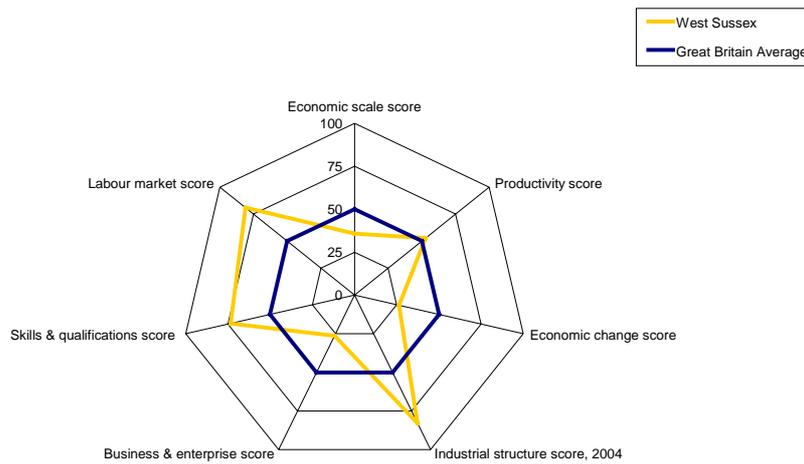


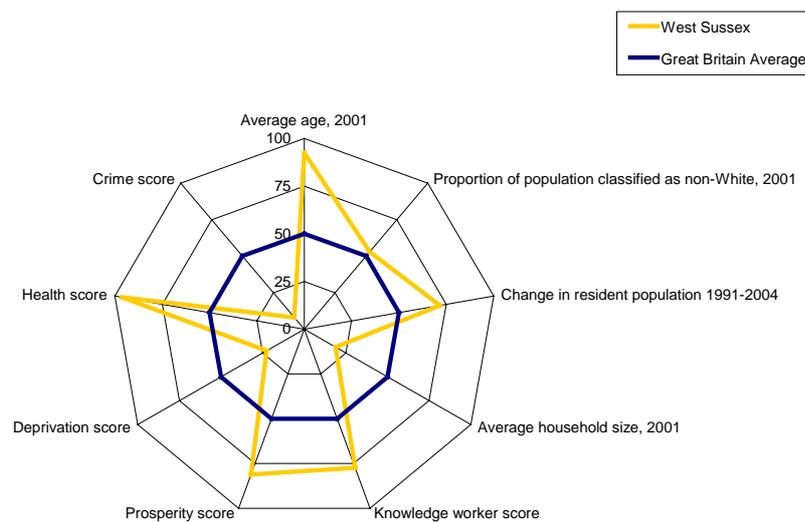
5 Summary of Composite Scores

Figure 42: Summary of Composite Scores – Economy



Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures

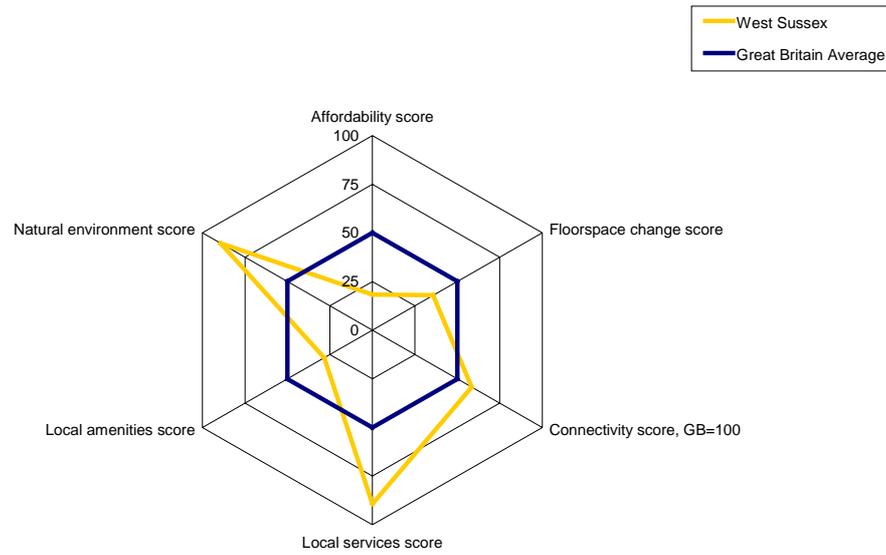
Figure 43: Summary of Composite Scores – Social Profile



Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures²¹

²¹ The chart displays the national ranking of the district, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking district scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%, except for Crime and Deprivation which shows the inverse)

Figure 44: Summary of Composite Scores – Environment



Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures²²

²² The chart displays the national ranking of the county/sub-region, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking sub-region scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

6 Metadata

IndicatorTitle	Description: Definition	Source	Publisher	Coverage : Temporal	Coverage: Spatial
Share of national GVA	An area's share of the total GB Gross Value Added (GVA)*, expressed as a percentage. *GVA provides an expression of productivity	GVA by NUTS 3 areas at current basic prices	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2003	Great Britain
Share of total national employment	An area's share of the total employment within Great Britain	Annual Business Inquiry	Nomis - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk	2004	Great Britain
Economic scale	Economic Scale indicates the size of an areas economy. It is created by weighting the areas GVA (Gross Value Added) by the areas employment. These two indicators are then indexed to the Great Britain average	Annual Business Inquiry; GVA by NUTS 3	Nomis - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk ; ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2003	Great Britain
Average workplace based gross weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings, gross of tax by place of work. Local Knowledge contains data for both mean and median averages. Mean figures are calculated by adding together the earnings of all workers and dividing the total by the number of workers. Median figures are those in the middle of the range of earnings, and therefore providing a better average earnings figure in areas where there are outlying (low or high) figures. For example, if 10 people in an area earned £200, £250, £250, £400, £400, £500, £600, £600, £1100 and £1500 the median earnings figure would be £450 and the mean earnings figure would be £580	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	National Statistics - www.statistics.gov.uk	2005	Great Britain
Gross Value Added per head	The level of Gross Value Added (which can provide an indication of the level of productivity) per person. Gross Value Added indicates the economic activity by measuring the production of goods and services	GVA by NUTS 3 areas at current basic prices; Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2003	Great Britain
Economic productivity	This indicator shows the productive capacity of an area. It is generated from average gross weekly earnings and GVA per head. Both these indicators are indexed to the GB value, and then summed and averaged	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings; GVA by NUTS 3	Nomis - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk ; ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2003	Great Britain
Change in Gross Value Added per head	The change in Gross Value Added (a measure of productivity) per head	GVA by NUTS 3 areas at current basic prices	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	1995-2003	Great Britain
Change in total employment (long-term)	The percentage long term change in the total number of employees (by workplace)	Annual Business Inquiry	Nomis - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk	1998-2004	Great Britain

Economic change score	This score provides an index of the percentage long term change in the total number of employees (by workplace) in relation to the national average	Annual Business Inquiry	Nomis - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk	2004	Great Britain
Proportion of employment in Knowledge-driven production sectors	This workplace based figure provides the proportion of all employed persons working in "Knowledge-driven" sectors: Knowledge driven sectors can be defined as Aerospace (35.3), Electric machinery and optical equipment (30, 32, 33), Printing, publishing, recorded media (22.11-22.22), Chemicals (24), & Energy (11, 23, 40, 41). All figures in brackets are 2003 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. SIC Codes group similar industries together in a nationally recognised coding system	Annual Business Inquiry	Nomis - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk	2004	Great Britain
Proportion of employment in Knowledge-driven sectors	This workplace based figure provides the proportion of all employed persons working in the following "Knowledge-driven" sectors: Aerospace (35.3), Electric machinery and optical equipment (30, 32, 33), Printing, publishing, recorded media (22.11-22.22), Chemicals (24), Energy (11, 23, 40, 41), Telecomms, computer & related services, R&D (72, 73, 64.2, 64.12), Finance, business services (65, 67, 74 (excluding 74.7, 74.82)), Air transport services (62), & Recreational & cultural services (92). All figures in brackets are 2003 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. SIC Codes group similar industries together in a nationally recognised coding system	Annual Business Inquiry	Nomis - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk	2004	Great Britain
Proportion of employment in Knowledge-driven services	This workplace based figure provides the proportion of all employed persons working in the following "Knowledge-driven" services: Telecomms, computer & related services, R&D (72, 73, 64.2, 64.12), Finance, business services (65, 67, 74 (excluding 74.7, 74.82)), Air transport services (62), & Recreational & cultural services (92). All figures in brackets are 2003 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. SIC Codes group similar industries together in a nationally recognised coding system	Annual Business Inquiry	Nomis - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk	2004	Great Britain

Proportion of employment in Public Services sectors	This workplace based figure provides the proportion of all employed persons working in Public Services. The "Public services" sector can be defined as: Public admin/defense (75); Education (80); Health and social work (85). All figures in brackets are 2003 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. SIC Codes group similar industries together in a nationally recognised coding system. SIC Codes group similar industries together in a nationally recognised coding system	Annual Business Inquiry	Nomis - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk	2004	Great Britain
Change in employment in Knowledge-driven sectors	This workplace based figure provides the percentage change in the number of persons working in Knowledge driven sectors. This indicator is unique to LK."Knowledge-driven" sectors can be defined as: Aerospace (35.3), Electric machinery and optical equipment (30, 32, 33), Printing, publishing, recorded media (22.11-22.22), Chemicals (24), Energy (11, 23, 40, 41), Telecomms, computer & related services, R&D (72, 73, 64.2, 64.12), Finance, business services (65, 67, 74 (excluding 74.7, 74.82)), Air transport services (62), & Recreational & cultural services (92). All figures in brackets are 2003 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. SIC Codes group similar industries together in a nationally recognised coding system	Annual Business Inquiry	Nomis - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk	1998-2004	Great Britain
Change in employment in Public services	This workplace based figure provides the percentage change between in the number of persons working in "public services": The public services can be defined as Public admin/defence (75); Education (80); Health and social work (85). All figures in brackets are 2003 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. SIC Codes group similar industries together in a nationally recognised coding system	Annual Business Inquiry	Nomis - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk	1998-2004	Great Britain

Industrial structure score	This workplace based figure provides an index of the proportion of all employed persons working in the following "Knowledge-driven" sectors: Aerospace (35.3), Electric machinery and optical equipment (30, 32, 33), Printing, publishing, recorded media (22.11-22.22), Chemicals (24), Energy (11, 23, 40, 41), Telecomms, computer & related services, R&D (72, 73, 64.2, 64.12), Finance, business services (65, 67, 74 (excluding 74.7, 74.82)), Air transport services (62), & Recreational & cultural services (92). All figures in brackets are 2003 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. SIC Codes group similar industries together in a nationally recognised coding system. This is in relation to the national average, providing an indication of the level of knowledge sector employment relative to the national trend	Annual Business Inquiry	Nomis - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk	2004	Great Britain
Average business size	The average number of employees per business	Annual Business Inquiry	Nomis - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk	2004	Great Britain
Business closure rate	The percentage of businesses that have deregistered for VAT within the last year. This data is derived from annual workplace estimates based on the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR)	Business start-ups and closures: VAT registrations and deregistrations	Small Business Services - http://www.sbs.gov.uk/	2004	Great Britain
Businesses per 000 population	The number of enterprises registered for VAT per 1000 population. This data is derived from annual workplace estimates based on the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR)	Business start-ups and closures: VAT registrations and deregistrations	Small Business Services - http://www.sbs.gov.uk/	2005	Great Britain
Change in total VAT registered business stock (long-term)	Percentage change in the number of enterprises registered for VAT at the start of the year. This is an indicator of the change in the number of business start-ups. It excludes most of the very smallest one-person businesses. This data is derived from annual workplace estimates based on the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR)	Business start-ups and closures: VAT registrations and deregistrations	Small Business Services - http://www.sbs.gov.uk/	1996-2005	Great Britain
New business formation rate	The percentage of businesses that have registered for VAT within the last year. This data is derived from annual workplace estimates based on the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR)	Business start-ups and closures: VAT registrations and deregistrations	Small Business Services - http://www.sbs.gov.uk/	2004	Great Britain
New business survival rate (24 months from 2000)	The proportion of businesses still registered for VAT 24 months after their initial registration. This is based on registrations and deregistrations of VAT-based enterprises, and is calculated from data collected from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR)	Survival rates of VAT registered businesses	Small Business Services - http://www.sbs.gov.uk/	2000-2002	Great Britain

Business enterprise	This is an indicator of the enterprise of businesses within the locality. The higher the score, the more business enterprise in an area. Business enterprise takes into consideration an areas business formation rate, the change of in VAT registered business stock, and new business survival rates. Each one of these 3 indicators was indexed to the GB value (business formation rates and new business survival rates were treble weighted), and then all 3 indices were summed and averaged	Business start-ups and closures: VAT registrations and deregistrations	Small Business Services - http://www.sbs.gov.uk/	2004	Great Britain
Proportion of students gaining 5+ GCSEs (A*-C)	The percentage of 15 years olds achieving 5 or more GCSE's at grades A*-C	Percentage Pass rate GCSE's A*-C	DfES - www.dfes.gov.uk/rdsgateway	2005	England & Wales
Proportion of workforce who have received training in last 13 weeks (workplace based)	This workplace based indicator provides the proportion of full and part-time employees who have received training in the last 13 weeks	Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey	ONS, Sub National Data Service - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2003/2004	Great Britain
Proportion of working age population with NVQ4+ (workplace based)	This workplace based indicator provides the percentage of males aged 16-65 and females aged 16-60, who are qualified to NVQ level 4 (degree-level) or above	Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey	ONS, Sub National Data Service - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2003/2004	Great Britain
Proportion of working population qualified below NVQ 2 (workplace based)	This workplace based indicator provides the percentage of males aged 16-65 and females aged 16-60, who are qualified to NVQ level 1 (GCSE grades D-G) or below. This indicator includes 55% of those who have Other Qualifications	Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey	ONS, Sub National Data Service - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2003/2004	Great Britain
Proportion of working population with NVQ 2 (workplace based)	This workplace based indicator provides the percentage of males aged 16-65 and females aged 16-60, who are qualified to NVQ level 2 (5 GCSE's at grades A*-C). This indicator includes 35% of those who have Other Qualifications and 50% of those with Trade apprenticeships	Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey	ONS, Sub National Data Service - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2003/2004	Great Britain
Proportion of working population with NVQ 3 (workplace based)	This workplace based indicator provides the percentage of males aged 16-65 and females aged 16-60, who are qualified to NVQ level 3 (2 A levels). This indicator includes 10% of those who have Other Qualifications and 50% of those with Trade apprenticeships	Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey	ONS, Sub National Data Service - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2003/2004	Great Britain

Skills and qualifications score GB=100 (workplace based)	This composite presents an index of the qualifications of an areas workforce, relative to the GB value. A higher score indicates a high level of local area qualifications amongst the labour market. Skills and qualifications scores are generated from summing the weighted percentages of an areas workforce qualified below NVQ2, at NVQ2, NVQ3 and NVQ4 and above, with each indicator indexed to the GB value. The sum of these indices are then divided by 4 to gain an overall composite	Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey	ONS, Sub National Data Service - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2003/2004	Great Britain
ILO Unemployment (residence based)	Proportion of people aged 16-59/64 (men/women) who are economically active who are classed as ILO unemployed; Unemployed people without a job who were available to start work within two weeks and had either looked for work in the past four weeks or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained in the next two weeks	Annual Population Survey	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk/	Jan-Dec 2004	Great Britain
Inactivity due to long-term sickness	The proportion of the working age who are economically inactive due to suffering from long-term sickness	Annual Population Survey	Nomis - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk	2004	Great Britain
Incapacity benefits claimants per 000 16+ population	This indicator provides a figure for the number of people receiving incapacity benefits within the area. It is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work and who meet the same contribution conditions as for Sickness Benefit. This indicator provides the figure per 1000 within the working age population in any given area and is therefore comparable across localities	DWP Benefits	Nomis - www.nomisweb.co.uk	'May 2005	Great Britain
Long-term unemployment as a proportion of all unemployment (12 months+)	The proportion of people aged 16-59/64 (men/women) claiming Job Seekers Allowance or National Insurance Credits who have been doing so for 12 months and over. This data is residence based	Claimant counts with rates and proportions	Nomis - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk	April 2006	Great Britain
Claimant count	The proportion of people aged 16-59/64 (men/women) claiming Job Seekers Allowance or National Insurance Credits. The higher the score, the more unemployed in a given area	Claimant count with rates and proportions	Nomis - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk	April 2006	Great Britain
Proportion of 18-25 year olds who are unemployed	The proportion of 18-25 year olds who are claiming unemployment-related benefits	Annual Population Survey	Nomis - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk	Jan-Dec 2004	Great Britain
Labour market score	This residence based indicator provides the proportion of people aged 16-59/64 (men/women) in employment indexed to the national average to provide a comparable figure in relation to the national trend	Annual Population Survey	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk/	2004	Great Britain

Proportion of population aged 0-15	The percentage of the resident population aged 0-15 years old	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2001	Great Britain
Proportion of population aged 16-24	The percentage of the resident population aged 16-24 years old	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk/	2001	Great Britain
Proportion of population aged 25-44	The percentage of the resident population aged 25-44 years old	Midyear population estimates	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2004	Great Britain
Proportion of population aged 45-64	The percentage of the resident population aged 45-64 years old	Midyear population estimates	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2004	Great Britain
Proportion of population aged 65+	The percentage of the resident population aged 65+ years old	Midyear population estimates	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk/	2004	Great Britain
Live births per 1000 residents	The number of live births per 1000 residents	Vital statistics	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk/	2003	Great Britain
Average age	The mean average age of the resident population	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2001	Great Britain
Proportion of population classified as Asian or British Asian	The percentage of people classified as Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi or Other Asian. Classifications are based on Census ethnic groupings	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2001	Great Britain
Proportion of population classified as Black or British Black	The percentage of people classified as Caribbean, African or Other Black. Classifications are based on Census ethnic groupings	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk/	2001	Great Britain
Proportion of population classified as Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	The percentage of people classified as Chinese or Other Ethnic Group. Classifications are based on Census ethnic groupings	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk/	2001	Great Britain
Proportion of population classified as Mixed	The percentage of people classified as White and Black Caribbean, White and Black African, White and Asian or Other Mixed. Classifications are based on Census ethnic groupings	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2001	Great Britain
Proportion of population classified as White	The percentage of people classified as British, Irish or Other White. Classifications are based on Census ethnic groupings	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2001	Great Britain
Proportion of population classified as non-White	The percentage of people classified as White and Black Caribbean, White and Black African, White and Asian, Other Mixed, Caribbean, African, Other Black, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Other Asian, Chinese or Other Ethnic Group. Classifications are based on Census ethnic groupings	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2001	Great Britain
Proportion of residents moved into the area from outside the UK	The proportion of residents who moved into an area from outside the UK	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk/	2001	England & Wales
Proportion of residents moved into the area from within the UK	The proportion of residents who moved into an area from within the UK	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk/	2001	England & Wales

Proportion of residents moved out of the area	The proportion of residents who moved out of the area	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk/	2001	England & Wales
Net migration all (proportion of 2001 pop)	The proportion of the local authority's population migrating to/from other local authorities. A positive figure indicates that relative to an area's population, more people moved into an area than out of an area	Internal migration within the United Kingdom	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2003-2004	England & Wales
Change in resident population	Percentage change in the number of residents within the area	Mid-year Population estimates; Census 1991	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	1991-2004	Great Britain
Proportion of households comprising of married couples with dependent children	The proportion of households comprising of married couples with dependent children	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk/	2001	Great Britain
Proportion of households comprising of married couples with no children	The proportion of households comprising of married couples with no children	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk/	2001	Great Britain
Proportion of lone parent households	The proportion of households that contain lone parents. Lone parents are defined where either the husband or wife and children are not living in the same household as the other parent	Regional trends (39)	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2005	Great Britain
Proportion of one person households	The proportion of households that only contain one person	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2001	Great Britain
Average household size	The mean average number of people living within a household	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2001	Great Britain
Elementary occupations (level 1)	The proportion of the working age population who are employed in elementary occupations (9), based on place of work. The figure in brackets is a Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC) code. SOC codes are nationally recognised occupational groupings designed to capture type of work and the associated skills necessary for the job. This major SOC group includes Elementary occupations in the following areas: Agricultural Occupations; Construction Occupations; Process Plant Occupations; Goods Storage Occupations; Administration; Personal Service; Cleaning Occupations; Security Occupations and Sales Occupations	Annual Population Survey	Nomis - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk	Jan-Dec 2004	Great Britain

Lower skilled occupations (level 2)	<p>The proportion of the working age population who are employed in lower skilled occupations. This is based on SOC groups Administrative & Secretarial (5), Personal Services, Care & Leisure (6), Sales & Customer Services (7), Process & Machine Operatives (8). The figures in brackets are Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC) codes. SOC codes are nationally recognised occupational groupings designed to capture type of work and the associated skills necessary for the job. This major SOC group includes Administrative: Government & Related; Finance; Records; Communications; General administrative; Secretarial and Related Occupations; Professionals, Healthcare & Related Personal Services; Childcare & Related Personal Services; Animal Care Services; Leisure & Travel Service Occupations; Hairdressers and Related Occupations; Housekeeping Occupations and Personal Services Occupations, Sales Assistants and Retail Cashiers; Sales Related Occupations and Customer Service Occupations, Process Operatives; Plant an</p>	Annual Population Survey	Nomis - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk	2004	Great Britain
Skilled technical occupations (level 3)	<p>The proportion of the working age population who are employed in skilled technical occupations. This is based on SOC groups Associate Professionals & Technical (3) and Skilled Trades (4). The figures in brackets are Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC) codes. SOC codes are nationally recognised occupational groupings designed to capture type of work and the associated skills necessary for the job. These major SOC groups include the following occupations Science and Engineering Technicians; Draughtspersons & Building Inspectors; IT Service Delivery Occupations; Health Associate Professionals; Therapists; Social Welfare Associate Professionals; Protective Service Occupations; Artistic and Literary Occupations; Design Associate Professionals; Media Associate Professionals; Sports and Fitness Occupations; Transport Associate Professionals; Legal Associate Professionals; Business & Finance Associate Professionals; Sales & Related Associate Professionals; Conservation Associate Professionals and Publi</p>	Annual Population Survey	Nomis - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk	2004	Great Britain

Manager and professional occupations (level 4)	The proportion of the working age population who are employed in manager and professional occupations based on SOC groups (1) Managers and Senior Officials; (2) Professional occupations, based on place of work. The figures in brackets are Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC) codes. SOC codes are nationally recognised occupational groupings designed to capture type of work and the associated skills necessary for the job. These major SOC groups include the following occupations Corporate & Senior Officials, Production managers, Functional managers Quality and Customer Care, Financial Institutions and Office, Distribution Storage and Retail, Protective Service Officers, Health and Social Services, Farming, Horticulture, Forestry and associated fields, Hospitality & Leisure and Other Service Industries managers; Science Professionals; Engineering; Info & Communication Technology; Health; Teaching; Research; Legal; Business & Statistical; Architects; Town Planners; Surveyors Public Service Profession	Annual Population Survey	Nomis - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk	2004	Great Britain
Knowledge worker score	This residence based figure provides an index of proportion of the working age population who are employed in Knowledge occupations based on SOC groups (1) Managers and Senior Officials; (2) Professional occupations; (3) Associate Professional and Technical occupations, based on place of residence. The figures in brackets are Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC) codes. SOC codes are nationally recognised occupational groupings designed to capture type of work and the associated skills necessary for the job. These major SOC groups include the following occupations Corporate & Senior Officials, Production managers, Functional managers Quality and Customer Care, Financial Institutions and Office, Distribution Storage and Retail, Protective Service Officers, Health and Social Services, Farming, Horticulture, Forestry and associated fields, Hospitality & Leisure and Other Service Industries managers; Science Professionals; Engineering; Info & Communication Technology; Health; Teaching; Research; Legal	Annual Population Survey	Nomis - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk	2004	Great Britain

Average total income	The mean average total income. Total income figures are based on taxable income including all employees; pension recipients and self-employed people. The figures are defined by local authority area and are residence based	Survey of Personal Incomes (SPI)	HM Revenue and Customs	2003-2004	Great Britain
Average house prices	The mean average house price over a 3 month period	Property prices, Land Registry	Land Registry - www.landregistry.gov.uk	July-September 2005	England & Wales
Proportion of all households with 2+ cars	The proportion of households with 2 or more cars	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2001	Great Britain
Average number of rooms per household	The average number of rooms per household - as measured by the Census. Rooms include living rooms, bedroom, kitchens, utility rooms and studies but not bathrooms or storage rooms	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2001	Great Britain
Change in total income	The percentage change in the mean average total income. Total income figures are based on taxable income including all employees; pension recipients and self-employed people. The figures are defined by local authority area and are residence based	Survey of Personal Incomes (SPI)	HM Revenue and Customs	1999/00 - 2003/04	Great Britain
Prosperity score	The mean average total income indexed to the national average. Total income figures are based on taxable income including all employees; pension recipients and self-employed people. The figures are defined by local authority area and are residence based	Survey of Personal Incomes (SPI)	HM Revenue and Customs	2003-2004	Great Britain
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004: average of SOA scores	The Index of Multiple Deprivation; average SOA score provides a weighted average figure for the levels of deprivation in a given area. The IMD consists of 7 separate weighted 'domain' indices (Education 13.5%, Employment 22.5%, Crime 9.3%, Health 13.5%, Housing 9.3% & Income 22.5% Living Environment 9.3%). The higher the rank figure, the higher the deprivation level. Super Output Areas (SOA's) are statistically standard areas with varying numbers per ward (usually around 15 SOA's per ward). They allow standard comparison between areas based on number of households	Indices of Deprivation for SOA's in England	Office for the Deputy Prime Minister - www.odpm.gov.uk	2004	England
Indices of Deprivation, Crime Domain, Average SOA score	The Crime domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is based on the following indicators: burglary; theft; criminal damage; violence. Super Output Areas (SOA's) are statistically standard areas with varying numbers per ward (usually around 15 SOA's per ward). They allow standard comparison between areas based on number of households	Indices of Deprivation for SOA's in England	ONS, Neighbourhood Statistics - http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/	2004	England

Indices of Deprivation, Education Domain, Average SOA score	The Education domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is based on the following indicators: it is based on two sub domains one covering children and young people including average points score of children at Key Stage 2; KS3; KS4; proportion of young people not staying on in school; proportion of those aged under 21 not entering HE; secondary school absence rate. The second sub domain covers skills including the proportion of working age adults (aged 25-54) in the area with no or low qualifications. Ward scores are calculated by combining the indicators using factor analysis, and the district level score presented here is an average of these ward scores, after each district is population weighted. Super Output Areas (SOA's) are statistically standard areas with varying numbers per ward (usually around 15 SOA's per ward). They allow standard comparison between areas based on number of households	Indices of Deprivation for SOA's in England	Office for the Deputy Prime Minister - www.odpm.gov.uk	2004	England
Indices of Deprivation, Employment Domain, Average SOA score	The Employment domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is based on the following indicators: unemployment claimant count of women 18-59 and men aged 18-64, incapacity Benefit claimants; severe Disablement Allowance claimants; participation in New Deal for 18-24 year olds (not captured in the claimant count); participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not included in the claimant count; participation in New Deal for lone parents aged 18 and over. Super Output Areas (SOA's) are statistically standard areas with varying numbers per ward (usually around 15 SOA's per ward). They allow standard comparison between areas based on number of households	Indices of Deprivation for SOA's in England	Office for the Deputy Prime Minister - www.odpm.gov.uk	2004	England
Indices of Deprivation, Environment Domain, Average SOA score	The Environment domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is based on the following indicators: this indicator includes two sub domains, the first " the indoors living environment" includes social and private housing in poor condition; houses without central heating. The second sub domain " the outdoors living environment" includes air quality and road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists. Super Output Areas (SOA's) are statistically standard areas with varying numbers per ward (usually around 15 SOA's per ward). They allow standard comparison between areas based on number of households	Indices of Deprivation for SOA's in England	ODPM- www.odpm.gov.uk	2004	England

Indices of Deprivation, Health Domain, Average SOA score	The Health domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is based on the following indicators: years of potential life lost; comparative illness and disability ratio; measures of emergency admissions to hospital; adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders. Super Output Areas (SOA's) are statistically standard areas with varying numbers per ward (usually around 15 SOA's per ward). They allow standard comparison between areas based on number of households	Indices of Deprivation for SOA's in England	Office for the Deputy Prime Minister - www.odpm.gov.uk	2004	England
Indices of Deprivation, Housing & Services Domain, Average SOA score	The Housing domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is based on the following indicators: this indicator is based on two sub domains, the first "wider barriers" includes, housing overcrowding; households where a decision on their application under the homeless provision have been made; difficulty of Access to owner occupation. The second sub domain " geographical barriers" includes road distance to GP premises; road distance to a supermarket or convenience store; road distance to a primary school; road distance to a post office. Super Output Areas (SOA's) are statistically standard areas with varying numbers per ward (usually around 15 SOA's per ward). They allow standard comparison between areas based on number of households	Indices of Deprivation for SOA's in England	Office for the Deputy Prime Minister - www.odpm.gov.uk	2004	England
Indices of Deprivation, Income Domain, Average SOA score	The Income domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is based on the following indicators: adults and children in Income Support households; adults and children in income based job seekers allowance households; adults and children in working families tax credit households whose income is below 60% before cost of housing; adults and children in Disabled Person's Tax Credit households whose income is below 60% of median before housing costs; National Asylum Support Service supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence only and accommodation support. This indicator shows the actual number of people experiencing income deprivation. Super Output Areas (SOA's) are statistically standard areas with varying numbers per ward (usually around 15 SOA's per ward). They allow standard comparison between areas based on number of households	Indices of Deprivation for SOA's in England	Office for the Deputy Prime Minister - www.odpm.gov.uk	2004	England

Inequality (range of IMD ranks)	This indicator is a measure of inequality and shows the range between all the Super Output Areas within each district. The higher the score, the more inequality within the area. Super Output Areas (SOA's) are statistically standard areas with varying numbers per ward (usually around 15 SOA's per ward). They allow standard comparison between areas based on number of households	Indices of Deprivation for SOA's in England	Office for the Deputy Prime Minister - www.odpm.gov.uk	2004	England
Inequality score	The indicator provides an index of the inequality score to the national average. This indicator is a measure of inequality and shows the range between all the Super Output Areas within each district. The higher the score, the more inequality within the area. Super Output Areas (SOA's) are statistically standard areas with varying numbers per ward (usually around 15 SOA's per ward). They allow standard comparison between areas based on number of households. By indexing the score to the national average, the relative level of inequality can be analysed in relation to the national trend	Indices of Deprivation for SOA's in England	Office for the Deputy Prime Minister - www.odpm.gov.uk	2004	England
Average life expectancy	The average life expectancy at birth, of all residents	Life expectancy at birth (years) and rank order for Great Britain	ONS http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2002-2004	Great Britain
Cancer mortality rate	The mortality rates from cancer per 100,000 people aged under 75 years within the area	Neighbourhood Renewal	Neighbourhood Renewal - www.neighbourhood.gov.uk	2002/04	England
Circulatory disease mortality rate	The mortality rates from heart disease and stroke and related diseases per 100,000 people aged under 75 within the area	Neighbourhood Renewal	Neighbourhood Renewal - www.neighbourhood.gov.uk	2002/04	England
Infant mortality rate	Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	Regional Trends (39)	Department for Health - www.doh.gov.uk	2004	England and Wales
Proportion of residents who are obese	The proportion of residents who are obese, which can be defined as having a Body Mass Index of over 30. Please refer to the quality section as this data should be used as a guide only	Synthetic Health Indicators for Health Lifestyle Behaviours	Neighbourhood Statistics - www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/	2000/02	England
Proportion of residents who smoke	The proportion of the population who smoke. Please refer to the quality section as this data should be used as a guide only	Synthetic Health Indicators for Health Lifestyle Behaviours	Neighbourhood Statistics - www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/	2000/02	England

Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR)	The Standardised Mortality Ratio compares overall mortality in a locality with that for the UK as a whole. The ratio expresses the number of deaths in a locality as a percentage of the hypothetical number that would have occurred if the local population had experienced the sex/age specific rates of the UK in that year. The lower the figure, the lower the relative mortality	Vital statistics	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2005	Great Britain
Health score	The health score provides an index of the average life expectancy at birth, of all residents in relation to the national average. This provides a figure of relative life expectancy within the national context	Life expectancy at birth (years) and rank order for Great Britain	ONS http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2002-2004	Great Britain
Dwelling burglaries per 000 residents	Burglaries to any dwelling, such as house, flat, caravan or hostel, per 1,000 residents within the locality	British Crime Survey	Home Office - http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pub	2004/2005	England & Wales
Total offences per 000 population	The total number of offences per 1,000 resident population. Total offences include theft from vehicles; dwelling burglary; robberies; sexual offences and violent offences	British Crime Survey	Home Office - http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pub	2004/2005	England & Wales
Vehicle crimes per 000 population	Theft from/of a motor vehicle, per 1,000 households within the locality	British Crime Survey	Home Office - http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pub	2004/2005	England & Wales
Violent crimes per 000 population	Violence against the person, sexual offences and robberies, per 1,000 households within the locality	British Crime Survey	Home Office - http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pub	2004/2005	England & Wales
Change in total offences per 000 population	The percentage change in the total number of offences per 1,000 resident population. Total offences include theft from vehicles; dwelling burglary; robberies; sexual offences and violent offences	British Crime Survey	Home Office - http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pub	1999-2005	England & Wales
Crime score	This indicator provides an index of the total number of offences per 1,000 resident population. Total offences include theft from vehicles; dwelling burglary; robberies; sexual offences and violent offences. The index is to the GB average, providing a figure which is relative to the national trend	British Crime Survey	Home Office - http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pub	2005	England & Wales
Average house prices	The mean average house price over a 3 month period	Property prices, Land Registry	Land Registry - www.landreg.gov.uk	Jan-March 2006	England & Wales
Percentage of Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent	The percentage of all local authority owned properties which are declared non-decent. Non-decent is based on a government standard of housing including state of repair, facilities and services, thermal comfort	2004/05 Local Authority Performance Indicators in England BVPI 91	Audit Commission - http://www.auditcommission.gov	2004/05	England
Proportion of households in owner-occupied properties	The proportion of households in owner-occupied properties	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2001	Great Britain

Proportion of households in rented occupation	The proportion of households in rented properties	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk/	2001	Great Britain
Proportion of houses sold	The proportion of all households which have been sold over the past year	Property prices, Land Registry	Land Registry - www.landreg.gov.uk	October 2004-September 2005	England & Wales
Change in average house price	Percentage change in the mean average house price	Property prices	Land Registry - www.landreg.gov.uk	Jan-March 1999-2005	England & Wales
Change in affordability	This indicator provides the percentage change in housing affordability over time. Property prices are an overall average of property prices covering detached; semi-detached; terraced and flats/maisonettes in a local authority area. The average house price is an average taken over four quarterly house price data releases between April 2004 and March 2005. A proportion of the figures used for the affordability index are either from a sample of less than 30 or their coefficient of variation exceeds 5%. Note that the Great Britain average does not equal 100 as it is a weighted average and not an actual value. The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) replaces the New Earnings Survey (NES) as a more robust workplace and residence based dataset. The survey samples 1 in 100 jobs registered in the Inland Revenue's PAYE scheme. The earnings data is based on the 2004 survey	Property Prices; Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	Land Registry - www.landreg.gov.uk	1999-2006	England & Wales
Affordability index GB=100	Property prices are an overall average of property prices covering detached; semi-detached; terraced and flats/maisonettes in a local authority area. The average house price is an average taken over four quarterly house price data releases between April 2004 and March 2005. A proportion of the figures used for the affordability index are either from a sample of less than 30 or their coefficient of variation exceeds 5%. Note that the Great Britain average does not equal 100 as it is a weighted average and not an actual value. The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) replaces the New Earnings Survey (NES) as a more robust workplace and residence based dataset. The survey samples 1 in 100 jobs registered in the Inland Revenue's PAYE scheme. The earnings data is based on the 2004 survey	Property Prices; Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	Land Registry - http://www.landreg.gov.uk/ppr/ ; National Statistics - www.statistics.gov.uk	2006	England & Wales

Industrial floorspace as a proportion of all commercial & industrial floorspace	The proportion of all commercial & industrial floorspace, that is used by the industrial sector (including warehouses and factories)	Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics	ODPM - http://www.odpm.gov.uk	2005	England & Wales
Office floorspace as a proportion of all commercial & industrial floorspace	The proportion of all commercial & industrial floorspace, that is taken up by offices (including 'purpose-built office buildings, offices over shops, light storage and light industrial activities')	Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics	ODPM - http://www.odpm.gov.uk	2005	England & Wales
Proportion of total area that is derelict land & buildings	Proportion of total area that is derelict land and buildings, as measured by local authority returns	Previously Developed Land Survey	National Land Use Database - http://www.nlud.org.u	2005	England
Retail floorspace as a proportion of all commercial & industrial floorspace	The proportion of all commercial & industrial floorspace, which is used by the retail sector (including premises such as shops, banks and post offices)	Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics	ODPM - http://www.odpm.gov.uk	2005	England & Wales
Change in commercial & industrial floorspace (long-term)	The change in commercial (all bulk) floorspace	Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics	ODPM - http://www.odpm.gov.uk	1999-2005	England
Change in Industrial floorspace (long-term)	Percentage change in the area of floorspace used in the industrial sector. Industrial sector floorspace includes warehouses and factories	Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics	ODPM - http://www.odpm.gov.uk	1999-2005	England
Change in Office floorspace (long-term)	Percentage change in the area of floorspace used by offices	Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics	ODPM - http://www.odpm.gov.uk	1999-2005	England
Change in Retail floorspace (long-term)	Percentage of long-term change in the area of floorspace used by retail	Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics	ODPM - http://www.odpm.gov.uk	1999-2005	England
Business Rateable Value (£000)	The rateable value of a commercial property is based on the annual rent that would be obtained from that property on the open market at the valuation date	Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics	ODPM - http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm	2005	England & Wales
Commercial and industrial floorspace score	This score provides an index of the percentage change in the area of floor space used in the commercial sector. Commercial floor space is defined as all floor space used for non-domestic purposes including retail, office and industrial activities. This provides a score showing the change in floor space in relation to the national floor space change	Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics	ODPM - http://www.odpm.gov.uk	2005	England & Wales
Proportion of persons travelling to work by car (by residence)	The proportion of the resident population aged between 16 and 74 who travel to work either by driving a car or van, or as a passenger in a car or van	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk/	2001	Great Britain

Proportion of persons travelling to work by public transport (by residence)	The proportion of the resident population aged between 16 and 74 who travel to work by using the Underground, (metro, light rail or Tram), Train, Bus, Mini Bus or Coach. This data is based on place of residence	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk/	2001	Great Britain
Proportion of persons travelling to work on foot or by bicycle (by residence)	The proportion of the resident population aged between 16 and 74 who either cycle or walk to work	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk/	2001	Great Britain
Net Commuting, GB=100	This is an indicator of the ratio of people who work in an area and the working age population. This was calculated by dividing the number of people who work in an area, by the total working age population. The calculation was then indexed to the GB value to give a relative score	2001 Census	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk	2001	England & Wales
Jobs taken by in-commuters	The proportion of jobs in the area filled by people who travel into the area to work each day from outside the district boundary	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk/	2001	England & Wales
Journeys per sq km	The number of journeys taken daily in the area as a proportion of the total land area	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk/	2001	England & Wales
Residents who work elsewhere	The proportion of residents who work outside their district	Census 2001	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk/	2001	England & Wales
Connectivity Score GB=100	The connectivity index is based on proximity to and presence of airports; number of rail stations (excluding the underground); ports and motorway junctions. The resulting figure provides an indication of the areas connectivity, with figures over 100 indicating a higher than average level of connectivity	AA	AA	2005	Great Britain
Proportion of students gaining 5+ GCSEs (A*-C)	The percentage of 15 years olds achieving 5 or more GCSE's at grades A*-C	Percentage Pass rate GCSE's A*-C	DfES - www.dfes.gov.uk/rdsgateway	2005	England & Wales
Proportion of household waste recycled	This indicator provides an estimate of the proportion of household waste collected that is recycled, and is based on local authority returns to the Audit Commission. This is BVPI 82	2004/05 Local Authority Performance Indicators in England BVPI 82	Audit Commission - http://www.audit-commission.gov	2004/05	England
Access to services	This indicator is a composite based on the indexes of the following: households who are a short distance from a public internet access point; supermarket; secondary school; primary school; post office; petrol station; library; jobcentre; doctors; bank/building society; cashpoint. The higher the figure, the higher the service provision in comparison to other areas	Rural Services Survey	Countryside Agency - www.countryside.gov.uk	2005	England

Comprehensive Performance Assessment	The Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA) is a score showing how well a council delivers its services and how well that council is run. The CPA consists of a combination of 42 BVPI's covering the following service areas; Community Housing, Housing Management, Libraries and leisure, People, Financial Administration, Transport and Waste. The raw data for an area on each BVPI is turned into an average percentile for the broad service area. These average percentiles are then accumulated, together with a 'council ability' score, to give an overall council score. The scores range from 1-5 (excellent to weak). The data collection and the calculations are both conducted by the Audit Commission	CPA score by LA authority	Audit Commission - http://www.audit-commission.gov	2004	England
Local services	This composite provides an indication of the quality of local public services. Local Services considers the proportion of students gaining 5+ GCSEs (A*-C), proportion of household waste recycled, and the Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA) score of each area. District councils were given the CPA score of their respective county council. Each one of these 3 indicators was indexed to the GB Average, and then all 3 indices were summed and averaged. The higher the score, the more services available in the area	Key DfES Statistics for Local Education Authorities; GCSE/GNVQ and GCE A, AS, AVCE and Advanced GNVQ Results [Wales]; Scottish GCSE data ordered from Qualifications and School Leavers Statistics unit; 2003/04 Local Authority Performance Indicators	DfES - http://www.dfes.gov.uk/statistics/ ; Welsh Assembly - http://www.wales.gov.uk ; Scottish Executive, Audit Commission CPA and BVPI data	2004	England
National Heritage sites per 000 sq km	National heritage sites include those from English Heritage, the National Trust, Historic Scotland and the Georgian Group	Treasures of Britain; Regional Trends 2002 edition	AA Publishing; ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk/	2002	Great Britain
Cultural Amenities per 0000 resident population GB=100	This indicator provides an index of GB=100 for the density of cultural amenities per 10,000 residents. Cultural amenities consist of cinema seats, theatres and libraries in 2002. The higher the figure, the more cultural amenities per 10,000 resident	BFI Film & Television Handbook 2003; UK Theatres Online	BFI; UK Theatres Online - http://www.uktheatresonline	2002	Great Britain
Proportion of employment in Hotels & Restaurants sectors (residence based)	This residence based figure provides the proportion of employment in Hotels & Restaurants sectors	Census 2001	Neighbourhood Statistics - http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk	2001	Great Britain
Listed Buildings per 000 sq km	The number of listed buildings (all grades 1, 2*, 2 and other) per 1000 square kilometres	Visions of Britain	National Heritage - www.heritage.gov.uk	2004	England

Café Culture	The number of cafes (including Café Nero, Starbucks and Pret and Manger) within the locality	Store Locations records	Starbucks, Café Nero and Pret a Manger	July 2004	Great Britain
Local Amenities	The relative provision of amenities such as cinemas in 2002, theatres in 2002, libraries in 2004, heritage sites in 2001, and hotels and restaurants in 2001. Local Amenities considers national heritage sites per 1000 sq km, cultural amenities per 1000 sq km and the proportion of employment in hotels and restaurants weighted by Cafe Culture, 2004 (counts of national cafe chains across the country). Each one of these 3 indicators was indexed to the GB Average, and then all 3 indices were summed and averaged. The higher the score, the more amenities in the area	Treasures of Britain; BFI Film & Television Handbook 2003; UK Theatres Online; DfEE; Annual Business Inquiry	AA Publishing; BFI; UK Theatres Online - http://www.uktheatresonline.co.uk/ ; Nomis - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk	2002	Great Britain
Air quality (IMD 2004 environment domain underlying indicator)	This indicator is used with other indicators within the final living environment domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004. The score provides a weighted average of the scores for all the SOA's within the area. A result of 1 indicates the national average air quality score. Figures above 1 indicate a poorer air quality and vice versa for figures below 1. The score is based on a weighted average of SOA scores based on results of four types of air pollution including nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, particles and benzene.	Indices of Deprivation and Classifications	Neighborhood Statistics - www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/	2001	England
Average weather	The average weather indicator combines an areas average annual hours per day of sunshine, annual mean temperature (Deg C) and annual precipitation (mm). The highest scoring areas would be more likely to have less precipitation, more hours of sunshine and have the warmest temperatures	MET Office	MET Office - www.met.gov.uk	2002	Great Britain
Natural Beauty (access & contiguity), GB=100	This indicator provides a measure of the natural beauty in a given area. It consists of the following datasets; Hectares per square kilometre of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty & Heritage coasts, and presence/absence per square kilometre of Forests & National Parks (All designated by the Countryside Commission). The higher the score, the more natural beauty in a given area	Countryside Commission Designated Areas	Countryside Information System - http://www.cis-we	1999	England
Tranquillity	This is a measure of the tranquillity of an area based on the population density. The higher the score, the more tranquil an area is in terms of population density	Population estimates; Regional Trends	ONS - http://www.statistics.gov.uk/	2003	Great Britain

Natural environment	Natural environment indicates the quality of an areas physical environment. The composite is developed by first combining Natural Beauty per sq km, Tranquillity and Average weather. The resulting index is weighted by the proportion of area which is greenspace, Green flag awards and air quality. The higher the score, the higher the quality of the natural environment	Countryside Commission Designated Areas; Census; GreenFlag awards	Countryside Information System - http://www.cis-we	2005	England
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