



Coventry City Council

Council Plan

2017/18 End of Year Performance Report



Insight Team
October 2018

Overview

Council Plan

Council Plan 2016–2024

One Coventry

Globally connected

Promoting the growth of a sustainable Coventry economy

Supporting businesses to grow

Developing the city centre

Helping local people into jobs

Supply, choice & quality of housing

Creating the infrastructure

Raising the profile of Coventry

Reducing the impact of poverty

Arts, sports & cultural opportunities



Locally committed

Improving the quality of life for Coventry people

Create an attractive, cleaner & greener city

Improving educational outcomes

Protecting our most vulnerable people

Make communities safer

Improve health and wellbeing

Reducing health inequalities



Delivering our priorities

with fewer resources

Making the most of our assets

Active communities & empowered citizens



www.coventry.gov.uk/councilplan/

Indicators

The Council uses a number of indicators agreed with managers to show progress made towards its priorities. This is supported by a wider basket of measures such as equality and perception measures that help explain the trends and story behind the headlines. Indicators are selected from key strategies and aligned to directorate priorities.

Open data

More details, including a publication schedule, trends, comparator data, progress reports, maps, additional infographics, and references, is available on the Council's information and statistics hub at www.coventry.gov.uk/infoandstats/. Open data is also published on GitHub at <https://smarturl.it/CovPerformanceData>.

Abbreviations & symbols used

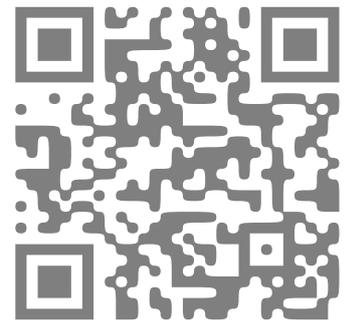
Bold text indicates core indicators

SN = Statistical neighbours (similar authorities)

WMCA = West Midlands Combined Authority area

WMR = West Midlands Region

Symbol	Progress	Target status
	Improved (or target already achieved)	On-target
	Got worse	Off-target
	Similar/stayed the same/statistically insignificant	–
	No clear direction of travel/not possible to say at this point in time	–
	Not available/no updated data	No target set



www.coventry.gov.uk/performance/

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Executive summary

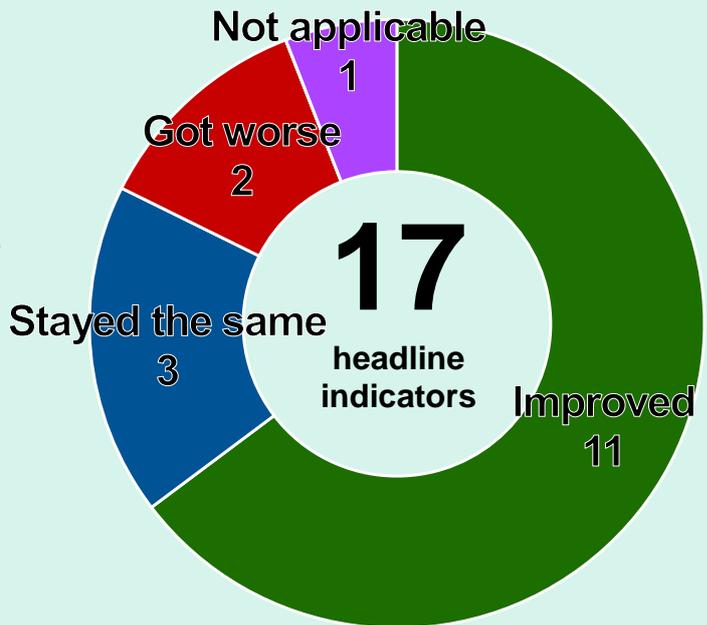
Globally connected: promoting the growth of a sustainable Coventry economy

The local economy continued to grow, but at a slowing rate. There are signs that the number of jobs in the city is growing, and the city demonstrated strong growth in resident employment levels. However, there remain some challenges: productivity growth is low and overall productivity remains lower than the UK average; the city continues to have a relatively low business stock; and there are fewer residents with qualifications.

The city is attracting significant levels of new investment, from purpose-built student accommodation in the city centre, to advanced manufacturing and research clusters in the sub-region; as well as the opening of One Friargate, the first building in the city's new business district. This is resulting in a virtuous cycle: change in city centre footfall compares well to the national average; and the growing number of people in the city centre, particularly students, is attracting further private sector investment into the city centre including Cathedral Lanes, Upper Precinct, and City Centre South.

The city's bid to become the next UK City of Culture has paid off: Coventry is the UK City of Culture 2021. The City of Culture Trust is now working with partners and communities across the city on a programme that will have a major impact on the city's cultural life.

Looking forwards, the Council is in the early stages of progressing a Strategic Transport Investment Programme which will see investment in the city's road and transport infrastructure over the coming years.



Of the 17 headline indicators in globally connected, 88% of directional indicators (14/16) have improved/stayed the same at the end of year 2017/18.

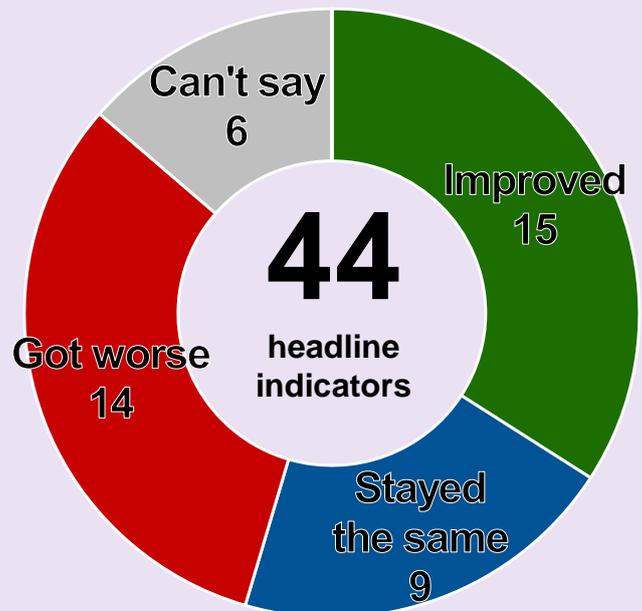
Locally committed: improving the quality of life for Coventry people

The Council's children's services have seen a marked improvement and are now judged as "requires improvement to be good" with indicators on repeat referrals seeing improvement. A recent Care Quality Commission review of the city's health and care system found that it is "working well to ensure it meets people's needs" and that front-line staff "were committed to providing high quality, person-centred care".

The vast majority of primary school pupils continue to attend schools rated good/outstanding and the gap with the national average at key stage 2 has narrowed further. However, at secondary, only 74% attend schools rated good or outstanding compared to 83% nationally; and key stage 4 results indicate performance is below the national average.

Like other cities, Coventry faces a rise in homelessness, which is challenging in terms of poor outcomes, high costs and issues around placements in temporary bed and breakfast accommodation. In 2017/18, work has progressed on the development of a homelessness prevention team, and in adopting the "making every adult matter" approach for people facing severe and multiple disadvantage.

A revised household waste and recycling collection service was launched last September, and the city is facing increasing levels of fly-tipping. The city's overall road network continue to be in a good/acceptable condition, having improved markedly from previous years; and a programme of work is planned to address the road network condition following recent poor weather conditions.



Of the 44 headline indicators in locally committed, 63% of directional indicators (24/38) have improved/stayed the same at the end of year 2017/18.

Delivering our priorities with fewer resources

The Council has had to respond to significant and sustained reductions in its funding from the Government of over £100m between 2010/11 and 2017/18. On the whole, it has done this through the continued delivery of large savings programmes, the majority of which have been delivered successfully.

The fact that not all of these savings have been implemented demonstrates that there is still work to do in future years and this will still be a key focus for the Council in the period covered by its medium term plans.

To address these challenges, the Council's emerging "One Coventry" approach will bring together the organisation's big projects. It will encourage a culture, way of working and governance that promotes the sharing of resources and knowledge, and champion better collaboration with partner organisations.



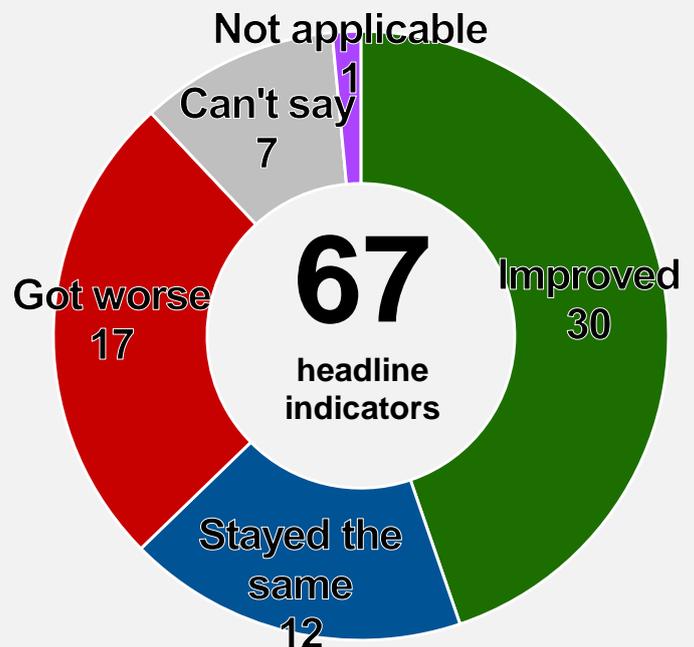
Of the 6 headline indicators in locally committed, 80% of directional indicators (4/5) have improved/stayed the same at the end of year 2017/18.

Overall summary

Our performance towards the Council Plan vision and priorities is measured using **67** indicators.

At the end of 2017/18, **42** indicators improved or stayed the same; **17** indicators got worse; we can't say for **7** indicators; and progress is not available for the remaining **1** indicator because it is updated every other year.

This means, at the end of year, **71%** (42/59) of directional indicators (excluding can't say or not available) have improved or stayed the same. This compares to 70% (31/44) at half year 2017/18 and 75% (43/57) at end of year 2016/17.



Of the 67 headline indicators overall, 71% of directional indicators (42/59) have improved/stayed the same at end of year 2017/18.

Supporting businesses to grow

Trends

The Council wants to support businesses to grow. This will help expand the economy and create jobs, as well as bring in business rates that provide resources for the Council to support services for local people. In 2016-17, the number of businesses in Coventry has grown faster (16% to 10,065) than the increase in population (12%). However, as most of these new businesses are small start-ups, this has not yet resulted in noticeable economic growth. The city's growth value added (GVA), a measure of the economic value generated by the production of goods and services, increased at a slower pace (13%) in 2015-16 than nationally (13.6%). This is even more so with GVA per head, where growth in 2015-16 is only 0.8% compared to a population growth of 2.2% that year; and GVA per head also remains notably lower in Coventry (£23,637) than England (£27,060). This is because population growth in Coventry is partly being fuelled by the growth of the local universities – and the majority of students are economically inactive.

While productivity is growing, it remains lower than the national average, which is lower than many other advanced economies. Less of Coventry's economy is in the most productive, exporting sectors – unlike areas in the South East of the country. The recent growth in productivity in Coventry may be a result of growth amongst local firms in the most productive sectors like advanced manufacturing. This increase in productivity could lay the path for stronger economic growth in the city, however there are concerns that there will be a shortage of skilled workers locally which may limit the growth of the most productive firms in these industries.

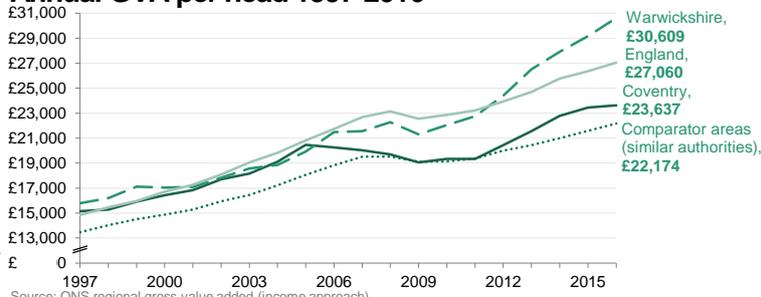
Actions

The Council continues to deliver a suite of business support to help businesses secure funding. This year, it launched a new economic growth and prosperity strategy to provide strategic direction to economic growth. The Council currently manages three European Regional Development Fund business support programmes, valued at £9.6 million, including £4.7 million in business grants. By end-2018, the three programmes are expected to support over 1,000 jobs and create 820 jobs. To date, the support has generated £3.9 million of private investment and supported 109 start-up enterprises. In November 2017, Coventry was successfully awarded £80 million to build the UK Battery Industrialisation Centre, a state-of-the-art facility which will lead the way in the development of innovative battery technologies. This will also create new employment and research and development opportunities.

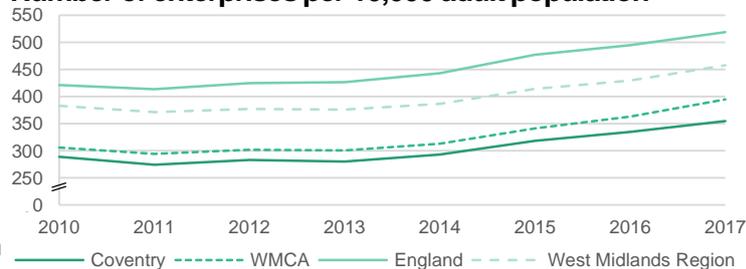
Gross value added (GVA)



Annual GVA per head 1997-2016



Number of enterprises per 10,000 adult population



Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators			Progress	Target	Status
Gross value added (£ per head) income approach	£23,443 2015 revised	£23,637 2016 (provisional)	30,609 Warks 2016(p)	£20,942 WMCA 2016(p)	£22,144 WMR 2016(p)	£27,060 England 2016(p)	✓	N/A
Change in business rates tax base (index from 2002 base [100])	132.74 2015/16	137.17 2016/17	126.14 WMCA 2016/17	157.85 England 2016/17			✓	N/A
Business rates rateable value* and collection rate**	£310m 97.8% 2016/17	£313m 98.1% 2017/18	97.4% All Metropolitan Districts 2016/17	98.2% England 2016/17			✓	£310m+ 98%
Enterprises (rate per 10,000 residents aged 16+ and the number of firms)	342 (9,505) 2016	355 (10,065) 2017	602 Warks 2017	395 WMCA 2017	518 England 2017		✓	N/A

* This measure is of the Council's rateable value (not collectable business rates). It is one that needs to be used with caution and assessed over a relatively long timescale. Coventry's level of rateable value has remained relatively constant over recent years indicating that any growth from new properties or those with increased rateable value has been broadly neutralised by those that have been removed from the list or received a reduced rating

** At 98.1%, this is the highest in-year collection rate since 2008/09



Artist's impression of the UK Battery Industrialisation Centre

Creating the infrastructure

Trends/Actions

The Council works to secure funding to create the infrastructure developments needed to sustainably grow the city and unlock housing and employment opportunities to meet the current and future needs of Coventry people.

Road network

This year, the city secured £12.7 million through the Housing Infrastructure Fund to provide the necessary transport infrastructure including a new bridge, slip roads and a major new road to unlock housing developments at Eastern Green as set out in the Local Plan; the West Midlands Combined Authority awarded £45million for improvements to the A46 and the A4053 (ring road); the Council is also working on a new link road in city's south west, and has secured £1.25 million in funding thus far; and to meet the needs of the city centre, the car park at Salt Lane is being redeveloped into a multi-storey car park, with 600 spaces; plus electric charging and cycle parking.

Railway

Coventry Station has experienced high growth in passenger numbers, and it is now one of the busiest stations on the West Coast Main Line, connecting London to Birmingham and Glasgow. With the Friargate development, passenger demand is forecast to continue to increase significantly. In response, the Council and partners have developed a Coventry Station Masterplan to meet the future rail needs of the city. The project will deliver a new footbridge, bay platform, second station building and multi-storey car park, bus interchange and new highway infrastructure. This half-year, work has taken place to review and refine the procurement strategy to ensure best value for money is achieved, including market testing, delivery phasing and programme review

In April 2018, following the re-opening of Kenilworth train station, Coventry now hosts an extra hourly service running to Leamington Spa, calling at Kenilworth for the first time in 53 years; improving connectivity between Coventry and Warwickshire. There are plans to expand services in 2019, where Sunday services and services extending to Nuneaton will be introduced.

The city secured £12.2 million through the devolution deal to pilot very light rail – a lightweight, battery-operated, rail-guided vehicle which will ultimately be capable of operating without a driver. The prototype vehicle is capable of carrying 20 seated passengers or a maximum of 70 including standing passengers. It is hoped that this can be a solution to providing a frequent and environmentally friendly way to connect the city centre to employment sites such as Jaguar Land Rover and the University of Warwick, as well as the future High Speed 2 interchange.

Telecommunications

Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire secured £5.7million from the Government's local full fibre challenge fund to roll out full-fibre broadband to local areas – providing the fastest, most reliable broadband to more homes and businesses. Following a period of due diligence, this should deliver full fibre networks by 2021.

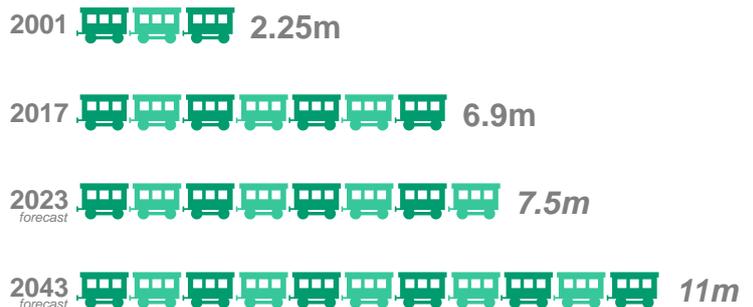


Artist's impression of the proposed Salt Lane multi-storey car park



Artist's impression of the proposed Coventry railway station extension building, showing the Warwick Road entrance and the multi-storey car park above and a computer generated image of the proposed very light railway carriage

Passenger activity at Coventry railway station



Passenger activity at Coventry railway station is forecasted to increase from around 6.9 million trips per year in 2017 to 11 million by 2043

Developing the city centre

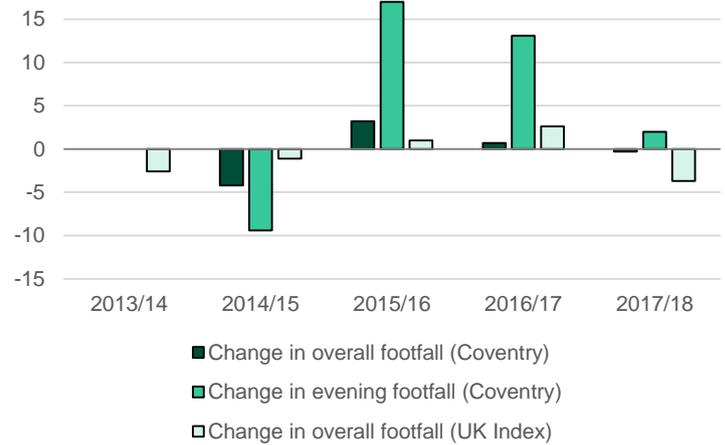
Trends

City centres need to adapt to changing consumer habits. In Coventry, the Council is continuing to enhance the quality of public spaces; and working with partners to bring the city centre to life with a range of employment, leisure, education and retail opportunities. A key measure is the number of people visiting the city centre; an increase in footfall enhances the city centre's desirability to retailers and restaurateurs alike, bringing in new jobs and a more vibrant city centre.

Footfall

City centre footfall in April 2017 to March 2018 declined slightly (0.3%) compared to April 2016 to March 2017. However, this is notably better than the UK average (3.7%). Footfall in April to December 2017 actually increased compared to April to December 2016 – the decline in footfall can be explained entirely by Quarter 4 2017/18, that is, January to March 2018. The adverse wintry weather in late-February/early-March is thought to partially explain the notable decline in footfall that quarter. Evening footfall, that is, after 7pm, continued to buck the trend – with overall levels in 2017/18 higher (2%) than 2016/17. However, the rate of growth has considerably slowed. There were differing trends depending on the location: Upper Precinct experienced a notable increase in footfall compared to the previous year but City Arcade saw a notable fall.

Change in footfall (% year-on-year change)



Actions

The Council is encouraging more people to live and work in the city centre, which encourages investment into its redevelopment. Investment attracts new jobs; helps attract and retain new skills; attracts new visitors and customers; and makes Coventry more attractive as a destination. It also brings the Council increased revenue from business rates, helping sustain public services.

Cathedral Lanes redevelopment phase 2

The restaurant quarter at Broadgate Square continues to expand, with Le Bistrot Pierre, Zizzi and The Botanist expected to open later in 2018 and Turtle Bay expected to open in 2019. The restaurants' decision to open chains in Coventry is a vote of confidence in the city's increasing profile and growing economy.

Broadgate Square and Hertford Street

Work has started to dismantle the shop unit formerly occupied by Nationwide, a bank. This will not only restore the Grade II listed Broadgate House building to its original design, but also opens up the space to increase the legibility of the city centre for pedestrians and create a more attractive city centre building.

Destination waterpark

The destination waterpark is on track to open next spring. The building is up to full height, and new slides are being installed, including one designed by students from Coventry's Westwood School. Next steps include building the 25m swimming pool, the gym, the squash courts, a dance studio, and a day spa.



Slides are being installed in the new city centre destination waterpark opening next spring



The demolition will re-establish the link between Broadgate and Hertford Street

Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators	Progress	Target	Status
City centre footfall (year-on-year % change)	+0.7% 2016/17 revised	-0.3% 2017/18	-3.7% UK index 2017/18		N/A	

Raising the profile of Coventry + arts, sports & cultural opportunities

Trends

Coventry is the UK City of Culture 2021

UK City of Culture is a programme and competition run by the Government to use culture and creativity to bring communities together. Last December, an independent panel of culture experts selected Coventry as the next UK City of Culture. This is a once in a generation opportunity to change perceptions, boost the local economy and increase access to arts and culture, by using culture as a catalyst for regeneration so that all communities across the city benefit.

Coventry is the UK's European City of Sport 2019

Coventry has been named UK's European City of Sport for 2019 by the European Capitals and Cities of Sport Federation (ACES Europe), joining a network of Europe-wide sporting destinations. This will help attract events and funding to support local grassroots sports clubs.

Foreign direct investment

In 2017/18, the city hosted 15 international delegations from government officials and businesses looking for potential investment opportunities; and the city continues to see significant Chinese investment, bringing finance, skills and resources. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is using Coventry & Warwickshire as the English region in an international benchmarking project investigating approaches to modernising and diversifying their economies through the growth of emerging industries.



The City of Culture Trust commissioned a special programme for the Godiva Festival



Coventry is the UK's European City of Sport for 2019

Actions

Shop Front Festival

The Shop Front Festival flooded the city centre's streets, cafes, and shop spaces with dances, visual arts, music, circus acts, and other pop-up performances. Over the two-day festival in March, city centre footfall increased by 6.4% compared to last year; and Business Improvement District (BID) retailers reported increased sales.

Channel 4 "4 All the UK"

In May 2018, Coventry was shortlisted as one of 7 cities for Channel 4's national headquarters; however the city did not make the final July shortlist of Birmingham, Manchester and Leeds. The city is now supporting Birmingham's bid, which will bring benefits to the region.

The Biggest Weekend

In May, BBC's The Biggest Weekend came to War Memorial Park. The two-day event hosted nationally-renowned acts including Liam Gallagher, Paloma Faith, and the BBC Concert Orchestra. The event attracted millions of viewers and listeners, increasing Coventry's profile.

MotoFest

This year's MotoFest brought competitive motorsport to a UK city centre circuit for the first time in 28 years. There was also a special exhibition of the works of Frederick Lanchester, a pioneering Coventry automotive engineer. This year's MotoFest saw a 4% increase in footfall compared to MotoFest 2017.



"The Q", a street performance celebrating the art of queuing, brought to the Shop Front Festival by Talking Birds, a Coventry-based theatre company



Godiva Festival 2018, held 31 Aug-2 Sep 2018, attracted 115,000 visitors over the weekend, including a record crowd of 40,000 crowd on Saturday night

Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators	Progress	Target	Status
Visitor trips	7,974,000 2015	Biennial Indicator	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Helping local people into jobs

Trends

Coventry has a working age population (aged 16-64) of 240,300. In the year to March 2018, 178,500 are economically active (74.6%); including 168,200 in employment (70.2%), and 9,200 unemployed (5.2%).

Employment

Since 2014, the city has seen strong growth in employment alongside population growth – a trend that is expected to continue. A reason nationally for the high employment rate is that fewer people are made redundant. This is true in Coventry too. The gender gap in employment is closing, with a faster growth in women’s participation than men’s. Although more residents are now in work, the city’s employment rate remains lower (70%) than the national average (75%). This is partly explained by the city’s relatively high number of full-time students – although there has been a drop in the number of economically-inactive students, suggesting that more students have secured part-time work.

Unemployment

Unemployment in the city is now lower than pre-recession levels; matching the national picture. Coventry’s unemployment rate (5.2%, or 9,200 working-aged residents) is slightly higher than the England average (4.4%); but this gap has closed a little over the last two years. With the introduction of universal credit full service in July 2018, the transition is likely to be challenging for some unemployed claimants.

Qualifications

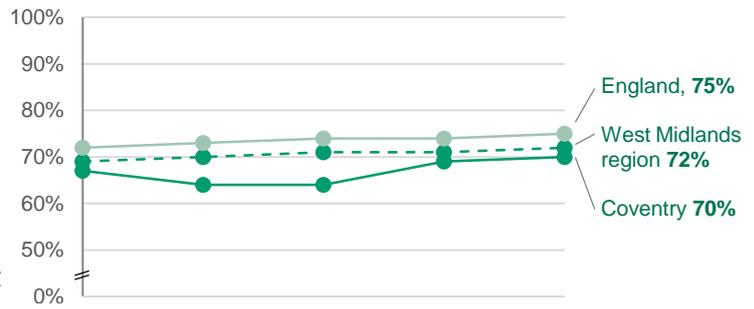
Around 80,000 people in Coventry are qualified to NVQ level 4+, around 35% of the city’s working age residents. This is up from around 50,000 people a decade ago and is partly thanks to the ‘graduate gain’ from Coventry’s two growing and successful universities. Despite improvements, demand for highly skilled labour still outstrips supply, and businesses have reported skills shortages as the biggest barrier to growth in various surveys conducted by the UK Commission for Employment and Skills and the local Chamber of Commerce. Addressing skills shortages and graduate retention will help residents secure the city’s many well-paid jobs and improve local productivity.

Not in education, employment or training

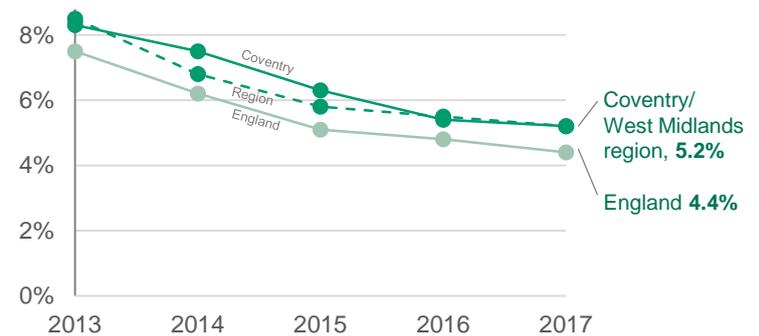
One way to reduce future unemployment is to ensure that young people begin their working lives productively. A key measure is whether or not young people are not in education, employment or training (NEET). Key reasons for young people becoming NEET include being young parents; exclusion from school; low educational attainment; and those eligible for free school meals (a proxy for deprivation). Young people who are NEET are associated with a wide range of social disadvantages later in life, including poor employment prospects, social alienation, delinquency, and mental and physical health problems.

5% of Coventry young people aged 16-17 are not in education, employment or training (NEET) or activity not known. This compares well to the region (5.4%), statistical neighbours (7.8%) and England (5.6%).

Employment (in employment)



Unemployment

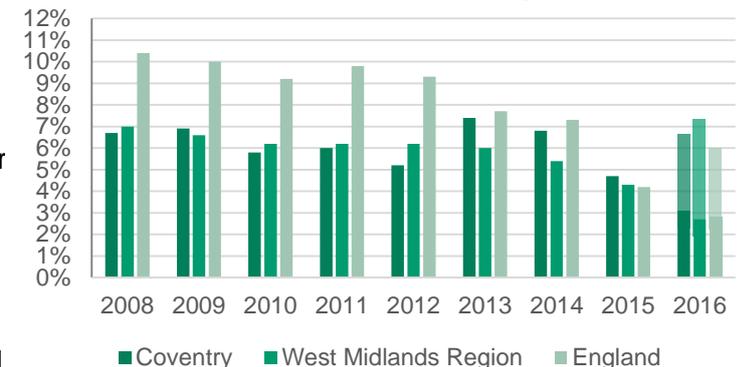


Qualifications (% of working age population by qualification level)



ONS Annual Population Survey Jan-Dec 2017

Not in education, employment or training (NEET)



Note: 2016 data show young people with unknown destinations ("not knowns") in a lighter shade, as well as known NEETs. Data from previous years only show known NEETs.

Actions

The Council is keen that residents share in the benefits of sustainable growth, by helping local people into jobs through improving employability through access to skills and qualifications; and creating routes into work, including apprenticeship opportunities.

Apprenticeships

Department of Education data suggests 3,400 apprenticeships began in Coventry in 2016/17; with 27% taken up by 16-18 year olds; 28% by 19-24 year olds; and 45% by those aged 25+. An increasing number of higher level apprenticeships (levels 5, 6 and 7) have been delivered, jumping from 20 in 2011/12 to 210 in 2016/17. This trend can be indicative of the increasing recognition that apprenticeships can lead to qualifications on par with degrees.

Apprenticeship levy

The Council is one of the city's largest employer. In line with the workforce strategy, the Council aims to start 350 apprenticeships by 2019, using £1.1million of apprenticeship levy funding. To date, 56 employees have signed up to the Leadership and Management apprenticeship, offered at level 3 and level 5.

Ambition programme

Since 2016, the Ambition programme has engaged with over 1,000 young people aged between 16 and 29, helping them to gain access to employment, educational, and training opportunities. Some of the young people have come from challenging backgrounds, including mental ill health, having a disability, being a care leaver, struggling with homelessness, or having a criminal conviction.

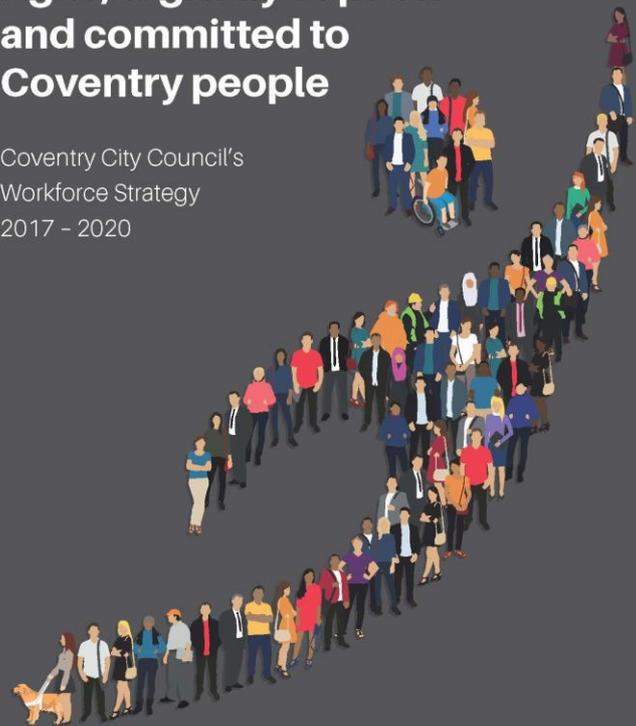
Skills 4 Growth

22 small and medium enterprises were helped to provide 61 employees with accredited training; four young people were helped to successfully complete their apprenticeships through the construction shared apprenticeship scheme; and by writing social value conditions into contracts, 786 people employed on construction sites gained skills and employment plans to identify development needs.



Agile, digitally capable and committed to Coventry people

Coventry City Council's
Workforce Strategy
2017 - 2020



The workforce strategy outlines the way the Council will plan, support, enable and transform its workforce over the next four years to become agile, digitally capable and committed to local people

Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators		Progress	Target	Status
Average resident employment rate	69% Jan-Dec 2016	70% Jan-Dec 2017	67% WMCA Jan-Dec 2017	72% WMR Jan-Dec 2017	75% England Jan-Dec 2017	N/A	N/A
Unemployment rate (model based)	5.4% Jan-Dec 2016	5.2% Jan-Dec 2017	6.9% WMCA Jan-Dec 2017	5.2% WMR Jan-Dec 2017	4.4% England Jan-Dec 2017	N/A	N/A
16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) including not knowns	6.8% End 2016	5.0% Mar 2018	5.4% WMR Mar 2018		5.6% England Mar 2018	National average	✓
Residents aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 4+	34% Jan-Dec 2016	35% Jan-Dec 2017	29.0% WMCA Jan-Dec 2016	32% WMR Jan-Dec 2017	38% England Jan-Dec 2017	N/A	N/A

Reducing the impact of poverty

Trends

Deprivation

According to the 2015 English indices of multiple deprivation, Coventry is ranked 55th out of 326 local authorities in terms of the proportion of the area's population living amongst the most deprived 'lower super output' areas' of the country. In terms of relative poverty, child poverty action group estimates suggests that in October-December 2015, between 11% (Wainbody) and 47% (Foleshill) of Coventry children were in relative poverty after housing costs (citywide average of 31%).

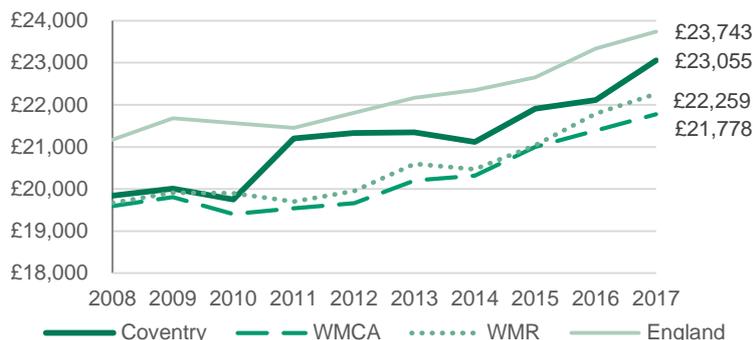
Wages

In recent years, there has been an increase in the average annual pay of residents working full-time due to an increase in people employed in higher-paying 'professional occupations'. However, wage growth has been poor: full-time average annual pay grew by just 1.7% in 2017, lower than inflation. With the weakening pound, real incomes are falling.

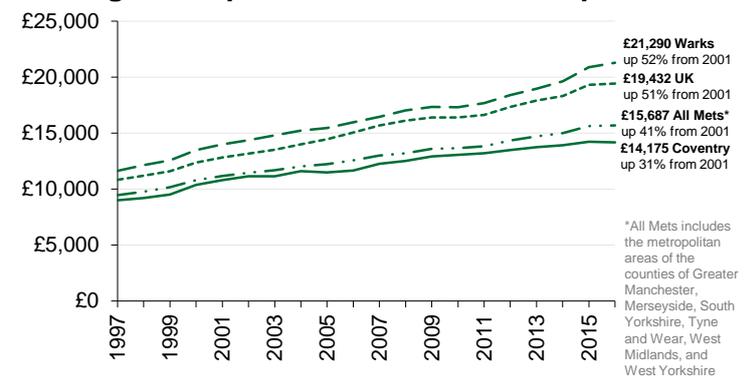
Gross disposal household income (GDHI)

GDHI measures the money available to spend or save after distributional effects such as taxes, social contributions and benefits. While the city's over GDHI grew 2.2% in 2016 compared to 1.5% for England, the city's per head figure fell by 0.4%, as population grew faster than income. Coventry's GDHI per head ranks amongst the lowest out of local authorities in the UK – along with other cities in the WMCA.

Median overall annual pay for residents



Annual gross disposable household income per head



Actions

National energy action

In 2015, around 20,500 households (15.3% of all households) in Coventry were living in fuel poverty. This is where if a household were to spend the required fuel costs to heat their home, they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line. The Council works with national energy action to help households to manage fuel debt and money, keeping households warm and healthy.

Inclusive growth unit

The Council is working with partners to ensure that economic opportunities and policies arising from High Speed 2 and other regeneration programmes benefit local communities and have local people in mind. Activity includes conducting audits to give timely snapshots of the region's jobs, skills, and growth outcomes; creating an engagement programme to embed local residents' opinions into the regeneration's vision; and developing a toolkit to analyse and shape spending and investment decisions.

Employment support pilot

A £500k WMCA funded programme has launched in Binley and Willenhall to help support low-paid workers land better paying jobs.

Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators	Progress	Target	Status
Median annual pay for residents (full-time)	£27,969 2016 revised	£28,432 2017 provisional	£26,304 WMCA 2017 provisional	£26,857 WMR 2017 provisional	£29,085 England 2017 provisional	N/A
Median annual pay	£22,116 2016 revised	£23,055 2017 provisional	£21,778 WMCA 2017 provisional	£22,259 WMR 2017 provisional	£23,743 England 2017 provisional	N/A
Gross disposable household income per head	£14,226 2015 revised	£14,175 2016 provisional	14,731 WMCA 2016 provisional	£16,766 WMR 2016 provisional	£19,878 England 2016 provisional	N/A

Last November, Feeding Coventry, a charity working towards a hunger-free city, launched the Food Charter, setting out a vision for what the city can do about food poverty



Supply, choice & quality of housing

Trends

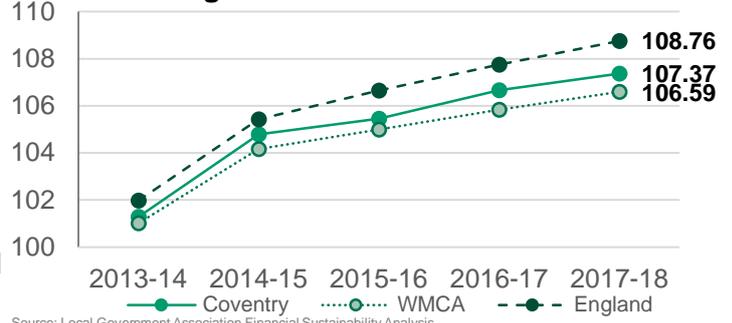
Local plan

Coventry's local plan and city centre area action plan are now in force following its approval and formal adoption by full Council. The plans identify land for new homes, new jobs and new retail and community uses and embraces the city's growth and regeneration and the maximisation of benefits of national developments such as HS2; and are now the basis for determining planning applications.

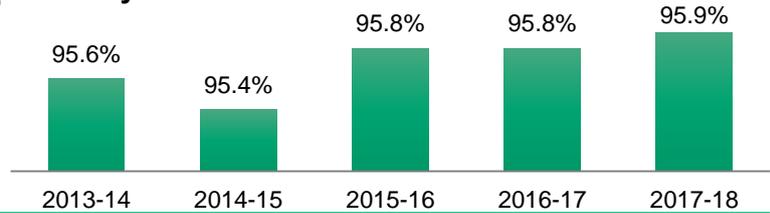
Council tax

In 2017/18, the tax base increased by 1,509 properties to 142,016; and in line with the intention to grow the number of larger family homes, the number of properties in the higher tax bands (C-H) increased by 494 properties to 41,864. The council tax collectable value increased due to a buoyant property base, fewer people needing to claim council tax support and an annual increase in the tax rate. This year's in-year tax collection rate (95.9%) also increased and is the highest recorded in year collection rate since 1997.

Trends of changes in the council tax base



Coventry's council tax collectable value over time



Actions

Suitable homes

The Council is addressing the city's housing shortage by encouraging the development of larger family homes, and purpose-built student accommodation. Coventry is co-operating with its neighbouring local authorities with a view to build 25,000 homes within the city's boundary, and another 18,000 homes outside of the boundary; including affordable homes. Meanwhile, the increase in purpose-built student accommodation is a market response to the sustained growth in the student population and the increasing status of both universities – and over time, this is expected to reduce conversions of family homes into houses of multiple occupation.

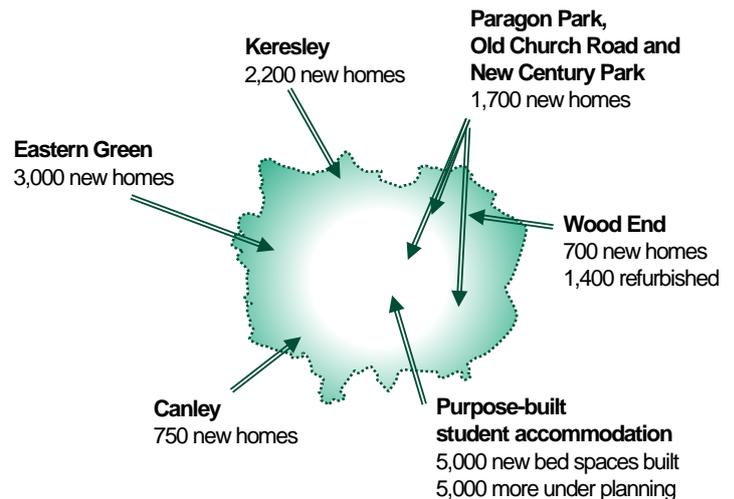
Combined authority housing deal

215,000 new homes, or 16,000 per year, will be delivered in the WMCA area by 2031 under the £350 million housing deal announced in March. For Coventry, the deal brings new infrastructure to enable new housing developments; relieving pressure on the green belt.

Targeting drug and anti-social behaviour

The Council, police and housing associations are taking preventative action against drug and anti-social behaviour issues in Hillfields and Spon End. Orders were executed to prohibit some properties from having visitors for 48 hours. This greatly reduced the chance for groups to cause issues, improving the quality of life for local residents.

Growing our supply, choice and quality of housing



£350 million housing deal
215,000 new homes to be delivered across combined authority area by 2031

Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators		Progress	Target	Status
Change in Council tax base (index from 2009 base [100])	106.67 2016/17	107.37 2017/18	106.59 WMCA 2017/18	108.76 England 2017/18		N/A	
Council tax collectable value (number of properties)	£130.48m (140,507) Mar 2017	£139.03m (142,016) Mar 2018	N/A			N/A	
Properties in higher Council tax bands (C to H)	29.44% (41,370) Mar 2017	29.48% (41,864) Mar 2018	35.23% WMCA Mar 2016	55.74% England Mar 2016		N/A	
Council tax collection rate	95.8% 2016/17	95.9% 2017/18	95.4% All Mets 2016/17	97.4% England 2016/17		96%	

Create an attractive, cleaner & greener city

Trends

Roads and footways

The Council's focus is on maintaining the city's principal road networks first; and also making repairs on a worst-first basis. Overall road condition remains good; however, potholes have increased by 16% (from 732 to 846). This can be attributed to the prolonged adverse winter conditions, which saw a significant increase in road defects.

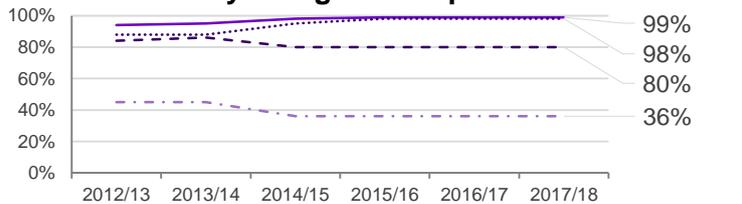
Fly-tipping

The number of reported fly-tips has increased significantly from 3,342 in 2016/17 to 4,704 in 2017/18 (41%). A simplified reporting mechanism, online and via the contact centre, may have accounted for a part of the increase – although fly-tipping is increasing nationally.

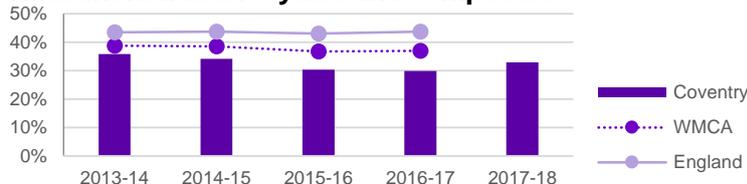
Household waste recycled and composted

In 2017/18, 32.9% of the city's household waste was recycled or composted, up from 29.9% last year.

Roads and footways in a good/acceptable condition



Household waste recycled and composted



Actions

Roads and footways

Programmes include – Swanswell viaduct: progress made on the refurbishment of the ring road junctions 2-4; Charter Avenue: improved green space and parking following verge improvements; Manor Farm: improved condition of roads, pavements, and parking areas. Working with partners, £93k in funding was secured to implement a connected vehicles solution to measure ride quality and identify potholes.

Fly-tipping

Fly-tipping reports are monitored to highlight hot spots and target 'hot streets'. A stepped approach is used to enforcement, starting with "keep it clean" cards outlining how to dispose of waste, followed by legal notices served for those who do not comply. In 2017/18, 2,613 enforcement actions were made, up from 1,989 in 2016/17.

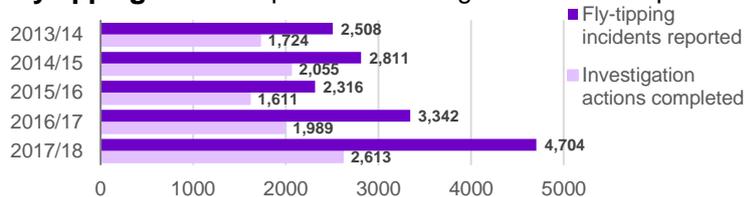
Household waste

Last September, collection of household waste moved from weekly to fortnightly, and food waste collection introduced. Food and garden waste now runs throughout the year and is not suspended during the winter months. As expected, the change has helped increase recycling.

Air quality

Coventry's nitrogen oxide (NO₂) levels are forecast to exceed legal limits by 2020, and the Council will be submitting a local air quality action plan to the Government by December. The Council has secured funding to retrofit buses, introduce residential on-street electric vehicle charging, and improve the A4600 corridor in Ball Hill.

Fly-tipping incidents reported and investigation actions completed



Carriageway treated and footway sites improved



5,632 members

supporting good causes around the city including Positive Youth Foundation, Theatre Absolute, Rotary Club, Enterprise Club for Disabled People, Coventrians Football Club, guide dogs, scouts and brownies, community clubs, community gardens, and many more...

www.coventry.gov.uk/recyclingclub/

Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators	Progress	Target	Status
Principal roads (A roads) in a good/acceptable condition	99% 2016/17	99% 2017/18	N/A		95%	
Non-principal roads (B & C roads) in a good/acceptable condition	98% 2016/17	98% 2017/18	N/A		95%	
Unclassified roads in a good/acceptable condition	80% 2016/17	80% 2017/18	N/A		80%	
Pedestrian footways/pavements in a good/acceptable condition	36% 2016/17	36% 2017/18	N/A		38%	
Fly-tips reported in the city	3,342 2016/17	4,704 2017/18	N/A		<3,500	
Household waste recycled and composted	29.9% 2016/17	32.9% 2017/18 provisional	36.9% WMCA 2016/17		50%+ by 2020	

Make communities safer

Trends

The Coventry Police and Crime Board provides strategic co-ordination to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour. In 2017/18, total recorded crime in Coventry increased to 25,687 (11.6%). This is similar to what's happening force-wide and nationwide. In Coventry, the main offences categories are: 2,621 residential burglaries (9.4% of offences); 2,553 theft from motor vehicles (9.1%); 2,234 theft from shop/stalls (8%); 1,923 assault occasioning actual bodily harm (6.9%) and 1,658 criminal damage to vehicles (5.9%). Together, these five crime types account for 39.4% of total recorded crime.

Domestic abuse

In 2017/18, 5,812 incidents (crime and non-crime) were recorded. This is a small increase (0.43%) compared to 2016/17. Domestic abuse is gendered and disproportionately affects females: 4,828 incidents were reported by females and 968 by males. This year, 35.3% of incidents involved children; and 11.3% were repeat victims within twelve months – similar to last year's figures.

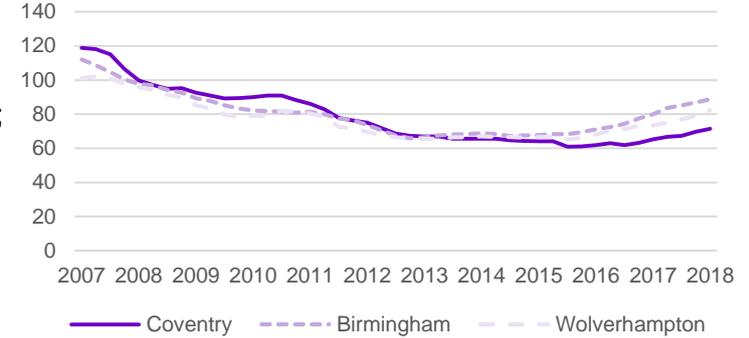
Hate crime

490 hate incidents (crime and non-crime) were recorded in 2017/18; the vast majority were recorded as motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on race/ethnicity or perceived race/ethnicity (85%).

Young offenders

The rate of first-time entrants to the youth offending system has reduced from 432 per 100,000 in 2016/17 to 311 in 2017/18. This represents a 28% fall in first-time entrants – almost entirely erasing the increase seen in the two years since 2014/15 and nearly matching the lowest level of 309.

Crime rate over time for Coventry, Birmingham & Wolverhampton



Data shown for year ending March 2007 up to and including year ending March 2018 (i.e. 2017/18 Q4), sourced from local police recorded crime data held by ONS, via LGInformPlus.

Hate crime in Coventry (crime and non-crime)

Hate crime incidents reported:	2016/17	2017/18
Race/ethnicity	426	415
Sexual orientation	34	39
Religion/belief	8	27
Disability	13	< 5
Sex/gender/transgender	< 5	< 5
Not stated	5	< 5

Perceptions of safety in the neighbourhood



Actions

Burglars look for homes that appear to be empty or have easy access to the back. The police strongly recommends residents to lock their doors and windows. To reduce the chances of becoming a victim of theft from motor vehicles, motorists are recommended to remove all valuable items and visible goods from vehicles.

Hate crime

In October 2017, for national hate crime awareness week, the Council and the Coventry University organised a briefing for elected members to help local communities to respond to hate crime and extremism.

Domestic abuse

In June 2018, the city's new domestic abuse strategy was launched, with the aim to take a long-term preventative approach to tackling different forms of domestic abuse, including honour-based violence and forced marriage.

Coventry Domestic Abuse Strategy 2018 - 2023

Domestic Abuse is everybody's business

190 views

Coventry City Council

Published on 13 Jun 2018

Domestic abuse is everybody's business

Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators	Progress	Target	Status
Crime rate per 1,000 population & number of crimes	66.3 23,018 (18.4%) 2016/17 revised	71.3 25,687 (11.6%) 2017/18 provisional	83.1 Wolverhampton 2017/18	89.7 Birmingham 2017/18	N/A	N/A
First time entrants to youth justice system (rate per 100,000)	432 2016/17	311 2017/18	428 Family group average (SN) 2016/17	318 England 2016/17	N/A	N/A
Domestic violence (crime and non-crime) offences known to the police	5,771 (13.4%) 2016/17	5,812 (0.43%) 2017/18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Repeat victims of domestic violence reported	11.1% 2016/17 revised	11.3% 2017/18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Improving educational outcomes

Trends/Actions

The Council supports schools to ensure that children and young people receive a high quality education.

In March 2018, 95% of Coventry pupils attended good/outstanding primary schools (91%) and in secondary, 74% (71%). The 1% decrease is a calculation artefact as a result of schools converting to academies – it does not reflect a fall in standards. Since 2015/16, two schools moved from a judgement of requires improvement to good. The revised secondary school improvement model (introduced September 2015) continues to help maintain and improve standards.

The Council monitors results at the end of year 6 (key stage 2), year 11 (key stage 4) and year 13 (key stage 5).

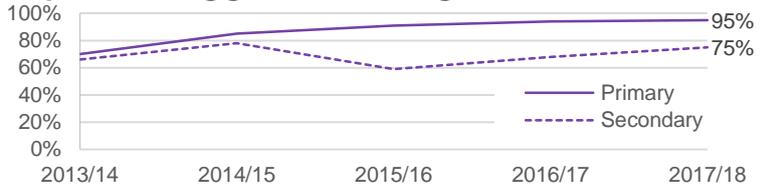
At **key stage 2**, 58% of pupils reached the expected standard for reading, writing and maths in 2017 (59%).

At **key stage 4**, the GCSE A* to G grades are being gradually replaced with grades 9 to 1; a grade 9 is the highest mark. In 2017, Coventry's attainment 8 score decreased from 48.1 in 2016 to 42.8; and progress 8 decreased from -0.05 to -0.12. Early indicators for 2018 suggest a 0.3 point increase in Attainment 8.

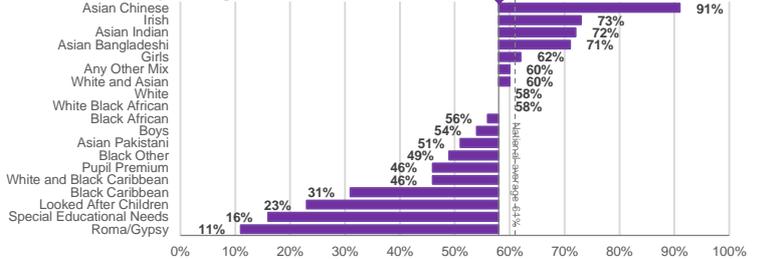
At **key stage 5** (level 3), progress were made in a-level and tech-levels but decreased for applied general courses in 2017. Early results for 2018 suggest that A-levels grades in Coventry are in line with national results.

The Council continues to provide the enabling infrastructure for school improvement and school-to-school support.

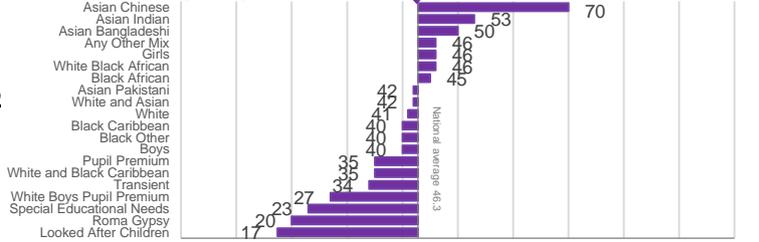
Pupils attending good/outstanding schools



Achieving expected standard in reading, writing and maths at key stage 2



Attainment 8 (KS4)



Key stage 5



Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators	Progress	Target	Status
Percentage of pupils attending good/outstanding primary schools	94% Mar 2017	95% Mar 2018	86% SN Mar 2018	90% England Mar 2018	National average	✓
Percentage of pupils attending good/outstanding secondary schools	75% Mar 2017	74% Mar 2018	76% SN Mar 2018	83% England Mar 2018	National average	✗
Key stage 2: expected standard in reading, writing & maths	49% 2016	58% 2017	57% SN 2017	61% England 2017	Equal to or better than SNs	✓
Key stage 4: attainment 8	48.1 2016	42.8 2017	43.8 SN 2017	46.3 England 2017	Equal to or better than SNs	✗
Key stage 4: progress 8	-0.05 2016	-0.12 2017	-0.09 SN 2017	-0.03 England 2017	Equal to or better than SNs	✗
Key stage 4: standard pass (grades 9-4) in English and maths	61% 2016	58.3% 2017	58.7% SN 2017	63.9% England 2017	Equal to or better than SNs	✗
Key stage 5 level 3 average point score A Level entry	28.29 (Grade C-) 2016	28.95 (Grade C+) 2017	29.06 (Grade C+) SN 2017	31.14 (Grade C+) England 2017	Equal to or better than SNs	✗
Key stage 5 level 3 average point score per tech level entry	28.63 (Merit +) 2016	29.29 (Merit +) 2017	32.35 (Dist-) SN 2017	32.25 (Dist-) England 2017	Equal to or better than SNs	✗
Key stage 5 level 3 average point score per general applied entry	35.08 (Distinction) 2016	34.49 (Distinction) 2017	36.27 (Dist.) SN 2017	35.69 (Dist.) England 2017	Equal to or better than SNs	✗

Improve health and wellbeing

Trends/Actions

The Council's priority on improving the health and wellbeing of local residents is to help them lead healthier lifestyles including better mental health; and help people to maintain their independence and supporting them when they need help.

Prevalence of overweight (including obese) among children – child obesity is a known risk factor for adult obesity, and is associated with an increased risk of diabetes and cardiovascular disease. Infancy and childhood are important periods for forming dietary and physical activity habits. In Coventry, the overweight and obesity rates among 4-5 year-olds is similar to the national average and has remained broadly stable; however, among 10-11 years old, the rate rises to 38.2%, above the regional (37.1%) and national (34.2%) averages. A new family health and lifestyles service has begun to support families to promote physical activity and the normalisation of healthy behaviours.

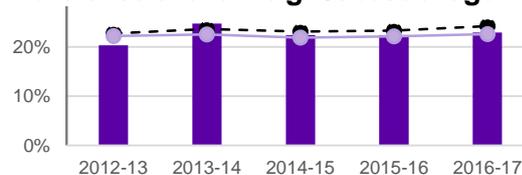
HIV late diagnosis rate – Coventry has the highest HIV prevalence in the West Midlands. The city is expanding its sexual health and HIV testing services in pharmacies, online, GP practices and the hospital.

Diabetes – this April saw the launch of a new integrated adult healthy lifestyles service and the national diabetes prevention programme. The city is working to improve the self-care, patient information and education offer to improve diabetes care and outcomes for patients. The Council and partners are also working to raise awareness around diabetes and local support during diabetes awareness week.

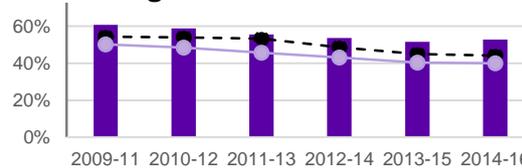
Smoking status at time of delivery – there are significant public health gains that can be made by reducing the number of new mothers who smoke, due to its positive effect on the health of mother and baby. In 2016/17, 347 pregnant women sought support from stop smoking services to quit, 154 of whom achieved abstinence by the time of delivery. Although overall prevalence of smoking is reducing, the number of women achieving abstinence from cigarettes by the time of delivery with support from a stop smoking service has steadily increased over the last five years. This suggests services are appropriately targeted. The new family health and lifestyles service will also support families to become and remain smoke-free.

Under-18 conception rate – under-18 conceptions continue to fall; and the under-16 rate is now lower than the regional or national rate.

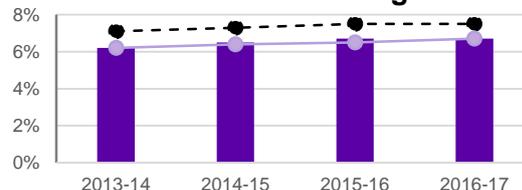
Prevalence of overweight/obese at age 4-5



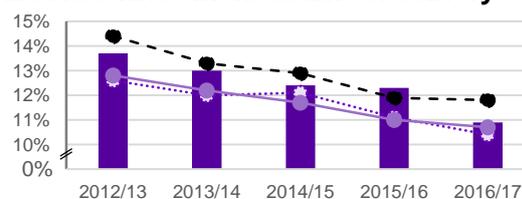
HIV late diagnosis



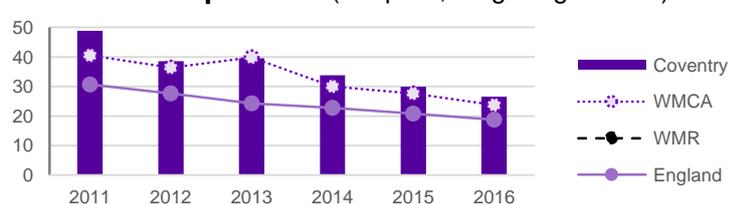
Recorded cases of diabetes registered with GP practices



Mothers who smoke at time of delivery



Under 18 conception rate (rate per 1,000 girls aged 15-17)



Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators	Progress	Target	Status
Prevalence of overweight (including obese) among children in Reception	22.4% 2015/16	22.9% 2016/17	24.2% WMR 2016/17	22.6% England 2016/17	N/A	N/A
HIV late diagnosis (%)	51.6% 2013-15	52.8% 2014-16	44.1% WMR 2014-16	40.1% England 2014-16	N/A	N/A
Smoking status at time of delivery	12.3% 2015/16	10.9% 2016/17	11.8% WMR 2016/17	10.7% England 2016/17	N/A	N/A
% of recorded cases of diabetes registered with GP practice	6.7% (20,772) 2015/16	6.7% (21,296) 2016/17	7.5% WMR 2016/17	6.7% England 2016/17	N/A	N/A
Percentage of physically active adults	62.3% 2015/16	59.3% 2016/17	62.6% WMR 2016/17	66.0% England 2016/17	N/A	N/A
Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children 0-14 per 10,000	173.2 (1,112 injuries) 2015/16	190.5 (1,248 injuries) 2016/17	106.74 WMR 2016/17	101.5 England 2016/17	N/A	N/A
Conceptions to girls aged under 18 (rate per 1,000 girls aged 15-17)	29.9 Jan-Dec 2015	26.6 Jan-Dec 2016	18.7 Warks 2016	23.7 WMCA 2016	18.8 England 2016	N/A

Protecting our most vulnerable people

Trends/Actions

Council services help keep children and adults safe from harm; provide early intervention for families; enable people to exercise choice and control; and prevent homelessness.

Early years

There has been an increase in the number of five year olds with a good level of development in 2017, up 0.6% from 65.4% to 66.1%. However, this small increase is slower than national (70.7%) and the gap with the national average has widened to almost 5%. There has also been an increase in inequality within the city, with the gap between the lowest achieving 20% and the rest widening by 2.2% points between 2016 (35.1%) and 2017 (37.3%).

Children's services

Coventry's children's services were re-inspected by Ofsted in March 2017 and a focused visit followed in January 2018. The Ofsted report judged children's services as "requires improvement to be good". This means that services were no longer judged to be "inadequate"; demonstrating the improvements made over the past three years. The rate of children looked after has increased from 81.1 per 10,000 population under 18 last March to 85.3 in March 2018. This is due to a decrease in the number of children exiting the care of the authority rather than an increase in admissions. There was a slight increase in placement moves – but this remains within target. In May 2018, the Council achieved its target to place more children within its own foster carers rather than with external fostering agencies. The proportion of re-referrals to Children's Services in 2017/18 reduced to 19.3%, down from 24.0%. The proportion of common assessment framework (CAF) assessments closed with all actions complete was 72.1% in 2017/18, this figure remains above the set target of 70.0% for the year.

Adult social care

Adult services support people aged 18+ who have care and support needs as a result of an illness or impairment; as well as to carers who spend time providing necessary care to someone else. At 1,168 per 100,000 population (3,230 people), the city continues to have a lower rate of population receiving long-term ongoing support than the West Midlands (1,439) and England (1,506) as of March 2018. This suggest that support is being targeted at the most vulnerable, that the Council is helping people meet their eligible care needs in ways other than the provision of services; and short-term support is being used effectively to maximise independence instead of long-term care. Usage of self-directed support remains stable (88%) while direct payments have reduced slightly to 23% (↓1%) in March 2018.

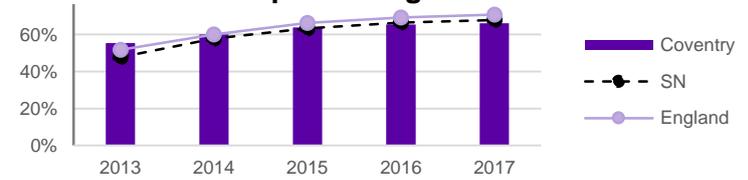
Homelessness

Coventry is facing a large increase in homelessness. This has resulted in a £1.5m overspend in 2017/18 mainly due to the unfunded cost of housing families in bed & breakfast rentals. The introduction of the Homelessness Reduction Act (2017) in April 2018 introduced new duties for local authorities, with an emphasis on starting prevention measures earlier and staying involved for longer. The new homelessness prevention service now puts together a personal housing plan based on a customers' circumstances, housing needs, and the support needed to find or retain homes. In an effort to reduce

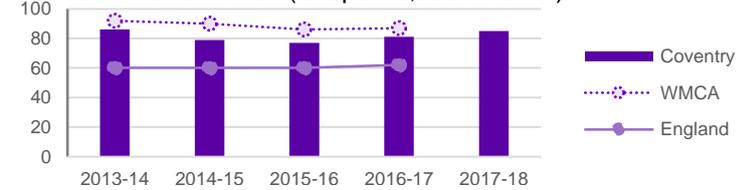


Coventry needs more people to join our fostering community: find out more at www.coventry.gov.uk/fostering/

Good level of development at age 5



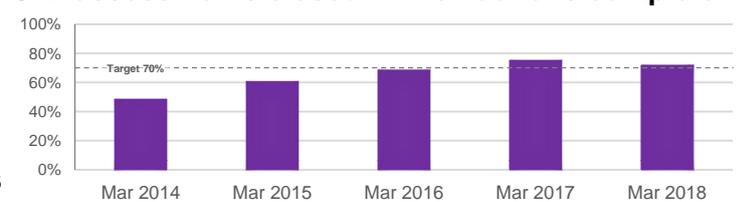
Looked after children (rate per 10,000 under 18)



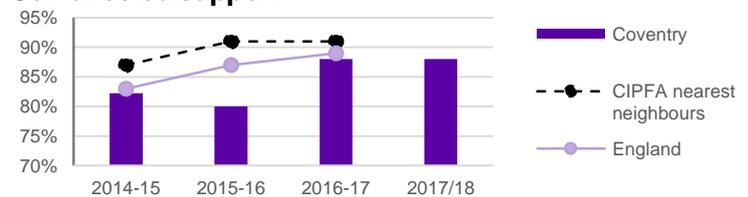
Re-referrals to children's services



CAF assessments closed with all actions complete



Self-directed support



Homelessness



the number of homeless families placed in unsuitable bed and breakfasts, the Council is working with housing agencies to convert a former care home into a temporary accommodation able to host up to 32 families.

Multiple complex needs (MCN) programme

An individual is considered to be facing MCN if they face a combination of homelessness, substance misuse, offending behaviour, mental ill health and worklessness. These individuals often fall between the gaps in policy and services altogether or be viewed through a succession of uncoordinated professional lenses. Coventry is now one of 25 making every adult matter (MEAM) approach areas working to transform the lives of people facing MCN. The programme has brought together professionals and experts by experience, people with lived experience of MCN, and begun case-managing a cohort of people facing MCN in a person-centred, "MEAM" way, flexing policies as appropriate.



Operated by Crisis, a charity and The Arc CIC, a experts by experience group, the city centre Steps for Change shop provide advice and support for the local homeless/rough sleeping community

Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators	Progress	Target	Status
Good level of development at age 5	65.4% 2016	66.1% 2017	67.9% SN 2017	70.7% England 2017	Equal to or better than SNs	
Gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the early years and the rest	35.1% 2016	37.3% 2017	35.0% SN 2017	31.7% England 2017	Equal to or better than SNs	
Looked after children rate per 10,000 & number	81.1 (620) Mar 2017	85.3 (652) Mar 2018	76.4 SN 2016/17	60.3 2016/17	N/A	
% re-referrals to children's services	24.0% Mar 2017	19.3% Mar 2018 <i>provisional</i>	22.0% SN 2016/17	21.9% England 2016/17	≤19%	
% of new looked after children who were previously looked after (rolling twelve months)*	6.2% Mar 2017	8.0% Mar 2018	--	--	≤8.0%	
% of children with three or more placements in the previous 12 months*	12.1% Mar 2017	12.5% Mar 2018 <i>provisional</i>	10% England 2016/17	N/A	<10%	
Common assessment framework assessments closed with all actions complete	75.4% Mar 2017	72.1% Mar 2018 <i>provisional</i>	N/A	N/A	>70%	
Households accepted as statutory homeless (in priority need)	638 2016/17	557 2017/18	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Homelessness cases prevented and relieved	922 2016/17	659 2017/18	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Adults using social care who receive self-directed support	88% Mar 2017	88% Mar 2018	91% CIPFA 2016/17	89% England 2016/17	>90%	
Adults using social care who receive direct payments	24% Mar 2017	23% Mar 2018	29% CIPFA 2016/17	28% England 2016/17	>24%	
Adult safeguarding rate of S42 enquiries per 100,000 population (number of enquiries)	390 (920 enquiries) 2016/17	625 (226 enquiries) 2017/18	184 WMR 2016/17	250 England 2016/17	N/A	
Regulated adult social care services rated as inadequate	1% Mar 2017	4% Mar 2018	N/A	N/A	≤3%	
Adult social care service users receiving long term on-going support rate per 100,000	1,269 (3,430 users) Mar 2017	1,168 (3,230 users) Mar 2018	1439 WMR 2016/17	1506 England 2016/17	3,200-3,800 users	
Proportion of adult social care services users who feel safe	75% 2016/17	72% 2017/18	69% CIPFA 2016/17	70% England 2016/17	>70%	
Adults who contacted social care not previously receiving social care support rate per 100,000	3,585 (9,691 people) 2016/17	3,722 (10,290 people) 2017/18	4,525 CIPFA 2016/17	4,175 England 2016/17	9,000-10,500 people	
Breastfeeding rates at 6-8 weeks	43.7% 2012/13	48.7% 2016/17	N/A** WMR 2016/17	44.4% 2016/17	N/A	

* The children with three or more placements indicator will be replaced by the new looked after children who were previously looked after indicator next year (in 2018/19). Both indicators have been included side-by-side for information. The overall calculation of number of indicators that have improved, stayed the same or got worse does not include the new indicator.

** Validation tests failed, data not published

Reducing health inequalities

Trends

The Council's strategy to reducing health inequalities is delivered through the [Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy](#) for 2016-19, overseen by the [Coventry Health and Wellbeing Board](#).

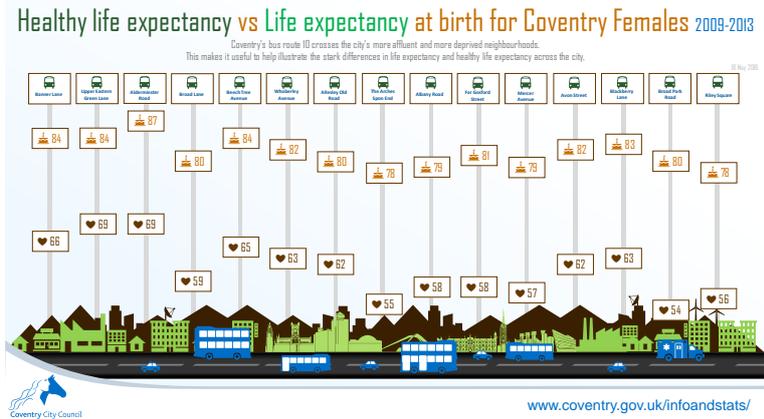
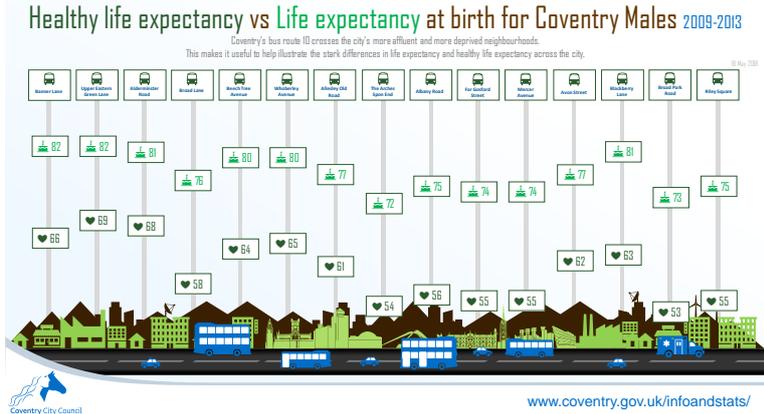
Life expectancy

As of 2014-16, Coventry's life expectancy at birth is 82.4 years for females and 78.5 years for males. Improvements in overall life expectancy has plateaued. Life expectancy in Coventry is lower than the national average (83.1 for females and 79.5 for males), but is at the level expected given the city's level of deprivation. However there remains a wide inequality gap: a man from the most deprived area in Coventry can expect to die 9.4 years younger than one from the least deprived area; and for a woman, the difference is 8.7 years.

Marmot city

Partners across the city are committed to tackle the causes of health inequalities. Since becoming a Marmot city in 2013, there has been improvements made in educational, health, life satisfaction, and employment measures; as well as a decrease in crime rate in priority locations.

☛ These infographics illustrate the differences between healthy life expectancy and life expectancy at birth for male and female residents living across Coventry's bus route 10. The birthday cake icon denotes life expectancy, while the heart icon signifies healthy life expectancy. The bus route was chosen as it travels between some of Coventry's more affluent and more deprived areas.



Actions

Marmot city

As the only Marmot city in the UK in 2018, Coventry continues to benefit from the research and policy recommendations of Sir Michael Marmot and his colleagues at the Institute of Health Equity. Since becoming a Marmot city in 2013, the first three years were spent working to build an understanding health inequalities and how they can be tackled. The following three years were dedicated to developing action plans with partners to address key priorities. The Marmot city action plan sets out the ways in which partners and other stakeholders can help drive good growth, and tackle inequalities disproportionately affecting young people. The aim is to join up social and economic approaches to benefit all residents. The city's Marmot partnership helped the Council win a Local Government Chronicle award for the best public health team.

A group of Norwegian health professionals and policy makers also visited Coventry to learn about our work as a Marmot city, including the Council's insights on early years education, finding employment for people with disabilities, and the Keeping Coventry Warm initiative which recognised how cold and damp conditions led to poorer health outcomes.

Health and wellbeing board priorities 2016-2019



Joint strategic needs assessment (JSNA)

The JSNA is a means by which local leaders across health and care work together to understand the health and care requirements of all people in Coventry, based on an assessment of the assets and needs of the place. It brings together, in one place, data, information and resources about key health and social care issues affecting Coventry residents, and supports the planning and commissioning of health, wellbeing and social care services. The current JSNA was updated in January 2018 and can be found online at www.coventry.gov.uk/jsna/. The Health and Wellbeing Board is now working on a refreshed, "place-based" JSNA for 2019.



Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators	Progress	Target	Status	
Male healthy life expectancy at birth	62.9 (61.3-64.5) 2013-15	62.2 (60.5-63.9) 2014-16	62.6 WMR 2014-16	63.3 England 2014-16	=	N/A	N/A
Female healthy life expectancy at birth	63.8 (62.1-65.5) 2013-15	62.9 (61.1-64.7) 2014-16	63.2 WMR 2014-16	63.9 England 2014-16	=	N/A	N/A

Making the most of our assets

Make savings so that we can support frontline services

The Council has had to respond to significant and sustained reductions in its funding from the Government of over £100m between 2010/11 and 2017/18. On the whole, it has done this through the continued delivery of large savings programmes, the majority of which have been delivered successfully. The fact that not all of these savings have been implemented demonstrates that there is still work to do in future years and this will still be a key focus for the Council in the period covered by its medium term plans. To address these challenges, the Council's emerging "One Coventry" approach brings together the organisation's big projects together that promotes the right culture, sharing of resources and knowledge; and champions better collaboration with partner organisations.

Customer contact – overall contact volume (across all channels) has increased by 3% from 2016/17 – with the increase in transactions completed online outpacing (↑5%) the overall increase; from 28% in March 2017 to 33% in 2018. Overall, there has been a 32% reduction in face-to-face and telephone contact in 2017/18 compared to the 2013/14 baseline (↓2% from 2016/17).

Reduction in carbon emissions – the Council's greenhouse gas emissions from scopes 1 and 2, that is, direct emissions sources such as fuel used in company vehicles and purchased electricity, have fallen by 42.5% from the 2008/09 baseline. While this is a 3.23% increase from last year's emissions, the reduction target of 35% by 2020 (from the 2008/09 baseline) is still being achieved well ahead of schedule. Since 2008/09, 10,963 tonnes of CO₂ emissions have been saved; equivalent to the energy use of 1,643 homes for an entire year.

Support the regeneration of Coventry's economy

The Government original stated intention was to move towards localising 100% of business rates. However, this has been delayed – local authorities are currently being invited to pilot 75% business rates retention in 2019 to 2020. Nevertheless, the long-term trend is for local government will be funded primarily by Council tax and business rates instead of a revenue support grant, which makes it important for local authorities to focus on regeneration and economic growth.

Coventry continues to be successful in attracting external funding in order to support its activities, in particular in relation to capital schemes. The table on the right sets out the programmes attracting funding into the city this year – note that this represents the total external funding attracted this year and not the funding applied in the year.

Change how we work to become more flexible and adaptable

The Council reduced the size of its workforce further, with the full time equivalent (fte) workforce reducing by 414.60 fte from 4,108.31 in March 2017 to 3,693.71 in March 2018.

Sickness absence in 2017/18 is 9.41 days lost per (fte), an increase from 8.64 days in 2016/17. The main reasons for absence are stomach, liver and gastroenteritis, followed by stress, depression and anxiety and other musculoskeletal problems. Provisional data for 2018/19 suggest that sickness absence has continued to increase, the latest rolling twelve month figure to June 2018 suggests a sickness absence rate of 11.44 days lost per employee.

Transactions completed online



↑71,000

more self-service transactions

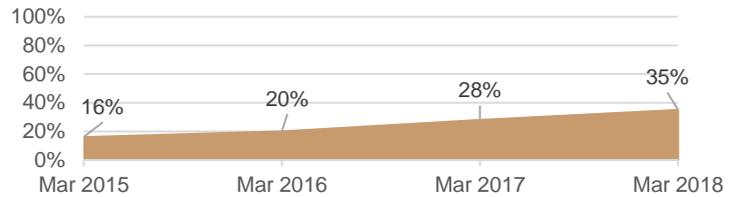
completed in 2017/18 compared to 2016/17



over one in three

transactions completed online

for services delivered by the Customer Service Centre



Carbon emissions



↑3%

increase in CO₂ emissions in 2017/18

however the ↓35% target has already been met

External funding attracted



£187 million

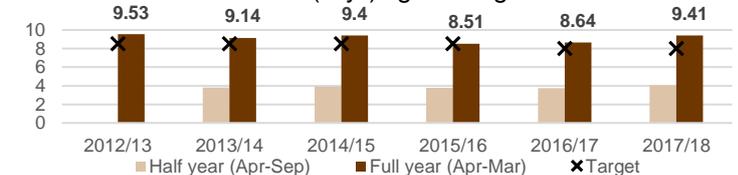
including...

Housing Infrastructure Fund (Eastern Green)	£12.7m
Housing Infrastructure Fund (WMCA)	£45m
UK Battery Industrialisation Centre (Innovate UK)	£80m
Local Growth Funding Round 3	£42.4m
Wave 2 Local Full Fibre Challenge Fund	£ 5.7m
Unlocking Sites A45 and A46	£ 1.25m

Staff full-time equivalent (fte)



Staff sickness absence (days) against target



Active communities & empowered citizens

Empowering citizens and encouraging active communities

There is a need to stem the increasing demand for crisis level public services through providing more early help and preventative support, so that communities are more resilient and able to look after each other. The expectation from public services is that communities will do this, particularly through established community based organisations. In order for this to be realised there needs to be a shift in relationships between public and community based organisations so that an equal partnership and sharing of resources provides an integrated network of support across formal and informal services.

Engaging local communities

The Council is collaborating with partners in The Moat family hub area to generate greater levels of community action that will result in vulnerable individuals taking more responsibility for their own health and wellbeing. The Moat family hub area is also piloting the Socyti platform, a digital social impact platform.

Working with experts by experience

The Coventry multiple complex needs programme (made up of the Council, West Midlands Police, Crisis, WM Housing, change grow live, Salvation Army, Coventry University, Department for Work and Pensions, Mind, and others) are working with people with lived experiences of homelessness, substance misuse and offending behaviour to co-design ways to improve the outcomes for people with multiple complex needs.

As part of this, the city has adopted the “making every adult matter” approach and experts are helping programme partners identify where they need to “flex” their policies in order to help some of the most vulnerable people facing severe and multiple disadvantage in the city. This year, experts by experience have helped unblock issues which prevented vulnerable individuals from accessing temporary accommodation; befriend and encourage rough sleepers to trust professionals and therefore access support that they need; and identify issues in the ‘system’ which stop services from helping the people they are meant to help.

Engaging people through libraries

The Council’s libraries help reduce social isolation, encourage social contact, and improve health and wellbeing in the community by...

- introducing new parents to services such as family hubs;
- gifting every child in the city a free book in their first year of life;
- signposting people to debt management and support services;
- helping older people meet via knit and natter and craft groups;
- facilitating English conversation for newly arrived communities;
- improve digital literacy through digital help and Gen2Gen sessions as applications for universal credit and job applications become increasingly reliant on digital access;
- training children in coding, Micro:bits and Raspberry Pi’s; and
- deliver health care to people who may not readily present to health specialists through traditional routes, for example, health checks to people aged 40-74; psychological therapies for people struggling with depression and anxiety; sexual health drop-ins and baby clinics.



📌 The Council has partnered with Socyti, a technology firm, to pilot a new digital social impact platform that makes it easy for everyone to shape the community they care about



📌 Perceptions about the Council (Coventry Household Survey 2018)



📌 Flash facts about Coventry libraries

Working together with neighbours and partners across the voluntary, public and private sectors

Working with the voluntary community

The Council is also trialling new ways of working with community groups, to strengthen the viability and financial sustainability of community based organisations, specifically those that are actively growing the resilience and capability of citizens. The intention is that this will increase the financial viability and sustainability of community organisations; improve access to support for smaller community-based organisations; and improved working relationships between community, voluntary, public and private sector organisations to increase the capacity and resilience of Coventry people.

Local community/voluntary organisations will have the opportunities to gain grants that will help them with capacity building support and professional services, including business development support, options for income generation and diversification, high-level accountancy, payroll and HR services, and training.



187 laptops
donated to
73 organisations

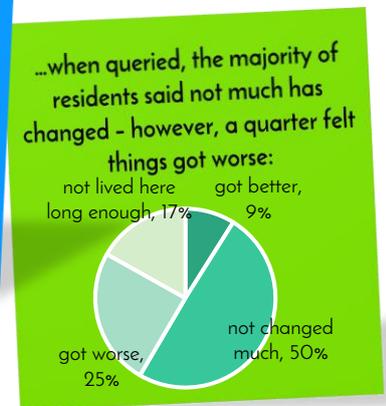
 improving access to digital technology

 improving skills and employability

 encouraging social participation

In 2017/18, the Council donated recycled its older laptop computers to local community and voluntary groups that can demonstrate how the laptops will help communities improve access to digital technologies; improve skills to use digital technologies and become more employable; and encourage social participation through the use of digital technologies


84% of residents are satisfied with their local area. This is significantly higher than the national benchmark of 81% - but **4%** from 2016...



Perceptions about the local area (Coventry Household Survey 2018)

Indicators

Indicator	Previous	Current	Comparators	Progress	Target	Status
Carbon dioxide emissions from local authority operations	14,369 tonnes 10% 2016/17	14,833 tonnes 3% 2017/18	N/A		35% by 2020	
Core employee headcount (full-time equivalents, fte)	4,108.31 Mar 2017	3,693.71 Mar 2018	N/A		N/A	
Council staff sickness absence per fte	8.64 days 2016/17	9.41 days 2017/18	N/A		<8.0 days	
External funding attracted	£54.4m 2016/17	£187m* 2017/18	N/A		N/A	
Transactions done online	28% 2016/17	33% 2017/18	N/A		35%	
Reduction in face to face and telephone contact (from baseline)	30% 2016/17	32% 2017/18	N/A		32%	

* total external funding attracted this year; not all funding applied in-year

Table of Indicators

Globally connected

GVA £23,637	Business rates change from 2002 base 137.17	Business rates collection rate 98.1%	Enterprises 10,065	City centre footfall (year on year change) -0.3%	Visitor trips 7.97m	Resident employment rate 70%	Unemployment (model-based) 5.2%	16-17 year old NEETs 5.0%	Residents qualified to NVQ4 35%
Median annual pay (full-time) £28,432	Median annual pay £23,055	Gross disposable household income per head £14,175	Council tax base change from 2009 base 107.37	Council tax number of properties 142,016	Properties in higher Council tax bands (C-H) 29.48%	Council tax collection rate 95.9%			

Locally committed

Principal roads in a good / acceptable condition 99%	Non-principal roads in a good / acceptable condition 98%	Unclassified roads in a good / acceptable condition 80%	Footways / pavements in a good / acceptable condition 36%	Fly-tips reported in the city 4,704	Household waste recycled and composted 32.9%	Change in crime rate 11.6%	First time entrants to youth justice (rate per 100,000) 311	Domestic violence offences known to the police 0.43%	Repeat victims of domestic violence reported 11.3%
Percentage of pupils attending good/outstanding primary schools 95%	Percentage of pupils attending good/outstanding secondary schools 74%	Key stage 2 expected standard in reading, writing & maths 58%	Key stage 4: attainment 8 42.8	Key stage 4: progress 8 -0.12	Key stage 4: standard pass (grades 9-4) in English and maths 58.3%	Key stage 5 level 3 average point score A Level entry 28.95	Key stage 5 level 3 average point score per tech level entry 29.29	Key stage 5 level 3 average point score per general applied entry 34.49	Overweight or obese among children in Reception 22.9%
HIV late diagnosis 52.8%	Smoking status at time of delivery 10.9%	% of recorded cases of diabetes registered with GP practice 6.7	Adults achieving 150 minutes of physical activity / week 59.3%	Hospital admissions caused by injuries in children 0-14 (rate) 190.5	Conceptions to girls aged under 18 (rate) 26.6	Good level of development age 5 66.1%	Gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the early years and the rest 37.3%	Looked after children 652	Repeat referrals to social care 19.3%
% of children with 3+ placements in the previous 12 months 12.5%	Common assessment framework closed with all actions complete 72.1%	Households accepted as statutory homeless (in priority need) 557	Homelessness cases prevented and relieved 659	Adults using social care who receive self-directed support 88%	Adults using social care who receive direct payments 23%	Adult safeguarding S42 enquiries (rate) 625	Regulated adult social care services rated as inadequate 4%	Adult social care service users receiving long term on-going support 3,230	Proportion of adult social care service users who feel safe 72%
Adults who contacted social care not previously receiving social care support 10,290	Breastfeeding rates at 6-8 weeks 48.7%	Male healthy life expectancy at birth 62.2	Female healthy life expectancy at birth 62.9						

Delivering our priorities with fewer resources

CO ₂ emissions 3%	Core employee headcount (fte) 3,693.71	Sickness absence 9.41 days	External funding attracted £187m	Transactions done online 33%	Reduction in face to face and telephone contact 32%
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Key
Improved (or target already achieved)
Got worse
Similar/stayed the same/statistically insignificant
No clear direction of travel/not possible to say at this point in time
Not available/no updated data