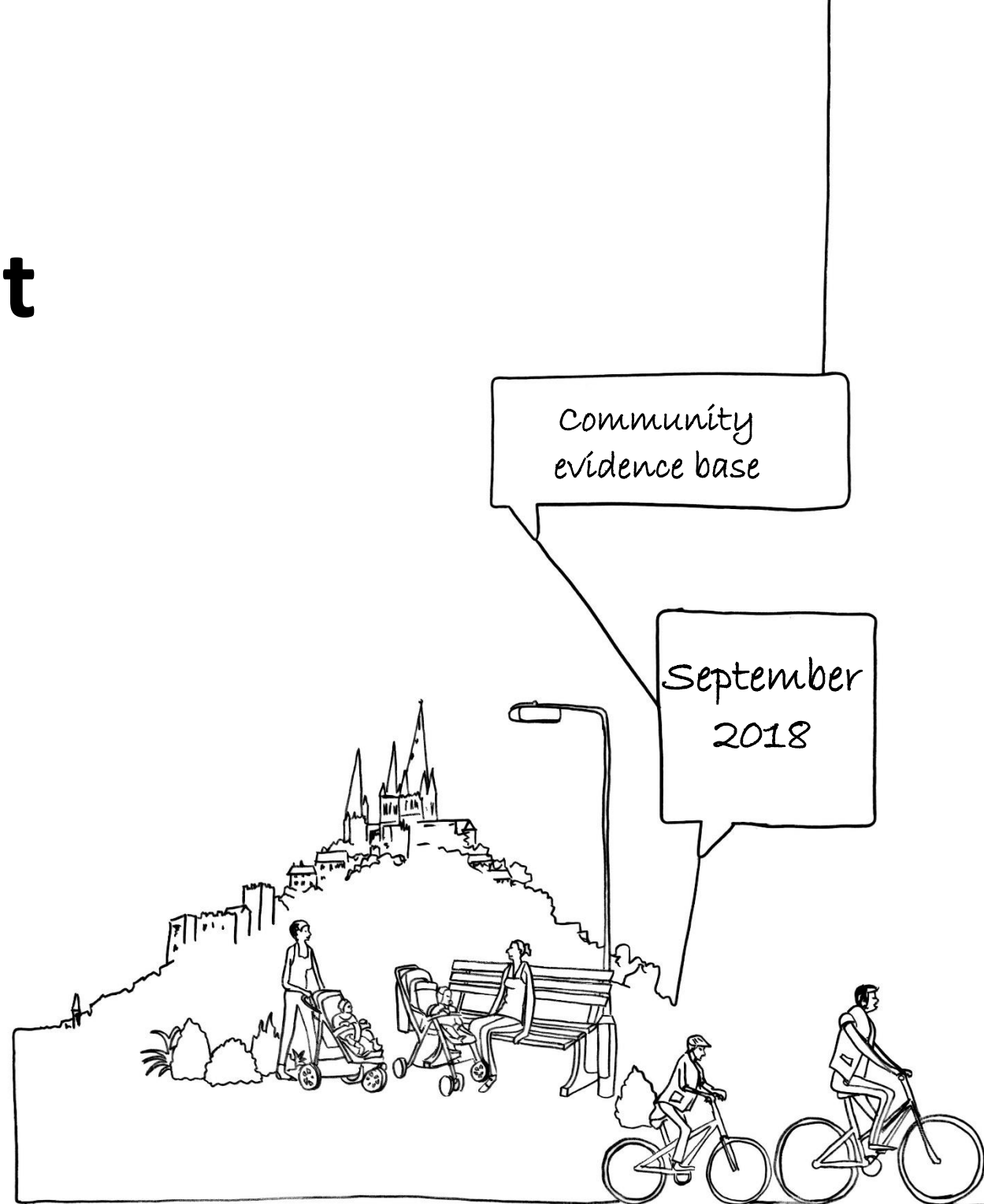


Lichfield District Data Pack

The Strategy Team



Document Details

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| Title | Lichfield: District Data Pack |
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| Description | The purpose of this data pack is to provide communities with an evidence base to help understand residents' needs at a local level. It links with the Early Help Framework, the Community Safety Assessments and contributes to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. |
| Produced by | Strategy Team Staffordshire County Council |
| Contact | Phillip Steventon, Public Health Analyst Tel: 01785 276529 Email: phillip.steventon@staffordshire.gov.uk Strategy Team, Staffordshire County Council |
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1 Introduction and purpose

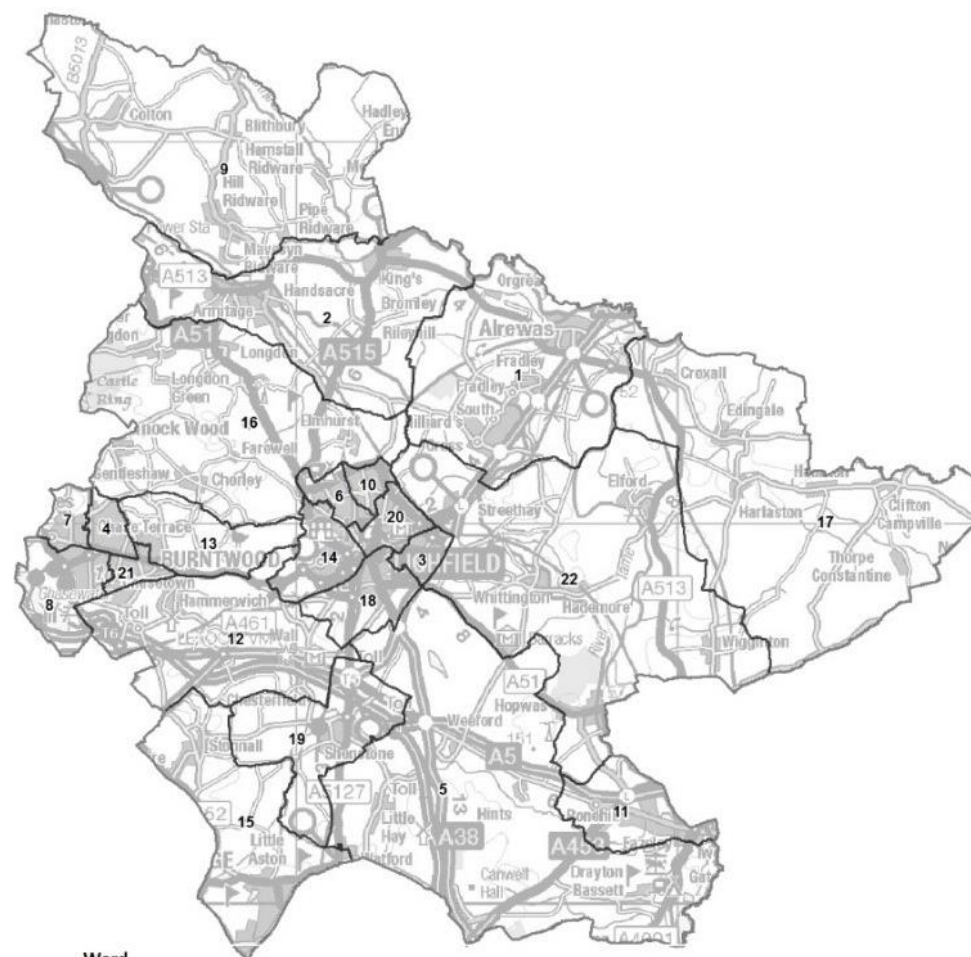
Welcome to the **2018 District Data Pack for Lichfield**.

This Data Pack helps to identify priorities at district and ward level to support targeting and in particular should be used alongside the data within the **Early Help Framework** to support place-based working. It provides a robust intelligence base across a wide range of indicators which cover the three priority outcomes for Staffordshire:

- be able to 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.

To make a real difference and to reduce inequalities we need to target our efforts towards those residents, families and communities who experience the greatest levels of inequality and who demonstrate the highest levels of vulnerability. This Data Pack helps to identify these communities and provides evidence to support the development of more focussed place-based strategies.

In addition to the Early Help Framework this Data Pack should be used alongside other resources such as the Community Safety Assessments and Joint Strategic Needs Assessments and 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. Alrewas & Fradley | 9. Colton & the Ridwares | 17. Mease Valley |
| 2. Armitage with Handsacre | 10. Curborough | 18. St John's |
| 3. Boley Park | 11. Fazeley | 19. Shenstone |
| 4. Boney Hay & Central | 12. Hammerwich with Wall | 20. Stowe |
| 5. Bourne Vale | 13. Highfield | 21. Summerfield & All Saints |
| 6. Chadsmead | 14. Leomansley | 22. Whittington & Streethay |
| 7. Chase Terrace | 15. Little Aston & Stonnall | |
| 8. Chasetown | 16. London | |

2 Key points

2.1 The population of Lichfield

- Lichfield is resident to 103,500 people. The population has a lower proportion of people aged under five, under 16 and aged 16-64 compared to England. There are more people aged 65 and over in Lichfield compared to average.
- The overall population of Lichfield is projected to increase between 2017 and 2027 by 2% with a significant growth in people aged 65 and over (17%) and aged 85 and over (55%). The rate of increase in the number of older people in Lichfield is faster than the England average and equates to 1,500 additional residents aged 85 and over by 2027.
- 4% of Lichfield residents (4,000 people) live within the most deprived national quintile.
- The dependency ratio for older people in Lichfield is 40 older people for every 100 people of working age which is higher than England.

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

- The proportion of children in Lichfield who reach a good level of development at the age of five (76%) is better than the national average (71%).

- GCSE attainment¹ for Lichfield pupils is significantly better than the England average. There are however inequalities within the district with attainment ranging from 21% in Chadsmead ward to 76% in Boley Park ward.
- Lichfield has a lower than average proportion of children who are absent or excluded from school.
- The percentage of adults aged 16-64 with NVQ level 3² or above is better than the national average.
- Unemployment and youth unemployment rates in Lichfield (as at May 2018) are lower than the national average.
- The gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the general population is 44%, 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.
- Around 23% (23,000) of the population in Lichfield are estimated to be financially stressed, i.e. find it difficult or very difficult to cope on their current income. This is lower than the national average (28%).
- The proportion of older people in Lichfield who are aged 60 and over living in income deprived households is significantly lower than the national average.
- Housing affordability is an issue in Lichfield. The average house price (£225,000) now stands at 7.4 times the average gross salary (£30,344).

¹ This indicator refers to the percentage of children achieving Grade 5 or above in English and Maths.

² NVQ 3 = two or more A levels, BTEC Ordinary National Diploma (OND), City & Guilds Advanced Craft.

2.3 Be healthier and more independent

- Overall life expectancy at birth in Lichfield is 81 years for men, better than the national average, and 83 years for women, similar to the national average. Men and women living in the most deprived areas of Lichfield live ten and seven years less than those living in less deprived areas respectively.
- Healthy life expectancy in Lichfield is 65 years for men and 67 years for women which is longer than average. Women in Lichfield spend more of their lives in poor health than men (16 years compared to 14).
- Around 24% of children aged four to five in Lichfield have excess weight (overweight or obese) with rates being similar to average. Around 34% of children aged 10-11 have excess weight.
- Teenage pregnancy rates in Lichfield are similar to England but rates are higher than England in four wards.
- During 2016/17 around 160 children under 15 were admitted to hospital for unintentional and deliberate injuries; a similar rate to England.
- More than six in ten adults have excess weight (either obese or overweight) which is similar to the national average. The proportion of people who are obese in Lichfield is also similar to the England average.
- Around two out of ten Lichfield adults are physically inactive, similar to the England average (equating to around 18,200 people). Four out of ten Lichfield adults are not eating the recommended five portions of fruit and vegetables per day.

- The number of people on depression, diabetes and learning disabilities registers in Lichfield is lower than the national averages - although this could reflect under recording. Whilst the number of disability living allowance claimants is similar to the national average there is a higher proportion of residents in Lichfield with a limiting long-term illness compared to the national average.
- Despite some indicators pointing to unhealthy lifestyles and higher numbers of people with long-term conditions in Lichfield, emergency hospital admissions and long-term users of adult social care are lower than national averages. The number of Lichfield residents who die early from causes considered preventable is also lower than the national average.
- The proportion of older people in Lichfield who take up their offer of a seasonal flu vaccine or their offer of a pneumococcal vaccine is lower than average.

2.4 Feel safer, happier and more supported

- Data from 'Feeling the Difference' suggests that 95% Lichfield respondents were satisfied with the area as a place to live.
- The rate of children in need is lower than the Staffordshire average.
- Lichfield has a similar proportion of lone pensioner households compared to the national average.
- More residents in Lichfield provide unpaid care compared to the England average. This equates to around 11,600 people. In particular, 15% (3,100 people) of residents aged 65 and over provide unpaid care which is higher than the England average of 14%.

- Around one in ten Lichfield households are living in fuel poverty. This is lower than the national average.
- Based on Feeling the Difference Survey, a similar number of people are fearful of being a victim of crime (8%) compared with those who have actually experienced crime (7%) in Lichfield.
- The rate of overall crime in Lichfield and levels of anti-social behaviour, violent crime and sexual offences are below the national averages.
- There are higher levels of unpaid carers than the national average.

2.5 Supporting Place Based Approach (PBA)

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, families and communities by providing support as early as possible,
- Build resilience and encourage independence within communities and provide high quality statutory services when required.

The ward indicator matrix shows that it is often the more deprived areas experiencing poorer outcomes. For us to achieve better outcomes for the residents of Lichfield, 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 table below highlights wards which have the highest levels of need based on an assessment of key indicators:

Table 1: Wards with highest levels of need

| Wards | Families and communities face multiple issues Link to map. | Higher risk of children experiencing poorer outcomes Link to map |
|------------|---|---|
| Chasetown | ✓ | ✓ |
| Curborough | ✓ | |
| Chadsmead | ✓ | ✓ |
| Fazeley | | ✓ |
| Stowe | ✓ | |

3 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 | 2017 | 99,100 | 117,600 | 103,500 | 129,000 | 111,900 | 134,800 | 98,500 | 76,500 | 870,800 | 5,860,700 | 55,619,400 |
| Percentage under five | 2017 | 5.5% (5,500) | 6.2% (7,300) | 4.8% (5,000) | 4.8% (6,200) | 4.4% (5,000) | 5.0% (6,800) | 4.5% (4,400) | 6.0% (4,600) | 5.1% (44,700) | 6.2% (363,400) | 6.1% (3,384,900) |
| Percentage under 16 | 2017 | 17.9% (17,800) | 19.4% (22,800) | 17.0% (17,600) | 16.3% (21,000) | 15.5% (17,300) | 16.9% (22,700) | 16.1% (15,900) | 19.3% (14,800) | 17.2% (150,000) | 19.6% (1,148,300) | 19.1% (10,638,000) |
| Percentage aged 16-64 | 2017 | 63.3% (62,700) | 61.6% (72,500) | 59.5% (61,600) | 63.5% (81,900) | 60.6% (67,800) | 61.1% (82,300) | 59.3% (58,500) | 62.4% (47,700) | 61.4% (535,000) | 62.1% (3,636,600) | 62.8% (34,950,900) |
| Percentage aged 65 and over | 2017 | 18.8% (18,600) | 18.9% (22,300) | 23.5% (24,300) | 20.2% (26,100) | 23.9% (26,800) | 22.1% (29,700) | 24.5% (24,100) | 18.3% (14,000) | 21.3% (185,900) | 18.4% (1,075,800) | 18.0% (10,030,500) |
| Percentage aged 85 and over | 2017 | 2.3% (2,200) | 2.4% (2,800) | 2.7% (2,800) | 2.6% (3,300) | 2.9% (3,300) | 2.7% (3,600) | 2.8% (2,800) | 1.9% (1,400) | 2.6% (22,300) | 2.4% (142,800) | 2.4% (1,352,100) |
| Dependency ratio per 100 working age population | 2017 | 58.0 | 62.2 | 67.9 | 57.5 | 65.0 | 63.8 | 68.5 | 60.3 | 62.8 | 61.2 | 59.1 |
| Dependency ratio of children per 100 working age population | 2017 | 28.3 | 31.5 | 28.5 | 25.7 | 25.5 | 27.6 | 27.2 | 31.0 | 28.0 | 31.6 | 30.4 |
| Dependency ratio of older people per 100 working age population | 2017 | 29.7 | 30.7 | 39.5 | 31.8 | 39.5 | 36.1 | 41.3 | 29.3 | 34.7 | 29.6 | 28.7 |
| Population change between 2017 and 2027 | 2017-2027 | 0.9% (900) | 3.6% (4,300) | 2.3% (2,300) | 4.5% (5,800) | 2.5% (2,700) | 2.9% (3,800) | 1.5% (1,500) | -0.6% (-500) | 2.4% (20,900) | 5.3% (308,200) | 5.7% (3,150,100) |
| Population change between 2017 and 2027 - under five | 2017-2027 | -8.4% (-500) | -6.1% (-400) | -4.0% (-200) | 4.6% (300) | 0.2% (0) | -2.5% (-200) | -1.2% (-100) | -10.4% (-500) | -3.4% (-1,500) | -0.2% (-700) | -2.2% (-74,900) |
| Population change between 2017 and 2027 - under 16s | 2017-2027 | -5.9% (-1,000) | 1.2% (300) | -2.6% (-500) | 3.0% (600) | 2.8% (500) | 0.1% (0) | -1.7% (-300) | -6.9% (-1,000) | -0.9% (-1,400) | 4.0% (46,000) | 3.5% (375,600) |

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 2017 and 2027 - ages 16-64 | 2017-2027 | -2.7% (-1,700) | -1.2% (-800) | -2.1% (-1,300) | 1.5% (1,200) | -4.1% (-2,700) | -1.6% (-1,300) | -3.1% (-1,800) | -5.0% (-2,400) | -2.0% (-10,800) | 2.3% (82,600) | 2.1% (741,800) |
| Population change between 2017 and 2027 - 65 and over | 2017-2027 | 19.8% (3,700) | 21.7% (4,800) | 16.6% (4,000) | 15.4% (4,000) | 18.6% (5,000) | 17.2% (5,100) | 14.6% (3,500) | 21.0% (2,900) | 17.8% (33,100) | 16.7% (179,700) | 20.3% (2,032,700) |
| Population change between 2017 and 2027 - 85 and over | 2017-2027 | 37.7% (800) | 28.6% (800) | 55.0% (1,500) | 26.6% (900) | 47.3% (1,600) | 36.9% (1,300) | 34.6% (1,000) | 47.5% (700) | 38.6% (8,600) | 26.7% (38,000) | 25.6% (345,800) |
| Proportion of population living in rural areas | 2016 | 9.1% (9,000) | 21.9% (25,500) | 29.8% (30,700) | 20.5% (26,300) | 39.8% (44,200) | 32.2% (43,300) | 30.2% (29,600) | 0.0% (0) | 24.1% (208,600) | 14.7% (850,800) | 17.0% (9,370,200) |
| 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 | 2016 | 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 | 2016 | 13.8% (13,600) | 17.8% (20,800) | 3.9% (4,000) | 11.2% (14,400) | 1.4% (1,500) | 5.3% (7,100) | 4.6% (4,500) | 17.7% (13,600) | 9.2% (79,500) | 29.5% (1,696,100) | 20.2% (11,092,200) |
| Percentage in second most deprived IMD 2015 quintile | 2016 | 30.0% (29,600) | 16.6% (19,300) | 10.6% (10,900) | 28.9% (37,100) | 9.7% (10,800) | 12.3% (16,500) | 18.2% (17,800) | 21.9% (16,900) | 18.3% (158,900) | 18.6% (1,070,700) | 20.5% (11,257,100) |
| 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% | 13.4% | 16.8% | 13.0% | 15.5% | 15.3% | 15.8% | 23.3% | 12.9% | 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% |
| Child poverty: Children living in income deprived families, 0-15 | 2015 | 16.4% (2,900) | 12.7% (2,800) | 11.3% (1,800) | 14.1% (2,800) | 11.3% (1,800) | 10.6% (2,200) | 10.8% (1,600) | 16.6% (2,500) | 12.9% (18,400) | 19.8% (217,000) | 16.8% (1,678,000) |
| Be able to access more good jobs and feel benefits of economic growth | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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) | 2017 | 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 | Sept to Dec 17 | 4.8% | 4.4% | 4.0% | 4.4% | 4.6% | 4.2% | 4.1% | 4.6% | 4.4% | 4.4% | 4.3% |
| Children receiving fixed term exclusions (by Postcode of School) | Jan-18 | 6.8% (900) | 3.6% (720) | 2.5% (360) | 4.5% (710) | 7.5% (1,120) | 3.4% (570) | 3.8% (580) | 5.2% (580) | 4.6% (5,530) | 4.7% (41,970) | 4.8% (381,870) |
| Children permanently excluded from school (by Postcode of School) | Jan-18 | 0.3% (40) | 0.1% (30) | 0.1% (20) | 0.2% (30) | 0.2% (30) | 0.1% (20) | 0.1% (20) | 0.2% (20) | 0.2% (200) | 0.1% (1,220) | 0.1% (7,720) |
| Children with special educational needs | Jan-18 | 13.6% (1,730) | 12.3% (2,350) | 13.0% (1,800) | 13.6% (2,090) | 12.0% (1,720) | 11.3% (1,870) | 10.7% (1,580) | 14.0% (1,430) | 12.5% (14,750) | 15.5% (148,700) | 14.6% (1,276,220) |
| Children who claim free school meals | Jan-18 | 12.3% (1,560) | 8.7% (1,670) | 7.6% (1,040) | 11.5% (1,760) | 7.7% (1,110) | 8.5% (1,400) | 7.8% (1,150) | 13.8% (1,410) | 9.5% (11,200) | 15.5% (139,240) | 13.2% (1,057,400) |
| GCSE attainment (% achieving grade 5 or above in English & Maths) | 2017 | 27.9% (230) | 44.2% (660) | 48.8% (420) | 39.1% (420) | 39.4% (390) | 44.7% (430) | 43.3% (520) | 29.1% (230) | 39.3% (3,300) | 39.8% (23,430) | 41.0% (457,740) |
| Adults with NVQ level 3 or above (16-64) | Jan 2017 - Dec 2017 | 53.7% (32,600) | 49.5% (35,700) | 60.2% (37,100) | 47.1% (38,200) | 51.4% (33,700) | 68.6% (53,100) | 52.5% (31,400) | 42.9% (20,400) | 53.7% (282,300) | 50.8% (1,808,800) | 57.1% (19,734,900) |
| Adults with no qualifications (16-64) | Jan 2017 - Dec 2017 | 3.3% (2,000) | 7.9% (5,700) | 2.9% (1,800) | 7.9% (6,400) | 8.1% (5,300) | n/a | 6.9% (4,100) | 5.9% (2,800) | 5.5% (28,700) | 10.4% (371,800) | 7.6% (2,622,500) |
| People in employment (aged 16-64) | Jan 2017 - Dec 2017 | 81.9% (50,200) | 84.1% (60,900) | 78.6% (48,400) | 75.7% (61,400) | 77.2% (51,000) | 83.8% (65,300) | 74.1% (44,700) | 77.7% (37,000) | 79.3% (418,900) | 72.4% (2,584,400) | 75.1% (26,035,400) |
| Unemployment (16-64 year claimant counts) | May-2018 | 1.5% (920) | 1.3% (910) | 1.2% (750) | 1.5% (1,200) | 1.4% (940) | 1.0% (840) | 1.1% (620) | 1.9% (920) | 1.3% (7,080) | 2.8% (99,950) | 2.1% (741,510) |
| Youth unemployment (16-24 claimant counts) | May-2018 | 2.2% (230) | 1.7% (190) | 1.7% (170) | 1.7% (290) | 1.8% (200) | 1.3% (180) | 1.2% (110) | 2.2% (180) | 1.7% (1,520) | 3.0% (19,940) | 2.3% (141,440) |
| 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 (IMD 2015) | 2016 | 17.9% (4,280) | 13.2% (3,720) | 11.1% (3,360) | 14.0% (4,620) | 12.5% (4,210) | 10.0% (3,720) | 11.6% (3,540) | 18.1% (3,310) | 13.1% (30,760) | 18.2% (246,110) | 16.2% (2,043,600) |
| Housing affordability ratio (ratio of median house price to median gross earnings) | 2017 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 7.9 |
| Average house price | Q3 2017 | £158,000 | £167,000 | £225,000 | £130,500 | £212,250 | £192,000 | £159,000 | £170,000 | £175,000 | £177,000 | £230,000 |
| Average gross salary | 2017 | £27,787 | £26,058 | £30,344 | £24,943 | £30,329 | £28,664 | £27,149 | £25,098 | £27,789 | £26,857 | £29,085 |

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 |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Percentage of all adults who live in households most likely to have barriers to connectivity and digital use | 2015 | 14.0% | 12.0% | 12.0% | 15.0% | 15.0% | 13.0% | 20.0% | 12.0% | 14.0% | n/a | n/a |
| Coverage of premises with access to Superfast Broadband Speeds of over 24 mbps | Jun-18 | 99.4% | 94.4% | 96.1% | 97.1% | 91.9% | 94.1% | 89.1% | 99.9% | 95.7% | 96.4% | 95.2% |
| Be healthier and more independent | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General fertility rates per 1,000 women aged 15-44 | 2016 | 58.8 (1,050) | 72.0 (1,460) | 59.5 (980) | 49.3 (1,190) | 56.1 (970) | 58.4 (1,280) | 56.1 (850) | 63.2 (920) | 59.0 (8,690) | 64.8 (71,040) | 62.5 (663,160) |
| 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) | 2014-2016 | 7.5% (250) | 7.4% (340) | 6.6% (190) | 9.1% (290) | 7.3% (190) | 7.5% (260) | 6.5% (170) | 7.5% (220) | 7.5% (1,910) | 8.6% (18,350) | 7.3% (144,840) |
| Unplanned hospital admissions due to alcohol-specific conditions (under 18) (rate per 100,000) | 2014/15-2016/17 | 43.0 (30) | 18.6 (10) | 32.0 (20) | 28.0 (20) | 30.2 (20) | 27.8 (20) | 29.4 (20) | 51.1 (30) | 31.5 (160) | 28.5 (1,080) | 34.2 (11,990) |
| Excess weight - overweight and obese. (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% (16,900) | 22.6% (142,420) |
| Excess weight - overweight and obese. (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) |
| Under-18 conception rates per 1,000 girls aged 15-17 | 2016 | 24.3 (40) | 17.3 (30) | 16.8 (30) | 34.4 (70) | 18.5 (30) | 19.3 (40) | 18.1 (30) | 33.3 (50) | 22.4 (320) | 21.4 (2,110) | 18.8 (17,010) |
| Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children under 15 (rate per 10,000) | 2016/17 | 86 (140) | 91 (190) | 95 (160) | 101 (200) | 70 (110) | 89 (190) | 89 (130) | 90 (130) | 89 (1,250) | 107 (11,400) | 101 (100,730) |
| 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) | 2016/17 | 178 (180) | 206 (240) | 145 (140) | 268 (350) | 183 (190) | 183 (240) | 211 (190) | 201 (150) | 199 (1,680) | 189 (11,090) | 185 (103,720) |
| 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) |

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 |
|---|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Disability Living Allowance claimants (%) | Nov-17 | 4.6% (4,560) | 2.2% (2,560) | 3.1% (3,180) | 2.8% (3,630) | 3.0% (3,320) | 2.2% (2,890) | 2.6% (2,580) | 3.3% (2,570) | 2.9% (25,270) | 3.2% (187,690) | 3.1% (1,722,120) |
| 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) |
| Alcohol-related admissions (narrow definition) (ASR per 100,000) | 2016/17 | 869 (850) | 737 (840) | 662 (720) | 857 (1,080) | 707 (850) | 738 (1,030) | 657 (680) | 646 (480) | 738 (6,530) | 708 (39,110) | 636 (337,110) |
| 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) | 2016/17 | 69.9% | 64.8% | 66.2% | 69.4% | 63.8% | 60.9% | 61.4% | 61.4% | 65.0% | 63.6% | 61.3% |
| Adults who are obese | 2016/17 | 36.6% | 28.3% | 26.2% | 31.4% | 20.9% | 23.2% | 24.5% | 27.4% | 27.5% | 26.0% | 23.3% |
| Healthy eating - 5-a-Day | 2016/17 | 50.4% | 57.6% | 55.4% | 54.2% | 63.4% | 53.3% | 58.0% | 54.8% | 55.9% | 54.8% | 57.4% |
| Physical activity in adults | 2016/17 | 59.2% | 61.1% | 68.5% | 64.6% | 64.3% | 68.6% | 66.8% | 65.8% | 64.9% | 62.6% | 66.0% |
| 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) |
| 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) |
| 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) |
| 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) | 2017/18 | 20.5 (1,580) | 19.5 (1,810) | 15.2 (1,390) | 18.4 (1,980) | 14.8 (1,520) | 18.4 (2,120) | 21.1 (1,810) | 21.8 (1,190) | 18.4 (13,390) | 19.2 (87,680) | 19.9 (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) |
| Falls admissions in people aged 65 and over (ASR per 100,000) | 2016/17 | 1,994 (340) | 2,292 (490) | 2,068 (460) | 2,288 (570) | 2,062 (530) | 1,609 (450) | 1,762 (400) | 2,131 (260) | 2,005 (3,490) | 2,068 (22,010) | 2,114 (210,550) |

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 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) | 2014-2016 | 78.6 | 79.2 | 80.7 | 78.9 | 80.6 | 80.5 | 79.9 | 78.7 | 79.7 | 78.8 | 79.5 |
| Life expectancy at birth - females (years) | 2014-2016 | 82.6 | 82.1 | 83.0 | 82.3 | 84.1 | 83.4 | 82.8 | 82.7 | 82.9 | 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) | 2014-2016 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 9.5 | 8.3 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 7.8 | 9.7 | 9.3 |
| Inequalities in life expectancy - females (slope index of inequality) (years) | 2014-2016 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 9.7 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 8.2 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children in need – (rate per 1,000 children aged under 18) ** | 2017/18 | 25.2 (500) | 22.3 (570) | 15.1 (300) | 22.9 (540) | 11.8 (230) | 19.4 (490) | 17.2 (310) | 18.7 (310) | 19.3 (3,260) | n/a | n/a |
| Looked after children (rate per 1,000 children aged under 18) | 2017/18 | 7.4 (150) | 7.1 (180) | 4.2 (80) | 6.3 (150) | 2.8 (60) | 4.9 (120) | 5.6 (100) | 7.3 (120) | 6.2 (1,040) | n/a | n/a |
| 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) |

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 |
|---|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Overcrowded households | 2011 | 3.0% (1,220) | 3.1% (1,480) | 2.4% (980) | 2.7% (1,390) | 2.2% (960) | 1.9% (1,080) | 1.9% (800) | 2.7% (850) | 2.5% (8,750) | 4.5% (102,550) | 4.6% (1,024,470) |
| Fuel poverty | 2016 | 12.5% (5,280) | 14.0% (6,870) | 10.8% (4,630) | 12.9% (7,060) | 10.4% (4,830) | 11.5% (6,700) | 12.4% (5,420) | 11.1% (3,670) | 12.0% (44,450) | 13.7% (327,240) | 11.1% (2,550,570) |
| Statutory homelessness - eligible homeless people not in priority need (rate 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 | 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) |
| Statutory homelessness - households in temporary accommodation (rate per 1,000 households) | 2016/17 | S | 0.5 (20) | 0.3 (20) | S | S | S | 0.3 (10) | 1.1 (40) | 0.3 (100) | 1.1 (2,610) | 3.3 (77,230) |
| Satisfied with their lives (aged 16+) | 2016/17 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| Satisfied with area as a place to live (compared to Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent) | Nov 16 – Apr 18 | 95.2% | 92.5% | 94.9% | 93.2% | 95.9% | 95.4% | 97.2% | 92.9% | 94.6% | n/a | n/a |
| Residents who felt fearful of being a victim of crime (compared to Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent) | Nov 16 – Apr 18 | 15.5% | 11.1% | 8.4% | 17.8% | 11.1% | 15.7% | 10.1% | 13.0% | 12.8% | n/a | n/a |
| People who have experienced crime (compared to Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent) | Nov 16 – Apr 18 | 5.0% | 6.5% | 6.9% | 6.3% | 3.1% | 4.1% | 2.5% | 6.6% | 5.1% | n/a | n/a |
| Residents who have given unpaid help to any group(s), club(s) or organisation(s) (compared to Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent) | Nov 16 – Apr 18 | 10.6% | 13.4% | 15.0% | 14.3% | 15.0% | 14.6% | 14.1% | 9.7% | 13.3% | n/a | n/a |
| Residents who have given unpaid help to any friend or neighbours (compared to Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent) | Nov 16 – Apr 18 | 22.8% | 21.8% | 21.9% | 27.5% | 28.0% | 27.3% | 30.6% | 23.7% | 25.5% | n/a | n/a |
| Total recorded crime (rate per 1,000) | 2017/18 | 70.0 (6,902) | 73.3 (8,557) | 55.9 (5,760) | 67.5 (8,677) | 52.8 (5,865) | 60.9 (8,173) | 48.3 (4,735) | 76.5 (5,887) | 62.9 (54,556) | 76.4 (443,165) | 83.0 (4,585,568) |
| Violent crime (rate per 1,000) | 2017/18 | 25.3 (2,494) | 26.0 (3,036) | 17.2 (1,777) | 25.1 (3,223) | 15.9 (1,764) | 20.8 (2,786) | 18.9 (1,850) | 24.8 (1,907) | 21.7 (18,837) | 22.0 (127,440) | 23.7 (1,309,678) |
| Anti-social behaviour (rate per 1,000) | 2017/18 | 31.4 (3,090) | 28.5 (3,329) | 21.1 (2,179) | 34.6 (4,443) | 17.7 (1,973) | 26.8 (3,601) | 21.2 (2,078) | 27.5 (2,113) | 26.3 (22,806) | 27.0 (156,477) | 27.9 (1,541,857) |
| Alcohol-related crime (compared to Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent) (rate per 1,000) | 2017/18 | 4.1 (406) | 6.7 (784) | 4.0 (414) | 6.6 (850) | 2.3 (254) | 4.3 (581) | 5.3 (519) | 4.0 (311) | 4.8 (4,119) | 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 |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Domestic abuse (compared to Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent) (rate per 1,000) | 2017/18 | 10.7 (1,059) | 9.9 (1,160) | 7.0 (725) | 10.5 (1,344) | 6.0 (669) | 8.0 (1,075) | 7.3 (720) | 10.9 (835) | 8.7 (7,587) | 6.8 (39,604) | 6.4 (354,156) |
| Sexual offences (rate per 1,000 population) | 2017/18 | 3.1 (301) | 3.5 (403) | 2.2 (225) | 2.8 (356) | 2.1 (232) | 2.3 (308) | 2.6 (253) | 2.7 (204) | 2.6 (2,282) | 2.5 (14,762) | 2.5 (140,100) |
| Re-offending levels (adults) | Jul 15 – Jun 16 | 24.5% (170) | 24.7% (220) | 20.9% (100) | 22.5% (190) | 16.8% (80) | 29.0% (220) | 22.8% (120) | 27.6% (150) | 24.0% (2,510) | 29.9% (22,170) | 28.3% (125,690) |
| Re-offending levels (juveniles) | Jul 15 – Jun 16 | 50.0% (20) | 34.3% (10) | 50.0% (10) | 43.9% (30) | 33.3% (10) | 39.3% (20) | 54.0% (30) | 42.3% (10) | 43.7% (440) | 38.7% (2,440) | 41.6% (14,640) |
| 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 & Stoke-on-Trent) | Nov 16 – Apr 18 | 89.0% | 79.2% | 89.6% | 90.6% | 81.0% | 87.3% | 85.1% | 83.7% | 85.6% | n/a | n/a |
| Provision of unpaid care | 2011 | 12.1% (11,820) | 10.1% (11,470) | 11.5% (11,570) | 11.9% (14,730) | 12.5% (13,540) | 11.5% (15,040) | 12.9% (12,550) | 10.6% (8,120) | 11.6% (98,830) | 11.0% (614,890) | 10.2% (5,430,020) |
| Provision of unpaid care by people aged 65 and over | 2011 | 16.1% (2,510) | 13.3% (2,540) | 15.4% (3,110) | 15.0% (3,380) | 15.3% (3,440) | 14.7% (3,710) | 15.3% (3,120) | 14.8% (1,650) | 15.0% (23,450) | 14.5% (136,870) | 13.8% (1,192,610) |
| Carers who have as much social contact as they would like | 2016/17 | 62.2% | 50.0% | 21.1% | 37.6% | 42.9% | 46.3% | 48.1% | 28.0% | 44.2% | 36.9% | 35.5% |
| Health related quality of life for carers | 2016/17 | 8.9 | 7.9 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 7.7 |

4 Lichfield 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 in the next two tables – the first table shows wards All Saints to Fazeley and the second table shows wards Hammerwich to Whittington.

Wards: Alrewas & Fradley to Fazeley

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

| Indicator | Alrewas & Fradley | Armitage with Handsacre | Boley Park | Boney Hay & Central | Bourne Vale | Chadsmead | Chase Terrace | Chasetown | Colton & the Ridwares | Curborough | Fazeley | Lichfield | Staffordshire | West Midlands | England |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Demographics | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mid-year population estimate (000s), 2016 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 103.1 | 867.1 | 5,800.7 | 55,268.1 |
| % under five, 2016 | 5.3% (320) | 6.1% (460) | 4.3% (190) | 4.9% (320) | 3.5% (110) | 6.6% (310) | 4.5% (210) | 5.4% (210) | 3.5% (80) | 4.6% (200) | 5.3% (250) | 4.9% (5,070) | 5.2% (44,980) | 6.3% (365,270) | 6.2% (3,429,050) |
| % under 16, 2016 | 20.8% (1,260) | 17.9% (1,360) | 14.9% (650) | 14.6% (940) | 12.1% (370) | 21.2% (1,000) | 16.8% (790) | 20.1% (790) | 12.8% (280) | 18.8% (830) | 17.0% (790) | 17.0% (17,480) | 17.2% (149,270) | 19.5% (1,133,960) | 19.1% (10,529,100) |
| % aged 16-64, 2016 | 59.5% (3,590) | 59.9% (4,530) | 59.3% (2,580) | 59.0% (3,820) | 69.4% (2,120) | 59.5% (2,820) | 61.8% (2,910) | 61.4% (2,400) | 60.5% (1,310) | 62.2% (2,750) | 60.2% (2,790) | 59.8% (61,600) | 61.7% (534,950) | 62.2% (3,605,570) | 63.1% (34,856,130) |
| % aged 65 and over, 2016 | 19.7% (1,190) | 22.2% (1,680) | 25.8% (1,120) | 26.5% (1,710) | 18.5% (560) | 19.3% (910) | 21.4% (1,010) | 18.5% (730) | 26.7% (580) | 19.0% (840) | 22.7% (1,050) | 23.3% (23,990) | 21.1% (182,900) | 18.3% (1,061,200) | 17.9% (9,882,840) |
| % aged 85 and over, 2016 | 1.6% (100) | 2.9% (220) | 2.6% (110) | 2.0% (130) | 2.7% (80) | 1.9% (90) | 2.6% (120) | 2.6% (100) | 2.7% (60) | 1.9% (90) | 3.2% (150) | 2.6% (2,680) | 2.5% (21,690) | 2.4% (140,000) | 2.4% (1,328,100) |
| Dependency ratio per 100 working age population, 2016 | 68.1 | 67.0 | 68.7 | 69.5 | 44.1 | 68.1 | 61.9 | 63.0 | 65.2 | 60.7 | 66.0 | 67.3 | 62.1 | 60.9 | 58.6 |
| Dependency ratio of children per 100 working age population, 2016 | 35.0 | 29.9 | 25.2 | 24.7 | 17.5 | 35.7 | 27.2 | 32.8 | 21.1 | 30.2 | 28.3 | 28.4 | 27.9 | 31.5 | 30.2 |

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|----------------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|---------|--------|---|
| Compared to England: | Better | Similar | Worse | Lower | Similar | Higher | Suppressed / not tested / not available |
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| Indicator | Alrewas & Fradley | Armitage with Handsacre | Boley Park | Boney Hay & Central | Bourne Vale | Chadsmead | Chase Terrace | Chasetown | Colton & the Ridwares | Curborough | Fazeley | Lichfield | Staffordshire | West Midlands | England |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Dependency ratio of older people per 100 working age population, 2016 | 33.2 | 37.0 | 43.5 | 44.8 | 26.6 | 32.4 | 34.7 | 30.2 | 44.1 | 30.5 | 37.7 | 38.9 | 34.2 | 29.4 | 28.4 |
| Minority ethnic groups, 2011 (%) | 4.8% (290) | 4.1% (290) | 6.7% (430) | 2.7% (160) | 13.8% (320) | 7.0% (260) | 3.0% (160) | 3.2% (130) | 1.9% (40) | 4.9% (250) | 4.2% (200) | 5.4% (5,390) | 6.4% (54,680) | 20.8% (1,167,510) | 20.2% (10,733,220) |
| Index of multiple deprivation (IMD) 2015 weighted score, 2016 | 6.9 | 14.1 | 4.7 | 14.5 | 16.1 | 25.5 | 10.4 | 25.5 | 12.5 | 21.4 | 19.6 | 12.7 | 16.4 | 25.2 | 21.8 |
| % in most deprived IMD 2015 national quintile, 2016 | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 53.3% (2,050) | 0.0% (0) | 49.7% (1,930) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 3.9% (3,980) | 9.1% (78,630) | 29.3% (1,675,770) | 20.2% (10,950,610) |
| Rural Urban Classification, 2016 | Rural town and fringe | Rural town and fringe | Urban city and town | Urban major conurbation | Rural village and dispersed | Urban city and town | Urban major conurbation | Urban major conurbation | Rural village and dispersed | Urban city and town | Urban city and town | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Rural Urban Classification - high level, 2016 | Rural | Rural | Urban | Urban | Rural | Urban | Urban | Urban | Rural | Urban | Urban | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| % in second most deprived IMD 2015 national quintile, 2016 | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 26.9% (1,660) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 67.0% (3,350) | 34.2% (1,670) | 10.7% (10,900) | 18.4% (157,950) | 18.6% (1,061,460) | 20.5% (11,133,400) |
| Mosaic profile - most common group, 2016 | B Prestige Positions | G Rural Reality | B Prestige Positions | E Suburban Stability | A Country Living | M Family Basics | E Suburban Stability | K Modest Traditions | A Country Living | M Family Basics | K Modest Traditions | B Prestige Positions | H Aspiring Homemakers | H Aspiring Homemakers | H Aspiring Homemakers |
| Mosaic profile - % in the most common group, 2016 | 27.0% (1,630) | 23.2% (1,790) | 61.8% (4,030) | 26.9% (1,650) | 64.6% (1,520) | 42.2% (1,620) | 30.1% (1,540) | 17.4% (680) | 60.4% (1,110) | 29.0% (1,450) | 13.5% (660) | 16.8% (17,190) | 12.9% (111,030) | 11% (n/a) | n/a |
| Mosaic profile - % in financial stress, 2015 | 22.2% (1,320) | 24.6% (1,940) | 15.9% (1,030) | 24.4% (1,500) | 21.6% (370) | 35.7% (1,350) | 22.3% (1,160) | 30.9% (1,240) | 18.6% (350) | 29.5% (1,480) | 25.3% (1,260) | 22.5% (22,970) | 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 (%) | 6.2% (70) | 9.1% (120) | 4.8% (50) | 13.8% (130) | 10.5% (30) | 27.3% (230) | 7.7% (70) | 19.8% (130) | 8.5% (20) | 22.6% (190) | 18.8% (160) | 11.3% (1,840) | 12.9% (18,370) | 19.8% (216,950) | 16.8% (1,678,030) |
| School readiness (Early Years Foundation Stage), 2017 (%) | 70.7% (40) | 74.0% (70) | 84.5% (50) | 76.4% (40) | 66.7% (10) | 59.6% (30) | 77.4% (40) | 66.0% (30) | 75.0% (10) | 75.9% (40) | 72.5% (40) | 76.3% (870) | 74.5% (7,130) | 68.6% (50,800) | 70.7% (473,630) |
| Pupil absence, Autumn Term, 2017/18 (%) | 3.7% | 4.6% | 2.9% | 4.7% | 4.1% | 5.3% | 4.0% | 5.0% | 3.2% | 5.4% | 3.4% | 4.0% | 4.4% | 4.4% | 4.3% |

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| Compared to England: | Better | Similar | Worse | Lower | Similar | Higher | Suppressed / not tested / not available |
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| Indicator | Alrewas & Fradley | Armitage with Handsacre | Boley Park | Boney Hay & Central | Bourne Vale | Chadsmead | Chase Terrace | Chasetown | Colton & the Ridwares | Curborough | Fazeley | Lichfield | Staffordshire | West Midlands | England |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Children with special educational needs, 2018 (%) | 7.4% | 12.0% | 7.8% | 10.8% | 20.2% | 17.0% | 9.1% | 15.7% | 9.9% | 19.4% | 14.7% | 13.0% | 12.5% | 15.5% | 14.6% |
| Children who claim free school meals, 2018 (%) | 3.5% (30) | 5.9% (60) | 2.6% (20) | 11.7% (80) | 1.7% (0) | 19.9% (120) | 2.7% (20) | 13.7% (80) | 2.5% (0) | 17.5% (130) | 10.8% (70) | 7.6% (1,040) | 9.5% (11,200) | 15.5% (139,240) | 13.2% (1,057,400) |
| GCSE attainment (achieving grade 5 or above in English & Maths), 2017 (%) | 57.4% (40) | 51.4% (40) | 75.6% (30) | 36.8% (20) | 38.5% (10) | 20.6% (10) | 37.5% (20) | 37.5% (20) | 50.0% (10) | 33.3% (20) | 28.1% (10) | 48.8% (420) | 39.3% (3,300) | 39.8% (23,430) | 41.0% (457,740) |
| Unemployment (claimant counts), May 2018 (%) | 0.7% (30) | 0.7% (30) | 0.4% (10) | 2.0% (80) | 0.7% (20) | 1.8% (50) | 1.5% (50) | 2.3% (60) | 0.8% (10) | 2.7% (80) | 1.8% (50) | 1.2% (750) | 1.3% (7,080) | 2.8% (99,950) | 2.1% (741,510) |
| Older people aged 60 and over living in income-deprived households, 2016 (%) | 9.3% (140) | 11.0% (250) | 5.6% (120) | 12.3% (260) | 8.7% (40) | 15.9% (130) | 12.8% (180) | 22.9% (230) | 7.4% (50) | 15.9% (220) | 17.2% (240) | 11.1% (3,360) | 13.1% (30,760) | 18.2% (246,110) | 16.2% (2,043,600) |
| Be healthier and more independent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General fertility rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44, 2014-2016 | 54 (160) | 69 (290) | 50 (150) | 63 (170) | 81 (60) | 71 (170) | 47 (120) | 55 (120) | 66 (50) | 42 (110) | 63 (160) | 57 (2,870) | 58 (25,870) | 64 (210,970) | 62 (1,989,050) |
| Low birthweight babies (under 2,500 grams), 2014-2016 (%) | 8.0% (10) | 5.4% (20) | 5.4% (10) | 5.8% (10) | 6.7% (<5) | 6.0% (10) | 6.5% (10) | 7.8% (10) | 15.7% (10) | 6.5% (10) | 8.1% (10) | 6.7% (190) | 7.4% (1,910) | 8.7% (18,350) | 7.4% (144,840) |
| Excess weight (children aged four to five), 2014/15 to 2016/17 (%) | 17.1% (40) | 19.8% (50) | 20.0% (20) | 22.9% (30) | 24.1% (10) | 22.2% (40) | 25.7% (40) | 27.0% (40) | 19.9% (10) | 21.8% (30) | 24.3% (40) | 22.2% (660) | 23.5% (6,130) | n/a | 22.2% (414,490) |
| Excess weight (children aged 10-11), 2014/15 to 2016/17 (%) | 23.6% (50) | 33.4% (70) | 30.7% (30) | 36.9% (60) | 33.1% (20) | 31.8% (50) | 35.7% (50) | 38.5% (50) | 33.6% (20) | 32.8% (50) | 33.5% (40) | 32.1% (910) | 33.6% (8,000) | n/a | 33.9% (553,230) |
| Under-18 conception rates per 1,000 girls aged 15-17, 2013-2015 | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 (120) | 26 (1,140) | 26 (63,190) | 23 (470) |
| Disability Living Allowance claimants, Nov 2017 (%) | 1.7% (100) | 3.8% (290) | 3.4% (150) | 4.3% (280) | 1.5% (50) | 3.1% (150) | 4.0% (190) | 5.2% (210) | 2.6% (60) | 5.9% (260) | 3.5% (160) | 3.1% (3,180) | 2.9% (25,270) | 3.2% (187,690) | 3.1% (1,722,120) |
| Limiting long-term illness, 2011 (%) | 13.8% (820) | 20.6% (1,440) | 15.6% (1,010) | 21.7% (1,320) | 12.9% (300) | 17.6% (670) | 17.7% (920) | 24.3% (940) | 20.7% (370) | 22.0% (1,110) | 20.9% (1,010) | 18.1% (18,270) | 19.2% (162,650) | 19.0% (1,062,060) | 17.6% (9,352,590) |
| Fuel poverty, 2016 (%) | 9.2% (220) | 9.7% (290) | 7.5% (210) | 11.8% (320) | 11.5% (80) | 13.3% (210) | 12.4% (280) | 13.0% (220) | 11.9% (90) | 12.6% (270) | 12.8% (270) | 10.8% (4,630) | 12.0% (44,450) | 13.7% (327,240) | 11.1% (2,550,570) |
| Limiting long-term illness in people aged 65 and over, 2011 (%) | 47.1% (460) | 52.6% (700) | 43.8% (530) | 50.3% (670) | 42.4% (130) | 52.3% (310) | 52.7% (440) | 63.1% (420) | 45.9% (180) | 54.4% (520) | 56.4% (520) | 48.2% (9,370) | 52.6% (79,470) | 54.1% (494,380) | 51.5% (4,297,930) |
| Excess winter mortality, Aug 2012-July 2017 (%) | 17.2% (10) | 2.7% (10) | 60.0% (40) | 17.4% (20) | 75.8% (10) | 52.9% (20) | 30.4% (20) | 11.7% (10) | 9.7% (<5) | 10.8% (10) | 17.0% (10) | 21.5% (350) | 22.2% (2,910) | 19.5% (16,170) | 19.1% (144,710) |

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

| Indicator | Alrewas & Fradley | Armitage with Handsacre | Boley Park | Boney Hay & Central | Bourne Vale | Chadsmead | Chase Terrace | Chasetown | Colton & the Ridwares | Curborough | Fazeley | Lichfield | Staffordshire | West Midlands | England |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Life expectancy at birth - males (years), 2012-2016 | 81.2 | 77.0 | 84.1 | 80.1 | 80.8 | 80.9 | 82.4 | 76.7 | 81.0 | 77.4 | 80.1 | 80.4 | 79.7 | 78.8 | 79.6 |
| Life expectancy at birth - females (years), 2012-2016 | 87.2 | 80.2 | 88.4 | 82.4 | 89.6 | 85.8 | 80.9 | 80.2 | 81.5 | 87.0 | 83.6 | 83.3 | 83.0 | 82.8 | 83.2 |
| Mortality from causes considered preventable (various ages) (ASR per 100,000), 2012-2016 | 133 (40) | 202 (80) | 91 (40) | 224 (90) | 126 (10) | 217 (40) | 141 (40) | 245 (50) | 184 (20) | 219 (60) | 222 (60) | 162 (920) | 179 (8,010) | 196 (31,560) | 183 (277,330) |
| Adult social care - long term care (ASR per 1,000), 2017/18 | 11 (50) | 22 (150) | 22 (80) | 21 (120) | 5 (10) | 11 (40) | 27 (110) | 25 (80) | 10 (20) | 21 (70) | 18 (80) | 15 (1,390) | 18 (13,390) | 19 (87,680) | 20 (872,510) |
| End of life: proportion dying at home or usual place of residence, (2013-2015) | 31.9% (40) | 64.4% (220) | 49.0% (70) | 43.8% (80) | 40.0% (20) | 28.0% (20) | 44.5% (70) | 48.0% (90) | 40.0% (20) | 32.3% (40) | 41.0% (70) | 46.1% (1,440) | 42.4% (10,700) | 42.1% (66,670) | 44.6% (640,870) |
| Feel safer, happier and more supported | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children in Need *: open cases at end of year per 1,000 0-17 population ** | 8 (10) | 10 (20) | S | S | S | 31 (30) | S | 48 (40) | S | 22 (20) | 21 (20) | 15 (300) | 19 (3,260) | n/a | n/a |
| Looked after children: Open cases at end of year per 1,000 0-17 population ** | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | 4 (80) | 6 (1,040) | n/a | n/a |
| Lone parent households, 2011 (%) | 8.4% (200) | 7.6% (220) | 5.5% (150) | 8.7% (230) | 7.8% (50) | 16.2% (250) | 8.2% (170) | 12.8% (210) | 6.0% (40) | 11.6% (240) | 10.5% (210) | 8.2% (3,380) | 9.2% (32,600) | 11.3% (258,750) | 10.6% (2,339,820) |
| Owner occupied households, 2011 (%) | 81.1% (1,890) | 79.1% (2,260) | 87.7% (2,360) | 79.0% (2,040) | 78.6% (550) | 49.2% (760) | 82.2% (1,750) | 61.5% (990) | 81.2% (580) | 60.2% (1,260) | 65.4% (1,300) | 76.2% (31,400) | 72.8% (258,670) | 65.6% (1,504,320) | 64.1% (14,148,780) |
| Privately rented households, 2011 (%) | 8.7% (200) | 10.1% (290) | 9.4% (250) | 5.8% (150) | 12.2% (90) | 10.6% (160) | 9.4% (200) | 9.6% (160) | 7.9% (60) | 5.6% (120) | 11.6% (230) | 9.5% (3,930) | 11.3% (40,090) | 14.0% (321,670) | 16.8% (3,715,920) |
| Socially rented households, 2011 (%) | 9.3% (220) | 9.9% (280) | 2.2% (60) | 14.4% (370) | 7.5% (50) | 39.4% (610) | 7.6% (160) | 27.2% (440) | 9.7% (70) | 32.8% (680) | 21.5% (430) | 13.2% (5,450) | 14.7% (52,150) | 19.0% (435,170) | 17.7% (3,903,550) |
| Households with no central heating, 2011 (%) | 1.5% (30) | 1.4% (40) | 2.0% (50) | 1.6% (40) | 1.4% (10) | 2.1% (30) | 1.1% (20) | 1.7% (30) | 1.3% (10) | 1.2% (30) | 2.8% (60) | 1.6% (670) | 2.1% (7,600) | 2.9% (67,170) | 2.7% (594,560) |
| Overcrowded households, 2011 (%) | 1.5% (40) | 2.3% (70) | 1.2% (30) | 2.4% (60) | 1.6% (10) | 5.7% (90) | 1.8% (40) | 4.8% (80) | 2.0% (10) | 5.0% (110) | 3.5% (70) | 2.4% (980) | 2.5% (8,750) | 4.5% (102,550) | 4.6% (1,024,470) |
| Total recorded crime (rate per 1,000), 2017/18 | 34.5 (210) | 42.7 (320) | 48.0 (210) | 45.0 (290) | 59.6 (180) | 64.5 (310) | 35.3 (170) | 131.2 (510) | 24.1 (50) | 67.3 (300) | 80.4 (370) | 55.9 (5,760) | 62.9 (54,560) | 76.4 (443,170) | 83.0 (4,585,570) |
| Violent crime (rate per 1,000), 2017/18 | 8.6 (50) | 15.2 (120) | 9.2 (40) | 19.0 (120) | 19.3 (60) | 23.5 (110) | 14.0 (70) | 37.3 (150) | 8.8 (20) | 23.7 (110) | 29.2 (140) | 17.2 (1,780) | 21.7 (18,840) | 22.0 (127,440) | 23.7 (1,309,680) |
| Antisocial behaviour (rate per 1,000), 2017/18 | 15.1 (90) | 13.9 (110) | 14.0 (60) | 23.8 (150) | 15.1 (50) | 24.1 (110) | 17.2 (80) | 67.9 (270) | 14.4 (30) | 30.7 (140) | 18.4 (90) | 21.1 (2,180) | 26.3 (22,810) | 27.0 (156,480) | 27.9 (1,541,860) |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|---------|--------|---|
| Compared to England: | Better | Similar | Worse | Lower | Similar | Higher | Suppressed / not tested / not available |
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| Indicator | Alrewas & Fradley | Armitage with Handsacre | Boley Park | Boney Hay & Central | Bourne Vale | Chadsmead | Chase Terrace | Chasetown | Colton & the Ridwares | Curborough | Fazeley | Lichfield | Staffordshire | West Midlands | England |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Domestic abuse (rate per 1,000), 2017/18 | 3.5 (20) | 7.9 (60) | 3.9 (20) | 7.9 (50) | 5.2 (20) | 10.8 (50) | 6.6 (30) | 12.3 (50) | 4.6 (10) | 9.9 (40) | 12.8 (60) | 7.0 (730) | 8.7 (7,590) | n/a | n/a |
| Lone pensioner households, 2011 (%) | 10.2% (240) | 11.7% (330) | 9.8% (270) | 13.8% (360) | 9.5% (70) | 11.0% (170) | 11.4% (240) | 16.4% (270) | 11.3% (80) | 13.4% (280) | 13.5% (270) | 12.2% (5,030) | 12.6% (44,770) | 12.6% (289,570) | 12.4% (2,725,600) |
| Unpaid care, 2011 (%) | 10.5% (630) | 11.6% (810) | 12.7% (820) | 12.1% (740) | 10.4% (240) | 10.1% (380) | 10.1% (530) | 11.5% (450) | 12.5% (220) | 11.6% (580) | 11.0% (530) | 11.5% (11,570) | 11.6% (98,830) | 11.0% (614,890) | 10.2% (5,430,020) |
| Unpaid care by people aged 65 and over, 2011 (%) | 15.8% (160) | 15.2% (220) | 17.1% (210) | 17.8% (240) | 15.1% (50) | 17.0% (100) | 13.8% (120) | 12.9% (90) | 15.1% (60) | 14.5% (140) | 14.5% (140) | 15.4% (3,110) | 15.0% (23,450) | 14.5% (136,870) | 13.8% (1,192,610) |

* Children with an open CIN (excluding LAC and CP) involvement as at 31/03/2018 including cases in assessment and awaiting closure.

** Ward level CIN and LAC rates can be influenced by sibling group sizes so care must be taken using these figures.

Wards: Hammerwich with Wall to Whittington and Streethay.

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

| Indicator | Hammerwich with Wall | Highfield | Leomansley | Little Aston & Stonnall | Longdon | Mease Valley | St John's | Shenstone | Stowe | Summerfield & All Saints | Whittington & Streethay | Lichfield | Staffordshire | West Midlands | England |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Demographics | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mid-year population estimate (000s), 2016 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 7.1 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 6.2 | 2.2 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 103.1 | 867.1 | 5,800.7 | 55,268.1 |
| % under five, 2016 | 4.3% (180) | 3.2% (150) | 5.6% (400) | 4.3% (210) | 2.7% (50) | 2.7% (50) | 6.4% (390) | 4.6% (100) | 4.5% (280) | 5.8% (370) | 4.5% (240) | 4.9% (5,070) | 5.2% (44,980) | 6.3% (365,270) | 6.2% (3,429,050) |
| % under 16, 2016 | 14.5% (620) | 16.5% (750) | 18.9% (1,350) | 15.5% (760) | 11.2% (230) | 17.5% (340) | 19.1% (1,190) | 14.6% (320) | 13.5% (850) | 18.4% (1,170) | 16.5% (870) | 17.0% (17,480) | 17.2% (149,270) | 19.5% (1,133,960) | 19.1% (10,529,100) |
| % aged 16-64, 2016 | 55.5% (2,370) | 58.5% (2,650) | 59.4% (4,220) | 55.0% (2,680) | 58.0% (1,170) | 58.1% (1,140) | 62.3% (3,860) | 56.7% (1,240) | 58.4% (3,660) | 59.6% (3,780) | 60.8% (3,210) | 59.8% (61,600) | 61.7% (534,950) | 62.2% (3,605,570) | 63.1% (34,856,130) |
| % aged 65 and over, 2016 | 29.9% (1,280) | 25.0% (1,130) | 21.7% (1,540) | 29.5% (1,440) | 30.8% (620) | 24.4% (480) | 18.6% (1,150) | 28.7% (630) | 28.0% (1,750) | 22.0% (1,390) | 22.7% (1,190) | 23.3% (23,990) | 21.1% (182,900) | 18.3% (1,061,200) | 17.9% (9,882,840) |
| % aged 85 and over, 2016 | 2.1% (90) | 2.1% (90) | 3.2% (230) | 3.9% (190) | 3.0% (60) | 3.2% (60) | 1.9% (120) | 3.3% (70) | 4.3% (270) | 1.9% (120) | 2.3% (120) | 2.6% (2,680) | 2.5% (21,690) | 2.4% (140,000) | 2.4% (1,328,100) |
| Dependency ratio per 100 working age population, 2016 | 80.1 | 70.9 | 68.3 | 81.7 | 72.4 | 72.2 | 60.5 | 76.3 | 71.2 | 67.7 | 64.3 | 67.3 | 62.1 | 60.9 | 58.6 |
| Dependency ratio of children per 100 working age population, 2016 | 26.2 | 28.1 | 31.8 | 28.2 | 19.4 | 30.1 | 30.7 | 25.8 | 23.2 | 30.9 | 27.1 | 28.4 | 27.9 | 31.5 | 30.2 |
| Dependency ratio of older people per 100 working age population, 2016 | 53.9 | 42.8 | 36.4 | 53.5 | 53.0 | 42.0 | 29.9 | 50.5 | 48.0 | 36.8 | 37.2 | 38.9 | 34.2 | 29.4 | 28.4 |
| Minority ethnic groups, 2011 (%) | 2.9% (100) | 3.5% (140) | 6.3% (450) | 16.0% (710) | 3.7% (70) | 3.4% (70) | 8.6% (410) | 6.3% (210) | 6.9% (350) | 2.5% (190) | 3.7% (190) | 5.4% (5,390) | 6.4% (54,680) | 20.8% (1,167,510) | 20.2% (10,733,220) |
| Index of multiple deprivation (IMD) 2015 weighted score, 2016 | 8.8 | 5.3 | 9.7 | 6.0 | 10.6 | 14.6 | 8.2 | 10.9 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 8.3 | 12.7 | 16.4 | 25.2 | 21.8 |
| % in most deprived IMD 2015 national quintile, 2016 | 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) | 0.0% (0) | 3.9% (3,980) | 9.1% (78,630) | 29.3% (1,675,770) | 20.2% (10,950,610) |
| Rural Urban Classification, 2016 | Urban major conurbation | Urban major conurbation | Urban city and town | Urban major conurbation | Rural village and dispersed | Rural village and dispersed | Urban city and town | Rural town and fringe | Urban city and town | Urban major conurbation | Rural village and dispersed | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Rural Urban Classification - high level, 2016 | Urban | Urban | Urban | Urban | Rural | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Urban | Rural | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|---------|--------|---|
| Compared to England: | Better | Similar | Worse | Lower | Similar | Higher | Suppressed / not tested / not available |
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| Indicator | Hammerwich with Wall | Highfield | Leomansley | Little Aston & Stonnall | Longdon | Mease Valley | St John's | Shenstone | Stowe | Summerfield & All Saints | Whittington & Streethay | Lichfield | Staffordshire | West Midlands | England |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| % in second most deprived IMD 2015 national quintile, 2016 | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 32.5% (1,660) | 35.1% (2,560) | 0.0% (0) | 10.7% (10,900) | 18.4% (157,950) | 18.6% (1,061,460) | 20.5% (11,133,400) |
| Mosaic profile - most common group, 2016 | F Senior Security | D Domestic Success | D Domestic Success | B Prestige Positions | A Country Living | A Country Living | D Domestic Success | B Prestige Positions | F Senior Security | H Aspiring Homemakers | A Country Living | B Prestige Positions | H Aspiring Homemakers | H Aspiring Homemakers | H Aspiring Homemakers |
| Mosaic profile - % in the most common group, 2016 | 38.2% (1,300) | 39.4% (1,550) | 23.3% (1,710) | 66.3% (2,920) | 81.4% (1,480) | 63.8% (1,240) | 28.1% (1,420) | 43.9% (1,470) | 19.2% (980) | 26.7% (1,940) | 28.7% (1,470) | 16.8% (17,190) | 12.9% (111,030) | 11% (n/a) | n/a |
| Mosaic profile - % in financial stress, 2015 | 17.0% (570) | 20.2% (810) | 21.0% (1,480) | 13.0% (610) | 13.4% (250) | 20.0% (380) | 21.1% (1,050) | 15.8% (540) | 24.9% (1,300) | 26.4% (1,930) | 19.8% (1,050) | 22.5% (22,970) | 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 (%) | 5.1% (20) | 6.1% (40) | 10.0% (100) | 3.3% (20) | 10.5% (20) | 6.6% (20) | 9.1% (90) | 11.8% (50) | 18.5% (120) | 14.3% (190) | 3.8% (30) | 11.3% (1,840) | 12.9% (18,370) | 19.8% (216,950) | 16.8% (1,678,030) |
| School readiness (Early Years Foundation Stage), 2017 (%) | 75.9% (20) | 78.6% (30) | 74.6% (50) | 74.3% (30) | 68.8% (10) | 61.1% (10) | 77.3% (60) | 78.8% (30) | 79.1% (30) | 75.4% (50) | 77.4% (50) | 76.3% (870) | 74.5% (7,130) | 68.6% (50,800) | 70.7% (473,630) |
| Pupil absence, Autumn Term, 2017/18 (%) | 3.7% | 3.6% | 3.3% | 4.3% | 4.1% | 4.3% | 3.8% | 4.5% | 4.1% | 4.4% | 3.4% | 4.0% | 4.4% | 4.4% | 4.3% |
| Children with special educational needs, 2018 (%) | 11.2% | 12.3% | 6.7% | 6.5% | 12.3% | 11.8% | 12.2% | 10.4% | 14.8% | 13.0% | 12.5% | 13.0% | 12.5% | 15.5% | 14.6% |
| Children who claim free school meals, 2018 (%) | 5.3% (20) | 4.0% (20) | 4.0% (40) | 2.7% (10) | 3.5% (10) | 4.5% (10) | 6.5% (50) | 1.9% (10) | 10.1% (50) | 11.2% (120) | 3.5% (20) | 7.6% (1,040) | 9.5% (11,200) | 15.5% (139,240) | 13.2% (1,057,400) |
| GCSE attainment (achieving grade 5 or above in English & Maths), 2017 (%) | 54.2% (10) | 60.4% (30) | 52.5% (40) | 54.5% (10) | 28.6% (0) | 57.1% (10) | 61.5% (20) | 60.9% (10) | 26.5% (10) | 34.1% (30) | 68.1% (30) | 48.8% (420) | 39.3% (3,300) | 39.8% (23,430) | 41.0% (457,740) |
| Unemployment (claimant counts), May 2018 (%) | 0.6% (20) | 1.1% (30) | 0.8% (40) | 0.4% (10) | 0.9% (10) | 0.9% (10) | 1.2% (50) | 0.4% (10) | 1.8% (70) | 1.6% (60) | 0.8% (30) | 1.2% (750) | 1.3% (7,080) | 2.8% (99,950) | 2.1% (741,510) |
| Older people aged 60 and over living in income-deprived households, 2016 (%) | 7.7% (100) | 6.1% (70) | 12.3% (240) | 5.1% (80) | 5.6% (40) | 14.0% (90) | 11.9% (140) | 7.8% (90) | 13.9% (240) | 14.4% (300) | 7.1% (110) | 11.1% (3,360) | 13.1% (30,760) | 18.2% (246,110) | 16.2% (2,043,600) |
| Be healthier and more independent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General fertility rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44, 2014-2016 | 54 (70) | 42 (70) | 51 (210) | 53 (90) | 58 (40) | 34 (30) | 72 (210) | 41 (60) | 62 (150) | 62 (240) | 57 (130) | 57 (2,870) | 58 (25,870) | 64 (210,970) | 62 (1,989,050) |

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|----------------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|---------|--------|---|
| Compared to England: | Better | Similar | Worse | Lower | Similar | Higher | Suppressed / not tested / not available |
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| Indicator | Hammerwich with Wall | Highfield | Leomansley | Little Aston & Stonnall | Longdon | Mease Valley | St John's | Shenstone | Stowe | Summerfield & All Saints | Whittington & Streethay | Lichfield | Staffordshire | West Midlands | England |
|--|----------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Low birthweight babies (under 2,500 grams), 2014-2016 (%) | 5.4% (<5) | 10.7% (10) | 8.6% (20) | 6.3% (10) | S | S | 7.6% (20) | S | 4.6% (10) | 7.1% (20) | 4.5% (10) | 6.7% (190) | 7.4% (1,910) | 8.7% (18,350) | 7.4% (144,840) |
| Excess weight (children aged four to five), 2014/15 to 2016/17 (%) | 21.8% (20) | 19.1% (30) | 22.1% (50) | 22.0% (30) | 18.6% (10) | 27.0% (10) | 21.6% (40) | 22.0% (10) | 20.5% (30) | 25.6% (50) | 27.0% (30) | 22.2% (660) | 23.5% (6,130) | n/a | 22.2% (414,490) |
| Excess weight (children aged 10-11), 2014/15 to 2016/17 (%) | 37.2% (40) | 33.2% (50) | 31.9% (70) | 24.9% (30) | 30.6% (10) | 27.2% (10) | 30.0% (50) | 24.9% (10) | 31.5% (40) | 40.2% (70) | 27.2% (40) | 32.1% (910) | 33.6% (8,000) | n/a | 33.9% (553,230) |
| Under-18 conception rates per 1,000 girls aged 15-17, 2013-2015 | | | | | S | S | | | | | S | 22 (120) | 26 (1,140) | 26 (63,190) | 23 (470) |
| Disability Living Allowance claimants, Nov 2017 (%) | 2.6% (110) | 2.0% (90) | 2.7% (200) | 1.4% (70) | 2.2% (50) | 2.3% (50) | 1.9% (120) | 3.2% (70) | 3.3% (210) | 4.1% (260) | 1.9% (100) | 3.1% (3,180) | 2.9% (25,270) | 3.2% (187,690) | 3.1% (1,722,120) |
| Limiting long-term illness, 2011 (%) | 19.9% (680) | 13.7% (550) | 16.1% (1,140) | 15.1% (670) | 20.3% (370) | 17.6% (340) | 13.9% (670) | 19.1% (640) | 21.3% (1,080) | 19.7% (1,440) | 15.4% (790) | 18.1% (18,270) | 19.2% (162,650) | 19.0% (1,062,060) | 17.6% (9,352,590) |
| Fuel poverty, 2016 (%) | 10.3% (150) | 9.1% (150) | 9.9% (320) | 10.1% (180) | 12.9% (100) | 11.2% (90) | 9.7% (210) | 10.1% (140) | 9.8% (240) | 12.7% (400) | 9.8% (210) | 10.8% (4,630) | 12.0% (44,450) | 13.7% (327,240) | 11.1% (2,550,570) |
| Limiting long-term illness in people aged 65 and over, 2011 (%) | 45.1% (410) | 40.5% (270) | 48.4% (620) | 35.5% (390) | 45.0% (230) | 45.2% (160) | 48.1% (370) | 41.7% (310) | 50.6% (600) | 52.2% (730) | 40.9% (400) | 48.2% (9,370) | 52.6% (79,470) | 54.1% (494,380) | 51.5% (4,297,930) |
| Excess winter mortality, Aug 2012-July 2017 (%) | 0% (0) | 14.7% (10) | 41.7% (50) | 26.2% (20) | 16.0% (<5) | 12.5% (10) | 36.3% (20) | 25.1% (20) | 42.5% (50) | 25.5% (30) | 1.7% (<5) | 21.5% (350) | 22.2% (2,910) | 19.5% (16,170) | 19.1% (144,710) |
| Life expectancy at birth - males (years), 2012-2016 | 81.3 | 78.6 | 81.0 | 83.3 | 84.6 | 78.8 | 82.0 | 81.0 | 80.0 | 80.7 | 79.2 | 80.4 | 79.7 | 78.8 | 79.6 |
| Life expectancy at birth - females (years), 2012-2016 | 81.7 | 89.9 | 82.5 | 86.7 | 88.4 | 81.0 | 89.6 | 83.1 | 82.9 | 81.7 | 83.0 | 83.3 | 83.0 | 82.8 | 83.2 |
| Mortality from causes considered preventable (various ages) (ASR per 100,000), 2012-2016 | 131 (30) | 97 (20) | 161 (60) | 118 (30) | 83 (10) | 131 (20) | 117 (30) | 133 (30) | 156 (50) | 204 (80) | 189 (50) | 162 (920) | 179 (8,010) | 196 (31,560) | 183 (277,330) |
| Adult social care - long term care (ASR per 1,000), 2017/18 | 12 (40) | 7 (20) | 16 (100) | 5 (30) | 7 (10) | 28 (50) | 8 (40) | 17 (40) | 16 (110) | 23 (110) | 13 (60) | 15 (1,390) | 18 (13,390) | 19 (87,680) | 20 (872,510) |
| End of life: proportion dying at home or usual place of residence, (2013-2015) | 49.5% (50) | 39.7% (20) | 50.5% (140) | 48.9% (70) | 31.1% (10) | 57.4% (50) | 26.0% (30) | 58.0% (100) | 46.4% (100) | 36.6% (80) | 43.9% (70) | 46.1% (1,440) | 42.4% (10,700) | 42.1% (66,670) | 44.6% (640,870) |
| Feel safer, happier and more supported | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children in Need *: open cases at end of year per 1,000 0-17 population ** | S | 12 (10) | 10 (20) | S | S | S | 7 (10) | S | 17 (20) | 20 (30) | S | 15 (300) | 19 (3,260) | n/a | n/a |
| Looked after children: Open cases at end of year per 1,000 0-17 population ** | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | 4 (80) | 6 (1,040) | n/a | n/a |

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|----------------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|---------|--------|---|
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|----------------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|---------|--------|---|

| Indicator | Hammerwich with Wall | Highfield | Leomansley | Little Aston & Stonnall | Longdon | Mease Valley | St John's | Shenstone | Stowe | Summerfield & All Saints | Whittington & Streethay | Lichfield | Staffordshire | West Midlands | England |
|--|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Lone parent households, 2011 (%) | 5.6% (80) | 5.3% (80) | 7.8% (240) | 5.7% (100) | 4.0% (30) | 5.8% (40) | 7.7% (160) | 6.4% (80) | 8.1% (190) | 9.3% (280) | 6.7% (140) | 8.2% (3,380) | 9.2% (32,600) | 11.3% (258,750) | 10.6% (2,339,820) |
| Owner occupied households, 2011 (%) | 89.7% (1,260) | 87.6% (1,360) | 69.1% (2,120) | 92.5% (1,600) | 84.5% (660) | 75.9% (560) | 76.0% (1,560) | 82.5% (1,090) | 64.1% (1,490) | 78.0% (2,350) | 80.3% (1,630) | 76.2% (31,400) | 72.8% (258,670) | 65.6% (1,504,320) | 64.1% (14,148,780) |
| Privately rented households, 2011 (%) | 6.8% (100) | 6.6% (100) | 15.7% (480) | 4.2% (70) | 7.9% (60) | 12.5% (90) | 10.9% (220) | 7.5% (100) | 13.5% (310) | 8.3% (250) | 11.7% (240) | 9.5% (3,930) | 11.3% (40,090) | 14.0% (321,670) | 16.8% (3,715,920) |
| Socially rented households, 2011 (%) | 2.8% (40) | 5.3% (80) | 14.1% (430) | 2.5% (40) | 5.8% (50) | 9.7% (70) | 12.2% (250) | 8.7% (120) | 20.2% (470) | 12.9% (390) | 6.8% (140) | 13.2% (5,450) | 14.7% (52,150) | 19.0% (435,170) | 17.7% (3,903,550) |
| Households with no central heating, 2011 (%) | 1.4% (20) | 0.8% (10) | 1.4% (40) | 0.6% (10) | 1.4% (10) | 1.7% (10) | 1.1% (20) | 0.8% (10) | 2.3% (50) | 3.0% (90) | 1.5% (30) | 1.6% (670) | 2.1% (7,600) | 2.9% (67,170) | 2.7% (594,560) |
| Overcrowded households, 2011 (%) | 1.4% (20) | 1.6% (30) | 2.1% (60) | 0.9% (20) | 1.4% (10) | 0.8% (10) | 2.0% (40) | 1.8% (20) | 3.1% (70) | 2.2% (70) | 1.6% (30) | 2.4% (980) | 2.5% (8,750) | 4.5% (102,550) | 4.6% (1,024,470) |
| Total recorded crime (rate per 1,000), 2017/18 | 24.1 (100) | 17.9 (80) | 46.2 (330) | 46.1 (230) | 54.8 (110) | 34.3 (70) | 40.1 (250) | 86.4 (190) | 157.1 (980) | 50.8 (320) | 34.7 (180) | 55.9 (5,760) | 62.9 (54,560) | 76.4 (443,170) | 83.0 (4,585,570) |
| Violent crime (rate per 1,000), 2017/18 | 4.7 (20) | 7.5 (30) | 15.2 (110) | 6.2 (30) | 23.9 (50) | 11.3 (20) | 13.7 (90) | 19.2 (40) | 34.4 (220) | 20.8 (130) | 13.3 (70) | 17.2 (1,780) | 21.7 (18,840) | 22.0 (127,440) | 23.7 (1,309,680) |
| Antisocial behaviour (rate per 1,000), 2017/18 | 12.6 (50) | 8.2 (40) | 25.9 (180) | 4.7 (20) | 12.4 (30) | 8.7 (20) | 20.2 (130) | 26.1 (60) | 46.3 (290) | 19.6 (120) | 13.9 (70) | 21.1 (2,180) | 26.3 (22,810) | 27.0 (156,480) | 27.9 (1,541,860) |
| Domestic abuse (rate per 1,000), 2017/18 | 2.8 (10) | 3.8 (20) | 5.9 (40) | 3.1 (20) | 5.5 (10) | 5.1 (10) | 6.9 (40) | 12.3 (30) | 8.3 (50) | 10.6 (70) | 4.0 (20) | 7.0 (730) | 8.7 (7,590) | n/a | n/a |
| Lone pensioner households, 2011 (%) | 11.0% (160) | 6.6% (100) | 15.9% (490) | 10.8% (190) | 12.5% (100) | 8.6% (60) | 10.4% (210) | 13.1% (170) | 17.6% (410) | 12.5% (380) | 10.1% (200) | 12.2% (5,030) | 12.6% (44,770) | 12.6% (289,570) | 12.4% (2,725,600) |
| Unpaid care, 2011 (%) | 13.5% (460) | 13.8% (550) | 9.4% (670) | 12.5% (560) | 15.5% (280) | 10.8% (210) | 9.1% (440) | 11.6% (390) | 12.0% (610) | 12.3% (890) | 11.6% (590) | 11.5% (11,570) | 11.6% (98,830) | 11.0% (614,890) | 10.2% (5,430,020) |
| Unpaid care by people aged 65 and over, 2011 (%) | 18.7% (180) | 17.9% (120) | 14.3% (200) | 13.2% (150) | 17.5% (90) | 12.4% (50) | 13.7% (100) | 12.9% (110) | 16.4% (200) | 16.3% (230) | 14.0% (140) | 15.4% (3,110) | 15.0% (23,450) | 14.5% (136,870) | 13.8% (1,192,610) |

* Children with an open CIN (excluding LAC and CP) involvement as at 31/03/2018 including cases in assessment and awaiting closure.

** Ward level CIN and LAC rates can be influenced by sibling group sizes so care must be taken using these figures.