Brook	40.0%
Bede	37.1%
Ath. Central	36.6%
Dordon	36.5%

Lowest 5%

Stoneleigh	6.8%
Park Hill	10.7%
Abbey (Ken)	11.3%
Leek Wootton	11.9%
Milverton	11.9%

Percentage of Working-Age Population
- 29.1 - 42.2
- 20.7 - 29.0
- 15.8 - 20.6
- 6.8 - 15.7
- District Boundary

Source: 2001 Census

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%).

Percentage of the working age population with NVQ4 or equivalent (index)
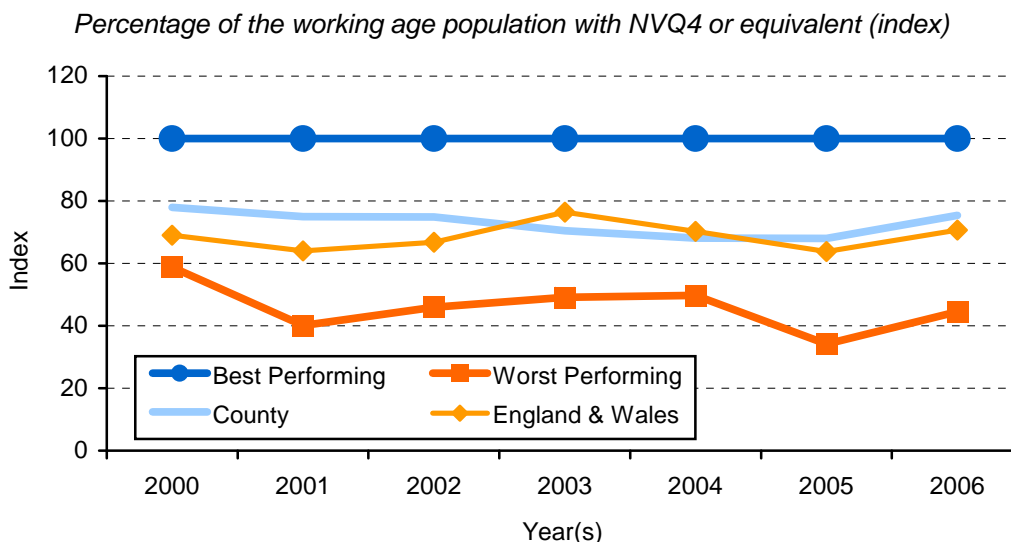
The gap between the 'best' and 'worst' performing Districts appears to have increased slightly during the past seven years, although the latest figures might reflect a reversal in this trend. The percentage of the working age population with NVQ4 or equivalent can vary by up more than 20 percentage points among Districts. National levels are usually consistent with or just below the County average.

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

Percentage of Working-Age Population
- 6.0 - 14.7
- 14.8 - 22.5
- 22.6 - 31.6
- 31.7 - 43.1
- District Boundary

Lowest 5%

Camp Hill	6.0%
Kingswood	7.9%
Bede	8.7%
Dordon	8.8%
Wem Brook	9.4%

Highest 5%

Milverton	43.1%
Clarendon	40.0%
Abbey (Ken)	39.8%
Manor	38.9%
Warwick South	38.4%
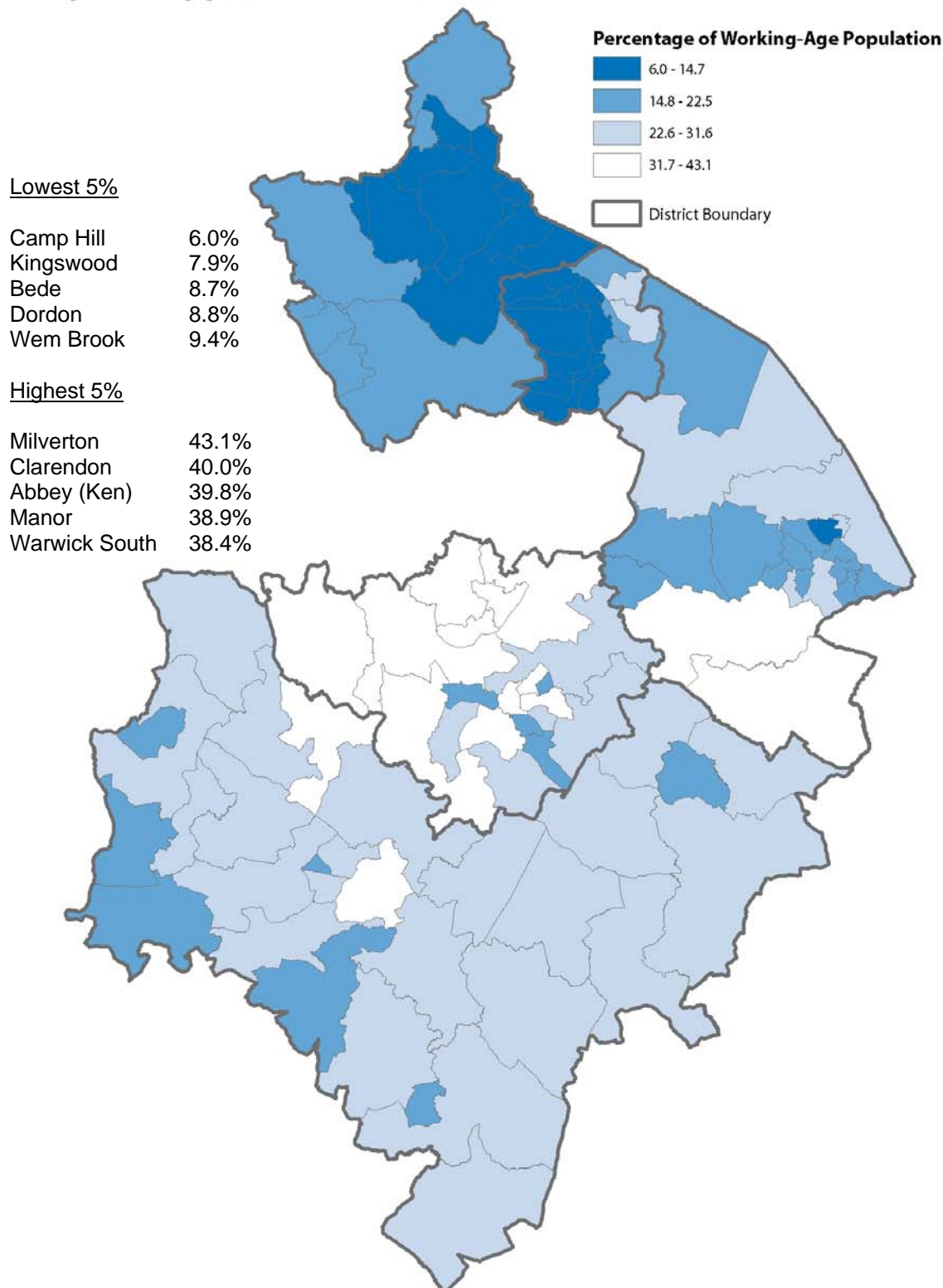
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Source: 2001 Census

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.

Percentage of the working age population claiming Incapacity Benefit (index)
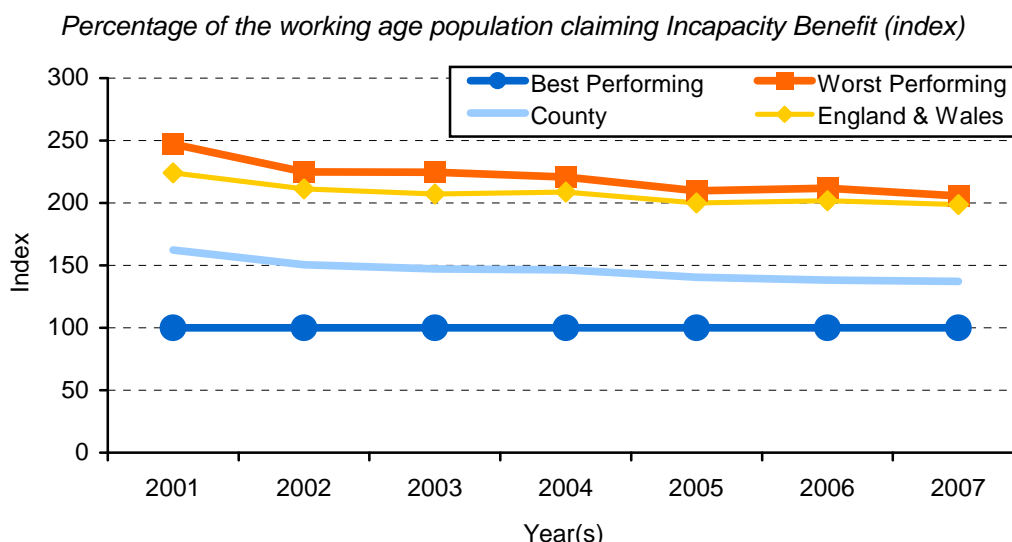
The gap between the 'best' and 'worst' performing Districts appears to have reduced during the past seven years. The current claimant rate in the worst performing District is still more than double the lowest rate though. Overall performance has improved in most parts of the County. The national trend matches the levels found in Nuneaton & Bedworth fairly closely.

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%

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
'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.

Source: Office for National Statistics

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.
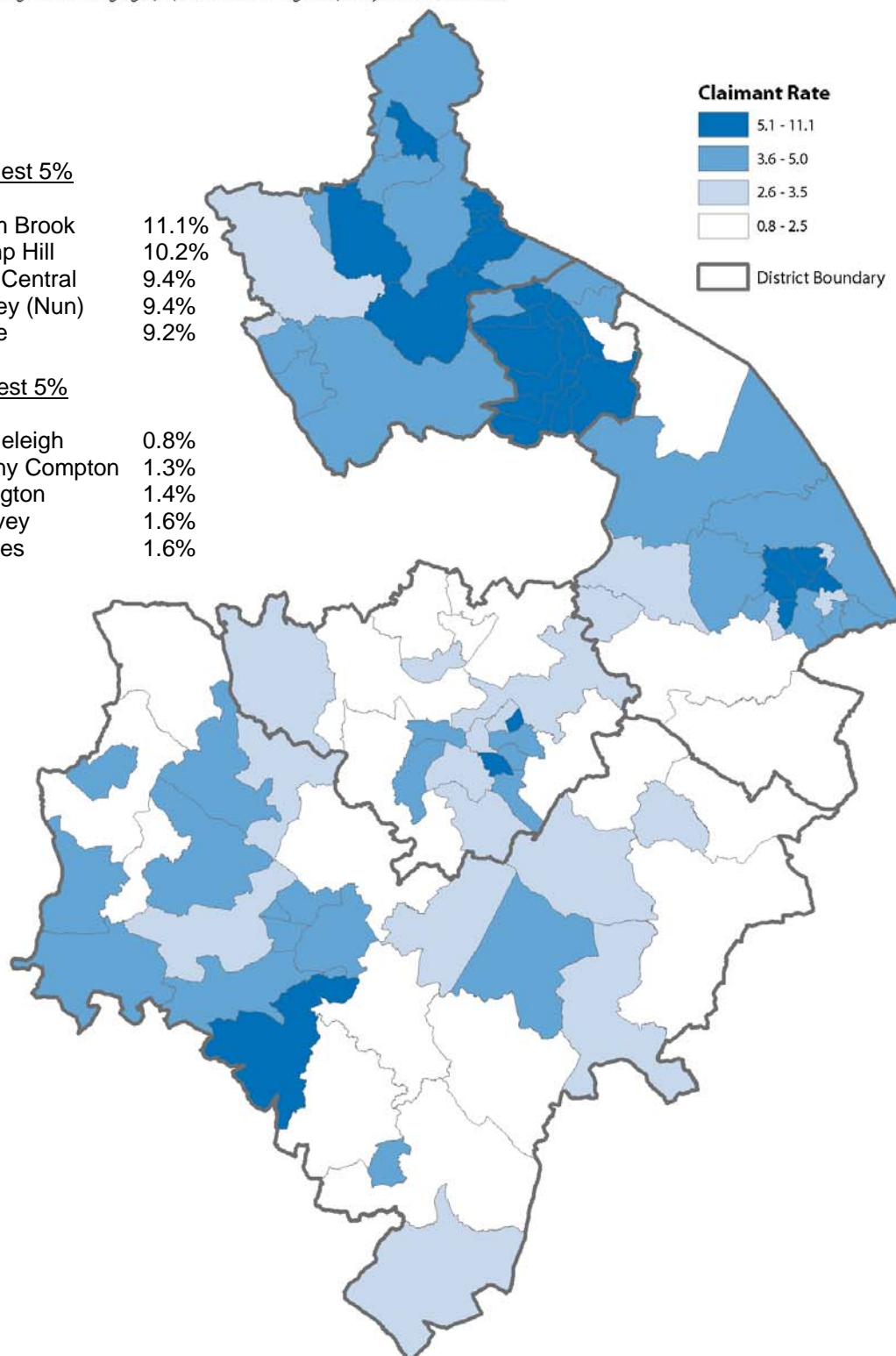
Incapacity Benefit
Percentage of working age population claiming Incapacity Benefit, Feb 2007

Highest 5%

Wem Brook	11.1%
Camp Hill	10.2%
Ath. Central	9.4%
Abbey (Nun)	9.4%
Bede	9.2%

Lowest 5%

Stoneleigh	0.8%
Fenny Compton	1.3%
Ettington	1.4%
Wolvey	1.6%
Brailes	1.6%

Claimant Rate

	5.1 - 11.1
	3.6 - 5.0
	2.6 - 3.5
	0.8 - 2.5
	District Boundary

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Source: National Statistics

Source: Office for 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)
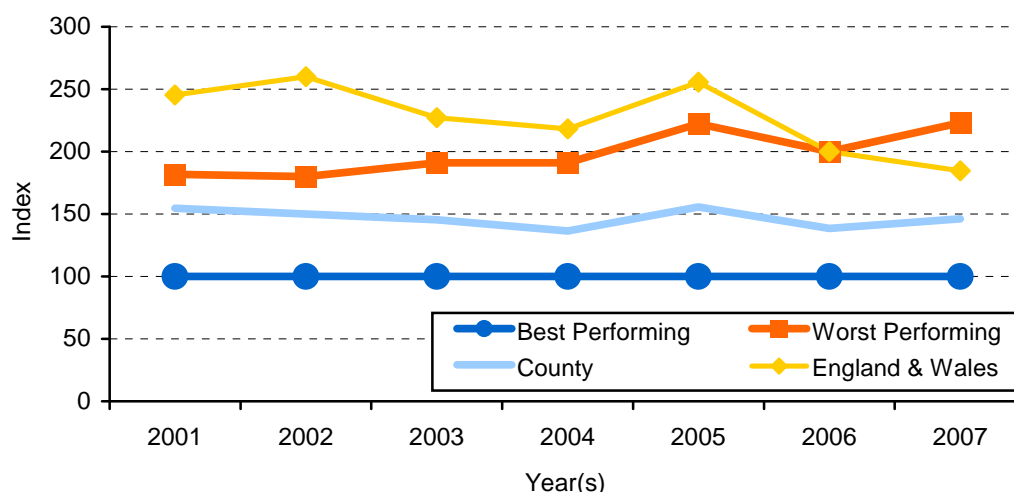
The gap between the 'best' and 'worst' performing Districts appears to have increased during the past seven years. The current claimant rate in the worst performing District is double the lowest rate. The trend experienced in Nuneaton & Bedworth contrasts directly with the national trend, and N&B levels have now risen above the national average.

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%

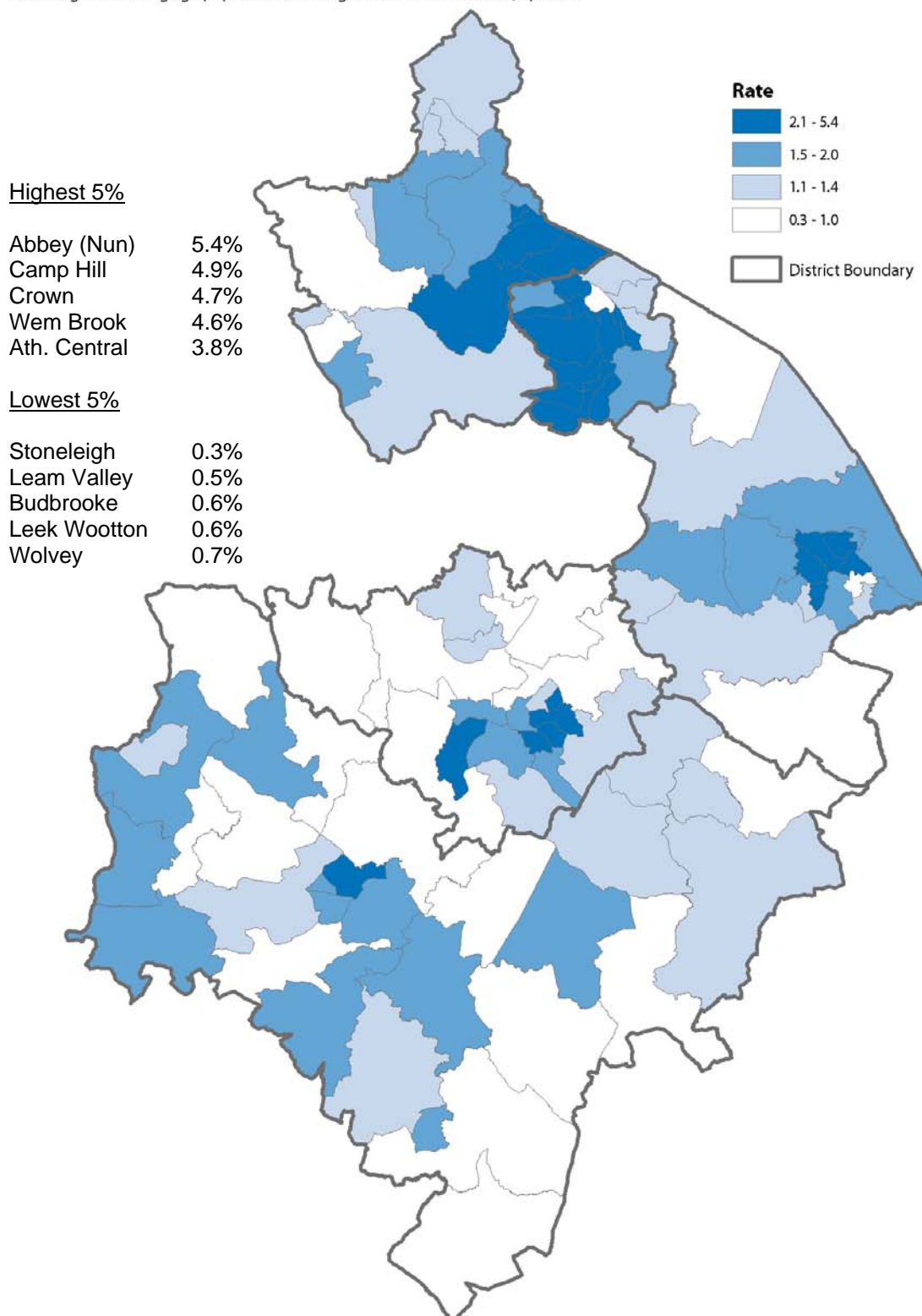|		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
'Worst'	Index	181.8	180.0	190.9	190.9	222.2	200.0	223.1
	District	NB	NB/RG	NB/RG	NB	NB	NB	NB
	Value	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.6%	2.9%

- 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.

Source: Office for National Statistics

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

Highest 5%

Abbey (Nun)	5.4%
Camp Hill	4.9%
Crown	4.7%
Wem Brook	4.6%
Ath. Central	3.8%

Lowest 5%

Stoneleigh	0.3%
Leam Valley	0.5%
Budbrooke	0.6%
Leek Wootton	0.6%
Wolvey	0.7%

Rate
- 2.1 - 5.4
- 1.5 - 2.0
- 1.1 - 1.4
- 0.3 - 1.0
- District Boundary

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Source: National Statistics

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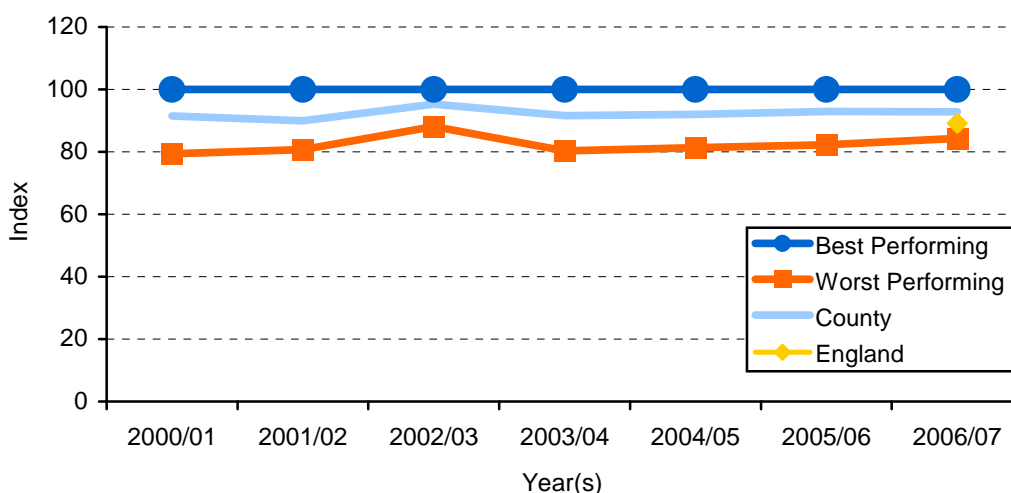
The gap between the 'best' and 'worst' performing Districts appears to have reduced slightly during the past four years. Further data will be required to see whether this trend is sustained.   Overall, current performance is at its lowest level since this indicator began.

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%

		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
'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.%

- 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.

Source: Warwickshire County Council

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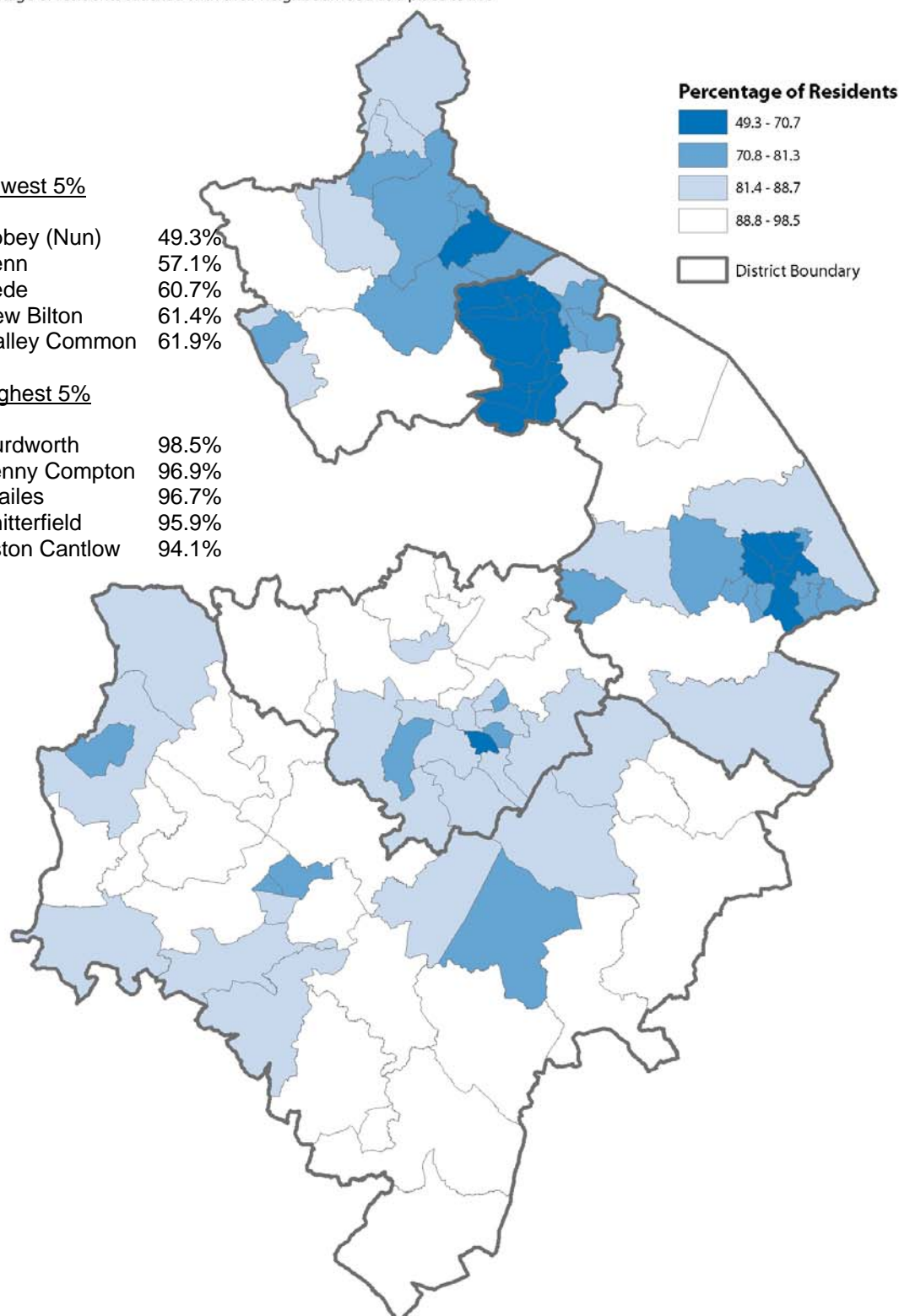
Liveability
Percentage of residents satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live

Percentage of Residents

■	49.3 - 70.7
■	70.8 - 81.3
■	81.4 - 88.7
□	88.8 - 98.5
▭	District Boundary

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

Source: Warwickshire County Council

Metadata

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

Dataset	Infant Mortality
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.

Dataset	Teenage Pregnancy
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.

Dataset	GCSE Attainment Levels
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.

Dataset	Positive Destinations
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.

Dataset	Recorded Crime
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.

Dataset	**Fear of Crime**
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.

Dataset	**Perception of Anti-Social Behaviour**
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.

Dataset	**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
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).

Dataset	**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
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.

Dataset	Community Cohesion
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.

Dataset	Mortality Rates
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.

Dataset	Lack of Qualifications
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.

Dataset	NVQ4 or Equivalent Qualifications
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 intervals and large fluctuations year on year. Long term trends should be considered rather than results for individual years. Data for 2000-2004 is LFS and covers years Dec - Nov. Data for 2005-2006 is APS and covers calendar years. Ward data is taken from the 2001 Census.

Dataset	**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
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.

Dataset	**Job Seekers 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
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.

Dataset	**Liveability**
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.

Comparison of National Indicator Set with indicators
used in Narrowing the Gap analysis

Narrowing the Gap Indicator	Match?	National Indicator
Infant Mortality - Deaths occurring within 1 year of birth per 1,000 live births	None	
Teenage pregnancy - Under 18 conception rate	Exact	NI112 - Under 18 conception rate (PSA 14)
Educational attainment - Pupils obtaining 5+ GCSEs grade A-C	Partial	NI 75 - Achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths (Threshold) (PSA 10)
Positive destinations - Year 11 leavers in positive destinations	Partial	NI 117 - 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NEET) (PSA 14)
Reduce crime - British Crime Survey comparator crime	Partial	NI15 - Serious violent crime rate (PSA 23) and NI16 - Serious acquisitive crime rate (PSA 23)
Reassure the public - Residents' fear of crime	None	
Build respect - Residents with high level of perceived disorder	Partial	NI17 - Perceptions of anti-social behaviour (PSA 23) and NI41 - Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour (PSA 25) and NI42 - Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing (PSA 25)
Community empowerment - Residents who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area	Exact	NI4 - % of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality (PSA 21)
Access to services - Residents who find it easy to access essential services	Partial	NI175 - Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling (DfT DSO)
Fair, tolerant and cohesive communities - Residents who feel their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on together	Exact	NI1 - % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area (PSA 21)
Reduce health inequalities - All age, all cause mortality rates	Exact	NI20 - All-age all-cause mortality rate (PSA 18)
Skills and qualifications - Working age population with no qualifications	None	
Skills and qualifications - Working age population with NVQ4 or above	Exact	NI165 - Working age population qualified to at least Level 4 or higher (PSA 2)
Worklessness - Incapacity Benefit claimants	Partial	NI173 - People falling out of work and on to incapacity benefits (DWP DSO)
Worklessness - Job Seeker Allowance Claimant Count	Partial	NI152 - Working age people on out of work benefits (PSA 8)
Liveability - Residents satisfied with their local area as a place to live	Partial	NI 5 - Overall/general satisfaction with local area (CLG DSO)