

PLACE BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT

KENILWORTH

Warwickshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

July 2020



REPORT DETAILS

<i>Lead</i>	Emily van de Venter, Associate Director of Public Health
<i>Sponsor</i>	Councillor Judith Falp
<i>Insight Analyst/main author</i>	Caroline McKenzie, Business Intelligence WCC
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	Thank you to everyone who contributed to the content of this report, in particular the Kenilworth Steering Group, the stakeholders who attended various community engagement events and those at WCC and externally who have provided data.
<i>Date published</i>	July 2020

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.

CONTENTS

Report Details	2
Contents.....	3
Key Messages.....	5
Demographics.....	5
Health.....	5
Social Care	6
Deprivation, Poverty, Economy & Education.....	6
Community Safety, Road Safety and Environment.....	6
Local Knowledge.....	7
Recommendations	8
Introduction & Local Context	9
Demographics	13
Current and Future Population.....	13
Households	14
Mosaic Profile	15
Ethnicity and Background	17
Health.....	18
Birth Rate and Life Expectancy.....	19
Lifestyle Related Health	19
Long Term Conditions.....	21
Cancer	22
Mental Health.....	23
Child and Maternal Health.....	24
Mortality	27
Carers	27
Social Care.....	28
Children's Social Care.....	28
Adult Social Care	29
Deprivation, Poverty, Economy & Education.....	30
Deprivation.....	30
Poverty.....	31
Economy	34

Education	35
Community Safety	38
Crime	38
Hate Crime	38
Anti Social Behaviour (ASB)	38
Domestic Violence and Abuse	39
Road Safety	39
Environment	40
Community Assets	41
Local Knowledge	43
Kenilworth Stakeholder Event	43
Consultation	46
References	50

KEY MESSAGES

DEMOGRAPHICS

- In 2018, the estimated population of the Kenilworth JSNA area was 28,631, of which 16,773 (59%) were aged 18-64.
- The area was over-represented in the 15-29 age group (with many of these likely to be students) and in the older population aged 65 and above, compared to county averages.
- There were slightly more females than males in the area – 48.7% male and 51.3% female, this is particularly true in the 20-24 age group and in those aged 75 years and above.
- The population of Warwick District is expected to increase by 12,244 to 151,732 (8.8%) by 2041, some of this increase is likely to be seen in Kenilworth due to planned housing developments.
- In 2019, 34.2% of all Kenilworth households fell within the Mosaic profiling category of ‘Prestige Positions’; with the second largest group being ‘Domestic Success’ which accounted for 16.6% of households. However, there are variations at a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level.
- Within the JSNA area, there was wide variation in house prices in the year to June 2019, with the mean price in Leek Wootton, Guys Cliffe and Beausale LSOA being £691,766 and the mean price in Kenilworth Town Centre North LSOA being £266,690.
- At the time of the 2011 Census, 11.7% of the population of the Kenilworth JSNA area were of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) origin, similar to the figure for Warwickshire as a whole (11.5%). English was the main language for over 95% of residents.

HEALTH

- Life expectancy in 2016-18 in the Kenilworth JSNA area was 83.0 for males and 86.2 for females. The average life expectancy for all Warwickshire residents was lower; 80.5 years for males and 84.2 years for females.
- The number of live births per 1,000 females aged 15-44 in the area has decreased by 18.4% between 2013 and 2017, while the county average has decreased by less than 1%.
- The estimated smoking prevalence in 2018/19 at Castle Medical Centre (9.6%) and Abbey Medical Centre (9.2%) was significantly lower than the England rate (16.7%).
- The recorded prevalence of hypertension was significantly higher than the England rate (14.0%) at Castle Medical Centre (16.2%) in 2018/19.
- In 2018/19, the recorded prevalence of depression at Abbey Medical Centre (11.8%) was significantly higher than the England rate (10.7%).
- Children in both Reception and Year 6 are less likely to be overweight or very overweight compared to Warwickshire as a whole, however there are still around 1 in 5 Reception and 1 in 4 Year 6 pupils outside the healthy weight range.
- Screening uptake for cervical cancer was significantly higher than the national average (72.6%) at both Abbey Medical Centre (78.7%) and Castle Medical Centre (79.0%) in 2018/19.

SOCIAL CARE

- In October 2019, the Kenilworth JSNA area had one of the lowest rates of Priority Families residing in the JSNA area, at 4.6 per 1,000 child population.
- The rate of children in care in March 2018 was 36.9 per 10,000 child population, which was below the county average of 55.5 per 10,000.
- Referrals to the MASH (Multi-Agency Safeguarding hub) were 151.3 per 10,000 population, which is much lower than the county average (404.7 per 10,000).
- In March 2019, 1.7% of adults were social care users (Warwickshire average 2.1%)

DEPRIVATION, POVERTY, ECONOMY & EDUCATION

- In 2019, over 70% of residents in the Kenilworth JSNA area lived in the least deprived 20% of LSOAs in England; much higher than the county (24.5%) average. There were no LSOAs in the most deprived 50%.
- In the Stoneleigh LSOA area, 18.8% of households were considered fuel poor in 2017, compared to the county average (10.1%).
- The proportion of pupils eligible and claiming for a Free School Meal in 2019 was 4.2%, the lowest of all JSNA areas (county average 11.3%).
- In 2017, workers in the Kenilworth JSNA area were evenly spread between industries, with the most common being transport and storage (13.7%).
- In July 2019, unemployment in 16-64 year olds was at 0.7%, having increased from 0.4% in July 2015. It is the lowest rate of all JSNA areas (Warwickshire 2.0%).
- In May 2019, Kenilworth (0.8%) had the lowest rate of Universal Credit Claimants of all JSNA areas (Warwickshire 4.8%).
- In 2011, 8.3% of the population had no qualifications (county average 21.6%).
- In 2019, 78.6% of Reception pupils (aged 4 and 5) living in Kenilworth achieved a good level of development, which is above the county average (71.8%).
- In 2019, 70.9% of 10 and 11 year olds achieved the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths at the end of Key Stage 2, which is above the county average (65.4%).
- Across all Key Stages, disadvantaged children in the JSNA area achieved lower results than those who were not disadvantaged, particularly at Key Stage 4 in 2019 where the difference was 53.3 percentage points
- The proportion of pupils missing 10% of school (classed as persistent absenteeism) in 2019 was 5.9% which is lower than the county average (10.1%)

COMMUNITY SAFETY, ROAD SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

- The recorded crime rate has stayed the same in the JSNA area from 2018 to 2019, at 43.8 per 1,000 population; during the same period the crime rate increased across the county (from 71.9 to 73.4 per 1,000 population, +1.5%).
- The rate of Hate Crime offences in Kenilworth was 0.8 per 1,000 population, which was below the county average (1.5 per 1,000); the most prevalent hate crime type was racism which is similar to the county pattern.

- The number of Road Traffic Collisions where an injury occurred has reduced from 55 in 2017 to 44 in 2018. The Stoneleigh LSOA saw the highest number of collisions.
- Two of the 10 sites monitoring air quality across the JSNA area have had at least one reading measuring 40 µg/m³ or above between 2012 and 2017, these are in the LSOAs of Abbey Fields and Town Centre North.

LOCAL KNOWLEDGE

A stakeholder engagement event for the Kenilworth JSNA area took place on Monday 18th November 2019 and saw the following themes and issues raised and discussed:

- The area has many assets, including very good educational facilities, two GP practices both with a good reputation, many sports and social clubs, leisure facilities and churches.
- The area was recognised as an affluent area, however there was a concern that this leads to pockets of deprivation within the area being overlooked.
- The closure of the children's centre has led to a gap in provision, with concerns around transport for parents to take children to the nearest centre in Lillington.
- Communicating events can be an issue, particularly to people who are isolated.
- Mental health should be a priority across all age groups.
- There is a lack of safe cycle routes to encourage people to cycle.
- Green spaces are reducing due to new housing development.
- There was a concern that there may be more people with disabilities and more carers than the statistics suggest, as many people may not be known to services (particularly carers, for whom there is no benefit in registering).
- There is a need to encourage people to take responsibility for their own health and wellbeing at all ages, particularly men; whilst also enabling access to services for the older population.
- There are many locally run schemes and events which could be expanded to support those who are socially isolated, including transport schemes from the more rural parts of the area.
- There is the perception that many older people do not have family locally, as younger people have moved away to areas with more affordable housing.
- Obesity in children was thought to be a problem in the area and there is a need to increase parents' understanding of healthy diets.
- There is limited support for children with additional needs.
- New housing will create a strain on existing services, as well as increasing traffic and air pollution.

A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Survey was administered to professionals (those working in the area) and residents (those living in the area). For professionals, the priorities were mental health and wellbeing, access to health services and housing / accommodation. For residents, the priorities were mental health and wellbeing, access to health services and support for those with long term conditions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Ensure local services, support and community initiatives consider the growth and the diversity of the local population and create inclusive environments and activities, including intergenerational activities.
2. Promote positive mental health and well-being across the life-course and improve support available for people facing mental health challenges, particularly during significant life events such as becoming a parent or facing financial difficulties.
3. Promote healthy lifestyles including physical activity, diet and safe alcohol consumption to reduce risk factors for long-term diseases.
4. Increase opportunities for active travel (walking and cycling)
5. Promote bone health, including healthy diets and physical activity and early identification of risks in working age and older adults to promote bone strength
6. Address inequalities in outcomes for children and young people affected by income deprivation
7. Improve support for families of children with additional needs.
8. Increase provision and awareness of community-based activities for children and young people living in the Kenilworth area.
9. Improve identification of people with caring responsibilities and build on existing assets to promote and improve support for carers, young and old
10. Identify opportunities to reduce harm from poor air quality in localised areas.
11. Improve access to affordable housing in the Kenilworth JSNA area and promote opportunities to improve energy efficiency and reduce fuel poverty, particularly within the Stoneleigh JSNA area.
12. Improve access to information and advice, including promotion of existing community-based groups and activities.

INTRODUCTION & LOCAL CONTEXT

The Kenilworth JSNA area (JSNA area number 17) comprises 17 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs), covering the areas of Kenilworth, Stoneleigh, Baginton, Leek Wootton, Burton Green and Beausale, as well as parts of Warwick University (Figure 1). It includes the National Agricultural Centre at Stoneleigh and Coventry Airport. There are also historic sites located in the area, such as Kenilworth Castle and Stoneleigh Abbey, as well as many green spaces. The area borders Coventry to the north and Solihull to the north west, as well as the Warwickshire JSNA areas of Rugby Rural South, Cubbington, Lillington & Warwick District East and Warwick & Warwick District West. The route of the HS2 railway is due to cut through the area.

The town of Kenilworth has seen the re-opening of its train station in April 2018, linking the north and south of the county. The A46 is a main arterial route which passes through the JSNA area. There are plans for new housing, the largest development of which is in the Thickthorn Island and Crewe Lane area, which is to see 1,400 new homes according to the Kenilworth Local Plan (September 2017).

There are two GP surgeries in the JSNA area (Abbey Medical Centre and Castle Medical Centre), both located in the centre of Kenilworth. For both surgeries, over 95% of their practice population live within the JSNA area.

Within the area there is one nursery school, one infant school, one junior school, seven primary schools and one secondary school. These are shown on Figure 1. There is also an Outreach Centre providing Children and Family Centre services at St John's Primary School. In addition, there are a range of community and local authority use buildings used as hubs for a range of activities within the JSNA area (see Appendix A).

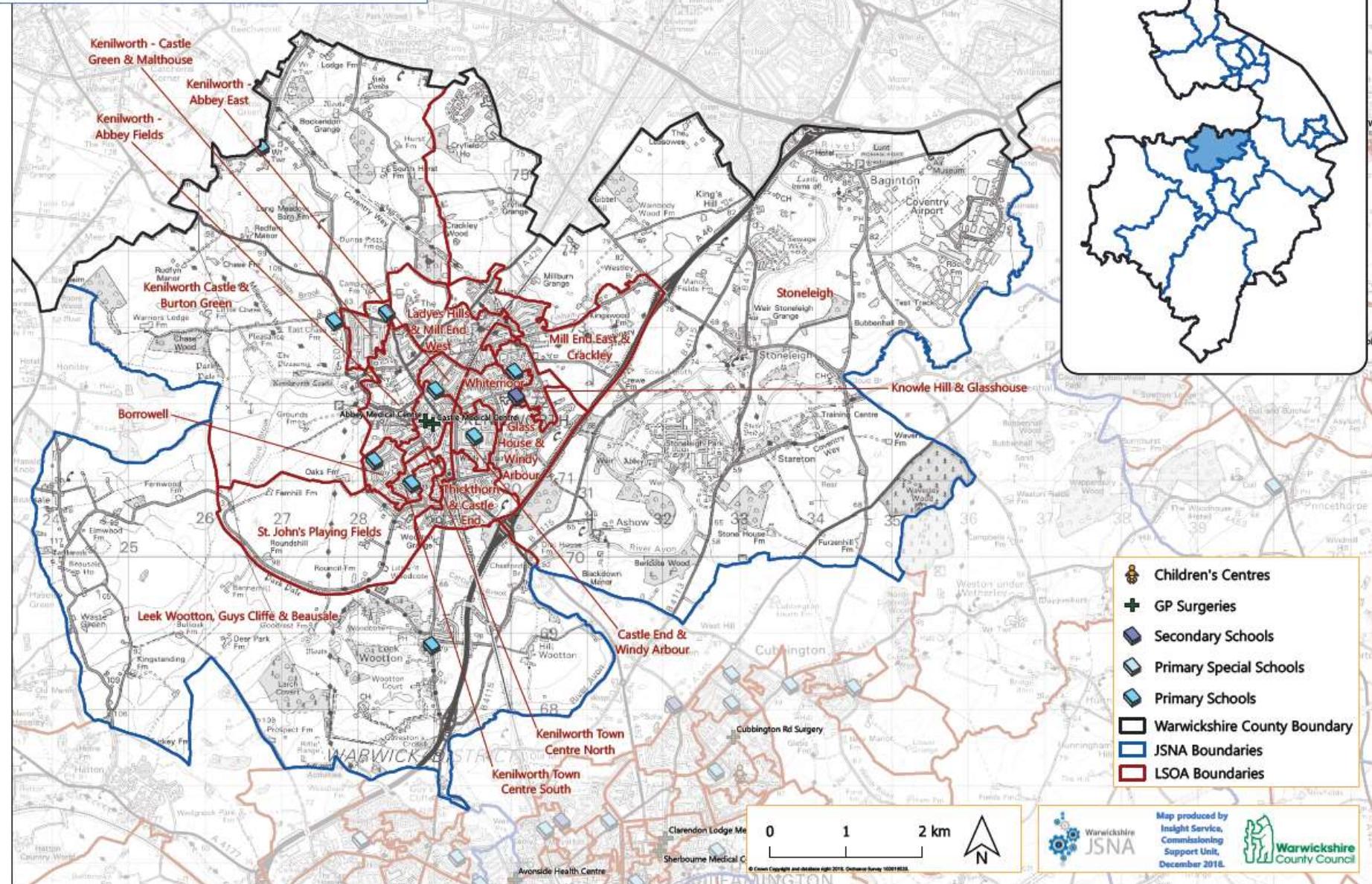
This report presents information on need in the Kenilworth JSNA geography. Where available, data is presented at LSOA level. Not all data is available at all geographies but is presented at as low a level as possible.

It should be noted here that a [glossary document](#) has also been produced to support the main report. This contains definitions of potentially unfamiliar terms.

Figure 1: Kenilworth JSNA Area

Kenilworth

(Warwickshire JSNA Area 17)



Source: Crown Copyright and database right 2020. Ordnance Survey 1000019520

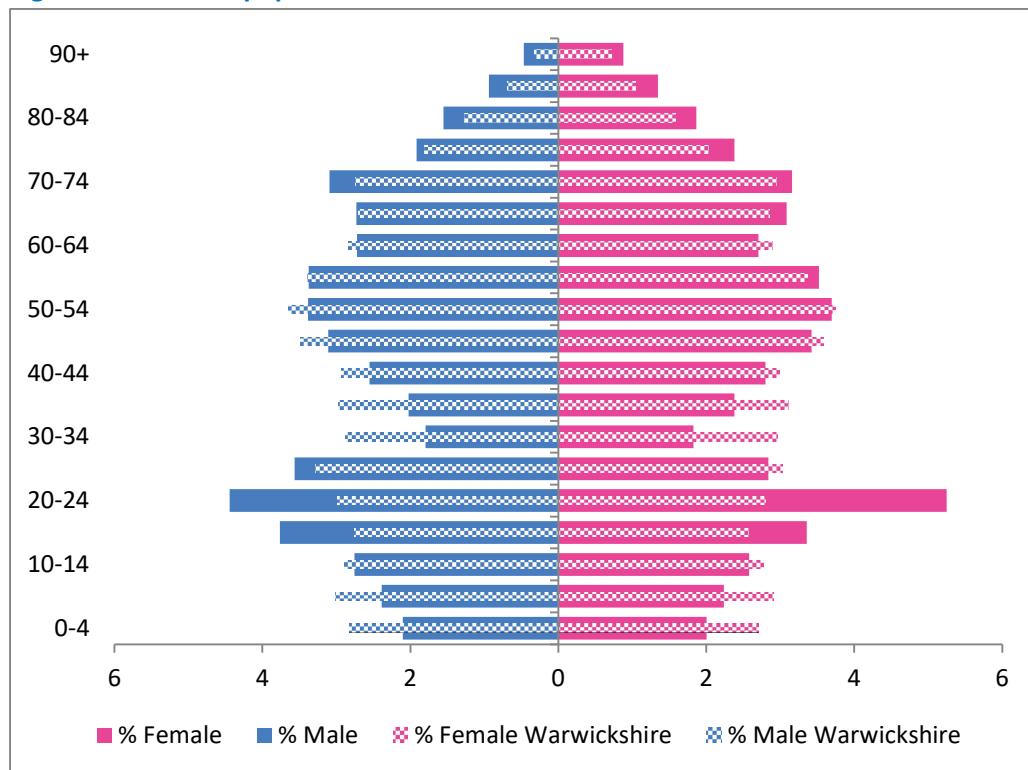
DEMOGRAPHICS

CURRENT AND FUTURE POPULATION

According to the Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimates, the population of the Kenilworth JSNA area was 28,631 in 2018, of which 16,773 (59%) were aged 18-64¹ years. The area accounts for 20.1% of the population of Warwick District (142,484). There has been an increase of just 517 people (+1.8%) in the JSNA area since 2011. In percentage terms, this is lower than the population increase for the county of Warwickshire (+4.7%) during this time. However, there are variations at an LSOA level, with the majority of LSOAs actually seeing a decrease in population, with the biggest decrease in Knowle Hill and Glasshouse (-195 people, -11.9%). The only LSOA to have seen an increase of more than 40 people is the LSOA of Stoneleigh, which has had an increase of 1,352 people (+38.8%). This LSOA includes parts of Warwick University and the increase is due to new housing developments to the south of Gibbet Hill Road. Other developments planned for the area are likely to impact on population size during the next few years.

Figure 2 shows that the population of the Kenilworth JSNA area is very different to the county average. Children aged up to 15 are underrepresented, whereas there is a large proportion of 15 to 29 year olds, likely to be students. There are on average, fewer people aged between 30 and 64 years and more aged 65 years and above, of both males and females. Compared to the county averages (49.4% male, 50.6% female), there are comparatively more females (51.3%) than males (48.7%) residing in the JSNA area. This is particularly true in the 20-24 year age group and those aged 75 years and above.

Figure 2: Mid 2018 population estimates for the JSNA area of Kenilworth



Source: Office for National Statistics, Mid-Year 2018 Population Estimates

Population projections suggest that Warwick District's population is expected to increase by 12,244 (8.8%) to 151,732 by 2041 (Figure 3). Although smaller than population increases predicted in Rugby and Nuneaton and Bedworth Boroughs, it is likely to be an underestimate as these figures do not account for local house building². Indeed, there is likely to be an increase within the JSNA area, where building is planned.

Figure 3: Population projections by Warwickshire district and borough, 2016 to 2041

District/Borough	2016	2041	Difference	% Change
North Warwickshire	63,193	67,776	4,583	+ 7.3
Nuneaton & Bedworth	127,674	140,781	13,107	+ 10.3
Rugby	105,291	120,330	15,039	+ 14.3
Stratford-on-Avon	123,345	131,621	8,276	+ 6.7
Warwick	139,488	151,733	12,245	+ 8.8

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2016-based Population Projections (2018)

In Warwick District, the population aged 18-64 years is due to increase by just 2.1% between 2016 and 2041. Within this age group, a larger increase is expected in the population aged 20-34 years; which is due to increase by 16.8%.

The population aged 70 years and above will see increases of over 50%, with the biggest increase in those aged 90+ (+131.0%). Although the increase expected in this age group is not as high as for other Warwickshire districts and boroughs, it is likely to result in greater health and social care pressures and impact on local services (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Projected Changes in the Older Population in Warwick District, mid-2016 to mid-2041

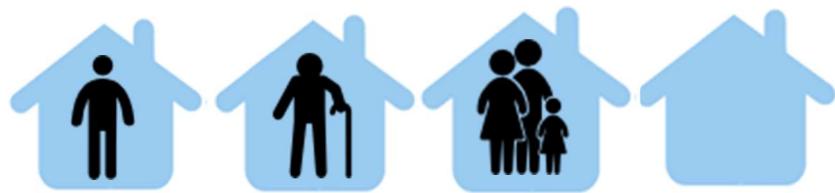
Age Group	2016	2041	Difference	% Change
65-69	7601	7273	-328	-4.3
70-74	6363	7613	1250	+19.6
75-79	4601	7227	2626	+57.1
80-84	3522	5510	1988	+56.4
85-89	2348	3852	1504	+64.0
90+	1461	3376	1915	+131.0

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2016-based Population Projections (2018)

HOUSEHOLDS

As shown in Figure 5, in 2011 the Kenilworth JSNA area had a smaller proportion of one person households aged under 65 and a larger proportion of one person households aged over 65 than the District and county averages. The area also has a higher proportion of one family households than the District average, however the same as the county figure³.

Figure 5: Households in the Kenilworth JSNA area



Area	Total Households	1 person households (under 65)	1 person households 65+	1 family households	Other households
Kenilworth	11,737	1,852 (15.8%)	1,771 (15.1%)	7,615 (64.9%)	499 (4.3%)
Warwick District	58,679	11,404 (19.4%)	7,196 (12.3%)	35,403 (60.3%)	4,676 (8.0%)
Warwickshire	231,005	37,845 (16.4%)	29,209 (12.6%)	149,824 (64.9%)	14,127 (6.1%)

Source: Office for National Statistics, Census 2011

In 2011, there was higher home ownership and less social and private rented accommodation in the Kenilworth JSNA area when compared to the district and county as whole (Figure 6)³.

Figure 6: Housing Tenure in the Kenilworth JSNA area

Area	Owned	Social rented	Private rented	Living rent free
Kenilworth	78.5%	7.0%	12.7%	1.1%
Warwick District	66.7%	13.4%	17.9%	1.2%
Warwickshire	70.0%	13.8%	14.1%	1.2%

Source: Office for National Statistics, Census 2011

In the year ending June 2019, the average price for a property in Warwick District was £366,255; higher than the average for Warwickshire (£297,007)⁴. Within the JSNA area, there is a large variation in average house prices, with the mean price for Leek Wootton, Guys Cliffe and Beausale LSOA being £691,766 and Kenilworth Town Centre North LSOA £266,690. Indeed, the LSOA of Leek Wootton, Guys Cliffe and Beausale LSOA has the second highest average price for all LSOAs in Warwickshire within this time period.

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. Mosaic can help identify different needs that household groups and types may have, identifying where specific needs are located and understand each group's preferred communication channels.

Figure 7 shows the Mosaic Groups for households in the Kenilworth JSNA area. In 2018, over a third of all households in the area were in Group B "Prestige Positions" (34.2%) whereas this group made up 15.9% of all households in Warwick District, and 9.7% in Warwickshire. Prestige Positions describes affluent couples whose successful careers have afforded them financial security and a spacious home in a prestigious and established residential area. At an LSOA level, this group makes up 86.7% of households in Glass House & Windy Arbour LSOA and 68.2% of households in Thickthorn & Castle End LSOA.

The second largest group was Group D, “Domestic Success”, accounting for 16.6% of households in the Kenilworth JSNA area, 12.7% in Warwick District and 8.6% in Warwickshire. This group consists of high earning families who live affluent lifestyles in upmarket homes. “Domestic Success” makes up 26.9% of households in Mill End East and Crackley LSOA and 24.1% of households in both Castle Green & Malthouse LSOA and Knowle Hill & Glasshouse LSOA.⁵

The third largest group in the JSNA area was Group F “Senior Security”, accounting for 12.9% of households. This group consists of elderly singles and couples who are still living independently in comfortable homes that they own. The “Senior Security” group accounts for 28.8% of households in Castle End & Windy Arbour LSOA and 23.6% of households in Borrowell LSOA (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Mosaic Groups in the Kenilworth JSNA area in 2018, % in each group

MOSAIC GROUP	KENILWORTH JSNA AREA	WARWICK DISTRICT	WARWICKSHIRE
A COUNTRY LIVING	5.2%	4.9%	10.6%
B PRESTIGE POSITIONS	34.2%	15.9%	9.7%
C CITY PROSPERITY	0.5%	2.8%	0.8%
D DOMESTIC SUCCESS	16.6%	12.7%	8.6%
E SUBURBAN STABILITY	5.2%	6.5%	8.8%
F SENIOR SECURITY	12.9%	8.6%	8.9%
G RURAL REALITY	1.5%	1.5%	7.6%
H ASPIRING HOMEMAKERS	5.7%	10.2%	11.6%
I URBAN COHESION	1.7%	3.8%	1.5%
J RENTAL HUBS	7.2%	17.1%	6.1%
K MODEST TRADITIONS	1.7%	2.6%	5.8%
L TRANSIENT RENTERS	1.0%	1.6%	5.3%
M FAMILY BASICS	1.8%	5.3%	6.8%
N VINTAGE VALUE	4.8%	5.0%	5.5%
O MUNICIPAL TENANTS	0.0%	1.5%	2.3%

Source: Experian, Mosaic Public Sector 2019

Although most LSOAs are mainly split between the three groups already mentioned, there are some LSOAs where other groups emerge as either the main, or second highest household type. In Stoneleigh LSOA, 30.1% of households are classed as Group A, “Country Living” (well-off homeowners who live in the countryside). In the LSOA of Abbey East, the most common group is Group H “Aspiring Homemakers” (younger households settling down in housing prices within their means), which accounts for 19.8% of households in this LSOA.

It is clear that the Kenilworth JSNA has a less diverse demographic structure than both the district and county and it is a mostly an affluent area. However, at LSOA level there is further variation in the distribution of household groups. In general, it is the groups in the lower part of Figure 7 (Groups K to O) that are most likely to present as in need of support from services provided by public and voluntary sector agencies. Within the JSNA area, the LSOAs of Abbey East (20.5%); Ladys Hills & Mill End West (21.7%) and Kenilworth Town Centre South (26.6%) have over 20% of households classed in these groups (compared to 9.3% for the JSNA area as a whole).

ETHNICITY AND BACKGROUND

In terms of ethnic profile, Kenilworth JSNA area is similar to the county average. In 2011, 11.7% of the population were of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) origin, compared to 11.5% in Warwickshire (Figure 8). The LSOA with the highest proportion of BAME population was Stoneleigh, where 35.6% of the population were BAME (21.0% were Asian / Asian British, 8.5% Other White, 2.4% Mixed, 2.3% Black, 1.7% Other). This is a large geographical LSOA area which includes Ashow, Baginton, and parts of Warwick University (Figure 8)³.

Figure 8: Ethnic groups (2011)

Ethnic Group	Kenilworth JSNA Area	Warwick District	Warwickshire
White English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British	88.3%	84.1%	88.5%
White Irish	1.1%	1.6%	1.0%
White Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
White Other	3.4%	4.2%	3.2%
Mixed	1.4%	2.0%	1.5%
Asian	4.8%	7.2%	4.6%
Black	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%
Other	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%

Source: Census, 2011

In 2011, 95.4% of residents in the Kenilworth JSNA area spoke English as their main language; higher than the district (94.1%) and similar to the county average (95.7%). The second highest main language was Chinese (1.1%), which was mostly in the Stoneleigh LSOA. It is likely that this is due to students attending Warwick University that reside in the LSOA as some of the university accommodation is located within the Stoneleigh LSOA.

In 2011, almost two thirds of residents of the Kenilworth JSNA area (62.1%) were Christian, higher than the district average (58.3%) but similar to the county average (64.5%), with most of the remainder being of no religion or not stating their religion (34.3%). The second biggest religion stated was Hindu (1.0%), which is in line with the county average (1.0%)³.

In 2011, 89.9% of residents in the JSNA area were born in the United Kingdom, lower than the county average (91.7%)³. Of those not born in the UK, the biggest group were born in the Middle East and Asia (3.8%) (Figure 9)³.

Figure 9: Country of birth (2011)

Country of Birth	Kenilworth JSNA Area	Warwick District	Warwickshire
United Kingdom	89.9%	88.4%	91.7%
Ireland	0.8%	1.2%	0.7%
EU member countries	2.5%	3.5%	1.2%
Rest of Europe	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
Africa	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%
Middle East and Asia	3.8%	4.0%	2.5%
The Americas and the Caribbean	1.0%	0.9%	0.6%
Antarctica and Oceania	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%

Source: Census, 2011

HEALTH

This section presents data on the health of the population of the Kenilworth JSNA area. There are numerous health-related measures that have been considered. The measures reported are those where performance is significantly different than England or South Warwickshire CCG. Where the data is RAG rated, green signifies significantly better than England, amber similar and red worse.

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 the Kenilworth JSNA area are not registered at the same practice, a method was developed that gives an indication of the health of the population residing in these areas. If 25% or more of the registered population of a general practice lived within the JSNA area, then this general practice is included in the analysis. Using this method, data for two GP surgeries are reported for Kenilworth; Abbey Medical Centre and Castle Medical Centre. There are no other GP surgeries in Warwickshire which have 25% of their practice population or 2,000 people living in the Kenilworth JSNA area; therefore, only data relating to these two surgeries has been included in this report (Figure 10).

In 2018, almost 90% of those living in the Kenilworth JSNA area were registered at one of the surgeries shown in Figure 10⁶. The remaining residents were registered at other surgeries either within or outside Warwickshire. The locations of the surgeries are shown in Figure 1 (page 10). Whilst this has been the most pragmatic way to analyse data at this level, there is a recognition that there are significant limitations and therefore caution should be applied when interpreting and using this analysis.

Figure 10: General Practices with over 25% of the registered population residing in the Kenilworth JSNA Area

Kenilworth		
	Number of registered patients living in JSNA Area	% of surgery population living in JSNA Area
Abbey Medical Centre	13,610	98.7%
Castle Medical Centre	12,036	99.2%

Source: NHS Digital, April 2018

BIRTH RATE AND LIFE EXPECTANCY

In the JSNA area, the number of live births per 1,000 females aged 15-44 has reduced by 18.4% from 2013 to 2017, while the Warwickshire figure has decreased by less than 1%. In 2017, there were 190 live births to women aged 15-44 years in Kenilworth. The general fertility rate (live births per 1,000 females aged 15-44) was 36.7 in 2017, lower than the county average (61.5). Indeed, Kenilworth JSNA area has by far the lowest birth rate of all the Warwickshire JSNA areas⁷.

Life expectancy in the Kenilworth JSNA area for 2016-18 was 83.0 years for males and 86.2 years for females. This was above the Warwickshire averages of 80.5 for males and 84.2 for females. For females, Kenilworth JSNA area residents had the second highest life expectancy of all JSNA areas, and the highest of the four JSNA areas within Warwick District⁸.

Within the JSNA area there are slight differences in life expectancy. There are five Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs) that cover the JSNA area, of which three are located wholly within the area and a further two are shared with other JSNA areas. For the period 2013-2017, the MSOA of Park Hill had the highest life expectancy, 84.3 years for males and 86.5 years for females, both of which are significantly higher than the England average. The MSOA of St John's had the lowest life expectancy for both males (81.4 years) and females (81.5 years) (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Life Expectancy at Birth by MSOA 2013-2017

MSOA Name	Percentage of MSOA within JSNA area	Life Expectancy (females)	Life Expectancy (males)
Abbey	100%	84.9	82.4
Park Hill	100%	86.5	84.3
St John's	100%	81.5	81.4
Leek Wootton & Lapworth	22.3%	86.2	84.0
Cubbington, Stoneleigh & Radford Semele	17.3%	84.4	82.3

Source: Office for National Statistics, Life Expectancy for males and females 2013-2017

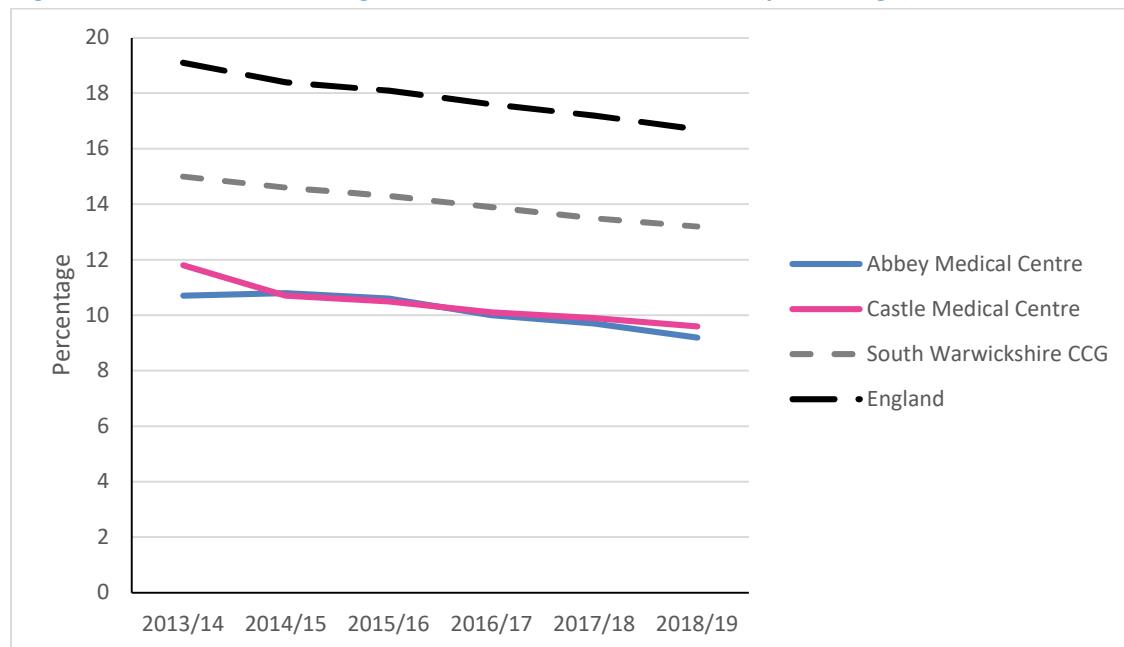
Although life expectancy has generally been increasing, there is growing evidence that much of the additional time is spent in poor health. Years spent in poor health impact on families and workplaces and increase pressure on health and social care services⁹.

LIFESTYLE RELATED HEALTH

Smoking: Estimated smoking prevalence in 2018/19 at Castle Medical Centre (9.6%) and Abbey Medical Centre (9.2%) was significantly lower than the England (16.7%) and the South Warwickshire

CCG average (13.2%); and has been decreasing in both practices since 2013/14, as can be seen in Figure 12¹⁰.

Figure 12: Estimated Smoking Prevalence 2013/14 – 2018/19 (percentage)



Source: QOF, accessed via Fingertips, Public Health England, 2019

Substance Misuse: Substance misuse is known to have a variety of detrimental effects on physical and mental wellbeing as well as issues relating to child protection, impaired driving, anti-social behaviour and domestic abuse. The social and economic cost of drug use and supply is estimated to be around £10.7bn per year in the UK, of which £6bn is attributed to drug-related crime. National data highlights that opiate and/or crack users are responsible for an estimated 45% of acquisitive crime (shoplifting, burglary, vehicle crime and robbery), equating to more than two million offences. Around 40% of all violent crimes are alcohol-related, which translates into almost 500,000 violent incidents per year¹¹.

There were 2,242 users of Change, Grow, Live; Warwickshire's provider of drug and alcohol services from May 2018 to 30th April 2019. Of these, 59 were resident in the Kenilworth JSNA area, ranking it 14th by number of users and below the average of 94 users per JSNA area across the county. Overall, alcohol accounted for 35 users (42 when combined with non-opiate treatment) and 12 were users of opiates and 5 of non-opiates¹².

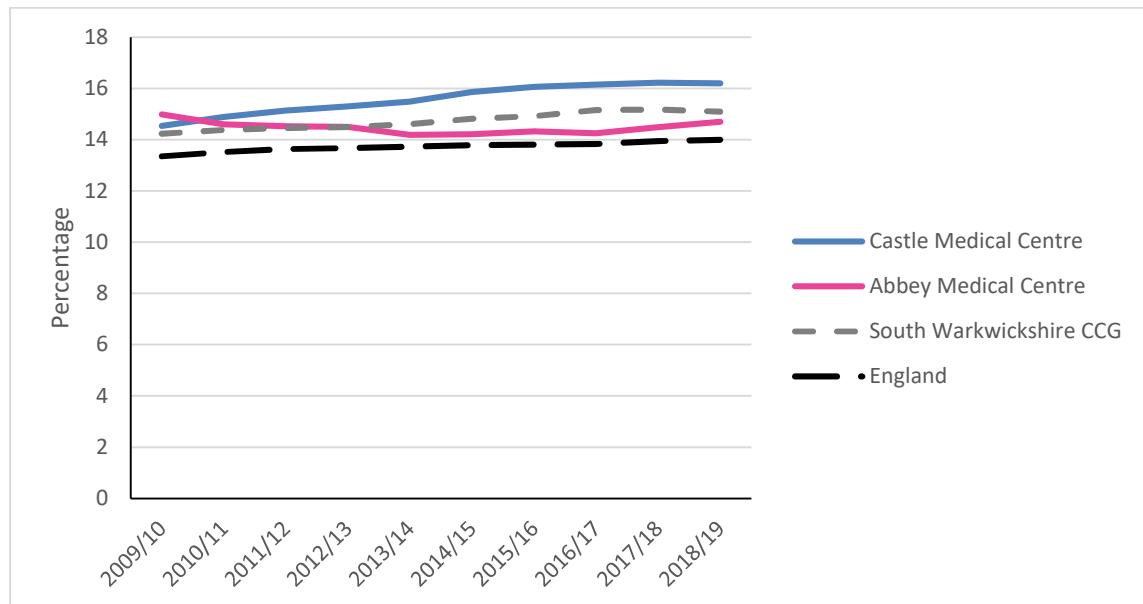
Alcohol: In 2017/18, the directly age standardised rate of admissions for alcohol related conditions in Warwick District was 635 per 100,000 population; the second highest of the districts and boroughs in Warwickshire, although similar to the England average (632 per 100,000)¹³.

Obesity: The recorded prevalence of obesity at GP practices amongst adults aged 18+ was lower than the England rate (10.1%) at Castle Medical Centre (8.6%) and similar at Abbey Medical Centre (10.6%) in 2018/19. Although it is positive that the obesity rate is relatively low at Castle Medical Centre, it is unlikely to present a complete picture as obesity is only available where weight has been recorded. The percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese in Warwick District as a whole (52.8%), through Sport England's Active Lives Survey, is lower than the England rate in 2017/18 (62.0%), indeed it is the lowest of all West Midlands regions¹⁴.

LONG TERM CONDITIONS

Hypertension: The prevalence of hypertension (Quality Outcomes Framework, QOF) has been significantly higher than the England rate at Castle Medical Centre between 2009/10 and 2018/19 (16.2% in 2018/19 compared to 14.0% for England), however at Abbey Medical Centre it has been falling and has been similar to the England rate since 2011/12 (14.7% in 2018/19) (Figure 13).¹⁵

Figure 13: Estimated Prevalence of Hypertension 2009/10– 2018/19 (percentage)



Source QOF, accessed via Fingertips, Public Health England, 2019

In 2018/19, the percentage of patients with hypertension in whom the last blood pressure reading (measured in the previous 12 months) is 150/90 mmHg or less was higher than the England rate (79.7%) at Castle Medical Centre (86.9%) and similar at Abbey Medical Centre (80.1%). This suggests that although the prevalence of hypertension is estimated to be higher for patients of Castle Medical Centre, it is being kept under control.¹⁶

The actual percentage of registered patients with hypertension is likely to be higher than the recorded percentage as some patients (particularly those in the younger age groups) will not have had their blood pressure taken and recorded.

Atrial Fibrillation: As atrial fibrillation is more likely to occur in people with high blood pressure, it is perhaps not surprising that the recorded prevalence of atrial fibrillation was higher than England (2.0%) at Castle Medical Centre (3.1%) and Abbey Medical Centre (2.9%) in 2018/19. Indeed, the prevalence of atrial fibrillation at both practices has been higher than the England rate every year since 2009/10.¹⁷

Osteoporosis (age 50+): Osteoporosis is a condition that weakens bones, making them fragile and more likely to break. At Abbey Medical Centre, there has been an increase in the prevalence of Osteoporosis since 2015/16 and the most recent rate for 2018/19 (2.8%) was significantly higher than the England (0.8%) and the South Warwickshire CCG rates (1.3%). Rates at Castle Medical Centre have stayed stable (0.7% for 2018/19) and are similar to England.¹⁸

Hip fractures are more common in people with osteoporosis. The JSNA area's five-year average directly standardised rate (DSR) rate from 2014/15 and 2018/19 for emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture aged 65 and over (550.7 per 100,000) was similar to the county average (571.3 per 100,000). However, the rate has been steadily increasing over the five years and was above the county average for 2017/18 and 2018/19.¹⁹

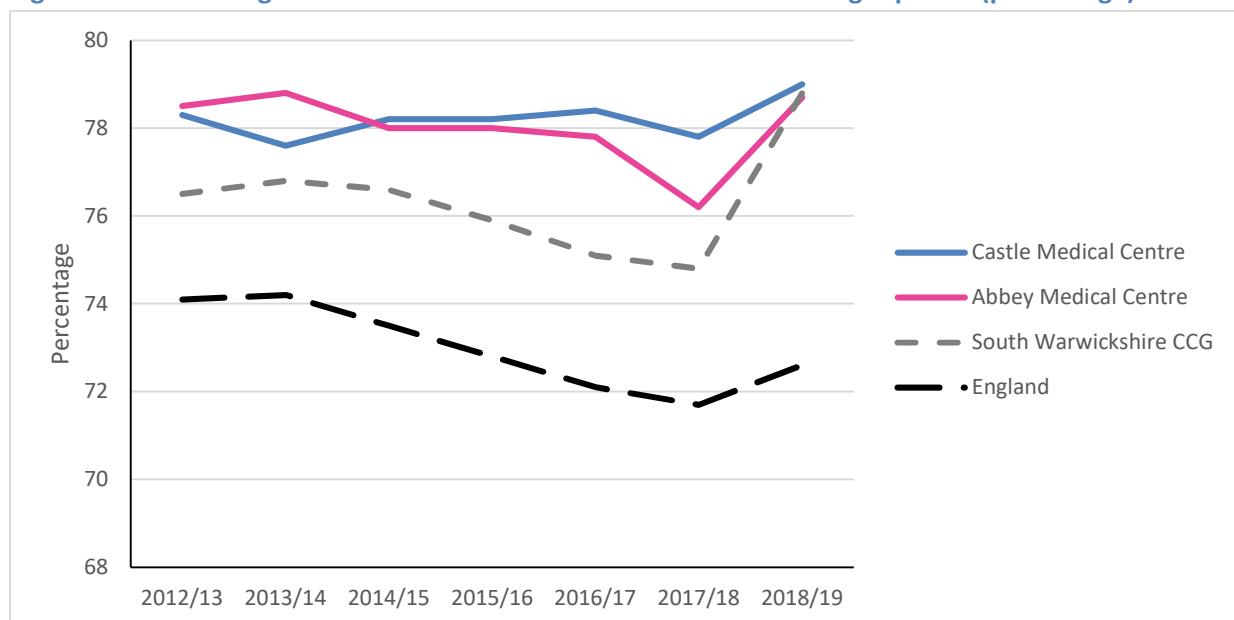
CANCER

The DSR rate for emergency admissions for cancer (all ages) from 2014/15 to 2018/19 was 603 per 100,000 in the Kenilworth JSNA area; below than the county rate (641 per 100,000) and ranking 15th of the 22 JSNA areas¹⁹.

The recorded prevalence of cancer (QOF, all ages) was higher than the England average (3.0%) for 2018/19 in both GP surgeries (4.6% at both). Indeed, the rate has been higher than England since 2009/10 for Castle Medical Centre and 2015/16 for Abbey Medical Centre. This is likely to be due to the older population in the area and also higher screening uptake rates. The number of new cancer cases has stayed similar to the England average since 2009/10 at Castle Medical Centre and has become significantly higher than England in 2018/19 at Abbey Medical Centre²⁰.

Historically, the area has seen very high screening rates. Both practices were significantly better than the national figure (72.6%) for females aged 25-64 years, attending cervical screening within target period (3.5 or 5.5 year coverage) for 2018/19 (79.0% for Castle Medical Centre and 78.7% for Abbey Medical Centre) and have been significantly better than the England rate every year since 2012/13 (Figure 14)²¹.

Figure 14: Females aged 25-64 screened for cervical cancer within target period (percentage)



Source: QOF, accessed via Fingertips, Public Health England, 2019

For females aged 50-70 years who were screened for breast cancer in the last 36 months, Castle Medical Centre (73.7%) and Abbey Medical Centre (73.5%) both had a screening rate similar to the national (72.1%) and CCG (73.0%) figures in 2018/19, having previously been higher²².

The proportion of people aged 60-69 who have been screened for bowel cancer in last 30 months, was better at Castle Medical Centre (69.0%) and similar to the national figure (58.0%) at Abbey Medical Centre (60.2%) in 2018/19. Both practices were better than England for every year from 2009/10 to 2017/18²³.

The five-year average rate of urgent referrals for suspected cancer was higher than the England rate (3,174 per 100,000) for the five years from 2014/15 to 2018/19 at both GP surgeries (3,696 per 100,000 for Castle Medical Centre and 3,573 per 100,000 for Abbey Medical Centre).²⁴

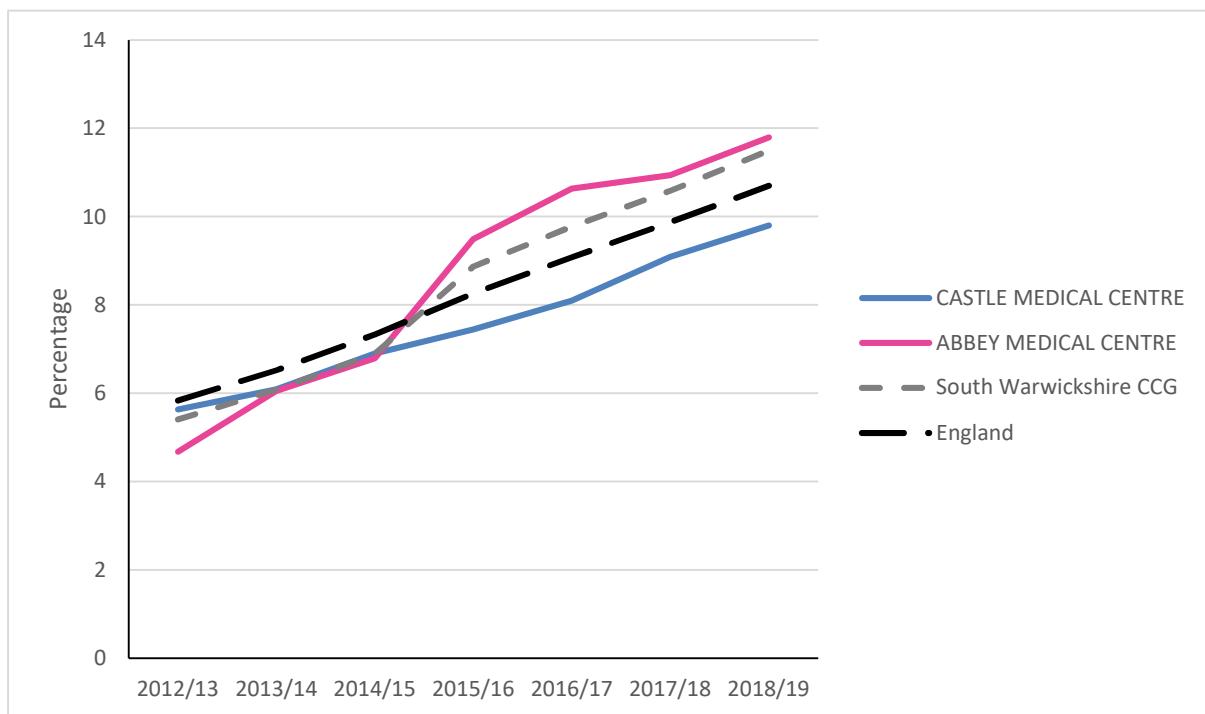
Age-adjusted cancer mortality rates for the Kenilworth JSNA area (225 per 100,000) was similar to the Warwickshire average (237 per 100,000). Premature (under 75) cancer mortality rates in the Kenilworth JSNA area (108 per 100,000) was the same as the Warwickshire average (108 per 100,000). This seems to indicate that good screening uptake and timely referrals are contributing to earlier detection of cancers in the Kenilworth JSNA area, and therefore better health outcomes for residents.²⁵

MENTAL HEALTH

Dementia: Recorded dementia prevalence for all ages was similar to the England rate (0.8%) for 2018/19 at both Castle Medical Centre (0.9%) and Abbey Medical (1.0%)²⁶. Across the South Warwickshire CCG, the recorded prevalence of dementia in those aged over 65 years in January 2020 was 3.9%, which is significantly lower than the England rate of 4.3%²⁷. However, in the South Warwickshire CCG, the estimated diagnosis rate for dementia for patients aged 65 and above was 60.5% in 2019, much lower than the England rate of 68.7%, and significantly lower than the goal of 66.7%. This means that there may be many people living with undiagnosed dementia²⁸. Across Warwick District, there are nine dementia cafes / clubs, three of which are in the Kenilworth JSNA area, providing practical support for people living with dementia and their carers.

Depression: The recorded prevalence of depression (ages 18+) at Abbey Medical Centre (11.8%) in 2018/19 was significantly higher than the England rate (10.7%), though similar to the South Warwickshire CCG rate (11.5%). Indeed, it has been higher than the England rate for seven out of the last ten years. The rate at Castle Medical Centre (9.8%) is similar to the England rate and has been similar or lower than the England rate for the last ten years²⁹. However, the percentage of patients reporting a long-term mental health problem in 2019 via the GP Patient Survey was similar to the England rate (9.9%) at Abbey Medical Centre (7.0%) and lower at Castle Medical Centre (2.3%)³⁰. It should be noted that these figures consider recorded depression and mental health problems; there will be people with mental ill health who do not present to their GP. Similarly, a higher recorded prevalence could indicate better identification and recording on the register of those with depression or mental health problems (Figure 15).

Figure 15: Recorded Prevalence of Depression (age 18+) 2012/13 – 2018/19



Source: QOF, accessed via *Fingertips*, Public Health England, 2019

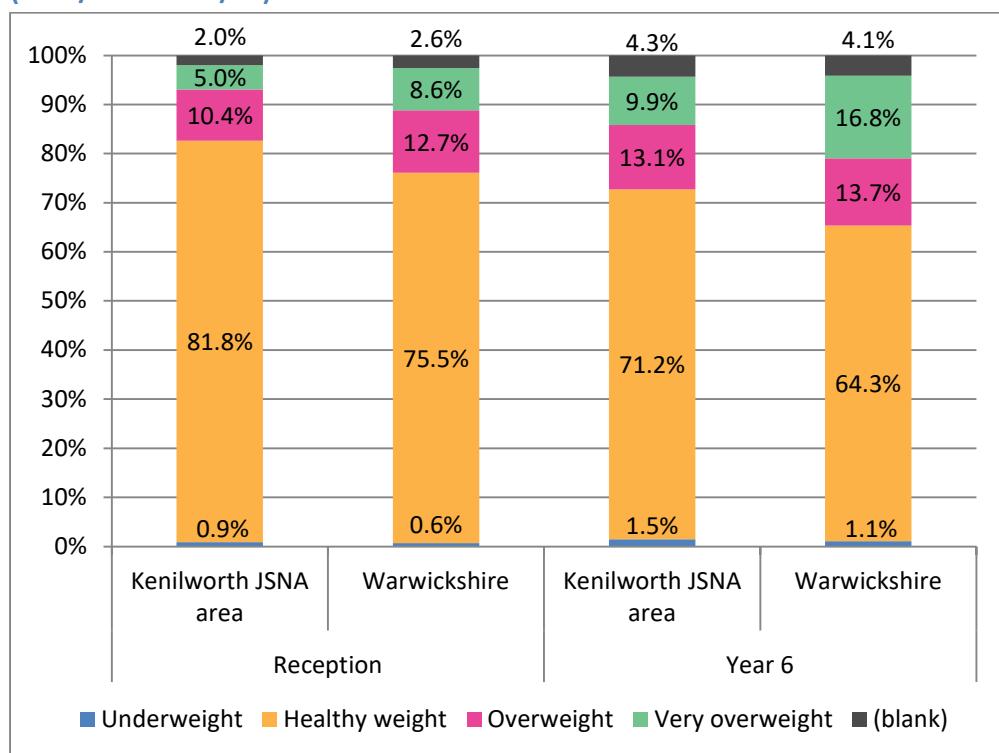
Self-Harm: Crude rates for admissions to hospital related to self-harm for 10-24 year olds from April 2014 to March 2019 were lower in the Kenilworth JSNA area (2.5 per 1,000 population) than the Warwickshire average (4.4 per 1,000). Indeed, Kenilworth has the lowest rate of all JSNA areas¹⁹.

CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH

Teenage Conceptions: Alongside the decline in overall numbers of births reported by the ONS, the rate of teenage conceptions across Warwick District has reduced. In 2017, there were 28 teenage conceptions in Warwick District (14.2 per 1,000 women aged 15-17), lower than both the England (17.8 per 1,000) and Warwickshire (17.5 per 1,000) rates, and the long-term trend has been downwards, from 83 (40.1 per 1,000) in 1998³¹.

Childhood Obesity: Data from the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP), showed that in the five-year period between 2014/15 and 2018/19, children in both Reception and Year 6 were less likely to be overweight or very overweight in the Kenilworth JSNA area compared to Warwickshire children overall. Indeed, for those in Reception, the JSNA area had the lowest proportion of children either overweight or very overweight and for those in Year 6, the second lowest. There were proportionally more underweight children in the JSNA area at both ages than in Warwickshire as a whole, although these are small numbers (Figure 16)³². Whilst childhood obesity is lower locally than nationally there were still around 1 in 5 Reception pupils and 1 in 4 Year 6 pupils outside of the healthy weight range.

Figure 16: National Child Measurement Programme Weight Categories Reception and Year 6 (2014/15 to 2018/19)



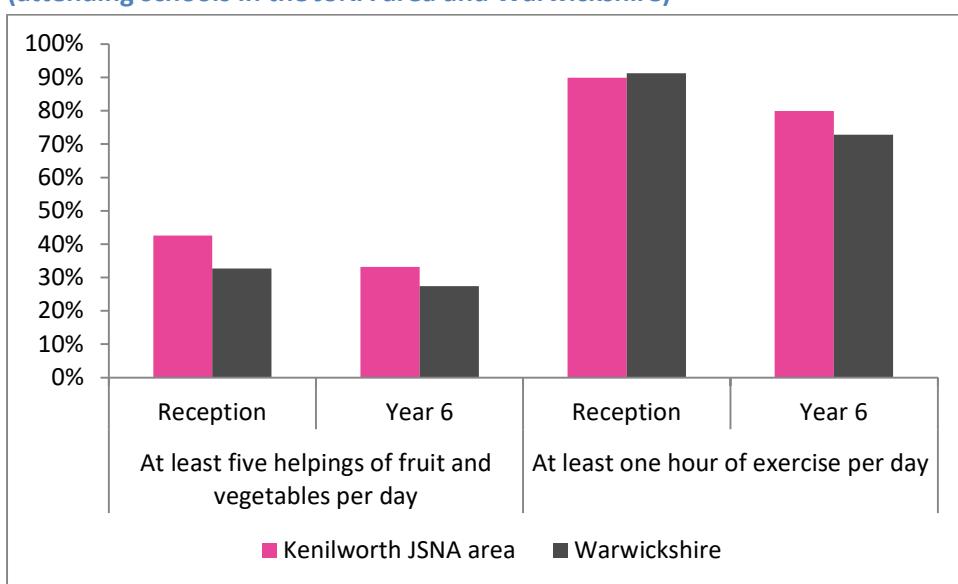
Source: NHS Digital, National Child Measurement Programme

According to the School Needs Assessment conducted by Compass, in 2018/19 more children in Reception attending schools in the JSNA area were eating on average five or more helpings of fruit and vegetables per day (42.6%) than in Warwickshire (32.7%), indeed this percentage is the third highest of all JSNA areas. In addition, children in Reception were more likely to eat something every day before starting school (95.3%) than in Warwickshire (92.6%) and less likely to have a weekly takeaway (10.1%) than the county average (18.4%).

In 2018/19, more children in Year 6 attending schools in the JSNA area were eating on average five or more helpings of fruit and vegetables per day (33.2%) than in Warwickshire (27.4%), indeed this percentage is also the third highest of all JSNA areas. Children in Year 6 were also more likely to eat something every day before starting school (84.6%) than in Warwickshire (79.9%) and were less likely to have a weekly takeaway (12.7%) than the county average (17.3%).

In Reception, fewer children were doing at least one hour of moderate physical activity per day (89.9%) than in Warwickshire (91.3%), however in Year 6 more children were doing at least one hour of moderate physical activity per day (79.9%) than in Warwickshire (72.8%) (Figure 17).³³

Figure 17: Fruit and Vegetables consumed and exercise levels of children in Reception and Year 6 (attending schools in the JSNA area and Warwickshire)



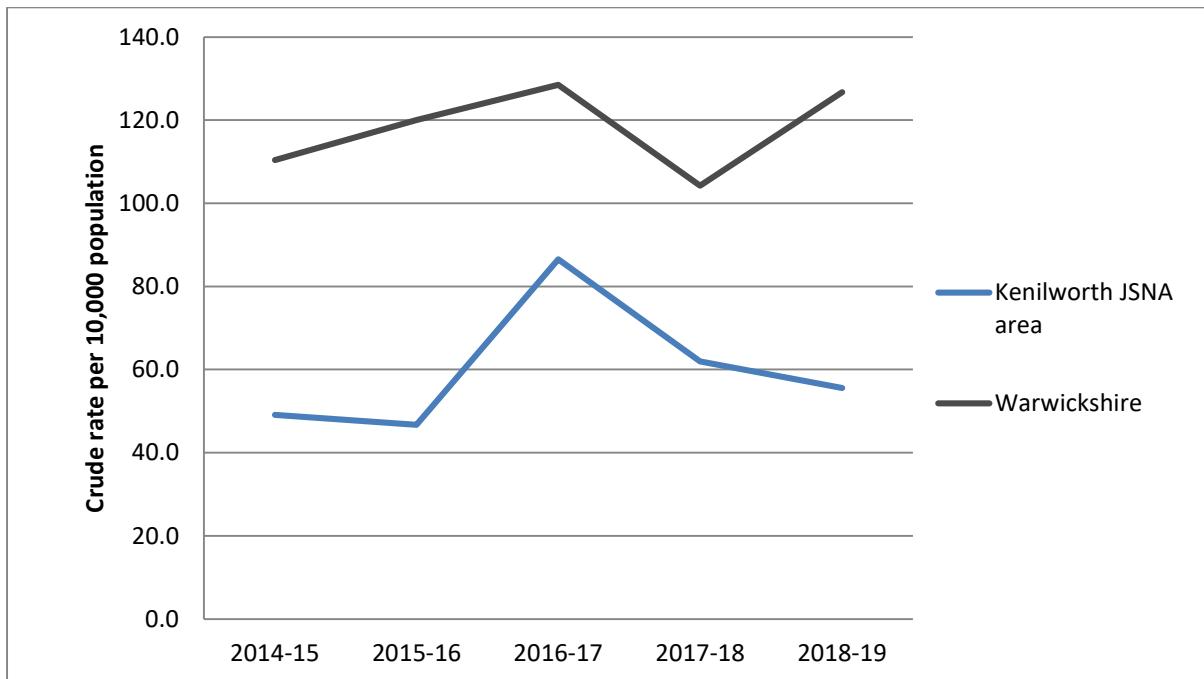
Source: School Health Needs Assessment, Compass

Emergency Admissions in Children and Young People: Emergency admissions rates (all ages) for the Kenilworth JSNA Area for April 2014 to March 2019 (6,833.6 per 100,000 population) were lower than the county average (7,877.8 per 100,000 population). Crude rates for emergency admissions for children 0-4 years for April 2014 to March 2019 were 96.7 per 1,000 population; also lower than the county average (106.4 per 1,000 population) and ranked 14th out of the 22 JSNA areas. However, some LSOAs have higher than average rates, with the highest being in the LSOAs of Mill End East & Crackley (132.4 per 1,000) and Knowle Hill & Glasshouse (132.1 per 1,000)¹⁹. However, these are based on small numbers and as such should be treated with some caution.

Looking more specifically at emergency admissions for injury in 0-4 year olds, between April 2014 and March 2019 the average crude rate was 117.2 per 10,000 population in Kenilworth, lower than the Warwickshire average (129.2 per 10,000)¹⁹.

Over the same five-year period, the Kenilworth JSNA area (102.4 per 10,000) was slightly above average (99.3 per 10,000) for emergency admissions for injury in 0-14 year olds. However, for those aged 15-24 years, the Kenilworth JSNA area (56.8 per 10,000) had the lowest rate of all Warwickshire JSNA areas (Warwickshire average 118.5 per 10,000 population). Please note that these rates are based on small numbers and as such should be treated with caution. (Figure 18)¹⁹.

Figure 18: Emergency admissions for Injury in 15 to 24 year olds



Source: NHS Digital – Hospital Episode Statistics Copyright ©2019, re-used with the permission of The Health & Social Care Information Centre

MORTALITY

In the 5 years 2014-2018, the JSNA area was significantly better than the Warwickshire rate for deaths from the following causes (all directly standardised rates):

- All cause, all age - 706 per 100,000 which was the lowest of any JSNA area (Warwickshire - 865 per 100,000).
- Circulatory, all age– 181 per 100,000 (Warwickshire - 218 per 100,000).
- Cancer, all age – 201 per 100,000 (Warwickshire - 237 per 100,000).
- CHD, all age – 69 per 100,000 (Warwickshire - 92 per 100,000).
- Respiratory conditions, all age – 86 per 100,000 which was the lowest of any of the 22 JSNA areas in the county (Warwickshire - 109 per 100,000)³⁴.

In 2018/19 at both GP practices the percentage of patients receiving palliative care / support according to their palliative care register was similar to the England average (0.4%)³⁵.

CARERS

The percentage of those aged 18+ who have a caring responsibility was similar to the England figure (16.9%) at both GP surgeries in the JSNA area in 2019³⁶. In 2011, 10.9% of adults in the Kenilworth JSNA area were providing care (Warwickshire average 10.9%). Carers in the Kenilworth JSNA area were more likely to be providing less than 20 hours of care a week (76.4% of carers) compared to carers across Warwickshire (67.3% of carers)¹⁹.

The Carers Trust had contact with 343 carers in the JSNA area between June 2017 and November 2019, with the LSOAs of Borrowell and Castle & Burton Green seeing the highest number of contacts. In the same time period, there were 133 new carers in the Kenilworth JSNA area. However, it was noted at the Stakeholder event for Kenilworth that there is no incentive to register as a carer and some may not recognise themselves as carers. Therefore, the number of people caring may be much higher than the number known to services³⁷.

Young Carers: There were 50 young carers (aged from 6 to 25 years) registered with the Young Carers Project in the Kenilworth JSNA area in December 2019. Focusing on the rate per 1,000 population, this area had the lowest rate of young carers of all JSNA areas (6.4, compared to Warwickshire average of 20.3 per 1,000). Over half of the young carers in Kenilworth were in the 14 to 25 age bracket. It should be noted here that there will be additional young carers across the area and the county who are not known to the Warwickshire Young Carers project³⁸. Indeed, of children in Year 6 (aged 10 or 11) attending primary schools in the Kenilworth JSNA area in 2018/19, 5.0% reported not being able to take part in things with friends because of caring for someone at home, although this was the lowest of all JSNA areas (county average of 8.6%)³³.

No schools within the JSNA area have achieved a Warwickshire Young Carers Schools Award, aimed at improving the experience, attendance and attainment of Young Carers in their education. However, schools in the area are engaging with Warwickshire Young Carers through assemblies and training.

SOCIAL CARE

This section includes information on both adult and children's social care and provides an overview of the families in Kenilworth JSNA area attached to the Priority Families programme. The data is held and has been provided by Warwickshire County Council.

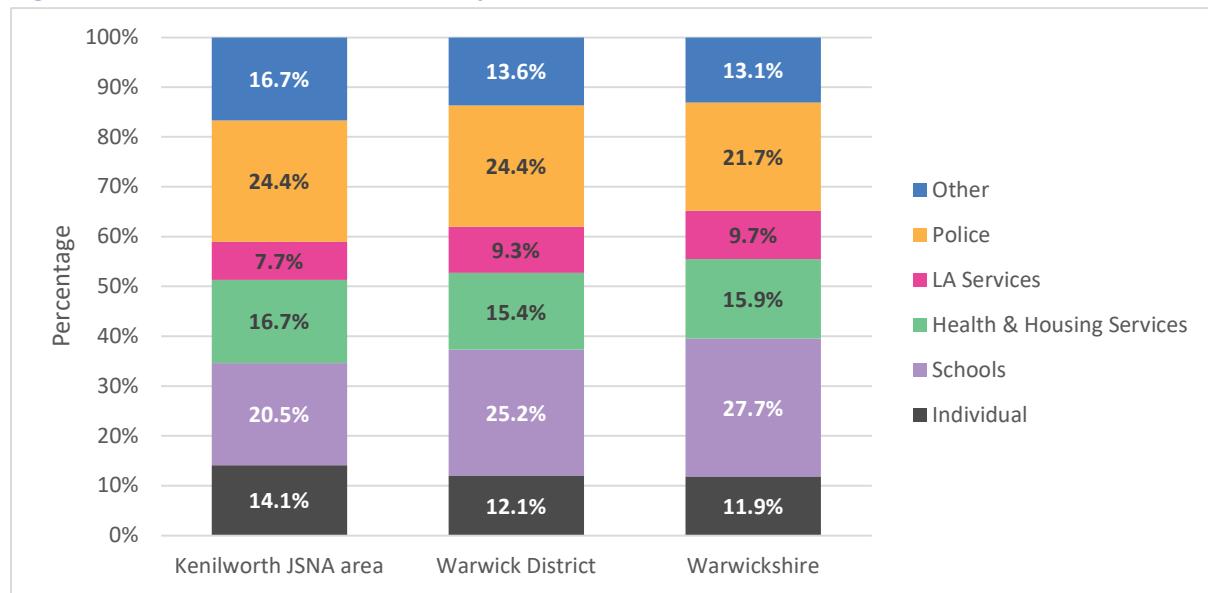
CHILDREN'S SOCIAL CARE

Priority Families: For the period September 2014 to 31st October 2019, there were a total of 133 Priority Families in the Kenilworth JSNA area (rate of 4.6 per 1,000 population). This is the lowest rate of the JSNA areas within Warwick District and the second lowest in the county (Warwickshire rate 9.3 per 1,000 population). Of these families, 37.6% are considered to have been "turned around" (county average 43.6%). This shows the percentage that have changed behaviours, including having a positive outcome from an early help or social care plan, children missing no more than 10% of school and no crime or domestic violence reported at the property³⁹.

Children in Care, Child Protection Plans and Child In Need: At 31st March 2019, the rate for Children in Care in the JSNA area was 36.9 per 10,000 population; which is lower than the average for both Warwick District (50.1 per 10,000) and the county (55.5 per 10,000) and has increased from 25.0 in March 2017. The rate of Child Protection Plans was 14 per 10,000 population, much lower than rates for both Warwick District (24.5 per 10,000) and the county (28.0 per 10,000) and was also below district and county rates for the two previous years. The rate of Child in Need plans was 169.0 per 10,000 population, which is lower than both Warwick District (256.5 per 10,000) and the county (257.3 per 10,000) rates and was also below district and county rates for the two previous years.

Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH): In the period 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019, there were a total of 78 referrals to the MASH in the JSNA area, at a rate of 151.3 per 10,000 population, which is much lower than the county average of 404.7 per 10,000 children (Warwick District – 351.3 per 10,000 population). This is the second lowest referral rate of all JSNA areas. The highest rate of referrals was in the LSOA of Ladyes Hills & Mill End West (810.2 per 10,000 population (Figure 19)⁴⁰.

Figure 19: Source of MASH referrals, April 2018 to March 2019



Source: Children's Social Care, Business Intelligence, WCC

ADULT SOCIAL CARE

Of the population aged 18 and over in the JSNA area, 408 people (1.7%) were adult social care service users in 2018/19. This figure is lower than the county average of 2.1%. Of unique people in receipt of services during the year, a higher percentage were in receipt of a Physical Disability and Sensory Support service (10.7% compared to county average of 9.5%) and reablement services (15.5% compared to county average of 10.8%). A lower percentage were in receipt of Learning Disability services (10.0% compared to the county average of 14.3%). Perhaps surprisingly, considering the demographic of the JSNA area, the percentage receiving Older People's services (61.4%) is similar to the county average (61.0%)⁴¹, this may in part be related to the socio-economic profile of the area and private-sector social care provision for which we do not have access to data.

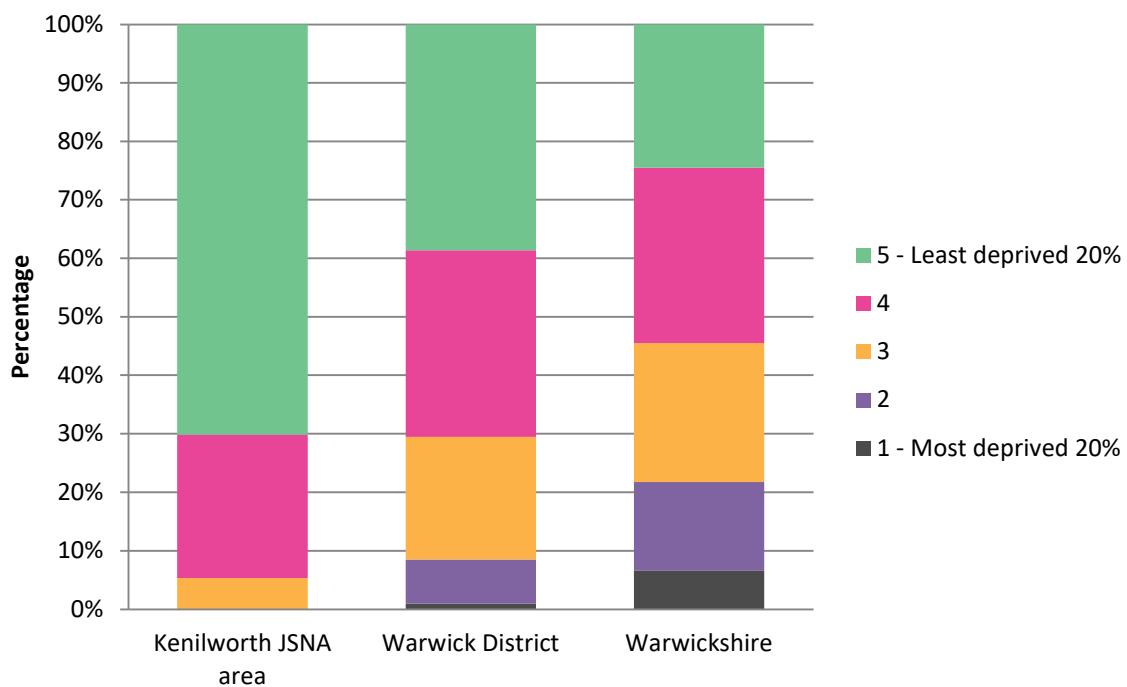
DEPRIVATION, POVERTY, ECONOMY & EDUCATION

DEPRIVATION

Considering the 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), in total over 70% of residents (20,079 people) live in 11 of the 17 LSOAs in the Kenilworth JSNA area that are in the least deprived 20% of LSOAs in England (deciles 9 and 10). This is much higher than both the district (38.6%) and county (24.5%) averages. There are no LSOAs within the JSNA area that were in the most deprived 30% of LSOAs in the country.

Since the last Indices were published in 2015, there has not been much change in the JSNA area, with 13 of the 17 areas remaining in the same IMD decile. Three have become relatively more deprived (Town Centre North, Borrowell and St John's Playing Fields) and one has become relatively less deprived (Leek Wootton, Guys Cliffe & Beausale), but all of these moved by one decile only (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Deprivation in the Kenilworth JSNA Area, 2019



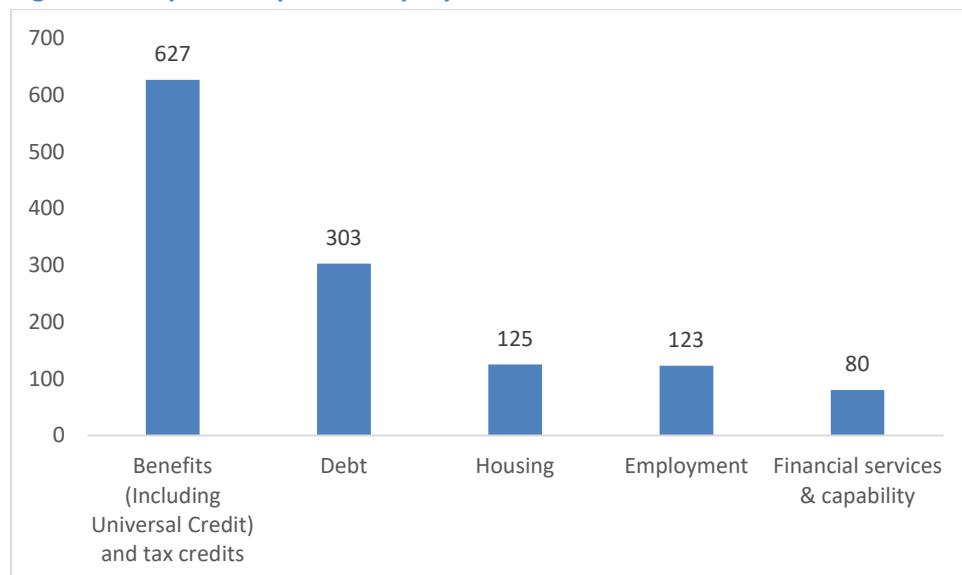
Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. Crown Copyright and database right 2018.

Although the LSOAs within the Kenilworth JSNA area are on the whole in higher IMD deciles (lower levels of deprivation), seven LSOAs fall within the top 20% most deprived of LSOAs nationally in the Geographical Barriers sub-domain. These are Ladyes Hills & Mill End West, Stoneleigh, Leek Wootton, Guys Cliffe & Beausale, Castle & Burton Green, Knowle Hill & Glasshouse, Mill End East & Crackley, and Glass House & Windy Arbour LSOAs. This sub-domain relates to the physical proximity of local services.

The LSOAs in the JSNA area were ranked particularly highly in the education, skills and training domain, where eleven of the LSOAs are ranked in the top 10% least deprived of all LSOAs in the country⁴².

Enquiries to Citizens Advice provide an indicator of the scale of need within a community across a range of issues. There were 1,549 enquiries to Citizens Advice from residents living in the Kenilworth JSNA area in 2018/19, a 34.2% increase from the previous year. In 2018/19, over 40% were related to benefits, tax credits and Universal Credit issues, this is an increase from 30.7% in 2016/17. The top three topics of enquiry for benefits, tax credits and Universal Credit issues were Personal Independence Payments, and Employment Support Allowance. The second highest category was debt, which accounted for 19.6% of all enquiries in 2018/19. The numbers relating to both employment and housing have almost doubled between 2016/17 and 2018/19. Within the JSNA area, the LSOAs of Kenilworth Town Centre North and Ladyes Hills & Mill End West accounted for over a quarter of all enquiries in 2018/19 (28.7%)⁴³ (Figure 21).

Figure 21: Top Five Topics of Enquiry to Citizens Advice in the Kenilworth JSNA area, 2018/19

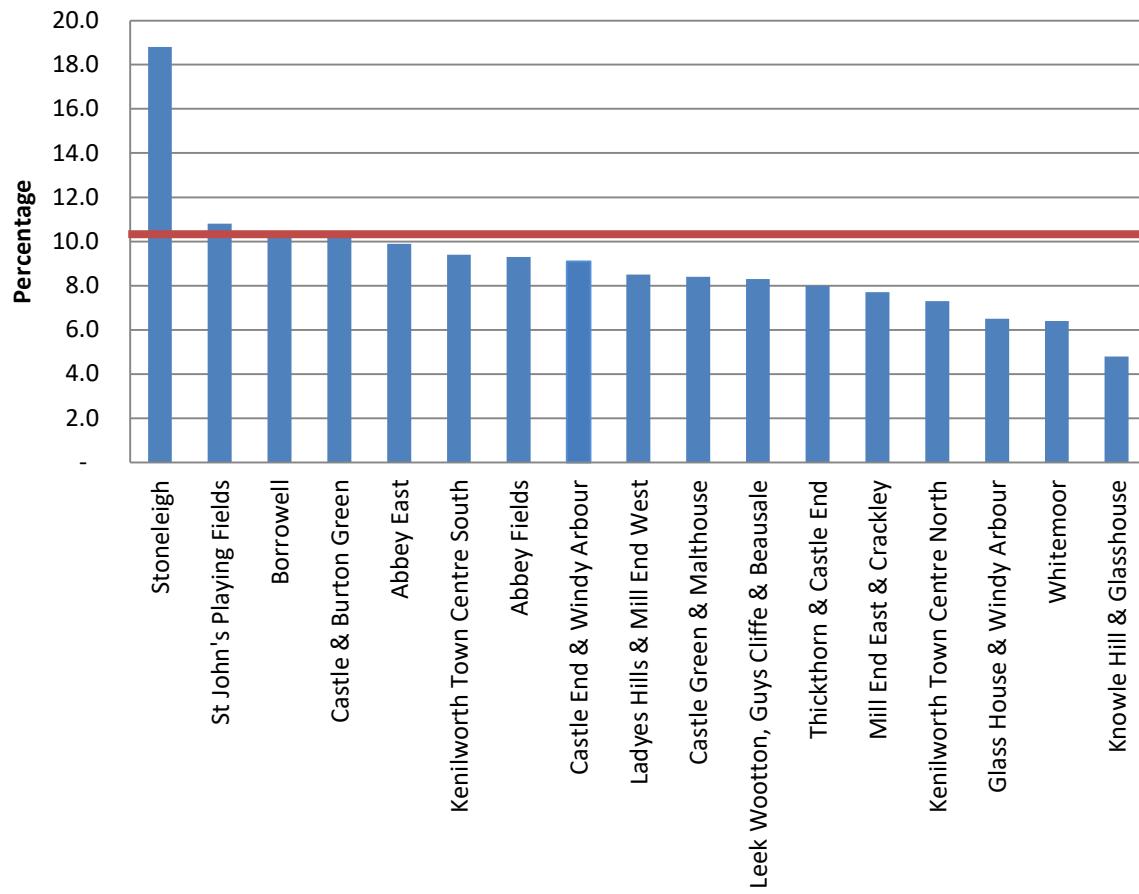


Source: Citizens Advice Bureau

POVERTY

In 2017, in the Kenilworth JSNA area, 9.1% of households were considered fuel poor, the third lowest of all JSNA areas, lower than both the district (10.0%) and county (10.1%) averages. However, there is a notable difference in fuel poverty levels between LSOAs across the JSNA area, from 4.8% fuel poverty in Knowle Hill and Glasshouse LSOA to 18.8% in Stoneleigh LSOA (Figure 22)⁴⁴.

Figure 22: Percentage of Households in Fuel Poverty in the Kenilworth JSNA area, 2017 (by LSOA)



Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

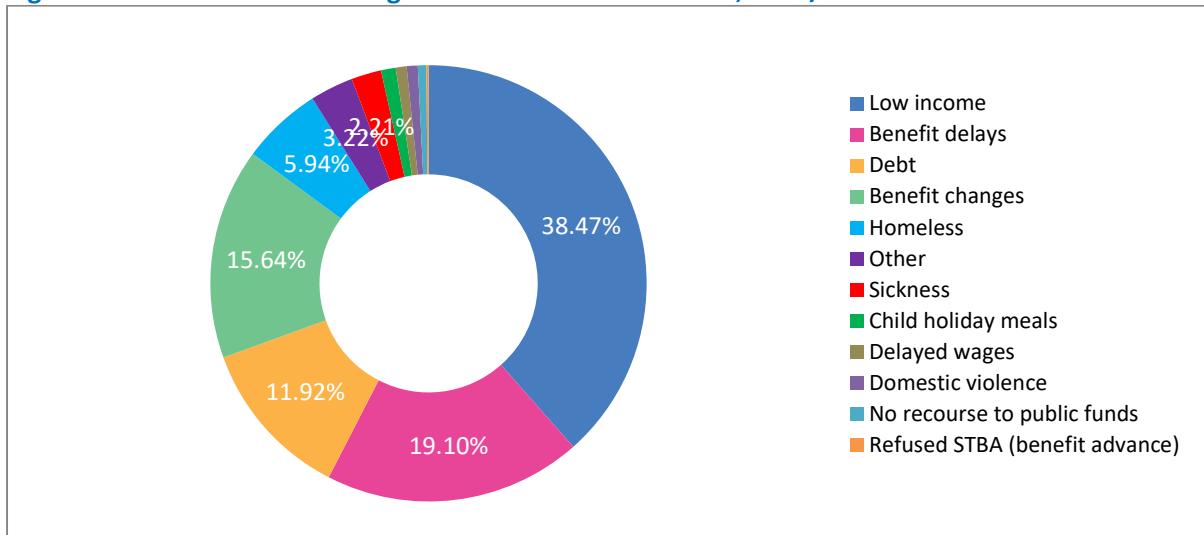
In 2016, there was huge variation across the area in the proportion of children under 16 living in low income families across the area, from 0.0% in Castle End & Windy Arbour LSOA, to 15.3% in St John's Playing Fields LSOA, which is higher than both the district (9.2%) and county (11.7%) averages⁴⁵.

The proportion of all pupils who were registered as eligible and claiming for a free school meal in 2019 was 4.2% in the JSNA area. This is the lowest of all Warwickshire JSNA areas and less than half the county average (11.3%). However, the percentage of pupils claiming free school meals varies by LSOA and was highest in the Town Centre South LSOA (12.8%)⁴⁶.

The Trussell Trust charity runs 1,200 of the 2,000 food-bank locations in the UK and handed out 1,583,668 three-day emergency food parcels in 2018/19, up 18.8% from the previous year. The nearest foodbank to this JSNA area is the Warwick District foodbank which has its main location in Leamington and has a centre at the Kenilworth Centre. Within Warwick District, the Trussell Trust food bank data shows an increase in the tonnes of food given out in 2018/19 compared to 2016/17, an increase of 17.6%, which is a smaller increase in the tonnes of food given out than for Warwickshire as a whole (+32.2%). The total number of people supported within the district increased from 4,069

to 4,384 (+26.1%) 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. The most popular main reason recorded for using the food bank was low income (38.5% of users, an increase from 26.0% in 2016/17); however, benefit changes and delays are the main reason for 34.7% of users (Figure 23)⁴⁷.

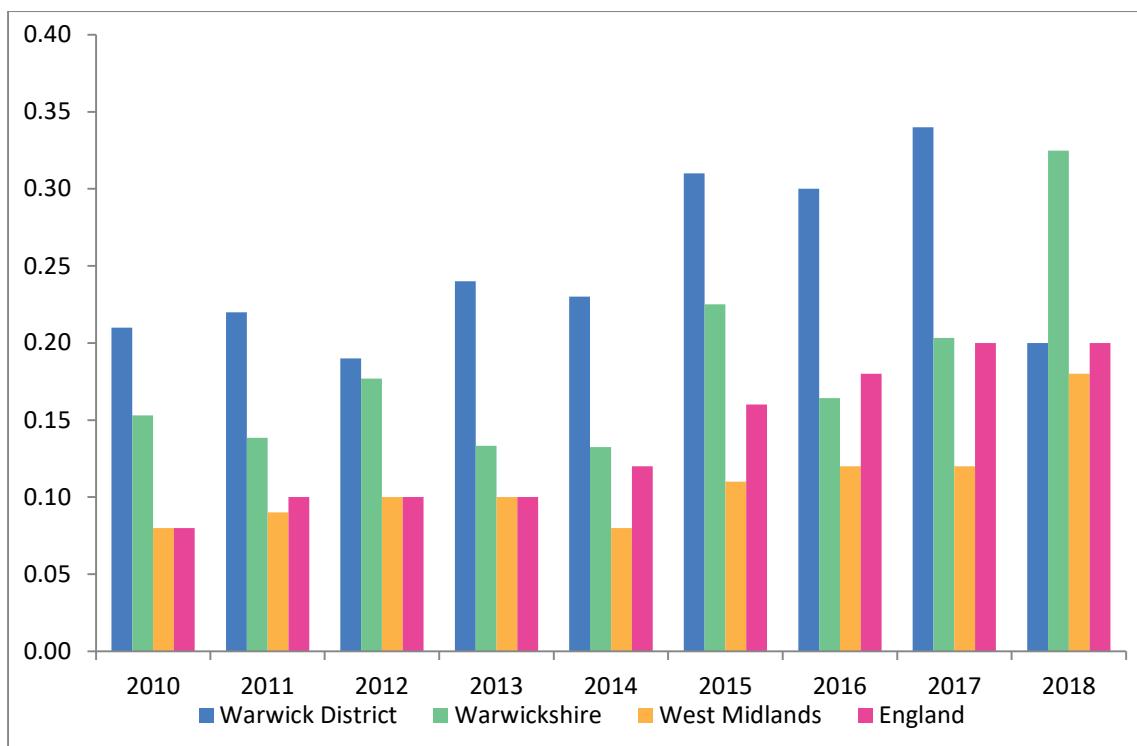
Figure 23 Main Reason for Using Warwick District Foodbank, 2018/19



Source: Warwickshire Trussell Trust

Homelessness and rough sleeping (and support for people who find themselves in this situation) was raised by stakeholders and residents in consultation and engagement exercises. Every autumn each local authority produces an estimate of the number of people sleeping rough on a single night. Recorded counts of rough sleeping in Warwick District indicate that the number of rough sleepers has risen and fallen since 2010, however the number in 2018 (12 people) was the lowest since 2012 (Figure 24)⁴⁸. There will be a larger number of people who are homeless but not living on the streets.

Figure 24: Rate of Rough Sleepers (per 1,000 households)



Source: Local Authority Homelessness Statistics, 2018

The Warwick District Council Homelessness Strategy 2017-20 has four key objectives which are to: i) provide suitable accommodation, information and advice for people who are homeless in an effort to prevent and reduce homelessness, ii) meet the need for housing across the district by addressing the need for new home provision, iii) improve the management and maintenance of existing housing and, iv) to ensure people are supported to sustain, manage and maintain their housing⁴⁹. The Coventry and Warwickshire Strategic Housing Assessment 2015-2033 states that in order to meet need, 268 affordable properties need to be developed in Warwick District per annum.

ECONOMY

In 2017, according to the Business Register and Employment Survey, workers in Kenilworth JSNA area were spread evenly between many occupations, with the most common being transport and storage (13.7%). Over 25% of workers in the Stoneleigh JSNA area work in this industry. Other common industries were professional, scientific and technical (12.2%) and manufacturing (11.6%). Within Warwick District, the most common sectors were professional, scientific and technical (11.4%) and health (11.4%). Health only accounts for 6.0% of the Kenilworth workforce. In 2011, the percentage of people working in “Professional Occupations” (28.7%) in the JSNA area was higher than the county average (18.1%)⁵⁰.

The average (median) gross annual resident earnings for full-time workers for Warwick District was £33,649 in 2019, a rise from £29,024 in 2013 (+15.9%). Warwick District’s average gross annual resident earnings is above the county average of £31,819. At LSOA level, median wages across the JSNA area range from £46,014 in Glass House & Windy Arbour LSOA to £27,912 in Abbey East LSOA. However, it is recognised that the average earnings may mask high numbers of people earning a low wage⁵¹.

The Kenilworth Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2029 has as one of its objectives, to “encourage and enable a thriving, safe and accessible town centre for retail, dining, employment and leisure uses”. This will in turn create more jobs for those living within the JSNA area.

The figures for Universal Credit show that Kenilworth residents had the lowest rate of Universal Credit claimants of all JSNA areas in May 2019 (0.8%), lower than the district (2.0%) and much lower than the county as a whole (4.8%) (Figure 25)⁵².

Figure 25: Universal Credit in the Kenilworth JSNA Area

	People on Universal Credit		
	Kenilworth JSNA Area	Warwick District	Warwickshire
May 2017	23 / 0.1%	343 / 0.4%	5,080 / 1.5%
May 2018	35 / 0.2%	347 / 0.4%	9,880 / 2.9%
May 2019	134 / 0.8%	1,810 / 2.0%	16,019 / 4.8%

Source: DWP Stat-Xplore

The numbers on Universal Credit have continued to rise and latest provisional figures available from July 2019 show that the rate in Kenilworth has risen to 1.1%, though this is still well below district (2.5%) and county (5.2%) averages.

Unemployment levels in 16-64 year olds were 0.7% in the Kenilworth JSNA area in July 2019; this has increased from 0.4% in July 2015; however, it remains the lowest of all JSNA areas (Warwick District 1.3% and Warwickshire 2.0%). The LSOAs of Borrowell and Abbey East had the highest unemployment levels in July 2019 at 1.8% and 1.7% respectively⁵⁰.

In 2011, 8.3% of Kenilworth JSNA area residents had no qualifications; this the lowest of all JSNA areas (county average 21.6%). However, at an LSOA level, in the LSOAs of Town Centre South (24.4%) and Abbey East (20.9%) both had a higher percentage of their population with no qualifications. The proportion with Level 4 qualifications and above (completed some higher education) in the Kenilworth JSNA area was 43.9%. This was the highest of all JSNA areas (county average 28.8%), however again there was a difference at an LSOA level, with Town Centre South (35.9%), Abbey East (36.0%) and Stoneleigh (36.1%) having the lowest proportion of their population with qualifications at Level 4 and above, however all still well above the county average³.

EDUCATION

In December 2019, there were 3,846 school aged children attending 11 state sector schools in the Kenilworth JSNA area (across all schools and all ages)⁵³. Within the JSNA area there is one nursery school, one infant school, one junior school, seven primary schools and one secondary school. The geographical locations of schools in the JSNA area can be found in Figure 1.

In 2019, almost all (99.7%) of school age children residing in the Kenilworth JSNA area (that are in schools that have been OFSTED inspected) were in ‘Good’ or ‘Outstanding’ schools (Nursery to Y13+) – this is higher than both the district (94.6%) and county (87.0%) averages and has increased from

99.4% in 2016. Indeed, it is the JSNA area with the highest percentage of children in Good or Outstanding schools, and this percentage varies little by LSOA⁵³.

Of all pupils living in the JSNA area, 2.7% had an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) in 2019, across both primary and secondary school ages. When ranked from highest to lowest percentage, this area is the 16th of all JSNA areas; the Warwickshire average was 3.1%. The main primary needs in the JSNA area were Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) (27% of all pupils with an EHCP) and Severe Learning Difficulty (SLD) (24%) which were also the two main primary needs for Warwickshire pupils⁵³.

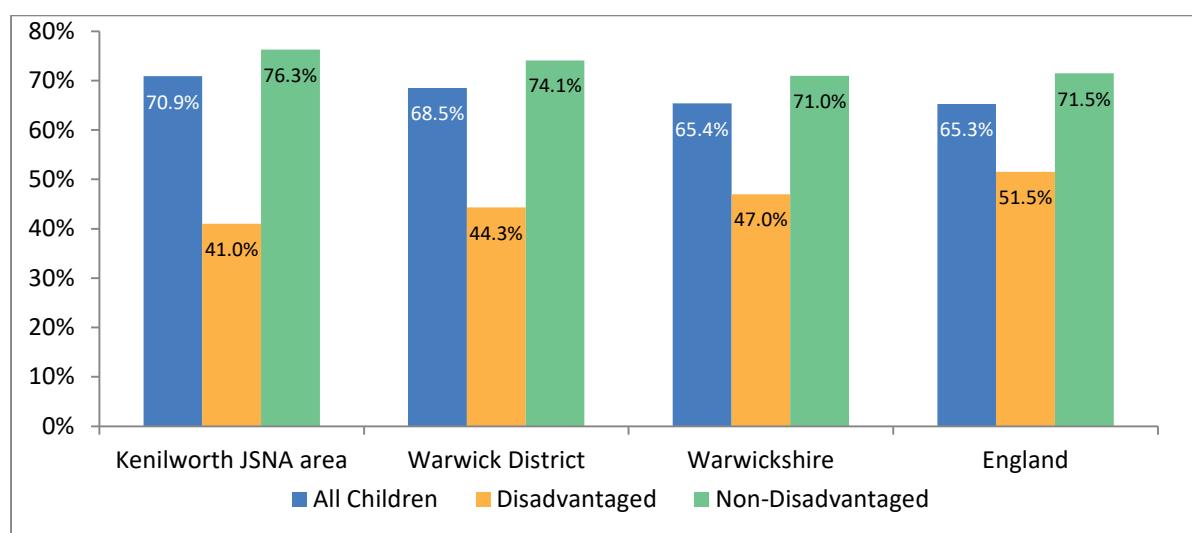
Early Years: In 2019, 78.6% of Early Years pupils (4 and 5 years old) in the Kenilworth JSNA area were achieving a good level of development, having been between 78% and 80% since 2016. This was above the district (74.5% in 2019) and county average (71.8% in 2019)⁵³.

In each of the Early Learning Goals, pupils at schools in the JSNA area were more likely to achieve “expected” or “exceeding” levels in 2019, with the proportion achieving this at least 6 percentage points higher than the county average for each measure.

Key Stage 2: In 2019, 70.9% of pupils residing in the JSNA area achieved the expected standard in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 (10 and 11 years); higher than both the district (68.5%) and county averages (65.4%). However, disadvantaged children were less likely to achieve the expected standard (41.0%) than non-disadvantaged children (76.3%) and the JSNA area performed worse than the county average (47.0%) for disadvantaged children. This is a long-term trend with similar gaps of 20% to 35% in previous years from 2016 onwards.

It should be noted that the number of disadvantaged children in the Kenilworth JSNA area was lower than for other JSNA areas (below 40 for each year) so caution should be applied when interpreting these figures (Figure 26)⁵³.

Figure 26: Percentage of Key Stage 2 children achieving the Expected Level in Reading, Writing and Maths, 2019

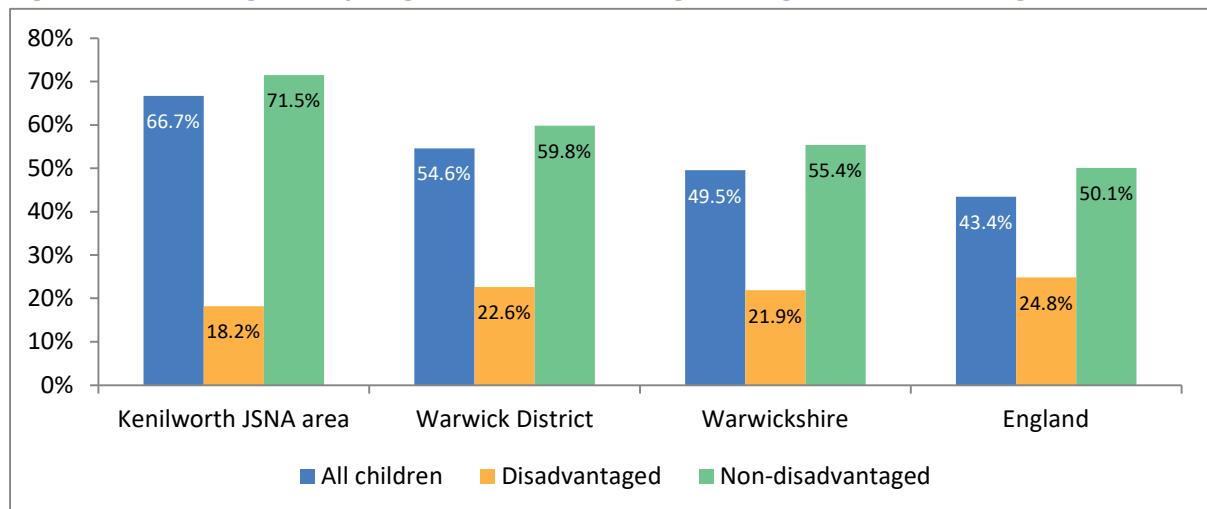


Source: Education, Business Intelligence, WCC

Key Stage 4: In 2019, 66.7% of Key Stage 4 students in the JSNA area achieved grades 9 to 5 (Strong Pass) in English and Maths. This is above the county (49.5%) and district (54.6%) averages. Those

pupils who were nondisadvantaged were much more likely to achieve grades 9 to 5 (71.5%) compared to the county (55.4%) and district (59.8%) averages, however those who were disadvantaged were less likely (18.2%) than the county (21.9%) and district (22.6%) averages (Figure 27)⁵³.

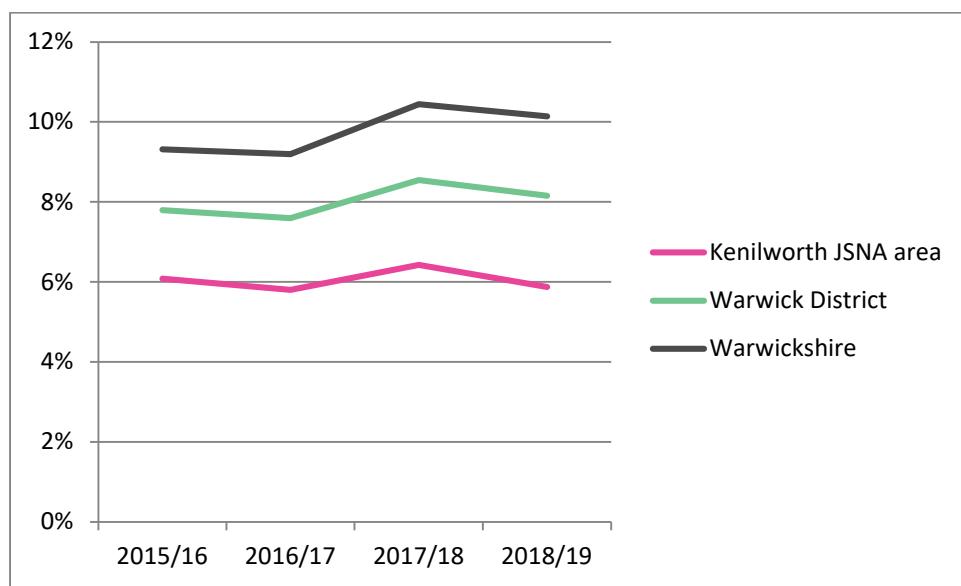
Figure 27: Percentage of Key Stage 4 students achieving a Strong Pass (9 to 5) in English and Maths



Source: Education, Business Intelligence, WCC

School Absence: The proportion of pupils across all year groups missing 10% or more of school in an academic year (categorised as persistent offenders) has stayed consistently below the district and county averages between 2015/16 and 2018/19 in the Kenilworth JSNA area. In 2018/19, 5.9% of pupils of all ages missed 10% or more of school (county average 10.1%) (Figure 28)⁵³.

Figure 28: School Absence 2015/16 to 2018/19



Source: Education, Business Intelligence, Warwickshire County Council

COMMUNITY SAFETY

CRIME

Crime rates (per 1,000 population) have seen a small increase across Warwickshire from 2017/18 to 2018/19, from a rate of 71.9 per 1,000 population in 2018/19 to 73.4 per 1,000 population in 2019/20, (+1.5%)⁵⁴.

Crime rates in the Kenilworth JSNA area have stayed stable, at 43.8 per 1,000 population for both years, with a change of fewer than five crimes. In 2018/19, Kenilworth JSNA area had the lowest crime rate out of all Warwickshire JSNA areas (and the second lowest in 2017/18).

The LSOAs with the highest crime rates were Town Centre North (120.8 per 1,000 population) and Town Centre South (73.8 per 1,000). This is perhaps to be expected given the town centre locations of these LSOAs. The LSOAs with the lowest crime rates were Castle End & Windy Arbour (14.0 per 1,000 population) and Knowle Hill & Glasshouse (17.5 per 1,000 population).

The South Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership (CSP) has five priorities for 2019/20, which are Violent Crime (including domestic abuse), Anti-social behaviour (ASB) (and links to street begging), Crime in Rural Areas, Serious Acquisitive Crime (focusing on residential burglary and vehicle offences) and “County Lines” (including identifying and protecting vulnerable groups linked to substance misuse). There are also three cross cutting themes, which are reducing re-offending, alcohol and drugs and vulnerability⁵⁵.

HATE CRIME

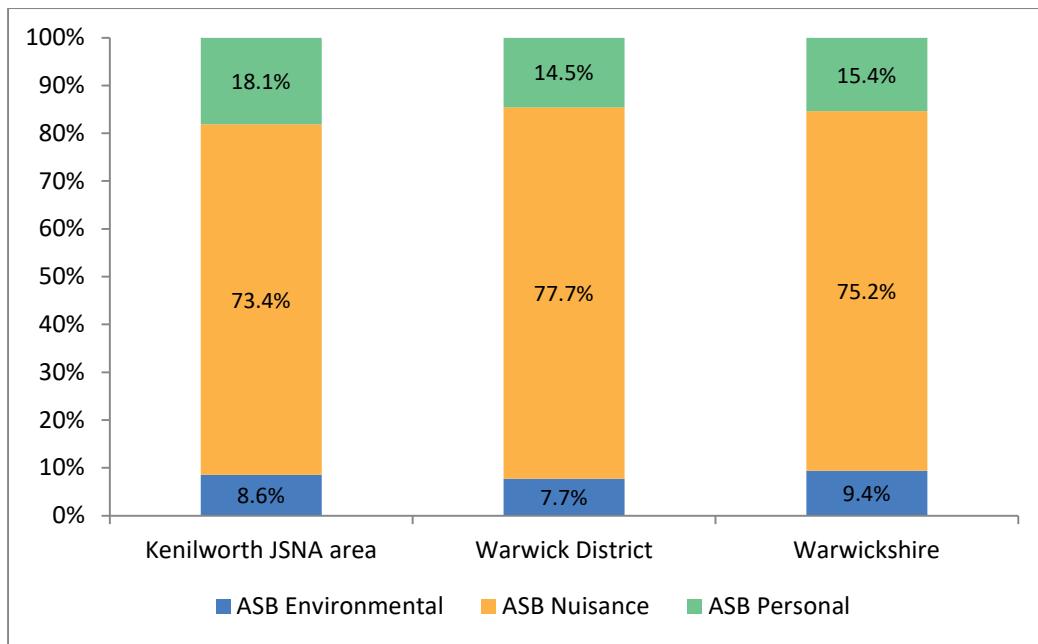
The rate for hate offences and crime incidents from September 2018 to August 2019 for the JSNA area was 0.8 per 1,000 population. This is below the Warwickshire average (1.5 per 1,000). Hate Crime accounts for 2% of all recorded crime in South Warwickshire. Racism is the most prevalent hate crime type, which is in line with county trends. Around the county, there has been activity to raise awareness of hate crime and improve services to victims, such as 24 free hate crime awareness training sessions that have been delivered by the Equality and Inclusion Partnership (EQuIP)⁵⁴.

ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB)

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) rates have continued to decrease across Warwickshire from 2017/18 to 2018/19 (26.7 per 1,000 population to 22.8 per 1,000 population). Rates in the Kenilworth JSNA area have decreased from 16.9 to 10.7 per 1,000 population and are much lower than the Warwickshire average, indeed the lowest of all Warwickshire JSNA areas. However, there are differences at LSOA level; the areas with the highest rates of ASB are Town Centre North (26.1 per 1,000 population) and Abbey Fields (23.7 per 1,000 population), though rates in both these areas have reduced between 2017/18 and 2018/19⁵⁶.

Compared to Warwick District and county figures, the Kenilworth JSNA area has proportionally fewer ASB incidents that are classed as “nuisance” and more that are classed as “personal” (Figure 29).

Figure 29: ASB incidents 2018/19



Source: Warwickshire Police STORM Incident System

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

Domestic violence and abuse forms part of the violent crime priority for the CSP for 2019/20 and almost one third of all violent offences in South Warwickshire involve some form of domestic violence.

In the Kenilworth JSNA area there were 8.9 domestic abuse incidents per 1,000 population reported to Police from 1st July 2017 to 30th June 2018. This has risen from 6.1 in 2016/17, however is still lower than the Warwickshire average of 13.1 per 1,000 population. It is widely known that a lot of domestic abuse goes unreported and will therefore never be represented in Police data. The LSOAs with the highest domestic abuse rates are Leek Wootton, Guys Cliffe & Beausale (25.7 per 1,000) and Town Centre South (22.8 per 1,000)⁵¹. Rates of Domestic Abuse incidents have increased in both of these LSOAs since 2016/17. It is important to note that these are the locations where the incident occurred, and not necessarily where the victim is a resident. Increases in these incidents can indicate that there is a higher confidence in reporting domestic violence and abuse to the police, rather than a real increase in the number of incidents⁵⁶.

ROAD SAFETY

Overall the number of road traffic collisions (RTCs) where an injury occurred has reduced between 2017 and 2018, from 55 in 2017 to 44 in 2018. The majority of RTCs were classed as “slight” (75% in 2017 and 80% in 2018). There were five fatalities across the two years. Of the 44 RTCs in 2018, 19 were in the LSOA of Stoneleigh, although this LSOA has seen a reduction from 24 RTCs in 2017.

Overall there have been reductions in RTCs in Warwick District (-26.0%) and in Warwickshire as a whole (-19.1%). RTCs that have occurred within the JSNA area may be people who are travelling through the area and are therefore not necessarily local residents⁵⁷.

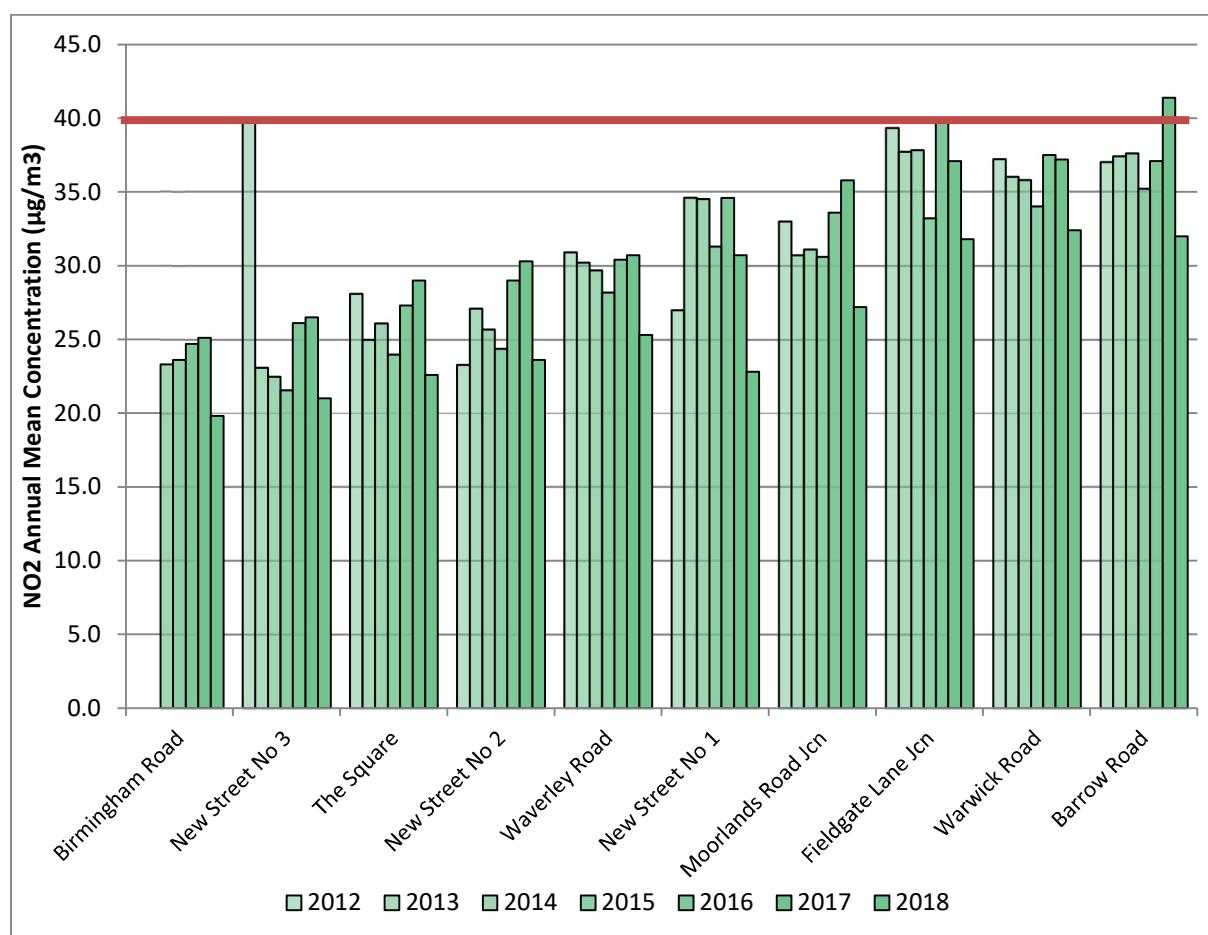
In the Kenilworth JSNA area in 2011, more residents owned at least one car than the Warwickshire average, with 86.6% of households having at least one car, compared to 82.4% in Warwickshire. The percentage of households with two or more cars is 46.8% (Warwickshire average 41.5%)³. In 2011, over two thirds of workers living in the Kenilworth JSNA area drove to work (68.8%), higher than the district (64.7%) and similar to the county average (68.3%)³.

ENVIRONMENT

There are plans for 17,139 new homes to be built in Warwick District by 2029, some of which will be located within the JSNA area and particularly around Kenilworth centre; this could lead to increased congestion and more air pollution⁵⁸.

There are 10 sites measuring air quality across the Kenilworth JSNA area, monitoring NO₂ annual mean concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). Eight of these sites have had annual mean concentrations of lower than 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ from 2012 to 2018. However, there were two sites that have had at least one reading over 40, these are at Fieldgate Lane in the Abbey Fields LSOA and Barrow Road in the Town Centre North LSOA (Figure 30)⁵⁹.

Figure 30: NO₂ annual mean concentration at non-automatic monitoring sites, 2012-2018 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)



Source: Warwick District Council, Air Quality Annual Status Report, 2019

Per capita CO₂ emissions across Warwick District have decreased from 2005 to 2018, in line with Warwickshire as a whole⁶⁰.

COMMUNITY ASSETS

It is difficult to keep an up-to-date list of local community groups and activities, particularly when many projects are short term and times or location of events can change. However, in November 2019, research and information gathering was undertaken in order to identify current community assets within the JSNA area of Kenilworth.

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). A count of community assets is listed in Figure 31 and presented in a suite of ten maps in Appendix A. The themes are explained further in the glossary document.

Figure 31: Community assets by theme in the Kenilworth JSNA area, November 2019

Theme	Locations with this activity	Total count of activity
1 - Children & Families	24	33
2 - Young People	8	11
3 - Older People	13	15
4 - Community Venues & Meeting Points	42	42
5 - Community Organisations & Social Groups	13	13
6 - Leisure & Recreational Activities	42	61
7 - Advice & Support	8	8
8 - Community Cafes & Foods	9	10
9 - Health & Wellbeing	14	14
10 - Education & Learning	20	20

The theme with the largest number of community assets by number of activities was leisure and recreational activities, in line with other JSNA areas. These include sports centres and clubs, walking groups, outdoor activities, leisure facilities and classes. The theme with the fewest community assets was advice and support (including jobs clubs, welfare services and family information). However, it is likely that people may travel into other JSNA areas within Warwick District or even to Coventry for access to services.

Geographically, there are generally more community assets located in the LSOAs of Abbey Fields (12) and Stoneleigh (13) than in other areas (maps are in Appendix A).

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

LOCAL KNOWLEDGE

The following section includes data and information from local residents and stakeholders on the health and wellbeing needs of people living in the Kenilworth JSNA area. This was gathered across a joint stakeholder event, a local survey of the public and professionals' views and engagement with specific professional groups around issues such as housing and poverty.

KENILWORTH STAKEHOLDER EVENT

A stakeholder engagement event to understand the health and wellbeing needs of people living in the Kenilworth JSNA area took place at The Kenilworth Centre on Monday 18th November 2019.

The meeting included two presentations: overview and context setting, and key headlines – what is health and wellbeing like in the Kenilworth area, presented at a JSNA level. Table top discussions also took place. Firstly, participants discussed their overall views on the area, including the health and wellbeing assets, gaps, and priorities. Secondly, five emerging themes were discussed in more detail:

- People with disabilities and their carers
- Healthy ageing
- Loneliness and social isolation
- Children and young people
- Inequalities

A full set of notes from the Stakeholder event can be found in Appendix B.

What are the health and wellbeing assets in the area?

The Kenilworth Community Forum meets three to four times a year, bringing together local residents, Councillors, Warwickshire Police, Warwickshire Fire and Rescue and wider stakeholders.

The two GP practices in the area have a very good reputation, there is a perception that it is easier to get a GP appointment in Kenilworth than in other areas of the county. Stakeholder feedback suggested GPs and other health professionals are working well with people with anxiety.

There are excellent educational facilities from nursery to secondary. The Secondary School has a gym open to all residents in the evening but may be less accessible when the school moves site.

Abbey Fields is a well-used, well-kept community facility. It has a swimming pool, lido, tennis courts and children's play area.

The new train station provides a good service to Coventry and Leamington and is very popular.

A number of clubs and societies were mentioned, which are included in the list in Appendix A for this report. They include four churches running and hosting many groups, as well as sports and wellbeing clubs, youth groups, educational groups and leisure activities.

What are the gaps in provision and services?

Kenilworth was recognised as an affluent area providing good services and links, but it was also acknowledged that this contributes to inequalities across the county. Conversely there is also the dilemma that this perceived affluence can hide some local pockets of need. The surrounding rural areas are not as well supported.

Gaps were identified in provision for children (children's centre closures), those with special needs and the elderly and their carers. Public transport has reduced and there is a concern about the loss of green space due to the new housing developments. Overall, there is a lack of awareness of what support is available and more promotion of services is required.

Solutions to support gaps

Kenilworth is well served with groups/volunteers and expansion of this would support the population further, good examples include:

- Waverley Road Day Centre, which is a good example of how to address needs of older populations
- Parenting Partnership, which is relocating to the area with its main base at St. Johns Children's Centre, this will support local mental health further, particularly for families
- Community led walking groups
- "Borrow my dog" initiatives

There are opportunities for more intergenerational activities (e.g. bringing nurseries and care homes together and increasing engagement between local schools and the wider community) and activities for people with mixed levels of need which would help build local circles of support.

Workplaces should consider policies which allow for carers leave (e.g. for those caring for friends/relatives living with dementia).

Stakeholders raised that the NHS and Public Sector organisations need to protect time for frontline workers to think creatively and deliver small "safe-fail" projects to test ideas, using quality improvement approaches and scaling-up what works well.

What should be prioritised?

- Ageing population
- Access to holistic and coordinated universal services/care
- Prevention – keeping the population healthy
- Engaging young people in services
- Family activities continue to provide courses like the Parenting Project from St John's
- Transport – alternative/safe cycle routes, public transport
- Mental Health – across all ages and groups
- Communication of existing assets, particularly working out a way to communicate with those who do not have the internet and / or are isolated

Theme: People with Disabilities and their carers

More people with health conditions are claiming benefits. Most people who can work are in work. There is an access to work grant to help people with a disability to stay in work.

Warwickshire Vision Support run a recreation club in Kenilworth and a home visiting, reading and safeguarding service. There are pop up vision support centres in other areas. Anyone can refer or self-refer to Warwickshire Vision Support.

Stakeholders raised the need to be aware that statistics do not always bear out reality, especially if people are not on a register as having a disability. Similarly, people may not register as a carer if there is no benefit to them.

All organisations should provide information in Plain English, larger font and on contrasting paper.

Theme: Healthy Ageing

- Needs are different for men and women
- Nutrition and diet are important, along with exercise
- Isolation and ill health come hand in hand
- Talking about end of life and having scary and difficult conversations are important to overcome and prioritise
- Many people are alive but not living well
- We need to encourage people to take responsibility for their own health
- Transport and access to services are a problem
- Low mood can be a barrier to wanting to be sociable
- Apps can help; for example, MyCOPD app
- ‘Love to Move’ programme can help patients with dementia and Parkinson’s
- There are lots of local services and options but how do you advertise them and get people motivated to go?
- Working age people are working longer hours and it could be argued that if people between 30 and 60 are more active than they are more likely to be active in their old age

Theme: Loneliness and Social Isolation

Perceived vulnerable groups: older populations, those recently widowed, some young people and new parents.

Perceived needs of above groups: access to transport, children who fall into vulnerable groups displaying behavioural and social interaction issues, men who tend to be less engaged than women in the local area.

Actions to address the above: expansion of volunteer driver schemes, supporting local groups for young people, community events and further partnership working, social groups for example those run by Castle Medical Centre, develop and maintain a local directory of services and using the local library to share information further.

Theme: Children and Young People

Healthy diets and weight in early years – Childhood obesity is still seen as a significant issue in the area, although it is lower than average. There is a need to improve understanding of healthy diets (the ‘HENRY’ programme helps to do this) and also improve access to fresh fruit and vegetables.

Poverty – There are hidden needs locally, for example there is a stigma associated with foodbanks so people may not use them. A local scheme similar to “Ediblelinks” that runs in the Atherstone area may be more effective. We could promote “freecycle” schemes to help transient families.

Support for Additional Needs – Limited support available and a lack of respite for parents. This has an impact on mental health of the parents. Health Visitors considered there to be a relatively high rate of IVF-pregnancies locally which come with an increased risk of pre-term deliveries and developmental complications. There also needs to be more awareness of ASD symptoms and prioritise supporting children with ASD.

Access to Services - More could be made of the St Johns Children’s Centre in Kenilworth for community activities – the Parenting Project is moving into the building. There are long waiting lists for services.

Childhood accident and injuries - St Johns Ambulance have an app to support First Aid which could be promoted locally. Stakeholders thought the high rate of admissions for accidents and injuries was likely to be related to sports injuries but there could also be child safeguarding concerns.

Theme: Inequalities

The area has an ageing population, which is relatively affluent but with pockets of deprivation. It is thought to have a lower level of need based on “safe and well” checks, therefore there is a danger of people being missed. In the rural areas there are transport issues when accessing key services.

There is not much affordable housing, therefore younger people are having to move out of the area and away from family. New housing will cause a strain on the existing services and there is a concern that the increased demand will not be met. The new housing developments will also create more traffic and air pollution.

Find creative ways to engage communities in health screening and preventative activity, build on good practice and existing support networks and activities and raise awareness of these. Support local community groups in recruitment and succession planning. There could be specific focus at particular times, for example on men’s health or mental health week.

CONSULTATION

A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Survey was administered to professionals (those working in the Kenilworth JSNA area) and residents of the area. The findings are presented below and are based on responses received between 1st June 2018 and 18th February 2020.

Professionals

A total of 36 responses were received for the professionals' survey, two of which specifically mentioned working in the JSNA area, with the remainder stating that they worked across the whole district. Where mentioned, these professionals worked mainly for the county council (13) or the NHS (13), though there were also a number working for voluntary and community sector organisations (9). Respondents were asked to pick priorities for each age group (Figure 32).

Figure 32. Professionals: priority area for improvement

Age Group	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Parent & Infant	Initiatives to support and reduce people living in poverty	Mental health and wellbeing	Healthy lifestyles (e.g. be active, eat healthy, stop smoking)
Children & Young People	Mental health and wellbeing	Initiatives to support and reduce people living in poverty	Substance Misuse (e.g. alcohol, drugs)
Working Age	Employment and skills	Mental health and wellbeing	Healthy lifestyles (e.g. be active, eat healthily, stop smoking)
Older People	Support for those with long-term health conditions	Mental health and wellbeing	Community activities and opportunities to develop social networks
All ages	Mental health & wellbeing	Access to health services	Housing / accommodation

Source: JSNA Professionals online survey, 2020

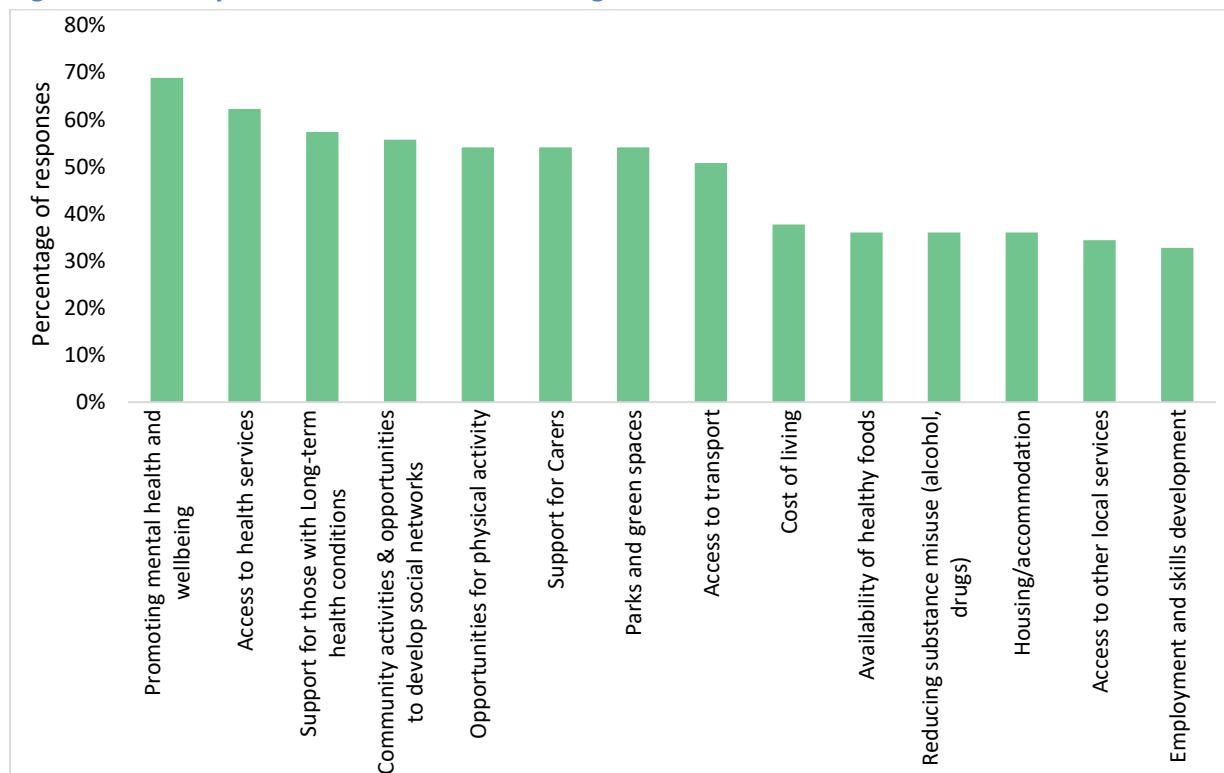
When asked, in their experience of working in the JSNA area, to rank the top three potential barriers to improving health and wellbeing of the local population, the most selected responses were "lack of knowledge to improve health and wellbeing", "lack of funding" and "lack of interest to improve health and wellbeing".

Residents

There were 61 responses from residents living in the Kenilworth JSNA area (39 female and 14 male, with 8 other/not responding). Almost 80% of those responding were aged 45 and above, with only 9 respondents under the age of 45. Over half of respondents were working (35), either full time, part time or self-employed. The remainder were mostly wholly retired from work (20) with small numbers in education, looking after the home / family or not working due to illness or disability.

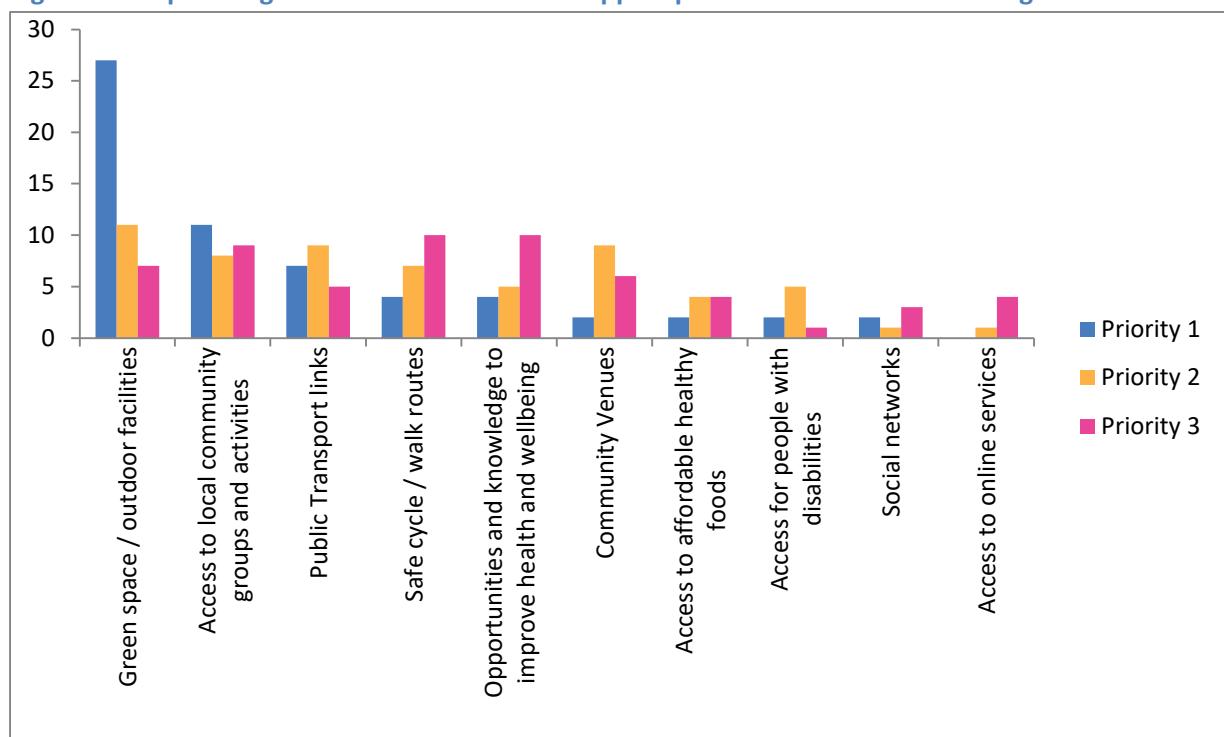
Highest priority areas for health and wellbeing in the JSNA area included promoting mental health and wellbeing (68.9% of responses), access to health services (62.3%) and support for those with long-term health conditions (57.4%) (Figure 33).

Figure 33: Priority areas for health and wellbeing - Residents



When asked “What are the top 3 things that you value about the local area/local community which support positive health and wellbeing”, the most popular answer was green space / outdoor facilities, which was in the top 3 for 45 people (73.8%). Access to local community groups and activities was in the top 3 for 28 people (45.9%) and public transport links was in the top 3 for 21 people (34.4%) (Figure 34).

Figure 34: Top 3 things in the local area which support positive health and wellbeing – Residents



A further open text question was asked about what 3 things could be better in your local area to improve health and well-being. There were two themes that came out strongly from the responses. The most common was more cycle and walking routes off road. The other main theme was reducing traffic through Kenilworth town centre / reducing air pollution. Other common responses were having exercise classes / community events in the evenings / weekends so that they are accessible to those who work, more facilities and services for children and young people, and better bus services.

REFERENCES

- ¹ Office for National Statistics, mid-2018 population estimates,
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates>,
accessed 03/03/2020
- ² Office for National Statistics, 2016-based population projections,
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections>,
accessed 03/03/2020
- ³ Office for National Statistics, Census 2011
- ⁴ Office for National Statistics, House Price Statistics for Small Areas (HPSSA),
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/bulletins/housepricestatisticsforsmallareas/previousReleases> accessed 03/03/2020
- ⁵ Experian, Mosaic Public Sector, 2019
- ⁶ NHS Digital, Patients registered at a GP practice, April 2018.
- ⁷ Office for National Statistics Mid-2016 Population Estimates and Public Health Birth Files (Copyright © 2019, re-used with the permission of NHS Digital. All right reserved)
- ⁸ Calculated using Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates 2016-18 and Primary Care Mortality database 2016-18
- ⁹ Office for National Statistics, Healthy Life Expectancy for males and females 2013-2017
- ¹⁰ Public Health England QOF, accessed via fingertips 03/03/2020
<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/general-practice/data#page/3/gid/3000010/pat/152/par/E38000195/ati/7/are/M84008/iid/91280/age/188/sex/4>
- ¹¹ Mills, H., Skodbo, S. and Blyth, P. (2013). Understanding organised crime: estimating the scale and the social and economic costs. Home Office Research Report 73. Available at:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/246390/horr73.pdf
- ¹² Change Grow Live 2019
- ¹³ Public Health England, accessed via fingertips 03/03/2020
<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/alcohol#page/4/gid/1/pat/202/par/E10000031/ati/201/are/E07000222/idd/91414/age/1/sex/4>
- ¹⁴ Public Health England, accessed via fingertips 03/03/2020
<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/general-practice/data#page/3/gid/2000002/pat/152/par/E38000164/ati/7/are/M84036/iid/92588/age/168/sex/4>
- ¹⁵ Public Health England, accessed via fingertips 03/03/2020
<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/hypertension#page/3/gid/1/pat/152/par/E38000164/ati/7/are/M84036/idd/219/age/1/sex/4>
- ¹⁶ Public Health England, accessed via fingertips 03/03/2020
<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/hypertension#page/3/gid/1/pat/152/par/E38000164/ati/7/are/M84036/idd/91089/age/1/sex/4>
- ¹⁷ Public Health England, accessed via fingertips 03/03/2020
<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/QOF#page/3/gid/1/pat/152/par/E38000164/ati/7/are/M84036/iid/280/age/1/sex/4>
- ¹⁸ Public Health England, accessed via fingertips 03/03/2020
<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/QOF#page/3/gid/1/pat/152/par/E38000164/ati/7/are/M84036/iid/90443/age/239/sex/4>
- ¹⁹ Hospital Episode Statistics Copyright © 2018, re-used with the permission of The Health & Social Care Information Centre.
- ²⁰ Public Health England, accessed via fingertips 03/03/2020
<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/QOF#page/3/gid/1/pat/152/par/E38000164/ati/7/are/M84036/iid/276/age/1/sex/4>
- ²¹ Public Health England, accessed via fingertips 03/03/2020
<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/cervical#page/3/gid/1/pat/152/par/E38000164/ati/7/are/M84036/iid/91341/age/167/sex/2>
- ²² Public Health England, accessed via fingertips 03/03/2020

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/breast#page/3/gid/1/pat/152/par/E38000164/ati/7/are/M84036/iid/91339/age/265/sex/2>

²³ Public Health England, accessed via fingertips 03/03/2020

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/bowel#page/3/gid/1/pat/152/par/E38000164/ati/7/are/M84036/iid/91343/age/266/sex/4>

²⁴ Public Health England, accessed via fingertips 03/03/2020

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/two%20week#page/3/gid/1/pat/152/par/E38000164/ati/7/are/M84036/iid/91882/age/1/sex/4>

²⁵ Primary Care Mortality Database Copyright © 2017, re-used with the permission of The Health & Social Care Information Centre.

²⁶ Public Health England, accessed via fingertips 03/03/2020

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/qof#page/3/gid/1/pat/152/par/E38000164/ati/7/are/M84036/iid/247/age/1/sex/4>

²⁷ NHS Digital, accessed 03/03/2020

<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/recorded-dementia-diagnoses/>

²⁸ Public Health England, accessed via fingertips 03/03/2020

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/diagnosis#page/3/gid/1/pat/46/par/E39000026/ati/154/are/E38000056/iid/92949/age/27/sex/4>

²⁹ Public Health England, accessed via fingertips 03/03/2020

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/depression#page/3/gid/1/pat/46/par/E39000026/ati/154/are/E38000056/iid/848/age/168/sex/4>

³⁰ Public Health England, accessed via fingertips 03/03/2020

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/mental#page/3/gid/1/pat/46/par/E39000033/ati/154/are/E38000220/iid/93444/age/164/sex/4>

³¹ Public Health England, accessed via fingertips 03/03/2020

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/conception#page/3/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/201/are/E07000222/iid/20401/age/173/sex/2>

³² NHS Digital, National Child Measurement Programme, 2014/15 to 2018/19

³³ Compass, School Health Needs Assessment 2018/19

³⁴ Primary Care Mortality Database Copyright © 2017, re-used with the permission of The Health & Social Care Information Centre.

³⁵ Public Health England, accessed via fingertips 03/03/2020

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/palliative#page/6/gid/1/pat/152/par/E38000038/ati/7/are/M86028/iid/294/age/1/sex/4>

³⁶ Public Health England, accessed via fingertips 03/03/2020

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/caring#page/3/gid/1/pat/152/par/E38000195/ati/7/are/M84003/iid/352/age/168/sex/4>

³⁷ The Carers' Trust

³⁸ Warwickshire Young Carers Project, April 2018

³⁹ Priority Families Team, Warwickshire County Council

⁴⁰ Children's Social Care data, MOSAIC system, provided by Business Intelligence Team, Warwickshire County Council

⁴¹ Adults' Social Care data, MOSAIC system, provided by Business Intelligence Team, Warwickshire County Council

⁴² Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government accessed 03/03/2020

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

⁴³ Citizens Advice Bureau

⁴⁴ Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. Sub-regional Fuel Poverty England 2017 data provided 26 June 2018

⁴⁵ HM Revenue and Customs personal tax credits accessed 03/03/2020

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/personal-tax-credits-children-in-low-income-families-local-measure-2014-snapshot-as-at-31-august-2014-30-september-2016>

⁴⁶ Warwickshire School Census January 2018, provided by Education Team, Business Intelligence, Warwickshire County Council

⁴⁷ Trussell Trust

⁴⁸ Local Authority Homeless Statistics, 2018

<https://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/CBP-7586#fullreport>

-
- ⁴⁹ Warwick District Council Homelessness Strategy 2017-20
- ⁵⁰ Office for National Statistics, Business Register and Employment Survey 2016 Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 30 August 2019]
- ⁵¹ Office for National Statistics, Annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 30 August 2019]
- ⁵² DWP Stat-Xplore, <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk>
- ⁵³ Education Team, Business Intelligence, Warwickshire County Council
- ⁵⁴ Warwickshire Police Crime Information System
- ⁵⁵ South Warwickshire Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2019/20
- ⁵⁶ Warwickshire Police STORM Incident System
- ⁵⁷ Warwickshire County Council Road Safety Intelligence Team Accident Data 2015-2018
- ⁵⁸ Warwick District Local Plan 2011-2029
https://www.warwickdc.gov.uk/info/20410/local_plan accessed 03/03/2020
- ⁵⁹ Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs, Local Air Quality Management Annual Status Reports 2018
- ⁶⁰ Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy accessed 03/03/2020
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017>