



## THE CHANGING FACE OF DUDLEY



Directors of Public Health  
Report 2003 - 2004

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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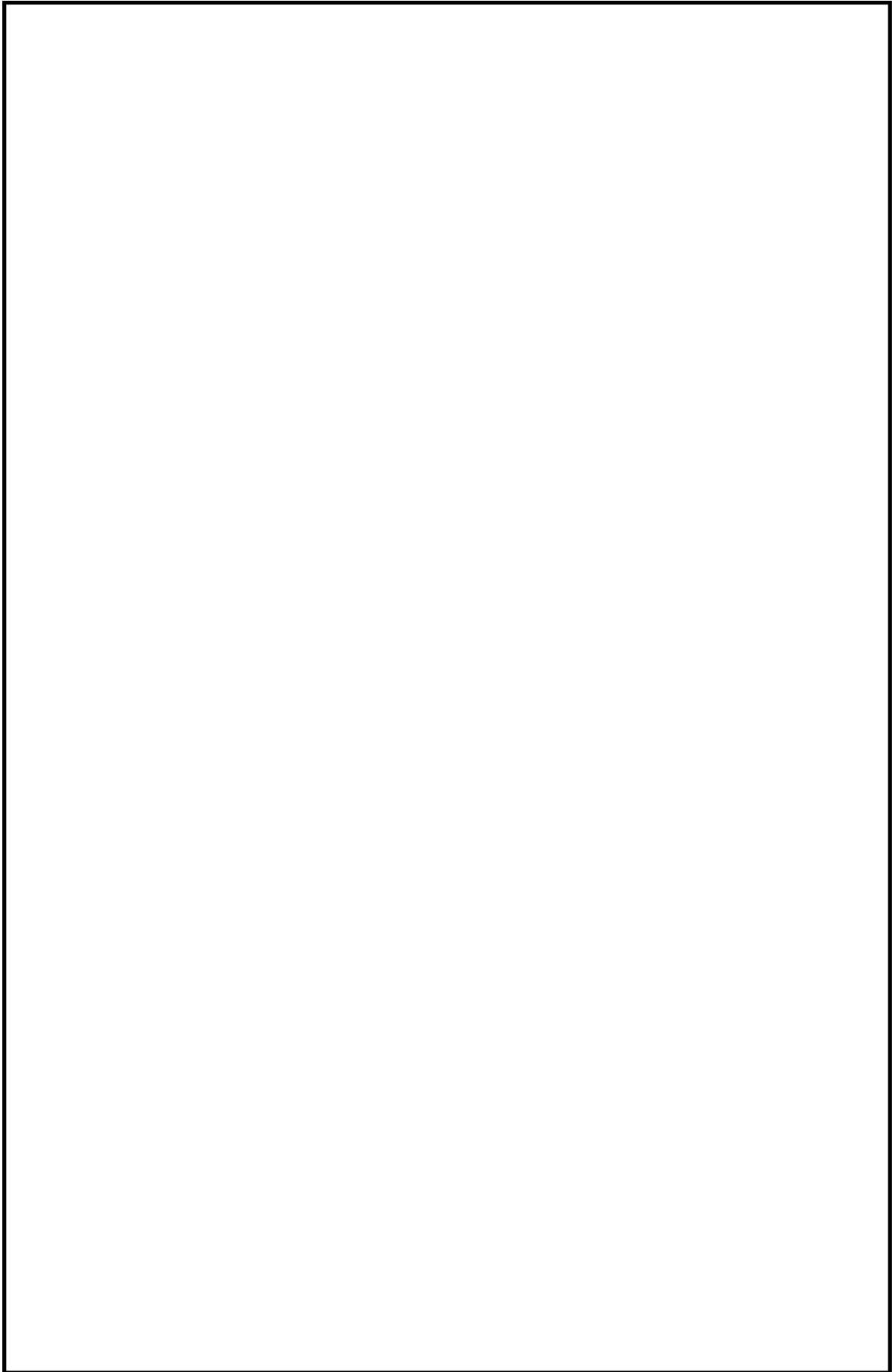
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## Contents

	Page
<b>COMMENTARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC HEALTH</b>	4
INTRODUCTION	5
THE POPULATION: AGE AND AGEING	5
DIVERSITY	8
IN (AND OUT) OF WORK	11
HEALTH AND CARE	13
IN CONCLUSION	18
REFERENCES	19
<b>DETAILED ANALYSIS:</b>	
<b>A PROFILE OF DUDLEY, CENSUS 2001</b>	22-125
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH DATA COMPENDIUM</b>	126-182



**COMMENTARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS  
FROM THE  
DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC HEALTH**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This is the first Annual Public Health Report produced since the formation of the two Primary Care Trusts in Dudley. Each Primary Care Trust has a Director of Public Health and we have decided that a single report from both of us will provide both continuity with previous reports, which covered Dudley Borough as a whole, as well as the opportunity to compare and contrast the health experience of the people living in each PCT.

The purpose of an Annual Report on the state of the public health in Dudley is to provide a yearly update on the health of our people and set this in the context of longer-term changes.

For this year we have focused on the longer-term changes captured by the Decennial National Census undertaken in 2001. We present what we have learned from the 2001 Census about the characteristics of people now living in Dudley; how these have changed over the decade from the previous census in 1991; and what this means for our collective efforts to improve health and the delivery of care in the Borough. We have also presented the regular 'compendium' of health indicators - in a similar format to previous years - to enable comparisons over time and to inform an assessment of the overall state of health in the Borough.

Detailed commentary is in the main body of the report along side the graphs and statistics. Here, we highlight issues arising from both sections of the report, which have significant implications for policy makers.

These are:

- the shifting age distribution of the population
- responding to an increasingly diverse population
- the health implications of changing economic participation
- changing health and social care needs

## **THE POPULATION: AGE AND AGEING**

By contrast with other Black Country districts, Dudley has broadly maintained its population numbers over the decade of the 90's <sup>(1)</sup>. Whilst this is partly due to increased life expectancy, it also reflects a lower level of outward migration than the other boroughs. Dudley South PCT has lost some population over the period and Dudley Beacon & Castle PCT has gained population. To a large extent local growth reflects new housing developments during the decade.

While overall population numbers have not changed to any great degree, the age distribution of the population has shifted towards the older age groups. This is the most marked change in the population over the decade from 1991- 2001.

The Beacon & Castle PCT population is younger than that for Dudley South PCT. Both, like the Borough as a whole, have shown increasing numbers of people over 65 years and the elderly now form a greater proportion of the population. By 2001 there were approximately 23,000 people in the Borough in the vulnerable over 75 years age range (including 5,300 of these who were over 85). The over 65s now comprise almost 17% of people living in the Borough. The increased healthy life expectancy that this reflects should be celebrated. Reaching pensionable age is no longer a signal of impending death, disability or decline. Nevertheless our over 75s and over 85s are a group that tend to be more vulnerable and require a greater degree of care and treatment.

This continuing shift means that we have to place greater emphasis on the prevention and treatment of disease associated with ageing. Many of the diseases which are more prevalent or require greater care in older age are 'long term conditions' where patients themselves play an important and active role in managing the impact of the disease. They are, indeed, the 'experts' on their own condition. This places a much higher premium on developing partnerships between patients and the professionals – as a collaborative effort.

For some diseases associated with increasing age, the record in Dudley has been particularly good. The overall standardised rates for death from accidents in Dudley is well below national and regional rates and has reduced over the latter part of the 1990's. This has been due substantially to a reduction in the rate of death from falls in the over 65's. However, other areas give particular cause for concern. We wish to highlight, especially, deaths from strokes, where the data suggests that Dudley fares much worse than the West Midlands or England and Wales as a whole.

Stroke is a complex of sub types, with different underlying disease processes, different treatments and different risk factors. The range of risk factors for some of the sub types are similar to those for ischaemic heart disease – but some are not. It has been estimated that approximately half of all stroke occurrences in a western population can be explained by high blood pressure (hypertension); approximately 12% by cigarette smoking; approaching 10% by atrial fibrillation and nearly 5% by heavy alcohol drinking <sup>(2)</sup>. Between them these factors explain three-quarters of stroke occurrences. For the remaining quarter, careful management of diabetes will play an important part.

So, control of high blood pressure in the population is likely to make the largest impact on the occurrence of strokes and death from strokes. This involves measures designed to help people reduce salt intake in the diet to recommended levels, as well as screening and control of hypertension at primary care level.

Smoking is an independent risk factor for stroke, as is excessive alcohol consumption. Health promotion interventions designed to reduce smoking prevalence and excessive drinking will both be important components of our stroke prevention strategy.

Health promotion interventions designed to help people reduce cholesterol levels will also play a part in the prevention of some strokes.

It remains important that transient ischaemic attacks (TIA) are properly recognised and treated before progressing to complete stroke.

Some mortality from stroke can be reduced by ensuring timely and optimum treatment and care, in line with published evidence and guidance<sup>(3)</sup>. Multi-disciplinary rehabilitation will improve longer term outcomes in terms of activities of daily living<sup>(4)</sup>.

### **Recommendations**

1. All possible support should be given to national initiatives with the food industry to reduce salt levels in processed food (PCTs, DGoH, DMBC).
2. An initiative should be developed with local restaurateurs/catering businesses to reduce the salt content of the food they offer (PCTs, DMBC).
3. Institutional caterers (hospitals, residential and nursing homes, educational establishments) should review and, if necessary, reduce the salt content of their meals to ensure that recommended dietary levels of salt intake are not exceeded (DGoH, DMBC, Colleges of Further and Higher Education).
4. Contracts with residential and nursing homes should include nutrition standards (PCTs, DMBC).
5. Health promotion programmes designed to reduce smoking prevalence should continue and be expanded (PCTs).
6. Current health promotion initiatives aimed at reducing excessive drinking should be reviewed for their coverage and effectiveness and additional programmes funded (PCTs, DAAT).
7. In implementing the new GP contract, particular attention should be paid to monitoring the adequacy of hypertension control in the at risk population, together with glycaemic control in diabetes; with audit, feedback and support to practices, by the PCTs, to ensure maximum and effective coverage (PCTs).
8. Local hospital services should ensure that all patients with stroke are treated through co-ordinated acute stroke unit care, including early and optimal access to brain imaging support (DGoH, Hospital Trusts).
9. Implementation of a stroke rehabilitation service should be a high priority for early implementation within the community investment strategy (PCTs, DGoH).



10. The Expert Patients Programme should be expanded and sustainably funded (PCTs).

## **DIVERSITY**

The 2001 Census collected information about ethnicity and religious identity. Combining these results shows that while the population is more culturally diverse than ever before, white Christians remain the largest single group by far in Dudley, accounting for approximately 7 out of 10 people. Among other faiths the largest groups were Muslims (2.5%) and Indian Sikhs (just under 1%) followed by Hindus (0.5%). Overall, 11 per cent of the population reported having no religion although variation by ethnicity was marked.

Dudley South PCT has a predominately Muslim ethnic minority population whilst Dudley Beacon & Castle PCT has relatively higher proportions of Sikh and Hindu populations, as well as a similar Muslim ethnic minority population to Dudley South. There is marked variation in the proportion of ethnic minority groups by ward. Faith is not an isolated action or experience but something that is central to the social and cultural activities of communities. Faith groups are often strongest where social need is greatest and can be effective at targeting hard to reach communities and providing social support. Religious leaders and faith groups can provide an important route of communication to black and ethnic minority communities.

The black and ethnic minority community make up 6.3% of the population of Dudley, 19,285 people. This is much lower than the Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority average of 21% and the England average of 9%. However, for some parts of the Borough the proportion reaches over 15%, namely in Lye & Wollescote, Netherton & Woodside, St James and St Thomas wards. Black and ethnic minority people live in all wards of the Borough but 63% live in only 5 wards. Dudley Beacon & Castle PCT has nearly twice the proportion of black and ethnic minority people as Dudley South PCT.

The proportion of young to old people in ethnic minority groups is markedly different from the Borough average with the black and ethnic minority population being relatively younger. The black and ethnic minority population has twice the proportion of young people aged 0-4 and a third of the proportion of the older population aged over 65. This can be seen by comparing the population pyramids on pages 25 and 47 and has implications for future health and care needs.

Equity of access to health care is widely interpreted as equal access for equal need and ethnicity is one of several characteristics - including for example, age, gender, and socio-economic group - that may unfairly affect access. The absence or poor quality of ethnic minority group data collection in primary and secondary care precludes even the most basic audits of access to health care. Availability of this data would enable Health Equity Audits to include access for black and ethnic minority groups.

The unequal burden of disease in black and ethnic minority groups has been well demonstrated <sup>(5)</sup>. Reported limiting long-term illness had the highest incidence in White Irish (30.7%) and Black-Caribbean people (20.5%) and was reported least in Chinese people <sup>(6)</sup>. The White Irish ethnic group has the oldest age distribution so one would expect an increased incidence of limiting long-term illness. It is well-established that people from the Indian subcontinent and Africa have a significantly higher rate of death from coronary heart disease and that levels of stroke in both these groups and people originating in the Caribbean Commonwealth are also seriously in excess of the national average. Mortality from hypertensive disease is between four and seven times as high in the Caribbean-born UK population and raised in all minority ethnic groups <sup>(7)</sup>.

The 1999 Health Education Authority lifestyle survey <sup>(8)</sup> shows that cigarette smoking is significant risk behaviour among all groups and in particular Bangladeshi men. 29% of African-Caribbean men, 24% of Pakistani men and 15% of Indian men report that they currently smoked cigarettes, compared with the population average of 24%. Particularly high smoking rates are found amongst Bangladeshi men (men aged 30-49, 54% smoke and men aged 50 - 74, 70% smoke). It is therefore surprising that only small proportions (less than 1 in 5) of ethnic groups, when asked, identify not smoking as an important health-promoting activity. Within the Bangladeshi group, where smoking rates among men are particularly high, it is women rather than men who are more likely to identify not smoking as health promoting. With the exception of the Bangladeshi group, where no age differences were apparent, adults over 50 in all other ethnic groups are less likely than younger counterparts to identify not smoking as health promoting.

Encouragingly the lifestyle survey reported that healthy eating and taking regular exercise was mentioned by 80% of ethnic minority people as things they can do to improve their health or stay healthy. Bangladeshi people and Pakistani women are the least likely to be personally 'taking active exercise' for the sake of their health.

Coronary heart disease and long-term conditions such as diabetes (most notably among Bangladeshi people) and mental illness have a higher incidence amongst the black and ethnic minority population. Infant mortality rates are higher among some ethnic minority groups and there is a high incidence of sickle cell disease and thalassaemia (blood disorders). Screening programmes for sickle cell disease are currently being introduced. Targeting of preventative services and support and management for long-term conditions will be necessary if the health of ethnic minority people is to improve at the same rate as that of the whole population.

Black and ethnic minority groups are at a clear and unjustifiable disadvantage in terms of: their actual health condition; their knowledge about health issues and their access to appropriate health services. They are affected in much larger proportions than the white population by certain conditions. They tend to live in poorer material conditions, they experience more stress and often live in fear of racial harassment.

## What We Know

Experience of racism has an adverse effect on indicators of both mental and physical health

Socio-economic factors account for a much greater proportion of ethnic differentials than thought hitherto – but they do not explain all of the differences observed

There is both ethnic and gender heterogeneity in patterns of disease and lifestyle; the new census has offered potential for increasing our understanding of ethnic differences in white minority groups, for example, the Irish, hitherto largely invisible.

## What We Don't Know

There is a paucity of reliable information and research in many key areas, especially cancers.

We are hampered by a lack of good monitoring and an inconsistent approach to NHS ethnic monitoring; the primary care information base needs most attention.

The lack of monitoring means very limited information on whether the NHS is providing equitable access to services in relation to the needs of minority ethnic groups.

Action on improving ethnic minority health and wellbeing must be a key part of any multi-agency strategy to reduce health inequalities in Dudley.

## Recommendations

11. The potential of religious leaders and faith groups in communication with black and ethnic minority communities should be used (PCTs, DGoH, DBMC).
12. All agencies' services should be sensitive to diversity as well as carrying out focused work in the 5 main wards which would reach the majority of ethnic minority people (PCTs, DGoH, DBMC).
13. There should be a focus on services for children of ethnic minority groups but there will be an increasing need for services for the elderly as the population ages (PCTs, DGoH, DBMC).
14. Ethnic minority data collection in all services but particularly primary care must be encouraged and supported (PCTs).
15. Health Equity Audits should include ethnic minority status (PCTs).

16. Preventative services and support and management for long-term conditions will need to be targeted, if the health of ethnic minority people is to improve at the same rate as that of the whole population (PCTs).
17. Strategies in the areas of race equality, health inequalities, chronic disease management and a healthy start to life must all contribute to the improvement in health and access to high-quality health care for the black and ethnic minority population (PCTs).

## **IN (AND OUT OF) WORK**

### **In Work**

At the time of the census approximately 136,000 men and women in Dudley were in employment - 61% of the economically active population. Though this economic participation rate is similar to that for England and Wales, a greater proportion of people (11%) in Dudley work in 'routine' occupations, which generally have lower pay and greater health risks. This situation is more pronounced in Dudley Beacon and Castle PCT than Dudley South PCT.

The workplace may have adverse effects on health; or it can be a setting for improving health. Much depends on the recognition by employers of the positive economic benefits which accrue from having a healthy workforce and the support provided to employers to help them achieve it.

The workplace can be an important setting for health improvement and the reduction of health inequalities. Interventions reach people who are not reached via other more conventional service contact - such as visits to GPs. It may be a particularly important setting in reaching men in their middle years.

Income inequality is strongly associated with health inequalities <sup>(9)</sup>. The levelling up of income levels to reduce income inequality is a vital component of reducing health inequalities in the borough. Economic regeneration policies which focus solely on increasing job numbers, without creating potential for levelling up pay levels with higher value jobs, will not make the contribution to health and well-being which they ought.

Just over a third (34%) of economically active people in the Borough have no qualifications – well above the England and Wales rate of 26%. Again, we see a differential between Dudley Beacon and Castle PCT and Dudley South PCT (39% vs 32%).

### **Out of Work**

While the type of job you do has an impact on your health, losing your job and being out of work has a major impact <sup>(10)</sup>. So the number and rate of people out of work, particularly those who are long term unemployed (out of work for over a year) is a matter of substantial public health concern.

At the time of the census nearly 9,000 Dudley people were unemployed – almost double the number of men than women (approximately 6,000 vs approximately 3,000). While for England and Wales we saw rates of unemployment for men and women, which were approximately the same, in Dudley we saw a marked gender difference. Unemployment rates for men were higher than for England and Wales (5.3% vs 4.3%), but rates for women were lower (2.6% vs 4.3%). The unemployment rate for men in Dudley was double that for women. Rates for both men and women were higher in Dudley Beacon and Castle than Dudley South. This reflects the recent economic history of the Borough and has important implications for the development of training programmes designed to help people back into work.

The census also revealed stark differences between wards of the Borough, particularly for male unemployment. The rate in St Thomas' ward was almost double the Dudley average. Nearly 1 in 10 economically active men in St Thomas's was unemployed at the time of the census. High rates were also seen in Brierley Hill, Netherton & Woodside and Castle & Priory. These ward differentials were similar for female unemployment, though, as indicated earlier, the rates themselves are substantially lower than those for men.

Unemployment is strongly associated with lack of qualifications. Nearly half (49%) of unemployed people in Dudley had no qualifications.

Most worrying for the future of the Borough is the number of young people who were unemployed (and not otherwise engaged in training or education). The census identified approximately 1,300 young men aged 16 to 24 years who were unemployed and not in education and training and 760 young women. Over a third of unemployed young people had no qualifications (41% in Dudley Beacon and Castle and 29% in Dudley South).

In excess of 1 in 10 young men not in education and training were unemployed, with a marked difference between Dudley Beacon and Castle and Dudley South. The figures are 1 in 6 for Dudley Beacon and Castle and almost 1 in 10 for Dudley South.

16% of unemployed young people are from black minority ethnic groups (19% in Dudley Beacon and Castle and 13% in Dudley South). This is a higher proportion than the number of young people in the general population who are from black minority ethnic groups (11%). This, too, has implications for Connexions in its services to assist young people in to education and training or work.

## **Recommendations**

18. There should be further support for existing initiatives and development of new initiatives designed to promote health in the workplace (Arc Regeneration Zone, DMBC Economic Regeneration Dept., Dudley Chamber of Commerce and Business Link, PCTs).
19. Economic regeneration interventions should be designed to promote high added value jobs designed to reduce income differentials within the Borough (Arc of Opportunity Regeneration Zone, DMBC Economic Regeneration Dept.).
20. There should be support and lobbying for increases in the minimum wage to assist in reduction of income differentials (PCTs, DGoH, DMBC, local MPs).
21. Public sector employers should show a lead in developing workplace health (PCTs, DGoH, DMBC, Gov Dept local offices).
22. Public sector agencies should use whatever levers are available to increase the quantity of higher paid, higher added value jobs available to local people within the Borough (PCTs, DGoH, DMBC, Gov Dept local offices).
23. Training initiatives designed to help unemployed adults back into work should be developed along gender sensitive lines, with a particular focus on re-training adult men (Arc of Opportunity Regeneration Zone, Black Country Learning and Skills Council, DMBC Economic Regeneration Dept.).
24. The potential for the proposed redevelopment of Dudley town centre should specifically address the reduction of unemployment rates in the St Thomas/St Andrews wards. The redevelopment should enable residents from these wards to obtain jobs. There should be specific, targeted action as part of the town centre development process. (Arc of Opportunity Regeneration Zone, Black Country Learning and Skills Council, DMBC Economic Regeneration Dept.).

## **HEALTH AND CARE**

### **Good Health and Limiting Long-term Illness**

The Census 2001 asked about general health for the first time. The question asked was whether over the previous 12 months the person's health had, on the whole, been 'good', 'fairly good' or 'not good'. It was intended to be judged subjectively by the form-filler and gives some indication of morbidity (illness) in the population as opposed to mortality. A similar pattern to that for other health indicators is revealed, of increased morbidity in the more disadvantaged wards of Dudley.

10% of people in Dudley, 30,595 people, stated that their health was not good. This is slightly higher than the England & Wales average of 9%. Dudley Beacon & Castle PCT has a higher rate at 11.2%. All wards except Sedgley and Gornal Wood in Beacon & Castle PCT have rates of ill health above 10%. Brierley Hill, Brockmoor & Pensnett and Lye & Wollescote have the highest rates in Dudley South PCT.

Only 2% of people in Dudley aged 16-24 stated their health was not good, which is lower than the regional average. Lye and Wollescote has nearly twice the proportion of young people with poor health as any other ward in Dudley. This warrants further exploration to understand the significance of this.

Everyone was also asked whether they had any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limited their daily activities or the work they could do, including problems due to old age. This is called limiting long-term illness. Limiting long-term illness was reported by 1 in 5 people in Dudley and was reported at levels significantly above this in St James, Netherton & Woodside and Castle & Priory wards. Brockmoor & Pensnett and Gornal Wood had the largest number of people reporting a limiting long-term illness. The ward pattern matches the pattern for 'not good' health. Therefore new chronic disease management services will need to target disadvantaged communities if they are not to make health inequalities worse. Both locally and nationally the proportion of people who reported having a limiting long-term illness was around double the proportion of those who classified their health as not good; therefore at least half of those with limiting long-term illness felt that their health was either fairly good or good.

The number of people living in communal establishments in Dudley has fallen since 1991, more rapidly in Dudley Beacon and Castle PCT where the fall is almost 19%. Within the wards of Dudley there is no clear relationship between the proportion of the population living in communal establishments and the proportion of people with limiting long-term illness or whose health is 'not good'.

The majority of people over 65 (56%) and over 75 (53%) in Dudley report a limiting long-term illness, which is higher than the national average. Castle & Priory and Netherton & Woodside have the largest proportion of people over 65 with a limiting long-term illness but the greatest number are situated in Gornal Wood, Norton, Quarry Bank & Cradley, St James, Wollaston & Stourbridge and Coseley West. It is this group that makes the largest demand on health and care services. As there have been significant increases in these numbers since 1991, this accounts for a large part of the increased demand for health and social care services. If this demand is to be managed then greater focus on preventing ill health

is required, in particular in the mid life years and in particular for men.

Mid-life is defined as the age group 50-65yrs. There is evidence <sup>(11)</sup> that this age group identify themselves as a distinct generation whose needs service providers often overlook. However they are also very receptive to health improvement and change messages, as they begin to plan for the future. There is an opportunity to drive forward work to improve the health and wellbeing of this group and to address the significant demographic changes across the Borough and so tackle health inequalities. To reach the NHS targets in the next decade will require specific health improvement and prevention approaches to be directed at people in their 50s.

Many people suffer from more than one diagnosis, living with complex needs that are further complicated by age, often resulting in hospital admissions for several acute episodes of care. Common long-term conditions include diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, arthritis, heart disease, neurological conditions and depression. It is estimated that by 2030 the incidence of long-term disease in those over 65 will more than double. If this increase is to be tackled, there is a need to deliver an integrated preventative strategy as well as providing support and treatment services for each major condition, which addresses the inherent inequalities for some communities.

The PCTs must begin to exploit the potential of improved data collection, in primary care and the new chronic disease registers, by commencing a programme of "direct marketing" of health messages and opportunities for health improvement to individuals with a chronic disease or at risk of developing chronic illness. Service strategies should concentrate on those populations with the lowest uptake and access to information and least services. This should enable people with long-term conditions to take greater control of their own treatment with support from expert patients and health professionals in the community.

### **Life Expectancy**

Over the last 15 years, since 1985, life expectancy has increased by 4 years for males and 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> years for females in Dudley. The increase in Dudley South PCT has been greater than Dudley overall, where the average is 2 years longer for men and 1 year longer for women. The gap between the two PCTs has narrowed for women but widened for men.

Life expectancy varies within both PCTs with an 8 year gap for men between Norton, with the highest life expectancy, and St James, with the lowest life expectancy and a 7 year gap for women. Evidence suggests that in order to narrow the life expectancy gap between areas, particular attention should be given to the over 50s, as they contribute 79% of the gap in women and 70% in men. Interventions can be identified which will extend the life expectancy of those over 50 with the greatest risk of premature death. This will include the need to develop Health at Work programmes.



## Living Alone

The percentage of people living alone increases with age and 30% of single pensioners in Dudley live alone. The numbers have increased by 8% since 1991, particularly in Wordsley, Amblecote and Sedgley. The greatest number of pensioners living alone are in Gornal Wood, St James and Wollaston & Stourbridge West. Older people living alone are more likely to require support from local services such as:

- early support and preventative services, rather than crisis interventions;
- greater control and choice for older people to avoid untimely dependency;
- more joined up services - linking support from benefits to housing to health - to provide greater flexibility, tailoring and seamless access to services.

The other key group of people are lone parents. The number of lone parent families in Dudley has risen from just over 3,000 in 1991 to nearly 7,000 in 2001, although the proportion remains below the national and regional average. Dudley Beacon & Castle PCT has shown a 133% increase in the number of lone parent families, much higher than the national average rise of 90%. The largest number of lone parent families are found in St Thomas, Gornal Wood, Castle & Priory and Brockmoor & Pensnett. The largest increases have been seen in Coseley East and West, Brockmoor & Pensnett and Wordsley. In Castle & Priory and St Thomas 1 in 10 families have a lone parent. 40% of lone parent families have children under 5.

National data shows that mothers who are the lone parent are twice as likely as those from two parent families to suffer from post natal depression, with 41% from lone-parent households reporting symptoms of depression compared with 21% from households with two parents <sup>(12)</sup>. More than half of mothers from lone parent households, twice as many as in two parent households, say they feel they do not have much social support. Two ethnic groups have high percentages of lone parent households – Mixed White & Black Caribbean (25.5%) and Other Black Groups (25%).

Lone parent families are more likely to need the targeted support of health visitors and social services. There is a need to develop healthy nurseries and pre-school groups linked to Sure Start, targeted parenting programmes and to improve breast feeding rates and reduce smoking rates amongst pregnant women

Young lone parent families – where the adult is aged 16-24 - account for 17% of lone parent families in Dudley compared with 12% nationally. This almost certainly reflects the relatively high teenage pregnancy rate in Dudley. Castle & Priory, Brierley Hill, St Thomas, Lye & Wollescote and Brockmoor & Pensnett have the highest rates of teenage conception. Further investment in sexual health services for young people is required if the Government's challenging target for 2010

to reduce teenage conception rates by 50% is to be achieved.

### **Affordable Warmth**

Lack of affordable warmth is known as fuel poverty and a household in fuel poverty is defined as one needing to spend 10% or more of income to achieve adequate warmth for health and comfort <sup>(13)</sup>. Fuel poverty results in discomfort, debt, poor health, increased hospital admissions and death. Those most at risk of fuel poverty include older people, particularly those living alone and lone parents. The UK Fuel Poverty Strategy aims to eradicate fuel poverty for vulnerable households by 2010. Tackling fuel poverty is relatively simple and less expensive than treating the health problems associated with it and which account for a significant number of unnecessary hospital admissions per year.

Locally PCT and Neighbourhood Renewal Funding is being used to promote the Warm Front programme which seeks to tackle energy efficiency in households. All primary care agencies have a key role to play in tackling fuel poverty, frontline staff are in a prime position to identify those most at risk and to refer people to the Warm Front project. Staff can also encourage individuals to accept help as those at risk are often those least likely to accept help. Warm Front is a prime example of partnership working between the NHS, social services, housing services, voluntary sector and private organisations all working together to improve health.

### **Recommendations**

26. New long-term conditions management services will need to target disadvantaged communities if they are not to make health inequalities worse (PCTs).
27. Lye and Wollescote has nearly twice the proportion of young people with poor health as any other ward in Dudley. This warrants further exploration to understand what is behind this figure (Dudley Public Health).
28. A greater focus on preventing ill health is required in particular in the mid life years, and in particular for men. To reach the NHS targets in the next decade will require specific health improvement and prevention approaches to be directed at people in their 50s (PCTs).
29. As part of the new long-term condition management services, as well as providing support and treatment services, an integrated preventative strategy for each major condition is required (PCTs).
30. The PCTs should commence a programme of “direct marketing” of health messages and opportunities for health improvement to individuals with or at risk of developing, a long-term condition. Action should concentrate on those populations with the lowest uptake and least access to information and services (PCTs).

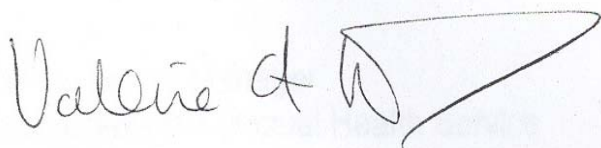
31. Interventions can be identified which will extend the life expectancy of those over 50 with the greatest risk of premature death and the PCTs should develop a targeted programme of work for this group (PCTs).
32. People living alone; older people and lone parents need targeted support services from agencies, including:
  - early support and preventative services, rather than crisis interventions;
  - greater control and choice for older people to avoid untimely dependency;
  - more joined up services - linking support from benefits to housing to health - to provide greater flexibility and seamless access to services.(PCTs, Dudley Social Services, Dudley Housing Dept, Dept for Work and Pensions).
33. There is a need to develop support for lone parent families such as health promoting nurseries and pre school groups linked to Sure Start, targeted parenting programmes and to improve breast feeding rates and reduce smoking rates amongst pregnant women (PCTs, Dudley Social Services, Dudley Early Years Partnership).
34. Further investment in sexual health services for young people is required (PCTs).
35. The PCTs and local agencies need to continue to promote the Warm Front programme which seeks to tackle fuel poverty in households, targeting the most vulnerable households eg older people, young families and those with disabilities (PCTs, Dudley Social Services, Dudley Housing Dept).
36. Agencies should seek to raise awareness and provide training on fuel poverty for front line staff and support the referral network. Tackling fuel poverty should be part of any winter contingency plan (PCTs, DGoH, Dudley Social Services).
37. Health equity audits should include access to services for potentially socially excluded groups (PCTs).
38. To tackle some of the issues highlighted in this report the Local Strategic Partnership should develop a multi-agency health inequalities strategy (Dudley Community Partnership).

## **IN CONCLUSION**

Thanks to the Census 2001 there is now a better picture of the health of the population in Dudley and due to the efforts of the Health Development Agency a wealth of evidence on what public health interventions work. There is information on how we should focus public health interventions and we are seeking the resources to make it happen. It now requires all agencies and public sector staff to support the public health programmes.

In this Annual Report we have identified a range of inequalities in health in Dudley. While most people in Dudley are now living longer, we still have residents experiencing poor health and dying earlier than the rest of the population resulting in widening health inequalities. Tackling health inequalities is therefore a key priority for all agencies and communities.

We know that the complex range of factors such as lifestyle, housing, social and community networks, living and working conditions, genetic, cultural and environmental conditions all interact to create and exacerbate inequalities. All agencies can work together to tackle these structural determinants of health and risky health behaviour. Partnership working extends beyond the PCTs and the Local Authority to community groups, the voluntary sector and private business and should promote the importance of reducing inequalities across all the major Borough partnerships. Partnerships should seize opportunities to improve health, including those provided in economic and social regeneration, community development and education. The Local Strategic Partnership should develop a multi-agency health inequalities strategy and by placing reducing health inequalities at



the core of the partnership agenda it will be more effective in ensuring that Dudley becomes a healthier place for all, not just most, of its residents.

Director of Public Health

Director of Public Health

Dudley Beacon & Castle PCT

Dudley South PCT

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**A PROFILE OF DUDLEY  
CENSUS 2001**

## Contents

	Page
<b>A PROFILE OF DUDLEY—CENSUS 2001</b>	22
<b>POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS</b>	25
Population pyramid for Dudley residents 1991 and 2001	26
Residents by ward 1991 and 2001	27
Children aged 0-4 years	29
Children aged 5-15 years	31
Women aged 16-44 years	33
Men aged 65 and over	35
Women aged 65 and over	37
Men aged 75 and over	39
Women aged 75 and over	41
Men aged 85 and over	43
Women aged 85 and over	45
<b>DIVERSITY</b>	47
Black Minority Ethnic population pyramid 2001	48
BME residents by ward 1991 and 2001	49
BME children aged 0-4 years	51
BME residents aged 65 and over	53
Residents by religion	55
<b>ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION</b>	59
Economically active men aged 16-74 in employment	59
Economically active women aged 16-74 in employment	61
People by NS-Sec occupational classification	63
People aged 16-74 by routine occupation	65
Economically active men aged 16-74, unemployed	67
Economically active women aged 16-74, unemployed	69
Economically active men aged 16-24, unemployed	71
Economically active women aged 16-24, unemployed	73
Economically active people aged 16-24, unemployed by ethnicity and ward	75
Economically active men aged 16-74, long-term unemployed	77
Economically active women aged 16-74, long-term unemployed	79
People aged 16-74 with no qualifications	81



## Contents

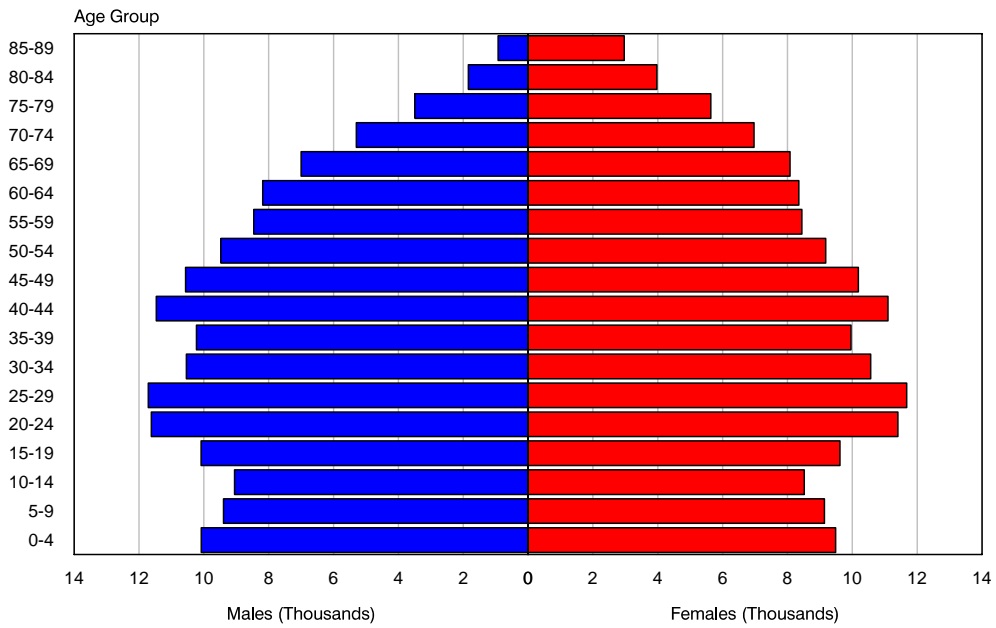
	Page
Economically active people aged 16-74 with no qualifications	83
Economically active people aged 16-24 with no qualifications	85
Economically active unemployed people aged 16-74 with no qualifications	87
Economically active unemployed people aged 16-24 with no qualifications	89
Dependents aged under 16 and over retirement age as a proportion of people aged 16-65 (60 for women)	91
Dependents aged under 16 as a proportion of people aged 16-65 (60 for women)	93
Dependents aged over retirement age as a proportion of people aged 16-65 (60 for women)	95
<b>HEALTH AND CARE</b>	<b>97</b>
People stating that their health was 'not good'	99
People aged 16-24 stating their health was 'not good'	100
People with limiting long-term illness	103
People aged 15 and under with limiting long-term illness	105
People aged 16-64 with limiting long-term illness	107
People aged 65 and over with limiting long-term illness	109
People aged 75 and over with limiting long-term illness	111
People living in communal establishments	113
People over retirement age living alone	115
People providing unpaid care	117
Families with one adult under pensionable age with dependent children	119
Lone parent families with dependent children under the age of 5	121
Families with one adult aged 16-24 years with at least one dependent child	123
<b>Annex 1—Changes from the 1991 Census</b>	<b>125</b>

**CENSUS 2001**

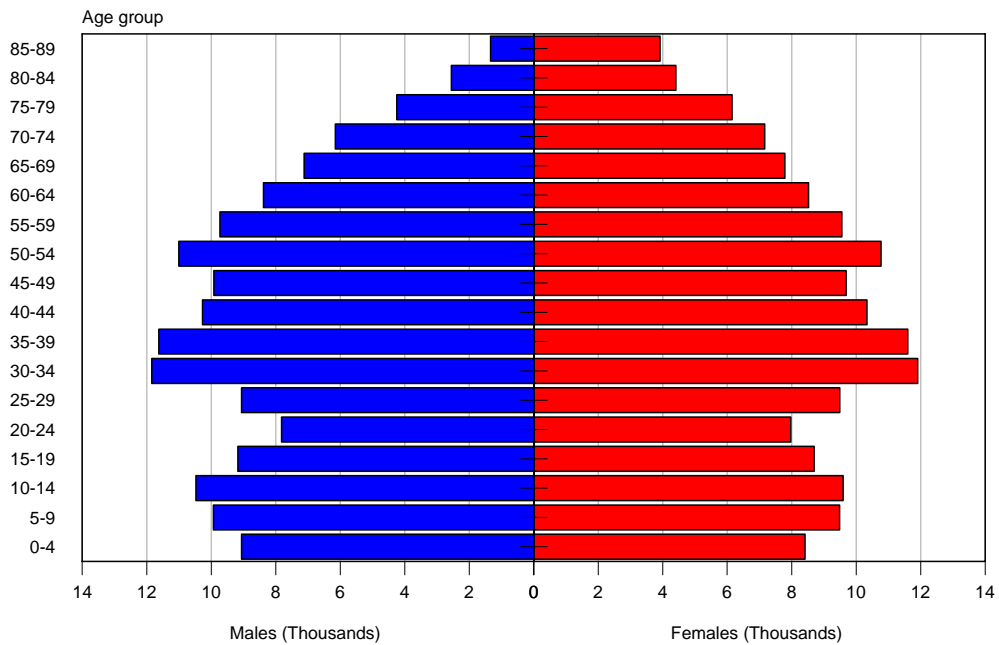
## **Population and Demographics**

# CENSUS 2001

## Dudley Borough Residents 1991

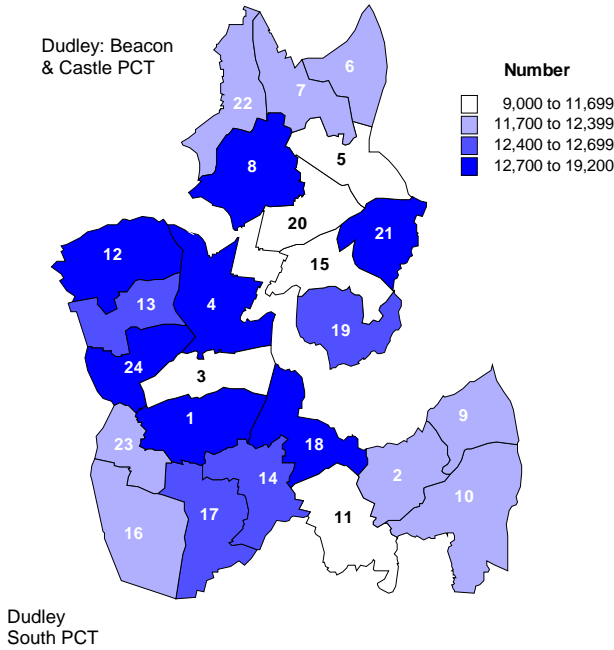


## Dudley Borough Residents 2001



# CENSUS 2001

## Number of Residents in 2001



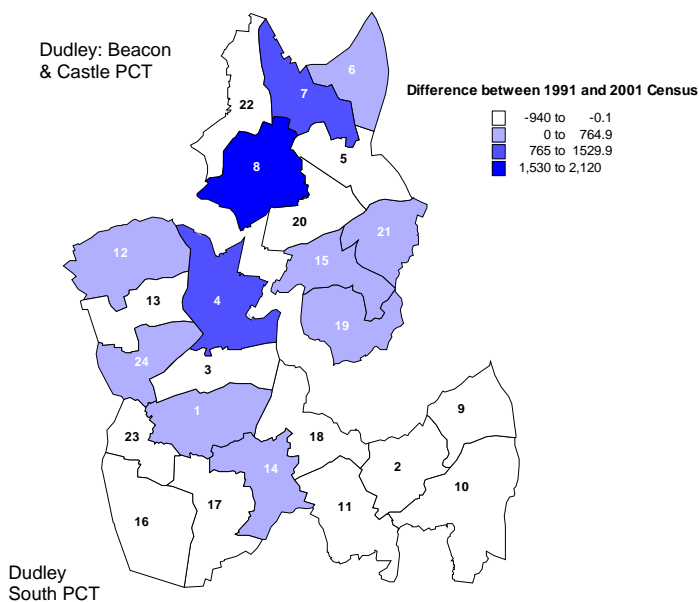
- The total population of Dudley increased by only 509 people from 1991 to 305,155 in 2001.
- The PCT populations have not increased equally. Beacon & Castle saw an increase in population of almost 3,000 in the 10 years between censuses, whereas Dudley South saw a decrease in population of just over 2,000 for the same period.
- Dudley South has over 80,000 more residents than Dudley Beacon & Castle.
- The wards of Gornal Wood and Coseley West saw the largest increases in population (over 2,000 and 1,000 respectively), Quarry Bank and Cradley saw the largest decrease in population.
- Wordsley is the only ward that saw no change in population.
- Amblecote had the largest population in 2001 with just over 19,000 residents. This was also the largest ward in 1991.
- Netherton & Woodside had the smallest number of residents in 2001, with just over 9,000. It also had the smallest number of residents in 1991.

Number on map	Ward Name	Number of residents		Difference
		1991	2001	
1	Amblecote	18912	19170	258
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	12384	11728	-656
3	Brierley Hill	9735	9631	-104
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	13140	14162	1022
5	Castle & Priory	11960	11393	-567
6	Coseley East	11683	12054	371
7	Coseley West	11022	12101	1079
8	Gornal Wood	16427	18542	2115
9	Halesowen North	12289	11854	-435
10	Halesowen South	12497	11954	-543
11	Hayley Green	11645	11236	-409
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	12742	12788	46
13	Kingswinford South	12827	12435	-392
14	Lye & Wollescote	12213	12402	189
15	Netherton & Woodside	9134	9274	140
16	Norton	12162	11943	-219
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	12662	12567	-95
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	15702	14764	-938
19	St.Andrews	12115	12423	308
20	St.James	11560	11547	-13
21	St.Thomas	12571	12702	131
22	Sedgley	12590	11923	-667
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	12013	11901	-112
24	Wordsley	14661	14661	0

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

# CENSUS 2001

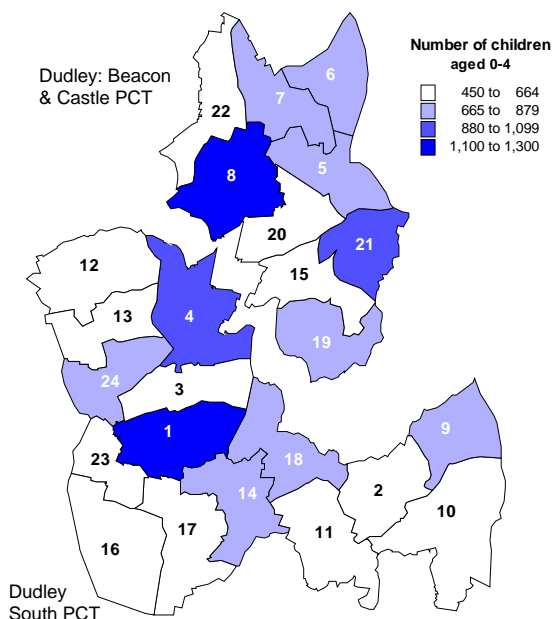
## Number of Residents Change from 1991 to 2001



Area Name	Number of residents 1991	Number of residents 2001	Difference
DUDLEY	304646	305155	509
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	109062	111959	2897
Dudley South PCT	195584	193196	-2388
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	2273400	2254744	-18656
West Midlands Metropolitan County	2578400	2555592	-22808
ENGLAND & WALES	49890277	52041916	2151639

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of Children Aged 0-4, 2001



- The number of children aged 0-4 in Dudley was 17,476 as recorded in the 2001 Census.
- Dudley Borough saw a decrease of just over 2,000 in the number of children aged 0-4 since 1991.
- Dudley South had almost 10,500 children in this age group and Dudley Beacon & Castle had just over 7,000.
- Gornal Wood had the highest number of 0-4 year olds, 1,232. This ward also had one of the highest number of 0-4 year olds in 1991.
- Halesowen South had the lowest number of children aged 0-4, with 494.

## Population and Demographics

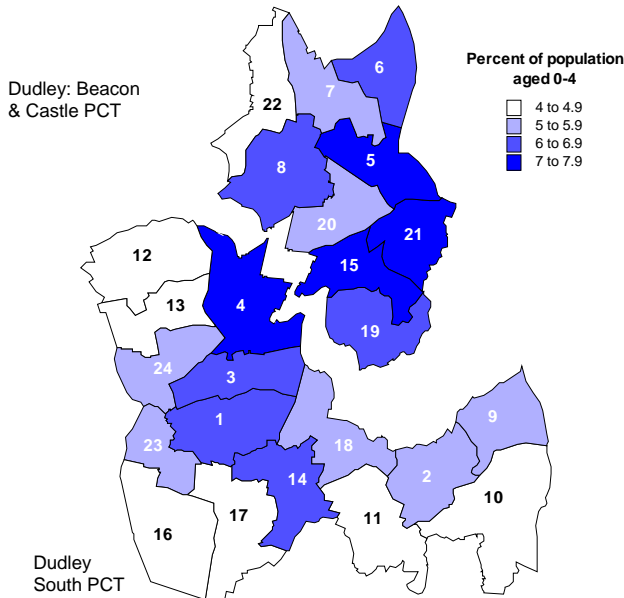
Number on map	Ward Name	Population aged 0-4 2001	Population aged 0-4 1991	Percent change in numbers	Percent of population aged 0-4 2001	Change in percent from 1991
1	Amblecote	1181	1678	-29.6	6.2	-2.7
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	593	803	-26.2	5.1	-1.4
3	Brierley Hill	610	735	-16.9	6.3	-1.2
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	1004	1002	0.2	7.1	-0.5
5	Castle & Priory	802	960	-16.5	7.0	-1.0
6	Coseley East	760	816	-6.9	6.3	-0.7
7	Coseley West	700	573	22.2	5.8	0.6
8	Gornal Wood	1232	1175	4.9	6.6	-0.6
9	Halesowen North	682	822	-17.0	5.8	-0.9
10	Halesowen South	494	668	-26.0	4.1	-1.2
11	Hayley Green	534	642	-16.8	4.8	-0.7
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	575	676	-14.9	4.5	-0.8
13	Kingswinford South	562	668	-20.5	4.5	-1.0
14	Lye & Wollescote	845	876	-3.5	6.8	-0.4
15	Netherton & Woodside	659	623	5.8	7.1	0.3
16	Norton	550	591	-6.9	4.6	-0.3
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	510	549	-7.1	4.1	-0.2
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	865	1172	-26.2	5.9	-1.6
19	St. Andrews	779	834	-6.6	6.3	-0.6
20	St. James	659	646	2.0	5.7	0.1
21	St. Thomas	953	923	3.3	7.5	0.2
22	Sedgley	498	552	-9.8	4.2	-0.2
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	627	647	-3.1	5.3	-0.1
24	Wordsley	802	898	-10.7	5.5	-0.6

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area Name	Population aged 0-4 2001	Population aged 0-4 1991	Percent change in numbers	Percent of population aged 0-4 2001	Change in percent from 1991
DUDLEY	17476	19567	-10.7	5.7	-0.7
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	7042	7102	-0.8	6.3	-0.2
Dudley South PCT	10434	12465	-16.3	5.4	-1.0
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	147438	161394	-8.6	6.5	-0.6
West Midlands Metropolitan County	166184	183028	-9.2	6.5	-0.6
ENGLAND & WALES	3094141	3316228	-6.7	5.9	-0.7

# CENSUS 2001

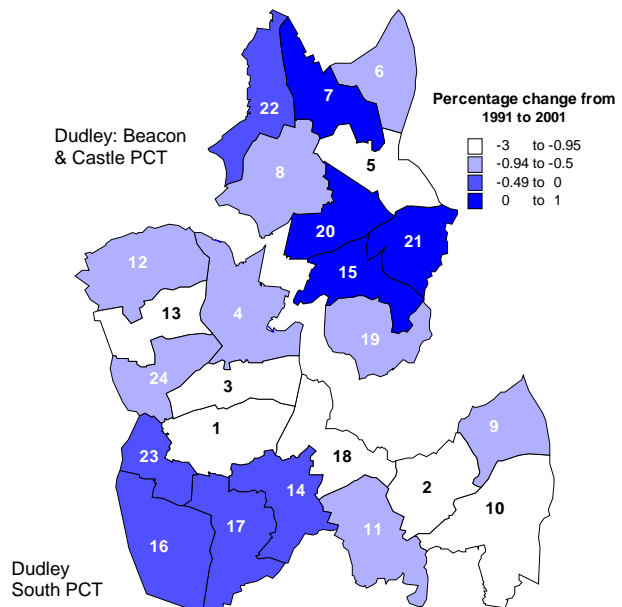
## Percentage of Children Aged 0-4, 2001



- In total Dudley had 5.7% of its population aged 0-4 in 2001.
- Although Dudley Beacon & Castle had a smaller number of children in this age group than Dudley South the percentage is greater at 6.3% and 5.4% respectively.
- The wards that had the greatest percent of children aged 0-4 are; St. Thomas, Netherton & Woodside, Brockmoor & Pensnett and Castle & Priory. All of these areas had over 7% of their populations aged 0-4.

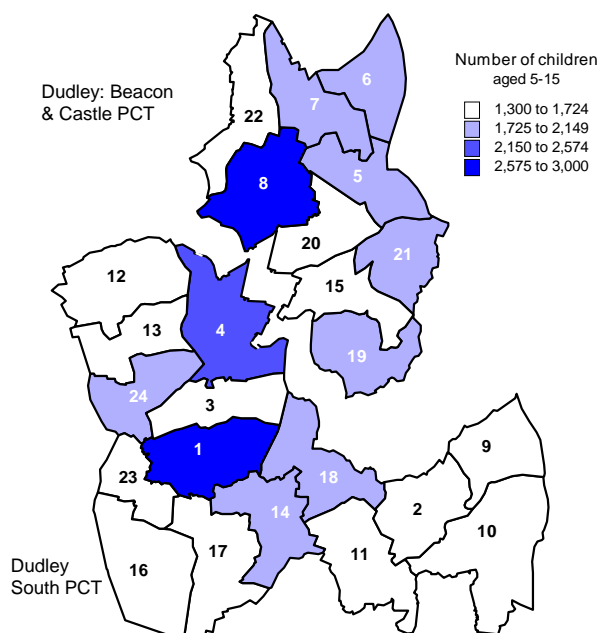
## Change in percentage of Children Aged 0-4 from 1991 to 2001

- There has been a relatively small change in the percentage of the population aged 0-4 since 1991.
- Dudley Borough saw a decrease of less than 1% (-0.7%). Dudley South saw the largest decrease of -1.0%.
- The wards that saw the largest increase are all in Dudley Beacon & Castle, however these were still all less than 1%.
- Amblecote has seen a large decrease of nearly 500 children aged 0-4, -2.7%.



# CENSUS 2001

## Number of Children Aged 5-15, 2001



- The number of children aged 5-15 in Dudley was 43,360 as recorded in the 2001 Census.
- Dudley Borough saw an increase of just over 3,800 in the number of children aged 5-15 from 1991.
- Dudley South had almost 27,000 children in this age group and Dudley Beacon & Castle had just over 16,500.
- Amblecote had the highest number of 5-15 year olds, 2,938. This ward also had the highest number in 1991.
- Sedgley had the lowest number of children aged 5-15, 1,328.

Number on map	Ward Name	Population aged 5-15 2001	Population aged 5-15 1991	Percent change in numbers	Percent of population aged 5-15 2001	Change in percent from 1991
1	Amblecote	2938	2992	-1.8	15.3	-0.5
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	1498	1551	-3.4	12.8	0.2
3	Brierley Hill	1349	1194	13.0	14.0	1.7
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	2267	1717	32.0	16.0	2.9
5	Castle & Priory	1985	1802	10.2	17.4	2.4
6	Coseley East	1753	1445	21.3	14.5	2.2
7	Coseley West	1853	1243	49.1	15.3	4.0
8	Gornal Wood	2739	2083	31.5	14.8	2.1
9	Halesowen North	1674	1563	7.1	14.1	1.4
10	Halesowen South	1577	1658	-4.9	13.2	-0.1
11	Hayley Green	1602	1488	7.7	14.3	1.5
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	1667	1641	1.6	13.0	0.2
13	Kingswinford South	1723	1715	0.5	13.9	0.5
14	Lye & Wollescote	1970	1604	22.8	15.9	2.8
15	Netherton & Woodside	1394	1187	17.4	15.0	2.0
16	Norton	1578	1533	2.9	13.2	0.6
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	1580	1623	-2.6	12.6	-0.2
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	2139	1974	8.4	14.5	1.9
19	St.Andrews	1867	1656	12.7	15.0	1.4
20	St.James	1490	1130	31.9	12.9	3.1
21	St.Thomas	2048	1905	7.5	16.1	1.0
22	Sedgley	1328	1523	-12.8	11.1	-1.0
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	1472	1377	6.9	12.4	0.9
24	Wordsley	1869	1890	-1.1	12.7	-0.1

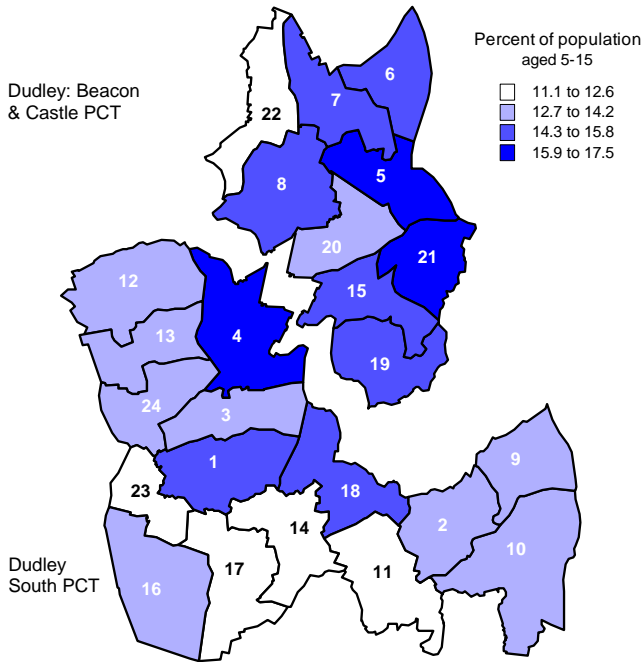
The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area Name	Population aged 5-15 2001	Population aged 5-15 1991	Percent change in numbers	Percent of population aged 5-15 2001	Change in percent from 1991
DUDLEY	43360	39494	9.8	14.2	1.2
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	16457	13974	17.8	14.7	1.9
Dudley South PCT	26903	25520	5.4	13.9	0.9
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	395220	315431	25.3	17.5	3.7
West Midlands Metropolitan County	350291	355692	-1.5	13.7	-0.1
ENGLAND & WALES	7394595	6650691	11.2	14.2	0.9



# CENSUS 2001

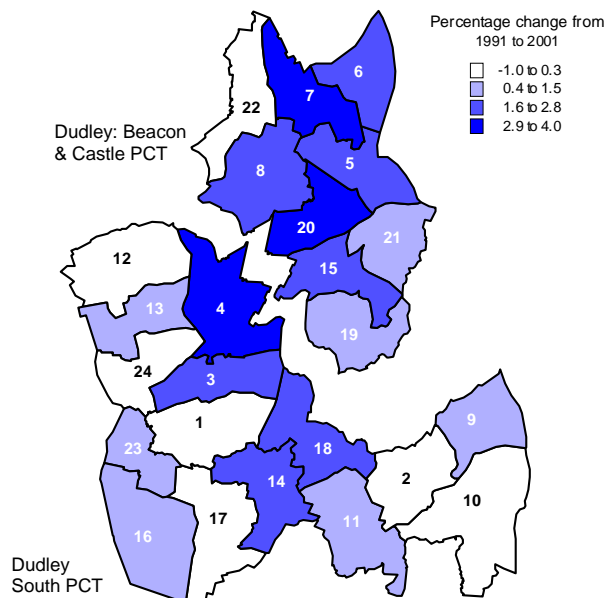
## Percentage of Children Aged 5-15, 2001



- In total Dudley had 14.2% of its population aged 5-15 in 2001.
- Although Dudley Beacon & Castle had a smaller number of children in this age group than Dudley South the percentage is greater with 14.7% and 13.9% respectively.
- The wards that had the greatest percent of children aged 5-15 are; Castle & Priory and Brockmoor & Pensnett. Both of these areas had over 16% of their populations aged 5-15.

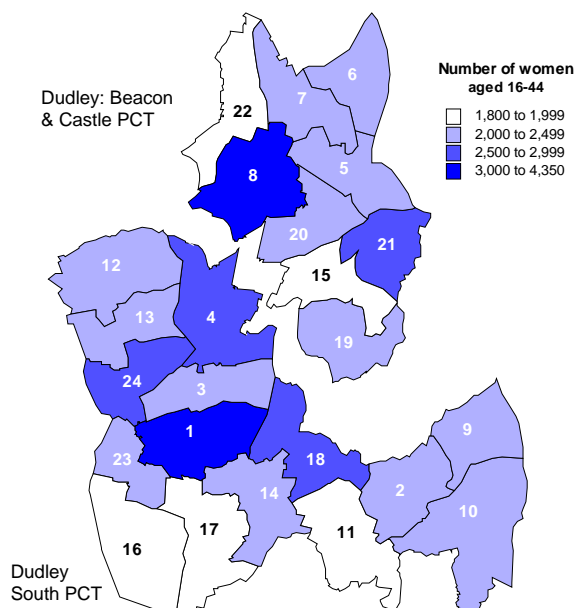
## Change in percentage of Children Aged 5-15 from 1991 to 2001

- There was a relatively small change in the percentage of the population aged 5-15 since 1991.
- Dudley Borough saw an increase of 1.2%. Dudley Beacon & Castle saw the largest increase of -1.9%.
- The wards that saw the largest increase are all in Dudley Beacon & Castle. The wards with the largest decrease in percentage in children aged 5-15 were also in Dudley Beacon & Castle.



# CENSUS 2001

## Number of Women aged 16-44, 2001



- In the Dudley Borough there were just under 60,000 women who were aged between 16-44, in 2001.
- Dudley South had over 36,000 of their population in this group and Beacon & Castle had just under 22,000.
- Amblecote in Dudley South had the largest number of women aged between 16 and 44 with 4,341.
- Gornal Wood was the area with the next largest number in this population group.
- The areas with the smallest number of people in this group were; Sedgley, Netherton & Woodside, Hayley Green, Norton and Pedmore & Stourbridge.

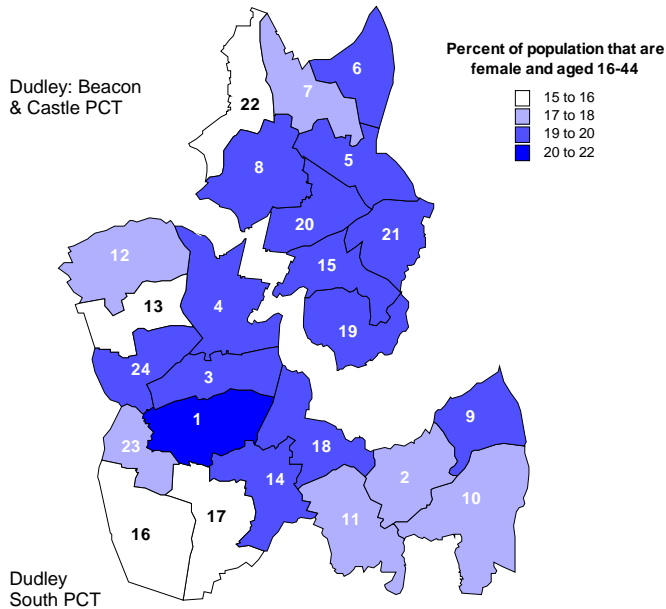
Number Ward on map	Ward Name	Number of women aged 16-44 2001	Number of women aged 16-44 1991	Percent change in numbers	Percent of total population who were women and aged 16-44 2001	Change in percent from 1991
1	Amblecote	4341	4888	-11.2	22.7	-3.1
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	2178	2535	-14.1	18.6	-1.9
3	Brierley Hill	2020	2059	-1.9	21.0	-0.2
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	2937	2670	10.0	20.7	0.4
5	Castle & Priory	2281	2329	-2.1	20.0	0.5
6	Coseley East	2417	2376	1.7	20.0	-0.3
7	Coseley West	2221	2044	8.7	18.4	-0.1
8	Gornal Wood	3851	3507	9.8	20.8	-0.5
9	Halesowen North	2266	2462	-8.0	19.1	-0.9
10	Halesowen South	2036	2416	-15.7	17.0	-2.3
11	Hayley Green	1913	2254	-15.1	17.0	-2.4
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	2181	2567	-15.0	17.0	-3.1
13	Kingswinford South	2100	2547	-17.6	16.9	-3.0
14	Lye & Wollescote	2406	2484	-3.1	19.4	-0.9
15	Netherton & Woodside	1863	1896	-1.7	20.1	-0.7
16	Norton	1984	2318	-14.4	16.6	-2.5
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	1970	2394	-17.7	15.7	-3.2
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	2947	3615	-18.5	20.0	-3.0
19	St.Andrews	2453	2418	1.4	19.7	-0.3
20	St.James	2198	2238	-1.8	19.1	-0.3
21	St.Thomas	2660	2495	6.6	20.9	1.1
22	Sedgley	1839	2392	-23.1	15.4	-3.6
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	2143	2322	-7.7	18.0	-1.3
24	Wordsley	2922	3324	-12.1	19.9	-2.8

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area Name	Number of women aged 16-44 2001	Number of women aged 16-44 1991	Percent change in numbers	Percent of total population who were women and aged 16-44 2001	Change in percent from 1991
DUDLEY	58127	62550	-7.1	19.0	-1.5
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	21783	21695	0.4	19.5	-0.4
Dudley South PCT	36344	40855	-11.0	18.8	-2.1
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	457731	467308	-2.0	20.3	-0.3
West Midlands Metropolitan County	519980	528172	-1.6	20.3	-0.2
ENGLAND & WALES	10516645	10506118	0.1	20.2	-0.9

# CENSUS 2001

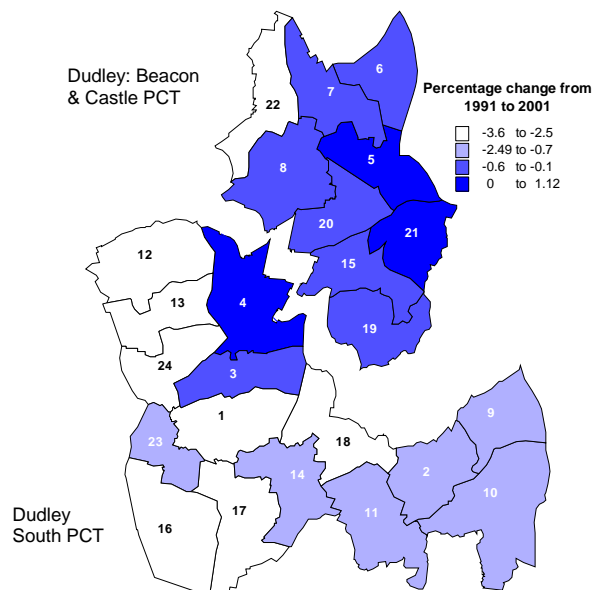
## Percentage of Women aged 16-44, 2001



- In Amblecote just under 23% of the population were women aged 16-44. This is the largest proportion in the area.
- Dudley Borough had 19% of its population in this category, a slight decrease since 1991 of 1.5%.
- The areas with the smallest proportions of their population that were women aged between 16 and 44 were: Sedgley (15.4%), Pedmore & Stourbridge (15.7%), Norton (16.6%) and Kingswinford (16.9%). As can be seen from the map three of these four areas are in Dudley South.

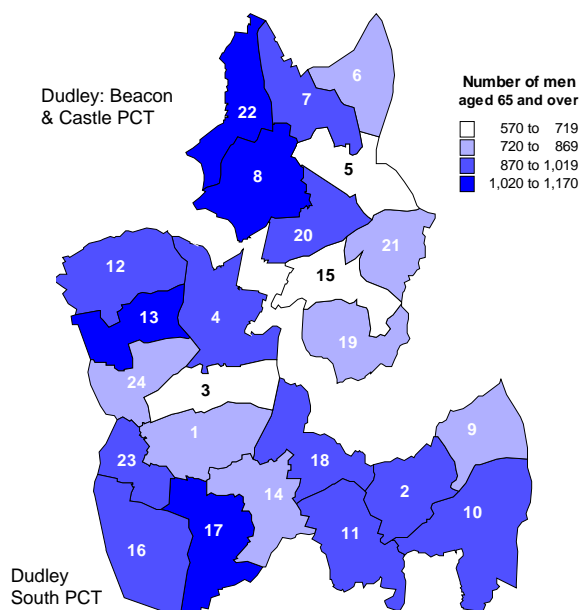
## Change in percentage of Women aged 16-44 from 1991 to 2001

- The majority of areas that saw the largest percentage decrease since 1991 were in Dudley South. This can be seen from the map opposite.
- Although Amblecote still had the largest proportion of its population in this group, this area also saw one of the largest percentage decreases since 1991.



# CENSUS 2001

## Number of Men aged 65 and over , 2001

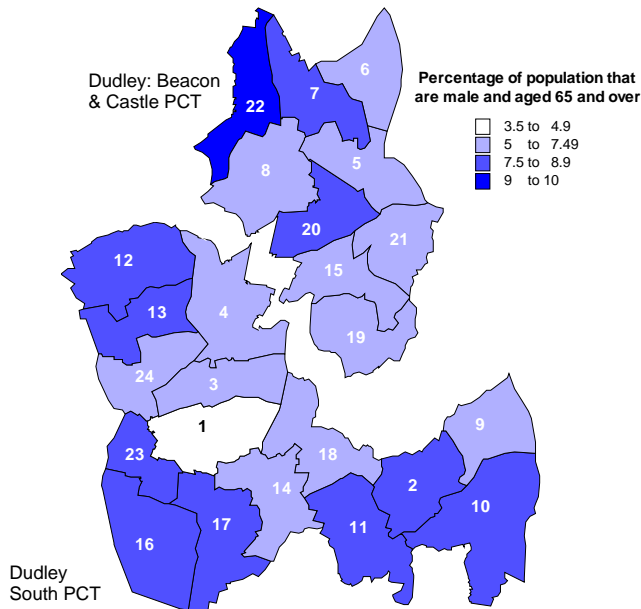


- The number of men aged 65 and over in the Dudley Borough increased from 18,562 in 1991 to 21,424 in 2001.
- The two PCT populations also increased. Dudley South had just under 13,500 men who were aged 65 and over and Beacon & Castle had almost 8,000.
- The areas with the largest number of men aged 65 and over were: Gornal Wood, Sedgley, Pedmore and Stourbridge East, Norton and Kingswinford South. The first two are wards in Beacon & Castle and the latter three are wards in Dudley South.
- The three areas with the smallest number of men aged 65 and over were: Netherton & Woodside, Brierley Hill and Castle & Priory.

Number on map	Ward Name	Number of men aged 65 and over 2001	Number of men aged 65 and over 1991	Percent change in numbers	Percent of total population who were men and aged 65 and over 2001	Change in percent from 1991
1	Amblecote	724	540	34.1	3.8	0.9
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	885	820	7.9	7.5	0.9
3	Brierley Hill	602	654	-8.0	6.3	-0.4
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	900	812	10.8	6.4	0.2
5	Castle & Priory	714	691	3.3	6.3	0.5
6	Coseley East	800	663	20.7	6.6	0.9
7	Coseley West	973	785	23.9	8.1	1.0
8	Gornal Wood	1165	888	31.2	6.3	0.9
9	Halesowen North	856	784	9.2	7.2	0.8
10	Halesowen South	920	833	10.4	7.7	1.0
11	Hayley Green	969	823	17.7	8.6	1.5
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	976	755	29.3	7.6	1.7
13	Kingswinford South	1025	789	29.9	8.2	2.0
14	Lye & Wollescote	796	804	-1.0	6.4	-0.2
15	Netherton & Woodside	577	584	-1.2	6.2	-0.2
16	Norton	1013	960	5.5	8.5	0.6
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	1078	828	30.2	8.6	2.1
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	901	817	10.3	6.1	0.9
19	St.Andrews	804	760	5.8	6.5	0.2
20	St.James	969	885	9.5	8.4	0.7
21	St.Thomas	824	883	-6.7	6.5	-0.5
22	Sedgley	1159	704	64.6	9.7	4.1
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	931	858	8.5	7.8	0.7
24	Wordsley	863	642	34.4	5.9	1.5
Ward Name	Number of men aged 65 and over 2001	Number of men aged 65 and over 1991	Percent change in numbers	Percent of total population who were men and aged 65 and over 2001	Change in percent from 1991	
DUDLEY	21424	18562	15.4	7.0	0.9	
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	7985	6843	16.7	7.1	0.9	
Dudley South PCT	13439	11719	14.7	7.0	1.0	
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	148345	140772	5.4	6.6	0.4	
West Midlands Metropolitan County	164092	160524	2.2	6.4	0.2	
ENGLAND & WALES	3494203	3237559	7.9	6.7	0.2	

# CENSUS 2001

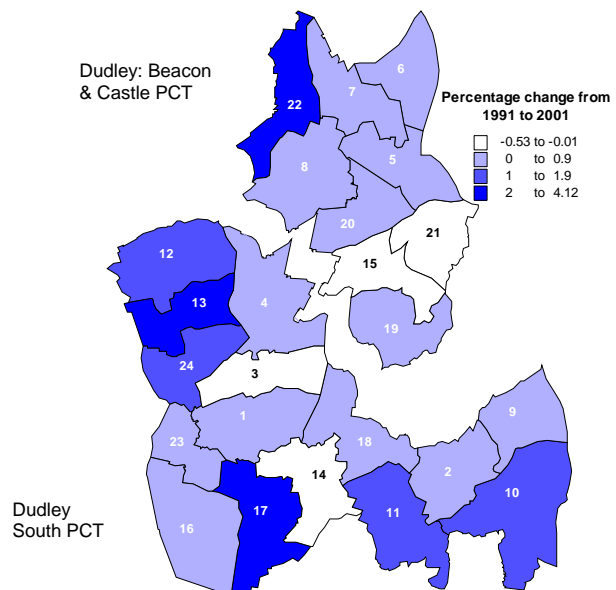
## Percentage of Men aged 65 and over, 2001



- Amblecote had the smallest proportion of men aged 65 and over of all the wards in Dudley, in 2001.
- Sedgley had the largest proportion of men aged 65 and over (9.7%).
- Dudley Borough had an average of 7% of men aged 65 and over in the population.
- The two PCTs had similar percentages; Beacon & Castle had 7.1% and Dudley South had 7.0%.

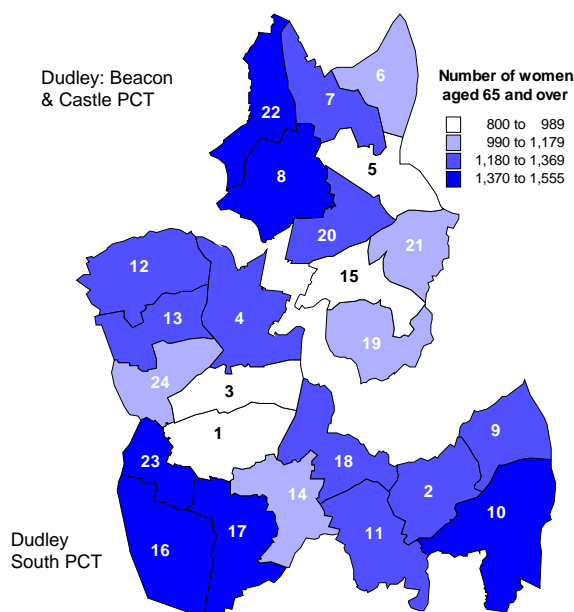
## Change in percentage of Men aged 65 and over from 1991 to 2001

- Both the PCTs and Dudley Borough have seen around a 1% increase in men aged 65 and over since 1991.
- The area that saw the largest percentage increase in this population group since 1991 was Sedgley, where there was an increase of 4.1%.
- Kingswinford South and Pedmore & Stourbridge East saw increases of around 2%.



# CENSUS 2001

## Number of Women aged 65 and over



- The number of women aged 65 and over has increased since 1991 in Dudley.
- Dudley South had almost 8,000 more women aged 65 and over than Beacon & Castle.
- Gornal Wood had the highest number in this group, with 1,504 women aged 65 and over.
- The ward with the smallest number in this age group, Netherton & Woodside with 828 women aged 65 and over, is also in Dudley Beacon & Castle.

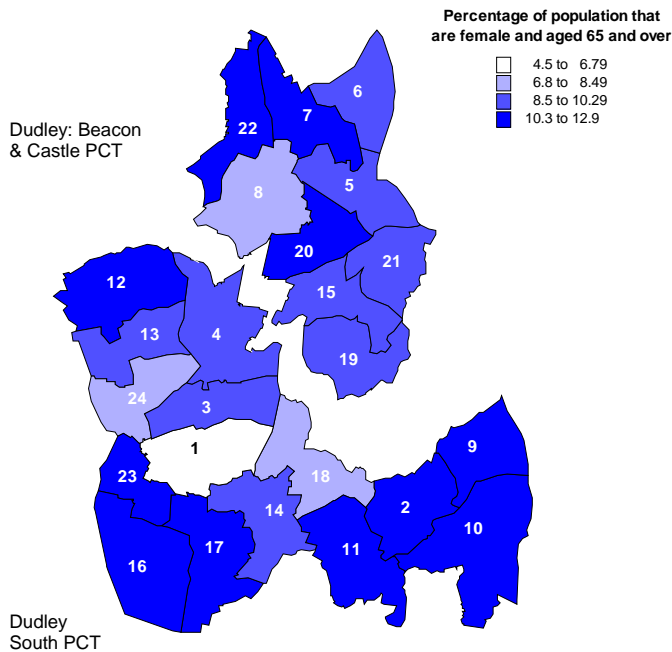
Number on map	Ward Name	Number of women aged 65 and over 2001	Number of women aged 65 and over 1991	Percent change in numbers	Percent of total population who are women and aged 65 and over 2001	Change in percent from 1991
1	Amblecote	951	811	17.3	5.0	0.7
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	1263	1306	-3.3	10.8	0.3
3	Brierley Hill	911	1042	-12.6	9.5	-1.2
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	1243	1269	-2.0	8.8	-0.9
5	Castle & Priory	980	1007	-2.7	8.6	0.2
6	Coseley East	1123	1132	-0.8	9.3	-0.4
7	Coseley West	1367	1162	17.6	11.3	0.8
8	Gornal Wood	1504	1328	13.3	8.1	0.0
9	Halesowen North	1223	1219	0.3	10.3	0.4
10	Halesowen South	1416	1301	8.8	11.9	1.5
11	Hayley Green	1242	1091	13.8	11.1	1.7
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	1363	1128	20.8	10.7	1.8
13	Kingswinford South	1230	1037	18.6	9.9	1.8
14	Lye & Wollescote	1105	1132	-2.4	8.9	-0.4
15	Netherton & Woodside	828	874	-5.3	8.9	-0.7
16	Norton	1383	1310	5.6	11.6	0.8
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	1468	1284	14.3	11.7	1.6
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	1248	1197	4.3	8.5	0.9
19	St.Andrews	1155	1147	0.7	9.3	-0.2
20	St.James	1348	1327	1.6	11.7	0.2
21	St.Thomas	1167	1283	-9.0	9.2	-1.0
22	Sedgley	1415	954	48.3	11.9	4.3
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	1395	1367	2.0	11.7	0.3
24	Wordsley	1100	909	21.0	7.5	1.3

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Ward Name	Number of women aged 65 and over 2001	Number of women aged 65 and over 1991	Percent change in numbers	Percent of total population who are women and aged 65 and over 2001	Change in percent from 1991
DUDLEY	29428	27617	6.6	9.6	0.5
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	10887	10214	6.6	9.7	0.4
Dudley South PCT	18541	17403	6.5	9.6	0.7
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	205606	209211	-1.7	9.1	-0.1
West Midlands Metropolitan County	232021	237068	-2.1	9.1	-0.1
ENGLAND & WALES	4818571	4806524	0.3	9.3	-0.3

# CENSUS 2001

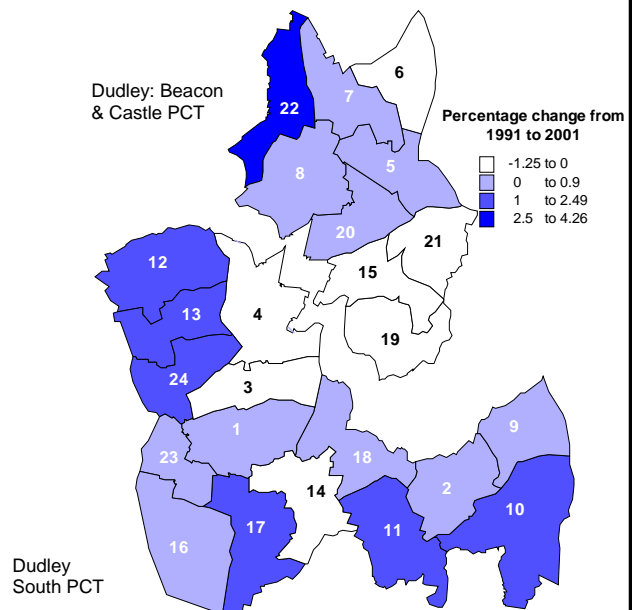
## Percentage of Women aged 65 and over, 2001



- In Dudley 9.6% of the population were women and aged 65 and over in 2001.
- This is slightly higher than that of England & Wales (9.3%).
- There was little difference between the two PCTs in the percentage of their population in this group.
- Amblecote had the smallest proportion of women aged 65 and over, with only 5% of its population falling in this group.

## Change in Percentage of Women aged 65 and over from 1991–2001

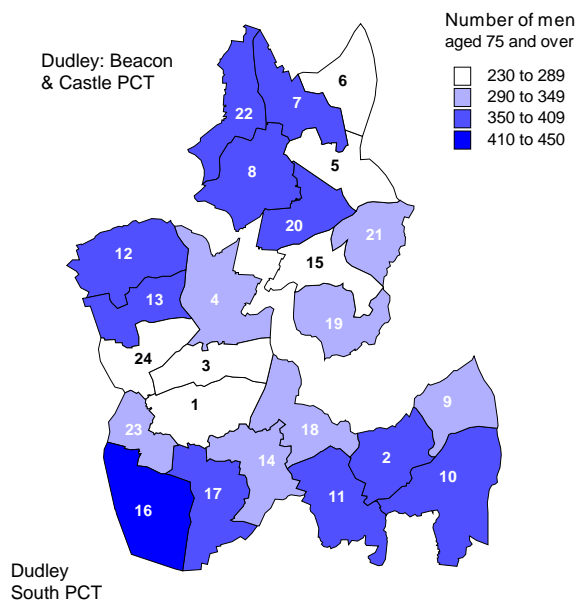
- Sedgley and Halesowen South had the highest proportions of women aged 65 and over, 11.9%.
- Dudley saw an increase of 0.5% in this population group from 1991.
- Sedgley saw the largest increase of 4.3%.
- The area with the largest decrease was Brierley Hill at 1.2%.





# CENSUS 2001

## Number of men aged 75 and over, 2001



- The number of men aged 75 and over in Dudley was 8,139. This was an increase since 1991 when the figure was 6,255.
- Norton in Dudley South had the highest number of men aged 75 and over.
- The area with the smallest number of men aged 75 and over was Netherton & Woodside; in Dudley Beacon & Castle.
- Castle & Priory had the next smallest number of people in this group.

Number on map	Ward Name	Number of men aged 75 & over 2001	Number of men aged 75 & over 1991	Percent change in numbers	Percent of men aged 75 & over 2001	Change in percent from 1991
1	Amblecote	253	169	49.7	2.7	0.9
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	378	271	39.5	6.5	2.0
3	Brierley Hill	248	239	3.8	5.3	0.2
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	331	297	11.4	4.7	0.2
5	Castle & Priory	251	203	23.6	4.6	1.1
6	Coseley East	276	218	26.6	4.7	0.8
7	Coseley West	354	267	32.6	6.1	1.2
8	Gornal Wood	395	280	41.1	4.3	0.8
9	Halesowen North	326	260	25.4	5.6	1.3
10	Halesowen South	391	303	29.0	6.8	1.8
11	Hayley Green	378	236	60.2	6.9	2.8
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	375	267	40.4	6.0	1.8
13	Kingswinford South	399	282	41.5	6.5	2.0
14	Lye & Wollescote	331	250	32.4	5.4	1.3
15	Netherton & Woodside	239	218	9.6	5.2	0.3
16	Norton	448	343	30.6	7.7	1.9
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	390	309	26.2	6.2	1.1
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	342	294	16.3	4.7	0.9
19	St. Andrews	322	237	35.9	5.3	1.3
20	St. James	352	298	18.1	6.2	1.0
21	St. Thomas	349	299	16.7	5.7	0.8
22	Sedgley	374	219	70.8	6.4	2.9
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	349	322	8.4	6.0	0.5
24	Wordsley	288	183	57.4	4.0	1.5

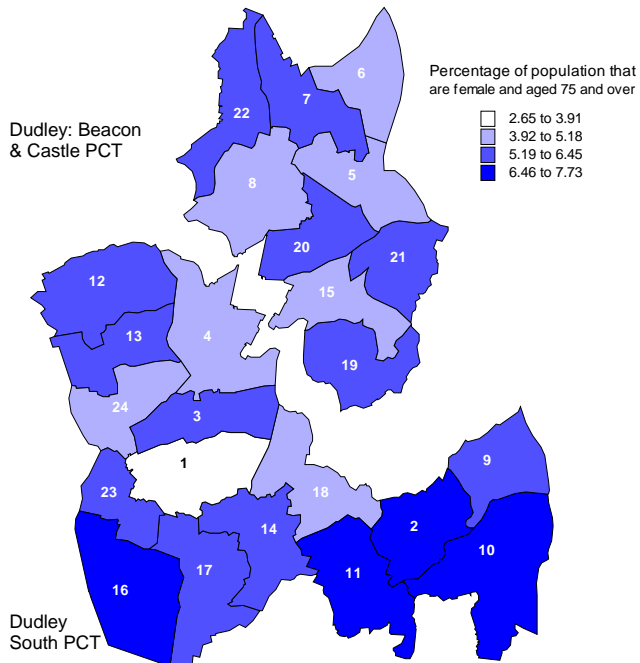
The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area Name	Number of men aged 75 & over 2001	Number of men aged 75 & over 1991	Percent change in numbers	Percent of men aged 75 & over 2001	Change in percent from 1991
DUDLEY	8139	6255	30.1	5.4	1.2
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	2912	2239	30.1	5.3	1.1
Dudley South PCT	5227	4025	29.9	5.5	1.3
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	59841	48978	22.2	5.5	1.0
West Midlands Metropolitan County	65517	56147	16.7	5.3	0.8
ENGLAND & WALES	1449202	1214567	19.3	5.7	0.7



# CENSUS 2001

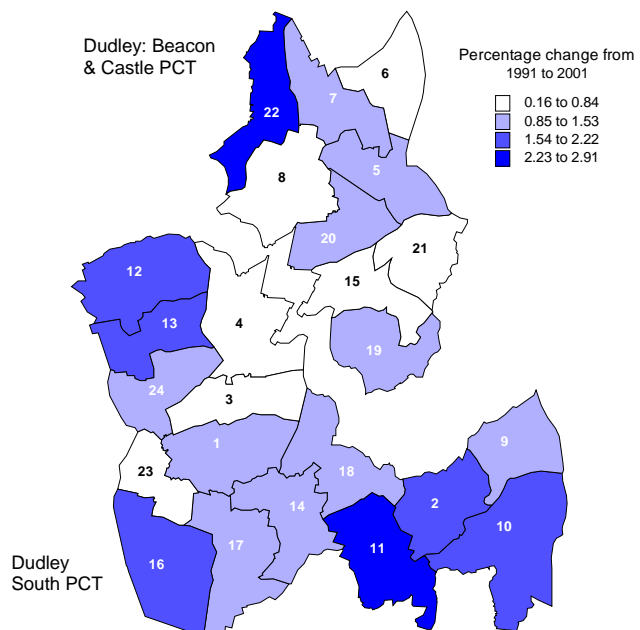
## Percentage of men aged 75 and over, 2001



- Dudley had 5.4% of its men aged 75 and over.
- This was only 0.3% lower than the proportion in England and Wales.
- There was little difference between the two PCTs.
- The area with the smallest percentage of men aged 75 and over in 2001 was Amblecote with only 2.7% being aged 75 and over.

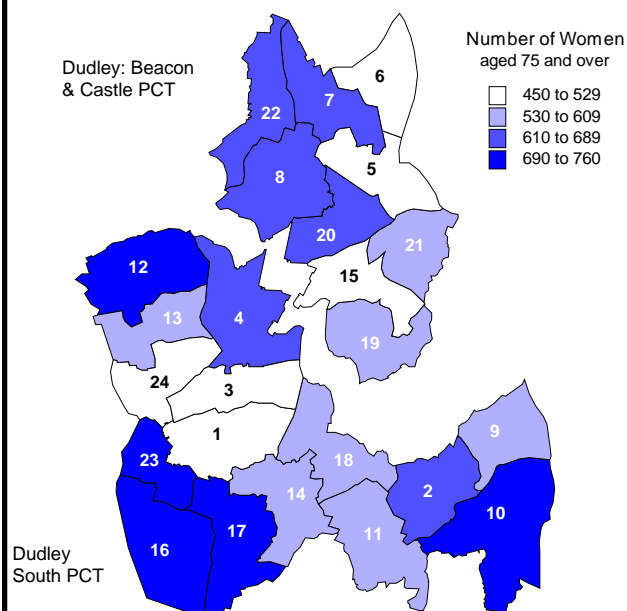
## Change in percentage of men aged 75 and over from 1991 to 2001

- Norton had the highest proportion of men aged 75 and over, at 7.7%.
- There was an increase of 1.2% in men aged 75 and over, in Dudley since 1991.
- Dudley South saw the greatest increase of 1.3% compared to 1.1% in Dudley Beacon & Castle.
- Sedgley and Hayley Green saw increases of nearly 3% in this population group since 1991.



# CENSUS 2001

## Number of women aged 75 and over, 2001



- The number of women aged 75 and over in Dudley was 14,462. This was an increase since 1991 when the figure was 12,566.
- Halesowen South in Dudley South had the highest number of women aged 75 and over. The three areas with the next three highest numbers of women aged 75 and over were also in Dudley South.
- The area with the smallest number of women aged 75 and over was Castle & Priory; in Dudley Beacon & Castle.
- Netherton & Woodside had the next smallest number of people in this group.

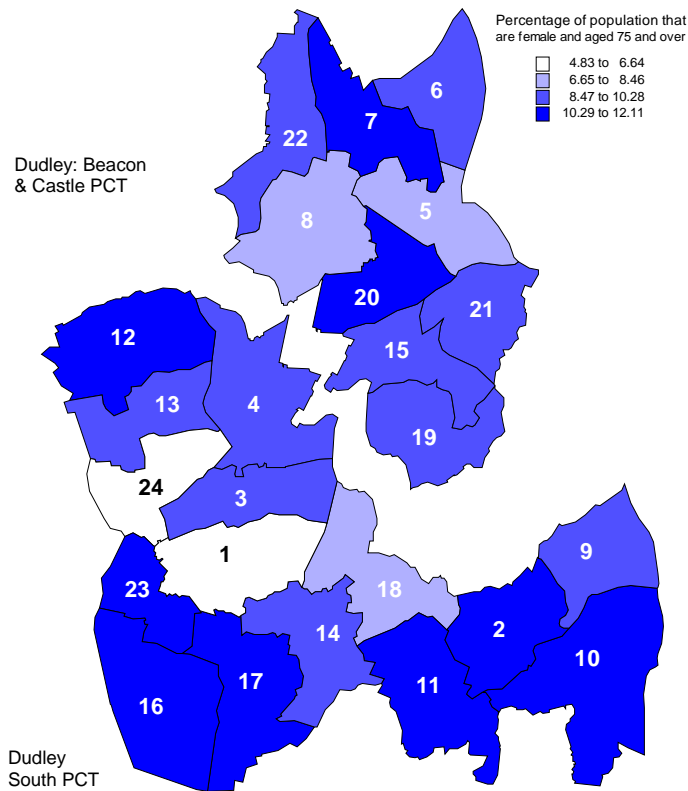
Number on map	Ward Name	Number of women aged 75 & over 2001	Number of women aged 75 & over 1991	Percent change in numbers	Percent of women aged 75 & over 2001	Change in percent from 1991
1	Amblecote	466	376	23.9	4.8	0.9
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	639	546	17.0	10.7	2.2
3	Brierley Hill	478	492	-2.8	9.7	-0.1
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	666	595	11.9	9.3	0.3
5	Castle & Priory	458	407	12.5	7.8	1.1
6	Coseley East	523	512	2.1	8.5	0.0
7	Coseley West	660	553	19.3	10.5	0.7
8	Gornal Wood	651	559	16.5	7.0	0.3
9	Halesowen North	574	575	-0.2	9.5	0.4
10	Halesowen South	753	599	25.7	12.1	2.9
11	Hayley Green	601	432	39.1	10.5	3.2
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	691	536	28.9	10.5	2.2
13	Kingswinford South	548	430	27.4	8.8	2.2
14	Lye & Wollescote	540	514	5.1	8.6	0.2
15	Netherton & Woodside	461	458	0.7	9.9	0.0
16	Norton	734	605	21.3	11.9	2.2
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	744	660	12.7	11.9	1.9
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	604	516	17.1	8.1	1.5
19	St. Andrews	584	525	11.2	9.3	0.8
20	St. James	637	645	-1.2	10.9	-0.2
21	St. Thomas	608	591	2.9	9.2	0.1
22	Sedgley	619	414	49.5	10.1	3.6
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	731	650	12.5	11.9	1.5
24	Wordsley	492	384	28.1	6.6	1.4

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area Name	Number of women aged 75 & over 2001	Number of women aged 75 & over 1991	Percent change in numbers	Percent of women aged 75 & over 2001	Change in percent from 1991
DUDLEY	14462	12566	15.1	9.3	1.2
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	5201	4664	11.5	9.1	0.7
Dudley South PCT	9261	7910	17.1	9.4	1.5
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	104094	96256	8.1	9.0	0.7
West Midlands Metropolitan County	118050	108698	8.6	9.0	0.7
ENGLAND & WALES	2496540	2324606	7.4	9.3	0.3

# CENSUS 2001

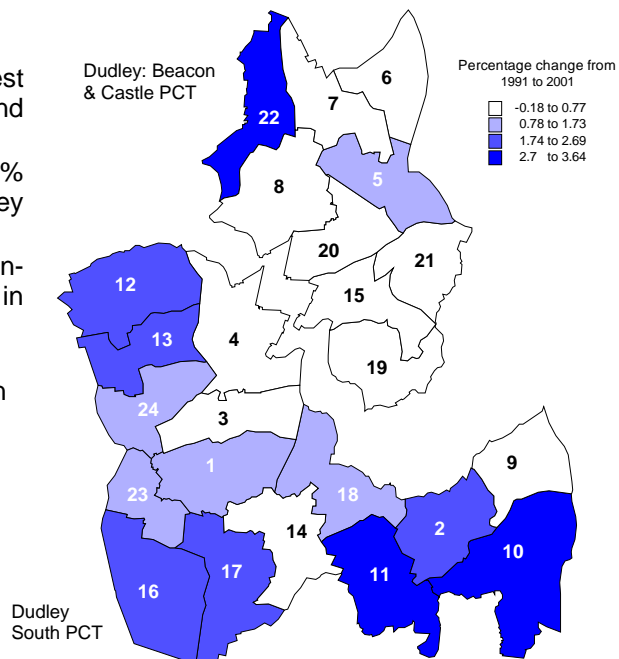
## Percentage of women aged 75 and over, 2001



- Dudley had 9.3% of its women aged 75 and over.
- This was only 0.3% lower than the proportion in England and Wales.
- There was little difference between the two PCTs.
- The area with the smallest percentage of people aged 75 and over in 2001 was Amblecote with only 4.8% being aged 75 and over.

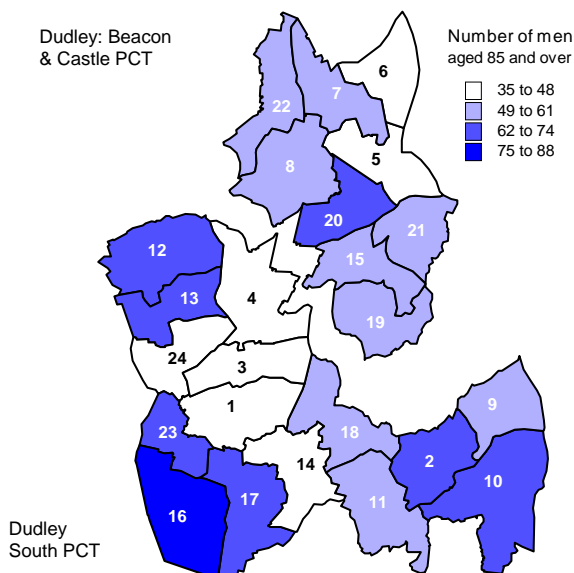
## Change in percentage of women aged 75 and over from 1991 to 2001

- Halesowen South had the highest proportion of women aged 75 and over, with 12.1%.
- There was an increase of 1.2% women aged 75 and over, in Dudley since 1991.
- Dudley South saw the greatest increase of 1.5% compared to 0.7% in Dudley Beacon & Castle.
- Sedgley and Hayley Green saw increases of over 3% in this population group from 1991.



# CENSUS 2001

## Number of men aged 85 and over, 2001



- The number of men aged 85 and over in Dudley was 1,346. This had increased since 1991 when the figure was 927.
- Norton had the highest number of people aged 85 and over. The three areas with the next three highest numbers of people aged 85 and over were also in Dudley South.
- The area with the smallest number of people aged 85 and over was Castle & Priory.
- Wordsley and Lye & Wollescote had the next smallest numbers of men in this group, these areas are in Dudley South.

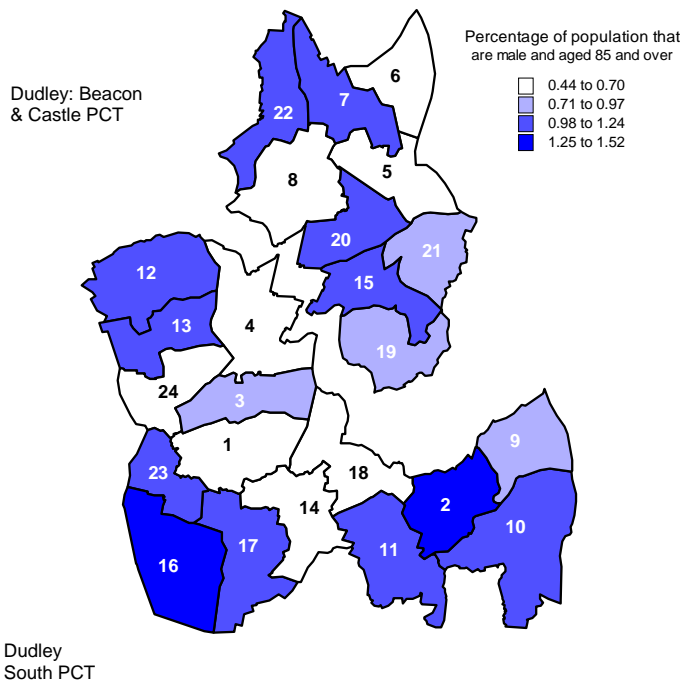
Number on map	Ward Name	Number of men aged 85 & over 2001	Number of men aged 85 & over 1991	Percent change in numbers	Percent of men aged 85 & over 2001	Change in percent from 1991
1	Amblecote	42	28	50.0	0.4	0.1
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	73	29	151.7	1.3	0.8
3	Brierley Hill	43	33	30.3	0.9	0.2
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	45	47	-4.3	0.6	-0.1
5	Castle & Priory	35	39	-10.3	0.6	-0.1
6	Coseley East	42	33	27.3	0.7	0.1
7	Coseley West	61	38	60.5	1.0	0.3
8	Gornal Wood	54	34	58.8	0.6	0.2
9	Halesowen North	54	37	45.9	0.9	0.3
10	Halesowen South	65	46	41.3	1.1	0.4
11	Hayley Green	54	27	100.0	1.0	0.5
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	70	40	75.0	1.1	0.5
13	Kingswinford South	68	43	58.1	1.1	0.4
14	Lye & Wollescote	40	42	-4.8	0.7	-0.1
15	Netherton & Woodside	53	37	43.2	1.1	0.3
16	Norton	88	57	54.4	1.5	0.6
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	72	61	18.0	1.1	0.1
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	51	38	34.2	0.7	0.2
19	St.Andrews	50	37	35.1	0.8	0.2
20	St.James	68	45	51.1	1.2	0.4
21	St.Thomas	50	36	38.9	0.8	0.2
22	Sedgley	58	29	100.0	1.0	0.5
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	70	45	55.6	1.2	0.4
24	Wordsley	40	26	53.8	0.6	0.2

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area Name	Number of men aged 85 & over 2001	Number of men aged 85 & over 1991	Percent change in numbers	Percent of men aged 85 & over 2001	Change in percent from 1991
DUDLEY	1346	927	45.2	0.9	0.3
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	471	328	43.6	0.9	0.2
Dudley South PCT	875	599	46.1	0.9	0.3
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	10484	1098499	51.6	1.0	0.3
West Midlands Metropolitan County	12054	1242150	51.8	1.0	0.3
ENGLAND & WALES	280821	188666	48.8	1.1	0.3

# CENSUS 2001

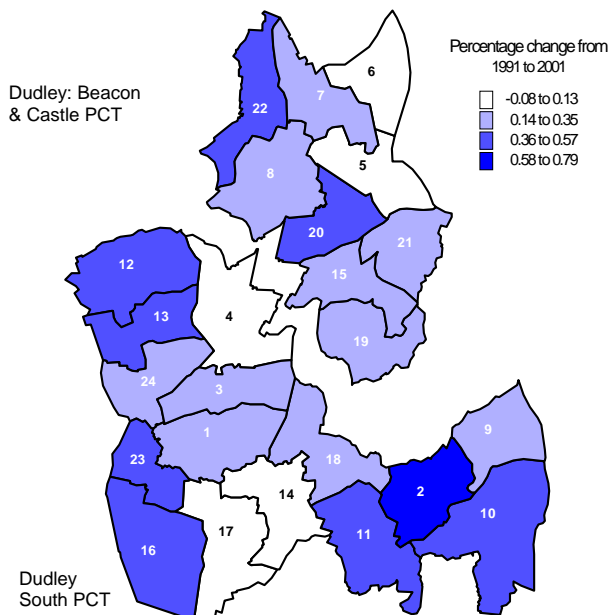
## Percentage of men aged 85 and over, 2001



- Dudley had 0.9% of its male population aged 85 and over.
- This was only 0.2% lower than the proportion in England and Wales.
- There was no difference between the two PCTs in the proportion of their male population that fell into this group.
- The area with the smallest percentage of men aged 85 and over in 2001 was Amblecote with only 0.4% being aged 85 and over.
- The three wards with the highest proportion of men aged 85 and over at 1.2% were all in Dudley South.

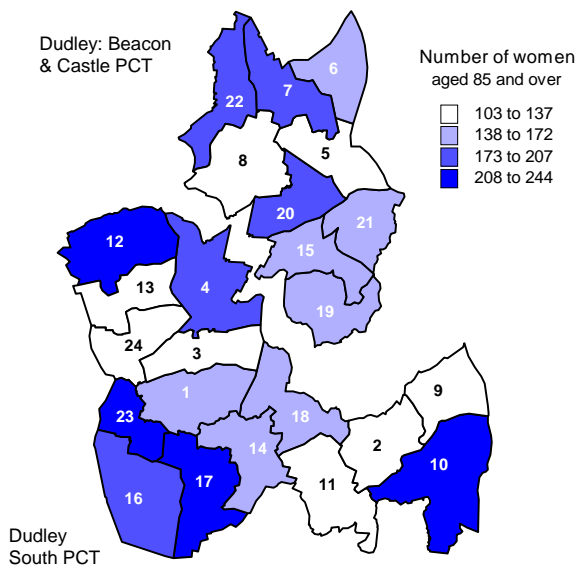
## Change in percentage of men aged 85 and over from 1991 to 2001

- There was an increase of 0.3% of men aged 85 and over in Dudley since 1991.
- Dudley South saw the greatest increase of 0.3% compared to 0.2% in Dudley Beacon & Castle.
- Belle Vale & Hasbury saw an increase of 0.8% in this population group from 1991.



# CENSUS 2001

## Number of women aged 85 and over, 2001



- The number of women aged 85 and over in Dudley was 3,908. This had increased since 1991 when the figure was 2,966.
- Pedmore & Stourbridge East had the highest number of women aged 85 and over. The three areas with the next three highest numbers of women aged 85 and over were also in Dudley South.
- The area with the smallest number of women aged 85 and over was Wordsley.
- Castle & Priory had the next smallest number of women in this group, this area is in Dudley Beacon & Castle.

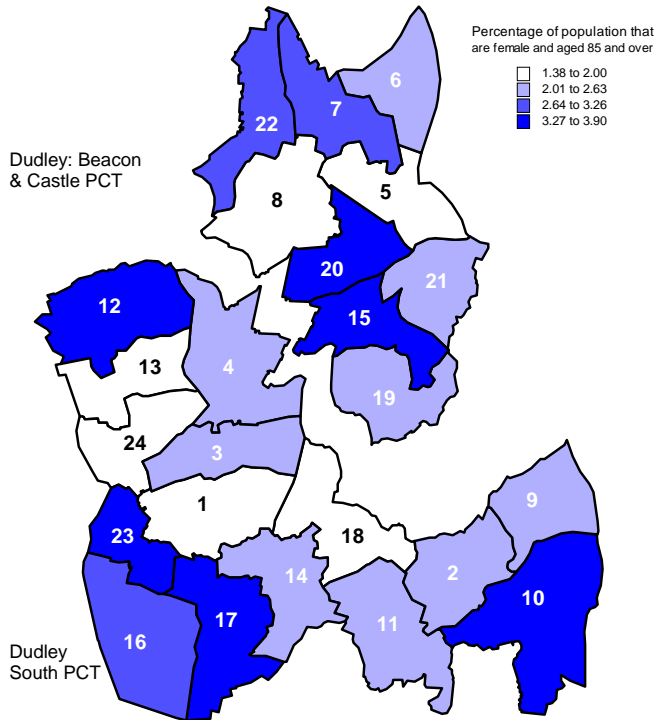
Number on map	Ward Name	Number of women aged 85 & over 2001	Number of women aged 85 & over 1991	Percent change in numbers	Percent of women aged 85 & over 2001	Change in percent from 1991
1	Amblecote	138	93	48.4	1.4	0.4
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	135	114	18.4	2.3	0.5
3	Brierley Hill	125	117	6.8	2.5	0.2
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	189	133	42.1	2.6	0.6
5	Castle & Priory	111	84	32.1	1.9	0.5
6	Coseley East	148	122	21.3	2.4	0.4
7	Coseley West	188	130	44.6	3.0	0.7
8	Gornal Wood	137	120	14.2	1.5	0.0
9	Halesowen North	130	109	19.3	2.1	0.4
10	Halesowen South	233	155	50.3	3.7	1.4
11	Hayley Green	134	91	47.3	2.3	0.8
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	218	137	59.1	3.3	1.2
13	Kingswinford South	125	93	34.4	2.0	0.6
14	Lye & Wollescote	145	108	34.3	2.3	0.5
15	Netherton & Woodside	153	127	20.5	3.3	0.5
16	Norton	183	148	23.6	3.0	0.6
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	244	199	22.6	3.9	0.9
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	142	97	46.4	1.9	0.7
19	St.Andrews	165	103	60.2	2.6	1.0
20	St.James	193	197	-2.0	3.3	-0.1
21	St.Thomas	157	135	16.3	2.4	0.3
22	Sedgley	185	107	72.9	3.0	1.3
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	227	153	48.4	3.7	1.2
24	Wordsley	103	94	9.6	1.4	0.1

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area Name	Number of women aged 85 & over 2001	Number of women aged 85 & over 1991	Percent change in numbers	Percent of women aged 85 & over 2001	Change in percent from 1991
DUDLEY	3908	2966	31.8	2.5	0.6
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	1437	1125	27.7	2.5	0.5
Dudley South PCT	2471	1841	34.2	2.5	0.7
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	28688	21995	30.4	2.5	0.6
West Midlands Metropolitan County	32356	24769	30.6	2.5	0.6
ENGLAND & WALES	731584	574018	27.4	2.7	0.5

# CENSUS 2001

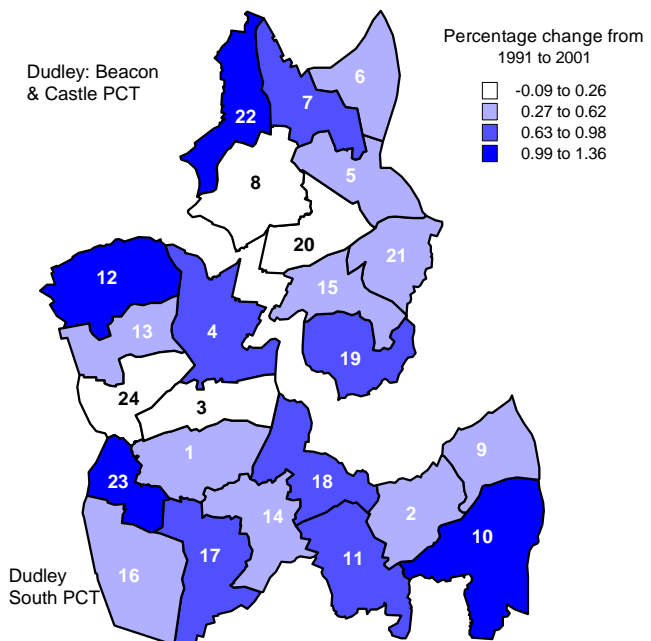
## Percentage of women aged 85 and over, 2001



- Dudley had 2.5% of its female population aged 85 and over.
- This was only 0.2% lower than the proportion in England and Wales.
- There was no difference between the two PCTs in the proportion of their female population that fell into this group.
- The areas with the smallest percentage of women aged 85 and over in 2001 were Amblecote and Wordsley with only 1.4% of this area being aged 85 and over.
- The three wards with the highest proportion of women aged 85 and over with more than 3.7%, were all in Dudley South.

## Change in percentage of women aged 85 and over from 1991 to 2001

- There was an increase of 0.6% of women aged 85 and over in Dudley since 1991.
- Dudley South saw the greatest increase of 0.7% compared to 0.5% in Dudley Beacon & Castle.
- Halesowen South both saw an increase of 1.4% in this population group since 1991.



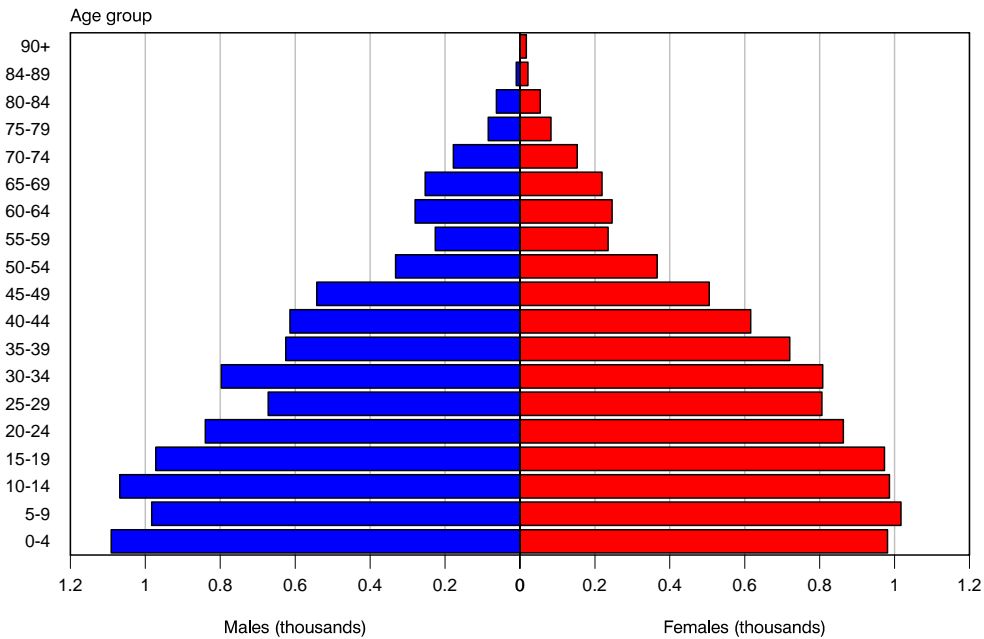
# CENSUS 2001

## Diversity



# CENSUS 2001

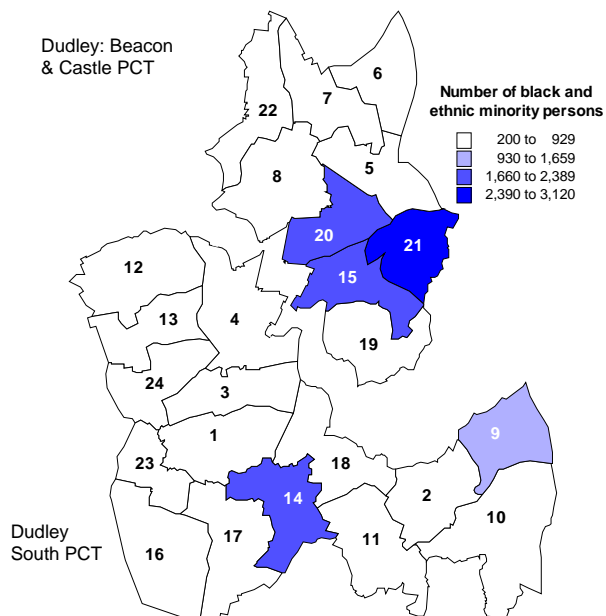
## Dudley Borough, Black and Ethnic Minority, 2001



Diversity

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of Black & Ethnic Minority People, 2001<sup>1</sup>



- Dudley had 19,285 people from black and ethnic minority groups within its total population.
- Dudley South had just over 9,000 people from black and ethnic minority groups and Dudley Beacon & Castle had just over 10,000 people from black and ethnic minority groups.
- St. Thomas and St. James wards in Dudley Beacon & Castle and Lye & Wollescote ward in Dudley South had the highest number of people from black and ethnic minority groups.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

Diversity

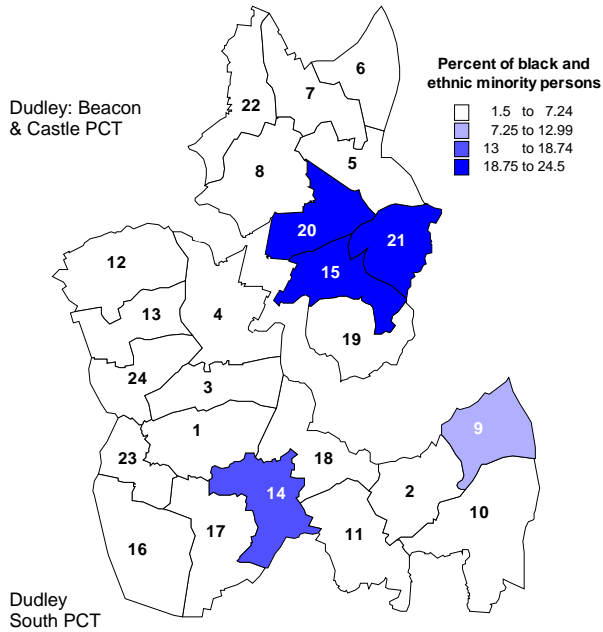
Number on map	Ward Name	Number of people from black and ethnic minority groups 2001	Percent of people from black and ethnic minority groups 2001
1	Amblecote	599	3.1
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	540	4.6
3	Brierley Hill	398	4.1
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	881	6.2
5	Castle & Priory	631	5.5
6	Coseley East	496	4.1
7	Coseley West	325	2.7
8	Gornal Wood	623	3.4
9	Halesowen North	1403	11.8
10	Halesowen South	425	3.6
11	Hayley Green	351	3.1
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	205	1.6
13	Kingswinford South	260	2.1
14	Lye & Wollescote	2009	16.2
15	Netherton & Woodside	1919	20.7
16	Norton	235	2.0
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	502	4.0
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	816	5.5
19	St. Andrews	614	4.9
20	St. James	2167	18.8
21	St. Thomas	3117	24.5
22	Sedgley	259	2.2
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	246	2.1
24	Wordsley	271	1.8

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area Name	Number of people from black and ethnic minority groups 2001	Percent of people from black and ethnic minority groups 2001
DUDLEY	19285	6.3
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	10144	9.1
Dudley South PCT	9141	4.7
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	464156	20.6
West Midlands Metropolitan County	512359	20.0
ENGLAND & WALES	4521050	8.7

# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of Black & Ethnic Minority People, 2001<sup>1</sup>

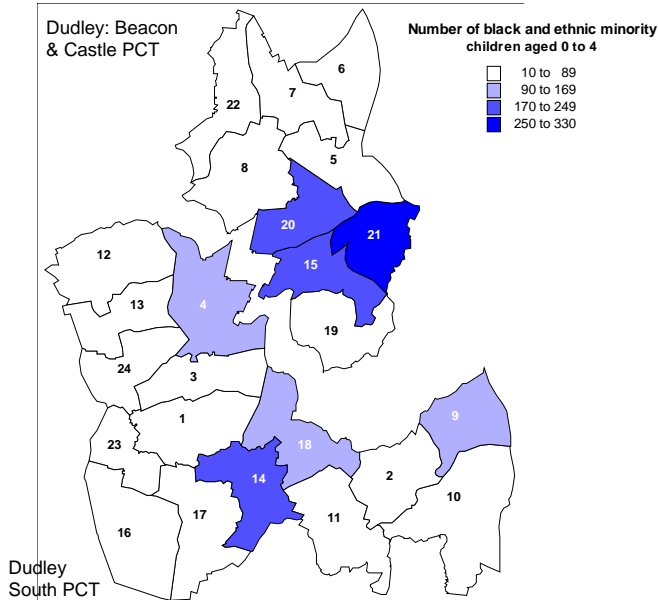


- Dudley had 6.3% of its population from black & ethnic minority groups.
- This was 2.5% lower than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The proportion of the Dudley; Beacon & Castle population that fall into this group was almost double the proportion for Dudley South.
- The area with the smallest percentage of people from the black & ethnic minority groups in 2001 was Kingswinsford North and Wall Heath with only 1.6%.
- The three wards with the highest proportion of people from black & ethnic minority groups were all in Dudley Beacon & Castle.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of Black & Ethnic Minority Children aged 0 to 4<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had 2,054 children from black and ethnic minority groups aged 0 to 4 within its total population.
- Dudley South had just over 1,000 children from black and ethnic minority groups and Dudley Beacon & Castle had just under 1,050 children from black and ethnic minority groups aged 0 to 4.
- St. Thomas and Lye & Wollescote wards in Dudley Beacon & Castle and Dudley South respectively had the highest number of children from black and ethnic minority groups aged 0 to 4.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

Diversity

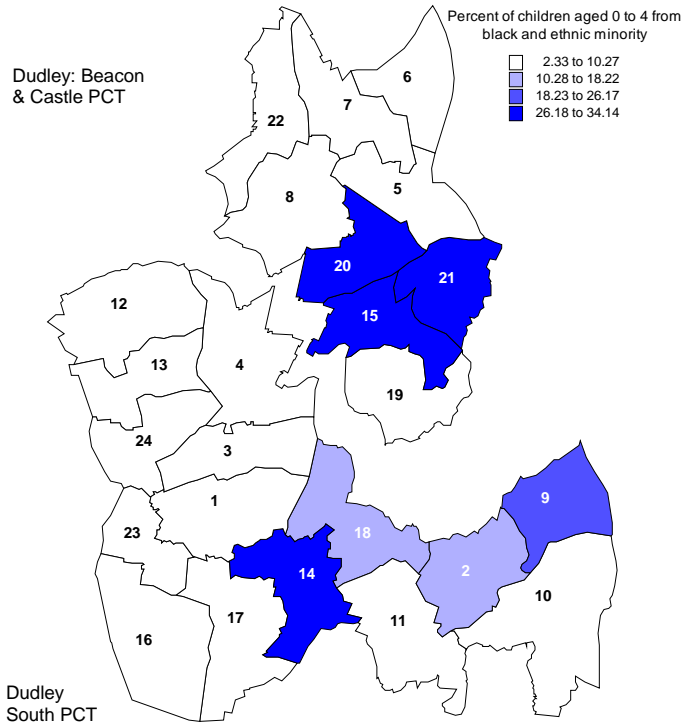
Number on map	Ward Name	Number of children from a black and ethnic minority group aged 0 to 4 2001	Percent of children aged 0 to 4 from a black and ethnic minority group 2001
1	Amblecote	78	6.6
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	62	10.5
3	Brierley Hill	37	6.1
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	95	9.5
5	Castle & Priory	77	9.6
6	Coseley East	51	6.7
7	Coseley West	45	6.4
8	Gornal Wood	77	6.3
9	Halesowen North	148	21.6
10	Halesowen South	25	5.1
11	Hayley Green	46	8.6
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	26	4.5
13	Kingswinford South	13	2.3
14	Lye & Wollescote	245	28.9
15	Netherton & Woodside	210	32.2
16	Norton	16	2.9
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	48	9.4
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	119	13.7
19	St.Andrews	60	7.8
20	St.James	181	27.8
21	St.Thomas	326	34.1
22	Sedgley	22	4.5
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	24	3.8
24	Wordsley	23	2.9

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area Name	Number of children from a black and ethnic minority group aged 0 to 4 2001	Percent of children aged 0 to 4 from a black and ethnic minority group 2001
DUDLEY	2054	11.6
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	1049	14.9
Dudley South PCT	1005	9.6
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	49268	33.4
West Midlands Metropolitan County	53532	32.2
ENGLAND & WALES	437085	14.1

# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of Children aged 0 to 4 from Black & Ethnic Minority<sup>1</sup>, 2001



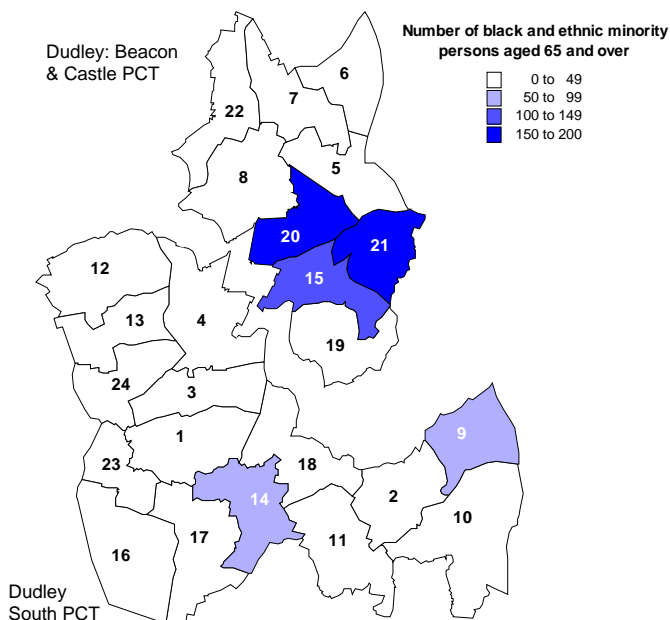
- Dudley had 11.6% of it's population, aged 0 to 4 from black & ethnic minority groups.
- This was slightly lower than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The proportion of the Dudley Beacon & Castle population that fell into this group was considerably higher than Dudley South and similar to the proportion for England and Wales.
- The area with the smallest percentage of children aged 0 to 4 from the black & ethnic minority groups, in 2001 was Kingswindsford South with only 2.3%.
- The two wards with the highest proportion of children from black & ethnic minority groups were in Dudley Beacon & Castle.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

Diversity

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of Black & Ethnic Minority People aged 65 and over<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had 1,056 people from black and ethnic minority groups aged 65 and over within its total population.
- Dudley South had just under 400 people from black and ethnic minority groups and Dudley Beacon & Castle had just over 650 people from black and ethnic minority groups aged 65 and over.
- St. Thomas and St. James wards in Dudley Beacon & Castle had the highest number of people from black and ethnic minority groups aged 65 and over.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

Diversity

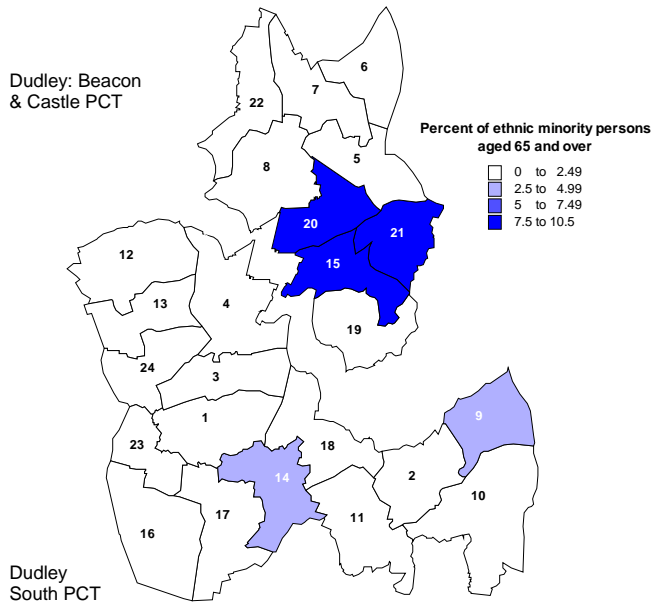
Number on map	Ward Name	Number of people from a black and ethnic minority group aged 65 and over 2001	Percent of people aged 65 and over from a black and ethnic minority group 2001
1	Amblecote	9	0.5
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	21	1.0
3	Brierley Hill	15	1.0
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	30	1.4
5	Castle & Priory	26	1.5
6	Coseley East	18	0.9
7	Coseley West	18	0.8
8	Gornal Wood	39	1.5
9	Halesowen North	69	3.3
10	Halesowen South	18	0.8
11	Hayley Green	21	0.9
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	6	0.3
13	Kingswinford South	9	0.4
14	Lye & Wollescote	95	5.0
15	Netherton & Woodside	147	10.5
16	Norton	3	0.1
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	28	1.1
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	43	2.0
19	St.Andrews	41	2.1
20	St.James	176	7.6
21	St.Thomas	197	10.0
22	Sedgley	6	0.2
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	12	0.5
24	Wordsley	9	0.5

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area Name	Number of people from a black and ethnic minority group aged 65 and over 2001	Percent of people aged 65 and over from a black and ethnic minority group 2001
DUDLEY	1056	2.1
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	668	3.5
Dudley South PCT	388	1.2
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	28317	8.0
West Midlands Metropolitan County	31314	7.8
ENGLAND & WALES	231492	2.8

# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of People aged 65 and over from Black & Ethnic Minority<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had 2.1% of its population aged 65 and over from black & ethnic minority groups, .
- This was slightly lower than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The proportion of the Dudley Beacon & Castle population that fell into this group was almost treble the proportion for Dudley South.
- The area with the smallest percentage of people aged 65 and over from the black & ethnic minority groups, in 2001 was Sedgley with only 0.2%.
- The three wards with the highest proportion of persons from black & ethnic minority groups were all in Dudley Beacon & Castle.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Diversity

Number Ward Name on map	Number of people stating their religion as Christian	Number of people stating their religion as Buddhist	Number of people stating their religion as Hindu	Number of people stating their religion as Jewish	Number of people stating their religion as Muslim	Number of people stating their religion as Sikh	Number of people stating their religion as Any other religion	Number of people stating their religion as No religion	Number of people not stating their religion
1 Amblecote	15234	26	47	3	187	62	33	2275	1303
2 Belle Vale & Hasbury	9253	12	14	6	242	38	20	1381	762
3 Brierley Hill	7157	13	23	4	128	38	22	1404	842
4 Brockmoor & Pensnett	10761	24	61	-	444	87	12	1486	1287
5 Castle & Priory	8898	3	74	6	96	54	6	1332	924
6 Coseley East	9823	3	49	6	40	171	11	1125	826
7 Coseley West	9855	19	21	3	14	88	15	1153	934
8 Gornal Wood	15120	20	66	-	54	145	28	1735	1370
9 Halesowen North	8450	16	110	-	580	387	17	1424	869
10 Halesowen South	9648	17	51	8	64	126	21	1249	770
11 Hayley Green	9104	16	11	-	140	42	10	1162	751
12 Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	10707	10	38	6	17	27	13	1097	873
13 Kingswinford South	10244	16	46	3	42	48	16	1147	875
14 Lye & Wollescote	8089	16	27	6	1744	18	27	1487	991
15 Netherton & Woodside	6116	13	244	3	737	169	9	978	1006
16 Norton	9763	23	12	8	31	58	30	1249	769
17 Pedmore & Stourbridge East	10185	30	24	4	201	66	32	1354	671
18 Quarry Bank & Cradley	11222	10	13	3	455	61	27	1802	1171
19 St.Andrews	9508	9	56	-	167	89	13	1493	1086
20 St.James	8063	19	350	6	504	539	24	1133	912
21 St.Thomas	8263	24	243	3	1462	266	23	1401	1018
22 Sedgley	10191	4	48	6	38	45	11	849	734
23 Wollaston & Stourbridge West	9404	21	20	10	52	21	39	1453	881
24 Wordsley	12149	28	29	-	50	37	22	1452	894

Area Name	Number of people stating their religion as Christian	Number of people stating their religion as Buddhist	Number of people stating their religion as Hindu	Number of people stating their religion as Jewish	Number of people stating their religion as Muslim	Number of people stating their religion as Sikh	Number of people stating their religion as Any other religion	Number of people stating their religion as No religion	Number of people not stating their religion
DUDLEY	237207	392	1677	94	7489	2682	481	32621	22519
Dudley, Beacon & Castle PCT	85,837	114	1151	33	3112	1566	140	11199	8810
Dudley South PCT	151,370	278	526	61	4377	1116	341	21422	13709
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	1505173	5034	41727	3089	179873	77930	4648	260051	177221
West Midlands Metropolitan County	1701519	5818	49484	3311	191559	91890	5381	305365	201267
ENGLAND & WALES	35251244	139046	546982	257671	1524887	327343	143811	7171332	3776515

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards



# CENSUS 2001

Number on map	Ward Name	Percent of people stating their religion as										Percent of people stating their religion as					Percent of people not stating their religion
		Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Any other religion	No religion	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Any other religion	
1	Amblecote	79.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	11.9	6.8							
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	78.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.3	0.2	11.8	6.5							
3	Brierley Hill	74.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.2	14.6	8.7							
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	76.0	0.2	0.4	-	3.1	0.6	0.1	10.5	9.1							
5	Castle & Priory	78.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	11.7	8.1							
6	Coseley East	81.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.1	9.3	6.9							
7	Coseley West	81.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	9.5	7.7							
8	Gornal Wood	81.6	0.1	0.4	-	0.3	0.8	0.2	9.4	7.4							
9	Halesowen North	71.3	0.1	0.9	-	4.9	3.3	0.1	12.0	7.3							
10	Halesowen South	80.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.2	10.4	6.4							
11	Hayley Green	81.0	0.1	0.1	-	1.2	0.4	0.1	10.3	6.7							
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	83.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	8.6	6.8							
13	Kingswinford South	82.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	9.2	7.0							
14	Lye & Wollscote	65.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	14.1	0.1	0.2	12.0	8.0							
15	Netherton & Woodside	65.9	0.1	2.6	0.0	7.9	1.8	0.1	10.5	10.8							
16	Norton	81.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	10.5	6.4							
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	81.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.3	10.8	5.3							
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	76.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.4	0.2	12.2	7.9							
19	St.Andrews	76.5	0.1	0.5	-	1.3	0.7	0.1	12.0	8.7							
20	St.James	69.8	0.2	3.0	0.1	4.4	4.7	0.2	9.8	7.9							
21	St.Thomas	65.0	0.2	1.9	0.0	11.5	2.1	0.2	11.0	8.0							
22	Sedgley	85.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	7.1	6.2							
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	79.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	12.2	7.4							
24	Wordsley	82.9	0.2	0.2	-	0.3	0.3	0.2	9.9	6.1							
Area Name	Percent of people stating their religion as	Percent of people stating their religion as	Percent of people stating their religion as	Percent of people stating their religion as	Percent of people stating their religion as	Percent of people stating their religion as	Percent of people stating their religion as	Percent of people stating their religion as	Percent of people stating their religion as	Percent of people stating their religion as	Percent of people stating their religion as	Percent of people stating their religion as	Percent of people stating their religion as	Percent of people stating their religion as	Percent of people stating their religion as	Percent of people stating their religion as	
DUDLEY	77.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	2.5	0.9	0.2	10.7	7.4								
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	76.7	0.1	1.0	0.0	2.8	1.4	0.1	10.0	7.9								
Dudley South PCT	78.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.6	0.2	11.1	7.1								
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	66.8	0.2	1.9	0.1	8.0	3.5	0.2	11.5	7.9								
West Midlands Metropolitan County	66.6	0.2	1.9	0.1	7.5	3.6	0.2	11.9	7.9								
ENGLAND & WALES	71.7	0.3	1.1	0.5	3.1	0.7	0.3	14.6	7.7								

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

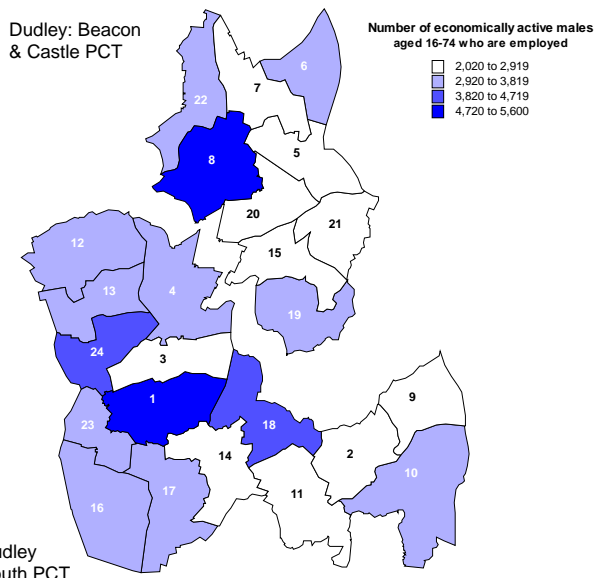


**CENSUS 2001**

## **Economic Participation**

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of economically active men aged 16-74 in employment<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had 75,160 men aged 16-74 who were economically active and employed within its total male population.
- Dudley South had nearly 50,000 men aged 16-74 in employment and Dudley Beacon & Castle had nearly 25,000 men aged 16-74 in employment.
- Amblecote ward in Dudley South and Gornal Wood ward in Dudley Beacon & Castle had the highest number of men aged 16-74 in employment.
- The wards with the lowest number of economically active men aged 16-74 in employment were all in Dudley Beacon & Castle.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

### Economic Participation

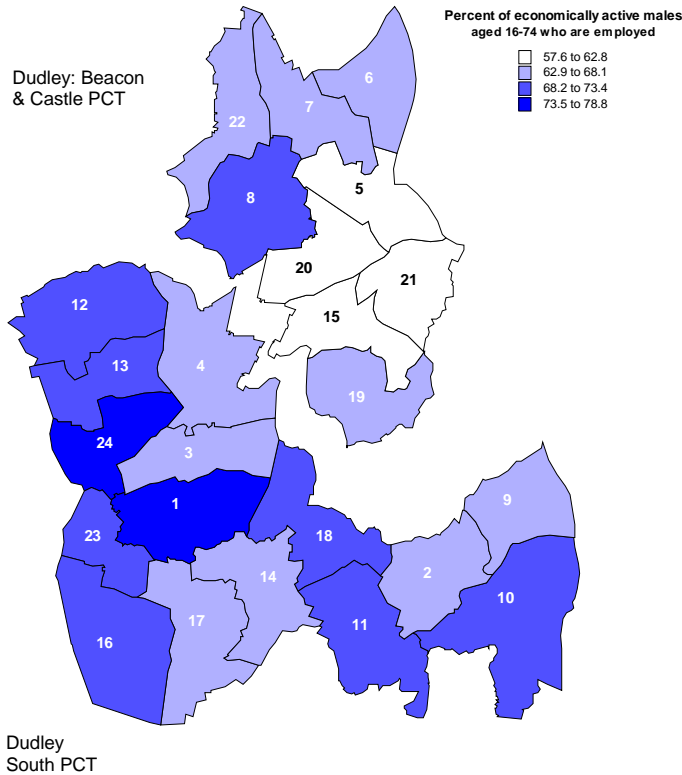
Number on map	Ward Name	All males aged 16-74	Number of economically active males aged 16-74 in employment	Percent of economically active males aged 16-74 in employment
1	Amblecote	7101	5592	78.7
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	4289	2918	68.0
3	Brierley Hill	3470	2280	65.7
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	4918	3253	66.1
5	Castle & Priory	3819	2235	58.5
6	Coseley East	4324	2945	68.1
7	Coseley West	4181	2801	67.0
8	Gornal Wood	6777	4789	70.7
9	Halesowen North	4249	2888	68.0
10	Halesowen South	4273	3066	71.8
11	Hayley Green	3985	2734	68.6
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	4737	3419	72.2
13	Kingswinford South	4608	3263	70.8
14	Lye & Wollescote	4374	2755	63.0
15	Netherton & Woodside	3305	2020	61.1
16	Norton	4249	2964	69.8
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	4713	3200	67.9
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	5455	3890	71.3
19	St.Andrews	4413	2973	67.4
20	St.James	4205	2474	58.8
21	St.Thomas	4256	2452	57.6
22	Sedgley	4502	3056	67.9
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	4314	2964	68.7
24	Wordsley	5586	4229	75.7

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area Name	All males aged 16-74	Number of economically active males aged 16-74 in employment	Percent of economically active males aged 16-74 in employment
DUDLEY	110103	75160	68.3
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	39782	25745	64.7
Dudley South PCT	70321	49415	70.3
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	780952	484165	62.0
West Midlands Metropolitan County	888886	549297	61.8
ENGLAND & WALES	18504583	12422959	67.1

# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of economically active men aged 16-74 in employment<sup>1</sup>, 2001

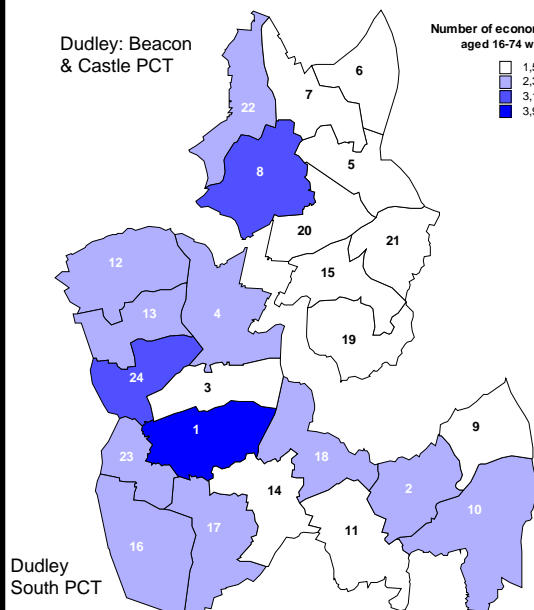


- Dudley had 68.3% of economically active men aged 16-74 in employment.
- This was 1.2% higher than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The percentage of the Dudley Beacon & Castle population that fell into this group was 64.7%, considerably lower than the 70.4% for Dudley South.
- The area with the smallest percentage of economically active men aged 16-74 in employment was St. Thomas with 57.6%.
- The three wards with the highest proportion of economically active men aged 16-74 in employment were all in Dudley South.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of economically active women aged 16-74 in employment<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had 60,862 women aged 16-74 who were economically active and employed within its total female population.
- Dudley South had just over 40,000 women aged 16-74 in employment and Dudley Beacon & Castle had just over 20,000 women aged 16-74 in employment.
- Amblecote ward in Dudley South and Gornal Wood ward in Dudley Beacon & Castle had the highest number of women aged 16-74 in employment.
- The wards with the lowest number of economically active women aged 16-74 in employment were all in Dudley Beacon & Castle, with the exception of Brierley Hill.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

### Economic Participation

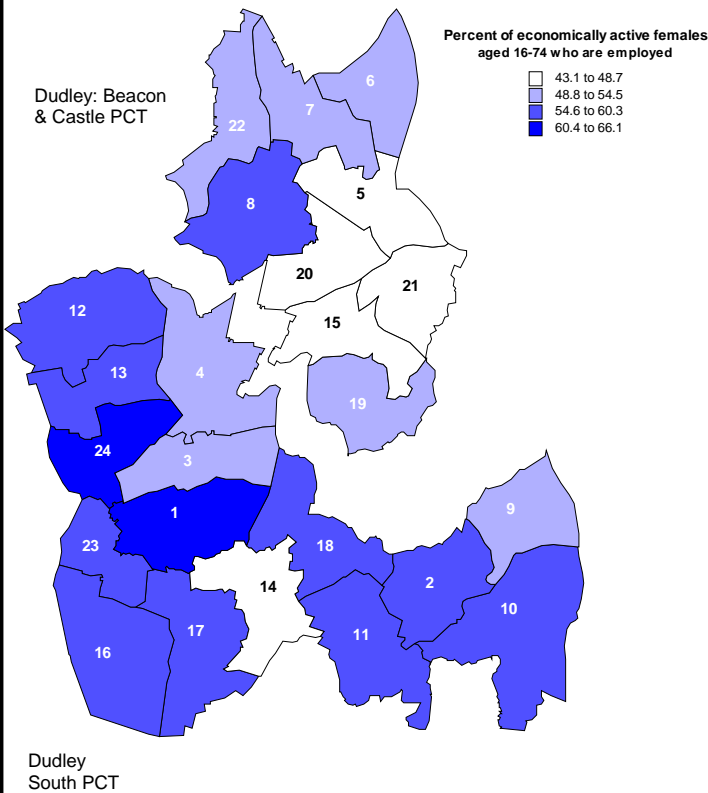
Number on map	Ward Name	All females aged 16-74	Number of economically active females aged 16-74 in employment	Percent of economically active females aged 16-74 in employment
1	Amblecote	7219	4769	66.1
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	4334	2439	56.3
3	Brierley Hill	3480	1766	50.7
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	4982	2525	50.7
5	Castle & Priory	4072	1823	44.8
6	Coseley East	4422	2312	52.3
7	Coseley West	4351	2269	52.1
8	Gornal Wood	6745	3829	56.8
9	Halesowen North	4343	2337	53.8
10	Halesowen South	4463	2683	60.1
11	Hayley Green	4131	2262	54.8
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	4751	2853	60.1
13	Kingswinford South	4600	2609	56.7
14	Lye & Wollescote	4345	2042	47.0
15	Netherton & Woodside	3215	1538	47.8
16	Norton	4394	2441	55.6
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	4628	2619	56.6
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	5351	3049	57.0
19	St.Andrews	4450	2325	52.2
20	St.James	4194	1959	46.7
21	St.Thomas	4500	1943	43.2
22	Sedgley	4617	2446	53.0
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	4404	2482	56.4
24	Wordsley	5631	3542	62.9

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area Name	All females aged 16-74	Number of economically active females aged 16-74 in employment	Percent of economically active females aged 16-74 in employment
DUDLEY	111622	60862	54.5
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	40566	20444	50.4
Dudley South PCT	71056	40418	56.9
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	812133	398158	49.0
West Midlands Metropolitan County	919032	452154	49.2
ENGLAND & WALES	19102855	10372561	54.3

# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of economically active women aged 16-74 in employment<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had 54.5% of economically active women aged 16-74 in employment.
- This was similar to the proportion in England and Wales.
- The percentage of the Dudley Beacon & Castle population that fell into this group was 50.4%, considerably lower than the 56.9% for Dudley South.
- The area with the smallest percentage of economically active women aged 16-74 in employment was St. Thomas with 43.2%.
- The three wards with the highest proportion of economically active women aged 16-74 in employment were all in Dudley South.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

Number Ward Name on map	Number people aged 16-74 in higher managerial and professional occupations	Number people aged 16-74 in intermediate occupations	Number people aged 16-74 in lower managerial and professional occupations	Number people aged 16-74 in lower supervisory and technical occupations	Number people aged 16-74 in semi-routine occupations	Number people aged 16-74 in routine occupations	Number people aged 16-74 in long term unemployed	Number of people aged 16-74 not classified	
1 Amblecote	1054	2960	1743	931	1355	2140	1436	294	2407
2 Belle Vale & Hasbury	480	1550	938	517	685	1148	907	334	2061
3 Brierley Hill	187	789	565	354	673	1334	1088	365	1619
4 Brockmoor & Pensnett	312	1217	756	508	896	1773	1568	560	2309
5 Castle & Priority	223	754	507	352	699	1346	1265	535	2210
6 Coseley East	342	1102	805	492	843	1456	1198	366	2138
7 Coseley West	431	1264	816	484	752	1219	963	268	2338
8 Gornal Wood	753	2270	1382	869	1200	1973	1637	395	3040
9 Halesowen North	488	1467	988	517	661	1154	865	327	2165
10 Halesowen South	788	2015	1147	612	527	860	537	148	2101
11 Hayley Green	587	1563	916	483	575	978	688	178	2171
12 Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	747	2067	1222	664	667	1005	729	158	2229
13 Kingswinford South	681	1870	1017	588	746	1002	817	171	2317
14 Lye & Wollescote	315	1000	657	534	768	1399	1284	663	2096
15 Netherton & Woodside	193	755	516	345	532	1072	955	529	1619
16 Norton	880	1932	892	647	459	871	557	190	2213
17 Pedmore & Stourbridge East	1070	2201	979	660	497	823	501	188	2424
18 Quarry Bank & Cradley	488	1583	1056	656	1056	1820	1393	359	2394
19 St.Andrews	313	995	741	491	828	1594	1425	376	2101
20 St.James	396	1106	641	420	637	1212	1033	501	2456
21 St.Thomas	332	1020	588	431	681	1350	1190	818	2346
22 Sedgley	697	1792	1124	560	662	982	577	161	2564
23 Wollaston & Stourbridge West	659	1858	811	631	587	1020	744	247	2165
24 Wordsley	736	2073	1382	727	1049	1640	1204	247	2159

Area Name	Number people aged 16-74 in higher managerial and professional occupations	Number people aged 16-74 in intermediate occupations	Number people aged 16-74 in lower managerial and professional occupations	Number people aged 16-74 in lower supervisory and technical occupations	Number people aged 16-74 in semi-routine occupations	Number people aged 16-74 in routine occupations	Number people aged 16-74 in long term unemployed	Number of people aged 16-74 not classified	
DUDLEY	13132	37203	22169	13473	18035	31171	24521	8378	53642
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	3680	11058	7120	4444	6834	12204	10243	3949	20812
Dudley South PCT	9452	26145	15049	9029	11201	18967	14278	4429	32830
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	97931	240601	140586	82433	116537	217399	168813	108241	420544
West Midlands Metropolitan County	111918	272838	160029	92547	132362	245454	190348	119029	483393
ENGLAND & WALES	3307664	7300124	3715092	2732087	2838324	4670590	3624991	1531595	9916613

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards



# CENSUS 2001

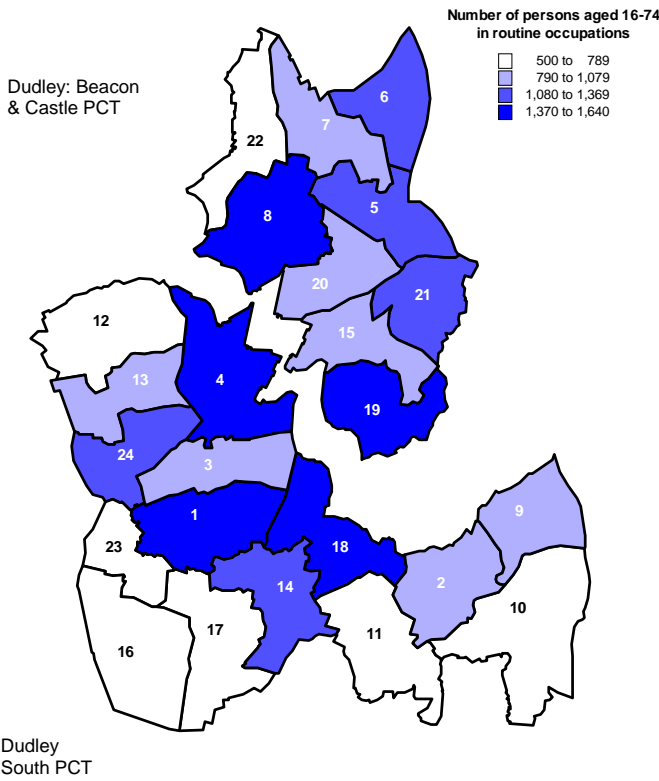
Percent Ward Name on map	Percent people aged 16-74 in higher manage- rial and profes- sional occupa- tions	Percent people aged 16-74 in lower manage- rial and profes- sional occupa- tions	Percent of people aged 16-74 in inter- mediate occu- pations	Percent of people aged 16-74 as small business owners and account holders	Percent of people aged 16-74 in lower supervisory and technical occupations	Percent of people aged 16-74 in semi- routine occu- pations	Percent of people aged 16-74 in routine occupations	Percent of people aged 16-74 never worked and long term un- employed	Percent of people aged 16-74 not classified
1 Amblecote	7.4	20.7	12.2	6.5	9.5	14.9	10.0	2.1	16.8
2 Belle Vale & Hasbury	5.6	18.0	10.9	6.0	7.9	13.3	10.5	3.9	23.9
3 Brierley Hill	2.7	11.3	8.1	5.1	9.7	19.2	15.4	5.2	23.3
4 Brockmoor & Pensnett	3.2	12.3	7.6	5.1	9.1	17.9	15.8	5.7	23.3
5 Castle & Priority	2.8	9.6	6.4	4.5	8.9	17.1	16.0	6.8	28.0
6 Coseley East	3.9	12.6	9.2	5.6	9.6	16.7	13.7	4.2	24.5
7 Coseley West	5.0	14.8	9.6	5.7	8.8	14.3	11.3	3.1	27.4
8 Gornal Wood	5.6	16.8	10.2	6.4	8.9	14.6	12.1	2.9	22.5
9 Halesowen North	5.4	17.1	11.3	6.0	7.7	13.4	10.1	3.8	25.2
10 Halesowen South	9.0	23.1	13.1	7.0	6.0	9.8	6.1	1.7	24.1
11 Hayley Green	7.2	19.3	11.3	5.9	7.1	12.0	8.2	2.2	26.7
12 Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	7.9	21.8	12.9	7.0	7.0	10.6	7.7	1.7	23.5
13 Kingswinford South	7.4	20.3	11.0	6.4	8.1	10.9	8.9	1.9	25.2
14 Lye & Wollescote	3.6	11.5	7.5	6.1	8.8	16.1	14.7	7.6	24.0
15 Netherton & Woodside	3.0	11.6	7.9	5.3	8.2	16.5	14.7	8.1	24.8
16 Norton	10.2	22.4	10.3	7.5	5.3	10.1	6.4	2.2	25.6
17 Pedmore & Stourbridge East	11.5	23.6	10.5	7.1	5.3	8.8	5.4	2.0	25.9
18 Quarry Bank & Cradley	4.5	14.7	9.8	6.1	9.8	16.8	12.9	3.3	22.2
19 St.Andrews	3.5	11.2	8.4	5.5	9.3	18.0	16.1	4.2	23.7
20 St.James	4.7	13.2	7.6	5.0	7.6	14.4	12.3	6.0	29.2
21 St.Thomas	3.8	11.6	6.7	4.9	7.8	15.4	13.6	9.3	26.8
22 Sedgley	7.6	19.7	12.3	6.1	7.3	10.8	6.3	1.8	28.1
23 Wollaston & Stourbridge West	7.6	21.3	9.3	7.2	6.7	11.7	8.5	2.8	24.8
24 Wordsley	6.6	18.5	12.3	6.5	9.4	14.6	10.7	2.2	19.2

Area Name	Percent people aged 16-74 in higher manage- rial and profes- sional occupa- tions	Percent of people aged 16-74 in inter- mediate occu- pations	Percent of people aged 16-74 as small business owners and account holders	Percent of people aged 16-74 in lower supervisory and technical occupations	Percent of people aged 16-74 in semi- routine occu- pations	Percent of people aged 16-74 in routine occupations	Percent of people aged 16-74 never worked and long term un- employed	Percent of people aged 16-74 not classified	
DUDLEY	5.9	16.8	10.0	6.1	8.1	14.1	11.1	3.8	24.2
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	4.6	13.8	8.9	5.5	8.5	15.2	12.7	4.9	25.9
Dudley South PCT	6.7	18.5	10.6	6.4	7.9	13.4	10.1	3.1	23.2
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	6.1	15.1	8.8	5.2	7.3	13.6	10.6	6.8	26.4
West Midlands Metropolitan County	6.2	15.1	8.9	5.1	7.3	13.6	10.5	6.6	26.7
ENGLAND & WALES	8.3	18.4	9.4	6.9	7.2	11.8	9.1	3.9	25.0

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of people aged 16-74 in routine occupations<sup>1</sup>, 2001

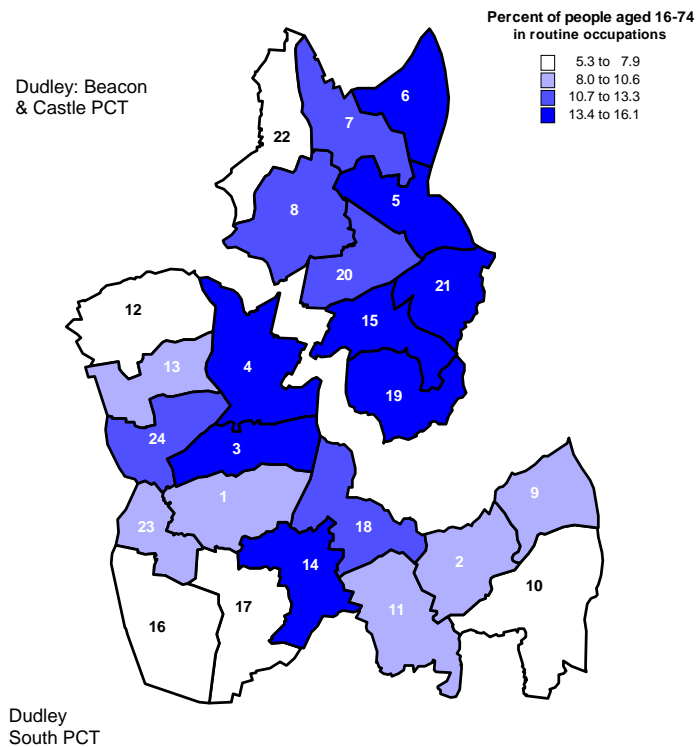


- Dudley had 24,521 people aged 16-74 and classified by NS-Sec to be in routine occupations.
- Dudley South had 14,278 people aged 16-74 in routine occupations and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 10,243 people aged 16-74 in routine occupations.
- Brockmoor & Pensnett ward in Dudley South and Gornal Wood ward in Dudley Beacon & Castle had the highest number of people aged 16-74 in routine occupations.
- The wards with the lowest number of people aged 16-74 in routine occupations were mainly in Dudley South.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of people aged 16-74 in routine occupations<sup>1</sup>, 2001

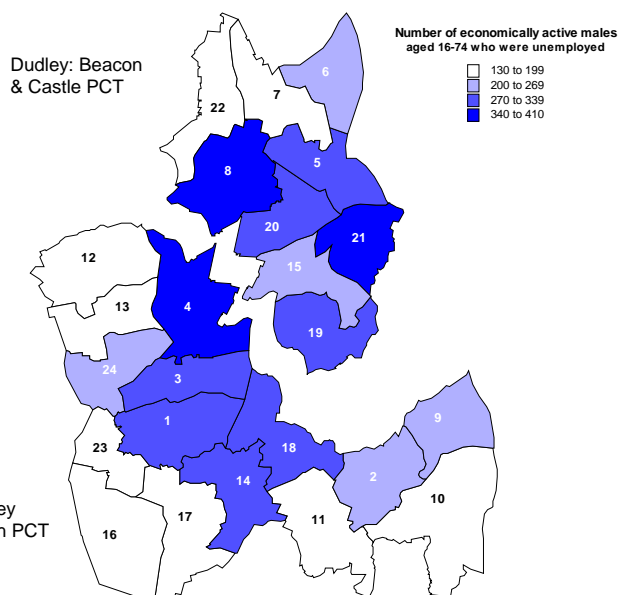


- Dudley had 11.1% of its population aged 16-74 and classified by NS-Sec to be in routine occupations.
- This was 2.0% higher than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The percentage of the Dudley Beacon & Castle population that fell into this group was 12.7%, considerably higher than the 10.1% for Dudley South.
- The area with the smallest percentage of people aged 16-74 and in routine occupations was Kingswinford South and Pedmore & Stourbridge East with less than 6.2%.
- The ward with the highest proportion of people aged 16-74 and in routine occupations was St. Andrews in Dudley Beacon & Castle. The next two wards with high proportions of people aged 16-74 and in routine occupations were Castle & Priory and Brockmoor & Pensnett in Dudley South.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of economically active men aged 16-74 who stated that they were unemployed<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had nearly 5,800 economically active men aged 16-74 and unemployed within its total population.
- Dudley South had 3,260 economically active men aged 16-74 and unemployed and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 2,538.
- Brockmoor and Pensnett ward in Dudley South and St. Thomas ward in Dudley Beacon & Castle had the highest number of economically active men aged 16-74 and unemployed.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

### Economic Participation

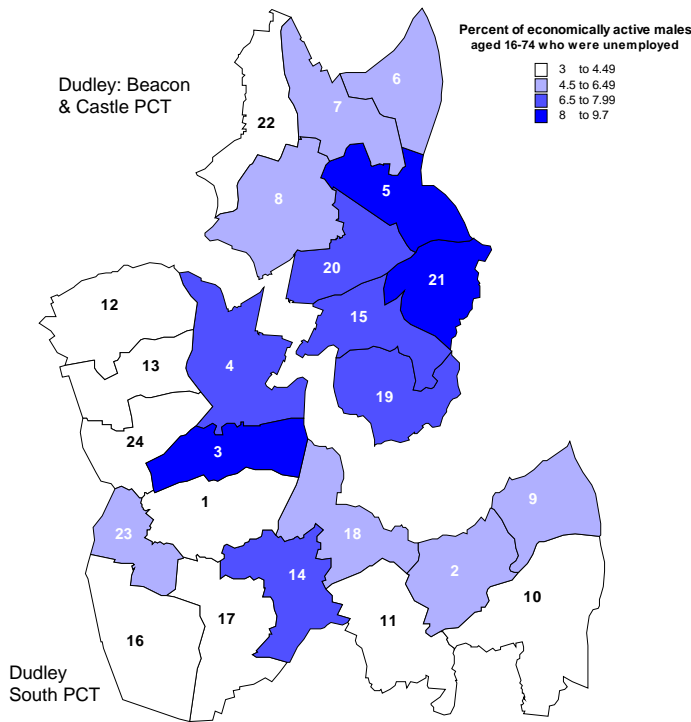
Number on map	Ward Name	All economically active males aged 16 - 74	Number of economically active males aged 16-74 who are unemployed	Percent of economically active males aged 16-74 who are unemployed
1	Amblecote	7101	278	3.9
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	4289	232	5.4
3	Brierley Hill	3470	295	8.5
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	4918	347	7.1
5	Castle & Priory	3819	316	8.3
6	Coseley East	4324	257	5.9
7	Coseley West	4181	189	4.5
8	Gornal Wood	6777	350	5.2
9	Halesowen North	4249	206	4.8
10	Halesowen South	4273	142	3.3
11	Hayley Green	3985	131	3.3
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	4737	140	3.0
13	Kingswinford South	4608	136	3.0
14	Lye & Wollescote	4374	323	7.4
15	Netherton & Woodside	3305	264	8.0
16	Norton	4249	168	4.0
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	4713	192	4.1
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	5455	270	4.9
19	St.Andrews	4413	293	6.6
20	St.James	4205	302	7.2
21	St.Thomas	4256	410	9.6
22	Sedgley	4502	157	3.5
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	4314	198	4.6
24	Wordsley	5586	202	3.6

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	All economically active males aged 16 - 74	Number of economically active males aged 16-74 who are unemployed	Percent of economically active males aged 16-74 who are unemployed
DUDLEY	110103	5798	5.3
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	39782	2538	6.4
Dudley South PCT	70321	3260	4.6
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	780952	52628	6.7
West Midlands Metropolitan County	888886	58330	6.6
ENGLAND & WALES	18504583	794206	4.3

# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of economically active men aged 16-74 who stated that they were unemployed<sup>1</sup>, 2001

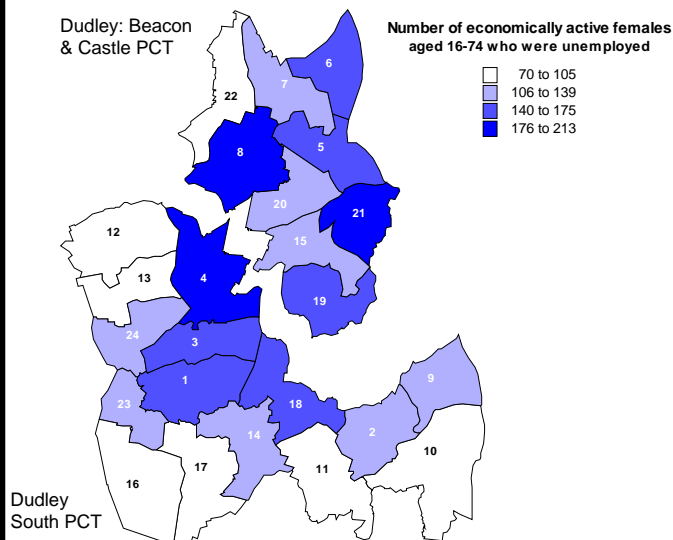


- Dudley had 5.3% of its male population who were economically active, aged 16-74 and unemployed.
- This was 1.0% higher than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The percentage of the Dudley Beacon & Castle men that fall into this group was 6.4% considerably higher than the 4.6% for Dudley South.
- The areas with the smallest percentage of economically active men aged 16-74 and unemployed were Kingswinford North and Wall Heath and Kingswinford South with 3.0%.
- The ward with the highest proportion of economically active men aged 16-74 and unemployed was St. Thomas in Dudley Beacon & Castle.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of economically active women aged 16-74 who stated that they were unemployed<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had nearly 3,000 economically active women aged 16-74 and unemployed within its total population.
- Dudley South had 1,667 economically active women aged 16-74 and unemployed and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 1,278.
- Brockmoor and Pensnett ward in Dudley South and St. Thomas ward in Dudley Beacon & Castle had the highest number of economically active women aged 16-74 and unemployed.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

### Economic Participation

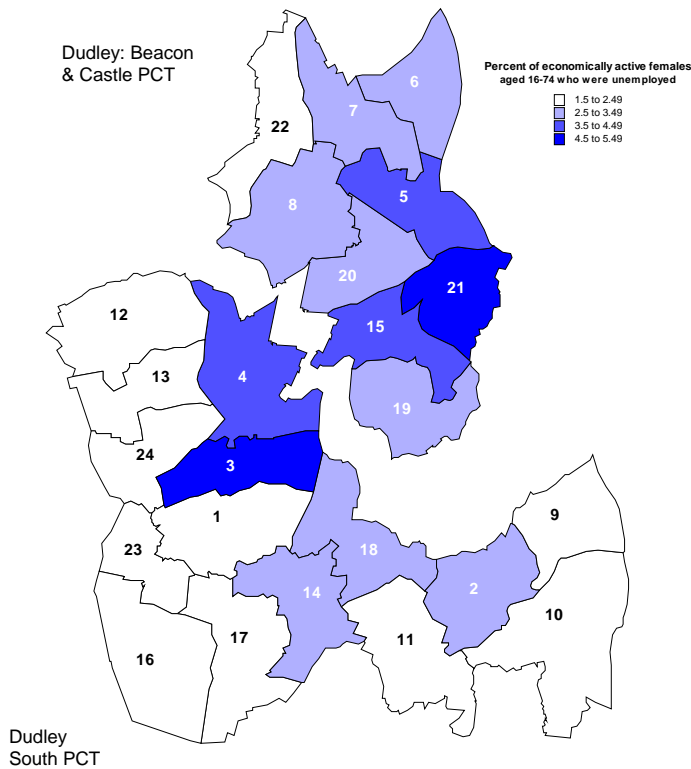
Number on map	Ward Name	All economically active women aged 16 - 74	Number of economically active women aged 16-74 who are unemployed	Percent of economically active women aged 16-74 who are unemployed
1	Amblecote	7219	144	2.0
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	4334	115	2.7
3	Brierley Hill	3480	157	4.5
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	4982	181	3.6
5	Castle & Priory	4072	148	3.6
6	Coseley East	4422	153	3.5
7	Coseley West	4351	111	2.6
8	Gornal Wood	6745	176	2.6
9	Halesowen North	4343	106	2.4
10	Halesowen South	4463	71	1.6
11	Hayley Green	4131	79	1.9
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	4751	80	1.7
13	Kingswinford South	4600	97	2.1
14	Lye & Wollescote	4345	132	3.0
15	Netherton & Woodside	3215	121	3.8
16	Norton	4394	73	1.7
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	4628	75	1.6
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	5351	142	2.7
19	St.Andrews	4450	144	3.2
20	St.James	4194	135	3.2
21	St.Thomas	4500	212	4.7
22	Sedgley	4617	78	1.7
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	4404	108	2.5
24	Wordsley	5631	107	1.9

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	All economically active women aged 16 - 74	Number of economically active women aged 16-74 who are unemployed	Percent of economically active women aged 16-74 who are unemployed
DUDLEY	111622	2945	2.6
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	40566	1278	3.2
Dudley South PCT	71056	1667	2.3
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	812133	26601	3.3
West Midlands Metropolitan County	919032	29404	3.2
ENGLAND & WALES	19102855	467137	2.4

# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of economically active women aged 16-74 who stated that they were unemployed<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had 2.6% of its women who were economically active, aged 16-74 and unemployed.
- This was 0.2% higher than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The percentage of the Dudley Beacon & Castle women that fell into this group was 3.2% considerably higher than the 2.3% for Dudley South.
- The areas with the smallest percentage of economically active women aged 16-74 and unemployed was Pedmore & Stourbridge East and Halesowen South with 1.6%.
- The ward with the highest proportion of economically active women aged 16-74 and unemployed was St. Thomas in Dudley Beacon & Castle. The next highest ward was in Dudley South and was Brierley Hill.

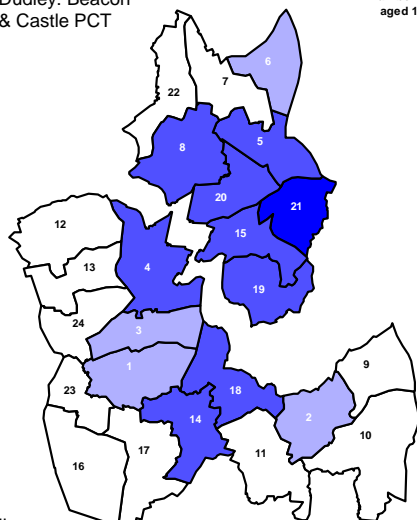
<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of economically active men aged 16-24 who stated that they were unemployed<sup>1</sup>, 2001

Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT

Number of economically active males aged 16-24 who were unemployed



Dudley South PCT

- Dudley had 1,308 economically active males aged 16-24 and unemployed within its total population.
- Dudley South had 695 economically active males aged 16-24 and unemployed and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 613.
- Brockmoor and Pensnett ward in Dudley South and St. Thomas ward in Dudley Beacon & Castle had the highest number of economically active males aged 16-24 and unemployed.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

### Economic Participation

Number on map	Ward Name	All economically active males aged 16 - 24	Number of economically active males aged 16-24 who are unemployed	Percent of economically active males aged 16-24 who are unemployed
1	Amblecote	788	52	6.6
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	479	59	12.3
3	Brierley Hill	427	63	14.8
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	557	82	14.7
5	Castle & Priory	436	78	17.9
6	Coseley East	446	53	11.9
7	Coseley West	376	37	9.8
8	Gornal Wood	726	78	10.7
9	Halesowen North	428	39	9.1
10	Halesowen South	438	39	8.9
11	Hayley Green	367	30	8.2
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	444	21	4.7
13	Kingswinford South	459	28	6.1
14	Lye & Wollescote	493	74	15.0
15	Netherton & Woodside	427	79	18.5
16	Norton	345	25	7.2
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	457	36	7.9
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	585	69	11.8
19	St.Andrews	462	67	14.5
20	St.James	392	72	18.4
21	St.Thomas	504	114	22.6
22	Sedgley	420	35	8.3
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	422	37	8.8
24	Wordsley	558	41	7.3

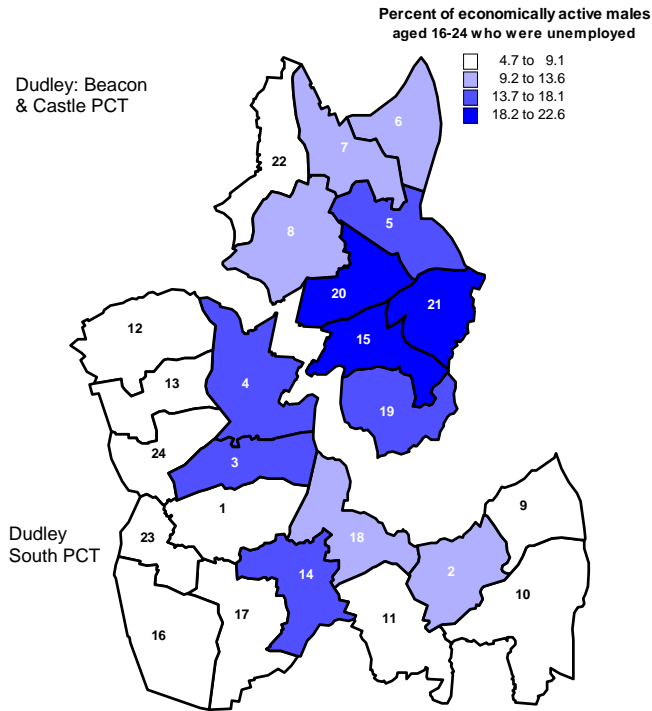
The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	All economically active males aged 16 - 24	Number of economically active males aged 16-24 who are unemployed	Percent of economically active males aged 16-24 who are unemployed
DUDLEY	11436	1308	11.4
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	4189	613	14.6
Dudley South PCT	7247	695	9.6
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	85569	13571	15.9
West Midlands Metropolitan County	97776	15125	15.5
ENGLAND & WALES	1948330	206964	10.6



# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of economically active men aged 16-24 who stated that they were unemployed<sup>1</sup>, 2001



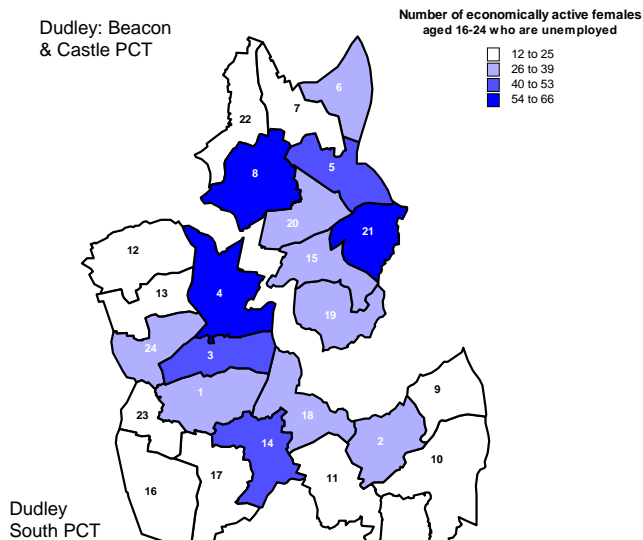
- Dudley had 11.4% of men economically active, aged 16-24 and unemployed.
- This was 0.8% higher than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The percentage of the Dudley Beacon & Castle men that fell into this group was 14.6% considerably higher than the 9.6% for Dudley South.
- The area with the smallest percentage of economically active people aged 16-24 and unemployed was Kingswinsford North & Wall Heath with 4.7%.
- The two wards with the highest proportion of economically active men aged 16-24 and unemployed was St Thomas and Netherton & Woodside in Dudley Beacon & Castle.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of economically active women aged 16-24 who stated that they were unemployed<sup>1</sup>, 2001

Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT



- Dudley had 760 economically active women aged 16-24 and unemployed within its total population.
- Dudley South had 413 economically active people aged 16-24 and unemployed and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 347.
- Brockmoor and Pensnett ward in Dudley South and St. Thomas ward in Dudley Beacon & Castle had the highest number of economically active women aged 16-24 and unemployed.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

### Economic Participation

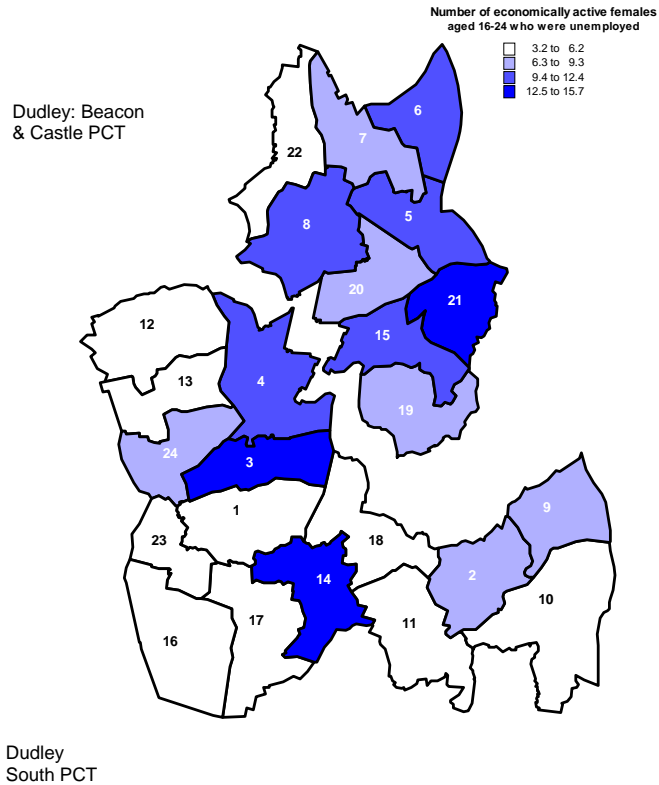
Number on map	Ward Name	All economically active females aged 16 - 24	Number of economically active females aged 16-24 who are unemployed	Percent of economically active females aged 16-24 who are unemployed
1	Amblecote	798	27	3.4
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	389	30	7.7
3	Brierley Hill	370	50	13.5
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	490	54	11.0
5	Castle & Priory	382	47	12.3
6	Coseley East	386	38	9.8
7	Coseley West	367	24	6.5
8	Gornal Wood	571	54	9.5
9	Halesowen North	386	25	6.5
10	Halesowen South	393	13	3.3
11	Hayley Green	339	20	5.9
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	400	17	4.3
13	Kingswinford South	385	18	4.7
14	Lye & Wollescote	405	51	12.6
15	Netherton & Woodside	342	37	10.8
16	Norton	324	15	4.6
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	367	12	3.3
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	523	28	5.4
19	St.Andrews	416	33	7.9
20	St.James	340	30	8.8
21	St.Thomas	421	66	15.7
22	Sedgley	365	18	4.9
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	343	21	6.1
24	Wordsley	503	32	6.4

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	All economically active females aged 16 - 24	Number of economically active females aged 16-24 who are unemployed	Percent of economically active females aged 16-24 who are unemployed
DUDLEY	10005	760	7.6
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	3590	347	9.7
Dudley South PCT	6415	413	6.4
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	74416	7592	10.2
West Midlands Metropolitan County	85322	8393	9.8
ENGLAND & WALES	1741875	119755	6.9

# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of economically active women aged 16-24 who stated that they were unemployed<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had 7.6% of women economically active, aged 16-24 and unemployed.
- This was 0.7% higher than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The percentage of the Dudley Beacon & Castle population that fell into this group was 9.7% considerably higher than the 6.4% for Dudley South.
- The area with the smallest percentage of economically active women aged 16-24 and unemployed was Halesowen South and Pedmore & Stourbridge East with 3.3%.
- The two wards with the highest proportion of economically active women aged 16-24 and unemployed was St. Thomas in Dudley Beacon & Castle and Brierley Hill in Dudley South.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Numbers of people aged 16-24 by ethnic group who stated that they were unemployed, 2001

### Economic Participation

Number on map	Ward Name	Number of economically active people aged 16-24 unemployed	Number of economically active people aged 16-24 unemployed and White	Number of economically active people aged 16-24 unemployed and Mixed ethnic group	Number of economically active people aged 16-24 unemployed and Asian ethnic group	Number of economically active people aged 16-24 unemployed and Black ethnic group	Number of economically active people aged 16-24 unemployed and Chinese and other Asian ethnic group
1	Amblecote	81	72	0	6	3	0
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	93	77	3	7	0	6
3	Brierley Hill	117	98	6	10	3	0
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	141	123	6	12	0	0
5	Castle & Priory	125	116	3	3	3	0
6	Coseley East	96	84	3	9	0	0
7	Coseley West	63	60	3	0	0	0
8	Gornal Wood	128	128	0	0	0	0
9	Halesowen North	66	50	0	16	0	0
10	Halesowen South	56	47	0	9	0	0
11	Hayley Green	51	48	3	0	0	0
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	41	38	0	0	0	3
13	Kingswinford South	45	45	0	0	0	0
14	Lye & Wollescote	120	90	3	27	0	0
15	Netherton & Woodside	116	74	6	22	14	0
16	Norton	40	34	3	3	0	0
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	49	43	0	6	0	0
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	100	88	0	12	0	0
19	St. Andrews	103	94	6	0	3	0
20	St. James	106	74	6	22	4	0
21	St. Thomas	179	101	6	65	4	3
22	Sedgley	52	49	3	0	0	0
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	56	56	0	0	0	0
24	Wordsley	72	72	0	0	0	0

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area Name	Number of economically active people aged 16-24 unemployed	Number of economically active people aged 16-24 unemployed and White	Number of economically active people aged 16-24 unemployed and Mixed ethnic group	Number of economically active people aged 16-24 unemployed and Asian ethnic group	Number of economically active people aged 16-24 unemployed and Black ethnic group	Number of economically active people aged 16-24 unemployed and Chinese and other Asian ethnic group
DUDLEY	2096	1761	60	229	34	12
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	968	780	36	121	28	3
Dudley South PCT	1128	981	24	108	6	9
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	21166	13507	1114	4991	1408	146
West Midlands Metropolitan County	23524	15345	1225	5324	1443	187
ENGLAND & WALES	326719	278836	8447	24322	12824	2290

# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of people aged 16-24 by ethnic group who stated that they were unemployed, 2001

Percent on map	Ward Name	Percent of economically active people aged 16-24 unemployed and White	Percent of economically active people aged 16-24 unemployed and Mixed ethnic group	Percent of economically active people aged 16-24 unemployed and Asian ethnic group	Percent of economically active people aged 16-24 unemployed and Black ethnic group	Percent of economically active people aged 16-24 unemployed and Chinese and other Asian ethnic group
1	Amblecote	88.9	0.0	7.4	3.7	0.0
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	82.8	3.2	7.5	0.0	6.5
3	Brierley Hill	83.8	5.1	8.5	2.6	0.0
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	87.2	4.3	8.5	0.0	0.0
5	Castle & Priory	92.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
6	Coseley East	87.5	3.1	9.4	0.0	0.0
7	Coseley West	95.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	Gornal Wood	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Halesowen North	75.8	0.0	24.2	0.0	0.0
10	Halesowen South	83.9	0.0	16.1	0.0	0.0
11	Hayley Green	94.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	92.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3
13	Kingswinford South	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Lye & Wollescote	75.0	2.5	22.5	0.0	0.0
15	Netherton & Woodside	63.8	5.2	19.0	12.1	0.0
16	Norton	85.0	7.5	7.5	0.0	0.0
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	87.8	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	88.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0
19	St. Andrews	91.3	5.8	0.0	2.9	0.0
20	St. James	69.8	5.7	20.8	3.8	0.0
21	St. Thomas	56.4	3.4	36.3	2.2	1.7
22	Sedgley	94.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	Wordsley	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

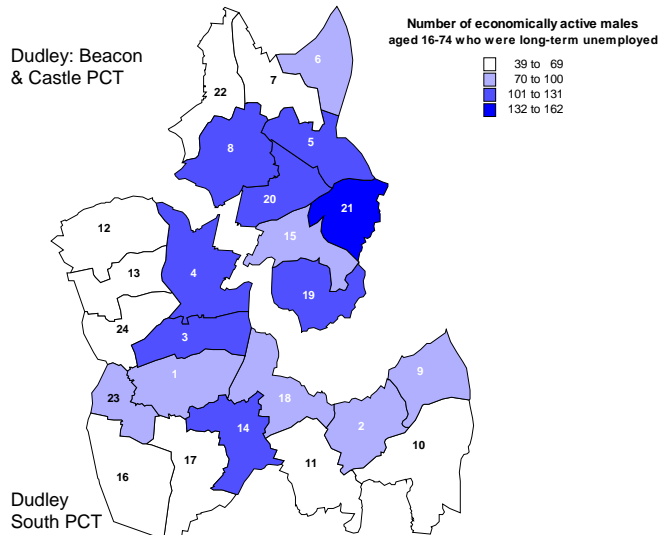
The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area Name	Percent of economically active people aged 16-24 unemployed and White	Percent of economically active people aged 16-24 unemployed and Mixed ethnic group	Percent of economically active people aged 16-24 unemployed and Asian ethnic group	Percent of economically active people aged 16-24 unemployed and Black ethnic group	Percent of economically active people aged 16-24 unemployed and Chinese and other Asian ethnic group
DUDLEY	84.0	2.9	10.9	1.6	0.6
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	80.6	3.7	12.5	2.9	0.3
Dudley South PCT	87.0	2.1	9.6	0.5	0.8
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	63.8	5.3	23.6	6.7	0.7
West Midlands Metropolitan County	65.2	5.2	22.6	6.1	0.8
ENGLAND & WALES	85.3	2.6	7.4	3.9	0.7

Economic Participation

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of economically active men aged 16-74 who stated that they were long-term unemployed<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had nearly 2,100 economically active men aged 16-74 and long-term unemployed within its total population.
- Dudley South had 1,154 economically active men aged 16-74 and long-term unemployed and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 932.
- Brockmoor and Pensnett ward in Dudley South and St. Thomas ward in Dudley Beacon & Castle had the highest number of economically active men aged 16-74 and long-term unemployed.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

### Economic Participation

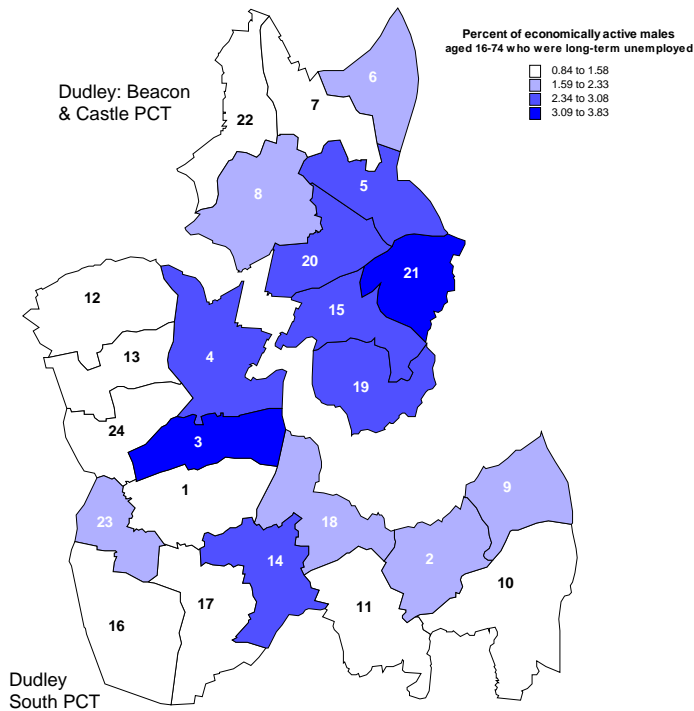
Number on map	Ward Name	All economically active males aged 16 - 74	Number of economically active males aged 16-74 who are long-term unemployed	Percent of economically active males aged 16-74 who are long-term unemployed
1	Amblecote	7101	91	1.3
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	4289	100	2.3
3	Brierley Hill	3470	118	3.4
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	4918	121	2.5
5	Castle & Priory	3819	114	3.0
6	Coseley East	4324	92	2.1
7	Coseley West	4181	65	1.6
8	Gornal Wood	6777	125	1.8
9	Halesowen North	4249	80	1.9
10	Halesowen South	4273	48	1.1
11	Hayley Green	3985	44	1.1
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	4737	43	0.9
13	Kingswinford South	4608	39	0.8
14	Lye & Wollescote	4374	119	2.7
15	Netherton & Woodside	3305	88	2.7
16	Norton	4249	58	1.4
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	4713	59	1.3
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	5455	88	1.6
19	St.Andrews	4413	112	2.5
20	St.James	4205	126	3.0
21	St.Thomas	4256	163	3.8
22	Sedgley	4502	47	1.0
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	4314	78	1.8
24	Wordsley	5586	68	1.2

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	All economically active males aged 16 - 74	Number of economically active males aged 16-74 who are long-term unemployed	Percent of economically active males aged 16-74 who are long-term unemployed
DUDLEY	110103	2086	1.9
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	39782	932	2.3
Dudley South PCT	70321	1154	1.6
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	780952	18751	2.4
West Midlands Metropolitan County	888886	20351	2.3
ENGLAND & WALES	18504583	235154	1.3

# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of economically active men aged 16-74 who stated that they were long-term unemployed<sup>1</sup>, 2001

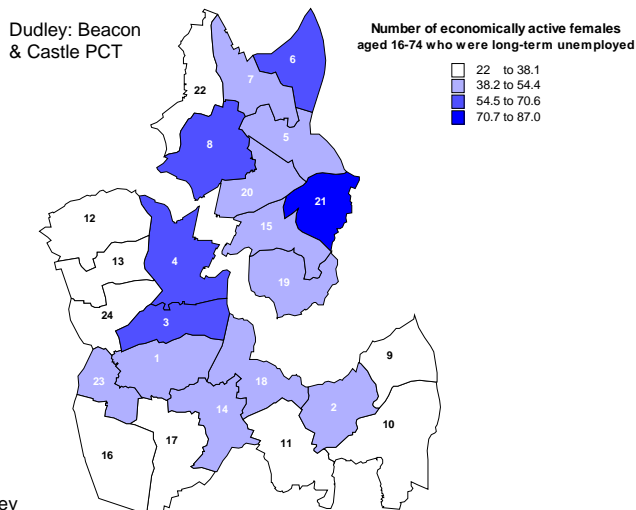


- Dudley had 1.9% of its male population who were economically active, aged 16-74 and long-term unemployed.
- This was 0.6% higher than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The percentage of the Dudley Beacon & Castle men that fall into this group was 2.3% considerably higher than the 1.6% for Dudley South.
- The areas with the smallest percentage of economically active men aged 16-74 and long-term unemployed were Kingswinford North and Wall Heath and Kingswinford South with less than 0.9%.
- The ward with the highest proportion of economically active men aged 16-74 and long-term unemployed was St. Thomas in Dudley Beacon & Castle.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of economically active women aged 16-74 who stated that they were long-term unemployed<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had nearly 1,050 economically active women aged 16-74 and long-term unemployed within its total population.
- Dudley South had 571 economically active women aged 16-74 and long-term unemployed and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 465.
- Brockmoor and Pensnett ward in Dudley South and St. Thomas ward in Dudley Beacon & Castle had the highest number of economically active women aged 16-74 and long-term unemployed.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

### Economic Participation

Number on map	Ward Name	All economically active women aged 16 - 74	Number of economically active women aged 16-74 who are long-term unemployed	Percent of economically active women aged 16-74 who are long-term unemployed
1	Amblecote	7219	53	0.7
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	4334	43	1.0
3	Brierley Hill	3480	55	1.6
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	4982	69	1.4
5	Castle & Priory	4072	48	1.2
6	Coseley East	4422	60	1.4
7	Coseley West	4351	44	1.0
8	Gornal Wood	6745	58	0.9
9	Halesowen North	4343	35	0.8
10	Halesowen South	4463	29	0.6
11	Hayley Green	4131	28	0.7
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	4751	23	0.5
13	Kingswinford South	4600	34	0.7
14	Lye & Wollescote	4345	40	0.9
15	Netherton & Woodside	3215	44	1.4
16	Norton	4394	22	0.5
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	4628	24	0.5
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	5351	45	0.8
19	St. Andrews	4450	54	1.2
20	St. James	4194	48	1.1
21	St. Thomas	4500	87	1.9
22	Sedgley	4617	22	0.5
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	4404	40	0.9
24	Wordsley	5631	31	0.6

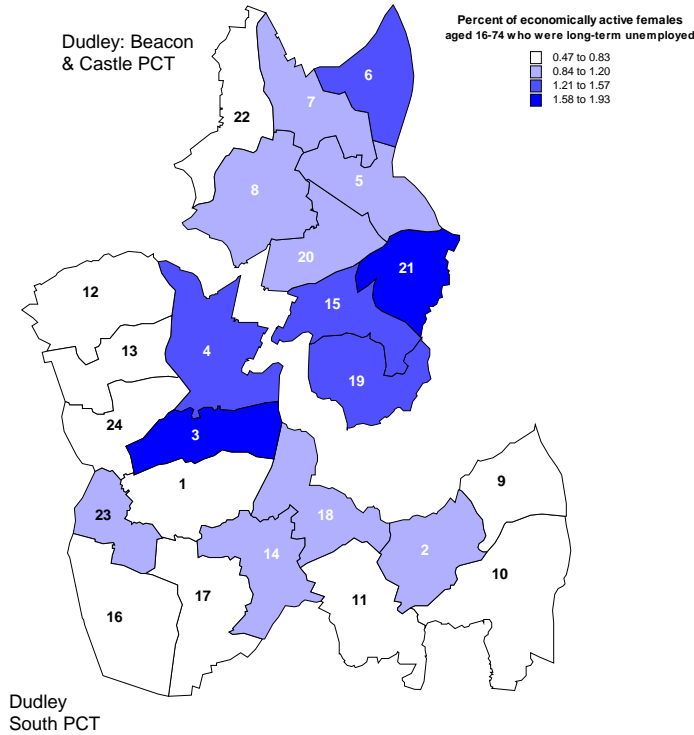
The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	All economically active women aged 16 - 74	Number of economically active women aged 16-74 who are long-term unemployed	Percent of economically active women aged 16-74 who are long-term unemployed
DUDLEY	111622	1036	0.9
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	40566	465	1.1
Dudley South PCT	71056	571	0.8
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	812133	9272	1.1
West Midlands Metropolitan County	919032	10187	1.1
ENGLAND & WALES	19102855	147234	0.8



# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of economically active women aged 16-74 who stated that they were long-term unemployed<sup>1</sup>, 2001

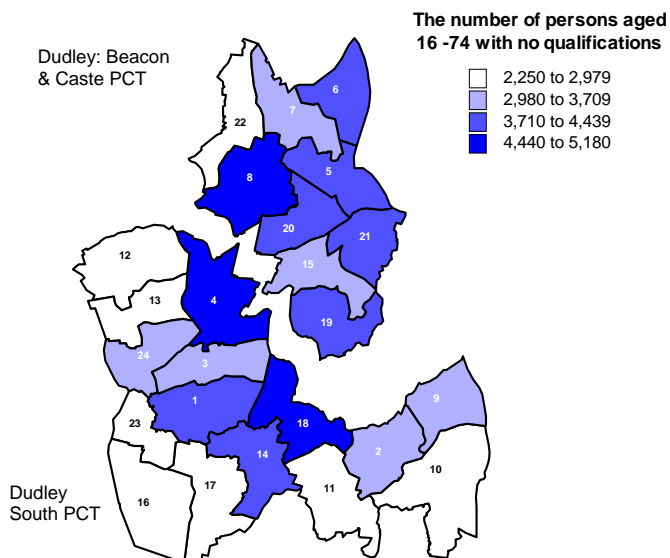


- Dudley had 0.9% of its women who were economically active, aged 16-74 and long-term unemployed.
- This was 0.1% higher than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The percentage of the Dudley Beacon & Castle women that fell into this group was 1.1% considerably higher than the 0.8% for Dudley South.
- The areas with the smallest percentage of economically active women aged 16-74 and long-term unemployed was Pedmore & Stourbridge East and Sedgley with 0.5%.
- The ward with the highest proportion of economically active women aged 16-74 and long-term unemployed was St. Thomas in Dudley Beacon & Castle. The next highest ward was in Dudley South and was Brierley Hill.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of people aged 16-74 who have no qualifications<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had nearly 83,000 people aged 16-74 with no qualifications within its total population.
- Dudley South had 48,290 people aged 16-74 with no qualifications and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 34,615.
- Brockmoor & Pensnett ward in Dudley South and Gornal Wood ward in Dudley Beacon & Castle had the highest number of people aged 16-74 with no qualifications.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

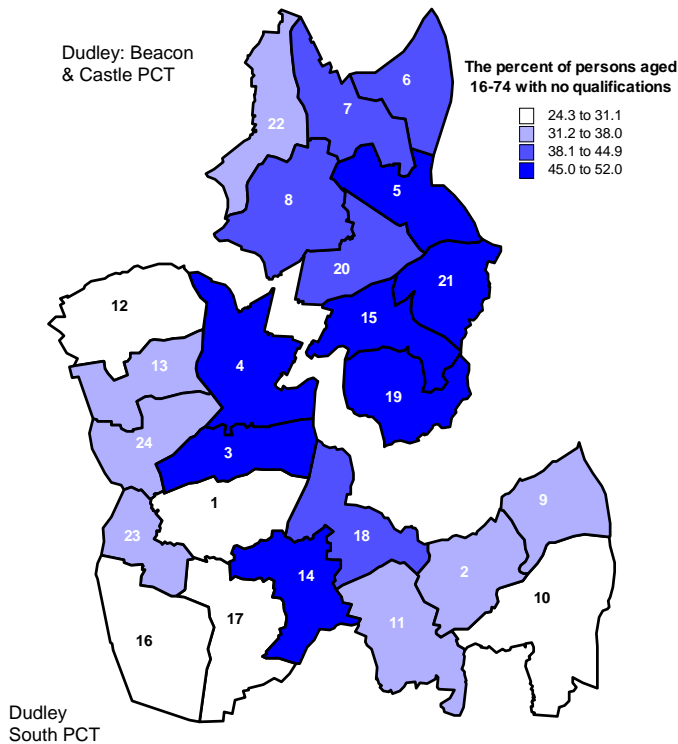
Number on map	Ward Name	All people aged 16-74	Number people aged 16-74 who have no qualifications	Percent of people aged 16-74 who have no qualifications
1	Amblecote	14317	4033	28.2
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	8621	3210	37.2
3	Brierley Hill	6947	3220	46.4
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	9900	4583	46.3
5	Castle & Priory	7891	4102	52.0
6	Coseley East	8748	3892	44.5
7	Coseley West	8531	3440	40.3
8	Gornal Wood	13520	5173	38.3
9	Halesowen North	8591	3167	36.9
10	Halesowen South	8733	2258	25.9
11	Hayley Green	8114	2687	33.1
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	9488	2691	28.4
13	Kingswinford South	9207	2878	31.3
14	Lye & Wollescote	8719	4023	46.1
15	Netherton & Woodside	6520	3121	47.9
16	Norton	8639	2351	27.2
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	9341	2272	24.3
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	10806	4450	41.2
19	St.Andrews	8865	4270	48.2
20	St.James	8397	3749	44.6
21	St.Thomas	8757	3987	45.5
22	Sedgley	9119	2881	31.6
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	8719	2762	31.7
24	Wordsley	11216	3705	33.0

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	All people aged 16-74	Number people aged 16-74 who have no qualifications	Percent of people aged 16-74 who have no qualifications
DUDLEY	221725	82905	37.4
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	80348	34615	43.1
Dudley South PCT	141358	48290	34.2
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	1593085	611602	38.4
West Midlands Metropolitan County	1807918	679047	37.6
ENGLAND & WALES	37607438	10937042	29.1

# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of people aged 16-74 who have no qualifications<sup>1</sup>, 2001

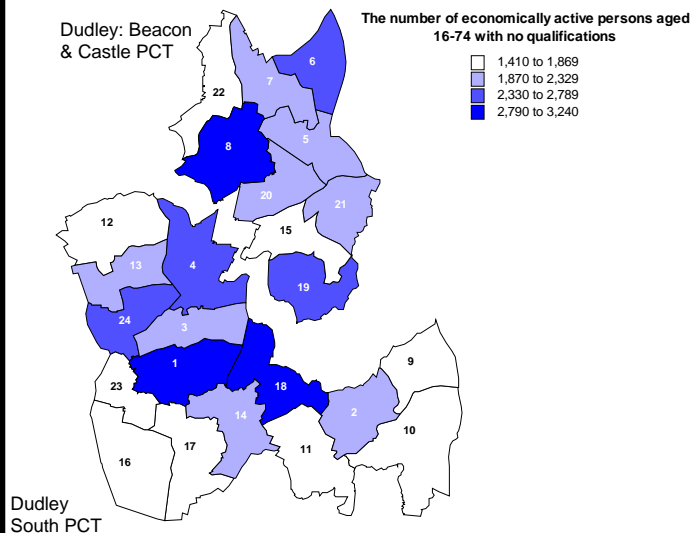


- Dudley had 37.4% of it's people aged 16-74 that had no qualifications.
- This was 8.3% higher than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The percentage of the Dudley Beacon & Castle people that fell into this group was 43.1% considerably higher than the 34.2% for Dudley South.
- The areas with the smallest percentage of people aged 16-74 with no qualifications was Pedmore & Stourbridge East with 24.3%.
- The ward with the highest proportion of people aged 16-74 with no qualifications was Castle & Priory in Dudley Beacon & Castle. The next highest ward was also in Dudley Beacon & Castle and was St. Andrews.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of economically active people aged 16-74 who have no qualifications<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had nearly 51,000 economically active people aged 16-74 with no qualifications within its total population.
- Dudley South had 30,742 economically active people aged 16-74 with no qualifications and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 19,961.
- Amblecote ward in Dudley South and Gornal Wood ward in Dudley Beacon & Castle had the highest number of economically active people aged 16-74 with no qualifications.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

### Economic Participation

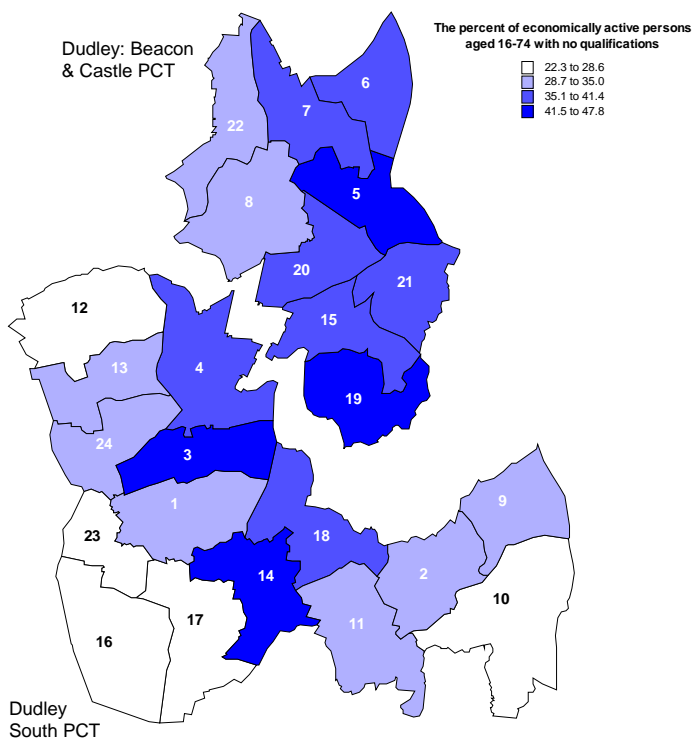
Number on map	Ward Name	All economically active people aged 16 - 74	Number of economically active people aged 16-74 who have no qualifications	Percent of economically active people aged 16-74 who have no qualifications
1	Amblecote	11176	3238	29.0
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	5869	1898	32.3
3	Brierley Hill	4598	1957	42.6
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	6462	2639	40.8
5	Castle & Priory	4678	2236	47.8
6	Coseley East	5808	2375	40.9
7	Coseley West	5528	1962	35.5
8	Gornal Wood	9386	3237	34.5
9	Halesowen North	5711	1845	32.3
10	Halesowen South	6183	1489	24.1
11	Hayley Green	5388	1590	29.5
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	6687	1814	27.1
13	Kingswinford South	6319	1897	30.0
14	Lye & Wollescote	5404	2297	42.5
15	Netherton & Woodside	4084	1690	41.4
16	Norton	5851	1506	25.7
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	6323	1415	22.4
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	7552	2864	37.9
19	St.Andrews	5885	2651	45.0
20	St.James	5056	1922	38.0
21	St.Thomas	5204	2116	40.7
22	Sedgley	5925	1772	29.9
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	5932	1614	27.2
24	Wordsley	8269	2679	32.4

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	All economically active people aged 16 - 74	Number of economically active people aged 16-74 who have no qualifications	Percent of economically active people aged 16-74 who have no qualifications
DUDLEY	149278	50703	34.0
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	51554	19961	38.7
Dudley South PCT	97724	30742	31.5
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	1175427	372956	31.7
West Midlands Metropolitan County	1311003	411603	31.4
ENGLAND & WALES	25022204	6498078	26.0

# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of economically active people aged 16-74 who have no qualifications<sup>1</sup>, 2001

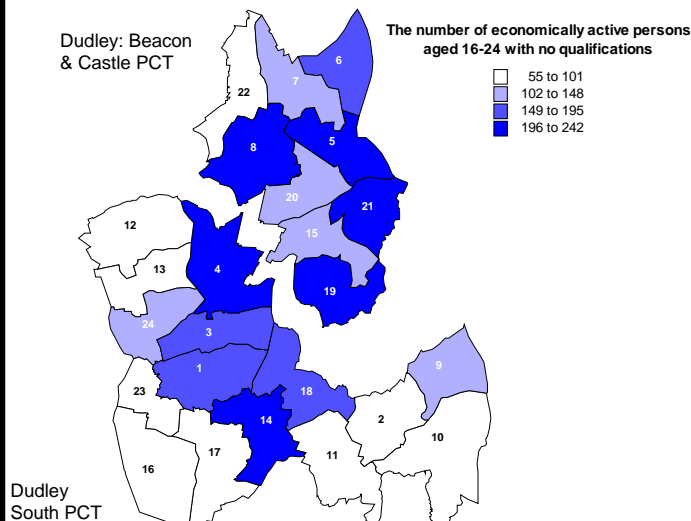


- Dudley had 34.0% of its people who were economically active, aged 16-74 and had no qualifications.
- This was 8.0% higher than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The percentage of the Dudley Beacon & Castle people that fell into this group was 38.7% considerably higher than the 31.5% for Dudley South.
- The areas with the smallest percentage of economically active people aged 16-74 with no qualifications was Pedmore & Stourbridge East with 22.4%.
- The ward with the highest proportion of economically active people aged 16-74 with no qualifications was Castle & Priory in Dudley Beacon & Castle. The next highest ward was also in Dudley Beacon & Castle and was St. Andrews.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of economically active people aged 16-24 who have no qualifications<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had 3,223 economically active people aged 16-24 with no qualifications within its total population.
- Dudley South had 1,730 economically active people aged 16-24 with no qualifications and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 1,493.
- Castle & Priory and Gornal Wood wards in Dudley Beacon & Castle had the highest number of economically active people aged 16-24 with no qualifications.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

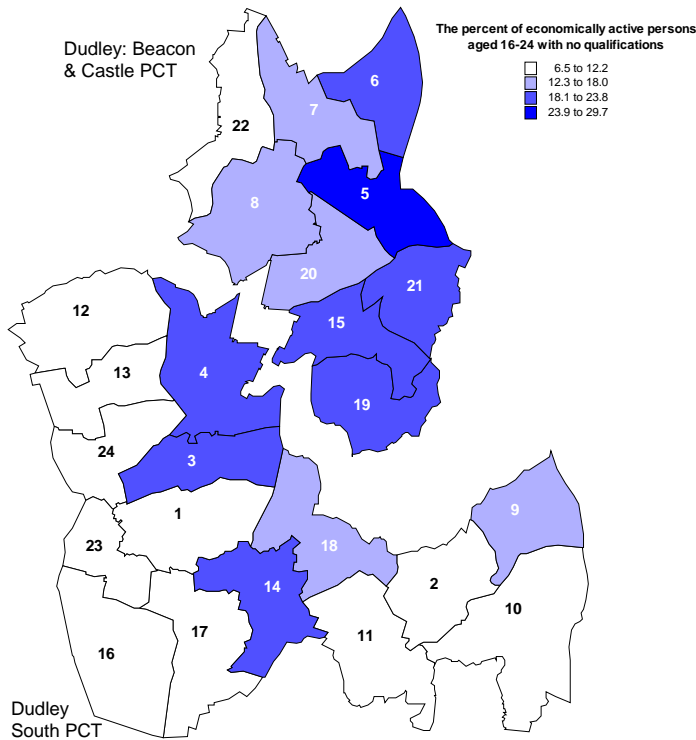
Number on map	Ward Name	All economically active people aged 16 - 24	Number of economically active people aged 16-24 who have no qualifications	Percent of economically active people aged 16-24 who have no qualifications
1	Amblecote	1587	165	10.4
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	866	100	11.5
3	Brierley Hill	798	153	19.2
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	1045	199	19.0
5	Castle & Priory	816	242	29.7
6	Coseley East	830	152	18.3
7	Coseley West	743	109	14.7
8	Gornal Wood	1298	223	17.2
9	Halesowen North	815	104	12.8
10	Halesowen South	836	55	6.6
11	Hayley Green	703	71	10.1
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	841	66	7.8
13	Kingswinford South	848	83	9.8
14	Lye & Wollescote	899	204	22.7
15	Netherton & Woodside	768	145	18.9
16	Norton	667	61	9.1
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	829	74	8.9
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	1107	184	16.6
19	St.Andrews	880	209	23.8
20	St.James	736	128	17.4
21	St.Thomas	922	219	23.8
22	Sedgley	782	66	8.4
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	768	83	10.8
24	Wordsley	1059	128	12.1

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	All economically active people aged 16 - 24	Number of economically active people aged 16-24 who have no qualifications	Percent of economically active people aged 16-24 who have no qualifications
DUDLEY	21443	3223	15.0
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	7775	1493	19.2
Dudley South PCT	13668	1730	12.7
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	180395	29537	16.4
West Midlands Metropolitan County	203508	32433	15.9
ENGLAND & WALES	3690205	451729	12.2

# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of economically active people aged 16-24 who have no qualifications<sup>1</sup>, 2001

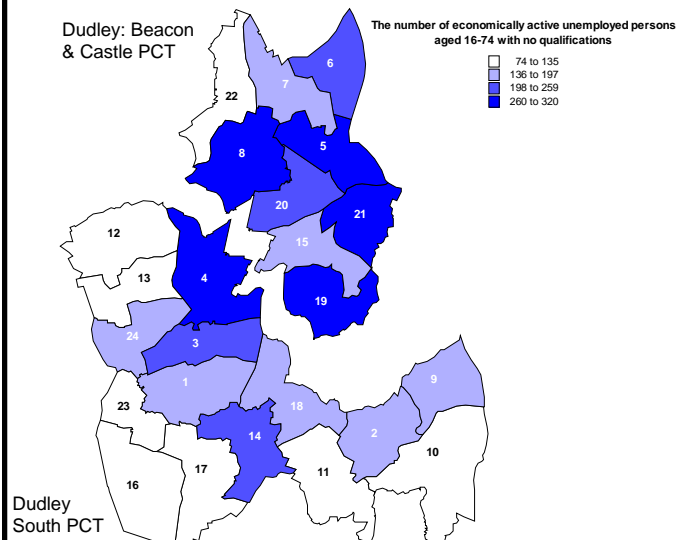


- Dudley had 15.0% of its people who were economically active, aged 16-24 and had no qualifications.
- This was 2.8% higher than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The percentage of the Dudley Beacon & Castle people that fell into this group was 19.2% considerably higher than the 12.7% for Dudley South.
- The areas with the smallest percentage of economically active people aged 16-24 with no qualifications was Halesowen South with 6.6%.
- The ward with the highest proportion of economically active people aged 16-24 with no qualifications was Castle & Priory in Dudley Beacon & Castle. The next highest wards were also in Dudley Beacon & Castle and were St. Andrews and St. Thomas.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of economically active unemployed people aged 16-74 who have no qualifications<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had nearly 4,300 economically active unemployed people aged 16-74 with no qualifications within its total population.
- Dudley South had 2,226 economically active people aged 16-74 with no qualifications and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 2,028.
- Brockmoor & Pensnett ward in Dudley South and St. Thomas ward in Dudley Beacon & Castle had the highest number of economically active unemployed people aged 16-74 with no qualifications.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

### Economic Participation

Number on map	Ward Name	All economically active unemployed people aged 16 - 74	Number of economically active unemployed people aged 16-74 who have no qualifications	Percent of economically active unemployed people aged 16-74 who have no qualifications
1	Amblecote	426	179	42.0
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	347	155	44.7
3	Brierley Hill	453	242	53.4
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	529	301	56.9
5	Castle & Priory	468	286	61.1
6	Coseley East	409	226	55.3
7	Coseley West	300	146	48.7
8	Gornal Wood	529	272	51.4
9	Halesowen North	315	142	45.1
10	Halesowen South	215	83	38.6
11	Hayley Green	212	81	38.2
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	215	74	34.4
13	Kingswinford South	228	99	43.4
14	Lye & Wollescote	455	248	54.5
15	Netherton & Woodside	386	192	49.7
16	Norton	242	89	36.8
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	271	101	37.3
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	414	188	45.4
19	St.Andrews	440	266	60.5
20	St.James	439	228	51.9
21	St.Thomas	622	320	51.4
22	Sedgley	231	92	39.8
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	307	135	44.0
24	Wordsley	305	149	48.9

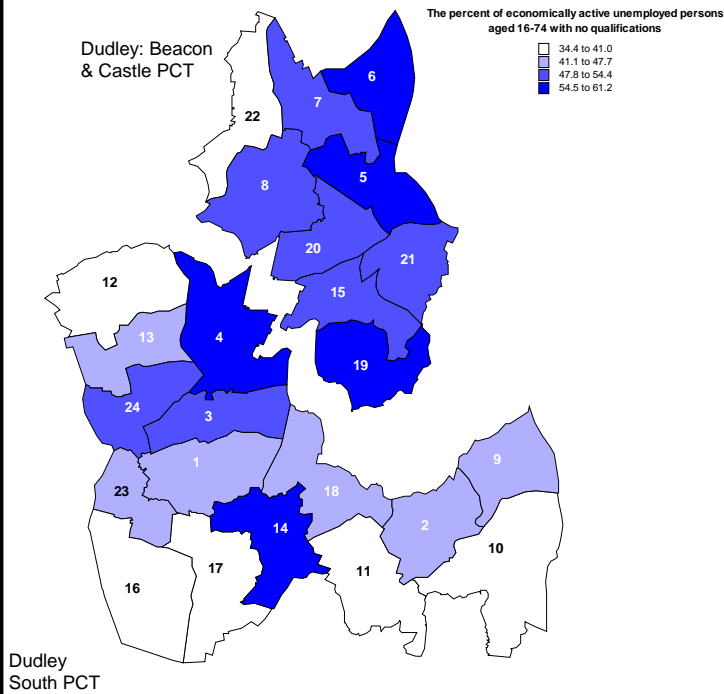
The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	All economically active unemployed people aged 16 - 74	Number of economically active unemployed people aged 16-74 who have no qualifications	Percent of economically active unemployed people aged 16-74 who have no qualifications
DUDLEY	8758	4294	49.0
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	3824	2028	53.0
Dudley South PCT	4934	2266	45.9
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	80563	38883	48.3
West Midlands Metropolitan County	89068	42461	47.7
ENGLAND & WALES	1261343	487476	38.6



# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of economically active unemployed people aged 16-74 who have no qualifications<sup>1</sup>, 2001

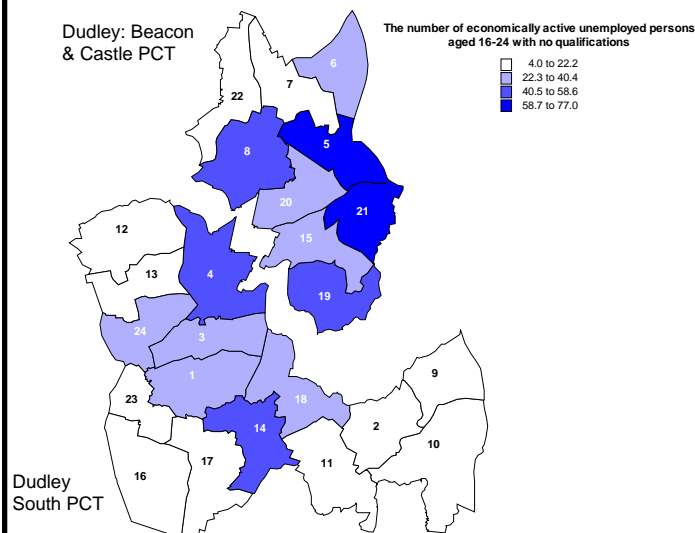


- Dudley had 49.0% of its people who were economically active, unemployed, aged 16-74 and had no qualifications.
- This was 10.4% higher than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The percentage of the Dudley Beacon & Castle people that fell into this group was 53.0% considerably higher than the 45.9% for Dudley South.
- The areas with the smallest percentage of economically active unemployed people aged 16-74 with no qualifications was Kingswinford North & Wall Heath with 34.4%.
- The ward with the highest proportion of economically active unemployed people aged 16-74 with no qualifications was Castle & Priory in Dudley Beacon & Castle. The next highest ward was also in Dudley Beacon & Castle and was St. Andrews.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of economically active unemployed people aged 16-24 who have no qualifications<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had 729 economically active unemployed people aged 16-24 with no qualifications within its total population.
- Dudley South had 333 economically active unemployed people aged 16-24 with no qualifications and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 396.
- Castle & Priory and St. Andrews wards in Dudley Beacon & Castle had the highest number of economically active unemployed people aged 16-24 with no qualifications.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

### Economic Participation

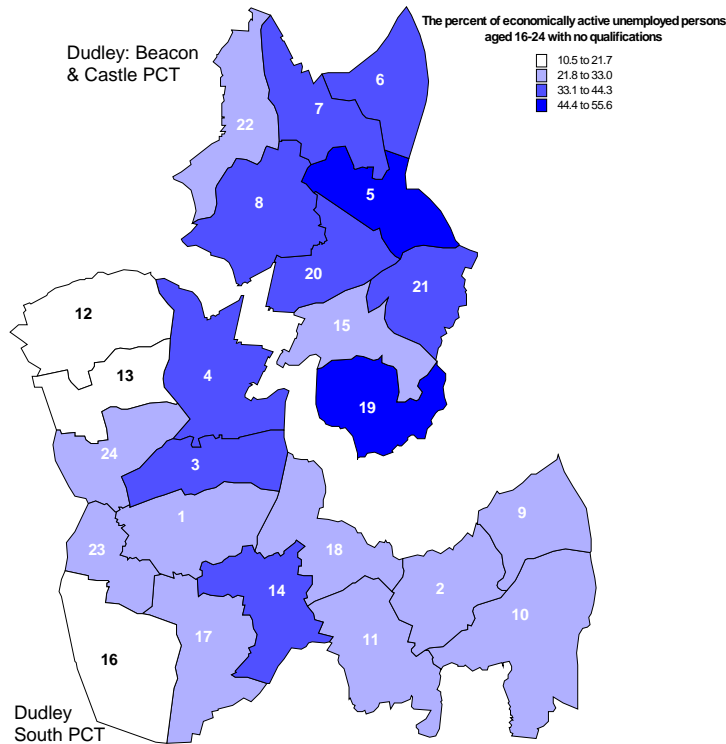
Number on map	Ward Name	All economically active unemployed people aged 16 - 24	Number of economically active unemployed people aged 16-24 who have no qualifications	Percent of economically active unemployed people aged 16-24 who have no qualifications
1	Amblecote	81	24	29.6
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	90	22	24.4
3	Brierley Hill	113	40	35.4
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	136	54	39.7
5	Castle & Priory	124	68	54.8
6	Coseley East	91	32	35.2
7	Coseley West	62	22	35.5
8	Gornal Wood	134	53	39.6
9	Halesowen North	66	16	24.2
10	Halesowen South	54	15	27.8
11	Hayley Green	51	13	25.5
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	38	4	10.5
13	Kingswinford South	47	10	21.3
14	Lye & Wollescote	125	46	36.8
15	Netherton & Woodside	116	37	31.9
16	Norton	38	6	15.8
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	52	15	28.8
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	98	29	29.6
19	St.Andrews	99	55	55.6
20	St.James	104	38	36.5
21	St.Thomas	180	77	42.8
22	Sedgley	51	14	27.5
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	59	16	27.1
24	Wordsley	71	23	32.4

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	All economically active unemployed people aged 16 - 24	Number of economically active unemployed people aged 16-24 who have no qualifications	Percent of economically active unemployed people aged 16-24 who have no qualifications
DUDLEY	2080	729	35.0
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	961	396	41.2
Dudley South PCT	1119	333	29.8
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	21464	8288	38.6
West Midlands Metropolitan County	23819	9109	38.2
ENGLAND & WALES	326719	101166	31.0

# CENSUS 2001

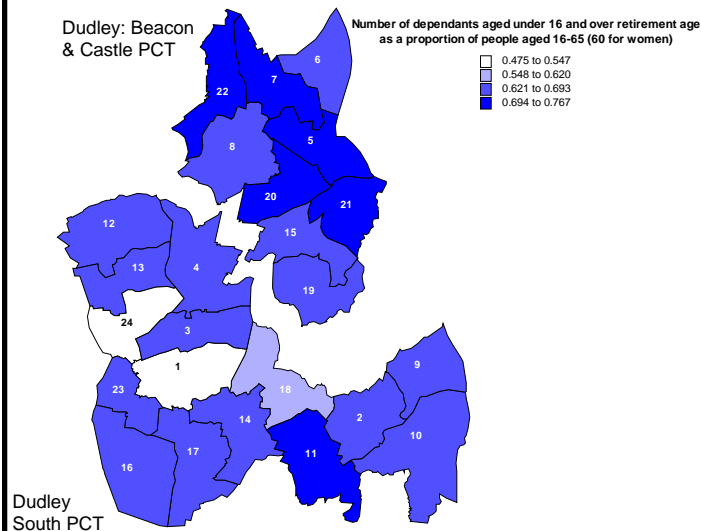
## Percentage of economically active unemployed people aged 16-24 who have no qualifications<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had 35.0% of its people who were economically active, unemployed, aged 16-24 and had no qualifications.
- This was 4.0% higher than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The percentage of the Dudley Beacon & Castle people that fell into this group was 41.2% considerably higher than the 29.8% for Dudley South.
- The areas with the smallest percentage of economically active unemployed people aged 16-24 with no qualifications was Kingswinford North & Wall Heath .
- The ward with the highest proportion of economically active unemployed people aged 16-24 with no qualifications was St. Andrews in Dudley Beacon & Castle. The next highest wards were also in Dudley Beacon & Castle and were Castle & Priory and St. Thomas.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of dependants aged under 16 and over retirement age as a proportion of people aged 16-65 (60 for women), 2001



- Dudley had 0.650 of its working age population as dependants (aged under 16 and over retirement age) in 2001.
- The overall dependency ratio was slightly higher in Dudley compared with England & Wales.
- The overall dependency ratio was higher in Dudley Beacon & Castle compared with Dudley South (0.687 vs 0.629 respectively).
- The ward with the lowest dependency ratio was Amblecote in Dudley South (0.475).
- The ward with the highest dependency ratio was Coseley West in Dudley Beacon & Castle.

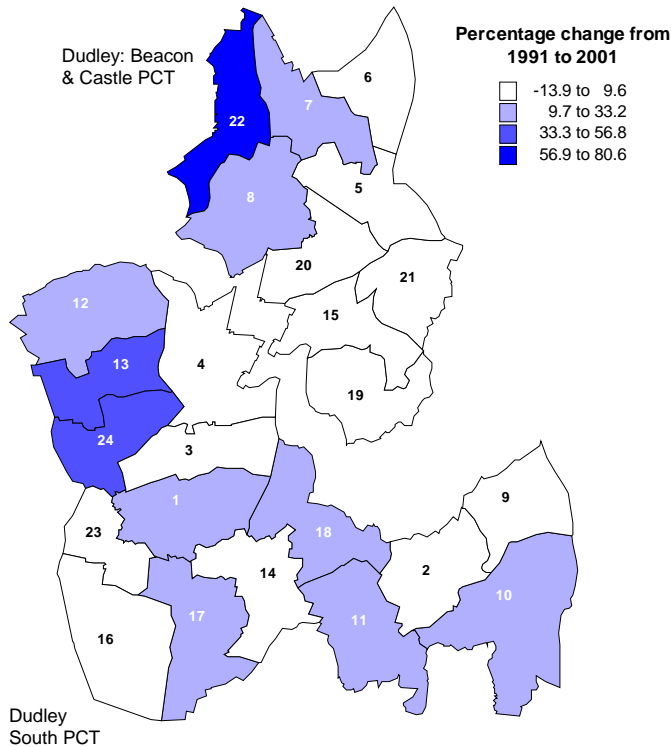
Number on map	Ward Name	Numbers of dependants aged under 16 and over retirement age as a proportion of people aged 16-65 (60 for women), 2001	Numbers of dependants aged under 16 and over retirement age as a proportion of people aged 16-65 (60 for women), 1991	Change in ratio from 1991 (%)
1	Amblecote	0.475	0.494	-3.7
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	0.629	0.639	-1.6
3	Brierley Hill	0.621	0.669	-7.2
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	0.688	0.637	8.0
5	Castle & Priory	0.725	0.672	7.8
6	Coseley East	0.660	0.599	10.3
7	Coseley West	0.767	0.603	27.1
8	Gornal Wood	0.624	0.561	11.3
9	Halesowen North	0.667	0.632	5.6
10	Halesowen South	0.657	0.638	2.9
11	Hayley Green	0.717	0.613	17.1
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	0.635	0.559	13.6
13	Kingswinford South	0.664	0.564	17.7
14	Lye & Wollescote	0.681	0.640	6.4
15	Netherton & Woodside	0.663	0.627	5.7
16	Norton	0.690	0.647	6.6
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	0.679	0.582	16.6
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	0.594	0.541	9.7
19	St.Andrews	0.656	0.644	1.9
20	St.James	0.717	0.615	16.7
21	St.Thomas	0.706	0.741	-4.7
22	Sedgley	0.703	0.491	43.1
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	0.670	0.619	8.3
24	Wordsley	0.532	0.462	15.2

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	Numbers of dependants aged under 16 and over retirement age as a proportion of people aged 16-65 (60 for women), 2001	Numbers of dependants aged under 16 and over retirement age as a proportion of people aged 16-65 (60 for women), 1991	Change in ratio from 1991 (%)
DUDLEY	0.650	0.595	9.2
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	0.687	0.612	12.2
Dudley South PCT	0.629	0.586	7.4
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	0.673	0.655	2.8
West Midlands Metropolitan County	0.668	0.656	1.9
ENGLAND & WALES	0.629	0.635	-1.0

# CENSUS 2001

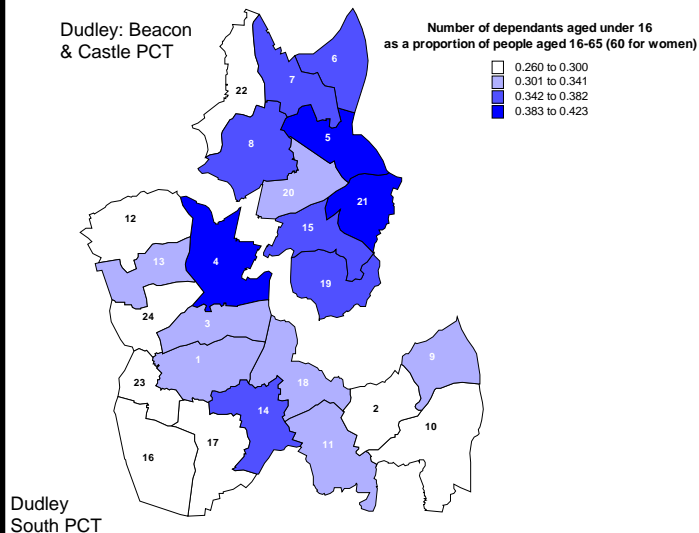
## Percentage change in the dependency ratio, from 1991 to 2001



- In Dudley there has been a 9.2% increase in the dependency ratio since 1991.
- Over the same 10 year period the dependency ratio had not changed in England & Wales.
- The dependency ratio increased at a faster rate in Dudley Beacon & Castle compared with Dudley South.
- The ward that saw the largest increase in the dependency ratio was Sedgely in Dudley Beacon & Castle.
- Four wards showed a decline in their dependency ratio over the period 1991 to 2001. These were all in Dudley South with the exception of St. Thomas which is situated in Dudley Beacon & Castle.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of dependants aged under 16 as a proportion of people aged 16-65 (60 for women), 2001



- Dudley had 0.329 of its population as dependants (aged under 16) in 2001.
- The young persons dependency ratio was similar in Dudley compared with England & Wales.
- The young persons dependency ratio was higher in Dudley Beacon & Castle compared with Dudley South (0.354 vs 0.315 respectively).
- The ward with the lowest young persons dependency ratio was Sedgley in Dudley Beacon & Castle (0.261).
- The ward with the highest young persons dependency ratio was Castle & Priory in Dudley Beacon & Castle.

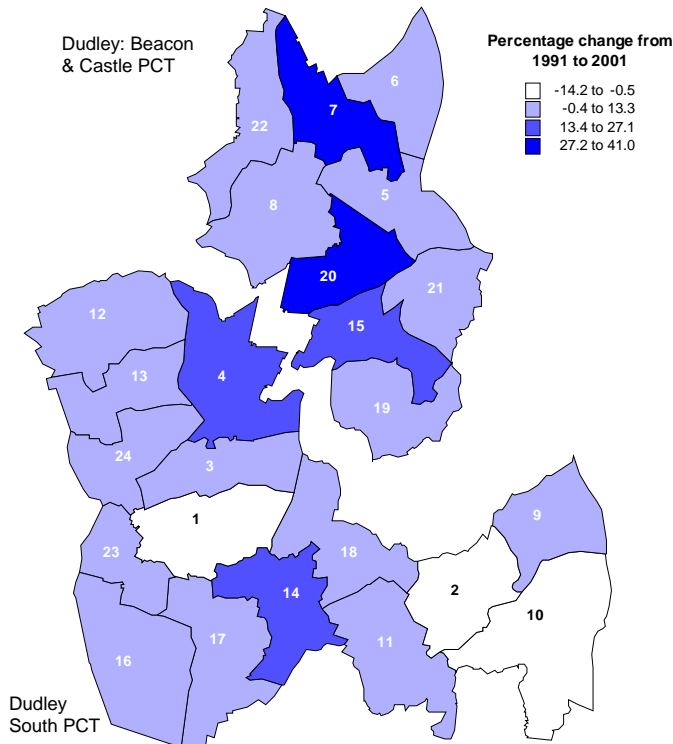
Number on map	Ward Name	Numbers of dependants aged under 16 as a proportion of people aged 16-65 (60 for women), 2001	Numbers of dependants aged under 16 as a proportion of people aged 16-65 (60 for women), 1991	Change in ratio from 1991 (%)
1	Amblecote	0.317	0.369	-14.1
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	0.290	0.311	-6.8
3	Brierley Hill	0.330	0.331	-0.4
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	0.390	0.339	15.1
5	Castle & Priory	0.422	0.386	9.2
6	Coseley East	0.346	0.310	11.7
7	Coseley West	0.373	0.264	41.0
8	Gornal Wood	0.348	0.310	12.2
9	Halesowen North	0.331	0.317	4.5
10	Halesowen South	0.287	0.305	-5.8
11	Hayley Green	0.327	0.295	10.7
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	0.286	0.284	0.9
13	Kingswinford South	0.306	0.296	3.4
14	Lye & Wollescote	0.382	0.333	14.5
15	Netherton & Woodside	0.368	0.323	14.1
16	Norton	0.301	0.288	4.3
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	0.279	0.272	2.9
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	0.324	0.309	5.0
19	St. Andrews	0.353	0.338	4.4
20	St. James	0.320	0.248	29.0
21	St. Thomas	0.402	0.392	2.6
22	Sedgley	0.261	0.246	5.9
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	0.295	0.273	8.0
24	Wordsley	0.279	0.278	0.3

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	Numbers of dependants aged under 16 as a proportion of people aged 16-65 (60 for women), 2001	Numbers of dependants aged under 16 as a proportion of people aged 16-65 (60 for women), 1991	Change in ratio from 1991 (%)
DUDLEY	0.329	0.310	6.3
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	0.354	0.312	13.5
Dudley South PCT	0.315	0.308	2.1
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	0.369	0.354	4.4
West Midlands Metropolitan County	0.366	0.354	3.6
ENGLAND & WALES	0.328	0.328	0.0

# CENSUS 2001

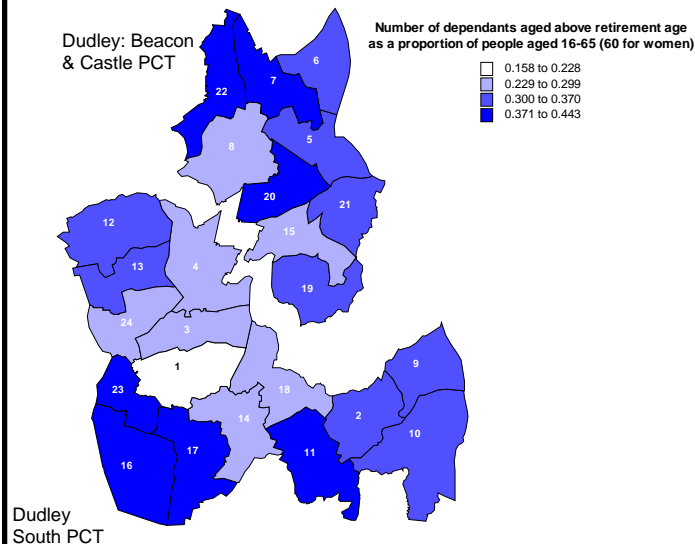
## Percentage change in the young persons dependency ratio, from 1991 to 2001



- In Dudley there has been a 6.3% increase in the young persons dependency ratio since 1991.
- Over the same 10 year period the young persons dependency ratio had not changed in England & Wales.
- The young persons dependency ratio increased at a much faster rate in Dudley Beacon & Castle compared with Dudley South.
- The ward that saw the largest increase in the young persons dependency ratio was Coseley West in Dudley Beacon & Castle.
- Four wards showed a decline in their young persons dependency ratio over the period 1991 to 2001. These were all in Dudley South.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of dependants aged above retirement age as a proportion of people aged 16-65 (60 for women), 2001



- Dudley had 0.321 of its population as dependants (aged above retirement age) in 2001.
- The elderly persons dependency ratio was slightly higher in Dudley compared with England & Wales.
- The elderly persons dependency ratio was higher in Dudley Beacon & Castle compared with Dudley South (0.333 vs 0.314 respectively).
- The ward with the lowest elderly persons dependency ratio was Amblecote in Dudley South (0.158).
- The ward with the highest elderly persons dependency ratio was Sedgley in Dudley Beacon & Castle.

### Economic Participation

Number on map	Ward Name	Numbers of dependants aged above retirement age as a proportion of people aged 16-65 (60 for women), 2001	Numbers of dependants aged above retirement age as a proportion of people aged 16-65 (60 for women), 1991	Change in ratio from 1991 (%)
1	Amblecote	0.158	0.124	27.4
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	0.339	0.328	3.4
3	Brierley Hill	0.291	0.338	-13.8
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	0.298	0.298	0.0
5	Castle & Priory	0.302	0.286	5.8
6	Coseley East	0.315	0.289	8.9
7	Coseley West	0.394	0.339	16.2
8	Gornal Wood	0.276	0.251	10.1
9	Halesowen North	0.336	0.315	6.6
10	Halesowen South	0.370	0.333	11.0
11	Hayley Green	0.391	0.318	23.1
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	0.348	0.275	26.6
13	Kingswinford South	0.359	0.269	33.5
14	Lye & Wollescote	0.299	0.307	-2.5
15	Netherton & Woodside	0.294	0.304	-3.1
16	Norton	0.389	0.359	8.4
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	0.399	0.311	28.5
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	0.269	0.232	16.0
19	St.Andrews	0.303	0.306	-0.9
20	St.James	0.398	0.367	8.3
21	St.Thomas	0.303	0.349	-13.0
22	Sedgley	0.443	0.245	80.6
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	0.376	0.346	8.4
24	Wordsley	0.253	0.184	37.8

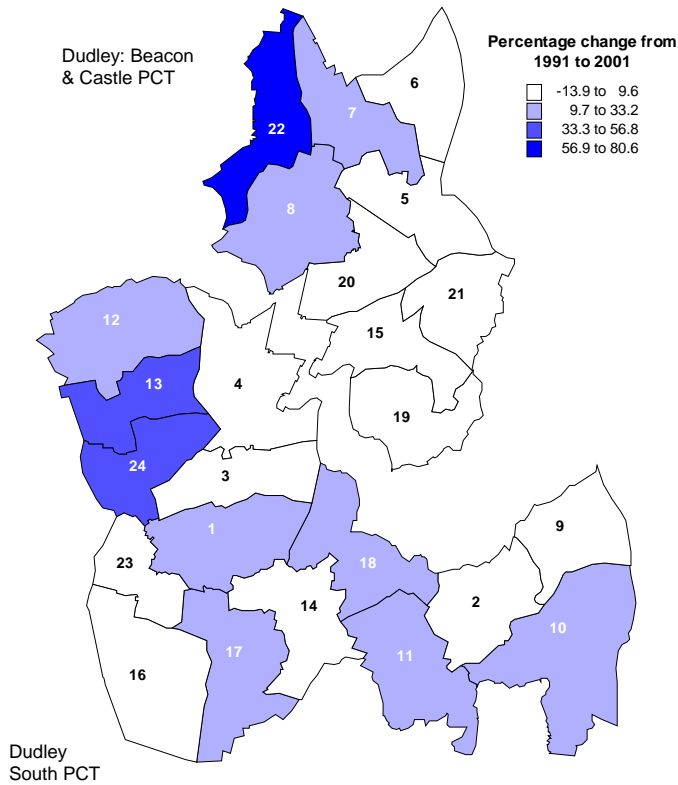
The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	Numbers of dependants aged above retirement age as a proportion of people aged 16-65 (60 for women), 2001	Numbers of dependants aged above retirement age as a proportion of people aged 16-65 (60 for women), 1991	Change in ratio from 1991 (%)
DUDLEY	0.321	0.286	12.3
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	0.333	0.300	10.9
Dudley South PCT	0.314	0.278	13.1
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	0.304	0.301	0.9
West Midlands Metropolitan County	0.302	0.302	-0.1
ENGLAND & WALES	0.301	0.307	-2.0



# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage change in elderly persons dependency ratio, from 1991 to 2001



- In Dudley there has been a 12.3% increase in the elderly persons dependency ratio since 1991.
- Over the same 10 year period the elderly persons dependency ratio declined by 2.0% in England & Wales.
- The elderly persons dependency ratio increased at a faster rate in Dudley South compared with Dudley Beacon & Castle .
- The ward that saw the largest increase in the elderly persons dependency ratio was Sedgley in Dudley Beacon & Castle.
- Five wards showed a decline in their elderly persons dependency ratio over the period 1991 to 2001. These were in both Dudley South and Dudley Beacon & Castle.

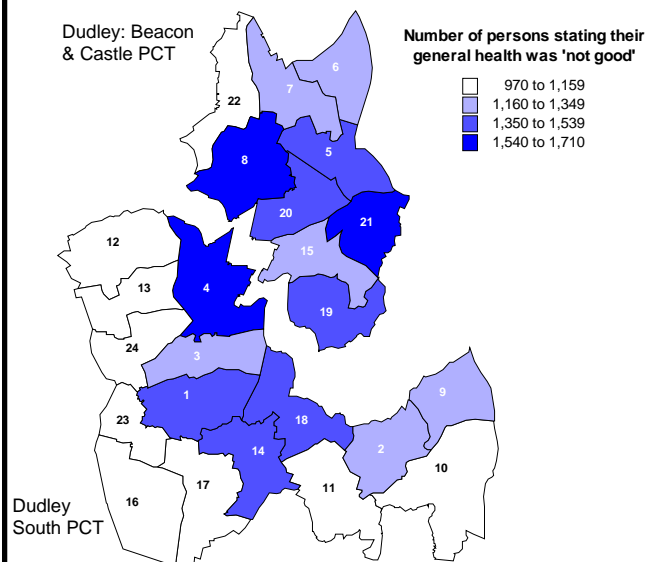


# **CENSUS 2001**

## **Health and Care**

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of people (all ages) stating that their general health was 'not good'<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had 30,595 people stating that their general health was not good.
- Dudley South had 18,025 people stating that their general health was 'not good' and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 12,570.
- Brockmoor and Pensnett ward in Dudley South and Gornal Wood ward in Dudley Beacon & Castle had the highest number of people with their general health 'not good'.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

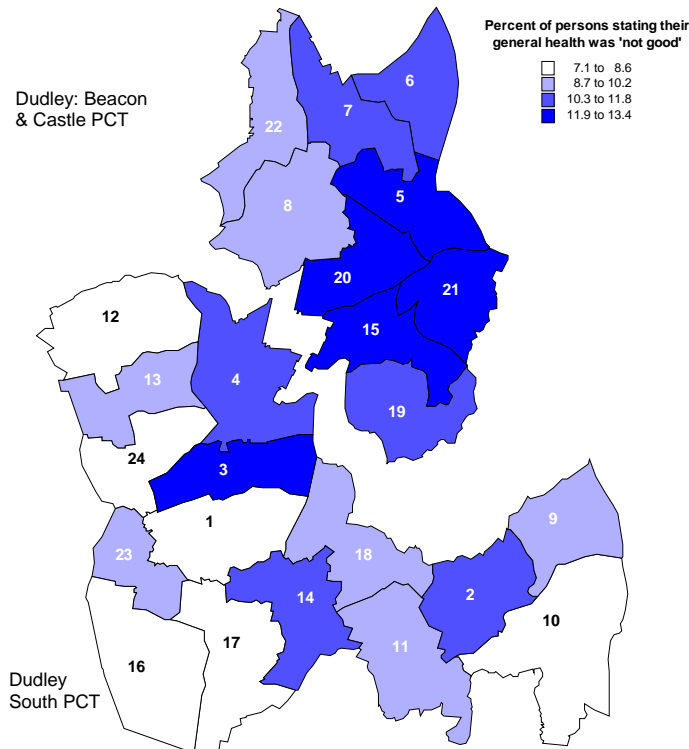
Number on map	Ward Name	Number of people with good health	Number of people with fairly good health	Number of people with not good health	Percent of people with good health	Percent of people with fairly good health	Percent of people with not good health
1	Amblecote	13741	4061	1368	71.7	21.2	7.1
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	7550	2965	1213	64.4	25.3	10.3
3	Brierley Hill	5892	2564	1175	61.2	26.6	12.2
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	8952	3610	1600	63.2	25.5	11.3
5	Castle & Priory	7027	2960	1406	61.7	26.0	12.3
6	Coseley East	7866	2917	1271	65.3	24.2	10.5
7	Coseley West	7787	2966	1348	64.4	24.5	11.1
8	Gornal Wood	12659	4178	1705	68.3	22.5	9.2
9	Halesowen North	7734	2917	1203	65.2	24.6	10.1
10	Halesowen South	8307	2668	979	69.5	22.3	8.2
11	Hayley Green	7631	2610	995	67.9	23.2	8.9
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	8869	2840	1079	69.4	22.2	8.4
13	Kingswinford South	8548	2775	1112	68.7	22.3	8.9
14	Lye & Wollescote	7606	3354	1442	61.3	27.0	11.6
15	Netherton & Woodside	5571	2469	1234	60.1	26.6	13.3
16	Norton	8189	2723	1031	68.6	22.8	8.6
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	8637	2907	1023	68.7	23.1	8.1
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	9580	3684	1500	64.9	25.0	10.2
19	St.Andrews	7865	3083	1475	63.3	24.8	11.9
20	St.James	6944	3070	1533	60.1	26.6	13.3
21	St.Thomas	7904	3252	1546	62.2	25.6	12.2
22	Sedgley	7973	2898	1052	66.9	24.3	8.8
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	7792	2959	1150	65.5	24.9	9.7
24	Wordsley	10167	3339	1155	69.3	22.8	7.9

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	Number of people with good health	Number of people with fairly good health	Number of people with not good health	Percent of people with good health	Percent of people with fairly good health	Percent of people with not good health
DUDLEY	200791	73769	30595	65.8	24.2	10.0
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	71596	27793	12570	63.9	24.8	11.2
Dudley South PCT	129195	45976	18025	66.9	23.8	9.3
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	1475548	537417	241779	65.4	23.8	10.7
West Midlands Metropolitan County	1678338	605487	271767	65.7	23.7	10.6
ENGLAND & WALES	35676210	11568363	4797343	68.6	22.2	9.2

# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of people (all ages) stating that their general health was 'not good'<sup>1</sup>, 2001

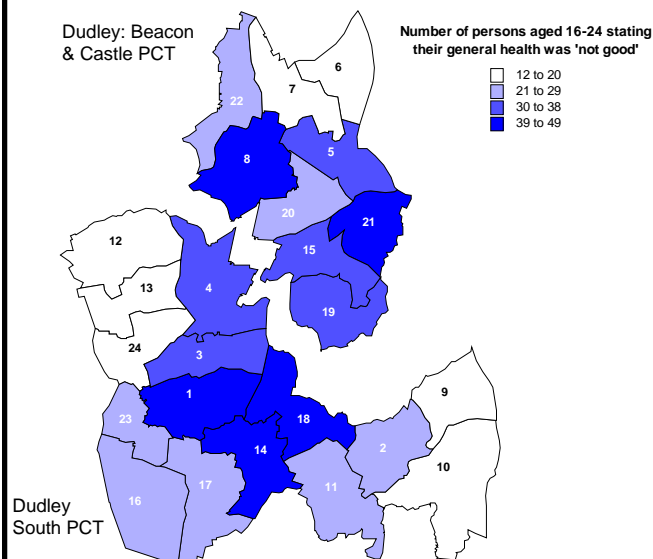


- Dudley had 10.0% of people stating that their general health was 'not good'.
- This was 0.8% higher than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The percentage of Dudley Beacon & Castle population that fell into this group was 11.2% higher than the 9.3% for Dudley South.
- The area with the smallest percentage of people stating that their general health was 'not good' was Amblecote with 7.1%.
- The two wards with the highest percentage of people stating that their general health was 'not good' were St. James and Nether-ton & Woodside in Dudley Beacon & Castle.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of people aged 16-24 stating that their general health was 'not good'<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had 667 people aged 16-24 stating that their general health was 'not good'.
- Dudley South had 402 people aged 16-24 stating that their general health was 'not good' and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 265.
- Lye & Wollescote ward in Dudley South and Gornal Wood ward in Dudley Beacon & Castle had the highest number of people with their general health 'not good'.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

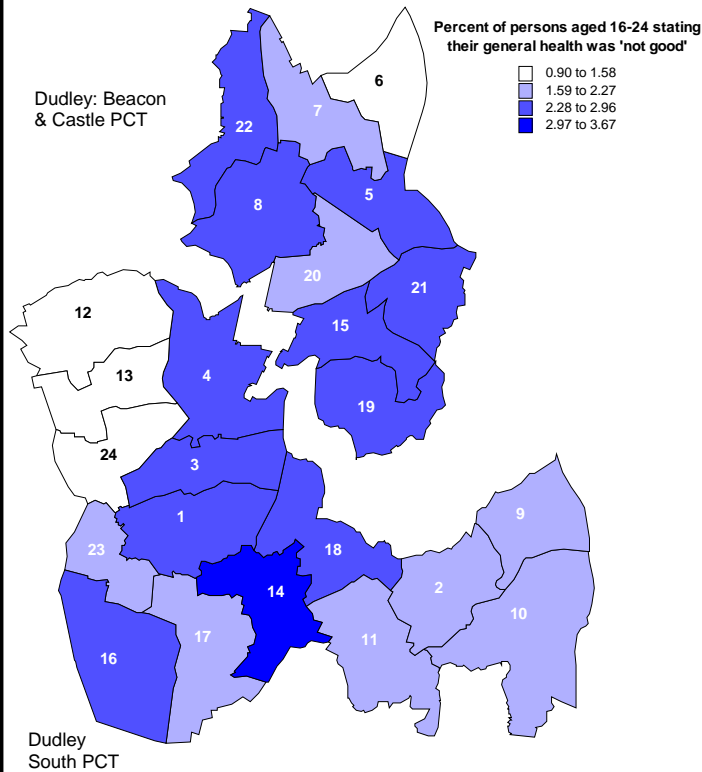
Number on map	Ward Name	Number of people with good health	Number of people with fairly good health	Number of people with not good health	Percent of people with good health	Percent of people with fairly good health	Percent of people with not good health
1	Amblecote	1739	253	47	85.3	12.4	2.3
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	934	154	22	84.1	13.9	2.0
3	Brierley Hill	858	223	32	77.1	20.0	2.9
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	1180	263	37	79.7	17.8	2.5
5	Castle & Priory	1031	205	34	81.2	16.1	2.7
6	Coseley East	935	163	14	84.1	14.7	1.3
7	Coseley West	865	120	17	86.3	12.0	1.7
8	Gornal Wood	1483	236	43	84.2	13.4	2.4
9	Halesowen North	979	153	20	85.0	13.3	1.7
10	Halesowen South	981	119	18	87.7	10.6	1.6
11	Hayley Green	870	106	21	87.3	10.6	2.1
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	972	100	17	89.3	9.2	1.6
13	Kingswinford South	970	137	15	86.5	12.2	1.3
14	Lye & Wollescote	1041	246	49	77.9	18.4	3.7
15	Netherton & Woodside	913	206	33	79.3	17.9	2.9
16	Norton	810	119	26	84.8	12.5	2.7
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	904	126	24	85.8	12.0	2.3
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	1190	227	39	81.7	15.6	2.7
19	St.Andrews	980	199	33	80.9	16.4	2.7
20	St.James	890	186	24	80.9	16.9	2.2
21	St.Thomas	1212	250	42	80.6	16.6	2.8
22	Sedgley	919	101	25	87.9	9.7	2.4
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	916	117	23	86.7	11.1	2.2
24	Wordsley	1152	161	12	86.9	12.2	0.9

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	Number of people with good health	Number of people with fairly good health	Number of people with not good health	Percent of people with good health	Percent of people with fairly good health	Percent of people with not good health
DUDLEY	24724	4170	667	83.6	14.1	2.3
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	9228	1666	265	82.7	14.9	2.4
Dudley South PCT	15496	2504	402	84.2	13.6	2.2
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	209457	38780	7252	82.0	15.2	2.8
West Midlands Metropolitan County	240661	44399	8162	82.1	15.1	2.8
ENGLAND & WALES	4475871	758369	136345	83.3	14.1	2.5

# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of people aged 16-24 stating that their general health was 'not good'<sup>1</sup>, 2001

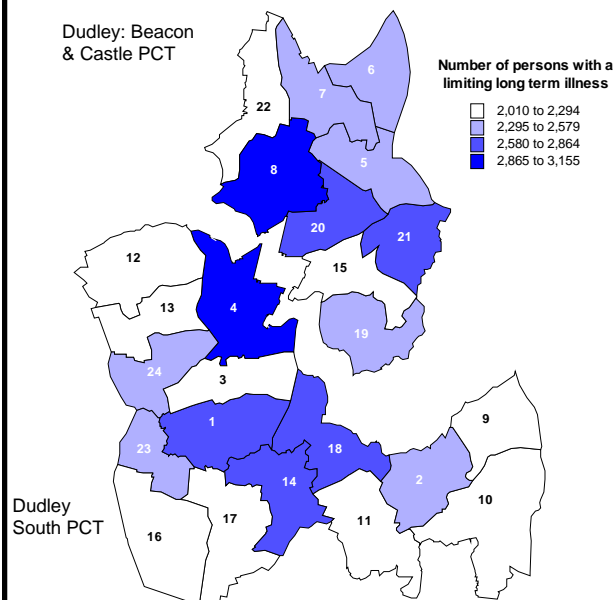


- Dudley had 2.3% of people aged 16-24 stating that their general health was 'not good'.
- This was 0.2% lower than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The percentage of Dudley Beacon & Castle population that fell into this group was 2.4% slightly higher than the 2.2% for Dudley South.
- The area with the smallest percentage of people aged 16-24 stating that their general health was 'not good' was Wordsley with 0.9%.
- The three wards with the highest percentage of people stating that their general health was 'not good' were Lye & Wollescote and Brierley Hill in Dudley South and Netherton & Woodside in Dudley Beacon & Castle.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of people (all ages) with limiting long-term illness<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had 58,265 people stating that they had a long-term illness, health problem or disability which limited their daily activities.
- Dudley South had 35,240 people with limiting long-term illness and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 23,025.
- Brockmoor and Pensnett ward in Dudley South and Gornal Wood ward in Dudley Beacon & Castle had the highest number of people with limiting long-term illness.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

Number on map	Ward Name	All people	Number of people with a limiting long-term illness	Percent of people with a limiting long-term illness
1	Amblecote	19170	2633	13.7
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	11728	2333	19.9
3	Brierley Hill	9631	2012	20.9
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	14162	2896	20.4
5	Castle & Priory	11393	2534	22.2
6	Coseley East	12054	2308	19.1
7	Coseley West	12101	2547	21.0
8	Gornal Wood	18542	3153	17.0
9	Halesowen North	11854	2261	19.1
10	Halesowen South	11954	2099	17.6
11	Hayley Green	11236	2073	18.4
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	12788	2223	17.4
13	Kingswinford South	12435	2220	17.9
14	Lye & Wollescote	12402	2602	21.0
15	Netherton & Woodside	9274	2148	23.2
16	Norton	11943	2196	18.4
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	12567	2143	17.1
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	14764	2784	18.9
19	St Andrews	12423	2537	20.4
20	St James	11547	2842	24.6
21	St Thomas	12702	2709	21.3
22	Sedgley	11923	2247	18.8
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	11901	2414	20.3
24	Wordsley	14661	2351	16.0

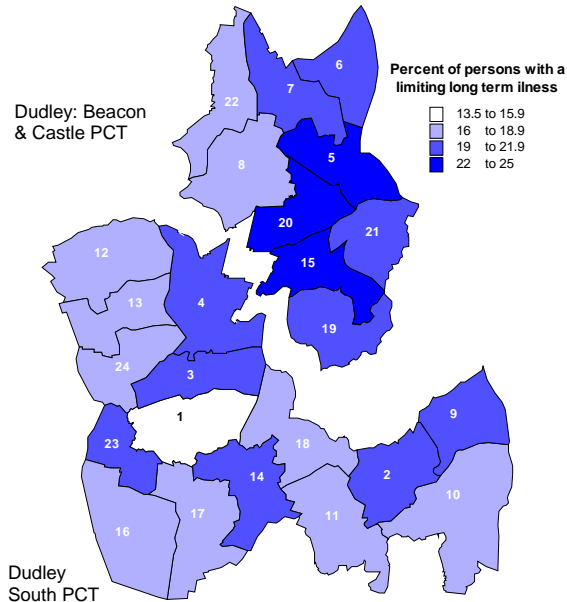
The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	All people	Number of people with a limiting long-term illness	Percent of people with a limiting long-term illness
DUDLEY	305155	58265	19.1
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	111959	23025	20.6
Dudley South PCT	193196	35240	18.2
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	2254744	446182	19.8
West Midlands Metropolitan County	2555592	502030	19.6
ENGLAND & WALES	52041916	9484856	18.2



# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of people (all ages) with limiting long-term illness<sup>1</sup>, 2001

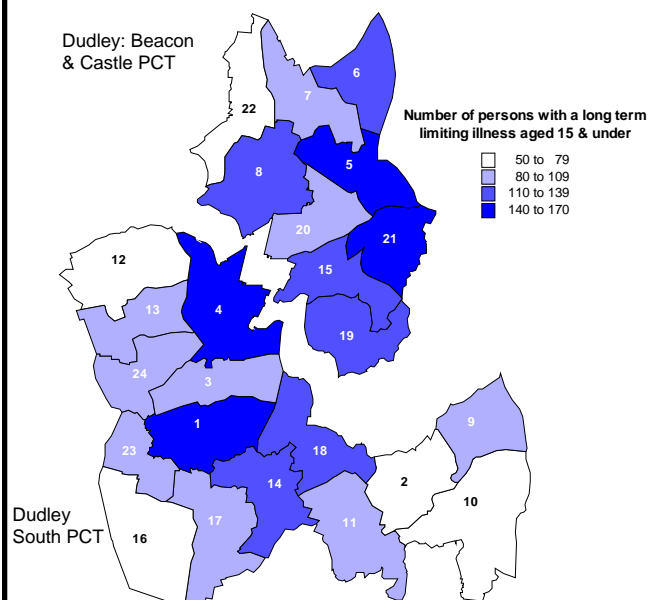


- Dudley had 19.1% of people with limiting long-term illness.
- This was 0.9% higher than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The percentage of Dudley Beacon & Castle population that fell into this group was 20.6% higher than the 18.2% for Dudley South.
- The area with the smallest percentage of people with limiting long-term illness was Amblecote with 13.7%.
- The three wards with the highest percentage of people with limiting long-term illness were St. James, Netherton & Woodside and Castle & Priory in Dudley Beacon & Castle.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of people aged 15 and under with a limiting long-term illness<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had 2,536 people aged 15 and under, stating that they had a long-term illness, health problem or disability which limited their daily activities.
- Dudley South had 1,469 people aged 15 and under with limiting long-term illness and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 1,067.
- Brockmoor and Pensnett ward in Dudley South and St. Thomas and Castle & Priory wards in Dudley Beacon & Castle had the highest number of people aged 15 and under, with limiting long-term illness.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

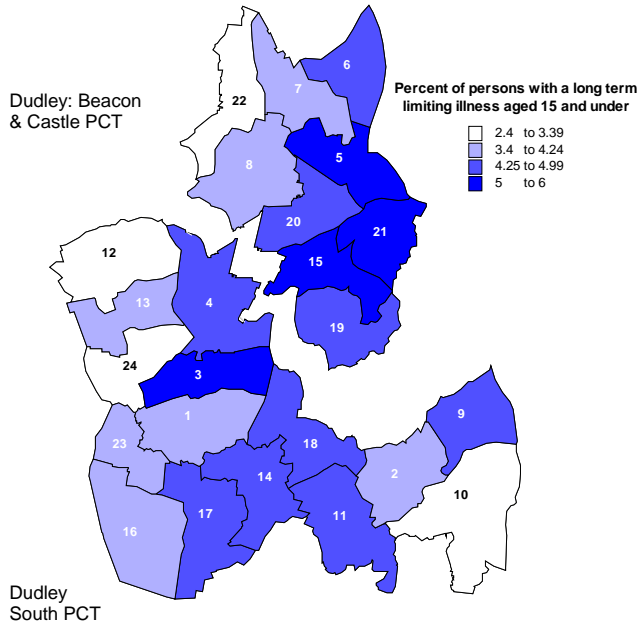
Number Ward Name on map	All people aged 15 and under	Number of people with a limiting long-term illness aged 15 and under	Percent of people with a limiting long-term illness aged 15 and under	
1	Amblecote	4121	148	3.6
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	2093	78	3.7
3	Brierley Hill	1961	100	5.1
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	3268	149	4.6
5	Castle & Priory	2784	165	5.9
6	Coseley East	2527	110	4.4
7	Coseley West	2543	89	3.5
8	Gornal Wood	3973	138	3.5
9	Halesowen North	2354	106	4.5
10	Halesowen South	2069	51	2.5
11	Hayley Green	2143	92	4.3
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	2243	69	3.1
13	Kingswinford South	2286	85	3.7
14	Lye & Wollescote	2803	136	4.9
15	Netherton & Woodside	2059	113	5.5
16	Norton	2133	75	3.5
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	1912	85	4.4
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	3004	130	4.3
19	St.Andrews	2646	129	4.9
20	St.James	2134	94	4.4
21	St.Thomas	2997	167	5.6
22	Sedgley	1825	62	3.4
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	2091	83	4.0
24	Wordsley	2662	82	3.1

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	All people aged 15 and under	Number of people with a limiting long-term illness	Percent of people with a limiting long-term illness
DUDLEY	60631	2536	4.2
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	23488	1067	4.5
Dudley South PCT	37143	1469	4.0
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	497155	24329	4.9
West Midlands Metropolitan County	560756	27175	4.8
ENGLAND & WALES	10441093	447297	4.3

# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of people aged 15 and under with a long-term illness<sup>1</sup>, 2001

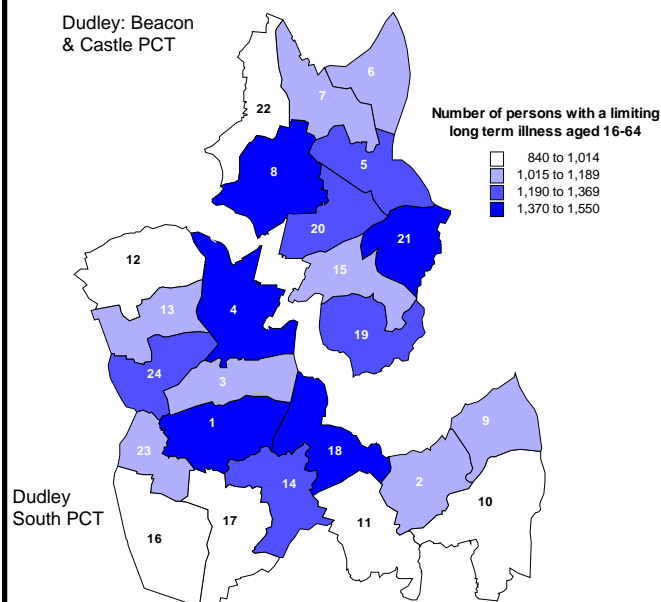


- Dudley had 4.2% of people aged 15 and under, who had limiting long-term illness.
- This was 0.1% lower than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The percentage of Dudley Beacon & Castle people that fell into this group was 4.5% slightly higher than the 4.0% for Dudley South.
- The area with the smallest percentage of people aged 15 and under with limiting long-term illness was Halesowen South with 2.5%.
- The three wards with the highest percentage of people with limiting long-term illness was St. Thomas, Netherton & Woodside and Castle & Priory in Dudley Beacon & Castle.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of people aged 16-64 with a limiting long-term illness<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had 27,921 people aged 16-64, stating that they had a long-term illness, health problem or disability which limited their daily activities.
- Dudley South had 16,730 people aged 16-64 with limiting long-term illness and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 11,191.
- Amblecote ward in Dudley South and Gornal Wood ward in Dudley Beacon & Castle had the highest number of people aged 16-64, with limiting long-term illness.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

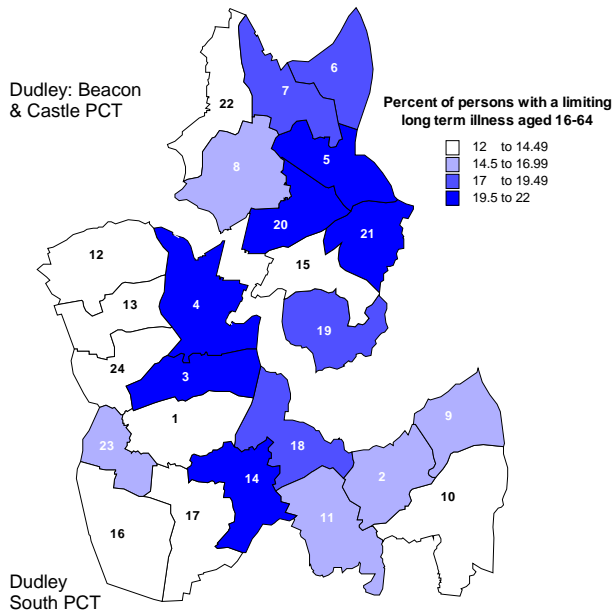
Number on map	Ward Name	All people aged 16-64	Number of people aged 16-64 with a limiting long-term illness	Percent of people aged 16-64 with a limiting long-term illness
1	Amblecote	11578	1550	13.4
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	6567	1095	16.7
3	Brierley Hill	5294	1045	19.7
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	7462	1470	19.7
5	Castle & Priory	6102	1317	21.6
6	Coseley East	6532	1156	17.7
7	Coseley West	6207	1145	18.4
8	Gornal Wood	10230	1550	15.2
9	Halesowen North	6472	1057	16.3
10	Halesowen South	6882	847	12.3
11	Hayley Green	6192	899	14.5
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	7328	921	12.6
13	Kingswinford South	7114	1028	14.5
14	Lye & Wollescote	6637	1333	20.1
15	Netherton & Woodside	5016	1106	22.0
16	Norton	6655	919	13.8
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	7000	847	12.1
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	8373	1449	17.3
19	St.Andrews	6783	1267	18.7
20	St.James	6034	1287	21.3
21	St.Thomas	6653	1405	21.1
22	Sedgley	6856	958	14.0
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	6586	1056	16.0
24	Wordsley	8563	1214	14.2

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	All people aged 16-64	Number of people aged 16-64 with a limiting long-term illness	Percent of people aged 16-64 with a limiting long-term illness
DUDLEY	169116	27921	16.5
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	60413	11191	18.5
Dudley South PCT	108703	16730	15.4
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	1216915	222472	18.2
West Midlands Metropolitan County	1380245	250469	18.1
ENGLAND & WALES	28778825	4635500	16.1

# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of people aged 16-64 with a limiting long-term illness<sup>1</sup>, 2001

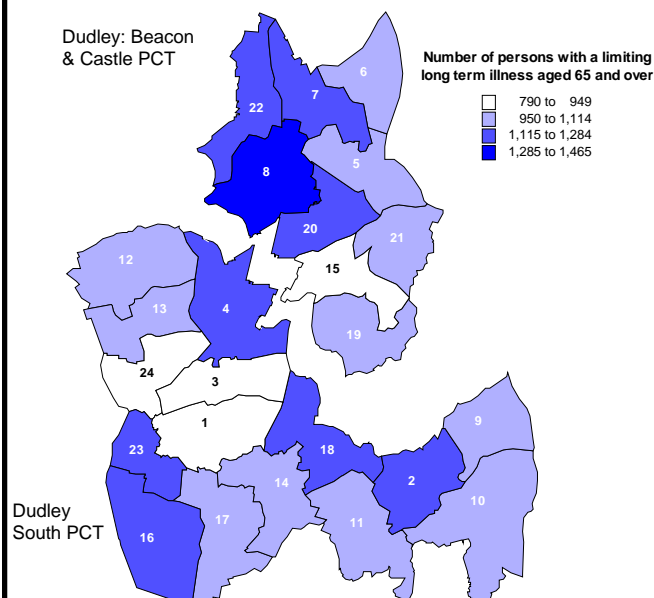


- Dudley had 16.5% of its population aged 16-64, who had limiting long-term illness.
- This was 0.4% higher than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The percentage of Dudley Beacon & Castle people that fell into this group was 18.5% higher than the 15.4% for Dudley South.
- The area with the smallest percentage of people aged 16-64 with limiting long-term illness was Pedmore & Stourbridge East with 12.1%.
- The three wards with the highest percentage of people with limiting long-term illness were St. James, Netherton & Woodside and Castle & Priory in Dudley Beacon & Castle.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of people aged 65 and over with a limiting long-term illness<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had 25,632 people aged 65 and over, stating that they had a long-term illness, health problem or disability which limited their daily activities.
- Dudley South had 15,743 people aged 65 and over with limiting long-term illness and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 9,889.
- Quarry Bank and Cradley ward in Dudley South and Gornal Wood ward in Dudley Beacon & Castle had the highest number of people aged 65 and over, with limiting long-term illness.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

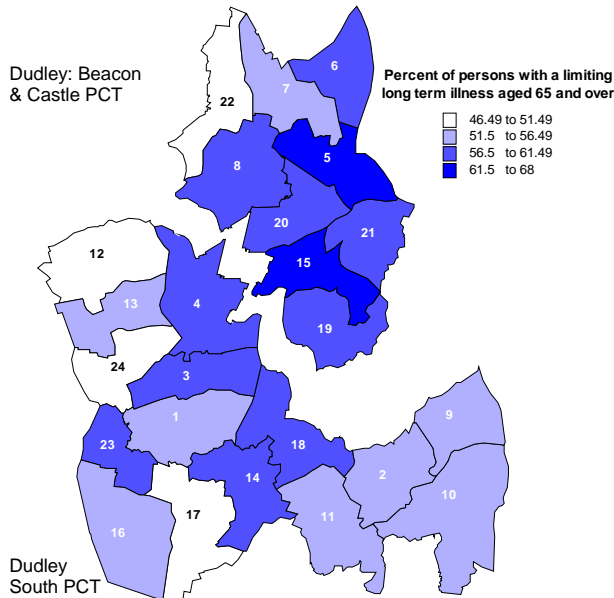
Number on map	Ward Name	All people aged 65 and over	Number of people aged 65 and over with a limiting long-term illness	Percent of people aged 65 and over with a limiting long-term illness
1	Amblecote	1500	842	56.1
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	1988	1115	56.1
3	Brierley Hill	1387	847	61.1
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	1868	1140	61.0
5	Castle & Priory	1573	1017	64.7
6	Coseley East	1760	1000	56.8
7	Coseley West	2047	1148	56.1
8	Gornal Wood	2520	1462	58.0
9	Halesowen North	1952	1085	55.6
10	Halesowen South	2013	1040	51.7
11	Hayley Green	2058	1062	51.6
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	2014	1033	51.3
13	Kingswinford South	2104	1087	51.7
14	Lye & Wollescote	1734	1054	60.8
15	Netherton & Woodside	1168	790	67.6
16	Norton	2171	1146	52.8
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	2237	1044	46.7
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	1997	1170	58.6
19	St.Andrews	1727	1006	58.3
20	St.James	2041	1252	61.3
21	St.Thomas	1816	1098	60.5
22	Sedgley	2325	1116	48.0
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	2046	1162	56.8
24	Wordsley	1789	916	51.2

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	All people aged 65 and over	Number of people aged 65 and over with a limiting long-term illness	Percent of people aged 65 and over with a limiting long-term illness
DUDLEY	45835	25632	55.9
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	16977	9889	58.2
Dudley South PCT	28858	15743	54.6
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	317495	183164	57.7
West Midlands Metropolitan County	358491	205973	57.5
ENGLAND & WALES	7360457	3936445	53.5

# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of people aged 65 and over with a limiting long-term illness<sup>1</sup>, 2001

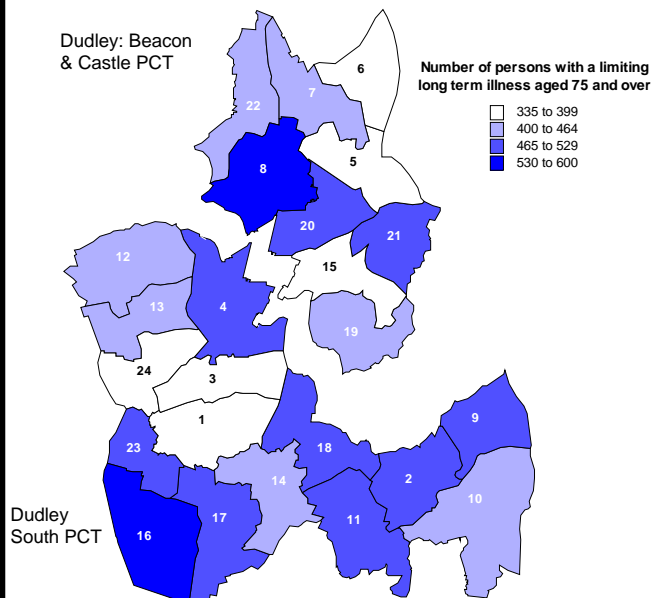


- Dudley had 55.9% of people aged 65 and over, who had limiting long-term illness.
- This was 2.4% higher than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The percentage of the Dudley Beacon & Castle people that fell into this group was 58.2% slightly higher than the 54.6% for Dudley South.
- The area with the smallest percentage of people aged 65 and over with limiting long-term illness was Pedmore & Stourbridge East with 46.7%.
- The three wards with the highest percentage of people aged 65 and over with limiting long-term illness was St. James, Netherton & Woodside and Castle & Priory in Dudley Beacon & Castle.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of people aged 75 and over with a limiting long-term illness<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had 10,997 people aged 75 and over, stating that they had a long-term illness, health problem or disability which limited their daily activities.
- Dudley South had 6,950 people aged 75 and over with a limiting long-term illness and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 4,047.
- Norton ward in Dudley South and Gornal Wood ward in Dudley Beacon & Castle had the highest number of people aged 75 and over, with a limiting long-term illness.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

Number on map	Ward Name	All people aged 75 and over	Number of people aged 75 and over with a limiting long-term illness	Percent of people aged 75 and over with a limiting long-term illness
1	Amblecote	648	344	53.1
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	1011	516	51.0
3	Brierley Hill	714	364	51.0
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	866	493	56.9
5	Castle & Priory	685	399	58.2
6	Coseley East	760	394	51.8
7	Coseley West	878	447	50.9
8	Gornal Wood	1040	591	56.8
9	Halesowen North	903	479	53.0
10	Halesowen South	983	463	47.1
11	Hayley Green	957	476	49.7
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	907	444	49.0
13	Kingswinford South	929	463	49.8
14	Lye & Wollescote	854	458	53.6
15	Netherton & Woodside	596	335	56.2
16	Norton	1138	576	50.6
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	989	486	49.1
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	925	510	55.1
19	St. Andrews	792	437	55.2
20	St. James	873	495	56.7
21	St. Thomas	921	494	53.6
22	Sedgley	875	455	52.0
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	992	510	51.4
24	Wordsley	718	368	51.3

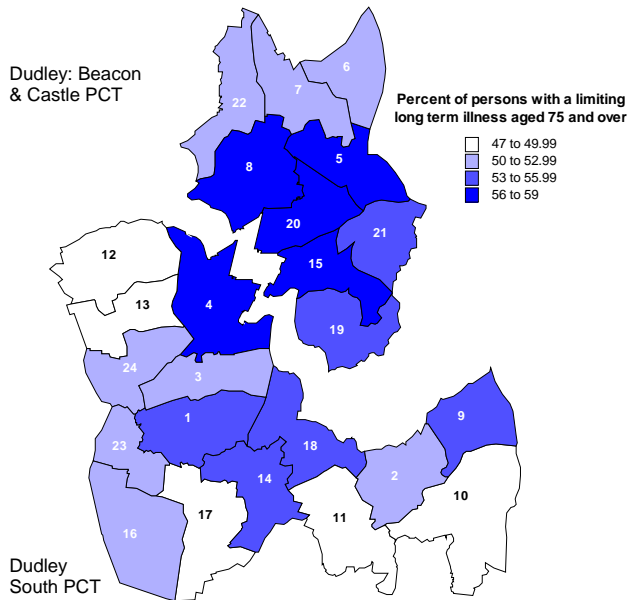
The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	All people aged 75 and over	Number of people aged 75 and over with a limiting long-term illness	Percent of people aged 75 and over with a limiting long-term illness
DUDLEY	20954	10997	52.5
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	7420	4047	54.5
Dudley South PCT	13534	6950	51.4
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	153199	79666	52.0
West Midlands Metropolitan County	174002	90072	51.8
ENGLAND & WALES	3617284	1750291	48.4



# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of people aged 75 and over with a limiting long-term illness<sup>1</sup>, 2001

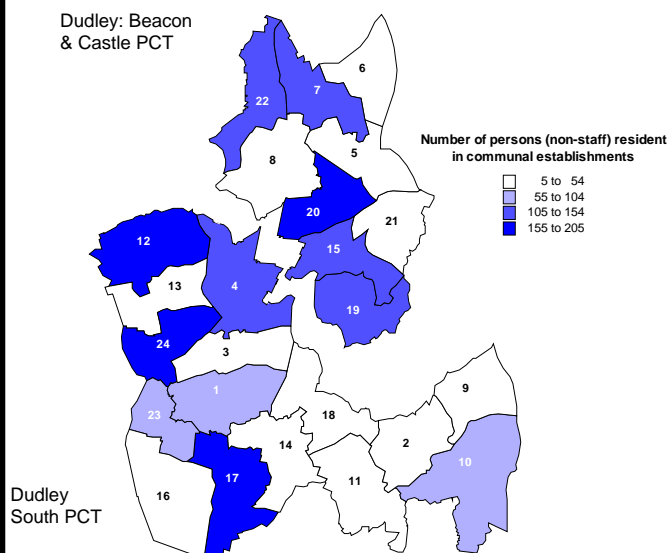


- Dudley had 52.5% of its population aged 75 and over, who had a limiting long-term illness.
- This was 4.1% higher than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The percentage of the Dudley Beacon & Castle over 75 population that fell into this group was 54.5% slightly higher than the 51.4% for Dudley South.
- The area with the smallest percentage of people aged 75 and over with a limiting long-term illness was Halesowen South with 47.1%.
- The three wards with the highest percentage of people aged 75 and over with a limiting long-term illness was Castle & Priory and Gornal Wood in Dudley Beacon & Castle and Brockmoor & Pensnett in Dudley South.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of people living in medical and care communal establishments, 2001



- Medical and care communal establishments defined as establishments providing managed residential accommodation, including hospitals, nursing, residential and children's homes and housing associations.
- The number of people living in communal establishments in Dudley Borough was 1,938 as recorded in 2001.
- Dudley Borough saw a decrease of 313 people in communal establishments from 1991.
- Dudley South had 1,186 people in communal establishments and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 751.
- Kingswinford North & Wall Heath had the highest number of people in communal establishments, 202.

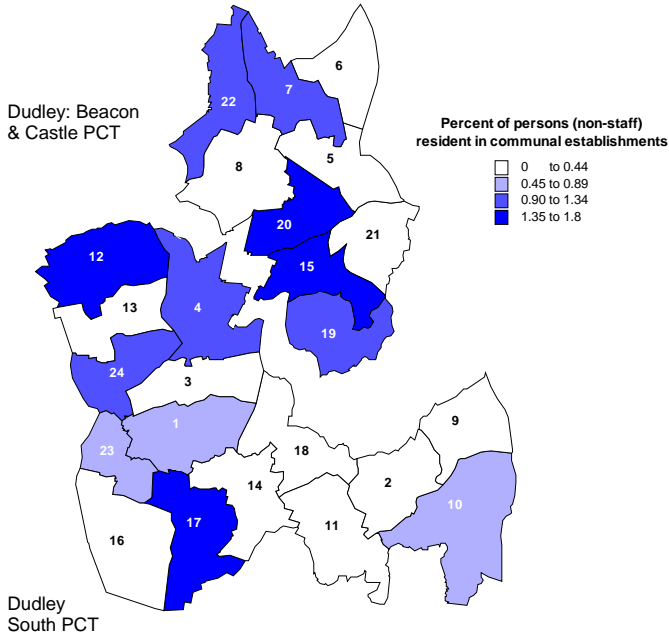
Number on map	Ward Name	Number of people living in a communal establishment 2001	Number of people living in a communal establishment 1991	Percent change in number	Percent of people living in a communal establishment 2001	Change in percent from 1991
1	Amblecote	96	87	10.3	0.5	0.0
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	45	43	4.7	0.4	0.0
3	Brierley Hill	29	31	-6.5	0.3	0.0
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	136	137	-0.7	1.0	-0.1
5	Castle & Priory	34	27	25.9	0.3	0.1
6	Coseley East	18	55	-67.3	0.1	-0.3
7	Coseley West	111	107	3.7	0.9	-0.1
8	Gornal Wood	6	24	-75.0	0.0	-0.1
9	Halesowen North	8	0	-	0.1	0.1
10	Halesowen South	82	111	-26.1	0.7	-0.2
11	Hayley Green	34	35	-2.9	0.3	0.0
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	202	153	32.0	1.6	0.4
13	Kingswinford South	21	42	-50.0	0.2	-0.2
14	Lye & Wollescote	33	29	13.8	0.3	0.0
15	Netherton & Woodside	128	106	20.8	1.4	0.2
16	Norton	36	67	-46.3	0.3	-0.2
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	179	169	5.9	1.4	0.1
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	32	16	100.0	0.2	0.1
19	St.Andrews	143	53	169.8	1.2	0.7
20	St.James	183	401	-54.4	1.6	-1.9
21	St.Thomas	8	47	-83.0	0.1	-0.3
22	Sedgley	120	103	16.5	1.0	0.2
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	95	101	-5.9	0.8	0.0
24	Wordsley	158	307	-48.5	1.1	-1.0

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	Number of people living in a communal establishment 2001	Number of people living in a communal establishment 1991	Percent change in number	Percent of people living in a communal establishment 2001	Change in percent from 1991
DUDLEY	1938	2251	-13.9	0.6	-0.1
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	751	923	-18.6	0.7	-0.2
Dudley South PCT	1186	1328	-10.7	0.6	-0.1
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	13817	16970	-18.6	0.6	-0.1
West Midlands Metropolitan County	15543	19160	-18.9	0.6	-0.1
ENGLAND & WALES	397961	488077	-18.5	0.8	-0.2

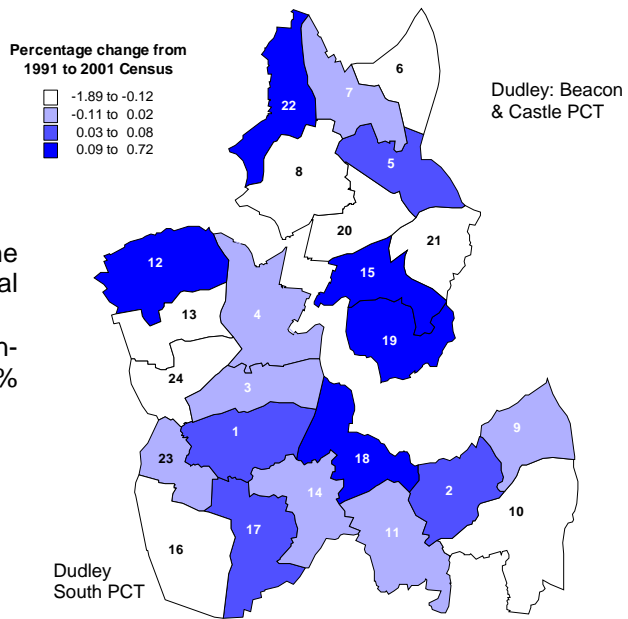
# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of people living in medical and care communal establishments, 2001



- In total Dudley had 0.6% of its population living in communal establishments.
- Although Dudley Beacon & Castle had a smaller number of people in communal establishments than Dudley South the percentage of their respective populations was similar.
- The wards that had the greatest percent of people in communal establishments were Kingswinford North & Wall Heath and St. James. These areas had over 1.6% of their populations in communal establishments.

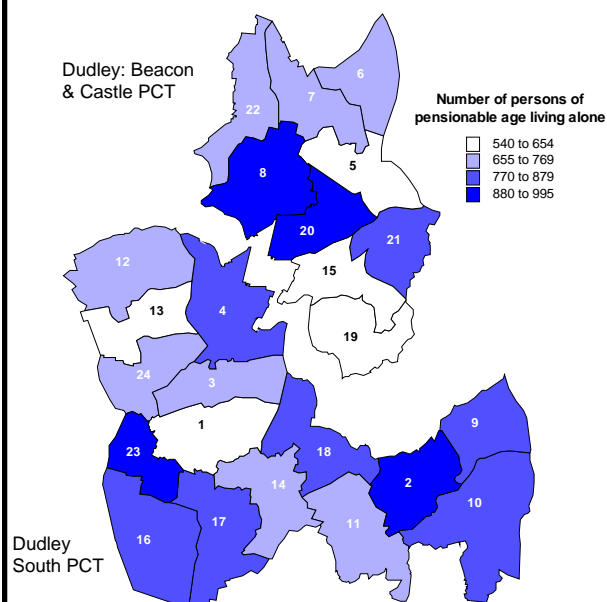
## Change in percentage of people living in medical and care communal establishments from 1991 to 2001



- There was a negligible change in the percent of the population in communal establishments since 1991.
- The ward that saw the largest increase was St. Andrews with 0.7% increase.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of people of pensionable age (women over 60 and men over 65) who live alone, 2001



- The number of people of pensionable age living alone in Dudley was 18,153 as recorded in the 2001 Census.
- Dudley Borough saw an increase of just under 1,500 in the number of people of pensionable age who live alone since 1991.
- Dudley South had 11,438 people of pensionable age who live alone and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 6,715.
- Gornal Wood had the highest number of people of pensionable age who live alone with 991. This ward also had one of the highest numbers in 1991.
- Nethererton & Woodside had the lowest number of people of pensionable age who live alone with 542.

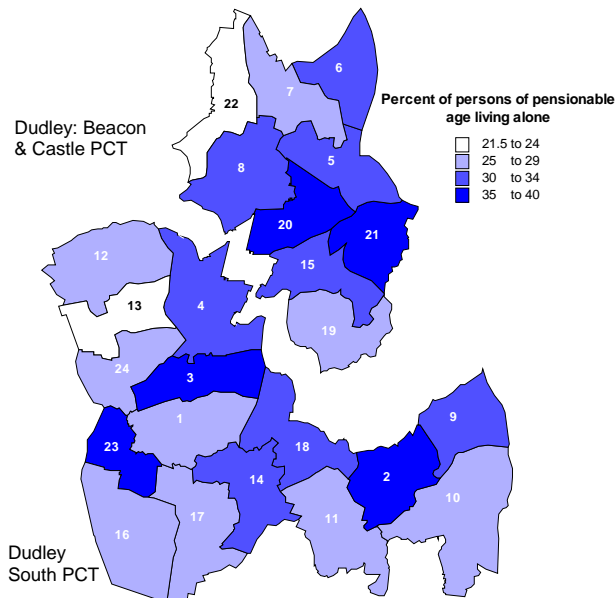
Number on map	Ward Name	Number of people of pensionable age living alone 2001	Number of people of pensionable age living alone 1991	Percent change in number	Percent of people of pensionable age living alone 2001	Change in percent from 1991
1	Amblecote	591	463	27.6	28.8	-0.7
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	885	866	2.2	36.2	1.2
3	Brierley Hill	684	738	-7.3	39.5	2.0
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	807	771	4.7	32.2	0.0
5	Castle & Priory	615	614	0.2	30.8	0.8
6	Coseley East	719	713	0.8	31.5	-2.3
7	Coseley West	725	661	9.7	26.9	-1.5
8	Gornal Wood	991	861	15.1	31.4	-1.2
9	Halesowen North	787	753	4.5	33.0	1.2
10	Halesowen South	776	718	8.1	29.1	0.8
11	Hayley Green	722	612	18.0	28.3	1.6
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	722	598	20.7	26.5	-0.1
13	Kingswinford South	645	555	16.2	24.1	-1.1
14	Lye & Wollescote	762	790	-3.5	34.6	0.0
15	Nethererton & Woodside	542	560	-3.2	33.0	0.1
16	Norton	816	757	7.8	29.6	1.0
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	808	748	8.0	27.1	-3.0
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	804	753	6.8	32.3	0.4
19	St.Andrews	651	690	-5.7	28.6	-2.0
20	St.James	955	885	7.9	35.8	2.1
21	St.Thomas	839	821	2.2	37.1	4.5
22	Sedgley	678	486	39.5	21.9	-1.6
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	971	856	13.4	36.3	3.0
24	Wordsley	658	507	29.8	27.1	-0.4

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	Number of people of pensionable age living alone 2001	Number of people of pensionable age living alone 1991	Percent change in number	Percent of people of pensionable age living alone 2001	Change in percent from 1991
DUDLEY	18153	16776	8.2	30.6	-0.2
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	6715	6291	6.7	30.4	-0.1
Dudley South PCT	11438	10485	9.1	30.7	0.5
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	135022	132992	1.5	37.2	3.7
West Midlands Metropolitan County	153123	150761	1.6	33.4	-0.1
ENGLAND & WALES	3126340	2985030	4.7	37.6	5.7

# CENSUS 2001

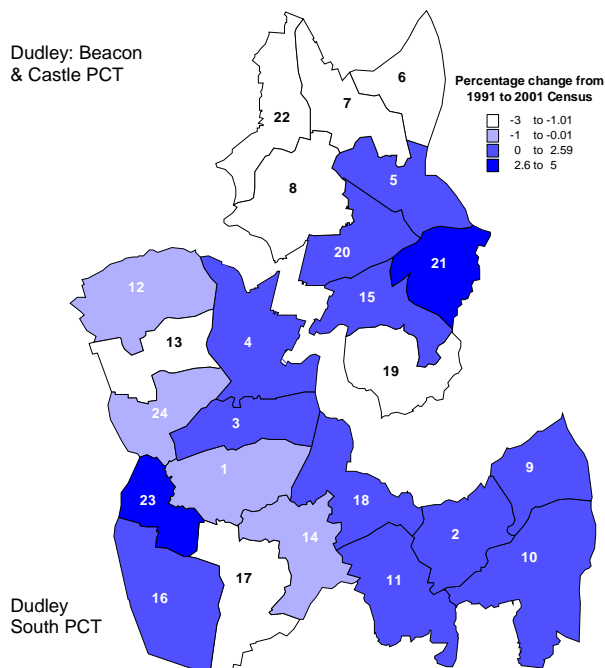
## Percentage of people of pensionable age (women over 60 and men over 65) who live alone, 2001



- In total Dudley had 30.6% of its population of pensionable age who live alone.
- Although Dudley Beacon & Castle had a smaller number of people of pensionable age who live alone than Dudley South, the percentage was similar.
- The wards that had the greatest percentage of people of pensionable age and who live alone in Dudley Beacon & Castle were St. Thomas and St. James and in Dudley South were Brierley Hill and Wollaston & Stourbridge West.
- All of these areas had over 35% of their populations in this group and saw the largest percentage increase since 1991.

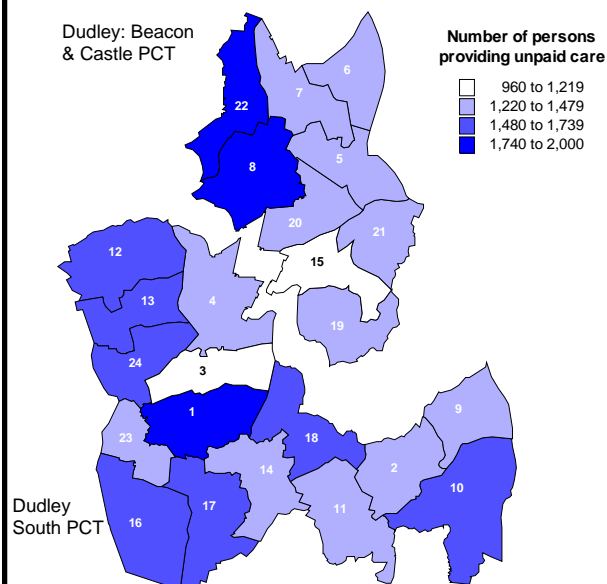
## Change in percentage of people of pensionable age (women over 60 and men over 65) who live alone from 1991 to 2001

- Overall there has been a small change in the people of pensionable age who live alone since 1991.



# CENSUS 2001

## Number of people providing unpaid care<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- Dudley had 34,976 people providing unpaid care.
- Dudley South had 22,256 people providing unpaid care and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 12,720.
- Amblecote ward in Dudley South and Gornal Wood ward in Dudley Beacon & Castle had the highest number of people providing unpaid care.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

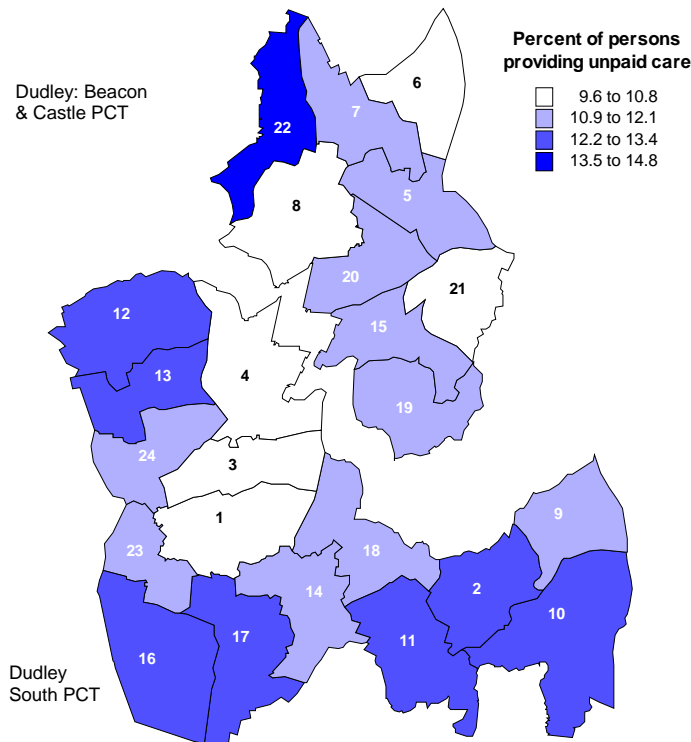
Number on map	Ward Name	All people	Number of people providing unpaid care	Percent of people providing unpaid care
1	Amblecote	19070	1901	10.0
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	11692	1437	12.3
3	Brierley Hill	9612	963	10.0
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	13998	1351	9.7
5	Castle & Priory	11353	1291	11.4
6	Coseley East	12012	1245	10.4
7	Coseley West	11902	1349	11.3
8	Gornal Wood	18533	1992	10.7
9	Halesowen North	11861	1420	12.0
10	Halesowen South	11760	1520	12.9
11	Hayley Green	11229	1467	13.1
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	12603	1568	12.4
13	Kingswinford South	12400	1567	12.6
14	Lye & Wollescote	12306	1368	11.1
15	Netherton & Woodside	9106	1039	11.4
16	Norton	11889	1551	13.0
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	12059	1481	12.3
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	14715	1617	11.0
19	St. Andrews	12289	1425	11.6
20	St. James	11274	1295	11.5
21	St. Thomas	12626	1334	10.6
22	Sedgley	11819	1750	14.8
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	11780	1379	11.7
24	Wordsley	14497	1666	11.5

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	All people	Number of people providing unpaid care	Percent of people providing unpaid care
DUDLEY	302385	34976	11.6
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	110914	12720	11.5
Dudley South PCT	191471	22256	11.6
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	2226375	237499	10.7
West Midlands Metropolitan County	2519748	267370	10.6
ENGLAND & WALES	51107639	5194568	10.2

# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of people providing unpaid care<sup>1</sup>, 2001

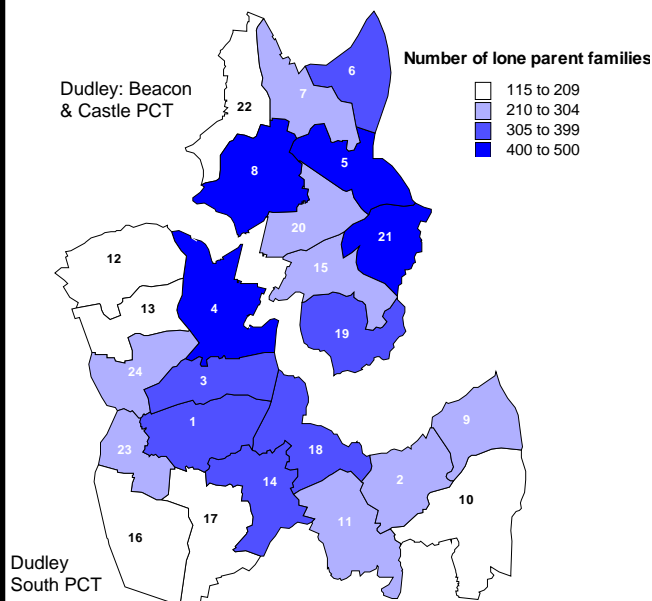


- Dudley had 11.6% of its population providing unpaid care.
- This was 1.4% higher than the proportion in England and Wales.
- The percentage of the Dudley Beacon & Castle population that fell into this group was 11.5% similar to the 11.6% for Dudley South.
- The area with the smallest percentage of people providing unpaid care was Brockmoor & Pensnett with 9.7%.
- The three wards with the highest percentage of people providing unpaid care was Sedgley in Dudley Beacon & Castle and Hayley Green and Norton in Dudley South.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of families with one adult under pensionable age with dependent children, 2001



- The number of families with one adult with dependent children in Dudley was 6,874 as recorded in the 2001 Census.
- Dudley saw an increase of just over 3,500 lone parent households since 1991.
- Dudley South PCT had 3,894 lone parent families and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 2,980.
- St. Thomas had the highest number of lone parent families, 496. This ward also had one of the highest numbers in 1991.
- Sedgley had the lowest number of lone parent families with 118.

Number on map	Ward Name	Number of lone parent families with dependent children 2001	Number of lone parent families with dependent children 1991	Percent change in number	Percent of lone parent families with dependent children 2001	Change in percent from 1991
1	Amblecote	394	185	113.0	5.3	2.6
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	279	170	64.1	5.4	2.1
3	Brierley Hill	341	204	67.2	7.9	2.9
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	464	159	191.8	8.2	5.0
5	Castle & Priory	457	235	94.5	10.5	5.1
6	Coseley East	321	117	174.4	6.4	3.8
7	Coseley West	281	73	284.9	5.8	4.1
8	Gornal Wood	445	211	110.9	5.9	2.7
9	Halesowen North	229	128	78.9	4.6	2.0
10	Halesowen South	155	76	103.9	3.2	1.6
11	Hayley Green	221	99	123.2	4.8	2.6
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	150	57	163.2	2.9	1.7
13	Kingswinford South	161	79	103.8	3.3	1.6
14	Lye & Wollescote	358	163	119.6	7.2	3.8
15	Netherton & Woodside	261	112	133.0	7.0	3.9
16	Norton	168	65	158.5	3.4	2.0
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	155	97	59.8	2.9	1.0
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	331	194	70.6	5.4	2.3
19	St. Andrews	351	151	132.5	7.1	3.9
20	St. James	250	99	152.5	4.9	2.9
21	St. Thomas	496	235	111.1	9.7	4.8
22	Sedgley	118	46	156.5	2.4	1.4
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	260	118	120.3	4.9	2.5
24	Wordsley	228	84	171.4	3.9	2.3

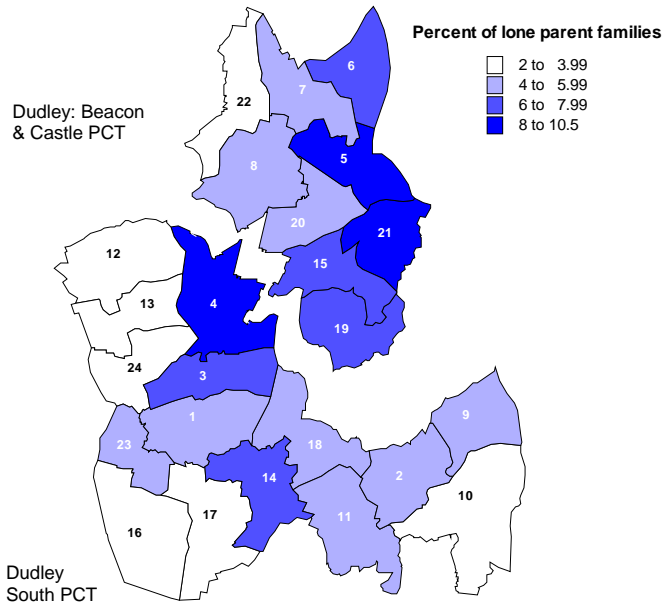
The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	Number of lone parent families with dependent children 2001	Number of lone parent families with dependent children 1991	Percent change in number	Percent of lone parent families with dependent children 2001	Change in percent from 1991
DUDLEY	6874	3157	117.7	5.5	2.8
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	2980	1279	133.0	6.6	3.5
Dudley South PCT	3894	1878	107.3	4.9	2.4
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	73384	38351	91.3	8.1	3.7
West Midlands Metropolitan County	83537	44078	89.1	8.1	3.7
ENGLAND & WALES	1399939	734301	90.6	6.5	2.8



# CENSUS 2001

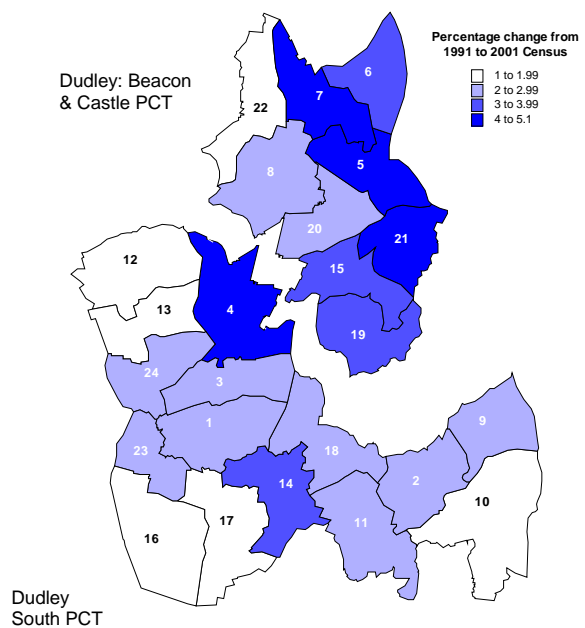
## Percentage of families with one adult under pensionable age with dependent children, 2001



- In total Dudley had 5.5% of its families with one adult with dependent children.
- Although Dudley Beacon and Castle had a smaller number of lone parent families than Dudley South, the percentage was greater with 6.6% and 4.9% respectively.
- The wards that had the greatest percentage of lone parent families were Castle & Priory and St. Thomas. Both these areas had over 9% of their families as lone parent families.

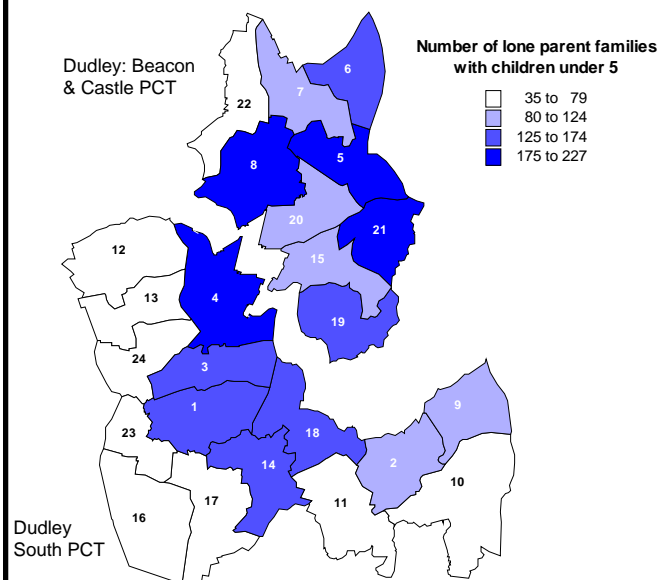
## Change in percentage of families with one adult under pensionable age with dependent children from 1991 to 2001

- There was an increase in the percent of lone parent families from 1991.
- Dudley Borough saw an increase of 2.8%. Dudley Beacon & Castle saw the largest increase of 3.5%.



# CENSUS 2001

## Numbers of lone parent families with dependent children under the age of 5, 2001



- The number of lone parent families with dependent children under the age of 5 in Dudley was 2,744 as recorded in the 2001 Census.
- The two PCTs in Dudley did not differ in the number of lone parent families with dependent children under the age of 5.
- Castle & Priory had the highest number of lone parent families with dependent children under the age of 5, 226.

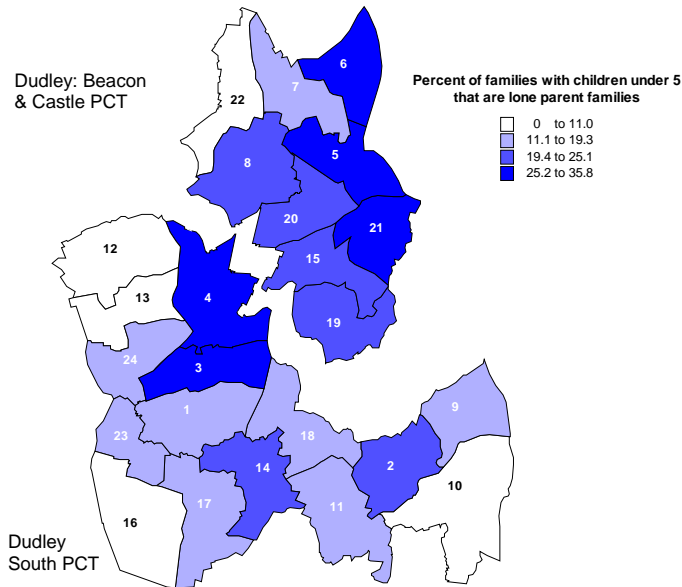
Number on map	Ward Name	Number of lone parent families with dependent children aged under 5 2001	Number of families with dependent children aged under 5 2001	Percent of families with dependent children aged under 5 that are lone parent families 2001
1	Amblecote	126	44	13.1
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	108	59	21.4
3	Brierley Hill	152	84	29.7
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	207	60	25.3
5	Castle & Priory	226	98	35.7
6	Coseley East	152	39	25.3
7	Coseley West	107	20	19.4
8	Gornal Wood	205	63	20.0
9	Halesowen North	81	34	15.0
10	Halesowen South	42	13	10.6
11	Hayley Green	63	19	14.3
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	43	10	8.9
13	Kingswinford South	49	18	10.7
14	Lye & Wollescote	156	58	23.5
15	Netherton & Woodside	122	36	24.8
16	Norton	35	7	7.8
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	48	16	11.7
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	135	75	19.3
19	St.Andrews	161	47	25.2
20	St.James	121	34	22.8
21	St.Thomas	216	86	30.5
22	Sedgley	39	8	9.8
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	76	32	15.1
24	Wordsley	74	13	11.1

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area name	Number of lone parent families with dependent children aged under 5 2001	Number of families with dependent children aged under 5 2001	Percent of families with dependent children aged under 5 that are lone parent families 2001
DUDLEY	2744	973	19.5
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	1349	431	24.2
Dudley South PCT	1395	542	16.4
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	26912	11836	10.3
West Midlands Metropolitan County	34061	13678	10.5
ENGLAND & WALES	538047	210948	22.0

# CENSUS 2001

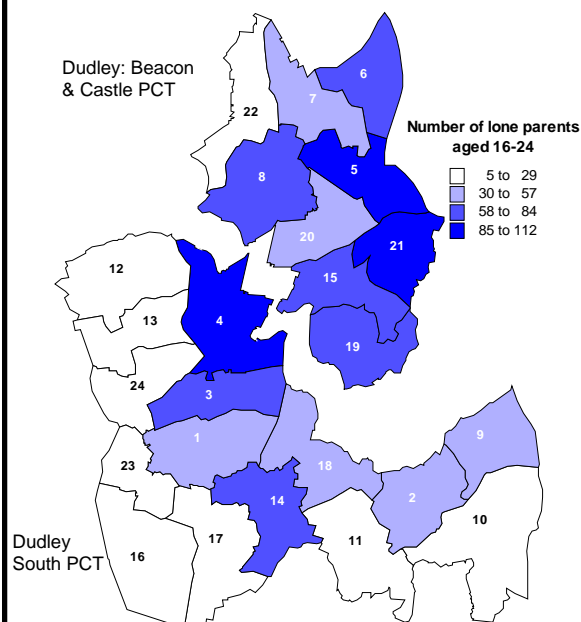
## Percentage of families with dependent children under the age of 5 that are lone parent families, 2001



- In total Dudley had 19.5% of families with dependent children under the age of 5, that were lone parent families.
- Dudley Beacon and Castle had the greater percentage of families with dependent children under the age of 5, that were lone parent families compared with Dudley South.
- The wards that had the greatest percentage of families with dependent children under the age of 5, that were lone parent families were Castle & Priory and St Thomas. These areas had over 30% of families with dependent children under the age of 5, that were lone parent families.

# CENSUS 2001

## Number of families with one adult aged 16-24 years with at least one dependent child<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- The number of families with one adult aged 16-24 with at least one dependent child in Dudley was 1,142 as recorded in the 2001 Census.
- Dudley South PCT had 543 lone parent families in this group and Dudley Beacon & Castle had 599.
- Castle & Priory had the highest number of households with one adult aged 16-24 with at least one dependent child, 112.
- Norton had the lowest number of households with one adult aged 16-24, with at least one dependent child.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

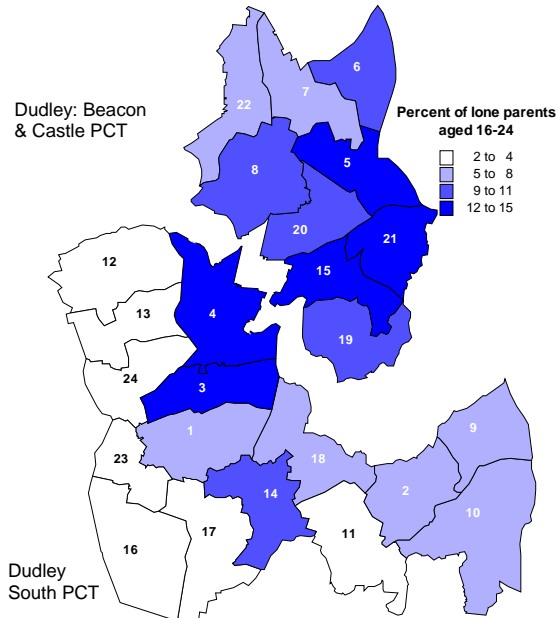
Number on map	Ward Name	Number of lone parent families	Number of lone parents aged 16-24	Percent of lone parents aged 16-24
1	Amblecote	669	46	6.9
2	Belle Vale & Hasbury	537	40	7.4
3	Brierley Hill	553	80	14.5
4	Brockmoor & Pensnett	769	104	13.5
5	Castle & Priory	760	112	14.7
6	Coseley East	577	67	11.6
7	Coseley West	555	34	6.1
8	Gornal Wood	778	80	10.3
9	Halesowen North	460	32	7.0
10	Halesowen South	349	19	5.4
11	Hayley Green	436	19	4.4
12	Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	330	11	3.3
13	Kingswinford South	397	17	4.3
14	Lye & Wollescote	689	69	10.0
15	Netherton & Woodside	466	62	13.3
16	Norton	390	8	2.1
17	Pedmore & Stourbridge East	388	13	3.4
18	Quarry Bank & Cradley	605	41	6.8
19	St.Andrews	642	75	11.7
20	St.James	506	50	9.9
21	St.Thomas	838	103	12.3
22	Sedgley	315	16	5.1
23	Wollaston & Stourbridge West	506	25	4.9
24	Wordsley	438	19	4.3

The shaded areas in the table denote Dudley South PCT wards

Area Name	Number of lone parent families	Number of lone parents aged 16-24	Percent of lone parents aged 16-24
DUDLEY	12953	1142	8.8
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	5437	599	11.0
Dudley South PCT	7516	543	7.2
Birmingham & Black Country Strategic Health Authority	124524	10803	8.7
West Midlands Metropolitan County	140,831	12329	8.8
ENGLAND & WALES	2363308	174240	7.4

# CENSUS 2001

## Percentage of families with one adult aged 16-24 years with at least one dependent child<sup>1</sup>, 2001



- In total Dudley had 8.8% lone parents aged 16-24.
- Although Dudley Beacon & Castle PCT had a smaller number of lone parents in this age group than Dudley South the percentage was greater with 11.0% and 7.2% respectively.
- The wards that had the greatest percentage of lone parents aged 16-24 were Castle & Priory and Brierley Hill. These areas had over 14% of their lone parent families aged 16-24.
- Norton had the lowest percentage of families with one adult aged 16-24, with at least one dependent child.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1.

# CENSUS 2001

## Annex 1 Changes from the 1991 Census

Although the need for comparability with the 1991 Census was taken into consideration when developing the 2001 Census it was necessary to change a number of variables in order to reflect changes in customer requirements, data collection and processing methodologies.

This section briefly describes the changes that have an impact on any of the variables that are used within this publication.

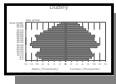
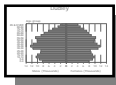
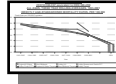
- Ethnic group (pages 47-56) - The question in 2001 was more detailed than the question in 1991. This means that we are unable to compare the two years as the categories have changed, the category 'mixed' was added.
- Religion (pages 55-56) - This question appeared for the first time in the 2001 Census and was a voluntary question.
- Employment (pages 58-96) - Data cannot be compared to the 1991 census as unemployed included Government training schemes. These are classed as employed in 2001.
- Qualifications (pages 81-90) - The two census years cannot be compared for qualifications as the data was collected differently. In 1991 only persons aged 18 and over were asked to provide details of their qualifications, whereas in 2001 persons aged 16-17 were included.
- General health (pages 99-102) - This question appeared for the first time in the 2001.
- Limiting long term illness (pages 103-112) - Data cannot be compared to the 1991 census as the wording changed from handicapped to disability.
- Providing unpaid care (pages 117-118) - This question appeared for the first time in the 2001.
- Families with dependants (pages 91-96; 119-124) - Data cannot be compared to the 1991 census as the age groups were broken down differently and did not specify on more than one dependant.

# **PUBLIC HEALTH DATA COMPENDIUM**

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-2004

## Contents

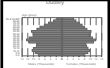
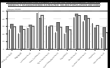
PAGE NUMBERS NEED UPDATING

	Page	
<b>INTRODUCTION TO THE DUDLEY BOROUGH</b>	129	
MAP OF THE DUDLEY AREA	130	
LOCATION MAP OF SERVICES		
GPs	130	
HEALTH CENTRES	131	
PHARMACIES	131	
DENTAL PRACTICES	132	
OPTICIANS	132	
<b>DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS</b>	133	
POPULATION ESTIMATES	135	
GENERAL FERTILITY RATE	137	
BIRTH RATE	138	
LOW BIRTHWEIGHT BIRTHS	139	
STILLBIRTHS	140	
ABORTIONS	142	
MORTALITY IN INFANCY	144	
TEENAGE CONCEPTIONS	148	
NUMBER OF DEATHS	151	
DIRECTLY AGE STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATIOS	152	
LIFE EXPECTANCY	153	
YEARS OF LOST LIFE	156	
STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATIOS	157	
<b>OUR HEALTHIER NATION INDICATORS</b>	158	
MORTALITY FROM CANCERS	159	
MORTALITY FROM CIRCULATORY DISEASES	160	
MORTALITY FROM ACCIDENTS	161	
HOSPITAL ADMISSION RATES FOR ACCIDENTS	163	
MORTALITY FROM SUICIDE & INJURY UNDETERMINED	164	



# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## Contents

	Page	
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH OUTCOME INDICATORS</b>	166	
HOSPITAL EPISODE RATES : DIABETES	167	
HOSPITAL EPISODE RATES :SCHIZOPHRENIA	168	
HOSPITAL EPISODE RATES: FRACTURE OF FEMUR	169	
HOSPITAL EPISODE RATES: TOTAL HIP REPLACEMENT	170	
ORAL HEALTH IN CHILDREN	172	
		
GLOSSARY	173	
ANNEXE 1: ONS AREA CLASSIFICATIONS	174	
ANNEXE 2: SOURCE OF POPULATION DATA	175	
ANNEXE 3: CHANGES TO MORTALITY DATA	176	
ANNEXE 4: STATISTICAL METHODS USED	177	
ANNEXE 5: OUR HEALTHIER NATION	179	
ANNEXE 6: HOSPITAL EPISODE DATA	181	
ANNEXE 7: EQUIVALENT CAUSE OF DEATH CODES	182	

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

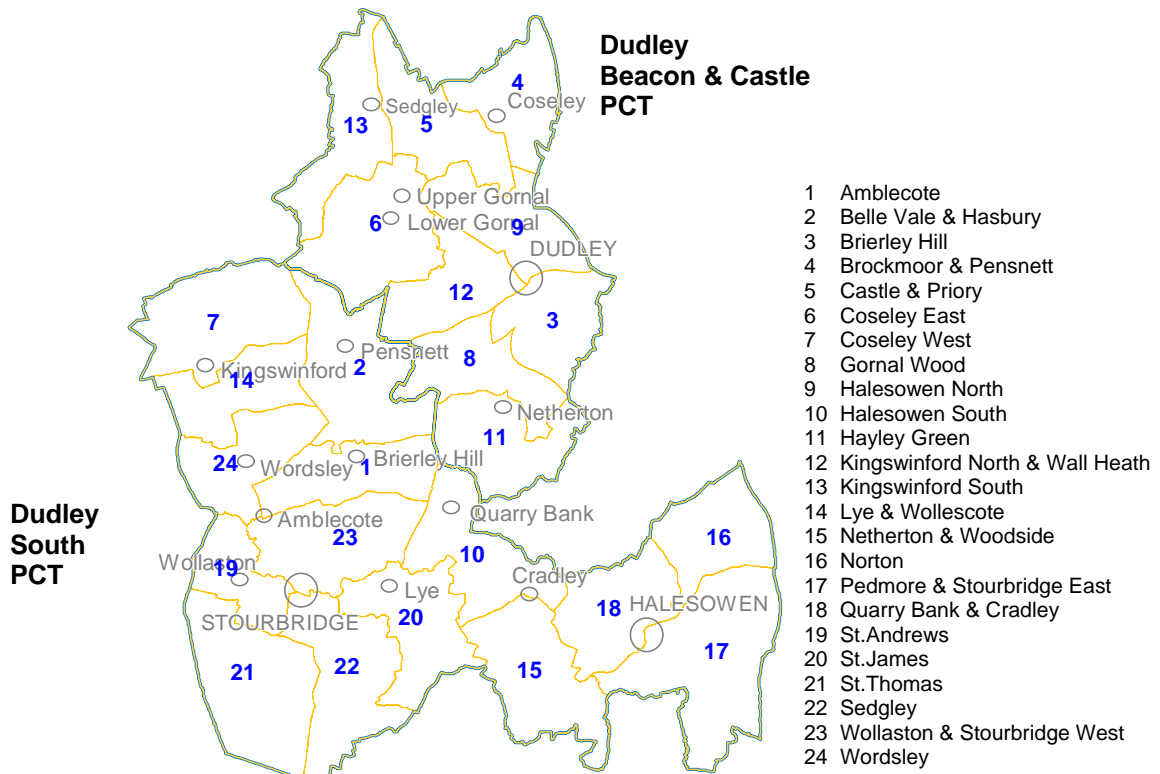
## INTRODUCTION TO THE DUDLEY BOROUGH



The following section introduces the Dudley area. Maps are included to show the boundaries of the two PCTs within the Dudley area and the localities that make up the PCTs. The PCTs are Dudley Beacon & Castle and Dudley South. In terms of population Dudley Beacon & Castle is around half the size of Dudley South. There are also maps showing the location of the different services within the PCTs.

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## Dudley PCT Boundaries

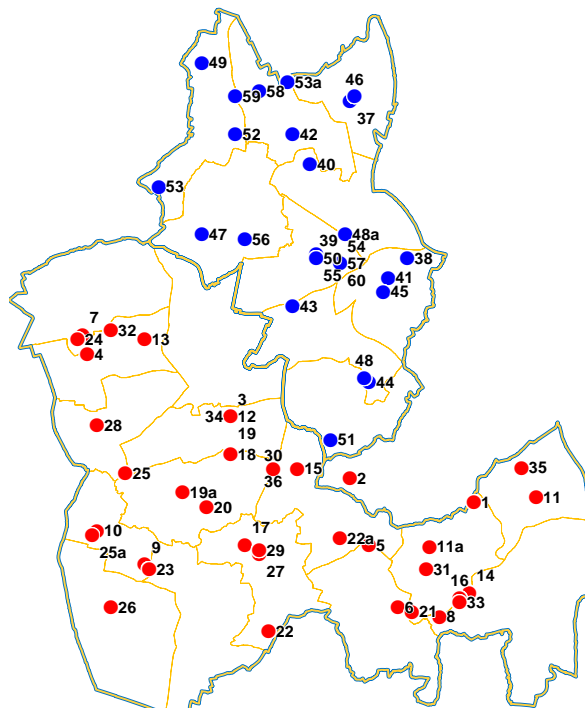


INTRODUCTION TO THE DUDLEY BOROUGH

**● Dudley South PCT**

- DR HN AKUFO-TETTEH 1
- DR FW JONES 2
- DR MA BUNDRED 3
- DR IT CHISHOLM 4
- DR VK MITTAL 5
- DR M COOKE 6
- DR DF CRIPPS 7
- DR JH DARBY 8
- DR IM DINGWALL 9
- DR J FIRTH 10
- DR CS BAMFORD 11
- DR CS BAMFORD 11a
- DR PK SAHNI 12
- DR JA BLOOR 13
- DR RA JOHNSON 14
- DR MR KARIM 15
- DR MJ KHETANI 16
- DR WP KILLIN 17
- DR TEG JONES 18
- DR JSG MARY 19a
- DR JSG MARY 19
- DR SK MEROTRA 20
- DR V MODI 21
- DR CH YARWOOD-SMITH 22a
- DR CH YARWOOD-SMITH 22
- DR AJ WATT 23
- DR NA PLANT 24
- DR DF POWELL 25a
- DR DF POWELL 25
- DR DJS POWELL 26
- DR BK PRASHARA 27
- DR DA REES 28
- DR DJ GALLIMORE 29
- DR RM SHAH 30
- DR NA SHAMEEM 31
- DR AB SKILBECK 32
- DR RA LEWIS 33
- DR MM SUMARIA 34
- DR T VAMADEVAN 35
- DR JA PATEL 36

## GP Location Map for Dudley PCT'S October 2003

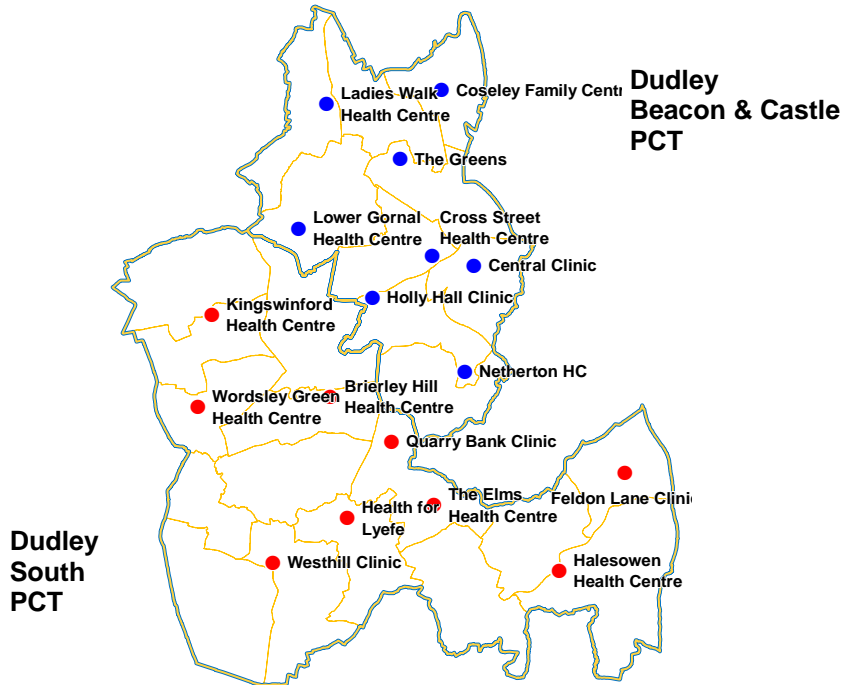


**● Dudley Beacon & Castle PCT**

- DR IS ARSIWALA 37
- DR S BASU 38
- DR AJ BLACKMAN 39
- DR JS BOOTH 40
- DR PBV BRETTELL 41
- DR MVJ BROAD 42
- DR ST CARTWRIGHT 43
- DR DM CONLON 44
- DR S DAS GUPTA 45
- DR SK DE 46
- DR RW GEE 47
- DR PD GUPTA 48a
- DR PD GUPTA 48
- DR WT HAMPSON 49
- DR NC WHITE 50
- DR PR INGLE 51
- DR S IRANI 52
- DR SK JAIN 53a
- DR SK JAIN 53
- DR J PALL 54
- DR WAB PORTER 55
- DR JS RATHORE 56
- DR DG PARRY 57
- DR PK SARKAR 58
- DR N SHATHER 59
- DR NCC WELCH 60

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## Health Centre Location Map for Dudley PCT'S October 2003

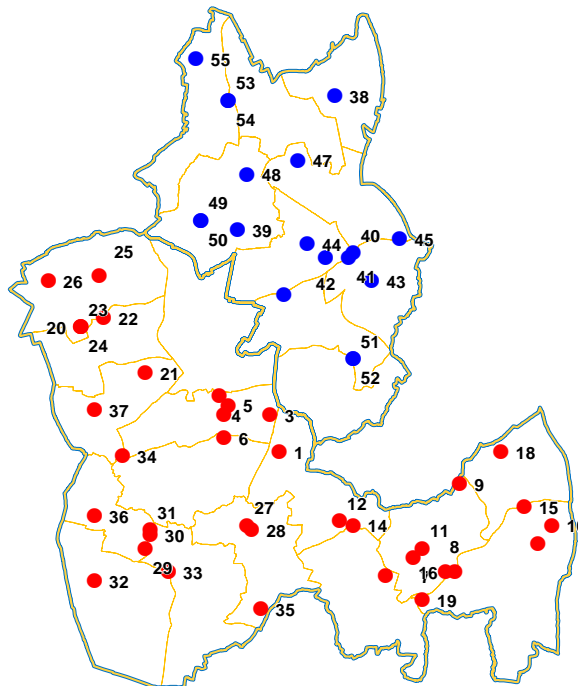


## Pharmacy Location Map for Dudley PCT'S October 2003

● Dudley South PCT

● Dudley Beacon & Castle PCT

C G Murray and Son Ltd	1
Lloyds Chemist	2
Boots the Chemist	3
Boots the Chemist	4
Ian McArdle	5
Withymoor Pharmacy	6
Lloyds Chemist	7
Boots the Chemist	8
Gibbs Chemist	9
Grange Pharmacy	10
Hawne Chemist	11
Modi Chemist	12
C G Murray and Son Ltd	13
National Co-operative Chemist Ltd	14
J R Smith (Chemists) Ltd	15
C G Murray & Son Ltd	16
Turners Pharmacy	17
Rajja Ltd	18
Lloyds Pharmacy	19
Boots the Chemist	20
Lad Chemist	21
Lloyds Chemist	22
Lloyds Chemist	23
C G Murray & Son	24
Safeway Pharmacy	25
Wall Heath Pharmacy	26
Lloyds Chemist	27
Lloyds Chemist	28
Lloyds Chemist	29
Boots the Chemist	30
C G Murray and Son Ltd	31
The Broadway Pharmacy	32
Swinford Pharmacy	33
Audnam Pharmacy	34
Hills Pharmacy	35
Moss Chemist	36
County Pharmacy	37



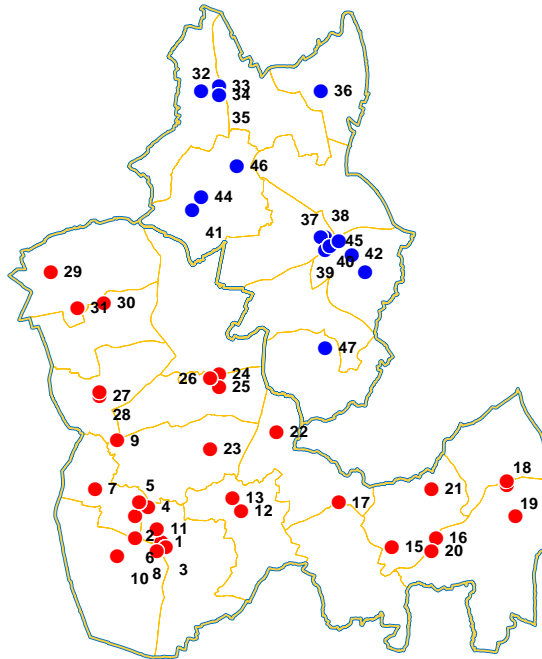
Millard & Bullock	38
Advance Pharmacy	39
Boots the Chemist	40
Boots the Chemist	41
Boots the Chemist	42
Dispharma	43
C G Murray & Son Ltd	44
Tesco Instore Pharmacy	45
H Rumsey-Williams	46
Tilley & Daniells	47
T/A Egginton The Arcade Pharmacy	48
J T Egginton Ltd	49
Tilley & Daniells (Gornal) Ltd	50
Lloyds Chemist	51
Milan Chemist	52
Lloyds Chemist	53
Lloyds Chemist	54
Northwayway Pharmacy	55

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## Dentist Location Map for Dudley PCT'S October 2003

● Dudley South PCT

JS Bachada	1
CD Bromage	2
RE Harper	3
CR Lock	4
IR Dale	5
IR Dale	6
Miss H Christie	7
BS Bhandal	8
JB Rowlands	9
Mrs S Stevens	10
DA Philpott	11
AN Hargreaves	12
AR Ashton	13
GPT Bate	14
GT Durant	15
RL Morgan	16
BS Bhandal	17
NJ Waller	18
JM Robinson	19
AM Williams	20
MA Willets	21
BS Bhandal	22
PK Worskett	23
BS Bhandal	24
BS Bhandal	25
BS Bhandal	26
RJ Cure	27
Miss A Southall	28
RAFH Gibbs	29
AP Cockram	30
TB Pickering	31



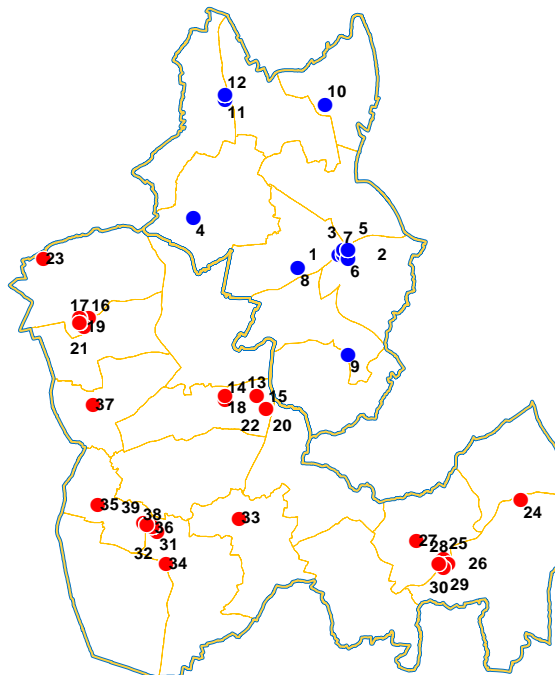
● Dudley Beacon & Castle PCT

S L Rees	32
RS Kudail	33
E Acheampomg	34
MK Chopra	35
JA Holden	36
PL Mole	37
RW Hanke	38
BS Bhandal	39
IKW Jarrett	40
BS Bhandal	41
RN McEvoy	42
SS Dehal	43
DH Roberts	44
J Walker	45
BS Bhandal	46
BS Bhandal	47

## Optician Location Map for Dudley PCT'S October 2003

● Dudley South PCT

Boots Opticians	13
J S Edmunds	14
Dolland & Aitchison	15
The Eyecare Centre	16
R A Lawley Ltd	17
Pickford Opticians	18
Pinder & Moore	19
Optical Express	20
Krystal Vision	21
Vision Express	22
Special Looks	23
C Cacoullis	24
Chapman & Myers	25
Eye Society	26
L G Ellis, Ophthalmic Optician	27
Scrivens Ltd	28
Chapmans Opticians	29
Spec Savers	30
Docker & Wilson	31
Eyewise Opticians	32
Robert Hill Opticians	33
Looking Good	34
L A Mayne Opticians	35
Specsavers	36
John Hamer Opticians	37
Dolland & Aitchison	38
Special Looks	39

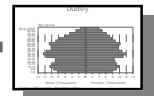


● Dudley Beacon & Castle PCT

Peter Bainbridge Opticians	1
Dolland & Aitchison	2
J S Edmunds	3
The Eye Care Centre	4
A J Moore	5
Nova Opticians	6
Specsavers Opticians	7
4 Sight	8
David Wright Opticians	9
John H Chapman	10
R T Knight Opticians	11
Specs Direct	12

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS



The following section contains information relating to the demographics of Dudley borough and the two Dudley PCTs.

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

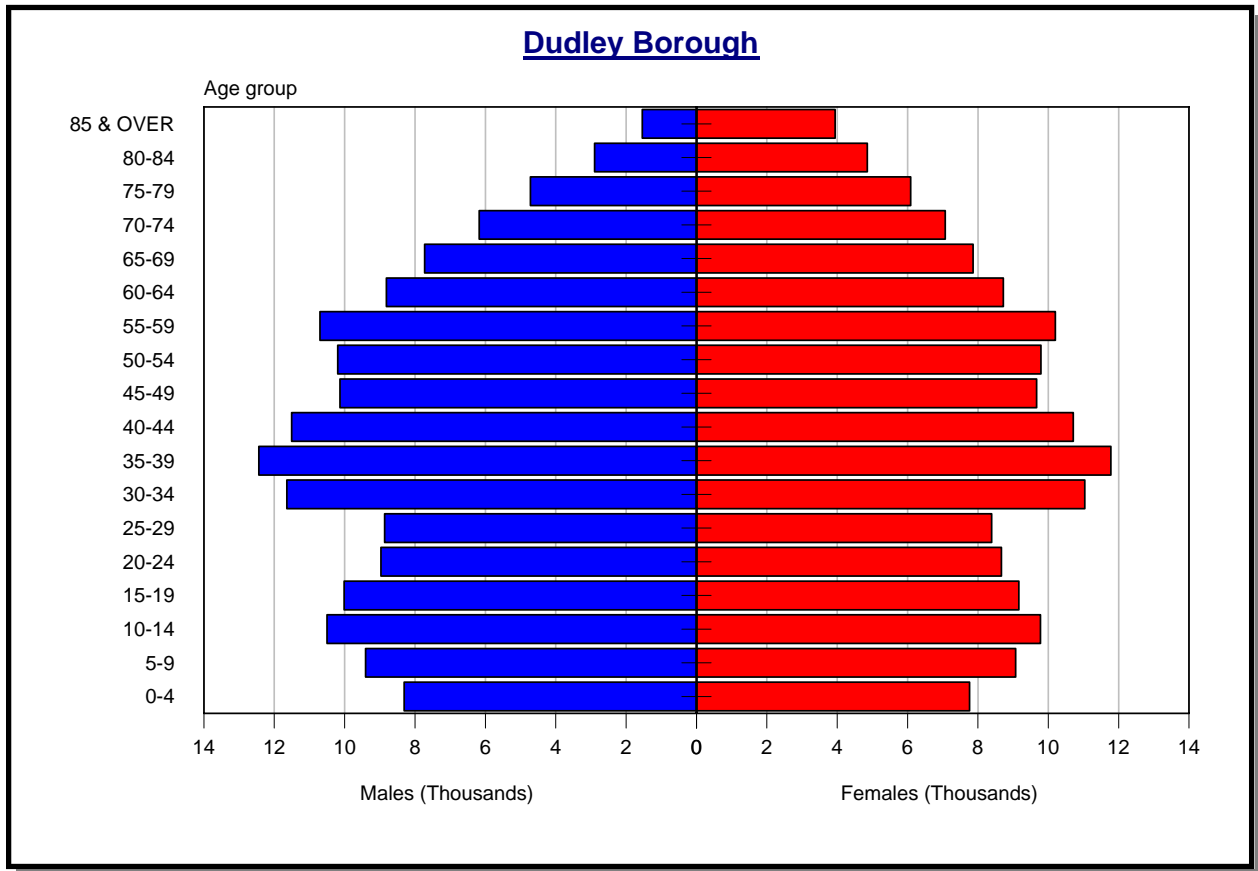
## Estimated population data

The charts and table on the following two pages depict the estimated population of Dudley and the two PCTs. The data that has been used to estimate these population figures comes from the FHS register, this is a register of all people that are registered with a General Practitioner. This is the most up-to-date estimate of population data that is available.

It is worth noting that this is a snap shot of the population. Populations are constantly changing day by day with new births and deaths and people moving in and out of the area. It should also be noted that this is an estimate of the population, it is impossible to count all the population at any one time, however it is generally thought that the FHS register provides a good estimate and is similar to the population estimate from the 2001 Census.

A more detailed explanation of this source of population data and other sources that are available is included in Annex 2 of this publication along with some guidance on using this data.

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04



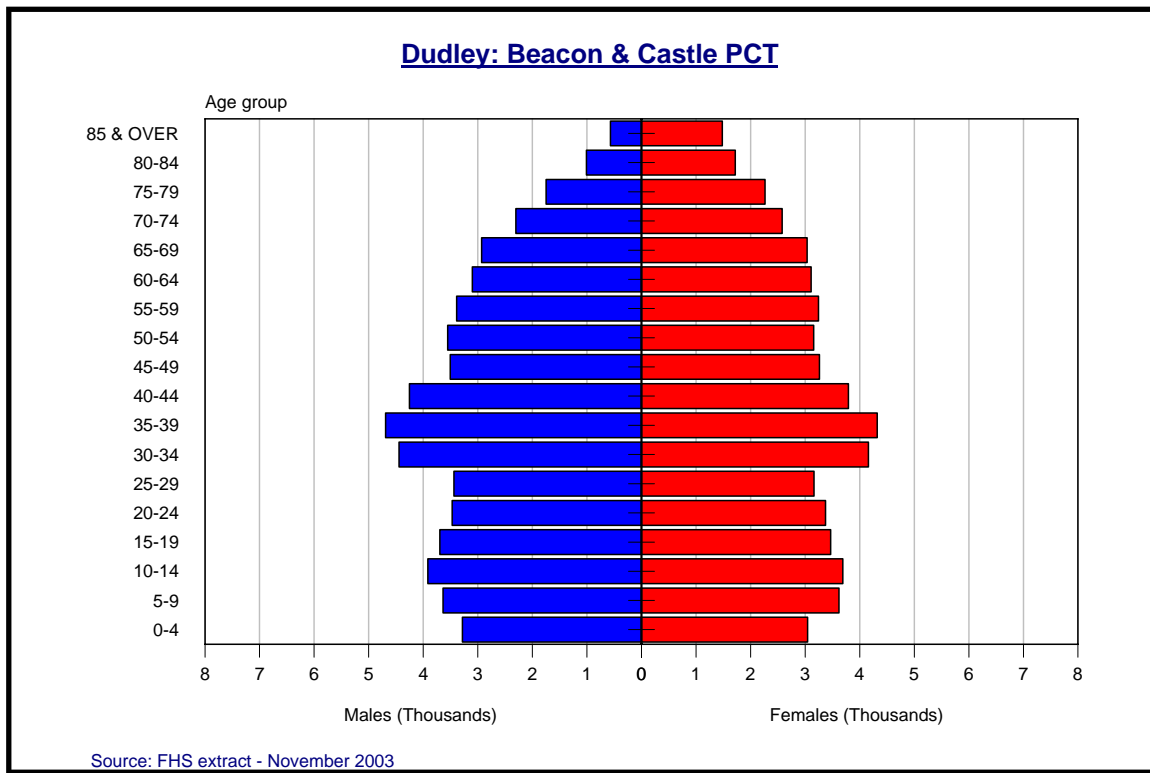
Source: FHS register November 2003

POPULATION ESTIMATE OF DUDLEY AND DUDLEY PCTs, NOVEMBER 2003																				
		Age-group																		
Area	Gender	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	All ages
Beacon & Castle PCT	Males	3282	3636	3915	3697	3471	3438	4445	4692	4253	3506	3551	3388	3101	2930	2302	1748	1009	571	56935
	Females	3044	3620	3689	3467	3374	3160	4161	4320	3794	3261	3155	3243	3108	3036	2578	2264	1719	1482	56475
	Persons	6326	7256	7604	7164	6845	6598	8606	9012	8047	6767	6706	6631	6209	5966	4880	4012	2728	2053	113410
Dudley South PCT	Males	5026	5769	6586	6320	5497	5424	7197	7749	7256	6627	6646	7315	5711	4796	3876	2970	1887	970	97622
	Females	4721	5451	6086	5696	5290	5229	6873	7458	6916	6406	6634	6958	5613	4825	4493	3824	3137	2459	98069
	Persons	9747	11220	12672	12016	10787	10653	14070	15207	14172	13033	13280	14273	11324	9621	8369	6794	5024	3429	195691
Dudley	Males	8308	9405	10501	10017	8968	8862	11642	12441	11509	10133	10197	10703	8812	7726	6178	4718	2896	1541	154557
	Females	7765	9071	9775	9163	8664	8389	11034	11778	10710	9667	9789	10201	8721	7861	7071	6088	4856	3941	154544
	Persons	16073	18476	20276	19180	17632	17251	22676	24219	22219	19800	19986	20904	17533	15587	13249	10806	7752	5482	309101

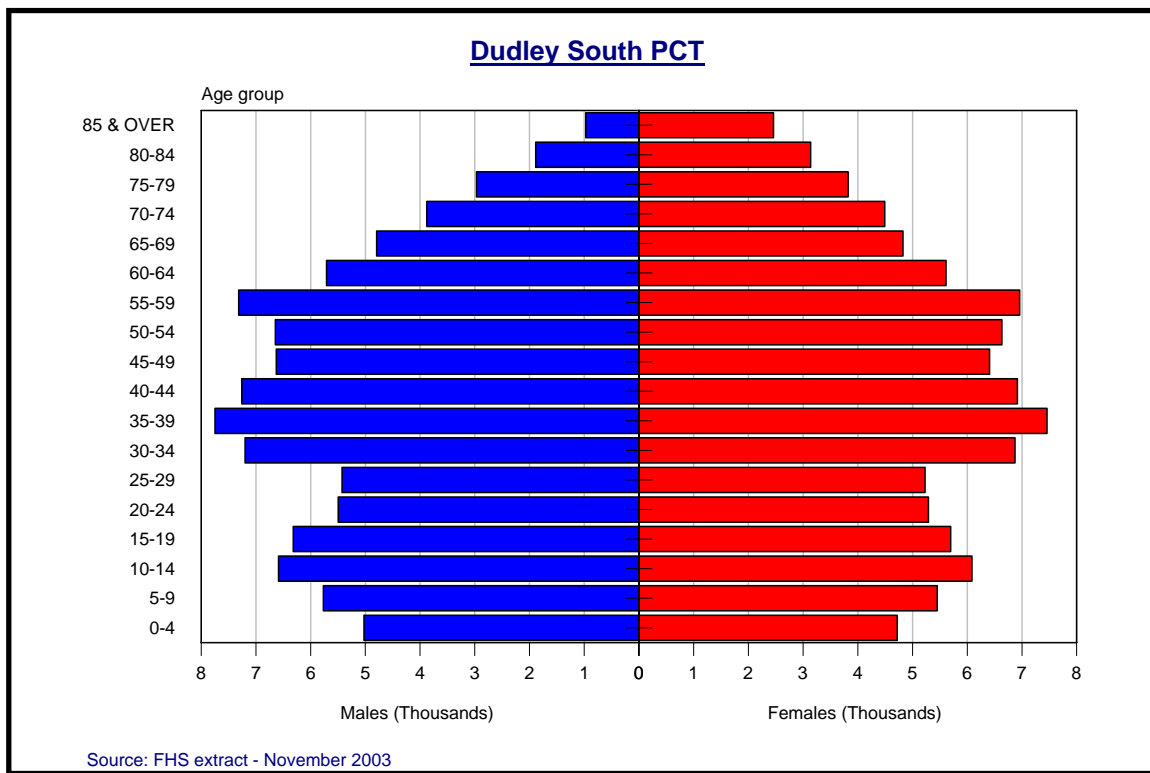
Source: FHS register November 2003



# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04



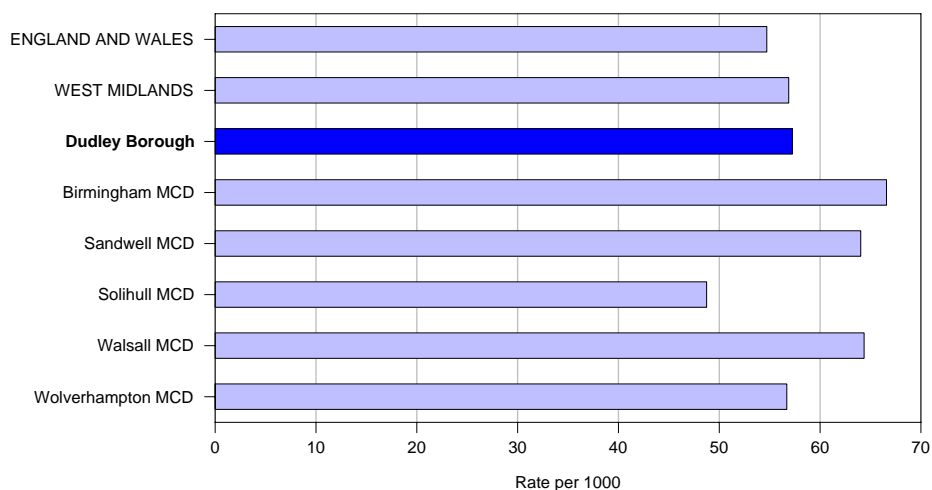
Source: FHS register November 2003



Source: FHS register November 2003

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## GENERAL FERTILITY RATE, 2002 NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS PER 1000 WOMEN AGED 15-44



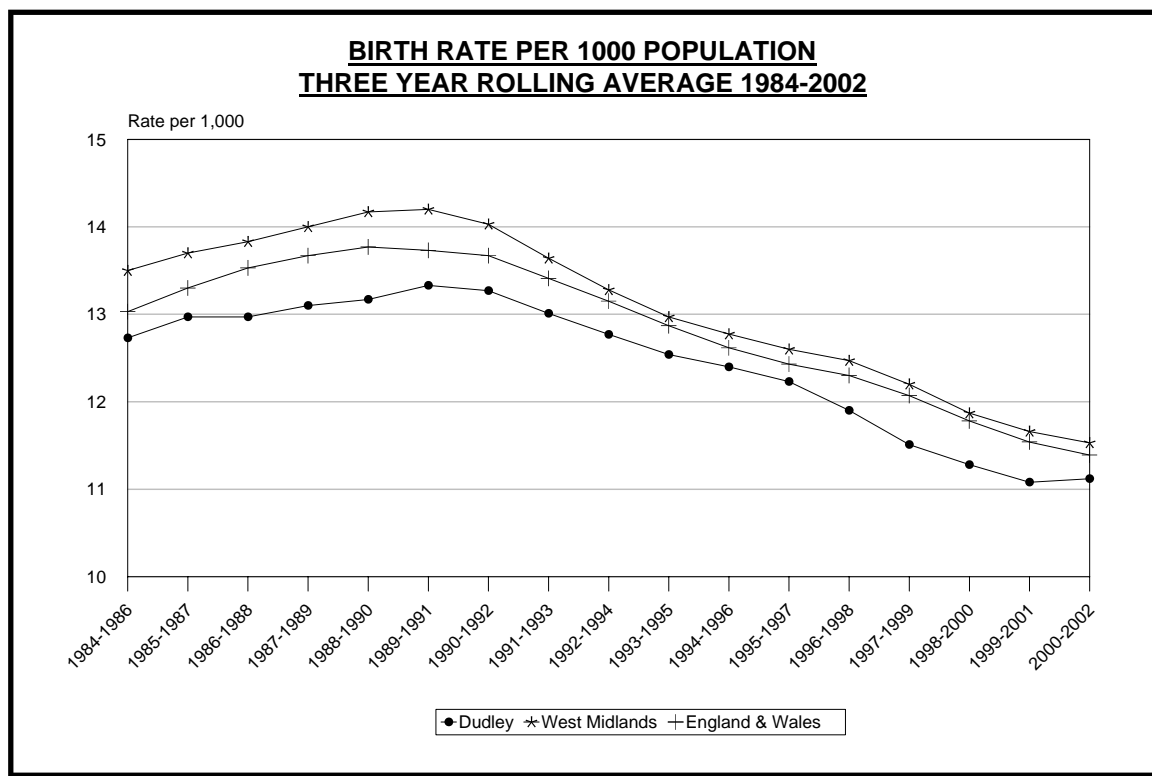
Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

## GENERAL FERTILITY RATE, 2002 NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS PER 1000 WOMEN AGED 15-44

AREA	RATE
ENGLAND AND WALES	54.72
WEST MIDLANDS	56.89
<b>Dudley Borough</b>	<b>57.26</b>
Birmingham MCD	66.60
Sandwell MCD	64.05
Solihull MCD	48.75
Walsall MCD	64.38
Wolverhampton MCD	56.71

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

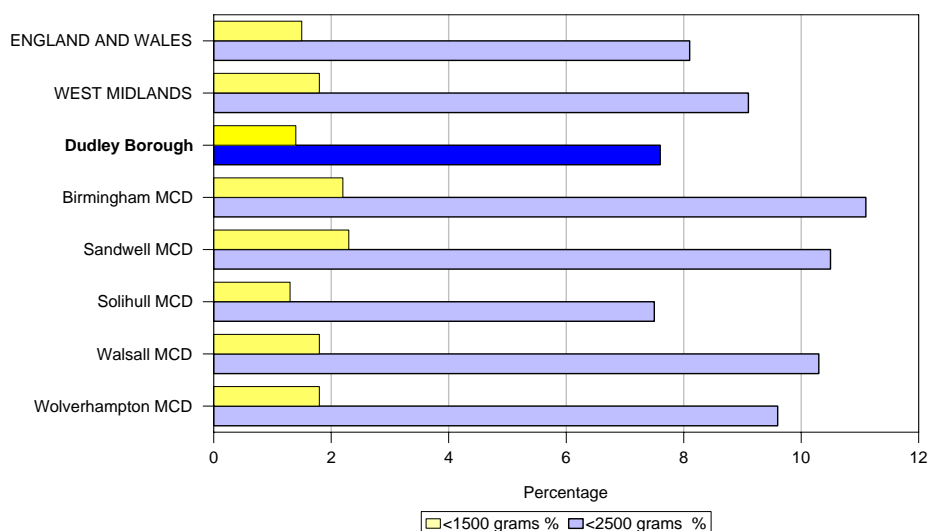
**LIVE BIRTH RATE, 2002  
NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS PER 1000 POPULATION**

AREA	RATE	NUMBER OF BIRTHS
ENGLAND AND WALES	11.3	595914
WEST MIDLANDS	11.5	61035
<b>Dudley Borough</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>3417</b>
Birmingham MCD	14.8	14597
Sandwell MCD	13.4	3799
Solihull MCD	9.3	1858
Walsall MCD	12.8	3238
Wolverhampton MCD	11.7	2807

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## LOW BIRTHWEIGHT BIRTHS PERCENT OF LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS UNDER 1500 & 2500 GRAMS ALL MATERNAL AGES, 2002



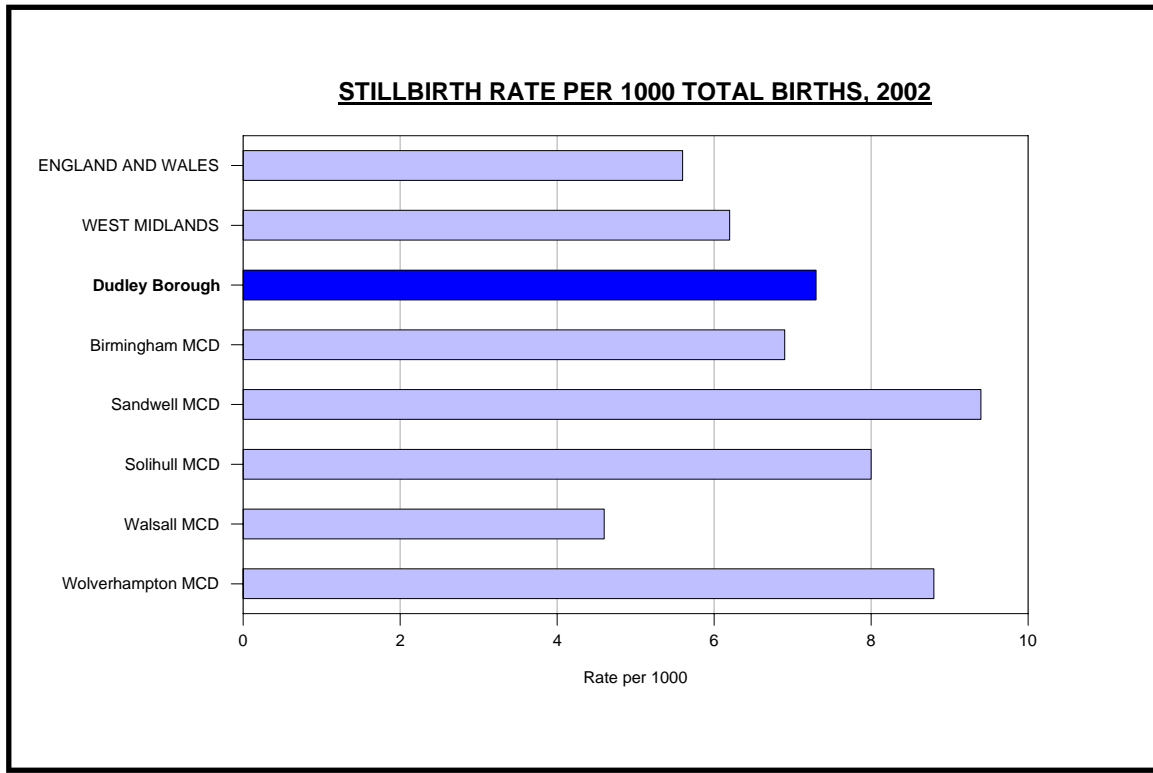
Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

## LOW BIRTHWEIGHT BIRTHS, 2002 PERCENT OF LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS <1500 AND <2500 GRAMS, ALL MATERNAL AGES

AREA	% < 1500 GRAMS	% < 2500 GRAMS
ENGLAND AND WALES	1.5	8.1
WEST MIDLANDS	1.8	9.1
<b>Dudley Borough</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Birmingham MCD	2.2	11.1
Sandwell MCD	2.3	10.5
Solihull MCD	1.3	7.5
Walsall MCD	1.8	10.3
Wolverhampton MCD	1.8	9.6

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04



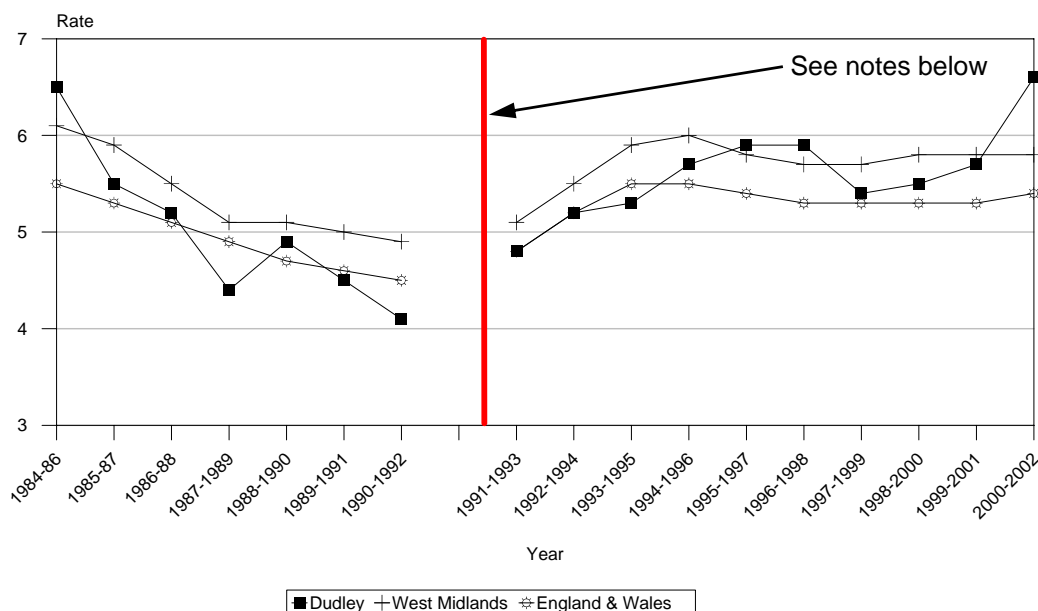
Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

<b>STILLBIRTH RATE, 2002</b>	
<b>NUMBER OF STILLBIRTHS PER 1000 TOTAL BIRTHS</b>	
<b>AREA</b>	<b>RATE</b>
ENGLAND AND WALES	5.6
WEST MIDLANDS	6.2
<b>Dudley Borough</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Birmingham MCD	6.9
Sandwell MCD	9.4
Solihull MCD	8.0
Walsall MCD	4.6
Wolverhampton MCD	8.8

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

**STILLBIRTH RATE PER 1000 TOTAL BIRTHS  
THREE YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE FOR THE YEARS 1984-2002**



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

The above chart shows the trend in stillbirth rates from 1984 - 2002. There was a change in the way that stillbirths were legally defined in 1992. Until 1992 stillbirths were defined as deaths occurring after 28 weeks of gestation. In 1992 the definition was revised and now includes deaths occurring after 24 weeks. The change in definition is highlighted in the chart by the vertical line. This change means that stillbirth data before 1993 are not comparable with more recent data.

**NUMBER OF STILLBIRTHS BY MATERNAL AGE, 2002**

AREA	AGED 11-15	AGED 16-19	AGED 20-24	AGED 25-34	AGED 35-19	AGED 40+	Aged 11+
ENGLAND AND WALES	18	251	662	1733	553	148	6130
WEST MIDLANDS	1	33	84	197	51	17	451
<b>Dudley Borough</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>
Birmingham MCD	0	10	24	49	16	3	102
Sandwell MCD	0	6	9	16	4	1	36
Solihull MCD	0	1	2	10	1	1	15
Walsall MCD	0	0	3	7	5	0	15
Wolverhampton MCD	0	2	4	15	3	1	25

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

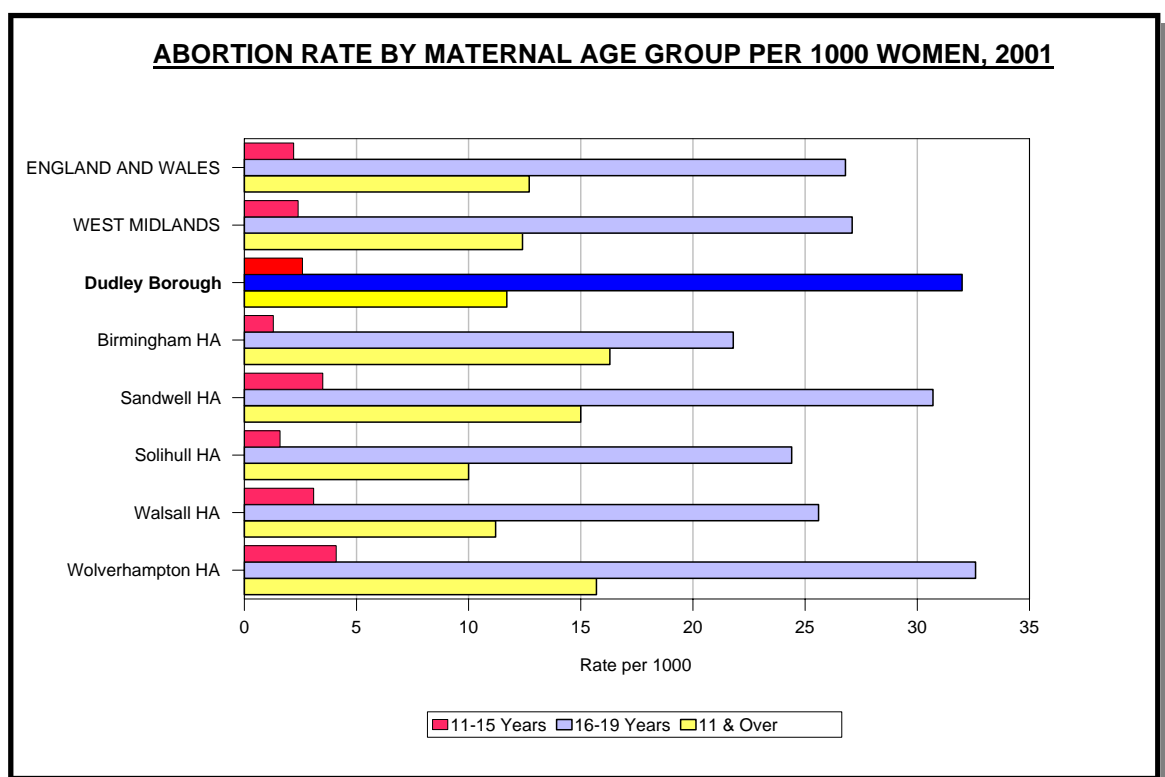
# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

NUMBER OF ABORTIONS BY MATERNAL AGE GROUP IN 2001							
REGION	11-15 YEARS	16-19 YEARS	20-24 YEARS	25-34 YEARS	35-39 YEARS	40 YEARS & OVER	11 YEARS & OVER
Dudley Borough	25	219	228	307	96	29	904
WEST MIDLANDS	413	3566	4658	6079	1771	577	17064
ENGLAND AND WALES	3658	33431	48267	65288	19146	6550	176364

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2002

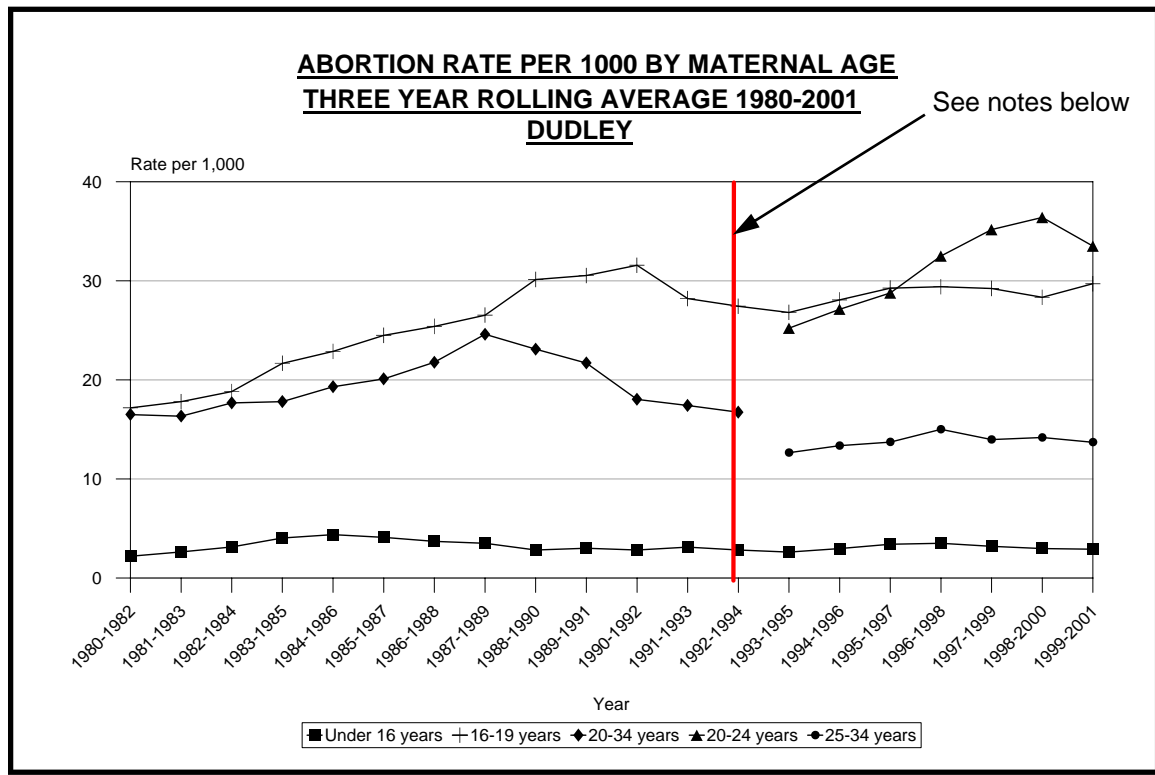
ABORTION RATE BY MATERNAL AGE GROUP PER 1000 WOMEN, 2001							
AREA	11-15 YEARS	16-19 YEARS	20-24 YEARS	25-34 YEARS	35-39 YEARS	40 YEARS & OVER	11 YEARS & OVER
ENGLAND AND WALES	2.2	26.8	30.7	17.3	9.2	1.9	12.7
WEST MIDLANDS	2.4	27.1	30.1	16.8	8.8	1.7	12.4
<b>Dudley Borough</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>
Birmingham MCD	2.3	30.2	33.6	22.4	11.7	2.3	16.3
Sandwell MCD	3.5	30.7	35.4	20.2	9.6	2.2	15.0
Solihull MCD	1.6	24.4	29.9	12.6	8.3	1.7	10.0
Walsall MCD	3.1	25.6	26.0	15.1	8.0	1.1	11.2
Wolverhampton MCD	4.1	32.6	35.4	20.6	12.0	1.2	15.7

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2002



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2002

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

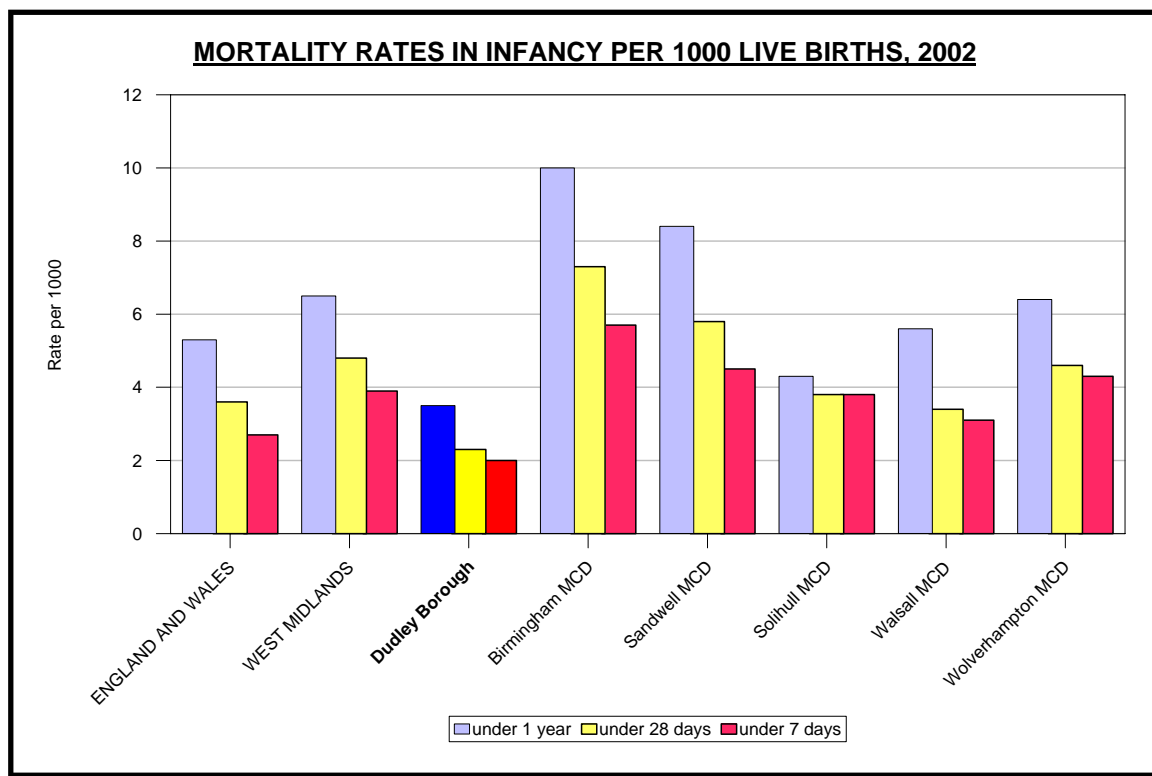


Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2002

The above chart shows the trend in the abortion rate by maternal age from 1980-2001. The vertical line on the chart indicates a change in the age groups in which abortion rates are represented. The 20-34 year age group was separated into two age groups, 20-24 years and 25-34 years. This change occurred in 1994. The revised age groups have been added to the trend data from 1993 onwards. The age groups used in the abortion rate data are now consistent with those used in the live and stillbirth data.



# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

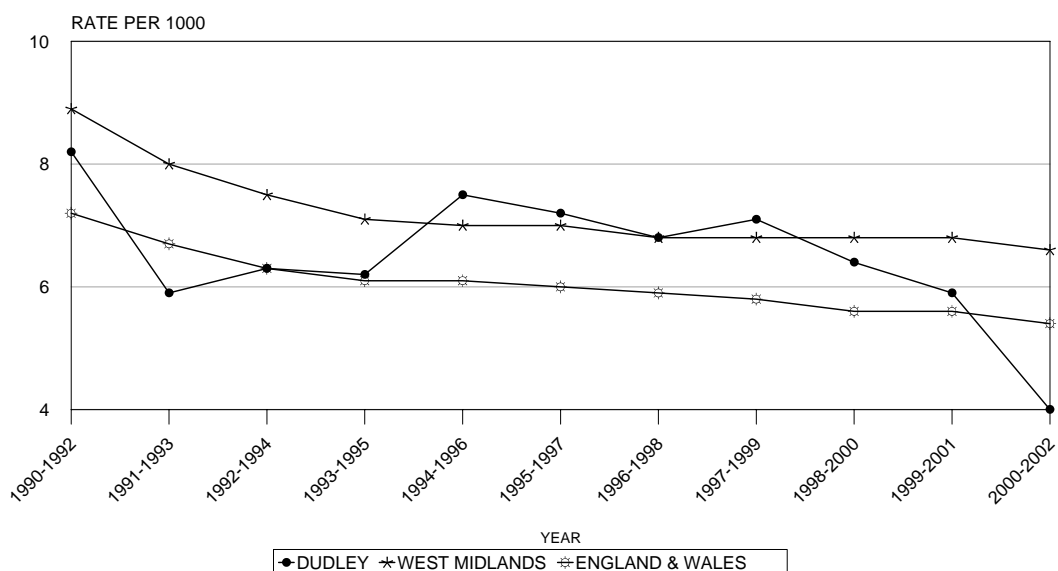
**MORTALITY RATES IN INFANCY PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS, 2002**

AREA	AGED UNDER 1 YEAR		AGED UNDER 28 DAYS		AGED UNDER 7 DAYS	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
ENGLAND AND WALES	3144	5.3	2129	3.6	1628	2.7
WEST MIDLANDS	399	6.5	294	4.8	237	3.9
<b>Dudley Borough</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Birmingham MCD	146	10.0	107	7.3	83	5.7
Sandwell MCD	32	8.4	22	5.8	17	4.5
Solihull MCD	8	4.3	7	3.8	7	3.8
Walsall MCD	18	5.6	11	3.4	10	3.1
Wolverhampton MCD	18	6.4	13	4.6	12	4.3

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## MORTALITY RATES IN INFANCY (AGED UNDER 1) PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS THREE YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE 1990-2002



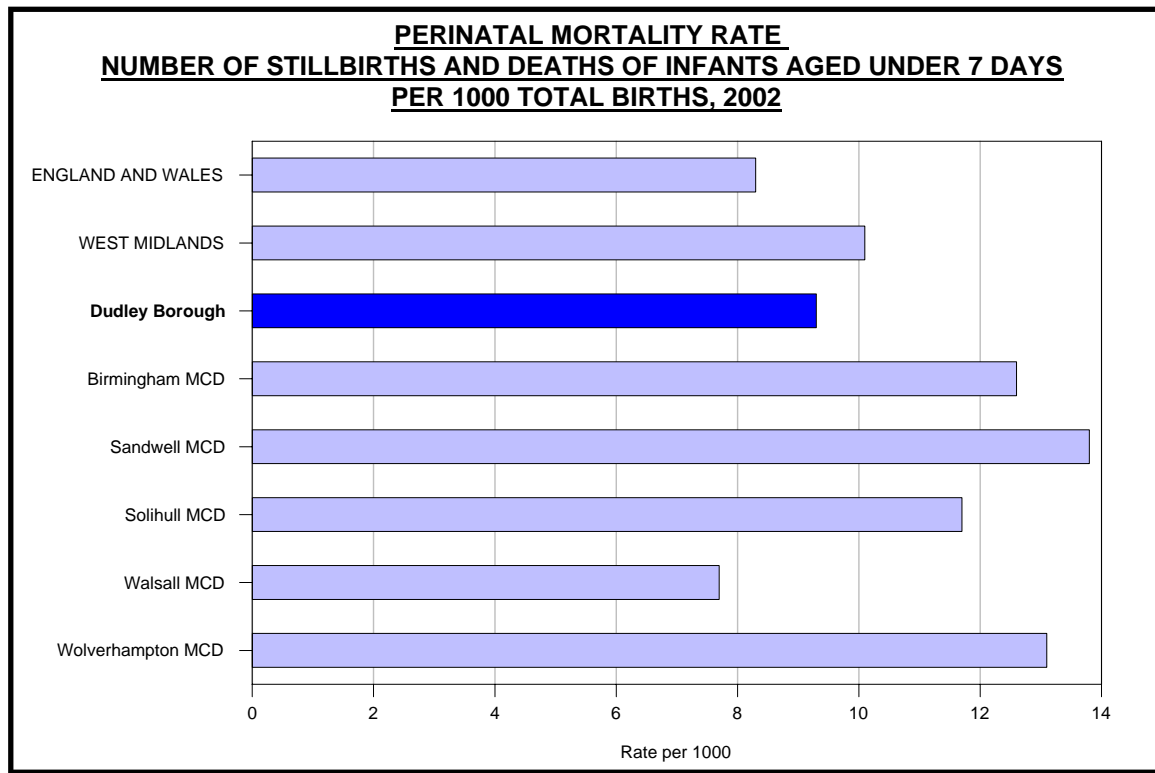
Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 1998-2003, Public Health Common Data Sets 1991-1997

## INFANT MORTALITY NUMBER OF DEATHS OF INFANTS AGED LESS THAN 1 YEAR PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS, 2002

AREA	NUMBER	RATE
ENGLAND AND WALES	3144	5.3
WEST MIDLANDS	399	6.5
<b>Dudley Borough</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Birmingham MCD	146	10.0
Sandwell MCD	32	8.4
Solihull MCD	8	4.3
Walsall MCD	18	5.6
Wolverhampton MCD	18	6.4

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04



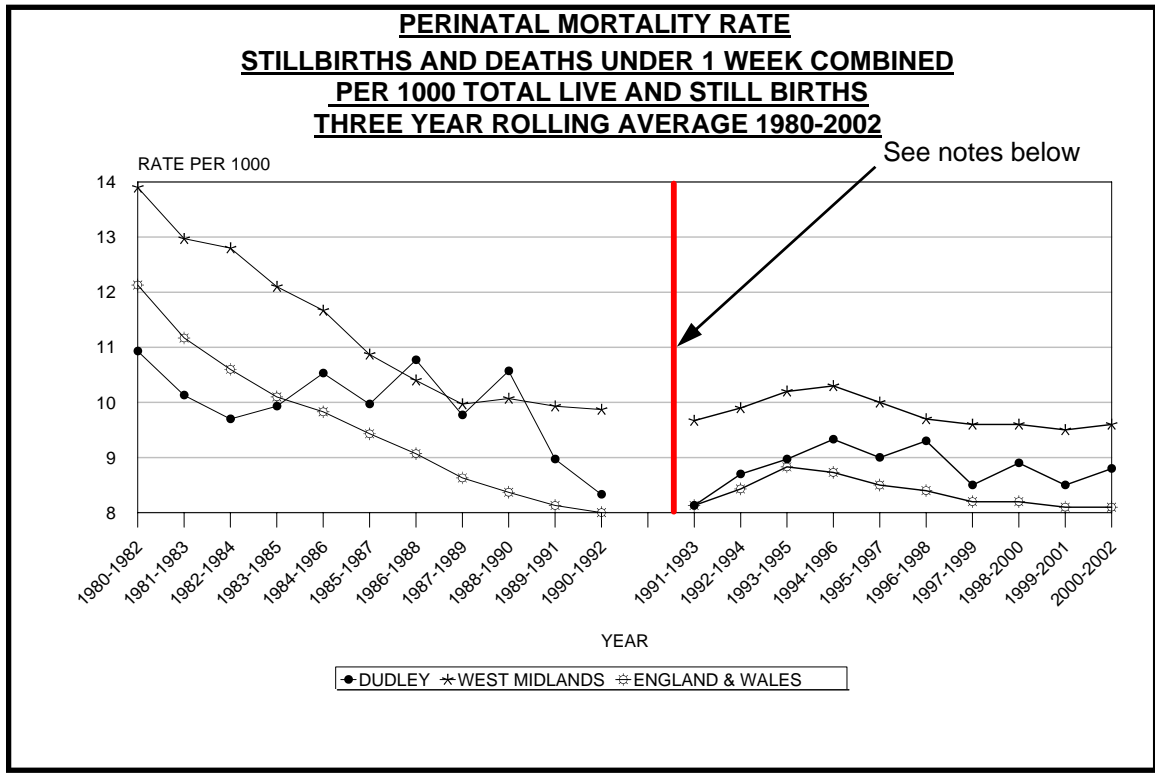
Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

**PERINATAL MORTALITY**  
**NUMBER OF STILLBIRTHS AND DEATHS OF INFANTS AGED UNDER 7 DAYS**  
**PER 1000 TOTAL BIRTHS, 2002**

AREA	NUMBER	RATE
ENGLAND AND WALES	4993	8.3
WEST MIDLANDS	620	10.1
<b>Dudley Borough</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Birmingham MCD	185	12.6
Sandwell MCD	53	13.8
Solihull MCD	22	11.7
Walsall MCD	25	7.7
Wolverhampton MCD	37	13.1

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

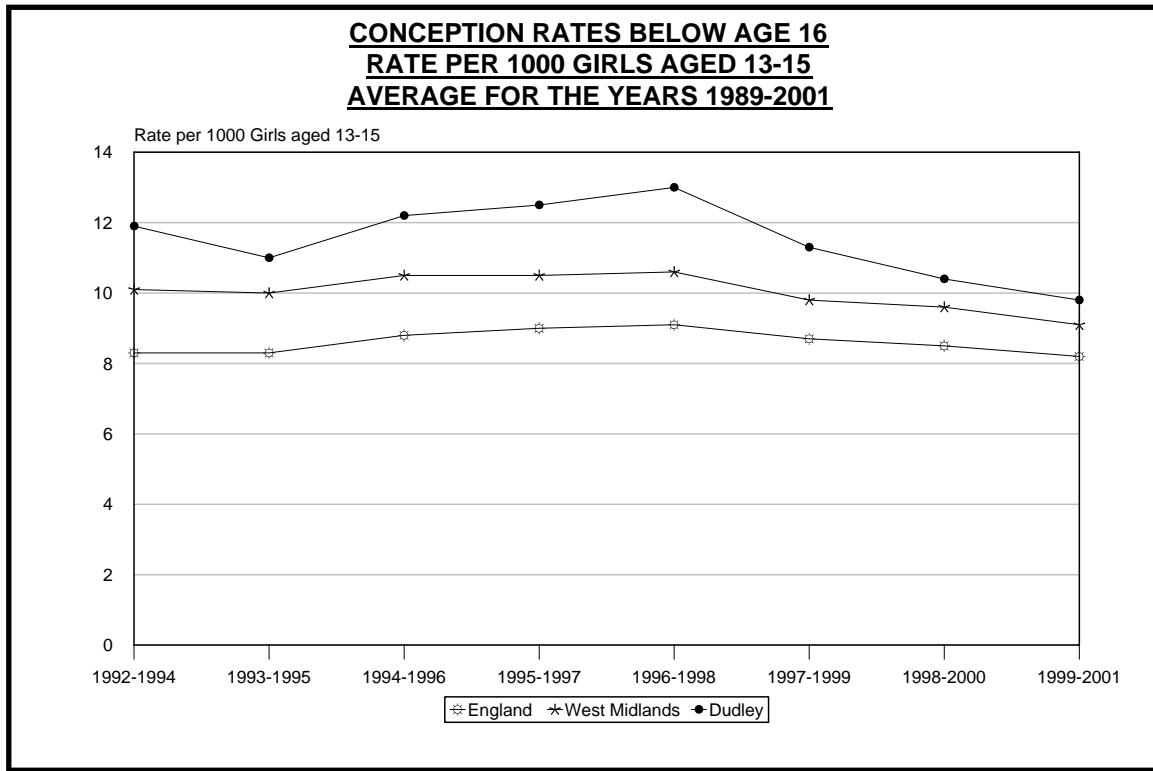
# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

The above chart shows the trend in perinatal rates from 1984 - 2002. There was a change in the way that stillbirths were legally defined in 1992. Until 1992 stillbirths were defined as deaths occurring after 28 weeks of gestation. In 1992 the definition was revised and now includes deaths occurring after 24 weeks. The change in definition is highlighted in the chart by the vertical line. This change means that stillbirth data before 1993 are not comparable with more recent data.

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04



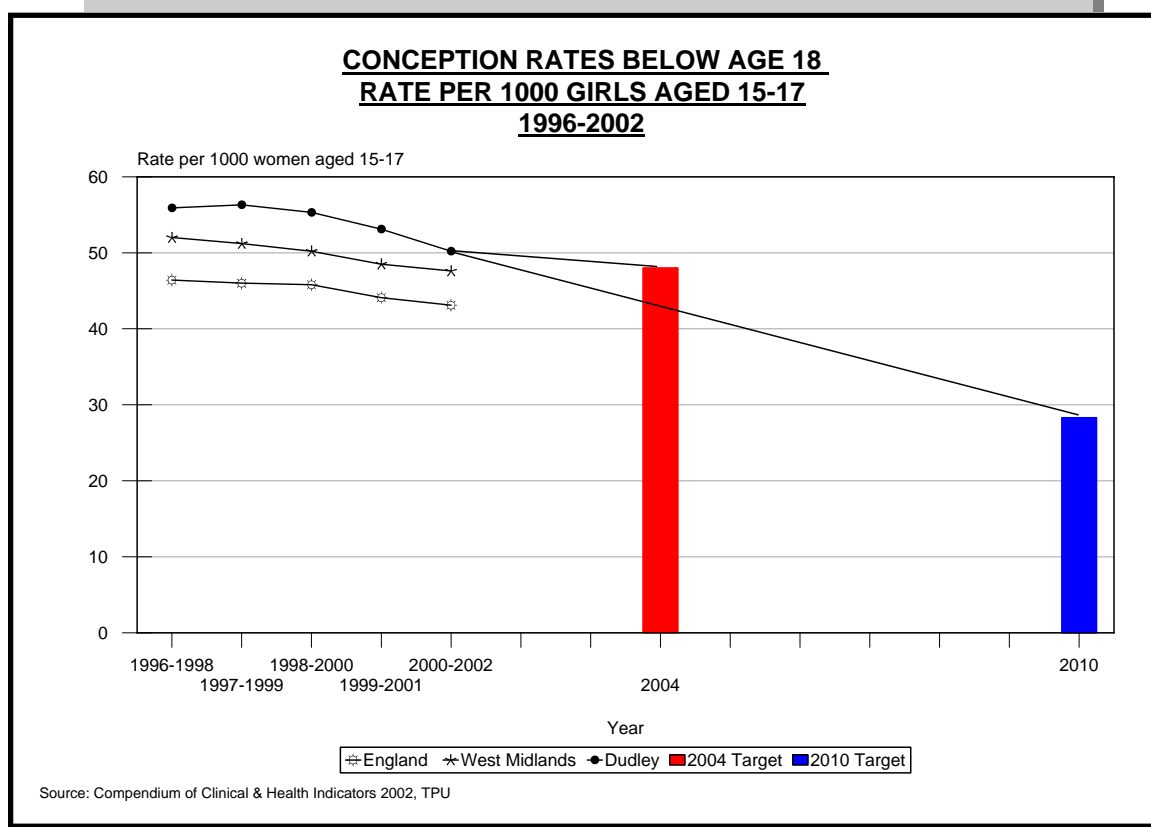
Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2002

**CONCEPTION RATES FOR UNDER 16s  
RATE PER 1000 GIRLS AGED 13-15 1999-2001**

	Number	Rate per 1,000 female population aged 13-15
ENGLAND AND WALES	23951	8.2
ENGLAND	22424	8.1
WEST MIDLANDS	2818	9.1
Birmingham and The Black Country SHA	1425	10.3
<b>Dudley Borough</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Sandwell MCD	231	13.4
Walsall MCD	187	12.0
Wolverhampton MCD	201	14.2

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2002

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003, ONS

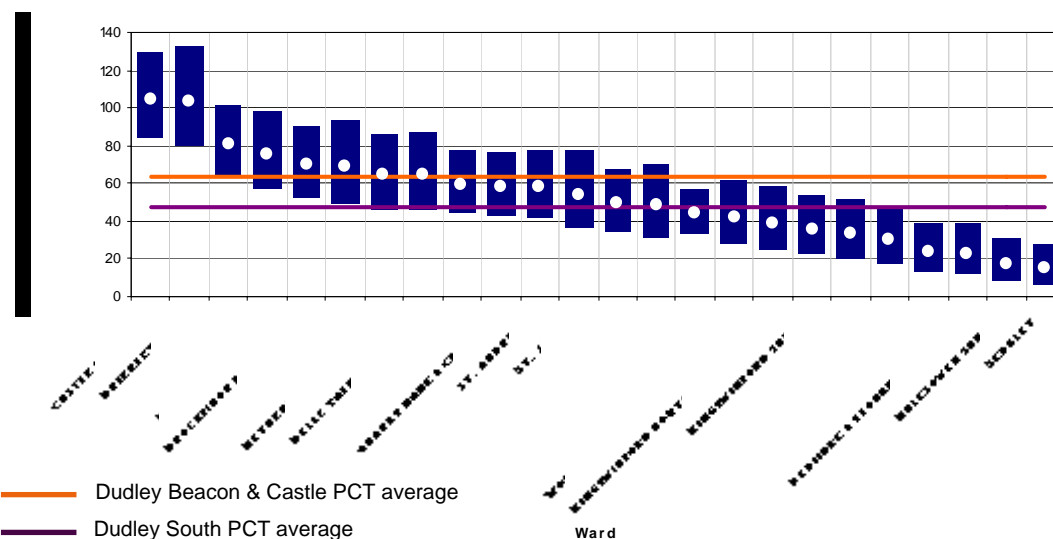
**CONCEPTION RATES FOR UNDER 18s**  
**RATE PER 1000 GIRLS AGED 15-17 2000-2002**

	Number	Rate per 1,000 female population aged 15-17
ENGLAND AND WALES	124290	43.1
ENGLAND	116511	42.9
WEST MIDLANDS	14465	47.6
Birmingham and The Black Country SHA	7309	53.7
<b>Dudley Borough</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>50.2</b>
Sandwell MCD	1064	62.9
Walsall MCD	929	61.1
Wolverhampton MCD	866	62.2

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003, ONS

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

**TEENAGE CONCEPTION RATES (NUMBER OF CONCEPTIONS PER 1000 FEMALES AGED 15-17) WITH 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL BY WARD IN DUDLEY 1998-2000**



Source: Office for National Statistics & FHS Register; rates calculated locally.

WARD	RATE PER 1000 FEMALES AGED 15-17 (95% Confidence intervals) 1998-2000	
Amblecote	43.8	(33.05, 56.73)
Belle Vale & Hasbury	64.5	(46.24, 87.07)
Brierley Hill	103.7	(79.29, 132.54)
Brockmoor & Pensnett	69.7	(52.81, 90.00)
Castle & Priory	104.9	(84.07, 128.87)
Coseley East	69.2	(49.41, 93.71)
Coseley West	48.2	(31.70, 69.78)
Gornal Wood	58.9	(43.87, 77.09)
Halesowen North	23.8	(13.38, 38.94)
Halesowen South	17.4	(8.69, 30.84)
Hayley Green	29.8	(17.47, 47.33)
Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	38.9	(24.82, 57.81)
Kingswinford South	35.5	(22.41, 53.32)
Lye & Wollescote	75.7	(57.19, 97.81)
Netherton & Woodside	64.5	(46.67, 86.48)
Norton	33.4	(20.25, 51.74)
Pedmore & Stourbridge East <sup>1</sup>	18.3	(13.34, 50.27)
Quarry Bank & Cradley	58.2	(43.09, 76.68)
St. Andrews	58.0	(42.09, 77.54)
St. James	54.4	(36.71, 77.16)
St. Thomas	80.7	(63.35, 101.06)
Sedgley <sup>1</sup>	10.4	(5.78, 33.84)
Wollaston & Stourbridge West	42.2	(27.46, 61.60)
Wordsley	49.5	(34.75, 68.24)
<b>Dudley</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>(50.21, 57.23)</b>
Dudley South PCT	47.4	(43.38, 51.77)
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	63.3	(57.23, 69.71)

<sup>1</sup>These two wards had conceptions below three in 2000, hence the data were suppressed. The data for 2000 have been estimated for these wards.

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

The chart shows the under 18 conception rate for each ward in the Borough of Dudley for 1998-2000. This rate is the number of conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17. It is not possible to calculate the under 16 conception rate at ward level. This is because the numbers are very small and there are issues around disclosure (it may be possible to identify individuals). Even for under 18, the figures for two wards have been suppressed in 2000 as they were below three individuals.

The number of conceptions at ward level in each year are relatively small. This means that there may be large fluctuations and that the figures are 'unstable' hence aggregated data have been used (i.e. from three years 1998-2000). Caution should be used when interpreting these data, as the numbers and rates may change significantly in coming years.

<b>NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES (ICD10 A00-Y99 EQUIVALENT TO ICD9 001-999) 2002</b>			
<b>AREA</b>	<b>MALES</b>	<b>FEMALES</b>	<b>PERSONS</b>
ENGLAND AND WALES	251826	279138	530964
WEST MIDLANDS	26091	27867	53958
<b>Dudley Borough</b>	<b>1551</b>	<b>1724</b>	<b>3275</b>
Birmingham MCD	4778	4828	9606
Sandwell MCD	1546	1660	3206
Solihull MCD	917	974	1891
Walsall MCD	1220	1269	2489
Wolverhampton MCD	1277	1265	2542

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

From January 2001 all deaths in England and Wales have been coded using the 10<sup>th</sup> revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD 10). Previously all deaths data were coded using the 9th revision (ICD 9). ICD 9 has been used since 1979; since 1979 there have been many changes and advances in medical knowledge and the move to ICD 10 reflects these changes.

There are a number of differences between ICD 9 and ICD 10 and this means that there is some discontinuity in trend analysis of certain causes of mortality. These changes and their implications are discussed in more detail in Annex 3.



# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

	DUDLEY			WEST MIDLANDS		
	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
All Causes (ICD10 A00-Y99)	853.6 (823.2, 884.8)	569.0 (548.3, 590.2)	711.3 (685.2, 737.8)	853.8 (846.4, 861.3)	565.7 (560.7, 570.9)	709.8 (703.4, 716.2)
All Circulatory diseases (ICD10 I00-I99)	329.8 (311.1, 349.2)	210.9 (199.2, 223.1)	270.4 (254.7, 286.4)	335.0 (330.4, 339.6)	203.5 (200.6, 206.4)	269.2 (265.4, 273.1)
Ischaemic heart disease (ICD10 I20-I25)	177.0 (163.4, 191.4)	85.0 (77.5, 93.0)	131.0 (120.0, 142.5)	193.7 (190.2, 197.2)	89.2 (87.2, 91.1)	141.4 (138.6, 144.3)
Stroke (ICD10 I60-I69)	81.4 (72.2, 91.4)	69.1 (62.6, 76.0)	75.3 (67.2, 83.7)	74.8 (72.7, 77.0)	65.9 (64.3, 67.5)	70.4 (68.5, 72.3)
Hypertensive disease (ICD10 I10-I15)	9.6 (6.7, 13.4)	8.5 (6.1, 11.4)	9.0 (6.3, 12.2)	4.6 (3.5, 5.7)	3.9 (3.1, 4.8)	4.2 (3.3, 5.2)
All Malignant Neoplasms (ICD10 C00-C97)	226.3 (211.0, 242.4)	159.0 (147.2, 171.4)	192.6 (178.9, 206.8)	232.2 (228.4, 236.1)	157.8 (154.9, 160.8)	195.0 (191.6, 198.5)
Malignant Melanoma of the Skin (ICD10 C43)	1.4 (0.5, 3.4)	2.0 (0.9, 3.7)	1.7 (0.6, 3.4)	2.8 (2.4, 3.2)	1.8 (1.5, 2.1)	2.3 (1.9, 2.7)
Malignant Neoplasm of female breast (ICD10 C50)	0.0	32.7 (27.3, 38.7)	16.3 (12.6, 20.6)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	29.9 (28.6, 31.3)	15.1 (14.2, 16.1)
Malignant Neoplasm of cervix uteri (ICD10 C53)	0.0	4.9 (2.9, 7.8)	2.5 (1.0, 4.5)	0.0	3.3 (2.8, 3.7)	1.6 (1.3, 2.0)
Malignant Neoplasm of the stomach (ICD10 C16)	13.3 (9.8, 17.7)	7.8 (5.4, 10.8)	10.5 (7.5, 14.1)	11.8 (10.9, 12.7)	5.3 (4.8, 5.8)	8.5 (7.8, 9.2)
Malignant Neoplasm of the prostate (ICD10 C61)	31.5 (26.0, 37.9)	0.0	15.8 (11.8, 20.3)	28.6 (27.3, 29.9)	0.0	14.3 (13.4, 15.2)
Colorectal Cancer (ICD10 C17-C21)	24.2 (19.4, 29.8)	15.1 (11.8, 19.0)	19.6 (15.5, 24.3)	25.5 (24.2, 26.8)	14.8 (14.0, 15.7)	20.2 (19.1, 21.3)
Leukaemia (ICD10 C91-C95)	5.9 (3.6, 9.1)	4.2 (2.4, 6.7)	5.1 (2.9, 7.8)	6.8 (6.2, 7.5)	4.2 (3.7, 4.7)	5.5 (4.9, 6.1)
Lung Cancer (ICD10 C34)	57.3 (49.9, 65.6)	23.2 (18.8, 28.2)	40.3 (34.1, 47.0)	59.3 (57.3, 61.2)	24.8 (23.7, 26.0)	42.1 (40.5, 43.7)
All Respiratory disease (ICD10 J00-J99)	118.1 (106.9, 130.2)	68.6 (62.1, 75.6)	93.4 (84.1, 103.1)	99.1 (96.6, 101.6)	65.0 (63.4, 66.7)	82.0 (79.9, 84.2)
Pneumonia (ICD10 J12-J18)	40.7 (34.0, 48.4)	25.7 (22.0, 29.7)	33.2 (27.7, 39.2)	38.1 (36.6, 39.7)	28.5 (27.5, 29.5)	33.3 (32.0, 34.6)
Bronchitis and emphysema (ICD10 J40-J43)	2.8 (1.3, 5.2)	1.2 (0.4, 2.5)	2.0 (0.8, 3.8)	3.4 (3.0, 3.9)	1.7 (1.4, 2.0)	2.6 (2.2, 3.0)
Asthma (ICD10 J45-J46)	1.8 (0.6, 3.9)	2.0 (0.9, 3.7)	1.9 (0.7, 3.6)	1.5 (1.2, 1.8)	2.2 (1.8, 2.5)	1.8 (1.5, 2.2)
Diabetes Mellitus (ICD10 E10-E14)	14.7 (11.0, 19.2)	10.3 (7.8, 13.3)	12.5 (9.3, 16.2)	11.9 (11.0, 12.8)	7.6 (7.0, 8.2)	9.7 (9.0, 10.5)
Epilepsy (ICD10 G40-G41)	3.7 (1.9, 6.6)	1.4 (0.4, 3.7)	2.6 (1.0, 4.9)	2.5 (2.1, 3.0)	1.2 (0.9, 1.5)	1.8 (1.5, 2.2)
Gastric, duodenal and peptic ulcers (ICD10 K25-K27)	5.7 (3.5, 8.7)	3.6 (2.2, 5.6)	4.6 (2.7, 7.0)	5.9 (5.3, 6.5)	3.8 (3.4, 4.3)	4.9 (4.4, 5.5)
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (ICD10 K70, K73-K74)	14.3 (10.5, 19.0)	7.2 (4.6, 10.8)	10.7 (7.4, 14.7)	13.5 (12.5, 14.5)	7.2 (6.5, 7.9)	10.3 (9.5, 11.2)
Chronic renal failure (ICD10 N18)	1.9 (0.7, 4.1)	1.5 (0.7, 2.7)	1.7 (0.6, 3.3)	3.5 (3.0, 4.0)	1.7 (1.4, 2.0)	2.6 (2.2, 3.0)
Accidents (ICD10 V01-X59)	17.4 (12.9, 23.0)	7.4 (4.9, 10.5)	12.4 (8.7, 16.7)	22.4 (21.2, 23.7)	11.3 (10.6, 12.1)	16.9 (15.8, 18.0)
Suicide and injury undetermined (ICD10 X60-X84, Y10-Y34 EXC. Y33.9)	14.4 (10.3, 19.5)	6.5 (3.8, 10.2)	10.4 (6.9, 14.7)	14.6 (13.6, 15.7)	4.0 (3.4, 4.5)	9.3 (8.5, 10.1)

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## Life Expectancy, Years of Lost Life and Standardised Mortality Ratios

The graphs, maps and tables on the following pages show data referring to Life expectancy of males and females at birth, Years of Life Lost (YLL) and Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs). A brief description of these measures is given here but a more detailed explanation is given in Annexe 4.

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a newborn would survive, were they to experience the particular age specific mortality rates for that time period throughout their life. A larger value indicates a greater life expectancy.

Years of Life Lost or YLL denotes the number of years lost due to deaths at a 'premature' age. To calculate this it is assumed that everyone may live to some arbitrarily chosen age based on life-expectancy, and that death at a younger age means that some future years of life have been lost. In the Compendium of Clinical Indicators, 75 has been used as the chosen age and age of death is then subtracted from this. The higher the number of Years of Life Lost then the greater the impact that cause of death has on the population and thus the importance of that cause of death on the population.

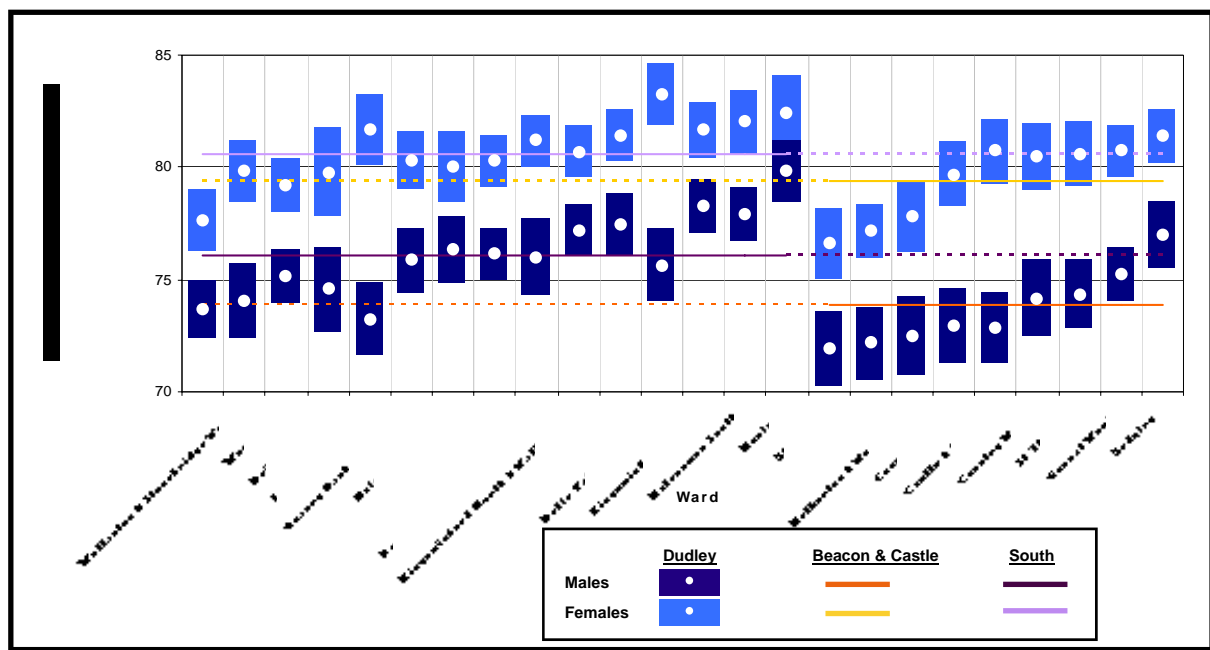
Age Standardised Years of Lost Life (SYLL) are also included in the table. This is a rate that has been calculated to try to eliminate the effects of population differences (for example age and sex). This enables geographical comparisons to be made. In the table the rates are expressed per 10,000 population..

Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMRs) is calculated using a method called indirect standardisation. Indirectly standardised rates compare the actual number of events in an area (e.g. Dudley, West Midlands) with the expected number of events based on mortality rates of a reference population (e.g. England & Wales). The SMR of the reference population is always 100, a value of lower than 100 means that **fewer deaths than expected** occurred in the local population after adjusting for differences in age and sex; more than 100 means that there have been **more deaths than expected**. SMRs do not allow direct comparisons between other areas only with the reference population.

In all tables there are upper and lower 95% confidence limits (UL and LL) calculated around the rates. Confidence limits are used to give a range of values within which there is a degree of certainty that the values are correct, and to assess if values are significantly different from one another. This range is required as there is likely to be some variation that occurs by chance. This is described in more detail in Annex 4.

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## Life Expectancy at Birth with 95% Confidence intervals by Ward for Dudley Metropolitan Borough, Males & Females, 1998-2002

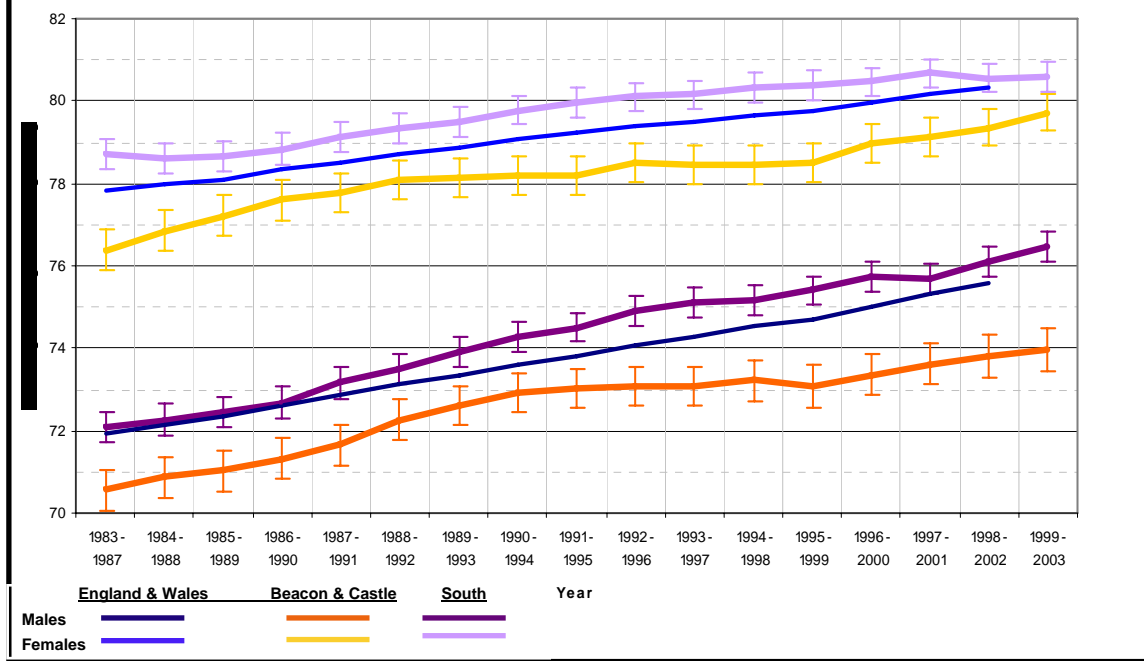


DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

WARD	Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)	
	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)
Amblecote	76.12 (74.94, 77.30)	80.26 (79.08, 81.44)
Belle Vale & Hasbury	75.65 (74.04, 77.25)	83.28 (81.91, 84.65)
Brierley Hill	74.59 (72.69, 76.48)	79.78 (77.81, 81.75)
Brockmoor & Pensnett	73.72 (72.44, 75.01)	77.65 (76.27, 79.03)
Castle & Priory	72.88 (71.33, 74.42)	80.74 (79.33, 82.15)
Coseley East	72.92 (71.25, 74.59)	79.68 (78.25, 81.11)
Coseley West	74.17 (72.46, 75.87)	80.49 (78.97, 82.00)
Gornal Wood	75.24 (74.03, 76.44)	80.73 (79.56, 81.91)
Halesowen North	76.35 (74.87, 77.83)	80.03 (78.44, 81.63)
Halesowen South	77.90 (76.68, 79.13)	82.05 (80.62, 83.47)
Hayley Green	77.47 (76.07, 78.87)	81.43 (80.28, 82.58)
Kingswinford North & Wall Heath	77.19 (76.05, 78.33)	80.69 (79.55, 81.83)
Kingswinford South	78.28 (77.07, 79.49)	81.64 (80.43, 82.86)
Lye & Wollescote	73.26 (71.62, 74.89)	81.67 (80.08, 83.25)
Netherton & Woodside	72.45 (70.70, 74.20)	77.81 (76.26, 79.37)
Norton	79.84 (78.47, 81.22)	82.44 (81.00, 83.88)
Pedmore & Stourbridge East	76.03 (74.31, 77.75)	81.19 (80.02, 82.37)
Quarry Bank & Cradley	75.85 (74.44, 77.25)	80.33 (79.04, 81.62)
St. Andrews	72.18 (70.58, 73.78)	77.19 (75.99, 78.40)
St. James	71.93 (70.26, 73.59)	76.60 (75.02, 78.18)
St. Thomas	74.36 (72.81, 75.91)	80.60 (79.17, 82.04)
Sedgley	77.03 (75.56, 78.49)	81.43 (80.23, 82.63)
Wollaston & Stourbridge West	74.08 (72.42, 75.74)	79.81 (78.44, 81.19)
Wordsley	75.17 (73.98, 76.36)	79.20 (77.97, 80.42)
<b>Dudley</b>	<b>75.23 (74.93, 75.53)</b>	<b>80.11 (79.83, 80.39)</b>
Dudley South PCT	76.08 (75.72, 76.45)	80.56 (80.21, 80.92)
Dudley: Beacon & Castle PCT	73.82 (73.31, 74.33)	79.36 (78.91, 79.81)

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

**Life Expectancy at Birth by PCT for Dudley Metropolitan Borough and England & Wales, Males & Females, 1983-2003**



	Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)							
	Dudley Beacon & Castle		Dudley South		Dudley		England & Wales	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1983 - 1987	70.55	76.38	72.08	78.73	71.51	77.82	71.94	77.80
1984 - 1988	70.86	76.85	72.26	78.62	71.74	77.94	72.16	77.97
1985 - 1989	71.03	77.22	72.44	78.66	71.91	78.11	72.35	78.08
1986 - 1990	71.33	77.60	72.68	78.84	72.17	78.37	72.60	78.33
1987 - 1991	71.66	77.76	73.17	79.12	72.60	78.59	72.85	78.52
1988 - 1992	72.26	78.08	73.49	79.34	73.03	78.86	73.11	78.72
1989 - 1993	72.59	78.15	73.90	79.48	73.41	78.97	73.33	78.86
1990 - 1994	72.93	78.21	74.28	79.78	73.78	79.18	73.61	79.10
1991 - 1995	73.02	78.20	74.51	79.95	73.95	79.28	73.83	79.23
1992 - 1996	73.09	78.51	74.91	80.10	74.22	79.49	74.06	79.38
1993 - 1997	73.09	78.43	75.12	80.16	74.34	79.49	74.27	79.49
1994 - 1998	73.21	78.45	75.18	80.33	74.43	79.60	74.53	79.67
1995 - 1999	73.08	78.53	75.40	80.39	74.52	79.67	74.72	79.74
1996 - 2000	73.36	78.99	75.76	80.47	74.84	79.91	75.02	79.95
1997 - 2001	73.62	79.13	75.68	80.67	74.90	80.08	75.33	80.15
1998 - 2002	73.82	79.36	76.08	80.56	75.23	80.11	75.61	80.34
1999 - 2003	73.98	79.72	76.49	80.58	75.55	80.26		

Source: Office for National Statistics & FHS Register; EoL calculated locally.

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

	YLL				SYLLRate			
	Dudley		West Midlands		Dudley		West Midlands	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All Causes (ICD10 A00-Y99)	19806	11100	328292	198494	683.2	370.7	675.3	400.3
All Circulatory diseases (ICD10 I00-199)	5884	2343	99090	42086	194.5	74.4	201.3	82.5
Ischaemic heart disease (ICD10 I20-125)	3687	1031	65623	19519	121.5	32.0	132.9	37.7
Stroke (ICD10 I60-169)	955	625	14276	11142	31.0	20.2	29.2	22.0
Hypertensive disease (ICD10 I10-115)	134	148	1603	892	4.4	5.0	3.3	1.8
All Malignant Neoplasms (ICD10 C00-C97)	5394	4999	87470	80710	178.2	164.2	177.5	161.5
Malignant Melanoma of the Skin (ICD10 C43)	48	104	1588	1496	1.6	3.5	3.2	3.0
Malignant Neoplasm of female breast (ICD10 C50)		1124		20181		37.8		40.8
Malignant Neoplasm of cervix uteri (ICD10 C53)		310		2748		10.7		5.5
Malignant Neoplasm of the stomach (ICD10 C16)	257	305	4099	2114	8.8	9.9	8.3	4.1
Malignant Neoplasm of the prostate (ICD10 C61)	204		3655		6.5		7.3	
Colorectal Cancer (ICD10 C17-C21)	720	373	9281	6501	23.7	12.1	18.6	12.9
Leukaemia (ICD10 C91-C95)	227	203	4364	2984	7.7	8.1	9.2	6.2
Lung Cancer (ICD10 C34)	1477	569	21674	11014	46.8	18.1	43.5	21.8
Pneumonia (ICD10 J12-J18)	195	122	5744	3729	6.5	4.0	11.8	7.5
Bronchitis and emphysema (ICD10 J40-J43)	34	17	946	589	1.1	0.4	1.9	1.1
Asthma (ICD10 J45-J46)	44	67	1038	1842	1.7	2.1	2.2	3.9
Diabetes Mellitus (ICD10 E10-E14)	298	138	4179	2408	9.5	4.5	8.4	4.8
Epilepsy (ICD10 G40-G41)	369	209	3660	2448	13.8	7.8	7.8	5.1
Gastric, duodenal and peptic ulcers (ICD10 K25-K27)	123	14	1684	969	4.0	0.4	3.4	1.9
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (ICD10 K70, K73-K74)	709	389	13278	6659	23.9	13.4	27.4	13.6
Chronic renal failure (ICD10 N18)	19	24	810	435	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.9
Accidents (ICD10 V01-X59)	1255	303	27683	9461	49.0	11.5	58.5	20.3
Suicide and injury undetermined (ICD10 X60-X84, Y10-Y34 EXC. Y33.9)	1564	434	25275	6091	59.0	16.5	53.3	12.5

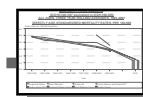
Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2002

Public Health Data Compendium  
2003-04

STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATIOS (SMRs) FOR SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE PERIOD 1999 - 2001 (SMRLL - STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATIO LOWER LIMIT, SMRUL - STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATIO UPPER LIMIT)	DUDLEY		
	Males	Females	Persons
	SMR	SMR	SMR
All causes (ICD10 A00-Y99) All ages	105 (102, 109)	103 (99, 106)	104 (101, 106)
All causes (ICD10 A00-Y99) aged <15	128 (92, 174)	92 (58, 139)	113 (87, 144)
All causes (ICD10 A00-Y99) aged 15-64	98 (91, 106)	100 (90, 110)	99 (93, 105)
All causes (ICD10 A00-Y99) aged 65-74	110(103, 118)	96 (88, 105)	104 (99, 110)
All Malignant Neoplasms (ICD10 C00-C97)	99 (92, 106)	98 (91, 105)	98 (94, 103)
Malignant Melanoma of the skin (ICD10 C43)	44 ( 12, 112)	95 (41, 188)	69 (35, 120)
Malignant Neoplasm of female breast (ICD10 C50)		115 (98, 134)	
Malignant Neoplasm of cervix uteri (ICD10 C53)		117 (65, 192)	
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (ICD10 C16)	115 (86, 151)	170 (124, 228)	136 (110, 166)
Infectious and parasitic diseases (ICD10 A00-B99)	109 (71, 161)	107 (70, 157)	108 (81, 142)
Ischaemic heart disease (ICD10 I20-I25)	95 (88, 103)	101 (93, 110)	98 (93, 104)
Stroke (ICD10 I60-I69)	127 (113, 141)	114(104, 124)	119 (111, 127)
Accidents (ICD10 V01-X59)	75 ( 56, 98)	72 ( 51, 99)	74 ( 59, 91)
Suicide and injury undetermined (ICD10 X60-84, Y10-Y34 exc. Y33.9)	107 ( 79, 142)	116 ( 67, 185)	109 ( 85, 139)

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2002  
SMR for England & Wales equals 100

## OUR HEALTHIER NATION INDICATORS



The following section contains information relating to the action plan for tackling poor health. Our Healthier Nation is a comprehensive Government wide Public Health Strategy for England. It was published as a White Paper in July 1999 with twin goals:

- To improve the health of everyone, and
- To reduce the health gap between those with the worst health and those with the best health.

The strategy aims to prevent up to 300,000 untimely and unnecessary deaths by the year 2010. To reach this target it was decided that four major causes of preventable illness and premature death should be tackled. These areas are:

- Cancer,
- Circulatory disease (coronary heart disease [CHD], stroke and related diseases)
- Accidental Injury,
- Mental illness

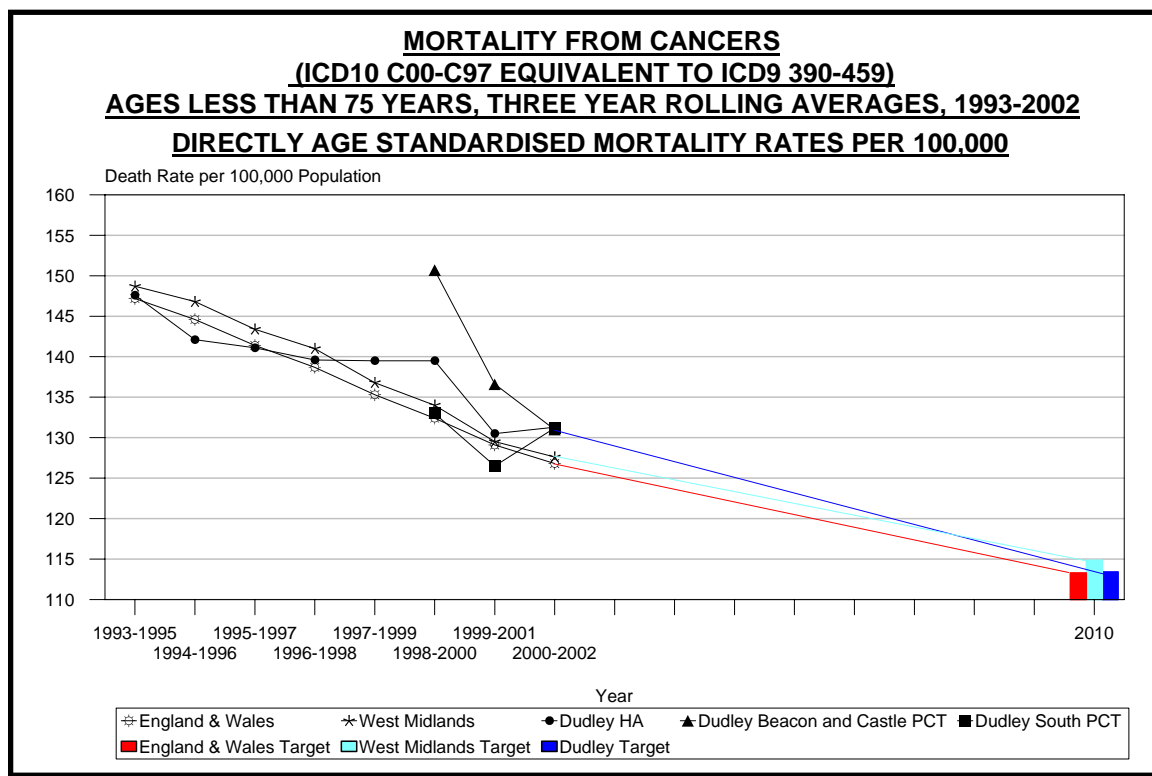
These four areas account for approximately 75% of all deaths in England under the age of 75.

National targets have been set for the above areas; these targets have also been applied locally. The targets are:

- **Cancers** - To reduce the death rate from all cancers amongst those aged under 75 years by at least 20% by the year 2010.
- **Circulatory Diseases** -To reduce the death rate from heart disease, stroke and related conditions in those aged under 75 years by at least 40% by the year 2010.
- **Accidents** - To reduce the death rate from accidents among people of all ages by at least 20% by the year 2010 and to reduce the rate of serious injury by at least 10% by 2010.
- **Mental Health** - To reduce the suicide rate among people of all ages by at least 20% by the year 2010.

More information about these targets, how they are calculated and the data used is included in Annex 5 of this document.

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

**MORTALITY FROM CANCERS (ICD10 C00-C97 EQUIVALENT TO ICD9 140-208)  
DIRECTLY AGE STANDARDISED RATES (DASR'S) 1993-2002, AGES LESS THAN 75  
YEARS  
DASR's PER 100,000**

Year	ENGLAND AND WALES	WEST MIDLANDS	Dudley Borough	Dudley Beacon and Castle PCT	Dudley South PCT
1993-1995	147.2	148.7	147.6	Not available	Not available
1994-1996	144.6	146.8	142.1	Not available	Not available
1995-1997	141.4	143.4	141.1	Not available	Not available
1996-1998	138.7	141.0	139.6	Not available	Not available
1997-1999	135.3	136.8	139.5	Not available	Not available
1998-2000	132.4	134.0	139.5	150.7	133.0
1999-2001	129.1	129.5	130.5	136.6	126.5
2000-2002	126.8	127.6	131.3	131.0	131.2

Note: DASRs for PCTs cannot be calculated for 1993 to 1997 as denominator data are not available.

Figures for observed numbers have been adjusted for 1993-1998 and 2000 to take into account ICD-10.

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

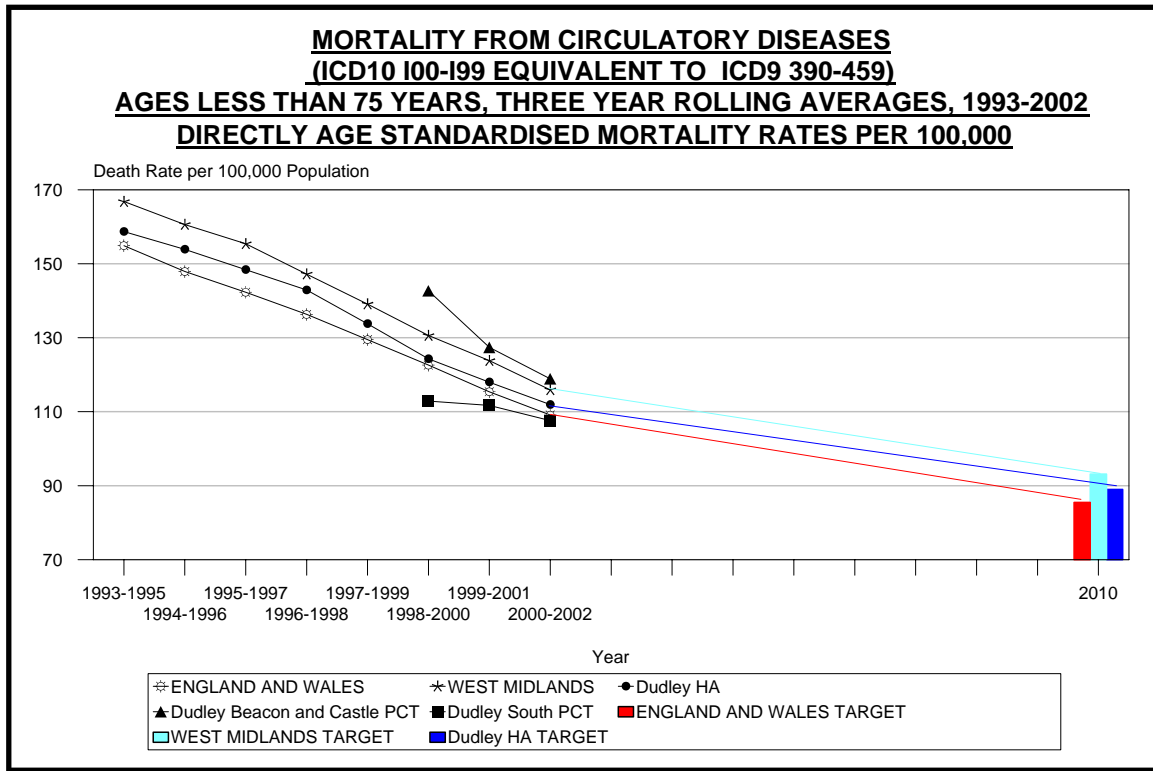
**Targets:**

20% reduction of 1995-97 baseline by 2010, which for Dudley equates to a target DASR for mortality from all cancers of 113.40.

It is not possible to calculate targets for the PCTs from the available data, see Annex 6.



# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

**MORTALITY FROM CIRCULATORY DISEASES (ICD10 I00-I99 EQUIVALENT TO ICD9 390-459)  
DIRECTLY AGE STANDARDISED RATES (DASR's) 1993 TO 2002 ANNUALLY, AGES LESS  
THAN 75 YEARS  
DASR'S PER 100,000**

Year	ENGLAND AND WALES	WEST MIDLANDS	Dudley Borough	Dudley Beacon and Castle PCT	Dudley South PCT
1993-1995	154.9	166.8	158.7	Not available	Not available
1994-1996	147.9	160.6	153.9	Not available	Not available
1995-1997	142.3	155.4	148.4	Not available	Not available
1996-1998	136.3	147.2	142.9	Not available	Not available
1997-1999	129.5	139.1	133.8	Not available	Not available
1998-2000	122.6	130.6	124.3	142.7	112.9
1999-2001	115.4	123.8	118.0	127.4	111.7
2000-2002	109.1	115.9	111.9	118.9	107.6

Note: DASRs for PCTs cannot be calculated for 1993 to 1997 as denominator data are not available.  
 Figures for observed numbers have been adjusted for 1993-1998 and 2000 to take into account ICD-10.

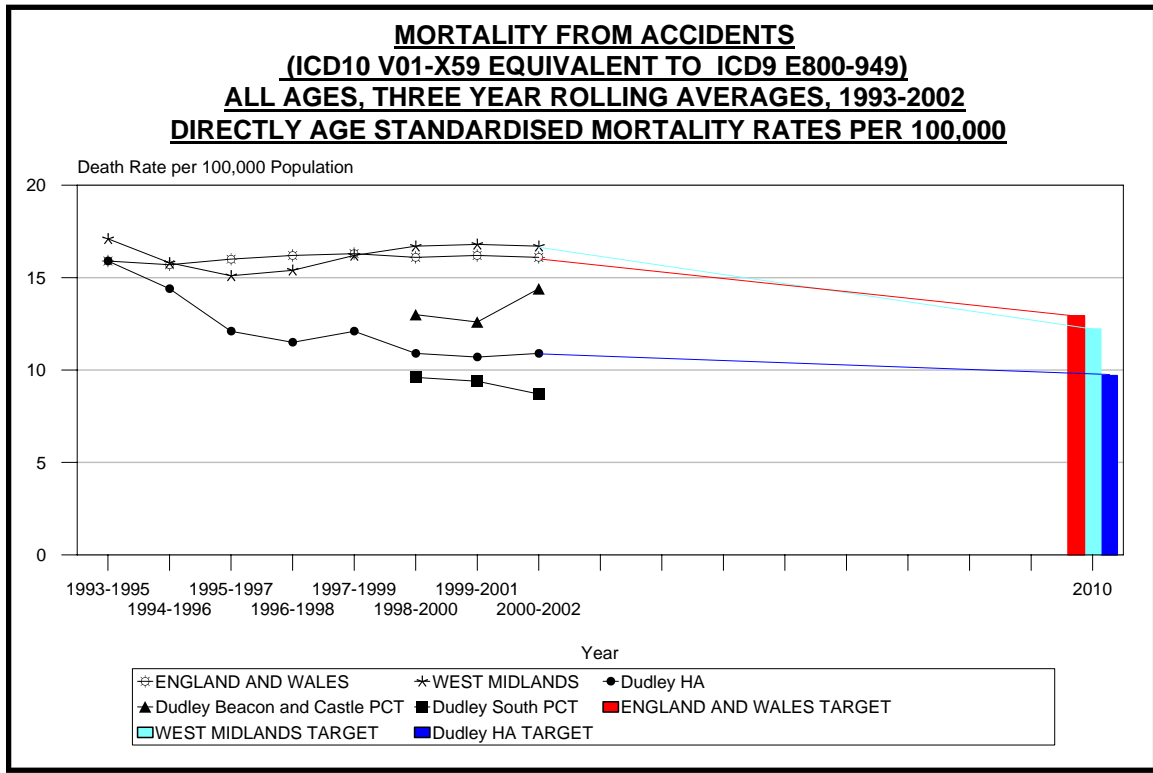
Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

**Targets:**

40% reduction of 1995-97 baseline by 2010, which for Dudley equates to a target DASR for mortality from circulatory diseases of 88.99.

It is not possible to calculate targets for the PCTs from the available data, see Annex 6.

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

**MORTALITY FROM ACCIDENTS (ICD10 V01-X59 EQUIVALENT TO ICD9 E800-949)  
DIRECTLY AGE STANDARDISED RATES (DASR'S) 1993-2002, ALL AGES  
DASR's PER 100,000**

Year	ENGLAND AND WALES	WEST MIDLANDS	Dudley Borough	Dudley Beacon and Castle PCT	Dudley South PCT
1993-1995	15.9	17.1	15.9	Not available	Not available
1994-1996	15.7	15.8	14.4	Not available	Not available
1995-1997	16.0	15.1	12.1	Not available	Not available
1996-1998	16.2	15.4	11.5	Not available	Not available
1997-1999	16.3	16.2	12.1	Not available	Not available
1998-2000	16.1	16.7	10.9	13.0	9.6
1999-2001	16.2	16.8	10.7	12.6	9.4
2000-2002	16.1	16.7	10.9	14.4	8.7

Note: DASRs for PCTs cannot be calculated for 1993 to 1997 as denominator data are not available.  
 Figures for observed numbers have been adjusted for 1993-1998 and 2000 to take into account ICD-10.

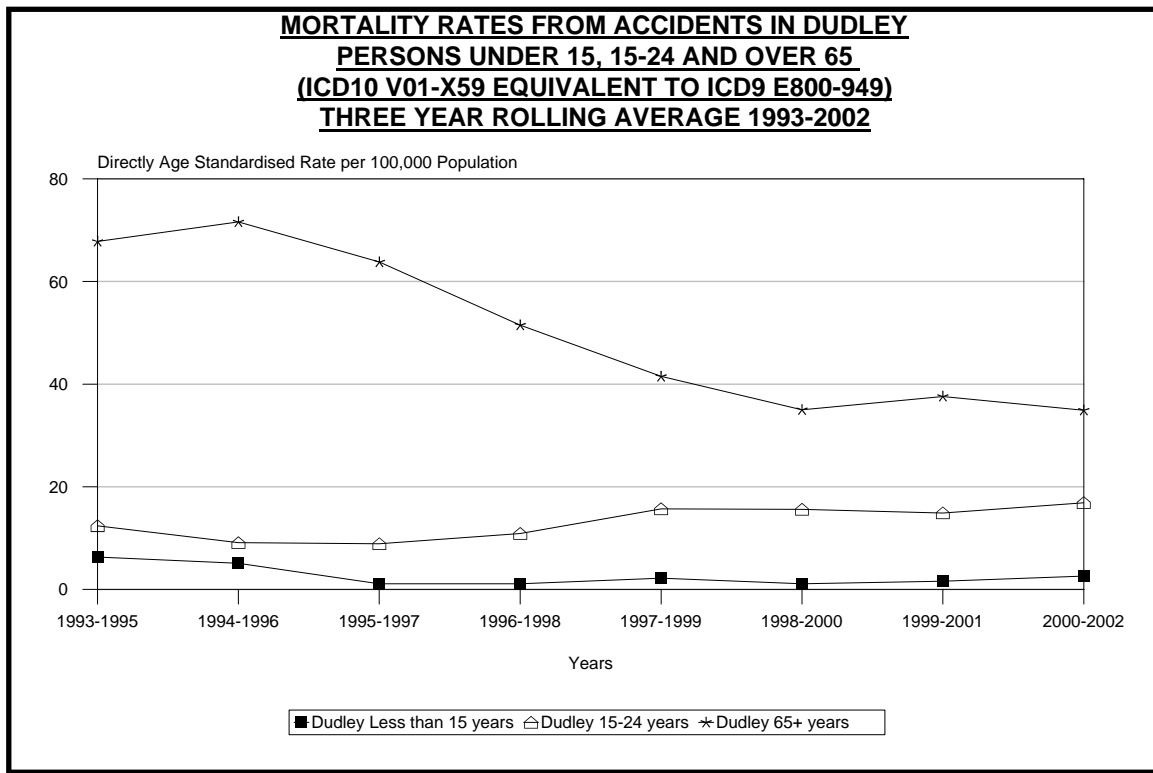
Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

**Targets:**

20% reduction of 1995-97 baseline by 2010, which for Dudley equates to a target DASR for mortality from accidents of 9.74.

It is not possible to calculate targets for the PCTs from the available data, see Annex 6.

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04



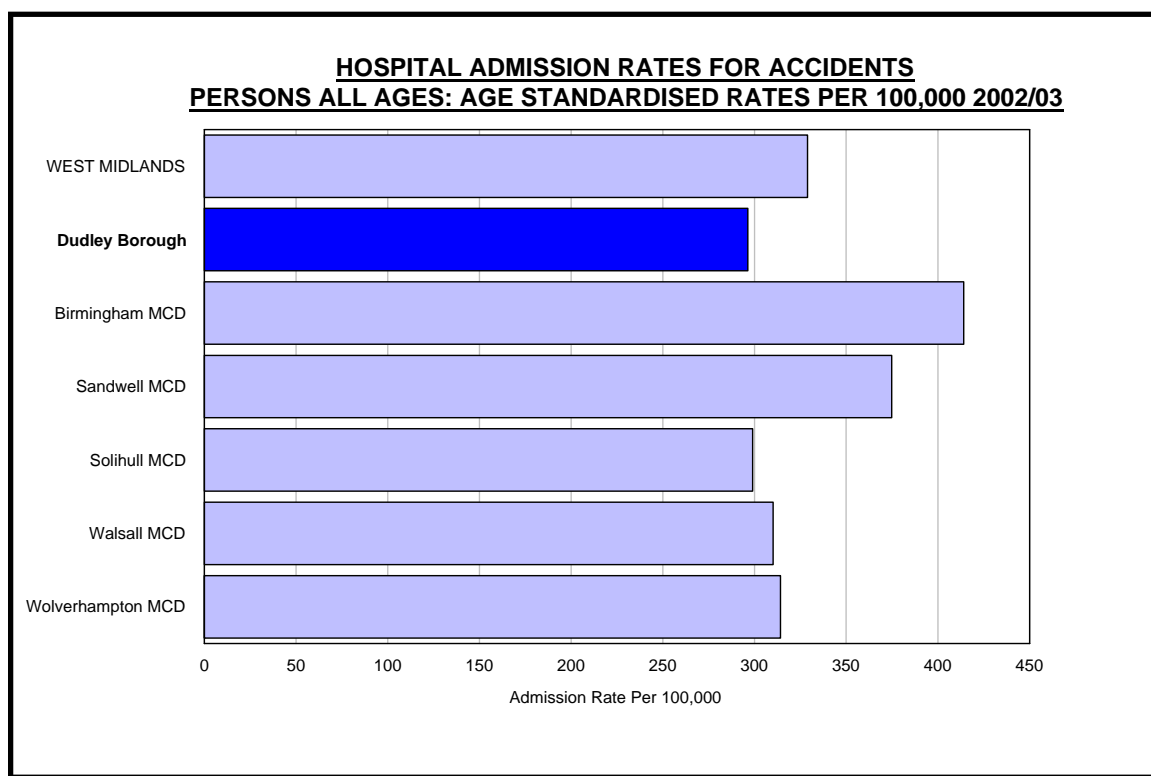
Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

**MORTALITY FROM ACCIDENTS (ICD10 V01-X59 EQUIVALENT TO ICD9 E800-E928 exc. E870-E879)  
DIRECTLY AGE STANDARDISED RATES (DASR) 1993 TO 2002 3 YEAR ROLLING AVERAGES  
DASR PER 100,000**

Year	< 15s	15-24	65+
	Dudley Borough	Dudley Borough	Dudley Borough
1993-1995	6.3	12.4	67.8
1994-1996	5.1	9.1	71.6
1995-1997	1.1	8.9	63.8
1996-1998	1.1	10.9	51.5
1997-1999	2.2	15.7	41.5
1998-2000	1.1	15.6	35.0
1999-2001	1.6	14.9	37.6
2000-2002	2.6	16.9	34.9

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04



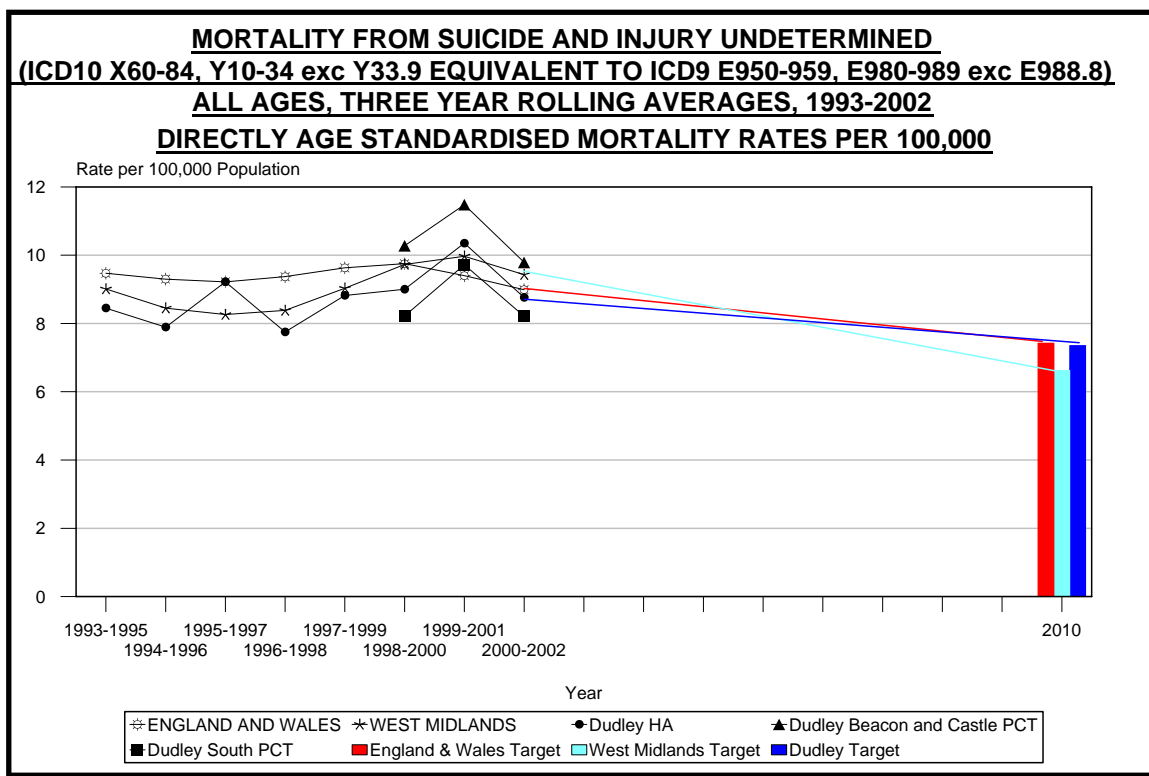
Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

**HOSPITAL ADMISSION RATES FOR SERIOUS ACCIDENTAL INJURY**  
**PERSONS ALL AGES: DIRECTLY STANDARDISED RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION 2002/03**

AREA	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
WEST MIDLANDS	331.48	308.42	328.91
<b>Dudley Borough</b>	<b>322.76</b>	<b>253.77</b>	<b>296.39</b>
Birmingham MCD	431.28	378.20	414.08
Sandwell MCD	383.15	340.77	374.83
Solihull MCD	298.58	284.23	298.98
Walsall MCD	324.42	281.52	310.12
Wolverhampton MCD	333.41	281.96	314.18

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

**DEATHS FROM SUICIDE AND INJURY UNDETERMINED, PERSONS ALL AGES**  
(ICD10 X60-X84, Y10-Y34 exc. Y33.9 EQUIVALENT TO ICD9 E950-E959 & E980-E989 exc. E988.8)  
**DIRECTLY AGE STANDARDISED RATES (DASR's) AND POOLED OBSERVATIONS 1993 TO 2002 3 YEAR ROLLING AVERAGES, ALL AGES**  
**DASR's PER 100,000**

Year	ENGLAND AND WALES		WEST MIDLANDS		Dudley Borough		Dudley Beacon and Castle PCT		Dudley South PCT	
	DASR	Pooled observations	DASR	Pooled observations	DASR	Pooled observations	DASR	Pooled observations	DASR	Pooled observations
1993-1995	9.47	15114	9.01	1472	8.45	84	NA	29	NA	55
1994-1996	9.30	14910	8.45	1384	7.89	79	NA	27	NA	52
1995-1997	9.22	14776	8.26	1339	9.22	90	NA	33	NA	57
1996-1998	9.37	15024	8.38	1352	7.75	77	NA	31	NA	46
1997-1999	9.63	15482	9.03	1456	8.82	86	NA	35	NA	51
1998-2000	9.75	15736	9.73	1576	9.00	87	10.28	36	8.22	51
1999-2001	9.40	15285	9.97	1622	10.35	96	11.48	39	9.72	57
2000-2002	8.99	14693	9.43	1535	8.76	80	9.79	32	8.21	48

Note: DASRs for PCTs cannot be calculated for 1993 to 1997 as denominator data are not available.

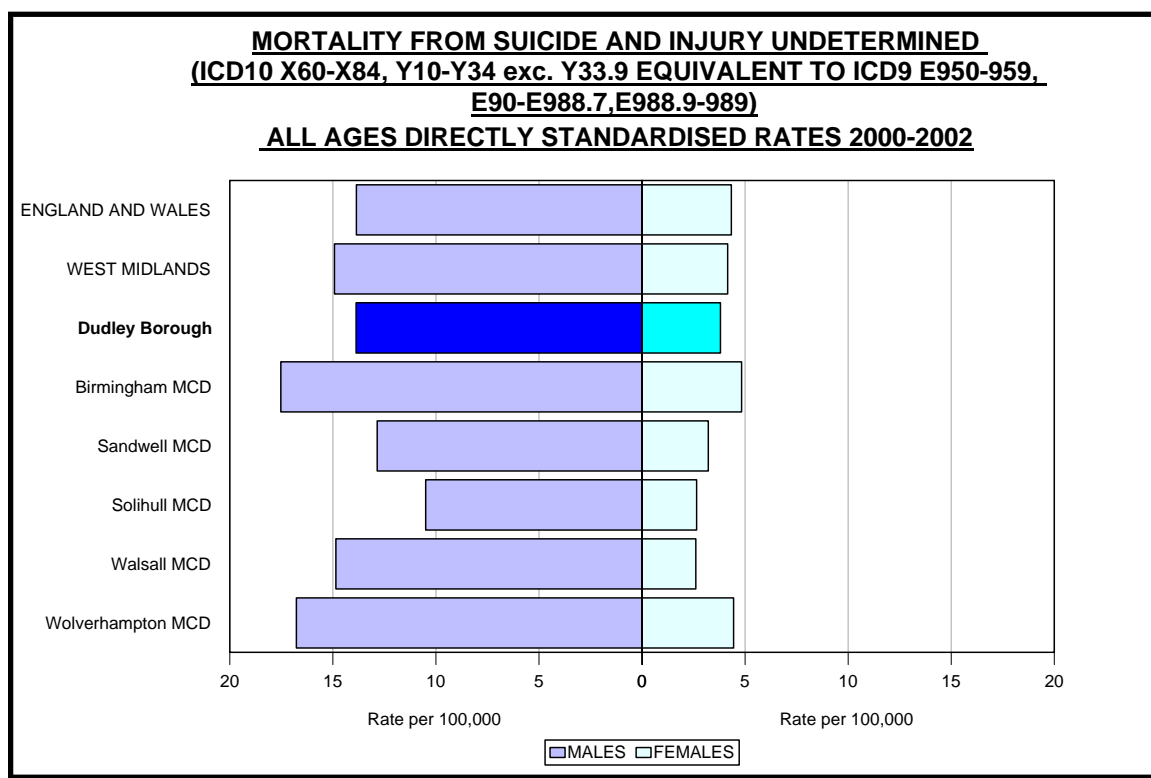
Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

**Targets:**

20% reduction of 1995-97 baseline by 2010, which for Dudley equates to a target DASR for mortality from suicide and injury undetermined of 7.35.

It is not possible to calculate targets for the PCTs from the available data, see Annex 6.

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

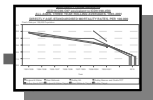
**MORTALITY FROM SUICIDE AND INJURY UNDETERMINED**  
**(ICD10 X60-X84, Y10-Y34 exc. Y33.9 EQUIVALENT TO ICD9 E950-959, E90-E988.7, E988.9-989)**  
**ALL AGES DIRECTLY STANDARDISED RATES AND POOLED OBSERVATIONS 2000-2002**

REGION	MALES		FEMALES	
	DASR	Pooled observations	DASR	Pooled observations
ENGLAND AND WALES	13.86	10972	4.33	3721
WEST MIDLANDS	14.92	1179	4.15	356
<b>Dudley Borough</b>	<b>13.87</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>19</b>
Birmingham MCD	17.52	250	4.83	72
Sandwell MCD	12.85	54	3.21	14
Solihull MCD	10.50	31	2.65	9
Walsall MCD	14.85	53	2.61	10
Wolverhampton MCD	16.77	61	4.44	16

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## PUBLIC HEALTH OUTCOME INDICATORS



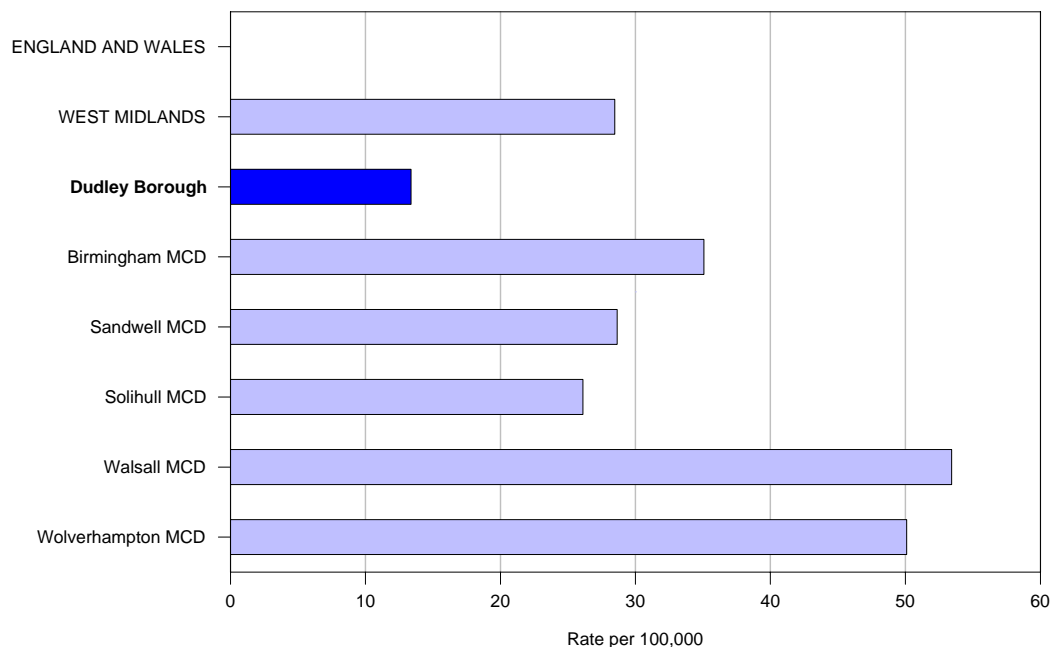
The following section contains information relating to further Public Health Outcome Indicators not included in the OHN indicators. The following areas are included in this section:

- Diabetes
- Schizophrenia
- Fracture of femur
- Hip replacements
- Decayed/Missing/Filled Teeth (DMFT)

Hospital episode rates are used for the above indicators. Episode rates are based on finished consultant episodes, this is a period of care under one consultant within one provider and not the number of admissions. A more detailed explanation of episodes and the source of data is given in Annex 6 of this publication.

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## HOSPITAL EPISODE RATES: DIABETIC KETOACIDOSIS AND COMA, ALL AGES DIRECTLY STANDARDISED RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, 2001/2002



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

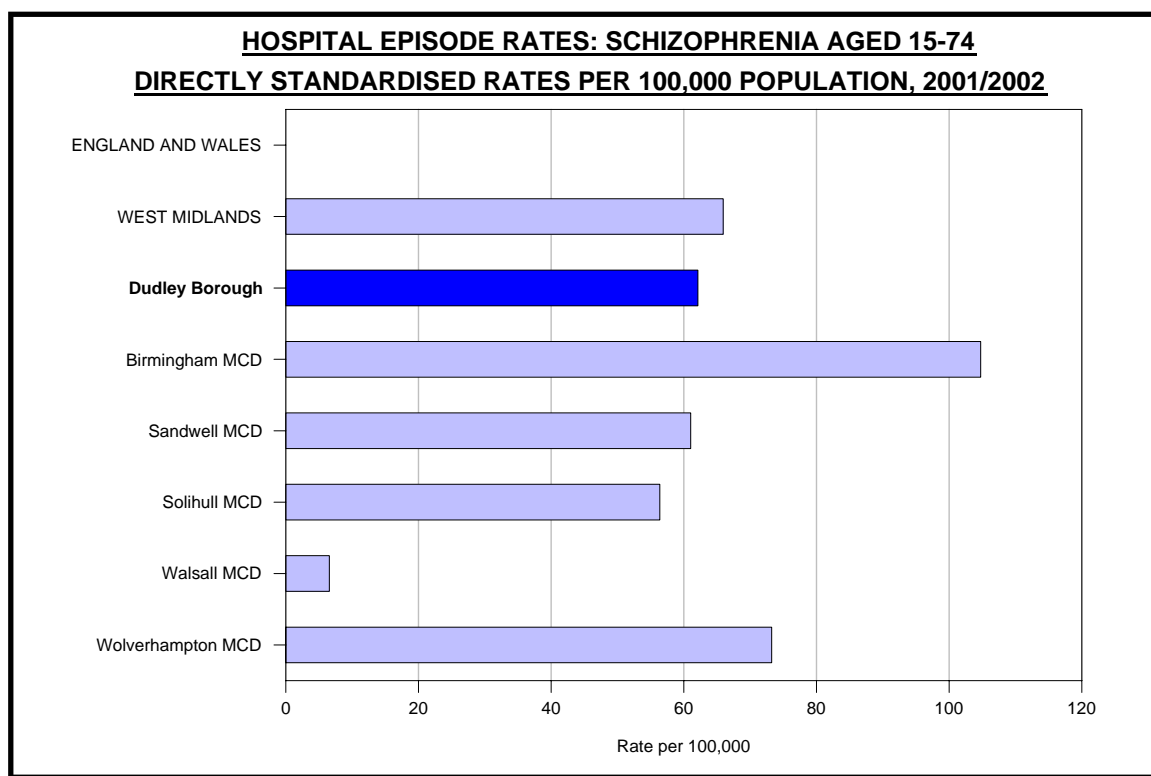
## HOSPITAL EPISODE RATES: DIABETIC KETOACIDOSIS AND COMA DIRECTLY STANDARDISED RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION PERSONS ALL AGES, 2001/02

AREA	Rate	Observed
ENGLAND AND WALES	-	-
WEST MIDLANDS	28.48	1577
<b>Dudley Borough</b>	<b>13.38</b>	<b>47</b>
Birmingham MCD	35.08	359
Sandwell MCD	28.65	83
Solihull MCD	26.12	48
Walsall MCD	53.43	135
Wolverhampton MCD	50.10	139

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003



# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04



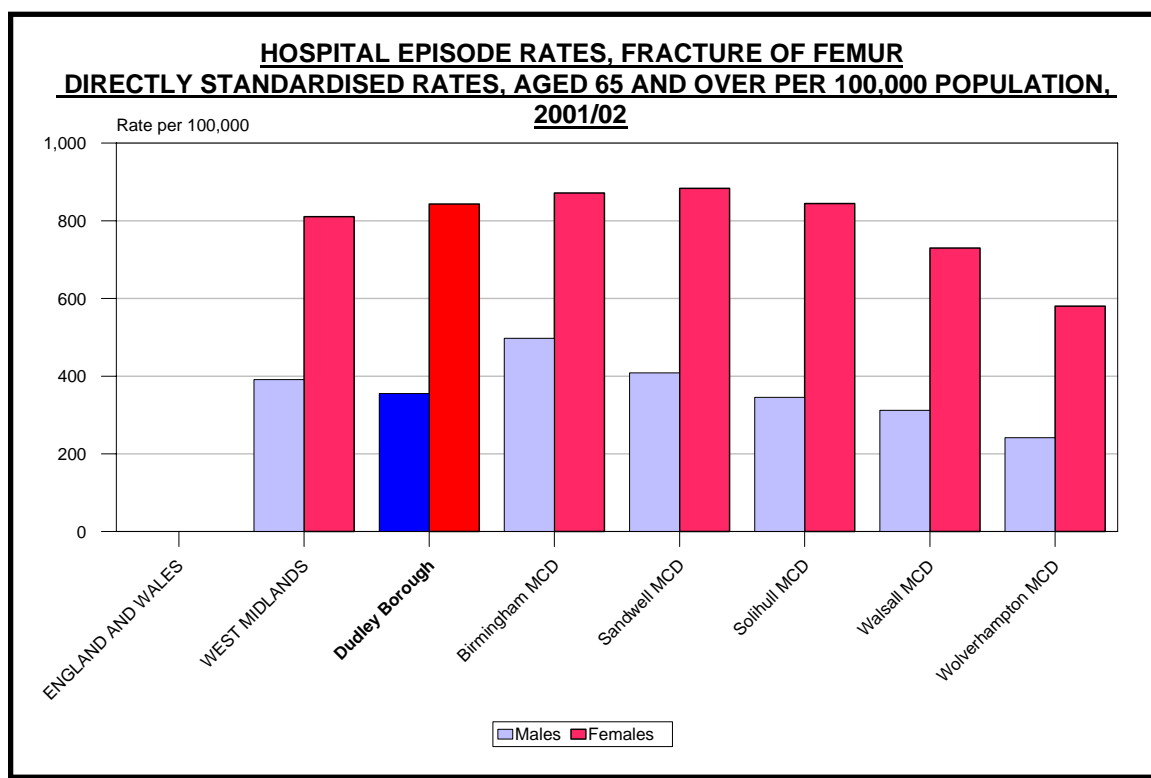
Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

**HOSPITAL EPISODE RATES: SCHIZOPHRENIA**  
**DIRECTLY STANDARDISED RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION AGED 15-74, 2001/02**

AREA	Observed	Rate
ENGLAND AND WALES	-	-
WEST MIDLANDS	2526	65.94
<b>Dudley Borough</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>62.13</b>
Birmingham MCD	735	104.77
Sandwell MCD	125	61.06
Solihull MCD	78	56.40
Walsall MCD	12	6.58
Wolverhampton MCD	129	73.26

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04



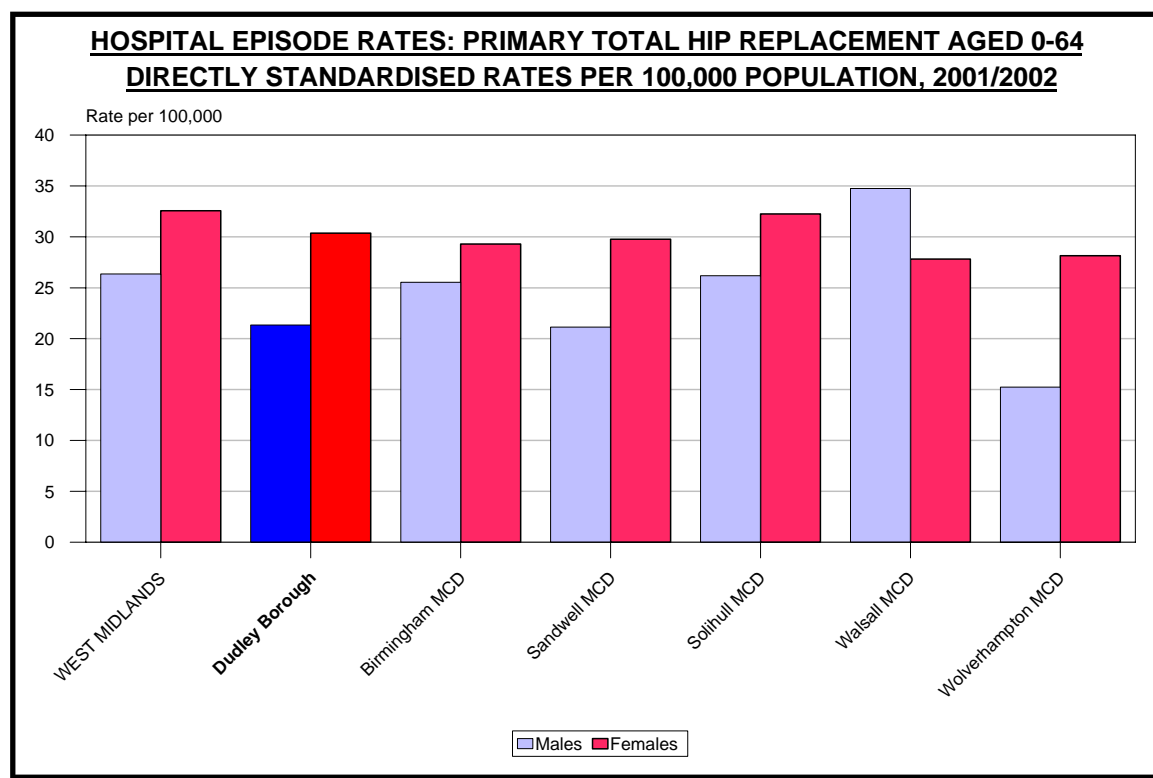
Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

**HOSPITAL EPISODE RATES FOR FRACTURE OF THE FEMUR  
DIRECTLY STANDARDISED RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER,  
2001/02**

AREA	MALES		FEMALES		PERSONS	
	Observed	Rate	Observed	Rate	Observed	Rate
ENGLAND AND WALES	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST MIDLANDS	1412	391.01	5311	810.39	6723	659.77
<b>Dudley Borough</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>355.45</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>843.32</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>668.35</b>
Birmingham MCD	306	497.47	995	871.59	1301	740.47
Sandwell MCD	79	408.52	313	883.66	392	718.47
Solihull MCD	47	345.50	218	844.25	265	660.63
Walsall MCD	50	312.22	216	730.09	266	574.10
Wolverhampton MCD	42	241.52	172	580.33	214	445.50

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04



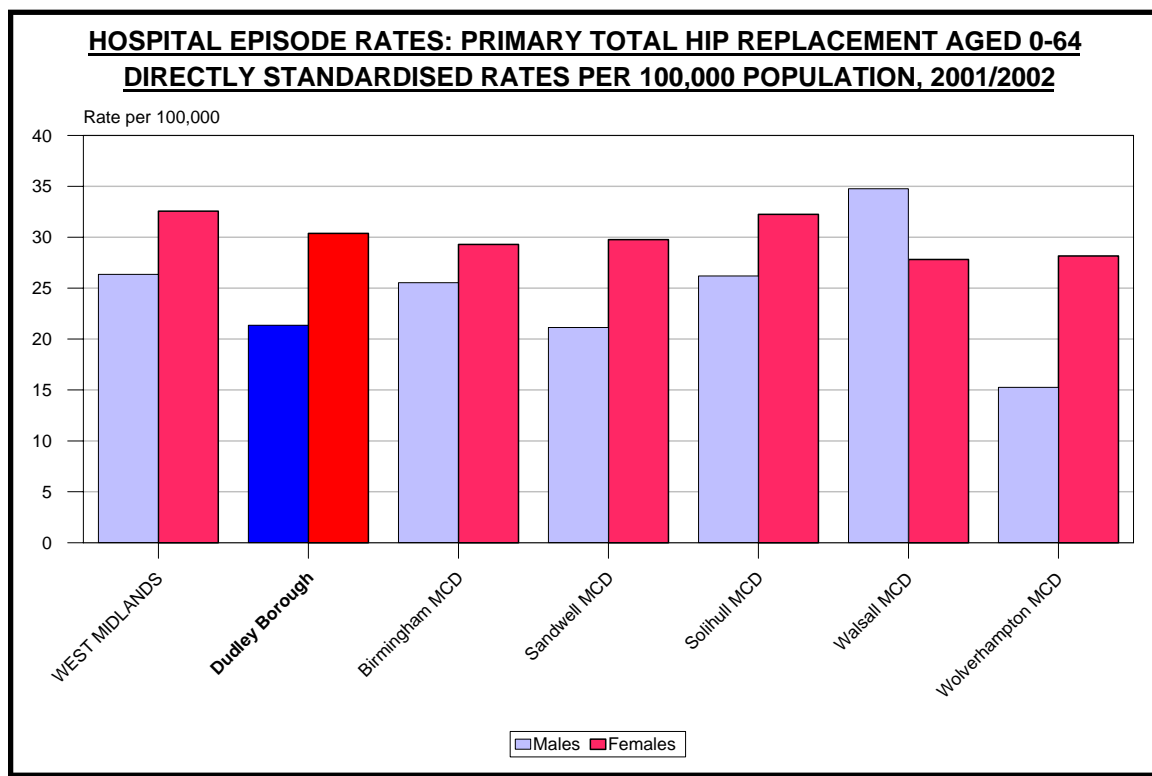
Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

**HOSPITAL EPISODE RATES: PRIMARY TOTAL HIP REPLACEMENT  
DIRECTLY STANDARDISED RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION AGED 0-64, 2001/02**

AREA	Males		Females		Persons	
	Observed	Rate	Observed	Rate	Observed	Rate
ENGLAND AND WALES	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST MIDLANDS	612	26.36	765	32.56	1377	29.48
<b>Dudley Borough</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>21.35</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>30.37</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>25.85</b>
Birmingham MCD	91	25.54	108	29.29	199	27.44
Sandwell MCD	26	21.14	36	29.76	62	25.43
Solihull MCD	23	26.19	31	32.25	54	29.17
Walsall MCD	40	34.76	33	27.82	73	31.25
Wolverhampton MCD	15	15.25	28	28.15	43	21.72

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04



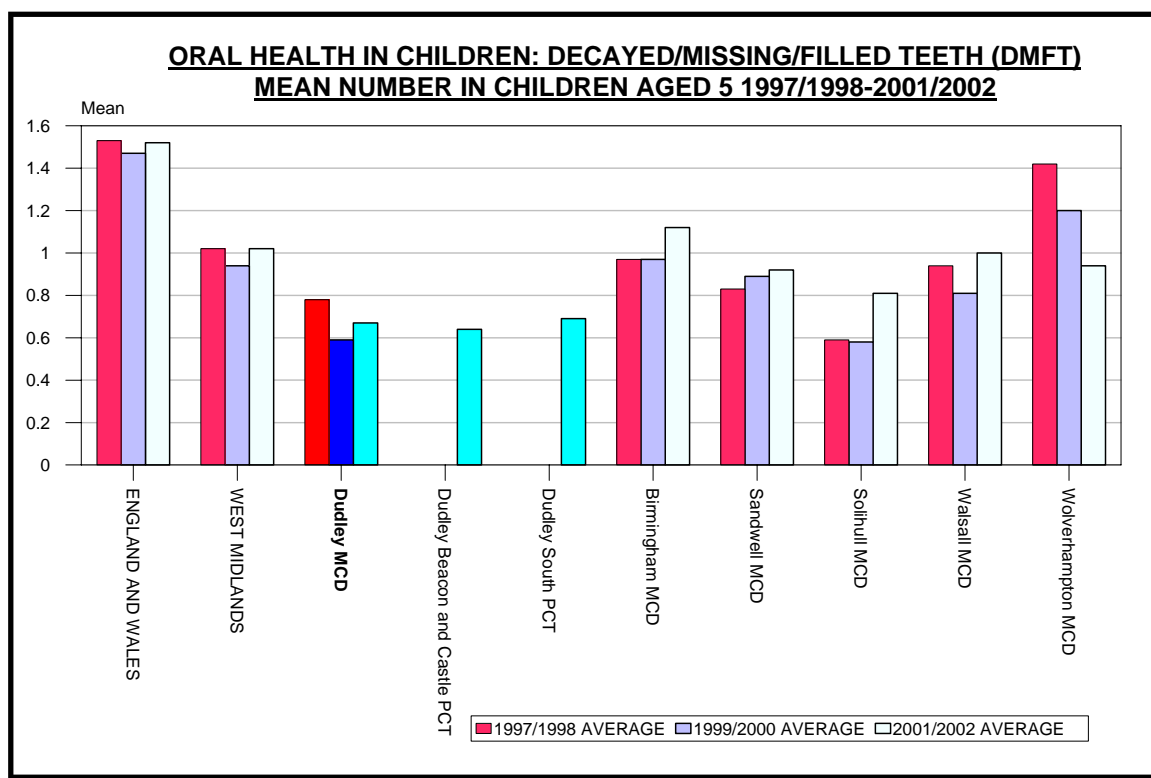
Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

**HOSPITAL EPISODE RATES: PRIMARY TOTAL HIP REPLACEMENT  
DIRECTLY STANDARDISED RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER  
2001/02**

AREA	Males		Females		Persons	
	Observed	Rate	Observed	Rate	Observed	Rate
ENGLAND AND WALES	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST MIDLANDS	1114	308.06	2004	413.90	3118	367.77
<b>Dudley Borough</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>324.65</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>370.43</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>354.91</b>
Birmingham MCD	192	317.59	344	421.49	536	376.23
Sandwell MCD	60	303.44	91	329.85	151	320.19
Solihull MCD	49	334.43	107	561.91	156	458.00
Walsall MCD	45	254.62	106	442.06	151	366.84
Wolverhampton MCD	40	238.62	65	293.22	105	272.13

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2003

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04



Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2002

**ORAL HEALTH IN CHILDREN: DECAYED/MISSING/FILLED TEETH (DMFT)  
AVERAGE NUMBER IN CHILDREN AGED 5, SURVEY (ACADEMIC) YEARS 1997/1998-2001/2002**

AREA	1997/1998 AVERAGE	1999/2000 AVERAGE	2001/2002 AVERAGE
ENGLAND AND WALES	1.53	1.47	1.52
WEST MIDLANDS	1.02	0.94	1.02
<b>Dudley</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.67</b>
<b>Dudley Beacon and Castle PCT</b>	<b>Not available</b>	<b>Not available</b>	<b>0.64</b>
<b>Dudley South PCT</b>	<b>Not available</b>	<b>Not available</b>	<b>0.69</b>
Birmingham MCD	0.97	0.97	1.12
Sandwell MCD	0.83	0.89	0.92
Solihull MCD	0.59	0.58	0.81
Walsall MCD	0.94	0.81	1.00
Wolverhampton MCD	1.42	1.20	0.94

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators 2002

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## Glossary

**Confidence Intervals (CI)** - Confidence intervals are used to indicate the uncertainty associated with an observed value. Strictly they represent the range of values within which we can be confident that the true value lies. Usually 95% confidence intervals are used, meaning that there is a 95% chance that the true value lies in the range between the lower and upper limits of the interval or that there is only a 1 in 20 chance that it falls outside this range. In general rates based on small numbers will have a wide confidence interval indicating the greater degree of chance variation that can occur with small numbers.

**Life Expectancy** - Life expectancy at birth is defined as the age to which the average new born would live if they were to experience the current average mortality rates.

**Directly Age-Standardised Rates (DASR)** - This is a rate that allows comparisons between populations with differing population characteristics (age/sex). Further details of the DASR is included in Annex 5.

**Family Health Service Register (FHS Register)** - A register of any Dudley resident who is registered with a doctor.

**Finished Consultant Episodes (FCEs)** - A period of care under one consultant within one hospital. Each treatment under a new consultant results in a new episode being recorded, see Annex 7 for more information.

**Hospital Episode Rates** - These are rates that are calculated using FCEs. They are not calculated using the number of admissions to hospital. Further details are included in Annex 7.

**International Classification of Disease (ICD)** - The International Classification of Disease coding system.

MCD—Metropolitan County District

**NHS Plan** - Published in July 2000 it is the governments 10 year plan for the modernisation of the health service in England. It aims to provide a wider range of choice, introduce new services, reduce patient appointment waiting times and move health care closer towards people's homes.

**Our Healthier Nation (OHN)** - The government White Paper outlining the strategy to improve the nations general health.

**Office for National Statistics (ONS)** - Government agency responsible for the collection and dissemination of data within the UK. [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

**ONS Area Classification** - ONS grouping of all local authorities and health authorities into areas of similar type, based on a range of socio-economic and demographic census variables.

**Primary Care Trust (PCTs)** - NHS trust responsible for the planning and securing of health services and improving the health of the local population.

**Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR)** - SMRs allow comparisons to be made between populations with different characteristics (age/sex). See Annex 5 for a more detailed explanation.

**Years of Lost Life (YLL)** - This is a measure of the impact of a disease on the life expectancy of a population. The YLL are the difference between the expected age at death (74.5 years) and the observed age at death, see Annex 5 for more details.

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## Annex 1 ONS Area Classifications

The ONS Area Classifications provide a summary indicator of the characteristics of each health area in the UK. The Area Classifications have recently been updated to use data from the 2001 Census.

Each area is classified into three hierarchical levels, supergroup, group and subgroup based on 43 variables. The ONS Area Classification groups areas that have similar socio-economic characteristics.

There are 8 'supergroups' in the ONS Area Classifications and then 13 'groups' in total within these supergroups. The supergroups and groups are:

Supergroup	Group (No. of subgroups)
Cities and Services	Regional Centres (1)
	Centres with Industry (2)
	Thriving London Periphery
London Suburbs	London Suburbs (2)
London Centre	London Centre (2)
London Cosmopolitan	London Cosmopolitan (2)
Prospering UK	Prospering Smaller Towns (3)
	New and Growing Towns (1)
	Prospering Southern England (1)
Coastal and Countryside	Coastal and Countryside (3)
Mining and Manufacturing	Industrial Hinterlands (2)
	Manufacturing Towns (2)
Northern Ireland Countryside	Northern Ireland Countryside (1)

Dudley forms part of the Manufacturing Towns group within the Mining & Manufacturing subgroup and is one of 34 areas in this group. This is too many to compare against and none of them are in the Birmingham and the Black Country area. Also Dudley is not completely typical of this group, being closer on the data to some areas in other groups.

For these reasons it was felt that the most useful comparison was with the other local authorities in the Birmingham and the Black Country area. These are Birmingham, Sandwell, Solihull, Walsall and Wolverhampton.

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## Annex 2 Source of Population Data

There are a number of different possible sources of population data that can be used, these are listed below with a description of the data and any limitations.

**Census data** - The Census is a survey that is carried out every 10 years. The last census was in 2001. By law every person in England and Wales should be counted in the Census. However, there are problems with certain groups being under-enumerated, for example certain ethnic groups. The Census gives us the most comprehensive population data. Information is recorded for a number of variables and this is disseminated at a number of levels; Nationally, Counties, Strategic Health Authorities, Local Authorities, PCTs, Wards and where disclosure rules enable output areas. Output areas usually cover approximately 125 households. One thing to consider when using Census data is its timeliness. Obviously if you are using data close to when the Census was carried out then this shouldn't be an issue, however if you are using it say 9 years after it was carried out then it is pertinent to question the validity of data that is almost 10 years old.

**FHS register** - The FHS register is a register that is maintained within the NHS. Every person that is registered with a GP is recorded on the system. Basic demographic details are recorded such as sex, address and age. The system gives a count of those people that a health area is responsible for in terms of health service provision. This register is a live database and therefore gives up-to-date information about the population for whom Dudley HA is responsible. However, it needs to be considered when using this data that it is live and therefore changes daily and any data used is correct at the time it was extracted, however may not be correct the day after and so on due to births, deaths and people moving in and out of the area.



# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## Annex 3 Changes to Mortality Data

From January 2001 information on cause of death in England and Wales has been coded using the International Classification of Disease version 10 (ICD 10). Prior to this ICD 9 was used and had been in place since 1979. Obviously since 1979 there have been many developments in medical knowledge and ICD 10 reflects these changes and developments. This change has an impact on mortality data by cause of death, such as a discontinuation of trends for certain causes of death.

The main differences between ICD 10 and ICD 9 are:

- 20 chapters instead of 18.
- There has been some movement of conditions between ICD chapters (for example conditions of blood). There are some new codes for conditions that have not been previously identified separately.
- There have been changes in codes assigned to terms in the index.
- There have been changes in the inclusions and exclusions notes.
- There have been changes in linkages between categories.
- There has been an expansion of categories – more detailed classification.
- There has been a collapsing of some categories where distinctions are no longer relevant.

There have also been changes in how the underlying cause of death is selected and a modification of the rules that are used to select the underlying cause. The main reason for these changes is to reduce the number of deaths that are assigned to conditions like pneumonia and to increase the number of deaths that are assigned to chronic debilitating diseases. This will have a large impact on the mortality data as on average about 20% of deaths are assigned to pneumonia. These changes will mean that deaths will be coded to different causes of death in ICD 10 compared to ICD 9 and a result of this is that the data won't be easily comparable.

Due to the number of changes from ICD 9 to ICD 10 and the changes in the underlying cause of death selection there are issues around trend analysis and comparing deaths using the two different classifications. In order to enable trend analysis to be carried out and comparisons to be made comparability ratios can be used. These are used to 'transform' the deaths that have been coded using ICD 9 into the number of expected deaths that there would have been if ICD 10 were used.

It is only possible to apply the comparability ratios to mortality data from 1993 onwards as ONS have stated that they are only valid from this point due to an automated coding system that was introduced in 1993.

Further information about the changes from ICD 9 to ICD 10 can be found on the following website:  
[www.statistics.gov.uk/icd10mortality](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/icd10mortality)

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## Annex 4 Statistical Methods Used

Within the document there are a number of statistical methods that have been used. This Annex gives a brief explanation of why these methods are used and what they are.

### Rates:

When comparing different areas it can be misleading to look only at the number of events, as an area that has a larger population will most probably have a greater number of events. The following table demonstrates this:

In the above table both areas have the same number of patients with the disease, however if you look at

	Population	Number of population with disease	Percentage of population with disease
Area A	350	30	8.57
Area B	500	30	6

the percentage of the population that has the disease, then you can see that this is higher in area A. If any conclusions had been based on the raw numbers then these would have been incorrect. A percentage is a crude rate, it expresses the frequency that something happens per 100 people. Rates express the frequency that an event has occurred for a given population, for example per 100, per 1,000, per 100,000. Confidence intervals can be calculated around rates to determine the statistical significance of any differences observed.

### Standardised rates:

Population groups vary in a number of ways, for example different age and sex structures. The different population compositions can influence rates. For example if an area has a higher proportion of females than another area then there is a possibility that this area will have a greater number of people with typically female diseases (e.g. breast cancer). If crude rates are used it would not take into account the differing population structures and again conclusions can be drawn that aren't valid. In order to account for these differences a technique called standardisation is used. When comparing standardised rates, if there is still a difference between areas, then this difference can't be attributed to the different underlying population characteristics that have been taken into account. It can be said that there is a 'real' difference. Confidence intervals can be calculated for standardised rates to determine whether observed differences are statistically significant,

Rates are often standardised by age or sex to remove the effect of the population differences and enable valid comparisons to be made.

There are two types of standardisation that are used; direct and indirect.

### Direct Standardisation:

A directly standardised rate is the rate of events that would occur in a standard population, if that population were to experience the population characteristics of the population of interest. Generally the population that is used as the standard is the European Standard Population. If we were to calculate directly age standardised rates (DASRs) with Dudley as our population of interest, we would apply the mortality rates that occurred in Dudley, to the standard population. This would give us the expected number of deaths that would occur, if the standard population had the same age structure as Dudley.

Direct standardisation is the preferred method to use when comparing a number of populations against each other using the same standard population.

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## Annex 4 Statistical Methods Used

### Indirect Standardisation:

Indirect Standardisation uses the opposite method to direct standardisation. The Standard Population rates are applied to the population of interest to give an expected number of events, these expected number of events are then compared to the observed number of events. This is generally Indirect Standardisation and is expressed as a ratio, the ratio is usually multiplied by 100. The standard population will have a ratio of 100. Ratios greater than 100 in the populations of interest indicate that the number of events that occurred is higher than expected. Ratios below 100 indicate that the observed number of events was lower than expected.

### Years of Life Lost

Another statistical measure or method that is used is Years of Life Lost (YLL). This is a measure of premature mortality. It is used to compare the importance of different causes of death within populations. Diseases that cause the greatest number of YLL, have the greatest impact on the population. YLL quantifies the impact that a disease has on a population.

YLL can be age standardised, as mentioned previously standardisation can eliminate the effects of population differences, enabling geographical comparisons to be made.

### Small Numbers

When carrying out analysis on smaller geographical areas the number of events in question are likely to be much smaller than looking at the larger areas. Small numbers can be unstable, a small fluctuation in numbers can lead to a large fluctuation or change in the rate that has been calculated. There are a number of ways of adding stability to data. Years of data can be aggregated and trend data can be used. Commonly, Confidence Limits are calculated. The limits give the range in which we can be fairly certain that the true figure or rate will lie. Normally 95% limits are calculated, giving us a range that we can be 95% certain that the true value lies.

### Life Expectancy

The calculation of life expectancy requires two sets of data, all cause mortality and population. Both need to be broken down by age and sex. The method used in this report uses data broken down by 5-year age bands, with under 1s and 0-4s being separated because the mortality patterns in these groups are very different. The calculation involves calculating the average proportion dying in each age group and the average age in that age group being applied to this proportion. For all but the last age group this average age is simply the mid-point of the group (e.g. for 60-64 year-olds it is 62.5—as this group includes people up to age 64 years and 364 days). The final age-group is open ended and the calculation of the average age in this group is based on an assumption of an exponential distribution of deaths.

Confidence intervals are then calculated around the life expectancy using a method developed by Chiang (Chiang C L (1978) Life Table and Mortality Analysis, World Health Organisation).

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## Annex 5 Our Healthier Nation

Our Healthier Nation is an action plan for tackling poor health. There are two goals of Our Healthier Nation:

- Improving the health of everyone, and
- Narrowing the health gap, by improving the health of the worst off.

To reach these targets it was decided to tackle four major causes of preventable illness and premature death. These four areas are:

- Cancer,
- Circulatory Disease (coronary heart disease, stroke and related diseases),
- Accidental injury, and
- Mental Illness.

These four disease areas account for approximately 75% of all deaths in England under the age of 75, therefore any change or reduction in these areas should have a significant impact on the health of the population.

Nationally targets have been set for the above areas, the aim of these targets is to concentrate action where it is needed, they focus strategy. The targets have also been applied locally. The targets are:

- Cancers - To reduce the death rate from all cancers amongst those aged under 75 by at least 20% by the year 2010.
- Circulatory Diseases - To reduce the death rate from heart disease, stroke and related conditions in those aged under 75 years by at least 40% by the year 2010.
- Accidents - To reduce the death rate from accidents amongst people of all ages by at least 20% by the year 2010 and to reduce the rate of serious injury by at least 10% by 2010.
- Mental Health - To reduce the suicide rate amongst people of all ages by at least 20% by the year 2010.

The targets are calculated using 1995-1997 as the baseline year, that is, the improvement is compared with 1995-1997 data. The exception to this is the serious injury from accidents target. This has a baseline year of 1995/1996 (single financial year). The reason that this target is based on a single year is that the numbers are relatively large and there are problems with the consistency of definitions for previous years, this inconsistency is an implication of the move to ICD 10 coding for Hospital Episode Statistics.

The table on the opposite page shows the local targets for each of the indicators and also gives some detail about the definition of the target.

It has not been possible to calculate the targets for the PCTs as population data that are required or the calculations are not available at this level. Due to the organisational changes that have occurred within the NHS in recent years, some historical data are not available for the new boundaries (i.e. PCTs) and this therefore limits the trend analysis that can be done but also means that some targets are not yet available for the new organisations, see Annex 4.

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## Annex 5 Our Healthier Nation

Target Areas	National Target	Local Target	Baseline Year	Definition of target
Cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce death rate from all cancers</li> <li>Under 75s</li> <li>At least 20% by the year 2010</li> </ul>	2010 target 113.40 per 100,000	1995-1997 141.75 per 100,000	All malignant neoplasms: ICD 10 C00-C97 ICD 9 140-208
Circulatory Diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce death rates from Circulatory Diseases</li> <li>Under 75s</li> <li>At least 40% by 2010</li> </ul>	2010 target 88.9 per 100,000	1995-1997 148.33 per 100,000	Circulatory Diseases in-cludes Heart Disease, stroke and related conditions ICD 10 I00-I99 ICD 9 390-459
Accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce deaths from accidents</li> <li>All ages</li> <li>At least 20% by 2010</li> <li>Reduce serious injury from accidents (injury must require a stay of 4 or more days in hospital)</li> <li>All ages</li> <li>At least 10% by 2010</li> </ul>	2010 target for death rates 9.70 per 100,000	1995-1997 Death rates 12.13 per 100,000	Deaths from accidents ICD 10 V01-X59 ICD 9 E800-E928 excluding E870-E879
Suicide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce deaths from intentional self harm and injury undetermined (excluding verdict pending)</li> <li>All ages</li> <li>At least 20% by 2010</li> </ul>	2010 target 7.35 per 100,000	1995-1997 9.19 per 100,000	Deaths from suicide ICD 10 X60-X84, Y10-Y34 excluding Y33.9 ICD 9 E950-E959, E980-E989 excluding E988.8

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## Annex 6 Hospital Episode Data

Hospital Episode data or Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) is a database that is collated by the Department of Health. This database is a record of each patient that has been admitted to hospital to receive treatment.

These data are useful to monitor morbidity (illness) within populations. A measure that is used is Finished Consultant Episodes (FCEs). When a patient is admitted to hospital they are allocated to a consultant for care, once the patient leaves the care of that particular consultant, this is called an FCE. This can be said to be a measure of patients receiving care for particular conditions.

There are a number of things that need to be considered about FCEs, there is an element of over-counting using FCEs. This is because a patient can be admitted to hospital and then allocated to a consultant, however they can then be assigned to or transferred to another consultant. This transfer would then be considered a new episode. There would be an FCE for the first consultant and once care is completed with the second consultant this would be another FCE. FCEs are not admissions to hospital. If admissions were considered in the above example there would only be one admission but two FCEs.

Another factor that needs to be taken into consideration when using these data are their accuracy or quality. There may be a variation in the completeness of hospital records, the accuracy of coding of procedures and general coding quality. This is an issue both in terms of comparing areas using HES but also when comparing trend data.

Information about HES is available on the Department of Health website:  
<http://www.doh.gov.uk/hes/>

# Public Health Data Compendium 2003-04

## Annex 7 Equivalent Cause of Death Codes

Cause of Death	ICD 10 Codes	ICD9 equivalent codes
All malignant neoplasms	C00-C97	140-208
Malignant melanoma of the skin	C43	172
Other malignant melanomas of the skin	C44	173
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	C50	174
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	C53	180
Ischaemic heart disease	I20-I25	410-414
Stroke	I60-I69	430-438
Accidents	V01-X59	E800-949
Land transport accidents	V01-V89	E810-819
Suicide and injury undetermined	X60-X84, Y10-Y34 excl. Y33.9	E950-959, E980-E989 excl. E988.8
All causes	A00-Y99	001-999
Infectious and parasitic diseases	A00-B99	001-139
Tuberculosis	A15-A19	010-018
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	C16	151
Colorectal cancer	C17-C21	152-154
Hodgkin's disease	C81	201
Leukaemia	C91-C95	204-208
Diabetes mellitus	E10-E14	250
Epilepsy	G40-G41	345
Hypertensive disease	I10-I15	401-405
Pneumonia	J12-J18	480-486
Bronchitis and emphysema	J40-J43	490-492
Asthma	J45-J46	493
Gastric, duodenal and peptic ulcers	K25-K27	531-533
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	K70, K73-K74	571
Chronic renal failure	N18	585
Accidental falls	W00-W19	E880-E888
All circulatory diseases	I00-I99	390-459
Malignant neoplasm of the prostate	C61	185
Malignant neoplasm of the bladder	C67	188