



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

## Background Information and Data

CA4: Whitmore Heath to Madeley

Community area health profile (BID-HE-002-004)



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## Department for Transport

High Speed Two (HS2) Limited has been tasked by the Department for Transport (DfT) with managing the delivery of a new national high speed rail network. It is a non-departmental public body wholly owned by the DfT.

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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 Whitmore Heath to Madeley community area (CA4), 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 ward<sup>1</sup> level and lower super output areas (LSOAs). LSOAs are small geographical areas that are used to report small area statistics in England and Wales<sup>2</sup>.
- 1.1.3 The health impact assessment is detailed in the High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement (ES)<sup>3</sup>.

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

<sup>2</sup> 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

<sup>3</sup> HS2 Ltd (2017), *High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement (ES)*, [www.gov.uk/hs2](http://www.gov.uk/hs2)

## 2 Community health profile

- 2.1.1 The Whitmore Heath to Madeley area is located within Staffordshire and is administered by Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council. The Whitmore Heath to Madeley community area is approximately 9 km in length. The area is predominantly rural in character consisting of mixed agricultural use. The Proposed Scheme is in tunnel beneath the village of Whitmore Heath before travelling through rural landscape until the route passes within 500 m of the village of Madeley. There are a number of rural settlements in the area that have limited access to services and shops; these include Whitmore Heath, Whitmore, Madeley, Madeley Heath and Baldwin's Gate.
- 2.1.2 The Whitmore Heath to Madeley community area includes the wards of Loggerheads and Whitmore, Madeley and Halmerend. These are listed in the table below with their respective LSOA codes.

Table 1: LSOAs and wards in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area

Local authority	Ward	LSOA
Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	Loggerheads and Whitmore	E01029570
	Madeley	E01029574 E01029575
	Halmerend	E01029557

Source: ONS, Census, 2011<sup>4</sup>

## 2.2 Socio-demographic profile

### Population

- 2.2.1 Population estimates and population density figures for the relevant wards within the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area are listed in Table 2 with a comparison for those of Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough and England. These data establish the total number of people living in each ward as well as the population density.
- 2.2.2 Loggerheads and Whitmore has a significantly higher population than the other two wards while also having the lowest population density with just 0.8 persons per hectare. Both Madeley and Halmerend have lower population densities compared with the Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough and England averages.
- 2.2.3 The Newcastle-under-Lyme Locality Profile<sup>5</sup> predicts that the population will grow by approximately 4% between 2015 and 2025, with significant growth in people aged 65 and over (16%) and in particular those aged 85 and over (35%). This equates to approximately 1,100 additional residents aged 85 and over by 2025.

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

<sup>5</sup> Staffordshire Observatory (2016), *Locality Profiles*, <https://www.staffordshireobservatory.org.uk/publications/thestaffordshirestory/LocalityProfiles.aspx#.WO91PU1Mpow>

Table 2: Population density - at ward level

	Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
Total population	6,930	4,329	3,844	127,045	54,786,327
Persons per hectare	0.8	2.1	1.5	6.1	4.2

Source: ONS, Census, 2011 and mid-year population estimates, 2014 and 2015<sup>6</sup>

## Age profile

2.2.4 Table 3 details the size of the resident population by broad age groups for each ward relative to the Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough and England averages.

2.2.5 The wards contained within the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area have lower-than-average proportions of 16-24 year olds and 25-44 year olds compared with Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough and the England average. Larger proportions of ages ranging from 45-64 are found in the wards within the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area with as much as 34% of the residential population in Loggerheads and Whitmore being in this group.

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

	Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
0-15	16.6%	16.5%	15.1%	16.9%	18.9%
16-24	8.8%	10%	9.7%	13.5%	11.9%
25-44	18.7%	22.8%	22.9%	24.4%	27.5%
45-64	34%	29.8%	30.6%	27%	25.4%
65-84	19.5%	18%	19.5%	15.9%	14.1%
85 and over	2.5%	2.8%	3.4%	2.3%	2.3%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

## Gender profile

2.2.6 Table 4 details the proportion of residents in each ward within the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area by gender compared with the Newcastle-under-Lyme and England averages.

2.2.7 The wards contained within the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area are consistent with the Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough and England averages regarding the proportion

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



of males and females within the residential population. There are generally lower proportions of males across the wards however Loggerheads and Whitmore has an almost equal proportion of both males and females in the residential population.

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

	Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
Males	50.0%	48.3%	49.6%	49.4%	49.2%
Females	50.0%	51.7%	50.4%	50.6%	50.8%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

## Ethnicity profile

2.2.8 Table 5 details the size of the proportion of the resident population by ethnic group for each of the three wards compared with the Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough and England averages.

2.2.9 The resident populations in the wards in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area have high proportions of the White British ethnic group. In Halmerend, 97.2% of the residential population are included in this group. Loggerheads and Whitmore includes higher proportions of other ethnic groups than the other wards in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area, with 1.4% of the residential population included in the Asian or Asian British ethnic group. This is still significantly lower than the national average of 7.8%.

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

Ethnic group		Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
White	Total	97.4%	97.9%	98.5%	95.0%	85.4%
	British	95.5%	96.3%	97.2%	93.3%	79.8%
	Irish	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%
	Gypsy	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
	Other	1.4%	1.3%	0.9%	1.4%	4.6%
Mixed	Total	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	1.2%	2.3%
	White and black Caribbean	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.8%
	White and black African	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%

Ethnic group		Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
	White and Asian	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%
	Other mixed	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
Asian or Asian British	Total	1.4%	0.7%	0.5%	2.8%	7.8%
	Indian	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	2.6%
	Pakistani	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	2.1%
	Bangladeshi	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%
	Chinese	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.7%
	Other Asian	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	1.5%
Black or black British	Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	3.5%
	African	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	1.8%
	Caribbean	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	1.1%
	Other black	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%
Arab or other ethnic group	Total	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%
	Arab	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%
	Other ethnic group	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%

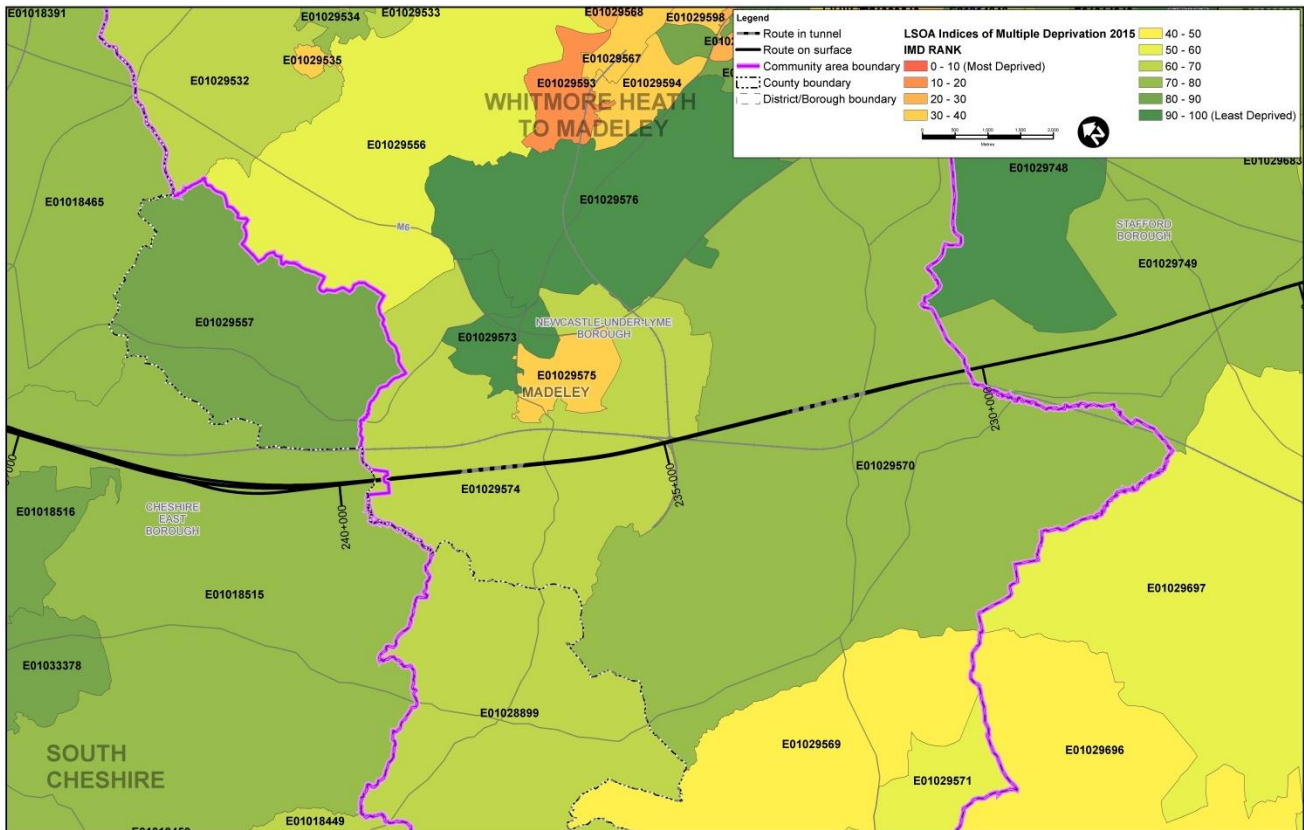
Source: ONS, Census, 2011

## Indices of multiple deprivation

2.2.10 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Department of Communities and Local Government (2015), *Indices of Multiple Deprivation*, [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/465791/English\\_Indices\\_of\\_Deprivation\\_2015\\_-\\_Statistical\\_Release.pdf](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 Whitmore Heath to Madeley area



2.2.11 Figure 1 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and details the proportion of LSOAs across the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area that fall within the top 10%, 20% and 30% etc. most deprived nationally. This shows that most of the LSOAs in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area fall at least into the 50-60% least deprived centile groups or higher. This is demonstrated with a LSOA north of Madeley being in the 90-100% centile group suggesting that overall deprivation in this area is low compared with the rest of the country.

### Social grade

2.2.12 Table 6 details the proportion of each residential population by each 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.

2.2.13 Loggerheads and Whitmore have the highest proportion of residents within the 'AB' social grade group (36.2%), significantly higher than both the Newcastle-under-Lyme and England averages. Madeley and Halmerend have proportions for each social

grade group that is more consistent with the averages for England but have lower proportions of residents in the lowest social grade group (22.7% and 20.3% respectively). Halmerend has the highest proportion of residents in the 'C2' category (27.3%) which is higher than the other wards as well as the average for Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough and England.

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

	Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
Approximated social grade AB	36.2%	25.1%	25.4%	18.9%	22.9%
Approximated social grade C1	30.1%	30.7%	27.0%	29.1%	30.9%
Approximated social grade C2	18.8%	21.5%	27.3%	23.3%	20.6%
Approximated social grade DE	14.9%	22.7%	20.3%	28.7%	25.5%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

## Education, employment and income

- 2.2.14 Table 7 details the proportion of working age<sup>8</sup> residents who are economically active by gender and age group in each ward in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area, compared with the averages for Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough and England.
- 2.2.15 The total level of economic activity is higher in all three wards for the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area compared with the Borough average but is lower than the national average (63.6%). Economic activity is consistently higher for males than for females across the three wards in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area, in line with local and national trends. Loggerheads and Whitmore has a higher proportion of economically active residents aged 50 and over (45.0%) than the other wards in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area as well as the local and national averages.
- 2.2.16 Data from the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Economic Review<sup>9</sup> suggests that the proportion of working age residents across Staffordshire will experience a decline by between 3-5% by 2021.

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

<sup>9</sup> Staffordshire County Council (2016), *Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Economic Review*, <http://www.staffordbc.gov.uk/live/Documents/Forward%20Planning/Examination%20Library%202013/E15-STAFFORDSHIRE-AND-STOKE-ON-TRENT-ECONOMIC-REVIEW-2013.pdf>

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

		Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
Total		60.3%	61.5%	60.4%	60.2%	63.6%
Gender	Male	66.4%	66.4%	66.4%	65.4%	69.6%
	Female	54.4%	57.0%	54.6%	55.1%	57.8%
Age band	16-24	60.0%	63.7%	71.0%	56.6%	62.8%
	25-49	87.2%	89.7%	89.2%	86.9%	85.5%
	50 and over	45.0%	40.5%	38.7%	38.9%	40.1%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

2.2.17 Table 8 details the proportion of working age residents who are employed by gender and by age group in each ward within in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area, compared with the averages for Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough and for England.

2.2.18 The total rate of employment is consistent with the local and national averages in each of the three wards in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area. Madeley has the highest proportion of employed persons with 58.3% which is higher than the average for Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough. Employment rates are consistently higher for males compared with females across the wards in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area, consistent with the local and national averages. Loggerheads and Whitmore has lower than average employment rates for 16-24 year olds compared with the other wards in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area but this is consistent with the national trend.

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

		Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
Total		57.8%	58.3%	57.9%	56.1%	58.9%
Gender	Male	63.6%	62.6%	63.1%	60.4%	66.7%
	Female	52.2%	54.4%	53.0%	52.0%	57.6%

		Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
Age band	16-24	50.5%	52.7%	58.8%	45.8%	50.8%
	25-49	84.8%	86.7%	86.9%	82.6%	80.4%
	50 and over	43.8%	39.0%	38.0%	37.4%	39.8%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

2.2.19 Table 9 details the proportion of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants by working age group for each ward compared with the Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough and England averages.

2.2.20 All three of the wards have lower proportions of JSA claimants compared with the averages for England. However, Madeley has a higher proportion of JSA claimants amongst the 50-and-over age band compared with the average for Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough.

Table 9: Working age JSA claimants - at ward level

		Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
Age band	16 - 24	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%
	25-49	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.2%
	50-64	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.8%	1.2%

Source: ONS, Claimant count, November 2016<sup>10</sup>

2.2.21 Table 10 details the proportion of children living in families in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% for each ward in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area compared with the averages for Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough and England.

2.2.22 All wards across the area have lower than average proportions of children living in low income families compared with the borough and national figures. Halmerend has the lowest proportion (7.7%) of the three wards in the area, less than half the Borough average<sup>11</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> Office for National Statistics, *Claimant Count November 2016*, <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/select/getdatasetbytheme.asp?theme=72>

<sup>11</sup> HM Revenue and Customs (2014), *Personal tax credits: Children in low income families local measures*, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/personal-tax-credits-children-in-low-income-families-local-measure>

Table 10: Proportion of children living in families in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits

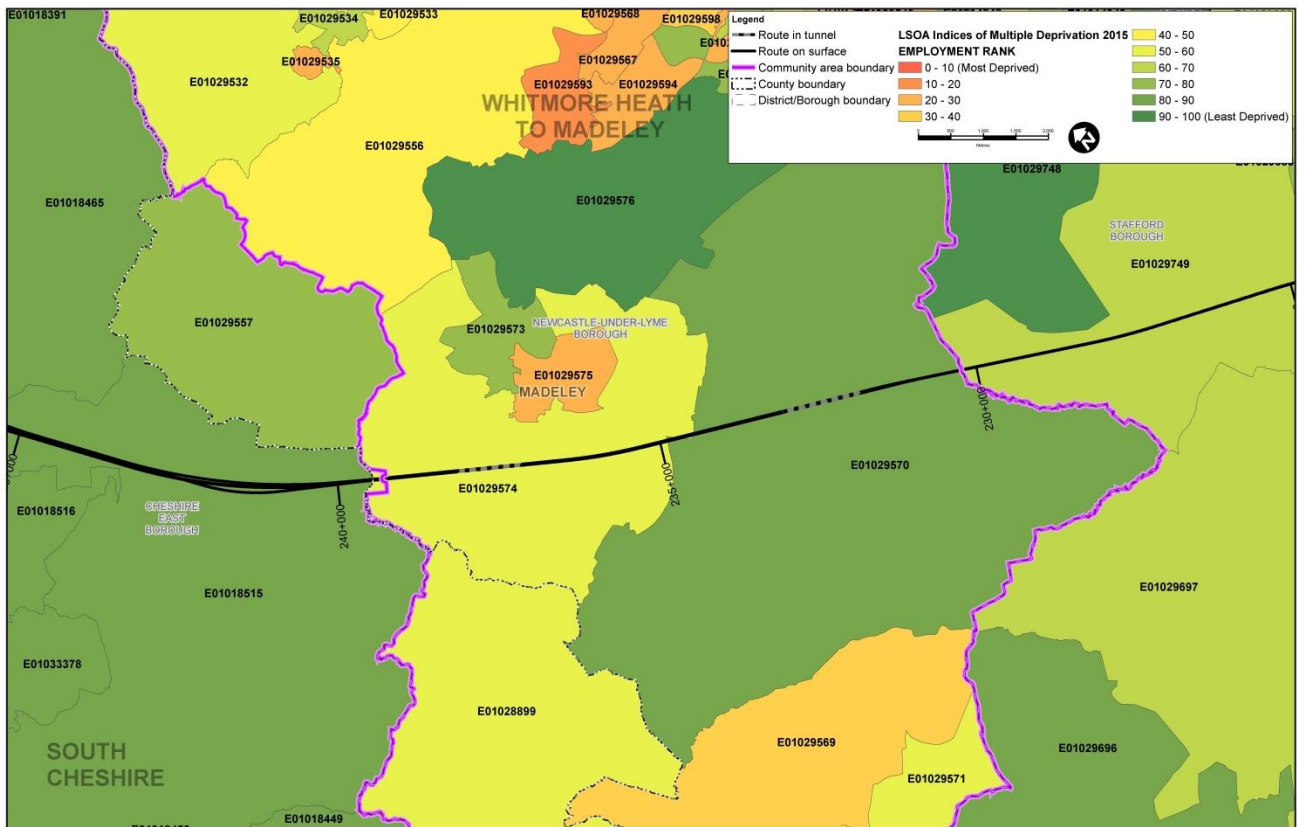
	Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
Children in low income families	8.8%	11.5%	7.7%	16.5%	19.9%

Source: HMRC, Personal tax credits: Children in low-income families local measure, snapshot as at 31 August 2014

2.2.23 The Newcastle-under-Lyme Locality Profile suggests that, by 2025, the proportion of the Newcastle-under-Lyme population who are of working age is expected to grow slightly by 0.3%. However, this follows a decline of 4% since 2006.

2.2.24 The IMD Employment Deprivation Domain is one of the seven domains that helps establish overall deprivation for areas in England. This variable measures involuntary exclusion from the labour market in the working age population. This category includes those who would like to work but are unable to do so due to disability, caring responsibilities, or unemployment.

Figure 2: Employment deprivation map for the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area



2.2.25 Figure 2 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and illustrates how the LSOAs within the three wards in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area rank against other LSOAs in the country for the employment deprivation domain. The LSOAs in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area vary in their rank for this domain with an LSOA in Madeley being in the 20-30% centile group while an LSOA in Loggerheads and Whitmore (E01029570) is in the 70-80% most deprived group. Other LSOAs in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area fall between these centile groups, suggesting there are low barriers to employment in this area.

## Education and skills

- 2.2.26 Table 11 details the proportion of the residential working population by qualification for each ward in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area compared with the averages for Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough and England.
- 2.2.27 All three of the wards in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area have higher proportions of residents with Level 4<sup>12</sup> and above qualifications compared with the local and national figures. The proportions for Level 2 and Level 3 are consistent with the national trend. Loggerheads and Whitmore has a lower than average proportions of Level 1 qualified workers compared with the other wards and the local and national averages.

Table 11: Resident workforce qualifications - at ward level

	Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
Level 4 and above	36.2%	30.6%	27.8%	22.5%	27.4%
Level 3	12.7%	12.7%	11.5%	14.5%	12.4%
Level 2	15.6%	14.5%	15.2%	15.7%	15.2%
Level 1	10.6%	12.7%	12.3%	12.7%	13.3%
Apprenticeship	3.9%	4.2%	4.2%	3.9%	3.6%
Other qualifications	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%	4.0%	5.7%
No qualifications	17.4%	21.9%	25.7%	26.8%	22.5%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

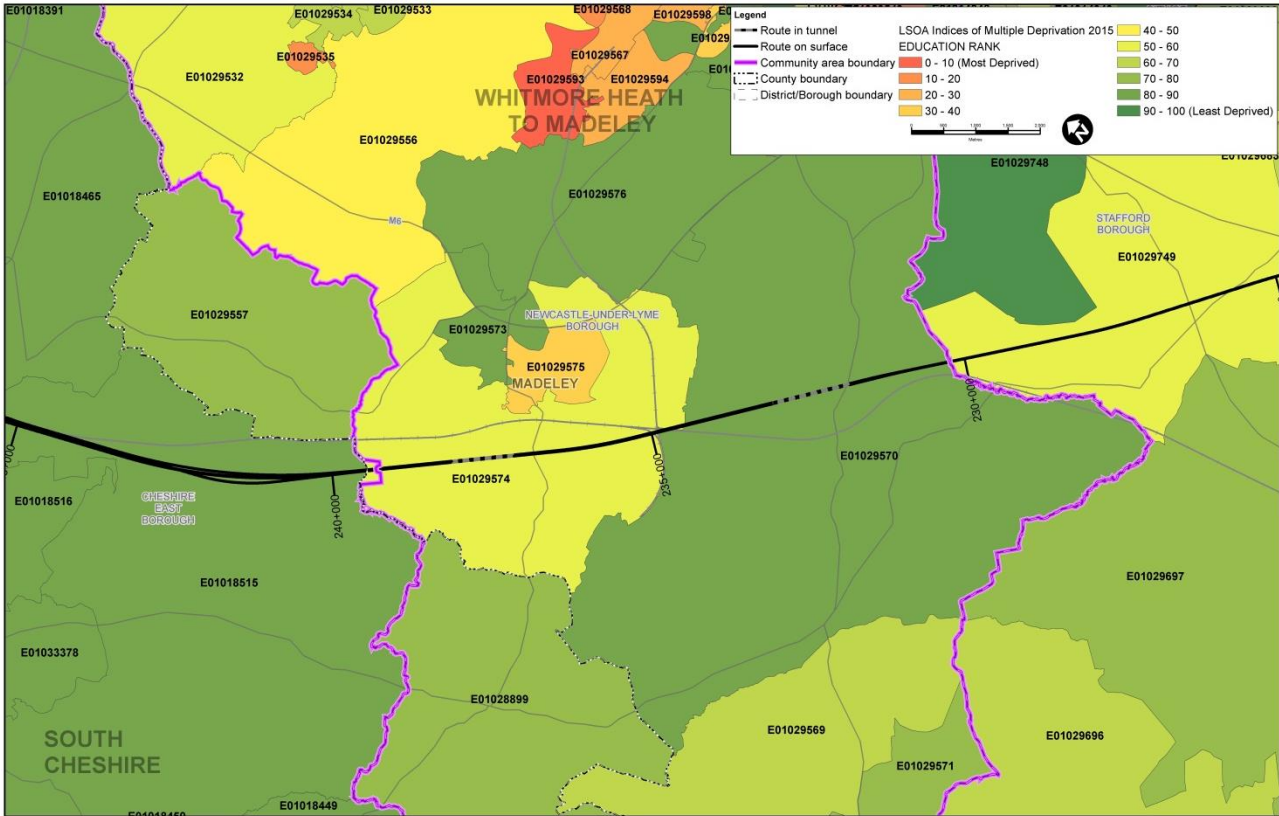
- 2.2.28 The Staffordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment<sup>13</sup> (JSNA) suggests that inequalities in education exist within the county, with 71% of children born in the least deprived areas achieving at least five GCSEs A\*-C compared to 40% in the most deprived areas. In the least deprived areas of the county 14% of young people aged 16-18 are not in education, employment or training, while the figure is 15% in the most deprived communities.
- 2.2.29 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.

<sup>12</sup> 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

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



Figure 3: Education, skills and training deprivation map for the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area



2.2.30 Figure 3 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and shows how the LSOAs contained within the three wards in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area rank against other LSOAs in the country for this deprivation domain. One LSOA in Madeley falls into the 30-40% centile group while all other LSOAs for the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area are at least in the 40-50% least deprived centile group or better for education deprivation. This suggests generally low levels of education deprivation in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area.

## Housing

- 2.2.31 Table 12 details the dwelling stock by tenure and condition in each ward in comparison with the Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough and England averages.
- 2.2.32 The proportions of dwellings that are owned by the resident population in the wards contained within the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area are significantly higher compared with the national average; for example 84.4% of residents in Loggerheads and Whitmore own their own home. The proportion of residents that rent privately in Newcastle-under-Lyme District is roughly 7% lower compared to the national average and this is reflected in the three wards for the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area.

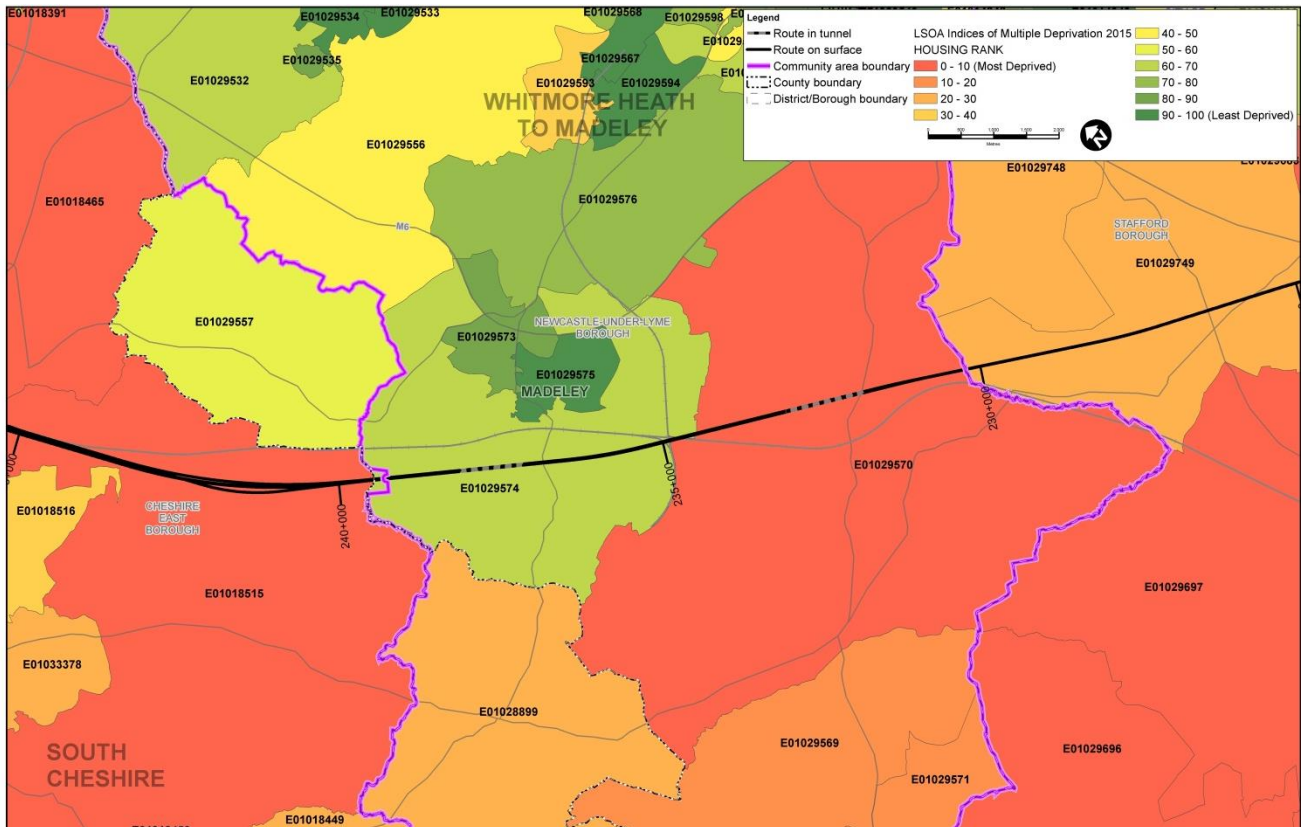
Table 12: Housing stock by tenure - at ward level

	Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
Owned	84.1%	76.2%	79.3%	69.1%	63.3%
Rented from council	1.3%	3.1%	4.2%	6.5%	9.4%
Other social rented	4.2%	8.8%	6.0%	12.3%	8.3%
Private rented	8.6%	10.5%	8.6%	10.5%	16.8%
Living rent-free	1.6%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

2.2.33 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 deprivation map for the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area



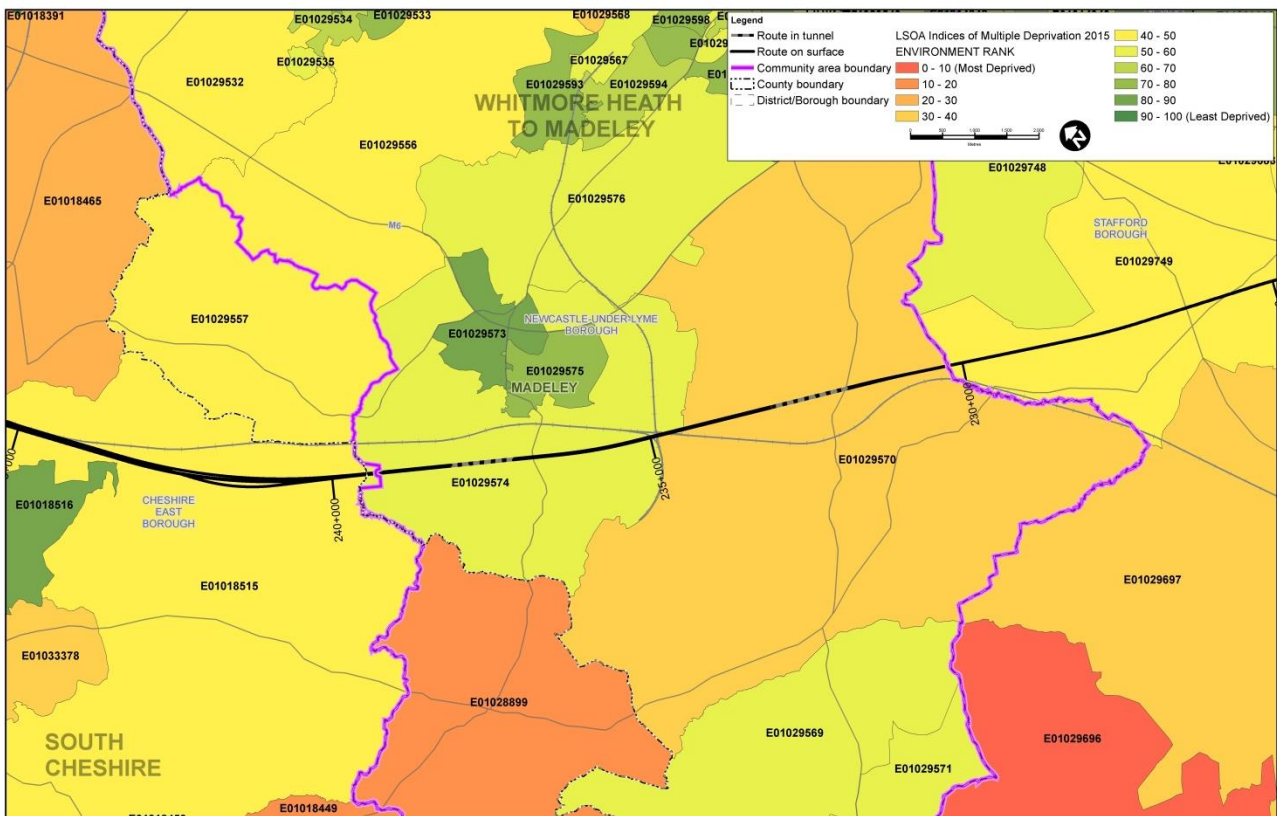
2.2.34 Figure 4 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and shows that many of the LSOAs within the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area fall into the 50% most deprived nationally for the housing deprivation domain. A LSOA in Loggerheads and Whitmore (E01029570) for example is in the 0-10% centile group, suggesting above average deprivation for this measure. However, to the north of the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area, housing deprivation is lower with some LSOAs around Madeley being in the 90-100% centile group.

## 2.3 Neighbourhood quality

### Living environment

2.3.1 The IMD Living Environment Deprivation Domain represents one of the seven measures used to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. There are two indicators used to compile this measure. The 'indoors' living environment assesses the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment utilises measures of road traffic accidents and air quality.

Figure 5: Living environment deprivation map for the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area



2.3.2 Figure 5 uses data from the 2015 IMD, and displays the Living Environment deprivation measure by ranking all of the LSOAs in the country and dividing these into groupings of most deprived to least deprived. The LSOAs that are within the wards contained in the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area are generally in the 40-50% most deprived centile groups or worse with a LSOA in Halmerend falling into the 20-30% centile group. However, some LSOAs around Madeley are in the 70-80% centile group, suggesting lower levels of deprivation here.

## Road safety

- 2.3.3 The Association of Public Health Observatories<sup>14</sup> (APHO) indicates that in the Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough, which contains all three of the wards within the Whitmore Heath to Madeley area, the rate of people killed and seriously injured on roads (17.7 per 100,000) is significantly lower than the average for England (39.7 per 100,000).

## Crime

- 2.3.4 Police recorded crime data<sup>15</sup> shows that, in the year ending June 2016, the Staffordshire police force area recorded a crime rate (excluding fraud) of 63.5 per 1,000 of population. Recorded crime data for Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough<sup>16</sup> show that there were 7,681 recorded crimes over the same period. Based on the 2015 mid-year population estimate for the Borough, this gives a crime rate of 60.5 per 1,000 (compared to 67 per 1,000 population for England and Wales). The Newcastle-under-Lyme Community Safety Profile<sup>17</sup> shows that the 2012/2013 reported crime rate was 50 crimes per 1,000 population, suggesting that the rate has increased over this period. The same report also showed that, in 2012/13 anti-social behaviour had reduced by 41% since 2007/08.
- 2.3.5 The Staffordshire JSNA suggests that inequalities exist in the experience of crime in the county, with 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. The APHO indicates that average life expectancy at birth 2011-2013 in England for males is 79.4 and for females, 83.1. In Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough, life expectancy for both males and females is lower than this, at 78.6 and 82.6 respectively.
- 2.4.2 The Newcastle-under-Lyme Locality Profile suggests that for both men and women living in the most deprived areas of the borough, life expectancy is up to 9 years lower than those living in the least deprived areas.

### Rates and incidence of disease

- 2.4.3 Statistics published by the APHO for disease and poor health in Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough are shown in Table 13. In terms of the rates and incidence of disease,

<sup>14</sup> The Association of Public Health Observatories (2015), *Newcastle-under-Lyme Profile*, [http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20170106081009/http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&SEARCH=N\\*](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20170106081009/http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&SEARCH=N*)

<sup>15</sup> Office for National Statistics (2016), *Crime in England and Wales: Police Force Area Data Tables*, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/policeforceareadatatables>

<sup>16</sup> Office for National Statistics (2016), *Recorded crime data at Community Safety Partnership / Local Authority level*, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatataatcommunitysafetypartnershiplocalauthoritylevel>

<sup>17</sup> Staffordshire Observatory (2014), *Newcastle-under-Lyme Community Safety Profile*, <https://www.staffordshireobservatory.org.uk/documents/SaferandStronger/Community-Safety-Profiles/Newcastle-Borough-Community-Safety-Profile-2014-V111.pdf>

Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough has a higher rate of early deaths from heart disease and stroke compared with the national average. The percentage of people with diabetes is worse than the average for England.

Table 13: Key rates and incidence of disease indicators

	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular (per 100,000)	83.2	78.2
Under 75 mortality rate: cancer (per 100,000)	130.2	144.4
Recorded diabetes (% of General Practitioner (GP) patients)	7.0	6.2

Source: APHO, 2015

- 2.4.4 The Staffordshire JSNA suggests that inequalities exist in health behaviours in 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

- 2.4.5 Table 14 details the proportion of households that have one or more people who have a long-term health problem or disability, with or without dependent children, in each of the wards with the Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough and England averages for comparison.
- 2.4.6 The ward of Halmerend has a high proportion of households that have one or more people with a long-term health problem or disability, without children of 26.9% compared with the other wards and the Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough and England averages. The data for those households that have one or more people with a long-term health problem or disability, with dependent children is consistent across the wards and with the local authority and national trends, excluding Loggerheads and Whitmore which has a figure of 3.3% for this group- approximately 1% lower than the other figures.

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

	Loggerheads and Whitmore	Madeley	Halmerend	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough	England
Total	25.8%	27.8%	31.4%	28.8%	25.6%
Households that have one or more people with a long-term health problem or disability, with dependent children	3.3%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%
Households that have one or more people with a long-term health problem or disability, without dependent children	22.5%	23.3%	26.9%	24.3%	21.0%

Source: ONS, Census, 2011

## Obesity and physical activity

- 2.4.7 The APHO reports that the obesity level for children in Year 6 (sixth year of compulsory education incorporating students aged between ten and eleven) is 18.7%, which is not significantly different compared with the average for England (19.1%). In Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough, only 18.0% of adults were classified as obese which is significantly better than the national average (23.0%).
- 2.4.8 The APHO reports that within Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough, the proportion of adults meeting the target levels of physical activity (i.e. those participating in at least 150 minutes physical activity per week) is just above the England average (56.0%) with approximately 58.4% of adults meeting this target.
- 2.4.9 Amongst children, levels of physical activity varied according to household income with those in the lower income groups exercising more than those with higher incomes<sup>18</sup>. In Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough, the proportion is below the average for England.

## Mental health and wellbeing

- 2.4.10 According to the Public Health England (PHE) Mental Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) profiles<sup>19</sup>, as partially displayed in Table 15, the population of Newcastle-under-Lyme has mental health characteristics that are close to the national average. For example, the JSNA profiles demonstrate above England average prevalence of depression and anxiety in adults (14.2% compared with 12.7% of adults) but a slightly lower prevalence of severe depression (0.78% compared with 0.90% nationally).

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

	Newcastle-under-Lyme District (NHS North Staffordshire CCG)	England
Depression recorded prevalence (QOF): % of practice register aged 18+	9.1	8.3
Depression recorded incidence (QOF): % of practice register aged 18+	1.7	1.4
Depression and anxiety prevalence (GP Patient Survey): % of respondents (aged 18+)	14.2	12.7
Severe mental illness recorded prevalence (QOF): % of practice register (all ages)	0.78	0.90
Long-term mental health problems (GP Patient Survey): % of respondents (aged 18+)	5.7	5.2

Source: PHE mental health JSNA, 2015/16

<sup>18</sup> 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>.

<sup>19</sup> Public Health England, *Mental Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Profiles 2015/ 2016*, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/MH-JSNA/data>

- 2.4.11 The Staffordshire JSNA predicts an increase in rates of dementia in Newcastle-under-Lyme from approximately 1,770 cases in 2015 to 2,720 cases in 2030.

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