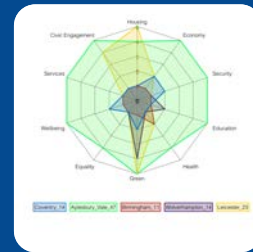
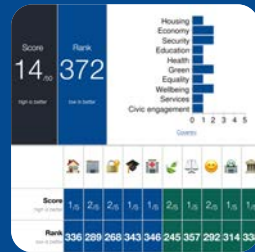
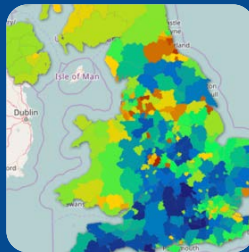




Composite Liveability Measure

compare and contrast the prosperity, liveability and sustainability of places



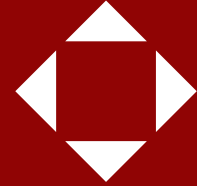
What is the composite liveability measure approach?



The composite liveability measure (CLM) is an approach to systematically evaluate the relative merits of different places.



The CLM approach has been used to create the *comprehensive composite liveability measure* (CCLM).



The CLM approach can be used to compare and contrast any set of places to another using any indicator.

Why did we create a composite liveability measure?

Coventry has set out its ambition to become a 'Top Ten City': a city the size and stature of Coventry should have aspirations to match.

However, a standard measure or ranking of cities does not exist. There are many measures out there to compare and contrast places – combining economic growth with liveability. So we decided to create our own, combining the best of measures out there.

We undertook a literature review – and here are some of the other measures already in existence:

UK (no rankings produced)



Office for
National Statistics

Personal Wellbeing
(‘Happiness Index’)

DEMOS  pwc

Good Growth for Cities

centreforcities 

Cities Outlook

International (some ranked)



OECD

Better Life Index
(countries)



Human Development Index
(countries)



ISO 37120:2014
Sustainable Development
of Communities

The
Economist

Global Liveability Index
(selected world cities)

Global
Cities
Institute

Global Cities Indicators

How does the composite liveability measure work?

1.

Decide on the domains (parameters) you wish to measure



Indicators chosen to ensure they measure the desired effect or outcome. Indicators must all be directional. Indicators are combined, weighted and standardised using z-scores so that they're comparable with one another.

2.

Choose places to compare (e.g. statistical neighbours)



Subject to data availability, any place can be compared – for instance, Coventry vs other cities (statistical neighbours, or aspirational comparisons); lower / upper tier authorities; combined authority areas; regions; etc.

3.

See how places compare with one another



The composite liveability measure is a *relative* measure. Results can be displayed as relative scores; as quintiles; or as a ranking. Rankings can be generated for each domain (parameter) or as an overall score.

Comprehensive composite liveability measure

The CCLM is designed to compare and contrast the prosperity, liveability and sustainability of places. The CCLM illustrates why one place may score more or less than another using ten domains. It can assess the relative merits of one location over another at a single point in time and change over time.

“An ideal place to live is one where basic needs for housing, employment, education, security and health are met in ways which are environmentally sustainable, which do not exacerbate inequalities, which foster subjective wellbeing, where essential services are readily accessible and where the citizenry are fully engaged in the life and governance of their place.”

The ideal type is transformed into ten domains: five of which were related to basic needs (thematic domains) and five related to the way these needs might be met (cross-cutting domains). Indicators were picked with specialists working in each field, on the basis that they were available at the local authority level; up-to-date; and clearly directional.



Thematic domains



Housing



Economy



Security



Education



Health

Cross-cutting domains



Green



Equality



Subjective wellbeing



Services



Civic engagement

Thematic domains



Housing

there is a full range of housing available for its citizens



Economy

the economy that sustains high levels of employment for all and allows for sufficient leisure and down-time activities



Security

people feel secure and free from crime and the fear of crime



Education

its citizens benefit from an education system which ensures all achieve their fullest potential



Health

everyone has the best possible health

An ideal community is one where...

The most successful communities would be able to achieve all of the thematic domains in a way...

that is green and sustainable over the short and long term

Cross-cutting domains



Green

which reduces the inequalities in outcomes



Equality

that leaves citizens feeling subjectively better



Subjective wellbeing

where suitable services are readily available to its citizens



Services

where citizens feel they are engaged in the civic life of the city and in its governance



Civic engagement

Indicators used in CCLM V

Domain	Indicator	Nov 2013 (Nov 2014	Feb 2016	Apr 2017
	Additional affordable homes provided as a percentage of all net additional homes	2011/12	2012/13	2014/15	2015/16
	Numbers accepted as being homeless and in priority need per 1000 households	Q2 2013/14	Q2 2014/15	Q3 2015/16	Q3 2016/17
	Vacant dwellings - all, as a percentage of all dwellings in the area	2011/12	2012/13	Oct 2014	Oct 2015
	Working age people on out of work benefits	Q1 2013	Q1 2014	Q2 2015	Q3 2016
	% of working age population aged 16-64 qualified to at least NVQ Level 4	2012	2013	2014	2015
	New business registration rate per 10,000 resident population aged 16 and above	2011	2012	2014	2015
	Young people aged 10-17 receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction	2011/12	2012/13	2014/15	2015/16
	Violence against the person with injury offences recorded (offences per 1,000) quarterly rolling	2011/12	Q1 2014	Q3 2015	Q3 2016
	Criminal damage and arson (offences per 1,000 population) quarterly rolling	Q2 2013	Q1 2014	Q3 2015	Q3 2016
	% of 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET)	2012	2013	2014	2015
	5+ A-C grades at GCSE or equivalent, including English and Maths	2011/12	2012/13	2014/15	2015/16
	% of pupils reaching the expected standard at the end of key stage 2 in reading, writing and mathematics*	2011/12	2012/13	2014/15	2015/16
	Life expectancy at birth	2009-11	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15
	Inequality in life expectancy at birth	2006-10	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14
	Primary care professionals (GPs) per 100,000 weighted for age and need	Sep 2012	Sep 2013	Sep 2014	Sep 2014**
	% of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	2012/13	2012/13	2014/15	2015/16
	Carbon dioxide emissions for households per capita	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Carbon dioxide emissions within the scope of influence from local authorities per capita	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Interquartile range (75th percentile-25th percentile) of annual earnings	2012 provisional	2014 provisional	2015 provisional	2016 provisional
	% of children in low income families, aged 0-19	2012 ECP	2013 ECP	2013	2014
	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)	2010	2010	2015	2015
	How satisfied are you with your life nowadays?	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	To what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	How happy did you feel yesterday?	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	Mortality from causes considered amenable to health care	2008-10	2010-12	2012-14	2012-14**
	Geographical barriers to services*	2011	2013	2013	2015
	Adult participation in sport and active recreation	2012	2014	2015	2016
	Overall election turnout for local elections	2012	2014	2015	2016
	% of people volunteering to support sport for at least one hour a week	2012	2012	2012	Oct 2014 to 2016
	Council tax collected as a % of Council tax due	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16

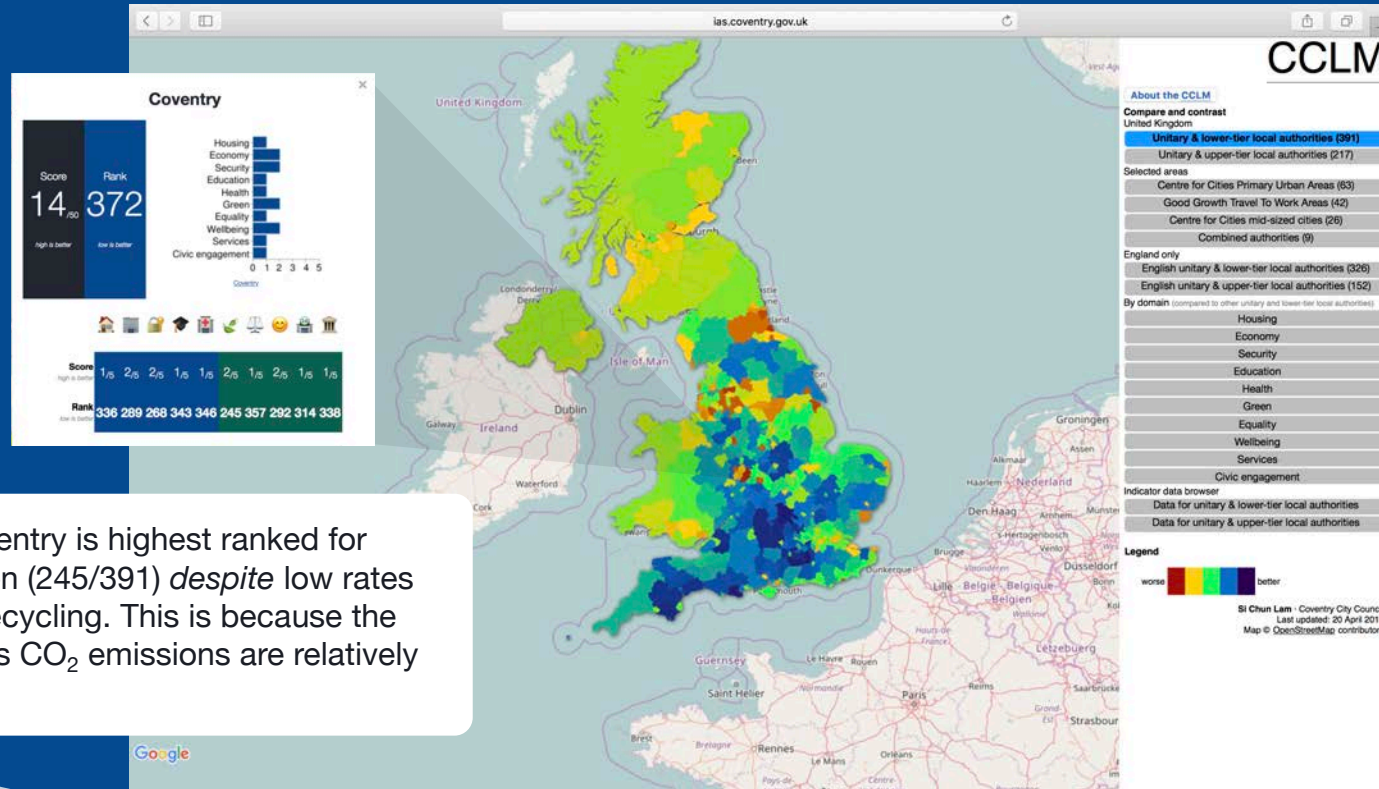
* revised indicator

** no new data

Results of CCLM V

Comparison (areas)	Score high is better	Rank low is better	Highest performing places (score)	Lowest performing places (score)
Unitary and lower-tier local authorities (391)	14 _{/50} Coventry	372 _{/391}	Aylesbury Vale, Mole Valley, Purbeck and Waverley (47)	Birmingham (11)
Unitary and upper-tier local authorities (217)	16 _{/50} Coventry	205 _{/217}	West Berkshire (49)	Birmingham, North East Lincolnshire and Hartlepool (13)
Centre for Cities Primary Urban Areas (63)	21 _{/50} Coventry	51 _{/63}	Oxford (48)	Kingston upon Hull (14)
Good Growth Travel to Work Areas (42)	24 _{/50} Coventry	29 _{/42}	Oxford (49)	Kingston upon Hull (14)
Centre for Cities mid-sized cities (26)	30 _{/50} Coventry	14 _{/26}	Bournemouth (40)	Kingston upon Hull (16)
Combined authorities (9)	20 _{/50} WMCA	9 _{/9}	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough and West of England (40)	West Midlands (20)

Unitary & lower-tier authorities (391)



Coventry is highest ranked for green (245/391) despite low rates of recycling. This is because the city's CO₂ emissions are relatively low.

Coventry

Domain	Score
Housing	1
Economy	2
Security	3
Education	4
Health	5
Green	4
Equality	3
Wellbeing	2
Services	1
Civic engagement	0

United Kingdom

Legend

Worse (Red) to Better (Blue)

Right Sidebar:

- About the CCLM
- Compare and contrast
 - United Kingdom
 - Unitary & lower-tier local authorities (391)
 - Unitary & upper-tier local authorities (217)
 - Selected areas
 - Centre for Cities Primary Urban Areas (63)
 - Good Growth Travel To Work Areas (42)
 - Centre for Cities mid-sized cities (26)
 - Combined authorities (9)
 - England only
 - English unitary & lower-tier local authorities (326)
 - English unitary & upper-tier local authorities (152)
 - By domain (compared to other unitary and lower tier local authorities)
 - Housing
 - Economy
 - Security
 - Education
 - Health
 - Green
 - Equality
 - Wellbeing
 - Services
 - Civic engagement
 - Indicator data browser
 - Data for unitary & lower-tier local authorities
 - Data for unitary & upper-tier local authorities

Bottom Right:

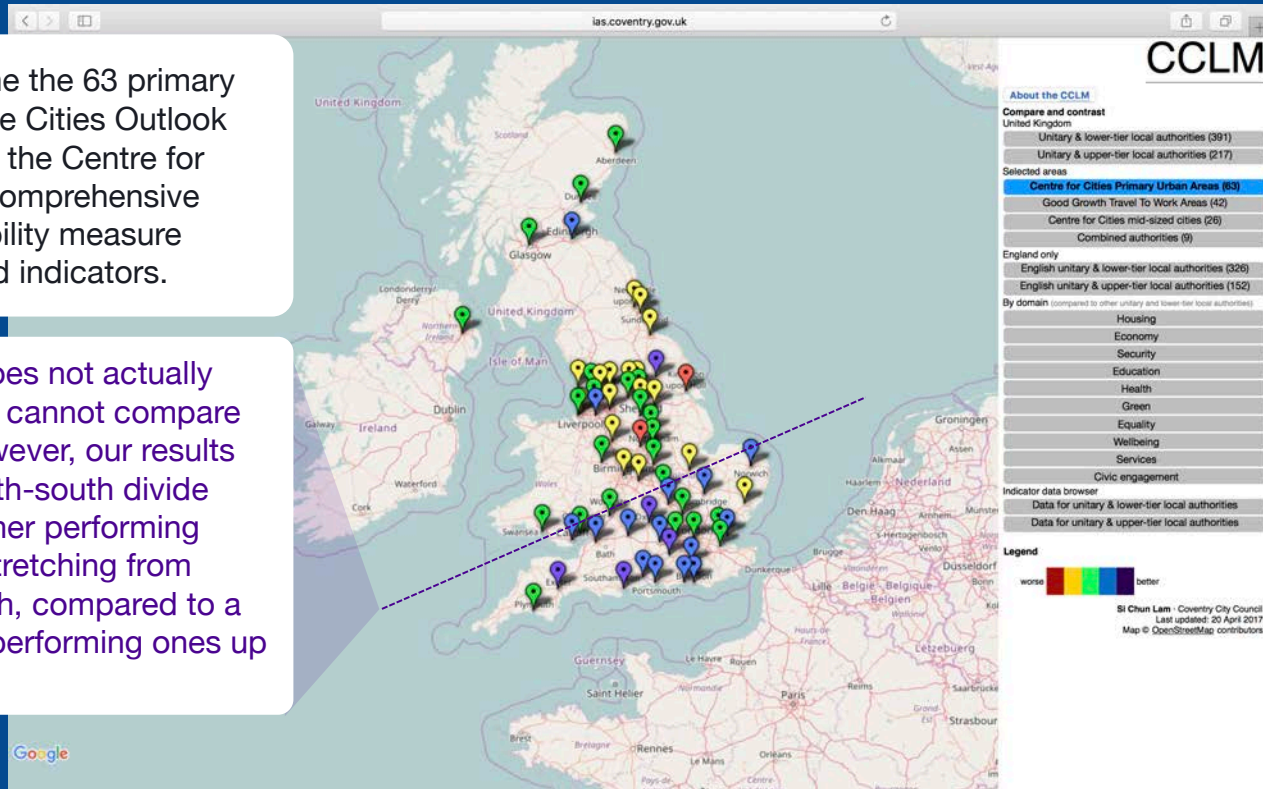
Si Chun Lam - Coventry City Council.
Last updated: 20 April 2017.
Map © OpenStreetMap contributors.

Coventry is highest ranked for security (128/217). This is because the city's violence with injury and criminal damage and arson rates is lower than average.

Centre for Cities Primary Urban Areas (63)

Here, we combine the 63 primary urban areas in the Cities Outlook 2017 report from the Centre for Cities, with our comprehensive composite liveability measure methodology and indicators.

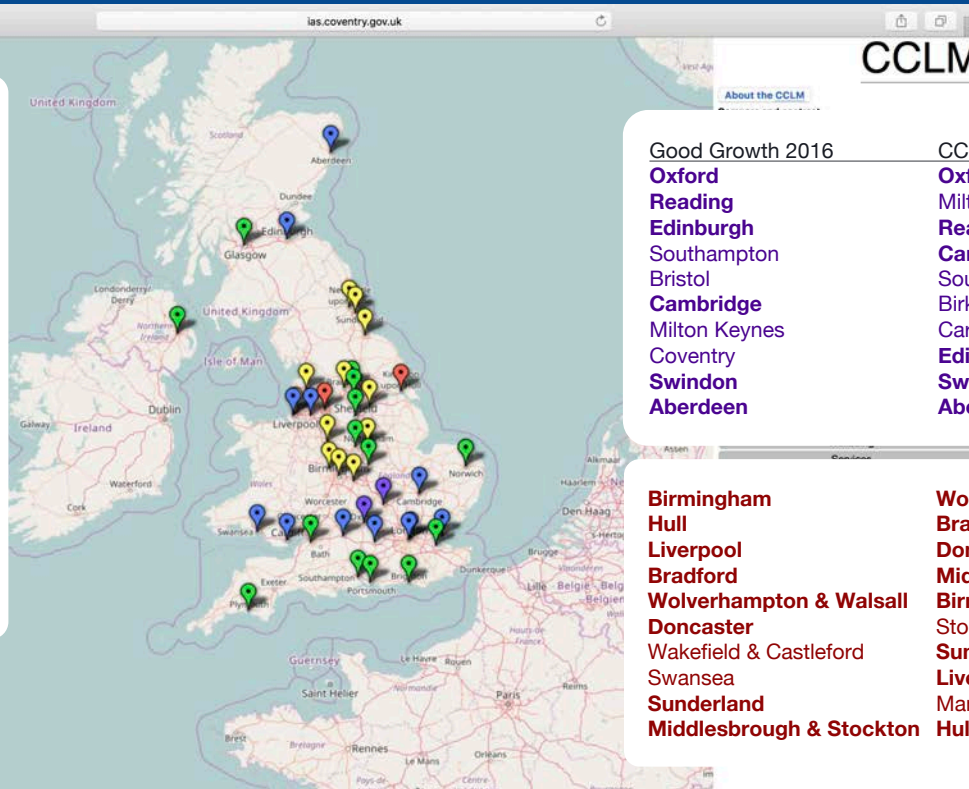
Cities Outlook does not actually rank cities so we cannot compare our findings. However, our results show a clear north-south divide with a line of higher performing southern cities stretching from Exeter to Norwich, compared to a cluster of lower-performing ones up north.



Good Growth Travel To Work Areas (42)

Here, we combine the 42 travel-to-work-areas (TTWAs) from the pwc/demos good growth with our comprehensive composite liveability measure methodology and indicators.

There are some similarities between the two measures: six of ten TTWAs in the top ten and eight of ten TTWAs in the “bottom ten” are the same in both the Good Growth 2016 report and in the CCLM 2017.



Good Growth 2016

Oxford
Reading
Edinburgh
Southampton
Bristol
Cambridge
Milton Keynes
Coventry
Swindon
Aberdeen

CCLM 2017

Oxford
Milton Keynes
Reading
Cambridge
Southend
Birkenhead
Cardiff
Edinburgh
Swindon
Aberdeen

top ten...

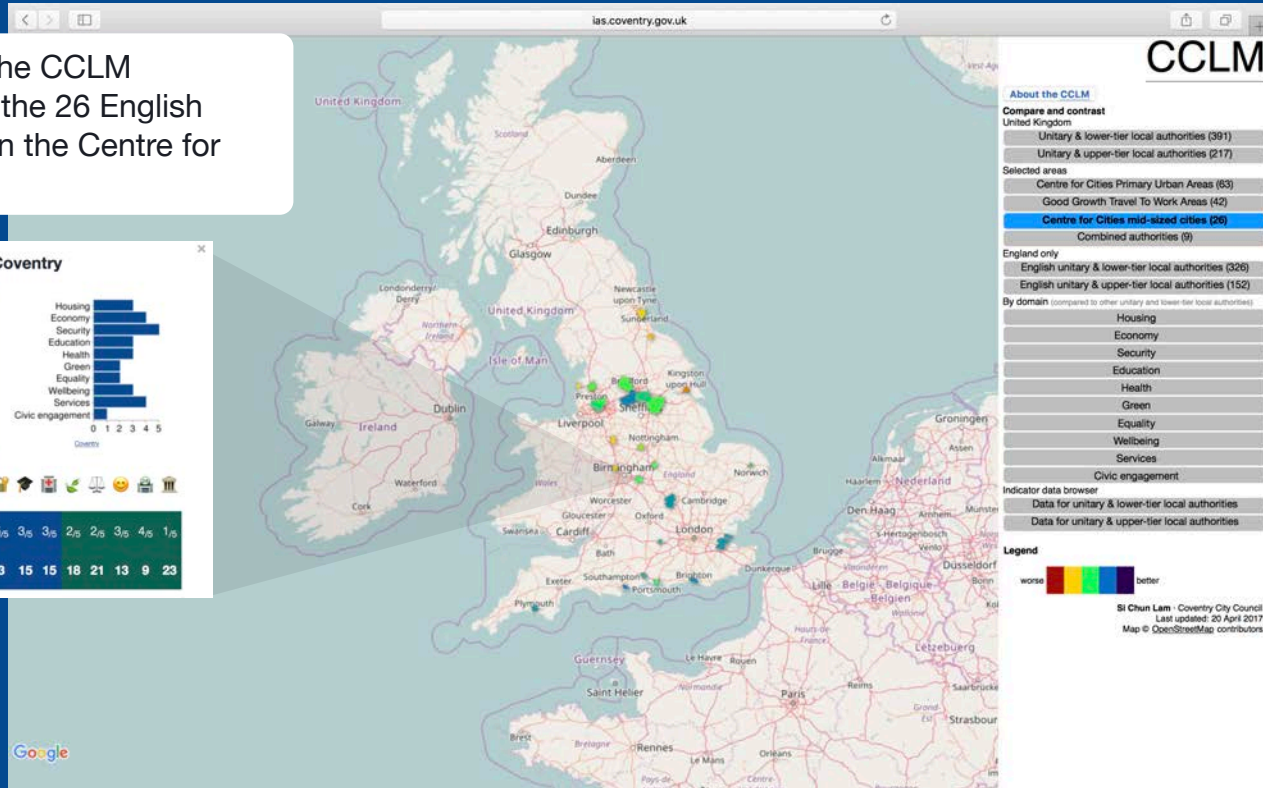
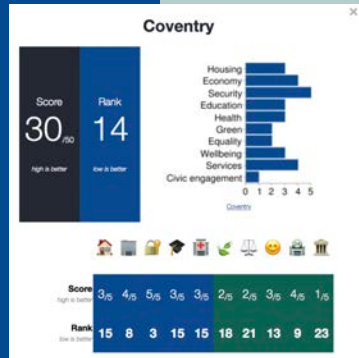
Birmingham
Hull
Liverpool
Bradford
Wolverhampton & Walsall
Doncaster
Wakefield & Castleford
Swansea
Sunderland
Middlesbrough & Stockton

Wolverhampton & Walsall
Bradford
Doncaster
Middlesbrough & Stockton
Birmingham
Stoke-on-Trent
Sunderland
Liverpool
Manchester
Hull

...bottom ten

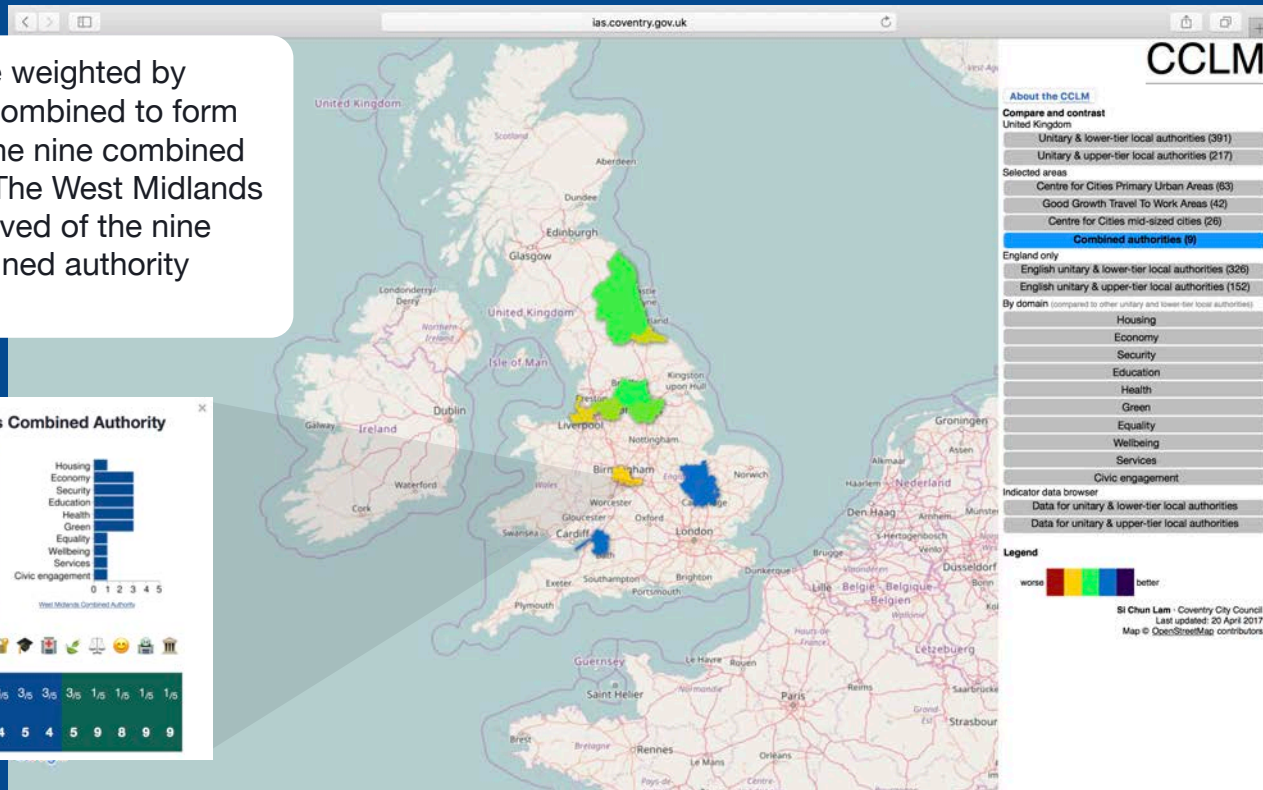
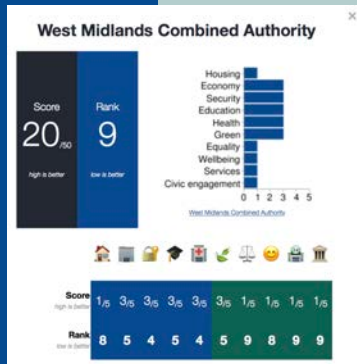
Centre for Cities mid-sized cities (26)

Here, we adopt the CCLM methodology for the 26 English mid-sized cities in the Centre for Cities report.

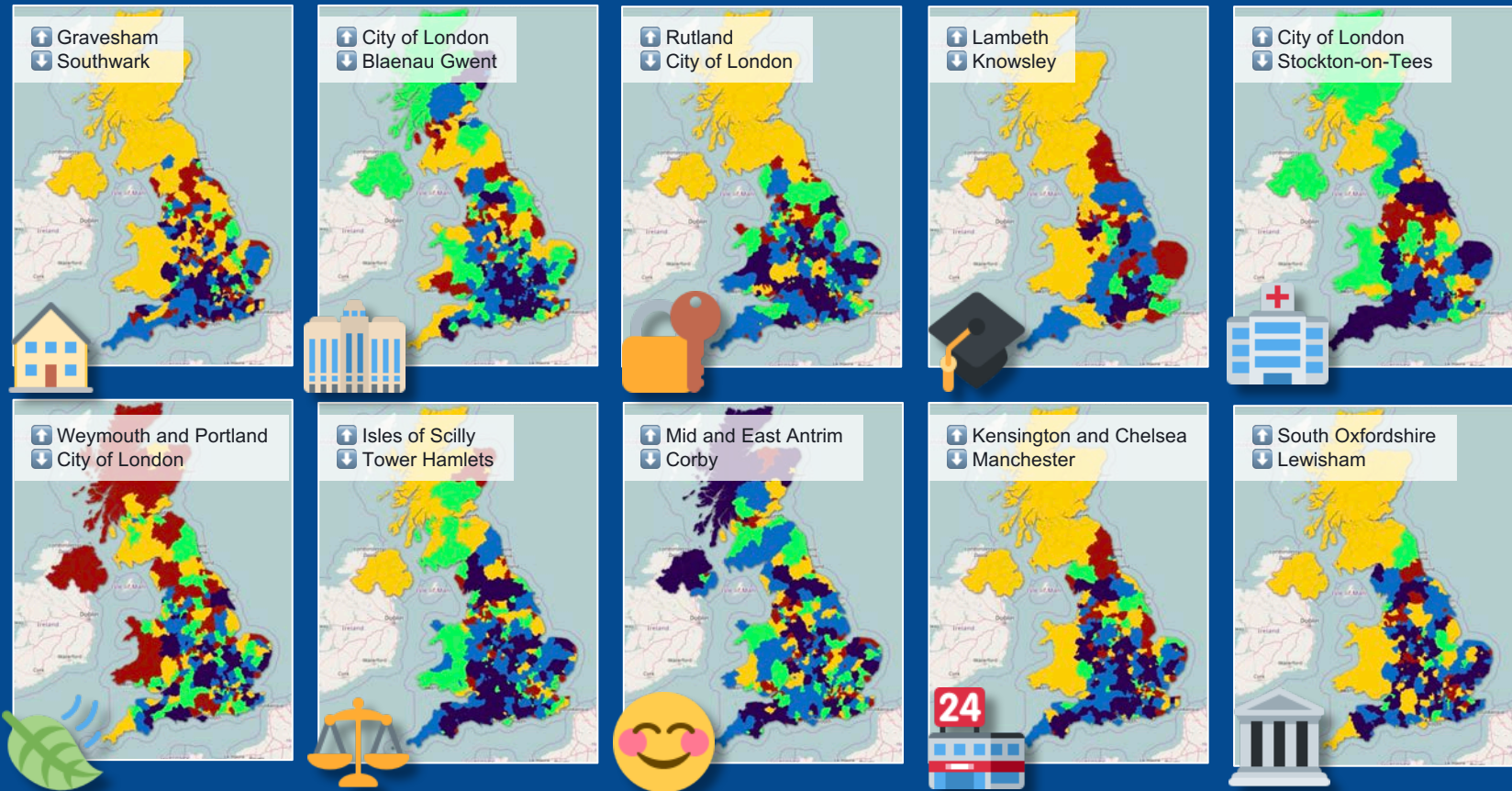


Combined authorities (9)

Data points were weighted by population and combined to form this analysis of the nine combined authority areas. The West Midlands is the most deprived of the nine confirmed combined authority areas.



Unitary & lower-tier authorities by domain



Find out more



Website

www.coventry.gov.uk/cclm/



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