
CANLEY

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2024



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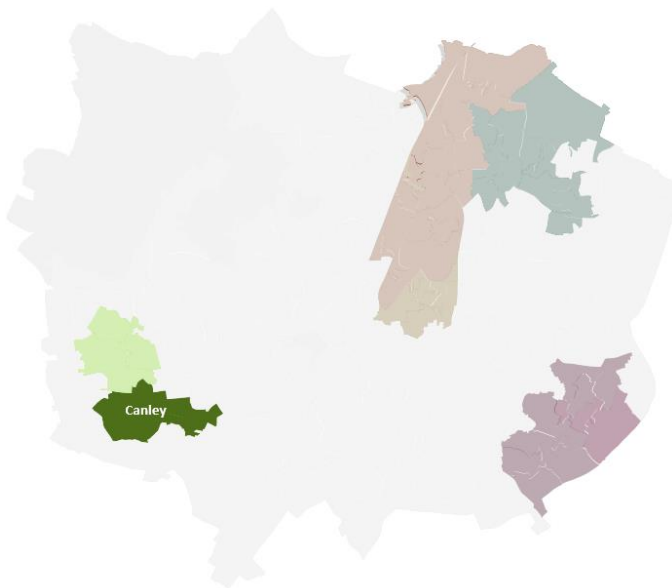
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INTRODUCTION

Welcome

Welcome to the Canley area profile. Coventry is divided into 18 electoral ward areas; while the JSNA areas were not specifically designed around ward boundaries, this study area is one part of the ward of the ward of Westwood.

Canley is one of the six places in Coventry profiled as part of the JSNA. The map below illustrates the Hillfields area covered in the profile, alongside the other five places.



What is the Coventry Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)?

The JSNA brings together evidence about the health and wellbeing of Coventry residents, to help leaders across health and care understand and work together to improve the health and wellbeing of the people of Coventry.

Health is more than the *healthcare system*: it is not just about NHS hospitals, doctors or nurses. Instead,

health is about people's lives. Indeed, people's **health is determined by their economic and social circumstances**, such as:

- their **communities** - whether they have access to a good network of family and friends.
- their **prospects** - whether they have access to good jobs and education; and
- their **environment** - whether they live in a good neighbourhood with access to green spaces.

These social circumstances determine people's health and wellbeing, and therefore, are known as **social determinants of health**.

This JSNA contains a full range of evidence to provide decision-makers with an understanding of local people and communities. It contains a lot of numbers and

statistics, because these are essential to show the trends of how things have changed, as well as comparisons with other places. However, because health is about people, this JSNA also contains a lot of evidence from local people and local community groups.

About this JSNA

This JSNA is one of the six places in Coventry that was profiled in 2023 and 2024 by Coventry City Council with co-operation from partners across the Coventry Health and Wellbeing Board and ideas contributed by community organisations and residents. In April 2018, the Coventry Health and Wellbeing Board authorised a move towards a place-based approach to the JSNA, with the production of a citywide JSNA profile and JSNA profiles for six local areas.

Since the production of the last JSNA, there have been huge external influences on the health and wellbeing of our residents. The COVID-19 pandemic shone a light on inequalities within our communities and has fundamentally altered our lives. There have been changes to what we value, our communities and how they function, our ways of working and to our economy. The data within this profile reflects these changes.

Each JSNA profile is structured as follows:

- Demographics and Community
- Prospects
- Environment
- Health and Wellbeing.

For each topic area covered, the JSNA explores:

- Why is this important?
- What is the local picture? How does it compare?
- What is happening? What else can be done?

In addition to the JSNA profiles, detailed statistical data and evidence is available in the [citywide intelligence hub](#). The hub provides tools to compare and contrast metrics and indicators of all kinds.

Despite every effort to ensure the information in this profile is accurate and up to date, it may become less reliable over time.

The following profile uses various data sources and statistics that cover local neighbourhoods within the city. It compares statistics to those of Coventry as a whole and other neighbourhoods, using Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) and Mid-layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) as the geographic units. These are areas where the boundaries have been defined by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and used by the ONS and other bodies to publish local area statistics. LSOAs and MSOAs cover the whole of England and Wales, there are 42 MSOAs that cover all parts of Coventry and each of these are divided into LSOAs, typically 4 to 6 per MSOA. The profiles highlight key strengths and challenges of each area, though data availability at the neighborhood level may vary. For citywide data, refer to the [Coventry Citywide JSNA profile](#).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DEMOGRAPHICS AND COMMUNITIES

Between 2011 and 2021, Canley experienced one of the fastest population growth rates among Coventry neighborhoods, with a 37.3% increase compared to the city's average of 8.9%. The population grew by 1,500, reaching a total of 5,600. The fastest-growing demographic was young adults, particularly students, who now make up 25.3% of the population, much higher than Coventry's average of 9.8%.

The area also has a relatively high proportion of children (20.4%), and a lower percentage of elderly residents (9.6%) compared to Coventry's average. Households composed of students and lone parents are notably more common in Canley than in other parts of Coventry.

Canley's population has become more diverse, with 40% being a part of an ethnic minority group, slightly lower than Coventry's overall average. The ethnic minority community grew faster than the White British population, reflecting increasing diversity, partly due to international migration.

Recent surveys indicate that feelings of belonging and social cohesion in Canley are below average and have declined in recent years. This decline may be linked to the rapid demographic shifts and the large transient student population, which could impact long-term social bonds within the neighbourhood.

PROSPECTS

Avoidable differences in health emerge by the time a child reaches the age of five. In Canley, a lower percentage of children (53.2%) achieve a good level of development by age 5 compared to the Coventry (61.1%) and national average (65.2%). There are some factors that may contribute to child development that are measured, although these are not the only, or necessarily most important factors. These factors being: a higher-than-average percentage of low-birth-weight babies, higher maternal smoking rates, and lower breastfeeding rates. Additionally, child poverty is more prevalent in Canley than in other parts of Coventry, further impacting early development.

Education outcomes in Canley are below the city average. Fewer children living in Canley attend good or outstanding schools, and attainment levels at age 11 and 16 are lower. The proportion of children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) is significantly higher in Canley (24.1%) compared to Coventry (18.2%).

Canley experiences higher levels of multiple deprivation, with all areas ranking among the most deprived 20% in England. Economic inactivity is high, especially due to the large student population, with 31% of working-age residents being full-time students. Inactivity due to long-term sickness or disability is also above average, contributing to low employment rates in the area. In 2021, only 45.1% of Canley's working-age population were employed, significantly lower than Coventry's average of 64.2%. The unemployment rate was also higher, at 7.7% compared to the city's 5.9%.

These economic challenges result in lower household incomes in Canley. The average household income is £32,252, below Coventry's average of £41,552. Additionally, 38% of households earn less than £20,000 annually, much higher than the 27% average across Coventry and 22% nationally. These factors contribute to Canley's poorer health and socioeconomic outcomes.

HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

The local environment of Canley is generally better than other areas in Coventry when it comes to factors such as green space access and air quality, both of which are relatively good. However, concerns about safety are prevalent among residents, with only 34% reporting they feel safe in their local area after dark, significantly lower than the Coventry average of 45%. While Canley's overall crime rate is not higher than the city average, violent crime rates are and anti-social behaviour (ASB), though decreasing, remains a concern.

Housing in Canley is primarily composed of semi-detached homes, and there is a notably high proportion of socially rented housing (46.7%). Although house prices are slightly above the city average, they are relatively unaffordable for many residents. Additionally, Canley has higher-than-average rates of homelessness, reflecting a broader trend of increasing homelessness across Coventry.

Fuel poverty is also higher than both the Coventry and national averages. This is influenced by rising energy costs, lower incomes, and housing condition.

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Life expectancy in Canley is lower than the Coventry average for both males and females, and rates of premature mortality—people dying before the age of 75—are notably high. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated health disparities in Canley, with higher death rates among residents compared to the city average, reflecting the broader trend of increased mortality in areas of higher deprivation. COVID-19 vaccination rates were slightly below the city average, as were uptake rates for seasonal flu and childhood vaccinations, which also fell short of national rates.

Access to healthcare services is a challenge for Canley residents. They generally live further from GP practices, pharmacies, and hospitals than most Coventry neighbourhoods, which is made worse by the low levels of car ownership in the area. With 43.3% of households lacking access to a car, compared to the city's average of 27.6%, transportation is a significant barrier to accessing healthcare services.

Lifestyle factors also contribute to poor health outcomes in Canley. Smoking rates are significantly higher than the city average, and alcohol-related hospital admissions are disproportionately high, further impacting the health of residents.

Demographics and Communities



DEMOGRAPHICS AND COMMUNITIES

LOCATION

Canley is a neighbourhood in the west of Coventry, Charter Avenue runs through the area east to west. Canley is bounded to the north with the railway line and the neighbourhood of Tile Hill South, and to the south with the Westwood Heath area. The University of Warwick is nearby. Torrington Avenue is a mainly industrial, and residential road, to the north of the area.

The map below illustrates the Canley neighbourhood, the area bounded by the red line is the area used for most of the statistics described in this profile.



POPULATION

Why is this important?

It is important to understand how Coventry's population and demographics is changing so that local communities and organisations can ensure that the city has the right services to meet the needs of its people.

What is the local picture? How does it compare?

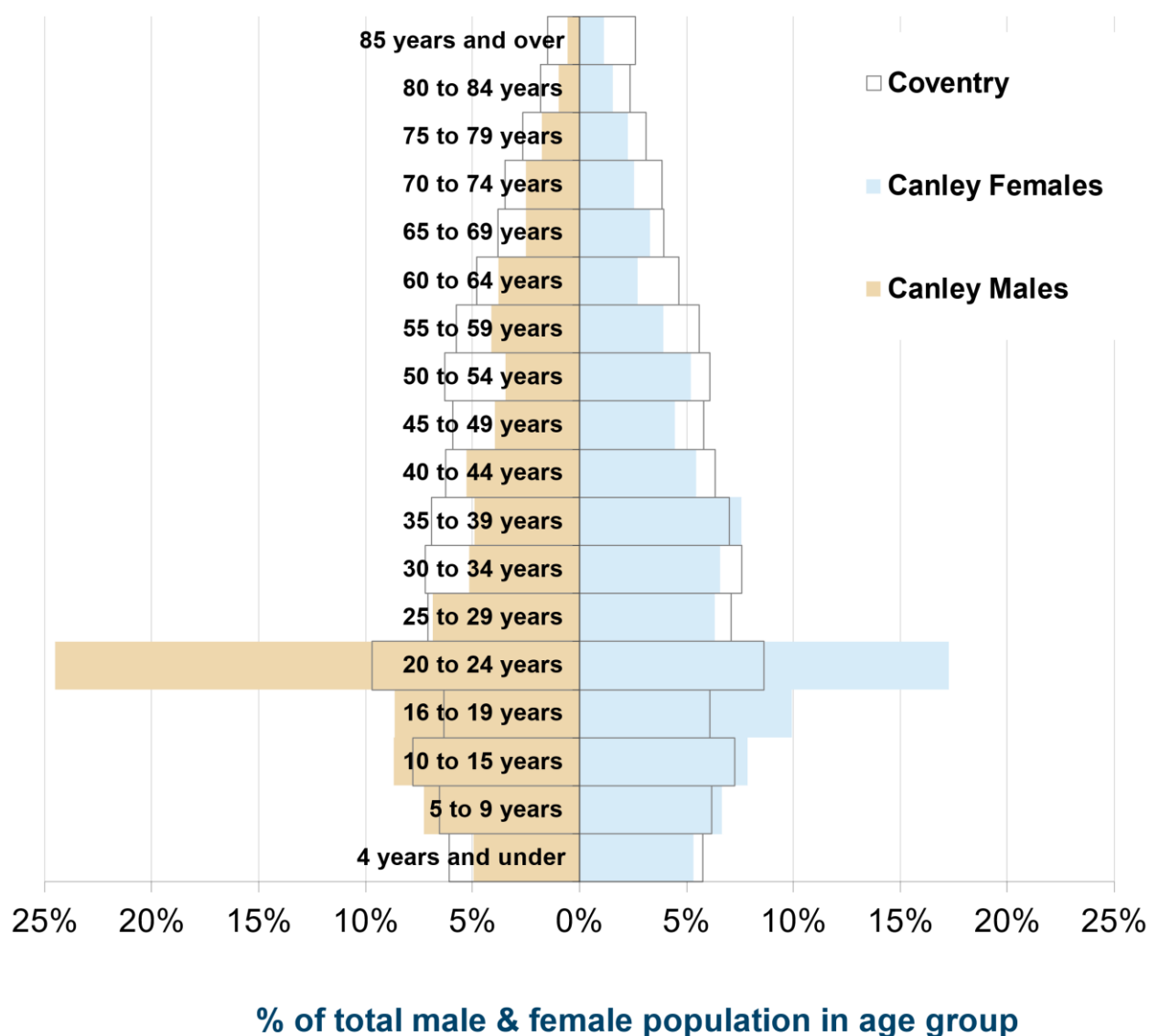
Canley experienced one of the fastest rates of population growth of all Coventry neighbourhoods over the 10 years between 2011 and 2021. An estimated 5,600 people live in Canley, a growth of 1,500 additional residents since 2011. This means that the population has grown by 37.3%, a much faster growth rate than the Coventry average (8.9%) and the national average (6.6%), and amongst the fastest growth rates of all neighbourhoods in Coventry. This will be partly related to housing developments in the area.

The population of Canley is relatively young, home to relatively high numbers of children, and young adults aged 18-24, amongst these are many full-time students. The most populous age group in Canley is people aged 20-24, an estimated 1,200 people in this age group make up 21.0% of the total population of Canley compared to 9.1% for Coventry overall. There are a few areas of the city where students concentrate that have higher percentages of young adults, but Canley is amongst the areas with the highest proportion. This is due to the University of Warwick being located here.

20.4% of the Canley population are aged 0-15 compared to 19.8% in Coventry overall. If there wasn't as many full-time students living Canley the proportion of children would be even higher, children are a more prominent part of the population in this neighbourhood than is average for Coventry. In the last 10 years the population of children has increased, it is just that the student population has grown by more. It is particularly children aged 5-15 that are more common in Canley, in 2021 the population of infants and young children aged 0-4 was not particularly high, reflecting a reducing number of births to mothers living in Canley.

People of all ages live in Canley, but the make-up of the population by percentage is different from that of Coventry overall; there are relatively few people in older groups aged 65 and over. The population pyramid diagram below illustrates how the age profile of the Canley population differs from Coventry overall. Even after removing the effect on the age profile of having particularly high numbers of student aged people, Canley is home to relatively low numbers of older people aged 65+ compared to other neighbourhoods in the city, as well as a higher-than-average number of children. From the Census 2021, 9.6% of Canley's population, an estimated 533 people, were aged 65 years and older, compared to 14.6% across Coventry overall.

Canley population by age 2021



Source: Census 2021, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright

The population of Canley has been growing significantly, the number of people from most age groups have increased, but the growth has been fastest amongst young adults, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the total growth. The estimated number of Canley residents aged 16-24 increased from 750 in 2011 to 1,700 in 2021, the growth of 950 makes up nearly two-thirds (63%) of the total increase of 1,500 people. While there has been growth in this age group across Coventry overall, this age group has grown more in Canley than any other part of the city. Growth has also been faster than the Coventry average amongst other age groups. The number of children aged 5-15 living in Canley increased by 33% compared to an increase of 19% across Coventry overall (the number of 0-4s has stayed the same). The number of residents aged 25-44 increased by 29% compared to an increase of 9% across Coventry overall. The number of Canley residents aged 65 and over, stayed about the same between 2011 and 2021, at an estimated 550.

Like Coventry overall, the total number of births to mothers living in Canley has been on a falling trend. In 2021 there were 50 births, down from 66 in 2014. The general fertility rate, the number of births per 1,000 females aged 15-44 living in Canley, gives an indication as to how the number of births compare to other parts of Coventry. At 33.8 per 1,000 in 2021 compared to the rate across Coventry overall at 52.0, this indicates there are less births here than average. However, the high number of full-time students living in Canley, who are less likely to have children compared to non-students in the same age group, means that the difference between these rates likely exaggerates the picture; if there were fewer students living in Canley the fertility rate would likely be nearer average.

Student households and lone parent households are notably more common in Canley than they are across Coventry overall. Together these types make up 3 in every 10 Canley households. Households classified in the Census 2021 data as 'Other household types, including all full-time students' (which will be mainly all student households) make up 15.6% of Canley households compared to the Coventry average of 5.8% and lone parent households make up 14.7% of all households compared to the Coventry average of 8.3%. making up a larger proportion of Canley households than they do in most other Coventry neighbourhoods. The most common type of household is single person households, as is the case across Coventry overall and in most areas; households of one person aged 66 and over make up 12.2% of all Canley

households (Coventry 11.6%) and households of one person aged 16-65 make up 19.7% of all Canley households (Coventry 18.8%).

Overall, the average household size is bigger than the Coventry average in Canley. The Census 2021 counted 5,400 people living in 2,000 households. This amounts to an average of 2.64 people per household, higher than the Coventry average of 2.48. Not every Canley resident lives in a 'household', about 200 live in university 'communal establishments' (halls of residence).

We can understand more about our communities by using Geodemographic segmentation. The Acorn geodemographic profiler data model from CACI Ltd categorises all UK households into 6 main categories ranked from most to least wealthy. Canley has a higher proportion of households in the three categories with the lowest wealth levels (92%, compared to 80% for Coventry). Looking at the household types in more detail, four specific types make up more than two-thirds (69%) of all Canley households and are significantly more common here than across Coventry overall:

- 'Stretched Society: Socially renting households in terraces'. People living in this type of household make up 18% of the residents in Canley compared to 5% of the whole of Coventry.
- 'Stretched Society: Sharers and students in private rentals'. 18% of the residents in Canley compared to 6% of the whole of Coventry.
- 'Stretched Society: Routine occupations, social renting families in semis'. 17% of the residents in Canley compared to 3% of the whole of Coventry.
- 'Low income living: Young families in socially rented semis'. 16% of the residents in Canley compared to 1% of the whole of Coventry.

Acorn Wellbeing assigns households to different health categories. In Canley a higher proportion of the population live in households assigned to the groups that have greater health challenges. The main four groups that Acorn Wellbeing uses to classify residents are:

1. Health Challenges (highest levels of illness, often areas with higher elderly population). People living in this type of household make up 17% of the residents in Canley compared to 12% of the whole of Coventry.
2. At Risk - 65% of the residents in Canley compared to 39% of the whole of Coventry.
3. Caution - 17% of the residents in Canley compared to 33% of the whole of Coventry.
4. Healthy (more affluent neighbourhoods with low levels of illness given their age). 1% of the residents in Canley compared to 15% of the whole of Coventry.

DIVERSITY

Why is this important?

It is important to understand how Coventry's population and demographics is changing so that local communities and organisations can ensure that the city has the right services to meet the needs of its people.

What is the local picture? How does it compare?

Coventry as a city is becoming increasingly diverse, Canley is no exception. 4 in every 10 Canley residents are from an ethnic minority group (39.4%), a slightly lower percentage than the Coventry average (44.7%). We use 'ethnic minorities' to refer to all ethnic groups except the White British group. Ethnic minorities include white minorities, such as Gypsy, Roma, and Irish Traveller groups, as well as 'White: Other' which typically covers people from other European countries.

Aside from White British (60.6%), the largest populations are from the 'White: Other' group making up 8.5% of the total population (8.2% for Coventry overall), 'Black: African', making up 8.2% of the total population (7.0% for Coventry overall) and Chinese, making up 4.3% of the total population (1.3% for Coventry overall). There are also communities of a number of other ethnic groups.

The size of the growth of the ethnic minority community as a whole was larger than the growth in White British people, as such Canley's population has become notably more diverse. In 2011 the Canley population was predominantly White British, 79.4% (with several other communities, although relatively small in size), more than so than many other neighbourhoods of Coventry. By 2021 this was 60.6%, closer to the Coventry average.

The ethnic groups that have grown by the most in Canley are, 'Black African', from 3.6% of the total population of the area in 2011 to 8.2% in in 2021; 'White Other', from 4.2% to 8.5% and Chinese, from 1.6% to 4.3%.

The population of school children living in Canley, as measured by the 2021 annual school census, is slightly more diverse than the population of people of all ages, this could be a factor that will make the total population of the area even more diverse in the future. 41.7% of school children living in Canley are from an ethnic minority group (compared to 39.4% of the total population), the largest group are Black African children, making up 14.8% of all Canley school children.

Canley residents are overall more likely to follow no religion than the Coventry average. Nearly half (45.5%) of those who answered the question in the Census 2021 said they had no religion, notably more than the average of 31.6% for all Coventry residents. Christianity is the most common single religion, with 42.8% of the residents following it, slightly lower than the average of 46.8% for Coventry overall. Other religions followed by many Canley residents, but less commonly than across the city overall are Islam, 7.2% of residents follow (11.0% for Coventry overall) and 2.4% of residents follow Hinduism (Coventry 4.2%).

Most Canley residents speak English as their main language. In the Census 2021, 86.1% of Canley residents indicated that English is their main language, compared to 82.5% of people across the city as a whole. In 8.9% of all Canley households there is no one whose main language is English, compared to 10.7% across Coventry. However, not speaking English as a main language does not mean that people cannot speak English: a relatively low proportion in Canley may have language barriers, only 2.3% cannot speak English well or at all, lower than the city average, 3.5%.

While a range of languages are spoken in Canley, other than English there are three main groups of languages spoken as a main language; 'Other European' (likely mostly Romanian) (3.0% of all Canley residents aged 3+); 'Chinese languages' (2.8%) and Polish (1.8%).

Newly arrived communities are a significant and growing part of Canley, although most residents were born in the UK. Data from the Census 2021 shows that three-quarters (74.5%) of Canley residents were born in the UK, a slightly higher proportion than Coventry overall (72.1%). Amongst the 25.5% of the local population born outside the UK, the most common areas of origin are 'Middle East and Asia, 9.2% (Coventry overall 10.5%), EU countries, 8.3% (Coventry 10.1%) and Africa, 5.5% (Coventry 5.5%).

The census data also give a richer picture of recent migration: 15.6% of all Canley residents were born outside the UK *and* arrived in the UK in the previous 10 years, higher than the average for Coventry overall of 14.2%. This underlines the change in the local population in recent years, a scale of change not seen in previous decades. Over the 10 years between the 2011 and 2021 censuses, there was growth in the UK born and non-UK born populations, as Canley's total population expanded; but the % of the total population that were born overseas has increased, as the number of people migrating to the UK and settling in Canley increased faster; most notably amongst people born in Asian countries, EU countries and African countries (in order starting from the largest increase).

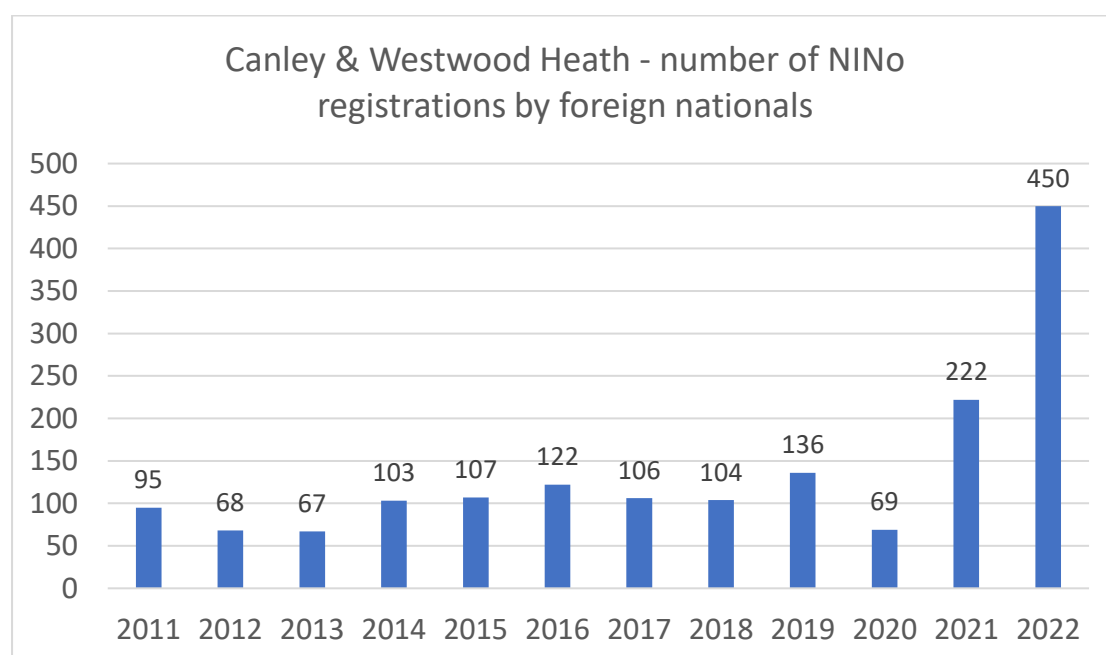
Newly arrived communities to Coventry are from diverse sources, and include people migrating for economic reasons, international students and asylum seekers and refugees, amongst other reasons. We know that there are few asylum seekers living in Canley, however, international students do form a large part of the local population. A quarter (25.3%) of the total population were identified in the census as schoolchildren or full-time students aged 18+ (not just international students), much higher than the Coventry average of 9.8%. The 'NINo' data below gives some indication about other migration, like those migrating for work.

While there is uncertainty in measuring annual international migration due to challenges collecting accurate data, the number of foreign nationals living in Coventry and newly registering for a National Insurance Number (NINo) gives an indication of

this and how the trends in movement have changed over recent years, particularly for people moving to the UK for work.

The data indicates that the total number of people living in Canley newly registering for a NINo has increased significantly in recent years following a dip due to pandemic restrictions, to a level in 2022 far exceeding levels in any year in the previous 10 years. The annual data showing the trends for Canley & Westwood Heath (data is only available for bigger geographies, MSOAs) are illustrated in the chart below. This gives a good indication of the trends for Canley alone, although the totals will not be quite as high for just Canley.

Table: Number of NINo registrations by foreign nationals in Canley and Westwood Heath



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/>

The recent increase was in line with the national trend of a big increase in 2022 and the trends broadly mirror those for Coventry overall; although the recent increase in Canley & Westwood Heath was actually a little sharper, and annually between 2011 and 2022 the numbers have increased relatively more than the average for other parts of the city. The significant increase to 2022 levels comes from increases amongst the number of people from South Asia, East Asia and African, whereas the number of people from EU countries is not significantly different from previous years.

Coventry Household Survey data indicates that overall feelings of belonging and cohesion amongst Canley residents are less than average and have reduced in recent years. A sample of all residents responded to a large questionnaire in 2022, and data can be compared by area of residence; this is available by Coventry MSOA so for a local picture we are limited to examining responses from people from a wider area, Canley & Westwood Heath. The summary of the data below is included with this caveat, the data gives an *indication* about Canley.

Only 46% of respondents from Canley & Westwood Heath agreed that their neighbourhood is a place where people from different backgrounds got on well together, lower than the proportion for all Coventry (63%) and a significant reduction since the survey conducted in 2018 (92%). 38% of respondents said they felt a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood, lower than the average for Coventry overall (54%) and down from 94% in 2018.

Responses to the Coventry Household Survey data indicate that levels of 'cultural participation' may be lower than average amongst Canley residents but improved in 2022. The answers, to a series of question about culture, of 46% of Canley & Westwood Heath residents indicated that they had low levels of cultural participation, compared to 34% across Coventry. 'Low' participation is defined as respondents who had not engaged in any of a list of cultural activities at least three times in the previous 12 months. As it had across Coventry overall, indications are that levels of participation increased in this area between 2018 and 2022, likely influenced by the Coventry City of Culture 2021/22. 42% of local respondents said that had attended a City of Culture event in the city centre, similar to the city average of 45%. Only 10% said they attended an event based in their area, compared to 27% of all respondents across Coventry.

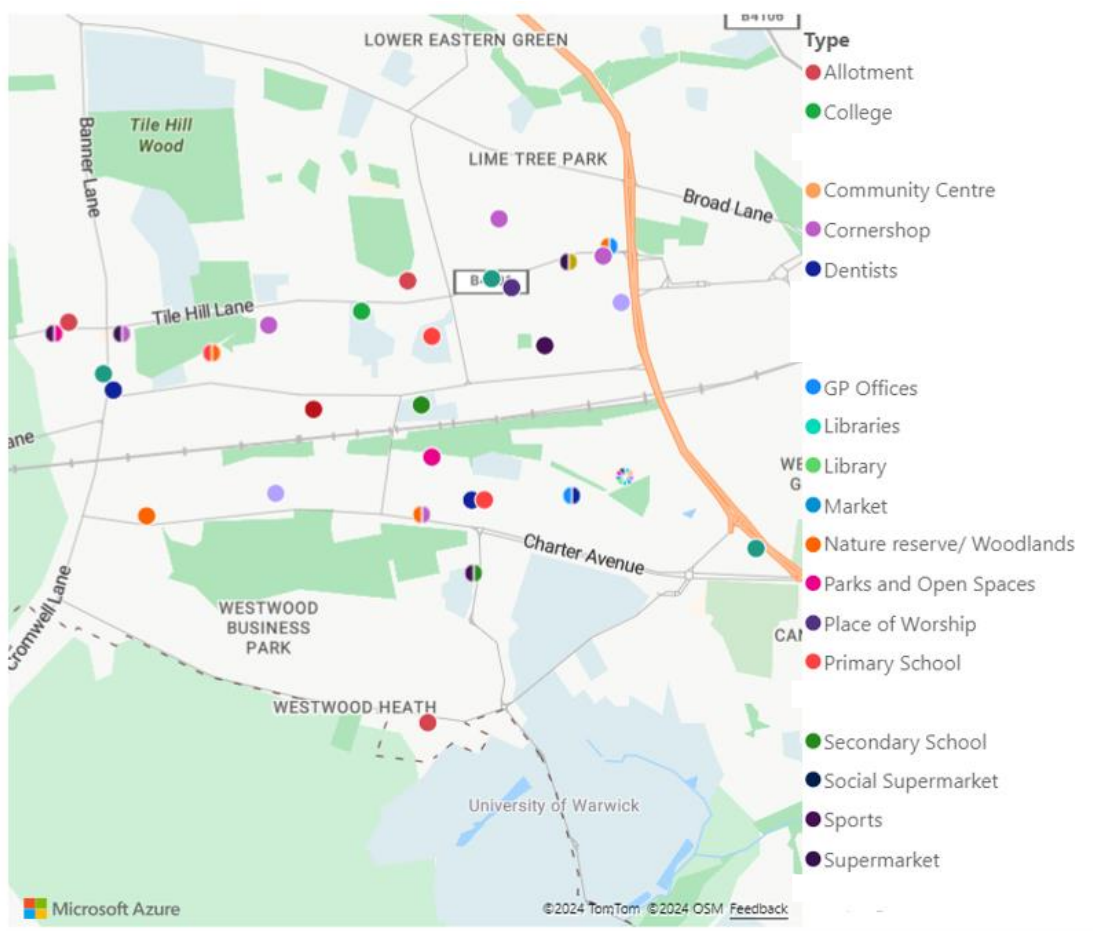
Community Assets



COMMUNITY ASSETS

Why is this important?

Understanding the local network of assets, resources and community organisations help facilitate sharing and understanding to improve the health and wellbeing of local communities.



[The Community Information Directory](#) is also a useful tool for knowing what groups, events and activities are happening in the area.

The Community Resilience Team has worked with a variety of groups to gain funding and support in Hillfields, below is a table of groups and assets known to the team in the area at the time of writing.

Groups	Assets
Friends of Canley Green Spaces.	Canley Community Centre
CAMEO	Xcel Leisure Centre
Mucky Ducks	Canley Library
The Notables	Earlsdon Rugby Football club
Canley Stakeholders	Coventry Rangers Football Club
	Prior Deram Park
	Ten Shilling Wood
	Park Wood Meadow
	Canley Ford
	University of Warwick
	St Stephens Church
	St Josephs Chirch
	Canley Community Church.
	Greek Orthodox Church.
	St Johns Church, Westwood.
	Winners Chapel.
	Chinese Christian Church.
	RCCG House of Love.

"Build on the success of City of Culture, a lot of the events really transformed my way of thinking and opened my eyes to different cultural experiences and by continuing to bring them to the city it will bring great economic benefit."

The legacy of the city of culture was identified as having a positive impact on the city. Building on the success of the City of Culture is essential, as many of the events had a profound impact, transforming perspectives and opening residents' eyes to diverse cultural experiences. These events not only enriched the lives of those who participated but also demonstrated the potential for significant economic benefits by drawing in visitors and boosting local businesses. One of the most powerful aspects of the City of Culture was the focus on telling the stories of ordinary citizens, which resonated with the community and highlighted the importance of supporting and celebrating the everyday lives

of people. The events were successful in fostering a stronger sense of community and inclusivity, while also contributing to the cultural and economic vitality of the city.

Residents in Canley emphasised the importance of having their voices heard and the opportunity to engage in matters that are meaningful to them. They highlighted the need for greater inclusion of older voices, which they feel are often

overlooked in community discussions. To address this, residents identified a need for better advertising and outreach to ensure broader participation and awareness of local events.

The areas diversity is highlighted as an asset; however, more can be done to ensure community integration.

Residents raised concerns about the lack of support to smaller voluntary organisations, especially those that provide youth provision. *“The key is integration, tolerance and economic growth associated with pride in Coventry which is lacking.”* Ensuring there is enough space to ensure community groups thrive was considered vital in creating a cohesive community.

“Support voluntary organisations and youth groups particularly in areas of diversity”

“More and better publicity for Coventry's achievements and successes.”

More services in more deprived neighbourhoods. Some residents felt that it was important to *“prioritise services and spending on the poorest / most disadvantaged neighbourhoods”* ensuring every residents have equal opportunities and access to support and care.

Relationships were viewed as integral to community spirit. There are several projects based in Canley to promote working together and community cohesion.

The University of Warwick has over 1,000 students engaging with the community in Coventry and Leamington on a variety of different projects. Due to its proximity with Canley it has based some of its projects within the local community here. Projects include helping the community church with the food bank; a pop-up café; and the upkeep of Canley green.

Prospects



PROSPECTS

Why is this important?

Understanding Coventry's economic, cultural, educational, and early childhood prospects can help us better understand the effects these factors have on the wellbeing of the local populations. A person's lifelong health, happiness, and productivity are affected by preventable health inequalities that can arise during pregnancy, childbirth, and the early years.

BEST START IN LIFE

Why is this important?

"Giving every child the best start in life is crucial for securing health and reducing health inequalities across the life course. The foundations for virtually every aspect of human development – physical, intellectual and emotional – are laid in early childhood. What happens during these early years, starting in the womb, has life-long effects on many aspects of health and well-being". - Sir Michael Marmot

What is the local picture?

How does it compare?

Avoidable differences in health emerge by the time a child reaches the age of five, In Canley, a lower percentage of children (53.2%) achieve a good level of development by age five compared to the average for Coventry (61.1%) and national

average (65.2%). A child's level of development is assessed at the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) on early learning goals in the prime areas of learning: personal, social, and emotional development; physical development; and communication and language and the early learning goals in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy.

The percentage of all babies born at low weight in Canley is significantly higher than the Coventry average. Low birthweight is often associated with premature birth, Coventry has relatively high numbers of babies that are born prematurely, leading to a higher number of babies born at low weight. Between 2018-2022, the number of babies born at low birth weight (under 2500g) to mothers in Canley amounted to 11.2% of all live births. This is significantly higher than the Coventry average of 8.6% and the national average of 6.8% (in 2021). Canley has one of the highest rates in the city.

Antenatal appointments are scheduled at specific intervals throughout pregnancy to monitor the health and well-being of both mother and child. The proportion of first appointments that take place within 12 weeks is similar to the city average overall. In 2022-23, 80.3% of expectant mothers attended a first antenatal appointment within 12 weeks in Canley, the same as the city average. Although, this has been on a declining trend since 2020-2021 when rates were 84.5%.

In 2022-23 a much lower-than-average proportion of children from Canley aged 2 to 2 ½ received a timely health visitor review (by the time the child reaches 2 ½). 59% in this area compared to 75% across Coventry overall. All children and families should receive a review by a health visitor when the child reaches around 2 to 2½ years. This allows for an integrated review of their health and development.

Smoking during pregnancy can have serious and harmful effects on both mother and baby, there are significantly higher rates of maternal smoking at delivery in this area. The percentage of new mothers smoking at the time of delivery in the four years between 2019/20 and 2022/23 was 24.8% in Canley compared to 10.5% across Coventry overall. The Canley rates of maternal smoking are significantly higher than average, the highest of all neighbourhoods in the city.

Breastfeeding prevalence is significantly lower than the Coventry average amongst mothers from Canley. In 2022-23, 48.4% of new mothers-initiated breastfeeding within 48 hours of birth, significantly lower rate than the Coventry average (72.2%), amongst the

lowest rate of all Coventry neighbourhoods. Lower than average rates persist beyond the first days of birth; when visited for their 6-8 weeks check, a relatively low proportion of infants were still totally or partially breastfeeding, 36% of infants in Canley in 2023 compared to 58% across Coventry overall, again one of the lowest rates of Coventry's neighbourhoods.

In Canley, uptake of funded early years childcare for all children aged two, three and four is significantly higher compared to the Coventry average. Two-year-olds whose parents are in receipt of certain benefits are entitled to 15 hours of free early education per week. Additionally, all three- and four-year-olds are entitled to 15 hours free education.

In 2023, the 2-year-old uptake in Canley was significantly higher, with 94% of those eligible receiving the free early education, compared to 75% Coventry overall and 72% nationally. Similarly, the 3- & 4-year-old take up was 97% which is above the Coventry average of 88% and national average at 92%.

The percentage of children under the age of 16 who live in relative poverty in Canley is higher than the city average. 30.7% of all children living in Canley were in 'relative poverty' in 2021/22, an estimated 349 children; this is higher than 26.7% for Coventry overall and 19.9% for England. This has been on an increasing trend in Canley and in other areas of Coventry, since 2017/18. By improving access to support and services whilst addressing the root causes of relative poverty can work to provide better opportunities for children to thrive.

What else is happening? What else can be done?

Health visitors can help children and families make the best start in life. They visit all parents with children under the age of 5 in the city and offer health promotion and write developmental reviews during their home visits to promote childhood development. Schools, faith groups and community centres can work together to help reach socially isolated families, helping bring support to those who need it.

The Family Hub (Mosaic) is as an asset in the community; however it is located in Tile Hill which makes it more difficult for residents in Canley to Visit. The Family Hub helps co-ordinate early intervention and support. By bringing together different professionals such as, Health visitors, social workers, midwives, police, and others the hub can offer holistic and tailored support to families who face challenges.

EDUCATION AND SKILLS

Why is this important?

Poor work chances, social alienation, and difficulties with mental and physical health are just a few of the social disadvantages that people could potentially face later in life as a result of low educational attainment and low expectations. By supporting high levels of educational attainment and boosting their expectations, these barriers can be removed so that children and young people realise their full potential in life.

There have been significant disruptions to education over recent years due to the Covid-19 pandemic, forcing schools to close and move to digital classrooms. It is fair to say that this has had an impact on education and some children's school readiness as a result. Therefore, the Department of Education are reluctant to directly compare attainment statistics between 2019-2022, we have included some for your information here.

What is the local picture? How does it compare?

In May 2023, a relatively low proportion of children who live in Canley attended a good or outstanding school. 56.4% of children attended a school that has been inspected and rated as "good" or "outstanding", 18.9% attended a school with the rating "requires improvement" or "inadequate" and 24.7% attended a school that hadn't been recently inspected. This means that 74.9% of those whose school had been inspected attend a good or outstanding school, lower than the city average of 83.5%.

The number of pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) is notably higher in Canley (24.1%) than the city average (18.2%). In 2023, 24.1% of children living in Canley

were SEN pupils, one of the very highest rates of all areas across Coventry. SEN can be divided into two types, those with a Statement or an Education, Health & Care (EHC) plan; and those with SEN support. In total 262 children were identified as SEN pupils; 3.4% were in receipt of an EHC plan, the same as the city average, and 20.7% were receiving SEN support, this is much higher compared to the city average of 14.9%.

Education attainment performance at the end of year 6 (key stage 2) in Canley is notably lower than the Coventry average. In 2022, 37% of 10–11-year-old pupils living in Canley at the end of year 6 met the expected standard in reading, writing, and maths combined, compared to 56% of Coventry as a whole and 59% for England.

By key stage 4, the end of secondary school, the attainment rates for pupils living in Canley are notably worse than the Coventry average. Based on attainment 8 scores, which are an average score used to measure an individual student's progress across their 8 best performing subjects taken at GCSE level, the average attainment 8 score for pupils in Canley in 2022 was 37.5, compared to 46.2 in Coventry and 48.9 in England overall.

School attendance rates are slightly lower than average amongst pupils from Canley. In 2021-22, amongst primary school children living in Canley, the total attendance rate was 91.6% (the number of 'sessions' attended as a % of all possible sessions in the year) compared to 93.1% for all Coventry primary school pupils. The attendance rate for secondary school pupils from Canley was 89.3% (Coventry average 91.4%) and for special school pupils it was 81.4% (Coventry 86.9%).

Free school meals eligibility in Coventry continues to increase, and a relatively high number of pupils from Canley are eligible. In January 2023, 44.8% of pupils living in Canley were eligible for free school meals, compared to 24.8% across Coventry. This is amongst the highest rates of all neighbourhoods in the city.

Qualifications levels amongst Canley residents are slightly lower than the city average. A lack of qualifications may make it more difficult for someone to find more fulfilling work in the city or reduce their chances of getting positions based in Coventry as the city's jobs become more competitive and demand higher skilled workers. 19.5% of residents aged 16+ in Canley who do not have any qualifications, this is slightly higher than Coventry (19.4%) and England (18.1%). 24.1% of Canley's population aged 16+ are qualified to level 4 or

above, which means they have a foundation degree or above, lower than the city and national average.

What else is happening? What else can be done?

Libraries and community centres provide people with opportunities to improve their skills and education. Employment advisers are available to discuss finding employment and interview techniques. The library is also an asset with conversation cafes and opportunities to learn to speak English. The library also supports children through programmes such as Bookstart. Through Bookstart, children of preschool age receive a free information pack containing a variety of activities, guidance for parents and a book. This is in the hopes that good literacy habits will be formed at a much younger age. Rhyme times are also an opportunity for the formation of good literacy habits and encourage the development of language and social skills amongst babies and toddlers.

Adult education offers opportunities across the city for adults to engage and learn. The Adult Education Service in Coventry offers a choice of courses in a wide range of subjects. Each year thousands of people take the opportunity to learn a new skill, gain a qualification, find out more about something they are interested in, or simply make new friends.

Youth provision in Canley has been limited, however there is a youth club at Canley Community centre. Canley community centre is very active in the area and hosts a youth club for children and young people to meet new friends and provides a safe space for young people to enjoy.

Community groups are working together to provide better opportunities and outcomes for children. Having a healthy balanced meal is vital for children going to school and concentrating,

there is lots of food-based provision for children throughout the holidays through initiatives such as Holiday Activities and Food programmes (HAF) as well as Magic Breakfasts. HAF provides free activities, experiences and food for eligible children and young people in the Easter, Summer, and Christmas school holidays, whilst Magic Breakfasts are healthy school breakfasts to children at risk of going hungry. HAF also has information available to support families particularly to help with cost of living and food help for families.

ECONOMY

Why is this important?

A protective factor for health is having meaningful employment. Reducing avoidable health disparities will involve tackling the unequal distribution of money, wealth, and power by improving opportunities and skills.

What is the local picture?

How does it compare?

Canley has higher levels of multiple deprivation than most other areas of Coventry.

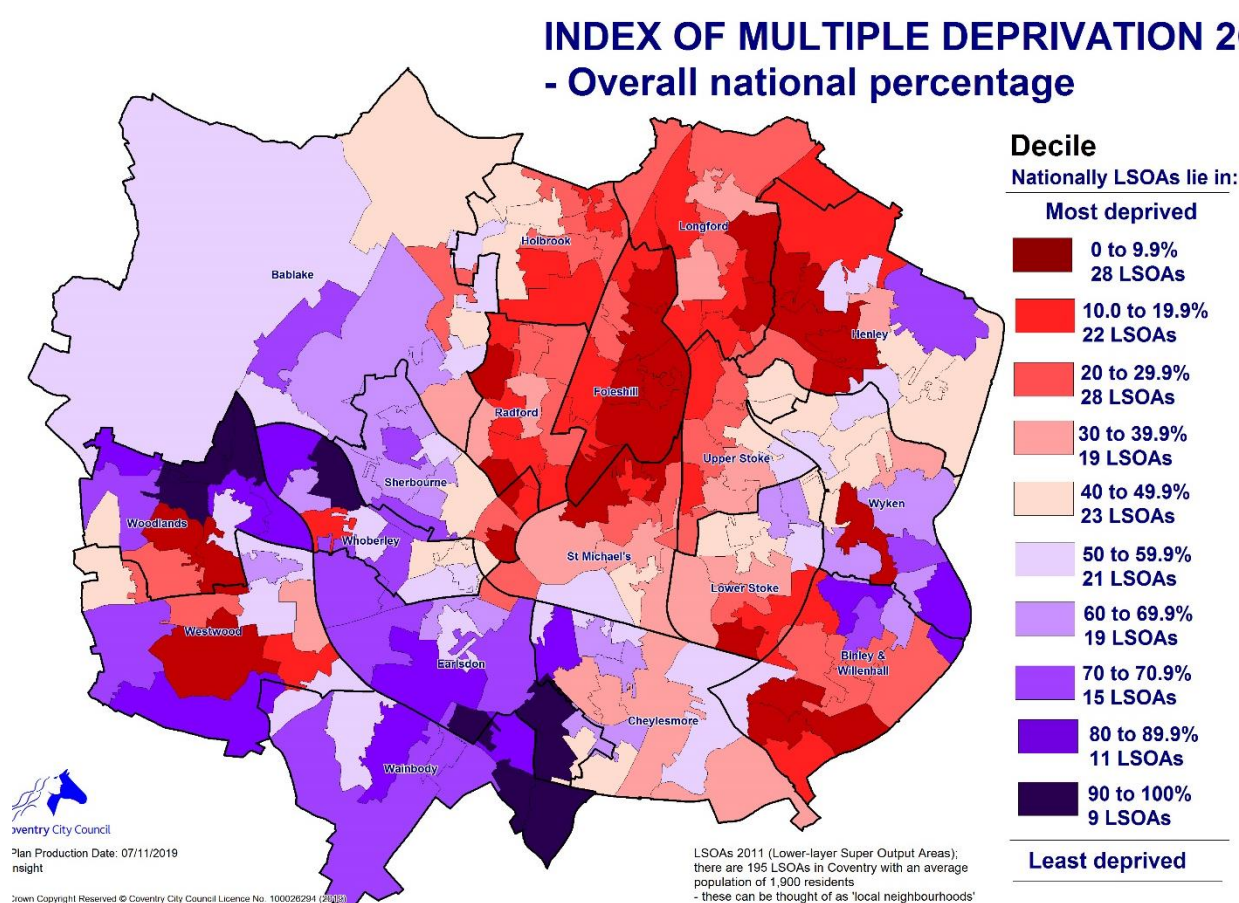
The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 measures the extent to which people in each neighbourhood (LSOA) in England experiences 'multiple deprivation' across the factors of employment, income, education, health, crime, housing and services and living environment; it is the headline measure of deprivation at a local level.

Canley was made up of two 'LSOAs' or neighbourhoods that are amongst the most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England; out of a total of 195 LSOAs that make up Coventry, 50 are amongst the most deprived, both of Canley's LSOAs are in this group.

The Canley neighbourhood to the west of the area, named 'Canley - Charter Avenue & Robert Mountford Way' has the higher levels of multiple deprivation, being amongst the most deprived 10% in England and amongst the most deprived 20 neighbourhoods in Coventry; this area is illustrated on the map below in the darkest red colour. This area has a higher population than the other neighbourhood, 'Canley - Torrington Prior Deram Walk'. This means that over half (60%) of the population live in neighbourhoods (LSOAs) that are amongst the most deprived 10% LSOAs in England, whereas across

Coventry overall 15% of the population live in neighbourhoods with this level of deprivation. These pockets of deprivation limit people's opportunities to succeed and transforming life chances requires addressing the social inequalities that are established right from the earliest years.

Map: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 for all Coventry neighbourhoods (LSOAs)



Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019, Ministry of Housing, Communities of Local Government

This measure remains valid, although the data is now a little old as it is only refreshed every five years on average – the insights from this should be considered in conjunction with other more up to date statistics. We know that Canley has seen changes in recent years, it may be that when multiple deprivation is next measured, in 2025, these changes mean that there is improvement shown in this measure for Canley, being relatively less deprived.

The unemployment rates for working age residents in Canley is higher than the city average, however there is variation across neighbourhoods. A contribution to this will inevitably be the disruption during the COVID-19 pandemic and slow growth in the national economy in 2022, however rates in these areas have been consistently above average.

The unemployment rate according to the 2021 Census, for residents in Canley was 7.7%, 300 people in total unemployed, significantly higher than the Coventry average 5.9%. While the unemployment rate is higher than average in all parts of Canley, there is variation across the area. 'Canley West' has a much higher unemployment rate at 9.5%, whereas the rate in 'Canley- Torrington Prior Deram Walk' is 7.0% and compared to these areas 'Canley East' has a slightly lower unemployment rate at 6.0%.

The number of residents claiming unemployment benefits is higher than average in Canley. Another way to measure unemployment rates is by using the claimant count, this enables us to understand more recent changes than the 2021 Census. The claimant count increased significantly in early 2020, an indication of the impact the COVID-19 pandemic had on employment, and while it has fallen since 2020 it remains significantly higher than 2019 levels. Between August 2019 and August 2023, the proportion of the working aged residents (16-64) claiming unemployment benefits in Canley increased from 5.3% to 6.4% (250 people from Canley claiming in total), an overall rate higher than the city average of 5.6%.

Economic inactivity rates in Canley are significantly higher (47.3%), than the city average (29.9%), being home to a higher-than-average number of students.

Economic inactivity refers to people who are neither in work nor unemployed, they are not actively seeking work for various reasons. This includes full-time students, those looking after a home, people living with long term illness, retired people and others.

Across the city the main group of inactive people are full-time students, this is also the case in Canley, many students live in this area. Economic inactivity rates are particularly high in Canley due to being a full-time student, 31.0% of working aged residents (aged 16-64) are economically inactive full-time students compared to the overall city average of 12.8%. The neighbourhood 'Canley - Torrington Prior Deram Walk' has amongst the highest rates out of all neighbourhoods across the city, making up 41.4% of all working aged people between 16-64.

6.3% of working aged Canley residents are inactive due to being 'long-term sick or disabled' compared to the city's average of 4.9%. For other reasons, inactivity rates in Canley are lower than average. 5.8% of working aged residents are inactive 'looking after home/family' compared to the rest of city's average of 6.0%. 3.5% of working aged residents of the area are 'Inactive Other' compared to the overall city average of 4.0%. 0.8% of working aged residents are inactive due to being retired, compared to city average at 2.3%.

Census data shows that economic inactivity rates increased, and employment rates decreased between 2011 and 2021, due to growing numbers of students living in Canley.

High unemployment rates for working age residents and high economic inactivity rates (students and others), means that the number of residents in employment in Canley is relatively low, much lower than the city average. In the 2021 Census, 45.1% of working age residents aged 16-64 were in employment, low compared to 64.2% across the city overall. This is amongst the lowest employment rates out of all Coventry neighbourhoods.

The census measures employment and unemployment rates differently to other data sources and was produced during a unique time for the labour market due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, therefore the percentages used from the Census are lower than other official data and employment rate sources.

Household income is lower than the city average in Canley. The 'UK Paycheck' dataset from CACI estimates average gross annual household income for 2023, for Canley the mean average is estimated at £32,252 compared to the Coventry average of £41,552 and the UK average of £47,621. A higher proportion of households in this area are on low incomes, 38% of households are on an annual income of less than £20,000, compared to 27% across Coventry overall and 22% across the UK.

Average household income is at its lowest in 'Canley East' at £26,551, amongst the lower averages across all Coventry neighbourhoods. 'Canley- Torrington Prior Deram Walk' neighbourhood has the highest average income amongst neighbourhoods in Canley at £37,518, but this is still lower than average for Coventry.

The cost-of-living crisis is having an impact, many people living in Canley are worried about money, as indicated by responses to the Coventry Household Survey 2022. 31% of respondents from Canley and Westwood Heath said that they had felt worried about money often or almost all the time, compared to the Coventry average of 40%.

As well as being a residential area, Canley is home to many businesses and there are many other businesses located nearby; there are many workplaces local to Canley residents. There are an estimated 2,450 people employed at workplaces in the area, if you divide this by the resident population you get a 'Job Density' figure of 0.44;

while this is slightly lower than the city overall at 0.47, it is higher than most other Coventry neighbourhoods. Torrington Avenue is home to many businesses, a major commercial centre for Coventry; some of this area is included in the boundary of Canley for this profile.

There is more employment located in the wider area, including at businesses in the rest of Torrington Avenue and its surrounds, as well as at Westwood Business Park which is another major commercial centre for Coventry. Across the whole of the 'Canley & Westwood Heath' area there are an estimated 485 businesses, this is the highest number of all Coventry's MSOAs outside the city centre.

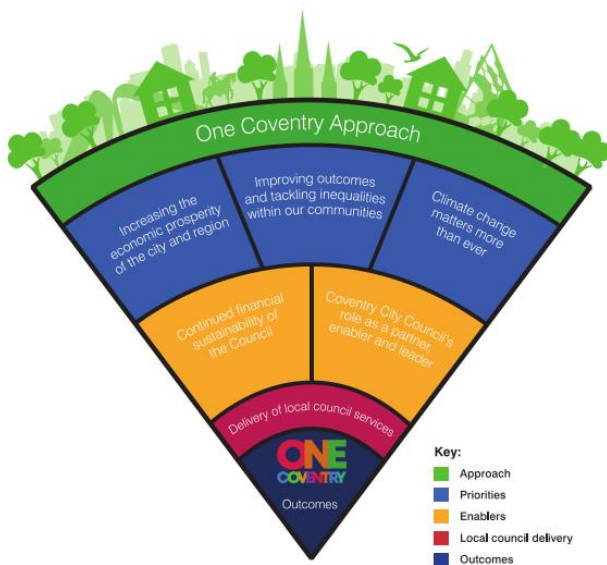
Making sure that everyone can access and use digital resources and services is very important. Coventry has a great benefit of having fast internet in general, but this does not guarantee access and there are some people in Canley who may experience digital isolation. The Ofcom Connected Nations report 2022 gives us local data. There is a high level of 'gigabit' availability, with 95.5% of premises in Canley having service capable of 1,000 Megabits per second (Mbit/s) from fixed broadband, similar to Coventry overall at 96.9%. Almost all premises (96.2%) have services capable of 'Superfast Broadband' (30 Mbit/s or more), although the actual performance measured is lower, with 84.3% of premises having average measured speeds of connections 30 Mbit/s or faster.

However, having overall good connection levels does not mean that residents have the capacity to access fast broadband or can afford it. The Digital Exclusion Risk Index (DERI) tool, developed by Greater Manchester Combined Authority, models the likelihood of digital exclusion for all small neighborhoods (LSOAs) in England by creating an overall score based on number of metrics measuring the risk factors of demography, deprivation, and broadband availability. For each area they give a score between 0 and 10 where 0 represents a low risk of exclusion and 10 a high risk. This data shows that Canley neighborhoods overall have higher than average risk scores compared to all other Coventry neighborhoods. 'Canley Torrington Prior Deram Walk' has a score of 3.59 and 'Canley Charter Avenue & Robert Mountford Way' has a score of 3.87.

There is another measure of digital exclusion, the Internet User Classification 2018 data set from the Economic and Social Research Council, which used a number of statistics to classify each LSOA in Great Britain into 10 different types according to the internet use

and engagement of its residents. All Canley neighbourhoods were classified as 'Passive and Uncommitted users', while this isn't the type that is least engaged with the internet, is indicates that 'limited or no interaction with the internet' is typical of many residents.

What else is happening? What else can be done?



Increasing the economic prosperity of the city is important to those living Canley.

The One Coventry Plan sets out the council's ambition to ensure more residents of Coventry are fulfilling their ambitions, living healthier lives for longer and living in safer, connected, and sustainable communities.

One Coventry plan engagement found that residents in Canley felt that the most important priority was increasing the

economic prosperity of the city and of the region, closely followed by improving outcomes and tackling inequalities within our communities and finally tackling the causes of climate change.

Community and voluntary groups are working together in the city to ensure support is in place for those who need it.

The Coventry Food Network is an example of this, established as a result from the pandemic. Coventry Food Network is a food partnership which brings together several public, private, voluntary and community sector partners to address food poverty and its causes in Coventry by taking a city-wide collaborative and strategic approach towards a unified Coventry Food Network and Strategy. Since 18 March 2020, the Council has been working closely with a range of partners, to create and deliver a system of food provision. Some of the initiatives that have evolved from this partnership are:

- Established 15 social supermarkets/grub hubs throughout the city to provide nutritional food and support to those residents in greatest need.

- Support the delivery of the Household Support Fund by providing emergency food provision to vulnerable residents who needed additional support with accessing/affording food.
- Supported the delivery and developed a model to support those who were clinically extremely vulnerable (Shielding) re: food and basic support.
- Procured food and distributed food parcels to children eligible for free school meals provision during school holidays.
- Continue to support and enhance the offer of healthy, nutritious food to children and families eligible for free school meals through the HAF programme.

It is important to embed access to affordable food into policy and strategy documents when commissioning services and into the Council's work on addressing health inequalities. For example, targeted support for low-income households supporting them into work higher paid roles; improving the knowledge households have around food through education and practical work; tackling barriers people face in terms of accessing food, understanding the reasoning behind healthy eating, how to cook, budget and how to lead a healthier lifestyle; support the Healthy weight objective to counteract childhood obesity.

"Support family from low income with childcare so they can work, meals and activities for children, support voluntary organisations so they can help the community and the children in the community."

"Offer proper flexible working to enable mums to become economically active."

Supporting workers and low-income families is crucial for fostering a resilient community. Residents in Canley raised a need for more support for working people, especially families on low income and working mothers. Suggestions were made for more flexible working to ensure residents maintain a work life balance and increasing the use of innovative new technology to support service improvement. Some residents also raised a need for improved childcare provision to support working families. Supporting voluntary organisations that work within the community, particularly

those focused on children, strengthens the social fabric and ensures that all members of the community have the resources they need to thrive.

Promoting business and economic development requires a balanced approach that supports small businesses, revitalises the area, and encourages private

entrepreneurship. Residents felt that to support small businesses, lowering business rates is essential, as this financial relief can enable these enterprises to grow and thrive.

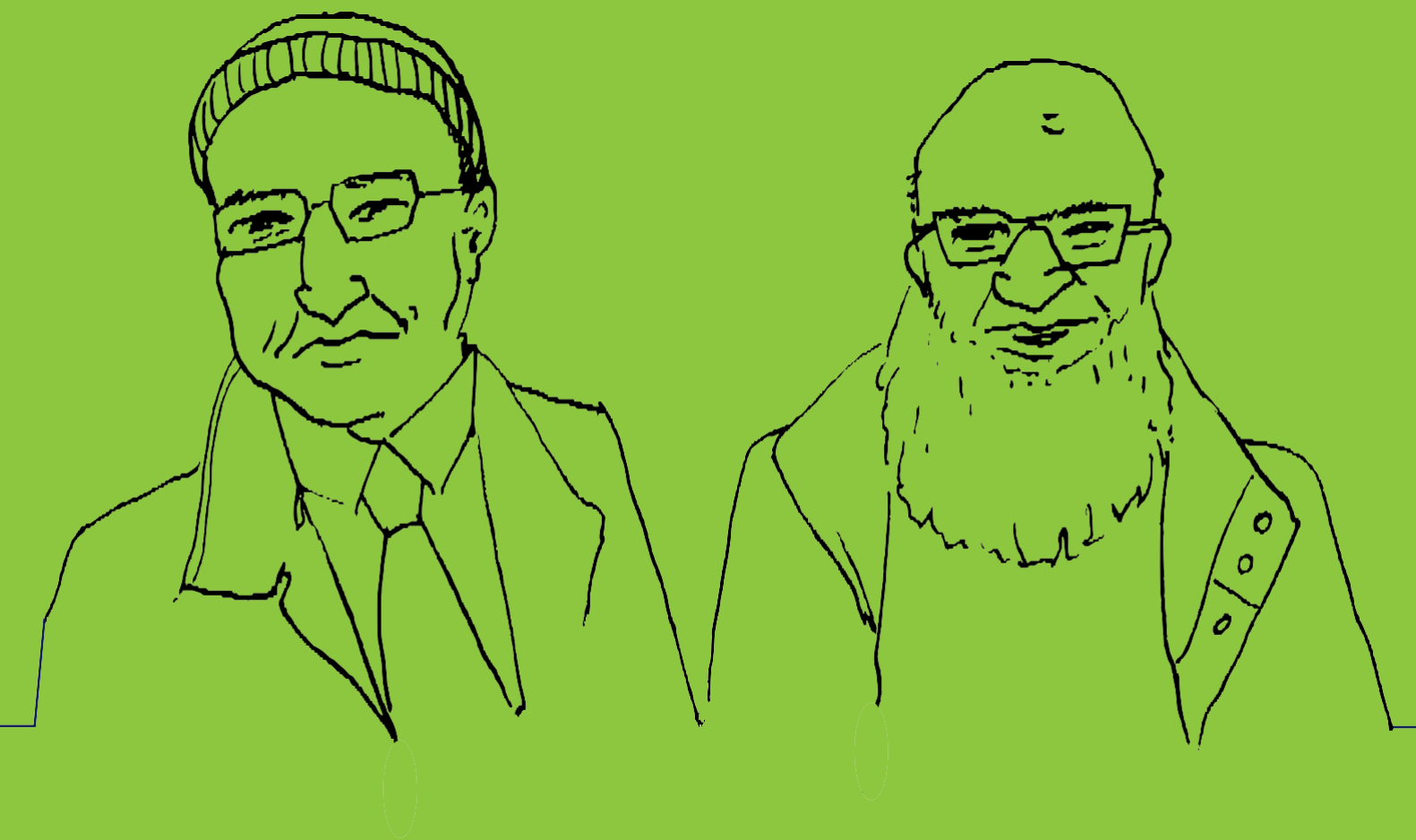
Residents felt that having an area that caters to the diverse needs of its residents will be more appealing, encouraging a sense of community and well-being. Residents also highlighted the area as a prime location for investment is key, by highlighting its young, skilled workforce, university and education institutions, central location and strong transport links.

“...This is a great place in which to INVEST”, emphasizing a young and skilful workforce and the excellent educational opportunities. Centre of the country with excellent transport links. Emphasise excellent fibre optic network.”

“Support small businesses.”

Projects based within the city can help people gain paid employment. Coventry Job Shop which helps people overcome barriers to finding paid employment provides residents with accessing learning, training, and job opportunities.

Housing and Environment



HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

LOCALITIES AND NEIGHBOURHOODS

Why is this important?

The quality of the built and natural environment, such as the local neighbourhoods, access to local shops, services, parks and green spaces, affect the health and wellbeing of everyone.

What is the local picture?

How does it compare?

Data from the Coventry Household Survey 2022 indicates that most people are satisfied with their local area as a place to live. According to the Household Survey 2022, 74% of respondents from Canley & Westwood Heath said they were 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' with their local area as a place to live, compared to 66% across all Coventry respondents. This gives a tentative indication that satisfaction is similar to the Coventry average amongst Canley residents.

Overall, Canley residents have relatively good access to green space compared to the average across the whole of Coventry, although some aspects could be better.

The Coventry Green Space Strategy 2019 -2024 shows there is considerable variation in the amount of unrestricted green space by ward across Coventry, the average per ward is 3.05 hectares per 1,000 population. Across Westwood ward there are 4.15 hectares per 1,000 population, and Canley is located within Westwood. While the data is only available by ward and not specifically for Canley, this data gives a good indication of the area of green space accessible to people living in Canley. The strategy shows that residents living in all parts of Canley are within 400 metres of some kind of unrestricted green space.

Most of the unrestricted green space in the area is 'Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace', mostly woodland – Park Wood and Ten Shillings Wood are located in Canley. There is also some 'Amenity Greenspace' (informal green space often found in housing areas or adjacent to highways) and also some outdoor sports facilities, but relatively little coverage of other types like 'Parks and Gardens' or 'Green Corridor'. So, while the total amount of green space is relatively good, Canley residents don't have

good access to wide variety of green space. The table below illustrates the amount of green space by type in Westwood ward compared to the other wards of Coventry.

Table: Green space quantity by primary type and Coventry ward, hectares per 1,000 population

ward	Parks and Gardens	Amenity Greenspace	Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace	Green Corridor	Outdoor Sports Facilities (Unrestricted)	Outdoor Sports Facilities (All)	Allotments	Cemeteries and Churchyards
Bablake	0.00	0.46	0.52	0.00	2.13	7.18	0.87	0.00
Binley and Willenhall	0.00	1.39	1.83	0.72	0.38	4.28	0.00	0.00
Cheylesmore	0.17	1.78	1.56	0.59	0.00	1.74	0.81	0.46
Earlsdon	3.46	0.51	1.65	0.00	0.00	2.40	0.53	0.00
Foleshill	0.31	0.11	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.25	0.07	0.01
Henley	0.44	1.65	1.91	0.99	0.82	2.23	0.17	0.22
Holbrook	0.63	0.38	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.16	0.22
Longford	1.36	1.08	1.02	0.58	0.00	0.61	0.25	0.19
Lower Stoke	0.22	0.46	0.02	0.24	0.00	0.64	0.02	0.00
Radford	0.27	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.01	0.00
Sherbourne	1.74	0.25	0.36	0.01	0.00	0.79	0.88	0.00
St Michael's	0.44	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.01	0.35
Upper Stoke	0.09	0.38	0.00	0.16	0.49	0.90	0.51	0.07
Wainbody	0.00	1.88	3.36	0.00	0.00	3.13	0.00	0.71
Westwood	0.18	1.21	2.30	0.00	0.46	1.76	0.08	0.00
Whoberley	2.06	1.41	0.46	0.29	0.00	0.26	0.39	0.00
Woodlands	0.10	0.83	3.01	0.00	0.21	1.90	0.08	0.00
Wyken	0.56	0.59	1.50	2.12	0.00	2.28	0.25	0.07
Total / Average	0.61	0.81	0.99	0.30	0.23	1.61	0.26	0.11

Source: Coventry Green Space Strategy 2019-2024, Coventry City Council

The strategy also illustrates that the quality of the green spaces in Canley is lower than average compared to other green spaces in Coventry. Data from a Coventry Green Space Audit is quoted, in which the quality of green spaces was scored.

Indications are that Canley has relatively good air quality, generally better than average for the city. Roadside pollution from nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM) is a concern across the UK and Coventry; poor air quality affects different communities disproportionately, some areas in Coventry do not achieve the EU and international standards. In 2022, NO₂ levels were measured at 75 locations in Coventry using diffusion tubes. Unfortunately, none of these are located in Canley. However, there are two tubes deployed at nearby locations, on Cromwell Lane and Station Avenue, and

both of these measured levels that were amongst the lowest out of all locations measured in the city.

An alternative measure is presented in the 'Shape Atlas' tool from the Department of Health and Social Care, the estimated annual nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), particulate matter (PM), and sulphur dioxide (SO₂) levels by neighbourhood. It indicates that levels of these pollutants in Canley are amongst the lowest out of all Coventry neighbourhoods, although still higher than the national average.

The Living Environment domain of the English Indices of Deprivation 2019 gives a summary of the quality of the local environment in the area compared to all other neighbourhoods across the country. It indicates, compared to other aspects of deprivation, the local environment is less of an issue in Canley, it is relatively good.

This factor has two aspects: the indoors living environment, which reflects the condition of housing, and the outdoors living environment, which reflects air quality and road safety. While for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019, the combination of a number of aspects of deprivation, both of the LSOAs that constitute Canley are amongst the most deprived 20% in England, neither are ranked amongst the more deprived parts of Coventry in terms of Living Environment. This compares favourably to Coventry overall; 43% of Coventry's residents live in neighbourhoods amongst the most deprived 20% in England in terms of Living Environment, so there are a number of areas of the city that are deprived in this aspect, but Canley isn't one of them.

What else is happening? What else can be done?

"Improve public transport infrastructure (efficiency and affordability)"

"Reduce public transport costs and increase reliability so more people use it."

Improving public transport and infrastructure is crucial to ensuring a sustainable future. By making public transport more efficient, affordable and reliable, would encourage more people to use it. Suggestions also included a continued investment in to cleaner, greener vehicles, such as electric buses, as well as

integrating real-time tracking and scheduling technologies to enhance reliability. Residents suggested reducing fares to encourage more people to use public transport, thereby decreasing traffic congestion and lowering carbon emissions. Affordable public transport is not just an environmental issue but also a social one, as it ensures that all residents,

regardless of income, have access to essential services and opportunities. In addition to this, residents also suggested a better cycling infrastructure is essential. This involves building more dedicated cycle lanes on roads and marking them clearly on pavements to ensure the safety of cyclists. Encouraging bike hire businesses can also provide affordable and convenient options for those who may not own a bicycle but wish to travel sustainably.

Parking is a notable issue in Canley. Residents suggested having a clear and visible signage helps both residents and visitors navigate the city with ease, reducing confusion and the likelihood of accidents. Stronger enforcement against illegal parking is necessary to keep roads clear for public transport and emergency vehicles, as well as to maintain the flow of traffic.

Promoting environmental and green initiatives is essential for building a sustainable

“A programme of solar and wind power in the area. Walking and cycles should be a priority. Bring back more good quality local shops”

*“Stop people parking on roads where they shouldn’t as well!
A city with his clean, productive, successful and proud.”*

future and ensuring that economic development does not come at the cost of the planet. Integrating environmental considerations into economic decisions, can create jobs in emerging green industries, reduce carbon emissions, and protect natural resources for future generations. This approach not only safeguards the environment but also contributes to long-term economic resilience by fostering innovation in sustainable technologies and practices.

As part of Coventry City Council's commitment to plant 360,000 new trees in the city in the next 10 years – that’s one for every citizen – local people were invited to take part in making it happen. Hundreds of volunteers planted over 3,0000 trees in Floyd's Field in Tile Hill. Trees were also planted in planted in Allesley Park, Sowe Common, Longford Park, Floyds Field and Park Wood. The wide variety of new trees will not only provide habitats and homes for wildlife, but also help combat air pollution as well as providing green spaces for us all to enjoy. The trees were provided by Trees for Cities, a UK charity that works to plant trees globally.

Improving waste management and recycling was highlighted as a key strategy for reducing environmental impact. Enhanced recycling support can make it easier for residents to recycle, thereby reducing waste sent to landfills. Additionally, lobbying for a

reduction in plastic use by retail outlets can help tackle the growing problem of plastic pollution. Encouraging the use of reusable alternatives and implementing stricter regulations on single-use plastics can lead to a cleaner environment and a reduction in the harmful effects of plastic on wildlife.

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

Why is this important?

Historically, housing is only considered in relation to health in terms of support to help vulnerable people to live healthy, independent lives and reduce the pressure on families and carers. However, it is now recognised that good quality housing for all leads to better health and wellbeing, as it indirectly affects early years outcomes, educational achievement, economic prosperity, and community safety.

Conversely, rough sleeping and homelessness significantly impacts on a person's mental and physical health, and the longer someone experiences rough sleeping, the more likely they will develop additional mental and physical health needs, develop substance misuse issues and have contact with the criminal justice system.

What is the local picture?

How does it compare?

Most of the housing in Canley is semi-detached. An estimated 200 Canley residents live in student halls of residence, and 5,400 live in households in about 2,000 households. 51.8% of Canley households are semi-detached, notably more common here than across Coventry overall, 30.0% of all Coventry households are semi-detached. Most of the rest are either flats (21.7% of Canley houses compared to 15.7% across Coventry overall) or terraced houses (20.5% of Canley houses compared to 39.9% across Coventry overall). Only 4.3% of houses in Canley are detached compared to 11.6% across Coventry overall.

People in Canley are much more likely to be living in socially rented housing compared to the Coventry average. The Census 2021 data says that 46.7% of Canley households are socially rented, compared to 17.0% of all Coventry households. Socially rented households make up a relatively high proportion of all households compared to

other Coventry neighbourhoods, amongst the very highest in the city. A relatively low proportion of household are owner occupied, 28.1% compared to 57.1% across Coventry overall.

The number of privately rented households increased between the 2011 and 2021 censuses. Overall, there was an increase of 276 additional households in Canley over that time, most of that increase was amongst privately rented households, increasing by 247 in 10 years, making up 23.5% of all Canley households in 2021 (Coventry 24.7%), up from 13.2% in 2011.

Households in Canley are much more likely to be overcrowded than the rest of Coventry. The 2021 Census revealed that 13.9% of households were overcrowded in Canley compared to 7.7% in Coventry. A house is defined as overcrowded if there are too few rooms for the number of occupants based on standards of a minimum number of common rooms and bedrooms needed for the size and composition of the household.

House prices in Canley are slightly higher than the city average, and relatively unaffordable for local residents. House Price Statistics for Small Areas (HPSSAs), produced by the Office of National Statistics (ONS), shows that the mean average price of houses sold in Canley in the year ending September 2022 was £240,800, compared to the Coventry average of £235,700.

The data indicates that the one-year rate of increase in Canley house prices was higher than average for Coventry; the average price of houses sold in the year up to September 2022 was 11% higher than those sold in the year up to September 2021, compared to a city-wide annual increase of 4%. The 4-year increase is similar to the city average, increasing by 17% since the year ending September 2018, compared to 20% across Coventry overall.

A rough indication of how affordable the homes in the area are to its residents is given by looking at the ratio of the average annual household income, described above in the Prospects chapter, to average house prices. This gives a ratio of 7.5 in Canley compared to 5.7 across Coventry overall; indicating that buying a house in this area is notably less affordable to its residents compared to the average for all Coventry neighbourhoods.

The city has high and increasing levels of homelessness as indicated by data on homelessness applications from Coventry City Council, and rates are higher than

average amongst people from Canley. In 2022/23 there was a rate of 20.1 homelessness applications per 1,000 residents made to Coventry City Council from people living in Canley, higher than the overall city rate of 14.6. As it has been across the city overall, rates were increasing, levels in 2022/23 are notably high than they were in 2018/19; although in Canley they have reduced a little since 2020/21.

Fuel poverty, which is influenced by energy prices, incomes, and housing quality, is higher than the Coventry and national average. This is measured using 2021 data, a time before the significant increase in energy bills impacted on households - the impact of the cost-of-living crisis on communities across the city is yet to be fully realised, as people face rapidly rising energy, fuel, food, and housing costs. In 2021 fuel poverty rates in Canley was estimated at 22.7% of all households being in fuel poverty, more prevalent than across Coventry overall and Coventry is estimated to have one of the highest fuel poverty rates in the country. The Coventry average was 20.8% and the England average was 13.1%.

What else is happening?

What else can be done?

Residents expressed concerns over the rate of new housing developments and what impact that has on them financially. Residents reported that they felt housing development in the area was “*only targeting students*”. New houses are viewed as being built for students and private developers are increasing prices in the area.

Threats to health and wellbeing are exacerbated by the increased costs associated with keeping homes warm, dry, and ventilated sufficiently over the colder months of the year and potential intermittent shortages in energy supply. Cold homes are recognised as a source of both physical and mental ill health, increasing the risk of heart attack and stroke, respiratory illness, falls and accidents.

The Council has been proactive in supporting the most vulnerable residents access support through a series of initiatives. Coventry City Council have commissioned local energy charity Act on Energy to deliver its Keeping Coventry Warm Scheme. Keeping Coventry Warm provides Coventry residents with free energy saving advice and information.

The household support fund is also a way to provide residents with support for essentials linked to energy and water in recognition that a range of costs may arise that directly affect a households' ability to afford or access food energy and water.

CRIME AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

Why is this important?

Being a victim of crime, and being worried about crime, impacts on a person's perception of their quality of life in the neighbourhood and has a negative effect on a person's mental and physical wellbeing.

What is the local picture? How does it compare?

The overall recorded crime rate in Canley is similar to the Coventry average, and like Coventry overall, it has increased notably in recent years. In 2022/23 the total number of crimes recorded in the area totalled 662, a rate of 118.7 per 1,000 population, similar to the city average of 124.6. The crime rate in the area has been on an increasing trend, as it has for the whole city; the total number of crimes recorded in Canley in 2022/23 was 71% higher than the 2017/18 levels, compared to the Coventry overall increase of 65%.

While levels of total crime levels are average for Coventry, violent crime rates are higher than average in Canley. In 2022/23, 334 crimes were recorded in the category 'Violence and sexual offences', a rate of 59.9 violent crimes per 1,000 residents compared to 51.6 across Coventry overall. The main reason for the overall rise in crime in the last 5 years is that there have been more crimes recorded under this category, which has the highest number of crimes in any category. This pattern is true for Canley as well as for the whole of Coventry.

The overall crime rates are higher in parts of Canley further to the west, compared to those in the east of the area nearer to the A45 and the University of Warwick. In the neighbourhood named 'Canley - Charter Avenue & Robert Mountford Way' the total recorded crime rate in 2022/23 was 142.5 per 1,000 compared to 82.8 in 'Canley - Torrington Prior Deram Walk'.

While the total recorded crime rate isn't relatively high in Canley, the rates of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) are higher than most other Coventry areas, although reducing. A total of 92 ASB incidents in Canley were recorded for 2022/23, a rate of 16.5

per 1,000 population, much higher than the rate for Coventry overall at 7.8. This is down from 154 incidents in 2018/19.

Survey data indicates that the proportion of Canley residents who feel safe in their local area at night is low and reducing. The 2022 Coventry Household Survey gives us an indication of feelings of safety during the day and at night amongst Canley residents, although this data is only available for the wider area of 'Canley & Westwood Heath'. 34% of respondents said they felt safe after dark in their local area, lower than the Coventry average of 45%. Like the trend across Coventry overall, a significantly lower proportion of respondents said they felt safe in the 2022 survey compared to 2018, when 91% said they felt safe at night. While the survey results and how they compare over time is only an indication of the feelings of all Canley resident because it is based on sample and the fact that this data is based on Canley & Westwood Heath, the size of the reduction in these survey responses make it clear that people here are feeling less safe than they were. 74% said they felt safe during the day compared to the Coventry average of 77%.

What else is happening?

What else can be done?

A more visible police presence could act as a deterrent for crime and promote community cohesion. This would not only deter criminal activity but create a sense of security and trust within the community, enabling residents to become more engaged and feel safer.

Nationally, there is a focus on implementing a 'public health approach' to tackling violent crime. The World Health Organization's (WHO) definition of taking a public health approach to reducing violent crime is one that "seeks to improve the health and safety of all individuals by addressing underlying risk factors that increase the likelihood that an individual will become a victim or a perpetrator of violence" It focuses on primary prevention at the population level, targeting broad segments to prevent violence. By identifying early indicators and risk factors, agencies can implement interventions to reduce crime.

Crime and perceptions of crime impact people's relationship with the area, suggestions for community led initiatives to tackle antisocial behaviour. Community led initiatives could be effective by leveraging local knowledge, fostering trust and cooperation and empowering residents to create sustainable positive change.

Reporting hate crime plays a crucial role in challenging negative attitudes and build a more cohesive community. True vision is a web-based reporting system where people can report hate crime anonymously. This makes it easier for people to log on and report their experience.

Health and Wellbeing



Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy are extremely important summary measures of overall population health. The Marmot Review, Fair Society, Healthy Lives, demonstrates clear and significant links between avoidable differences in health outcomes and deprivation, where people experiencing multiple deprivation not only living shorter lives, but spend a greater portion of their shorter lives with a disability or in poor health. As a Marmot city, Coventry has adopted and embedded the principles of Marmot, tackling the social conditions that can lead to health inequalities, and working to improve the areas in which people are born, grow, live, work and age.

What is the local picture?

How does it compare?

The life expectancy at birth for residents of Canley is lower than the averages for Coventry overall. In Coventry, health inequalities are evident as areas with higher deprivation levels tend to have lower life expectancy. The table below provides information on life expectancy at birth for females and males in the MSOA area of Canley and Westwood Heath for the period 2016-2020; data is only available to this level, not for neighbourhoods smaller than this. The MSOA covers a wider area than that used for this profile in general, it includes Westwood Heath and other nearby areas, as well as Canley. These additional neighbourhoods are less deprived than Canley; as such life expectancy for the area may be even lower than shown in the tables, with a bigger gap to the city average.

Life expectancy at birth for females is 80.6 years, which is lower than the average for Coventry (82.1 years), and life expectancy at birth for males is 77.5 years, also lower than the average for Coventry (78.1 years). While like for all areas, female life expectancy is longer than for males, the data indicates that life expectancy for females in Canley is relatively low, with a bigger gap with the city average than there is for males.

Table: Life expectancy at birth 2016-2020 by MSOA, the most up to date figures available at local level

Area	Life Expectancy (LE) at birth (years) (2016-2020)	
	Female	Male
Canley & Westwood Heath	80.6	77.5
Coventry	82.1	78.1

England	83.2	79.5
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Source: The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities 2022, Crown Copyright

Life expectancy is a statistic giving a high-level picture of the health of Coventry residents and should be used with care in understanding likely life spans for people; excess deaths due to the COVID-19 pandemic will have a negative impact on life expectancy statistics but this may not have a permanent impact. Whilst this data includes 2020 and the pandemic will have undoubtedly affected mortality statistics, life expectancy increases had already stalled before 2020.

Health inequalities across the city mean that people in more deprived parts of the city not only live shorter lives, but also spend a greater proportion of their shorter lives in poor health. The table presents data on healthy life expectancy at birth, life expectancy at birth, and the window of need for the period 2009-2013 in Canley and Westwood Heath. This is the most recent data available for healthy life expectancy.

Healthy life expectancy is the average number of years people live in good health. For Canley and Westwood Heath residents, females have a healthy life expectancy at birth of 61.7 years, while males have a healthy life expectancy at birth of 60.1 years. These figures are similar to the average for Coventry; if we had a measure just for Canley it would likely be lower.

The gap between healthy life expectancy and life expectancy is referred to as the 'window of need'. It is the average number of years that a person can expect to live with poor health, during which they will be likely to need support from the health and care system. The window of need is 20.5 years for females and 16.0 years for males in Canley, compared to Coventry's 20.3 years for females and 16.7 years for males. The fact that healthy life expectancy is similar for males and females, but overall life expectancy is longer for females, means that, on average, females live longer in poor health.

Table: Life expectancy (LE) at birth & healthy life expectancy (HLE) at birth 2009-2013 by MSOA*.

Area	Healthy life expectancy at birth (2009-2013)		Life expectancy at birth (2009-2013)		Window of need (2009-2013)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Canley & Westwood Heath	61.7	60.1	82.2	76.1	20.5	16.0

Coventry	61.8	61.2	82.1	77.9	20.3	16.7
England	64.8	63.5	83.0	79.1	18.2	15.6

Source: The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, Crown Copyright.

**The most up to date figures available at local level for healthy life expectancy, data for LE is presented for the same period to accurately calculate the 'window of need'. The data for 2016-20 LE in the table above is the best to use to understand LE alone. This is the most up to date data at MSOA level, for more up to date information for Coventry City as a whole please see our [Citywide profile](#)*

Premature mortality (deaths amongst residents aged under 75 years) rates are higher in Canley than the city overall and national average. The table below provides data on premature mortality, specifically the Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for various causes of death for individuals under 75 years old in Canley & Westwood Heath, and Coventry, for the period 2016-2020. The SMR compares the observed number of deaths in a population to the expected number of deaths based on age-specific rates of a standard population, allowing us to compare areas that have different age profiles. An SMR of 100 indicates the observed deaths are the same as the national average after adjusting for the age profile of the local population. The SMR for deaths from all causes under 75 years is 134.8, indicating deaths are 34.8% higher than the national average and higher than Coventry's SMR of 116.9. Looking at specific causes, premature mortality rates are higher than the city average for all. For deaths from all cancers to amongst people aged under 75 years, the SMR is 137.4, for deaths from circulatory diseases it is 129.1, and for deaths from causes considered preventable it is 147.4.

Table: Premature mortality rates (deaths aged under 75) by major causes 2016-2020, by MSOA

Causes of deaths. Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR*)	All causes	All cancer	Circulatory disease	Causes considered preventable**
Canley & Westwood Heath	134.8	137.4	129.1	147.4
Coventry	116.9	108.7	122.1	120.1

Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, produced from Office for National Statistics (ONS) data.

**SMRs are age standardised death rates that allow mortality rates for areas with different age structures to be compared. ** Deaths which could be avoided by public health or primary care interventions*

What else is happening? What else can be done?

Preventable deaths can be avoided by addressing the social conditions that lead to poor health, such as people's prospects and opportunities; housing and environment; as well as behavioural and lifestyle changes. These are explored throughout this JSNA.

HEALTH PROTECTION

Why is this important?

Health Protection is a term used to cover a set of activities within public health. It is defined as protecting individual, groups and populations from single cases of infectious disease, incidents and outbreaks, and non-infectious environmental hazards such as chemicals and radiation. Monitoring health protection coverage helps to identify possible drops in immunity before levels of disease rise.

Before the introduction of widespread immunisation and vaccinations, infectious and communicable diseases (that is, diseases that can spread from one person or living organism to another) were a major and widespread cause of death and permanent disability, especially among children.

To stop the spread of vaccine-preventable diseases and ensure herd immunity, it is important to maintain 95% vaccination coverage. Monitoring health protection coverage helps to identify possible drops in immunity before levels of disease rise. The Covid-19 pandemic has underlined the importance of health protection and vaccination. Data on Covid-19 for this area was not yet available at time of writing this profile.

What is the local picture?

How does it compare?

The unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted lives globally, affecting health directly and various other aspects indirectly. Many residents from Canley, like all other areas, were infected with COVID-19, with a total of 1,678 cases recorded between March 2020 and May 31, 2022. This figure represents a case rate of 300.9 per 1,000 residents, based on the 2021 Census population of 5,577, which is comparable to the overall city rate of 324.8 for the same period. We should be mindful when comparing the area's case rate to other areas, these official cases do not represent all cases of course, not all people who had COVID-19 in this period will have taken a test or reported its result and some people were asymptomatic so were unaware they had the virus. Therefore, these figures do not count total prevalence, and it is difficult to conclude from differing case rates, it may be a result of different testing and reporting rates.

Many people suffer from ongoing symptoms, from 'long COVID'; while we don't know how many Canley residents suffer from this and if it higher or lower than average, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimated the prevalence of self-reported long COVID at 2.92% of all people living in private households in the UK in March 2023.

COVID-19 death rates amongst Canley residents were higher than the national average, Canley was amongst the higher-ranking areas of Coventry. Across Canley and Westwood Heath, 24 residents died with COVID-19 as the underlying cause between 2020 and 2022, out of a total number of 238 deaths from all causes. This translates to a death rate, the Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR), of 145.3 - an SMR above 100 indicates that this mortality rate is 45.3% higher than the national average after the age structure of the local population has been adjusted for.

Coventry delivered hundreds of thousands of COVID-19 vaccines that protected many from severe illness or death and protected the health service. However, many remain unvaccinated, and vaccination rates are lower than the city average in Canley. By December 2023, vaccine coverage for Canley residents aged 12 and older was 64.3% for the first dose and 57.5% for the second dose, compared to 68.1% and 63.3% respectively for Coventry as a whole. For those aged 65 and older, 89.5% had received the first dose and 88.8% the second dose, while in Coventry overall the coverage was 93.1% and 92.4% respectively.

The pandemic had many impacts, not all directly on residents' physical health. The restrictions due to the pandemic and the lockdowns may have had an impact on different aspects of health and life. The ONS conduct an annual survey where they ask people about their personal wellbeing, it indicates increased levels of anxiety amongst Coventry's population during the pandemic. The % who gave a score indicating high levels of anxiety increased from 20.6% in 2019/20 to 26.9% in 2020/21. Data on this for Canley residents can be read below.

Responses to questions in the Coventry Household Survey 2022 give indications as to the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic had on people's lives. People were asked how worried they were about the impact of COVID-19 on their financial situation, their diet, their mental health, their physical health, and their feeling of loneliness; on a scale of 0-10, those scoring 7 or higher are classed as 'worried' in the statistics quoted below. The Household Survey data is only available by 'MSOAs', therefore the data in the paragraph below is based on a wider area 'Canley & Westwood Heath', and so is only an indication of feelings amongst Canley residents.

43% said they were worried about the impact on their physical health (Coventry overall 31%), 38% said they were worried about the impact the pandemic had on their financial situation (Coventry 40%), 23% said they were worried about the impact the on their mental health (Coventry 38%), 18% said they were worried about the impact on their feelings of loneliness (Coventry 28%) and 15% said they were worried about the impact the pandemic had on their diet (Coventry 22%).

Vaccination rates for key cohorts of people eligible to receive the annual seasonal flu vaccine are lower than the national average across Coventry overall. Indications are that in Canley rates across different cohorts are overall similar to the Coventry average, or very slightly lower. Seasonal flu vaccines help protect against the main types of flu virus circulating and are offered to a range at risk groups of people including children, people aged 65 and over and pregnant women. Flu vaccination rates in most groups that are eligible in Canley are lower than national average rates and some of them lower than the Coventry average and others higher. Finding evidence for Canley residents is restricted to observing uptake rates amongst locally based GP practices, amongst the people registered there, so this data is just an indication of the picture for Canley residents. The vaccine uptake rates for this area's GPs, for Coventry overall and England for 2022/23 can be seen in the table below.

Table: Flu vaccine uptake rates 2022/23 by cohort amongst people registered at local GP practices - % of eligible population receiving the vaccine

Area	Aged 2 years to under 4 years	Aged 4 years to under 11 years	All 65 Plus	Under 65 at-risk only
Canley	31.3%	38.3%	76.5%	45.2%
Coventry	31.1%	40.5%	78.1%	46.1%
England	40.1%	55.5%	82.8%	55.3%

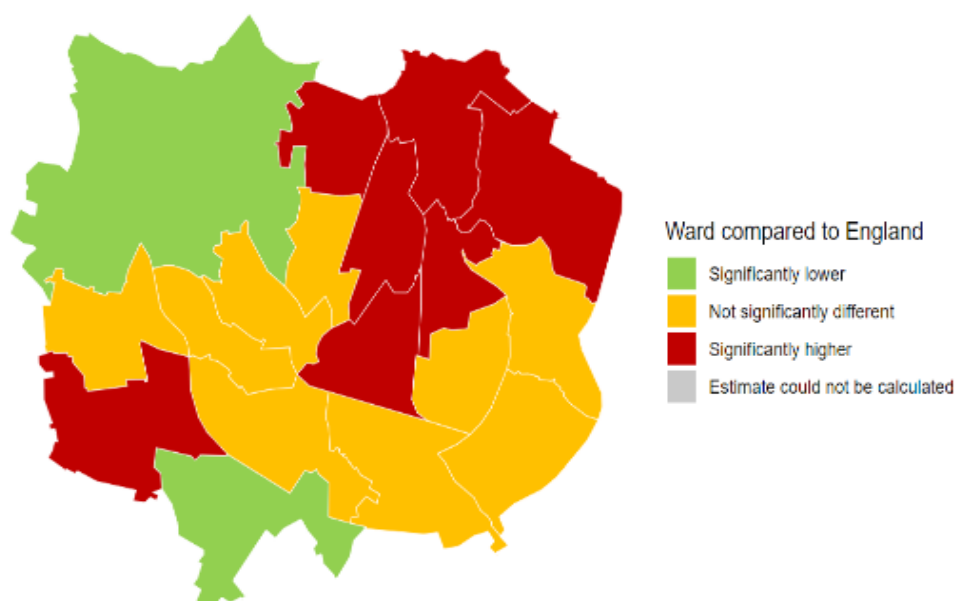
Source: ImmForm, UK Health Security Agency

In Canley, uptake rates for various childhood vaccinations remain below the desired 95% threshold and are mostly below the average for Coventry. Finding evidence for children living in Canley is restricted to observing uptake rates amongst locally based GP practices, amongst the children registered there, so this data is just an indication of the picture for Canley residents.

- **DTaP/IPV/Hib Vaccination:** For one-year-olds, the uptake of the DTaP/IPV/Hib vaccination, which guards against five serious childhood diseases, is 85.3%. These rates are below the city average of 90.3% and do not meet the 95% target.
- **Rotavirus Vaccine:** The uptake of the rotavirus vaccine, which protects against gastroenteritis in one-year-olds, is 87.2%. This is lower than both the Coventry city average of 88.5% and the national rate of 89.9%.
- **MMR Vaccination for 2-Year-Olds:** The MMR vaccination uptake for 2-year-olds is 87.0%, lower than Coventry's overall uptake rate of 88.5% and the national rate of 89.2%.
- **First Dose of MMR for 5-Year-Olds:** The first dose MMR uptake for 5-year-olds is 91.3%, lower than both the city's average of 92.9% and the national rate of 93.4%.
- **Second Dose of MMR for 5-Year-Olds:** The uptake rate for the second dose of MMR in 5-year-olds are 82.0%, lower than those for the first dose. These rates are still lower than the city average of 84.6% and the national rate of 85.7%.
- **-DTaP/IPV/Hib Vaccination for 5-Year-Olds:** The uptake rate is 93.3%, which is above the city level 83.3% but still does not meet the 95% target.

Despite a declining trend, teenage conception rates in Coventry remain higher than the national average, and indications are that this is the case in Canley. In 2021, there were 18.6 conceptions per 1,000 people under the age of 18 for Coventry overall, higher than the England average at 13.1. Data for geographies smaller than Coventry overall are only available at ward level, not specifically for Canley. However, the ward in which most of Canley is located, Westwood, the red area in the south-west of Coventry shown in the map below, is one of the seven Coventry wards (out of 18 in total) with a rate significantly higher than the national average. However, the rate for Westwood ward is not significantly higher than the Coventry average.

Map: Under-18s conception in Coventry by ward, compared to England: three-year period between 2018 - 20



Source: [Fingertips](#), data sourced from Conception Statistics, England and Wales, ONS

What else is happening?

What else can be done?

Ensuring communities understand and trust public health messages, and that they are accessible and culturally appropriate is vital. Coventry has a very diverse and active voluntary and community sector with many small and well-connected groups, it also has many community leaders and “go to” people in local neighbourhoods. During the pandemic the Community Resilience Team created Community Messengers who consisted of existing faith, voluntary and community networks in the city. The number of messengers has now grown to 320. The messengers perform two main functions: -

- they help to disseminate into their community the “stay safe” messages.
- they collect and feedback community intelligence which is then used to influence a number of things such as improving our communication materials, focusing our interventions and deploying our local teams of COVID-19 advisors.

Young people were included through a partnership with The Positive Youth Foundation, a charity that supports young people in the Coventry area (and who chair the Coventry Youth Partnership), and a series of focus groups held with young people and the council’s communications team helped the development of specific messaging for young people, including several videos.

Community members now have a platform and a chance to participate directly in shaping how the council and communities engage with each other. This helps to facilitate a community-led response to communications and messaging surrounding several topics.

There is increasing recognition of the key role that places and communities play in our health. Community groups are best placed to address health challenges, because they are trusted and have the networks understanding and legitimacy to do so. Health and care providers need to shift to an 'enabling' leadership style, supporting communities to maintain their health and wellbeing by pooling engagement resources and helping to build capacity by sharing skills and facilities with the communities we serve. The One Coventry Plan is designed to work with our communities to ensure that they are able to address their health needs and to reduce inequalities.

Since 2021, Coventry was successfully awarded funding to deliver the Healthy Communities Together (HCT) programme. This programme is funded by the National Lottery and aims to support local areas to develop effective and sustainable partnerships between the voluntary and community sector, the NHS and local authorities to improve health and wellbeing, reduce health inequalities and empower communities.

Building on existing health and wellbeing infrastructures having a collaborative partnership approach, bringing together residents' experience and partners' skills and assets, should be taken to strengthen health and wellbeing in communities. An example of this is Vaccinating Coventry – a partnership group with membership from a range of council teams with a focus on improving vaccine uptake inequality across the city. While vaccine uptake across Coventry and Warwickshire has been good, early in the vaccination programme data started to reveal areas of Coventry with much lower uptake, particularly among minority ethnic groups and those living in more deprived areas. The work of the group is linked tightly with wider COVID-19 prevention inequality work, focused upon access to testing, understanding of and adherence to national guidelines.

DEMAND AND ACCESS

Why is this important?

The demand for health and care services is expected to increase as the city's population grows and ages. To manage this growth there is a need to shift the emphasis to proactive and preventative care. This means ensuring people have better general health

regardless of where they live, requiring fewer visits to hospital and shorter stays if they need inpatient care; and remodelling urgent and emergency and planned care so that it can cater to the expected increase in demand.

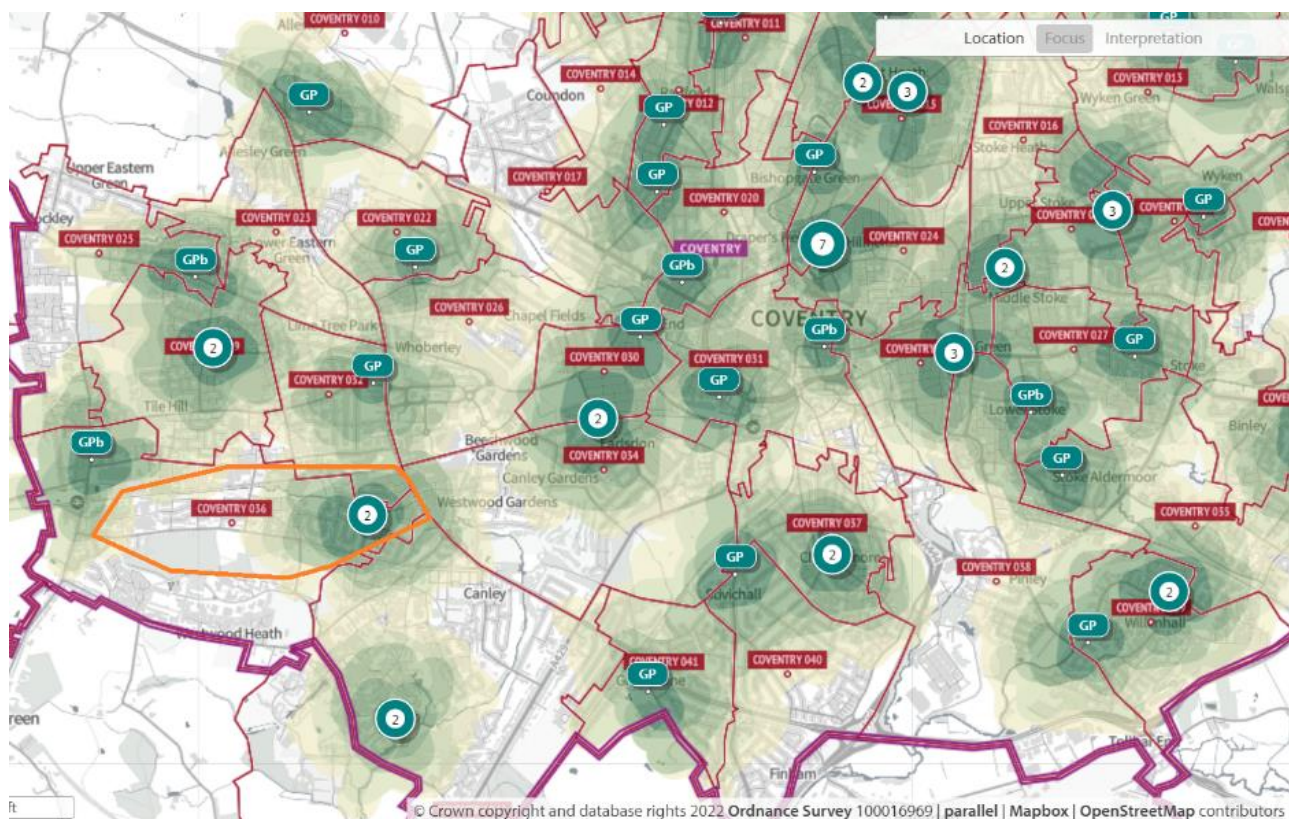
What is the local picture? How does it compare?

Canley residents have less good access to primary care than people living in many other Coventry neighbourhoods, in that many don't live as nearby to a GP practice, although the ratio of staff to patients at local practices is relatively good.

The maps below illustrate the Canley area and then wider Coventry, with locations of GP practices marked. In Canley there is one main GP practice, in addition one further GP branch practice; both located in the west of the area, near the edge of Canley. The darkest green areas on the map indicate locations within a three-minute walk from each GP, while the lightest yellow areas represent a 15-minute walk. Poorer than average access is illustrated; with large parts of Canley coloured in white, indicating that the people in these areas live more than a 15-minute walk away from their nearest GP, whereas the majority of Coventry neighbourhoods are less than a 15-minute walk away. On the other hand, access to a GP is possible within a five-minute journey by car or public transport for most of the area, although this may rely on access to a car.

The number of staff at locally based practices can also give some indication as to quality of access to primary care services. The ratio of GPs per 10,000 of the population is relatively good compared with other areas and the city in general, with 15.1 direct patient care staff per 10,000 patient's and 11.4 full time equivalent staff (FTE) per 10,000. There are 11.0 direct patient care staff and 8.3 FTEs per 10,000 of the population for the city overall.

Maps: Locations of GP practices around the area of Canley, with walking distances highlighted



Data Source: Shape Place tool. Department of Health & Social Care

Overall, indications are that satisfaction with local GPs is relatively good compared with the city as a whole and nationally. Although, as in generally the case in many areas, there are indications that satisfaction with local GPs has reduced in recent years. Using the latest GP survey data, we can establish patient satisfaction based on three key questions around overall experience, obtaining an appointment via telephone and satisfaction with appointment lead times. Trying to understand satisfaction amongst people living in Canley is restricted to observing survey responses amongst people registered at locally based GP practices, so this data is just an indication of the picture for Canley residents.

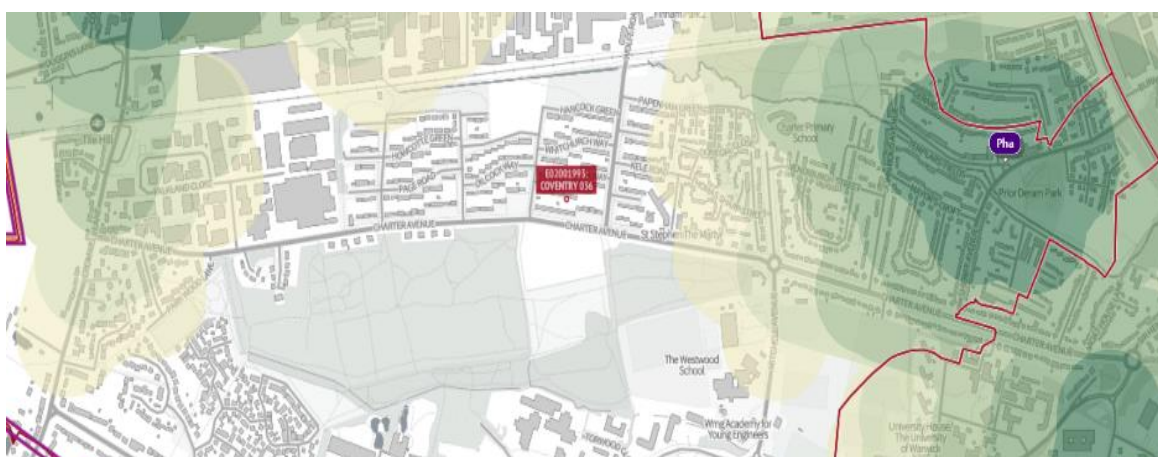
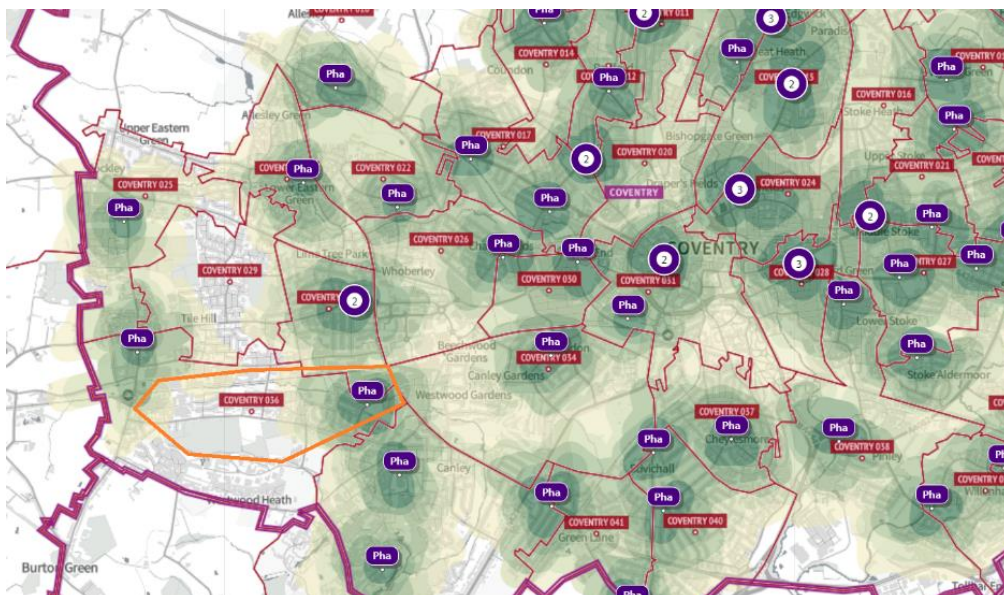
When asked 'Overall, how would you describe your experience of your GP practice?', 78% of respondents indicated that their experience was good or very good. This is slightly higher than Coventry overall and England (71%). However, like the general trend across Coventry and England, indications are that satisfaction has fallen in Canley, from 97% in the survey responses in 2019.

When asked 'Generally, how easy is it to get through to someone at your GP practice on the phone?', 60% of respondents indicated that it was easy or very easy. This is similar to the city average (59%) and above the national figure (50%), suggesting that it is easier to get through to their GP in this area than the national average.

When asked 'How satisfied are you with the general practice appointment times that are available to you?', 57% of respondents indicated that they were satisfied or very satisfied, again similar to the city average (58%) and better than the national average (53%).

Pharmacy coverage in Canley, similar to GP services, is not as good in Canley compared to most other Coventry neighbourhoods. Access to pharmacies in Canley is challenging by walking, but they can be reached more conveniently by car or public transport. There is only one pharmacy located in Canley, and this is not located centrally in the area. The darkest green areas on the maps below indicate locations within a three-minute walk from each GP, while the lightest yellow areas represent a 15-minute walk. Poorer than average access is illustrated; with large parts of Canley coloured in white, indicating that the people in these areas live more than a 15-minute walk away from their nearest pharmacy, whereas the majority of Coventry neighbourhoods are less than a 15-minute walk away from a pharmacy.

Maps: Locations of pharmacies around the area of Canley, with walking distances highlighted



Data Source: Shape Place tool. Department of Health & Social Care

Access to the local hospital is also less easy for Canley residents compared to other parts of Coventry. Canley being in the west of Coventry compared to The University Hospital Coventry & Warwickshire in the east of Coventry at Walsgrave, means local residents live further away from a hospital than most other residents of the city. The DHSC Shape Place tool, used for the maps above, illustrates that people living in Canley live about one hour away from the hospital by public transport.

Low levels of car ownership amongst Canley residents makes the distances to health services more of a barrier. A significant proportion of households in Canley have no access to a car or van, 43.3%, notably higher than the Coventry average of 27.6% and one of the lowest rates of car ownership out of all Coventry neighbourhoods.

What else is happening?

What else can be done?

A social gradient approach focusing on people's prospects and opportunities, housing and environment and lifestyle factors can help improve outcomes, reduce inequality and reducing premature mortality.

The citywide JSNA identified that a culturally competent approach that recognises and makes best use of the assets of the city's diverse communities is essential. This includes working with local community and religious groups to encourage take-up of vaccination, diagnosis and screening programmes

As part of the Adult Social Care Service, the council are working more closely with other organisations to improve the outcomes for adults. The Improving Lives programme is a partnership programme, led by Coventry and Warwickshire Integrated Care System, bringing together University Hospital Coventry and Warwickshire, Coventry and Warwickshire Partnership Trust and the Council to work as one service. It aims to enhance patient experiences, prevent hospital admissions, and improve hospital discharge processes. The program focuses on effective care through three sub-programs: Interfaces, Hospital Processes at UHCW, and One Coventry Integrated Team. Its key goals are to promote independent living and simplify care delivery through partner collaboration.

Working together in partnership is vital to delivering services to residents. The Working Together Group; an alliance of CWPT, VSCE, and Primary Care in Coventry and Warwickshire, aims to strengthen partnership working within the voluntary, community, faith and not for profit social enterprise sector.

Healthcare pressures, particularly in rapidly growing areas, are a concern to residents in the area. As populations increase, local health services often struggle to keep up with rising demand. This leads to longer wait times, reduced access to primary care, and overburdened facilities, which disproportionately affects vulnerable groups such as the elderly, low-income families, and people with chronic health conditions. Addressing these pressures requires a multifaceted approach, including investment in healthcare infrastructure, hiring more medical professionals, and improving access to preventive care, especially in areas experiencing rapid population growth.

LIFESTYLES

Why is this important?

Individual behaviours, such as eating enough fruits and vegetables, smoking, alcohol consumption, and physical activity can affect health. These lifestyle behaviours are strongly influenced by the environment in which people live. For example, people living in a 'food desert', with limited access to affordable and healthy food, are more likely to eat unhealthily; an unsafe environment is likely to discourage people from walking or cycling; and social and cultural influences, including friendship groups, advertising and media, play an important role in determining people's lifestyles.

These lifestyle risk factors – poor diet, physical inactivity, excessive alcohol consumption and smoking – are all linked to ill health and premature death. Having a combination of risk factors contributes to greater ill health. People facing poorer social circumstances are more at risk of having multiple risk factors, exacerbating avoidable differences in health.

What is the local picture? How does it compare?

The statistics in this section rely on MSOA level data, meaning figures are not available specifically just for the Canley area, rather data for a slightly wider area of Canley and Westwood Heath is used. As such the messages should be interpreted as only indicative of the picture in Canley.

The prevalence of smoking among Canley residents is substantially higher than Coventry as a whole. 26% of local respondents to the 2022 Household Survey said they are current smokers of tobacco products and 11% use e-cigarettes, compared to 11% and 7% for Coventry as a whole. This indicates one of the highest smoking rates of all Coventry neighbourhoods.

While survey data indicates that overall levels alcohol consumption is similar to average for Coventry, it causes disproportionate impact on health with high levels of alcohol related hospital admissions amongst residents. In the 2022 Household Survey, 31% of respondents indicated that they drink alcohol more than once a week, and of those who do drink, 30% consume more than 2 units at least twice per week. The city averages for the same indicators in 2022 are 25% and 24% respectively.

Alcohol consumption is a contributing factor to hospital admissions and deaths from a diverse range of conditions. The Hospital Standardised Admission Ratios (SARs) for alcohol-attributable conditions reveal that Canley has significantly higher hospital admissions compared to Coventry. The table below shows rates of hospital admission due to alcohol related admissions, amongst Canley & Westwood Heath residents and

for all Coventry residents, between 2016/17 and 2020/21, presented as Standardised Admission Ratios (SARs) (calculated to adjust for different age structure of populations). It shows SARs for numbers of admissions due to conditions that are 'broadly' alcohol attributable, including any health issue that can be partially or fully attributed to alcohol use, either directly or indirectly, and admissions due to conditions that are 'narrowly' alcohol attributable, a more specific subset of health conditions and diseases that are directly and primarily caused by alcohol consumption.

The SAR for hospital admissions due to alcohol-attributable conditions using the broad definition is 178.2 in Canley, compared to 134.9 in Coventry. For the narrow definition, the SAR is 185.4 in Canley, versus 132.8 in Coventry. These elevated ratios indicate that Canley's hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions are substantially higher than expected, reflecting a public health concern.

Table: Rates of admissions to hospital due to alcohol related conditions (defined in two ways, broadly and narrowly due to alcohol) by place of residence, 2016/17 to 2020/21

Hospital admission rates – alcohol related	Hospital Standardised Admission Ratios (SARs)		
	Canley & Westwood Heath	Coventry	England
Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions (Broad definition)	178.2	134.9	100.0
Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions (Narrow definition)	185.4	132.8	100.0

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) NHS Digital

While the importance of eating healthy food is recognised by the majority residents, survey data indicates there is room for improvement in aspects of the diet of Canley residents. Regarding the importance of healthy eating, 95% of Canley respondents agreed that it is important to eat healthily, similar to the city average of 93%. The percentage of residents who reported eating takeaways at least once or twice a week or more was 21%, lower than the Coventry average of 28%.

Survey respondents were also asked other questions about factors related to or impacting diet. When it comes to breakfast consumption, 54% of residents indicated that they eat breakfast every day which is lower than the Coventry average (78%). In terms of home cooking, 77% of Canley respondents indicated that they have everything they

need in their kitchen to cook a meal, similar to the Coventry average of 81%. When it comes to the price of food as a factor in food purchase, 54% of Canley respondents agreed that it was the most important factor; this is lower than the Coventry average, 64%.

Survey data indicates that the proportion of Canley residents who don't regularly engage in physical activity is similar to the Coventry average. The Coventry Household Survey 2022 asked residents about how often they take part in three different levels of intensity of physical activity, from the lowest intensive 'everyday activity' (such as active travel or gardening) to 'active recreation' (such as recreational walking or cycling), to the most intensive activity, sport participation. The following statistics are for responses from Canley & Westwood Heath.

8% indicated that they do not partake in any everyday physical activity, compared to the city average of 11%. 27% indicated they do not participate in active recreation, compared to the city average of 24%. 44% of respondents indicated that they partook in no sporting activity, compared to 41% for Coventry as a whole.

According to the latest National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) data for the three years covering 2019/20 to 2021/22, children in Canley, like those in the broader Coventry area, are becoming increasingly obese as they age. 9.3% of reception-aged children (4-5 years) in Canley are classified as obese, compared to 10.8% for Coventry overall. The data indicates that the rate of obesity in Canley increases in line with that of the city as children get older, perhaps even increasing by more. The latest data shows that 27.3% of children measured in school year 6 (aged 10-11 years) in Canley are obese, higher than the city average of 24.8%.

What else is happening?

What else can be done?

Services in the area work well together to provide support and projects for vulnerable groups. Coventry Citizen's Advice deliver projects to support people affected by Cancer. The Macmillan project delivers essential benefits advice services to people affected by cancer through a new model of integrated support, the Major Trauma project supports those in hospital who have suffered major trauma and the TB/HIV project is directed at individuals who have TB/HIV.

To address health inequalities and establish an environment that promotes and preserves good health, it is important to acknowledge that lifestyle factors are rooted in socioeconomic conditions. Canley has an abundance of groups working in the area to provide support to residents. It is important to continue to address

access to affordable; lowering risky behaviours by changing social norms and connecting people to peer support groups, such as encouraging them to use health check services, sexual health check services, stop smoking services and improving their access to drop-in sessions for psychological therapy and child clinics in the neighbourhood.

KEY MESSAGES

DEMOGRAPHICS AND COMMUNITIES

Canley has experienced a significant population increase over the decade between 2011 and 2021, growing by 37.3%, which is considerably faster than both Coventry's and the national averages. The most notable demographic change in Canley is the increase in young adults, especially students. A quarter (25.3%) of the total population were identified in the census as schoolchildren or full-time students aged 18+, much higher than the Coventry average of 9.8%. This has resulted in a youthful community where students, many of whom live in the houses in Canley, play a major role in shaping the area's character. Additionally, the number of children in Canley is relatively high, while the proportion of elderly residents is much lower compared to Coventry as a whole.

Canley has also become more diverse, with the ethnic minority population growing faster than the White British population. While 40% of residents are from ethnic minority groups, this remains slightly lower than Coventry's overall diversity levels. However, the increasing presence of international migrants and other minority groups reflects a broader trend of diversification within the area. This growing diversity suggests that

Canley is becoming a more multicultural community, though not at the same pace as other parts of the city.

Canley faces challenges regarding social cohesion with the Household Survey 2022 indicating that feelings of belonging and community integration among residents have declined in recent years, falling below the Coventry average. This decline may be linked to the rapid demographic shifts and the large transient student population, which could impact long-term social bonds within the neighbourhood. Initiatives to foster good community relations, could be helpful in making people feel less isolated and more cohesive.

PROSPECTS

Children in Canley face early childhood developmental challenges, with a lower percentage of children reaching a good level of development by age five compared to both Coventry and national averages. Additionally, the higher levels of child poverty in the area exacerbate these outcomes, suggesting that socio-economic conditions play a significant role in the early health and development of children in Canley, highlighting a need for continued targeted interventions in maternal and childhood health to improve early development outcomes for children.

Educational outcomes in Canley are also below average, with lower attainment levels at both key stages 2 and 4. A notable proportion of children attend schools that are not rated as good or outstanding, and the area has a higher-than-average percentage of children with Special Educational Needs (SEN). These educational disparities indicate that children in Canley face barriers that hinder their academic progress, which can have long-term consequences for their health, employment prospects, and overall quality of life.

Economic challenges are a significant factor influencing health outcomes in Canley. The area experiences high levels of economic inactivity, primarily due to a large student population, but also from residents facing long-term illness or disability. Employment rates in Canley are notably low, with fewer than half of working-age residents in employment. This, combined with higher-than-average unemployment rates, contributes to low household incomes, with a substantial proportion of households earning below £20,000 annually. The prevalence of low-income households further highlights economic insecurity faced by the community, which directly affect both health and quality of life.

HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

While Canley's local environment fares relatively well compared to other areas of Coventry, with good access to green spaces and better-than-average air quality, however, accessibility to the Family Hub itself and ability to travel between parts of the area are highlighted as concerns. There are notable issues related to safety and community well-being with a significant proportion of residents not feeling safe in their local area. This suggests that despite overall crime rates being similar to the city average, the higher incidence of violent crime and anti-social behavior (ASB) is contributing to residents' growing sense of insecurity. Addressing these safety concerns will be crucial for improving the overall quality of life in Canley.

Housing is an area that could be explored further, house prices are slightly higher than the city average, and for many residents, affordability remains a significant challenge. Canley has higher rates of fuel poverty exceeding both the Coventry and national averages. This is driven by a combination of high energy costs, lower household incomes, and housing quality. The prevalence of fuel poverty exacerbates the financial strain already faced by many Canley residents, limiting their ability to maintain comfortable living conditions.

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Life expectancy in Canley is significantly lower than the Coventry average, reflecting broader health disparities within the community. High rates of premature mortality, with many residents dying before the age of 75, indicate the persistent and deep-rooted health inequalities in the area.

The relatively low vaccination uptake for both COVID-19 and other routine vaccinations, such as seasonal flu and childhood vaccines, suggests that public health outreach and access to healthcare services in Canley could be improved. These lower vaccination rates, compared to both city and national averages, point to potential barriers in healthcare access, education, or trust in health services.

Residents in Canley have a more limited access to healthcare services, with greater distances to GP practices, pharmacies, and hospitals, coupled with low car ownership rates, create significant barriers to healthcare access. With nearly half of households lacking access to a car, residents are more reliant on public transport, which may be insufficient or unreliable.

Lifestyle factors such as high smoking rates and elevated levels of alcohol-related hospital admissions also contribute to Canley's poor health outcomes. Interventions that

focus on increasing healthcare access, improving vaccination uptake, and promoting healthier lifestyles are essential, but must be supported by efforts to address the root causes of deprivation and inequality in Canley.