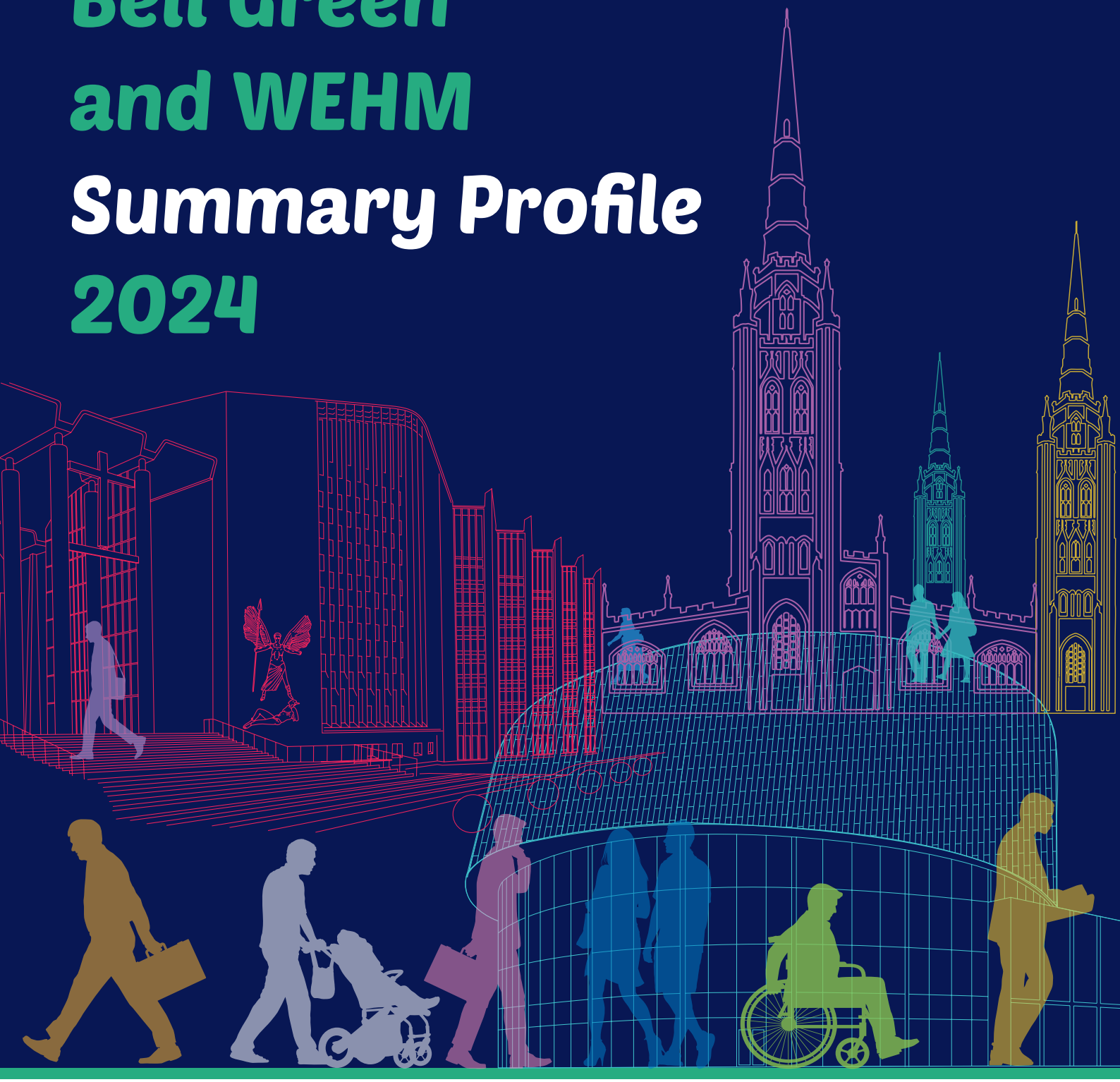
Coventry Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

# Bell Green and WEHM Summary Profile 2024



Coventry City Council

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

# Introduction

# Introduction

***Welcome to the Bell Green and Wood End, Henley Green and Manor Farm (WEHM) profile. Coventry is divided into 18 electoral ward areas; while the areas profiled for the JSNA were not specifically designed around ward boundaries, these areas are parts of Longford Ward (Bell Green) and Henley Ward (WEHM) This profile is made up of two 'MSOAs', Bell Green and Wood End, Henley Green and Manor Farm (WEHM)..***

Bell Green and WEHM profile are one of the six places in Coventry profiled as part of the JSNA. The map below illustrates the Bell Green and WEHM area covered in the profile, alongside the other five places.  .

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

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

Health is more than the healthcare system: it is not just about NHS hospitals, doctors or nurses. Instead, health is about people's lives. Indeed, people's health is determined by their economic and social circumstances, such as

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

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

This JSNA contains a full range of evidence to provide decision-makers with an understanding of local people and communities. It contains a lot of numbers and statistics, because these are essential to show the trends of how things have changed, as well as comparisons with other places. However, because health is about people, this JSNA also contains a lot of evidence from local people and local community groups.

## About this JSNA

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

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

Each JSNA profile is structured as follows:

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

For each topic area covered, the JSNA explores:

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

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

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

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

# Demographics and communities

## Demographics and communities

### Location

**The data in this profile is aggregated from small areas on a best-fit basis, and therefore may differ slightly from other sources. This profile is made of two 'MSOAs', Bell Green and Wood End, Henley Green and Manor Farm ('WEHM'). These are parts of wards; Bell Green is a part of Longford ward and WEHM is a part of Henley ward.**

**Bell Green and WEHM is a growth area of the city, particularly Wood End, Henley Green, and Manor Farm (WEHM).** Overall, the population has grown by 22% over the last 10 years, with an estimated 19,000 people living there. The number of people in Bell Green and WEHM grew by about 3,400 additional residents from 15,600 between the 2011 and 2021 censuses. Wood End, Henley Green and Manor Farm has been the second fastest growing part of the city, with a 36% increase in population, while Bell Green has a much lower growth rate of 6%, which is below the city average.

Population growth has been supported by new housing developments particularly in Wood End and near Alderman's Green to the north of the area, these neighbourhoods have experienced the highest growth rates.

**The area has a younger demographic, with a median age of 31 in WEHM and 36 in Bell Green. The age profile of Bell Green and WEHM differs to that of the city overall.** These areas have a notably younger population, with 26.7% of residents being children aged 0-15, compared to 19.8% for Coventry as a whole. In WEHM, this proportion is even higher at 29%, the largest in the city. In contrast to this the older population (aged 65+) is relatively small, at only 10.9% in Bell Green compared to 14.6% in Coventry and 18.6% nationally. In WEHM, this number drops further to 9.4%.

**The number of older residents aged 65+ has been declining and is lower than the city average. From 2011 to 2021, the area saw a 26% rise in the number of children aged 0-15, compared to only 9% for Coventry overall.** Similarly, the population of working-aged adults also grew rapidly, with the 25-34 age group increasing by 36% (versus 7% for Coventry), the 35-49 group by 28% (versus 6%), and the 50-64 group by 31% (compared to 18% citywide). In contrast, the older population (65+) in Bell Green and WEHM declined by 2.7%, while Coventry as a whole saw an 8.2% increase in this group.

**Bell Green and WEHM have more households with dependent children, especially lone-parent households, and fewer elderly households.** The area has the highest proportion of lone-parent households with dependent children across the city, making up 15.3% of all households (1,134 households) compared to just 8.3% for Coventry as a whole. This highlights the area's significant number of single-parent families, which may indicate a greater need for family support services, childcare, and educational resources. One-person households account for 29.2% of all households in the area, close to Coventry's average of 30.4%.

**We can understand more about our communities by using Geodemographic segmentation.** The Acorn geodemographic profiler data model from CACI ltd categorises all UK households into 6 main categories ranked from most to least wealthy. Almost all (99.4%, compared to 80.0% across Coventry overall) people living in households in the area are categorised in the three less wealthy of the six categories. Half (49.9%) are categorised in the least wealthy category, 'Low Income Living'. Health data shows that a large portion of the population faces significant health risks, with many categorised as "At Risk" or experiencing "Health Challenges."

**Bell Green and WEHM is becoming an increasingly diverse area, 47.1% of the population being part of an ethnic minority group compared to 44.7% in Coventry as a whole.** The population of Bell Green and the WEHM is ethnically diverse, nearly half of the people that live here are from an ethnic minority group, 47.1% at the time of the 2021 Census, slightly more than Coventry average of 44.7%.

**Newly arrived communities are integral to the local population and the recent population growth.** Many people have moved here from other countries. The area of Bell Green and WEHM has welcomed new communities from different countries, and the percentage of residents who were born in another country is 29.4%, which is higher than the city average of 27.9%.

**There are indications, from responses to the Coventry Household Survey 2022, that community cohesion may not be quite as good here as it is across Coventry overall.** Less than half of the people who live in Bell Green and WEHM area (49%), said that they agree that people from different backgrounds have good relations. This is below the average for the city (63%). Additionally, only half (50%) of Bell Green and WEHM residents said they felt a sense of belonging to their local community, slightly lower than the city average (54%).

# Prospects

***Avoidable differences in health start to emerge by the time a child reaches the age of 5. Fewer children (56.2%) in Bell Green and WEHM reach a good level of development compared to the Coventry (61.1%) and national averages (65.2%).***

Overall, rates are similar in Bell Green (55.2%) and WEHM (56.8%) separately, but there is some variation at neighbourhood level. Neighbourhoods to the south of the WEHM area, covering Manor Farm and Henley Green East had rates among the lowest in the city, below 50%, whereas around Wood End, by Hillmorton and Deedmore Roads, two-thirds (66%) of five-year-olds were assessed as being at a good level of development in 2021/22, better than average for Coventry.

**Uptake rates for funded early years childcare places is better than average in Bell Green and WEHM.** Childcare uptake in Bell Green and WEHM is above average, with 82% of eligible two-year-olds and 89% of three- and four-year-olds receiving funded places, surpassing Coventry's 75% and 88% averages. However, other areas of health are below average. In 2022-23, only 75% of pregnant women had their first antenatal check-up within 12 weeks, below the city average of 80.3%. Health visitor reviews for 2½-year-olds were also low, with 65% receiving timely checks compared to 75% citywide.

**Smoking during pregnancy is more prevalent, with 16.6% of new mothers smoking at delivery compared to Coventry's 10.5%.** Breastfeeding rates are also lower, with only 48% of babies breastfed at 6-8 weeks, well below the 58.2% city average. Bell Green had some of the lowest rates in Coventry, with slightly higher figures in WEHM.

**In Bell Green & WEHM, there are many more children under 16 living in relative poverty than in the city overall.** In 2021/22, a third (33.5%) of all children in Bell Green and WEHM lived in relative poverty, which is an estimated 1,700 children. This is much higher than 26.7% for Coventry and 19.9% for England.

**Avoidable differences in health start to emerge by the time a child reaches the age of 5**. Fewer children (56.2%) in Bell Green and WEHM reach a good level of development compared to the Coventry (61.1%) and national averages (65.2%). Overall, rates are similar in Bell Green (55.2%) and WEHM (56.8%) separately, but there is some variation at neighbourhood level. Neighbourhoods to the south of the WEHM area, covering Manor Farm and Henley Green East had rates among the lowest in the city, below 50%, whereas around Wood End, by Hillmorton and Deedmore Roads, two-thirds (66%) of five-year-olds were assessed as being at a good level of development in 2021/22, better than average for Coventry.

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**Educational achievement amongst school pupils living in the area is below the average for Coventry.** The percentage of Key Stage 2 pupils at age 11 meeting expected standards in reading, writing, and maths (47%), are lower than the city average (59%), with the gap continuing to widen through secondary school (by the end of Key stage 4, aged 16). In 2022, the average attainment 8 score for pupils in Bell Green and WEHM was 39.2, compared to 46.2 in Coventry and 48.9 in England overall. The average scores among students who live in Bell Green (38.2) and the WEHM area (39.8) are both amongst the lowest of all Coventry's areas.

**Free school meals eligibility in Coventry continues to increase and is higher in Bell Green and the WEHM area.** In January 2023, 39.7% of pupils from the area were eligible for free school meals, much higher than the proportion across Coventry overall, 24.8%. The separate areas Bell Green and Wood End, Henley Green and Manor Farm (WEHM) had some of the higher rates in Coventry, at 38.0% and 40.7% respectively

**Bell Green and WEHM have more people with low or no qualifications than the average in Coventry.** From the Census 2021, the percentage of residents over 16 without any formal qualifications in Bell Green and WEHM is 27.3%, which is higher than Coventry (19.4%) and England (18.1%). The separate areas Bell Green and Wood End, Henley Green and Manor Farm (WEHM) had some of the highest rates in Coventry, at 28.6% and 26.3% respectively.

**Bell Green and Wood End, Henley Green, and Manor Farm (WEHM) are among Coventry's most deprived areas, with 65% of residents living in neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 10% in England and 92% in the bottom 20%.** This widespread deprivation affects various aspects of life, including employment, income, and health, significantly limiting residents' opportunities.

**Unemployment in Bell Green and WEHM is higher than the Coventry average, standing at 6.2% compared to 5.9% citywide.** Bell Green has a slightly higher unemployment rate (6.5%) than WEHM (6.0%), with some areas, like the 'Bell Green – Roseberry Avenue' neighbourhood, experiencing rates as high as 8.6%. Despite these challenges, unemployment in WEHM has shown some improvement over the last decade.

**Economic inactivity, which includes individuals not working or actively seeking work, is also prevalent.** This is largely driven by people caring for homes and families or living with long-term illnesses or disabilities. The census 2021 data shows that 31.5% of working-age residents in Bell Green and WEHM are economically inactive, higher than Coventry's overall rate of 29.9%. Only a small proportion are full-time students (6.8%), much lower than the city's average of 12.8%. A higher proportion who are economically inactive and 'looking after home or family' accounting for 8.9% of all working aged people compared to 6.0% across Coventry overall. People who are inactive due to 'long term sick or disabled' make up 8.7% of all working aged people in this area compared to Coventry's average of 4.9%.

**Residents in Bell Green and WEHM have a much lower household income than the average for Coventry.** The mean annual household income in the area is £31,621, far below Coventry's average of £41,552 and the UK's £47,621. In addition, 40% of households in Bell Green and WEHM earn less than £20,000 per year, compared to 27% in Coventry overall. Two of the neighbourhoods with higher income are 'Hall Green North' in Bell Green (£41,013) and 'Alderman's Green Industrial Estate' in the WEHM area (£41,018), but these are still below the Coventry average.

**The cost-of-living crisis contributes to the higher levels of financial stress among people living in Bell Green and WEHM, compared to other areas of Coventry.** The Household Survey 2022 revealed that 60% of residents reported feeling worried about money often or almost all the time in the last few weeks, which is considerably higher than the Coventry average of 40%. Only 52% of residents surveyed in Bell Green and WEHM reported that all of their household had enough of the type of food they wanted. This is much lower than the city average of 69%.

**Digital exclusion is another critical issue in these areas.** While the majority of homes have access to high-speed broadband, many residents cannot afford or fully utilise these services. The Digital Exclusion Risk Index highlights that many neighbourhoods in Bell Green and WEHM have the highest risk scores for exclusion in Coventry. This lack of digital access hampers residents' ability to engage with online services, education, and employment opportunities.

**Despite these challenges, there are active efforts within the community to improve residents' quality of life.** Local organisations and initiatives are addressing issues like food insecurity, financial literacy, and health inequalities. The Coventry Food Network, which includes over 30 social supermarkets and food banks, plays a significant role in providing affordable food to those in need. The network also focuses on addressing broader issues related to poverty, including poor nutrition and lack of life skills.

**In addition to food support, Coventry City Council and local partners have been running initiatives like financial skills courses, aimed at helping residents manage personal finances, navigate debt, and make better financial decisions.** Community events like 'Community Fun Days' have also been successful in connecting residents with vital services, employment opportunities, and health support.

# Housing and Environment

## Housing and Environment

***Residents in Bell Green and WEHM report lower satisfaction with their local area compared to the Coventry average, with only 55% satisfied in 2022, a significant drop from 76% in 2018.***

However, green space accessibility is relatively good, with most residents within 400 meters of a green area, although this varies depending on specific neighbourhoods.

**Air pollution in Bell Green and WEHM presents a mixed picture compared to other Coventry neighbourhoods.** Roadside pollution, particularly from Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) and Particulate Matter (PM), remains a concern. In 2022, three sites in Bell Green and WEHM were measured, all below the older 40 $\mu g/m^3$ NO2 guideline but exceeding the newer 10 $\mu g/m^3$ standard. Pollution levels in the area have decreased since 2019. Two sites ranked average for Coventry, while one to the north on Alderman's Green Road recorded lower pollution levels compared to other city locations.

**Residents have voiced concerns about safety, traffic congestion, and environmental issues, suggesting community-driven projects like planting fruit trees, improving public spaces for all, and addressing parking problems through permits.** They also support local sustainability efforts such as installing solar panels, expanding cycle routes, and increasing public transport use through family travel cards. Initiatives like "Go Parks" in Moat House Park aim to increase park usage and physical activity while reducing isolation.

**Homeownership rates in Bell Green and WEHM are significantly lower than in Coventry as a whole, with 42.3% of households social renting, compared to just 17.0% across the city.** In contrast, only 40.9% of residents in these areas own their homes, below the city average of 57.4%. The percentage of privately rented homes is also lower, at 15.3% compared to Coventry's 24.7%.

**Housing in Bell Green and WEHM consists primarily of semi-detached (36.4%) and terraced houses (33.6%), followed by purpose-built flats (21.1%).** Detached houses are less common here, representing just 7.7% of homes compared to 11.6% citywide. The 2021 Census also revealed that 12% of households in these areas are overcrowded, significantly higher than the 7.7% rate for Coventry as a whole. Overcrowding is more pronounced in Wood End, Henley Green, and Manor Farm (WEHM) at 13.7%, while Bell Green experiences slightly less overcrowding at 9.9%.

**House prices in Bell Green and WEHM are lower than the Coventry average.** In the year up to September 2022 the mean average price of houses sold across the whole area was £184,900, lower than the Coventry average of £235,700. Recent house price increases have generally been lower in Bell Green and WEHM than average. Over a four years period, since the year ending September 2018, mean average prices of houses sold in the area increased by 12% compared to a 20% increase across Coventry overall. The type and size of households that were sold in the area will be a factor in the change and the difference. The median house prices in Bell Green and WEHM were £171,000 and £180,000, respectively, again falling below the city's median of £214,500.

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**Fuel poverty is slightly higher in the area, with 23.7% of households affected, exceeding the Coventry average of 20.8% and the national average of 13.1%.** In response, Coventry City Council has taken steps to support vulnerable households. The Keeping Coventry Warm Scheme, run by the local energy charity Act on Energy, provides free advice and information on saving energy. Additionally, the Council's household support fund offers financial assistance to help residents cover essential costs linked to energy and water, recognising the increasing strain on households due to rising living costs.

**Bell Green and WEHM have higher crime rates than the Coventry average, with 2,597 crimes reported in 2022/23, a rate of 136.8 per 1,000 people, compared to 124.6 citywide.** Crime has increased 48% since 2017/18, though this is below the city's 65% rise. The most common crime is "Violence and sexual offences," with 1,322 incidents in 2022/23 (69.7 per 1,000 residents vs. 51.6 citywide). These areas also have higher rates of anti-social behaviour (ASB), criminal damage, arson, robbery, and other crimes.

**Hate crimes are elevated, with 62 incidents reported from September 2022 to October 2023 (3.3 per 1,000 residents vs. 2.8 citywide).** Feelings of safety have declined, with 67% feeling safe during the day (vs. 77% citywide) and only 27% at night (vs. 45%).

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# Health and Wellbeing

## Health and Wellbeing

***Bell Green and WEHM face profound health disparities, with life expectancy (LE) significantly below both Coventry and national averages.***

This is particularly true for males, men in Bell Green have a life expectancy of 74.2 years and those in WEHM to 73.5 years, lower than the Coventry average of 78.1 years for males and the national average of 79.5 years. Females also experience lower life expectancy, with women in Bell Green living to 80.1 years and those in WEHM to 79.0 years, compared to 82.1 years in Coventry and 83.2 years nationally.

**Health inequalities across the city mean that people in more deprived parts of the city, like Bell Green and WEHM, not only live shorter lives, but also spend a greater proportion of their shorter lives in poor health. Healthy life expectancy (HLE)—the age at which individuals begin to experience poor health—further illustrates disparities.** In Bell Green, HLE for females is 55.7 years, and in WEHM it is 53.5 years. For males, HLE is similarly low at 54.6 years in Bell Green and 53.4 years in WEHM. The "window of need," or the portion of life spent in poor health, is larger for residents in these areas. Women in WEHM, for example, spend 35% of their lives in poor health, significantly higher than the 25% in Coventry and 22% nationally. For men, the window of need in Bell Green and WEHM is also larger compared to the city and national averages.

**Premature mortality (deaths amongst residents aged under 75 years) is considerably higher in Bell Green and WEHM than the city and national average.** Premature mortality rates are significantly higher than the city average in Bell Green and WEHM for all major causes, they are amongst the highest rates of all areas in the city. Premature mortality is defined as deaths amongst residents aged under 75 years of age.  The age standardised mortality ratio (SMR) for all causes in Bell Green is 176.2, and in WEHM, it is even higher at 187.7—exceeding Coventry's average of 116.9 . In WEHM, the preventable mortality rate is 224.1, far exceeding Coventry's average of 120.1.

**The COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted Bell Green and WEHM, with 6,319 recorded cases among a population of 18,978 from March 2020 to May 2022.** This translates to a case rate of 333.0 per 1,000 residents, comparable to Coventry's rate of 324.8. However, these figures may underrepresent total cases due to untested individuals and asymptomatic infections. COVID-19 mortality rates in these areas were around average for Coventry, with 32 residents dying from the virus between 2020 and 2022. The Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for COVID-19 deaths were 98.2 in Bell Green and 112.0 in WEHM, indicating a lower-than-average mortality rate in Bell Green but slightly higher in WEHM.

**Vaccination rates in Bell Green and WEHM were lower than the Coventry average, reflecting a link to deprivation and ethnic diversity.** By December 2023, 66.6% of residents had received their first vaccine dose, and 61.5% had received their second dose, both lower than city averages.

**The pandemic also negatively affected mental health, with 55% of survey respondents in these areas expressing concern about physical health, diet, loneliness, and financial situations—significantly higher than Coventry averages.** Diagnosed depression rates in Bell Green and WEHM were above the city average.

Childhood vaccination rates fell short of the desired 95% threshold, with many key vaccines underperforming in uptake. Flu vaccination rates were also lower than average across eligible cohorts.

**HIV remains an important public health concern in Coventry, and the Wood End, Henley Green & Manor Farm (WEHM) area has a rate amongst the highest in the city.** In 2021, the diagnosed HIV prevalence rate in 2021 was 3.2 per 1,000 compared to 2.3 per 1,000 in England, making Coventry the 32nd highest prevalence out of 150 local authority areas. When comparing diagnosed HIV prevalence per 1,000 population aged 15 to 59 years, WEHM exhibits a high rate exceeding 10 per 1,000. In contrast, Bell Green falls between 2 to 5 per 1,000, representing an intermediate level of prevalence.

**Teenage conception rates in Coventry remain higher than average, and rates are higher than the city average in Bell Green and WEHM, perhaps among the highest rate of all Coventry neighbourhoods.** In 2021, there were 18.6 conceptions per 1,000 people under the age of 18 for Coventry overall, higher than the England average at 13.1.

**The access to GPs is relatively good for residents of the Bell Green and Wood End, Henley Green & Manor Farm (WEHM), around average for Coventry overall.** Wood End Health Centre, Henley Green Health Centre, and Bell Green Medical Centre serve the area. While many can reach a GP in under 12 minutes on foot, some residents, particularly in the northern parts of WEHM parts of Wood End and around Alderman's Green, experience less favourable access often living over 15 minutes away. Pharmacy access is also relatively good, with four main pharmacies available, allowing most residents to reach one within 15 minutes.

**Despite reasonable access, satisfaction levels among patients at these GP practices are lower than the city average.** We can understand satisfaction with GPs in Coventry by examining responses to the national GP patient survey by Coventry patients annually between 2019 and 2023. It shows that satisfaction levels are lower than average in GP practices local to Bell Green and WEHM. Like for the trend for all Coventry GPs overall, satisfaction levels reduced between 2021 and 2023. 58% described their experience as good, down from 71% in 2021. Similarly, only 43% found it easy to reach their GP by phone, and 45% were satisfied with appointment availability.

**The prevalence of smoking is higher than average amongst residents of Bell Green and WEHM.** In the 2022 Household Survey 15% of adult residents said that they currently smoked, compared to a city average of 11%, although there has been a notable decrease from 24% reported in 2018. E-cigarette usage stands at 4%, which is lower than the citywide average of 7%, indicating a mixed landscape in smoking behaviours.

**Alcohol is causing disproportionate harm to health in Bell Green and WEHM. Alcohol consumption appears to be lower than the city average, but the rate of hospital admissions for alcohol related conditions is amongst the worst in Coventry.** While fewer residents report drinking alcohol regularly—only 13% stating they consume alcohol at least two days a week compared to the Coventry average of 25%—the consequences of alcohol use are severe. Hospital admissions related to alcohol are among the highest in Coventry, with Bell Green showing a Standardised Admission Rate (SAR) of 200.5 and WEHM at 180.0 per 10,000 residents. This suggests that, although fewer residents may be drinking frequently, those who do are more likely to suffer from serious health complications.

**The importance of eating healthy food remains well recognised by most residents, but there are indications that some aspects of diet are poorer in this area overall, although it is a mixed picture.** According to the Household Survey 2022, 91% of respondents acknowledge the importance of healthy eating, similar to the city average of 93%. However, only 11% of residents reported consuming the recommended five portions of fruits and vegetables daily, lower than the 21% across Coventry. Furthermore, 73% claimed they eat breakfast daily, compared to 78% citywide, and 75% reported having the necessary tools to cook at home, slightly below the Coventry average of 81%. These figures may reflect the economic challenges faced by many residents, as 74% indicated that price is the most critical factor in food purchasing decisions, suggesting that financial constraints may limit access to healthier food options.

**Overall, levels of physical activity amongst adults in Bell Green and WEHM residents are around average for Coventry, as indicated by responses to the Coventry Household Survey 2022.** 11% of respondents reported no participation in any form of everyday physical activity, mirroring the city average. However, participation in recreational activities is less favourable, with 25% not engaging in any active recreation, and a 68% reporting no involvement in sports.

**The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) data indicates that childhood obesity is higher in in the area.** For children aged 4-5, the obesity rate is 9.7% in Bell Green and 16.2% in WEHM, both exceeding the Coventry average of 10.8%. For Year 6 students (ages 10-11) 30.4% in Bell Green and 30.6% in WEHM, are obese compared to the city average of 24.8%. This trend suggests a growing public health challenge as children transition into adolescence.

**To improve health outcomes in Bell Green and WEHM, it's crucial to foster community engagement through accessible parks and local partnerships, while addressing socioeconomic factors that influence lifestyle choices.** This holistic approach should focus on providing affordable healthy food, promoting health education, and connecting residents with support groups, ultimately reducing health inequalities and enhancing overall well-being.