
TILE HILL

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2024



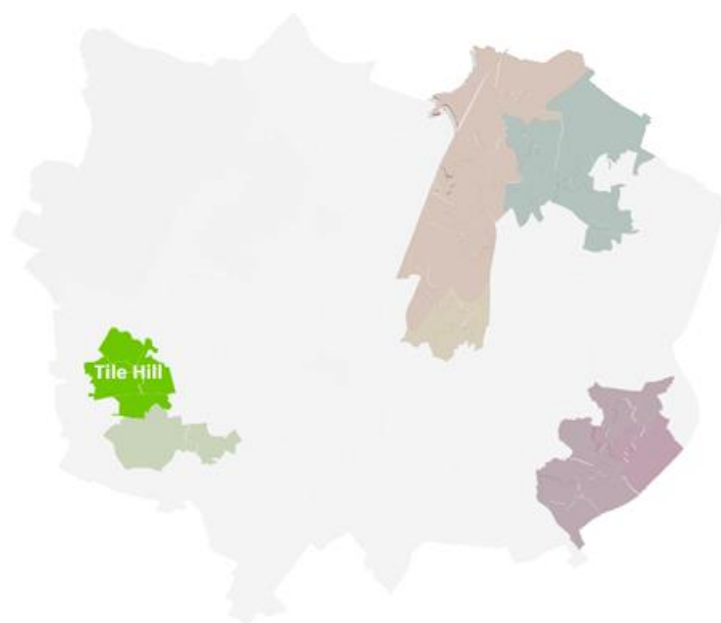
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Welcome

Welcome to the Tile Hill 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 Woodlands.

Tile Hill 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

Tile Hill has an estimated population of 6,600, based on the 2021 Census. While Coventry is experiencing growth, Tile Hill's population growth over the past decade has been slower than the city's average. Like Coventry overall, the total number of births to mothers living in Tile Hill has fallen over recent years, however the birth rate in Tile Hill is still higher than the city average.

Tile Hill has a slightly higher proportion of children aged 0-15 (21.0%) compared to Coventry's average (19.8%) and fewer elderly residents (13.8% compared to 14.6%). While the local population has not been 'ageing' significantly in recent years, it is likely to start to in the near to mid future, partly due to currently having a relatively large number of residents aged 50-64.

Overall, the average household size in the area is smaller than the Coventry average, with a relatively high number of working age people living alone. Tile Hill is amongst the areas of Coventry with the highest proportion of households made up of working age people (16-65) living alone, making up 31.0% of all households compared to 18.8% across Coventry overall. Lone parent households with dependent children are more commonly found in Tile Hill compared to the average for the city.

Tile Hill is less diverse, with 26.7% of its population belonging to an ethnic minority, compared to 44.7% across Coventry.

PROSPECTS

Avoidable differences in health emerge by the time a child reaches the age of five. In Tile Hill, a lower percentage of children (44.1%) 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 Tile Hill than in other parts of Coventry, further impacting early development. However, there is a higher-than-average uptake of free childcare and timely antenatal appointments for pregnant women.

Educational outcomes show a mixed picture. While attainment at age 11 is similar to or slightly better than the Coventry average at key stage 2, by age 16, academic performance declines, falling below the city average.

Tile Hill also faces high levels of multiple deprivation, with over half of its population living in areas ranked among the most deprived 10% in England. This deprivation is a strong determinant of poor health outcomes. Tile Hill North is more affected by deprivation than Tile Hill South, with the 'Tile Hill North – Jardine Delius' neighbourhood being one of the most deprived in Coventry. This neighbourhood has the lowest employment rate in Tile Hill and the lowest educational attainment rates amongst school pupils.

Unemployment and economic inactivity rates in Tile Hill are higher than the city average, with long-term illness and disability contributing significantly to inactivity. Household income is much lower than average, and the cost-of-living crisis exacerbates financial stress, with 40% of residents frequently worried about money, mirroring citywide concerns.

HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

Residents have relatively good access to green space compared to the average across the whole of Coventry; although this is mostly made up of woodland so there isn't a wide variety of types of space to enjoy, and people living in the south of the area don't live as close to green areas as people living further north in the area. Overall indications are that air quality in Tile Hill is better than average for Coventry neighbourhoods, although estimated pollutant levels are higher than the average across all of England, as they are across all of Coventry, being a city.

Housing in Tile Hill is characterised by a higher proportion of socially rented homes, accounting for 41.9% of all households, significantly above the city average of 17.0%. Additionally, flats make up 44.2% of housing, compared to 15.7% across Coventry. The area has a higher population density than the city average, and a greater number of households experience overcrowding, as indicated by the 2021 Census. Data also shows that homelessness and housing instability are more common in Tile Hill compared to other areas.

Crime rates in Tile Hill are relatively high and have increased significantly, particularly violent crime, which has risen at a greater rate here than in many other parts of Coventry. Despite this, residents reported average feelings of safety in a 2022 survey, with no significant difference from the city average for perceived safety during the day or night.

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Life expectancy in Tile Hill is below the city average for both men and women, with residents not only living shorter lives but also spending a greater proportion of their lives in poor health. Premature mortality rates, defined as deaths before age 75, are high in this area, reflecting health inequalities associated with deprivation.

The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted these health disparities, with Tile Hill experiencing above-average death rates due to the virus, in line with national trends for more deprived areas. Between March 2020 and May 2022, Tile Hill recorded 2,217 COVID-19 cases, and the death rate was among the highest in Coventry. However, vaccination rates in Tile Hill are better than the city average, with 74.2% of residents aged 12 and older receiving the first dose by December 2023, compared to 68.1% across Coventry. Childhood vaccination rates and flu vaccine uptake are also relatively high, though they fall short of the desired 95% threshold, and flu vaccination rates are lower than the national average.

Tile Hill residents have good access to primary care, with higher-than-average satisfaction rates for GP services. However, they face challenges in accessing pharmacies and hospitals due to lower car ownership and greater distances from healthcare facilities. Smoking rates in Tile Hill have declined to match the Coventry average, but alcohol-related health issues remain a concern, with high rates of hospital admissions linked to alcohol consumption.

Demographics and Communities

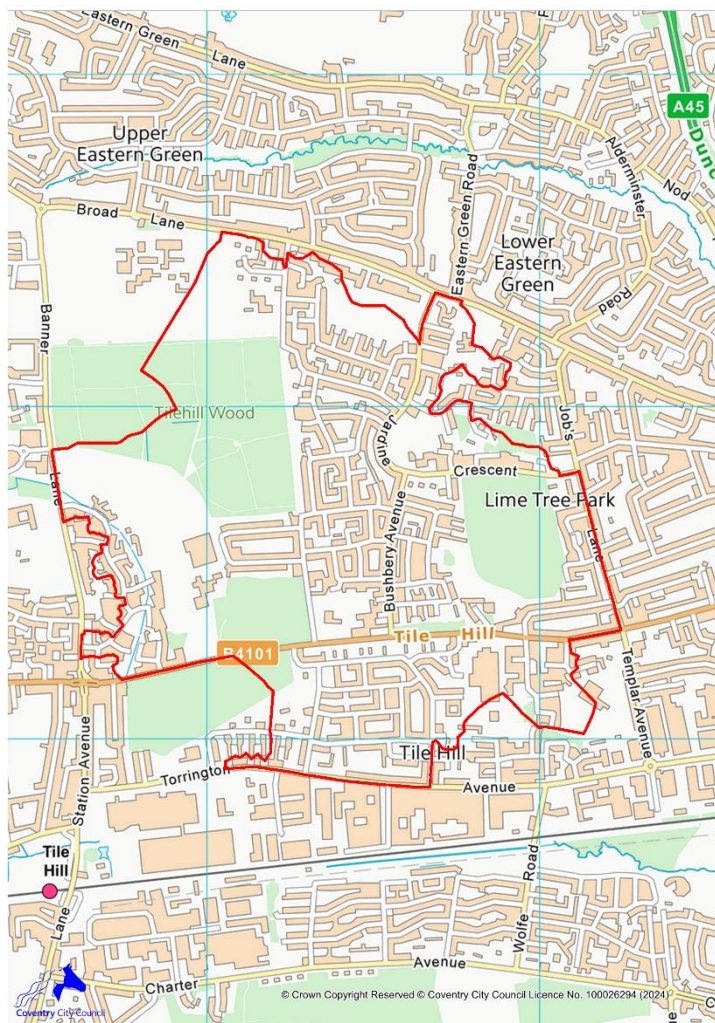


DEMOGRAPHICS AND COMMUNITIES

LOCATION

Tile Hill is a neighbourhood in the west of Coventry. Broad Lane and Tile Hill Lane are major roads running alongside and through the area; Broad Lane running across the north of the area where it bounds with the area of Eastern Green and Tile Hill Lane divides the neighbourhood into Tile Hill North and Tile Hill South. Tile Hill is bounded to the south with the neighbourhood of Canley, divided by Torrington Avenue, which is partly industrial and commercial where many businesses are located, and the railway line.

The map below illustrates the Tile Hill neighbourhood, the area bounded by the red line is the area used for 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.

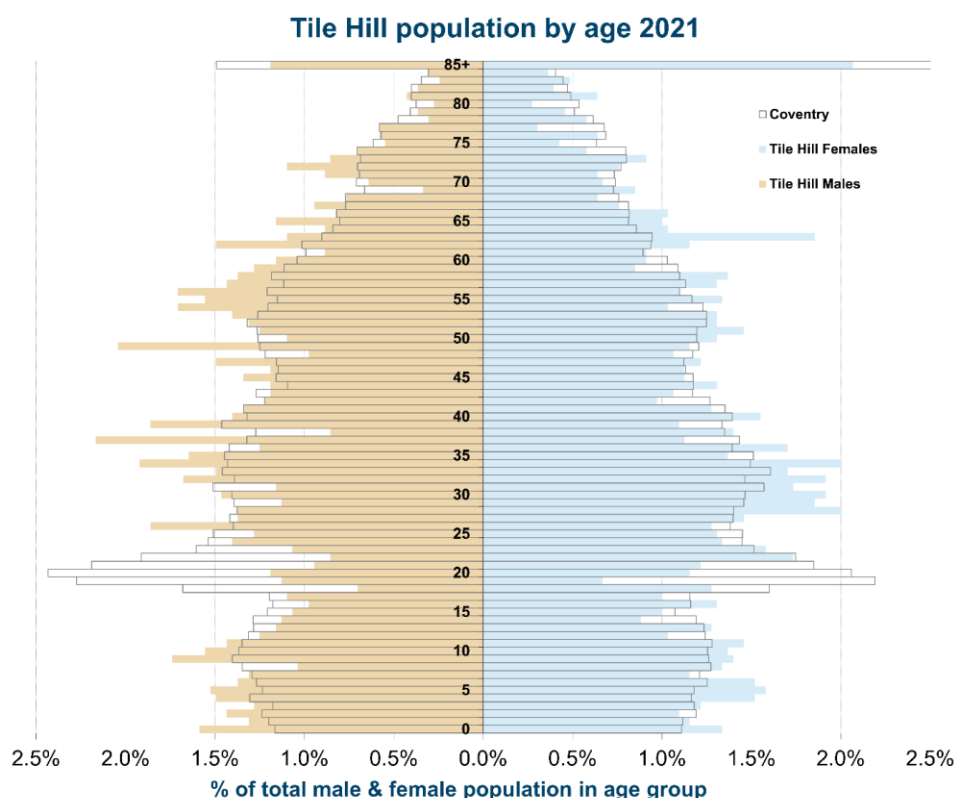
What is the local picture? How does it compare?

Between the 2011 and 2021 Censuses, the population of Tile Hill increased by 381 people from 6,167 in 2011 to 6,548 in 2021. This is a 6.2% growth rate, slightly lower than the city overall which saw an overall increase of 8.9%.

Tile Hill's median age of 37 positions it slightly older than Coventry's average of 35 but younger than the national average of 40. The area's age profile reveals some distinct characteristics compared to the rest of the city. Tile Hill has a higher proportion of children, with 21.0% of residents aged 0-15, compared to Coventry's 19.8%. In contrast, it has a slightly lower percentage of elderly residents (65+), at 13.8%, compared to 14.6% across Coventry and 18.6% nationally. There is the lower proportion of young adults (16-24 years), which makes up just 10.3% of Tile Hill residents compared to 15.4% across Coventry. This disparity is likely due to a lower number of university students in Tile Hill, unlike other parts of Coventry that house a large student population. These figures indicate that, while Tile Hill appears "younger" in some respects, the overall median age is raised by a relatively high number of residents aged 50-64, contributing to the older population compared to Coventry.

Although the population hasn't aged significantly in recent years, future projections suggest that it will experience a noticeable increase in its elderly population. The growth rate among residents aged 65 and over is expected to surpass that of younger age groups.

The population pyramid diagram below demonstrates how the age profile of the Tile Hill population differs from Coventry overall.



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

From 2011 to 2021, Tile Hill saw a 28% rise in residents aged 50-64 (vs. 18% in Coventry), a 16% rise in those aged 25-34 (vs. 7% in Coventry), and a 10% rise in children under 15 (vs. 9% in Coventry). However, the 16-24 age group declined by 28%, while Coventry saw a 6% increase. It has also seen smaller changes in residents aged 35 to 49 years (2% rise compared to 6% for Coventry overall). The elderly population increased by 7%, slightly below Coventry's 8%. These trends highlight the area's unique age dynamics and its future aging trajectory.

Understanding this aging trend is crucial for planning the area's future health and social care services, as the needs of the population will shift accordingly.

Like Coventry overall, the total number of births to mothers living in Tile Hill has fallen over recent years, however it is still higher than the city average. The number of births in 2021 was 89, down from 120 in 2014, however Tile Hill still had a relatively high birth rate. In 2021 the ratio of live births to 1,000 resident women aged 15-44 was above the city's average of 52.0, at 63.7.

Overall, the average household size in the area is smaller than the Coventry average, with a relatively high number of working age people living alone. The Census 2021 counted 3,028 households in total in the area, with an average of 2.13 people per household compared to 2.48 across the city overall; Tile Hill ranks as one of the lowest areas of the city in terms of household size. There are relatively many single person households in the area, with 11.4% of all households made up of a single person over 65 compared to 11.6% across Coventry overall and 31.0% are other single person households (people aged 65 and younger living on their own) compared to 18.8% across Coventry overall. Tile Hill is amongst the areas of Coventry with the highest proportion of households made up of working age people (16-65) living alone.

Lone parent households with dependent children are more commonly found in Tile Hill compared to the average for the city and couple family households with dependent children are less commonly found. 10.8% of all households in the area are lone parent family households with dependent children compared to 8.3% across Coventry overall. 9.4% of all households are couple family households with dependent children compared to 14.9% across Coventry overall.

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. Tile Hill has a higher proportion of households in the three categories with the lowest wealth levels (88.0%, compared to 80.0% for Coventry). Moreover, two specific groups make up more than half of the total population of Tile Hill and are significantly more common here than across Coventry overall:

- Challenging circumstances – (Single people across all ages, living in high rise estates). People living in this type of household make up 39% of the population of Tile Hill compared to 7% across Coventry overall.
- Cash-Strapped families – (A lot of families and single parents with young children who live in social housing depend on benefits). 20% of the residents in Tile Hill compared to 8% of the whole of Coventry.

Acorn Wellbeing assigns households to different health categories. In Tile Hill a large proportion of the population live in households assigned to the groups with the greatest 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). While only 12% of the households in Coventry belong to group 1 - Health Challenges households, this percentage is much higher, more than half - 57%, for the Tile Hill household population.
2. At Risk - 21% of the people live in Tile Hill households in this group, lower than Coventry at 39%.
3. Caution - A much lower proportion of the population, 11% of households live in group 3 in Tile Hill compared to the city at 33% households.
4. Healthy (more affluent neighbourhoods with low levels of illness given their age). 9% of the people in Tile Hill are living in households assigned to this group, which is the healthiest category, much lower than the proportion of all people across Coventry (15%).

Looking in more detail, one specific type within Health Challenges ‘Hardship Heartlands’ makes up more than half of the population of Tile Hill:

- Health Challenges – Hardship Heartlands (Relatively young people who are social renters with relatively unhealthy lifestyles) - 53% of Tile Hill’s population, compared to Coventry 7%.

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?

Tile Hill is not as diverse as other areas, with 26.7% of the people belonging to an ethnic minority group, while across Coventry overall it is 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.

26.7% of all people living in Tile Hill are a part of an ethnic minority group according to the 2021 Census, which is 11.2 percentage points higher than 15.5% in 2011; indicating that the population of people from ethnic minority groups in the area has grown. The share of the population who identified as White British on their census decreased from 84.5% in 2011 to 73.3% in 2021.

People of White Other ethnicity is the biggest group among the population from ethnic minority groups, making up 7.7% of Tile Hill's total population, compared to 8.2% of Coventry's total. Black African is the next biggest group, making up 5.7% of Tile Hill's total population, compared to 7.0% of Coventry's total.

There has been growth in the local White Other and Black African communities. Between 2011 and 2021 there has been a 4.2 percentage point increase in people reporting as White Other making up 7.7% in 2021, up from 3.5% in 2011. The Black African population has also grown, rising from 3.7% in 2011 to 5.7% in 2021. There was also a 1.5 percentage point rise in Asian Indian residents to 2.0% in 2021 from 0.5% in 2011, making it the third largest group.

With a larger percentage of school children from an ethnic minority than all residents in Tile Hill as a whole, the area may continue to become more diverse.

65.5% of pupils who live in Tile Hill, according to the annual school census 2021, were

of White British ethnicity, which means that 34.5% were from ethnic minority groups; a higher proportion for the population of all ages taken from the Census 2021 (73.3%).

The largest ethnic minority groups amongst school pupils are the similar to those amongst the overall population, Black African ethnicity (11.0%), White Other ethnicity (8.7%), 'Any Other Asian background' (2.7%) and 'Any other mixed background' (1.9%).

Religious affiliation of residents in Tile Hill is less common than it is across Coventry overall. 42.4% of those who answered the question in Census 2021 said they had no religion, which is more than the average of 31.6% for all Coventry residents. Christianity is the most common single religion, with 50.2% of the residents following it, which is higher than the average of 46.8% for Coventry overall. Islam is the second most practiced religion, with 4.4% of the residents following it, which is lower than the average of 11.0% for Coventry overall. Hinduism is less prevalent, with 1.1% for Tile Hill, compared to 4.2% for Coventry overall. Sikhism is also less common, with 0.9%, compared to 5.3% for Coventry overall.

A higher-than-average proportion speak English as their main language, although there are several other languages spoken by local residents. In the Census 2021, 10.8% of Tile Hill residents indicated that English is not their first language, compared to 17.5% of people across the city as a whole. 7.1% of all households in Tile Hill have no one who speaks English as their main language. This doesn't mean that these people cannot speak English at all, only 1.5% cannot speak English well or at all, lower than the city average, 3.5%.

In Tile Hill, Polish (2.6%), 'Any other EU language' (likely to be mostly Romanian) (2.5%), 'African languages' (0.8%), 'West or Central Asian languages' (0.7%), French (0.6%) and Arabic (0.5%) are the most common main languages spoken aside from English.

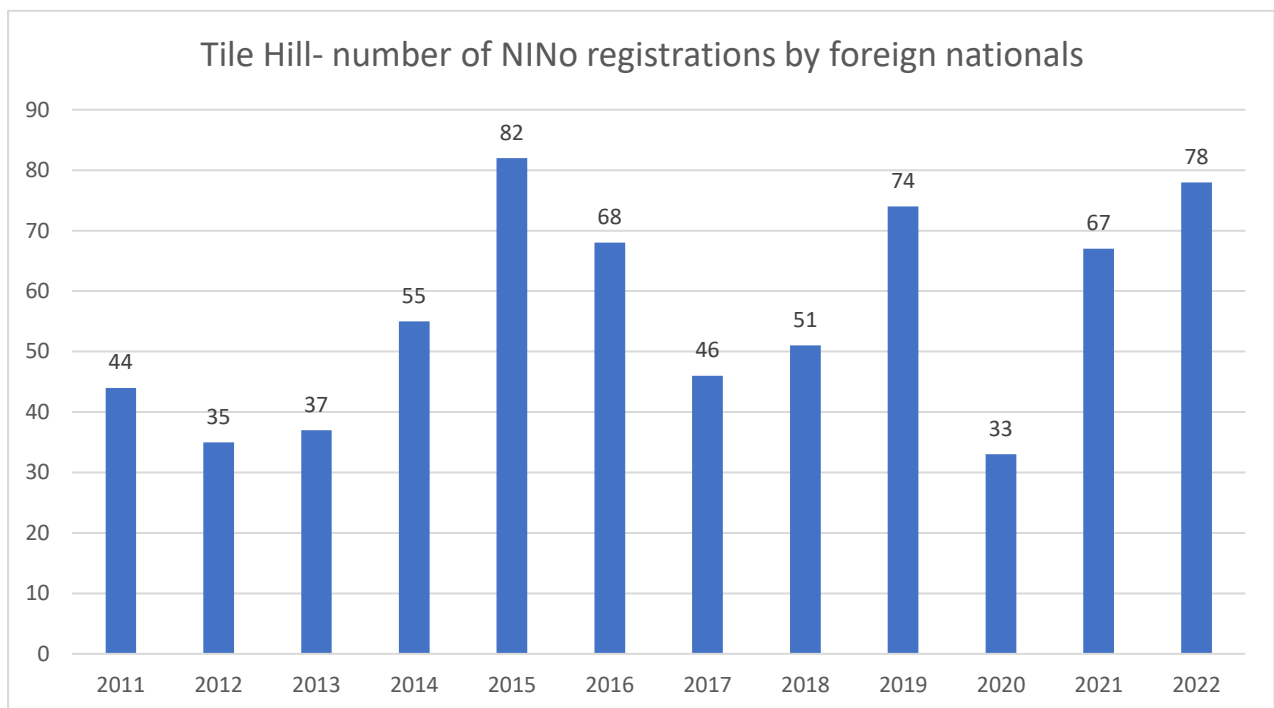
Newly arrived communities are part of the local community, although there are proportionally fewer people living in Tile Hill who moved to the UK from overseas, compared to the average for Coventry. Data from the Census 2021 shows 81.8% of Tile Hill residents were born in the UK which is higher than the overall

proportion for Coventry at 72.1%. The census data also gives a richer picture of recent migration: 8.6% of all Tile Hill residents were born outside the UK *and* arrived in the UK in the previous 10 years, significantly lower than the average for Coventry overall of 14.2%.

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 Tile Hill however, and international students do not form a significant part of the local population. 3.7% of the population is made up of all students aged 18+ (not just international students) compared to 9.8% for Coventry overall (and much higher in areas where students concentrate).

Tile Hill has welcomed new people through international migration in recent years, although this has been less in number than many other areas of Coventry.

While there is uncertainty in measuring 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. In 2022 this totalled 78 people for Tile Hill, a lower number per head of population than the city average. The increase for Coventry in 2022 was significantly higher, reflecting an increase back to levels similar to pre pandemic years, following a significant dip in migration in 2020. This was not the case in Tile Hill, the chart below illustrates recent annual trends.



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

Coventry Household Survey data indicates that overall feelings of belonging, and cohesion in Tile Hill have reduced in recent years. Coventry Household Survey data indicates that 60% of residents agreed that their neighbourhood is a place where people from different backgrounds got on well together, similar to Coventry overall (63%) but a significant reduction since 2018 (76%). These estimates have margins of error associated when inferring about the whole population because the survey was only asked of a sample of residents, but the size of change does indicate that this has reduced amongst the wider population of the area over that period.

49% of respondents said they felt a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood, about average for Coventry overall (54%) but down from 59% in 2018. All residents were subsequently asked if the Covid-19 outbreak has changed their sense of belonging to their local community. Only 6% of people feel a stronger sense of belonging to their local community after Covid-19, lower than the city average of 13%.

While the Household Survey 2022 responses give indications of reducing cohesion and belonging, it gives more positive indications about the ‘involvement’ of Tile Hill people in their community. The Coventry Household Survey 2022 found that 49% of residents from this area agreed that there are

opportunities to get actively involved in improving their local area, higher than respondents across the whole of Coventry (38%). 48% of residents indicated that they were likely to get more involved in the next 12 months, compared to 51% across Coventry overall. Only 17% of the local area indicated that they volunteered with an organisation prior to the pandemic, compared to the Coventry average of 20%. However, since then, this proportion has increased to 23%, compared to the Coventry average of 21%.

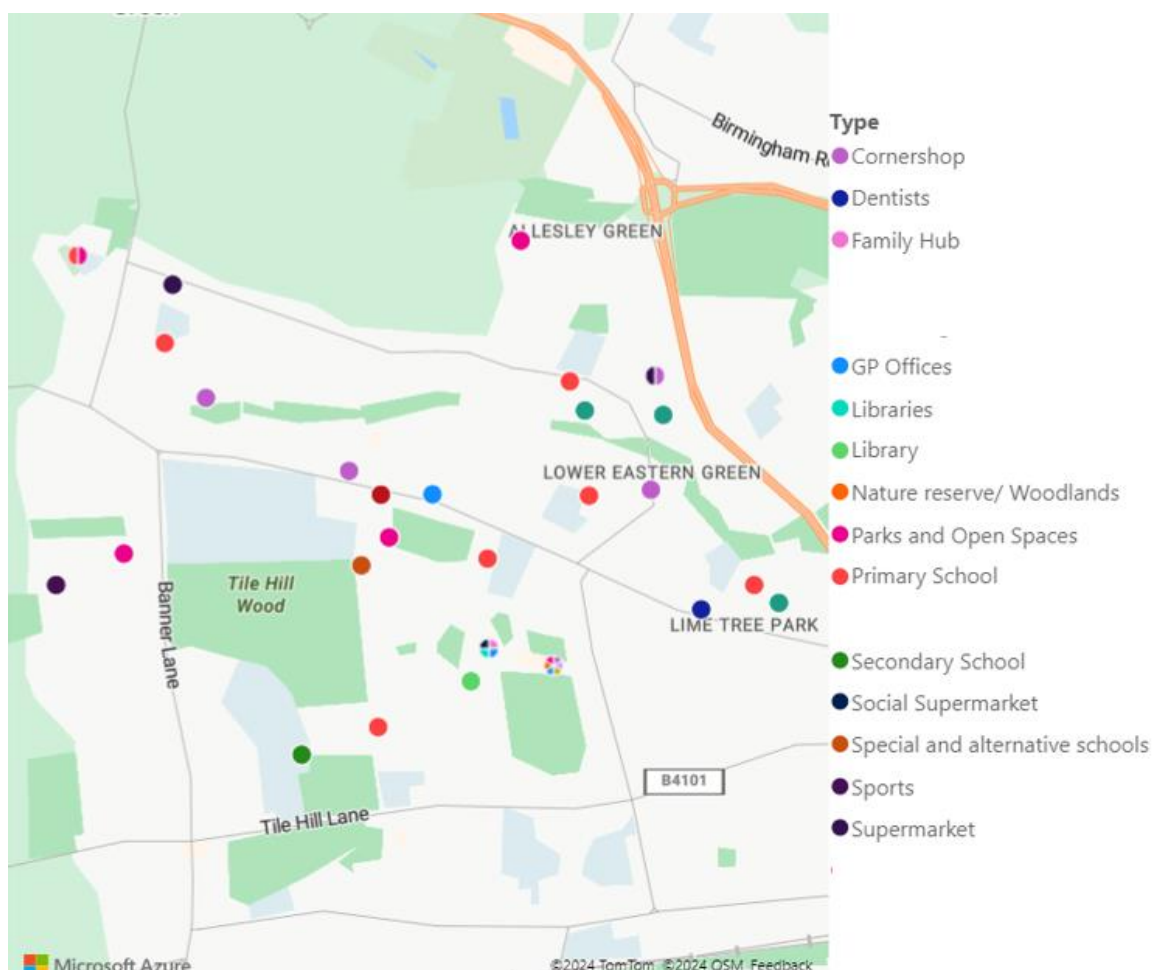
Community Assets



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 Tile Hill, below is a table of groups and assets known to the team in the area at the time of writing.

Groups	Assets
Nimble Needles	Tanyard Farm Community Centre
Tile Hill Social Supermarket	Tile Hill Library
Knitting Needles	Mosaic Family Hub
St Oswald's Youth and Families	St Oswald's Church
Our Lady of the Assumption	Limbrick Wood Baptist Church
Tile Hill Village Residents Group	St James C of E Church
Tile Hill Community Partnership	Coventry North Seventh Day Adventist Church
	St James's Church
	Oak Tree Church
	Our Lady of the Assumption Church
	St Andrews Church
	Chinese church elm tree
	Jardine Crescent Play Area
	Tile Hill Wood Nature Reserve
	Floyds Fields
	Ponda Rosa
	Plants Hill Wood
	Rough Close
	Pig Wood
	Limbrick Wood
	Massey Ferguson Sports Ground

Consultation and engagement are important to residents in Tile hill. Residents in Tile Hill expressed a desire for authentic community engagement stressing the importance of genuine consultations and listening to their needs and wants.

"More consultation sessions and a listening ..."

Clear and open communication is vital in ensuring residents have information and power to influence decisions. Several residents stressed the need for clear communication. Residents suggested more use of social

media, to engage a wider audience, particularly younger demographics. This indicates a gap in current communication efforts, where important information may not be reaching all communities.

Working proactively with communities is essential in addressing inequalities and managing diverse needs. Engaging directly with local groups allows for a better understanding of their specific challenges and priorities, fostering trust and cooperation. Bridging gaps between different communities is crucial for promoting social cohesion and reducing inequalities. Promoting inclusivity helps build a more

united and resilient city where all residents feel valued and empowered. Residents acknowledge specific local challenges such as healthcare pressures and the need for targeted support for vulnerable and marginalised groups.

Building partnerships is highlighted as a means to enhance service delivery and community support.

Collaboration with external partners can provide additional resources and expertise to address the community's needs more effectively. Tile Hill Community Partnership was set up during 2019 with the aim of improving the lives of residents in Tile Hill, from Spring, 2022, it became incorporated with Tile Hill North Residents' Association which had earlier gone into voluntary dissolution. The partnership works to improve the lives of people in the area. Some of their projects have included, Men's mental health group, job clubs, party on the green and knife crime reduction classes.

"I think it will be important for the council to work proactively with all Faith leaders and communities so that there is a clear picture of what the city needs to manage inequalities. Perhaps more working groups could have input."

Supporting local charities and smaller organisations to deliver support and community work was highlighted as a missed opportunity.

Community groups are best place to understand the needs from their community and can be used as an asset in delivering services. These groups, deeply embedded in their communities, have a unique understanding of local needs and can provide targeted, culturally sensitive support. They often face challenges such as limited funding and resources, which can hinder their impact. Investing in these organisations—through financial support, capacity-building, and partnerships—can enhance their ability to deliver tailored services and address specific issues like food insecurity, mental health, or cultural barriers. Empowering local groups not only improves service delivery but also strengthens community resilience by fostering trust and engagement.

"Visit communities listen to what they say and then incorporate these ideas rather than using feedback as a tickbox exercise."

"Improve, and invest in, access to safe social spaces for disadvantaged young people in the city."

Mosaic Hub collaborates and co-ordinates a range of services in the area. It could also be used to make connection with individuals and maximise the success of partnerships. It could also be used to make connections with individuals and maximise the

success of partnerships. The library is located next to the Family Hub and promotes a range of activities and pop up events to build support and pride in the community.

Access to inclusive social spaces could increase engagement and cohesion within the community. The community highlights the need for safe and inclusive social spaces, particularly for disadvantaged youth. Investing in these spaces is seen as crucial for fostering community engagement and social cohesion.

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 Tile Hill, a lower percentage of children (44.1%) achieve a good level of development by age 5 compared to the Coventry (61.1%) and national average (65.2%). Tile Hill has one of the lowest percentages of all areas in Coventry.

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.

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 better than the city average overall. In 2022-23, 83.5% of expectant mothers from Tile Hill attended a first antenatal appointment within 12 weeks, higher than the city average of 80.3%. Although, this has been on a declining trend since 2020-2021 when rates were 87.7%.

The proportion of children who received a review by the time they are 2 ½ years old is lower than the city average. 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. A lower-than-average proportion of children from Tile Hill of this age received a timely health visitor review in 2022-23, 70% compared to 75% across Coventry overall.

Smoking during pregnancy can have serious and harmful effects on both mother and baby, there are higher rates of maternal smoking at delivery in this area. The percentage of new mothers smoking at the time of delivery in the 4 years between 2019/20 and 2022/23 was 16.4% in Tile Hill compared to 10.5% across Coventry overall. The rates are higher than average in this area and it is also amongst the higher rates across the city's neighbourhoods.

Breastfeeding prevalence is lower than the Coventry average amongst mothers from Tile Hill, amongst the lower rates across the city's neighbourhoods. In 2022-23, 56.7% of new mothers-initiated breastfeeding within 48 hours of birth, significantly lower than the Coventry average (72.2%). 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, 50% of infants in Tile Hill in 2023 compared to 58% across Coventry overall. It is known that rates of breastfeeding are generally higher amongst women from ethnic minority groups, and Tile Hill is an ethnically less diverse area where the population is made up of a lower proportion of people from ethnic minority groups compared to Coventry, a diverse city overall.

In Tile Hill, uptake of funded early years childcare for all children aged two, three and four is higher than 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 Tile Hill was significantly higher at 90% compared to 75% Coventry overall and 72% nationally. Similarly, the 3- & 4-year-old take up was 91%, 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 Tile Hill is higher than city average. The percentage of children living in 'relative poverty' in Tile Hill in 2021/22 is 27.4%, amounting to an estimated 376 children, this is higher than

26.7% for Coventry and 19.9% for England. This has been on an increasing trend in Coventry, and elsewhere, since 2014/15. Improving access to support and services whilst addressing the root causes of relative poverty can work to provide better opportunities for children to thrive.

The Tile Hill North area (37.7%) has higher rates for children living in relative poverty compared to the Tile Hill South area (20.3%).

What else is happening?

What else can be done?

“Strengthen early help & social care. Work with partners to support migrant communities. Offer free to access opportunities to learn English.”

Health visitors can help children and families make the best start in life. NHS Health visitors are very active in the area. 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. 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?

There are two primary schools, and one secondary school academy located in Tile Hill. As of May 2023, both primary schools had received a 'good' rating from their last inspection, and the secondary school academy was rated 'requires improvement' when it was last inspected in 2019. Since then, the secondary school academy received a 'good' Ofsted rating in an inspection later in 2023.

In May 2023, a relatively low proportion of children who live in Tile Hill attended a good or outstanding school. 69.4% of children attended a school that has been inspected and rated as "good" or "outstanding", 24.6% attended a school with the rating "requires improvement" or "inadequate" and 6.1% attended a school that hadn't been recently inspected. This means that 73.8% of those whose school had been inspected attend a good or outstanding school, lower than the city average of 83.5%. As noted above, the secondary school academy located in the area subsequently received a 'good' rating later in 2023, so it may be that a higher proportion of local children attend a good or outstanding school now.

The number of pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) is higher than the city average (18.2%). In 2023, 21.1% of children living in Tile Hill were SEN pupils. 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 229 children were identified as SEN pupils, 4.1% were in receipt of an EHC plan, slightly higher than the city average of 3.4%, and 17.0% were receiving SEN support, higher than the city average of 14.9%.

There is some variation between neighbourhoods in the area, the 'Tile Hill North – Jardine Delius' neighbourhood, the neighbourhood of Tile Hill with the highest levels of multiple deprivation, has a particularly high number, with 24.5% of children in this area being SEN students, it is amongst the areas with the highest rates in the city.

Tile Hill's attainment performance at the end of year 6 (key stage 2) is similar to the Coventry average and below the national average. In 2022, 56% of pupils from Tile Hill at the end of year 6 met the expected standard in reading, writing, and maths combined, compared to 54% for Coventry as a whole and 59% for England.

There is a variation between the areas across Tile Hill; 71% of students living in the neighborhood 'Bannerpark East - Tile Hill Woods, Hawthorn Lane' achieved the expected standard in 2022 and this is above city's average; but significantly below average in the 'Tile Hill North – Jardine Delius' neighbourhood, the neighbourhood of Tile Hill with the highest levels of multiple deprivation, at 36%.

At key stage 4, the average attainment 8 scores for pupils living in Tile Hill is lower than the city 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 Tile Hill in 2022 was 42.2, compared to 46.2 in Coventry and 48.9 in England overall.

Pupils living in the 'Tile Hill North – Jardine Delius' neighbourhood, the neighbourhood of Tile Hill with the highest levels of multiple deprivation, had one of the lower average attainment 8 scores out of all neighborhoods across the city at 34.2. It is notable that educational achievement is similar to or even slightly higher than the city average in Tile Hill at age 11 but by age 16 it is lower.

Free school meals eligibility in Coventry continues to increase, and a relatively high number of pupils from Tile Hill are eligible. 35.6% of pupils living in Tile Hill were entitled to free school meals in January 2023, compared to 24.8% across Coventry. There are

differences between Tile Hill neighbourhoods, 40.1% of those living in 'Tile Hill North- Jardine Delius' are eligible compared to 29.2% of pupils from the neighbourhood 'Tile Hill Lane South – Gravel Hill' are eligible in the city.

More people living in Tile Hill have little or no qualifications, compared to 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. 20.3% of residents aged 16+ in Tile Hill who do not have any qualifications, this is higher than Coventry (19.4%) and England (18.1%).

25.7% of Tile Hill's population aged 16+ are qualified to level 4 or above, which means they have a foundation degree or above, lower than the city (30.3%) and national average (33.9%). There is variation in neighbourhoods; 'Tile Hill Lane South- Gravel Hill' (31.7%) area has more qualified people to level 4 or above, compared to 'Tile Hill North - Jardine Delius' (20.3%).

What else is happening?

What else can be done?

"More educational centres built to make courses to learn skills more locally available and plentiful (apprenticeships is a good start) and create more partnerships with local businesses so there are places apprentices can work in the field."

Making skill-based learning more accessible could bridge the gap between education and employment.

Ensuring residents have access and an understanding of what educational resources are on offer as well as working in partnership with local businesses to provide apprenticeships ensures individuals are equipped with the necessary skills for the workplace.

Incentivising these graduates to stay in the city by creating a robust job market is seen as essential for the city's future development. Some residents noted that

attracting different industries in the city, particularly in emerging sectors like renewable energy is important to retain graduates. Providing high-quality jobs would not only benefit the graduates but also stimulate economic growth and innovation within the community.

Youth engagement and support are seen as crucial for preventing young people from getting into trouble.

Working with youth club leaders to provide constructive activities and guidance for young people is suggested as a way to keep them engaged and on a positive path.

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.

"Focus should also be given to encouraging upcoming industry into the city, especially in the renewables sector. The city has two highly regarded Universities, with thousands of skilled graduates every year, and they should be encouraged to remain in the city through the incentive of high-quality jobs."

"To assist with youngsters and keep them away from trouble working with youth club leaders may help"

"More basic skills provision to support those most deprived to develop and progress to assist with economic growth of the area."

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 and is based at Tile Hill Library.

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?

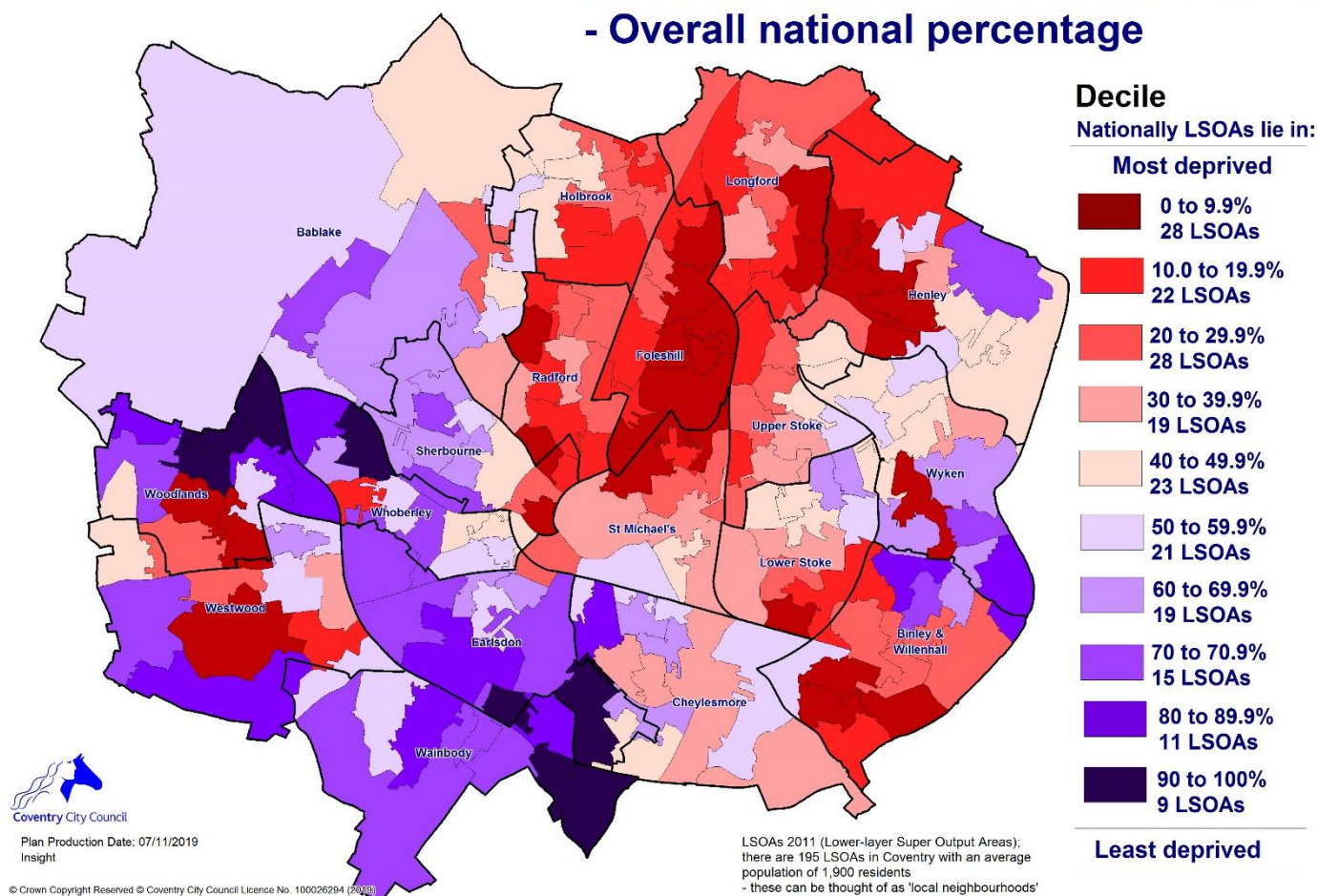
Tile Hill areas have higher levels of multiple deprivation than most other areas of Coventry.

Out of four neighbourhoods (LSOAs) that make up Tile Hill, two are amongst the most deprived 10% of all neighbourhood across England, and the other two are amongst most deprived 30%. The area of Tile Hill where people experience the highest levels of multiple deprivation, the neighbourhood “Tile Hill North- Jardine Delius’, is one of the most deprived neighbourhoods in Coventry.

Over half (51%) of the Tile Hill population live in neighbourhoods (LSOAs) that are amongst the most deprived 10% LSOAs in England. The map below illustrates that half of the four neighbourhoods across Tile Hill are amongst the most deprived 10% of areas in England, those in the darkest red colour.

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

INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION 2019 - Overall national percentage



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

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. This is measured using the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019, it 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. 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.

The unemployment rate in Tile Hill is higher than city average. 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 Tile Hill was 6.4% which equates to 273 people, higher than the Coventry average 5.9%.

In the 2021 Census, 62.4% of those aged 16-64 were in employment, compared to 64.2% across Coventry overall. 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.

There is some difference between the north and south of Tile Hill, the employment rate is lower in the 'Tile Hill North- Jardine Delius' neighbourhood, at 58.1%, and higher in the 'Tile Hill Lane South-Gravel Hill' neighbourhood, at 67.8%.

The proportion of residents claiming unemployment benefits is higher than average in Tile Hill. 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 notably higher than 2019 levels. Between August 2019 and August 2023, the proportion of the local working age population claiming unemployment benefits in Tile Hill had increased by 0.9 percentage points from 6.5% to 7.4%, equating to 315 claimants in total, significantly higher than the city average of 5.6%.

Economic inactivity rates in Tile Hill are higher (31.2%), than the city average (29.9%), particularly amongst people who are long-term sick or disabled, rates for which are amongst the highest in the city. 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, but this is not the case in Tile Hill, overall inactivity rates are higher than average here despite the area being home to a lower-than-average number of students, it is due to having particularly high rates of inactivity due to illness. Economic inactivity rates are significantly high amongst people who are 'long-term sick or disabled', a total of 461

people from Tile Hill counted in the 2021 Census, making up 10.8% of all working age residents (Coventry 4.9%); it is the main group of inactive people in this area and this area's rate is amongst the highest in the city.

People who are inactive and 'looking after home/family', make up 7.0% of all working age people, compared to 6.0% across Coventry overall. 6.1% are inactive students (Coventry 12.8%), 5.0% are inactive 'other' (Coventry 4.0%) and 2.4% of working age residents in the area are retired (Coventry 2.3%).

Household income is much lower than the city average for residents in Tile Hill. The 'UK Paycheck' dataset from CACI estimates average gross annual household income in 2023, for Tile Hill the mean average is estimated at £31,222 compared to the Coventry average of £41,552 and the UK average of £47,621. A significantly higher proportion of households in this area are on low incomes, 43% of households are on an annual income of less than £20,000 in Tile Hill, compared to 27% across Coventry overall and 22% across the UK. When calculating household income, the incomes of all individuals living in the same household. The number of people per household is lower than average in this area, this will part of the reason why average income is relatively low.

Average household income is at its lowest in the neighbourhood, 'Tile Hill North - Jardine Delius' at £26,714, lower than most areas in the city. Average household income is at its highest in the neighbourhood, 'Bannerpark East - Tile Hill Woods, Hawthorn Lane' at £35,387, this is still lower than most areas in the city.

There is evidence that residents in Tile Hill are more likely to worry about money.

The Household Survey 2022 found that 40% of residents said that they had felt worried about money often or almost all the time in the last few weeks, the same as the Coventry average of 40%.

Digital accessibility and inclusion are increasingly important. Like for Coventry overall, the availability of high-speed internet is good and an overall asset, but this does not guarantee access and many residents of the area are at risk of digital exclusion. The Ofcom Connected Nations report 2022 gives us local data, there is a high level of 'gigabit' availability, with 98.0% of premises in Tile Hill having service capable of 1,000 Megabits per second (Mbit/s) from fixed broadband, similar to Coventry overall at 96.9%. 100% of premises have services capable of 'Superfast Broadband' (30 Mbit/s or

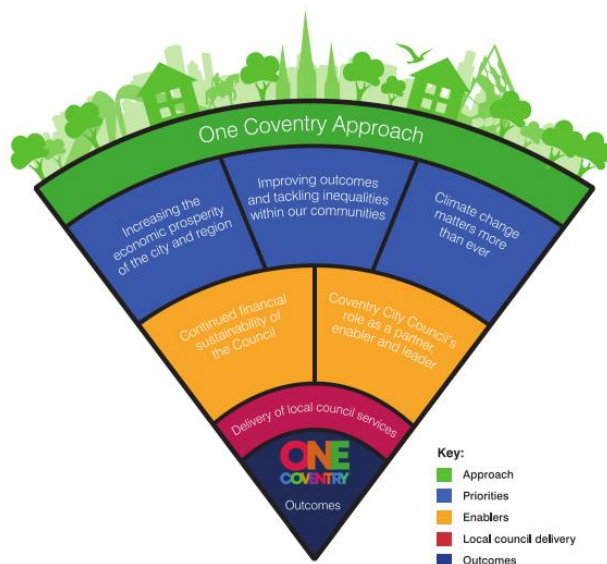
more), although the actual performance measured is lower, with 85.4% with average measured speeds of connections at 30 Mbit/s or faster.

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 a mixed picture for the area, with overall slightly higher than average risk scores compared to the Coventry average. Tile Hill neighbourhoods have scores above the average for the city, the neighbourhood 'Tile Hill Lane South- Gravel Hill' has a score of 3.14. The neighbourhood 'Tile Hill North - Jardine Delius' has a digital exclusion risk score of 3.80 and it is the highest score in this area and amongst the higher scores in the city and amongst the highest 20% of neighborhoods in England in terms of digital exclusion risk scores.

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. The neighbourhood 'Tile Hill North - Jardine Delius' was classified as 'e-Withdrawn', the type that is least engaged with the internet. The areas of Coventry that were given this classification were typically those with higher levels of multiple deprivation. The other neighbourhoods in Tile Hill are classified as 'Passive and Uncommitted Users' the type with the 7th highest levels of engagement out of 10 types.

What else is happening?
What else can be done?



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

"Tight budgets are very evident in the city - small changes such as extra waste bins; benches in green spaces; pothole and pavement repairs etc are what matter to a lot of residents - however money is readily available for major projects - but local budgets remain restricted."

Improved infrastructure and public services was

highlighted as a need for the area. Some residents

expressed a desire to make small but important changes to the area, maintaining and upgrading waste bins, benches, and the repair of potholes and pavements. These small but significant changes are seen as vital to the quality of life for residents. There is also a concern that while major projects receive funding, local budgets for such basic improvements remain restricted. Accessibility was also highlighted as a concern with one resident stating, "it's hard to connect to

local spaces sometimes". Alleviating some of these barriers could improve opportunities for the community.

There is a strong emphasis on supporting small businesses and creating a favourable environment for them to thrive.

Residents suggest lowering rents and business rates to make it more affordable for small businesses to operate, this would also ensure a variety of shops would be available to attract different audiences. Residents also stressed the need for attracting diverse employment opportunities, particularly in sectors like manufacturing, IT, and services. At the same time, there is resistance to the expansion of low-value warehousing jobs that offer limited economic benefits.

Projects based within the city can help people gain paid employment.

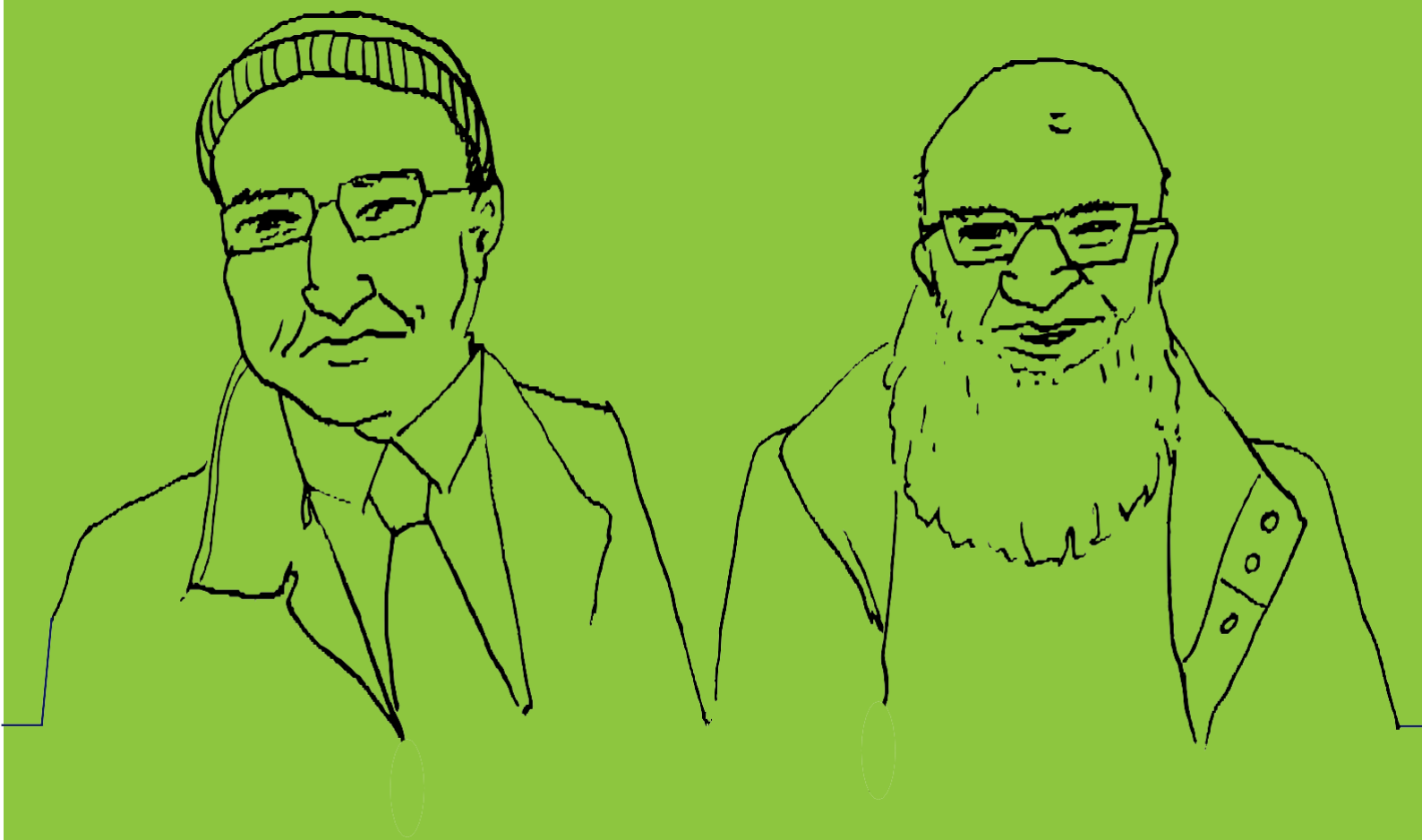
Coventry Job Shop which helps people overcome barriers to finding paid employment provides residents with accessing learning, training, and job opportunities.

"The arrival of new businesses offering high quality jobs in the city, improvements to the transport network, and expanding access to vital services to those most in need in the city."

"Ensure shops are affordable to run for small businesses"

".. if costs were lowered we might see a better variety of shops and give people an opportunity to prosper and thrive though having their own business..."

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?

The satisfaction of residents with the local area is like the city average. According to the Coventry Household Survey 2022, 69% of people surveyed in Tile Hill were satisfied with their local area as a place to live, similar to the overall satisfaction level recorded for Coventry overall at 66%. This has not changed much since the 2018 survey where it was 71%. 17% of people surveyed from Tile Hill thought their area had got worse to live in over the previous two years, this was lower than the Coventry average of 28%.

Overall, residents in Tile Hill have relatively good access to green space compared to the average across the whole of Coventry; although there is some variation across the area, and it perhaps doesn't have as good a variety of types of green space as other areas. 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 62.3 hectares. Residents of Woodlands ward have access to 76.8 hectares. While the data is only available by ward and not specifically for Tile Hill, most of Tile Hill is located within Woodlands ward and this data is a good indication of the area of green space accessible to people living in Tile Hill. When you compare this to the size of the local population, this amounts to 4.15 hectares per 1,000 population compared to an average of 3.05 across Coventry overall. Neighbouring Westwood ward also has 4.15 hectares per 1,000 population. Most of the unrestricted green space in the area is 'Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace', mostly woodland – Tile Hill Wood, Pig Wood and Limbrick Wood are located in Tile Hill. Coverage of this type is much greater than the city average, the 2nd greatest amount of all wards in Coventry. However, while there is also some 'Amenity Greenspace' (informal green space often found in housing areas or adjacent to

highways) in the area, the area has relatively low access to other types of green space, such as 'Parks and Gardens' or 'Green Corridor'.

While the Strategy shows that residents living in all parts of Tile Hill are within 400 metres of some kind of unrestricted green space, people living in Tile Hill South are less proximate to green spaces than those in Tile Hill North.

The table below illustrates the amount of green space by type in Woodlands 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

Woodlands ward where Tile Hill is located generally has a relatively better air quality than the average for the city. Air pollution is the largest environmental risk to the public's health and has a harmful impact on the health of people living, working, and studying within Coventry. Like many towns and cities throughout the UK, roadside pollution levels, especially those resulting from nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) emissions from

traffic and particulate matter (PM), are a concern. Poor air quality affects different communities disproportionately, some areas in Coventry do not achieve the EU and international standards. Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) is one of the pollutants of concern, and 'diffusion tubes' are deployed to measure levels at various roadside locations in Coventry, in 2022, 75 locations were measured. Unfortunately, none of these tubes are located in the Tile Hill area. An alternative measure is presented in the 'Shape Atlas' tool from the Department of Health and Social Care, the estimated annual NO₂ levels by neighbourhood. It indicates NO₂ levels to be lower than average for the city, although not the lowest and it does indicate NO₂ levels to be higher than the national average across the whole city. The same source also estimates sulphur dioxide (SO₂) levels to lower than the average for Coventry in Tile Hill and particulate matter (PM) levels to be amongst the lowest in the city.

The Living Environment domain of the English Indices of Deprivation 2019 assesses the quality of the local environment. In Tile Hill, the local environment is relatively good, with no residents living in the most deprived areas. While 51% of Tile Hill's population lives in the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods overall, none are deprived in terms of the Living Environment. This is better than Coventry, where 43% of residents are in the most deprived areas for this domain. The Living Environment covers indoor housing conditions and outdoor factors like air quality and road safety.

What else is happening?

What else can be done?

"Add more accessible bus routes to uhcw from the Tile Hill area"

"Discouraging flagrant and constant unnecessary use of diesel and petrol vehicles.... I now use my car for only essential journeys which is quite a dramatic change to my previous behaviour."

"More electric ways to travel throughout the city"

Improving public transport and creating safer cycle routes could have a positive impact on the environment and encouraging different ways of travel.

Several residents suggested that creating safe and segregated cycle lanes, especially around schools could encourage more people to cycle. There was also a call to discourage the unnecessary use of petrol and diesel vehicles, with suggestions to promote electric transport options more vigorously. Expanding Electric Vehicle

charging points was identified as a way to do this, as well as promoting renewable energy solutions for homes

Incentivising recycling and energy improvement programmes were suggestions made by residents. Residents suggested that by creating “*More recycling points and make it easier to use the waste centre*” would encourage more people to recycle. This could be a way to improve the city’s environmental footprint. “

Community and voluntary groups work together to ensure areas are clean, however they need support.

Coventry Clean Up a group of volunteers who litter pick, plant trees and ensure the area across Coventry are clean. Some residents suggested a more proactive approach by creating public campaigns against littering and efforts to make recycling more accessible in neighbourhoods and parks are viewed as necessary to maintain the city's cleanliness and environmental health.

“Encourage more cycling and maybe offer some kind of incentive to local people that decide to commute on a bicycle.”

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 – they are invited local people to take part in making it happen! Hundreds of volunteers planted over 3,000 trees in Floyd's Field in Tile Hill. Trees were also 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.

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?

Tile Hill has a higher-than-average proportion of social renters and a lower-than-average homeowners when compared to Coventry. The 2021 Census showed that in Tile Hill, 41.9% of households are owned outright or with a mortgage compared to 57.4% across Coventry overall. 41.9% of households in Tile Hill are socially rented compared to 17.0% across Coventry overall and 15.5% of households in this area are privately rented, lower than the city average of 24.7%.

Tile Hill North have particularly high proportions of socially rented households, in the neighbourhood 'Tile Hill North - Jardine Delius' 53.4% are socially rented, and areas to the south have relatively lower numbers of socially rented households and more owner-occupied households; in the neighbourhood 'Tile Hill Lane South - Gravel Hill' 32.5% of households are socially rented.

Purpose-built block of flats or tenement housing is most prevalent in Tile Hill compared to Coventry overall, making up 44.2% of households compared to 15.7%. Tile Hill is one of the areas of Coventry with the highest proportions of flats or

tenements. 25.3% of households are terraced (Coventry 39.9%), 18.1% are semi-detached (Coventry 30.0%) and 9.8% are detached (Coventry 11.6%).

House prices in Tile Hill are lower than the Coventry average. 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 Tile Hill in the year ending September 2022 was £206,100, lower than the Coventry average of £235,700. 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 6.6 in Tile Hill compared to 5.7 across Coventry overall; buying a house in this area appears less affordable than compared to the average for all Coventry neighbourhoods. While house prices in Tile Hill remained stable in the year to September 2022 (compared to a 4% rise in Coventry), they increased by 30% over the past four years, outpacing Coventry's 20% rise.

Households in Tile Hill are more likely to be overcrowded than the rest of Coventry, and the population density of the area is higher than average. The 2021 Census counted a total of 3,029 households in Tile Hill. It revealed that 9.9% of households were overcrowded 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. The population density of Tile Hill is 3,795 residents per square kilometre, slightly higher than the city average at 3,500 residents per square kilometre. Overcrowding is more prevalent here despite the average household size in terms of number of people being lower than average with a relatively high number of working age people living alone. The 2021 Census showed that in Tile Hill, 16.0% of the households had 4 or more people, less than the Coventry average of 23.1%. 42.4% of households in Tile Hill had 3 or more bedrooms, lower than the Coventry average of 64.6%.

Fuel poverty rates, which is influenced by energy prices, incomes, and housing quality, are relatively low in Tile Hill. 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 realized, as people face

rapidly rising energy, fuel, food, and housing costs. In 2021 fuel poverty was more prevalent in Coventry than in the region or England, Coventry had the 4th highest fuel poverty rate of all local authority areas in England. The Coventry average was 20.8% and the England average was 13.1%. 16.0% households in Tile Hill were in fuel poverty, lower than the Coventry average.

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 Tile Hill. In 2022/23 there were 53 homelessness applications made to Coventry City Council from people living in Tile Hill, an increase from the 37 applications made in 2018/19. These are people who made an application and were assessed as being homeless or at risk or being becoming homeless and assigned to the area based on their last settled address. The rate of homelessness or at risk of becoming homelessness per 1,000 households in Tile Hill was 17.5 in 2022/23, higher than the overall city rate of 14.6. The trends in the area are similar to those for the city overall, increasing and notably higher than four years previously before the pandemic, 2018/19; although rates of increase have slowed in the last two years.

What else is happening?

What else can be done?

Housing affordability was raised as a concern as well as increasing prices of private renting, one resident calling for a “Need more social housing, private renting is so expensive and not always affordable for everyone”

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 recorded crime rate in Tile Hill is relatively high and has significantly increased over the years. In 2022/23 the total number of crimes recorded in the area totalled 1,038, a rate of 158.5 per 1,000 population, higher than 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 Tile Hill in 2022/23 was 111% higher than the 2017/18 levels, compared to the Coventry overall increase of 65%. The scale of increase in Tile Hill has been amongst the greatest out of Coventry's neighbourhoods.

The main reason for the overall rise in crime in the last 5 years is that there have been more crimes recorded under the category 'Violence and sexual offences', which has the highest number of crimes in any category. This pattern is true for Tile Hill as well as for the whole of Coventry; in 2022/23, 594 crimes in this category were recorded in Tile Hill. The rate of recorded violent crimes under this category, at 90.7 crimes per 1,000 residents compared to 51.6 across Coventry overall, is one of the higher rates in the city.

Hate crime is more prevalent in Tile Hill with 30 reported cases between September 2022 and October 2023, at a rate of 4.6 per 1,000 population, compared to Coventry average at 2.8 per 1,000 population in the city.

The number of residents in Tile Hill who feel safe during the day and night is similar to the Coventry average. In the 2022 Household Survey, 77% of residents surveyed in Tile Hill felt safe during the day compared to the Coventry average of 77%. This has been a decrease from the 2018 survey where 83% of residents in Tile Hill felt safe.

44% of residents said they felt safe after dark in their local area, this is also like the Coventry average of 45%. Unlike the city, feelings of safety don't appear to have reduced in recent years; the proportion of residents of Tile Hill who were surveyed in the Household Survey 2018 who said they felt safe in their neighbourhood at night was 46%,

What else is happening?

What else can be done?

"Increase police numbers to help reduce crime eg. burglaries, street crime, vandalism fly tipping."

"Reduction in street crime and vandalism and litter."

"More community led initiatives to tackle anti-social behaviour in the city."

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



Why is this important?

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 Tile Hill is lower than the averages for Coventry overall. There are health inequalities across Coventry whereby areas with higher levels of deprivation tend to have lower life expectancy. Tile Hill is one of these areas. The data in the table below shows the life expectancy figures for the Tile Hill MSOA area, 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 parts that are less deprived; as such life expectancy for the area may be even lower than shown in the tables, with a bigger gap to the city average, particularly in the most deprived parts in Tile Hill North.

Life expectancy at birth for residents of Tile Hill is shown as 80.7 years for females and 75.8 years for males. In comparison, the broader Coventry area has a life expectancy of 82.1 years for females and 78.1 years for males. The gender disparity in life expectancy is notable in both Tile Hill and Coventry, with females living longer than 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
Tile Hill	80.7	75.8
Coventry	82.1	78.1
England	83.2	79.5

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 had 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, and it is shown here for Tile Hill. The table below illustrates that males and females from Tile Hill have a wider ‘window of need’ than the average for Coventry overall, and significantly wider than the national average. The ‘window of need’ is the gap between healthy life expectancy and life expectancy, 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.

Life expectancy at birth and healthy life expectancy at birth for residents of Tile Hill and Coventry present notable disparities. The table below illustrates this for the period 2009 – 2013, which is the latest period for which local healthy life expectancy data is available. The ‘window of need’ for people living in Tile Hill is wider at 21.2 years for females and 18.7 years for males, compared to Coventry’s 20.3 years for females and 16.1 years for males.

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
Tile Hill	58.6	57.7	79.8	76.4	21.2	18.7
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) is considerably higher in Tile Hill than the city overall and national average.

Premature mortality rates, shown in the table below for the 5-year period 2016 to 2020, are significantly higher than the city average in Tile Hill for all major causes, amongst the highest in the city for all causes overall, and for all cancers and for causes considered preventable (deaths from causes which could be avoided by public health or primary care interventions).

The overall premature mortality rate (SMR), that being all deaths under the age of 75, in Coventry is 116.9 and notably higher in Tile Hill at 159.5. An SMR is a standardised mortality ratio, a rate that takes into account different age structures of the populations of different areas. An SMR of 100 represents a mortality rate the same as the national average given the age structure of the population. Specifically, deaths from all cancers in Tile Hill are also elevated at 147.5, compared to 108.7 in Coventry. Tile Hill shows particularly high rates for deaths amongst under 75s from causes considered preventable, with an SMR of 179.7, which starkly contrasts with Coventry's 120.1. The disparity continues, although less stark, with deaths from circulatory diseases, Tile Hill's SMR stood at 137.4, against Coventry's 120.1.

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**
Tile Hill	159.5	147.5	137.4	179.7
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 COVID-19 pandemic changed how we live, affecting our health and altering many parts of our daily lives. Like every area, many people from Tile Hill contracted COVID-19 during the pandemic. With a total population of 6,548, there were 2,217 reported cases of COVID-19 amongst Tile Hill residents between March 2020 and 31st May 2022, translating to a case rate of 338.6 per 1,000 residents compared to the overall city rate for this period of 324.8. This rate is slightly above average compared to other areas within Coventry.

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 local residents suffer from this and if it higher or lower than average, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimates the prevalence of self-reported long COVID at 2.92% of all people living in private households in the UK in March 2023.

The Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for COVID-19 in Tile Hill from 2020 to 2022 places this area among those with a higher death rate from COVID-19 in Coventry.

During this period, there were 29 reported deaths where the underlying cause was COVID-19, in the context of a total 240 deaths from all causes recorded amongst all Tile Hill residents.

An SMR is an age standardised rate, it takes account of differing age profile and adjusts, allowing fair comparison of mortality rates between areas with different population age profiles. The SMR for COVID-19 in Tile Hill from 2020 to 2022 was recorded at 157.5, indicating a higher mortality rate compared to other areas in Coventry. The SMR being over 100 means that death rates were 57.5% higher than the national average, after the age structure of the Tile Hill population was adjusted for. The death rate is above the average for Coventry, amongst the higher rates in the city. Across the country there was patterns whereby more deprived areas experienced higher death rates, and as Tile Hill

is amongst the more deprived parts of Coventry, having a higher COVID-19 death rate follows this pattern.

Coventry administered hundreds of thousands of COVID-19 vaccines, providing significant protection against severe illness and death and safeguarding the health service. Vaccination rates amongst Tile Hill residents are slightly above the average across Coventry, although many remain unvaccinated. By December 2023 COVID-19 vaccine coverage for individuals aged 12 and older was 74.2% for the first dose and 70.0% for the second dose where the Coventry as whole was 68.1% and 63.3% respectively. For those aged 65 and older, the coverage was 93.7% having received the first dose and 92.6% the second dose compared to coverage across all Coventry resident aged 65+ was 93.1% for dose 1 and 92.4% for dose 2.

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, not least mental health. 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 Tile Hill 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 the lives of people from Tile Hill. Participants in the survey were asked how worried they were about the effects of COVID-19 on their financial situation, diet, mental health, physical health, and feelings of loneliness. On a scale of 0-10, those who scored 7 or higher are classified as 'worried' in the statistics presented below.

The indications of the impact on Tile Hill residents compared to the average for all Coventry residents varies. For financial impact and impact on loneliness, the data indicates perhaps slightly less of an impact on Tile Hill residents compared to average. 21% of respondents indicated that COVID-19 had an impact on their financial situation (Coventry average 40%). 21% of residents reported that COVID-19 has impacted their feelings of loneliness (Coventry average 28%).

For other aspects the experience in Tile Hill is similar to average. 21% of respondents indicated that COVID-19 affected their diet (Coventry average 22%) and 31% of respondents in Tile Hill said that COVID-19 impacted their physical health, reflecting the

same trend observed at the city level (Coventry average 31%). The biggest impact was on mental health, 40% of respondents in Tile Hill said they were worried about the effects that the COVID-19 pandemic had on their mental health (Coventry average 38%).

Overall, there are indications that rates of mental ill health are higher in Tile Hill compared to the average for Coventry, mental wellbeing is a concern in Tile Hill.

The latest data reported by the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, based on GP data for the year 2021/22, indicates an 18.4% prevalence of depression recorded for adults aged 18 and over registered at GPs in Tile Hill. This is notably higher than the Coventry average at 11.9% and amongst the highest rates in the city. However, there is a range of proportions by GP practice within the ward, from 17.8% to 18.5%. Additionally, the proportion of patients at GP practices in the area who have been diagnosed with specific mental health conditions, including schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder, and other psychoses, is higher than the city average at 1.05% compared to 0.95% across the city overall.

As part of the 2022 Household Survey, residents were asked seven questions from the Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (SWEMWBS) regarding their recent feelings of optimism, usefulness, relaxation, problem-solving, clarity of thought, closeness to others, and decision-making ability. These responses were scored and aggregated into a single wellbeing score. 27% of respondents from Tile Hill had a score that indicates relatively low mental well-being, whereas a lower proportion of all respondents across Coventry scored this lowly, a city average of 15%.

In Till Hill uptake rates for various childhood vaccinations are generally better than the Coventry average, and often above national averages. Many of them, however, remain below the desired 95% threshold.

Data for 2021/22, based on children registered at local practices, are presented below.

- DTaP/IPV/Hib Vaccination: For one-year-olds, the uptake of the DTaP/IPV/Hib vaccination, which guards against five serious childhood diseases, varies from 92.1% to 94.8%. Although these rates are above the city average (90.3%), they still do not meet the 95% target.
- Rotavirus Vaccine: The uptake of the rotavirus vaccine, which protects against gastroenteritis in one-year-olds, ranges from 90.7% to 92.1%. This is higher 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 in Tile Hill ranges from 95.8% to 96.8%, significantly surpassing 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 ranges from 97.1% to 98.5%, exceeding both the city's average of 92.9% and the national rate of 93.4%.
- **Second Dose of MMR for 5-Year-Olds:** Uptake rates for the second dose of MMR in 5-year-olds are lower than those for the first dose, ranging from 91.2% to 95.6%. These rates are, however, still higher than the city average of 84.6% and the national rate of 85.7%.

According to 2022-2023 data, uptake rates amongst various cohorts of residents eligible to receive the annual seasonal flu vaccine in Tile Hill are generally better than the city average but still mostly below national average. 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

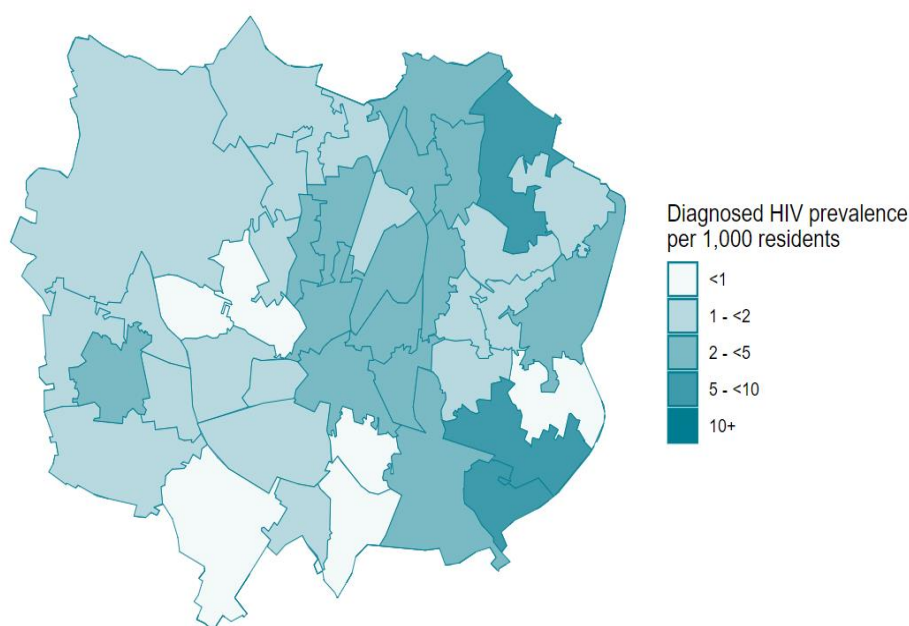
Area	Aged 2 years to under 4 years	Aged 4 years to under 11 years	All 65 Plus	All Pregnant Women	Under 65 at-risk only
Tile Hill (range)	36.7-46.4%	50.5-52.6%	81.3-81.4%	33.3-41.9%	47.5-51.5%
Coventry	31.1%	40.5%	78.1%	33.5%	46.1%
England	40.1%	55.5%	82.8%	43.4%	55.3%

Source: ImmForm, UK Health Security Agency

HIV remains an important public health concern in Coventry, with some areas in Tile Hill having higher-than-average rates. The prevalence of diagnosed HIV is higher than the national average in Coventry, and rates are higher than the national average in Tile Hill. In 2021, the diagnosed HIV prevalence rate in 2021 was 3.2 per 1,000 compared to 2.3 per 1,000 in England, making Coventry the 32nd highest prevalence out

of 150 local authority areas. In 2021, the diagnosed HIV prevalence rate in Tile Hill was between 2 to 5 per 1,000 residents, which is higher than other areas of the city.

Map: Diagnosed HIV prevalence among people of all ages in Coventry by MSOA, 2021



Data source: UKHSA HIV and AIDS Reporting System (HARS). <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/static-reports/sexualhealth-reports/2023/E08000026.html?area-name=Coventry#hiv>

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 is also blessed with 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 well being 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.

A community-informed and culturally competent approach to healthcare is essential to increasing screening and vaccination rates. Asylum seekers and refugees typically have worse health than the wider migrant and UK-born population. During migration they are vulnerable to environmental threats – e.g., trafficking, and sexual exploitation – and may have experienced gender-based violence – e.g., torture, sexual violence, FGM, and conflict - that lead to health problems. They, and other newly

arrived communities, can also spend long periods of their journey with limited access to healthcare which presents challenges in the form of poorly-managed long-term conditions – e.g., diabetes, and hypertension – and untreated communicable diseases such as TB, HIV and STIs. Newly arrived communities are at increased risk of poor mental health too potentially suffering with anxiety, PTSD, and depression. Therefore, newly arrived communities need healthcare on arrival and information and guidance about the NHS, what services are available, and about their health care rights. The impact of language and cultural barriers cannot be understated so services should be culturally appropriate, and trauma informed.

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.

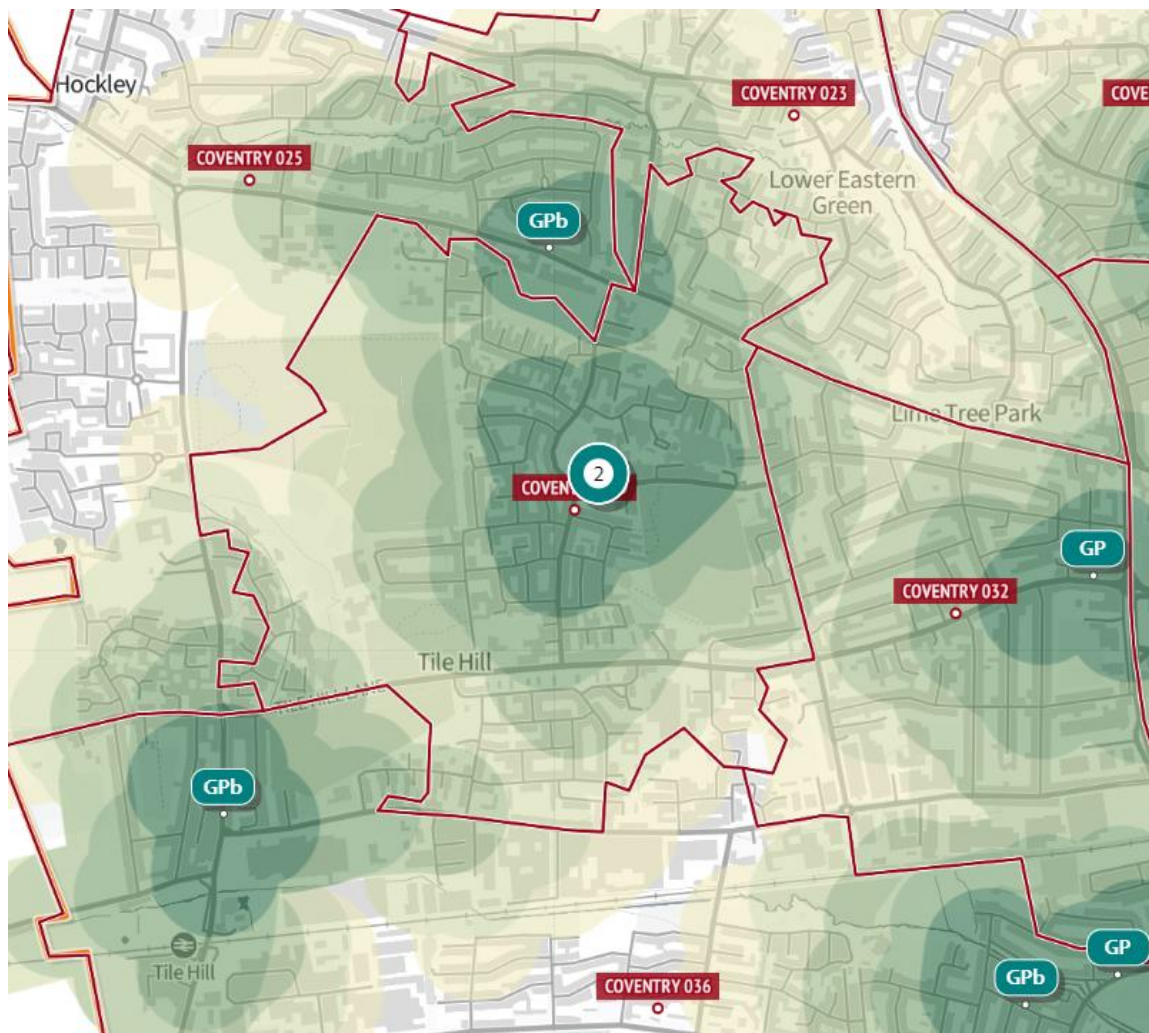
Why is this important?

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?

In Tile Hill there are two GP surgeries and residents have relatively good access to GPs services; most live within a short walk of a surgery and the ratio of patients to staff in these surgeries is relatively good. The map below illustrates the location of GP practices in around the Tile Hill area, the area in the middle inside the red boundary. The darkest green areas illustrate neighbourhoods that are within a three-minute walk of a GP surgery whereas the lightest yellow represents a 15-minute walk, the white areas are further than a 15 minute walk away. It shows that many Tile Hill residents are within a 3 minute walk from their nearest GP surgery, most live less than a 10 minute walk away and all are within a 15 minute walk. When compared to GP coverage across the whole city, the proximity to GP is relatively good in Tile Hill; many areas of Coventry are more than 15 minutes' walk away from a GP surgery. People living in Tile Hill South live slightly further away from a GP than those in the north of the area.

Map: Locations of GP practices around the area of Tile Hill, with walking distances highlighted



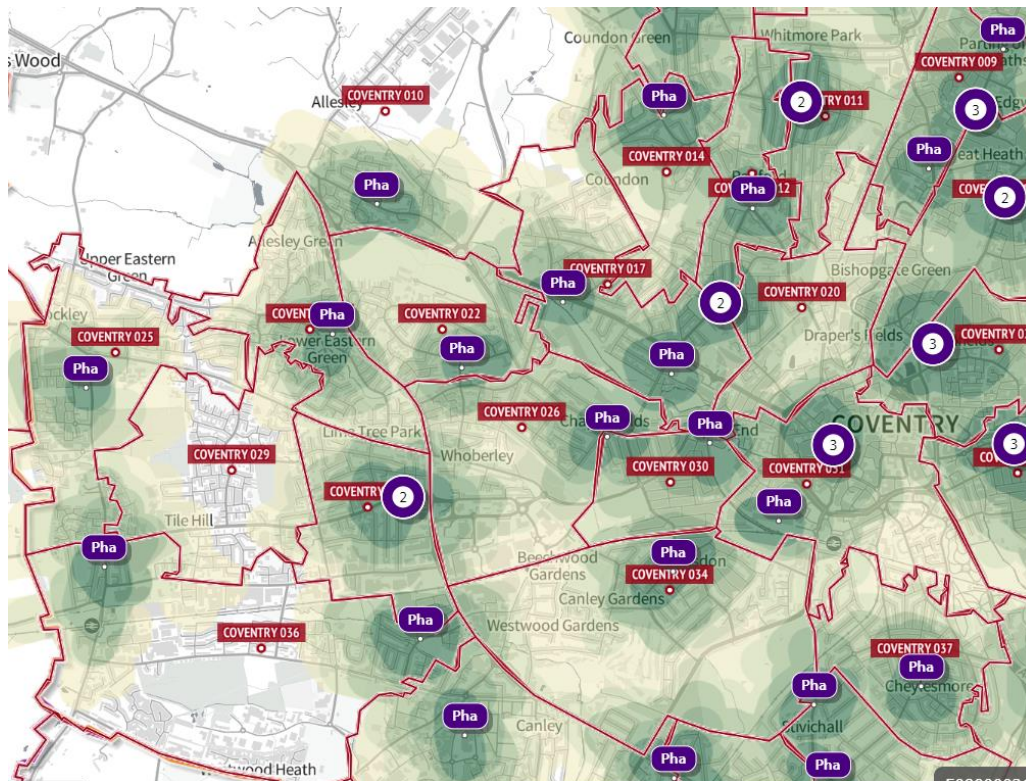
Data Source: Shape Place tool. Department of Health & Social Care

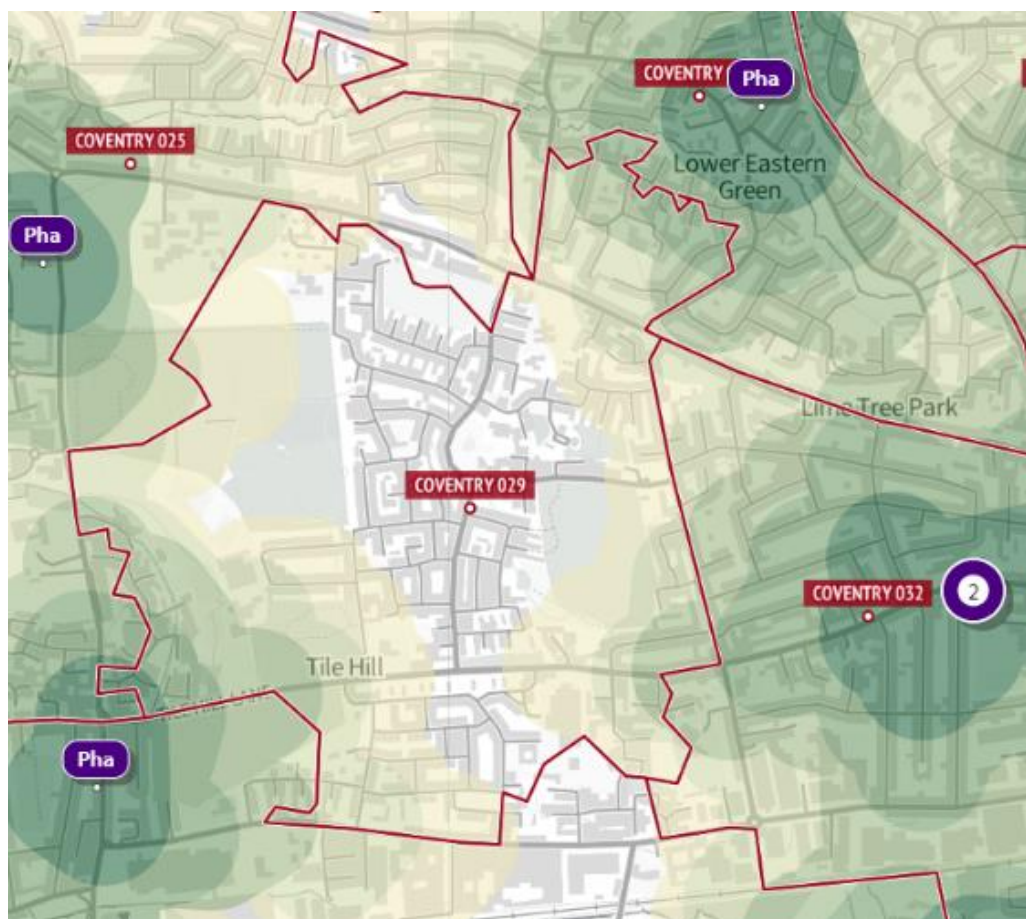
Furthermore, the number of staff at local GP is relatively high (as of May 2023). The number of staff including doctors, nurses and other direct patient care staff totals 23 across the practices located in the area. When comparing this to the number of patients registered at the practices, this amounts to 17.3 direct patient care staff per 10,000 patients and 14.2 full time equivalent staff (FTE) per 10,000. This is better than the average across Coventry overall, there are 11.0 direct patient care staff and 8.3 FTEs per 10,000 of the registered population at all Coventry GPs.

There are no pharmacies located in the Tile Hill area we are focusing on, so people living here have to rely on pharmacies in neighboring areas. The maps below, like the GP map above, illustrates the areas within a 3 minute walk of a pharmacy in dark

green and areas with a 15 minute walk in yellow; it shows most of Tile Hill in white, indicating people live further away. The first map shows that large parts of the city have better coverage of pharmacies than Tile Hill.

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





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

Access to the local hospital is also less easy for Tile Hill residents compared to other parts of Coventry. Tile Hill 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 Tile Hill live about one hour away from the hospital by public transport.

Lower than average car ownership amongst Tile Hill residents makes the distances to pharmacies and the hospital more of a barrier. More than a third of households in Tile Hill have no access to a car or van, 36.9%, notably higher than the Coventry average of 27.6%.

We can understand satisfaction with GPs in Coventry by examining responses to the national GP patient survey by Coventry patients annually between 2019 and 2023. The survey shows better than average overall satisfaction levels among respondents registered at the two GP practices located in Tile Hill. The CQC rating for both GPs are “Good”. Using the latest GP survey data, we can assess patient satisfaction based on three key questions: overall experience, obtaining an appointment

via telephone, and satisfaction with appointment lead times. In the 2023 survey, when asked, "Overall, how would you describe your experience of your GP practice?" 79% of respondents registered at local practices rated their experience as good or very good, better than the average across all Coventry GPs of 71%. Overall satisfaction is not lower than pre-pandemic levels, equal to 2019 levels when it was also 79% - whereas across Coventry and England overall satisfaction in 2023 was lower than in 2019.

For access to appointments, satisfaction levels are more around average. When asked, "Generally, how easy is it to get through to someone at your GP practice on the phone?", in 2023 only 56% of respondents felt it was easy, similar to the city overall at 59% but higher than 50% for England overall. Regarding the question, "How satisfied are you with the general practice appointment times that are available to you?" 58% of Tile Hill respondents rated their satisfaction as very good or good in the 2023 survey, the same as the city average.

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?

Survey data indicates that a higher-than-average proportion of Tile Hill residents are inactive, not regularly doing any everyday activity, although the prevalence of more intensive physical activity amongst the local population is more around average for the city. 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. 21% of Tile Hill residents surveyed said they do not engage in *any* everyday activity, which is higher than the Coventry average of 11%. The survey also tells us that 27% of Tile Hill residents do not engage in any active recreation, similar to the Coventry average of 24%; and 40% of Tile Hill residents do not participate in any sports, similar to the Coventry average of 41%.

While the importance of eating healthy food is recognised by most residents, there are indications that aspects of the diet of Tile Hill residents are a concern.

According to the 2022 Household Survey data, 85% of respondents from Tile Hill agreed that it is important to eat healthily, this is lower than the Coventry average of 93%. A low proportion of residents said that they eat at least five servings of fruit or vegetables in a typical day, a small minority at only 6%, and this is notably lower than the average across Coventry overall of 21%. On a more positive note, Tile Hill residents are less likely to regularly eat takeaways than the Coventry average. The proportion of residents who eat takeaway once or twice a week or more in Tile Hill was surveyed at 17%, lower than the Coventry average of 28%; and this is improving - the 2018 Household Survey found 26% of Tile Hill residents ate takeaway food at least once or twice a week and this was 36% for Coventry.

Smoking rates in Tile Hill are around average, and there are indications of a decline in smoking rates from 2018 to 2022. In the Household Survey 2022, 10% of respondents said they are smokers of tobacco products, compared to the Coventry average of 11%. This percentage is lower than in the 2018 survey, in which 14% of Tile Hill residents said they smoked, compared to the city rate of 18% in 2018. 10% of residents use e-cigarettes compared to the 7% of Coventry as whole.

Smoking has been linked to causing cancer, heart disease, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and lung diseases. It can also affect the respiratory and circulatory system.

Survey data indicates that the proportion of Tile Hill residents who drink alcohol regularly is not significantly different from the Coventry average. However, rates of hospital admissions due to alcohol related conditions are high, alcohol appears to be having a disproportionate impact on health in Tile Hill. In the 2022 Coventry

Household Survey 21% of respondents from Tile Hill indicated that they drink alcohol more than once a week and out of those that do drink alcohol, 13% drink more than 2-3 units at least twice per week. The Coventry city average for the same indicators is 25% and 24% respectively.

Alcohol consumption plays a role in hospital admissions and deaths from various conditions. The table below shows rates of hospital admission due to alcohol related admissions, amongst Tile Hill 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. Broadly and narrowly alcohol attribute admission rates are significantly higher than the Coventry average in Tile Hill, particularly high for admissions due to the broad definition, one of the highest rates in the city. The SAR is 204.4 means that admission rates are more than double (104.4% higher) the national average.

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)		
	Tile Hill	Coventry	England
Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions (Broad definition)	240.5	134.9	100.0
Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions (Narrow definition)	161.0	132.8	100.0

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) NHS Digital

Using the latest National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) data for the three years covering 2019/20 to 2021/22, childhood obesity rates in Tile Hill are higher than the average rates across Coventry for reception-aged children and slightly lower for year 6 children. In Tile Hill, 12.3% of reception-aged children (4-5 years) were classified as obese, compared to 10.8% for Coventry overall. 23.2% of

children measured in school year 6 (aged 10-11 years) in Tile Hill were classified as obese, compared to the Coventry city average of 24.8%. The data indicates that the children are becoming increasingly obese as they get older.

The obesity (including severe obesity) rates are listed in the table below:

Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity), 3-years data combined, 2019 to 2020, to 2021 to 2022		
Area Name	Reception: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity)	Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity)
Tile Hill	12.3%	23.2%
Coventry	10.8%	24.8%
England	9.9%	21.6%

Source: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP), NHS Digital

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. Tile Hill 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

Tile Hill has experienced slower population growth compared to the rest of Coventry. Although the city is expanding, this neighborhood is not a significant contributor to that growth. As a result, population increases in the area are more gradual, indicating that it is not experiencing the same expansion pressures as other parts of Coventry.

Tile Hill has a slightly higher proportion of children aged 0-15 compared to Coventry's average and fewer elderly residents. While the local population has not been 'ageing' significantly in recent years, it is likely to start to in the near to mid future, partly due to currently having a relatively large number of residents aged 50-64. This anticipated change could lead to increased demand for services and healthcare.

Overall, the average household size in the area is smaller than the Coventry average, with a relatively high number of working age people living alone. Additionally, the prevalence of lone-parent households with dependent children is higher in Tile Hill, indicating specific social and economic dynamics that may require targeted support and resources for these families.

Despite a decline in birth rates across Coventry, Tile Hill continues to experience a higher-than-average birth rate. This trend indicates that there will likely be a sustained need for child-related services such as schools, daycare facilities, and family support programs in the area.

PROSPECTS

Children in Tile Hill 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 Tile Hill, suggesting a need for continued targeted interventions in maternal and childhood health to improve early development outcomes for children.

Educational outcomes in Tile Hill could also be investigated further, while Key Stage 2 results at age 11 are comparable to or slightly better than the Coventry average,

attainment levels by age 16 fall behind. Addressing some of these barriers through enhanced educational support and community-based initiatives could help reverse this trend.

Over half of the population of Tile Hill live in areas that rank amongst the most deprived 10% in England, with Tile Hill North particularly affected. The extreme deprivation in the 'Tile Hill North – Jardine Delius' neighborhood, marked by low employment rates, high economic inactivity rates and poor educational attainment, highlights a need for focused programs on employment, education, and support for families. There are many opportunities to further develop skills and gain qualifications, the library provides opportunities for adult education, where individuals are encouraged to take the opportunity to learn a new skill or gain a qualification.

Additionally, lower household incomes and the ongoing cost-of-living crisis are contributing to widespread financial stress, with 40% of residents frequently worried about money.

HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

Access to green space is a notable asset in the area, particularly in the northern areas, although the predominance of woodland and lack of variety in recreational spaces limit the range of activities available.

Tile Hill has a high proportion of socially rented homes and flats, this combined with higher population density and overcrowding, suggest housing stress in the area.

The rising crime rates, particularly in violent crime, are a concern, with the increase in Tile Hill being more pronounced than in other parts of Coventry. Despite this, the fact that residents report feeling relatively safe suggests a complex relationship between crime statistics and community perceptions. This may point to strong social cohesion or resilience in the area, but the growing crime rate underscores the need for increased safety measures and community-based crime prevention efforts.

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Residents in Tile Hill have lower life expectancy and higher rates of premature mortality compared to the Coventry average. These disparities are closely linked to the area's high levels of deprivation, which contribute to residents spending more of their lives in

poor health. Addressing these health inequalities will require targeted interventions that focus on improving overall living conditions and access to healthcare.

The COVID-19 pandemic further exposed health vulnerabilities in Tile Hill, where death rates from the virus were among the highest in the city. However, the area's above-average COVID-19 vaccination rates, along with relatively strong uptake of childhood vaccinations, suggest a level of community engagement with public health initiatives.

While residents have good access to GP services and report high satisfaction, their limited proximity to pharmacies and hospitals, combined with lower car ownership, creates barriers to accessing essential healthcare. Improving transport links and healthcare access could help mitigate some of these issues.