



City of
Stoke-on-Trent

Stoke-on-Trent

Childcare Sufficiency Assessment

2021-22

Published Autumn 2021

1. Executive Summary

This report has been written to comment on the sufficiency of childcare provision for children and families in Stoke-on-Trent.

Previous childcare sufficiency assessments for the city have indicated that there is sufficient childcare for children in Stoke-on-Trent. Since the previous assessment there has not been a significant change in the number of childcare providers in the city and there has been a slight reduction in the estimated number of children in the city (which is projected to continue). Therefore we continue to report that there is sufficient childcare in the city.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) has had a significant impact on the childcare market in the city, as it has across the whole country. Much of the parental demand and childcare take-up data in this report is dated prior to COVID19 lockdown restrictions as we expect the childcare demand to recover to the same level. We have avoided reporting on data from the period when restrictions limited attendance as this may give us a false picture of the childcare market going forward. Much of the childcare supply data (childcare places) is taken from the autumn term 2021 as this reflects any changes during the pandemic.

The key observations at this time are:

- The early years and childcare sector has experienced a very challenging period, whilst continuing to support children and families in the city. Providers, and childcare workers, have remained dedicated and committed in difficult circumstances. During the pandemic, there were periods where the government restricted attendance to vulnerable children and key workers. Despite these issues, the local authority has not experienced any significant sufficiency issues and parents, in general, have been able to meet their childcare requirements.
- The local authority is not aware of significant issues in relation to the sufficiency of childcare in the city as a whole as there are enough places for the number of children living and requiring childcare in Stoke-on-Trent. The local authority has not received any complaints from parents unable to access childcare for 0-5 year olds in the previous three years. There are some issues in specific areas of the city and these local variations are highlighted later in this report.
- The local authority does not collect data on the number of childcare vacancies as this can often be inaccurate due to different methods of measuring a vacancy. Despite this, there are areas of the city that do not have vacancies throughout the year highlighting that some areas experience some sufficiency issues. In general, parents can access childcare within their local area but this may not always be with their 'first choice' provider.

- The local authority is not regularly contacted by parents who are unable to find out of school or holiday childcare, although on occasions some parents may not be able to access out of school childcare that meets their needs.
- In 2020, the percentage of eligible two-year-olds taking up a funded place increased to its highest level, which is now above both the national and regional rate. By 2021, the levels of take-up across the country had reduced dramatically due to the Covid 19 pandemic. We expect the next census in January 2022 to show that numbers have increased to 2020 levels.
- The take-up of free places for three and four-year-olds in Stoke-on-Trent is lower than national levels and is a key priority for the local authority and partners. This is affected by the high number of school / academy-based places in the city with some families choosing to wait until September to start in a school place rather than accessing funded hours prior to starting school (DfE measures are taken in January – see report for further detail).
- The take-up of funded childcare at ward level is inconsistent, meaning that children in some parts of the city are missing out on funded childcare and early education.
- During 2019-20, the local authority introduced additional outreach capacity to support the two-year-old offer. External funding was secured for this 12-month project, with the aim of increasing the take-up of funded places for two-year-olds (including those families that are 'hard to reach'). This project has now ended and was impacted by the pandemic. Therefore, specific 'outreach' work to encourage take-up has now reduced.
- Local data suggests that childcare costs in Stoke-on-Trent are relatively low. This is in line with local wages and family income levels.
- The financial sustainability of childcare and early education providers remains of concern, which has been further impacted by the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Despite this, there have been no permanent closures of nurseries directly related to the pandemic.
- High quality childcare is available throughout the city. The local authority works closely with providers to continually improve. As at 1 January 2021, 99% of children accessing a free two-year-old place were doing so with a good or outstanding provider.

2. What is childcare sufficiency?

2.1 What is required from the local authority?

Local authorities (under Section 6 of the Childcare Act 2006) are required by legislation to “secure sufficient childcare, so far as is reasonably practicable, for working parents, or parents who are studying or training for employment, for children aged 0-14 (or up to 18 for disabled children)”. A key outcome is that parents are able to work because childcare places are available, accessible and affordable and are delivered flexibly in a range of high-quality settings.

The local authority is also required to secure sufficient funded places for all children (aged 2,3 or 4) who are eligible for a funded 15-hour place in the city. This also extends to working parents who are eligible to access 30 hours of funded childcare.

Local authorities are also required to report annually to elected council members on how they are meeting their duty to secure sufficient childcare, and make this report available and accessible to parents. This report meets this requirement.

2.2 What types of childcare are available in Stoke-on-Trent?

Childcare is delivered through various types of providers in the city such as full day care nurseries, pre-school play groups, childminders, maintained schools, academies, out of school clubs and holiday provision.

The number of day nurseries, pre-schools and school nurseries has remained relatively stable since 2019 (although there have been nursery closures and openings during this period). The number of childminders has reduced during this period and this needs to be monitored closely. As at 1 September 2021, the following numbers of places were available in the city for 0-4s:

Type	Number of providers (September 2021)
Childminders	78
Day Nursery	62
Pre-school Play Group	8
Independent schools	1
School / Academy Nursery Places (including Nursery Schools)	67
Total	216

*In addition, there is also an Early Years Special Educational Needs Unit. Places are allocated by the local authority for children with a completed Education, Health and Care Plan

Type	Estimated number of Ofsted registered places currently offered by providers ¹
Childminders	234 ²
Day Nursery	3,062
Pre-school Play Group	192
Independent schools	48
School / Academy Nursery Places (including Nursery Schools)	3,003
Total	6,539

Maintained nurseries and schools / academies with nursery classes usually admit children into their school/nursery in a September intake following the child's third birthday. There has been an increase in the number of schools that allow multiple intakes (i.e. taking children the term after their third birthday in January or April). Whilst this helps to ensure that there are sufficient places in the city, there is a potential financial impact on the local private, voluntary and independent childcare market when schools lower their age range.

Day nurseries and childminders can, in general, take children from birth onwards. Many children in Stoke-on-Trent often attend a private, voluntary and independent (PVI) sector provider up until they become eligible to access a maintained sector or academy nursery place. Parents do not have to choose a school nursery place and some children continue in the private sector up until the child moves into Reception (note: the statutory school age when children must be in full-time education is the term after their fifth birthday).

The local authority has limited control over new entrants to the market. Funding has been available to support childcare providers to increase places or to open new provision in areas of need. Currently, there is no funding available for providers looking to increase childcare places in the city.

¹ This information is based on the reduced number of places that are currently offered, due to factors such as staffing and room availability (this is not the maximum capacity of the building that the provider operates from)

² As many childminders do not submit childcare sufficiency information, these numbers are based on each individual childminder offering three places for 0-4 year-olds.

2.3 Childcare vacancies

Accessing provider information on the number of vacancies at each age group is difficult due to the willingness of providers to supply the information and the interpretation of a 'vacancy' by different providers (i.e. a full-time vacancy, a part time vacancy, a funded place vacancy). Therefore, for this assessment, providers were simply asked whether they expect to have vacancies in each term (yes or no) for specific age ranges over the next 12 months. Whilst this does not tell us the number of vacancies in each term, the local authority can analyse each ward for potential under-capacity where providers are highlighting that they do not have vacancies. Where providers have not provided details of vacancies, data from 2019 has been used (from the previous childcare sufficiency assessment).

The tables below show wards in the city where there are no expected vacancies in at least one term. (*Note: Providers were asked to identify if they had vacancies by the end of the term*). Wards that are not listed have been assessed to have sufficient vacancies throughout the year.

Two-year-old places

Table: Question for providers - Do you expect to have vacancies by the end of the term?(by ward)³

Ward	Autumn 2021	Spring 2022	Summer 2022
Blurton East	No	No	No
Bradeley and Chell Heath	No	No	No
Burslem Central	No	No	No
Dresden and Florence	Yes	Yes	No
Eaton Park	No	No	No
Great Chell and Packmoor	Yes	No	Yes
Hanford and Trentham	Yes	Yes	No
Hollybush and Longton West	No	No	Yes
Meir Hay	Yes	Yes	No
Sandford Hill	Yes	No	No
Tunstall	Yes	No	No

As the table above shows, the city experiences the most pressure on places for two-year-olds in the summer term, which is due to the higher number of three- and four-year-olds that will be accessing and taking up places in the private, voluntary and independent sector during this term.

The fact that these wards experience periods where there are no vacancies may show that additional places are required, but when analysed more closely it is clear that neighbouring wards have vacancies that can accommodate families who are

³ Answer will be 'Yes' if one or more providers in the ward indicate(s) that they have vacancies by the end of the term. This does not include childminders as at present, a very small number of funded places are taken with childminders.

able and/or willing to travel. Some families within these wards who cannot travel; or are not willing to travel for childcare may have difficulties in accessing a place.

Three and four-year-old places

Question for providers - Do you expect to have vacancies by the end of the term? (by ward)⁴

Ward	Autumn 2021	Spring 2022	Summer 2022
Dresden and Florence	Yes	Yes	No
Meir Hay	Yes	No	No
Sandford Hill	Yes	Yes	No

Pressure on three and four-year-old places are less of a concern than for two-year-olds. Due to the high number of school nursery places in the city, there are a number of wards that only have vacancies in schools, meaning that it may be more difficult for working parents to find childcare outside of school hours. As with two-year-old places, neighbouring wards appear to have sufficient vacancies for parents requiring places.

2.4 Is there sufficient childcare in Stoke-on-Trent?

The local authority is not aware of significant issues in relation to the sufficiency of childcare in the city **as a whole** as there are enough places for the number of children living and requiring childcare in Stoke-on-Trent. There are local variations, which are evidenced by the vacancy data provided in the previous section. Despite this, the local authority does not receive regular contact from parents who cannot find a place.

The table below shows a simple summary of childcare sufficiency in the city as a whole for 0-4-year-olds. The figures compare the number of children to the number of childcare places (including school places) available. This does not consider differences in demand for childcare across the city and includes provision in the school and academy sector which is generally not full day care.

Number of 0-4-year-olds ⁵	16,391
Total capacity	6,539 ⁶
Ratio of children : places	2.5: 1 (one place for every 2.5 children)

⁴ Answer will be 'Yes' if one or more providers in the ward indicate(s) that they have vacancies by the end of the term. This does not include childminders as at present, a very small number of funded places are taken with childminders.

⁵ Mid-2020 population estimates for 2020 wards and 2021 LAs, ONS

⁶ This information is based on the reduced number of places that are currently offered, due to factors such as staffing and room availability. As all childminders do not submit childcare sufficiency information, these numbers are based on each individual childminder offering three places for 0-4 year-olds.

Highest Ratio at ward level	1.2: 1
Lowest Ratio at ward level	8.4: 1

Due to the large number of school nursery classes in the city, it is difficult to assess whether there is sufficient childcare at ward level. Some wards would appear to have a sufficient number of places, but when analysed more closely may not have any childcare places for under 3s (as there is only school nursery provision available). Despite this, in general, parents are able to find childcare in neighbouring wards.

Overall, there is one childcare place for every 2.5 children aged 0-4 in the city. At individual ward level, there is wide variation. We must consider the following:

- Parents access childcare outside of their ward boundaries.
- Not all children age 0-4 require a childcare place due to a number of factors (maternity leave, informal childcare, parents not in employment or training).

In terms of the ratio of childcare places compares to the population, a ward breakdown is provided in Appendix 1.

3. The city

3.1 Population

The latest mid-year population estimates from 2020 show the following for 0-4 year olds in the city:

Age	Population estimate
0	3,136
1	3,277
2	3,208
3	3,344
4	3,426
Total 0-4	16,391

Following an increase in population from 2010 to 2016, the number of children in the 0-4 age range has reduced over the last four years. Whilst this means that there is 'sufficient' childcare and early learning available for children, a lower number of families requiring childcare means that the financial viability of providers is a concern. The table below shows the estimated change in population from 2010 – 2020.

Year	Estimated population (0-4 year olds)
2010	16,957
2011	17,168
2012	17,504
2013	17,455
2014	17,762
2015	17,877
2016	17,921
2017	17,640
2018	17,135
2019	16,665
2020	16,391

The latest available population **projections** indicate that there will be a continued gradual reduction of children age 0-4 living in Stoke-on-Trent over the next ten years. Therefore, a decrease in demand for childcare and funded places is likely to continue. Please note, this does not consider the number of parents requiring childcare due to work commitments and the above commentary is based on the predicted population changes alone. Population projections⁷ are shown in the table below:

Projected Year	Age 0 - 4
2021	16,002
2022	15,749
2023	15,609
2024	15,538
2025	15,472
2026	15,426
2027	15,413
2028	15,421
2029	15,444
2030	15,488

Whilst these figures are estimates (and less accurate the further into the future we estimate), we can clearly see a forecast of fewer children in the near future.

4. Free childcare for two-year-olds

4.1 Eligibility and targets

Some two-year-olds in England are entitled to free early education and childcare. Free childcare is for 570 hours per year and is usually taken as 15 hours per week

⁷ Population projections – local authority based by single year of age, ONS

for 38 weeks per year, although this offer can be ‘stretched’ across the whole year. Parents can claim for their child from the term after they turn two. Places are available for families meeting low-income criteria and some other vulnerable groups (e.g. looked after children and children in receipt of Disability Living Allowance). The full eligibility criteria are available online at www.stoke.gov.uk/beststart.

Parents can apply for a free childcare place online or by telephone. If eligible, they are then able to choose a childcare provider in the city to access their entitlement.

4.2 Take-up of places

The latest published data from the DfE is from January 2021 but this data collection took place when attendance was uncertain due to Covid 19. In the previous year (January 2020) there were 1,034 two-year-olds accessing a funded place in Stoke-on-Trent. 71% of all eligible two-year-olds were taking up a place in the city compared to a West Midlands average of 67% and a national average of 69%.

The reporting of percentages for the take-up of funded childcare for two-year-olds is difficult as the number of eligible children changes on a constant basis. Therefore, whilst the DfE will report a percentage based on the January Early Years Census at ‘a point in time’ headcount day, for this report we have also reported actual numbers of children taking up a place throughout the term. In addition to this, take-up of places at the start of a term may appear to be low but by the end of a term, more families become aware of the entitlement and take-up a place.

The following table shows the take-up of two-year-old provision over the previous year prior to the Covid 19 pandemic (*please note that this data is created using local authority figures for the whole term rather than official DfE figures at a point in time*).

Term	% of eligible two year olds taking up a place
Summer 2019	72%
Autumn 2019	81%
Spring 2020	77%

Note: The table above counts children living in Stoke-on-Trent and accessing a place in the city. It does not include children living outside Stoke-on-Trent or accessing outside the city.

The chart above shows the variation in take-up at different points of the year. The take-up of two-year-old places is generally lower in the summer term as places are taken up by the high number of three and four-year-olds in the private, voluntary and independent sector. This may indicate some issues with the capacity of some childcare provision at certain points of the year as the number of children eligible usually remains constant across the year. Despite, this the local authority does not receive a significant number of reports that parents are unable to find places. Another possible reason for lower summer uptake is that children turning three years old in this term are likely to be starting in a school nursery place in the autumn so do not begin a place elsewhere for one term only.

4.3 Take-up at ward level

An analysis of take-up of two-year-old childcare places has taken place, which included a postcode analysis of those eligible against take-up. The eligibility lists (supplied by DWP) over the period have been used for this analysis.

Take up in Summer 2021 appears to have risen to similar levels experienced before the COVID19 pandemic. Summer is the term where providers experience the most pressure on places so it is useful to look at this term as it is the most likely period where parents may be unable to access a place. Take-up levels of funded childcare for two-year olds is very high in some areas and in half of the city wards, take-up is above 70% in the summer term. Around one in four of the city's wards have a take-up rate of over 90%.

Despite the high take-up in some wards, take up levels in some areas of the city are much lower (in some terms less than 60% of children take up a place). The wards below should be focussed on to increase take-up as they have take-up levels of 60% or below (in Summer 2021):

- Little Chell and Stanfield
- Etruria and Hanley
- Abbey Hulton and Townsend
- Dresden and Florence
- Burslem Central
- Booths and Oakhill
- Springfields and Trent Vale
- Tunstall

There are various reasons for low levels of take-up of funded places, including awareness, community demographics, culture and the sufficiency of available places. The local authority does not have any specific outreach support to encourage families to take up these places but receives a regular list from the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP), which highlights potentially eligible families. The local authority uses these lists to write to parents so that they are aware that they are potentially eligible.

The number of eligible two-year olds in the city has reduced in recent years. In summer 2021 there were 1,393 two-year-old children highlighted as potentially eligible for a funded place, which had decreased from 1,575 in summer 2019. Analysis of the summer 2021 data shows that by the end of the term, approximately 370 eligible children had not accessed a funded place.

An overview of take up at ward level for summer 2021 is available in Appendix 2.

5. Free early education for three and four-year-olds

5.1 Eligibility and Targets

All three and four-year-olds in England are entitled to 570 hours of free early education or childcare per year. This is often taken as 15 hours each week for 38 weeks of the year. All children can claim a place from the term after they turn three.

As all three and four-year-olds in England are eligible for a free place, the target is 100%. The England average for 2020 is 93% for three and four-year-olds combined. This reduced in 2021 due to the COVID19 pandemic.

Working parents can access an additional 15 hours per week, meaning that they can access 30 hours in total. In both Stoke-on-Trent and England, approximately 40% of children accessing a universal place also access some or all of their additional hours.

5.2 Take-up of places

Take-up of free places for three and four-year-olds in Stoke-on-Trent is lower than national and regional rates. This measures the percentage of children taking up a free place on a particular 'census' day in January and is reported by the DfE.

The percentage of three and four-year-olds taking up a place reduced across the country in 2021 due to the Covid 19 pandemic. Prior to the pandemic, in January 2020, 90% of three and four-year-olds in the city were accessing a place in Stoke-on-Trent. This remains below the national (93%) and West Midlands (94%) average and has been this way for several years. Historically, the largest gap between local and national figures is for three-year-olds not taking up a place.

The local authority does not hold any data on the children that do not access a free place identified by the census. It is believed that due to the high number of three-year-old places within schools and academies in Stoke-on-Trent, parents delay starting their free place until the September school/academy intake to avoid additional transition (e.g. a child that turns three in December is more likely, in Stoke-on-Trent, to wait for a school/academy place in September rather than start a place in the PVI sector in January or April before moving on to school in September).

6. Affordability of childcare

6.1 Average costs per week

Childcare providers in Stoke-on-Trent voluntarily provide information in relation to their fees to the local authority, which is used to display to parents on the Family Services Directory website. Not all providers disclose information about their fees and so these figures should be treated with caution. Each year, the local authority submits information to the 'Coram Family and Childcare' survey. In 2021, the following costs were identified:

Average cost per week (full time place)

Provider Type	Average Cost	Highest	Lowest
Nursery	£185	£237.50	£108
Childminder	£133	Not collected	Not collected

The figures above are based on the following assumptions:

- a. An average cost of those providers that have supplied a weekly cost.*
- b. For those providers that have not provided a weekly cost, we have used their day rate multiplied by 5 (which could be higher than their weekly cost).*
- c. Removal of any providers where there appears to be an error in the submission of their data or where they have not supplied any cost data.*

The information provided in the table cannot be accurately compared to previous assessments due to the method of data collection. Despite this, we can see that there have been increases in average fees across day nurseries and childminders over the past two years.

The local authority cannot guarantee the complete accuracy of childcare cost averages due to incomplete data and providers 'weekly' cost potentially covering different hours (e.g. 8am-6pm or 9am-3pm).

According to the 'Coram Family and Childcare' Survey 2021, the average cost of 50 hours childcare in a nursery in England for under 2s is £268.06 and £258.08 for a two-year-old. This survey indicates that there has been a 3-4% increase in prices for 25 hours per week nursery provision for children age two and under between 2019 and 2020, which is consistent with the increase between 2018 and 2019.

For childminders, the average cost in England for under 2s is £228.77 and £230.06 for a two-year-old.

Despite the difficulties in collecting cost data, these comparisons would suggest that childcare costs in Stoke-on-Trent are relatively low, in line with local wages and income levels.

6. Quality of childcare

High quality childcare is a key part of the local authority's sufficiency duty. The quality of childcare has improved in the city. The key points are highlighted below (data based on the early years census, January 2021).

Funded places for two-year-olds - 99% of two-year-old children benefit from funded early education places in providers that have been inspected as good or outstanding. This is a higher rate than both the West Midlands (97%) and England (97%). The majority of these places are within the private, voluntary and independent sector.

Funded places for three and four-year-olds - In Stoke-on-Trent, 84% of three and four-year-old children benefit from funded early education places in providers that have been inspected as good or outstanding. This is a lower rate than both the West Midlands (91%) and England (93%).

Please note that 'Good or Outstanding Providers' are based on overall grades for schools. In Stoke-on-Trent, the majority of schools which are not good or outstanding overall, have good or outstanding early years provision.

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Appendix 1 – Ratio of population : childcare places (higher number equals lower number of places per child)

Ward	Population 0-4	PVI places	School places	Total places	Ratio - not inc. school places	Ratio – inc. school places school
Abbey Hulton and Townsend	725	122	138	260	5.9	2.8
Baddeley, Milton and Norton	1021	180	205	385	5.7	2.7
Bentilee and Uubberley	835	100	104	204	8.4	4.1
Birches Head and Central Forest Park	614	123	150	273	5.0	2.2
Blurton East	285	64	105	169	4.5	1.7
Blurton West and Newstead	518	41	52	93	12.6	5.6
Boothen and Oak Hill	425	56	39	95	7.6	4.5
Bradeley and Chell Heath	363	0	60	60	N/A	6.1
Broadway and Longton East	329	57	0	57	5.8	5.8
Burslem Central	517	6	60	66	86.2	7.8
Burslem Park	302	116	60	176	2.6	1.7
Dresden and Florence	341	29	60	89	11.8	3.8
Eaton Park	185	3	60	63	61.7	2.9
Etruria and Hanley	586	114	97	211	5.1	2.8
Fenton East	438	9	90	99	48.7	4.4
Fenton West and Mount Pleasant	359	128	108	236	2.8	1.5
Ford Green and Smallthorne	419	109	90	199	3.8	2.1
Goldenhill and Sandyford	499	3	142	145	166.3	3.4
Great Chell and Packmoor	498	158	112	270	3.2	1.8
Hanford and Trentham	518	199	78	277	2.6	1.9

Hanley Park and Shelton	242	163	45	208	1.5	1.2
Hartshill and Basford	416	243	60	303	1.7	1.4
Hollybush and Longton West	318	54	52	106	5.9	3.0
Joiner's Square	478	106	120	226	4.5	2.1
Lightwood North and Normacot	425	127	39	166	3.3	2.6
Little Chell and Stanfield	461	56	60	116	8.2	4.0
Meir Hay	218	26	0	26	8.4	8.4
Meir North	504	72	78	150	7.0	3.4
Meir Park	179	101	0	101	1.8	1.8
Meir South	431	111	98	209	3.9	2.1
Moorcroft	448	225	82	307	2.0	1.5
Penkhull and Stoke	384	148	60	208	2.6	1.8
Sandford Hill	355	143	112	255	2.5	1.4
Sneyd Green	306	68	26	94	4.5	3.3
Springfields and Trent Vale	447	94	184	278	4.8	1.6
Tunstall	666	67	105	172	9.9	3.9
Weston Coyney	336	67	120	187	5.0	1.8
City total	16391	3488	3051	6539	4.7	2.5

Appendix 2 – Take up of funded places for two-year-olds

Ward	Accessing	Eligible	Not accessing	Take up Summer 2021 %
Abbey Hulton and Townsend	52	93	41	55.9%
Baddeley, Milton and Norton	51	79	28	64.6%
Bentilee and Uubberley	83	89	6	93.3%
Birches Head and Central Forest Park	43	53	10	81.1%
Blurton East	16	20	4	80.0%
Blurton West and Newstead	30	36	6	83.3%
Boothen and Oakhill	14	28	14	50.0%
Bradeley and Chell Heath	25	39	14	64.1%
Broadway and Longton East	16	24	8	66.7%
Burslem Central	31	57	26	54.4%
Burslem Park	19	21	2	90.5%
Dresden and Florence	25	45	20	55.6%
Eaton Park	12	17	5	70.6%
Etruria and Hanley	40	70	30	57.1%
Fenton East	32	40	8	80.0%
Fenton West and Mount Pleasant	34	40	6	85.0%
Ford Green and Smallthorne	34	35	1	97.1%
Goldenhill and Sandyford	20	32	12	62.5%
Great Chell and Packmoor	35	29	N/A	100.0%
Hanford and Trentham	14	14	0	100.0%
Hanley Park and Shelton	18	32	14	56.3%
Hartshill and Basford	19	24	5	79.2%
Hollybush and Longton West	17	20	3	85.0%
Joiner's Square	28	45	17	62.2%
Lightwood North and Normacot	32	50	18	64.0%
Little Chell and Stanfield	28	46	18	60.9%
Meir Hay	9	12	3	75.0%
Meir North	48	42	N/A	100.0%
Meir Park	2	6	4	33.3%
Meir South	33	45	12	73.3%
Moorcroft	40	60	20	66.7%
Penkhull and Stoke	14	22	8	63.6%
Sandford Hill	22	25	3	88.0%
Sneyd Green	20	16	N/A	100.0%
Springfields and Trent Vale	13	27	14	48.1%
Tunstall	21	56	35	37.5%
Weston Coyney	9	4	N/A	100.0%
Out of area	24	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	1023	1393	370	73.4%