

**Report to the Warwickshire Public Service Board**

**22<sup>nd</sup> September 2008**

**Narrowing the Gaps in Warwickshire**

**Joint Report of Strategic Directors (Performance & Development and Environment & Economy), Warwickshire County Council**

**Recommendations:**

It is recommended that the Board:

1. Reviews the baseline data for the Narrowing the Gaps Indicator Set.
2. Acknowledges the range and extent of the gaps that exist amongst our communities, both geographically and otherwise.
3. Considers the proposal for identifying differential targets and either commission support on this basis or make recommendations for an alternative approach.
4. Considers the proposal for identifying priority localities and considers how such prioritisation might be applied to future narrowing the gaps activity.
5. Receives a further comprehensive report at its November meeting detailing a partnership approach to tackling the issues outlined in this paper.

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1 At the May 2008 meeting of the Public Service Board (PSB), the Board reaffirmed its commitment to narrowing the gaps and outlined its partnership approach as we enter the new LAA period. Members of the Board will recall that 'Narrowing the Gaps' has been defined by the Board as:

*'Reducing differences across the County in terms of achievement, opportunity and quality of life'.*

- 1.2 Whilst it has been agreed by the Board that priority should be given to addressing the gaps that exist between some of the communities in Nuneaton & Bedworth and elsewhere in the County, the Board also wishes to ensure a focused but holistic approach which would:

- Address gaps/issues affecting geographical communities in all five areas of the county,
- Also address gaps/issues affecting communities of interest no matter where they may reside,
- Focus on complex issues that can only be addressed through a genuine partnership approach whereby agencies pool resources and effort in pursuit of the shared ambition of narrowing the gaps,
- Focus effort though through joint action in relevant local communities/with communities of interest.

- 1.3 In defining its approach to Narrowing the gaps, the Board agreed on the selection of an indicator set made up of 15 outcomes from the new LAA:

<b>NI</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	% of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together
4	% of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality
15	Serious violent crime (including domestic violence)
16	Serious acquisitive crime
21	Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the council and police
75	5 + GCSEs A* - C or equivalent including Maths and English
116	Proportion of children in poverty
117	16-18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training
120	All age, all cause mortality
123	Smoking cessation
152	Working age population on out of work benefits
163	Working age population with Level 2 qualification or higher
166	Average earnings of employees in the area
175	Access to services and facilities by public transport walking & cycling
195	Improved street and environmental cleanliness

- 1.4 PSB went on to agree that the Warwickshire Observatory should support Block Leads to:

- Identify all relevant baseline information by county, district/borough and, where possible, locality,
- Measure the gap in respect of district/borough and, where possible, locality and also by reference to gender, age, those in receipt of out of work benefits, ethnicity and disability,
- Attribute differential targets for each of the indicators as above for consideration by each of the LSPs,
- Ensure that their delivery plans for the new LAA fully take into account arrangements for multi agency delivery as above.

- 1.5 In addition, it was agreed that steps are taken by partner agencies to agree those localities/priority neighbourhood areas which should be a focal point for Narrowing the gaps activity taking into account the Index of Multiple of Deprivation and other relevant data sources. This would build on the work of individual agencies with a view to developing and agreeing a proposal which applies across the breadth of public sector provision in the County.

- 1.6 This paper provides an evidence base for future narrowing the gaps activity, identifying the current extent of the gaps and suggesting methodologies for developing differential LAA targets and identifying priority localities in order to help reduce the gaps. It is intended to inform decision making and assist partners in the effective targeting of resources. It is likely that individual Blocks will wish to carry out more detailed analysis of data relating to their specific theme, but this paper should assist in providing the general context.

- 1.7 Specifically, this paper contains three broad sections, as agreed at the May meeting of PSB.
- An assessment of what gaps currently exist with respect to the basket of LAA indicators identified by PSB. These gaps are defined, where possible, in terms of geography, age, gender, economic status and disability.
  - A proposal for how differential targets might be set for each of these indicators.
  - A proposal for how priority localities might be identified for future LAA activity.
- 1.8 The County Council will be bringing forward to the PSB a report, setting out a proposed forward delivery strategy for Narrowing the Gaps for WCC and the rest of the Public Sector. The statistics in this current report clearly demonstrate the need for a "step change" in actions to deliver significant and sustainable improvements and raise standards for all in the County, while ensuring that the most dramatic improvements are seen in the most deprived communities.

## 2. The Basket of Indicators

- 2.1 An Appendix to this paper provides a full breakdown of all available baseline data for the basket of indicators identified by PSB, both in terms of geography and other forms of disaggregation. This section of the paper provides a summary of the key messages emerging from the analysis.
- 2.2 Two of the indicators in the basket (NI 21 – concerns about anti-social behaviour and NI 116 – child poverty) are new indicators with no baseline data and have been excluded from the analysis.
- 2.3 The analysis reinforces many of the messages identified in previous similar exercises. However, this new analysis has the benefit of utilising new data that is embedded within the Warwickshire LAA, provides a fresh evidence base for targeting narrowing the gaps activity and considers other forms of gap aside from simply geographic variations in need.

### 2.4 The key findings are:

- As in previous analyses, Nuneaton & Bedworth emerges as the District/Borough of greatest need in a geographical context. Of the 13 narrowing the gaps indicators for which there is District-level information, Nuneaton & Bedworth has the weakest performance in nine, and only performs comparatively well on one measure; access to services.
- However, this Borough-wide generalisation masks a significant 'gap' even within Nuneaton & Bedworth. The Locality-based analysis identifies that parts of Nuneaton are among the best performing neighbourhoods in the County across the narrowing the gaps indicators. The Weddington & St. Nicolas Locality actually displays the strongest performance of all Localities in four of the nine indicators measurable at that level.
- This emphasises the need for targeted support at the community level rather than a broad District or Borough level approach. Partners should be aware that the widest gaps can be experienced within a single town. A further example is The Rugby Town North Locality, which features both Brownsover North and Brownsover South; South has consistently featured in deprivation analysis in the

past, whereas Brownsover North performs well on almost all socio-economic indicators.

- The analysis also draws attention to other significant forms of gap, aside from geographical variations in performance. For example;
  - People within the 15 – 24 age band are 33 times more likely than those aged 65+ to suffer serious violent crime in Warwickshire,
  - Children entitled to receive free school meals are a third as likely to achieve five or more GCSEs at grades A\* - C including Maths and English as those who are not entitled. Even more significantly, children who do not have 'looked after' status are six times more likely than those who are looked after to achieve this standard,
  - Males are four times as likely as females to be the victim of serious violent crime in Warwickshire,
  - Residents in minority groups (e.g. minority ethnic groups, unemployed and disabled) are all *more* likely to feel they can play a role in local decision-making than the general population,
  - The number of people who have stopped smoking four weeks after the end of their support programme is 3½ times greater in the white population than in minority ethnic groups,
  - Males in full-time employment earn on average 31% more than females in full-time employment.

- These represent just a sample of the types of gap that exist among non-geographically defined populations in Warwickshire. The Appendix document to this paper presents more details on these and others. These findings reinforce the need for partners to consider other non-spatial forms of narrowing the gaps, which can often be more substantial than the traditional District/Borough comparisons.

- The table below presents a summary of the narrowing the gaps indicators.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Best performing District/Borough</b>	<b>Weakest performing District/Borough</b>	<b>Other notable gaps</b>
GCSE attainment	Stratford-on-Avon	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Free School Meals
Child poverty	N/a	N/a	N/a
NEETs	Stratford-on-Avon	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Localities
Serious violent crime	Stratford-on-Avon	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Age, Gender
Serious acquisitive crime	Stratford-on-Avon	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Age, Localities
Concerns about ASB	N/a	N/a	N/a
Influence local decision making	Warwick	Stratford-on-Avon	Ethnicity
Different backgrounds get on	Warwick	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Localities
Mortality rates	Stratford-on-Avon	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Gender
Smoking cessation	Warwick	Rugby	Ethnicity
Benefit claimants	Stratford-on-Avon	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Localities
Level 2 qualifications	Warwick	North Warwickshire	None
Average earnings	Warwick	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Gender
Access to services	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Stratford-on-Avon	Locality
Street cleanliness	Stratford-on-Avon	Nuneaton & Bedworth	None

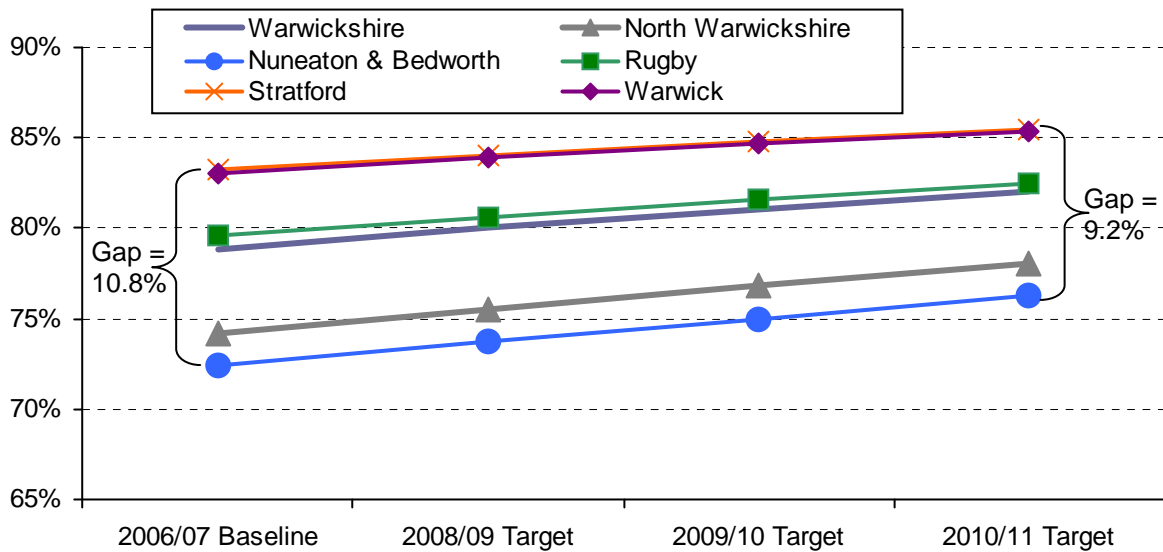
### 3. Setting Differential Targets

- 3.1 In order to achieve a sustained reduction in the extent of the gap, whether that be on a geographical basis or otherwise, it will be necessary to target those communities of greatest need for enhanced support. To achieve this, it may be helpful to set differential targets, with the aim of attaining improvement targets beyond the countywide aspiration in those prioritised communities.
- 3.2 It may be that Blocks have already identified and set differential targets for certain indicators in the LAA. Indeed, some of the targets in the published LAA make specific reference to priority communities. Others might not yet have tackled this area, and this section provides a suggestion for how this might be approached. The Board is asked to consider whether the proposed approach is helpful and, if so, the Warwickshire Observatory is offering support in working with Blocks to set targets on this basis.
- 3.3 The proposal is to set targets with the following three criteria in mind;
- Improvement for all – all communities should seek at least some improvement over the duration of the LAA, regardless of current performance
  - A reduction in ‘the gap’ – those communities in greatest need should set themselves more stretching rates of improvement than the overall County target. This does not necessarily mean that by the end of the LAA period all communities will be performing at the same standard; many of the themes covered by the LAA are long-term aspirations. A realistic short to medium term aim would be to reduce but not remove the gap.
  - Differentiated targets sum to the County target – when combined, the differential targets should aggregate to at least the Warwickshire LAA target. This means that the individual differentiated targets need to be weighted accordingly to account for different population bases; it is not a case of ensuring the basic average of the different communities is equal to the County figure.
- 3.4 To illustrate this approach, a worked example is provided below. National Indicator 1 (people from different backgrounds get on well together) is used. This example illustrates how differential targets can be applied at a District/Borough level; the same approach can be applied to any form of gap measurement (i.e. age, gender, ethnicity).

	<b>2006/07 Baseline</b>	<b>2008/09 Target*</b>	<b>2009/10 Target</b>	<b>2010/11 Target</b>
Warwickshire	78.8%	80.0%	81.0%	82.0%
North Warwickshire	74.2%	75.5%	76.8%	78.1%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	72.4%	73.7%	75.0%	76.3%
Rugby	79.6%	80.6%	81.6%	82.5%
Stratford-on-Avon	83.2%	84.0%	84.8%	85.5%
Warwick	83.0%	83.9%	84.7%	85.4%

\* the County targets are as published in the Warwickshire LAA; the District/Borough targets are differentiated to achieve the greatest improvement in the areas of greatest need. The District/Borough targets are weighted according to population size in order to meet the overall County figure.

3.5 To illustrate how the above targets meet the three criteria outlined above, the graph below presents the performance of each District/Borough should these targets be achieved.



3.6 The graph illustrates that, during the course of the LAA period, there has been an improvement in performance for all parts of the County. In addition, the gap between the best and worst performing parts of the County has been reduced from 10.8 percentage points to 9.2 percentage points. In index terms, where the County average is 100, the gap has reduced from 106:92 to 104:93. The suggested District/Borough targets also aggregate to achieve the County target as published in the LAA.

3.7 Although the gap has not been removed, the aforementioned example illustrates how realistic progress might be made during the course of the LAA. The achievements in the scenario should not be under-estimated; if the County target were to be met in 2010/11 it would mean a further 13,000 residents felt that their community is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.

3.8 It should be emphasised that this approach is applicable to all forms of gap, not just geographically. It may be that, based on the analysis covered in section 2 of this report, Blocks wish to apply differential targets to other communities of need.

3.9 PSB is asked to consider whether the methodology outlined above offers a pragmatic approach to narrowing the gaps. If so, Blocks may like to consider how the approach can be applied to their own indicators with, if needed, the support of the Warwickshire Observatory.

## 4. Identifying Priority Communities

- 5.1 In order to help reduce the extent of the gap across different communities, both in terms of geography and other forms, it is necessary to identify those communities that would benefit from the greatest level of support. This section considers an approach to identifying these communities based on a number of criteria as agreed at the May 2008 meeting of PSB;
- the evidence presented in this report
  - the Index of Multiple Deprivation
  - existing priority communities
- 5.2 The other consideration for identifying priority communities is to enable individual LSPs to reduce the gap within their own District/Borough. As well as reducing the gap on a countywide basis, PSB noted at the May meeting that gaps and issues within Districts/Boroughs also need to be addressed.
- 5.3 A two stage approach is proposed. The primary means of identifying sub-District performance in the narrowing the gaps indicators has been at Locality level. For this reason, it is suggested that Localities are used initially to ascertain broad geographical areas of concern across the County. The second stage would be to utilise more detailed data (i.e. the Index of Multiple Deprivation) to identify smaller pockets of need both across the County and within individual Districts/Boroughs. This process would be carried out at both a countywide level and an individual LSP level, generating two sets of priority area; those that should be prioritised on a countywide basis and those that individual LSPs might want to focus on for localised narrowing the gaps activity.

## 5. Suggested Countywide Priority Localities

- 5.1 The table overleaf presents Locality-level information on the basket of narrowing the gaps indicators based on data taken from the analysis referred to in section three of this paper. Where possible, each Locality is ranked on a countywide basis, where 1 is strongest performance and 23 is weakest performance. Nine of the fifteen indicators are available at this scale.
- 5.2 In summary, the available evidence suggests that there are four Localities of particular concern, in a Countywide context. There is clearly a spectrum of need, and no distinct cut-off point for defining those areas of greatest need. However, the evidence suggests that these four Localities show a considerably greater level of need than others.
1. Abbey & Wem Brook
  2. Camp Hill & Galley Common
  3. Rugby Town North
  4. Arbury & Stockingford
- 5.3 These areas are probably not a surprise and reinforce the findings from previous analysis of 'the gap'. Of course, there will be pockets of significant need across almost all Localities and these should be picked up in the LSP-specific analysis. However, in terms of identifying broad geographical priorities it is proposed that the aforementioned list is an appropriate starting point.

Localities	National Indicators								
	Different backgrounds get on	Influence local decision-making	Serious violent crime	Serious acquisitive crime	GCSE Attainment	NEETs	Smoking cessation	Benefit claimants	Access to services
	1	4	15	16	75	117	123	152	175
North Warwickshire East	17	14	14	12	20	22	21	12	13
North Warwickshire North	13	4	1	7	9	14	16	13	17
North Warwickshire South	14	5	7	18	17	11	9	16	21
North Warwickshire West	7	13	16	15	16	10	10	8	16
Abbey & Wem Brook	23	11	23	23	21	23	17	18	=1
Arbury & Stockingford	22	12	17	22	22	15	18	17	12
Bedworth North	16	17	12	16	20	16	13	20	=1
Bedworth South	21	8	22	19	18	18	14	19	=1
Camp Hill & Galley Common	18	20	13	21	23	21	19	23	=1
Weddington & St. Nicolas	15	19	15	4	1	1	1	21	=1
Whitestone & Bulkington	20	7	10	13	8	8	12	22	15
Rugby Rural	9	6	9	17	4	5	3	11	20
Rugby Town East	8	23	6	11	5	9	22	5	=1
Rugby Town North	19	21	20	20	15	20	23	15	=1
Rugby Town West	11	18	18	14	10	12	20	10	=1
Alcester, Studley & Henley	4	10	2	5	6	6	7	2	22
Southam, Wellesbourne & Kineton	3	16	8	3	11	3	11	3	19
Stratford-on-Avon & Shipston	12	22	11	2	3	7	8	6	18
Kenilworth	2	15	3	1	2	2	2	9	14
North Leamington	6	1	19	9	13	17	5	4	=1
South Leamington & Whitnash	10	2	21	10	14	19	15	1	=1
Warwick	5	9	5	6	12	13	6	14	=1
Warwick Rural	1	3	4	8	7	4	4	7	23

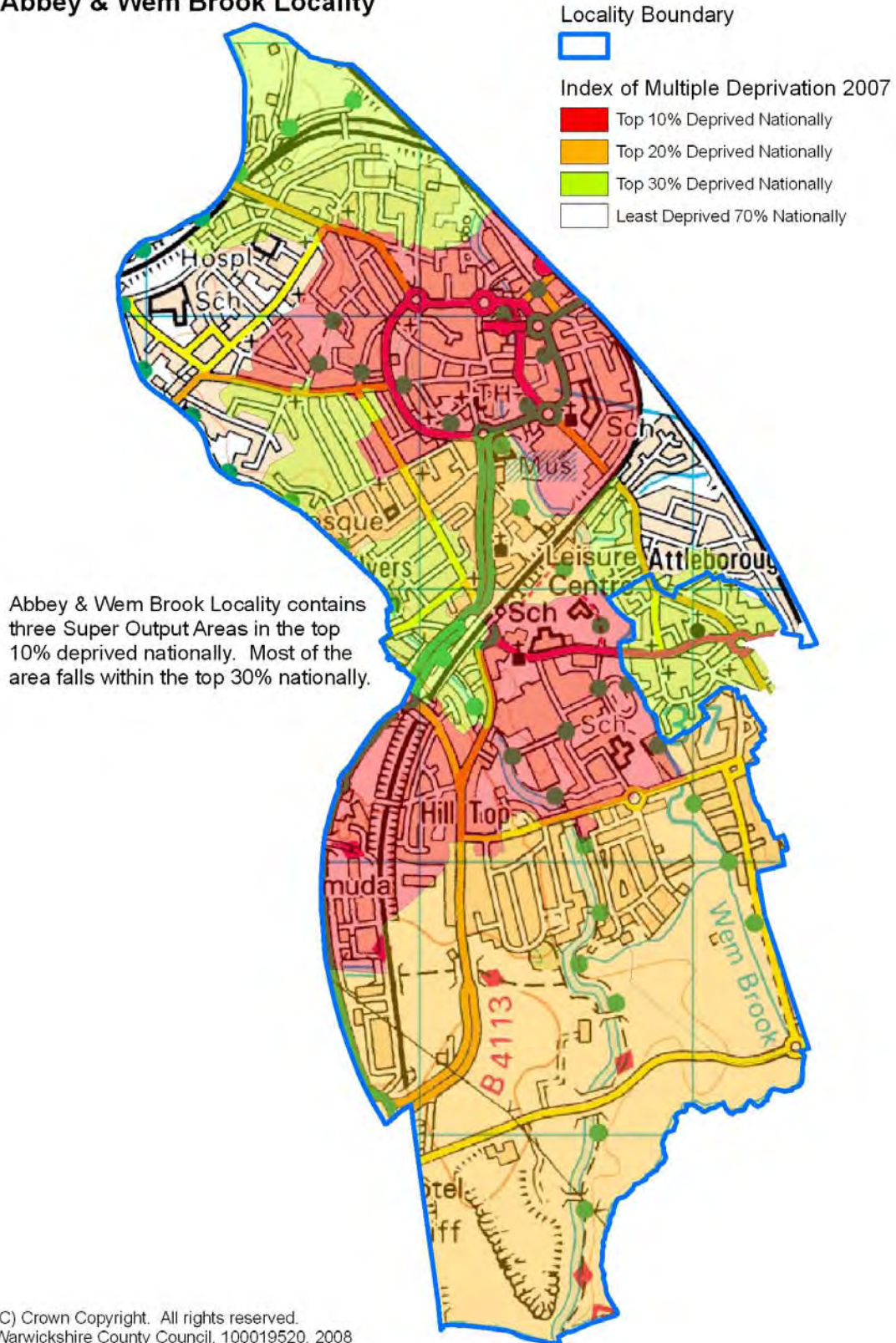
Note: each Locality is ranked on a countywide basis, where 1 is strongest performance and 23 is weakest performance.

5.4 It is helpful to use the Index of Multiple Deprivation to more accurately identify within these Localities where the most significant issues exist. The maps overleaf focus on these four Localities and present the more detailed, Super Output Area, deprivation data within these areas.



5.5 Across the nine indicators where it is possible to compare Localities, the Abbey & Wem Brook Locality ranks, on average, in 18<sup>th</sup> place out of 23 and has the weakest performance of all Localities in four of the indicators.

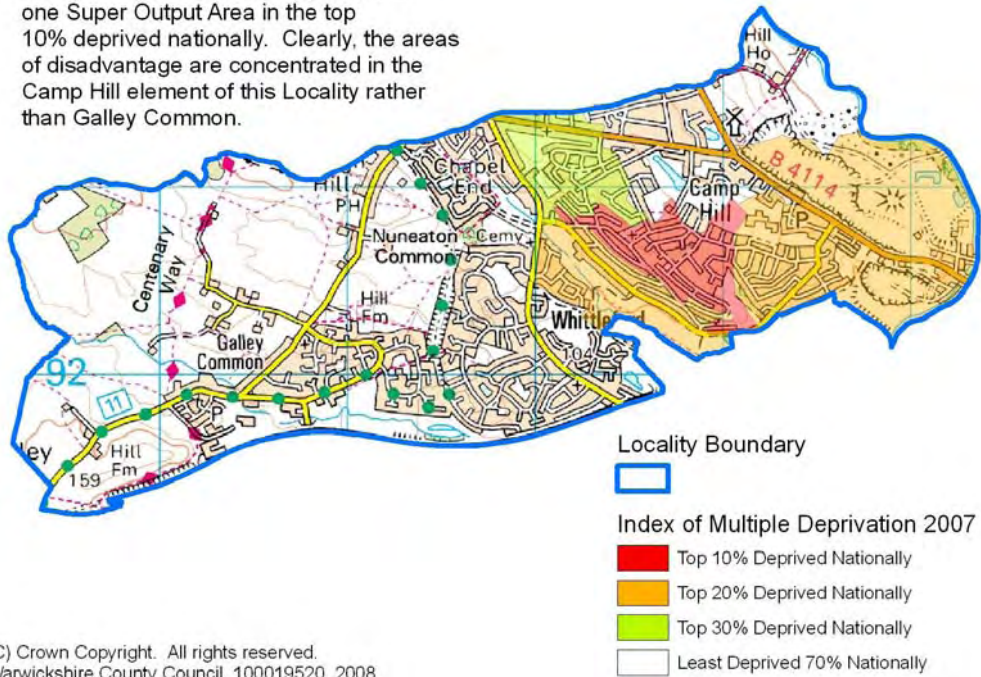
**Abbey & Wem Brook Locality**



- 5.6 Camp Hill & Galley Common has the lowest performance in two of the indicators. Clearly, Camp Hill has long been recognised as an area of need. It is likely that the Galley Common element dilutes the intensity of need across the Locality as a whole, as the map below illustrates that it is essentially the Camp Hill neighbourhood that features prominently in the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

**Camp Hill & Galley Common Locality**

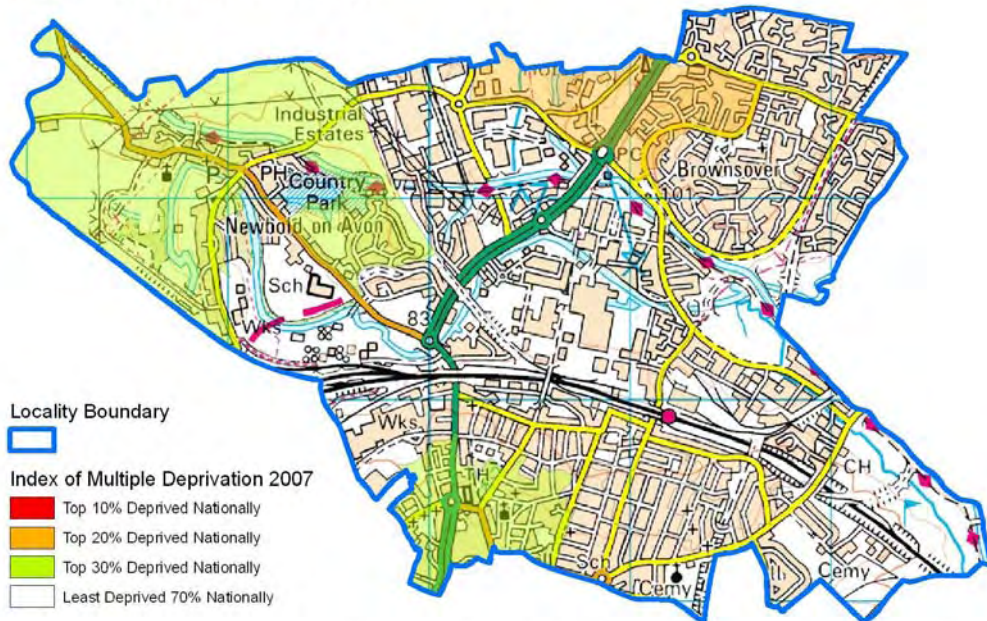
Abbey & Wem Brook Locality contains one Super Output Area in the top 10% deprived nationally. Clearly, the areas of disadvantage are concentrated in the Camp Hill element of this Locality rather than Galley Common.



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- 5.7 Rugby Town North has the third lowest overall ranking amongst Localities, and the Brownsover South neighbourhood in particular is recognised as an area of need.

**Rugby Town North Locality**

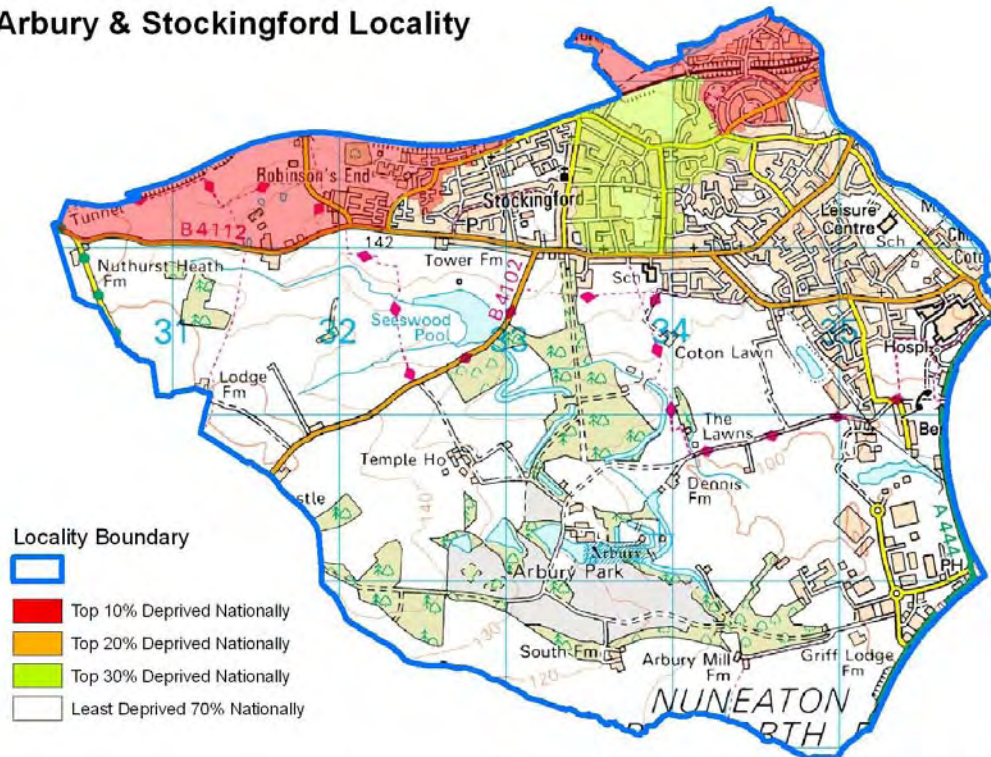


The Town North Locality contains no Super Output Areas in the top 10% deprived nationally, although part of Brownsover South does feature in the top 20%.

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- 5.8 The fourth Locality with relatively poor performance across most of the indicators is Arbury & Stockingford. Stockingford in particular has featured in deprivation analyses in the past, and it is likely that the more rural Arbury element of the Locality is diluting the degree of need across the area as a whole.

### Arbury & Stockingford Locality



This Locality contains a relatively large rural area, and the disadvantaged neighbourhoods are concentrated in the north of the Locality.

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- 5.9 Partners are asked to consider whether these identified Localities should be considered as Countywide priorities. This would not be at the exclusion of local priorities within individual LSPs, and the next section of the paper proposes Localities that LSPs might want to consider as priorities for narrowing the gaps activity.

## 6. Suggested LSP Priority Localities

- 6.1 PSB acknowledged at the May meeting of the Board that there is a need to reduce the extent of 'the gap' both across the County as a whole but also within individual Districts/Boroughs. This section suggests potential priority Localities and neighbourhoods for each LSP, based on both the analysis of the basket of indicators and the latest Index of Multiple Deprivation. These should be considered in the context of any Countywide priorities that are agreed.
- 6.2 **North Warwickshire:** based on the analysis of the narrowing the gaps indicators, the East Locality clearly emerges as a likely candidate for prioritisation. It had the weakest performance in the Borough in six of the nine indicators measurable at Locality level. The IMD confirms that this part of North Warwickshire contains some of the areas of greatest need in the Borough, and in particular parts of central and south Atherstone and Mancetter emerge as potential priority areas. The remaining three Localities in the Borough appear relatively evenly matched in terms of the basket of indicators, and

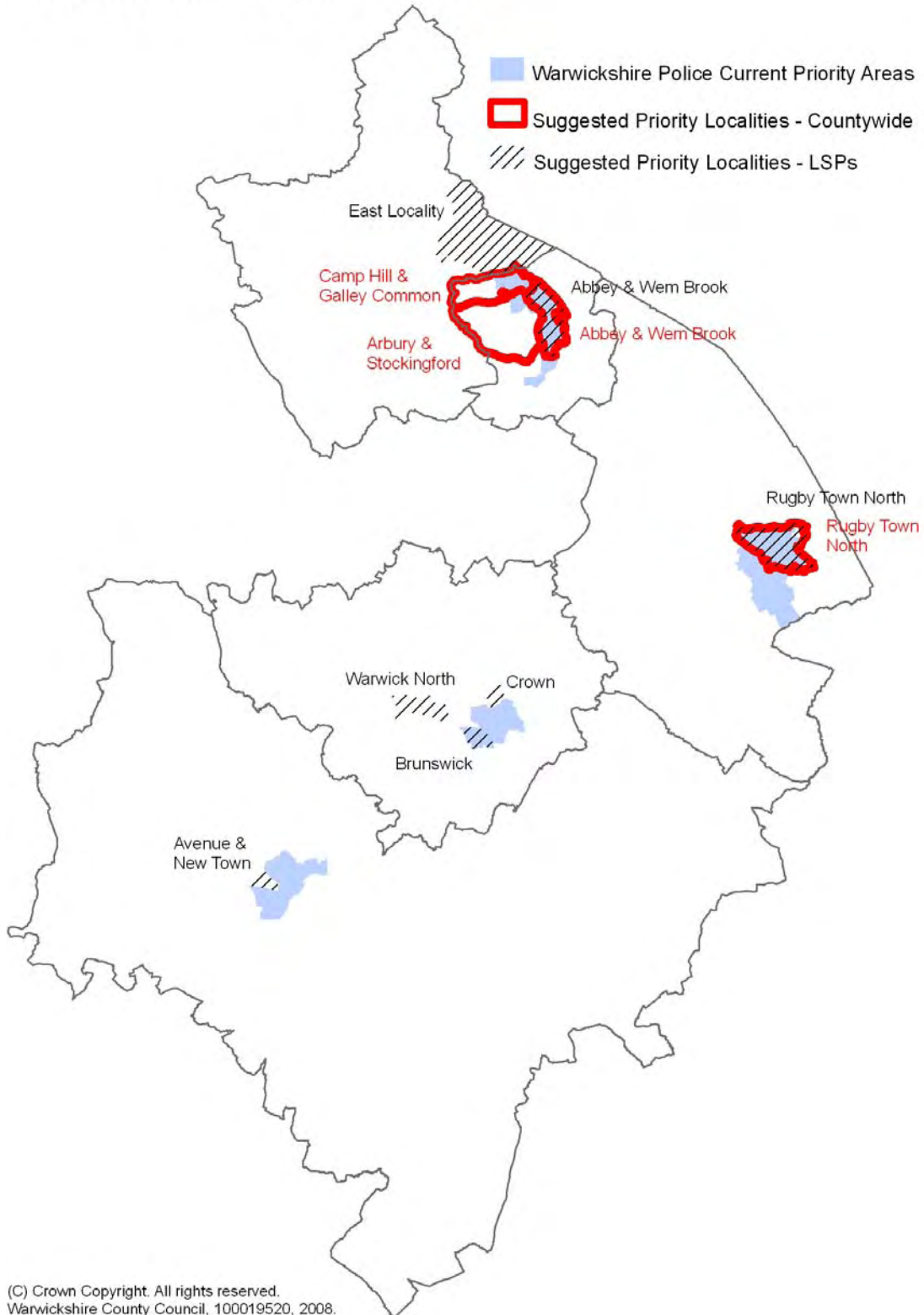
the LSP might want to adopt an approach to reduce the gap between the East Locality and the rest of the Borough.

- 6.3 **Nuneaton & Bedworth:** the previous section in this paper has already identified that parts of west Nuneaton should be considered for priority status on a Countywide basis. Clearly this applies within the local LSP setting as well, and the analysis has illustrated that ‘the gap’ between east and west Nuneaton can be as extreme as the gap between west Nuneaton and any other part of the County, including south Warwickshire. Based on analysis of the narrowing the gaps basket of indicators and previous work on the IMD it is proposed that, in a local context, the priority should be to reduce the gap between west Nuneaton (in particular Wem Brook, Camp Hill and Stockingford) and east Nuneaton.
- 6.4 **Rugby:** Rugby Town North has already been identified in the Countywide analysis as a potential priority area. More specifically, the greatest intensity of need is observed in the Brownsover South neighbourhood. This is an area of contrasts, as the Brownsover North neighbourhood performs well across most socio-economic indicators. Parts of Newbold and Overslade also appear in the most deprived parts of the County according to the IMD. Conversely, the Rural Rugby Locality performs well in many of the indicators. The proposal would be that the LSP focuses on reducing the gap between the most deprived parts of Rugby Town (Brownsover South and Newbold) and the rural element of the Borough.
- 6.5 **Stratford-on-Avon:** Stratford-on-Avon only has three (large) Localities so a comparison at this scale is not particularly helpful. All three perform well across almost all of the narrowing the gaps indicators and it is not clear at this level which part of the District might be prioritised. The IMD, operating at a much smaller geographical scale, offers more information and identifies that parts of west Stratford Town feature in the 25% most deprived neighbourhoods nationally. Specifically, the Maybird/Mount Pleasant area of the town emerges as a potential area for priority attention and the LSP might want to focus on reducing the gap between this neighbourhood and the majority of the remainder of the District.
- 6.6 **Warwick:** at Locality level there do not appear to be significant differences across Warwick District. Kenilworth and Warwick Rural perform particularly well across most of the narrowing the gaps indicators. However, these generalisations mask some significant need at neighbourhood level. In particular, there are three communities that feature prominently in the IMD; Crown, Brunswick and Packmores/West Woodloes. It is suggested that, in order to reduce the gap within Warwick District, the focus should be on reducing the difference between these three communities and Kenilworth and rural parts of the District.

## 7. Existing Priority Areas

- 7.1 A further phase of work that might be required is to ascertain what existing priority areas exist among agencies in Warwickshire and assess how closely they are aligned with the areas identified above. For example, Warwickshire Police has identified a number of Priority Areas. These are currently under review and it might be helpful to carry out this assessment in the context of the narrowing the gaps activity.
- 7.2 The map overleaf illustrates the current Police priority areas alongside the areas suggested for priority status within this paper.

**Priority Areas: Existing & Suggested**



7.3 It may be useful to collate existing priority areas across all of Warwickshire’s agencies to ascertain to what extent there is consistency and whether a single definition can be agreed for the purposes of narrowing the gaps activity.

## Report to the Warwickshire Public Service Board

22<sup>nd</sup> September 2008

### Narrowing the Gaps in Warwickshire

#### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This paper presents the statistical detail behind the main paper on Narrowing the Gaps, providing the full set of available data on the basket of LAA indicators identified by the Public Service Board (PSB).
- 1.2 For each of the fifteen indicators, the baseline figure for Warwickshire is provided along with comparative data at sub-regional, regional and national level wherever possible. The local dataset is then disaggregated in the following ways where possible.
  - Geographically (District/Borough and Locality)
  - Age Group
  - Gender
  - Ethnicity (this is often a crude white/non-white split due to data limitations)
  - Economic Status (e.g. whether in receipt of benefits or not)
  - Health (e.g. whether disabled or suffering from long term limiting illness)
- 1.3 In each case, the size of 'the gap' is presented in index form. For each indicator, the Warwickshire average is represented by an index of 100, with all other sub-groups calculated accordingly. For example, if a particular District/Borough has a rate twice that of the County average the index value for that District/Borough would be 200. If District A has an index value of 200 and District B has an index value of 50 then the gap would be represented as "District A has a rate four times that of District B".
- 1.4 The purpose of using index values is so that the extent of the gap is comparable across indicators. Instead of comparing percentages with rates and volumes, using index values means the variation in 'gap size' can be assessed consistently across all fifteen indicators.
- 1.5 The intention is for this appendix to provide Block theme groups with more detailed information to enable them to identify communities of greatest need, whether geographically or otherwise. It is likely that Blocks will have additional specialised data to supplement this.
- 1.6 This data could be updated annually to assess any trends that might be occurring. However, it should be stressed that many of the outcomes are long-term in nature and short term fluctuations may not be indicative of a real sustained change.
- 1.7 Some indicators in the basket do not yet have baseline data hence it has not been possible to carry out the analysis at this point. These indicators are:
  - NI 21 – Dealing with local concerns about ASB and crime by the local council and Police
  - NI 116 – Proportion of children in poverty

<b>NI 1</b>	<b>% of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area</b>
<b>LAA Theme</b>	Stronger Communities
<b>Data Source</b>	Public Satisfaction Surveys / The Place Survey

### Notes

Residents are asked how strongly they believe that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area. The figure is reported as the percentage that either definitely agree or tend to agree. Data for 2006/07 and 2007/08 is taken from the County Council's Public Satisfaction Survey. Future figures will be provided through the new Place Survey.

### Baseline Data

In 2007/08 the Warwickshire figure was 78.8%; this is the baseline for the LAA. The figures for previous years are 77.1% (2006/07) and 85.0% (2005/06). In order to generate more robust figures at locality level it has been necessary to combine data from the five District/Borough surveys in 2006/07 with the County survey (there were no District surveys in 2007/08). This means that the figures presented below are not compared with the County Council survey figure (77.1%) but an amalgamated figure of 83.4%. The average figure for all Counties Council areas in 2006/07 was 80.7%.

### Measuring the Gap – Districts/Boroughs

Four of the five District level figures do not differ significantly from the Warwickshire average. The exception is Nuneaton & Bedworth, which is ten percentage points below the County figure. It is notable that the two southern Districts are above the Warwickshire average while the three northern Boroughs are all below (albeit slightly in two cases).

	<b>2006/07 %</b>	<b>Index (Warks. = 100)</b>
Warwickshire	83.4%	-
North Warwickshire	82.9%	99
Nuneaton & Bedworth	73.1%	88
Rugby	82.8%	99
Stratford-on-Avon	87.6%	105
Warwick	88.7%	106

Source: Best Value User Satisfaction Surveys 2006/07 (six combined)

Note: the figures presented here are not directly comparable with the LAA baseline

## Measuring the Gap – Localities

At Locality level there is, not surprisingly, more significant variation. Five of the six localities with the lowest rates are in Nuneaton & Bedworth, while the six highest rates are all to be found in either Warwick or Stratford-on-Avon Districts. The proportion of residents in Abbey & Wembrook in Nuneaton that feel their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together is only two thirds of that in Warwick Rural.

Localities are colour coded in the table below to denote which District/Borough they are in. This may assist individual Districts/LSPs in identifying where local efforts should be focused.

	Localities	2006/07 %	Index (Warks. = 100)
1	Warwick Rural	92.1%	110
2	Kenilworth	91.2%	109
3	Southam, Wellesbourne & Kineton	90.4%	108
4	Alcester, Studley & Henley	89.7%	108
5	Warwick	88.4%	106
6	North Leamington	88.1%	106
7	North Warwickshire West	85.5%	103
8	Rugby Town East	85.5%	102
9	Rugby Rural	85.3%	102
10	South Leamington & Whitnash	84.8%	102
11	Rugby Town West	83.9%	101
12	Stratford-on-Avon & Shipston	83.7%	100
13	North Warwickshire North	83.1%	100
14	North Warwickshire South	82.5%	99
15	Weddington & St. Nicolas	79.7%	96
16	Bedworth North	77.7%	93
17	North Warwickshire East	76.0%	91
18	Camp Hill & Galley Common	75.7%	91
19	Rugby Town North	75.0%	90
20	Whitestone & Bulkington	74.6%	89
21	Bedworth South	74.4%	89
22	Arbury & Stockingford	68.9%	83
23	Abbey & Wem Brook	60.8%	73

Source: Best Value User Satisfaction Surveys 2006/07 (six combined)

Note: the figures presented here are not directly comparable with the LAA baseline

Looking within Districts, Nuneaton & Bedworth has a gap of almost 20 percentage points to close between Abbey & Wembrook and Weddington & St. Nicolas. This is the most significant gap; other Districts/Boroughs have a more achievable gap of around 7 – 9 percentage points to address.



### Measuring the Gap – Gender, Age, Ethnicity, Economic Status and Disability

The available evidence suggests that there are no significant gaps that exist among other communities, at least at a County level. Of particular interest might be that the percentage of residents that feel people from different backgrounds get on well together is identical across both white and minority ethnic groups.

	2006/07 %	Index (Warks. = 100)
Warwickshire	83.4%	
Male	82.0%	98
Female	84.7%	102
Aged 16 - 24	78.5%	94
Aged 25 - 34	78.4%	94
Aged 35 - 44	82.1%	98
Aged 45 - 54	79.6%	95
Aged 55 - 64	83.0%	100
Aged 65+	89.4%	107
White	83.4%	100
Non-white	83.4%	100
Unemployed / on benefits	81.0%	97
Employed	75.9%	91
Disabled / long term limiting illness	84.0%	101
Not disabled / no long term limiting illness	83.3%	100

Source: Best Value User Satisfaction Surveys 2006/07 (six combined)

Note: the figures presented here are not directly comparable with the LAA baseline

Younger age groups are less likely to feel that people from different backgrounds get on well together than those aged over 65.

<b>NI 4</b>	<b>% of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality</b>
<b>LAA Theme</b>	Stronger Communities
<b>Data Source</b>	Public Satisfaction Surveys / The Place Survey

### Notes

Residents are asked how strongly they believe that they can influence decisions in their locality. The figure is reported as the percentage that either definitely agree or tend to agree. Data for 2006/07 and 2007/08 is taken from the County Council's Public Satisfaction Survey. Future figures will be provided through the new Place Survey.

### Baseline Data

In 2007/08 the Warwickshire figure was 32.3%; this is the baseline for the LAA. The figure for the previous year (the first time this question was asked) was 31.0%. In order to generate more robust figures at locality level it has been necessary to combine data from the five District/Borough surveys in 2006/07 with the County survey (there were no District surveys in 2007/08). This means that the figures presented below are not compared with the County Council survey figure (32.3%) but an amalgamated figure of 34.5%.

### Measuring the Gap – Districts/Boroughs

The lowest figure for this measure is found in Stratford-on-Avon, although none of the Districts/Boroughs vary significantly from the County average and the characteristics of survey-based indicators mean that we shouldn't be surprised if the relative rankings of each District/Borough vary year-on-year. The available evidence suggests that there is not a significant geographical gap in this indicator at District/Borough level.

	<b>2006/07 %</b>	<b>Index (Warks. = 100)</b>
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>-</b>
North Warwickshire	35.0%	101
Nuneaton & Bedworth	34.0%	99
Rugby	33.5%	97
Stratford-on-Avon	32.3%	94
Warwick	37.3%	108

Source: Best Value User Satisfaction Surveys 2006/07 (six combined)

Note: the figures presented here are not directly comparable with the LAA baseline

## Measuring the Gap – Localities

There is greater variation at Locality level. Three of Warwick District's five Localities were ranked highest in 2006/07, aside from this there is no distinct geographical pattern to the ranking of Localities. The gap between the highest and lowest figures is notable; the percentage of residents in Rugby Town East that feel they can influence decisions affecting their locality is only two thirds of that in North and South Leamington Localities.

	Localities	2006/07 %	Index (Warks. = 100)
1	North Leamington	40.9%	119
2	South Leamington & Whitnash	40.1%	116
3	Warwick Rural	38.3%	111
4	North Warwickshire North	38.1%	110
5	North Warwickshire South	37.9%	110
6	Rugby Rural	37.7%	109
7	Whitestone & Bulkington	37.0%	107
8	Bedworth South	36.9%	107
9	Warwick	35.7%	103
10	Alcester, Studley & Henley	35.5%	103
11	Abbey & Wem Brook	35.4%	103
12	Arbury & Stockingford	34.8%	101
13	North Warwickshire West	33.0%	96
14	North Warwickshire East	33.0%	96
15	Kenilworth	32.9%	95
16	Southam, Wellesbourne & Kineton	32.7%	95
17	Bedworth North	31.9%	93
18	Rugby Town West	31.7%	92
19	Weddington & St. Nicolas	31.6%	91
20	Camp Hill & Galley Common	31.0%	90
21	Rugby Town North	29.8%	87
22	Stratford-on-Avon & Shipston	28.9%	84
23	Rugby Town East	28.4%	82

Source: Best Value User Satisfaction Surveys 2006/07 (six combined)

Note: the figures presented here are not directly comparable with the LAA baseline

Looking within Districts, all five have a similarly sized gap between their best and worst performing Localities, often around seven to nine percentage points. This should provide individual LSPs with useful suggestions for priority areas.

### Measuring the Gap – Gender, Age, Ethnicity, Economic Status and Disability

Older residents are more likely to feel that they can influence decision making in their local area, while those aged 25 – 34 are least likely. There is no significant gap in terms of gender. Non-white residents are notably more likely to feel they can influence decision making than white residents; a full 33% higher.

	2006/07 %	Index (Warks. = 100)
Warwickshire	34.5%	-
Male	33.3%	97
Female	35.7%	103
Aged 16 - 24	33.9%	98
Aged 25 - 34	30.5%	88
Aged 35 - 44	32.1%	93
Aged 45 - 54	34.1%	99
Aged 55 - 64	34.3%	99
Aged 65+	38.2%	111
White	34.3%	99
Non-white	45.9%	133
Unemployed / on benefits	37.2%	108
Employed	31.9%	93
Disabled / long term limiting illness	36.9%	107
Not disabled / no long term limiting illness	33.5%	97

Source: Best Value User Satisfaction Surveys 2006/07 (six combined)

Note: the figures presented here are not directly comparable with the LAA baseline

Perhaps surprisingly, those respondents that are unemployed or on benefits are more likely than those in employment to feel they can influence decision making in their neighbourhood, likewise those with disabilities or long term illness.

In summary, the evidence suggests that those in minority groups (non-white, unemployed and disabled) are all more likely to feel they can play a role in local decision-making than the general population.

<b>NI 15</b>	<b>Serious violent crime rate</b>
<b>LAA Theme</b>	Safer Communities
<b>Data Source</b>	Warwickshire Police

### Notes

This category includes homicide, attempted murder, wounding, grievous bodily harm, causing death by dangerous driving and causing death by aggravated vehicle taking and is represented as a rate per 1,000 population. Because of the relatively small numbers involved it is sometimes more useful to consider this indicator in terms of actual numbers / volume.

### Baseline Data

In 2007/08 the Warwickshire figure was 0.50 serious violent crimes per 1,000 population, or 261 actual offences.

### Measuring the Gap – Districts/Boroughs

The tables below illustrate the extent of the gap across Warwickshire's Districts/Boroughs and Localities during 2007/08.

	<b>2007/08 Volume</b>	<b>2007/08 Rate per 1000 Pop.</b>	<b>Index (Warks. = 100)</b>
Warwickshire	261	0.50	-
North Warwickshire	25	0.40	80
Nuneaton & Bedworth	92	0.76	153
Rugby	47	0.52	104
Stratford-on-Avon	33	0.28	57
Warwick	64	0.48	96

Source: Warwickshire Police/Warwickshire Observatory

At District level, the highest rate is found in Nuneaton & Bedworth (0.76 per 1,000 population) which is 53% above the County average. The lowest rate is in Stratford-on-Avon District (0.28). The Nuneaton & Bedworth rate is almost three times the Stratford-on-Avon rate.

## Measuring the Gap – Localities

At Locality level there is even greater variation, with rates ranging between 0.11 and 1.80 per 1,000 population. In other words, the rate in Abbey & Wembrook is sixteen times that in the North Warwickshire – North Locality. It is important to note that some of the urban-based Localities have their rates skewed by town centre violence, and the rate per 1,000 does not necessarily reflect the risk of someone resident in those areas being the victim of a serious violent crime. Nonetheless, the gap is real and sizeable.

	Localities	2007/08 Volume	2007/08 Rate per 1000 Pop.	Index (Warks. = 100)
1	Abbey & Wembrook	29	1.79	357
2	Bedworth South	21	1.21	242
3	South Leamington & Whitnash	28	1.01	201
4	Rugby Town North	18	0.87	173
5	North Leamington	22	0.79	159
6	Rugby Town West	19	0.67	135
7	Arbury and Stockingford	13	0.64	128
8	North Warwickshire - West	9	0.61	122
9	Weddington & St. Nicolas	8	0.48	97
10	North Warwickshire - East	7	0.48	95
11	Camp Hill & Galley Common	7	0.46	91
12	Bedworth North	8	0.43	87
13	Stratford & Shipston	18	0.42	85
14	Whitstone & Bulkington	7	0.41	82
15	Rugby Rural	10	0.37	74
16	Southam, Wellesbourne & Kineton	9	0.27	55
17	North Warwickshire - South	4	0.26	52
18	Rugby Town East	3	0.21	43
19	Warwick	6	0.21	43
20	Warwick Rural	5	0.21	42
21	Kenilworth	4	0.16	32
22	Alcester, Studley & Henley	6	0.15	30
23	North Warwickshire - North	2	0.11	22

Source: Warwickshire Police/Warwickshire Observatory

Even within Districts there are notable gaps. For example, in Warwick District, South Leamington & Whitnash Locality has a rate more than six times the size of that in Kenilworth. Typically, the Locality with the highest rate in any particular District will have a rate four or five times higher than the Locality with the lowest rate.

### Measuring the Gap – Gender, Age, Ethnicity, Economic Status and Disability

Males are four times as likely as females to be the victim of recorded serious violent crime in Warwickshire.

Bigger gaps are apparent with regard to age, with the 15 to 24 age group three times more likely than the average for all age groups to be the victim of serious violent crime. Conversely, those aged over 65 are extremely unlikely to suffer this form of crime. People within the 15 – 24 age band are 33 times more likely than those aged 65+ to suffer serious violent crime in Warwickshire.

	<b>2007/08 Volume</b>	<b>2007/08 Rate per 1000 Pop.</b>	<b>Index (Warks. = 100)</b>
Warwickshire	261	0.50	-
Male	186	0.80	160
Female	49	0.21	41
Aged 0 - 14	8	0.10	19
Aged 15 - 24	93	1.66	332
Aged 25 - 34	57	1.02	203
Aged 35 - 44	43	0.58	117
Aged 45 - 54	25	0.39	78
Aged 55 - 64	6	0.09	19
Aged 65+	4	0.05	10
White	209	0.51	102
Non-white	10	0.38	77
Unemployed / on benefits	n/a	n/a	n/a
Employed	n/a	n/a	n/a
Disabled / long term limiting illness	n/a	n/a	n/a
Not disabled / no long term limiting illness	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: Warwickshire Police/Warwickshire Observatory

Other forms of gap measurement, including those relating to economic status or health, are not available for this indicator.

<b>NI 16</b>	<b>Serious acquisitive crime rate</b>
<b>LAA Theme</b>	Safer Communities
<b>Data Source</b>	Warwickshire Police

### Notes

This category includes domestic burglary, robbery, theft of a vehicle and theft from a vehicle and is represented as a rate per 1000 population.

### Baseline Data

In 2007/08 the Warwickshire figure was 15.31 serious acquisitive crimes per 1,000 population, or 7,995 actual offences.

### Measuring the Gap – Districts/Boroughs

The table below illustrates the extent of the gap across Warwickshire's Districts/Boroughs during 2007/08.

	<b>2007/08 Volume</b>	<b>2007/08 Rate per 1000 Pop.</b>	<b>Index (Warks. = 100)</b>
Warwickshire	7,995	15.31	-
North Warwickshire	1,035	16.61	109
Nuneaton & Bedworth	2,478	20.53	134
Rugby	1,621	17.97	117
Stratford-on-Avon	1,243	10.71	70
Warwick	1,618	12.17	80

Source: Warwickshire Police/Warwickshire Observatory

At District level, the highest rate is found in Nuneaton & Bedworth (20.53 per 1,000 population) which is 34% above the County average. The lowest rate is in Stratford-on-Avon District (10.71). The Nuneaton & Bedworth rate is almost twice as high as the Stratford-on-Avon rate.



## Measuring the Gap – Localities

At Locality level rates range between 7.13 and 31.98 per 1,000 population. As with serious violent crime, Abbey & Wembrook has the highest rate and is more than four times that in Kenilworth Locality. It is important to note that some of the urban-based Localities have their rates skewed by town centre offences, and the rate per 1,000 does not necessarily reflect the risk of someone resident in those areas being the victim of a serious acquisitive crime.

	Localities	2007/08 Volume	2007/08 Rate per 1000 Pop.	Index (Warks. = 100)
1	Abbey & Wembrook	515	31.98	209
2	Arbury and Stockingford	465	23.15	151
3	Camp Hill & Galley Common	336	22.07	144
4	Rugby Town North	452	21.90	143
5	Bedworth South	369	21.45	140
6	North Warwickshire - South	315	20.55	134
7	Rugby Rural	496	18.37	120
8	Bedworth North	337	18.36	120
9	North Warwickshire - West	247	16.90	110
10	Rugby Town West	471	16.82	110
11	Whitestone & Bulkington	275	16.25	106
12	North Warwickshire - East	226	15.53	101
13	Rugby Town East	203	14.61	95
14	South Leamington & Whitnash	388	14.05	92
15	North Leamington	386	14.04	92
16	Warwick Rural	310	13.02	85
17	North Warwickshire - North	230	12.96	85
18	Warwick	360	12.90	84
19	Alcester, Studley & Henley	486	12.15	79
20	Weddington & St. Nicolas	193	11.73	77
21	Southam, Wellesbourne & Kineton	347	10.62	69
22	Stratford & Shipston	408	9.68	63
23	Kenilworth	178	7.13	47

Source: Warwickshire Police/Warwickshire Observatory

Within Districts, the most notable gap is in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough, where the rate for Abbey & Wembrook is almost three times the size of Weddington & St. Nicolas. This emphasises the point that ‘the gap’ should not simply be seen as a Nuneaton & Bedworth versus the rest of the County issue; parts of east Nuneaton are among the best performing Localities on this indicator.

### Measuring the Gap – Gender, Age, Ethnicity, Economic Status and Disability

Males are almost twice as likely as females to be the victim of serious acquisitive crime in Warwickshire.

With regard to age, the 25 - 34 and 35 - 44 age groups face the greatest risk of being the victim of serious acquisitive crime. These age groups are four times more likely than the over 65 age group to suffer this form of crime.

	<b>2007/08 Volume</b>	<b>2007/08 Rate per 1000 Pop.</b>	<b>Index (Warks. = 100)</b>
Warwickshire	261	0.50	-
Male	4,247	20.11	131
Female	2,295	10.62	69
Aged 0 - 14	39	0.52	3
Aged 15 - 24	1,084	21.49	140
Aged 25 - 34	1,273	25.24	165
Aged 35 - 44	1,688	25.51	167
Aged 45 - 54	1,203	20.81	136
Aged 55 - 64	786	13.77	90
Aged 65+	483	6.72	44
White	5,456	15.58	102
Non-white	285	12.76	83
Unemployed / on benefits	n/a	n/a	n/a
Employed	n/a	n/a	n/a
Disabled / long term limiting illness	n/a	n/a	n/a
Not disabled / no long term limiting illness	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: Warwickshire Police/Warwickshire Observatory

Other forms of gap measurement, including those relating to economic status or health, are not available for this indicator.

<b>NI 75</b>	<b>Achievement of 5 or more A* - C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths</b>
<b>LAA Theme</b>	Children & Young People
<b>Data Source</b>	Schools / DCSF

### Notes

The Government has set a national threshold target for 2011 for 53% to achieve 5 A\*-C GCSE grades and equivalent including GCSEs in English and Maths by the end of Key Stage 4. This indicator relates to all maintained mainstream schools including Academies.

### Baseline Data

In 2006/07 the Warwickshire figure was 47.8%. The West Midlands regional average was 43.3% while the national average was 46.7%.

### Measuring the Gap – Districts/Boroughs

There is a distinct north/south difference with this indicator. The two northern Boroughs are almost ten percentage points below the County average, while the remaining three areas are all above the County average. Attainment levels in North Warwickshire and Nuneaton & Bedworth are only two thirds of that in Stratford-on-Avon District.

Only Stratford-on-Avon ranks in the top 10% of all 353 local authorities nationally. Rugby and Warwick are both in the upper half.

	<b>2006/07 %</b>	<b>Index (Warks. = 100)</b>
Warwickshire	47.8%	-
North Warwickshire	38.3%	80
Nuneaton & Bedworth	38.5%	81
Rugby	53.3%	112
Stratford-on-Avon	58.4%	122
Warwick	48.9%	102

Source: Department for Children Schools and Families (DCSF). GCSE and Equivalent Examination Results in England 2006/07 (Revised) Table 20.

## Measuring the Gap – Localities

There are significant differences in attainment levels at Locality level. Five of the six lowest performing Localities are in Nuneaton & Bedworth, and the lowest performing eight are all in the north of the County. In contrast, the Locality with the highest level of performance (Weddington & St. Nicolas) also happens to be in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough, emphasising the fact that the narrowing the gap issue cannot be simplified to ‘Nuneaton & Bedworth versus elsewhere in the County’; gaps can be as significant within a District/Borough as they are across the entire County.

	<b>Localities</b>	<b>2006/07 %</b>	<b>Index (Warks. = 100)</b>
1	Camp Hill & Galley Common	27.5%	58
2	Arbury & Stockingford	28.4%	59
3	Abbey & Wem Brook	29.4%	61
4	Bedworth North	31.4%	66
5	North Warwickshire - East	32.8%	69
6	Bedworth South	34.7%	73
7	North Warwickshire - South	39.6%	83
8	North Warwickshire - West	41.6%	87
9	Rugby Town North	42.0%	88
10	South Leamington & Whitnash	42.1%	88
11	North Leamington	45.9%	96
12	Warwick	46.7%	98
13	Southam, Wellesbourne & Kineton	47.2%	99
14	Rugby Town West	47.3%	99
15	North Warwickshire - North	51.4%	108
16	Whitestone & Bulkington	51.6%	108
17	Warwick Rural	55.3%	116
18	Alcester, Studley & Henley	56.8%	119
19	Rugby Town East	57.1%	119
20	Rugby Rural	58.0%	121
21	Stratford-on-Avon & Shipston	59.8%	125
22	Kenilworth	62.3%	130
23	Weddington & St. Nicolas	64.3%	134

Source: KIMS (WCC), Warwickshire Observatory

There are five Localities where, in 2006/07, less than one third of pupils obtained five or more GCSEs and grades A\* – C including English and Maths.

Pupils in Weddington & St. Nicolas, Kenilworth and Stratford-on-Avon are more than twice as likely than those in west Nuneaton to achieve the NI75 standard.

### Measuring the Gap – Gender, Ethnicity, Care Status and Free School Meal Eligibility

The gap in attainment levels between boys and girls has been well reported in the national media, and Warwickshire's results confirm this gap at a local level. However, there are far more striking gaps observed when the school age population is disaggregated in other ways. For example, children entitled to receive free school meals are a third as likely to achieve the NI 75 standard as those who are not entitled. Even more significantly, children who do not have 'looked after' status are six times more likely than those who are looked after to achieve five or more GCSEs at grades A\* - C including Maths and English.

These forms of gap far exceed those observed on a geographical basis.

	<b>2006/07 %</b>	<b>Index (Warks. = 100)</b>
Warwickshire	47.8%	-
Male	44.3%	93
Female	51.5%	108
Looked After Children	7.7%	16
Not Looked After Children	48.0%	100
Entitled to Free School Meals	18.1%	38
Not entitled to Free School Meals	50.5%	106

Source: KIMS (WCC)

<b>NI 117</b>	<b>16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET)</b>
<b>LAA Theme</b>	Children & Young People
<b>Data Source</b>	Connexions

### Notes

Data are collected monthly. However, this indicator and NEET targets use an annual result which is based on three one month snapshots at the end of November, December and January each year. Data relates to young people who were aged 16-18 on the day of the count and is expressed as the percentage of that age group that is NEET. Young people are counted as either:

Education, employment or training (EET) if they are in:

- Education (Including gap year students who have an agreed deferred HE entry date)
- Government supported training;
- Employment;

Not in education, employment or training (NEET) if they are not engaged in one of the EET activities above, including those:

- Undertaking a personal development opportunity, voluntary work or activity agreement
- Seeking or waiting to start work or learning
- Not yet ready for work or learning
- Not available to the labour market (including those experiencing ill health, caring for a child, or out of the country)

Neither EET or NEET (and excluded from the calculation) if they are:

- currently residing in a custodial institution
- a refugee or asylum seeker who has not yet been granted citizenship

### Baseline Data

The baseline figure for Warwickshire in 2007 (as presented in the LAA) is 5.8%. This compares to a West Midlands regional figure of 7.1% and a figure for England of 6.7%.

### Measuring the Gap – Districts/Boroughs

	<b>2007 NEETs</b>	<b>2007 %</b>	<b>Index (Warks. = 100)</b>
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>-</b>
North Warwickshire	161	6.5%	112
Nuneaton & Bedworth	341	6.8%	117
Rugby	212	5.3%	91
Stratford-on-Avon	112	2.7%	47
Warwick	250	5.2%	89

Source: Connexions/Warwickshire Observatory

The NEETs rates in Nuneaton & Bedworth and North Warwickshire Boroughs are more than twice the rate in Stratford-on-Avon District.

### Measuring the Gap – Localities

This indicator is an excellent example of the way ‘the gap’ can be sizeable and exist across a relatively small geographical area. The highest NEETs rate (11.5%) and the lowest (1.6%) are both found within the same town, Nuneaton. The rate in Abbey & Wembrook is seven times that found in Weddington & St. Nicolas and is twice the County average.

	Localities	2007 NEETs	2007 %	Index (Warks. = 100)
1	Abbey & Wembrook	76	11.5%	198
2	North Warwickshire - East	61	11.2%	194
3	Camp Hill & Galley Common	72	11.2%	192
4	Rugby Town North	85	9.3%	160
5	South Leamington & Whitnash	76	7.7%	133
6	Bedworth South	52	7.7%	133
7	North Leamington	73	7.6%	132
8	Bedworth North	50	7.2%	124
9	Arbury and Stockingford	55	6.2%	107
10	North Warwickshire - North	41	5.8%	100
11	Warwick	57	5.4%	93
12	Rugby Town West	74	5.2%	89
13	North Warwickshire - South	31	5.1%	87
14	North Warwickshire - West	28	4.5%	77
15	Rugby Town East	25	4.2%	73
16	Whitestone & Bulkington	23	3.3%	57
17	Stratford & Shipston	43	2.8%	49
18	Alcester, Studley & Henley	38	2.7%	47
19	Rugby Rural	28	2.6%	46
20	Warwick Rural	22	2.6%	44
21	Southam, Wellesbourne & Kineton	31	2.5%	44
22	Kenilworth	22	2.3%	39
23	Weddington & St. Nicolas	13	1.6%	28

Source: Connexions/Warwickshire Observatory (rates based on estimated denominators)

This emphasises the gap that can exist both across the County but also within a single District or Borough. Other notable gaps exist within Rugby Borough and Warwick Districts.

### Measuring the Gap – Gender, Age, Ethnicity

There is no gap in terms of gender. Non-white 16-18 year olds are less likely to be NEETs than white 16-18 year olds, and there is some variation among age groups.

	<b>2007 NEETs</b>	<b>2007 %</b>	<b>Index (Warks. = 100)</b>
Warwickshire	1,076	5.8%	-
Male	549	5.8%	99
Female	527	5.9%	101
White	1,019	5.9%	102
Non-white	57	4.8%	83
Aged 16	352	5.7%	98
Aged 17	423	6.8%	117
Aged 18	301	4.9%	84

*Source: Connexions/Warwickshire Observatory (rates based on estimated denominators)*



<b>NI 120</b>	All-age all cause mortality rate
<b>LAA Theme</b>	Healthier Communities and Older People
<b>Data Source</b>	National Centre for Health Outcomes Development

### Notes

This indicator is the directly age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population, from all causes at all ages (directly standardised to the European Standard Population). The indicator is reported and monitored as two separate mortality rates – one for males and one for females. Each of these rates is a single figure for all causes and all ages combined. Direct age-standardisation is a method which enables comparison of mortality rates between different years and across different geographical areas, while taking account of differences in population age structure.

### Baseline Data

The baseline figure for Warwickshire for 2004-2006 (as presented in the LAA) is 719 for males and 517 for females. The figure for all persons is 607. Compared to the average for England & Wales, Warwickshire's figures for males and overall are below the national average while the figure for females is slightly greater.

### Measuring the Gap – Districts/Boroughs

	<b>2004-06 Females</b>	<b>Index (Warks. = 100)</b>	<b>2004-06 Males</b>	<b>Index (Warks. = 100)</b>
England & Wales	734	102	514	99
West Midlands Region	771	107	529	102
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>-</b>
North Warwickshire	743	103	569	110
Nuneaton & Bedworth	833	116	590	114
Rugby	719	100	541	105
Stratford-on-Avon	668	93	490	95
Warwick	678	94	445	86

Source: National Centre for Health Outcomes Development

As with other indicators observed in this paper, the figures of greatest concern are in the north of the County, with North Warwickshire and Nuneaton & Bedworth both at least ten percentage points above the County average.

### Measuring the Gap – Localities

This indicator is not currently available at Locality level.

### Measuring the Gap – Gender

The only further disaggregation possible is a comparison of genders. It is well documented that life expectancies among males are less than those of females, and consequently the mortality rates are greater.

	2004-06	Index (Warks. = 100)
All Persons	607	-
Males	720	119
Females	517	85

*Source: National Centre for Health Outcomes Development*

<b>NI 123</b>	Stopping smoking
<b>LAA Theme</b>	Healthier Communities & Older People
<b>Data Source</b>	NHS Warwickshire

### Notes

Comparable, comprehensive, good quality data on smoking prevalence are not currently available at local level. Such data will be available for forthcoming years through the Integrated Household Survey. Until these data become available, figures for the rate of self-reported 4-week smoking quitters per 100,000 population aged 16 or over are to be used. This indicator relates to clients receiving support through the NHS Stop Smoking Services. A client is counted as a self-reported 4-week quitter if they have been assessed 4 weeks after the designated quit date and declares that he/she has not smoked even a single puff on a cigarette in the past two weeks.

### Baseline Data

Between 2004 and 2006 the average annual number of clients still quit after four weeks in Warwickshire was 2,981. In 2007/08 the figure was 3,309, which exceeds the targets set for each of the next three years. In terms of a rate per 100,000 residents aged 16 plus, the 2007/08 figure was 780 per 100,000.

### Measuring the Gap – Districts/Boroughs

The two southern Districts have the lowest rates, while Rugby has the highest rate. Because we do not have reliable figures for the actual smoking rate in each District it is unclear whether the lower rates in the south mean either there are fewer smokers, hence fewer quitters or the success rate of the programme is greater in the north of the County. However, there is some evidence<sup>1</sup> to suggest that the prevalence of smoking is slightly greater in the north of the County. The success rate for quitting ranges between 44% in Stratford-on-Avon up to 51% in Rugby and Warwick. We would expect a slightly lower quit rate in northern Warwickshire as in high prevalence areas smokers find it more difficult to stop as they often smoke more, are more heavily dependent and have stronger social associations with cigarettes.

	2007/08 Number	2007/08 Rate per 100,000	Index (Warks. = 100)
Warwickshire	3,309	780	-
North Warwickshire	447	880	113
Nuneaton & Bedworth	830	859	110
Rugby	784	1087	139
Stratford-on-Avon	602	634	81
Warwick	646	587	75

Source: NHS Warwickshire / Warwickshire Observatory

<sup>1</sup> "The Smoking Epidemic", Health Development Agency 2004

## Measuring the Gap – Localities

At Locality level, the three Rugby Town localities feature in the highest four rates. Conversely, four of the Warwick District localities feature at the foot of the table. The highest rate, found in Rugby Town North, is almost four times the size of the lowest (Weddington & St. Nicolas).

The majority of the Nuneaton & Bedworth localities feature in the top half of the table; this is not necessarily a bad thing as the stop smoking service is keen to attract clients in the north of the county in order to and reduce health inequalities.

	Localities	2007/08 Number	2007/08 Rate per 100,000	Index (Warks. = 100)
1	Rugby Town North	264	1630	209
2	Rugby Town East	151	1349	173
3	North Warwickshire East	154	1306	167
4	Rugby Town West	258	1171	150
5	Camp Hill & Galley Common	134	1148	147
6	Arbury and Stockingford	180	1142	146
7	Abbey & Wembrook	127	989	127
8	North Warwickshire North	134	932	119
9	South Leamington & Whitnash	189	822	105
10	Bedworth South	112	810	104
11	Bedworth North	114	779	100
12	Whitestone & Bulkington	105	750	96
13	Southam, Wellesbourne & Kineton	191	731	94
14	North Warwickshire West	78	655	84
15	North Warwickshire South	81	647	83
16	Stratford & Shipston	218	621	80
17	Alcester, Studley & Henley	193	590	76
18	Warwick	133	584	75
19	North Leamington	129	560	72
20	Warwick Rural	100	512	66
21	Rugby Rural	111	504	65
22	Kenilworth	95	462	59
23	Weddington & St. Nicolas	58	435	56

Source: NHS Warwickshire / Warwickshire Observatory

Within Districts/Boroughs, the largest gap is found in Rugby, where the rates in the town are up to three times that in the rural Locality. In North Warwickshire, the rate in the east is twice that in the south.

### Measuring the Gap – Gender, Age & Ethnicity

The available evidence suggests that the most notable, non-geographic, gap exists between the white and non-white population. The number of people still quit after four weeks per 100,000 is 3½ times greater in the white population. Again, as suggested earlier, this may be down to higher smoking rates among the white population, or a greater success rate, or a combination of both. Although there is no local data on this, national evidence suggests that in some of the minority ethnic groups the success rate of cessation programmes is lower.

	<b>2007/08 Number</b>	<b>2007/08 Rate per 100,000</b>	<b>Index (Warks. = 100)</b>
Warwickshire	3,309	780	-
Male	1516	730	94
Female	1793	828	106
Aged 16 - 24	252	462	59
Aged 25 - 34	617	1002	129
Aged 35 - 44	827	1025	131
Aged 45 - 54	649	921	118
Aged 55 - 64	617	886	114
Aged 65+	348	397	51
White	3,255	818	105
Non-white	54	235	30

Source: NHS Warwickshire / Warwickshire Observatory

There is also some variation among age groups, with the 25 – 34 and 35 – 44 age bands displaying higher rates per 100,000.

<b>NI 152</b>	Percentage of working age population on out of work benefits
<b>LAA Theme</b>	Economic Development & Enterprise
<b>Data Source</b>	Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS)

### Notes

Working age benefits include the main out-of-work client group categories (unemployed people on Jobseekers Allowance, Lone Parents on Income Support, Incapacity Benefits customers, and others on income-related benefits) and exclude the carer, disabled and bereaved client groups who are not subject to activation policies in the same way as other groups. The working age population is defined as the sum of females aged 16-59 plus males aged 16-64. Data are presented as a rolling average of four quarters to account for seasonal variation

### Baseline Data

For the period July 2006 – June 2007, the Warwickshire claimant rate was 8.6%. The comparative rate for England & Wales was 11.9%.

### Measuring the Gap – Districts/Boroughs

Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough has the highest benefit claimant rate and has a rate twice that of Stratford-on-Avon District.

	<b>2006/07 Volume</b>	<b>2006/07 % Working-age Pop.</b>	<b>Index (Warks. = 100)</b>
England & Wales	3,989,800	11.88	138
West Midlands Region	436,200	13.30	155
Coventry, Solihull & Warwickshire	68,100	10.72	125
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>27,500</b>	<b>8.58</b>	<b>-</b>
North Warwickshire	3,460	8.93	104
Nuneaton & Bedworth	9,180	12.36	144
Rugby	4,620	8.50	99
Stratford-on-Avon	4,240	6.22	72
Warwick	6,030	7.11	83

Source: Office for National Statistics/Warwickshire Observatory

### Measuring the Gap – Localities

The seven Localities with the highest rates are all in Nuneaton & Bedworth. Conversely, six of the seven lowest rates are in the south of the County. The highest rate, in Camp Hill & Galley Common, is three times that found in South Leamington & Whitnash.

	Localities	2006/07 Volume	2006/07 % Working-age Pop.	Index (Warks. = 100)
1	Camp Hill & Galley Common	5,615	14.44	168
2	Whitstone & Bulkington	5,132	12.96	151
3	Weddington & St. Nicolas	5,143	12.81	149
4	Bedworth North	5,590	12.51	146
5	Bedworth South	5,140	12.17	142
6	Abbey & Wem Brook	4,665	11.70	136
7	Arbury & Stockingford	5,350	10.57	123
8	North Warwickshire - South	3,880	10.16	118
9	Rugby Town North	5,160	9.51	111
10	Warwick	6,745	9.49	110
11	North Warwickshire - North	4,050	9.15	106
12	North Warwickshire - East	3,060	8.62	100
13	Rugby Rural	5,545	8.62	100
14	Rugby Town West	5,630	8.62	100
15	Kenilworth	4,676	7.82	91
16	North Warwickshire - West	2,810	7.53	88
17	Warwick Rural	4,424	7.45	87
18	Stratford-on-Avon & Shipston	7,200	7.22	84
19	Rugby Town East	2,060	6.41	75
20	North Leamington	4,245	6.09	71
21	Southam, Wellesbourne & Kineton	4,657	5.92	69
22	Alcester, Studley & Henley	5,018	5.41	63
23	South Leamington & Whitnash	3,875	5.09	59

Source: Office for National Statistics/Warwickshire Observatory

### Measuring the Gap – Gender, Age, Ethnicity, Economic Status and Disability

There is no gap in terms of gender, and rates for individual age groups do not, generally, vary significantly from the County average. The exception is the oldest age group (from 55 to retirement age), which is not surprising considering the nature of the dataset; as people get older they are more likely to claim Incapacity Benefit and other health related benefits.

	2006/07 Volume	2006/07 % Working-age Pop.	Index (Warks. = 100)
Warwickshire	27,500	8.58	-
Male	14,600	8.63	100
Female	12,900	8.51	99
Aged under 25	3,880	6.94	81
Aged 25 - 34	4,900	7.96	93
Aged 35 - 44	5,900	7.37	86
Aged 45 - 54	5,900	8.34	97
Aged 55 – 60/64	7,000	13.11	153
White	n/a	n/a	n/a
Non-white	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unemployed / on benefits	n/a	n/a	n/a
Employed	n/a	n/a	n/a
Disabled / long term limiting illness	n/a	n/a	n/a
Not disabled / no long term limiting illness	n/a	n/a	n/a

Figures based on ethnicity are not available for this indicator. Employment status and disability issues are pre-requisites for eligibility for some of the benefits contained in this indicator, so by definition 'the gap' needs to exist for the indicator to exist.



<b>NI 163</b>	Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 2 or higher
<b>LAA Theme</b>	Economic Development & Enterprise
<b>Data Source</b>	Annual Population Survey (nomis)

### Notes

This indicator measures the proportion of the population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least level 2 or higher. People are counted as being qualified to level 2 and above if they have achieved at least either 5 GCSEs grades A\*-C (or equivalent, i.e., O levels, CSE Grade 1s), two A/S levels, or any equivalent or higher qualification in the Qualifications and Credit Framework. It is important to note that the data source for this indicator is survey-based and contains a margin of error. At County level, the 95% confidence interval is +/- 2.5%; at District level this can rise to +/- 8% in North Warwickshire (the smallest District/Borough). It is important to note that the Warwickshire LAA refers to the working age population rather than the strict NI163 definition of 19 – 59/64.

### Baseline Data

The LAA baseline figure for Warwickshire is 73.2%. This can be updated to a figure of 71.0% for 2007. This exceeds both national and regional levels, and is also greater than the sub-regional rate of 66.4%.

The LAA also contains a target to reduce the gap between the north of the County (defined as North Warwickshire and Nuneaton & Bedworth) and the Warwickshire average. In 2007, this gap stood at eight percentage points.

### Measuring the Gap – Districts/Boroughs

	<b>2007 Number</b>	<b>2007 % of working-age pop.</b>	<b>Index (Warks = 100)</b>
England & Wales	21,329,900	64.1%	90
West Midlands Region	1,994,100	61.1%	86
CSW Sub-region	421,700	66.4%	93
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>227,400</b>	<b>71.0%</b>	<b>-</b>
North Warwickshire	23,000	59.6%	84
Nuneaton & Bedworth	50,700	68.3%	96
Rugby	37,000	68.3%	96
Stratford-on-Avon	49,500	72.5%	102
Warwick	67,200	79.0%	111

Source: Annual Population Survey (nomis)

The lowest levels are in the three Northern Boroughs (hence the narrowing the gap target). However, only North Warwickshire is below the national average and the level of estimation generated with this survey data actually may mean that the gap is not as significant as suggested.

### Measuring the Gap – Localities

This indicator is not currently available at Locality level.

### Measuring the Gap – Gender, Age and Economic Activity

There are no significant gaps between genders and age groups. The most notable gap is between those who are economically active and those who are not.

	2007 Number	2007 % of working-age pop.	Index (Warks = 100)
Warwickshire	227,400	71.0%	-
Male	116,900	69.0	97
Female	110,600	73.3	103
Aged 16 - 19	17,300	65.0	92
Aged 20 - 24	25,100	76.1	107
Aged 25 - 29	20,400	69.2	97
Aged 30 - 39	58,300	77.7	109
Aged 40 - 49	56,700	73.1	103
Aged 50+	49,000	62.3	88
Economically Active	182,500	68.5	96
Not Economically Active	45,000	83.3	117

Source: Annual Population Survey (nomis)

<b>NI 166</b>	Median earnings of employees in the area
<b>LAA Theme</b>	Economic Development & Enterprise
<b>Data Source</b>	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (nomis)

### Notes

Several measures of earnings are available. The one used here, as the most appropriate indicator of average earnings, is median gross weekly pay of full-time employees on a workplace basis. This measure is available directly in the results of the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings. Note that the figures relating to this indicator represent the earnings of people who work in Warwickshire, not necessarily those who live in the County.

As estimates are based on survey data, they are subject to statistical margins of error. In many cases, these errors will be sizeable. Although the data are robust for large authorities, for smaller authorities apparent changes in earnings from one year to the next should be treated with caution. For a minority, even apparent changes over two years or more may not reflect real changes. Particular caution should be applied at district level.

### Baseline Data

The Warwickshire figure for 2007 is £464.20; this is the figure used to generate the LAA baseline. The LAA actually quotes a target to reduce the gap between the Warwickshire average and the South east regional average. In 2007, the Warwickshire figure was 96.6% of the SE figure (£480.70).

### Measuring the Gap – Districts/Boroughs

	<b>2007 Figure</b>	<b>Index (Warks = 100)</b>	<b>Index (South East = 100)</b>
England & Wales	£460.00	99.1	95.7
West Midlands Region	£430.00	92.6	89.5
South East Region	£480.70	103.6	-
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>£464.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>96.6</b>
North Warwickshire	£451.70	97.3	94.0
Nuneaton & Bedworth	£397.10	85.5	82.6
Rugby	£448.90	96.7	93.4
Stratford-on-Avon	£478.80	103.1	99.6
Warwick	£489.00	105.3	101.7

Source: Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings (nomis)

As with most of the other indicators considered in this report, the lowest levels are observed in the three northern Boroughs. As a proportion of the South East figure the gap is greatest in Nuneaton & Bedworth, which is currently more than 17 percentage points below the SE average.

### Measuring the Gap – Localities

This indicator is not currently available at Locality level.

### Measuring the Gap – Age

The only other available breakdown on this indicator is by gender. In Warwickshire, males earn on average 31% more than females. In the South East region the difference is also 31%.

As a proportion of the SE figures, both males and females are around 7-8% below the SE averages.

	<b>2007 Figure</b>	<b>Index (Warks = 100)</b>	<b>Index (South East = 100)</b>
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>£464.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>96.6</b>
Male	£494.60	106.5	92.4
Female	£378.70	81.6	92.8
<b>South East Region</b>	<b>£480.70</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>-</b>
Male	£535.00	108.2	111.3
Female	£408.00	107.7	84.9

Source: Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings (nomis)

<b>NI 175</b>	Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling
<b>LAA Theme</b>	Economic Development & Enterprise
<b>Data Source</b>	Warwickshire County Council

### Notes

This is a locally calculated indicator, using a methodology approved by GOWM. Each settlement in the County is graded for access to services according to the quality of the bus service serving that area (hence, in practice, this indicator does not fully represent the scope of NI 175 as that also includes cycling and walking access). There are five grades, detailed at the foot of this section of the report, ranging from Basic Access to Comprehensive Access. These grades are aggregated across the County to provide an overall assessment of the ease of access to key services.

### Baseline Data

As there are five grades, the LAA contains five baseline figures and targets for each of these. The percentage of Warwickshire's population that has Basic Access to key services is 99.83%, while 78.27% has Comprehensive Access. As this is a locally generated indicator there are no regional or national comparisons available.

### Measuring the Gap – Districts/Boroughs

	Basic		Daily		Limited		Good		Comp.	
	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index
Warwickshire	99.8	-	96.8	-	95.1	-	88.9	-	78.3	-
North Warwickshire	99.7	100	95.8	99	95.8	101	92.9	104	72.4	92
Nuneaton & Bedworth	100.0	100	99.7	103	99.7	105	99.7	112	93.6	119
Rugby	99.8	100	97.2	100	96.4	101	88.5	100	82.9	106
Stratford-on-Avon	100.0	100	92.6	96	86.8	91	71.2	80	50.9	65
Warwick	99.6	100	98.1	101	96.9	102	92.7	104	88.7	113

Source: Warwickshire County Council (Environment & Economy, Observatory)

Not surprisingly, the areas with the lowest percentages achieving Comprehensive Access are the most rural areas, namely North Warwickshire Borough and Stratford-on-Avon District. Conversely, the better levels of access are to be found in the most urban areas; Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and Warwick District.

The percentage of residents with Comprehensive Access to key services (using bus services) in Nuneaton & Bedworth is almost twice as high as the percentage in Stratford-on-Avon District.

## Measuring the Gap – Localities

The table presents figures for each of Warwickshire's Localities. They are sorted by the percentage that have Comprehensive Access. There is a certain degree of estimation involved, particularly with the urban-based Localities, as they are based on access grades that have been attributed to the entire settlement (e.g. Rugby) rather than individual neighbourhoods within them. Therefore, for example, all Rugby Town-based Localities are deemed to have the same level of access, although this may not be the case in reality.

Localities	Basic		Daily		Limited		Good		Comp.	
	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index
Abbey & Wem Brook	100.0	100	100.0	103	100.0	105	100.0	112	100.0	127
Bedworth North	100.0	100	100.0	103	100.0	105	100.0	112	100.0	127
Bedworth South	100.0	100	100.0	103	100.0	105	100.0	112	100.0	127
Camp Hill & Galley C'n	100.0	100	100.0	103	100.0	105	100.0	112	100.0	127
Weddington & St. Nic.	100.0	100	100.0	103	100.0	105	100.0	112	100.0	127
Rugby Town East	100.0	100	100.0	103	100.0	105	100.0	112	100.0	127
Rugby Town North	100.0	100	100.0	103	100.0	105	100.0	112	100.0	127
Rugby Town West	100.0	100	100.0	103	100.0	105	100.0	112	100.0	127
North Leamington	100.0	100	100.0	103	100.0	105	100.0	112	100.0	127
South Leam. & Whit.	100.0	100	100.0	103	100.0	105	100.0	112	100.0	127
Warwick	100.0	100	100.0	103	100.0	105	100.0	112	100.0	127
Arbury & Stockingford	100.0	100	99.6	103	99.6	105	99.6	112	98.4	125
North Warks - East	100.0	100	100.0	103	100.0	105	100.0	112	96.0	122
Kenilworth	99.0	99	99.0	102	99.0	104	94.7	107	94.7	121
Whitestone & Bulk.	100.0	100	100.0	103	100.0	105	100.0	112	92.5	118
North Warks - West	100.0	100	94.0	97	94.0	99	94.0	106	79.2	101
North Warks - North	99.1	99	96.7	100	96.7	102	96.7	109	74.2	95
Stratford & Shipston	100.0	100	94.9	98	93.3	98	78.0	88	58.1	74
Southam, Welles, K'ton	100.0	100	93.7	97	80.6	85	56.9	64	56.0	71
Rugby Rural	99.3	99	91.1	94	88.7	93	63.5	71	42.3	54
North Warks - South	100.0	100	92.4	95	92.4	97	80.5	91	41.1	52
Alcester, Stud, Henley	100.0	100	89.2	92	85.6	90	76.8	86	39.2	50
Warwick Rural	98.6	99	88.9	92	80.7	85	58.6	66	32.0	41

Source: Warwickshire County Council (Environment & Economy, Observatory)

As before, it is not surprising to note that the Localities towards the foot of the table are the most rural parts of our County. Those Localities based in our largest towns – Nuneaton, Bedworth, Rugby, Leamington Spa, Warwick – are all deemed to have full access.

As this indicator relates to places rather than individuals it is not possible to assess any further types of gap.

### **Access Grades**

Basic Access = Daytime off-peak journey and return once a week to a service centre

Daily Access = Daytime off-peak journey and return on Mondays to Saturdays to a service centre

Limited Access = Morning and evening peak journey and return on Mondays to Saturdays to a service centre plus a minimum of two off-peak daytime journeys

Good Access = Morning and evening peak journey and return on Mondays to Saturdays to a service centre and a daytime off-peak journey every hour on Mondays to Saturdays to a main service centre

Comprehensive Access = Morning and evening peak journey and return on Mondays to Saturdays to a service centre and a daytime off-peak journey every hour on Mondays to Saturdays to a main service centre plus an evening and Sunday return journey service to a main service centre

<b>NI 195</b>	Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly posting)
<b>LAA Theme</b>	Climate Change & Environment
<b>Data Source</b>	District/Borough Councils

### Notes

This indicator was previously collected as BVPI 199 in 2007/08 and has remained unchanged. The indicator is reported as four parts, one for each element of environmental and street cleanliness: NI195 (a) Litter, (b) Detritus, (c) Graffiti, (d) Fly-posting. Data is collected and provided by Borough and District Councils, and the County figure is created by amalgamating the five district figures and calculating an unweighted average. Figures relate to the percentage of surveys that attain poor grades.

### Baseline Data

The baseline year for this indicator is 2007/08. At the time of producing the baseline, there was no data available for Warwick District. This has now been rectified but for the purposes of consistency the published LAA baseline data has been used here.

### Measuring the Gap – Districts/Boroughs

	Litter		Detritus		Graffiti		Fly-posting	
	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index	%	Index
Warwickshire	13%	-	17%	-	3%	-	1%	-
North Warwickshire	11%	85	11%	65	2%	67	0%	0
Nuneaton & Bedworth	24%	185	17%	100	7%	233	2%	200
Rugby	13%	100	31%	182	3%	100	1%	100
Stratford-on-Avon	4%	31	10%	59	1%	33	0%	0
Warwick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: District/Borough Councils

As some of the figures are small, insignificant differences from the average can appear misleading when in index form (particularly for the graffiti and fly-posting elements of the indicator). However, what is apparent is that Stratford-on-Avon has the lowest rates for all four elements. Published 2006/07 data for Warwick District suggests that rates there are also below the County average, so there is some evidence to suggest some form of north/south split.

### Measuring the Gap – Localities & Other

This indicator is not currently available at Locality level. As this indicator relates to places rather than people, the only disaggregation that could apply is geographical.