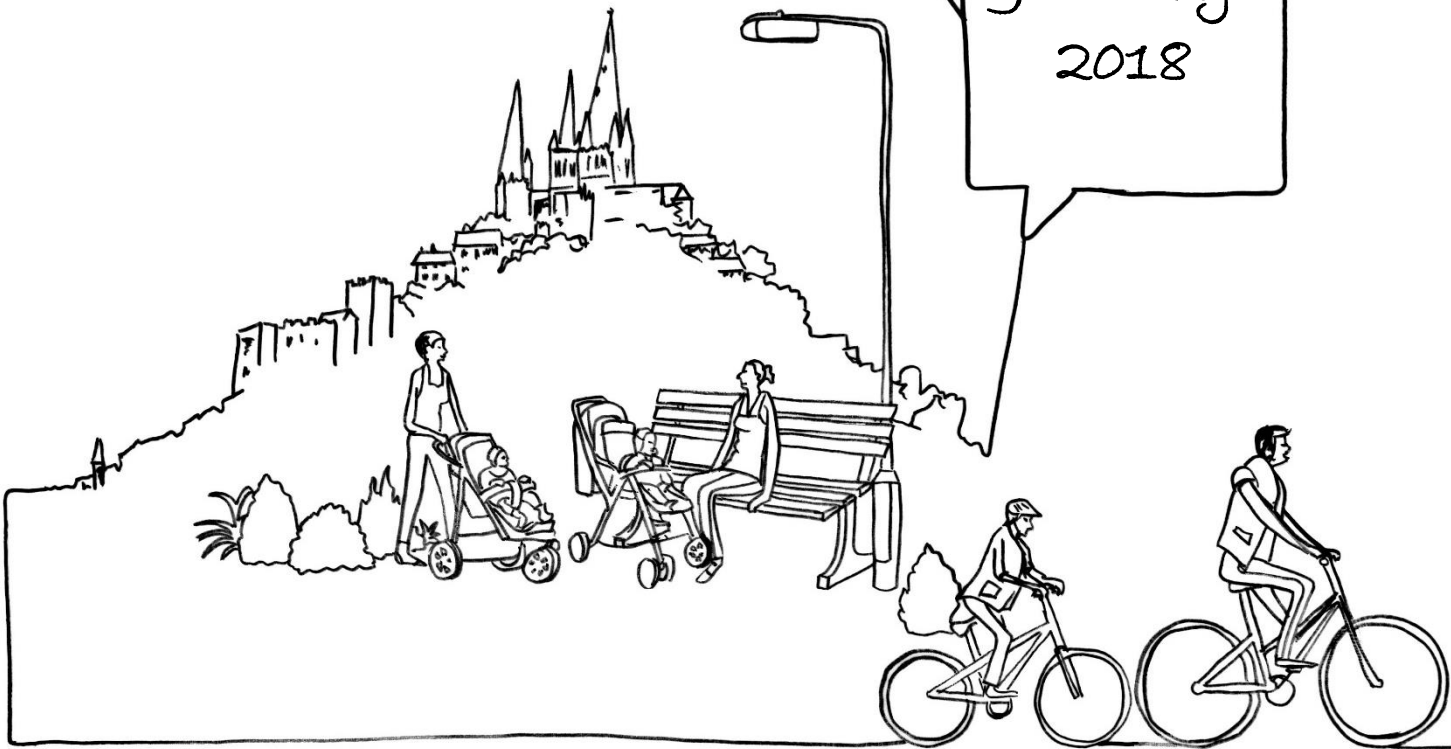


Stafford: Locality Profile

The Strategy Team

Supporting Place
Based Approach

January
2018



Document Details

Title	Stafford: Locality Profile
Date created	January 2018
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.
Produced by	The Strategy Team Staffordshire County Council
Contact	Phillip Steventon, Public Health Analyst Tel: 01785 276529 Email: phillip.steventon@staffordshire.gov.uk The Strategy Team Staffordshire County Council
Geographical coverage	Stafford
Copyright and disclaimer	This product is the property of Staffordshire County Council. If you wish to reproduce this document either in whole, or in part, please acknowledge the source and the author(s).

Staffordshire County Council, while believing the information in this publication to be correct, does not guarantee its accuracy nor does the County Council accept any liability for any direct or indirect loss or damage or other consequences, however arising from the use of such information supplied.

Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Out of 100 people in Stafford	5
3	Key messages	6
4	Key considerations for commissioning	7
4.1	The population of Stafford	7
4.2	Be able to access more good jobs and feel the benefits of economic growth	7
4.3	Be healthier and more independent	8
4.4	Feel safer, happier and more supported	9
5	Supporting Place Based Approach (PBA)	11
5.1	Overall risk of needs index	12
5.2	Risk of children experiencing poorer outcomes needs index	15
5.3	Risk of adult social care needs index	17
6	Stafford district level indicator matrix	19
7	Stafford ward level indicator matrix	27

1 Introduction

Welcome to the **2018 Locality Profile for Stafford**. 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.



Ward

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Barlaston | 9. Gnosall & Woodseaves | 17. Penside |
| 2. Baswich | 10. Haywood & Hixon | 18. Rowley |
| 3. Common | 11. Highfields & Western Downs | 19. St Michael's & Stonefield |
| 4. Coton | 12. Holmcroft | 20. Seighford & Church Eaton |
| 5. Doxey & Castletown | 13. Littleworth | 21. Swynnerton & Oulton |
| 6. Eccleshall | 14. Manor | 22. Walton |
| 7. Forebridge | 15. Milford | 23. Weeping Cross & Wildwood |
| 8. Fulford | 16. Milwich | |

Layout of this profile

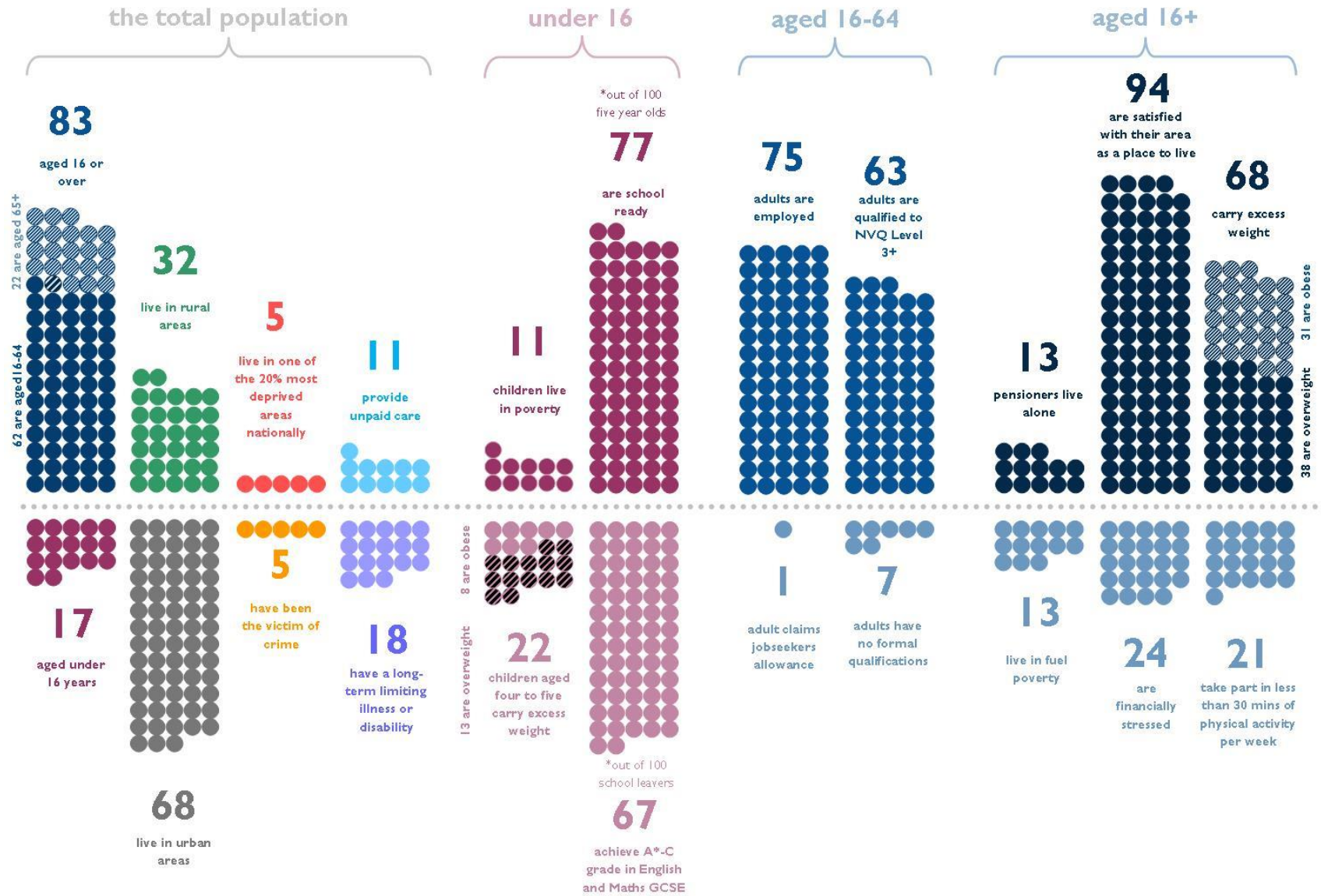
The profile presents the key messages about Stafford from the indicator matrices. There is then a section on priorities at a district level before presenting information about the wards with the highest needs. The final sections comprise of indicator matrices at district level and finally the ward-level 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 Out of 100 people in Stafford



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

3 Key messages

- **Population:** Around 134,200 people live in Stafford. There are relatively fewer children aged under 16 and working age people compared to England and more people aged 65 and over. The population is projected to have a small increase overall by 2026 but a much larger growth in people aged 65 and over. There are also more single-pensioner 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 Stafford 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 Stafford 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: Common, Coton, Doxey & Castletown, Forebridge and Highfields & Western Downs. 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 Stafford but this has not been universal - especially amongst some of our most vulnerable communities. Stafford has fewer adults with no qualifications compared to the national average however there are high levels of financial stress in some wards.
- **Be healthier and more independent:** Life expectancy has increased but the number of years spent in good health has not. More people than average have a limiting long term illness and this contributes to the number of years people spend in poor health towards the end of life. Men and women spend 15 and 17 years in poor health respectively. In addition more people are admitted to hospital as a result of drinking too much alcohol. 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 Stafford residents are satisfied with the area they live in. There are higher than average levels of anti-social behaviour and violent crime in some wards but the perception of crime is greater than the experience of crime. Housing affordability is an issue in Stafford and more households live in fuel poverty.

4 Key considerations for commissioning

4.1 The population of Stafford

- Stafford is resident to 134,200 people. The population has a lower proportion of people aged under 16 and aged 16-64 compared to England. There are however more people aged 65 and over in Stafford compared to average.
- At ward level, Doxey & Castletown and Penside wards have high proportions of children under 16 compared with England whilst 16 of the 23 wards in Stafford have high proportions of older people aged 65 and over.
- The overall population for Stafford is projected to increase between 2016 and 2026 by 4% and is projected to see significant growth in people aged 65 and over (19%) and aged 85 and over (46%). The rate of increase in the number of older people in Stafford is faster than the England average equating to 1,700 additional residents aged 85 and over by 2026.
- There are four lower super output areas (LSOAs) that fall within the most deprived national quintile in Stafford, making up around 5% of the total population (7,100 people). These areas fall within Highfields and Western Downs, Manor and Penside.
- The dependency ratio for older people in Stafford is 35 older people for every 100 people of working age which is higher than England. Of the 23 wards in Stafford, 16 also have a higher than average dependency ratio for older people.
- Country Living is the most common Mosaic¹ group across Stafford and makes up 15% (20,300) of the population. Some wards have high proportions of their populations in a single segmentation group, for example, nearly three out of four residents who live in Milwich are in the “Country Living” group.

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

- The proportion of children in Stafford who reach a good level of development at the age of five (77%) is better than the national average (71%).
- GCSE attainment² for Stafford pupils is better than the England average. There are however inequalities within the district with attainment ranging from 39% in Rowley ward to 92% in Common ward.
- The percentage of adults aged 16-64 with NVQ level 3³ or above is better than the national average. Stafford has fewer adults with no qualifications compared to the national average.

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 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 Stafford (as at October 2017) were lower than the national average. The proportion of people claiming out-of-work benefits is better than average (5.9% compared to 8.1%).
- The gap in the employment rate between those with a long term health condition and the general population is 34%, higher than 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.
- Using the Mosaic variable “Financial Stress”, 24% (31,900) of the population in Stafford find it difficult or very difficult to cope on current income. This is lower than the national average (28%). There is variation across the district with financial stress ranging from 15% in Milford ward to 42% in Common ward. Six of the 23 wards in Stafford are higher than the national average.
- The proportion of Stafford residents aged 60 and over living in income deprived households is lower than the national average.

4.3 Be healthier and more independent

- Overall life expectancy at birth in Stafford is 80 years for men and 83 years for women, higher than and similar to the national averages respectively. However both men and women living in the most deprived areas of Stafford live four and six years less than those living in less deprived areas.
- Healthy life expectancy in Stafford is 66 years for men and 67 years for women which is longer than average. Women in Stafford spend more of their lives in poor health than men (17 years compared to 15).
- Teenage pregnancy rates in Stafford are similar to England. Teenage pregnancy rates are however high in Coton, Highfields & Western Downs and Penkside wards.
- The chlamydia diagnosis rate for 15-24 year olds in Stafford (1,473 per 100,000) is lower than average (1,882 per 100,000) and falls below the Public Health England target of at least 2,300 per 100,000 population aged 15-24 years.
- Breastfeeding initiation rates in Stafford are similar to the England rate.
- Around 22% of children aged four to five in Stafford have excess weight (overweight or obese) with rates being similar to average. This increases to 31% of children aged 10-11 (Year 6) have excess weight although rates are lower than average. None of Stafford’s wards have a prevalence that is significantly higher than the national average for either year groups.
- During 2015/16 around 230 children under 15 were admitted for unintentional and deliberate injuries, with rates similar to England. More work needs to be done to understand the numbers that are directly related to injuries and those that may have been prevented.

- Smoking prevalence for adults in Stafford is similar to the national average. Smoking-attributable mortality, in males and females, and alcohol-attributable mortality, in males, in Stafford are lower than the England averages.
- More than two-thirds of adults have excess weight (either obese or overweight) which is higher than the national average. The proportion of people who are obese in Stafford is also higher than the England average.
- Around two-thirds of Stafford adults meet the recommended levels of physical activity; this is similar to the national average. Around one in five Stafford adults are physically inactive, similar to the England average (equating to around 22,600 people).
- Overall there is a higher proportion of residents in Stafford with a limiting long-term illness compared to the national average.
- The number of people on hypertension and dementia registers in Stafford is higher than the national average.
- During 2015/16 the rate of hospital admissions caused by alcohol was higher than the England average.
- The proportion of older people in Stafford 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.

4.4 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 94% of Stafford respondents were satisfied with the area as a place to live.
- Stafford has a higher proportion of lone pensioner households compared to the national average. Nine wards have higher proportions of households with lone pensioners: Barlaston & Oulton, Baswich, Ecclesahll, Fulford, Homcroft, Manor, Stonefield & Christchurch, Walton and Weeping Cross.
- Based on data from the 2011 Census, more residents in Stafford provide unpaid care compared to the England average. This equates to around 15,000 people. In particular, 15% (3,700 people) of residents aged 65 and over provide unpaid care which is higher than the England average of 14%.
- More than one in ten Stafford households are living in fuel poverty, higher than the national average.
- Housing affordability is an issue for low earners in Stafford. The lowest quartile house price in Stafford was 7.8 times the lowest quartile income and higher than the England average of 7.2.

- Based on Feeling the Difference Survey, more than twice as many people are fearful of being a victim of crime (13%) compared with those who have actually experienced crime (5%) in Stafford.
- Actual rates of crime in Stafford are lower than the national average. However Forebridge ward has significantly high rates of crime. Levels of anti-social behaviour are higher than average in Common, Doxey & Castletown, Forebridge, Highfields & Western Downs and Littleworth wards. Levels of violent crime in Stafford are lower than the England average but in Forebridge and Rowley wards the rates are particularly high.

5 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 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 independence⁴.

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 Stafford, with those in more deprived areas consistently experiencing poorer outcomes. For us to achieve our vision for Stafford, 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 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 and Families PBA across all areas in Staffordshire and the third shows the risk of needing adult social care services.

5.1 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)**

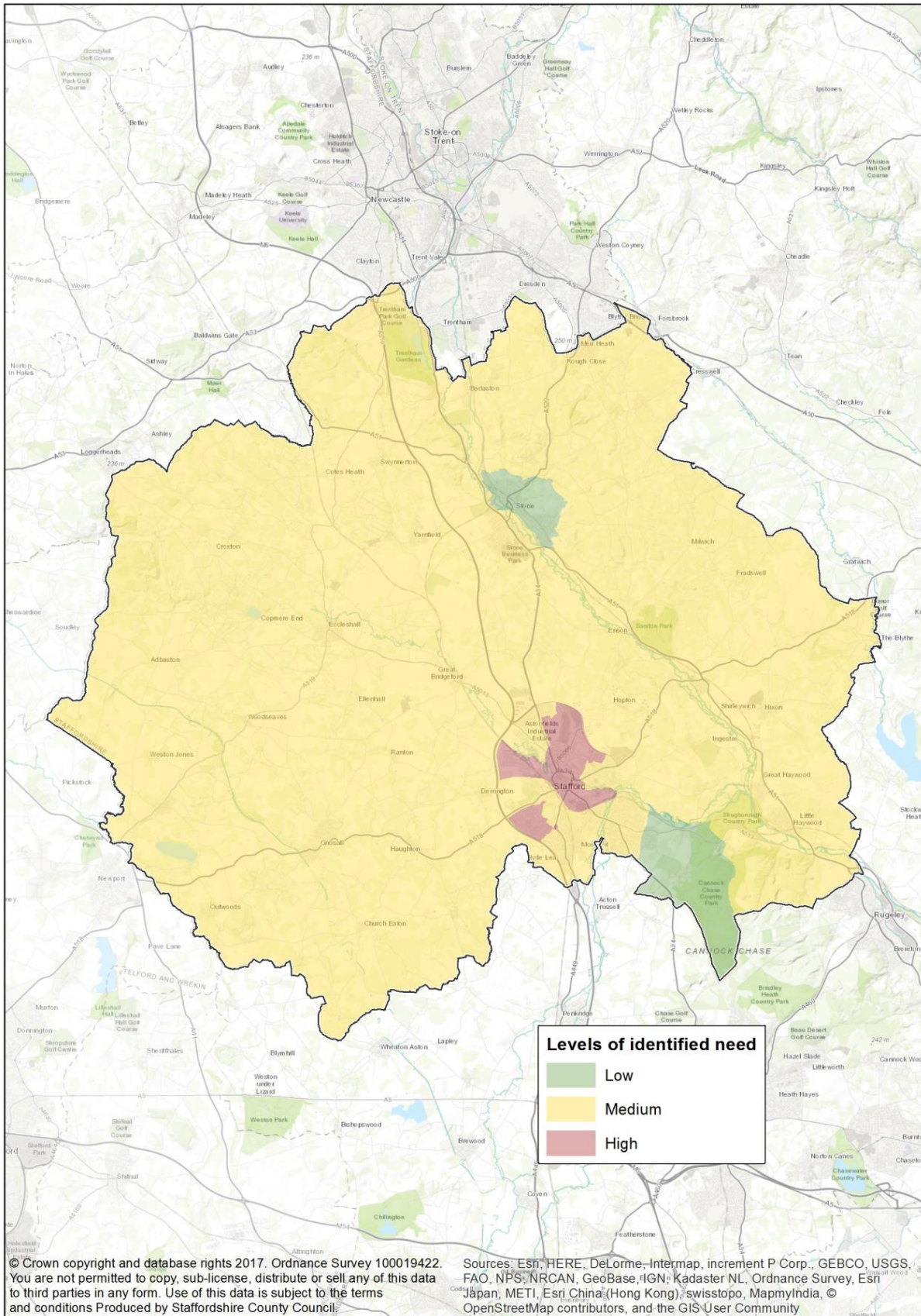
The results are shown in Table 1 and Map 1 shows the location of wards on a map.

Table 1: Ward level 'risk' index for Stafford

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
Common	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	8	High
Highfields & Western Downs		✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	8	High
Forebridge	✓			✓			✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	7	High
Doxey & Castletown		✓		✓	✓						✓				✓	5	High
Coton	✓			✓				✓					✓			4	High
Penkside		✓		✓	✓						✓					4	High
Manor					✓				✓			✓				3	Medium
Walton								✓	✓			✓				3	Medium
Fulford								✓	✓			✓				3	Medium
Rowley			✓				✓		✓							3	Medium
Barlaston									✓			✓				2	Medium
Eccleshall												✓	✓			2	Medium
Holmcroft									✓			✓				2	Medium
Littleworth							✓								✓	2	Medium
Baswich												✓				1	Medium
Gnosall & Woodseaves													✓			1	Medium
Milwich													✓			1	Medium
Seighford & Church Eaton													✓			1	Medium
Swynnerton & Oulton													✓			1	Medium
Weeping Cross & Wildwood												✓				1	Medium
Haywood & Hixon								✓								1	Medium
Milford																0	Low
St. Michael's & Stonefield																0	Low

Compiled by The Strategy Team, Staffordshire County Council

Map 1: Ward level 'risk' index for Stafford



5.2 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.

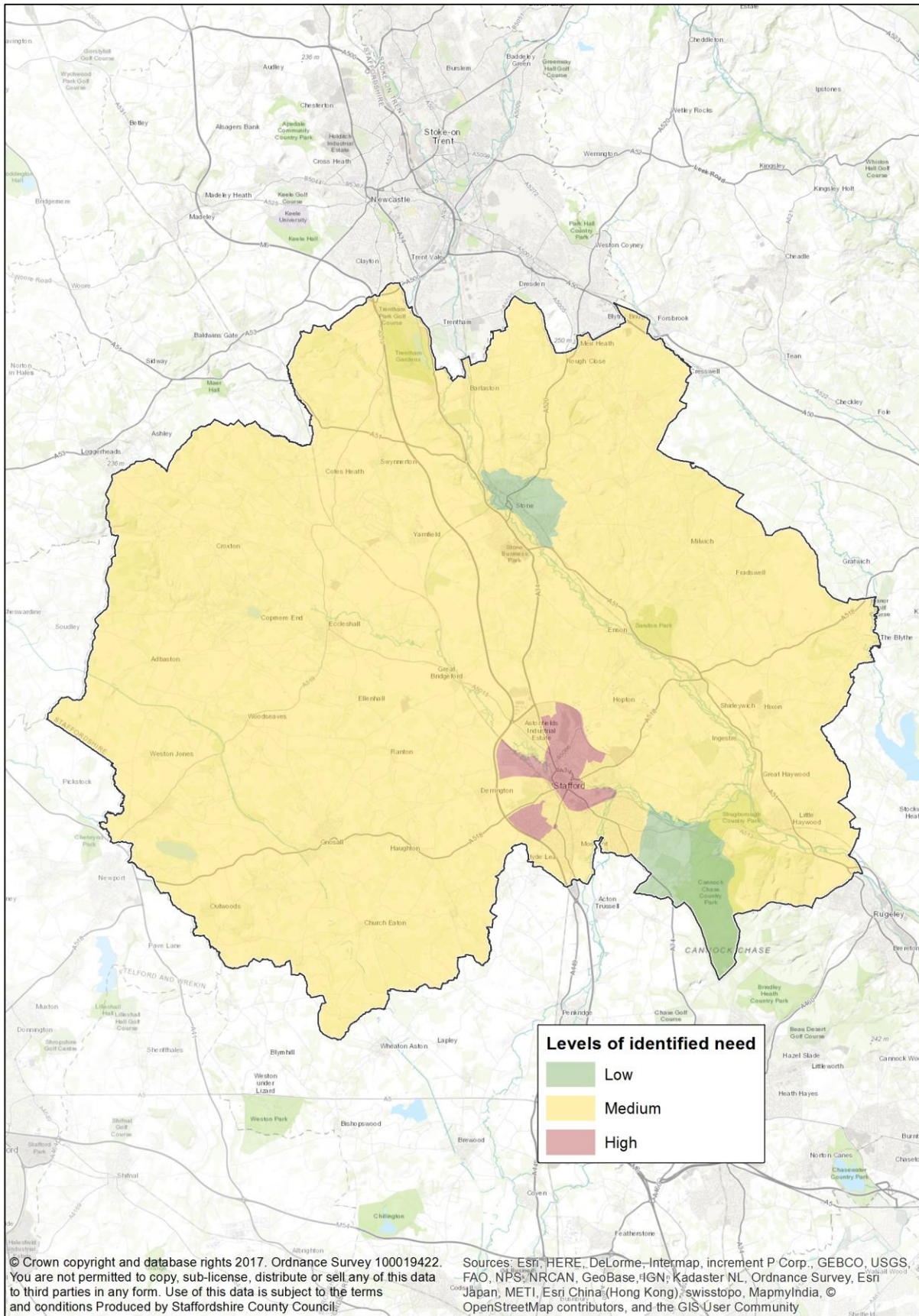
To support this at a small area we have combined a number of key indicators that assess how children and young people are progressing across a number of key areas of their life to develop a children's needs ward level index:

- 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.

Stafford 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 Stafford, 2017



5.3 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 index to support the development of a Healthy Communities Service by identifying areas which have the poorest health and care needs.

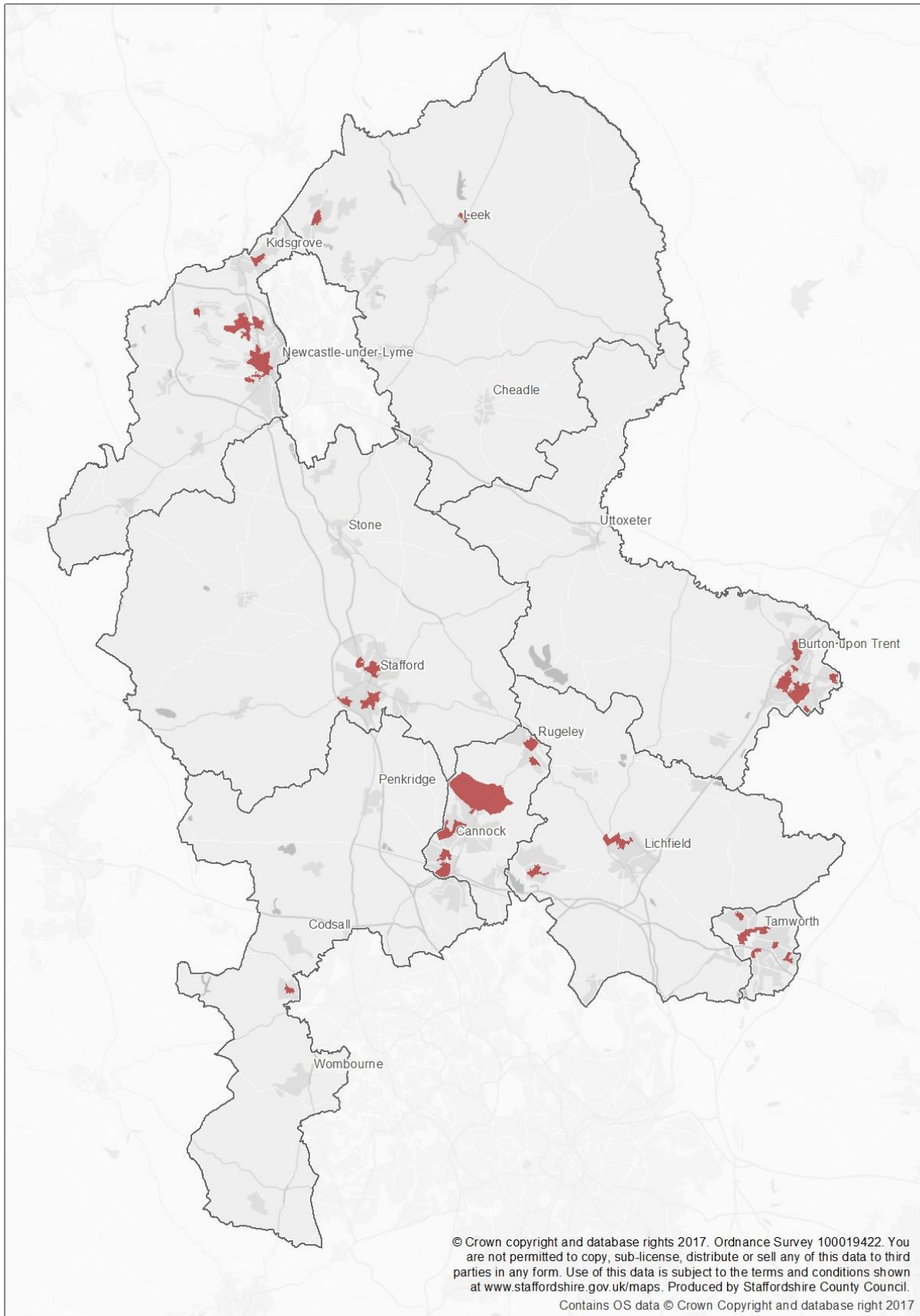
A number of indicators were identified through literature and stakeholders as being triggers for entry into adult social care. A number of these indicators, based on data availability, were tested for their relationship with local adult social care usage. Eight indicators which showed a relatively good 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



6 Stafford 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)

7 Stafford 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.

Ward-level data is shown over two tables – the first shows wards from Barlaston and Oulton to Holmcroft and the second shows wards from Holmcroft to Weeping Cross.

Wards: Barlaston to Highfields & Western Downs

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

Indicator	Barlaston	Baswich	Common	Coton	Doxey & Castletown	Eccleshall	Forebridge	Fulford	Gnosall & Woodseaves	Haywood & Hixon	Highfields & Western Downs	Stafford	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Demographics															
Mid-year population estimate (000s), 2015	2.8	6.2	4.7	8.0	3.8	6.7	3.6	6.0	6.6	6.3	7.2	134.2	867.1	5,800.7	55,268.1
% under five, 2015	4.3% (120)	5.0% (310)	5.9% (280)	7.6% (610)	7.0% (260)	3.7% (250)	5.6% (200)	3.8% (230)	4.2% (280)	3.5% (220)	6.2% (450)	5.0% (6,720)	5.2% (44,980)	6.3% (365,270)	6.2% (3,429,050)
% under 16, 2015	15.1% (430)	18.2% (1,130)	16.2% (770)	18.8% (1,500)	22.7% (850)	13.4% (900)	14.7% (530)	15.5% (930)	15.2% (1,000)	15.9% (1,010)	19.5% (1,400)	16.8% (22,500)	17.2% (149,270)	19.5% (1,133,960)	19.1% (10,529,100)
% aged 16-64, 2015	55.9% (1,580)	57.5% (3,580)	69.4% (3,290)	70.0% (5,560)	64.2% (2,420)	60.3% (4,060)	69.9% (2,530)	56.8% (3,410)	60.0% (3,960)	58.8% (3,730)	65.4% (4,690)	61.5% (82,520)	61.7% (534,950)	62.2% (3,605,570)	63.1% (34,856,130)
% aged 65 and over, 2015	29.0% (820)	24.3% (1,520)	14.5% (690)	11.2% (890)	13.1% (490)	26.3% (1,770)	15.5% (560)	27.7% (1,660)	24.7% (1,630)	25.3% (1,610)	15.0% (1,080)	21.7% (29,140)	21.1% (182,900)	18.3% (1,061,200)	17.9% (9,882,840)
% aged 85 and over, 2015	5.0% (140)	2.8% (180)	2.1% (100)	1.5% (120)	1.1% (40)	3.3% (220)	3.1% (110)	3.7% (220)	2.7% (180)	2.0% (130)	1.4% (100)	2.7% (3,570)	2.5% (21,690)	2.4% (139,970)	2.4% (1,328,090)
Dependency ratio per 100 working age population, 2015	78.9	73.9	44.1	43.0	55.6	65.9	43.1	75.9	66.5	70.0	52.8	62.6	62.1	60.9	58.6

Compared to England:

Better	Similar	Worse	Lower	Similar	Higher	Suppressed / not tested / not available	
--------	---------	-------	-------	---------	--------	---	--

Indicator	Barlaston	Baswich	Common	Coton	Doxey & Castletown	Eccleshall	Forebridge	Fulford	Gnosall & Woodseaves	Haywood & Hixon	Highfields & Western Downs	Stafford	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Dependency ratio of children per 100 working age population, 2015	27.0	31.6	23.3	26.9	35.3	22.2	21.0	27.2	25.3	27.0	29.8	27.3	27.9	31.5	30.2
Dependency ratio of older people per 100 working age population, 2015	51.9	42.3	20.9	16.0	20.3	43.7	22.1	48.7	41.2	43.1	23.0	35.3	34.2	29.4	28.4
Population density (people per square km), 2015	232	2,009	5,919	2,624	1,453	54	1,873	402	84	176	5,561	221	329	442	421
Minority ethnic groups, 2011 (%)	2.7% (80)	7.4% (540)	12.8% (370)	20.9% (1,790)	8.3% (240)	5.0% (330)	18.6% (730)	3.6% (220)	2.3% (140)	3.0% (190)	7.9% (520)	7.4% (9,710)	6.4% (54,680)	20.8% (1,167,510)	20.2% (10,733,220)
Index of multiple deprivation (IMD) 2015 weighted score, 2015	16.5	3.5	23.0	17.6	24.2	12.2	22.3	11.0	10.8	7.1	27.6	13.5	16.4	25.2	21.8
% in most deprived IMD 2015 national quintile, 2014	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	52.0% (3,410)	5.4% (7,150)	9.1% (78,630)	29.3% (1,675,770)	20.2% (10,950,610)
% in second most deprived IMD 2015 national quintile, 2014	42.4% (1,220)	0.0% (0)	43.1% (1,270)	46.8% (4,050)	40.7% (1,290)	0.0% (0)	48.7% (1,950)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	24.5% (1,610)	12.4% (16,370)	18.4% (157,950)	18.6% (1,061,460)	20.5% (11,133,400)
Mosaic profile - most common group, 2016	G Rural Reality	D Domestic Success	L Transient Renters	H Aspiring Homemakers	H Aspiring Homemakers	A Country Living	L Transient Renters	F Senior Security	A Country Living	G Rural Reality	M Family Basics	A Country Living	H Aspiring Homemakers	H Aspiring Homemakers	H Aspiring Homemakers
Mosaic profile - % in the most common group, 2016	22.2% (640)	29.6% (2,140)	60.5% (1,780)	31.8% (2,750)	33.9% (1,070)	57.9% (3,930)	46.9% (1,880)	19.4% (1,160)	49.7% (3,250)	37.8% (2,440)	27.0% (1,770)	15.3% (20,260)	12.9% (111,030)	11% (n/a)	n/a
Mosaic profile - % in financial stress, 2015	24.9% (710)	17.8% (1,320)	42.2% (1,260)	33.8% (2,520)	32.4% (1,050)	22.1% (1,450)	38.0% (1,470)	18.4% (1,120)	21.2% (1,400)	22.5% (1,460)	35.3% (2,340)	24.4% (31,880)	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 (%)	19.1% (80)	2.7% (30)	15.0% (70)	10.7% (210)	27.9% (210)	6.6% (60)	13.9% (80)	8.4% (80)	7.2% (70)	6.9% (70)	29.3% (370)	11.4% (2,540)	14.7% (22,200)	22.5% (252,930)	19.9% (2,070,840)
Pupil absence, 2017 (%)	4.9%	2.7%	4.4%	4.3%	4.5%	3.4%	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%	3.2%	4.5%	3.9%	4.1%	4.3%	4.3%
Children with special educational needs, 2017 (%)	14.4% (40)	8.0% (90)	17.2% (50)	11.9% (160)	16.4% (110)	13.3% (80)	13.1% (50)	10.6% (70)	10.2% (50)	10.2% (80)	16.0% (170)	11.3% (1,880)	12.1% (14,630)	15.2% (137,060)	14.3% (1,144,900)
Children who claim free school meals, 2017 (%)	10.2% (30)	2.2% (30)	15.5% (50)	5.8% (80)	19.3% (130)	5.3% (30)	7.6% (30)	4.4% (30)	4.9% (30)	5.2% (40)	23.5% (250)	8.3% (1,380)	9.6% (11,600)	16.2% (146,480)	13.8% (1,113,090)
GCSE attainment (English and Maths A*-C)	75.0% (20)	77.3% (50)	92.3% (10)	69.9% (60)	54.5% (10)	59.5% (30)	54.5% (10)	57.8% (30)	62.8% (30)	64.3% (30)	50.7% (40)	66.8% (660)	59.7% (5,230)	60.3% (36,310)	59.3% (356,050)

Compared to England:

Better	Similar	Worse	Lower	Similar	Higher	Suppressed / not tested / not available	
--------	---------	-------	-------	---------	--------	---	--

Indicator	Barlaston	Baswich	Common	Coton	Doxey & Castletown	Eccleshall	Forebridge	Fulford	Gnosall & Woodseaves	Haywood & Hixon	Highfields & Western Downs	Stafford	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Out-of-work benefits (%)	6.6% (110)	3.4% (120)	6.8% (230)	7.1% (400)	8.1% (200)	3.9% (160)	11.3% (290)	6.8% (230)	3.8% (150)	4.0% (150)	11.2% (530)	6.0% (4,910)	6.8% (36,430)	9.4% (335,320)	8.1% (2,807,340)
Unemployment (claimant counts), October 2017 (%)	0.9% (20)	0.6% (20)	1.4% (50)	0.8% (50)	1.7% (40)	0.4% (20)	1.4% (40)	0.7% (30)	0.3% (10)	0.4% (20)	2.1% (100)	0.8% (700)	1.0% (5,380)	2.3% (84,620)	1.9% (645,890)
Older people aged 60 and over living in income-deprived households, 2015 (%)	8.1% (80)	5.6% (120)	25.9% (140)	19.8% (240)	14.8% (80)	9.0% (190)	22.1% (160)	8.4% (170)	9.0% (180)	9.5% (190)	16.3% (210)	10.0% (3,500)	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, 2013-2015	59 (20)	42 (50)	79 (50)	75 (130)	58 (40)	43 (50)	51 (50)	52 (50)	51 (50)	47 (40)	68 (90)	55 (1,220)	57 (8,590)	64 (70,370)	62 (663,470)
Low birthweight babies (under 2,500 grams), 2013-2015 (%)	16.9% (10)	2.0% (0)	8.1% (10)	5.6% (20)	5.8% (10)	10.4% (10)	5.7% (10)	3.7% (10)	3.4% (10)	6.1% (10)	8.8% (20)	6.8% (250)	7.2% (1,850)	8.6% (18,120)	7.2% (145,380)
Excess weight (children aged four to five), 2013/14 to 2015/16 (%)	22.3% (10)	15.5% (30)	23.9% (30)	25.7% (70)	26.5% (40)	20.4% (30)	21.6% (20)	17.9% (20)	25.8% (40)	16.8% (30)	23.1% (60)	21.1% (750)	23.2% (5,930)	23.3% (46,550)	22.2% (404,470)
Excess weight (children aged 10-11), 2013/14 to 2015/16 (%)	35.5% (20)	25.2% (50)	36.8% (40)	35.2% (60)	37.2% (40)	21.7% (30)	35.6% (20)	32.6% (40)	31.4% (40)	28.1% (50)	30.3% (60)	30.5% (970)	33.4% (7,760)	36.1% (64,350)	33.6% (535,060)
Obesity (children aged four to five), 2013/14 to 2015/16 (%)	9.5% (10)	5.6% (10)	9.1% (10)	9.3% (30)	10.6% (20)	4.8% (10)	7.4% (10)	7.3% (10)	11.6% (20)	7.6% (10)	9.6% (30)	8.1% (290)	9.3% (2,390)	10.4% (20,710)	9.3% (169,360)
Obesity (children aged 10-11), 2013/14 to 2015/16 (%)	16.1% (10)	11.8% (20)	17.9% (20)	19.5% (30)	18.4% (20)	12.5% (20)	16.6% (10)	17.0% (20)	17.3% (20)	16.6% (30)	18.4% (40)	16.1% (510)	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												26 (170)	28 (1,260)	29 (9,090)	25 (70,270)
Unpaid care (under 16), 2011 (%)	1.1% (10)	0.7% (10)	0.9% (<5)	0.8% (10)	1.2% (10)	0.7% (10)	1.3% (10)	0.9% (10)	1.4% (10)	2.2% (20)	0.7% (10)	1.1% (240)	1.1% (1,700)	1.1% (12,530)	1.1% (111,420)
Unpaid care (16-24), 2011 (%)	7.9% (20)	3.9% (30)	3.1% (20)	2.5% (40)	5.9% (20)	3.6% (20)	2.2% (10)	6.1% (30)	4.5% (30)	4.4% (20)	4.1% (30)	3.9% (560)	4.7% (4,380)	5.2% (35,280)	4.8% (302,360)
Disability Living Allowance claimants, May 2017 (%)	3.7% (110)	2.0% (130)	2.5% (120)	3.0% (240)	2.8% (110)	2.1% (140)	3.2% (120)	3.8% (230)	2.4% (160)	2.4% (160)	3.7% (270)	2.7% (3,630)	3.4% (29,860)	3.7% (212,830)	3.4% (1,900,460)
Limiting long-term illness, 2011 (%)	24.8% (710)	16.3% (1,190)	19.2% (550)	15.9% (1,350)	16.4% (470)	17.8% (1,180)	18.4% (720)	22.4% (1,330)	16.5% (1,060)	18.0% (1,160)	19.6% (1,290)	18.2% (23,830)	19.2% (162,650)	19.0% (1,062,060)	17.6% (9,352,590)
Fuel poverty, 2015 (%)	12.7% (160)	9.7% (300)	17.2% (270)	16.0% (560)	9.1% (110)	16.9% (480)	19.5% (410)	10.6% (270)	15.1% (420)	9.3% (260)	10.1% (300)	12.5% (7,090)	12.0% (43,330)	13.5% (315,990)	11.0% (2,502,220)
Limiting long-term illness in people aged 65 and over, 2011 (%)	54.1% (350)	45.2% (730)	64.2% (240)	60.5% (540)	47.4% (180)	41.5% (610)	64.0% (340)	51.4% (740)	44.3% (580)	44.7% (560)	54.9% (490)	48.5% (11,740)	52.6% (79,470)	54.1% (494,380)	51.5% (4,297,930)

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

Indicator	Barlaston	Baswich	Common	Coton	Doxey & Castletown	Eccleshall	Forebridge	Fulford	Gnosall & Woodseaves	Haywood & Hixon	Highfields & Western Downs	Stafford	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Excess winter mortality, Aug 2010-July 2015 (%)	0% (0)	24.8% (20)	0% (0)	2.1% (<5)	0% (0)	47.7% (50)	1.9% (<5)	29.1% (30)	9.6% (10)	20.9% (20)	0.6% (<5)	17.7% (350)	18.7% (2,380)	18.7% (15,010)	18.3% (134,350)
Life expectancy at birth - males (years), 2011-2015	80.1	84.6	77.7	80.4	80.6	81.1	76.3	80.9	83.1	83.6	78.2	80.4	79.7	78.8	79.5
Life expectancy at birth - females (years), 2011-2015	77.4	89.7	76.9	86.6	85.4	83.6	82.8	83.9	88.6	83.5	83.6	83.5	83.1	82.8	83.2
Mortality from causes considered preventable (various ages) (ASR per 100,000), 2011-2015	180 (30)	121 (50)	254 (30)	222 (60)	165 (20)	129 (50)	243 (30)	171 (70)	106 (40)	103 (40)	272 (80)	159 (1,100)	178 (7,840)	197 (31,250)	184 (274,530)
Emergency (unplanned) admissions (ASR per 1,000), 2016/17	118 (410)	85 (580)	139 (600)	116 (820)	102 (330)	75 (540)	115 (370)	123 (820)	88 (610)	116 (690)	126 (800)	101 (13,940)	110 (96,930)	116 (663,050)	107 (5,762,680)
Adult social care - long term care (ASR per 1,000), 2016/17	20 (60)	11 (60)	41 (140)	19 (90)	20 (50)	10 (60)	27 (80)	24 (130)	14 (80)	22 (100)	21 (100)	18 (2,090)	20 (14,140)	19 (87,680)	20 (872,510)
End of life: proportion dying at home or usual place of residence, (2013-2015)	60.5% (120)	35.8% (60)	40.7% (40)	37.9% (40)	37.5% (20)	52.0% (130)	62.6% (90)	30.3% (70)	35.5% (40)	45.3% (70)	31.9% (50)	44.0% (1,720)	42.4% (10,700)	42.1% (66,670)	44.6% (640,870)
Feel safer, happier and more supported															
Lone parent households, 2011 (%)	6.6% (80)	6.2% (190)	7.8% (120)	8.8% (300)	15.5% (180)	6.4% (180)	7.8% (160)	6.3% (160)	6.5% (180)	6.7% (180)	15.5% (450)	8.4% (4,660)	9.2% (32,600)	11.3% (258,750)	10.6% (2,339,820)
Owner occupied households, 2011 (%)	70.1% (850)	91.3% (2,770)	43.8% (670)	47.6% (1,630)	56.8% (670)	76.4% (2,130)	43.4% (910)	83.1% (2,100)	80.3% (2,190)	84.0% (2,280)	56.0% (1,620)	72.1% (40,160)	72.8% (258,670)	65.6% (1,504,320)	64.1% (14,148,780)
Privately rented households, 2011 (%)	8.4% (100)	7.4% (230)	34.1% (520)	30.8% (1,060)	11.3% (130)	12.5% (350)	36.9% (770)	6.4% (160)	9.3% (250)	6.8% (180)	7.8% (230)	12.9% (7,210)	11.3% (40,090)	14.0% (321,670)	16.8% (3,715,920)
Socially rented households, 2011 (%)	19.6% (240)	0.4% (10)	20.6% (320)	20.4% (700)	30.8% (360)	9.5% (260)	18.1% (380)	9.4% (240)	8.5% (230)	8.1% (220)	35.4% (1,020)	13.7% (7,620)	14.7% (52,150)	19.0% (435,170)	17.7% (3,903,550)
Households with no central heating, 2011 (%)	0.9% (10)	1.4% (40)	4.7% (70)	2.9% (100)	2.0% (20)	1.9% (50)	5.6% (120)	0.5% (10)	1.7% (50)	1.3% (30)	1.5% (40)	1.9% (1,060)	2.1% (7,600)	2.9% (67,170)	2.7% (594,560)
Overcrowded households, 2011 (%)	1.6% (20)	0.8% (20)	3.7% (60)	3.5% (120)	3.2% (40)	1.2% (30)	3.7% (80)	1.2% (30)	1.5% (40)	1.1% (30)	2.7% (80)	1.9% (1,080)	2.5% (8,750)	4.5% (102,550)	4.6% (1,024,470)
Households with no cars or vans, 2011 (%)	13.2% (160)	10.7% (320)	35.9% (550)	30.8% (1,060)	23.6% (280)	9.8% (270)	39.6% (830)	11.7% (290)	9.5% (260)	8.5% (230)	29.1% (840)	17.5% (9,740)	18.0% (63,890)	24.7% (566,620)	25.8% (5,691,250)
Total recorded crime (rate per 1,000), 2016/17	43.1 (120)	19.4 (120)	80.5 (380)	67.8 (540)	48.1 (180)	30.0 (200)	296.0 (1,070)	28.2 (170)	33.4 (220)	27.1 (170)	52.4 (380)	55.0 (7,370)	59.3 (51,440)	70.0 (402,370)	74.1 (4,059,410)
Violent crime (rate per 1,000), 2016/17	16.3 (50)	7.2 (50)	24.1 (110)	18.5 (150)	17.8 (70)	5.3 (40)	78.6 (280)	9.0 (50)	8.5 (60)	10.7 (70)	22.6 (160)	16.7 (2,240)	18.9 (16,430)	19.7 (113,020)	20.0 (1,096,130)

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

Indicator	Barlaston	Baswich	Common	Coton	Doxey & Castletown	Eccleshall	Forebridge	Fulford	Gnosall & Woodseaves	Haywood & Hixon	Highfields & Western Downs	Stafford	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Antisocial behaviour (rate per 1,000), 2016/17	19.4 (60)	9.6 (60)	42.9 (200)	30.2 (240)	42.3 (160)	18.4 (120)	213.0 (770)	21.7 (130)	12.3 (80)	13.6 (90)	42.5 (310)	27.1 (3,640)	26.4 (22,910)	27.5 (159,280)	30.7 (1,698,990)
Domestic abuse (rate per 1,000), 2016/17	11.0 (30)	4.5 (30)	11.2 (50)	6.8 (50)	7.2 (30)	1.3 (10)	21.6 (80)	3.7 (20)	3.6 (20)	4.4 (30)	11.4 (80)	6.7 (900)	7.5 (6,520)	6.8 (39,600)	6.4 (354,160)
Lone pensioner households, 2011 (%)	15.7% (190)	13.6% (410)	13.1% (200)	10.0% (340)	10.7% (130)	14.1% (390)	14.9% (310)	14.2% (360)	12.8% (350)	12.5% (340)	11.1% (320)	12.8% (7,120)	12.6% (44,770)	12.6% (289,570)	12.4% (2,725,600)
Unpaid care, 2011 (%)	13.4% (380)	12.2% (890)	7.8% (220)	7.5% (640)	9.7% (280)	11.7% (780)	7.1% (280)	15.0% (890)	12.1% (780)	13.1% (840)	10.0% (660)	11.5% (15,040)	11.6% (98,830)	11.0% (614,890)	10.2% (5,430,020)
Unpaid care by people aged 65 and over, 2011 (%)	13.4% (100)	16.1% (260)	9.7% (40)	13.0% (120)	13.5% (50)	12.9% (200)	8.7% (50)	17.6% (270)	15.5% (200)	16.2% (210)	14.1% (130)	14.7% (3,710)	15.0% (23,450)	14.5% (136,870)	13.8% (1,192,610)

Wards: Holmcroft to Weeping Cross

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

Indicator	Holmcroft	Littleworth	Manor	Milford	Milwich	Penkside	Rowley	St Michael's & Stonefield	Seighford & Church Eaton	Swynnerton & Oulton	Walton	Weeping Cross & Wildwood	Stafford	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Demographics																
Mid-year population estimate (000s), 2015	6.6	6.0	7.3	3.2	6.6	3.9	2.8	10.5	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	134.2	867.1	5,800.7	55,268.1
% under five, 2015	4.8% (320)	4.0% (240)	5.5% (400)	4.3% (140)	3.8% (250)	8.3% (330)	3.2% (90)	5.3% (550)	3.6% (210)	4.4% (260)	5.4% (320)	4.3% (260)	5.0% (6,720)	5.2% (44,980)	6.3% (365,270)	6.2% (3,429,050)
% under 16, 2015	15.6% (1,040)	14.9% (890)	17.7% (1,290)	18.1% (570)	12.6% (840)	23.6% (930)	15.0% (420)	18.5% (1,950)	13.3% (770)	16.3% (970)	15.7% (920)	18.0% (1,090)	16.8% (22,500)	17.2% (149,270)	19.5% (1,133,960)	19.1% (10,529,100)
% aged 16-64, 2015	58.4% (3,870)	66.5% (3,980)	61.6% (4,480)	55.7% (1,760)	66.9% (4,440)	63.4% (2,490)	62.9% (1,750)	61.8% (6,500)	57.6% (3,350)	59.4% (3,530)	58.3% (3,420)	57.4% (3,470)	61.5% (82,520)	61.7% (534,950)	62.2% (3,605,570)	63.1% (34,856,130)
% aged 65 and over, 2015	25.9% (1,720)	18.6% (1,110)	20.7% (1,510)	26.3% (830)	20.5% (1,360)	13.0% (510)	22.0% (610)	19.7% (2,070)	29.0% (1,690)	24.3% (1,440)	25.9% (1,520)	24.6% (1,490)	21.7% (29,140)	21.1% (182,900)	18.3% (1,061,200)	17.9% (9,882,840)

Compared to England:

Better	Similar	Worse	Lower	Similar	Higher	Suppressed / not tested / not available
--------	---------	-------	-------	---------	--------	---

Indicator	Holmcroft	Littleworth	Manor	Milford	Milwich	Penkside	Rowley	St Michael's & Stonefield	Seighford & Church Eaton	Swynnerton & Oulton	Walton	Weeping Cross & Wildwood	Stafford	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
% aged 85 and over, 2015	3.2% (210)	2.1% (130)	2.4% (170)	3.5% (110)	2.2% (140)	1.4% (60)	5.1% (140)	3.1% (330)	3.7% (220)	2.3% (140)	3.2% (190)	2.5% (150)	2.7% (3,570)	2.5% (21,690)	2.4% (139,970)	2.4% (1,328,090)
Dependency ratio per 100 working age population, 2015	71.2	50.3	62.4	79.6	49.4	57.8	58.9	61.8	73.5	68.3	71.4	74.2	62.6	62.1	60.9	58.6
Dependency ratio of children per 100 working age population, 2015	26.8	22.3	28.8	32.5	18.8	37.3	23.9	29.9	23.1	27.4	27.0	31.4	27.3	27.9	31.5	30.2
Dependency ratio of older people per 100 working age population, 2015	44.4	28.0	33.6	47.2	30.6	20.5	35.0	31.9	50.4	40.9	44.5	42.8	35.3	34.2	29.4	28.4
Population density (people per square km), 2015	3,120	4,187	3,179	272	55	1,670	951	1,955	56	95	1,658	3,535	221	329	442	421
Minority ethnic groups, 2011 (%)	7.7% (640)	10.4% (520)	6.9% (530)	6.7% (180)	6.5% (400)	9.2% (420)	10.3% (330)	4.4% (470)	4.6% (270)	4.4% (250)	4.0% (230)	6.6% (330)	7.4% (9,710)	6.4% (54,680)	20.8% (1,167,510)	20.2% (10,733,220)
Index of multiple deprivation (IMD) 2015 weighted score, 2015	14.3	9.8	22.0	2.9	11.1	26.4	12.0	10.4	10.3	8.4	12.0	3.4	13.5	16.4	25.2	21.8
% in most deprived IMD 2015 national quintile, 2014	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	19.5% (1,500)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	49.1% (2,230)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	5.4% (7,150)	9.1% (78,630)	29.3% (1,675,770)	20.2% (10,950,610)
% in second most deprived IMD 2015 national quintile, 2014	19.6% (1,640)	0.0% (0)	21.0% (1,620)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	16.2% (1,730)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	12.4% (16,370)	18.4% (157,950)	18.6% (1,061,460)	20.5% (11,133,400)
Mosaic profile - most common group, 2016	F Senior Security	E Suburban Stability	E Suburban Stability	B Prestige Positions	A Country Living	M Family Basics	B Prestige Positions	D Domestic Success	A Country Living	A Country Living	F Senior Security	B Prestige Positions	A Country Living	H Aspiring Homemakers	H Aspiring Homemakers	H Aspiring Homemakers
Mosaic profile - % in the most common group, 2016	22.1% (1,840)	21.8% (1,060)	16.6% (1,280)	48.5% (1,350)	71.2% (4,780)	20.3% (920)	26.0% (810)	21.2% (2,260)	69.2% (4,050)	33.9% (1,950)	29.9% (1,760)	30.2% (1,470)	15.3% (20,260)	12.9% (111,030)	11% (n/a)	n/a
Mosaic profile - % in financial stress, 2015	24.5% (2,060)	23.8% (1,180)	27.5% (2,120)	14.8% (410)	18.1% (990)	32.3% (1,450)	21.3% (690)	25.2% (2,700)	16.1% (950)	18.6% (1,090)	22.8% (1,340)	16.5% (800)	24.4% (31,880)	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 (%)	15.1% (210)	8.3% (60)	17.9% (240)	3.4% (20)	3.3% (30)	24.0% (240)	8.2% (40)	9.0% (170)	4.7% (40)	4.3% (40)	7.7% (80)	5.4% (50)	11.4% (2,540)	14.7% (22,200)	22.5% (252,930)	19.9% (2,070,840)
Pupil absence, 2017 (%)	4.2%	4.2%	3.9%	2.7%	3.5%	4.6%	3.9%	4.0%	3.1%	3.4%	4.1%	3.5%	3.9%	4.1%	4.3%	4.3%
Children with special educational needs, 2017 (%)	12.6% (130)	9.7% (60)	14.1% (150)	7.3% (30)	8.0% (50)	13.9% (110)	9.5% (40)	10.0% (130)	13.1% (70)	10.4% (70)	11.6% (90)	8.0% (60)	11.3% (1,880)	12.1% (14,630)	15.2% (137,060)	14.3% (1,144,900)

Compared to England:

Better	Similar	Worse	Lower	Similar	Higher	Suppressed / not tested / not available	
--------	---------	-------	-------	---------	--------	---	--

Indicator	Holmcroft	Littleworth	Manor	Milford	Milwich	Penkside	Rowley	St Michael's & Stonefield	Seighford & Church Eaton	Swynnerton & Oulton	Walton	Weeping Cross & Wildwood	Stafford	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Children who claim free school meals, 2017 (%)	9.7% (100)	4.2% (30)	13.7% (140)	0.3% (0)	2.7% (20)	19.3% (150)	7.6% (30)	6.8% (90)	3.3% (20)	5.2% (30)	7.3% (50)	2.5% (20)	8.3% (1,380)	9.6% (11,600)	16.2% (146,480)	13.8% (1,113,090)
GCSE attainment (English and Maths A*-C)	65.0% (50)	67.4% (30)	63.8% (40)	72.4% (20)	63.6% (20)	64.9% (40)	39.3% (10)	65.1% (50)	60.5% (20)	62.3% (30)	69.1% (40)	67.3% (40)	66.8% (660)	59.7% (5,230)	60.3% (36,310)	59.3% (356,050)
Out-of-work benefits (%)	7.6% (300)	4.1% (170)	10.2% (460)	1.7% (30)	2.1% (100)	12.5% (310)	6.9% (120)	5.4% (350)	3.6% (120)	3.1% (110)	6.6% (230)	2.4% (90)	6.0% (4,910)	6.8% (36,430)	9.4% (335,320)	8.1% (2,807,340)
Unemployment (claimant counts), October 2017 (%)	0.8% (30)	1.1% (50)	1.6% (70)	0.3% (10)	0.2% (10)	2.0% (50)	0.6% (10)	0.6% (40)	0.1% (10)	0.7% (30)	0.7% (30)	0.3% (10)	0.8% (700)	1.0% (5,380)	2.3% (84,620)	1.9% (645,890)
Older people aged 60 and over living in income-deprived households, 2015 (%)	10.1% (240)	7.1% (80)	14.3% (280)	2.7% (20)	7.6% (130)	16.7% (140)	11.3% (90)	11.6% (290)	6.2% (130)	5.1% (90)	8.9% (170)	4.5% (70)	10.0% (3,500)	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, 2013-2015	54 (80)	51 (40)	57 (80)	42 (20)	51 (50)	73 (70)	51 (30)	49 (90)	42 (30)	42 (30)	62 (60)	41 (30)	55 (1,220)	57 (8,590)	64 (70,370)	62 (663,470)
Low birthweight babies (under 2,500 grams), 2013-2015 (%)	9.7% (20)	6.1% (10)	8.3% (20)	S	7.9% (10)	9.0% (20)	11.4% (10)	5.7% (20)	5.7% (10)	S	6.8% (10)	6.8% (10)	6.8% (250)	7.2% (1,850)	8.6% (18,120)	7.2% (145,380)
Excess weight (children aged four to five), 2013/14 to 2015/16 (%)	26.0% (40)	23.6% (40)	20.7% (50)	14.6% (10)	17.6% (20)	16.3% (30)	16.8% (10)	21.7% (80)	22.5% (30)	21.9% (20)	20.6% (30)	14.3% (30)	21.1% (750)	23.2% (5,930)	23.3% (46,550)	22.2% (404,470)
Excess weight (children aged 10-11), 2013/14 to 2015/16 (%)	36.5% (60)	29.7% (40)	32.1% (70)	24.7% (20)	27.6% (30)	34.5% (40)	28.3% (20)	29.2% (80)	31.0% (30)	31.6% (30)	28.9% (40)	25.4% (50)	30.5% (970)	33.4% (7,760)	36.1% (64,350)	33.6% (535,060)
Obesity (children aged four to five), 2013/14 to 2015/16 (%)	10.6% (20)	7.9% (10)	8.1% (20)	5.5% (0)	6.5% (10)	5.3% (10)	5.6% (0)	8.8% (30)	9.3% (10)	8.5% (10)	8.1% (10)	5.4% (10)	8.1% (290)	9.3% (2,390)	10.4% (20,710)	9.3% (169,360)
Obesity (children aged 10-11), 2013/14 to 2015/16 (%)	18.8% (30)	15.8% (20)	18.2% (40)	11.3% (10)	15.4% (20)	17.7% (20)	14.5% (10)	15.6% (40)	16.7% (20)	15.1% (20)	15.6% (20)	11.8% (20)	16.1% (510)	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													26 (170)	28 (1,260)	29 (9,090)	25 (70,270)
Unpaid care (under 16), 2011 (%)	1.0% (20)	1.5% (10)	1.4% (20)	1.0% (10)	0.5% (<5)	1.5% (20)	0.8% (<5)	1.1% (20)	0.9% (10)	0.5% (10)	1.5% (10)	1.1% (10)	1.1% (240)	1.1% (1,700)	1.1% (12,530)	1.1% (111,420)
Unpaid care (16-24), 2011 (%)	4.6% (40)	3.0% (20)	6.2% (50)	2.2% (10)	2.7% (30)	5.4% (30)	3.8% (10)	3.1% (30)	2.6% (10)	5.0% (20)	5.4% (30)	3.4% (20)	3.9% (560)	4.7% (4,380)	5.2% (35,280)	4.8% (302,360)
Disability Living Allowance claimants, May 2017 (%)	3.4% (230)	1.9% (120)	3.7% (270)	1.6% (50)	1.5% (100)	4.3% (170)	3.1% (90)	2.7% (290)	2.6% (150)	2.4% (150)	3.3% (200)	1.7% (100)	2.7% (3,630)	3.4% (29,860)	3.7% (212,830)	3.4% (1,900,460)
Limiting long-term illness, 2011 (%)	19.4% (1,620)	15.7% (790)	21.2% (1,630)	15.0% (410)	15.9% (1,000)	18.1% (830)	20.6% (650)	16.6% (1,760)	18.6% (1,070)	17.9% (1,030)	21.4% (1,240)	16.3% (800)	18.2% (23,830)	19.2% (162,650)	19.0% (1,062,060)	17.6% (9,352,590)
Fuel poverty, 2015 (%)	12.0% (440)	11.6% (240)	11.6% (410)	9.3% (100)	17.1% (380)	12.0% (230)	8.6% (110)	10.1% (470)	15.2% (370)	13.5% (340)	9.4% (250)	10.2% (210)	12.5% (7,090)	12.0% (43,330)	13.5% (315,990)	11.0% (2,502,220)

Compared to England:

Better	Similar	Worse	Lower	Similar	Higher	Suppressed / not tested / not available
--------	---------	-------	-------	---------	--------	---

Indicator	Holmcroft	Littleworth	Manor	Milford	Milwich	Penkside	Rowley	St Michael's & Stonefield	Seighford & Church Eaton	Swynnerton & Oulton	Walton	Weeping Cross & Wildwood	Stafford	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Limiting long-term illness in people aged 65 and over, 2011 (%)	49.4% (870)	45.1% (350)	54.4% (780)	42.4% (270)	41.8% (450)	55.0% (310)	50.5% (250)	51.1% (870)	43.6% (620)	44.3% (560)	49.4% (610)	43.8% (480)	48.5% (11,740)	52.6% (79,470)	54.1% (494,380)	51.5% (4,297,930)
Excess winter mortality, Aug 2010-July 2015 (%)	8.8% (10)	0% (0)	10.6% (10)	54.2% (10)	7.9% (10)	47.0% (20)	44.6% (40)	23.5% (30)	22.9% (20)	26.3% (20)	24.1% (30)	36.0% (20)	17.7% (350)	18.7% (2,380)	18.7% (15,010)	18.3% (134,350)
Life expectancy at birth - males (years), 2011-2015	79.9	78.0	80.5	82.8	82.3	78.6	77.0	79.7	80.9	79.8	78.8	82.4	80.4	79.7	78.8	79.5
Life expectancy at birth - females (years), 2011-2015	83.3	84.2	81.9	89.9	83.6	84.3	79.0	85.1	84.6	84.6	80.1	87.6	83.5	83.1	82.8	83.2
Mortality from causes considered preventable (various ages) (ASR per 100,000), 2011-2015	169 (80)	171 (40)	177 (70)	98 (20)	141 (50)	236 (40)	155 (30)	138 (70)	139 (50)	162 (50)	197 (70)	118 (30)	159 (1,100)	178 (7,840)	197 (31,250)	184 (274,530)
Emergency (unplanned) admissions (ASR per 1,000), 2016/17	109 (820)	103 (590)	104 (750)	70 (250)	84 (520)	113 (400)	114 (370)	112 (1,190)	92 (620)	98 (600)	126 (800)	76 (470)	101 (13,940)	110 (96,930)	116 (663,050)	107 (5,762,680)
Adult social care - long term care (ASR per 1,000), 2016/17	17 (120)	27 (130)	17 (100)	8 (30)	11 (50)	22 (50)	47 (170)	20 (180)	21 (120)	11 (50)	19 (110)	10 (50)	18 (2,090)	20 (14,140)	19 (87,680)	20 (872,510)
End of life: proportion dying at home or usual place of residence, (2013-2015)	42.4% (110)	46.2% (70)	36.2% (80)	36.1% (20)	54.4% (110)	32.6% (30)	51.3% (100)	40.9% (120)	53.1% (110)	44.3% (90)	45.5% (110)	39.5% (50)	44.0% (1,720)	42.4% (10,700)	42.1% (66,670)	44.6% (640,870)

Feel safer, happier and more supported

Lone parent households, 2011 (%)	9.7% (350)	9.2% (190)	10.3% (360)	7.1% (80)	5.5% (120)	14.2% (270)	7.5% (100)	8.7% (400)	5.3% (130)	6.7% (170)	6.2% (160)	8.5% (170)	8.4% (4,660)	9.2% (32,600)	11.3% (258,750)	10.6% (2,339,820)
Owner occupied households, 2011 (%)	74.3% (2,650)	77.5% (1,590)	63.4% (2,200)	90.5% (980)	77.4% (1,700)	55.8% (1,060)	78.4% (990)	69.9% (3,180)	83.6% (2,000)	81.8% (2,020)	80.0% (2,100)	92.5% (1,880)	72.1% (40,160)	72.8% (258,670)	65.6% (1,504,320)	64.1% (14,148,780)
Privately rented households, 2011 (%)	9.2% (330)	15.2% (310)	9.2% (320)	6.2% (70)	15.2% (330)	9.6% (180)	9.2% (120)	14.9% (680)	9.0% (210)	9.8% (240)	11.4% (300)	6.5% (130)	12.9% (7,210)	11.3% (40,090)	14.0% (321,670)	16.8% (3,715,920)
Socially rented households, 2011 (%)	15.6% (560)	6.4% (130)	25.8% (900)	2.4% (30)	4.9% (110)	33.4% (630)	11.7% (150)	13.9% (630)	5.9% (140)	6.6% (160)	7.6% (200)	0.3% (10)	13.7% (7,620)	14.7% (52,150)	19.0% (435,170)	17.7% (3,903,550)
Households with no central heating, 2011 (%)	1.8% (70)	1.8% (40)	2.2% (80)	0.9% (10)	2.7% (60)	1.6% (30)	0.9% (10)	1.4% (60)	1.3% (30)	1.0% (20)	3.0% (80)	1.0% (20)	1.9% (1,060)	2.1% (7,600)	2.9% (67,170)	2.7% (594,560)
Overcrowded households, 2011 (%)	2.4% (90)	2.1% (40)	2.3% (80)	0.9% (10)	1.3% (30)	3.5% (70)	1.7% (20)	2.1% (100)	0.9% (20)	1.3% (30)	1.3% (30)	0.5% (10)	1.9% (1,080)	2.5% (8,750)	4.5% (102,550)	4.6% (1,024,470)
Households with no cars or vans, 2011 (%)	19.2% (690)	18.9% (390)	25.4% (880)	7.1% (80)	5.6% (120)	26.4% (500)	14.9% (190)	17.8% (810)	6.9% (160)	7.8% (190)	16.5% (430)	10.4% (210)	17.5% (9,740)	18.0% (63,890)	24.7% (566,620)	25.8% (5,691,250)
Total recorded crime (rate per 1,000), 2016/17	41.7 (280)	58.3 (350)	52.5 (380)	25.9 (80)	34.6 (230)	67.3 (260)	60.9 (170)	38.8 (410)	36.5 (210)	35.2 (210)	37.6 (220)	18.5 (110)	55.0 (7,370)	59.3 (51,440)	70.0 (402,370)	74.1 (4,059,410)
Violent crime (rate per 1,000), 2016/17	13.6 (90)	17.4 (100)	18.3 (130)	4.4 (10)	7.5 (50)	19.6 (80)	25.9 (70)	14.0 (150)	8.9 (50)	9.1 (50)	11.8 (70)	6.0 (40)	16.7 (2,240)	18.9 (16,430)	19.7 (113,020)	20.0 (1,096,130)

Compared to England:

Better	Similar	Worse	Lower	Similar	Higher	Suppressed / not tested / not available	
--------	---------	-------	-------	---------	--------	---	--

Indicator	Holmcroft	Littleworth	Manor	Milford	Milwich	Penkside	Rowley	St Michael's & Stonefield	Seighford & Church Eaton	Swynnerton & Oulton	Walton	Weeping Cross & Wildwood	Stafford	Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
Antisocial behaviour (rate per 1,000), 2016/17	17.7 (120)	35.7 (210)	29.1 (210)	14.9 (50)	7.8 (50)	34.1 (130)	28.1 (80)	22.2 (230)	10.5 (60)	13.3 (80)	21.9 (130)	11.6 (70)	27.1 (3,640)	26.4 (22,910)	27.5 (159,280)	30.7 (1,698,990)
Domestic abuse (rate per 1,000), 2016/17	6.3 (40)	6.7 (40)	9.6 (70)	1.9 (10)	2.3 (20)	12.2 (50)	6.8 (20)	6.4 (70)	2.4 (10)	3.2 (20)	4.8 (30)	2.6 (20)	6.7 (900)	7.5 (6,520)	6.8 (39,600)	6.4 (354,160)
Lone pensioner households, 2011 (%)	14.5% (520)	10.7% (220)	14.0% (490)	10.7% (120)	10.8% (240)	10.0% (190)	10.0% (130)	12.8% (580)	12.7% (300)	13.4% (330)	14.3% (380)	14.4% (290)	12.8% (7,120)	12.6% (44,770)	12.6% (289,570)	12.4% (2,725,600)
Unpaid care, 2011 (%)	11.4% (950)	10.8% (540)	11.6% (890)	13.6% (370)	11.2% (700)	10.9% (500)	12.1% (380)	10.2% (1,080)	13.5% (780)	14.7% (850)	12.3% (720)	13.1% (640)	11.5% (15,040)	11.6% (98,830)	11.0% (614,890)	10.2% (5,430,020)
Unpaid care by people aged 65 and over, 2011 (%)	13.8% (250)	10.5% (90)	14.4% (210)	17.9% (110)	13.6% (160)	14.2% (80)	14.4% (90)	12.9% (230)	16.5% (240)	19.0% (240)	14.2% (190)	17.0% (190)	14.7% (3,710)	15.0% (23,450)	14.5% (136,870)	13.8% (1,192,610)