



## Technical Annex to Regional Health and Well-Being Strategy Consultation Document

This annex provides comparative data for local authorities for various indicators that inform the regional strategy. They have been taken from readily available sources and in most cases are presented as found.

These figures show the rank orders of authorities but do not explain why one authority is higher or lower than another. Often they pose further questions which must be considered when devising the regional health and well-being strategy.

This annex was prepared in a very short time and the data presented have been selected on the basis of what was easily available rather than what might have been most relevant or informative. Further analysis will be required to answer many questions.

Grouping data by local authority masks many important differences. There may be small pockets of deprivation within the most affluent local authority and pockets of good health in local authorities with generally poor levels of health.

In many cases the strategy has been based on data which cannot be broken down into local authority either because they are based on small samples or infrequent events. For example data from the Health Survey for England does not have a representative sample at local authority level and childhood road accident deaths are fortunately rare. Although these data are an important consideration in devising health strategies, they have not been included in this document.

None the less these data are presented with their limitations in the hope that they will assist development of the strategy. Further data will be collected and more analysis will be performed before the strategy is finalised.

## **Section 1 - Demography**

- 1.1 Persons aged 65 years and over in population
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- 1.4 Main Non white ethnic groups in population
- 1.5 IMD 2004 Average score
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- 8.1 Rate violent offences
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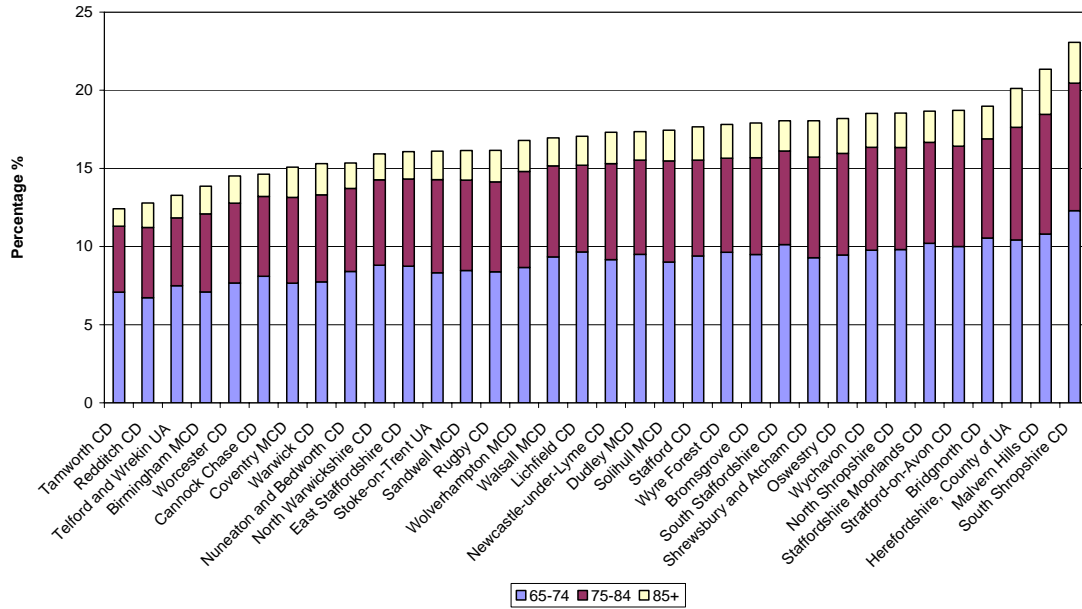
## **Section 9 – Children**

- 9.1 Infant mortality
- 9.2 Under 18 conceptions
- 9.3 Children with 5 or more GCSE passes at A\*-C
- 9.4 Children in poverty (low income household)
- 9.5 Healthy schools

## **Section 10 – Later Life**

- 10.1 Community care (Home care for adults)
- 10.2 Employment rate for people aged 50-74
- 10.3 People aged over 75 in communal establishments

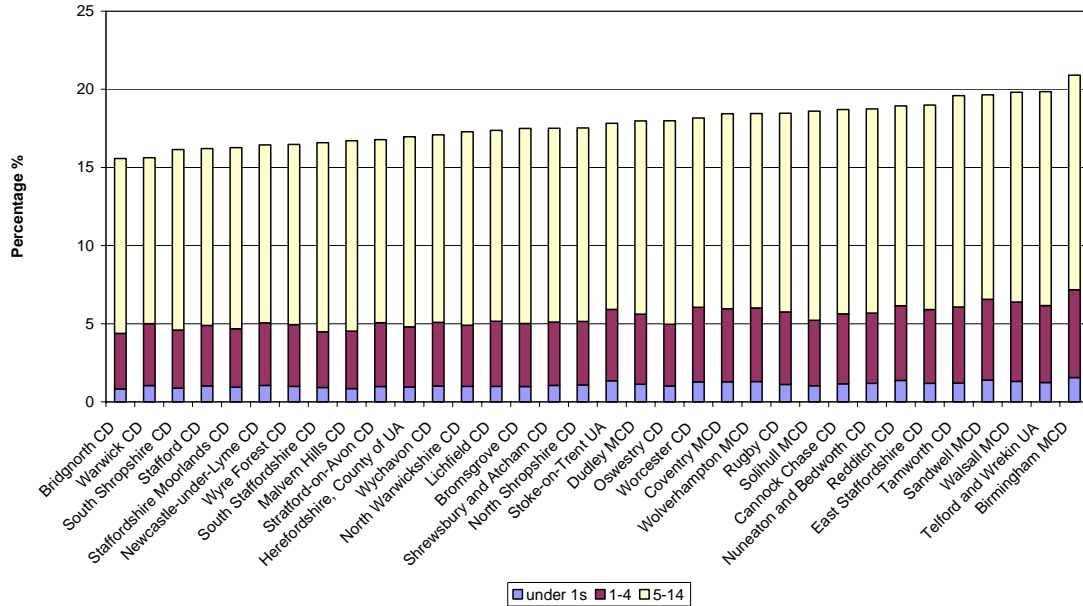
## 1.1 Older people in the population - % aged 65 years and over



The estimated percentage of those aged 65 and over varies from 12% in Tamworth to 24% in South Shropshire. The 65-74 year olds make up about half of those in this age group.

Source Mid Year Population Estimates 2005.

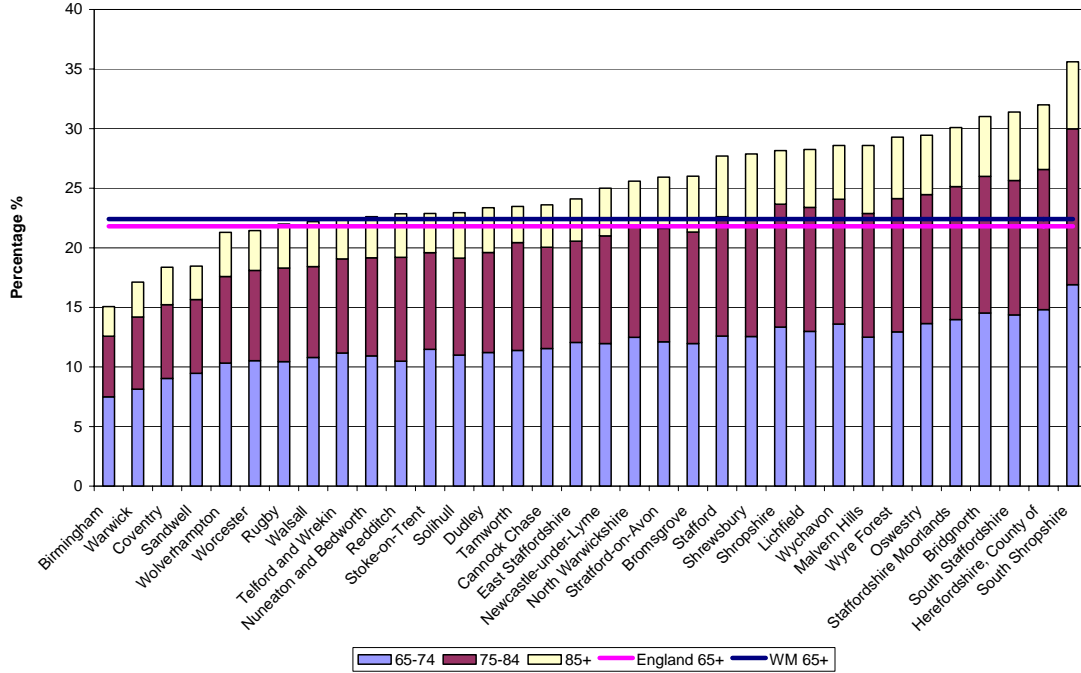
## 1.2 Younger people in population - % aged under 16 years



This figure shows children aged under 16 as an estimated percentage of the population. This ranges from 15.6% in Bridgnorth to 20.9% in Birmingham.

Source Mid Year Population Estimates 2005

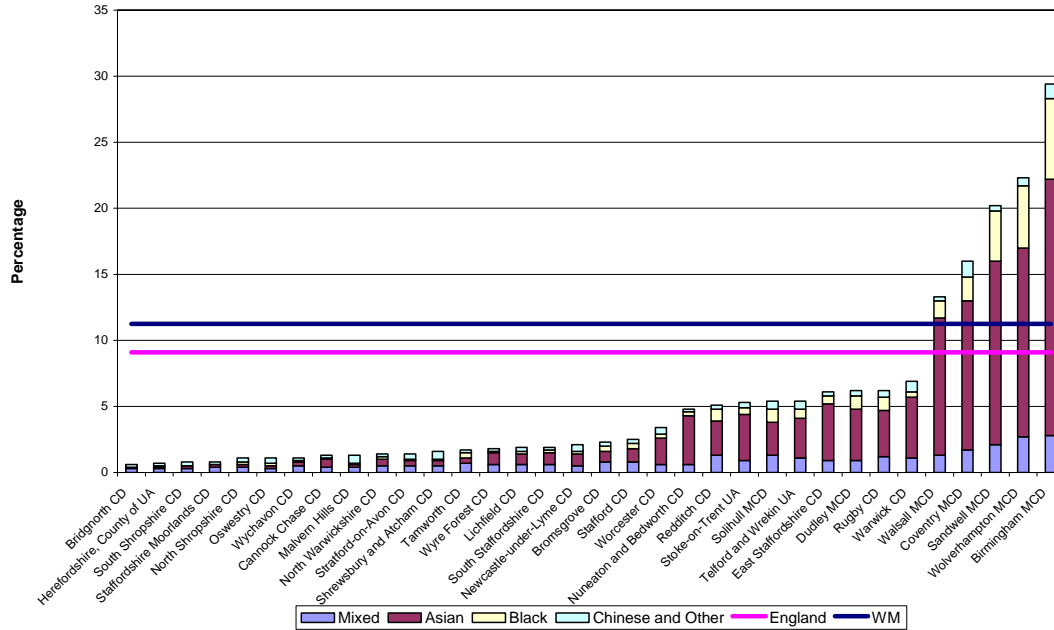
### 1.3 Projected Population 2029 – Population aged 65 and over



The projected populations for 2029 (based on 2004 population estimates) show that the numbers and the proportion of older people will rise. In Birmingham the rise will be small while in some rural areas the rise will be considerable. The rise in those aged 85 years and over will be particularly notable.

Source ONS 2004-based Subnational population projections : Population for local authorities & higher areas

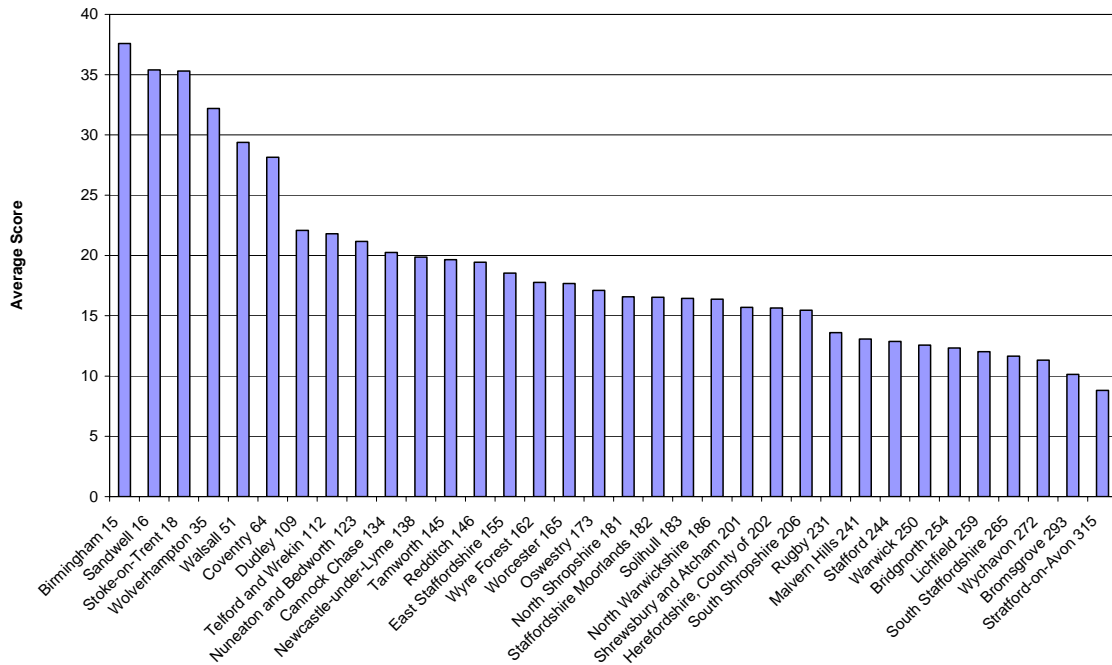
## 1.4 Main non white ethnic groups in the population



While 11% of the regional population are non white the percentage in different local authorities varies widely. In Birmingham 29% are non white and it is above 10% in Coventry, Sandwell and Wolverhampton. On the other hand in nearly half the local authorities non white make up less than 2%. The largest non white group is Asian.

Source Census 2001 – NOMIS table

## 1.5 IMD 2004 Average Score

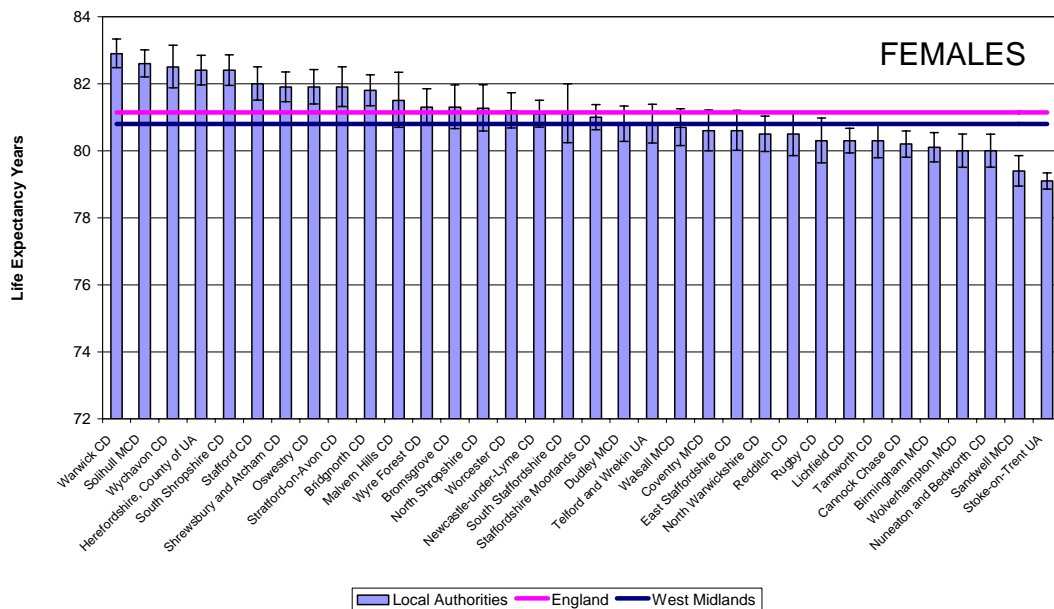
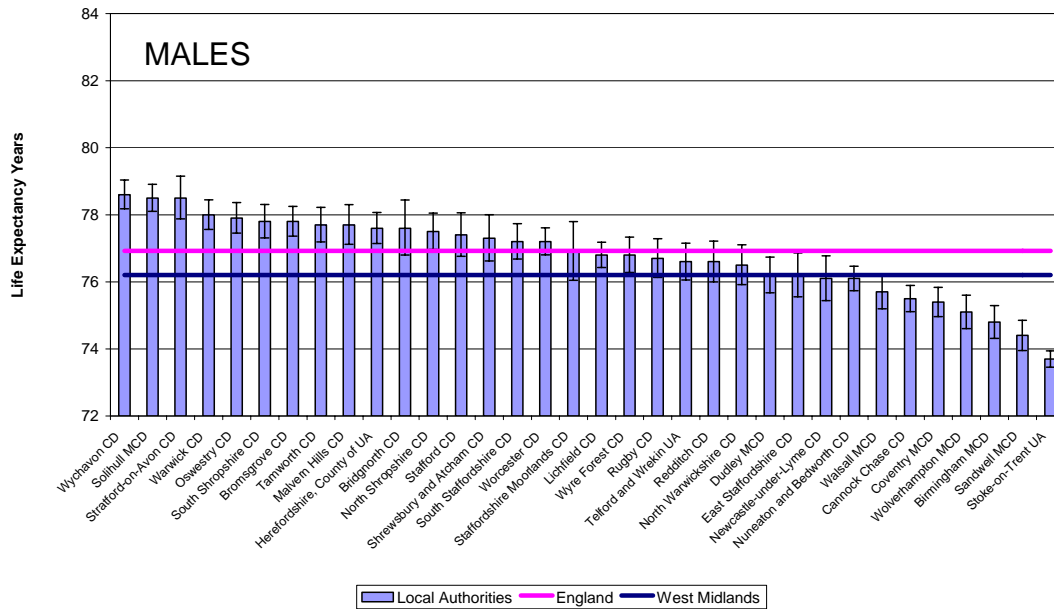


IMD 2004 is an indicator of deprivation, larger scores indicating greater deprivation. It is made up of a basket of indicators covering seven domains (Income, Employment, Health and disability, Education skills and training, Barriers to housing and services, Crime, Living environment). The average IMD 2004 score for local authorities is a population weighted average of the deprivation scores of all the super output areas (SOAs) in the local authority. The rank of each local authority for this indicator is indicated after its name on the horizontal axis. 1 being most deprived LA in England and 354 least deprived.

Source English Indices of deprivation 2004 (revised)  
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/SOA/LASummaries2004.xls>



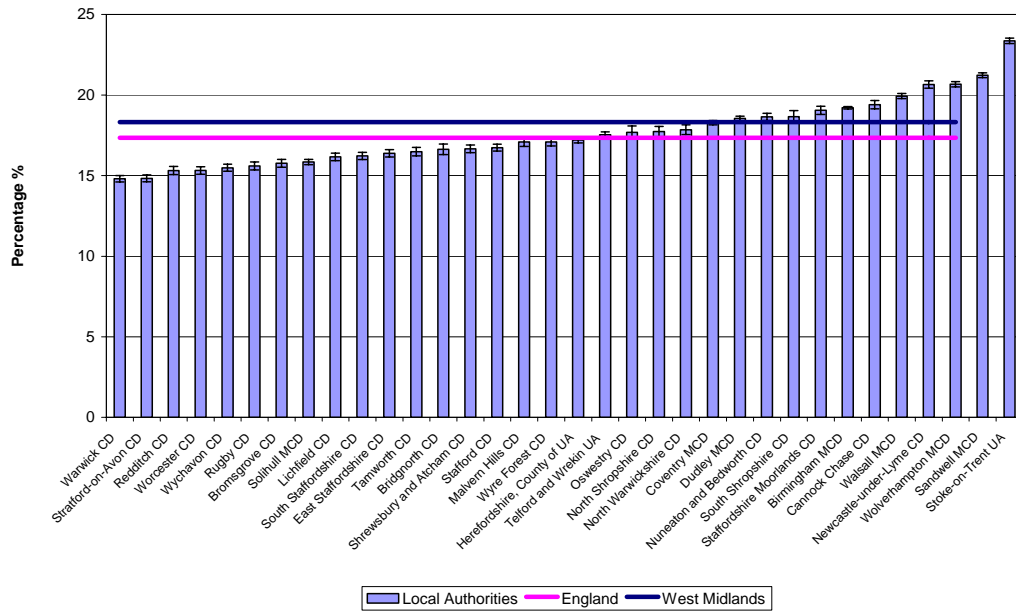
## 2.1 Life expectancy



Life expectancy at birth is the number of years that a person can expect to live if they were to experience the current age specific death rates. The figure shows the life expectancies for men and women in different local authorities. It can be seen that women can expect to live about 5 years longer than men. The gap in life expectancy between lowest and highest authority is 3.8 years for women and 4.9 years for men.

Source nchod Clinical and health outcomes knowledge base  
<http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/NCHOD/compendium.nsf>

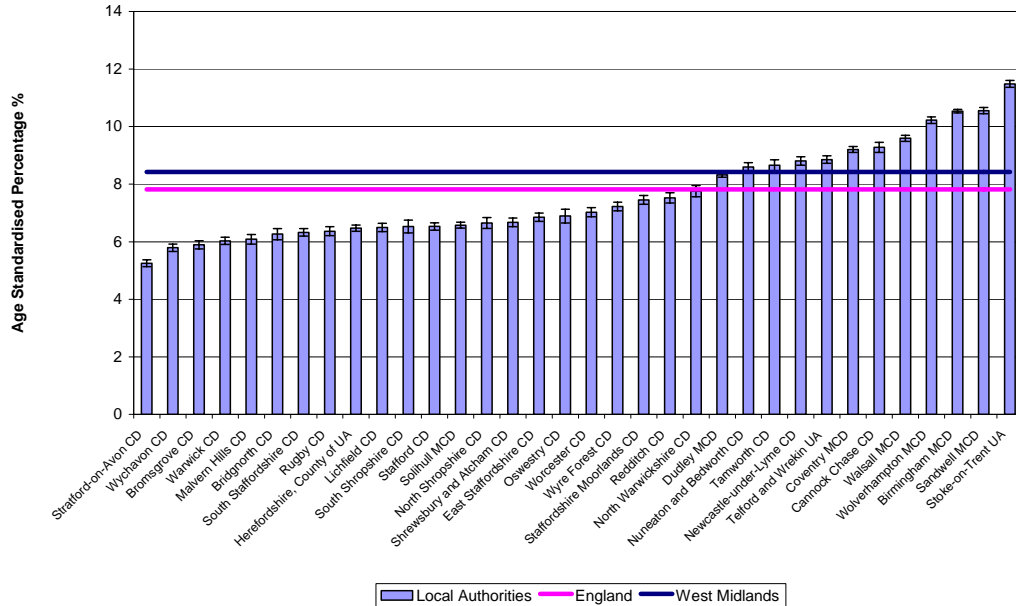
## 2.2 Limiting Long Standing Illness – Percentage of population reporting



The percentage of people saying they had a limiting long standing illness in the 2001 Census. – Note this data has not been standardized for age and sex.

Source Census 2001

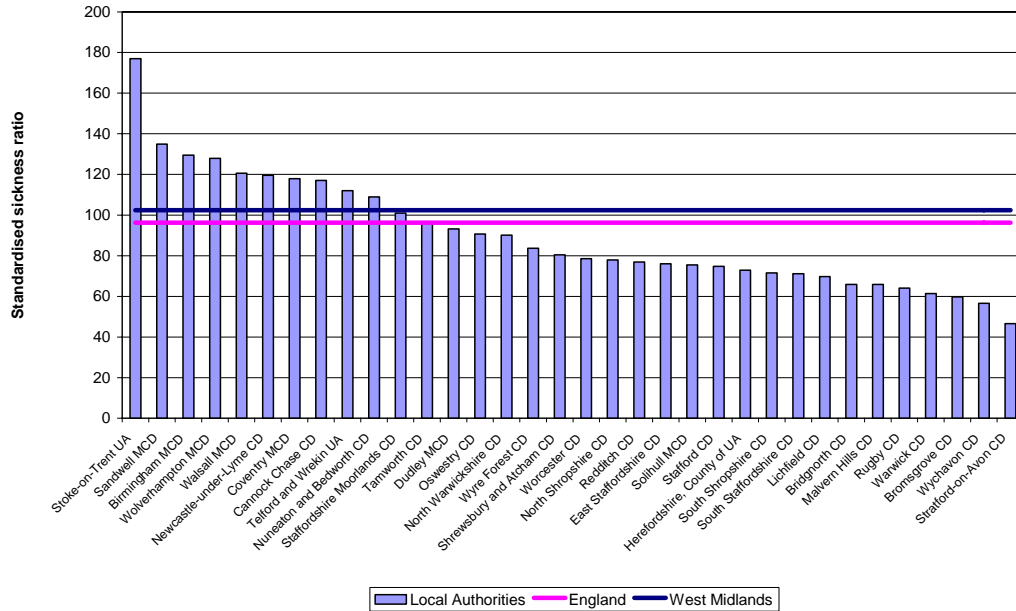
## 2.3 People in poor health



The figure shows the age standardised percentage of people who reported their health as “not good” to the 2001 census. As with other indicators of general health it is generally the metropolitan and urban authorities which have a high percentage in poor health and the rural areas which have a low percentage.

Source: Health Profiles

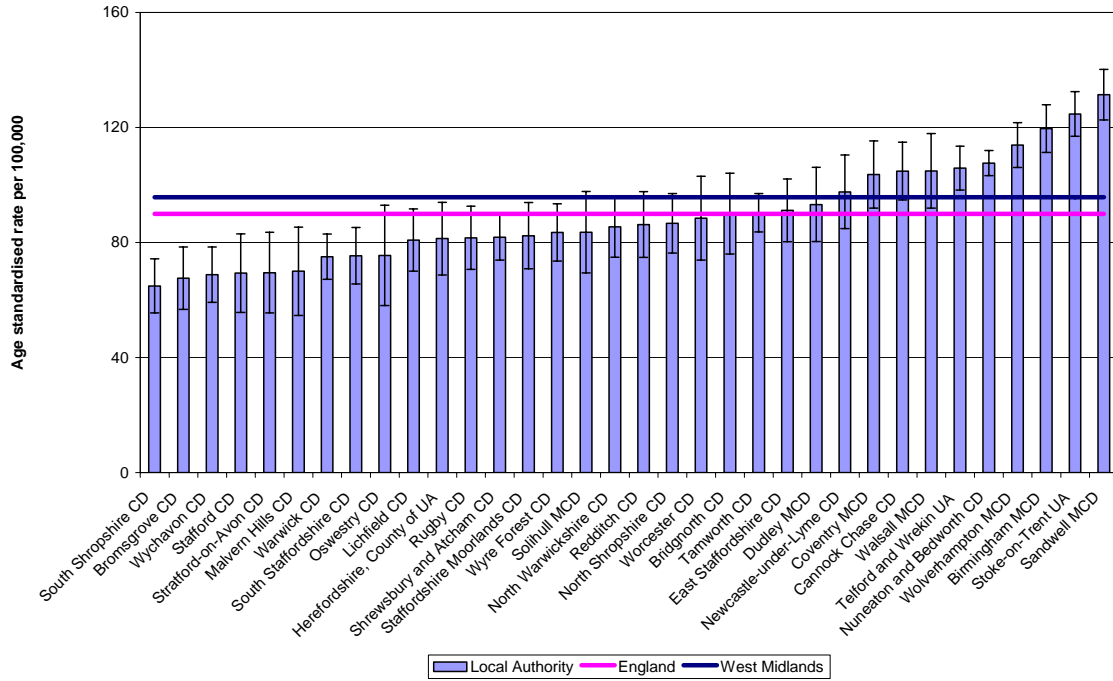
## 2.4 Standardised Permanent Sickness Ratio



This figure shows the standardised permanent sickness ratio for adults age 16-64. This reflects the proportion unable to work due to permanent sickness. This is an indirectly standardised measure and is calculated by comparing the numbers unable to work due to permanent sickness with the numbers expected if the age specific permanent sickness rates for England and Wales (the standard rates) were to apply to a population with the age and sex structure of that local authority. The calculations are based on data taken from the 2001 Census. Strictly speaking indirectly standardised rates should not be compared but in practice it usually gives a fair indication of the rankings.

Source nchod Clinical and health outcomes knowledge base  
<http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/NCHOD/compendium.nsf>

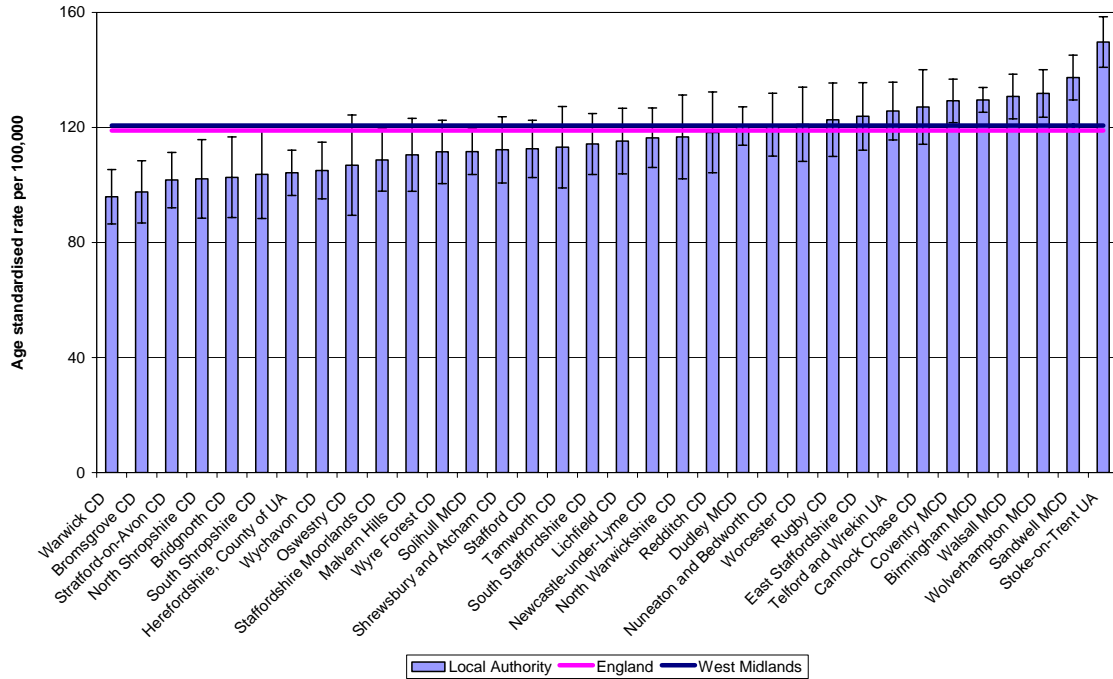
## 2.5 Death Rates for Circulatory Disease



This figure shows directly age standardised rates for circulatory disease deaths in people aged under 75 years for 2003-2005. Rates are lowest in South Shropshire and highest in the metropolitan and urban authorities.

Source nchod Clinical and health outcomes knowledge base  
<http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/NCHOD/compendium.nsf>

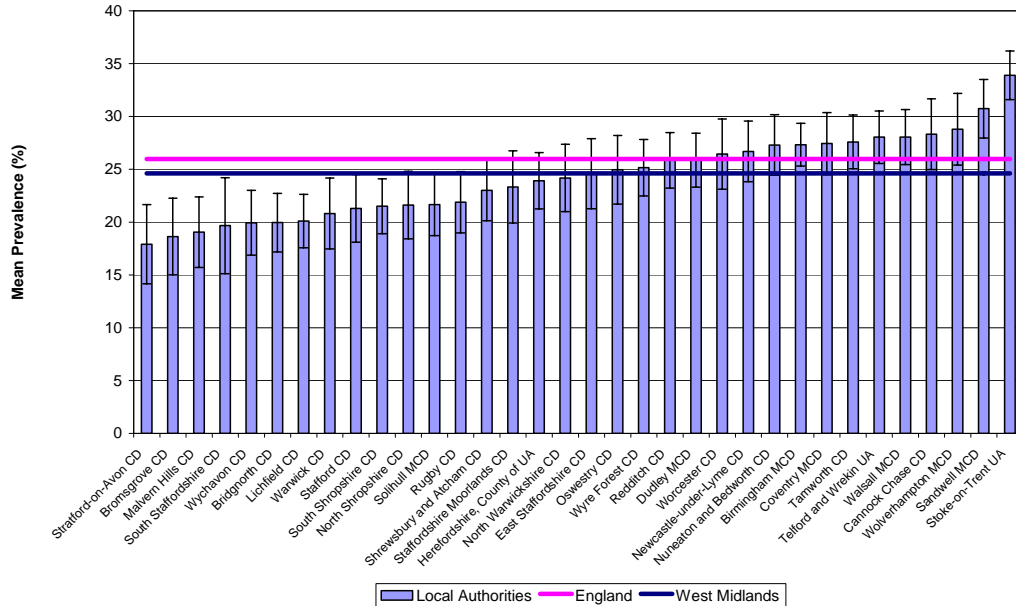
## 2.6 Death rates for Cancer



The figure shows directly age standardised death rates from cancer (all sites) in people aged under 75 years for 2003-2005. Death rates are highest in the metropolitan and urban authorities.

Source nchod Clinical and health outcomes knowledge base  
<http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/NCHOD/compendium.nsf>

## 2.7 Prevalence of smoking in adults - synthetic estimates

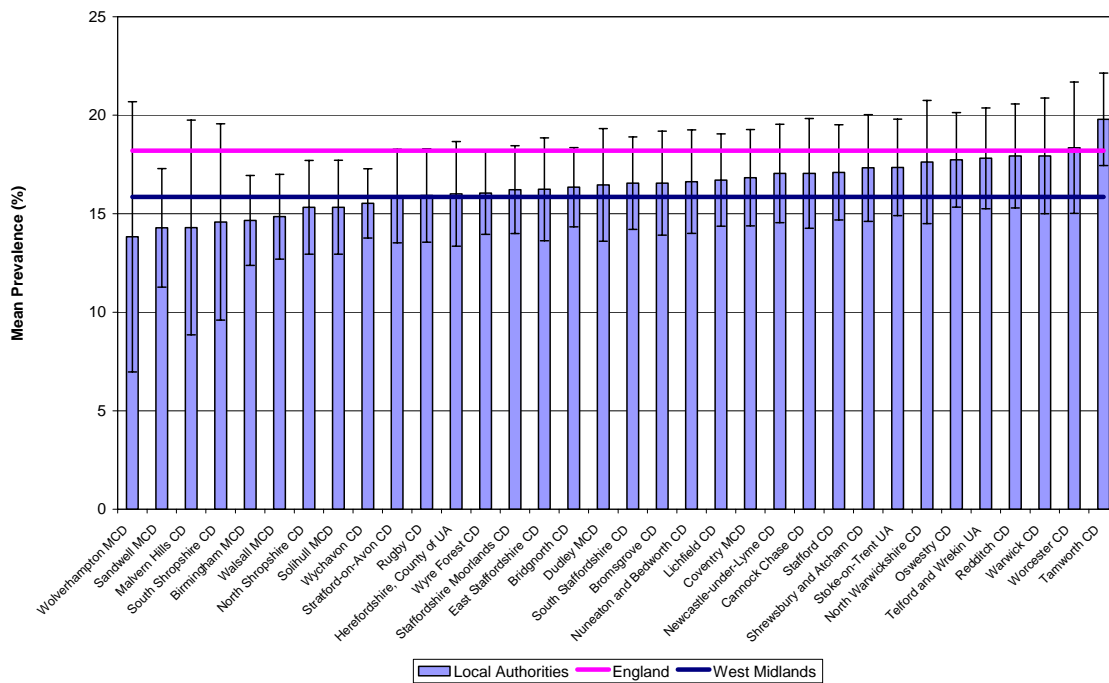


This figure shows the estimated prevalence of smoking in different authorities. These are estimates based on the Health Survey for England data and are not based on surveys carried out in each authority. The estimates are made by modelling the relationship between smoking and age, ethnicity, socio-economic groups, drawing benefits and so on and then estimating what smoking prevalence would be expected for a population having the characteristics of each local authority population.

Source : Synthetic estimates 2000-02 NatCen.

West Midlands and England prevalences are direct estimates from the HSE 2000-02

## 2.8 Binge drinking – synthetic estimates

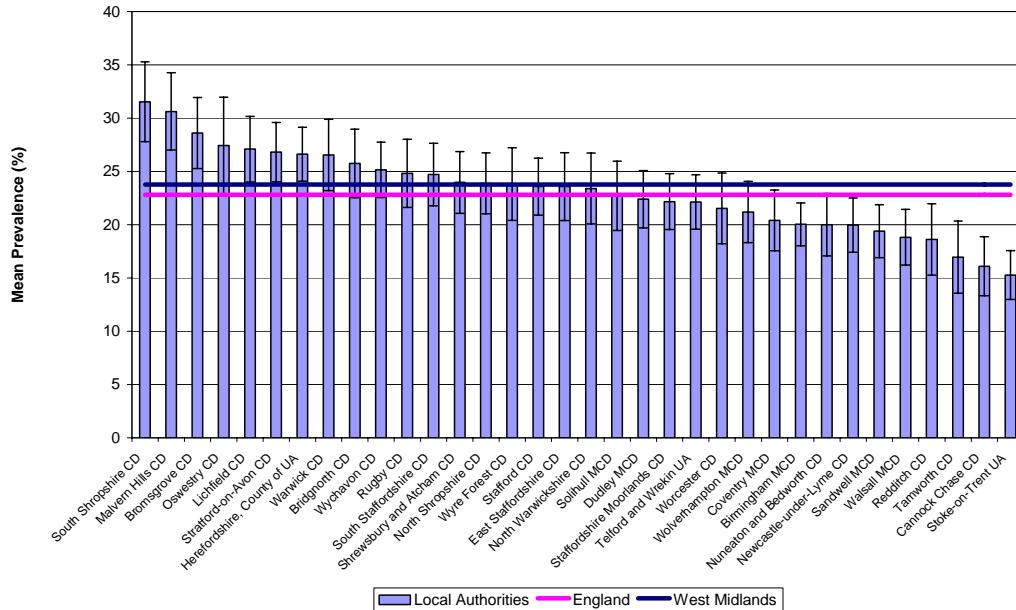


This figure shows the estimated prevalence of binge drinking in different authorities. Binge drinking is defined as consuming 8 or more units of alcohol for a man or 6 or more units for a woman on the heaviest drinking day in the previous seven days. These are estimates based on the Health Survey for England data and are not based on surveys carried out in each authority. The estimates are made by modelling the relationship between drinking and age, ethnicity, socio-economic groups, drawing benefits and so on and then estimating what binge drinking prevalence would be expected for a population having the characteristics of each local authority population.

Source : Synthetic estimates 2000-02 NatCen.

West Midlands and England prevalences are direct estimates from the HSE 2000-02

## 2.9 Fruit and Vegetable Consumption – Percentages eating 5 or more portions per day – Synthetic estimates

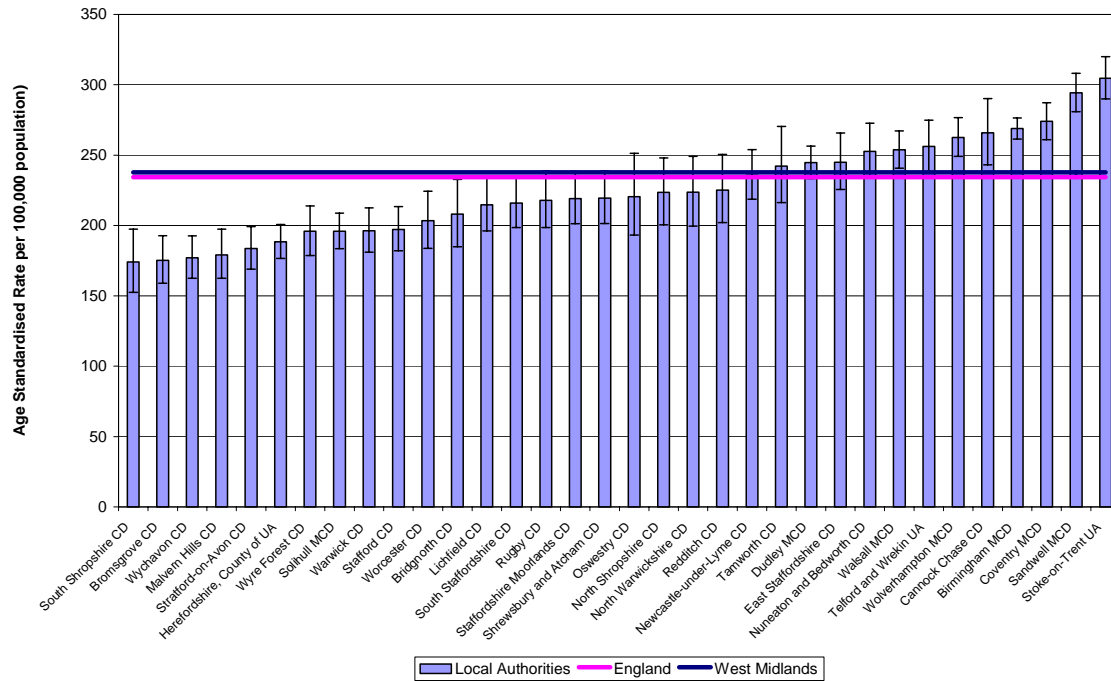


This figure shows the estimated prevalence of eating five or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day. This is considered to be an indication of a healthy diet. These are estimates based on the Health Survey for England data and are not based on surveys carried out in each authority. The estimates are made by modelling the relationship between eating fruit and vegetables and age, ethnicity, socio-economic groups, drawing benefits and so on and then estimating what prevalence of eating 5 portions per day would be expected for a population having the characteristics of each local authority population.

Source : Synthetic estimates 2000-02 NatCen.

West Midlands and England prevalences are direct estimates from the HSE 2000-02

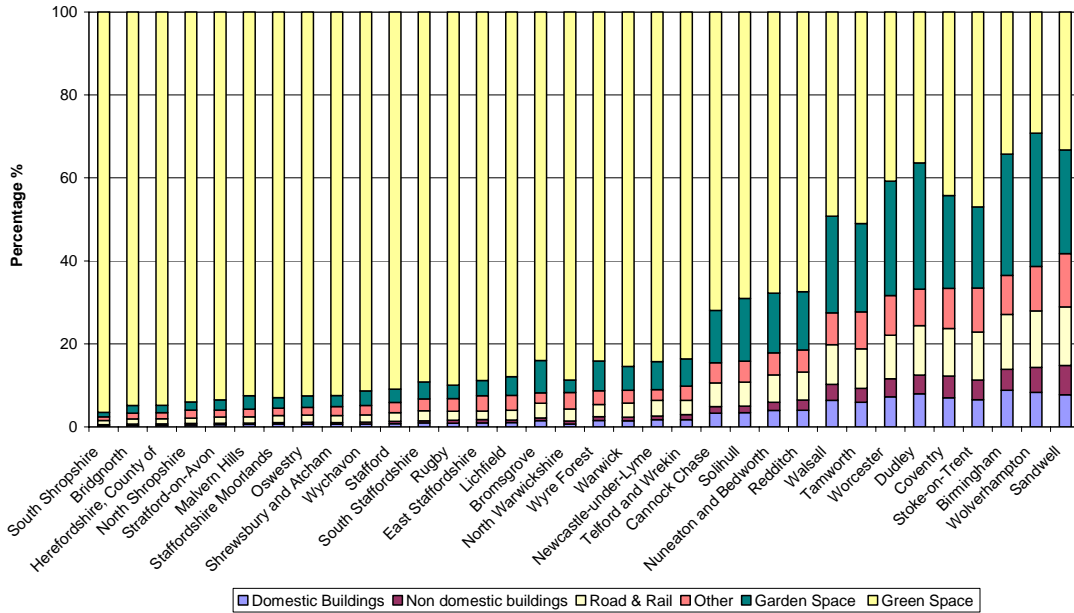
## 2.10 Smoking Attributable Deaths



A known proportion of deaths from certain causes are caused by smoking. It is thus possible to calculate a rate for deaths attributable to smoking. The data shown here are for 2003-2005 deaths after age 35 and have been age standardised. Attributable death rates are highest in the urban and metropolitan authorities and lowest in the more rural authorities.

Source Health Profile 1 [www.communityhealthprofiles.org.uk](http://www.communityhealthprofiles.org.uk)  
 Calculated by ERPHO using ONS deaths data

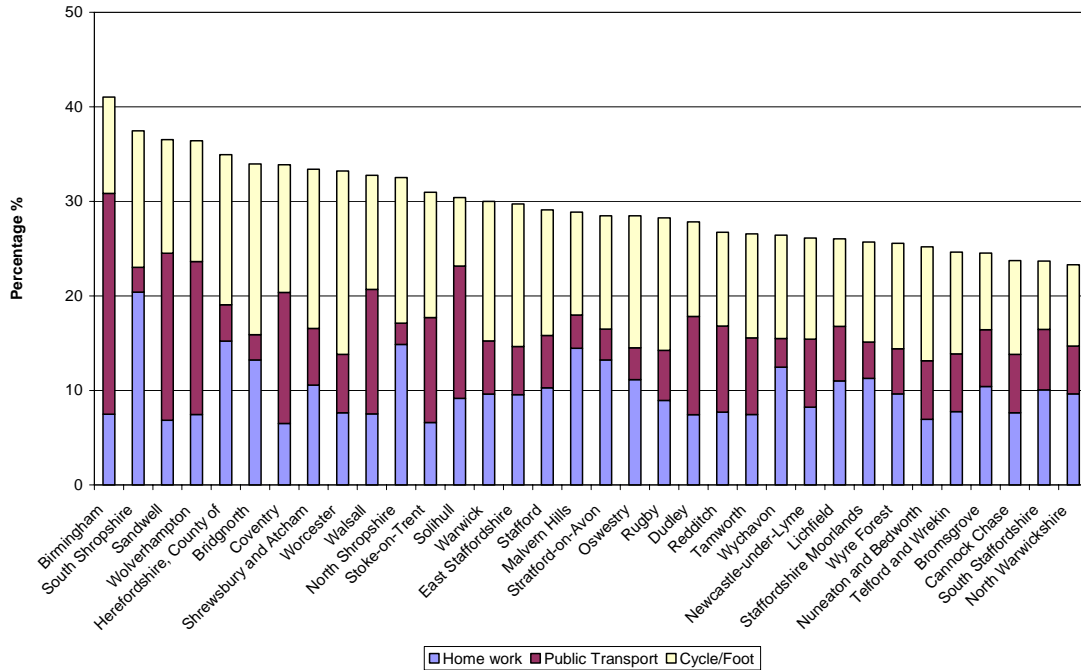
### 3.1 Land Use



These data are taken from the generalised land use data base and show the estimated percentage of surface area used for various purposes. As expected in the most rural authorities more than 95% of land is green space. In urban and metropolitan authorities the land used for domestic buildings, non domestic buildings, rail, road and other purposes (such as hard standing) is much higher. Even in the most built up authorities nearly 30% of land is still green space and garden land accounts for more than 20% of land use.

Source: NESS Land Use statistics 2005

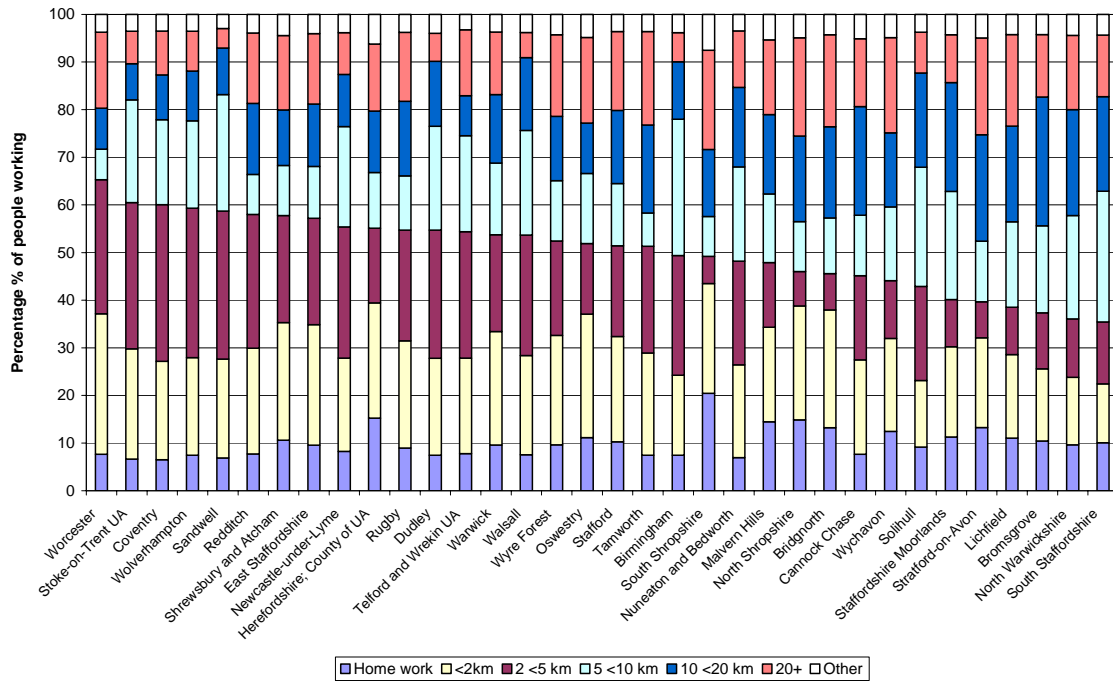
### 3.2 Travel to work – Mode of transport 2001



The figure shows the percentage of people with work who use environmentally friendly travel arrangements (ie work at home, use public transport, or got to work by cycle or on foot). Nearly all the remainder travel in cars as drivers or passengers or on motor cycle. Public transport includes train, metro, bus and taxi. In the cities the percentage travelling to work by public transport is high. Rural areas which have low car use are those where a high percentage work at home.

Source NOMIS Travel to work (Census 2001) Table UV39

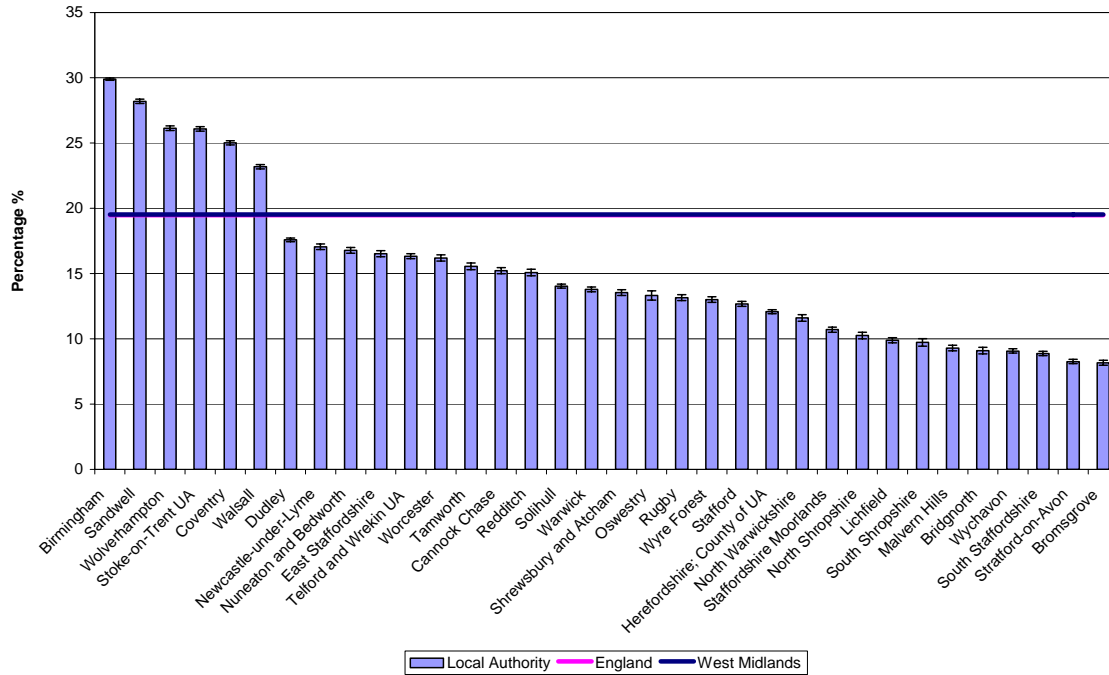
### 3.3 Distance travelled to work



This figure shows the percentage of those who work by distance travelled to work. The data come from the 2001 Census. In Worcester nearly two thirds travel less than 5 kilometres while in South Staffordshire two thirds travel 5 kilometres or more. Those living in urban local authorities tend to have shorter travel distances to work.

Source: Census 2001 Standard Table S022.

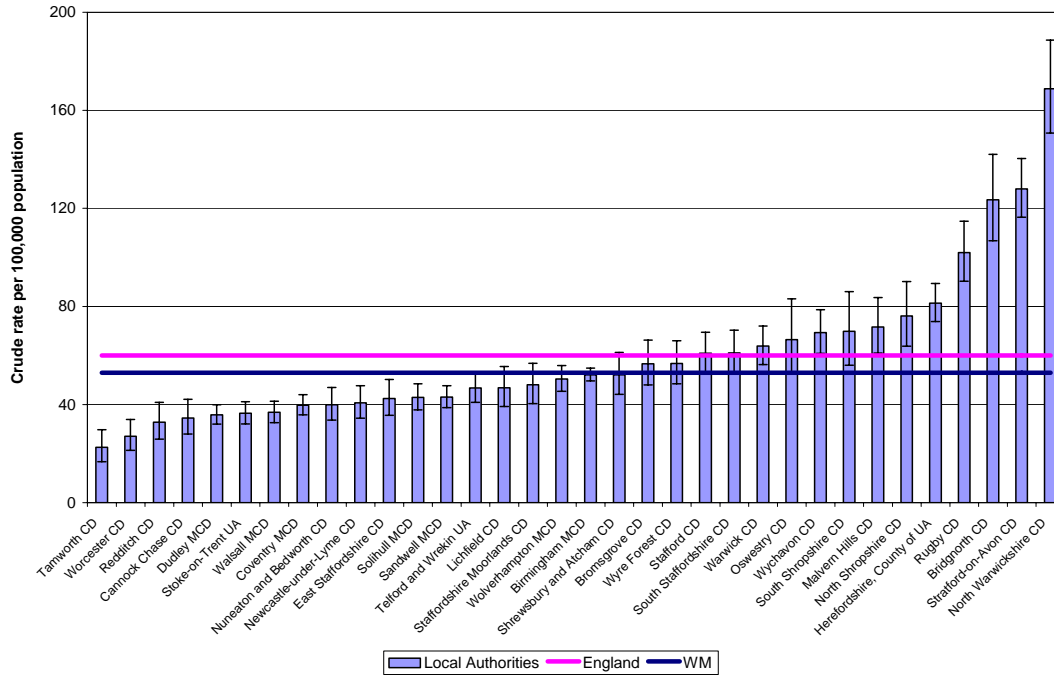
### 3.4 People living in households with no cars



This figure shows the percentage of people living in households with no car or van. The data are taken from the Census 2001. As might be expected those living in urban local authorities are less likely to have cars partly because they have less financial resources and partly because they have less need of cars. (The % of people living in households with no car or van in West Midlands is almost identical at 19.5% so the England is concealed by the West Midlands line and does not show.)

Source Census 2001 Standard Table S022

### 3.5 People killed or seriously injured on roads



Police keep records of people killed or seriously injured (seriously injured is defined as requiring hospital admission for more than 3 days). The numbers killed or seriously injured are related to the resident population and expressed as a crude rate (ie no age adjustment). Not all injuries will be notified to the police. The figure show data for 2004 - 2005. Rates tend to be high in rural areas because traffic speeds tend to be greater. Also there may be greater risk of death since it takes longer to get injured people to hospital. In built up areas traffic speeds are slower and injured people can be got to hospital quicker.

Caution needs to be taken when considering injury rates in city centre areas and other areas with high levels of inflowing traffic and people, as these are not reflected in the resident population figures.

Source Department for Transport. Road Casualties English Local Authority Tables 2004 & 2005 <http://www.dft.gov.uk>.

## 4.1 Fuel Poverty

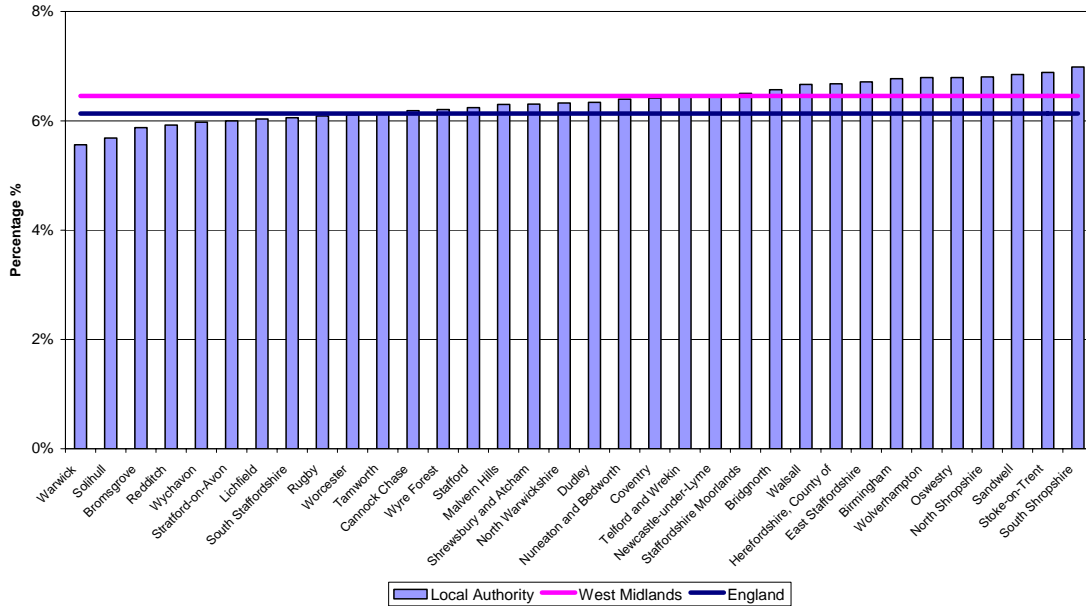
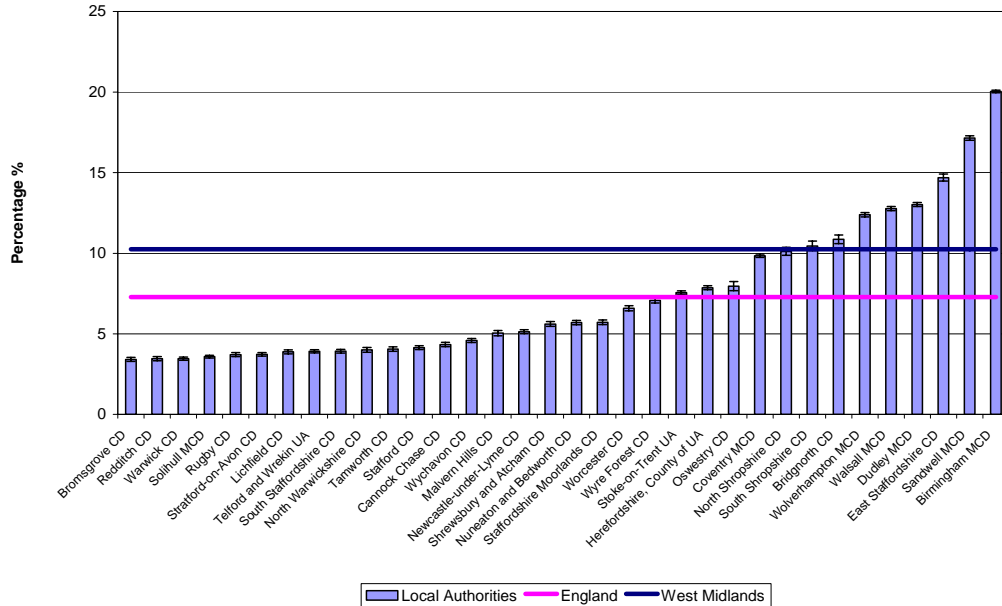


Figure 4.1 shows the percentage of houses estimated to be in fuel poverty by the Fuel Poverty Indicator (Full Income variant) issued by Centre for Sustainable Energy, Bristol. The indicator uses data derived from the English House Condition Survey 2004 and the Census 2001.

Source Centre for Sustainable Energy, Bristol

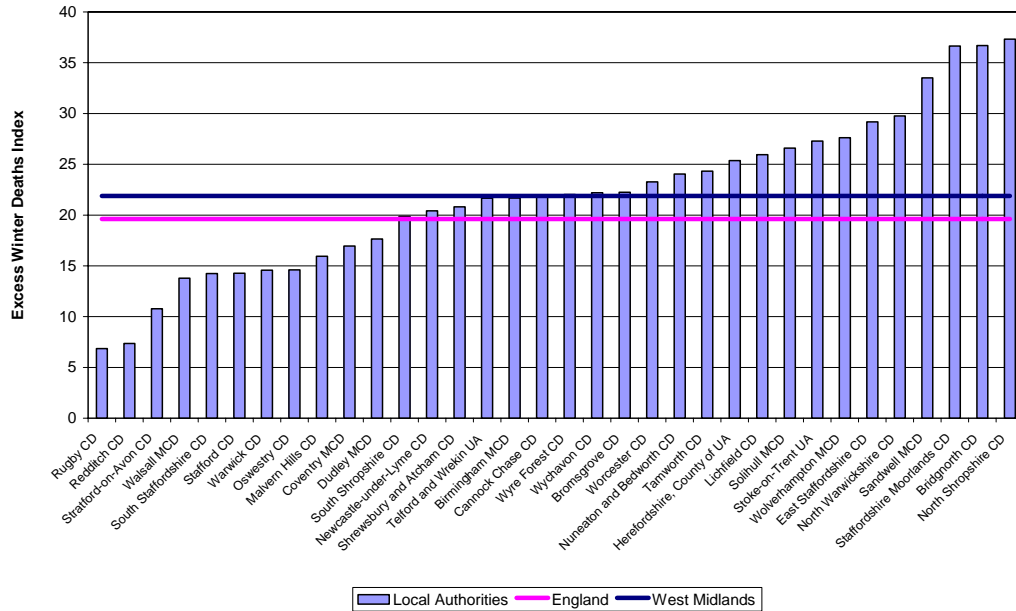
## 4.2 People living in houses with no central heating



This figure shows the percentage of people living in houses which had no central heating. The data are taken from the 2001 Census. In West Midlands 10% of people live in such houses which is more than the average for England of 7.5%. Birmingham and Sandwell are the authorities with the highest percentages of people living in houses without central heating.

Source: Census 2001. Standard table S018

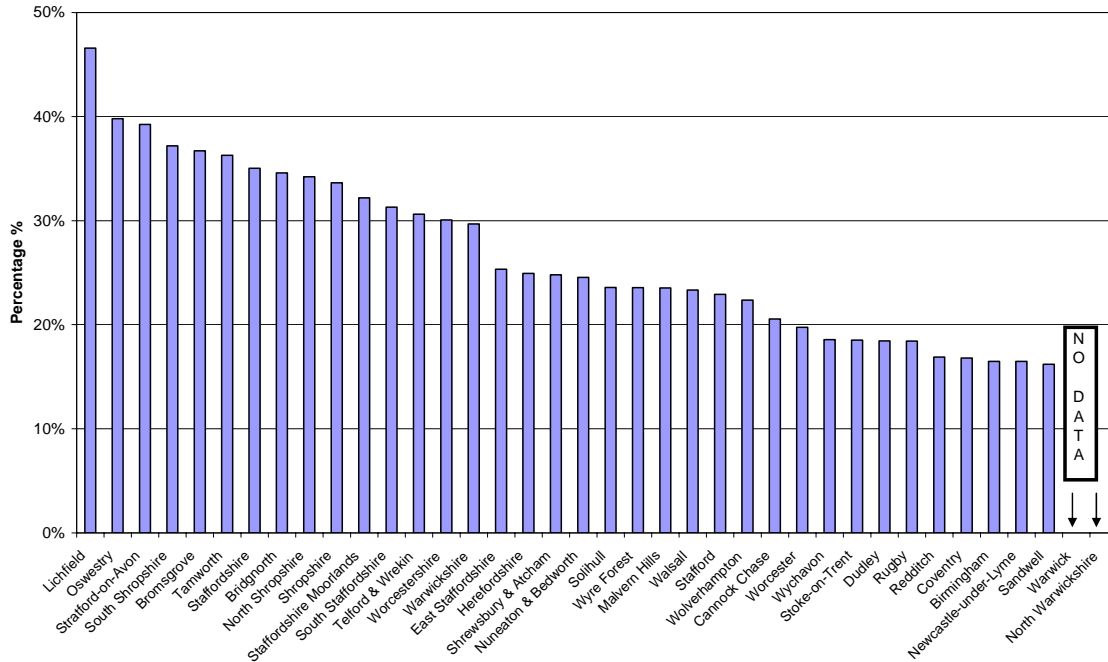
### 4.3 Excess winter deaths



The chart shows the excess winter deaths index for 2004/2005. Excess winter deaths are the extra deaths that occur in the winter months (December to March) compared with the non winter months (August to November and April to July), The index is the ratio of excess death rate to the non winter death rate. Excess winter deaths are probably associated with fuel poverty and poor housing. This measure tends to vary considerably from one year to another.

Source: Calculated by West Midlands Public Health Observatory using deaths data supplied by ONS

## 5.1 Household Waste – Recycling & Composting

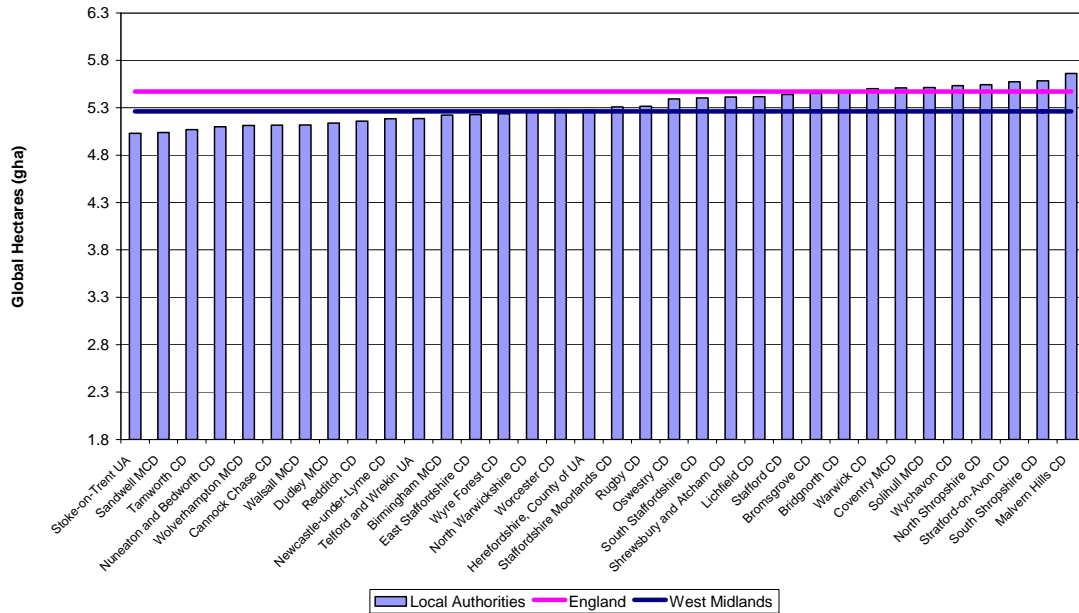


The figure shows the percentage of household waste recycled or composted in 2005/06. Sandwell, Newcastle-under Lyme, Birmingham, Coventry and Redditch recycled less than 17%. Lichfield recycled nearly 50%. No data were available for Warwick or North Warwickshire.

Source DEFRA Municipal Waste Statistics

[www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/wastats/archive/mwb200506a.xls](http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/wastats/archive/mwb200506a.xls)

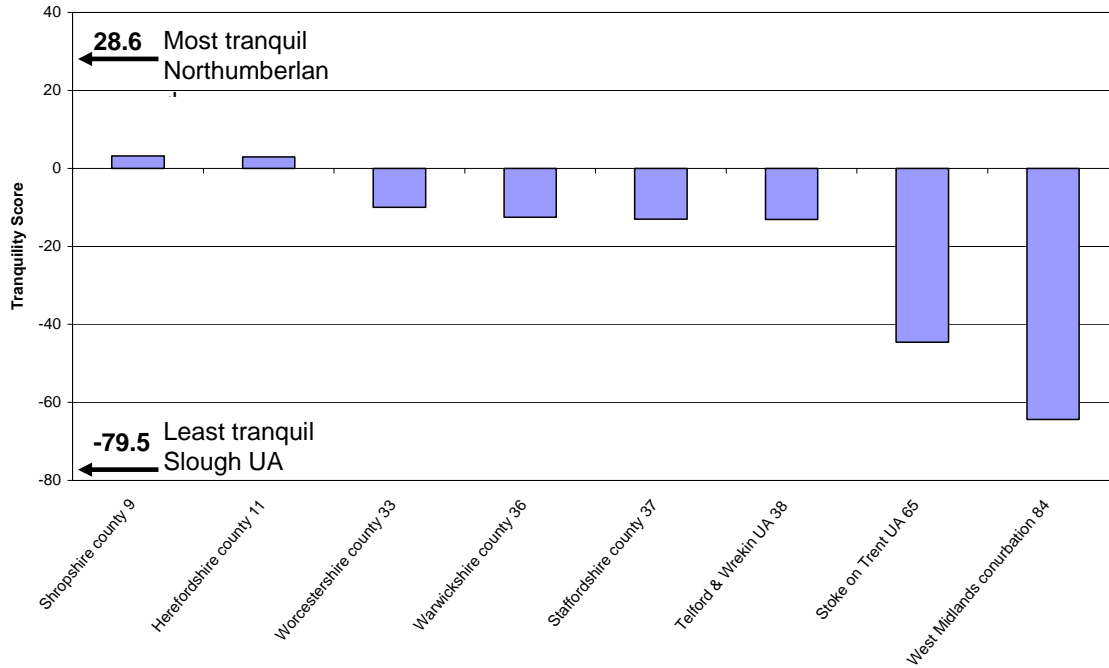
## 5.2 Ecological Footprint



The Ecological Footprint is an indicator of sustainability from the population perspective. It attempts to represent the amount of productive space required to support the resource requirements and waste production for the average person measured in global hectares per person per year. It is important to consider the Footprint for a Local Authority in global terms, not just how it is performing against the region or nation. Globally it is estimated that there is 1.8 gha of productive space per person available. Rural areas tend to have a heavier ecological footprint than urban areas.

Source Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) and created by their Resource and Energy Analysis Programme (REAP) . It can be found at: <http://www.sei.se/reap/local/>

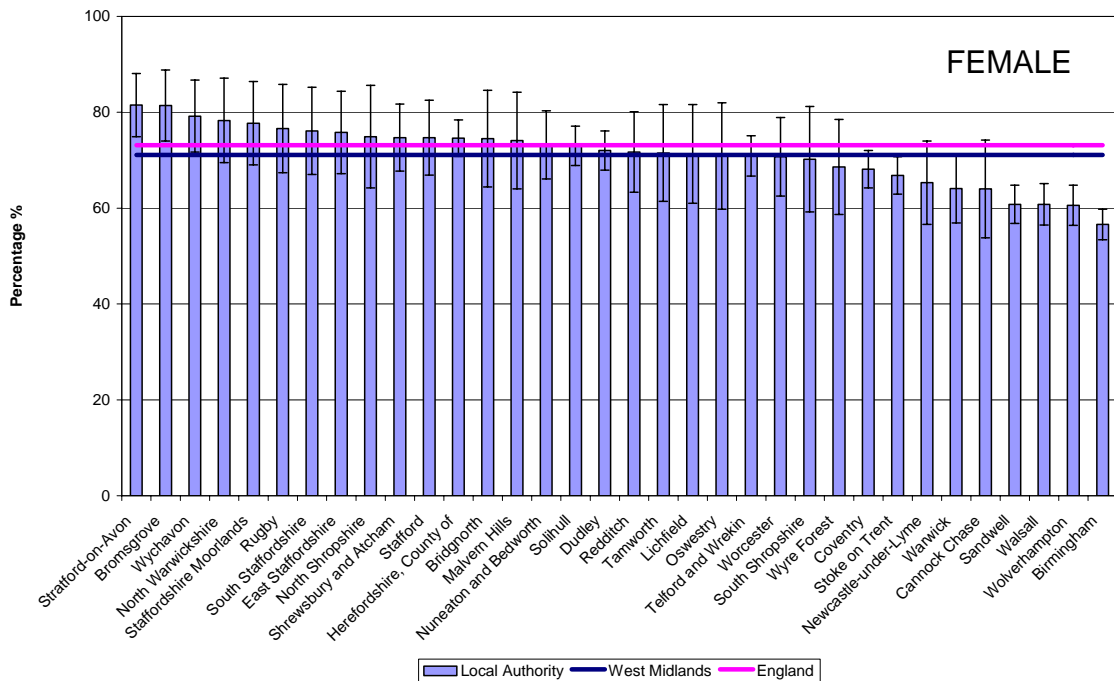
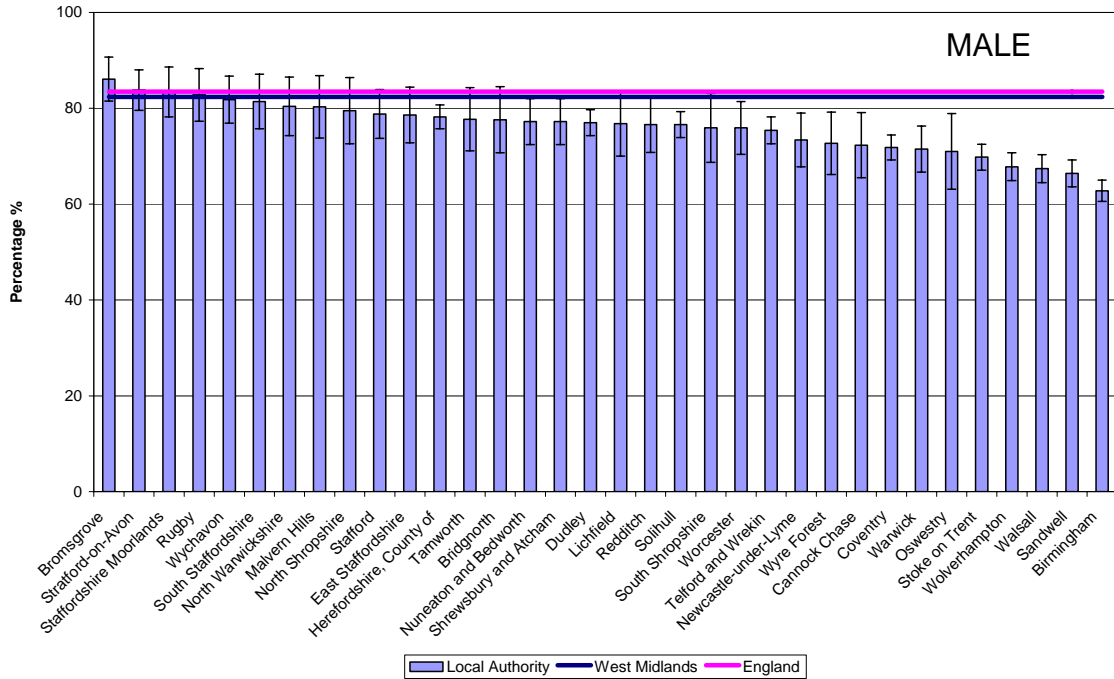
### 5.3 Tranquillity Score



The Tranquillity Score was developed by University of Northumbria Centre for Spatial Analysis for the Campaign to Protect Rural England. In 2004 a score was computed for each 500 x 500 metre square giving positive score for features associated with tranquillity and negative scores for features spoiling tranquillity. The published table groups Birmingham and surrounding authorities into a single conurbation but maps are also published giving much more detailed spatial breakdown.

Source Tranquillity website <http://www.cpre.org.uk/campaigns/landscape/tranquillity>

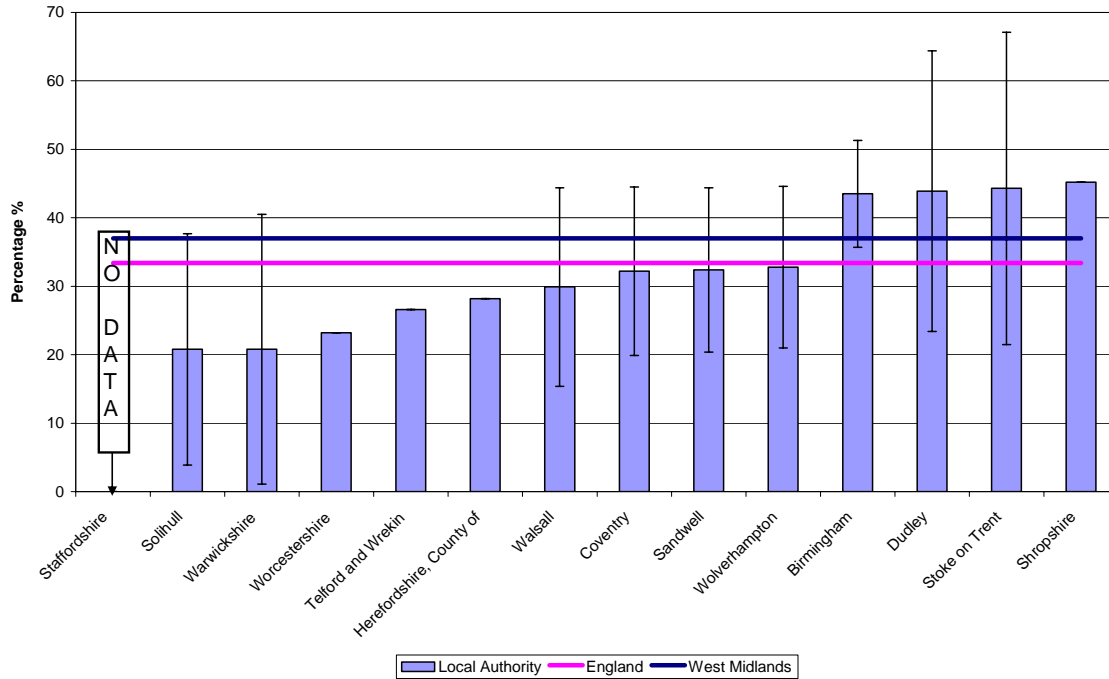
## 6.1 Economic Activity Rate



Economic activity rate among those of working age varies from 63% for males and 57% for females in Birmingham to 86% for males and 82% for females in Bromsgrove.

Source Annual Population Survey Jul 05 – Jun06 Downloaded from Nomis

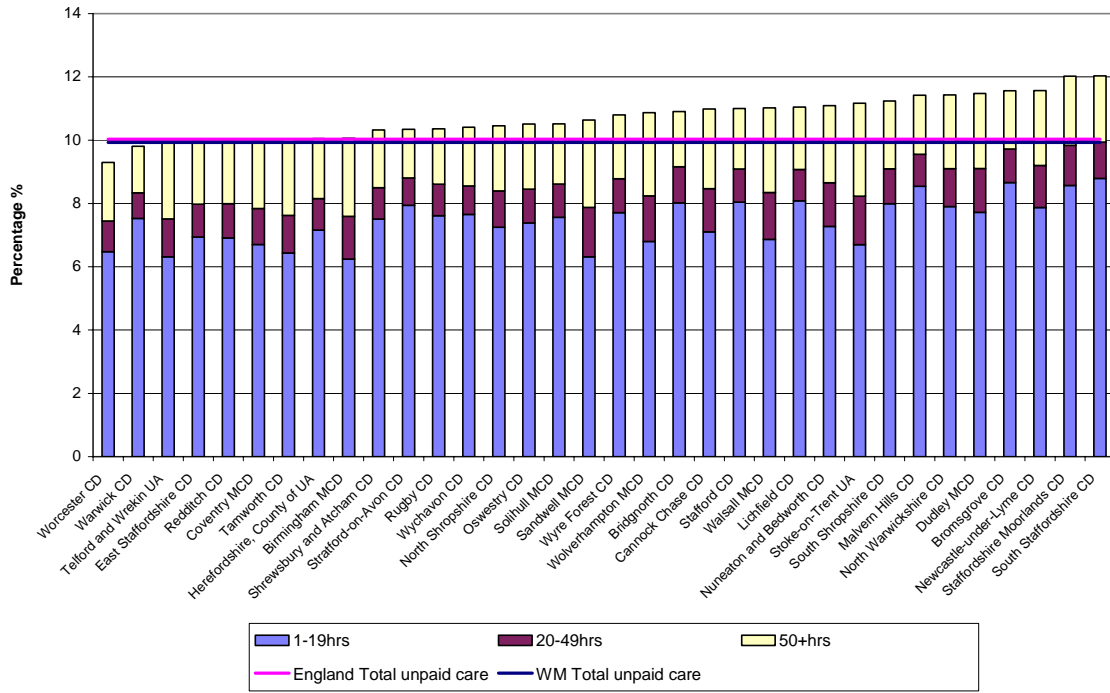
## 6.2 Unemployment Rate in Non-Whites



Non white individuals are more likely to be unemployed than whites. The unemployment rate for all people in West Midlands is 23% but for non whites it is 37%. Because numbers of non whites in many lower tier authorities are small, data are shown for upper tier authorities. Where no confidence interval is shown it is because the numbers are too small to allow one to be calculated.

Source Annual Population Survey Jul 05 – Jun06 Downloaded from Nomis

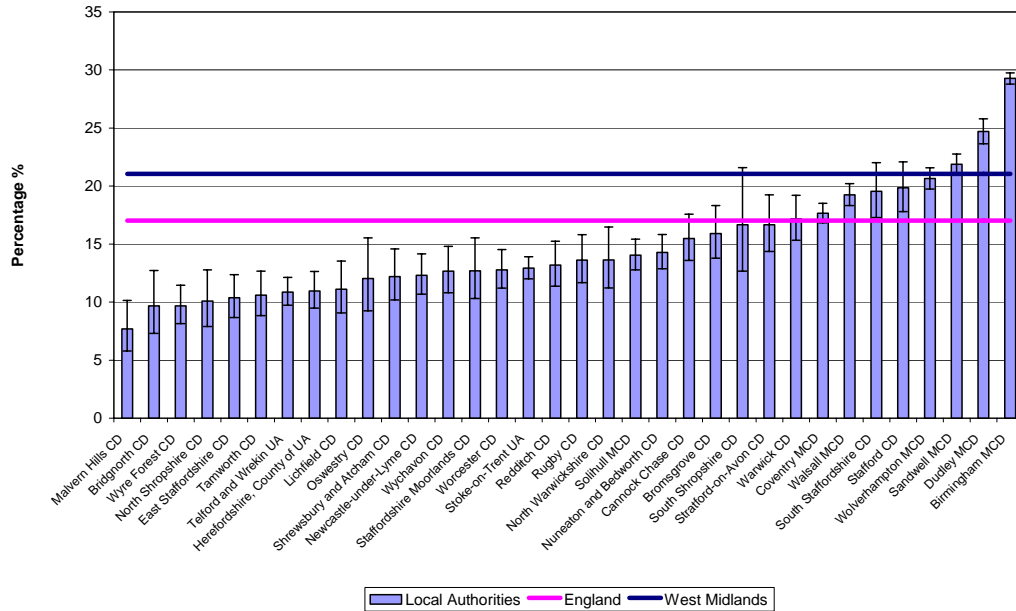
## 6.3 Provision of unpaid care



This figure shows the percentage of people who reported providing one hour or more of unpaid care per week. Ten percent of the population provide this type of care and 3% are providing more than 20 hours of care per week. The data are taken from the 2001 census.

Source. Census Key Statistics KS08

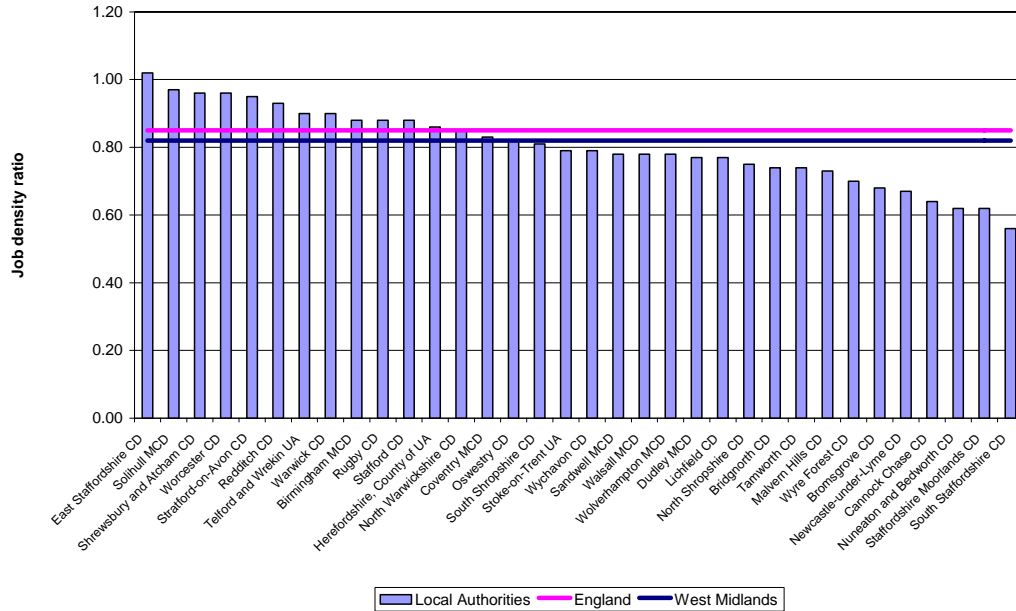
## 6.4 Percentage long term claimants job seekers allowance



The number of people who have been claiming job seekers allowance for 12 months or more as a percentage of the estimated working age population. The data are based on the monthly count of claimants in May 2007.

Source: Calculated by West Midland Public health Observatory from Benefit Claimant counts – downloaded from NOMIS and estimated populations.

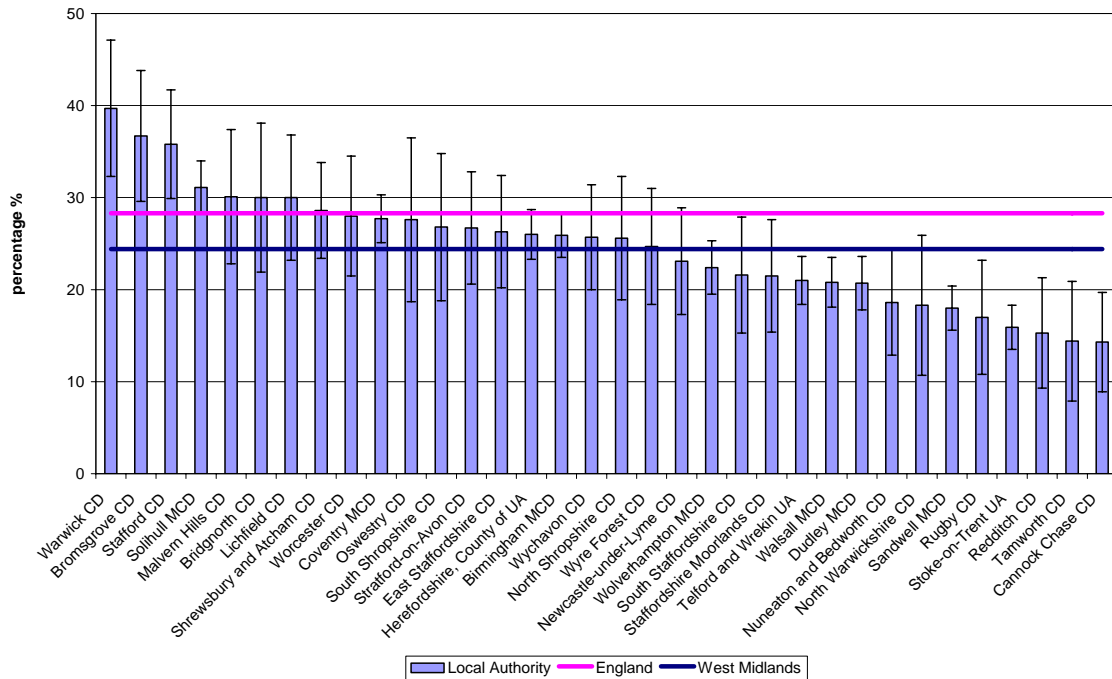
## 6.5 Job density



Job density is the ratio of the estimated jobs in an area to the number of residents of working age in that area. The number of jobs is estimated from employees, self employment, government supported training posts and HM forces. They include both jobs done by residents and jobs done by people who commute into the area. The data are for 2005.

Source Job density estimates. Downloaded from NOMIS

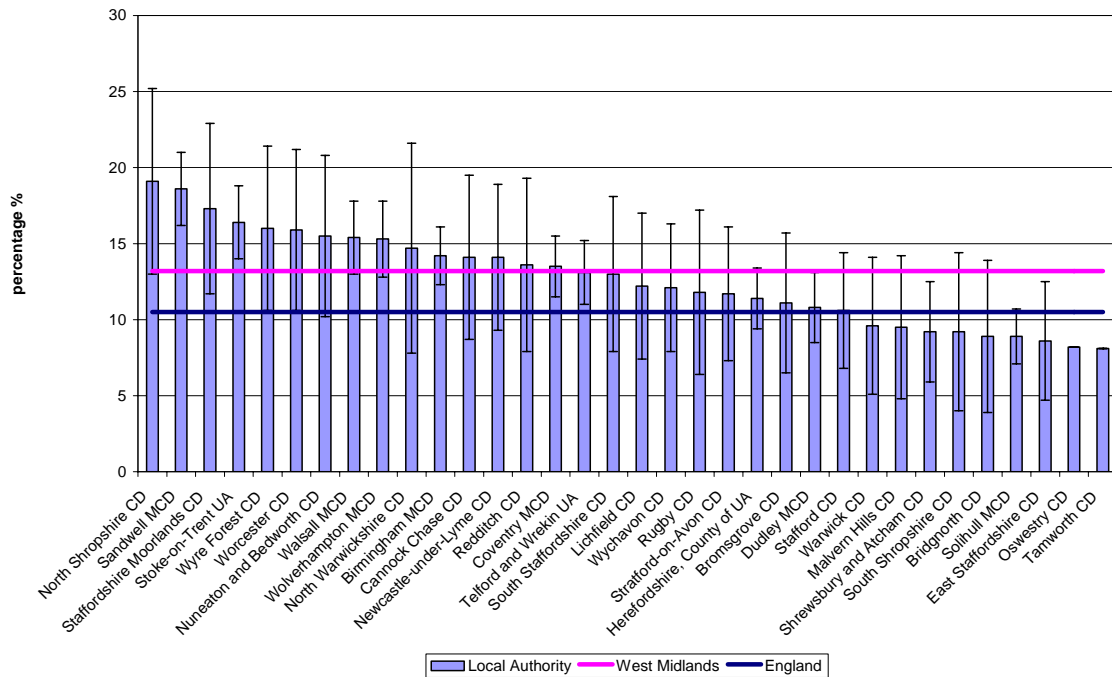
## 6.6 Percentage of economically active of working age with NVQ4+ Qualification



The figure shows the percentage of economically active working age population who had a NVQ level 4 qualification or higher in March 2004 – February 2005. Warwick Bromsgrove and Stafford had the highest percentage qualified to this level and Redditch, Tamworth and Cannock Chase the lowest.

Source: Local Area Labour Force Survey downloaded from NOMIS

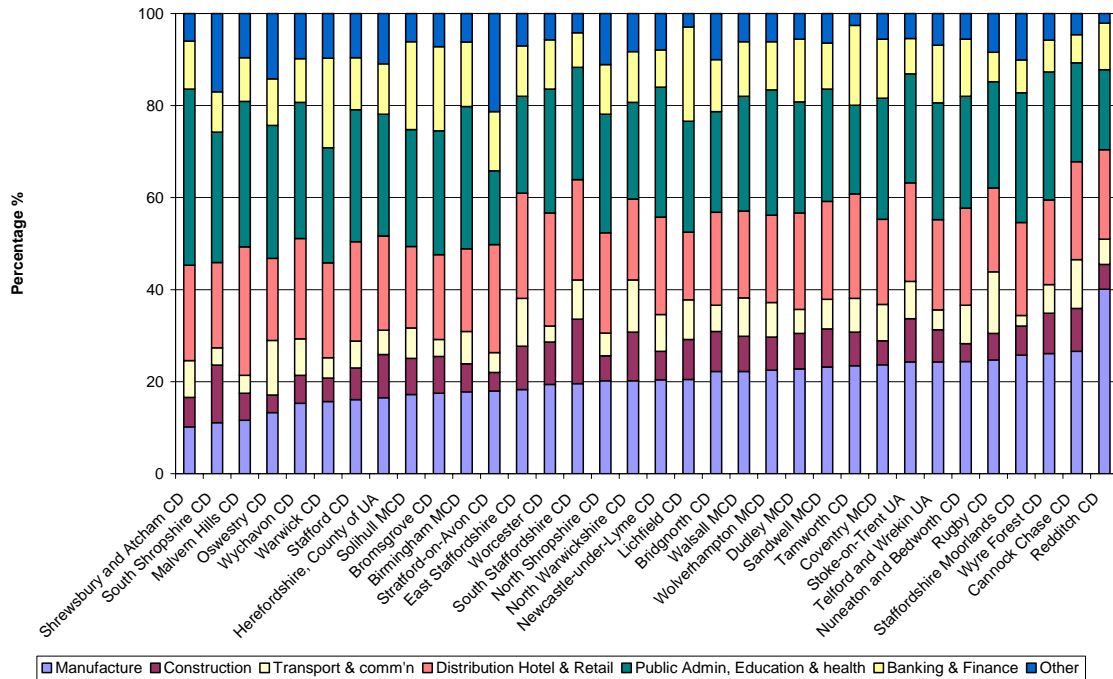
## 6.7 Percentage of population of economically active of working age with no qualification



The figure shows the percentage of economically active working age population who had no qualification in March 2004 – February 2005.

Source: Local Area Labour Force Survey downloaded from NOMIS

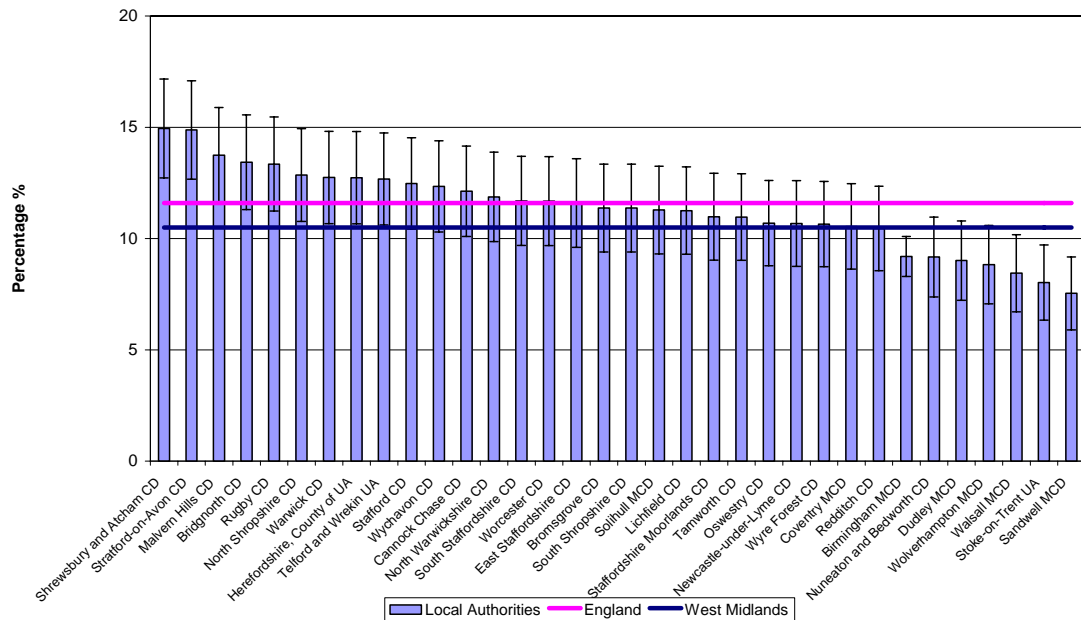
## 6.8 Percentage of economically active in different employment sectors.



This figure shows the percentage of those in employment by employment sector in the year March 2003-February 2004. Agriculture and fisheries accounts for a very small percentage of those employed just over 1% of the West Midlands workforce and only 6% in the local authority with the highest percentage. Public administration, education and health accounts for the largest proportion (26%) followed by manufacture (21%) distribution, hotel and retail (20%).

Source: Local Area Labour Force Survey downloaded from NOMIS

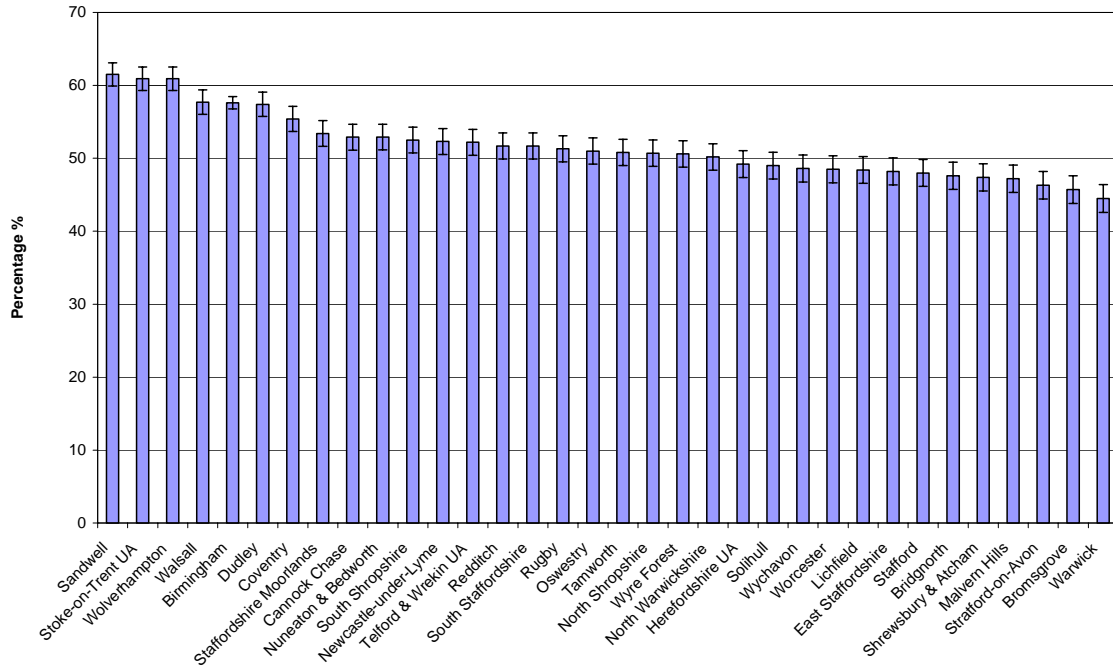
## 7.1 Regular physical activity (moderate physical sport or recreation 5 or more times per week)



Thirty minutes of physical activity at least 5 times per week is the level of activity which is recommended by the Department of Health and is recognised as conferring useful health benefits. This shows the percentage of adults (16 and over) who reported this level of activity. The percent reporting activity at this level ranges from 7% to 15%. Residents of urban authorities appear to be less active. These data have not been adjusted for age and sex differences.

Source : Sports England Active People Survey 2006

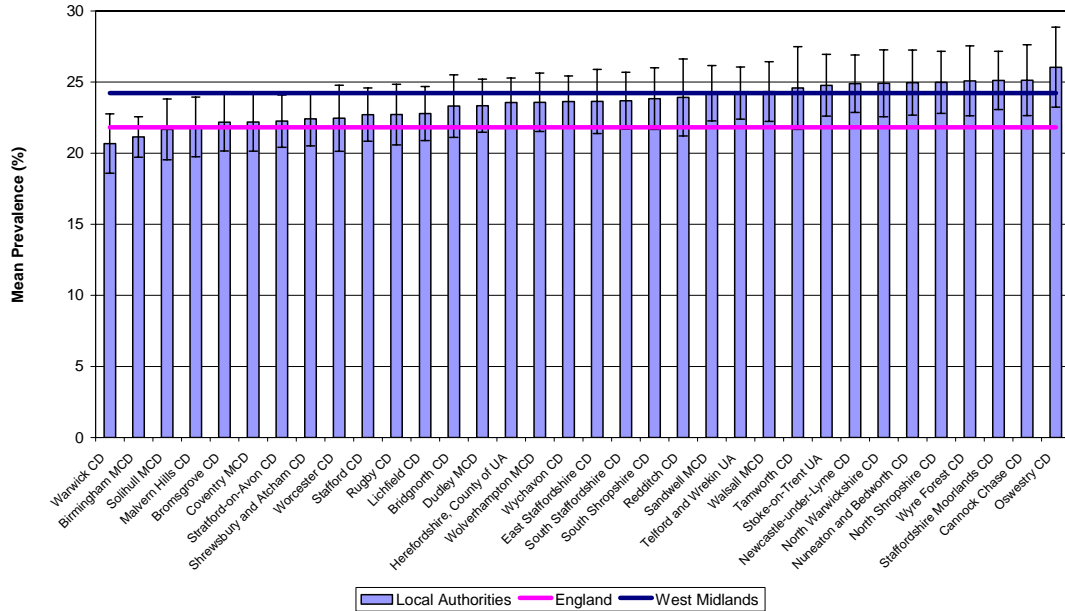
## 7.2 No physical activity



Physical inactivity is associated with poor health. The figure shows the percentage of people who report that they have not had thirty minutes of physical activity on even one day in the past four weeks. The percentage of unmoving residents was highest in Sandwell (60%) and lowest in Warwick (45%). Residents of urban authorities appear to be more likely not to engage in physical activity than those of rural authorities. These data have not been adjusted for age and sex differences.

Source Sports England Active People Survey

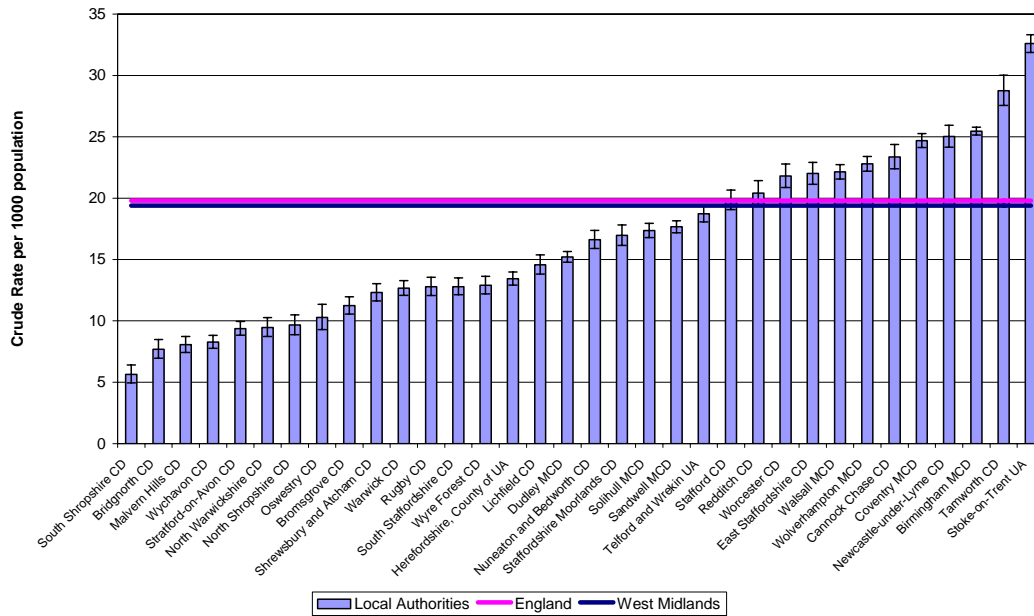
### 7.3 Prevalence of obesity in adults – synthetic estimates



This figure shows the estimated prevalence of obesity in different authorities. Obesity is defined as a body mass greater than 30 Kg/M<sup>2</sup>. BMI is calculated by dividing the weight in kilograms by the square of the height in metres. These are estimates based on the Health Survey for England data and are not based on surveys carried out in each authority. The estimates are made by modelling the relationship between obesity and age, ethnicity, socio-economic groups, drawing benefits and so on and then estimating what prevalence of obesity would be expected for a population having the characteristics of each local authority population.

Source : Synthetic estimates 2000-02 NatCen.  
 West Midlands and England prevalences are direct estimates from the HSE 2000-02

## 8.1 Violent crimes

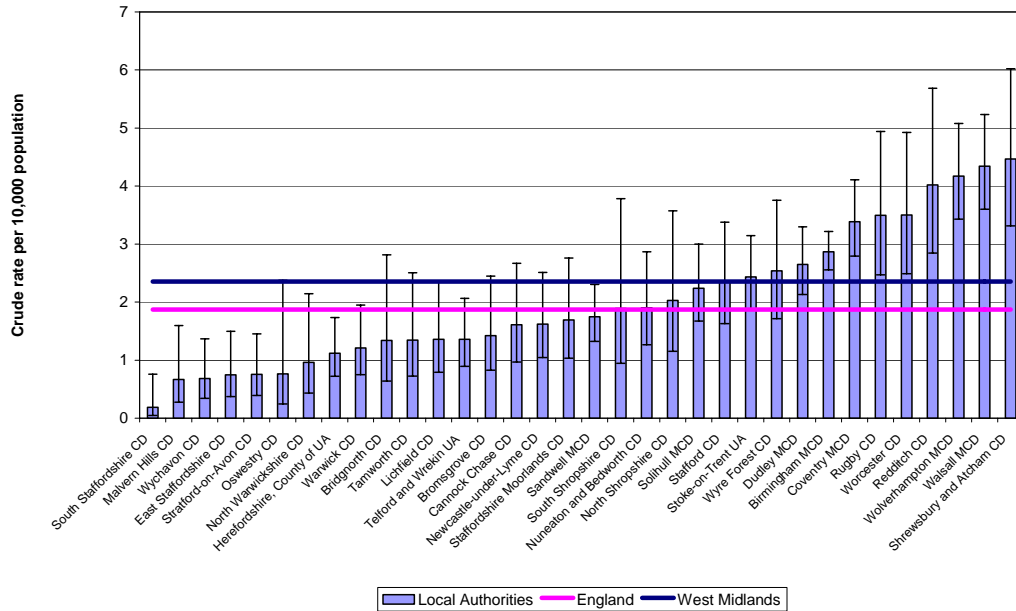


This figure shows the number of Violence against the person offences recorded per 1,000 population in different local authorities. It will not include crimes not reported to the police and it is known that a high proportion of offences are not reported. Numbers of offences recorded are susceptible to changes in police crime recording procedures (See <http://www.crimestatistics.org.uk/output/Page107.asp> for a brief guide).

Higher rates generally are not good although may indicate high reporting levels. Caution needs to be taken when considering crime rates of city centre areas, as they may chiefly reflect experience of non residents.

Source: Violence against the person offences recorded per 1,000 population, Home Office 2005/06. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/cdrptabs.xls>

## 8.2 Anti Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs)

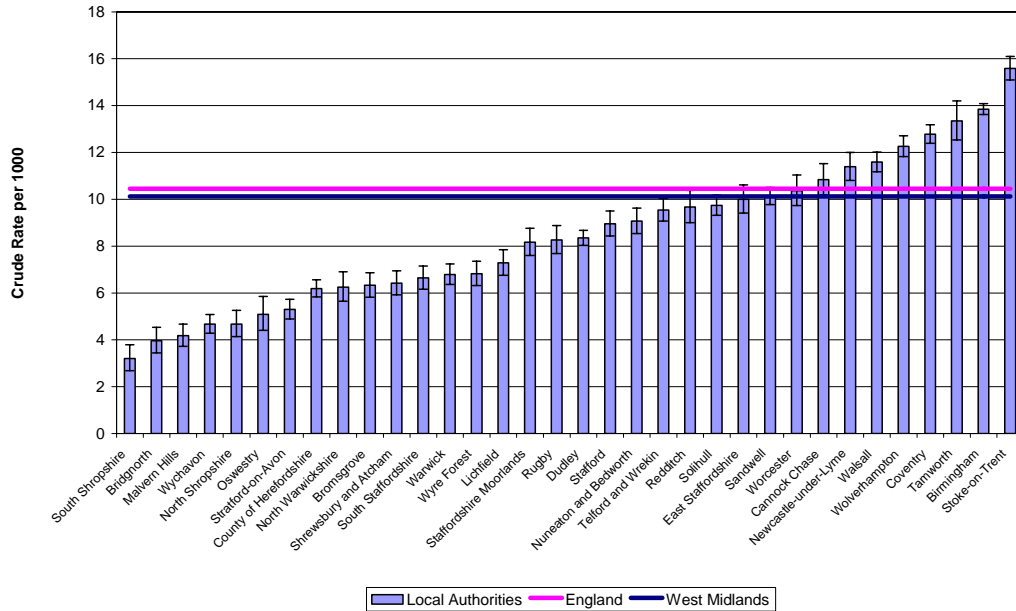


The figure is based on the numbers of ASBOs issued in each authority between April 1999 and December 2005. It shows the ASBOs expressed as a crude rate (ie as a proportion of the total population). This figure is included to prompt discussion rather than to make any statement about the prevalence of anti social behaviour. ASBOs may to a very large degree reflect the operational law and order policies in the authority rather than the degree to which anti social behaviour is a problem.

Although the data is from April 1999 to December 2005 a high percentage of the ASBOs were issued in the final year 2005. 37% of the West Midlands ASBOS were issued in 2005 and in some authorities all the ASBOs were issued in 2005.

Source: Home Office Statistics – Table C numbers of ASBOs issued

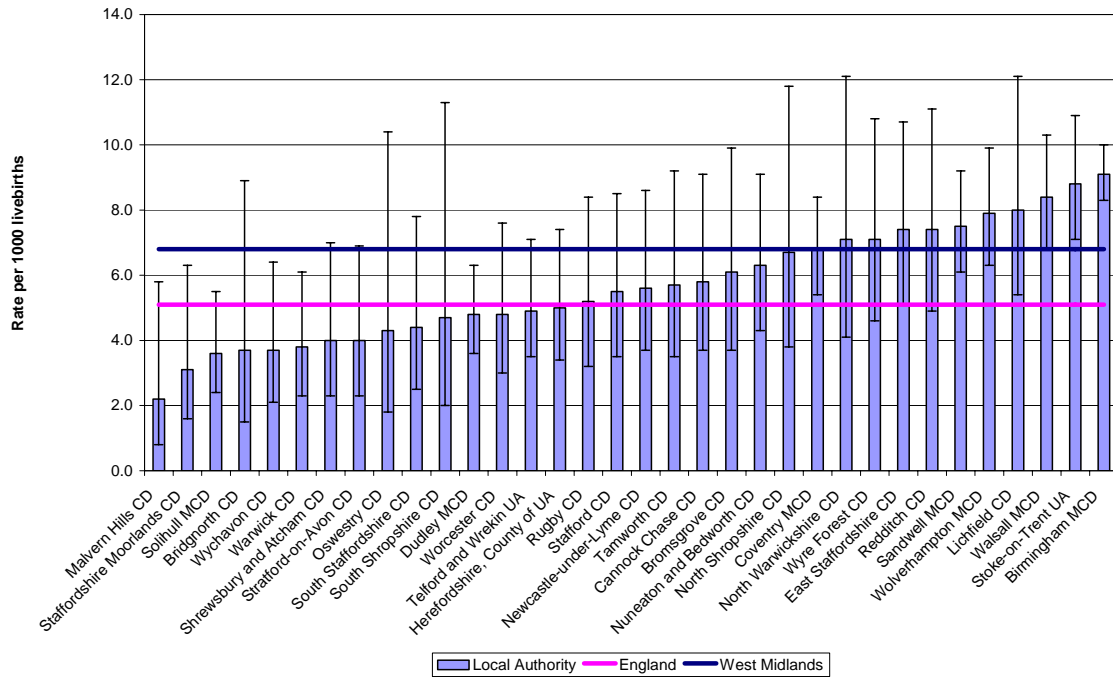
### 8.3 Estimated Alcohol attributable crime



The proportion of different types of crime due to alcohol has been estimated and the fraction of each crime type (attributable fraction) is then used to calculate how many recorded crimes in each local authority is attributable to alcohol for the year 2005-2006. There is a wide variation with the lowest rate being 3 per 1000 and the highest 15 per thousand.

Source: North West Public Health Observatory using recorded crime data supplied by Home Office. <http://www.nwph.net/alcohol/lape/alcindicators.pdf>

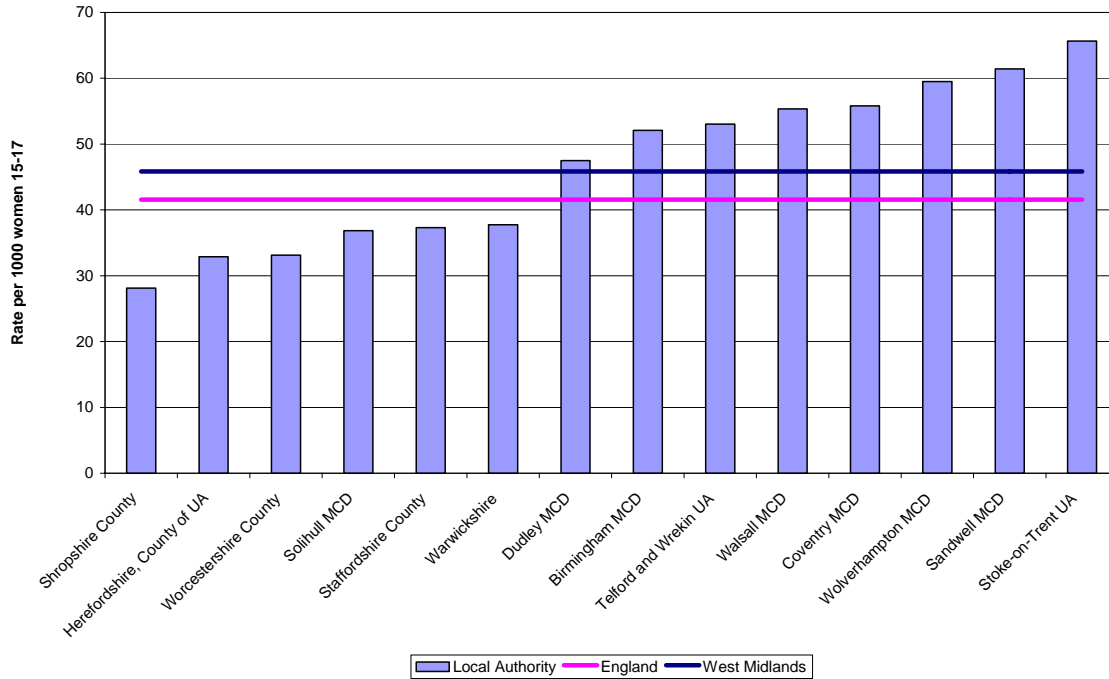
## 9.1 Infant Mortality



Infant mortality (deaths in the first year of life) rate is higher in the West Midlands than in any other region. This figure shows data for 2003-05. It can be seen that there is a near 5 fold variation between the local authorities with the lowest and highest rates. Because the number of deaths is fortunately small the confidence intervals are consequently wide and a few more or less deaths will make a considerable difference to the average rate.

Source NCHOD Clinical and health outcomes knowledge base  
<http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/NCHOD/compendium.nsf>

## 9.2 Teenage (Under 18) pregnancies.



The figure shows teenage conception rate (defined as number of conceptions per 1000 women aged 15-17) for 2003-2005. There is a three fold difference between rates in the highest and the lowest authorities. Conceiving at an early age places both mother and child at increased risk of health and other problems. Low engagement with education and poor educational outcomes are strongly correlated with high teenage conception rates.

Source NCHOD Clinical and health outcomes knowledge base  
<http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/NCHOD/compendium.nsf>

### 9.3 GCSE results

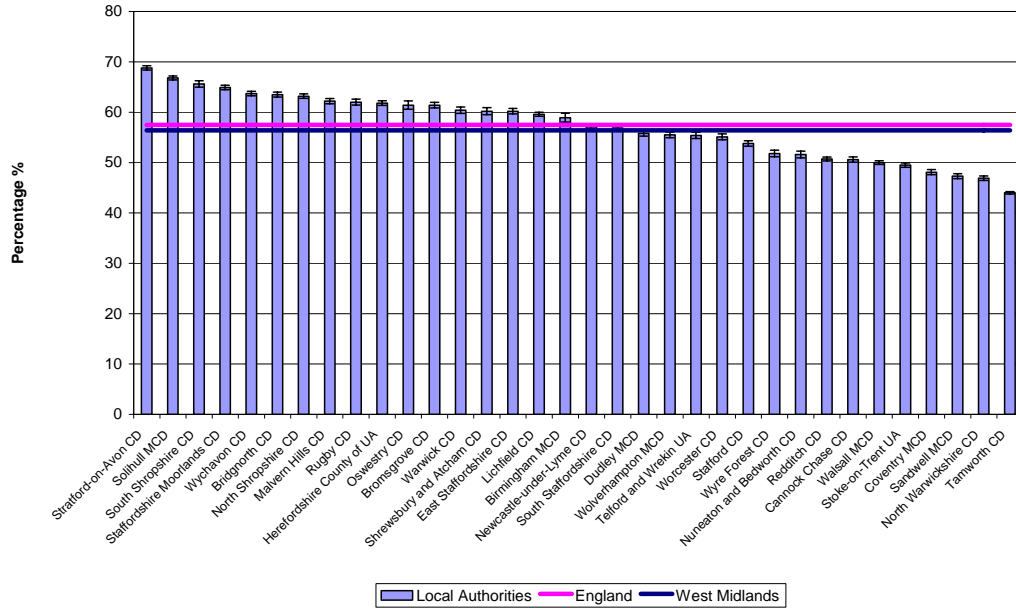
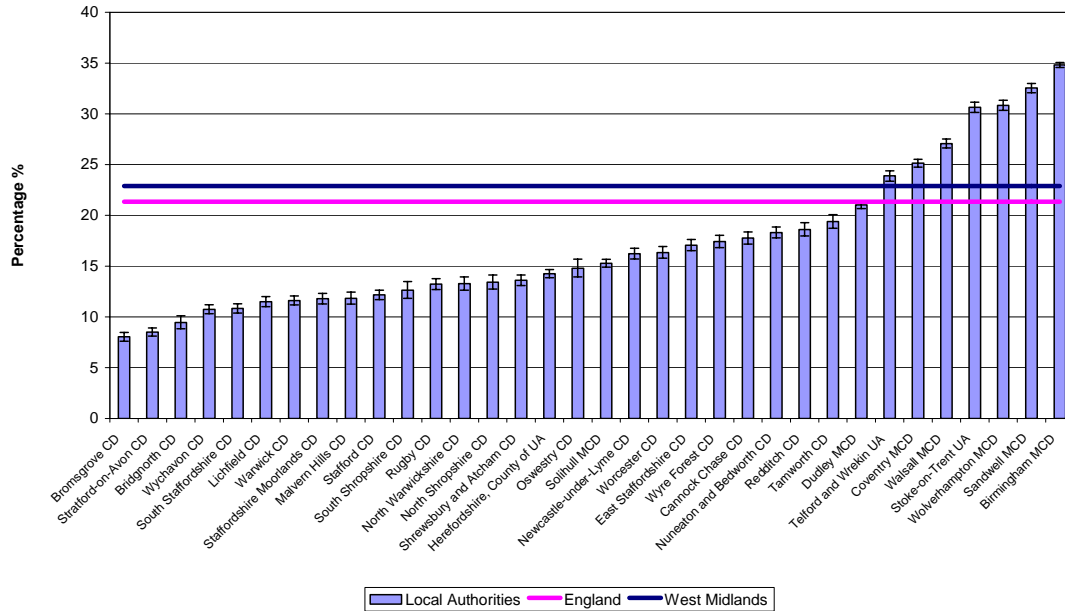


Figure shows the percentage of 15 year old pupils in 2005/06 obtaining 5 or more GCSE passes at A\* - C grade. Data are for maintained schools only

Source: DfES tables 18 and 20 for 2005/06

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000702/index.shtml>.

## 9.4 Children living in Poverty

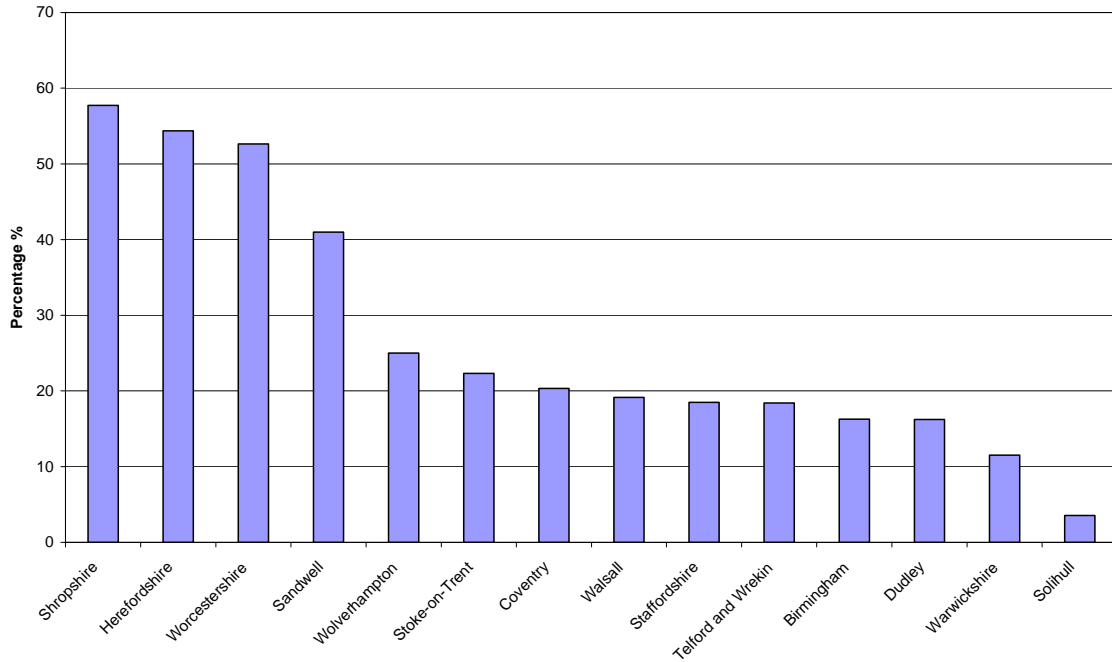


The figure shows the percentage of children aged under 16 who were living in low income households in 2001. A low income household is defined as equivalised income below 60% of median household income before housing costs. In Birmingham 35% of children are classed as living in poverty while in the local authority with fewest only 8% of children are so classed. Although these data are for 2001 it is the latest available.

Please note that this is not the same as the child poverty measure defined as a PSA target by the Treasury and DWP.

Source Health Profile 2 dataset.

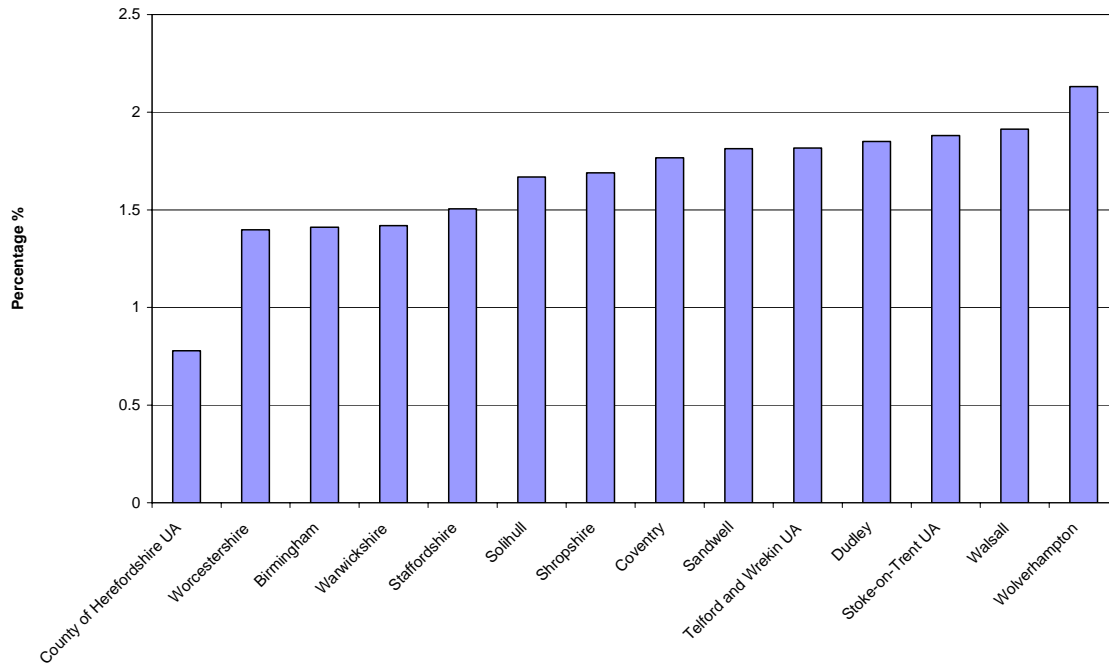
## 9.5 Healthy schools



Percentage of schools (excluding nursery and independent schools), which have achieved Healthy School Status as of April 2007. The range is very wide varying from 3% in Solihull to 57% in Shropshire.

Source: Healthy Schools National Database

## 10.1 Community care (Home care for adults)

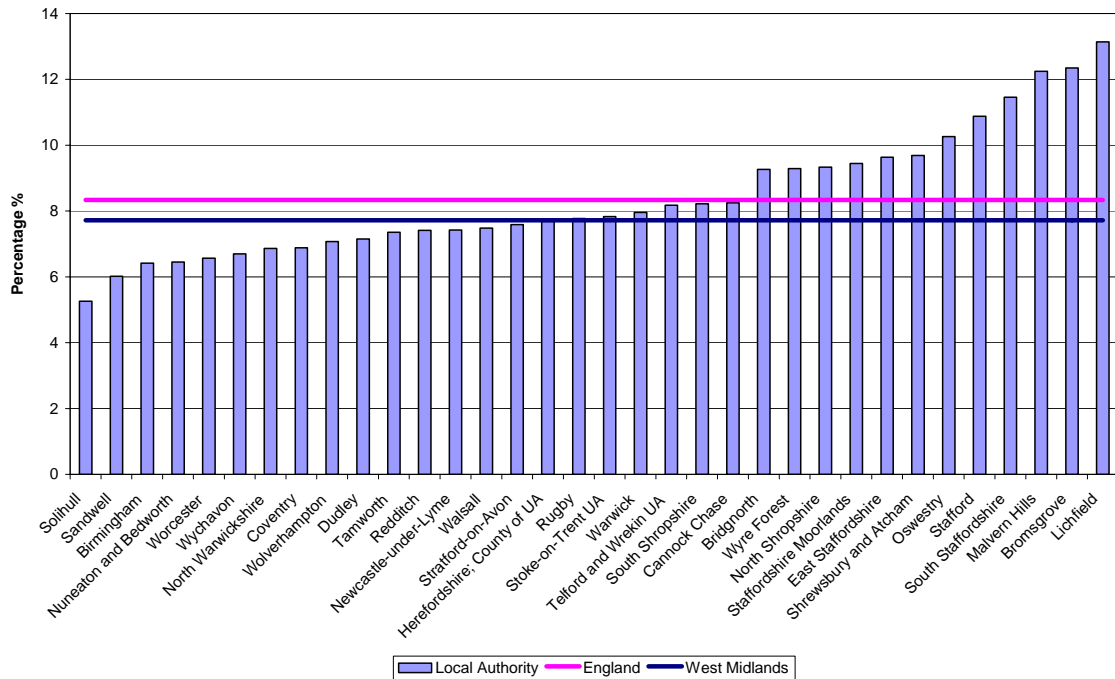


The figure shows the percentage of households receiving home help and home care in the different Councils with Social Service Responsibility (CSSR) in 2006. There is more than two fold variation with the urban authorities tending to be the higher providers. The hours of contact also vary widely (8.2 hours per week to 15.1 hours per week).

Source Table 1.1 Community Care Statistics 2006 Home Care services for adults, England. The denominator (all households in CSSR) is taken from sub regional household projections, England (2004 based) for 2006.



### 10.3 Percentage of people aged over 75 years living in communal establishments



This figure shows the percentage of residents aged 75 years or more in each local authority living in a communal establishment in the 2001 census.

Source Census Standard Table S001 downloaded from NOMIS