# State of Warwickshire 2022

Version: Draft 3

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## Intro & Executive Summary

## **Summary/Intro**

The State of Warwickshire provides an in-depth snapshot of Warwickshire as a County. Made up of different places across the five boroughs and districts the County has many strengths and opportunities which will shape its future.

Across the different partners and bodies in Warwickshire there is an ambition to make each place the best it can be, in a way that is sustainable and supportive of its households, communities and diverse places.

The following executive summary summarises the main issues, trends and challenges which Warwickshire faces and also provides an overview of some of the main changes which we think are important in future.

#### Warwickshire's Economy

Warwickshire has had a strong Gross Value Added (GVA) growth prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. The per head GVA rates was £34,302 per year which was £4,063 higher than across England, and £9,959 higher compared to the West Midlands.

Our economy is driven by some key sectors, namely: Manufacturing, Wholesale & Retail, Real Estate and Construction. This is reflected in the key employment sectors across the districts:

North Warwickshire Borough	Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough	Rugby Borough	Stratford-on- Avon District	Warwick District
Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles (20.8%)      Transportation & Storage (16.7%)      Manufacturing (14.6%)	Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles (17.4%)      Human Health & Social Work Activities (17.4%)      Manufacturing (10.9%)	Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles (14.3%)      Transportation & Storage (12.2%)      Manufacturing (10.2%)      Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities (10.2%)	Manufacturing (18.1%)      Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles (13.9%)      Accommodation & Food Service Activities (11.1%)	<ul> <li>Wholesale &amp; Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles &amp; Motorcycles (16.3%)</li> <li>Professional, Scientific &amp; Technical Activities (11.6%)</li> <li>Human Health &amp; Social Work Activities (10.5%)</li> </ul>

The strength of our economy has been central to the overall advance in pay growth within Warwickshire. Although significant progress has been made in recent years, in terms of both GVA and pay growth across Warwickshire, ongoing work is needed to continue to reduce the gap between different places within Warwickshire.

Looking ahead, the challenges we face stem from how these different sectors continue to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and how export-focused sectors can adapt to changes in trading systems

after Brexit. Finally, as we move towards a net zero future, how Warwickshire's different economic sectors will adapt and change, including changes in jobs, will have major impacts for local households.

## Early Years, Education & Skills

The Early Years stage, specifically the first 1001 days after birth, are a critical stage in every person's development. Early Years policy is increasingly important, with the Government particularly interested in supporting people through their 'Start for Life' approach. Again, in general, Warwickshire performs well in terms of initial health visits and support.

Warwickshire has a generally good base around its education and skills. However, it varies between different places with some areas with much better education and skills outcomes compared with others. Around 95% of pupils in Warwick, Stratford and North Warwickshire are attending schools rated Good or Outstanding by Ofsted. This compares with 78% in Rugby and 77% in Nuneaton.

One of the challenges which affects schools are decisions made around national funding. Funding levels for schools are expected to return to levels like 2009-10 in 2021-22. Although the government has committed to more resources for education, the challenge for local schools is how these increases in funding impact on local outcomes.

Beyond the school system, Warwickshire, in general, has a reasonably high level of skills. One of the challenges is to increase the number of adults with at least a level 3 qualification. Currently some areas, such as North Warwickshire Borough and Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough, have reasonably high levels of adults without any qualifications, and large numbers of the workforce have little more than level 2.

#### **Financial Resilience**

Despite the strengths of our local area, the reality is that there are still households across Warwickshire which face precarity and lack financial resilience. Increases in the cost of living, uncertainty about the economic prospects for some groups, and changes in the welfare system create a mixture of those who will benefit and those that will struggle to maintain their standard of living.

We know that groups which have low levels of financial resilience are often the first to need support when things suddenly change; the effect of increases in the cost of the weekly food shop to a loss of working hours can impact on some households in an extensive way and this impacts on education and early years development.

Whilst Warwickshire is relatively 'well-off' compared to many areas in the country, there are still households which face the uncertainties of increased precarity.

#### **Health & Social Care**

In general, Warwickshire has broadly good health and care outcomes. However, even in terms of life expectancy there are differences. Residents in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough and North Warwickshire Borough have a lower life expectancy at birth compared to the national average.

One of the big challenges is addressing health inequalities and ensuring that people live healthy and active lifestyles. The COVID-19 pandemic has once again highlighted the array of challenges faced by people from different communities and sections of society, including how unequal health outcomes can be.

The numbers of adults needing long term support varies through the year: at the end of the financial year 2020/21, 3,805 people over 65, and 2,140 aged 18-64 accessed long term support in

Warwickshire. Among the 18-64 age group around 54% received support for Learning Disabilities, whilst 63% of over 65's received physical support for access and mobility.

Most people who receive long term support do so in the community; in 2020/21 in the 65 and over age group around 29% were in residential care, and 8.5% were in nursing homes.

#### **Future developments**

Looking ahead, Warwickshire in future will be different from the Warwickshire we have now. An ageing population, climate change and developments around automation are factors that will need monitoring to see how these will impact on Warwickshire, its places and communities.

Automation (using artificial intelligence, 3D printing and robotics) is not a new thing in the economy, but the development of technology to make use of these more accessible within the economy could lead to major changes in how we work and how our businesses produce.

Closely related to this is the effect of adapting to climate change and transitioning to a net zero economy. The direct effects of climate change on our local area are likely to increase in time with warmer winters, wetter conditions overall, and more extreme weather events. At the same time, the need to create a net zero economy will change many industries, create new jobs, and have major implications for how we work, travel and live.

Finally, as noted above, Warwickshire's population is ageing. This is part of a global trend in countries like the United Kingdom and the impact which this has will also have implications for Warwickshire. From people working longer (including those aged 60 and over), through to the need to focus more services on those in need of support, an ageing population presents a variety of challenges which will shape what Warwickshire looks like in future. This includes focusing on how the need for people to remain at work will require older workers to have adaptable skills, the access to information and support to maintain their health and the ability to maintain their income in later stages of their working lives.

## Warwickshire - the Place

Warwickshire lies to the south and east of the West Midlands conurbation and has 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 third of Warwickshire is rural in nature (19% classed as rural town/fringe and 14% rural village/dispersed). 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



Since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 there has been one Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) that covers Warwickshire – Coventry and Warwickshire CCG. The CCG is responsible for securing, planning, designing and paying

for NHS services in Coventry and Warwickshire, including planned and emergency hospital care, mental health services, rehabilitation and community services.

Four 'places' have also been developed across Coventry & Warwickshire (Warwickshire North, South Warwickshire, Rugby and Coventry) as well as 22 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) areas to further understand and articulate Warwickshire as a place.

## Warwickshire – the population

In 2020, the estimated usual resident population of Warwickshire was 583,786 persons, of whom 288,334 were males and 295,452 females<sup>1</sup>; this is an 8.9% increase in the population since 2010. Compared to England, Warwickshire currently has an older population profile, with 20.8% of the population being aged 65 or over in Warwickshire compared to 18.5% in England (Figure X). Within Warwickshire, this varies, with the more rural areas having older populations (Table X).

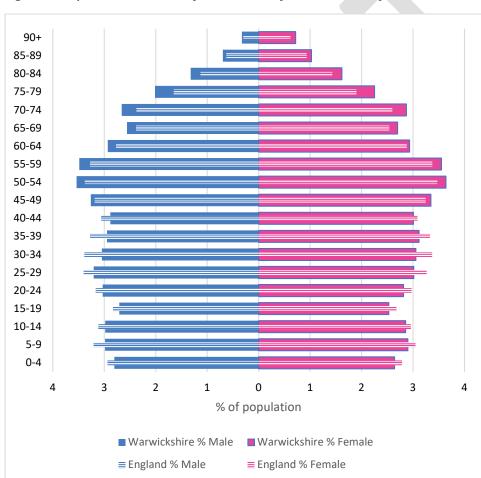


Figure X: Population estimates for males and females in 2020 for Warwickshire and England

Table X-Percentage of population by age group, districts and boroughs in Warwickshire

	Percentage of population (%)							
Age	Warwickshire		Nuneaton &	Rugby	Stratford-	Warwick		
group		Warwickshire	Bedworth		on-Avon			
0-15	18.3	17.5	19.7	20.3	16.7	17.2		
16-64	61.0	60.7	61.0	60.8	57.9	64.0		
65+	20.8	21.8	19.3	18.9	25.4	18.8		

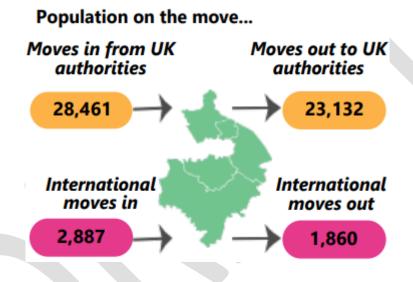
Source: ONS (2021), Mid-year population estimates 2020

The population estimates help with service planning but are estimates and become less accurate the further away from a population census they are. The 2021 Census results will help us re-base these estimates and give us a more accurate 'count' of the population.

#### Population growth

The mid-2020 population estimates indicated that growth in the population since the mid-2019 population estimates was due to internal migration (5,329 persons, responsible for 83.3% of the population growth) and international migration (1,027 persons, responsible for 16.1% of the population growth). Internal migration has been responsible for the largest proportion of the population growth between 2017 and 2020; prior to this, between 2014 and 2016 international migration was responsible for the highest proportion of population growth. In 2020, the contribution of natural change to population growth in Warwickshire was negative with deaths (6,351) outweighing births (5,808); however, this was only the case in North Warwickshire Borough and Stratford-on-Avon District. Figure X provides further detail on migration.

Figure X – Population migration into and out of Warwickshire between 2019 and 2020



By 2043, the population of Warwickshire is projected to increase to 684,310 persons<sup>2</sup>, an increase of 14.7%, with the largest increase being in those aged 75 and over (Figure X). The areas in Warwickshire with the largest projected percentage growth are Stratford-on-Avon District (19.6%) and North Warwickshire Borough (17.3%).

Total population 75 and over 65-74 19-64 5-18 0-4 0% 5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30% 35% 40% 45% Percentage growth ■ Warwickshire ■ North Warwickshire ■ Nuneaton & Bedworth ■ Rugby ■ Stratford-on-Avon ■ Warwick

Figure X - Projected population growth between 2020 and 2043

Source: ONS (2019), 2018-based population projections and ONS (2021), mid-2020 population estimates

The shape of the population is projected to change with a higher proportion of the population made up of persons aged 75 and over (Figure X).

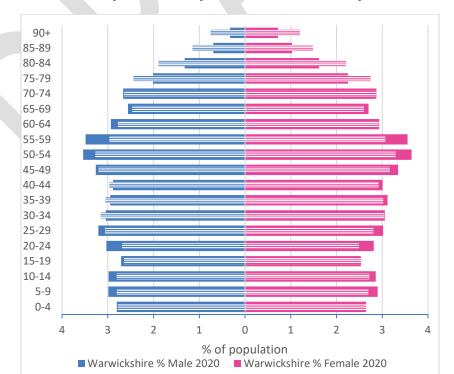


Figure X Population estimates for males and females in 2020 and 2043 for Warwickshire

Source: ONS (2019), 2018-based population projections and ONS (2021), mid-2020 population estimates

■ Warwickshire % Male 2043 ■ Warwickshire % Female 2043

## **Population Characteristics**

Our main source of information on the characteristics of the population in Warwickshire is population census data. Information from the census carried out in 2021 is not being published until Spring 2022 so the majority of data that provides a picture of Warwickshire is from the 2011 census.

<u>Country of birth</u>: It is estimated that 89.1% of the population in Warwickshire in 2020 were born in the United Kingdom compared to 84.4% of the population in England and 85.9% of the population in the West Midlands.<sup>3</sup> There was a noticeable reduction in residents born in the European Union living in Warwickshire between 2019 and 2020 (Table X). Most residents born in Asia were from the South Asia region.

Table X- Country of birth of Warwickshire residents 2019 and 2020

		Country of Birth					
Year	All residents	United Kingdom	EU	Other Europe	Asia	Rest of the World	
		499,000	30,000	2,000	17,000	12,000	
2020	560,000	(89.1%)	(5.4%)	(0.4%)	(3.0%)	(2.1%)	
		486,000	42,000	2,000	19,000	10,000	
2019	558,000	(87.1%)	(7.5%)	(0.4%)	(3.4%)	(1.8%)	

Source: ONS (2021), Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality

<u>Ethnicity</u>: In 2011, 88.5% of the population in Warwickshire were described as White British, compared to 79.8% in England and 79.2% in the West Midlands. Other white (3.2%) and Indian (3.0%) made up the next highest proportions of the population.

100 90 80 Percentage of population (%) 70 60 50 40 Warwickshire ■ West Midlands ■ England 20 10 GRENOTHEN Traveller White and Back African White and Bled Children White and Asian Other White

Figure X: Detailed ethnicity groups - Warwickshire, West Midlands and England (2011)

Source: ONS - 2011 Census

<u>Main language</u>: The main language spoken by 95.7% of residents in Warwickshire in 2011 was English. This compared to 92.0% speaking English in England and 92.8% in the West Midlands. Other languages spoken by more than one percent of the population in Warwickshire were 'Other European language (EU)' -1.7% and 'South Asian language' -1.3%.

<u>Religion:</u> In 2011, 64.5% of the population of Warwickshire were Christian compared to 59.4% of the population in England and 60.2% of the population in the West Midlands. A further 24.1% of the population in Warwickshire had 'no religion' whilst 1.7% were Sikh and 1.1% were Muslim.

<u>Household composition</u>: In Warwickshire in 2011, 36.2% of households were classified as being one family only with a couple who were married or in a same-sex civil partnership. Of these 36.2%, almost half (44.4%) had dependent children. Warwickshire had a higher proportion of households that were 'One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple' and 'One family only: All aged 65 and over' than England and the West Midlands (Figure X).

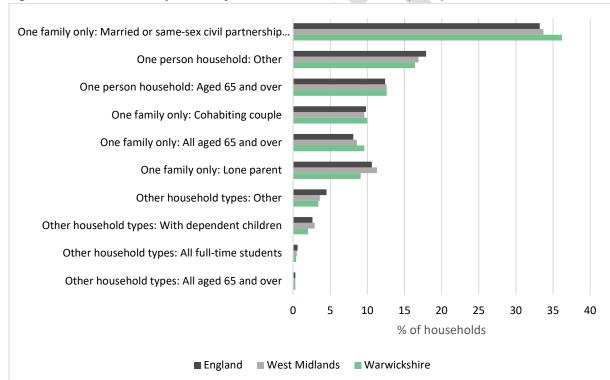


Figure X – Household composition of households in Warwickshire (2011)

Source: ONS (2011) Census

<u>Disability</u>: In Warwickshire in 2011, 17.1% of the population said their day-to-day activities were either limited a lot or a little by a health problem. This was slightly lower than the West Midlands (19.0%) and England (17.6%) averages.

## Experian Mosaic Profile To be updated with 2021 data

Mosaic is a profiling tool which uses a wide range of data to allocate households into similar groups and types based on likely common characteristics. Figure X shows the proportion of Warwickshire households within each Mosaic Group.<sup>4</sup> Across Warwickshire, the most prominent group is 'Aspiring Homemakers' with 12% of households belonging to this group. The least prominent group is 'City Prosperity' with only 1 % of households belonging to this group.

Figure X – Mosaic profile of Warwickshire



Source: Experian 2019

The Mosaic profile of the districts and boroughs in Warwickshire vary considerably (Table X). The shaded cells show the Mosaic groups that have the greatest proportion of households. The high proportion of households classed as 'Country Living' and 'Rural Reality' in North Warwickshire Borough and Stratford-on-Avon District reflects the predominantly rural geography of those areas. Whereas the high proportion of households classed as rental hubs in Warwick District reflects the high population of students and young professionals.

Table X: Mosaic profile by district and borough

		Warwickshire	North Warwickshire Borough	Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough	Rugby Borough	Stratford-on-Avon District	Warwick District
1	otal no. of households	261,440	28,578	58,122	48,361	61,017	65,362
Α	City Prosperity	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	3.0%
В	Prestige Positions	10.1%	5.1%	5.1%	7.8%	12.2%	16.5%
С	Country Living	10.9%	12.6%	0.1%	9.4%	27.9%	4.8%
D	Rural Reality	6.0%	12.5%	0.1%	4.2%	15.1%	1.3%
E	Senior Security	9.8%	9.3%	12.4%	10.3%	8.0%	9.1%
F	Suburban Stability	8.6%	12.9%	12.5%	9.8%	4.4%	6.4%
G	Domestic Success	8.8%	6.2%	6.7%	9.8%	7.7%	11.9%
н	Aspiring Homemakers	11.7%	11.3%	14.1%	14.8%	8.6%	10.5%
1	Family Basics	6.9%	6.7%	14.2%	6.9%	2.3%	4.9%
J	Transient Renters	5.0%	5.4%	8.7%	9.6%	1.6%	1.5%
К	Municipal Tenants	2.2%	1.9%	4.4%	2.3%	0.6%	1.6%
L	Vintage Value	5.7%	5.1%	8.5%	5.8%	4.4%	4.6%
М	Modest Traditions	5.2%	8.9%	11.9%	4.5%	1.2%	2.0%
N	Urban Cohesion	1.9%	0.1%	0.3%	1.0%	1.5%	5.0%
0	Rental Hubs	6.3%	1.8%	1.0%	3.7%	4.2%	16.7%

Source: Experian 2019

# **SUMMARY INFOGRAPHIC Warwickshire as 100 people:**

0-15	18	ONS, mid-2020 estimates
16-64	61	ONS, mid-2020 estimates
65+	21	ONS, mid-2020 estimates
Male	49	ONS, mid-2020 estimates
Female	51	ONS, mid-2020 estimates
White	93	Census 2011
Asian/Asian British	5	Census 2011
Black/African/Caribbean/ Black British	1	Census 2011
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic/Other	2	Census 2011
Day to-day activities not limited	83	Census 2011
Day to-day activities limited a little	9	Census 2011
Day to-day activities limited a lot	8	Census 2011
IMD Decile 1-3	14	IMD 2019
IMD Decile 4-7	45	IMD 2019
IMD Decile 8-10	41	IMD 2019

## TO be displayed as:

If the Twitter community was 100 people...



## The impact of COVID-19 on Warwickshire

This section explores a range of data and research into the impact of COVID-19 on Warwickshire residents over the last year, as well as its continuing future impacts.

## Impacts on health, well-being, and care

Incidence of COVID-19 cases and deaths

TO DO

Long COVID

TO DO

Mental health and wellbeing

TO DO

Exercise

TO DO

Screening

TO DO

Other impacts – to refer to Warwickshire Health Impact Assessment

Clinically extremely vulnerable residents

TO DO

Add information on impact of shielding and demographics of those shielding

**COVID Recovery Survey** 

TO DO

## **Economic impacts**

The COVID-19 pandemic had major impacts on the ability of some businesses to operate and of people to work.

**Employment** 

TO DO

**Economic Outlook** 

To add further data from Economic Recovery dashboard

Impacts on education

To Do

Impacts on community and place

To Do

**Environmental impacts** 

To Do

## **Our Priorities**

The State of Warwickshire provides a high-level view of Warwickshire as a county and where possible the broughs and districts within Warwickshire. The information and evidence in the following pages will act as a point of reference to local communities, businesses, and local partners as well as different teams within the council to help shape the work we do and the approach which can be taken to improve the lives of people within Warwickshire.

The information on Warwickshire is presented in three main sections that align with Warwickshire County Council's outcomes that Warwickshire is:

- a county with a **vibrant economy and places** with the right jobs, skills, and infrastructure;
- A place where people can live their **best lives**, where communities and individuals are supported to live safely, healthily, happily, and independently; and
- a place with **sustainable futures**, which means adapting to and mitigating climate change and meeting net zero commitments.

Each of the following sections reflects an overview of the insights and data which we have about each of these areas. These form the baseline from which the state of Warwickshire can be judged and help to inform the solutions. At the end there is a section which looks further ahead to outline the challenges and opportunities which will shape Warwickshire's future.

The information within the following sections is taken from publicly available sources and in some cases local research. It provides a reference point about the different issues we face. The complexity of these issues can be understood in different ways, and have different solutions presented. The following data and information create a clear set of indicators which will help in the development of solutions but also support communities to identify the challenges and issues which they can address.

Data and evidence is updated regularly; for the most up to date information on the majority of the data presented in this report please refer to Warwickshire Insights - <a href="https://data.warwickshire.gov.uk/">https://data.warwickshire.gov.uk/</a> or one of the suite of dashboards produced by the Business Intelligence Service (businessintelligence@warwickshire.gov.uk).

## Vibrant Economy and Places

## Introduction

Having a vibrant economy and places reflects the critical elements which underpin the strength and resilience of local areas where our families, communities and businesses live and grow.

This means how the local economy can grow, creating jobs which are paid well and reflect the skills and strengths of individuals. These things rely upon areas like education and the skills system, the work done around economic development and inward investment. Yet it also means other things like housing and the different modes of transport which in turn create the opportunities and strengths for businesses to grow.

Although there is much more to our local places than jobs and businesses, the strength of our local economy is the basis of giving people confidence to open new local businesses in their places; ensures a steady stream of visitors to our attractions, parks and museums; and gives our communities the confidence and resilience which comes from better paid, secure employment.

Warwickshire's economy, pre-COVID-19 pandemic, had many strong foundations and opportunities which formed the basis of the recovery strategy put in place in 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Much of the discussion around the economy is how it is anticipated to change and develop in the medium-term both because of COVID-19 but also in response to policy, climate change and new technologies.

Looking to the next five years, to ensure Warwickshire has a vibrant economy and places, made up of the right jobs, skills, and infrastructure the key elements are:

- Investment, growth and jobs: Develop a sustainable economy by focusing on productivity; targeting inclusive economic growth; and attracting investment and jobs into the county.
- Future skills: Work with business and partners to inform the key skills requirements and provision now and for the future.
- Developing place: Develop attractive, accessible, safe, prosperous, inclusive, sustainable places where people want to live, work and visit.
- Connected county: Encourage the creation of infrastructure that will support strong, prosperous, and accessible places and economy with improved transport, active travel, energy and digital (fibre and mobile) connectivity.
- Educational attainment: Enabling an inclusive, high quality education for all children and young people within Warwickshire with a particular focus on vulnerable groups.

The data and evidence set out within this section provides an overview of state of Warwickshire around key areas such as economic growth, employment, skills, education, key sectors/ businesses, investment, digital connectivity and transport.

## **Key sectors and businesses in Warwickshire**

In 2019, there were an estimated 301,400 employee jobs in Warwickshire, of which 204,500 (67.8%) were full-time and 97,000 (32.2%) part-time.<sup>5</sup> Just over 10% (34,900) of these jobs were in the public sector, with higher proportions of public sector jobs in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (20.7% of all jobs) and Warwick District (14.2% of all jobs).

The greatest number of employee jobs by industry in Warwickshire were in the broad category 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' with around 50,000 (16.6%) of jobs. Industrial groups where there were higher proportion of employee jobs than in Great Britain were manufacturing (12.0% vs 8.0%), and transportation and storage (8.3% vs 4.9%) (Figure X)

Figure X: Employee jobs by broad industrial groups (2019)

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Employee Jobs by Industry	Warwickshire (Employee Jobs)	Warwickshire (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
B: Mining and quarrying	225	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
C: Manufacturing	36,000	12.0%	11.7%	8.0%
D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4,000	1.3%	0.4%	0.4%
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,500	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%
F: Construction	13,000	4.3%	4.5%	4.9%
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	50,000	16.6%	16.1%	15.0%
H: Transportation and storage	25,000	8.3%	6.0%	4.9%
I: Accommodation and food service activities	26,000	8.6%	7.4%	7.7%
J: Information and communication	10,000	3.3%	2.65	4.3%
K: Financial and insurance activities	6,000	2.0%	2.4%	3.5%
L: Real estate activities	4,000	1.3%	1.7%	1.7%
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	27,000	9.0%	6.4%	8.8%
N: Administrative and support service activities	23,000	7.6%	9.5%	8.9%
O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	9,000	3.0%	3.7%	4.4%
P: Education	21,000	7.0%	8.9%	8.7%
Q: Human health and social work activities	30,000	10.0%	13.4%	13.1%
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	8,000	2.7%	2.3%	2.5%
S: Other service activities	7,000	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%
		_		

Source: ONS (2020) Business Register and Employment Survey

The broad industrial groups providing employment varies across in districts and boroughs within Warwickshire (Table X).

Table X- Main employee jobs by broad industrial groups (2019) by districts and boroughs

North	Nuneaton &	Rugby	Stratford-on-	Warwick
Warwickshire	Bedworth		Avon	
<ul><li>Wholesale &amp;</li></ul>	<ul><li>Wholesale &amp;</li></ul>	<ul><li>Wholesale &amp;</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Manufacturing</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Wholesale &amp;</li></ul>
Retail Trade;	Retail Trade;	Retail Trade;	(18.1%)	Retail Trade;
Repair of Motor	Repair of Motor	Repair of Motor	<ul><li>Wholesale &amp;</li></ul>	Repair of Motor
Vehicles &	Vehicles &	Vehicles &	Retail Trade;	Vehicles &
Motorcycles	Motorcycles	Motorcycles	Repair of Motor	Motorcycles
(20.8%)	(17.4%)	(14.3%)	Vehicles &	(16.3%)
<ul><li>Transportation &amp;</li></ul>	<ul><li>Human Health &amp;</li></ul>	<ul><li>Transportation &amp;</li></ul>	Motorcycles	<ul> <li>Professional,</li> </ul>
Storage (16.7%)	Social Work	Storage (12.2%)	(13.9%)	Scientific &
<ul> <li>Manufacturing</li> </ul>	Activities (17.4%)	<ul> <li>Manufacturing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Accommodation</li> </ul>	Technical
(14.6%)	<ul> <li>Manufacturing</li> </ul>	(10.2%)	& Food Service	Activities
	(10.9%)	<ul> <li>Professional,</li> </ul>	Activities (11.1%)	(11.6%)
		Scientific &		<ul> <li>Human Health &amp;</li> </ul>
		Technical		Social Work
		Activities (10.2%)		Activities
				(10.5%)

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey (2020)

Between April 2020 and March 2021, the highest proportion of those in employment in Warwickshire were in professional occupations (28%). This group of occupations usually require a degree or equivalent qualification, with some occupations requiring postgraduate qualifications and/or a formal period of experience-related training.

Table X: Occupation of those in employment

		% of all in employment (April 2020-March 2021)						
Occupation (SOC2010)	Warwickshire	North Warwickshire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford- on-Avon	Warwick	Great Britain	West Midlands
1: managers, directors and senior officials	13.6	10.4	11.6	16.8	16.0	12.6	11.1	10.7
2: professional occupations	28.8	16.9	25.1	24.5	34.3	35.4	23.1	21.7
3: associate prof & tech occupations	11.9	14.1	10.7	11.8	11.0	12.9	15.5	13.6
4: administrative and secretarial occupations	9.8	16.3	7.8	13.2	8.5	7.7	10.2	10.2
5: skilled trades occupations	5.8	3.4	7.2	6.9	4.5	5.9	8.9	9.0
6: caring, leisure and other service occupations	8.3	13.8	10.4	8.4	3.2	8.4	9.0	9.8
7: sales and customer service occupations	6.4	1.5	7.7	4.2	6.2	8.9	7.1	6.6
8: process, plant and machine operatives	5.7	9.7	8.0	4.8	6.6	2.0	5.7	7.1
9: elementary occupations	9.6	13.2	11.6	9.5	9.9	6.3	9.1	11.1

Source: ONS (2021) Annual Population Survey

The Economic Impact of Tourism – Warwickshire 2019 report, <sup>6</sup> stated that there were 16,384,000 trips (day and staying) to Warwickshire in 2019. This was an increase of 979,000 (or 6.4%) since 2017. The report went on to estimate that visitors to Warwickshire spent an estimated £968 million in 2019, suggesting that the value of tourism to the county was approximately £1.32 billion, around 6.7% of the total GVA. Furthermore, Visit Britain data on international visitors suggests that there were 453,000 international visitors to the county in 2019, an increase of 8.7% on 2018. <sup>vii</sup> International visitors were estimated to have spent £262 million on their visit to Warwickshire in 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic is likely to have impacted on figures in 2020 and 2021.

## Economy - productivity, growth and investment

## Gross value added (GVA)

GVA is a measure of the increase in the value of the economy due to the production of goods and services. It is measured at current basic prices, excluding taxes (less subsidies) on products (for example, Value Added Tax). The GVA for all industries in Warwickshire in 2019 was £19,823 million.<sup>7</sup> The greatest contributors by broad industrial groups were manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles; and real estate activities. Figure X shows GVA between 2009-2019 for industries contributing over £1,000 million to GVA.<sup>8</sup>

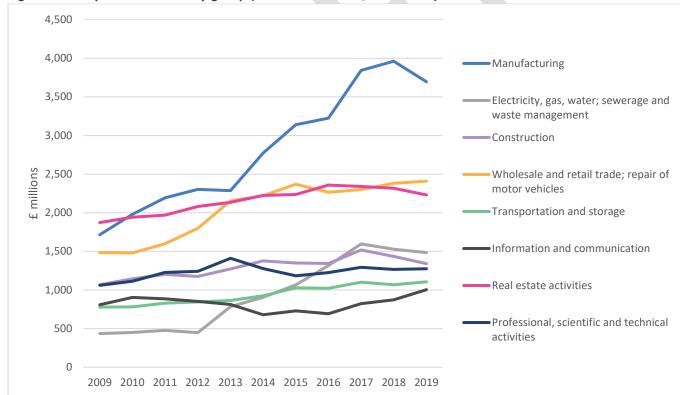


Figure X- GVA per broad industry group (industries over £1,000 million)

Source: ONS (2021), Regional gross value added by industry: all ITL regions

GVA per head is a useful way of comparing areas of different sizes but is not a measure of an area's productivity. Annual estimates of gross value added (GVA) per head of population (at current basic prices) was £34,302 for Warwickshire in 2019.9 As Figure X below shows, Warwickshire's GVA per head of population is higher than both the regional and national equivalent, £4,063 higher than the England figure and £9,959 higher than the West Midlands GVA in 2019 and, has pulled away from the England average over the last ten years. 10 D&B breakdown of GVA per head to be added

Figure X. Gross Value Added (balanced) per head of population at current basic prices, 1998-2019

Source: ONS (2021), Regional gross value added (balanced) per head and income components

In terms of GVA per hour worked, ONS data at Local Authority level shows that Warwick District (£43.03) and Stratford-on-Avon (£40.20) had a higher GVA per hour than the other districts and boroughs in 2019. However, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (£26.71) has a GVA per hour that is considerably lower than the West Midlands (£31.27) and England average (£35.69) in 2019 (Figure X).

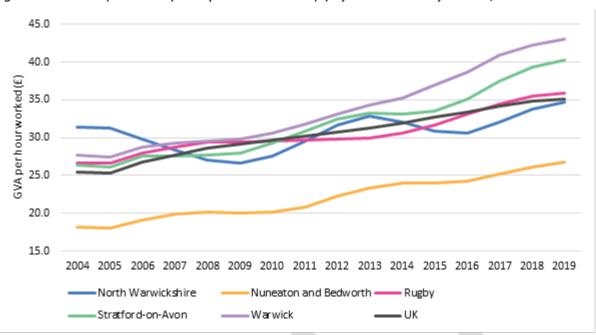
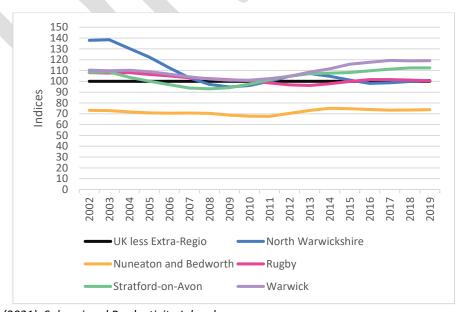


Figure X. Nominal (smoothed) GVA per hour worked (£) by Local Authority District, 2004-2019

Source: ONS (2021), Subregional productivity

GVA per filled job can be used as a proxy for productivity; for Warwickshire in 2019 the nominal (smoothed) GVA per job filled was £59,296.<sup>12</sup> This was higher than the equivalent figures for both West Midlands (£50,083) and England (£57,583) suggesting higher productivity in Warwickshire. Figure X shows the nominal (smoothed) balanced GVA per job filled indices for each of the districts and boroughs within Warwickshire over a 17-year period.<sup>13</sup> This shows a downward trend for North Warwickshire from well above the UK average to in-line with the UK average, above UK GVA for Stratford-on-Avon District and Warwick District, and a much lower GVA per job filled in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough.

Figure X: Nominal (smoothed) balanced GVA per filled job indices; by Local Authority District, 2002 – 2019



Source: ONS (2021), Subregional Productivity July release

## Business demography

In Warwickshire, there were 3,390 new business enterprises in 2019 that did not exist in the previous two years (business births). <sup>14</sup> This was a rate of 71.8 births of new enterprises per 10,000 population aged 16 and above. In contrast, there were 3,145 business that no longer existed in 2019 that had existed in 2017 and 2018 (business deaths); a rate of 66.6 per 10,000 population aged 16 and above. Figure X shows business enterprise births in the Warwickshire districts and boroughs for the period 2014-2019. Over the last six years, there were more births of businesses in Warwick District than any other district or borough. Indeed, Warwick District saw an increase of 9.9% in births between 2018 and 2019. In contrast, there were 14.7% fewer business births in 2019 than 2018 in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough.

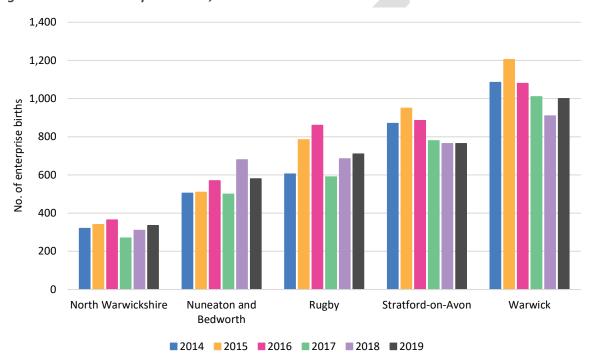


Figure X. Business enterprise births, 2014-2019

Source: ONS (2019), Business Demography

When comparing business births with business deaths, in 2019 births outweighed deaths in all Local Authorities apart from Stratford-on-Avon District (where there were 10 more business deaths than there were business births). In Rugby Borough in 2019, there were 125 more business births than there were business deaths.

Warwickshire's business start-up rate (total number of enterprises divided by the total number of newly born enterprises) in 2019 was 11.3%. This was slightly lower than the equivalent regional (West Midlands: 15.0%) and national (England: 13.2%) rate. Business start-up was lowest in Stratford-on-Avon – a rate of 9.0% - and highest in Nuneaton & Bedworth (13.4%).

Of those 3,385 newly born enterprises in Warwickshire in 2014, 1,515 (or a survival rate of 44.8%) were still active businesses five years later (in 2019). Of the 3,760 newly born enterprises in Warwickshire in 2016, 2,180 (or 58.0%) were surviving 3 years later. The most recent data shows that there were 3,350 newly born enterprises in Warwickshire in 2018 and 91.5% were still active businesses 1 year later. The 5-year, 3-year and 1-year survival rates for each Warwickshire local authority is presented in Figure X below.

As Figure X shows, 93.5% of all newly born enterprises in North Warwickshire survive one year (the highest rate of Warwickshire's districts and boroughs). However, just 40.6% survive five years (the lowest rate of Warwickshire's districts and boroughs). Indeed, businesses in Rugby Borough are most likely to survive five years (47.1%). The enterprise survival rates across all time periods are in line with both regional and national figures.

90.0 Survival of newly-born enterprises (%) 80.0 70.0 60.0 50.0 40.0 1-year survival 2-year survival 3-year survival 4-year survival 5-year survival North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick West Midlands England

Figure X. Newly born enterprise survival rates, 1-year to 5-years, 2014-2019

Source: ONS (2019), Business Demography

## Warwickshire's Workforce

## **Employment**

For Quarter 1 (first quarter 2021), Warwickshire's overall employment rate (those aged 16-64) was 78.7%. For comparison, the mean for all English county local authorities was 76.8% and the equivalent figure for the West Midlands region was 73.7%. Figure X below shows the overall employment rate (aged 16-64) for the last eight quarters for each of the Warwickshire district and boroughs, alongside both the West Midlands region and England average. Each district and borough has had a higher employment rate than both the regional and national average since 2019 quarter three. Indeed, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough's employment rate increased by six percentage points between Q2 2019 and Q3 2020. The impact of COVID-19 on the employment rate in Rugby Borough and Stratford-on-Avon District can be seen in Q1 2021.

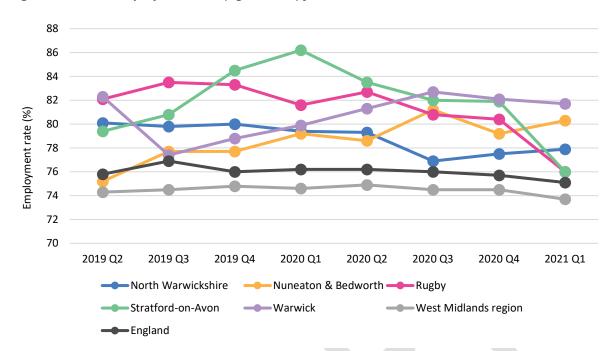


Figure X. Overall employment rate (aged 16-64) from 2019 Q2 to 2021 Q1

Source: LG Inform (2021), Overall employment rate (aged 16-64)

According to estimates from the Labour Force Survey for the period January to March 2021, 76.0% of people who were aged 16-64 and identified themselves as 'White' were employed during this time period. The equivalent employment rate for those identifying as other ethnic groups (includes all people stating their ethnicity as 'Mixed/ multiple ethnic groups', 'Indian', 'Pakistani', 'Bangladeshi', 'Chinese', 'Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British' or 'Other') was 67.5%. <sup>16</sup> The only ethnic group with a rate higher than those identifying as 'White' was those who identified as 'Indian' – this ethnic group had an employment rate of 77.4% in January-March 2021. Data at a West Midlands or Warwickshire-level is not available for comparison.

### Pay and conditions

In 2021, the median gross annual pay for full-time employee jobs whose home was in Warwickshire was £32,750.<sup>17</sup> This was a 1.7% increase on the previous year (£32,193). The Annual Survey of Hours and earnings (ASHE) splits by resident and workplace and it's usually the case that people who live in Warwickshire have higher median annual earnings than those that work in Warwickshire. In 2020, the equivalent median annual pay for Warwickshire workplaces was £31,003.

Figure X below shows the median gross annual pay for full-time employees for each of the Warwickshire district and boroughs between 2011 and 2021. The general trend over the last ten years has been a steady increase across Warwickshire, as per regional and national trends. The largest increase over the last five years was in Warwick District – a 12.0% increase in the median annual gross pay for full-time employees between 2017 and 2021.

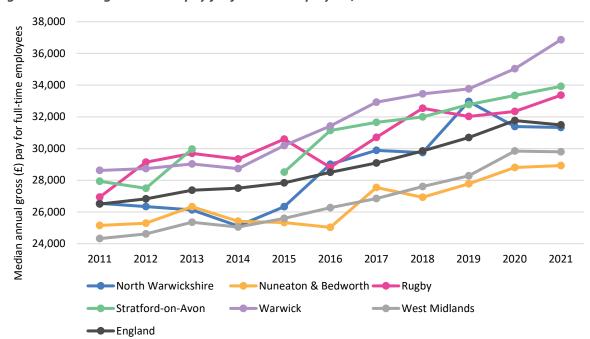


Figure X. Median gross annual pay for full-time employees, 2011-2021

Source: ONS ASHE (2011-2021 (provisional)), Earnings and hours worked

As Figure X shows, in all Warwickshire districts and boroughs the median annual gross pay for male full-time workers is higher than the female equivalent (data for Stratford-on-Avon males for the year 2020 is not available due to unreliable estimates). <sup>18</sup> The overall gap for Warwickshire is 24.6%, slightly higher than the England average (males earn, on average, 22.0% more than females). The largest gap in earnings is in North Warwickshire where, on average, males earn 61.3% more than females.

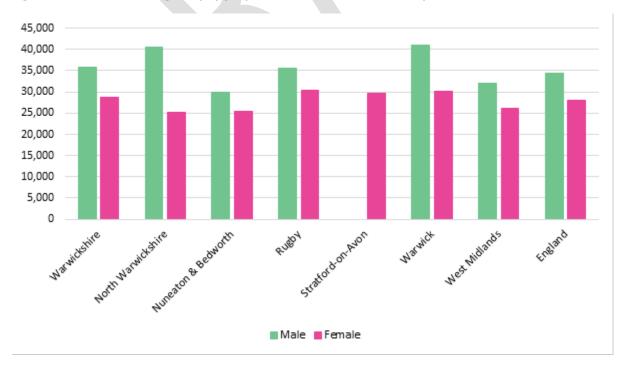


Figure X. Median annual gross pay for full-time workers: males and females, 2020

Source: NOMIS (2020), Annual survey of hours and earnings – resident analysis

Annual estimates of the number of jobs paid below the minimum wage suggest that, in the West Midlands region, 3.0% of all jobs were below the National Minimum Wage (NMW) (excluding furloughed employees at reduced rates of pay). <sup>19</sup> If including all furloughed employees, the 2020 figure for the West Midlands is 7.9%. For comparison, in 2017 the estimate of jobs paid below the NMW was 1.8%, 1.9% in 2018 and 1.6% in 2019 – this suggests the COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound effect on both employment and earnings.

According to the ONS, 66.1% of residents who are employees in England felt they were in 'quality work' in 2018. In comparison, 33.9% stated they were not in quality work.<sup>20</sup> Employees who are not in quality work had at least one of the following characteristics:

- Receiving low pay
- Working more than 48 hours (including overtime) in a typical week
- Underemployed
- Did not have a permanent contract because they could not find permanent employment

In England in 2018, 68.4% of females and 64.2% of males were in quality work, whilst 31.6% of females and 33.9% of males were not in quality work. Data at a Warwickshire or Local Authority-level is not available.

## Unemployment (To be updated before publication – figures published monthly)

The claimant count refers to the number of Universal Credit (UC) and Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants who are required to seek work to qualify for benefits – combining UC and JSA identifies all people claiming benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed, therefore the claimant count can act as a proxy for local unemployment levels. <sup>21</sup> In terms of youth claimants (those aged 18-24), between July 2018 and March 2020 (pre-COVID pandemic) there were an average of 1,136 youth claimants in Warwickshire. However, in August 2020 the number of youth claimants rose to 3,390 – a 154% increase since March 2020. By August 2021, numbers of youth claimants had fallen to 2,375, but this was still double pre-pandemic numbers.

The overall claimant count (those aged 18-64) follows a similar pattern. Figure X shows the total number of claimants in each Warwickshire district and borough between July 2018 and August 2021. The chart highlights relatively stable numbers prior to the pandemic, with significant increases between March 2020 and August 2020 – the largest being a 200% increase in Stratford-on-Avon district during this time period – before the potential signs that the number of claimants across all Warwickshire districts and boroughs appear to be decreasing since April 2021.

In August 2021, 3.8% of the resident population in Warwickshire aged 16 and over were claiming UC or JSA compared to 6.3% in the West Midlands and 5.3% in Great Britain.<sup>22</sup>

6000 5000 Total number of claimants 4000 3000 2000 1000 0 Yanuary 2020 Way 5019 July 2019 March 2020 North Warwickshire — Nuneaton & Bedworth Stratford-on-Avon = Rugby

Figure X. Overall claimant count (aged 18-64) July 2018-August 2021, Warwickshire districts and boroughs

Source: ONS, Claimant count by age

### **Economic inactivity**

In Warwickshire in the year April 2020 – March 2021, there were an estimated 60,700 (17.8%) persons aged 16-64 classed as economically inactive; slightly lower than proportion of the economically inactive in the West Midlands (21.9%) and England (21.3%) populations.<sup>23</sup> Around 25.1% of those who were economically inactive were classed as long-term sick, a further 25.8% were students, 15.9% were retired, and 15.6% were looking after family or the home.

Economic inactivity varies across the districts and boroughs in Warwickshire reflecting the demographics of the resident population (Figure X). Of those economically inactive in Warwickshire, 20.8% want a job. Again, this differs across the districts and boroughs with 13.1% wanting a job in Rugby Borough, 16% in Stratford-on-Avon District, and 27.7% in Warwick District.

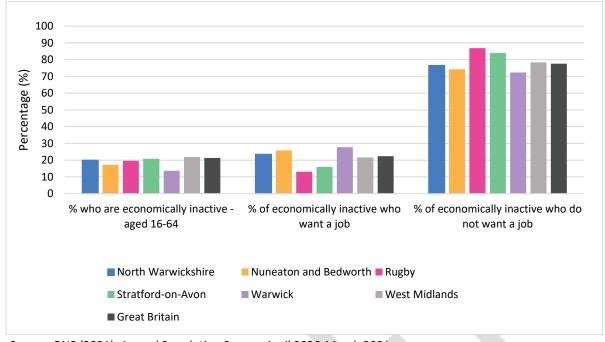


Figure X: Percentage of the population aged 16-64 who are economically inactive and want a job

Source: ONS (2021), Annual Population Survey, April 2020-March 2021

### **Job Vacancies**

The number of job vacancies in an area is an indicator of labour market demand. Figure X shows the number of job vacancies in each of the districts and boroughs in Warwickshire between October 2019 and September 2021.

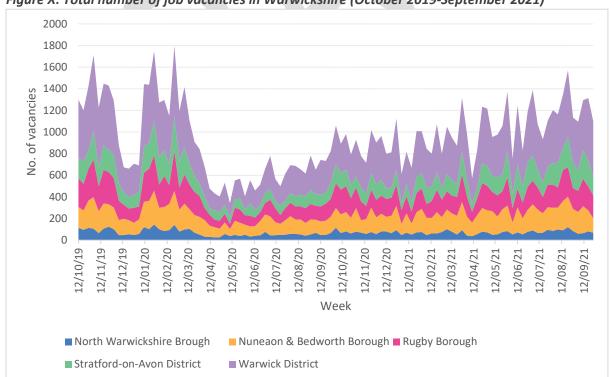


Figure X: Total number of job vacancies in Warwickshire (October 2019-September 2021)

Source: Labour Market Insight (2021)

Further details on Warwickshire's workforce can be accessed via the <u>Coventry and Warwickshire LEP</u> <u>dashboard</u>

## **Education and Skills**

#### School Attainment

Assessments and examinations were cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021, so comparable data is only available up until 2019. Whilst some limited Key Stage 4 (KS4) data was published in 2020 and will be published later in 2021, the Department for Education (DfE) has stated that this data cannot be compared with previous years.

In terms of attainment, the proportion of children achieving a good level of development at the Early Years Foundation Stage (reception year) in Warwickshire in 2019 was 71.8%.<sup>24</sup> Indeed, over the last four years, the Warwickshire figure has been over 70% (71.0% in 2016, 72.6% in 2017, 72.4% in 2018) – generally slightly above the national equivalent figures. Figure X shows the proportion of all children achieving a good level of development at Early Years stage over the last four years in each of the district and boroughs. Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough has consistently achieved below the national average over the last four years. In 2019, Rugby Borough also saw a substantial decrease in achievement of the good level of development measure, however, remained just above the national average figure.

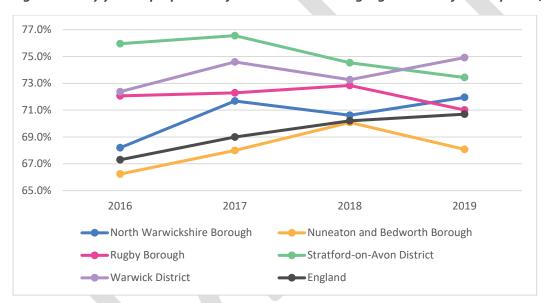


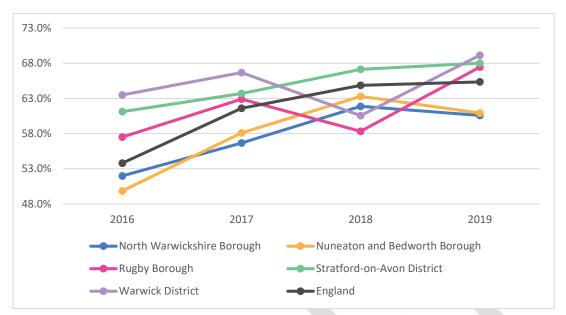
Figure X. Early years – proportion of all children achieving a good level of development, 2016-2019

Source: Borough/District data from school EYFSP returns, England as published by DfE (2019)

For primary school attainment (Key Stage 2 / KS2), the proportion of pupils reaching the expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics combined in Warwickshire in 2019 was 65.7%. This was down on the previous year (67.2%), but an increase on the 2016 equivalent figure (57.3%) – generally in line or slightly above the national equivalent figures.

Figure X below shows the proportion of children achieving the expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics at KS2 over the last four years for each of the districts and boroughs. In 2019, North Warwickshire Borough and Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough had a figure lower than the national average. This has been the case over the last four years. The dip in attainment for Rugby Borough and Warwick District in 2018 was due to poor achievement in Mathematics for that year.

Figure X. Key Stage 2 – proportion of children achieving the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Mathematics, 2016-2019

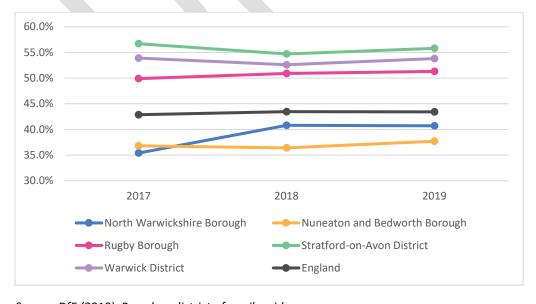


Source: DfE (2019). Based on district of pupil residence

For secondary school attainment (Key Stage 4 / KS4), the proportion of pupils achieving grades 5 or above in English and Mathematics GCSEs in Warwickshire in 2019 was 49.5%. This was an increase on both 2017 (48.1%) and 2018 (48.7%) and the Warwickshire figure has been approximately four to five percentage points higher than the England average over the last three years.

Figure X below shows the proportion of children achieving grades 9 to 5 (strong pass) in English and Mathematics over the last three years for each of the districts and boroughs. In 2019, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough (37.7%) and North Warwickshire Borough (40.7%) had a figure lower than the national average (43.4%).

Figure X. Key Stage 4 – proportion of children achieving grades 9 to 5 (strong pass) in English and Mathematics, 2017-2019



Source: DfE (2019). Based on district of pupil residence

## **School ratings**

In Warwickshire in 2019, 87.0% of pupils were attending an Ofsted rated good or outstanding school – this was three percentage points higher than the equivalent England figure (84.0%). Figure X below shows the proportion of pupils attending an Ofsted judged good or outstanding school for each of the Warwickshire districts and boroughs. Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and Rugby Borough had a lower proportion than the national average in 2019. North Warwickshire Borough has seen a steady increase – from 74.4% of pupils at a good or outstanding school in 2016 to 89.0% in 2019. Warwick District has also seen an increase since 2017 with 96.5% of pupils attending a good or outstanding school in 2019.

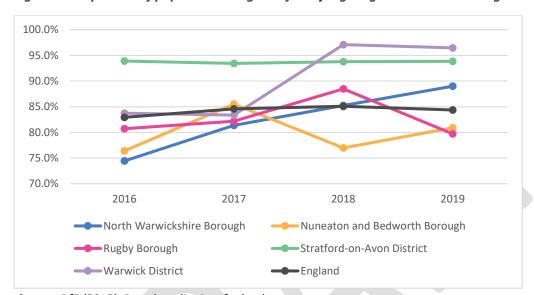


Figure X. Proportion of pupils attending an Ofsted judged 'good' or 'outstanding' school

Source: DfE (2019). Based on district of school.

#### School absence and exclusions

In Warwickshire, in 2019, 10.1% of pupils missed 10%+ days of possible school sessions (this is also known as persistent absence). <sup>26</sup> The equivalent figure for England was 10.8%. Figure X below shows the proportion of persistent absence for each of the districts and boroughs for the period 2017 to 2019. Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough (12.0%) and North Warwickshire Borough (11.8%) both had persistent absence rates in 2018/19 that were higher than the national average.

In Warwickshire in the 2019/20 academic year, there were a total of 55 permanent exclusions from all schools (special, state-funded primary, and state-funded secondary,) a decrease from 67 exclusions in 2018/19.<sup>27</sup> In 2019/20, just over a third (36.4%, n=20) of the permanent exclusions were from schools in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough. In 2019/20, there were also 2,897 suspensions in Warwickshire – almost a third of these (31.1%, n=900) were at schools in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (the suspension rate for this borough was 4.86%).

13.0% 12.0% 11.0% 10.0% 9.0% 8.0% 7.0% 2017 2018 2019 North Warwickshire Borough Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough -Rugby Borough Stratford-on-Avon District ──Warwick District England

Figure X. Proportion of pupils missing 10%+ of possible school sessions, 2017-2019

Source: DfE (2019). Based on district of pupil residence.

## Not in education, employment or training (NEET)

The proportion of 16/17 year olds in Warwickshire recorded in education and training in March 2021 was 94.7%. At the end of 2020, 3.8% (n=430) 16/17 years olds were not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity was not known in each local authority. Figure X below shows the proportion of 16/17 year olds recorded in education and training over the last five years. The Warwickshire figures are higher than the equivalent regional and national figures each year, although Warwickshire experienced a slight decrease in 2021.

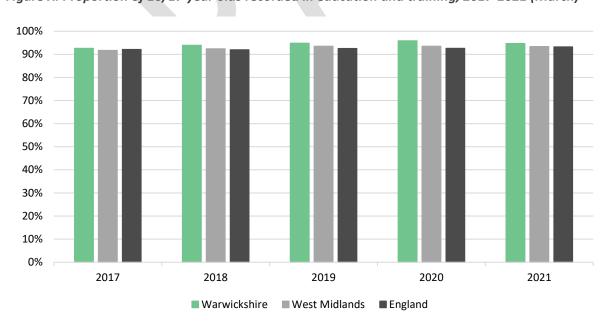


Figure X. Proportion of 16/17 year olds recorded in education and training, 2017-2021 (March)

Source: Department for Education (2021), NEET and participation: local authority figures.

#### Qualifications

The percentage of people studying at the age of 16 (academic age 15) who attain a Level 3 qualification<sup>1</sup> by the age of 19 in Warwickshire for the 2019/20 academic year was 58.4%.<sup>29</sup> This was slightly higher than the mean for all English county authorities (57.3%).

For the period January 2020-December 2020, 4.5% of the population aged 16-64 had no formal qualifications (Figure X). This figure was lower than both the equivalent West Midlands (8.2%) and England average (6.2%). North Warwickshire Borough had the highest proportion of people aged 16-64 with no qualifications (8.2%) and Warwick District had the lowest (1.4%). In contrast, 46.9% of Warwickshire's population were qualified to at least Level 4 or higher in 2020 – this was slightly higher than both the West Midlands (37.1%) and England equivalent figure (42.8%). Again, North Warwickshire Borough had the lowest proportion qualified to Level 4 or higher (25.5%) and Warwick District had the highest (63.9%).

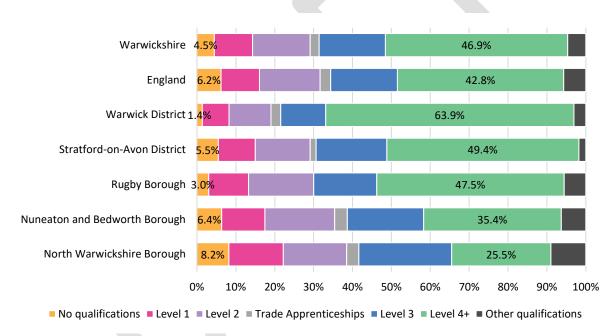


Figure X. Qualifications - proportion of population aged 16-64, year ending December 2020

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey (2020), Qualification by age Jan 2020-Dec 2020

### Apprenticeship starts

For the period 2019/20 (August to April) there were a total of 2,700 apprenticeship starts in Warwickshire. Almost half of these (44.4%, n=1,200) were advanced apprenticeships, 770 were intermediate apprenticeships and 720 were higher apprenticeships.<sup>30</sup>

## Infrastructure

## Digital

According to OFCOM, 96.6% of Warwickshire premises were able to receive Superfast Broadband (30Mbit/s or more) in September 2020;<sup>31</sup> 98% of urban premises and 81% of rural areas. Figure X

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Level 3 equates to achievement of 2 or more A-levels or equivalent qualifications

shows the proportion of premises in each of the districts and boroughs within Warwickshire with coverage by type of broadband.

Data for Warwickshire identifies North Warwickshire Borough and Stratford-on-Avon District as being below average in terms of ultrafast broadband coverage and with a greater percentage of premises being below the Universal Service Obligation<sup>2</sup> (Table X). In September 2020, 55.2% of Warwickshire premises were able to receive Gigabit (Fibre) broadband. The median download speed (Mbit/s) was 59.8.

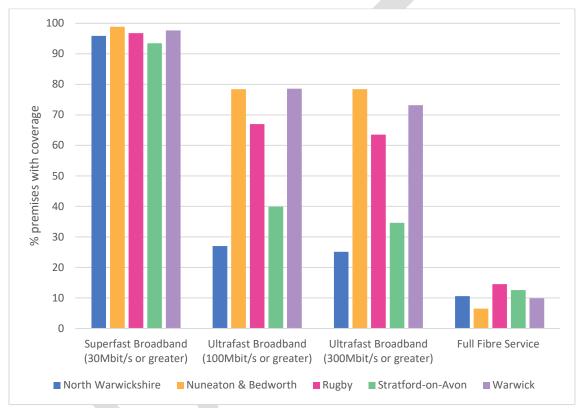


Figure X: Coverage availability by type broadband, September 2020

Source: OFCOM (2021), Connected Nations

Table X – Percentage of premises below the Universal Service Offer, September 2020

	% of p	premises
District/Borough	Unable to receive 10Mbit/s	Below the Universal Service Offer
North Warwickshire	1.5	0.3
Nuneaton & Bedworth	0.2	0.1
Rugby	0.9	0.3
Stratford-on-Avon	1.9	0.7
Warwick	0.8	0.2

Source: OFCOM (2021), Connected Nations

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 $<sup>^2</sup>$  The Universal Service Obligation (USO) for broadband is a UK-wide measure intended as a "safety net" to deliver broadband to those premises that do not have access to a decent and affordable connection. The Government have defined a decent connection as one that can deliver 10 megabits per second (Mbps) download speed and 1 Mbps upload speed. Ofcom has defined an affordable connection as one that costs less than £45 per month.

### Internet usage

Internet usage has increased over time. In the last year, the use of digital tools and services has moved from being an advantage to a necessity and has consequently led to an increase in users.<sup>32</sup> The estimated percentage of adults aged 16 and over within Warwickshire that have used the internet in the last 3 months has increased over time and in 2020 was above the UK and West Midlands average at 96%<sup>33</sup> (Table X).

Table X – Internet users in the last 3 months (2014-2020)

		% Used in the last 3 months									
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020				
Warwickshire	83.1	90.7	90.8	89.6	89.4	88.0	96.0				
West Midlands	82.2	85.1	85.7	86.4	88.7	88.7	90.9				
UK	85.0	86.2	87.9	88.9	89.8	90.8	92.1				

Usage varies with the characteristics of the population. In the UK, in 2020:

- almost all adults aged 16 to 44 years were recent internet users (99%), compared with 54% of adults aged 75 years and over
- those with a disability were less likely to have used the internet in the last 3 months, 81.4% compared to 95.7% who were not disabled
- ethnic groups 'White', 'Pakistani' and 'Bangladeshi' were more likely to have never used the internet compared to the other ethnic groups
- those who were retired (28.9%), unpaid family workers (6.5%) and those deemed economically inactive (9.5%) were more likely to be internet non-users.

Barriers to being an internet user include lack of interest, privacy/security concerns, worries about identity being taken, the ways organisations use data, and it being too complicated.

#### Roads in Warwickshire

The total road length in Warwickshire in 2020 was 4,249km. Of this, 242km (5.7%) were trunk roads, 395km (9.3%) were principal roads and the remaining 85.0% (3,613km) were minor roads.<sup>34</sup>

According to the 2020 National Highways and Transport (NHT) Satisfaction Survey<sup>3</sup>, Warwickshire was named the UK's joint top performing county council for highway maintenance for the second year in a row.<sup>35</sup> Warwickshire came out top for public satisfaction amongst county councils for highway maintenance, dealing with potholes, and undertaking cold weather gritting. The council also ranked amongst the best in other areas, including condition of pavements, speed of repair to damaged roads, keeping drains clear, and speed of repair to streetlights.

In Warwickshire for the period 2018/19, 2.7% of the total 'A' roads were undergoing strengthening (includes reconstruction and overlay) (0.2%), resurfacing (2.4%), and surface dressing (includes thin surfacing) (0.2%). Similarly, 2.8% of Warwickshire's total minor roads ('B', 'C', and 'U') required treatment.<sup>36</sup>

#### Use of transport

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Google COVID-19 Community Mobility reports (monitoring movement over time in Warwickshire across different categories of places using aggregated and anonymised data from products such as Google Maps), shows that use of parks (192%) and residential spaces (48%) were higher in October 21

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The National Highways and Transport (NHT) Satisfaction Survey is carried out annually by Ipsos Mori and is the largest survey of local opinion about transport and highways in the UK

than the baseline figure.<sup>37</sup> At the height of the COVID-19 pandemic (week commencing 30<sup>th</sup> March 2020), use of transit stations (-393%), workspaces (-68.5%), and retail and recreation spaces (-460%) were significantly down from baseline figures.

The Department of Transport produce a range of data estimates of the vehicle miles travelled. In 2020 in Warwickshire, a total of 7,747 million vehicle kilometres were travelled. This was down from 10,096 million vehicle kilometres in 2019 – no doubt an effect of the Coronavirus pandemic and associated restrictions. The biggest decrease was car vehicle traffic – this dropped to levels lower than 1993 (Figure X).

9,000
8,000
7,000
6,000
4,000
3,000
2,000

1,000
0

1,000
0

Car vehicle traffic

Light commercial vehicle traffic

Heavy goods vehicle traffic

Figure X. Motor vehicle traffic (vehicle kilometres) travelled in Warwickshire, 1993-2020

Source: Department for Transport (2020), Road traffic statistics (TRA - Traffic by local authority)

# **Summary of Key Measures**

			Latest value			
Measure	Latest data	Warwickshire	West Midlands	England	Rank compared to all 24 English county LAs 1 is high 24 is low	Trend
GVA all industries	2019	£19,823m	£144,455m	£1,702,078m	10 <sup>th</sup> (High good)	
GVA (balanced) per head of population	2019	£34,302	£24,343	£30,239	Not available	
Nominal (smoothed) GVA per hour worked	2019	£37.39	£31.27	£35.69	Not available	
Nominal (smoothed) GVA per filled job (£)	2019	£59,296	£50,083	£57,583	Not available	
Birth of new enterprises per 10,000 aged 16+	2019	71.8	75.5	76.9	5 <sup>th</sup> (High good)	
Deaths of enterprises per 10,000 aged 16+	2019	66.58	56.24	65.96	4 <sup>th</sup> (Low good)	
Business start-up rate (%)	2019	11.3%	15.0%	13.2%	9 <sup>th</sup>	Not available

Newly-born enterprise 5-year survival rates (%)	2019	44.8%	43.4%	42.5%	18 <sup>th</sup> (High good)	Not available
Employment rate (%)	Q1 2021	78.7%	73.7%	76.8%	5 <sup>th</sup> (High good)	<b>      </b>
Median gross annual pay for full-time employees by residence	2020	£32,193	£29,481	£31,766	8 <sup>th</sup> (High good)	
Median gross annual pay for full-time employee jobs - male	2020	£35,852	£31,972	£34,325	Not available (High good)	
Median gross annual pay for full-time employee jobs - female	2020	£28,774	£26,202	£28,090	Not available (High good)	
Overall claimant count rate (aged 18-64 year olds)	Aug 2021	3.8%	6.3%	5.3%	12 <sup>th</sup> (Low good)	<b>            </b>
Economically inactive (aged 16-64 years)	Apr 20- Mar 21	17.8%	21.9%	21.3%	4 <sup>th</sup> (Low good)	<b>           </b>
Proportion of children achieving a good level of development	2018/2019	71.8%	70.1%	72.0%	16 <sup>th</sup> (High good)	
Proportion of pupils reaching the expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics (KS2)	2018/2019	65.7%	63%	65.0%	6 <sup>th</sup> (High good)	1
Proportion of children achieving grades 9 to 5 (strong pass) in English and Mathematics (KS4)	2018/2019	49.5%	46.7%	43.0%	3 <sup>rd</sup> (High good)	1

Proportion of pupils missing 10%+ of possible school sessions (primary)	2018/19	7.7.%	8.6%	8.2%%	14 <sup>th</sup> (Low good)	
Proportion of pupils missing 10%+ of possible school sessions (secondary)	2018/19	12.6%	13.7%	13.7%	5 <sup>th</sup> (Low good)	
Proportion of 16/17 year olds NEET	2021	3.8%	5.7%	5.5%	5 <sup>th</sup> (Low good)	<b> </b>
Percentage of people studying at the age of 16 who attain a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19	2019/20	58.4%	55.5%	57.3%	10 <sup>th</sup> (High good)	<b>Ⅲ</b> →
% of people aged 16-64 with no qualifications	2020	4.5%	6.2%	8.2%	6 <sup>th</sup> (Low good)	
% of people aged 16-64 qualified to at least Level 4 or higher	2020	46.9%	37.1%	42.8%	4 <sup>th</sup> (High good)	
% of premises able to receive Superfast Broadband (30M/bits or more)	2020	96.6%		99.5%	Not available	Not available

### **Best Lives**

Our aim is to ensure people in Warwickshire can live their best lives, and are supported to live safely, healthily, and independently. To do this we believe that the following will be key priorities:

- Child Friendly Warwickshire: a county where all young people get the best start in life
- Develop the conditions for a Community Powered Warwickshire: enable strong, connected, inclusive, and active communities
- Safe communities: help people and our communities to feel safe by tackling the causes and impact of crime, promoting fire safety, and preventing harm from fire
- Healthy, happy, and independent lives: promote health and well-being, and support independent living by understanding inequalities and preventing their causes

Whilst the level of inequality within Warwickshire is less than some inner-city areas, the nature of inequality is that it is present, to some extent, in every location. The recent ten-year update to the Marmot Review (2020) has highlighted how health, reductions in public spending, and the longer trends in inequality have deteriorated since 2011.

The effect of the Covid-19 Pandemic has been to make this situation worse, not only in terms of the direct impacts on people's health and well-being, but also from the effects of lockdowns and economic uncertainty on households. The overall effect is that across society, from the most deprived to those better off, the effects on health, mental health, and relative prosperity have been significant. This national picture builds on a much more significant growth in the numbers of children and young people in need of help and support.

## **Inequalities**

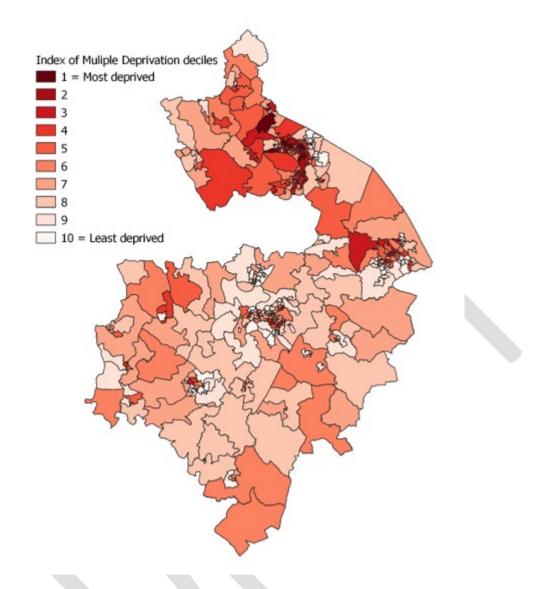
### Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in England. The 2019 version replaces the IMD 2015. The IMD ranks every Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in England from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived). These ranks are based on the combined scores across seven domains of deprivation. In addition, there are two supplementary indices covering income deprivation among children (IDAC) and older people (IDAOP).<sup>39</sup>

The county of Warwickshire ranks 121 out of 151 Local Authorities in England (1 most deprived, 151 least deprived; Warwickshire is therefore one of the 20% least deprived local authorities in England) using the 'rank of average score' measure in 2019 – slightly higher than in 2015 when Warwickshire's national ranking was 124 out of 151.

At local authority level and using the 'rank of average score', Stratford-on-Avon District ranked 266 least deprived out of 317 local authorities in 2019. In contrast, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough ranked 96 out of 317. In 2019, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough had five LSOAs ranked in the top 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally – this is one fewer than in 2015. North Warwickshire Borough had one LSOA in the 10% most deprived nationally in 2019. Stratford-on-Avon District had one LSOA in the top 30% most deprived nationally (it had none in 2015). Only Warwick District in 2019 had fewer LSOAs in the 30% most deprived nationally compared to 2015. Overall, in Warwickshire there are six more LSOAs in the 30% most deprived nationally in 2019 than in 2015. Figure X shows the IMD 2019 deciles for LSOAs in Warwickshire.

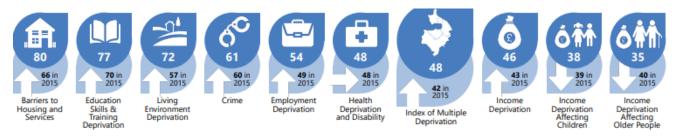
Figure X. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2019) – LSOA deciles



Source: ONS (2019)

Figure X shows the total number of LSOAs in Warwickshire which are in the 30% most deprived LSOAs in England in 2019 for each domain and the IMD. It also shows the change since 2015. The domains of 'Barriers to Housing and Services', 'Education Skills & Training', and 'Living environment deprivation' have the highest number of LSOAs in the 30% most deprived nationally.

Figure X



### Financial Resilience

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, many areas in the UK are facing significant challenges as a result of rising unemployment rates and uncertainty around economic recovery. To help predict the impact of these challenges on local communities and target support, Experian has created a Financial Resilience model. <sup>40</sup> This helps local authorities to identify those areas in which people are 'just about managing' and who would be most severely impacted if their financial position was to change for the worse, which could result in rising Universal Credit claims, rent arrears, and potentially even homelessness.

Financial resilience is a modelled score incorporating multiple Experian socioeconomic and wider UK economic variables to present a score of resilience against financial stress. Each postcode in the UK is given a score and all postcodes are split into ten decile bands (1 = less resilient; 10 = more resilient) and takes a multi-faceted approach, looking at the level of work, level of assets, level of education, and level of indebtedness/access to credit.

As of September 2021, there were 205 postcode areas in Warwickshire (equivalent to 5,615 households) that were in decile band 1 'less resilient'. Of these, 166 (81.0%) were postcodes located in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough. In contrast, there were 2,950 postcodes (or 32,434 households) in Warwickshire in September 2021 that were in decile band 10 'more resilient'. The majority of these were in Stratford-on-Avon District (1,427 postcodes / 14,598 households) and Warwick District (1,026 postcodes / 13,977 households). There were just five postcode areas in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough in decile 10 'more resilient'. Analysis also shows that Experian Mosaic 7 Groups K Municipal Tenants and I Family Basics are the least financially resilient groups in September 2021.

### Disposable income

Gross disposable household income (GDHI) is the amount of money that all of the individuals in the household sector have available for spending or saving after they have paid direct and indirect taxes and received any direct benefits. GDHI is a concept that is seen to reflect the "material welfare" of the household sector. It should be noted that GDHI per head are estimates of values for each person, not each household. Figure X below shows the GDHI per head of population at current basic prices for each of the Warwickshire districts and boroughs between 1997 and 2019.<sup>41</sup>

Figure X shows that since 1997, Stratford-on-Avon District and Warwick District had the highest GDHI of the Warwickshire districts and boroughs and Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough had the lowest. In 2019, both Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (£18,636) and North Warwickshire Borough (£20,109) had GDHI per head per population lower than the England figure (£21,978), but all Warwickshire local authorities had a higher number than the West Midlands figure in 2019 (£18,350).

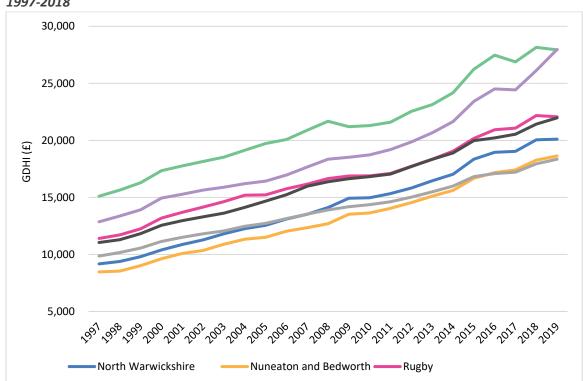


Figure X. Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) per head of population at current basic prices, 1997-2018

Source: ONS (2021), Regional gross disposable household income by ITL1 region – 2019 data is provisional

Warwick

Stratford-on-Avon

England

Figure X shows annual growth in GDHI per head of population in each Warwickshire district and borough alongside West Midland and England figures between 1998 and 2019.<sup>42</sup> Annual growth for 2019 in Warwickshire as a whole was 2.1% – slightly lower than the equivalent England (2.5%) and West Midlands (2.2%) figures. Within Warwickshire, annual growth in GDHI was highest in Warwick District at 7.1%. In contrast, Stratford-on-Avon District saw a decline in annual growth in GDHI of -0.8%.

West Midlands

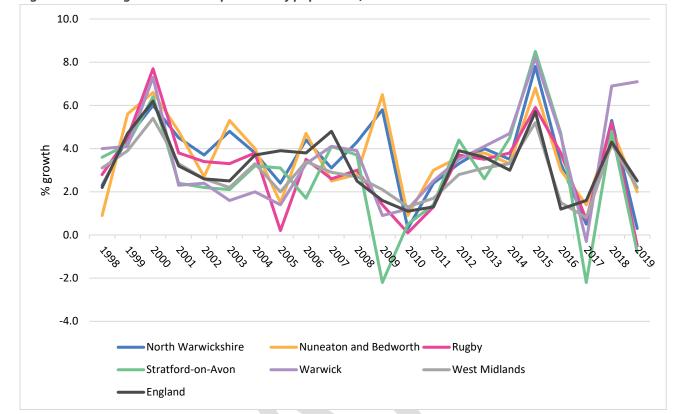


Figure X. Annual growth in GDHI per head of population, 1998-2019

Source: ONS (2021), Regional gross disposable household income: local authorities by ITL1 region – 2019 data is provisional

### **Fuel poverty**

The Department for Business and Energy produces data on the proportion of households classed as fuel poor. 43 In 2019, 14.5% of households in Warwickshire were classed as fuel poor. This was a higher figure than the national average (13.4% for England), but lower than the West Midlands average (17.5%). Of the districts and boroughs, North Warwickshire Borough and Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough had 16.2% and 16.1% of their households classed as fuel poor respectively, whilst Warwick district had the lowest proportion at 13.0% (this was the only district or borough with a figure lower than the England average).

Figure X shows the proportion of households classed as fuel poor over time. Prior to 2018, fuel poverty was measured using the low-income high-costs indicator. For 2019, fuel poverty has been measured as low-income low-energy efficiency (LILEE). Under the LILEE indicator, a household is considered to be fuel poor if:

- they are living in a property with a fuel poverty energy efficiency rating of band D or below, and
- when they spend the required amount to heat their home, they are left with a residual income below the official poverty line

There are three important elements in determining whether a household is fuel poor: household income, household energy requirements, and fuel prices. The change in the way a household is classified has resulted in an increase in the proportion of households classed as fuel poor in all districts and boroughs in 2019.

18.0 Proportion of households classed as fuel poor (%) 17.0 16.0 15.0 14.0 13.0 12.0 11.0 10.0 9.0 8.0 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby West Midlands Stratford-on-Avon Warwick

Figure X. Proportion of households classed as fuel poor, 2011-2019

Source: DfBEIS (2021), Fuel poverty statistics

### Children in low-income families

In Warwickshire in 2019/20, there were 18,829 children living in relative low-income families. This was an increase of 1,923 compared to the previous year. Relative low-income is defined as a family in low income before housing costs (BHC) in the reference year. A family must have claimed one or more of Universal Credit, Tax Credits, or Housing Benefit at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics. Children are dependent individuals aged under 16; or aged 16 to 19 in full-time non-advanced education. Figure X below presents the number of children living in relative low-income families in each of the Warwickshire districts and boroughs over the last six years. In absolute numbers, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough accounts for almost a third (32.9%, n=6,186) of Warwickshire's children living in relative low-income families.

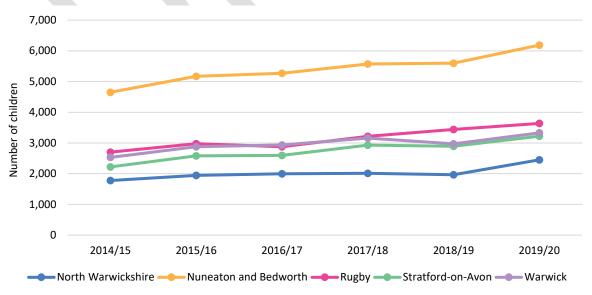


Figure X. Number of children in relative low-income families, 2014/15-2019/20

Source: DWP (2021) Children in Low Income Families: local area statistics, United Kingdom: 2015 to 2020

#### Free school meals

For the autumn term academic year 2020/21, 15.8% of children in Warwickshire were eligible for Free School Meals (FSM).<sup>44</sup> The Warwickshire figure has remained below both the regional and national equivalent figure over the last six years (see Figure X below).

25.0 20.0 Proportion eligible (%) 15.0 10.0 5.0 0.0 Spring term Spring term Spring term Autumn term Spring term Spring term 2015/16 2016/17 2017/18 2018/19 2019/20 2020/21 Warwickshire ----West Midlands ---England

Figure X. Proportion of children eligible for Free School Meals, 2015/16-2020/21

Source: Department for Education (2021)

Nationally, there was a 2.4 percentage point increase in the proportion of children eligible for FSM in October 2020 (during the COVID-19 pandemic) compared with January of the same year (pre-COVID-19 pandemic). However, the percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals had been increasing prior to the COVID-19 pandemic – Warwickshire follows this trend.

### Access to gardens and public green space

Ordnance Survey (OS) have produced data on access to private gardens, public parks and playing fields. For all property types (houses and flats) the proportion of addresses with private outdoor space in Warwickshire was 90.8% in 2020. This is slightly higher than both the regional average (90.0%) and national average (88.4%). Figure X gives a breakdown of the proportion of addresses with private outdoor space in each of the districts and boroughs. As the chart shows, North Warwickshire Borough (93.8%) and Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough (93.6%) have the largest proportion of addresses with access to private outdoor space across all property types. In contrast, Rugby has the fewest – 88.8% - although this is still just above the England figure of 88.4%.

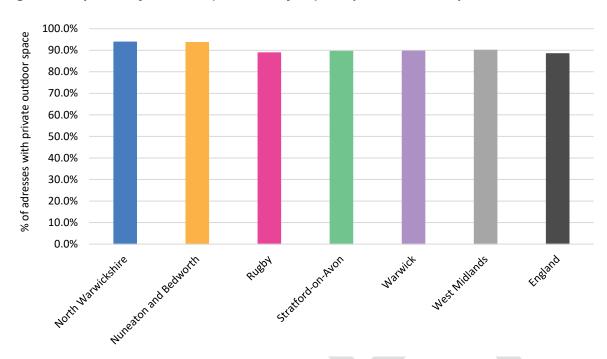


Figure X. Proportion of addresses (houses and flats) with private outdoor space, 2020

Source: Ordnance Survey (2020)

Further to this, data on access (distance, size, and number) to public parks, public gardens, or playing fields at local authority level is also available for 2020.<sup>46</sup> As Figure X shows, Warwick District has an average of 4.82 parks, public gardens or playing fields within a 1,000m radius. In contrast, the equivalent figure for North Warwickshire Borough is 2.41. However, Stratford-on-Avon District has the furthest average distance (611.34m) to the nearest park, public garden, or playing field. In Warwick District, the average distance is almost half this – 320.46m.

Figure X. Average distance to, size of, and number of parks, public gardens or playing fields, 2020

	North Warwickshire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford- on-Avon	Warwick
Average distance to nearest Park, Public Garden or Playing Field (m)	384 25	321.43	421.88	611.34	320.46
Average size of nearest Park, Public Garden or Playing Field (m <sup>2</sup> )	96 147 /	57,183.5	61,692.3	26,958.1	69,499.6
Average number of Parks, Public Gardens or Playing Fields within 1,000m radius		4.47	3.70	2.66	4.82
Average combined size of Parks, Public Gardens or Playing Fields within 1,000 m radius (m²)		237,342.3	176,432.5	57,907.9	386,870.0

Source: Ordnance Survey (2020)

# **Health & Wellbeing**

### Personal wellbeing

ONS personal wellbeing measures ask people to evaluate, on a scale of 0 to 10, how satisfied they are with their life overall, whether they feel they have meaning and purpose in their life (worthwhile), and about their emotions (happiness and anxiety) during a particular period. Nationally, data is available quarterly and the latest data shows that all measures of personal wellbeing significantly worsened in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020 compared with the same quarter in 2019; a similar picture emerged comparing Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2020 with the same quarter in the previous year.

At a local authority level data is available annually. The latest data available (2020/21) reflects a similar downturn in all measures of personal wellbeing since 2019/20. Figure X shows the trend in each of the four measures between 2011-12 and 2020-21 for Warwickshire, the West Midlands and England. Despite all average scores decreasing, residents in Warwickshire in 2020-21 give higher average scores for life satisfaction, happiness, and the extent they feel that the things they do in their life are worthwhile (0 is not at all, 10 is completely). However, Warwickshire residents scored similarly to residents in the West Midlands and England for anxiety in 2020-21 (where 0 is "not at all anxious" and 10 is "completely anxious"); levels of anxiety have increased in all areas since 2019-20.

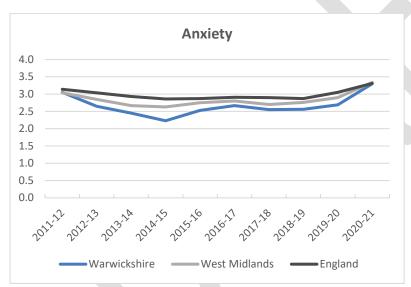
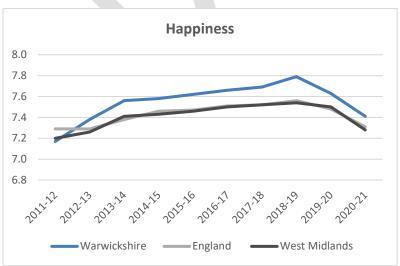
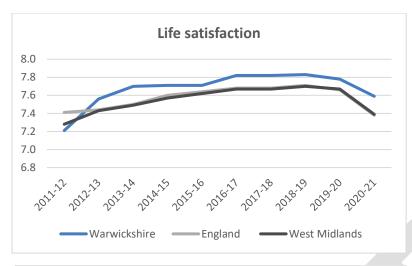
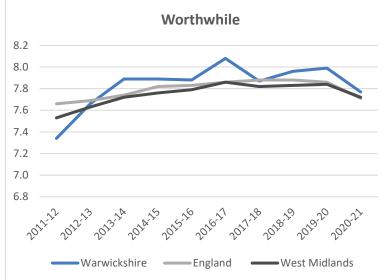


Figure X -Average personal wellbeing estimates 2011/12 to 2020/21







Source: ONS (2021), Personal Wellbeing estimates by local authority

Measures of wellbeing are also available at district and borough level, albeit with wider confidence intervals. In 2020-21. Anxiety scores were higher in residents in North Warwickshire Borough (3.55) and Warwick District (3.45) than the Warwickshire (3.3) and England (3.31) average. Happiness scores were higher in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough (7.62) than the Warwickshire (7.41) and England (7.31) average. Life satisfaction scores were higher in Rugby Borough (7.72) than the Warwickshire (7.59) and England (7.38) average; as were 'Worthwhile' scores (Rugby Borough 8.09, Warwickshire 7.77 and England 7.71). None of these differences are statistically significant.

### Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth is an estimate of how many years a newborn baby might be expected to live. In Warwickshire, for the period 2018-2020, the life expectancy at birth for males was 79.70 years and for females 83.43 years. Figures X and X below show life expectancy for males and females in the district and boroughs in Warwickshire for the period 2001-2003 to 2018-2020. In line with the national trend, there was a reduction in life expectancy in 2018-2020 compared to the previous period (2017-2019), which in some districts and boroughs is particularly noticeable. In the period 2018-2020, both males and females had a longer life expectancy than their counterparts in the West Midlands (78.54 years males; 82.51 years females) and England (79.40 years males; 83.14 females).

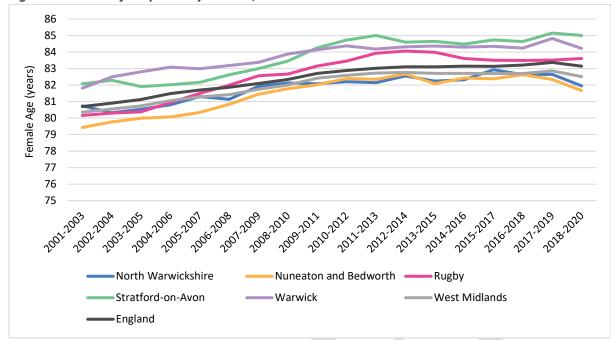


Figure X. Female life expectancy at birth, 2001-2003 to 2018-2020

Source: ONS (2021) Life expectancy estimates, all ages, UK

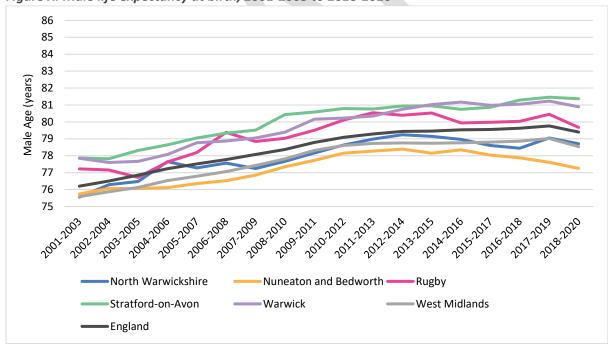


Figure X. Male life expectancy at birth, 2001-2003 to 2018-2020

Source: ONS (2021) Life expectancy estimates, all ages, UK

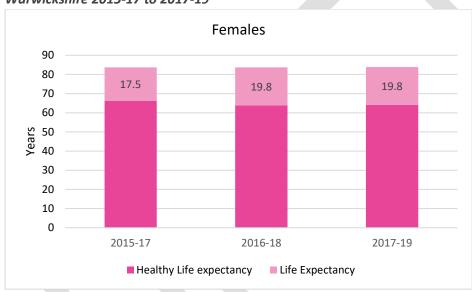
Figures X and X show that, for both males and females in Stratford-on-Avon District, Warwick District, and Rugby Borough life expectancy has been above the national average over the last ten years. In contrast, life expectancy for residents in North Warwickshire Borough and Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough has, generally, remained below the England average throughout this period.

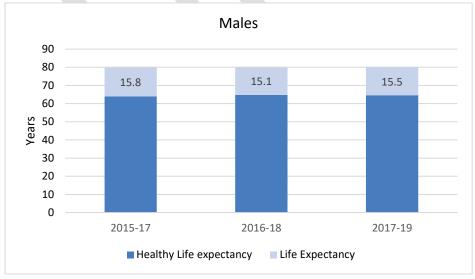
### **Healthy Life Expectancy**

In addition to life expectancy, it is important to consider healthy life expectancy: this is a measure of the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health based on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self-reported good health. In Warwickshire, for the period 2017-2019 healthy life expectancy at birth for males was 64.6 years and for females was 64.1 years. These figures are better than the national averages (63.2 years for males; 63.5 years for females) and West Midlands averages (61.5 years for males; 62.6 years for females).

The difference between life expectancy at birth and healthy life expectancy at birth indicates years that are spent in less than good health. Figure X shows life expectancy and healthy life expectancy for 2015-17 to 2017-19 for both males and females in Warwickshire. Despite females living longer they are spending more of their life in poor health (19.8 years compared to 15.5 years in males in the period 2017-2019). In addition, time spent in poor health has increased for females and sightly decreased in males over the three time periods.

Figure X Difference between life expectancy and healthy life expectancy in males and females in Warwickshire 2015-17 to 2017-19





Source: ONS (2021), Life expectancy estimates, all ages, UK and PHE, Fingertips

### Life expectancy at 65

Life expectancy at 65 can also be considered. In terms of life expectancy at 65, a male in Warwickshire could expect to live for another 19.2 years and a female 21.6 years. However, a male in North Warwickshire Borough could expect to live a further 18.3 years beyond 65 and a male in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough 17.9 years. These figures are below the national average (18.7 years). This is similar for females — a female in North Warwickshire Borough could expect to live a further 20.7 years and 20.3 years for those in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough — the England figure in 2017-2019 is 21.3 years.

The Slope Index of Inequality (SII) is a measure of the difference in life expectancy between the most and least deprived sections of the local population — a larger number means a larger gap. In Warwickshire for the period 2009-2013, males had a SII of 6.2 years (this is considered significantly lower than the England male SII equivalent) and females had a SII of 4.9 years.<sup>48</sup>

### Physical activity

For the period 2019/20, 69.4% of Warwickshire adults were classed as being physically active. This was significantly higher than both the regional (63.1%) and national (66.4%) equivalent figures.<sup>49</sup> In contrast, 20.1% of adults in Warwickshire were physically inactive – a significantly better proportion than the West Midlands (25.3%) and England (22.9%).

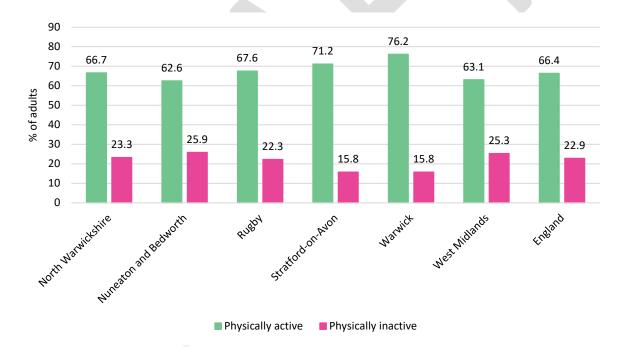


Figure X. Proportion of adults classed as physically active and physically inactive, 2019/20

Source: Public Health England (2020)

Figure X shows that Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough has a slightly higher proportion of physically inactive adults (25.9%) and a slightly lower proportion of physically active adults (62.6%) than the equivalent England figures. In contrast, both Stratford-on-Avon District and Warwick District are significantly better for both indicators than the national average.

### Overweight and obesity

In Warwickshire in 2019/20, 63.0% of adults (aged 18+) were classified as being overweight or obese. This figure was statistically similar to the England figure of 62.8%, and significantly better than the West Midlands region average of 66.8%. <sup>50</sup> Figure X below shows the proportion of adults, Year 6

children, and Reception children classed as overweight or obese for 2019/20. Adults in North Warwickshire Borough (69.4%) and Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough (70.5%) have significantly worse levels of overweight and obesity compared to the England average, whereas in Warwick District levels are significantly better (57.4%). In addition, in 2019/20 the prevalence of overweight and obesity in year 6 pupils in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough (40.4%) was significantly worse than the England average (35.2%), whereas in Stratford-on-Avon District (29.9%) and Warwick District (26.2%) it was significantly better.

80 Prevalence of overweight (inc. obesity) (%) 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 Nureaton and Bedworth Worlt Manudeshire Natnick Year 6 children Adults ■ Reception children

Figure X. Proportion of adults (aged 18+), Year 6 children and Reception children classified as overweight or obese, 2019/20

Source: Public Health England (2021)

In Warwickshire, smoking prevalence in adults (aged 18+ years, current smokers) was 13.3% in 2019, in line with the national figure of 13.9%. <sup>51</sup> All districts and boroughs had a smoking prevalence figure in line with the England proportion in 2019: North Warwickshire Borough 15.1%, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough 14.5%, Rugby Borough 14.3%, Stratford-on-Avon District 11.8%, and Warwick District 12.1%.

In 2018/19, there were 675 per 100,000 admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions in Warwickshire. <sup>52</sup> This is in line with the England average of 664 per 100,000 population. Interestingly, for females in Warwickshire, the figure of 525 admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions was considered significantly worse than the England average (494 per 100,000).

The recorded prevalence of depression (in those aged 18+) in 2019/20 in Warwickshire was 12.1%. This figure was in line with both the West Midlands (12.1%) and England (11.6%) figures.<sup>53</sup>

#### Suicide rate

For the period 2018-20, Warwickshire had a suicide rate of 9.2 per 100,000 population (age 10+).<sup>54</sup> This figure was lower but statistically similar to both the West Midlands (10.5%) and England (10.4%) figures. This rate has decreased in recent time periods from a high of 12.2 per 100,000 in 2014-16.

Suicide rates are higher in males than females (14.8 per 100,000 compared to 4.1 per 100,000 in 2018-2020). Rates also vary between the districts and boroughs in Warwickshire, but in 2018-2020 all were

considered to be statistically similar to the England average (10.4 per 100,000): Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (9.2 per 100,000), Stratford-on-Avon District (8.4 per 100,000), North Warwickshire Borough (11.0 per 100,000), Warwick District (8.9 per 100,000), and Rugby Borough (8.9 per 100,000).

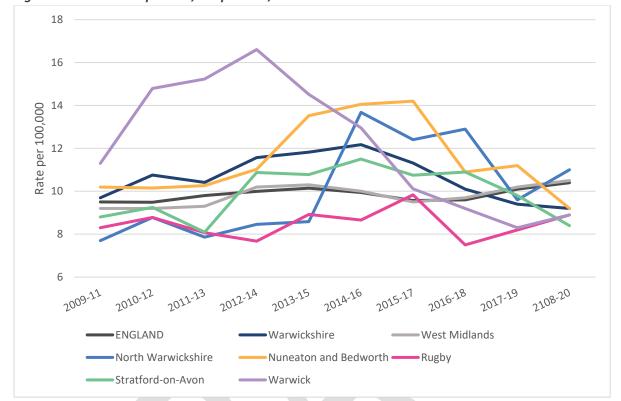


Figure X- Suicide rate per 100,000 persons, 2009-11 to 2018-20

Source: Public Health England (2021)

# Children and young people

### Children's Social Care

Referrals to Children's Social Services

A referral is defined as a request for services to be provided by children's social care and is in respect of a child who is not currently in need. A referral may result in an assessment of the child's need; the provision of information or advice; referral to another agency; or no further action. If a child is referred more than once in the year, then each referral is counted in the figures. A re-referral is where a child has been referred within 12 months of a previous referral.

There were 5,525 referrals to children's social services in Warwickshire in 2020/21, a rate of 463.7 per 10,000 of the under 18 population. This is greater than 2019/20 when it was 428.6 per 10,000. In 2020/21, the rate for Warwickshire was greater than all English county local authorities average of 418.4 per 10,000 and less than all English authorities average of 513.0 per 10,000. (Figure X)

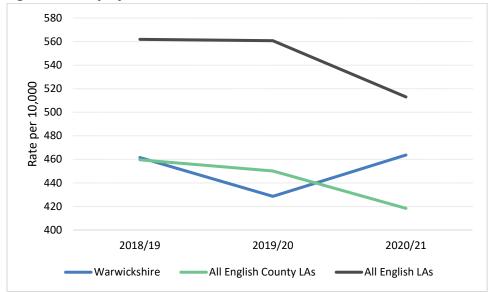


Figure X Rate of referrals to children's social services, 2018/19-2020/21

Source:

A breakdown shows that of the referrals within Warwickshire in 2020/21:

- 1,159 (21%) were referrals to social care within 12 months of an earlier referral, greater than the previous period (970, 19.2%).
- 2,628 (47.6%) resulted in an assessment in which the child was assessed not to be in need, greater than the previous period (2,031, 40.2%).

#### **Assessments**

Under the Children Act 1989, local authorities are required to provide services for children in need for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting their welfare. Local authorities undertake assessments of the needs of individual children to determine which services to provide and what action to take.

There were 6,213 assessments completed by Warwickshire during 2020/21, which is greater than the previous period (5,427). The rate of assessments completed by Warwickshire is 521 per 10,000 children, which is greater than the previous period (461 per 10,000) and greater than the current average for all English County Local Authorities (436 per 10,000), but less than the average for all English Authorities (552 per 10,000).

#### Children in Need

A child in need is defined under the Children Act 1989 as a child who is unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable level of health or development, or whose health and development is likely to be significantly or further impaired, without the provision of services; or a child who is disabled. In Warwickshire there were 6,386 children in need during the financial year 2020/21, a decrease since the previous period when there were 6,644; 2,894 children started an episode of need during the period and 2,221 ended an episode.

There were 4,165 children in need on 31 March for the financial year 2020/21, a rate of 349.6 per 10,000 children, an increase since the previous period and greater than the current rate for All English County Local Authorities of 265.6 per 10,000 children. This was similar to the rate for All English Local Authorities of 353.3 per 10,000 (Figure X).

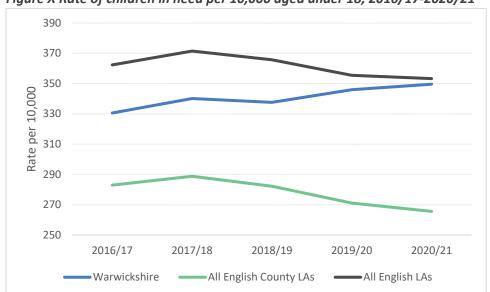


Figure X Rate of children in need per 10,000 aged under 18, 2016/17-2020/21

### Section 47 enquiries and Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs)

If the local authority identifies there is reasonable cause to suspect the child is suffering, or is likely to suffer significant harm, it will carry out an assessment under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 to determine if it needs to take steps to safeguard and promote the welfare of the child. If concerns are substantiated and the child is judged to be at continuing risk of harm, then an initial child protection conference should be convened within 15 working days.

The rate of children subject to section 47 enquiries is 124.4 per 10,000 children aged under 18 for 2020/21, an increase since the previous period (101.9 per 10,000 children), greater than the average for All English County local authorities (116.1 per 10,000 children) but less than the average for All English Authorities (159.5 per 10,000 children) (Figure X).

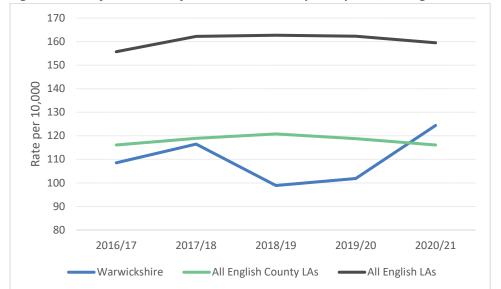


Figure X Rate of children subject to section 47 enquiries per 10,000 aged under 18, 2016/17-2020/21

The rate of children subject to an ICPC in Warwickshire was 44.1 per 10,000 aged under 18 in 2020/21. This was a slight increase on the previous period (40.7 per 10,000) and less than the average for All English County Local Authorities (50.7 per 10,000) and All English Local Authorities (65.8 per 10,000).

#### Child Protection Plans

The aim of the child protection plan is to ensure the child is safe from harm and prevent him or her from suffering further harm; promote the child's health and development; and support the family and wider family members to safeguard and promote the welfare of their child, provided it is in the best interests of the child.

- Number of children subject to a CPP: There were 349 children subject to a child protection
  plan on 31 March 2021 in Warwickshire, an increase since the previous period of 2019/20
  when the rate was 295.
- Rate of children subject to a CPP: The rate of children subject to a child protection plan per 10,000 children aged under 18 was 29 in Warwickshire on 31 March 2021, an increase since the previous period of 25 per 10,000. This is less than the all English County Local Authorities rate of 35 per 10,000, and the All English Local Authorities rate of 46 per 10,000 (Figure X)
- Number of children who became subject to a CPP during the year: There were 480 children that became subject to a children protection plan during 2020/21 in Warwickshire. Of these, 132 (27.5%) children were subject to? a plan for a second or subsequent time, greater than the All English County Local Authorities average of 23.8% and the All English Local Authorities average of 21.1%.
- Rate of children who became subject to a CPP during the year: The rate of children subject to a child protection plan during 2020/21 in Warwickshire was 40 per 10,000 children aged under 18. This was lower than the all English Local Authorities average of 58 per 10,000

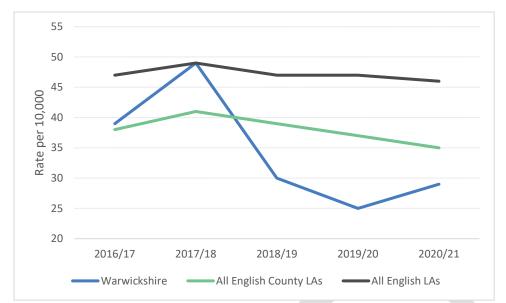


Figure X: Rate of child protection plans on 31 March per 10,000 aged under 18, 2016/17-2020/21

When a child becomes the subject of a plan, the initial category of abuse is recorded. Table X shows the initial category of abuse in 2020/21, in Warwickshire emotional abuse made up nearly half of all initial categories of abuse.

Table X Proportion of initial categories of abuse for CPPs 2020/21

	Warwickshire	All English County authorities	All English authorities
Emotional abuse	49	36	41
Neglect	22	50	46
Physical abuse	5	5	8
Sexual abuse	3	4	4

Source: Department for Education (2021)

### Children Looked After

Under the Children Act 1989, a child is looked after by a local authority if he or she falls into one of the following: is provided with accommodation, for a continuous period of more than 24 hours; is subject to a care order; and is subject to a placement order.

In Warwickshire, on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019/20, the rate of children looked after (CLA) was 64 per 10,000 children aged under 18, an increase since the previous period of 2018/19 when the rate was 62 per 10,000 children. The rate was greater than the all English County Local Authorities rate of 54 per 10,000 and less than the all English Authorities average of 74 per 10,000 (Figure X).

In Warwickshire, 15% of CLA on 31/3/2020 had been in three or more placements during the year, this is greater than the all English County Local Authorities average and all English Authorities average of 11% for the same period.

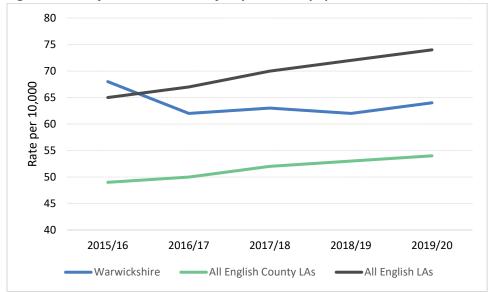


Figure X Rate of Children Looked After per 10,000 population under 18, 2015/16-2019/20

#### Care Leavers

Local Authorities are required to ensure care leavers are given the same level of care and support that their peers would expect from a reasonable parent, and that they are provided with the opportunities and chances needed to help them move successfully into adulthood. Figure X shows the percentage of care leavers in education, employment, or training (EET) aged 19, 20 or 21 from 2015/16 to 2019/20. In Warwickshire, the percentage of care leavers in EET has increased since 2015/16 but was still below the average for all English Local Authorities in 2019/20.

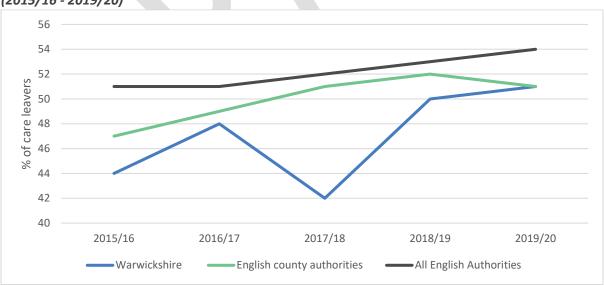


Figure X – Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training aged 19, 20 or 21 (2015/16 - 2019/20)

Source: Department for Education (2021)

The percentage of care leavers aged 19, 20 and 21 in suitable accommodation has also increased since 2015/16. In 2019/20, 83% of care leavers were in suitable accommodation. This was just under the average for all English County Local Authorities (85%) and all English Authorities (86%).

### Special educational needs and disabilities (SEND)

Part of the Children and Families Act 2014 was the move from statements of SEN to education, health and care (EHC) plans. EHC plans ensure that a young person's needs are assessed in a coherent way across education, health, and social care services.

In 2020, **97.8**% of children and young people in Warwickshire assessed were issued with an EHC plan for the first time, compared with an average of **95.3**% for all English Authorities and average of **94.7**% for all English County Local Authorities.

Regulations set out that the overall time it takes from the local authority receiving a request for an assessment and the final EHC plan being issued (if required) should be no longer than 20 weeks. In Warwickshire, **90.0%** were issued within 20 weeks, excluding exceptional cases where LAs are allowed to exceed the 20-week time limit, compared to the all English Authorities average of **66.4%** and the all English County Local Authorities average of **60.8%**.

### Statement, EHC Plans and SEN Support

In the 2020/21 academic years, 15.4% of pupils attending schools in Warwickshire had a statutory plan of SEN (either a statement or education, health and care (EHC) plan) or were receiving SEN support (previously school action and school action plus). <sup>55</sup> This compares to an average of 15.9% across all English Local Authorities and 15.3% of all County Local Authorities. The proportion of pupils with statements or EHC plans in Warwickshire schools has increased in recent years (Table X) and in 2020/21 was slightly below the average in all English Authorities. The percentage of pupils with SEN support in all schools in Warwickshire has remained similar since 2017/18 (11.8% in 2020/21) and has been slightly lower than the English average.

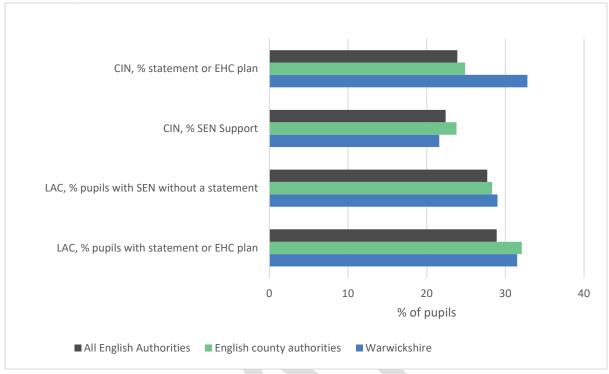
Table X- Percentage of pupils with statements or EHC Plans and SEN support in Warwickshire and English Authorities 2017/18 – 2020/21

	% of pupils wit	th statements	or EHC plans			
		(All schools)		% of pupils wit	th SEN Suppor	t (All schools)
			English		English	English
	Warwickshire	English LAs	county LAs	Warwickshire	authorities	county LAs
2017/18	3.1	3	2.8	11.6	11.9	11.4
2018/19	3.1	3.2	2.9	11.5	12.1	11.4
2019/20	3.3	3.4	3.2	11.9	12.2	11.8
2020/21	3.6	3.8	3.5	11.8	12.2	11.8

Source: Department for Education (2021), Special Educational Needs in England

Figure X shows that the proportion of looked after children (LAC) and children in need (CIN) In Warwickshire, in 2019/2020, who had a statement of SEN or EHC plan was higher than the average in All English Authorities whereas the proportion of CIN with SEN support was slightly lower. There were a higher proportion of LAC with SEN without a statement than in all English authorities.

Figure X Percentage of looked after children (LAC) and children in need (CIN) in Warwickshire, who were on SEN support, or had a statement of SEN or EHCP compared to all English authorities (2019/2020).



Source: Department for Education, 2021

### Primary need

A child or young person has SEN if they have a learning difficulty or disability which calls for special educational provision to be made for them. All pupils with SEN have an assessment of their primary need. In Warwickshire there are a higher proportion of SEN pupils with a moderate learning disability in mainstream primary schools than in All English Local Authorities (24.8% vs 17.1%) and a higher proportion of SEN pupils with a severe learning disability in mainstream secondary schools (27.3% vs 19.3%).

Table X: % of SEN pupils with primary need by school type (2020/21)

	Prim	ary	Secondary		Special	
	Warwickshire	All English authorities	Warwickshire	All English authorities	Warwickshire	All English authorities
Moderate learning difficulty	24.8	17.1	18.3	19.2	1.5	1.8
Severe learning difficulty	0.7	0.6	27.3	19.3	11.8	10.7
Profound & multiple learning difficulty	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	30.6	21.3
Social, emotional and mental health	21.5	16.4	0.1	0.1	4.2	6.8
Speech, language and communications needs	26.7	33.4	21.8	21.5	10.9	11.6
Hearing impairment	1.2	1.7	6	12.5	0.4	1
Visual impairment	1.3	0.9	1.7	2.2	1.7	0.6

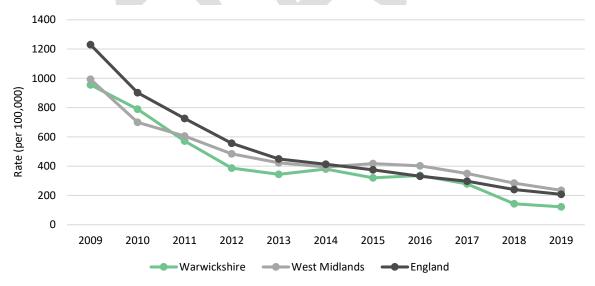
Multi-sensory impairment	0.4	0.3	1	1.3	3	2.7
Physical disability	3.3	2.6	0.3	0.3	25.9	31.9
Autistic spectrum disorder	9.3	9.3	2.9	2.9	1.1	2.1
Other difficulty/disability	2.2	3.4	5	5.3	0	0
No specialist assessment of type of need	2.2	4.3	1.8	3	0.1	0.2
Specific learning difficulty	6.2	9.2	13.5	11.4	8.9	7.9

Source: LG Inform, Local Area SEND Report Warwickshire

### Youth justice system

Youth Justice statistics show that, in Warwickshire in 2019, there were 62 youth first time entrants to the youth justice system.<sup>56</sup> This number of first-time youth entrants to the youth justice system in Warwickshire have been steadily decreasing over the last ten years (517 in 2009 to 62 in 2019). Figure X below shows the rate of youth first time entrants to the youth justice system over the last ten years, alongside the equivalent regional and national figures. Since 2018, the Warwickshire rate has been lower than both the regional and national equivalent – in 2019 the Warwickshire rate was 123 per 100,000 of the 10-17 year old population, West Midlands 235 per 100,000 and England 208 per 100,000.

Figure X. Rate of youth first time entrants to the youth justice system (per 100,000 of the 10-17 year old population), year ending December 2009 to 2019



Source: Criminal Justice Statistics Quarterly, Police National Computer, Ministry of Justice

### Unintentional and deliberate injuries

There were 99.3 per 10,000 hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14 years) in Warwickshire for the period 2019/20.<sup>57</sup> This was significantly higher than the equivalent England figure of 91.2 per 10,000. Of the Warwickshire districts and boroughs, Rugby Borough had the highest rate of 130.5 per 10,000 whilst Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough had the lowest rate of 76.6 per 10,000. Similarly, when looking at hospital admissions caused by unintentional

and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years), Rugby Borough also has a rate (167.3 per 10,000) significantly higher than the national average (117.0 per 10,000). The rate for Warwickshire was 122.4 per 10,000, similar to national rates.

140.0
120.0
100.0
80.0
20.0
0.0
20.0
0.0

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Figure X. Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14 years), 2019/20

Source: Public Health England (2021), Fingertips

To add data on admissions due to self-harm and mental health conditions. Significantly higher than West Midlands and England average.

### Health visiting (To be reviewed and updated)

There are 5 mandated health and wellbeing reviews for early years, which are offered to all families:

- a contact or telephone call before the baby is born, usually when the mother is more than 25 weeks pregnant
- a contact and check when the baby is 11-14 days old
- a contact at 6-8 weeks with the health visitor alongside the review at 6-8 weeks with the GP
- a 9-month health review usually carried out by a Nursery Nurse
- a 2-2 ½ year review, usually carried out by a nursery nurse

When looking at health visits to pregnant women, children, and their families during pregnancy and early childhood, Public Health England data shows that, in Warwickshire in 2019/20, 2,280 mothers received a first face-to-face antenatal contact with a health visitor at 28 weeks or above.<sup>58</sup>

In total, 96.2% of face-to-face New Birth Visit (NBVs) were undertaken in Warwickshire in 2019/20. This was similar to the England equivalent figure (97.5%). The percentage of infants who received a 6–8-week review by the time they were 8 weeks in Warwickshire in 2019/20 was 82.9% (the England equivalent figure was 85.1%). The percentage of children who received a 12-month review by the time they turned 12 months was 81.1% in Warwickshire in 2019/20 (77.0% for England). The percentage of children who received a 2- 2½ year review in Warwickshire in 2019/20 was 79.0% (the England figure was 78.6%).

### **Adult Social Care**

Local authorities provide data to NHS Digital on different aspects of adult social care via a number of annual collections including Short- and Long-Term Support (SALT), Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report (ASC-FR), and the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF). A selection of data is presented in this section but further information can be found in the <u>Adult Social Care: Overview by Region and Local Authority – Interactive Report</u>.

### Gross current expenditure

In 2020/21 the gross current expenditure on adult social in Warwickshire was £209.1 million, this was an increase of £18 million from the previous year (Figure X). Similarly, cross current expenditure per 100,000 adults increased from £41.5 million to £45.0 million. The same was true across England and the West Midlands region (Figure X). Expenditure on adult social care in Warwickshire follows a year-on-year increasing trend since 2017-18. However, some of the spending in 2020-21 does not directly relate to people whose care is supported by the local authority, and so overall totals are not directly comparable. This is influenced by an increase in government funding in 2020-21 specifically to support the adult social care sector during the COVID-19 pandemic.

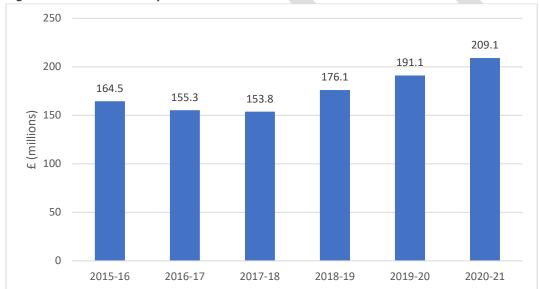


Figure X Gross current expenditure on adult social care in Warwickshire 2015-16 to 2020-21

Source: NHS Digital, Adult social care activity and finance reports

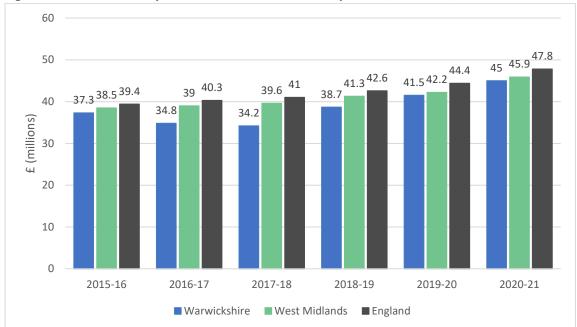


Figure X Gross current expenditure on adult social care per 100,000 adults, 2015-16 to 2020-21

Source: NHS Digital, Adult social care activity and finance reports

### Long term support

Long term care is provided to clients on an ongoing basis and varies from high intensity provision such as nursing care, to lower intensity support in the community such as the provision of direct payments to arrange regular home care visits. Of the gross current expenditure on adult social services in Warwickshire in 2020-21, 73.9% (£154.5 million) was spent on long term support.

During 2020-2021, 8,435 adults accessed long-term support; 2,425 aged 18-64 years and 6,010 aged 65 years and over (Table X). This was an increase on the previous year for the 18–64 –year old age group but a decrease for the 65 years and over age group.

Table X – Numbers and clients per 100,000 adults accessing long term support during the year in Warwickshire, 2018-19 to 2020-21

Age group	2018-19		20	19-20	2020-21		
	Number	Per 100,000	Number Per 100,000		Number	Per 100,000	
18-64	2435	720	2280	670	2425	705	
65+	6135	5190	6320	5255	6010	4960	

Source: NHS Digital, Adult social care activity and finance reports

Table X shows the number of clients in Warwickshire accessing long term support during 2020-21, and at the end of the financial year, by support setting. Clients aged 65 years and over are more likely to be supported by nursing and residential care than those aged 18-64 years, whereas 18-64 year olds are more likely to be supported in the community. For both age groups the most common support setting was in the community with a CASSR (Council with Adult Social Services Responsibility) managed personal budget (i.e the personal budget allocation is held by the local authority and they arrange the services agreed in an individual's care and support plan on their behalf).

Table X Number of clients accessing long term support in Warwickshire, by age band and support setting, 2020-21

	During 2	2020-21	At the end of th	ne year 2020-21
	18-64 No. (%)	65+ No. (%)	18-64 No. (%)	65+ No. (%)
Nursing	95 (3.9)	550 (9.2)	85 (4.0)	325 (8.5)
Residential	335 (13.8)	1,740 (29.0)	300 (14.0)	1,105 (29.0)
Community Direct Payment Only	620 (25.6)	315 (5.2)	570 (26.6)	245 (6.4)
Community Part Direct Payment	165 (6.8)	85 (1.4)	115 (5.4)	45 (1.2)
Community CASSR Managed Personal Budget	1,210 (49.9)	3,320 (55.2)	1,070 (50.0)	2,085 (54.8)
Total	2,425	6,010	2,140	3,805

Source: NHS Digital, Adult social care activity and finance reports

Table X shows the number and proportion accessing long term support at the end of the year by primary support reason. The majority (83.3%) of clients aged 65 years and over are accessing long term support for physical support (access and mobility only) or support with memory and cognition, whereas clients aged 18-64 years old are most likely to be accessing long term support for a learning disability or physical support (access and mobility only); 77.1% of clients in total.

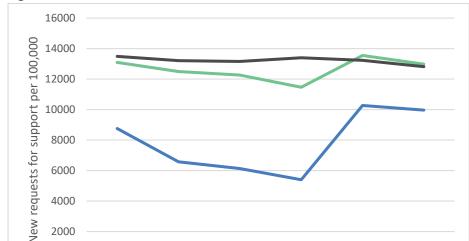
Table X Number and proportion of clients in Warwickshire accessing long term support at the end of the financial year, by age band and primary support reason, 2020-21

Primary Support Reason	imary Support Reason 18-64 yea		65+ years	
	No.	%	No.	%
Physical Support Access and Mobility Only	500	23.4	2,385	62.7
Physical Support Personal Care Support	65	3.0	235	6.2
Sensory Support Support for Visual Impairment	15	0.7	15	0.4
Sensory Support Support for Hearing Impairment	10	0.5	15	0.4
Sensory Support Support for Dual Impairment	10	0.5	10	0.3
Support with Memory and Cognition	80	3.7	785	20.6
Learning Disability Support	1,150	53.7	165	4.3
Mental Health Support	295	13.8	170	4.5
Social Support Support for Social Isolation/Other	15	0.7	30	0.8
Total	2,140	100.0	3,805	100.0

Source: NHS Digital, Adult social care activity and finance reports

### New requests for support

In Warwickshire during 2020-21 there were 12,080 new requests for adult social care support in adults aged 65 or over, this is equivalent to 9,965 requests per 100,000 adults. Figure X shows that since 2018-19 in Warwickshire the rate of new requests has almost doubled, although still below the West Midlands and England rates. The fluctuations in the numbers of new requests for support reflect improvements in data quality and clarification in the definition of a request for support as much as any genuine changes in the volume at the front door. The message behind these trends will become clearer as more data is collected and the system becomes more acquainted with the methodology



2017-18

West Midlands

Figure X

2000

0

2015-16

Source: NHS Digital, Adult social care activity and finance reports

2016-17

Warwickshire

Of those requests for support in 2020-21, in those aged 65 years and over, 41.9% came via a discharge from hospital and 57.7% came from the community or other route. Of the 12,080 new requests, 2,935 (24.3%) received universal services or were signposted to other services; 2,115 (17.5%) went on to long term care (nursing (120), residential (440), community (1,555)); and 1,700 (14.1%) went on to short term care, mainly to maximise independence. No services were provided to 5,270 individuals (43.6%).

2018-19

2020-21

2019-20

England

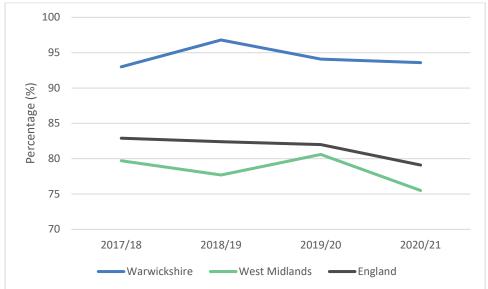
#### Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

The Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) measures how well care and support services achieve the outcomes that matter most to people. The ASCOF is used both locally and nationally to set priorities for care and support, measure progress and strengthen transparency and accountability. **Further** details found can be at https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-<u>information/publications/statistical/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascof</u>

### Delaying and reducing the need for care and support

Nationally, the proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services (measure 2B1) fell from 82.0 per cent in 2019-20 to 79.1 per cent in 2020-21. In Warwickshire, the proportion of older people still at home 91 days after discharge has been consistently higher than the West Midlands and England average and in 2020/21 was 93.6% (Figure X). Warwickshire is ranked 7 nationally for this indicator, where 1 is the highest-ranking authority.

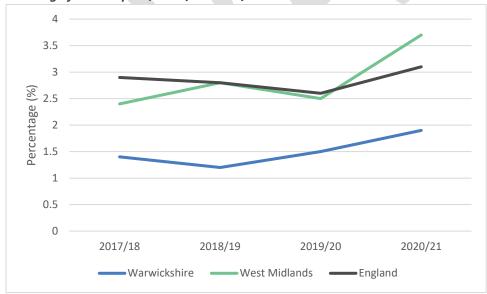
Figure X - Proportion of older people who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services, 2017/18 – 2020/21



Source: NHS Digital (2021), Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

The proportion of older people who were offered reablement/rehabilitation services following discharge from hospital (measure 2B2) has been consistently lower than the national and regional average since 2017/18 (Figure X). In 2019, Warwickshire County Council were ranked 118 nationally for this indicator with only 1.9% offered reablement/rehabilitation services following discharge from hospital.

Figure X - The proportion of older people who were offered reablement/rehabilitation services after discharge from hospital, 2017/18-2020/21



Source: NHS Digital (2021), Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

### Enhancing the quality of life for people with care and support needs

The proportion of clients in Warwickshire who have control over their daily life has generally been lower than the national and regional average since 2016/17, although in 2018/19 increased to 81.1%

(Figure X). This measure is collected via the Adult Social Care Survey which was voluntary in 2020/21 so data is not available for the latest year.

81 80 <sup>∞</sup> 79 Percentage 78 77 76 75 74 2015/16 2016/17 2019/20 2017/18 2018/19 Warwickshire West Midlands England

Figure X Proportion of clients who have control over their daily life, 2015/16-2019/20

Source: NHS Digital (2021), Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

The proportion of adults with a learning disability in paid employment (measure 1E) was consistently higher than the regional and national average between 2017/18 and 2019/20 (Figure X). In 2020/21 the proportion fell by almost 50% from 10.7% in 2019/20 to 5.7%, slightly above the England average. Warwickshire County Council ranked 51 for this indicator in 2020/21.

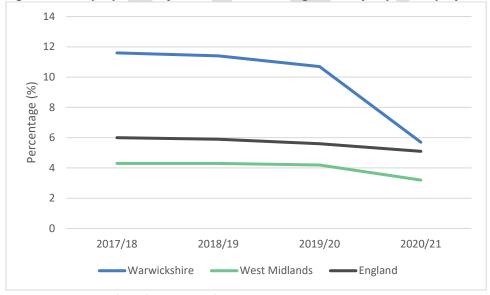


Figure X - The proportion of adults with a learning disability in paid employment, 2017/18-2020/21

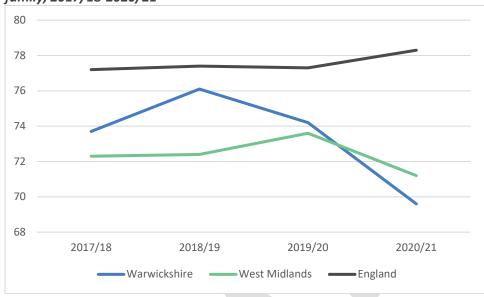
Source: NHS Digital (2021), Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

In 2020/21, the proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment in Warwickshire was 12%, compared with 7% in the West Midlands and 9% in England. Warwickshire was ranked 26 nationally for this indicator.

The proportion of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family (measure 1G) in Warwickshire has been consistently lower than the national average since 2017/18

and in 2020/21 fell below the West Midlands average. In 2020/21, 69.6% of adults with learning disabilities lived in their own home or with their family, meaning Warwickshire County Council was ranked 136 nationally for this indicator.

Figure X Proportion of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family, 2017/18-2020/21

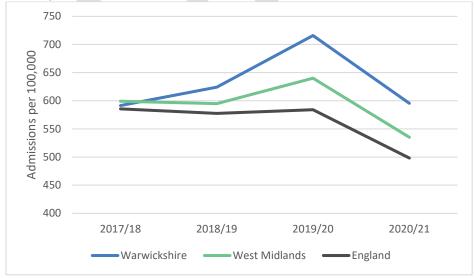


Source: NHS Digital (2021), Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

In 2020/21, 62% of adults in contact with secondary mental health services lived independently, with or without support. This compared to 58% in the West Midlands and 48% in England. Warwickshire County Council was ranked 79 nationally for this indicator.

A higher number of older adults per 100,000 population have their long-term support needs met by admission to residential and nursing care in Warwickshire than in the West Midlands and England. In 2020/21, the admission rate in Warwickshire decreased to 595.5 per 100,000 from 715.9 per 100,000 in 2019/20 (Figure X). Warwickshire was ranked 98 nationally for this indicator (2A2) in 2020/21.

Figure X Long-term support needs of older adults met by admission to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000, 2017/18-2020/21



Source: NHS Digital (2021), Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

## Ensuring that people have a positive experience of care and support

Due to the impact of COVID-19, the 2020-21 Adult Social Care Survey was voluntary with only a small number of councils participating. Therefore, the aggregated ASCOF outcomes were not calculated for this year and are only presented to 2019-20. Generally, in Warwickshire, overall satisfaction with adult social care and support (measure 3A) has been above the national and regional average in both the 18-64 years and 65 years and older age categories. However, in 2019-20 the percentage of satisfied clients in the 18-64 year old age group reduced to 61.2% from 71.8% the previous year. Conversely, the percentage of satisfied clients in the 65+ age group increased to 67.3% from 65.6% the previous year.

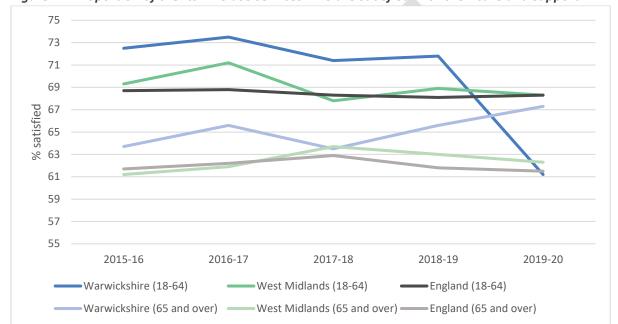


Figure X – Proportion of clients who use services who are satisfied with their care and support

Source: NHS Digital (2021), Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

# **Community Safety**

## Police recorded crimes

Police recorded crime figures cover selected offences that have been reported to and recorded by the police. The coverage of police recorded crime is defined by the Notifiable Offence List (NOL), which includes a broad range of offences, from murder to minor criminal damage, theft and public order offences, but excludes less serious offences that are dealt with exclusively at magistrates' courts. In the twelve months July 2020-June 2021, Warwickshire had a recorded crime rate of 64.05 crimes per 1,000 people, a total of 37,392 crimes. This is the 9<sup>th</sup> highest rate of all English county local authorities but lower than the West Midlands (81.44 per 1,000) and England (80.88 per 1,000). The number of offences in Warwickshire decreased from 70.84 crimes per 1,000 people in the last equivalent period (July 2019-June 2020).<sup>59</sup>

The top five crime categories for the 12-month period ending June 2021 and the corresponding period the previous year were:

## Top five crimes in Warwickshire in 2021 Q2 (12 months ending)

1. Violence against the person - without injury offences recorded

- 2. Stalking and harassment offences recorded
- 3. Violence against the person with injury offences recorded
- 4. Criminal damage and arson offences recorded
- 5. Public order offences recorded

## Top five crimes in Warwickshire in the last equivalent period 2020 Q2 (12 months ending)

- 1. Violence against the person without injury offences recorded
- 2. Violence against the person with injury offences recorded
- 3. Vehicle offences recorded
- 4. Stalking and harassment offences recorded
- 5. Other theft offences recorded

Patterns of crime in the year have been significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the imposed restrictions. Periods of national lockdown have seen decreases in the incidence of many types of crime. This has generally been followed by a return towards previous incidence levels once lockdowns ended. Over the 12-month period July 2020 to June 2021, the areas of crime in Warwickshire that saw the biggest increases were drug offences (26%); stalking and harassment (25%); and public order offences (25%), whilst theft offences fell by 29%.

Of the crimes recorded between July 2020 and June 2021, 84% (31,558) were classed as victim-based crimes. These include violence again the person (homicide, violence with injury, and violence without injury), sexual offences, robbery, theft offences (residential burglary and non-residential burglary, vehicle offences, theft from the person, bicycle theft, shoplifting, and all other theft offences), and criminal damage and arson offences. This is a rate of 54.06 per 1,000 population, 7th highest of all English county local authorities but lower than the West Midlands region (69.34 per 1,000) and England (66.41 per 1,000).

Figure X shows the record crime rate per 1,000 population for each of the community safety partnership areas along with the West Midlands and England. Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough had the highest rate of crime between July 2020 and June 2021.

90 80 70 60 Recorded crime rate (per 1,000) 50 40 30 20

Rugby

Figure X. Recorded crime rate per 1,000 population by Community Safety Partnership area, July 2020-June 2021

Source: ONS (2021) Crime in England and Wales

Nuneaton and

Bedworth

North

Warwickshire

10 0

South

Warwickshire

West Midlands

England

Figure X shows the top 5 crimes by Community Safety Partnership area in Warwickshire. Crime types in the north of Warwickshire differed from? those in the south of the county in the 12-month period July 2020 to June 2021.

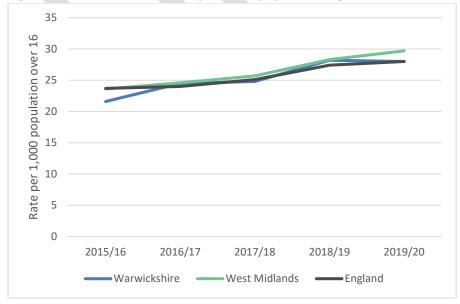
Figure X: Top 5 crimes by Community Safety Partnership area, July 2020-June 2021

North Warwickshire	Nuneaton &	Rugby Borough	South Warwickshire
Borough	Bedworth Borough		
<ul> <li>Violence against the person - without injury offences recorded</li> <li>Stalking and harassment offences recorded</li> <li>Violence against the person - with injury offences recorded</li> <li>Vehicle offences recorded</li> <li>Criminal damage and arson offences recorded</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Violence against the person - without injury offences recorded</li> <li>Stalking and harassment offences recorded</li> <li>Violence against the person - with injury offences recorded</li> <li>Vehicle offences recorded</li> <li>Criminal damage and arson offences recorded</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Violence against the person - without injury offences recorded</li> <li>Stalking and harassment offences recorded</li> <li>Violence against the person - with injury offences recorded</li> <li>Criminal damage and arson offences recorded</li> <li>Public order offences recorded</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Residential burglary offences recorded</li> <li>Vehicle offences recorded</li> <li>Possession of weapons offences recorded</li> <li>Public order offences recorded</li> <li>Drug offences recorded</li> </ul>

#### Domestic abuse

Domestic abuse related offences and incidents are defined as threatening behaviour, violence, or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults, aged 16 and over, who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality. The rate of domestic abuse related crimes and incidents in Warwickshire in 2019/20 was 28.0 per 1,000 population aged over 16. This was the 6th highest rate of all English county local authorities (mean 23.8 per 1,000), the same as the rate in England (28 per 1,000) but lower than the West Midlands rate (29.7 per 1,000). There has been an increasing trend in the rate of domestic abuse since 2015/16 in Warwickshire, the West Midlands and England (Figure X).

Figure X – Domestic abuse rate per 1,000 population aged over 16, 2015/16-2019/20



Source: Public Health England (2021)

## Road safety

In 2020, there were 1,138 road causalities<sup>4</sup> and 852 road collisions on roads in Warwickshire.<sup>60</sup> Of the casualties in 2020, 14 (1.2%) were fatal, 228 (20.0%) were classed as serious and the remainder classed as slight. Figure X below shows the number of fatal, serious, and slight casualties in Warwickshire over the last ten years. The chart shows a steady decline in the total number of slight injuries since 2014. Total number of casualties across all three severity categories were down significantly in 2020, partly due to COVID-19 restrictions.

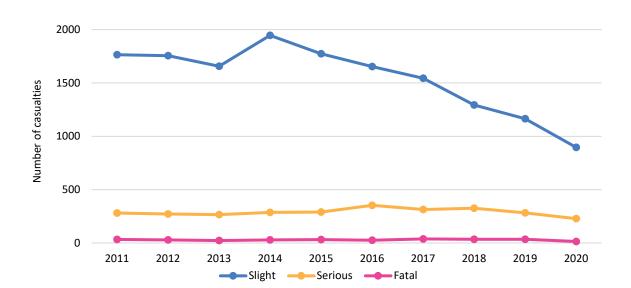


Figure X. Road casualties by injury severity in Warwickshire, 2011-2020

Source: Warwickshire Police/Warwickshire County Council, Road Safety in Warwickshire report

Historic data from the Department of Transport on killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on roads showed Warwickshire's rate for the period 2016-18 to be 64.3 per 100,000 resident population. This was statistically significantly higher than the West Midlands (38.4 per 100,000) or England (42.6 per 100,000) rates. Areas with low resident populations but with high inflows of people or traffic may have artificially high rates because the at-risk resident population is not an accurate measure of exposure to transport.

In more recent years, instead of the resident population being used, the denominator is now the estimate of vehicle miles in the local area. This is preferred because KSI events are expected to be more closely correlated with local traffic than population size. This change particularly impacts Local Authorities with small resident populations but high traffic volumes, such as Warwickshire which has rural areas with major roads passing through. For these areas, rates would be expected to be reduced in these cases under the new measure. For 2019, Warwickshire's KSI rate per billion vehicle miles was 50.4, statistically significantly lower than the rate in England (89.7) and the West Midlands (50.4).

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Casualties refer to the people injured in collisions. Casualty numbers tend to be higher than collision numbers as one collision can result in more than one casualty.

# **Summary of key measures**

		Latest value				
Measure	Latest data	Warwickshire	West Midlands	England	Rank compared to all 24 English county LAs 1 is high 24 is low	Trend
Gross Disposable Household Income per head of population at current basic prices (£)	2019	£23,867	£18,350	£21,978	Not available	
Households in fuel poverty (%)	2019	14.5%	17.5%	13.4%	5th (low good)	n/a Measure changed
Personal wellbeing						
Anxiety (mean score, 0-10)	2020/21	3.30	3.34	3.31	10 <sup>th</sup> (low good)	
Happiness (mean score, 0-10)	2020/21	7.41	7.28	7.31	9 <sup>th</sup> (high good)	<b>         </b>
Life satisfaction (mean score, 0-10)	2020/21	7.59	7.39	7.38	3 <sup>rd</sup> (high good)	1

Worthwhile (mean score, 0-10)	2020/21	7.77	7.72	7.71	11 <sup>th</sup>	
Worthwhile (mean score, 0-10)	2020/21	7.77	1.72	7.71	(high good)	1
Life expectancy at birth						
Male (years)	2018-2020	79.70	78.54	79.4	17 <sup>th</sup> (high good)	<b></b>
• Female (years)	2018-2020	83.43	82.51	83.14	17 <sup>th</sup> (high good)	1
Healthy life expectancy at birth						
Male (years)	2017-19	64.6	61.5	63.2	11 <sup>th</sup> (high good)	<b></b>
Female (years)	2017-19	64.1	62.6	63.5	14 <sup>th</sup> (high good)	1
Proportion of adults (aged 19+) classed as physically active (%)	2019/20	69.4	63.1	66.4	12 <sup>th</sup> (high good)	1
Overweight or Obese						

Percentage of adults (aged 18+) who are	2019/20	63.0	66.8	62.8	9 <sup>th</sup>		
classified as overweight or obese (%)					(low good)		
Prevalence of overweight and obesity in reception children (4-5 years) (%)	2019/20	21.1	24.6	23.0	16 <sup>th</sup> (low good)		1
Prevalence of overweight and obesity in year 6 children (10-11 years) (%)	2019/20	33.1	38.2	35.2	9th (low good)		1
Suicide rate							
Suicide rate per 100,000 population (age 10+)	2018-20	9.2	10.5	10.4	17 <sup>th</sup> (low good)		1
Males Suicide rate	2018-20	14.8	16.2	15.9	16 <sup>th</sup> (low good)		1
• Females	2018-20	4.1	5.0	5.0	19 <sup>th</sup> (low good)		<b>1</b>
Children and young people							
Rate of referrals to children's social services per 10,000	2020/21	463.7	494.5	494.3	7 <sup>th</sup>	ıllııı	1
Rate of children in need per 10,000 aged under 18	2020/21	349.6	343.8	321.2	2 <sup>nd</sup>		1

Rate of child protection plans at 31 March per 10,000 aged under 18 at 31st March	2020/21	40	57	53	14 <sup>th</sup>		1
Rate of Children Looked After per 10,000 population under 18	2020/21	64	67	82	5 <sup>th</sup>		<b>→</b>
Care leavers in education, employment or training aged 19,20 or 21 (%)	2020/21	51	53	50	14 <sup>th</sup> (high good)		1
Pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) statements or Education, Health and Care (EHC) plans (All schools) (%)	2020/21	3.6	3.5	3.6	11 <sup>th</sup>		1
Pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) Support (All schools) (%)	2020/21	11.8	12.9	12.0	11 <sup>th</sup>		<b>→</b>
Rate of youth first time entrants to the youth justice system (per 100,000 of the 10-17 year old population)	2019	123	235	208	13 <sup>th</sup> (low good)	llııı	1
Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14 years) (per 100,000)	2019/20	99.3	97.0	91.2	8 <sup>th</sup> (low good)		1
Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 year olds) (per 100,000)	2019/20	577.2	422.6	439.2	(low good)		1

Hospital admissions for mental health conditions in under 18s (per 100,000)	2019/20	127.4	91.9	89.5			1
Health visiting							
<ul> <li>Births that receive a face-to-face New Birth Visits completed within 14 days by a health visitor (%)</li> </ul>	2019/20	62.2	85.2	86.8	23 <sup>rd</sup> (high good)		<b></b>
<ul> <li>Infants receiving a 6-to-8-week review by the time they were 8 weeks (%)</li> </ul>	2019/20	82.9	87.5	85.1	21 <sup>st</sup> (high good)		<b></b>
Children receiving a 12-month review by the time they turned 12 months (%)	2019/20	81.1	69.5	77.0	15 <sup>th</sup> (high good)		<b></b>
<ul> <li>Children who received a 2- 2½ year review</li> <li>(%)</li> </ul>	2019/20	79.0	73.4	78.6	18 <sup>th</sup> (high good)		<b></b>
Adult Social Care							
Proportion of adults aged 65+ who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services (%)	2020/21	93.6	75.5	79.1	1 <sup>st</sup> (high good)		<b></b>
Proportion of older people who were offered reablement/rehabilitation services after discharge from hospital (%)	2020/21	1.9	3.7	3.1	16 <sup>th</sup> (high good)	<b>I</b> 1	<b></b>

Proportion of clients who have control over their daily life	2019/20	75.5	76.5	77.3	19 <sup>th</sup> (high good)	<b></b>
Proportion of adults with a learning disability in paid employment	2020/21	5.7	3.2	5.1	7 <sup>th</sup> (high good)	1
Proportion of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family	2020/21	69.6	71.2	78.3	21 <sup>st</sup> (high good)	1
Overall satisfaction of people who use adult social care services with their care and support (%)	2019/20	65.4	64.4	64.2	12 <sup>th</sup> (high good)	
Community safety						
Total recorded offences (excluding fraud) per 1,000 population	Oct 2020 /Sept 2021	64.1	81.4	80.9	16 <sup>th</sup> (low good)	1
Total victim-based crime per 1,000 population	Oct 2020 /Sept 2021	54.1	69.3	66.4	18 <sup>th</sup> (low good)	<b>1</b>
Domestic abuse rate per 1,000 population aged over 16	2019/20	28.0	29.7	28.0	6 <sup>th</sup> (low good)	1
Killed and seriously injured casualties on roads (per billion vehicle miles) (Nb. new measure data from 2017)	2019	50.4	61.2	89.7	(low good)	1

## Sustainable Futures

## Introduction

The period to 2030 will be decisive in addressing the major challenges and opportunities in the transition to Net Zero and mitigating the effects of climate change. Climate change is a national priority (for example with the publication of the Net Zero Strategy) in response to a global issue which will impact on Warwickshire in numerous ways.

The reality of climate change, the increased importance of preserving and investing in biodiversity, and the need to transition to net zero by 2050 will have major impacts on Warwickshire's economy and communities.

The amount of change required and the wider national policy and legal frameworks which support the transition to net zero has to be understood in light of the potential effects on the local economy and our communities, particularly given the likelihood of the negative consequences of climate change having a higher impact on more disadvantaged people and communities. Such a transition inevitably means change and how Warwickshire adapts to that change will be a key element in tackling social inequalities and creating a more inclusive economy.

Looking to the next five years, the following four areas aim to ensure sustainable futures, adapting to and mitigating climate change and meeting net zero commitments:

- Net zero council: be a net carbon zero council by 2030
- Net zero county: mobilise residents, communities, businesses, and key partners to play their part in developing and delivering a clear plan for a net carbon zero county by 2050
- Biodiversity: managing the natural environment to sustain and grow Warwickshire's ecology and promote wellbeing
- Adaptation: adapting our infrastructure and resources to respond to the impacts of climate change.

#### **Net zero Council**

Warwickshire County Council monitors the use of energy across its estate including offices, fire stations, libraries, museums, depots, household waste recycling centres, business unit communal areas, and country parks. An energy reporting system is used to quantify and report on the amount of energy used and carbon dioxide emissions.<sup>62</sup> Data on the fossil fuel (gas) and electricity that is used for space heating, hot water, cooling and ventilation, lighting, catering, and office equipment used within buildings is collected.

The energy reporting system excludes: schools, rural estates buildings (agricultural buildings / farmhouses), country parks buildings with the exception of offices, fuel used for transport by fleet and grey vehicle fleet (business miles travelled), buildings where a landlord other than WCC pays the energy bill, energy used by people working from home, staff commuting, contracted transport and privately owned school vehicles, energy associated with water consumption and heating oil where data is insufficiently robust.

Figure X shows total carbon emissions by fuel type for included corporate buildings from 2015/16. Total carbon emissions have reduced over time with reduced emissions from electricity being responsible for this reduction.

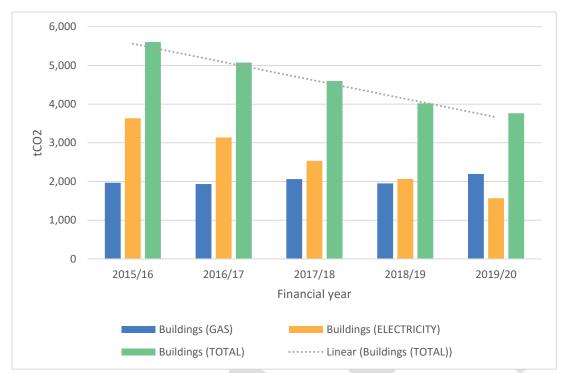


Figure X Total carbon emissions in tonnes (tCO<sub>2</sub>) by fuel type for corporate buildings

Source: Warwickshire County Council, https://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/buildingenergyperformance

To update and add other data

## **Net zero County**

## Carbon dioxide emissions

The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy provide a breakdown of carbon dioxide  $(CO_2)$  emissions across the country. These estimates are to help those working on local and regional indicators as part of their efforts to reduce  $CO_2$  emissions. The estimated  $CO_2$  emissions in Warwickshire in 2019 was 2.6 emissions per km<sup>2</sup>– a gradual reduction from 3.4 emissions per km<sup>2</sup> in 2005.<sup>63</sup>

Figure X below shows the carbon dioxide emissions per  $km^2$  by district and borough in Warwickshire compared to the West Midlands and England for the period 2005-2019. The general trend for  $CO_2$  emissions in all districts and boroughs has been a reduction between 2005 and 2019. However, only Stratford-on-Avon District has consistently had a  $CO_2$  emissions per  $km^2$  figure below the regional and national average. Stratford-on-Avon District is predominantly rural, covering a large geographical area and the highest emissions per  $km^2$  are generally in urban areas with higher population densities and areas with large industrial sites. This may explain the higher figures in both Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and Rugby Borough.

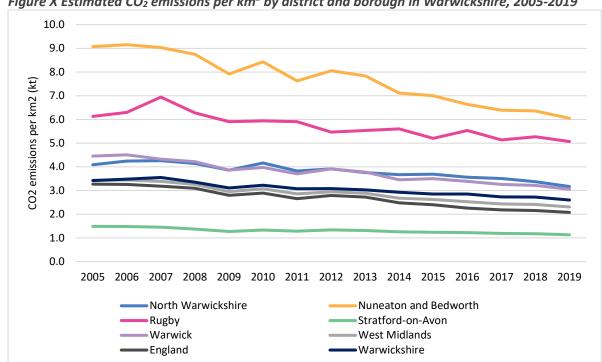


Figure X Estimated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per km<sup>2</sup> by district and borough in Warwickshire, 2005-2019

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2021)

Emissions per capita (per person) allow comparison between areas of different population size. However, emissions are driven by many factors other than resident population. Figure X shows emissions per capita by district and boroughs in Warwickshire compared to the West Midlands and England average for the period 2005-2019. Warwickshire had the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita of all English county local authorities in 2019.64

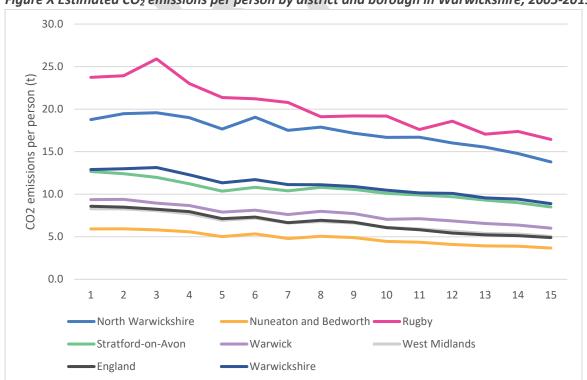


Figure X Estimated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per person by district and borough in Warwickshire, 2005-2019

The greatest contribution to  $CO_2$  emissions in Warwickshire is the transport sector followed by industry (Figure X), with transport being responsible for 44.4% of  $CO_2$  emissions in 2019 and industry responsible for 31.3%. The greatest reduction in  $CO_2$  emissions has been from domestic emissions (a reduction of 514.1 kt  $CO_2$ ), followed by industry (a reduction of 490.2 kt  $CO_2$ ). The greatest percentage reduction in  $CO_2$  emissions since 2005 has been from the public sector (53.6 % reduction), followed by the commercial sector (50.9 % reduction). Emissions and removal of  $CO_2$  by the land use, land use change and forestry sector are presented separately.

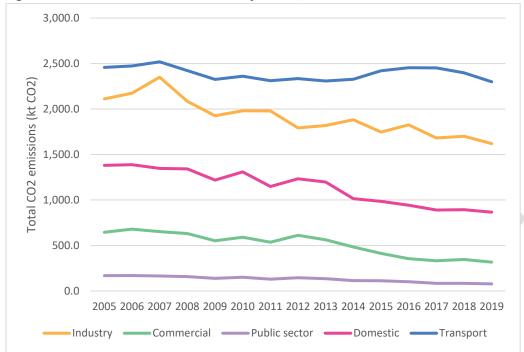


Figure X Contribution to CO<sup>2</sup> emissions by sector, 2005-2019

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2021)



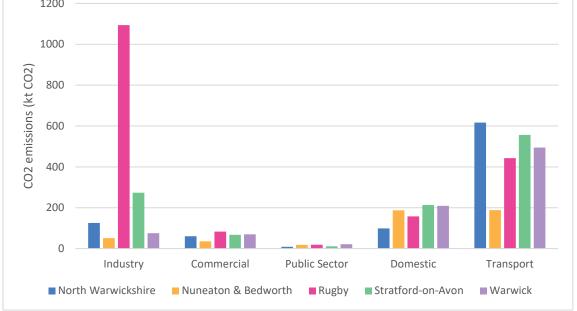
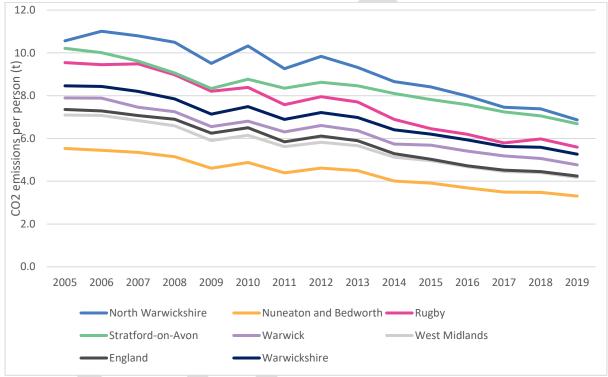


Figure X shows the majority (67.5%) of  $CO_2$  emissions from industry in 2019 came from Rugby Borough; of the 976.9 kt  $CO_2$  emissions from industry, 971.5 kt  $CO_2$  were from large industrial installations. The highest proportion of  $CO_2$  emissions from transport in 2019 came from North Warwickshire Borough (26.9%), where 444.0 kt  $CO_2$  of the 617kt  $CO_2$  total came from motorway road transport.

It should be noted that local authorities have relatively little influence over some types of emissions, so this data should be interpreted with caution. Data is also presented on  $CO_2$  emission estimates within the scope of influence of local authorities. This excludes large industrial sites, railways, motorways and land-use. Figure X shows estimates for  $CO_2$  emissions per person with the scope of influence of local authorities.

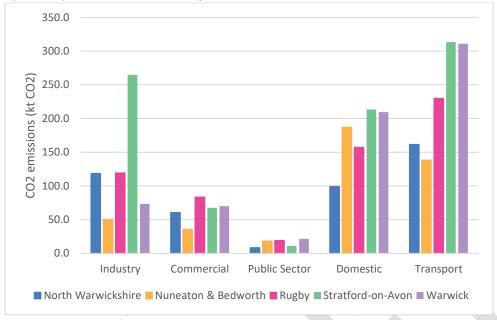
Figure X Estimated  $CO_2$  emissions per person within scope of the influence of local authorities by district and borough in Warwickshire, 2005-2019



Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2021)

Compared to Figure X (nb above) it can be seen that the removal of large industrial sites, railways and motorways from the measures means that the estimated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per person are much lower (for Warwickshire as a whole, 5.3 tonnes compared to 8.9 tonnes in 2019). Notably, Rugby Borough now has lower estimated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita than both North Warwickshire Borough and Stratford-on-Avon districts. Looking at the contribution of sectors to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions withing scope of the influence of local authorities both have relatively high contributions from transport and industry (Figure X).

Figure X – Estimated contribution to  $CO_2$  emissions within scope of the influence of local authorities by sector for districts and boroughs in Warwickshire, 2005-2019

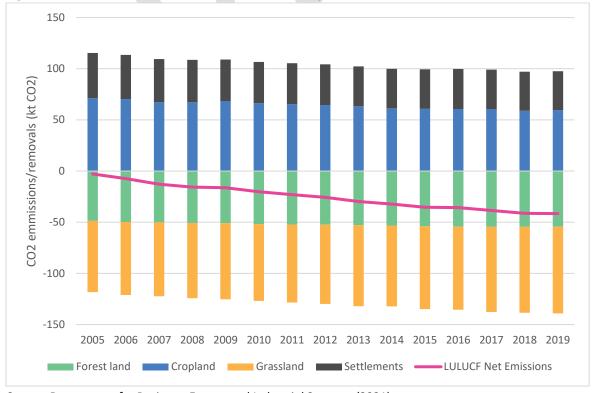


Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2021)

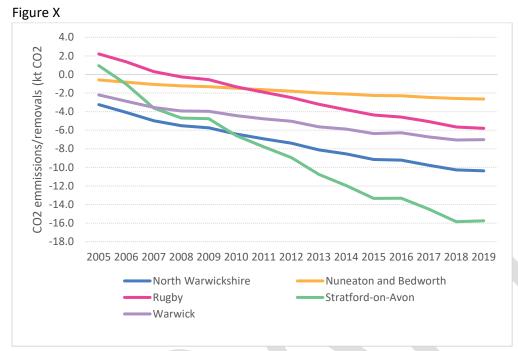
## Land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF)

The LULUCF sector covers emissions and removals of CO<sub>2</sub> resulting from direct human induced land use, land-use change and forestry activities. Carbon is removed from the atmosphere (sequestered) by forestry and grassland, while carbon losses occur on existing cropland and natural land (e.g. grassland) that is converted to cropland or settlement.

Figure X CO₂ emissions/removals in Warwickshire by LULUFC sector (2005-2019)

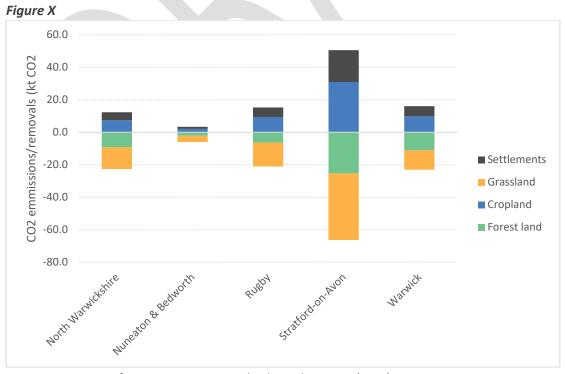


In Warwickshire, since 2005, the LULUFC sector has been a net carbon sink (has absorbed more carbon from the atmosphere than it has released) (Figure X). In 2019 net removals of emissions reached 41.5 KtCO<sub>2</sub>; the biggest contributor to this has been grassland both remaining and converted (-84.9 KtCO<sub>2</sub>). Figure X shows that Stratford-on-Avon District is the biggest contributor to CO<sub>2</sub> removal in Warwickshire and has had the greatest increase in contribution since 2005.



Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2021)

Figure X shows contribution to CO2 emissions and removals made by the LULUCF sector in each of the districts and boroughs in Warwickshire in 2019.



#### **Electric Vehicles**

According to the Department for Transport and Office for Zero Emission Vehicles, there were 223 publicly available electric vehicle charging devices (at all speeds) in Warwickshire in July 2021. <sup>65</sup> This is a rate of 38.2 per 100,000 population – slightly higher than the England equivalent figure of 36.4 per 100,000 population. Of the 223 electric charging devices, 91 (15.6 per 100,000 population) were classified as rapid devices. Figure X below shows the rate per 100,000 population of publicly available electric vehicle charging devices (at all speeds) for each of the districts and boroughs from October 2019 to July 2021.

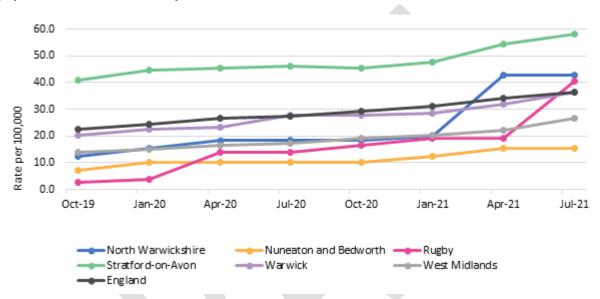


Figure X. Publicly available electric vehicle charging devices (at all speeds), rate per 100,000 population, October 2019-July 2021

Source:

As Figure X shows, Stratford-on-Avon District has had the highest publicly available electric vehicle charging rate (at all speeds) between 2019 and 2021. In July 2021, only Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough had a rate (15.3 per 100,000) lower than both the West Midlands (26.7) and England (36.4) rates.

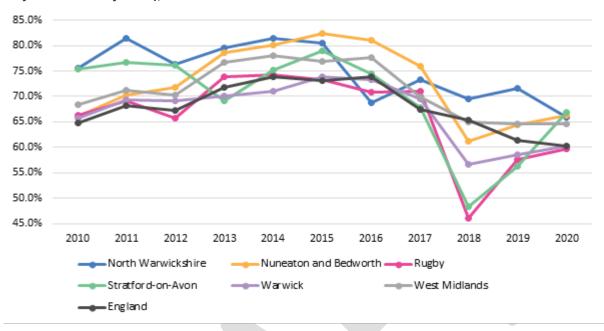
## Energy Performance of homes in Warwickshire

The government had set a target to upgrade as many homes to Grade C on Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) (graded from A-G) by 2035. The closer to A, the more efficient the home, meaning it should have lower energy bills and a smaller carbon footprint. Grade C is just above average. <sup>66</sup> In Warwickshire, when looking at existing properties and the number of energy performance certificates lodged on the register, 66.8% were graded as D-G in 2020. This is worse than both the England (60.3%) and the West Midlands (64.7%) equivalent figures.

Figure X shows the proportion of homes in each of the districts and boroughs that are below energy efficiency targets – houses graded D-G on EPC – between 2010 and 2020. In 2020, only Rugby Borough and Warwick District had a lower proportion of D-G graded homes than the England average.

#### TO CHECK DATA -2018?

Figure X. Proportion of existing homes below energy efficiency targets (graded D-G on Energy Performance Certificates), 2010-2020



Source:

#### To DO

- Waste management data:
  - o % of waste recycled, composted and reused (overall recycling rate)
  - o Total waste per head
  - Carbon data waste disposal agency
- Amount of Renewable Electricity Generated (https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment data/file/920656/Renewable electricity by local authority 2014 to 2019.xlsx)

To look at Net Zero disruption and opportunity at a local level -

https://www.smf.co.uk/publications/zeroing-

in/?utm medium=email&utm campaign=SMF%20Monthly%20-

%20Sept%202021&utm\_content=SMF%20Monthly%20-

%20Sept%202021+CID\_178c264513d0f958d09148ff6d64041d&utm\_source=Email%20marketing%2 0software&utm\_term=Zeroing%20In

## **Biodiversity**

managing the natural environment to sustain and grow Warwickshire's ecology and promote wellbeing To Do

- Air quality:
- o Measured air quality data (NO2 ) using LA Air Quality Annual Status reports

- o Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (%)
- Number of trees planted/Warwickshire tree coverage

land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) activities

## **Adaptation**

adapting our infrastructure and resources to respond to the impacts of climate change (To Do)

- Green Shoots data amount of funding, projects funded https://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/regeneration-projects/green-shoots-community-climate-change-fund-2021/4
- Warwickshire's Climate Change Risk Assessment (carried out by the LGA/Oxford Uni) which has data on impact of rising temperatures this could provide some useful scenario's on Adaptation (Suggested by Steve Matt W to supply)



# Summary of key measures To DO

			Latest value			
Measure	Latest data	Warwickshire	West Midlands	England	Position compared to 24	Trend
					county councils	



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https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/labourproductivity/datasets/subregionalproductivitylabourproductivitygvaperhourworkedandgvaperfilledjobindicesbyuknuts2andnuts3subregions

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