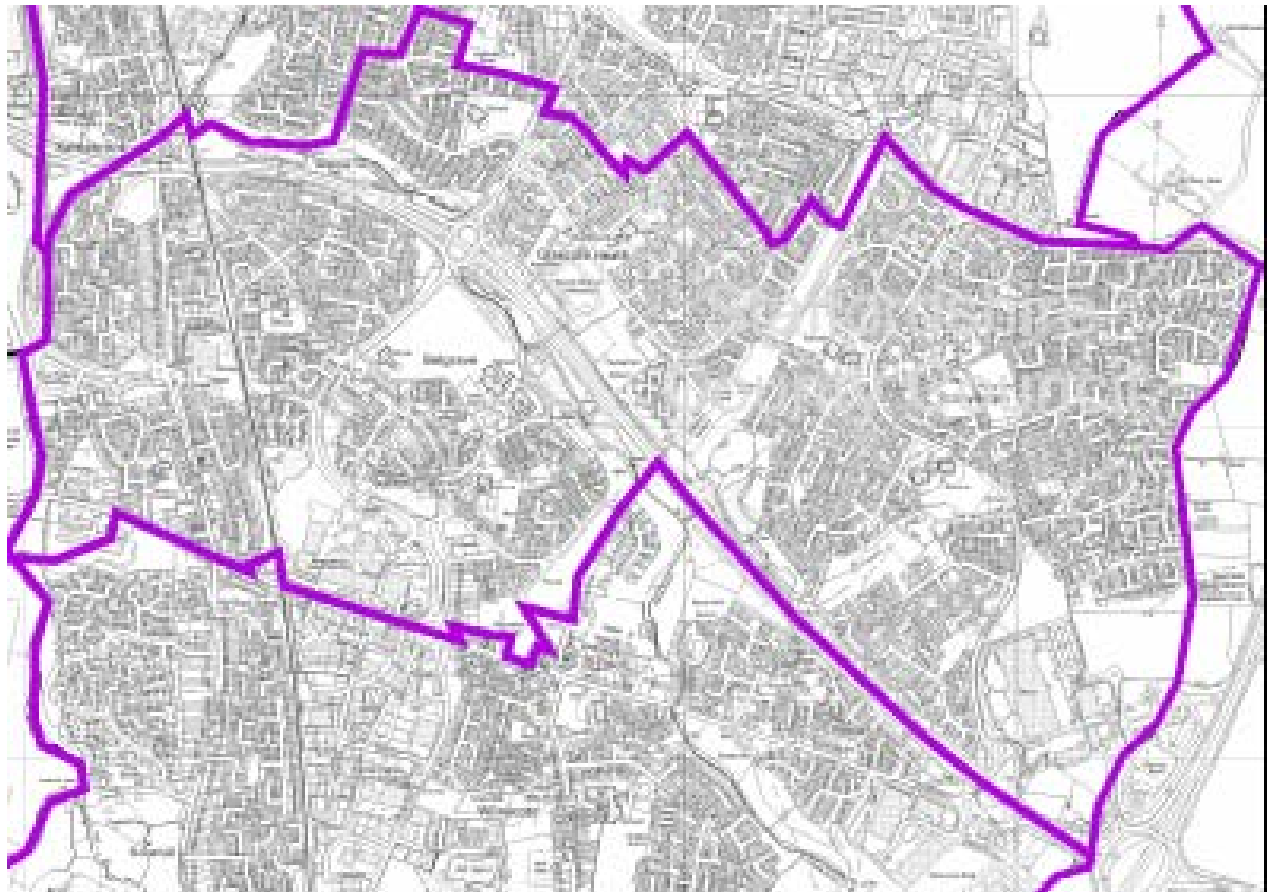


Community and Learning Partnerships

Data Profile
Tamworth T1



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Produced by Educational Research & Analysis
School Improvement Division
Staffordshire County Council

Staffordshire
County Council

2001 Census - Social Profile

Belgrave High CLP

Population	Count	Percent	Index
Resident Population	21580		
Males	10669	49.4%	102
Females	10911	50.6%	99
People living in Households	21490	99.6%	101
People Living in Communal Establishment	90	0.4%	23

Age Profile	Count	Percent	Index
0-4	1751	8.1%	136
5-14	3545	16.4%	127
15	365	1.7%	133
16-19	1378	6.4%	130
20-29	3138	14.5%	115
30-44	4953	23.0%	101
45-59	4266	19.8%	105
60-74	1542	7.1%	54
75-84	491	2.3%	41
85+	156	0.7%	37

Households	Count	Percent	Index
Total Household Spaces	8005		
Occupied Household Spaces	7928	99.0%	103
Vacant Household Spaces	74	0.9%	29
Second Residences	3	0.0%	6
Average household size	2.71		115
All Single Person Households	1551	19.6%	65
All lone pensioner households	555	7.0%	136
All pensioner households	908	11.5%	48
Single Parent Households with dependent children	858	10.8%	169
Single Parent Households with non-dependent children	285	3.6%	118
All households with dependent children	3359	42.4%	144
Households with no employed adult and dependent children	653	8.2%	170
All households with 1 or more persons with Limiting Long-term Illness	2591	32.7%	97

Health and Caring	Count	Percent	Index
People not in good health	1670	7.7%	86
People with a Limiting Long-term Illness	3273	15.2%	85
People of working age with Limiting Long-term Illness	1972	9.1%	112
People who provide unpaid care	1932	9.0%	90
People who provide more than 50 hours of unpaid care	468	2.2%	107

Amenity	Count	Percent	Index
Overcrowded households	458	5.8%	81
No central heating	432	5.4%	64
No WC and bath/shower	6	0.1%	16

Ethnic Group	Count	Percent	Index
White	21092	97.7%	107
Mixed	166	0.8%	59
Indian	94	0.4%	21
Pakistani	6	0.0%	2
Bagladeshi	3	0.0%	2
Other Asian	10	0.0%	10
Black	160	0.7%	32
Chinese	35	0.2%	36
Other Ethnic Groups	23	0.1%	24

Religion	Count	Percent	Index
Christian	15532	72.0%	100
Buddhist	21	0.1%	34
Hindu	62	0.3%	26
Jewish	3	0.0%	3
Muslim	34	0.2%	5
Sikh	34	0.2%	24
Other Religion	36	0.2%	57
No Religion	4098	19.0%	130
Religion not Stated	1768	8.2%	107

Dwelling Type	Count	Percent	Index
Detached	1467	18.3%	78
Semi-detached	3260	40.7%	124
Terraced	2655	33.2%	123
Purpose built flat	499	6.2%	43
Flat in converted / shared house	36	0.4%	9
Flat in commercial building	35	0.4%	37
Caravan/Mobile home/Temporary	55	0.7%	158

Tenure	Count	Percent	Index
Owner Occupied	5353	67.5%	99
Shared Ownership	26	0.3%	50
Local Authority rented	1993	25.1%	190
Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord	158	2.0%	33
Privately rented	221	2.8%	32
Other rented	173	2.2%	68

Car Ownership	Count	Percent	Index
Households with no car	1764	22.3%	83
Households with 1 car	3544	44.7%	102
Households with 2 cars	2119	26.7%	113
Households with 3 or more cars	500	6.3%	107
Total number of cars in the area	9426		
Average no of cars per household	1.19		108

As a result of rounding some figures may not always equal the total for this area.

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Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics

An Index has been created to compare the above area with England. The scores for England always equals 100, therefore a score of less than 100 indicates fewer people or households in that category for the area compared with England. A score over 100 indicates more people or households in that category for the area compared with England.

Produced by Research Unit, Development Services Department, Staffordshire County Council

Further details available by telephoning 01785 277359 or email mark.sproston@staffordshire.gov.uk

2001 Census - Economic Profile Belgrave High CLP

Population ¹	Count	Percent	Index
All people aged 16-74	15277		
All males aged 16-74	7547	49.4%	100
All females aged 16-74	7732	50.6%	100
All people in employment	10430	68.3%	108
All males in employment	5734	76.0%	109
All females in employment	4689	60.6%	106

Economic Activity ¹	Count	Percent	Index
All people economically active	11141	72.9%	109
All people economically inactive	4136	27.1%	82

All People Economically Active

Employees - Full-time	7303	65.6%	107
Employees - Part-time	1989	17.9%	101
Self Employed	794	7.1%	57
Unemployed	649	5.8%	116
Full-time Student	406	3.6%	94

All People Economically Inactive

Retired	1088	26.3%	64
Full-time student	485	11.7%	83
Looking after family or home	1295	31.3%	159
Permanently sick or disabled	866	20.9%	131
Other	402	9.7%	104

Industry of Employment ²

Industry of Employment ²	Count	Percent	Index
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	58	0.6%	38
Mining and Quarrying	27	0.3%	105
Manufacturing	2626	25.2%	170
Electricity, gas and water supply	111	1.1%	150
Construction	688	6.6%	98
Wholesale and Retail trade	2225	21.3%	127
Hotels and Catering	541	5.2%	110
Transport, storage and communication	1013	9.7%	137
Financial, Real Estate and Business Activity	1218	11.7%	65
Public Administration and Defence	296	2.8%	50
Education	512	4.9%	63
Health and Social Work	691	6.6%	62
Other	424	4.1%	78

Qualifications ¹

Qualifications ¹	Count	Percent	Index
No Qualifications	5437	35.6%	123
Level 1 Qualifications	3379	22.1%	133
Level 2 Qualifications	3150	20.6%	107
Level 3 Qualifications	864	5.7%	68
Level 4 or 5 Qualifications	1329	8.7%	44
Other Qualification / Level Unknown	1118	7.3%	106

Unemployed ¹

Unemployed ¹	Count	Percent	Index
All unemployed	649		
Aged 16-24	186	28.7%	112
Aged 50+	113	17.4%	93
Long-term Unemployed	211	32.5%	107

Occupation Groups ²	Count	Percent	Index
Managers and Senior Officials	1145	11.0%	72
Professional	531	5.1%	45
Assoc Professional and technical	969	9.3%	67
Administrative and Secretarial	1274	12.2%	91
Skilled Trade	1451	13.9%	120
Personal Services	595	5.7%	83
Sales and Customer Service	906	8.7%	113
Process, plant and machine operatives	1678	16.1%	191
Elementary occupations	1880	18.0%	153

Socio-Economic Class ¹

Socio-Economic Class ¹	Count	Percent	Index
Large Employers and Higher Managerial	335	2.2%	63
Higher Professional	333	2.2%	43
Lower Managerial and Professional	2275	14.9%	79
Intermediate	1343	8.8%	93
Small Employers and own account workers	762	5.0%	71
Lower Supervisory and Technical	1767	11.6%	163
Semi-routine	2646	17.3%	149
Routine	2450	16.0%	178
Never worked	349	2.3%	84
Long-term unemployed	211	1.4%	136
Full-time Student	876	5.7%	82
Not Classified	1930	12.6%	72

Hours Worked (Week) ²

Hours Worked (Week) ²	Count	Percent	Index
Males part-time < 15 hours	96	1.7%	48
Males part-time 16-30 hours	258	4.5%	73
Males full-time 31-48 hours	4028	70.2%	106
Males full-time > 49 hours	1352	23.6%	97
Females part-time < 15 hours	640	13.6%	97
Females part-time 16-30 hours	1412	30.1%	106
Females full-time 31-48 hours	2435	51.9%	102
Females full-time >49 hours	202	4.3%	62

Travel to Work ²

Travel to Work ²	Count	Percent	Index
Work mainly from home	741	7.1%	78
Train, Light Rail, Tram, Metro, Underground	98	0.9%	13
Bus	753	7.2%	96
Motorcycle	104	1.0%	90
Car (as driver or passenger)	7470	71.6%	117
Taxi	110	1.1%	203
Bicycle	335	3.2%	114
Walk	802	7.7%	77
Other	19	0.2%	39

Note: 1 = People aged 16-74
2 = People Aged 16-74 in employment

As a result of rounding some figures may not always equal the total for this area.

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Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics

An Index has been created to compare the above area with England. The scores for England always equals 100, therefore a score of less than 100 indicates fewer people in that category for the area compared with England. A score over 100 indicates more people in that category for the area compared with England.

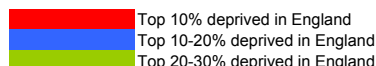
Produced by Research Unit, Development Services Department, Staffordshire County Council

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Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007

Understanding this information

The colour shading highlights where the LSOA is in the top 10%, 20% or 30% most deprived areas in England for that measure of Deprivation.



The LSOAs are ranked here according to their overall multiple deprivation score: most deprived to least deprived. The national ranking (out of 32,482) is shown in the top table, where 1=most deprived and 32,482=least deprived. The bottom table replicates the information but putting the ranking into a percentage, so that it can be seen where the LSOA falls within the whole country. The deprivation domain titles have been abbreviated.

Ward Name	LOWERSOA	IOMD	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Housing	Crime	Living Environment
Glascote	E01029840	4930	5390	6882	8001	723	16267	1779	26555
Belgrave	E01029828	4947	3496	5548	7162	1050	16498	10542	18277
Glascote	E01029842	5802	5525	5308	9838	1258	24151	3920	24225
Stonydelph	E01029859	6231	5311	7119	6382	2747	18370	3078	27313
Belgrave	E01029827	6322	6029	8157	5446	1776	7410	11885	24372
Glascote	E01029843	6348	6493	8895	9883	1188	24404	1507	24290
Stonydelph	E01029857	11413	9467	15619	14192	5777	5909	12268	26598
Belgrave	E01029829	12736	15921	13782	14399	7112	12930	5342	20957
Stonydelph	E01029855	15022	12988	18877	15292	11341	5578	14029	28025
Belgrave	E01029826	15523	15721	18301	14218	6486	18975	9748	26952
Stonydelph	E01029856	16543	20557	21277	16112	10994	20824	4672	12897
Trinity	E01029863	20787	22888	22344	24204	6979	20570	19216	18052
Stonydelph	E01029858	21425	24028	22736	17116	15682	11603	15080	23627
Belgrave	E01029825	22015	28238	22323	21040	9481	23259	14099	17510

Ward Name	LOWERSOA	IOMD	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Housing	Crime	Living Environment
Glascote	E01029840	15.2%	16.6%	21.2%	24.6%	2.2%	50.1%	5.5%	81.8%
Belgrave	E01029828	15.2%	10.8%	17.1%	22.0%	3.2%	50.8%	32.5%	56.3%
Glascote	E01029842	17.9%	17.0%	16.3%	30.3%	3.9%	74.4%	12.1%	74.6%
Stonydelph	E01029859	19.2%	16.4%	21.9%	19.6%	8.5%	56.6%	9.5%	84.1%
Belgrave	E01029827	19.5%	18.6%	25.1%	16.8%	5.5%	22.8%	36.6%	75.0%
Glascote	E01029843	19.5%	20.0%	27.4%	30.4%	3.7%	75.1%	4.6%	74.8%
Stonydelph	E01029857	35.1%	29.1%	48.1%	43.7%	17.8%	18.2%	37.8%	81.9%
Belgrave	E01029829	39.2%	49.0%	42.4%	44.3%	21.9%	39.8%	16.4%	64.5%
Stonydelph	E01029855	46.2%	40.0%	58.1%	47.1%	34.9%	17.2%	43.2%	86.3%
Belgrave	E01029826	47.8%	48.4%	56.3%	43.8%	20.0%	58.4%	30.0%	83.0%
Stonydelph	E01029856	50.9%	63.3%	65.5%	49.6%	33.8%	64.1%	14.4%	39.7%
Trinity	E01029863	64.0%	70.5%	68.8%	74.5%	21.5%	63.3%	59.2%	55.6%
Stonydelph	E01029858	66.0%	74.0%	70.0%	52.7%	48.3%	35.7%	46.4%	72.7%
Belgrave	E01029825	67.8%	86.9%	68.7%	64.8%	29.2%	71.6%	43.4%	53.9%

Background to the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007

The English Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID 2007) are the Government's official measure of multiple deprivation at small area level. The 2007 Indices update information provided in the IMD 2004.

The IMD 2007 provides a relative ranking of areas across England according to their level of deprivation.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD 2007) is based on the small area geography known as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). LSOAs have between 1000 and 3000 people living in them with an average population of 1500 people. In most cases, these are smaller than wards, thus allowing the identification of small pockets of deprivation.

The IMD brings together 37 different indicators which cover specific aspects or dimensions of deprivation: Income, Employment, Health and Disability, Education, Skills and Training, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living Environment and Crime. These are weighted and combined to create the overall IMD 2007.

The majority of the data underpinning the IMD 2007 represents 2005 although some data covers a number of years, for example an average of 2003-2005.

This is taken from the Guidance for Using the English Indices of Deprivation 2007 produced by Communities and Local Government: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/doc/615986>

Foundation Stage Profile Attainment

The Foundation Stage Profile allocates a point score for each child in 13 areas of learning. The results below indicate the number and percentage of children who have achieved a score of 6 or above. This threshold has been chosen as it is the expected level of attainment as stipulated by the Department for Children, Schools and Families.

	National	County	District	2005		2006		2007		CLP - National	CLP - County	CLP - District	Trend 2005-07
	2007 (%)	2007 (%)		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	2007	2007	2007	
Personal, social and emotional development													
Dispositions and attitudes	87.0%	90.9%	92.3%	220	86.6%	213	88.8%	212	93.8%	6.8%	2.9%	1.5%	Increase
Social development	80.0%	86.4%	89.1%	210	82.4%	201	83.8%	195	86.3%	6.3%	-0.1%	-2.8%	Increase
Emotional development	76.0%	84.4%	86.4%	201	78.8%	198	82.5%	195	86.3%	10.3%	1.9%	-0.1%	Increase
Communication, language and literacy													
Language for communication and thinking	78.0%	85.0%	83.8%	207	81.2%	203	84.6%	196	86.7%	8.7%	1.7%	2.9%	Increase
Linking sounds and letters	65.0%	72.0%	64.9%	153	60.0%	140	58.3%	137	60.6%	-4.4%	-11.4%	-4.3%	
Reading	69.0%	78.6%	76.9%	177	69.4%	169	70.4%	171	75.7%	6.7%	-2.9%	-1.2%	Increase
Writing	58.0%	70.1%	65.0%	161	63.1%	144	60.0%	138	61.1%	3.1%	-9.0%	-3.9%	
Mathematical development													
Calculating	87.0%	90.7%	89.9%	221	86.7%	207	86.3%	206	91.2%	4.2%	0.5%	1.3%	
Numbers as labels and for counting	70.0%	78.6%	80.0%	193	75.7%	172	71.7%	185	81.9%	11.9%	3.3%	1.9%	
Shapes, space and measures	80.0%	88.4%	88.7%	208	81.6%	212	88.3%	200	88.5%	8.5%	0.1%	-0.2%	Increase
Knowledge and understanding of the world	77.0%	85.8%	86.4%	203	79.6%	205	85.4%	195	86.3%	9.3%	0.5%	-0.1%	Increase
Physical development	88.0%	92.1%	89.8%	230	90.2%	222	92.5%	208	92.0%	4.0%	-0.1%	2.2%	
Creative development	78.0%	84.7%	84.2%	181	71.0%	175	72.9%	199	88.1%	10.1%	3.4%	3.9%	Increase
78 points and 6 or above in PSE and CLL Scales	45.0%	57.5%	53.2%	120	47.1%	116	48.3%	112	49.6%	4.6%	-7.9%	-3.6%	Increase

Key Stage One to Four Attainment

The National Curriculum for Key Stage One through to Key Stage Four runs through Year 1 to Year 11. The expected level of attainment for Key Stage One is Level 2B or above, Key Stage Two is Level 4 or above, Key Stage 3 is Level 5 or above and at Key Stage 4 the new level of expected attainment is 5+ A*-C including GCSE English and Mathematics. The results below indicate the number and percentage of children who have achieved these thresholds. These thresholds have been chosen as it is the expected level of attainment as stipulated by the Department for Children, Schools and Families.

	National	County	District	2005		2006		2007		CLP - National	CLP - County	CLP - District	Trend 2005-07
	2007 (%)	2007 (%)		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	2007	2007	2007	
KS1 Reading Level 2B+	71.0%	76.2%	72.7%	189	64.5%	182	66.4%	174	68.5%	-2.5%	-7.7%	-4.2%	Increase
KS1 Writing Level 2B+	59.0%	65.2%	62.3%	156	53.2%	152	55.5%	149	58.7%	-0.3%	-6.5%	-3.6%	Increase
KS1 Mathematics Level 2B+	74.0%	78.1%	76.8%	194	66.4%	204	74.5%	184	72.4%	-1.6%	-5.7%	-4.4%	
KS2 English Level 4+	80.0%	81.0%	76.3%	197	68.2%	175	69.7%	197	66.1%	-13.9%	-14.9%	-10.2%	
KS2 Mathematics Level 4+	77.0%	78.0%	71.9%	199	68.9%	175	69.7%	198	66.4%	-10.6%	-11.6%	-5.5%	
KS2 Science Level 4+	88.0%	90.0%	84.0%	235	81.3%	205	81.7%	236	79.2%	-8.8%	-10.8%	-4.8%	
KS3 English Level 5+	74.0%	77.0%	64.9%	167	57.2%	191	64.1%	153	58.6%	-15.4%	-18.4%	-6.3%	
KS3 Mathematics Level 5+	76.0%	78.0%	72.9%	189	64.7%	199	66.8%	173	66.3%	-9.7%	-11.7%	-6.6%	
KS3 Science Level 5+	73.0%	75.0%	66.5%	176	60.3%	181	60.7%	155	59.4%	-13.6%	-15.6%	-7.1%	
KS4 5 or more A*-C Grade	62.0%	60.0%	54.8%	93	36.2%	102	42.7%	147	55.3%	-6.7%	-4.7%	0.5%	Increase
KS4 5 or more A*-C Grade including English & Maths	46.8%	45.8%	34.1%	75	29.2%	66	27.6%	79	29.7%	-17.1%	-16.1%	-4.4%	
KS4 5 or more A*-G Grade	91.7%	93.2%	90.1%	229	89.1%	216	90.4%	231	86.8%	-4.9%	-6.4%	-3.3%	
KS4 2 or more A*-C Grade in Science	50.3%	49.7%	36.6%	97	37.7%	90	37.7%	95	35.7%	-14.6%	-14.0%	-0.9%	Decline

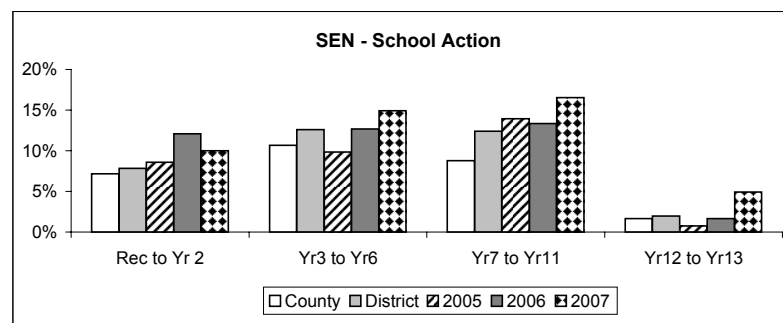
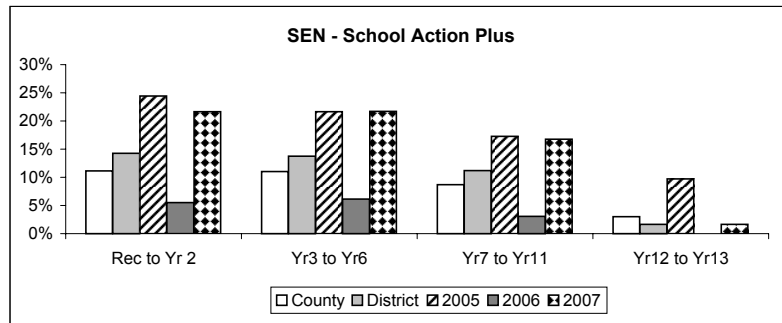
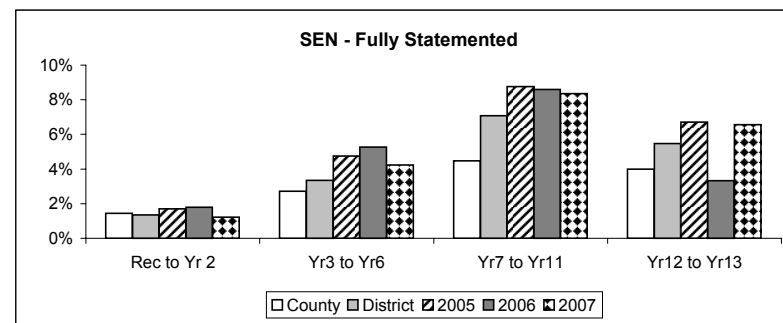
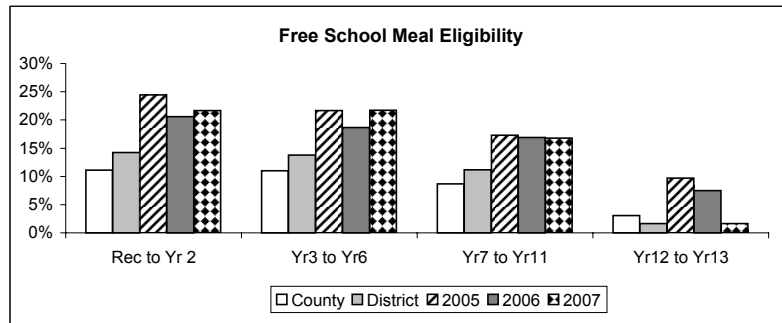
Source: Educational Research Analysis.

Free School Meals and Special Educational Needs

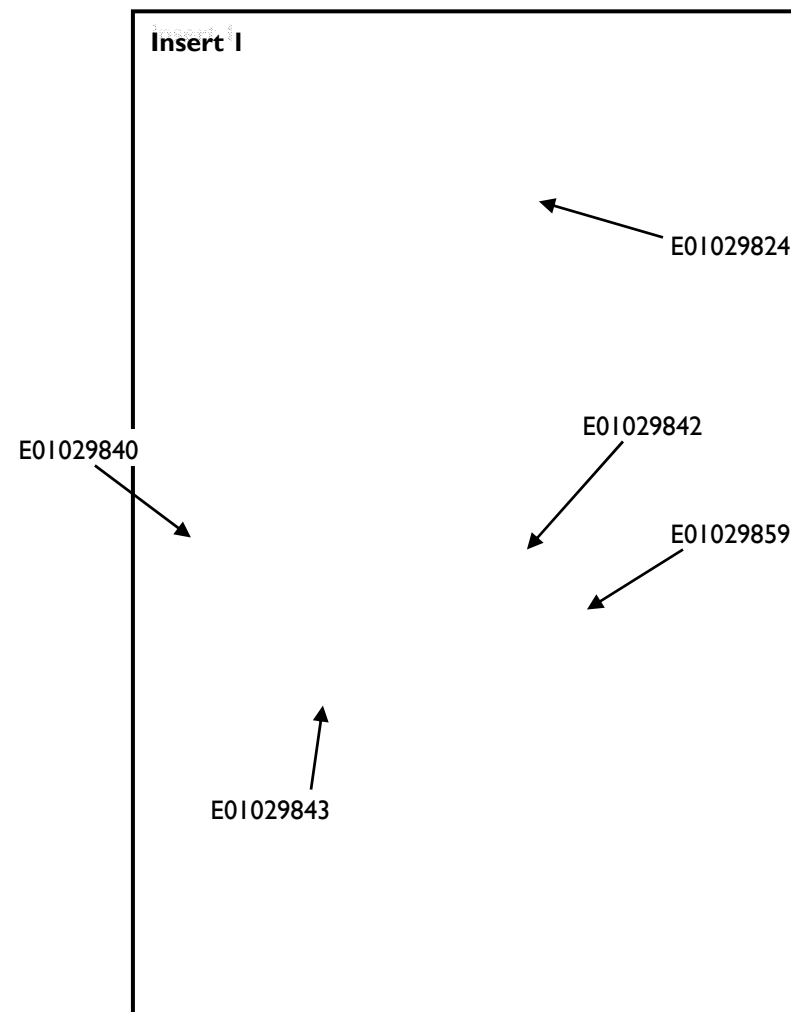
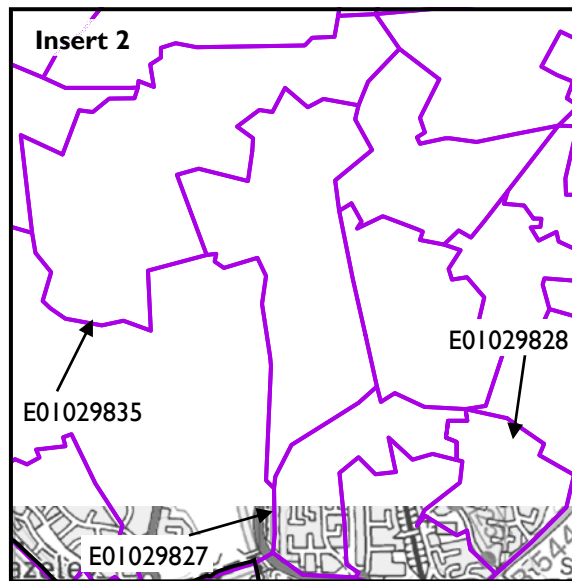
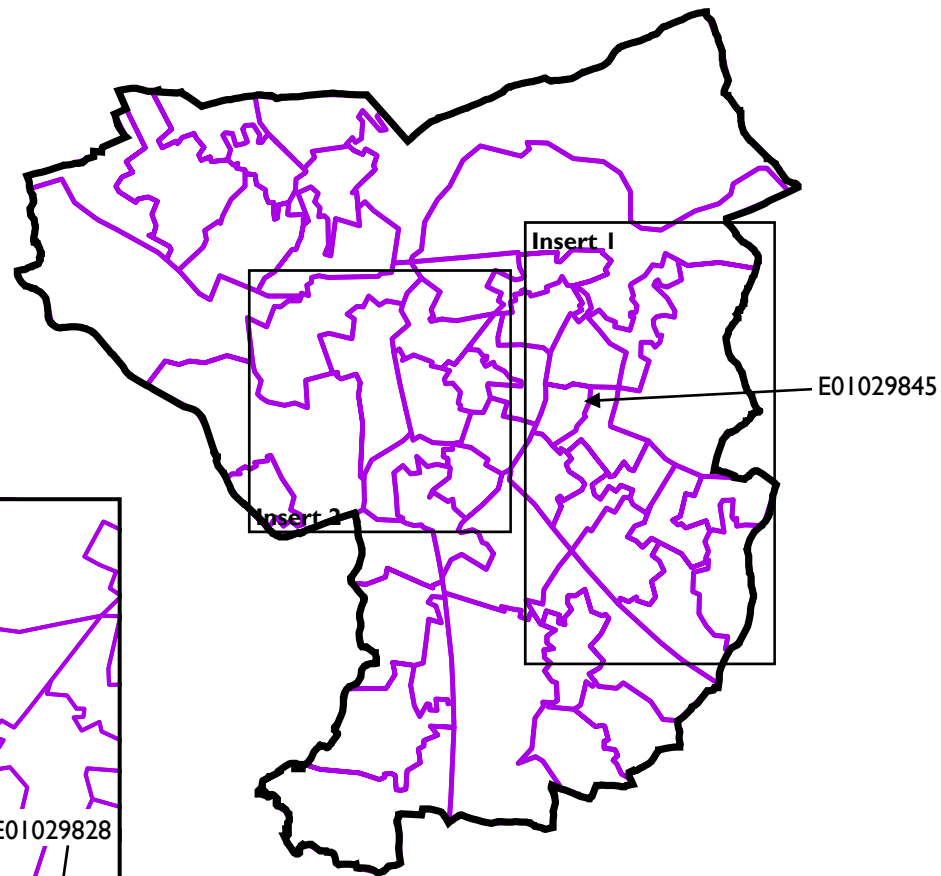
	County 2007 (%)	District 2007 (%)	2005		2006		2007		CLP - County 2007	CLP - District 2007	Trend 2005-07
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%			
Free School Meal Eligibility											
Reception to Year 2	11.1%	14.3%	202	24.5%	160	20.6%	160	21.7%	10.5%	7.4%	
Year 3 to Year 6	11.0%	13.8%	251	21.7%	212	18.6%	246	21.7%	10.7%	7.9%	
Year 7 to Year 11	8.7%	11.2%	243	17.3%	232	16.9%	219	16.8%	8.1%	5.6%	Decline
Year 12 to Year 13	3.0%	1.7%	13	9.7%	9	7.5%	2	1.6%	-1.4%	0.0%	Decline
Special Educational Needs - Statemented											
Reception to Year 2	1.4%	1.4%	14	1.7%	14	1.8%	9	1.2%	-0.2%	-0.1%	
Year 3 to Year 6	2.7%	3.3%	55	4.7%	60	5.3%	48	4.2%	1.5%	0.9%	
Year 7 to Year 11	4.5%	7.1%	123	8.8%	118	8.6%	109	8.3%	3.9%	1.3%	Decline
Year 12 to Year 13	4.0%	5.5%	9	6.7%	4	3.3%	8	6.6%	2.6%	1.1%	
Special Educational Needs - School Action Plus											
Reception to Year 2	3.3%	4.8%	30	3.6%	43	5.5%	51	6.9%	3.6%	2.1%	Increase
Year 3 to Year 6	5.1%	5.4%	70	6.0%	70	6.2%	64	5.6%	0.5%	0.2%	
Year 7 to Year 11	3.9%	4.9%	47	3.3%	42	3.1%	77	5.9%	2.0%	1.0%	
Year 12 to Year 13	0.6%	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	0.2%	-0.5%	
Special Educational Needs - School Action											
Reception to Year 2	7.2%	7.8%	71	8.6%	94	12.1%	74	10.0%	2.8%	2.2%	
Year 3 to Year 6	10.7%	12.6%	114	9.8%	144	12.7%	169	14.9%	4.3%	2.3%	Increase
Year 7 to Year 11	8.8%	12.4%	196	14.0%	183	13.3%	216	16.5%	7.8%	4.1%	
Year 12 to Year 13	1.7%	2.0%	1	0.7%	2	1.7%	6	4.9%	3.2%	2.9%	Increase

The key has been designed to try and help indicate areas of difference. In this section it has been agreed that a minus figure actually represents a reduction in need. The colour coding has been set at +/-5% for Free School Meals or Special Educational Need. Therefore if the Free School Meals is 5% below county it will be coloured green and if it is 5% above county it would be coloured red.

Key
 FSM 5% less than
 FSM 5% greater than



**Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) boundary in Tamworth Borough
(Selected key LSOAs for deprivation labelled)**



Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are identified by a nine-digit code.

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Produced by the Research Unit, Development Services Directorate, Staffordshire County Council, 2008.

The Staffordshire IMD 2007 Summary Card:

Tamworth

This card presents a summary of information from the 2007 update of the national Indices of Deprivation (IMD 2007). It is an attempt to summarise, on one piece of paper, information on deprivation in the area covered by Tamworth Borough. The key information covered here includes the overall multiple measure of deprivation, seven different domains (types) of deprivation and two indices focusing respectively on income deprivation affecting children and older people. Ten pieces of data for each of the fifty Lower Super Output Areas in Tamworth Borough. Five hundred bits of information on one piece of paper.

By its very nature this document presents an overview of all deprivation in Tamworth in 2007. Further detail on deprivation in Tamworth Borough can be found in the complementary, more detailed district reports available from the Staffordshire Observatory website. Also available are the equivalent documents for the other seven districts in Staffordshire and a County document. For further details go to: <http://www.staffordshirepartnership.org.uk/observatory/> or contact Rosanne Cororan on 01785 276538 or email Rosanne.cororan@staffordshire.gov.uk.

Background to the IMD 2007

- X The English Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID 2007) are the Government's official measure of multiple deprivation at small area level. The 2007 Indices update information provided in the IMD 2004.
- X The IMD 2007 provides a relative ranking of areas across England according to their level of deprivation.
- X The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD 2007) is based on the small area geography known as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). LSOAs have between 1000 and 3000 people living in them with an average population of 1500 people. In most cases, these are smaller than wards, thus allowing the identification of small pockets of deprivation.
- X The IMD brings together 37 different indicators which cover specific aspects or dimensions of deprivation: Income, Employment, Health and Disability, Education, Skills and Training, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living Environment and Crime. These are weighted and combined to create the overall IMD 2007.
- X The majority of the data underpinning the IMD 2007 represents 2005 although some data covers a number of years, for example an average of 2003-2005.

This is taken from the Guidance for Using the English Indices of Deprivation 2007 produced by Communities and Local Government:
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/doc/615986>



Understanding this information graphic

The dots which make up this graphic show the level of deprivation in a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) compared to the whole of Staffordshire County. The basic rule is; more ink = higher deprivation.

- high level of deprivation
-
-
-
- low level of deprivation

The colour shading highlights where the LSOA is in the top 10% or 20% most deprived areas in England for that measure of deprivation.

- ...& in top 10% deprived in England
- ...& in top 10-20% deprived in England

The LSOAs are ranked here according to their overall, multiple deprivation score; most deprived to least deprived. The national ranking (out of 32,482) is shown in grey italics next to the symbol (where 1=most deprived and 32,482=least deprived). The deprivation domain titles have been abbreviated.

ward name	LSOA code	multiple	IMD rank	income	employment	health	education	housing	crime	environment	children	older people
Glascote	E01029845	●	1,502	●	●	●	●	○	●	○	●	●
Castle	E01029835	●	4,619	●	●	■	○	○	●	○	○	●
Glascote	E01029840	●	4,930	○	○	○	■	○	○	○	●	●
Belgrave	E01029828	●	4,947	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	●	○
Amington	E01029824	●	5,383	●	●	●	○	○	●	○	●	○
Glascote	E01029842	●	5,802	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○
Stonydelph	E01029859	●	6,231	●	○	■	○	○	○	○	○	○
Belgrave	E01029827	●	6,322	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Glascote	E01029843	●	6,348	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wilnecote	E01029867	○	9,756	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Bolehall	E01029830	○	9,815	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Mercian	E01029850	○	9,974	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Mercian	E01029849	○	9,995	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Bolehall	E01029834	○	10,026	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Bolehall	E01029831	○	11,024	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Stonydelph	E01029857	○	11,413	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Amington	E01029820	○	11,717	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Belgrave	E01029829	○	12,736	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Spital	E01029851	○	13,500	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Glascote	E01029841	○	13,872	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Spital	E01029852	○	14,081	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Castle	E01029838	○	14,268	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Castle	E01029837	○	14,762	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Stonydelph	E01029855	○	15,022	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wilnecote	E01029869	○	15,037	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

ward name	LSOA code	multiple	IMD rank	income	employment	health	education	housing	crime	environment	children	older people
Belgrave	E01029826	○	15,523	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Castle	E01029836	○	15,915	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Stonydelph	E01029856	○	16,543	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Spital	E01029853	○	17,251	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Mercian	E01029846	○	17,350	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Amington	E01029821	○	17,910	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trinity	E01029861	○	17,915	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Bolehall	E01029832	○	18,088	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Bolehall	E01029833	○	19,212	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wilnecote	E01029866	○	19,914	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Amington	E01029823	○	19,974	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Glascote	E01029844	○	20,078	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trinity	E01029863	○	20,787	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Stonydelph	E01029858	○	21,425	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Belgrave	E01029825	○	22,015	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Mercian	E01029848	○	22,468	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wilnecote	E01029865	○	25,098	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trinity	E01029860	○	26,463	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wilnecote	E01029868	○	27,359	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Mercian	E01029847	○	27,894	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trinity	E01029864	○	28,221	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Castle	E01029839	○	28,951	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Trinity	E01029862	○	29,240	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Spital	E01029854	○	29,261	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Amington	E01029822	○	29,578	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

What does this information graphic tell us about deprivation in Tamworth Borough?

Several general trends can be observed from this graphic of deprivation in Tamworth. Firstly, deprivation across all domains often, but by no means always, occurs in the same LSOAs. This is evident in the fact that the solid dots and coloured backgrounds cluster at the top of the list of LSOAs.

It is also evident that overall, deprivation around education, crime and income deprivation affecting older people is relatively higher in Tamworth than for other types of deprivation. There are seven LSOAs in Tamworth which are in the 10% most deprived in England for Education, Skill and Training, seven LSOAs in the 10% most deprived for Crime and five LSOAs which are in the 10% most deprived for Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (represented by this symbol: ●). In contrast there are only five LSOAs in the top 10% deprived across all the other (seven) measures. Further, the domains of Barriers to Housing and Services, and The Living Environment have only two LSOAs in Tamworth which fall in the top 20% most deprived in England.

There are seven LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in England for more than one domain. These areas are all within the top ten most deprived LSOAs in Tamworth, based on the overall IMD rank. The LSOA with the most domains in the 10% most deprived in England is in Glascote ward. The only domains not within the 10% most deprived in England in this LSOA are Barriers to Housing and Services, and The Living Environment.

Four LSOAs are in the 20% most deprived areas in England for Income Deprivation Affecting both children and older people. These occur in Glascote ward (three LSOAs) and Amington ward.

There is a cluster of LSOAs identified as experiencing high levels of deprivation across a number of domains in and around Tamworth town centre and a few areas in the east of the district in Glascote, Amington and Stonydelph. The map on the back of this card shows the LSOA boundaries for Tamworth Borough and highlights some of the key LSOAs discussed here and shown in the graphic (left).

There is just one LSOA in Tamworth which is in the 10% most deprived in England for the measure of Income Deprivation Affecting Children, located within Glascote ward. However, there are five LSOAs which fall into the 10% most deprived in England for the equivalent measure of Income Deprivation Affecting Older People. All five of these areas are within the top 10 most deprived LSOAs within Tamworth.

Three LSOAs within Stonydelph ward, Amington ward and Bolehall ward fall into the most deprived 20% in England for the measure of crime, despite scoring fairly low for other measures of deprivation.

It is worth noting that some areas in Tamworth are not in the most deprived in England but are amongst the most deprived in Staffordshire. Where this happens the symbol looks like this: ●.

Interestingly, the opposite also holds true in some cases where areas are not amongst the most deprived in Staffordshire but are amongst the (20%) most deprived in England. Where this occurs the symbol looks like this: ●.

This demonstrates the value in using both county and national comparators.