



City of
Stoke-on-Trent

Stoke-on-Trent

Childcare Sufficiency Report

2015/16

1. Executive Summary

The following report has been produced for members of the local authority in 2016 to comment on the sufficiency of childcare provision for children and families in Stoke-on-Trent. The key observations at this time are:

- 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 – local variations are highlighted later in this report. Further work is required to assess the sufficiency of out-of-school childcare for school-age children
- Substantial investment has been made to increase the number of free childcare places available for two-year-olds. This report has identified some areas in the city where further increases in places may be necessary.
- The take-up rate for free two year old places is increasing. 1,490 accessed a free place in autumn 2015, which is an increase of 20% at the same time in the previous year (1,240).
- 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. Continued marketing of the two-year-old free offer to target the most hard-to-reach families will help to increase the take-up at age three and four. As the number of two-year-olds accessing free provision increases, it is important for the local authority to ensure that sufficient places remain for three and four year olds.
- The take-up of free childcare at ward level shows large variances meaning that a high number of children in some parts of the city are missing out on free childcare and early education. Continued and improved partnership working will focus on these target areas.
- Local data suggests that childcare costs in Stoke-on-Trent are relatively low, in line with local wages and income levels. The forthcoming introduction of the national living wage in April 2016 and workplace pension legislation will have an impact on childcare costs in the city.
- High quality childcare is available throughout the city. The local authority works closely with providers to continually improve. The local authority experiences challenges when childcare providers cease to operate or receive inadequate judgements from Ofsted as children attending these providers need to find suitable childcare elsewhere. These are managed on a case by case basis.

2. What is sufficiency?

2.1 What is childcare sufficiency?

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).”

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.

The data in this report (and the more detailed information that supports it) is used to monitor and support the childcare market, for example to encourage provision to be increased in specific areas or to improve the take-up of free places for two, three and four-year-olds.

This report focuses primarily on childcare for 0-4 year-olds, such as full day care, sessional care and free early education. Childcare for school-age children, such as holiday and out of school childcare will be reviewed in more detail during 2016/17.

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, pre-school play groups, childminders, out of school care, holiday care and wraparound care. The majority of childcare places in the city are registered with Ofsted.

As at the Summer Term 2014, the following numbers of places were available in the city for 0-4s:

Type	Number of places
Childminder (estimated 0-4)	Approx. 329 ¹
Day Nursery	3,204
Pre-school Play Group	340
Maintained Nursery	330
School with Maintained Nursery Class	3,053
Total	7,256

¹ Based on childminders on the early years register. This estimate does not account for the number of places taken up by childminders' own children.

Maintained nurseries and schools with maintained nursery classes usually admit children into their school/nursery in a September intake following the child’s third birthday. Day nurseries and childminders can, in general, take children from birth onwards. 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 place. The PVI and maintained sectors complement each other to ensure that that parents take-up a free place for their three or four-year-old child.

Maintained sector early education places in the city have historically been provided on a full-time basis (30 hours per week). Following a review, since September 2014, local authority funding is provided to schools and academies to offer part-time places (15 hours). Despite this, some schools and academies in the city continue to offer free early education above the 15 hours per week (between 15 – 30 hours). This reflects the complex early years market in Stoke-on-Trent. It is important to note that maintained nurseries and nursery classes generally do not admit children under three years old and do not offer full day care.

2.3 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. Despite this, local variations in sufficient childcare are highlighted later in this report.

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 available. This does not take into account differences in demand for childcare across the city.

Number of 0-4 year olds ²	17,406
Total capacity ³	7,256
Ratio of children : places	2.4 : 1
Highest Ratio at ward level	0.9 : 1
Lowest Ratio at ward level	66:1

Overall, there is 1 childcare place for every 2.4 children aged 0-4 in the city. At individual ward level, there is wide variation. We must take into account the following:

- Parents access childcare outside of their ward boundaries.

² Estimate based on mid-year estimates 2013 from ONS

³ Please note: childminder capacity for 0-4 year olds estimated as 50% of a childminder’s total capacity. In addition, this figure includes all maintained sector provision (which is not full day care and only provide places for three and four-year-olds)

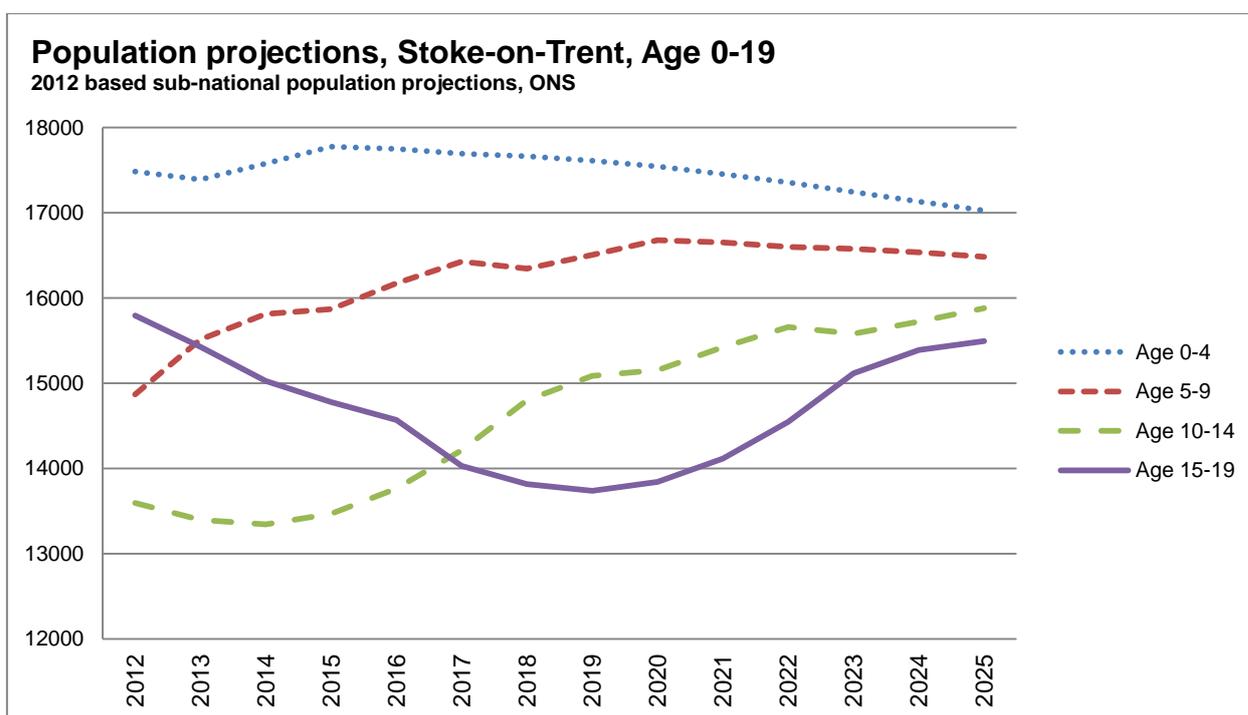
- Not all children age 0-4 require a childcare place due to a number of factors (maternity leave, informal childcare, parents not in employment or training).

In the relevant sections for two-year-olds and three/four-year-olds, this report highlights wards where there are potential issues in relation to a low ratio of childcare places AND low take-up of free early education and childcare. This mix would potentially identify areas where capacity is an issue.

3. The city

3.1 Population

2013 mid-year estimates⁴ (which have been used for ward level data in this report) indicate that there are 17,406 children aged 0-4 living in Stoke-on-Trent. The projections below taken from the city's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (produced in 2012) show that from 2015, there will be a slow decrease in numbers in this age group. Therefore an increase in demand due to population increases is NOT expected over the next ten years. The projections also show a slight increase in the 5-9 age group over the next five years. A thorough review of the out-of-school childcare market, such as holiday care and wraparound care for school age pupils, is required due to this.



3.2 Employment and economy⁵

Stoke-on-Trent is one of the most deprived local authority areas in England (14th out of 326 districts) with high levels of child and fuel poverty, poor housing conditions, low levels of educational attainment and poor health outcomes for its population.

⁴ Office of National Statistics

⁵ Stoke-on-Trent JSNA – Employment and Economic Activity

Many of these characteristics are directly linked to – if not caused by – an economy that has persistently under-performed relative to other similar urban centres and regional and national averages.

Despite recent signs of growth in jobs and inward investment, many of the structural weaknesses of an over-reliance on low-skill and low-wage occupations and industries persist.

The resultant economic and social landscape – still typified by traditional industries, terraced housing, high levels of benefit dependency, and a significant reliance on public intervention in the economy relative to elsewhere – is an active disincentive to prospective businesses and individuals looking to relocate.

While the city has not traditionally experienced the levels of unemployment seen in some other large metropolitan districts it has long suffered from high levels of economic inactivity ('worklessness').

Various measures of both household and individual income and earnings data shows the individuals (and households) in the city earn (or have cumulative incomes) more than 20% below the national average – and amongst the lowest in England and Wales.

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 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. Eligibility criteria are available online at www.stoke.gov.uk/beststart.

Parents can apply for a free childcare place online, via phone or via post. If eligible, they are then able to choose a childcare provider in the city to access their entitlement. The local authority receive a list from the Department of Work and Pensions six times per year which details families in the city that the DWP database highlights as including an eligible child. These lists are used by the local authority to target resources to enable parents to access their entitlement.

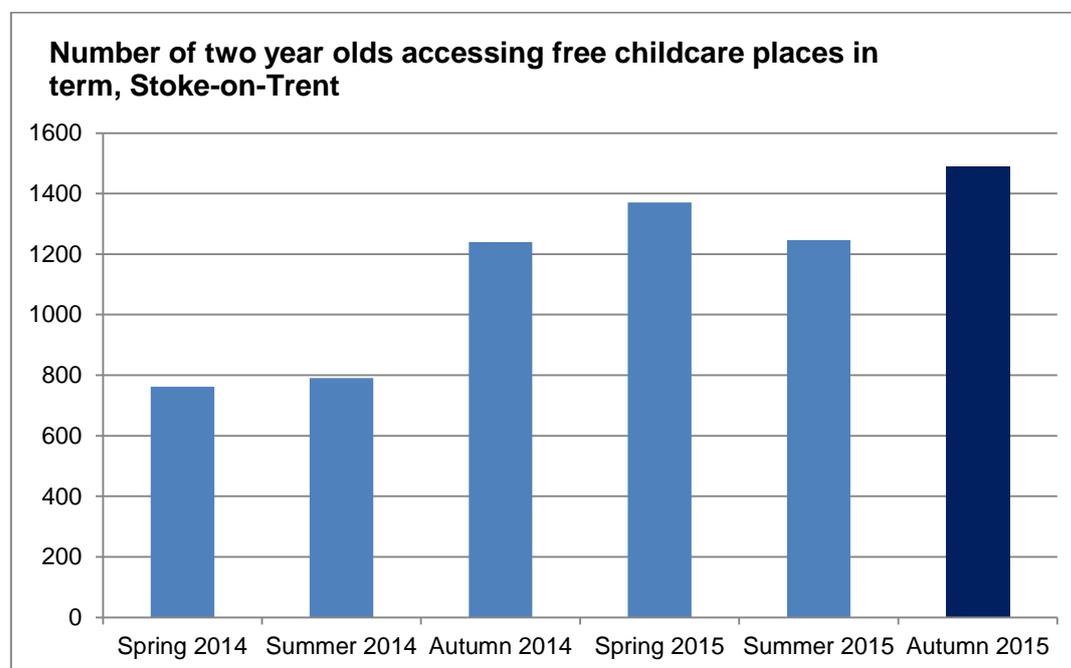
4.2 Take-up of places

The latest published data from the DfE is from January 2015 and showed that 59% of all eligible two-year-olds were taking up a place in the city compared to a West Midlands average of 56%.

The reporting of percentages for two-year-old childcare take-up 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 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 chart shows the take-up of two-year-old provision over the previous two years (*please note that there was an increase in eligibility in autumn 2014 from the 20% of two-year-olds to 40% who were eligible*).



The chart shows that whilst there appeared to be a reduction in the number of two-year-olds accessing free places in the Summer 2015 term, figures for the Autumn Term 2015 show the highest ever take-up in the city. The Summer Term is often the term where private, voluntary and independent childcare providers have their highest number of three and four-year-olds accessing provision. Therefore it may be possible that capacity levels were an issue. During the Summer Term 2015, the local authority estimates that 65% of eligible children accessed a place. All take-up data in this report is based on the Summer Term 2015.

Vacancy data for childcare provision is collected through Co-operative Working (formerly the Family Information Service Hub) and stored on a database. Unfortunately this data is inconsistent and does not always provide up to date information for all providers as it requires providers to inform the team of any changes. A short survey was compiled as part of this sufficiency assessment which identified that many nurseries had limited or minimal vacancies for two-year-olds. Therefore, the local authority should continue to assist providers to increase provision in relevant areas where possible. In addition, the availability of up-to-date vacancy information should be improved.

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 DWP eligibility list for June 2015 has been used for this analysis, which has then been compared to all two-year-olds accessing a free place in the Summer Term 2015. A full list of take-up by ward is available in Appendix A.

There are large variations in take-up at ward level in the city. Take-up at locality level shows a small variation, but this is hidden due to the variations in the wards that make up localities. There is a slightly lower take-up rate in the north of the city. The table below shows take-up at locality level in summer 2015.

Locality	Number of children	Percentage take-up
North	403	60.9%
South	477	66.4%
Central	330	66.9%
Total City	1,210	64.6%

Take-up rates (in Summer 2015) at ward level range between 34% and 94% (note that Meir Park has been removed as less than ten children are eligible). The following wards highlight potential issues:

- *Dresden and Florence* – Only 34% of eligible two-year-olds accessed their free place in summer 2015 and there are no (zero) childcare places for two-year-olds within the ward. There is one primary school in the ward that provides early education for three and four-year-olds. Surrounding wards have childcare available but this may not be practical and sufficient for parents living in Dresden and Florence. The adjoining ward of Lightwood North and Normacot also experiences similar issues.
- *Burslem Central* – Only 42% of eligible two-year-olds accessed their free place in summer 2015 and there are no (zero) childcare places for two-year-olds within the ward. There is one primary school in the ward that provides early education for three and four-year-olds. The surrounding wards of Moorcroft; and Burslem Park also have low take-up rates.
- *Little Chell and Stanfield* – Only 42% of eligible two-year-olds accessed their free place in summer 2015. There is a lack of accessible childcare in this ward although surrounding wards contain childcare provision that could be accessed by these families.
- *Ford Green and Smallthorne and Burslem Park* – Approximately 50% of eligible two-year-olds in these wards accessed their free place in summer 2015.

Increases in provision to cater for families in these two wards may have a positive impact on take-up.

- *Blurton West and Newstead* - 45% of eligible two-year-olds accessed their free place in summer 2015. Newstead does not have any full day care. Increases in provision to cater for families in this ward may have a positive impact on take-up.

Future marketing activities should be heavily focussed on eligible two-year-olds as children accessing a place when they are two are likely to continue in a place when they turn three. It is probable that many of the children not accessing free early education places at two are the children that do not access at three years old. It is more effective to attract these children at two as the local authority receives regular details of eligible parents through the DWP. At age three, the local authority has no way of knowing who is not accessing a place.

There appears to be some link between take-up and ethnicity. All six wards identified as having take-up over 80% have a high White British population (94% or above). The wards highlighted as having a low take-up rate (other than Meir Park; and Blurton West and Newstead) have a White British population of less than 90%. Whilst this report cannot confirm that take-up is higher for White British families, further investigation is required.

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

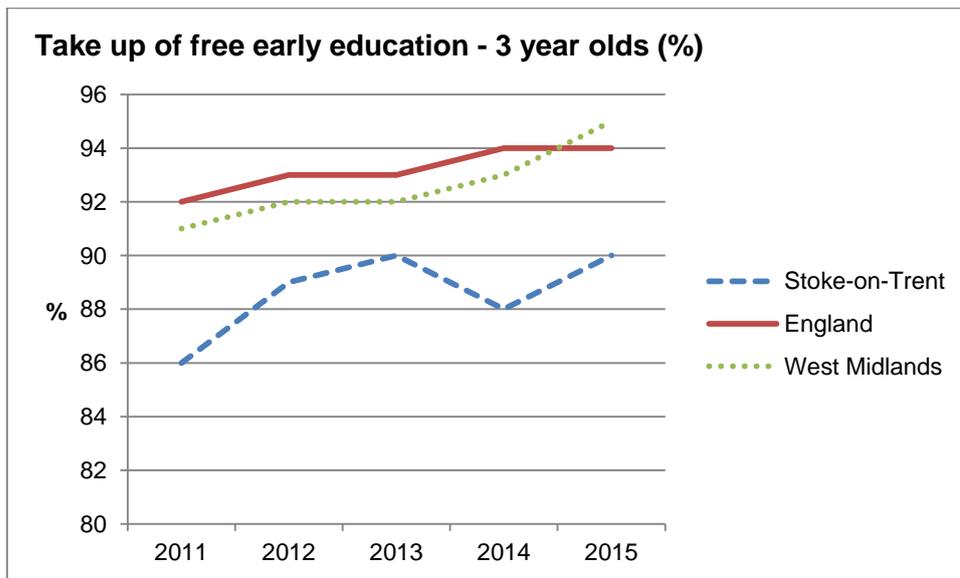
5.1 Eligibility and Targets

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.

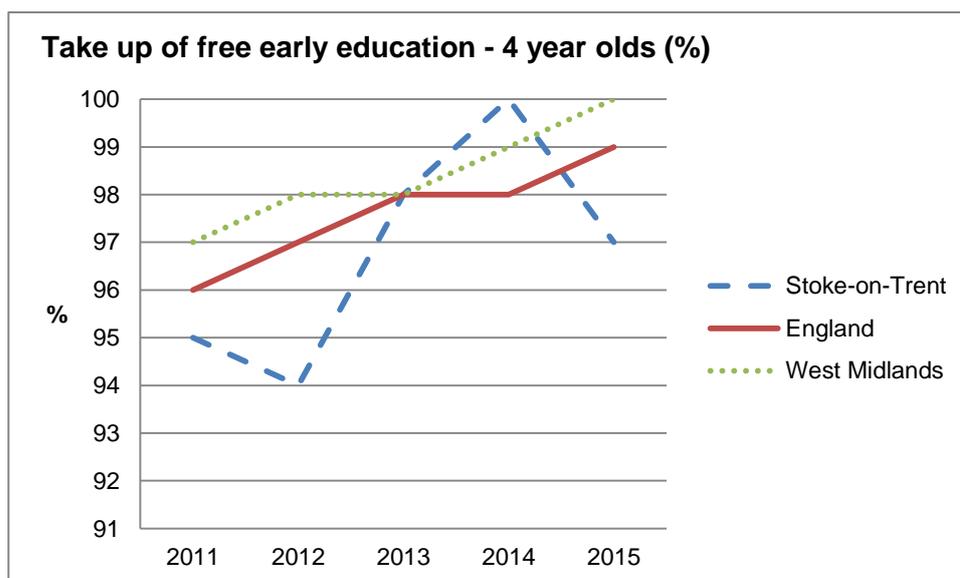
As all three and four-year-olds in England are eligible for a free place, the target is 100%. In reality, the England average for 2015 is 94% for three-year-olds, 99% for four-year-olds and 98% for three/four-year-olds combined.

5.2 Take-up of places

Take-up of free places for three and four-year-olds in Stoke-on-Trent is low and is a key priority for the local authority and partners. The chart below shows take-up over the previous five years for three and four-year-olds (Data is collected by the DfE in January each year).



Although the percentage of three-year-olds accessing a free place has increased following a dip in 2014, only 90% of three-year-old children accessed a free place in January 2015. This means that on current population estimates over 350 children would be missing out on a free place. The rate in Stoke-on-Trent remains below national and regional averages.



The percentage of four-year-olds accessing a free place reduced in 2015 following increases in 2013 and 2014 which took the rate above the national and regional averages.

5.3 Take-up at ward level

An analysis of take-up of three and four-year-old early education and childcare places has taken place, which included a postcode analysis against take-up. A full list of take-up by ward is available in Appendix A. To calculate percentage rates we have used mid-year 2013 population estimates from the Office of National Statistics. We have assumed that in these statistics from 2013 that one-year-olds are now three and two year olds are now four. Populations of single year age

groups vary from year to year and therefore this can distort the percentage figures. This does not take into account family movement in the last two years or inward/outward migration in the city and, importantly, does not take into account children who attend early years provision outside Stoke-on-Trent. Therefore these percentages should only be used to give an estimate of take-up in a ward. As with two-year-olds, there is a lower take-up rate in the north of the city. At locality level, the following estimates can be made for three year old children accessing a place during the Summer Term 2015:

Locality	Number of children accessing a place (Summer Term 2015)	Percentage take-up
North	939	75.4%
South	1188	81.2%
Central	762	81.4%
Total City	2889	79.3%

As can be seen in the above table, Summer Term take-up of free early education is lower than the figures reported by DfE in January each year.

For three-year-olds, it is important to understand that the market in Stoke-on-Trent will look very different depending on the term being analysed. In the autumn term, the vast majority of eligible three-year-olds will be accessing a place in the maintained sector. By Summer Term, many of these children have become four and are replaced by eligible children who have recently turned three who access a place in the PVI sector. These children will be too young for the previous September intake into a maintained place and it would appear that some of these children are not taking up a place in the spring or summer terms prior to moving to a maintained place. A more detailed analysis is needed but continued marketing of the free offer throughout the year is required. Increasing the number of two-year-olds accessing a free place is important in our attempts to increase the number of three and four-year olds accessing a free place in the city.

Many wards that experience low-take-up of the two-year-old offer also experience low-take-up of early education for three-year-olds, but this is not consistently the case. Meir Park; Baddeley, Milton and Norton; and Hartshill and Basford all appear to have very low three-year-old take-up but this may be due to children attending provision outside of the city, as these wards are all situated on the boundary of the city.

The wards identified as having the lowest take-up (70% or below) are Lightwood North and Normacot; Meir Park; Eaton Park; Hartshill and Basford; Blurton West

and Newstead; Fenton East; Baddeley, Milton and Norton; Burslem Park; Dresden and Florence

Due to the high number of places for children in the maintained sector in Stoke-on-Trent, there are no issues with capacity for three and four-year-olds in the city. Despite this, some wards appear to have a lack of childcare for those children not accessing a maintained place. These wards appear to show a low take-up of three-year-old places and have very limited or no (zero) childcare places other than maintained sector nursery places. Further investigation is required in these wards.

- *Eaton Park* - Take-up is low at three years old but high at four years olds. The ward has a maintained nursery class but very limited childcare for those children who are not accessing a maintained place – further investigation required in this ward.
- *Burslem Central* - This ward has no childcare other than a maintained nursery. Therefore, children not accessing a place in a maintained nursery may struggle to find suitable childcare in the area despite childcare being available in surrounding wards – further investigation required in this ward.
- *Dresden and Florence* - This ward has very little childcare other than a maintained nursery. Therefore, children not accessing a place in a maintained nursery may struggle to find suitable childcare in the area – further investigation required in this ward. The adjoining ward of Lightwood and Normacot should also be considered in this analysis as take-up of places is low.

Please note that these may not be the only wards where sufficiency may be an issue. Where parents, providers or schools approach the local authority identifying an issue, these will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

6. Barriers to childcare

6.1 Affordability

Childcare providers in Stoke-on-Trent provide information in relation to their fees to Co-operative Working within the local authority. Not all providers disclose information about their fees. Of those providers that have provided information, we can see the following weekly costs.

Provider Type	Average Cost	Highest	Lowest ⁶
Day Nursery	£158	£200	£105
Childminder	£114	£150	£50
Pre-school/Playgroup	Further development work is required so that accurate information can be provided for sufficiency purposes		

⁶ These providers may not offer as many hours as part of their full day care offer

Holiday and out of school care	Further development work is required so that accurate information can be provided for sufficiency purposes
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It is important that the local authority ensures that accurate information is provided in relation to childcare costs in the city as it is important that this information is used to monitor the affordability for parents.

According to the Family and Childcare Trust’s Childcare Costs Survey 2015⁷, the average cost of 50 hours childcare in a nursery is £197 in the West Midlands and £214 for England as a whole. For childminders, the average cost is £178 in the West Midlands and £198 for England. This would suggest that childcare costs in Stoke-on-Trent are relatively low, in line with local wages and income levels.

The forthcoming introduction of the national living wage in April 2016 and workplace pension legislation will have an impact on childcare costs in the city. As staffing costs make up a large proportion of a providers costs, increases to staffing costs will result in an increase in provider fees to cover these costs. This will need to be monitored and therefore accurate information from providers is important.

6.2 Transport

The 2011 Census indicated that almost 31% of the city’s households do not own a car or van compared with less than 26% nationally. In 2011 almost 25% of the city’s households owned two or more vehicles compared with just over 32% nationally. This needs to be considered in terms of the availability of local childcare where people may have to walk or access via public transport. The data would suggest that it is more important in Stoke-on-Trent to have childcare available within walking distance or accessible via public transport.

At present, we do not have accurate information to suggest whether transport is a significant barrier to childcare in the city. This is an area that will be looked at in more detail in future.

6.3. Specific groups

The local authority has a responsibility to ensure that there is sufficient childcare to meet the needs of specific families in the city. This section explains how we meet this responsibility and where there are areas where improvements are required:

- Through local intelligence from early years professionals, the local authority is aware of some sufficiency issues for some parents with children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND). Further investigation and research is required in relation to this issue. The two main areas where potential unmet need is identified are for children with physical/medical needs and children with communication issues presenting with challenging behaviour.

⁷ <http://www.familyandchildcaretrust.org/sites/default/files/files/Childcare%20cost%20survey%202015%20Final.pdf>

In response to potential access and inclusion issues for children with SEND, the local authority introduced a pilot scheme to provide additional funding to childcare providers to increase the range of support that they are able to offer (e.g. increasing staff to children ratios).

Childcare providers within Stoke-on-Trent provide care for children with additional needs. This is advertised through our Family Services Directory. Children living in Stoke-on-Trent can also access a specialist out of area nursery (based in Staffordshire) that provides childcare for children with identified SEND.

The Child Development Centre (CDC) Education Service is a multi-agency centre that supports pre-school children aged 0 - 5 with development needs and provides three separate pre-school groups as part of the CDC Education Nursery. There are also outreach groups providing similar support in each locality in the city. In addition input is provided by professionals from a range of multi-disciplinary backgrounds, including health. This support creates a pathway to enable parents to feel confident to access mainstream or specialist provision.

- The vast majority of childcare provided in Stoke-on-Trent is for regular hours 7.30am – 6:00pm. Some nurseries and childminders open earlier and/or close later. There are no reported issues in accessing childcare for children with parents who work irregular hours. This will be considered in more detail in 2016/17.
- A focussed review of school age children and children needing holiday care will take place during 2016/17. At present there are no identified issues with this type of childcare in the city.

Whilst we have not identified any issues in finding childcare for these groups, the local authority may need to review this in more detail through parental surveys and focus groups. This will be considered in 2016/17.

7. Quality of childcare

High quality childcare is a key part of the local authority's sufficiency duty. Data for December 2015 shows that:

- **Day Nurseries:** 93% of nurseries with inspection grades were graded as good or outstanding. Three nurseries were graded as satisfactory and one is inadequate. 14 nurseries were waiting for full inspection. In comparison to January 2015, there are a higher percentage of nurseries that have been inspected that have a good or outstanding grade, which is positive. Inadequate and Requires Improvement gradings limit the local authority's ability to fund 2, 3 and 4 year old places and can raise sufficiency issues in the area.
- **Childminders:** 80% of childminders with inspection grades were graded as good or outstanding. The remaining 20% were graded as satisfactory. This percentage is lower than in December 2015 (84%) due to a number of 'good' childminders ending their registration. 87 of 112 childminders have an inspection grade, therefore 25 do not have a grade. This is due to either being a new

registration, having a 'no children on roll' (NCOR) inspection or being on the childcare register.

- **Out of school clubs:** 82% (9 out of 11) of out of school clubs with inspection grades were graded as good or outstanding. The remaining 2 out of school clubs with inspection grades were graded as satisfactory. In addition to these out of school clubs, many nurseries offering full day care also offer out of school care.

Appendix A – Ward Data

WARD	0-4 population	Childminder	Childminder 0-4 (ESTIMATE)	Day Nursery	Pre-school PG	Maintained Nurs.	Maintained School	Total Daycare/Pre-school Places	Total Daycare/Pre-school Places (without Maintained sector)	Total Ratio	Total Ratio (Without Maintained sector)	Children accessing funding Age (by March 2015)			No. of eligible children Mid year estimates 2013			% Take Up Age (by March 2015)			
												Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	2 year olds (Taken from June DWP eligibility list)	3 year olds (2013 mid-year estimates with assumptions)	4 year olds (2013 mid-year estimates with assumptions)	2 Year olds	3 Year olds	3 and 4 Year olds	4 Year olds
Abbey Hulton and Townsend	676	18	9	113	62	60	138	382	184	1.8	3.7	84	109	137	99	134	128	85%	81%	94%	107%
Baddeley, Milton and Norton	1,093	59	30	72	70	0	186	358	172	3.1	6.4	64	147	186	86	227	213	74%	65%	76%	87%
Bentilee and Ubblerley	944	27	14	136	0	60	104	314	150	3.0	6.3	102	225	189	137	175	206	74%	129%	109%	92%
Birches Head and Central Forest Park	709	30	15	240	0	0	142	397	255	1.8	2.8	39	125	129	65	140	145	60%	89%	89%	89%
Blurton East	277	34	17	55	0	0	202	274	72	1.0	3.8	15	51	57	29	58	63	52%	88%	89%	90%
Blurton West and Newstead	508	9	5	40	0	0	39	84	45	6.1	11.4	29	72	81	64	119	91	45%	61%	73%	89%
Boothan and Oakhill	444	18	9	70	0	0	39	118	79	3.8	5.6	27	83	92	36	94	105	75%	88%	88%	88%
Bradeley and Chell Heath	404	11	6	0	24	60	60	150	30	2.7	13.7	46	77	68	49	93	78	94%	83%	85%	87%
Broadway and Longton East	302	6	3	57	0	0	0	60	60	5.0	5.0	20	55	70	22	71	65	91%	77%	92%	108%
Burslem Central	497	0	0	0	0	0	60	60	0	8.3	N/A	30	68	89	71	93	114	42%	73%	76%	78%
Burslem Park	384	17	9	110	0	0	60	179	119	2.2	3.2	15	56	72	31	86	78	48%	65%	78%	92%
Dresden and Florence	362	6	3	0	0	0	60	63	3	5.7	120.7	15	45	74	44	65	87	34%	69%	78%	85%
Eaton Park	191	11	6	0	0	0	60	66	6	2.9	34.7	7	25	37	10	44	35	70%	57%	78%	106%
Etruria and Hanley	583	11	6	97	0	0	97	200	103	2.9	5.7	59	107	123	84	115	119	70%	93%	98%	103%
Fenton East	529	28	14	0	0	0	90	104	14	5.1	37.8	36	73	94	53	114	109	68%	64%	75%	86%
Fenton West and Mount Pleasant	445	12	6	188	0	0	95	289	194	1.5	2.3	26	79	74	44	106	98	59%	75%	75%	76%
Ford Green and Smallthorne	530	23	12	27	0	0	90	129	39	4.1	13.8	26	83	115	51	98	106	51%	85%	97%	108%
Goldenhill and Sandyford	448	14	7	16	12	0	135	170	35	2.6	12.8	31	90	97	50	106	95	62%	85%	93%	102%
Great Chell and Packmoor	620	36	18	120	0	0	105	243	138	2.6	4.5	48	87	100	65	114	110	74%	76%	83%	91%
Hanford and Trentham	556	6	3	129	24	0	112	268	156	2.1	3.6	19	97	104	24	118	119	79%	82%	85%	87%
Hanley Park and Shelton	286	0	0	150	0	45	90	285	150	1.0	1.9	22	52	48	39	66	48	56%	79%	88%	100%
Hartshill and Basford	464	6	3	266	0	0	60	329	269	1.4	1.7	20	62	72	37	105	102	54%	59%	65%	71%
Hollybush and Longton West	317	34	17	0	0	0	0	17	17	18.6	18.6	23	56	78	27	67	54	85%	84%	111%	144%
Joiner's Square	337	6	3	114	0	0	60	177	117	1.9	2.9	36	58	77	61	72	71	59%	81%	94%	108%
Lightwood North and Normacot	459	6	3	57	0	45	84	189	60	2.4	7.7	39	58	78	79	105	80	49%	55%	74%	98%
Little Chell and Stanfield	538	10	5	29	26	0	105	165	60	3.3	9.0	25	83	102	59	117	106	42%	71%	83%	96%
Meir Hay	297	9	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	66.0	66.0	14	52	63	23	67	54	61%	78%	95%	117%
Meir North	529	18	9	78	0	0	75	162	87	3.3	6.1	56	100	106	61	131	109	92%	76%	86%	97%
Meir Park	218	18	9	96	0	0	86	191	105	1.1	2.1	2	25	19	8	44	45	25%	57%	49%	42%
Meir South	461	5	3	54	20	60	82	219	77	2.1	6.0	43	80	98	56	96	92	77%	83%	95%	107%
Moorcroft	492	0	0	285	0	0	0	285	285	1.7	1.7	45	99	104	78	110	86	58%	90%	104%	121%
Penkhull and Stoke	381	17	9	145	0	0	60	214	154	1.8	2.5	13	67	62	23	79	87	57%	85%	78%	71%
Sandford Hill	424	43	22	161	24	0	120	327	207	1.3	2.1	23	63	74	25	75	92	92%	84%	82%	80%
Sneyd Green	340	14	7	62	0	0	26	95	69	3.6	4.9	18	60	66	34	73	72	53%	82%	87%	92%
Springfields and Trent Vale	458	17	9	59	26	0	136	230	94	2.0	4.9	23	74	99	39	87	105	59%	85%	90%	94%
Tunstall	633	17	9	82	26	0	60	177	117	3.6	5.4	55	89	127	88	128	148	63%	70%	78%	86%
Weston Coyney	270	62	31	96	26	0	135	288	153	0.9	1.8	15	57	40	22	52	50	68%	110%	95%	80%
TOTAL	17,406	658	329	3,204	340	330	3,053	7,256	3,873	2.4	4.5	1210	2889	3301	1873	3644	3565	65%	79%	86%	93%