

# PLACE BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT

## NUNEATON COMMON & WEST

Warwickshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

September 2020

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## REPORT DETAILS

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It should be noted that the research for these reports took place prior to the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Although the reports refer to long standing health and wellbeing issues which have and will continue to impact upon residents, we would encourage you to read them alongside the COVID-19 Health Impact Assessment which is available on the Warwickshire JSNA webpage (from July 2020). This assessment identifies key health and wellbeing indicators that have been affected by the Coronavirus outbreak.

The pandemic has and will continue to have direct and indirect impacts on individuals and communities across Warwickshire. Some who suffered from COVID-19 illness are facing a period of recovery of unknown trajectory. Many of those who lost loved ones during the pandemic are having to grieve without having been able to say goodbye, or to be close to others while they grieve. Additionally, economic and mental health impacts are already being felt as a result of the pandemic response, with these impacts disproportionately affecting people from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Groups and those with lower incomes, who have often been at the frontline of the response in essential worker roles. There will be wider implications too, some of these may prove positive if we can maintain at least some of the improvements in air quality from less traffic on our roads, and the connections between neighbours which strengthened in many local areas.

We will continue to engage with local communities and monitor needs and outcomes for the local population in order to ensure service and communities can continue to respond where needed.

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## KEY MESSAGES

### DEMOGRAPHICS

- In mid-2018, the population of Nuneaton Common & West was estimated to be 31,444 with 15,455 (49%) males and 15,989 (51%) females.
- Nuneaton Common & West has a younger population than the Warwickshire and England population (with lower proportions of the population in all age groups above the age of 50).
- In the seven-year period from 2011 to 2018, there has been a population increase of 3.8%, which was mainly seen in the Camp Hill Village & West (45.8%) and Camp Hill East & Quarry (26.2%) LSOAs.
- In 2011, home ownership in Nuneaton Common & West was 66.9%, considerably lower than both the Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (71.4%) and Warwickshire (70.0%).
- Nuneaton Common & West had larger proportions of cohabiting couples and lone parents and fewer one person households and married or same sex civil partnership couples than in both the borough and county in 2011.
- Three in four households in the JSNA area were allocated to one of five Mosaic profiling groups, with the most common being “Family Basics”, accounting for over 20% of households.
- The population of Nuneaton Common & West was relatively less diverse than the Borough and County profiles, with 94% of residents in this area considering themselves White British, compared to a Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough average of 88.9% in 2011.

### HEALTH

- The rate of live births to females aged 15-44 years in Nuneaton Common & West was higher than the Warwickshire average between 2013 and 2017 although the gap has narrowed in 2017, when there were 391 live births, representing 6.4% of all live births in Warwickshire.
- Life expectancy at birth was lower for the area than for Warwickshire, at 77.6 years for males and 83.7 years for females, compared to 80.5 and 84.2 years respectively in Warwickshire.
- Nuneaton Common & West had the highest attendance rate at A&E for 0-4-year olds and emergency admissions for injury in 15 to 24 year olds of all 22 JSNA areas in the five year period from 2014/15 to 2018/19.
- Of the 22 JSNA areas, the percentage of children that were overweight or obese was the second highest (25.1%) of the JSNA areas (range 15.4% to 26.7%) for reception aged children and the third highest (37.1%) of the JSNA areas (range 21.7% to 37.4%) for year 6 children.
- The estimated smoking prevalence in 2018/19 was higher than the England rate (16.7%) at all GP surgeries in the JSNA area and highest at Camp Hill GP Led Health Centre (31.1%).
- In 2018/19, the percentage of patients aged 18 years and over with Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) was significantly higher than the prevalence in England (4.1%) at six of the nine GP surgeries in the area.
- Obesity rates for patients aged 18 and over were significantly higher than the England rate in 2018/19 in four of the GP practices and highest at Chapel End Surgery (16.4%).
- In 2018/19, the prevalence of hypertension was significantly higher than the England rate (14.0%) at six of the nine GP practices. The JSNA area was ranked first of all 22 JSNA areas for

emergency hospital admissions for cancer and second for emergency hospital admissions for Coronary Heart Disease, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Stroke and Myocardial Infarction (MI, heart attack) between 2015/15 to 2018/19.

## DEPRIVATION

- Ten of the 19 LSOAs within the JSNA area were within the top 30% most deprived areas nationally in 2019, with three in the top 10% (Bar Pool North & Crescents LSOA, Kingswood Grove Farm & Rural LSOA and Camp Hill Village & West LSOA).
- Nuneaton Common & West has the highest proportion of children under 16 in low income families of all the Warwickshire JSNA areas at 23.4% (Warwickshire 11.9%).
- In 2019, over one in five (21%) of school children residing in Nuneaton & Common West were eligible and registered for free school meals (Warwickshire 11.3%).

## ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT

- As of May 2019, there were 1,570 customers on Universal Credit in the Nuneaton Common & West JSNA area, a considerable increase from the same period in 2016, when there were only 174 customers on Universal Credit.
- In 2011, 30.0% of residents in the JSNA area had no qualifications (Warwickshire, 21.6%).
- According to the ONS Register & Employment Survey (2018), the top three industries for employment within the JSNA area were Transport & Storage (including postal), Wholesale and Health.
- Caring is a vital role which can have significant long-term effects on the carer. Nuneaton Common & West's overall levels of caring is in line with the county average and lower than Borough. Yet it is the second highest area in Warwickshire (out of 22 JSNA areas) in terms of those caring for 50+ hours a week.

## EDUCATION

- In 2019, 56.7% of children achieved the Expected Level of Development (ELD) at the end of Key Stage 2 (10-11 year olds) for Reading, Writing and Maths in Nuneaton Common & West compared to 60.9% in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and 65.7% in Warwickshire.
- In 2019, 23.6% of students living in Nuneaton Common & West achieved a 9-5 (strong pass) in English & Maths compared to 36.8% in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and 49.5% in Warwickshire.
- In January 2019, 8.7% (227 children) of children residing in Nuneaton Common & West attending a state funded school in Warwickshire had an education, health and care plan (EHCP); the highest proportion of all 22 JSNA areas.
- In 2019, three in five (61%) of children in Nuneaton Common & West attended a 'good' or 'outstanding' school (according to Ofsted School Inspections). This is lower than the borough (77.1%) and county (87.0%) rate and the second lowest proportion of all the JSNA areas.

## SOCIAL CARE

- At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, there were 93 children in care in Nuneaton Common & West, a rate of 122.7 per 10,000 children and there were 294 children subject to a child in need plan, a rate of 387.9 per 10,000. Both rates were the highest of all 22 JSNA areas.
- There were 600 referrals to MASH (April 2018 to March 2019) in Nuneaton Common & West at a rate of 791.6 per 10,000 children, again the highest rate (and volume) of all JSNA areas in 2019.
- In 2019, 460 or 2% of adults (18+) in Nuneaton Common & West were active users of social care, slightly below the borough average (2.6%) and in line with the county equivalent (2.1%).

## COMMUNITY SAFETY

- Overall the JSNA area had a crime rate which is fourth highest when compared to the other 22 Warwickshire JSNA areas in 2018/19, with the highest rate in the Camp Hill Village & West LSOA (158.46 per 1,000 population).
- For 2018/19, the JSNA area has the fourth highest ASB rate when compared to the other 22 Warwickshire JSNA areas (31.65 per 1,000 population).
- Nuneaton Common & West reports the highest rate of recorded hate offences and crimed incidents (4.3 per 1,000 population), when compared with the other 22 Warwickshire JSNA areas, (Warwickshire ,1.5 per 1,000 population).

## LOCAL KNOWLEDGE

A stakeholder engagement event for JSNA Wave 3 areas in Nuneaton & Bedworth (two JSNA areas) took place on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2020 and saw the following themes and issues raised and discussed:

- Overall there are good local health services on offer, including pharmacies, GPs and George Eliot hospital nearby.
- There are some excellent community centres such as the CHESS centre offering a wide range of community activities.
- Gaps in services were identified for youth provision and mental health provision.
- Communication was seen as a priority, and working out the best way to provide information, particularly to those who are isolated.
- Schools were seen as an issue, with low confidence in education locally.
- People struggle to meet costs such as public transport and extra-curricular activities for children. Stakeholders felt there were few free activities available.
- The cost of care for the elderly was raised as an issue.
- A community newsletter / paper was suggested as well as investment into community initiatives.
- More support for families, help with money management and access to services were also key issues raised.

A JSNA residents survey was available to residents living in the JSNA area. The main priorities identified as part of this consultation for residents were housing & accommodation, employment and skills development and access to local services and amenities.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations for Nuneaton Common & West have been agreed by the steering group for the area. They draw on the data included in this report and the wider engagement work that has been carried out with stakeholders. A more detailed recommendations and action plan will be published separately.

### Demographics

- Review the need for services for older people and their capacity in line with projected population figures.
- Review the need for services and their capacity in line with the projected increase in housing.

### Health

- Targeted offer of lifestyles offer / intervention, Review what is available for various levels of ability across the areas which have highest BMI. .
- Continue to work with partners such as pharmacy, primary care to keep embedding smoking cessation messages.
- Review reason for child A&E attendance.
- Review on child BMI levels, assess what is available for children to utilise across areas which have the highest rate of obesity. Work with partners to make links to interventions.
- Review on the needs of Young Carers, identifying all support offer in the community commissioned and voluntary sector which young carers can tap into from financial, emotional to academic,

### Social Care

- Promote access to early help for families that require support. This will limit the need for future interventions through the priority families programme and/or the need for children to access local authority care.
- Work with partners to understand the high rates of MASH referrals in the JSNA area, particularly in Arbury Rural, Chapel End and Galley Common East.
- Ensure that there are links with maternity and parenting programmes to ensure the best start in life. Ensuring programmes such as Solihull approach are utilised by those that need them most.
- Ensure that departments in the council, health care and education work together to safeguard children and ensure they achieve their potential.

### Deprivation and Poverty

- Ensure that in areas where there is a high proportion of children on FSM that there isn't a gap in achieving academic potential for children eligible for FSM vs non eligible.
- Ensure that areas with high fuel poverty are aware of options to keep costs low and any grants or financial aids. Link with CAB/community centres.
- Create action plans for the area with highest deprivation to review impacts of deprivation on children from child carers/ positive social opportunity/ reaching academic potential and warm, smoke free homes.



- Review the impact of gambling addiction and possible support for this in this Borough

### **Economy**

- Address unemployment in the area through working with DWP and employers.
- Work with schools to improve the proportion of children achieving their potential.
- Increase uptake of qualifications, including working with the WCC Adult Education Service.
- Review life course of primary and secondary educational attainment to review any interventions to improve school outcomes.

### **Education**

- Review interventions to ensure children on EHCP achieve their potential.
- Identify schools/ areas which have highest absenteeism and identify interventions to increase attendance and children achieving their potential.
- Work with partners to create action plans which support improvement of standards in school.
- Work with partners to create or identify home resources to help children outside of the school environment.

### **Community safety**

- Review crime data and investigate whether there are higher amounts of certain types of crime and specific evidence based interventions which can be put in place. E.g. knife crime, domestic violence, burglary.
- Review current provision for educating young people about domestic violence.

### **Environment**

Nothing significant

### **Community Assets**

- Increase community assets, particularly for young people to reflect current population demographics. Consider predicted population to ensure assets can meet demand.

### **Local knowledge**

Nothing significant

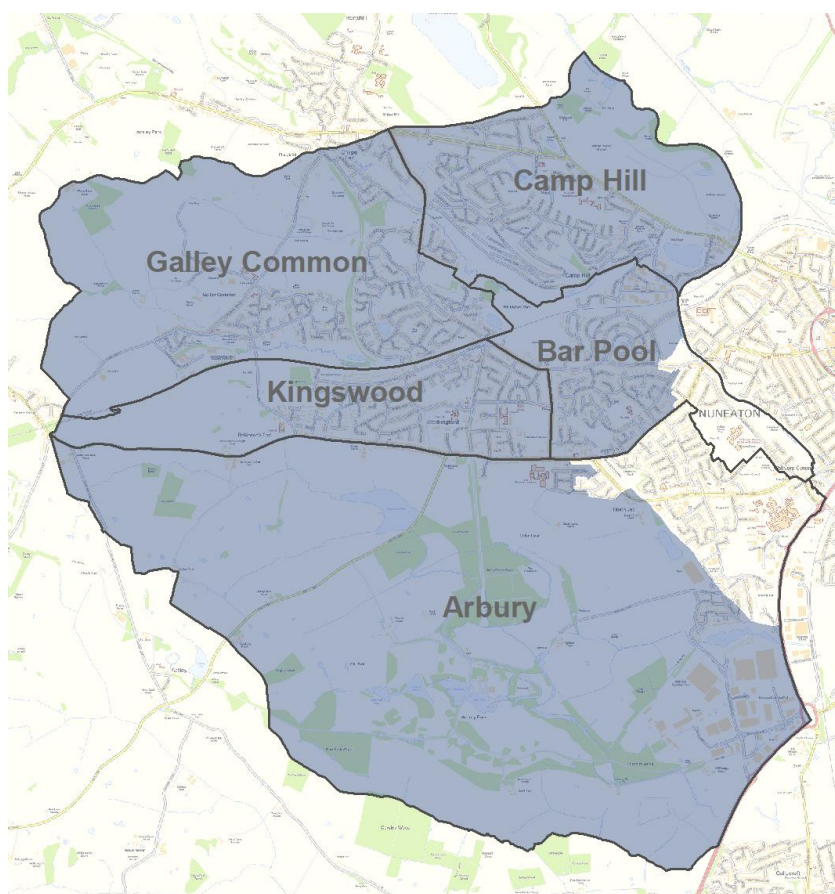
## LOCAL CONTEXT

### JSNA GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

The Nuneaton Common & West JSNA area is in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough. Within the geography are 19 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) (Figure 3) covering the areas of Bar Pool, Camp Hill, Galley Common and Kingswood and the rural area of Arbury. The JSNA area can be described as half residential (north) and half rural (south).

Figure 1 highlights the wards covered in the Nuneaton Common & West JSNA area. The blue area is the JSNA area and the lines are ward boundaries. All of the following wards are covered by the JSNA area: Camp Hill, Galley Common and Kingswood and most of the following wards: Arbury and Bar Pool.

**Figure 1: Wards covered by Nuneaton Common & West JSNA area**



The JSNA is considered one of the more deprived areas of the county. Ten of the 19 LSOAs are in the top 30% most deprived in the country according to the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). Three of these LSOAs are in the top 10% most deprived in the country; Bar Pool North & Crescents, Kingswood Grove Farm & Rural, Camp Hill Village & West.

There are ten GP surgeries that have been used for analysis of the JSNA population and four of these are located within the JSNA area.

There are ten schools located within the area; one nursery school, seven primary schools, one secondary school and one special school (Figures 2 & 3). In addition, there is a range of community and local authority use buildings used as hubs for a range of activities within the JSNA areas (see Appendix A).

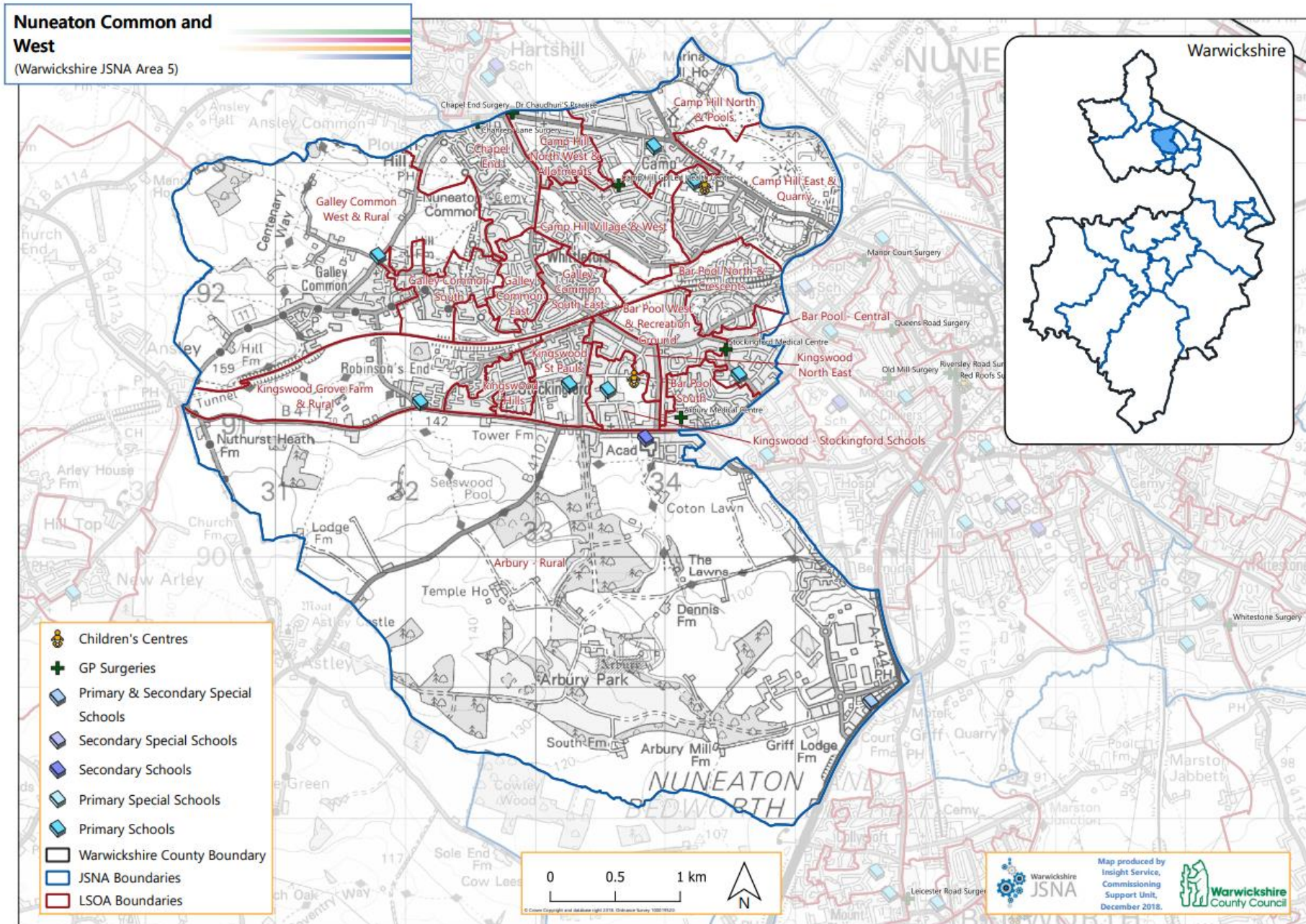
**Figure 2: Schools situated in the Nuneaton Common & West JSNA area**

School Name	Type	Phase
Camp Hill Primary School	Primary	Primary
Croft Junior School	Junior	Primary
Galley Common Infant School	Infant	Primary
Park Lane Primary School	Primary	Primary
Quest Academy	All Through	Special
St. Anne's Catholic Primary School	Primary	Primary
St. Paul's C. of E. Primary School	Primary	Primary
Stockingford Early Years Centre	Nursery	Nursery
Stockingford Primary School	Primary	Primary
The Nuneaton Academy	Secondary	Secondary

Where available, data is presented throughout this document for the JSNA area, or at LSOA level. Not all data is available at all geographies but is presented at as low a level as possible. It must also be noted that time periods vary as the data has been collated from a wide range of sources.

There is a [glossary document](#) to support this report. This contains definitions of potentially unfamiliar terms.

Figure 3: Nuneaton Common & West JSNA area

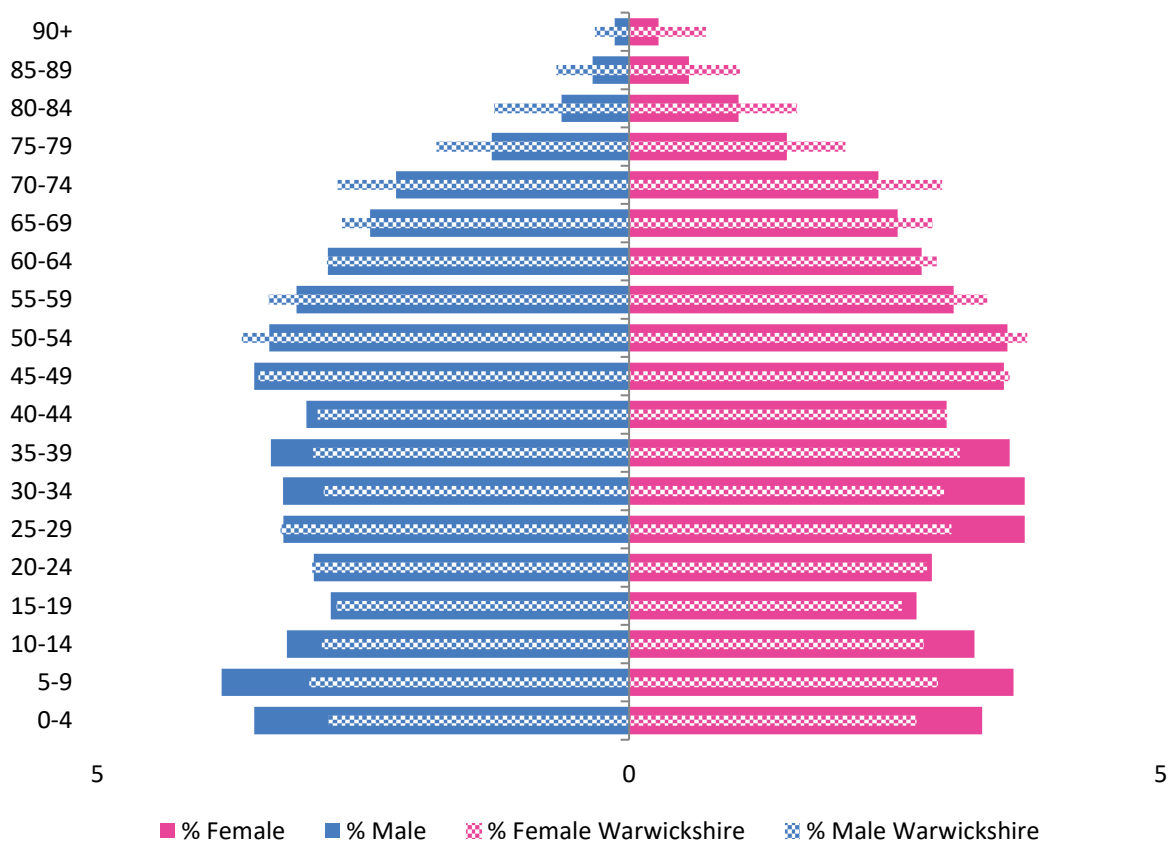


## DEMOGRAPHICS

### POPULATION

In mid-2018, the population of Nuneaton Common & West was estimated to be 31,444 with 15,455 (49%) males and 15,989 (51%) females<sup>1</sup>. Figure 4 shows the population distribution for Nuneaton Common & West and Warwickshire by five year age groups for males and females. Nuneaton Common & West has a younger population than the overall Warwickshire population with lower proportions of the population in all age groups above the age of 50. Around 21% of the population were aged under 15 years in Nuneaton Common & West, compared to 17% of the Warwickshire population. Conversely 34% of the population in Nuneaton Common & West are aged 50 years and over, compared to 40.6% of Warwickshire's population. When comparing the population of this JSNA area to the population in England, Nuneaton Common & West has a younger age profile.

**Figure 4: Population Distribution – Nuneaton Common & West & Warwickshire (2018)**

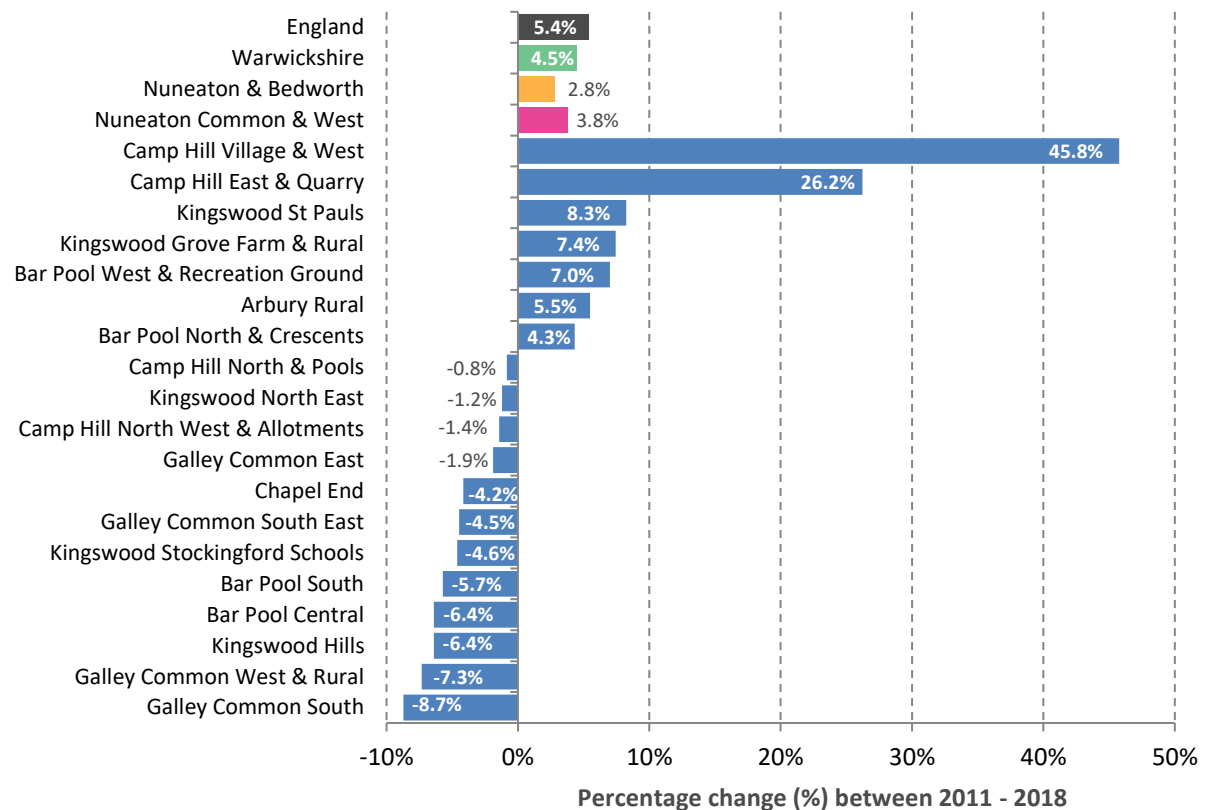


Source: ONS (2019), mid-2018 Population Estimates

This was an increase of 1,141 persons (3.8%) in Nuneaton Common & West between 2011 and 2018<sup>2</sup>. This is a greater population increase than seen in the Borough over the same time (2.8%) although less than the equivalent Warwickshire (4.5%) and England (5.4%) increases. However, there is some variation worth highlighting within Nuneaton Common & West. Figure 5 shows the Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that make up Nuneaton Common & West and the change in population over

time. The highest population growth was in Camp Hill Village & West (45.8%) and Camp Hill East & Quarry (26.2%) while other areas, most notably Galley Common South and Galley Common West & Rural as well as areas in Bar Pool and Kingswood experienced a reduction in its population in the seven-year period.

**Figure 5: Population change between 2011 and 2018 in LSOAs in the Nuneaton Common & West JSNA area**



Source: ONS (2019), mid-2018 Population Estimates

These population growth trends are likely to continue based on the population projections available for the borough<sup>3</sup>. Between 2016 and 2041, Nuneaton & Bedworth’s population is projected to increase by 13,107 people (10.4%). The rate of growth will be greatest in the 90+ age group (a projected increase of 169.5%), and the 65+ age group is projected to increase by 42.3% which could result in greater health and social care pressures. The working age population (18-64 years) is expected to grow by 1.9% and the 0-17 age group by 5.3% during this time period. This may be particularly pertinent given Nuneaton Common & West’s current young/working-age population structure.

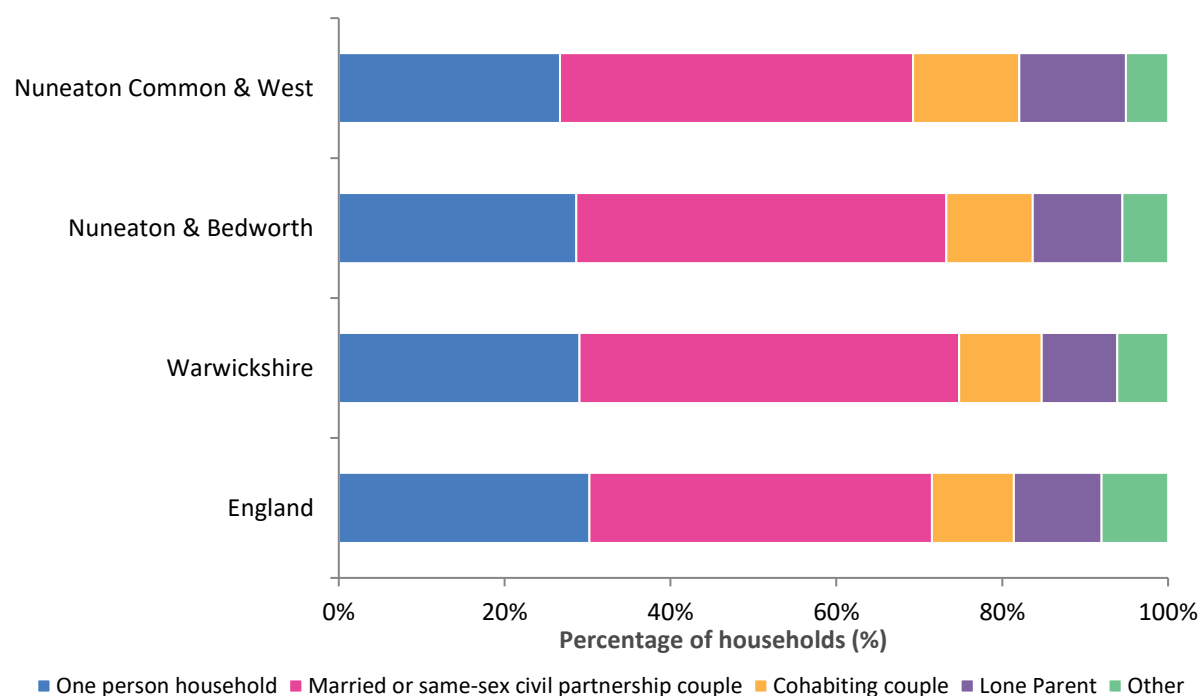
## HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND TENURE

Projections estimate that there will be a 15.0% increase in the number of households in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough by 2041<sup>4</sup>, which is slightly higher than the Warwickshire projected 14.4% increase.

The 2011 Census found that Nuneaton Common & West had larger proportions of cohabiting couples and lone parents and fewer one person households and married or same sex civil partnership couples

than in both the borough and county (Figure 6)<sup>5</sup>. However, this may have changed in more recent years with the completion of new housing developments.

**Figure 6: Household composition, 2011**



Source: Census 2011

According to the 2011 Census, home ownership in Nuneaton Common & West was 66.9%, considerably lower than both the Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (71.4%) and Warwickshire (70.0%) equivalents (Figure 7)<sup>6</sup>. Conversely, renting in Nuneaton Common & West was high; 17.9% of households were social rented (compared to 14.5% and 13.8% for the borough and county). Focusing at LSOA level, the proportion of social renting was highest in Bar Pool North & Crescents where over three in five households (62.6%) were socially rented.

**Figure 7: Household Tenure of residents, 2011**

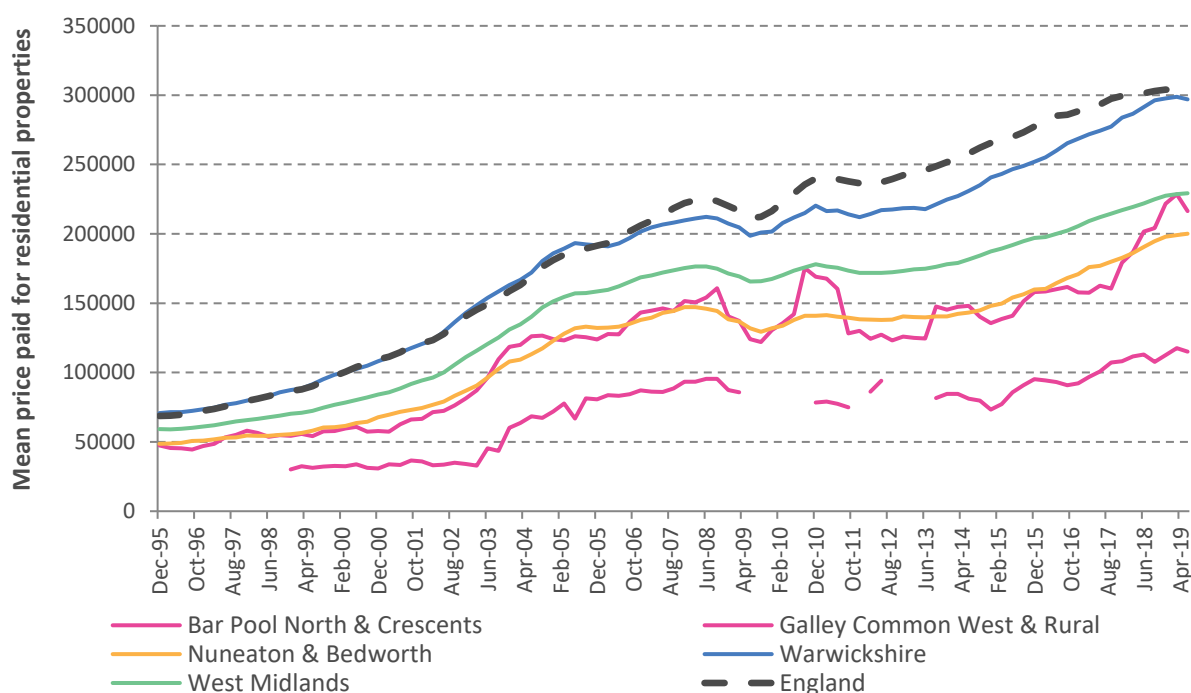
	Owned	Part owned/ part rented	Social rented	Private rented	Living rent free
Nuneaton Common & West	66.9%	0.5%	17.9%	13.6%	1.0%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	71.4%	0.5%	14.5%	12.7%	1.0%
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>70.0%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
<b>England</b>	<b>64.8%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

Source: Census 2011, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved, Table QS403EW

Figure 8 highlights the variation in mean house prices paid over time. At June 2019, the two LSOAs in the JSNA area with the highest and lowest mean house prices are shown on the graph to highlight the difference within the Nuneaton Common & West itself. Both areas follow an upward trajectory in a similar way to the borough, county and national trends albeit at a lower rate. Over the 12-year period, there have been peaks and troughs in mean house prices which fluctuate both above the borough average and below it. At year ending June 2019, the mean price paid for residential properties in

Nuneaton Common & West varied from £115,000 in Bar Pool North & Crescents to £216,467 in Galley Common West & Rural<sup>7</sup>.

**Figure 8: Mean house prices paid for residential property, 1995-2019**



Source: Office for National Statistics, HPSA Dataset 12 and 47

## MOSAIC PROFILE

Mosaic is a profiling tool which uses a wide range of data to allocate households into similar groups and types based on likely common characteristics. Figures 9 and 10 show the Mosaic profile of Nuneaton Common & West compared to Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and county profiles. Mosaic groups making up over 10% of the population are highlighted in bold; three in four (75%) of households in Nuneaton Common & West are allocated to one of five groups<sup>8</sup>:

- **Group M 'Family Basics'** - Families with limited resources who budget to make ends meet
- **Group H 'Aspiring Homemakers'** – Younger households settling down in housing priced within their means
- **Group K 'Modest Traditions'** – Mature homeowners of value homes enjoying stable lifestyles
- **Group E 'Suburban Stability'** – Mature suburban owners living settled lives in mid-range housing
- **Group L 'Transient Renters'** - Single people renting low cost homes for the short term

All five groups are over-represented when compared with the county profile. The predominant groups in Nuneaton Common & West are more likely to be families/young people with low incomes.

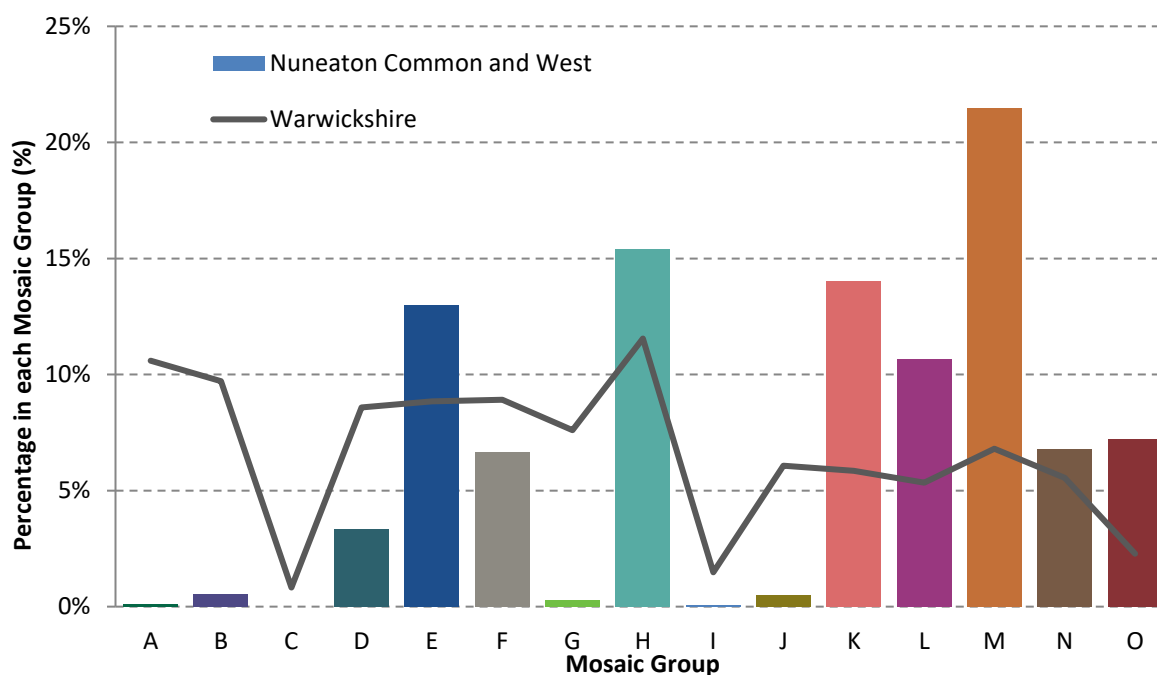


Figure 9: Nuneaton Common & West Mosaic profile, percentage in each Mosaic group

Mosaic Group		Nuneaton Common & West	Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough	Warwickshire
A	Country Living	0.1%	0.1%	<b>10.6%</b>
B	Prestige Positions	0.5%	5.1%	9.7%
C	City Prosperity	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
D	Domestic Success	3.3%	6.3%	8.6%
E	Suburban Stability	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	8.8%
F	Senior Security	6.6%	<b>11.1%</b>	8.9%
G	Rural Reality	0.3%	0.2%	7.6%
H	Aspiring Homemakers	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>
I	Urban Cohesion	0.1%	0.6%	1.5%
J	Rental Hubs	0.5%	1.0%	6.1%
K	Modest Traditions	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	5.8%
L	Transient Renters	<b>10.6%</b>	9.7%	5.3%
M	Family Basics	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	6.8%
N	Vintage Value	6.8%	7.8%	5.5%
O	Municipal Tenants	7.2%	4.8%	2.3%

Source: Experian, Mosaic Public Sector 2019

Figure 10: Nuneaton Common & West Mosaic profile, compared to Warwickshire



Source: Experian, Mosaic Public Sector 2019

## ETHNICITY, COUNTRY OF BIRTH & RELIGION

The population of Nuneaton Common & West is relatively less diverse than the Borough and County profiles. In 2011, 94% of residents in this area considered themselves White British, compared to a Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough average of 88.9% and an England equivalent of 79.8%. Conversely, 6.2% of Nuneaton Common & West's population were from a Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) group, compared to 11.1% in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and 20.2% nationally. There is more variation at LSOA level. For example, Arbury Rural in the JSNA area has relatively higher proportions of BME residents, where 11.4% of the population are from a BME group although this remains in-line with the County average.

**Figure 11: Ethnic Groups, 2011**

	Nuneaton Common & West	Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough	Warwickshire	England
White British	93.8%	88.9%	88.5%	79.8%
White Irish	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%	1.0%
White Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
White Other	1.8%	1.8%	3.2%	4.6%
Mixed	1.1%	1.1%	1.5%	2.3%
Asian	2.0%	6.3%	4.6%	7.8%
Black	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	3.5%
Other	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%

Source: Census 2011, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved, 2011

In 2011, 4.5% of the area's population were documented as being born outside of the UK, considerably lower than the county average (8.3%). Figure 12 presents data on residents' country of birth. The most prevalent non-UK countries of birth in Nuneaton Common & West were the EU accession countries that became EU members between April 2001 and March 2011, which accounted for 1.3% of the population. In terms of individual countries, residents born in Poland accounted for 1% of Nuneaton Common & West's population<sup>9</sup>.

Two thirds of Nuneaton Common & West's population had a religion (66%) and 63.7% were Christian. This is similar to the borough and slightly lower than the county average in 2011. A higher proportion of people residing in Nuneaton Common & West recorded no religion (28%) compared to Warwickshire (24.1%)<sup>10</sup>.

Figure 12: Country of birth

	Nuneaton Common & West	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Warwickshire	England
<b>United Kingdom</b>	95.5%	93.2%	91.7%	86.2%
<b>Ireland</b>	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%
<b>EU member countries in March 2001</b>	0.6%	0.6%	1.2%	1.7%
Germany	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
<b>EU accession countries (2001-2011)</b>	1.3%	1.2%	1.6%	2.0%
Poland	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%
Other	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%
<b>Rest of Europe</b>	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
<b>Africa</b>	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%	2.4%
<b>Middle East and Asia</b>	1.2%	3.0%	2.5%	4.8%
<b>The Americas and the Caribbean</b>	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	1.3%
<b>Antarctica and Oceania</b>	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%

Source: Table QS 203 EW, Census 2011, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved, 2011

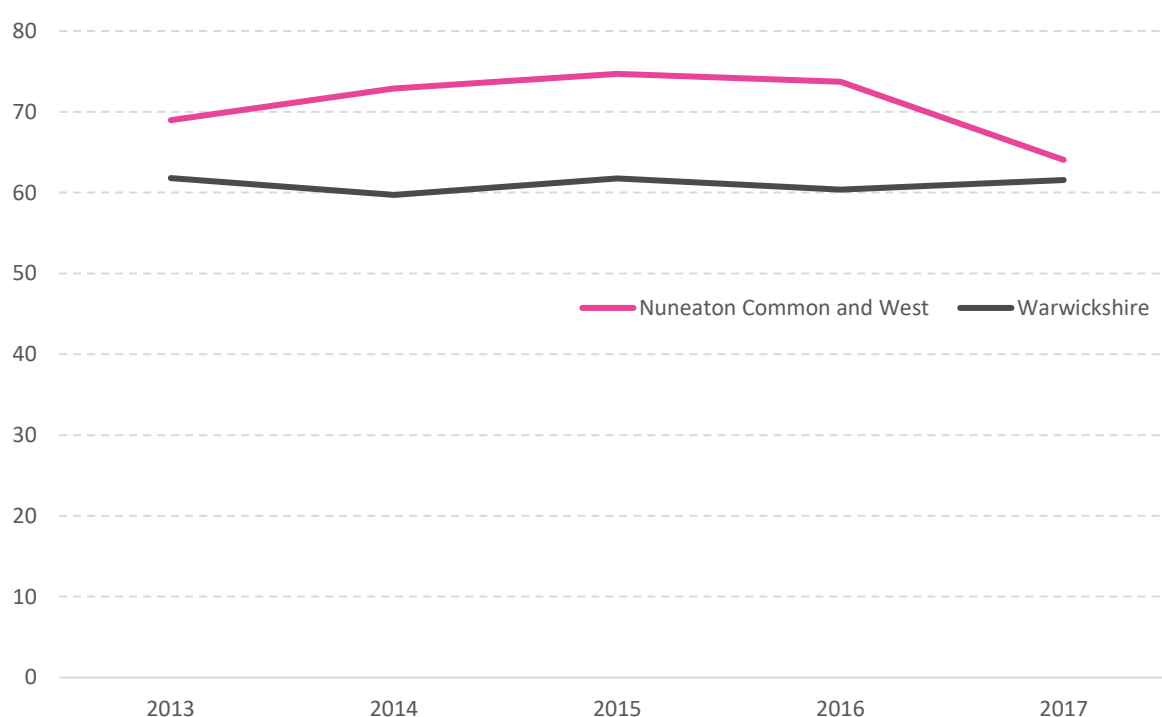
## HEALTH

This section presents data on the health of the population of Nuneaton Common & West. There are numerous health-related measures that have been considered. The measures reported are those where performance is significantly worse than England or Warwickshire North CCG.

### BIRTH RATE

The rate of live births to females aged 15-44 years in Nuneaton Common & West was higher than the Warwickshire average between 2013 and 2017 although the gap has narrowed in 2017 (Figure 13)<sup>11</sup>. In 2017 in the JSNA area there were 391 live births, representing 6.4% of all live births in Warwickshire.

**Figure 13: Live Births per 1,000 females aged 15-44 years**



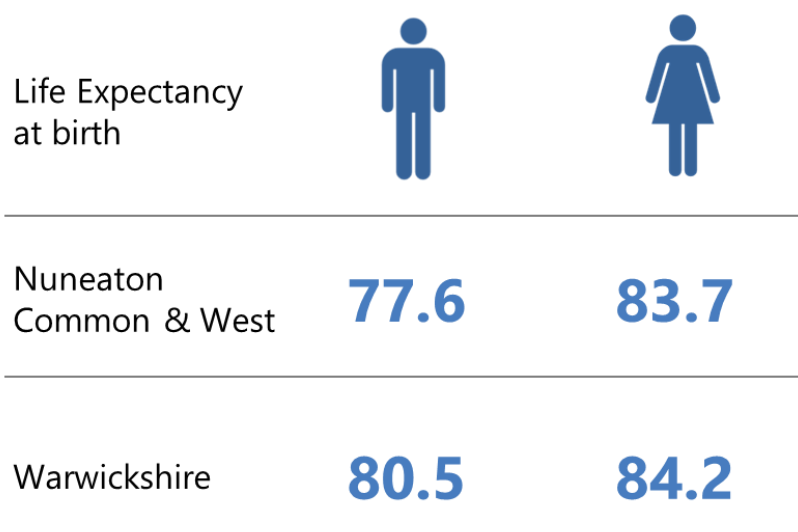
Source: ONS Mid-2017 Population Estimates and Public Health Birth Files

### LIFE EXPECTANCY

In the period 2016-18, life expectancy at birth for males residing in Nuneaton Common & West was 77.6 years and for females was 83.7 years (compared to 80.5 and 84.2 years respectively in Warwickshire)<sup>12</sup>. This means that males in Nuneaton Common & West can expect to live for 2.9 years less than the average Warwickshire resident and females for 0.5 years less.

Although life expectancy has generally been increasing, there is growing evidence that much of the additional time is spent in poor health. Years spent in poor health impact on families and workplaces and increase pressure on health and social care services.

**Figure 14: Life expectancy at birth, 2016-18**



Source: ONS, mid-year population estimates 2016-2018/ annual death extracts 2016-2018

## PRIMARY CARE DATA

Health data is collected at a primary and secondary care level. For the data collected at primary care (general practice) level, because all residents in Nuneaton Common & West are not registered at the same practice, a method was developed that gives an indication of the health of residents living in Nuneaton Common & West. If 25% or more of the registered population of a general practice lived within the JSNA boundary then this general practice is included in the analysis. Using this method, data for ten general practices are reported for Nuneaton Common & West (Figure 15).

**Figure 15: GPs with 25%+ of the registered population residing in Nuneaton Common & West**

Practice code	Practice Name	Number of registered patients living in Nuneaton Common & West	% of surgery population living in Nuneaton Common & West
Y04969	Camp Hill GP Led Health Centre	3,689	85.1%
M84003	Arbury Medical Centre	7,187	76.9%
M84624	Chapel End Surgery	1,393	62.9%
M84055	Stockingford Medical Centre	1,711	62.8%
M84005	Dr Chaudhuri's Practice	1,536	61.1%
M84615	Chancery Lane Surgery	3,170	56.3%
M84008	Spring Hill Medical Centre	4,286	40.5%
M84022	Manor Court Surgery	3,154	35.9%
M84051	Old Mill Surgery	2,558	21.7%
M84001	Red Roofs Surgery	2,252	14.9%

Source: NHS Digital, Patients Registered at a GP Practice, April 2019

Over nine in ten (93%) people registered at one of these GP surgeries lives in the Nuneaton Common & West JSNA area. A further 2,361 residents are registered at an additional 25 GP practices within Warwickshire, Coventry or at a different general practice within England<sup>13</sup>.

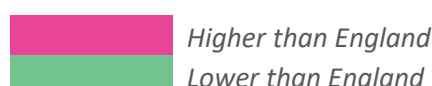
A range of health indicators were considered for each of the ten GP practices. Camp Hill GP-led Health Centre and Arbury Medical Centre are arguably the most reflective of the JSNA population with both practices having over three quarters of the surgery populations living in the Nuneaton Common & West JSNA area. Figure 16 shows a range of indicators where one or more of the practices were either significantly higher (red) or significantly lower (green) than England in 2017/18. In 2017/18, several of the GP practices had a higher recorded prevalence of diabetes, chronic kidney disease (CKD), smoking, hypertension and obesity than England. This will be considered in more detail later in this section of the report.

Unsurprisingly, there is some variation in the recorded prevalence of health conditions between the ten practices. For example, Camp Hill GP-led Health Centre and Chancery Lane surgery had a higher prevalence of depression than the England average. While Old Mill surgery and Spring Hill Medical Centre have levels much lower than the national average and the CCG benchmark.

**Figure 16: Summary of prevalence of selected health measures, 2017/18**

GP Practice	Diabetes	Chronic Kidney Disease	Depression	Smoking	Hypertension	Obesity
Red Roofs Surgery	7.7	10.8	9.8	19.6	18.9	10.9
Arbury Medical Centre	8.5	6.2	8.2	20.7	17.1	12.8
Dr Chaudhuri's Practice	9.7	11.1	9.5	22.9	15.9	14.7
Spring Hill Medical Centre	6.2	6.7	7.0	18.4	11.3	7.8
Manor Court Surgery	8.7	7.9	9.3	22.4	18.0	13.0
Old Mill Surgery	6.8	4.1	4.8	17.9	13.1	8.9
Stockingford Medical Centre	9.7	5.5	8.8	20.8	20.8	13.5
Chancery Lane Surgery	6.7	10.6	13.0	20.4	17.2	9.0
Chapel End Surgery	7.3	9.1	9.5	26.7	15.0	14.3
Camp Hill GP Led Health Centre	4.9	1.2	16.9	33.1	6.1	5.9
<b>Warwickshire North CCG</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>
<b>England</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>

Source: Public Health England, National General Practice Profiles, Fingertips, Accessed January 2020.



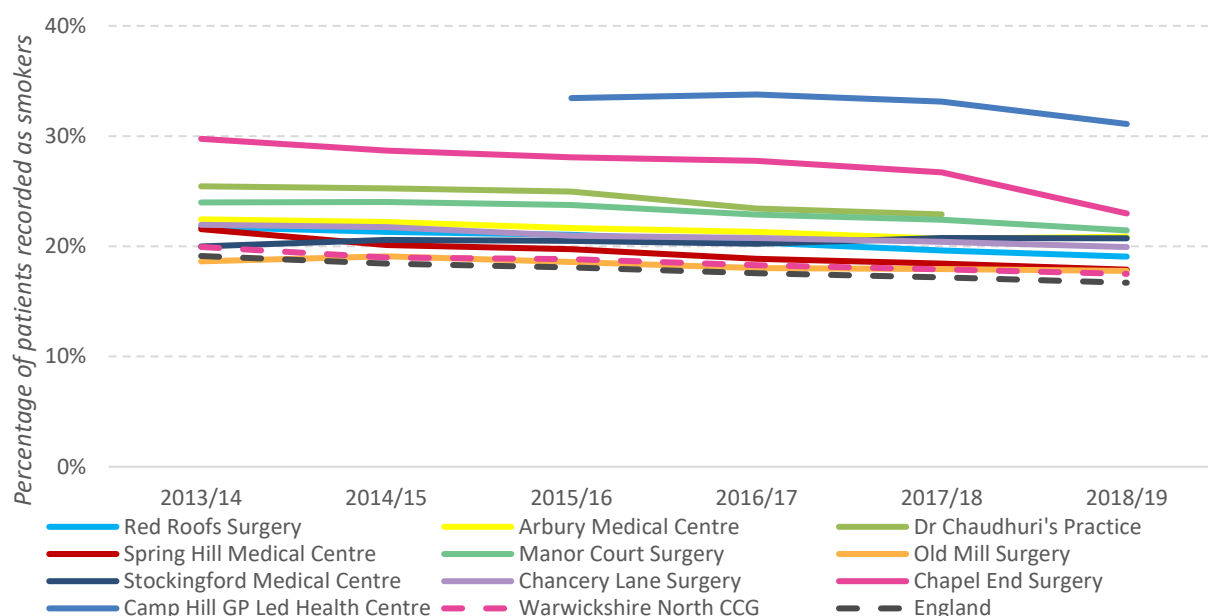
It is worth noting that for the 2018/19 figures, there are only nine GP practices as two have merged (Dr Chaudhuri's Practice and Chapel End Surgery) during the course of the year. In some instances, the below commentary will refer to nine GP Practices where the most recent 2018/19 figures are quoted.

## SMOKING

In 2018/19, the proportion of registered patients aged 15 years and over recorded as current smokers was higher than the proportion in England (16.7%) at all ten GP Practices considered in this report. Camp Hill GP Led Health Centre (31.1%) is particularly high and has been since it opened in 2015/16 (Figure 17). Many of the GP Practices in this area have seen a downward trend in the prevalence of smoking in the last year, which is promising and follows the national trend, but this should be monitored over future years to identify if this becomes a sustained trend.

Smoking is linked with many diseases including heart disease, stroke and various cancers. It is also responsible for 83% of deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)<sup>14</sup>. Between 2014/15 and 2018/19, the standardised admission rate for emergency admissions for COPD in persons aged 35 and over was 1,109 per 100,000 population in Nuneaton Common & West. The second highest rate of the 22 JSNA areas. This ranged across the JSNA areas in Warwickshire from 439 per 100,000 to 1,250 per 100,000.

**Figure 17: Percentage of patients aged 15+ years old recorded as smokers, 2013/14 to 2018/19**

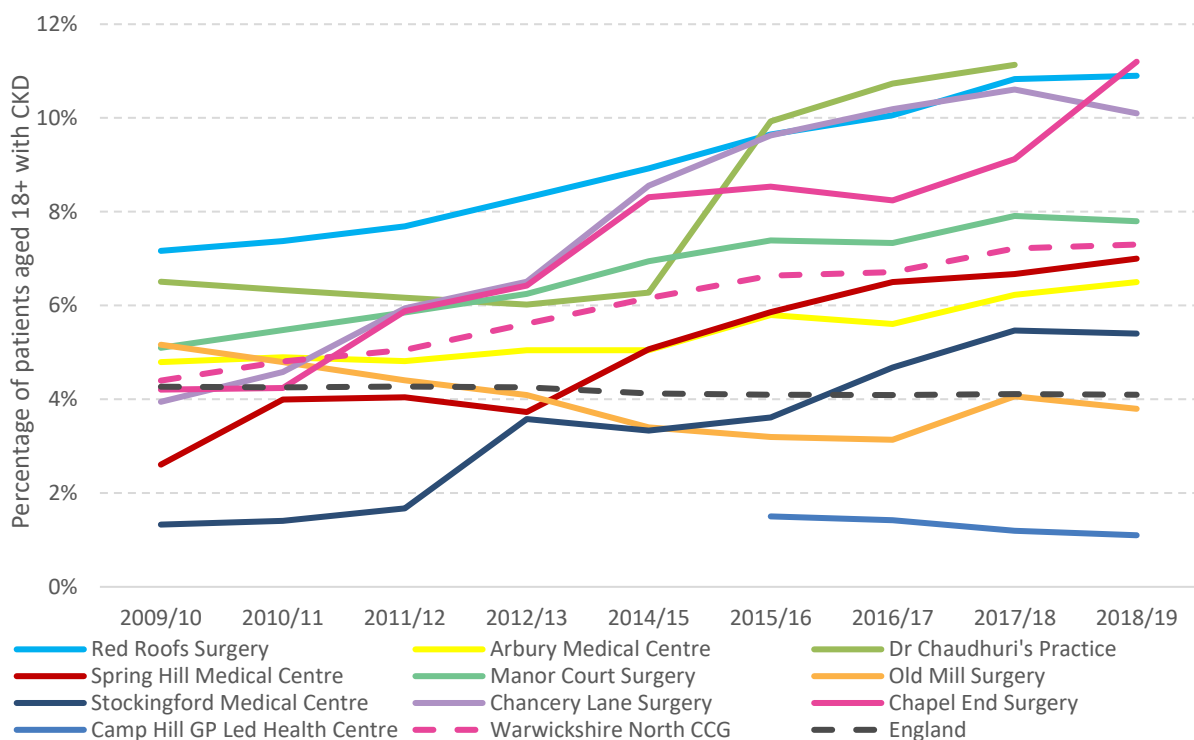


Source: PHE, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/>, accessed 04/03/2020

## CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a long-term condition. The prevalence of a low glomerular filtration rate (a measure of the how well the kidney is working where a GFR of 60 or higher is in the normal range) is strongly associated with diagnosed diabetes, hypertension and a higher BMI<sup>15</sup>. In 2018/19, the percentage of patients aged 18 years and over with CKD, as recorded on practice disease registers was significantly higher than the prevalence in England (4.1%) at six of the nine GP surgeries in the area. Chapel End Surgery (which now includes Dr Chaudhuri's Practice) has the highest prevalence in 2018/19 at 11.2% and Red Roofs and Chancery Lane surgeries both have prevalence over 10% in 2018/19.

**Figure 18: Percentage of patients aged 18+ with Chronic Kidney Disease, 2009/10 to 2018/19**



Source: PHE, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/general-practice>, accessed 06/03/2020

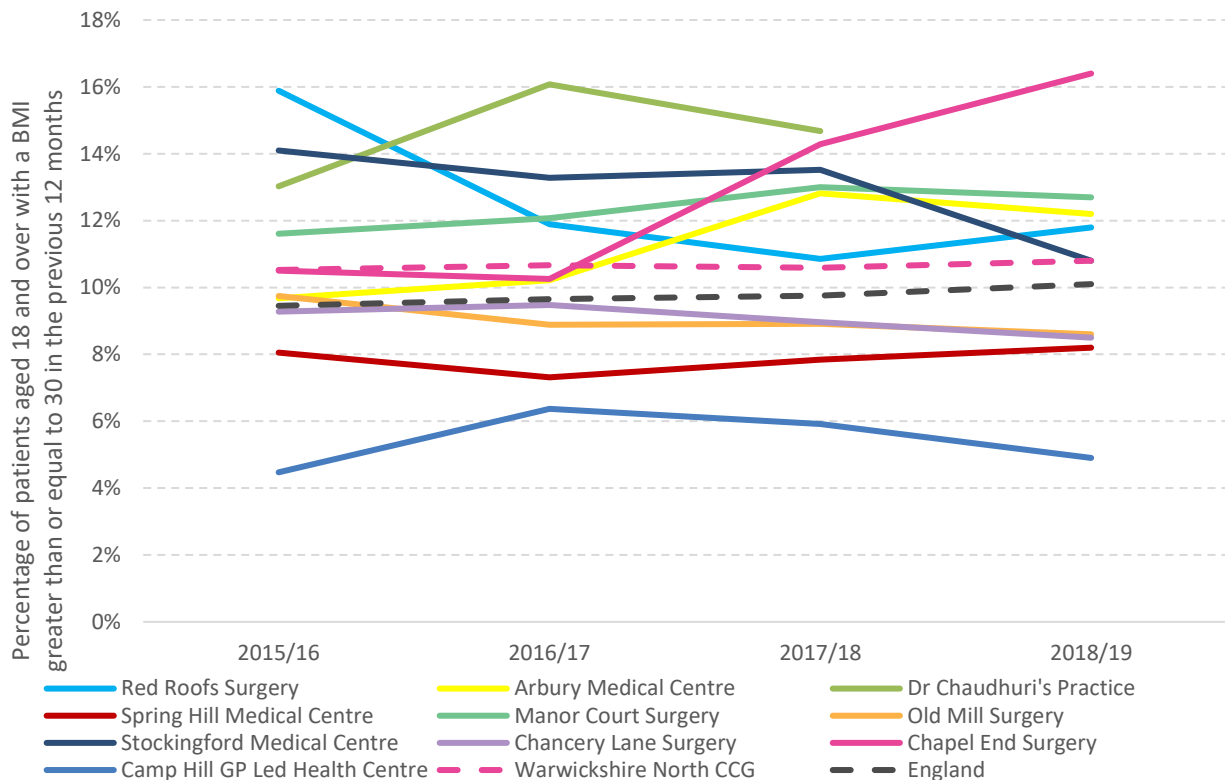
## OBESITY

The percentage of patients aged 18 and over with a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 in the previous 12 months, as recorded on practice disease registers was significantly higher than the percentage in England in 2018/19 (10.1%) in four of the GP practices: Chapel End Surgery, Manor Court Surgery, Arbury Medical Centre and Red Roofs Surgery.

The highest percentage was in Chapel End Surgery in 2018/19 with a percentage of 16.4% which was the second highest practice in Warwickshire North CCG, considerably higher than the CCG average of 10.8%.



**Figure 19: Percentage of patients aged 18+ with a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 in the previous 12 months**



Source; PHE, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/general-practice>, accessed 06/03/2020

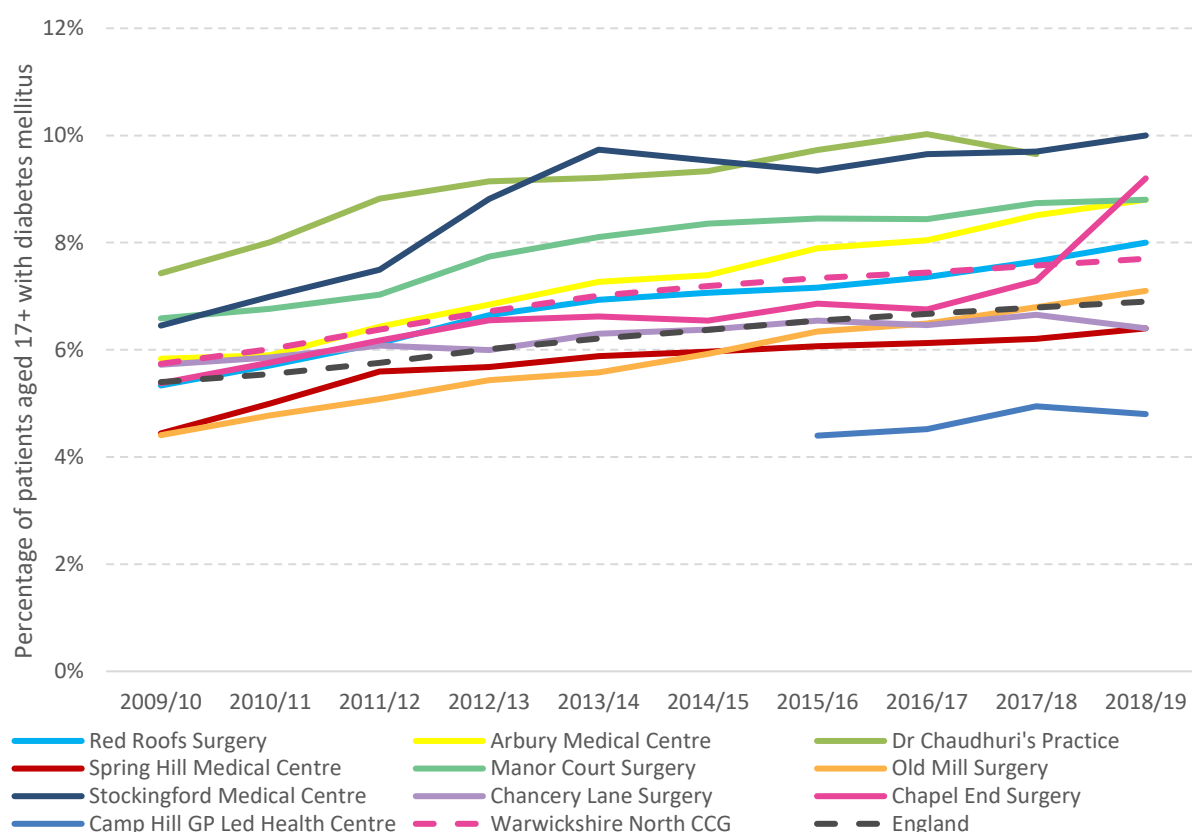
Obesity in children in Nuneaton Common & West is discussed in the Child Health section below.

## DIABETES

The percentage of patients aged 17 years and over with diabetes mellitus, as recorded on practice disease registers was significantly higher than the percentage in England (6.9%) in 2018/19 in five of the nine practices: Stockingford Medical Centre (10.0%), Chapel End Surgery (9.2%), Manor Court Surgery (8.8%), Arbury Medical Centre (8.8%) and Red Roofs Surgery (8.0%) (Figure 20). In 2018/19, the percentage of patients with diabetes was also significantly higher in Warwickshire North CCG (7.7%) than the England average (6.9%). The actual percentage of registered patients with diabetes (both type 1 and type 2) is likely to be higher than the recorded percentage as some patients will have undiagnosed diabetes.

Between 2014/15 and 2018/19 the average standardised admission rate for emergency admissions to hospital related to diabetes was 241 per 100,000 population in Nuneaton Common & West. This was seventh out of the 22 JSNA areas (range 93 per 100,000 to 376 per 100,000)<sup>16</sup>.

**Figure 20: Percentage of patients aged 17+ with diabetes mellitus, 2009/10 to 2018/19**

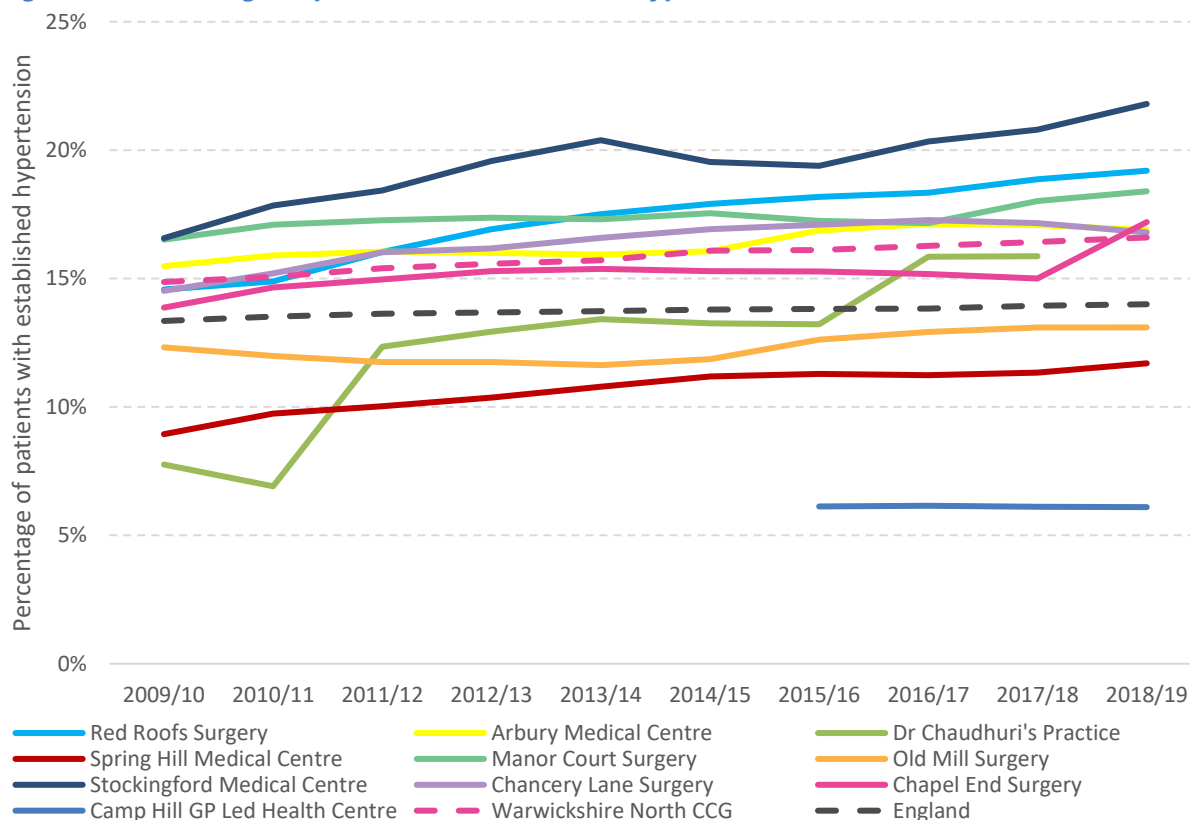


Source; PHE, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/general-practice>, accessed 06/03/2020

## HYPERTENSION

In 2018/19, the percentage of patients with established hypertension (high blood pressure), as recorded on practice disease registers was significantly higher than the percentage in England (14.0%) in six of the nine practices, highest at Stockingford Medical Centre with more than one in five (21.8%) patients. This has been the case since 2009/10 for this practice (Figure 21). More cases of hypertension could reflect better identification in the GP practices in the area. The actual percentage of registered patients with hypertension is likely to be higher than the recorded percentage as some patients will not have had their blood pressure taken and recorded.

**Figure 21: Percentage of patients with established hypertension, 2009/10 to 2018/19**



Source: PHE, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/general-practice>, accessed 06/03/2020

Hypertension is a risk factor for heart disease and stroke. Between 2014/15 and 2018/19 the standardised admission rate for emergency admissions for coronary heart disease was 4,692 per 100,000 population in Nuneaton Common & West. The area ranks as second out of the 22 JSNA areas (the equivalent Warwickshire figure was 3,242 per 100,000). Within these coronary heart disease admissions, the standardised admission rate for emergency admissions for stroke was 998 per 100,000 population and for myocardial infarction (MI, heart attack) 151 per 100,000 population in Nuneaton Common & West. Similarly, for stroke, this was second out of the 22 JSNA areas (range 232 per 100,000 to 1,147 per 100,000) and also second highest for MI (range 80 per 100,000 to 153 per 100,000).

## DRUGS & ALCOHOL

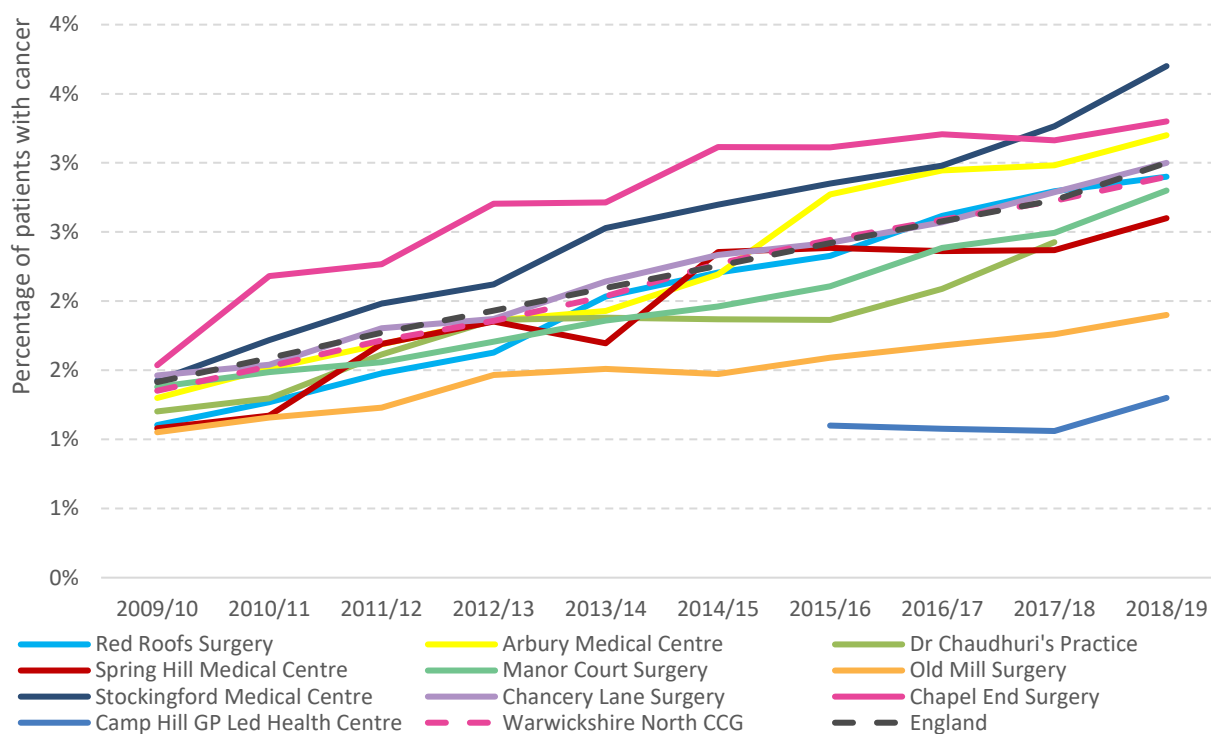
Substance misuse is known to have a variety of detrimental effects on physical and mental wellbeing as well as wider social and economic impacts. There were 2,242 users of Change, Grow, Live - Warwickshire's provider of drug and alcohol services from May 2018 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2019. Of these, 149 were resident in the Nuneaton Common & West JSNA area ranking it 5<sup>th</sup> by number of users and above the average of 94 users per JSNA area across the county. Alcohol accounted for 55 users (73 when combined with non-opiate treatment), 54 were users of opiates and 22 were non-opiate users.

Issues relating to drug and gambling addiction were highlighted during the stakeholder event in February where the impact on mental health, crime and families were also emphasised.

## CANCER

All GP practices in the JSNA area have either a similar or lower proportion of patients with cancer than the national benchmark in 2018/19. Although Stockingford Medical Practice (3.7%), Chapel End Surgery (3.3%) and Arbury Medical Centre (3.2%) remain slightly above the national figure (3.0%) in 2018/19.

**Figure 22: Percentage of patients with cancer, 2009/10 to 2018/19**



Source: PHE, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/general-practice>, accessed 06/03/2020

## EMERGENCY HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS & MORTALITY

Between 2014/15 and 2018/19, the standardised admission rate for emergency admissions for all causes was 10,232 per 100,000 population in Nuneaton Common & West. This ranked as second out of the 22 JSNA areas (range 6,247 per 100,000 to 10,856 per 100,000). Higher rates of emergency admissions can be linked with several factors both internal and external to the health service. External factors include deprivation (in areas where the most deprived 10% of the population live, the rate of emergency admissions is more than twice that seen in areas where the most affluent 10% of the population of England live), age (particularly very young children and those over 65), smoking rates (there is a positive relationship between the proportion of heavy smokers and a higher rate of emergency admissions), admissions to local authority funded long-term institutional care for adults, and lower rates of social care expenditure<sup>17</sup>. Emergency hospital admissions for children aged 0-4 years old will be considered in the Child Health section.

Between 2014 and 2018, Nuneaton Common & West was either significantly worse than Warwickshire or not significantly different to Warwickshire for deaths from the following causes (all directly standardised rates)<sup>18</sup>:

- All cause, all age – 1,029 per 100,000 (Warwickshire - 865 per 100,000, Nuneaton Common & West ranked 5<sup>th</sup> out of 22 JSNA areas) *Significantly worse than Warwickshire*
- All cause, under 75 – 324 per 100,000 (Warwickshire - 260 per 100,000, Nuneaton Common & West ranked 4<sup>th</sup> out of 22 JSNA areas) *Significantly worse than Warwickshire*
- Cancer, all age – 271 per 100,000 (Warwickshire - 237 per 100,000, Nuneaton Common & West ranked 4<sup>th</sup> out of 22 JSNA areas) *Not significantly different to Warwickshire*
- Cancer, under 75 – 128 per 100,000 (Warwickshire - 108 per 100,000, Nuneaton Common & West ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> out of 22 JSNA areas) *Not significantly different to Warwickshire*
- Circulatory disease, all ages – 265 per 100,000 (Warwickshire - 218 per 100,000, Nuneaton Common & West ranked 4<sup>th</sup> out of 22 JSNA areas) *Significantly worse than Warwickshire*
- Circulatory disease, under 75 – 71 per 100,000 (Warwickshire - 58 per 100,000, Nuneaton Common & West ranked 6<sup>th</sup> out of 22 JSNA areas) *Not significantly different to Warwickshire*
- CHD, all age – 125 per 100,000 (Warwickshire - 92 per 100,000, Nuneaton Common & West ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> out of 22 JSNA areas) *Significantly worse than Warwickshire*
- CHD, under 75 – 35 per 100,000 (Warwickshire - 31 per 100,000, Nuneaton Common & West ranked 7<sup>th</sup> out of 22 JSNA areas) *Not significantly different to Warwickshire*
- Respiratory, all age – 180 per 100,000 (Warwickshire - 109 per 100,000, Nuneaton Common & West ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> out of 22 JSNA areas) *Significantly worse than Warwickshire*
- Stroke, all age – 69 per 100,000 (Warwickshire - 55 per 100,000, Nuneaton Common & West ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> out of 22 JSNA areas) *Not significantly different to Warwickshire*

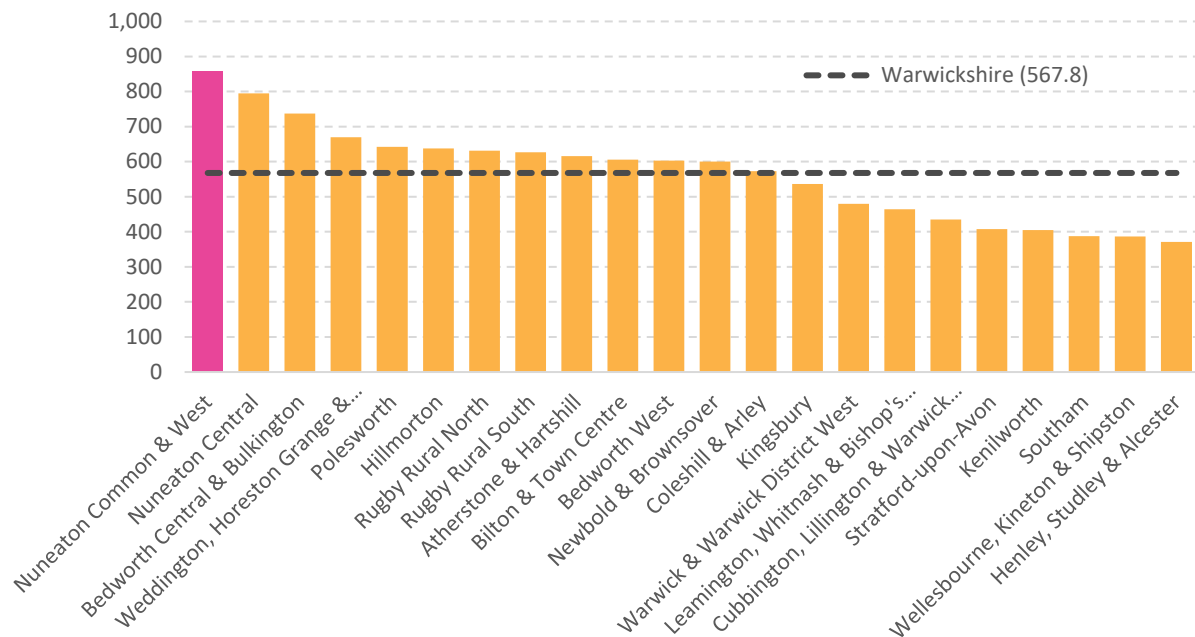
## CHILD HEALTH

### A&E attendances and emergency admissions for children aged 0-4 years

Between 2014/15 and 2018/19, both the attendance rate at accident and emergency and the emergency admission rate for children aged 0-4 years old were higher in Nuneaton Common & West (857 and 116 per 1,000 population aged 0-4 respectively) than in Warwickshire (568 and 106 per 1,000 population aged 0-4 respectively). For 0-4 A&E attendances specifically, Nuneaton Common & West had the highest attendance rate for children aged 0-4 years of all 22 JSNA areas (Figure 23).

Looking at LSOA level, six of the ten highest LSOAs in Warwickshire are in Nuneaton Common & West for this indicator, accounting for its position at JSNA level. Kingswood North East LSOA in Nuneaton Common & West is the second ranking LSOA in Warwickshire for this measure at 1,022 per 1,000 population.

**Figure 23: Crude rates of A&E attendances for 0-4s by JSNA area, 2014/15 to 2018/19 average, rate per 1,000 population**



Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Copyright © 2019, re-used with the permission of NHS Digital. All rights reserved.

## Injuries

Nuneaton Common & West’s rate of emergency admissions for injury in 15-24 year olds between 2014/15 and 2018/19 (166 per 10,000 population) was higher than the county rate (119 per 10,000), and the highest ranked of the 22 JSNA areas. Interestingly though the area doesn’t feature as highly on the corresponding indicators for younger children where it ranks as 14<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> respectively for emergency admissions for injury in 0-4 and 0-14 year olds.

The high rates of A&E attendances for children aged 0-4 years and emergency admissions for children aged 15-24 year olds in Nuneaton Common & West warrant further investigation.

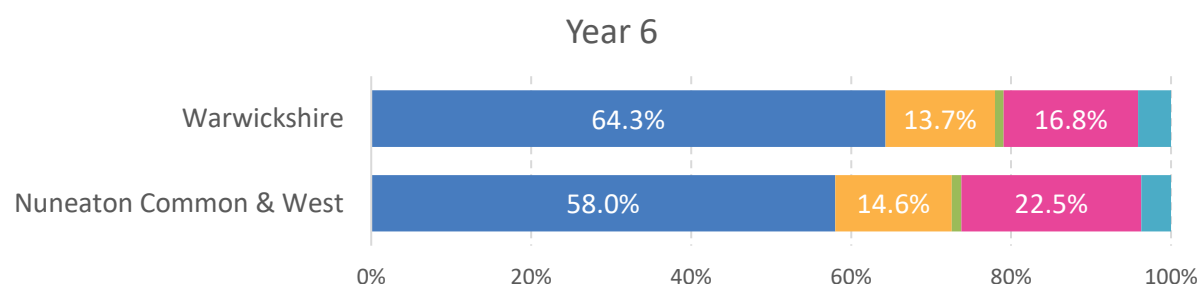
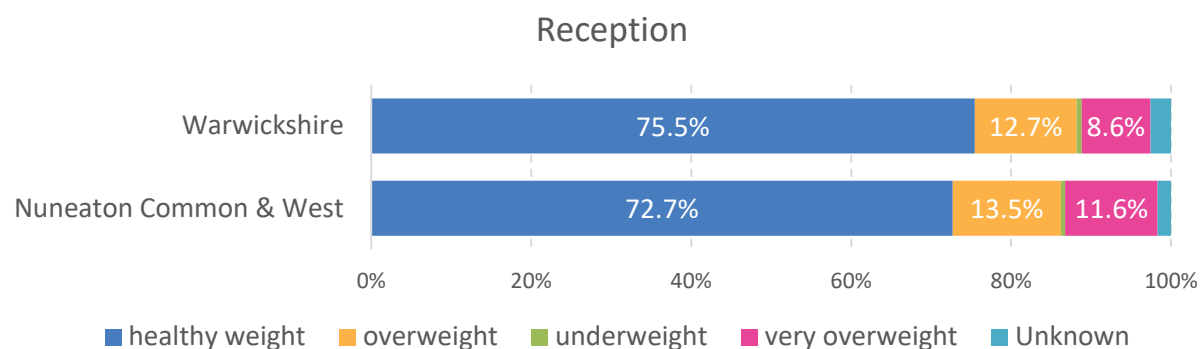
Furthermore, according to the Warwickshire Schools Health Needs Assessment 2018/19 data, 21% of Year 6 pupils and 31% of Year 9 pupils attending schools in the in Nuneaton Common & West JSNA area stated that they had been to an accident and emergency department following an accident or injury in the past year. It should be noted that not all pupils attending schools in the in Nuneaton Common & West JSNA area reside in the JSNA area and some children who reside in the JSNA area will not attend schools in Nuneaton Common & West.

## Obesity

Data from the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) found that, for the five-year period between 2014/15 and 2018/19, 13.5% of children living in Nuneaton Common & West who were in the reception year (aged 4-5 years) were overweight and 11.6% were very overweight<sup>19</sup>. During the same period, 14.6% of children in year 6 (aged 10-11 years) were overweight and 22.5% were very overweight, illustrating that more children become very overweight or obese in Nuneaton Common & West as they move through primary school, which is in line with the Warwickshire trend. Of the 22

JSNA areas, the percentage of children that were overweight or obese was the second highest (25.1%) of the JSNA areas (range 15.4% to 26.7%) for reception aged children and the third highest (37.1%) of the JSNA areas (range 21.7% to 37.4%) for year 6 children.

**Figure 24: National Child Measurement Programme, 2014/15 to 2018/19**



Source: NHS Digital, National Child Measurement Programme, 2014/15 to 2018/19

### Young Carers

In Warwickshire, in December 2019, the Young Carers Project was aware of 2,625 young carers (aged 6 to 25); 283 (10.8%) lived in the Nuneaton Common & West JSNA area<sup>20</sup>. When the rate of young carers is considered per 1,000 population of this age group, Nuneaton Common & West is ranked the second highest of the 22 JSNA area for proportion of young carers.

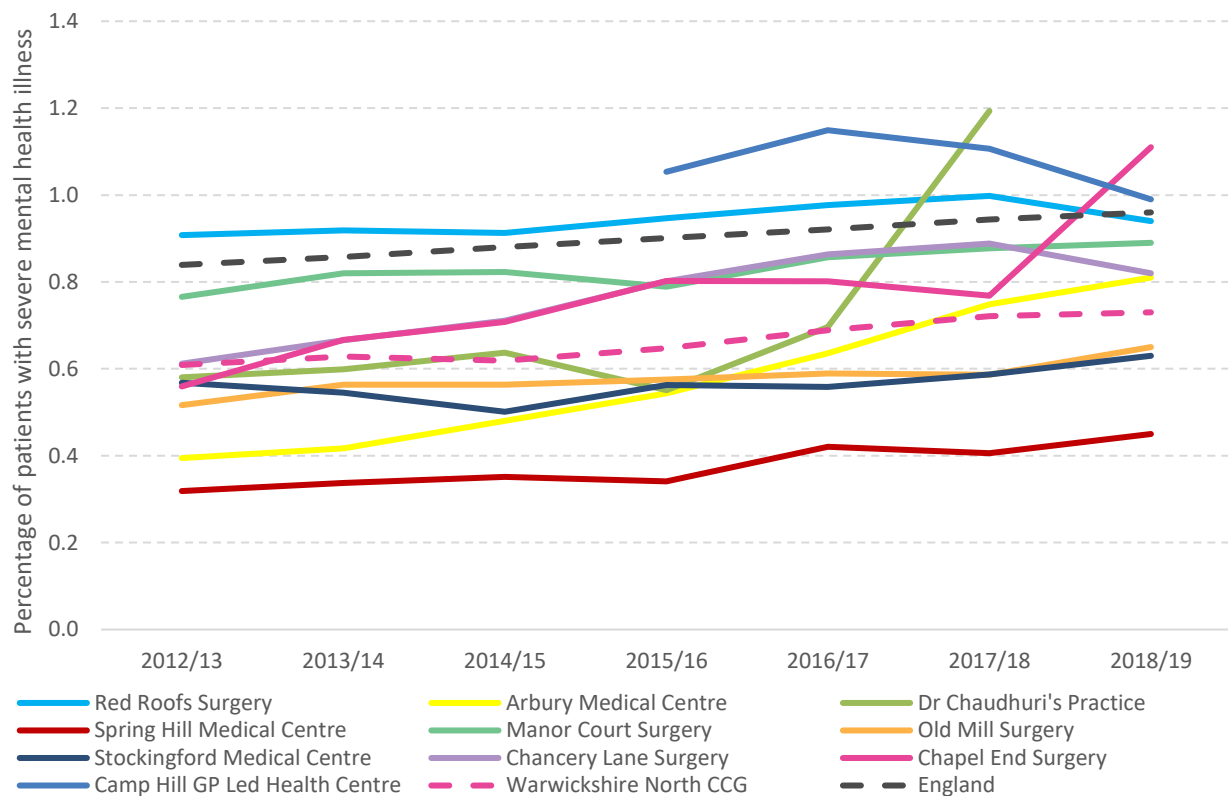
Four schools within the JSNA area has achieved a Warwickshire Young Carers Schools Award, aimed at improving the experience, attendance and attainment of Young Carers in their education:<sup>21</sup>

- St Paul’s C of E Primary School, Nuneaton – Bronze award
- Croft Junior School – Bronze award
- Stockingford Primary School – Gold award
- Camp Hill Primary School – Gold award

## MENTAL HEALTH

The recorded prevalence of a diagnosed severe mental illness (schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses) in all patients registered at the nine GP Practices in the area in 2018/19 was lower or similar to the national benchmark.

**Figure 25: Patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses**



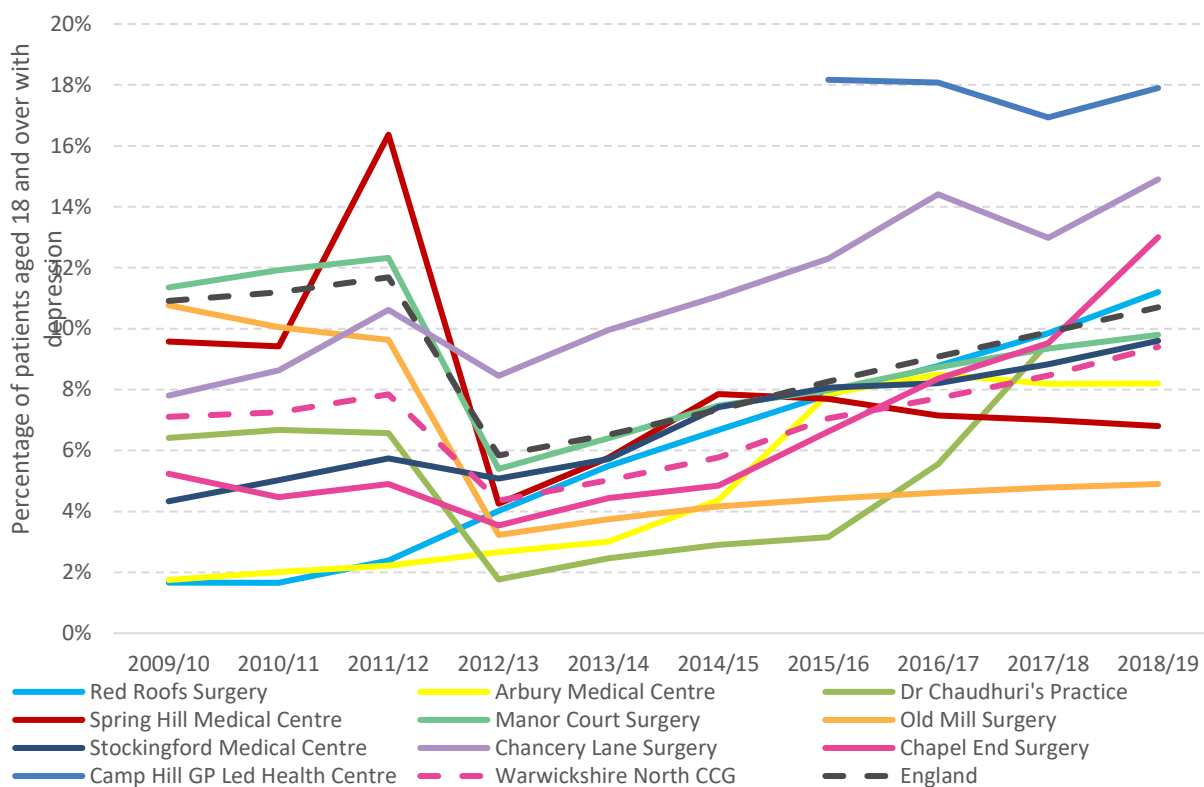
Source: PHE, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/general-practice>, accessed 06/03/2020

### Depression

In 2018/19, percentage of patients aged 18 and over with depression, as recorded on practice disease registers was significantly higher than the percentage in England (10.7%) in three of the nine practices, highest at Camp Hill GP-led Health Centre (17.9%) followed by Chancery Lane Surgery (14.9%) and Chapel End Surgery (13.0%). Camp Hill GP-led Health Centre has the highest recorded percentage of patients with depression in Warwickshire North CCG and significantly higher than the CCG average (9.4%) consistently over the last three reporting periods.



**Figure 26: Percentage of patients aged 18 and over with depression, as recorded on practice disease registers, 2009/10 to 2018/19**



Source: PHE, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/general-practice>, accessed 06/03/2020

## Dementia

In September 2019, the percentage of patients aged 65 and over with a recorded dementia diagnosis was higher than the average for Warwickshire North CCG and England in two GP practices: Chancery Lane Surgery (5.3%) and Camp Hill GP-Led Health Centre (4.7%) (Figure 27)<sup>22</sup>.

**Figure 27: Prevalence of diagnosed dementia in patients aged 65 and over, September 2019**

		Number on dementia register 65+	Patient list size 65+	Percentage with diagnosed dementia (%)
M84001	Red Roofs Surgery	94	3,118	3.0
M84003	Arbury Medical Centre	36	1,842	2.0
M84008	Spring Hill Medical Centre	45	1,625	2.8
M84022	Manor Court Surgery	48	1,630	2.9
M84051	Old Mill Surgery	72	1,877	3.8
M84055	Stockingford Medical Centre	13	544	2.4
M84615	Chancery Lane Surgery	56	1,052	5.3
M84624	Chapel End Surgery	20	823	2.4
Y04969	Camp Hill GP Led Health Centre	14	296	4.7
	<b>Warwickshire North CCG</b>	1,433	38,916	3.9
	<b>England</b>	462,046	10,505,576	4.4

Source: NHS Digital, Recorded Dementia Diagnoses, September 2019, <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/recorded-dementia-diagnoses/september-2019>

## DEPRIVATION & POVERTY

### DEPRIVATION

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (LSOAs) in England. It ranks every small area in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area). Deprivation 'deciles' are published alongside ranks. Deciles are calculated by ranking the 32,844 LSOAs in England from most deprived to least deprived and dividing them into 10 equal groups ranging from the most deprived 10% to the least deprived 10% LSOAs nationally.

**Figure 28: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 Deciles for LSOAs in Nuneaton Common & West**

LSOA Name	IMD	Income	Employment	Education, Skills and Training	Health Deprivation and Disability	Income Deprivation Affecting Children	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	Children and Young People	Geographical Barriers
Arbury Rural	4	5	5	4	5	3	7	3	1
Bar Pool Central	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	10
Bar Pool North & Crescents	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	7
Bar Pool South	6	6	6	5	4	5	6	5	8
Bar Pool West & Recreation Ground	3	4	3	2	5	3	6	2	8
Camp Hill East & Quarry	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	1	8
Camp Hill North & Pools	3	3	3	2	4	2	5	2	7
Camp Hill North West & Allotments	2	3	2	1	2	3	5	1	8
Camp Hill Village & West	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	6
Chapel End	6	7	6	4	5	7	6	3	5
Galley Common East	6	6	6	4	4	5	9	5	3
Galley Common South	9	10	8	5	6	9	8	5	4
Galley Common South East	3	4	3	1	3	4	5	1	3
Galley Common West & Rural	8	7	6	5	6	6	8	6	9
Kingswood Grove Farm & Rural	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Kingswood Hills	5	5	5	2	4	3	8	1	7
Kingswood North East	3	4	4	2	3	5	4	1	8
Kingswood St Pauls	6	6	5	4	6	6	8	5	7
Kingswood Stockingford Schools	2	2	3	1	2	1	3	1	9

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2019)

Ten of the 19 LSOAs within the JSNA area are within the top 30% most deprived areas nationally, with three in the top 10% (Bar Pool North & Crescents LSOA, Kingswood Grove Farm & Rural LSOA and Camp Hill Village & West LSOA).

When the individual domains are considered, there is some more notable relative deprivation that is worth highlighting (Figure 28).

For example, there are 9 LSOAs within the top 10% most deprived areas nationally for the Children and Young People subdomain with a further two LSOAs in the top 20% and a further two LSOAs in the top 30%.

Arbury Rural LSOA is within the top 10% most deprived areas nationally for the geographical barriers subdomain and both Galley Common East LSOA and Galley Common South East LSOA are within the top 30%.

## POVERTY

There are variations across the JSNA area in relation to deprivation, this is particularly evident when considering poverty data.

### Fuel Poverty

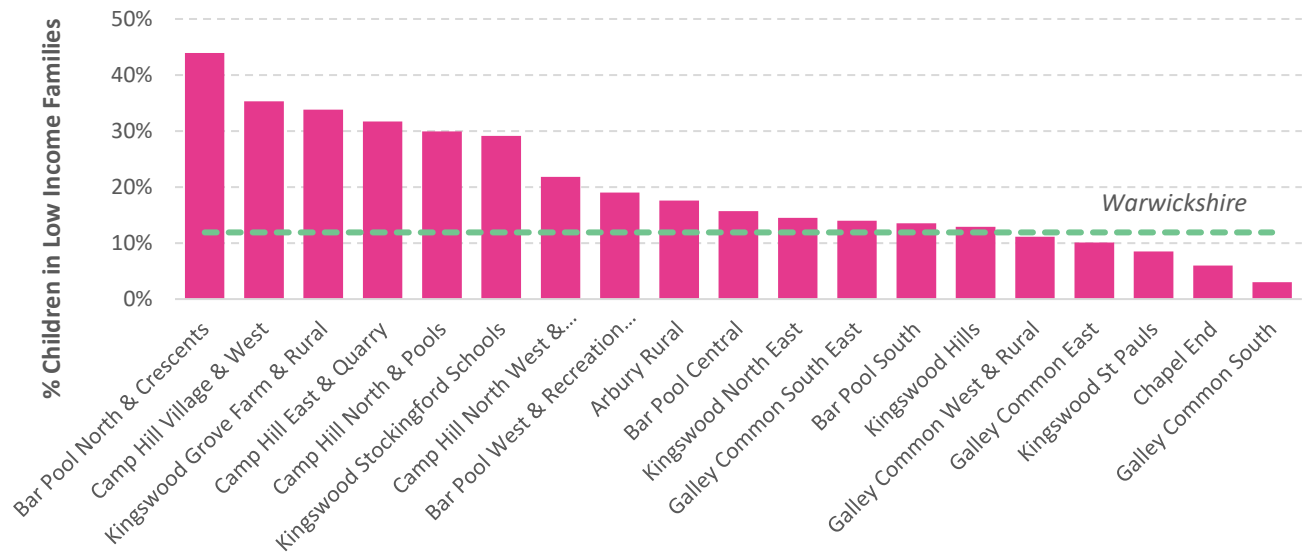
In 2017, in the JSNA area, 10.7% (1,401) of households were considered to be fuel poor, which is lower than both the Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (10.8%) and England proportion (10.9%). The area of concern for fuel poverty is Kingswood Stockingford Schools LSOA, which had an estimated 17.2% of households living in fuel poverty (112 households).

### Child Poverty

In 2016 in Warwickshire, 11.9% of children under 16 were in low income families. Compared to the other Warwickshire districts and boroughs Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough had the highest proportion of children under 16 in low income families (17.8%) which is also higher than the England figure of 17.0%. Nuneaton Common & West has the highest proportion of children under 16 in low income families of all the Warwickshire JSNA areas at 23.4%.

Within the JSNA area, Bar Pool North & Crescents LSOA had the highest proportion of children under 16 in low income families (43.9%) which is markedly higher than the Warwickshire average at 11.9% (see Figure 29).

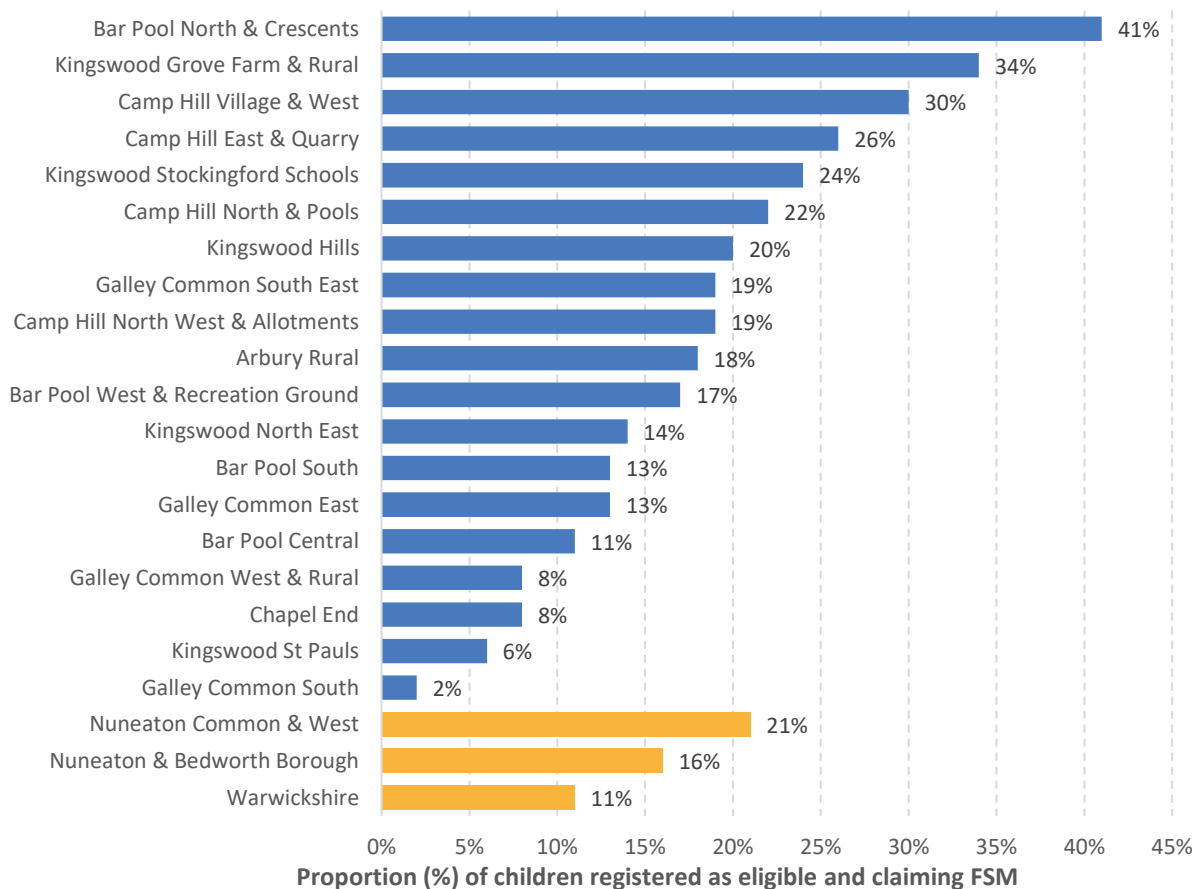
**Figure 29: Children in low income families, 2016, by LSOA in Nuneaton Common & West**



Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/personal-tax-credits-children-in-low-income-families-local-measure-2016-snapshot-as-at-31-august-2016>

### Free School Meals

**Figure 30: Children who are registered as eligible and claiming Free School Meals, 2019**



Source: WCC Business Intelligence Education Team

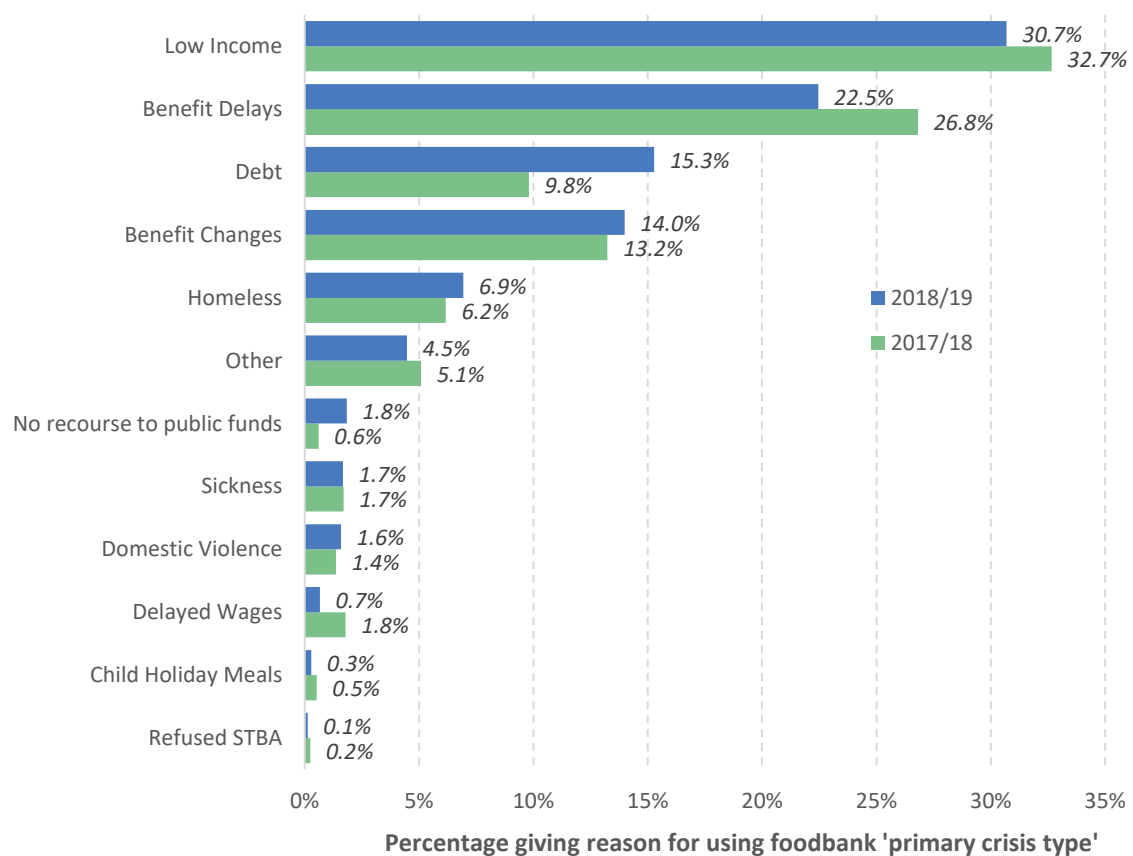
In 2019, over one in five (21%) of school children residing in Nuneaton & Common West were eligible and registered for free school meals (FSM) which is an increase from 16.8% in 2018. This is higher than the county average of 11.3% in 2019 and higher than the equivalent borough (16.0%) rate.

Bar Pool North & Crescents LSOA has the highest percentage of school children living in the area that are eligible and claiming a FSM in 2019 (41%), which has seen an increase from 36% in 2018. The LSOA has the highest figure when compared to all the 339 LSOAs in Warwickshire. In 2019, 14 of the 19 LSOAs in the JSNA area all have higher figures than the county average of 11%.

### Food Banks

Due to the high deprivation in the area residents of the JSNA area that are living in poverty will have accessed food banks, either accessing them regularly or at times of need (or crisis). The nearest food banks are run by Warwickshire Trussell Trust and are located across two sites across Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough. The food bank data shows an increase in the tonnes of food given out in Nuneaton in 2018/19 compared to 2017/18, an increase of 8.62 tonnes to 45.96, which is in line with the pattern seen across Warwickshire. The total number of people supported increased from 4,278 to 4,763 (485 people) in this time period. One parcel provided by the food bank will provide a minimum of three days' tinned and dried food, as well as essential non-food items donated by the local community.

**Figure 31: Nuneaton Food Banks - Reasons for people accessing the service, 2017/18 and 2018/19**



Source: Warwickshire Trussell Trust, 2019

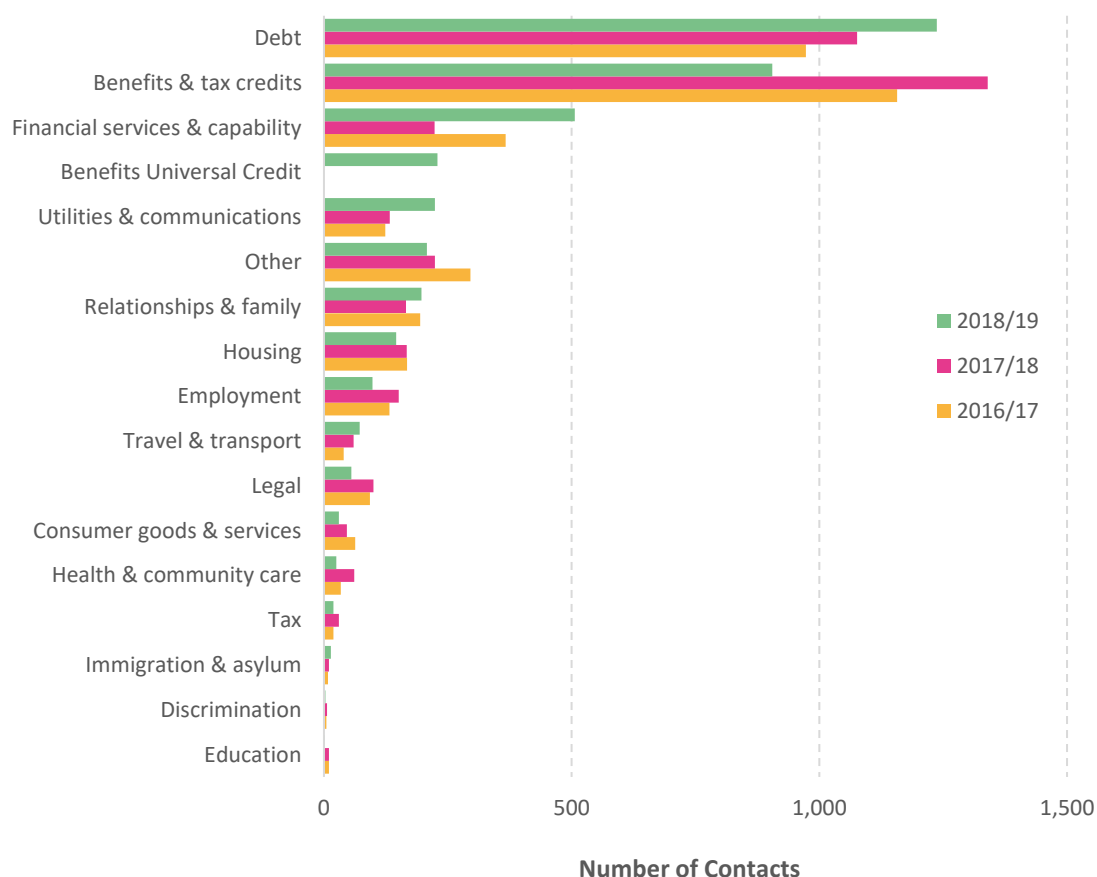
The main 'primary crisis' reason for using the Nuneaton food bank in 2018/19 is low income (30.7%, a slight reduction from 32.7% in 2017/18) followed by benefit delays (22.5%, a reduction from 26.8% in 2017/18). The third 'primary crisis' reason for using Nuneaton food bank in 2018/19 is debt and this has increased from 9.8% in 2017/18 to 15.3% 2018/19.

### Citizens Advice

Data across a three year period to March 2019 reveals that the issues of most concern to residents contacting Citizens Advice were debt and benefits and tax credits (Figure 32). Overall there has been a 6.6% increase in the number of people presenting at Citizens Advice that reside in the JSNA area (an increase from 3,683 in 2016/17 to 3,927 in 2018/19). This is in line with the Warwickshire picture which saw an 7.7% increase in people presenting over the same period.

In 2018/19, 31.5% of the people visiting from the JSNA area were concerned about debts (1,237 visits). The second area of concern to JSNA residents was benefits and tax credits which has seen a reduction since the previous year, with a 25.8% reduction in visitors concerned about this issue when comparing 2017/18 to 2018/19 (from 1,220 to 905).

**Figure 32: Reasons for contact with Citizen's Advice by residents in Nuneaton Common & West**



Source: Citizen's Advice Warwickshire, 2019

Over the three year period, within the debt category, the advice most sought from residents of the JSNA area was regarding debt relief orders (19.7%), with 648 visits from residents on this issue. A further 13.9% of residents were seeking advice on council tax arrears (456 visits).

In the benefits and tax credits category, the advice most sought by residents of the JSNA area linked to the Personal Independence Payment (24.5%), with 804 visits from residents on this issue. A further 18.3% of residents were seeking advice on Employment Support Allowance (600 visits).

### **Car Ownership**

In 2011, households in Nuneaton Common & West ranked fourth highest of the 22 JSNA areas for the proportion of households that were less likely to own a car. Almost one quarter (23%) of households in the JSNA area did not own a car.

The LSOAs with the highest proportion of households with no car were in the Galley Common areas of Galley Common West & Rural LSOA (23%) and Galley Common East LSOA (21%).

Persons of working age in Nuneaton Common & West were more likely to travel to work by driving a car or van (47.7%) which is similar to the Warwickshire figure (46.3%) or by being a passenger in a car or van (5.4%).

## ECONOMY

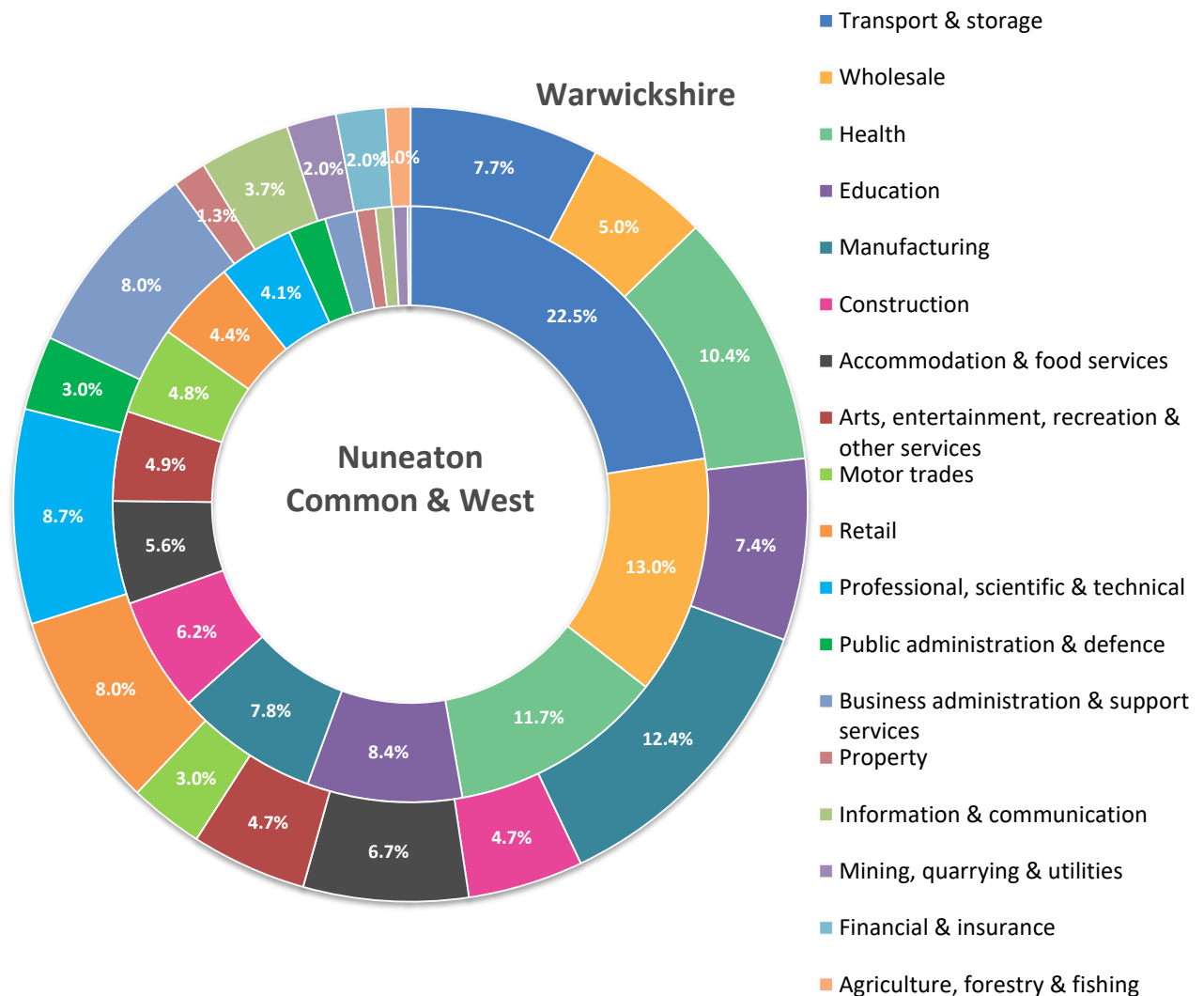
### EMPLOYMENT BY BUSINESS SECTOR & OCCUPATION

Focusing on the industries where people working within the JSNA area work, the ONS Business Register & Employment Survey (2018) advises that the top three industries for employment are:

- 1) Transport & Storage (including postal) – 1,435 employees (22.5%)
- 2) Wholesale – 825 employees (13.0%)
- 3) Health – 745 employees (11.7%)

A more detailed breakdown can be seen in Figure 33.<sup>23</sup>

**Figure 33: People employed by sector in Nuneaton Common & West and Warwickshire**



Source: Office for National Statistics, Business Register and Employment Survey 2018

The highest proportion of people employed in Nuneaton Common & West were categorised as working in elementary occupations (17.5%), considerably higher than the county equivalent (12.0%).



The smallest proportion (7.4%) were categorised as managers, directors and senior official occupations; this compared to 12.0% in Warwickshire<sup>24</sup>.

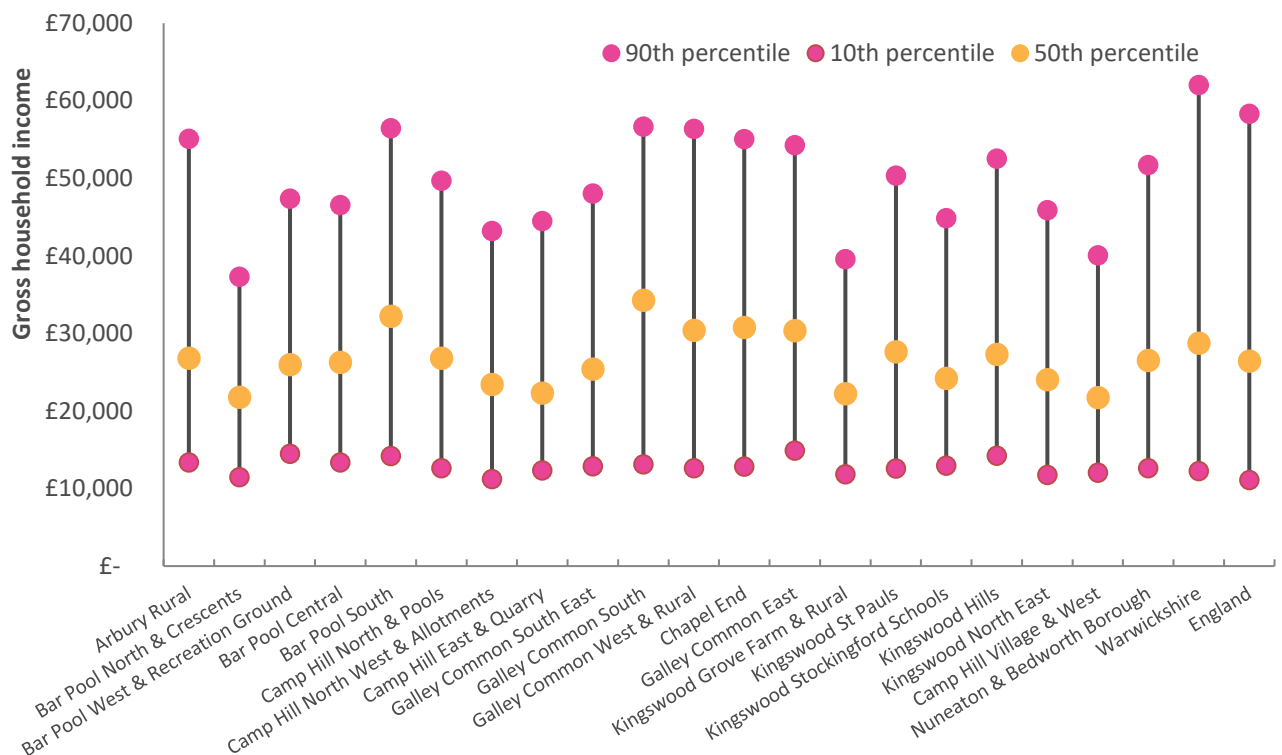
## INCOME

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has released experimental income statistics on PAYE and benefits for household-level income for the tax year 2015/16 to show the distribution of income at LSOA-level<sup>25</sup>. There were five LSOAs in the JSNA area with gross annual household incomes below the Warwickshire 10<sup>th</sup> percentile average (£12,250), the lowest of which were Camp Hill North West & Allotments (£11,219), Bar Pool North & Crescents (£11,479) and Kingswood North East (£11,771).

In contrast, no LSOAs within the JSNA area had a gross annual household income above the Warwickshire 90<sup>th</sup> percentile average (£62,042), the highest averages were Galley Common South (£56,658) and Bar Pool South (£56,469).

The 'gap' between the income in the 10<sup>th</sup> and 90<sup>th</sup> percentile was £49,792 for Warwickshire and £39,090 for Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough (Figure 34). None of the Nuneaton Common & West LSOAs had a gap wider than the county, six were wider than the borough; Arbury Rural, Bar Pool South, Chapel End, Galley Common East, Galley Common South, Galley Common West & Rural.

**Figure 34: Equivalised gross household PAYE and benefits income (10th percentile/90th percentile and 50th percentile) for Warwickshire, Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and LSOAs in Nuneaton Common & West**



Source: ONS, 2016

## UNEMPLOYMENT

### Claimant Count

The Claimant Count is an administrative measure of the number of people claiming benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed, using individual records from the benefit system. In July 2019, there were 750 Job Seekers Allowance claimants from the Nuneaton Common & West JSNA area, an increase of 310 claimants since 2015 (Figure 35). LSOAs in the JSNA area which saw the highest numbers are Camp Hill Village & West (14% of claimants) and Bar Pool North & Crescents (12%).

**Figure 35: Claimant count, July 2015 to July 2019**

	July 2015	July 2016	July 2017	July 2018	July 2019
Nuneaton Common & West	440	415	430	650	750
Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough	1,415	1,395	1,410	2,250	2,560
Warwickshire	3,420	3,480	4,220	5,635	6,970

Source: DWP, Stat-Xplore

### Universal Credit

Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit continues to be rolled out across areas in Warwickshire, the number of people recorded as being on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise.

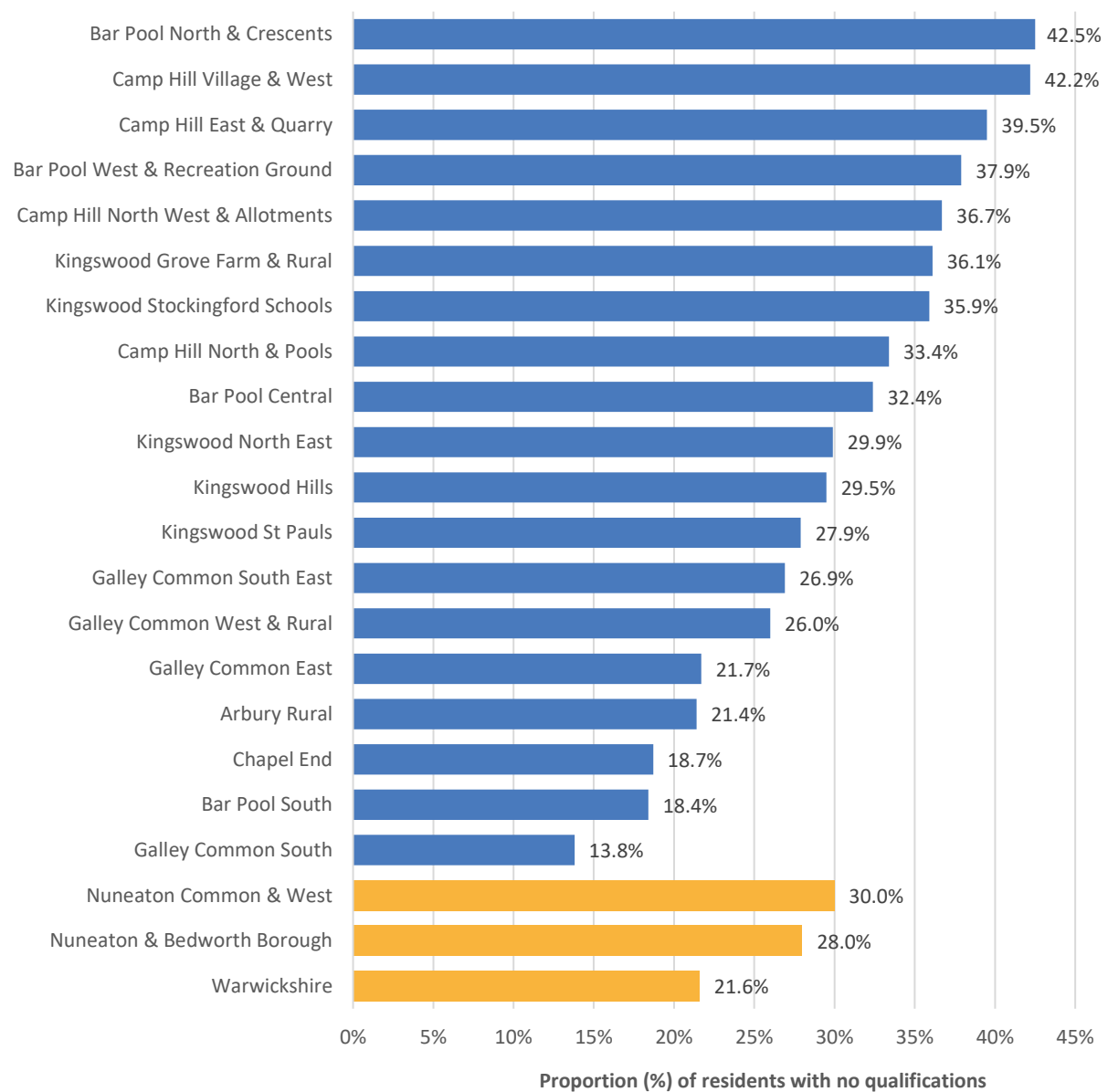
As of May 2019, there were 1,570 customers on Universal Credit in the Nuneaton Common & West JSNA area, a considerable increase from the same period in 2016, when there were only 174 customers on Universal Credit.

## QUALIFICATION LEVELS

Of particular interest is the number of people without qualifications. According to the 2011 Census, 21.6% of Warwickshire residents had no qualifications<sup>26</sup>. For Nuneaton Common & West, this figure was considerably higher (30.0% see Figure 36).

Bar Pool North & Crescents LSOA has the highest proportion of residents with no qualifications (42.5%), followed closely by Camp Hill Village & West (42.2%). A total of 15 of the 19 LSOA areas within the JSNA area all have proportions higher than the Warwickshire figure (21.6%). Conversely, 14.6% of the 16 and over population in Nuneaton Common & West had a level 4 (degree level) qualification or above which is the lowest percentage of all the 22 JSNA areas. The equivalent Warwickshire figure for comparison was 28.8%. It is generally acknowledged that those with no or low level qualifications are less likely to have positive outcomes across a range of social, health and economic indicators, and these figures indicate that in 2011 there was a very large area of Nuneaton Common & West with a population who were less qualified.

**Figure 36: Proportion of residents with no qualifications**



Source: ONS, Census 2011

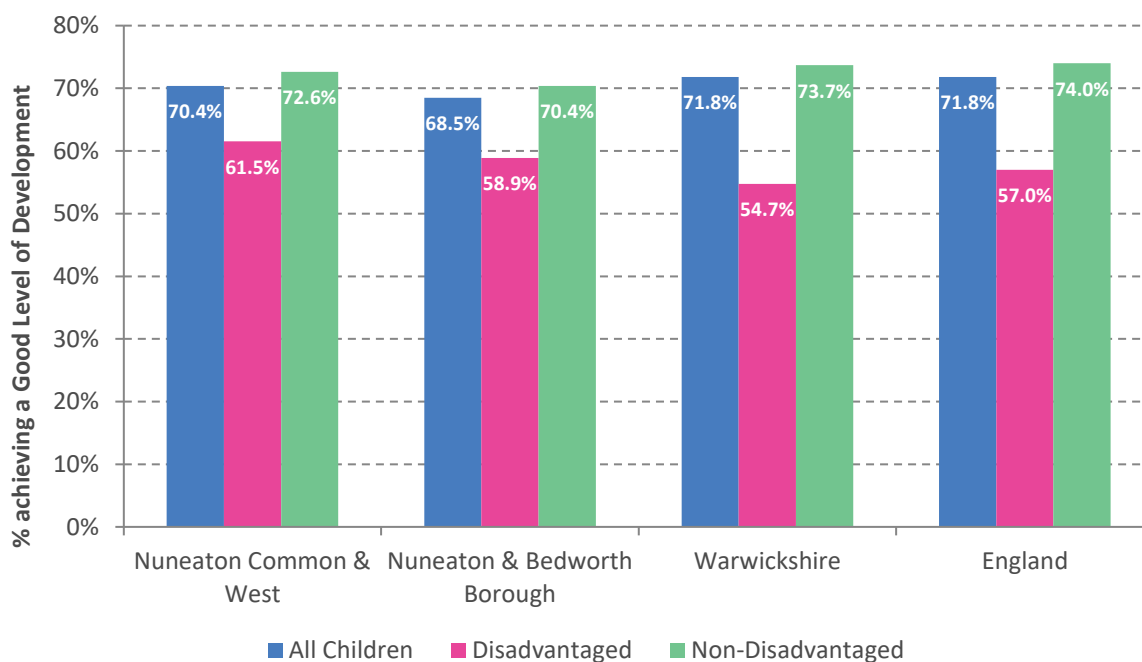
## EDUCATION

This section includes a range of education indicators which have been provided by Warwickshire County Council. In October 2019, there were 3,444 children and young people residing in Nuneaton Common & West attending state-funded nurseries, schools and colleges in Warwickshire.

### EARLY YEARS - GOOD LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT

The proportion of children living in Nuneaton Common & West achieving a good level of development (GLD) has risen from 65.9% in 2016 to 70.4% in 2019. The 2019 figure is higher than the borough (68.5%) and slightly below the county (71.8%) average<sup>27</sup>. Children in Nuneaton Common & West who are categorised as disadvantaged were more likely to achieve a GLD in 2019 than disadvantaged children in the borough, county and nationally (Figure 37). In 2019, the gap between those children who are disadvantaged and those who are not in terms of school readiness in Nuneaton Common & West is similar (11.1 percentage points) to the Borough (11.5 percentage points) and smaller than the Warwickshire benchmark (19.0 percentage points). Having said that, the Nuneaton Common & West gap has increased since 2016 (when there was a 4.9 percentage point gap).

**Figure 37: Percentage of children achieving a Good Level of Development (school readiness), 2019**



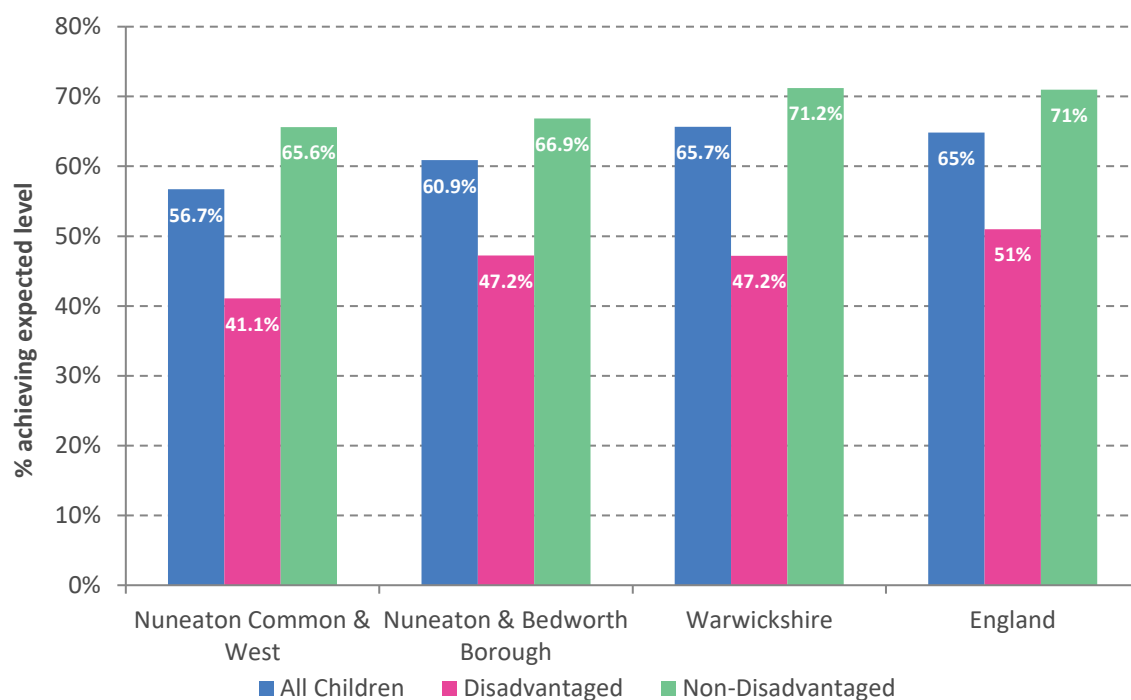
Source: Business Intelligence, Commissioning Support Unit, WCC

### KEY STAGE 2

In 2019, 56.7% of children achieved the Expected Level of Development (ELD) at the end of Key Stage 2 (10-11 year olds) for Reading, Writing and Maths in Nuneaton Common & West compared to 60.9% in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and 65.7% in Warwickshire. There has been a steady increase in those achieving ELD in the three-year period from 41.3% in 2016, 49.6% in 2017 and 55.0% in 2018.

Children in Nuneaton Common & West who are categorised as disadvantaged were less likely to achieve the ELD in 2019 than disadvantaged children in the borough, county and nationally. However, in 2019, the gap between those children achieving the ELD who are disadvantaged and those who are not was 24.5 percentage points in Nuneaton Common & West, slightly wider than the borough (19.6 percentage points) but similar to the county (24.0 percentage points) figures (Figure 38). The gap in Nuneaton Common & West has increased over the past three years, from a 17.9 percentage point gap in 2017 and 18.8 percentage point gap in 2018.

**Figure 38: Percentage of children achieving the Expected Level in Reading, Writing and Maths, 2019**

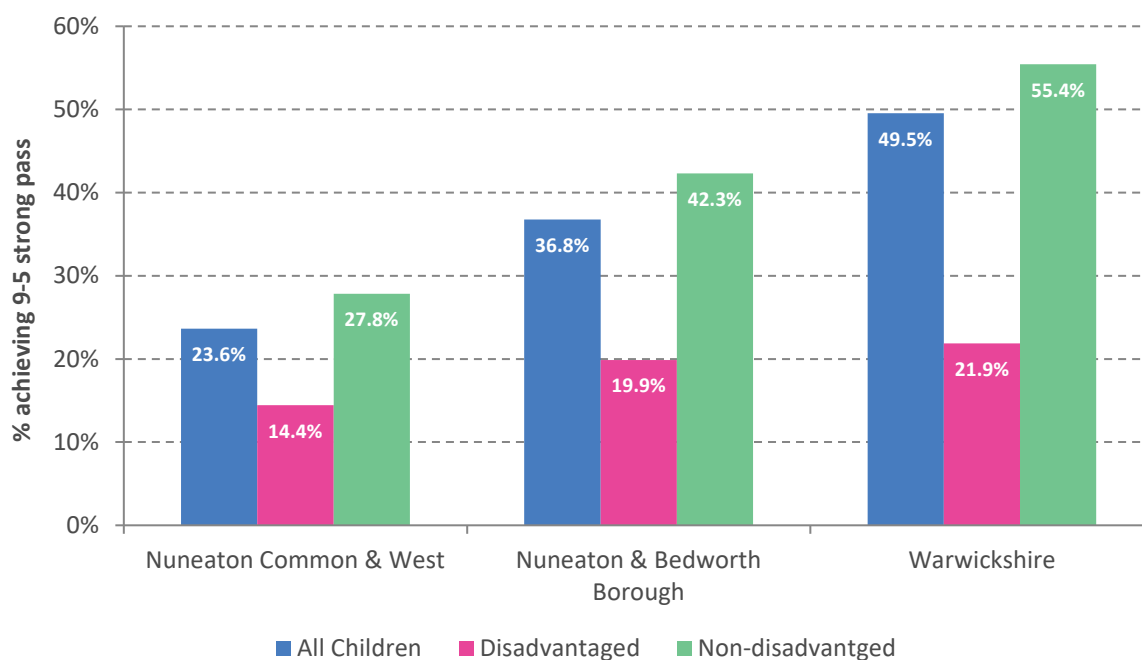


Source: Business Intelligence, Commissioning Support Unit, WCC

## KEY STAGE 4

In 2019, 23.6% of students living in Nuneaton Common & West achieved a 9-5 (strong pass) in English & Maths compared to 36.8% in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and 49.5% in Warwickshire. This is the lowest proportion of students across all 22 JSNA areas in 2019. The gap between those who are disadvantaged achieving a strong pass and those who are not is lower (13.4 percentage points in Nuneaton Common & West than the borough (22.4 percentage points) and the county (33.6 percentage points) (Figure 39). However, the gap is smaller due to the percentages of pupils achieving the new Key Stage 4 measure being considerably lower in the first instance across all groups.

**Figure 39: Percentage of children achieving the new Key Stage 4 measures of 9-5 strong pass including English and Maths, 2019**



Source: Business Intelligence, Commissioning Support Unit, WCC

## SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS AND DISABILITIES (SEND)

In January 2019, 8.7% (227 children) of children residing in Nuneaton Common & West attending a state funded school in Warwickshire had an education, health and care plan (EHCP). This is the highest proportion of all 22 JSNA areas. The most common primary SEND need resulting in an EHCP was autistic spectrum disorder (ASD) accounting for 24% of EHCPs in Nuneaton Common & West and severe learning difficulty, social, emotional and mental health and moderate learning disability accounting for 16%, 15% and 15% respectively of EHCPs in the area.

## PUPIL ABSENCE

Since the 2015/16 academic year, a pupil has been classified as a persistent absentee if they miss 10% or more of their possible sessions at school. In 2018/19, 13.1% of school pupils residing in Nuneaton Common & West were persistently absent (in 2017/18 the proportion was 13.8%). This is higher than the borough (12.3%) and the Warwickshire (10.1%) equivalents. The LSOAs in Nuneaton Common & West that had the highest proportions of persistent absenteeism were Bar Pool North & Crescents (22.4%) and Kingswood Grove Farm & Rural (19.8%) in 2018/19.

## OFSTED

In 2019, three in five (61%) of children in Nuneaton Common & West attended a 'good' or 'outstanding' school (according to Ofsted School Inspections). This is lower than the borough (77.1%) and county (87.0%) rate and the second lowest proportion of all the JSNA areas. Within the JSNA area, this ranges from two in five children attending a good or outstanding school (39.5%) in Kingswood Stockingford Schools LSOA, compared to 77.3% of children in Bar Pool Central LSOA.

## SOCIAL CARE

This section includes information on early help and both adult and children's social care and provides an overview of the Nuneaton Common & West families attached to the Priority Families programme. The data for these areas is held and has been provided by Warwickshire County Council.

## EARLY HELP

### Priority Families

Priority families are families that have at least two of the following criteria:

- Parents and children involved in crime and anti-social behaviour
- Children who have not been attending school regularly
- Children who need help (in need or subject to a Child Protection Plan)
- Adults out of work or at risk of financial exclusion and young people at risk of worklessness
- Families affected by domestic violence and abuse
- Parents and children with a range of health problems.

Between 1<sup>st</sup> September 2014 up to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2019, 5,293 families were attached to Phase 2 of the Priority Families programme in Warwickshire<sup>28</sup>. Focusing on Nuneaton Common & West, there were 579 families attached to the programme, with 237 'live' in October 2019, a rate of 18.4 per 1,000 population – around twice the rate of the Warwickshire average (9.3 per 1,000 population). This is the highest volume of any of the 22 JSNA areas in the county.

## CHILDREN'S SOCIAL CARE

There are several key measures that Warwickshire County Council focuses on in relation to children's social care<sup>29</sup>:

### Children in Care

At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, there were 93 children in care in Nuneaton Common & West, a rate of 122.7 per 10,000 children. This is the highest rate of any of the 22 JSNA areas – the lowest rate was 10.8 per 10,000 children. Within the Nuneaton Common & West JSNA area there was considerable variation in the number and rate of children in care. The highest rates were experienced in the LSOAs of Bar Pool North & Crescents (386.3 per 10,000 children), Bar Pool West & Recreation Ground (336.4 per 10,000 children) and Camp Hill Village & West (225.2 per 10,000 children). Just over half of all children in care within the JSNA area live in these LSOAs.

### Children in Need and Child Protection plans

At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, the rate of children subject to a child protection plan (CPP) was higher in Nuneaton Common & West (47.5 per 10,000 children) than Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough (37.9 per 10,000) and the county (28.03 per 10,000). Across the JSNA areas the rate of children subject to a child protection plan ranged from 61.1 per 10,000 children to 2.2 per 10,000 children placing Nuneaton Common & West the third highest out of the 22 JSNA areas. The 2019 rate, however, was lower than

previous years where in 2018 it was 106.9 per 10,000 children and 2017 it was 71.8 per 10,000 children.

At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, there were 294 children subject to a child in need plan living in Nuneaton Common & West, a rate of 387.9 per 10,000. This was the highest rate across the JSNA areas where the lowest was 125.0 per 10,000. The areas with the highest volumes and rates were Bar Pool North & Crescents, Camp Hill East & Quarry and Camp Hill Village & West.

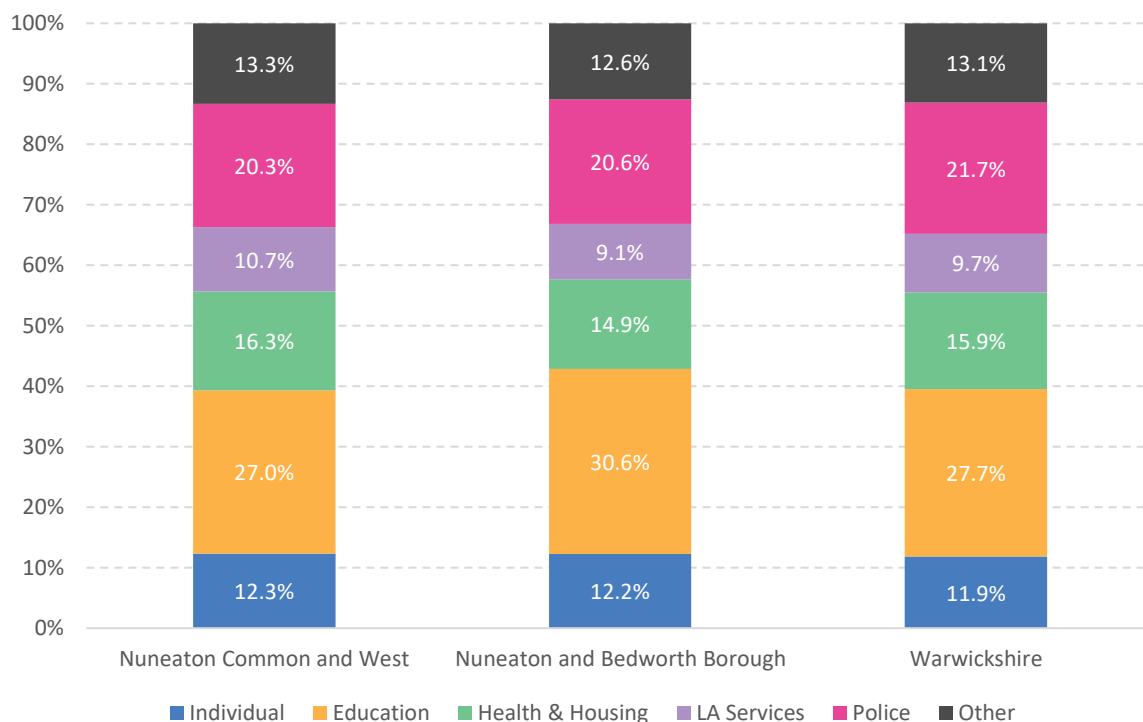
### Children with disabilities

At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, there were 50 children registered with disabilities in Nuneaton Common & West, a rate of 65.9 per 10,000 children which is roughly in line with the borough average (64.05 per 10,000) but higher than the county rate of 53.8 per 10,000 children. The number of children registered with disabilities within the JSNA area accounts for just over a quarter of all children registered in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough.

### Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)

There were 600 referrals to MASH (April 2018 to March 2019) in Nuneaton Common & West at a rate of 791.6 per 10,000 children, again the highest rate (and volume) of all JSNA areas in 2019. The borough rate was 657.4 per 10,000 children and county rate 404.7 per 10,000 children. However, the JSNA rate and volume were a reduction on previous years where in 2018 the rate was 1298.2 per 10,000 children and 2017 where it was 1699.9 per 10,000 children. Rates of referral were highest in the LSOAs of Arbury Rural (1675.0 per 10,000 children), Chapel End (1373.6 per 10,000 children) and Galley Common East (1338.3 per 10,000 children).

**Figure 40: MASH referrals by source, 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019**



Source: Business Intelligence, Commissioning Support Unit, WCC, 2020



Figure 40 shows the proportion of the total number of MASH referrals broken down by the source of the referral and compared to borough and county figures. The picture of referrals in Nuneaton Common & West is broadly similar to that of the borough and county although the JSNA area has a higher proportion of referrals from individuals and a lower proportion from health and housing services.

## ADULTS SOCIAL CARE

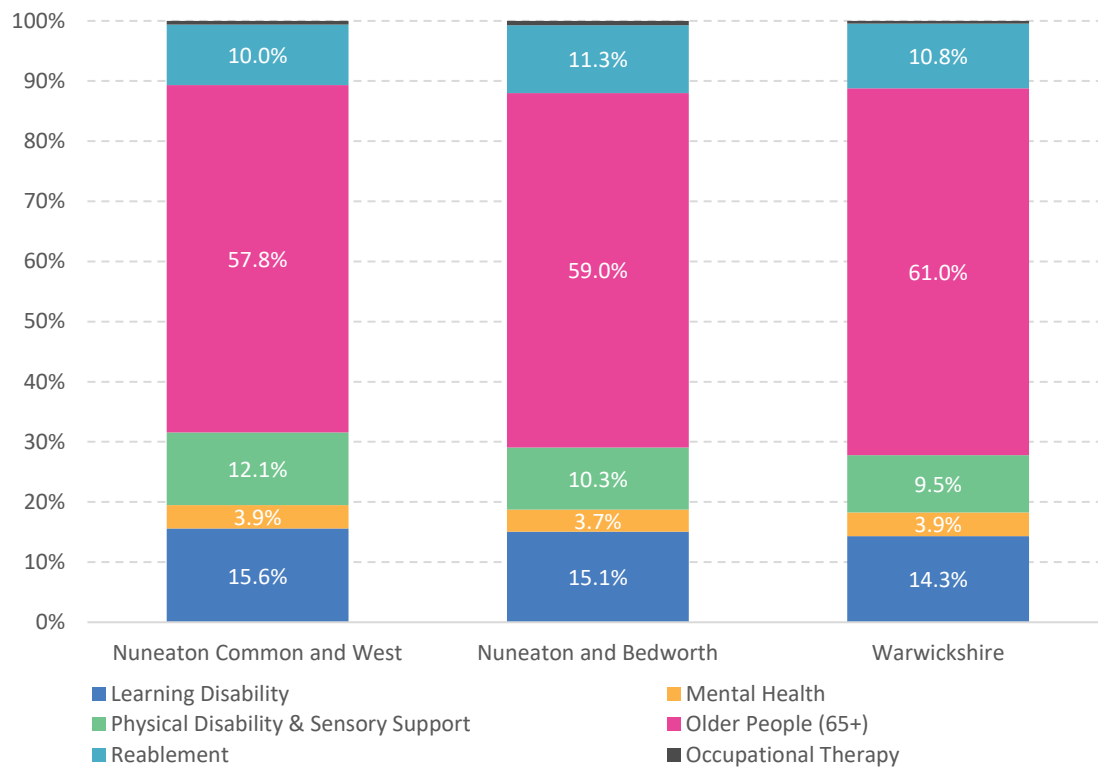
One of the key adult social care measures that Warwickshire County Council focuses on is the number of service users<sup>30</sup>. In 2019, 460 or 2.0% of adult (18+) residents in Nuneaton Common & West were active users of social care, slightly lower than the borough average of 2.6% and roughly in line with the county (2.1%).

Service users are split across three areas: residential/nursing, community and low level/preventative services. The highest proportion of service users in Nuneaton Common & West were accessing community services (58.4%) (which include home care, day care supported living, extra care housing and direct payments), slightly higher than borough and county averages which were 54.3% and 54.8% respectively. This is the 5<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of all the 22 JSNA areas and promotes one of the central outcomes of Warwickshire County Council to support communities and individuals to be safe, healthy and independent. Conversely, in the JSNA area, a slightly lower proportion of residents who access residential and nursing services (16.1%) compared with the borough (20.5%) and county (22.7%). Ongoing low level/preventive services were similar to borough and county levels at around 1 in 4 services users using this service.

In 2019, there were 572 active social care packages in the JSNA area. A further breakdown of service areas (Figure 41) illustrates differences in access to service areas when the JSNA is compared to the borough and county picture.

The largest proportion of packages were for older people (57.8%), slightly lower than borough (59.0%) and county levels (61.0%). In Nuneaton Common & West, a slightly higher proportion of adult social care packages were for physical disability and sensory support (12.1%) compared with 10.3% for the borough and 9.5% for Warwickshire. However, other service areas were broadly in line with borough and county picture.

**Figure 41: Percentage of active adult social care (ASC) packages by service area, 2019**



Source: Business Intelligence, Commissioning Support Unit, 2020

## COMMUNITY SAFETY

### CRIME

The Nuneaton & Bedworth Community Safety Partnership works to reduce levels of crime and disorder in the borough. The current 2019/20 priorities are:

- Violent crime
- Serious acquisitive crime (focusing on residential burglary dwelling, theft of vehicle and personal robbery offences)
- Anti-social behaviour (including arson reduction)
- Reducing reoffending

Focusing on the cross-cutting themes of: Vulnerability, Drugs and Alcohol, Hate Crime and Prevent.

The Nuneaton Common & West JSNA area recorded a crime rate of 87.6 offences per 1,000 population in the period 1<sup>st</sup> September 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> August 2019. This was a reduction from 90.9 in the corresponding period of 2017/18. In 2018/19 the JSNA area has a crime rate lower than the borough rate (88.9) but higher than the Warwickshire rate (73.4). Overall the JSNA area has a crime rate which is fourth highest when compared to the other 22 Warwickshire JSNA areas.

Figure 42 examines the crime rates for the JSNA area by focusing on the LSOAs with the highest rates per 1,000 population. The highest crime rate is recorded in the Camp Hill Village & West LSOA (158.46) which is almost double the JSNA crime rate of 87.6. By comparison the lowest rate was recorded in the Galley Common South LSOA with a rate of 15.44 per 1,000 population which is the second lowest rate of all the LSOAs in Warwickshire.

**Figure 42: Crime rate per 1,000 population for top 5 LSOAs, Sep 2018- Aug 2019**

LSOA	Number of crimes	Crime rate per 1,000 population
Camp Hill Village & West	489	158.46
Kingswood Grove Farm & Rural	204	131.53
Arbury Rural	244	127.68
Bar Pool North & Crescents	202	125.23
Camp Hill East & Quarry	242	117.76
<b>Nuneaton Common &amp; West</b>	<b>2,737</b>	<b>87.6</b>
<b>Nuneaton &amp; Bedworth Borough</b>	<b>11,436</b>	<b>88.9</b>
<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>41,451</b>	<b>73.4</b>

Source: Warwickshire Police Crime Information System

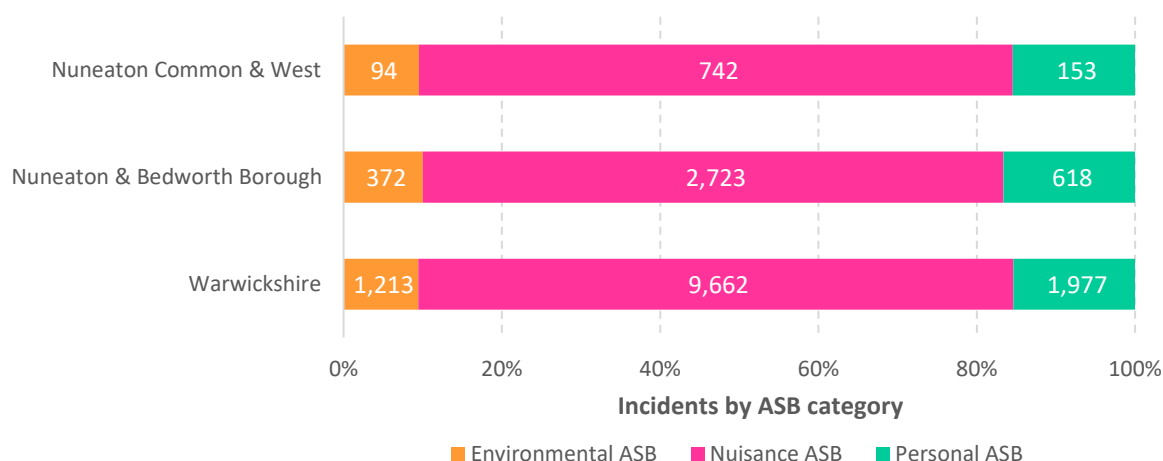
### ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB)

For the period 1<sup>st</sup> September 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> August 2019, the Nuneaton Common & West JSNA area reported an ASB rate (incidents of ASB which have been reported to Police) of 31.65 per 1,000 population (989 incidents). There has been a 25% reduction in the number of incidents reported to Police in the JSNA area when compared to the same period of 2017/18, a reduction from 1,319 incidents to 989.

For 2018/19 the JSNA area has the fourth highest ASB rate when compared to the other 22 Warwickshire JSNA areas and the rate is above both the Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough (28.86) and Warwickshire (22.76) figures.

The proportion of incidents by ASB category is provided in Figure 43 below. The JSNA area had a slightly higher proportion of nuisance ASB reported incidents (75%) compared to the borough (73.3%) but is under the county proportion of 75.2%.

**Figure 43: ASB incidents by category, Sep 2018- Aug 2019**



Source: STORM incident system, Warwickshire Police

The JSNA area had a higher proportion of nuisance ASB being reported to Police (75%) compared to the borough figure (73.3%) but it had lower proportion of personal ASB being reported, 15.5% for the JSNA area compared to the borough figure of 16.6%.

**Figure 44: ASB incidents and rates by category, Sep 2018 – Aug 2019**

	ASB category							
	Personal		Nuisance		Environmental		Total ASB incidents	
	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate
Nuneaton Common & West	153	4.90	742	23.75	94	3.01	989	31.65
Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough	618	4.80	2,723	21.16	372	2.89	3,713	28.86
Warwickshire	1,977	3.50	9,662	17.11	1,213	2.15	12,852	22.76

Source: STORM Incident System, Warwickshire Police, ONS mid-2017 population estimates

## HATE CRIME

The Nuneaton Common & West JSNA area reports the highest rate (4.3 per 1,000 population), when compared with the other 22 Warwickshire JSNA areas, for recorded hate offences and crimed incidents. This can be compared to lower rates for both the borough (2.0) and the county (1.5). The number of hate offences and crimed incidents has increased by 57.8% when comparing the period of 1<sup>st</sup> September 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> August 2019 (131) to the corresponding period of 2017/18 (83).

A hate crime is a criminal offence which is perceived by the victim, or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a person's; race (including nationality, national origin, ethnic origin, race and colour), religion, sexual orientation, disability, gender identity and individual characteristics that make someone appear different. A hate incident is an act that fall short of being a criminal offence but is still perceived by the victim to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on any of the same characteristics.

**Figure 45: Rates of hate offences and crimed incidents, Sep – Aug time periods**

	2017/18		2018/19	
	No	Rate per 1,000	No	Rate per 1,000
Nuneaton Common & West	83	2.8	131	4.3
Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough	249	1.9	262	2.0
Warwickshire	822	1.5	835	1.5

Source: Warwickshire Police STORM Incident System, ONS mid-2016 and mid-2017 population estimates

## DOMESTIC ABUSE

In 2016/17 and 2017/18, in Nuneaton Common & West the rate of incidents reported to the police with a domestic marker was higher than the borough and county rates (Figure 46)<sup>44</sup>.

In 2017/18, the LSOAs in the JSNA area with the highest rates of domestic abuse were Bar Pool North & Crescents (42.9 per 1,000 population), Camp Hill Village & West (41.3 per 1,000 population) and Kingswood Grove Farm & Rural (38.9 per 1,000 population).

**Figure 46: Rates of domestic abuse, 2016/17 & 2017/18**

	2016/17		2017/18	
	No	Rate per 1,000	No	Rate per 1,000
Nuneaton Common & West	660	21.5	673	21.9
Nuneaton & Bedworth	2,396	18.9	2,302	18.1
Warwickshire	7,256	13.03	7,264	13.05

Source: Warwickshire Police STORM Incident System, ONS mid-2016 and mid-2017 population estimates

## ROAD SAFETY

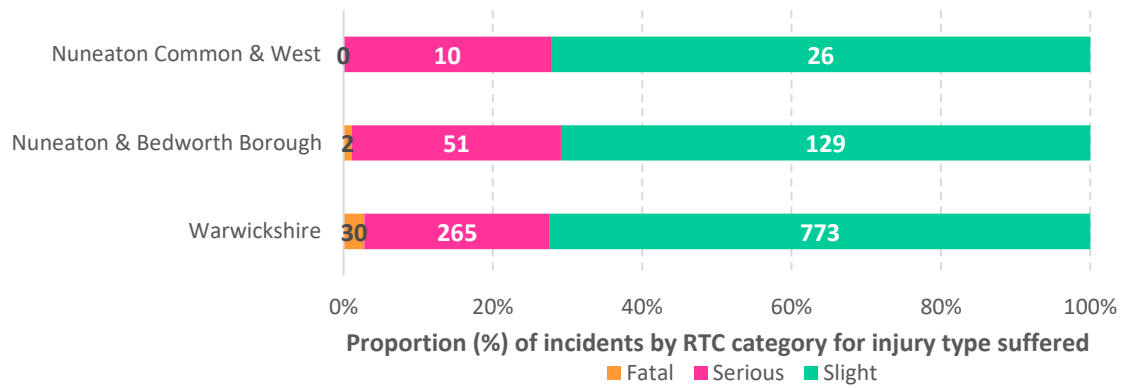
Warwickshire County Council's Road Safety Intelligence Team manages data in relation to road traffic collisions where injuries have been sustained. The total number of road traffic collisions (RTCs) with injuries for the period 1<sup>st</sup> November 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2019 in the Nuneaton Common & West JSNA area is 36, which is a 14.3% reduction from 42 reported in the corresponding period of 2017/18.

The JSNA area ranks 5<sup>th</sup> lowest when compared to the other 22 Warwickshire JSNA areas for the volume of road traffic collisions with injuries.

Breaking this information down, there were no fatal road traffic collisions in 2018/19 which can be compared to one fatal collision in 2017/18. The next category is road traffic collisions classified as 'serious' and levels reduced from 13 in 2017/18 to 10 in 2018/19. The highest proportion of collisions are classified as 'slight' injury and levels reduced from 28 in 2017/18 to 26 in 2018/19.

Figure 47 shows that in 2018/19, the JSNA area has a higher proportion of road traffic collisions with a 'serious' injury (27.8%) when compared to the county figure (24.8%) but this is lower than the borough figure of 28.0%. The JSNA area reports a slightly higher figure than the borough for road traffic collisions with 'slight' injuries, 72.2% compared to 70.9%.

**Figure 47: RTCs with injury by category breakdown, Nov 2018 -Oct 2019**



Source: Traffic & Road Safety Team, Warwickshire County Council

In the JSNA area, the highest volume of road traffic collisions with injury in 2018/19 was in the Arbury Rural LSOA (8 RTCs), which is the same level as 2017/18 when 8 RTCs were also reported. This LSOA ranks by far the highest for the volume of offences. By comparison 6 of the 19 LSOAs in the JSNA area reported no road traffic collisions with injuries in 2018/19.

## COMMUNITY ASSETS

It is difficult to keep an up-to-date list of local assets, particularly when many projects are short term and times or location of events can change. In July 2019, research and information gathering was undertaken to identify current community assets within the Nuneaton Common & West JSNA area.

Community assets have been grouped into 10 broad themes. An individual community asset can appear across multiple themes (for example, a dementia café would feature in Older People, Advice & Support, Health & Wellbeing, and Community Cafes and Foods). Nuneaton Common & West's community assets are listed in Figure 45 and presented in a suite of ten maps in Appendix A. Descriptions of the community asset categories can be found in the glossary document.

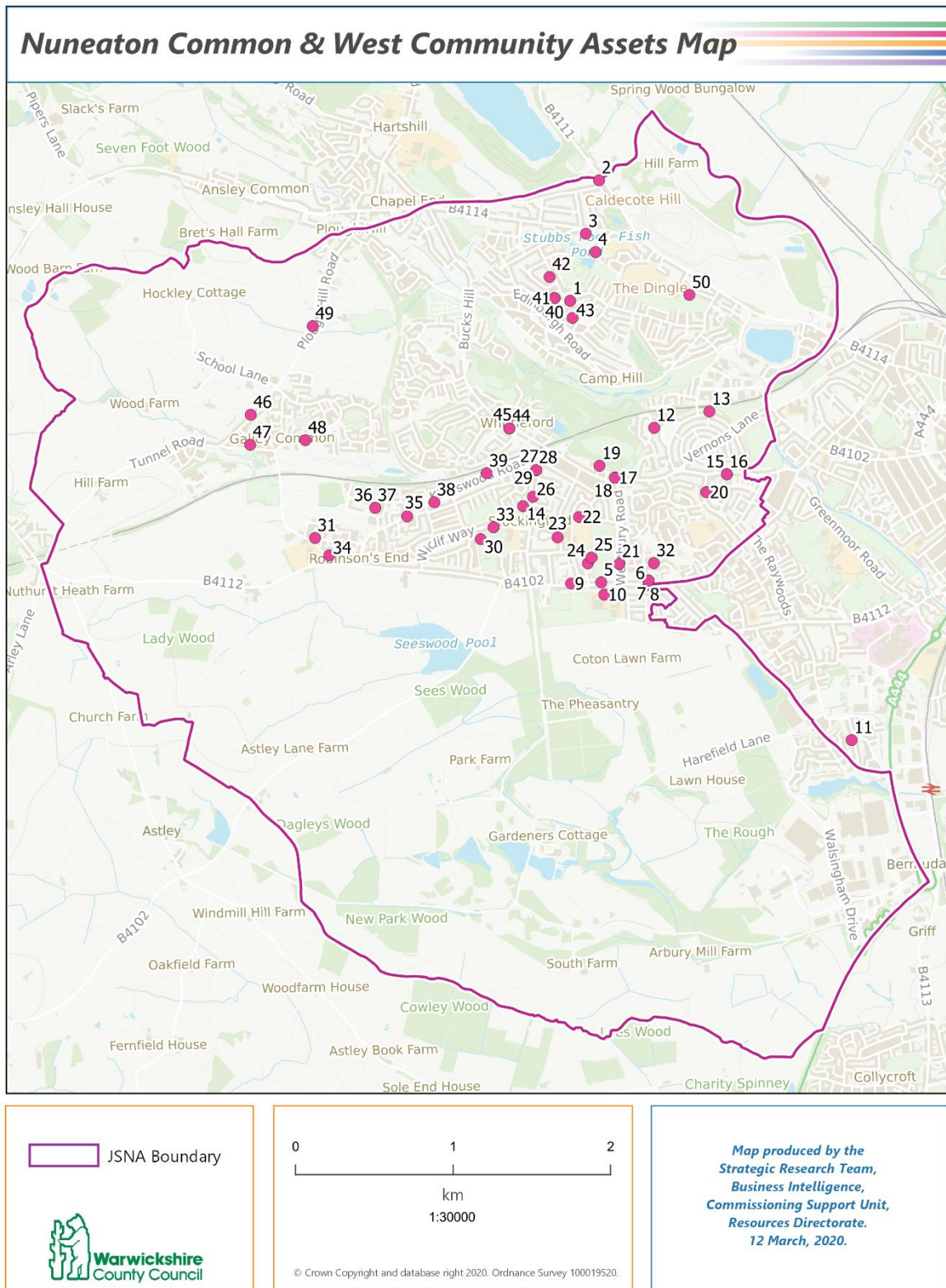
**Figure 48: Count of community assets by theme in Nuneaton Common & West, March 2020**

Theme	Count
1 - Children & Families	14
2 - Young People	13
3 - Older People	17
4 - Community Venues & Meeting Points	21
5 - Community Organisations & Social Groups	9
6 - Leisure & Recreational Activities	13
7 - Advice & Support	9
8 - Community Cafes & Foods	6
9 - Health & Wellbeing	24
10 - Education & Learning	10

The two themes with the largest number of community assets were community venues and meeting points and health and wellbeing assets. The theme with the fewest community assets was community cafes and foods. However, it is likely that people may travel into other JSNA areas, particularly more central services within Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough.

It is important to recognise that community assets are changing all the time due to changes in demand and resources.

Figure 49: Community assets in Nuneaton Common & West, March 2020



Source: Mapped by Business Intelligence with information from a variety of sources



**Figure 50: Key for map, community assets in Nuneaton Common & West, March 2020**

Number	Organisation	Number	Organisation
1	CHESS Community Centre, WCC	43	Boots Pharmacy, Camp Hill
2	Windmill Sports & Social Club	44	The Community of Christ
3	The Guardians of Stubbs Pool	45	Whittleford Residents Association
4	St Anne's Catholic Academy	46	St Peter's Church Hall
5	Turning Point Care Home	47	Galley Common Residents Association
6	Stockingford Sports and Social Club	48	Galley Common
7	CJ's Bar and Restaurant	49	Galley Common Infant School
8	Boots Pharmacy, Stockingford	50	Camp Hill Primary School & Early Years Centre
9	Arbury Baptist Church		
10	The Nuneaton Academy		
11	Bermuda Phoenix Centre		
12	Hanover Housing Association - Windsor Gardens		
13	Black-a-tree Court		
14	Savoy Gardens - Voyage Care		
15	Tomkinson Road Post Office		
16	Kasli Pharmacy		
17	Stockingford Community Centre		
18	Friends of Whittleford Park		
19	Vale View Recreation Ground		
20	Stockingford Medical Centre		
21	New Testament Church of God		
22	Stockingford Early Years Centre and Library		
23	Stockingford Primary School		
24	NBBC - The Poplars		
25	Stockingford Recreation Ground		
26	St Paul's Church (CofE)		
27	Nuneaton Community Church (Ind)		
28	Oasis Coffee Shop		
29	Second Time Around		
30	Stockingford Allotment Association		
31	Haunchwood Recreation Ground		
32	Arbury Medical Centre		
33	St Paul's C of E Primary School		
34	Park Lane Primary School		
35	Whittleford Park		
36	Grove Farm Community Association		
37	Kingswood Road Playing Fields		
38	Grove Farm Community Centre		
39	Peace Dance Studios		
40	Drayton Court Care Home		
41	St Mary and St John Church		
42	Camp Hill Health Centre		

Source: Mapped by Business Intelligence with information from a variety of sources

## LOCAL KNOWLEDGE

The following section includes data and information from local residents and stakeholders to highlight the health and wellbeing needs of people living in Nuneaton Common & West. In order to reflect local needs, this report incorporates the views of local communities, gathered through engagement with stakeholders and residents and through surveys.

## SURVEY CONSULTATION

This section presents the findings of a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment survey administered to residents living in Warwickshire. Between 1st June 2018 and 18<sup>th</sup> February 2020, 1,740 responses were received to the survey across Warwickshire of which 25.6% (446) were from residents living in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough and 4.4% (76) specifically from residents living in Nuneaton Common & West. A summary of the findings for residents in Nuneaton Common & West are presented below.

Residents were asked which they felt are priority areas for health and wellbeing in their local area. They were given a variety of options and were able to select each that applied. The five responses that had the highest percentage of responses were:

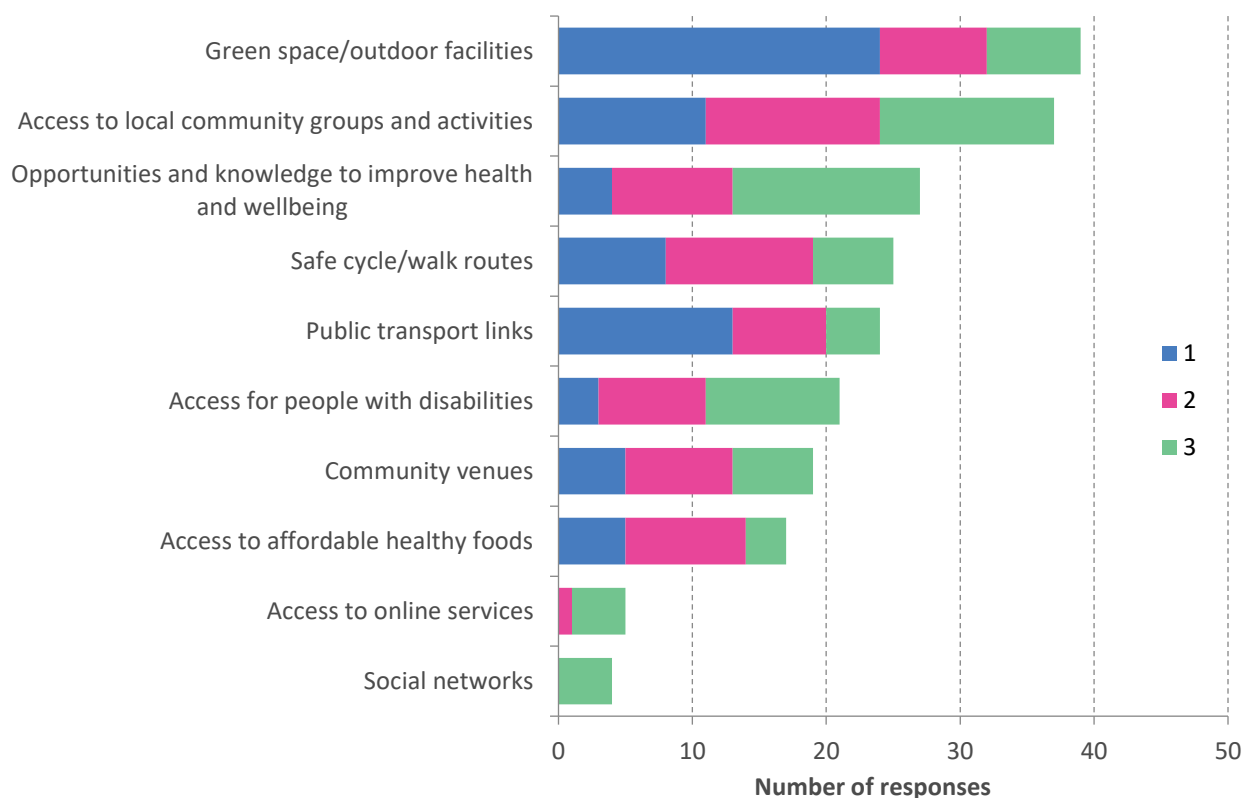
- Housing/accommodation (63%, 48 responses)
- Employment and skills development (63%, 48 responses)
- Access to other local services (62%, 47 responses)
- Availability of health foods (59%, 45 responses)
- Access to transport (59%, 45 responses)

Residents were asked to identify the top three things they valued about the local area/local community which supports positive health and wellbeing (Figure 51). Green space and outdoor facilities were listed by the most respondents (51%, 39 responses) as being one of the top three things they valued about the local area which supported positive health and wellbeing with 24 respondents ranking this as the thing they valued most. Access to local community groups was the next most common response with 49% (or 37 respondents) giving this as one of the top three things they valued with 11 respondents ranking this as the thing they valued most.

A further open text question was asked what three things could be better in your local area to improve health and wellbeing. Areas for improvement that were mentioned most frequently were:

- Access to health services (including mental health services and GP surgeries)
- Community-based services (particularly around groups and clubs for children and leisure)
- Public spaces (including footpaths, green space, parks and playgrounds)
- Road safety and safer walking and cycling routes

**Figure 51: Responses to the question “What are the top 3 things that you value about the local area/local community which support positive health and wellbeing?”**



Source: JSNA residents survey, Warwickshire County Council

## STAKEHOLDER EVENT

The following section includes data and information from residents and stakeholders to highlight the health and wellbeing needs of people living in the Nuneaton Common & West JSNA area. To reflect local needs, this report incorporates the views of local communities, gathered through engagement with stakeholders and residents primarily through a key stakeholder event and the findings of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment survey administered to residents of the JSNA area who live there.

A stakeholder engagement event was held on Friday 7<sup>th</sup> February 2020 at Newtown Centre, Nuneaton. The event included initial small group discussions on the health and wellbeing assets in the area, what the gaps in provision were and priorities and community solutions. This was followed by the presentation of key data relating to the JSNA area followed by further group discussions on the following topics:

- Older People
- Health Lifestyles
- Poverty and deprivation
- Area/group specific issues

The themes which emerged from the above discussions are highlighted below.

## What are the health and wellbeing assets in the area?

### Nuneaton Common & West

- CHES Centre including:
  - Community Information Café
  - Youth Clubs
- Early Years Centre
- Camp Hill Primary School
- Galley Common Church Hall
- Steve and Lisa McBeth
- Parenting Project - counselling service for parents with children 0-19 (25 if SEND)
- Grove Farm Community Centre
- St Paul's Church
- Co-op Camp Hill (Daytime)
- Copper Beech Café, Camp Hill
- Kasli Pharmacy, Tomkinson Road
- Healthy Living Network Lunch Club at Stockingford Community Centre,
  - Haunchwood Road
- Stockingford Library
- Newtown Centre
  - Warwickshire Vision
  - Alzheimer Society
  - Headway
  - Play Group
- Stockingford Community Centre
- Heath End Road Church
- Saints Centre (Town Centre)
- Equestrian Centre, Galley Common
- Hatters Space Community Centre
- Surgery/ Clinic in Camp Hill
- Arbury Medical Centre
- Stockingford Medical Centre

### Nuneaton East and West

Overall view from feedback is that there are good local health services on offer including services provided by:

- Pharmacies
- GPs
- Veterans Point
- Drug & Alcohol services
- SMART groups (Self-Management Rehab Training)
- Universal Health Visitor offer across patch (including provision for Smoking in Pregnancy in Camp Hill and GEH)
- Infant feeding/breastfeeding support service (North)
- Act Well on Energy (Warwickshire-wide service) – this is universal and on offer to all including families
- CAB service (well received)
- Parenting Project - counselling service for parents with children 0-19 (25 if SEND)

- Mental Health Safe Haven in Nuneaton (MH Matters)
- Number of community care options – care closer to home, more accessible:
  - Community dermatology service (Clinical Commissioning Group, CCG)
  - Micro suction service (CCG)
- CCG analysis of high intensity users – to bring down those numbers
- George Eliot Hospital:
  - SARC
  - ‘Men in Sheds’
  - Acute MH Assessment Team
  - Perinatal Infant MH team
- Place-based team meetings
- Provision around dementia diagnosis and post-diagnosis support
- Fitter Futures
- Volunteer transport service
- Warwickshire Fire and Rescue service -Transport and checks
- Ambulance crews – wider welfare needs, taking time to ask as first point of contact
- Social Prescribing agenda
- Assets for specific communities – Gurkha Centre in Nuneaton?
- HENRY
- Passport to Leisure - is a great concept but does its use really extend to those from most deprived communities? Could it be used for alternative access than leisure centre, e.g. parks, BMX parks
- Big developments happening (East), this has become a greater priority
- Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council (NBBC) have some great services & facilities, public open spaces, leisure centres etc. Great examples of working with the community to extend that offer, e.g. Bedworth Miners Welfare Park, Stockingford Rec, Whittleford Park – all areas enhanced in partnership.
- ‘Go Commando’ used to deliver sessions in local parks (funded by NBBC).
- Safe Havens
- Community Centres: some excellent community centres (run by a mix of voluntary organisations & statutory organisations):
  - Stockingford (West),
  - CHESS (West),
  - Bermuda Phoenix (West),
  - Hatters Space (central, but access from both West & East residents),
  - Grove Farm (West), very limited opening hours
- Some excellent community activities (run by a mix of community & voluntary organisations & statutory organisations) e.g.
  - Stockingford Community Centre offer lunch club and bingo
  - CHESS lunch club
  - Galley Common Riding for the Disabled (used by people across Nuneaton, Bedworth, North Warwickshire & wider) – animals are therapeutic – is this something that can be unlocked across the area.
- Fire & Rescue Service
  - Safe & Well Checks
  - ASB Teams
  - Small Fires Unit
  - Heart Shield
  - Hospital to Home: Discharge from hospital protocol (H2H), linked to safe and well and there is the potential to link into housing

- Information sharing – WFRS are not aware of cases that they can support with and the service is desperately needed – information sharing protocol not clear with partners
- Meals on wheels could identify people to move them to more appropriate housing

## What are the gaps in provision and services?

### Nuneaton Common & West

- Services for young adults on Autistic Spectrum or mental health
- Youth Support for those who won't engage in uniformed groups
- Camp Hill - no Vicar at moment
- Churches were hubs
- Older People who don't have internet access
- Those who are forgotten
- Mental Health Services - very long waiting times
- Community ignorance about disability especially in terms of Autism
  - Lack of education with non-visible disabilities

### Nuneaton East and West

- Mental health is a significant issue/barrier – Support mechanisms are required to support services available, e.g. direct payments: the new system has affected many people because they are not managing their own expenses effectively
- Safe Havens – contract length is unclear and there is the fear that the service may be lost – not enough of the public are aware of the service. There are limited opening hours and transport may be an issue (out of normal hours public transport does not exist in Nuneaton).
- Job Seekers with complex Mental Health needs (e.g. Drugs & Alcohol)
- Homelessness
- Young People's services
- Gap in counselling – unmet need (e.g. new parents)
- Suicide in young fathers in Bedworth
- Low referrals to HENRY – information flows and pathways need to be clarified
- LGBTQ gap in knowledge
- Post-diagnosis support for dementia patients
- Course for female offenders for D&A – achieved good outcomes but funding went
- Are Age UK present in area?
- End of life care – no in-patient care in Nuneaton (or Warwickshire North)
- No detox facilities in Warwickshire (Drugs & Alcohol)
- Public Transport is a barrier to health and employment
  - E.g. No bus routes from Coleshill to George Eliot Hospital
  - Appropriate transport needed for employment initiatives
  - Culture around barrier to travel to Coventry (more go to Hinckley/Leicestershire)
- Gap in knowledge regarding what we know about cultural communities
- Carers
- Gap in knowledge around gambling as a risk factor
- Communications – knowledge gaps – passport to leisure/Everyone Active – promotions need improving
- Staff training across the board to understand key partners offering support service users
- Support for gambling addictions. Issues relating to drug and gambling addiction were highlighted where the impact on mental health, crime and families were also emphasised.

- Transport – autism services in the town with no bus service to access the services or the costs are prohibitive
- Criteria for services has changed meaning younger disabled people are excluded
- Access to services – more community services needed
- Funding – what funding is available and how do services access this funding/ how can it be accessed more in partnership across sectors?
- Parks – not used enough and therefore get misused and become poor quality, with fly tipping and fires
- Enforcement

## What should be prioritised?

### Nuneaton Common & West

- How do we engage with people - communication?
  - The newspapers are there but not widely delivered now
  - People are getting frustrated and giving up with keeping abreast of technology
- Taking on board natural resistance to change with connection to age and affordability (technology)
- Importance of face-to-face work in the community
- Isolation is a big factor

### Nuneaton East and West

- Good levels of support and service around mental health and wellbeing and helping people to achieve that – recognition that everything flows from that.
- Tackling complex/multiple needs and issues
- Connectivity:
  - Between and cross communities (see earlier point on transport)
  - Intergenerational issues to tackle
- Dementia – diagnosis of patients and diagnosis reports
- Support for carers – job centre finds gap as well
- More programmes like ‘Men in Sheds’
- Recognising disinvestment in children’s centres
- Mental Health/Substance Misuse – who is responsible in terms of service?
- Promoting prevention/early intervention – catching people early
- First Aid training (basic)
- One directory of services so we understand all services on offer.

## What community-based solutions can we use, and develop to address the above

### Nuneaton Common & West

- Problems with motor bikes – There were services that dealt with these issues, services that fall away due to inconsistent funding and resources
- Be consistent with messages and resources
- The solutions we have had were taken away
- Christmas Dinner for those who were alone on Christmas Day at the Newtown Centre was extremely successful.

## Nuneaton East and West

- There is a misunderstanding of WCAVA and their role in accessing funding or volunteers
- Training – targeted for person centred
- Not aware of available funding
- Get community to use parks and local green spaces – park run is a great example of getting 200+ people into the parks each week and include adult, children and volunteers with the opportunity to socialise afterwards by offering refreshments
- Traditional sports (e.g. football) are great for keeping children and adults fit but do discourage those with less ability to take part. Alternative sports such as dodgeball, tig games etc are more inclusive and encourage people to enjoy sports
- Offer free events locally to attract people initially
- Encourage people to access the ‘benu’ online consultation
  - (<https://www.be-nu.co.uk/>)

## Health & Wellbeing (Healthy Lifestyles)

### Nuneaton Common & West

- Can't access the GP, use walk in centre
- Little confidence in education locally
  - Secondary schools all in special measures
- Extra cost to out of school activities
- Not as many free activities e.g. Band stand in town, paddling pool
- Bus fares expensive especially local buses e.g. Bus into town from
- Difference to working and unemployment, re. Money
- Availability for small children
  - Are you better off staying at home, risk of isolation?
  - Pathway, from nursery to pre-school to primary - good for socialisation
  - Less family networks
- Problems in running childcare - struggle
  - E.g. £3.60 per 3-year-old
- More communities having to look after themselves
  - How do we reach those who are becoming isolated, particularly the elderly?
- Knowledge of services
  - Choice to be alone
- Suicide increase in mental health
  - Information sheet on a very local basis - resource required
- Anchor organisations/ initiatives on the different small neighbourhoods
  - Collaborative working to avoid duplication

### Nuneaton East and West

- Men in Sheds – giving men a sense of purpose and creativity
- Waiting time for assessments
- Growth in foodbank demand
- Youth groups and community centres should be encouraging healthier eating through food workshops showing how to prepare healthier, affordable options instead of the favoured options of unhealthy choices
- Walking routes/measured miles/cycle routes available – BUT people don't know enough about these assets
- Need stronger patient participation groups



- Better distribution of patients across GP practices = more GP appointments available

## Older people

### Nuneaton Common & West

- Invest into community initiative
- Community newsletter / paper
- Links with college (North Warwickshire College, King Edward College) for young people to get experience
- Mining the Seams project
- Similar problems with cost of care for elderly
  - Living longer but with more health issues
- Care homes want volunteers to help deliver service

### Nuneaton East and West

- Social Isolation & Loneliness
- Reliance on the internet/'digital by default' – training and support needed for people to gain skills to feel confident using IT
- People do not know what is available to them – better communication needed
- Housing that is appropriate – there are a lot of houses in Nuneaton and Bedworth that are empty
- Transport – only certain bus routes are subsidised, so affordability and times are an issue; taxis are expensive; more volunteer drivers are needed for community transport schemes

## Poverty and deprivation

### Nuneaton Common & West

- Invest into community Initiative
- Community newsletter / paper
- Links with college (North Warwickshire College, King Edward College) for young people to get experience
- Mining the Seams project

### Nuneaton East and West

- Fuel Poverty for young families. Least likely to pick up on services. Needs awareness raising to these most vulnerable groups and make it a more attractive offer to young families.
- Tackling perceptions – examples of families going into debt for new baby items. Equally there is low take up on money management courses.
- It is shocking that around 50% of children living in Bar Pool are living in poverty – re-open locally accessed children's centres – there is a lack of adequate family support
- Lack of support for people to support them with budgeting and managing their money more effectively

## Area/group specific issues identified by stakeholders

### Nuneaton Common & West

- Connecting students with community groups to do specific tasks
  - Young People gaining experience and qualifications
- WCAVA - Young People do community news in Nuneaton News

- Stigma
- Linking businesses more with local groups and schools and colleges
- Good Neighbour Schemes

### Nuneaton East and West

- S106 money used to build communities resources
- ‘One Stop Shop’ to accessing services in a holistic way – give people range of services at same time (captive audience).
- Early Years Board – good form of communication
- Communication routes more broadly need to be thought about for different target audiences – shops (Co-op) and instant messaging where both mentioned as target areas for different groups.
- We don’t currently use local businesses to promote services – opportunity? Could use pubs which are empty in the day for groups?
- Cost and quality of venues in Nuneaton was discussed as a barrier particularly for the voluntary and community sector.
- “Bump into points” recognising the value in cross-generational mixing and support
- Good open spaces but sometimes access to them is an issue (physical access and safety)
- Great ‘uniformed’ groups for young people but costs are often a barrier
- ‘Red tape’ for some community activities (informal) e.g. DBS. Risk assessments
  - Are we too risk averse?
  - It is often easier for organisations (LA’s) to say ‘no’ – there needs to be policy changes
- Citizens Advice are over-loaded and cases are getting more complex
- There is an over-reliance on volunteers/high demand, but there are lower numbers.

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