Coventry
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Si Chun Lam
April 2018
Purpose

• This presentation sets out:
  – an explanation of what the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is and how it relates to the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWBS)
  – the forthcoming refresh of the JSNA and JHWBS
  – key facts and figures from the latest JSNA (updated for 2018)
What is a JSNA?

- brings together, in one place, data, information and resources about key health and social care issues affecting Coventry residents.
- supports the planning and commissioning of health, wellbeing and social care services.
- owned by the Health and Wellbeing Board; a statutory requirement under the Health and Social Care Act 2012.
From Needs Assessment to a Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy

1. Review previous strategy
2. Data, information and resources about key health and social care issues affecting Coventry residents
3. Stakeholder call to evidence (53 responses from 28 organisations)
4. Identify key priorities with Board
5. Development of a health and wellbeing vision for the city
6. Prioritisation of key priorities (ten priorities scored against criteria)
7. Development of a final strategy focused on three priorities – health inequalities, multiple complex needs, health and care integration; plus food poverty and malnutrition via Feeding Coventry

More than managing people’s health problems!

- Housing and living conditions
- Education and skills
- Physical environment
- Mental health and wellbeing
- Good jobs and a strong economy
- Crime and violence
- Vulnerable children and young people
- Connected and resilient communities

Coventry
Health and Wellbeing
### Key data in the JSNA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Icons</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population and migration</td>
<td>🌍</td>
<td>Life expectancy, Vulnerable children and young people*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>🏠</td>
<td>Life expectancy, Vulnerable children and young people*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills and education</td>
<td>🎓</td>
<td>Life expectancy, Vulnerable children and young people*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy and business</td>
<td>🛒</td>
<td>Life expectancy, Vulnerable children and young people*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime and violence</td>
<td>🔒</td>
<td>Life expectancy, Vulnerable children and young people*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy</td>
<td>💔</td>
<td>Life expectancy, Vulnerable children and young people*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable children and young people*</td>
<td>🙐</td>
<td>Life expectancy, Vulnerable children and young people*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health and wellbeing</td>
<td>🧘</td>
<td>Life expectancy, Vulnerable children and young people*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical wellbeing**</td>
<td>🙃</td>
<td>Life expectancy, Vulnerable children and young people*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term conditions</td>
<td>🏙</td>
<td>Life expectancy, Vulnerable children and young people*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand for care</td>
<td>📚</td>
<td>Life expectancy, Vulnerable children and young people*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious diseases</td>
<td>🌟</td>
<td>Life expectancy, Vulnerable children and young people*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>🚌</td>
<td>Life expectancy, Vulnerable children and young people*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollution</td>
<td>🌙</td>
<td>Life expectancy, Vulnerable children and young people*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Looked after children and safeguarding; teenage pregnancy and parents; NEET; child sexual exploitation
** Substance misuse; physical activity
Coventry’s JSNA… refreshed for 2018

- updated for 2018 with refreshed, up-to-date data
- added colourful set of “flash facts” outlining data for each theme
- ‘evergreen’ JSNA on www.coventry.gov.uk/jsna/ (always up-to-date)
Towards a place-based approach

Rationale
Place-based rather than thematic JSNA
Supports population-based integrated health and care services around natural geographies of 30,000-50,000 people
Reflects research evidence, developments and national policy direction

Benefits
Supports transformation founded on community resilience and service delivery at locality level
Engages and empowers local champions, sponsors and stakeholders
Benefit cross-working with Warwickshire County Council and across Clinical Commissioning Groups

Challenges
Creating appropriate geographies in a tightly-knit local authority area like Coventry (Family Hubs suggests this is possible)
Risks of fragmentation of services
Coventry has a population of 352,900. It is the 9th largest city in England and has seen sustained and increasing population growth.

9.4% of the population are claiming out of work benefits, compared to 8.3% of England. 23% of the working age residents have no formal qualifications.

Approximately 76,400 under 18s live in Coventry, 21.7% of the population, compared to 21.3% compared to England. Coventry is a young city with two universities.

One third of the city is in the 20% most deprived areas in England. Approximately 31% of children live in low incomes families (after housing costs).

1/3 of the population is from a minority ethnic groups. This compares to 20% for England as a whole.

People in Coventry die a year earlier than the England average. However there is also significant inequalities within the city.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population and migration</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>352,900 population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.18% increase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.4% BME</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK: 14.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 years average age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK: 40 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issues: population growth; migration; deprivation (children); ageing population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Housing

- 133,185 homes
  - 82% private ownership
  - 71% Council Tax band A or B
  - 10% deemed overcrowded

- 635 households
  - 31% with dependent children
  - Statutorily homeless – higher rate than regionally/nationally
  - 31% one-person households

Skills and education

65.4% good level of development at age 5 (England: 69.3%)

Percentage increase of primary pupils at expected standard for reading, writing and maths (Increase from 49% to 58%)

Improved performance in GCSE results for 2017.
More than half of Coventry secondary schools recorded improved results in GCSE Maths and English.

95.8% of pupils attending a good/outstanding primary school (October 2017)

75% secondary school (March 2017)
Economy and business

165,800 economically active residents – Highest number since 2004
77.8% male | 68.2% female

Of those who are economically inactive
39% students (total 24,300)

2745 people claiming jobseekers allowance (JSA)

Issues: clear employment inequality within the city
(e.g. 35.4% of Henley working-age residents claiming out-of-work benefits for over 12 months as of November 2017 (including ESA) compared to 17.2% of those in Earlsdon in the same period)
Crime and violence

Issues: violent crime (resulting in hospital admissions)

7050 domestic violence offences (Crime and non-crime 2016/17)

532 reported and recorded incidents of sexual violence

Historic issues of under-reporting in domestic and sexual violence
Life expectancy

- **Female**: 82.3 years (2013-15)
- **Male**: 78.4 years (2013-15)

Healthy life expectancy

- **Female**: 63.8 years (2013-15)
- **Male**: 62.9 years (2013-15)

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

- **Female**: 9.6 years (2013-2015)
- **Male**: 9.4 years (2013-2015)

Contribution to the gap in life expectancy include:
- circulatory diseases
- respiratory diseases
- digestive diseases
Vulnerable children and young people

656 looked after children
(Children services leadership dashboard)
88.5 per 10,000 (Oct 2017)
higher than our statistical neighbours (76.4)

517 with a child protection plan (Mar 2017)
- neglect 35%
- emotional abuse 57%
- physical abuse 3%
- sexual abuse 5%

28.3 conceptions per 1,000 girls aged 15-17
(Jul 2015 to Jun 2016)
but still higher than statistical neighbours (27.0)

6.8% NEET
3.1% NEET and 3.7% not known
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

12.5% of Coventry 16-74 year olds estimated to have anxiety/depressive disorders (UK: 12.7%; 2015/16).

10% of 5-16 year olds nationally estimated to have a mental health disorder (2015) – but 70% do not get appropriate interventions early enough.

2,800 people in Coventry estimated to have dementia (2015/16)… but only 58.7% will have a diagnosis (2017) or have access to related services. (target: 67%)
Physical wellbeing

2,000 regular opiate/crack cocaine users
9.2 per 1,000 vs 8.4 nationally

13,000 high risk drinkers
50+ units per week (males)
35+ units per week (females)
(2013-16 Alcohol Strategy)

Childhood obesity in Coventry
22.4% of children in reception
37.5% by Year 6 (2015/16)
vs 22.1% and 34.2% 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Comparison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>49.4% of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>52.1% in West Midlands; 52.4% England (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.8 preventable cardiovascular disease deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td>per 100,000; significantly worse than 46.7 nationally (2014-16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 chronic obstructive pulmonary disease-related mortality</td>
<td>6.5% diagnosed with diabetes</td>
<td>similar to 6.4% nationally (people registered with a GP) (2014/15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
66p of every pound raised through Council Tax / business rates is budgeted for social care (2017/18) around 35p on adults and 31p on children.

In 2017/18, the Public Health Grant budget was £22.55m.
The biggest spend (one-third) is on 0-19s recognising the importance of early intervention; followed by alcohol and drugs and sexual health (18% each).

In adult social care, just over 70% of spend is on services. The other 30% include assessment and transport.

Of the spend on people, the vast majority of the spend is on residential, home care (29% each) and direct payments (16%). (Based on 2016/17 spend)
### Infectious diseases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Childhood immunisations</th>
<th>Influenza</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>96.4%</strong> completion rate for the measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccination schedule (vs 91.9% nationally; 2015/16)</td>
<td><strong>69.3%</strong> of over 65s vaccinated (vs 70.5% nationally; 2016/17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>91</strong> new cases of TB are diagnosed every year in Coventry – a rate of 25.8 per 100,000 compared to 12.7 regionally and 10.6 nationally (2014/16).</td>
<td><strong>51.6%</strong> of eligible under 65s vaccinated (compared to 48.6% nationally; 2016/17)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sexually transmitted infections

1,150 people with known HIV diagnosis in Coventry – the rate of new diagnosis of 14.6 per 100,000 compared to 8.6 regionally and 10.3 nationally.
Find out more…

Coventry Health and Wellbeing Strategy
www.coventry.gov.uk/jhwbs/

Facts about Coventry
www.coventry.gov.uk/factsaboutcoventry/

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
www.coventry.gov.uk/jsna/

Coventry Health and Wellbeing Board
www.coventry.gov.uk/hwbb/