

# Quality of Life in Warwickshire

**Key Messages: 2015/16**



## Key Messages: 2015/16

### Foreword

The purpose of the Key Messages report is to provide a snapshot of how quality of life in Warwickshire compares with elsewhere, and shows the trends over time in factors which contribute to the quality of life for Warwickshire's residents.

For this year, the sixteenth year in which the report has been produced, the Key Messages report picks up on the themes from the 2014/15 edition, updating statistics where appropriate and with the addition of emerging topics of interest in Warwickshire.

The report has been broken down into twelve key themes, within each theme relevant sub-topics have been selected and discussed. To help identify how each topic impacts different areas of the county an index has been created which illustrates the position of each district/borough relative to the Warwickshire average. The data within the index has been standardised to allow varying data sets to be put onto one scale. The central line on the index represents the Warwickshire average and the figure for each district/borough is depicted in the tabs.

This acknowledges that each district and borough has very unique characteristics and demographics which mean that where important issues have been identified on a county level, they may require very different responses moving forward at a district/borough level.

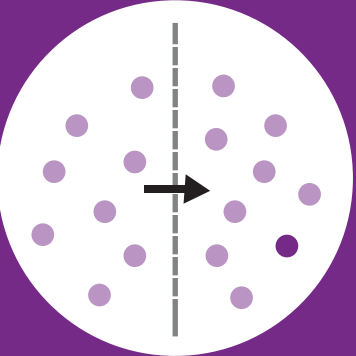
The quality of life in Warwickshire report has since 2000 become an important part of the evidence base on which decisions about the future direction for the county have been made. It continues to provide local decision makers in the public, private and voluntary sectors with that evidence base so that improving quality of life for all of Warwickshire's residents remains our collective priority.

We hope that you will find this key messages report valuable for your planning activities, decision making, or just to help provide a snapshot of life in the county in 2015/16. An electronic copy of the report is available on Warwickshire Observatory's website, [www.warwickshireobservatory.org](http://www.warwickshireobservatory.org) where you can also keep up to date with all of the latest work from the team.

If you have any questions or would like to provide feedback please do get in touch by emailing [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk)

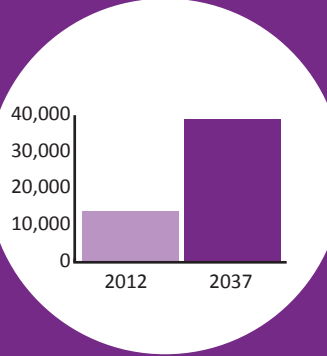
# Population Change

## Growing Population



Projections indicate Warwickshire will be home to approximately **623,900** residents by 2037, an increase of 13.9% from the 2012 baseline year

## Ageing Population



The number of residents aged 85 and over, is projected to increase by **180%** from the 2012 base year up to 2037

## Greater Diversity



Across Warwickshire, **4%** of residents do not have English as a main language, additionally more than 70 different languages are used as a first language

## Drivers of Change



Migration will become a driving factor for population change. Warwickshire gained **1,589** residents through migration in 2013/14

## Increased Dependency



By 2037, there will be **77.6** dependents ( those aged 0-15 and 65+) to every 100 adults of working age

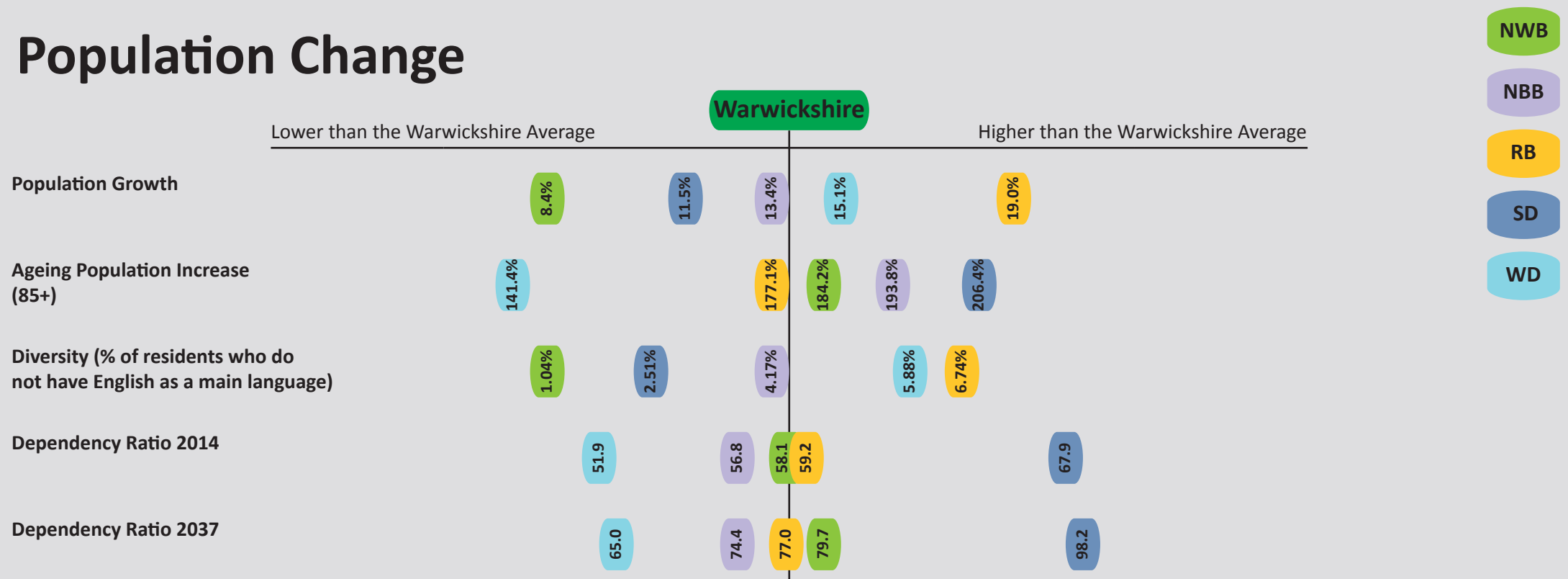
In line with national and regional trends, Warwickshire’s population is projected to grow significantly over the next 20 years. A growing population is likely to improve the productive capacity of the economy; however, existing problems such as housing affordability, may intensify as a result. The rate of growth is projected to increase with age, with the oldest age group (those aged 85 and over) projected to more than double in size.

Population growth can be partially attributed to people living longer, with life expectancies in Warwickshire higher than both regional and national averages. However, it is projected that population change will be more heavily influenced by migration in the future. Warwickshire is expected to attract both internal and international migrants, with fewer people leaving the county than coming into the county. The projections suggest natural change will account for less of the population growth, with deaths exceeding births from 2032 up to the projection end date of 2037.

Whilst an ageing population can be thought of as positive, reflective of improved healthcare, this is also perhaps the largest demographic issue facing the county. As a result the dependency ratio is set to increase. This places a higher burden on the shrinking working age population, and leads to a number of challenges for public services, particularly around health, social care provision, and publicly managed infrastructure such as the transport network.

Whilst an ageing population places additional pressures on existing services, older adults are able to contribute to society through increased spending power, tax payments and volunteering. It should be noted that the dependency ratio calculation uses the fixed retirement age of 65, however with life expectancy increasing it would seem sensible to predict that the retirement age will also increase, meaning the dependency ratio is likely to be smaller than currently projected.

# Population Change



The Office for National Statistics provides a set of population projections from 2012 up to 2037, at local authority level. The projections are based on the 2012 mid-year population estimates, in addition to a set of underlying demographic assumptions (births, deaths, migration) based on local trends.

Rugby Borough is projected to have highest rates of population growth, across all of the districts and boroughs in Warwickshire. This reflects higher levels of development over recent years continuing into the future. Conversely, North Warwickshire Borough is projected to have the smallest rate of population growth, increasing by 8% between 2012 and 2037. However, whilst this rate of growth appears small, it is large in the context of previous growth in the borough.

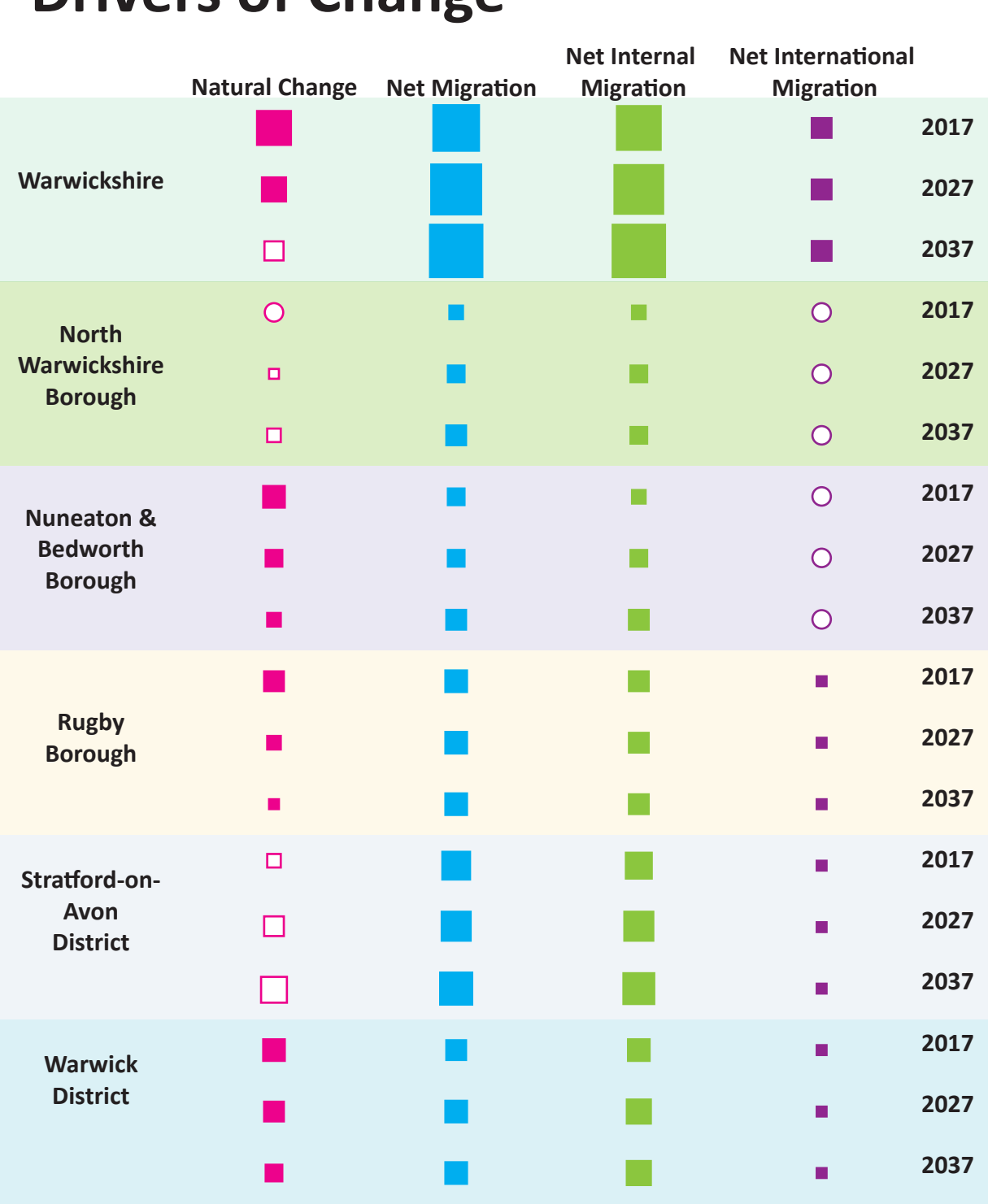
In line with national and regional trends, the number of adults aged 85+ is projected to increase significantly across the five districts and boroughs. Stratford-on-Avon District is projected to see a 206% increase in the number of residents aged 85+, whilst Warwick District is projected to see an increase of 141%.

According to the 2011 Census, 7% of residents in Rugby Borough do not have English as a main language, compared with just 1% of residents in North Warwickshire Borough. Across Warwickshire as a whole, 4% of residents do not have English as a main language, additionally more than 70 different languages are used as a first language.

Stratford-on-Avon District currently has the highest level of dependency and will continue to do so into the future. It is projected that there will be 98.2 dependents per 100 adults of working age by 2037 compared with the 2014 ratio of 67.9.

Sources: 2012-based Sub-National Population Projections, Census 2011, 2014 mid-year population estimates, Warwickshire Observatory. National Statistics ([www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk))

# Drivers of Change



Key

Zero

Increase in Persons

Decrease in Persons

The data visualisation shows the population projections for 2017, 2027 and 2037. These projections look at how the population will change and importantly, the components or drivers of change. The projections are based on the 2012 mid-year population estimates, in addition to a set of underlying demographic assumptions (births, deaths, migration) based on local trends. The projections are not forecasts, nor do they take account of the impact of future government policies, shifting economic environments, local development policies, or other factors which may influence demographic behaviour.

The visualisation shows the number of persons gained in 2017, 2027 and 2037, demonstrating how the drivers of change vary over time. Natural change measures the number of births minus the number of deaths, whilst net migration measures the number of people gained through both internal and international migration. The figure calculates the number of people coming in, minus the number of people going out, to give a net total. Internal migration refers to moves within England, and international migration refers to moves between England and the rest of the world.

At county level, the impact of natural change on population growth decreases over time, with deaths exceeding births by 2037. Moreover, it is projected that deaths will exceed births in 2027 and 2037 in North Warwickshire, and from 2017 to 2037 in Stratford-on-Avon. The impact of natural change on population growth also reduces moderately in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough, Rugby Borough and Warwick District.

Conversely, net migration is projected to increase moderately across the three time points, in all of the districts and boroughs. The projections suggest migration will be the leading driver of population growth by 2037. The projections also indicate that it is internal migration, rather than international migration that will cause this increase. Across all of the districts and boroughs, the net international migration rate stays constant across the three time points.

Sources: 2012-based Sub-National Population Projections, ONS

# An Accommodated Warwickshire

## Housing Affordability



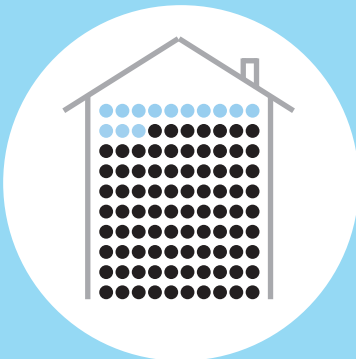
In Stratford-on-Avon, residents on the lowest incomes need **8.9** times their annual income to afford the lowest priced housing. The equivalent figure for Nuneaton and Bedworth is 5.3

## Demand for Housing



The demand for housing in Warwickshire will continue to grow, with forecasts suggesting a **22%** growth in households between 2012 and 2037

## Rented Properties



According to the 2011 Census, **13%** of all households privately rented from a landlord or letting agency, an increase of 6% from the 2001 Census

## Spare Room Subsidy



At August 2015, **9.8%** of those receiving housing benefits were affected by the removal of the spare room subsidy

## Barriers to Housing



There are **66** LSOAs in Warwickshire ranked within the top 30% most deprived areas nationally, in the 'barriers to housing' domain within the IMD

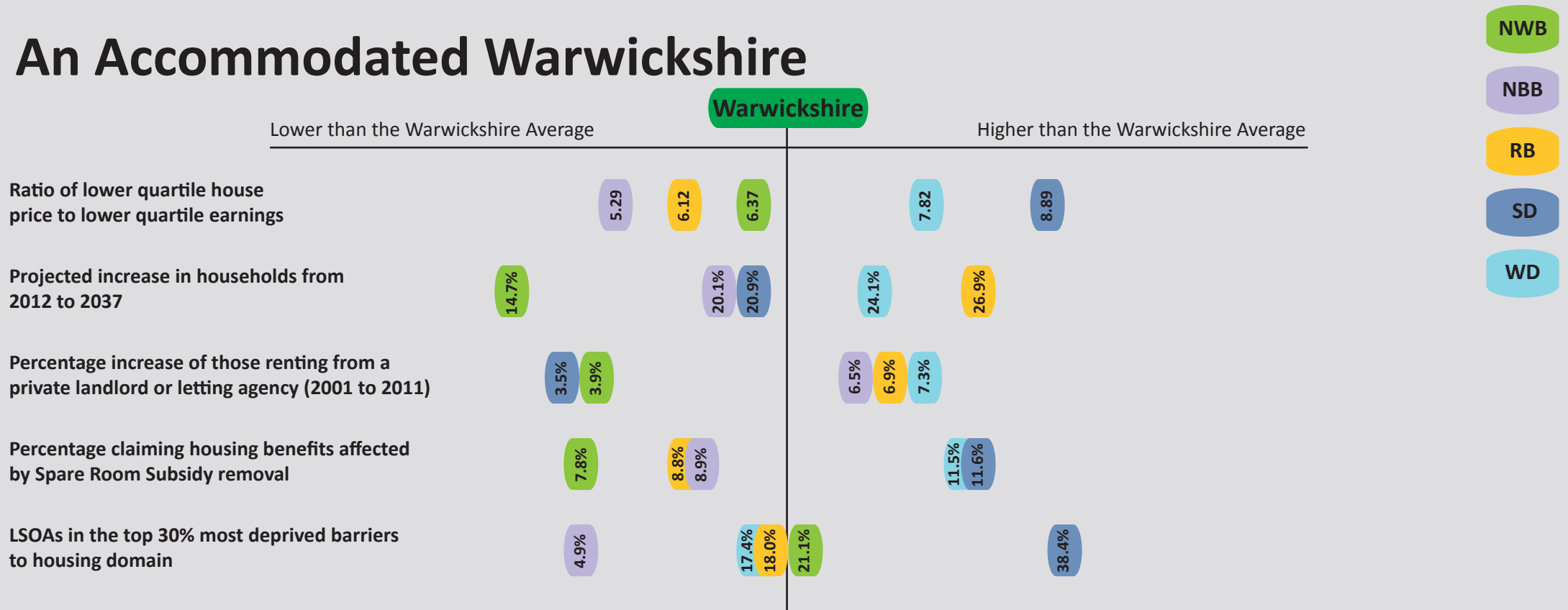
Housing is one of our core basic needs and crucial to people's wellbeing and quality of life. Nationally, home ownership remains under the spotlight, and between 2001 and 2011 the first fall in ownership was seen during the last century. Reasons for the drop in ownership include high house prices, tightening of bank and mortgage lending requirements triggered by the 2008 recession, declining wage growth, and rising inflation. To address this the government introduced the 'Help to Buy' mortgage scheme open to first time buyers and home movers.

The abolition of regional spatial strategies in 2011 has resulted in district and borough councils being required to produce Local Core Strategies which contain planning policies to guide the development and use of land. In addition to demand for local housing, there is potential need for Warwickshire to take some of the housing needs that neighbouring authorities cannot accommodate.

The housing affordability ratio for Warwickshire at 2013 was 6.7, meaning that somebody in the lowest quartile for earnings would need 6.7 times their annual income in order to purchase a property in the lowest quartile of house prices. In comparison, the ratio in 1997 was just under 4. The district/borough Local Core Strategies take into account the need for additional affordable housing in their local areas.

In April 2013 the government removed its spare room subsidy for those living in housing association houses/property, under the new rules having one spare bedroom would mean losing 14% of entitled housing benefit. Reported negative impacts of this are the loss of purchasing power for those affected particularly for food and utilities.

# An Accommodated Warwickshire



The two South Warwickshire Districts are above the Warwickshire average for the measure of housing affordability with Stratford-on-Avon Districts residents on the lowest income needing 8.9 times their average income to afford the lowest priced housing. Stratford-on-Avon District also has the highest percentage of those claiming housing benefit who are affected by the so called ‘bedroom tax’ and has the highest percentage of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the top 30% of the Incides of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015) barriers to housing domain. For these housing measures a clear split can be seen between north and south of the county suggesting disparity between the two areas.

Studies into UK rental prices revealed that at September 2015 the average rent paid by private tenants in England and Wales reached a record high of £816 per month. Last years report highlighted that whilst home ownership is an aspiration for many Warwickshire residents, it is increasingly difficult for many to achieve.

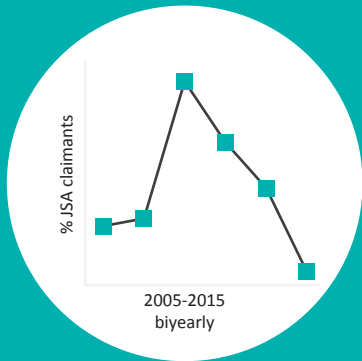
House building slumped during the recession starting in 2008, and has been very slow to recover since then. Nationally, it is widely accepted that the UK is not building enough houses to keep up with demand, with the government announcing it wants a million homes built in England by 2020. Between 2011 and 2014 the National Housing Federation estimated 974,000 homes were needed but figures from 326 councils showed only 457,490 were built during that period.

Rugby Borough is projected to see a 26.9% or 11,000 increase in the number of householdsh from 2012 to 2037, taking the total to over 53,000. In contrast, North Warwickshire Borough is projected to see an increase of 14.7% or 4,000, taking the total number of households to just under 30,000.

Sources: Journal of Public Health: A qualitative study into the impact of the UK ‘bedroom tax’, ONS Census data 2011 & 2001, Warwickshire Quality of Life Report 2014, A Century of Home Ownership and Renting in England and Wales, April 2013, ONS, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015, DWP Stat-Xplore spare room data, Coventry and Warwickshire Joint Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

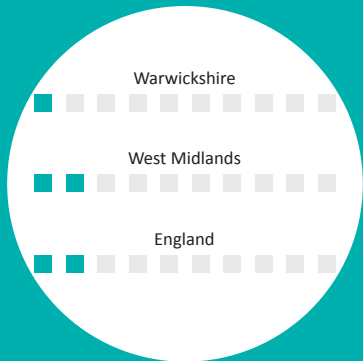
# A Working Warwickshire

## Fewer Unemployed



The proportion of JSA claimants is the lowest it has been in 10 years, reducing by **53%** during this period

## Claimant Count



The Claimant Count rate in Warwickshire is **0.9%**. This is lower than the equivalent regional and national figures

## ESA



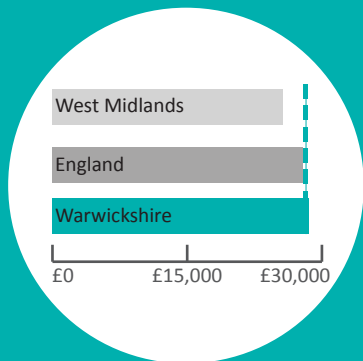
There were **14,550** Warwickshire residents claiming Employment and Support Allowance in May 2015

## Employment Deprivation



There are **49** LSOAs within Warwickshire that feature in the top 30% most deprived LSOAs nationally for the Employment Decile in the IMD 2015

## Resident Earnings



The median resident based annual earnings for a full time worker in Warwickshire is **£28,528** outperforming both regional and national equivalent figures

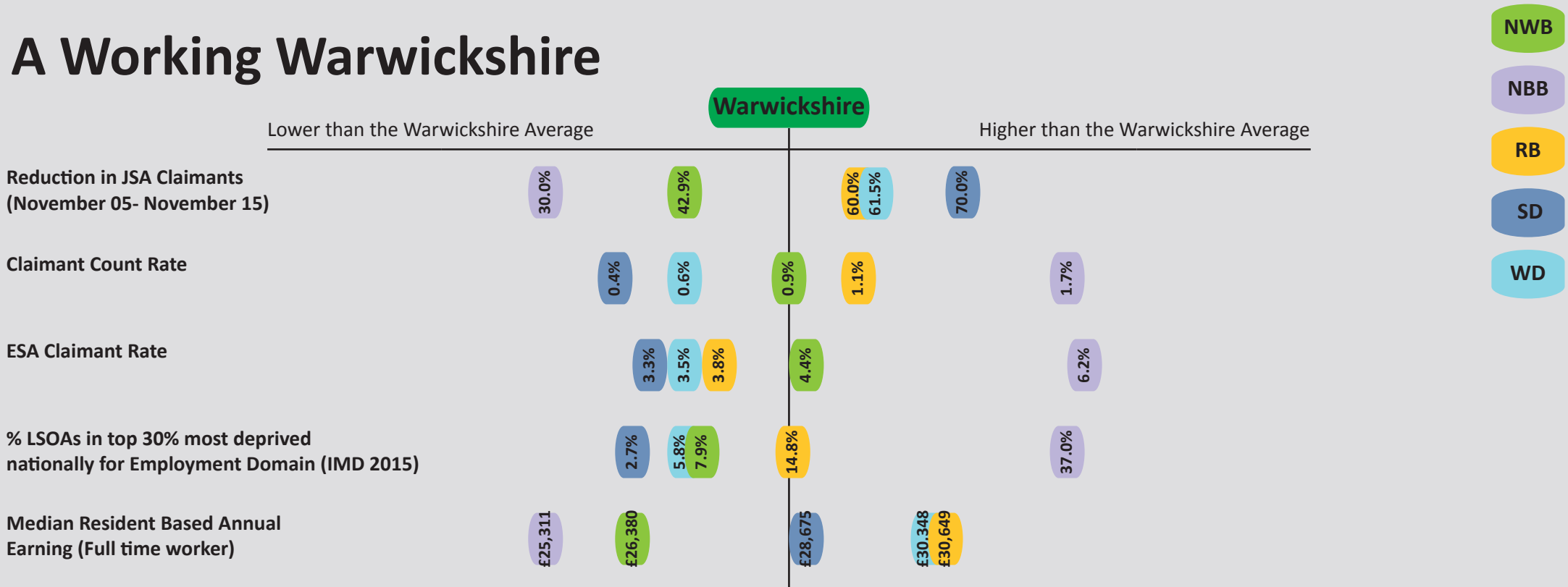
The UK unemployment rate has decreased rapidly in recent years, with unemployment reported to be at a seven year low in the three months to September 2015. The unemployment rate in Warwickshire has also decreased significantly, with current rates at the lowest seen in 10 years. The Claimant Count can be used to indicate the level of unemployment in local areas. This figure counts the number of people on Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and also those on the out-of-work element of Universal Credit. However, the Claimant Count does include some out of work claimants in receipt of Universal Credit who are not required to seek employment; for example, due to illness or disability.

Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) is a benefit for people who are unable to work due to illness or disability. There are two ESA categories: the support group, which is for those who are not expected to return work; and the work-related activity (WRA) group, which is for those with less severe conditions, who may be able to return to work. Within Warwickshire, 2,690 of the 14,500 claimants were in the WRA group. From April 2017, new

group claimants will receive £30 less a week than the current rate. Whilst the Chancellor suggests this will provide an incentive for claimants to return to work quicker, the Disability Benefits Consortium (DBC) argue the cuts could potentially lead to hardship for those claimants, and may actually have a detrimental effect on claimants' health, delaying their return to work.

The outlook for Warwickshire appears positive, with wages higher than the equivalent regional and national figures and unemployment low. However, some of the negative effects of the recession are still being felt. Many workers lost overtime payments, had to decrease their working hours and took pay cuts as a result of the recession. Only recently have we seen workers be able to gain back some of their earnings. In the near future the introduction of the 'Living Wage' should help keep families further away from the breadline, however this may also mean employers will employ less people and will keep their wages static for longer.

# A Working Warwickshire



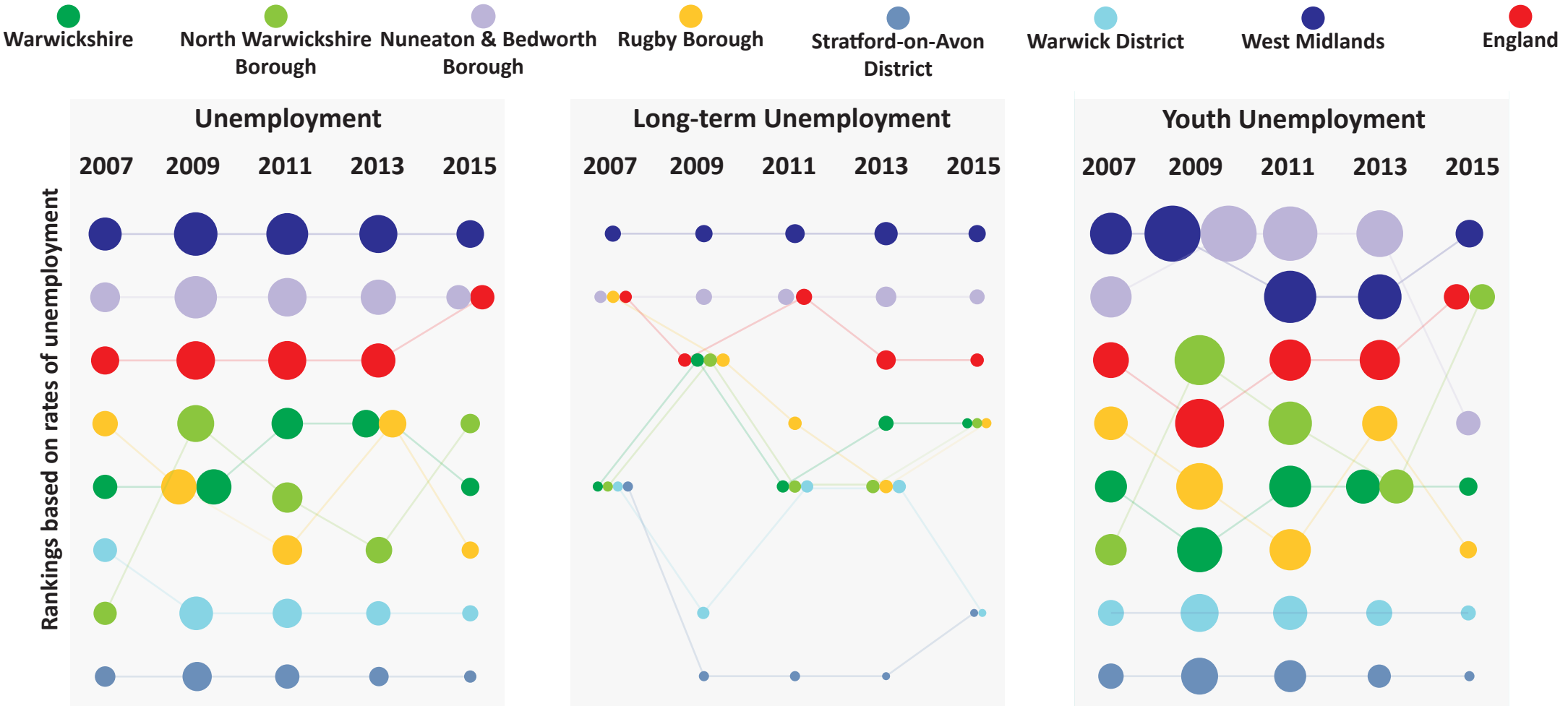
Over the last ten years, Stratford-on-Avon District has seen the largest decrease in JSA claimants, with 70% fewer claimants in 2015 when compared to 2005. In contrast, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough has seen the smallest reduction in JSA claimants during this period, reducing by 30%. Across all of the districts and boroughs, JSA figures peaked in 2009 as a result of the recession. Across the county, these figures reduced year on year and by 2013 had returned to the levels witnessed pre-recession.

Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough has the highest claimant count rate in the county. The rate is more than double that seen in Stratford-on-Avon District and Warwick District. It should be noted that both JSA rates and claimant count rates are proxy measures of unemployment. Residents may claim ‘unemployment related benefits’ whilst not unemployed, for example; if a person satisfies certain maximum income conditions, they may be entitled to JSA whilst working up to 16-hours per week. Similarly, people may be unemployed but not JSA claimants; for example, a person may be unable to claim if their savings are too high, or if they are in a relationship where their partner earns more than a certain level of income, meaning they may not be able to claim JSA.

Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough also has the highest ESA claimant rate (6.2%) in the county; whereas Stratford-on-Avon has the lowest rate (3.3%). Moreover, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough has the largest proportion of LSOAs ranked within the top 30% most deprived nationally, for the ‘Employment Domain’ of the IMD 2015. This measures the proportion of the working-age population involuntarily excluded from the labour market, per LSOA. The IMD provide an employment domain numerator, based on the number of JSA , ESA and incapacity benefit claimants, and claimants of carer’s allowance. Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough has a significantly higher proportion of LSOAs containing employment deprived people (37.0%) compared to the other districts and boroughs.

Full time workers, who reside in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough, also earned less than their counterparts elsewhere in Warwickshire. Comparing the above datasets there are large variations across the county in terms of income and employment. Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough consistently performs poorly when compared to the other districts and boroughs in Warwickshire.

# Unemployment



This data visualisation looks at the proportion of unemployed residents across the county, in addition to the West Midlands and England. Long-term unemployment looks at the proportion of residents claiming JSA for 12 months or more, whilst youth unemployment looks at the proportion of 16-24 years olds claiming JSA. The visualisation also ranks the areas relative to each other. Across all of the areas included, unemployment peaked in 2009 as a result of the recession, however long-term unemployment peaked in 2013, highlighting that the ramifications of the recession were still being felt in later years. When looking solely at JSA claimant rates, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough consistently has the highest levels of unemployment in the county, and up until 2015 this rate was higher than the England average.

Youth unemployment has been particularly high in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough, in 2011 and 2013; the proportion of young people claiming JSA was higher in Nuneaton & Bedworth when compared to the equivalent figures for both the West Midlands and England. In October 2015, 1.6% of residents, aged between 16-24 years, were claiming JSA in North Warwickshire; this figure was the highest in the county and was equal to the equivalent figure for England. Stratford-on-Avon has the lowest levels of unemployment in the county, including long-term and youth unemployment, followed by Warwick District. The JSA rates demonstrate a clear divide between the north and south of the county, with the south consistently performing better.

Sources: Job Seekers Allowance Rate October 2007-2015, NOMIS, Office for National Statistics

# An Economic Warwickshire

## Workplace Salaries



The median workplace based annual earnings for a full time worker in Warwickshire is **£27,085** outperforming regional but not national equivalent figures

## Employment Growth



Between 2006-2014 employment growth in Warwickshire was down by **-6%** however, forecasts suggest Warwickshire will experience **+6%** growth between 2015-25

## GVA Growth



Between 2006-2014 GVA growth in Warwickshire was down by **-1.2%** however, forecasts suggest Warwickshire will experience **+24%** growth between 2015-25

## Productivity Growth



Between 2006-2014 productivity in Warwickshire increased by **5.2%** outperforming national equivalent figures

## Market Share



**10%** of all UK automotive jobs are in Coventry and Warwickshire

Figures indicate the median earnings for a full time worker working in Warwickshire are £787 a year lower than the equivalent for England. However, compared to the West Midlands median annual income is £1,306 higher in Warwickshire.

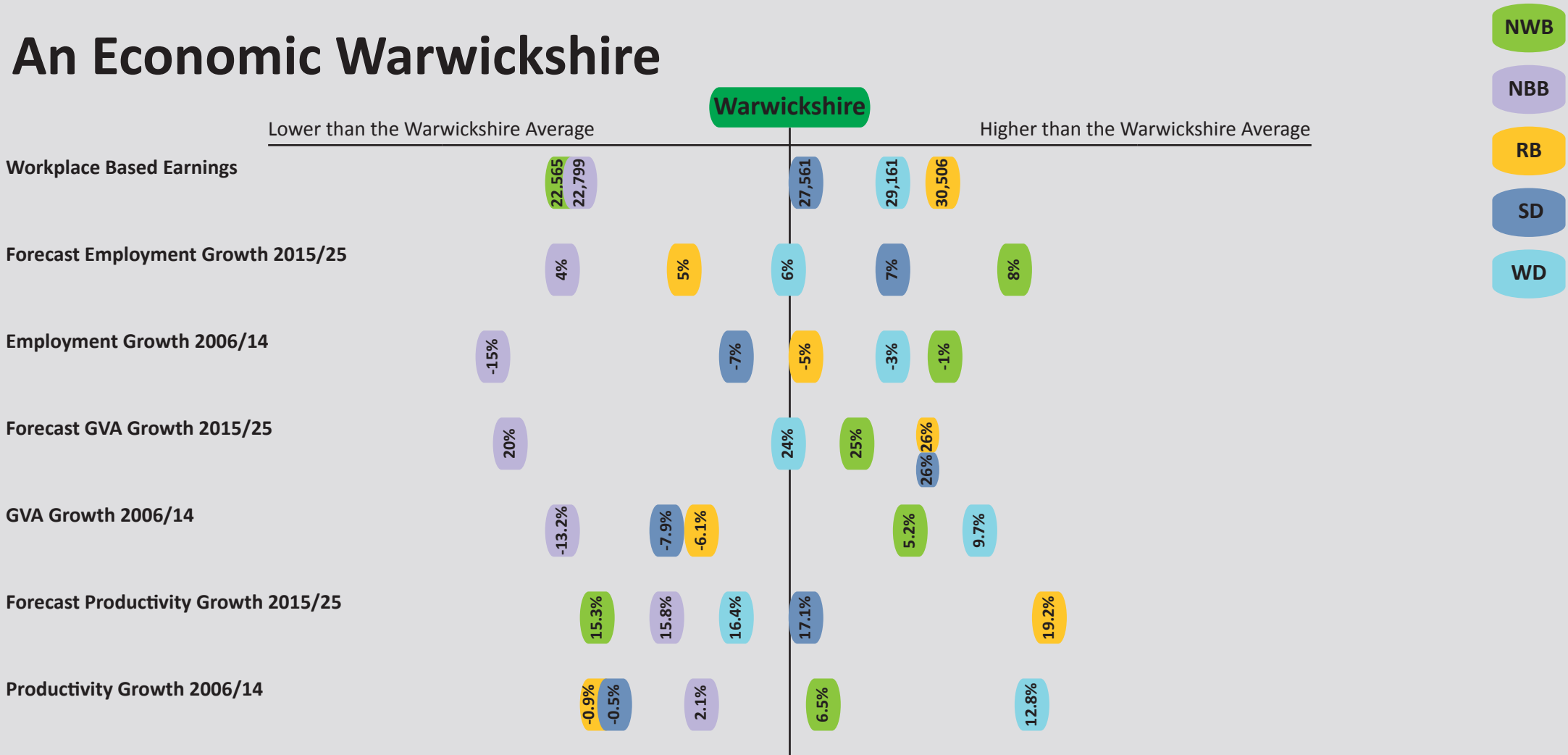
A 6% fall in employment growth in Warwickshire during 2006-14 was driven by sharp employment falls in professional services and financial & insurance services. Generally, the trend is fairly consistent with regional and national averages. However the "lag effect" of employment means that since 2012, Warwickshire has experienced a faster rate of economic recovery, with an increase of approximately 4,000 employed during 2012-14 (+1.36%). Forecasts show that employment will increase by 6%, exceeding national projections, particularly due to expected growth in food & beverage & IT services.

GVA (Gross Value Added) is total economic output produced in the economy. A decline in GVA is equivalent to negative economic growth; therefore the economy is under-performing

compared to pre-recession levels. Industrial performance can influence business activity and employment; hence affecting total GVA. Forecasts suggest a 24% growth in GVA between 2015 and 2025, representing an injection of approximately +£2.8 billion into the local economy. This is likely to be driven by growth in real estate and IT services.

Productivity is expressed as output produced per worker (GVA/employment). In 2014 some £36,859 was produced per worker in Warwickshire compared to £39,678 nationally, equating to a £2,819 productivity gap against England. Forecasts show that this gap is projected to widen by 2025, with Warwickshire lagging further behind the UK. Low productivity can be attributed to many reasons, such as an increase in part-time and temporary employment after the recession, leading to stagnant wage growth and less hours worked. Some also suggest that low productivity is due to the general shift towards low-skilled jobs and lack of high-skilled job creation.

# An Economic Warwickshire



There is clear disparity in median workplace based earning across the county, with median annual earnings in Rugby Borough £7,941 greater than in North Warwickshire Borough. Both North Warwickshire Borough and Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough have median workplace based earnings lower than the equivalent figures for both the West Midlands and England.

Despite poor earnings figures, North Warwickshire Borough is forecast to have the greatest levels of employment growth between 2015 and 2025. Moreover, North Warwickshire had the smallest reduction in employment growth between 2006/14. Conversely, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough is forecast to have the smallest increase in employment growth in the county, and saw the largest reduction in employment growth between 2006/14.

Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough also had the lowest level of GVA growth and is forecast to continue to have the lowest level of growth in the county. In previous years, Warwick District experienced the most GVA growth, however forecasts suggest Stratford-on-Avon District and Rugby Borough will experience greatest levels of growth between 2015/25.

Whilst previously Rugby Borough had the lowest levels of productivity growth, forecasts indicate Rugby Borough will have the highest levels of productivity growth in the county by 2025.

Sources: TBR ([www.tbr.co.uk](http://www.tbr.co.uk)), [www.cwlep.com](http://www.cwlep.com), NOMIS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2015, Office for National Statistics ([www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk))

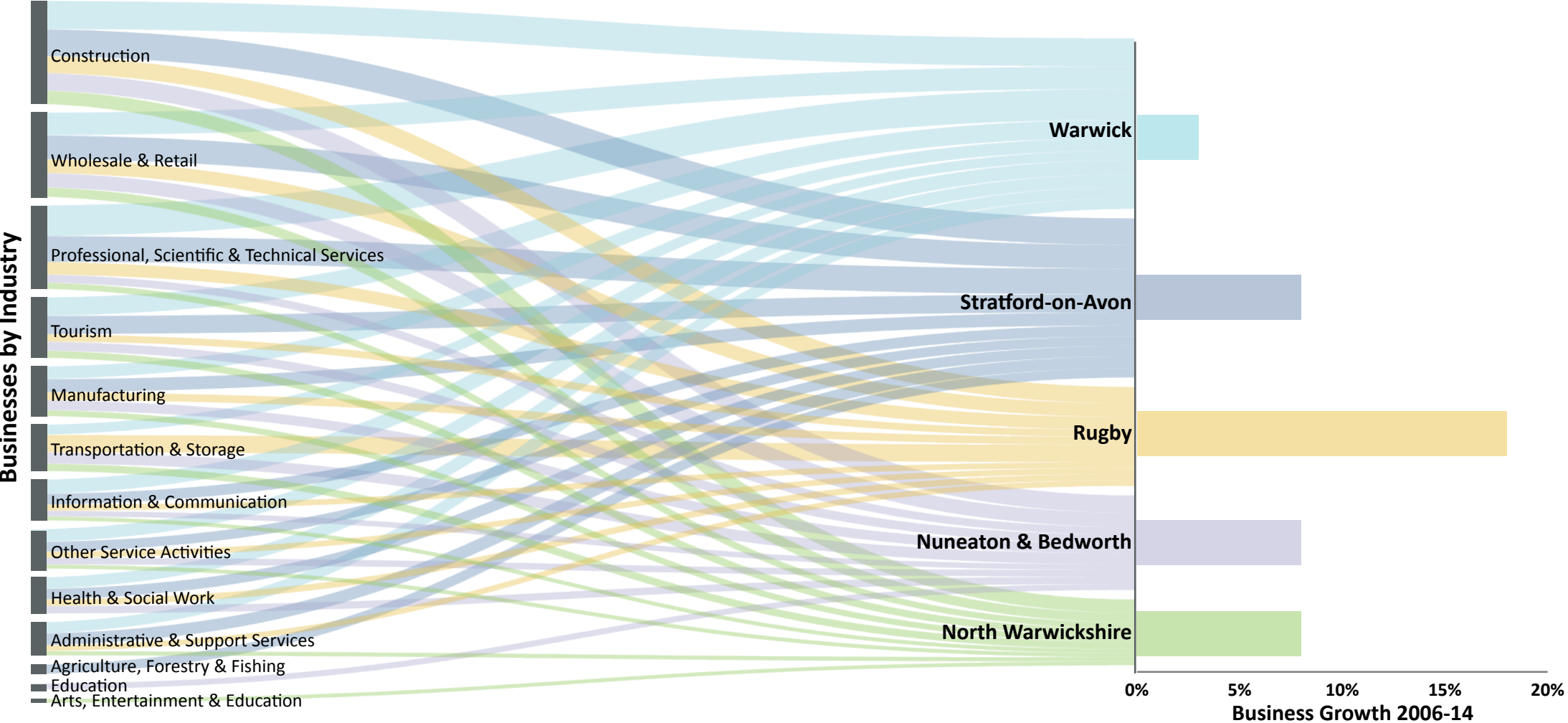
# Businesses by Industry in Warwickshire

The graphic shows the number of businesses within each district and borough in the county. Figures suggest Warwickshire is home to 52,140 businesses, with 14,944 of these businesses located in Warwick. North Warwickshire has 5,742 businesses, the smallest number in the county.

It also shows businesses by industry, identifying the top ten industries within each district and borough. At county level construction accounts for the largest proportion of businesses, also seen in North Warwickshire, Nuneaton & Bedworth and Stratford-on-Avon.

Transportation and Storage is the most popular business type in Rugby, and Professional, Scientific & Technical Services is the most popular business type in Warwick District.

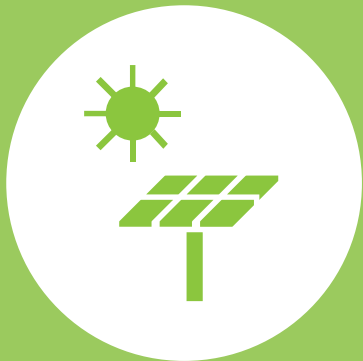
Warwickshire experienced a 9% growth in the number of businesses between 2006-14. When comparing business growth across the county, Rugby Borough experienced the largest increase in business growth (18%), whilst North Warwickshire experienced the least (3%).



Sources: TBR ([www.tbr.co.uk](http://www.tbr.co.uk))

# A Clean Warwickshire

## Sustainable Energy



In two years, the Solar PV panels installed at Warwick and Stratford-upon-Avon Hospitals have produced

**140,000**

units of electricity, saving more than 70 tonnes of carbon and earning £50,000 from Feed-in Tariff electricity sales

## Fuel Poverty



In 2013,

**10.9%**

of households in Warwickshire were considered fuel poor, based on the 'low income, high costs' measure

## Landfill



In 2014/15, the amount of residual household waste per household was

**493 kg**

Our target is to reduce this to 311 kg per household by 2020

## Air Quality



There are

**37**

LSOAs in Warwickshire ranked within the top 30% most deprived areas nationally, in the 'air quality' indicator within the IMD

## Flooding



Approximately

**1 in 11**

Households are at risk of flooding\*

A well maintained environment is vital in improving quality of life by helping to improve physical and mental well-being and provides an area in which to engage in leisure activities. Management of the natural environment is key to protecting Warwickshire's diverse natural resources for current and future generations

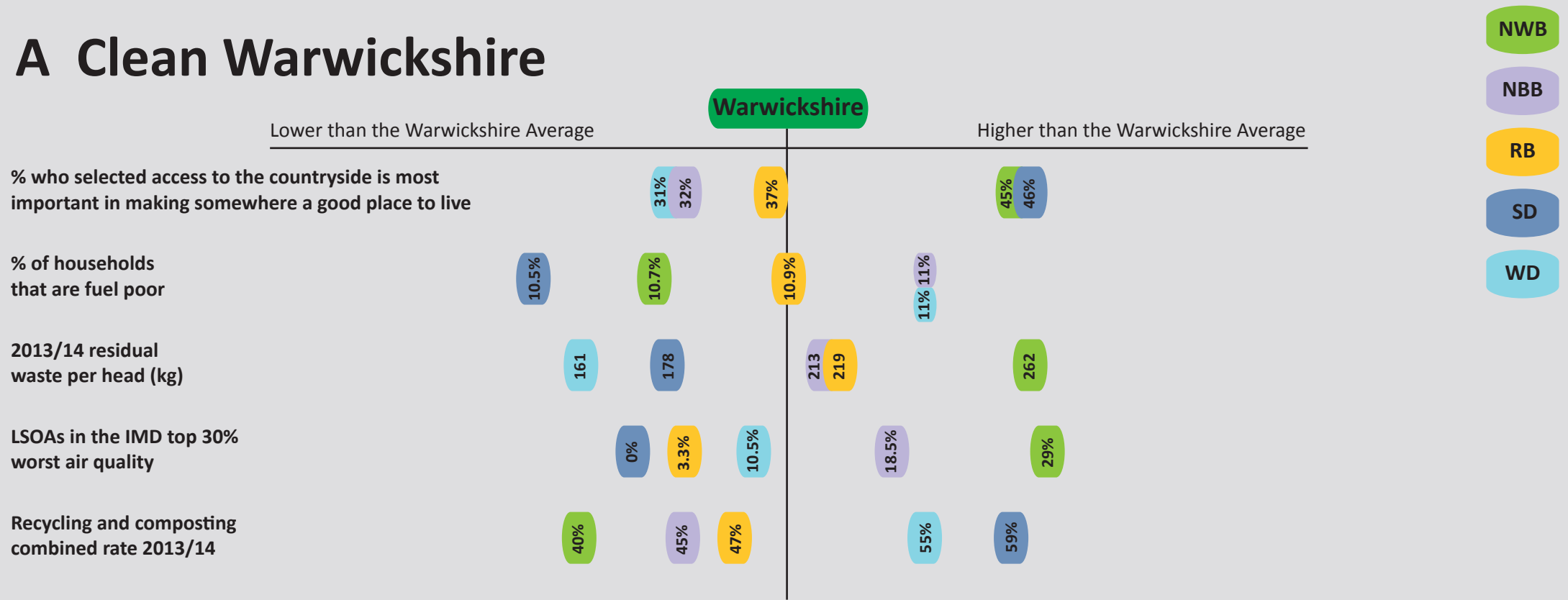
Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) for each district and borough identify areas that may flood, taking into account all potential sources of flooding. The SFRAs are used to inform planning policies and assist Local Planning Authorities to direct new development to areas of lower flood risk and ensure new development helps to manage flood risk. The 2014 Quality of Life report identified that the combination of increasing rainfall and expansion of the built environment is contributing to the frequency and intensity of local flooding.

*\*Flood risk calculated using updated flood map for surface water (uFMfsW) 1,000 year extents and Flood Zone 2. Total properties = 320,926, total properties within uFMfsW 1000 and Flood Zone 2 = 29,135.*

In April 2010 the government introduced 'Feed-in Tariffs' (FITs) as a financial incentive to encourage uptake of renewable electricity-generating technologies (including solar panels, wind turbines, hydroelectricity). Following consultation, new reduced tariffs came into effect from January 2016 and may have an impact on the future uptake of domestic renewable energy by making the financial reward less significant for new developments.

Households are considered to be in fuel poverty if they have fuel costs above the national average and were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line. Fuel poverty can have significant effects on physical and mental health, those most at risk include the elderly, children, people with disability and those with respiratory diseases. In Warwickshire the 10.9% of households equates to just over 25,000 homes that are considered fuel poor.

# A Clean Warwickshire



The 2013 Living in Warwickshire Survey highlighted the differences in what is seen as being most important to people within each of the five districts and boroughs. Nearly half of respondents from Stratford-on-Avon District and North Warwickshire Borough placed a high importance on access to the countryside, these are also the district/boroughs with the highest proportion of rural locations by output area. A total of 7% of respondents from Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough (which is classified as having no rural output areas) listed access to the countryside as an area that needs improving.

Warwick District and Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough have the highest percentage of households considered to be in fuel poverty with an estimated 6,514 and 5,900 households respectively. South Warwickshire adopted an ‘affordable warmth strategy’ in 2010 which works toward ensuring affordable warmth is available to everyone, particularly the most vulnerable citizens. Public Health has also recently re-commissioned the Warm and Well Service for Warwickshire through Act on Energy.

The two south Warwickshire Districts continue to be the best performing for the measure of residual (non-recycled) waste per head while North Warwickshire has the highest at 262 kg per head. Last years report identified that in general the south of the county sees the highest rates of recycling and composting although rates across the whole county have increased over the last eight years. In 2013/14, some 29% of Warwickshire waste was landfilled which was the lowest level in ten years.

The proportion of waste to energy recovery is also at its highest level at 22% for 2013/14, an increase from 4% in 2004/5. Tough EU and UK targets for landfill diversion combined with reduced capacity and increasing landfill tax present a big future challenge for Warwickshire.

Sources: South Warwickshire Affordable Warmth Strategy, 2013 Living in Warwickshire Survey, 2013 Department of Energy and Climate Change fuel poverty statistics, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015, Department of Energy and Climate Change 2013 sub-regional fuel poverty data, Community Energy Warwickshire website, energy saving trust website.

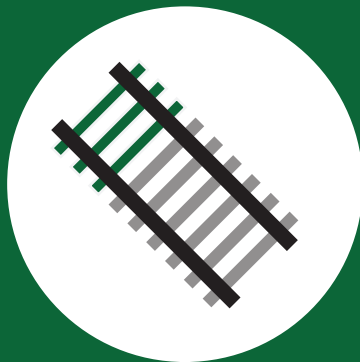
# A Connected Warwickshire

## Connectivity



The total length of the Warwickshire road network is  
**4,354km\***

## HS2



Despite no proposed stops in Warwickshire,  
**1/3**  
of the HS2 route will be in the county

## Congestion



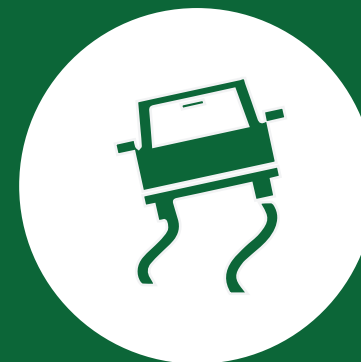
There were  
**33%**  
of respondents to the 2013 Living in Warwickshire Survey who ranked 'traffic congestion' as something in need of improvement

## Highway Repairs



Respondents to the 2013 Living in Warwickshire Survey ranked 'Roads and pavement repairs' as their top priority, with  
**46%**  
selecting it as being something in need of improvement

## Road Casualties



At year end 2014/15,  
**314**  
People were killed or seriously injured on Warwickshire roads, the highest yearly total since 2008, but a reduction of nearly 100 people over the last decade

Highways and access to transport can be important factors in making a place desirable to live in and accessible to visit. For those without private transport, having access to good public transport can help keep them connected to the community and reduce the risk of isolation/loneliness. Warwickshire has strong transport links and is a desirable place to live for commuters helped by its train connections, access to the road network, and access to Birmingham airport. There is also a strong tourist industry within the county where attractions include Stratford's RSC theatre, Kenilworth and Warwick castle.

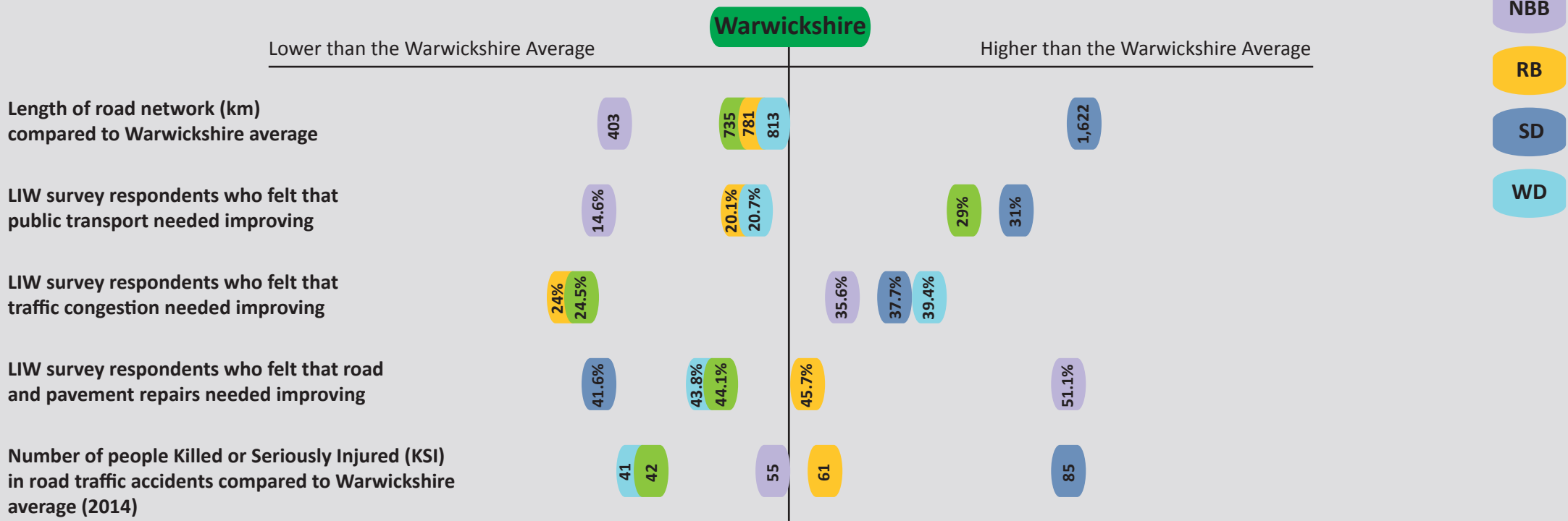
Projects are currently ongoing to make sure Warwickshire residents are 'connected' via the internet. The CSW Broadband project will bring improved broadband speeds across Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire – particularly in the rural areas. Funded by Central Government and Local Authority money the targets are to achieve 98% coverage at superfast speeds (minimum 24Mbps) dependent on funding, by the end of the project.

*\*Figure includes the following classes of road: A,B,C,D,E,R,M,T*

The number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic accidents on Warwickshire roads has reduced significantly over the last 20 years with 770 recorded KSI in 1994 compared to 314 in 2014. Over the last five years the rate of KSI has settled at an average of 304 per year. In 2014 the number of casualties increased compared to 2013 for all the main road user groups; car/taxi users by 5%, pedestrians by 45% and motorcyclists and cyclists by 21%. A growing population and more vehicles/cycles on the road may impact negatively on future KSI figures.

With congestion such an important issue for Warwickshire, the Warwickshire Local Transport Plan for 2011-2026 outlines policies to help reduce it. These include changing travel habits, promoting public transport usage, improving and expanding park & ride facilities, and increasing capacity at congestion hotspots.

# A Connected Warwickshire



Around half of respondents to the 2013 Living in Warwickshire Survey selected road and pavement repairs as one of the areas most in need of improvement. By district and borough this was highest in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough (51%). Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough also had the highest proportion (27.3%) of respondents that viewed road and pavement repairs as one of the most important factors in making somewhere a good place to live.

The survey also covered traffic congestion and public transport. South Warwickshire and Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough residents were the most concerned by current levels of traffic congestion. Stratford-on-Avon District respondents also had the highest proportion of respondents (31%) who listed public transport as needing improvement and the highest proportion (19.8%) who felt that transport links also needed to be improved.

Stratford-on-Avon District has the highest number of people KSI in road traffic accidents but also has significantly the greatest length of road network. Looking at KSI figures per 1,000 km of road, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough has significantly the highest ratio with 136 people KSI per 1,000km.

High Speed Two (HS2) is the high speed rail network with construction set to begin in 2017 and reaching Birmingham by 2026. The proposed Phase Two known as the ‘Y’ route which extends the line to Leeds is due for completion by 2033, with continued uncertainty for communities in North Warwickshire whilst the details of the route are still being finalised.

Sources: Reported Road Casualties Warwickshire - Annual Report to 31st December 2014. The Research Solution, Warwickshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026. Living in Warwickshire Survey 2013, <http://www-cswbroadband.org.uk>.

# A Healthy Warwickshire - Children

## Smoking in Pregnancy



In Warwickshire, in 2014/15, around

**700**

babies were born to mothers who smoked

## Hospital Admissions



The rate for hospital admissions caused by unintentional & deliberate injuries in 0-14 year olds is **125 per 10,000** this rate is higher than the England benchmark

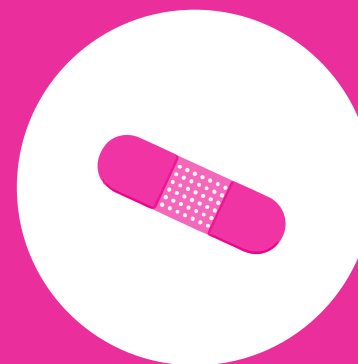
## Young Carers



**632**

young people, equivalent to 1.1% of those aged 16-24 in Warwickshire, provide 20 or more hours of unpaid care per week

## Self-Harm



**490 per 100,000**

young people in Warwickshire, aged 10-24 years, were admitted to hospital for self-harm between 2013/14. This is well above the England average

## Obesity



Around 1 in 12 Warwickshire children are obese when they start school, by the time they are 11 years old, this increases to **1 in 6**

Local analysis shows that 11.5% of mothers in Warwickshire were recorded as smokers at the time of delivery (SATOD) for 2014/15. Evidence has demonstrated that babies born to women who smoke during pregnancy are around 40% more likely to die within the first four weeks of life than babies born to non-smokers. SATOD reflects the link between smoking and health inequalities and is a precursor to initiating smoking in adolescence.

Injuries represent a major cause of premature mortality for children and young people. They are also a source of long-term health issues. In 2013/14, the rate of hospital admissions as a result of unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14 years), was higher in Warwickshire (125.3 per 10,000) than for England (112.2 per 10,000).

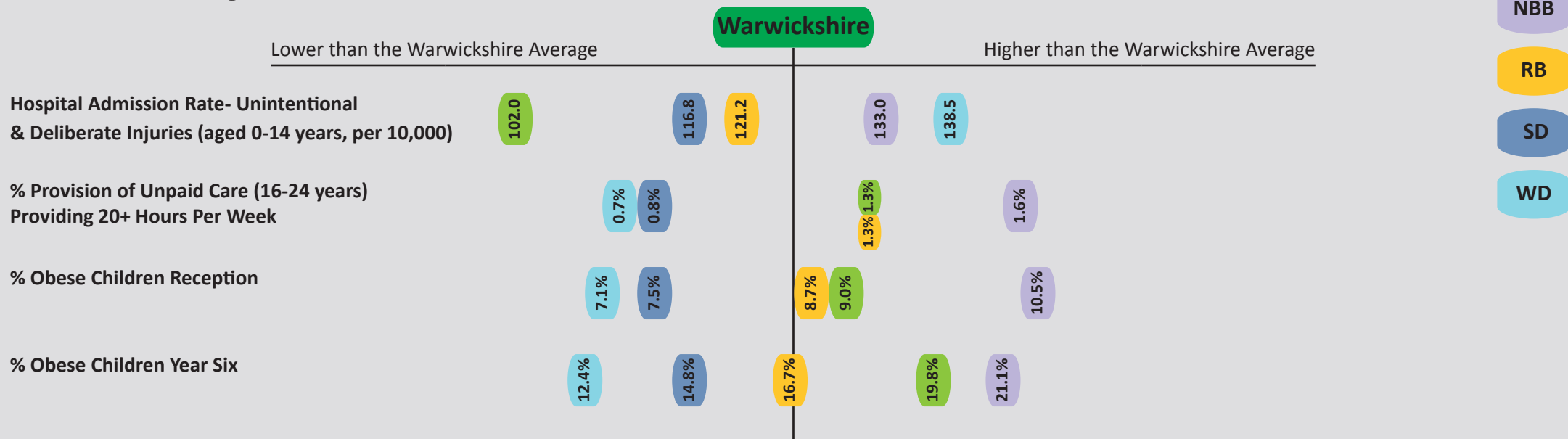
Hospital admissions for self-harm in children have increased in recent years, with admissions for young women being much higher than admissions for young men. The rate of hospital admissions as a result of self-harm in young people in Warwickshire is significantly

higher than both the England (412 per 100,000) and West Midlands rates (412 per 100,000).

Some 632 young carers in Warwickshire provide vital support for 20 hours or more per week for their family and/or friends. Becoming a young carer can enable a young person to develop personally and gain life skills. However, young carers can experience significantly lower educational attainment at GCSE level and those aged 16-18 are twice as likely as their peers to be not in employment, education or training (NEET). Also, high levels of unpaid care have been found to have adverse effects on the health of young people.

The UK is experiencing an epidemic of obesity affecting both adults and children. Studies tracking child obesity into adulthood have found that the probability of overweight and obese children becoming overweight or obese adults increases with age. Long term health consequences of childhood obesity include: glucose intolerance & type 2 diabetes.

# A Healthy Warwickshire - Children



Smoking status at the time of delivery (SATOD) data is not available at district/ borough level, however it is available at CCG level. Warwickshire North CCG had the highest prevalence of pregnant women smoking at the time of delivery (14.0%), followed by Coventry and Rugby CCG (12.3%) and finally South Warwickshire CCG (8.7%). Reducing smoking in pregnancy is a key priority within Warwickshire and a priority theme for the 'Smoke Free Warwickshire Alliance'.

Warwick District has the highest hospital admission rate for unintentional & deliberate injuries (aged 0-14 years) in the county (138.5 per 10,000). This rate is significantly worse than the England average (112.2 per 10,000). By way of comparison North Warwickshire Borough has the smallest rate in the county, at 102.0 per 10,000 resident population.

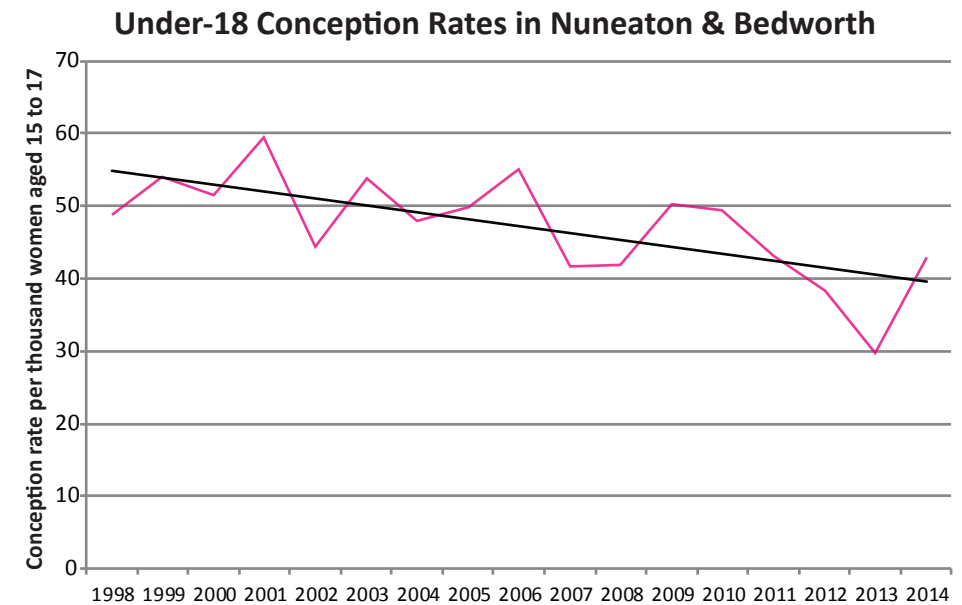
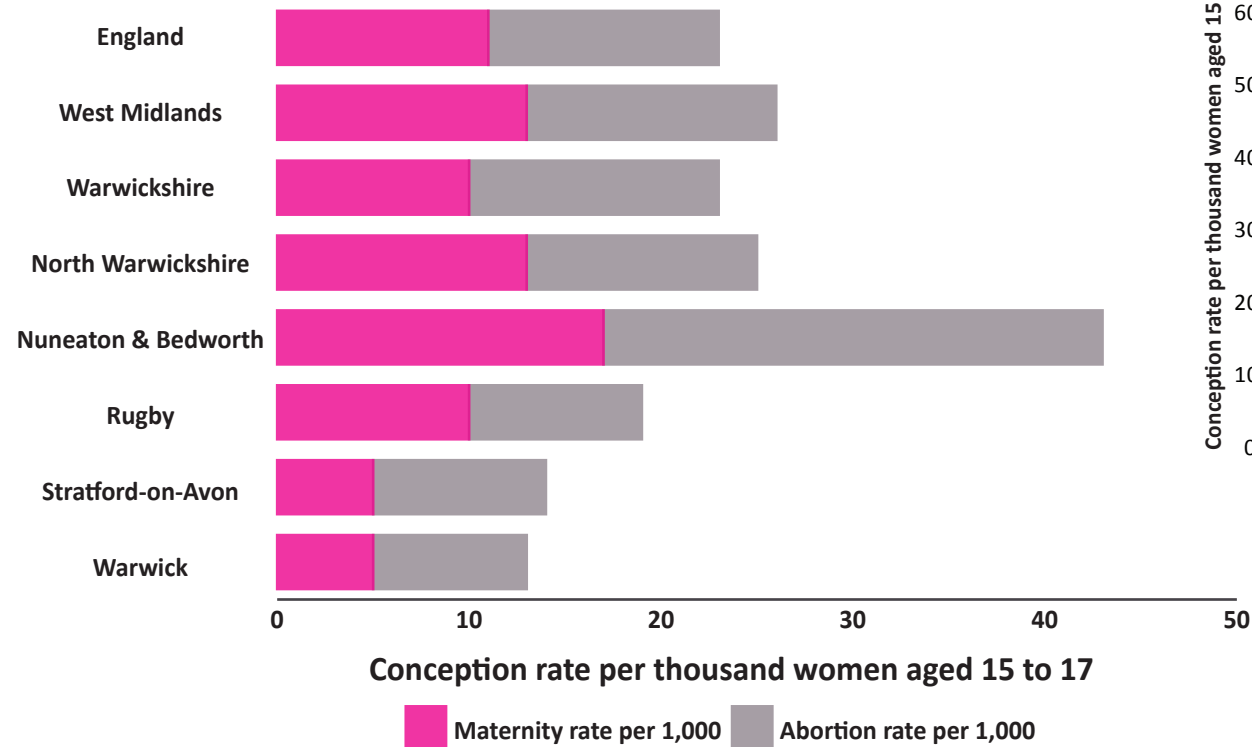
Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough has the highest proportion of young carers providing 20 or more hours of unpaid care a week. Young carers (16-24 years) are twice as likely to report that their health is 'not good' compared with their peers who provide no care. This difference increases with time spent caring, with young carers caring for 50 hours or more per week; five times more likely to report their health as 'not good' compared to those of

the same age providing no care. This implies that high levels of unpaid care have a greater adverse effect on the health of young people.

Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough has the largest proportion of obese children in the county, both in reception and year six. Conversely, Warwick District has the smallest proportion of obese children in the county, again both in reception and year six. There are concerns about the rise of childhood obesity and the implications of this persisting into adulthood. These implications are not just physical, given that childhood obesity can lead to psychological problems such as social isolation, poor self-esteem and bullying.

Sources: Public Health Outcomes Framework, NCMP 2014/15, HSCIC, Census 2011

# Teenage Pregnancy



## The 10 areas with the highest under 18 conception rate Nationally

Rank	Local Authority	2014*	2013*	Change
1	Nuneaton & Bedworth	43.0	29.7	+13.3
2	Stoke-on-Trent	42.4	43.9	-1.5
3	Tamworth	42.0	44.0	-2.0
4	North East Lincolnshire	40.8	43.3	-2.5
5	Kingston upon Hull	39.3	35.9	+3.4
6	Preston	38.6	35.7	+2.9
7	Sandwell	38.3	36.6	+1.7
8	Norwich	38.1	31.4	+6.9
9	Walsall	37.5	36.8	+0.7
10	Blackpool	37.3	41.7	-4.4

\*Conception rate per thousand women aged 15 to 17

Sources: ONS, 2014

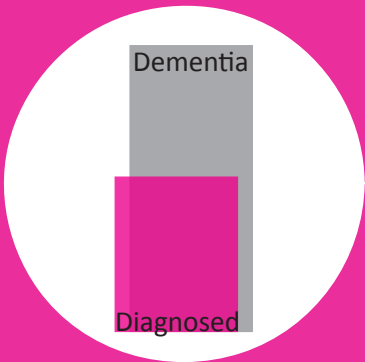
Teenage pregnancy and early motherhood have been associated with poor educational attainment, poor physical and mental health, and deprivation. The UK has the highest teenage birth rate in Western Europe, and an estimated £63 million a year is spent by the NHS on teenage pregnancies. In 1999 the government introduced the Teenage Pregnancy Strategy, which aimed to half the national under-18 conception rate by 2010. Since then, the under-18 conception rate has continued to decline.

Within Warwickshire, Warwick has the lowest conception rate per 1,000 women aged 15 to 17. When looking at the proportion of under-18 conceptions that have led to abortion, Stratford-on-Avon has the highest proportion (65.5%), whilst Rugby has the lowest (47.2%).

Whilst, four of the five districts/boroughs saw a decrease in the under-18 conception rate between 2013/14, Nuneaton & Bedworth saw an increase of +13.3. This increase is not only significant at county level, but nationally, as places Nuneaton & Bedworth as the worst (highest) ranking area for under-18 conception rate in England & Wales. However, it should be noted there was a significant downward spike in the rate in 2013, meaning whilst this rate appears to have gone up significantly between 2013/14, overall the rate is continuing to decline from 1998.

# A Healthy Warwickshire - Adults

## Dementia



Just over half of those with dementia in Warwickshire have a diagnosis

**54%**

Dementia accounts for more expenditure than heart disease and cancer combined, costing society around £26bn a year. It is recognised that minimising the effects of dementia, or preventing it, can be achieved through promoting better lifestyle and exercise. In Warwickshire, the number of people diagnosed with dementia is nearly 4,300, however applying the estimated diagnosis rate of 54% suggests the actual number of people currently living with the condition, is likely to be closer to 8,000.

An estimated 46,000 people aged between 16 and 74 in Warwickshire have a common mental health problem. Warwickshire Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) offers a comprehensive range of services that provide help and treatment to children and young people experiencing emotional or behavioural difficulties. Improved mental health and wellbeing is associated with a range of better outcomes for people of all ages and backgrounds. These include improved physical health, life expectancy and better educational achievement.

## Mental Health



An estimated **46,000** people in Warwickshire aged 16-74 have a common mental health problem

## Cancer



There are approximately **1,500** deaths from cancer each year across the County, representing **29%** of all deaths

In Warwickshire, there are approximately 2,500 new cases of cancer diagnosed each year and around 1,500 deaths. In line with national trends, there continues to be an overall increase in the number and rate of new cases of cancer each year, but a fall in the rate of deaths. Warwickshire has statistically fewer deaths from cancer which are considered preventable compared to the England average; 131.8 per 100,000 compared to 141.5 per 100,000 respectively.

Unpaid care is an important contribution to the overall provision of care. As Warwickshire's population ages and those with long term conditions are living longer, more care will be needed. It is important to recognise however, the potential negative impact of providing many hours of care on the carers' own quality of life.

Whilst CVD is the second most common causes of death in Warwickshire, premature mortality rates for CVD in Warwickshire are significantly lower than the England average.

## Carers



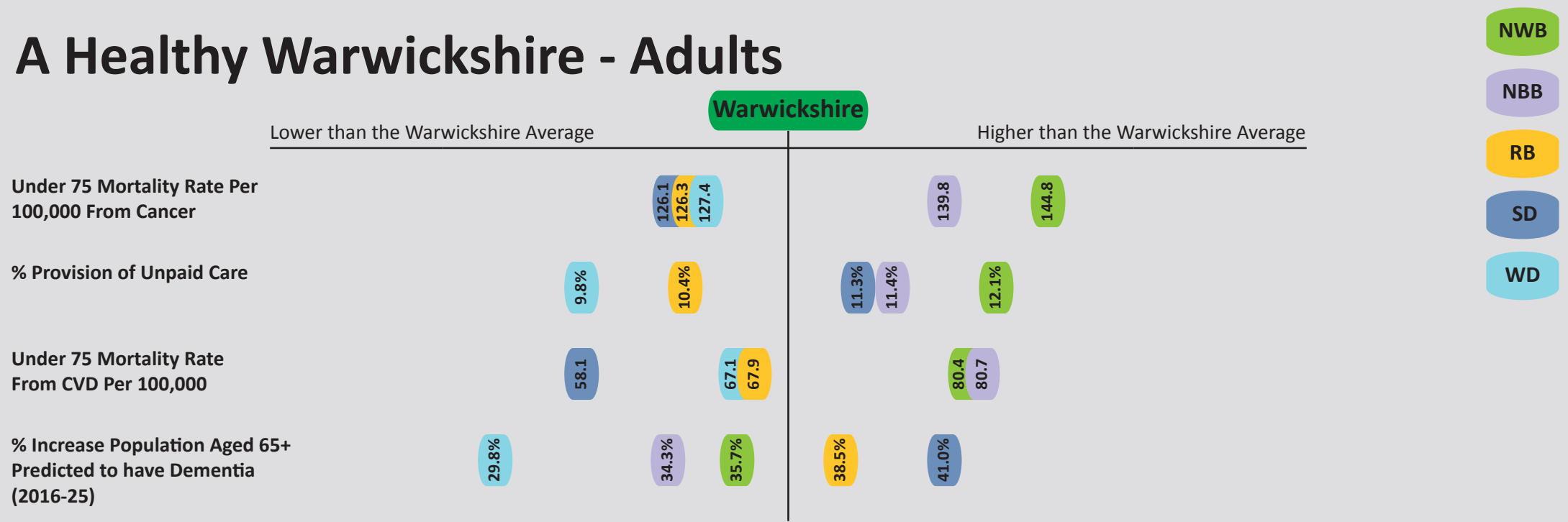
In Warwickshire **11%** of the population are unpaid carers

## CVD



Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is the second most common cause of death (after cancer) in Warwickshire, accounting for approximately **27%** of all deaths

# A Healthy Warwickshire - Adults



The Warwickshire under 75 mortality rate (per 100,000 per population) caused by cancer, is 131.8. When examining this rate across the Districts and Boroughs, North Warwickshire has a significantly higher rate than the county average, and a higher rate than the other districts and boroughs.

North Warwickshire also has the highest proportion of unpaid carers in the county, with 12.1% of the population providing unpaid care. This compares with 9.8% in Warwick District.

In Warwickshire, the under 75 mortality rate from CVD is 69.6 per 100,000. This rate is significantly higher in both Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and North Warwickshire Borough. When comparing three of the indicators indexed, we can see adult health appears much poorer in the north of the county, when compared to the south.

Stratford-on-Avon is projected to have the largest increase in adults aged 65+ predicted to have dementia. Given that diagnosis rates have been low, these projections should be

taken with caution, as there may be many more people with the condition that simply have not been diagnosed. Early diagnosis is necessary to ensure appropriate treatment is received. This also enables people to maintain a better quality of life, and can help encourage people to live independently for longer.

No accurate data is available at district or borough level for common mental health problem prevalence rates, however data is available at Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) level. Coventry & Rugby CCG received the most referrals to its Improving Access to Psychological Therapy (IAPT) service between 2014/15 (7,860), when compared to South Warwickshire CCG (3,785) and North Warwickshire CCG (3,045).

Providing an early diagnosis for all of the above conditions is key to ensure appropriate treatment is received. This benefits both the individual and healthcare services, as the individual will have improved outcomes from early intervention and health & wellbeing services will benefit financially from having people live independently for longer.

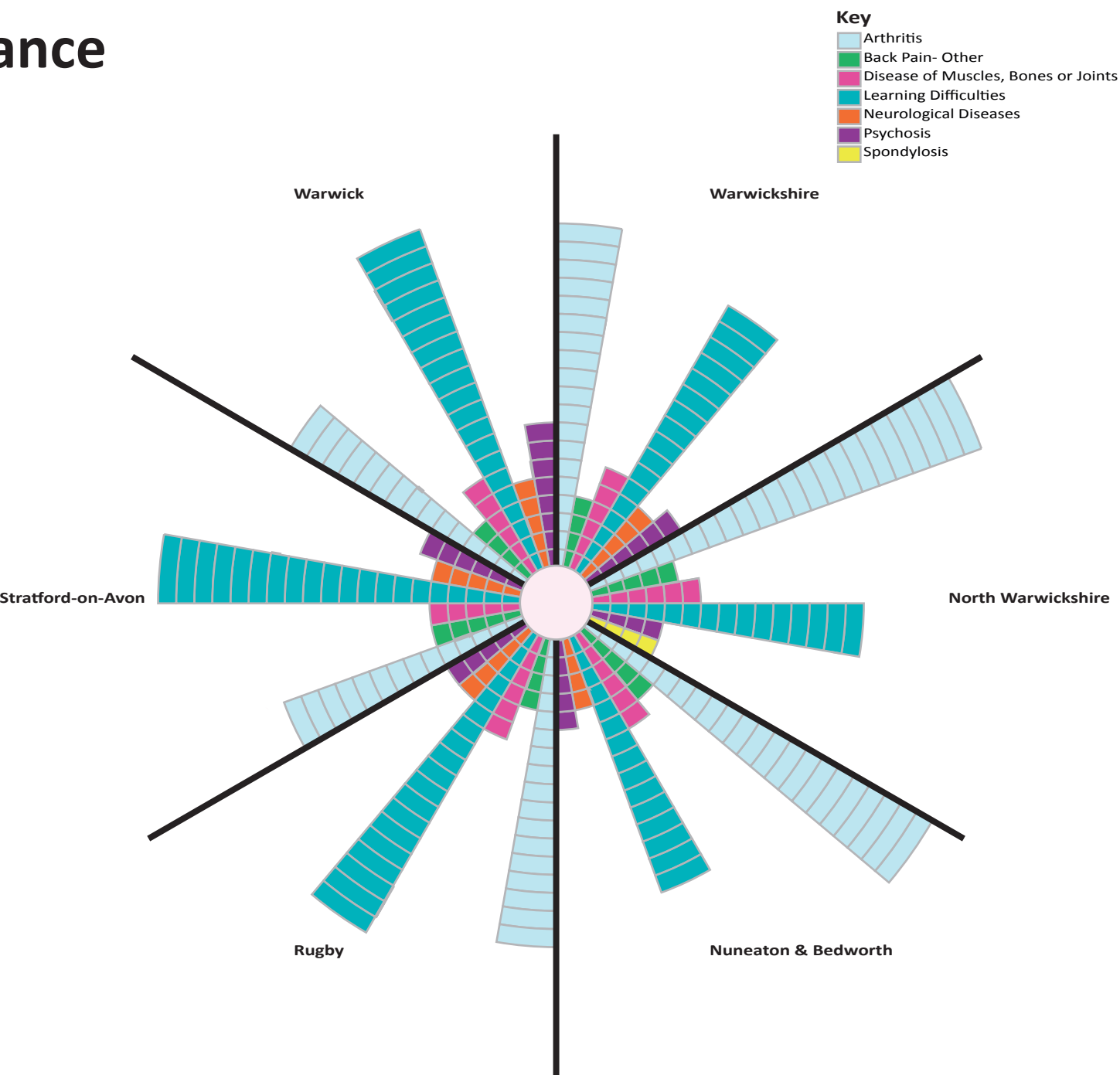
Sources: POPPI 2016, NHS England, Primary Care Tool (2014/15), Public Health Outcomes Framework

# Disability Living Allowance

The data visualisation looks at the top six disabling conditions within each district and borough, as a proportion of the total number of Disability Living Allowance (DLA) claimants, within that area. DLA provides a tax-free contribution for disabled people who need support with mobility or care costs.

In Warwickshire, there were 21,550 residents claiming DLA in May 2015. In line with national trends, the most common class of illnesses covered by DLA payments in Warwickshire was arthritis (19%). Arthritis was also the most common disabling condition for DLA claimants in North Warwickshire (23%) and Nuneaton & Bedworth (22%). In Rugby, Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick, Learning Difficulties was the most common disabling condition, affecting around one in five DLA claimants within each district/borough. Nationally, the second most common class of illnesses covered by DLA payments are Learning Difficulties, followed by Psychosis. Conversely, Disease of the Muscles, Bones or Joints is the third most common disabling condition in Warwickshire, followed then by Psychosis.

From April 2013, DLA began to be replaced by Person Independence Payments (PIP) for people aged between 16 & 64. PIP has been introduced in stages, with the switchover expected to be completed by May 2018. There is no automatic entitlement to PIP, and all existing DLA claimants aged between 16 & 64 have or will be invited to apply for PIP. Whilst this new system aims to better target those in need of help, the disability charity Scope argues from 2013 to 2018, up to 600,000 disabled people will lose £2.62 billion pounds of support. The impact of this new reform on Warwickshire residents is currently unknown, however, it is likely that less people will be able to claim a disability related benefit, given the stricter nature of the assessments. Overall, this may impact negatively on residents' quality of life.



Sources: NOMIS, 2015

# An Educated and Skillful Warwickshire

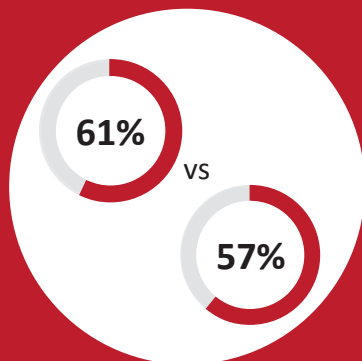
## Attainment at KS2



**80%**

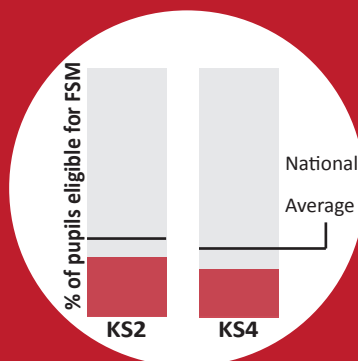
of Warwickshire pupils achieved Level 4 or above at Key Stage 2 in Reading, Writing and Maths. This figure is equal to the national average

## Attainment at KS4



Educational attainment at Key Stage 4 in Warwickshire is higher than the national average with **61%** of pupils achieving 5+ A\*-C (incl. A\*-C in both English and Maths GCSEs)

## Free School Meals



At Key Stage 2 **24.2%** of pupils in Warwickshire are eligible for Free School Meals. At Key Stage 4 this figure is **19.4%**

## NEET



In March 2015, the total number of young people who were 'Not in Education, Employment or Training' was estimated as **920**

## Apprenticeships



Figures for 2014/15 show that there were **5,080** apprentice starts in Warwickshire, representing an increase of 20% on the previous year

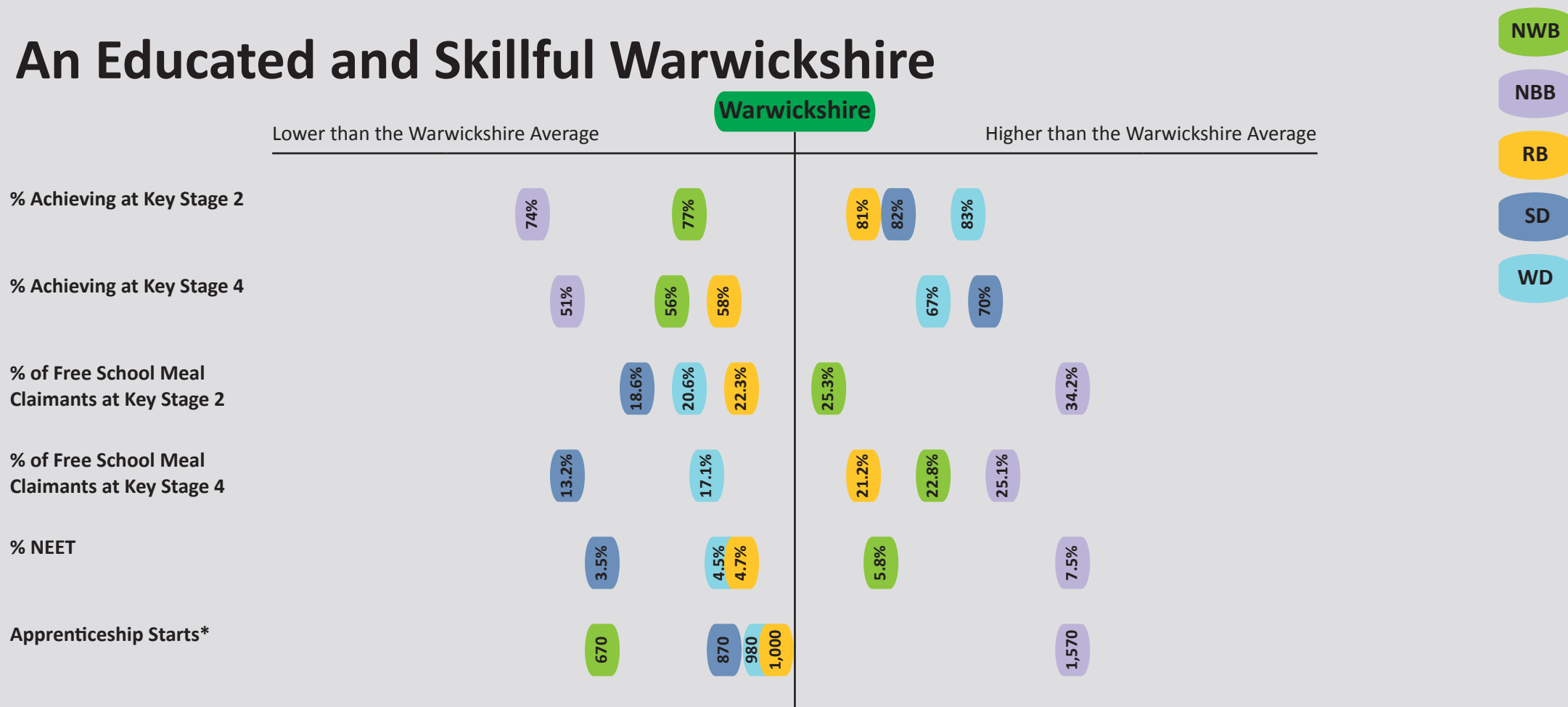
Access to quality education plays a critical role in enabling our residents to maximise the opportunities available to them, achieve their potential and make a contribution to the county's economy. Educational attainment is a key determinant of future employment and income. Poor educational attainment is a key risk factor in teenage pregnancy, offending behaviour, truancy, and alcohol and drug misuse. The outlook for Warwickshire remains positive, with pupils achieving the national average at Key Stage 2, and above the national average at Key Stage 4. Warwickshire has a smaller proportion of pupils eligible for Free School Meals (FSMs) than the National average.

In line with national trends, the number of young people (aged 16-19) who are NEET has decreased to 5.1% (920), representing a decrease of 0.4% points from 5.5% (1,010 estimated NEETs) in 2013/14. Reducing the number of NEET young people remains a key performance measure for the County Council within the new One Organisational Plan 2014-2018.

Apprenticeships offer both employment and skill development for young people, with a programme designed by employers. Figures indicate there was 20% increase in the number of apprentice starts in 2014/15 on the previous year. The Coventry and Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership (CWLEP) has played a pivotal role in encouraging local businesses to provide apprenticeship opportunities. The County Council also has a dedicated Apprenticeship Hub to recruit, support and promote apprentices across the council.

The Warwickshire Employability Charter has also been launched, to improve the employability skills of young people and to reduce skills shortages. The charter encourages companies to work with schools, to offer valuable work experience placements. It also aims to create links between businesses and schools. National Grid, Burgis and Bullock Chartered Accountants, Southam College and Stratford-upon-Avon College were the first organisations to commit to the charter.

# An Educated and Skillful Warwickshire



Educational qualifications are strongly linked to future employment. Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough has the poorest educational attainment levels in the county, at both Key Stage 2 and 4.

Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough also has the highest proportion of Free School Meal (FSM) claimants, both at Key Stage 2 and 4. The data visualisation for this section highlights the gap in attainment between those pupils eligible for FSM and those who are not, with 'other' pupils consistently outperforming FSM pupils.

\*There were 5,090 apprentice starts in Warwickshire in 2015, this indicator breaks this figure down by district/borough

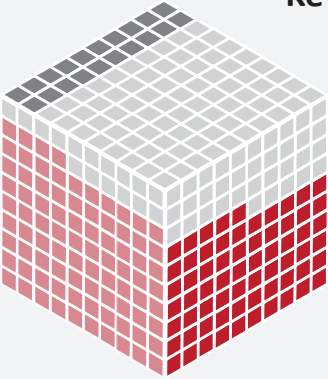
Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough experienced the greatest reduction in the proportion of young people who are NEET in the county between January 2014/15. This can be attributed to successful targeted activity, funded with an additional £50,000 sourced in January 2015. Targeted activities included, the recruitment of additional trainee NEET advisers and complementary home visits. Despite this reduction, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough still has the highest proportion of those NEET in the county.

There were 1,570 Apprentice starts in Nuneaton & Bedworth in 2014/15. This was the largest number in the county, with North Warwickshire Borough having the smallest number of starts in the county.

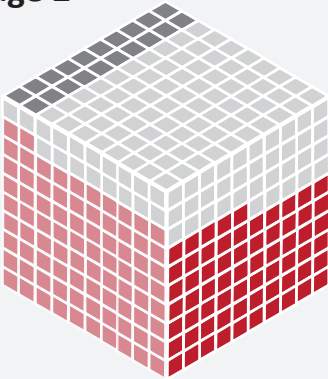
Sources: Department for Education 2015, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills 2015

# Educational Attainment Gap

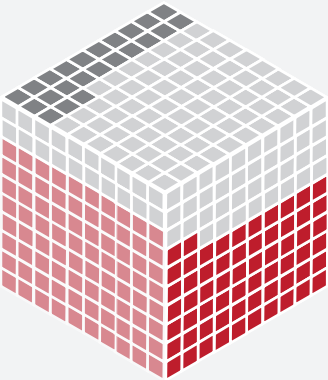
Key Stage 2



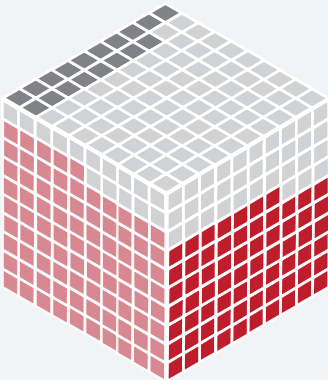
Warwickshire



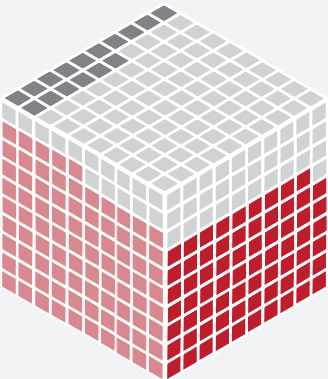
North Warwickshire Borough



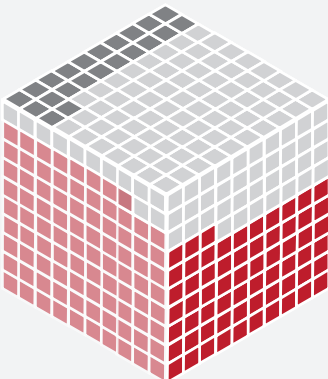
Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough



Rugby Borough

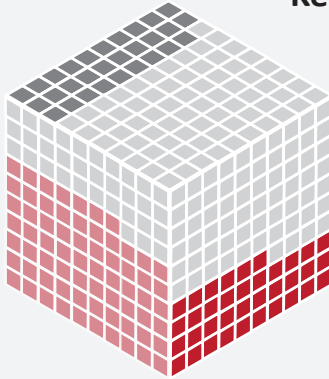


Stratford-on-Avon

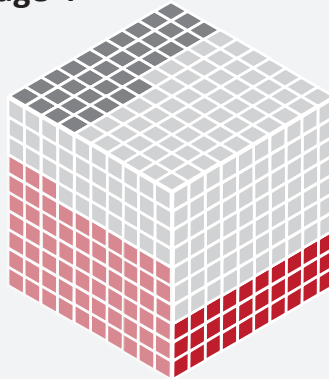


Warwick District

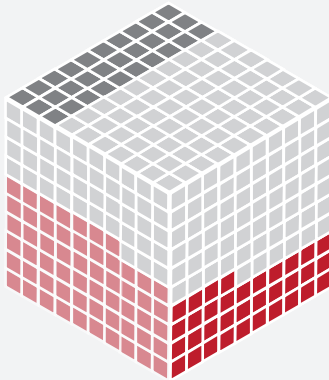
Key Stage 4



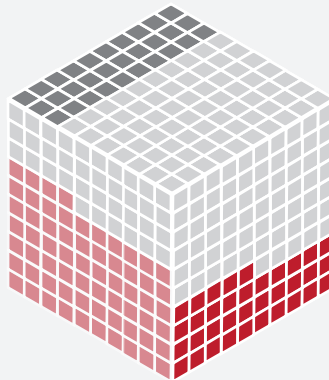
Warwickshire



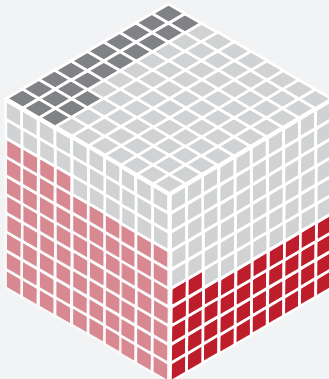
North Warwickshire Borough



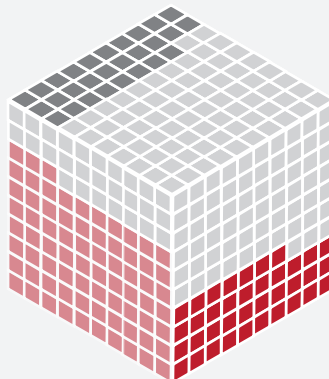
Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough



Rugby Borough



Stratford-on-Avon



Warwick District

Key

- 'Other' pupils
- 'Disadvantaged' pupils
- Gap between 'Disadvantaged' Warwickshire pupils and National 'Other' pupils

'Disadvantaged' pupils are defined by the Department for Education as those who have been eligible for Free School Meals at any point in the last 6 years and Children who are 'Looked After'. In 2015 this definition was widened to also include those children who have been 'Adopted From Care'. 'Other' pupils are all pupils that are not 'Disadvantaged'. The graphic looks at the proportion of 'other' pupils and the proportion of 'disadvantaged' pupils achieving Level 4 or above in English, Writing and Maths at Key Stage 2, broken by down district and borough. The graphic also looks at the proportion of each cohort achieving five or more A\*-C GCSE's including A\*-C in both Maths and English, at Key Stage 4. In addition to this, the gap between 'Disadvantaged' Warwickshire pupils and National 'Non-disadvantaged' pupils is also measured.

At both Key Stage 2 and 4, 'other' pupils outperform 'disadvantaged' pupils. Moreover, across all of the Districts and Boroughs the gap between the two cohorts increases by Key Stage 4. At Key Stage two, Nuneaton and Bedworth has the largest attainment gap between 'disadvantaged' Warwickshire pupils and National 'Other' pupils. At Key Stage 4, the largest gap is seen within North Warwickshire Borough. When comparing the difference in attainment levels between the two cohorts within each district, the largest gap is apparent in Warwick District at both Key Stage 2 (-25% points) and Key Stage 4 (-36% points).

# A Safer Warwickshire

## Fear of Crime



According to the 2013 Living in Warwickshire Survey

**48%**

of Warwickshire residents are worried about having their home broken into and having something stolen

## Crime Rate

55.3 offences per 1,000 residents



The Warwickshire crime rate per 1,000 residents is

**55.3**

for the year ending December 2015, the England and Wales rate was 61.42

## Crime Deprivation



There were  
**60**

LSOAs in Warwickshire ranked within the top 30% most deprived areas nationally, in the 'crime' domain within the IMD

## Cyber Crime

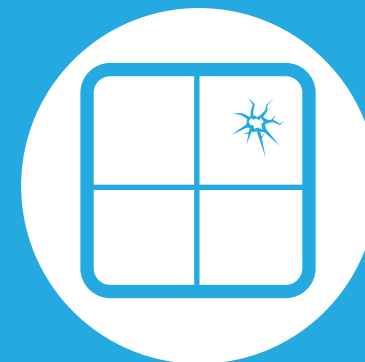


According to the Warwickshire cyber crime survey

**15%**

of respondents had been a victim of online crime in the last 12 months

## Anti-Social Behaviour



Reported ASB incidents have reduced by

**12%**

in Warwickshire when comparing April 2014-March 2015 with the previous 12 months

Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) are often at the forefront of public concern and can have a significant impact on a person's quality of life. The 2014 Quality of Life report identified that although general levels of crime in Warwickshire are low, the fear of crime remains high. A positive correlation was identified between fear and actual crime levels.

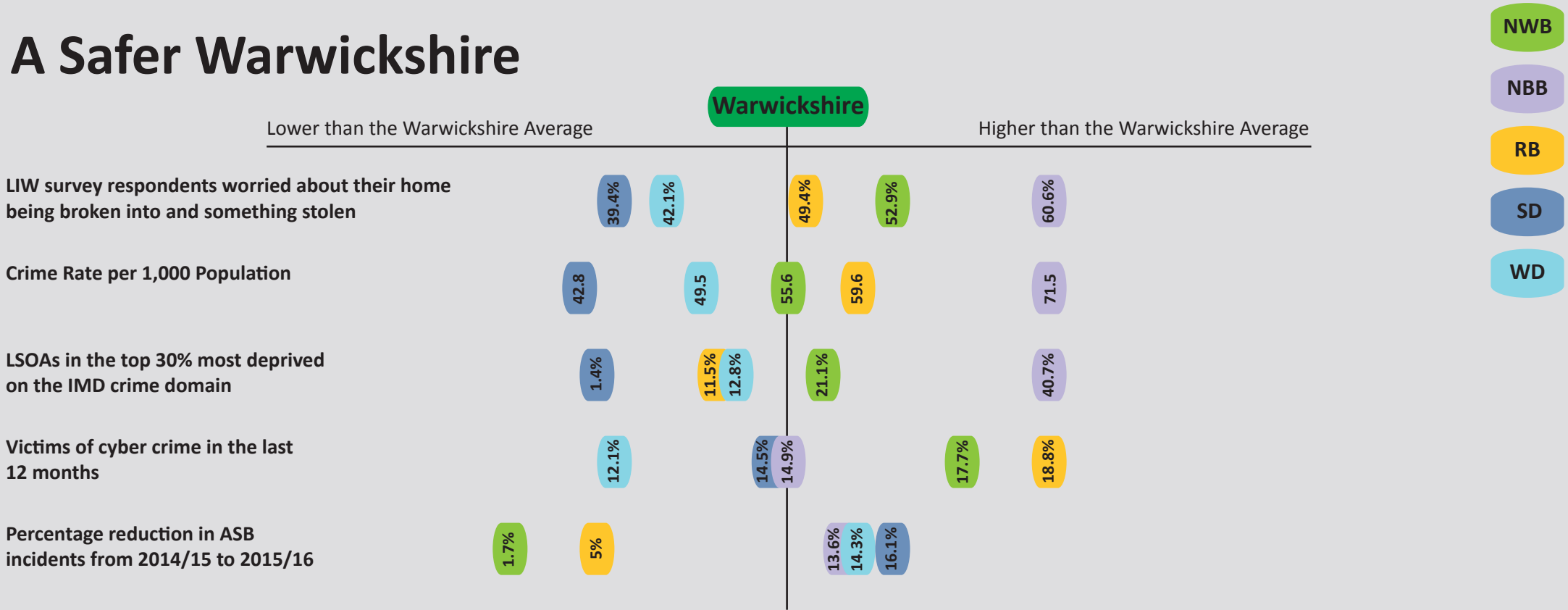
Examining the current iQuanta\* ranking, while Warwickshire has seen an increase in the crime rate per 1,000 residents over the last year, it remains 5th in its group of the 8 most similar forces. This is a reflection of significant changes made across all forces in relation to the Home Office counting rules (following a HMIC inspection into crime data integrity) which have resulted in total recorded crime for Warwickshire at year end 2014/15 showing an increase for only the second time since 2006/07.

\*Home Office crime comparison tool for police forces, CSPs and HMIC

Crime trends are constantly evolving making it essential to adapt to new threats. It is acknowledged that the more 'traditional' crime types such as robbery and domestic burglary are at low levels in the county due to efficient policing and strong offender management. However, there are a number of emerging crime types such as modern slavery/human trafficking and female genital mutilation which Warwickshire and West Mercia Police identify as requiring further intelligence. Hate crime and sexual offences have both benefited from increased reporting which is helping to show a truer picture of the levels of these offences. Cyber crime, another increasing crime type, is identified as a priority but is potentially the most difficult crime category to police.

The four multi-agency Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) have a number of plans and strategies in place to address the priorities which are selected based on the yearly CSP Strategic Assessment reports. Overall, Warwickshire remains a county with relatively low levels of crime.

# A Safer Warwickshire



It is clear from the IMD Crime Domain and crime rate per 1,000 residents that there is a level of disparity between the five districts and boroughs. Only one of the 73 Stratford-On-Avon District LSOAs featured in the top 30% most deprived areas of the IMD crime domain compared to 33 of the 81 Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough LSOAs. These two district/boroughs are also at opposite ends of the scale for crime rate per 1,000 residents which is partly influenced by the vastly differing night-time economy of the two locations, and reflects the need for very different types of policing and resources required in each district/borough.

The 2013 Living in Warwickshire Survey findings for fear of crime highlighted that in general for Warwickshire there was a positive correlation between fear of crime and actual levels of crime for both domestic burglary and violent crime. Survey respondents in South Warwickshire were the least fearful of their home being broken into and something being stolen.

With future population increases and new housing developments across Warwickshire this will put different strains onto Community Safety Partnerships and police. The increasingly diverse demography of Warwickshire and the emergence of new crime types across the county will require different responses. It will be important to get the balance right between providing an appropriate level of visible and also effective policing in a changing crime and community safety landscape.

In addition to these pressures, the emergence of cyber crime makes modern policing arguably more complex than ever before, this is reflected in recent statements from the College of Policing proposing that in the future all officers in England and Wales would be required to hold a degree level qualification.

Sources: Warwickshire Police Crime Information System, Warwickshire Police STORM incident system, 2015 Index of multiple deprivation, Warwickshire Cybercrime Survey, 2013 Living in Warwickshire Survey, 2011 Census data ONS.



In 1860s London fear of crime was heightened. The 'garotting' street robberies of this period spread panic and resulted in strict punishment for offenders.



In 2001 the murderers of James Bulger were granted permanent global injunctions (under Article 2, rights to life) ordering the details of their new identities and whereabouts not be published because of the potentially disastrous consequences of revealing this information including physical harm or death.

### Offences Against the Person Act 1861

Consolidated a number of existing laws including offences such as manslaughter and wounding or grievous bodily harm

1861

### Sexual Offences Act 1967

This act decriminalised the private homosexual acts between men aged over 21

1967

### Human Rights Act 1998

This incorporated the European Convention on Human Rights into UK domestic Law, rights include the right to life and the right not to be held in slavery or servitude

1998

### Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO)

Introduced by the Labour Government under Tony Blair, the first ever ASBO was awarded in 1999

2015

### Modern Slavery Act 2015

Designed to tackle slavery in the UK and consolidates previous offences relating to trafficking and slavery

1936

### Public Order Act 1936

Prohibited wearing of uniforms in connection with political objects and prohibited formation of quasimilitary organisations

1996

### Family Law Act 1996

This act included an 'Occupation Order' which could be used to remove a perpetrator from the family home and restrict them from returning

2003

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Act 2003

Made it illegal for FGM to be performed in the UK

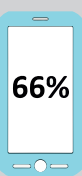
### Revenge Porn

Now an offence to disclose private sexual photographs or films without the consent of an individual who appears in them

1936 'Battle of Cable Street' Oswald Mosley led a vast uniformed fascist group (Black-shirts) on a march which ended in a violent clash involving police and anti-fascist groups.



The Health and Social Care Information Centre (hscic) reported that where the country of birth is known, Somalia has by far the highest volume of FGM cases with almost 40% of total cases reported in the UK.



Increase in use of video phones and social media, Ofcom estimated 66% of adults in the UK own a smartphone in 2014.

## Current Crime and Community Safety Priorities and Emerging Threats for Warwickshire

### Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership Priorities 2015/16:

- Violent crime - focus on domestic violence and alcohol related violence

#### Anti-social behaviour

- Serious acquisitive crime
- Road safety

#### Cross-cutting themes:

##### Alcohol and drugs

- Reducing re-offending
- Cyber crime

##### Business crime

##### Rural crime

##### Hate crime

- Operating with a family focus

These CSP priorities align with what the Alliance describe as 'daily business'

#### Shared Priorities:

Domestic abuse  
Road safety  
Cyber crime

### Warwickshire and West Mercia Police Alliance Priorities 2015:

- Cyber crime
- Child sexual exploitation
- Organised crime groups
- Rape and sexual assault
- Domestic abuse
- Killed and seriously injured in Road Traffic Collisions (RTC)

The Alliance identify that there is an intelligence requirement for six current threats:

Modern Slavery & Human Trafficking

Female Genital Mutilation

Foreign National Offenders

Serious Acquisitive Crime

Violent Crime

Pipeline Incursions

# A Deprived and Unequal Warwickshire

## Deprivation



There are  
**8**  
LSOAs that feature in the  
top 10% most deprived  
nationally, 6 of these are  
in Nuneaton & Bedworth

## Priority Families



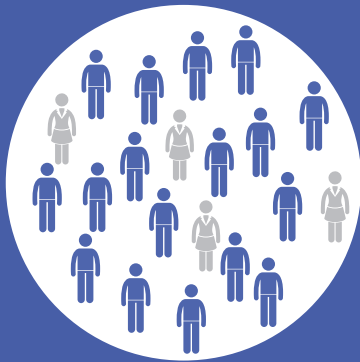
**1/3**  
of all 'Priority Families' in  
the County reside in  
Nuneaton & Bedworth

## Life Expectancy



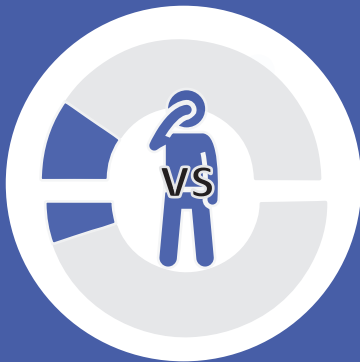
Females from  
Stratford-on Avon are  
projected to live  
**2 years**  
longer than females from  
North Warwickshire

## Suicide Rate



There is a huge difference  
in the suicide rate  
between males and  
females in Warwickshire.  
**16.8 per 100,000**  
for males, compared with  
**4.3 per 100,000** for  
females

## Child Poverty



**19.5%**  
of children in Nuneaton &  
Bedworth are considered  
to be living in  
'child poverty'. This  
compares with 9.1% in  
Stratford-on-Avon

The IMD 2015 provides a set of relative measures of deprivation for LSOAs across England, based on seven domains of deprivation. At a county level, Warwickshire is ranked 124th out of 152 upper tier authorities in England; meaning that it is amongst the 20% least deprived areas in England. Nuneaton & Bedworth has the highest levels of deprivation in the county, and ranks as the 111th most deprived Local Authority District (out of the 326). Also, there are eight LSOAs in Warwickshire ranked within the top 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally on the overall IMD 2015. Six of these eight are located within Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough, one within Warwick District and the other within North Warwickshire Borough.

Priority Families are families containing children & young adults, who are experiencing at least two of six criteria set out in the Priority Families Programme<sup>1</sup>. A third of all Priority Families in Warwickshire reside in Nuneaton & Bedworth (33%). This proportion is three

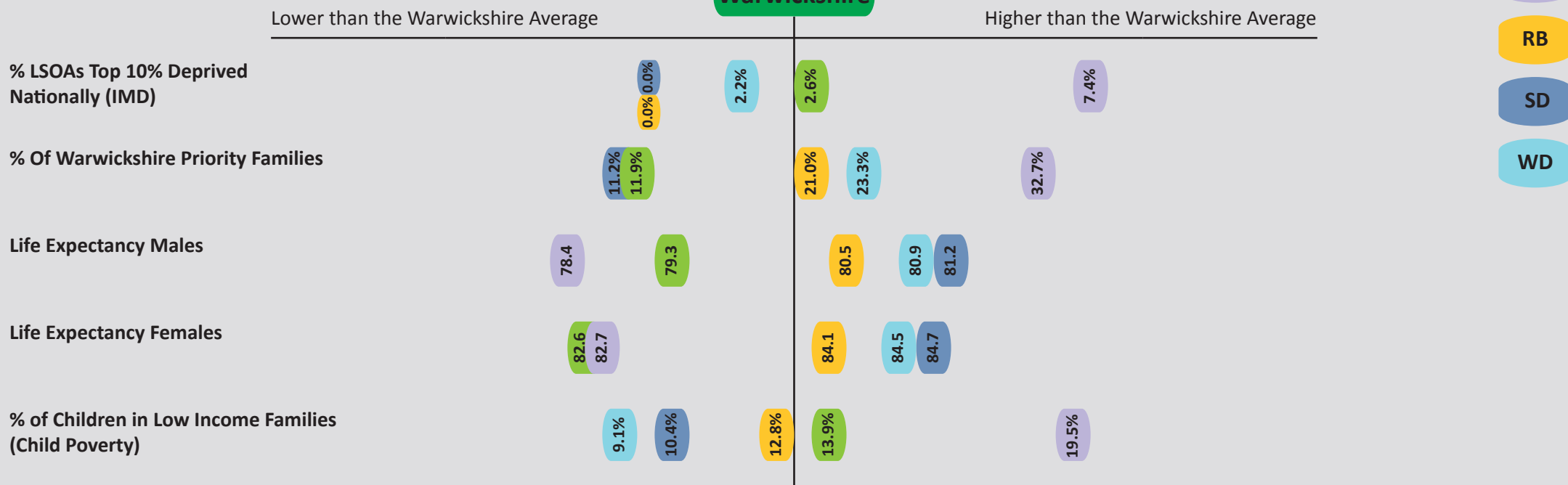
times the proportion seen in Stratford-on-Avon (11%). The aim of the Priority Families Programme is to ensure that families get the support they need, at the right time, in a way that enables them to achieve greater independence and stability. The programme focuses on enabling the earliest possible intervention, preventing vulnerable families and individuals within them from developing complex needs, which can become expensive to address.

A child is considered to live in poverty if they live in a household with an income below 60% of the UK's median income. At county level, Nuneaton & Bedworth has the highest proportion of children (under 16 years) considered to be living in poverty, whereas Stratford-on-Avon has the smallest proportion in the county.

In addition to equalities based on geography, there are also inequalities based on other factors, such as gender, educational attainment, incomes, and other measures such as the suicide rate which is much higher amongst Warwickshire men than women.

<sup>1</sup>(1. Crime/ABS, 2. Education, 3. Children Need Help, 4. Financial Exclusion & Need, 5. Domestic Violence, 6. Health)

# A Deprived and Unequal Warwickshire



Whilst Warwickshire is not considered a deprived county, often performing above average on a number of measures relating to employment, education, and health, there appear to be large inequalities within Warwickshire. There are also differing levels of deprivation within each district/borough.

Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough has the highest levels of deprivation, children living in poverty and priority families in the county.

Nationally, The Child Poverty Act came into force in 2010 with the aim of eradicating child poverty by the end of 2020. In Summer 2014 the Government revised its approach to tackling child poverty over the next three years by seeking to focus on: 1) Supporting

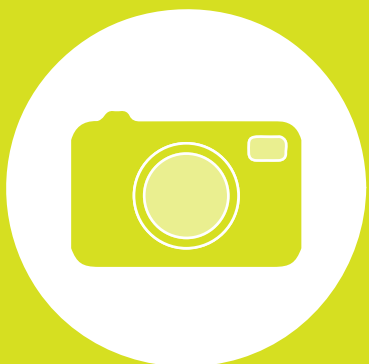
families into work and increasing earnings, 2) Improving living standards and 3) Educational attainment. The underlying principle of the Strategy is to 'address poverty now and break the cycle of intergenerational poverty'. Recently the Warwickshire Child Poverty Strategy has been refreshed, though the central aim of the strategy remains to eradicate child poverty by 2020. The strategy recognising that it is as important to tackle underlying causes of child poverty, as well as dealing with the consequences.

This section highlights the importance of looking at data at a lower spatial level (district/borough). When looking only at the Warwickshire average, compared to other Local Authorities, we can miss important information about the local communities within Warwickshire. Also, data at this level can mask inequalities in the county.

Sources: HM Revenue & Customs, Warwickshire Priority Families Programme, Office for National Statistics ([www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk)), Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015, Public Health Outcomes Framework

# A Positive Warwickshire

## Tourism



Tourists spent  
**£720 million**  
during visits to the local  
area in 2013

## Innovation



On average each  
firm in Coventry and  
Warwickshire spent  
**£15,000**  
on research & develop-  
ment, compared to an  
average of £6,800 for the  
UK in 2011

## Higher Education



The University of Warwick's  
Business School is ranked  
**8th**  
in the World by Forbes for  
its MBA

## Mortality



Warwickshire's mortality  
rate from causes  
considered preventable is  
**163.4**  
per 100,000, this compares  
with the England average of  
182.7

## Area Satisfaction



Nearly  
**9 in 10**  
respondents to the Living  
Warwickshire Survey  
reported being 'very  
satisfied' or  
'fairly satisfied' with their  
local area

The purpose of this key messages report is to provide a snapshot of Warwickshire and assess performance across a number of indicators. While some potential future areas of concern have been highlighted, it is important to recognise that Warwickshire compares favourably to both similar counties and nationally for a number of quality of life indicators. This section therefore picks out some indicators that do not feature elsewhere in this report, for which we can celebrate our performance.

Warwickshire County Council's Tourism Impact Assessment 2014 found that tourists spent £720 million during visits to the local area over the previous year, with £1,043 million spent in the local area as a result of tourism. It was also estimated that 18,516 jobs were supported by tourism both for local residents and those living nearby.

Warwickshire, alongside Coventry is a hub for innovation & skills, with local firms investing up to twice as much as the national average on research & design. This investment in

research & design is further complimented by the number of high quality universities close by. There are over 15 universities within a one-hour drive of Coventry and Warwickshire, producing 100,000 graduates each year. The University of Warwick is ranked within the UK's top 10 universities.

Life expectancy for Warwickshire residents is longer than the equivalent figure for England. In addition to this, the mortality rate from causes considered preventable is much lower in Warwickshire than the England average.

The Living in Warwickshire Survey (2013) asked residents a number of questions related to life in Warwickshire, including health & wellbeing issues. Of the 7,617 respondents, 89% said they were very or fairly satisfied with their local area as a place to live.

Sources: [www.cwlep.com](http://www.cwlep.com), Public Health Outcomes Framework, Tourism Impact Assessment Warwickshire - 2014, Living in Warwickshire Survey 2013