

# Understanding Telford and Wrekin 2019

A demographic, health and socio-economic profile  
of our communities

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

## Chapter 1: Introduction

### JSNA Executive Summary

### JSNA Topic Profiles

### JSNA Locality Profiles

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Full document available at [www.telford.gov.uk/understandingtelfordandwrekin](http://www.telford.gov.uk/understandingtelfordandwrekin)

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## **1.1 Introduction**

The purpose of this document is to:

- Provide an overview of the population of Telford and Wrekin
- Build a picture of the social, cultural, health and economic profile of communities
- Help the council and partners identify the communities in need of support
- Help the council and partners to evaluate the appropriateness of services and activities currently offered and whether these meet the needs of communities
- Help the council and partners to set appropriate priorities and targets as part of the service and financial planning process.

This document is a high-level profile intended to catalogue and summarise information about the communities in Telford & Wrekin. It is expected that in using this document the reader will develop more detailed questions and want to understand more about these communities than can be presented in this profile. Contact numbers are provided in the document if you have further questions. This document also forms a key foundation to the Telford and Wrekin Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and Strategic Intelligence Assessment (SIA) processes.

### **Chapter One: JSNA Introduction and Executive Summaries**

- Executive Summary
- JSNA Headline Messages – Understanding Telford & Wrekin (by profile chapter)
- JSNA Headline Messages – Understanding Telford & Wrekin (by the three localities: Hadley Castle; Lakeside South; The Wrekin)
- JSNA Headline Messages – Understanding Telford & Wrekin (by different age groups: Children and Young People; Working Age Adults; Older People)

### **Chapter Two: Population and Household Characteristics**

- Population estimates and projections, including fertility and mortality rates
- Demographic information including ethnicity, religion, sexual identity, migration
- Cross border service users
- Household composition including dependent children, lone parents, carers

### **Chapter Three: Being Healthy**

- General health of the population, including life expectancy, mortality, long term limiting illnesses, physical disability, mental health, dementia, loneliness
- Prevalence of various health conditions
- Hospital attendance and admissions, including by reason
- Low birth weight, teenage pregnancy rates, smoking in pregnancy and breastfeeding rates
- Healthy lifestyle rates including smoking, alcohol dependence, drug use, physical activity, excess weight and obesity

### **Chapter Four: Staying Safe**

- Rates of children presenting to Safeguarding services
- Homelessness and households in temporary accommodation
- Crime

### **Chapter Five: Enjoying and Achieving**

- Attainment rates at all key stages, absence rates and population qualifications

### **Chapter Six: Economic Wellbeing**

- Income deprivation rates, unemployment, benefit claimant rates, NEETs, fuel poverty

### **Appendix One to Six – all data by ward and children’s centre geographies**

## **1.2 JSNA Executive Summary - Understanding Telford and Wrekin in 2019**

Telford and Wrekin is a place of contrasts, a distinctive blend of urban and rural areas, with green open spaces alongside contemporary housing developments and traditional market towns. On the face of it, the Borough is a prosperous place but there are clear differences across the Borough. Some neighbourhoods and communities in the Borough are among the most deprived areas nationally, whereas equally some communities are amongst the more affluent in England.

The population of the Borough continues to grow at above national rates – driven by the expansion of the local economy and record levels of housing growth. As the population grows, it has continued to change in line with national trends, with the population becoming more diverse and ageing. Although the population is ageing, it is younger than the national structure – with concentrations of younger population in south Telford. However, over half of the population increase between now and 2031 will be in the 65+ age group.

One of the biggest challenges for the Borough remains health inequalities. It is important though to emphasise that the health of the Borough is improving overall, however, for a number of key measures the health of the population is not as good as the national average. This gap to the national position is most evident in the most deprived communities of the Borough with key challenges including a lower life expectancy, higher rates of long term illness and disabilities, high obesity rates and high rates of admissions to hospital for a variety of conditions.

The Council and its partners work hard to keep residents of the Borough safe, in particular our most vulnerable adults and children. Unfortunately, this means that sometimes the Council has to intervene with families with the most common reason for this being 'neglect' – that is children are not being looked after adequately. The most common risk factors identified in family assessments by the Council's Safeguarding Children Service are domestic violence, mental health and drug misuse.

The gap between the national and local picture for the educational attainment of children has closed at Key Stage One and Two and the proportion of children achieving a good level of development continue to improve year-on-year. There does, though, remain a number of key challenges with regard to attainment levels, including attainment at secondary level and for a number of groups not achieving the same levels as their peers, including Disadvantaged children, children in receipt of free school meals and children with an Education, Health and Care plan.

Having outlined these challenges, it is important to recognise that the way communities experiences these challenges varies significantly across the Borough – life in one area can be very different from life in another. A key purpose of this document is to present analysis of these issues at community level to enable such differences to be understood and so support service planning and development.

Note: more detailed data at a community and ward level is available in the 'Understanding Telford and Wrekin 2019' Appendix documents.

## 1.3 JSNA Headline Messages Part One - Understanding Telford and Wrekin in 2019 by Topic

### 1.3.1 Population and Household Characteristics: JSNA Headline Messages from Chapter Two

#### The population is 'younger':

- Telford & Wrekin has an estimated population of 175,800. The population is younger than the national picture, with a greater proportion of the population aged under 20 (T&W 25.2%, England 23.7%).

#### The population is growing, changing and ageing:

- The proportion of the working age population is decreasing (64.3% in 2012, 62.7% in 2017), whereas the under 20s population has returned to its 2012 rate (26.0%).
- The proportion of the population aged over 65 is increasing (15.2% in 2012, 16.9% in 2017), with 29,600 residents now in this age group.
- The population of the Borough is projected to grow at a faster rate than the England population (T&W 11.2%, England 6.8%) and is projected to grow to 196,900 by 2031, an increase of some 19,900 people.
- Over half of the population increase will be in the over 65 age group (10,700 people), with the 85+ age group almost doubling (+98.4%) and the 65-84 age group increasing by over a quarter (27.0%).
- 18.5% of households only contain people over 65, over 12,300 households,
- There were a total of 2,079 live births to mothers living in Telford and Wrekin during 2016. The total fertility rate is at the same level it was at in 2011 (1.93), whereas the National rate has falling from 2.17 to 1.81.

#### The population is becoming more diverse:

- The majority of the population's ethnicity is white British, with the Borough having lower BAME rates in all age groups than England. The highest proportion of BAME groups is found in the 0-24 age group (T&W 13.1%, England 25.4%).
- The proportion of school age children from a BAME background is increasing (15.3% in 2014, 20.8% in 2018).
- Around 92.7% of the population were born in the UK.
- 66.1% of residents have a religion. Christian is the most predominant religion (61.7% of residents), followed by Muslim (1.8% of residents).
- It is estimated that, of those residents aged 16+, around 3,500 identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual or other.

#### Households are more likely to contain dependent children and/or carers:

- Almost 22,000 households contain dependent children, around a third (33.0%) of all Borough households.
- There are over 5,000 lone parent households with dependent children, just under a quarter (24.4%) of all households with dependent children.
- Around 17,944 people provide unpaid care - 1,530 young people aged 0-24 provide unpaid care, around 12,744 adults aged 25-64 and around 3,670 aged over 65. Nearly 5,000 people provide unpaid care for over 50 hours per week.

#### Migration and cross border information:

- In the year preceding the 2011 Census, 5,507 international migrants and 5,507 migrants from elsewhere in the UK arrived in Telford and Wrekin. Three quarters (75.1%) of international migrants were aged 16-49. In the same period 5,813 people migrated out of the Borough.

- 5,400 Telford and Wrekin residents are registered with a GP Practice outside of the Borough. Conversely, 6,406 people who are not resident in Telford and Wrekin are registered with a GP practice in the Borough.
- Around 4.1% of pupils in Telford and Wrekin schools are resident outside of the Borough, the majority attending schools in the Newport area.
- The workday population of Telford and Wrekin is around 1,300 people more than the resident population.

***For more information (including sources and dates) and other data on these topics, see Chapter 2: Population and Household Characteristics.***

For more detailed information at a community and ward level, see Appendix 2: Population and Household Characteristics

### 1.3.2 Being Healthy: JSNA Headline Messages from Chapter Three

#### **The population has higher rates of poor health:**

- Residents report higher levels of bad or very bad health compared to England (T&W 6.2%, England 5.5%), around 10,395 people.
- Life-expectancy at birth is significantly worse than England rates at 78.3 years for males (79.4 England) and 81.8 years for females (83.1 England).
- The mortality rate from causes considered preventable is lower than it was in 2010-12, however, the Borough's rate remains worse than the England average. The standardised mortality ratio for people aged under 75 is higher than the national ratio for cardiovascular disease and cancer but similar to the national ratio for liver and respiratory diseases.
- For all ages, the standardised mortality ratio is similar to the national for circulatory disease but worse than the national for cancer, coronary heart disease, stroke and respiratory disease.

#### **The population don't always make healthy lifestyle choices:**

- 2.8% of all births had a low birth weight (less than 2,500g), similar to the England rate.
- The under 18 conception rate has remained similar to the England rate since 2015.
- 17.2% (348) of mothers were smoking at delivery, significantly worse than England. Breastfeeding initiation rate increase from 65.1% in 2012-13 to 71.0% in 2016-17, although remain worse than England.
- The prevalence of smoking in those aged 18 & over decreased from 20.0% in 2014 to 16.5% in 2017- the rate has remained similar to England since 2014. The prevalence of opiate and/or crack use was 8.5 in 2014-15, slightly lower than the England rate (8.6).
- The proportion of children in reception with excess weight decreased from 24.1% in 2012-13 to 22.7% in 2017-18, similar to the England rate (22.2%). In Year Six children with excess weight increased to 38.8% over the same period, worse than England rate (34.3%).
- Levels of excess weight in adults was 65.6% in 2016-17, worse than the England average (61.3%).
- The prevalence of alcohol dependence was 1.44 per 100 adults aged 18+ compared to 1.11 per 100 adults across England.

#### **Hospital admissions rates for a number of causes are higher than England:**

- The Standardised Admissions Ratio of emergency admissions for all causes is worse than national. This ratio is also worse than national for Coronary Heart Disease, stroke, Myocardial Infarction (heart attack), Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). The ratio is similar to national for hip fractures and alcohol attributable conditions.

#### **National prevalence rates enable an estimation of the number of residents with other health conditions:**

- Around 1,000 children aged 5-10 and 1,500 aged 11-16 with a mental health disorder. Around 17,400 adults aged 16-64 with a common mental health disorder and around 7,800 adults aged 16-64 with two or more psychiatric disorders.
- Around 800 older people aged 65 & over have severe depression. Around 1,800 residents aged 65 & over suffering from dementia.
- Around 4,100 residents have a learning disability. Around 1,500 residents have Autism

***For more information (including sources and dates) and other data on these topics, see Chapter 3: Being Healthy***

For more detailed information at a community and ward level, see Appendix 2: Population and Household Characteristics

### 1.3.3 Staying Safe: JSNA Headline Messages from Chapter Four

#### **Hospital admissions for young children for unintentional and deliberate injuries is higher than England averages:**

- Hospital admissions due to unintentional and deliberate injuries for children aged 0-4 and 0-14 are both higher than the England rate, however for the older age group of 15-24 is similar to the England rate.
- Emergency hospital admissions for children under 5 is higher than the England rate, however the A&E attendances rate for the same age group is better than the national rate.
- Hospital admissions for intentional self-harm and alcohol attributable conditions are both higher than the national rate.
- For children and young people, the rate of hospital admissions that are worse than national are: emergency admissions for children under five, admissions due to unintentional and deliberate injuries for children under five and for children aged 0-14. However, admissions due to unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people aged 15-24 is similar to the national average and A&E attendance for children under five is better than national.
- The suicide rate was 11.4 per 100,000 population in 2015-17, the same as the rate recorded in 2011-13.

#### **Domestic Violence, Mental Health and Drug Misuse are the most common risk factors identified by Safeguarding Children teams:**

- The most common risk factors identified in 1,807 assessments completed by Children Safeguarding Teams were domestic violence (43.4%), mental health (43.4%) and drug misuse (24.5%). The top three factors across England were domestic violence (51.1%), mental health (42.6%) and emotional abuse (21.7%).
- The rate per 10,000 population of children subject to a child protection plan is 136.8, with the most common reason for a plan being Neglect (44.2%). The rate of children becoming looked after is 24.7.
- 633 families met the thresholds for the Strengthening Families programme in 2017/18. 70.3% of Strengthening Families assessments identified mental & emotional health of children and young people as presenting need. The second most common need was family relationships at 58.0%
- There were 412 adults receiving alcohol treatment services and 771 receiving drug treatment services in 2017/18.
- Of the new presentations into alcohol and drug services in the year, the number who were living with children was 63 for alcohol services and 49 for drug services, and the number who were parents not living with children was 82 for alcohol services and 122 for drug services. Around 27 children were known to early help or children's safeguarding whose parents were in alcohol treatment services, and around 30 for adults in drug treatment services.

#### **Homelessness rates are lower than England rates and households in temporary accommodation is decreasing:**

- 118 homeless decisions were made in 2017-18, of these 52 were accepted as homeless, a rate of 0.74 per 1,000 households, lower than England (2.41). The overall rate of households in temporary accommodation has decreased, and is below England and Non-London LA rates.
- The number of homeless acceptances for young people (aged 16-24) decreased to 21 and is lower than the England rate.
- The rate of households in temporary accommodation in Telford and Wrekin has decreased from 0.81 per 1,000 households in 2013-14 to 0.49 per 1,000 households

#### **Adult Social Care is delivered to fewer people than national rate:**

- In 2017-18, 2,215 adults aged 18 and over received long term support during the year in Telford and Wrekin. 845 of these people were aged 18-64, and 1,370 were 65 or older. As a rate per 100,000, both age groups are less likely to access long term support than England rates.
- Those in the 65 and over age group were more likely to be receiving residential (20.7%) or nursing care (14.9%), compared to 2.1% and 12.0% of 18-64 year olds.

**Overall crime rates:**

- The highest occurring crime types are Anti Social Behaviour and Violence & Sexual Offences.
- The rate of juvenile first time entrants to the criminal justice system shows a considerable reduction between 2011 and 2017 from 636.7 to 357.2 per 100,000 population, however is higher than the national rate (305.3).

***For more information (including sources and dates) and other data on these topics, see Chapter 4: Staying Safe.***

For more detailed information at a community and ward level, see Appendix 2: Population and Household Characteristics

### 1.3.4 Enjoying and Achieving: JSNA Headline Messages from Chapter Five

#### **Most children attend good schools:**

- 83.4% of pupils are in schools graded Good or Outstanding by Ofsted (92.6% in primary, 66.0% in secondary and 90.0 in special).

#### **Educational attainment in primary schools is improving and above the England average for KS1 and KS2:**

- 70.9% of pupils achieved a good level of development (GLD) in 2018, an increase from 66.6% pupils in 2015. This compares to 71.5% across England.
- Key Stage One attainment is above the National average by 1 percentage point in all subjects. 76% of pupils achieved the expected standard in KS1 reading, 71% in KS1 writing and 77% in KS1 maths.
- Key Stage Two attainment is above the National average in RWM (67%, England 65%), Reading (77%, England 76%) and Writing (80%, England 79%). 76% achieved the expected standard in Maths, the same as the National average.
- Pupils achieved above average progress score between KS1 and KS2 for writing but achieved below average scores for maths.

#### **Educational attainment in secondary schools is lower:**

- The average KS4 Attainment 8 score in state funded schools was 45.4 in 2018, below the England average (46.6).
- Attainment scores of 9.6 in English and 8.7 in maths, lower than the England averages (9.9 in English, 9.1 in maths).
- 39.9% achieved a strong 9-5 pass in GCSEs English and Maths and 59.3% a standard 9-4 pass, below the England averages of 43.5% and 64.4%.
- The average progress scores in English and maths were both lower than the National (English T&W -0.18, England -0.04. Maths -0.19, England -0.02).

#### **Special Educational Needs and Disabilities numbers have grown:**

- 4,402(17.9%) of pupils have Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND). The largest type of need is Moderate Learning Difficulty (1,447), followed by Speech, Language & Communication needs (922) and Social, emotional mental health (813)
- The proportion of pupils with SEND has grown from 10.9% in 2014 to 17.9% in 2018.

#### **Disadvantaged pupils have lower attainment, particularly at Key Stage Four:**

- The attainment gap (KS2) between disadvantaged and other pupils was 20% points in 2018, same as the England average (20% points).
- The attainment gap (KS4) between disadvantaged and other pupils was 17.1, compared to 13.5 across England.

#### **High rate of residents have no qualifications:**

- 8.0% of working age residents had no qualifications in 2017 and 28.5% were qualified to NVQ level 4 and above compared to England averages of 7.6% and 38.3%.

***For more information (including sources and dates) and other data on these topics, see Chapter 5: Enjoying and Achieving.***

For more detailed information at a community and ward level, see Appendix 2: Population and Household Characteristics

### 1.3.5 Economic Wellbeing: JSNA Headline Messages from Chapter Six

#### **Telford and Wrekin is a place of socio-economic contrasts:**

- Parts of the Borough are amongst the most deprived in England, with deprivation rates comparable with inner cities, whilst other areas are amongst the least deprived in England.

#### **There remain challenges around levels of deprivation:**

- 17.3% (30,408 people) of the population live in income deprived families. 23.9% (8,603) of children aged 0-15 live in income deprived households and 18.1% (7,243) of older adults aged 60 & over live in income deprived households.
- 14,610 (19.6%) of households claim housing benefit in 2017. Around 40% of these households, (5,839) had dependent children.
- More than two in five lone parents (43.5%) are not in employment, higher than the England average (40.5%).
- 12.1% of households were in fuel poverty in 2016, higher than the England average of 11.1%.

#### **Unemployment:**

- Unemployment rate was 4.8% between July 2017 and June 2018, compared to 4.2% across England.
- Youth unemployment (aged 16-24) was statistically similar to the national rate at 20.4%, compared to 12.0% across England.
- Around 413 young people (aged 16-17) were not in Education, Employment or Training (6.9%) in 2016.

#### **High proportion of people are employed in manufacturing:**

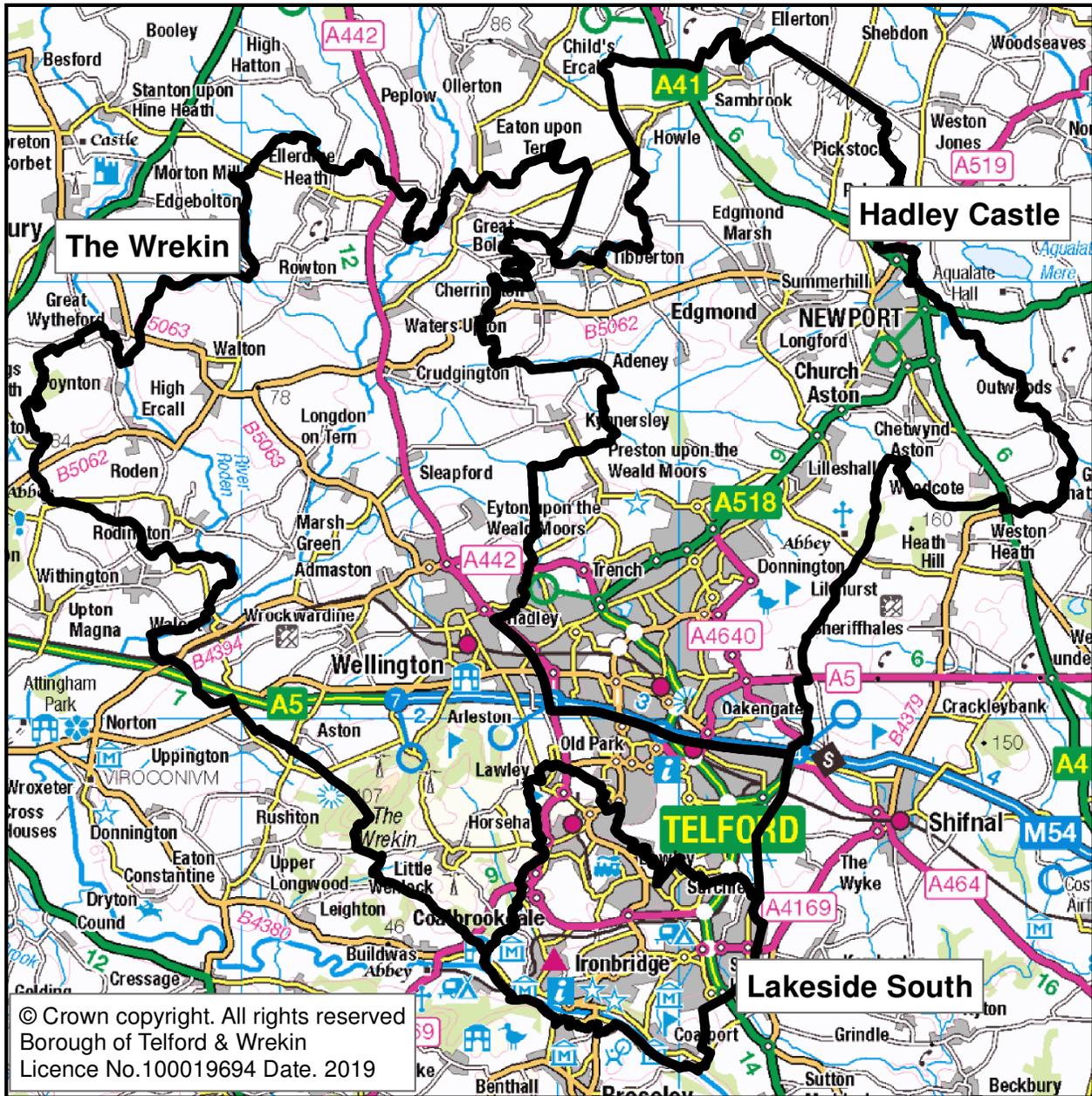
- The majority of the working population were employed in Public Administration, Education and Health (31.8%) in 2018, followed by Distribution, hotels & restaurants (17.1%). England had the same largest industry groupings with 29.1% and 18.6% respectively.
- Telford & Wrekin has nearly double the proportion of those employed in manufacturing (16.9%) as in England as a whole (9.0%).

***For more information (including sources and dates) and other data on these topics, see Chapter 6: Economic Wellbeing.***

For more detailed information at a community and ward level, see Appendix 2: Population and Household Characteristics

1.4 JSNA Headline Messages Part Two – Understanding Telford and Wrekin in 2019 by locality

Telford & Wrekin Council has three localities - Hadley Castle, Lakeside South and The Wrekin. These localities are primarily used by Adult and Children services. This part of the Executive summary details the key messages from the Profile about each of the localities.



### 1.4.1 Understanding Hadley Castle Locality in 2019: JSNA Headline Messages from Understanding Telford and Wrekin, by locality

#### **Hadley Castle has the largest population of the three localities:**

- Around 75,600 residents (around 43% of the population).
- The population is projected to grow to around 84,900 by 2031.

#### **Hadley Castle's population is older and more diverse than Borough averages:**

- A greater proportion of the population aged 65+ than Borough wide (Hadley Castle 17.6%, T&W 16.9%)
- A higher rate of households where all residents are aged over 65 than the Borough (HC 19.8%, T&W 18.5%), some 5,643 households.
- A significantly lower fertility rate than the Borough average.
- Slightly higher proportion of BAME (non-white British) residents than the Borough average. The percentage of BAME school children in the locality has grown from 16.5% in 2014 to 21.9% in 2018.
- Around 91.9% of residents were born in the UK, lower than the Borough rate (92.7%). Within the locality, there are high concentrations of residents born outside the UK around Harper Adams University and in areas of Hadley & Leegomery.

#### **The health of Hadley Castle residents tends to be broadly similar to the Borough averages, but generally worse than the England average:**

- 80.5% report having very good or good health slightly higher than the Borough (80.2%)
- Around 4,330 people who report that their health is bad or very bad.
- The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) for all causes for people aged under 75 is similar to the national, however, the rate for all ages is worse than the national.
- Around 18.3% of people report having a long term health problem or disability that limits their daily activity, (T&W 18.6%), over 13,000 people.
- It is estimated that in Hadley Castle there are around 4,500 people with a moderate or serious disability, around 1,000 young people with a mental health disorder, around 7,500 people 16-64 with a common mental health disorder, around 800 people with dementia. 300 adults with a moderate or severe learning disability and around 600 people with autism.
- It is estimated that in Hadley Castle 9,700 adults smoke, around 400 adults are opiate and/or crack cocaine users, 38,700 adults with excess weight, 800 adults are alcohol dependent, 17,100 adults are inactive and around 33,300 adults eat 5 or more portion of fruit and veg a day. 14.6% of mothers smoked at the time of delivery and 1.7% of deliveries are to teenage mothers.
- Hospital admissions rates are similar to the national average for unintentional and deliberate injuries (0-14 years), intentional self-harm and alcohol attributable conditions. A&E attendance rate and hospital admission due to unintentional and deliberate injuries (15-24 years) are better than the national average.
- Children in year six and reception have similar levels of obesity to the national rates, however, the proportion of reception children with excess weight is worse than the national.

#### **Educational attainment is higher than the Borough rates in Hadley Castle for primary-age children, but lower at secondary-age (2018):**

- Educational attainment for Key Stage One and Key Stage Two is higher than the Borough and England rates. For Early Years, Hadley Castle average is lower than the National average.
- Progress measures from Key Stage One to Key Stage Two is higher than the Borough and the National in all subjects.
- Attainment rates at Key Stage Four are lower than Borough and national rates for overall attainment and progress in maths and English are below national.

- At both Key Stage Two and Key Stage Four, the gap between the attainment of disadvantaged pupils and all other pupils was smaller than the Borough rate.

**Hadley Castle residents generally have higher levels of economic wellbeing than the Borough averages**

- Lower levels of income deprivation than the Borough, with 18.8% of children in the locality are affected by income deprivation (T&W 23.9%) and 16.7% of older people (T&W 18.1%).
- Lower levels of people claiming unemployment benefits (HC 1.4%, T&W 1.9%), lower levels of households claiming housing benefits (HC 16.0%, T&W 19.6%) and lower proportion of households in fuel poverty (HC 11.8%, T&W 12.1%).
- Highest proportion of young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) (HC 7.3%, T&W 6.9%).

**Child protection and children looked after:**

- Hadley Castle has a lower rate of children on child protection plans (110.0) than the Borough (136.8) and a lower rate of children becoming looked after (HC 13.3, T&W 24.7).

**For more information and data about these topics and this locality see Chapter 2-6 of Understanding Telford and Wrekin 2019.**

For more detailed information and data at a community and ward level please see Appendix 2-6 of Understanding Telford and Wrekin.

## 1.4.2 Understanding The Wrekin Locality in 2019: JSNA Headline Messages from Understanding Telford and Wrekin, by locality

### **The Wrekin locality contains nearly a third of residents:**

- Around 56,200 residents, 32% of the population.
- The population is projected to grow to around 62,900 by 2031.

### **The Wrekin's population is more diverse than Borough averages**

- Has the higher proportion of working age population across the three localities (TW 63.0%).
- The same fertility rate as the Borough.
- Similar rate of households where all residents are aged over 65 to the Borough (TW 18.3%, T&W 18.5%), some 3,643 households).
- Higher proportion of BAME (non-white British) residents than the Borough averages. The percentage of BAME school children in the locality has grown from 18.3% in 2014 to 24.7% in 2018.
- Around 91.8% of residents were born in the UK during the 2011 census, lower than the Borough rate (92.7%).

### **The health of the residents of The Wrekin tends to be broadly similar to the Borough averages, but generally worse than the England average:**

- 80.7% reported having very good or good health during the 2011 census, slightly higher than the Borough rate (80.2%). Around 3,239 people reported their general health as bad or very bad.
- The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) for people aged under 75 is worse than the England average, however, the ratio for all ages is similar to national.
- 18.2% of people report having a long term health problem or disability that limits their daily activity during the 2011 census, (T&W 18.6%), around 10,000 people.
- It is estimated that in The Wrekin there are around 3,500 people with a moderate or serious disability, around 800 young people with a mental health disorder, around 5,600 people 16-64 with a common mental health disorder. 500 people with dementia and around 200 adults with a moderate or severe learning disability.
- It is estimated that in The Wrekin 7,200 adults smoke, around 300 adults are opiate and/or crack cocaine users, 28,500 adults with excess weight, 600 adults with alcohol dependence, 12,700 adults are inactive and around 24,600 adults eat 5 or more portions of fruit and veg a day. 14.9% of mothers smoked at the time of delivery and 1.9% of deliveries are to teenage mothers.
- The proportion of children in reception and year 6 with excess weight is worse than the England average.

### **Hospital admission rates in The Wrekin are above average:**

- The rates of emergency hospital admissions for children under five is above the Borough rate and higher than national (TW 233.1, England 149.2), as is hospital admissions for unintentional and deliberate injuries for this age group (TW 190.7, T&W 168.8) and for children aged 0-14 .
- Emergency hospital admissions overall, for all causes, is worse than the England rates and is also worse than England rates for Coronary Heart Disease, Stroke, Myocardial Infarction and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.

### **Educational attainment of primary-aged pupils in The Wrekin is below or similar to the Borough:**

- Attainment for Early Years Foundation Stage is higher than the Borough and National.
- Key Stage One scores for Reading, Writing and Maths are lower than the Borough.
- Key Stage Two score for Reading, Writing and Maths (RWM) is same as the Borough but higher than the National.

- Progress measures from Key Stage One to Key Stage Two are lower than the Borough and National averages for Reading and Maths, and higher than the national for Writing.
- Attainment rates at Key Stage Four are lower than Borough and national rates for overall Attainment 8 and progress in maths and in English.

**The Wrekin residents generally have slightly higher levels of economic wellbeing than the Borough averages:**

- 21.4% of children in the locality are affected by income deprivation (T&W 23.9%) and 17.5% of older people (T&W 18.1%).
- Slightly lower levels of people claiming unemployment benefits (TW 1.8%, T&W 1.9%) and lower levels of households claiming housing benefits (TW 18.6%, T&W 19.6%), although residents do have slightly higher levels of young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) (TW 7.1%, T&W 6.9%).

**Child protection and children looked after:**

- The Wrekin has a lower rate of children on child protection plans (90.9) than the Borough (136.8) and a lower rate of children becoming looked after (TW 12.5, T&W 24.7).

**For more information and data about these topics and this locality see Chapter 2-6 of Understanding Telford and Wrekin 2019.**

For more detailed information and data at a community and ward level please see Appendix 2-6 of Understanding Telford and Wrekin.

### 1.4.3 Understanding Lakeside South Locality in 2019: JSNA Headline Messages from Understanding Telford and Wrekin, by locality

#### **Lakeside South has the smallest population of the three localities:**

- Around 44,000 residents, 25% of the Borough's population
- The population is projected to grow to around 49,100 by 2031.

#### **Lakeside South's population is younger and less diverse than the Borough averages:**

- 28.2% of the population are aged 0-19 (T&W 26.0%) based on the 2017 mid-year estimates. Significantly higher fertility rate than the Borough average.
- Higher rate of households with dependent children than the Borough (LS 33.8%, T&W 33.0%), some 5,700 households during the 2011 census.
- Lower proportion of BAME (non-white British) residents than the Borough averages. The percentage of BAME school children has grown from 8.8% in 2014 to 13.4% in 2018 (T&W 20.5%).
- Around 95.3% of residents were born in the UK during the 2011 census, higher than the Borough rate (92.7%).

#### **The health of the residents of Lakeside South tends to be worse than the Borough average:**

- 78.9% of residents reported having very good or good health (78.9%) during the 2011 census, lower than the Borough rate (80.2%).
- 6.9% reported their health as bad or very bad during the 2011 census, worse than Borough and England averages (T&W 6.2%, England 5.5%)
- The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) for people aged under 75 and for all ages are worse than the England rates.
- Around 19.6% of people reported having a long term health problem or disability that limits their daily activity during the 2011 census (T&W 18.6%), over 8,000 people.
- It is estimated that there are around 2,600 people aged 16-64 with a moderate or serious disability, around 700 young people with a mental health disorder, around 4,300 people aged 16-64 with a common mental health disorder. 500 people aged 65 and over with dementia and around 200 people aged 15-65 with a moderate or severe learning disability.
- Around 18,700 adults eat 5 or more portions of fruit and veg a day.
- The proportion of children in reception and year 6 with excess weight is worse than the England average.

#### **The residents of Lakeside South don't always make healthy lifestyle choices:**

- The rate of teenage pregnancies is high (LS 2.7%, T&W 1.7%).
- 25.9% of mothers smoked at the time of delivery, higher than the Borough rate (T&W 17.2%).
- An estimated 200 residents are opiate and/or crack cocaine user, 21,700 adults with excess weight, 500 adults with alcohol dependence, 9,500 inactive adults and around 5,500 adults smoke.

#### **Hospital admission rates in Lakeside South are above average:**

- Hospital admissions for unintentional and deliberate injuries for children under five (LS 174.2, T&W 168.8) and for children aged 0-14 are higher than Borough and England rates.
- Emergency hospital admissions for all causes, is worse than national, so are the ratios for Coronary Heart Disease, Stroke, Myocardial Infarction and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.

#### **Educational attainment rates for children living in Lakeside South are mixed:**

- Attainment for Early Years Foundation Stage and Key Stage One is below Borough and National averages.
- At Key Stage Two, the proportion of children achieving the expected standard in Reading and Maths is below Borough and England averages. For Writing, the rate is same as the Borough average.

Progress measures from Key Stage One to Key Stage Two are below the Borough and National in all subjects.

- Attainment rates at Key Stage Four are lower than Borough and national rates for overall Attainment 8 and progress in maths and in English.
- Higher proportion of residents with no qualifications at the time of the 2011 census (LS 27.8%, T&W 24.6%).

**Lakeside South has higher levels of deprivation and lower levels of economic wellbeing than the Borough averages:**

- The locality has higher levels of income deprivation than the Borough, with 34.7% of children in the locality affected by income deprivation (T&W 23.9%) and 21.8% of older people (T&W 18.1%).
- The locality also has higher levels of people claiming unemployment benefits (LS 2.8%, T&W 1.9%), higher levels of households claiming housing benefits (LS 26.8%, T&W 19.6%) and a slightly higher proportion of households in fuel poverty (LS 12.5%, T&W 12.1%). However, it had the lowest proportion of young people aged 16-18 not in employment, education or training (NEET) for the period April 2017 to March 2018 (LS 6.3%, T&W 6.9%).

**Child protection and children looked after:**

- Lakeside South has a higher rate of children on child protection plans (231.6) than the Borough (136.8) and a higher rate of children becoming looked after (LS 56.3, T&W 24.7).

**For more information and data about these topics and this locality see Chapter 2-6 of Understanding Telford and Wrekin 2019.**

For more detailed information and data at a community and ward level please see Appendix 2-6 of Understanding Telford and Wrekin.

## 1.5 JSNA: Headline Messages Part Three – Understanding Telford and Wrekin in 2019 by age group

### 1.5.1 JSNA: A profile of the Children and Young People in our Community

#### Population

- There were around 44,300 people aged 0-19 in Telford and Wrekin based on the 2017 mid-year estimates, and around 55,600 in the 0-24 age bracket. As the population of the Borough grows, the number of young people aged 0-24 is set to increase to around 62,200 by 2031 – an extra 3,800 0-15 year olds and an extra 2,100 16 – 24 year olds. The 0-15 age group in particular will increase at a notably higher rate than England (T&W 10.2%, England 0.9%).
- There are just over 2,000 births per year in the Borough. The birth rate in the Borough increased in 2016 for the first time since 2012. Infant mortality rate in the Borough has remained similar to the national rate since 2014-16.
- Around 13.1% of young people were from a BAME background during the 2011 census, the highest rate of any age group. After White British, the next three highest ethnicities in the Borough are Other White, Pakistani and White and Black Caribbean. The proportion of school age children from a BAME background shows a year-on-year increase- 15.1% in 2014 to 20.5% in 2018.
- Around a third of households in Telford and Wrekin (33%) contained dependent children during the 2011 census- higher than the England rate (29.1%).
- 1,530 (2.8%) children and young people (aged 0-24) provided unpaid care during the 2011 census, and around 200 of these young people provided care for 50+ hours per week.

#### Health and Well-being

- Life expectancy at birth for males in Telford and Wrekin is 78.3 years and 81.8 years for females.
- Around 248 children and young people (aged 0-15) reported having bad or very bad health during the 2011 census. Self-reported rates of children and young people having a long term health problem or disability were higher than national averages (aged 0-14 T&W 4.4%, England 3.6%; aged 15-24 T&W 6.2%, England 5.2%).
- An estimated 2,600 children aged 5-16 in the Borough have a mental health disorder based on the 2017 mid-year population estimates.
- There were an estimated 4,402 (17.9%) children and young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) in January 2018. The largest type of need is Moderate Learning Difficulty (1,447), followed by Speech, Language & Communication needs (922) then Social, Emotional and Mental Health (813). Between 2014 and 2018, the proportion of pupils with SEND rose from 10.9% to 17.9%.
- The under 20 conception rate was 19.5 per 1,000 women aged 13-17 in 2016, a considerable reduction from the rate recorded in 2012 (36.8). The rate has remained similar to the England rate since 2015.
- The proportion of children in reception with excess weight fell to 22.7% in 2017/18, similar to the England average (22.4%). However, for children in year 6 the rate increased to 38.0%, worse than the England average (34.3%).
- The proportion of five year olds free from dental decay is worse than the national (T&W 70.9%, England 76.7%)
- For children and young people, the rate of hospital admissions (for the period 2013/14-2015/16) that are worse than national are: emergency admissions for children under five, admissions due to unintentional and deliberate injuries to children under five and for children aged 0-14. However, admissions due to unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people aged 15-24 is similar to national.

## **Educational attainment**

- Most children attend good or outstanding schools (92.6% in primary, 66.0% in secondary and 90.0 in special).
- Educational attainment in primary schools is improving. 70.9% of pupils achieved a good level of development (GLD) in 2018 at early years foundation stage, from 66.6% in 2015. At Key Stage One, higher rates of children achieved the expected standards in reading, writing and maths than the England averages. Key Stage Two attainment for Reading and Writing is higher than the National.
- Progress score for KS2 Writing (0.2) is higher than the national average (0.0) but lower for Reading and Maths.
- Educational attainment in secondary schools is lower than England averages and progress scores between KS2 and KS4 are lower than England rates for English and Maths (English T&W -0.18, England -0.04. Maths -0.19, England -0.02).
- Disadvantaged pupils have lower attainment. The attainment gap (KS2) between disadvantaged and other pupils was 20% points, same as the national. The attainment gap (KS4) between disadvantaged and other pupils was 17.1 points, above the National average of 13.5.
- Authorised and persistent absentees have stayed the same while unauthorised absence has increased by 1 percentage point.

## **Economic well-being**

- According to the 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 23.9% of children were in income deprived households, around 8,603 children based on the 2017 mid-year population estimates.
- Around 15.7% of households with children are estimated to be workless households, higher than the England rate (10.4%).
- There are around 5,362 lone parents households in Telford and Wrekin, of which 43.5% the parent is not in employment, higher than the England rate (40.5%).
- Youth unemployment (aged 16-24) was 20.4% between July 2017 and June 2018, higher than the England rate (12.0%).
- Around 2.5% of young people (aged 16-24) claim unemployment benefits (Eng 2.3%).
- The proportion of young people aged 16-17 not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) was above the national rate in 2016.

## **Staying Safe**

- Hospital admissions rates are similar to the national average for unintentional and deliberate injuries (0-14 years). A&E attendance rate and hospital admission due to unintentional and deliberate injuries (15-24 years) are better than the national average.
- The rate per 10,000 population of children subject to a child protection plan is 136.8, with the most common reason for a plan being Neglect (44.2%). The rate of children becoming looked after is 24.7.
- 70.3% of Strengthening Families assessments identified mental & emotional health of children and young people as presenting need.
- The number of homeless acceptances for young people (aged 16-24) decreased to 21 and is lower than the England rate.
- In 2017, 59 children aged 10-17 entered the criminal justice system for the first time, rate of 357.2 (Eng 305.3).

- Of the new presentations into alcohol and drug services in the year, the number who were living with children was 63 for alcohol services and 49 for drug services, and the number who were parents not living with children was 82 for alcohol services and 122 for drug services. Around 27 children were known to early help or children's safeguarding whose parents were in alcohol treatment services, and around 30 for adults in drug treatment services.

**For more information and data about these topics and this locality see Chapter 2-6 of Understanding Telford and Wrekin 2019.**

For more detailed information and data at a community and ward level please see Appendix 2-6 of Understanding Telford and Wrekin.

## 1.5.2 JSNA: A profile of the Working Age Adults in our community

### Population characteristics

- There are around 110,200 people aged 16-64 living in Telford and Wrekin based on the 2017 mid-year population estimates, around 62.7% of the population.
- Although the population of the Borough is set to increase in coming years, very little of this increase will be in the working age population. The 25-44 age group is projected to increase by around 4,500 people by 2031 (+10.2%), with the 45-64 age group predicted to decrease by 1,200 (-2.6%) people over the same period. Despite this, the 25-44 age group will increase at a notably higher rate than the England rate (T&W +10.2%, Eng -0.7%).
- Around 10.7% of the population aged 25-64 were from a BAME background at the time of the 2011 census.
- There are around 3,831 working age veterans in the Borough (T&W 4%, Eng 2%).
- Around 12,744 of the population aged 25-64 reported providing some form of unpaid care (14.4%) over the same period, with around 3,169 of these reporting to provide care for more than 50 hours per week.
- At the 2011 census, the work day population of the Borough was 1,300 more than the resident population.

### Health and well-being

- As with all age groups in the Borough, a high proportion (nearly 16,000) of the working age (16-64) adults reported having a long term illness or disability than the national average at the time of the 2011 census. The rate also increases with age, rising from 7.6% of 25-34 year olds to 29.6% of 55-64 year olds.
- An estimated 10,600 people aged 16-64 have a moderate or serious physical disability based on the 2017 mid-year estimates.
- An estimated 17,300 people aged 16-24 have a common mental health disorder.
- An estimated 3,400 people have a baseline learning disability (aged 15-65+), with 800 moderate or severe learning disability.
- Although the mortality rates from causes considered preventable are lower than the rates recorded in 2010-12, the Borough's rates remain worse than the national.
- The standardised mortality ratio for people aged under 75 was worse than the national ratio for cancer and cardiovascular disease in 2015-17 but similar to the national ratio for liver and respiratory diseases.
- Although the proportion of adults (18+) with excess weight is lower than the rate recorded in 2015-16, the rate remains worse than the national with 65.6% of the population estimated to have excess weight (89,000 people). 22.2% of adults (19+) are inactive, similar to the national and 1.44 per 100 of the 18+ population are alcohol dependent.
- The prevalence of smoking in those aged 18 & over decreased from 20.0% in 2014 to 16.5% in 2017- the rate has remained similar to England since 2014. The prevalence of opiate and/or crack use was 8.5 in 2014-15, slightly lower than the England rate (8.6).

### Economic well-being

- 8.0% of the working age population had no qualifications in 2017, compared to the national average of 7.6%.

- As with all age groups in the Borough, there remain some challenges around deprivation. 14,640 (19.6%) of households were on housing benefit in 2017, nearly half of these households, (5,839) had dependent children.
- More than two in five lone parents (43.5%) were not in employment during the 2011 census, higher than national average (40.5%).
- The unemployment in the Borough was 4.8% between July 2017 and June 2018 (England 4.2%), lower than the rate recorded in 2014 (6.7%).
- The majority of the working population were employed in Public Administration, Education and Health (31.8%) in 2018, followed by Distribution, hotels & restaurants (17.1%). England had the same largest industry groupings with 29.1% and 18.6%. Telford & Wrekin has nearly double the proportion of those employed in manufacturing (16.9%) as in England as a whole (9.0%).
- Median gross weekly pay for full-time workers living in Telford and Wrekin's residents increased by £25.90 between 2016 and 2018.

### **Staying Safe**

- The most common risk factors identified in 1,807 assessments completed by Children Safeguarding Teams were domestic violence (43.4%), mental health (43.4%) and drug misuse (24.5%).
- Hospital admissions for intentional self-harm and alcohol attributable conditions are both higher than the national rate.
- 633 families met the thresholds for the Strengthening Families programme in 2017/18. 65.5% of Strengthening Families assessments identified mental & emotional health of adults as presenting need of adults.
- 118 homeless decisions were made in 2017-18, of these 52 were accepted as homeless, a rate of 0.74 per 1,000 households, lower than England rate (2.41).
- The number of requests for adult social care support from new clients in Telford and Wrekin fell to 2,640 adults aged 18 and over in 2017-18. 845 adults (aged 18-64) received long term support over the same period.
- There were 412 adults receiving alcohol treatment services and 771 receiving drug treatment services in 2017/18.

**For more information and data about these topics and this locality see Chapter 2-6 of Understanding Telford and Wrekin 2019.**

For more detailed information and data at a community and ward level please see Appendix 2-6 of Understanding Telford and Wrekin.

### 1.5.3 JSNA: A profile of the Older People in our community

#### Population characteristics

- An estimated 29,600 people aged 65 and over live in Telford and Wrekin, around 16.9% of the population- less than the England rate (18.0%).
- Over half of the population increase in the Borough will be in the 65+ age group. The 65-84 age group is projected to increase by 27.0% (34,400) in 20131 whereas the 85+ age group is projected to increase by 98.4% (6,900 people). The 85+ population is increasing at a notably higher rate than the England rate (T&W 98.4%, England 47.0%).
- The proportion of people aged 65 and over from a BAME background was lower than the England rate at the time of the 2011 census (T&W 4.2%, England 8.4%).
- There were an estimated 12,313 households in the Borough with residents aged 65 and over at the time of the 2011 census.
- An estimated 3,670 people aged 65 and over provided unpaid care (15.2%) at the time of the 2011 census, with around 1,600 of these reporting to provide over 50 hours per week of care. This is a higher proportion than England (T&W 15.25, Eng 13.8%).

#### Health and Well-being

- Life expectancy (at birth) for males in Telford and Wrekin is 78.3 years and for females it is 81.8 years, both rates are worse than the national (79.4 and 83.1).
- In line with the rates in all age groups, people aged 65+ reported higher levels of long term limiting illness or disability than the national average at the time of the 2011 census, around 56% of people (13,495 people). These rates increase with age, from 39% of people aged 65-69, to 86% of those aged 85+.
- It is estimated that around 800 people over 65 have severe depression.
- Around 1,800 have dementia based on the 2017 mid-year population estimates.
- It is estimated that of those over 65, around 100 have a learning disability and around 300 have autism.
- Although hospital admission rates are all-age (not specifically 65+), hospital admissions rates for a number of causes are higher than England: For all ages, the Standardised Admissions Ratio of emergency admissions for all causes is worse than national. This ratio is also worse than national for Coronary Heart Disease, stroke, Myocardial Infarction (heart attack), Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), alcohol attributable condition and intentional self-harm. The ratio is similar to national for hip fractures.
- There were 2,640 requests for adult social care support in 2017/18. Those aged 65 and over accounted for 75.0% (1,980) of all requests.

#### Economic well-being

- As with all age groups, there remain challenges around levels of deprivation for some of the older population, with around 18.1% (7,243 people) of older adults aged 60 & over living in income deprived households.
- Around 12.1% of households (all age) are in fuel poverty, higher than the England rate (11.1%).

**For more information and data about these topics and this locality see Chapter 2-6 of Understanding Telford and Wrekin 2019.**

For more detailed information and data at a community and ward level please see Appendix 2-6 of Understanding Telford and Wrekin.

## 1.6 Technical notes

This report collects information from a wide range of sources and presents it a locality level where possible. This locality breakdown has been achieved in a variety of different ways depending on the data available.

1. Where data is available with a map point reference (such as crime data), this has been allocated to wards, children's centre areas and localities exactly based on the area that the incident falls within.
2. Where data is available at postcode level (for example, pupil figures) postcodes have been allocated to 2011 Census Output Areas (OAs) based on the OA that the centroid of the postcode falls within. Other areas (wards, children's centres and localities) have then been summed from OAs as below.
3. Where data is available at Output Area (OA) other areas have been summed on a 'best fit' basis based on the population weighted centroid of the output area. Using this method there are only small differences to ward, children's centre areas and locality boundaries. Further information showing which area each OA is allocated to is available in Appendix 1.
4. Where data is available at Lower Super Output Area other areas have again been summed on a 'best fit' basis using the population weighted centroid of the LSOA. Using this method there are some significant differences to ward, children's centre areas and locality boundaries. Further information showing which area each LSOA is allocated to is available in Appendix 1.
5. Where data is available at ward level, this has been summed to children's centre areas and localities on a best fit basis using the population weighted centroid of the ward. Using this method there are some differences in boundaries. Further information showing which area each ward is allocated to is available in Appendix 1.
6. Some data has been summed to localities as part of the data extract from the source (for example data taken from Local Health Profiles) in these cases the process followed may vary to that detailed above, further information is available on individual websites, each of which have been referenced as part of each tables source data.

For some data sources (such as life expectancy) the raw data is not available to allow for summing up to larger areas, and in these cases the data has been presented at which ever geography it is available at, grouped to show how areas fall within localities and children's centres.

**For any further technical information or if you have any questions about this profile, please use the contact details at the start of each section.**