

Warwickshire County Council

State of Warwickshire 2022



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Contents

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
- Future developments	7
Warwickshire – the place	9
Warwickshire – the population	10
- Population growth	11
- Population characteristics	13
- Experian Mosaic profile	15
Warwickshire population summary	17
- Warwickshire as 100 people:	17
THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS	18
Impacts on health, wellbeing and care	18
- Health data on COVID-19	18
- Long COVID	18
- Clinically extremely vulnerable residents	19
- Mental health and wellbeing	19
- Physical activity	20
- COVID recovery survey	20
Impacts on the economy	22
- Employment	22
- Economic outlook	22
Impacts on education	23
Impacts on community and place	24
Inequalities	24
Volunteering and social action	24
Community safety	24
Environmental impacts	25
OUR PRIORITIES	26
THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES	27
Introduction	27
Key sectors and businesses in Warwickshire	28
Economy – productivity, growth and investment	30
- Gross value added (GVA)	30

- Business demography	33
Warwickshire's workforce	34
- Employment	34
- Pay and conditions	35
- Unemployment	37
- Economic inactivity	38
- Job vacancies	39
Education and skills	40
- School attainment	40
- School ratings	42
- School absence and exclusions	42
- Not in education, employment or training (NEET)	43
- Qualifications	44
- Apprenticeship starts	44
Infrastructure	44
- Digital	44
- Internet usage	45
- Roads in Warwickshire	46
- Use of transport	46
Summary of key measures	48
BEST LIVES	51
Inequalities	51
- Index of multiple deprivation	51
- Financial Resilience	53
- Disposable income	53
- Fuel poverty	55
- Children in low-income families	56
- Free school meals	57
Access to gardens and public green space	58
Health and wellbeing	59
- Personal wellbeing	59
- Life expectancy at birth	60
- Healthy life expectancy	62
- Life expectancy at 65	63
- Physical activity	63

- Overweight and obesity	64
- Smoking	64
- Alcohol	64
- Mental health	64
Children and young people	65
- Children's social care	65
- Special educational needs and disabilities (SEND)	71
- Youth justice system	73
- Unintentional and deliberate injuries	73
- Mental health	74
- Health visiting	74
Adult social care	75
- Gross current expenditure	75
- Long term support	76
- New requests for support	78
- Adult social care outcomes framework	78
Community safety	83
- Police recorded crimes	83
- Domestic abuse	84
- Road safety	85
Summary of key measures	87
SUSTAINABLE FUTURES	93
Introduction	93
Net zero Council	93
Net zero County	95
- Carbon dioxide emissions	95
- Land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF)	99
- Electric vehicles	100
- Energy performance of homes in Warwickshire	101
- Household waste and recycling	102
- Renewable electricity	105
Biodiversity	106
- Woodland cover	106
Summary of key measures	107
REFERENCES	108

Introduction and executive summary

The State of Warwickshire report provides an in-depth snapshot of Warwickshire. 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 main issues, trends and challenges which Warwickshire faces in 2022 are looked at throughout the report but can be summarised as:

Warwickshire's economy

Warwickshire has had a strong Gross Value Added (GVA) growth prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. The per head GVA was £34,302 in 2019 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, property and construction. This is reflected in the key employment sectors across the boroughs and districts in Warwickshire.

The strength of Warwickshire's economy has been central to an overall advance in pay growth within the county. 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 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. In recent years there has been a lower proportion of mandated health and wellbeing reviews on babies made by health visitors in Warwickshire during the first two weeks after the baby is born than in the West Midlands region and England, this will have been exacerbated by COVID-19.

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 District, Stratford-on-Avon District and North Warwickshire Borough are attending schools rated Good or Outstanding by Ofsted. This compares with 78% in Rugby Borough and 77% in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough.

One of the challenges which affects schools are decisions made around national funding. Funding levels for schools are expected to return to levels similar to 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, residents in Warwickshire, in general, have 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 & Bedworth Borough, have comparatively high levels of adults without any qualifications, and large numbers of the workforce have little more than level 2 (e.g. GCSE grades 9-4 or A*-C; level 2 NVQ, intermediate apprenticeship).

[INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

Financial resilience

Despite the strengths of our local area, the reality is that there are still households across Warwickshire which face economic 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 affluent compared to many areas in the country, there are still households which face the uncertainties of increased precarity.

Health and social care

In general, Warwickshire has broadly good health and care outcomes. However, even in terms of life expectancy there are differences within the county. Residents in Nuneaton & 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 number 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 this 18-64 age group around 54% received support for Learning Disabilities, whilst 63% of over 65s 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 the 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, however recent developments of technology 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 opportunities and challenges which will shape what Warwickshire looks like in future. These include harnessing the skills and experiences of older people whilst potentially adapting roles in

[INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

the workplace; providing access to information, resources and support to ensure older people maintain their physical and mental health; and enabling people to maintain their income in later stages of their working lives.

INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

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, around a third of Warwickshire is rural in nature (19% classed as rural town/fringe and 14% rural village/dispersed).¹ 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 area and comprises five district/boroughs (Figure 1):

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



Figure 1: Warwickshire and its constituent boroughs and districts

Since 1st 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. Other organisations and services operate on different footprints, creating a complicated blend of different 'places' across the county.

[INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

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 females²; 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 2). Within Warwickshire, this varies, with the more rural areas having older populations (Table 1).



Figure 2: Mid-2020 Population estimates for males and females in Warwickshire and England

Source: ONS (2021), mid-2020 population estimates

Age group	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (%)					
	Warwickshire	North Warwickshire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford-on-Avon	Warwick
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

Table 1: Percentage of population by age group, districts and boroughs in Warwickshire (2020)

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 (published in 2022) will help us re-base these estimates and give us a more accurate 'count' of the population over the next few years.

[INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES](#)

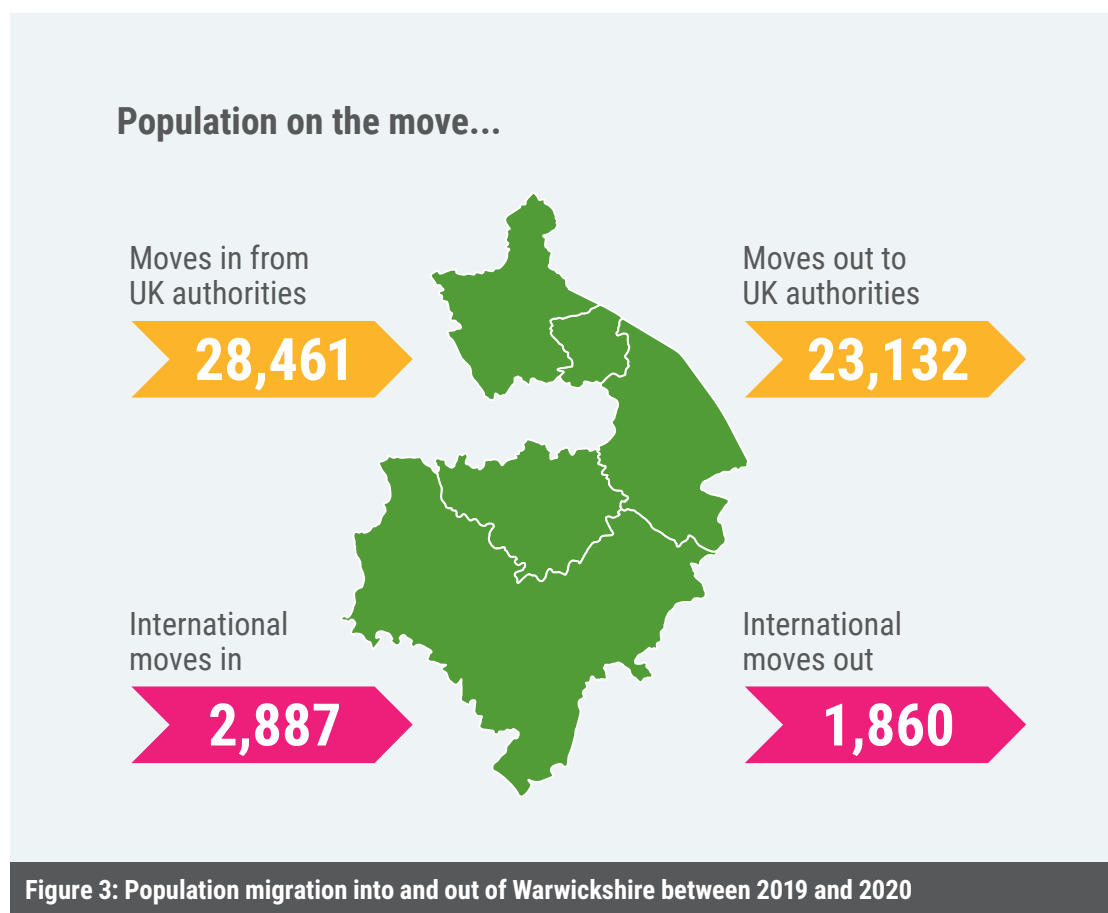
[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

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 3 provides further detail on migration.



By 2043, the population of Warwickshire is projected to increase to 684,310 persons³, an increase of 17.2% on the mid-2020 population estimates, with the largest increase being in those aged 75 and over (Figure 4). The areas in Warwickshire with the largest projected percentage growth are Stratford-on-Avon District (24.4%) and North Warwickshire Borough (20.9%).

[INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

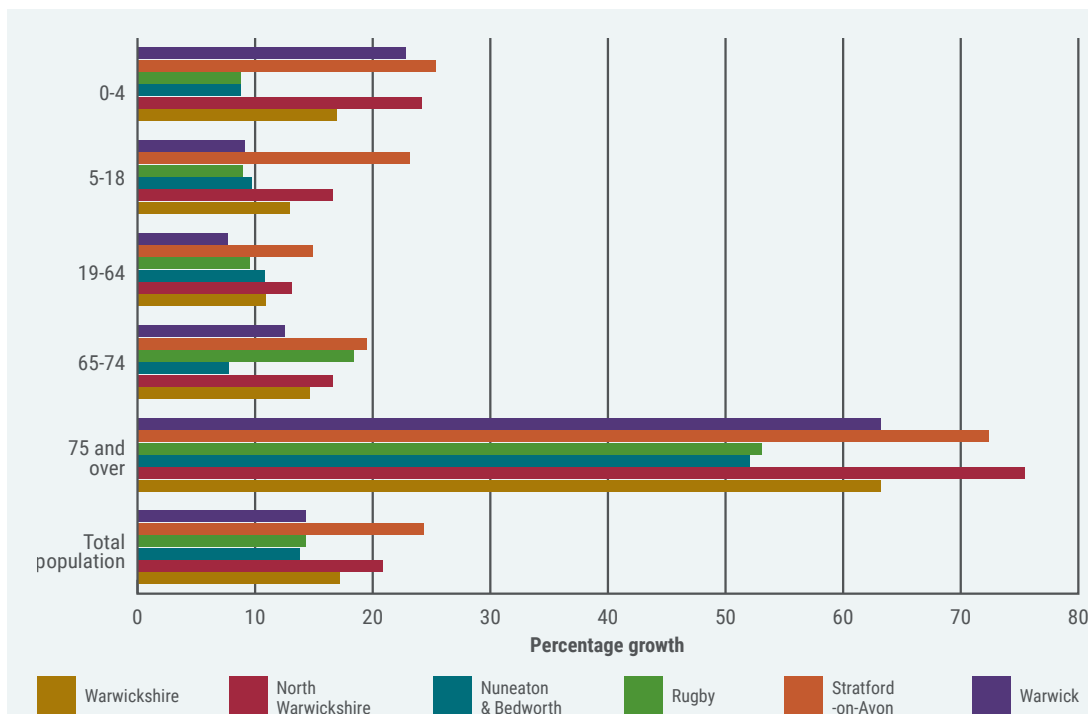


Figure 4: Projected population growth in Warwickshire between 2020 and 2043

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 5).

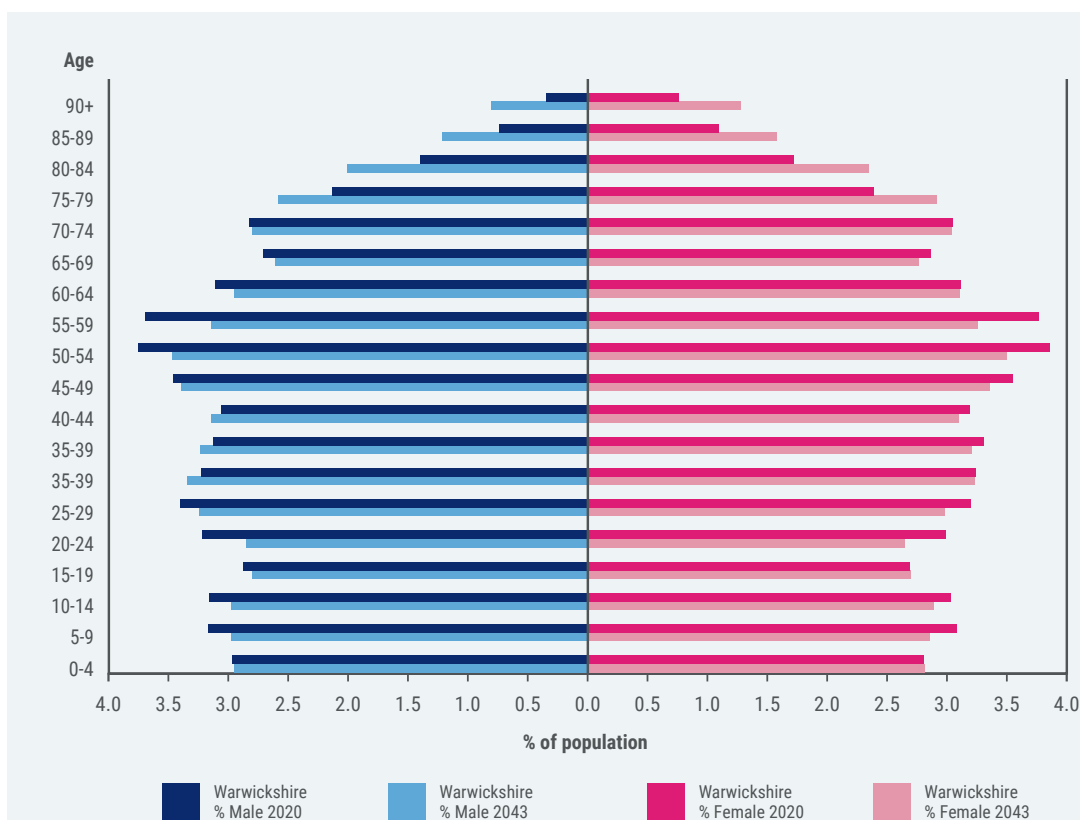


Figure 5: Population estimates for males and females in 2020 and 2043 for Warwickshire

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

INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

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. More recent sources are quoted wherever available.

Country of birth: 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.⁴ There was a noticeable reduction in residents born in the European Union living in Warwickshire between 2019 and 2020 (Table 2). Most residents born in Asia were from the South Asia region.

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

Table 2: Country of birth of Warwickshire residents 2019 and 2020

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

Ethnicity: 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 (Figure 6). Other white (3.2%) and Indian (3.0%) made up the next highest proportions of the population.

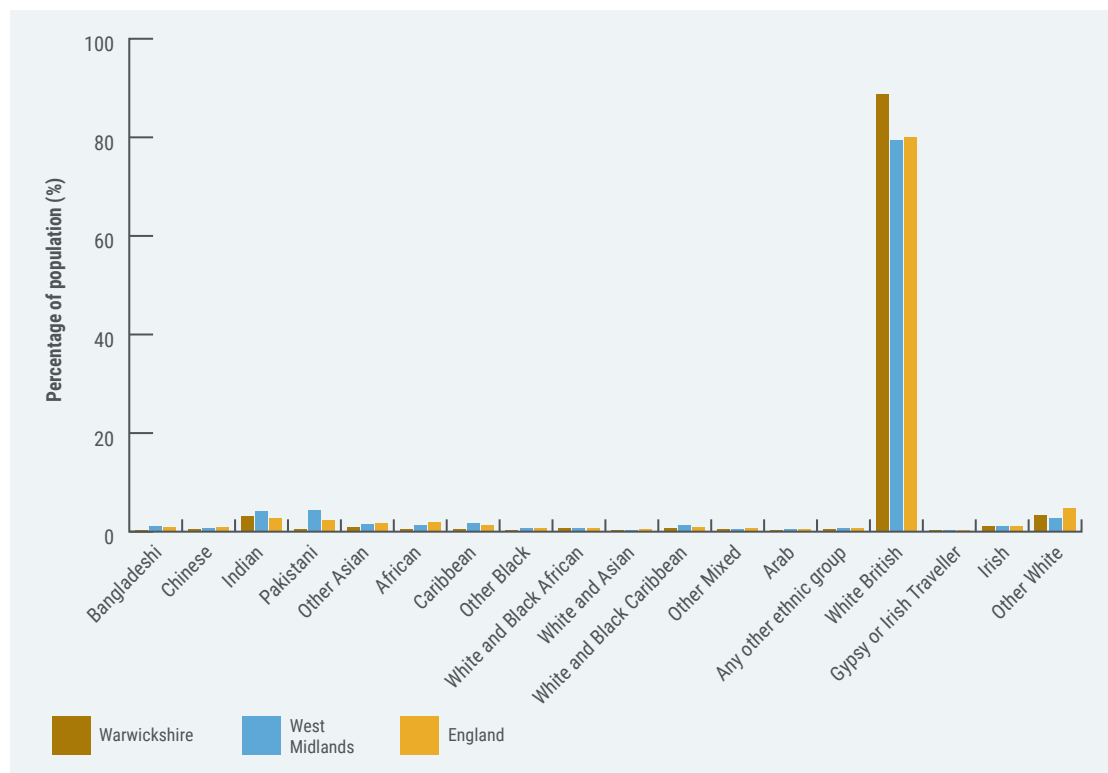


Figure 6: Detailed ethnicity groups – Warwickshire, West Midlands and England (2011)

Source: ONS – 2011 Census

[INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

Main language: 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%).

Religion: 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.

Household composition: 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 7).

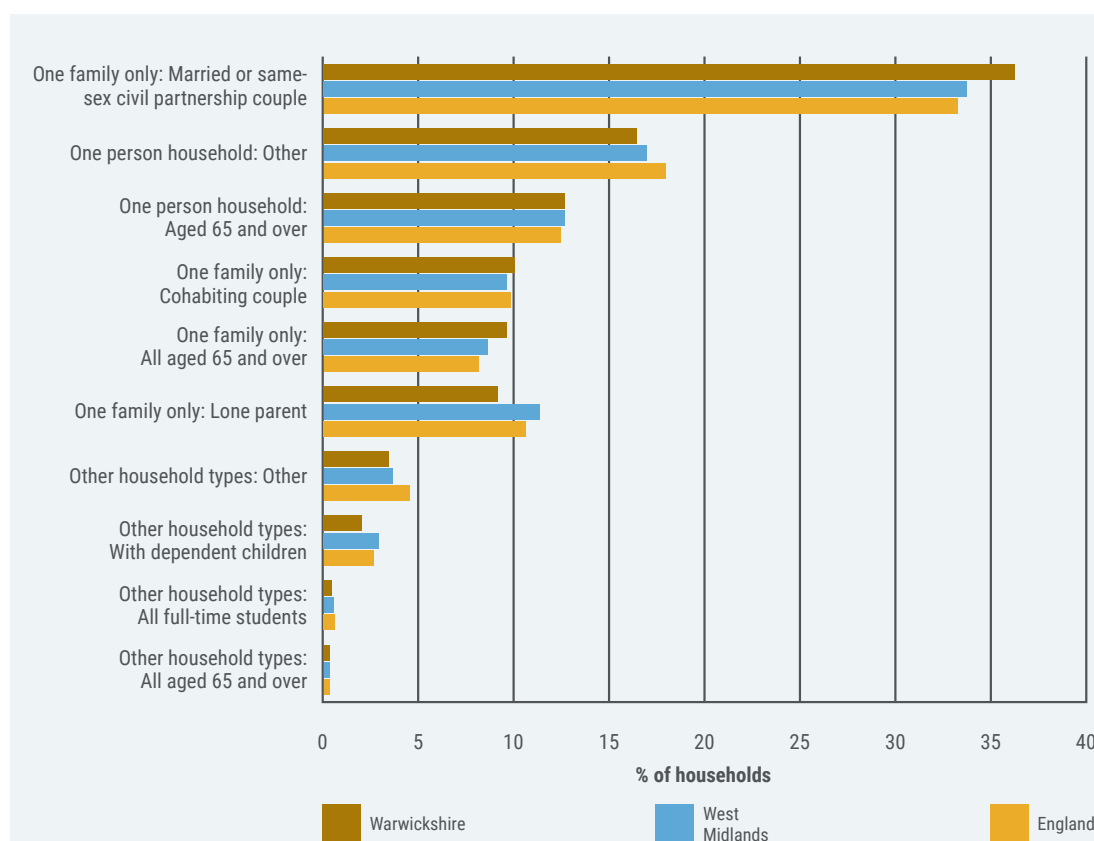


Figure 7: Household composition of households in Warwickshire (2011)

Source: ONS – 2011 Census

Disability: 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.

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

Experian Mosaic profile

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 8 shows the proportion of the 266,785 Warwickshire households within each Mosaic Group using the latest version of Mosaic (Mosaic 7).⁵ Across Warwickshire, in 2021, 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 8: Mosaic profile of Warwickshire

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The Mosaic profiles of the districts and boroughs in Warwickshire vary considerably with only the Mosaic group 'Aspiring Homemakers' being in the top five across all areas (Table 3). 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.

Since 2019, the percentage of 'Transient Renters' in Rugby Borough has decreased by 1.7%. In Stratford-on-Avon District, 'Domestic Success' has seen an increase of 0.9%.

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

		Warwickshire	North Warwickshire Borough	Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough	Rugby Borough	Stratford-on-Avon District	Warwick District
Total no. of households		266,785	28,954	58,833	49,384	63,016	66,598
A	City Prosperity	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	3.1%
B	Prestige Positions	9.9%	5.1%	4.8%	7.7%	12.0%	16.1%
C	Country Living	10.9%	12.8%	0.1%	9.2%	28.1%	4.8%
D	Rural Reality	6.5%	14.2%	0.2%	4.8%	15.7%	1.3%
E	Senior Security	10.0%	9.8%	12.9%	10.5%	8.0%	9.2%
F	Suburban Stability	8.1%	12.1%	11.9%	9.0%	4.3%	5.8%
G	Domestic Success	9.6%	6.8%	7.3%	10.9%	8.6%	12.6%
H	Aspiring Homemakers	12.5%	10.9%	14.8%	15.5%	9.2%	12.0%
I	Family Basics	7.0%	6.4%	14.6%	7.3%	2.2%	5.0%
J	Transient Renters	4.3%	4.8%	7.6%	7.9%	1.2%	1.4%
K	Municipal Tenants	2.2%	2.2%	4.5%	2.0%	0.5%	1.7%
L	Vintage Value	5.9%	6.0%	8.6%	6.1%	4.3%	4.9%
M	Modest Traditions	4.6%	7.0%	11.2%	4.1%	1.0%	1.6%
N	Urban Cohesion	2.0%	0.1%	0.3%	1.2%	1.4%	5.4%
O	Rental Hubs	5.6%	1.7%	1.1%	3.8%	3.2%	15.1%

Table 3: Mosaic 7 profile by district and borough (2021)

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INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARYTHE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTSOUR PRIORITIESTHRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACESBEST LIVESSUSTAINABLE FUTURESREFERENCES

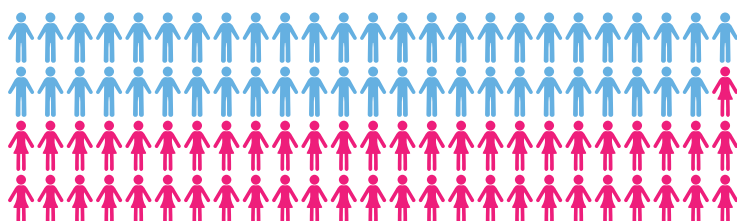
Warwickshire population summary

Warwickshire as 100 people



ONS, mid-2020 estimates

- 18 0-15 yrs
- 61 16-64 yrs
- 21 65+ yrs



ONS, mid-2020 estimates

- 49 Male
- 51 Female



Census 2011

- 92 White
- 5 Asian/Asian British
- 1 Black/African/Caribbean/Black British
- 2 Mixed/Multiple Ethnic/Other



Census 2011

- 83 Day to day activities not limited
- 9 Day to day activities limited a little
- 8 Day to day activities limited a lot



IMD 2019

- 14 IMD Decile 1-3
- 45 IMD Decile 4-7
- 41 IMD Decile 8-10

[INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

The impact of COVID-19 on Warwickshire and its residents

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted on all aspects of life for people who live, work and study in Warwickshire. This section provides an overview of both national and local data and research on a range of areas where COVID-19 has influenced behaviours, service delivery and outcomes since March 2020. However, we recognise that COVID-19 has affected individuals in many different ways that cannot all be captured in a report and that there will be impacts that will not yet be apparent.

Impacts on health, wellbeing and care

Health data on COVID-19

In December 2021, daily health data on COVID-19 continues to be provided at a national and local level. This data has helped to inform the local response to COVID-19 since the start of the pandemic. In Warwickshire, between 1st March 2020 and 20th December 2021, there were 98,669 recorded cases of COVID-19, around 16,800 cases per 100,000 population.⁶ Data at a postcode level is available from <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/>.

The majority of people infected with COVID-19 experience mild or moderate symptoms but for some people hospitalisation is required and sadly for some people COVID-19 has resulted in death. Since March 2020 in Warwickshire there have been 1,400 deaths where COVID-19 was a cause based on any mention of COVID-19 on the death certificate.⁷ The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has looked at deaths registered by middle layer super output area (MSOA) each month from March 2020 to April 2021 and compared this with the average for the same months between 2015 and 2019.⁸ In most areas within Warwickshire, there were excess deaths in the period March 2020 to end of March 2021.

Long COVID

Some people experience long-term symptoms following infection with COVID-19. This has been called 'Long COVID', 'post COVID-19 condition', 'post-acute sequelae of COVID-19', or 'chronic COVID syndrome'.⁹ In November 2021, the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) reviewed the long-term effects of COVID-19 citing the most commonly reported symptoms to be fatigue, shortness of breath, cough, sleep disturbances, anxiety and depression, cognitive impairment, and difficulty concentrating (brain fog) with other symptoms associated including cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, musculoskeletal and dermatological symptoms.¹⁰ In December 2021, ONS reported the latest results of its UK Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey.¹¹ It estimated that around 1.2 million people in the UK were experiencing self-reported long COVID (defined as 'symptoms lasting for more than 4 weeks after a suspected infection that are not explained by something else'). This represents 1.9% of the overall population. This would be equivalent to just over 11,000 people in Warwickshire.

The evidence for risk factors for long COVID is uncertain but continues to build. In November 2021 a NICE evidence review identified a series of risk and protective factors associated with long COVID.¹² Being of female sex, having poor pre-pandemic health and poor general health, suffering from asthma and being overweight or obese have been identified by the NICE review as risk factors of developing long COVID. Being a non-white ethnic minority, in particular of South Asian origin, has been identified as a protective factor. NICE also assessed risk factors in children and young people.¹³ They found that older children (aged 6-18) are more likely to suffer from long COVID than younger ones (aged 2-5). Risk factors associated with developing long COVID included allergies, asthma, eczema and one or more pre-existing conditions.

[INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

Clinically extremely vulnerable residents

From 23rd March 2020, the Chief Medical Officers across the UK identified the need to protect people who were defined as clinically extremely vulnerable (CEV) to severe illness from COVID-19, developing a list of people who were advised to 'shield' at home. The advice around shielding was relaxed in August 2020 but reintroduced as COVID-19 cases rose again in the autumn before pausing on 1st April 2021. The number of residents shielding in Warwickshire changed throughout the course of the pandemic as the definition of what was meant by clinically extremely vulnerable changed; at its peak in March 2021 there were over 33,000 residents on the Shielded Patient List. Many of these residents shielded for at least 12 months. The negative impact of shielding on both physical and mental health has been reported.¹⁴

Mental health and wellbeing

In Great Britain, one in six adults experienced some form of depression in summer 2021 (21 July 2021-15 August 21) (Figure 9).¹⁵ Although this represents a decrease from earlier in 2021, it was still above the one in ten reported before the pandemic. The recorded prevalence of depression (in persons aged 18+) in Warwickshire has followed a similar pattern; in 2019/20 (prior to the pandemic) the recorded prevalence of depression was 12.1%, in 2020/21 this had risen to 13.8%.¹⁶ The ONS found that younger adults, women, disabled adults, unemployed adults, those who could not afford an unexpected expense of £850, and adults living in the most deprived areas of England were more likely to experience some form of depression and experienced the largest increase in rates of depressive symptoms compared with pre-pandemic levels. The most commonly reported impacts of the pandemic by adults experiencing some form of depression were effects on well-being (74%), lack of freedom and independence (44%), and access to healthcare and treatment for non-coronavirus related issues (40%).

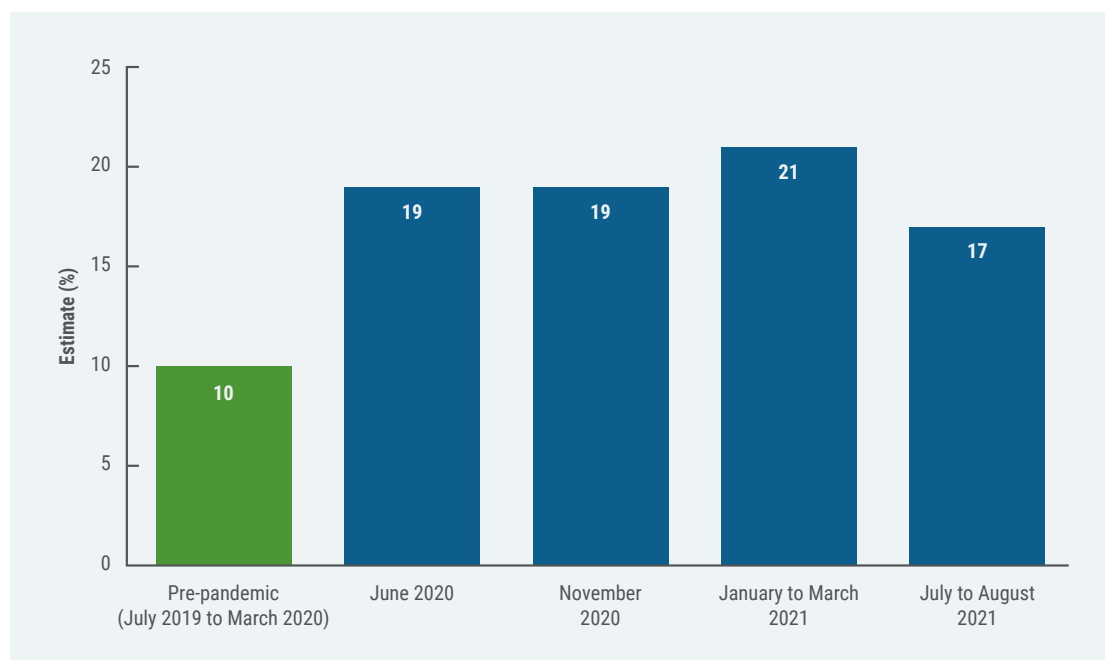


Figure 9: Percentage of adults in Great Britain with moderate to severe depressive symptoms

Source: Office for National Statistics – Opinions and Lifestyle Survey

The Health Foundation in June 2020 summarised a number of drivers of worsening mental health during the pandemic. These were social isolation; job and financial losses; housing insecurity and quality; working in a front-line service; loss of coping mechanisms; and reduced access to mental health services.¹⁷

[INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

Physical activity

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted on people's ability to be physically active. For some there have been opportunities to be more active with outdoor activities such as cycling for leisure, running or walking becoming more popular. Whilst for others the various restrictions on team and indoor sports and mixing with larger groups has resulted in less activity. The latest 12 months of Active Lives Adults survey data from Sport England covers the period from mid-May 2020 to mid-May 2021. This includes three months of full national lockdowns, six months of significant restrictions and three months of limited restrictions. Nationally compared to 12 months earlier, there were 700,000 (-1.9%) fewer active adults and 1 million (+2%) more inactive adults.¹⁸ In addition, the survey found that existing inequalities had been widened, with some groups hit much harder by the pandemic than others. This was the case for women, young people aged 16-34, over 75s, disabled people and people with long-term health conditions, and those from Black, Asian and other minority ethnic backgrounds. Those living in deprived areas and also those in urban areas also found it harder to be active.

In Warwickshire changes in activity levels varied between districts and boroughs (Table 4) with the reduction in respondents categorised as active being the greatest in North Warwickshire Borough, and increases in respondents categorised as inactive being greatest in Stratford-on-Avon District.

AREA	Activity levels: May 2020-May 2021			Change from the previous 12 months		
	Active (150+ mins/week)	Fairly Active (30-149 mins/week)	Fairly Inactive (<30 mins/week)	Active (150+ mins/week)	Fairly Active (30-149 mins/week)	Fairly Inactive (<30 mins/week)
North Warwickshire	56.9%	13.9%	29.3%	-3.3%	2.9%	0.5%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	53.4%	13.7%	32.9%	-0.2%	-0.3%	0.5%
Rugby	60.7%	12.6%	26.7%	0.6%	-1.3%	0.7%
Stratford-on-Avon	67.5%	9.7%	22.8%	2.7%	-4.4%	1.7%
Warwick	70.9%	8.3%	20.8%	1.6%	-3.0%	1.4%
Warwickshire	62.8%	11.2%	26.0%	0.7%	-1.7%	1.0%

Table 4: Sport and physical activity levels in Warwickshire, May 2020-May 2021 and percentage change from previous year Source: Sport England (2021), Active Lives Adult Survey

A further report from Sport England on activity levels in children and young people¹⁹ during the 2020-21 academic year found that there were 94,000 fewer active children and young people compared to the year before the pandemic (2018-19), but activity levels overall remain unchanged from the previous academic year (2019-20). The 2020-21 findings found that existing inequalities had been exacerbated and there had also been a drop in activity levels for boys. Those from the least affluent families remained the least active, and this gap had widened since the start of the pandemic – in part because low affluence families have less access to outdoor space.

COVID recovery survey

A local COVID Recovery survey took place in August and September 2020 receiving over 2,500 responses from residents in Coventry and Warwickshire. The aim of the survey was to gain insight into the impact of COVID-19 on health and wellbeing, as well as to better understand the needs and concerns of residents. Respondents were asked a range of questions about COVID-19 and their health, employment, volunteering, and future priorities. The key findings from this survey included:

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

- Overall, 14.6% of participants reported feeling lonely often or always. A further 35% reported feeling lonely occasionally or some of the time. People who reported increased loneliness and reduced mental wellbeing were significantly more likely to be younger, female, people with pre-existing mental health conditions, not in employment (excluding those who were retired). Participants living in Rugby and Nuneaton & Bedworth Boroughs also reported significantly lower mental wellbeing than in the other districts/boroughs.
- One in five respondents reported increased alcohol consumption. One in five reported increased consumption of sugary and fatty foods. One in three reported increased eating.
- The factors considered most stressful during the COVID-19 situation included: loved one(s) being infected, not meeting friends and family and bigger global impacts.
- An increase in the COVID-19 stressors was associated with a decrease in wellbeing scores and an increase in loneliness scores.
- In general, participants reported feeling more uncomfortable about accessing hospitals than in-person GPs, dentists and opticians. There was also concern about delayed care/worsening symptoms.
- In terms of being out and about, respondents stated they felt most comfortable in outdoor settings and takeaways. In contrast, respondents reported feeling least comfortable on public transport, in indoor leisure settings and in hospital emergency departments. The top measures which made people feel more comfortable included limited numbers in settings, sanitizer stations and protective screens, social distancing and use of face coverings.
- Half of respondents reported they had walked or cycled more during the pandemic (for either exercise or transport).
- Work-related stress had increased for over half of all respondents. Work-life balance was considered to be worse for just over a third of respondents but better for just under a third. Combining work and caring responsibilities was worse for around 40% of respondents.
- When asked 'if I needed help during a period of lockdown, other members of the local community would support me', two thirds of respondents felt they would get help. This was highest in Stratford-on-Avon District (75%) and lowest in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (50%).
- Volunteering levels appeared to be higher in the south of the county. Key volunteering activities included: supporting daily tasks, facilitating social communication, engaging in creative activities (e.g., mask/gown making) and supporting others financially. Barriers to volunteering included health and age, working/caring responsibilities and being willing but not contacted.
- In terms of actions that were considered most helpful to respondents going forward, the main priorities were about having confidence to access healthcare services, access to public spaces, transport and town centres, and feeling confident at work and/or financially.

A further survey looking at the impact of COVID-19 conducted by Warwickshire County Council and Coventry University was live from 27th October to 8th December 2021. This looked to see how attitudes and behaviours may have changed since the previous survey. Results are expected to be available in early 2022.

Further information on the health impacts of COVID-19 on Warwickshire residents can be found through the following sources:

- [Coventry and Warwickshire COVID-19 Health Impact Assessment \(July 2020\)](#)
- [COVID-19: Impact in Warwickshire, Director of Public Health annual report 2020/21](#)
- [Monitoring Health Inequalities in Warwickshire dashboard](#)

[INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

Impacts on the economy

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the economy in many ways. From lockdown restrictions shutting down many businesses to limits on mobility, the economic impact has been enormous. Nationally gross domestic product (GDP) declined by 9.7% in 2020, the steepest drop since consistent records began in 1948 and despite a strong recovery in spring 2021, as of October 2021, GDP was still 0.5% lower than before the pandemic.²⁰

Employment

At its peak in August 2020, 17,535 residents in Warwickshire were claiming Universal Credit or Jobseeker's Allowance (Figure 10). The equivalent figure prior to the COVID-19 pandemic (on 1st March 2020) was 7,830 – an increase of almost 10,000 residents claiming.²¹ Since April 2021, claimant counts have gradually reduced but still remain higher than pre-pandemic levels.

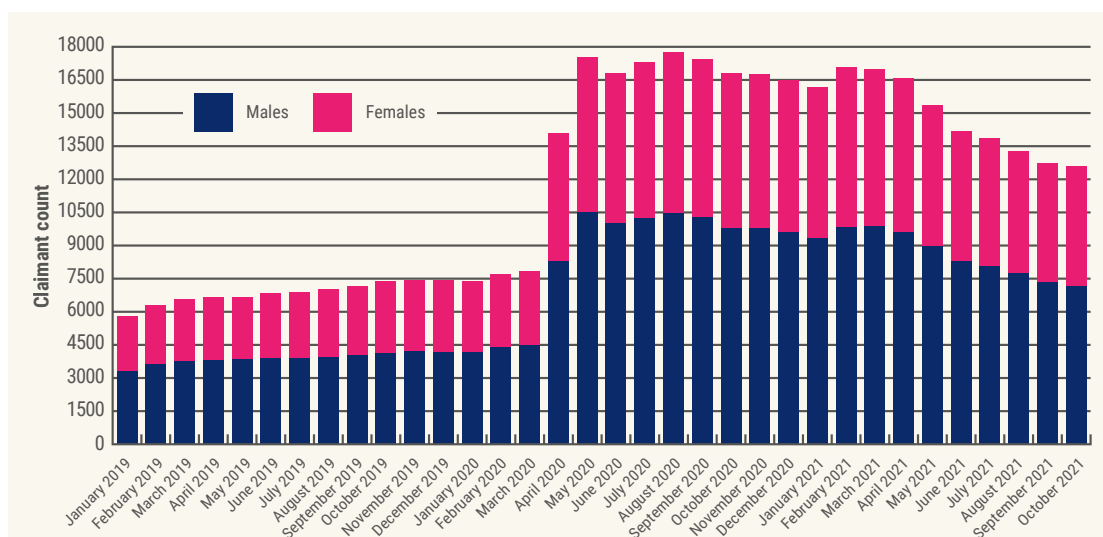


Figure 10: Warwickshire claimant count by gender, January 2020-October 2021

Source: ONS (2021) - Nomis

The Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) applied from 1 March 2020 and ended on 30 September 2021. The scheme provided grants to employers so they could retain and continue to pay staff during COVID-19 related lockdowns, by furloughing employees at up to 80% of their wages. Furlough levels largely rose and fell with changes in lockdown restrictions and changes to the CJRS scheme. In Warwickshire, the number of jobs furloughed peaked in July 2020 with 89,000 employees on furlough, fell throughout summer 2020 and then increased in November 2020 and again in January 2021 after national lockdowns were introduced. Numbers then fell steadily after March 2021. In Warwickshire, the cumulative number of employments on furlough based on claims made by the 14th September 2021 was 106,300.²²

Economic outlook

The Coventry & Warwickshire Economic Outlook Index²³ looks at whether businesses in the area believe that the economy is getting better, staying the same, or getting worse. Figure 11 shows the quarterly results for the last three years. If the index value is above 50 it means there is an expansion/ signs of optimism in the economic outlook of local businesses and if it is below 50 there is a contraction/signs of pessimism. There was a sharp fall in the index score in the quarter following the start of the COVID-19 pandemic which took until the quarter ending 30th June 2021 to recover to pre-pandemic levels.

INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

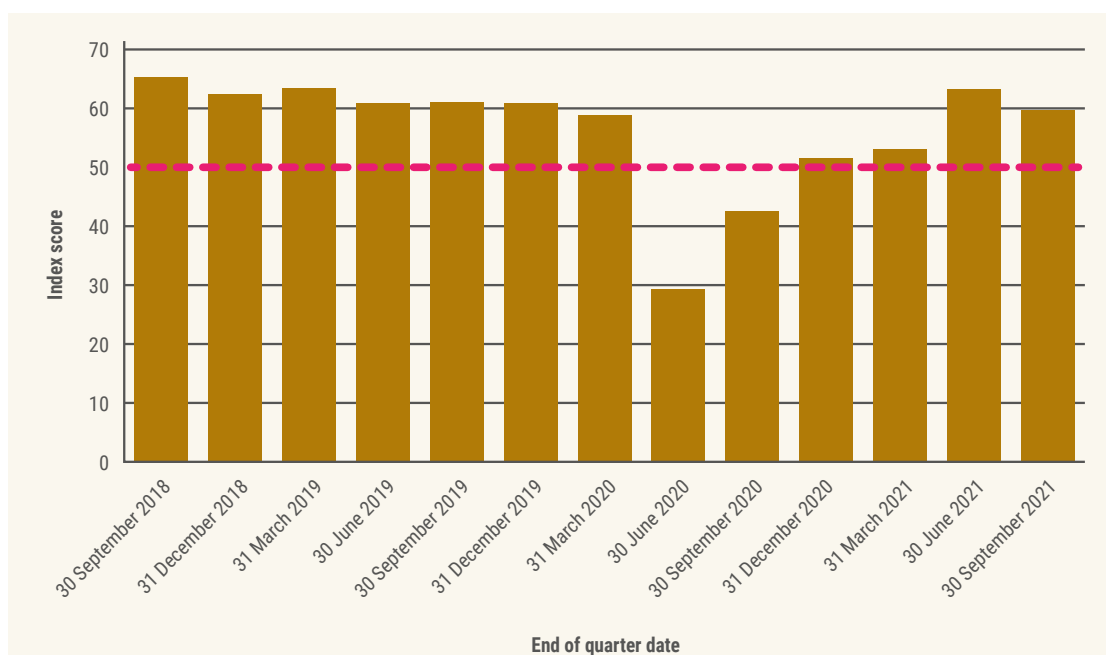


Figure 11: Coventry & Warwickshire overall economic outlook

Source: Coventry & Warwickshire Chamber of Commerce, Quarterly Economic Survey

Further information on the impact of COVID-19 on the economy in Warwickshire can be found on the [Coventry & Warwickshire Local Enterprise Economic Recovery Dashboard](#).

Impacts on education

With the closure of schools, a move to on-line learning, the operation of in-school 'bubbles' and the cancellation of exams, education has been hit particularly hard by the COVID-19 pandemic. Research from the Office for National Statistics in 2021²⁴ suggested that in England:

- Pupils working from home during the pandemic covered substantially less material than their peers in the classroom, according to teacher assessments (April 2020 to June 2021).
- The difference between the materials covered by remote and in-class pupils was larger for primary schools than for secondary schools, with remote learning primary school pupils covering a much smaller fraction of the learning materials than their in-class peers.
- Younger pupils' learning was more dependent on parental involvement than older pupils.
- Remote learning has been less effective for the teaching of some subjects than for others, with a larger reduction in materials covered being reported for arts, and design and technology than for other subjects.
- Remote learners in more deprived schools covered relatively less material than their in-class peers.

A review by Public Health England²⁵ suggested that prolonged or repeated school closures are likely to limit academic progress, impact upon key development transitions, and reduce opportunity to connect with peers. Inequalities in home learning environment and deprivation or abuse in the home may exacerbate the effects of school closures on children.

[INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

Impacts on community and place

Inequalities

According to Public Health England, the impacts of COVID-19 including mortality, morbidity, and hardship associated with lockdown measures are unevenly distributed (for example, higher amongst Black Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) and deprived communities) and thus likely to exacerbate inequalities.²⁶

In May 2020, the ONS reported nearly a quarter of people (23%) saying their household finances had been impacted by coronavirus.²⁷ According to the Coventry and Warwickshire COVID-19 Health Impact Assessment²⁸, foodbank use increased during the 2020 lockdown. Data from the Trussell Trust showed an increase of 125% in food parcels given out overall in Warwickshire compared to the equivalent month a year prior. There was also an increase in food parcels given to families with children.

Data across all Warwickshire Citizens Advice provision from 16th March - 31st May 2020 showed a slight decrease in the number of clients and an increase in the complexity and number of issues per client (in line with national trends). Of those who had been in contact, a greater proportion were aged in their 20s and 30s and a smaller proportion aged 55+. The increase of clients in their 20s and 30s may be down to a preference of using online contact methods, as well as an increased need in this age group.

Volunteering and social action

During the COVID-19 pandemic across the country and in Warwickshire there was increased community and civic engagement. Neighbourhood mutual aid groups were established, and between March 2020 and June 2021, there were over 10,250 approved NHS volunteers across Coventry and Warwickshire, many carrying out community response tasks such as collecting and delivering shopping, medication and other essential supplies. In the early stages of the pandemic in Great Britain nearly two in three adults (64.1%) said other local community members would support them if they needed help.²⁹ In addition, over three in four adults (77.9%) said they thought people were doing more to help others since the COVID-19 pandemic. A survey of the voluntary and community sector organisations (VCSOs) carried out by Warwickshire Community and Voluntary Action (CAVA) in April 2020 found that some new organisations have been set up during the pandemic, and many VCSOs had changed the way they deliver their services. Public Health England suggest that organisations were reporting both increase in demand on services and concerns over a threat to their funding, particularly small charities and social enterprises.³⁰

Community safety

In England and Wales, patterns of crime in the year ending March 2021 were significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated restrictions. While there were decreases across a range of individual crime types, particularly theft offences, these were offset by rises in fraud and computer misuse offences (36% increase), resulting in no change in overall levels of crime.³¹

Pandemics can increase rates of violence and domestic abuse, through effects of increased social stressors such as economics, restriction of movement, conflict/instability, exposure to exploitative relationships, and reduced access to support. In April 2020, Refuge reported a 25% increase in calls to the National Domestic Abuse Helpline whilst hits to the national domestic abuse website increased by 150% during the initial stages of COVID-19 lockdown.³² The pattern of increased demand coincided with the longest national lockdowns in England.

[INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

Environmental impacts

Large reductions in traffic during the early stages of lockdown saw corresponding falls in noise pollution, air pollution, and an increased opportunity for walkers, runners and cyclists. ONS data suggests that COVID-19 restrictions saw household greenhouse gas emissions decrease by 10% in 2020.³³ A massive reduction in personal travel, including commuting to work, drove household greenhouse gas emissions down by 16 million tonnes of CO² equivalent compared with the year before. For example, trips by all modes of transport in the Midlands decreased by 81% from 6th to 29th March 2020.³⁴

In April 2021, the ONS published a report looking at how people's perception of nature changed during the pandemic and whether this is likely to continue as restrictions ease.³⁵ In line with national trends, the use of parks and green spaces in Warwickshire increased during July and August 2020 compared to pre-pandemic levels although this varied throughout the county. Stratford-on-Avon District saw the greatest increase in visits to and time spent in parks compared to levels in January 2020, both during the first lockdown (a rise of 22%) and during summer 2020 (a rise of 127%). The report concluded that the pandemic has underlined the importance of outdoor space, for people and policymakers.

[INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

Our Priorities

The State of Warwickshire provides a high-level view of Warwickshire as a county and where possible the boroughs and districts within Warwickshire. The information and evidence in the following pages will act as a point of reference for 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 three strategic priorities to make Warwickshire the best it can be, sustainable now and for future generations:

- a county with a **thriving 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 delivery of the Council Plan.

The information within the following sections is taken from publicly available sources and in some cases local research. 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 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 - <https://data.warwickshire.gov.uk/> or one of the suite of dashboards produced by the Business Intelligence Service (businessintelligence@warwickshire.gov.uk).

[INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

Thriving economy and places

Introduction

Having a thriving 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, 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 plan put in place in 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.³⁶ 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.

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

[INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

Key sectors and businesses in Warwickshire

In 2020, there were an estimated 293,000 employee jobs in Warwickshire, of which 204,000 (69.6%) were full-time and 89,000 (30.4%) part-time.³⁷ Just over 12% (35,800) of these jobs were in the public sector, with higher proportions of public sector jobs in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and Warwick District.

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 47,000 jobs (16.0% of all jobs). Some industrial groups have a higher proportion of employee jobs in Warwickshire compared to the average in Great Britain particularly manufacturing (12.3% vs 7.9%), and transportation and storage (7.5% vs 5.1%) (Table 5).

EMPLOYEE JOBS BY INDUSTRY	Warwickshire (Employee Jobs)	Warwickshire (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
B: Mining & Quarrying	200	0.1	0.1	0.2
C: Manufacturing	36,000	12.3	10.9	7.9
D: Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning Supply	4,500	1.5	0.5	0.5
E: Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities	1,500	0.5	0.7	0.7
F: Construction	12,000	4.1	4.4	4.8
G: Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles	47,000	16.0	16.1	14.9
H: Transportation & Storage	22,000	7.5	6.0	5.1
I: Accommodation & Food Service Activities	20,000	6.8	6.2	7.2
J: Information & Communication	12,000	4.1	2.9	4.5
K: Financial & Insurance Activities	6,000	2.0	2.5	3.5
L: Real Estate Activities	3,500	1.2	1.6	1.8
M: Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	27,000	9.2	7.1	8.7
N: Administrative & Support Service Activities	24,000	8.2	9.8	8.8
O: Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	10,000	3.4	3.9	4.6
P: Education	21,000	7.2	9.2	9.0
Q: Human Health & Social Work Activities	31,000	10.6	13.8	13.6
R: Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	5,000	1.7	1.9	2.2
S: Other Service Activities	9,000	3.1	2.6	1.9

Table 5: Employee jobs by broad industrial groups (2020)

Source: ONS (2021) Business Register and Employment Survey.

[INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

Notes:

% is a proportion of total employee jobs excluding farm-based agriculture. Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces.

The proportion of jobs by industrial group have mainly stayed unchanged since 2019 although the percentage of jobs in 'accommodation and food services' (8.6% down to 6.8%) and 'arts, entertainment & recreation' (2.7% down to 1.7%) have seen the largest decreases. The broad industrial groups providing employment varies across districts and boroughs within Warwickshire (Table 6).

North Warwickshire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford-on-Avon	Warwick
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles (22.2%) Transportation & Storage (15.6%) Manufacturing (13.3%) Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities (8.9%) Administrative & Support Service Activities (8.9%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles (15.9%) Human Health & Social Work Activities (15.9%) Manufacturing (11.4%) Education (9.1%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles (14.3%) Transportation & Storage (12.2%) Manufacturing (12.2%) Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities (10.2%) Education (9.2%) Administrative & Support Service Activities (9.2%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturing (17.9%) Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles (14.9%) Human Health & Social Work Activities (10.4%) Accommodation & Food Service Activities (9.0%) Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities (9.0%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles (14.6%) Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities (11.2%) Human Health & Social Work Activities (11.2%) Administrative & Support Service Activities (9.0%)

Table 6: Main employee jobs by broad industrial groups (2020) by districts and boroughs

Source: ONS (2021), Business Register and Employment Survey

Between April 2020 and March 2021, the highest proportion of those in employment in Warwickshire were in professional occupations (28%) (Table 7). This group of occupations usually requires a degree or equivalent qualification, with some occupations requiring postgraduate qualifications and/or a formal period of experience-related training.

OCCUPATION (SOC2010)	% of all in employment (April 2020-March 2021)							
	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

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

OCCUPATION (SOC2010)	% of all in employment (April 2020-March 2021)							
	Warwick-shire	North Warwick-shire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford-on-Avon	Warwick	Great Britain	West Midlands
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

Table 7: Occupation of those in employment in Warwickshire (2020/21)

Source: ONS (2021), Annual Population Survey

The Economic Impact of Tourism – Warwickshire 2019 report,³⁸ 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. International visitors were estimated to have spent £262 million on their visit to Warwickshire in 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic will 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.³⁹ The greatest contributors by broad industrial groups were manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles; and real estate activities. Figure 12 shows GVA between 2009-2019 for industries in Warwickshire contributing over £1,000 million to GVA.⁴⁰

GVA per head is a useful way of comparing areas of different sizes but is not a measure of an area's productivity. The annual estimate of GVA per head of population (at current basic prices) was £34,302 for Warwickshire in 2019.⁴¹ As Figure 13 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.⁴²

[INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

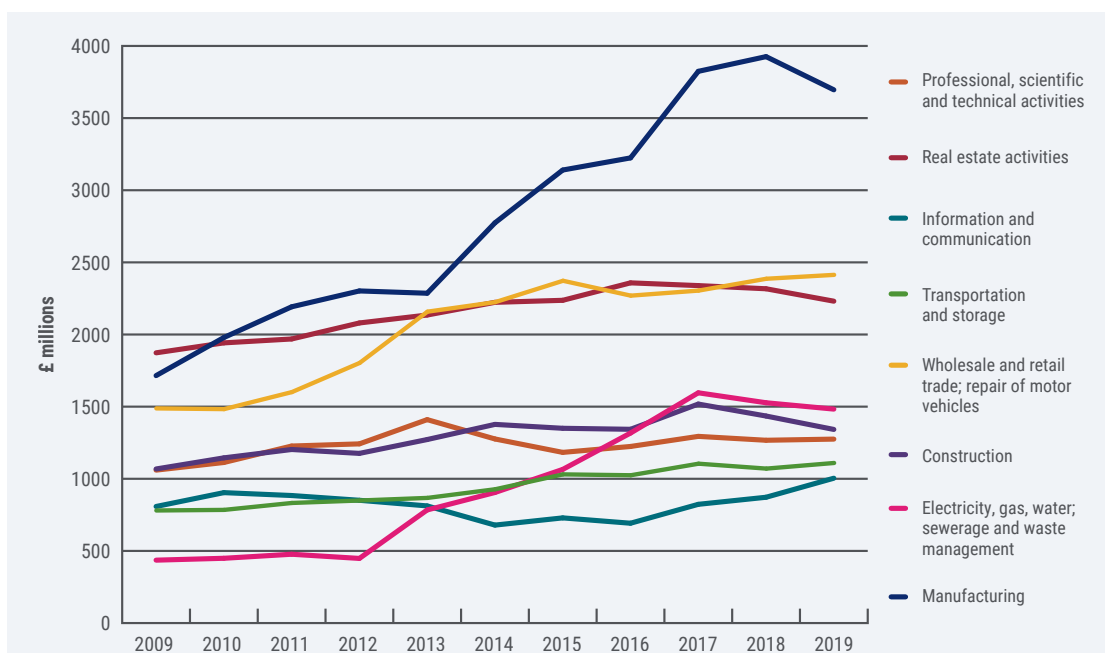


Figure 12: GVA per broad industry group (industries over £1,000 million) in Warwickshire
Source: ONS (2021), Regional gross value added by industry: all ITL regions

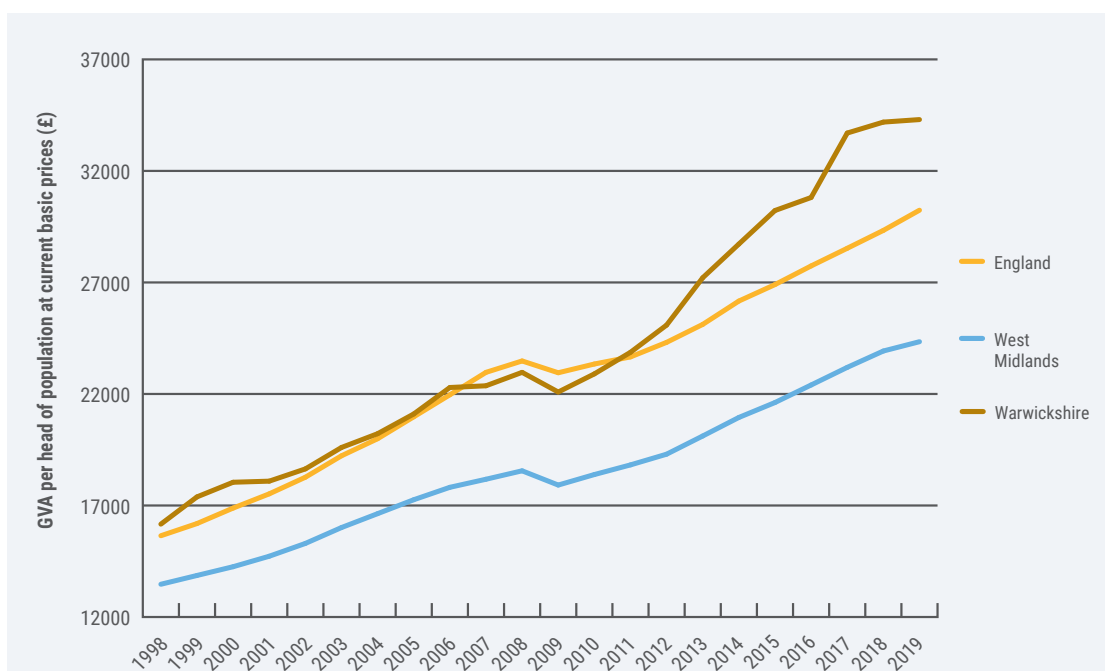


Figure 13: Gross Value Added (balanced) per head of population at current basic prices, 1998-2019
Source: ONS (2021), Regional gross value added (balanced) per head and income components

In terms of GVA per hour worked, ONS data at local authority level shows that Warwick District (£43.03) and Stratford-on-Avon District (£40.20) had a higher GVA per hour than the other districts and boroughs in 2019.⁴³ 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 14).

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

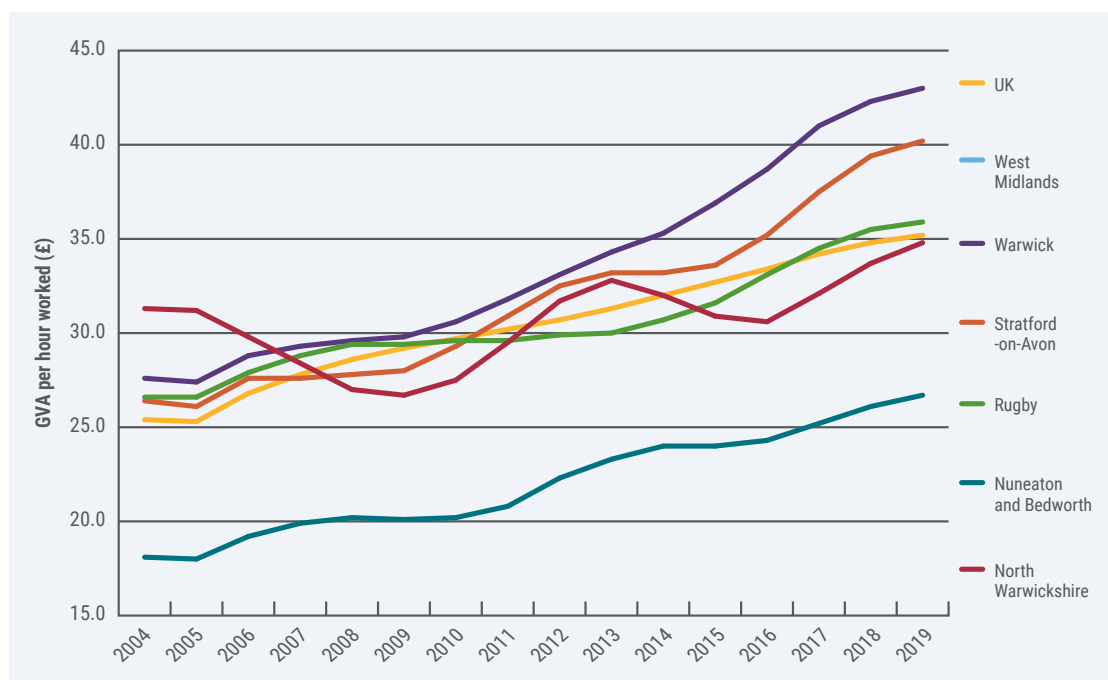


Figure 14: Nominal (smoothed) GVA per hour worked (£) by Local Authority District, 2004-2019

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 £59,296.⁴⁴ This was higher than the equivalent figures for both the West Midlands (£50,083) and England (£57,583) suggesting higher productivity in Warwickshire. Figure 15 shows the nominal (smoothed) balanced GVA per job filled indices for each of the districts and boroughs within Warwickshire over a 17-year period.⁴⁵ 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 & Bedworth Borough.

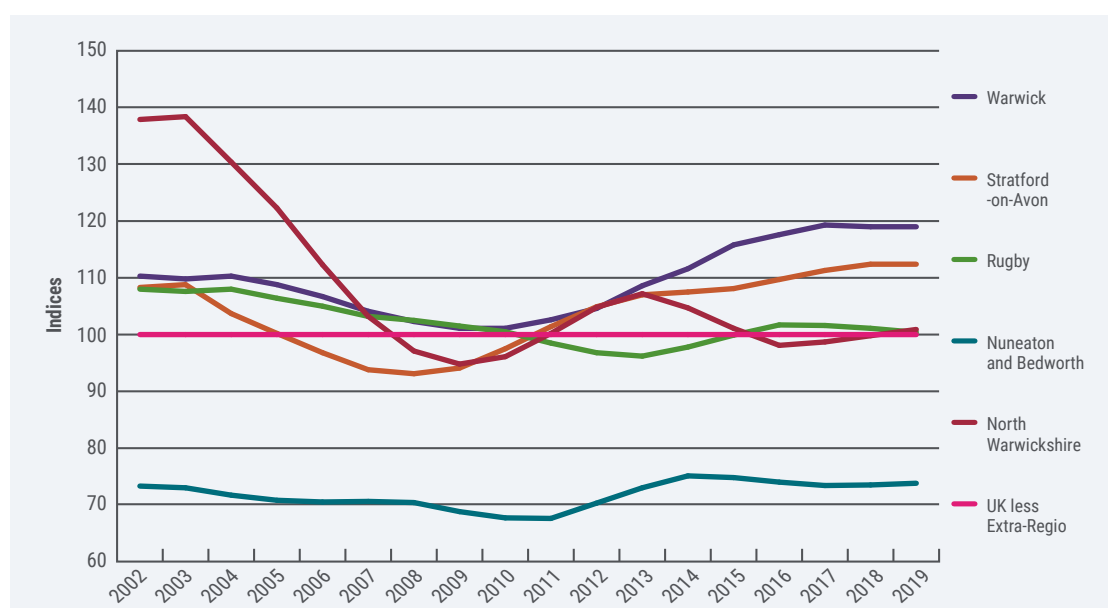


Figure 15: Nominal (smoothed) balanced GVA per filled job indices; by Local Authority District, 2002 – 2019

Source: ONS (2021), Subregional Productivity July release

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

Business demography

In Warwickshire, in 2020, there were 3,170 new business enterprises that did not exist in the previous two years (referred to as business births).⁴⁶ This was a rate of 66.5 births of new enterprises per 10,000 population aged 16 and above. In contrast, there were 3,295 business that no longer existed in 2020 that had existed in 2018 and 2019 (referred to as business deaths); a rate of 69.1 per 10,000 population aged 16 and above. Figure 16 shows business enterprise births in the Warwickshire districts and boroughs for the period 2014-2020. Over the seven years, there were more births of businesses in Warwick District than any other district or borough. Indeed, Warwick District saw an increase of 11.5% in births between 2018 and 2020. In contrast, there were 25.0% fewer business births in 2020 than 2018 in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough.

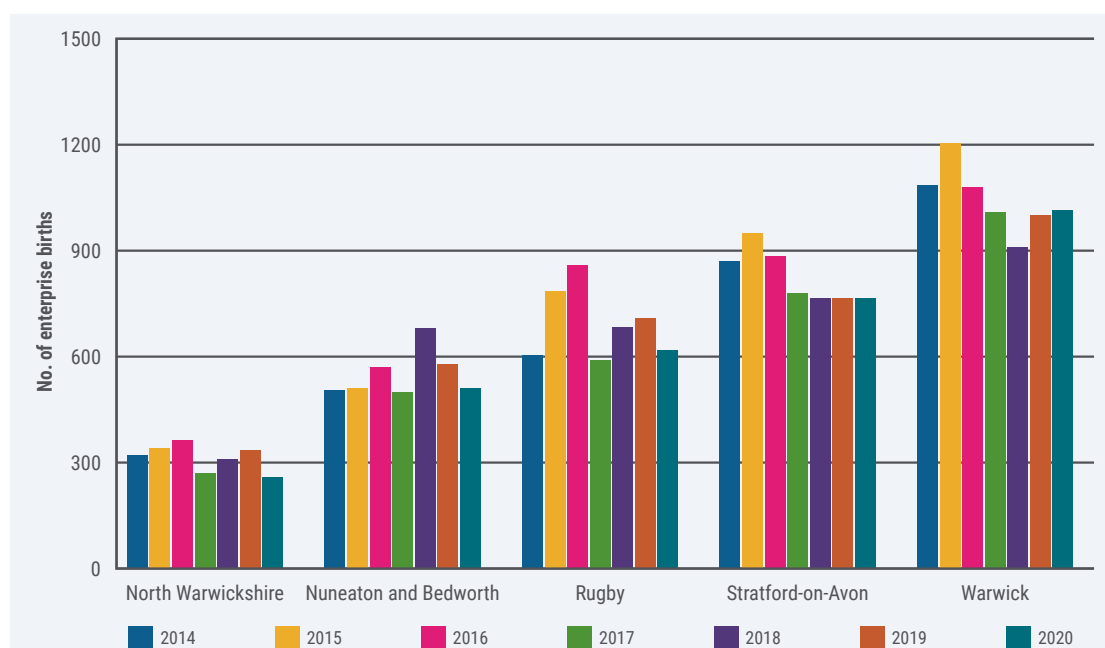


Figure 16: Business enterprise births, 2014-2020

Source: ONS (2021), Business Demography

When comparing business births with business deaths, in 2020 business births outweighed deaths in Rugby Borough (25 more births than deaths) and Warwick District (100 more births than deaths). In all other local authorities, there were more business deaths than births. This was particularly true in Stratford-on-Avon District where there were 225 more business deaths than business births.

Warwickshire's business start-up rate (total number of newly born enterprises divided by the total number of enterprises) in 2020 was 10.6%. This was a decrease from 11.3% in 2019 and lower than the equivalent regional (West Midlands: 12.2%) and national (England: 12.1%) rate. Business start-up was lowest in Stratford-on-Avon District and North Warwickshire Borough (both 8.9%) and highest in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (11.9%).

Of 3,790 newly born enterprises in Warwickshire in 2015, 1,590 (or 40.5%) were still active businesses five years later in 2020. Of the 3,760 newly born enterprises in Warwickshire in 2016, 1,845 (or 49.1%) were surviving 4 years later. The most recent data shows that there were 3,390 newly born enterprises in Warwickshire in 2019 and 89.5% were still active businesses one year later. The one-to-five-year survival rates for each Warwickshire local authority is presented in Figure 17.

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

As Figure 17 shows, 92.3% of all newly born enterprises in Rugby Borough survive one year (the highest rate of Warwickshire's districts and boroughs). Just 37.3% of newly born enterprises survive five years in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (the lowest rate of Warwickshire's districts and boroughs). The 2020 data suggests that businesses in North Warwickshire Borough and Stratford-on-Avon District are most likely to survive five years (42.6%). The enterprise survival rates across all time periods are in line with both regional and national figures.

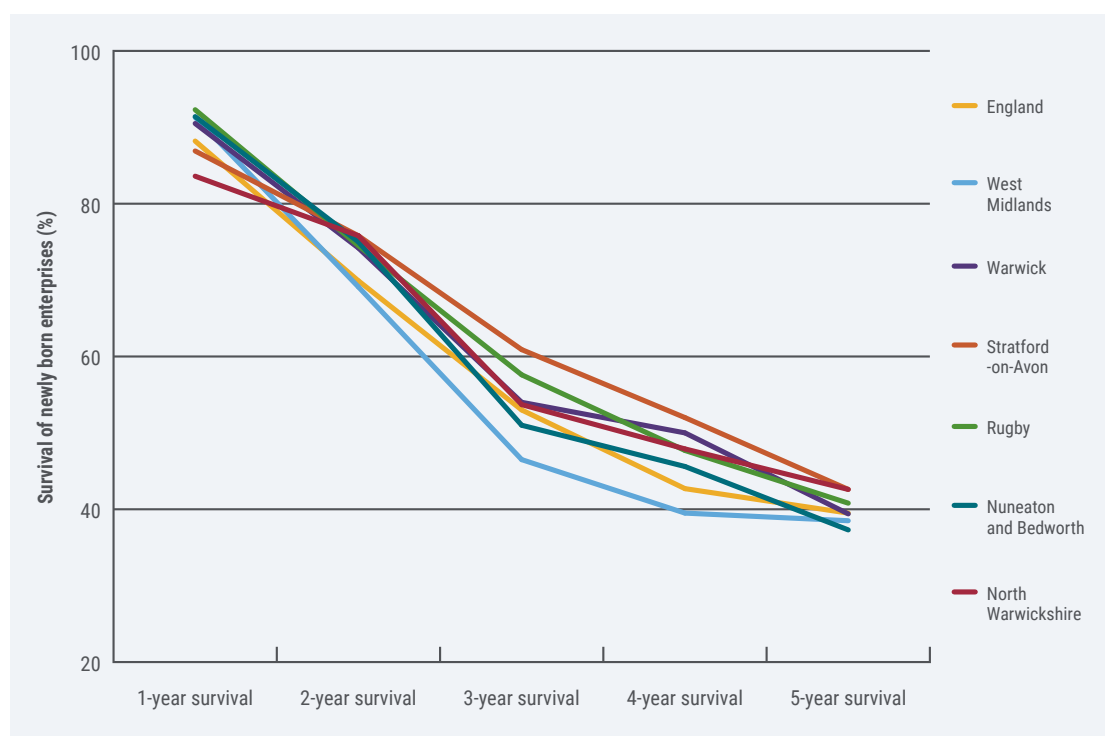


Figure 17: Newly born enterprise survival rates, 1-year to 5-years, 2015-2020

Source: ONS (2021), Business Demography

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

Warwickshire's workforce

Employment

For the first quarter in 2021 Warwickshire's overall employment rate (those aged 16-64) was 78.7%.⁴⁷ 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 18 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.

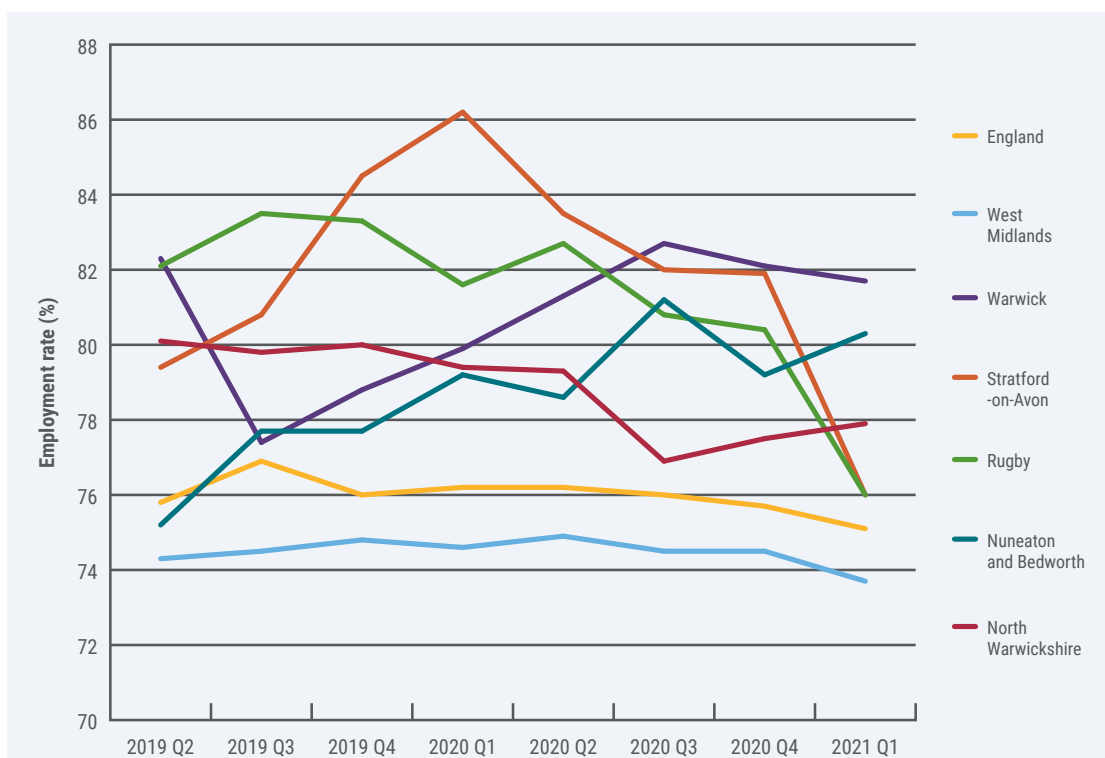


Figure 18: Overall employment rate (aged 16-64) from 2019 Q2 to 2021 Q1

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%.⁴⁸ 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 £32,750.⁴⁹ 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 is usually the case that people who live in Warwickshire have higher median annual earnings than those who work in Warwickshire. In 2020, the equivalent median annual pay for Warwickshire workplaces was £31,003.

Figure 19 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.

INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

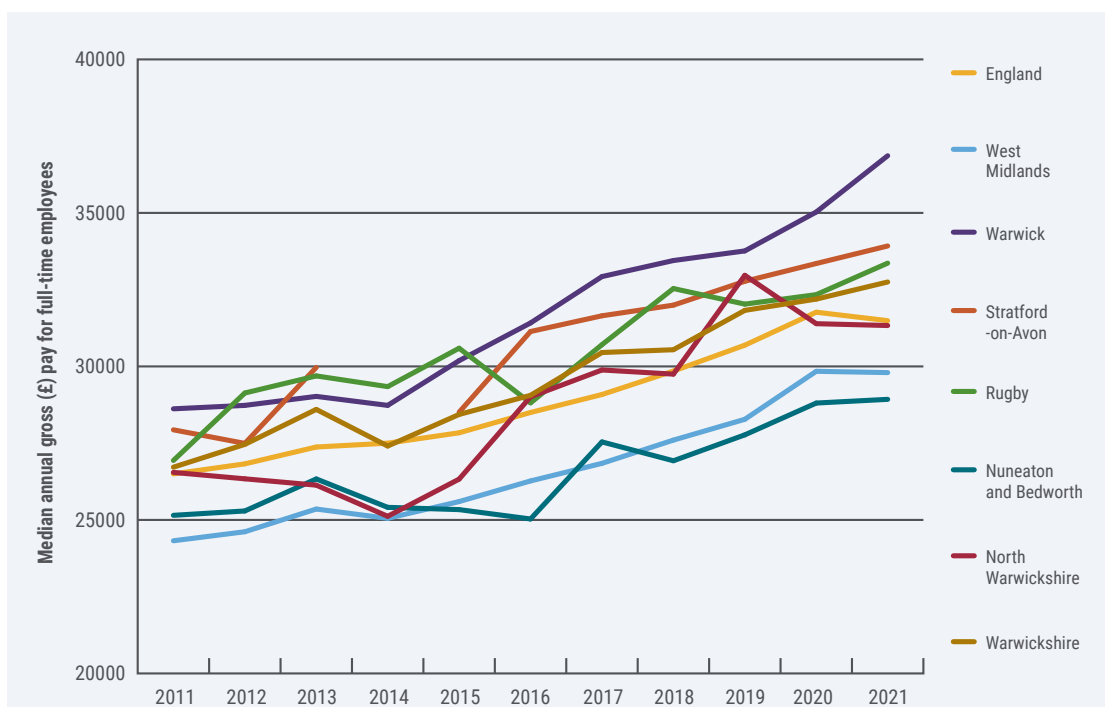


Figure 19: Median gross annual pay for full-time employees, 2011-2021

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

As Figure 20 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).⁵⁰ 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.

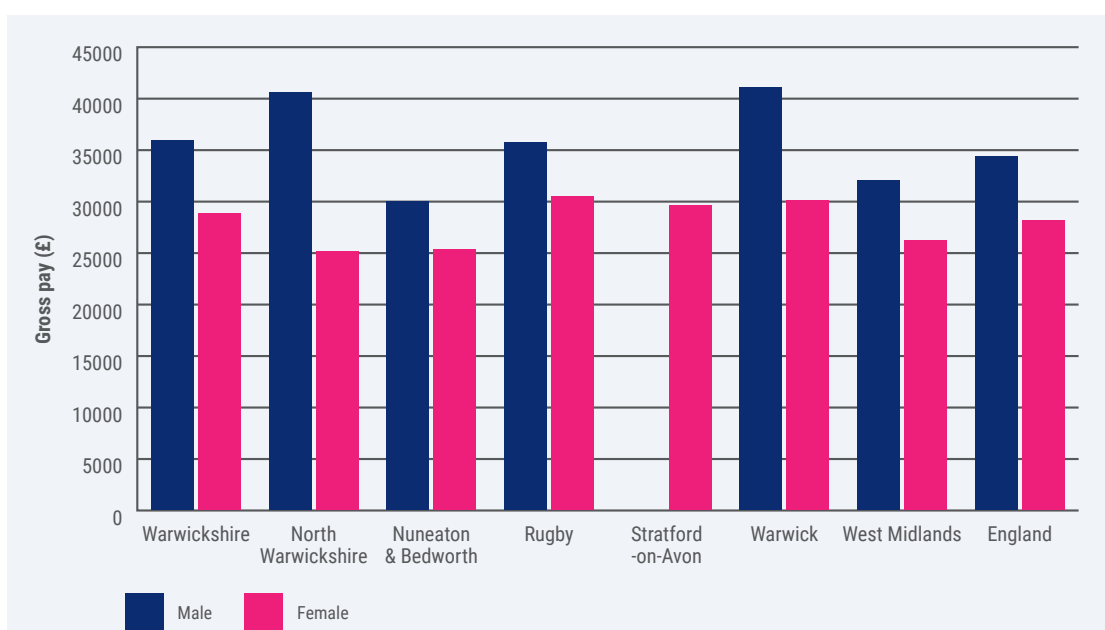


Figure 20: Median annual gross pay for full-time workers: males and females, 2020

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

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

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).⁵¹

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.⁵² 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

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.⁵³

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 21 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.⁵⁴

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

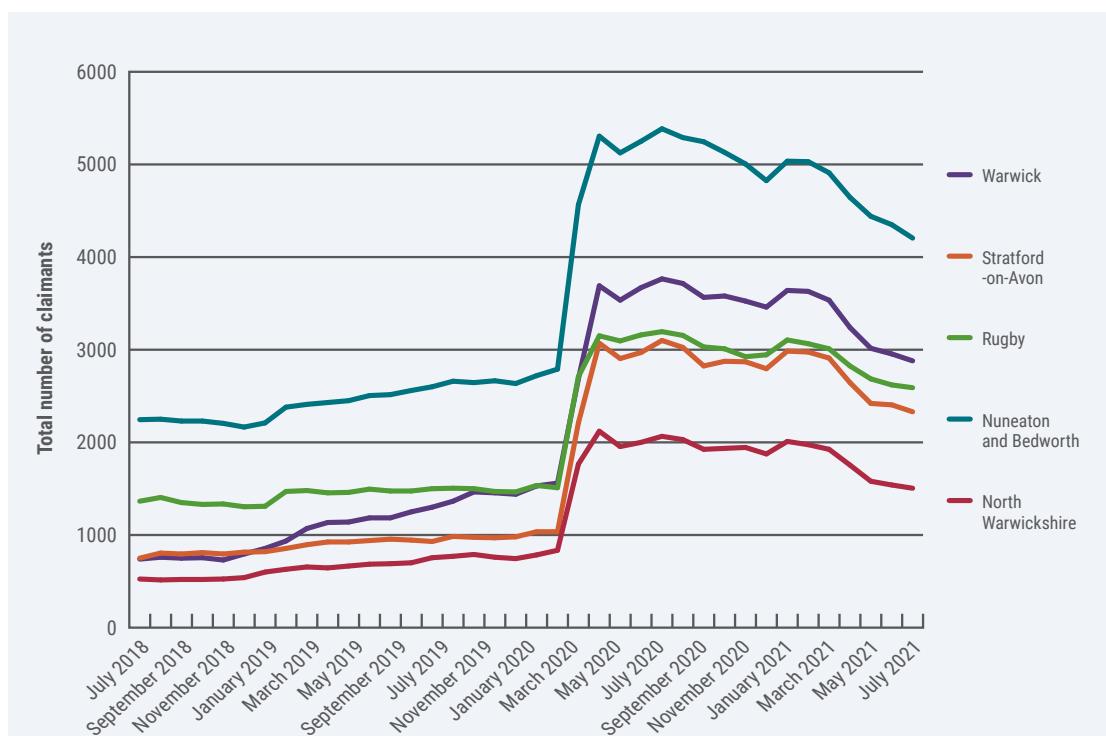


Figure 21: Overall claimant count (aged 18-64) July 2018-August 2021, Warwickshire districts and boroughs

Source: ONS, Claimant count by age

Economic inactivity

In Warwickshire in the year April 2020 to March 2021, there were an estimated 60,700 (17.8%) persons aged 16-64 classed as economically inactive; slightly lower than the proportion classed as economically inactive in the West Midlands (21.9%) and England (21.3%) populations.⁵⁵ 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 22). 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.

INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

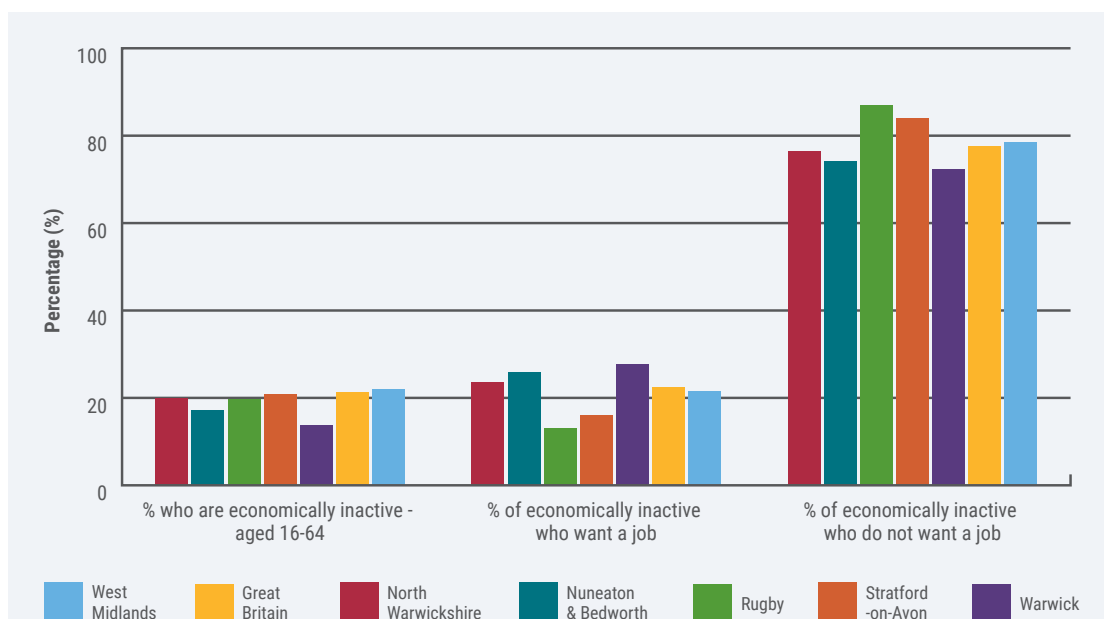


Figure 22: Percentage of the population aged 16-64 who are economically inactive and want a job

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 23 shows the number of job vacancies in each of the districts and boroughs in Warwickshire between October 2019 and September 2021.

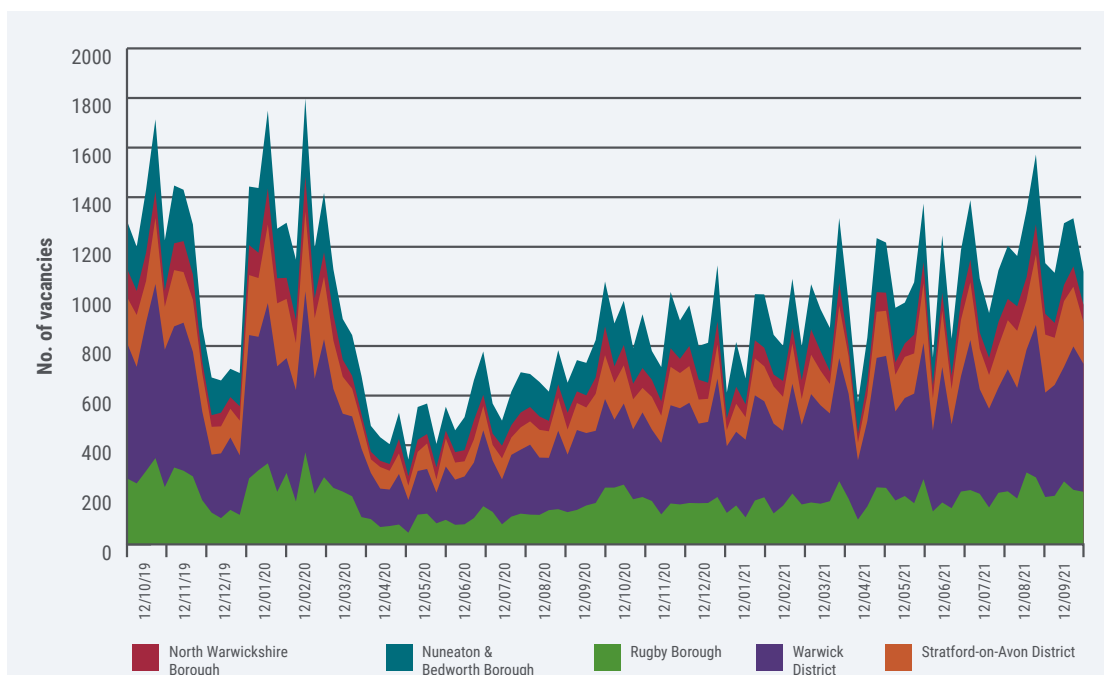


Figure 23: Total number of job vacancies in Warwickshire (October 2019-September 2021)

Source: Labour Market Insight (2021)

Further details on Warwickshire's workforce can be accessed via the [Coventry and Warwickshire LEP dashboard](#)

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 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%.⁵⁶ 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 24 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 & 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 but remained just above the national average figure.

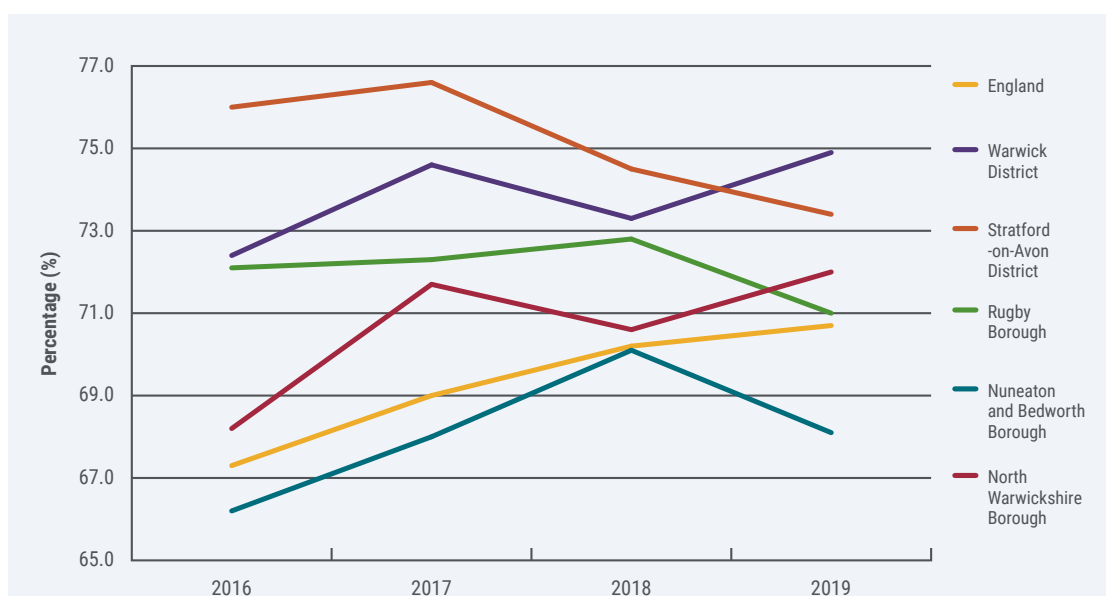


Figure 24. Early years – proportion of all children achieving a good level of development, 2016-2019

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 25 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 & 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.

[INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

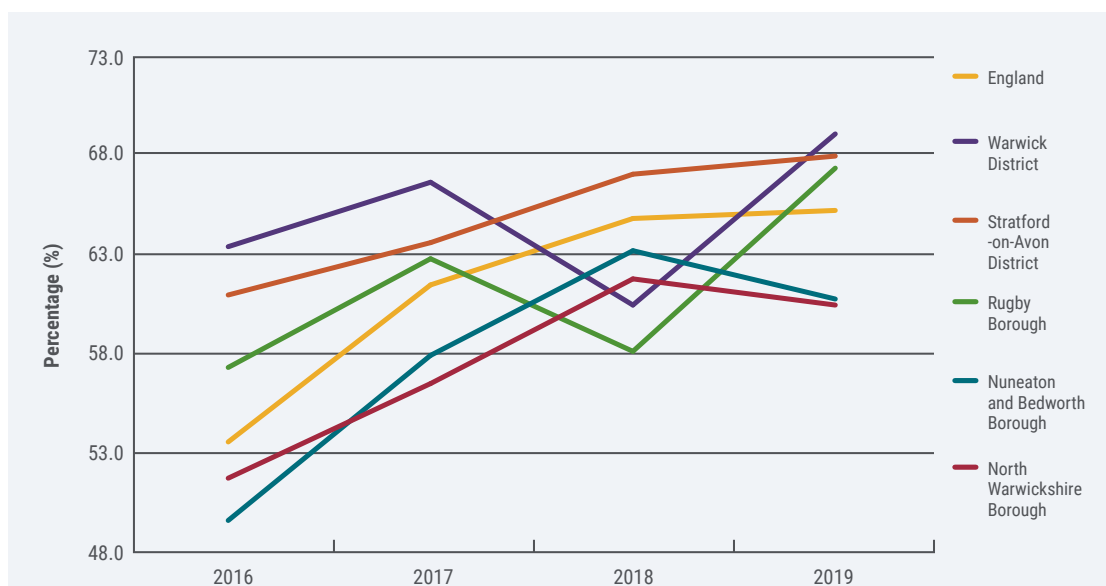


Figure 25. Key Stage 2 – proportion of children achieving the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Mathematics, 2016-2019

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 26 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 & Bedworth Borough (37.7%) and North Warwickshire Borough (40.7%) had a figure lower than the national average (43.4%).

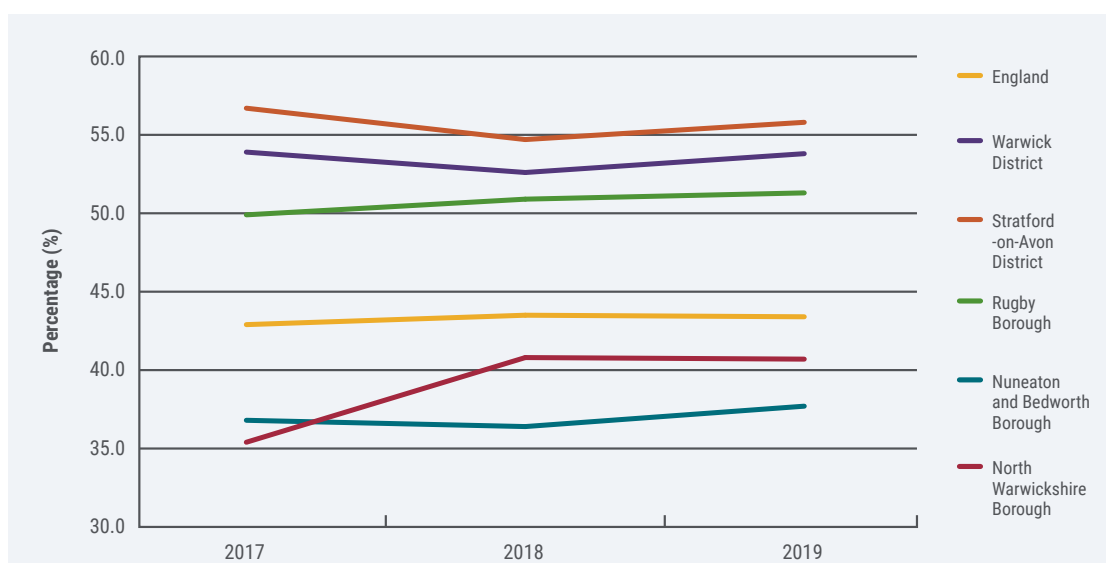


Figure 26: Key Stage 4 – proportion of children achieving grades 9 to 5 (strong pass) in English and Mathematics, 2017-2019

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

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

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%).⁵⁷ Figure 27 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.

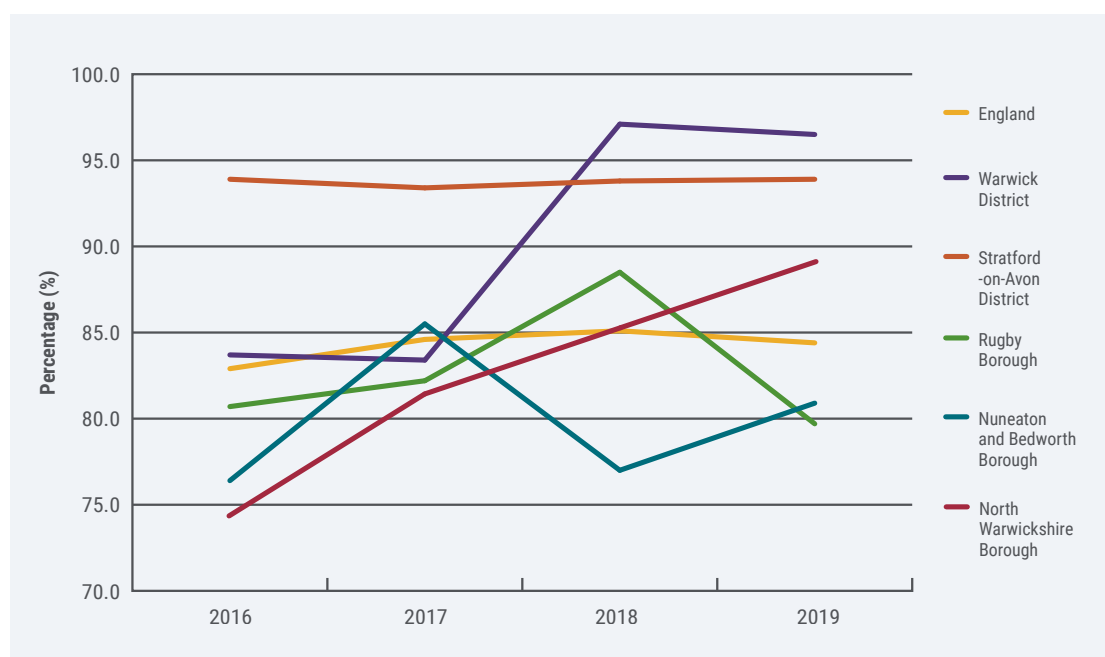


Figure 27: Proportion of pupils attending an Ofsted judged 'good' or 'outstanding' school

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

School absence and exclusions

In Warwickshire, in 2019, 10.1% of pupils missed 10% or more of possible school sessions (this is also known as persistent absence).⁵⁸ The equivalent figure for England was 10.8%. Figure 28 shows the proportion of persistent absence for each of the districts and boroughs for the period 2017 to 2019. Nuneaton & 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 2018/19.⁵⁹ 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%).

INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

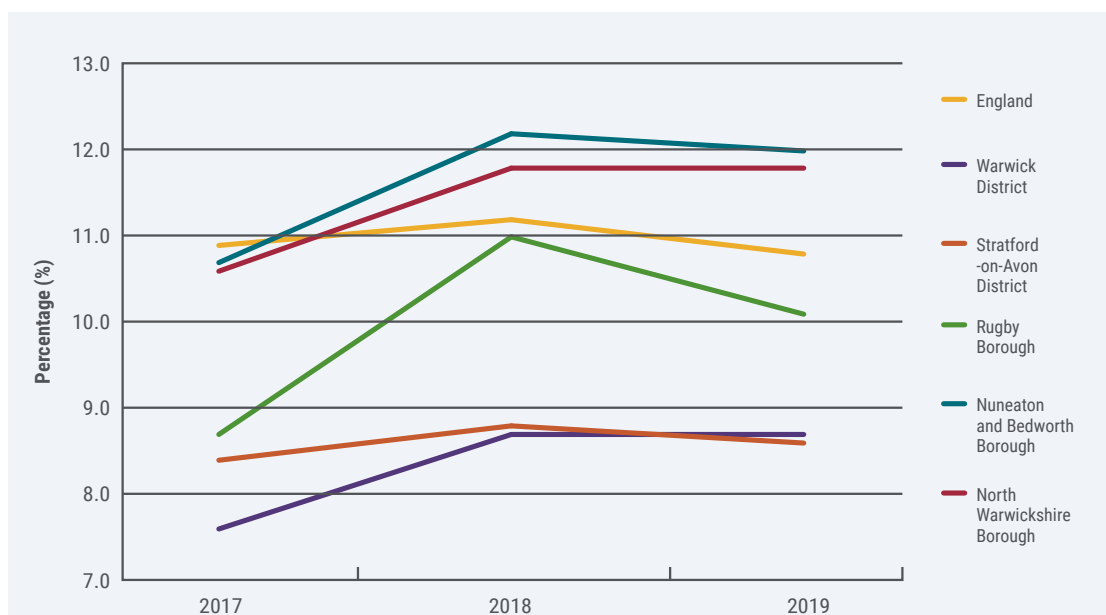


Figure 28: Proportion of pupils missing 10%+ of possible school sessions, 2017-2019

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.⁶⁰ Figure 29 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.

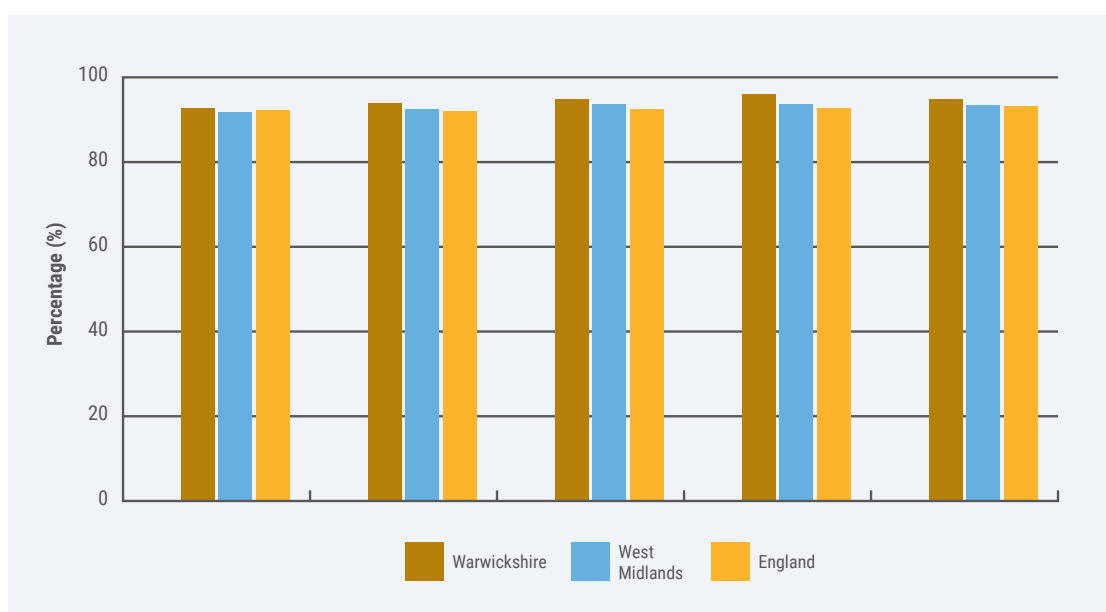


Figure 29: Proportion of 16/17 year olds recorded in education and training, 2017-2021 (March)

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

INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

Qualifications

The percentage of people studying at the age of 16 (academic age 15) who attain a Level 3 qualification^a by the age of 19 in Warwickshire for the 2019/20 academic year was 58.4%.⁶¹ 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 30). This figure was lower than both the equivalent West Midlands average (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%).

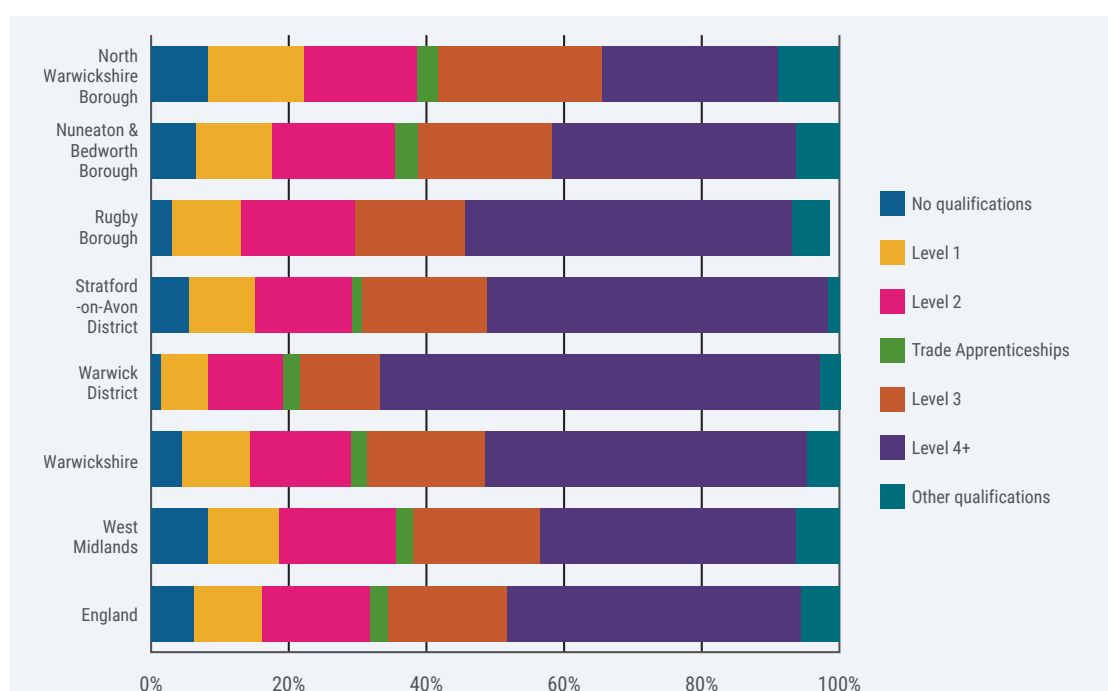


Figure 30: Qualifications - proportion of population aged 16-64, year ending December 2020

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.⁶²

Infrastructure

Digital

According to OFCOM, 96.6% of Warwickshire premises were able to receive Superfast Broadband (30Mbit/s or more) in September 2020;⁶³ 98% of urban premises and 81% of premises in rural areas. Figure 31 shows the proportion of premises in each of the districts and boroughs within Warwickshire with coverage by type of broadband.

[INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

^a Level 3 equates to achievement of 2 or more A-levels or equivalent qualifications

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^b (Table 8). In September 2020, 55.2% of Warwickshire premises were able to receive Gigabit (Fibre) broadband. The median download speed (Mbit/s) was 59.8.

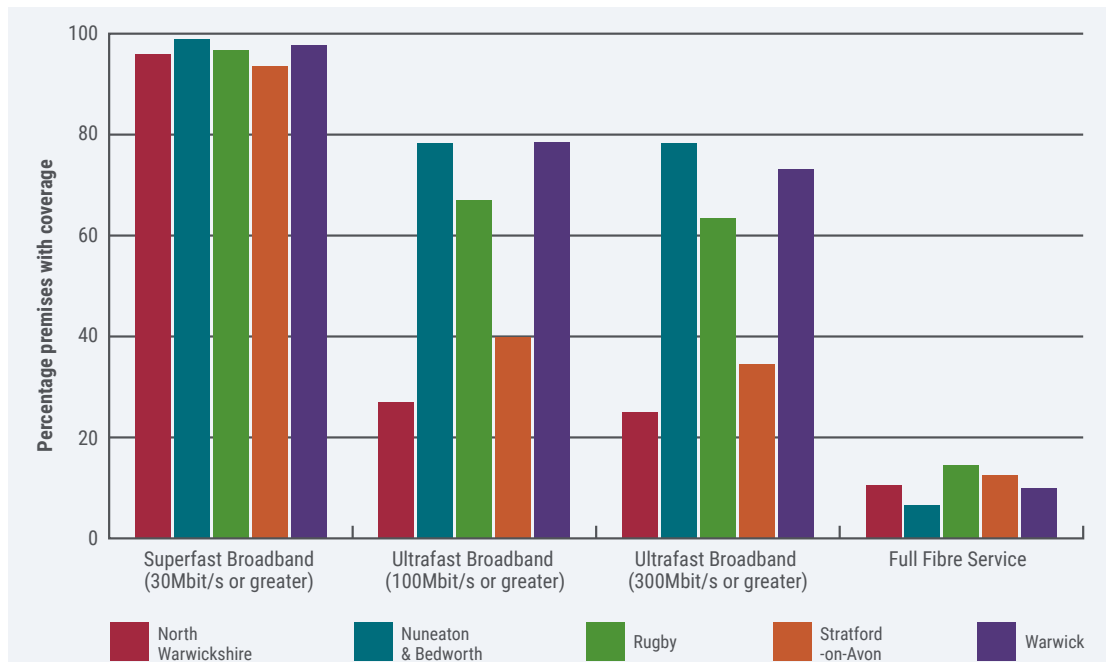


Figure 31: Coverage availability by type broadband, September 2020

Source: OFCOM (2021), Connected Nations

District/Borough	% OF PREMISES	
	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

Table 8: Percentage of premises below the Universal Service Offer, September 2020

Source: OFCOM (2021), Connected Nations

Internet usage

Internet usage has increased over time. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the use of digital tools and services moved from being an advantage to a necessity and has consequently led to an increase in users.⁶⁴ The estimated percentage of adults aged 16 and over within Warwickshire that

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

^b 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.

have used the internet in the last three months has increased over time and in 2020 was above the UK and West Midlands average at 96%⁶⁵ (Table 9).

	% 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

Table 9: Internet users in the last 3 months (2014-2020) Source: ONS (2021), Internet users 2020

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.⁶⁶

According to the 2020 National Highways and Transport (NHT) Satisfaction Survey,^c Warwickshire was named the UK's joint top performing county council for highway maintenance for the second year in a row.⁶⁷ 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.⁶⁸

Use of transport

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 than the baseline figure.⁶⁹ At the height of the COVID-19 pandemic (week commencing 30th March 2020), use of transit stations (-393%), workspaces (-68.5%), and retail and recreation spaces (-460%) were significantly down from baseline figures.

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

^c 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.

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.⁷⁰ 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 31).



Figure 32: Motor vehicle traffic (vehicle kilometres) travelled in Warwickshire, 1993-2020

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

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

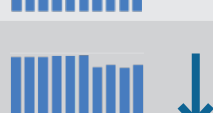


SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

Summary of key measures

LATEST VALUE						
Measure	Latest data	Warwickshire	West Midlands	England	Rank compared to all 24 English county LAs ⁷¹ 1 is high / 24 is low	Trend
GVA all industries	2019	£19,823m	£144,455m	£1,702,078m	10th (High is 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	5th (High is good)	 ↓
Deaths of enterprises per 10,000 aged 16+	2019	66.58	56.24	65.96	4th (Low is good)	 ↑
Business start-up rate (%)	2019	11.3%	15.0%	13.2%	9th	Not available

Summary of key measures

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

Summary of key measures

Proportion of children achieving grades 9 to 5 (strong pass) in English and Mathematics (KS4)	2018/2019	49.5%	46.7%	43.0%	3rd (High is good)	
Proportion of pupils missing 10%+ of possible school sessions (primary)	2018/19	7.7%	8.6%	8.2%	14th (Low is good)	
Proportion of pupils missing 10%+ of possible school sessions (secondary)	2018/19	12.6%	13.7%	13.7%	5th (Low is good)	
Proportion of 16/17 year olds NEET	2021	3.8%	5.7%	5.5%	5th (Low is good)	
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%	10th (High is good)	
% of people aged 16-64 with no qualifications	2020	4.5%	6.2%	8.2%	6th (Low is good)	
% of people aged 16-64 qualified to at least Level 4 or higher	2020	46.9%	37.1%	42.8%	4th (High is good)	
% of premises able to receive Superfast Broadband (30M/ bits or more)	2020	96.6%		99.5%	Not available	Not available

Best lives

An aim of Warwickshire County Council is to ensure people in Warwickshire can live their best lives, and are supported to live safely, healthily, and independently.

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 physical 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.

This section provides information on a range of measures that relate to life in Warwickshire including health, community safety and provision for support and also highlights inequalities within Warwickshire. Further information on inequalities can be found on the [Monitoring Health Inequalities dashboard](#) and the [Poverty dashboard](#).

[INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

Inequalities

Index of multiple deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in England. The latest version was published in 2019.⁷² 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).

In 2019, the county of Warwickshire ranked 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 – slightly worse 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 32a shows the IMD 2019 deciles for LSOAs in Warwickshire.

Index of Multiple Deprivation deciles

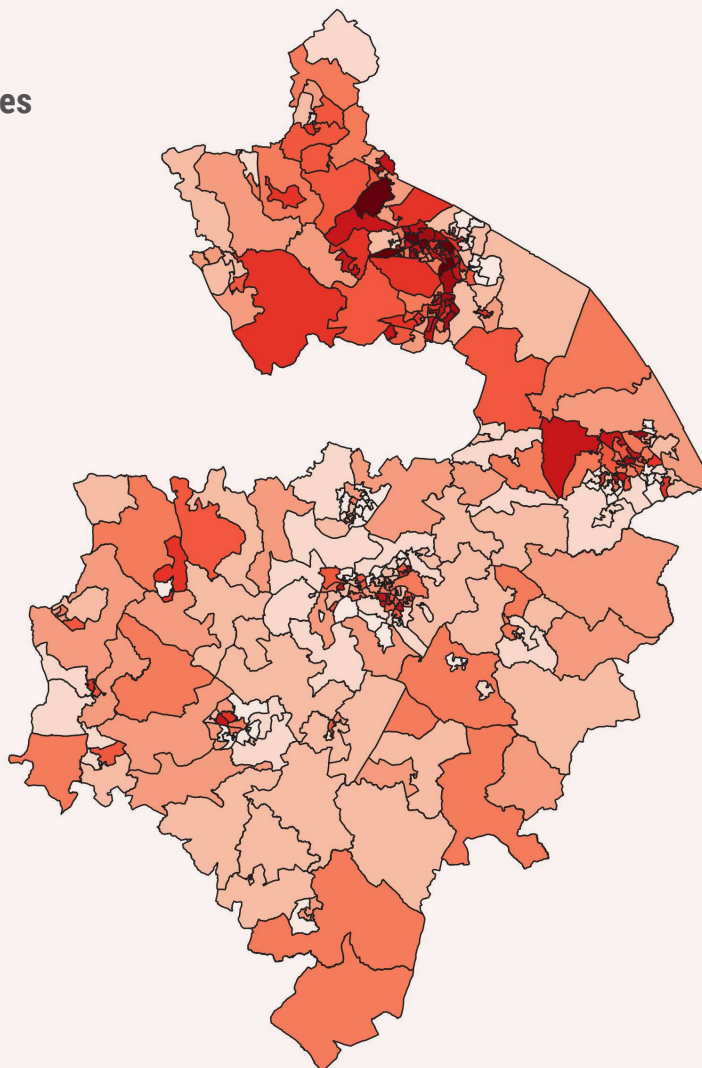


Figure 33a: Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2019) – LSOA deciles

Source: ONS (2019)

Figure 33b 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.

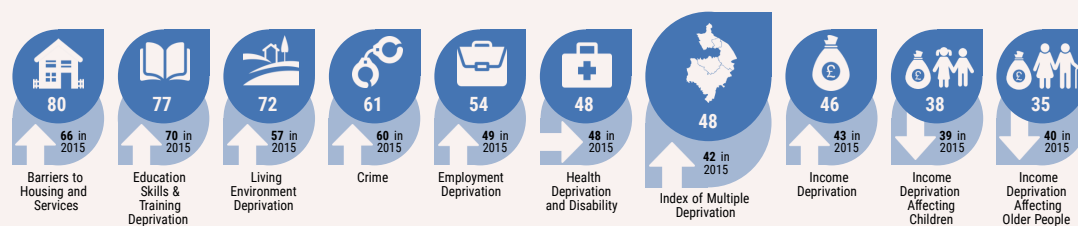


Figure 33b: Warwickshire IMD domains in 30% most deprived nationally – 2019 compared to 2015

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

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.⁷³ 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. (©Experian 2022 - All rights reserved)

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 34 shows the GDHI per head of population at current basic prices for each of the Warwickshire districts and boroughs between 1997 and 2019.⁷⁴ 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).

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

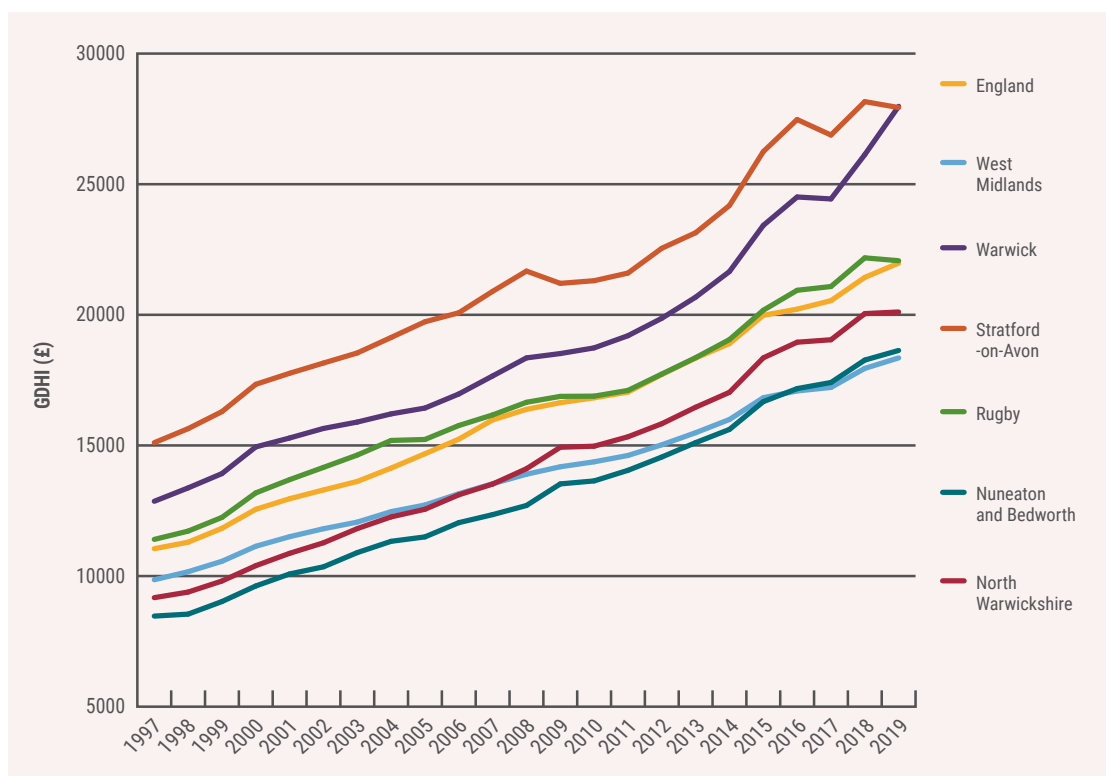


Figure 34: Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) per head of population at current basic prices, 1997-2018
 Source: ONS (2021), Regional gross disposable household income by ITL1 region – 2019 data is provisional

Figure 35 shows annual growth in GDHI per head of population in each Warwickshire district and borough alongside West Midland and England figures between 1998 and 2019.⁷⁵ 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%.

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

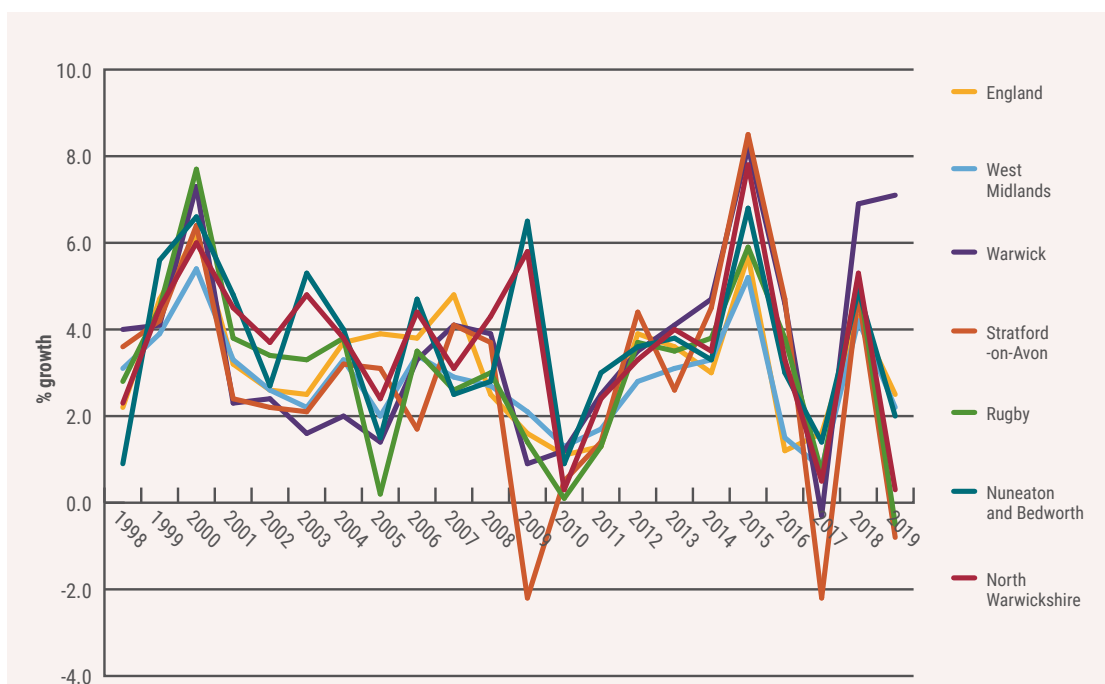


Figure 35: Annual growth in GDHI per head of population, 1998-2019

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

Fuel poverty

The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy produces data on the proportion of households classed as fuel poor.⁷⁶ 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 & 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 36 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.

INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

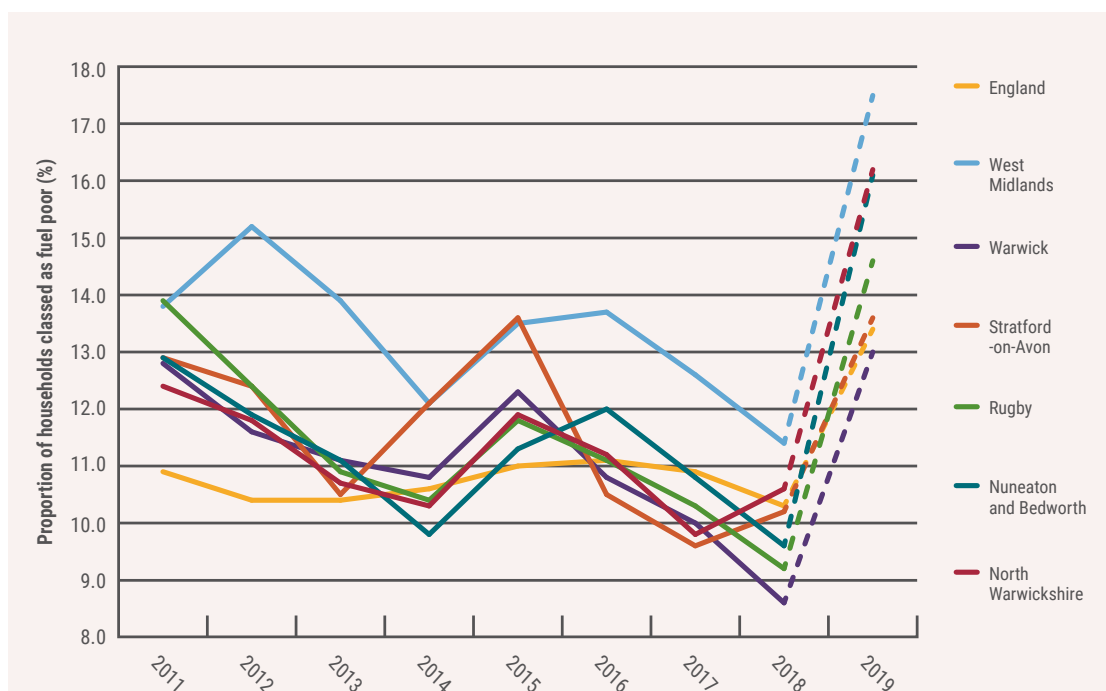


Figure 36: Proportion of households classed as fuel poor, 2011-2019

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 37 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.

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

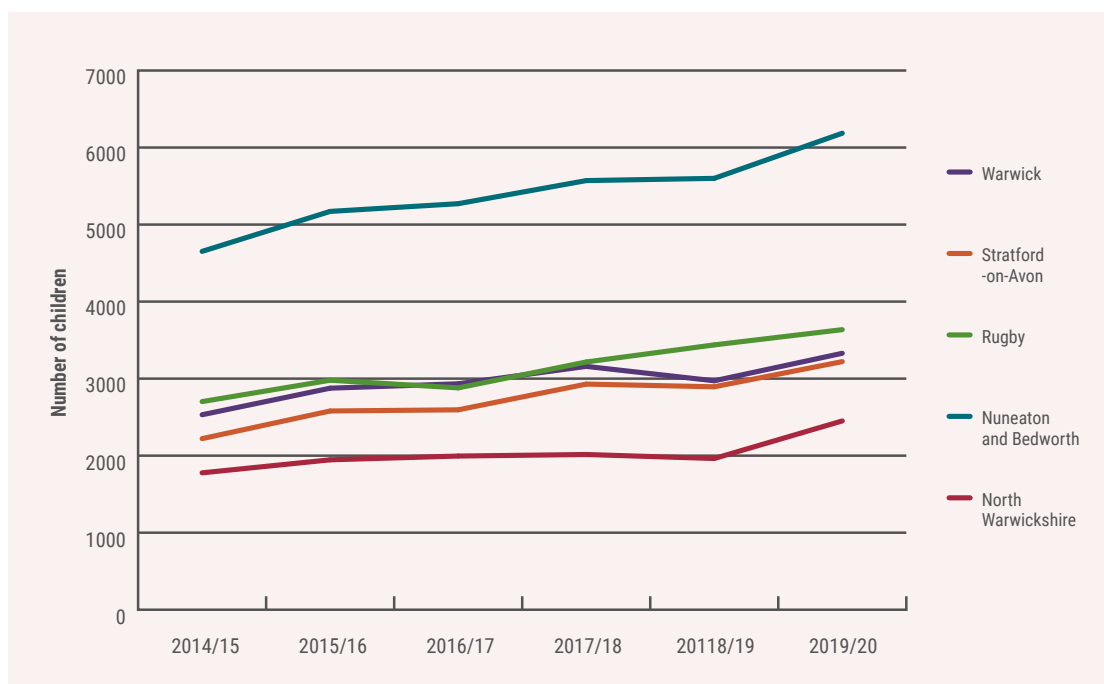


Figure 37: Number of children in relative low-income families, 2014/15-2019/20

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).⁷⁷ The Warwickshire figure has remained below both the regional and national equivalent figure over the last six years (Figure 38).

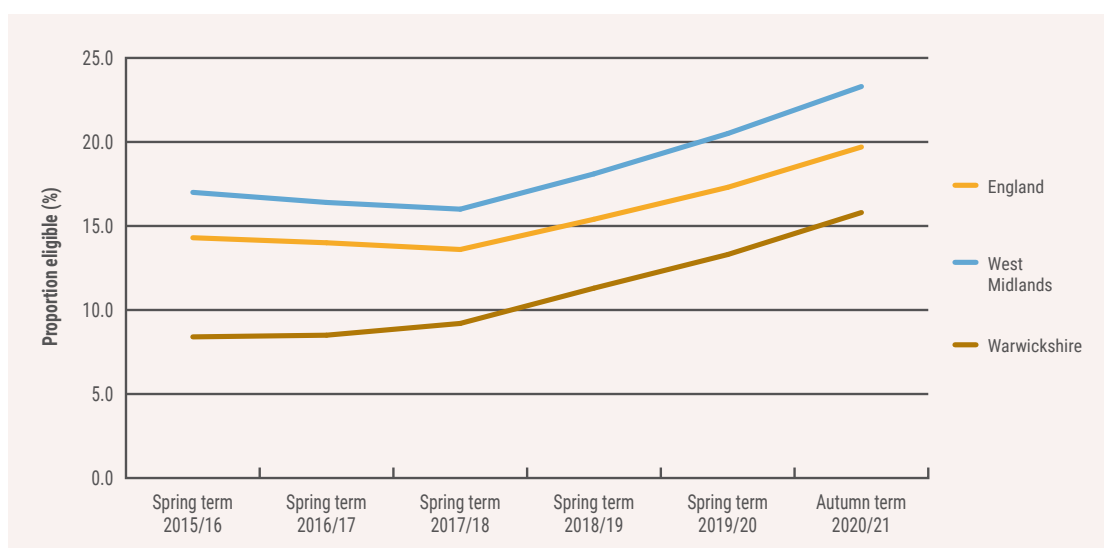


Figure 38: Proportion of children eligible for Free School Meals, 2015/16-2020/21

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.⁷⁸ 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 39 gives a breakdown of the proportion of addresses with private outdoor space in each of the districts and boroughs. North Warwickshire Borough (93.8%) and Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (93.6%) have the largest proportion of addresses with access to private outdoor space across all property types. In contrast, Rugby Borough has the fewest – 88.8% - although this is still just above the England figure of 88.4%.

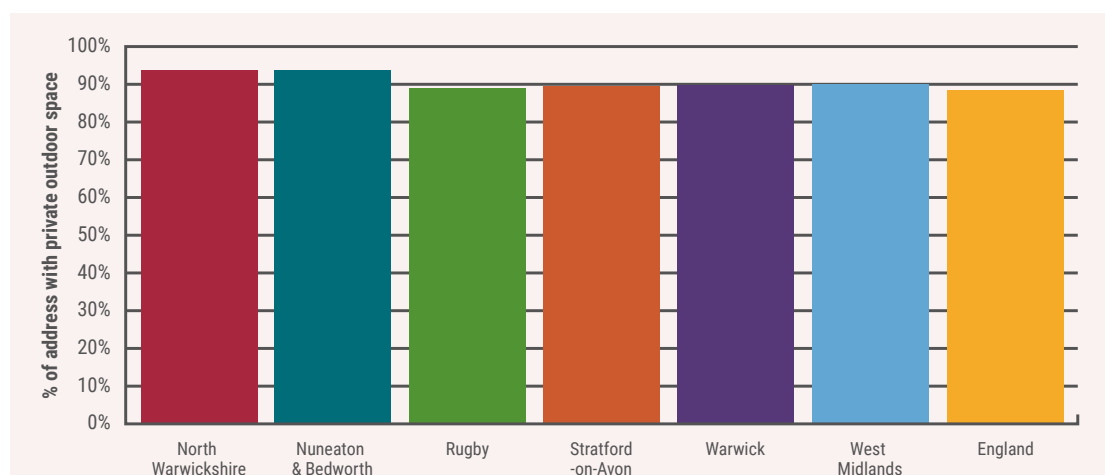


Figure 39: Proportion of addresses (houses and flats) with private outdoor space, 2020

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 2020.⁷⁹ As Table 10 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 parks. 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 at 320.46m.

	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 ²)	96,142.7	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	2.41	4.47	3.70	2.66	4.82
Average combined size of Parks, Public Gardens or Playing Fields within 1,000 m radius (m ²)	275,124.3	237,342.3	176,432.5	57,907.9	386,870.0

Table 10: Average distance to, size of, and number of parks, public gardens or playing fields, 2020

Source: Ordnance Survey (2020)

[INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

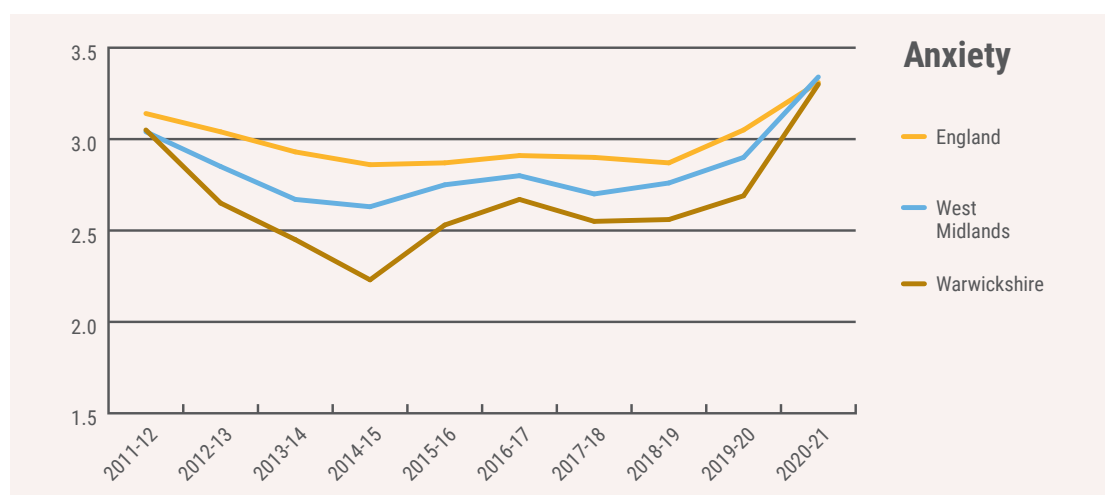
Health and wellbeing

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 40 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 to which 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.

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 & 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.



INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

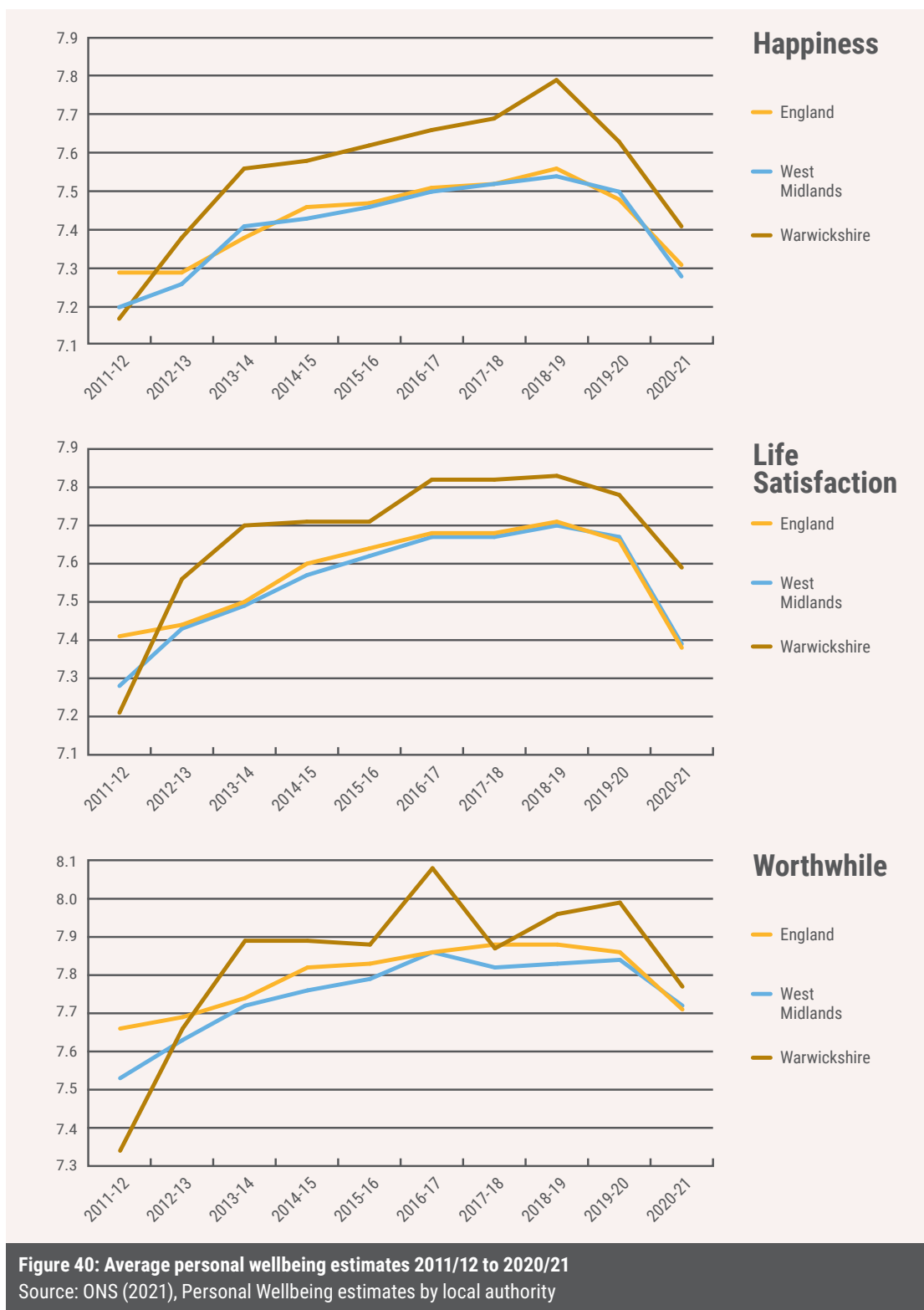
OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES



Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth is an estimate of how many years a new-born 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 41 and 42 show life expectancy for females and males 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).⁸⁰

[INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

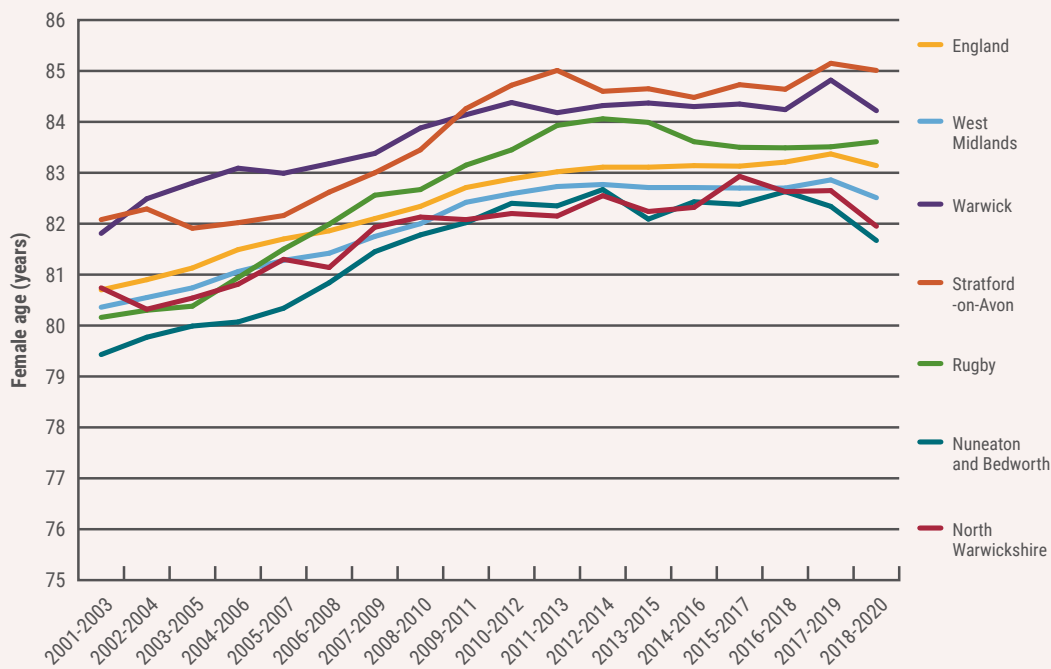


Figure 41: Female life expectancy at birth, 2001-2003 to 2018-2020

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

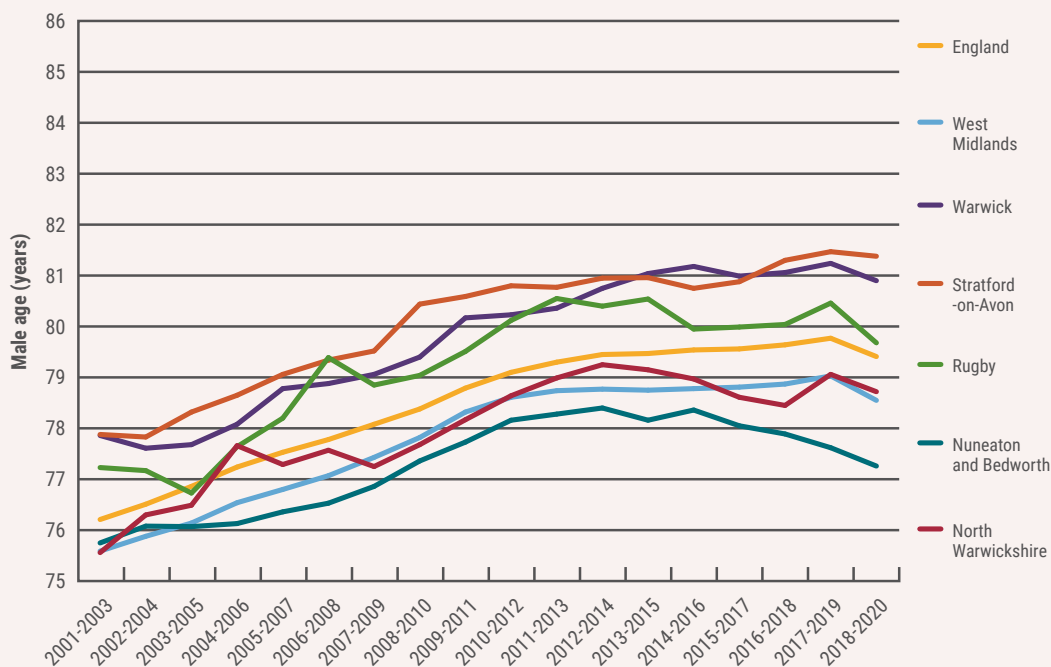


Figure 42: Male life expectancy at birth, 2001-2003 to 2018-2020

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

Figures 41 and 42 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 44 shows life expectancy and healthy life expectancy for 2015-17 to 2017-19 for both males and females in Warwickshire. Although females are living longer, they are also 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 slightly decreased in males over the three time periods.

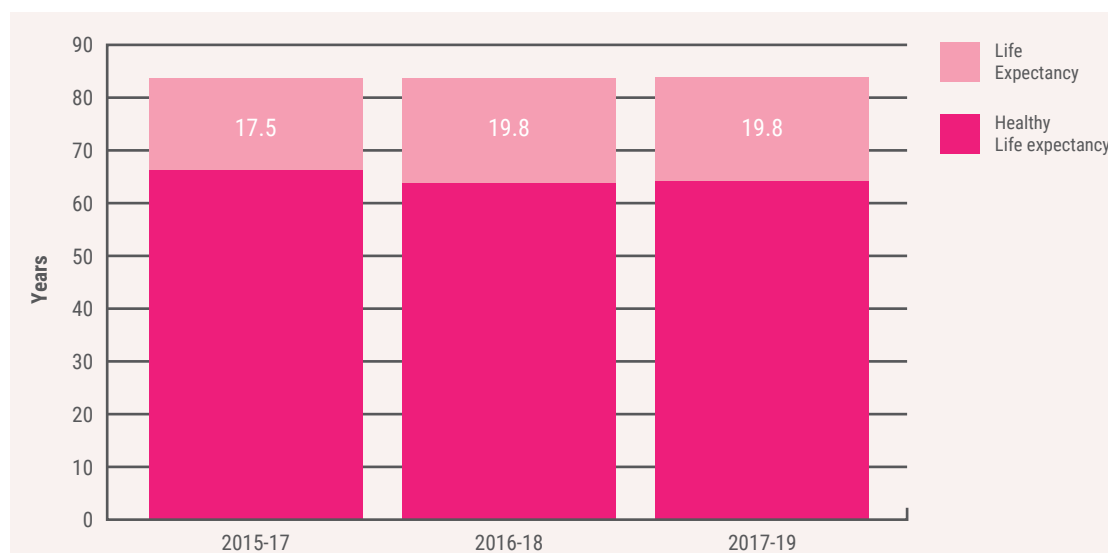


Figure 43: Difference between life expectancy and healthy life expectancy in females in Warwickshire 2015-17 to 2017-19 Source: ONS (2021), Life expectancy estimates, all ages, UK and PHE, Fingertips

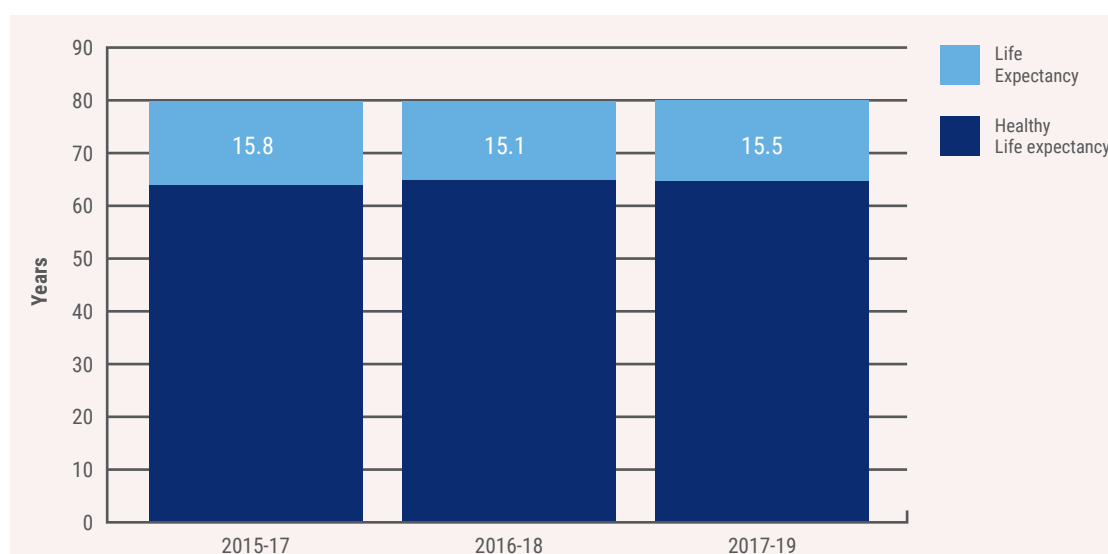


Figure 44: Difference between life expectancy and healthy life expectancy in males in Warwickshire 2015-17 to 2017-19 Source: ONS (2021), Life expectancy estimates, all ages, UK and PHE, Fingertips

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

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 2017-19, males had a SII of 8.2 years (significantly lower than the England males SII equivalent of 9.4 years) and females had a SII of 5.7 years (significantly lower than the England females SII equivalent of 7.6 years).⁸¹

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.⁸² 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%).

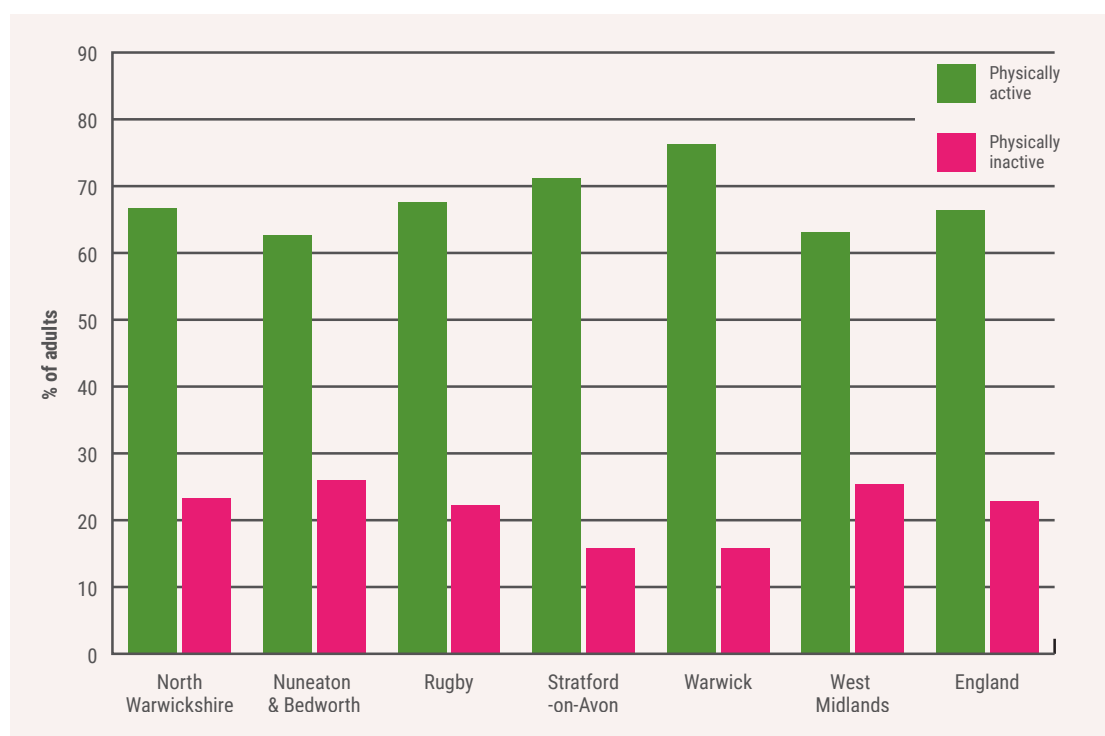


Figure 45: Proportion of adults classed as physically active and physically inactive, 2019/20
Source: Public Health England (2020)

Figure 45 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.

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

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%.⁸³

Figure 46 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 & 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 & 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.

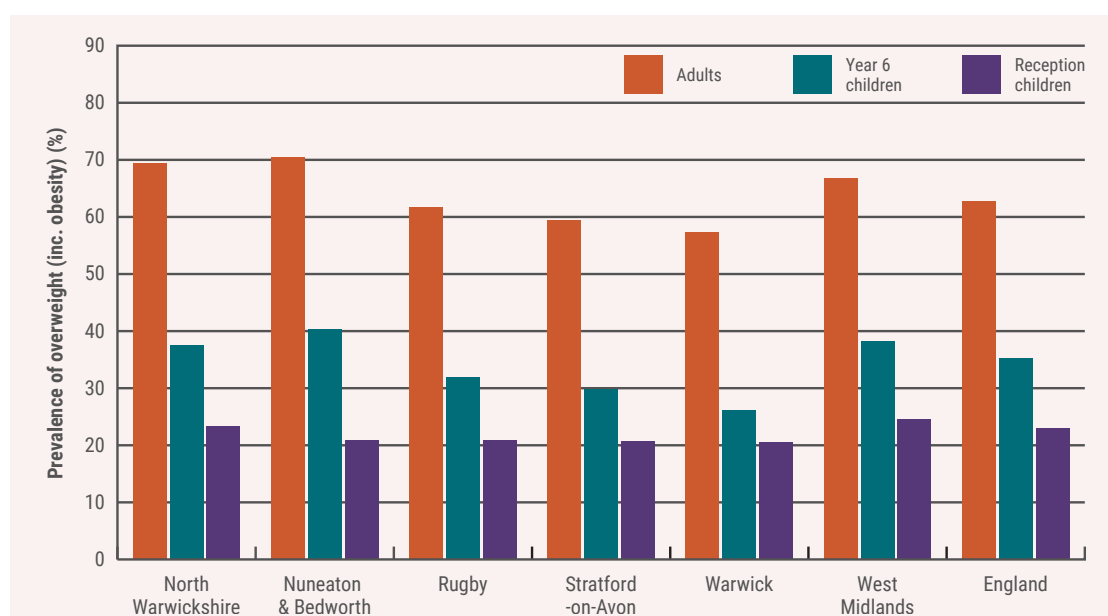


Figure 46: Proportion of adults (aged 18+), Year 6 children and Reception children classified as overweight or obese, 2019/20 Source: Public Health England (2021)

Smoking

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%.⁸⁴ 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%.

Alcohol

In 2018/19, there were 675 per 100,000 hospital admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions in Warwickshire.⁸⁵ This is in line with the England average of 664 per 100,000 population, however, for females in Warwickshire, the figure of 525 admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions was significantly worse than the England average (494 per 100,000).

Mental health

The recorded prevalence of depression (in those aged 18+) in 2020/21 in Warwickshire was 13.8%. This figure was an increase of 1.7 percentage points from 2019/20 and significantly higher than both the West Midlands (13.0%) and England (12.3%) figures.⁸⁶

INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

For the period 2018-20, Warwickshire had a suicide rate of 9.2 per 100,000 population (age 10+).⁸⁷ This figure was lower but statistically similar to both the West Midlands (10.5 per 100,000) and England (10.4 per 100,000) figures. This rate has decreased in recent time periods from a high of 12.2 per 100,000 in 2014-16 (Figure 47).

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).

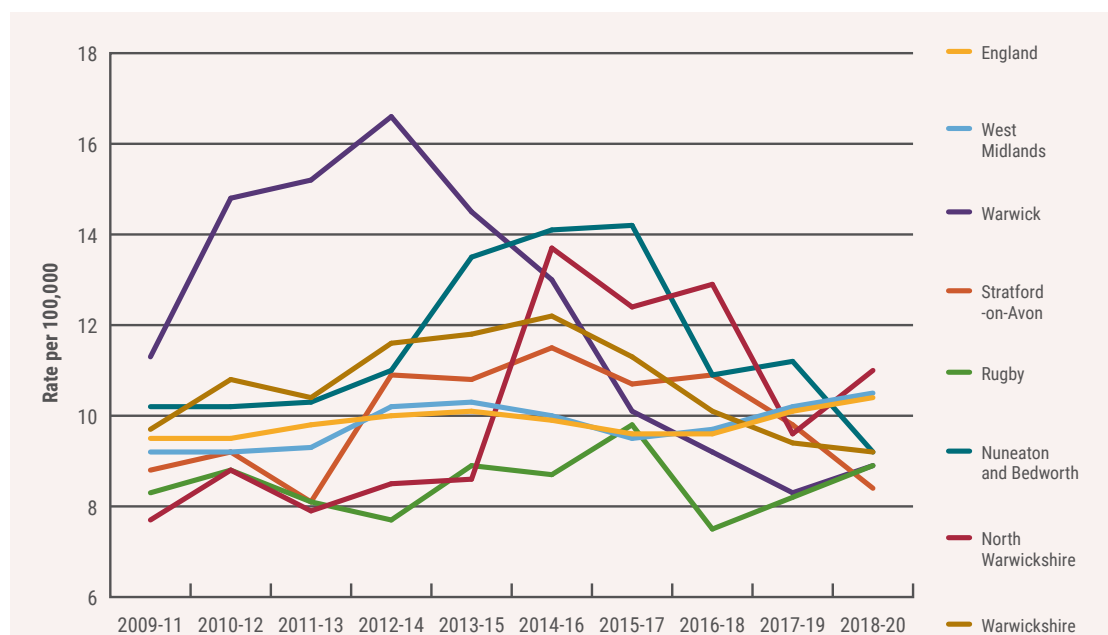


Figure 47: Suicide rate per 100,000 persons, 2009-11 to 2018-20

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 the 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 48).

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

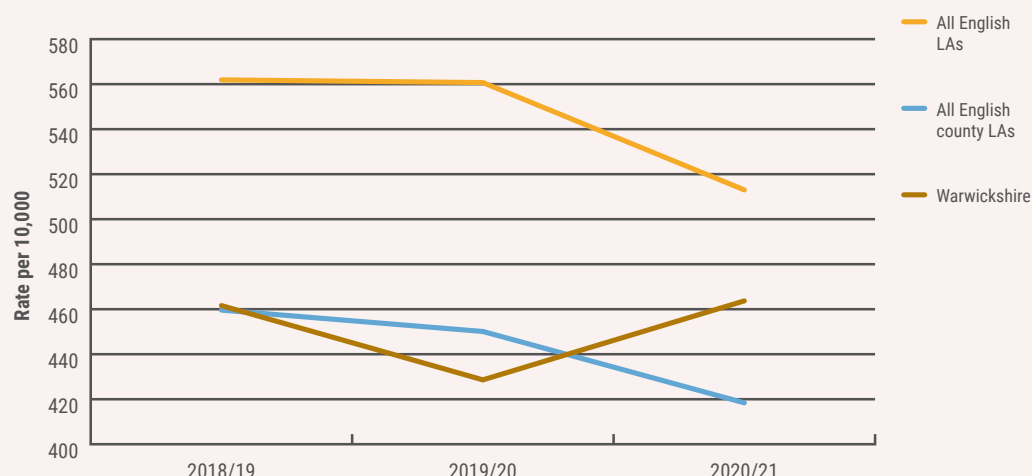


Figure 48: Rate of referrals to children's social services, 2018/19-2020/21

Source: Department for Education (2021)

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 49).

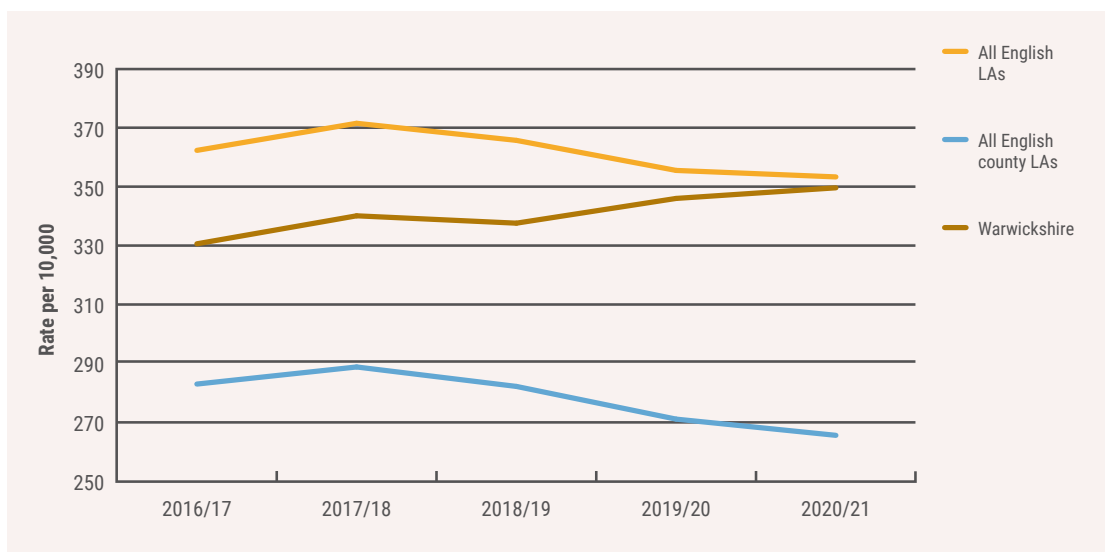


Figure 49: Rate of children in need per 10,000 aged under 18, 2016/17-2020/21

Source: Department for Education (2021)

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 local authorities (159.5 per 10,000 children) (Figure 50).

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

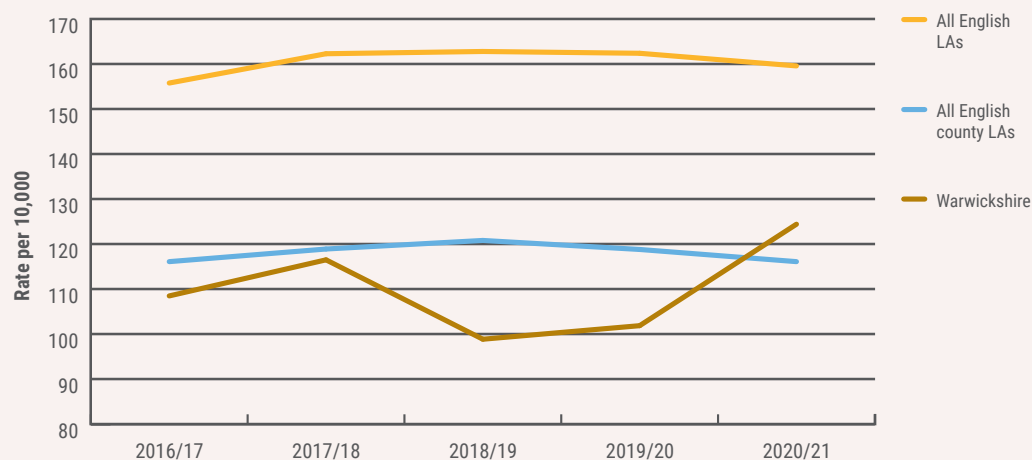


Figure 50: Rate of children subject to section 47 enquiries per 10,000 aged under 18, 2016/17-2020/21

Source: Department for Education (2021)

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 (CPP) is to ensure the child is safe from harm and prevent them 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 295 children were subject to a CPP.
- **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 all English county local authorities rate of 35 per 10,000, and the all English local authorities' rate of 46 per 10,000 (Figure 51)
- **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.

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

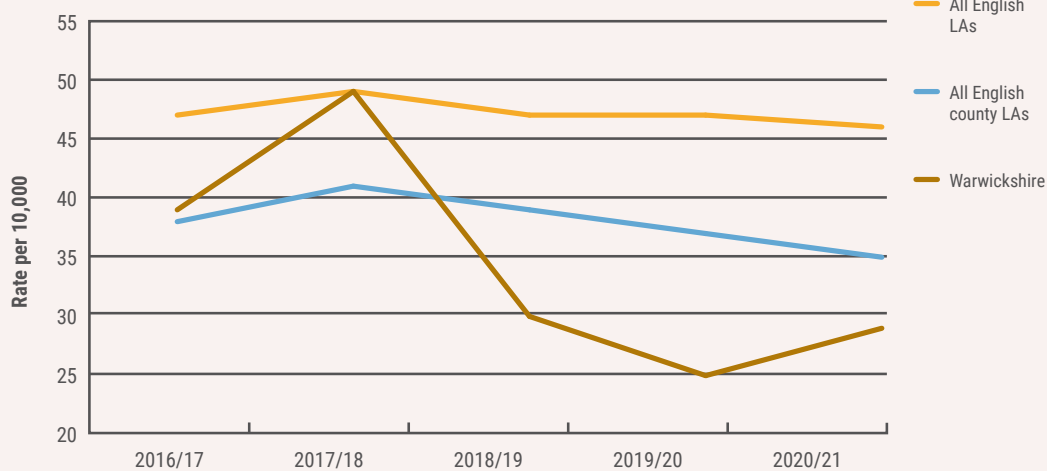


Figure 51: Rate of child protection plans on 31 March per 10,000 aged under 18, 2016/17-2020/21

Source: Department for Education (2021)

When a child becomes the subject of a plan, the initial category of abuse is recorded. Table 11 shows the initial category of abuse in 2020/21: in Warwickshire emotional abuse made up nearly half of all initial categories of abuse.

	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

Table 11: Proportion of initial categories of abuse for CPPs 2020/21

Source: Department for Education (2021)

Children in care

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, child in care is used to refer to a child looked after by the authority.

In Warwickshire, on 31st March 2019/20, the rate of children in care (CIC) 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 52).

In Warwickshire, 15% of CIC 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.

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

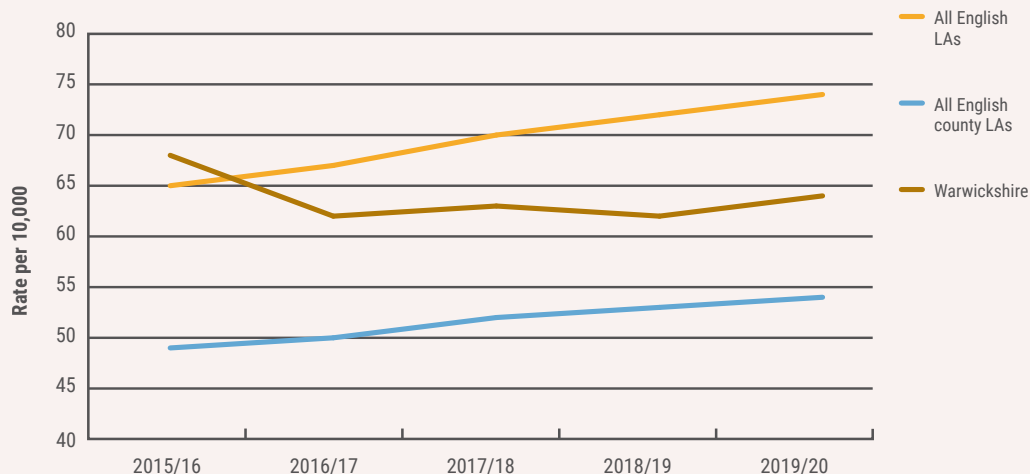


Figure 52: Rate of children in care per 10,000 population under 18, 2015/16-2019/20

Source: Department for Education (2021)

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 53 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.

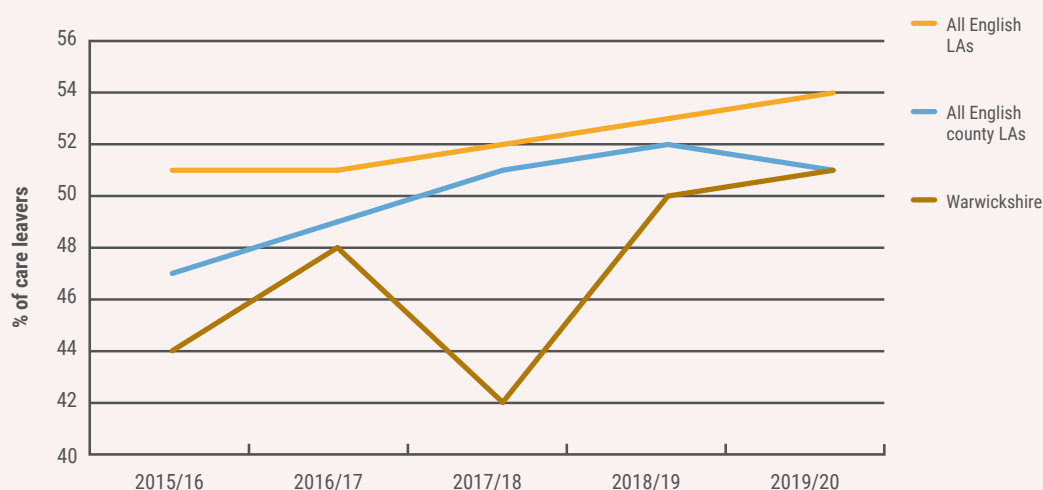


Figure 53: Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training aged 19, 20 or 21 (2015/16 - 2019/20)

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).⁸⁸ 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 12) 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.

	% of pupils with statements or EHC plans (All schools)			% of pupils with SEN Support (All schools)		
	Warwickshire	English LAs	English county LAs	Warwickshire	English LAs	English 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

Table 12: Percentage of pupils with statements or EHC Plans and SEN support in Warwickshire and English Authorities 2017/18 – 2020/21

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

Figure 54 shows that the proportion of children in care (CIC) 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 local authorities whereas the proportion of CIN with SEN support was slightly lower. There were a higher proportion of CIC with SEN without a statement than in all English authorities.

[INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

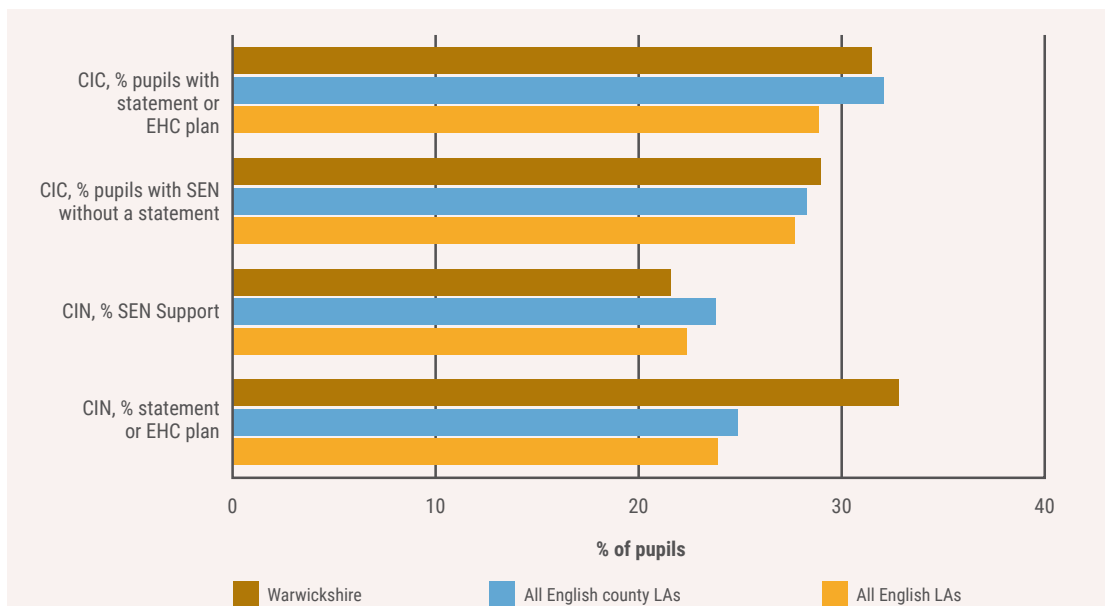


Figure 54: Percentage of children in care (CIC) and children in need (CIN) in Warwickshire, who were on SEN support, or had a statement of SEN or EHCP compared to all English authorities (2019/2020).
Source: Department for Education (2021)

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. Table 13 shows the proportion of SEN pupils with each type of primary need in primary, secondary and special schools in Warwickshire. 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%).

PRIMARY NEED	Primary		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

Table 13: % of SEN pupils in Warwickshire with primary need by school type (2020/21)
Source: LG Inform (2021), Local Area SEND Report Warwickshire

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

Table 13: % of SEN pupils in Warwickshire with primary need by school type (2020/21)

Source: LG Inform (2021), 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.⁸⁹ The 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 55 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.

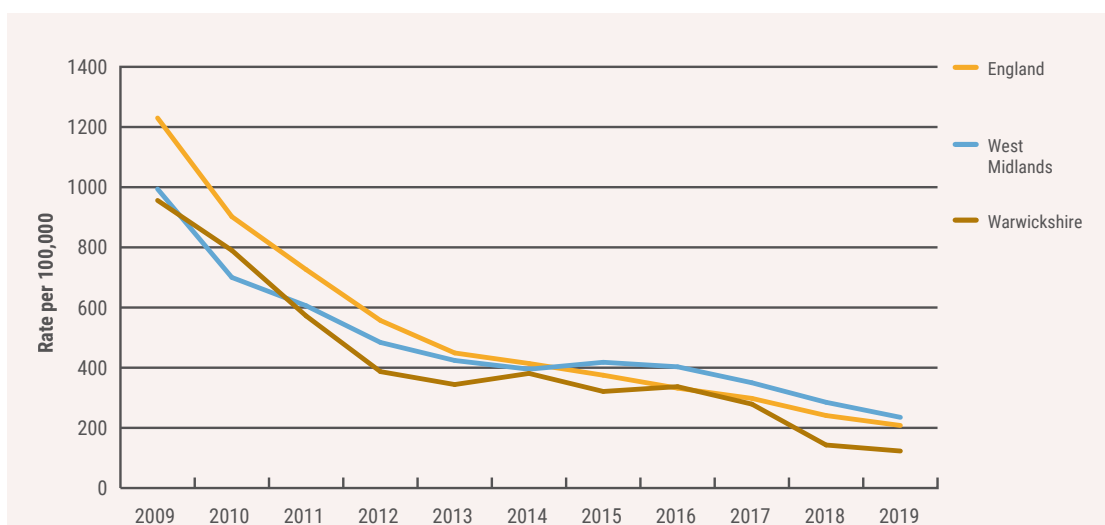


Figure 55: Rate of youth first time entrants to the youth justice system (per 100,000 of the 10-17 year old population), year ending December 2009 to 2019

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 2019/20.⁹⁰ 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 (Figure 56). 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.

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

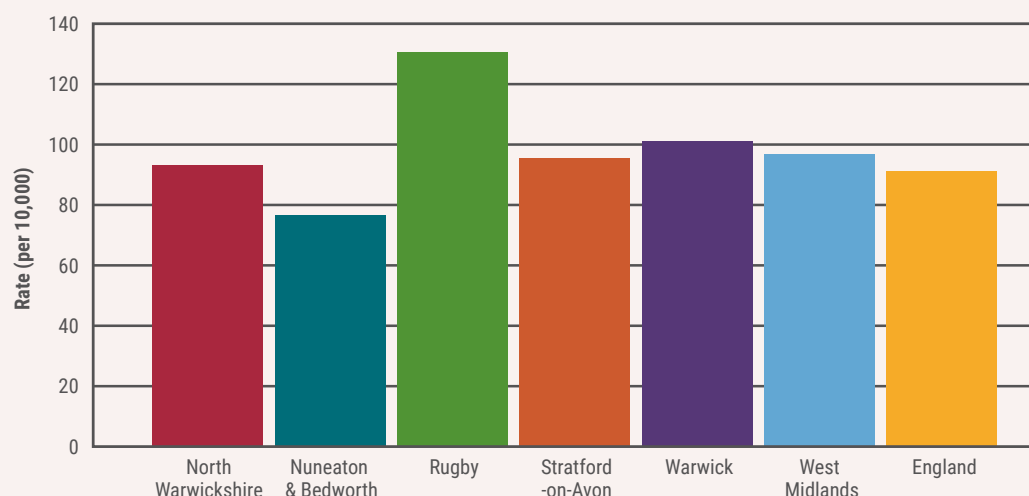


Figure 56: Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14 years), 2019/20

Source: Public Health England (2021), Fingertips

Mental health

Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm in 10–24-year-olds have been increasing in Warwickshire and in 2019/20 were significantly higher (577.2 per 100,000) than the rate in England (439.2 per 100,000 and the West Midlands (422.6 per 100,000)⁹¹. Only one other local authority in the West Midlands has a higher rate – Telford and Wrekin (579.3 per 100,000).

Hospital admissions for mental health conditions in young people under 18 years of age have also increased over the past decade, the rate in Warwickshire (127.4 per 100,000) in 2019/20 was significantly higher than the rate in England (89.5 per 100,000) and the West Midlands (91.9 per 100,000)⁹². The reasons for this will be multifactorial and include ease of access to service, availability of hospital beds and admission thresholds.

Health visiting

There are five mandated health and wellbeing reviews for early years, which are offered to all families:⁹³

- 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 9-12 month health review - usually carried out by a Nursery Nurse
- a 2-2½ year review, usually carried out by a nursery nurse

In recent years, there has generally been a lower proportion of mandated health and wellbeing reviews on babies made by health visitors in Warwickshire during the first two weeks after the baby is born than in the West Midland region and England. In 2020/21, 78.2% of births received a face-to-face New Birth Visit within 14 days by a health visitor; this was the fourth lowest of the English county local authorities and significantly worse than the West Midlands (89.8%) and England (88.0%) average.⁹⁴ For the other health checks Warwickshire performed better than England and the West Midlands in 2020/21.

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 [Adult Social Care: Overview by Region and Local Authority – Interactive Report](#).

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 57). Similarly, gross 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 58). 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.

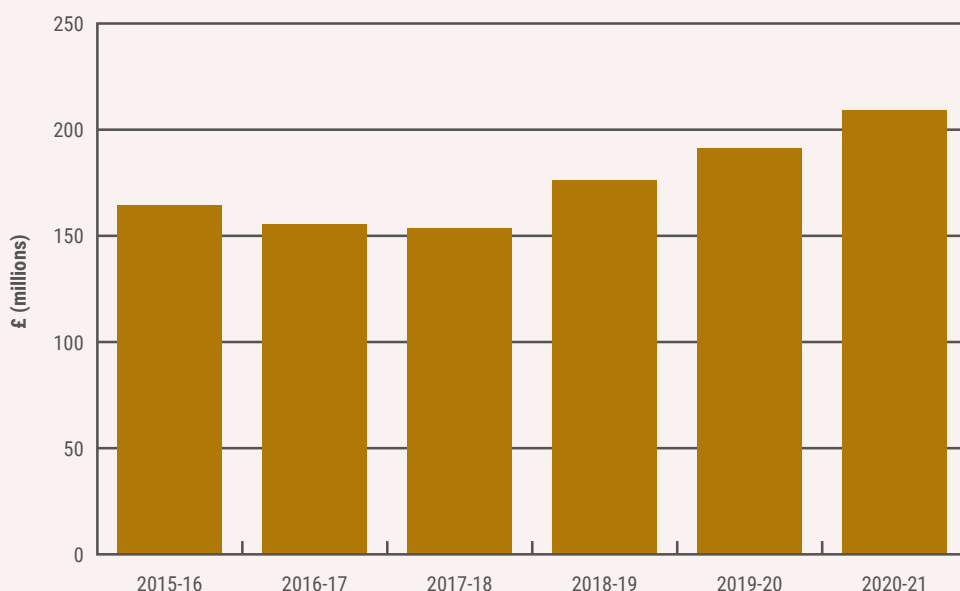


Figure 57: Gross current expenditure on adult social care in Warwickshire 2015-16 to 2020-21

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

[INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

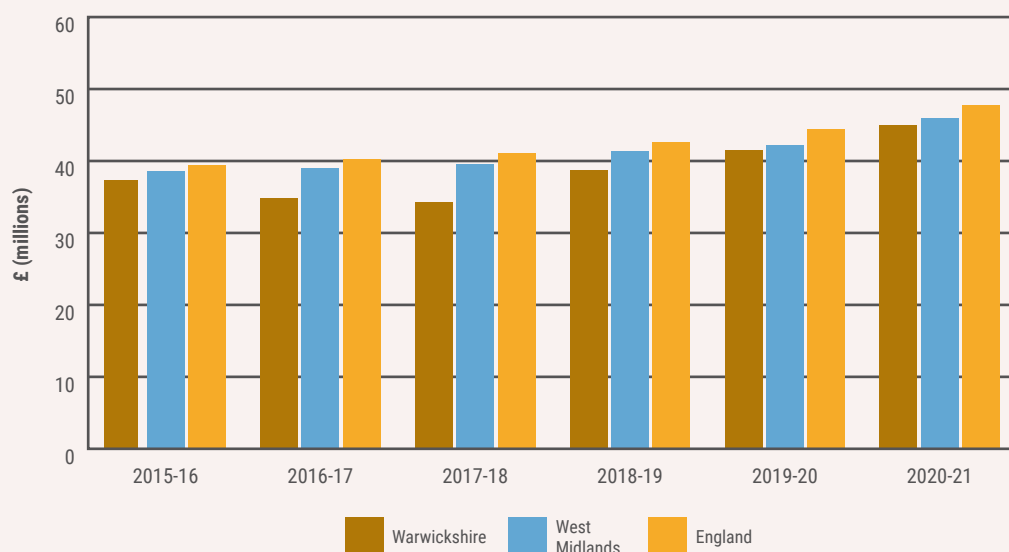


Figure 58: Gross current expenditure on adult social care per 100,000 adults, 2015-16 to 2020-21

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 14). 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.

AGE GROUP	2018-19		2019-20		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

Table 14: Numbers and clients per 100,000 adults accessing long term support during the year in Warwickshire, 2018-19 to 2020-21

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

Table 15 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).

	During 2020-21		At the end of the 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

Table 15: Number of clients accessing long term support in Warwickshire, by age band and support setting, 2020-21
Source: NHS Digital, Adult social care activity and finance reports

Table 16 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.

	During 2020-21		At the end of the year 2020-21	
	18-64 No. (%)	65+ No. (%)	18-64 No. (%)	65+ 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

Table 16: 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
Source: NHS Digital, Adult social care activity and finance reports

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

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 59 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.

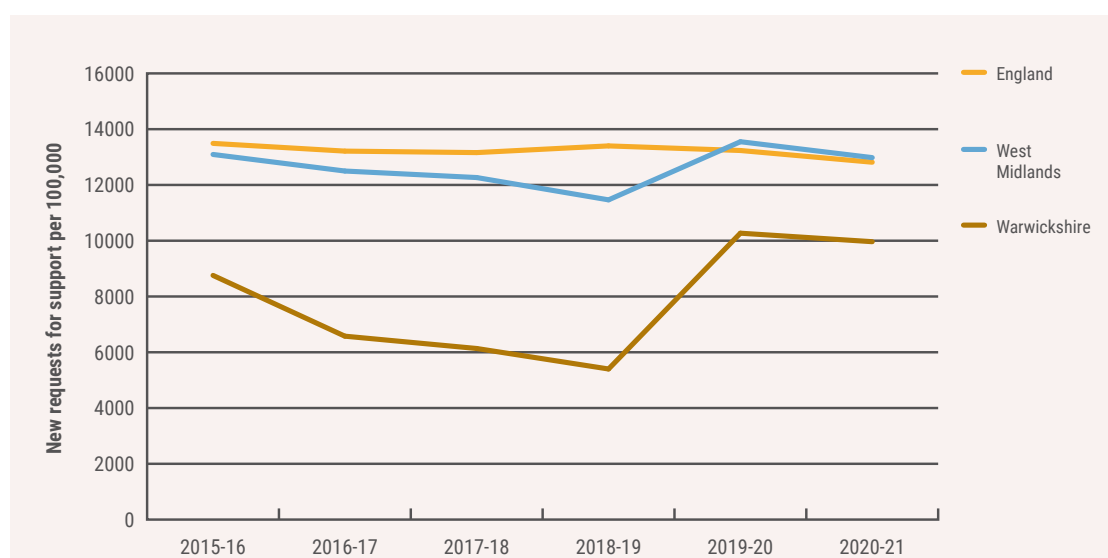


Figure 59: Rate of new requests for adult social care support in adults aged 65 or over per 100,000

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

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%).

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 can be used both locally and nationally to set priorities for care and support, measure progress and strengthen transparency and accountability. Further details can be found at <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascof>

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 60). Warwickshire is ranked 7 nationally for this indicator, where 1 is the highest-ranking authority.

INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

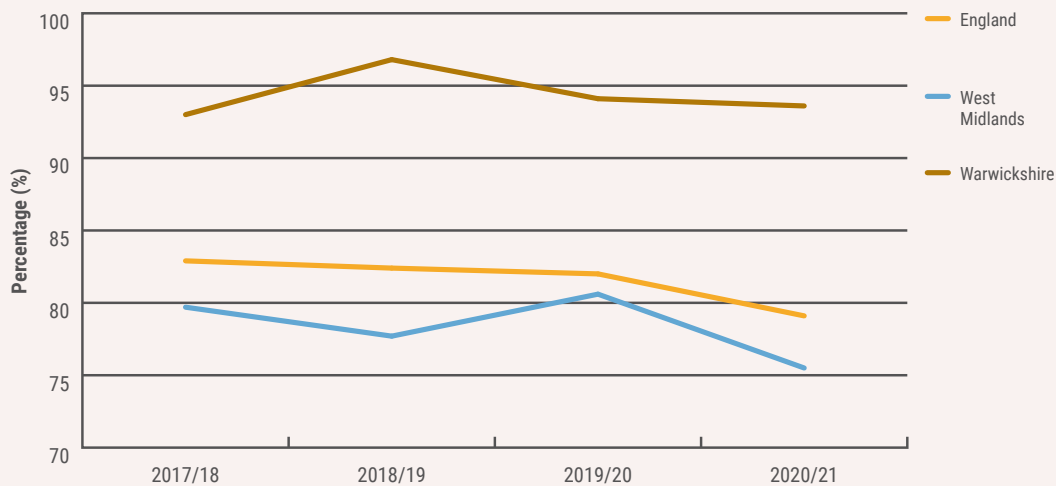


Figure 60: Proportion of older people who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services, 2017/18 – 2020/21

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 61).

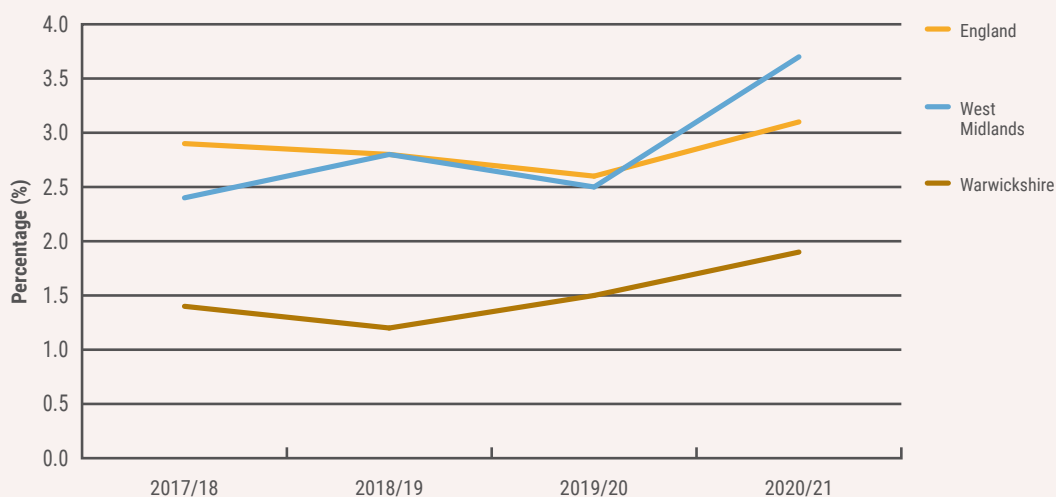


Figure 61: The proportion of older people who were offered reablement/rehabilitation services after discharge from hospital, 2017/18-2020/21

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

However, whilst Warwickshire's outturn of 1.9% older people offered reablement/rehabilitation services following discharge from hospital is below the national average, the context of this measure suggests the figure is misleading. Whilst ranking 118th nationally, Warwickshire ranks 21st in the volume of discharges from hospital in the period (over 18,000 discharges) and ranks 44th in the number of people admitted to reablement in the same period (345 admissions). Taking this into account the significant volume of discharges and the above national average number of admissions to reablement, Warwickshire's performance in this area should be seen as a positive which has increased year on year for the last three years.

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 62). This measure is collected via the Adult Social Care Survey which was a voluntary exercise in 2020/21 and data is not available for the latest year.

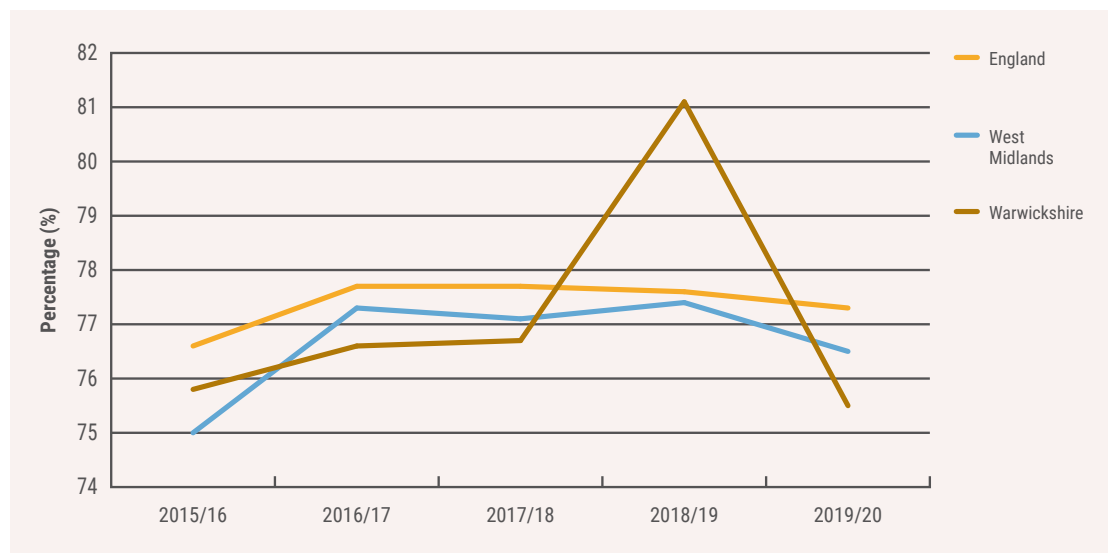


Figure 62: Proportion of clients who have control over their daily life, 2015/16-2019/20

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 63). In 2020/21 the proportion fell by almost 50% from 10.7% in 2019/20 to 5.7%, slightly above the England average. Warwickshire ranked 51 for this indicator in 2020/21.

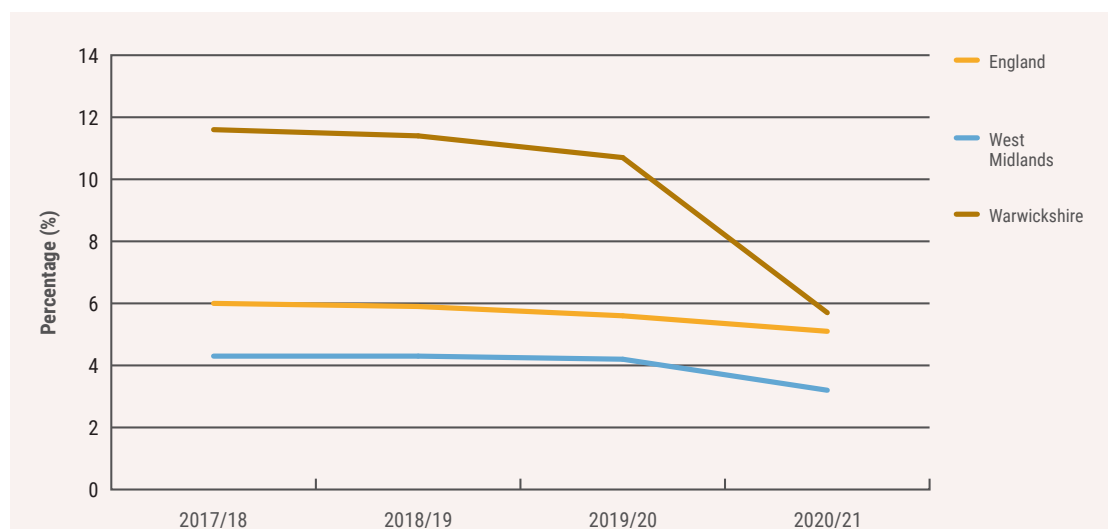


Figure 63: The proportion of adults with a learning disability in paid employment, 2017/18-2020/21

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

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

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 (Figure 64). In 2020/21, 69.6% of adults with learning disabilities lived in their own home or with their family, meaning Warwickshire was ranked 136 nationally for this indicator.

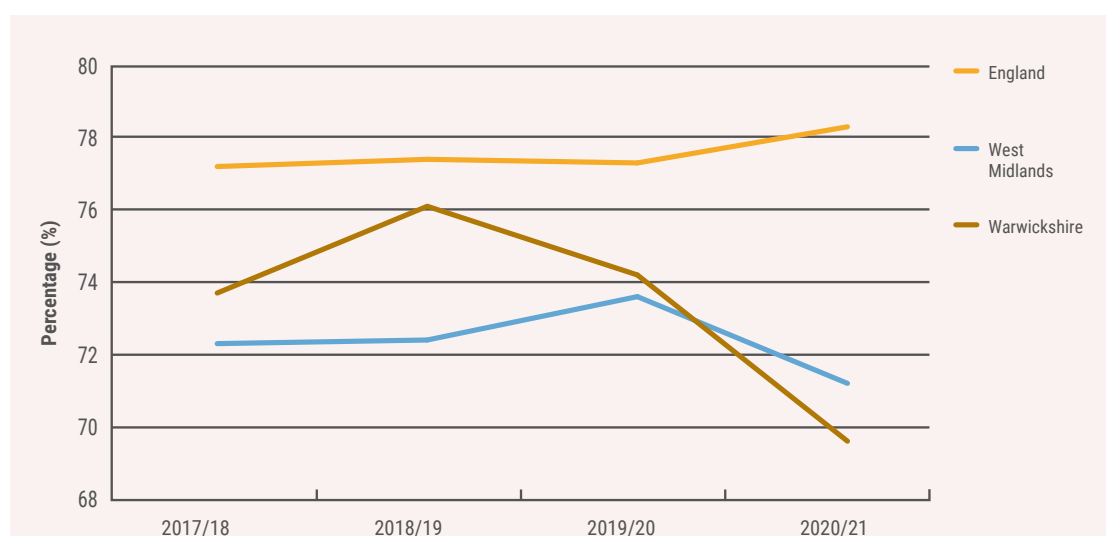


Figure 64: Proportion of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family, 2017/18-2020/21

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 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 65). Warwickshire was ranked 98 nationally for this indicator (2A2) in 2020/21.

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

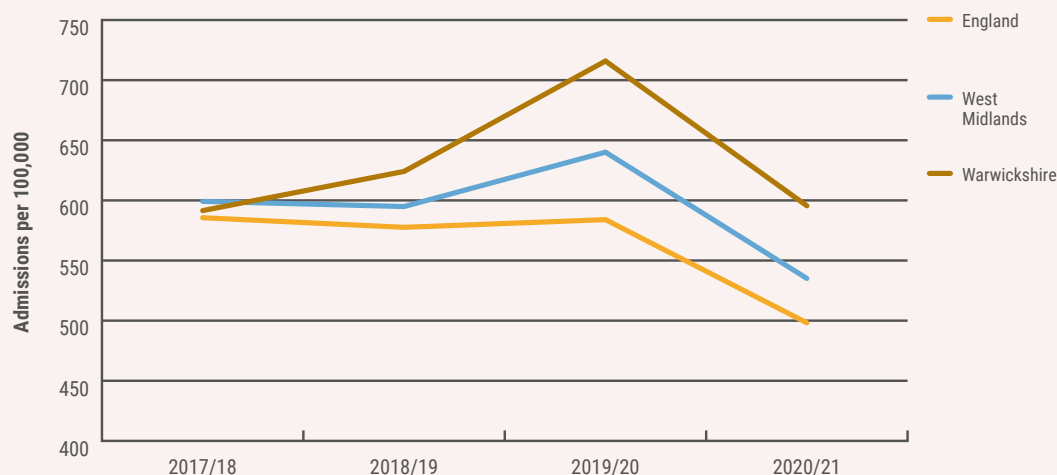


Figure 65: Long-term support needs of older adults met by admission to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000, 2017/18-2020/21

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 (Figure 66). 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.

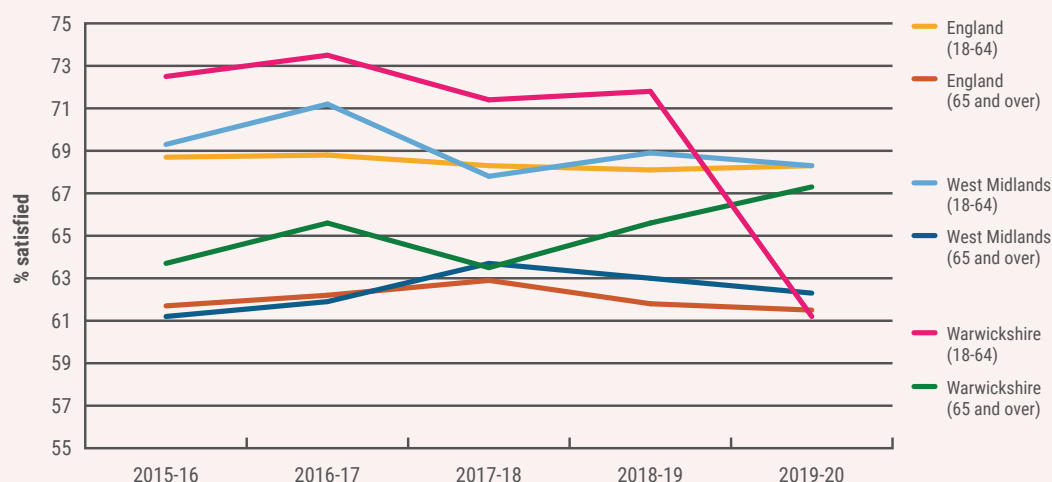


Figure 66: Proportion of clients who use services who are satisfied with their care and support

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 9th 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).⁹⁵

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

Most common 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

Most common 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 against 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 67 shows the recorded crime rate per 1,000 population for each of the community safety partnership areas along with the West Midlands and England. Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough had the highest rate of crime between July 2020 and June 2021.

[INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

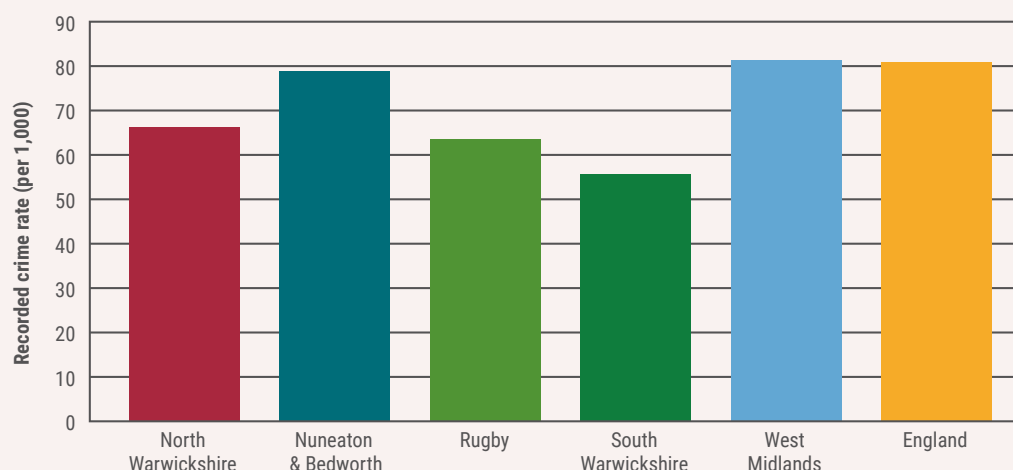


Figure 67: Recorded crime rate per 1,000 population by Community Safety Partnership area, July 2020-June 2021

Source: ONS (2021) Crime in England and Wales

Table 17 shows the most frequent 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.

North Warwickshire Borough	Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough	Rugby Borough	South Warwickshire
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence against the person - without injury offences recorded • Stalking and harassment offences recorded • Violence against the person - with injury offences recorded • Vehicle offences recorded • Criminal damage and arson offences recorded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence against the person - without injury offences recorded • Stalking and harassment offences recorded • Violence against the person - with injury offences recorded • Criminal damage and arson offences recorded • Public order offences recorded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence against the person - without injury offences recorded • Stalking and harassment offences recorded • Violence against the person - with injury offences recorded • Criminal damage and arson offences recorded • Public order offences recorded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence against the person - without injury offences recorded • Stalking and harassment offences recorded • Criminal damage and arson offences recorded • Violence against the person - with injury offences recorded • Vehicle theft offences recorded

Table 17: Most frequent crimes by Community Safety Partnership area, July 2020-June 2021

Source: ONS (2021) Crime in England and Wales

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 68). Although of concern this may also reflect improved confidence in reporting incidents.

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

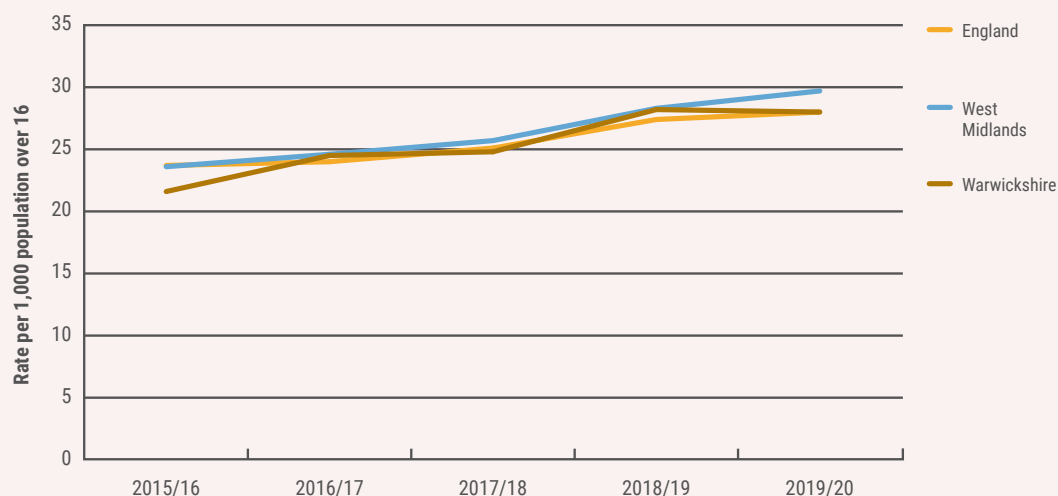


Figure 68: Domestic abuse rate per 1,000 population aged over 16, 2015/16-2019/20

Source: Public Health England (2021)

Road safety

In 2020, there were 1,138 road casualties^d and 852 road collisions on roads in Warwickshire.⁹⁶ Of the casualties in 2020, 14 (1.2%) were fatal, 228 (20.0%) were classed as serious and the remainder classed as slight. Figure 69 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.

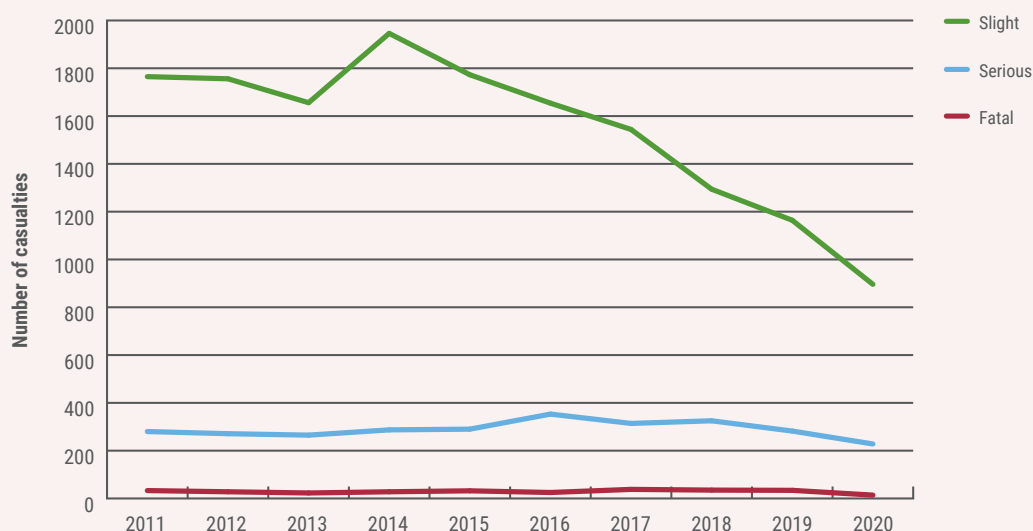


Figure 69: Road casualties by injury severity in Warwickshire, 2011-2020

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

^d 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.

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).⁹⁷

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES


THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES







SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES








Summary of key measures

LATEST VALUE						
Measure	Latest data	Warwickshire	West Midlands	England	Rank compared to all 24 English county LAs ⁷¹ 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 is good)	
Personal wellbeing						
• Anxiety (mean score, 0-10)	2020/21	3.30	3.34	3.31	10th (low is good)	
• Happiness (mean score, 0-10)	2020/21	7.41	7.28	7.31	9th (high is good)	
• Life satisfaction (mean score, 0-10)	2020/21	7.59	7.39	7.38	3rd (high is good)	
• Worthwhile (mean score, 0-10)	2020/21	7.77	7.72	7.71	11th (High is good)	










Summary of key measures

Life expectancy at birth						
• Male (years)	2018-2020	79.70	78.54	79.4	17th (High is good)	
• Female (years)	2018-2020	83.43	82.51	83.14	17th (High is good)	
Healthy life expectancy at birth						
• Male (years)	2017-19	64.6	61.5	63.2	11th (High is good)	
• Female (years)	2017-19	64.1	62.6	63.5	14th (High is good)	
Proportion of adults (aged 19+) classed as physically active (%)	2019/20	69.4	63.1	66.4	12th (High is good)	
Overweight or obese						
• Percentage of adults (aged 18+) who are classified as overweight or obese (%)	2019/20	63.0	66.8	62.8	9th (Low is good)	








Summary of key measures

• Prevalence of overweight and obesity in reception children (4-5 years) (%)	2019/20	21.1	24.6	23.0	16th (Low is good)	
• Prevalence of overweight and obesity in year 6 children (10-11 years) (%)	2019/20	33.1	38.2	35.2	9th (Low is good)	
Suicide rate						
• Suicide rate per 100,000 population (age 10+)	2018-20	9.2	10.5	10.4	17th (Low is good)	
- Males	2018-20	14.8	16.2	15.9	16th (Low is good)	
- Females	2018-20	4.1	5.0	5.0	9th (Low is good)	
Children and young people						
Rate of referrals to children's social services per 10,000	2020/21	463.7	494.5	494.3	7th (N/A)	
Rate of children in need per 10,000 aged under 18	2020/21	349.6	343.8	321.2	2nd (N/A)	








Summary of key measures

Rate of child protection plans at 31 March per 10,000 aged under 18 at 31st March	2020/21	40	57	53	14th (N/A)	
Rate of children in care per 10,000 population under 18	2020/21	64	67	82	5th (N/A)	
Care leavers in education, employment or training aged 19, 20 or 21 (%)	2020/21	51	53	50	14th (High is good)	
Pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) statements or Education, Health and Care (EHC) plans (All schools) (%)	2020/21	3.6	3.5	3.6	11th	
Pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) Support (All schools) (%)	2020/21	11.8	12.9	12.0	11th	
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	13th (Low is good)	
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	8th (Low is good)	
Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 year olds) (per 100,000)	2019/20	577.2	422.6	439.2	Low is good	
Hospital admissions for mental health conditions in under 18s (per 100,000)	2019/20	127.4	91.9	89.5		

Summary of key measures

Health visiting						
• Births that receive a face-to-face New Birth Visits completed within 14 days by a health visitor (%)	2019/20	62.2	85.2	86.8	23rd (High is good)	
• Infants receiving a 6-to-8-week review by the time they were 8 weeks (%)	2019/20	82.9	87.5	85.1	21st (High is good)	
• Children receiving a 12-month review by the time they turned 12 months (%)	2019/20	81.1	69.5	77.0	15th (High is good)	
• Children who received a 2- 2½ year review (%)	2019/20	79.0	73.4	78.6	18th (High is good)	
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	1st (High is good)	
Proportion of older people who were offered reablement/ rehabilitation services after discharge from hospital (%)	2020/21	1.9	3.7	3.1	16th (High is good)	
Proportion of clients who have control over their daily life	2019/20	75.5	76.5	77.3	19th (High is good)	

Summary of key measures

Adult Social Care						
Proportion of adults with a learning disability in paid employment	2020/21	5.7	3.2	5.1	7th (High is good)	
Proportion of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family	2020/21	69.6	71.2	78.3	21st (High is good)	
Overall satisfaction of people who use adult social care services with their care and support (%)	2019/20	65.4	64.4	64.2	12th (High is good)	
Community safety						
Total recorded offences (excluding fraud) per 1,000 population	Oct 2020 /Sept 2021	64.1	81.4	80.9	16th (Low is good)	
Total victim-based crime per 1,000 population	Oct 2020 /Sept 2021	54.1	69.3	66.4	18th (Low is good)	
Domestic abuse rate per 1,000 population aged over 16	2019/20	28.0	29.7	28.0	6th (Low is good)	
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 is good)	

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 government's Net Zero Strategy in October 2021⁹⁸) 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.

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.⁹⁹ 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 70 shows total carbon emissions by fuel type for included corporate buildings from 2015/16 to 2020/21. Total carbon emissions have reduced over time with reduced emissions from electricity being responsible for the majority of this reduction.

[INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)
[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS](#)
[OUR PRIORITIES](#)
[THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES](#)
[BEST LIVES](#)
[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)
[REFERENCES](#)

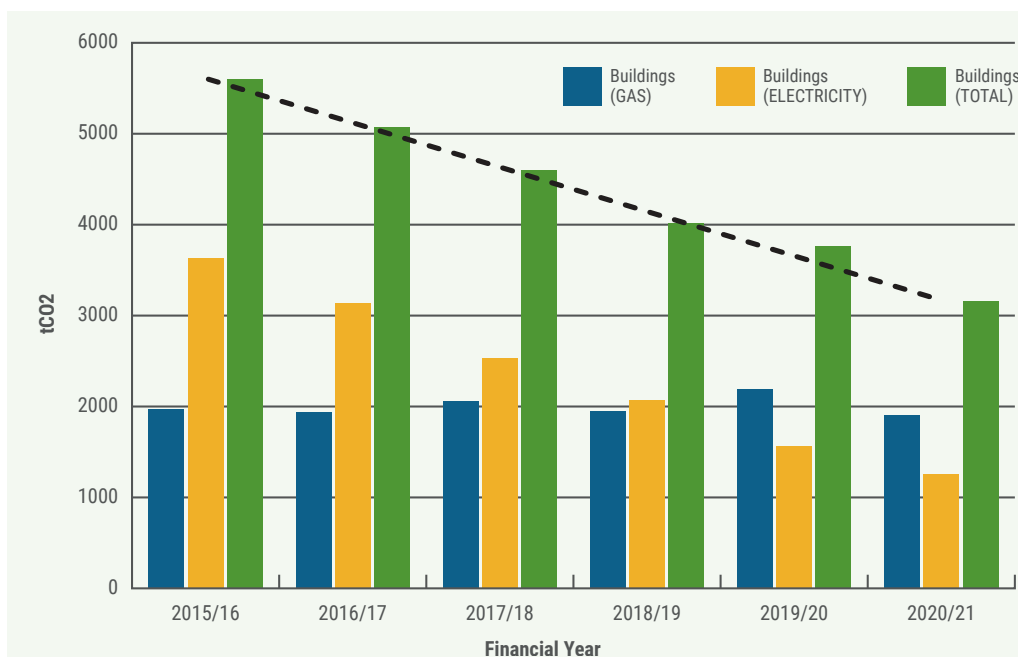


Figure 70: Total carbon emissions in tonnes (tCO₂) by fuel type for corporate buildings

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

Streetlighting is responsible for a significant amount of WCCs energy consumption. However, Figure 71 shows that in 2020/21 carbon emissions from streetlights have reduced by 75% compared to levels in 2013/14 (a reduction from 8,819 tCO₂ in 2013/14 to 2,224 tCO₂ in 2020/21). This has been achieved by installing LED lanterns and through strategies to adjust light levels and decarbonisation of the electricity grid.

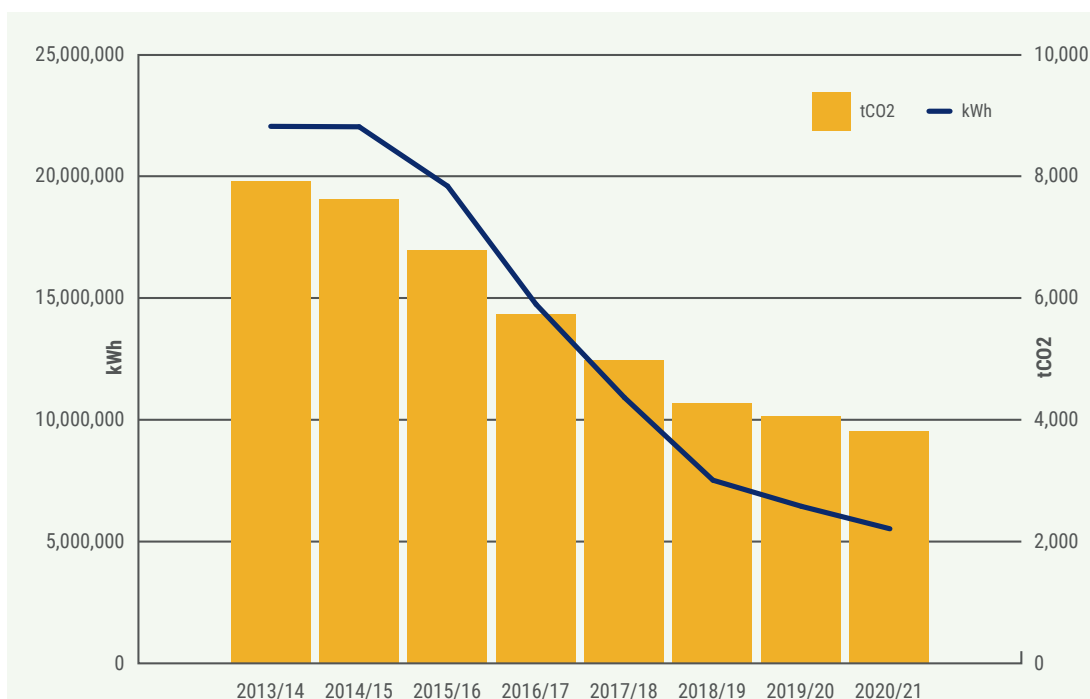


Figure 71: Energy consumed and carbon emissions for streetlighting in Warwickshire

Source: Warwickshire County Council

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

Net zero County

Carbon dioxide emissions

The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy provide a breakdown of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions across the country. These estimates are to help those working on local and regional indicators as part of their efforts to reduce CO₂ emissions. The estimated CO₂ emissions in Warwickshire in 2019 was 2.6 kT of eCO₂ per km² – a gradual reduction from 3.4 emissions per km² in 2005.¹⁰⁰

Figure 72 below shows the carbon dioxide emissions per km² by district and borough in Warwickshire compared to the West Midlands and England for the period 2005-2019. During this time there has been a reduction in CO₂ emissions by km² in all districts and boroughs. However, only Stratford-on-Avon District has consistently had a CO₂ emissions per km² figure below the regional and national average. Stratford-on-Avon District is predominantly rural, covering a large geographical area and the highest emissions per km² 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.

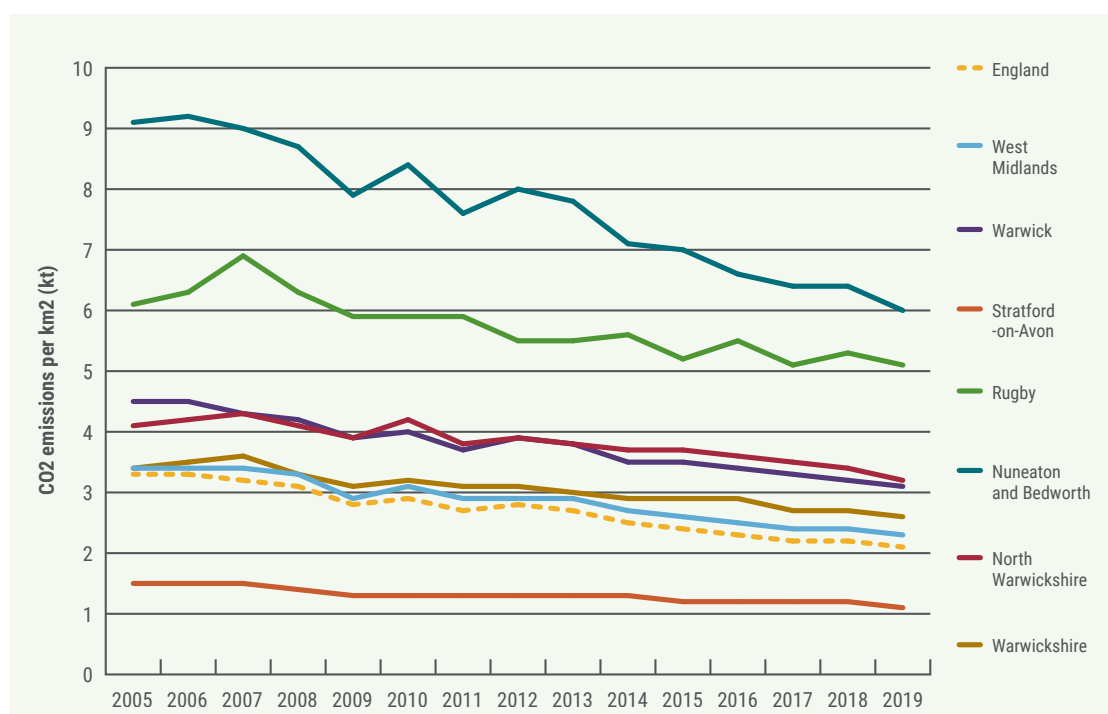


Figure 72: Estimated CO₂ emissions per km² by district and borough in Warwickshire, 2005-2019

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

Emissions per capita (per person) allow a better comparison between areas of different population size, although emissions are driven by many factors other than resident population. Figure 73 shows emissions per capita by district and boroughs in Warwickshire compared to the West Midlands and England average for the period 2005-2019. The only area in Warwickshire with lower estimated levels of CO₂ emissions per person during this period is Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough. Overall, Warwickshire had the 3rd highest CO₂ emissions per capita of all English county local authorities in 2019.

INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

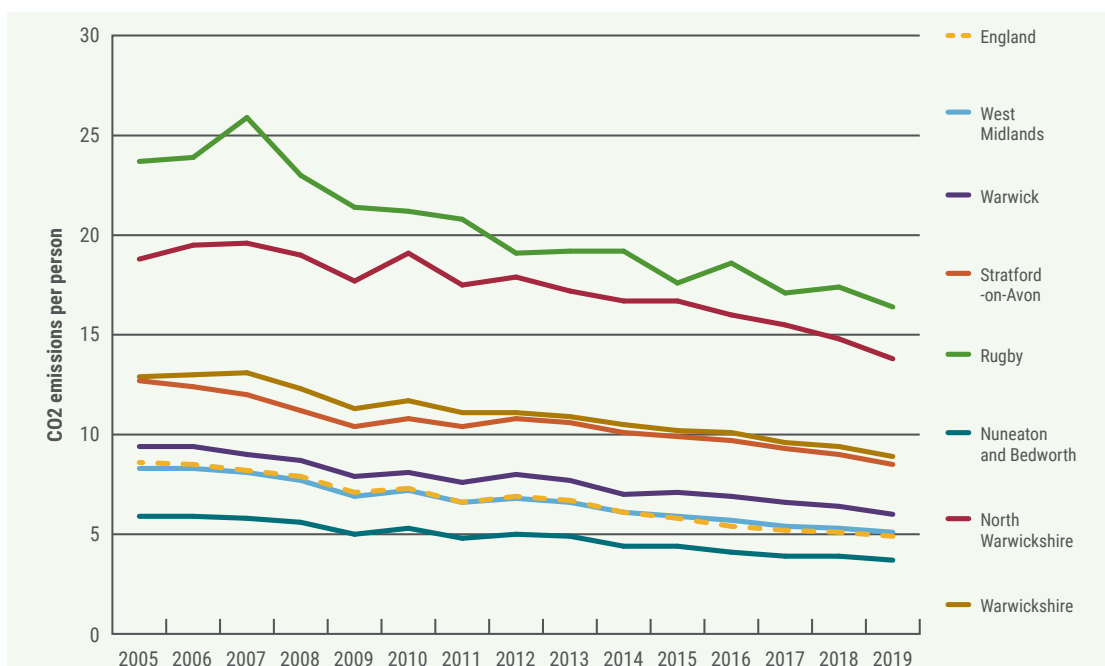


Figure 73: Estimated CO₂ emissions per person by district and borough in Warwickshire, 2005-2019
Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2021)

The greatest contribution to CO₂ emissions in Warwickshire is the transport sector followed by industry (Figure 74), with transport being responsible for 44.4% of CO₂ emissions in 2019 and industry responsible for 31.3%. The greatest reduction in CO₂ emissions has been from domestic emissions (a reduction of 514.1 kt CO₂), followed by industry (a reduction of 490.2 kt CO₂). The greatest percentage reduction in CO₂ emissions since 2005 has been from the public sector (53.6% reduction), followed by the commercial sector (50.9% reduction). Emissions and removal of CO₂ by the land use, land use change and forestry sector are presented separately.

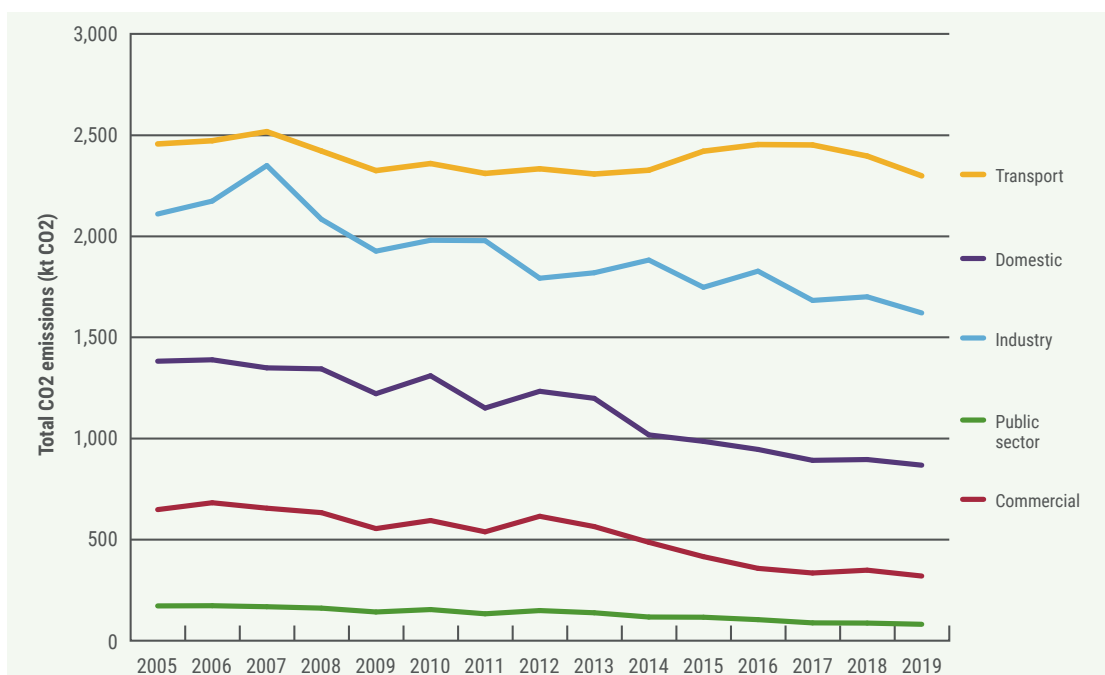


Figure 74: Contribution to CO₂ emissions in Warwickshire by sector, 2005-2019
Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2021)

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

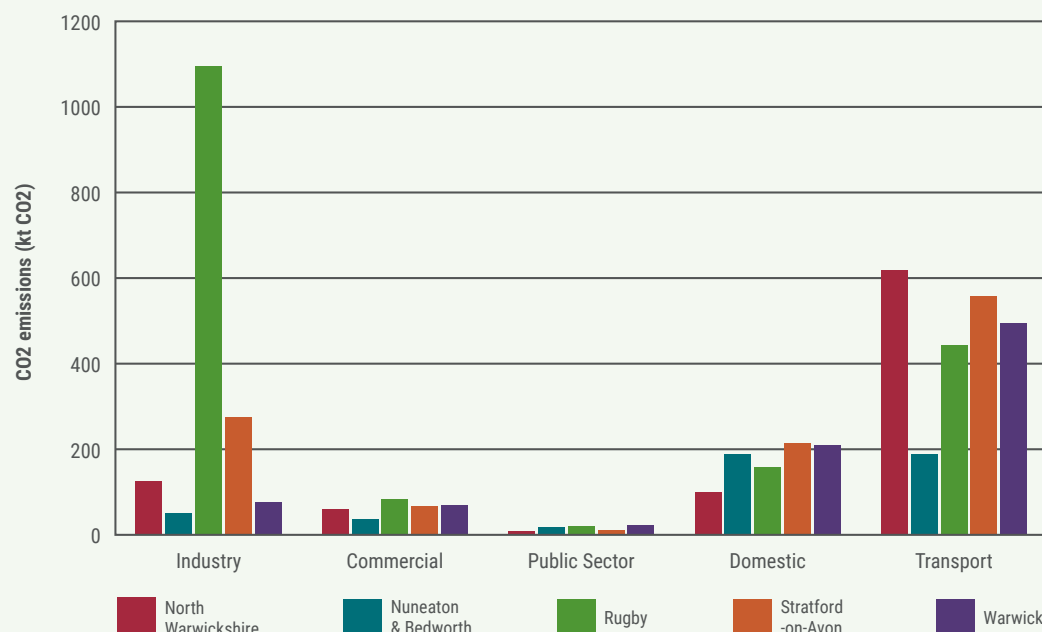


Figure 75: Estimated contribution to CO₂ emissions by sector for districts and boroughs in Warwickshire, 2005-2019

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

Figure 75 shows that the majority (67.5%) of CO₂ emissions from industry in 2019 came from Rugby Borough; of the 976.9 kt CO₂ emissions from industry, 971.5 kt CO₂ were from large industrial installations. The highest proportion of CO₂ emissions from transport in 2019 came from North Warwickshire Borough (26.9%), where 444.0 kt CO₂ of the 617kt CO₂ 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 below on CO₂ emission estimates within the scope of influence of local authorities. This excludes large industrial sites, railways, motorways and land use. Figure 76 shows estimates for CO₂ emissions per person within the scope of influence of local authorities.

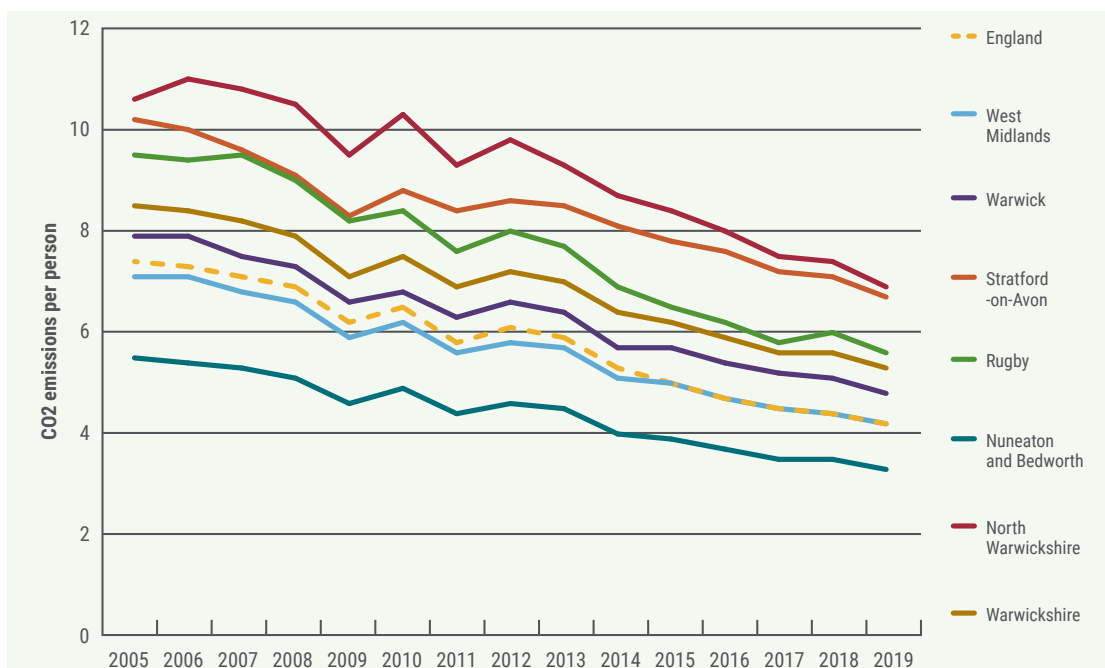


Figure 76: Estimated CO₂ emissions per person within scope of the influence of local authorities by district and borough in Warwickshire, 2005-2019

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

Compared to Figure 73, it can be seen that the removal of large industrial sites, railways and motorways from the measures means that the estimated CO₂ 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 CO₂ emissions per capita than both North Warwickshire Borough and Stratford-on-Avon District. Looking at the contribution of sectors to CO₂ emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities both of these areas have relatively high contributions from transport and industry (Figure 77).

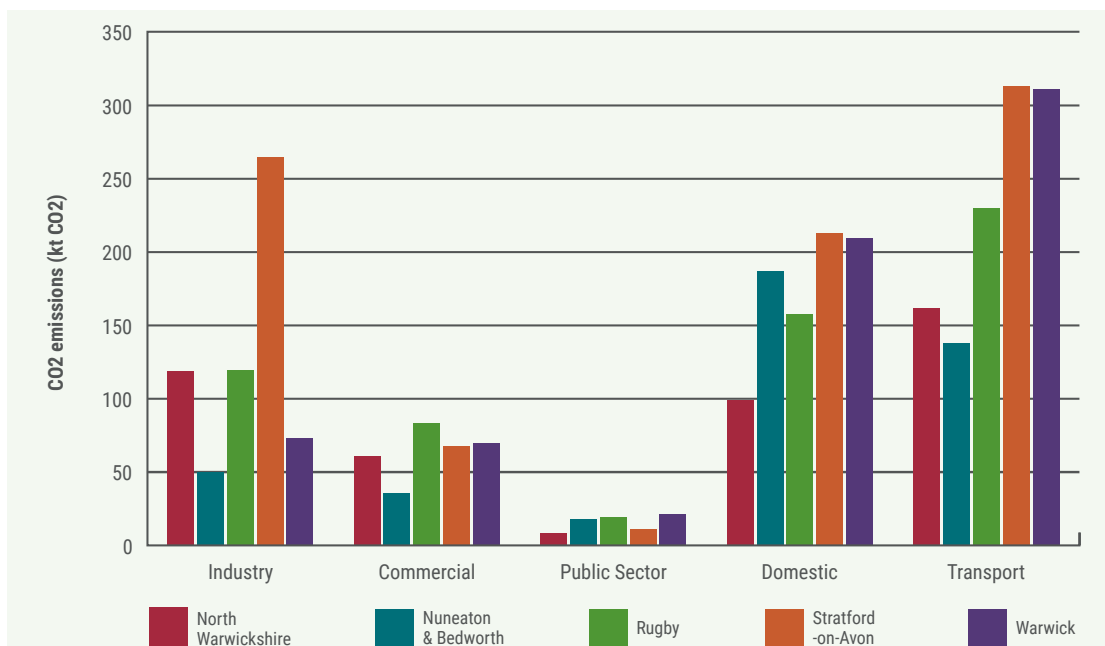


Figure 77: Estimated contribution to CO₂ emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities by sector for districts and boroughs in Warwickshire, 2005-2019

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

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

Land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF)

The LULUCF sector covers emissions and removals of CO₂ 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.

In Warwickshire, since 2005, the LULUCF sector has been a net carbon sink (has absorbed more carbon from the atmosphere than it has released) (Figure 78).



Figure 78: CO₂ emissions/removals in Warwickshire by LULUCF sector (2005-2019)

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

In 2019, net removals of emissions reached 41.5 KtCO₂; the biggest contributor to this has been grassland both remaining and converted (-84.9 KtCO₂). Figure 79 shows that Stratford-on-Avon District is the biggest contributor to CO₂ removal in Warwickshire and has had the greatest increase in contribution since 2005. In 2019, the net carbon emissions per head of population in Warwickshire for LULUCF was -0.1 tonnes, the 12th lowest of all English county local authorities with East Sussex being the lowest (-0.5 tonnes) and Cambridgeshire being the highest (3.1 tonnes).

INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

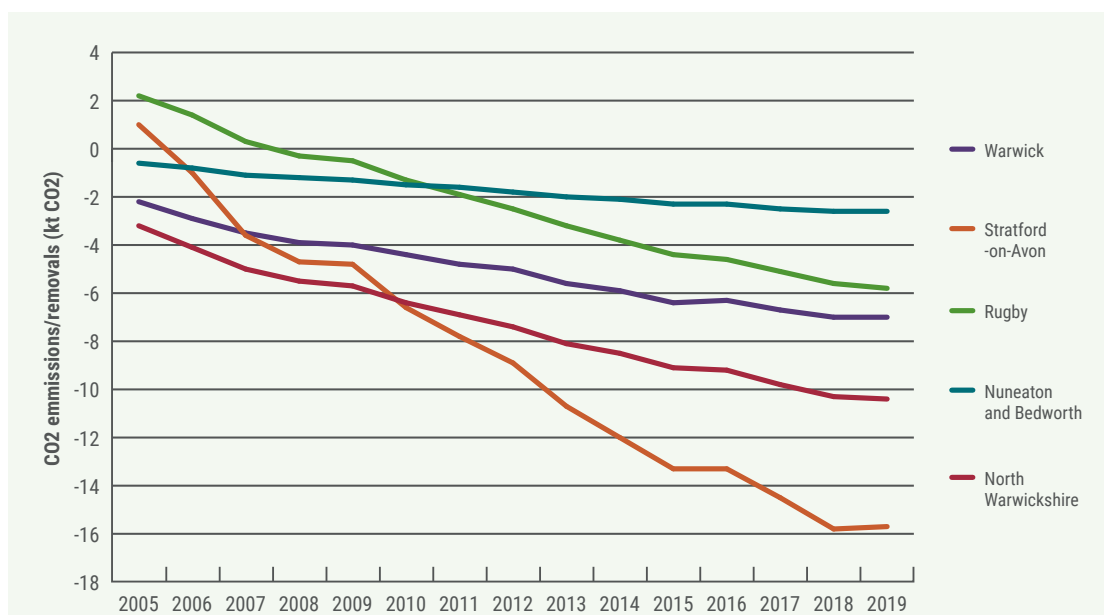


Figure 79: CO₂ emissions/removals by districts and boroughs in Warwickshire 2005-2019

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

Figure 80 shows contribution to CO₂ emissions and removals made by the LULUCF sector in each of the districts and boroughs in Warwickshire in 2019.

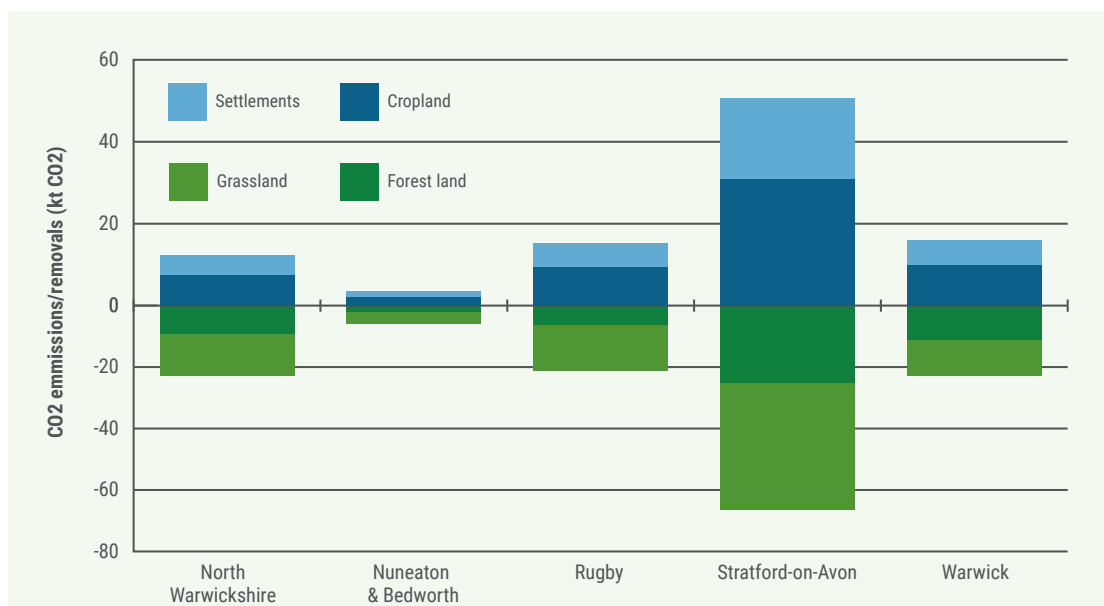


Figure 80: Contribution to CO₂ emissions and removals made by the LULUCF sector in 2019

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

Electric Vehicles

According to the Department for Transport and Office for Zero Emission Vehicles, there were 252 publicly available electric vehicle charging devices in Warwickshire in October 2021.¹⁰¹ This is a rate of 43.2 per 100,000 population – higher than the England equivalent figure of 38.8 per 100,000 population and third highest of all English county local authorities. Of the 252 electric charging devices, 90 (15.4 per 100,000 population) were classified as rapid devices.

Figure 81 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 October 2021. During this time period there has been an increase in availability of public electric vehicle charging devices in all districts and boroughs in Warwickshire, however availability varies. In October 2021, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough has the lowest number of devices per 100,000 population (16.1 per 100,000), below the average in the West Midlands (31.0 per 100,000) and England (38.8 per 100,000), whilst Stratford-on-Avon District has the highest (58.2 per 100,000).

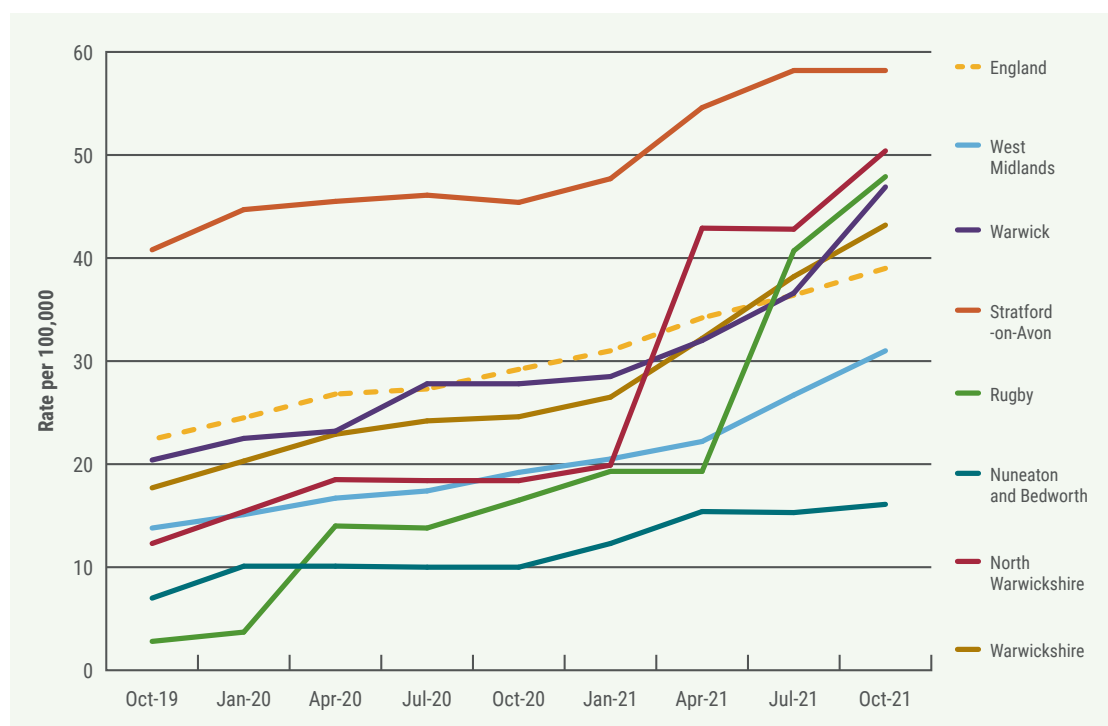


Figure 81: Publicly available electric vehicle charging devices (at all speeds), rate per 100,000 population, October 2019-October 2021

Source: Department for Transport and Office for Zero Emission Vehicles, October 2021

Energy performance of homes in Warwickshire

An Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) indicates the energy efficiency of a building. The assessments are banded from A to G, where A (or A+ for non-domestic properties) is the most efficient in terms of likely fuel costs and carbon dioxide emissions.¹⁰² An EPC is required when a building is newly constructed, sold or let with their purpose being to show prospective tenants or buyers the energy efficiency of the property. The requirement for EPCs was introduced in phases and fully implemented for domestic properties by autumn 2008. EPCs are valid for 10 years and all certificates are lodged on the Energy Performance for Buildings Certificates Register for England and Wales.

The government wants all fuel poor homes to be upgraded to EPC Band C by 2030 and as many homes as possible to be EPC Band C by 2035 where practical, cost-effective and affordable.¹⁰³

In Warwickshire, when looking at existing domestic buildings and the number of energy performance certificates lodged on the Register, 61.0% were graded as D-G in 2021 (January-September). This was higher than the proportion in England (56.8%) but similar to the West Midlands (61.2%).¹⁰⁴ It should be noted that the Register does not hold data for every domestic and non-domestic building. If a building has been occupied by the same person since the regulations came into effect, there is no requirement to have an EPC.

[INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

Figure 82 shows the proportion of properties in each of the districts and boroughs that when assessed were graded D-G (below energy efficiency targets) between 2010 and 2021. In 2021, only Rugby Borough and Warwick District had a lower proportion of properties assessed and graded D-G than the England average. Different properties are assessed each year so fluctuations do not necessarily mean that there is an overall increase or decrease in more energy efficient properties. What Figure 82 does indicate is that since 2010 properties assessed in Rugby Borough and Warwick District have been in general more energy efficient than those in the other boroughs and districts in Warwickshire. This is likely to reflect the age and conditions of houses and the proportion of new-build activity in an area, with newer properties being more energy efficient.

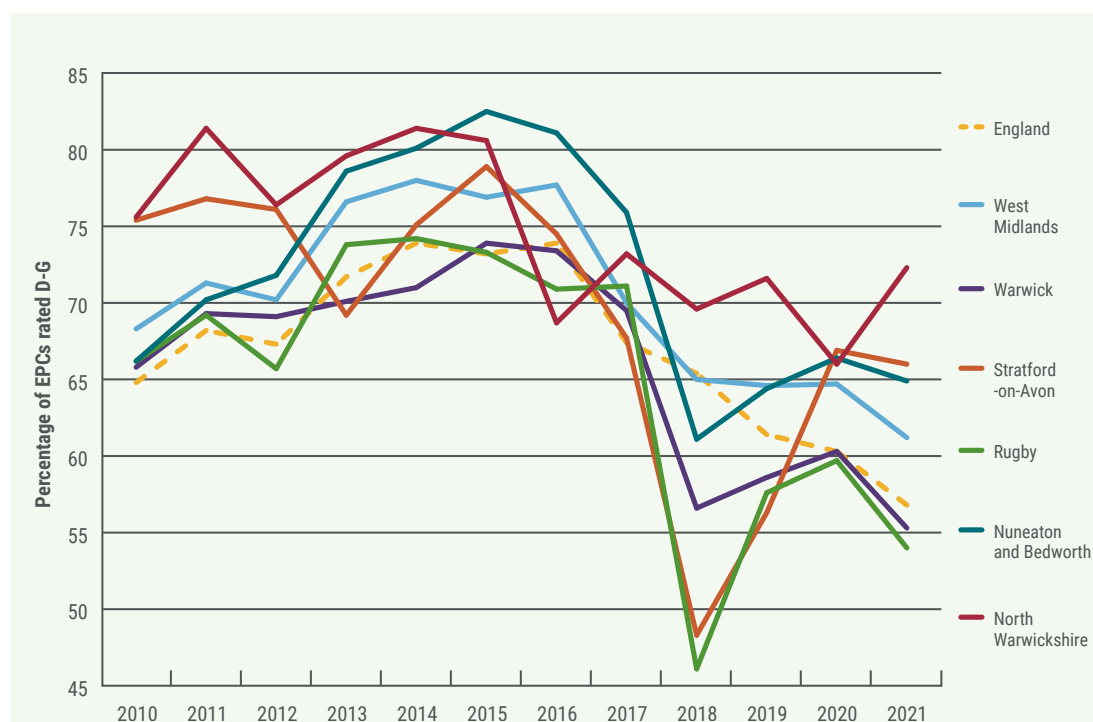


Figure 82: Proportion of existing homes below energy efficiency targets (graded D-G on Energy Performance Certificates), 2010-2021

Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2020

Household waste and recycling

Warwickshire County Council is the waste disposal authority for Warwickshire. Collected waste consists of all waste from households but also street sweepings, municipal parks and gardens waste, waste resulting from clearance of fly tipped materials plus some commercial and industrial waste. In 2020/21 WCC managed 284,121 tonnes of waste, an increase of 4,466 tonnes compared to the previous year (Figure 83).¹⁰⁵ Household waste was responsible for 267,003 tonnes (94%) of overall waste with an increase of 11,779 tonnes (4.6%) in 2020/21 compared to 2019/20. The COVID-19 pandemic is likely to be responsible for this with people consuming more food and drink at home and having items delivered, both with associated increases in packaging materials. Visits to household waste recycling centres to dispose of waste will have also been impacted during lockdown restrictions.

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

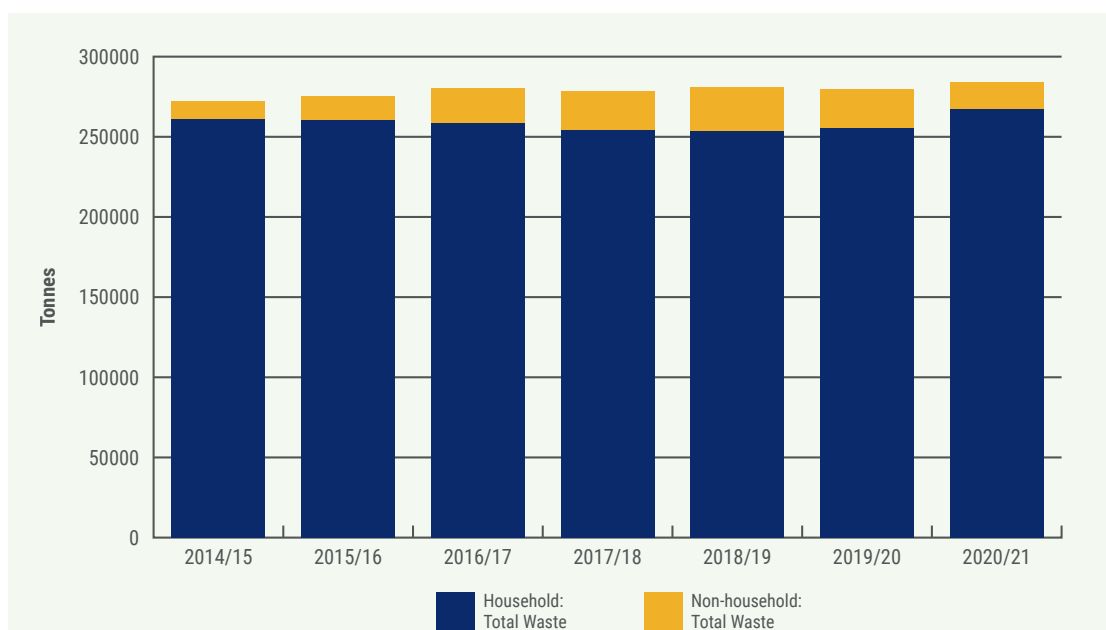


Figure 83: Total local authority collected waste 2014-15 to 2020-21 (tonnes)

Source: Defra (2021) Local authority collected waste statistics

Figure 84 shows details of how collected waste in Warwickshire has been managed since 2014/15. Since 2017/18 the proportion of waste sent to landfill has reduced from 15.4% to 9.7%. During this time the percentage of waste incinerated with energy from waste^e has increased from 30.1% to 37.9%.

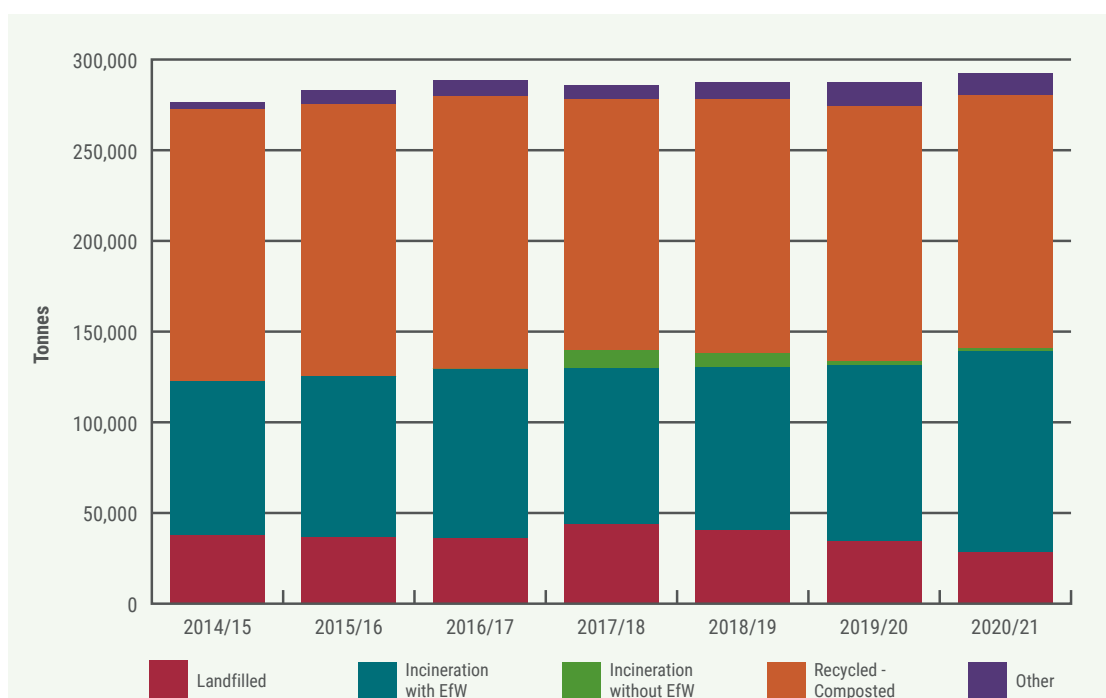


Figure 84: Management of collected waste in Warwickshire 2014/15-2020/21

Source: Defra (2021) Local authority collected waste statistics

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

^e Energy from waste is about taking waste and turning it into a useable form of energy. This can include electricity, heat and transport fuels (e.g., diesel). This can be done in a range of ways. Incineration is the most well-known.

Focusing on household waste, in Warwickshire there were 457.2kg of household waste collected per person in 2020/21, this was the 7th highest of all counties and an increase from 440.3kg in 2019/20; the first increase since 2014/15 (Figure 85).



Figure 85: Collected household waste per person (kgs) in Warwickshire 2010/11 to 2020/21

Source: Defra (2021) Local authority collected waste statistics

Figure 86 shows the composition of household waste in Warwickshire since 2014/15. In 2020/21, 49.5% of household waste was sent for reuse, recycling and composting; this was a decrease from 51.1% in 2019/20 but followed a national trend with all regions having a decrease in their household waste recycling rate in 2020/21. Warwickshire had the 9th highest recycling rate of all 24 County local authority areas in 2020/21 and had a higher rate than the West Midlands (38.8%) and England (42.3%).

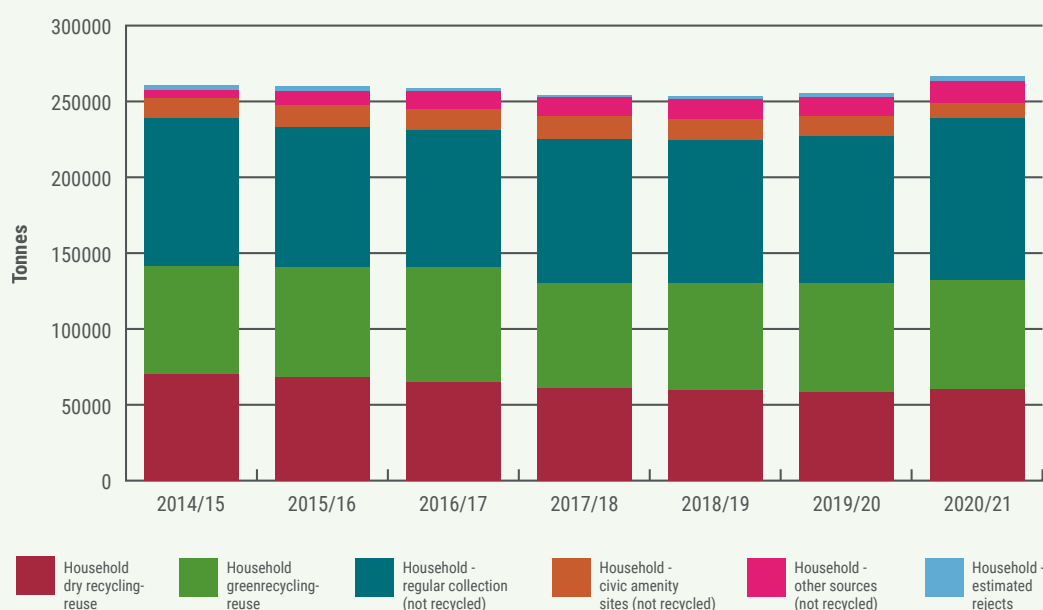


Figure 86: Composition of household waste in Warwickshire, 2014/15 to 2020/21

Source: Defra (2021) Local authority collected waste statistics

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

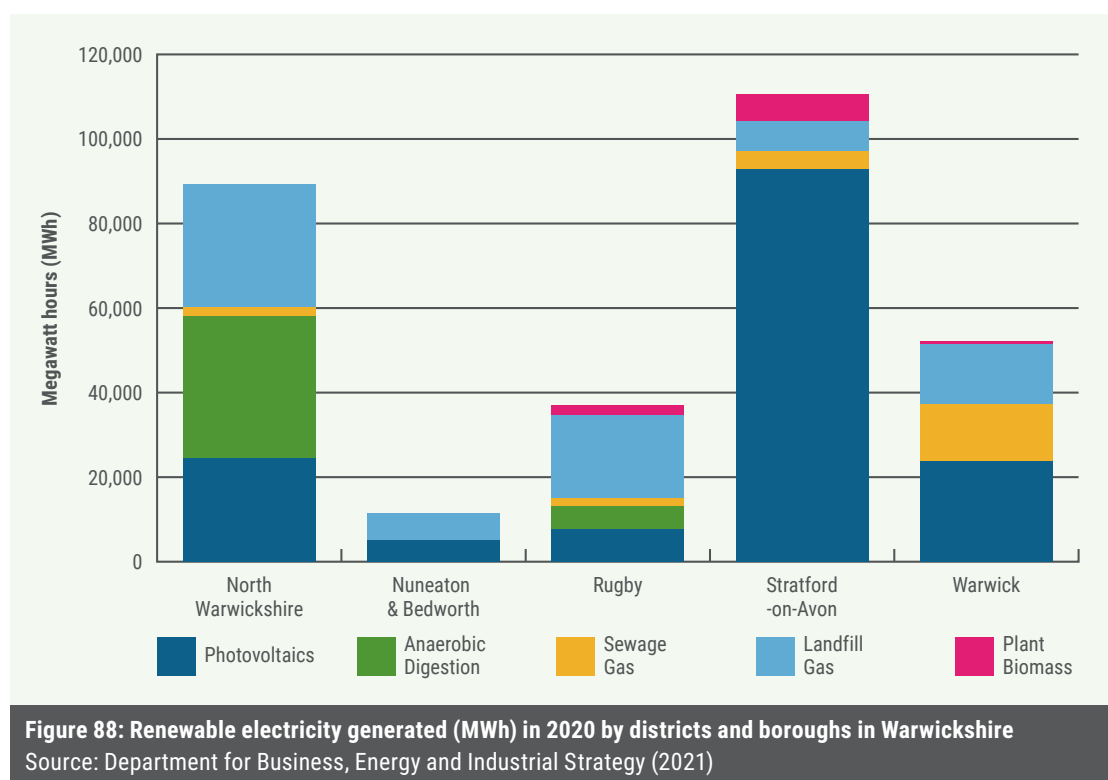
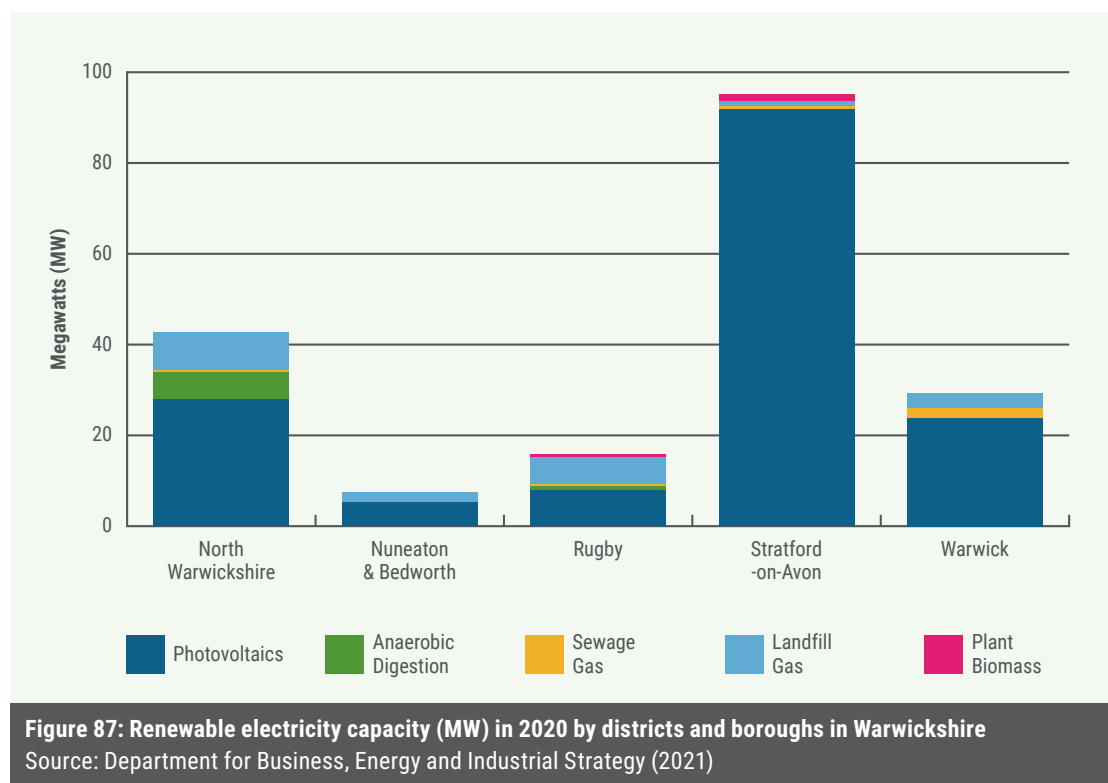
BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

Renewable electricity

Data is available on renewable electricity generation at a local authority level.^{106f} Figure 87 shows the renewable electricity capacity in megawatts (MW) in 2020 for each of the districts and boroughs in Warwickshire whilst Figure 88 shows the electricity generated (MWh) in 2020.



INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

^f The total capacity and number of sites is complete for all local authority as the Feed in Tariff scheme (FiTs) closed to new entrants and the end of March 2019. Small scale installations that have come online since April 2019 are recorded through the MCS (Microgeneration Certification Scheme) however, the geographic information of the MCS data is incomplete. Some but not all of the new MCS installations have been allocated to individual local authorities.

In Warwickshire, the greatest source of renewable electricity generated is from photovoltaic technologies also known as solar energy (154,156 MWh) followed by landfill gas (76,560 MWh) and anaerobic digestion (39,040 MWh). Stratford-on-Avon District and North Warwickshire Borough are responsible for generating the most renewable electricity in Warwickshire. In addition to the sources shown in the figures, there are also small but increasing amounts of renewable electricity generated by onshore wind (414.3 MWh in 2020) and hydro (54.8 MWh in 2020) in Warwickshire.

Biodiversity

Woodland cover

The Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs provides information on woodland cover in the United Kingdom. In Great Britain, this is based on areas of trees of at least 0.5 hectares, wider than 20 metres, with a minimum of 20% canopy cover, or the potential to achieve it. Trees outside of woodland are not included. Woodland cover varies across Warwickshire with the highest percentage of area covered (8%) being in North Warwickshire Borough (Table 18). The Committee on Climate Change, which advises the government on emissions targets, recommends that woodland should be increased to at least 17% of land area by 2050 to raise the amount of greenhouse gases that are removed from the air and stored by trees.

Local authority Area	Standard area measurement (hectares)	Woodland (hectares)	Woodland (%)
North Warwickshire Borough	28426.1	2271.4	8.0
Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough	7895	432.9	5.5
Rugby Borough	35111.3	1590.3	4.5
Stratford-on-Avon District	97786.9	7142.3	7.3
Warwick District	28288.2	2102.7	7.4

Table 18: Woodland Cover for local authorities in Warwickshire (2019)

Source: Forest Research, Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs, Office for National Statistics (2021)

[INTRODUCTION AND
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19
ON WARWICKSHIRE AND
ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)







[THRIVING ECONOMY
AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

Summary of key measures

LATEST VALUE						
Measure	Latest data	Warwickshire	West Midlands	England	Rank compared to all 24 English county LAs ⁷¹	Measure
Total CO ₂ emissions per person	2019	8.9	5.1	4.9	3rd (Low is good)	
Total CO ₂ emissions per person (within scope of LA influence)	2019	5.3	4.2	4.2	4th (Low is good)	
CO ₂ emissions estimates - Land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) per capita	2019	-0.1	0.0	0.0	13th (Low is good)	
Public electric vehicle charging devices (per 100,000 population)	Q3 (Jul-Sep) 2021	43.2	28.9	38.8	3rd (High is good)	
Collected household waste per person (kgs)	2020/21	460	570	420	7th (High is good)	
Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	2020/21	49.5	38.8	42.3	9th (High is good)	

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[INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

[THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS](#)

[OUR PRIORITIES](#)

[THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES](#)

[BEST LIVES](#)

[SUSTAINABLE FUTURES](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

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INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

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INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

REFERENCES

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INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

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INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON WARWICKSHIRE AND ITS RESIDENTS

OUR PRIORITIES

THRIVING ECONOMY AND PLACES

BEST LIVES

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

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