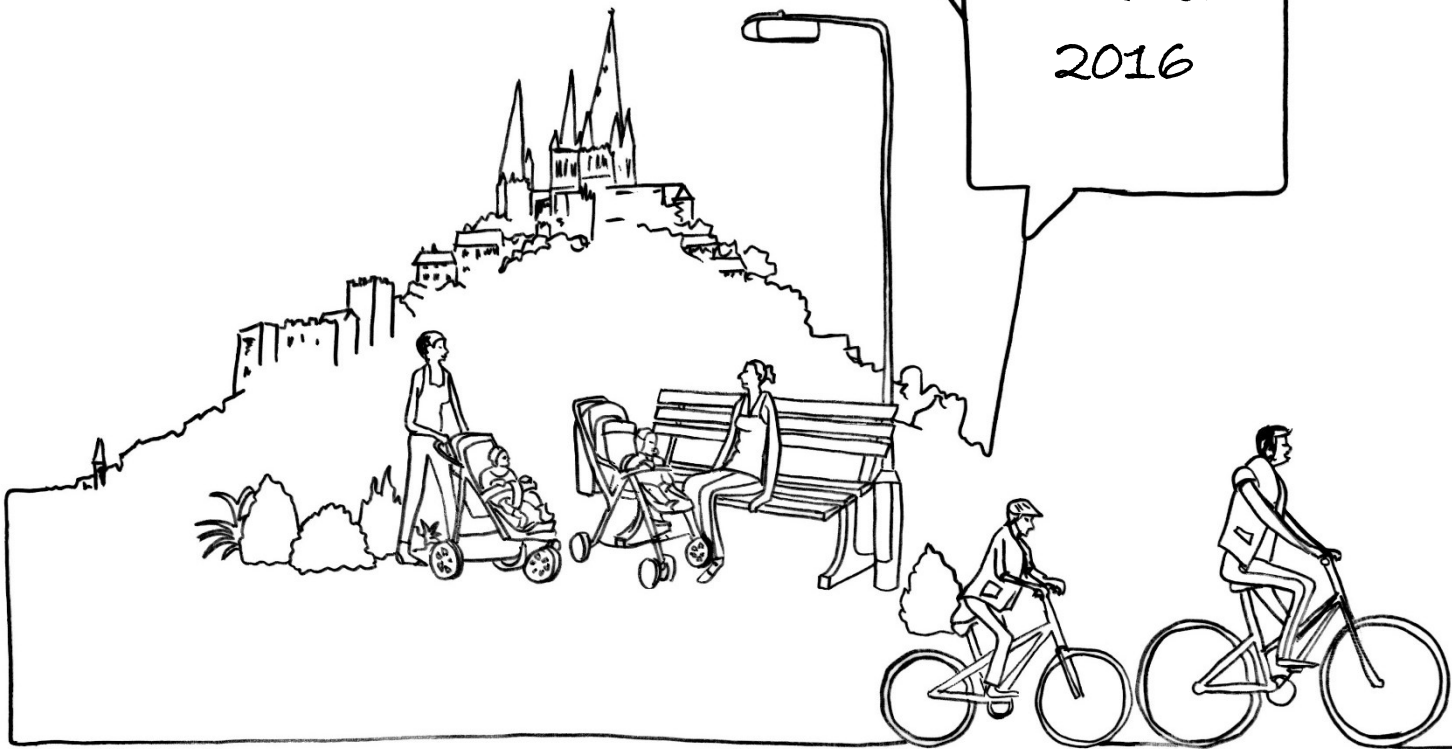


Tamworth: Locality Profile

Insight, Planning & Performance Team

Considerations for
commissioning

October
2016



Document details

Title	Tamworth: Locality Profile
Date created	October 2016
Description	The purpose of the profile is to provide commissioners and practitioners with an evidence base to help understand residents' needs at a local level. It provides detail behind 'The Story of Staffordshire', links with the Community Safety Assessments and contributes to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.
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1 Introduction

Welcome to the **2016 Locality Profile for Tamworth**. This annually updated profile underpins 'The Story of Staffordshire' by identifying priorities at district and ward level to support the effective targeting of resources. The profile is a robust intelligence base across a wide range of indicators which cover the three Staffordshire Partnership outcomes:

- Access more good jobs and feel the benefits of economic growth
- Be healthier and more independent
- Feel safer, happier and more supported in and by their community

All outcomes for our residents, families and communities are affected by a wide range of demographic, socio-economic and environmental factors which are inextricably linked. To make a real difference and to reduce inequalities, particularly within the current financial climate, we need to target our efforts towards those who experience the greatest levels of inequality and who demonstrate the highest levels of vulnerability.

It is often the same families and communities that experience multiple needs and have a range of poor outcomes. This profile helps to identify those communities and provide evidence to support a necessarily holistic approach to enable them to improve their outcomes and thrive. It also allows us to make comparisons between different communities with similar population characteristics to help us to identify where there are different outcomes and to consider protective as well as negative factors.

This Locality Profile is intended to be used alongside its companion interactive 'Dashboard', the 'Prezi' presentations and other resources produced by the Insight, Planning & Performance Team, such as the Community Safety Assessments and Joint Strategic Needs Assessments along with local intelligence and knowledge. Used together, these will create an enriched picture of residents, their families and their communities to support more effective evidence-based commissioning and support.



What's new?

Based on your feedback these profiles are always evolving and improving. The new elements that have been included this year are:

- **Brexit:** There are a lot of unknowns but we give consideration to the possible impact of the country's exit from the European Union.
- **Changes to the Indicator Matrices:** The matrices remain very popular but have this year been improved to include actual numbers as well as proportions and rates.
- **Interactive dashboard:** Dashboards allow users to have more immediate and flexible access to the latest available information for a selection of our key indicators. This will keep the profiles 'alive' and we will continue to develop these dashboards throughout the year. The dashboards can be found on the Staffordshire Observatory Website:
<http://www.staffordshireobservatory.org.uk/homepage.aspx>
- **Improved benchmarking:** We have always recognised the importance of benchmarking so that users can see at a glance where there are significant or meaningful differences. Mostly we use England as the comparator and we have done so this time but we have also compared a selected number of indicators with Tamworth's 'statistical neighbours' - a group of 16 districts that the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) assessed as being similar based on a range of population characteristics (Tamworth's 'statistical' or 'nearest neighbours' are listed in Section 8). Comparing with similar districts gives us more information about our residents and helps to identify potential areas of improvement which could be missed when comparing only with the national average.

- **Key messages:** We always provide a list of key messages to draw attention to important issues and these are largely based on where an indicator is higher or lower than England or as is the case this time is in the upper or lower quartile when compared to the statistical neighbour group. But this time we have also summarised these key messages under the headings used in The Story of Staffordshire to make sure that the key messages described are translated as far as possible at district level and below.

Layout of this profile

The profile presents the main messages which were highlighted in the 'Story of Staffordshire', from a district perspective before listing the key messages about Tamworth from the indicator matrices. There is then a section on priorities at a district level before presenting information about the wards with the highest needs. The final three sections comprise of Indicator Matrices at district level, selected indicators compared with CIPFA nearest neighbour and finally the ward-level indicator matrix.

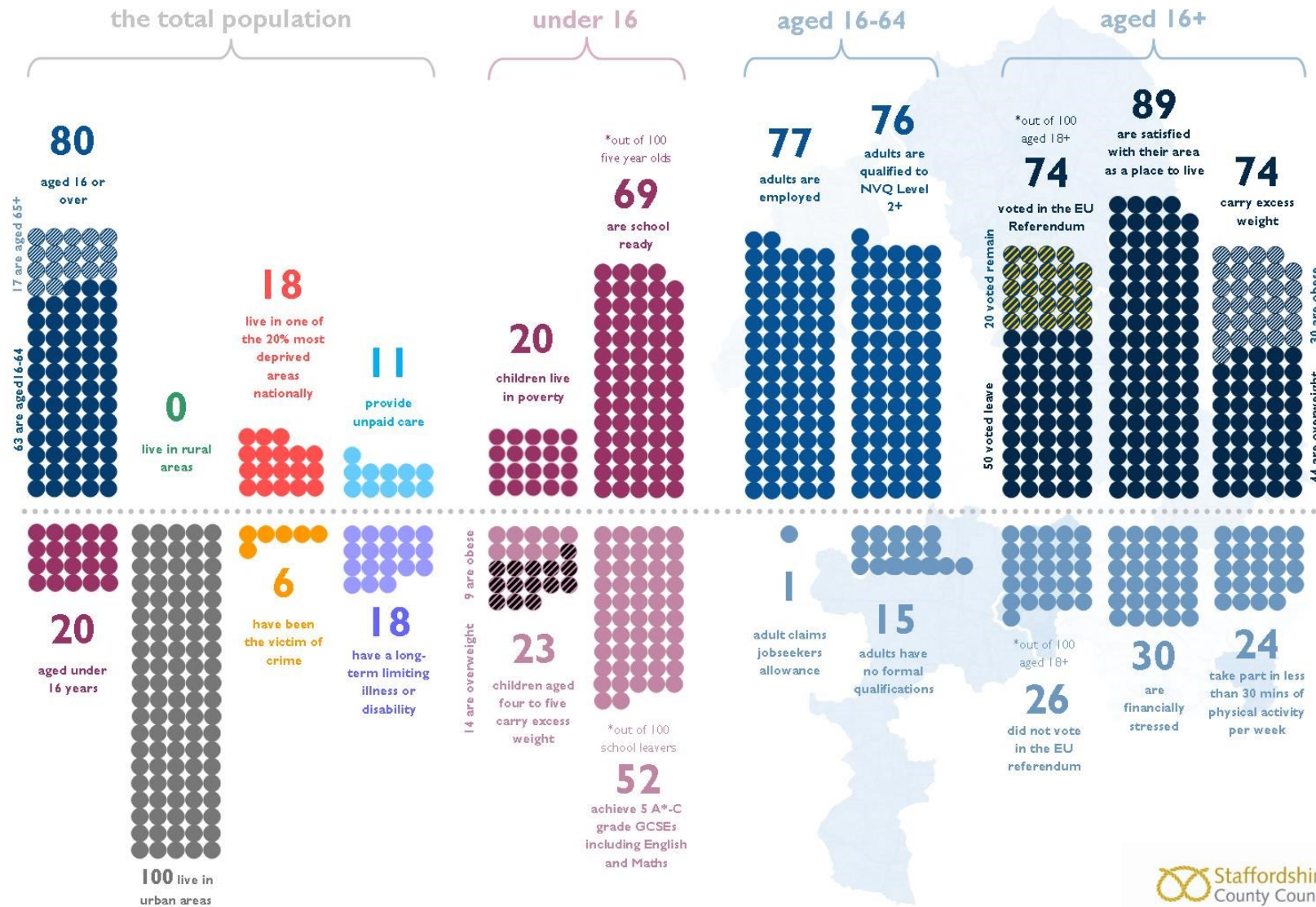
Feedback

As always we would welcome your feedback on these profiles so please contact:

- Phil Steventon phillip.steventon@staffordshire.gov.uk or
- insight.team@staffordshire.gov.uk

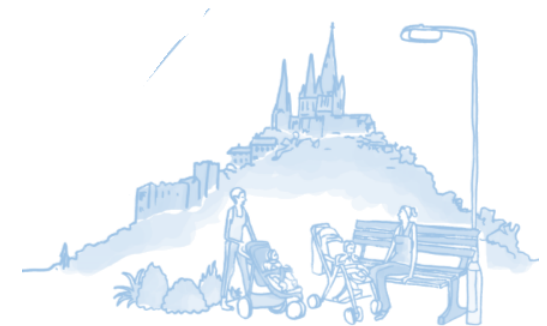
2 Out of 100 people in Tamworth

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3 Key messages

- **Population:** Around 77,100 people live in Tamworth. There are relatively more children aged under 16 compared to England and less people aged 65 many of whom are income deprived. The population is projected to have a small increase overall by 2025 but a much larger growth in people aged 65 and over. There are also more single-parent households than average.
- **Community resilience:** The demand on public sector funded services has increased considerably over the last decade and a higher than average proportion of adults in Tamworth use health and social care services. An ageing population means that these demands are likely to increase further and services in their present forms are set to become unsustainable. In addition, there is a high number of people providing unpaid care who are often older, in poor health and isolated themselves. Therefore we need to continue to think differently about the community and partnership relationship.
- **Reducing inequalities:** There are a number of wards in Tamworth where families and communities face multiple issues such as unemployment or low incomes, low qualifications, poor housing, social isolation, ill-health (physical and/or mental) and poor quality of life. These wards are: Glascote, Belgrave, Castle, Stonlydelph, Bolehall and Mercian. These areas require particular focus and an integrated partnership response.
- **The impact of Brexit:** The current position shows that the local economy has not been significantly affected by Brexit and we are largely seeing 'business as usual' in Staffordshire post-EU referendum. This may change once Article 50 is triggered, although given the timescales required to negotiate exit arrangements, we are unlikely to see any significant impact until at least 2020.
- **Be able to access more good jobs and feel the benefits of economic growth:** Education and employment rates have improved in Tamworth but this has not been universal - especially amongst some of our most vulnerable communities. There are also gaps in levels of adult skills and qualifications with a high proportion of Tamworth adults having no qualifications, more households with children where there are no adults in employment and high levels of financial stress.
- **Be healthier and more independent:** Life expectancy has increased but the number of years spent in good health has not. Older people than average have a limiting long term illness and therefore the number of years people spend in poor health towards the end of life in Tamworth is high. Men and women spend 17 and 20 years in poor health respectively. In addition, teenage pregnancy rates are high in Tamworth and too many residents have excess weight, eat unhealthily and are inactive - we need to turn this around to improve quality of life and reduce demand for services.
- **Feel safer, happier and more supported:** Most Tamworth residents are satisfied with the area they live in. Tamworth has higher than average levels of violent crime and anti-social behaviour and perception of crime is also high. Housing affordability is an issue for low earners in Tamworth and more people live in socially rented housing than average.



4 Brexit and Tamworth

On 23rd June 2016 the United Kingdom electorate voted in favour of ending its membership of the European Union (EU). Tamworth residents also voted in favour of leaving the EU. Of the 74% turnout, 67% voted leave and 33% voted to remain.

While the UK saw a short-term impact on the national economy in the immediate wake of the EU referendum, this calmed fairly quickly, and we are largely seeing 'business as usual' locally. Given the Government's signalled intention to trigger Article 50¹ by March 2017, we are unlikely to see the impact of any major changes until 2020, though there remains a risk of market volatility during this time ("*Brexit turbulence*").

While it might be possible to estimate what some of the impact of Brexit might look like, it is important to remember that this is entirely new territory. The UK will be the first country to leave the EU and there will be many unknowns ahead.

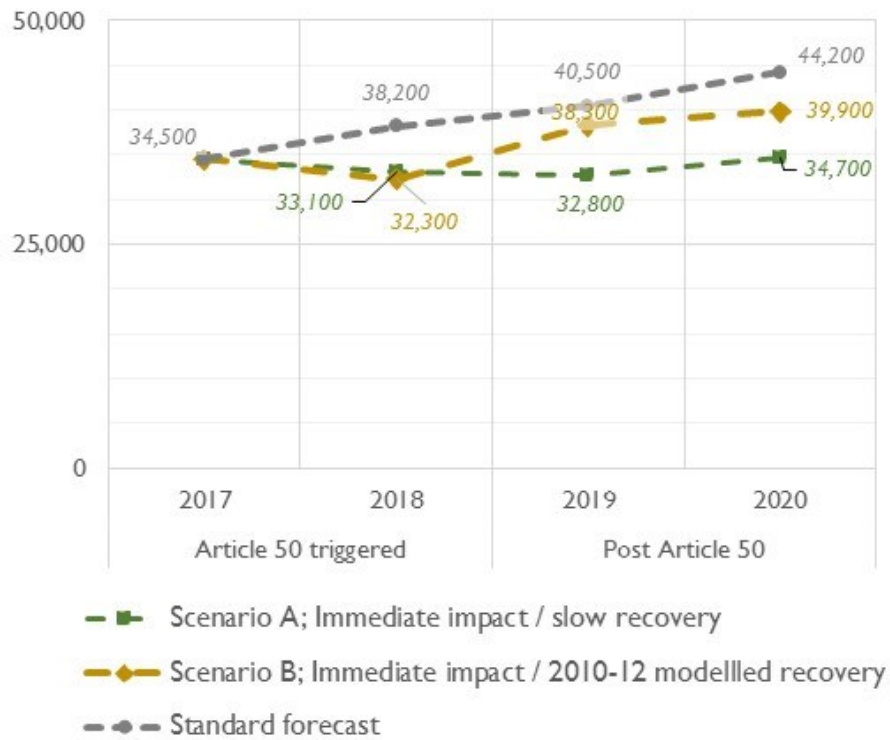
- Based on data from the 2011 Census around 1,300 Tamworth residents were born in other EU nations – equating to 1.7% of the population - lower than West Midlands (2.4%) and England (3.7%). The Census data also tells us that around 700 residents aged 16-74 from other EU countries were in employment in Tamworth, equivalent to 2.4% of our workforce, again a lower proportion than both regionally (3.1%) and nationally (4.9%).
- However since then we have seen an increase in the number of migrants from other EU countries coming to Tamworth. During 2015/16 the total number of national insurance number (NINo)² registrations to adult overseas nationals in Tamworth was 550, which is a 12% increase from the previous year. The majority of these migrants were from other EU countries (530 people) and mainly from EU8 and EU2 countries.³
- A local model has been developed to look at employment numbers through different scenarios based on data from the last recession. This shows that we may see a 10-21% reduction (equating to 4,300 to 9,500 fewer jobs) than the current forecast number of jobs between 2017 and 2020 (Figure 1).

¹ Article 50 is the provision within the Lisbon Treaty which outlines the legal framework for a member state to terminate its membership of the European Union.

² A national insurance number (NINo) is generally required by any overseas national (including students working part-time) looking to legally work or claim benefits or tax credits in the UK. This information therefore provides us with a proxy measure of migration for adult overseas nationals registering for a NINo.

³ EU8 countries: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia; EU2 countries: Romania and Bulgaria.

Figure 1: Tamworth employment forecasts pre and post-Brexit (numbers)



Model developed by Insight, Planning and Performance, Staffordshire County Council

Source: Office for National Statistics

5 Key considerations for commissioning

5.1 The population of Tamworth

- Tamworth is resident to 77,100 people. The population has a higher proportion of children aged under 16 compared to England. There are fewer people aged 65 and over in Tamworth compared to average.
- At ward level, Belgrave, Glascote, Stonydelph and Wilnecote wards have high proportions of children under 16 compared with England whilst Castle, Mercian, Spital and Trinity have high proportions of older people aged 65 and over.
- The overall population for Tamworth is projected to increase between 2015 and 2025 by 2% with significant growth in people aged 65 and over (27%) and aged 85 and over (59%). The rate of increase in the number of older people aged 85 and over in Tamworth is faster than the England average equating to 800 additional residents aged 85 and over by 2025.
- There are nine lower super output areas (LSOAs) that fall within the most deprived national quintile in Tamworth, making up around 18% of the total population (13,500 people). These areas fall within Amington, Belgrave, Castle, Glascote and Stonydelph.
- The dependency ratio for older people in Tamworth is 27 older people for every 100 people of working age which is lower than England. Of the 10 wards in Tamworth, four have a higher than average dependency ratio for older people.
- Aspiring homemakers is the most common Mosaic⁴ group across Tamworth and makes up 23% (18,100) of the population. Some wards have high proportions of their populations in a single segmentation group, for example, nearly one in two residents who live in Glascote are in the “Family Basics” group.

5.2 Be able to access more good jobs and feel the benefits of economic growth

- The proportion of children in Tamworth who had reached a good level of development at the age of five (69%) is similar to the national average (66%).
- KS2 results for Tamworth pupils are also similar to the England average.
- GCSE attainment for Tamworth pupils is similar to the England average. There are however inequalities within the district with attainment ranging from 36% in Wilnecote ward to 66% in Castle ward.
- The percentage of adults aged 16-64 with NVQ level 2⁵ or above is better than the national average. However, Tamworth has a high number of adults with no qualifications and is in the worst 5% nationally. This may hinder economic growth in Tamworth.

⁴ [Mosaic Public Sector](#) by Experian classifies all households by allocating them to one of 15 summary groups and 66 detailed types. These paint a rich picture of residents in terms of their socio-economic and socio-cultural behaviour.

⁵ NVQ 2 = four or five GCSEs at grades A*–C, BTEC first diploma.

- Unemployment and youth unemployment rates in Tamworth (as at June 2016) were lower than the national average; both performed well compared to CIPFA district comparators. The proportion of people claiming out-of-work benefits is better than average (8.3% compared to 8.6%).
- The gap in the employment rate between those with a long term health condition and the general population is 44%. Other vulnerable groups (for example those with mental health conditions or who have a learning disability) also have relatively low employment rates.
- There is a high proportion of households with children where there are no adults in employment (4.7%) compared with England (4.2%).
- Using the Mosaic variable “Financial Stress”, 30% (23,200) of the population in Tamworth find it difficult or very difficult to cope on current income. This is higher than the national average (28%). There is variation across the district with financial stress ranging from 22% in Trinity ward to 39% in Glascote ward. Six of the 10 wards in Tamworth are higher than the national average.
- The proportion of Tamworth residents aged 60 and over living in income deprived households is significantly worse than the national average.

5.3 Be healthier and more independent

- Overall life expectancy at birth in Tamworth is 79 years for men and 83 years for women, both similar to the national averages. However men and women living in the most deprived areas of Tamworth live five and seven years less than those living in less deprived areas respectively.
- Healthy life expectancy in Tamworth is 63 years for both men and women which is shorter than average. Women in Tamworth spend more of their lives in poor health than men (20 years compared to 17). In addition, healthy life expectancy remains below retirement age which has significant long-term implications, for example, while people are expected to work later into their 60s many will not be healthy enough to do so.
- Breastfeeding initiation and prevalence rates at six to eight weeks in Tamworth remain lower than the England rate.
- Around 23% of children aged four to five in Tamworth have excess weight (overweight or obese) with rates being similar to average. There are no wards where the prevalence of children who are either overweight or obese in Reception is higher than average. Around 31% of children aged 10-11 (Year 6) have excess weight with rates being similar to average. When compared to CIPFA district comparators, Tamworth has one of the lowest rates. However, prevalence is particularly high in Belgrave ward.
- Teenage pregnancy rates in Tamworth are the third highest in England. Rates are particularly high in Amington, Belgrave, Glascote, Stonydelph and Wilnecote wards.

- Smoking prevalence for adults in Tamworth is lower than the national average whilst smoking-attributable mortality is similar to the average. Both perform well compared to CIPFA district comparators. Alcohol-attributable mortality in males is similar to the national average but performs poorly compared to CIPFA district comparators.
- More than seven in ten adults have excess weight (either obese or overweight) which is higher than the national average and performs poorly compared to CIPFA district comparators. The proportion of people who are obese in Tamworth is higher than the England average (more than one in three) and also performs poorly compared to CIPFA district comparators.
- Just over half of Tamworth adults meet the recommended levels of physical activity; this is similar to the national average. Less than one in four Tamworth adults are physically inactive, lower than both the England average (equating to around 14,600 people) and CIPFA statistical neighbours.
- There is a higher proportion of residents in Tamworth aged 65 and over with a limiting long-term illness compared to the national average.
- The number of people on depression and diabetes registers in Tamworth is higher than the national average. The number of people on hypertension registers in Tamworth is similar to the national average
- The proportion of older people in Tamworth who take up their offer of a seasonal flu vaccine is similar to the national average; for the pneumococcal vaccine it is lower than average.

5.4 Feel safer, happier and more supported

- ‘Feeling the Difference’ is a long-standing, bi-annual, public opinion survey giving our local residents an opportunity to give their views on their area as a place to live, their safety and wellbeing and local public services. The latest round of results reveals that 89% of Tamworth respondents were satisfied with the area as a place to live.
- Tamworth has a lower proportion of lone pensioner households compared to the national average and CIPFA district comparators. Three wards have higher proportions of households with lone pensioners; Castle, Mercian and Spital.
- Based on data from the 2011 Census, overall more residents in Tamworth provide unpaid care compared to the England average. This equates to around 8,100 people. Around 15% (1,600 people) of residents aged 65 and over provide unpaid care which is also higher than the England average of 14%.
- About one in ten Tamworth households are living in fuel poverty, lower than the national average.
- A higher proportion of households in Tamworth live in socially rented houses compared to the national average.

- Housing affordability is an issue for low earners in Tamworth: The lowest quartile house price in Tamworth was 6.8 times the lowest quartile income and higher than the England average of 6.5.
- During 2015/16 there were 70 homelessness acceptances in Tamworth, the rate is similar to the national average.
- Based on Feeling the Difference Survey, almost twice as many people are fearful of being a victim of crime (19%) compared with those who have actually experienced crime (11%) in Tamworth.
- Actual rates of crime in Tamworth are lower than the national average. However Castle ward has a significantly high rate of crime. Levels of anti-social behaviour are higher than the national average particularly in Amington, Belgrave, Bolehall, Castle, Glascote and Stonydelph. Levels of violent crime in Tamworth are also higher than the England average: Amington, Belgrave, Castle and Glascote have particularly high rates.

6 Tamworth ward level 'risk' index – to identify areas with the poorest outcomes

Throughout the report we have highlighted examples of the inequalities in quality of life across Tamworth, with those in more deprived areas consistently experiencing poorer outcomes. For us to achieve our vision for Tamworth, particularly within the current financial climate, we need to target our efforts towards those who experience the greatest levels of inequality and who demonstrate the highest levels of vulnerability.

A number of indicators have been selected across a range of themes to identify wards with higher levels of need so that resources can be targeted more effectively. The indicators used are:

- Income deprivation affecting older people index, 2015
- Eligibility for Free School Meals, 2016
- Key Stage 4 (5 A*-C incl. English & Maths), 2014/15
- Economic stress (Prevalence) [MOSAIC], 2016
- Out of work benefits, 2015
- Child excess weight (Reception age), 2014/15
- Long-term adult social care users, 2015/16
- Emergency admissions (all ages), 2015/16
- Long term limiting illness (all ages), 2011
- Preventable mortality, 2012-2014
- Lone parent households, 2011
- Lone pensioners, 2011
- Households affected by fuel poverty, 2014
- Rate of total recorded crime, 2015/16
- Anti-social behaviour, 2015/16

Wards were assessed based on how they compared with England for each of the indicators. Wards that **performed worse than the England average**:

- **for none of the indicators (low need)**
- **for one to three of the indicators (medium need)**
- **for four or more indicators (high need)**

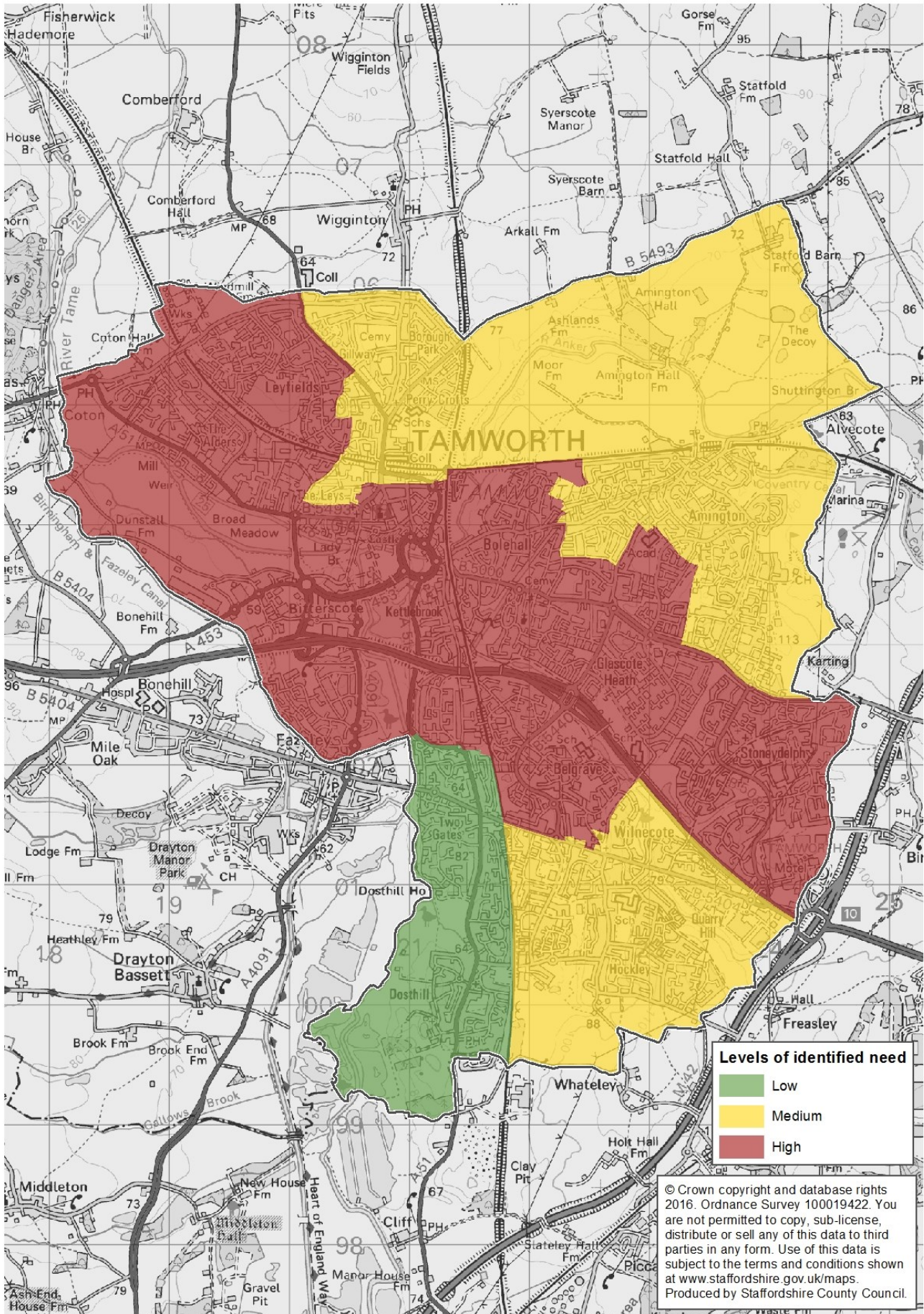
The results are shown in Table 1 and Map 1 shows the location of wards on a map.

Table 1: Ward level 'risk' index

Ward name	Older people in poverty	Free school meals	GCSE attainment	Economic stress	Out of work benefits	Excess weight (Reception)	Long-term adult social care users	Emergency admissions	Long term limiting illness	Preventable mortality	Lone parent households	Lone pensioners	Fuel poverty	All crime	Anti-social behaviour	Total indicators performing worse than England	Index
Glascote	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	9	High
Belgrave	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓			✓				✓	7	High
Castle	✓			✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	7	High
Stonydelph	✓		✓	✓				✓		✓	✓				✓	7	High
Bolehall	✓			✓				✓	✓		✓				✓	6	High
Mercian	✓						✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				6	High
Spital							✓		✓			✓				3	Medium
Amington								✓							✓	2	Medium
Wilnecote			✓													1	Medium
Trinity																0	Low

Compiled by Insight, Planning and Performance Team, Staffordshire County Council

Map 1: Ward level 'risk' index



7 Tamworth district level indicator matrix

The information in the following matrix is mainly benchmarked against England and colour coded using a similar approach to that used in the [Public Health Outcomes Framework tool](#).

It is important to remember that a green box may still indicate an important problem, for example rates of childhood obesity are already high across England so even if an area does not have a significantly high rate this does not mean that it is not a locality issue and should be considered alongside local knowledge.

Compared to England: Better Similar Worse Lower Similar Higher Suppressed / not tested / not available

Indicator	Time period	Cannock Chase	East Staffordshire	Lichfield	Newcastle-under-Lyme	South Staffordshire	Stafford	Staffordshire Moorlands	Tamworth	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Population characteristics												
Mid-year population estimate	2015	98,500	116,000	102,700	127,000	110,700	132,500	97,900	77,100	862,600	5,751,000	54,786,300
Percentage under five	2015	5.7% (5,600)	6.3% (7,300)	5.1% (5,200)	5.1% (6,500)	4.5% (5,000)	5.0% (6,600)	4.6% (4,500)	6.1% (4,700)	5.3% (45,300)	6.4% (365,300)	6.3% (3,434,700)
Percentage under 16	2015	18.1% (17,800)	19.3% (22,400)	16.9% (17,400)	16.5% (21,000)	15.5% (17,200)	16.7% (22,100)	16.2% (15,900)	19.5% (15,000)	17.3% (148,800)	19.5% (1,122,400)	19.0% (10,405,100)
Percentage aged 16-64	2015	63.7% (62,800)	62.2% (72,200)	60.1% (61,700)	63.6% (80,800)	61.1% (67,600)	61.8% (81,800)	59.9% (58,600)	63.2% (48,800)	61.9% (534,400)	62.3% (3,582,800)	63.3% (34,669,600)
Percentage aged 65 and over	2015	18.2% (18,000)	18.5% (21,500)	22.9% (23,600)	19.9% (25,300)	23.4% (25,900)	21.6% (28,600)	23.9% (23,400)	17.3% (13,300)	20.8% (179,400)	18.2% (1,045,800)	17.7% (9,711,600)
Percentage aged 85 and over	2015	2.1% (2,100)	2.3% (2,600)	2.6% (2,600)	2.4% (3,100)	2.7% (3,000)	2.7% (3,500)	2.7% (2,600)	1.8% (1,400)	2.4% (21,000)	2.4% (136,600)	2.4% (1,295,300)
Dependency ratio per 100 working age population	2015	57.0	60.7	66.4	57.2	63.7	61.9	67.0	58.1	61.4	60.5	58.0
Dependency ratio of children per 100 working age population	2015	28.4	31.0	28.2	26.0	25.4	27.0	27.1	30.8	27.8	31.3	30.0
Dependency ratio of older people per 100 working age population	2015	28.6	29.7	38.2	31.3	38.2	34.9	39.9	27.3	33.6	29.2	28.0
Population change between 2015 and 2025	2015-2025	3.0% (3,000)	5.5% (6,400)	3.9% (4,000)	4.2% (5,300)	3.0% (3,300)	4.0% (5,400)	1.6% (1,600)	1.7% (1,300)	3.5% (30,200)	5.8% (335,200)	7.3% (3,989,600)
Population change between 2015 and 2025 - under five	2015-2025	-4.1% (-200)	-1.2% (-100)	-2.2% (-100)	2.5% (200)	3.1% (200)	0.5% (0)	-2.0% (-100)	-5.8% (-300)	-1.0% (-400)	2.0% (7,200)	2.0% (67,200)
Population change between 2015 and 2025 - under 16s	2015-2025	-1.0% (-200)	4.2% (900)	0.8% (100)	4.5% (900)	5.1% (900)	0.4% (100)	-0.2% (0)	-2.1% (-300)	1.7% (2,500)	6.6% (74,100)	8.2% (848,800)

Compared to England:

Better	Similar	Worse	Lower	Similar	Higher	Suppressed / not tested / not available
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Indicator	Time period	Cannock Chase	East Staffordshire	Lichfield	Newcastle-under-Lyme	South Staffordshire	Stafford	Staffordshire Moorlands	Tamworth	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Population change between 2015 and 2025 - ages 16-64	2015-2025	-1.6% (-1,000)	0.8% (600)	-1.3% (-800)	0.3% (200)	-4.0% (-2,700)	-0.3% (-300)	-4.2% (-2,400)	-4.1% (-2,000)	-1.6% (-8,500)	2.1% (76,900)	3.2% (1,123,600)
Population change between 2015 and 2025 - 65 and over	2015-2025	23.1% (4,200)	22.8% (4,900)	19.8% (4,700)	16.4% (4,100)	20.0% (5,200)	19.4% (5,500)	17.2% (4,000)	27.0% (3,600)	20.2% (36,200)	17.6% (184,200)	20.8% (2,017,200)
Population change between 2015 and 2025 - 85 and over	2015-2025	51.0% (1,100)	41.5% (1,100)	62.7% (1,700)	34.8% (1,100)	58.4% (1,800)	45.0% (1,600)	46.3% (1,300)	58.5% (800)	48.8% (10,400)	36.8% (50,300)	35.5% (460,700)
Proportion of population living in rural areas	2014	9.1% (9,000)	21.8% (25,200)	29.5% (30,200)	20.4% (25,700)	39.8% (44,000)	32.0% (42,300)	30.4% (29,800)	0.0% (0)	24.0% (206,300)	14.7% (841,800)	17.0% (9,260,900)
Proportion of population from minority ethnic groups	2011	3.5% (3,400)	13.8% (15,700)	5.4% (5,400)	6.7% (8,400)	5.4% (5,800)	7.4% (9,700)	2.5% (2,400)	5.0% (3,800)	6.4% (54,700)	20.8% (1,167,500)	20.2% (10,733,200)
Index of multiple deprivation (IMD) 2015 weighted score	2015	20.9	18.8	12.7	18.5	12.5	13.5	15.2	20.3	16.4	25.2	21.8
Percentage in most deprived IMD 2015 quintile	2015	13.7% (13,500)	17.7% (20,400)	3.9% (4,000)	11.2% (14,100)	1.3% (1,500)	5.4% (7,100)	4.6% (4,500)	17.5% (13,500)	9.1% (78,600)	29.3% (1,675,800)	20.2% (10,950,600)
Percentage in second most deprived IMD 2015 quintile	2015	29.8% (29,300)	16.6% (19,200)	10.7% (10,900)	29.1% (36,700)	9.7% (10,800)	12.4% (16,400)	18.1% (17,700)	21.9% (16,900)	18.4% (157,900)	18.6% (1,061,500)	20.5% (11,133,400)
Mosaic profile - most common geodemographic group	2016	H Aspiring Homemakers	L Transient Renters	B Prestige Positions	F Senior Security	E Suburban Stability	A Country Living	A Country Living	H Aspiring Homemakers	H Aspiring Homemakers	H Aspiring Homemakers	H Aspiring Homemakers
Mosaic profile - percentage of population in the most common group	2016	20.7% (20,400)	13.4% (15,500)	16.8% (17,200)	13.0% (16,500)	15.5% (17,200)	15.3% (20,300)	15.8% (15,500)	23.3% (17,900)	12.9% (111,000)	n/a	n/a
Mosaic profile - financial stress	2016	28.7% (28,300)	28.4% (32,700)	22.5% (23,000)	27.5% (34,000)	21.6% (23,600)	24.4% (31,900)	24.5% (23,900)	29.9% (23,200)	25.8% (220,600)	n/a	28.0%
Be able to access more good jobs and feel benefits of economic growth												
Child poverty: children under 16 in low-income families	2015	19.0% (3,400)	16.0% (3,500)	12.6% (2,200)	16.6% (3,500)	11.5% (2,000)	11.4% (2,500)	11.4% (1,800)	19.7% (3,000)	14.7% (22,000)	22.5% (248,200)	19.9% (2,016,100)
Child poverty: low income households	2013	17.6% (3,100)	14.7% (3,200)	12.2% (2,000)	16.4% (3,300)	11.6% (1,900)	11.2% (2,300)	11.1% (1,700)	17.9% (2,700)	14.1% (20,200)	21.5% (233,200)	18.6% (1,854,000)
Households with children where there are no adults in employment	2011	4.1% (1,700)	3.4% (1,600)	2.6% (1,100)	3.2% (1,700)	2.3% (1,000)	2.4% (1,300)	2.3% (1,000)	4.7% (1,500)	3.1% (10,900)	4.8% (111,200)	4.2% (922,200)
School readiness (Early Years Foundation Stage)	2015	69.4% (750)	66.1% (970)	72.4% (830)	69.2% (860)	70.9% (790)	73.5% (980)	69.5% (740)	69.0% (660)	70.0% (6,580)	64.3% (45,560)	66.3% (434,280)
Pupil absence	2015	4.4%	4.0%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	4.2%	4.1%	4.5%	4.3%	4.6%	4.6%

Compared to England:

Better	Similar	Worse	Lower	Similar	Higher	Suppressed / not tested / not available
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Indicator	Time period	Cannock Chase	East Staffordshire	Lichfield	Newcastle-under-Lyme	South Staffordshire	Stafford	Staffordshire Moorlands	Tamworth	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Children with special educational needs	2016	13.7% (1,820)	12.1% (2,350)	11.9% (1,700)	12.9% (1,950)	11.5% (1,540)	11.3% (1,810)	10.7% (1,640)	14.0% (1,560)	12.1% (14,600)	15.3% (135,620)	14.3% (1,133,620)
Children who claim free school meals	2016	12.8% (1,710)	9.5% (1,850)	8.2% (1,170)	12.2% (1,840)	8.1% (1,090)	8.3% (1,320)	8.4% (1,280)	13.5% (1,510)	10.0% (12,010)	16.9% (150,750)	14.3% (1,135,580)
KS2 results - Level 4 or above in reading, writing and mathematics	2015	80.3% (810)	77.4% (1,030)	81.8% (960)	84.8% (1,070)	77.7% (830)	81.5% (1,020)	78.8% (830)	77.6% (680)	80.1% (7,240)	79.0% (50,770)	80.0% (454,980)
GCSE attainment (five or more A*-C GCSEs including English and mathematics)	2015	46.6% (470)	58.5% (850)	60.5% (560)	51.5% (620)	54.7% (650)	59.6% (640)	63.3% (810)	51.5% (430)	56.1% (5,030)	55.1% (33,870)	53.8% (328,760)
Young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) (compared to Staffordshire)	Jul-2016	4.0% (150)	2.2% (90)	2.1% (70)	3.4% (150)	1.9% (80)	2.6% (120)	1.4% (50)	3.8% (110)	2.8% (860)	n/a	n/a
Adults with NVQ level 2 or above (16-64)	2015	67.0% (41,300)	71.8% (50,700)	74.0% (46,100)	72.1% (57,300)	80.8% (53,900)	78.2% (64,100)	69.6% (39,400)	75.8% (37,300)	73.8% (390,100)	67.9% (2,403,300)	73.4% (25,160,400)
Adults with no qualifications (16-64)	2015	8.3% (5,100)	16.4% (11,600)	10.3% (6,400)	9.4% (7,500)	6.7% (4,500)	4.9% (4,000)	9.2% (5,200)	15.2% (7,500)	9.8% (51,800)	13.0% (460,200)	8.4% (2,884,200)
People in employment (aged 16-64)	April 2015 - March 2016	74.8% (47,400)	81.7% (58,800)	79.1% (48,400)	76.9% (61,300)	77.3% (51,300)	74.5% (61,200)	80.4% (46,500)	77.2% (37,600)	77.6% (412,500)	70.4% (2,506,100)	73.9% (25,447,200)
Out-of-work benefits	Nov-2015	8.9% (5,570)	7.1% (5,130)	6.0% (3,680)	8.4% (6,770)	5.8% (3,950)	6.3% (5,120)	6.9% (4,060)	8.3% (4,040)	7.2% (38,320)	9.9% (355,450)	8.6% (2,993,340)
Unemployment (16-64 year olds claiming jobseekers allowance)	Jun-2016	1.1% (680)	0.9% (650)	0.6% (390)	1.1% (870)	1.0% (670)	0.7% (570)	0.7% (410)	0.9% (420)	0.9% (4,650)	2.2% (79,230)	1.7% (590,110)
Youth unemployment (16-24 year olds claiming jobseekers allowance)	Jun-2016	1.4% (150)	1.2% (140)	0.9% (90)	1.2% (200)	1.3% (150)	0.9% (130)	0.8% (80)	0.9% (80)	1.1% (990)	2.4% (16,160)	1.9% (117,970)
Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate	2013/14	13.2%	8.2%	3.7%	8.1%	-0.5%	7.4%	13.7%	43.5%	11.7%	9.6%	8.7%
People with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation	2014/15	52.8% (110)	45.3% (110)	45.5% (70)	50.4% (130)	61.8% (110)	55.0% (170)	54.5% (120)	52.5% (70)	52.2% (890)	62.6% (7,510)	73.3% (91,080)
Disability living allowance claimants	Nov-2015	8.8% (5,500)	6.2% (4,450)	6.1% (3,790)	7.5% (6,070)	6.3% (4,260)	5.9% (4,810)	7.4% (4,340)	8.1% (3,950)	7.0% (37,150)	7.5% (267,430)	7.1% (2,467,980)
Older people aged 60 and over living in income-deprived households	2015	17.9% (4,010)	13.2% (3,520)	11.1% (3,170)	14.0% (4,400)	12.5% (3,910)	10.0% (3,500)	11.6% (3,360)	18.1% (3,020)	13.1% (28,890)	18.2% (237,020)	16.2% (1,954,600)
Be healthier and more independent												
General fertility rates per 1,000 women aged 15-44	2015	57.6 (1,060)	70.8 (1,450)	54.4 (910)	52.0 (1,240)	52.6 (920)	55.8 (1,230)	52.2 (800)	61.2 (910)	57.1 (8,510)	63.9 (69,810)	62.5 (664,400)
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	2012-2014	4.9 (17)	4.6 (20)	3.8 (11)	5.4 (20)	3.6 (10)	4.8 (18)	3.1 (8)	6.0 (17)	4.6 (121)	5.5 (1,178)	4.0 (8,029)

Compared to England:

Better	Similar	Worse	Lower	Similar	Higher	Suppressed / not tested / not available
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Indicator	Time period	Cannock Chase	East Staffordshire	Lichfield	Newcastle-under-Lyme	South Staffordshire	Stafford	Staffordshire Moorlands	Tamworth	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Smoking in pregnancy	2013/14	11.7% (120)	12.2% (170)	12.9% (100)	14.6% (170)	12.6% (100)	12.6% (140)	14.9% (120)	13.1% (100)	13.0% (1,020)	13.2% (8,850)	12.0% (75,910)
Low birthweight babies - full term babies (under 2,500 grams)	2014	2.5% (30)	2.8% (40)	2.0% (20)	3.1% (40)	1.4% (10)	2.3% (30)	1.7% (10)	1.8% (10)	2.3% (180)	3.4% (2,180)	2.9% (17,230)
Breastfeeding initiation rates	2014/15	66.0% (460)	73.3% (1,020)	76.9% (560)	56.3% (720)	69.1% (510)	69.6% (280)	62.4% (490)	67.7% (650)	67.2% (4,690)	66.8% (44,640)	74.3% (471,560)
Breastfeeding prevalence rates at six to eight weeks	2014/15	26.1% (310)	32.0% (450)	36.8% (280)	39.7% (490)	31.4% (250)	38.0% (430)	40.3% (300)	19.8% (200)	32.8% (2,700)	40.9% (26,820)	43.9% (274,090)
Diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis, haemophilus influenza type b (Hib) at 12 months	2014/15	96.3% (1,180)	94.1% (1,360)	97.2% (750)	97.7% (1,160)	97.4% (850)	97.5% (1,170)	98.5% (790)	96.8% (980)	96.8% (8,230)	94.9% (66,920)	94.2% (624,800)
Measles, mumps and rubella at 24 months	2014/15	95.5% (1,280)	93.3% (1,440)	95.7% (800)	98.8% (1,190)	92.9% (810)	93.8% (1,230)	98.4% (870)	94.8% (1,000)	95.3% (8,620)	93.5% (68,860)	92.3% (638,450)
Measles, mumps and rubella (first and second doses) at five years	2014/15	88.4% (1,090)	90.1% (1,360)	91.8% (770)	96.3% (1,150)	90.1% (780)	90.3% (1,180)	95.7% (900)	93.1% (1,040)	91.8% (8,260)	90.6% (63,990)	88.6% (614,890)
Children aged five with tooth decay	2014/15	9.8%	13.0%	16.7%	25.5%	16.6%	22.2%	21.0%	14.1%	17.8%	23.4%	24.7%
Planned hospital admissions due to alcohol-specific conditions (under 18) (rate per 100,000)	2012/13-2014/15	70 (40)	24 (20)	23 (10)	27 (20)	30 (20)	49 (40)	29 (20)	41 (20)	36 (190)	33 (1,230)	37 (12,640)
Excess weight (children aged four to five)	2014/15	29.1% (310)	20.8% (280)	22.7% (210)	21.6% (250)	24.4% (250)	19.8% (230)	24.6% (230)	23.0% (220)	23.1% (1,980)	23.1% (15,380)	21.9% (133,640)
Excess weight (children aged 10-11)	2014/15	34.4% (330)	34.2% (430)	30.7% (290)	37.1% (440)	36.4% (330)	30.8% (330)	32.0% (280)	31.4% (270)	33.5% (2,700)	35.8% (21,590)	33.2% (176,580)
Obesity (children aged four to five)	2014/15	11.3% (120)	9.5% (130)	7.8% (70)	7.4% (90)	10.6% (110)	7.5% (90)	8.5% (80)	9.4% (90)	9.0% (770)	10.2% (6,790)	9.1% (55,450)
Obesity (children aged 10-11)	2014/15	20.1% (190)	19.3% (240)	16.0% (150)	21.9% (260)	21.8% (200)	15.5% (170)	17.3% (150)	17.4% (150)	18.7% (1,510)	21.2% (12,760)	19.1% (101,360)
Under-18 conception rates per 1,000 girls aged 15-17	2014	27.1 (50)	26.7 (50)	24.4 (40)	31.1 (70)	15.7 (30)	24.4 (50)	15.2 (30)	42.0 (60)	25.5 (380)	26.5 (2,730)	22.8 (21,280)
Chlamydia diagnosis (15-24 years) (rate per 100,000)	2015	1,821 (220)	1,635 (220)	1,907 (210)	1,408 (260)	1,341 (170)	1,535 (240)	1,409 (150)	2,479 (230)	1,646 (1,690)	1,678 (12,590)	1,887 (129,020)
Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children under 15 (rate per 10,000)	2014/15	152 (260)	110 (230)	113 (180)	87 (170)	92 (150)	180 (370)	101 (150)	125 (180)	121 (1,680)	112 (11,750)	110 (106,040)
Depression prevalence (ages 18+)	2014/15	8.0% (6,100)	6.7% (7,010)	6.7% (5,070)	8.5% (8,900)	5.8% (4,650)	7.2% (7,330)	8.4% (5,990)	9.3% (6,260)	7.5% (51,310)	7.6% (356,620)	7.3% (3,305,360)
Suicides and injuries undetermined (ages 15+) (ASR per 100,000)	2012-2014	8.0 (20)	9.9 (30)	11.1 (30)	11.3 (40)	10.0 (30)	13.9 (50)	11.0 (30)	10.2 (20)	10.8 (230)	10.9 (1,500)	10.6 (14,100)

Compared to England:

Better	Similar	Worse	Lower	Similar	Higher	Suppressed / not tested / not available
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Indicator	Time period	Cannock Chase	East Staffordshire	Lichfield	Newcastle-under-Lyme	South Staffordshire	Stafford	Staffordshire Moorlands	Tamworth	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Self-harm admissions (ASR per 100,000)	2014/15	201 (200)	224 (260)	146 (140)	259 (330)	155 (170)	256 (320)	189 (170)	192 (150)	207 (1,730)	203 (11,710)	191 (105,770)
Learning disabilities prevalence	2014/15	0.5% (480)	0.5% (660)	0.4% (340)	0.4% (520)	0.3% (300)	0.3% (420)	0.4% (370)	0.5% (420)	0.4% (3,500)	0.5% (28,410)	0.4% (252,450)
Limiting long-term illness	2011	20.7% (20,200)	17.7% (20,110)	18.1% (18,270)	20.8% (25,820)	18.7% (20,210)	18.2% (23,830)	21.1% (20,460)	17.9% (13,750)	19.2% (162,650)	19.0% (1,062,060)	17.6% (9,352,590)
Smoking prevalence (18+)	2014	18.3% (14,310)	16.3% (14,820)	13.4% (11,010)	14.9% (15,270)	9.7% (8,800)	12.9% (13,840)	14.3% (11,370)	9.0% (5,380)	13.7% (94,840)	16.9% (754,910)	18.0% (7,687,770)
Smoking attributable mortality (ASR per 100,000)	2012-2014	329 (510)	283 (530)	230 (450)	297 (650)	238 (520)	236 (580)	254 (500)	258 (290)	263 (4,030)	273 (25,390)	275 (238,370)
Alcohol-related admissions (narrow definition) (ASR per 100,000)	2014/15	839 (810)	777 (870)	648 (690)	864 (1,070)	739 (880)	751 (1,020)	653 (660)	623 (450)	740 (6,440)	705 (38,260)	641 (332,860)
Alcohol-specific mortality - men (ASR per 100,000)	2012-2014	16.8 (30)	16.5 (30)	12.8 (20)	20.1 (40)	11.8 (20)	9.1 (20)	16.1 (30)	19.7 (20)	15.0 (190)	19.0 (1,490)	16.1 (12,020)
Alcohol-specific mortality - women (ASR per 100,000)	2012-2014	7.9 (10)	6.6 (10)	11.2 (20)	14.3 (30)	6.4 (10)	7.5 (20)	12.3 (20)	8.1 (10)	9.4 (120)	8.6 (700)	7.4 (5,740)
Adults who are overweight or obese (excess weight)	2012-2014	69.5% (540)	69.0% (620)	66.7% (560)	67.8% (700)	69.6% (640)	68.3% (740)	65.7% (550)	73.8% (440)	68.6% (4,790)	66.6% (29,770)	64.6% (273,900)
Adults who are obese	2012-2014	30.5% (240)	26.3% (240)	24.8% (210)	25.9% (270)	25.3% (230)	25.3% (270)	23.2% (190)	30.1% (180)	26.2% (1,830)	26.1% (11,670)	24.0% (101,740)
Healthy eating - 5-a-Day	2015	46.6% (37,530)	56.9% (53,150)	50.6% (42,810)	52.7% (55,430)	54.4% (50,830)	52.6% (57,910)	58.5% (47,910)	48.2% (29,860)	52.7% (375,120)	48.8% (2,242,510)	52.3% (23,020,990)
Physical activity in adults	2015	46.3% (37,380)	58.2% (54,500)	60.9% (51,920)	50.7% (53,720)	60.1% (56,180)	65.8% (72,630)	60.7% (49,800)	57.2% (35,520)	57.6% (411,480)	55.1% (2,548,890)	57.0% (25,317,270)
Physical inactivity in adults	2015	38.6% (31,190)	27.9% (26,160)	23.5% (20,060)	36.8% (39,050)	24.9% (23,280)	23.4% (25,870)	26.6% (21,850)	23.5% (14,610)	28.3% (202,200)	30.9% (1,429,790)	28.7% (12,717,200)
Acute sexually transmitted infections (rate per 100,000)	2014	713 (700)	654 (760)	511 (520)	483 (610)	473 (520)	571 (760)	445 (440)	554 (430)	550 (4,730)	706 (40,310)	791 (429,440)
Seasonal flu - people aged 65 and over	2015/16	69.1% (12,420)	69.0% (16,180)	69.5% (14,590)	71.5% (18,310)	70.1% (15,130)	69.4% (18,910)	68.3% (14,400)	71.9% (11,170)	69.8% (119,440)	70.4% (762,070)	71.0% (7,073,170)
Pneumococcal vaccine in people aged 65 and over	2015/16	64.0% (9,950)	65.8% (14,210)	69.3% (13,020)	65.8% (13,800)	62.8% (12,980)	64.5% (17,420)	69.9% (14,610)	69.0% (7,640)	66.1% (102,020)	69.1% (688,130)	70.1% (6,616,420)
Limiting long-term illness in people aged 65 and over	2011	60.9% (9,230)	51.4% (9,470)	48.2% (9,370)	57.4% (12,500)	49.4% (10,650)	48.5% (11,740)	53.3% (10,450)	55.8% (6,060)	52.6% (79,470)	54.1% (494,380)	51.5% (4,297,930)
Diabetes prevalence (ages 17+)	2014/15	7.1% (5,530)	6.8% (7,170)	6.7% (5,090)	7.1% (7,560)	6.8% (5,450)	6.3% (6,520)	7.5% (5,440)	6.7% (4,600)	6.9% (47,350)	7.3% (346,340)	6.4% (2,913,540)
Hypertension prevalence	2014/15	15.5% (14,840)	13.9% (18,310)	15.6% (14,570)	15.9% (20,300)	17.0% (16,430)	15.6% (19,570)	18.4% (16,060)	13.7% (11,730)	15.6% (131,800)	14.8% (881,680)	13.8% (7,833,780)

Compared to England:

Better	Similar	Worse	Lower	Similar	Higher	Suppressed / not tested / not available
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Indicator	Time period	Cannock Chase	East Staffordshire	Lichfield	Newcastle-under-Lyme	South Staffordshire	Stafford	Staffordshire Moorlands	Tamworth	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Stroke or transient ischaemic attacks prevalence	2014/15	1.9% (1,860)	1.7% (2,220)	1.9% (1,790)	2.3% (3,000)	2.1% (1,990)	2.1% (2,630)	2.5% (2,210)	1.8% (1,530)	2.0% (17,230)	1.8% (108,500)	1.7% (981,840)
Dementia prevalence	2014/15	0.8% (740)	0.8% (1,000)	0.7% (670)	1.0% (1,300)	0.9% (850)	0.8% (990)	0.8% (710)	0.5% (460)	0.8% (6,720)	0.7% (43,300)	0.7% (419,070)
Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (recorded / expected)	2014/15	69.1%	63.8%	54.2%	65.5%	61.0%	59.4%	53.0%	55.8%	60.6%	61.1%	61.2%
Emergency (unplanned) admissions (ASR per 1,000)	2015/16	100 (9,360)	103 (11,700)	93 (9,800)	120 (15,030)	82 (9,440)	99 (13,410)	94 (9,590)	112 (8,010)	100 (86,320)	n/a	104 (5,515,610)
Acute ambulatory care sensitive (ACS) conditions (ASR per 100,000)	2014/15	1,183 (1,140)	1,447 (1,690)	1,241 (1,320)	1,724 (2,190)	1,278 (1,480)	1,177 (1,610)	1,315 (1,360)	1,459 (1,080)	1,354 (11,870)	1,417 (82,500)	1,277 (700,690)
Chronic ambulatory care sensitive (ACS) conditions (ASR per 100,000)	2014/15	691 (690)	923 (1,110)	726 (860)	901 (1,230)	604 (790)	538 (810)	709 (830)	892 (670)	737 (6,980)	861 (50,680)	807 (445,730)
Long-term adult social care users (ASR per 100,000)	2015/16	21 (1,570)	20 (1,860)	17 (1,490)	19 (1,950)	16 (1,600)	19 (2,140)	20 (1,770)	23 (1,220)	19 (13,580)	n/a	21 (889,520)
Permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes for people aged 65 and over (rate per 100,000)	2014/15	736 (130)	620 (130)	467 (110)	729 (180)	618 (160)	599 (170)	630 (140)	649 (80)	642 (1,130)	657 (6,760)	669 (63,790)
Falls admissions in people aged 65 and over (ASR per 100,000)	2014/15	2,013 (340)	2,310 (490)	1,927 (420)	2,470 (610)	2,038 (490)	2,077 (580)	2,036 (450)	2,392 (290)	2,149 (3,660)	2,130 (22,590)	2,125 (211,520)
Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over (ASR per 100,000)	2014/15	587 (100)	637 (140)	527 (120)	626 (160)	535 (140)	627 (170)	623 (140)	636 (80)	598 (1,030)	594 (6,380)	571 (57,710)
Accidental mortality (ASR per 100,000)	2012-2014	28.7 (80)	34.9 (110)	28.2 (90)	30.5 (110)	22.0 (70)	25.3 (100)	25.5 (80)	33.5 (60)	28.0 (690)	25.7 (4,070)	22.3 (33,590)
Accidental mortality in people aged 65 and over (ASR per 100,000)	2012-2014	100 (50)	120 (70)	106 (70)	98 (70)	82 (60)	90 (70)	89 (60)	138 (40)	100 (480)	83 (2,500)	70 (19,830)
Excess winter mortality	August 2011 to July 2014	20.1% (160)	15.2% (150)	18.6% (170)	21.2% (240)	22.5% (230)	12.7% (150)	21.4% (210)	7.2% (40)	17.8% (1,350)	16.1% (7,750)	15.6% (69,040)
Life expectancy at birth - males (years)	2012-2014	79.3	79.3	80.0	78.6	80.5	80.2	80.1	79.3	79.7	78.9	79.5
Life expectancy at birth - females (years)	2012-2014	83.1	82.8	83.6	82.9	83.4	83.6	83.1	82.7	83.2	82.9	83.2
Healthy life expectancy at birth - males (years)	2009-2013	61.1	63.5	65.4	62.2	65.6	65.5	64.1	62.6	63.9	62.2	63.5
Healthy life expectancy at birth - females (years)	2009-2013	62.1	65.3	66.6	63.5	66.3	66.6	65.3	63.0	65.0	63.2	64.8
Inequalities in life expectancy - males (slope index of inequality) (years)	2012-2014	8.1	6.8	6.1	9.1	4.1	5.2	2.8	4.9	6.4	9.2	9.2

Compared to England:

Better	Similar	Worse	Lower	Similar	Higher	Suppressed / not tested / not available
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Indicator	Time period	Cannock Chase	East Staffordshire	Lichfield	Newcastle-under-Lyme	South Staffordshire	Stafford	Staffordshire Moorlands	Tamworth	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Inequalities in life expectancy - females (slope index of inequality) (years)	2012-2014	3.1	7.1	8.8	8.6	6.2	7.9	3.7	7.4	6.4	6.9	7.0
Mortality from causes considered preventable (various ages) (ASR per 100,000)	2012-2014	195 (540)	191 (620)	165 (560)	200 (740)	158 (580)	159 (660)	163 (540)	195 (410)	176 (4,640)	193 (30,190)	183 (267,250)
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (ASR per 100,000)	2012-2014	140 (360)	146 (440)	118 (380)	136 (460)	138 (470)	125 (470)	127 (390)	145 (280)	133 (3,250)	146 (20,690)	142 (186,420)
Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases (ASR per 100,000)	2012-2014	96 (240)	71 (210)	66 (210)	80 (270)	59 (200)	65 (240)	65 (200)	75 (150)	71 (1,710)	80 (11,220)	76 (99,240)
Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease (ASR per 100,000)	2012-2014	29.8 (80)	26.7 (80)	22.8 (70)	39.1 (130)	22.5 (80)	23.6 (90)	30.3 (90)	28.3 (50)	27.7 (670)	34.0 (4,760)	32.6 (42,180)
Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease (ASR per 100,000)	2012-2014	16.9 (40)	14.1 (40)	15.4 (50)	19.7 (70)	15.9 (50)	12.4 (50)	16.7 (50)	18.0 (40)	16.0 (390)	19.2 (2,770)	17.8 (24,190)
Mortality from communicable diseases (ASR per 100,000)	2012-2014	54.7 (130)	55.7 (170)	54.8 (170)	79.0 (270)	51.6 (180)	61.4 (250)	71.4 (220)	64.1 (100)	61.9 (1,500)	62.6 (9,630)	63.2 (91,400)
End of life: proportion dying at home or usual place of residence	2014/15	45.7% (390)	46.4% (470)	46.0% (450)	36.8% (430)	41.8% (450)	45.9% (600)	43.0% (450)	39.3% (240)	43.2% (3,480)	43.3% (22,190)	45.6% (214,410)
Feel safer, happier and more supported												
Lone parent households	2011	10.1% (4,100)	9.7% (4,600)	8.2% (3,400)	9.6% (5,000)	8.3% (3,700)	8.4% (4,700)	8.4% (3,500)	11.6% (3,700)	9.2% (32,600)	11.3% (258,700)	10.6% (2,339,800)
Owner occupied households	2011	69.7% (28,350)	70.1% (33,140)	76.2% (31,400)	69.5% (36,560)	76.3% (33,920)	72.1% (40,160)	80.0% (33,420)	68.7% (21,730)	72.8% (258,670)	65.6% (1,504,320)	64.1% (14,148,780)
Privately rented households	2011	12.1% (4,940)	15.1% (7,150)	9.5% (3,930)	10.5% (5,510)	8.5% (3,770)	12.9% (7,210)	9.8% (4,100)	11.0% (3,480)	11.3% (40,090)	14.0% (321,670)	16.8% (3,715,920)
Socially rented households	2011	16.9% (6,880)	13.5% (6,370)	13.2% (5,450)	18.7% (9,840)	13.9% (6,190)	13.7% (7,620)	8.9% (3,700)	19.3% (6,110)	14.7% (52,150)	19.0% (435,170)	17.7% (3,903,550)
Households with no central heating	2011	1.6% (650)	3.9% (1,860)	1.6% (670)	1.8% (960)	1.9% (820)	1.9% (1,060)	2.4% (990)	1.9% (590)	2.1% (7,600)	2.9% (67,170)	2.7% (594,560)
Overcrowded households	2011	3.0% (1,220)	3.1% (1,480)	2.4% (980)	2.7% (1,390)	2.2% (960)	1.9% (1,080)	1.9% (800)	2.7% (850)	2.5% (8,750)	4.5% (102,550)	4.6% (1,024,470)
Fuel poverty	2014	9.1% (3,730)	12.3% (5,880)	9.5% (3,940)	11.3% (5,990)	9.2% (4,150)	11.0% (6,210)	11.5% (4,860)	9.3% (2,970)	10.5% (37,730)	12.1% (279,670)	10.6% (2,379,360)
Housing affordability ratio (ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings)	2015	5.6	5.7	7.1	5.2	6.5	6.7	5.5	6.8	6.1	n/a	6.5
Statutory homelessness - homelessness acceptances per 1,000 households	2015/16	0.5 (20)	2.3 (120)	1.6 (70)	0.2 (10)	1.1 (50)	0.9 (50)	1.7 (70)	2.1 (70)	1.2 (450)	3.5 (8,190)	2.5 (57,750)
Access to private transport - households with no cars or vans	2011	20.2% (8,210)	21.4% (10,120)	13.6% (5,590)	22.1% (11,630)	13.2% (5,880)	17.5% (9,740)	14.8% (6,200)	20.6% (6,510)	18.0% (63,890)	24.7% (566,620)	25.8% (5,691,250)

Compared to England:

Better	Similar	Worse	Lower	Similar	Higher	Suppressed / not tested / not available
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Indicator	Time period	Cannock Chase	East Staffordshire	Lichfield	Newcastle-under-Lyme	South Staffordshire	Stafford	Staffordshire Moorlands	Tamworth	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Satisfied with area as a place to live	October 2014 - March 2016	88.0%	88.9%	90.7%	91.5%	91.9%	90.2%	94.7%	88.5%	90.5%	n/a	85.5%
Residents who felt fearful of being a victim of crime (compared to Staffordshire)	October 2014 - March 2016	14.6%	17.0%	16.2%	11.2%	11.3%	9.1%	7.2%	19.4%	13.3%	n/a	n/a
People who have experienced crime (compared to Staffordshire)	October 2014 - March 2016	7.0%	6.5%	9.6%	7.8%	5.8%	6.4%	5.2%	11.2%	7.4%	n/a	n/a
Total recorded crime (rate per 1,000)	2015/16	48.3 (4,760)	50.8 (5,880)	37.7 (3,850)	52.7 (6,640)	35.4 (3,910)	44.3 (5,860)	36.6 (3,580)	57.9 (4,460)	45.3 (38,940)	n/a	66.6 (3,646,580)
Violent crime (rate per 1,000)	2015/16	16.3 (1,610)	16.6 (1,920)	11.8 (1,210)	18.0 (2,270)	10.3 (1,140)	14.1 (1,870)	13.7 (1,340)	19.1 (1,470)	11.5 (12,830)	n/a	17.0 (932,810)
Anti-social behaviour (rate per 1,000)	2015/16	48.0 (4,730)	44.3 (5,130)	34.4 (3,520)	45.3 (5,710)	24.3 (2,690)	36.1 (4,770)	27.9 (2,730)	44.0 (3,390)	29.4 (32,670)	n/a	30.8 (1,685,090)
Alcohol-related crime (compared to Staffordshire) (rate per 1,000)	2015/16	4.1 (410)	3.9 (450)	2.7 (270)	4.4 (550)	2.0 (220)	3.0 (400)	3.0 (290)	4.1 (320)	2.6 (2,910)	n/a	n/a
Domestic abuse (compared to Staffordshire) (rate per 1,000)	2015/16	8.5 (840)	8.0 (920)	6.0 (610)	10.4 (1,310)	5.3 (590)	7.3 (970)	6.7 (650)	10.6 (810)	6.0 (6,700)	n/a	n/a
Sexual offences (rate per 1,000 population)	2015/16	1.5 (150)	1.6 (180)	1.4 (150)	2.2 (270)	1.0 (110)	1.6 (210)	1.4 (140)	1.9 (140)	1.2 (1,350)	n/a	1.8 (99,300)
Re-offending levels (adults)	2013/14	20.8% (150)	19.2% (160)	13.8% (60)	20.4% (160)	16.1% (70)	18.8% (130)	18.8% (90)	23.5% (130)	19.3% (1,890)	24.2% (15,360)	24.2% (88,850)
Re-offending levels (juveniles)	2013/14	35.1% (10)	36.4% (10)	57.9% (10)	45.2% (20)	44.4% (10)	43.1% (20)	40.4% (20)	30.0% (10)	40.5% (360)	35.4% (1,960)	37.2% (11,740)
Lone pensioner households	2011	11.4% (4,640)	12.4% (5,860)	12.2% (5,030)	13.5% (7,120)	13.3% (5,930)	12.8% (7,120)	13.5% (5,640)	10.9% (3,430)	12.6% (44,770)	12.6% (289,570)	12.4% (2,725,600)
Older people feeling safe at night (people aged 65 and over) (compared to Staffordshire)	October 2014 - March 2016	76.0%	66.9%	74.3%	75.6%	72.9%	76.0%	76.9%	81.2%	74.8%	n/a	n/a
Provision of unpaid care	2011	12.1% (11,820)	10.1% (11,470)	11.5% (11,570)	11.9% (14,730)	12.5% (13,540)	11.5% (15,040)	12.9% (12,550)	10.6% (8,120)	11.6% (98,830)	11.0% (614,890)	10.2% (5,430,020)
Provision of unpaid care by people aged 65 and over	2011	16.1% (2,510)	13.3% (2,540)	15.4% (3,110)	15.0% (3,380)	15.3% (3,440)	14.7% (3,710)	15.3% (3,120)	14.8% (1,650)	15.0% (23,450)	14.5% (136,870)	13.8% (1,192,610)

8 How do we perform compared to our statistical neighbours?

Making comparisons with areas that have similar characteristics is a helpful way to understand our population better and helps identify potential areas of improvement for our residents.

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Nearest Neighbours Model assesses the similarity between authorities, taking a number of variables into account. We have compared key measures against the CIPFA neighbours in this section to give us better information about how we compare and where we need to improve. As well as making a statistical comparison with the CIPFA Neighbour group we also look at how we also look at how we rank within the group. The following is a list of the other districts in Tamworth's CIPFA Neighbour group.

1. Ashfield
2. Cannock Chase
3. Chesterfield
4. East Staffordshire
5. Erewash
6. Gloucester
7. Gravesham
8. Kettering
9. Mansfield
10. Newcastle-under-Lyme
11. Nuneaton and Bedworth
12. Redditch
13. Rossendale
14. Wellingborough
15. Worcester

Tamworth compared to England and CIPFA group

Indicator name	Time period	Tamworth				Staffordshire			
		Value	Compared to England	Compared to CIPFA group	CIPFA Group Rank out of 16 (1 is best)	Value	Compared to England	Compared to CIPFA group	CIPFA Group Rank out of 16 (1 is best)
Population characteristics									
Percentage in most deprived IMD 2015 quintile	2015	18% (13,500)	Lower	Lower	Mid-quartile (6/16)	9% (78,630)	Lower	Lower	Mid-quartile (6/16)
Be able to access more good jobs and feel benefits of economic growth									
Children under 16 in low-income families (IDACI)	2015	20% (3,030)	Similar	Similar	Mid-quartile (9/16)	15% (22,040)	Lower	Lower	Best quartile (4/16)
Adults with NVQ level 2 or above (16-64)	2015	76% (37,300)	Higher	Higher	Mid-quartile (5/16)	74% (390,100)	Higher	Higher	Mid-quartile (6/16)
Unemployment (16-64 year olds)	Jun-16	1% (420)	Lower	Lower	Best quartile (1/16)	1% (4,650)	Lower	Lower	Best quartile (2/16)
Youth unemployment (16-24 year olds)	Jun-16	1% (80)	Lower	Lower	Best quartile (1/16)	1% (990)	Lower	Lower	Best quartile (3/16)
Older people aged 60 and over living in income-deprived households (IDAOP1)	2015	18% (3,030)	Higher	Higher	Worst quartile (15/16)	13% (28,890)	Lower	Lower	Mid-quartile (8/16)
Be healthier and more independent									
Infant mortality	2012-2014	6 (20)	Similar	Similar	Worst quartile (16/16)	5 (120)	Similar	Similar	Worst quartile (15/16)
Excess weight (children aged four to five)	2014/15	23% (220)	Similar	Similar	Mid-quartile (11/16)	23% (1,980)	Higher	Similar	Worst quartile (13/16)
Under-18 conception rates per 1,000 girls aged 15-17	2014	42 (60)	Higher	Higher	Worst quartile (15/16)	26 (380)	Similar	Higher	Worst quartile (15/16)
Adults who are overweight or obese	2012-2014	74% (45,750)	Higher	Higher	Worst quartile (16/16)	69% (487,770)	Higher	Higher	Worst quartile (13/16)
Physical inactivity in adults	2015	24% (14,610)	Lower	Lower	Best quartile (1/16)	28% (202,200)	Similar	Similar	Mid-quartile (10/16)
Limiting long-term illness in people aged 65 and over	2011	56% (6,060)	Higher	Similar	Mid-quartile (11/16)	53% (79,470)	Higher	Higher	Worst quartile (13/16)
Excess winter mortality	2011-2014	7% (40)	Similar	Similar	Best quartile (3/16)	18% (1,350)	Similar	Higher	Worst quartile (16/16)
Preventable mortality	2012-2014	195 (410)	Similar	n/a	Mid-quartile (11/16)	176 (4,640)	Lower	n/a	Mid-quartile (10/16)
Feel safer, happier and more supported									
Fuel poverty	2014	9% (2,970)	Lower	Lower	Mid-quartile (5/16)	11% (37,730)	Similar	Higher	Mid-quartile (9/16)
Lone pensioner households	2011	11% (3,430)	Lower	Lower	Best quartile (2/16)	13% (44,770)	Higher	Lower	Best quartile (3/16)
Provision of unpaid care by people aged 65 and over	2011	15% (1,600)	Higher	Similar	Mid-quartile (9/16)	15% (23,450)	Higher	Higher	Worst quartile (15/16)

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Compiled by Insight, Planning and Performance Team, Staffordshire County Council

9 Tamworth ward level indicator matrix

The information in the following matrix is mainly benchmarked against England and colour coded using a similar approach to that used in the [Public Health Outcomes Framework tool](#).

It is important to remember that a green box may still indicate an important problem, for example rates of childhood obesity are already high across England so even if an area does not have a significantly high rate this does not mean that it is not a locality issue and should be considered alongside local knowledge.

Compared to England: Better Similar Worse Lower Similar Higher Suppressed / not tested / not available

Profile indicator name	Amington	Belgrave	Bolehall	Castle	Glascoate	Mercian	Spital	Stonydelph	Trinity	Wilnecote	Tamworth	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Demographics														
Mid-year population estimate (000s), 2014	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.5	8.0	6.7	7.1	7.8	7.3	9.3	77.1	860.2	5713.3	54316.6
% under five, 2014	5.8% (460)	7.2% (570)	6.7% (520)	5.3% (390)	7.7% (610)	4.5% (300)	5.3% (380)	7.4% (580)	5.6% (410)	6.9% (640)	6.3% (4,850)	5.3% (45,620)	6.4% (364,840)	6.3% (3,430,960)
% under 16, 2014	19.3% (1,520)	22.0% (1,730)	19.9% (1,530)	16.4% (1,220)	24.3% (1,940)	17.4% (1,160)	16.9% (1,200)	21.1% (1,650)	17.5% (1,280)	20.4% (1,900)	19.6% (15,120)	17.3% (148,850)	19.5% (1,114,220)	19.0% (10,303,560)
% aged 16-64, 2014	64.7% (5,100)	63.4% (4,980)	62.4% (4,810)	64.7% (4,830)	61.6% (4,910)	60.0% (4,000)	58.6% (4,170)	68.4% (5,340)	63.1% (4,620)	67.4% (6,300)	63.6% (49,040)	62.3% (535,580)	62.5% (3,569,490)	63.5% (34,475,350)
% aged 65 and over, 2014	15.9% (1,260)	14.7% (1,150)	17.8% (1,370)	18.9% (1,410)	14.2% (1,130)	22.7% (1,510)	24.4% (1,740)	10.5% (820)	19.4% (1,420)	12.2% (1,140)	16.8% (12,950)	20.4% (175,730)	18.0% (1,029,580)	17.6% (9,537,710)
% aged 75 and over, 2014	5.6% (440)	5.1% (400)	7.2% (560)	9.1% (680)	4.4% (350)	10.1% (670)	11.9% (840)	3.6% (280)	7.7% (560)	4.4% (410)	6.7% (5,190)	8.9% (76,260)	8.2% (470,940)	8.1% (4,374,840)
% aged 85 and over, 2014	0.8% (70)	1.2% (90)	1.8% (140)	2.7% (200)	1.1% (90)	2.4% (160)	3.9% (280)	1.0% (80)	1.8% (130)	1.1% (110)	1.7% (1,330)	2.4% (20,790)	2.4% (134,400)	2.3% (1,275,520)
Dependency ratio per 100 working age population, 2014	54.5	57.8	60.4	54.5	62.5	66.7	70.5	46.2	58.5	48.3	57.2	60.6	60.1	57.6
Dependency ratio of children per 100 working age population, 2014	29.8	34.7	31.8	25.3	39.4	28.9	28.9	30.8	27.7	30.2	30.8	27.8	31.2	29.9

Compared to England:

Better	Similar	Worse	Lower	Similar	Higher	Suppressed / not tested / not available
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Profile indicator name	Amington	Belgrave	Bolehall	Castle	Glascote	Mercian	Spital	Stonydelph	Trinity	Wilnecote	Tamworth	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Dependency ratio of older people per 100 working age population, 2014	24.6	23.2	28.5	29.2	23.0	37.8	41.7	15.4	30.8	18.1	26.4	32.8	28.8	27.7
Population density (people per square km), 2014	1,672	4,091	4,878	1,434	5,217	2,582	1,493	3,900	2,489	2,580	2,500	328	440	417
Minority ethnic groups, 2011 (%)	5.3% (420)	4.1% (310)	4.0% (300)	6.2% (450)	5.4% (430)	4.4% (290)	5.9% (420)	5.3% (410)	4.0% (290)	5.3% (490)	5.0% (3,830)	6.4% (54,680)	20.8% (1,167,510)	20.2% (10,733,220)
Index of multiple deprivation (IMD) 2015 weighted score, 2015	20.1	26.0	20.0	23.6	34.7	17.8	17.9	20.7	8.5	13.3	20.3	16.4	25.2	21.8
% in most deprived IMD 2015 national quintile, 2014	23.3% (1,840)	35.4% (2,780)	0.0% (0)	23.2% (1,730)	67.1% (5,360)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	23.0% (1,790)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	17.5% (13,500)	9.1% (78,630)	29.3% (1,675,770)	20.2% (10,950,610)
% in second most deprived IMD 2015 national quintile, 2014	19.5% (1,540)	0.0% (0)	55.6% (4,280)	39.4% (2,950)	0.0% (0)	43.7% (2,910)	30.4% (2,160)	18.5% (1,440)	0.0% (0)	17.4% (1,630)	21.9% (16,900)	18.4% (157,950)	18.6% (1,061,460)	20.5% (11,133,400)
Mosaic profile - most common group, 2016	M Family Basics	H Aspiring Homemakers	H Aspiring Homemakers	D Domestic Success	M Family Basics	E Suburban Stability	E Suburban Stability	M Family Basics	E Suburban Stability	H Aspiring Homemakers	H Aspiring Homemakers	H Aspiring Homemakers	H Aspiring Homemakers	H Aspiring Homemakers
Mosaic profile - % in the most common group, 2016	23.0% (1,810)	37.4% (2,940)	29.0% (2,230)	24.2% (1,810)	45.3% (3,620)	20.5% (1,360)	16.5% (1,170)	36.1% (2,810)	27.5% (2,010)	40.2% (3,760)	23.3% (17,940)	12.9% (111,030)	11% (n/a)	n/a
Be able to access more good jobs and feel benefits of economic growth														
Mosaic profile - % in financial stress, 2015	27.3% (2,180)	33.6% (2,630)	29.0% (2,210)	32.9% (2,440)	39.3% (3,140)	26.4% (1,810)	24.9% (1,790)	34.7% (2,710)	22.1% (1,670)	27.9% (2,600)	29.9% (23,190)	25.8% (220,590)	n/a	28.0% n/a
Children under 16 in low-income families, 2013 (%)	20.6% (320)	20.6% (370)	17.7% (270)	12.0% (150)	30.3% (560)	15.6% (180)	18.2% (210)	16.7% (280)	8.5% (120)	13.6% (260)	17.9% (2,700)	14.1% (20,200)	21.5% (233,220)	18.6% (1,854,010)
School readiness (Early Years Foundation Stage), 2015 (%)	67.4% (60)	70.0% (80)	72.6% (80)	61.5% (50)	67.4% (90)	67.1% (50)	60.6% (40)	70.8% (80)	84.4% (80)	66.7% (80)	69.0% (660)	70.0% (6,580)	64.3% (45,560)	66.3% (434,280)
Pupil absence, 2015 (%)	4.9% (13,770)	4.7% (15,470)	4.4% (12,020)	4.1% (8,950)	5.2% (18,410)	3.6% (8,700)	4.1% (9,140)	4.8% (10,380)	3.5% (8,510)	4.6% (15,150)	4.5% (120,500)	4.3% (1,317,840)	4.6% (9,969,110)	4.6% (89,038,660)
Children who claim free school meals, 2016 (%)	15.5% (180)	17.1% (230)	13.2% (150)	6.8% (60)	25.9% (360)	10.7% (100)	10.7% (100)	16.4% (160)	5.5% (50)	8.2% (110)	13.5% (1,510)	10.0% (12,010)	16.9% (150,750)	14.3% (1,135,580)
KS2 results - Level 4 or above in reading, writing and mathematics, 2015 (%)	81.0% (90)	72.6% (90)	72.4% (60)	82.2% (60)	73.4% (80)	84.5% (60)	82.7% (70)	74.7% (70)	81.8% (60)	80.5% (90)	77.6% (680)	80.1% (7,240)	79.0% (50,770)	80.0% (454,980)
GCSE attainment (five or more A*-C GCSEs including English and mathematics), 2015 (%)	53.3% (50)	54.1% (50)	49.4% (40)	66.2% (50)	44.0% (40)	63.0% (50)	50.0% (30)	37.9% (20)	63.0% (30)	36.0% (30)	51.5% (430)	56.1% (5,030)	55.1% (33,870)	53.8% (328,760)

Compared to England:

Better	Similar	Worse	Lower	Similar	Higher	Suppressed / not tested / not available
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Profile indicator name	Amington	Belgrave	Bolehall	Castle	Glascote	Mercian	Spital	Stonydelph	Trinity	Wilnecote	Tamworth	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Young people not in education, employment or training, July 2016 (%) (compared to Staffordshire)	4.7% (20)	3.1% (10)	1.6% (<5)	2.6% (10)	5.7% (20)	2.4% (10)	4.5% (10)	6.0% (20)	2.1% (10)	3.5% (10)	3.8% (110)	2.8% (860)	n/a	n/a
Out-of-work benefits (%)	9.3% (480)	9.3% (470)	8.7% (420)	8.0% (390)	13.0% (640)	8.1% (330)	8.9% (370)	9.0% (480)	4.1% (190)	5.6% (240)	8.6% (4,040)	7.2% (38,330)	9.9% (355,470)	8.6% (2,993,340)
Unemployment (claimant counts), Jun 2016 (%)	0.8% (40)	1.0% (50)	0.8% (40)	0.7% (40)	1.3% (70)	1.0% (40)	1.2% (50)	1.0% (60)	0.3% (20)	0.4% (30)	0.9% (420)	0.9% (4,650)	2.2% (79,230)	1.7% (590,110)
Older people aged 60 and over living in income-deprived households, 2015 (%)	14.9% (240)	18.6% (280)	20.4% (350)	24.4% (430)	25.4% (380)	18.0% (340)	14.4% (310)	22.5% (260)	11.9% (220)	13.6% (210)	18.1% (3,020)	13.1% (28,890)	18.2% (237,020)	16.2% (1,954,600)
Be healthier and more independent														
General fertility rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44, 2012-2014	58.1 (280)	70.0 (340)	60.4 (280)	59.7 (260)	65.7 (330)	55.8 (190)	55.9 (220)	64.9 (320)	63.1 (240)	61.7 (370)	61.9 (2,830)	57.8 (26,310)	65.4 (215,250)	63.2 (2,020,250)
Low birthweight babies (under 2,500 grams), 2012-2014 (%)	8.7% (20)	6.5% (20)	6.5% (20)	5.0% (10)	10.1% (30)	13.2% (30)	7.3% (20)	9.3% (30)	5.3% (10)	6.5% (20)	7.7% (220)	7.2% (1,900)	8.4% (17,980)	7.3% (147,460)
Breastfeeding prevalence rates at six to eight weeks, 2014/15 (%)	15.3% (10)	17.5% (20)	22.7% (20)	16.3% (10)	15.9% (10)	25.3% (20)	25.4% (20)	11.9% (10)	26.7% (20)	19.4% (20)	19.3% (170)	33.5% (2,700)	40.9% (26,820)	43.9% (274,090)
Excess weight (children aged four to five), 2012/13 to 2014/15 (%)	23.2% (70)	24.1% (90)	22.0% (70)	21.7% (50)	24.8% (90)	25.6% (60)	22.1% (50)	24.6% (70)	23.4% (60)	21.2% (80)	23.3% (670)	23.6% (5,780)	23.1% (45,140)	22.2% (396,680)
Excess weight (children aged 10-11), 2012/13 to 2014/15 (%)	33.1% (80)	39.8% (110)	33.0% (70)	27.2% (60)	35.4% (100)	28.7% (50)	32.6% (60)	31.1% (70)	32.7% (70)	29.4% (80)	32.6% (750)	33.2% (7,250)	35.7% (61,610)	33.4% (511,970)
Obesity (children aged four to five), 2012/13 to 2014/15 (%)	9.2% (30)	11.4% (40)	10.1% (30)	9.0% (20)	10.8% (40)	10.2% (20)	10.6% (20)	10.7% (30)	9.5% (30)	8.4% (30)	10.0% (290)	9.5% (2,320)	10.3% (20,020)	9.3% (165,580)
Obesity (children aged 10-11), 2012/13 to 2014/15 (%)	19.0% (50)	22.9% (60)	17.8% (40)	14.6% (30)	23.7% (70)	14.6% (30)	16.6% (30)	14.0% (30)	15.9% (30)	12.5% (40)	17.4% (400)	18.3% (4,010)	21.0% (36,160)	19.0% (292,090)
Under-18 conception rates per 1,000 girls aged 15-17, 2012-2014			S						S		43.3 (190)	27.9 (1,260)	29.2 (9,090)	25.0 (70,270)
Unpaid care (under 16), 2011 (%)	1.1% (20)	1.3% (20)	0.5% (10)	1.1% (10)	1.3% (30)	1.3% (20)	1.6% (20)	0.7% (10)	0.9% (10)	1.5% (30)	1.1% (180)	1.1% (1,700)	1.1% (12,530)	1.1% (111,420)
Unpaid care (16-24), 2011 (%)	5.5% (50)	4.4% (40)	4.2% (40)	2.9% (20)	4.7% (40)	4.1% (30)	4.4% (30)	3.5% (30)	3.9% (30)	5.0% (60)	4.3% (370)	4.7% (4,380)	5.2% (35,280)	4.8% (302,360)
Disability Living Allowance claimants, Nov 2015 (%)	8.8% (450)	9.6% (480)	8.3% (400)	8.7% (420)	10.8% (530)	8.6% (350)	8.8% (370)	7.5% (400)	6.3% (290)	6.3% (270)	8.1% (3,950)	7.0% (37,150)	7.5% (267,430)	7.1% (2,467,980)

Compared to England:

Better	Similar	Worse	Lower	Similar	Higher	Suppressed / not tested / not available	
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Profile indicator name	Amington	Belgrave	Bolehall	Castle	Glascote	Mercian	Spital	Stonydelph	Trinity	Wilnecote	Tamworth	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Limiting long-term illness, 2011 (%)	17.6% (1,390)	17.5% (1,340)	18.9% (1,420)	19.5% (1,430)	19.0% (1,520)	21.6% (1,430)	22.1% (1,570)	14.8% (1,160)	15.6% (1,150)	14.1% (1,320)	17.9% (13,750)	19.2% (162,650)	19.0% (1,062,060)	17.6% (9,352,590)
Fuel poverty, 2014 (%)	8.6% (270)	11.3% (340)	10.0% (330)	9.1% (320)	11.6% (360)	9.1% (260)	11.1% (350)	7.4% (230)	7.0% (210)	7.9% (290)	9.3% (2,970)	10.5% (37,730)	12.1% (279,670)	10.6% (2,379,360)
Limiting long-term illness in people aged 65 and over, 2011 (%)	51.9% (540)	56.2% (490)	55.8% (690)	61.7% (780)	55.0% (480)	57.0% (750)	53.2% (800)	58.9% (370)	51.6% (610)	57.9% (550)	55.8% (6,060)	52.6% (79,470)	54.1% (494,380)	51.5% (4,297,930)
Excess winter mortality, Aug 2010-July 2015 (%)	7.6% (10)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	8.8% (10)	3.6% (<5)	10.1% (20)	39.5% (20)	23.5% (20)	33.8% (20)	6.7% (60)	18.7% (2,380)	18.7% (15,070)	18.3% (134,460)
Life expectancy at birth - males (years), 2010-2014	80.7	78.8	78.4	78.2	80.0	79.1	78.6	78.2	81.5	80.8	79.3	79.6	78.8	79.4
Life expectancy at birth - females (years), 2010-2014	83.8	79.9	85.9	84.6	84.6	82.7	79.6	82.7	87.3	83.6	82.8	83.1	82.8	83.1
Mortality from causes considered preventable (various ages) (ASR per 100,000), 2010-2014	185 (70)	135 (40)	205 (70)	227 (80)	257 (80)	200 (70)	168 (60)	265 (70)	154 (60)	178 (60)	193 (660)	176 (7,600)	193 (30,190)	183 (267,250)
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (ASR per 100,000), 2010-2014	144 (50)	134 (40)	124 (40)	183 (60)	172 (50)	140 (50)	134 (50)	184 (50)	131 (50)	154 (50)	147 (470)	137 (5,470)	148 (34,320)	144 (310,350)
Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases (ASR per 100,000), 2010-2014	62 (20)	84 (30)	75 (20)	76 (20)	98 (30)	49 (20)	79 (30)	92 (30)	68 (20)	61 (20)	74 (240)	73 (2,880)	83 (19,250)	79 (170,500)
Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease (ASR per 100,000), 2010-2014	33.3 (10)	18.8 (10)	35.2 (10)	26.6 (10)	46.3 (10)	31.8 (10)	23.6 (10)	41.9 (10)	20.5 (10)	15.4 (10)	28.8 (90)	27.7 (1,100)	34.3 (7,890)	33.0 (69,950)
Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease (ASR per 100,000), 2010-2014	27.4 (10)	20.5 (10)	18.2 (10)	8.7 (<5)	19.3 (10)	20.3 (10)	30.7 (10)	30.2 (10)	3.1 (<5)	4.7 (<5)	17.7 (60)	16.2 (640)	19.2 (2,770)	17.8 (24,190)
Mortality from communicable diseases (ASR per 100,000), 2010-2014	59.5 (10)	75.6 (20)	50.2 (20)	68.7 (20)	37.2 (10)	61.7 (20)	67.1 (30)	36.0 (10)	44.2 (10)	44.8 (10)	56.0 (150)	56.0 (2,270)	58.6 (15,080)	59.7 (144,520)
Emergency (unplanned) admissions (ASR per 1,000), 2015/16	120 (800)	124 (830)	114 (840)	108 (830)	129 (890)	119 (830)	102 (820)	127 (790)	88 (620)	99 (760)	112 (8,010)	100 (86,320)	n/a	104 (5,515,610)
Adult social care - long term care (ASR per 1,000), 2015/16	22 (100)	32 (140)	21 (110)	25 (160)	20 (90)	27 (150)	29 (210)	24 (90)	15 (80)	17 (80)	23 (1,220)	19 (13,580)	n/a (88,860)	21 (889,520)

Compared to England:

Better	Similar	Worse	Lower	Similar	Higher	Suppressed / not tested / not available
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Profile indicator name	Amington	Belgrave	Bolehall	Castle	Glascote	Mercian	Spital	Stonydelph	Trinity	Wilnecote	Tamworth	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
End of life: proportion dying at home or usual place of residence	26.2% (30)	58.1% (110)	32.9% (50)	36.8% (80)	32.7% (40)	41.1% (80)	50.9% (170)	41.2% (50)	31.8% (40)	35.5% (50)	40.7% (690)	44.1% (10,370)	42.0% (62,100)	44.4% (600,360)
Feel safer, happier and more supported														
Lone parent households, 2011 (%)	11.6% (360)	13.3% (390)	11.9% (390)	8.4% (290)	15.7% (490)	11.9% (340)	10.8% (330)	13.8% (430)	7.6% (230)	11.2% (410)	11.6% (3,660)	9.2% (32,600)	11.3% (258,750)	10.6% (2,339,820)
Owner occupied households, 2011 (%)	71.9% (2,270)	69.3% (2,050)	67.3% (2,180)	54.1% (1,890)	54.6% (1,700)	72.2% (2,040)	68.8% (2,110)	68.7% (2,130)	85.2% (2,570)	76.4% (2,810)	68.7% (21,730)	72.8% (258,670)	65.6% (1,504,320)	64.1% (14,148,780)
Privately rented households, 2011 (%)	8.6% (270)	9.7% (290)	12.1% (390)	20.6% (720)	8.2% (250)	7.8% (220)	13.6% (420)	8.3% (260)	9.2% (280)	10.4% (380)	11.0% (3,480)	11.3% (40,090)	14.0% (321,670)	16.8% (3,715,920)
Socially rented households, 2011 (%)	18.6% (590)	20.4% (600)	19.4% (630)	23.7% (830)	36.4% (1,130)	19.0% (540)	16.4% (500)	22.3% (690)	4.9% (150)	12.4% (460)	19.3% (6,110)	14.7% (52,150)	19.0% (435,170)	17.7% (3,903,550)
Households with no central heating, 2011 (%)	1.3% (40)	3.1% (90)	1.7% (50)	2.2% (80)	1.4% (50)	1.8% (50)	1.5% (50)	1.9% (60)	1.7% (50)	2.0% (70)	1.9% (590)	2.1% (7,600)	2.9% (67,170)	2.7% (594,560)
Overcrowded households, 2011 (%)	2.9% (90)	3.0% (90)	2.6% (90)	2.6% (90)	4.8% (150)	2.5% (70)	2.2% (70)	3.2% (100)	0.7% (20)	2.3% (90)	2.7% (850)	2.5% (8,750)	4.5% (102,550)	4.6% (1,024,470)
Households with no cars or vans, 2011 (%)	19.2% (610)	19.2% (570)	23.2% (750)	29.3% (1,020)	25.2% (780)	25.5% (720)	23.4% (720)	18.0% (560)	10.6% (320)	12.8% (470)	20.6% (6,510)	18.0% (63,890)	24.7% (566,620)	25.8% (5,691,250)
Total recorded crime (rate per 1,000), 2015/16	46.2 (360)	65.4 (510)	52.7 (410)	160.8 (1,200)	62.8 (500)	39.5 (260)	42.4 (300)	48.6 (380)	28.1 (210)	35.2 (330)	57.9 (4,460)	45.3 (38,940)	n/a	66.6 (3,646,580)
Violent crime (rate per 1,000), 2015/16	20.2 (160)	20.9 (160)	19.2 (150)	38.3 (290)	22.7 (180)	13.5 (90)	14.1 (100)	18.7 (150)	9.3 (70)	13.6 (130)	19.1 (1,470)	11.5 (12,830)	n/a	17.0 (932,810)
Antisocial behaviour (rate per 1,000), 2015/16	47.2 (370)	46.9 (370)	44.5 (340)	84.2 (630)	57.8 (460)	32.1 (210)	27.7 (200)	40.4 (320)	28.6 (210)	30.6 (290)	44.0 (3,390)	29.4 (32,670)	n/a	30.8 (1,685,090)
Domestic abuse (rate per 1,000), 2015/16 (compared to Staffordshire)	12.3 (100)	11.5 (90)	13.4 (100)	13.8 (100)	11.4 (90)	7.5 (50)	10.6 (80)	11.8 (90)	5.6 (40)	7.7 (70)	10.6 (810)	6.0 (6,700)	n/a	n/a
Lone pensioner households, 2011 (%)	9.1% (290)	8.4% (250)	13.0% (420)	15.9% (550)	8.8% (270)	14.0% (400)	16.2% (500)	6.2% (190)	10.2% (310)	7.0% (260)	10.9% (3,430)	12.6% (44,770)	12.6% (289,570)	12.4% (2,725,600)
Unpaid care, 2011 (%)	11.2% (890)	10.0% (770)	10.5% (800)	9.2% (670)	10.8% (860)	11.7% (770)	11.3% (810)	10.1% (790)	11.2% (830)	10.0% (940)	10.6% (8,120)	11.6% (98,830)	11.0% (614,890)	10.2% (5,430,020)
Unpaid care by people aged 65 and over, 2011 (%)	16.0% (170)	13.3% (120)	14.2% (180)	12.7% (160)	16.3% (140)	14.8% (200)	14.0% (230)	15.8% (100)	16.6% (200)	15.4% (150)	14.8% (1,650)	15.0% (23,450)	14.5% (136,870)	13.8% (1,192,610)

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