

Health Inequalities

Staffordshire Geographical Hotspots

Housing Focus – September 2023

Martin Dudgon

Methodology – Housing focus

Retained from previous indicators:

- Life expectancy at birth, Male
- Life expectancy at birth, Female
- Reception Obesity
- Limiting long-term illness or disability, all ages
- Emergency hospital admissions
- Preventable mortality
- % households that experience fuel poverty

Additional indicators:

- Overcrowded %
- Without central heating %
- Energy Performance Certificate % D to G

Excluded from previous indicators:

- GCSE attainment (9-5 in English and Maths)
- Claimant Count %
- Community care long term service users
- Referrals to Children Social Services
- % of population in most deprived IMD quintile
- Rates of all recorded crime



Methodology – Housing focus

Also considered and ruled out:

IMD 2019 Barriers to housing & Services “wider barriers” sub-domain

- due to overlap with Census 2021 “overcrowding” indicator,
- remaining sub domain elements (homelessness and housing affordability) unable to source data for required level of geography

IMD 2019 Living Environment domain “indoors” sub domain

- due to overlap with Census 2021 “without central heating” indicator,
- remaining sub domain element (housing in poor condition) unable to source data for required level of geography

Census 2021 housing tenure

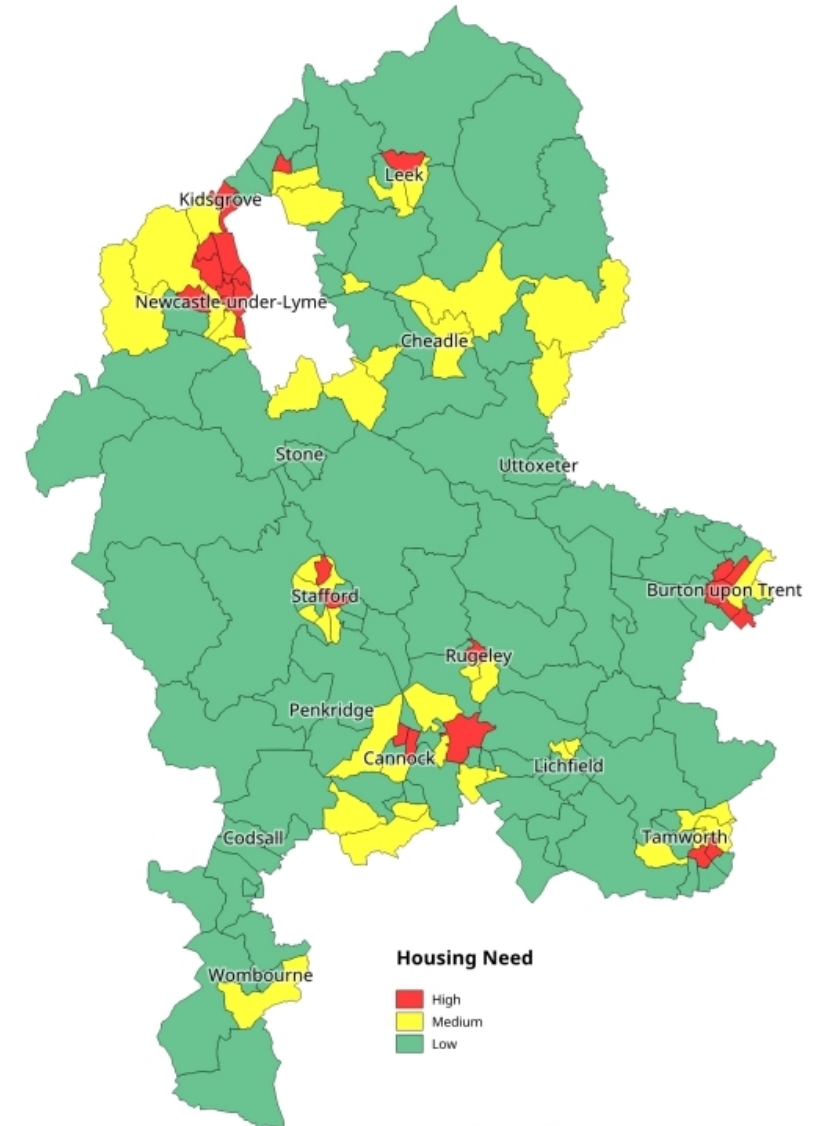
- % socially rented households and % privately rented households to inform resource allocation in next phase of work

Staffordshire Summary

- Wards assessed based on how they compare to England.
- Wards where performance was worse than the benchmark:
 - For up to two of the indicators (low need); 93 wards
 - For three or four of the indicators (medium need); 46 wards
 - For five or more indicators (high need); 25 wards
- 166,400 or 19% of Staffordshire residents live in a ‘high need’ area.

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Age	Low need	Medium need	High need	Total
0-15 years	74,300 (50%)	43,600 (29%)	31,800 (21%)	149,700 (100%)
16-64 years	273,700 (51%)	153,700 (29%)	104,900 (20%)	532,300 (100%)
65+ years	110,800 (57%)	53,500 (28%)	29,800 (15%)	194,100 (100%)
85+ years	12,900 (55%)	6,700 (29%)	3,900 (17%)	23,500 (100%)
Total population	458,900 (52%)	250,900 (29%)	166,400 (19%)	876,100 (100%)



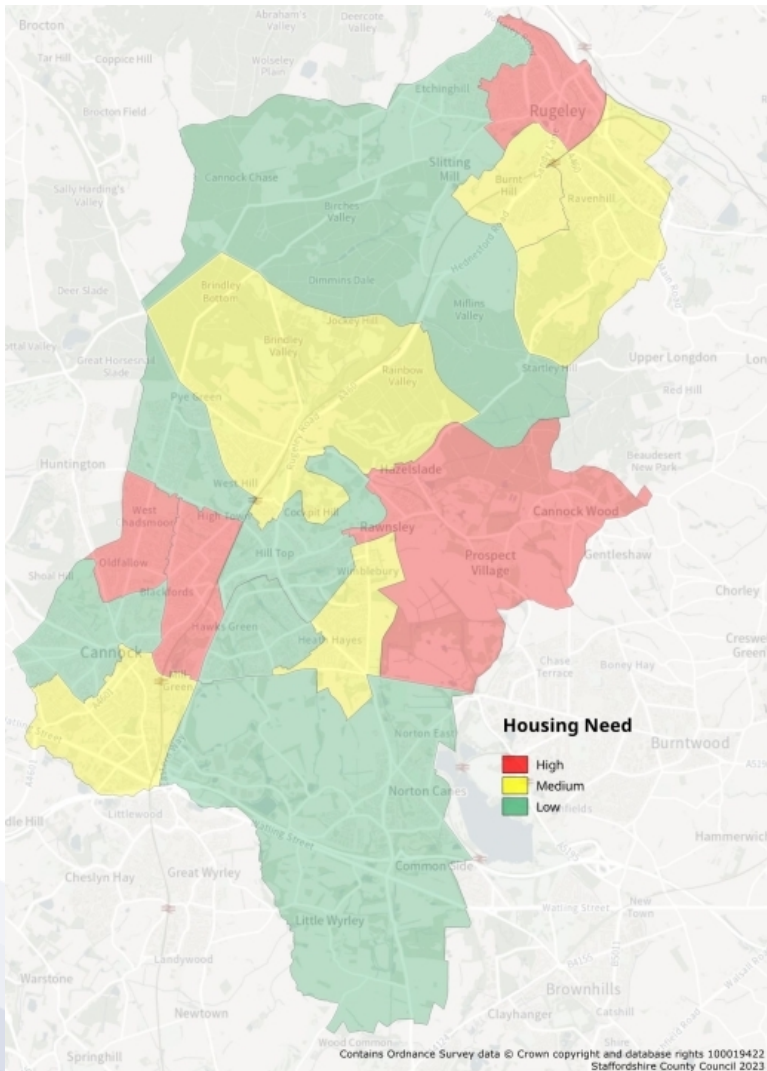
Staffordshire Summary

- The table below shows ‘high need’ wards.
- The indicators marked with a tick are those which are statistically significantly worse than the benchmark.
- Note: South Staffordshire and Lichfield have no ‘high risk’ wards so are not shown in the table below.

Ward	District	LE at birth (Males)	LE at birth (Females)	Reception obesity	% of people who reported having a limiting long-term illness or disability	Emergency hospital admissions	Preventable mortality	Estimated percentage of households that experience fuel poverty	% without central heating	Overcrowded %	Energy Performance Certificate % D to G	Housing Risk Score
Anglesey	East Staffordshire											8
Horninglow	East Staffordshire											7
Shobnall	East Staffordshire											7
Stapenhill	East Staffordshire											7
Bradwell	Newcastle-under-Lyme											7
Cross Heath	Newcastle-under-Lyme											7
Kidsgrove & Ravenscliffe	Newcastle-under-Lyme											7
Town	Newcastle-under-Lyme											7
Biddulph East	Staffordshire Moorlands											7
Leek North	Staffordshire Moorlands							✓		✓		7
Cannock North	Cannock Chase											6
Eton Park	East Staffordshire							✓		✓	✓	6
Holditch & Chesterton	Newcastle-under-Lyme											6
May Bank	Newcastle-under-Lyme							✓		✓		6
Common	Stafford											6
Cannock East	Cannock Chase							✓		✓		5
Rawnsley	Cannock Chase											5
Western Springs	Cannock Chase							✓		✓		5
Clayton	Newcastle-under-Lyme											5
Crackley & Red Street	Newcastle-under-Lyme							✓		✓	✓	5
Silverdale	Newcastle-under-Lyme											5
Wolstanton	Newcastle-under-Lyme							✓		✓	✓	5
Forebridge	Stafford											5
Belgrave	Tamworth							✓		✓		5
Glascote	Tamworth											5

Cannock Chase District

- Four wards identified as having 'high' level of need; accounting for 25,900 residents or 26% of the district population.
- These wards are: Cannock North, Cannock East, Rawnsley and Western Springs.

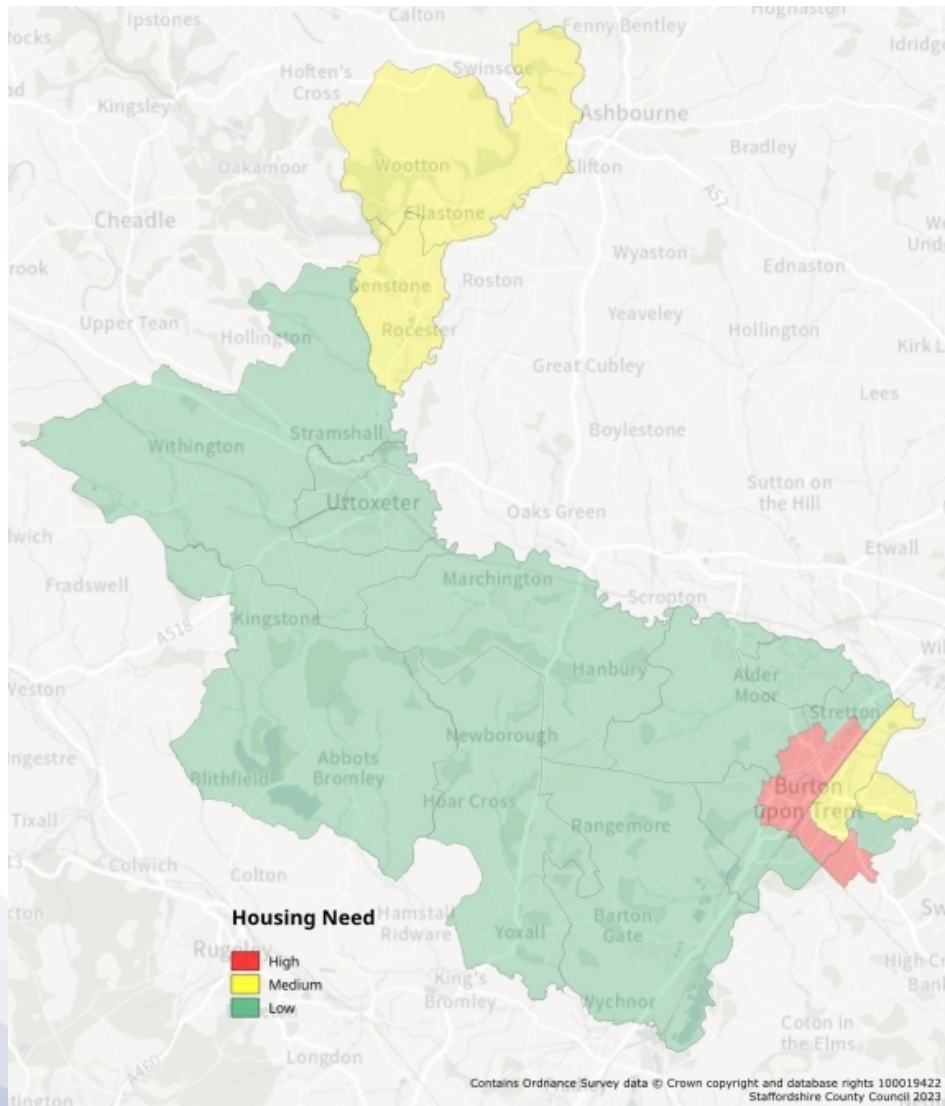


Ward	LE at birth (Males)	LE at birth (Females)	Reception obesity	% of people who reported having a limiting long-term illness or disability	Emergency hospital admissions	Preventable mortality	Estimated percentage of households that experience fuel poverty	% without central heating	Overcrowded %	Energy Performance Certificate % D to G	Housing Risk Score
Cannock North											6
Cannock East											5
Rawnsley											5
Western Springs											5

Age	Low need	Medium need	High need	Total
0-15 years	7,300 (41%)	6,100 (34%)	4,600 (26%)	18,000 (100%)
16-64 years	26,100 (42%)	21,000 (33%)	15,800 (25%)	62,900 (100%)
65+ years	8,100 (41%)	6,100 (31%)	5,400 (28%)	19,600 (100%)
85+ years	900 (39%)	700 (33%)	600 (28%)	2,200 (100%)
Total population	41,500 (41%)	33,100 (33%)	25,900 (26%)	100,500 (100%)

East Staffordshire Borough

- Five wards identified as having ‘high’ level of need; accounting for 41,700 residents or 34% of the borough population.
- These wards are: Anglesey, Horninglow, Shobnall, Stapenhill and Eton Park.



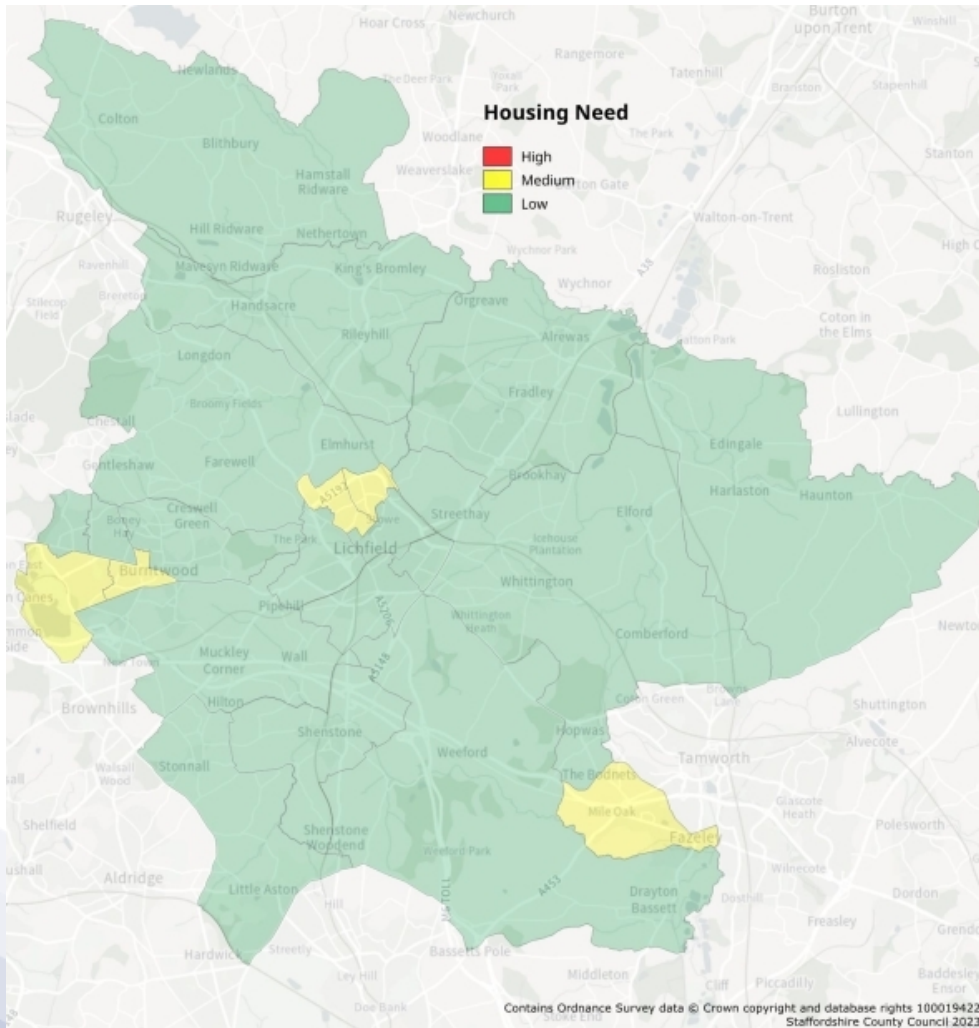
Ward	LE at birth (Males)	LE at birth (Females)	Reception obesity	% of people who reported having a limiting long-term illness or disability	Emergency hospital admissions	Preventable mortality	Estimated percentage of households that experience fuel poverty	% without central heating	Overcrowded %	Energy Performance Certificate % D to G	Housing Risk Score
Anglesey											8
Horninglow											7
Shobnall											7
Stapenhill											7
Eton Park											6

Age	Low need	Medium need	High need	Total
0-15 years	11,000 (47%)	3,200 (14%)	9,400 (40%)	23,500 (100%)
16-64 years	39,500 (51%)	11,000 (14%)	26,900 (35%)	77,400 (100%)
65+ years	14,300 (62%)	3,300 (14%)	5,400 (24%)	23,100 (100%)
85+ years	1,800 (61%)	400 (14%)	700 (25%)	2,900 (100%)
Total population	64,800 (52%)	17,600 (14%)	41,700 (34%)	124,000 (100%)

Lichfield District

- No wards identified as having ‘high’ level of need but five with medium level of need.
- 23% (24,700) of Lichfield’s population is in the medium need group.
- The medium risk wards are Chasetown, Curborough, Fazeley, Chadsmead and Summerfield & All Saints.

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Ward	LE at birth (Males)	LE at birth (Females)	Reception obesity	% of people who reported having a limiting long-term illness or disability	Emergency hospital admissions	Preventable mortality	Estimated percentage of households that experience fuel poverty	% without central heating	Overcrowded %	Energy Performance Certificate % D to G	Housing Risk Score
Chasetown											4
Curborough											4
Fazeley											4
Chadsmead											3
Summerfield & All Saints											3

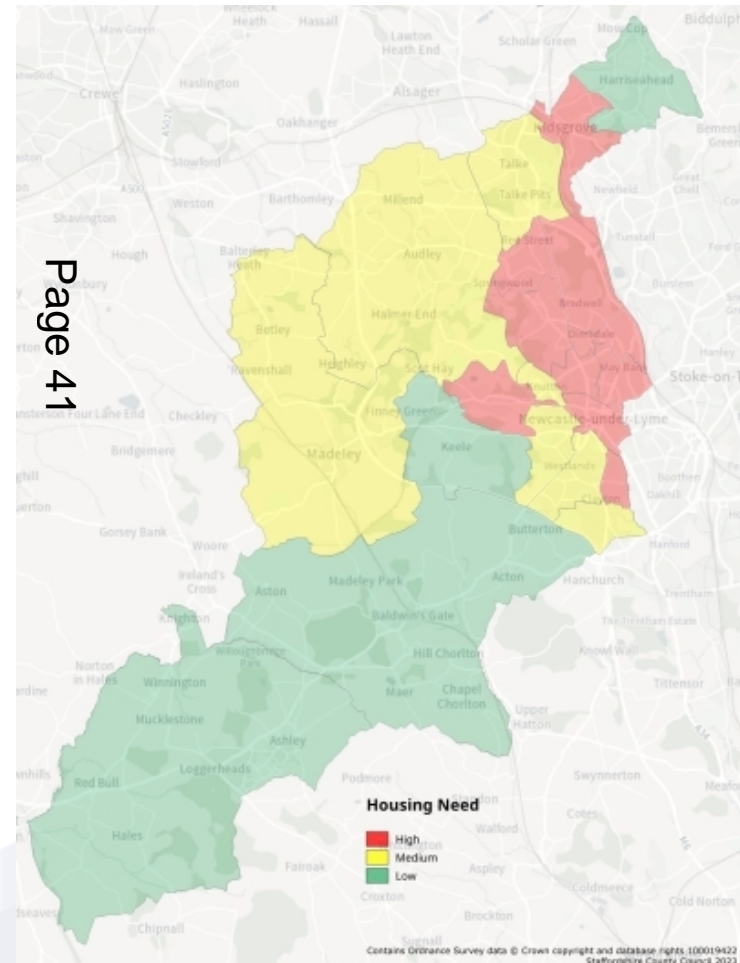
Age	Low need	Medium need	High need	Total
0-15 years	13,100 (73%)	4,800 (27%)	0 (0%)	17,900 (100%)
16-64 years	48,200 (76%)	14,800 (24%)	0 (0%)	63,000 (100%)
65+ years	20,500 (80%)	5,100 (20%)	0 (0%)	25,500 (100%)
85+ years	2,400 (80%)	600 (20%)	0 (0%)	2,900 (100%)
Total population	81,700 (77%)	24,700 (23%)	0 (0%)	106,400 (100%)

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Newcastle Borough

- Ten wards identified as having ‘high’ level of need, accounting for 63,400 residents or 51% of the borough population.
- These wards are: Bradwell, Cross Heath, Kidsgrove & Ravenscliffe, Town, Holditch & Chesterton, May Bank, Clayton, Crackley & Red Street, Silverdale and Wolstanton.

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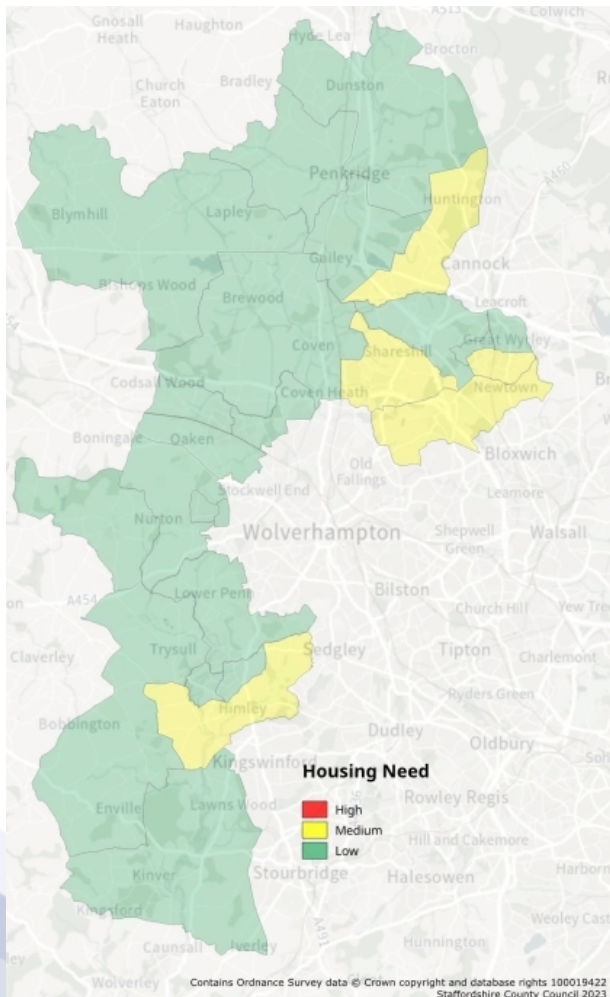


Ward	LE at birth (Males)	LE at birth (Females)	Reception obesity	% of people who reported having a limiting long-term illness or disability	Emergency hospital admissions	Preventable mortality	Estimated percentage of households that experience fuel poverty	% without central heating	Overcrowded %	Energy Performance Certificate % D to G	Housing Risk Score
Bradwell											7
Cross Heath											7
Kidsgrove & Ravenscliffe											7
Town											7
Holditch & Chesterton											6
May Bank											6
Clayton											5
Crackley & Red Street											5
Silverdale											5
Wolstanton											5

Age	Low need	Medium need	High need	Total
0-15 years	1,900 (9%)	7,400 (37%)	10,800 (54%)	20,100 (100%)
16-64 years	10,200 (13%)	26,300 (34%)	40,000 (52%)	76,400 (100%)
65+ years	3,500 (13%)	10,700 (40%)	12,600 (47%)	26,700 (100%)
85+ years	300 (10%)	1,400 (40%)	1,800 (50%)	3,500 (100%)
Total population	15,600 (13%)	44,300 (36%)	63,400 (51%)	123,300 (100%)

South Staffordshire District

- No wards identified as having ‘high’ level of need, but five wards with medium need; accounting for 25,600 or 23% of the district population.
- These wards are: Essington, Featherstone & Shareshill, Great Wyrley Landywood, Himley & Swindon and Huntington & Hatherton.



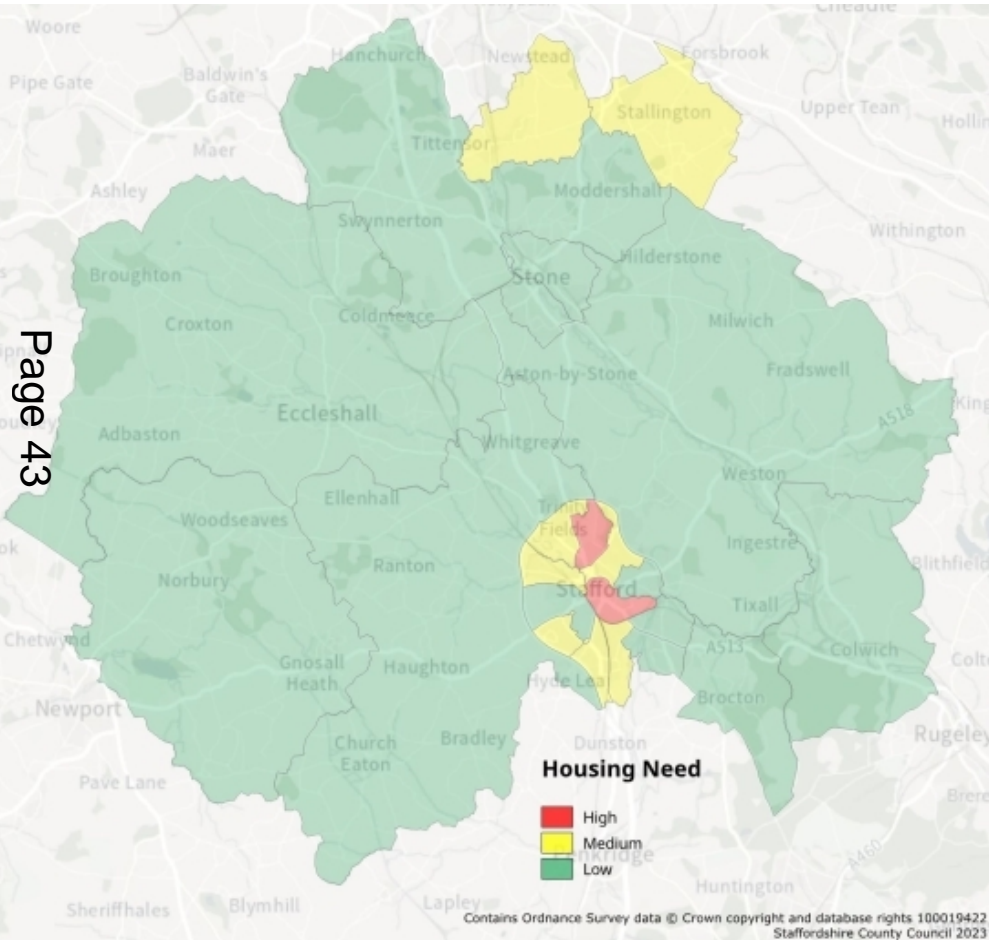
Ward	LE at birth (Males)	LE at birth (Females)	Reception obesity	% of people who reported having a limiting long-term illness or disability	Emergency hospital admissions	Preventable mortality	Estimated percentage of households that experience fuel poverty	% without central heating	Overcrowded %	Energy Performance Certificate % D to G	Housing Risk Score
Essington											3
Featherstone and Shareshill											3
Great Wyrley Landywood											3
Himley and Swindon											3
Huntington and Hatherton											3

Age	Low need	Medium need	High need	Total
0-15 years	13,300 (78%)	3,800 (22%)	0 (0%)	17,100 (100%)
16-64 years	48,900 (75%)	16,700 (25%)	0 (0%)	65,600 (100%)
65+ years	22,700 (82%)	5,000 (18%)	0 (0%)	27,700 (100%)
85+ years	2,800 (81%)	700 (19%)	0 (0%)	3,500 (100%)
Total population	84,900 (77%)	25,600 (23%)	0 (0%)	110,500 (100%)

Stafford Borough

- Two wards identified as having ‘high’ level of need; accounting for 8,200 residents or 6% of the borough population.
- These wards are: Common and Forebridge.

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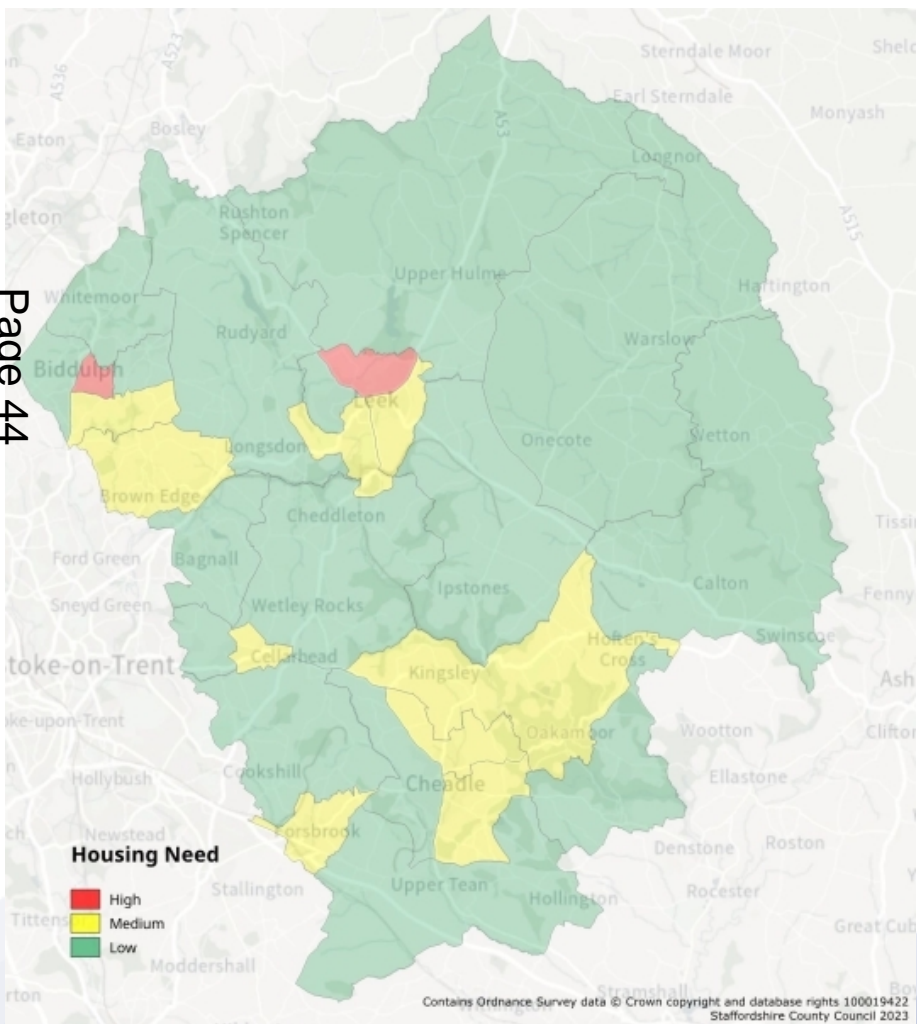
Ward	LE at birth (Males)	LE at birth (Females)	Reception obesity	% of people who reported having a limiting long-term illness or disability	Emergency hospital admissions	Preventable mortality	Estimated percentage of households that experience fuel poverty	% without central heating	Overcrowded %	Energy Performance Certificate % D to G	Housing Risk Score
Common											6
Forebridge											5

Age	Low need	Medium need	High need	Total
0-15 years	13,400 (58%)	8,500 (37%)	1,300 (6%)	23,300 (100%)
16-64 years	48,200 (59%)	28,400 (35%)	5,500 (7%)	82,100 (100%)
65+ years	20,900 (66%)	9,200 (29%)	1,400 (4%)	31,400 (100%)
85+ years	2,500 (64%)	1,200 (30%)	200 (6%)	3,900 (100%)
Total population	82,500 (60%)	46,200 (34%)	8,200 (6%)	136,800 (100%)

Staffordshire Moorlands District

- Two wards identified as having a ‘high’ level of need; accounting for 11,600 residents or 12% of the district population.
- These wards are: Leek North and Biddulph East .

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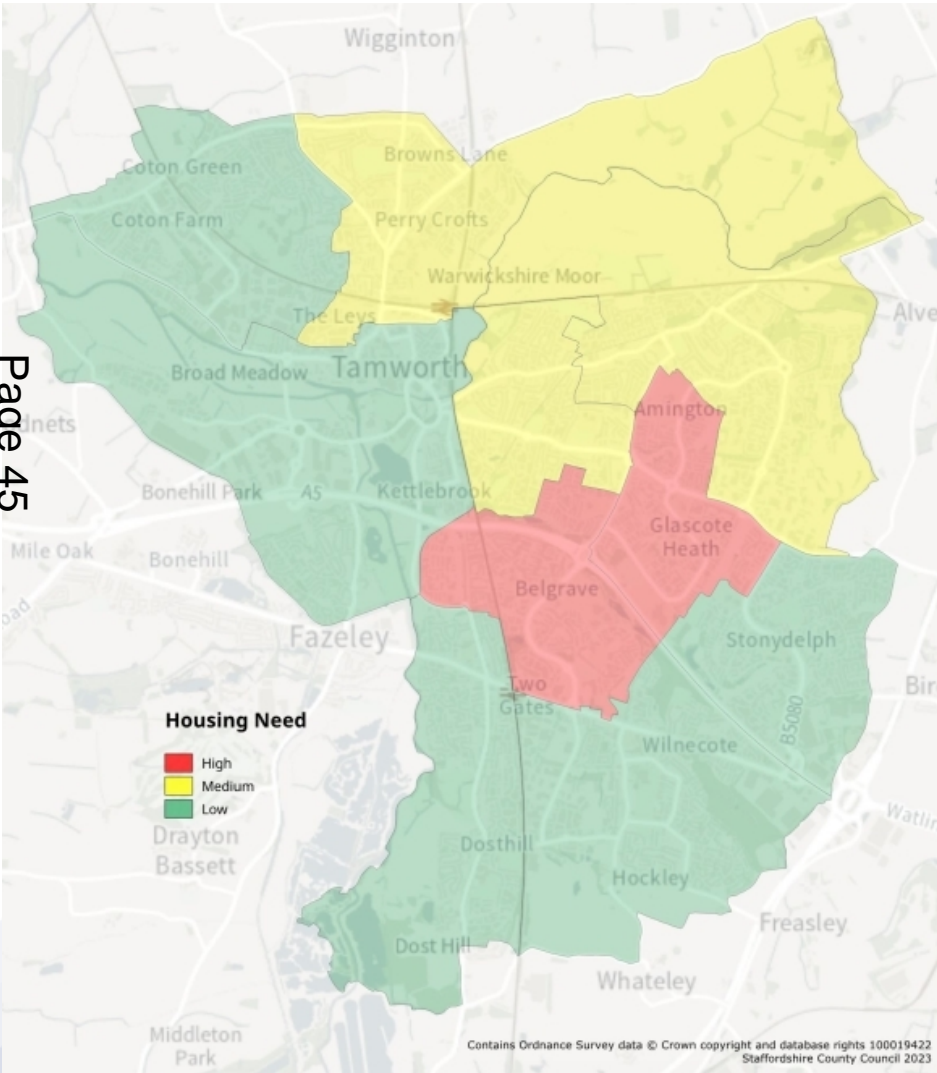


Ward	LE at birth (Males)	LE at birth (Females)	Reception obesity	% of people who reported having a limiting long-term illness or disability	Emergency hospital admissions	Preventable mortality	Estimated percentage of households that experience fuel poverty	% without central heating	Overcrowded %	Energy Performance Certificate % D to G	Housing Risk Score
Biddulph East											7
Leek North											7

Age	Low need	Medium need	High need	Total
0-15 years	7,300 (49%)	5,300 (36%)	2,400 (16%)	15,000 (100%)
16-64 years	28,000 (50%)	20,700 (37%)	7,100 (13%)	55,700 (100%)
65+ years	13,600 (54%)	9,400 (37%)	2,100 (8%)	25,100 (100%)
85+ years	1,500 (48%)	1,200 (40%)	400 (12%)	3,000 (100%)
Total population	48,900 (51%)	35,400 (37%)	11,600 (12%)	95,800 (100%)

Tamworth Borough

- Two wards identified as having ‘high’ level of need; accounting for 15,600 residents or 20% of the borough population.
- These wards are: Belgrave and Glascote .



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Ward	LE at birth (Males)	LE at birth (Females)	Reception obesity	% of people who reported having a limiting long-term illness or disability	Emergency hospital admissions	Preventable mortality	Estimated percentage of households that experience fuel poverty	% without central heating	Overcrowded %	Energy Performance Certificate % D to G	Housing Risk Score
Belgrave											5
Glascote											5

Age	Low need	Medium need	High need	Total
0-15 years	7,100 (48%)	4,400 (30%)	3,300 (22%)	14,900 (100%)
16-64 years	24,600 (50%)	14,800 (30%)	9,500 (19%)	48,900 (100%)
65+ years	7,400 (49%)	4,800 (32%)	2,800 (19%)	14,900 (100%)
85+ years	700 (48%)	600 (36%)	200 (15%)	1,500 (100%)
Total population	39,000 (50%)	24,000 (31%)	15,600 (20%)	78,700 (100%)

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