



Coventry City Council

January  
2017

# Council Plan

half year performance report

2016-17



Coventry City Council

[www.coventry.gov.uk/performance/](http://www.coventry.gov.uk/performance/)

## Overview

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### Council Plan

Council Plan 2016–2024

## Coventry: A Top Ten City

### Globally connected

Promoting the growth of a sustainable Coventry economy

Supporting businesses to grow	Creating the infrastructure
Developing the city centre	Raising the profile of Coventry
Helping local people into jobs	Reducing the impact of poverty
Supply, choice & quality of housing	Arts, sports & cultural opportunities

### Locally committed

Improving the quality of life for Coventry people

Create an attractive, cleaner & greener city	Make communities safer
Improving educational outcomes	Improve health and wellbeing
Protecting our most vulnerable people	Reducing health inequalities

### Delivering our priorities

with fewer resources






Making the most of our assets	Active communities & empowered citizens
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### Indicators

The Council uses a number of indicators agreed with managers to show progress made towards its priorities. This is supported by a wider basket of measures such as equality and perception measures that help explain the trends and story behind the headlines. Where possible, indicators are selected from key strategies and aligned to directorate priorities. Core indicators are shown in **bold** text.

### Abbreviations & symbols used

SN = Statistical neighbours (similar authorities)  
 WMCA = West Midlands Combined Authority area  
 WMR = West Midlands Region

Symbol	Progress	Target
	Progress made towards the target (right direction).	On-target
	Moving away from target (wrong direction).	Off-target
	Progress is similar or unchanged (or statistically insignificant).	–
	Can't say – no clear direction of travel. (E.g. in cases where we are encouraging increased reporting so measured figures will rise but outcome is not desirable.)	–
	Not available – no updated data	Not applicable – no target set



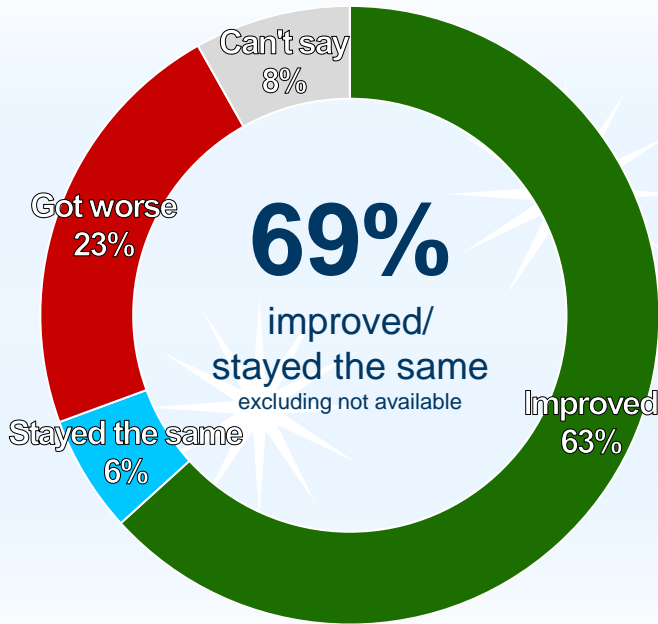
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# Executive summary

Overall performance

Coventry: A Top Ten City



**At half-year, we can report on performance for 49 of the 67 indicators in the Council Plan.**

Of these, we made progress or maintained performance in 34 indicators (69% of indicators); and 11 indicators got worse (23%). There are four indicators where we “can’t say” if we made progress or not. We are unable to report on the remaining 18 indicators because data is not available. This is as expected at a half-year report because some indicators are updated annually.



improved | stayed the same | got worse | can't say | not available

## Globally connected: promoting the growth of a sustainable Coventry economy

### Globally connected



**The number of active enterprises in the city is growing.** We are closing the gap to other areas. However, alongside this the Council is becoming more reliant on income from business rates and growth in this income does not currently match the rate of growth for enterprises; to do this requires a greater diversity of business within the city.



**City centre footfall overall has decreased, in line with national trends.** However, there has been an increase in footfall in the evenings, which is likely due to improved restaurant offering.



**There are fewer people claiming jobseekers allowance.** The gap in job seekers allowance claimant rate between the most affluent wards in the city and the most deprived has closed in recent years and is lower than similar areas.



**The employment rate and median annual pay have increased in the city.** Recently there has been a larger than average increase in female pay but there remains a gender pay gap in the city. This is closing in line with national trends but still larger than other areas; regional trends suggest this is due to higher pay in the male-dominated automotive / engineering sectors.



**Our Council tax base has risen, in part due to changes in Council tax support bringing us more in line with other local authorities.** Our growth in income is still lower than other areas; and our local plan outlines the strategy for additional homes to be built in the city, which will increase income through Council tax.



## Locally committed: improving the quality of life for Coventry people

### Locally committed



**Crime rates have risen recently.** This is the case across the West Midlands police force area.



**The number of primary schools rated good or outstanding has risen and is above national average for the first time.** For secondary schools, we are continuing to improve but are still below similar areas and the national average.



**Repeat referrals to children's social care have shown a recent reduction.** However, there is still a long way to go to reach our targets. More looked after children have stable placements.



**More adults are using social care are receiving self-directed support.** This is now similar to national average.



**Rates of fly tipping have increased nationally and this is still a problem in the city.** The rate of household waste recycled and composted is recovering but remain below other areas.



**There are now more adults participating in recommended levels of physical activity.** It is above national average and continues to increase.



**Longer term trends suggest conceptions to girls aged under 18 have reduced.** The city continues to close the gap with the national average.



**Children achieving a good level of development at age five have improved more slowly than the national average.** However, the gap between most affluent and most deprived areas of the city has narrowed slightly.



## Delivering our priorities with fewer resources

### Delivering our priorities with fewer resources



**Carbon dioxide emissions from our operations continue to decrease.** We have already reached the target set for 2020.



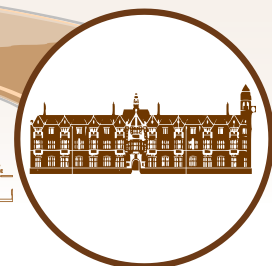
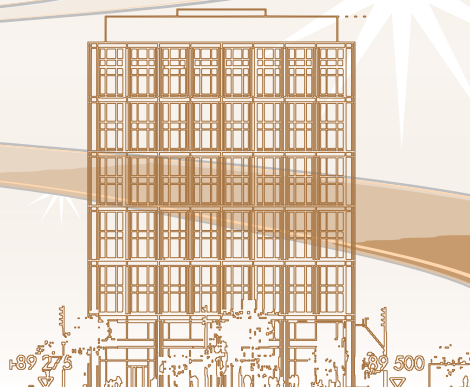
**One Friargate, the Council's new £40million new office is around a year from completion.** The new building will help the Council save £800,000 a year compared to the current Council buildings – as well as kick-start the development of the Friargate business quarter.



**The number of transactions conducted online is increasing and on target to hit end of year targets.** However, this is not currently resulting in a decrease in the number of face-to-face and telephone contacts.



**Sickness absence has decreased.** We are on track towards our more stringent sickness absence target of eight days per full-time equivalent.



## Supporting businesses to grow

### Trends

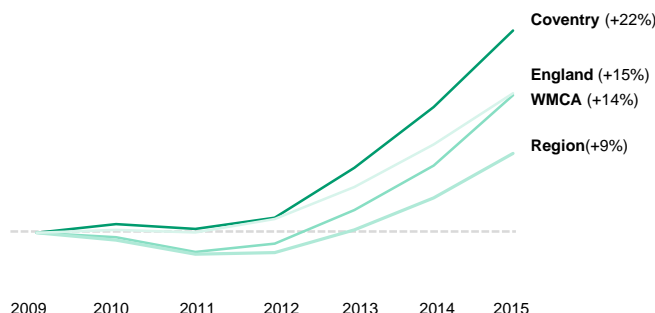
Coventry still has a relatively low business stock compared to its population size but the growth in active enterprises has been greater than the national and regional average since 2012.

The latest data, for 2015, suggests that there were 10,520 active enterprises in Coventry, an increase of 7.3% (715 enterprises) from the previous year. However expressed as a rate per 10,000 population aged 16+, Coventry still trails other places at 379, compared to 409 in the WMCA, 602 in Warwickshire, and 529 for England.

According to the latest Quarterly Economic Survey conducted by the Coventry and Warwickshire Chamber of Commerce, the uncertainty resulting from the Brexit vote to leave the European Union has dampened business confidence. However, overall, businesses remain optimistic about their future prospects with more companies expecting a growth in turnover than not.

### Changes in active enterprises 2009-2015

Coventry's growth in active enterprises is greater than regionally or nationally.



Source: Office for National Statistics business demography

### Actions

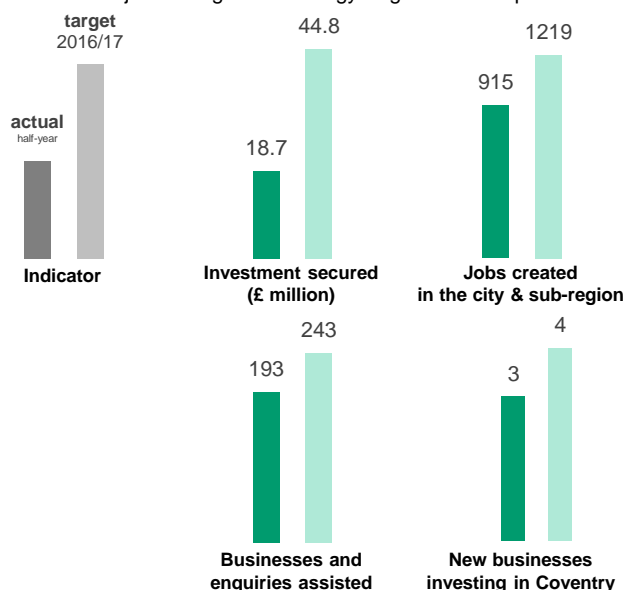
In April to September 2016, the Council worked with 193 businesses to help them grow and develop. This work has contributed to over £18 million of business investment and the creation of 915 jobs.

The Council has supported partnerships resulting in significant foreign direct investment including £5m in Cadcam Automotive from China Red Sun Group and links with the Olofstrom region of Sweden, which has resulted in Techtank, a cluster of over 20 advanced industrial and technology companies, setting up an office in Coventry.

The Council have been successful attracting European Regional Development Funds (ERDF) to help businesses in Coventry and Warwickshire looking to invest in capital equipment and create jobs. So far, this has resulted in a successful application to the Coventry Investment Fund and four grants of £170k awarded, attracting £1.6m of private investment and creating 412 jobs.

### Supporting businesses to grow

Progress towards jobs and growth strategy targets as of September 2016



### Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators	Progress	Target	Status
Gross value added (£ per head)	£21,382 2014	N/A	£19,778 WMCA 2014	£26,003 Warwickshire 2014	£25,367 England 2014	N/A
Change in business rates tax base (index from 2002 base)	32.74 2013/14	32.30 2014/15	30.79 CIPFA 2014/15	42.89 England 2014/15	N/A	N/A
Business rates collectable value and collection rate	£300.0m 97.8% 2015/16	£300.0m 55.38% Apr-Sep 2016	N/A	N/A	£297.5+	✓
Active enterprises (per 10,000 and enterprises)	362 (9,805) 2014	379 (10,520) 2015	409 WMCA 2015	602 Warwickshire 2015	529 England 2015	✓



# Creating the infrastructure

## Trends

The improvements to the city’s performance in composite measures demonstrate that the Council’s effort in providing leadership for the city to grow and thrive is having an effect. In the *Good growth for cities 2016* report published in November 2016 by PwC / Demos, Coventry is in eighth place out of 42 UK cities after Oxford, Reading, Edinburgh, Southampton, Bristol, Cambridge and Milton Keynes. This making Coventry the highest-performing city in the West Midlands in 2013-2015. The good growth report attempts to measure “economic performance from the point of view of the public”, moving from “a narrow focus on gross value added (GVA) to a more holistic measure” by looking at factors such as work-life balance and entrepreneurship. Compared to previous report, for 2012-2014, Coventry saw the third highest rate of improvement, after London and Swindon.

## Good growth for cities

Cities showing the biggest increase in index score in 2012-14 to 2013-15

London boroughs	+0.21	Achieved through a significant reduction in unemployment
Swindon	+0.19	Very low unemployment in 2015 compared to 2012
Coventry	+0.18	Very low unemployment in 2015 compared to 2012
Doncaster	+0.17	Fall in unemployment and big increase in new businesses
Wakefield & Castleford	+0.17	Fall in unemployment and big increase in new businesses

Source: PwC / Demos Good growth for cities 2016

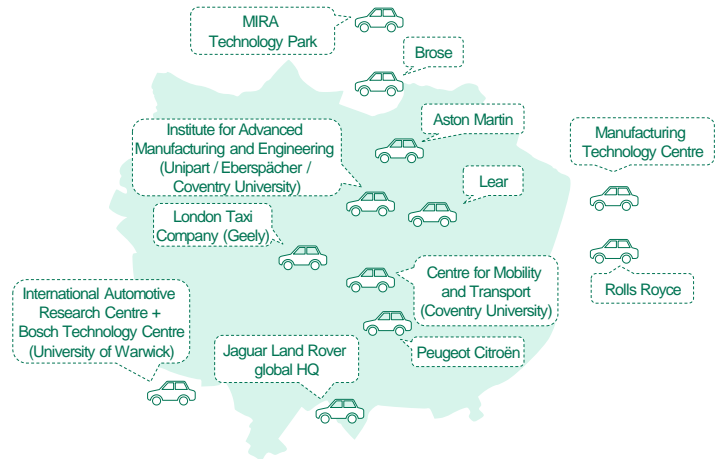
## Actions

The Innovative Coventry programme is supporting the implementation of crucial infrastructure work to ensure the city remains on a level playing field with other major cities in the UK and Europe. This includes:

- a superfast broadband connection voucher scheme which has helped over 1,500 SMEs to upgrade their internet connections;
- a European funded research programme (ESPON) bid with Coventry University looking at how Councils can help promote economic growth;
- a European Union Horizon 2020 programme looking at sustainable transport measures;
- a number of European Structural Investment Fund (ESIF) funded programmes to provide grants for new innovative products; encourage knowledge transfer and collaboration; help SMEs become more competitive; and identify supply chain opportunities; and
- a workplace wellbeing programme to improve productivity.

## Coventry’s automotive supply chain

The Council plays a key role in creating the infrastructure for businesses to grow and thrive and attracting further investment into the city. This has transformed the city into a centre for advanced manufacturing and engineering. An example is the city’s automotive supply chain – the city is home to automotive design and engineering; research and development; and manufacturing of vehicle components.



## Developing the city centre

### Trends

Since 2011, the Council has delivered over £33m in public realm improvements in the city centre, funded from the European Union's Regional Development Fund, the Local Growth Deal grant, and as well as private and other investment. This has improved the route between Coventry University campus and the city centre, Far Gosford Street, Lidice Place, Belgrade Plaza, and Whittle Arch. The improvements have led to private investment, for instance, the transformation of Cathedral Lanes at Broadgate Square into a vibrant restaurant quarter.

Nationally, footfall in city centres is declining. In April to September 2016, Coventry city centre footfall fell by 2.4% compared to the same period last year, which compares to a decline of 2.2% nationally. The twelve-month figure for October 2015 to September 2016 inclusive suggest that Coventry is a bit more resilient, with city centre footfall declining by 0.8% compared to 2.2% nationally. The improved restaurant and entertainment offer in the city centre have helped increase footfall by 11% in the evening in the six months to September 2016 compared to the same period last year. There are no national comparators available for evening footfall.

### Public realm works

Since 2011...



16.5 ha

city centre brownfield land regenerated



£31.7m

additional (external) public sector investment



£2.3m

private sector investment

### City centre footfall trends

April to September 2016



Overall



2.4%



Evening only



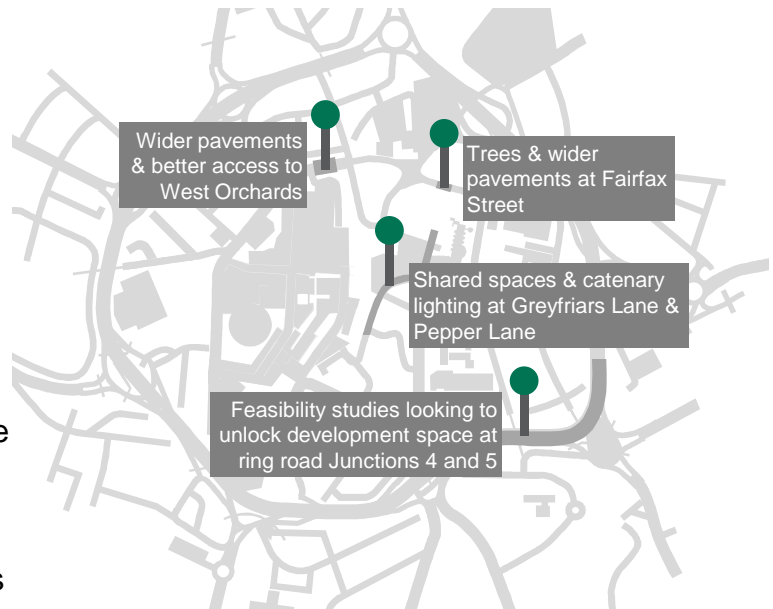
11%

### Actions

In October, the Council agreed a Phase 4 programme of works using £1.9m in Local Growth Deal funds from the Coventry and Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership. This will transform Greyfriars Lane and Pepper Lane and relocating the Coventry Cross; improve links to the Cathedral; create space for outdoor seating at Fairfax Street; fund feasibility studies at Junction 4 and 5 of the ring road; increase public art pieces in the city centre; and improve access to West Orchards.

The public realm work is enabling a range of new schemes across the city centre including Phase 2 redevelopments at Cathedral Lanes; a mixed-use schemes at the Hawkins building (former Co-op store); the new city centre leisure park; the development of the university; as well as student schemes at Belgrade Plaza, old Royal Mail sorting office, Parkside and Millennium View. Ultimately, this will enhance the viability for investors to redevelop City Centre South to produce a step change in the city centre retail, leisure and entertainment offer.

### Phase 4 public realm improvements



### Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators	Progress	Target	Status
City centre footfall (year-on-year % change)	+1.3% 2015/16	-2.4% Apr-Sep 2016	-2.2% UK index Apr-Sep 2016		N/A	



# Raising the profile of Coventry

## Trends

The Council want the city to be a place where businesses to choose to relocate; where there are developed economic, business and trade links with other cities; and a place seen as a visitor destination and centre for arts & culture; sports & leisure; music & events.

The Council and partners are working on a number of big development schemes across the city to shape the city's growth. These include works at Whitley to assist with the Jaguar Land Rover development; the new Friargate business district; and the city centre water park.

In November, the Council, university and cathedral jointly hosted RISING 16, the second annual gathering of the RISING Global Peace Forum. The forum examined "the ripple effect" of responding to conflict, whether with action or inaction, bringing together political, faith and community leaders; peace builders; diplomats; academics; the media; and members of the public in the common cause of provoking peace.

In November, Grant Thornton, an accountancy company, introduced the Vibrant Economy Index, a way to measure success beyond financial returns and takes into account the wellbeing of society and everybody's ability to thrive. In the inaugural release, Coventry ranked 163<sup>rd</sup> place overall, out of 324 local authority areas. It ranks better on 'prosperity' (62<sup>nd</sup>) and 'dynamism and opportunity' (63<sup>rd</sup>) but fares less well on 'inequality' due to the city's relative deprivation (297<sup>th</sup>). Compared to other places in the WMCA, Coventry is in second place (after Solihull, 118<sup>th</sup>).

## Actions

The Council is making use of the Coventry investment fund to raise the city's profile, for instance, offering a loan to the private company that owns Cathedral Lanes, enabling refurbishment works that will provide more outdoor seating at ground and first floor level for proposed restaurants to the rear of Cathedral Lanes.

The Council is also providing around £0.25m for the City of Culture bid. This will help raise the profile of Coventry's arts and culture as well as encourage tourism. A successful bid could be worth up to £80 million to the economy in the year alone as well as providing a positive social and cultural legacy for the city.



RISING 16, November 2016



New restaurant quarter at Cathedral Lanes



# Helping local people into jobs

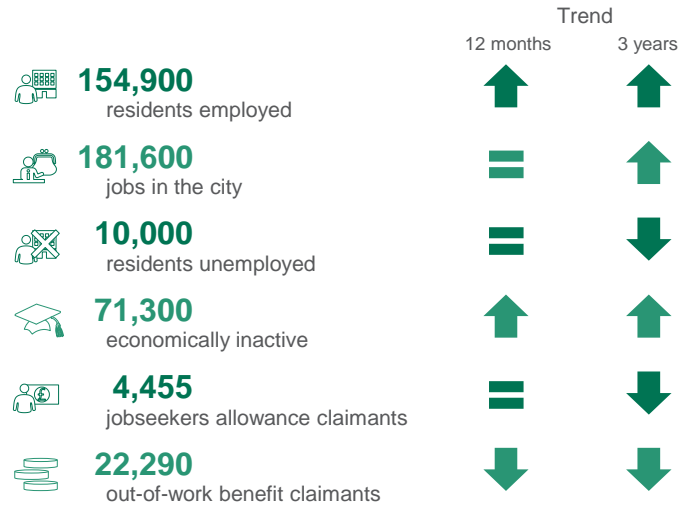
## Trends

The overall employment trends are positive: there are more residents in work now than three years ago, particularly in full-time work. In addition, unemployment has fallen over the past few years, but remains higher than the national average. There are now more economically inactive residents, but this is largely due to the city's growing number of students, who are not looking for work, and therefore this is not necessarily detrimental to the city's labour market.

Statistics about the city's job market, however, are less clear: the Annual Population Survey suggests that there is no significant change from 2012/13 to 2015/16, while the Business Register Employment Survey suggests an increase. Trends include a growth in manufacturing jobs, attributable to the motor industry, and increases in the number of people employed by temporary employment agencies over the last three years. In 2015, there has also been a fall in the employment in health and social care.

However, productivity is well below the national average, with gross value added falling from around national average in 2004 to 85% of the national average by 2013. This is partly because of the large proportion of residents with no formal qualifications. Some groups also find it difficult to gain sustainable employment, particularly young people not in education, employment and training and people who have been out of work for some time.

## Employment trends



Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Population Survey Jul 2015–Jun 2016; except JSA claimants from Nomis, September 2016; and out-of-work benefits from Department for Work and Pensions, January–March 2016.

## Employment rate & gender pay gap compared

	Coventry	WMCA	West Midlands Region	England
Average resident employment rate	66.3%	64.5%	70.6%	74.0%
...females	59.6%	57.5%	64.7%	69.0%
...males	72.7%	71.6%	76.6%	79.2%
Gender pay gap	14.8%	8.6%	11.6%	10.2%

Source: Nomis labour supply employment and unemployment July 2015–June 2016, except gender pay gap, based on median hourly earnings for full-time employees (excluding overtime).



## Actions

The Council is targeting its resources at addressing the productivity and skills gap, and to help people find work, particularly groups who are struggling to do so.

The Council is a lead partner in the £8.5m Ambition youth programme to help young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) find work. Since its launch, 20 organisations across the city has been involved, helping 211 young people. The Council supported 60 vulnerable young people to start a paid placement, including 20 advanced manufacturing apprenticeships.

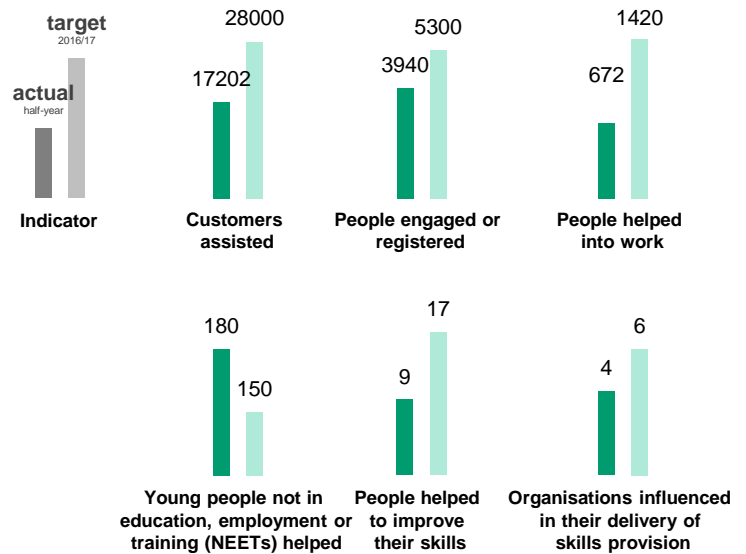
Nine young people started a Construction Shared Apprenticeship in April to June, taking the total on the scheme to 62 apprentices. 25 young people have completed the scheme, all of them going onto further employment, self-employment or further learning upon completion.

The scheme, a public/private partnership between the Council, BAM Construct UK and local colleges, picked up two awards at the Coventry and Warwickshire Apprenticeship Awards 2016 this November.

The Council has worked with the Local Enterprise Partnership to apply for funding from the European Structural Investment Fund to extend the Skills 4 Growth project until December 2019. Previously, until Mar 2016, the project has helped 61 companies raise their skills of their workforce. In addition, the Council is developing four European bids totalling just under £13m to support people to engage with the labour market, develop their skills and find sustainable work.

## Helping people into work

Progress towards jobs and growth strategy targets as of September 2016



## Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators		Progress	Target	Status
Average resident employment rate	64.4% Jan-Dec 15	66.3% Jul 15-Jun 16	64.5% WMCA Jul 15- Jun 16	70.6% WMR Jul 15- Jun 16	74.0% England Jul 15-Jun 16	N/A	N/A
Unemployment rate (model based)	6.3% Jan-Dec 15	6.0% Jul 15-Jun 16	8.1% WMCA Jul 15-Jun 16	5.9% WMR Jul 15-Jun 16	5.1% England Jul 15-Jun 16	N/A	N/A
18-24 year olds claiming jobseekers allowance	1.6% Mar 2016	1.8% Sep 2016	4.6% WMCA Sep 2016	3.5% WMR Sep 2016	2.9% Great Britain Sep 2016	N/A	N/A

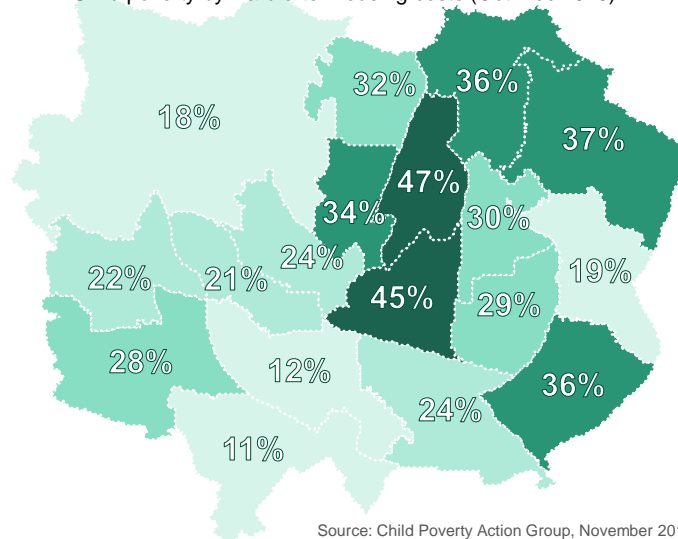
## Reducing the impact of poverty

### Trends

The English indices of multiple deprivation measures relative deprivation across domains such as income, employment, education and health. The latest update (2015) suggest Coventry's relative position has improved slightly from 2010. Using the extent measure, which measures the proportion of the area's population living in the 10% most deprived of local areas, Coventry is the 55<sup>th</sup> most deprived local authority area in 2015, compared to 52<sup>nd</sup> in 2010. In terms of relative child poverty, figures from the Child Poverty Action Group suggests that in Oct-Dec 2015, 20% of Coventry children overall are in relative poverty, before housing costs are accounted for, and 31% after housing costs. There are large variations between wards: in Foleshill, 47% of children are in relative poverty after housing costs, compared to 11% in Cheylesmore. The gap in the jobseekers allowance claimant rate between the city's most affluent and deprived wards have fallen significantly over the past three years, from 6.6% in July 2013 to 3.3% in September 2016.

### % of children in poverty by ward

Child poverty by ward after housing costs (Oct-Dec 2015)



Source: Child Poverty Action Group, November 2016

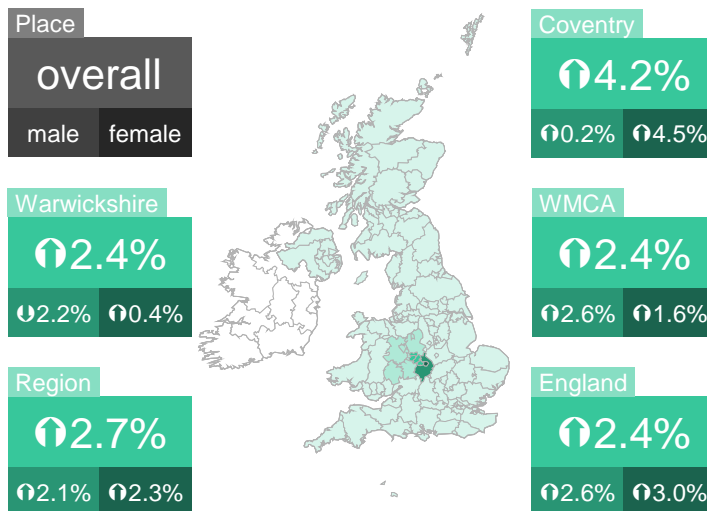
### Actions

For working aged populations, the median full-time annual pay in Coventry is now £28,043. This is in third place after Solihull and Dudley, and is higher than the West Midlands Combined Authority average. The year-on-year trend in income is positive, with median annual pay increasing by 4.2% in Coventry compared to just 2.4% nationally.

However, for people on benefits, the government's benefit cap introduced in November 2016 mean that for couples or families with children with a weekly income of more than around £385, housing benefit will be reduced; and for single people, the figure is £258. The Council is helping people mitigate the effects of benefit changes by helping people manage with less money through developing a budgeting plan with families; and helping people apply for a discretionary housing payment to help people pay their rent for a limited time.

### Income for Coventry residents is increasing

Change in residents' median annual pay for full-time employees (2015-2016)



Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2016 (provisional)

### Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators	Progress	Target	Status
Jobseekers allowance claimants (seasonally-adjusted)	1.9% April 2016	2.0% Sep 2016	2.4% WMR Sep 2016	1.9% UK Sep 2016	N/A	N/A
Median annual pay for residents (full-time)	£26,913 2015 revised	£28,043 2016 provisional	£25,850 WMCA 2016	£26,278 WMR 2016	£28,503 England 2016	N/A
Median annual pay	£21,905 2015 revised	£22,319 2016 provisional	£21,794 WMCA 2016	£21,795 WMR 2016	£23,350 England 2016	N/A
Gap in the JSA claimant rate between the city's most affluent and deprived wards	3.3% Mar 2016	3.3% Sep 2016	8.5% Birmingham Oct 2016	4.7% Wolverhampton Oct 2016	2.7% Derby Oct 2016	N/A



# Supply, choice & quality of housing

## Trends

The latest population estimates suggests that there were 345,400 people living in the city in mid-2015. This is 8,000 more people than in 2014 when the estimate was 337,400. This is an increase of 2.4%, compared to the England average of 0.9%. There has been a growth in the working age population – particularly amongst people aged 18-34, partly the result of the growing universities. A growing population places demand on housing – and the city needs 42,400 new houses to meet the need of the population from now until 2031 – with 24,600 houses to be built in Coventry (17,000 on brownfield sites and 7,000 on greenfield land); and 17,800 in Warwickshire.

**Council tax collection** – changes to council tax support introduced in 2016/17 mean that some people are no longer exempt. Despite the significant increase in the value of collectible council tax, collection performance remains strong at 55.4% for the first half of the year.

## The city's housing stock is growing...

Number of properties and Council Tax collectible value, Sep 2016 vs Mar 2016



## ...but other places are seeing more rapid growth in their Council tax base

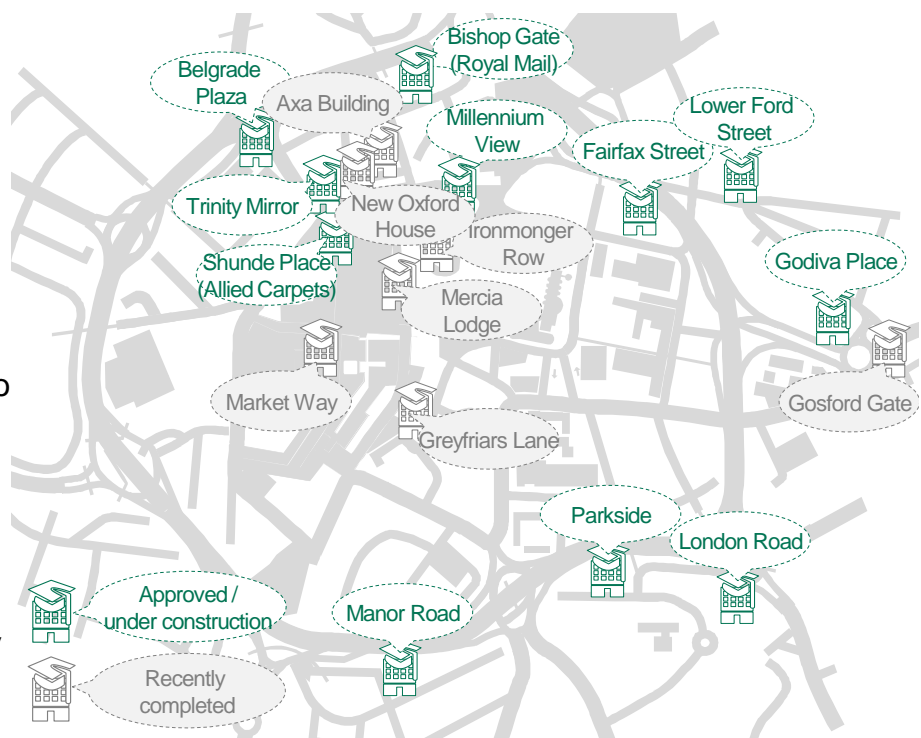
Change in Council tax base for 2015/16, using 2009 as a base



## Actions

Although working aged populations, particularly students, place fewer demands on Council and other public services, there is a resulting pressure on housing. As a result, the Council has encouraged large-scale student housing schemes in the city centre, which will not only free up housing for families, but also transform the face of the city and encourage footfall into the city centre. Over time, this is expected to create the tipping point to attract private investment to regenerate the city centre. The Council submitted the Coventry Local Plan and City Centre Area Action Plan to the Secretary of State on 1 April 2016. Following submission, the plans are subject to a period of examination by an independent inspector to determine whether the plans are sound and legally compliant. Stakeholders have had the opportunity to comment on the plans at a series of hearing sessions from July to November.

## Student housing schemes in the city centre



## Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators		Progress	Target	Status
Change in Council tax base (index from 2009 base)	4.79 2014/15	5.45 2015/16	5.71 CIPFA 2015/16	6.65 England 2015/16		N/A	
Council tax collectable value and number of properties	£120.21m (139,179 properties) Mar 2016	£132.14m (140,171 properties) Sep 2016	N/A			N/A	
Properties in higher Council Tax bands (C to H)	29.2% (40,639) Mar 2016	29.36% (41,158) Sep 2016	35.23% WMCA Mar 2016	55.74% England Mar 2016		N/A	
Council Tax collection rate	95.8% 2015/16	55.4% Apr-Sep 2016	N/A			96%+	

## Arts, sports & cultural opportunities

### Trends

In summer 2015, Coventry signalled its intention to bid to become the UK City of Culture in 2021. City of Culture is a competition run by the UK Government's Department of Culture, Media and Sport every four years. Previous winners are Derry/Londonderry (2013) and Hull (2017). Winning the City of Culture will be a step-change for the reputation of Coventry, with the potential to attract investment that brings in more jobs, events, and places to eat, shop, and visit.

This year, as part of the development of a cultural strategy, we undertook a baseline audit of the cultural, heritage and public arts assets that exist in the city. Strengths identified include street theatre in the city and the resilience of the independent artistic and cultural sector; the investment into the Coventry Transport Museum and The Herbert; the international profile of the Belgrade Theatre and Warwick Arts Centre; and social enterprises such as EnV (Coventry Ambassadors) and the Positive Youth Foundation. Areas for development include increasing the number of organisations that receive regular three/four year Arts Council England funding – Coventry has three, compared to nine in similarly-sized Leicester, and 30 in Birmingham; building on the Marmot agenda for partnership working across the arts and health agendas; making the city's medieval and post-war historical built environment more visible and valued; and realising the city's tourism potential.

### Coventry's cultural strategy 2017-2027

# COVE

<https://culturechangecoventry.com/>

### Five goals



### Actions

The Council is one of three principal partners in the Coventry City of Culture 2021 bid, along with Coventry University and the University of Warwick. This half-year has seen the development of a draft ten-year cultural strategy. There is a strong commitment and agreement across the city for a cultural strategy that:

- is inclusive;
- is accessible to all ages, cultures, communities and abilities;
- reflects the rich diversity of the city;
- builds on the heritage and values of the city;
- provides education and well-being;
- is sustainable and contributes positively to the local economy; and
- has the vision to build Coventry's reputation as a visitor destination.

### The seven big ideas in the cultural strategy

Place partnership	new independent cultural place partnership to support cultural growth and opportunities in the city
Creative production hubs	expand the creative workspace for artists and develop creation spaces for production, rehearsal and incubator activity
City is a festival	build a livelier urban culture based on an annual calendar of events that attracts visitors and grows the day and night time economy
7 years younger	a leader in youth arts and talent development and young people will be directly involved in the delivery of cultural programmes
Nation in Coventry	position itself as a cultural city of national and international importance
Diverse city	showcase the diversity of the city & its talent and support a programme that encourages participation and attendance in a wide variety of cultural activity
Getting Coventry moving	focus on promoting dance, physical activity and active lifestyles to support the health and emotional well-being of the city



# Create an attractive, cleaner & greener city

## Trends

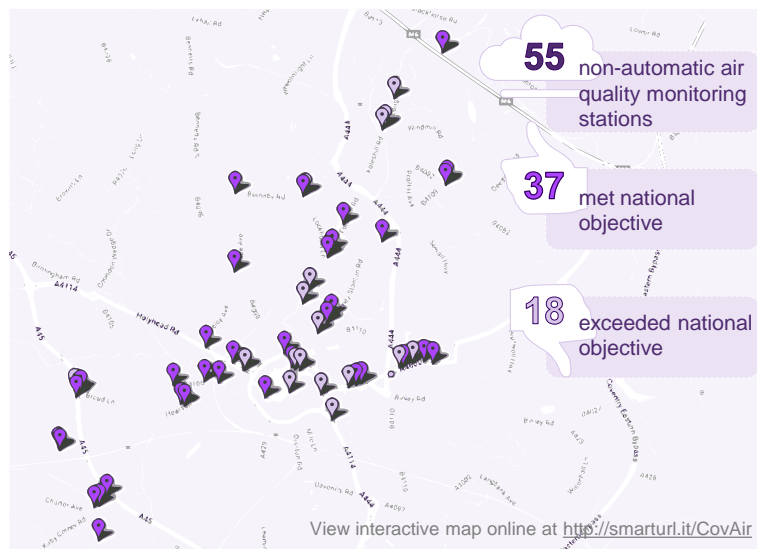
**Air quality** – Coventry’s overall air quality is improving, but in 2015, 33% of the city’s monitoring sites show nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) levels exceeding the annual maximum of 40µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Note that monitoring sites are not spread evenly across the city; they are targeted at problem areas. Air pollution is a major risk to health. There are no safe levels of exposure to particulate matter; and the lower the levels of air pollution, the less risk to cardiovascular and respiratory health of the population.

**Recycling** – nationally, recycling has gone down. This is because changing demand means that some recyclable goods are not currently cost-effective to recycle. For example, mattresses are often too labour-intensive and expensive to process. Locally, there has been a slight improvement in recycling rates in 2016/17 with the kerbside collections remaining popular.

**Fly-tipping** – nationally, fly-tipping has increased. This is also the case in Coventry, with a 47% increase this half-year from 1,025 reports in 2015/16 to 1,505 in 2016/17. Thus, the target of <2,200 (and 2015/16’s full year figure of 2,316) is very unlikely to be met.

## Coventry’s overall air quality is improving

Two-thirds of the city’s non-automatic air quality monitoring stations met the nitrogen dioxide annual maximum of 40µg/m<sup>3</sup>.



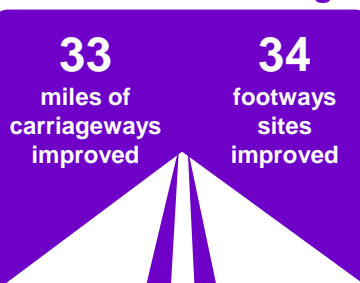
## Actions

**Air quality** – a new air quality alliance across Coventry and Warwickshire is working to promote behaviour change and initiatives that reduce car journeys and promote physical activity; develop infrastructure solutions such as increased cycle ways and improved public transport; and explore wider opportunities for improving fleet vehicles and considering green procurement initiatives.

**Recycling** – recycling champions are working to improve people’s recycling rates, and helping residents use the bins provided correctly. The Council has worked with Coventry University to develop “Your Rubbish”, a smartphone app that reminds residents of their bin collections; what goes where; and lets residents know if collections are cancelled.

**Fly-tipping** – our ability to respond to the root causes and enforcement of fly-tipping have been impacted by cuts. We aim to bring fly-tipping back under control by training new street enforcement officers to deal with it; but this is set against a trend of increased fly-tipping nationally.

## Maintaining the street scene



## Fly-tipping

↑ 47%



34.2% household waste recycled/composted



Look for Your Rubbish on your phone App Store

## Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators	Progress	Target	Status
Fly tips reported in the city	2,316 2015/16	1,505 Apr-Sep 2016	N/A		<2,200	
Household waste recycled and composted	30.3% 2015/16	34.2% Jul-Sep 2016 provisional	40.5% All metropolitan areas 2014/15	43.7% England 2014/15	50%+ by 2020	

# Make communities safer

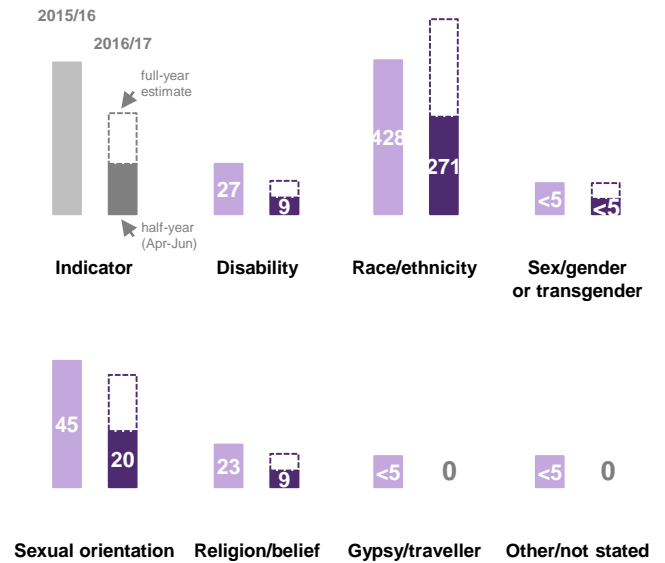
## Trends

In April to September, 11,153 crimes were recorded in Coventry, a 5.7% increase from the same period last year. This mirrors an increase seen elsewhere across the West Midlands Police force area. Nationally, there has been a 7% increase in recorded crimes in the year to June 2016 in the latest Crime Survey for England and Wales. This, however, is attributed partly to improvements in crime recording practices and processes.

**Hate crime** – on 23 June, 51.9% of the electorate voted to leave the European Union. Following the vote, national data suggests an increase in race or religiously motivated hate crimes, peaking in July 2016. Data suggests some decline in August back to levels seen earlier in 2016 – although the number of incidents overall remain higher than in 2015. Locally, there were 311 hate incidents recorded (255 crime, 56 non-crime) in April-September, a 21.9% increase. Our street enforcement teams recorded 27 hate crime cases and 11 incidents.

**Domestic violence** – 3,178 incidents were known to the police; up 13.9%. 4.1% were repeat victims.

## Hate crime trends

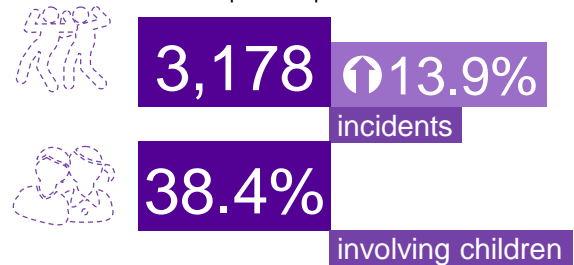


## Actions

In November, the West Midlands Police and Crime Commissioner launched “your police, your priorities”, its new police and crime plan for 2016-2020. The seven major priorities are: protecting from harm; supporting victims of crime; building trust and confidence in our police; strengthening communities and growing the economy; building a modern police service; standing up for young people; and tackling national and international threats.

## Domestic violence and abuse

April to September 2016



In 2016/17, £409,728 of community safety funding was allocated to Coventry, a 25% reduction from £546,304 in 2015/16. This was used for Coventry Police and Crime Board priorities, such as supporting victims and vulnerable people; managing perpetrators; and dealing with causes and drivers of crime, nuisance and crime – including mental health, early intervention and substance misuse.

## Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators	Progress	Target	Status
Crime rate per 1,000 population & number of crimes	63.1 21,241 (↓0.9%) 2015/16 prov.	64.5 11,153 (↑5.7%) Apr-Sep 2016	68.8 Wolverhampton 2015/16	71.9 Birmingham 2015/16	N/A	N/A
First time entrants to youth justice system	399 2015/16	415 Oct 15-Sep 16 Local data	422 Family group average 2015/16	N/A	N/A	N/A
Domestic violence (crime and non-crime) offences known to the police	5,972 (↓2.16%) 2015/16	3,178 (↑13.9%) Apr-Sep 2016	N/A	Can't say	N/A	N/A
Repeat victims of domestic violence reported	9.5% 2015/16	4.1% Apr-Sep 2016	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A



# Improving educational outcomes

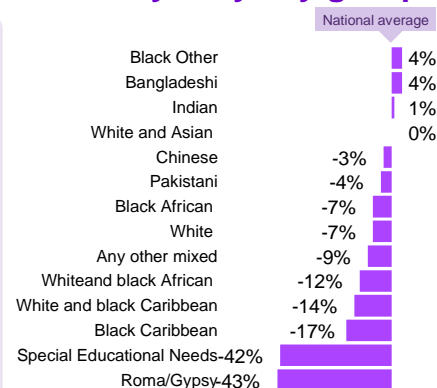
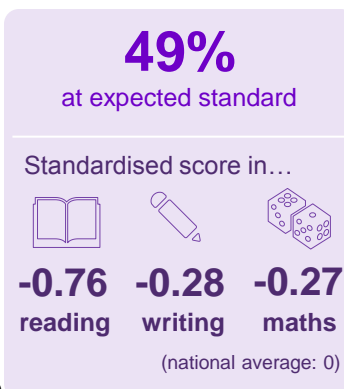
## Trends

**Primary** – 2016 is the first year that pupils were assessed under the new primary national curriculum tests and assessment framework. At key stage 2, 49% of Coventry pupils achieve the expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics; four points below national but in line with the statistical neighbour average. Results for most key groups are below the national average.

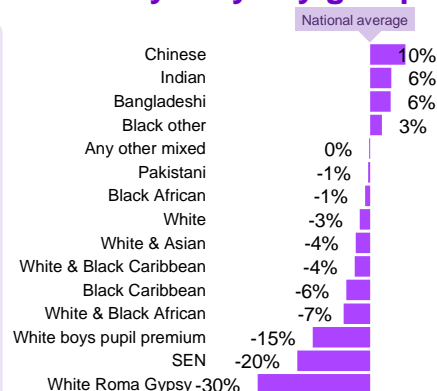
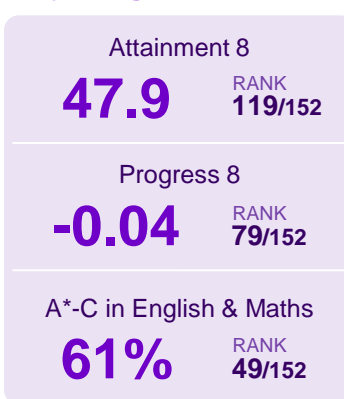
**Secondary** – The new achievement measures for key stage 4 are attainment 8, which measures the achievement of students across a defined basket of eight qualifications and progress 8, which reports on the relative progress made by pupils between the ages of 11 and 16. In addition, a new measure looks at pupils meeting the “basics” that is, A\*-C in GCSE English and maths.

**Ofsted** – progress recognised in Ofsted’s annual National HMI Report: “in 2012, I highlighted the poor performance of Coventry’s primary schools. Since then, as a result of the hard work and focus of Coventry’s political and school leaders, the proportion of pupils attending a good or outstanding primary school in the city has more than doubled”.

## Key stage 2 results for Coventry & by key groups



## Key stage 4 results for Coventry & by key groups



## Actions

The Council is working with schools to make them better. The latest inspection results from Ofsted shows that the proportion of good and outstanding schools in Coventry has risen by 12% points to 94% for primary schools and by 11% points to 68% for secondary schools. In primary schools, the city exceeds the national figure for the first time. Secondary schools continue to make progress as they embed the school improvement model and increase school-to-school support.

## Schools judged good or outstanding by Ofsted



## Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators	Progress	Target	Status
Primary schools judged as good/outstanding by Ofsted	86% 2015	<b>94%</b> Oct 2016	84% SN Oct 2016	89% England Oct 2016	86%+	✓
Secondary schools judged as good/outstanding by Ofsted	57% 2015	<b>68%</b> Oct 2016	78% SN Oct 2016	81% England Oct 2016	79%+	✗
Key stage 2: expected standard in reading, writing & maths	N/A	<b>49%</b> 2016	48% SN 2016	53% England 2016	53%+*	✗
Key stage 4: attainment 8	45 2015	<b>47.9</b> 2016	47.7 SN 2016	49.8 England 2016	49.8+*	✗
Key stage 4: progress 8	0.03 2015	<b>-0.04</b> 2016	-0.11 SN 2016	-0.03 England 2016	0.00+	✗
Key stage 4: Basics A*-C English and maths	N/A	<b>61%</b> 2016	N/A	62% England 2016	62%*	✗



## Improve health and wellbeing

### Trends

**Physical activity** – NHS guidelines says that adults should do at least 150 minutes of moderate aerobic activity every week, and do strength exercises on two or more days a week. In 2015, survey results suggest that 58.8% of Coventry adults achieved 150 minutes of physical activity every week, up from 55.4% in 2014.

**Smoking** – smoking causes cancer, and increases the risk of developing some 50 serious long-term health conditions including heart disease, lung cancer and chronic bronchitis. Even low levels of smoking or passive smoking causes irreversible long-term health damage. Stopping smoking, therefore, is hugely beneficial to improve health and wellbeing. In April-June 2016, there were 525 four-week smoking quitters, 4% more than the same period last year. The latest full-year result for 2015/16 shows 2,075 quitters – down from 2,533 in 2014/15 but still much better than regionally or nationally.

### Life expectancy & healthy life expectancy

at birth, 2012-2014, in years

	males	females
overall life expectancy	78.6	82.3
in good or very good health	60.9	62.7

### Smoking

Most people **do not** smoke.



### Physical activity

**16,000** people pledged and joined in fitness activities for the second #CovOneBigThing on 19 October



### Actions

**Health and wellbeing strategy** – the strategy for 2016-19 focuses on creating health, wealth and happiness. In particular, it recognises that people who have jobs, good housing and are connected to families and their communities feel and stay healthier, and live longer lives.

**Sustainability and transformation plan (STP)** – NHS England has asked every local area to produce a STP setting out how local services will evolve and become sustainable over the next five years and ultimately delivering the NHS five year forward view vision. Read Coventry's STP at <http://www.uhcw.nhs.uk/about-us/stp>.

**Child injuries** – the children and young people board is looking into better understanding childhood hospital admissions following an injury (including unintentional and deliberate injuries e.g. self-harm) as it is statistically significantly higher than our statistical neighbours and England, and is looking at strengthening prevention activities within existing services.

### Health and wellbeing strategy



Read the strategy at [coventry.gov.uk/jhwbs/](http://coventry.gov.uk/jhwbs/) and the joint strategic needs assessment at [coventry.gov.uk/jsna/](http://coventry.gov.uk/jsna/).

### Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators		Progress	Target	Status
Adults achieving 150 minutes of physical activity per week	55.4% (51.1%-59.7%) 2014	58.8% (54.6-63.0%) 2015	55.1% WMR 2015	57.0% England 2015		N/A	
Smoking prevalence in adults: current smokers	15.8% (13.7%-18.0%) 2014	16.6% (14.5%-18.8%) 2015	15.7% WMR 2015	16.9% England 2015		N/A	
Smoking quitters at four weeks (rate per 100,000 smokers)	5,904 (2,533 quitters) 2014/15	4,493 (2,075 quitters) 2015/16	3,522 WMR 2015/16	2,598 England 2015/16		N/A	
Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children 0-14 per 10,000	174.5 (1,077 injuries) 2013/14	149.9 (944 injuries) 2014/15	112.4 WMR 2014/15	109.5 England 2014/15		N/A	
Conceptions to girls aged under 18 (rate per 1,000 girls aged 15-17)	33.8 Jan-Dec 2014	30.4 Jul 14-Jun 15	27.9 WMCA	19.3 Warks 24.7 WMR 21.8 England		N/A	



# Protecting our most vulnerable people

## Trends

**Early years** – 65.4% of five year olds now achieve a good level of development, up 1.5%. However this trailed the improvement nationally, which reached 69.3%. Coventry is now below our statistical neighbour average of 66.4%. The inequality gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the early years and the rest narrowed by 0.9% point, from 36% in 2015 to 35.1% in 2016. This is in line with our statistical neighbours and is almost 4% points better than the national average.

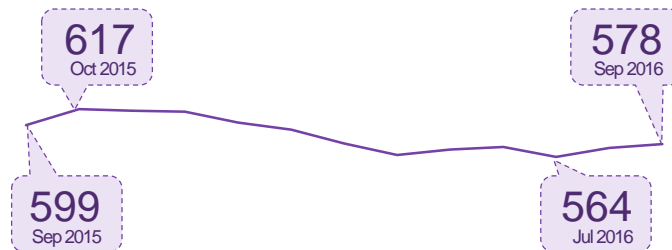
**Children’s social care** – contacts have gone down and more contacts lead onto common assessment framework and social care referrals. There are also fewer re-referrals. However, timeliness remains a concern. Looked after children numbers have stabilised at around 580 – similar to regional and statistical neighbours.

**Adult safeguarding** – in April-September, we received 499 adult safeguarding enquiries. Our adult safeguarding alerts rate is higher than regionally and nationally.

**Adult social care** – up to half-year we received 3,358 referrals from people not already receiving adult social care support; below comparators. However, this is as expected at half year because we expect more referrals during the winter months and mental health referrals are not included. 88% of social care users receive self-directed support, up 8% from March. Just under a quarter (24%) of adults using social care receive direct payments.

**Homelessness** – the Council receives over 60 approaches every week from people reporting to be homeless on the night; and an additional 50+ approaches from people reporting to be homeless in the near future. This half-year, 311 households were accepted as statutorily homeless, up from 298 this time last year.

## Looked after children trends



## Homelessness



**311** households accepted as statutorily homeless



**500** homelessness cases prevented

## Actions

**Adult social care** – in February, we were subject to a peer challenge led by the Director for Adult Social Care from Walsall Council. A review visit in October followed. Feedback was positive, although sustained change will take time to embed. We have developed a vision for adult social care, which is, to “enable people in most need to live independent and fulfilled lives with stronger networks and personalised support”. Alongside this is a strategy – ‘providing support, in the least intrusive manner possible, based on the assets, resources and abilities that are available to people’. We are also delivering ahead of schedule on programme to improve accommodation for older people. A programme of work is also underway regarding the way we support people aged 18-64 as this is a growing cohort with significant lifetime costs.



Coventry’s Horizon team won silver in the team of the year category in the social worker of the year awards.

**Child sexual exploitation (CSE)** – the Council's Horizon team, which tackles and raises awareness of CSE, has won silver in the team of the year category in the 2016 social worker of the year awards. The team consists of social workers, youth workers, children and families workers, a CSE co-ordinator, a specialist DC CSE police officer and a health worker.

**Homes for children** – the Council is redesigning its internal residential care provision by replacing its two residential children's homes (The Grange and Gravel Hill) with four smaller 'homes for children' which more closely resemble family life.

Indicators							
Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators		Progress	Target	Status
Good level of development at age 5	63.9% 2015	65.4% 2016	66.4% SN 2016	69.3% England 2016		69.3%+	
Gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the early years and the rest	36.0% 2015	35.1% 2016	35.6% SN 2016	31.4% England 2016		<31.4%	
Looked after children rate per 10,000 & number	78.3 (580) Mar 2016	78.0 (578) Sep 2016	81.3 WMR Mar 2016	64.4 England Mar 2016		78 (580)	
Repeat referrals to children's social care	28.7% 2015/16	27.4% Apr-Sep 2016	N/A			<15%	
% of children with three or more placements in the previous 12 months	14.1% 2015/16	11.9% Apr-Sep 2016	N/A			<10%	
Common assessment framework assessments closed with all actions complete	68.8% 2015/16	68.7% Apr-Sep 2016	N/A			N/A	
Households accepted as statutory homeless (in priority need)	533 2015/16	311 Apr-Sep 2016	N/A			N/A	
Homelessness cases prevented and relieved	1,536 2015/16	500 Apr-Sep 2016	N/A			N/A	
Adults using social care who receive self-directed support	80% Mar 2016	88% Sep 2016	91% CIPFA Mar 2016	88.2% England Mar 2016		90%	
Adults using social care who receive direct payments	21% Mar 2016	24% Sep 2016	29% CIPFA Mar 2016	28% England Mar 2016		21%	
Adult safeguarding (rate of S42 enquiries per 100,000 population)	357 966 enquiries 2015/16	332 499 enquiries Apr-Sep 2016	290 WMR 2015/16	239 England 2015/16		N/A	
Regulated adult social care services rated as inadequate	3% 31 Mar 2016	0% 30 Sep 2016	N/A			≤3%	
Adult social care service users receiving long term on-going support rate per 100,000	1,343 (3,631 users) 31 Mar 2016	1,266 (3,421 users) 30 Sep 2016	1,386 CIPFA 31 Mar 2016	1,716 England 31 Mar 2016		3,400-3,800 users	
Adults who contacted social care not previously receiving social care support rate per 100,000	3,595 (9,296 people) 2015/16	2,484 (3,358 people) Apr-Sep 2016	5,035 CIPFA 2015/16	4,200 England 2015/16		9,000-10,000 people	



# Reducing health inequalities

## Trends

**Life expectancy** in the city is lower than average but it is at the level expected given the city's relative deprivation. The inequality gap remains – a female from the most deprived area die 8.7 years younger than one from the least deprived area; and for males, 9.4 years. To address this, we are tackling health inequalities as a Marmot city.

**Mental wellbeing** – good mental wellbeing is essential to help people achieve their potential. However, one in four adults experience a mental health problem in any given year, and 10.4% of Coventry 16-74 year olds estimated to have anxiety or depressive disorders compared to a UK average of 8.9%. For children, 10% of 5-16 year olds nationally estimated to have a mental health disorder but 70% do not get appropriate interventions early enough.

**Dementia** – 3,600 people in Coventry estimated to have dementia; but only 50% will have a diagnosis or have access to related services.

**HIV** – Coventry has the highest rate of HIV infection in the region, with 3 in every 1,000 15-59 year olds living with the condition. 54% of people are diagnosed late, when treatment is less effective. We are urging people to have an HIV test if they are at risk, and pharmacies and GPs across the city now offers finger prick blood tests for HIV, which provide a result in 60 seconds.

## Drugs and alcohol



**2,000** regular opiate/  
crack cocaine users  
9.2 per 1,000 vs 8.2 nationally



**13,000** high risk drinkers  
50+ units per week (males)  
35+ units per week (females)

## Two-thirds of population exhibit two or more lifestyle risks:

smoking 1+ cigarette a day	physically inactive
excessive alcohol consumption	Eating <5 portions of fruit/vegetables

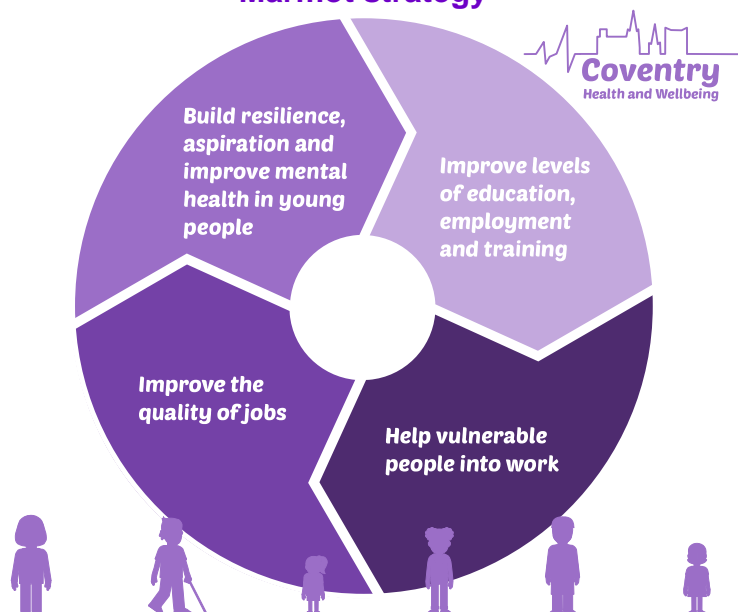
## Actions

**Marmot** – Coventry's health and wellbeing board agreed a new Marmot strategy for 2016-19, continuing the work as a Marmot city to reduce health inequalities.

**People facing multiple complex needs (MCN)** – people have MCN when they experience several problems at the same time; have ineffective contact with services; and live chaotic lives. This could be a combination of mental ill health, substance misuse, violence, sexual abuse and adverse childhood experiences. We are working with the police, fire, health, probation, housing, homelessness, substance misuse and other services across the city to review how we can improve outcomes for these people.

**Making every contact count** – reducing health inequalities is about services working more effectively together. With making every contact count, partners check individuals' general wellbeing, and alert other partners when additional needs are identified. An example is the fire service conducting safe and well checks during home visits, alerting partners to people's additional needs.

## Marmot strategy



## Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators	Progress	Target	Status
Male healthy life expectancy at birth	61.4 (59.8-63.1) 2011-13	<b>60.6</b> (59.1-62.2) 2012-14	62.4 WMR 2012-14	63.3 England 2012-14	N/A	N/A
Female healthy life expectancy at birth	62.6 (60.9-64.3) 2011-13	<b>62.7</b> (60.9-64.5) 2012-14	62.5 WMR 2012-14	64.0 England 2012-14	N/A	N/A

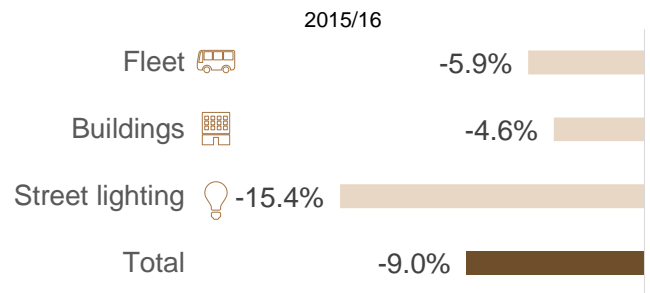
## Making the most of our assets

### Make savings so that we can support frontline services

By 2020, we will have had a 55% reduction in the government grant we have received since 2010 – that is, £120m less every year to deliver frontline services.

**Energy efficiency** – the Council’s carbon reduction target of 35% by 2020 has been achieved. Since 2008, the Council’s carbon footprint has reduced by 37%. In 2015/16 emissions from fleet operations reduced by 5.9%, emissions from buildings reduced by 4.6% and street lighting emissions reduced by 15.4%.

### Carbon dioxide reductions



### Energy efficiency targets



The Council’s carbon reduction target of 35% by 2020 has already been achieved!

### Support the regeneration of Coventry’s economy

**External funding** – this year, the Council secured £17.8million from grants to fund projects for the city. Meanwhile, we allocated £3.5million of the Coventry investment fund this half year. In 2017/18, one of the budget proposals include reviewing the fund’s operation.

**Friargate** – One Friargate, the Council’s new £40million new office is around a year from completion. The new building will help the Council save £800,000 a year compared to the current Council buildings – as well as kick start the development of the Friargate business quarter, which will create some 8,000 construction jobs over the next 10-15 years; and upon completion, will create 13,000 office jobs. This will not only bring in income for the Council through increased business rates, but also help create the conditions to encourage new shops into the city centre.

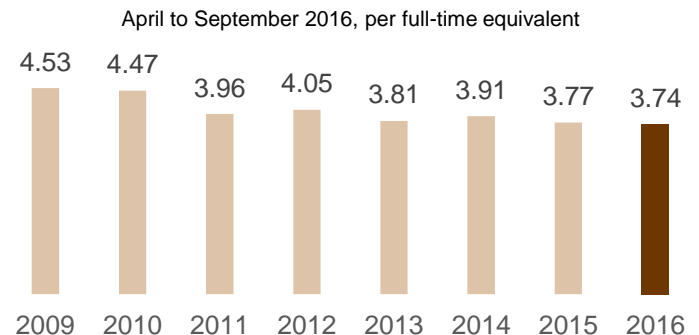


📍 Council offices at Friargate under construction

### Change how we work to become more flexible and adaptable

**Our workforce** – the Council’s workforce is preparing for the move to Friargate – from working to the Council’s ‘kick-start’ vision by being more flexible and agile; by working differently, with shared spaces, new technology and hot-desking. In the six months to September, the Council reduced the size of its workforce further from 4,242.05 full-time equivalents (fte) to 4,163.65 fte. This is a reduction of 78.40 fte posts. The headcount reduced from 5,338 to 5,079; a reduction of 259. Sickness absence for April-September is 3.74 days lost per fte. The target for 2016/17 is 8.00 days lost per fte, revised downwards from 8.51 days per fte in 2015/16. The main reasons for absence are stomach, liver and gastroenteritis, followed by back, neck and other musculoskeletal problems, and stress, depression and anxiety.

### Sickness absence





# Active communities & empowered citizens

Empowering citizens and encouraging active communities

**Empowered citizens and networked communities** – we are trying out different engagement techniques in a small number of neighbourhoods with partner organisations and citizens to establish collaborative relationships and local community networks. This half-year, we have engaged citizens in:

- **Foleshill** – face to face network building, based on identifying a community aspiration;
- **Hillfields** – large scale appreciative inquiry to identify the strengths (existing organisations, skills, ambitions, knowledge etc.) already in the community;
- **Wood End, Henley Green & Manor Farm** – test ways of involving people in service change decisions and unlocking community resources; and
- **Cheylesmore** – digital tool for network building.

## Residents' perceptions

Life in Coventry survey 2016



nearly 7 in 10 residents **trust us** (69%) compared to LGA benchmark of 58%

**6 / 10** satisfied with the way we run things (61%)  
(6% below LGA benchmark)

**88%** satisfied with their local area  
(6% better than LGA benchmark)

## Online transactions



**1 in 4 transactions are now online**

Working together with neighbours and partners across the voluntary, public and private sectors

**Social value** – in September, the Council self-assessed its “social value maturity” against the social value maturity index. It suggests the city is mature in 9 of 11 measures. It also identified a need to focus on embedding social value into contract management and market engagement.

**Social enterprise city** – Coventry has become the first city in the Midlands to become a “social enterprise city”. It is one of 20 places across the UK that are recognised as hotspots of enterprising, socially aware activities.

**Feeding Coventry** – the Partnership for Coventry held a conference aimed at raising awareness and promoting new ideas around combating food poverty and creating a sustainable food network. The event, co-funded by the Centre for Agroecology, Water and Resilience at Coventry University, looked at finding joint solutions to tackling food poverty. Coventry is among a number of pilot schemes

## Think local: social value policy in action

-  **64** local businesses benefited from supply chain opportunities
-  **149** local people have been employed on construction sites
-  **586** apprenticeship weeks from major developments
-  **2,000+** young people attending site visits or careers talks
-  **11** planning conditions resulting in a skills and employment plan on site
-  **59** procurement contracts appraised for social value consideration

emerging across the country alongside Sheffield, Birkenhead and Bristol as examples. The pilot is bringing partners together to strengthen and expand initiatives towards delivering sustainable food practices.

## Employee statistics

	Previous	Current
Council employees (number of contracts)	<b>5,331</b> Mar 2016	<b>5,262</b> Oct 2016
Council employees who have declared a disability	<b>5.4%</b> (288) 31 Mar 2016	<b>5.3%</b> (278) Oct 2016
Council employees who are female	<b>69.5%</b> (3,705) Mar 2016	<b>69.2%</b> (3,640) Oct 2016
Council senior managers (above Grade 10) who are female	<b>53.2%</b> (66) Mar 2016	<b>56.6%</b> (73) Oct 2016
Council employees who are BME communities	<b>16.1%</b> (859) Mar 2016	<b>15.8%</b> (830) Oct 2016
BME representation at senior management (above Grade 10)	<b>8.9%</b> (9) Mar 2016	<b>7.8%</b> (10) Oct 2016

## Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators	Progress	Target	Status
Carbon dioxide emissions from local authority operations	17,986 tonnes 2014/15	16,368 tonnes ↓ 9% 2015/16	N/A		N/A	
Core employee headcount (full-time equivalents, fte)	4,242.05 Mar 2016	4,163.65 Sep 2016	N/A		N/A	
Council staff sickness absence per fte	8.51 days 2015/16	3.74 days Apr-Sep 2016	N/A		<8.0 days	
Coventry Investment Fund allocation	£0.1m 2015/16	£3.5m Apr-Sep 2016	N/A		£14.6m	
External funding attracted	£46.8m 2015/16	£17.8m Apr-Sep 2016	N/A		£17.8m	
Transactions done online	20% 2015/16	28% Apr-Sep 2016	N/A		35% by Mar 2017	
Reduction in face to face and telephone contact	24% 2015/16	25% Apr-Sep 2016	N/A		↓30%	

## Indicator change log

This list sets out indicators that are new, revised or deleted indicators; as well as indicators where no data is available in this report (January 2017) compared to the previous report (July 2016)

### New indicators

#### Globally connected:

- Change in business rates tax base
- Gap in the JSA claimant rate between the city's most affluent and deprived wards
- Change in Council tax base

#### Locally committed:

- First time entrants to youth justice system
- Key stage 2: expected standard in reading writing and maths
- Educational attainment at key stage 4: Attainment 8, Progress 8, basics A\*-C English and maths
- Key stage 5: level 3 value added
- Adults achieving 150 minutes of physical activity per week
- Repeat referrals to children's social care
- Stability of looked after children's placements (% of children with three or more placements in the previous 12 months)
- Proportion of adult social care users who feel safe
- Regulated adult social care services rated as inadequate
- Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children 0-14 per 10,000

### Revised indicators

#### Locally committed:

- From pupils attending primary schools judged good/outstanding revised to percentage of primary schools judged as good/outstanding by Ofsted
- From pupils attending secondary schools judged good/outstanding revised to percentage of secondary schools judged as good/outstanding by Ofsted
- Adult safeguarding enquiries (S42 enquires) numbers and rate per 100,000 population
- Number of enterprises (from UK business activity, size and location dataset) to active enterprises (from ONS business demography dataset)

### Further information

The Council publishes a full range of information and statistics at [www.coventry.gov.uk/infoandstats/](http://www.coventry.gov.uk/infoandstats/). A full set of Council Plan, equality indicators and Marmot indicators can be found at [www.coventry.gov.uk/performance/](http://www.coventry.gov.uk/performance/). The Council is also looking to publish more data as open data, so that public information is open by default, and for citizens and businesses to access information about themselves, and to enable the development of the internet of things in the city. Initially, an open data indicator table is available at [www.coventry.gov.uk/opendata/](http://www.coventry.gov.uk/opendata/).

### Deleted indicators

#### Globally connected:

- Adult and junior credit union members

#### Locally committed:

- Level 4 or above in reading writing and maths at key stage 2
- Making expected progress from key stage 2 to key stage 4 in English and in maths
- Five good GCSE's (A-C) including English and maths
- Adult social care service users who have control over their daily life

#### Delivering our priorities with fewer resources:

- Rationalising property savings
- Carbon dioxide emissions avoided through the use of local renewable energy in local authority operations
- Total energy use in Council buildings
- Transformation programme savings

### Indicators with no updates available at half-year

#### Globally connected:

- Gross value added (£ per head)
- Residents aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 4+
- 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)
- Visitor trips
- Gross disposable household income

#### Locally committed:

- Roads and footways in a good/acceptable condition
- Key stage 5: level 3 value added
- Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children 0-14 per 10,000
- Male healthy life expectancy at birth
- Female healthy life expectancy at birth
- Proportion of adult social care users who feel safe
- Breastfeeding rates at 6-8 weeks