



# Quality of Life

IN WARWICKSHIRE

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An assessment of the state of Warwickshire using a range of economic, social and environmental indicators”

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There have been big changes to people's quality of life in Warwickshire over recent years. Following the long period of growth that started in the early 1990's, the financial crash of 2008 and the subsequent deep recession has fundamentally changed many aspects of the way we all now live our lives. And the impact of those changes will continue to be felt well into the future. However, despite more recent turbulent and uncertain times, Warwickshire remains one of the more dynamic parts of the country with good prospects for further improvements to overall quality of life in the future.

Our fourteenth annual 'Quality of Life in Warwickshire' report gives a comprehensive assessment of how these changes are affecting everyday life here. The report provides an easily accessible 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.

The report explores the economic, social and environmental make-up of Warwickshire. It looks at issues as varied as incomes, housing, employment, education, health, well-being, natural environment, transport, crime, welfare reform, and deprivation. And importantly, it explores how trends in all of these can differ from place to place and within our different communities across the county.

Since 2000 the Quality of Life in Warwickshire report has been a vital 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 the quality of life for all of Warwickshire's residents remains our collective priority.

We hope you find the report valuable for your planning activities, or just to help paint a picture of life in Warwickshire in 2013. All of the data from the report is available on the Warwickshire Observatory's website, [www.warwickshireobservatory.org](http://www.warwickshireobservatory.org) and there are also regular postings around new and emerging evidence on the Observatory's blog, [www.warksobservatory.wordpress.com](http://www.warksobservatory.wordpress.com) where you can keep also up to date with all of the latest work from the team.

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



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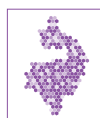
**Welcome to the 2013/14 edition of the Quality of Life in Warwickshire report; our annual assessment of a range of indicators describing people, places and communities in our county.**

As in previous years, the report should not be regarded as a performance report; it is an appraisal of a range of themes that all play a part in shaping Warwickshire residents' quality of life. Some of the issues are easier to influence than others and whilst we recognise that the report is only ever a snapshot of some of the current issues faced (known information gaps are also identified), the purpose of the report is to provide decision makers with the analysis and evidence they need to make informed choices. The need for this type of material is more important than ever, as increasingly limited resources need to be deployed in transparent, evidence-led ways.

Last year's Quality of Life report was recognised by the Local Area Research and Intelligence Association (LARIA), winning the 2013 Research Impact Award for Best Use of Public Data. The award acknowledged that the analysis in the report led to a greater understanding of Warwickshire and in turn, informed evidence-based decision-making and policy development across the public sector.

Nevertheless, we are always looking at ways to improve the Quality of Life report. The main development in the 2013/14 report is the inclusion of 2011 Census data across a number of the themes, resulting in several new indicators this year. The Census provides a detailed snapshot of Warwickshire's population and households once every ten years, enabling us to take a longer term view on how the county has changed over time. The Observatory's 2011 Census prospectus (<http://bit.ly/1cJcgu5>) outlines information relating to the release of Census data as well as the proposed analysis and dissemination of Census material by the team. You can also keep up to date on Census releases and analysis on our blog: [www.warksobservatory.wordpress.com](http://www.warksobservatory.wordpress.com)

Similarly to last year, we've started each section with a 'data visualisation', designed to stimulate your interest and make the statistics more engaging. We've also continued with the Interactive Maps in this year's report. This provides users with a tool for viewing and analysing many of the datasets included in the report at a very local level. Look out for the 'Interactive Map' icon throughout the report; by clicking on the link, you will be able to examine local data on that theme through our Instant Atlas tool.



**CLICK ON THE INTERACTIVE MAP**

Finally, please do not forget that you can get regular updates on many of the themes covered in this report via our blog ([www.warksobservatory.wordpress.com](http://www.warksobservatory.wordpress.com)) and Twitter account, [www.twitter.com/@WarksObs](https://twitter.com/WarksObs)

Feedback is very much welcomed; the report is designed to help you make informed decisions, so we really value your comments and input. Please contact us at [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk) or phone 01926 412775 and let us know how we can make the report more useful to you in the future.



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# Key Messages

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## Birth rate and Dependency ratios rising...

During the last ten years, there has been an increase of nearly 20% in the annual number of births in Warwickshire with 6,273 births in 2011. The proportion of births that take place outside of marriage has risen sharply too over that time, increasing by 10 percentage points to account for nearly half of all births in Warwickshire in 2011. The growth in the youngest age groups is likely to impact in the short term on local demand for child care, primary school places and other support services for this age group and their families.

The increase in the elderly population has been well documented. At the same time, the working age population has not been increasing at the same rate. The outcome of this is an increasing dependency ratio; a shrinking share of the population is economically active and supporting the remaining population. In 2011, there were 1.75 people of working age for every dependent in the county (those aged under 16 or over 64). By 2021, this figure is expected to fall to 1.48. This change brings significant implications, in particular for the local economy, education, health and social care.



## Implications of an ageing population including the increasing prevalence and under-diagnosis of dementia...

Across Warwickshire, the highest rates of projected population growth are in the groups aged 65 years and over. In particular, those aged 85 years and over are projected to increase by more than 40% between 2011 and 2021. While this is something that should be celebrated and recognised as it represents the success of increasing life expectancy and longer lives for individuals, this demographic change presents challenges and underpins the increasing demands and cost pressures on our services (particularly health and social care) in the future.

One of the biggest challenges we face as the population ages is dealing with the increasing prevalence of dementia. The risk of dementia increases with age and the condition usually occurs in people over the age of 65. As Warwickshire's ageing population grows, so will the prevalence of this condition. Dementia is increasingly becoming one of the most important causes of disability in older people and is used to describe the symptoms that occur when the brain is affected by specific conditions, including Alzheimer's disease, stroke, and many other rarer conditions.

In 2011/12, there were 3,169 patients in Warwickshire formally diagnosed with dementia, representing under half of those estimated to be living with dementia. Although diagnosing dementia is often difficult, it is estimated that there are approximately 3,800 people amongst the wider population who have dementia but have not yet been clinically diagnosed. The situation is likely to worsen as the population grows and ages, the total number of people estimated to have dementia in the county will increase by nearly 30% to just over 9,000 people in 2020. The aim is that by 2015, two thirds of people with dementia should have a diagnosis with appropriate post-diagnosis support.







## Overall unemployment falling yet long term unemployment and long term youth unemployment continues to rise...



The UK economy is showing some signs of recovery in 2013, with a number of forecasts and surveys upping their growth estimates this year and early indications of growth across the manufacturing and construction sectors. Despite this optimism, some commentators advise caution and the economy remains under the spotlight both nationally and locally as growth continues to be below pre-recession levels and many residents continue to face negative earnings growth once inflation is taken into account.



Cautious optimism is apparent when considering unemployment across the county, as the number of people claiming Jobseekers Allowance in Warwickshire has been steadily falling for the past three years and at a much faster rate than the regional and national reductions. However, despite this overall fall, the number of people unemployed for over twelve months (the long term unemployed) more than doubled between 2008 and 2013. The long term unemployed now account for one in four of all those claiming unemployment benefit. Unsurprisingly this varies at a district level, 28% of unemployed people in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough have been claiming JSA for over twelve months while in Stratford-on-Avon District the proportion of long term unemployed claimants is 14%. Generally speaking, those who have been out of work for longer periods of time will find it increasingly difficult to get a job and will find it harder to compete with other jobseekers.

This remains an issue when considering youth unemployment. Although overall levels of youth unemployment across the county remains higher than before the economic downturn, levels have almost halved since the peak in 2009 and have continued to fall across the county over the past year. However, the proportion of people aged 18-24 who have been claiming Jobseekers Allowance for over twelve months has risen over the same period, from 3% in 2011 to 17% in 2013. Long term unemployment is a particular concern with this age group, as many young people will be seeking their first job in the labour market. The longer it takes to make that first step into the workforce, the more difficult it becomes.

Our data visualisation at the start of the 'Workforce' section considers whether there is a relationship between youth unemployment and households where no one has ever worked. The evidence suggests that this is dependent on where you live in the county. Communities in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough are much more likely to be at risk of inter-generational unemployment than Stratford-on-Avon District.



## Who's caring for the carers?



For the first time this year, we've included an indicator on carers and caring in Quality of Life. Unpaid carers contribute significantly to the overall supply of care and as the population ages, an increasing number of people are likely to require more care in future. As a result, recognising the impact of providing care on individuals' quality of life and general well-being is becoming increasingly important. The 2011 Census allows us to consider both how the provision of unpaid care has changed over the last decade and the impact of caring on carer's health and well-being.

In 2011, one in ten people in the county provided some form of unpaid care to a relative or friend. The number of carers has increased over the last 10 years, with 59,240 people across the county providing between one and 50 hours of care each week in 2011. Carers are caring for longer with one in five carers now providing care for 50 or more hours per week. This proportion increases with age, a third of carers who are over 65 now care for 50 or more hours per week.

There is a clear relationship between the number of hours of unpaid care provided each week and the impact this has on the carer's health. An increasing proportion of carers describe their health as 'not good' as more hours of care are undertaken. Of those caring for 50 or more hours each week, 43% described their health as 'not good' compared with 17% of those who do not provide unpaid care. This is even more pronounced when we consider young carers. Young carers (aged 0-24 years) are twice as likely to report their health as 'not good' compared to their peers who provide no care. Higher levels of unpaid care have a greater adverse effect on the health of young people as young carers who care for 50 or more hours per week are five times more likely to report their health as 'not good'. There is a need to reach out to groups most at risk of their health and well-being deteriorating, recognising the potential impact caring may have on social and economic opportunities as well as educational outcomes for young carers.



## Shift in home ownership over last ten years. Housing affordability remains an issue across the county...



Over the past decade, there have been notable shifts in the pattern of home ownership across Warwickshire. More than one in three homes in the county are now owned outright, while perhaps this may be expected as the population ages and mortgage terms come to a natural end, Warwickshire's rate of growth in homes owned outright is twice the national rate over the past decade. The proportion of homes across the county owned with a mortgage fell between 2001 and 2011 from 43% of homes to 36% in 2011.



The most sizable shift has been in the private rented sector. The number of homes rented from a private landlord has doubled over the last ten years across the county, from 14,809 homes to 29,628 homes in 2011. There is considerable variation both at a district level and within districts. One in five homes in Warwick District are now rented from a private landlord. The Census data shows that private renting is more common in particular types of households, for example one in four single person households where the occupant is under 65 are privately rented and a quarter of lone parent households are also privately rented. The variation at district level is shown in the housing data visualisation; Warwick District has the areas with both the highest and lowest proportion of privately rented homes in Warwickshire. Over 57% of homes in Leamington Town Centre 1 LSOA are privately rented while in Thickthorn & Castle End LSOA in Kenilworth, 2% of homes were privately rented at the time of the 2011 Census.



The economic climate with a combination of higher house prices, tighter lending requirements and declining wage growth go part way in explaining the higher demand on the private rental sector over the past ten years. However, a recent report from the Resolution Foundation highlights that a third of Britain is now effectively 'off limits' to low income working families because private rents are becoming unaffordable. This includes Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick Districts in the south of the county. Housing affordability remains an area of concern not only in the privately rental sector but also in terms of home ownership, as the proportion of homes across the county owned with a mortgage fell over the last decade. On the one hand, high house prices might be seen in a positive light as it often reflects desirable places to live. However, housing affordability is likely to remain an issue with continued economic uncertainty, the impact of welfare reforms, access to finance and relatively low levels of housing completions which are all likely to affect housing need across the county.



## Positive improvements in educational attainment, an increase in apprenticeships and the number of young people that are NEET has halved...



Warwickshire has reported good levels of progress in several areas affecting young people over the past year. As a county we have performed above the national average for GCSE attainment for several years. In 2012, this attainment gap was at its widest when compared to national levels with 63% of Warwickshire pupils achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A\*-C including English and Maths, over 4 percentage points above the equivalent national figure. This is further reflected in the improvement in Warwickshire's ranking when compared to other local authorities, moving from 45th place in 2010 to 24th out of 151 local authorities in 2012. North Warwickshire Borough saw the largest improvement across the county, increasing its proportion of pupils gaining five or more GCSEs A\*-C by 8 percentage points in 2012 to 57% of pupils.



In last year's report we acknowledged the successful reduction of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET). This year, figures have halved with 4% of young people reported to be NEET in the county (660 young people). This represents a reduction from 7% in 2006. All districts have seen a further reduction in the last twelve months except Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough which has seen the NEET rate remain constant at 4.6% in 2012. It is also encouraging to see figures from the Department of Education showing that 92% of 16 to 17 year olds in Warwickshire are in either full-time education and training, apprenticeships, employment with training or in an 'other' category. Warwickshire outperforms the region in this respect, with 88% of 16-17 year olds in a similar situation.

One area directly affecting these increases are the number of apprenticeship starts across Warwickshire. At a regional and national level, apprenticeships starts have been falling in 2012/13, however, locally there has been a 9% increase over the past twelve months in Warwickshire. At quarter three in 2012/13, there are currently 7,508 people completing an apprenticeship (including starts and those currently in learning) and it is expected that these numbers will continue to rise and exceed the previous year's participation level. Despite the economic climate over the past year, there have been considerable improvements across a range of indicators relating to young people in Warwickshire.





## Challenges ahead...



Despite the economic climate, many of the indicators in this year's report have shown relative improvements from last year. Crime has fallen, educational attainment has risen, overall unemployment has reduced, fuel and child poverty levels have declined and road casualty numbers have fallen.



However, the impact of welfare reforms have yet to be fully felt by Warwickshire's residents as many of the reforms have yet to be implemented. The Welfare Reform Act signifies the biggest change to the welfare system for over 60 years. The early research suggests Warwickshire faces £128.3 million in benefit changes, amounting to 1.4% of the county's disposable income, or approximately seven months of growth. There is considerable variation across the county, with the impact of the welfare reforms in terms of financial loss per working adult expected to be over one and a half times higher in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough (£498 per working age adult per year) than in Warwick District (£295 per working age adult per year).



The findings from the research by Sheffield Hallam University on the likely future impact of these reforms highlight that any changes to welfare are likely to affect those areas where more people are claiming benefits and as a result 'a key effect of the welfare reforms will be to widen the gaps in prosperity between the best and the worst local economies across Britain.'



The counter argument to this is that it is these communities which have become most reliant on benefits that can profit most from reforms designed to ensure people are always better off in work than on welfare. The Department for Work and Pensions said that 'around nine out of ten working households will be better off by an average of almost £300 a year as a result of changes to the tax and welfare system from April 2013. Raising the personal allowance to £10,000 will have lifted 2.7 million people out of income tax since 2010.'

It will be increasingly important to monitor a broad range of indicators (including well-being, poverty, crime and benefit claimants) to assess the impact of welfare reforms as the changes begin to be implemented across the county.

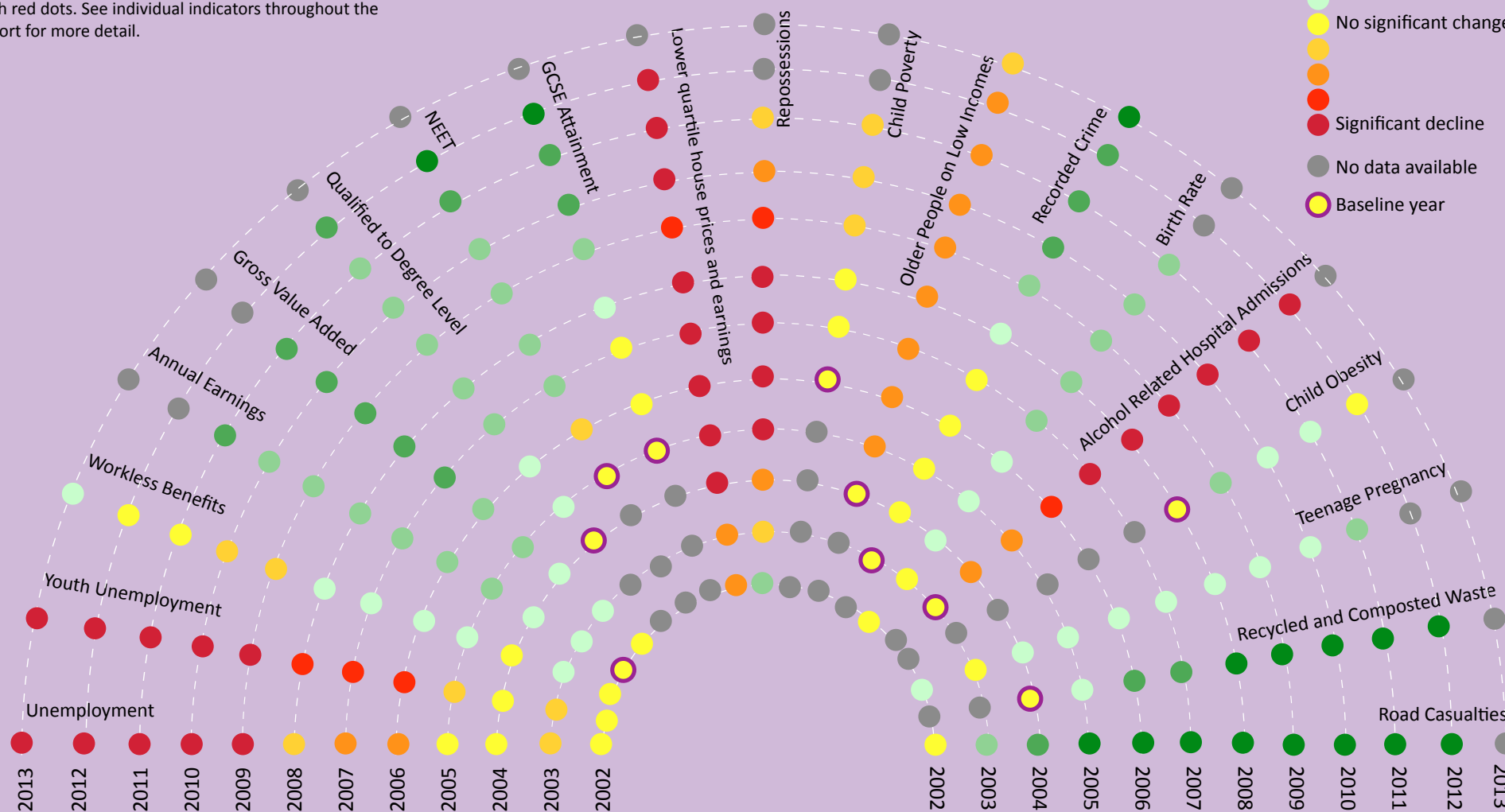
# Headline Trends

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The indicators presented have been indexed based on their performance in 2001; where this data was not available, data from the earliest year was used, indicated by a purple outline. Strong performance compared with 2001 is denoted with green dots, whilst weaker performance is indicated with red dots. See individual indicators throughout the report for more detail.

- Significant improvement
- No significant change
- Significant decline
- No data available
- Baseline year



# District Trends

Summary of key indicators, comparing each district with the Warwickshire average

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	North Warwickshire Borough	Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough	Rugby Borough	Stratford-on-Avon District	Warwick District	<div>  Significantly better         </div> <div>  No significant difference         </div> <div>  Significantly worse         </div>
Unemployment						
Youth Unemployment						
Workless Benefits						
Earnings						
GCSE Attainment						
Qualified to Degree Level (NVQ Level 4+)						
Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)						
Housing Affordability						
Housing Repossessions						
Child Poverty						
Fuel Poverty						
Older People on Low Incomes						
Recorded Crime						
Anti-Social Behaviour						
Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions						
Child Obesity (Year 6)						
Teenage Pregnancy						
Smoking						

See specific sections throughout report for details on definitions and dates

## Population and Area

	AREA			POPULATION		
	SQ. MILES	SQ. KM	HECTARES	MID-2012 ESTIMATES	PERSONS PER SQ. KM	HOUSEHOLD ESTIMATES (2011)
North Warwickshire	110	285	28,516	62,200	218	25,800
Nuneaton & Bedworth	30	79	7,898	125,800	1,592	52,700
Rugby	137	356	35,558	100,800	283	41,900
Stratford-on-Avon	377	977	97,657	120,600	123	51,900
Warwick	109	282	28,226	138,600	491	58,700
Warwickshire	763	1,979	197,855	548,000	277	231,000

Source: Warwickshire Observatory; Office for National Statistics Mid-2012 Estimates and 2011 Census ([www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)) © Crown Copyright 2013.  
Figures may not sum due to rounding, population and household estimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

## Population, selected age-groups

2012 MID-YEAR ESTIMATES	TOTAL	0-19 YEARS	20-39 YEARS	40-59 YEARS	60-79 YEARS	80+ YEARS
North Warwickshire	62,200	13,700	13,500	18,600	13,400	2,900
Nuneaton & Bedworth	125,800	30,200	31,100	34,800	24,200	5,500
Rugby	100,800	24,500	24,300	28,100	18,900	5,000
Stratford-on-Avon	120,600	25,500	22,600	35,600	29,200	7,700
Warwick	138,600	29,800	40,200	37,000	24,700	7,000
Warwickshire	548,000	123,700	131,700	154,000	110,400	28,200

Source: Office for National Statistics, ([www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)) © Crown Copyright 2013.  
Figures may not sum due to rounding and all figures are rounded to the nearest 100.

## Urban/Rural Split

2011 MID-YEAR ESTIMATES	URBAN >10K	TOTAL RURAL	OF WHICH:	
			TOWN & FRINGE	VILLAGE HAMLET & ISOLATED DWELLINGS
North Warwickshire	26,100	36,000	20,900	15,100
Nuneaton & Bedworth	124,000	1,500	1,500	0
Rugby	75,600	24,900	11,900	12,900
Stratford-on-Avon	27,600	93,300	51,100	42,200
Warwick	123,600	14,100	3,900	10,200
Warwickshire	376,800	169,800	89,300	80,400

Sources: Defra Rural and Urban area classification; Office for National Statistics 2011 mid-year population estimates, ([www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)) © Crown Copyright 2013  
Notes: Area totals are based on mid-2011 small area population estimates. They are the most recent small area population estimates available and all figures are rounded to the nearest 100.

## Population of Main Settlements

	MID-2002 WARD ESTIMATES	MID-2011 WARD ESTIMATES	% CHANGE 2002 - 2011
Alcester	6,000	6,800	13.3%
Atherstone and Mancetter	10,900	11,000	0.9%
Bedworth	34,700	37,200	7.2%
Coleshill	6,300	6,500	3.2%
Kenilworth	23,300	23,400	0.4%
Leamington Spa	45,800	49,600	8.3%
Nuneaton	78,500	82,000	4.5%
Polesworth	7,000	7,000	0.0%
Rugby	61,700	72,100	16.9%
Shipston-on-Stour	4,500	5,000	11.1%
Southam	6,500	6,600	1.5%
Stratford-upon-Avon	22,300	27,600	23.8%
Studley	6,000	5,900	-1.7%
Warwick	26,100	30,100	15.3%
Wellesbourne	7,000	7,000	0.0%
Whitnash	8,200	8,800	7.3%

Sources: Warwickshire Observatory; National Statistics mid-year ward population estimates for 2011 wards, ([www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)) © Crown Copyright 2013.

Notes: Mid-2011 ward population estimates are the most recent population estimates available. The definition of Bedworth used here includes the wards of Bede, Exhall, Heath, Poplar, Slough but not Bulkington ward, which has a population of 6,000. All figures are rounded to the nearest 100.

## Ethnic Groups

2011 Census	North Warwickshire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford-on-Avon	Warwick	Warwickshire
Total All Groups	62,000	125,300	100,100	120,500	137,600	545,500
Total White	60,700	114,300	90,400	117,100	122,700	505,200
of which:						
British	59,500	111,400	84,200	112,800	114,700	482,600
Irish	500	700	1,000	900	2,100	5,200
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0	100	200	200	0	500
Other White	700	2,200	5,200	3,500	5,800	17,400
Total BME	2,500	13,900	15,900	7,700	22,900	62,900
(including Irish, Gypsy or Irish Traveller and Other White) of which:						
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	500	1,400	2,000	1,300	2,800	7,900
Asian/Asian British	600	7,900	5,200	1,500	9,900	25,100
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	200	1,000	2,000	300	1,000	4,400
Other Ethnic Group	0	500	300	200	1,200	2,300

Number may not sum due to rounding errors. All figures are rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: Office for National Statistics 2011 Census, ([www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)) © Crown Copyright 2013

## Locality Populations

2011 Census	Total	Children (0-15)	Working Age (16-64 years)	Older People (65+ years)
Abbey & Wem Brook	18,300	3,800	12,000	2,500
Alcester & Bidford	21,500	3,700	13,000	4,900
Arbury & Stockingford	21,100	4,300	13,800	3,000
Bede & Poplar	17,800	3,400	11,300	3,100
Bedworth North & West	19,400	3,800	12,400	3,300
Camp Hill & Galley Common	15,600	3,400	10,300	1,800
Dunchurch Division	7,900	1,400	4,500	2,000
Earl Craven	12,500	2,300	7,800	2,400
Fosse	9,900	1,800	6,500	1,600
Kenilworth	25,300	4,100	15,900	5,300
North Leamington	29,400	4,500	19,700	5,200
North Warwickshire - East	14,700	2,600	9,400	2,700
North Warwickshire - North	17,700	3,300	11,200	3,200
North Warwickshire - South	15,300	2,600	9,800	2,900
North Warwickshire - West	14,300	2,400	9,200	2,600

2011 Census	Total	Children (0-15)	Working Age (16-64 years)	Older People (65+ years)
Rugby Town East	14,900	2,800	9,100	3,100
Rugby Town North	22,700	4,700	15,600	2,500
Rugby Town West	32,200	6,600	19,900	5,700
Shipston	18,900	3,200	11,300	4,400
South Leamington	19,300	3,000	14,600	1,800
Southam & Feldon	17,200	3,200	10,700	3,400
Stratford	27,400	4,400	17,200	5,900
Studley & Henley	19,700	3,200	11,500	4,900
Warwick	30,100	5,700	19,800	4,700
Warwick Rural - East	9,700	1,600	5,900	2,200
Warwick Rural - West	14,200	2,700	9,000	2,500
Weddington & St. Nicolas	16,600	2,700	10,500	3,300
Wellesbourne & Kineton	15,700	2,800	9,700	3,200
Whitestone & Bulkington	16,500	2,600	9,900	4,000
Whitnash	9,600	1,900	6,100	1,500

Number may not sum due to rounding errors. All figures are rounded to the nearest 100.  
Source: Office for National Statistics 2011 Census, ([www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)) © Crown Copyright 2013



## Geography

Warwickshire lies to the south and east of the West Midlands conurbation, and has long established links with Coventry, Birmingham and Solihull in the West Midlands region, but also with the South East. Despite the focus of population within the main towns of the county, a significant part of Warwickshire is rural in nature. Warwickshire lies at the heart of Britain's transport network and several key strategic routes pass through the county.

Warwickshire is a two-tier local authority and comprises five district/borough areas:

- North Warwickshire Borough
- Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough
- Rugby Borough
- Stratford-on-Avon District
- Warwick District

At the most recent general election in 2010, new parliamentary boundaries came into effect in Warwickshire, moving from five to six constituencies:

- North Warwickshire
- Nuneaton
- Rugby
- Kenilworth and Southam
- Warwick and Leamington
- Stratford-on-Avon

The delineation of these constituencies involved changes to the boundaries of all five parliamentary constituencies previously in existence.

## Current Population

The latest population figures from the 2012 mid-year estimates show that Warwickshire is home to 548,000 people. This is an increase of over 4,000 people from the mid-2011 population estimates that were reported by the Office for National Statistics in last year's Quality of Life report. Looking back at the population of Warwickshire in 2001, there has been an 8.3% increase to the latest mid-2012 estimates. This equates to 41,800 people, an increase larger than the population of Bedworth.

Warwickshire's population has been growing for the past four decades with continued immigration from the urban areas of Coventry and Birmingham acting as a key factor behind this trend. However, growth has not been consistent across Warwickshire's five districts. Since 2001, Rugby Borough has seen the largest increase in population across the county, up 14.4% from 2001 to 2011. The population in Rugby was estimated at 100,100 people in 2011, a growth of almost 13,000 people over the ten year period between the 2001 and 2011 Census. The area with the lowest population change is North Warwickshire Borough, up just 0.3% from 2001.

**Figure 1.1: Population change between Census', 1981 to 2011**

POPULATION ('000s)	1981	1991	2001	2011	% CHANGE (2001 – 2011)
North Warwickshire	60.0	61.0	61.8	62.0	0.3%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	113.9	117.5	119.2	125.3	5.1%
Rugby	87.5	85.0	87.5	100.1	14.4%
Stratford-on-Avon	100.6	105.4	111.6	120.5	8.0%
Warwick	115.3	118.1	126.1	137.6	9.1%
Warwickshire	477.2	487.1	506.2	545.5	7.8%

*Sources: 2011 Census: Population estimates for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics, © Crown Copyright 2013*

## Projected Population

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) publishes long-term sub-national population projections. The latest interim projections are trend-based and use the 2011 Census as the base year. They provide an indication of expected levels of population growth over the ten year period from 2011 to 2021, making assumptions about future levels of fertility, mortality and migration based on levels observed over a five year reference period. Therefore, they give an indication of what the future population, by age and sex structure, might be if recent trends continue, but take no account of future strategic policy or development plans in local authority areas.

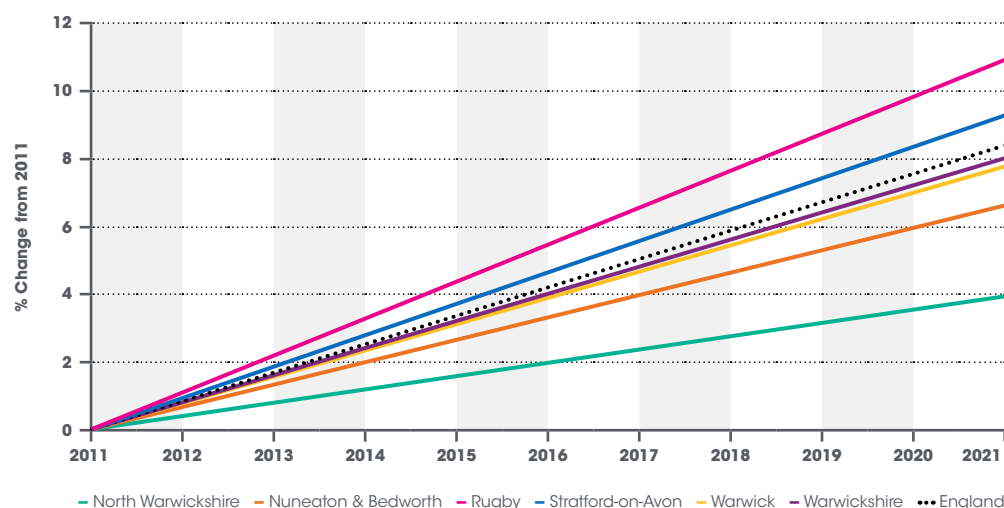
**Figure 1.2: Population projections, 2011 to 2021**

PROJECTED POPULATION ('000s)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% CHANGE (2011-2021)
North Warwickshire	62.1	62.3	62.5	62.7	63	63.2	63.5	63.8	64	64.3	64.6	4.0%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	125.4	126.2	127	127.8	128.6	129.5	130.4	131.2	132.1	133	133.9	6.8%
Rugby	100.5	101.6	102.7	103.8	104.9	106.1	107.2	108.3	109.4	110.6	111.7	11.1%
Stratford-on-Avon	120.8	121.9	123	124.2	125.3	126.5	127.6	128.8	129.9	131.1	132.3	9.5%
Warwick	137.7	138.5	139.5	140.6	141.8	143	144.2	145.3	146.4	147.5	148.7	8.0%
Warwickshire	546.6	550.4	554.6	559.1	563.7	568.2	572.8	577.4	582	586.6	591.2	8.2%
Coventry	316.9	322.6	328	333.1	338	342.7	347.2	351.7	356	360.2	364.3	15.0%
Solihull	206.9	208.1	209.5	210.9	212.3	213.8	215.2	216.7	218.1	219.7	221.2	6.9%
England	53,107	53,585	54,068	54,549	55,023	55,487	55,938	56,383	56,823	57,258	57,688	8.6%

Source: 2011-based Sub-National Population Projections, National Statistics ([www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)), © Crown Copyright 2013

The population of Warwickshire is projected to reach a total of 591,200 by 2021 – an increase of 44,600 people or 8.2% over the ten year period. Within Warwickshire, Rugby Borough is expected to experience the highest rates of population growth, with an 11.1% increase between 2011 and 2021 (see Figure 1.2).

**Figure 1.3: Population projections, 2011 - 2021**



Source: 2011-based Sub-National Population Projections, National Statistics ([www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)), © Crown Copyright 2013

Across Warwickshire as a whole, the highest rates of projected population growth are in the groups aged 65 years and over. The rate of growth increases with age with the eldest age group, those aged 85 and over, projected to increase by more than 40% between 2011 and 2021. Population projections help inform the planning of services and decisions about the future allocation of resources. An ageing population has implications for the future provision of many services linked to older age groups. Population projections also inform household projections, which are used to estimate the future demand for housing.

**Figure 1.4: Projected Population change in Warwickshire by age, 2011 - 2021**

AGE RANGE	2011	2021	% CHANGE
0-4	31,364	33,579	7%
5-18	86,939	95,336	10%
19-29	71,227	67,678	-5%
30-49	150,671	147,015	-2%
50-64	106,053	119,620	13%
65-74	54,459	64,359	18%
75-84	32,485	44,607	37%
85+	13,356	18,989	42%
<b>Total</b>	<b>546,554</b>	<b>591,183</b>	<b>8%</b>

Sources: 2011-based Sub-National Population Projections, National Statistics ([www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)), © Crown Copyright 2013

## Ethnicity

The most recent population statistics by ethnic group (2011 Census) suggest that non-‘White British’ groups make up approximately 12% of Warwickshire’s total population, an increase from 7% in 2001. In volume terms, the ‘Asian’ and ‘Other White’ ethnic groups are the largest non-‘White British’ groups in the county.

At district level, Warwick District is estimated to have the highest proportion of non-‘White British’ residents, at 17%, and North Warwickshire Borough has the lowest proportion, at 4%.

**Figure 1.5: Population estimates by ethnic group, 2011**

2011 Census	North Warwickshire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford-on-Avon	Warwick	Warwickshire
<b>Total All Groups</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>125,300</b>	<b>100,100</b>	<b>120,500</b>	<b>137,600</b>	<b>545,500</b>
<b>Total White</b>	<b>60,700</b>	<b>114,300</b>	<b>90,400</b>	<b>117,100</b>	<b>122,700</b>	<b>505,200</b>
of which:						
<b>British</b>	<b>59,500</b>	<b>111,400</b>	<b>84,200</b>	<b>112,800</b>	<b>114,700</b>	<b>482,600</b>
<b>Irish</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>5,200</b>
<b>Gypsy or Irish Traveller</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>Other White</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>17,400</b>
<b>Total BME (including Irish, Gypsy or Irish Traveller and Other White)</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>13,900</b>	<b>15,900</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>22,900</b>	<b>62,900</b>
of which:						
<b>Mixed/multiple ethnic group</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>7,900</b>
<b>Asian/Asian British</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>7,900</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>25,100</b>
<b>Black/African/Caribbean/Black British</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>4,400</b>
<b>Other Ethnic Group</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>2,300</b>

*Note: Rows and columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.*

*Source: Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates, ([www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)) © Crown Copyright 2013*



### CLICK ON THE INTERACTIVE MAP

more detailed data from the About Warwickshire and Warwickshire at a Glance sections

## Mosaic Groups

Mosaic is a tool for understanding household and customer types, and allocates every household in the county to one of 69 categories. It is built from Experian's UK Consumer Dynamics Database and uses 400 data variables. It includes the edited Electoral Roll, Experian Lifestyle Survey information, Consumer Credit Activity, self-reported demographics and consumer behaviour alongside the Post Office Address File, Shareholders Register, House Price and Council Tax information and ONS local area statistics. All of this information is updated annually and used to replenish the classification each year.

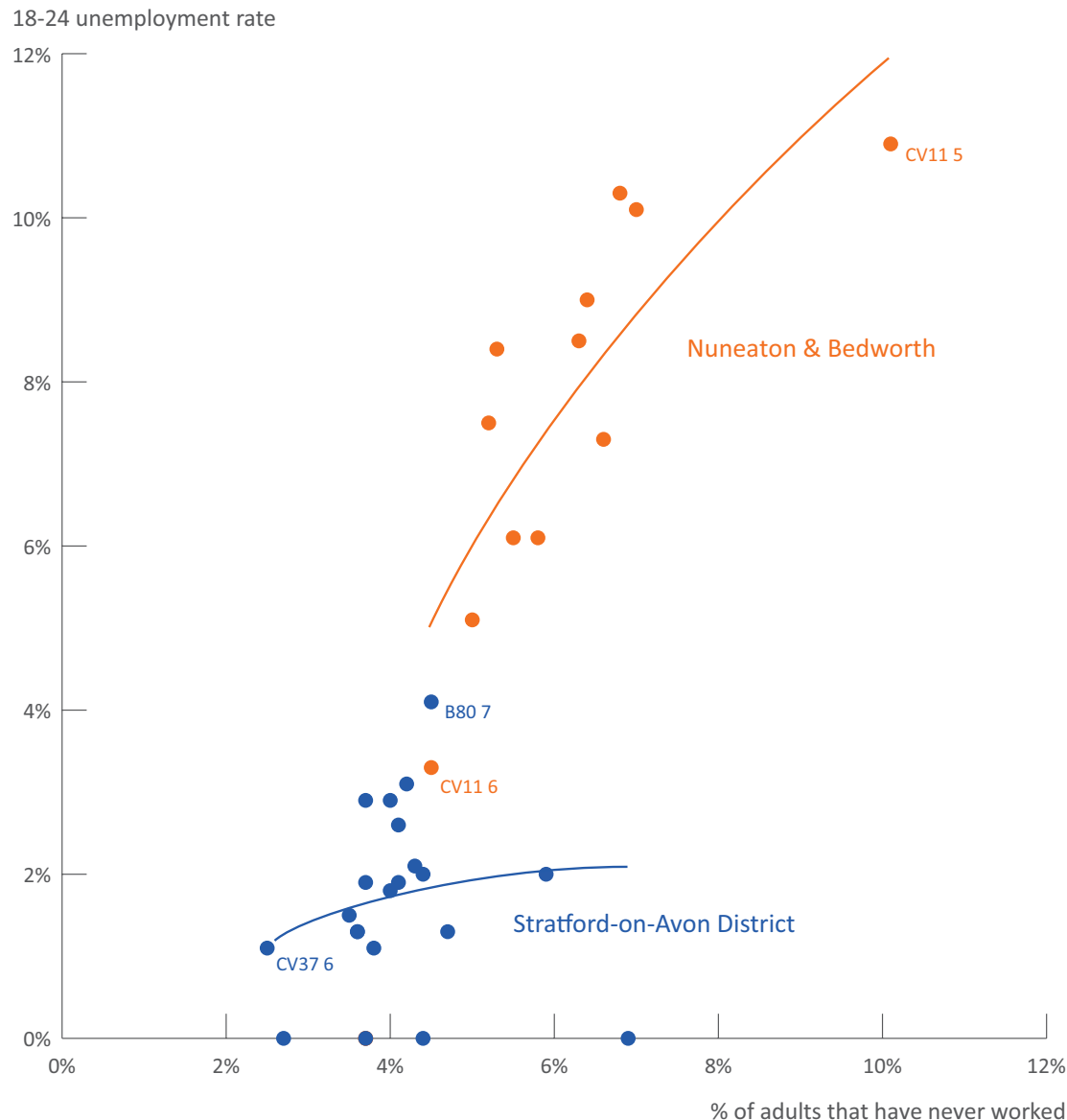
Mosaic operates at two levels – Groups and Types. There are 15 Groups, which are then sub-divided into 69 Types. Figure 1.6 presents the distribution of Warwickshire's households across the Groups, and clearly illustrates the county's diversity.

Mosaic can be joined to customer data to add value and help develop a stronger understanding of our customers' behaviours, needs and preferences. For example, Mosaic can give information on a household's propensity to use certain channel types, their likely demographics, economic status, household size, health and interests. This data is being used to support the County Council's customer insight research.

Figure 1.6: Mosaic Groups, by district, 2012

Percentage of households in Mosaic Groups		North Warwickshire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford-on-Avon	Warwick	Warwickshire
Total Households, All Groups		26,866	51,021	43,376	54,304	60,172	235,739
A	Residents of isolated rural communities	6.6%	0.2%	3.7%	13.1%	1.7%	4.9%
B	Residents of small and mid-sized towns with strong local roots	16.8%	6.6%	11.4%	16.6%	5.8%	10.8%
C	Wealthy people living in the most sought after neighbourhoods	0.4%	0.1%	1.0%	4.4%	7.7%	3.2%
D	Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes	13.9%	8.1%	13.5%	25.8%	14.1%	15.4%
E	Middle income families living in moderate suburban semis	12.9%	14.2%	12.7%	5.9%	13.6%	11.7%
F	Couples with young children in comfortable modern housing	3.5%	6.6%	10.8%	11.1%	11.0%	9.2%
G	Young, well-educated city dwellers	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	16.0%	4.6%
H	Couples and young singles in small modern starter homes	3.4%	5.3%	8.8%	3.1%	4.7%	5.1%
I	Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas	1.7%	11.3%	8.0%	0.1%	0.7%	4.3%
J	Owner occupiers in older-style housing in ex-industrial areas	14.9%	16.3%	8.0%	3.9%	5.0%	8.9%
K	Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social houses	13.2%	12.7%	5.2%	4.0%	5.9%	7.6%
L	Active elderly people living in pleasant retirement locations	1.6%	2.8%	4.8%	5.8%	5.3%	4.3%
M	Elderly people reliant on state support	7.3%	6.3%	6.0%	4.3%	4.4%	5.4%
N	Young people renting flats in high density social housing	0.7%	2.7%	2.2%	0.3%	1.7%	1.6%
O	Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need	2.4%	6.3%	3.1%	0.6%	2.5%	3.0%

Source: Experian, Warwickshire Observatory, 2012



There has been considerable research into the issue of 'inter-generational' unemployment (for example <http://bit.ly/148FXT0>). We have used local data from the Census along with unemployment figures to assess whether there is a strong correlation between an area containing households where no-one has ever worked and youth unemployment. The finding? It depends where you live.

The graph opposite plots youth unemployment rates against the percentage of adults that have never worked at postcode sector level (e.g. CV12 9). Figures for postcode sectors in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough are shown in **orange**, while figures for postcode sectors in Stratford-on-Avon District are in blue. For each district we have also plotted a 'best fit' line.

We see that in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough there is a fairly strong correlation; as the percentage of adults that have never worked increases, so does the youth unemployment rate. Postcode sector CV11 5 has the highest rates for both variables. Conversely, there is almost no correlation at all in Stratford-on-Avon; the areas with higher rates of adults never having worked do not necessarily have the highest youth unemployment rates.

Although we need to be wary of inferring a direct relationship between the two datasets (correlation versus causation), the evidence does suggest that communities in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough are much more likely to be at risk of inter-generational unemployment. In other words, an individual's life chances<sup>1</sup> are influenced by where they are born in the county.

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

<sup>1</sup> <http://bit.ly/1eU8YGA>



# Unemployment

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## Description

Unemployment can have an impact on an individual's quality of life in a number of different ways, including financial pressures such as loss in earnings, limiting ability to purchase goods and services, as well as wider impacts such as effects on general health and wellbeing including mental health.

There are two different ways to measure unemployment. The first of these is the official estimate of unemployment using the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition, produced by the Office for National Statistics. Under this definition people aged 16 or over are unemployed if they are:

- Out of work, want a job and have actively sought work in the last four weeks and are able to start work in the next two weeks; or are
- Out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next two weeks.

The ILO measure of unemployment is taken from a quarterly survey and is subject to considerable confidence intervals at a local level. The second measure of unemployment is from the claimant count. This count is often lower than the ILO measure as it only takes into account individuals that are actively claiming and in receipt of unemployment benefit known as Job Seekers' Allowance (JSA). Some people who are unemployed are not entitled to claim JSA, or choose not to do so. Nevertheless, claimant count figures have the advantage of being both more timely and reliable, especially at the local level.

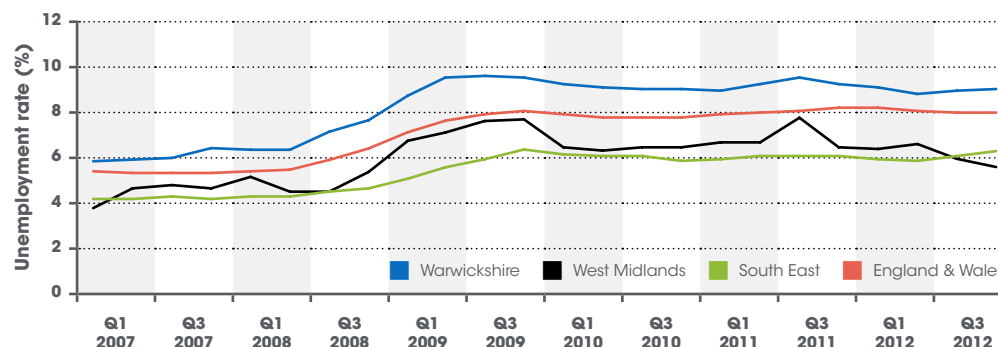
## Performance

### ILO Unemployment

At the time of writing this report, March 2013 ILO data was the latest available at county level. Warwickshire's ILO rate was 5.6% (or 14,900 people) in the twelve months to March 2013. Figure 2.1 shows the ILO unemployment rate over time in Warwickshire, the West Midlands, the South East and England and Wales.

Since the third quarter of 2008 the unemployment rate in Warwickshire has seen a steady increase until the end of the third quarter of 2009. Since then, the unemployment rate has remained fairly static with a slight peak in the third quarter of 2011. Interestingly, the South East has consistently maintained a lower unemployment rate than Warwickshire; however from the third quarter of 2012 the region has overtaken the county and has a higher ILO unemployment rate.

Figure 2.1: ILO Unemployment rate, 2007 - 2013



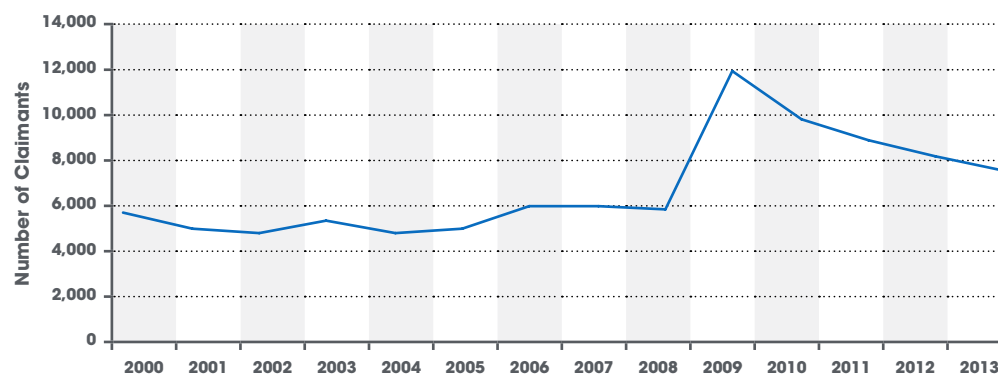
Source: Annual Population Survey (Labour Force Survey), National Statistics ([www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk))

Notes: The unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed people aged 16 to 59/64 (active persons are those who are either employed or unemployed)

### Claimant Count

Between 2000 and 2007, the JSA claimant count in Warwickshire fluctuated between 4,000 and 6,000. However, the recession had a huge impact on unemployment in the county between 2008 and 2009. Warwickshire experienced a 112% increase in total claimants of Job Seekers' Allowance from 2008 and 2009, this was higher than the equivalent regional (79%) and national rises (87%) over the year.

Figure 2.2: Warwickshire Claimant Count, 2000 - 2013



Source: National Statistics ([www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk))

# Unemployment

Since February 2010 the claimant count has been falling. Warwickshire has experienced a fall of 38% in JSA claimants from June 2009 to June 2013, falling at a much faster rate than the regional and national reductions (14% and 9% respectively). This suggests that although Warwickshire seemed to suffer adversely during 2008 and 2009 in terms of the high percentage increases in claimants when compared with the equivalent regional and national rates, it has also recovered at a quicker rate.

Figure 2.3 shows the number of individuals claiming JSA in Warwickshire in June 2012 and 2013. In June 2013, there were 7,334 claimants in the county, this figure has fallen by 8.5% from June 2012. Just over 2% of the resident working age population in Warwickshire were claiming Job Seekers' Allowance in June 2013. This is less than half the equivalent regional figure (4.3%) and below that for England and Wales (3.4%).

**Figure 2.3: Change in the Claimant Count, June 2012 - June 2013**

AREA	JUNE 2012		JUNE 2013		YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE
	TOTAL	RATE (%)	TOTAL	RATE (%)	
North Warwickshire	1,010	2.6	824	2.1	-17.9%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	2,831	3.5	2,851	3.5	0.7%
Rugby	1,438	2.3	1,431	2.3	-0.5%
Stratford-on-Avon	990	1.3	756	1.0	-23.6%
Warwick	1,746	1.9	1,472	1.6	-15.7%
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>8,015</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>7,334</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-8.5%</b>
West Midlands	162,407	4.6	151,545	4.3	-6.7%
England and Wales	1,359,526	3.7	1,245,432	3.4	-8.4%

Source: Claimant Count, National Statistics ([nomisweb.co.uk](http://nomisweb.co.uk))

Notes: Rates are calculated using the resident working-age population (16-64) as denominators are consistent with those published by the Office for National Statistics.

At a district level, the proportion of working age residents claiming JSA in 2013 ranges from 1.0% in Stratford-on-Avon District to 3.5% in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough. In the last twelve months (June 2012-2013) all districts have experienced a fall in their claimant count rate with the exception of Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough which saw a 0.7% increase in JSA claimants from the previous year.

Figure 2.4 shows the gender split for the claimant count data in June 2013. The JSA claimant rate among females is typically half that of the rate among males. Although figures have generally improved in the last twelve months, the respective rates in the county stand at 2.7% and 1.5%; which are lower than the national and regional rates.

**Figure 2.4: Claimant count by gender, June 2013**

AREA	MALE		FEMALE		PERSONS	
	NUMBER	RATE (%)	NUMBER	RATE (%)	NUMBER	RATE (%)
North Warwickshire	518	2.6	306	1.5	824	2.1
Nuneaton & Bedworth	1,877	4.7	974	2.4	2,851	3.6
Rugby	906	2.8	525	1.7	1,431	2.2
Stratford-on-Avon	471	1.3	285	0.8	756	0.9
Warwick	987	2.1	485	1.1	1,472	1.6
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>4,759</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>7,334</b>	<b>2.1</b>
West Midlands	98,409	5.5	53,220	3.0	151,629	4.3
England and Wales	807,233	4.5	438,199	2.4	1,245,432	3.4

Source: Claimant Count, National Statistics ([www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk))

Notes: Rates are calculated using the resident working-age population (16-64) as denominators are consistent with those published by the Office for National Statistics.

# Unemployment

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Figure 2.5 shows how long claimants have been receiving JSA across Warwickshire and its districts. Although the unemployment rate in Warwickshire has fallen over the past twelve months, the number of people who have been unemployed for more than twelve months has increased from 995 claimants in 2011, to 1,695 in 2012 and 1,760 in 2013. The rise in long-term unemployed since 2009 is evident in Figure 2.6.

**Figure 2.5: Claimant count by duration, June 2013**

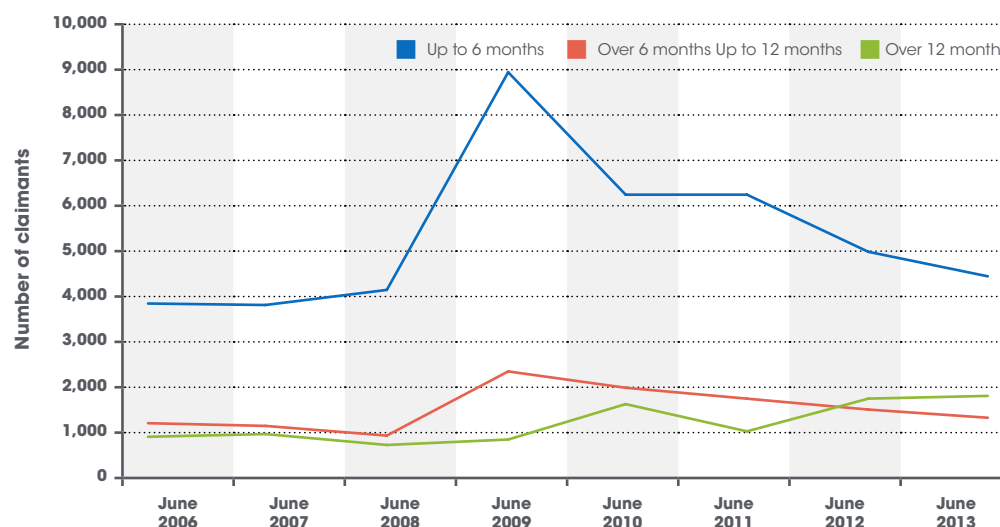
AREA	UP TO 6 MONTHS		OVER 6, UP TO 12 MONTHS		OVER 12 MONTHS		TOTAL
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	
North Warwickshire	525	64	120	14.5	180	21.8	825
Nuneaton & Bedworth	1,525	54	540	18.9	785	27.5	2,850
Rugby	910	64	240	16.8	280	19.6	1,430
Stratford-on-Avon	545	72	105	13.9	105	13.9	755
Warwick	845	57	250	16.9	380	25.8	1,475
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>4,345</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>7,330</b>
West Midlands	72,905	48	30,505	20.1	48,135	31.8	151,545
England and Wales	624,030	50	249,750	20.1	369,530	29.7	1,243,310

Source: Claimant Count, National Statistics ([nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk))

Notes: Data is rounded to the nearest five because of disclosure controls. Figures may not sum to previous totals due to rounding. Just under three in five (59%) people claim JSA on a short term basis (for up to six months). However, as Figure 2.6 highlights, those who were claiming for less than six months saw a considerable decline in numbers between 2009 and 2010. The peak in those claiming JSA in 2009 on a short term basis is likely to reflect the economic downturn as individuals claimed unemployment benefit until they found employment.

The number of residents unemployed for more than twelve months has increased from 840 to 1,730 between 2006 and 2013. As a proportion of all unemployed residents, long term unemployment now accounts for nearly a quarter (24%) of all unemployment, compared to 14.6% in 2006. Long term unemployment appears to be the most significant in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough, where 28% of unemployed people have been claiming JSA for over twelve months. Despite this, long term unemployment in Warwickshire remains below the regional and national average.

**Figure 2.6: Claimant count, by duration, 2006 - 2013**



Source: Claimant Count, National Statistics ([www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk))

Data on JSA claimants is also available for Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Warwickshire, allowing a more localised understanding of unemployment. Figure 2.7 shows the five LSOAs in the county with the highest and lowest numbers of claimants in June 2013.

# Unemployment

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**Figure 2.7:** Claimant Count Numbers and Rates for the highest and lowest Lower Super Output Areas, June 2013

LSOA	DISTRICT	NUMBER	RATE (%)
<b>Highest Claimants</b>			
Bar Pool North & Crescents	Nuneaton & Bedworth	110	12.9
Abbey Town Centre	Nuneaton & Bedworth	106	11.1
Camp Hill Village Centre	Nuneaton & Bedworth	95	11.7
Abbey North	Nuneaton & Bedworth	91	8.9
Lillington East	Warwick	90	9.4
Brownsover South Lake District North	Rugby	90	9.3
<b>Lowest Claimants</b>			
Abbey Fields	Warwick	3	0.3
Hampton-on-the-Hill	Warwick	3	0.3
Newbold-on-Stour, Illmington East & Whitchurch	Stratford-on-Avon	3	0.4
Castle Green & Malthouse	Warwick	3	0.4
Leek Wootton, Guys Cliffe & Beausale	Warwick	3	0.4
Glass House & Windy Arbour	Warwick	3	0.4

Source: Claimant Count, National Statistics ([nomisweb.co.uk](http://nomisweb.co.uk))

Notes: Rates are calculated using the resident working-age population (16-64) as denominators are consistent with those published by the Office for National Statistics.

There is significant variation in claimant numbers at LSOA level. Bar Pool North & Crescents LSOA in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough has over 36 times as many claimants as the areas with the lowest numbers of claimants identified in Figure 2.7.



## Outlook

In the last year, significant reductions have been seen in the overall numbers claiming JSA benefits in Warwickshire. However, over the same period those who have been unemployed for over twelve months has risen. Generally speaking, those who have been out of work for longer periods of time will find it more difficult to get a job, as well as potentially having a negative impact on their health and well-being. This means that as the job market improves, the long-term unemployed will find it harder to compete with other jobseekers.

In June 2011, the UK Government introduced the Work Programme in an attempt to help provide personalised support for the long-term unemployed. In Warwickshire, the programme we need to tackle a growing number of long-term unemployed people.

Since July 2013, a benefits cap has been introduced which will affect Job Seekers' Allowance claimants. The benefit cap sets a limit on welfare payments, limiting the total amount of benefits received to a maximum amount of £500 per week for single parents and couples with children and £350 per week for single households. The early impact of welfare reform is considered further in the Deprivation and Need section of this year's report. However, it is likely that the cap will have an impact on JSA claimants in the county and moreover, as Universal Credit comes into effect from October 2013, there will be a transition period up to 2017 where those who are unemployed may be claiming JSA or Universal Credit. As a result we may not have an accurate picture of unemployment in the county over the next few years.

## Further Information

- A monthly analysis of the latest claimant count trends in Warwickshire is available from the Observatory's blog <http://warksobservatory.wordpress.com>
- Office For Budget Responsibility – 'Economic and Fiscal Outlook' - <http://bit.ly/18dw4Dp>
- Government Work Programme – 'The Work Programme: The First Year' - <http://bit.ly/1cxl8Es>
- For further details email [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk) or telephone 01926 412775

# Youth Unemployment

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## Description

Youth unemployment was highlighted as an issue as part of the wider unemployment indicator in last year's Quality of Life report. However, it warrants further analysis at a local level and is considered as a standalone indicator in this year's report.

At a national level, youth unemployment is concerning; levels are increasing and the resulting impact of this rise should be considered both in terms of the immediate and long-term effects on the economy. Long term unemployment is a particular concern with this age group, as many young people will be seeking their first job. The longer it takes to make that first step into the workforce, the more difficult it becomes. In a period of economic weakness, it may also be the case that young people who do find work may be paid lower salaries or work in lower skilled jobs than they otherwise would do in a growing economy.

The potential causes of youth unemployment are often debated but some include;

- Lack of qualifications/skills – young people achieving poor attainment including GCSE results or not having the right skills for a role
- Fewer opportunities available – for example, a reduction in the number of graduates being recruited due to the economic climate both in the public and private sectors
- Those in the labour market staying on longer – older workers working for longer either due to economic circumstances or through the rise in pension age
- Lack of experience – recruiters are lowering their 'risks' by recruiting more experienced staff.

## Performance

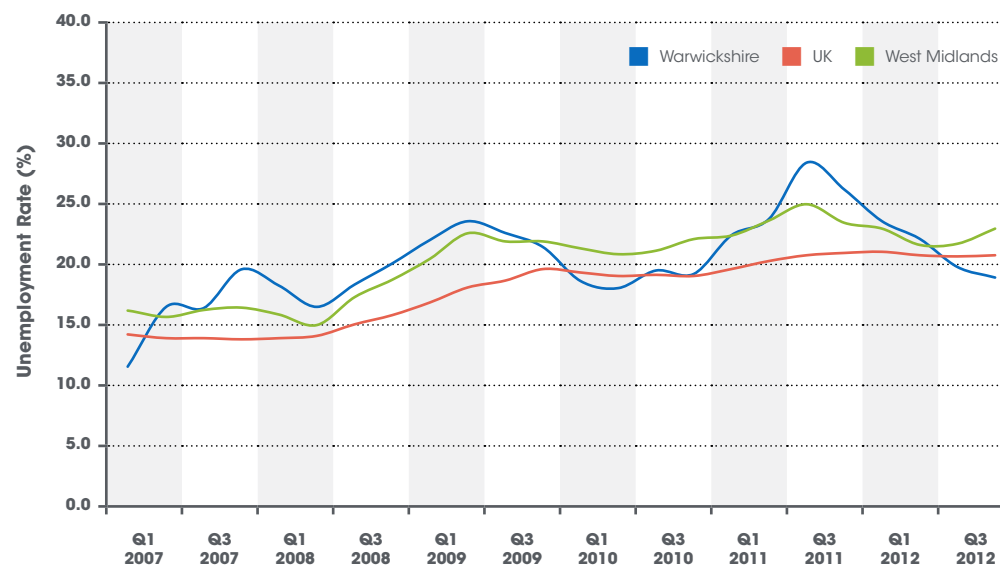
### ILO Unemployment

There are two measures of unemployment. The first of these is the official estimate of unemployment using the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition, produced by the Office for National Statistics. Under this definition people aged 16 or over are unemployed if they are:

- Out of work, want a job and have actively sought work in the last four weeks and are able to start work in the next two weeks; or are
- Out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next two weeks.

The ILO defines unemployment as a count of jobless people who want to work, are available to work and are actively seeking employment. The Annual Population Survey collects figures on unemployment levels using the ILO definition, and this is the only internationally comparable measure of unemployment in the UK. As some unemployed people are not entitled to claim benefits, or choose not to do so, the number of ILO unemployed people will usually be higher than the claimant count. The Warwickshire ILO unemployment rate for those aged 16 to 24 years was 19% (7,600 people) in the twelve months to March 2013. This can be compared to a rate of 21% for the UK and 23% for the West Midlands. Figure 2.8 shows the increasing trend of youth unemployment since 2007 with the peak in 2011 at a rate of 28.8% of 16-24 year olds.

**Figure 2.8: ILO Unemployment Rate, 16 to 24 year olds, 2007 to 2013**



Sources: Annual Population Survey (Labour Force Survey), National Statistics ([www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)) © Crown Copyright 2013

Notes: 95% confidence intervals apply to the data.

# Youth Unemployment

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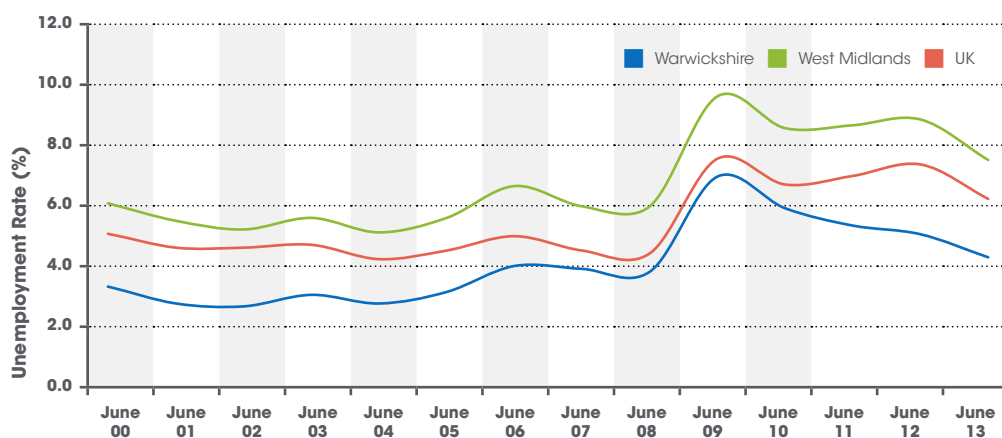
## Claimant Count

The second measure is the claimant count. This measures those people claiming Jobseekers' Allowance benefit (JSA) and focuses on young people aged 18 to 24 years. The claimant count is normally the lower measure of the two because some unemployed people are not entitled to claim unemployment-related benefits, or choose not to do so. However, claimant count figures have the advantage of being both more timely and reliable, especially at the local level.

Between 2000 and 2008 the JSA claimant count for 18 to 24 year olds in Warwickshire remained fairly steady, with an average rate of 3.1%. Shortly afterwards, levels peaked in June 2009 at 7.0% (3,050 claimants) but then continued to decline each year, falling to 4.2% in June 2013 (1,890 claimants). At its peak there were over three thousand young people aged 18 to 24 years claiming JSA in Warwickshire however now levels have almost halved.

Warwickshire still reports a rate below both the national and regional level rates. In June 2013 Warwickshire reported a rate of 4.2% of 18-24 years old claiming JSA as a proportion of the resident population, this can be compared to a UK rate of 6.2% and a much higher rate of 7.5% in the West Midlands region.

**Figure 2.9: Warwickshire Claimant Count (18 to 24 year olds), 2000 - 2013**



Sources: National Statistics ([www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)) Crown Copyright, 2013

Notes: Claimant count figures do not yet include claimants of Universal Credit.

At a district level, in June 2013, the proportion of 18-24 year olds claiming JSA benefits ranges from 1.8% in Stratford-on-Avon to 8% in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough. Nuneaton & Bedworth is the only district in the county which has a rate above both the national and regional equivalents for youth unemployment.

All of the districts have experienced a reduction in claimants over the past year, with the largest reduction being seen in Stratford-on-Avon District (39.6%). The smallest reduction was experienced in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (5.7%).

**Figure 2.10: Change in the Claimant Count (18 to 24 year olds), by district, June 2012 – June 2013**

	JUNE 2012		JUNE 2013		YEAR ON YEAR
	NUMBER	RATE (%)	NUMBER	RATE (%)	% CHANGE
North Warwickshire	315	6.8	240	5.2	- 23.8%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	880	8.5	830	8.0	- 5.7%
Rugby	395	5.4	345	4.7	- 12.7%
Stratford-on-Avon	240	3.1	145	1.8	- 39.6%
Warwick	420	2.8	335	2.2	- 20.2%
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>- 16.2%</b>
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>162,407</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>151,629</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>- 6.6%</b>
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>1,564,156</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>1,439,782</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>- 8.0%</b>

Source: National Statistics ([www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)) Crown Copyright, 2013

In Warwickshire, the JSA rate among females (2.9%) is much lower than that for males (5.3%). In Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough it is less than half, with a rate of 11% for males and 5.1% for females. There are 1,250 young males claiming JSA compared to 645 females in Warwickshire.



# Youth Unemployment

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**Figure 2.11:** Claimant Count (18 to 24 year olds) by gender and by district, June 2013

	MALE		FEMALE		PERSONS	
	NUMBER	RATE (%)	NUMBER	RATE (%)	NUMBER	RATE (%)
North Warwickshire	160	6.7	80	3.6	240	5.2
Nuneaton & Bedworth	565	11.0	265	5.1	830	8.0
Rugby	220	5.7	125	3.5	345	4.7
Stratford-on-Avon	90	2.3	55	1.4	145	1.8
Warwick	220	2.7	115	1.6	335	2.2
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>4.2</b>

Source: National Statistics ([www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)) Crown Copyright, 2013

One of the concerns around unemployment is that although the numbers of claimants are reducing, the proportion of young people in long-term unemployment is increasing. As a proportion of all unemployed 18 to 24 year old residents, long-term unemployment (those claiming JSA for over 12 months) now makes up 17% of all unemployment. This is an increase of fourteen percentage points since 2011 when the proportion was just 3% and increased to 13% in 2012.

At district level, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and Warwick District have the highest proportion of long-term youth unemployment at 21% and 18% respectively. Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough have seen long term youth unemployment increase from 8% in 2010 to 14% in 2012 and then to 20% in 2013. Warwick District has also experienced a large increase, from 8% in 2010 to 13% in 2012 and then to 18% in 2013. Stratford-on-Avon District has the lowest proportion of long-term youth unemployment at 10%.

**Figure 2.12:** Claimant Count (18 to 24 year olds) by duration, June 2013

	UP TO 6 MONTHS		OVER 6 MONTHS, UP TO 12 MONTHS		OVER 12 MONTHS		TOTAL
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER
North Warwickshire	170	70.8%	35	14.6%	35	14.6%	240
Nuneaton & Bedworth	510	61.4%	150	18.1%	170	20.5%	830
Rugby	240	70.0%	55	15.9%	45	13.0%	345
Stratford-on-Avon	110	75.9%	20	13.8%	15	10.3%	145
Warwick	205	61.2%	70	20.9%	60	17.9%	335
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>65.6%</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>1,890</b>
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>22,865</b>	<b>56.9%</b>	<b>8,725</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>8,580</b>	<b>21.4%</b>	<b>40,170</b>
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>189,995</b>	<b>59.5%</b>	<b>66,945</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>62,420</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>319,360</b>

Source: National Statistics ([www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)) Crown Copyright, 2013

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding

Unemployment claimant counts are available for geographic units called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). LSOAs are typically smaller than electoral wards and contain around 1,500 residents; there are 333 LSOAs in Warwickshire. Examining the unemployment claimant count for 18 to 24 year olds at this level allows for the identification of pockets of unemployment that may otherwise be hidden in ward level statistics.

Focusing on the top ten LSOAs with the highest claimant rates for 18 to 24 year olds, the top nine areas are all in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough. The LSOA with the highest rate is Camp Hill West and Quarry with a rate of 23%. There are a further three LSOAs with rates over 20%; Abbey Town Centre (22.6%), Poplar Nicholas Chamberlain (21.3%) and Bar Pool North and Crescents (21.1%). The area in North Warwickshire Borough which features in the top ten is Ansley Common and Birchley Heath with a rate of 14%.

# Youth Unemployment

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## Outlook

Youth unemployment levels peaked in Warwickshire in 2011 with overall levels declining over the last year. However, the proportion of young people unemployed for longer than twelve months has risen over the same period.

Unfortunately the early figures released by Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) for their 'Youth Contract' scheme reveal that the scheme has not had the success that was intended. The scheme was designed to help more than 50,000 young people find work every year by offering subsidies to prospective employers, yet for year one incentives were paid for less than 5,000 young people.

The Government has recently announced a new effort to tackle youth unemployment with the launch of a £50 million fund targeted at helping young people find jobs in England's largest cities. Unfortunately this is unlikely to affect Warwickshire's young people. Locally, developing the skills of Warwickshire's residents is set out as a target for both the Coventry and Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership, who are currently working on developing a skills strategy for the sub-region and Warwickshire County Council. The 2013/14 Corporate Business Plan for Warwickshire County Council, also aims to increase the opportunities for people to improve their work related skills to support a thriving business community in Warwickshire.

## Further Information

- A monthly analysis of the overall claimant count trends in Warwickshire is available from the Observatory's blog: <http://warksobservatory.wordpress.com/>
- Warwickshire County Council Business Plan 2013/14: <http://bit.ly/17T1SNF>
- For further details email [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk) or telephone 01926 418645

# Worklessness

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## Description

Worklessness is a less familiar term than unemployment. While there is no official definition for worklessness, the term often describes people of working age who are unemployed and claiming an out of work benefit. This indicator examines the number of people claiming benefits where lack of work is the primary factor in determining eligibility; these benefits include Jobseekers Allowance (JSA), Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), Incapacity Benefit (IB), and Income Support (IS).

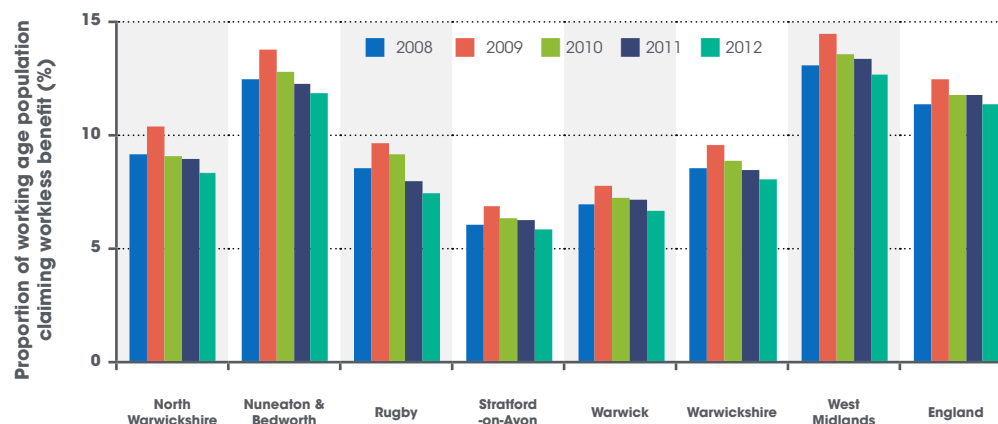
The proportion of working age people claiming workless benefits provides an indication of the health and economic activity levels of residents. National research conducted in 2010 by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) found that over half (51%) of all children in workless households were also considered to be in relative poverty. This compares to just 13% of children in households where families are working.

## Performance

Continuing the trend seen in workless data over recent years, the proportion of working age residents claiming workless benefits in Warwickshire has fallen by 1,600 claimants over the last year, from 8.4% in 2011, to 8.0% in 2012. In November 2011, 29,370 working age people were in receipt of at least one out of work benefit in Warwickshire. By November 2012, this had reduced to 27,730. This follows a reduction of 3,780 claimants from 2009 to 2011. While this fall is in line with national trends, the county continues to have significantly lower proportions of residents claiming workless benefits compared to the West Midlands region (12.6%) and England (11.3%).

The proportion of working age residents who are workless in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (11.8%) is around one and a half times that of the county average (8.0%). However, this compares favourably to the rate for the West Midlands region. Since 2008, all of the five districts have followed the national trend with the rate of worklessness peaking during the height of the recession in 2008 before steadily declining from 2010 onwards. Figure 2.13 illustrates how the proportion of residents claiming out of work benefits has changed in the last five years.

Figure 2.13: Proportion of workless residents by district, 2008-2012



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Notes: Data refers to November of each year.

The fall in total out of work claimants is predominantly due to a reduction in Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claimants, where the numbers of claimants has reduced by almost 800 in Warwickshire since 2011. Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefit (IB) claimants form the largest proportion of claimants on out of work benefits across the county however, the numbers claiming this benefit has fallen at a slower rate since 2011. The breakdown of the four benefit groups that make up out of work benefits is shown in Figure 2.14.

# Worklessness

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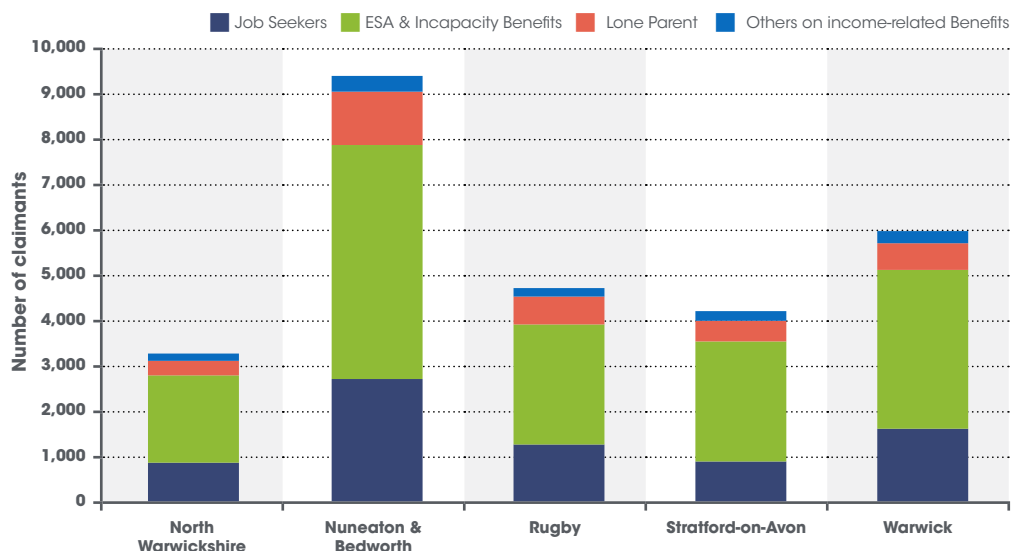
**Figure 2.14:** Breakdown of worklessness by benefit type in Warwickshire, November 2011 and November 2012

BENEFIT	NOV 2011	NOV 2012	% CHANGE
Jobseekers (claiming JSA)	8,120	7,330	-9.7%
Incapacity Benefits & ESA (claiming ESA or IB)	16,310	15,965	-2.1%
Lone Parents (claimants with a child under 16 & no partner)	3,620	3,195	-11.7%
Other income-related benefit (not included above)	1,320	1,280	-3.0%
<b>Total Out of Work Benefits</b>	<b>29,370</b>	<b>27,770</b>	<b>-5.5%</b>

Source: Department for Work and Pensions, © Crown Copyright 2013

Figure 2.15 shows the data broken down by district and illustrates how the benefits claimed changes in different parts of the county.

**Figure 2.15:** Breakdown of worklessness by benefit type by district in Warwickshire, November 2012



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, © Crown Copyright 2013

While the total numbers of claimants for each benefit are different between districts, the proportions are broadly similar. Around twice as many benefit claimants claim Incapacity Benefit and Employment Support Allowance compared with Job Seekers' Allowance across all five of the districts. Those claiming Lone Parent benefit and other income related benefits represent a small percentage of the overall total.

Counts of the number of people claiming workless benefits are available at Output Area (OA) level for 2012. OAs are the smallest statistical geography available and contain approximately 200 to 400 people. Examining the worklessness rate at this geography allows for the identification of small pockets of worklessness that may otherwise be hidden in higher level statistics. This allows relevant agencies to make more local, targeted interventions in the areas of greatest need.

In the last Quality of Life report Lower Super Output Areas (collections of several OAs) were examined, with the highest areas having approximately a third of residents claiming out of work benefits. Much higher levels of worklessness exist at the smaller Output Area geography. In a number of areas, over 50% of residents are claiming out of work benefits. Six of the top ten output areas are located in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough, however, there are areas in Lillington in Warwick District and Rugby Town in the top ten output areas in the county. It is worth noting that although a small number of areas have very high levels of worklessness, over nine out of ten (92%) Output Areas have a worklessness rate below 20%.



## CLICK ON THE INTERACTIVE MAP

to view worklessness statistics in Warwickshire at ward, LSOA and OA level

## Outlook

Tackling worklessness is a key priority for Central and Local Government. The '21st Century Welfare Consultation Report' outlines further structural changes to the existing welfare arrangements to reform the benefits and tax credit system to help make work pay. These are captured in the Government White Paper 'Universal credit: welfare that works.' The introduction of a single Universal Credit to replace the current range of employment-related benefits and housing benefit is currently being trialled in four selected areas. From October 2013, six more Job Centres, including Rugby, will be transferred to Universal Credit for new claimants. Furthermore, the programme of transitioning claimants from Incapacity Benefit to Employment Support Allowance continues and is expected to be completed in spring 2014.

## Further Information

- 21st Century Welfare Consultation Report: <http://bit.ly/cf6Z7n>
- Government White Paper 'Universal Credit: Welfare that Works': <http://bit.ly/9X3tdW>
- Statistics on benefit claimant numbers are available from the labour market website NOMIS: [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk).
- The Output Area worklessness data is available at: <http://bit.ly/1bcN2Hm>
- Alternatively, contact the Observatory on 01926 412775 or email [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk)

## Description

Levels of earnings are an important economic indicator and help to identify areas of relative deprivation and affluence. The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) provides information about the earnings of employees living and working in an area, excluding the self-employed. Residence-based earnings figures for Warwickshire include the earnings of all Warwickshire residents irrespective of whether they work outside the county. Workplace-based earnings data represent the wages of those working in the county, whether they live in the county or outside, and reflect the profile of the types of jobs in the area rather than the jobs held by its residents.

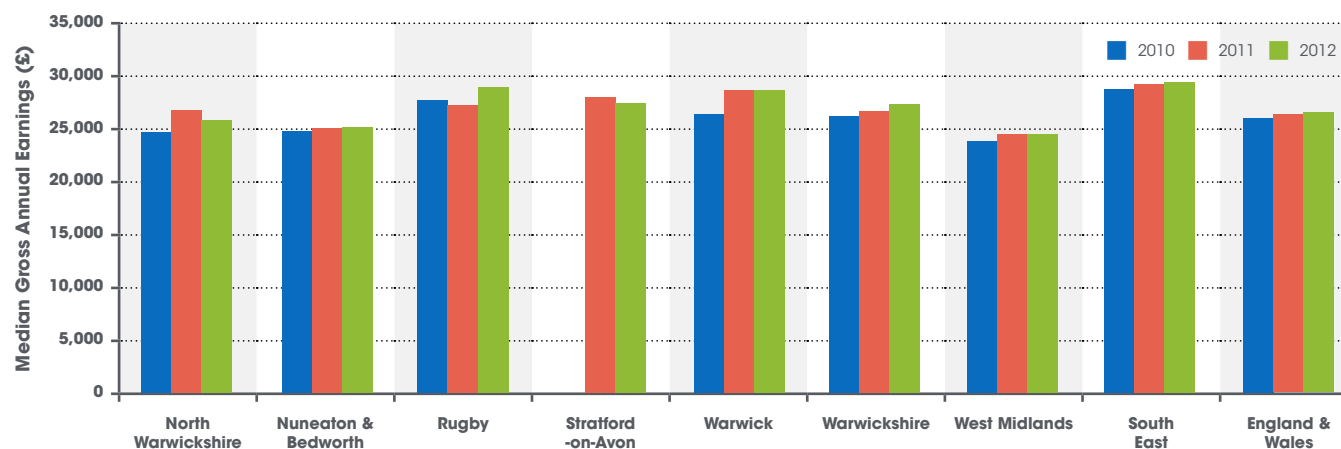
The statistics presented here use the median (the value below which 50% of employees fall) rather than the mean; the median is less influenced by extreme values, particularly relevant here due to the skewed distribution of earnings data. The median indicates the amount earned by a 'typical' worker.

## Performance

In 2012, the median gross annual earnings (before tax) for a full-time worker living in Warwickshire was £27,414, representing an increase of £614 or 2% from 2011. Warwickshire's increase in earnings over the past year is higher than the equivalent regional and national increases (£565 and £424 respectively).

Residents in Rugby Borough had the highest median earnings in 2012 of £29,064 and also saw the highest percentage increase at 6% from the previous year. Despite having the highest percentage increase in earnings between 2010 and 2012, North Warwickshire Borough saw a 3% fall in earnings between 2011 and 2012. Residents of Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough continue to have the lowest annual median earnings of £25,229 in 2012.

**Figure 2.16: Median Gross Annual Earnings (by district of residence), 2010-2012**



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) National Statistics ([www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk))

Between 2010 and 2012, all areas in Warwickshire had a higher median earnings figure than the regional average. However, when comparing Warwickshire's earnings to England and Wales, the north of the county (Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and North Warwickshire Borough), had lower earnings than the national average in 2012.

It is also important to consider inflation when assessing earnings figures as inflation represents increases in general prices throughout the UK. Therefore if earnings increase at a slower rate than inflation that year, households are, in theory, worse off. According to data compiled by the Department for Communities and Local Government, Rugby Borough is the only district in the county to see an increase in median earnings higher than the UK inflation rate of 2%. Overall, Warwickshire saw a 2% rise in earnings since 2011, which falls in line with UK inflation.



# Earnings

The mobility of well qualified individuals can be reflected by the difference between workplace based and residence based earnings. As indicated in Figure 2.17, residents of Warwickshire tend to earn more than those who work in the county by approximately £1,106. This is an increase of £530 from last year's differential in Warwickshire. Conversely, individuals working in neighbouring Coventry had higher earnings than those living in the city in 2012.

**Figure 2.17:** Comparison of workplace-based planning and residence-based earnings, 2012

AREA	WORKPLACE-BASED EARNINGS (£)	RESIDENCE-BASED EARNINGS (£)	DIFFERENCE (£)
Warwickshire	£26,308	£27,414	+£1,106
Coventry	£26,876	£24,779	-£2,097
Solihull	£28,782	£29,671	+£889
West Midlands	£24,600	£24,617	+£17
South East	£28,181	£29,491	+£1,310
England & Wales	£26,611	£26,632	+£21

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2012 (ASHE), National statistics ([www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk))

Figure 2.18 displays the median earnings in Warwickshire along with those for England and Wales and the West Midlands, indicating levels of change from the previous year. In Warwickshire, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough had both the lowest workplace based earnings (£22,612) and residence based earnings (£25,229) in the county. Conversely, in 2012 Rugby Borough had the highest workplace based earnings (£27,456) and residence based earnings (£29,064) across Warwickshire.

**Figure 2.18:** Typical gross annual earnings, full time workers, 2012

AREA	WORKPLACE-BASED EARNINGS (£)		RESIDENCE-BASED EARNINGS (£)	
	EARNINGS	% CHANGE FROM 2011	EARNINGS	% CHANGE FROM 2011
North Warwickshire	£25,227	-6.2%	£25,933	-3.5%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	£22,612	+2.9%	£25,229	+0.4%
Rugby	£27,456	-3.1%	£29,064	+6.3%
Stratford-on-Avon	£26,948	+5.5%	£27,547	-2.0%
Warwick	£26,989	-0.1%	£28,755	-0.2%
Warwickshire	£26,308	+0.3%	£27,414	+2.3%
West Midlands	£24,600	+0.2%	£24,617	+0.2%
England & Wales	£26,611	+0.7%	£26,632	+0.7%

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2012 (ASHE), National statistics ([www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk))

Although the data has highlighted variations in earnings in Warwickshire, the survey is based on a relatively small sample size, meaning the district level figures should be treated with caution due to the confidence intervals associated with the results. However, a possible explanation for the differences of earnings in each district could be related to the types of jobs available. For instance, areas that have a high level of distribution and manufacturing sectors may have lower levels of workplace based earnings than those with a greater level of knowledge intensive service enterprises.

## Outlook

The Office for Budget Responsibility forecasts that wages are expected to grow by 2.2% in 2013, rising gradually to reach 4% by 2016. However, elevated price inflation suggests weak annual real wage growth in 2013 before settling at around 2% in 2016. In terms of earnings, Warwickshire is performing above the national and regional equivalent (albeit with variation at a district level) but all districts in the county (with the exception of Rugby Borough) have experienced increases in earnings that are lower than the year's inflation figure (2%). This weak earnings growth combined with above target inflation effectively means an earnings cut from the previous year for most Warwickshire residents, impacting on spending and family budgets by reducing purchasing power.

## Further Information

- Details of the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings is available on <http://bit.ly/LlmPmO>
- Office for Budget Responsibility – Economic and Fiscal Outlook - <http://bit.ly/SxH2N7>
- Alternatively, contact the Observatory on 01926 418049 or email [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk)

# Economic Performance and Productivity

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## Description

Productivity acts as a key indicator of economic performance, measuring the amount of output produced by a unit of input. Measuring productivity is vital in understanding an economy and how it changes and helps define the competitiveness of an economy. Despite its importance, measuring productivity in practice is difficult. Productivity estimates tend to use gross value added (GVA) as a measure of output. GVA measures the total monetary value of all goods and services produced in a local economy, minus the costs that were involved in their production. For example, a company sells £100 of goods and spends £50 on items to make the goods and £40 on wages, leaving £10 of profit. The GVA generated by this is £50 (wages + profit). In other words, the value is what has been added to the local area through the economic process.

GVA data is published by the Office for National Statistics on an annual basis and in April 2013, the ONS released two measures of labour productivity (GVA per hour worked and GVA per filled job) at a county level. GVA per hour worked is a more comprehensive indicator of labour productivity and the preferred measure at a subnational level and will be considered in this indicator.

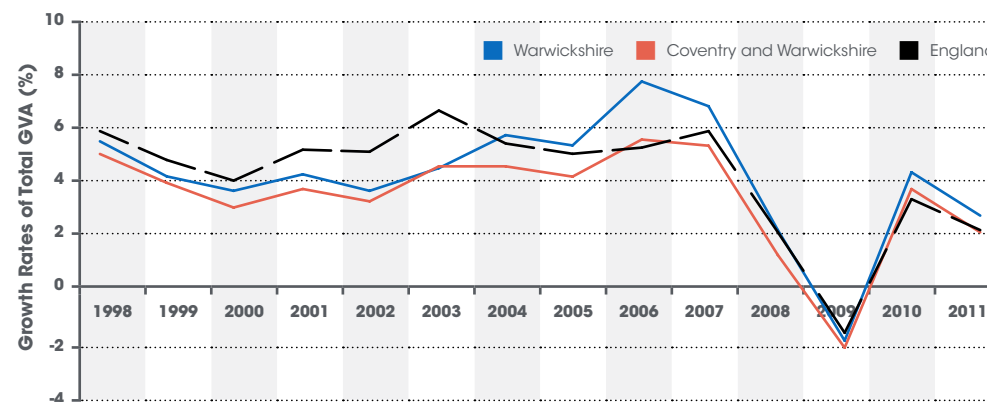
## Performance

### Gross Value Added (GVA)

The latest GVA data available for Warwickshire is for 2011. In total, the Warwickshire economy generated total GVA of £11.3 billion in 2011. During the ten years from 1997 to 2007, GVA in the county increased by nearly two thirds (66%) from £6.3 billion to £10.4 billion. This compares to a sub-regional (Coventry and Warwickshire) and regional (West Midlands) growth rate of 54% and national growth rate of 69% suggesting that Warwickshire as a county was performing in line with national figures and above regional figures in terms of GVA. The growth rates from 2008 onwards reflect the impact of the recession as growth rates fall significantly and result in negative growth in 2009 before making a partial recovery in 2010, albeit not to the same extent as growth rates pre-recession.

GVA growth rates between 2010 and 2011 fell across the board indicating that although GVA has increased over the past year, the rate at which it is growing has fallen from the previous year. Figure 2.19 shows that growth rates in Warwickshire have been consistently above the national average since 2004. This is further illustrated in Figure 2.20 as the gap between Warwickshire and the national GVA per head figures have narrowed in recent years.

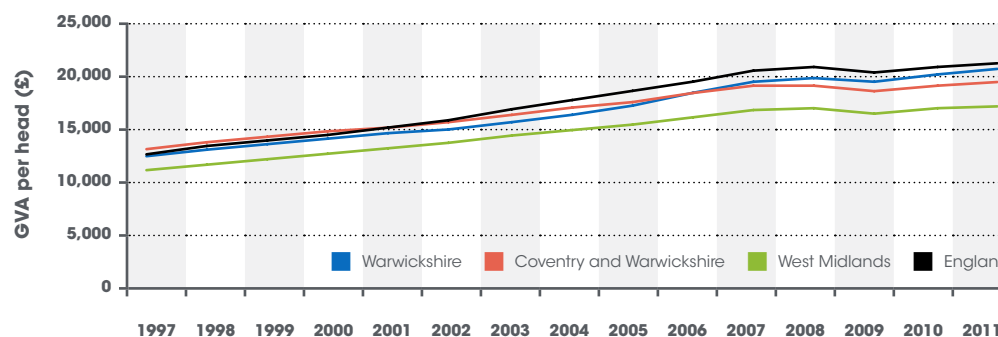
Figure 2.19: Annual growth rates of GVA, 1997-2011



Source: Office for National Statistics (<http://bit.ly/19fp5e8>)

To compare levels of wealth and prosperity in local economies, GVA per head of population (i.e. total GVA divided by the number of people living in that area) can be used. This figure is calculated by dividing the total GVA by the number of people living in that area.

Figure 2.20: GVA per head, 1997-2011



Source: Office for National Statistics (<http://bit.ly/19fp5e8>)

# Economic Performance and Productivity

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In 2011, Warwickshire had a GVA per head figure of £20,955. This is a 3% increase from the previous year and a 65% increase from 1997. Although this figure is below the national average of £21,349, it is substantially above the regional equivalent for the West Midlands (£17,486). Before 2006, Coventry and Warwickshire had a higher GVA per head figure than Warwickshire, however, since 2006 Warwickshire has maintained slightly higher GVA per head figures.

However, GVA per head figures have their limitations when considering the economic performance of an area. Firstly, by including all the residential population and not just those who are in employment, the denominator includes residents who are not directly contributing to GVA. GVA per head is therefore understated in areas with high percentages of young people and pensioners. Secondly, the GVA per head is dividing a workplace-based numerator (GVA) by a residence-based denominator (residential population). This means that this measure does not account for people commuting into and out of a region.

The GVA per hour worked is considered a more appropriate measure of sub-regional productivity. These figures released by the ONS are experimental statistics and allow for comparison over time. Figure 2.21 shows the GVA per hour worked for Warwickshire over time and highlights how the county performs compared to the UK average (100). When looking at changes over time, it is important to keep in mind that the productivity data is presented as indices. A fall over time in the productivity index of an area does not necessarily mean that its productivity has decreased in actual terms; it means that the area has performed relatively worse than the rest of the UK over the period. In other words, its actual productivity level may have improved, but at a slower rate than the UK overall, thus worsening its performance in terms of the index. Similarly, an increase in the productivity index means that an area has performed better relatively well compared to the rest of the UK.

**Figure 2.21: Labour Productivity, GVA per hour worked, 2011**

AREA	UK = 100		
	2004	2008	2011
Warwickshire	88.0	95.2	90.6
Coventry	103.3	93.8	86.4
West Midlands	89.9	88.5	88.8
South East	106.6	105.8	107.3

Source: Office for National Statistics (<http://bit.ly/19fp5e8>)

In 2011, Warwickshire was 9% less productive than the national average. This 'productivity gap' effectively means if the employees of Warwickshire created as much output as the national average, the Warwickshire economy would have generated additional output, equivalent to extra 'wealth' for every resident of the county. Warwickshire is often referred to as 'mid-table' on measures of overall economic performance with the strong performing south of the county and the generally weaker north. This is reaffirmed in the productivity dataset. In 2011, Warwickshire occupied the middle (median) position of all areas nationally in terms of its productivity ranking, with a GVA per hour worked of 91% the UK average; that is a productivity level that was 9% below the UK mean average. In other words, half of the areas in the UK had a higher productivity level than Warwickshire, while the other half had a lower productivity level.

Of perhaps greater concern is productivity levels in Warwickshire over time. When compared with the UK, Warwickshire's productivity have been falling over the past few years, continuing from the downward trend identified in previous Quality of Life reports. The latest data shows that since 2007, Warwickshire has seen a growing and sustained productivity gap compared to the national average.

The key factors that have been identified as key contributors to this low and falling productivity (Coventry and Warwickshire Local Economic Assessment, 2010) are:

- Lack of growing businesses in the area, particularly in those areas that have high new start-up rates. Warwickshire businesses seem to remain small, and may lack the aspiration or ability to achieve growth.
- Lack of utilisation of our significant innovation assets by our business community and a weak innovation ecosystem in the area.
- Low skill levels within the workforce, particularly in the north of the sub-region and in Coventry.
- Weak agglomeration effects of Coventry and the surrounding urban area, particularly as a result of poor north/south transport links reducing the effective density of the area.

# Economic Performance and Productivity

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## Outlook

Although GVA growth nationally continues to be below pre-recession levels, Warwickshire outperforms the equivalent regional and national growth rates as GVA grows consistently at a faster rate across the county. However, there is significant variation in economic performance across Warwickshire which complicates the picture. This disparity makes Warwickshire fairly 'mid-table' on measures of overall economic performance further highlighted by the productivity measures recently released by the ONS.

The Coventry and Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership (CWLEP) and Warwickshire County Council have commissioned Cambridge Econometrics to produce a set of economic forecasts for the sub-region and SQW to further understand the productivity puzzle across Coventry and Warwickshire. This research will draw out the potential reasons behind the productivity gap bearing in mind the advantages the sub-region has in terms of: the range of world class businesses', the skills base, a good proportion of high-tech and knowledge intensive industries, good business start-up rates and considerable research assets.

The CWLEP's broad strategic approach to growing the local economy is focused around building on the areas strengths (particularly niche sectoral strengths and innovation assets), addressing the key drivers to growth (including innovation), promoting the area as the centre for Advanced Manufacturing & Engineering and raising Coventry & Warwickshire's profile on the global market, supporting the growth of existing businesses, improving infrastructure provision to maximise agglomeration effects and improving the skills base in line with business needs. Added to this, the Rural Growth Network focuses on helping to grow Warwickshire's considerable micro/small business base and support rural businesses across the county.

The City Deal proposal will enable partners to work with Government to help drive forward a key element of this strategic approach – developing and growing Coventry & Warwickshire's Advanced Manufacturing and Engineering sector to make us a global lead in this area.

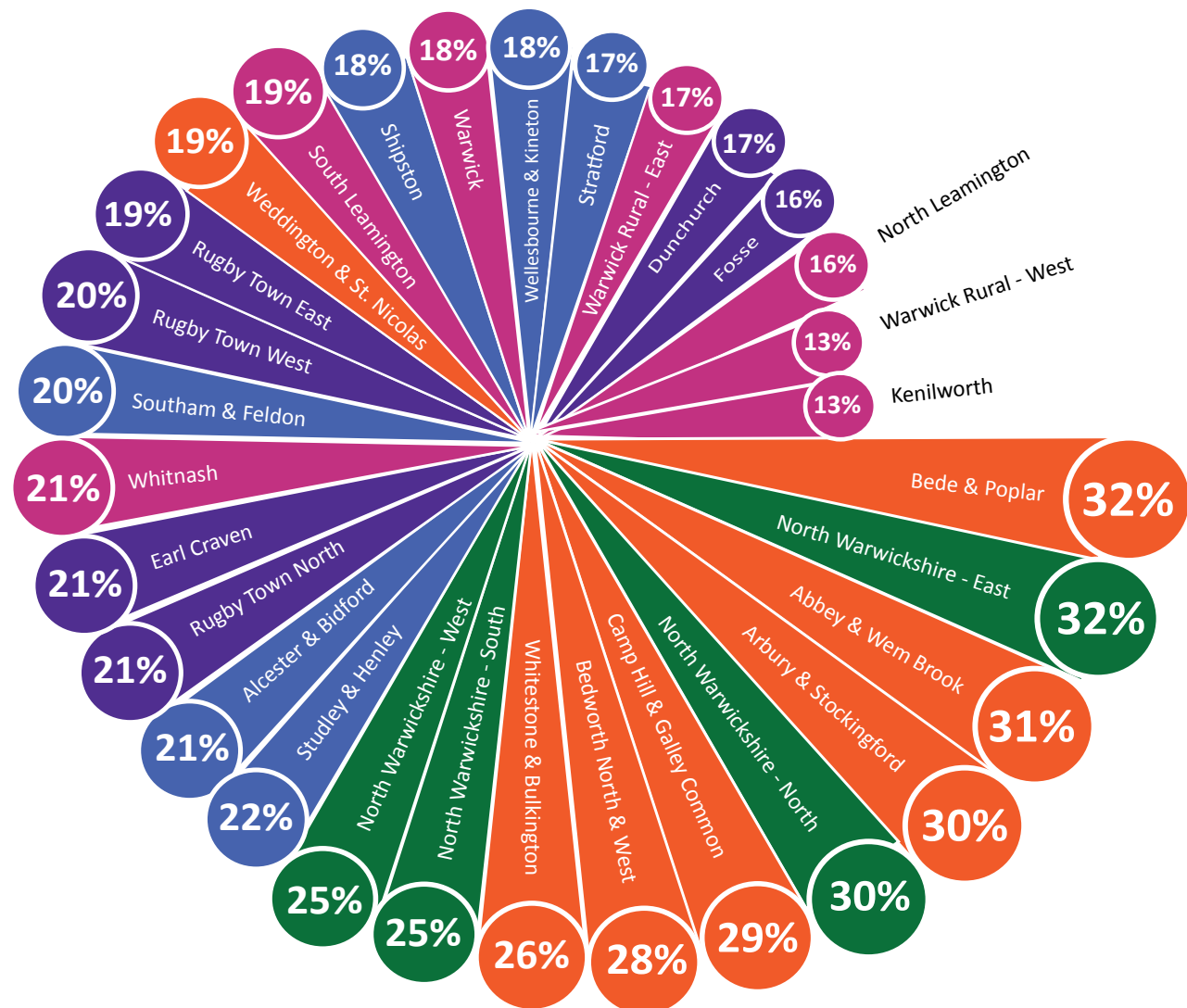
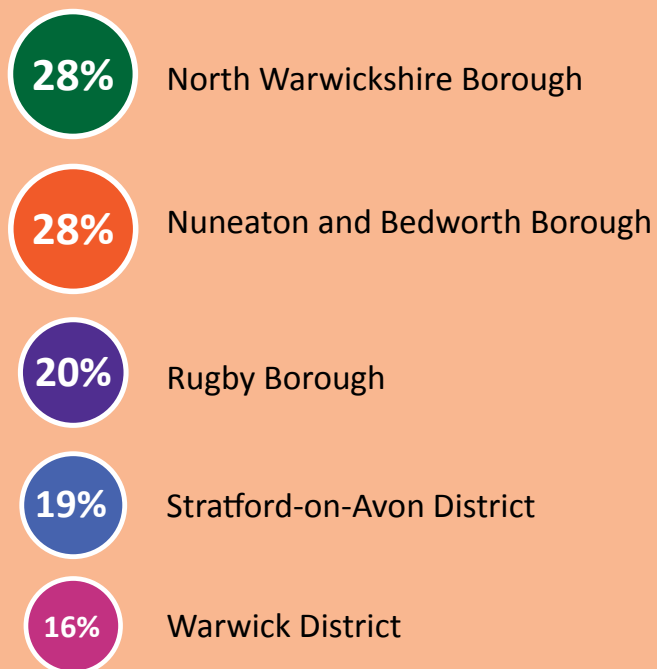
## Further Information

- For more information on the CWLEP, please visit: <http://www.cwlep.com/>
- For more information on the Rural Growth Network, visit: [www.warwickshire.gov.uk/ruralgrowthnetwork](http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/ruralgrowthnetwork)
- Alternatively, contact the Observatory on **01926 4181049** or email [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk)

# Education & Skills

Percentage of residents (aged 16 and over), by Locality area, with no qualifications

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Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics

# Educational Attainment

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## Description

A good education is widely seen as key to achieving better outcomes in life, both economically and socially. Two measures of this for young people are attainment in GCSEs at Key Stage 4 and achievement at Key Stage 2 at the end of primary school.

Warwickshire County Council monitors achievement levels amongst pupils taking GCSEs and in particular monitors the percentage of pupils who gained five or more GCSEs at grades A\* to C or equivalent including English and Maths\*\*. The percentage of pupils achieving expected levels of progress and attainment at the end of Key Stage 2 are also monitored. These measures can be used to assess the position of Warwickshire and its five districts and consider how they compare over time and with national trends. All of the data included in this indicator refers to pupils attending a state primary or secondary school in Warwickshire.

*\*\*Reference to GCSE attainment in this document refers to five or more GCSEs or equivalent at grades A\*- C including English and Maths.*

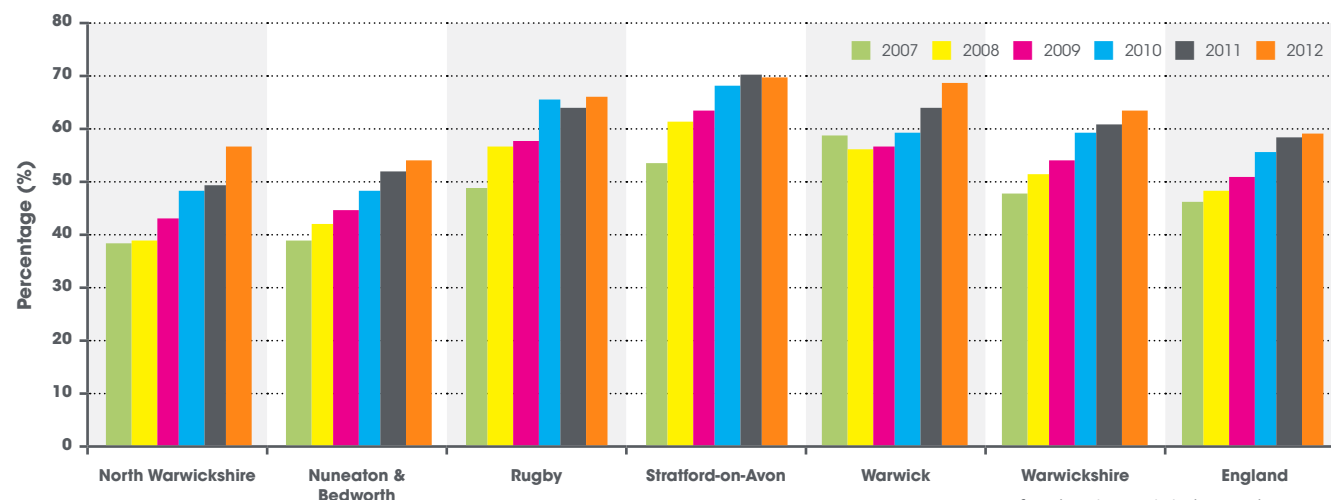
## Performance

### Key Stage 4 Attainment

Over the past few years, Warwickshire has consistently performed above the national average in terms of GCSE attainment. This has continued in 2012 when 63.1% of pupils obtained five or more GCSEs at grades A\*-C including English and Maths. This compares with 58.8% nationally. This 4.3 percentage point gap in attainment between Warwickshire and the national GCSE attainment levels is the widest in recent years.

Reflecting national trends, Figure 3.1 highlights a general pattern of improved performance in GCSE attainment across the county since 2007.

**Figure 3.1: Percentage of pupils who achieved five or more GCSEs at grades A\*- C including English and Maths, 2007 - 2012**



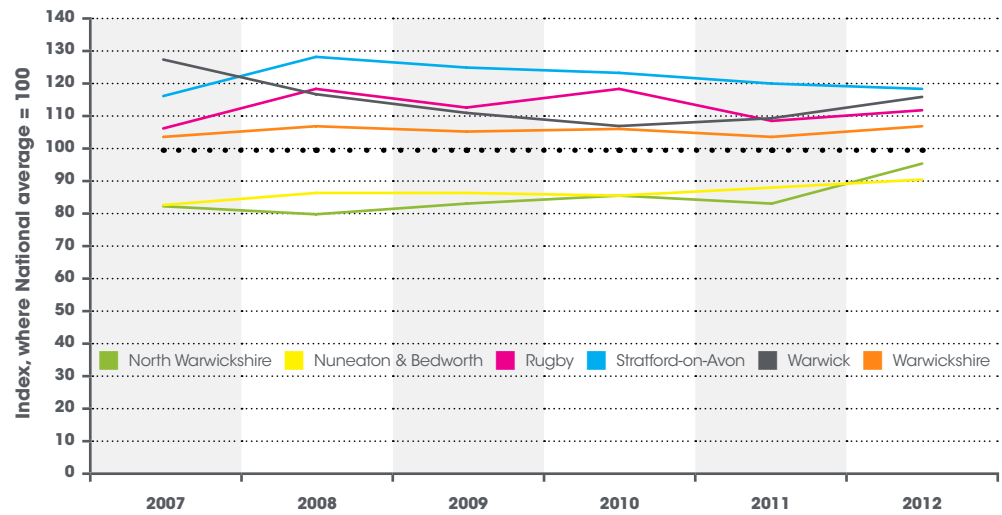
In 2012, Warwickshire saw an increasing proportion of pupils gaining five or more GCSEs A\*-C including English and Maths compared to the previous year. This 2.4 percentage point increase between 2011 and 2012 exceeds the equivalent 0.4 percentage point improvement seen nationally. This is further reflected in the improvement of Warwickshire's ranking when compared to other English Local Authorities. Between 2006 and 2011, Warwickshire's average rank was 42nd out of 151 local authorities for the proportion of pupils achieving five or more GCSEs A\*-C including English and Maths. In 2012, Warwickshire has moved up the rankings to 24th out of 151 local authorities.

Performance at GCSE level does, however, vary around the county, as do levels of improvement year on year.



# Educational Attainment

Figure 3.2: Percentage of pupils who attained five or more GCSEs grades A\*-C or equivalent including English and Maths, compared to the national average (where national average =100), 2007-2012



Source: Department for Education Statistical First Release, 2012

Figure 3.2 shows the degree to which the county and its five districts differ from the national average in terms of GCSE attainment levels. Using index values where the national average is 100 each year, individual districts are presented in relative terms. North Warwickshire Borough and Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough have consistently performed below the national average for the past six years. In contrast the three districts of Rugby, Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick have performed above the national average.

In 2012, North Warwickshire Borough and Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough have, however, improved GCSE attainment levels compared with previous years. Indeed, North Warwickshire was the most improved district in the county, increasing its proportion of pupils gaining five or more GCSEs A\* - C, including English and Maths by 7.5 percentage points in 2012. In contrast, while Stratford-on-Avon District records the highest proportion of pupils gaining five GCSEs A\* - C, including English and Maths at 69.4%, its level of attainment has declined relative to the national average. This indicates that while performance had improved year on year in Stratford-on-Avon District up until 2011, it had not improved at the same pace as national levels hence its relative decline when compared to the national average.

Figure 3.3: Improvement in GCSE attainment between 2011-2012 and 2007- 2012

AREA	PROPORTION OF PUPILS ACHIEVING 5+ GCSES A*-C INCL. ENGLISH AND MATHS (2007)	PROPORTION OF PUPILS ACHIEVING 5+ GCSES A*-C INCL. ENGLISH AND MATHS (2011)	PROPORTION OF PUPILS ACHIEVING 5+ GCSES A*-C INCL. ENGLISH AND MATHS (2012)	PERCENTAGE POINT CHANGE (2011-2012)	PERCENTAGE POINT CHANGE (2007-2012)
North Warwickshire	38.3	49.1	56.6	7.5	18.3
Nuneaton & Bedworth	38.5	51.9	53.8	1.9	15.3
Rugby	48.9	63.6	65.7	2.1	16.8
Stratford-on-Avon	53.3	70	69.4	-0.6	16.1
Warwick	58.4	64	68.3	4.3	9.9
Warwickshire	47.8	60.7	63.1	2.4	15.3
National	45.9	58.4	58.8	0.4	12.9

Source: Department for Education Statistical First Release, 2012

## CLICK ON THE INTERACTIVE MAP

to view percentage of pupils achieving five A\* – C grades including Maths and English, in Warwickshire

As well as geographical variations in performance, there are variations between different groups of children. Differences between the GCSE attainment levels for boys and girls have been evident for a number of years. In 2012 this continued to be the case with girls out performing boys in all Warwickshire districts.



# Educational Attainment

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**Figure 3.4:** Percentage of boys and girls achieving 5 GCSEs A\*-C including English and Maths, 2012

AREA	PERCENTAGE 5+ A*-C INC GCSE ENG & MATH A*-C			
	BOYS	GIRLS	PERCENTAGE POINT DIFFERENCE	ALL
North Warwickshire	52	63	9	57
Nuneaton & Bedworth	52	55	3	54
Rugby	64	67	3	66
Stratford-on-Avon	64	75	11	69
Warwick	62	69	7	68
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>63</b>
National	54	64	10	59

Source: Warwickshire gender split from Department for Education SFR. District gender split from NCER EPAS using DCSF datafeed

Figure 3.4 illustrates that the county as a whole has a slightly smaller gender difference compared to the national picture. However, differences vary across the county. Stratford-on-Avon District records the biggest gender difference with an 11 percentage point difference in the proportion of boys and girls achieving five or more GCSEs A\*-C including English and Maths while the smallest differences were recorded in Nuneaton & Bedworth and Rugby Boroughs.

The Department for Education (DfE) also shows the differences in educational attainment between pupils who are eligible for free school meals (FSM) and those who are not. FSM eligibility acts as a proxy indicator for those pupils likely to be from poorer families and most likely to be educationally disadvantaged.

**Figure 3.5:** Free School Meal and Non Free School Meal Attainment Gap for Key Stage 4 Pupils, 2012

AREA	ELIGIBLE FOR FSM	NOT ELIGIBLE FOR FSM	GAP (PERCENTAGE POINTS) 2009	GAP (PERCENTAGE POINTS) 2010	GAP (PERCENTAGE POINTS) 2011	GAP (PERCENTAGE POINTS) 2012
North Warwickshire	32	60	30	26	24	28
Nuneaton & Bedworth	26	57	22	21	30	32
Rugby	35	68	34	44	28	33
Stratford-on-Avon	31	72	47	46	25	41
Warwick	34	71	32	31	40	37
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>36</b>
National	36	63	28	28	28	26

Source: District figures from NCER EPAS using DCSF datafeed NB. Smaller figures at district level may lead to greater levels of fluctuation

Essentially, pupils eligible for FSM are around half as likely as other pupils to gain the expected five or more GCSEs A\*-C including English and Maths. There is variation around the county; the narrowest gap is in North Warwickshire Borough while Stratford-on-Avon District has seen its attainment gap widen this year to 41 percentage points. Some caution, however, needs to be exercised in relation to district level figures. The small numbers means a higher propensity for figures to fluctuate year on year making an assessment about performance on an annual basis problematic. However, the data makes evident a pattern of persistent poorer performance at GCSE level by those pupils most likely to be disadvantaged.

A further measure of performance relating to disadvantage is the attainment of looked after children who achieve five or more GCSEs A\*-C including English and Maths. 'Looked after' is defined as those children who had been in care for at least a year on 31st March 2012. In 2012 Warwickshire had an attainment rate of 16.3% for GCSE attainment for eligible looked after children. Again, while the numbers of pupils eligible is small (50 pupils) and therefore proportions are subject to fluctuations, the current performance is fairly consistent with previous years. As with pupils eligible for free school meals, a persistent pattern of under performance is evident in terms of GCSE attainment by looked after children.

# Educational Attainment

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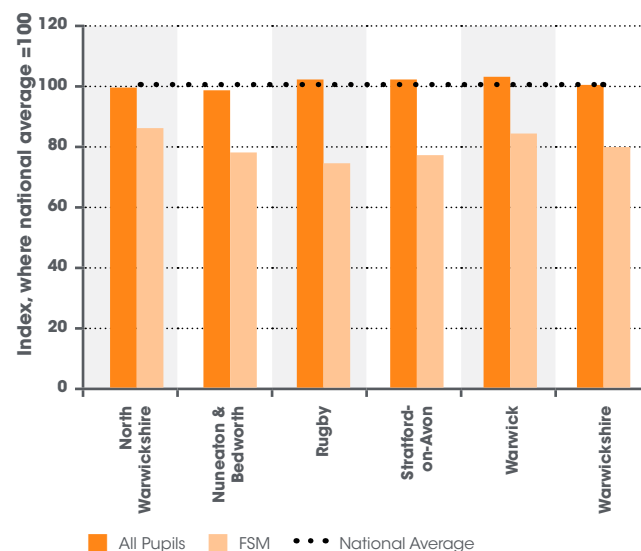
## Educational Achievement in Primary Schools

Data is also available on the achievement of pupils in primary school. Data on both attainment and progress provide information on the achievements of pupils as measured against National Curriculum standards. Generally, it is Key Stage 2 assessments taken by pupils in Year 6 which are used as a measure of educational performance for Government and Local Authority monitoring purposes. Data from Key Stage 1 (tests at the end of Year 2) provide the reference point for measuring the progress of pupils.

Attainment refers to the national curriculum level (for example Level 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6) pupils have attained in tests in Year 6. National expectations are that pupils will reach level four in both English and Maths. Local results, therefore, are expressed as the proportion of pupils achieving level four in their end of Year 6 tests.

In 2012, 80% of pupils attending Warwickshire schools reached Level 4 in English and Maths at the end of Key Stage 2. This falls in line with the national figure. While there is slightly more variation at district level, all areas are roughly in line with the national average. Figure 3.6 illustrates the position of the county and districts compared to the national average for Key Stage 2 attainment using a national index value of 100. In 2012 Rugby, Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick were very slightly above the national average while North Warwickshire and Nuneaton & Bedworth were slightly below. Figure 3.6 also shows the attainment of pupils eligible for free school meals (FSMs) compared to the national average of all pupils and demonstrates the clear attainment gap experienced by this group of pupils; a pattern that continues to be evident at Key Stage 4. Similarly, girls in general outperform boys by a few percentage points at Key Stage 2 which is then repeated at Key Stage 4.

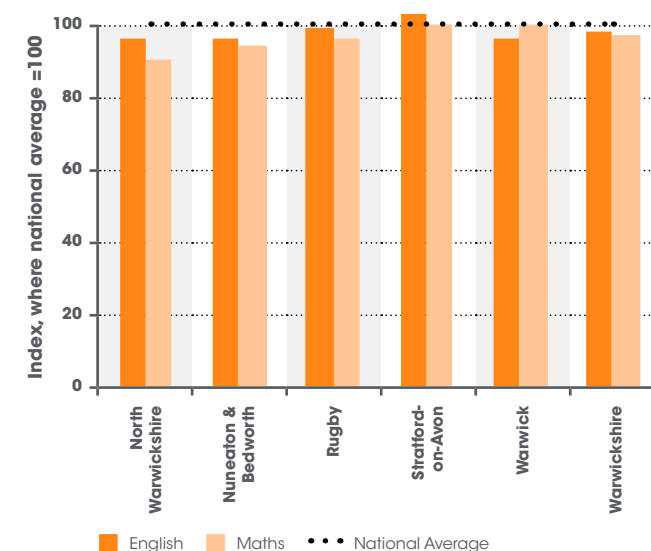
**Figure 3.6: Proportion of pupils who attained Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 Assessments compared to national average (where national average=100), 2012**



Source: Department for Education SFR, 2012

Warwickshire performs slightly less well compared to the national average when progress data is considered. During Key Stage 2, the national expectation is that pupils will make two national curriculum levels of progress in English and Maths. Local results, therefore, are expressed as the proportion of pupils making expected levels of progress at Key Stage 2.

**Figure 3.7: Proportion of pupils who made expected levels of progress between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 compared to the national average (where national average =100), 2012**



Source: Department for Education SFR, 2012

Overall, in 2012 the proportion of pupils in Warwickshire who made expected levels of progress between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 is very slightly below the national average in both English and Maths. Only Stratford-on-Avon District records levels of progress in both English and Maths above the national average. Progress data is a valuable addition to attainment data in that it gives an indication of the distance travelled by pupils at primary school taking into account prior attainment achieved by pupils.

# Educational Attainment

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## Outlook

Overall, Warwickshire performs at or above the national average in terms of educational achievement both at Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4. However, a consistent pattern of variation in performance by geography and pupil characteristics is evident. Moreover, these variations are experienced both in primary and secondary school. These differences reflect trends experienced nationally but nevertheless still represent evident gaps in performance between some areas and groups of pupils.

Various changes made to Key Stage 2 assessments in 2012 and 2013 mean that there is not yet a consistent set of comparable data, making comparisons over time more difficult. Although time series data is currently available for Key Stage 4 through GCSE attainment, much debate and consultation has been in progress to reform elements of these qualifications with changes anticipated in the next few years. As referred to in the Skills indicator, the participation age will be raised so that young people must stay in education or training until the end of the academic year in which they turn 17 from the summer of 2013 and until their 18th birthday from summer 2015 onwards. At some point in the future there is likely to be additional educational attainment data for all young people aged 18 years albeit across a wider range of qualifications.

Raising levels of educational achievement for children in Warwickshire is a priority in Warwickshire County Council's Corporate Business Plan. There is currently a range of targeted activity co-ordinated by the County Council's Learning and Achievement service which aims to improve educational attainment among groups which have been identified as requiring additional support. Nationally, the 'pupil premium' has been introduced and this provides money directly to schools to help them improve outcomes for pupils eligible for free school meals or who are 'looked after'. It is also worth noting that there are considerable structural changes taking place which are likely to have an impact and change the relationship between local authority and schools in future years.

## Further Information

- **Business Intelligence (Children's) within the People Group can provide further information on educational performance in the county. Telephone 01926 742068 or email [CSS@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:CSS@warwickshire.gov.uk).**
- **The Learning Improvement Team within People Group can be contacted about specific initiatives aimed at improving educational attainment, contact 01926 742098 for further information.**
- **Data at a regional and national level can be obtained from the DCSF website: <http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/index.shtml>**
- **Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4 data at school level is publically available. Individual school data is available for Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 from the Ofsted data dashboard.**

## Description

Higher skill levels allow workers to generate new ideas and adapt to a changing, often challenging economic environment. Higher skill levels also bring benefits to the individual, unlocking talent and aspiration and therefore positively influencing their quality of life. There is forecast to be a continued trend of employment growth in higher skilled occupations and demand for skills as measured by formal qualifications. Without access to a skilled workforce, UK businesses will find it increasingly difficult to compete and innovate and employment opportunities for the lowest skilled will continue to decline. Achieving a world class skills base has been identified as essential for future economic prosperity.

The most common measure of skills is qualifications. This year, we have used qualifications data from the 2011 Census which enables us not only to look at district level qualifications (in previous years the Annual Population Survey has been used) but look at skill levels at lower level geographies such as wards and Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA).

The Data Service ([www.thedataservice.org.uk](http://www.thedataservice.org.uk)) publishes information on participation in work-based learning, specifically information on apprenticeships.

## Performance

According to the 2011 Census, over one in five (21.6%) Warwickshire residents have no formal qualifications. This varies at a district level with Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough having the highest percentage of people with no qualification (28%) and Warwick District with the lowest proportion of its residents with no qualification (16.4%). Conversely, Warwick District has the highest proportion of people qualified to degree level (NVQ4) or higher (28%), whilst Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough has the lowest proportion of residents qualified to degree level or higher (9.3%).

When comparing Warwickshire to the national average (England & Wales), the county positively outperforms the equivalent national figures across all three measures (residents with no qualifications, those who have a degree or higher and those who have qualified as part of an apprenticeship).

**Figure 3.8: Highest level of Qualification held by Resident Population (aged 16+), 2011**

AREA	ALL USUAL RESIDENTS AGED 16 AND OVER	NO QUALIFICATIONS (%)	DEGREE LEVEL OR HIGHER (NVQ4+)	APPRENTICESHIP
North Warwickshire	51,049	27.9	19.8	4.1
Nuneaton & Bedworth	101,244	28.0	18.6	4.8
Rugby	80,689	19.6	28.2	5.3
Stratford-on-Avon	100,042	19.3	33.4	3.6
Warwick	114,051	16.4	38.4	3.3
Warwickshire	447,075	21.6	28.8	4.1
West Midlands	2,158,382	29.1	23.3	3.3
England & Wales	45,496,780	22.7	27.2	3.6

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

The 2001 and 2011 Censuses are broadly comparable in terms of the definition of qualifications although they use slightly different age breakdowns which should be taken into consideration when comparing the two. All respondents aged 16 or over were directed to answer the qualifications and labour market questions in 2011, replacing the age parameter of 16-74 years in 2001. According to the 2001 Census, 27.8% of Warwickshire residents aged 16 to 74 had no qualifications. The county has seen a reduction in the resident population without qualifications over the ten year period from 2001 to 2011, reducing to 21.6% in 2011. In contrast, the proportion of residents educated to degree level or higher has seen an eight percentage point increase in the county over the past ten years, from 20.7% in 2001 to 28.8% in 2011.

Qualifications data have also been released at lower-level geographies, allowing analysis at ward level within each district. Across the county in 2011, the ward with the highest proportion of residents aged 16 and over with no qualifications was Camp Hill ward (38.0%) in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and in comparison; Stoneleigh ward in Warwick District totalled the lowest level of residents having no qualifications (7.5%). Interestingly, Milverton ward in Warwick District totalled the highest proportion of residents with degree level qualifications (39.1%) and Bede ward in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough accounted for the lowest level of residents holding a degree level qualification (4.6%).

The 2011 Census enables us to look at Lower Super Output Areas and this shows further variation at this more local level. For example, in Milverton Heath LSOA in Milverton ward, nearly one in two residents (48.8%) aged over 16 years is educated to degree level or higher. Conversely, although Camp Hill ward in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough has the highest proportion of residents with no qualifications, the LSOA of Atherstone North, St George and Carlyon in Atherstone North ward in North Warwickshire Borough has the highest proportion of residents achieving no qualifications at 47.6%.



### Apprenticeships

Apprenticeships are work-based training programmes designed around the needs of employers that lead to nationally recognised qualifications. They can be used to train both new and existing employees and can take anything between one and four years to complete.

There are three levels of Apprenticeship available:

- Intermediate Level Apprenticeships for a level 2 qualification  
(equivalent to five GCSE's grade A\*-C)
- Advanced Level Apprenticeships for a level 3 qualification  
(equivalent to an A Level education)
- Higher Level Apprenticeships for a level 4, 5, 6 & 7 qualifications  
(equivalent to a degree education)

According to the latest 2012/13 apprenticeship data (February to April 2013, quarter three of the academic year), 3,801 apprenticeships were started by Warwickshire residents. This is a 9% increase on the corresponding period of 2011/12 and based on these figures we would expect the year-end total for 2012/13 to exceed the preceding year. The increase in the number of apprenticeships started over the past year has not been reflected at a regional or national level, both seeing falls of 0.7% and 6% respectively.

Breaking this down by age shows some variation in the data. Apprenticeship starts by those aged 16 to 18 years has seen nearly a 2% fall in Warwickshire when comparing the 2011/12 figure (979 starts) to the equivalent 2012/13 figure (963 starts). Although this should be set in context of much larger falls in 16 to 18 apprenticeship starts, at both a regional (19.4% fall) and national (13% fall) level.

Looking at the final year figures for 2011/12, the number of apprenticeships started by Warwickshire residents has increased over recent years from 2,473 in 2009/10 to 4,095 in 2010/11 to 4,686 in 2011/12, an increase of nearly two thirds over the two full academic years. As well as those who have started apprenticeships in that year, there are those who are already participating in an apprenticeship programme. There were 7,608 people enrolled in an apprenticeship programme in 2011/12, this has risen from 4,954 in 2009/10, a 54% increase over the two year period. Based on the quarter 3 results for 2012/13, with 7,508 people participating in an apprenticeship, it looks likely that the year end 2012/13 participation figure will be higher than the previous year.

**Figure 3.9: Apprenticeship Starts and Participation of Warwickshire residents, 2009/10 to 2012/13 to date**

	APPRENTICESHIPS IN WARWICKSHIRE		
	STARTS	PARTICIPATION (STARTS + THOSE ALREADY IN LEARNING)	DEGREE LEVEL OR HIGHER (NVQ4+)
2009/10	2,473	4,954	-
2010/11	4,095	6,420	66%
2011/12	4,686	7,608	14%
2012/13 (year to date*)	3,801	7,508	-

\* Academic Year to Date, Quarter 3 February to April

Source: The Data Service, 2013 ([www.thedata-service.org.uk](http://www.thedata-service.org.uk))

# Skills

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The top five employer sectors (where known) that took on apprentices in 2011/12 in Warwickshire are listed in Figure 3.10. The largest employer sector represented in terms of apprenticeships starts was adult social care which took on 594 apprentices in 2011/12, representing 13% of the total starts. It is worth highlighting that a quarter (25%) of the apprenticeship starts are not coded in terms of the employer sector so the figures in the table below as well as other sectors may be higher.

**Figure 3.10: Sector of Employer and number of apprentices' starts, 2011/12**

EMPLOYER SECTOR	TOTAL NUMBER OF APPRENTICESHIP STARTS (2011/12)
Adult Social Care	594
Hospitality, Leisure, Travel and Tourism	485
Freight, Logistics & Wholesale	364
Retail	332
Healthcare	241

Source: The Data Service, 2013 ([www.thedataservice.org.uk](http://www.thedataservice.org.uk))

## Outlook

The Government is increasing the age to which all young people in England must continue in education or training, requiring them to continue until the end of the academic year in which they turn 17 from 2013 and until their 18th birthday from 2015. The latest quarterly data on participation published from the Department for Education for June 2013 shows that 92% of 16 and 17 year olds in Warwickshire already choose to continue in education or training, compared to 89% nationally. Raising the participation age (RPA) does not mean young people must stay in school; they will be able to choose one of the following options post-16:

- Full-time education, such as school, college or home education
- An apprenticeship
- Part-time education or training if they are employed, self-employed or volunteering full-time (which is defined as 20 hours or more a week).

Developing the skills of Warwickshire's residents is set out as a target for both the Coventry and Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership (who are currently working on developing a skills strategy for the sub-region) and Warwickshire County Council. The 2013/14 Corporate Business Plan for Warwickshire County Council, 'Achieving Our Ambitions' aims to increase the opportunities for people to improve their work related skills to support a thriving business community in Warwickshire. The Apprenticeship Hub was set up as part of Warwickshire's Going for Growth agenda. The hub is designed to help Warwickshire's small and medium sized enterprises (SME) with free and impartial business advice supporting them in recruiting apprentices. The Government's National Apprenticeship service primarily focuses on businesses with over 250 employees, Warwickshire County Council are targeting those smaller businesses that do not meet that criteria.

Warwickshire County Council is working with business forums including the Federation of Small Businesses and Coventry & Warwickshire Chamber of Commerce to promote the 'Get an Apprentice' initiative to Warwickshire businesses.

## Further Information

- Raising the Participation Age – Children and Young People: <http://bit.ly/GPYA4P>
- More information on participation in education and training by local authority is available from the Department for Education: <http://bit.ly/171fVj6>
- Higher Education at Work: <http://bit.ly/IOjtJN>
- More information on the service provided by the Apprenticeship Hub can be found at [www.warwickshire.gov.uk/getanapprentice](http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/getanapprentice), or by contacting **01926 412649** or emailing [apprentice@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:apprentice@warwickshire.gov.uk)
- For more information on the Coventry and Warwickshire Local Enterprise Partnership, please visit [www.cwlep.com](http://www.cwlep.com)
- Further data on Apprenticeships can be found on the Data Service website: <http://bit.ly/OmlgaO>
- Alternatively, contact the Observatory on **01926 412775** or email [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk).



# Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

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## Description

This indicator refers to the number and proportion of young people aged 16-19 years who are not in education, employment or training (NEET). Young people who are NEET are generally regarded to be at a greater risk of social exclusion and unemployment through the loss of economic and social opportunities. These individuals can range from the most disadvantaged and disengaged to those who become NEET through dropping out of a course or by losing their job.

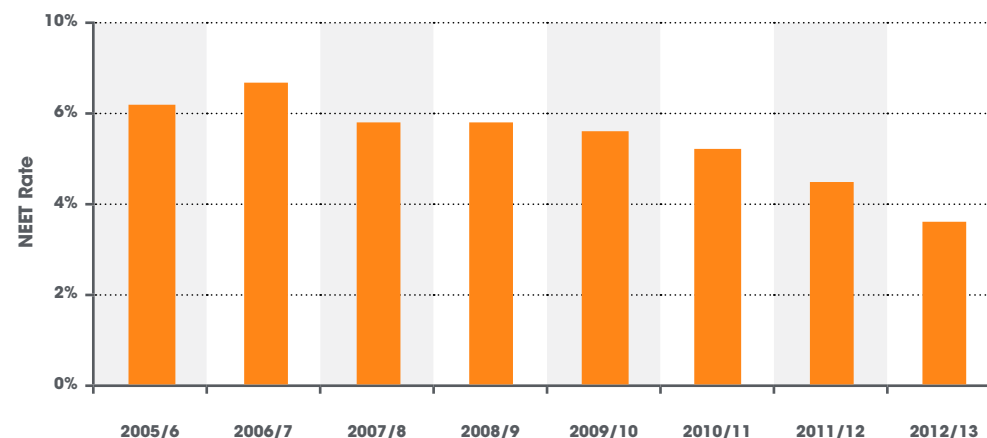
Research conducted by the Institute of Education, University of London has highlighted a range of issues associated with young people in the NEET category, comprising of:

- Low educational attainment
- Homelessness
- Early criminalisation
- Drug culture and dependency
- Teenage pregnancy
- Gang membership
- Care needs

## Performance

Warwickshire has seen a steady decline in the number of young people that are NEET, from 6.7% in 2006 to 3.6% in 2012. The proportion has halved over the last six years. In 2012 the Department for Education reported a figure of 660 NEET young people in Warwickshire, which is the lowest number recorded to date. In 2012 the Department for Education introduced a new national counting methodology which measures young people's NEET status by residency up to the end of the academic year in which a young person becomes 19. Prior to 2012 the measure counted 16-18 year olds in Warwickshire institutions.

Figure 3.11: Warwickshire NEET (16 to 19 year olds), 2005-2012



Source: Department for Education (DfE)

Note: Up to 2010/11 figures include 16 to 18 year olds in Warwickshire institutions, from early 2011/12 figures include young people resident in Warwickshire up to the end of the academic year in which they become 19.

Focusing down at district level, Figure 3.12 shows improvements when comparing January 2013 to January 2012 in all areas except Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough. The rate in the borough remains unchanged and stands the highest at 4.6%.

Figure 3.12: NEET rates and volumes by district, 2012-2013

DISTRICT	ACTUAL AGE 16 – 18 JANUARY 2010		ACTUAL AGE 16 – 18 JANUARY 2011		ACADEMIC AGE 16 – 19 JANUARY 2012		ACADEMIC AGE 16 – 19 JANUARY 2013	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
North Warwickshire	127	8.4%	106	7.5%	97	5.2%	82	4.1%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	260	6.2%	275	6.8%	212	4.6%	224	4.6%
Rugby	214	7.2%	132	4.7%	119	3.9%	76	2.2%
Stratford-on-Avon	97	3.1%	87	2.9%	118	3.3%	103	2.7%
Warwick	171	4.6%	162	4.6%	152	4.0%	115	2.8%

Source: The Careers Guidance Company (CSWP) 2013



# Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

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## Participation of young people in education and training

In March 2013, the Department for Education reported that 91.6% of 16 to 17 year olds in Warwickshire were in either full-time education and training, apprenticeships, employment with training or an 'other' category. This is higher than the West Midlands figure of 88.4% and similar to the national equivalent of 91.6%.

Another measure used in Warwickshire is the percentage of Year 11 pupils that secure a positive destination. The Year 11 Activity Survey reports the educational/employment statistics of young people educated in Warwickshire who completed statutory education at the end of June. In Warwickshire 96.6% (6,157) young people in Year 11 entered a positive destination in 2012, an increase of almost 1% on 2011.

The breakdown by district shows that for Rugby Borough, the overall percentage of young people entering a positive destination has fallen below the other districts for the first time and stands at 95.8% (1,041 young people) in 2012. North Warwickshire Borough, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and Warwick District have all seen improvements when comparing 2012 to 2011.

Figure 3.13: NEET by Priority Group, January 2013

PRIORITY GROUP	NUMBER OF NEET	PRIORITY GROUP COHORT	PROPORTION OF PRIORITY GROUP WHO ARE NEET
Clients with Special Educational Needs (SEN)	166	2,448	6.8%
Teenage Mothers /Pregnant	86	232	37.1%
Young Offenders	17	93	18.3%
Homeless	1	6	16.7%
Travellers	2	8	25.0%
Children & Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAHMS)	6	27	22.2%
Black & Minority Ethnic	39	1,582	2.5%
In care/Care leavers/Asylum seekers	31	199	15.6%

Source: The Careers Guidance Company (CSWP) 2013

Note: Young people can be in more than one category.

## Vulnerable Groups

Figure 3.13 shows 16 to 19 year old NEETs by priority group. It shows those who are teenage mothers, are pregnant, are part of a travelling family or have mental health issues are more likely than average to be NEET. However, those from black and ethnic minority families are less likely than average to become NEET (2.5%).

# Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

The numbers of young people who are NEET in Warwickshire has halved over the past six years and significant reductions have resulted from targeting these vulnerable groups. The following programmes have impacted on the number of NEETs:

- **European Social Fund (ESF) Programme** – this was a programme delivered countywide to 270 14 to 16 year olds at risk of becoming NEET by North Warwickshire and Hinckley College. At January 2013, 224 young people (83%) had started on the programme with 158 young people finishing their programme (59%).
- **European Social Fund (ESF) Programme delivered by CSWP (The Careers Guidance Company)** – this was a programme delivered countywide to 383 16 to 19 year olds who are NEET. At January 2013, 313 young people had started on the programme (82%) with 198 young people finishing their programme (52%).
- **Summer 2012 Provision** – delivered countywide aiming at re-engaging young people at risk of becoming NEET or who were in the NEET category. Of the 108 young people that took part, 59 progressed into positive outcomes in the autumn of 2012.

## Outlook

The Government's Raising the Participation Age (RPA) strategy raises the age that young people remain in education or training to age 17 by 2013 and up to their 18th birthday from 2015. This could be in full-time education, an apprenticeship or in part-time education if they are working or volunteering full-time. However it is recognised that achieving 100% is an aspirational target as there will always be a cohort of young

people who require a temporary break in education and training (known as having a reasonable excuse) for example, young mothers, young offenders or young carers. Therefore, the 2015 target is set at 2% (388 young people), which is a challenging yet realistic target.

In Warwickshire there is a risk of NEET indicator (RONI) which has been developed to support this strategy. It focuses on young people in Year 10 and identifies the characteristics that evidence has shown puts the young person at risk of becoming NEET by age 16. A pilot began in 2011/12 with five secondary schools which led to working with 18 schools in September 2012. In 2013 this was rolled out to all secondary schools.

There has been a large reduction in the number of NEET young people in Warwickshire over the past six years, however there are challenges ahead. Some of these result from the current economic climate as well as the potential impact caused by the transfer of responsibility to schools for impartial information, advice and guidance to young people from September 2012. These challenges need to be considered in line with work that is continuing on the Priority Families programme in Warwickshire (an initiative introduced by the Department for Work and Pensions and Communities and Local Government in 2011). Also, in Warwickshire County Council's Corporate Business Plan there is an ambition to 'raise the educational aspirations of children and young people and families'. The aim is to encourage schools to increase employer engagement in order to provide greater employment opportunities for young people and work with local businesses to stimulate the growth of apprenticeship placements. Reducing the number of NEET young people in Warwickshire remains a high priority for the future.

## Further Information

- **Raising the Participation Age:** <http://bit.ly/GPYA4P>
- **Data relating to NEET young people:** <http://bit.ly/138FoTV>
- **Previous research conducted by the Institute of Education, University of London:** <http://bit.ly/zgggKM>
- **The Careers Guidance Company (CSWP):** <http://www.cswp.org.uk/>
- **For further information please contact the Warwickshire Observatory on 01926 418645.**

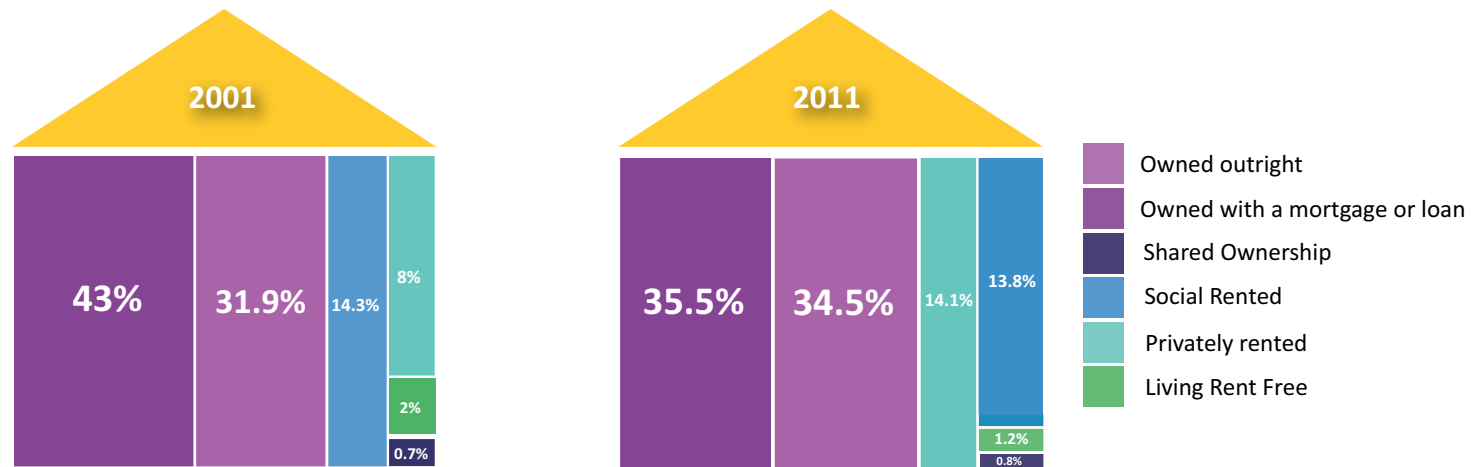
# Housing

## Shifting home ownership patterns

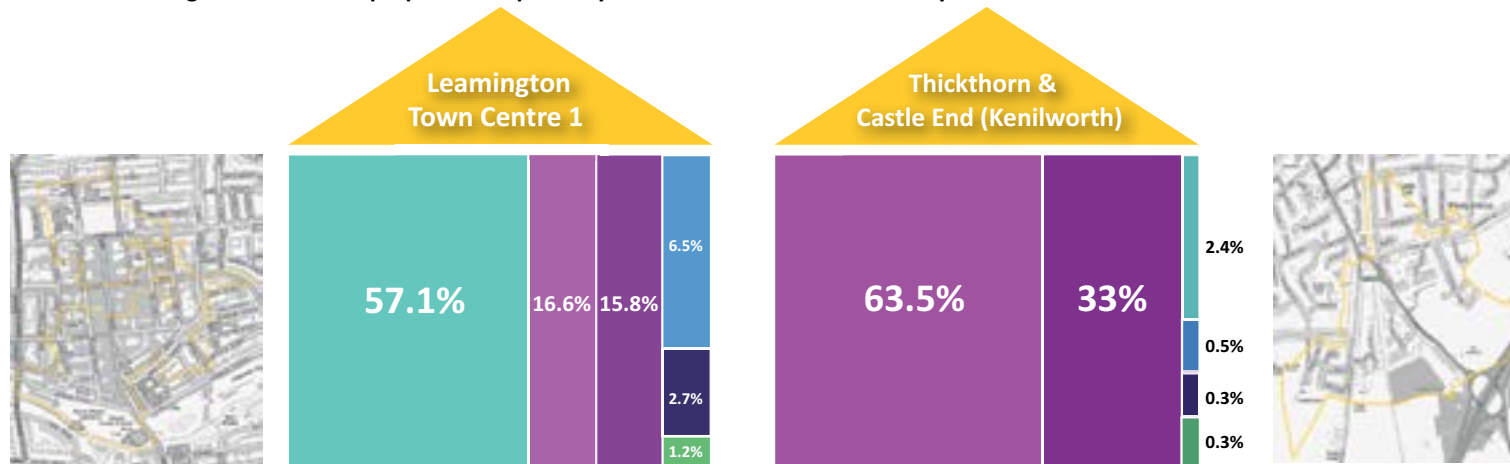
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The county has seen a shift in the pattern of home ownership over the last ten years, more homes are now owned outright and the privately rented sector has doubled over the last decade. There is considerable variation at a more local level.



### Areas with the highest and lowest proportion of privately rented homes across the county in 2011



Source: 2001 and 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

# Housing Affordability

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## Description

The term housing affordability relates to how affordable it is to purchase housing within an area given an income level. The housing affordability ratio is an economic indicator that determines whether people with the lowest incomes can afford to buy the lowest priced housing prices available in the area where they work. Specifically, the indicator examines the relationship between the lowest quartile of incomes and the lowest quartile of house prices within a particular area.

The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) analyses data from the Land Registry on house prices and gross annual income from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) in order to establish the ratio of lower quartile housing prices to lower quartile earnings. The Land Registry records all property sales in England and Wales and publishes data on sale prices, including cash sales.

To calculate the housing affordability ratio, the following formula is used:

Housing Affordability =

**Lower Quartile House Prices**  
(the price below which 25% of house prices sit)

**Lower Quartile Annual Incomes**  
(the income level below which 25% of incomes sit)

The higher the ratio, the less affordable housing is in a particular area as residents need higher multiples of their income to purchase property.

## Performance

Figure 4.1 shows the housing affordability ratios in Warwickshire and its districts compared to the national average. In 2012, the lower quartile price for properties in Warwickshire was, on average, 6.7 times the lowest

**Figure 4.1: Housing affordability ratio, 1997 – 2012\* (ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings)**

YEAR	NORTH WARWICKSHIRE	NUNEATON & BEDWORTH	RUGBY	STRATFORD- ON-AVON	WARWICK	WARWICKSHIRE	ENGLAND
1997	3.97	3.05	2.86	5.52	4.42	3.93	3.57
1998	3.59	3.22	3.05	5.72	4.62	3.92	3.57
1999	3.74	3.19	3.19	6.20	5.23	4.15	3.68
2000	3.78	3.31	3.82	6.08	5.70	4.50	3.91
2001	3.91	3.60	3.61	6.55	5.85	4.48	4.08
2002	4.30	4.12	4.58	7.81	6.46	5.24	4.45
2003	5.02	5.04	5.19	8.57	7.89	5.75	5.23
2004	5.85	5.63	6.34	8.61	8.32	6.84	6.28
2005	6.59	6.43	6.35	10.19	8.63	7.24	6.82
2006	6.86	6.53	7.16	9.63	8.26	7.28	7.15
2007	6.84	6.68	7.09	8.97	8.59	7.19	7.25
2008	7.25	6.32	6.51	9.00	8.35	6.95	6.97
2009	6.13	5.82	5.31	8.48	7.38	6.49	6.28
2010	6.02	5.56	5.76	9.84	8.39	6.94	6.69
2011	5.92	5.54	6.02	9.62	7.54	6.82	6.57
2012*	6.16	5.38	6.16	8.79	7.65	6.70	6.59

\* Figures for 2012 are provisional and may change when the table is updated next year to reflect revisions in the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) data.

Source: DCLG, live table on house prices 576 ([communities.gov.uk](http://communities.gov.uk)), 2012

quartile annual wage for a full time employee working in Warwickshire. This is slightly higher than the England average of 6.6, meaning housing is relatively less affordable across the county as a whole. The county ratio has fallen in both 2011 and 2012 from 6.94 in 2010 indicating that house prices have become relatively more affordable over recent years.

However, between 2005 and 2007, during the housing boom the Warwickshire ratio was over seven times the lowest quartile annual wage as house price growth outstripped growth in earnings so this fall over the last two years should be seen in context.

# Housing Affordability

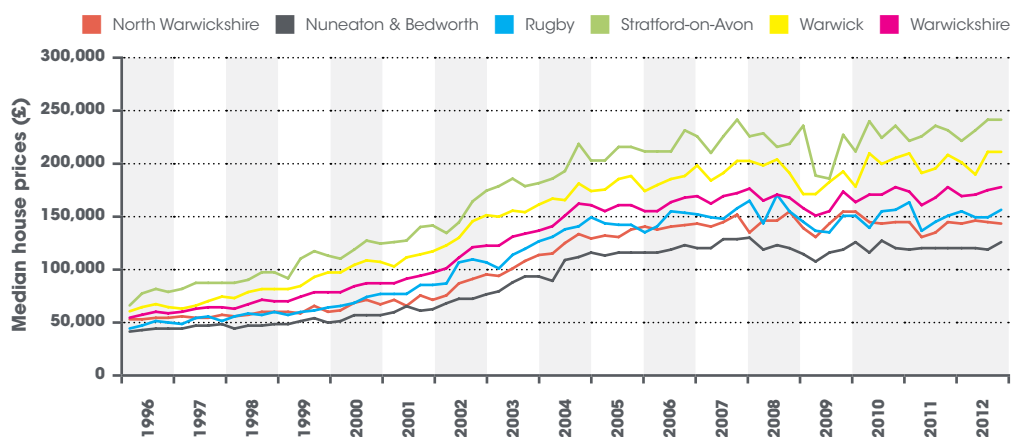
There is considerable variation at a district level in terms of housing affordability. Stratford-on-Avon District has a ratio of 8.8 in 2012 compared to Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough which had an equivalent ratio of 5.4. For Stratford-on-Avon District, this means a person earning a low income would need the equivalent of nearly nine years' worth of income to afford the cheapest housing, a far higher ratio than both the county and national average.

The provisional median house price for Warwickshire in the third quarter of 2012 was £182,000, which is just below the England and Wales equivalent of £186,000. The Warwickshire median house price masks considerable variation at a district level and house prices can be separated into different pricing categories. In quarter three of 2012:

- Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick District had a median house price of over £200,000 at £245,250 and £215,000 respectively
- Rugby and North Warwickshire Boroughs had median house prices of £160,998 and £148,000 respectively
- Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough had a median house price of £130,750.

The median house prices for all districts in Warwickshire have increased from the previous year. Stratford-on-Avon District has instances where prices are approximately 90% higher than in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough.

**Figure 4.2: Median house prices, 1996 - 2012**



Source: DCLG, live table on house prices 582 ([communities.gov.uk](http://communities.gov.uk)), 2012

## Outlook

Whilst high house prices often reflect desirable places to live, housing affordability remains a concern, particularly for the lowest paid workers in the economy.

A recent report from The Resolution Foundation found that a third of Britain is effectively off-limits to lower-income working families because private rents are unaffordable. On that basis, 125 of 376 local authorities in Britain (33%) are unaffordable for less-affluent working families, including the south of the county in Warwickshire (Warwick District and Stratford-on-Avon District).

Consultancy firm Price Waterhouse Cooper (PWC) produced a report in 2012, 'The UK housing market: What's coming next and what does it mean?' which suggests that first time buyers will most likely be unable to get onto the property ladder until their mid-to-late 30s for a single person and late 20s or early thirties for couples. In an attempt to stimulate the housing market, the UK Government has recently introduced the 'Help to Buy scheme'. This scheme helps first time house buyers and those who have recently purchased houses to get onto the property ladder. The first stage of the scheme has brought a considerable increase in activity in the housing market, with the number of home purchase mortgage approvals by high street banks up by a third (33%) in June 2013 compared to the same time in the previous year.

## Further Information

- Data regarding the housing market and house prices are available from the Communities and Local Government website: <http://bit.ly/NGGHoY>
- The Resolution Foundation report, 'Home Truths: How affordable is housing for Britain's ordinary working families?' can be accessed via the following link: <http://bit.ly/12riTOP>
- Price Water House Cooper (PWC) report, 'The UK housing market: What's coming next and what does it mean?': <http://pwc.to/OzMZET>
- Alternatively, contact the Observatory on 01926 412775 or by email on [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk)

# Housing Tenure

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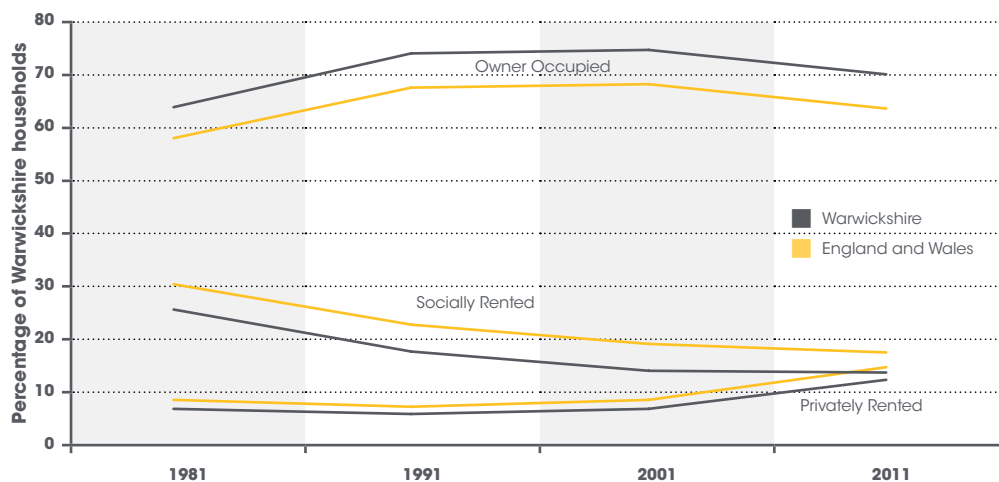
## Description

The structure of home ownership has changed markedly over the last century. Driven by a range of policies and economic developments, there has been a shift from a largely renting to owner occupier population. The following analysis considers the changes in tenure structure in Warwickshire.

## Performance

Prior to 2001 the national and local trend in housing tenure had been one of ever increasing home ownership. However, data from the last decade has indicated a departure from this; home ownership in Warwickshire (owned outright and mortgaged homes) has declined from its peak of almost 75% in 2001 to 70% in 2011. Social renting (from a Local Authority or Private Registered Providers) has continued to decline over the last 30 years in Warwickshire from 25.9% in 1981 to 13.8% in 2011. Private renting remained fairly static between 1981 and 2001 but the last decade has seen a marked rise in the number of homes privately rented. For all tenures (owner occupier, social and privately rented) Warwickshire has broadly followed national trends, as Figure 4.3 illustrates.

Figure 4.3: Warwickshire Housing Tenure, 1981 - 2011



Source: Census 1981 – 2011, Office for National Statistics

## Ownership

The ownership category includes those who own their own homes, those who have bought with a mortgage and shared ownership households. Over the past decade there have been some notable shifts in the pattern of home ownership in Warwickshire. Following the national trend, the number of homes owned outright has increased since 2001. In Warwickshire, just over 1 in 3 homes (34.5%) are owned outright, an increase of 2.6 percentage points since 2001. This is a higher rate of increase than the 1.3 percentage point increase experienced nationally.

Figure 4.4: Home Ownership, 2001 - 2011



Source: Census 2001 – 2011, Office for National Statistics

# Housing Tenure

Similarly, all districts in the county experienced increases in the proportion of homes owned outright. The highest rate of increase was in North Warwickshire Borough with a 4.4 percentage point increase in homes owned outright from 30.5% to 34.9% since 2001.

Stratford-on-Avon District contains the highest proportion of homes owned outright (39.1%). Warwick District and Rugby Borough have lower levels of homes owned outright at 32.6% and 32.9% respectively. However, all districts in the county have outright ownership levels above the national average of 30.8%. More locally, the highest levels of homes owned outright are in the following Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs):

- Wootton Waven (Henley ward, Stratford-on-Avon District) - 68.5%
- St. Nicolas North and College (St. Nicolas ward, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough) - 66.4%
- Bulkington North (Bulkington ward, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough) - 66.3%

Unsurprisingly rates of ownership are highest among the older population. Eighty three per cent of homes in Warwickshire where all occupants (more than one) were aged 65 or older, were owned outright. This can be compared to 64% of single occupancy for those aged 65 plus where homes were owned outright.

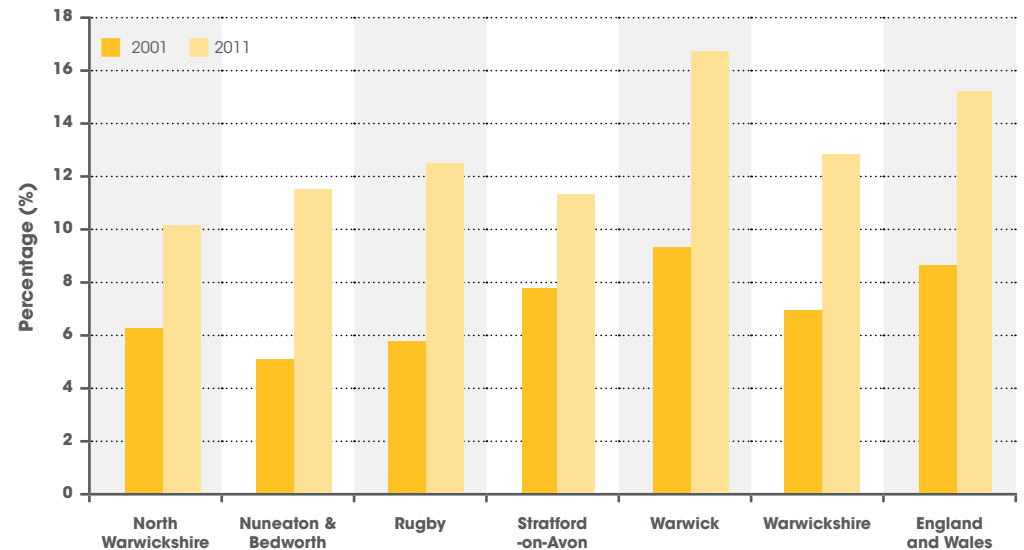
Conversely, the proportion of homes in Warwickshire owned with a mortgage fell by 7.5 percentage points from 43% of homes in 2001 to 35.5% of homes in 2011. This fall in rate is slightly higher than the national rate of decline at 6.1 percentage points. Across the districts, the rate of home ownership with a mortgage fell roughly in line with the county average.

Shared ownership (where homes are part owned and part rented) account for 0.8% of home ownership in Warwickshire. Some 1,920 homes in the county are owned in this way. This is in line with the national picture for this type of home ownership. Shared ownership increased by 0.1% in Warwickshire in the last 10 years.

## Renting from Private Landlords and Social Renting

Nationally, one of the key headlines from the 2011 Census has been the reported rise in the proportion of privately rented homes. Warwickshire, in line with national trends, saw the number of privately rented homes double from 14,809 in 2001 to 29,628 in 2011. The county saw a 5.8 percentage point shift in the proportion of home being privately rented from 7.0% ten years ago to 12.8% of all homes in 2011.

**Figure 4.5: The proportion of privately rented homes in Warwickshire, 2001-2011**



Source: Census 2001 – 2011, Office for National Statistics

A similar trend was experienced across all districts in the county. Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and Rugby Borough both saw the number of privately rented homes increase by 150%. Both boroughs, along with Warwick District, recorded proportional shifts in private renting which were higher than the county average. North Warwickshire Borough and Stratford-on-Avon District recorded slightly lower proportional increases. Private renting is highest in Warwick District at almost 17% of homes. In part this is likely to be a reflection of higher student numbers from Warwick University and the number of young professionals in the area. Indeed, the top three Lower Super Output Areas in the county with the highest levels of private renting are all in Warwick District:

- Leamington Town Centre 1 (Clarendon ward) - 54.7%
- Leamington Town Centre 2 (Clarendon ward) - 48.8%
- Old Town North West (Willes ward) - 47.1%



# Housing Tenure

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The 2011 Census shows higher rates of private renting are evident in particular types of households. One in four single person households where the occupant is under 65 are privately rented. Similarly, a quarter of all lone parent households with dependent children privately rent their homes. Full-time students record the highest rates of private renting at 91%. Rates of private renting, however, are particularly low (under 5%) in households where the occupants are 65 years or older.

Proportionally the 2011 Census records a very slight decline in social renting\* in Warwickshire since 2001, although absolute numbers in this sector have increased by around 1,700 homes. Social renting includes homes rented from a local authority or other registered social landlords/housing associations. Warwickshire has broadly seen renting from the local authority decline while other social renting has increased. In some authorities there has been a transfer of housing stock from the council to Private Registered Providers hence the shift in lower local authority figures and higher 'other social rented' numbers. However, some of the shifts in numbers may simply be Census respondents wrongly reporting who their landlord is\*. The LSOAs that have the highest proportion of socially rented homes in the county are:

- Lillington East (Crown ward, Warwick District) - 63.6%
- Bar Pool North and Crescents (Bar Pool ward, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough) - 62.6%
- Middlesmarch and Swimming Pool (Wem Brook ward, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough) - 53.1%

Rates of social renting are highest among lone parent households with dependent children; 35% of these households rent from either the local authority or Private registered providers. Nearly one in four single occupancy households where the occupant is over 65 rent their homes from social landlords.

\*The Census asked respondents to identify who their landlord is and the results reflect the responses they gave. Although local authority housing stock has generally been transferred to other social landlords, individuals responding to the Census will report their understanding of their landlord and this may not reflect the actual management arrangements in place.

## Outlook

Some of the likely explanations behind the rising number of homes owned outright in Warwickshire include an ageing population where mortgage terms are coming to a natural end. This, combined with low interest rates, may encourage an early pay off of mortgage products as other saving options become less rewarding. The ageing population is projected to continue in Warwickshire and so this pattern is likely to continue into the future.

The rapid rise in privately rented homes since 2001 and decline in mortgaged homes could be linked to the current economic climate; where access to the housing market is more restricted. A combination of higher average house prices, tighter lending requirements and declining wage growth may all have contributed to the higher demand for rented homes. The availability of socially rented homes has been on the decline for several decades and although absolute numbers may have increased slightly in the county this is unlikely to meet increased demand, or necessarily be appropriate, for those needing to rent this housing. As such households needing to rent are more likely to look towards private renting than social renting. The implications of higher levels of private renting include issues relating to rent levels, security of tenure and housing quality.

Further 2011 Census data relating to tenure will be made available in the coming months. This data will provide an even more detailed picture of patterns of housing tenure across Warwickshire and will feature in further Observatory publications in the future.

## Further Information

- For further information relating to the 2011 Census please contact Warwickshire Observatory at [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk) or 01926 418066
- The Warwickshire Observatory 2011 Census prospectus and all 2011 Census products are available to view and download on the Observatory blog: <http://warksobservatory.wordpress.com/>



### CLICK ON THE INTERACTIVE MAP

to view housing tenure data in more detail

# Housing Need and Repossessions

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## Description

This indicator focuses on the need for housing and the level of repossessions across Warwickshire. Housing need is a relatively hard concept to fully define however, previous reports have used housing waiting lists and numbers of those accepted as statutorily homeless as a way of identifying need. The number of completed and new homes built in the county is also considered in this indicator to assess how housing demand compares with supply.

Level of mortgage repossessions can provide an assessment of the economic conditions in an area and in turn can have an impact and be impacted by the worklessness rate, reduced income levels and increased costs of living in an area. In Warwickshire, several hundred individuals and families lose their homes annually affecting and affected by their financial stability, family situation and more broadly the overall economic climate. Court orders prove to be an effective way of calculating the repossession rate between different areas; however, the actual number may differ from these statistics as repossessions can occur without court orders, and not all court orders result in repossession.

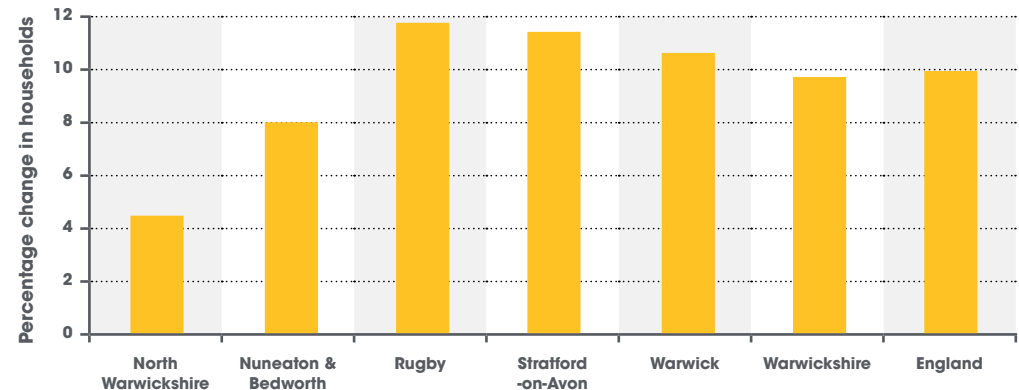
## Performance

The main drivers for housing need are household and population growth. Other demographic aspects also have an impact including migration patterns, age structures and household headship rates. Economic factors are also significant, both directly and indirectly, in terms of the influence the economic climate may have on the above demographic outcomes.

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) have produced ten year interim population and household projections based on the results of the 2011 Census. The population projections suggest that Warwickshire will increase by 4,500 people (8.2%) to 591,183 people in 2021. At a district level, Rugby Borough is set to see the largest percentage increase over the ten year period (11.1%) although Warwick District remains the largest district in terms of population reaching 148,655 people by 2021.

Forecasts suggest Warwickshire will also experience a 9.9% growth in households between 2011 and 2021, in line with the national growth rate of 10%. In the county, Stratford-on-Avon and Rugby Borough are set to experience the large percentage growth in households over the next ten years at 11.9% and 11.8% respectively. These projections are based on the continuation of recent trends and expected demographic changes and do not account for emerging local planning policy in an area.

Figure 4.6: Rate of projected housing growth by district, 2011 – 2021



Source: Live Table 406, Department for Communities and Local Government, 2013

An indication of the need for housing is the number of households accepted as being homeless and as a result fall into the 'priority need' category. It is worth bearing in mind that this data can be affected by a number of factors, hence figures tend to fluctuate from year to year with no recognisable pattern. Figure 4.7 illustrates the number of those in priority need (accepted as statutorily homeless) from 2004/05 to 2012/13.

# Housing Need and Repossessions

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**Figure 4.7: Number of households accepted as being homeless and in priority need, 2004/5 - 2012/13**

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	NUMBER PER 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS (2012/13)
North Warwickshire	50	35	31	15	11	14	22	22	36	1.33
Nuneaton & Bedworth	173	98	92	82	72	58	89	139	180	3.40
Rugby	92	-	-	77	-	56	81	56	51	1.24
Stratford-on- Avon	103	153	73	130	101	60	73	87	68	1.26
Warwick	205	-	85	122	83	65	109	123	174	2.76
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>2.14</b>
West Midlands	14,050	11,960	8,740	9,170	8,670	7,100	8,440	8,560	-	
England	120,860	93,980	73,360	63,170	53,430	40,020	44,160	50,290	53,540	2.37

Source: Live Table 784, Department for Communities and Local Government, 2013

Notes: dashes denote that the data is not available

The number of households in priority need in Warwickshire has steadily increased over the last four years. In 2009/10, there were 253 households in need; this had more than doubled by 2012/13 to 509 households across the county. This is over three times the equivalent national increase over the same period (33.8%).

The numbers of households in priority need varies considerably across Warwickshire. In 2012/13, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and Warwick District had the largest volumes of households in 'priority need' with 3.4 and 2.8 households per 1,000 households.

It is important to remember that when considering those in priority need, this does not fully represent the total housing need in Warwickshire. These figures must be used with caution as they do not reflect the effort made by local authorities to reduce homelessness. Despite this, the data is useful in indicating general trends, and it is worthwhile continuing to monitor to assess the impact of the economic climate and welfare reforms on the future need for housing.

Figure 4.8 considers the supply of housing through housing starts and completions over time in Warwickshire. The sudden drop in 'housing started' in 2008 reflects the dependence of the housing market on the economy as the UK entered a recession. Housing starts seems more responsive to economic changes than houses completed. For example, between 2007 and 2008, new dwellings started in Warwickshire fell from 1,980 to 850, a fall of 133%. However, for completed buildings there was a more long-term steady decline, with completed buildings falling by only 11% from 1,730 to 1,540 in the same period.

However, from 2010 to 2012, the numbers of housing completions has seen a steady increase across the county. This may reflect increased confidence levels in the market which prompted a rise in 'housing started' a year later (2011 to 2012). However, this rise is not the case across all of Warwickshire's districts. North Warwickshire Borough has seen a 78% fall in house starts and completions from 2010 to 2013.

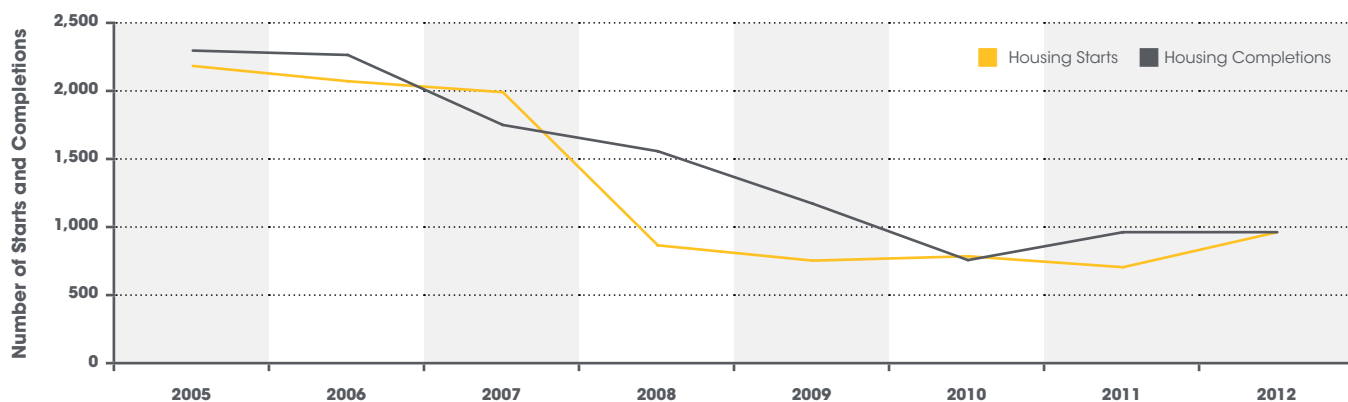
Although the rising number of housing completions in the county should be seen as a sign of economic recovery, the affordability of housing remains an issue. It is worth bearing in mind that if the prices of the newly completed housing are unaffordable for those on the lowest incomes, they will still be unable to get onto the property ladder.

# Housing Need and Repossessions

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**Figure 4.8:** House building permanent dwellings, started and completed in Warwickshire, 2005-2012



Source: Live Table 253a, Department for Communities and Local Government, 2013

**Figure 4.9:** Mortgage repossessions: 2004 – 2012 (up to quarter 3)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*		
									Q1	Q2	Q3
North Warwickshire	120	135	195	165	155	110	120	90	30	20	15
Nuneaton & Bedworth	270	420	445	520	480	290	265	255	55	40	45
Rugby	145	195	220	240	265	170	145	135	25	40	30
Stratford-on-Avon	95	150	170	185	155	120	115	115	15	20	20
Warwick	120	175	195	220	215	165	110	95	25	15	20
Warwickshire	740	1,075	1,225	1335	1285	860	750	685	145	135	130

Source: Ministry of Justice – Mortgage and landlord possession statistics, 2013

\*2012 figures are only for three quarters of 2012 and therefore are not directly comparable with the previous years.

## Repossessions

With the recession and economic downturn, an increase in the overall number of repossessions would be expected, but data from the past three years shows a large reduction when compared with pre-2009 figures. This is due to the introduction of the Government-led Mortgage Repossession Pre-action Protocol (with effect from 19th November 2008). Trends in the numbers of actual repossessions (as reported by the Council of Mortgage Lenders) are similar to those in the numbers of claims issued and claims leading to orders.

The number of mortgage repossessions peaked in Warwickshire in 2007 with 1,335 repossessions, this almost halved in 2011 to 685 mortgage repossessions. According to the Council for Mortgage Lenders (CML) the national rate of repossession in the three months to March 2013 remained at 0.07% for the fourth consecutive quarter. This rate is equivalent to fewer than one in 1,400 mortgaged properties being taken into possession by lenders each quarter.

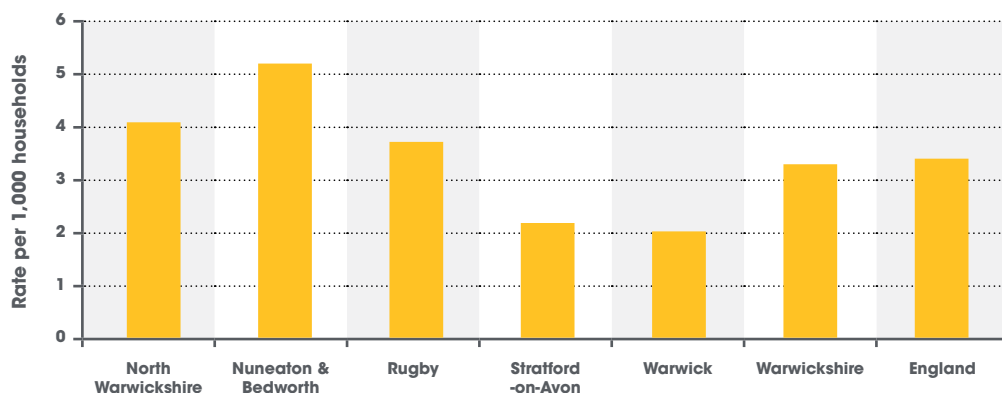
Although the data has not been made available for the full four quarters of 2012, analysing the first three quarters can give an indication of the trend. For the three quarters of 2012, figures for mortgage repossessions are lower than those in 2011 suggesting that the county is on track to continue the declining trend of mortgage repossessions with lower numbers in 2012 than the previous year.

# Housing Need and Repossessions

At a district level, the biggest fall has been seen in Warwick District from 165 repossessions in 2009 to 95 in 2011 and this is likely to fall further in 2012. Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough has the largest number of repossessions, accounting for 38% of Warwickshire's total. Despite this, the borough has seen a 51% fall in repossessions from 2007 to 2011.

Figure 4.10 illustrates the average mortgage repossession rate in Warwickshire since 2009. Unfortunately the data has not been updated to include 2012 data however, it still provides a valued indication of the trend across districts. The chart shows that figures for mortgage repossession claim rates in Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick Districts are significantly below the national average in 2011. However, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough's repossession rate is approximately two and a half times the figure for both Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick Districts. This suggests a clear divide in the structure of the housing market across the county.

**Figure 4.10: Average mortgage repossession claim rates 2009 – 2011 (per 1000 households)**



Source: Ministry of Justice – Mortgage and landlord possession statistics, 2012

## Outlook

Continued problems with housing affordability, the economic climate, the projected population growth and the future impact of welfare reforms are expected to trigger higher social housing demand in the future. The new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has now placed the emphasis on planning for housing back on local councils. This is likely to prove challenging. The numbers of households in priority need has steadily been increasing across the county for a number of years. However, there look to be signs of recovery in terms of the supply of housing as housing starts and completions are increasing as the construction industry regains confidence after the economic downturn.

A recent report by Shelter, titled 'Understanding supply constraints in the housing market', argues that the nature of the UK housing market means it is unlikely to ever produce enough homes to meet demand. The report suggests that planning and building regulations lead house builders to focus more on land management and action to improve their financial position rather than innovation and production. Therefore, although the rise in housing starts and completions should be seen in a positive light, whether production will be sufficient to meet future housing demands remains uncertain.

In last year's report, we suggested that repossessions were likely to rise as household budgets remains under pressure at a time of relatively higher unemployment and low economic growth. This has not been the case for the first three quarters of 2012 as Warwickshire looks on track to have lower numbers of repossessions in 2012 than the previous year. The Observatory will continue to monitor mortgage repossessions over the coming months to see if the impact of welfare reforms has an effect on the number of repossessions across the county.

## Further Information

- Data on housing statistics, growth predictions and homelessness can be accessed from the Department for Communities and Local Government website <http://bit.ly/NGGHoY>
- Shelter report: 'Understanding supply constraints in the housing market' <http://bit.ly/13HpKQa>
- For further details email [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk) or telephone 01926 412775

# Community Safety

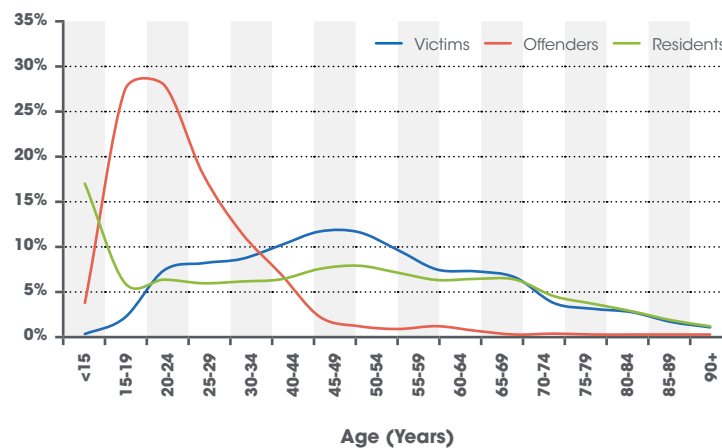
## Age Profile of Victims, Offenders and Residents

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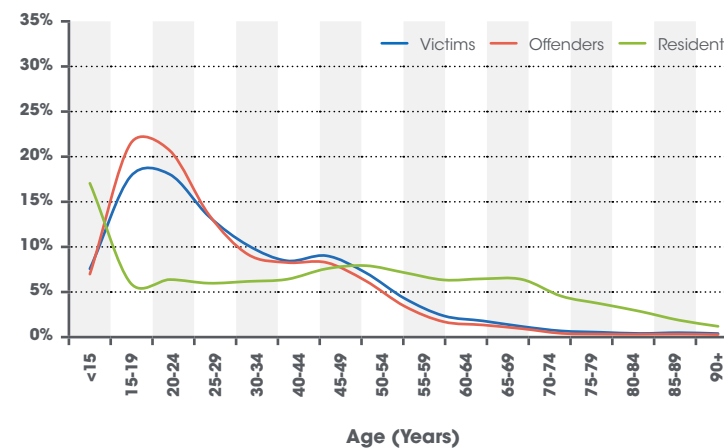


The visualisation shows the age profile of victims, offenders and the general population. There is a strong correlation between the ages of victims and the general population, for example when looking at domestic burglary offences no age group is significantly more or less prone to suffering a burglary. This is very different when looking at violence against the person offences where victims and offenders are both much more likely to be aged 15 to 29 years of age revealing that violent crime is very much concentrated amongst the young adult population.

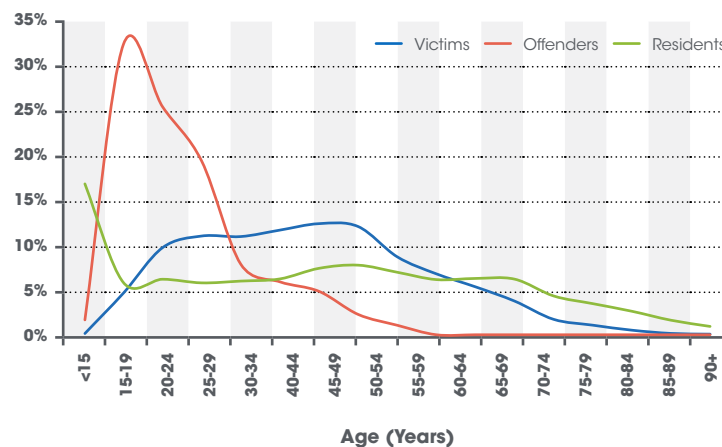
### Domestic Burglary



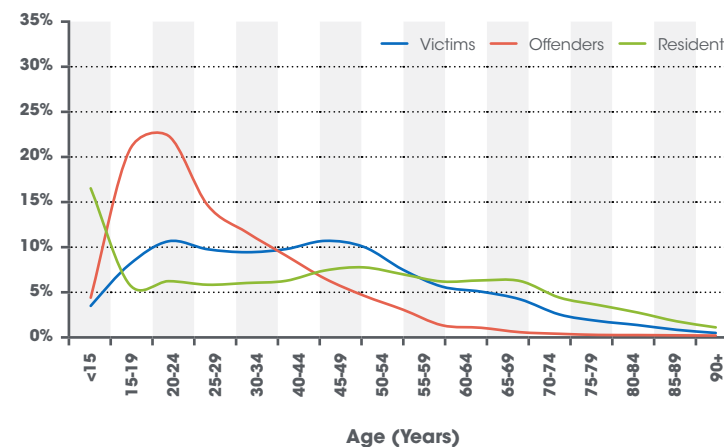
### Violence Against the Person



### Vehicle Crime



### All Crime



Source: Warwickshire Police

# Anti-Social Behaviour

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## Description

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is considered to be any aggressive, intimidating or destructive activity that damages or destroys another person's quality of life. ASB is legally defined as someone acting 'in a manner that caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as himself'.

Anti-social behaviour is a description of any 'minor' problem that intrudes on the daily life of the community and leads to calls to the police. In recent years, steps have been taken towards tackling problems associated with ASB by giving public bodies the powers they need to address this behaviour.

The government is currently reviewing the way that anti-social behaviour is dealt with. Its aim is to ensure that victims are put at the centre of the response and see that any action is locally driven. In early 2010, the Home Office approached the 'Empowering Communities' enterprise (ECINS) with the idea that this enterprise could help develop a complete cloud based neighbourhood management tool that would allow victims, offenders and vulnerable persons to be managed on one system. In Warwickshire, partner agencies understand the importance of taking a multi-agency approach to tackling anti-social behaviour and ECINS is currently being implemented across the county.

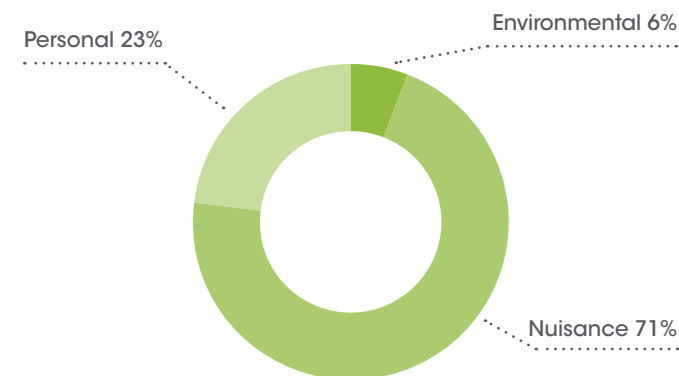
## Performance

In 2011, the way that anti-social behaviour was recorded on the police recording system changed and there are now three different types/categories of anti-social behaviour; Environmental, Nuisance and Personal ASB. These categories reflect a case management approach and help identify vulnerable individuals, communities and environments most at risk of anti-social behaviour.

In 2012/13, over seven in ten (71%) incidents were classified as nuisance anti-social behaviour, which are incidents where an act or person causes trouble, annoyance, inconvenience, offence or suffering to the local community in general, rather than individual victims. A further 23% of incidents were classified as personal ASB incidents and 6% environmental ASB.

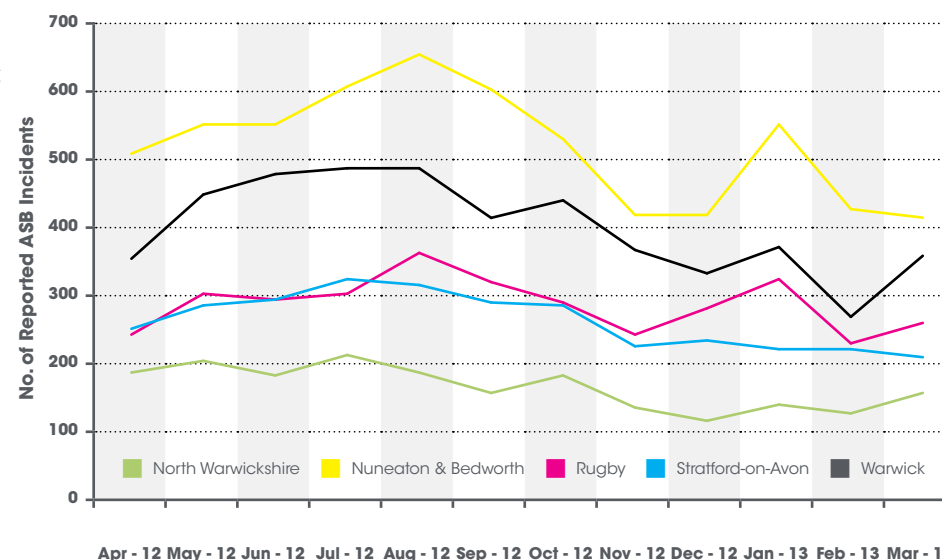
The highest numbers of anti-social behaviour incidents in 2012/13 were reported in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough, with 6,327 ASB incidents. Conversely, the lowest level of reported incidents was in North Warwickshire Borough, which had 2,099 reported ASB incidents. Nuneaton and Bedworth saw more than three times the reported anti-social behaviour incidents seen in North Warwickshire in the period 2012/13.

Figure 5.1: Type of ASB Reported, by Category 2012/13



Source: Warwickshire Police, STORM Incident System

Figure 5.2: Monthly Trend of ASB for each District, April 2012 - March 2013



Source: Warwickshire Police, STORM Incident System



# Anti-Social Behaviour

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Since May 2004, courts have been able to issue support orders to individuals accused of causing anti-social behaviour within a community. These support order interventions are:

## Anti-Social Behaviour Order and Criminal Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO and CRASBO)

An ASBO is a community based order that involves local people collecting evidence to support an application and to enforce breaches. This encourages local residents to become actively involved in reporting anti-social behaviour and contribute to building and protecting the community. A CRASBO is sought when criminal activity is related to anti-social behaviour.

## Acceptable Behaviour Agreement (ABA)

An ABA is a voluntary agreement between an individual and partnerships to help stop the identified acts deemed as anti-social behaviour but is not serious enough at that stage to warrant an ASBO.

## Acceptable Behaviour Contact (ABC)

An ABC is designed to help people that have behaved in an anti-social way to recognise what they have done wrong and stop the offending behaviour. It is a written agreement between the person and the Police or another authority which lists the acts that the offender agrees to stop doing.

## Anti-Social Behaviour Injunction (ASBI)

An ASBI was developed to help local councils and housing associations to tackle anti-social behaviour in social housing.

It is important not just to stop the anti-social behaviour but also to tackle the root cause, making neighbourhoods across Warwickshire better places to live and therefore increase residents' quality of life. The support order interventions are seen as a positive step towards tackling ASB and the Figure 5.3 shows the support orders given to perpetrators in Warwickshire in 2012/13.

**Figure 5.3: Number of ASB Support Orders by District, April 2012 to March 2013**  
(since November 2012 only for Rugby Borough)

DISTRICT	ASBO	CRASBO	ABC	ASBI	ABA
North Warwickshire	0	0	2	0	8
Nuneaton & Bedworth	0	0	26	0	0
Rugby (since November 2012 only)	0	2	9	0	0
Stratford-on-Avon	0	3	28	0	0
Warwick	5	5	5	14	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>

Source: Warwickshire Police, STORM Incident System

# Anti-Social Behaviour

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## Outlook

There are four Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) in the county. Each CSP develops plans which look to commit resources to meet agreed priorities and reduce crime and disorder. These plans are informed by annual CSP Strategic Assessments. Anti-social behaviour remains a priority for Warwickshire's Community Safety Partnerships and is recognised in their Strategic Assessments.

Work is underway on the victim centred approach, ECINS, and hopefully community safety partners will be able to put this into action by autumn 2013. ECINS has been transformed into a multi-agency information sharing system, which allows partners to share information on victims and perpetrators on a single system. It has the ability to identify those at greatest risk and for referrals to be made to the appropriate agencies quickly and efficiently. This enables efficiency, savings in time and resources and most importantly allows support to be directed to those who need it promptly.

Anti-social behaviour affects the quality of life of our citizens, impacting directly on fear of crime levels and is linked with several crime types, including criminal damage, arson and harassment. There is an expectation on all partners involved in Community Safety Partnerships to consider anti-social behaviour when developing partnership plans. In Warwickshire, an ASB strategy is an on-going process, aiming to target effort on areas and groups in the county that are most affected by the negative consequences of anti-social behaviour, ensuring work undertaken has the maximum possible impact. Furthermore, the strategy aims to listen to residents and communities affected by anti-social behaviour and avoid demonising any specific communities in Warwickshire.

ASB often acts as a trigger for intervention by various agencies. In the light of this, the Priority Families programme running in Warwickshire aims to intervene earlier and help families who are perpetrators of anti-social behaviour. This is a national multi-agency initiative led locally by Warwickshire County Council. It is widely recognised that anti-social behaviour will only be reduced by partner agencies working together to take action. Further funding for the programme has been granted to enable the programme to continue beyond 2015.

## Further Information

More information on a range of issues related to Anti-Social Behaviour can be found by clicking on the links below:

- **A Guide to Anti-Social Behaviour Orders, Home Office:** <http://bit.ly/141SJzT>
- **Warwickshire's ASBO and CRASBO:** <http://bit.ly/11L5mwA>
- **Warwickshire Police Online News:** <http://bit.ly/16K0BIQ>
- **A Guide to Anti-Social Behaviour Tools and Powers, Home Office:** <http://bit.ly/16K0BIQ>
- **Warwickshire County Council's Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy:** <http://bit.ly/11DXIIN>

# Recorded Crime

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## Description

Levels of crime and disorder are consistently found to be the single most important factor influencing the quality of life for Warwickshire residents. This indicator considers levels of recorded crime, as reported by Warwickshire Police, focusing on 'volume crimes' such as domestic burglary, violence, vehicle crime and criminal damage. This indicator also focuses on the re-offending levels in Warwickshire.

## Performance

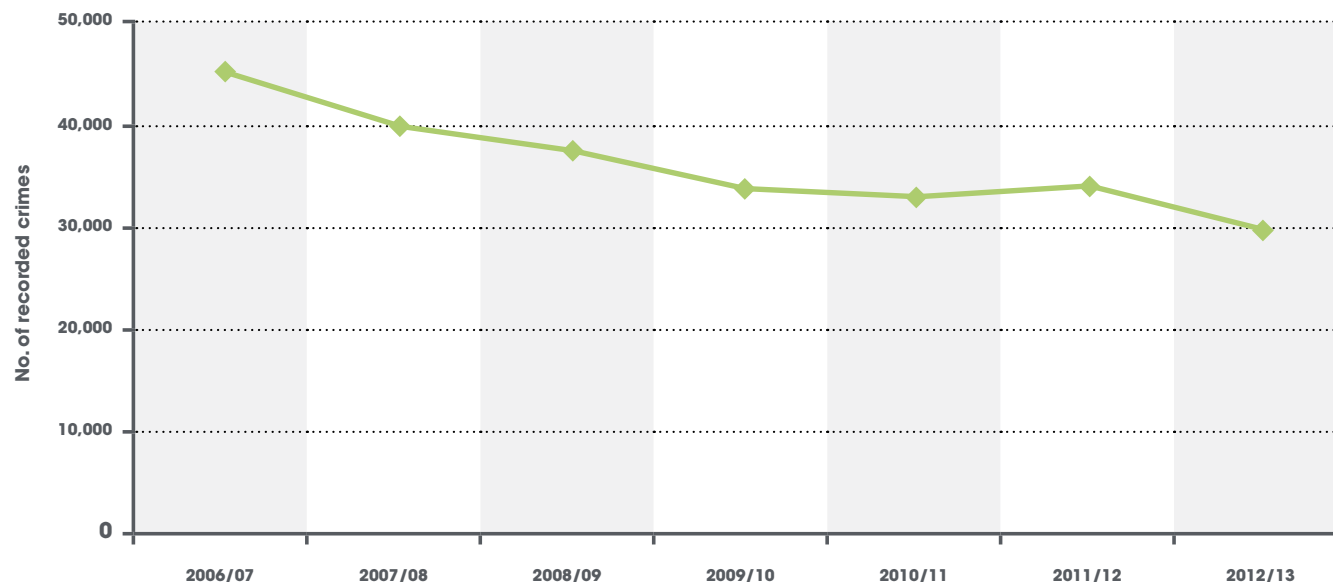
The Crime Survey for England and Wales has revealed that recorded crime has continued to fall nationally and has seen an 8% reduction in the twelve month period January to December 2012 compared to the same period of 2011.

*(Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales: Quarterly Update to December 2012)*

Locally, Warwickshire has experienced a continued reduction in crime. The period of April 2012 to March 2013 has seen a 13% reduction in recorded crime when compared to the same period of 2011/12 (from 33,861 recorded crimes in 2011/12 to 29,616 in 2012/13). This equates to an average reduction of 12 offences per day.

In 2006/07, there were over 45,000 crimes recorded in Warwickshire. There has been a reduction from 124 crimes recorded per day in 2006/07, to 81 recorded per day in 2012/13. The largest reductions in recorded crime have been experienced in Rugby Borough (16%) and Warwick District (15%).

**Figure 5.4: Recorded Crime in Warwickshire 2006/7 - 2012/13**



*Source: Warwickshire Police, STORM Incident System*

The overall crime rate for Warwickshire remains above average for the policing areas deemed to be the most similar to Warwickshire. Warwickshire has an overall crime rate of 54.18 per thousand population against an average of 51.45 for its most similar group.

There have been reductions in the number of recorded offences in Warwickshire across each of the four key crime categories, with the largest reductions seen in domestic burglary (17%) and criminal damage (15%). Violent crime and vehicle crime categories both reduced by 9%.

Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough reports the highest overall crime rate at 71.37 crimes per 1,000 residents, an average of 24 crimes recorded per day in 2012/13. Stratford-on-Avon District has an equivalent rate of 42.75, or an average of 14 crimes recorded per day.

Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough has the highest rate for all crime types shown in Figure 5.5 and has this year reported a higher rate of vehicle crime following an increase in this type of crime locally. Stratford-on-Avon District continues to see the lowest crime rate for each of the key crime types shown in the table.

# Recorded Crime

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**Figure 5.5:** Recorded crime rates, by District 2012/13

DISTRICT	ALL CRIME	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	DOMESTIC BURGLARY	VEHICLE CRIME	VIOLENT CRIME
North Warwickshire	53.19	7.76	9.30	9.61	8.31
Nuneaton & Bedworth	71.37	10.57	11.37	9.82	13.45
Rugby	49.56	8.44	7.71	6.55	9.83
Stratford-on-Avon	42.75	5.76	4.59	6.10	6.51
Warwick	52.18	7.99	3.57	5.69	10.16
Warwickshire	54.18	8.07	8.19	7.51	9.87
Most Similar Forces	51.45	8.19	6.45	5.07	11.57

Source: Warwickshire Police, IQanta (Home Office); Mid-Year Population Statistics 2011, Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2013  
 Note: Rates are per 1,000 population except domestic burglary (per 1,000 households).

**Figure 5.6:** Proportion of Warwickshire adult & juvenile offenders who re-offend (%), by District

DISTRICT	JAN TO DEC 2005	JAN TO DEC 2006	JAN TO DEC 2007	JAN TO DEC 2008	JAN TO DEC 2009	JAN TO DEC 2010	JULY 2010 TO JUNE 2011
North Warwickshire	23.1	20.3	22.8	21.5	19.5	18.5	19.7
Nuneaton & Bedworth	31.4	28.3	25.7	25.9	26.4	22.1	21.8
Rugby	24.3	27.6	23.7	21.8	24.6	18.7	21.9
Stratford-on-Avon	22.7	20.1	19.7	19.7	19.4	14.9	16.1
Warwick	27.4	26.4	24.2	26.8	27.0	23.1	24.8

Source: Ministry of Justice © Crown Copyright 2013

## Young Offenders

It is important to be able to monitor young people that have offended and also identify young people that may be at risk of offending behaviour. These individuals are also likely to be involved in anti-social behaviour and be affected by issues such as substance misuse, unemployment, lack of training opportunities or teenage pregnancy. Warwickshire Youth Justice Service aim to prevent youth offending and typically work with young people aged 10 to 17 years. The service has reported a 25% reduction in the number of young people that have been managed by their service over the past two years. A reduction from 437 offenders in 2011/12 to 329 in 2012/13.

This reveals a reduction in the proportion of 10-17 year old population that offend. In 2011/12, 0.9% of the 10-17 year old population offended compared to 0.6% in 2012/13. Focusing on the split by district, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough reported the highest proportion (1.0%) compared to Stratford-on-Avon District which has the lowest (0.3%) violence against the person offences.

**CLICK ON THE INTERACTIVE MAP**  
 to view data on Recorded Crime in Warwickshire

## Re-offending

A large proportion of crimes are committed by people who have previously offended, therefore reducing re-offending can make a cost effective contribution to crime reduction and community safety. A Reducing Re-offending Strategy exists in Warwickshire and seeks to protect the Warwickshire community from the harm caused by the re-offending of known offenders.

In Warwickshire, the proportion of both adults and juveniles that re-offend was 28% for the period July 2010 to June 2011, which is a two percentage points increase on the 26% recorded in 2010. Figure 5.6 presents the figures at a district level.

Warwick District and Rugby Borough report the highest levels of re-offending at 25% and 22% respectively. Stratford-on-Avon District has the lowest level of re-offending at 16%.

# Recorded Crime

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## Outlook

There are four Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) in the county. Each CSP develops plans which look to commit resources to meet agreed priorities and reduce crime and disorder. These plans are informed by annual CSP Strategic Assessments.

At a county level, the priorities for 2013/14 remain unchanged from the previous year; Violent Crime, Anti-Social Behaviour, Domestic Burglary, Re-offending and Alcohol (a cross cutting theme). Information on the work undertaken to co-ordinate activity to meet these priorities across the county is set out in the three year Warwickshire Community Safety Agreement (2012-15).

In November 2012, the first Warwickshire Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) was elected. The PCC replaces the Police Authority and has a number of responsibilities including; holding the Chief Constable to account, setting the annual Police precept and budget, commissioning activities through the allocation of Home Office funding and producing a five year Police and Crime Plan. Links between the PCC, countywide agencies and CSPs have been established to enable effective working to reduce crime and disorder around the county.

## Further Information

- For more information please contact the Warwickshire Observatory on **01926 418645** or at [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk)
- General community safety advice in Warwickshire can be found here: <http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/crime>.
- Further information relating to Warwickshire policing and community safety work can be found on the Warwickshire Police Crime Commissioner's website: <http://www.warwickshire-pcc.gov.uk/>

# Victims of Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

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## Description

As highlighted in the Recorded Crime indicator, crime is falling at both a national and local level. However, despite this reduction there is still a high fear of crime among Warwickshire residents. Previous fear of crime data from the 2011 Citizen's Panel Wave consultation, conducted by Warwickshire County Council, revealed that 63% of Warwickshire respondents thought that crime levels were one of the five most important factors in making somewhere a good place to live. Also, over half (52%) of respondents were worried about being a victim of burglary and 26% the victim of a physical attack.

Unfortunately there is no longer any local consultation conducted on the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in Warwickshire so instead, this indicator aims to provide an overview of victims of crime in the county and profile victims by district.

## Performance

The 2012/13 Crime Survey for England and Wales (Office for National Statistics) reinforces this reduction in crime and advises that, nationally, there has been a 7% reduction in recorded crime when compared to the previous survey. The survey reveals that Police recorded 3.7 million offences for the year ending March 2013 which is 38% lower than figures recorded for 2002/3.

The survey indicates that five out of every one hundred adults aged 16 or over experienced a crime against the person in the year ending March 2013, which is 5% of the population. It also reveals that 14 out of every 100 households experienced some type of household crime (14%).

The likelihood of being a victim of crime decreases with age. Nationally, the survey reveals that the age group most likely to be the victim of a personal crime is adults aged 16 to 24 years (12%). This can be compared to those aged over 75 years where only 1% reported they had been a victim of personal crime.

Locally, there were 29,901 victims of crime in Warwickshire for the period April 2012 to March 2013. As crime has fallen, so have the number of victims. There were 34,059 victims of crime in the previous twelve month period of April 2011 to March 2012, which is a reduction of 12%. The chart shows the ages of victims in Warwickshire, however it should be noted that in both periods, 34% of the victims did not have an age recorded against them (a blank field) or it was declared unknown. In 2012/13, 19,863 victims had an age recorded against them, for the victims where an age was recorded, the peak age range for victims was 21 to 25 years (11%) and also 41 to 45 years (11%). By comparison, in the period 2011/12 where there were 22,427 victims with an age recorded against them, the peak age range was 41 to 45 years (10%), alongside age groups 21 to 25 years (10%) and also 36 to 40 years (10%).

There has been a very slight percentage point increase of 1% in the proportion of 21 to 25 year olds and 41 to 45 year olds that have been a victim of crime in the past twelve months.

There has also been a slight shift in the larger age groups which have suffered as victims of crime. The 2012/13 Crime Survey for England and Wales revealed that the age group most likely to be the victim of a personal crime is adults aged 16 to 24 years, however in Warwickshire, the highest number of victims were aged 43 to 51 years (18%) for the period 2012/13. This has shifted from the previous year where 34 to 42 year olds were most likely to be a victim of crime (18%). The age group of 16 to 24 years still reports 18% of the total victims, for both years, but the volumes are slightly less than the age groups highlighted. The reason for this is typically linked to Warwickshire's student population which tend to reside in Warwick District.

# Victims of Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

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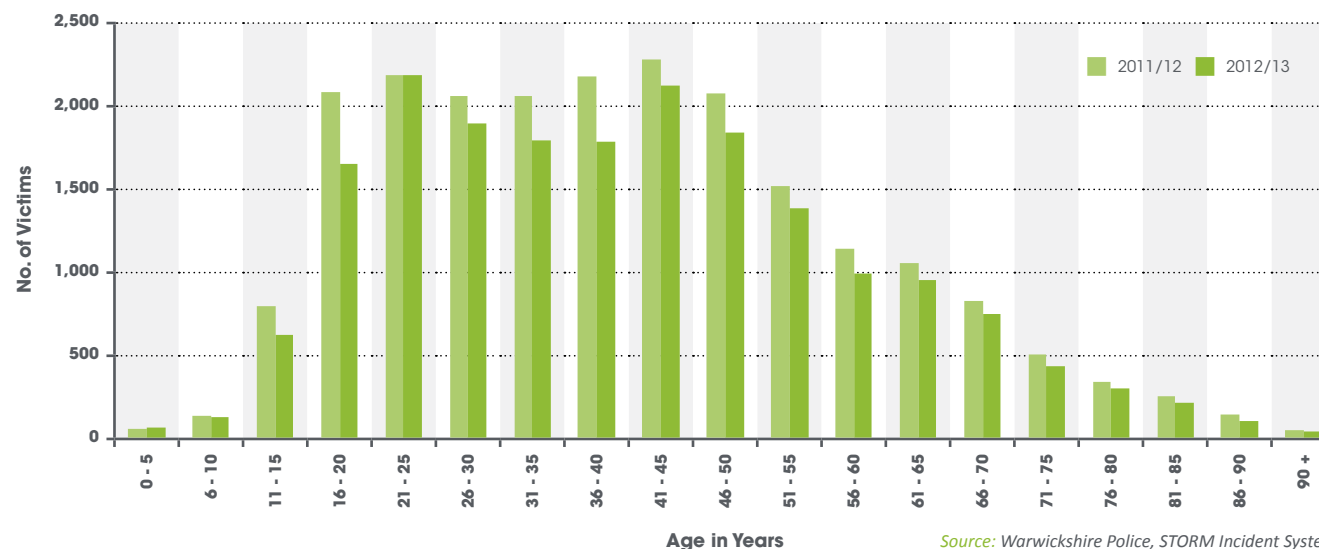
Focusing down at district level, there are some interesting differences. North Warwickshire Borough victims of recorded crime are older than the Warwickshire averages. The highest proportion of victims are aged 41 to 45 years (12%), with an overall peak in the age bracket 36 to 50 years (33%). One third of North Warwickshire Borough victims of crime, where age has been recorded, are in this age group.

Stratford-on-Avon District has a different profile, where young people and older people are both more commonly victims of crime. The peak age for victims in the district is 21 to 25 (11%) but there is a secondary peak at ages 41 to 50 years (20%).

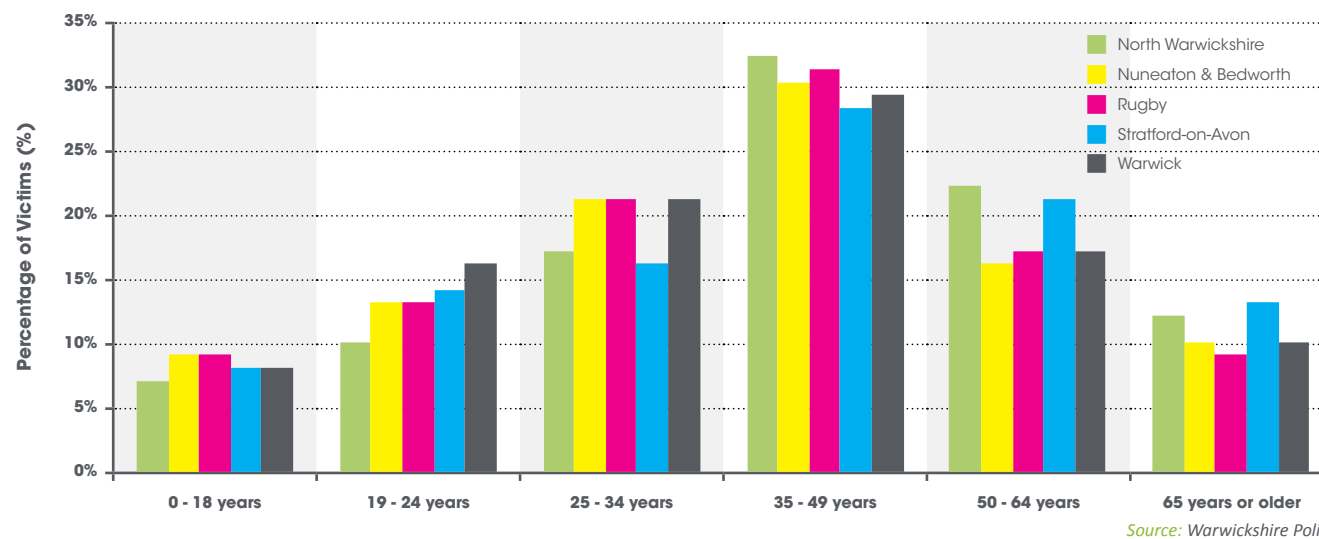
Warwick District's victim profile is different still and is very much linked to the young student population of the towns. The peak ages for victims, where age has been recorded, is 21 to 25 years (13%) with 23%, almost one fifth of the total victims, aged 21 to 30 years.

It is important to note that the analysis has been conducted at lower age brackets, however Figure 5.8 shows the difference between the districts in wider age brackets. The chart shows the difference in the ages of victims, broken down by district, where ages have been provided. The largest broader age group for those likely to be victims of recorded crime across all districts are those aged 35 to 49 years.

**Figure 5.7: Warwickshire Victims of Recorded Crime – Age in Years, 2012/13**



**Figure 5.8: Victims of Recorded Crime – Age in Years, by District, 2012/13**





# Victims of Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

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## Anti-Social Behaviour

Unfortunately there is little data held on victims of anti-social behaviour in Warwickshire. There is an Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy in effect in Warwickshire which aims to improve the quality of life for people by tackling the causes and effects of anti-social behaviour in individuals, families and communities. Several of the principles of the strategy focus directly on victims:

- Employ a victim centred approach when addressing anti-social behaviour.
- Listen to the individuals and community affected by ASB and avoid demonising any sections of the community.
- Target effort on areas and groups that are most affected by the negative consequences of ASB, to ensure work undertaken has the maximum possible impact.

This follows the Government's anti-social behaviour proposals in the paper 'Putting Victims First; More Effective Responses to Anti-Social Behaviour' where it advised that it was committed to

- concentrating on supporting victims, in order to stop such behaviour;
- ensuring that the perpetrators are punished;
- for authorities to take their problems seriously;
- to protect victims from further harm.

This is discussed further in the anti-social behaviour indicator.

## Outlook

Warwickshire, when compared with other counties across the country, is a safe place to live, work and travel and levels of crime are continuing to fall. Operation X is a Warwickshire Police initiative to help reduce crime and protect communities where most harm is caused, recognising that the risk of becoming a victim of crime is not spread evenly across Warwickshire. Three additional teams, the Priority Policing Area (PPA) team, the Acquisitive Crime team, and the Operational Support Unit have been funded by the operation to provide additional resources so that Warwickshire Police can reduce crime further and catch more criminals in higher risk areas.

The Warwickshire Community Safety team, based at Warwickshire County Council, are also focused on reducing crime and disorder and anti-social behaviour through the delivery of projects at a local level. They lead on a range of initiatives to address problems in key areas, for example reducing repeat victims of domestic burglary or delivering advice on how to avoid becoming the victims of particular types of crime. The team work closely with the Police and Warwickshire's Community Safety Partnerships to help prevent and support victims of crime.

In relation to anti-social behaviour, work is underway on the victim centred approach, ECINS, and hopefully community safety partners will be able to put this into action by Autumn 2013. ECINS has been transformed into a multi-agency information sharing system which allows partners to share information on victims and perpetrators on a single system. It is hoped this system will provide better support to victims, in particular repeat victims of anti-social behaviour.

## Further Information

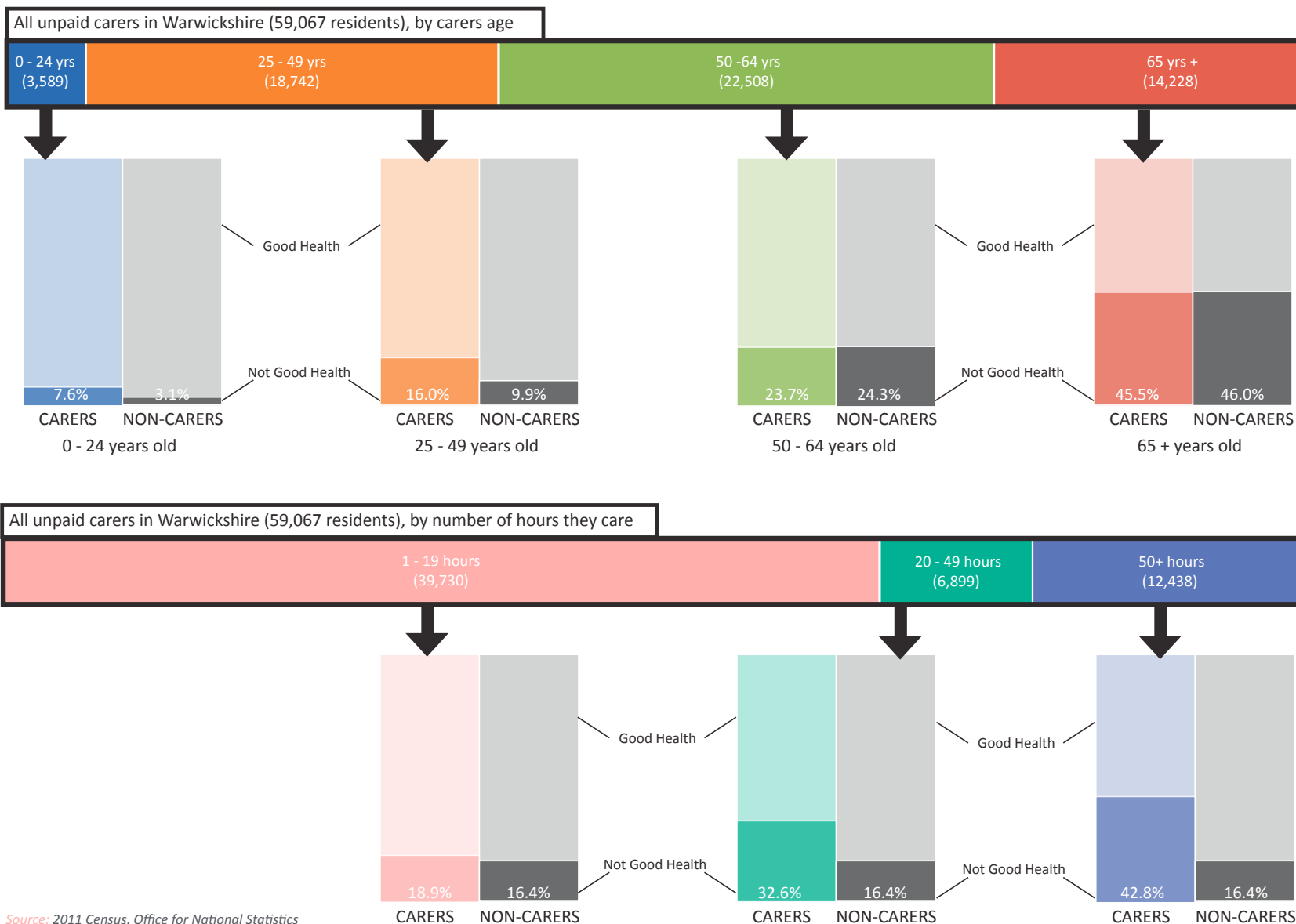
- For more information please contact the Warwickshire Observatory on 01926 418645 or at [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk).
- General community safety advice in Warwickshire can be found here: <http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/crime>.
- Information from Victim Support can be found here: <http://www.victimsupport.org.uk/>
- Further information on Operation X can be found here: <http://www.warwickshire.police.uk/currentIssues/OPs/OperationX>

More information on a range of issues related to Anti-Social Behaviour can be found by clicking on the links below:

- A Guide to Anti-Social Behaviour Tools and Powers, Home Office: <http://bit.ly/16K0BIQ>
- Warwickshire County Council's Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy: <http://bit.ly/11DXIIN>

This graphic shows the health of carers in Warwickshire. The set of bar charts at the top show how health varies by the age of the carer, and the bottom set of bar charts breaks the data down by how many hours they care for. Both charts also compare the results with residents who do not care for anyone.

The results show that younger carers (aged 49 years old and under) are more likely to be in poor health compared with residents of the same age who are non-carers. The results also highlight that carers who care for someone for more than 20 hours a week are also more likely to be in poor health.



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

## Description

The term 'dementia' is used to describe the symptoms that occur when the brain is affected by specific conditions, including Alzheimer's disease, stroke, and many other rarer conditions. Dementia is increasingly becoming one of the most important causes of disability in older people. The overall burden of disease is assessed as a time-based measure that combines years of life lost due to premature mortality and years of life lost due to time lived in states of less than full health. In terms of the burden of disease, dementia contributes 11% of all years lived with disability. This figure is higher than that for stroke, musculoskeletal disorders, heart disease and cancer.

Dementia is a common condition that affects approximately 800,000 people in the UK. The risk of developing dementia increases with age, and the condition usually occurs in people over the age of 65.

"Dementia results in a progressive decline in multiple areas of function, including memory, reasoning, communication skills, and those skills needed to carry out daily activities. Alongside this decline, individuals may develop behavioural and psychological symptoms such as depression, psychosis, aggression and wandering, which complicate care."

(National Dementia Strategy 2010).

## Performance

Estimating the prevalence of dementia is challenging, as it is widely known that the condition is heavily underdiagnosed within the broader population. The Alzheimer's Society estimates that only 44% of people with dementia in the UK have a diagnosis, meaning that many people who are undiagnosed never receive appropriate treatment and care.

Recent research by the Alzheimer's Society has produced some estimates of the overall prevalence of dementia for the United Kingdom as a whole. To calculate the expected prevalence of dementia amongst the general Warwickshire population, the following estimated UK prevalence rates were applied to local population data:

40-64 years: 1 in 1,400 people

65-69 years: 1 in 100 people

70-79 years: 1 in 25 people

80+ years: 1 in 6 people

Source: Alzheimer's Society, 2013

Based on the assumption that these national estimated prevalence rates are also reflective of the Warwickshire population, it can be estimated that approximately 7,000 people may have dementia in Warwickshire. Other modelled figures based on research show that females over the age of 80 have the highest estimated prevalence rate and account for nearly half (50%) of total numbers.

Figure 6.1 shows that in 2011/12, there were 3,169 patients in Warwickshire formally diagnosed with dementia recorded on GP practice registers, which is approximately 46% of all those estimated to be living with dementia (Quality and Outcomes Framework, Health and Social Care Information Centre). Diagnosing dementia is often difficult, particularly in the early stages, but this suggests there may be around 3,800 people amongst the wider population who have dementia but have not yet been clinically diagnosed.

**Figure 6.1: Dementia Prevalence rates applied to GP Practice list population data and aggregated to District & County level**

DISTRICT	NUMBERS OF PEOPLE EXPECTED TO HAVE DEMENTIA <sup>1</sup>	ACTUAL NUMBERS OF PEOPLE WITH DEMENTIA <sup>2</sup>	EXPECTED MINUS ACTUAL	% OF PEOPLE EXPECTED TO HAVE DEMENTIA WHO HAVE BEEN DIAGNOSED
North Warwickshire	742	284	458	38%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	1,384	683	701	49%
Rugby	1,171	596	575	51%
Stratford-on-Avon	1,990	915	1,075	46%
Warwick	1,676	691	985	41%
Warwickshire	6,963	3,169	3,794	46%

Source: Alzheimer's Society, Health & Social Care Information Centre.

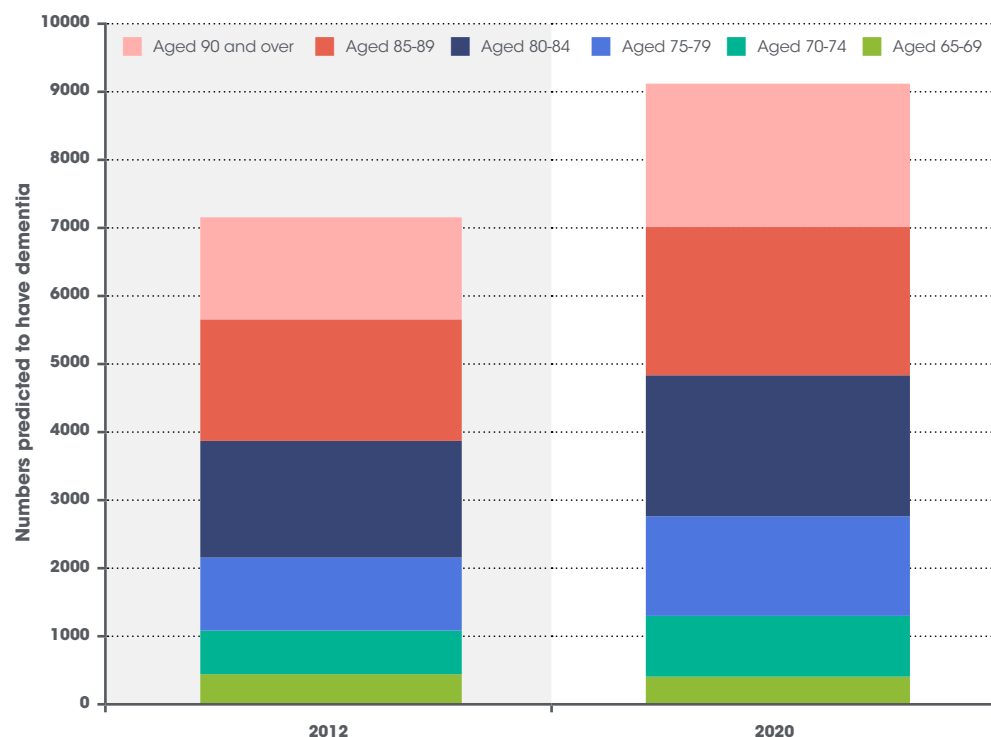
<sup>1</sup> Expected Prevalence calculated using Alzheimer's Society estimated prevalence rates, 2013.

<sup>2</sup> Actual Prevalence calculated using patients diagnosed with dementia on a GP Dementia Register, Source: Quality & Outcomes Data (QOF Data) 2011-2012, Health & Social Care Information Centre.



Dementia diagnosis rates in Warwickshire appear to be lowest in North Warwickshire Borough where only 38% of people anticipated to have dementia have received a formal diagnosis. The diagnosis rate is highest in Rugby Borough at 51% but even here, nearly half of all people expected to have dementia have not been diagnosed. The stacked bar charts in Figure 6.2 show the expected age distribution of people with dementia in Warwickshire in 2012, alongside a projection of what may be expected in 2020. In line with a growing and ageing population, this shows that the total number of people estimated to have dementia in Warwickshire will increase by approximately 28% to just over 9,000 between 2012 and 2020. This equates to just under 2,000 additional people with the condition. However, the level of anticipated increase will not be the same for each of the various age groups. The rate of increase in those suffering from dementia is predicted to be largest in those aged 90 and over, with nearly a 42% increase.

**Figure 6.2: People aged 65 and over in Warwickshire predicted to have dementia, projected to 2020**



Source: Projecting Older People Population Information System (POPPI)

Although all districts are projected to experience increased numbers of those predicted to have dementia between 2012 and 2020, some minor variation is also expected in terms of the rate of increase. It is projected that the rate of increase will be largest in North Warwickshire Borough (+37%) and lowest in Rugby Borough (+24%).

**Figure 6.3: People aged 65 and over predicted to have dementia, projected to 2020, by District**

DISTRICT	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	% CHANGE
North Warwickshire	740	845	860	928	1,010	36.5%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	1,398	1,495	1,626	1,735	1,872	33.9%
Rugby	1,295	1,326	1,407	1,466	1,610	24.3%
Stratford-on-Avon	1,939	2,127	2,216	2,402	2,587	33.4%
Warwick	1,776	1,848	1,960	2,065	2,196	23.6%
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>7,195</b>	<b>7,615</b>	<b>8,072</b>	<b>8,626</b>	<b>9,186</b>	<b>27.7%</b>

Source: Projecting Older People Population Information System (POPPI)

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

N.B. These projected figures were calculated using the following prevalence rates which differ from those used previously:

AGE RANGE	% MALES	% FEMALES
65-69	1.5	1.0
70-74	3.1	2.4
75-79	5.1	6.5
80-85	10.2	13.3
85-89	16.7	22.2
90+	27.9	30.7

Source: Dementia UK: A report into the prevalence and cost of dementia prepared by the Personal Social Services Research Unit (PSSRU) at the London School of Economics and the Institute of Psychiatry at King's College London, for the Alzheimer's Society, 2007.

The prevalence rates have been applied to Office for National Statistics population projections for the 65 and over population to give estimated numbers of people predicted to have dementia to 2020.



## Outlook

On a national scale, dealing with the increasing prevalence of dementia remains a high profile issue. In March 2012, the Prime Minister David Cameron launched 'the dementia challenge' in recognition of the need to tackle what he sees as one of the most important issues society faces as the population ages. The dementia challenge is an ambitious programme of work designed to make a real difference to the lives of people with dementia and their families and carers, building on progress made through the National Dementia Strategy.

Warwickshire's Dementia Strategy, 'Living Well with Dementia' aims to inform people living and working with dementia on how we will be taking forward the National Dementia Strategy locally to enable greater choice and control, as well as ensuring the provision of good quality services. This will include raising awareness and understanding of dementia, increasing diagnosis rates, enhancing access to information, services and support for people after diagnosis, working with a range of agencies and organisations across Warwickshire to become 'dementia friendly' and training staff who work with people with dementia.

In line with the Prime Minister's 'Challenge on Dementia: Annual Report of Progress' (published May 2013), the 'Living Well with Dementia' partnership are working with Clinical Commissioning Groups, general practices and other partners to improve levels of diagnosis. The aim is that, by 2015, two-thirds of people with dementia should have a diagnosis with appropriate post-diagnosis support.

In October 2012, the Coventry and Warwickshire 'Living Well with Dementia' portal was launched. This pioneering online resource brings together in one place essential advice and resources for people with dementia, their carers and staff across health and social care. During Prime Ministers Question Time on 19th December, 2012, the Prime Minister commended the 'Living Well with Dementia' portal and other initiatives in Warwickshire, commenting that "all communities have to come together and make more 'Dementia Friendly' communities and that is where local government can help lead the way by bringing organisations together as they've obviously done in Warwickshire."

## Further Information

- For further information on the statistics in this section, please contact Public Health Warwickshire via [publichealthintelligence@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:publichealthintelligence@warwickshire.gov.uk)
- For more information on the Coventry and Warwickshire 'Living Well with Dementia' portal, please visit <http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/livingwellwithdementia>
- For detailed information on the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of dementia, please visit <http://www.nhs.uk/Conditions/dementia-guide/Pages/about-dementia.aspx>
- The Prime Minister's Dementia Challenge can be viewed here <http://dementiachallenge.dh.gov.uk/>
- Another useful source of information on dementia in general is the Alzheimer's Society website. <http://www.alzheimers.org.uk/>

## Description

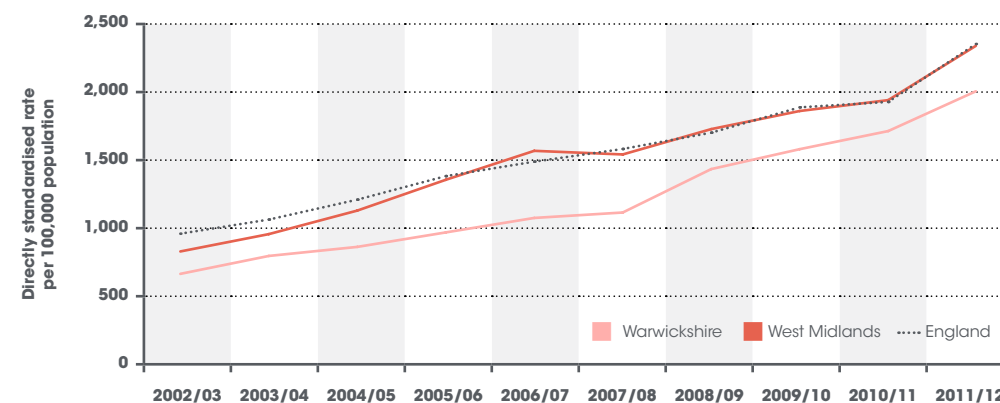
Public health movements have long recognised the often significant consequences of alcohol misuse – crime, violence, domestic breakdown, social problems and all the many morbid and mortal health outcomes. In 2011, the former chief government drugs adviser commented that ‘Alcohol is more harmful than heroin’ when the overall dangers to the individual and society are considered. International evidence shows that, as overall alcohol consumption increases, so does alcohol related-harm. The government paper Public Health Responsibility Deal (2013) estimates costs to the NHS of alcohol misuse of £3.5 billion every year, which equates to £120 for every taxpayer.

## Performance

Alcohol related hospital admissions, where an alcohol-related disease, injury or condition was the primary reason for hospital admission, are commonly used to indicate the level of harm caused by alcohol and the scale of such activity to the NHS. Health and Social Care Information Centre data, for 2011/12, shows that there were 1,220,300 hospital admissions wholly or partially attributable to alcohol in England, an increase of 15% since 2009/10 and 139% in the last decade. This equates to a rate of 2,298 admissions per 100,000 population. Three quarters (75% or 919,200) of these admissions were due to conditions which were categorised as chronic, 8% (94,300) were for conditions categorised as acute and 17% (206,800) were for mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol.

Although the rates of such admissions in Warwickshire (1,975 admissions per 1,000 population) are lower than either the regional (2,285 admissions per 100,000 population) or national rates, there remains cause for concern. In 2002/03, the county rate was 689 admissions per 100,000 population and by 2011/12 the rate had nearly trebled to 1,975 admissions per 100,000 population.

**Figure 6.4: Hospital admissions for alcohol related harm, directly standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2002/03 - 2011/12**



Source: North West Public Health Observatory and ONS

Data collected from the Evolve Secondary Uses Service (SUS) hospital data system in Warwickshire shows that there are 19 wards in the county where the aggregated crude admission rates for alcohol related harm, for 2008/09-2012/13, exceed 20 admissions per 1,000 population. Ten of these wards are in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough. The highest rate is 26.5 admissions per 1,000 population in Wem Brook ward in Nuneaton. Aggregated crude admission rates for the five year period do vary considerably across the county, 11 wards have admissions rates of below 10 per 1,000 population with Stoneleigh ward in Warwick District the lowest at 4.1 admissions per 1,000 population.



**CLICK ON THE INTERACTIVE MAP**  
to view local data on hospital admissions for alcohol related harm



### Accident and Emergency Department (A&E) Presentations

A&E departments in Warwickshire record information on the presenting complaint of patients. Information on the number of people who presented with a complaint of 'poisoning' (including alcohol, but also illicit, over the counter and prescription drugs and household substances such as bleach) is available for 2011/12. The number of adult presentations was as follows:

- George Eliot Hospital, Nuneaton – 901
- Warwick Hospital – 530
- University Hospitals Coventry and Warwickshire (Rugby site) – 295

Presentations with a complaint of poisoning have remained fairly consistent at George Eliot and Warwick Hospitals (up slightly from 895 and 508 respectively in 2010/11). However, the number of presentations to University Hospitals Coventry and Warwickshire (Rugby site) has almost doubled from 154 in 2010/11 to 295 in 2011/12.

### Outlook

The national drugs strategy was launched in December 2010 and set out a fundamentally different approach to preventing drug use and supporting recovery from drug and alcohol dependence. A new national alcohol strategy was published in March 2012. This strategy sets out the Government's ambition to tackle the problems caused by binge drinking and radically reshape our approach to alcohol.

Following a significant re-commissioning exercise in 2011, partners in Warwickshire are now well placed to implement the recovery agenda locally. All community drug and alcohol treatment services for adults across Coventry and Warwickshire are now provided by The Recovery Partnership, a consortium of two national substance misuse charities – Addaction and Cranstoun. This was followed up in January 2013, with the publication of the Warwickshire Drug and Alcohol Treatment Needs Assessment.

In recent years there have been a number of initiatives that have been developed locally with the assistance of the Warwickshire Drug and Alcohol Action Team to tackle alcohol and drug misuse.

- More effective community and residential detoxification
- Hospital liaison and frequent attendee programs
- Supporting Your Town Your Choice events with information about alcohol and street drinking initiatives
- Producing and distributing a variety of materials to help contribute towards awareness raising campaigns

It is hoped that this work can continue, as trends over the last decade suggest that rates of alcohol related hospital admissions are increasing year on year. These are also reflected in premature death rates, particularly relating to liver disease, released by Public Health England via their **Longer Lives** website that have been described by the Director of Public Health as a 'wake-up call for Warwickshire'.

### Further Information

- For further information on the statistics in this section contact the Public Health Warwickshire Intelligence Team via [publichealthintelligence@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:publichealthintelligence@warwickshire.gov.uk) or visit the Drug and Alcohol Action Team website at [www.warwickshire.gov.uk/daat](http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/daat)
- More information on drugs and alcohol in Warwickshire can be found on the Warwickshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment website: <http://bit.ly/1br9xi1>
- The Recovery Partnership Coventry and Warwickshire – a recovery focused treatment service for residents with a drug or alcohol problem: <http://cw-recovery.org.uk/>



## Description

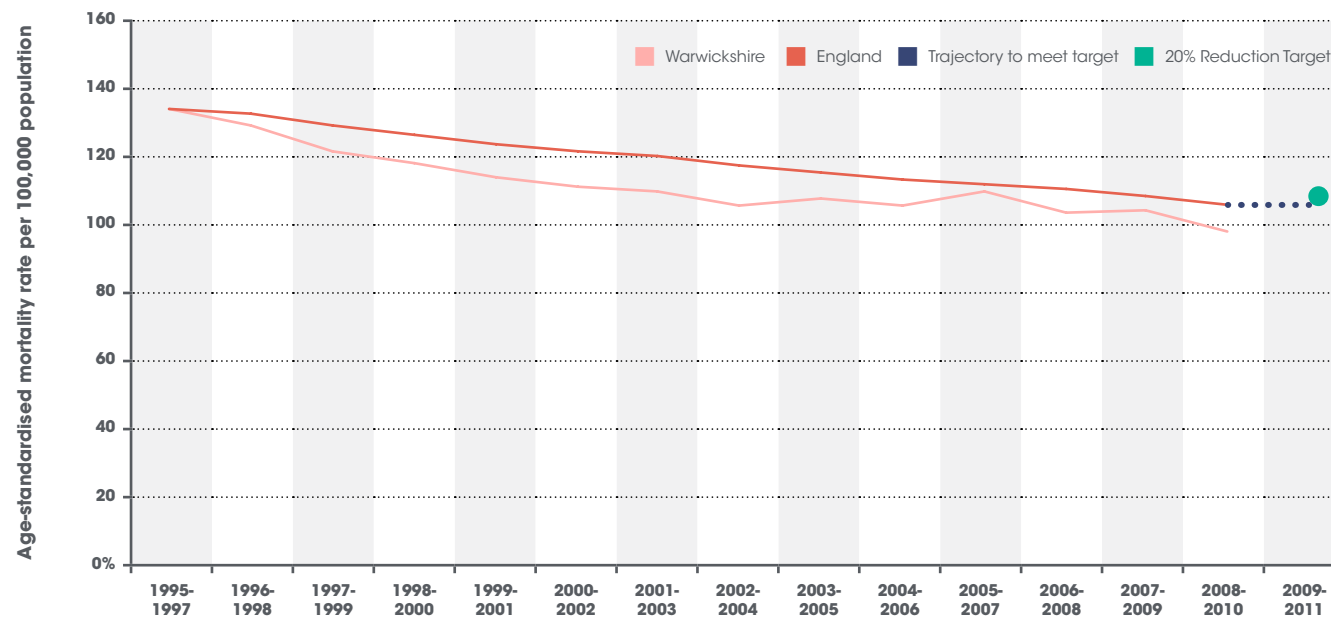
Cancer is a major cause of ill health and death. There are many different types of cancers and they can occur in various parts of the body. Currently, it is estimated that more than one in three people will develop cancer at some point in their life time, and one in four will die from it. However, a recent study by Macmillan indicated that by 2020, nearly 50% of the population will get some form of cancer. However, the report also highlighted that the proportion of people who get cancer but do not die from it is also increasing.

The population of Warwickshire is ageing at a faster rate than the national average and this has implications for cancer, as incidence of the disease tends to increase with age. This means that despite cancer incidence rates remaining stable, the actual number of cases is expected to rise, which will put significant strain on health services.

## Performance

Using 1995-97 as the baseline time period, the NHS set national targets to reduce rates of cancer mortality in those aged under 75 by 20% by 2008-10. As Figure 6.5 highlights, both England and Warwickshire achieved this reduction in 2008-10. Furthermore, rates of mortality from cancer in Warwickshire were significantly lower than the England average (110.1 cases per 100, 000 of the population) with 101.6 cases per 100,000 of the population. At a district level some variation can be seen; North Warwickshire Borough, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and Rugby Borough's rates were not significantly different to the England average, whereas Stratford-on-Avon District and Warwick District's rates were significantly lower, highlighting health inequalities between the north and south of the county.

Figure 6.5: Trends in age standardised cancer mortality rates in those aged under 75



Source: Cancer mortality trends, South West Public Health Observatory (SWPHO) from ONS data, 2011

Despite decreasing cancer mortality rates, incidences are increasing. This shows that there are increasing numbers of people surviving cancer within the population, which is due to improvements in detection and health care. However, the current national cancer strategy notes that 'cancer outcomes in England remain poor when compared with the best outcomes in Europe'.

The chance of cure is often higher when cancers are detected at an early stage, and later diagnosis is considered to be a major explanation for poorer survival rates in England in comparison with some other European countries. Figure 6.6 shows the uptake figures of cancer screening programmes. Uptake of cancer screening programmes in Warwickshire is generally better than the England average. However, coverage of cervical screening has tended to decline in recent years, both nationally and locally, and coverage in Warwickshire is below the national target of 80%.

**Figure 6.6: Uptake figures of cancer screening programmes, 2011-12**

	WARWICKSHIRE	ENGLAND
NHS Cervical Screening Programme: 5 year coverage in women aged 25-64	79.7%	78.6%
NHS Breast Screening Programme: coverage of women aged 53-70	79.1%	77.0%

Source: Cervical screening programme and breast screening programme, The Information Centre for Health and Social care, 2012  
(<http://tinyurl.com/pjcpy4a> and <http://tinyurl.com/oeaas28>)



**CLICK ON THE INTERACTIVE MAP**  
to view the data for Warwickshire in more detail

## Outlook

Over the coming years, we can expect cases of cancer to increase because of the increasing age of the population as well as improved survival rates.

Three NHS cancer screening programmes continue to operate in the county (cervical screening, breast screening and bowel cancer screening). These are targeted at specific age groups and aim to try and detect abnormalities before symptoms develop. In addition to the population screening programmes, people who are known to be at a high risk of developing certain types of cancer may be offered the chance to have regular tests or check-ups.

It is estimated that up to half of all cancers could be prevented by changes in lifestyle behaviours. Smoking remains the single most important lifestyle change to reduce the risk of cancer. As well as this, other lifestyle factors which are associated with increased risk of developing specific cancers include obesity, lack of physical activity, poor diet and alcohol consumption. NHS Health checks, which are offered to people between the ages of 40-74 years every five years, monitor healthy lifestyle indicators such as blood pressure, cholesterol, blood sugar and kidney function. Through these health checks, lifestyle choices may be changed for the better which may have implications for lowering cancer risk. Public Health Warwickshire currently carry out health checks in North Warwickshire Borough and Rugby Borough, and propose to roll them out across the south of the county over the coming years.

## Further Information

- For further information on the statistics in this section contact Public Health Warwickshire's Intelligence team via [publichealthintelligence@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:publichealthintelligence@warwickshire.gov.uk)
- More information about cancer screening in Warwickshire can be obtained via [www.warwickshire.gov.uk/immunisation](http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/immunisation)
- Additional cancer information tools can be found on the National Cancer Intelligence Network website: [www.ncin.org.uk/cancer\\_information\\_tools](http://www.ncin.org.uk/cancer_information_tools)
- The Department of Health's national strategy for cancer is available here: [Improving Outcomes: a strategy for cancer](#)
- More information on cancer screening can be found here: <http://www.cancerscreening.nhs.uk/>
- For easy to understand patient information, please see: <http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/cancer-help/>
- The Macmillan report on cancer survival can be found here: <http://bit.ly/141Z52d>

## Description

Tackling tobacco is one of the most important things we can do to improve the health of people in Warwickshire as it is the number one preventable cause of premature death and disease in the county. One in two regular smokers are killed by tobacco - half dying before the age of 70, losing an average of 21 years of life. Preventing people from starting smoking is key to reducing the health harms and inequalities associated with tobacco use.

Smoking causes over 50 different diseases and conditions including cancer, heart disease and respiratory disease. Stopping smoking can reduce the incidence and severity of these conditions and lead to considerable health benefits for smokers and those around them. Additionally, the need for medication is reduced leading to cost savings.

*NICE Guidance Tobacco – harm reduction: published June 2013.*

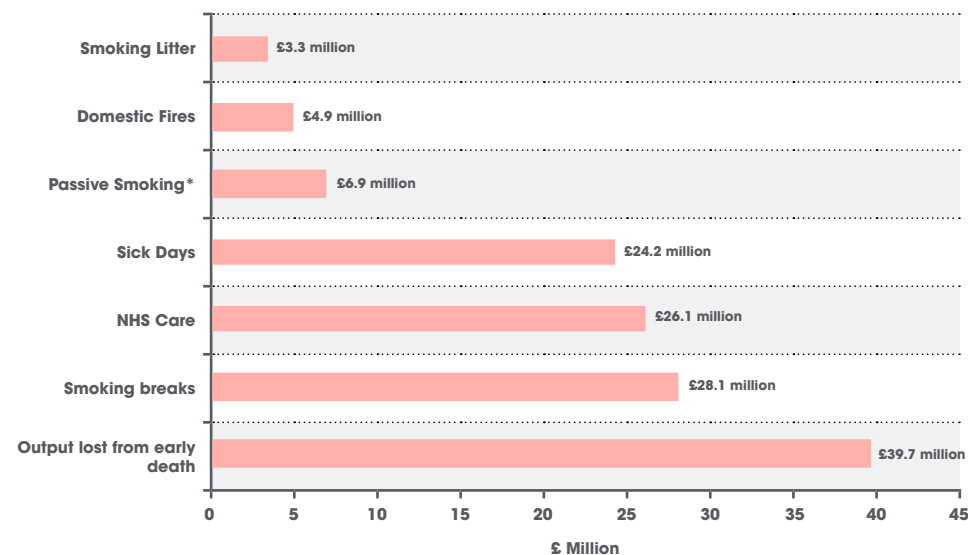
## Performance

In Warwickshire, the proportion of adults smoking in 2010/11 was not significantly different from the England average of 20.7%, at 19.3%. Since 2009/10, the proportion of adults smoking in Warwickshire has increased by 0.8 percentage points. Although at a district level there is some degree of variation, there is still no significant difference to the national average with the exception of Warwick District where the proportion of adults smoking is considerably lower than the county and national equivalents with 15.5% of adults aged 18 and over smoking (Department of Health – Health Profiles 2012).

It is recognised that the prevalence of smoking varies markedly between socio-economic groups, and differences in smoking are an important factor when considering inequalities in health. People in deprived circumstances are more likely to take up smoking, to start younger, to smoke more heavily and to be less likely to quit smoking, each of which increases the risk of smoking-related disease. The local Tobacco Control Profiles provide estimates of smoking prevalence for adults in routine and manual occupation groups, and this illustrates a higher prevalence in these groups nationally and locally.

It is estimated that the direct and indirect costs of smoking in England in 2012 were approximately £13.8 billion. For Warwickshire this equates to costs of £133.2 million. Within this figure, passive smoking (also known as secondhand smoking) was estimated to cost Warwickshire £6.9 million, as shown in Figure 6.7.

Figure 6.7: Estimated cost of smoking in Warwickshire, 2012



*\*Passive smoking: lost productivity from early death (not including NHS costs and absenteeism). Source: The cost of tobacco toolkit, ASH 2012 (<http://ash.org.uk/localtoolkit/R5-WM.html>)*

# Smoking



As well as the monetary cost, breathing in secondhand smoke increases the risk of lung cancer by 24% and heart disease by 25% (Smokefree NHS). Children who grow up in a smoking household are much more likely to suffer from asthma, middle ear infections, coughs, colds and wheezes. In Warwickshire 3,000 children visited their GP last year as a result of second hand smoke (Tobacco Control Partnership).

Smoking attributable mortality in Warwickshire is significantly better than the national and regional averages. Between the years 2008-2010, the directly standardised rate of smoking attributable mortality in Warwickshire was 177.8 per 100,000, compared with 208.8 per 100,000 in the West Midlands and a similar figure of 210.6 per 100,000 for England (Local Tobacco Control Profiles for England).

Similar to this and for the same period, lung cancer mortality rates in Warwickshire were also lower than the regional and national averages, although there was variation at district level, as shown in Figure 6.8.

**Figure 6.8: Male and female lung cancer mortality rates per 100,000 population, 2008-10**



Source: Cancer mortality trends, South Warwickshire Public Health Observatory from ONS data, 2011

Lung cancer is one of the main causes of smoking attributable mortality and 86% of deaths from lung cancer are caused by smoking (Ash, 2012). A study published in the British Journal of Cancer in August 2012 predicts that, if smoking rates stay the same as they currently are lung cancer cases in the UK will double from 65,000 in 2010 to 137,000 in 2040. Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death among women in the UK, killing more women each year than breast cancer.

It is not just cigarette smoke which increases the risk of cancer, alternative tobacco products such as Shisha and e-cigarettes, both of which have been growing in popularity recently in the UK, contain carcinogens and other cancer causing chemicals. A study by the World Health Organisation (WHO) suggested that during one shisha session, lasting between 20-80 minutes, a person can inhale the same amount of smoke as a cigarette smoker consuming 100 cigarettes or more. The use of e-cigarettes is increasing rapidly. They have the potential to provide a safer alternative to cigarettes for those who do not wish to stop smoking and may also provide an additional aid to quitting. The Government has announced these will be regulated by the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) in 2016.



**CLICK ON THE INTERACTIVE MAP**  
to view data for Warwickshire in more detail



## Outlook

Smoke Free Warwickshire is a multi-agency partnership committed to providing smoke free air, helping smokers to stop and promoting a tobacco free society.

The Smokefree Warwickshire Partnership supports the three national ambitions identified in the Tobacco Control Plan for England:

- Reduce adult (aged 18 or over) smoking prevalence in England to 18.5 percent or less by the end of 2015, meaning around 210,000 fewer smokers a year.
- Reduce rates of regular smoking among 15 year olds in England to 12 percent or less by the end of 2015.
- Reduce rates of smoking throughout pregnancy to 11 per cent or less by the end of 2015 (measured at time of giving birth).

Smokefree Warwickshire is working with partners on the following initiatives:

- Helping tobacco users to quit -The County Council commissions Warwickshire Stop Smoking Service which is provided by George Eliot Hospital. Smokers are up to four times more likely to quit smoking successfully with support from the Stop Smoking Service (West R, 2010. Smoking Toolkit Study. London: University College London) and during 2012/13 the service helped 3,386 people stay quit at four weeks. The service trains, monitors and supports stop smoking advisors in general practices, pharmacies and other appropriate healthcare settings throughout the County.
- Participation in CLear – an initiative to maintain high standards and devise effective evidence-based practice in local action to cut the use of tobacco.

- Reducing Exposure to Secondhand Tobacco Smoke in Homes and Cars - 80% of secondhand smoke is invisible, odourless and contains harmful cancer-causing poisons. Almost 3,000 children in Warwickshire visit their doctor each year suffering from the serious effects of breathing in secondhand smoke. In babies and young children exposure to secondhand smoke increases the risk of sudden infant death syndrome, acute respiratory infection, ear infections, meningitis and asthma (Royal College of Physicians (2010) Passive Smoking and Children Royal College of Physicians, London).
- Effective communications for tobacco control - Press releases are regularly issued on issues relating to tobacco which frequently result in radio interviews and coverage in the press. The Smokefree Warwickshire Partnership and the Stop Smoking Service contribute to national campaigns each year, for example, No Smoking Day and Stoptober.
- Reducing the number of young people who start to smoke - Smokefree Warwickshire works with partner organisations to train and support people who work with young people to raise the issue of smoking with young people.
- Illegal and Illicit Tobacco - Work in partnership with Trading Standards and Environmental Health colleagues on initiatives to raise awareness and educate the public on illegal and illicit tobacco, dangers of shisha etc.

## Further Information

- For further information on the statistics in this section contact Public Health Warwickshire's intelligence team via [publichealthintelligence@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:publichealthintelligence@warwickshire.gov.uk)
- More information about smoking and tobacco control in Warwickshire can be obtained via [www.smokefreewarwickshire.org](http://www.smokefreewarwickshire.org) or by contacting the Tobacco Control Coordinator on 01926 413741
- Local Tobacco Control Profiles for England are available from: <http://www.tobaccoprofiles.info/tobacco-control>
- The National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) **Taboo: harm reduction approaches to smoking** public health guidance was published out in June 2013.

# Teenage Conceptions

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## Introduction

Teenage pregnancy has been a focus for national policymakers since the mid-1990s. Following a sharp decline at the start of the 1990s nationally, the teenage pregnancy rate and number gradually increased from 1995 onwards. In 1999, following the increased focus on the issue, the Department of Health launched the Teenage Pregnancy Strategy, with the aim of reducing teenage conceptions in England and Wales by 50% by 2010.

In Warwickshire, the Respect Yourself Campaign (RYC) is a long-term campaign, committed to giving young people the power to confidently make positive, informed decisions about their relationships and sexual health by building their knowledge and self-esteem. RYC evolved as a response to Warwickshire's local responsibility to reduce teenage pregnancies and improve the sexual health and well-being of young people following on from both the National Strategy for Sexual Health and HIV and the Teenage Pregnancy Strategy.

It is acknowledged that teenage pregnancy is associated with deprivation, as both a cause and effect. In Warwickshire, as is the case nationally, teenage pregnancy is positively correlated with the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score. Therefore, teenage parenthood is recognised to have links with issues such as lack of continuation in education, poverty, social isolation and unemployment. Furthermore, educational attainment is reported to be lower and economic inactivity higher in children born to teenage mothers. Children of teenage mothers are also found to be more likely to become teenage parents themselves, thus potentially proliferating many of these issues for future generations.

It is widely understood that teenage conception and early motherhood can be associated with poor physical and mental health, for both mother and child. Children born to

teenage mothers are more likely to suffer negative outcomes throughout childhood and later life than children born to mothers who delayed pregnancy beyond their teenage years. Problems for teenage mothers include increased risk of mental health issues following pregnancy, and poor birth outcomes such as low birth weight babies and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

## Performance

### Conceptions

Information about under-18 conceptions is produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and is a combination of information from registrations of births and notifications of legal abortions. At a local level, rates are produced per 1,000 of the female population aged 15 to 17 years and presented as three year aggregates to overcome fluctuations in the numbers year on year.

Warwickshire's teenage pregnancy rate has remained below the national average, although there are pockets within the county with higher than average rates. The Department of Health estimates that 75% of teenage pregnancies are unplanned; in Warwickshire, approximately 50% of such conceptions are terminated, indicating that half of teenage pregnancies in the county are unplanned or unwanted.

In 2009-2011, there were 987 under-18 conceptions in Warwickshire, a rate of 34.0 conceptions per 1,000 girls aged 15-17. This is a 6% decline on the figures for the previous 2008-2010 period when the rate was 36.0 conceptions per 1,000 and the total number of conceptions was 1,052. There has also been a 14.2% reduction on the 1998-2000 baseline rate of 42.0 conceptions per 1,000 girls aged 15-17. During the 2009-2011 period, the conception rate for Warwickshire was the same as the rate for England of 34.0 conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15-17.

Although Warwickshire has missed the 50% target set in the 1999 strategy, progress has been made in reducing numbers of teenage conceptions. There were slight reductions in each of the districts in the under-18 conception rate over the two periods, with the exception of Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough which remained the same. However, variations persist across the county, as shown in Figure 6.9.

**Figure 6.9: Under 18 conception rates in 2008-2010 and 2009-2011 and percentage change between 2008-2010 to 2009-2011.**

	2008-2010 CONCEPTION RATE	2009-2011 CONCEPTION RATE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN RATE 2008-2010 TO 2009-2011
North Warwickshire	47.0	42.3	-10.0%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	48.8	48.8	0.0%
Rugby	30.8	28.1	-8.8%
Stratford-on- Avon	23.7	24.3	+2.5%
Warwick	32.6	28.5	-12.6%

Source: Office for National Statistics

# Teenage Conceptions

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## Abortion

In 2009-2010, the rate of teenage conceptions leading to abortion was 18.0 abortions per 1,000 girls aged 15-17, which is a decline on the previous period's rate of 19.3. Whilst this is in line with the national decline in the rate of teenage conceptions leading to abortion, the Warwickshire rate is higher than England equivalent (16.9 abortions per 1,000 girls aged 15-17). Variation in the proportion of conceptions leading to abortion persists within Warwickshire, as shown in Figure 6.10.

**Figure 6.10: Under 18 abortion rates in 2008-2010 and 2009-2011 in Warwickshire and percentage change between 2008-2010 to 2009-2011 and 1998-2000 baseline to 2009-2011.**

	2008-2010 ABORTION RATE	2009-2011 ABORTION RATE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN RATE 2008-2010 TO 2009-2011
North Warwickshire	29.0	25.1	-13.4%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	46.8	46.2	-0.6%
Rugby	15.7	14.4	-8.2%
Stratford-on-Avon	13.5	13.6	+0.7%
Warwick	18.9	16.8	-11.1%

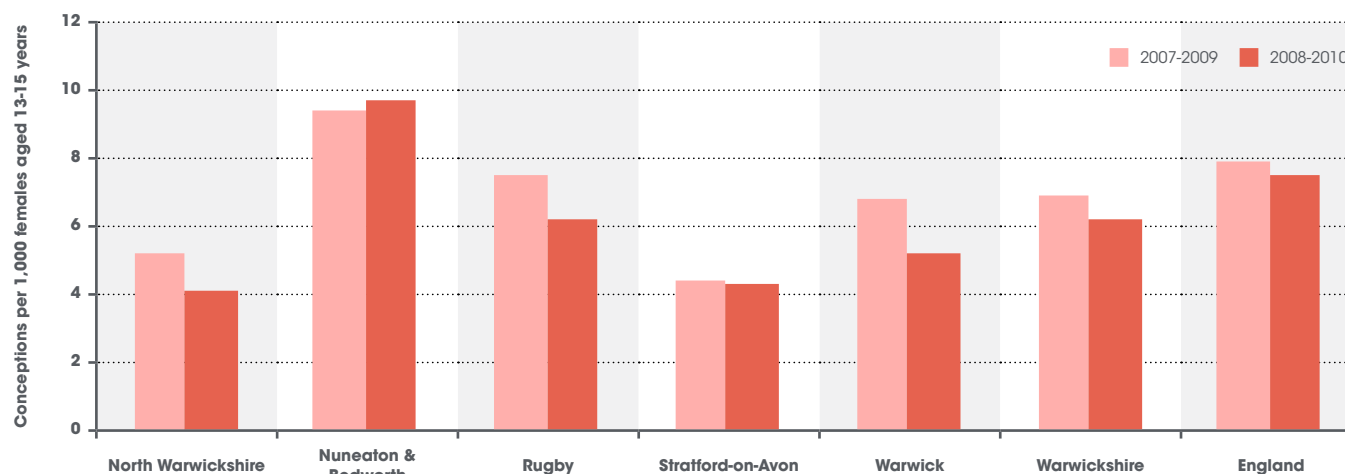
Source: Office for National Statistics

An explanation for the general decline in conceptions leading to abortion could be improved access to and uptake of sexual health services including long acting reversible contraception (LARC) and emergency hormonal contraception (EHC) medication. In 2011, the rate of under-16 conceptions in England was 6.1 conceptions per 1,000 girls aged 13-15. Of these, three in five (60%) were terminated by abortion. The under-14 conception rate for England was 1.0 conceptions per 1,000 girls aged 13, of which 63% were terminated by abortion.

The latest comparable under-16 conception data release for England and Warwickshire contains aggregated figures for 2007-2009 and 2008-2010. The figures show that the under-16 conception rate for England fell slightly from 7.9 conceptions per 1,000 of the female population aged 13-15 to 7.5 over the aggregated periods. A small change was also seen in the percentage of conceptions leading to abortion, which increased from 61.4% to 61.6%.

The under-16 conception rate for Warwickshire was lower than the national rate, at 6.9 conceptions per 1,000 of the female population aged 13-15 in 2007-2009, again decreasing to 6.2 in 2008-2010. However, variation persists within the county, as shown in Figure 6.11.

**Figure 6.11: Under 16 conception rates, 2007-2009, 2008-2010**



Source: Office for National Statistics



**CLICK ON THE INTERACTIVE MAP**  
to view the data for Warwickshire in more detail



# Teenage Conceptions

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## Outlook

Whilst the National Teenage Pregnancy Strategy targets for 2010 have not been met in Warwickshire, progress has been made towards lowering rates of under-18 and under-16 conceptions in the county. Under-18 conception figures for 2011 show a significant reduction from 2010.

The RYC team influence all organisations that work with children, young people and families to engage with the campaign, work innovatively, use an evidence base and communicate consistent, key messages to give young people the power to confidently make positive informed decisions about their relationships and sexual health by building their knowledge and self-esteem. The RYC do the following, in order to influence teenage conception outcomes in Warwickshire:

- Commission projects using comprehensive needs analysis applying local and national data, research, guidance, evaluations and consultations that will make a difference to the lives of young people in Warwickshire;
- Offer information, support, resources and advice to all organisations working with children, young people and families relating to relationships and sexual health , as well as for individual cases, services or local areas;
- Coordinate and develop countywide sexual health training for clinical and non-clinical professionals;
- Provide up to date statistics, needs analysis and mapping of current impact, interventions and service provision;
- Hold a robust evidence base of commissioned project work including consultations and research with young people .

## Further Information

For further information on the statistics in this section contact Warwickshire's Public Health Intelligence Team via [publichealthintelligence@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:publichealthintelligence@warwickshire.gov.uk)

- Teenage Pregnancy Strategy – Beyond 2010: <http://bit.ly/PUQwDU>
- Warwickshire Respect Yourself: <http://bit.ly/196IBdD>
- Teenage Pregnancy Next Steps – Every Child Matters: <http://bit.ly/13N4hce>



## Description

The World Health Organisation (WHO) regards childhood obesity as one of the most serious global public health challenges for the 21st century. Being overweight or obese can increase the risk of developing a range of other future health problems such as coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes, some forms of cancer and the risk of stroke, all of which can reduce life expectancy. Obese children and adolescents are at an increased risk of developing such health problems, and are more likely to become obese adults. The consequences of childhood obesity are not only limited to the direct impact on health; they can also have adverse social effects through discrimination and bullying.

Being overweight or obese develops as a result of an accumulation of excess body fat which occurs when “energy in” through food and drink consumption is greater than “energy out” which occurs through physical activity and the body’s metabolism. Obesity does not just happen overnight – it develops gradually from poor diet and lifestyle choices. For example, unhealthy food choices could include:

- eating processed or fast food high in fat
- not eating fruit, vegetables and unrefined carbohydrates, such as wholemeal bread and brown rice
- eating larger portions than you need
- comfort eating – if you feel depressed or have low self-esteem, you may comfort eat to make yourself feel better.

Unhealthy eating habits tend to run in families, as you can learn bad eating habits from your parents. Childhood obesity can be a strong indicator of weight-related health problems in later life, showing that learned unhealthy lifestyle choices continue into adulthood.

Defining children as overweight or obese is a complex process, given that their height and weight change at the same time. An individual's BMI is calculated by dividing their weight (expressed in kilograms) by the square of their height (expressed in metres). The method of assigning a BMI classification is different for children and adults.

## Performance

Established in 2005/6, the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) for England records height and weight measurements of children in Reception (typically aged 4–5 years) and Year 6 (aged 10–11 years) and enables detailed analysis of prevalence and trends in child overweight and obesity levels. The data is key to improving the understanding of children who are overweight and obese. It is used at a national level to inform policy and locally to inform the planning and commissioning of services. Within Warwickshire, the NCMP also provides an opportunity to raise public awareness of child obesity and assist families in making healthy lifestyle changes.

The latest national figures, for 2011/12, show that 19.2% of children in England in Year 6 were obese and a further 14.7% were overweight. Of children in Reception (aged 4-5), 9.5% were obese and another 13.1% were overweight. This means that nationally, almost a third of 10-11 year olds and over a fifth of 4-5 year olds were overweight or obese.

In recognition of the effect of natural year-on-year variation, confidence intervals are included around the percentages in the tables and should be considered when interpreting results. A confidence interval gives an indication of the sampling error around the estimate calculated and takes into consideration the sample sizes and the degree of variation in the data.

The NCMP measures the height and weight of around 11,000 school children in Warwickshire every year, providing a detailed picture of the prevalence of childhood obesity. According to the latest data, 7.7% of Reception age and 17.4% of Year 6 children in Warwickshire are classed as being obese. Both these figures are statistically significantly lower than both the West Midlands region and England equivalent figures, i.e. the 95% confidence intervals for the Warwickshire data do not overlap with those for either the region or for England.

In 2011/12, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough had the highest proportion of obese children in Warwickshire both in Reception (10.4%) and Year 6 (19.9%). However, neither of these figures was statistically different to the regional and national proportions. In contrast, the proportions of obese children in Rugby Borough and Stratford-on-Avon District are statistically significantly lower than the regional and national figures for both Reception and Year 6.

The prevalence of childhood obesity increases with age as larger proportions of Year 6 children are classed as being overweight and obese than Reception age children. At a national and regional level, the proportion of obese children approximately doubles between Reception and Year 6. In 2011/12, in Warwickshire, the equivalent proportions increased by a greater extent, from 7.7% in Reception to 17.4% in Year 6.

# Childhood Obesity

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**Figure 6.12:** Prevalence of overweight and obese children, 2011-2012

	OVERWEIGHT				OBESE				NUMBER OF PUPILS	
	RECEPTION		YEAR 6		RECEPTION		YEAR 6			
	PREVALENCE	95% CI ±	PREVALENCE	95% CI ±	PREVALENCE	95% CI ±	PREVALENCE	95% CI ±	RECEPTION	YEAR 6
North Warwickshire	12.0%	2.5%	15.6%	2.7%	8.1%	2.1%	18.7%	2.9%	651	705
Nuneaton & Bedworth	12.2%	1.7%	14.7%	2.0%	10.4%	1.6%	19.9%	2.2%	1,479	1,262
Rugby	10.7%	1.8%	13.9%	2.1%	5.7%	1.3%	16.5%	2.3%	1,152	1,030
Stratford-on-Avon	13.4%	1.9%	14.4%	2.1%	5.5%	1.3%	14.3%	2.1%	1,222	1,094
Warwick	12.5%	1.8%	12.9%	2.0%	8.0%	1.4%	17.6%	2.3%	1,349	1,093
Warwickshire	12.2%	0.8%	14.2%	1.0%	7.7%	0.7%	17.4%	1.0%	5,853	5,184
West Midlands	13.0%	0.3%	15.0%	0.3%	10.5%	0.2%	21.2%	0.3%	62,582	55,509
England	13.1%	0.1%	14.7%	0.1%	9.5%	0.1%	19.2%	0.1%	565,662	491,118

Source: The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyle Statistics / Department of Health Obesity Team NCMP Dataset. Copyright © 2012. The Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyle Statistics. All Rights Reserved.

■ Statistically significantly lower than the England figure
 □ Not statistically different to the England figure
 ■ Statistically significantly higher than the England figure

# Childhood Obesity

Most wards in Warwickshire do not have significantly different levels of obesity prevalence among Year 6 children compared to the overall district prevalence even when three years of data are combined. However, Figure 6.13 details those wards in the county which have statistically higher or lower prevalence than the Warwickshire average. Of the eight wards with significantly higher prevalence rates, three are in North Warwickshire Borough with three in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough. Polesworth East ward is estimated to have the highest prevalence of obesity for Year 6 aged children in the county with 26.7%. However, according to the confidence intervals, this could be as low as 19.5% or as high as 35.4%. There are only three wards with significantly lower rates, one each in Warwick District, Rugby Borough and Stratford-on-Avon District.

**Figure 6.13: Prevalence of obese Year 6 age children by ward, 2009-2010 - 2011-2012**

WARD NAME	DISTRICT	% OBESE	LOWER 95% CONFIDENCE LIMIT	UPPER 95% CONFIDENCE LIMIT
Polesworth East	North Warwickshire	26.7%	19.5%	35.4%
Water Orton	North Warwickshire	26.5%	18.8%	36.0%
Hurley & Wood End	North Warwickshire	25.2%	18.5%	33.4%
Shipston	Stratford-on-Avon	24.8%	17.6%	33.6%
Abbey	Nuneaton & Bedworth	24.1%	19.1%	30.0%
Slough	Nuneaton & Bedworth	24.1%	18.9%	30.2%
Brunswick	Warwick	23.3%	17.8%	29.8%
Kingswood	Nuneaton & Bedworth	22.7%	18.0%	28.3%
Warwick South	Warwick	11.7%	8.3%	16.2%
Avon & Swift	Rugby	10.1%	6.2%	16.0%
Harbury	Stratford-on-Avon	8.5%	4.7%	15.0%
Warwickshire	-	16.9%	16.3%	17.5%

- Statistically significantly lower than the Warwickshire figure
- Not statistically different to the Warwickshire figure
- Statistically significantly higher than the Warwickshire figure

Source: National Child  
Measurement Programme

## Outlook

In terms of the policy context surrounding obesity, the Government has made its intention clear that it wants to see the rising rates reversed. The Government's national obesity strategy, *'Healthy Lives, Healthy People: A call to action on obesity in England'*, which was published in October 2011, set a new target for a downward trend in excess weight for children and adults by 2020. In Warwickshire, whilst levels of childhood obesity have stabilised and stopped increasing since the start of the NCMP, they still remain a concern and we are yet to see a statistically significant decline in rates.

In April 2013, under the terms of the Health and Social Care Act 2012, upper tier and unitary authorities became responsible for improving the health of their population, when public health teams were transferred from primary care trusts to local authorities. It is anticipated that public health will now be well placed to influence some of the wider determinants of health such as transport, planning, licensing and leisure services which can, in turn, contribute to improvements in overall health.

From April 2013, local authorities are also now responsible for delivering the NCMP. Measuring the height and weight of children in reception and year 6 and the central return of that data will be a mandatory function of local authorities.

Participation rates in Warwickshire for the NCMP during the latest 2012/13 academic year reached their highest ever levels with 98.8% of eligible children in reception and 96.3% of children in year 6 being weighed and measured as part of the programme. This was against a national target of 85% in each year group. The overweight and obesity prevalence figures for 2012/13 are now being validated and will be analysed in the coming months.

Public Health Warwickshire and its partners are working collaboratively using a life course approach to provide family weight management support. Activity has been prioritised in high prevalence obesity areas across the county. During 2011/12, family based weight management programmes were commissioned for families with children aged 4 - 13 years. Almost 2,000 families across Warwickshire have now accessed this support. In previous years, there was no whole family support available.

# Childhood Obesity

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## Further Information

- For further information on the statistics in this section contact the Public Health Intelligence team via [publichealthintelligence@warwickshire.nhs.uk](mailto:publichealthintelligence@warwickshire.nhs.uk)
- The National Obesity Observatory (NOO) website also contains a wealth of useful information, data and resources on the topic: <http://www.noo.org.uk/>
- The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) provides data for children in reception and year six down to a local level: <http://www.HSCIC.gov.uk/NCMP>
- Useful advice and information on healthy eating and maintaining an active lifestyle is available at the NHS 'Change for Life' website: <http://www.nhs.uk/change4life/Pages/change-for-life.aspx>
- The Government's national obesity strategy was published in October 2011, 'Healthy Lives, Healthy People: A call to action on obesity in England'
- 'A simple guide to classifying body mass index in children' produced by the National Obesity Observatory (NOO) in June 2011: <http://bit.ly/ry147Q>



### CLICK ON THE INTERACTIVE MAP

to view child obesity data in more detail

# Births & Deaths

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## Description

The overall quality of life in Warwickshire is influenced by many factors including the population size and changes in the population. This indicator considers the natural population changes (births and deaths) that are expected to contribute to the population increase across Warwickshire as produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Data has been made available in Vital Statistics (VS) tables.

Such population increases, as well as changes through migration, will continue to challenge the existing levels of provision in terms of health, education and social services, at a time when public spending is being reduced.

## Performance

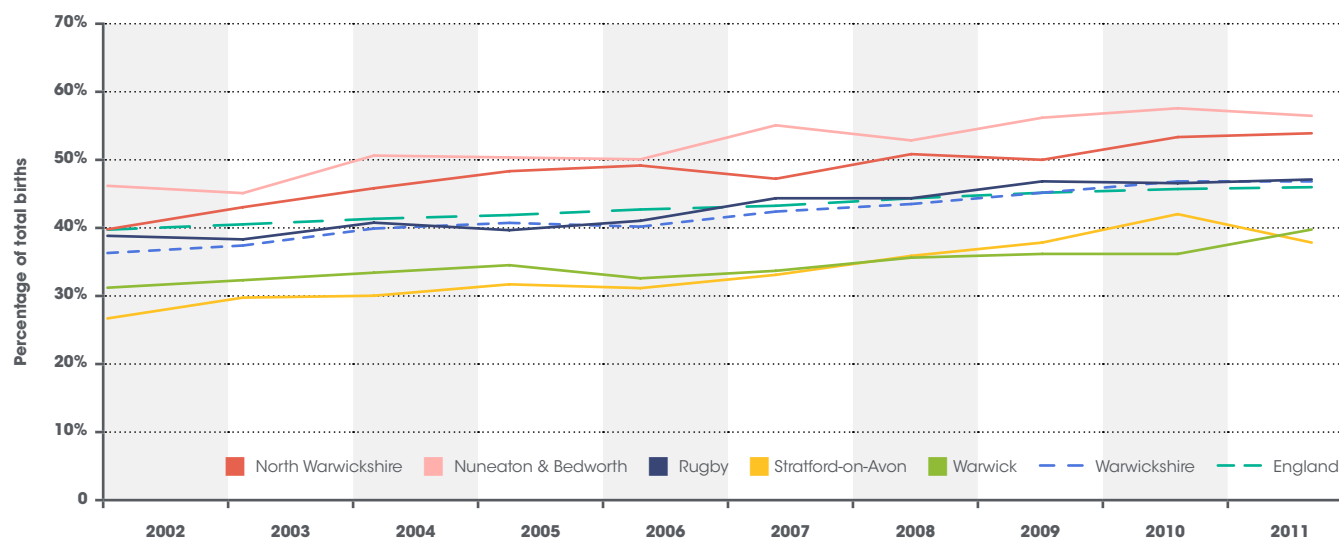
### Births

During the last ten years there has been a significant increase in the annual number of births in Warwickshire, up from 5,301 in 2002 to 6,273 in 2011, an increase of over 18%. At a district level, the largest increase has been in Rugby Borough (32%).

Interestingly, county birth totals have reduced slightly over the past year, from 6,313 in 2010 compared to 6,273 in 2011.

In common with the national picture, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of births that take place outside of marriage. Within England, the number of such births has risen from 226,000 (40.1%) in 2002, to 322,000 in 2011 or 46.6% of all births. The countywide pattern is similar in that the number of births outside of marriage has increased from 1,947 (36.7%) in 2002 to 2,978 in 2011 which is 47.3% of all births in Warwickshire.

Figure 6.14: Percentage of births outside of marriage, 2002-2011



Source: Office for National Statistics

Births outside of marriage have increased in all districts in the county with the largest percentage rise taking place in North Warwickshire Borough where rates have risen from 40.2% to 54.4%. However, both the highest numbers and highest rates of births outside of marriage occur in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough where numbers have increased from 613 (47%) in 2002 to 938 (57%) births in 2011.

Although birth numbers have increased over the last decade, the percentage who are born in hospital has shown very little change either nationally or at a county level. At a district level, due to the smaller numbers, the picture is slightly more variable, with rates of hospital births varying between 92.6% in Rugby Borough in 2007 to 98.8% in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough in 2002.

# Births & Deaths

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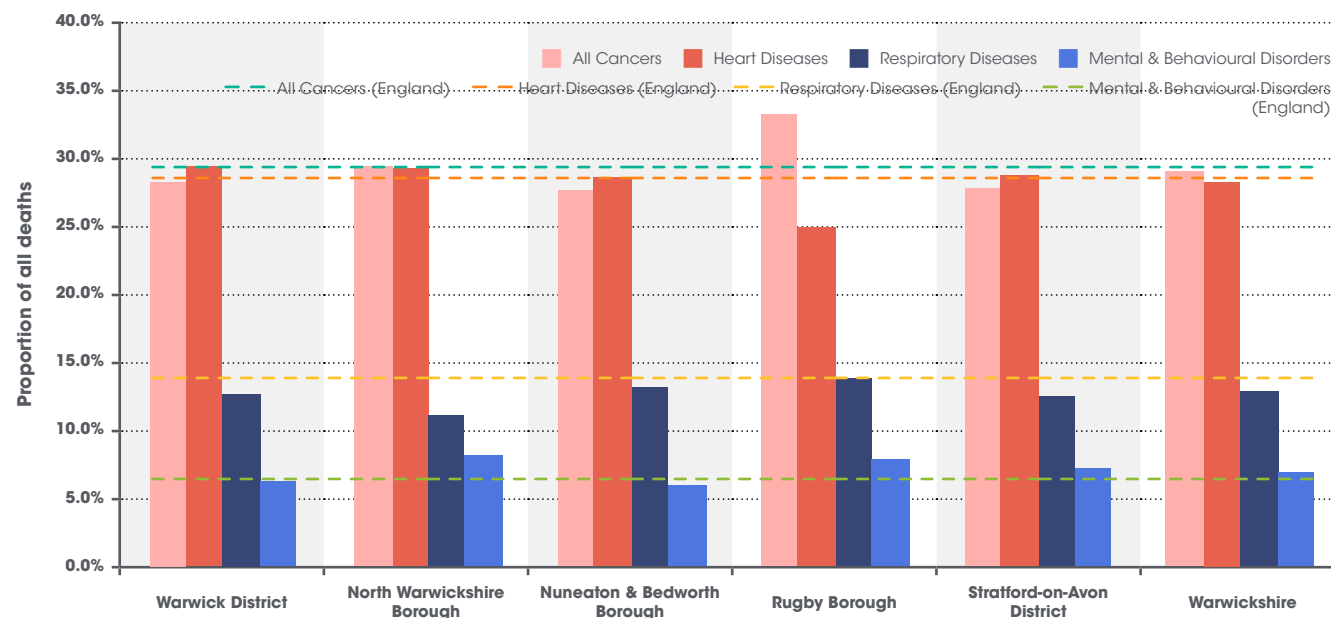
## Deaths

In 2011, a total of 4,823 deaths were recorded in Warwickshire. This represents a rise of 0.6% on the previous twelve months (4,794 recorded deaths) and a fall of nearly 7% since 2002 (5,167 recorded deaths). Conversely, in England there has been a fall of 1.8% in recorded deaths over the past year from 461,017 in 2010 to 452,862 in 2011 and by almost 10% since the 2002 total of 500,792.

In line with the national picture, the three largest causes of mortality in Warwickshire in 2011 were cancers, heart related diseases and respiratory diseases. These account for more than 70% of all deaths across Warwickshire. In the county, the two largest causes were cancers and heart related diseases which accounted for 58% of all deaths. Cancer deaths in Warwickshire (29.3%) were slightly below the national average of 29.6%. Deaths from heart disease across the county were almost the same as the England average of 28.7%.

Deaths from respiratory diseases (13%) and mental and behavioural disorders (7%) were the next two largest causes of mortality in Warwickshire. Similarly, they were also the third and fourth largest causes of deaths in England in 2011.

Figure 6.15: Main Causes of Death, 2011



Source: Office for National Statistics

The remaining 22% of deaths in Warwickshire included a wide range of causes, including diseases of the digestive system, nervous system, kidney diseases, infectious diseases (TB, HIV and intestinal diseases), diabetes and those caused by accidents.

The proportion of deaths in Warwickshire caused by cancer increased from 27% to 29% between 2010 and 2011 to match the proportion for England in the same period. However, in Warwickshire, the population is projected to increase at a faster rate, both in number and in average age, than that for England, with those aged over 65 predicted to account for over a quarter of the population by 2035. Thus, cancer mortality is also expected to continue to increase in future years because the incidence of cancer increases with age.

Taking cancer as an example, it is estimated that more than one in three people will develop a form of cancer at some point in their lifetime, and more than one in four will die from cancer. It is expected that, mainly due to the ageing population, the number of cases in Warwickshire will increase in men of all ages by 70% and in women by 35% in the next two decades. This again reflects the national trend.



## Infant Mortality

Infant deaths which are measured as the rate per 1,000 live births are those that take place before the child reaches their first birthday.

Nationally, 130 out of every 1,000 children born in 1911 died before their first birthday. The decrease in infant deaths over the past century is due to advances in healthcare, including the control of infectious diseases via immunisation and improved public health infrastructure, as well as specific improvements in midwifery and neonatal intensive care. For the UK as a whole, infant mortality has been declining and at 4.2 per 1,000 live births in 2011 is the lowest on record and about a quarter of what it was in 1970. The rate is currently similar to the average rate of countries inside the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

In Warwickshire in the last decade, infant mortality numbers have been very low, varying between just 13 and 35 per year out of a total of around 6,000 live births. As a result, the rate per 1,000 deaths has fluctuated year on year. In 2011, the Warwickshire infant mortality rate at 4.5 per 1,000 live births was slightly above the England rate of 4.3 per 1,000 live births.

At a district/borough level, both population and infant mortality numbers are lower still, varying between 1 and 13 deaths per district per year and hence exacerbate fluctuations in the infant mortality rate.

## Outlook

Warwickshire continues to face a large scale demographic transition as the natural population change coupled with the impact of migration means that the population is ageing at a faster rate than the national average. This shift will have significant implications for the provision of services such as education, health and social care as highlighted in the 2010 Under Pressure Report by the Audit Commission.

An ageing population will bring an increase in the incidence of long term conditions which are conditions that cannot, at present, be cured but can be controlled by medication and/or other treatment or therapies. Currently, around one in three people aged over 16 live with at least one long term condition. In Warwickshire, this equates to an estimated 147,000 people. Hypertension (high blood pressure) is the most common long-term condition in Warwickshire with around 80,000 diagnosed cases. Locally, the Warwickshire Director of Public Health Annual Report (2012) addresses issues around chronic health conditions including cancers, heart and respiratory diseases to ensure that the ageing population can live longer in the best possible health.

## Further Information

- For further information on the statistics in this section contact Public Health Warwickshire via [publichealthintelligence@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:publichealthintelligence@warwickshire.gov.uk)
- Warwickshire's latest Annual Director of Public Health report is available to view on the Observatory blog: <http://bit.ly/19seLTj>

# Well-being

Modelled subjective well-being data at a Lower Super Output Area level, 2011/12

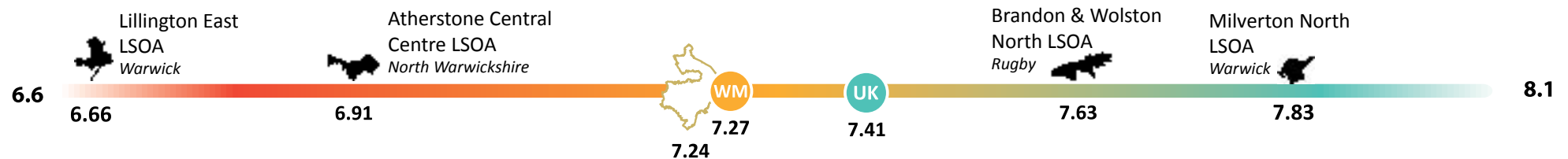
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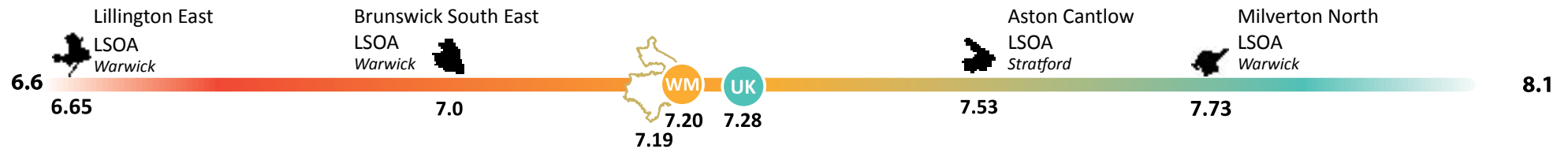
The data visualisation identifies the highest and lowest LSOAs and also picks out a couple of other areas across the county to illustrate the range across each question.

Average Score 1 - 10 (where 10 is positive)

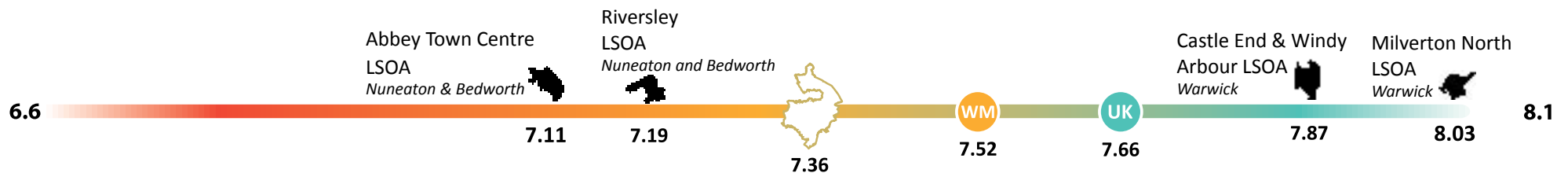
Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?



Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?



Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?



Warwickshire



United Kingdom



West Midlands

Source: DCLG Modelled Estimates

# Adult Well-being



## Description

This indicator draws material from a range of sources to provide an overview of 'happiness in Warwickshire'. Happiness is clearly a difficult concept to quantify as it means different things to different people and is dependent on a huge range of factors and influences. *Dolan et al.* (2006) provide a useful typology, distinguishing five broad accounts of well-being;

- (1) *preference satisfaction*, in which well-being consists in the freedom and resources to meet one's own wants and desires;
- (2) *objective lists* (or basic needs), in which well-being is the fulfilment of a fixed set of material, psychological and social needs, which are identified externally;
- (3) *flourishing* (or eudaimonic), in which well-being means the realisation of one's potential, along dimensions such as autonomy, personal growth, or positive relatedness;
- (4) *hedonic* (or affective), in which well-being is synonymous with positive affect balance, a relative predominance of positive moods and feelings; and
- (5) *evaluative* (or cognitive), in which well-being is the individual's own assessment of his or her life according to some positive criterion.

There is an increasing interest in trying to understand trends in well-being and, particularly in the current climate, assessing non-financial measures of happiness. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is undertaking a programme of research into measuring national well-being. In last year's Quality of Life report we looked at 2011/12 results at a local authority level but unfortunately, this year, the 2012/13 results are not due to be released until October 2013. Instead this indicator focuses on local modelled data released by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG).

## Performance

DCLG estimates the expected well-being of Warwickshire residents at Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level based on national findings. The purpose of the modelled data is to illustrate the likely degree of variation between neighbourhoods in the county and is taken from the first Office for National Statistics (ONS) Annual Experimental Subjective Well-being Survey. The data shows estimates of the proportion of people who scored between 0 – 6 when asked how happy they were yesterday (overall happiness scale was 0-10, where 10 is happiest) as this range corresponds to the definition of low subjective well-being as set out by the ONS.

Figure 7.1 compares the Warwickshire result to national and regional results for this survey question. Almost one third of Warwickshire residents (32.2%) were reported to have low well-being and scored in the range 0-6 for feeling 'Happy Yesterday', which is higher than the equivalent national figure of 28.9% and the regional figures for the West Midlands (31.2%) and the South East (27.2%). In fact, Warwickshire ranks 78th out of 82 areas in the UK (where number 1 is the 'happiest'). The 'unhappiest' residents are in Blackpool (36.5%) and the 'happiest' in Rutland (19.2%).

**Figure 7.1: Percentage of responses in the low well-being range (scored between 0 – 6 (out of 10) for 'Happy Yesterday')**

AREA NAME	PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS IN LOW WELL-BEING RANGE (%)
Warwickshire	32.2
West Midlands	31.2
South East	27.2
UK	28.9

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Annual Experimental Subjective Well-being Survey, April 2011 to March 2012

# Adult Well-being



**Figure 7.2:** Percentage of responses in the low well-being range (scored between 0–6 (out of 10) for ‘Happy Yesterday’)

	‘HAPPIEST’ AREAS	PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS IN LOW WELL-BEING RANGE (%)
1	Rutland	19.2
2=	Wiltshire	22.9
2=	West Berkshire	22.9
4	Shropshire	23.5
5	Cornwall	24.3

	‘UNHAPPIEST’ AREAS	PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS IN LOW WELL-BEING RANGE (%)
78	Warwickshire	32.2
79=	Thurrock	33.2
79=	Bedford	33.2
81	County Durham	34.7
82	Blackpool	36.5

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Annual Experimental Subjective Well-being Survey, April 2011 to March 2012

These modelled results can also be broken down to Lower Super Output Area level where there is considerably more variation. The ‘worst’ performing LSOA in Warwickshire is Lillington East in Warwick District. The results estimate that 41% of people in this LSOA have low subjective well-being and could be considered ‘unhappy’. Also, Figure 7.3 shows that five of the LSOAs in the top ten are in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough suggesting that these residents may be unhappier than residents in neighbouring districts. It is also interesting to consider the relationship between well-being and deprivation to identify if communities that have higher proportions of people with low well-being are also those areas that are relatively more deprived. Figure 7.3 shows the ‘happiest’ and ‘unhappiest’ LSOAs and the deprivation indices produced by DCLG in 2010. Nine out of the top ten LSOAs with the highest proportions of residents with low well-being are within the top 30% most deprived areas nationally, suggesting a strong relationship between low well-being and deprivation.

Warwick District and Stratford-on-Avon District emerge as having smaller numbers of areas where people are estimated to have low well-being. The top three LSOAs which could be considered the ‘happiest’ are all in Warwick District, in particular the LSOAs of Milverton North (Leamington Spa), Glass House and Windy Arbour (Kenilworth) and Leek Wootton, Guys Cliffe & Beausale (Warwick/Leamington). Three areas of Stratford-on-Avon District also feature as having ‘happier’ residents. Both districts have much lower levels of overall deprivation and the data reveals a continued divide between parts of the north and south of the county in terms of well-being.



**CLICK ON THE INTERACTIVE MAP**  
to view local well-being data in more detail

# Adult Well-being

**Figure 7.3:** Estimates of the proportion of residents with low well-being and deprivation ranks, by LSOA

LSOA	DISTRICT	ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS IN LOW WELL-BEING RANGE FOR 'HAPPINESS' (%)	INDICES OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (2010)
<b>'Happiest areas'</b>			
Milverton North	Warwick	20%	Bottom 10%
Glass House & Windy Arbour	Warwick	20%	Bottom 10%
Leek Wootton, Guys Cliffe & Beausale	Warwick	21%	Bottom 20%
Thickthorn & Castle End	Warwick	22%	Bottom 10%
Welford	Stratford-on-Avon	22%	Bottom 40%
Tanworth	Stratford-on-Avon	22%	Bottom 30%
Earlswood	Stratford-on-Avon	22%	Bottom 30%
Leam Valley	Rugby	22%	Bottom 30%
<b>'Unhappiest areas'</b>			
Lillington East	Warwick	41%	Top 20%
Abbey Town Centre	Nuneaton & Bedworth	39%	Top 10%
Riversley	Nuneaton & Bedworth	39%	Top 20%
Rugby Town Centre	Rugby	39%	Top 20%
Bar Pool North & Crescents	Nuneaton & Bedworth	38%	Top 10%
Atherstone Central - Centre	North Warwickshire	37%	Top 20%
Sydenham West	Warwick	37%	Top 40%
Middlemarch & Swimming Pool	Nuneaton & Bedworth	36%	Top 10%
Bede Cannons	Nuneaton & Bedworth	36%	Top 20%
Brownsover South Lake District North	Rugby	36%	Top 20%

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Annual Experimental Subjective Well-being Survey, April 2011 to March 2012

## Outlook

The measurement of well-being remains firmly on the political and academic agenda, both nationally and locally. The ONS programme provides us with local data, however the real value will materialise when there is sufficient time series data to examine trends over time (further data for Warwickshire is expected in October 2013).

With the continuing bleak outlook for the economy and impact of public sector service cuts yet to fully emerge, the expectation is that broad levels of happiness are unlikely to improve over the short to medium term. However, we have seen how key events can trigger upturns in well-being, and national celebrations such as the Diamond Jubilee and Olympics may well have helped to generate short-term boosts during 2012.

High levels of personal well-being are now more commonly being associated with longer life expectancy and in contrast, higher levels of unhappiness are thought to have greater physiological and psychological health consequences.

Locally, a 'Living in Warwickshire' lifestyle survey is being carried out across the county which will consult with Warwickshire residents on themes such as well-being, exercise and diet and more generally on satisfaction with their local area. The survey is planned for Autumn 2013 and the results will be available for next year's Quality of Life report.

## Further Information

- Measuring National Well-being Programme: <http://bit.ly/Lo8Qxa>
- First results from ONS Well-being Survey: <http://bit.ly/N1kAr8>
- DCLG have released an interactive map which looks at the modelled estimates at well-being at a local level: <http://bit.ly/UDIBYn>

# Well-being of Young People

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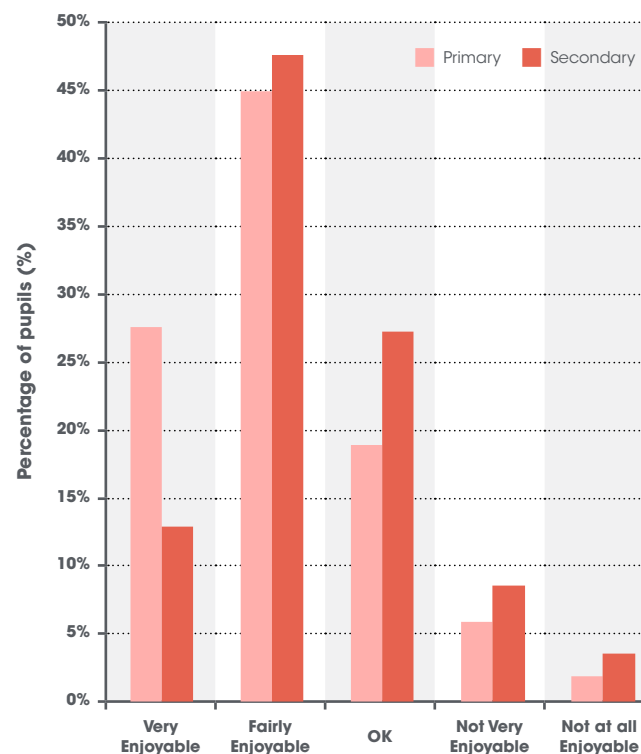


This indicator focuses on how school age children perceive and view issues such as safety, progression, happiness and general well-being. Information and evidence for this indicator is based on the 2013 Annual Pupil Survey, formerly known as the 'Every Child Matters Survey'. The survey is run as a partnership survey with support from the Children's Trust and received 5,510 completed responses from different schools during the period January to March 2013. Of the schools that participated, a total of 43 sent at least nine responses.

- 30 from Primary/Junior schools
- 8 from Secondary Schools
- 4 from Special Schools
- 1 from a College

Figure 7.4 shows the 2013 results in terms of enjoyment levels of children in primary and secondary schools. According to the data, primary school children find school more enjoyable than secondary school children. More specifically, 73% of primary school children found school an enjoyable experience compared to 61% of secondary school children, giving a combined total of 67%, a slight 3% fall from last year.

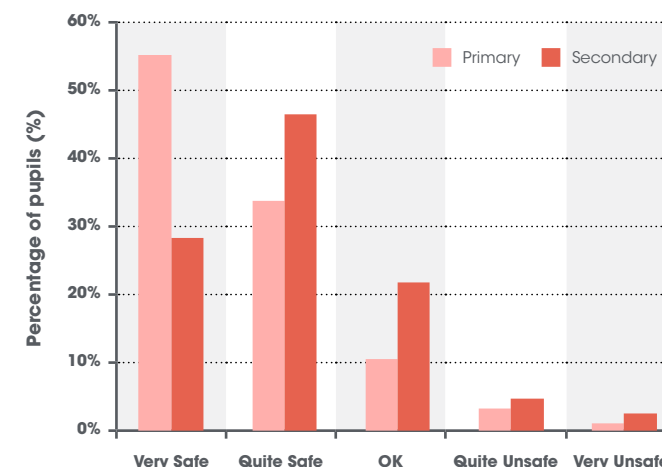
**Figure 7.4: How enjoyable is your life at school?**



Source: Annual Pupil Survey 2013, Warwickshire County Council

Pupils were asked how safe they felt in school and this follows broadly similar patterns to the enjoyment question. For example, a greater proportion of primary school children find school very enjoyable and very safe compared to secondary school children.

**Figure 7.5: How safe do you feel at school?**



Source: Annual Pupil Survey 2013, Warwickshire County Council

The data suggests twice as many children both at primary and secondary school level felt 'very safe' at school (40%) compared to those who found school 'very enjoyable' (20%). Conversely, the opposite is true when considering the data for those who found school 'very unsafe' and 'not at all enjoyable'. For example, 8% of all pupils feel that their school was 'very unsafe' compared to 5% of pupils who felt their school was 'not at all enjoyable'.

# Well-being of Young People

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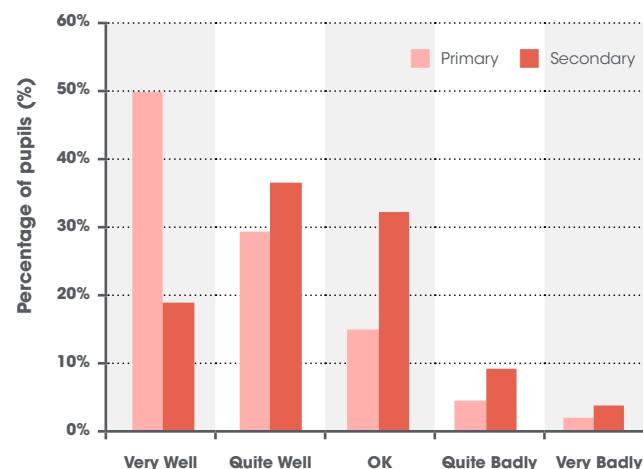


## Bullying

The Annual Pupil Survey defines bullying as ‘deliberately hurtful behaviour which can be repeated over a period of time, where it is difficult for those being bullied to defend themselves’. The proportion of secondary school pupils who regard bullying as ‘not a problem’ remains constant at 14% for the third year running, with a higher percentage (29%) of primary school children regarding it as ‘not a problem’. When looking at the combined results for all pupils that responded to the survey, less than one fifth (19%) of pupils feel that bullying is ‘not a problem’ in their school. However, 11% of primary school pupils and 16% of secondary school pupils stated that bullying is a ‘big problem’ in their school.

Pupils were also asked how well they thought bullying was dealt with at their school. Figure 7.6 shows that there is a clear distinction between the responses by primary and secondary school pupils in that significantly more primary school pupils feel as though their school deals very well with bullying. This is a similar pattern to the question on how safe pupils feel at school. Nearly four in five (79%) primary school pupils stated their school deals ‘very well’ or ‘quite well’ with bullying compared to 55% of pupils in secondary schools. These figures are slightly lower than last year for primary school pupils; however, they have remained the same for secondary school pupils.

**Figure 7.6: How well does your school deal with bullying?**



Source: Annual Pupil Survey 2013, Warwickshire County Council

## Help and Advice

The help and advice section of the Annual Pupil Survey asked pupils a number of questions about advice and guidance on issues which may be relevant to them. The first question asked was ‘how easily pupils could talk to parents or carers about relationships and sex’. The results show that 47% of primary school and 45% of secondary pupils thought it was ‘very easy’ or ‘quite easy’ to talk to parents or carers about sex.

The second question asked pupils how easily they could talk to their parents about alcohol and drugs. In contrast to the results for the first question, over two in three (67%) secondary school pupils found it easy to talk to parents about alcohol and drugs compared to 62% of primary school pupils. The data also suggests that both primary and secondary students feel more comfortable discussing alcohol and drugs with their parent or carer than relationships and sex.

The final question in the help and advice section asked pupils how difficult it was for them to talk to their parents about emotional or mental health. Of the pupils questioned in the survey, 58% considered this to be easy whereas nearly one in five pupils (18%) thought it would be difficult and the remaining pupils thought it would be ‘OK’. This data suggests a slight increase (2%) from the previous year in terms of feeling comfortable talking to their parents or carers regarding emotional or mental health issues.



# Well-being of Young People

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## Health

This section of the Annual Pupil Survey asked pupils questions regarding their health and evaluates their diet and level of physical activity. Results found that just over three-quarters (77%) of students felt 'very healthy' or 'fairly healthy' representing a small increase from the previous year (76%). The survey found that more primary school pupils (86%) felt healthier when compared with secondary school pupils (74%).

The survey also asked pupils whether or not they believe they are physically active. The results show that 72% of pupils felt physically active. However there is some variation in the results as 84% of primary school children felt they are active (which has remained constant from last year), compared to 66% of secondary school pupils.

## Outlook

The Annual Pupil Survey is supported by a large number of Warwickshire schools and has provided valuable data on how young people perceive their lives at school and home.

In 2013, the Office for National Statistics released a 'national children's wellbeing' report which considered similar areas of well-being to the Annual Pupil Survey. Children were asked what was important to their overall well-being. They reported that their family, friends, school and appearance were very important. The report looked at national levels of happiness for children's aged ten to fifteen years and considered the difference between male and female respondents. The results show at a national level, boys were more likely than girls to report being happy with their life overall, their friends and their appearance, while girls were more likely than boys to report being happy with their school work. The ONS well-being programme will continue to provide us with intelligence on the factors influencing well-being and the real value will materialise when there is sufficient time series data to examine trends.

## Further Information

- The Annual Pupil Survey can be found online at: <http://bit.ly/13TJqo0>
- For further information on the Annual Pupil Survey, please contact the Warwickshire Observatory on 01926418049 or email [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk)

## Description

For the first time, in the 2001 Census, respondents were asked if they provided any unpaid care to a relative or friend. A person provides unpaid care if they look after or give help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental health issues, a disability, or problems related to old age or substance misuse.

The provision of unpaid care makes an important contribution to the supply of care. However, providing care on an unpaid basis also affects the overall quality of life of those providing it, in terms of employment and social and leisure opportunities. Moreover, the potentially detrimental impact of providing unpaid care on the carers own physical and mental health is widely recognised.

With 2011 Census data recently released, it is possible to assess changes in the levels of unpaid care being provided over the last ten years. Additionally, new data provides information on the sex, age, and general health of carers. In turn, this provides a valuable update on the picture of unpaid care provision in Warwickshire.

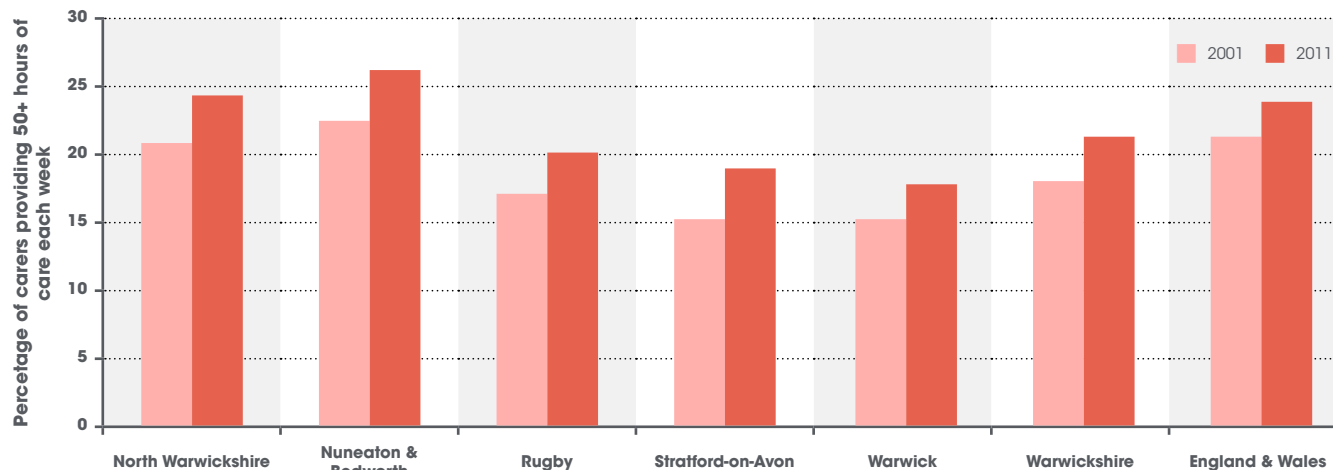
## Performance

### Levels of Unpaid Care in Warwickshire 2001 - 2011

The overall proportion of people providing unpaid care in Warwickshire is very slightly higher than ten years ago. In 2011, 11% of the population provided some form of unpaid care compared to 10.5% in 2001. This is in line with national trends where 10% of the population provide unpaid care. However, the absolute number of carers in Warwickshire has increased by 11% since 2001. Some 59,240 people in the county now report providing between one and 50 or more hours of unpaid care each week.

While overall rates of unpaid care provision remain broadly similar to those ten years ago, the data indicates a rise in the proportion of carers who are caring for more hours, especially those in the category who provide 50 hours or more care each week. In 2011, 21% of carers (12,438 people) provided 50 or more hours of care each week compared with 18% of carers in 2001. A similar pattern, as Figure 7.7 demonstrates, is evident across the county. Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough has the highest proportion of carers who do so for more than 50 hours per week.

**Figure 7.7: Proportion of carers providing unpaid care for 50 or more hours per week, 2001-2011**



Source: Census 2001 and 2011, Office for National Statistics

The Census does not reveal information about who carers are caring for but local survey data from the annual Personal Social Services Users Survey of Carers for Warwickshire 2013 suggests that;

- 63% of carers live with the person for whom they care
- Three quarters of those cared for are over the age of 65 and almost 40% are over 85 years old.

# Carers and Caring

The survey data indicated that carers did a range of things for those who they cared for, ranging from personal care and physical help to assistance with care services, benefits and finances. Keeping someone company or taking someone out also featured as something regularly undertaken by carers. The data also shows that carers care for people with a range of needs and conditions - Figure 7.8 demonstrates this in more detail.

**Figure 7.8: Needs and conditions of those being cared for, 2013**

PERSON BEING CARED FOR HAS:	PERCENTAGE
A physical disability	25.4
Problems connected to ageing	18.5
Long-standing illness	16.2
Sight or hearing loss	13.6
Dementia	12.9
A mental health problem	5.7
A learning disability or difficulty	5.0
Terminal illness	2.3
Alcohol or drug dependency	0.2

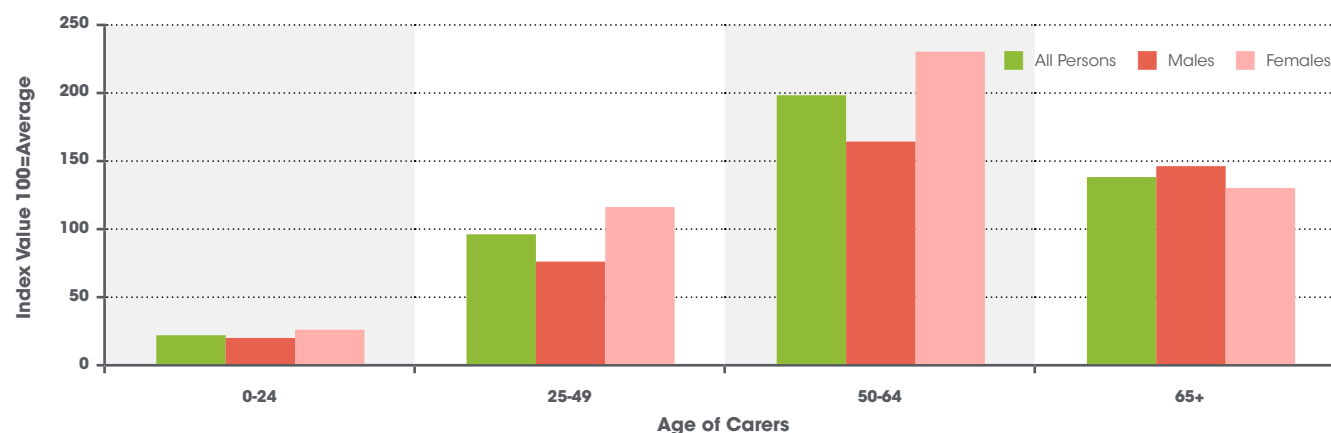
Source: Personal Social Services Users Survey of Carers, 2013

## Who provides unpaid care in Warwickshire

According to the 2011 Census, females were more likely to be unpaid carers than males; 58% of unpaid carers in Warwickshire were female and 43% were male. This pattern is similar across all districts and is in line with the male/female split in caring recorded nationally. Across Warwickshire as a whole, the gender differential remains broadly similar irrespective of the number of hours of care undertaken each week – this varies slightly at a district/borough level with Nuneaton & Bedworth showing a slightly larger increase in the male to female caring ratio for those caring for 50 hours or more per week.

Unsurprisingly, rates of unpaid care provision increase with age among both men and women, up to the age of 65. The data indicates that the share of unpaid care provision is higher for women aged 50-64 years. Women in this age group are twice as likely to be unpaid carers compared to the rate among the usually resident population. Indeed, one in four women in this age group provides some level of unpaid care. The gender difference appears to diminish among those aged 65 plus with men slightly more likely to provide unpaid care than women.

**Figure 7.9: Likelihood of undertaking unpaid care by age and sex in Warwickshire, 2011**



Source: Census 2001 and 2011, Office for National Statistics

In general, the category of 1 to 19 hours per week is the most common level of care provision among all age groups. However, the proportion of those caring for more than 50 hours or more per week rises notably in those aged 65 and over where around a third of carers do so for more than 50 hours per week. On average, one in five (20%) carers in Warwickshire provide unpaid care for more than 50 hours per week.

# Carers and Caring

Younger carers (aged between 0 and 24 years) are identified as a particular concern because of the potential impact of caring responsibilities on educational outcomes and wider social and leisure opportunities. The 2011 Census shows that Warwickshire has 3,589 (2.3%) young carers who claim to provide unpaid care. This rate is broadly in line with the national average of 2.6%. Almost 400 of those carers report providing 50 hours or more of unpaid care each week. Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough records the highest rate and number of younger carers in the county.

**Figure 7.10: Number and proportion of young people (aged 0-24 years) providing unpaid care, 2011**

AREA	PROVIDES SOME UNPAID CARE		HOURS OF UNPAID CARE					
			1-19 HOURS PER WEEK		20-49 HOURS PER WEEK		50+ HOURS PER WEEK	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
North Warwickshire	435	2.5	332	76.3	45	10.3	58	17.5
Nuneaton & Bedworth	1,038	2.8	756	72.8	147	14.2	135	17.9
Rugby	677	2.4	507	74.9	102	15.1	68	13.4
Stratford-on-Avon	639	2.1	514	80.4	62	9.7	63	12.3
Warwick	800	2.0	652	81.5	79	9.9	69	10.6
Warwickshire	3,589	2.3	2,761	76.9	435	12.1	393	14.2

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Age breakdowns within the 0-24 age category that provide unpaid care are only available at regional and national level. However, if the national age specific rates for providing unpaid care are applied in Warwickshire the following estimates of levels of unpaid care among young people might be expected.

**Figure 7.11: Estimated Number of Unpaid Carers by Age in Warwickshire**

AGE	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF UNPAID CARERS
8-9 years	57
10-14 years	687
15 years	230
16-17 years	594

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

# Carers and Caring

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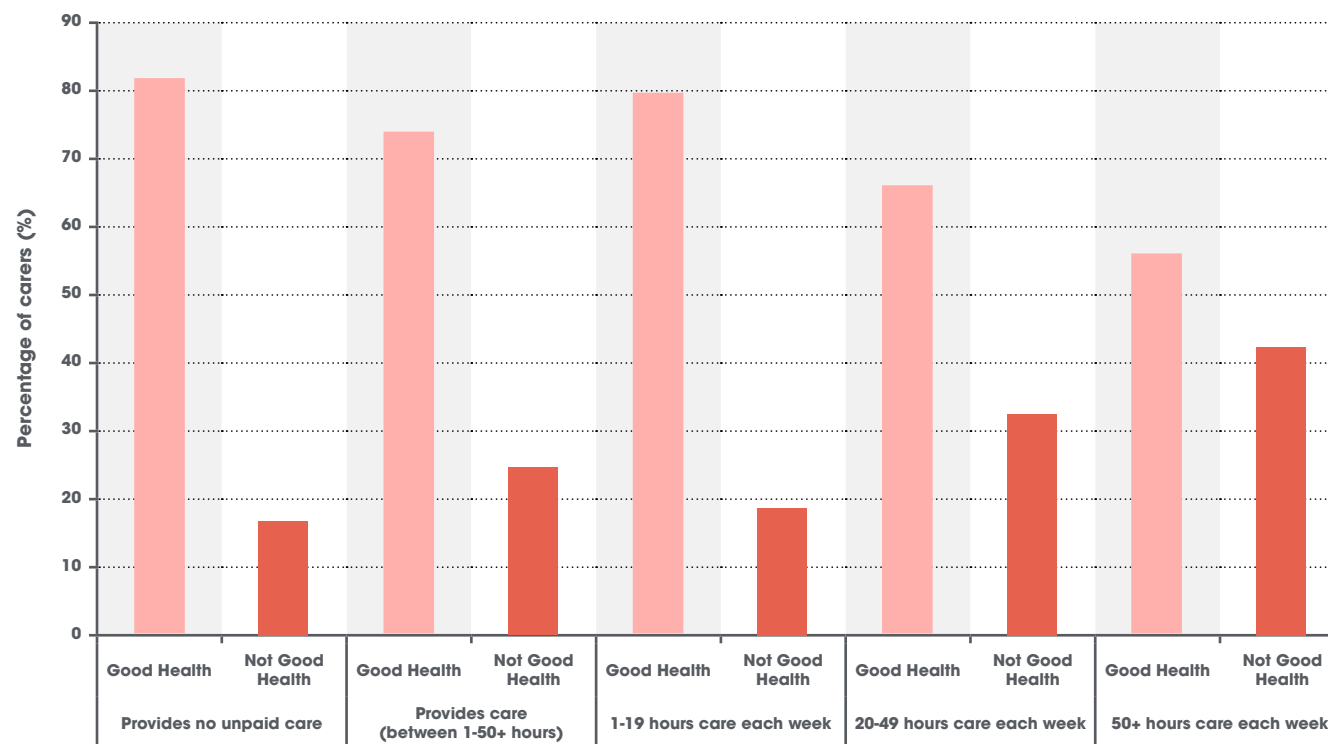
## The impact of providing unpaid care on health

The 2011 Census asked respondents to rate their general health according to a five category scale ; 'Very Good', 'Good', 'Fair', 'Bad' or 'Very Bad'. Following the methodology of the Office for National Statistics, this analysis combines 'Very Good' and 'Good' responses together to represent those in 'Good Health'. Those in 'Not Good Health' are represented by respondents recording 'Fair', 'Bad' and 'Very Bad' to the question relating to their current health status.

Overall, in Warwickshire, those providing unpaid care were more likely to describe their general health as 'not good'; 25% of those providing unpaid care described their health as 'not good' compared with 17% of those providing no care. Warwickshire reflects the health status differential experienced nationally between those providing unpaid care and those who do not provide care.

Moreover, there appears to be a relationship between the health status of unpaid carers and the amount of unpaid care provided. The graph below indicates an increasing proportion of carers describing their health status as 'not good' as more hours of caring are undertaken each week. In Warwickshire, of those caring for 50 or more hours each week, 43% describe their health as 'not good' compared with 17% of those who provide no unpaid care. The relationship between higher levels of unpaid care and higher proportions of carers reporting their health as 'not good' is seen across all districts in the county.

**Figure 7.12: Health status of carers in Warwickshire by levels of unpaid care provided each week, 2011**



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

The difference between the health status of those providing unpaid care and those who do not is most pronounced among those aged 0-24 years. Carers in this age category are twice as likely to report that their health is 'not good' compared with their peers who provide no care. This difference increases with young carers who care for 50 hours or more per week; they are 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.

# Carers and Caring

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## The general welfare of unpaid carers

The 2013 Personal Social Services Users Survey of Carers provides further information about the impact of providing unpaid care on the lives of carers themselves. The survey, which obtained the views of 374 carers in Warwickshire, included information about how carers feel providing unpaid care impacts on their own well-being.

The following points relating to carers own lives emerged from the survey;

- While the majority of those questioned indicated they had sufficient time to look after themselves i.e enough sleep, eating well etc. almost 20% felt they neglected their own care.
- The majority (two thirds) of respondents felt they had some, but not enough, control over their daily lives while the remaining third felt they had sufficient control over their daily life.
- A smaller proportion (17%) of respondents indicated that they did not do anything they valued or enjoyed with their time although the majority indicated that while it was not always enough, they did do some of the activities they valued or enjoyed.
- Some 40% of carers report being unaffected in terms of the social contact they are able to enjoy while slightly more (46%) indicate they do not always have enough social contact. A smaller proportion (13%) felt socially isolated.
- Some 16% of respondents indicated that they were not in paid employment because of their role as an unpaid carer.

Some care needs to be exercised in considering the above results which are based on a survey of a relatively small number of Warwickshire carers known to Warwickshire County Council. However, if some of these rates are applied to the volumes of carers identified from the 2011 Census, it is possible to estimate the sort of numbers of carers who may be affected by some of the above issues. For example, if 13% of all those caring for 50 hours or more per week feel socially isolated, it suggests that over 1,600 carers in Warwickshire may experience social isolation during their time as an unpaid carer.

## Outlook

The 2011 Census data provides an important indication of the scale of unpaid care provision across Warwickshire. It tells us about some of the characteristics of those who care including the prevalence of young carers in the county and the impact of caring on carers' overall health. Similarly, the carers' survey data reveals more about the potential impact of providing unpaid care on social and economic opportunities and the health of those who do so.

Warwickshire has a dedicated carers' strategy which sets out Warwickshire County Council's priorities in relation to carers. As the population grows and ages and there continue to be younger people with complex disabilities, carers will continue to provide significant amounts of care. There will be a need to ensure services reach out to groups most at risk of their own health and well-being deteriorating. Warwickshire has a range of support services for carers including the Young Carers Project which aims to support young carers in the county. Warwickshire County Council commission a county wide carers support service through Guideposts Trust who provide support, information and advice to carers about issues affecting them. Carers may also benefit from a carers assessment which helps explore the impact of caring on an individual and will be used to find out if carers are eligible for support in their own right through carers direct payments. Respite or replacement care can also be made available to enable a carer to take time out.

The picture of unpaid care presented in this indicator should prompt discussion and help inform service development to better meet the needs of this population.

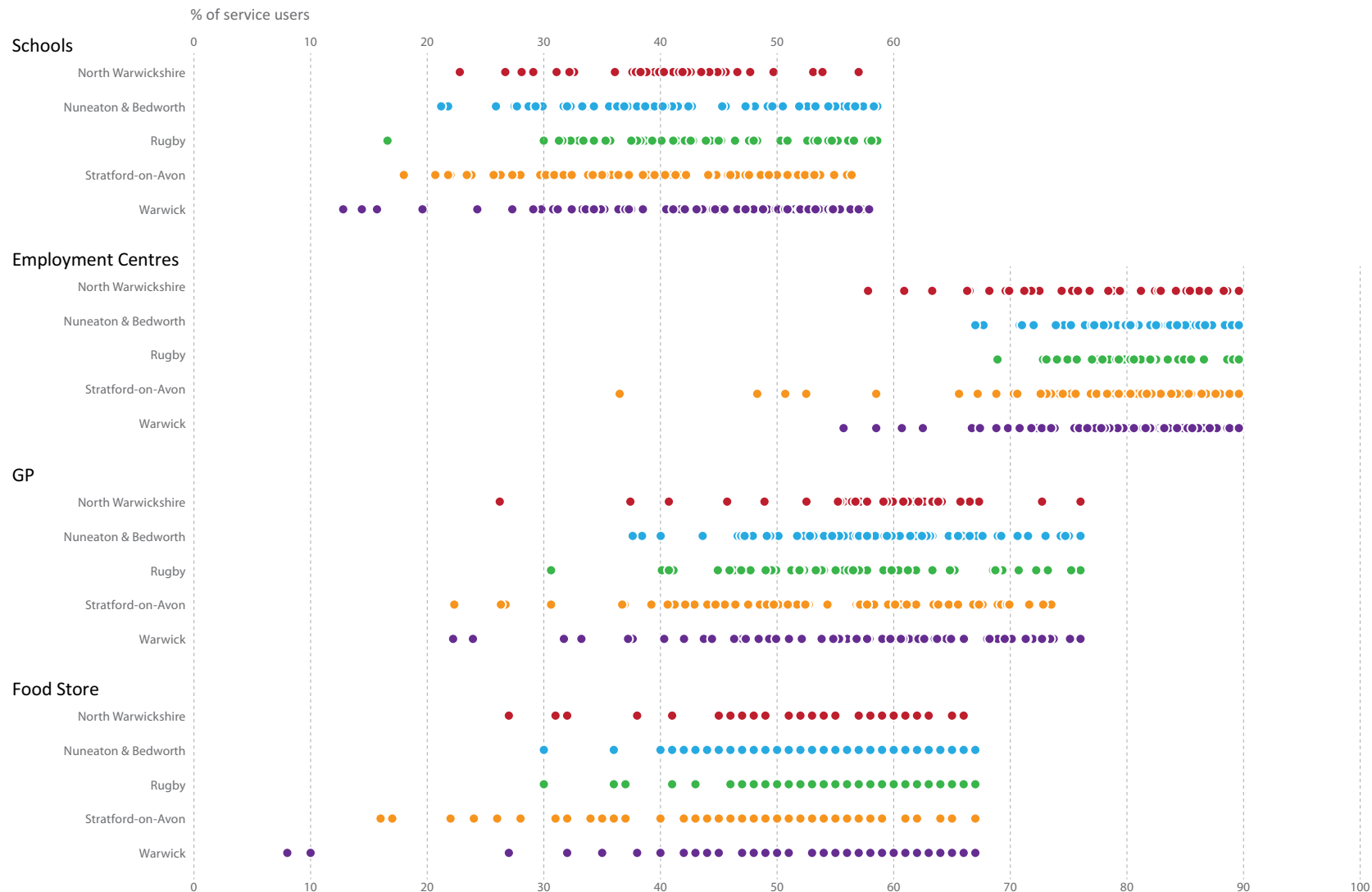
## Further Information

- For further information about Warwickshire Carers' Strategy and support services relating to carers, contact Katie Herbert [katherineherbert@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:katherineherbert@warwickshire.gov.uk) or call 01926 742464.
- For the countywide carers support service contact Guideposts on: 0845 600 9980 or see the website <http://www.guidepoststrust.org.uk/warwickshire/>
- For information on the 2011 Census contact Warwickshire Observatory at [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk) or 01926 418066

# Transport & Environment

## Variations in Access to Services at the Local Level

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This graphic presents local data on accessibility to a series of key services in Warwickshire.

Each dot represents a Super Output Area and shows the percentage of service users in that area that can access each service within a reasonable time by public transport or foot (defined within the DfT dataset).

It highlights the variation in accessibility both within and across districts, but also across services. For example, we see that the percentage of service users that can access food stores by foot or public transport within a reasonable time ranges between 8% and 67% among communities in Warwick District but 30% to 67% in Nuneaton & Bedworth.

Source: Department for Transport 2011 <http://bit.ly/1dLM5DG>



# Road Traffic Volumes and Congestion

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## Description

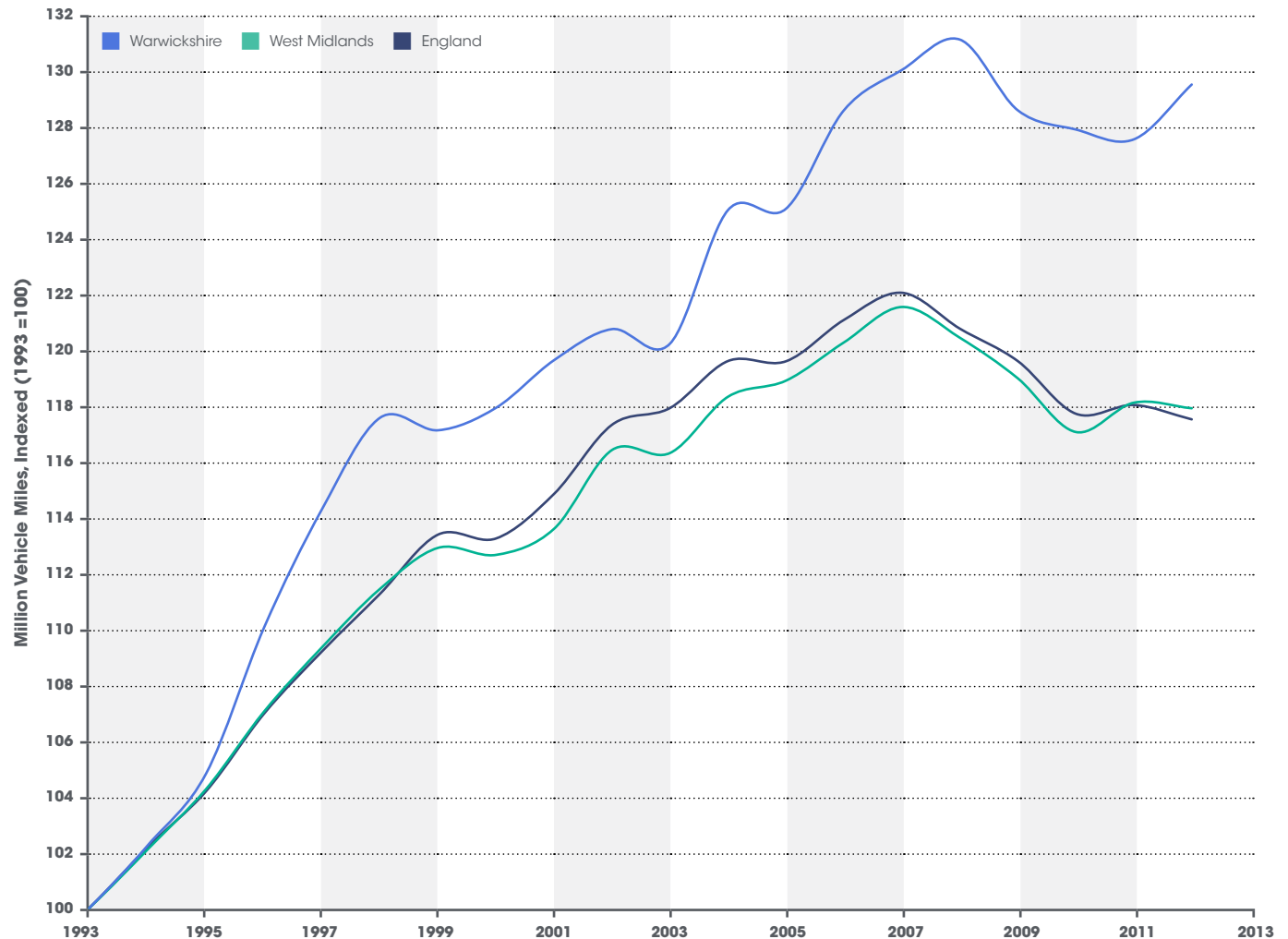
Congestion occurs whenever the number of cars wishing to use a particular road exceeds the capacity of the road, traffic ceases to flow smoothly and queues form. The layout of a road can often cause congestion, as busy junctions or a narrowing of the carriageway can cause traffic to build-up. Furthermore, the problem may be exacerbated by external events such as road works, accidents and poor weather. Higher levels of traffic are an indicator of economic growth and individual prosperity. However, there are also undesirable consequences of congestion from poor air quality to time wasted in traffic jams.

This indicator focuses on two datasets. Firstly, the estimated traffic volumes within the county. These are national statistics provided by the Department for Transport (DfT), allowing comparisons between Warwickshire the rest of the United Kingdom. Secondly, Warwickshire County Council's Transport & Highways team monitors local congestion through average traffic speed in each of the largest towns in the county.

## Performance

The level of traffic on Warwickshire's roads has begun to increase for the first time since 2008. From 2011 to 2012, the total number of vehicle miles increased by 2%. This trend appears to coincide with the economic downturn, and the recent increase may be a sign of recovery in the county.

**Figure 8.1: Estimated Traffic Flows for all Motor Vehicles in Warwickshire, 1993-2012**



Source: Department for Transport (DfT)

# Road Traffic Volumes and Congestion

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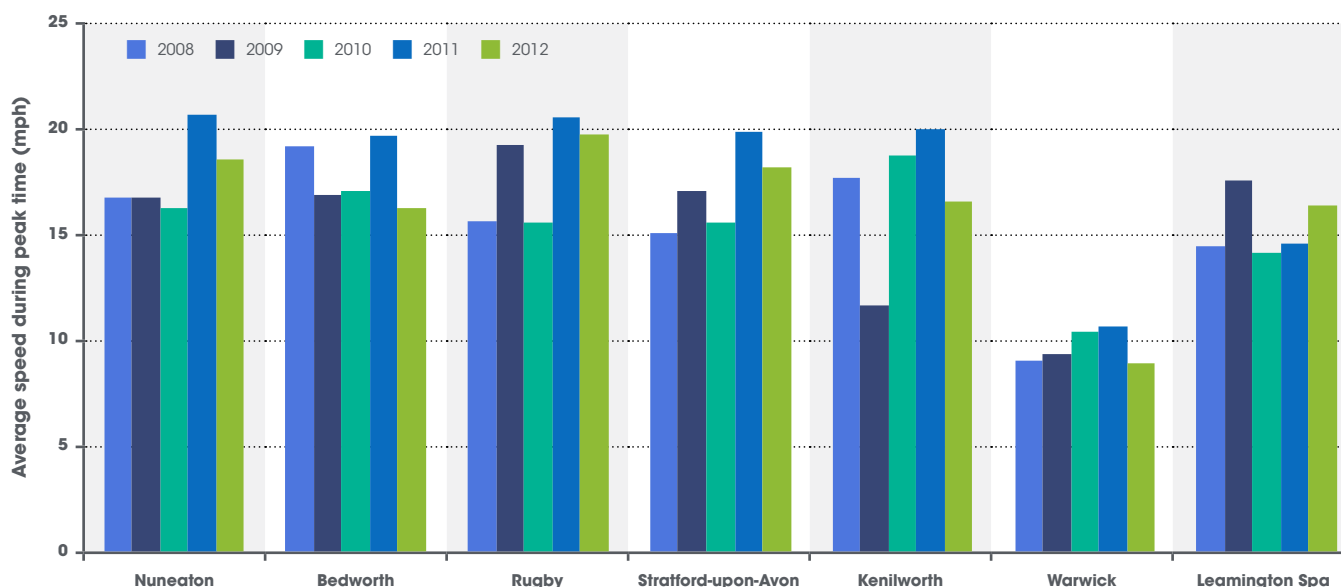


Road traffic in Warwickshire has increased at a greater rate compared to the equivalent increases seen in the West Midlands or England. Since 2007, there has been a sharp decrease in traffic levels at a national and regional level. Meanwhile in Warwickshire, the decline was much more gradual. The increase in 2012 means traffic levels have almost returned to their 2007 peak.

Data for average traffic speeds in Warwickshire's towns is based upon satellite navigation monitoring data supplied by the Department for Transport (DfT). A number of routes in each town are used and the data covers the period 8.00 a.m. - 9.00 a.m., Monday to Friday during term time, excluding heavy goods vehicles.

Average speeds have fallen since 2011 in all towns measured across the county. The increase in traffic as seen in Figure 8.1 is likely to be the cause of this increase in congestion. Roads in Warwick town centre continue to have the slowest recorded speeds, whereas the highest speeds are found in Rugby town. It should be noted that the layout of the road network within each town has a bearing on the results, as those towns with fewer junctions and 'pinch points' can expect to have more free flowing traffic. Similarly, the number of cars passing through the town centre will be lower if adequate relief roads are available.

**Figure 8.2: Average traffic speed during the morning peak for Warwickshire's main towns, 2008-2012**



Source: Warwickshire County Council (WCC) Transport & Highways Department

# Road Traffic Volumes and Congestion

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## Outlook

The potential impacts of congestion have been addressed in the Warwickshire Local Transport Plan (LTP). The third LTP came into effect from April 2011 and covers the period 2011-2026. It has been developed through extensive consultation with both stakeholders and local people.

Warwickshire County Council has secured Government funding worth £7.6 million for crucial junction improvements. The majority of this money will be used to improve the M40 Junction 12 at Gaydon. In addition, the authority has secured £1 million Pinch Point funding for the Europa Way roundabout near Leamington to improve traffic flows. These schemes are expected to help to reduce congestion in South Warwickshire, where congestion is highest, and lead to improvements in journey times.

## Further Information

- Further information on congestion can be found in the Local Transport Plan 2011-2026: [www.warwickshire.gov.uk/ltp3](http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/ltp3).
- An interactive map showing estimated traffic flows on motorways and A roads can be downloaded from the Department for Transport website: <http://www.dft.gov.uk/traffic-counts/index.php>

# Road Casualties

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## Description

Locally, road safety is a concern for residents of Warwickshire and it emerges regularly as a priority within many of the Community Forums across the county. It also falls under the ambition of 'Safety and Protection' in **Warwickshire County Council's Corporate Business Plan 2012-13**.

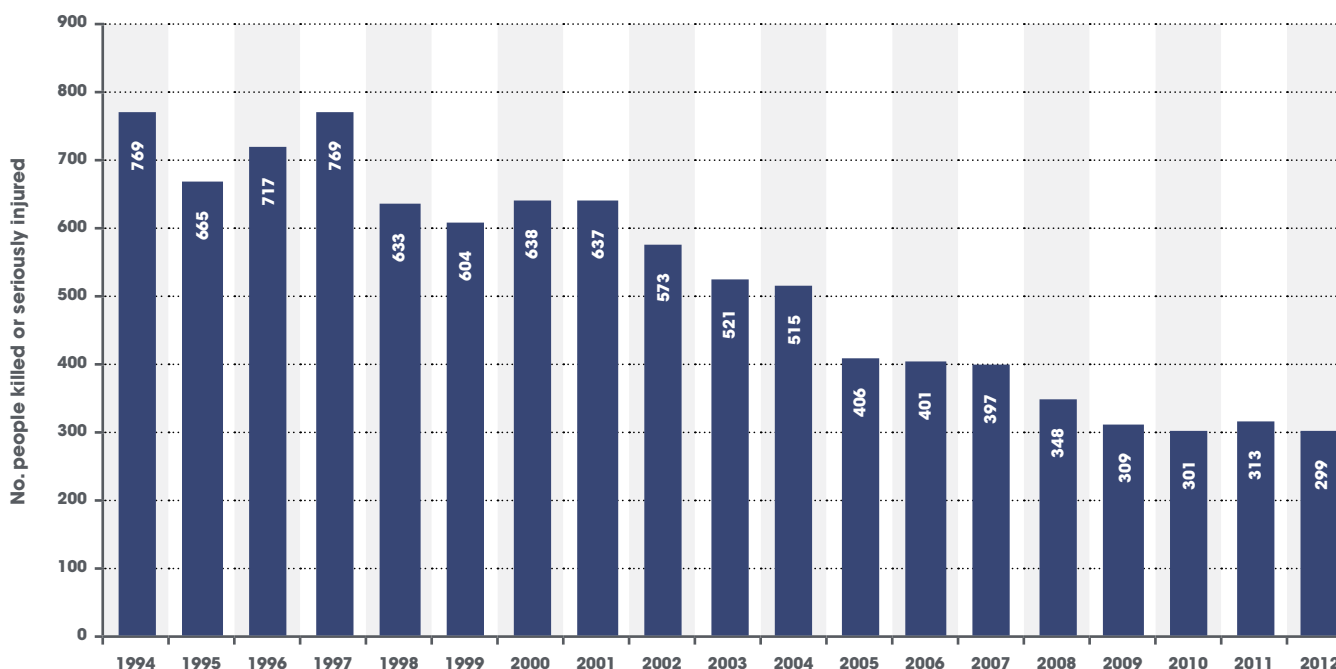
Improving road safety, which locally is defined as reducing the number of people killed and injured on Warwickshire's roads, is a key element in protecting the community and making Warwickshire a safer place to live.

## Performance

Warwickshire's road casualty statistics are compiled in accordance with the Department for Transport (DfT) definitions. They represent the number of people killed or injured on public highways (including footways) in collisions which become known to the police within thirty days. There is evidence that an appreciable proportion of non-fatal injury collisions are not reported and are thus not included in the figures.

The DfT classifies the severity of casualties as fatal, serious or slight. The most common figure used for comparison purposes is the number of people killed or seriously injured, usually abbreviated to 'KSI'. Their 2011 annual report on Reported Road Casualties in Great Britain highlights 'driver error or reaction' as the key cause of collisions, with 'failed to look properly' the most frequently reported contributing factor in all collisions, and 'loss of control' the most common contributing factor in fatal collisions. Other key factors were 'exceeding the speed limit' or 'travelling too fast for the conditions', and in the case of pedestrian casualties, 'failure to look properly' was the most frequently reported contributing factor. 'Drink driving' remains an issue, with the Government

**Figure 8.3: People reported killed or seriously injured on Warwickshire roads, 1994 – 2012**



Source: Warwickshire County Council, Road Safety Unit, 2013

estimating 5% of total casualties and 15% of road fatalities occurred when someone was driving over the legal alcohol limit.

Aside from the devastating effects that road traffic collisions can have on the direct victims, there are wider impacts on the community. The DfT estimates that each fatality prevented saves £1.7m, each serious injury £190,000 and each slight injury £15,000.

Warwickshire has a significant motorway and trunk road network which carries high traffic volumes through the county. This affects road casualty levels, resulting in a high casualty rate when compared to Warwickshire's population.

However, when casualty rates are compared in terms of KSI per billion vehicle miles (a key indicator used by DfT to compare local authority areas), Warwickshire's casualty rate is better than average.

In Warwickshire, the overall rate of reduction in the number of people reported killed or seriously injured during the last 18 years is better than the national average. In 2012, 299 people were reported killed or seriously injured on Warwickshire roads, compared to 769 people in 1994. The 2012 figure also represents a 4% reduction compared to the previous twelve months.

# Road Casualties

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A summary of casualties in recent years is provided in Figure 8.4.

**Figure 8.4: Summary of all reported casualties in Warwickshire**

		2000	2011	2012
All reported casualties	Killed	64	33	28
	Killed or seriously injured	639	313	299
	All casualties	3,241	2,078	2057
All reported child casualties	Killed	2	1	0
	Killed or seriously injured	48	17	21
	All casualties	321	144	123

*Source: 2001 Census & 2011 Census (Table CT0015EW), Office for National Statistics*

The risk of becoming a casualty varies widely by age and road user type. High risk road user groups include motorcyclists who constitute about 1% of traffic but in 2012 accounted for 25% of killed or seriously injured casualties in Warwickshire, and young drivers, riders and passengers (aged 17-24 years) who accounted for 28% of all people killed or seriously injured. Pedestrian casualties (14% of people killed or seriously injured in 2012) peak at age 10-14 years and cycle casualties (8% of people killed or seriously injured in 2012) at age 11-16 years.

Pedestrian casualties are higher in urban areas and driver KSI casualties are higher in rural areas, a trend reflected in differences between Warwickshire's districts. Stratford-on-Avon District consistently has the highest number of people killed or seriously injured on its roads, followed by North Warwickshire Borough, reflecting the more rural nature of these two districts.

In 2012, rural roads (speed limit is greater than 40mph) accounted for 147 people killed or seriously injured in Warwickshire, representing 49.2% of all KSIs in the county. Urban roads (speed limit is between 20mph and 40mph) accounted for 121 people killed or seriously injured, representing 40.5% of all KSIs in the county. The remaining people killed or seriously injured in Warwickshire were the result of incidents on motorways (10.4%).

## Outlook

Nationally, the DfT have produced a Strategic Framework for Road Safety which is split between national measures and areas where policy and delivery will reflect local priorities, circumstances and economic assessment. The framework ensures continued need for national Government in providing leadership on road safety.

The outlook for road safety is uncertain. Figures for individual years can vary significantly and the trend over a longer period is a more reliable indicator. Locally in Warwickshire, the County Council, Police and other organisations work together to reduce road casualties through the Warwickshire Road Safety Partnership. The future of road safety is very much a partnership orientated approach with a focus into the future on enforcement, education and engineering. The Partnership aims to deliver an effective multi-agency approach with both road users and communities. Currently, the Partnership has set the target of reducing the number of people either killed or seriously injured on Warwickshire roads to 277 by 2015. This is based on a target suggested by the Government in 2009 to be achieved by 2020. Warwickshire chose to halve the time period for achieving this.

## Further Information

- Warwickshire County Council publishes 'Reported Road Casualties in Warwickshire' annually on its website [www.warwickshire.gov.uk/roadcasualties](http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/roadcasualties).
- Reported Road Casualties in Great Britain: 2011 Annual Report (DfT): <http://bit.ly/18jtq1F>
- Strategic Framework for Road Safety - Department for Transport 2011: <http://bit.ly/MwMonx>

## Background

An individual's use of public transport is dependent on a number of factors such as proximity to the network, ability to own, access or drive a vehicle and the cost of running a vehicle. The benefits of using either public transport or a car are dependent on factors such as the reliability of the road network. Public transport can affect resident's quality of life by allowing them to access a wider range of services and facilities. While car ownership offers a greater degree of flexibility when making journeys, public transport is widely used amongst those who do not own a car.

The 'car ownership and travel to work' indicator considers car usage as well as the primary method by which residents travel to work. This section attempts to go further by examining all public transport usage rather than journeys solely associated with work. It is not possible to gather data on all methods of transport covered in the travel to work indicator; therefore this indicator looks at the most popular methods of public transport which are walking, cycling, trains and buses.

## Performance

### Walking or Cycling

Walking and cycling are two of the easiest methods of transport to use. They are also leisure activities and either one has associated health benefits if done regularly. The data from the Active People Survey conducted by Sport England records the proportion of residents walking or cycling each month in 2011/12. In this survey walking was defined as a continuous walk of at least thirty minutes anytime in the last month. Cycling refers to any cycling regardless of distance or purpose. The government recommends at least 150 minutes (two hours and 30 minutes) of moderate-intensity aerobic activity such as cycling or fast walking every week for adults with higher levels for older children.

**Figure 8.5: Percentage of residents walking or cycling, 2011-2012**

	WALK	CYCLE	WALK OR CYCLE
LOCAL AUTHORITY	%	%	%
North Warwickshire	67	9	71
Nuneaton & Bedworth	64	8	65
Rugby	68	12	70
Stratford-on-Avon	70	10	72
Warwick	76	13	77
Warwickshire	70	11	71

*Notes: Results are grouped according to the area where respondents live, which may not be the same as the area where they walk or cycle. Results based on a 95% confidence interval, survey based on 500 responses per district  
Source: Department for Transport (DfT) / Active People Survey (Sport England)*

In 2011/12, seven in ten Warwickshire residents said they had walked last month. Meanwhile only around one in ten recorded that they had cycled. According to the survey, around a third of the population do not use walking or cycling as a mode of transport regularly. While some residents may take part in sport or other exercise, rather than walking or cycling, a number of residents questioned are likely to be exercising less than the recommended amount.

### Rail

In the financial year 2011/12, over 7.2 million rail journeys either started or ended at a Warwickshire station. Furthermore almost 600,000 passengers used a Warwickshire station to interchange from one train to another as part of their journey. Since 2010/11, the total number of journeys has increased by 700,000 (or 11%) across Warwickshire. Apart from Danzey station in Stratford-on-Avon District, all stations in Warwickshire had a greater number of passengers in 2011/12 than in the previous year.

However, a significant part of this is due to improved estimation in certain areas. Therefore, it is likely that previous years are underestimations due to less accurate methods used in the past. The remainder of the increase is caused by the continued growth of Leamington Spa and Rugby stations which account for over half (50%) of the passenger numbers in the county. Furthermore, the six largest stations account for 92% of passengers. Figure 8.6 considers the numbers of passengers at Warwickshire train stations in 2010/11 and 2011/12.

# Public Transport

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**Figure 8.6:** Number of passengers per station, 2010-11 and 2011-12

STATION NAME	DISTRICT	2010/11	2011/12	% INCREASE
Atherstone	North Warwickshire	65,340	77,558	18.7%
Coleshill Parkway	North Warwickshire	151,792	170,320	12.2%
Polesworth	North Warwickshire	690	1,376	99.4%
Water Orton	North Warwickshire	42,584	44,266	4.0%
Bedworth	Nuneaton & Bedworth	53,116	61,130	15.1%
Nuneaton	Nuneaton & Bedworth	969,254	996,516	2.8%
Rugby	Rugby	1,564,834	1,750,748	11.9%
Bearley	Stratford-on-Avon	944	960	1.7%
Claverdon	Stratford-on-Avon	2,294	2,570	12.0%
Danzy	Stratford-on-Avon	6,988	6,910	-1.1%
Henley-In-Arden	Stratford-on-Avon	94,506	108,952	15.3%
Stratford-Upon-Avon	Stratford-on-Avon	631,196	855,818	35.6%
The Lakes	Stratford-on-Avon	11,832	12,390	4.7%
Wilmcote	Stratford-on-Avon	16,932	20,984	23.9%
Wood End	Stratford-on-Avon	11,460	12,696	10.8%
Wootton Wawen	Stratford-on-Avon	10,814	11,834	9.4%
Hatton	Warwick	38,000	43,936	15.6%
Lapworth	Warwick	33,796	35,976	6.5%
Leamington Spa	Warwick	1,856,378	2,009,402	8.2%
Warwick	Warwick	503,196	526,366	4.6%
Warwick Parkway	Warwick	453,868	485,626	7.0%
<b>Warwickshire Stations</b>	<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>6,519,814</b>	<b>7,236,334</b>	<b>11.0%</b>

Source: Office of Rail Regulation (ORR)/Steer Davies Gleave



# Public Transport

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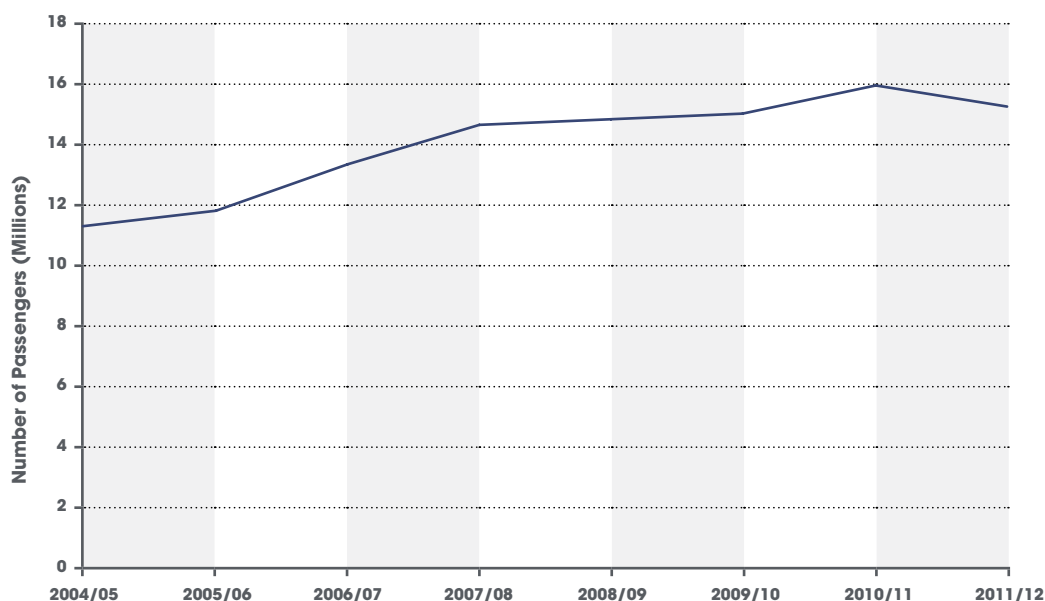


The geographic shape of the county causes a split in rail routes within Warwickshire. At present, there are no direct trains between the northern and southern parts of the county and these journeys require a change in either Coventry or Birmingham.

## Buses

In the financial year 2011/12, the total number of bus passengers fell by 700,000 from 2010/11 to 15.2 million passengers. However, bus usage remains higher than in any of the other recorded years prior to 2010/11. The reasons behind this reduction are hard to identify, particularly as only countywide data is available. In recent years, subsidies for some routes have been reduced. This has led to a fall in the number of services in some areas, which may be partly responsible for the reduction in passengers.

**Figure 8.7: Number of bus passengers in Warwickshire**



Source: Department for Transport (DfT)/ Warwickshire County Council

Within Warwickshire, the total number of passengers has increased since free bus passes were introduced in 2005. Since then, usage has remained around fifteen million journeys for the past five years.

## Outlook

The outlook for public transport is largely mixed, as the effects of the recession on public transport usage can be both positive and negative. Increases in the cost of running a car such as insurance and fuel, may mean households can no longer afford to own a vehicle, and therefore may rely more on public transport. Conversely, public transport usage may fall if people no longer need to travel to work due to unemployment.

Bus services continue to face cuts to subsidies and this is likely to lead to further reductions in usage. The rail network in Warwickshire is growing with increasing passenger numbers and a new station at Stratford Parkway. Part of the 'NUCKLE' project aims to build new stations at Kenilworth and Nuneaton Bermuda Park.

In the long term, it remains unclear what impact High Speed Two (HS2) may have for residents of the county but it is likely to affect a number of different areas in Warwickshire.

## Further Information

- Further information about public transport can be found by visiting [www.warwickshire.gov.uk/travel](http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/travel)
- More details on the "NUCKLE" project are online at <http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/nuckle>
- Alternatively, contact the Observatory for more information on 01926 418066 or email [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk).

# Car Ownership & Method of Travel to Work

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## Background

The method by which residents travel to work can have an impact on their quality of life. Car ownership may give residents greater freedom and is often a quicker, more flexible method of travel than using public transport. In addition, employers may be in locations that are only accessible by car, therefore car ownership may also increase the number of jobs opportunities available to Warwickshire residents.

As household earnings rise, a car becomes more affordable and as a result, the number of households with a car increases. Car ownership may also tell us how accessible an area is, people may be less likely to have a car if services are available locally by walking or using public transport. However, higher levels of car ownership can lead to a number of problems for residents including; increased congestion and higher levels of pollution.

Data on car ownership and method of travel to work is recorded every ten years as part of the Census. This indicator refers to 2011 Census data released in 2013.

## Performance

### Car Ownership

According to the latest 2011 Census data, Warwickshire has 1.38 cars or vans per household. This is an increase of 15.7% since 2001 or the equivalent of an additional 43,362 cars in the county over the last ten years.

Over three in ten (31%) Warwickshire households had two cars or vans at the time of the 2011 Census. This is much higher than the national equivalent, where only a quarter of households own two cars. A further 10% of households own three or more cars or vans, which is again above the national average (7%). Despite this increase, the number of households without a car has remained relatively flat. Around 18% of households in Warwickshire do not own a car in 2011, compared to 19% who were without a car in 2001.

At a district level, a rural urban split seems to emerge in terms of car ownership. Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough has fewer car owning homes than the Warwickshire average whereas Stratford-on-Avon District has a far greater number of households with access to a car. This pattern continues when examining higher numbers of cars.

Figure 8.8: Number of cars or vans owned by households, 2011

LOCAL AUTHORITY	NUMBER OF CARS/VANS					CARS PER HOUSEHOLD
	0	1	2	3	4	
North Warwickshire	15.5%	40.1%	32.6%	8.4%	3.4%	1.45
Nuneaton & Bedworth	22.4%	42.6%	27.0%	6.1%	1.9%	1.23
Rugby	17.5%	42.5%	30.9%	6.8%	2.3%	1.35
Stratford-on-Avon	12.8%	38.2%	35.3%	9.6%	4.2%	1.56
Warwick	18.5%	41.1%	31.4%	6.7%	2.4%	1.35
Warwickshire	17.6%	40.9%	31.3%	7.4%	2.8%	1.38
England	25.8%	42.2%	24.7%	5.5%	1.9%	1.16

Source: 2011 Census (Table KS404EW), Office for National Statistics

At Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level the situation is even more varied. In a handful of areas over half (50%) of households are without a car compared to approximately 20 LSOA's which show car ownership above 95%. The highest levels of car ownership are in purpose built estates on the edge of towns. These estates including Chase Meadow and Warwick Gates in Warwick District which were built with ample parking and close links to major roads and motorways. Meanwhile the areas with the lowest car ownership tend to be much closer to town centres and there is some relationship between these areas and higher relative levels of deprivation. Figure 8.9 shows the LSOAs with the highest and lowest proportions of car ownership at the time of the 2011 Census.

# Car Ownership & Method of Travel to Work

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**Figure 8.9:** Percentage of households who own a car by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)

HIGHEST PROPORTION OF CAR OWNERS			LOWEST PROPORTION OF CAR OWNERS		
LSOA	DISTRICT	% OWN A CAR	LSOA	DISTRICT	% OWN A CAR
Chase Meadow	Warwick	97.6%	Riversley	Nuneaton & Bedworth	55.8%
Warwick Gates	Warwick	97.5%	Lillington East	Warwick	54.6%
Whitestone North	Nuneaton & Bedworth	97.1%	Abbey Town Centre	Nuneaton & Bedworth	50.2%
Bubbenhall, Wappenbury, Weston & Eathorpe	Warwick	96.8%	Rugby Town Centre	Rugby	49.2%
Galley Common South	Nuneaton & Bedworth	96.4%	Bar Pool North & Crescents	Nuneaton & Bedworth	47.2%

Source: 2011 Census (Table KS404EW), Office for National Statistics

Unsurprisingly, higher levels of car ownership lead to an increase in the number of people driving to work. In Warwickshire, one in two residents travels to work by car or van, either driving or as a passenger. There is a strong negative relationship between high car ownership and the number of households where no one works. The number of households owning a car appears to increase as the unemployment rate falls.

## Method of Travel to Work

The 2011 travel to work data has been released in two different ways due to changes in the questions asked between the 2001 and 2011 Census. In 2001, people who recorded their place of work as working mainly at or from home were considered to have their mode of travel to work as working mainly at or from home. In 2011, people working mainly at or from home could record, for example, that they travelled to work as a driver in a car or van, despite being based at home. As such, where reference is made to the 2011 Census in isolation, figures from table QS701EW are quoted. Where comparisons are made to the 2001 Census, table CT0015EW is used as this is directly comparable with the 2001 Census question.

**Figure 8.10:** Method of Travel to Work in Warwickshire, 2001 - 2011

	2001	2011	PERCENTAGE POINT CHANGE
Driving car / van	43.5%	43.6%	0.2%
Not in employment	32.4%	32.2%	-0.2%
Walk	6.6%	6.2%	-0.4%
Work from Home	6.6%	8.1%	1.6%
Passenger in a car or van	4.7%	3.8%	-0.9%
Bus or coach	2.3%	2.0%	-0.3%
Cycle	2.0%	1.6%	-0.4%
Train	0.9%	1.4%	0.6%
Other method of travel to work	1.2%	0.9%	-0.3%

Source: 2001 Census & 2011 Census (Table CT0015EW), Office for National Statistics

Notes: Figures based on all residents aged 16-74 rather than the working population. Percentages may not sum due to rounding. Red areas denote falls in method of travel to work between 2001 and 2011, green denotes increases in mode of travel to work

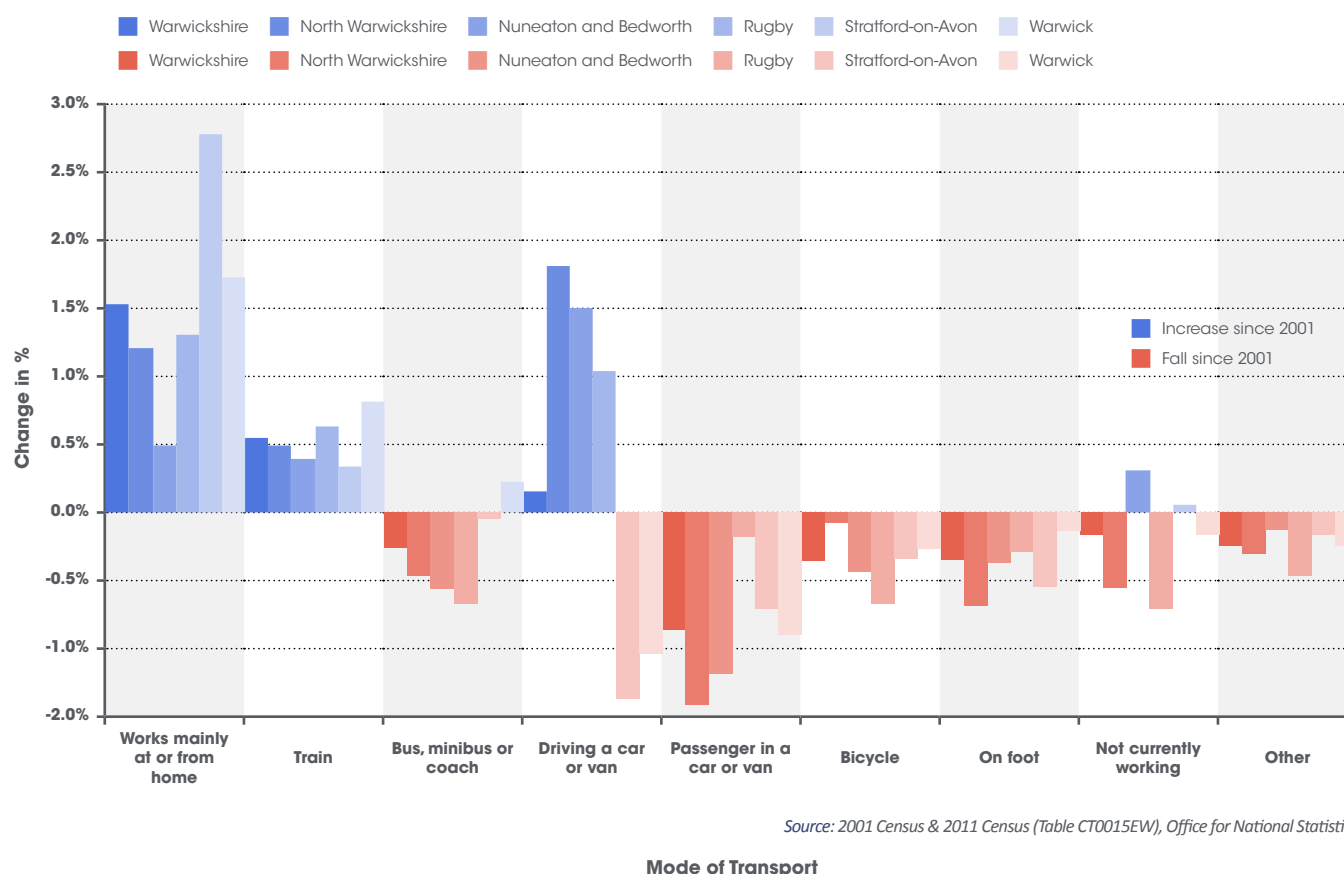
# Car Ownership & Method of Travel to Work

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The largest percentage change has been in train travel from 2001 to 2011 with over 50% more residents choosing to use this method than in 2001. Home working has also substantially increased, with 8.1% of the population working from home in 2011 and is now the second most popular method of working behind driving a car or van. Driving a car or van remains the most common method used with 43.6% of residents aged 16-74 years using this method of transport. Figure 8.11 shows the breakdown by district with positive changes between 2001 and 2011 in blue and reductions in red.

**Figure 8.11: Change in Travel to Work Patterns, 2001 – 2011**



Despite large falls across the county, the number of residents travelling to work by bus or coach has increased in Warwick District between 2001 and 2011; similarly, car usage for travel to work has fallen in Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick Districts, despite Warwickshire showing a modest increase. Home working, while increasing across all of Warwickshire, has seen a much stronger uptake in Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick Districts, which might be responsible for the falls in car travel in these areas.



# Car Ownership & Method of Travel to Work

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## Outlook

The average commute time for Warwickshire residents has increased in recent years. According to the Labour Force Survey, the average commute in Warwickshire increased from 21 minutes in Q4 2011 to 24 minutes in Q4 2012. This is similar to the national average and mirrors the national trend. This increase could reflect the current employment market and the unaffordable nature of housing for many residents or for others that they simply choose to travel further to work as demonstrated by the increase in train travel.

The substantial increase in the number of people who are working mainly from home is evident from the 2011 Census and reflects a changing pattern of working. However, there are rising numbers of cars in Warwickshire, along with more cars per household; which may place additional pressures on communities and local infrastructure. The Local Transport Plan runs to 2026 and seeks to set out Warwickshire County Council's intentions in this area. The increase in the numbers of cars combined with the slight decline in walking and cycling rates across the county, suggests that wider environmental and health concerns, particularly relating to physical activity levels, are likely to continue to be present.

## Further Information

- More information on where people are travelling to work ('flow data') will be released by ONS at a later date and this should provide further insight into commuting patterns in the county. At the time of publication, the scheduled release date of 2011 Census flow data is February 2014.
- The Labour Force Survey Data on Average Travel to work times can be found at: <http://bit.ly/15GLIXx>
- For more information on 2011 Census, please contact the team on 01926 418066 or email [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk)

# Access to Key Services

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## Description

Timely access to key services can have a significant impact on residents. This indicator considers two different sources to summarise access to key services: the distance in terms of journey time to services and the quality of the internet connection. The 2011 transport accessibility statistics from the Department for Transport (DfT) measure the average journey times for eight different key services (GPs, hospitals, primary schools, secondary schools, further education establishments, supermarkets, town centres and employment centres). This information is then split by method of travel including car, public transport and walking.

The second part of this indicator focuses on access to broadband and the number of residents with adequate download speeds. While any house with a phone line should be able to access dial-up internet or mobile broadband, which covers around 97% of the UK, the slow speeds are often ill equipped to handle the variety of tasks for which the internet can now be used. Slow speeds and unreliable connections can affect economic development in rural areas.

## Performance

### Distance to Key Services

In 2011, the average journey time by car was less than ten minutes for each of the eight key services in Warwickshire. For five of the services, the average journey time was around five minutes (primary schools, secondary schools, GPs, employment centres, further education colleges and supermarkets). The remaining two services (town centres and hospitals) have slightly longer car journey times of approximately seven minutes and nine minutes respectively.

At a district level, there is greater variation in journey times. While residents of Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and Warwick District are relatively close to their town centres, the rest of the county face a journey of around between seven and nine minutes. Interestingly, a considerable number of Warwickshire residents are nearer to a supermarket than their local town centre. The longest average journey time was for travelling to a hospital. This is perhaps unsurprising as there are a set number of hospitals in the county however, residents often need to get to a hospital quickly and longer journey times may have an impact on patients.

**Figure 8.12: Average Journey time by car, in minutes**

	PRIMARY SCHOOL	SUPERMARKET	EMPLOYMENT CENTRE	GP	SECONDARY SCHOOL	FURTHER EDUCATION	TOWN CENTRE	HOSPITAL
North Warwickshire	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.3	6.1	7.3	12.1
Nuneaton & Bedworth	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.5	8.7
Rugby	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.3	6.0	7.2	6.4
Stratford-on-Avon	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	6.0	7.0	8.8	9.9
Warwick	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	7.6
Warwickshire	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.7	8.7

Source: Department for Transport (DfT) Transport Accessibility Statistics 2011

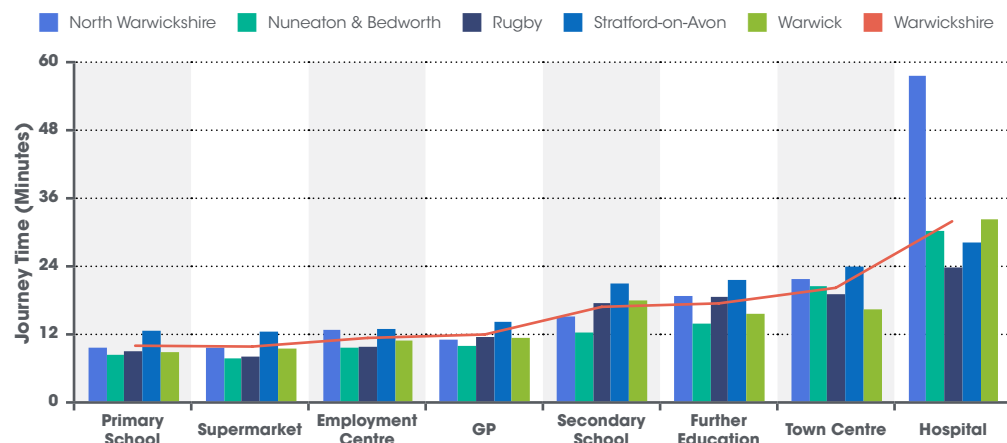
The journey times by public transport and/or walking in Warwickshire are much higher than the equivalent journey times by car and the differences between areas are greater. The most common four services have travel times of approximately ten minutes (primary schools, GPs, employment centres and supermarkets). Secondary schools and further education colleges have much longer journey times by public transport and/or walking, with an average of over 15 minutes in each district apart from Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough. School buses often take indirect routes that serve as many pupils as possible but this has an impact on the journey time.

# Access to Key Services

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**Figure 8.13: Average journey time by public transport, 2011**



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

As with car travel, town centres and hospitals have the longest journey times by public transport. Without a car, the average travel time to a town centre for residents in Stratford-on-Avon District is over twenty-five minutes. All five districts in Warwickshire have an average travel time to hospital of more than twenty-five minutes. North Warwickshire Borough and Stratford-on-Avon District do not have a hospital, requiring residents to travel to another district or outside the county.

While examining the district averages is useful, it masks considerable variation at a local level. Figure 8.14 shows the number of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) with an average journey time by public transport of less than fifteen minutes, less than thirty minutes, less than sixty minutes and over an hour.

**Figure 8.14: Number of LSOAs by Public Transport Average Journey Time**

TRAVEL TIME	GP	HOSPITAL	SUPERMARKET	PRIMARY SCHOOL	SECONDARY SCHOOL	FURTHER EDUCATION	TOWN CENTRE	EMPLOYMENT CENTRE
0 – 14 Minutes	283	48	306	310	206	189	141	277
15 – 29 Minutes	41	128	18	17	90	104	136	50
30 – 59 Minutes	8	138	8	4	33	36	52	5
More than 60 Minutes	1	19	1	2	4	4	4	1

Source: Department for Transport (DfT) Transport Accessibility Statistics 2011  
Notes: Warwickshire contains 333 LSOAs

With the exception of hospitals, only a handful of areas are more than an hour from key services by public transport. However, Ladbroke & Priors LSOA, in Fenny Compton ward in Stratford-on-Avon District is more than an hour from each key service, which could cause problems for those residents if they do not have access to a car.

## Broadband Services

As part of the Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Broadband Project (a consortium of eight local authorities led by Warwickshire County Council), residents were invited to report their broadband speeds via an online survey. This was a self-reporting survey and the majority of publicity was targeted in areas with a perceived problem. Of the 7,944 responses from Warwickshire residents, over two in three (67%) said they had poor broadband speed. The results are useful in identifying areas where broadband is unavailable or the service is poor. Figure 8.15 shows the ten areas with the most responses indicating they had a poor service.



# Access to Key Services

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**Figure 8.15:** Quality of Broadband service, Spring 2011 – Spring 2013

NO.	LSOA	DISTRICT	EXCELLENT	AVERAGE	POOR	UNAVAILABLE	GRAND TOTAL	% POOR
1	Long Compton	Stratford	1	91	198	2	292	68%
2	Burton Dassett	Stratford	1	28	149	8	186	80%
3	Bishops Itchington	Stratford		14	138	1	153	90%
4	Leam Valley	Rugby	1	16	121	10	148	82%
5	Bubbenhall, Wappenbury, Weston & Eathorpe	Warwick		14	116	2	132	88%
6	Claverdon	Stratford	2	57	115		174	66%
7	Fenny Compton, Farnborough & Avon Dassett	Stratford	6	132	108	6	252	43%
8	Cawston South	Rugby		31	107		138	79%
9	Stoneleigh	Warwick		37	105	4	146	72%
10	Welford	Stratford	2	63	105	1	171	61%

Source: Coventry Solihull and Warwickshire Broadband Project

The areas identified with the poorest broadband service are all defined as rural using the rural/urban definition from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). Rural areas often suffer from poor broadband speeds due to the distances between cabinets and houses. These distances and fewer households mean these areas are unlikely to be upgraded to fibre broadband without subsidy from Local Government or other public bodies. However, it is worth noting that broadband access can be highly variable and pockets of poor access can exist in any area.

## Further Information

- More information about the provision of broadband within the county and the wider CSW project can be found at <http://www.cswbroadband.org.uk/>
- Further information on key service accessibility can be found on the Department for Transport (DfT) website: <http://bit.ly/184yeoO>
- For more detail on the issues explored in this section, particularly with relevance to older residents, please see the following link to the AgeUK website: <http://bit.ly/1dPyI93>

## Outlook

The Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Broadband project have agreed a £14.6 million deal with BT that will bring superfast broadband (with a speed of more than 24Mbps) to 91% of the sub-region. The remaining 9% will achieve speeds from 2Mbps up to 23.9Mbps. For many in the more rural areas this will make a real difference and it will give greater flexibility in the way that people choose to work or to spend their leisure time. This project is a stepping-stone to the European targets for 2020, which state that all premises should be connected at a minimum of 30 Mbps and 50% of premises at 100 Mbps. This will be a major undertaking given that the current targets are extremely challenging. Additional government funds are proposed in the future to enable this to happen and the aim is to increase the fibre footprint as soon as funding is available.

The outlook for accessing other services is mixed based on the transport accessibility statistics from the Department for Transport (DfT), with average journey times varying significantly across the county and depending on the mode of transport. In some cases, there are alternative ways in which residents can access these services, for example, services such as 111 and its predecessor NHS Direct could be a viable alternative in some cases to visiting a GP. Similarly, as more households gain access to superfast broadband, residents are potentially able to make use of more services without leaving their home.

# Household Waste

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## Description

It is inevitable that waste will be generated by households but choices can be made about the way that it is managed. The *Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011*, produced by Defra in June 2011, prioritises efforts to manage waste in line with the waste hierarchy and reduce the carbon impact of waste.

The hierarchy gives top priority to waste prevention, followed by preparing for re-use, recycling, other types of recovery (including energy recovery), and last of all disposal (for example landfill).

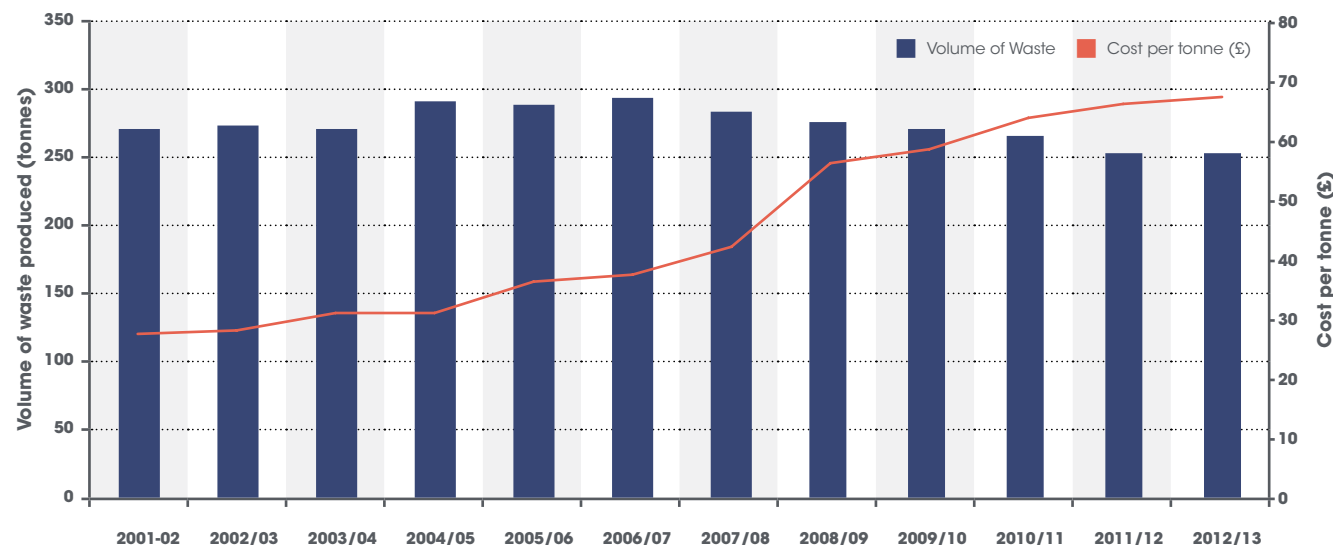
As part of this, it is important to target those waste streams with high carbon impacts, both in terms of embedded carbon (food, metals, plastics, textiles) and direct emissions from landfill (food, paper and card, textiles, wood). There is a new emphasis on the use of life cycle thinking in all waste policy and waste management decisions and the reporting of waste management in carbon terms, as an alternative to weight-based measures.

## Performance

The cost of waste disposal (per tonne) is continuing to rise. Landfill tax is now £72 per tonne and will increase by £8 per tonne per year until at least 2014/15. This is placing increasing emphasis on the need to reduce the amount of waste sent for disposal. Total waste in Warwickshire increased by 0.5% between 2011/12 and 2012/13, primarily because of additional green waste produced over the year.

Warwickshire Waste Partnership produced a new Business Plan in March 2011 which sets new targets for the Partnership. These targets will help ensure that Warwickshire's waste is managed in an environmentally, economically and socially sustainable way.

**Figure 8.16: Waste produced and cost of disposal in Warwickshire, 2001-02 – 2012-13**



Source: Warwickshire County Council, Waste Management 2013

The amount of waste produced per head of population fell again in 2012/13, and has done so for each of the last eight years. This could well be linked to the economic climate as people are becoming more mindful about what they are discarding as well as the national and local Love Food, Hate Waste campaign supported by the Waste Resources Action Programme, designed to encourage householders to reduce the amount food they discard.

Figure 8.17 shows a continued rise in waste recycled, and for the first time, over 50% of waste is now recycled or composted. Over the last seven years, the proportion of waste that is sent to landfill has halved, from 65.2% in 2005/06, to just 31.9% in 2012/13.

# Household Waste

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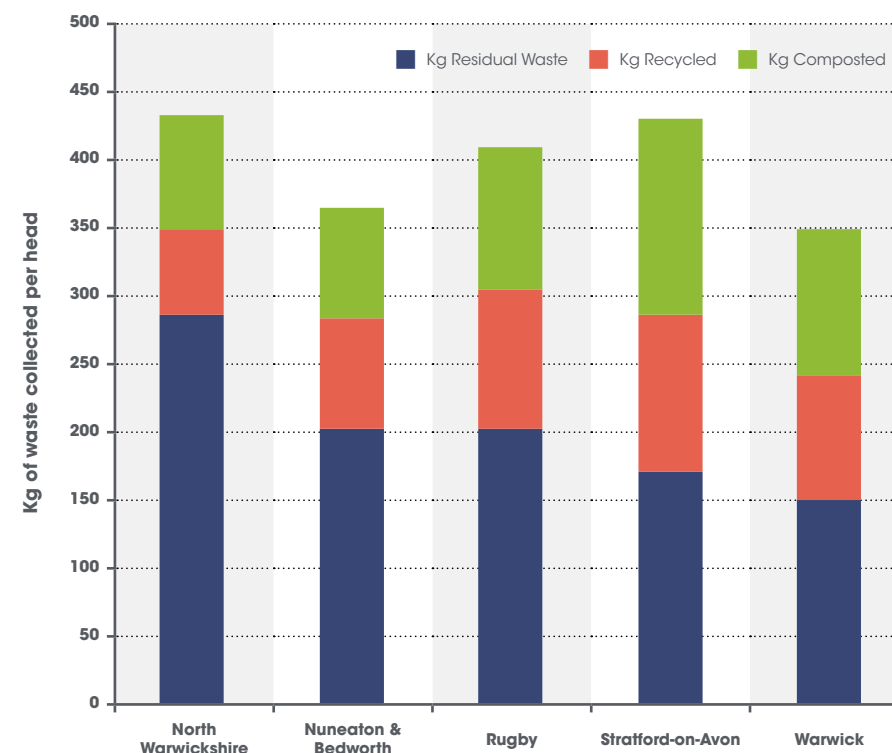
**Figure 8.17: Warwickshire Waste Indicators, 2004-2005 – 2012-2013**

	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
Waste per head of population (kg)	556kg	550kg	547kg	539kg	522kg	510kg	493kg	469kg	461kg
Cost per tonne of waste (£)	£30.81	£36.28	£37.55	£41.89	£55.87	£58.25	£63.55	£66.06	£67.13
Total waste recycled (%)	13.8%	14.5%	15.9%	17.5%	21.5%	23.8%	23.4%	24.3%	26.2%
Total waste composted (%)	13.8%	15.4%	16.8%	17.9%	21.7%	24.3%	25.7%	24.5%	26.2%
Recycled and composted (%)	27.6%	29.9%	32.7%	35.4%	43.2%	48.1%	49.1%	48.8%	52.4%
Waste to energy recovery (%)	3.8%	4.9%	7.2%	6.6%	7.0%	10.15%	18.4%	15.3%	15.7%
Landfilled (by difference) (%)	68.6%	65.2%	60.1%	58.0%	49.8%	41.8%	32.5%	35.8%	31.9%

Source: Warwickshire County Council, Waste Management 2013

Warwick District continues to be the best performing authority with the least kilograms of waste collected per head of population, whilst also having the second highest recycling and composting rates in Warwickshire. Stratford-on-Avon District continues to have the highest proportion of waste that is recycled or composted. North Warwickshire Borough has the highest number of kilograms of waste collected per head, and also has the lowest proportion of waste that is recycled or composted.

**Figure 8.18: Waste performance by District, 2012-2013**



Source: Warwickshire County Council, Waste Management 2013



## Outlook

The Government Review of Waste Policy includes an aim to continue to increase the percentage of waste collected from both households and businesses which is recycled, at the very least meeting the revised waste framework directive target to recycle 50% of waste from households by 2020. In August 2013 it was announced that Warwickshire's waste targets were updated and recycling targets for the end of the strategy period should be:

- Aim to reduce residual waste to 311 kg per household per year, by the end of the strategy period (2020).
- Aim to achieve aspirational countryside recycling and composting targets of 65% by the end of the strategy period (2020).

In June 2013 the household waste recycling centre at Grendon was replaced by a new household waste recycling centre and waste transfer station at Lower House Farm. The new household waste recycling centre is capable of taking 10,000 tonnes of material a year and the proceeds from the purpose-built charity reuse shop will benefit local community groups and good causes across Warwickshire and Staffordshire through the Heart of England Community Foundation and its sister, Staffordshire Community Foundation. The transfer station can handle up to 90,000 tonnes of waste a year, of which 50,000 tonnes will be kerbside-collected municipal waste from the three collection authorities being delivered to Staffordshire's planned 'Energy from Waste' plant at Four Ashes, and the remaining waste capacity at the facility will help small businesses manage their waste.

## Further Information

- Warwickshire County Council has produced a [Waste Minimisation Strategy](#) that provides a framework for addressing waste minimisation until 2015 and a new business plan was produced by the Warwickshire Waste Partnership in 2011.
- Information about household waste management in Warwickshire is available from the Waste Management Team, telephone number 01926 410410.
- Information on recycling can be obtained by contacting 01926 418088 or via the website [www.warwickshire.gov.uk/recycling](http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/recycling). Warwickshire's existing Waste Strategy can be found at [www.warwickshire.gov.uk/wastestrategy](http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/wastestrategy)
- Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 (Defra): <http://bit.ly/O42fdM>
- Warwickshire Waste Partnership: <http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/wastepartnership>

# Climate and Weather

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## Description

The Met Office defines the difference between weather and climate in terms of time. Weather is the change that occurs hourly or daily (for example, temperature, rainfall and wind speed) and climate is the average weather that is expected or experienced over a longer period of time. A climate system is created through the interaction of the atmosphere with oceans, ice sheets, land masses and vegetation, plus the impact of the sun.

Climate zones have been identified by scientists with the zone in the United Kingdom being classified as temperate. This means that, when compared to other climates, it is 'average', which means neither excessively hot or cold nor wet or dry.

This indicator focuses on recorded changes in climate and weather in the Midlands and Coventry and the potential impact on Warwickshire's communities.

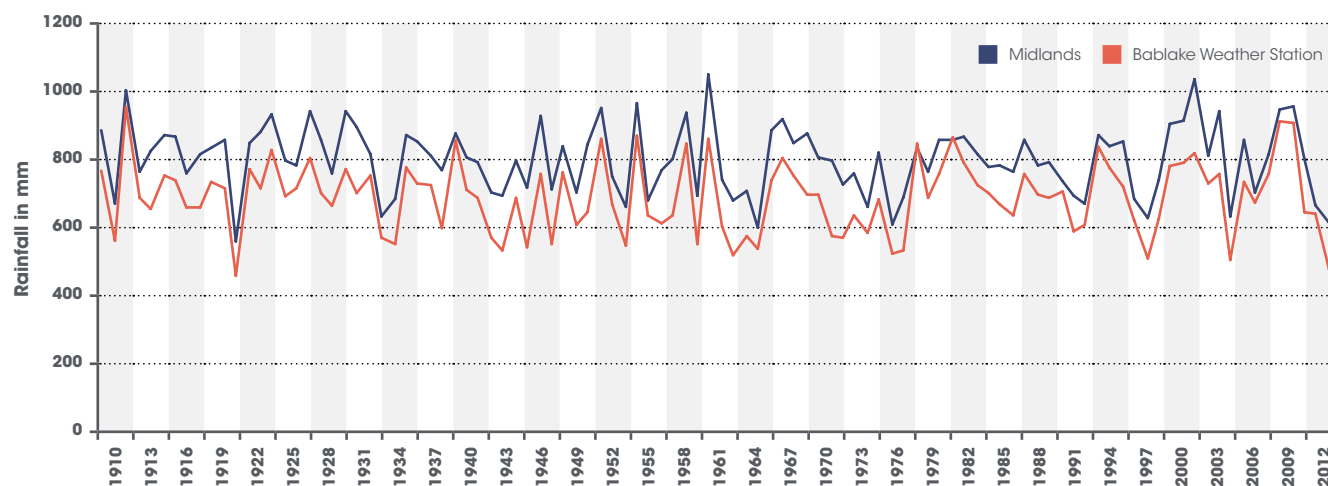
## Performance

The Met Office collates data on rainfall, temperature and sunshine levels for regions in the United Kingdom. The Bablake Weather Station in Coventry has been recording weather data since 1870 and this gives a more local picture of fluctuations in the last 140 years.

### Rainfall

Data from the Met Office shows that, nationally, 2012 was the second wettest year since 1910 and the wettest since 2000. Two months in the year – April and June – were the wettest, with 128 mm and 149 mm falling in respective months. In the Midlands, 2012 saw the highest levels of rainfall since 1910 with a total of 1,085 mm falling in the year. However, the years of 2010 and 2011 were relatively dry years, which led to concerns in the early months of 2012 about drought.

**Figure 8.19: Rainfall in the Midlands and Coventry**



Source: The Met Office, Bablake Weather Station, 2013

To help address problems with flooding, the Environment Agency and Warwickshire County Council are continuing to undertake flood risk management schemes. Last year the County Council spent a total of £128,000 on flood risk management and have identified fourteen schemes for which they are seeking funding. Working with partners has also encouraged their investment in flood risk management in Warwickshire. For example, between April 2010 and August 2014, Severn Trent Water will have spent over £26 million on sewer improvements in Leamington Spa alone, bringing direct benefits to over 110 properties. This includes the Gresham Avenue flood alleviation scheme in which Warwickshire County Council and Warwick District Council agreed to undertake ongoing maintenance to secure the £670,000 scheme. Since 2011 the Environment Agency has spent £1.8 million on flood alleviation schemes in Warwickshire benefiting around 300 properties.

# Climate and Weather

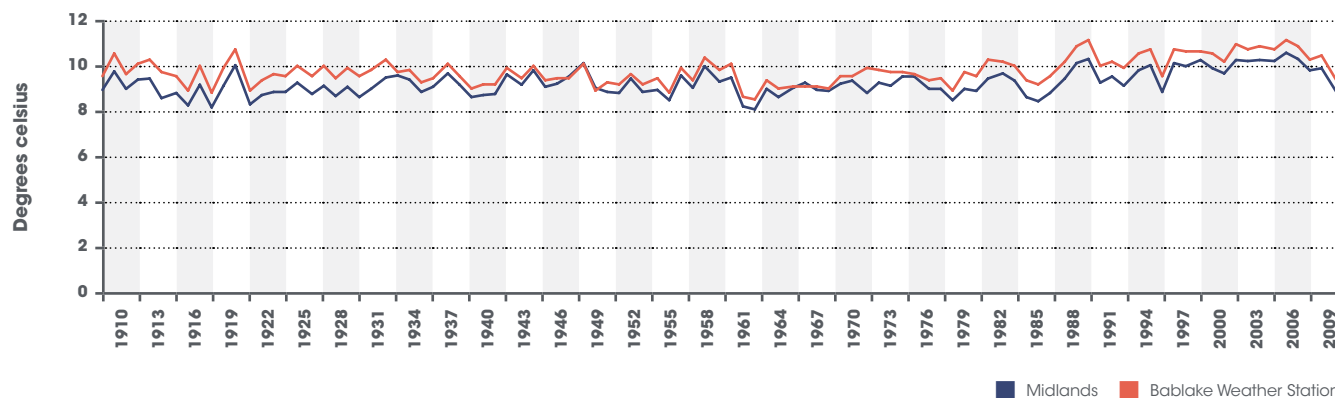
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## Temperature

Between 1910 and 2012, the mean temperature recorded by the Met Office in the Midlands has fluctuated year on year but overall has shown a slight increase. The records from Bablake School show a similar trend but with temperatures generally being higher than those recorded in the Midlands. The warmest year on record in the Midlands was 2011 with a mean temperature of 14.6°C and the coldest year was 1919 when the average minimum temperature was recorded as 3.9°C. The years of 1990, 2006 and 2011 were the warmest years recorded at Bablake Weather Stations (11.1°C) with the coldest being 1963 (8.3°C).

**Figure 8.20: Mean annual temperature in the Midlands and Coventry**



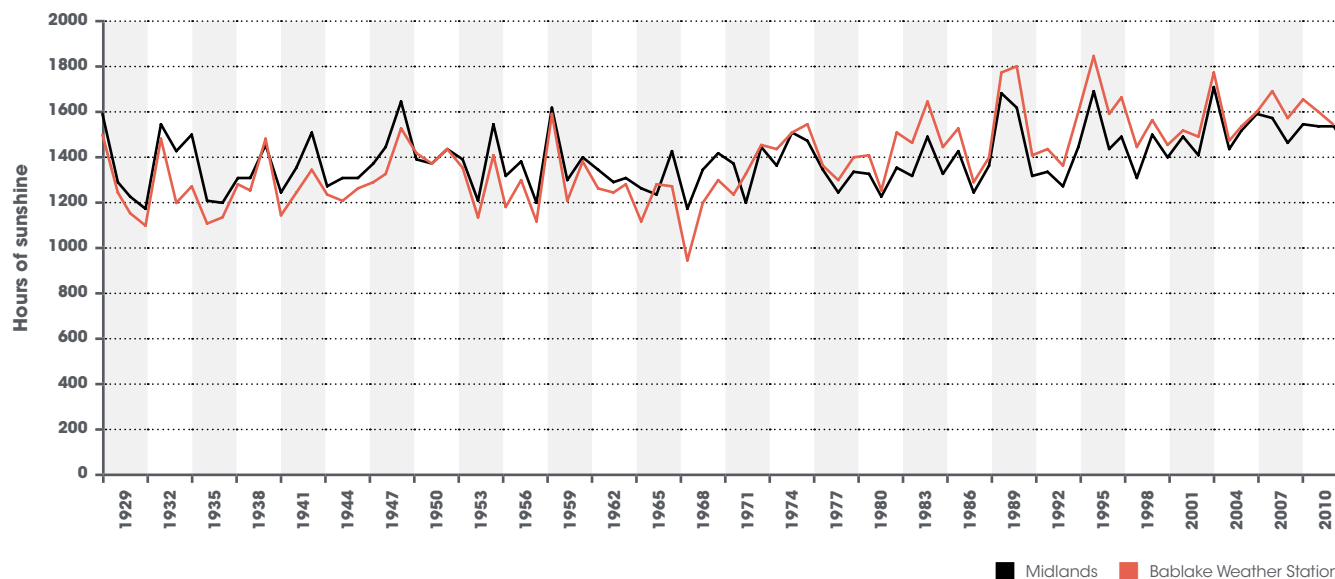
Source: The Met Office, Bablake Weather Station, 2013

## Sunshine

Data from the Met Office shows that 2003 was the sunniest year in the Midlands since 1929 with a total of just over 1,685 hours of sunshine. More locally, 1995 was the sunniest year with 1,821 hours recorded at Bablake Weather Station in Coventry. Figure 8.21 shows both sets of records between 1929 and 2011.

Over the last 82 years there have been some marked fluctuations in the hours of sunshine in both areas. The overall trend for both however shows an increase in hours recorded.

**Figure 8.21: Annual sunshine in the Midlands and in Coventry**



Source: The Met Office, Bablake Weather Station, 2013

## Outlook

According to the Met Office there is evidence that, overall, the global climate is warming. This evidence includes increasing ocean temperatures, changes in rainfall patterns, rises in sea level and melting glaciers. In the last 100 years there has been a 0.75°C rise in the Earth's temperature.

Year on year, however, there are fluctuations in the weather and even relatively small changes in the weather can have an adverse impact on people, either directly or indirectly. The Heatwave Plan for England 2013 (Public Health England) gives details of the Heat-Health Watch alert system which operates in England from 1st June to 15th September each year. These levels are given in Figure 8.22.

**Figure 8.22: Heatwave Alert levels**

LEVEL 0	Long term planning All year
LEVEL 1	Heatwave and summer preparedness programme 1 June – 15 September
LEVEL 2	Heatwave is forecast – alert and readiness 60% of heatwave in the next 2-43 days
LEVEL 3	Heatwave Action Temperature reached in one or more Met Office National Severe Weather Warning Service regions
LEVEL 4	Major incident - Emergency response Central Government will declare a Level 4 alert in the event of severe or prolonged heatwave affecting sectors other than health

*Source: Heatwave Plan for England 2013, Public Health England*

These alerts are needed as excessive temperatures can kill. In a 2006 heatwave, it was estimated that there were approximately 680 excess deaths compared to similar periods in previous years and in 2009 there were approximately 300 excess summer deaths compared to similar periods in previous years. At the time of writing this indicator the first half of July 2013 had been warmer, drier and sunnier than usual with 11 days of temperatures over 28 °C recorded somewhere in the UK. This made it the longest hot spell since 2006.

Cold winter weather can also lead to excessive deaths, for example in 2010/11, there were 23,700 more deaths in England between the months of December 2010 and March 2011 than the average for the rest of the year (Cold Weather Plan for England: Protecting health and reducing harm from severe cold, Department of Health, 2012). There is also an increased risk of slips and falls in icy conditions which can lead to injuries.

Excessive heat can also impact on the transport infrastructure – in the heatwave experienced in July 2013 it was reported that the road surface of the M25 had begun to melt. Conversely cold temperatures can also cause travel disruption, especially if heavy falls of snow are experienced.

Problems with flooding are continuing to be addressed in the county, both through flood alleviation schemes and working with communities to build personal and community resilience to future flooding events. To help with the latter, Warwickshire County Council, in partnership with the districts, has secured funding from the Defra Pathfinder scheme to deliver a programme of work with a number of communities across the county identified as being particularly at risk of flooding. The two year programme of work will be led by the National Flood Forum.

## Further Information

- Further information can be obtained from the Met Office: <http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate-change>
- Bablake Weather Station: <http://bws.users.netlink.co.uk/>
- Public Health England's Heatwave Plan for England 2013: <http://bit.ly/YZwniR>
- Department of Health's Cold Weather Plan for England 2012: <http://bit.ly/12FU2IP>
- Warwickshire County Council Flooding Team can be contacted using the following number: 01926 412781 or visit: <http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/flooding>
- For more information on the impact of changes in climate on public health, please contact Warwickshire County Council's Public Health Team on 01926 413774 or visit: <http://publichealth.warwickshire.gov.uk/>



## Description

Poor air quality is a key issue for society as it can impact on health and the wider environment. It can be particularly harmful for the most vulnerable members of society such as young children, the elderly, and those with pre-existing illnesses such as asthma, heart disease, or other cardio-respiratory conditions. Long term exposure to poor air can reduce life expectancy by an average of 7-8 months and result in thousands of hospital admissions at a cost of up to £20 billion each year to the NHS (Warwickshire Director of Public Health Annual Report, 2013).

## Performance

Warwickshire County Council's Local Transport Plan (LTP) 2011-2026 contains an Air Quality Strategy which provides an overview of the impact of poor air quality, outlines the national policy context, and lists the seven key pollutants considered in the UK Air Quality Strategy. The LTP Air Quality Strategy also contains six strategic policies, highlighting the air quality problems specific to Warwickshire and ways in which the County Council will try to help address these.

The five Warwickshire District and Borough Councils are responsible for monitoring air quality (through the Clean Air Legislation and control of emissions from smaller industrial and commercial premises) and for land-use planning (development control and the preparation of Local Development Frameworks which set out future growth proposals for housing and employment).

Recent performance and trends across Warwickshire:

### North Warwickshire Borough

There have been no new objective level exceedences in recent years in North Warwickshire. There has also been a continued reduction in annual mean levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) at an affected farmhouse in the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), which in recent years has fallen, and continues to fall, below the objective level. The farmhouse has also been vacant since 2008 and has fallen into a state of disrepair, and is likely to be used for other non-habitable purposes in the future.

During the previous round of assessment in North Warwickshire it was proposed to revoke the AQMA as it no longer exceeds the objective level for NO<sub>2</sub>. This was agreed by Defra and the AQMA was formally revoked by North Warwickshire Borough Council from 1st February 2013.

### Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough

The main source of air pollution in the borough is road traffic emissions from major roads locally, notably the A444, A47, A5 and M6, although other pollution sources, including commercial, industrial and domestic sources, also make a contribution. An AQMA was declared in March 2007 along the A47 Leicester Road in Nuneaton town centre where exceedences of the annual mean objective for NO<sub>2</sub> were observed. A second AQMA was declared for NO<sub>2</sub> in October 2009 encompassing an area of Nuneaton from Midland Road to Corporation Street.

The 2013 Local Air Quality Management Progress Report, concluded that new diffusion tube monitoring data had identified five locations where the annual NO<sub>2</sub> objective was exceeded in 2012, all of which were within the existing AQMA. Continuous data for 2012 showed that the annual mean and the hourly mean objective for NO<sub>2</sub> had been met at the Leicester Road monitoring location. The annual mean however was close to the objective at this location and had shown a minor increase from the previously available monitoring data. The majority of the diffusion tube results also showed an increase in annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations when compared to the 2011 results.



### Rugby Borough

Rugby Borough Council declared a single AQMA that covers the whole urban area of Rugby bounded by the southern boundary with Daventry District Council, A5, M6, minor roads to the west of Long Lawford, A45 and M45.

In April 2012, the diffusion tube monitoring network was expanded from 17 sites to 48 sites in preparation for the decommissioning of continuous monitoring activities in the borough. Exceedences of the annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> objective were monitored at two of the new monitoring locations and new exceedences were identified at Dunchurch and Whitehall Road, Hillmorton. Annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations at diffusion tube locations that have previously shown exceedences were within the annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> objective in 2012 and continued a trend of downward concentrations at these locations.

PM10 monitoring in the borough ceased in June 2012 as annualised mean PM10 concentrations were well within the annual mean PM10 objective at all monitoring locations. PM10 concentrations observed in Russelsheim Way in 2012 appeared unreliable and further investigation concluded that the data should be rejected. This means that the short-term PM10 objective was not exceeded at any monitoring location within the borough.

Rugby Borough Council has concluded that there is no requirement to proceed to a detailed assessment for any pollutant currently. However, an assessment is to be carried out of the biomass boiler within the Queen's Diamond Jubilee Leisure Centre to determine the potential for adverse impacts on local air quality. The Council will continue with the current level of diffusion tube monitoring and report updated NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations when a full calendar years' worth of data is available and, where necessary, investigate Action Plan measures to improve air quality in those areas.

### Stratford-on-Avon District

The key pollutant of concern in Stratford-on-Avon District is NO<sub>2</sub>. Over the past three years there has been a significant reduction in NO<sub>2</sub> levels at most of the monitoring positions and, as a result, and with Defra's agreement, the declaration of the Henley-in-Arden AQMA has been postponed. Similarly, the Action Planning process for Stratford town has been halted, pending further traffic monitoring and assessment work.

Improvements have also been noted within the Studley AQMA but further reductions are needed and discussions are taking place with the County Council's Transport Planning team, to progress the Action Plan there.

### Warwick District

There are currently five active AQMAs within the district covering locations across Warwick, Leamington and Kenilworth town centres. NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations continue to be monitored using both automated monitoring stations and a network of passive diffusion tubes.

In April 2012, a new automatic monitoring station was installed at Rugby Road, Leamington Spa. This is a roadside station which now operates in addition to an existing monitoring site in Leamington. The District Council also operates a third monitoring station in Warwick town centre.

An Updating and Screening Assessment completed in 2012 identified that Charles Street in Warwick was at risk of exceeding the NO<sub>2</sub> annual mean objective and as a result a detailed assessment was carried out in June 2013 to determine whether an AQMA should be declared there. The assessment concluded that an AQMA was not required at this location.

A Low Emission Zone Feasibility Study has also been completed in 2013 using Defra funding. This focused on the potential for Low Emission Zones and/or Strategies that might address the most polluted areas identified in Warwick, Leamington Spa and Kenilworth.



## Outlook

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council are preparing a new Borough Plan that will play a key role in shaping the future of the borough up to 2028. The Plan will influence what development takes place, the scale of it, and where within the borough it will be located. As it will plan growth and new infrastructure - for example, homes, roads, schools, shops and services, alongside influencing how development takes account of environmental issues - it will have an impact on future air quality locally.

Rugby Borough Council has identified a number of major local developments that have the potential to impact upon local air quality. New developments at Rugby Mast Site Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE) and Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal (DIRFT) are currently at the planning stage and are subject to their own air quality assessments. The findings of the reports associated with these and other local developments, and the implications for local air quality in Rugby will be reported in a future LAQM report once full details are available.

Warwick District Council is also in the process of developing its new Local Plan to shape development that takes place in the district over the next 15 years. The proposed Plan makes provision for a significant number of new residential developments along with employment land and necessary improvements to infrastructure and transport networks. Work is currently being carried out to assess the impact that such growth is likely to have on the district's air quality in order that suitable mitigation measures might be included as early as possible. In addition, Low Emission Strategies will also be considered, to address emissions associated with diesel passenger cars which currently make the biggest contribution to NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations across the district's town centres.

Stratford-on-Avon District Council is currently producing its Core Strategy which will establish the scale of development up to 2028. Currently, the scale of development proposed for Stratford town is around 700 dwellings over and above that which already has planning permission. It is recognised that the town already experiences pressure from high levels of traffic and the impact that has on the environment.

A new settlement is proposed adjacent to J12 on the M40. One of the issues to address is the impact of emissions from motorway traffic on future residents at that location.

## Further Information

For further information on the causes and effects of air pollution and what is being done to improve air quality, visit [www.airquality.co.uk/archive](http://www.airquality.co.uk/archive).

Information on Warwickshire's Air Quality Strategy can be found at <http://bit.ly/1b3RA22> and district action plans can be found on their individual websites.

More information on Air Quality Management Areas can be found on the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) website:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/air-quality>

# Deprivation & Need

## The Potential Impact of Welfare Reform

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In Warwickshire, the biggest estimated financial losses arise from reforms to Tax Credits (£27.4 million per year), changes to Incapacity Benefits (£25.6 million), changes to Child Benefit (£25.3 million a year) and the one per cent up-rating of most working-age benefits (£23.1 million a year). Each of these reforms represents over £20 million worth of losses each year, accounting for over three quarters (76%) of the total estimated loss.



Source: Sheffield Hallam estimates, 2013 <http://bit.ly/10YpgGP>

£ per working age adult per year

## Description

The previous Government originally set out its vision for tackling child poverty in 1999, when it announced its intention to eradicate child poverty by 2020. To achieve this aim, it created a Child Poverty Act which placed a statutory duty on local authorities and their partners to co-operate in undertaking an assessment of the needs of children living locally as the basis of a joint child poverty strategy. This requires a strategy every three years to meet these targets and annual reporting on progress.

Warwickshire has launched its own [Child Poverty Strategy](#) with a clear vision: To reduce, and alleviate the impact of child poverty in Warwickshire by 2020.

By following a number of clear priorities, Warwickshire County Council and partners are committed to tackling child poverty and the strategy sets out clear aims to move people out of poverty; break the cycle of poverty; and mitigate the effects of poverty. To help showcase the work of the County Council and its partners, a Child Poverty e-bulletin has been launched at <http://childpovertybulletin.wordpress.com>

## Performance

This indicator presents two separate measures for assessing levels of child poverty in Warwickshire. The first measure uses figures produced by Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs (HRMC), however the latest information from this dataset relates to August 2010 figures, so a second more up to date measure has also been included based on figures produced by the Centre for Research in Social Policy (CRSP). In previous editions of the Quality of Life Report we have presented data published by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) on child poverty, but at the time of writing revised figures had not been published.

### Local Child Poverty Measure: The Proportion of Children in Poverty

The key dataset used in the past to monitor child poverty is the revised local child poverty measure provided by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HRMC). This data is available at a wide range of different geographies, from a national level down to Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). However, the data is not up to date, with the latest data relating to August 2011. This means that it does not fully reflect the impact of the large scale economic downturn, the subsequent recession and the current economic circumstances which families across the country are facing. However, it does allow us to better understand the variation in the characteristics of child poverty between Warwickshire's districts, and shows how they fit within the national picture.

The proportion of children in poverty is defined as the proportion of children living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income.

The proportion of children in "poverty" is calculated as follows:

**Number of children in families in receipt of either out of work benefits,  
or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income**

**Total number of children in the area**

**Figure 9.1: Proportions of Children in "Poverty", 2006-2011**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
North Warwickshire	13.0%	13.2%	13.3%	14.7%	14.2%	13.6%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	17.4%	18.4%	18.2%	19.9%	19.6%	19.3%
Rugby	12.5%	13.2%	13.2%	13.9%	13.7%	13.1%
Stratford-on-Avon	9.5%	9.6%	9.0%	10.3%	10.0%	9.7%
Warwick	11.7%	11.7%	11.7%	12.1%	11.6%	11.0%
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>
West Midlands	22.9%	24.0%	23.3%	24.0%	23.3%	22.7%
England	20.8%	21.6%	20.9%	21.3%	20.6%	20.1%

*Source: HM Revenue & Customs (snapshot as at 31st August 2006 to 2011)*

# Child Poverty

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In Warwickshire, there were 15,315 children considered to be living in poverty in 2011<sup>1</sup>. This equates to 14% of all children. This proportion is considerably below the national and regional equivalent figures of 20% and 23% respectively. The 2011 figures for districts in the county are lower compared to the previous 12 months, however four of the five areas are higher compared to 2006 figures.

Although the proportion of children considered to be living in poverty in Warwickshire is considerably lower than both the regional and national equivalent figures, this masks some considerable variation at a more local level. The list below details the top five LSOAs in Warwickshire with the highest proportions of children living in poverty:

- Middlemarch & Swimming Pool - 47.8%
- Bar Pool North and Crescents - 46.9%
- Camp Hill Village Centre - 46.3%
- Camp Hill South West & Brook - 46.0%
- Hill Top - 40.7%

The top 10% of Warwickshire's LSOAs with the highest proportions of children living in poverty account for nearly 30% of all children living in poverty across Warwickshire.

<sup>1</sup> This is calculated by the number of children living in families in receipt of child tax credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income, or in receipt of income support or (income-based) Job Seekers Allowance, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data). In 2011, the low income threshold was £218 per week.

It is again worth noting the poor timeliness associated with this child poverty data, which means that this analysis relates to the position in 2011. Having said that, there has been a fall in the number of children in low income families in 2011 with 505 fewer children across the county when compared with 2010.

## Local Child Poverty Proxy Measure 2012

In light of the lag with child poverty data at a local level, it is worth considering data published by the End Child Poverty campaign. The data, compiled by the Centre for Research in Social Policy (CRSP), is the closest measure to that used nationally by the Government. The figures presented below use tax credit data to give the percentage of children on low incomes and regional trends in worklessness to estimate recent changes in the number of children who are in poverty because their parents have lost their jobs. The figures are estimates for mid-2012, and are available at district and ward level.

The figures produced using this measure are lower than those published by the HMRC, with approximately 11% of children living in poverty, compared to 14% above. Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough has the highest levels, with 17% of children in poverty, compared to 7% in Stratford-on-Avon District.

Figure 9.2 shows the top 20 wards in the county with the estimated highest proportion of children in poverty. Five of the top six wards are in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough, however specific areas of Leamington Spa, Rugby and Atherstone town centres have been highlighted as areas where more than one in five children (20%) are living in poverty.



**CLICK ON THE INTERACTIVE MAP**  
to view child poverty figures in more detail

# Child Poverty

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**Figure 9.2:** Number and proportion of children living in poverty, by Ward

WARD	DISTRICT	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Camp Hill	Nuneaton & Bedworth	630	33%
Wem Brook	Nuneaton & Bedworth	609	31%
Brunswick	Warwick	479	27%
Bar Pool	Nuneaton & Bedworth	440	25%
Bede	Nuneaton & Bedworth	350	24%
Kingswood	Nuneaton & Bedworth	419	23%
Brownsover South	Rugby	281	22%
Crown	Warwick	285	22%
Atherstone Central	North Warwickshire	180	22%
Newbold	Rugby	282	21%
Atherstone South and Mancetter	North Warwickshire	142	20%
Abbey	Nuneaton & Bedworth	362	19%
Attleborough	Nuneaton & Bedworth	328	18%
Benn	Rugby	255	18%
Overslade	Rugby	225	17%
New Bilton	Rugby	310	17%
Poplar	Nuneaton & Bedworth	325	17%
Hurley and Wood End	North Warwickshire	155	16%
Exhall	Nuneaton & Bedworth	272	16%
Hartshill	North Warwickshire	126	16%

Source: Centre for Research in Social Policy, mid-2012

## Outlook

In July 2013, the Child Poverty Action Group (CPAG) published estimates of the costs generated by child poverty rates in every local authority in the UK. The estimates work out the total amount of money that is 'lost' in local authorities due to child poverty – reflecting the extra costs to social services, cost to housing services and health care, as well as lost earnings and reduced tax receipts. The estimates show that the annual cost of child poverty in Warwickshire is approximately £134 million.

The Coalition Government is committed to the Child Poverty Act 2010. In June 2012 the Work and Pensions Secretary proposed to deliver a new set of broader, non-income related measures of poverty. A consultation on how best to measure child poverty was conducted between November 2012 and February 2013. The consultation asked respondents a number of questions that will help the Government design a multi-dimensional measure of poverty. The results of the consultation were due to be released during summer 2013.

The Observatory will continue to monitor child poverty data alongside a broader range of indicators including benefit claimants to assess the impact welfare reform may be having on the numbers of children in poverty over the coming year.

## Further Information

- The full data released by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs on child poverty can be accessed from the HMRC website: <http://bit.ly/11jWjEe>
- The full data from the Centre for Research in Social Policy is available to download from the End Child Poverty website: <http://bit.ly/h6wbu7>
- Further information about Child Poverty in Warwickshire, including the Child Poverty Strategy and Child Poverty Needs Assessment can be accessed through the County Council's website: <http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/childpoverty>
- Contact the Observatory for more information on 01926 418049 or email [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk).



# Fuel Poverty

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## Description

A household is said to be in fuel poverty if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel in order to maintain a satisfactory heating regime. This is generally defined as 21°C in the main living room and 18°C in all other rooms.

The 'Fuel poverty ratio' is therefore defined as:

$$\text{Fuel Poverty Ratio} = \frac{\text{Estimated Consumption} \times \text{Energy Price}}{\text{Household Income}}$$

Whether a household is in fuel poverty is based on a number of factors, such as energy efficiency, number of rooms and the type of fuel used. It is worth highlighting that fuel poverty does not measure actual expenditure on fuel, rather it shows the relationship between expected fuel costs and household incomes.

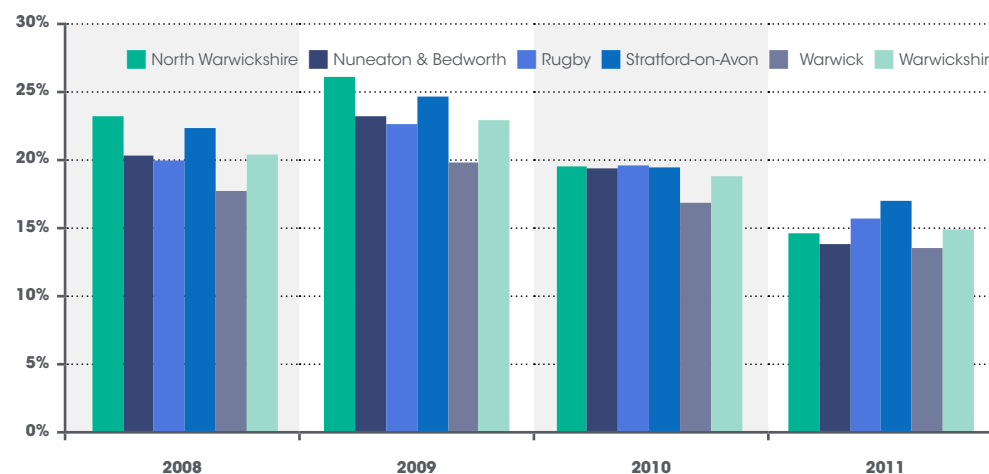
The Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC) publish figures on fuel poverty at both Local Authority level and Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level, in order to allow for accurate comparisons across England. The 2011 data was released in May 2013.

## Performance

Overall the level of fuel poverty has reduced in 2011 compared to the previous year. All LSOAs in the county have shown some reduction in the proportion of households considered to be 'fuel poor' from 2010 to 2011, with substantial improvements in a number of areas. The overall rate of fuel poverty reduced from 18.9% in 2010 to 15% in 2011. This equates to approximately 7,000 households across the county no longer being in fuel poverty. This performance builds on similar improvements from the previous year, resulting in almost 18,000 fewer households in fuel poverty in 2011 than in 2009.

Looking at a district level, over the past four years the trend has been broadly similar across the county. After a sharp rise in fuel poverty between 2008 and 2009, all five districts saw their lowest figures in 2011. The biggest improvement has been in North Warwickshire Borough where fuel poverty has decreased from 26.3% to 14.7% resulting in nearly half as many households considered to be 'fuel poor' compared to the two years previously.

**Figure 9.3: Proportion of households in fuel poverty, 2008 - 2011**



Source: Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC)

However, some areas within the county still have considerable levels of fuel poverty, particularly in rural areas. Three LSOAs in the county, in Stratford-on-Avon District, have a fuel poverty rate above 25%. In other words, one in four households in these areas are in fuel poverty. This may be due to wider usage of alternative fuels, such as heating oil, which are more expensive than gas.

# Fuel Poverty

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**Figure 9.4:** Lower Super Output Areas with the Highest Levels of Fuel Poverty

LSOA NAME	DISTRICT	% FUEL POOR
Brailes	Stratford-on-Avon	28.1%
Ladbroke & Priors	Stratford-on-Avon	27.6%
Long Compton	Stratford-on-Avon	25.2%
Vale of the Red Horse	Stratford-on-Avon	24.3%
Benn South	Rugby	24.0%

Source: Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC)

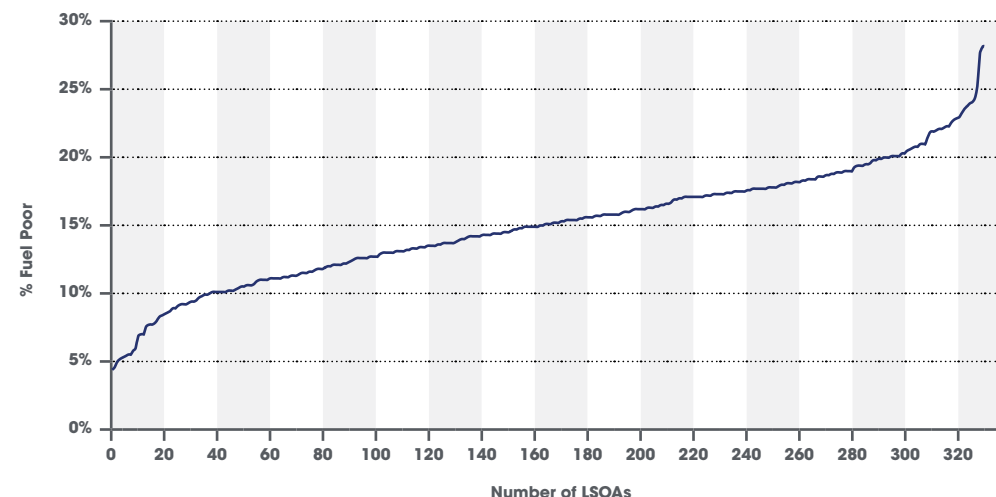
**Figure 9.5:** Lowest performing Lower Super Output Areas

LSOA NAME	DISTRICT	% FUEL POOR
Brownsover North Campion	Rugby	4.3%
Attleborough South West	Nuneaton & Bedworth	4.5%
Galley Common South	Nuneaton & Bedworth	4.9%
Knowle Hill & Glasshouse	Warwick	5.1%
Brownsover North East	Rugby	5.2%

Source: Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC)

By plotting all of the 333 LSOAs in Warwickshire in Figure 9.6 we can see the variation across the county. Whilst there are a number of extreme cases, highlighted in the tables, most fall quite close to the average. Around 40 LSOAs have below 10% of households in fuel poverty and a similar number have a fuel poverty ratio of more than 20%. As a result, around 75% of the county has fuel poverty levels of between 10 and 20%, reflected in the Warwickshire average of 15%.

**Figure 9.6:** Fuel Poverty Levels by Lower Super Area



Source: Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC)



**CLICK ON THE INTERACTIVE MAP**  
to view fuel poverty statistics in more detail



## Outlook

The projections for future years are influenced by changes in energy prices, household incomes and the efficiency of the housing stock. Until recently, most people were eligible for free or discounted insulation as part of the Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT) scheme. This funding was removed in December 2012, so energy efficiency improvements are likely to slow over the short term. Coupled with steadily rising energy prices and relatively flat incomes it is possible that fuel poverty rates may begin to rise over the coming years.

Further analysis on the winter fuel payment received by older residents can be found in the 'Older People on Low Income' indicator in the report.

The Warwickshire Affordable Warmth Steering Group were successful in securing Department of Health Warm Homes Healthy People's funding to support the delivery of Warwickshire's Warm and Well campaign.

The aim of the campaign is to work in partnership with the local community, voluntary sector and statutory organisations to reduce the levels of death and illness that are due to vulnerable people living in cold housing during the winter.

Activities over the last twelve months have included;

- Training front line staff to identify and address the links between severe cold, poor housing and the health consequences.
- Created a specialist Energy Support Officer post in partnership with Act on Energy.
- Provided rural and hard to reach communities with targeted support, community support and concentrated on raising awareness of affordable warmth issues with the local community e.g. targeting through mobile libraries.
- Delivered a targeted communications campaign through local parish councils, community groups and GP surgeries etc raising awareness of the risks associated with cold weather.
- Maximised benefit entitlement checks through commissioning Warwickshire Welfare Rights Advisory Service.
- Promote the benefits and uptake of boiler servicing and chimney sweeping in partnership with District and Borough Council's and Act on Energy.
- Provided short term emergency heating in response to those in crisis during severe weather.
- Made 'warm packs' available to vulnerable people during severe cold weather through provision of specific items.
- Engaged private landlords through targeted events to increase awareness and maximise benefits for households.

The Warwickshire Joint Health and Well-being Interim Strategy 2012-2015 identifies fuel poverty and the need to reduce the numbers of fuel poor households for the elderly and for vulnerable communities.

## Further Information

- More detailed information on fuel poverty statistics can be found on the Department of Energy and Climate Change's website: <http://bit.ly/12qyUjp>
- Warwickshire's Interim Health and Well-being Strategy can be accessed via the following link: <http://bit.ly/18boXzp>
- Alternatively, please contact the Warwickshire Observatory on 01926 418066 or email [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk).

# Older People on Low Incomes

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## Description

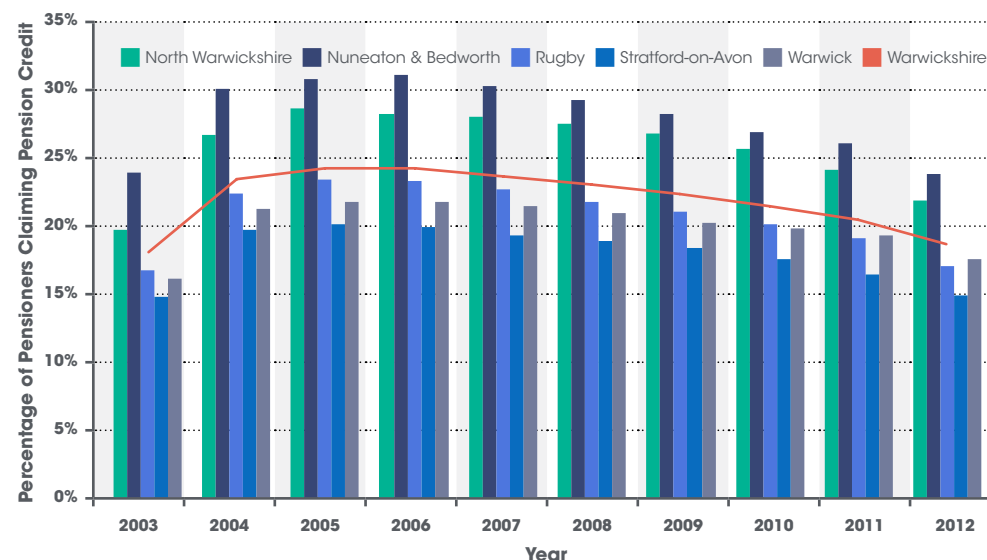
According to data produced by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), around 16% of pensioners nationally live in a household with an income below 60% of the national median (households below average income data). This equates to 1.9 million pensioners living in poverty in the UK during 2011/12. Compared to 2010/11, this represents a fall of one percentage point (or 0.1 million pensioners). While a reduction should be welcomed, the total number of pensioners living in poverty is still a cause for concern.

The main dataset used to measure the number of older people living on low incomes in Warwickshire is the Pension Credit claimant rate. Pension Credit comprises two different benefits, savings credit rewards low income pensioners who have a private pension or savings with an extra payment on top of their pension. Guarantee credit tops up a pensioners minimum weekly income to £145.40 (single people) or £222.05 (couples). This is an attempt to raise the minimum quality of life for all pensioners to an acceptable standard. By measuring the number of residents within an area who claim Pension Credit as a percentage of the pensionable population (those aged 65 or over), we can examine which areas have a higher number of pensioners on low incomes.

## Performance

In November 2012, 19,400 pensioners claimed some type of Pension Credit in the county. This equates to around one in five (19%) pensioners in Warwickshire. At a district level the picture is more varied. Nearly a quarter (24%) of pensioners in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough claim Pension Credit whereas only 15% of those aged over 65 years in Stratford-on-Avon District claimed the benefit. However, these numbers have been steadily declining over time. Figure 9.7 shows the how claimant rates have changes since the introduction of Pension Credit in 2003.

Figure 9.7: Percentage of pensioners claiming Pension Credit by year



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

A rapid uptake of the benefit occurred from 2003 to 2005, with the highest number of claimants across the county in 2005. However, the numbers have declined year-on-year since then. While the numbers vary between the districts, the falling trend is the same. High numbers of Pension Credit claimants may point to higher levels of deprivation due to a greater proportion of older residents being on a low income. However, the situation is complicated by a significant minority of eligible non-recipients (ENR) who do not claim Pension Credit.

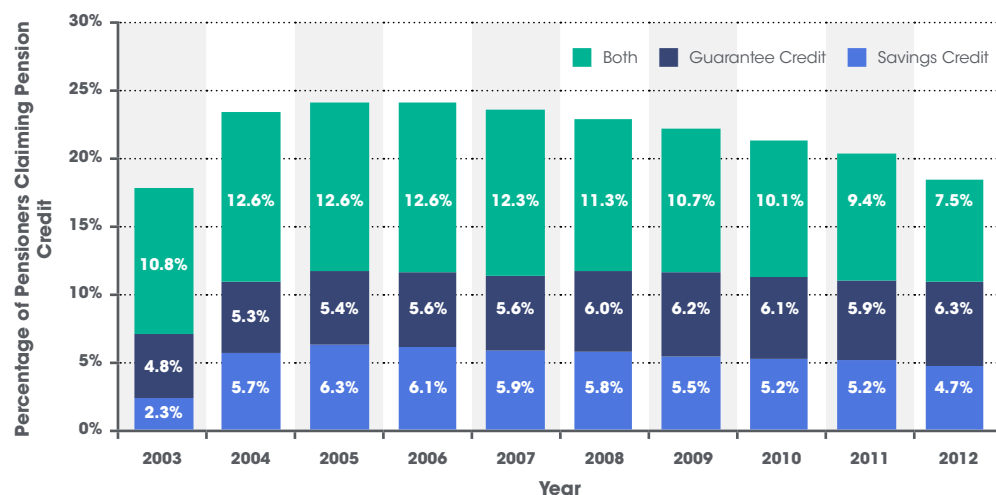
# Older People on Low Incomes

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Figure 9.8 shows the Warwickshire claimant statistics broken down into the three possible sub-categories from 2003 to 2012.

**Figure 9.8: Percentage of pensioners claiming Pension Credit by year**



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Since 2005, the number of pensioners claiming Savings or Guarantee Credit has remained at a similar level each year. Meanwhile, the numbers claiming both elements has seen a sharp fall from 12.5% in 2004 to 7.5% in 2012. To claim both benefits requires a pensioner to have made some savings for retirement but still fall short of the full state pension amount. Since 2006, Warwickshire has seen a fall in the percentage of older people claiming Pension Credit. Explaining the cause of this is problematic as anecdotal evidence suggests pensioners continue to struggle. The most likely cause continues to be failure to claim, a recent research study by the Department for Work and Pensions found that three quarters of eligible non-recipients did not believe they were eligible for Pension Credit. Confusion occurs with many pensioners believing that any savings or private pension makes them ineligible for the benefit. Over nine in ten (92%) of those who were eligible but did not claim said they would claim if they knew they were eligible, potentially improving the take up numbers and better reflecting areas with high proportions of older people on low incomes.

Other benefits such as the winter fuel payment are universal benefits and therefore all pensioners can claim them regardless of income. However, only approximately 92% of pensioners receive winter fuel payments in Warwickshire. This is largely due to pensioners aged 60-64 years who are in work being entitled to the benefit but not automatically receiving it. Lower paid workers may therefore be missing out on an important benefit and could be struggling unnecessarily during the winter. The data is similar for other benefits such as the free bus pass and TV licence.



**CLICK ON THE INTERACTIVE MAP**  
to view pension credit data in Warwickshire in more detail

# Older People on Low Incomes

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## Outlook

Warwickshire is facing a large scale demographic transition as the population ages at a faster rate than the national average. Even if similar proportions are in financial need, there will be a greater number of older people requiring support. Moreover, older people have seen increasing pressures on their incomes, particularly rising fuel and food bills, as the current economic climate continues to exert pressures on existing budgets.

From 6th April 2016, major reforms to the pensions systems will be introduced. The existing system will be replaced by a single flat rate of £144 a week so long as thirty five years of National Insurance contributions have been accrued. While Pension Credit will continue to provide a safety net, the savings credit element of Pension Credit will be abolished. It is unclear what the impact of these reforms will be, due to the timescales involved. A number of other changes to the welfare system should benefit older people, especially those on low incomes. The 'triple lock' guarantees that pensions will rise by the highest of inflation, earnings or 2.5%, meaning that pensioners should be able to maintain current spending. A cap on social care costs of £72,000 per person has also been introduced so that older people are able to protect their assets and do not have to sell their home to pay for care. Lastly pensioners have been exempted from the new benefits cap allowing current benefit levels to be maintained.

Further welfare reforms for the over 60's are unlikely before 2015 according to the Coalition Government. It appears likely that universal benefits (such as TV licences, bus passes and the winter fuel allowance) will be reviewed after 2015.

## Further Information

- AgeUK have produced a report on older people living on low incomes which can be found here <http://bit.ly/1explpi>
- Pension Credit eligible non-recipients: Barriers to claiming report <http://bit.ly/16EMBAY>
- Information on benefit claims, including those made by older people, is available from the NOMIS website. Alternatively, contact the Warwickshire Observatory on 01926 418066 or email [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk).

# Welfare Reform

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## Description

The Welfare Reform Act approved in March 2012 signified the biggest change to the welfare system for over 60 years. The basic aims of the changes are to;

- **Create the right incentives to get more people into work**
- **Protect the vulnerable in our society**
- **Deliver fairness to those claiming benefit and to the taxpayer**

The vast majority of welfare reforms were set out in the Welfare Reform Act initiated by the Coalition Government. However, some of the incapacity benefit reforms pre-date the 2010 general election but are only now taking full effect. The list below provides a comprehensive view of the welfare reforms that are currently underway:

- The introduction of **Universal Credit** to replace most means tested working age benefits
- **Housing Benefit – Local Housing Allowance and Under-occupation** (sometimes erroneously referred to as the 'Bedroom Tax')
- **Non-dependant deductions**
- **Household benefit cap**
- Reductions in entitlement to **Council Tax Benefit**
- **Replacement of Disability Living Allowance by Personal Independence Payments (PIP)**
- **Incapacity benefits replaced by** Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)
- Three year freeze on **Child Benefit** and withdrawal over certain income threshold
- **Reduction in Tax Credits**
- **1 per cent up-rating**

Whilst the Observatory recognises it is still relatively early to assess the impact of welfare reform for Warwickshire residents as many of the reforms have yet to be implemented, research carried out by Sheffield Hallam University in April 2013 considers the impact of welfare reforms once they have come into full effect (in most cases in 2014/15) both nationally and for each of Britain's 379 local authority districts and has underlined the potential variation in effects at a local authority level which are worth highlighting.

## Performance

The Department for Work and Pensions said that 'around nine out of ten working households will be better off by an average of almost £300 a year as a result of changes to the tax and welfare system from April 2013. Raising the personal allowance to £10,000 will have lifted 2.7 million people out of income tax since 2010.'

However, the Sheffield Hallam research calculates that when the present welfare reforms have come into full effect they will take nearly £19 billion a year out of the national economy. This is equivalent to around £470 a year for every adult of working age in the country. The biggest financial losses arise from reforms to incapacity benefits (£4.3 billion a year), changes to Tax Credits (£3.6 billion a year) and the one per cent up-rating of most working-age benefits (£3.4 billion a year). The Housing Benefit reforms result in more modest losses – an estimated £490 million a year arising from the 'bedroom tax' for example – but for the households affected the sums are nevertheless still large. Some households and individuals, notably sickness and disability claimants, will be hit by several different elements of the reforms.

The financial impact of the reforms, however, varies greatly across the country. At the extremes, the worst hit local authority areas lose around four times as much, per adult of working age, as the authorities least affected by the reforms. According to the research, Warwickshire had a gross disposable household income of £8.9 billion in 2010. The total £128.3 million in benefit changes in the county faces amount to 1.4% of the county's disposable income, or approximately seven months of growth.

Figure 9.9 details the overall impact of welfare reforms for the five districts in Warwickshire. The variation seen across the country is replicated to a certain extent at a county level, with the impact of the welfare reforms in terms of financial loss per working adult over one and a half times higher in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (£498 per working age adult per year) than in Warwick District (£295 per working age adult per year).



# Welfare Reform

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**Figure 9.9: Overall impact of welfare reforms by 2014-2015**

	TOTAL IMPACT		DEPRIVATION
	ESTIMATED LOSS (£MILLIONS PER YEAR)	FINANCIAL LOSS PER WORKING AGE ADULT (£ PER YEAR)	PERCENTAGE OF LSOAS AMONG POOREST 20% NATIONALLY
North Warwickshire	15	389	5.3%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	40	498	18.3%
Rugby	24	374	3.4%
Stratford-on-Avon	22	304	0.0%
Warwick	27	295	1.2%
West Midlands	1,740	490	-
Great Britain	18,870	470	-

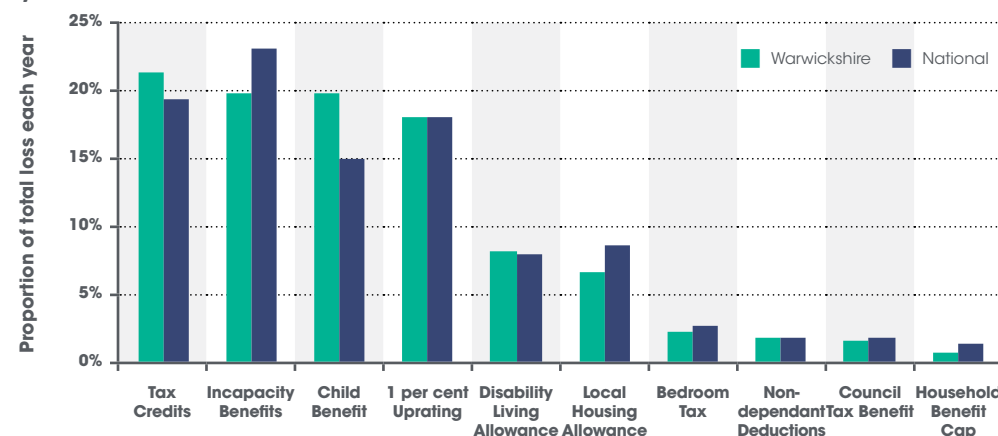
Source: Sheffield Hallam estimates, 2013 <http://bit.ly/10YpgGP>

The research considers the relationship between the impact of the welfare reforms (measured in terms of the loss per adult of working age) and the scale of deprivation in each local authority. Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough is the area of Warwickshire with the largest percentage of LSOAs (18.3%) among the poorest 20% nationally and in turn is the borough that is likely to see the largest financial loss per working adult as a result of the welfare reforms. The borough's financial loss per working age adult is above the equivalent national and regional figures.

In Warwickshire, the biggest financial losses arise from reforms to Tax Credits (£27.4 million per year or 21% of the estimated loss per year) which are reductions in payment rates and eligibility for Child Tax Credit and Working Families Tax Credit, paid to lower and middle income households. Incapacity benefits (£25.6 million per year or 20% of the estimated loss per year), changes to Child Benefit (£25.3 million a year or 20% of the estimated loss per year) and the one per cent up-rating of most working-age benefits (£23.1 million a year or 18% of the estimated loss per year) were the next highest in the county and each of these reforms represents over £20 million worth of losses each year, accounting for over three quarters (76%) of the total estimated loss.

Figure 9.10 shows the breakdown of welfare reforms and the proportion each reform makes up of the estimated loss for Warwickshire compared to the national average. While Warwickshire broadly follows the national average, there are some exceptions worth highlighting. For example, nationally the largest financial losses are seen in the reforms to incapacity benefit (ranked second in Warwickshire), rather than Tax Credits and similarly, the 1% uprating has more of an effect nationally sitting in third place than it does in Warwickshire (ranked fourth). Nevertheless, the top four welfare reforms that have the largest financial impact nationally are the same as for Warwickshire albeit in a different order.

**Figure 9.10: The estimated proportion of financial loss due to welfare reforms broken down by individual reform**



Source: Sheffield Hallam estimates, 2013

The Housing Benefit reforms affect Warwickshire in a similar way to the national picture with smaller relative losses compared to other benefit reforms. Nevertheless, an estimated £2.7 million a year will be lost as a result of the 'bedroom tax' in Warwickshire and for the households affected the sums are still considerable. It is worth noting that potentially some households and individuals, notably sickness and disability claimants, could be hit by several different elements of the reforms.

## Outlook

At the time of writing this report, it is too early to consider the impacts of welfare reform for Warwickshire's residents and their families as most of the reforms have yet to be implemented. However, the findings from the research by Sheffield Hallam University on the likely future impact of these reforms highlight that any changes to welfare are likely to affect those areas where more people are claiming benefits and as a result 'a key effect of the welfare reforms will be to widen the gaps in prosperity between the best and the worst local economies across Britain.' The counter argument to this is that it is these communities which have become most reliant on benefits that can profit most from reforms designed to ensure people are always better off in work than on welfare. The Department for Work and Pensions said that 'around nine out of ten working households will be better off by an average of almost £300 a year as a result of changes to the tax and welfare system from April 2013. Raising the personal allowance to £10,000 will have lifted 2.7 million people out of income tax since 2010.'

Public Health Warwickshire and the Warwickshire Financial Inclusion Partnership are working on modelling the impact of welfare reform on health and these results will be fed into the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA).

All of the District and Borough Councils in Warwickshire are undertaking a considerable number of activities to communicate and lessen the impact of welfare reform for their residents including producing guidance on the reforms, writing to affected individuals and holding drop in sessions. The Warwickshire Financial Inclusion Partnership are also working on measuring the impact of reforms across the county including taking into consideration the working poor and the rise in zero hour contracts. In April 2013, Warwickshire County Council implemented the Warwickshire Local Welfare Scheme. The scheme aims to support Warwickshire residents who are in immediate need of food, heating and access to preventative services such as debt management. Residents are assessed against eligibility criteria which reviews each individual's needs.

The Observatory will monitor a broad range of indicators (including well-being, poverty, crime and benefit claimants) to assess the impact of welfare reforms as the changes begin to be implemented across the county.

## Further Information

- Sheffield Hallam University, Centre for Regional Economic and Social Research, 'Hitting the Poorest Places Hardest – The Local and Regional Impact of Welfare Reform': <http://bit.ly/10OzUjG>
- An interactive map is also available on the [Financial Times](#) website, which shows the impact of welfare reforms area by area.
- For more information on the project for the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) on the impact of welfare reforms on health, please contact the Public Health Intelligence Team on 01926 413753 or email [publichealthintelligence@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:publichealthintelligence@warwickshire.gov.uk)
- Alternatively, please contact the Research Team on 01926 412775 or email [research@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:research@warwickshire.gov.uk)



**We consider a wide range of datasets when conducting research and analysis into quality of life in Warwickshire. Many of these datasets are from Government departments but we also include local data from partner agencies such as the Police, District and Borough Councils and the NHS.**

Quality of life and well-being are clearly subjective themes, and it is impossible to cover all aspects within a single report. We recognise that the report is only ever a snapshot of some of the current issues and we try to tailor the indicators we use to reflect key themes being discussed at a local and national level. There are also occasions where we would like to explore an issue but there is not sufficient data for us to use. We thought it might be useful to articulate some of those areas where we recognise there are information gaps. We would welcome any suggestions on how these gaps might be filled in future editions of the report!

- In some instances, datasets have a considerable **time lag** and do not necessarily present an up-to-date picture of what is happening. The data is very often out of date by the time it is released. This is a particular problem for some datasets relating to the economy, child poverty and the Census.
- Added to this, there are various consultations taking place on the viability of **providing some of this data in the future** as Government departments face pressures on their budgets. For example, the Office for National Statistics are consulting on the Census and the future provision of other large scale surveys which could directly impact on resources available to Local Government, potentially limiting our access to rich sources of data.
- **Data quality, accuracy and robustness** are often issues faced when considering indicators affecting the Quality of Life of Warwickshire residents. This is often due to inconsistencies in recording or the data may not be the main focus of data collection, for example, data recorded on victims of crime and smoking in pregnancy data.
- There can be a lack of data at a **local level** for small geographical areas, such as wards or Lower Super Output Areas. Where there are figures at a local level, it can be of limited value due to the small numbers involved, causing significant fluctuations in rates over time.
- In the absence of the Place Survey, local data on **lifestyles and perceptions** is an identified intelligence gap as we know little on the priorities, concerns and lifestyles of local residents. Figures are often based on synthetic estimates that are taken from national lifestyle surveys which can be unrepresentative of the local population. However, a 'Living in Warwickshire' survey is being carried out during Autumn 2013 by the County Council which will consult with Warwickshire residents on themes such as economic confidence, well-being, exercise and diet and more generally on the identification of neighbourhood priorities and residents satisfaction with their local area. The results will be available for next year's Quality of Life report.

- Linked to the well-being agenda, a better understanding of resident's aspirations and expectations would be useful. Our analysis is largely statistical and offers a data driven view of quality of life. It would be good to get some '**real life**' views and **community intelligence** around how quality of life in Warwickshire is changing over time. The Living in Warwickshire survey should provide some useful intelligence around residents' well-being particularly linked to their mental health as well as gauging if there is a sense of community resilience by considering cohesion, belonging and residents' participation in their local area.
- Measuring the rapidly increasing influence of the **internet and technology** on everyday lives, including the way people connect and communicate with each other and its scope for improving people's quality of life in the future, is an intelligence gap for the team.
- There are difficulties associated with identifying communities based on **boundaries** which are often artificial and, it could be argued, increasingly less relevant to how most people live their lives.
- As in previous years, there are considerable data gaps around the extent and impact of the **voluntary and community sector** in Warwickshire and there is little data on volunteering. However, this question will be asked in the 2013 'Living in Warwickshire' survey which will be comparable with previous Place Surveys.
- Although we have included an indicator on **welfare reform** in this year's report, we recognise it is still relatively early to assess the impact of the reforms for Warwickshire residents as many of the reforms are still being implemented. The Observatory will monitor a broad range of indicators (including well-being, poverty, crime and benefit claimants) to assess the impact of welfare reforms as the changes begin to be implemented across the county.
- The method of collecting data on **job vacancies** changed at the end of 2012 with the final release of Jobcentre Plus data in November 2012. Universal Jobmatch was introduced in December 2012 which gives information on all vacancies and occupations sought, i.e. not just those engaging with Jobcentre Plus. It is open to all jobseekers, regardless of whether or not they are claiming a benefit. We have not included an indicator on job vacancies in this year's report as the data cannot be compared to previous datasets and at the time of writing there was not sufficient data to draw conclusions.

**Finally, we always welcome suggestions for new areas we can consider for the report. The indicators we use are not cast in stone and we adapt the report to reflect emerging themes and changing datasets over time. If you are aware of, or hold, some data that can help inform our understanding of quality of life in Warwickshire then we would like to hear from you!**

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# Quality of Life

IN WARWICKSHIRE

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*Working for  
Warwickshire*