

Coventry Joint Strategic Needs Assessment



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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



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>Transport</p>	 <p>Pollution</p>	<p>* Looked after children and safeguarding; teenage pregnancy and parents; NEET; child sexual exploitation ** Substance misuse; physical activity</p>

Coventry's JSNA... refreshed for 2018

Coventry
Health and Wellbeing

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

Key facts and figures from the latest JSNA (updated for 2018)

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.

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).

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.

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.

Population and migration

352,900 population
2.18% increase

33 years average age
UK: 40 years

33.4% BME
UK: 14.6%



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

635 households
statutorily homeless – higher rate
than regionally/nationally

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)

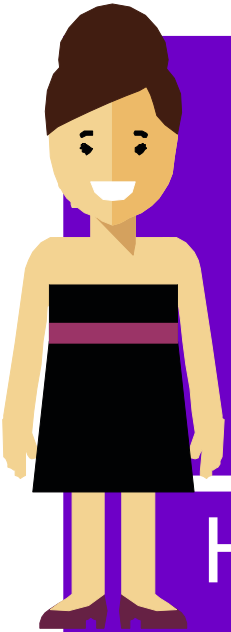
7050 domestic violence
offences (Crime and non-crime 2016/17)

532 reported and recorded
incidents of sexual violence



Historic issues of
under-reporting in domestic
and sexual violence

Life expectancy



82.3 years female

78.4 years male

(2013-15)

Healthy life expectancy

63.8 years female

62.9 years male

(2013-15)

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

9.6 years for females

9.4 years for males

(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)



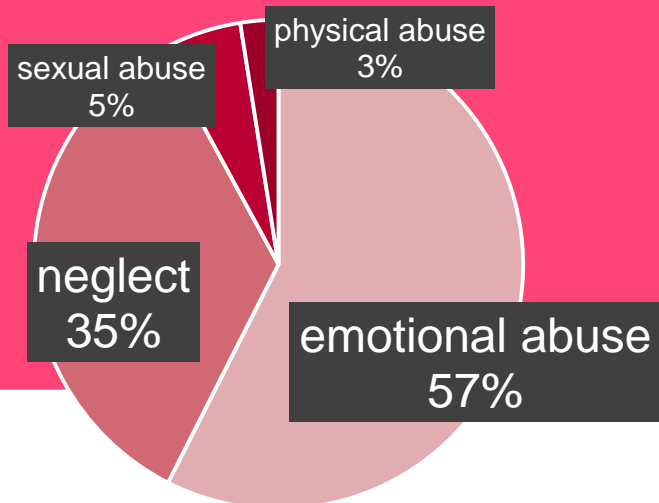
28.3 conceptions per

1,000 girls aged 15-17

(Jul 2015 to Jun 2016)

but still higher than statistical neighbours (27.0)

517 with a child protection plan (Mar 2017)



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.

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.

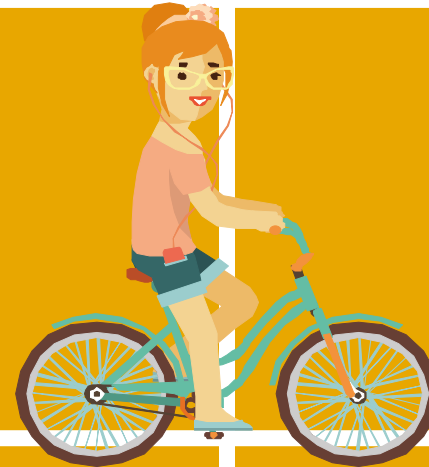


Severe mental illness e.g. includes bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, along with other psychotic conditions

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

49.4% of cancers
diagnosed at stage 1 or 2
52.1% in West Midlands; 52.4% England (2015)

57.8 preventable
cardiovascular disease deaths
per 100,000; significantly worse than
46.7 nationally (2014-16)

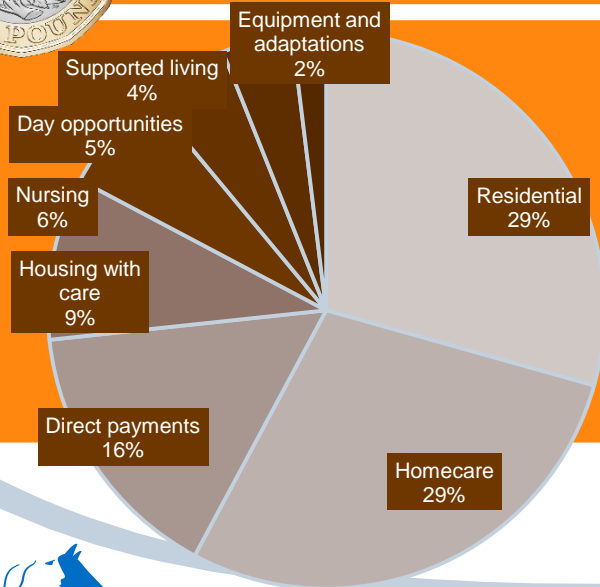


60 chronic obstructive
pulmonary disease-related
mortality per 100,000; much worse than 52 nationally
(NICE Guidelines 2011)

6.5% diagnosed with diabetes
similar to 6.4% nationally
(people registered with a GP) (2014/15)

Demand for care

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



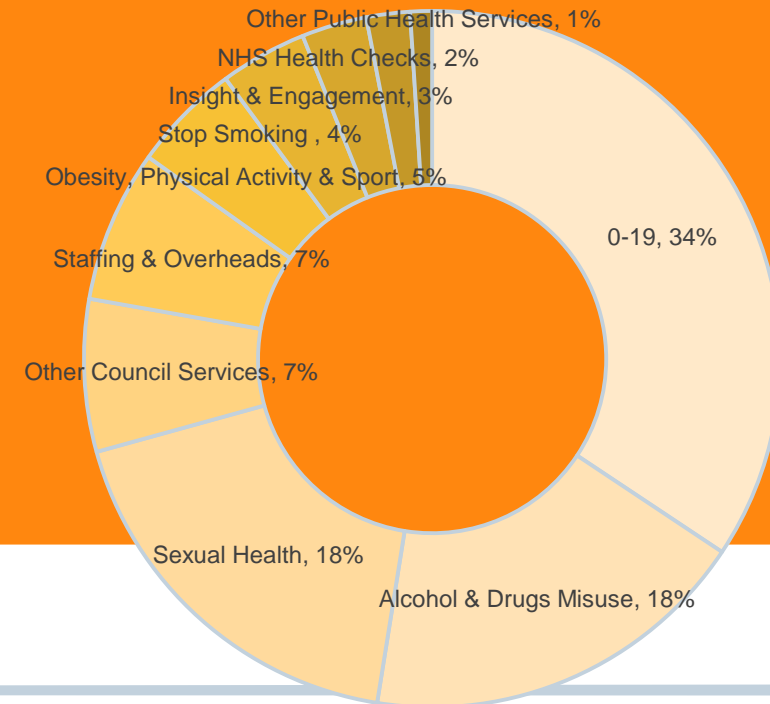
In adult social care, just over 70% of spend is on services. The other 30% include assessment and transport.

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]



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).



Infectious diseases

Childhood immunisations

96.4% completion rate for the measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccination schedule (vs 91.9% nationally; 2015/16)

Tuberculosis

91 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).

Influenza

69.3% of over 65s vaccinated
(vs 70.5% nationally; 2016/17)
51.6% of eligible under 65s vaccinated
(compared to 48.6% nationally; 2016/17)



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/