



High Speed Two Phase 2a (West Midlands - Crewe)

Background Information and Data

CA1: Fradley to Colton

Community area health profile (BID-HE-002-001)



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Department for Transport

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This document presents the community area health profile which includes a detailed description of the communities within the Fradley to Colton community area (CA1), including information on the socio-demographic and health status of the community. This is drawn from publicly available data sources.
- 1.1.2 The level at which data are reported varies between different data sets used, ranging from regional level data to ward¹ level and lower super output areas (LSOAs). LSOAs are small geographical areas that are used to report small area statistics in England and Wales².
- 1.1.3 The health impact assessment is detailed in the High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement (ES)³.

¹ Electoral wards are the spatial units used to elect local government councillors. National Census data are published at ward level

² An LSOA is a statistical unit used by the Office of National Statistics, including for the census. Each LSOA comprises between 1000 and 1,500 people and approximately 650 households

³ HS2 Ltd (2017), *High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement (ES)*, www.gov.uk/hs2

2 Community health profile

- 2.1.1 The Fradley to Colton area lies within Staffordshire and is administered by Lichfield District Council and Cannock Chase District Council. The Fradley to Colton area extends from Fradley, north of Lichfield to Moreton, west of Colton and Stockwell Heath and is approximately 14km in length. From Fradley to Moreton the area is predominantly rural in character consisting of mixed agricultural use until the route crosses the A513. The Proposed Scheme passes the villages of Kings Bromley, Handsacre, Pipe Ridware and Blithbury. Further north the route bisects the settlements of Stockwell Heath and Colton. A grid connection will link an auto transformer feeder system (ATFS) at Newlands Lane with a substation in the town of Rugeley, providing traction power to the Proposed Scheme.
- 2.1.2 The wards crossed by the Proposed Scheme are Alrewas and Fradley, Armitage with Handsacre, Colton and Mavesyn Ridware, and Kings Bromley, all within Lichfield District. The grid connection will run through Brereton and Ravenhill, within Cannock Chase District. These are listed below in Table 1 with their respective LSOA codes.

Table 1: LSOAs and wards in the Fradley to Colton area

Local Authority	Ward	LSOA
Lichfield District	Alrewas and Fradley	E01029479
		E01029477
	Armitage with Handsacre	E01029509
		E01029480
Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	E01029498	
	Kings Bromley	E01029509
Cannock Chase District	Brereton and Ravenhill	E01029345
		E01029346
		E01029347
		E01029348

Source: ONS, Census, 2011⁴

2.2 Socio-demographic profile

Population

- 2.2.1 Population estimates and population density figures for the relevant wards within the Fradley to Colton area are listed in Table 2 with local and country comparisons. These data show the total number of people living in each ward as well as population density.

⁴ Office of National Statistics (2011), Census, <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/select/getdatasetbytheme.asp?theme=75>

- 2.2.2 The wards of Alrewas and Fradley and Armitage with Handsacre have population densities comparable with the regional and national averages. These wards are close to the outskirts of Lichfield and therefore more populated than other parts of the community area. Colton and Mavesyn Ridware and Kings Bromley have low population densities characteristic of rural areas.
- 2.2.3 Brereton and Ravenhill is located in the town of Rugeley and is therefore more urban, with population density of 13.0 persons per hectare. This is in line with the average across Cannock Chase District, and considerably higher than the national average.
- 2.2.4 A document produced by Staffordshire County Council titled *A Focus on Lichfield 2015*⁵ predicts that the size of the population will increase by 5% between 2014 and 2024 with a significant growth in people aged 65 and over (23%) and aged 85 and over (74%). This rate of growth is faster than the England average and equates to approximately 6,000 additional residents aged 75 and over by 2024.

Table 2: Population density - at ward level

	Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
Total population	6,042	5,926	1,830	1,772	102,706	6,845	98,535	54,786,327
Persons per hectare	2.4	7.7	0.6	0.6	3.1	13.0	12.5	4.2

Source: ONS, Census, 2011 and Mid-year population estimates, 2014 and 2015⁶

Age profile

- 2.2.5 Table 3 shows the proportion of the resident population by broad age group for each ward, relative to the local authority and England averages.
- 2.2.6 Lichfield District has an older than average population profile. Of the four wards in the district, all have above average proportions for middle-aged and older-aged people while the number of people below 45 years of age is consistent with or below the national average. The wards of Colton and Mavesyn Ridware and Kings Bromley have particularly low proportions of 0-24 year olds, with a higher population of those aged 45-64 years.
- 2.2.7 Brereton and Ravenhill has a slightly higher proportion of residents aged under 16 and aged over 65 than the averages for Cannock Chase District and for England.

⁵ Staffordshire County Council, *A Focus on Lichfield 2015*, <https://lichfielddc.gov.uk/Council/Performance-efficiency/Downloads/Focus-on-Lichfield-evidence-base.PDF>

⁶ Office for National Statistics, Mid-year population estimates 2014 and 2015, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates>

Table 3: Age composition of resident population - at ward level

	Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
0-15	21.2%	17.6%	13.8%	15.2%	17.5%	19.2%	18.9%	18.9%
16-24	8.9%	9.4%	9.1%	6.8%	9.9%	11.0%	11.1%	11.9%
25-44	25.7%	26.1%	19.6%	18.3%	24.1%	25.4%	27.2%	27.5%
45-64	27.8%	27.6%	33.3%	34.5%	28.4%	25.8%	26.7%	25.4%
65-84	15.2%	17.3%	20.7%	20.8%	17.9%	16.5%	14.2%	14.1%
85 and over	1.3%	2.1%	2.4%	4.1%	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%	2.3%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

Gender profile

2.2.8 Table 4 details the proportion of residents in each ward within the Fradley to Colton area by gender compared with the average figures for Lichfield District, Cannock Chase District and England.

2.2.9 All of the wards in the Fradley to Colton area follow the national and regional trend with a higher proportion of females in the population. Alrewas and Fradley, Kings Bromley, and Brereton and Ravenhill have significantly higher proportion of females compared with males with proportions exceeding 51% of the residential population.

Table 4: Sex of the resident population - at ward level

	Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
Males	48.8%	49.2%	49.9%	48.5%	49.6%	48.5%	49.4%	49.2%
Females	51.2%	50.8%	50.1%	51.5%	50.4%	51.5%	50.6%	50.8%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

Ethnicity profile

2.2.10 Table 5 details the proportion of the resident population by ethnic group for each of the five wards compared with the local authority and England averages.

2.2.11 Of the five wards in the Fradley to Colton area, all have large proportions of White British residents, with each ward having at least 10% more than the national average for this ethnic group. Other ethnic groups do not represent more than 2% of any total resident population across the Fradley to Colton area. These data display a very uniform ethnic profile across all wards.

Table 5: Proportion of resident by ethnic group at ward level

Ethnic group	Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
White	96.8%	97.9%	99.1%	97.7%	96.8%	98.2%	97.7%	85.4%
Mixed	1.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	2.3%
Asian or Asian British	1.0%	0.5%	0.3%	1.3%	1.6%	0.7%	1.0%	7.8%
Black or black British	0.7%	1.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	3.5%
Arab or other ethnic group	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%

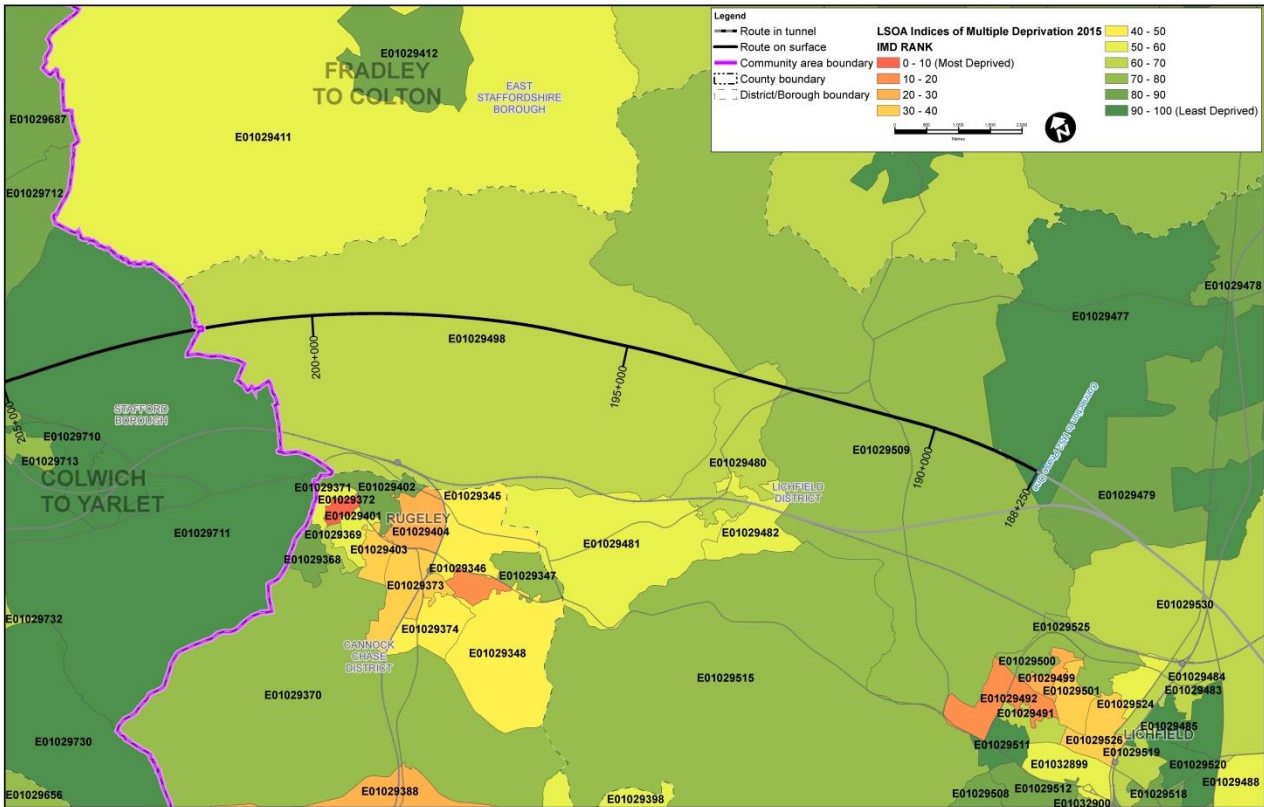
Source: ONS, Census, 2011

Indices of multiple deprivation

- 2.2.12 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)⁷ combines a range of indicators of deprivation (income, employment, health, disability, education, housing, living environment, crime) to provide a reliable means of comparing deprivation of areas, particularly to identify where there is a concentration of deprivation.

⁷ Department of Communities and Local Government, *Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015*, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/465791/English_Indices_of_Deprivation_2015_-_Statistical_Release.pdf

Figure 1: Overall IMD deprivation map for the Fradley to Colton area



2.2.13 Figure 1 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and shows the proportion of LSOAs across the Fradley to Colton area that fall within the top 10%, 20% and 30% etc. most deprived nationally. This demonstrates that the LSOAs that make up the wards within the Fradley to Colton area are in the 60-70% and 70-80% centile groups, meaning they have lower than average levels of deprivation, typical of their rural character. Some LSOAs around Armitage with Handsacre and Breerton and Ravenhill wards fall within the 40-50% centile group of most deprived in England. Wards to the south and east in the more urban areas such as Rugeley experience higher levels of deprivation.

Social grade

2.2.14 Table 6 details the proportion of each residential population by social grade. The social grade demographic classifications group people by income and skill level. The social grade classifications have been grouped in the following categories:

- 'AB' refers to those in higher and intermediate managerial, administrative or professional occupations;
- 'C1' refers to those in supervisory or clerical, junior managerial, administrative or professional occupations;
- 'C2' refers to those in skilled manual occupations; and
- 'DE' refers to those either in semi and unskilled manual occupations or state pensioners or widows, casual or lowest grade occupations.

2.2.15 The proportions of residents in the highest social grade are at or above the national average for all wards in Lichfield District, and proportions in the lowest social grades are at or below national average, reflecting the relatively low levels of deprivation in

this borough. Alrewas and Fradley and Kings Bromley have both the highest proportions of residents in the 'AB' social grade category and the lowest proportion of residents in the 'DE' group with just 9.9% of people in Kings Bromley falling into this social grade. Armitage with Handsacre has the highest proportion of residents contained within the lowest social grade (25.9%) which is consistent with the national average but significantly higher than the other wards within Lichfield District.

- 2.2.16 The proportion of residents in the highest social grade in Brereton and Ravenshill (12.0%) is significantly lower however, reflecting the average for Cannock Chase District. Some 37.2% of residents in this ward are in the lowest social grade while a further 27.4% of residents are in the 'C2' category.

Table 6: Proportion of population by social grade at ward level

	Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Brereton and Ravenshill	Cannock Chase District	Lichfield District	England
Approximated social grade AB	36.4%	21.2%	31.4%	36.6%	12.0%	14.5%	28.3%	22.9%
Approximated social grade C1	32.5%	29.6%	28.6%	31.9%	23.4%	27.9%	30.8%	30.9%
Approximated social grade C2	15.9%	23.3%	23.2%	21.6%	27.4%	28.5%	21.0%	20.6%
Approximated social grade DE	15.3%	25.9%	16.8%	9.9%	37.2%	29.1%	19.9%	25.5%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

Education, employment and income

- 2.2.17 Table 7 details the proportion of working age⁸ residents who are economically active by gender and age group in each ward in the Fradley to Colton area, compared with the local authority and England averages.
- 2.2.18 Cannock Chase District has a higher rate of economic activity than both Lichfield District and the average for England. The proportion of the labour force that is economically active in Brereton and Ravenhill is 68.3%, the highest of any of the five wards across the area. Economic activity is above the District and England averages in Armitage with Handsacre and Alrewas and Fradley, and below average in Colton and Mavesyn Ridware and Kings Bromley. Economic activity is consistently higher for males than for females, in line with local and national trends. It is notable, however, that the rate of economic activity among females is considerably higher than average in Alrewas and Fradley.

⁸ The Office for National Statistics defines working age residents as those aged 16-64 for both men and women

Table 7: Economic activity by gender and age group - at ward level

		Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
Total		67.6%	63.7%	61.7%	61.9%	62.8%	68.3%	71.0%	63.6%
Gender	Male	72.1%	69.6%	65.7%	68.3%	68.4%	73.9%	76.5%	69.6%
	Female	63.3%	57.9%	57.7%	56.0%	57.5%	63.0%	65.5%	57.8%
Age band	16-24	67.6%	63.7%	61.7%	61.9%	65.9%	71.1%	71.4%	62.8%
	25-49	90.8%	89.7%	90.4%	91.4%	88.9%	86.4%	87.3%	85.5%
	50 and over	42.9%	39.7%	45.7%	47.2%	41.1%	36.3%	40.6%	40.1%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

2.2.19 Table 8 details the proportion of working age residents who are employed by gender and by age group in the area, compared with the averages for Lichfield District, Cannock Chase District, and England.

2.2.20 The rate of employment is higher than the district and national averages across the four wards within Lichfield District, with fairly consistent figures for total employment levels. Alrewas and Fradley has a significantly higher proportion of employed residents at 64.7%. Brereton and Ravenhill has the lowest rate of employment across the area at 56.6%, which is below the average for Cannock Chase District and for England. Employment rates are higher amongst males than females in all five wards, which is again consistent with the district and national figures. In line with the data for economic activity, Alrewas and Fradley has a notably high proportion of females in employment, considerably above the district and national averages.

Table 8: Employment by gender and age group - at ward level

		Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	King's Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
Total		64.7%	59.9%	59.6%	59.7%	59.4%	56.6%	60.2%	58.9%
Gender	Male	68.4%	65.6%	63.2%	65.7%	64.2%	61.9%	65.5%	66.7%
	Female	61.3%	54.4%	56.0%	54.3%	54.7%	51.7%	55.2%	57.6%

		Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	King's Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
Age band	16-24	54.2%	56.5%	58.2%	49.6%	55.5%	57.7%	57.1%	50.8%
	25-49	88.1%	85.3%	88.1%	87.8%	85.3%	81.6%	82.3%	80.4%
	50 and over	41.8%	38.3%	44.0%	46.6%	40.1%	34.2%	39.0%	39.8%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

2.2.21 Table 9 details the proportion of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants by working age group for each ward in the Fradley to Colton area, compared with the averages for Lichfield, Cannock Chase and England.

2.2.22 All five wards have lower proportions of JSA claimants than the national average, indicating low levels of unemployment. The highest proportion of JSA claimants is in Brereton and Ravenhill, where 0.7% of people aged 25-49 are claimants. This is in line with the average for Cannock Chase District, but lower than the national average.

Table 9: Working age JSA claimants - at ward level

		Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
Age band	16-24	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%
	25-49	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	1.2%
	50-64	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	1.2%

Source: ONS, Claimant count, November 2016⁹

2.2.23 Table 10 details the proportion of children living in low income families in each of the five wards within the Fradley to Colton area, compared with the averages for Lichfield District, Cannock Chase District and for England. Low income families are defined as those in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of the United Kingdom (UK) median.

2.2.24 The proportion of children living in low income families in the area is varied. Kings Bromley has only 5.4% of children in this category, while Armitage with Handsacre has more than twice this proportion (13.4%), and Brereton and Ravenhill has more than 20%. Brereton and Ravenhill is the only ward in the area that records a figure that is higher than the national average (19.9%).

⁹ Office for National Statistics, Claimant Count November 2016, <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/select/getdatasetbytheme.asp?theme=72>.

Education and skills

- 2.2.28 Table 11 shows the proportion of the resident working population by qualification for each ward in the area compared with the averages for Lichfield District, Cannock Chase District and England.
- 2.2.29 The proportion of the resident workforce in Alrewas and Fradley and Kings Bromley with qualifications at Level 4¹² and above is higher than the other wards in the Fradley to Colton area, as well as the local and national averages. Brereton and Ravenhill have the lowest proportion of these workers (14.3%), below the average for Cannock Chase District (17.2%) and significantly below the national average (27.4%). Brereton and Ravenhill also has the highest proportion of the workforce with Level 1 qualifications (16.8%) and of those with no qualifications (32.3%). These are higher than both the local and national figures for these measures.

Table 11: Resident workforce qualifications - at ward level

	Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
Level 4 and above	34.7%	21.8%	27.5%	32.6%	28.4%	14.3%	17.2%	27.4%
Level 3	12.2%	12.3%	11.9%	10.8%	11.8%	11.5%	12.7%	12.4%
Level 2	16.4%	16.6%	14.7%	16.6%	16.0%	16.7%	17.8%	15.2%
Level 1	12.5%	14.3%	13.2%	11.3%	13.7%	16.8%	16.3%	13.3%
Apprenticeship	3.3%	3.5%	3.8%	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%
Other qualifications	3.6%	3.9%	3.8%	3.7%	4.1%	4.9%	4.2%	5.7%
No qualifications	17.2%	27.7%	25.0%	21.4%	22.4%	32.3%	28.2%	22.5%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

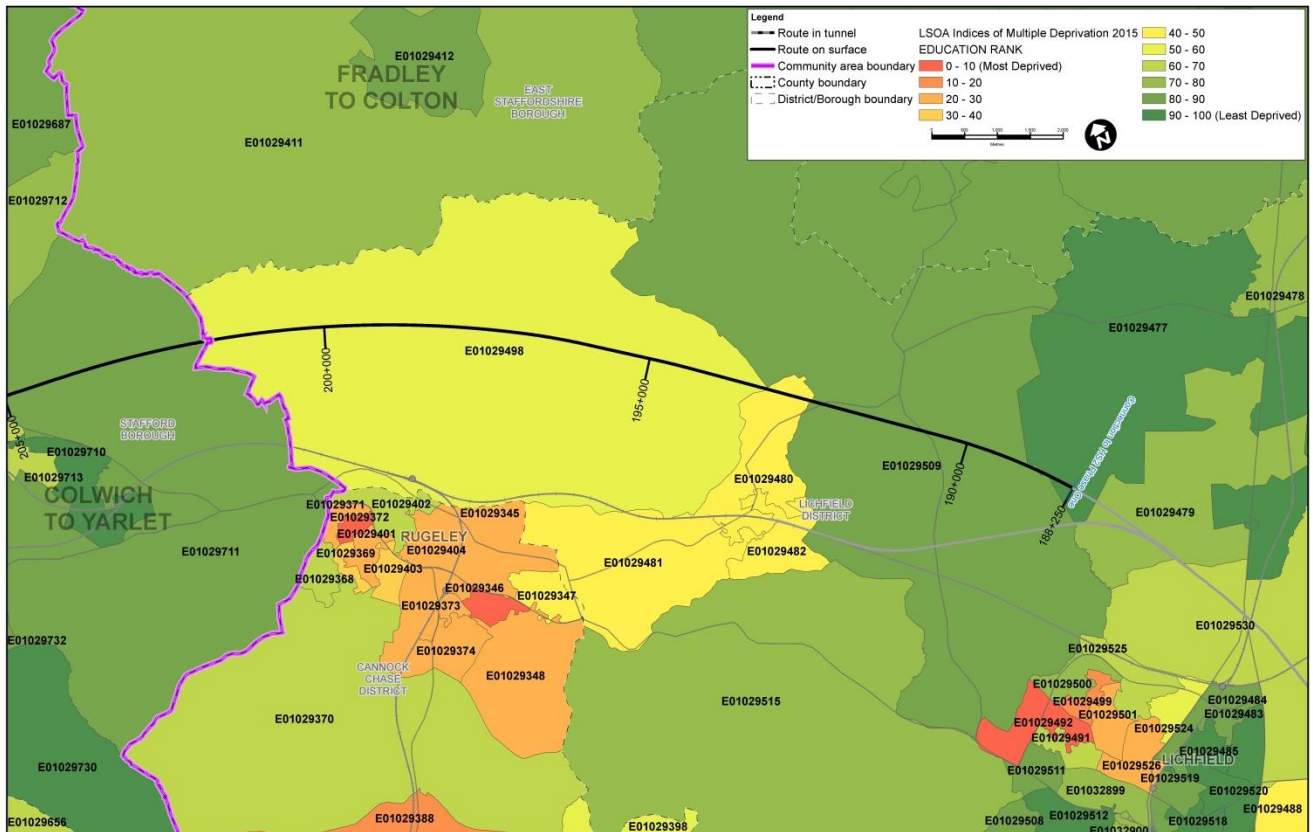
- 2.2.30 Data from the Staffordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment¹³ (JSNA) suggest that inequalities in education exist within the county, with 71% of children born in the least deprived areas achieving at least five GCSEs A*-C compared to 40% in the most deprived areas. Furthermore, only 4% of young people aged 16-18 are not in education, employment or training in Stafford while this figure is 9% in Cannock Chase.

¹² There are nine qualification levels ranging from entry level qualifications (level 0) to doctorates (level 8). Levels 1 to 3 denote qualifications up to A Level while Level 4 denotes certificates of higher education and beyond

¹³ Staffordshire Partnership (2013), *Staffordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment*, <https://www.staffordshirepartnership.org.uk/Health-and-Wellbeing-Board/Staffordshire-E-JSNA-2013-FINAL.pdf>

- 2.2.31 The JSNA also predicts that the prevalence of learning disabilities in people aged 18 and over in the Lichfield District will rise from 1,600 (2.1% of the population) in 2011 to rise to around 1,800 by 2020.
- 2.2.32 The IMD Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain is one of the seven domains that make up the overall deprivation rankings for LSOAs in England. This domain measures attainment and skills in the resident population using indicators, one relating to adult skills and one relating to the skills of children and young people.

Figure 3: Education, skills and training deprivation map for the Fradley to Colton area



- 2.2.33 Figure 3 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and illustrates education, skills and training deprivation for the LSOAs across the Fradley to Colton area. Overall, the communities along the route have relatively low levels of deprivation for this domain. LSOAs within Armitage and Handsacre and Colton and Mavesyn Ridware wards fall into the 50-60% centile group of most deprived LSOAs in the country. Elsewhere in Breerton and Ravenhill, there is one LSOA (E01029346) which falls within the 0-10% centile group of most deprived nationally.

Housing

- 2.2.34 Table 12 details household tenure in each ward in comparison to the averages for Lichfield District, Cannock Chase District and England. The percentage of privately owned dwellings is significantly higher in Lichfield District than in England. Owner occupation is also above average in Cannock Chase District and Breerton and Ravenhill. Properties rented from private landlords and properties rented from the council are significantly lower in these wards compared to the rest of England. The proportion of 'Other social rented' properties varies widely across the five wards with Kings Bromley having the lowest proportion (5.5%) of these tenures while Armitage

with Handsacre has a proportion (9.5%) more consistent with the Local Authority and national figures.

2.2.35 By contrast, both Cannock Chase District and the ward of Brereton and Ravenhill have a higher than average proportion of households who rent from the council. However, the proportion of households that rent from other social housing providers is below average.

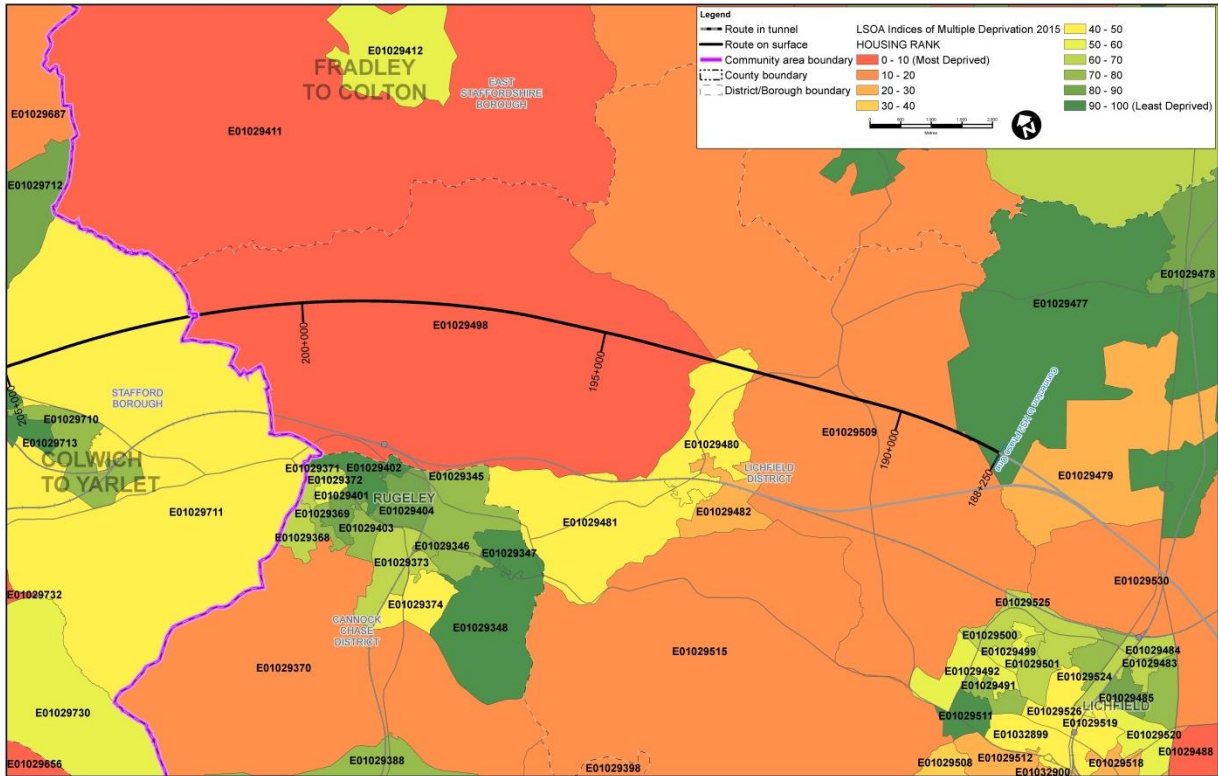
Table 12: Housing stock by tenure - at ward level

	Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
Owned	80.1%	77.5%	80.6%	82.5%	75.6%	69.2%	69.1%	63.3%
Rented from council	0.9%	1.1%	2.0%	2.2%	1.6%	13.1%	13.0%	9.4%
Other social rented	8.4%	9.5%	7.7%	5.5%	11.6%	4.8%	3.9%	8.3%
Private rented	8.7%	10.8%	7.9%	8.1%	9.5%	11.4%	12.1%	16.8%
Living rent-free	0.9%	0.6%	1.3%	1.6%	1.1%	0.8%	1.2%	1.3%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

2.2.36 The IMD Barriers to Housing and Services Domain is one of the seven domains that make up the overall deprivation rankings for LSOAs in England. This domain addresses the financial and physical accessibility of local services and housing to the resident population. There are two indicators for this domain: 'geographical barriers' which reflect the proximity of local services physically and 'wider barriers' which addresses broader social and economic barriers to access to housing such as affordability and homelessness.

Figure 4: Barriers to housing and services deprivation map for the Fradley to Colton area



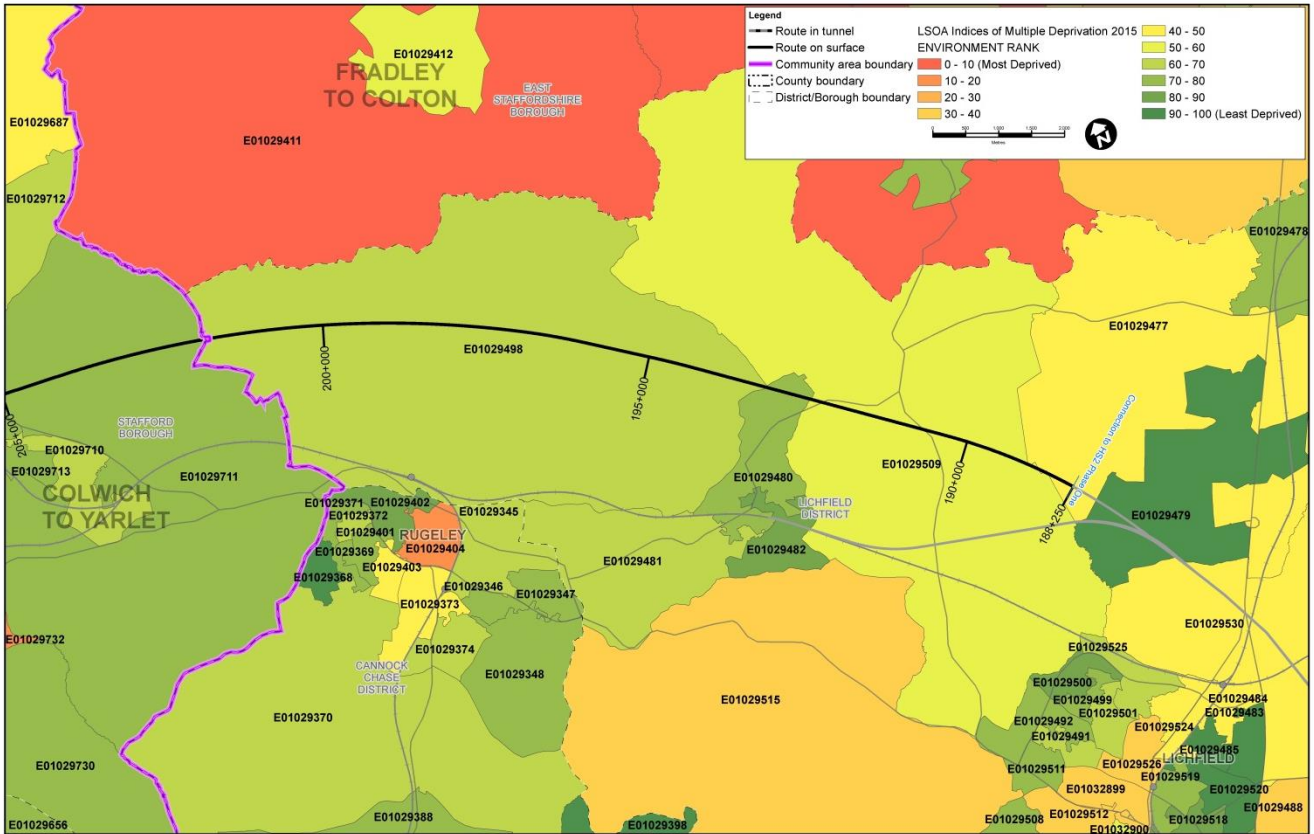
2.2.37 Figure 4 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and illustrates that LSOAs in the area experience relatively high deprivation with regard to barriers to housing and services. The LSOA around Colton, Blithbury and the Ridwares (E01029498) falls into the 0-10% centile group of most deprived in England, and the LSOA around Kings Bromley (E01029509) falls into the 10-20% centile group of most deprived. This reflects the barriers to affordable housing and local services that exist in rural areas. In more urban areas, such as Brereton and Ravenhill, deprivation in this domain is lower.

2.3 Neighbourhood quality

Living environment

2.3.1 The IMD Living Environment Deprivation domain is one of the seven domains that make up the overall deprivation rankings for LSOAs in England. There are two indicators used to compile this domain: the 'indoor' living environment assesses the quality of housing; while the 'outdoor' living environment includes measures such as road traffic accidents and air quality.

Figure 5: Living environment deprivation map for the Fradley to Colton area



2.3.2 Figure 5 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and shows that the LSOAs along the route in the Fradley to Colton area have relatively low levels of deprivation in this domain. All LSOAs within the wards crossed by the route are ranked in the 40-50% centile group or better with LSOAs in Armitage with Handsacre (E01029482 and E01029480) being in the 70-80% centile group.

Road safety

2.3.3 The Association of Public Health Observatories¹⁴ (APHO) indicates that in Lichfield District, which contains four of the wards within the Fradley to Colton area, the rate of people killed and seriously injured on roads (20.4 per 100,000) is significantly better than the average for England (39.7 per 100,000). The rate in Cannock Chase District¹⁵ is 21.1 per 100,000 which is also lower than the national average.

Crime

2.3.4 Police recorded crime data¹⁶ show that, in the year ending June 2016, the Staffordshire police force recorded a crime rate (excluding fraud) of 63.5 per 1,000 of population. These data are not available at LSOA and ward level.

¹⁴ The Association of Public Health Observatories (2015), *Lichfield Profile*, http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20170106081009/http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&SEARCH=L*.

¹⁵ The Association of Public Health Observatories (2015), *Cannock Chase Profile*, http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20170106081009/http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&SEARCH=C*.

¹⁶ Office for National Statistics (2016), *Crime in England and Wales: Police Force Area Data Tables*, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/policeforceareadatatables>

- 2.3.5 Recorded crime data is available for local authority areas¹⁷ and shows that Lichfield District recorded 4,505 crimes in the year ending June 2016. Based on the 2015 mid-year population estimate for the District, this gives a crime rate of 43.9 per 1,000 (compared to 67 per 1,000 nationally). Data from the Lichfield Community Safety Profile¹⁸ show that levels of reported crime and disorder have increased, compared with 37 crimes per 1,000 population in 2012/13. The profile also shows that in 2012/13, anti-social behaviour had reduced by 52% since 2007/08 while 11% of the population had been a victim or witness of crime.
- 2.3.6 Cannock Chase District recorded 5,762 crimes, giving a rate of 58.5 per 1,000, which is below the national average. The Cannock Chase Community Safety Profile¹⁹ shows that crime is also increasing in Cannock Chase with 5,340 reported crimes in 2012/13. However, anti-social behaviour has dropped by 55% since 2007/08 and only 8% of the population had been a victim of or witness to crime in the district in 2012/13.
- 2.3.7 Data from the Staffordshire JSNA suggests that inequalities exist in the experience of crime in the county with only 2% of people in the least deprived communities experiencing any type of crime compared to 10% in the most deprived areas.

2.4 Health profile

Life expectancy

- 2.4.1 Life expectancy provides an indicator of the general health of a population and the differences in health between different populations and socio-demographic groups. APHO indicates that average life expectancy at birth 2011-2013 in England for males is 79.4 and for females, 83.1. In Lichfield, life expectancy for both males and females is higher than this, at 80.0 and 83.8 respectively. In Cannock Chase, life expectancy for both males (79.2) and females (83.2) is very close to the national averages.

Rates and incidence of disease

- 2.4.2 Statistics published by the APHO for disease and poor health are shown in Table 13. Lichfield has a falling rate of early deaths from heart disease and stroke that is lower than the national average. Cannock Chase has higher rates for both these measures compared with the national average. The recorded proportion of diabetes in Lichfield is the same as the national average but slightly higher in Cannock Chase.

¹⁷ Office for National Statistics (2016), *Recorded crime data at Community Safety Partnership / Local Authority level*, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatataatcommunitysafetypartnershiplocalauthoritylevel>

¹⁸ Staffordshire Observatory (2014), *Lichfield District Community Safety Profile*, [https://www.staffordshireobservatory.org.uk/documents/SaferandStronger/Community-Safety-Profiles/Lichfield-District-Community-Safety-Profile-2014-\(V1\).pdf](https://www.staffordshireobservatory.org.uk/documents/SaferandStronger/Community-Safety-Profiles/Lichfield-District-Community-Safety-Profile-2014-(V1).pdf)

¹⁹ Staffordshire Observatory (2014), *Cannock Chase Community Safety Profile* [https://www.staffordshireobservatory.org.uk/documents/SaferandStronger/Community-Safety-Profiles/Cannock-Chase-Community-Safety-Profile-2014-\(V1\).pdf](https://www.staffordshireobservatory.org.uk/documents/SaferandStronger/Community-Safety-Profiles/Cannock-Chase-Community-Safety-Profile-2014-(V1).pdf)

Table 13: Key rates and incidence of disease indicators

	Lichfield District	Cannock Chase District	England
Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular (per 100,000)	66.4	86.0	78.2
Under 75 mortality rate: cancer (per 100,000)	127.2	151.8	144.4
Recorded diabetes (% of General practitioner 'GP' patients)	6.2	7.0	6.2

Source: APHO, 2015

2.4.3 Data from the Staffordshire JSNA suggest that inequalities exist in health behaviours within the county. For example, 16% of the people living in the least deprived areas of the county identifying as smokers. This number rises to 34% in the most deprived areas.

Disability

2.4.4 Table 14 details the proportion of households that have one or more people with a long-term health problem or disability, with or without dependent children, in each of the wards with local authority and national averages for comparison.

2.4.5 The data for the wards within the Lichfield District Council area are consistent with that of the local authority and the country, with the exception of Armitage with Handsacre which has above average figures for both variables. The proportion of households with one or more person with a long-term health problem or disability in Lichfield District is also broadly in line with the district and national averages.

2.4.6 Brereton and Ravenhill records higher than average proportions of households that have one or more person with a long-term health problem or disability, including both those with dependent children and those without dependent children. In total, 31.2% of all households in the ward have one or more person with a long-term health problem or disability.

Table 14: Households that have one or more people with a long term health problem or disability, with and without dependent children - at ward level

	Alrewas and Fradley	Armitage with Handsacre	Colton and Mavesyn Ridware	Kings Bromley	Lichfield District	Brereton and Ravenhill	Cannock Chase District	England
Total	25.3%	27.1%	25.4%	23.6%	25.3%	31.2%	28.5%	25.6%
With dependent children	4.5%	5.3%	4.2%	3.1%	4.2%	5.6%	5.3%	4.6%
Without dependent children	18.8%	21.8%	21.2%	20.5%	21.1%	25.6%	23.2%	21.0%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

Obesity and physical activity

- 2.4.7 Statistics from the APHO show that obesity levels for children in Year 6 (sixth year of compulsory education incorporating students aged between ten and eleven) are low in Lichfield District (15.1%) but relatively high in Cannock Chase (20.2%), with the national average being 19.1%. In Lichfield, 23.5% of adults were classified as obese in Lichfield District which is not significantly different from the national trend (23.0%). The average for Cannock Chase however, was relatively high (30.3%). The APHO reports that, within Lichfield District, the proportion of adults meeting the target level of physical activity (i.e. those participating in at least 150 minutes physical activity per week) is just above the England average with 58.7% of adults meeting this target, compared to 56.0% nationally. In Cannock Chase, 49.0% of adults meet the target.
- 2.4.8 Amongst children, levels of physical activity (percentage of school children who participate in at least 3 hours of high quality PE and school sport within and beyond the curriculum) varied according to household income with those in the lower income groups exercising more than those with higher incomes²⁰. Lichfield District has above average levels of physically active children while in Cannock Chase, the average is lower than in England.

Mental health and wellbeing

- 2.4.9 According to the Public Health England (PHE) Mental Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) profiles²¹, the populations of Lichfield and Cannock Chase display mental health characteristics that are broadly similar to the England average. Severe mental health problems are below the England average (0.67% and 0.64% of adults respectively compared with 0.9%). The prevalence of depression and other mental health indicators in these areas are generally consistent compared with the national averages, as shown in Table 15.

Table 15: Mental health indicators by clinical commissioning group (CCG)

	Lichfield District (South East Staffs and Seisdon Peninsula CCG)	Cannock Chase District (NHS Cannock Chase CCG)	England
Depression recorded prevalence (Quality and Outcomes Framework - QOF): % of practice register aged 18+	8.3	9.9	8.3
Depression recorded incidence (QOF): % of practice register aged 18+	1.4	1.6	1.4
Depression and anxiety prevalence (GP Patient Survey): % of respondents (aged 18+)	12.7	14.2	12.7

²⁰ Stafford and Surrounds Health and Wellbeing Group (2012), *Stafford Enhanced Joint Strategic Needs Assessment*, <http://www.staffordbc.gov.uk/live/Documents/Environmental%20Health/Health%20and%20Wellbeing/Stafford-and-Surrounds-eJSNA-Sept-12.pdf>.

²¹ Public Health England, *Mental Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Profiles*, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/MH-JSNA/data>.

	Lichfield District (South East Staffs and Seisdon Peninsula CCG)	Cannock Chase District (NHS Cannock Chase CCG)	England
Severe mental illness recorded prevalence (QOF): % of practice register (all ages)	0.67	0.64	0.90
Long-term mental health problems (GP Patient Survey): % of respondents (aged 18+)	5.0	5.3	5.2

Source: PHE mental health JSNA, 2015/16

2.4.10 Data from the Staffordshire JSNA suggest that prevalence rates for dementia in Lichfield District are expected to increase from approximately 1,530 cases in 2015 to 2,720 cases in 2030.

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