

# Coventry

## Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2016





## What is a JSNA?

looks at the current and future health and care needs of the local community



inform and guide the planning and commissioning of health, wellbeing and social care services



considers things impacting health and wellbeing in the community: economic, education, housing & environmental factors

## Who is the JSNA for?

- Producing a JSNA is a statutory responsibility
- JSNA is owned by **Coventry's Health and Wellbeing Board** (HWBB), a meeting place for local commissioners across the NHS, people in public health and social care, councillors and representatives of HealthWatch



## The JSNA process

### Review of 2012 Strategy

- Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012 reviewed; process began in April 2015

### Wide-ranging desktop study

- Data, information and resources about key health and social care issues affecting Coventry residents

### Stakeholder call to evidence













- Giving organisations an opportunity to review the evidence collated (Aug-Oct 2015; 53 responses from 28 organisations)

### Prioritisation matrix

- Scoring suggested indicators against a number of criteria (Nov 2015-Jan 2016)



## Key data in the JSNA

 <p>Population and migration</p>	 <p>Housing</p>	 <p>Skills and education</p>	 <p>Economy and business</p>	 <p>Crime and violence</p>
 <p>Life expectancy</p>	 <p>Vulnerable children and young people*</p>	 <p>Mental health and wellbeing</p>	 <p>Physical wellbeing**</p>	 <p>Long-term conditions</p>
 <p>Demand for care</p>	 <p>Infectious diseases</p>	<p>* Looked after children and safeguarding; teenage pregnancy and parents; NEET; child sexual exploitation</p> <p>** Substance misuse; physical activity</p>		

## Population and migration

345,385 population  
2.3% increase

33.5 years average age  
UK: 40 years

26.2% BME  
UK: 14.6%

Issues: population growth;  
migration; deprivation  
(children); aging population



## Housing



31% one-person households

31% with dependent children

133,185 homes

82% private ownership  
71% Council Tax band A or B  
10% deemed overcrowded

533 households  
statutorily homeless (2015/16) –  
higher rate than regionally/nationally

## Skills and education

**63.9%** good level of development  
at age 5 (England: 55.3%)  
53.2% for those eligible for free school meals  
but better than 51.2% nationally



**78%** Level 4+ in reading,  
writing and maths at end of  
Key Stage 2 (2015)

**55%** 5+ GCSEs A\*-C including  
English and Maths at Key Stage 4 (2016)  
– up from 51% in 2015  
Attainment 8 (46.4, up 0.4) / Progress 8 (0.14)

**88%** of pupils attending a  
good/outstanding primary school;  
**59%** secondary school (May 2016)



## Economy and business

66% economically active  
71% male | 60% female

of those who are economically inactive  
38% students (↑13,000 in 10 years)

4,430 people claiming  
jobseekers allowance (JSA)



Issues: clear employment inequality within the city  
(e.g. 23% of working aged population in Binley &  
Willenhall claiming out of work benefits)

Welfare Reform cap: down from £26,000 to £20,000

## Crime and violence

Issues: violent crime  
(resulting in hospital admissions)

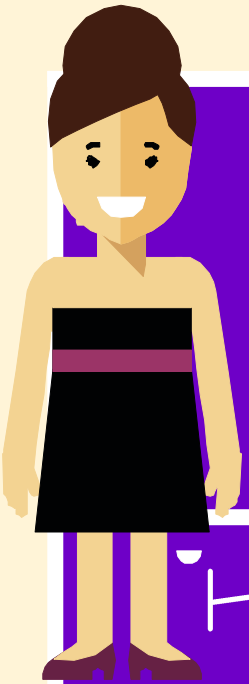
5,972 domestic violence  
and abuse incidents

431 reported and recorded  
incidents of sexual violence



Historic issues of  
under-reporting in domestic  
and sexual violence

## Life expectancy



82.3 years female

78.6 years male

Healthy life expectancy

62.7 years female

60.6 years male

However... inequalities between the most and least deprived areas result in differences in life expectancy of

8.7 years for females

9.4 years for males

contribution to the gap in life expectancy include:  
circulatory diseases  
respiratory diseases  
digestive diseases



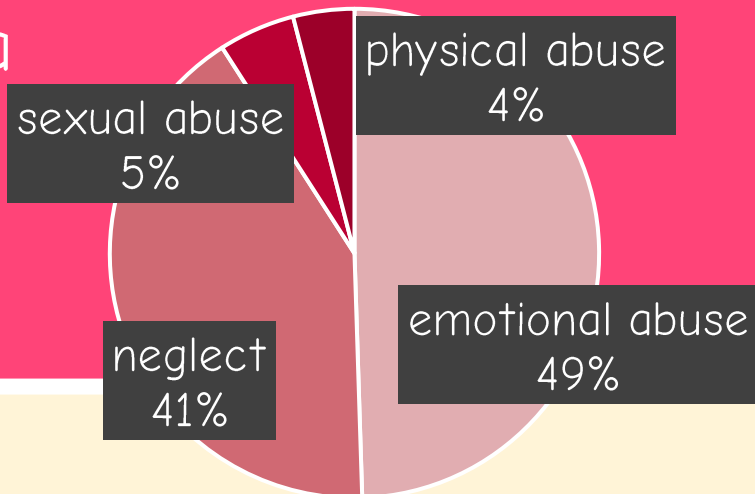
## Vulnerable children and young people

582 looked after children



78.5 per 10,000 – similar to regionally and nationally

488 with a child protection plan



39.5 conceptions per 1,000 girls aged 15-17 (2013)  
conceptions to under-16s declining rapidly

4.7% NEET



## Mental health and wellbeing

Good mental health is fundamental in helping individuals achieve their potential. However, one in four adults will experience some form of mental health problem in any given year.

Severe mental illness e.g. includes bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, along with other psychotic conditions

10.4% of Coventry 16-74 year olds estimated to have anxiety/depressive disorders (UK: 8.9%).

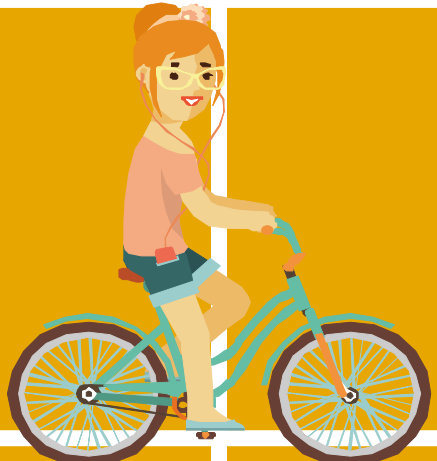
10% of 5-16 year olds nationally estimated to have a mental health disorder – but 70% do not get appropriate interventions early enough.



3,600 people in Coventry estimated to have dementia... but only 50% will have a diagnosis / have access to related services. (target: 67%)



## Physical wellbeing



2,000 regular opiate/  
crack cocaine users  
9.2 per 1,000 vs 8.2 nationally

13,000  
high risk drinkers  
50+ units per week (males)  
35+ units per week (females)

Childhood obesity in Coventry  
22.4% of children in reception  
35.4% by Year 6  
vs 21.9% and 33.2% respectively nationally


Two-thirds of our population exhibit  
two or more lifestyle risks:

smoking 1+ cigarette a day	physically inactive
excessive alcohol consumption	Eating <5 portions of fruit/vegetables

## Long-term conditions

43.6% of cancers  
diagnosed at stage 1 or 2  
44.3% in West Midlands; 45.7% England

58.6 preventable  
cardiovascular disease deaths  
per 100,000; significantly worse than 49.2 nationally



60 chronic obstructive  
pulmonary disease-related  
mortality per 100,000; much worse than 52 nationally

6.5% diagnosed with diabetes  
similar to 6.4% nationally (people registered with a GP)

## Demand for care

30% of Coventry City Council's budget spent on adult social care (2014/15)

However... as population ages and the demand for care increases... rising costs of social care could overwhelm all other council services (Barnet graph of doom, 2002)

Coventry has overtook both the West Midlands and England in the proportion of adults with a learning disability who live in a stable and appropriate accommodation

Coventry has increased preventative approaches and also increased the use of technology to enable people to live independently in their own home





## Infectious diseases

### Childhood immunisations

94.9% completion rate for the measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccination schedule (vs 88.6% nationally)

### Influenza

72.4% of over 65s vaccinated  
(similar to nationally; 2014/15)  
54.8% of eligible under 65s vaccinated  
(compared to 50.3% nationally; 2014/15)

### Tuberculosis

120 new cases of TB are diagnosed every year in Coventry – a rate of 32.5 per 100,000 compared to 16.7 regionally and 13.5 nationally.

### Sexually transmitted infections

640 people with a known HIV diagnosis in Coventry – a rate of 23.3 per 100,000 compared to 12.3 regionally and 9 nationally.



## Find out more...



Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

[www.coventry.gov.uk/jsna/](http://www.coventry.gov.uk/jsna/)

Coventry Health and Wellbeing Board

[www.coventry.gov.uk/hwbb/](http://www.coventry.gov.uk/hwbb/)

Coventry Health and Wellbeing Strategy

[www.coventry.gov.uk/jhwbs/](http://www.coventry.gov.uk/jhwbs/)

Facts about Coventry

[www.coventry.gov.uk/factsaboutcoventry/](http://www.coventry.gov.uk/factsaboutcoventry/)