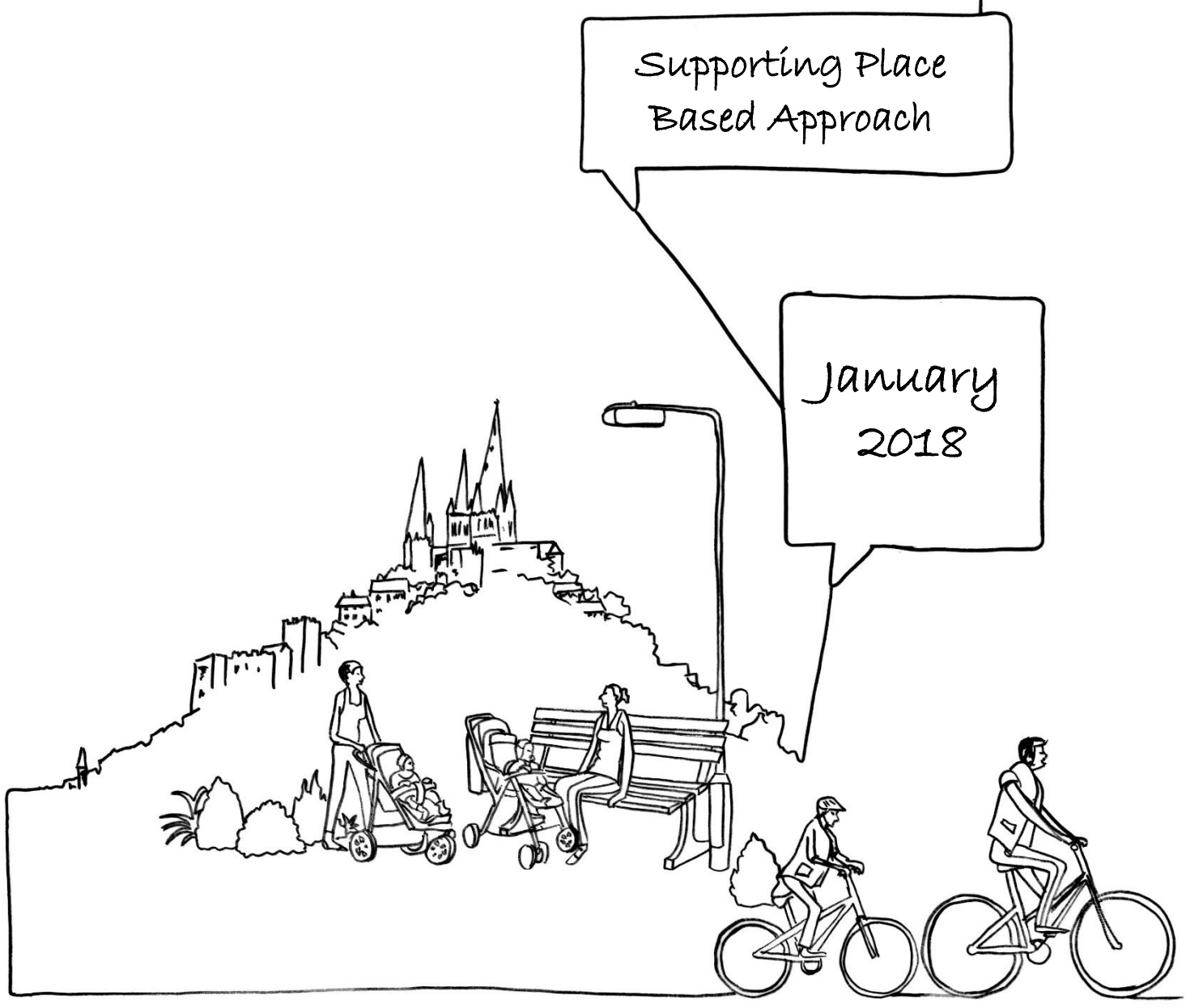
Staffordshire County Council

Tamworth: Locality Profile

The Strategy Team



Staffordshire Observatory

Document Details

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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 links with the Community Safety Assessments and contributes to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.
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1 Introduction

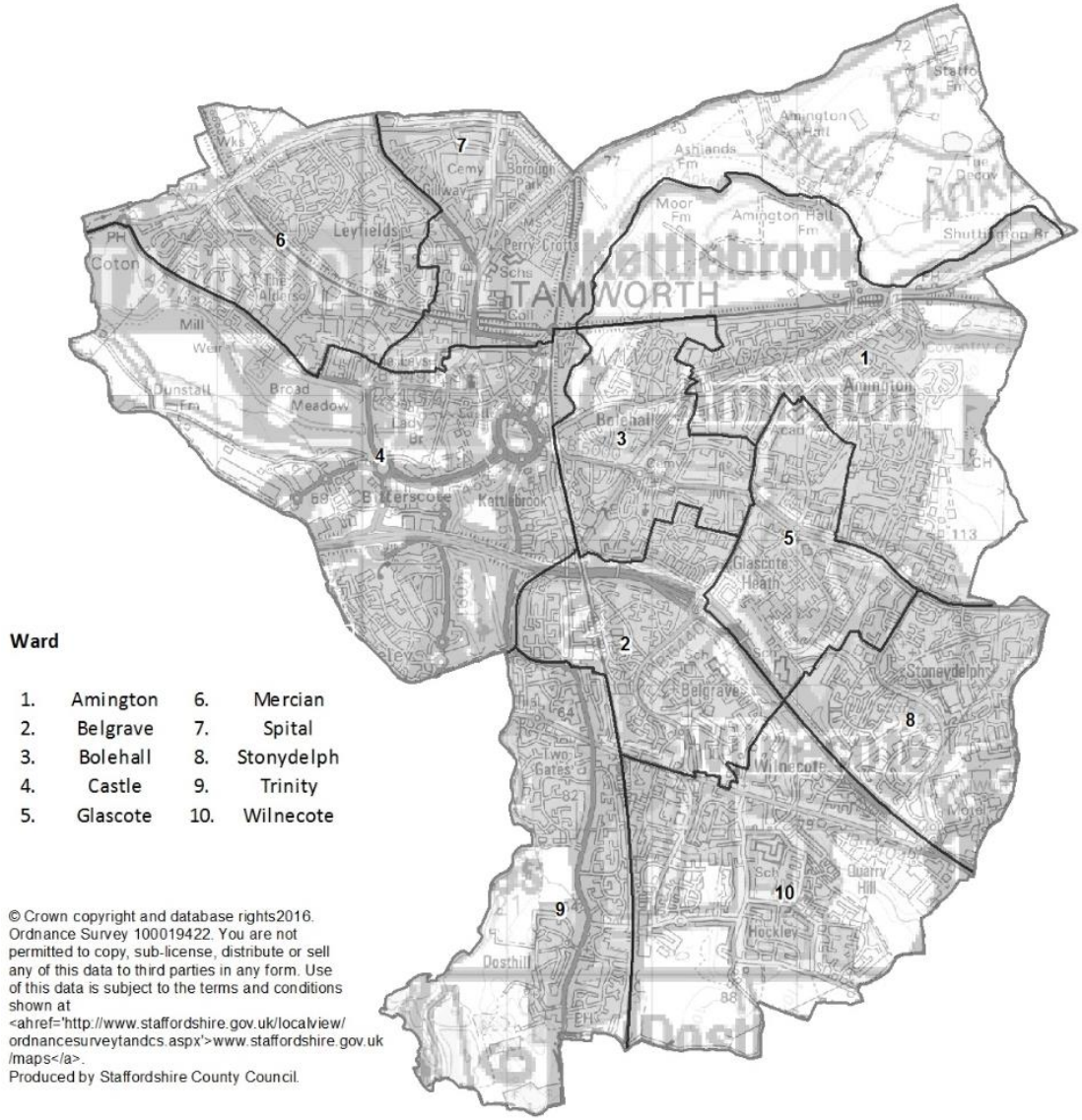
Welcome to the **2018 Locality Profile for Tamworth**. This annually updated profile identifies priorities at district and ward level to support the effective targeting of resources and place-based working. The profile is a robust intelligence base across a wide range of indicators which cover the three 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 provides evidence to support a necessarily holistic approach to enable them to improve their outcomes and thrive. It also allows us to support the new Strategic Delivery Managers in their roles to develop and implement smaller and more focussed district or place based strategies.

This Locality Profile should be used alongside other resources produced by the Strategy 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 underpin more effective evidence-based commissioning and support.



Layout of this profile

The profile presents 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 sections comprise of indicator matrices at district level 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: insight.team@staffordshire.gov.uk

2 Key messages

- **Population:** Around 77,000 people live in Tamworth. There are relatively more children aged under 16 compared to England and less people aged 85 and over, many of whom are income deprived. The overall population is projected to have a small increase by 2026, 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: Belgrave, Bolehall, Castle, Glascote, Mercian and Stonydelph. These areas require particular focus and an integrated partnership response.

- **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 our most vulnerable communities. There are also gaps in levels of adult skills and qualifications with a high proportion of adults in Tamworth 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 lower than average rates of crime. However, levels of anti-social behaviour and violent crime are high in Castle ward. 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 national average.

3 Key considerations for commissioning

3.1 The population of Tamworth

- Tamworth is resident to 77,000 people. The population has a higher proportion of children aged under 16 compared to England. There are fewer people aged 85 and over in Tamworth compared to the national average.

- At ward level, Belgrave, Bolehall, 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 2016 and 2026 by 2% with significant growth in people aged 65 and over (26%) and aged 85 and over (58%). 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 2026.

- 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 wards.

- The dependency ratio for older people in Tamworth is 28 older people for every 100 people of working age which is similar to England. Of the 10 wards in Tamworth, four have a higher than average dependency ratio for older people.

- Aspiring homemakers is the most common Mosaic[1] group across Tamworth and makes up 23% (17,900) 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.

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

- The proportion of children in Tamworth who achieved a good level of development at the age of five (74%) is better than the national average (71%).

- GCSE attainment[2] for Tamworth pupils is significantly worse than the England average. There are however inequalities within the district with attainment ranging from 47% in Castle ward to 61% in Mercian ward.

- The percentage of adults aged 16-64 with NVQ level 3[3] or above is lower than the national average. Tamworth also has a high number of adults with no qualifications. This may hinder economic growth in Tamworth.

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[1] *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.*
[2] *This indicator refers to English and Maths grades A*-C.*
[3] *NVQ 3 = two or more A levels, BTEC Ordinary National Diploma (OND), City & Guilds Advanced Craft.*

- Unemployment and youth unemployment rates in Tamworth (as at October 2017) were lower than the national average. The proportion of people claiming out-of-work benefits is similar to the national average (7.9% compared to 8.1%).

- The gap in the employment rate between those with a long term health condition and the general population is 29%, similar to the national average (29%). 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.

3.3 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 both men and women living in the most deprived areas of Tamworth live six and nine 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.

- The number of Tamworth residents who die from causes considered preventable is higher than national average.

- Breastfeeding initiation rates in Tamworth are lower than the England rate.

- Around 27% of children aged four to five in Tamworth have excess weight (overweight or obese) with rates being higher than average. There are no wards where the prevalence of children who are either overweight or obese in Reception is higher than average. This increases to 37% of children aged 10-11 (Year 6) who have excess weight with rates being similar to average. No wards have a prevalence that is significantly higher than the national average.

- Teenage pregnancy rates in Tamworth are high compared to the national average. Rates are particularly high in Amington, Belgrave, Glascote, Stonydelph and Wilnecote wards.

- Between 2013/14 and 2015/16 around 30 children under 18 were admitted for alcohol specific conditions, with rates higher than England.

- Smoking prevalence for adults in Tamworth is similar to the national average whilst smoking-attributable mortality is also similar to the average.

- More than seven in ten adults have excess weight (either obese or overweight) which is higher than the national average. The proportion of people who are obese in Tamworth is higher than the England average.

- Just over half of Tamworth adults meet the recommended levels of physical activity; this is similar to the national average. Around one in four Tamworth adults are physically inactive, lower than the England average (equating to around 15,100 people).

- 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 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.

3.4 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 90% 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. 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%.

- Around one in ten Tamworth households are living in fuel poverty, similar to 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 7.0 times the lowest quartile income and similar to the England average of 7.2.

- Based on Feeling the Difference Survey, almost twice as many people are fearful of being a victim of crime (17%) compared with the proportion who have actually experienced crime (10%) 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 and violent crime are also higher than the national averages in Castle ward.

4 Supporting Place Based Approach (PBA)

"Engaging and mobilising the whole community to work together to improve physical, social and cultural environments at a neighbourhood level to improve outcomes for people" *(Staffordshire County Council and PBA partners)*

All of our outcomes for our residents, families and communities are affected by a wide range of social, demographic, environmental and economic factors which are inextricably linked and those who face multiple challenges often live in the same communities. To improve outcomes, reduce health inequalities and improve community safety we need to target our efforts in a holistic way towards those who experience the greatest levels of inequality and who demonstrate the highest levels of vulnerability - this is most effective when done in a co-ordinated way with our partners.

Figure 1: An emerging model of Place Based Approach

Source: Staffordshire PBA partners

There is no single definition of what is meant by a place-based approach and there have been many different iterations of it– the main features are captured as follows:

- Public services working in partnership with each other, the voluntary and business sectors and communities to plan, design, resource, build and deliver services around people, families and communities in the most disadvantaged communities to support them to improve their life opportunities and outcomes.

- Targeting an entire community (or sometimes families or smaller communities within a place) to address issues that exist at neighbourhood level, such as poor or fragmented service provision that leads to gaps or duplication of effort, limited economic opportunities, social isolation etc., with a view to reducing inequalities in life outcomes.

- Making the most of assets / capabilities already available in local communities and continuing to develop the capacity of people, families and communities to support self-help and independence[4].

[4] *Place-based Approaches to Joint Planning, Resourcing and Delivery, An overview of current practice in Scotland, .April 2016, IS Improvement Service. Accessed 20/10/17* http://www.improvementservice.org.uk/documents/research/place-based-approaches-report.pdf

The aim of PBA in Staffordshire is to make best use of public sector and community assets to:

- Reduce demand to higher tier services,
- Improve outcomes for children, young people, families by providing support as early as possible,
- Build resilience and encourage independence within communities, and provide high quality statutory services when required.

Throughout the report we have highlighted examples of the inequalities 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.

The Strategy Team have developed a series of ward and Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) 'risk' indices to identify areas of greatest need to support effective targeting of resources. Three examples are included here: The first is an overall risk index which identifies need based on a range of indicators, the second is the index developed to support the current Children's Transformation PBA across all areas in Staffordshire and the third shows the risk of needing adult social care services.

4.1 Overall risk of needs index

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, 2017
- GCSE attainment (A*-C in English and Maths), 2015/16
- Economic stress (Prevalence) [MOSAIC], 2016
- Out of work benefits, 2016
- Child excess weight (Reception age), 2013/14-2015/16
- Long-term adult social care users, 2016/17
- Emergency admissions (all ages), 2016/17
- Long term limiting illness (all ages), 2011
- Preventable mortality, 2011-2015
- Lone parent households, 2011
- Lone pensioners, 2011
- Households affected by fuel poverty, 2015
- Rate of total recorded crime, 2016/17
- Anti-social behaviour, 2016/17

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)**

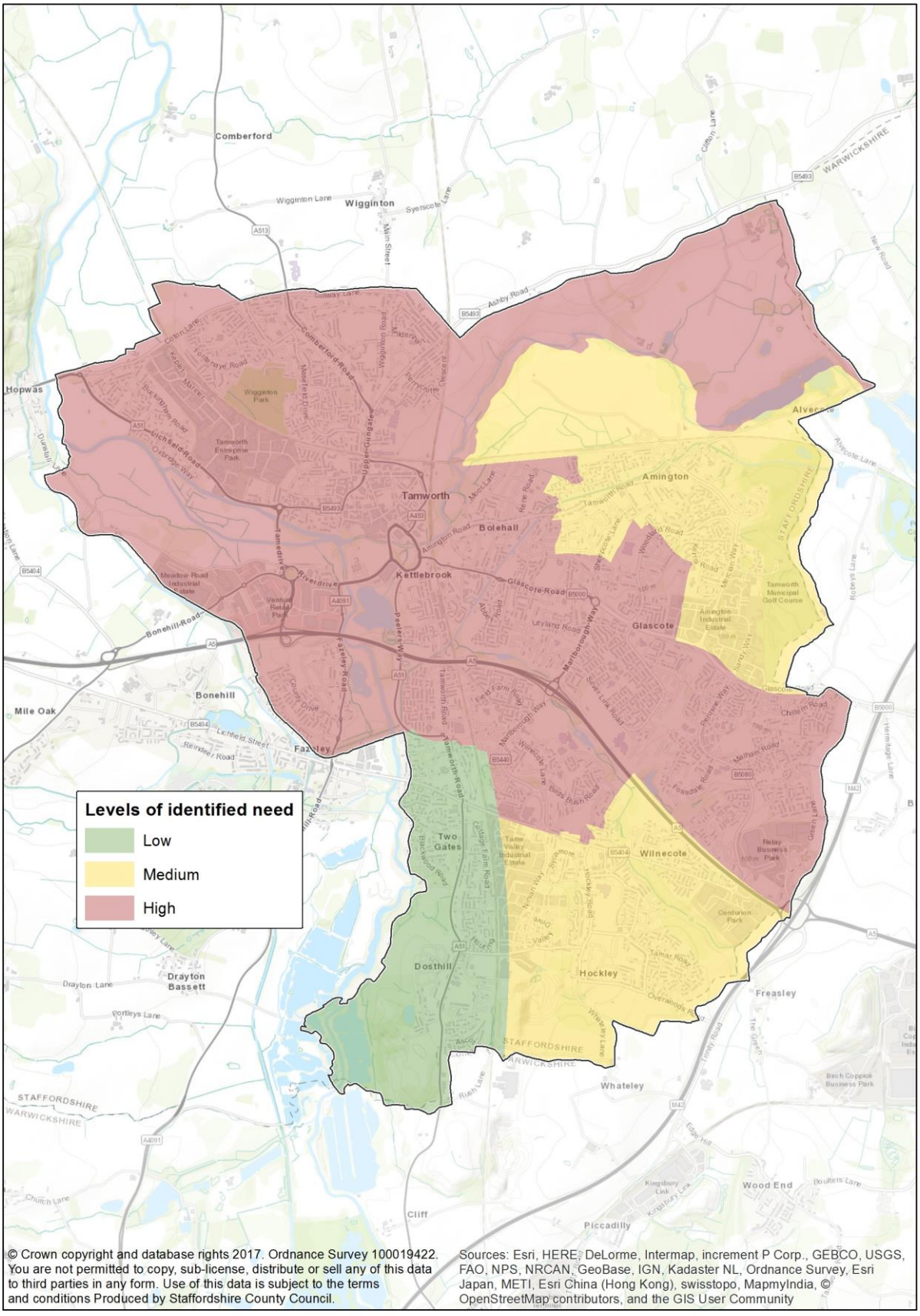
The results are shown in Table 1 and Map 1 shows the location of wards on a map.

Table 1: Ward level 'risk' index for Tamworth

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
Castle	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	9	High
Belgrave	✓			✓			✓	✓			✓		✓			6	High
Mercian	✓						✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				6	High
Stonydelph	✓	✓		✓				✓		✓	✓					6	High
Bolehall	✓			✓				✓	✓		✓					5	High
Spital							✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			5	High
Amington		✓	✓					✓								3	Medium
Wilnecote								✓								1	Medium
Trinity																0	Low

Compiled by The Strategy Team, Staffordshire County Council

Map 1: Ward level 'risk' index for Tamworth



4.2 Risk of children experiencing poorer outcomes needs index

Both national and local research highlights a number of common risk factors that increase the risk of a child experiencing poorer outcomes, in relation to their educational, health or welfare. The evidence also indicates that it is often the same families and communities that suffer a range of inequalities. So, whilst we can look at ways in which we reduce these risk factors that are affecting these children, families and communities in isolation, we need to consider the issues in a more holistic way and look to address the underlying root causes as well as the symptoms.

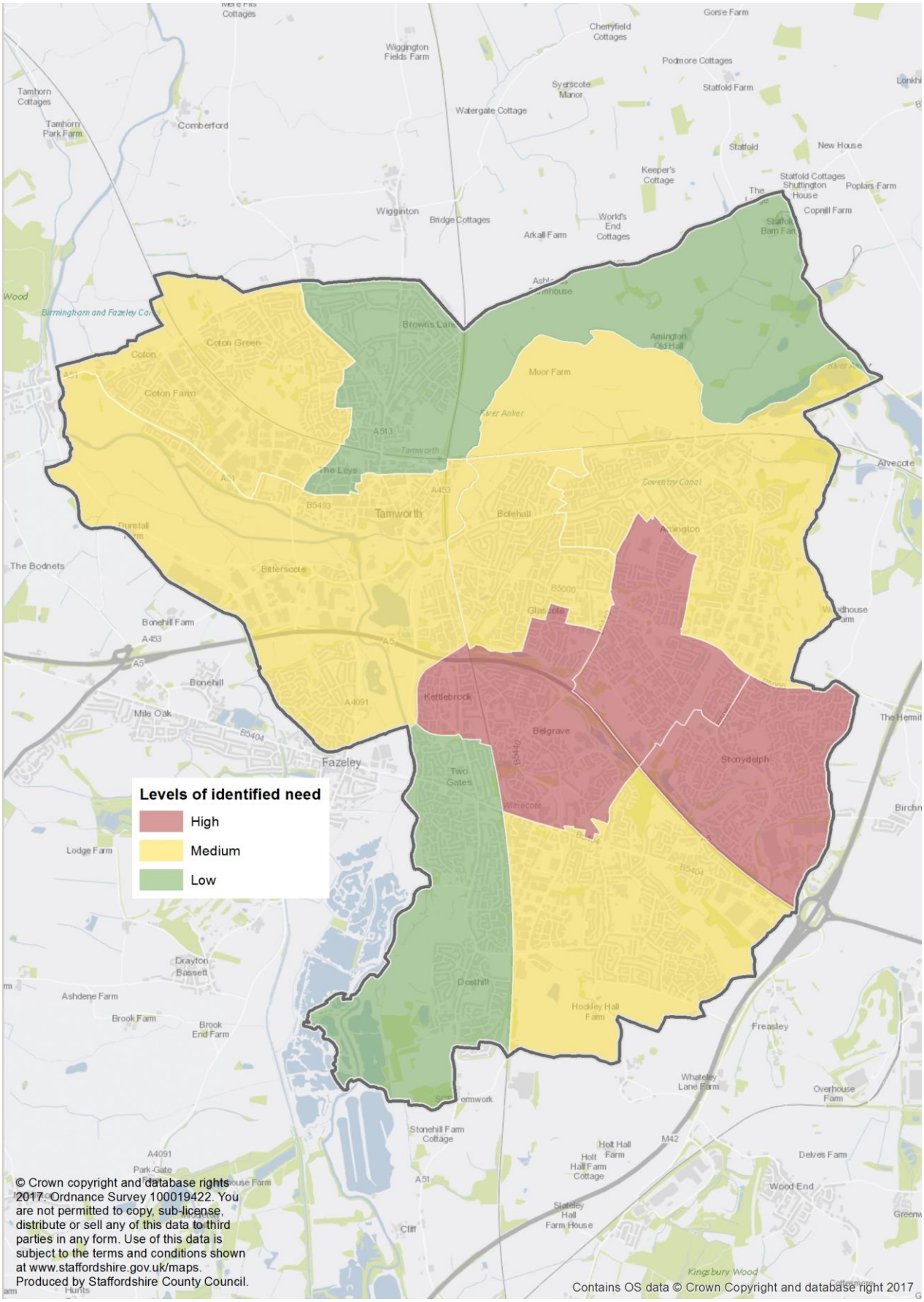
To support this at a small area we have combined a number of key indicators that assess how children and young people are progressing across a number of key areas of their life to develop a children's needs ward level index:

- Out-of-work benefits, May 2016
- Financial stress, 2016 modelled data
- Children in low-income households, 2014
- Free school meals, January 2016
- Overcrowded housing, 2011
- Lone parent households, 2011
- Anti-social behaviour, 2015/16
- GCSE attainment, 2014/15
- Youth unemployment, aged 16-24, 2016
- Excess weight (Reception), 2013/14 to 2015/16
- Emergency admissions aged under 20, 2015/16
- Young carers aged under 16, 2011
- Children in need aged under 18, 2015/16
- Child protection plans aged under 18, 2015/16
- Looked after children aged under 18, 2015/16
- Preventable mortality, 2011-2015

This highlights areas which experience poorer health and wellbeing outcomes to support the more effective targeting of resources.

Tamworth wards were assessed based on how they compared with England for each of the indicators (Map 2). Wards that performed worse than the England average:

Map 2: Children's need ward level index for Tamworth, 2017



4.3 Risk of adult social care needs index

Preventable risk factors such as smoking, excess alcohol consumption and physical inactivity account for 40% of ill health and are one of the largest pressures on health and care resources. Staffordshire County Council have developed an adult social care needs risk index to support the development of a Healthy Communities Service by identifying areas which have the poorest health and are at higher risk of needing more expensive adult social care.

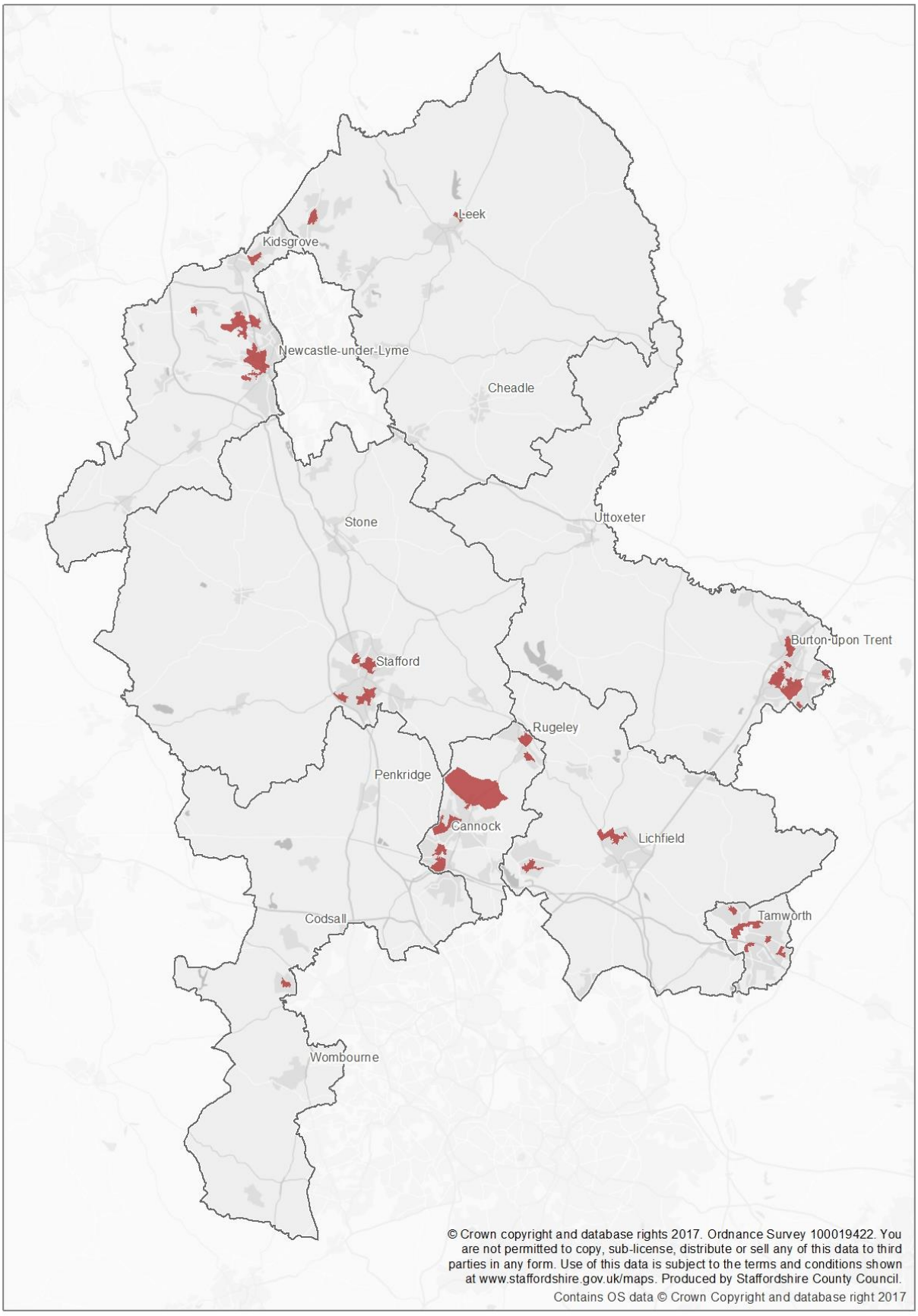
A number of indicators were identified through literature and stakeholders as being triggers for entry into adult social care. A number of these indicators, based on data availability, were tested for their relationship with local adult social care usage. Eight indicators which showed a relatively good statistical relationship with long-term social care users were combined to develop a weighted index:

- Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI), 2015
- People aged 50 and over with no cars or vans in household, 2011
- Emergency (unplanned) admissions, 2015/16
- Risk of loneliness index (Office for National Statistics modelled data)
- People aged 65 and over with a limiting long-term illness, 2011
- People who feel a bit unsafe or very unsafe walking alone after dark (Mosaic modelled data)
- People who visit their GP more than once a month (Mosaic modelled data)
- People who do not exercise (Mosaic modelled data)

The index has been used to identify the target cohort for the Healthy Communities Service which will offer behavioural and practical support to adults aged 50 and over.

Map 3 displays the 52 LSOAs which are at increased risk of entry into adult social care

Map 3: LSOAs falling within the highest risk of entering adult social care



5 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 even if an indicator is categorised as being 'better than England' it 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 it could still mean that it is an important issue locally 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
Demographics												
Mid-year population estimate	2016	98,500	116,700	103,100	128,500	111,200	134,200	98,100	77,000	867,100	5,800,700	55,268,100
Percentage under five	2016	5.5% (5,500)	6.3% (7,400)	4.9% (5,100)	4.9% (6,300)	4.5% (5,000)	5.0% (6,700)	4.4% (4,300)	6.1% (4,700)	5.2% (45,000)	6.3% (365,300)	6.2% (3,429,000)
Percentage under 16	2016	18.0% (17,700)	19.4% (22,700)	17.0% (17,500)	16.3% (20,900)	15.5% (17,200)	16.8% (22,500)	16.1% (15,800)	19.4% (15,000)	17.2% (149,300)	19.5% (1,134,000)	19.1% (10,529,100)
Percentage aged 16-64	2016	63.4% (62,500)	61.8% (72,200)	59.8% (61,600)	63.8% (81,900)	60.7% (67,500)	61.5% (82,500)	59.6% (58,400)	62.8% (48,300)	61.7% (535,000)	62.2% (3,605,600)	63.1% (34,856,100)
Percentage aged 65 and over	2016	18.6% (18,300)	18.7% (21,900)	23.3% (24,000)	20.0% (25,700)	23.8% (26,500)	21.7% (29,100)	24.3% (23,800)	17.8% (13,700)	21.1% (182,900)	18.3% (1,061,200)	17.9% (9,882,800)
Percentage aged 85 and over	2016	2.2% (2,200)	2.3% (2,700)	2.6% (2,700)	2.5% (3,200)	2.9% (3,200)	2.7% (3,600)	2.8% (2,800)	1.8% (1,400)	2.5% (21,700)	2.4% (140,000)	2.4% (1,328,100)
Dependency ratio per 100 working age population	2016	57.6	61.7	67.3	56.8	64.8	62.6	67.8	59.3	62.1	60.9	58.6
Dependency ratio of children per 100 working age population	2016	28.3	31.4	28.4	25.5	25.5	27.3	27.1	31.0	27.9	31.5	30.2
Dependency ratio of older people per 100 working age population	2016	29.3	30.3	38.9	31.3	39.2	35.3	40.7	28.3	34.2	29.4	28.4
Population change between 2016 and 2026	2016-2026	3.0% (3,000)	5.4% (6,400)	3.9% (4,000)	4.1% (5,200)	3.1% (3,400)	3.9% (5,200)	1.6% (1,600)	1.7% (1,300)	3.5% (30,000)	5.7% (331,600)	7.1% (3,916,500)
Population change between 2016 and 2026 - under five	2016-2026	-2.9% (-200)	-1.3% (-100)	0.5% (0)	3.0% (200)	3.9% (200)	1.8% (100)	0.0% (0)	-5.4% (-300)	0.0% (0)	2.5% (9,000)	2.3% (79,900)
Population change between 2016 and 2026 - under 16s	2016-2026	-1.2% (-200)	3.5% (800)	0.5% (100)	4.5% (900)	5.2% (900)	0.4% (100)	-0.8% (-100)	-2.8% (-400)	1.4% (2,000)	6.1% (68,800)	7.3% (764,500)

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 change between 2016 and 2026 - ages 16-64	2016-2026	-1.7% (-1,100)	0.6% (400)	-1.3% (-800)	-0.1% (0)	-4.0% (-2,700)	-0.5% (-400)	-4.0% (-2,300)	-3.8% (-1,800)	-1.7% (-8,800)	2.0% (71,300)	3.0% (1,049,300)
Population change between 2016 and 2026 - 65 and over	2016-2026	23.1% (4,300)	23.2% (5,100)	19.4% (4,700)	16.9% (4,300)	19.9% (5,300)	19.0% (5,500)	17.0% (4,100)	25.9% (3,600)	20.0% (36,800)	18.0% (191,600)	21.3% (2,102,800)
Population change between 2016 and 2026 - 85 and over	2016-2026	50.0% (1,100)	40.8% (1,100)	63.0% (1,800)	36.1% (1,100)	58.7% (1,900)	46.0% (1,700)	45.6% (1,300)	58.4% (800)	49.1% (10,800)	36.2% (51,000)	34.8% (463,800)
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 living in income deprived families, 0-15 (IDACI)	2015	19.0% (3,400)	16.0% (3,700)	12.6% (2,200)	16.6% (3,600)	11.5% (2,000)	11.4% (2,500)	11.4% (1,800)	19.7% (2,900)	14.7% (22,200)	22.5% (252,900)	19.9% (2,070,800)
Child poverty: Children living in income deprived families, 0-15 (PHOF)	2014	18.7% (3,300)	16.3% (3,600)	12.6% (2,100)	16.7% (3,400)	12.9% (2,100)	12.0% (2,500)	12.8% (1,900)	18.4% (2,800)	15.1% (21,500)	23.5% (256,000)	20.1% (2,003,100)
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)	2016/17	73.3% (780)	71.1% (1,020)	76.3% (870)	75.3% (1,000)	77.9% (920)	76.8% (1,070)	77.1% (790)	74.1% (650)	74.5% (7,130)	68.6% (50,800)	70.7% (473,630)

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
Pupil absence	Jan-17	4.6%	4.0%	3.8%	4.2%	4.2%	3.9%	4.0%	4.4%	4.1%	4.3%	4.3%
Children with special educational needs	Jan-17	14.2%	12.3%	12.1%	13.1%	11.1%	11.3%	9.9%	13.3%	12.1%	15.2%	14.3%
Children who claim free school meals	Jan-17	12.6% (1,670)	8.9% (1,740)	7.8% (1,120)	11.8% (1,880)	7.6% (1,130)	8.3% (1,380)	8.0% (1,220)	13.1% (1,460)	9.6% (11,600)	16.2%	13.8% (1,113,090)
GCSE attainment (English and Maths A*-C)	2016	47.3% (450)	64.1% (930)	71.9% (620)	57.8% (710)	60.1% (650)	66.8% (660)	64.6% (760)	55.2% (450)	59.7% (5,230)	60.3% (36,310)	59.3% (356,050)
Adults with NVQ level 3 or above (16-64)	Jan 2016 - Dec 2016	47.2% (28,600)	49.2% (35,300)	55.9% (34,100)	59.9% (47,200)	50.4% (34,000)	63.3% (50,900)	52.1% (30,500)	44.4% (21,100)	53.6% (281,700)	49.7% (1,765,600)	56.8% (19,545,800)
Adults with no qualifications (16-64)	Jan 2016 - Dec 2016	3.1% (1,900)	9.9% (7,100)	4.9% (3,000)	10.5% (8,300)	7.7% (5,200)	6.7% (5,400)	7.2% (4,200)	11.6% (5,500)	7.7% (40,500)	11.8% (418,700)	7.8% (2,680,600)
People in employment (aged 16-64)	Jan 2016 - Dec 2016	79.2% (48,100)	80.6% (57,800)	76.6% (46,800)	79.5% (63,200)	79.2% (53,700)	74.6% (60,300)	81.2% (47,500)	75.5% (35,800)	78.3% (413,200)	71.1% (2,533,900)	74.2% (25,631,600)
Out of work benefits	Nov-2016	8.2% (5,170)	7.0% (5,080)	5.7% (3,500)	8.0% (6,450)	5.4% (3,630)	6.0% (4,910)	6.6% (3,850)	7.9% (3,850)	6.8% (36,430)	9.4% (335,320)	8.1% (2,807,340)
Unemployment (16-64 year olds claiming jobseekers allowance)	Oct-2017	1.2% (750)	0.9% (660)	0.8% (470)	1.3% (1,040)	1.2% (780)	0.8% (700)	0.8% (480)	1.1% (510)	1.0% (5,380)	2.3% (84,620)	1.9% (645,890)
Youth unemployment (16-24 year olds claiming jobseekers allowance)	Oct-2017	3.8% (200)	2.3% (130)	2.8% (140)	3.0% (260)	3.1% (170)	2.4% (160)	2.4% (110)	3.2% (130)	2.9% (1,280)	5.4% (18,290)	4.3% (131,800)
Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate	2016/17	43.9%	33.6%	43.7%	29.2%	37.7%	37.4%	26.6%	29.2%	35.0%	28.7%	29.4%
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	2014-2016	6.2 (20)	6.0 (26)	5.2 (15)	5.4 (20)	3.2 (9)	3.8 (14)	5.6 (14)	5.9 (16)	5.2 (134)	6.0 (1,256)	3.9 (7,710)
Low birthweight babies - full term babies (under 2,500 grams)	2013-2015	7.5% (250)	8.0% (340)	6.9% (200)	7.1% (260)	5.6% (150)	6.8% (250)	7.8% (190)	7.6% (210)	7.2% (1,850)	8.6% (18,120)	7.2% (145,380)
Breastfeeding initiation rates	2016/17	58.8% (600)	73.8% (820)	72.4% (480)	64.7% (750)	65.6% (550)	72.0% (700)	70.7% (550)	64.2% (580)	67.6% (5,030)	68.9% (47,180)	74.5% (463,150)
Unplanned hospital admissions due to alcohol-specific conditions (under 18) (rate per 100,000)	2013/14-2015/16	63.8 (40)	20.0 (20)	31.9 (20)	23.7 (20)	33.4 (20)	42.4 (30)	34.8 (20)	60.4 (30)	37.7 (190)	32.6 (1,230)	37.4 (13,000)

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
Excess weight (children aged four to five)	2016/17	27.6% (300)	23.8% (330)	23.9% (240)	26.7% (330)	24.7% (250)	21.7% (280)	24.4% (220)	26.7% (250)	24.9% (2,200)	24.2% (15,640)	22.6% (125,730)
Excess weight (children aged 10-11)	2016/17	36.0% (340)	33.6% (420)	34.0% (330)	33.6% (370)	34.7% (320)	30.7% (370)	30.0% (250)	37.3% (290)	33.6% (2,680)	37.1% (23,110)	34.2% (190,570)
Obesity (children aged four to five)	2016/17	11.4% (120)	10.2% (140)	8.9% (90)	11.9% (150)	11.2% (110)	8.4% (110)	9.8% (90)	11.0% (100)	10.3% (910)	10.7% (7,520)	9.6% (60,500)
Obesity (children aged 10-11)	2016/17	22.4% (210)	18.6% (230)	19.1% (190)	18.4% (200)	20.2% (190)	16.6% (200)	16.7% (140)	23.4% (180)	19.2% (1,530)	22.4% (13,930)	20.0% (111,170)
Under-18 conception rates per 1,000 girls aged 15-17	2015	23.3 (40)	26.4 (50)	11.2 (20)	34.7 (70)	14.4 (30)	15.8 (30)	21.5 (40)	32.8 (50)	22.3 (320)	23.7 (2,380)	20.8 (19,080)
Chlamydia diagnosis (15-24 years) (rate per 100,000)	2016	1,872 (220)	1,767 (230)	1,555 (170)	1,464 (270)	1,304 (160)	1,473 (220)	1,444 (150)	2,281 (210)	1,614 (1,620)	1,714 (12,790)	1,882 (128,100)
Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children under 15 (rate per 10,000)	2015/16	87 (150)	91 (190)	116 (190)	90 (180)	84 (140)	110 (230)	83 (120)	104 (150)	96 (1,330)	110 (11,650)	104 (102,040)
Depression prevalence (ages 18+)	2016/17	11.2% (9,630)	7.8% (8,540)	7.4% (5,530)	11.3% (12,040)	7.4% (5,950)	8.9% (9,270)	10.0% (7,190)	11.1% (7,590)	9.4% (65,730)	9.4% (514,200)	9.1% (4,187,800)
Suicides and injuries undetermined (ages 15+) (ASR per 100,000)	2014-2016	8.9 (20)	9.0 (30)	9.6 (30)	9.3 (30)	8.3 (30)	14.1 (50)	7.3 (20)	13.8 (30)	10.1 (230)	10.0 (1,490)	9.9 (14,280)
Self-harm admissions (ASR per 100,000)	2015/16	206 (200)	230 (260)	174 (170)	234 (310)	170 (180)	211 (270)	233 (200)	169 (130)	205 (1,730)	209 (12,190)	197 (109,750)
Learning disabilities prevalence	2016/17	0.6% (690)	0.5% (670)	0.3% (310)	0.4% (540)	0.3% (330)	0.4% (470)	0.5% (410)	0.6% (540)	0.5% (3,950)	0.5% (36,160)	0.5% (274,210)
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)
Disability Living Allowance claimants (%)	May-17	5.0% (4,970)	2.7% (3,200)	3.4% (3,470)	3.7% (4,700)	3.3% (3,650)	2.7% (3,630)	3.4% (3,340)	3.8% (2,900)	3.4% (29,860)	3.7% (212,830)	3.4% (1,900,460)
Smoking prevalence (18+)	2016	20.1% (15,800)	20.2% (18,500)	10.8% (9,000)	20.2% (21,200)	10.7% (9,800)	15.3% (16,600)	9.0% (7,200)	16.7% (10,000)	15.4% (107,500)	15.4% (697,600)	15.5% (6,739,800)
Smoking attributable mortality (ASR per 100,000)	2012-2014	329	283	230	297	238	236	254	258	263	273	275
Alcohol-related admissions (narrow definition) (ASR per 100,000)	2015/16	870 (840)	780 (880)	656 (700)	881 (1,100)	795 (950)	785 (1,070)	654 (660)	640 (470)	763 (6,680)	728 (39,820)	647 (339,280)
Alcohol-specific mortality - men (ASR per 100,000)	2014-2016	17.1 (30)	17.7 (30)	9.0 (20)	21.5 (40)	9.0 (20)	8.8 (20)	10.5 (20)	12.0 (10)	13.2 (170)	17.8 (1,410)	14.2 (10,780)
Alcohol-specific mortality - women (ASR per 100,000)	2014-2016	9.8 (20)	8.6 (20)	10.9 (20)	9.5 (20)	6.8 (10)	6.0 (10)	14.1 (20)	12.5 (20)	9.4 (130)	8.2 (680)	6.8 (5,420)

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
Deaths from drug misuse	2014-2016	4.3 (10)	5.2 (20)	S	5.6 (20)	S	4.1 (20)	4.3 (10)	S	3.7 (90)	4.3 (710)	4.2 (6,800)
Adults who are overweight or obese (excess weight)	2015/16	67.6%	61.1%	62.9%	64.3%	63.4%	68.3%	68.9%	71.3%	65.6%	63.9%	61.3%
Adults who are obese	2015/16	31.2%	23.8%	26.2%	27.8%	22.1%	30.5%	28.5%	31.7%	27.5%	24.9%	22.9%
Healthy eating - 5-a-Day (synthetic estimates)	2015/16	52.8% (42,590)	53.2% (49,750)	56.3% (47,690)	56.5% (59,400)	59.1% (55,210)	58.6% (64,540)	57.5% (47,070)	51.7% (32,040)	56.1% (398,700)	56.1% (2,578,760)	56.8% (25,009,910)
Physical activity in adults	2015/16	59.7%	64.5%	60.8%	60.3%	62.7%	67.7%	60.7%	59.7%	62.3%	62.5%	64.9%
Physical inactivity in adults	2015/16	26.0%	21.9%	25.3%	22.7%	21.6%	21.1%	29.2%	25.5%	23.9%	24.1%	22.3%
Acute sexually transmitted infections (rate per 100,000)	2016	689 (680)	682 (790)	455 (470)	488 (620)	434 (480)	571 (760)	346 (340)	635 (490)	536 (4,620)	663 (38,130)	750 (410,720)
Seasonal flu - people aged 65 and over	2016/17	68.4% (13,900)	68.1% (13,290)	69.1% (11,640)	70.6% (18,130)	69.3% (15,920)	70.2% (19,340)	67.2% (14,270)	70.8% (10,910)	69.3% (115,820)	70.1% (759,470)	70.5% (7,014,440)
Pneumococcal vaccine in people aged 65 and over	2016/17	62.2% (11,620)	64.4% (15,600)	68.5% (12,310)	65.9% (14,880)	63.5% (14,080)	64.4% (16,770)	69.7% (14,080)	68.6% (8,220)	65.6% (105,900)	68.5% (678,020)	69.8% (6,581,210)
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+)	2016/17	7.7% (6,760)	6.9% (7,700)	6.4% (4,810)	7.3% (7,930)	7.1% (5,770)	6.5% (6,830)	7.6% (5,520)	7.1% (4,890)	7.1% (50,210)	7.5% (414,200)	6.7% (3,116,400)
Hypertension prevalence	2016/17	16.4% (17,660)	13.6% (18,870)	13.7% (12,630)	16.0% (20,820)	17.3% (16,960)	15.8% (20,150)	18.6% (16,310)	14.1% (12,090)	15.6% (135,480)	14.7% (1,015,380)	13.8% (8,028,080)
Stroke or transient ischaemic attacks prevalence	2016/17	2.0% (2,140)	1.7% (2,300)	1.8% (1,650)	2.4% (3,060)	2.2% (2,140)	2.2% (2,810)	2.6% (2,240)	1.8% (1,580)	2.1% (17,920)	1.9% (128,440)	1.7% (1,013,460)
Dementia prevalence	2016/17	0.8% (860)	0.7% (1,040)	0.7% (660)	1.0% (1,350)	1.0% (1,010)	0.9% (1,150)	1.0% (830)	0.7% (620)	0.9% (7,530)	0.8% (53,960)	0.8% (443,840)
Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (recorded / expected)	2016/17	69.0%	64.3%	59.1%	81.6%	67.2%	65.7%	63.6%	69.1%	67.7%	64.4%	66.4%
Emergency (unplanned) admissions (ASR per 1,000)	2016/17	100 (9,550)	119 (13,770)	104 (11,180)	131 (16,760)	96 (11,390)	101 (13,940)	106 (10,990)	128 (9,360)	110 (96,930)	116 (663,050)	107 (5,762,680)
Long-term adult social care users (ASR per 1,000)	2016/17	20.2 (1,540)	19.3 (1,780)	15.7 (1,420)	24.2 (2,550)	15.2 (1,540)	18.2 (2,090)	24.2 (2,050)	21.9 (1,190)	19.6 (14,140)	19.4 (87,680)	20.1 (872,510)
Permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes for people aged 65 and over (rate per 100,000)	2016/17	628 (120)	627 (140)	463 (110)	522 (130)	661 (180)	704 (210)	559 (130)	731 (100)	634 (1,160)	632 (6,700)	611 (60,350)

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
Falls admissions in people aged 65 and over (ASR per 100,000)	2015/16	2,159 (360)	2,297 (480)	2,132 (460)	2,682 (660)	2,001 (490)	2,041 (560)	2,271 (490)	2,411 (280)	2,239 (3,780)	2,185 (22,800)	2,169 (211,930)
Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over (ASR per 100,000)	2015/16	694 (120)	690 (140)	570 (130)	673 (160)	520 (130)	500 (140)	644 (140)	673 (80)	609 (1,030)	619 (6,450)	589 (57,660)
Excess winter mortality	Aug 2013 to Jul 2016	24.5% (200)	20.5% (210)	22.8% (220)	18.1% (220)	17.7% (190)	21.4% (260)	25.3% (250)	12.8% (80)	20.6% (1,610)	18.3% (9,070)	17.9% (80,700)
Life expectancy at birth - males (years)	2013-2015	78.9	79.2	80.2	78.4	80.3	80.4	80.1	79.0	79.6	78.7	79.5
Life expectancy at birth - females (years)	2013-2015	82.5	82.3	83.2	82.7	84.0	83.4	82.8	82.6	83.0	82.7	83.1
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)	2013-2015	8.9	8.3	7.8	8.9	4.6	4.3	3.2	5.9	7.1	9.4	9.2
Inequalities in life expectancy - females (slope index of inequality) (years)	2013-2015	5.1	6.6	7.3	9.6	3.9	5.7	4.1	9.0	6.6	7.3	7.1
Mortality from causes considered preventable (various ages) (ASR per 100,000)	2014-2016	201 (580)	206 (690)	157 (540)	210 (800)	155 (590)	164 (700)	164 (560)	204 (450)	180 (4,900)	196 (31,560)	183 (277,330)
End of life: proportion dying at home or usual place of residence	2016/17	40.4% (350)	43.2% (460)	44.3% (460)	41.6% (530)	43.2% (510)	40.7% (500)	45.3% (500)	40.2% (250)	42.5% (3,550)	43.8% (22,960)	46.1% (221,300)
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)

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
Fuel poverty	2015	10.5% (4,350)	13.8% (6,630)	11.0% (4,600)	12.8% (6,840)	10.7% (4,860)	12.5% (7,090)	12.9% (5,510)	10.8% (3,460)	12.0% (43,330)	13.5% (315,990)	11.0% (2,502,220)
Housing affordability ratio (ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings)	2016	5.8	6.4	6.7	5.2	7.1	7.8	6.1	7.0	6.3	6.5	7.2
Statutory homelessness - homelessness acceptances per 1,000 households	2016/17	0.5 (20)	0.8 (40)	S	S	S	0.1 (10)	S	0.5 (20)	0.2 (90)	1.1 (2,710)	0.8 (19,460)
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)
Satisfied with area as a place to live (compared to Staffordshire)	Sep 2015 - Mar 2017	89.0%	88.9%	92.7%	90.0%	93.3%	93.7%	95.9%	90.2%	91.7%	n/a	n/a
Residents who felt fearful of being a victim of crime (compared to Staffordshire)	Sep 2015 - Mar 2017	13.2%	15.2%	12.0%	14.3%	8.2%	12.8%	8.8%	17.2%	12.7%	n/a	n/a
People who have experienced crime (compared to Staffordshire)	Sep 2015 - Mar 2017	6.8%	5.8%	8.8%	7.5%	3.8%	5.3%	4.1%	10.2%	6.6%	n/a	n/a
Total recorded crime (rate per 1,000)	2016/17	65.8 (6,484)	67.8 (7,914)	49.1 (5,056)	68.3 (8,780)	45.7 (5,086)	55.0 (7,372)	49.3 (4,831)	76.9 (5,914)	59.3 (51,437)	70.0 (402,366)	74.1 (4,059,406)
Violent crime (rate per 1,000)	2016/17	20.9 (2,055)	21.2 (2,479)	13.9 (1,437)	23.2 (2,979)	14.3 (1,591)	16.7 (2,239)	19.0 (1,859)	23.2 (1,787)	18.9 (16,426)	19.7 (113,017)	20.0 (1,096,125)
Anti-social behaviour (rate per 1,000)	2016/17	30.6 (3,016)	29.9 (3,492)	22.3 (2,294)	33.2 (4,266)	17.1 (1,903)	27.1 (3,639)	21.0 (2,058)	29.1 (2,237)	26.4 (22,905)	27.5 (159,276)	30.7 (1,698,992)
Alcohol-related crime (compared to Staffordshire) (rate per 1,000)	2016/17	5.5 (542)	6.5 (764)	3.9 (397)	5.9 (763)	2.9 (320)	4.8 (645)	5.6 (547)	5.7 (439)	5.1 (4,417)	n/a	n/a
Domestic abuse (rate per 1,000)	2016/17	8.4 (830)	8.3 (965)	5.4 (555)	10.0 (1,283)	5.1 (568)	6.7 (899)	6.8 (671)	9.8 (753)	7.5 (6,524)	6.8 (39,604)	6.4 (354,156)
Sexual offences (rate per 1,000 population)	2016/17	2.4 (233)	2.5 (290)	1.9 (197)	3.1 (393)	1.3 (149)	1.8 (246)	2.5 (241)	2.5 (193)	2.2 (1,942)	2.1 (12,226)	2.1 (113,153)
Re-offending levels (adults)	Oct 2014 - Sep 2015	24.0% (150)	20.6% (150)	18.3% (80)	20.6% (140)	21.6% (90)	17.9% (110)	17.0% (80)	22.5% (110)	20.4% (1,810)	24.6% (15,310)	23.6% (94,700)
Re-offending levels (juveniles)	Oct 2014 - Sep 2015	31.4% (10)	42.4% (10)	42.1% (10)	47.4% (20)	35.1% (10)	42.0% (20)	70.4% (20)	37.5% (10)	43.0% (340)	35.1% (1,920)	37.4% (11,830)
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)	Sep 2015 - Mar 2017	74.6%	71.3%	81.4%	83.2%	74.2%	77.8%	77.1%	82.5%	77.9%	n/a	n/a

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
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)

6 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 even if an indicator is categorised as being 'better than England' it 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 it could still mean that it is an important issue locally and should be considered alongside local knowledge.

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

Indicator	Amington	Belgrave	Bolehall	Castle	Glascote	Mercian	Spital	Stonydelph	Trinity	Wilnecote	Tamworth	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Demographics														
Mid-year population estimate (000s), 2015	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.5	8.0	6.7	7.1	7.7	7.3	9.4	77.0	867.1	5,800.7	55,268.1
% under five, 2015	5.5% (430)	7.1% (560)	6.6% (510)	5.2% (390)	7.0% (570)	4.9% (330)	5.1% (360)	6.9% (530)	5.6% (410)	6.8% (640)	6.1% (4,680)	5.2% (44,980)	6.3% (365,270)	6.2% (3,429,050)
% under 16, 2015	18.8% (1,470)	22.0% (1,730)	19.9% (1,550)	15.9% (1,200)	23.9% (1,920)	17.7% (1,190)	17.0% (1,210)	20.5% (1,580)	17.6% (1,290)	20.4% (1,910)	19.4% (14,960)	17.2% (149,270)	19.5% (1,133,960)	19.1% (10,529,100)
% aged 16-64, 2015	64.2% (5,010)	62.8% (4,930)	61.9% (4,810)	64.7% (4,860)	61.2% (4,910)	59.7% (4,010)	58.7% (4,160)	68.2% (5,250)	62.5% (4,580)	66.9% (6,260)	62.8% (48,320)	61.7% (534,950)	62.2% (3,605,570)	63.1% (34,856,130)
% aged 65 and over, 2015	16.9% (1,320)	15.2% (1,190)	18.2% (1,410)	19.3% (1,450)	14.9% (1,200)	22.6% (1,520)	24.3% (1,720)	11.2% (870)	19.9% (1,460)	12.7% (1,190)	17.8% (13,680)	21.1% (182,900)	18.3% (1,061,200)	17.9% (9,882,840)
% aged 85 and over, 2015	1.0% (80)	1.1% (80)	1.8% (140)	3.1% (230)	1.1% (90)	2.3% (160)	3.6% (260)	1.0% (80)	1.7% (120)	1.3% (120)	1.8% (1,420)	2.5% (21,690)	2.4% (139,970)	2.4% (1,328,090)
Dependency ratio per 100 working age population, 2015	55.7	59.1	61.5	54.5	63.5	67.6	70.3	46.6	60.0	49.5	59.3	62.1	60.9	58.6
Dependency ratio of children per 100 working age population, 2015	29.3	35.0	32.2	24.6	39.1	29.7	29.0	30.1	28.2	30.5	31.0	27.9	31.5	30.2
Dependency ratio of older people per 100 working age population, 2015	26.4	24.1	29.4	29.9	24.4	37.9	41.3	16.5	31.9	19.0	28.3	34.2	29.4	28.4
Population density (people per square km), 2015	1,658	4,088	4,913	1,440	5,247	2,605	1,489	3,851	2,493	2,584	2,501	329	442	421
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)

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

Indicator	Amington	Belgrave	Bolehall	Castle	Glascote	Mercian	Spital	Stonydelph	Trinity	Wilnecote	Tamworth	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
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
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
Be able to access more good jobs and feel benefits of economic growth														
Children living in income deprived families, 2015 (%)	23.4% (340)	21.8% (370)	19.7% (310)	15.5% (190)	30.5% (580)	17.7% (210)	18.4% (220)	21.5% (340)	8.0% (110)	14.5% (270)	19.7% (2,930)	14.7% (22,200)	22.5% (252,930)	19.9% (2,070,840)
School readiness (Early Years Foundation Stage), 2016/17 (%)	44.9% (40)	43.4% (50)	52.0% (50)	53.2% (30)	32.8% (40)	56.3% (40)	60.5% (50)	44.6% (40)	56.6% (50)	56.3% (70)	74.1% (650)	74.5% (7,130)	68.6% (50,800)	70.7% (473,630)
Pupil absence, 2017 (%)	4.6%	4.8%	3.7%	3.8%	5.1%	3.6%	3.8%	4.5%	3.0%	3.9%	4.4%	4.1%	4.3%	4.3%
Children with special educational needs, 2017 (%)	14.6% (160)	16.9% (230)	11.0% (120)	11.0% (90)	15.4% (220)	9.8% (100)	11.4% (110)	11.2% (110)	11.9% (110)	12.7% (160)	13.3% (1,480)	12.1% (14,630)	15.2% (137,060)	14.3% (1,144,900)
Children who claim free school meals, 2017 (%)	16.8% (180)	15.4% (210)	11.3% (130)	7.3% (60)	26.2% (370)	8.7% (90)	9.4% (90)	17.0% (170)	5.4% (50)	7.7% (100)	13.1% (1,460)	9.6% (11,600)	16.2% (146,480)	13.8% (1,113,090)
GCSE attainment (English and Maths A*-C)	47.1% (40)	56.9% (60)	57.5% (50)	46.9% (40)	51.9% (60)	61.3% (50)	58.1% (40)	50.0% (20)	54.0% (30)	54.5% (40)	55.2% (450)	59.7% (5,230)	60.3% (36,310)	59.3% (356,050)
Out-of-work benefits (%)	8.7% (440)	8.3% (410)	8.2% (400)	7.9% (390)	12.5% (620)	7.9% (320)	8.0% (340)	8.8% (460)	3.4% (160)	5.2% (330)	7.9% (3,850)	6.8% (36,430)	9.4% (335,320)	8.1% (2,807,340)
Unemployment (claimant counts), October 2017 (%)	1.2% (60)	1.3% (70)	1.1% (60)	1.0% (50)	1.7% (90)	1.0% (40)	1.1% (50)	1.1% (60)	0.3% (20)	0.4% (30)	1.1% (510)	1.0% (5,380)	2.3% (84,620)	1.9% (645,890)
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)

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

Indicator	Amington	Belgrave	Bolehall	Castle	Glascote	Mercian	Spital	Stonydelph	Trinity	Wilnecote	Tamworth	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Be healthier and more independent														
General fertility rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44, 2013-2015	59 (90)	67 (110)	59 (90)	63 (90)	61 (100)	61 (70)	52 (70)	67 (110)	66 (80)	55 (110)	61 (920)	57 (8,590)	64 (70,370)	62 (663,470)
Low birthweight babies (under 2,500 grams), 2013-2015 (%)	8.8% (20)	6.3% (20)	5.9% (20)	8.4% (20)	8.6% (30)	10.0% (20)	6.0% (10)	8.6% (30)	4.9% (10)	8.0% (30)	7.6% (210)	7.2% (1,850)	8.6% (18,120)	7.2% (145,380)
Excess weight (children aged four to five), 2013/14 to 2015/16 (%)	25.9% (70)	22.2% (80)	21.2% (70)	23.2% (50)	25.8% (90)	25.0% (50)	23.3% (50)	22.5% (70)	22.5% (70)	22.2% (80)	23.3% (670)	23.2% (5,930)	23.3% (46,550)	22.2% (404,470)
Excess weight (children aged 10-11), 2013/14 to 2015/16 (%)	38.3% (100)	39.1% (110)	34.3% (70)	30.1% (60)	31.8% (100)	31.6% (60)	31.1% (60)	32.1% (80)	33.9% (80)	35.2% (100)	33.9% (820)	33.4% (7,760)	36.1% (64,350)	33.6% (535,060)
Obesity (children aged four to five), 2013/14 to 2015/16 (%)	8.8% (20)	10.5% (40)	9.7% (30)	11.9% (20)	12.3% (40)	12.6% (30)	10.6% (20)	10.5% (30)	7.5% (20)	9.6% (30)	10.3% (300)	9.3% (2,390)	10.4% (20,710)	9.3% (169,360)
Obesity (children aged 10-11), 2013/14 to 2015/16 (%)	21.8% (50)	20.7% (60)	21.0% (40)	17.6% (40)	20.0% (60)	17.0% (30)	16.4% (30)	17.2% (40)	15.5% (40)	16.3% (50)	18.5% (450)	18.7% (4,360)	21.5% (38,270)	19.3% (307,540)
Under-18 conception rates per 1,000 girls aged 15-17, 2012-2014											43 (190)	28 (1,260)	29 (9,090)	25 (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, May 2017 (%)	4.4% (340)	4.4% (350)	3.9% (310)	3.8% (290)	4.7% (380)	4.2% (280)	3.5% (250)	3.6% (280)	2.7% (200)	2.9% (280)	3.8% (2,900)	3.4% (29,860)	3.7% (212,830)	3.4% (1,900,460)
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, 2015 (%)	10.2% (330)	12.6% (380)	11.4% (380)	10.6% (380)	13.1% (420)	10.7% (310)	12.5% (390)	8.9% (280)	8.5% (260)	9.4% (350)	10.8% (3,460)	12.0% (43,330)	13.5% (315,990)	11.0% (2,502,220)
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% (15,010)	18.3% (134,350)
Life expectancy at birth - males (years), 2011-2015	80.0	79.3	78.8	78.3	79.4	80.3	78.4	79.3	80.8	81.1	79.4	79.7	78.8	79.5
Life expectancy at birth - females (years), 2011-2015	82.7	79.9	84.9	83.8	87.0	83.1	78.8	82.7	87.4	84.5	82.8	83.1	82.8	83.2
Mortality from causes considered preventable (various ages) (ASR per 100,000), 2011-2015	191 (70)	178 (60)	212 (80)	242 (80)	265 (90)	183 (70)	211 (80)	255 (70)	147 (60)	157 (60)	200 (700)	178 (7,840)	197 (31,250)	184 (274,530)

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

Indicator	Amington	Belgrave	Bolehall	Castle	Glascote	Mercian	Spital	Stonydelph	Trinity	Wilnecote	Tamworth	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Emergency (unplanned) admissions (ASR per 1,000), 2016/17	132 (910)	142 (960)	124 (910)	130 (1,000)	139 (990)	131 (900)	128 (1,010)	150 (940)	113 (790)	117 (960)	128 (9,360)	110 (96,930)	116 (663,050)	107 (5,762,680)
Adult social care - long term care (ASR per 1,000), 2016/17	18 (90)	39 (150)	21 (120)	23 (150)	20 (100)	25 (140)	28 (200)	23 (90)	16 (80)	15 (70)	22 (1,190)	20 (14,140)	19 (87,680)	20 (872,510)
End of life: proportion dying at home or usual place of residence, (2013-2015)	32.6% (50)	51.9% (110)	33.9% (60)	34.4% (70)	31.0% (40)	38.2% (80)	48.8% (160)	40.8% (50)	34.8% (60)	36.4% (50)	39.5% (720)	42.4% (10,700)	42.1% (66,670)	44.6% (640,870)
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), 2016/17	46.6 (360)	61.8 (490)	56.0 (440)	193.9 (1,460)	68.5 (550)	61.0 (410)	64.2 (460)	65.7 (510)	36.3 (270)	43.4 (410)	76.9 (5,910)	59.3 (51,440)	70.0 (402,370)	74.1 (4,059,410)
Violent crime (rate per 1,000), 2016/17	16.1 (130)	19.2 (150)	19.5 (150)	53.7 (400)	22.0 (180)	22.8 (150)	18.2 (130)	20.1 (160)	10.9 (80)	13.0 (120)	23.2 (1,790)	18.9 (16,430)	19.7 (113,020)	20.0 (1,096,130)
Antisocial behaviour (rate per 1,000), 2016/17	23.4 (180)	31.1 (240)	30.4 (240)	63.0 (470)	33.1 (270)	28.4 (190)	17.6 (130)	21.6 (170)	13.2 (100)	27.4 (260)	29.1 (2,240)	26.4 (22,910)	27.5 (159,280)	30.7 (1,698,990)
Domestic abuse (rate per 1,000), 2016/17	7.2 (60)	7.3 (60)	10.6 (80)	15.9 (120)	9.0 (70)	10.7 (70)	9.2 (70)	11.2 (90)	6.6 (50)	5.7 (50)	9.8 (750)	7.5 (6,520)	6.8 (39,600)	6.4 (354,160)
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)