

PLACE BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT GLOSSARY DECEMBER 2018

Warwickshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2018



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Key Terms

Incidence

Incidence is a measure of the number of new cases of a disease (or another health outcome) that develop in a population of individuals at risk, during a specified time period.

Prevalence

Prevalence is a measure of existing cases of disease and is expressed as a proportion. It is a useful measure to quantify the burden of disease in a population at a given point in time.

Standardised rates

To help understand disease in populations it is common to compare the amount of disease or mortality between two or more populations. However, the comparison of crude mortality or morbidity rates is often misleading because the populations being compared may differ significantly with respect to certain underlying characteristics, such as age or sex, that will affect the overall rate of morbidity or mortality. Standardisation is a method for overcoming the effect of confounding variables such as age and sex. There are two methods of standardisation, direct and indirect, these are characterized by whether the standard used is a population distribution (direct method) or a set of specific rates (indirect method). Both direct and indirect standardisation involves the calculation of numbers of expected events (e.g. deaths), which are compared to the number of observed events.

Standardised admission ratios (SAR)

Standardised admission ratios (SAR) are derived by comparing the observed rate of admission to the expected rate of admission if the local area had the same admission experience as England as a whole. The benchmark, the ratio for England, is 100.

Standardised incidence ratio (SIR)

Standardised incidence ratio (SIR) are calculated as the ratio of the observed number of cases to the expected number of cases. The benchmark, the ratio for England, is 100.

Demographics

Birth Rates

Fertility rates are closely tied to growth rates for an area and can be an excellent indicator of future population growth or decline in that area. They are reported as a rate per 1,000 female population aged 15-44 and are calculated from the number of live births occurring to females aged 11 years and over in the respective calendar year divided by the appropriate female population.

Census Data

Every ten years a census is undertaken that gives a detailed picture of the nation. It allows comparison between different groups of people across the United Kingdom because the same questions are asked, and the information is recorded, in the same way throughout England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The latest census in the UK was held on 27th March 2011. The information the census provides allows organisations such as local government to target their resources more effectively and to plan housing, education, health and transport services for years to come.

Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)

A Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) is a geographic area with a population of approximately 1,500. There are 34,753 LSOAs in England and Wales and these align to Local Authority District (LAD) boundaries.

Middle Super Output Area (MSOA)

A Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) is a geographic area with a population of approximately 7,200. There are 7,201 LSOAs in England and Wales and these align to Local Authority District (LAD) boundaries.

Mosaic (Experian)

Mosaic is a customer insight profiling tool (produced by Experian) which uses a wide range of data to allocate households into similar groups and types based on likely common characteristics. Mosaic can help identify different needs that household groups and types may have, identifying where specific needs are located and understand each group's preferred communication channels. There are 15 Mosaic Groups and 66 Types.

Using Mosaic it is possible to help establish the different service needs that Warwickshire residents may have, help identify where specific service needs are located and understand each group's preferred channels of communication. In turn, this allows for more effective service development, delivery and engagement with our customers. The tool allows Warwickshire County Council to understand and target customers across a range of channels, allowing the targeting of resources to best effect. The 2017 Mosaic briefing note can be found [here](#).

Population Estimates

Mid-year population estimates released by the Office for National Statistics are the official population estimates for England and Wales. The estimates relate to the usually resident population and are compiled to provide information about the size of a population and how it changes over time.



Health

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth has been used as a measure of the health status of the population of England and Wales since the 1840s. Period life expectancy at a given age for an area is the average number of years a person would live if he or she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout his or her life. Life expectancy for both males and females has been increasing steadily over the last few decades, primarily due to improvements in medical interventions, a decline in smoking prevalence, improved diet and healthier lifestyles, all of which have led to better survival rates. More recently life expectancy has started to plateau.

Disability-Free Life Expectancy

Disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) is the average number of years that an individual might expect to live free from a limiting persistent illness or disability in their lifetime.

Healthy Life Expectancy

Healthy life expectancy (HLE) is the average number of years that an individual might expect to live in "good" health in their lifetime based on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self-reported good health. Self-reported good health is derived from responses in the Annual Population Survey to the question "How is your health in general; would you say it was..." responses "Very good" and "Good" are categorised as 'Good' health and "Fair", "Bad" or "Very bad" as 'Not Good' health.

General Practice (GP) Data

Health data is collected at a primary (general practice (GP)) and secondary care (A&E, outpatient and inpatient) level. Data recorded from GP practices gives a useful indication of population health needs however it has some limitations. Firstly, there may be some residents who are not registered with a GP. Secondly, individuals need to recognise symptoms in themselves and present to a GP to have any diagnosis made. The interpretation of symptoms and recording of diagnoses may then differ between GPs. Additionally, prevalence rates reported for GPs are only available as crude rates, i.e. they are not adjusted for the age profile of the GP practice populations.

Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) Data Overview

Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) is a database containing details of all admissions, A&E attendances and outpatient appointments at NHS hospitals in England. The data can be processed and used for non-clinical purposes, such as research and planning health services. Each HES record contains a wide range of information about an individual patient admitted to an NHS hospital, including clinical information about diagnoses and operations, patient information such as age group, gender and ethnicity, administrative information such as dates and methods of administration and discharge, and geographical information such as where patients are treated and the area where they live.

Local Health Profile Data

The Local Health profiles are produced by Public Health England and provide health information at a small area level. Reports allow you to compare the selected area to the England average for a range of indicators (<http://www.localhealth.org.uk/>).

Public Health England Fingertips

Fingertips is a web platform provided by Public Health England that provides easy access to in depth analysis of a wide range of health and health related data in thematic profiles (<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/>).

Body Mass Index (BMI)

The Body Mass Index is a measure that uses height and weight to work out if a person's weight is healthy. The BMI calculation divides an adult's weight in kilograms by their height in metres squared. For example, a BMI of 25 means 25kg/m². For most adults, an ideal BMI is in the 18.5 to 24.9 range.

Innovating Minds - Mental Health in Young People

Innovative Minds are a team of Clinical Psychologists that deliver bespoke therapeutic interventions, training and consultation to help individuals to access education, training and employment. They work from an early intervention approach within educational and community settings to create mentally healthy environments that have a sustainable impact. The team are currently working in partnership across both Stratford and Nuneaton on the 'Building Better Opportunities' programme.

National Child Measurement Programme

The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) was set up in line with the Government's obesity strategy and aims to weigh and measure children in order to map trends and inform planning of local services. Children are becoming obese at a younger age and staying obese for longer. Those who are obese in childhood are more likely to be obese in adulthood; the health consequences of this have been discussed above. Childhood obesity disproportionately affects children from more deprived backgrounds further exacerbating health inequalities ([Childhood obesity: a plan for action](#), 2017).

Rise

Rise, established in 2017, is a partnership with Coventry and Warwickshire Mind to deliver emotional well-being and mental health services for children and young people in Coventry and Warwickshire. Rise works closely with schools, voluntary community services, social care and primary care (such as GP Practices) to increase support for children and young people. Services integrated to form Rise are:

- Specialist Mental Health Services (formally known as CAMHS)
- Eating Disorders (Coventry only)
- CAMHS Looked After Children (LAC) (Coventry only)
- Neurodevelopment (conditions such as Autistic Spectrum Disorder, Attention, Deficit Disorder)
- Primary Mental Health
- Reach (formerly delivered by CW Mind)

School Health Needs Assessment (HNA)

Delivered by Compass since November 2015, these are annual assessments for school entry/reception year (completed by parent), Year 6 and Year 9 pupils. The assessments help to ensure that the allocation of staffing, resources and interventions are underpinned by a systematic assessment of individual and population needs. It is delivered using The Lancaster Model (TLM); a structured and empirically tested set of questionnaires completed online via a web based application (Health Awareness Prevention and Intervention, or HAPI). In the 2017/18 academic year:

- The school entry portal closed on 31st October 2017 with a completion rate of 48 per cent
- The Year 6 entry portal closed on the 22nd December 2017, with a completion rate of 92 per cent with 189 schools engaging with the HNA processes
- The Year 9 entry portal closed on the 30th March 2018 with a completion rate of 46.5 per cent based on 23 schools that completed the HNA process out of a potential 35 schools.

Warwickshire Young Carers Project

Warwickshire Young Carers' Project is an independent local charity that tailors help, support and advice to the individual needs of each Young Carer. The Project offers free and confidential support working with young carers from the age of 8 upwards, to help make a difference to their lives by encouraging them to take time out to relax, take a break and to realise their own dreams.

Poverty & Deprivation

Child Poverty

A measure for child poverty is the HM Revenue & Customs measure of personal tax credits. The Children in Low Income Families Local Measure shows the proportion of children living in families in receipt of out of work (means tested) benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of UK median income.

Citizen's Advice

Citizen's Advice is a network of independent charities throughout the United Kingdom that give free, confidential information and advice to assist people with money, legal, consumer and other problems. The twin aims of the Citizens Advice service are "to provide the advice people need for the problems they face" and secondly "to improve the policies and principles that affect people's lives". Data for 2016/17 and 2017/18 for Warwickshire Citizen's Advice has been used and has been provided for each of the JSNA areas.

Free School Meals (FSM)

Entitlement to free school meals is determined by the receipt of income related benefits, therefore it is linked to the performance of the labour market. As the number of benefit claimants decrease, the proportion of pupils eligible for free school meals also falls.

Fuel Poverty

Fuel poverty in England is measured using the Low Income High Costs (LIHC) indicator. Under the LIHC indicator, a household is considered to be fuel poor if: they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level); were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line. There are three important elements in determining whether a household is fuel poor: household income; household energy requirements; fuel prices.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

The 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) measures relative deprivation in small areas (LSOAs). The most commonly used of the indices is the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), which incorporates all of the individual indices to provide an indication of overall deprivation levels in an area. The deprivation scores are ranked and split into deciles to allow comparison across all areas (LSOAs) nationally and to identify those areas in the top 10%, 20% and 30% most deprived nationally.

Universal Credit

Universal Credit (UC) replaces six existing benefits with a single monthly payment for people who are out of work or on a low income and making a new claim. The main difference is that Universal Credit is paid in one monthly payment and claimants are then responsible for budgeting throughout the month and paying bills – including rent. By the end of 2018, Universal Credit will be rolled out across all of Warwickshire.

Claimant Count

The claimant count is the number of people receiving benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed. This consists of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance (NI) credits and from April 2013 people receiving Universal Credit principally for the reason of being unemployed.

Warwickshire Trussell Trust - Food banks

The Trussell Trust's network of over 420 food banks operate out of more than 1,200 centres across the UK and provide a minimum of three days' emergency food and support to people experiencing crisis. There are eight food banks located in Warwickshire.

Education

Disadvantaged children are defined as:

- Those registered as eligible for free school meals at any point in the last six years.
- Children looked after by a local authority.
- Children who left care in England and Wales through adoption or via a Special Guardianship or Child Arrangements Order.

Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP)

The Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) is a teacher assessment of children's development at the end of Reception (pupils aged 4 or 5). It covers three prime areas of a child's development:

- Communication and language
- Physical
- Personal, social and emotional development.

The EYFSP framework has been in place since September 2012 with the first set of results reported in July 2013. The main indicator for this assessment is Good Level of Development (GLD). Children achieving a GLD are those achieving at least the expected level in a number of identified learning areas.

End of Key Stage 2 Measures

Pupils at the end of Key Stage 2 in 2017 were assessed against the new national curriculum. Results are no longer reported as levels and each pupil receives their test results as a scaled score and teacher assessments are based on specific standards.

End of Key Stage 4 Measures

A new secondary school accountability system was implemented in 2016. The headline accountability measures for schools from 2017 are:

- GCSE attainment in English and Maths (9-5)
- Attainment 8
- Progress 8
- English Baccalaureate (EBacc) entry and achievement

Attainment in English and Maths (9-5) – as from 2017, 9-0 grades replace the previous GCSE grades of A*-C.

Attainment 8 - measures the average achievement of pupils in up to 8 GCSE (or equivalent) qualifications including English, maths, three further qualifications that count in the English Baccalaureate (EBacc) and three other qualifications that can be GCSE or any other DfE approved non-GCSE qualifications.

Progress 8 - aims to capture the progress pupils make from the end of key stage 2 to the end of key stage 4. It compares pupils' achievement – their Attainment 8 score – with the average Attainment 8 score of all pupils nationally who had a similar starting point (or 'prior attainment'), calculated using assessment results from the end of primary school.

- A score of zero means pupils on average do about as well at Key Stage 4 as other pupils across England who got similar results at the end of Key Stage 2.
- A score above zero means pupils made more progress, on average, than pupils across England who got similar results at the end of Key Stage 2.
- A score below zero means pupils made less progress, on average, than pupils across England who got similar results at the end of Key Stage 2.

The English Baccalaureate (EBacc) - The EBacc was first introduced into the performance tables in 2009/10. It allows people to see how many pupils get A* to C or above in core academic subjects. The EBacc is made up of English, Maths, Science, a language, and history or geography. To count in the EBacc, qualifications must be on the English Baccalaureate list of qualifications.

Pupil Absence

The Department for Education (DfE) uses two key measures to monitor pupil absence - overall and persistent absence. The overall absence rate is the total number of overall absence sessions for all pupils as a percentage of the total number of possible sessions for all pupils, where overall absence is the sum of authorised and unauthorised absence and one session is equal to half a day.

Pupils are identified as persistent absentees by comparing the number of overall absence sessions they have against a standard threshold of around 15% of possible sessions, equating to 56 or more sessions across the full academic year for pupils aged 5 to 14 and 46 or more sessions across the full academic year for pupils aged 15.

Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND)

A child or young person has a special educational need if they have a learning difficulty or disability which calls for special educational provision to be made for him or her. A child of compulsory school age or a young person has a learning difficulty or disability if he or she:

- has a significantly greater difficulty in learning than the majority of others of the same age, or
- has a disability which prevents or hinders him or her from making use of facilities of a kind generally provided for others of the same age in mainstream schools or mainstream post-16 institutions

There are 12 SEND types for which information is collected by Warwickshire County Council:

Autistic Spectrum Disorder	ASD
Hearing Impairment	HI
Moderate Learning difficulty	MLD
Multi-Sensory Impairment	MSI
Other difficulty / Disability	OTH
Physical Disability	PD
Profound & Multiple Learning difficulty	PMLD
Social, emotional and mental health	SEMH
Speech Language & Communication Needs	SLCN
Severe Learning Difficulty	SLD
Specific Learning Difficulty	SPLD
Visual Impairment	VI

Education, health and care plan (EHCP)

An education, health and care plan (EHCP) is for children and young people aged up to 25 who need more support than is available through special educational needs support. EHCPs identify educational, health and social needs and set out the additional support to meet those needs.

Social Care and Early Help

Mosaic System - case management system

Mosaic is a case management system which hosts all adult and childrens' social care data for Warwickshire.

Children's Social Care

Child in Need (CIN)

Section 17 of the Children Act 1989 defines a Child in Need as a child who is unlikely to achieve or maintain, or to have the opportunity of achieving or maintaining, a reasonable standard of health or development without the provision for him/her of services; or a child whose health or development is likely to be significantly impaired, or further impaired, without the provision of services; or a child who is disabled. A child in need plan will contain the support which is being provided to a child and/or family by the local authority's Children's Services.

Child Protection Plan (CPP)

The aim of a Child Protection Plan is to ensure that the child is safe from harm and prevent him or her from suffering further harm, promote the child's health and development and support the family to safeguard and promote the welfare of their child (provided it is in the best interests of the child).

Children Looked After Children (CLA)

Under the Children Act 1989 a child is legally defined as looked after by a local authority if he or she gets accommodation from the local authority for a continuous period of more than 24 hours, is a subject to a care order or is subject to a placement order.

Early Help

Early Help Single Assessment (EHSA) Form

The assessment helps identify where a family needs help; it is not needed when there is a simple solution to the problem. Early Help is voluntary and the family must consent to any support given. The assessment is completed by a trained professional, who is known to the family e.g. a teacher, health visitor, SENCo, school nurse, GP, or any professional the family is comfortable talking to.

Early Help Single Assessment (EHSA) Evaluations

The EHSA supports timely and integrated responses to the needs of Children and Young People who may not meet traditional thresholds for statutory or specialist services but who, without help, are at risk of not achieving a positive outcome. The intention is to ensure that any child or young person in Warwickshire with additional needs, which do not meet thresholds for intervention by statutory services, is provided with access to multi agency support via the EHSA. The EHSA team in Warwickshire support this agenda by supporting the practitioners who initiate the assessment and act in the Lead Professional role. The data shows the total number of Early Help Evaluations returned that resulted in a positive outcome and the percentage of the total evaluations.

Priority Families Programme

The Priority Families programme commenced in Warwickshire on 1st April 2012. The programme is a local programme delivering the national Troubled Families programme, and focuses on the earliest possible intervention, working with vulnerable families which have multiple problems that can be expensive to address. In Phase Two the headline criteria for identification for families is much broader and more flexible and covers crime, anti-social behaviour, education, children who need help, worklessness, domestic abuse and health issues.

Adult Social Care

Adult social care is the support provided to adults with physical or learning disabilities, or physical or mental illnesses. This support can come in the form of residential services (such as formal care homes), community services (support via suitable community alternatives) and low level / preventative services (with the aim of reducing low-level needs from developing into more serious cases and steps to prevent, reduce or delay the need for care and support for all local people).

There are a variety of adult social care packages provided by local councils. These packages include: mental health, reablement (a service, usually delivered in the home, which is offered to people with disabilities and those who are frail or recovering from an illness or injury), physical disability support, older people, occupational therapy (provides support to people whose health prevents them doing the activities that matter to them) and learning disability.



Community Safety

Recorded Crime

Crimes which have been recorded by Warwickshire Police on the Athena crime recording system (before October 2017 they were recorded on the Crime Information System). A detailed description of the crime recording process can be found [here](#).

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Anti-social behaviour incidents which have been reported to Warwickshire Police and recorded on the STORM incident system. There are three incident categories - Personal, Nuisance and Environmental. ASB is defined as any behaviour that is aggressive, intimidating or destructive that damages or destroys another person's quality of life.

Domestic Abuse

Incidents with a domestic abuse marker which have been reported to Warwickshire Police and recorded on the STORM incident system. Domestic abuse is an incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening, degrading and violent behaviour, including sexual violence.

Road Traffic Collisions

Road traffic collision data is collected by the Traffic and Road Safety team at Warwickshire County Council. Where an injury has occurred there are three categories - fatal, serious and slight.

Environment

Air Quality

The Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) process places an obligation on all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether or not the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved. Where an exceedance is considered likely the local authority must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) setting out the measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of the objectives.

The air quality objectives in England (annual mean) are: Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) must not exceed 40 µg/m³, and Particulate Matter (PM¹⁰) must not exceed 40 µg/m³.

Community Assets

Theme 1 - Children & Families

Includes: community activities, local groups, faith led activities, uniformed groups i.e. scouts etc., children's centres and family hubs, parent support groups.

Theme 2 - Young People

Includes: youth activities and groups, youth based organisations, sexual health services, youth councils.

Theme 3 - Older People

Includes: dementia support, lunch clubs, coffee mornings, seated exercise, care services, befriending, community based activities, community organisations, statutory services. charities (e.g. Age UK).

Theme 4 - Community Venues & Meeting Points

Includes: community centres, village halls, libraries, faith buildings, fire stations, gathering points (pubs, bus stops, shops etc.).

Theme 5 - Community Organisations & Social Groups

Includes: action groups, resident and community associations, town and parish councils, informal meeting groups.

Theme 6 - Leisure & Recreational Activities

Includes: sports centres and clubs, walking groups, outdoor activities, leisure facilities and classes

Theme 7 - Advice & Support

Includes: Citizens Advice, Job Clubs, hubs, statutory services, DWP, energy based services, welfare services, FSM, family information, veterans contact points, British legion etc.

Theme 8 - Community Cafes & Foods

Includes: food banks, lunch clubs, cafes, cooking courses and projects, allotments, community gardens and edible gardens, food distribution points, supermarket support, business support (pass it on, free drinks food for homeless at places like Costa etc.).

Theme 9 - Health & Wellbeing

Includes: GPs and NHS services, pharmacies, out of hospital services (district nurses, OT's) mental health services, counselling services, community based activities, community based groups, sports and exercise, weight management, stop smoking services, etc.

Theme 10 - Education & Learning

Includes: schools, colleges, universities, apprenticeships, adult community learning (ACL) and other community based learning, training organisations, vocational courses, work experience, etc.