

Achieving social inclusion in Rugby Borough - the rural area

October 2015



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Introduction

Social inclusion measures how integrated residents feel within their community. This is a much wider measure than poverty or deprivation and, while these factors do lead to social exclusion, a number of other factors, such as housing and crime also affect the extent to which a person feels included in society. The working definition of social exclusion used by the Cabinet Office Social Exclusion Task Force is:

“Social exclusion is a complex and multi-dimensional process. It involves the lack or denial of resources, rights, goods and services, and the inability to participate in the normal relationships and activities available to the majority of people in a society, whether in economic, social, cultural or political arenas. It affects both the quality of life of individuals and the equity and cohesion of society as a whole”

As well as the definition by the Cabinet Office, examples of social exclusion or people who could feel socially excluded include:

- People who are unable to work due to ill health or lack of skills
- Feelings of isolation and or loneliness
- People who feel there is a lack of community
- People not in education, employment or training
- Limited access to services

Methodology

The Rugby Financial Inclusion Partnership (RFIP) met for the first time in May 2014 and, as the Rugby Area Team had commissioned the Observatory to produce a Social Exclusion Index, it was agreed at the July meeting that the RFIP should take ownership of the process.

The RFIP is chaired by Councillor Leigh Hunt and members include officers from the County and Borough Council, Warwickshire Community and Voluntary Action, Bedworth, Rugby and Nuneaton Citizens Advice Bureau, Rugby Credit Union and the Department for Work and Pensions. Other organisations are invited to attend meetings as when agreed applicable.

In order that communities that are identified as being more excluded can be identified as closely as possible the majority of the data used in the Report has been analysed at lower super output area (LSOA) level. To preserve anonymity of health data this information is not available at LSOA level and was therefore collated at middle layer super output area (MSOA) level with the data being allocated equally to the LSOAs that fall within each MSOA. There are 17 LSOAs and 4 MSOAs in the rural area of Rugby Borough; LSOAs contain approximately 1,500 people and MSOAs have approximately 7,200.

Seven themes representing different aspects of social exclusion make up the index. These are isolation, cohesion, health and well-being, children & young people, income & labour market, housing & homes and crime & community safety. A total of 49 indicators sit below these seven themes, each indicator being assigned to the most suitable

theme based on the views of the working group. The full list of themes and indicators are detailed in Table 1 below. The themes and indicators selected were approved at a meeting of the RFIP.

A full report highlighting the most excluded areas across the Borough has been produced. As it is acknowledged that issues in urban areas can mask problems in rural areas this Report uses the same data and methodology but only for LSOAs in the rural area.

Table 1: Themes and indicators used to construct the index of social exclusion

Theme	Indicators
Children & Young People	School absenteeism (unauthorised absence) Eligible for & claiming free school meals NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) Educational attainment (not achieving 5+ A*-C GCSE grades including England and Maths) Children in low income families Lone parents with dependent children Youth unemployment (24 years and under) Young carers
Cohesion	No one in a household has English as a main language No adults in a household have English as a main language Ethnicity Residents born abroad
Crime & Community Safety	Crime Burglary Anti-social behaviour
Health & Wellbeing	In bad or very bad health Providing unpaid care

	Health-related benefit claimants (ESA) Long term disability claimants Emergency hospital admissions Obese children (Reception year) Obese children (Year 6) Obese adults Low birth weights Binge drinking adults Life expectancy at birth (males/females) Active presentations for drugs and/or alcohol
Housing & Homes	Housing benefit claimants Households without central heating Over occupancy of homes Fuel poor households
Income & Labour Market	Job seeker allowance (JSA) claimants Claiming JSA for over 6 months Households where no-one works Pension credit claimants CAB debt clients No qualifications Financial Literacy (cost of living & budgeting) Financial Literacy (longer term financial planning)
Isolation	Access to a car/van Broadband speed needs improving Lone pensioner households Lone person households Widowers (proxy for bereavements) Access to services: Road Distance to a Post Office, GP premises, food store and primary school

The focus of the Report is findings that have been produced from analysing data and producing an index. Equally important when

considering action that can be taken as a result of this however is the wealth of anecdotal evidence and community intelligence available in the Borough. This will help supplement gaps in data and give strength to agreed actions.

Key messages

The overall rank of social exclusion in the rural area is presented in Table 2 and the map on the next page. The darkest colours on the map represent the most socially excluded areas while the paler colours show those that are least excluded.

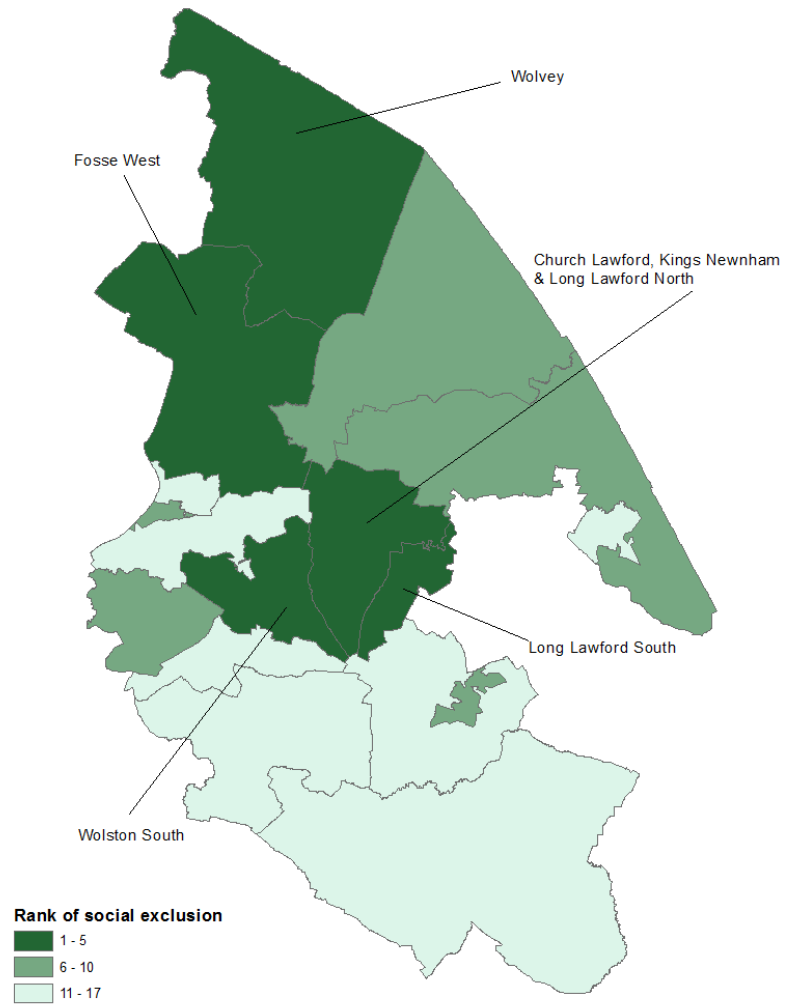
The most socially excluded LSOA is Church Lawford, Kings Newnham & Long Lawford North; it is the worst performing area for crime & community safety, health & wellbeing, housing & homes and income & labour market, ranks second for isolation and third for children & young people and cohesion, putting it in the top three for all seven indicators used in the Report.

A map in Appendix 2 shows the ranking of LSOAs overlaid on a base map to help identify where their boundaries are.

Table 2: Index of social exclusion

Overall rank	LSOA
1	Church Lawford, Kings Newnham and Long Lawford North
2	Wolvey
3	Long Lawford South
4	Wolston South
5	Fosse West
6	Binley Woods South
7	Easenhall, Newton & Biggin and Harborough Magna
8	Ryton on Dunsmore
9	Dunchurch
10	Fosse East
11	Binley Woods South
12	Easenhall, Newton & Biggin and Harborough Magna
13	Ryton on Dunsmore
14	Dunchurch
15	Fosse East
16	Binley Woods North
17	Princethorpe, Marton, Frankton, Bourton & Draycote

Social exclusion - overall rank



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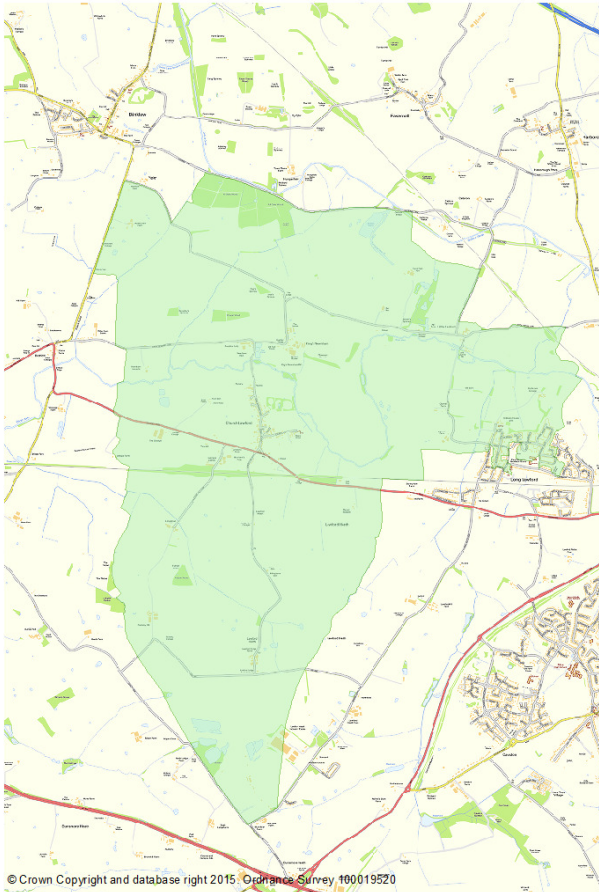
Table 3: Ranking of the top ten most socially excluded LSOAs by indicator

Rank	LSOA	Children & young people	Cohesion	Crime & community safety	Health & wellbeing	Housing & homes	Income & labour market	Isolation
1	Church Lawford, Kings Newnham & Long Lawford North	3	3	1	1	1	1	2
2	Wolvey	13	1	2	15	10	12	11
3	Long Lawford South	1	2	7	3	7	3	12
4	Wolston South	2	9	5	2	3	2	15
5	Fosse West	5	5	4	4	12	5	6
6	Binley Woods South	9	6	9	6	9	6	10
7	Easehall, Newton & Biggin and Harborough Magna	11	7	13	12	2	8	5
8	Ryton on Dunsmore	4	11	3	9	13	10	14
9	Dunchurch	6	8	12	14	6	9	8
10	Fosse East	12	16	15	8	5	7	1

Analysis by area

This section looks at the LSOAs that are in the top five for social exclusion in the rural area.

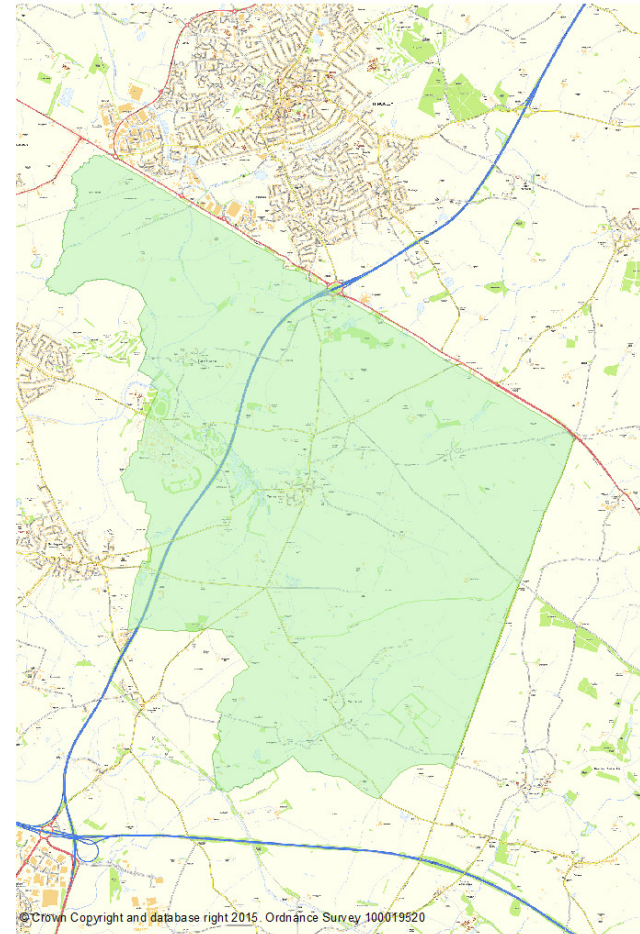
Number 1: Church Lawford, Kings Newnham & Long Lawford North



- It is the worst performing LSOA for crime & community safety, health & wellbeing, housing & homes and income & labour market
- It is the second worst performing LSOA for isolation and third for children & young people and cohesion
- It is above the average for rural areas for the following indicators:
 - Unauthorised absence from school
 - Eligibility for and claiming free school meals
 - Not in education, employment or training
 - Not achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths at GCSE
 - Children in low income families
 - Lone parent households with dependent children
 - Young carers
 - No one in a household has English as a main language
 - No adult in a household has English as a main language
 - Crime rate
 - Domestic burglary rate
 - Anti-social behaviour rate
 - In bad or very bad health
 - Providing unpaid care
 - Employment support allowance claimants
 - People claiming disability living allowance for two years or more
 - Obese children (Reception year)
 - Obese children (Year 6)
 - Obese adults
 - Binge drinking adults
 - Active presentation for drugs and alcohol
 - Housing benefit claimants
 - Households without central heating
 - Over occupancy of homes

- JSA claimants
- People claiming JSA for over 6 months
- Households where no one works
- Pension credit claimants
- CAB debt clients
- No qualifications
- Very/fairly worried about financial literacy (cost of living & budgeting)
- Very/fairly worried about financial literacy (longer term financial planning)
- No access to a car or van
- People who think high speed broadband needs improving in the area
- One person household
- One person household (aged 65+)
- Widowed or surviving partner (age 50+)
- Road distance to a Post Office
- Road distance to a GP

Number 2: Wolvey



- It is the worst performing LSOA for cohesion and ranks second for crime & community safety
- It is above the average for rural areas for the following indicators:

- Not achieving 5+ A*-C at GCSE (including English & Maths)
- Lone parent households with dependent children
- No one in a household has English as a main language
- No adult in a household has English as a main language
- Ethnic minority
- Residents born abroad
- Domestic burglary rate
- Anti-social behaviour rate
- Obese children (Reception year)
- Obese children (Year 6)
- Low birth weights
- Life expectancy at birth for males and females
- Over occupancy of homes
- Fuel poor households
- Pension credit claimants
- Very worried/fairly worried about the cost of living & budgeting
- Very worried/fairly worried about longer term financial planning
- People who think high speed broadband needs improving in the area
- Road distance to a GP
- Road distance to a primary school

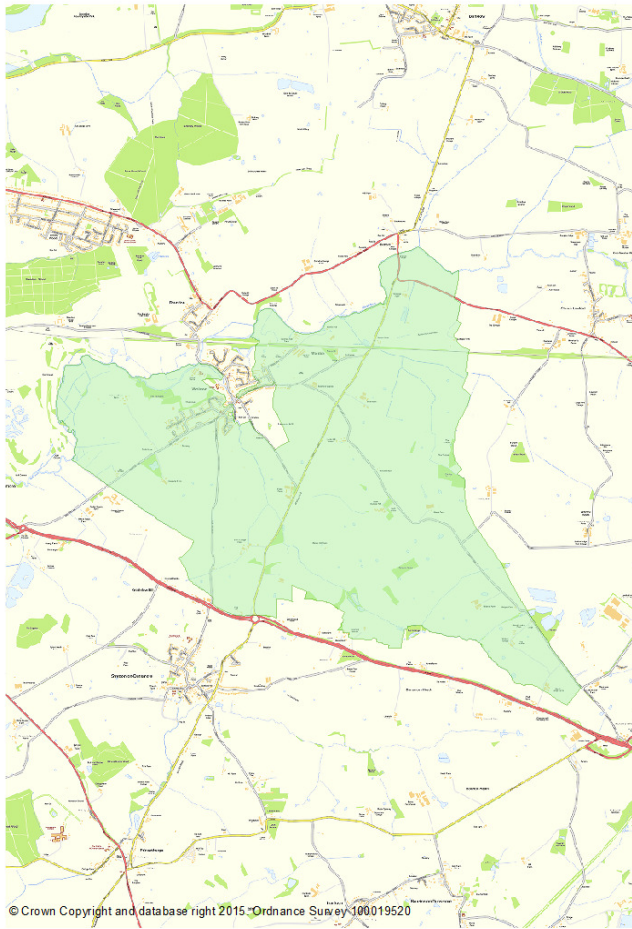
Number 3: Long Lawford South



- It is the worst performing LSOA for children & young people and second worst for cohesion

- It is in third place for health & wellbeing and income & labour market
- It is above the average for rural areas for the following indicators:
 - Unauthorised absence from school
 - Eligibility for and claiming free school meals
 - Not in education, employment or training
 - Not achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths at GCSE
 - Children in low income families
 - Lone parent households with dependent children
 - JSA claimants aged 24 and under
 - Young carers
 - No one in a household has English as a main language
 - No adult in a household has English as a main language
 - Residents born abroad
 - Crime rate
 - Domestic burglary rate
 - Anti-social behaviour rate
 - Employment support allowance claimants
 - People claiming disability living allowance for two years or more
 - Obese children (Reception year)
 - Obese children (Year 6)
 - Obese adults
 - Binge drinking adults
 - Housing benefit claimants
 - Households without central heating
 - Over occupancy of homes
 - JSA claimants
 - People claiming JSA for over 6 months
 - CAB debt clients
- Very/fairly worried about financial literacy (cost of living & budgeting)
- Very/fairly worried about financial literacy (longer term financial planning)
- People who think high speed broadband needs improving in the area
- One person household
- Road distance to a GP

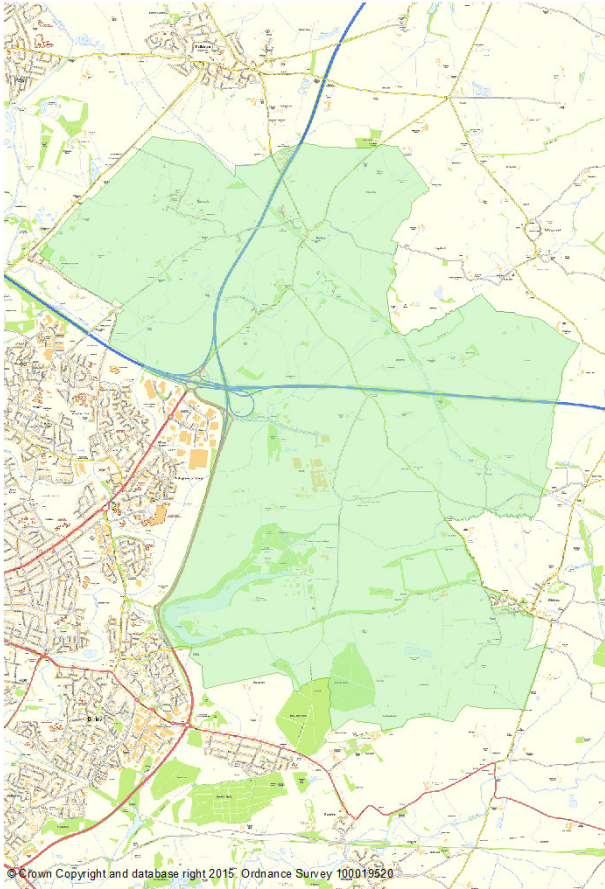
Number 4: Wolston South



- It is the second worst performing LSOA for three themes; children & young people, health & wellbeing and income & labour market
- It is the third worst performing LSOA for housing & homes

- It is above the average for rural areas for the following indicators:
 - Unauthorised absence from school
 - Eligibility for and claiming free school meals
 - Not in education, employment or training
 - Not achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths at GCSE
 - Children in low income families
 - Lone parent households with dependent children
 - JSA claimants aged 24 and under
 - Young carers
 - No one in a household has English as a main language
 - Crime rate
 - Anti-social behaviour rate
 - In bad or very bad health
 - Providing unpaid care
 - Employment support allowance claimants
 - People claiming disability living allowance for two years or more
 - Emergency hospital admissions
 - Obese adults
 - Binge drinking adults
 - Life expectancy at birth for males
 - Active presentation for drugs and alcohol
 - Housing benefit claimants
 - Over occupancy of homes
 - JSA claimants
 - People claiming JSA for over 6 months
 - Households where no one works
 - Pension credit claimants
 - No qualifications
 - No access to a car or van
 - One person household

Number 5: Fosse West



- The LSOA is in the top five worst performing areas for five out of the seven themes; cohesion, children & young people, crime & community safety, health & wellbeing and income & labour market
- It is above the average for rural areas for the following indicators:

- Unauthorised absence from school
- Lone parent households with dependent children
- Young carers
- No one in a household has English as a main language
- No adult in a household has English as a main language
- Ethnic minority
- Crime rate
- Domestic burglary rate
- Anti-social behaviour rate
- In bad or very bad health
- Providing unpaid care
- Employment support allowance claimants
- People claiming disability living allowance for two years or more
- Obese children (Reception year)
- Obese children (Year 6)
- Low birth weights
- Life expectancy at birth for males and females
- Active presentation for drugs and alcohol
- Fuel poor households
- People claiming JSA for over 6 months
- No qualifications
- Very/fairly worried about financial literacy (cost of living & budgeting)
- Very/fairly worried about financial literacy (longer term financial planning)
- People who think high speed broadband needs improving in the area
- Road distance to a food store
- Road distance to a primary school

Analysis by theme

Children and young people

Data used in this theme includes GCSE attainment, school absenteeism, free school meal claimants, NEETs and those aged 24 and under who are claiming JSA. The theme therefore contains not only information that is currently significant for a young person but is also an indication of those who may, at some point in the future, become socially excluded, for example a lack of education could negatively impact on a persons' ability to get employment.

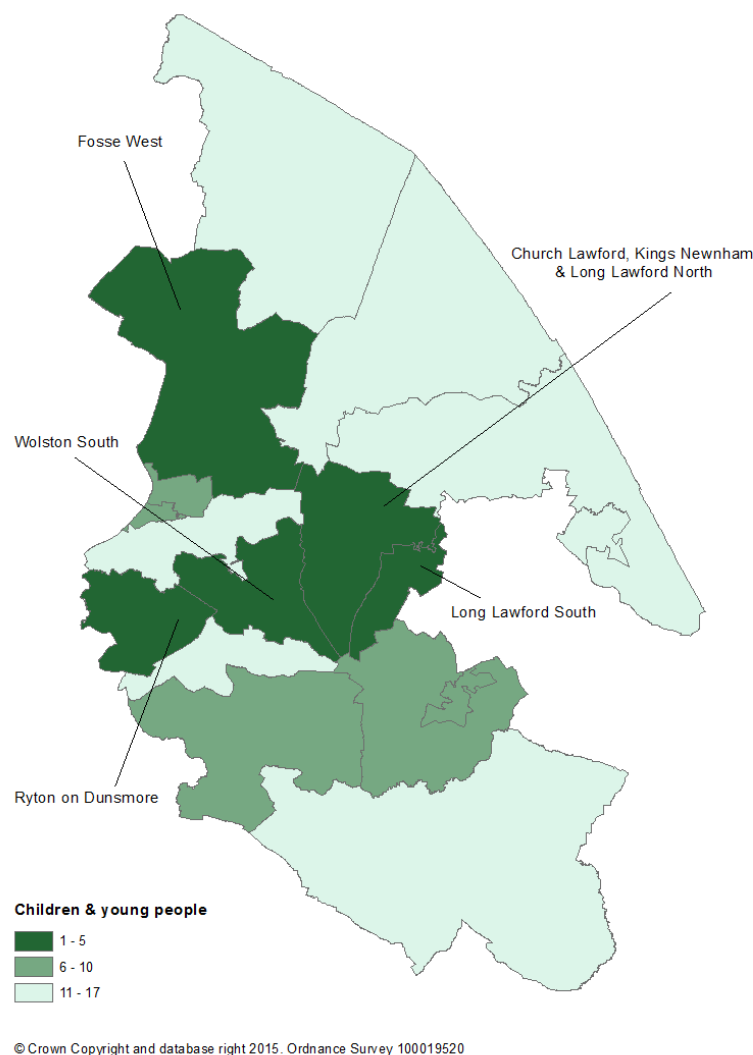
Table 4:

Rank	LSOA
1	Long Lawford South
2	Wolston South
3	Church Lawford, Kings Newnham & Long Lawford North
4	Ryton on Dunsmore
5	Fosse West

The top five LSOAs in the theme are also in the top ten in the overall rank for exclusion.

When the ranking of LSOAs within the eight indicators is analysed it can be seen that the top five for the indicator are also the top five for school absenteeism. Four are in the top five for free school meals, GCSE attainment, children in low income families and lone parent families. Long Lawford South and Wolston South both feature in the top five for seven out of the eight indicators.

Only three of the LSOAs in the rural area are recorded as having NEETs; Long Lawford South, Wolston South and Church Lawford, Kings Newnham & Long Lawford North. The same three LSOAs also have the highest percentages of children who do not achieve 5+ A*-C



grades (including English and Maths) at GCSE which indicates that in these areas there may be a correlation between the two data sets. Furthermore these three areas are also in the top five for lone parent households, low income families and eligibility for and claiming free school meals.

Fosse West has the highest percentage of school absenteeism in the Borough (2.3%) followed by Ryton on Dunsmore (1.6%).

The data shows that only one of the top five LSOAs for the theme is in the top five for the young carer indicator (Long Lawford South). Thurlaston has the highest percentage (7.9%) and the remaining three areas are Binley Woods North, Binley Woods South and Princethorpe, Marton, Frankton, Bourton & Draycote.

The percentages of people aged 24 and under who are claiming JSA are low; Binley Woods North is the highest ranking LSOA but the figure is only 1.2%. Wolston South, Princethorpe, Marton, Frankton, Bourton & Draycote and Ryton on Dunsmore are in 2nd, 3rd and 4th places respectively for the indicator.

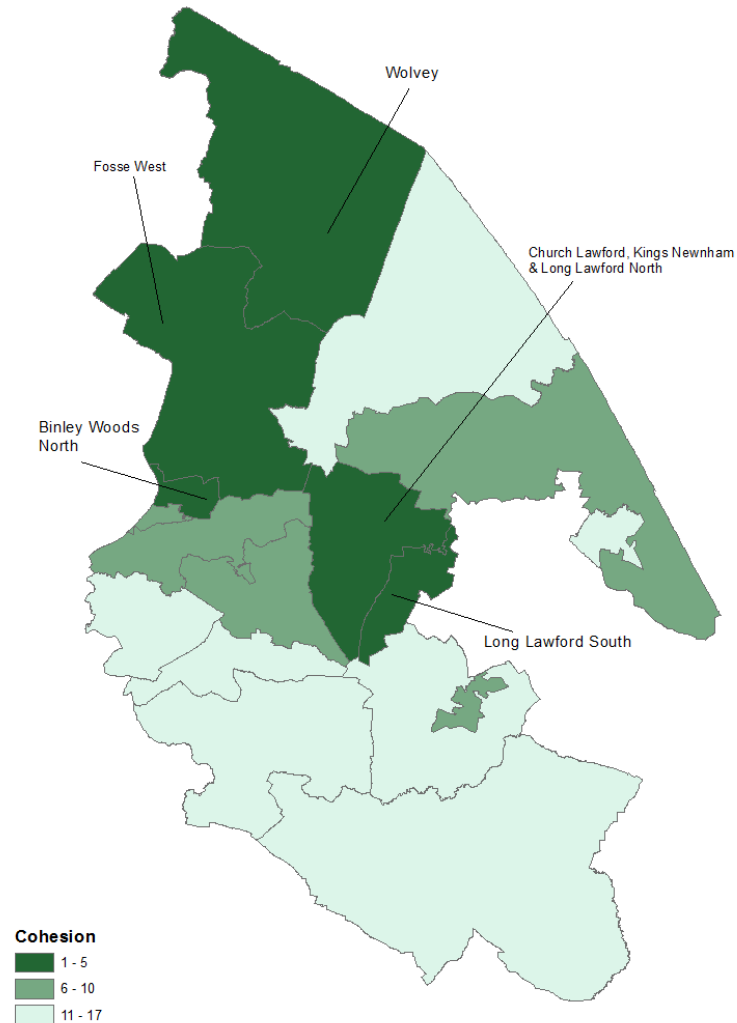
Cohesion

Four sets of data were used for this theme; no one in a household has English as a main language, no adult in a household has English as a main language, ethnic minority and residents born abroad. As mentioned earlier in the report there is a correlation between these indicators and those used for the isolation theme as not being able to participate in community life due to language barriers or ethnic beliefs may result in an individual or household feeling socially isolated. In addition wider community groups could be perceived to be isolated, or indeed feel isolated, as ethnic groups tend to live in the same areas.

Table 5:

Rank	LSOA
1	Wolvey
2	Long Lawford South
3	Church Lawford, Kings Newnham & Long Lawford North
4	Binley Woods North
5	Fosse West

Wolvey features at number one for the theme as it is also the highest ranking LSOA for all four indicators. It has twice as many residents born abroad as the LSOAs in second and third place and twice as many ethnic minorities as the second ranking LSOA for this indicator. The Census 2011 data shows that 27% of its residents were Asian/Asian British: Other Asian; this can be accounted for by the fact that Gamecock Barracks at Bramcote falls within the LSOA. Whilst this is of interest there may be less relevance in terms of the relevance of the report and actions that may be considered as it is a community brought together for reasons of employment and is therefore transient.



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If action is considered to address issues of cohesion within communities it may be more appropriate therefore to focus on those LSOAs that are showing lower percentages for each indicator. Eight percent of residents in Long Lawford South were born abroad, 3% do not have an occupant who speaks English and are further 3% are classed as an ethnic minority. In Binley Woods North 8% of residents are classed as ethnic minority and 6% were born abroad.

There is a relatively high percentage of residents who were born abroad in Easenhall, Newton & Biggin and Harborough Magna (8%); 6% of these are recorded as being from an ethnic minority and just under 1% of households in the LSOA do not have a person who has English as a main language.

Crime and community safety

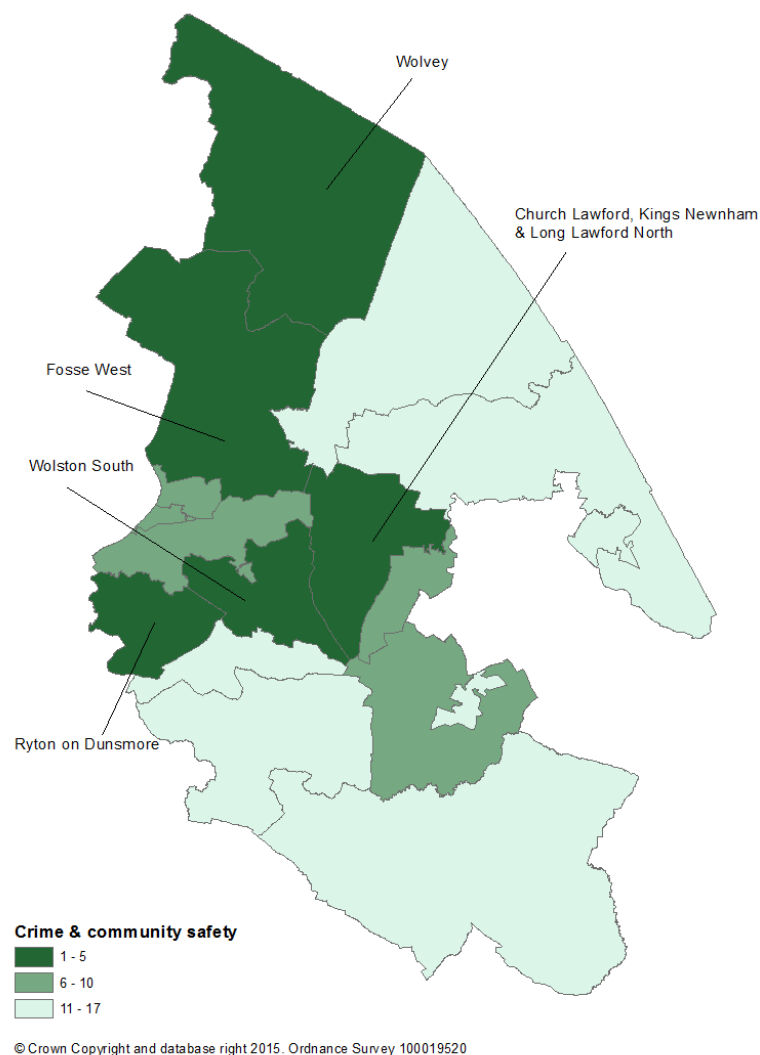
Three datasets were used in this theme; crime, domestic burglary and anti-social behaviour. In addition research from the Living in Warwickshire Survey shows that the level of crime is not considered to be of concern in the Borough but, across the county, is considered most important in making somewhere a good place to live. It should be noted that fear of crime, as opposed to a crime itself, can also have an adverse impact on people. The Living in Warwickshire Survey also showed that the majority of people who responded to the Survey were fairly or very worried about crime and did not feel safe in their local area.

Table 6:

Rank	LSOA
1	Church Lawford, Kings Newnham & Long Lawford North
2	Wolvey
3	Ryton on Dunsmore
4	Fosse West
5	Wolston South

The worst LSOA for the theme is Church Lawford, Kings Newnham & Long Lawford North as it has the highest rate of crime and domestic burglary and the second highest anti-social behaviour rate. It should be said however that crime and domestic burglary is not significantly worse than the LSOAs that feature in second place (Binley Woods South and Binley Woods North respectively).

Wolvey is recorded as having the highest rate of ASB but again there is little difference between the first and second placed LSOAs for the indicator.



Health and wellbeing

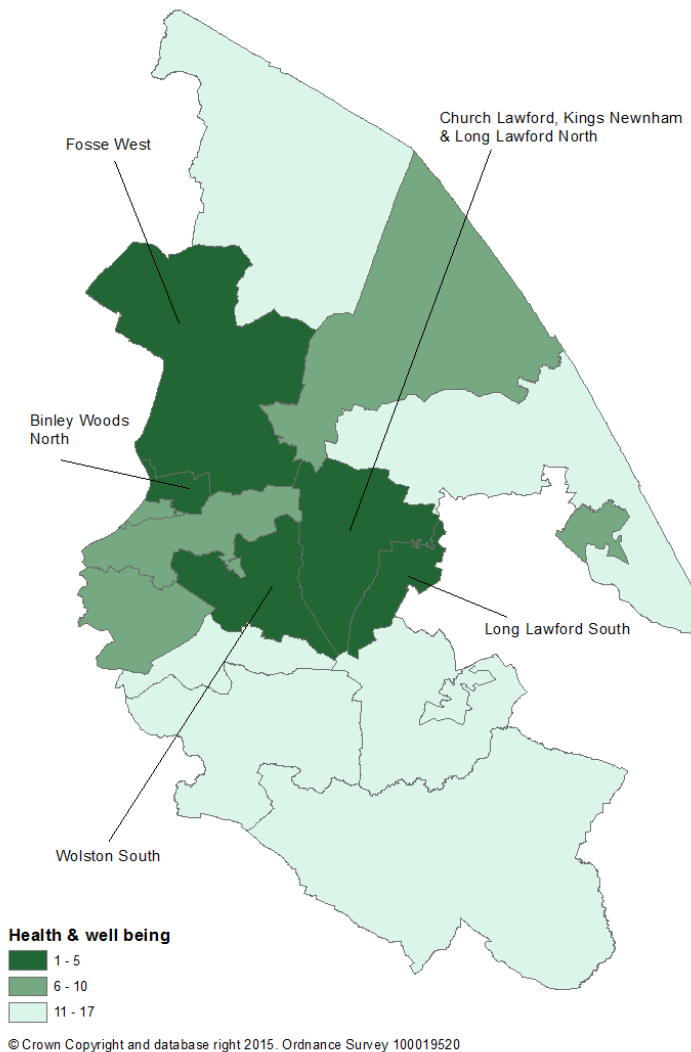
Thirteen datasets were used for the health and wellbeing theme. For some of these data was available at LSOA level but for others MSOA level had to be used for the report. In these cases the same figures were used for all the LSOAs within the MSOA and it should be noted that this may mask variations at the lower level geography. Appendix 7 shows how the LSOAs nest within MSOAs.

Some of the data is self-reported and is therefore subjective but it still provides a useful measure of people’s personal assessment of their health and responsibility for caring for others.

Table 7:

Rank	LSOA
1	Church Lawford, Kings Newnham & Long Lawford North
2	Wolston South
3	Long Lawford South
4	Fosse West
5	Binley Woods North

Church Lawford, Kings Newnham & Long Lawford North is in the top seven for six of the thirteen indicators and is ranked in first place for six of them. However it should be noted that data for three indicators is only available at MSOA level and therefore results from other areas may be skewing the results. Three of seven indicators are in bad or very bad health, employment support allowance (ESA) claimants and disability living allowance (DLA) claimants and it is perhaps not surprising therefore that there is a correlation between the three. Six percent of residents in the LSOA report being in poor health and are claiming ESA and 11% have claimed DLA for two years or more. The LSOA ranks in 2nd place for active presentation for drugs and alcohol.



The worst LSOA for this indicator is Wolston South but the percentage recorded is very low, i.e. less than 0.5%.

The highest percentage of unpaid carers (15%) are in Stretton on Dunsmore followed by Binley Woods North (14%) and Fosse West (14%).

Housing and homes

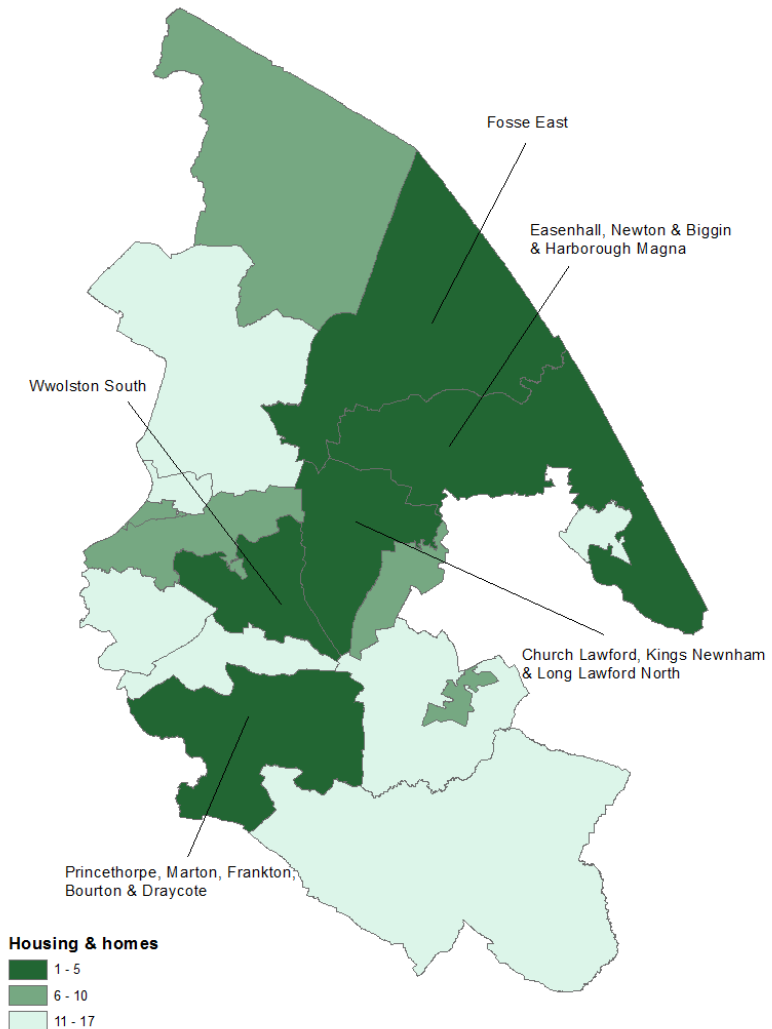
The indicators that make up this theme are council tax benefit claimants, households without central heating, over occupancy of homes and fuel poor households.

Table 8:

Rank	LSOA
1	Church Lawford, Kings Newnham & Long Lawford North
2	Easehall, Newton & Biggin and Harborough Magna
3	Wolston South
4	Princethorpe, Marton, Frankton, Bourton & Draycote
5	Fosse East

The data shows that Easehall, Newton & Biggin and Harborough Magna has the highest percentage of housing benefit claimants and it is the second highest ranked LSOA for households without central heating. Over occupancy is highest in Church Lawford, Kings Newnham & Long Lawford North followed by Dunchurch and Wolston South. Five percent of houses in Binley Woods South do not have central heating, making it the highest ranked LSOA for this indicator.

Leam Valley is the worst LSOA for fuel poor households (25%) followed by Princethorpe, Marton, Frankton, Bourton & Draycote (23%) and Thurlaston (22%).



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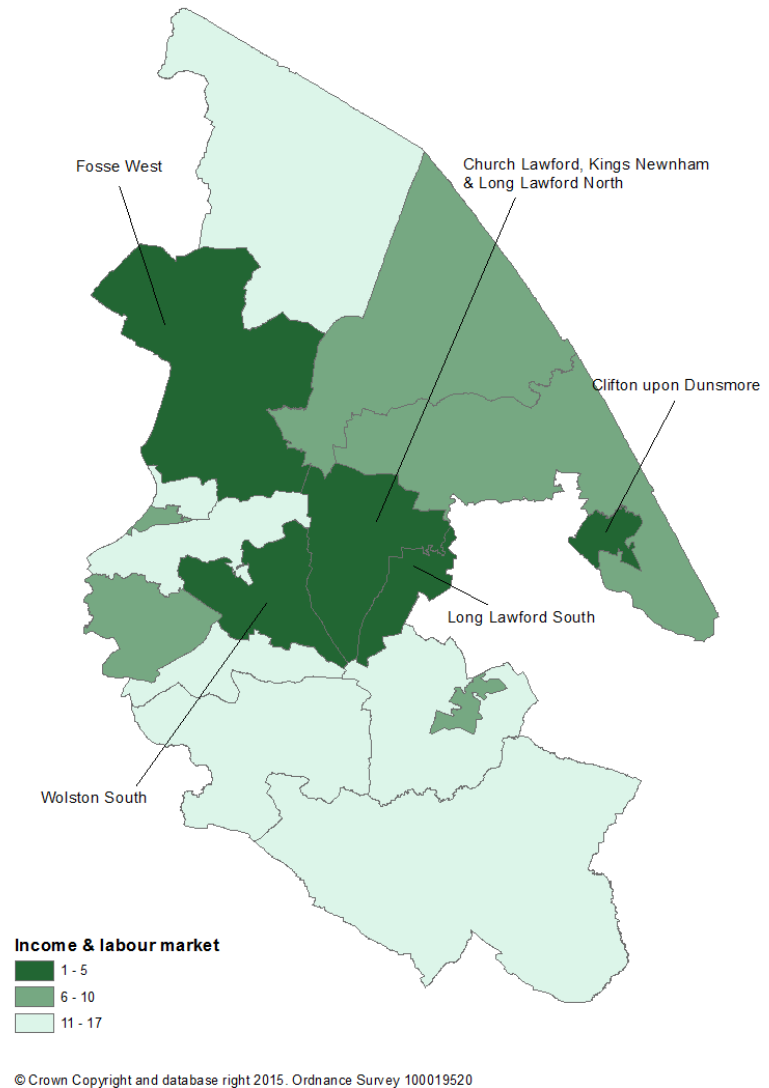
Income and labour market

Eight indicators were used in the income and labour market theme, two of which were from the Living in Warwickshire Survey (worried about the cost of living & budgeting and longer term planning) and these are therefore self-reported measures of how people feel about their financial literacy. The data for these was also only available at MSOA level.

Table 9:

Rank	LSOA
1	Church Lawford, Kings Newnham & Long Lawford North
2	Wolston South
3	Long Lawford South
4	Clifton Upon Dunsmore
5	Fosse West

Wolston South has the highest percentage of people claiming JSA and who have been claiming the benefit for over six months. Just under one half (47%) of households in Thurlaston do not have residents who work; this is accounted for however by the higher numbers of retired people who live in the village. Dunchurch is in second place for this indicator with 42% of households having someone who does not work. Percentages of pension credit claimants (43%) and people with no qualifications (27%) are highest in Church Lawford, Kings Newnham & Long Lawford North.



Isolation

Although this is considered as one theme the indicators are comprised of both geographic and social isolation data. Geographic encompass data such as access to services, access to a car/van, etc. and social isolation relates to people who may live in less geographically isolated areas but are considered to be isolated by virtue of the make-up of their household (lone person household). The implication is that people living alone have less contact with others but this is not always the case; they may be very active in their communities, have a good network of friends and family or use social media to stay in touch with people.

This theme could be seen as an area worthy of further investigation as being physically separated from others is one of the easiest ways for someone to become socially excluded. This represents a different type of exclusion to the majority of the other themes and as a result of this, the ranking does differ considerably from the overall ranking.

Table 10:

Rank	LSOA
1	Fosse East
2	Church Lawford, Kings Newnham & Long Lawford North
3	Leam Valley
4	Clifton Upon Dunsmore
5	Easehall, Newton & Biggin and Harborough Magna

Table 11 – Rural LSOAs and access to services by road distance

Post office	Distance (miles)
Leam Valley	5
Fosse East	3
Easehall, Newton & Biggin & Harborough Magna	2
Princethorpe, Marton, Frankton & Bourton & Draycote	2
Thurlaston	2

Food store	Distance (miles)
Fosse East	7
Leam Valley	6
Thurlaston	4
Fosse West	4
Princethorpe, Marton, Frankton & Bourton & Draycote	3

GP premises	Distance (miles)
Leam Valley	7
Easehall, Newton & Biggin & Harborough Magna	5
Wolvey	4
Ryton on Dunsmore	4
Princethorpe, Marton, Frankton & Bourton & Draycote	4

Primary school	Distance (miles)
Fosse West	4
Fosse East	4
Easehall, Newton & Biggin & Harborough Magna	3
Princethorpe, Marton, Frankton & Bourton & Draycote	3
Leam Valley	3

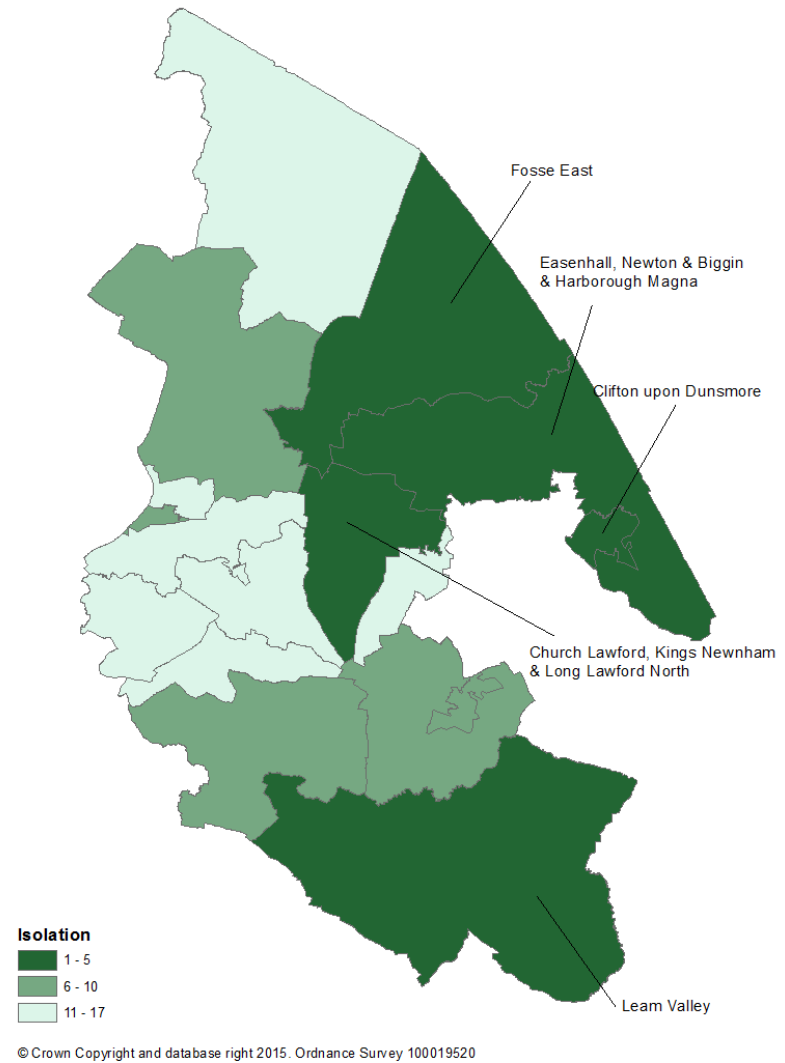
LSOA names in green text are those that feature in the overall top five for isolation.

Fosse East is in the top five for four out of the nine indicators used; road distance to a post office (3.2 miles), road distance to a food store

(6.6 miles), road distance to a primary school (4.1 miles) and percentage of residents who think broadband speed needs improving. The latter however is another indicator where data is only available at MSOA level therefore it is not possible to state where the worst areas are at a lower geographic level.

Just under a quarter of households in Church Lawford, Kings Newnham & Long Lawford North (23%) do not have access to a car or van, making it the worst LSOA for this indicator in the rural area.

Thurlaston and Dunchurch are in first and second places respectively for percentages of one person households where that person is aged sixty five or over and people aged fifty and over and who are widowed. The highest percentages of single person households are in Clifton upon Dunsmore and Long Lawford South.



Correlation

The indicators and themes used in the Report were selected by members of the RFIP. A further calculation was undertaken to determine the correlation between these to assess the strength of the link between them. This gives a score of -1 to 1; a negative score shows that there is less of a relationship between two themes whilst a positive score shows there is a closer relationship. Table 12 shows the correlation between the themes with the negative scores highlighted in orange and the positive scores in green. A score of 1.0 shows a perfect positive correlation and this is shown in the table where the same themes meet. The table also shows the correlation between individual themes and overall rank.

The strongest correlation is between health & well being and income & labour market (0.81). The following themes are also fairly closely related:

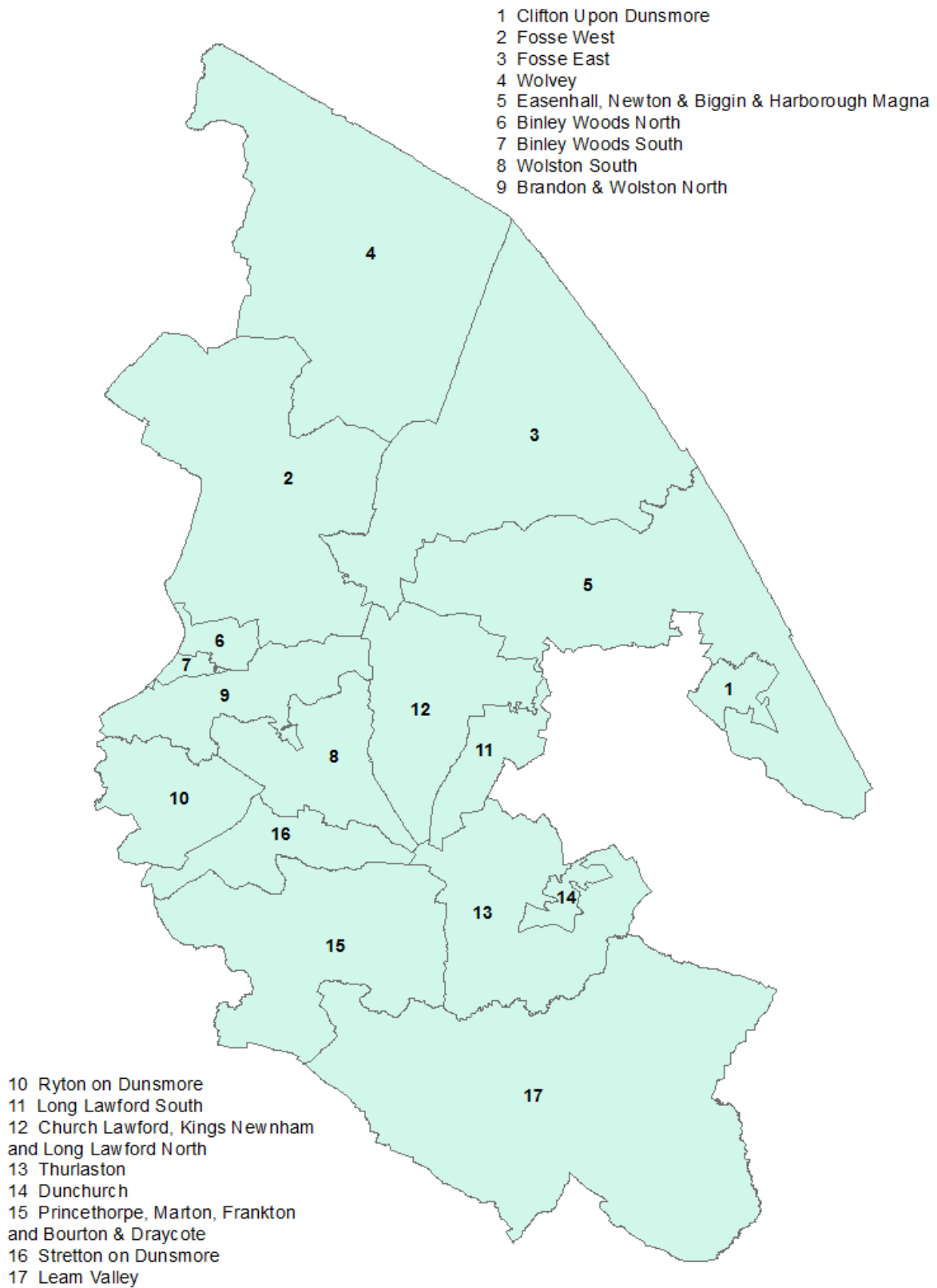
- Crime & community safety and children & young people
- Crime & community safety and cohesion

The fact that the majority of scores are positive and, in addition, fall within the range of 0.5 to 1.0 shows that the relationship between the indicators chosen is strong and is therefore confirmation that a robust set of indicators was selected by the RFIP.

Table 12: Correlation between themes

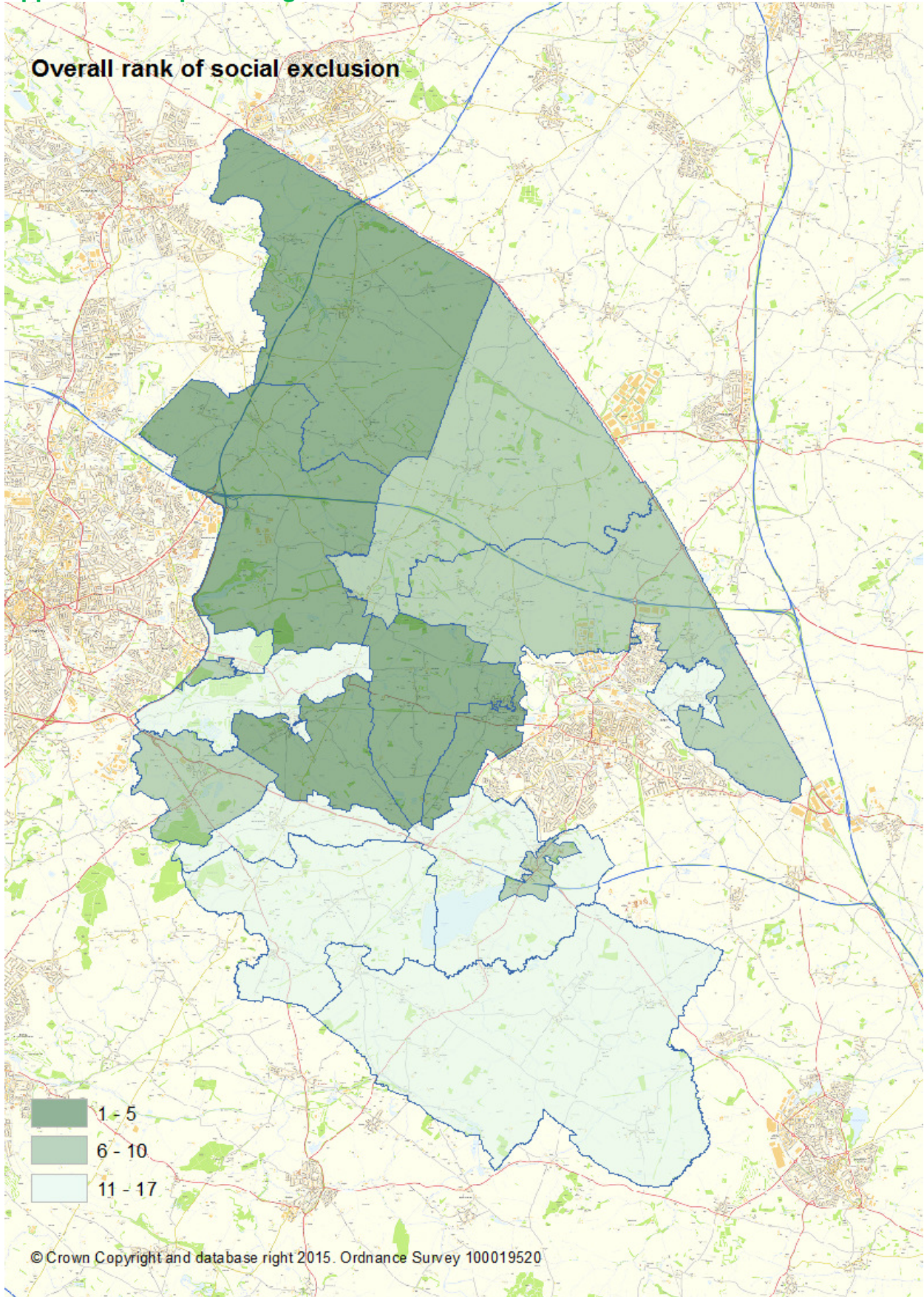
	Children & young people	Cohesion	Crime & community safety	Heath & well being	Housing & homes	Income & labour market	Isolation	Rank
Children & young people	1	0.53	0.68	0.46	0.20	0.42	-0.31	0.78
Cohesion	0.53	1	0.61	0.58	0.32	0.55	-0.23	0.64
Crime & community safety	0.68	0.61	1	0.40	0.22	0.22	-0.35	0.72
Heath & well being	0.46	0.58	0.40	1	0.27	0.81	-0.14	0.55
Housing & homes	0.20	0.32	0.22	0.27	1	0.42	0.23	0.58
Income & labour market	0.42	0.55	0.22	0.81	0.42	1	0.24	0.69
Isolation	-0.31	-0.23	-0.35	-0.14	0.23	0.24	1	0.00
Rank	0.78	0.64	0.72	0.55	0.58	0.69	0.00	1

Appendix 1: Map showing LSOAs in the rural area



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Appendix 2: Map showing LSOA boundaries and rank of exclusion



Appendix 3: Full list of rank of LSOAs




LSOA	Children & young people	Cohesion	Crime & community safety	Health & wellbeing	Housing & homes	Income & labour market	Isolation	Rank
Church Lawford, Kings Newnham & Long Lawford North	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1
Wolvey	1	13	2	15	10	12	11	2
Long Lawford South	2	1	7	3	7	3	12	3
Wolston South	9	2	5	2	3	2	15	4
Fosse West	5	5	4	4	12	5	6	5
Binley Woods South	6	9	9	6	9	6	10	6
Easehall, Newton & Biggin and Harborough Magna	7	11	13	12	2	8	5	7
Ryton on Dunsmore	11	4	3	9	13	10	14	8
Dunchurch	8	6	12	14	6	9	8	9
Fosse East	16	12	15	8	5	7	1	10
Binley Woods North	4	7	8	5	14	11	17	11
Princethorpe, Marton, Frankton, Bourton & Draycote	15	10	11	13	4	14	9	12
Brandon and Wolston North	10	15	6	10	8	17	16	13
Clifton Upon Dunsmore	14	17	17	7	15	4	4	14
Leam Valley	17	16	14	17	11	15	3	15
Thurlaston	13	8	10	16	17	16	7	16
Stretton on Dunsmore	12	14	16	11	16	13	13	17

The table shows how the overall index was compiled. It lists each theme that makes up the index and the rankings (from 1 to 17, where 1 is the most socially excluded area) for the top ten areas as identified on the overall index.

Appendix 4: Ranking of the top ten LSOAs compared to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 and 2015

	Seven themes of the index and rankings (from 1 to 61)							IMD ranking	
	Children & young people	Communities of interest	Crime & community safety	Health & wellbeing	Housing & homes	Income & labour market	Isolation	IMD 2010	IMD 2015
Church Lawford, Kings Newnham & Long Lawford North	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	12,840	11,498
Wolvey	1	13	2	15	10	12	11	27,123	25,681
Long Lawford South	2	1	7	3	7	3	12	26,479	20,038
Wolston South	9	2	5	2	3	2	15	17,816	18,069
Fosse West	5	5	4	4	12	5	6	20,790	18,324
Binley Woods South	6	9	9	6	9	6	10	22,320	23,882
Easehall, Newton & Biggin and Harborough Magna	7	11	13	12	2	8	5	21,197	22,382
Ryton on Dunsmore	11	4	3	9	13	10	14	26,605	25,172
Dunchurch	8	6	12	14	6	9	8	27,129	26,582
Fosse East	16	12	15	8	5	7	1	19,649	19,759

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-  Ranked within top 10% most deprived areas nationally
-  Ranked within top 10-20% most deprived areas nationally
-  Ranked within top 20-30% most deprived areas nationally

Low ranks denote greater levels of relative deprivation

1 = most deprived LSOA and 32,482 = least deprived LSOA nationally (2010)

1 = most deprived LSOA and 32,844 = least deprived LSOA nationally (2015)

The table above shows the top ten LSOAs in the rural area and their rank in IMD 2010 and IMD 2015; it should be noted that the number of LSOAs in England has risen to 32,844. The Index measures relative levels of deprivation in England at lower layer super output (LSOA) level and can be used to show changes in relative deprivation. It is not possible however to use IMD to measure changes in levels of deprivation over time but they can be used to show changes in relative deprivation. Guidance released with IMD 2015 states that data used was the most up to date available and that most of the indicators used are from the 2012/13 tax year. This time lag will have more of an impact on some domains, for example claimant counts where the figures have been changing month on month for some years.

Appendix 5: Index of Multiple Deprivation in the Borough

The table below shows the top ten LSOAs in Rugby Borough in the IMD 2010 compared to the top ten in IMD 2015.

2010			2015		
Top 10	Lower super output area	IMD rank	Top 10	Lower super output area	IMD rank
1	Church Lawford, Kings Newnham & Long Lawford North	12,840	1	Church Lawford, Kings Newnham & Long Lawford North	11,498
2	Wolston South	17,816	2	Wolston South	18,069
3	Fosse East	19,649	3	Fosse West	18,324
4	Fosse West	20,790	4	Fosse East	19,759
5	Easehall, Newton & Biggin, and Harborough Magna	21,197	5	Long Lawford South	20,038
6	Princethorpe, Newton & Biggin, Frankton, Bourton & Draycote	21,372	6	Leam Valley	22,106
7	Binley Woods South	22,320	7	Easehall, Newton & Biggin, and Harborough Magna	22,382
8	Leam Valley	23,706	8	Binley Woods South	23,882
9	Clifton upon Dunsmore	24,249	9	Princethorpe, Newton & Biggin, Frankton, Bourton & Draycote	24,293
10	Long Lawford South	26,479	10	Ryton on Dunsmore	25,172

1 = most deprived LSOA and 32,482 = least deprived LSOA nationally

1 = most deprived LSOA and 32,844 = least deprived LSOA nationally

Appendix 6: Full list of domains and sub domains in IMD 2015

LSOA	IMD	Income	Employment	Health deprivation & disability	Education, skills and training	Barriers to housing & services	Crime	Living environment
Church Lawford, Kings Newnham & Long Lawford North	11,498	13,105	16,985	19,061	7,632	3,097	5,078	18,684
Wolston South	18,069	15,801	13,084	16,439	14,210	28,713	16,586	22,320
Fosse West	18,324	23,115	24,170	23,285	20,170	1,623	13,882	14,959
Fosse East	19,759	24,440	25,874	26,731	26,330	849	21,095	13,031
Long Lawford South	20,038	17,974	20,517	23,337	21,180	8,787	15,287	16,735
Leam Valley	22,106	28,118	30,442	30,716	30,449	400	25,784	14,529
Easehall, Newton & Biggin and Harborough Magna	22,382	25,736	28,331	22,956	28,961	1,657	27,998	14,175
Binley Woods South	23,882	25,416	20,743	21,589	21,702	27,837	18,016	10,101
Princethorpe, Marton, Frankton, Bourton & Draycote	24,293	28,275	26,822	29,122	29,631	1,964	29,552	15,213
Ryton on Dunsmore	25,172	17,822	27,061	23,625	23,034	29,062	12,721	22,491
Wolvey	25,681	29,891	31,706	31,231	26,661	3,080	19,701	16,302
Dunchurch	26,582	19,357	22,054	24,982	27,842	30,443	18,001	24,192
Clifton Upon Dunsmore	27,759	23,574	22,571	23,419	28,151	17,655	27,975	26,685
Binley Woods North	28,161	28,572	22,131	27,074	27,378	30,970	12,493	22,100
Brandon and Wolston North	28,284	27,528	29,955	26,074	27,107	16,352	13,807	22,260
Thurlaston	29,435	32,471	31,063	29,160	30,526	10,364	16,879	20,104
Stretton on Dunsmore	30,919	25,913	28,016	25,481	27,380	32,131	27,722	24,542

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Sub domains

LSOA	Indoors	Outdoors	Geographical barriers	Wider barriers	Children/young people	Adult Skills	IDACI*	IDAOP1**
Church Lawford, Kings Newnham & Long Lawford North	13,800	25,822	2,278	15,810	4,679	12,323	15,551	12,259
Wolston South	19,186	22,000	22,531	19,627	12,238	15,779	18,785	17,085
Fosse West	12,601	16,457	709	24,941	18,258	20,744	22,307	26,225
Fosse East	8,560	24,170	407	24,135	25,830	24,838	23,815	23,717
Long Lawford South	11,876	25,529	3,576	25,003	19,325	21,618	12,351	26,721
Leam Valley	9,641	25,764	107	28,273	29,522	29,508	23,396	30,423
Easenhall, Newton & Biggin and Harborough Magna	9,153	26,573	741	24,601	31,789	24,511	30,499	17,517
Binley Woods South	8,070	14,185	14,523	28,307	24,180	18,174	21,676	26,203
Princethorpe, Marton, Frankton, Bourton & Draycote	10,962	22,751	869	24,587	28,431	28,755	28,400	25,959
Ryton on Dunsmore	18,014	25,486	18,049	25,276	20,945	23,552	13,726	20,859
Wolvey	12,363	21,814	1,338	24,370	24,771	26,580	29,603	23,866
Dunchurch	19,514	26,725	27,989	18,901	28,062	25,615	21,113	21,444
Clifton Upon Dunsmore	23,562	24,316	6,973	27,427	28,581	25,761	21,335	27,505
Binley Woods North	20,248	19,192	19,857	28,546	28,919	24,032	32,413	27,185
Brandon and Wolston North	18,482	23,513	7,254	24,134	25,224	26,974	24,774	28,558
Thurlaston	15,382	25,513	3,373	30,887	30,163	29,017	31,969	32,554
Stretton on Dunsmore	20,203	25,951	26,545	26,155	30,721	22,620	27,187	23,845

* Income deprivation affecting children ** Income deprivation affecting older people

Appendix 7: MSOAs and LSOAs

MSOA	LSOA
Avon, Swift, Wolvey, Fosse & New Brownsover North	Clifton Upon Dunsmore, Coton Park, Fosse East, Fosse West, Wolvey, Easenhall, Newton & Biggin and Harborough Magna
Earl Craven, Wolston & Ryton-on-Dunsmore	Binley Woods North Binley Woods South Wolston South Brandon and Wolston North Ryton on Dunsmore
Admirals, Lawford & King's Newnham	Admirals North Admirals East Long Lawford South Church Lawford, Kings Newnham & Long Lawford North Cawston South Cawston Central Cawston North
Dunchurch, Knighlow & Leam Valley	Thurlaston Dunchurch Princethorpe, Marton, Frankton, Bourton & Draycote Stretton on Dunsmore Leam Valley

Appendix 8: Glossary, reference and notes

LSOA – a geographical area that contains approximately 1,500 people

MSOA – a geographical area that contains approximately 7,200 people

JSA – job seekers allowance; the number of people who are receiving benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed. Those claiming JSA enter into a Jobseeker's agreement and sign a declaration that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which their claim is made

ESA - employment support allowance; a benefit paid if a person's illness or disability affects their ability to work and they are under state pension age, not getting Statutory Sick Pay or Statutory Maternity Pay and they are not in employment and they are not receiving JSA

DLA - a tax-free benefit for adults born on or before 8 April 1948 and who have a disability or health condition that they need help looking after themselves or they have walking difficulties. DLA can still be claimed to help with the costs of looking after a child aged under sixteen and who has difficulties walking or needs more looking after than a child of the same age who doesn't have a disability

Correlation – a statistical technique used to ascertain if two variables are related and the strength of that relationship

Living in Warwickshire Survey – a large scale survey of local people that focused on issues related to living in the county, including health and life style

Road distance to a service – these were calculated using the road distance to the closest service from the centre point of a Census output area (geographical areas that contain approximately 125 households). A population weighted average of those distances was then used to create an average road distance for a LSOA. This means that LSOAs with that have a particular service, e.g. primary school but a relatively low population will have a higher score.

Appendix 9 - Sources of data

Theme	Indicators	Source
Children & Young People	School absenteeism (unauthorised absence) Eligible for & claiming free school meals NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) Educational attainment (not achieving 5+ A*-C GCSE grades including England and Maths) Children in low income families Lone parents with dependent children Youth unemployment (24 years and under) Young carers	Warwickshire County Council (Jan 2014 school census) Warwickshire County Council (Jan 2014 school census) Coventry, Solihull, Warwickshire Partnership Department for Education Department of Work and Pensions Census 2011 Nomis (ONS) Census 2011
Cohesion	No one in a household has English as a main language No adults in a household have English as a main language Ethnicity Residents born abroad	Census 2011 Census 2011 Census 2011 Census 2011
Crime & Community Safety	Crime Burglary Anti-social behaviour	Warwickshire Police Warwickshire Police Warwickshire Police
Health & Wellbeing	In bad or very bad health Providing unpaid care Health-related benefit claimants (ESA) Long term disability claimants Emergency hospital admissions Obese children (Reception year) Obese children (Year 6) Obese adults Low birth weights Binge drinking adults Life expectancy at birth (males/females) Active presentations for drugs and/or alcohol	Census 2011 Census 2011 Nomis (ONS) Nomis (ONS) Public Health England Public Health England Public Health England Public Health England Public Health England Public Health England Public Health England Public Health England Public Health England
Housing & Homes	Housing benefit claimants Households without central heating Over occupancy of homes Fuel poor households	Rugby Borough Council Census 2011 Census 2011 Department of Energy and Climate Change

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<p>Income & Labour Market</p>	<p>Job seeker allowance (JSA) claimants Claiming JSA for over 6 months Households where no-one works Pension credit claimants CAB debt clients No qualifications Financial Literacy (cost of living & budgeting) Financial Literacy (longer term financial planning)</p>	<p>Nomis (ONS) Nomis (ONS) Census 2011 Nomis (ONS) Citizens Advice Bureau Census 2011 Living in Warwickshire survey Living in Warwickshire survey</p>
<p>Isolation</p>	<p>Access to a car/van Broadband speed needs improving Lone pensioner households Lone person households Widowed (proxy for bereavements) Access to services: Road Distance to a Post Office, GP premises, food store and primary school</p>	<p>Census 2011 Living in Warwickshire survey Census 2011 Census 2011 Census 2011 IMD 2010</p>