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District Profile:

An Economic, Social and Environmental Summary Profile of Wolverhampton

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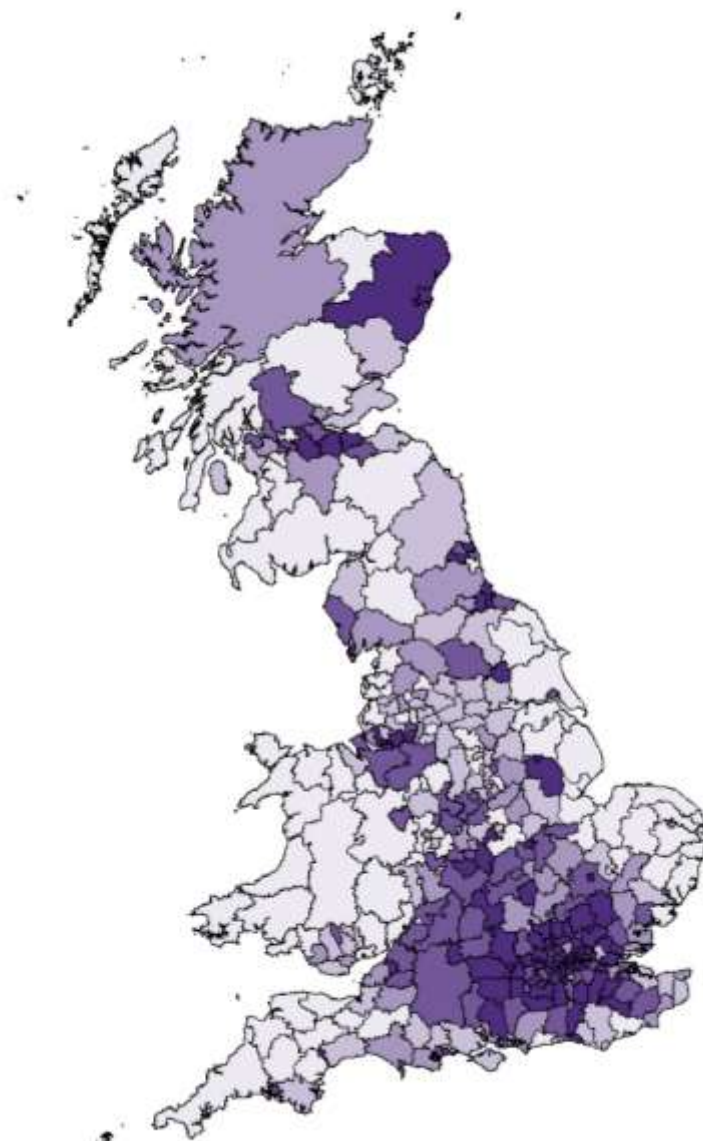
About Place Profiles

Place Profiles are computer generated reports that provide a high-level analysis of an area, telling a 'story of place'. The reports can be created at a range of different spatial levels and on a number of different topics, with Summary Place Profiles providing an overall assessment of economic, social and environmental conditions. Place Profiles set an area within its wider context, comparing performance with neighbouring areas, as well as regional and national averages. They are illustrated with maps and charts and include all supporting data. Using the very latest data at the time of creation, Place Profiles have a wide range of research and policy applications.

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About Place Analytics

Place Analytics is a research and analysis service that helps organisations to understand the economic, social and environmental characteristics of people and places.

Our data, toolkits and resources are available online, providing organisations with an unrivalled set of decision support tools. Through our Place Insight and Customer Insight services we help them achieve a better understanding of places, customers and communities. Through our Places Profiles service, we provide a comprehensive analysis of an area, telling a 'story of place'.

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Summary Profile Introduction

The summary report looks at the performance of Wolverhampton, according to how well the district scores on a range of selected benchmark indicators of economic, social and environmental well being. An important context for the analysis is the shift towards a more knowledge based economy in Britain. This concept, which is the Government's vision for spreading economic prosperity throughout the UK and for competing in the global economy, is reflected in regional economic strategies and local economic development strategies. One of the aims of this report is to relate thinking on the knowledge economy to wider social and environmental considerations; relating economic competitiveness to sustainable development and quality of life issues.

This summary profile can be used to inform policy development and to act it as a framework for monitoring and evaluating progress towards a district's various policy goals. The report can also be used as an evidence base to inform Total Place and the wider place shaping agenda. More detailed Place Profiles for each topic area are also available.

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Economy Introduction

This summary report assesses the present state of the local economy in Wolverhampton in terms of its competitiveness at the sub-regional, regional and national levels. Strong economic foundations are critical to the future success of an area, creating quality employment opportunities for local people. This profile examines five aspects of economic development that need to be 'joined-up' in the context of strategy, partnership and practical initiatives:

- Economic performance
- Industrial Structure
- Business and Enterprise
- Skills and Qualifications
- Labour Market

The report starts by presenting the data for the main composite measures for each aspect of the economy in Wolverhampton. Each one of these topics in then dealt with in turn. Finally, the composite measures form the basis of the spider chart analysis which sets out how Wolverhampton rates against the national median for the scores. The spider chart also forms the basis of the list of statistical nearest neighbours (those areas in the country with the most similar profiles on this combination of composite measures). Finally, a summary report card for each aspect of economic development is presented. This is based on the quintile where the district falls on each of the measures ('A' representing the strongest performance, ranging to 'E' representing the weakest).

Economy Summary Introduction

| Areas	Economic scale: score (score) 2014	Productivity: score (score) 2014	Economic change: score (score) 2013	Industrial structure: score (score) 2014	Bus & enterprise: score (score) 2014	Skills and quals(res): score (score) January-December 2015	Labour market: score (score) January-December 2015
Dudley	138.41	83.52	39.96	55.87	86.35	85.28	94.84
Sandwell	162.41	85.17	69.6	69.98	94.38	73.63	91.03
Walsall	125.69	86.32	68.4	58.48	81.89	78.29	87.5
Wolverhampton	136.4	83.39	97.68	65.71	92.77	82.23	87.64
The Black Country	**76.36**	**82.57**	**32.94**	**62.9**	**88.49**	**79.78**	**90.58**
West Midlands	**88.05**	**90.58**	**37.54**	**81.7**	**92.07**	**91.88**	**96.06**
National Average	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

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Economic Performance

Strong economic foundations are critical to the future success of an area, creating quality employment opportunities for local people. Our economic performance profile measures the productivity, scale and growth of the economy in Wolverhampton. Productivity measures the relative performance of the economy in an area, by combining Gross Value Added (GVA) per job with workplace earnings. In contrast, economic scale examines the absolute size of the economy and is derived from an area's share of Great Britain's total GVA and employment base. Finally, economic growth is assessed by an area's change in total employment, giving an indication of the growth/decline of the local economy.

Wolverhampton is ranked 329 out of 379 districts on our economic productivity score, placing it in the bottom 20% of districts nationally.

The map shows the performance of districts within The Black Country on our overall productivity score. The areas with very dark shading score highly and those with very light shading score poorly.

With a score of 83.39, Wolverhampton is in the bottom 20% of districts and is in the sub region that is in the bottom 20% of sub regions nationally.
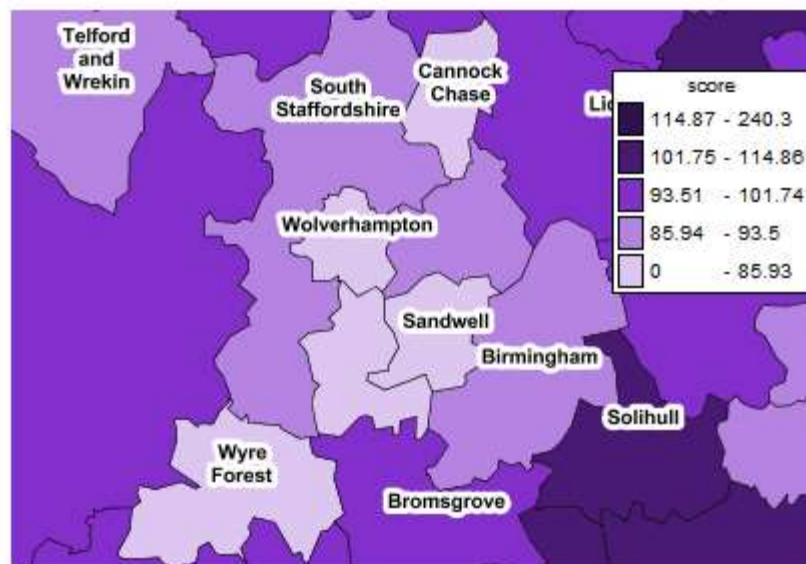
Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings; GVA by NUTS 3

Looking in more detail at Wolverhampton's economic performance we find that:
- Relative to other districts, the size of the economy in Wolverhampton is well above the national median, with an economic scale score of 136.4. By comparison, the The Black Country score is 76.36 and the national average is 100.
- The average gross weekly earnings of those working in Wolverhampton are average, with the district ranking in the middle 20% of districts nationally. Average gross weekly earnings in Wolverhampton are £447, compared with £441 in The Black Country and £510 nationally.
- Gross value added (GVA) per job in Wolverhampton is very low, with the area ranking in the bottom 20% of districts nationally. GVA per job in Wolverhampton is £43,124, compared with £43,739 in The Black Country and £55,659 nationally.
- Wolverhampton has a very large sized employment base, with the area ranking in the top 20% of districts nationally. It accounted for 0.39% of all employees in Great Britain.
- The share of national GVA in Wolverhampton is high by national standards, with the area ranking in the top 40% of districts nationally. It accounted for 0.3% of all GVA in Great Britain.
- Between 2012 and 2013, the total number of employees in Wolverhampton changed by 0.69%. This reflects a moderate level of economic growth by national standards, placing Wolverhampton in the middle 20% of districts nationally.
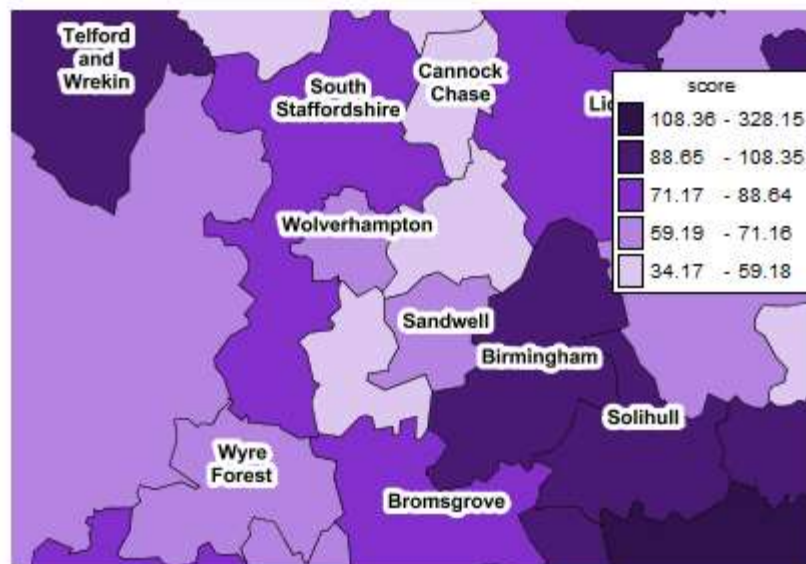
Industrial Structure

Throughout the global economy, the critical structural trend is the growth of the knowledge economy. Our industrial structure profile assesses Wolverhampton from this knowledge economy perspective. We distinguish between knowledge-based production (aerospace, electrical machinery manufacture, printing and publishing, and chemicals and energy) and knowledge-based services (telecommunications, computing, R & D, finance and business services, and recreational and cultural services). These industrial groupings are based on European Commission and OECD definitions, where individual industries are classified as knowledge-based if graduates make up at least 25 per cent of their workforce.

Wolverhampton is ranked 259 out of 380 districts on our industrial structure score, indicating a knowledge economy that performs in the bottom 40% of districts nationally.

The map shows the performance of districts within The Black Country. The areas with very dark shading score highly and those with very light shading score poorly.

With a score of 65.71, Wolverhampton is in the bottom 40% of districts and is in the sub region that is in the bottom 20% of sub regions nationally.

Source: The Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

Looking in more detail at Wolverhampton's industrial structure we find that:

- Knowledge intensive sectors in Wolverhampton accounted for 14.47% of total employment in 2014. By comparison, the The Black Country figure was 13.85%, the West Midlands figure was 17.99%, and the national figure was 22.02%.
- Employment in knowledge-driven production is above the national median, with the district ranking in the top 40% of districts. It has 3.13% of employment in this sector. This compares with 2.63% in The Black Country and 2.43% nationally.
- Employment in knowledge-driven services is below the national median, with the district ranking in the bottom 40% of districts. It has 11.34% of employment in this sector. This compares with 11.23% in The Black Country and 19.6% nationally.
- Wolverhampton has a very large public sector, with 33.5% of employment in this sector. This compares with 28.54% in The Black Country and 27.2% nationally.
- Between 2007 and 2014, employment in knowledge-driven sectors in Wolverhampton changed by 0.22%. This places Wolverhampton in the bottom 40% of districts nationally. By comparison the sector changed nationally by 1.88%.
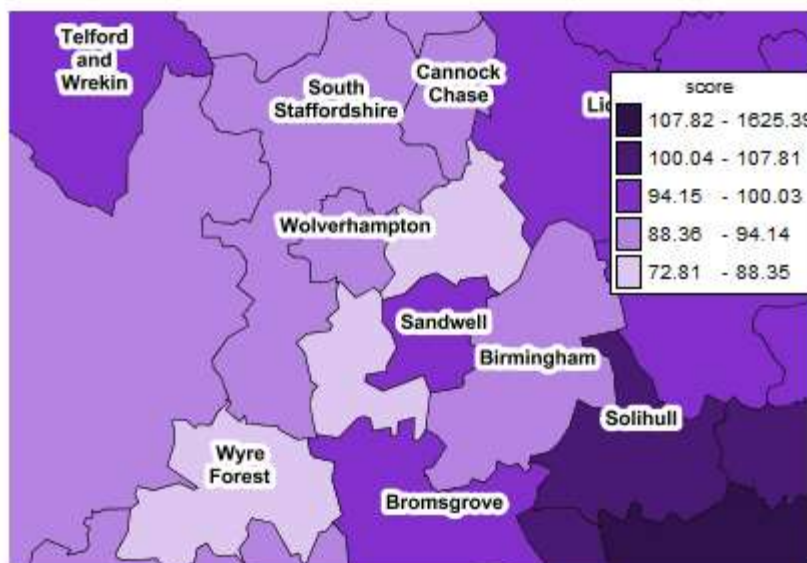
Business and Enterprise

A dynamic local enterprise culture is vital for the long-term competitiveness and overall success of any local economy. Our business and enterprise profile uses the Place Analytics Business and Enterprise Score to assess the extent of an enterprise culture in Wolverhampton. The score is composed of the new business formation rate, the business survival rate and the growth in business stock over the last 5 years. This profile also references other measures including the number of businesses per head of population and average business size.

Wolverhampton is ranked 249 out of 380 districts on our business and enterprise score, indicating an enterprise culture that performs in the bottom 40% of districts nationally.

The map shows the performance of districts within The Black Country on our business and enterprise score. The areas with very dark shading score highly and those with very light shading score poorly.

With a score of 92.77, Wolverhampton is in the bottom 40% of districts and is in the sub region (The Black Country) that is in the bottom 20% of sub regions nationally.

Source: Business Demography: Enterprise Births & Deaths, Local Units by Broad Industry Group: Urban/Rural

Looking in more detail at Wolverhampton's business and enterprise performance we find that:

- The business density of Wolverhampton is very low by national standards, with 40.05 businesses per 1000 head of population. By comparison, the The Black Country score is 39.77 and the national average is 55.05.
- The new business formation rate in Wolverhampton is high, with the area ranking in the top 40% of districts nationally. In 2014, 13.9% of all businesses registered for VAT compared with 13.69% in The Black Country and 13.86% nationally.
- The 24 month business survival rate in Wolverhampton is very low by national standards, with the district ranking in the bottom 20% of districts nationally. Of all of the VAT registered businesses in 2009, 70.39% were still trading in 2014.
- The self-employment rate in Wolverhampton is low by national standards, with the district ranking in the bottom 40% of districts nationally. In 2015, the self-employment rate was 7.92%, compared with 7.11% in The Black Country and 10.16% nationally.
- Between 1998 and 2015, the total business stock in Wolverhampton changed by 75.19%. This change places the area in the middle 20% of districts nationally. Over the same time period, the number of businesses in The Black Country changed by 60.89%.
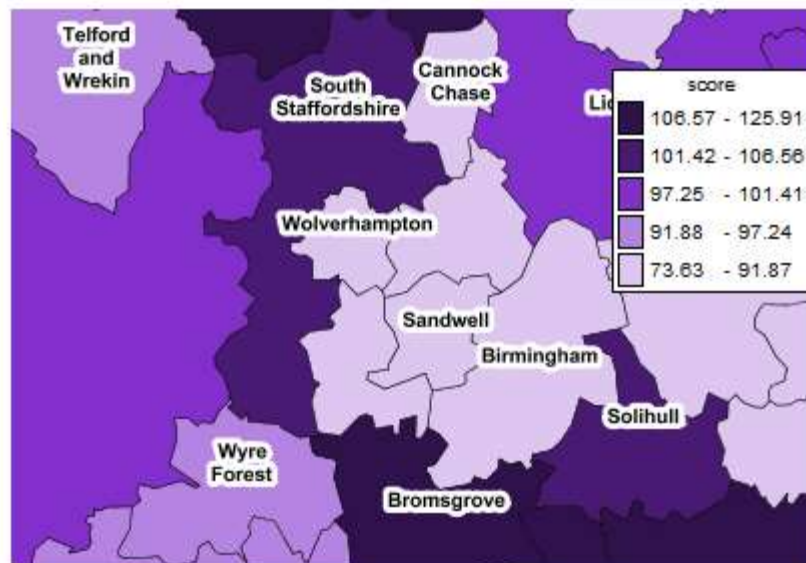
Skills and Qualifications

Human capital is a prerequisite of a successful knowledge economy. The resident workforce should ideally be characterised by a good blend of academic and vocational skills. In our overall assessment of skills and qualifications in Wolverhampton, we have used a composite measure based on each of the four NVQ levels, with greater weighting attached to the higher levels. We also provide GCSE rates, as a precursor to the future potential workforce and a measure of the quality of local schools.

Wolverhampton is ranked 328 out of 334 districts on our skills and qualifications score, indicating a resident workforce that performs in the bottom 20% of districts by national standards, in terms of human capital.

The map shows the performance of districts within The Black Country on our skills and qualifications score. The areas with very dark shading score highly and those with very light shading score poorly.

With a score of 82.23, Wolverhampton is in the bottom 20% of districts and is in the sub region that is in the bottom 20% of sub regions nationally.

Source: Annual Population Survey

Looking in more detail at Wolverhampton's skills and qualification's performance we find that:

- The proportion of the working age resident population qualified below NVQ level 2 in Wolverhampton is high, with the area ranking in the top 40% of districts nationally. In 2015, 17.26% of working age residents had either NVQ level 1 or no qualifications, compared with 18.24% in The Black Country and 14.93% nationally.
- The proportion of the working age resident population qualified to NVQ level 2 in Wolverhampton is average, with the area ranking in the middle 20% of districts nationally. In 2015, 20.56% of working age residents were qualified to NVQ level 2, compared with 22.37% in The Black Country and 20.09% nationally.
- The proportion of the working age resident population qualified to NVQ level 3 in Wolverhampton is average, with the area ranking in the middle 20% of districts nationally. In 2015, 19.17% of the working age population held 2 A-Levels or equivalent, compared with 17.95% in The Black Country and 19.34% nationally.
- The proportion of the working age resident population qualified to NVQ level 4 and above in Wolverhampton is very low, with the area ranking in the bottom 20% of districts nationally. In 2015, 23.9% held a degree or equivalent, compared with 22.39% in The Black Country and 37.08% nationally.
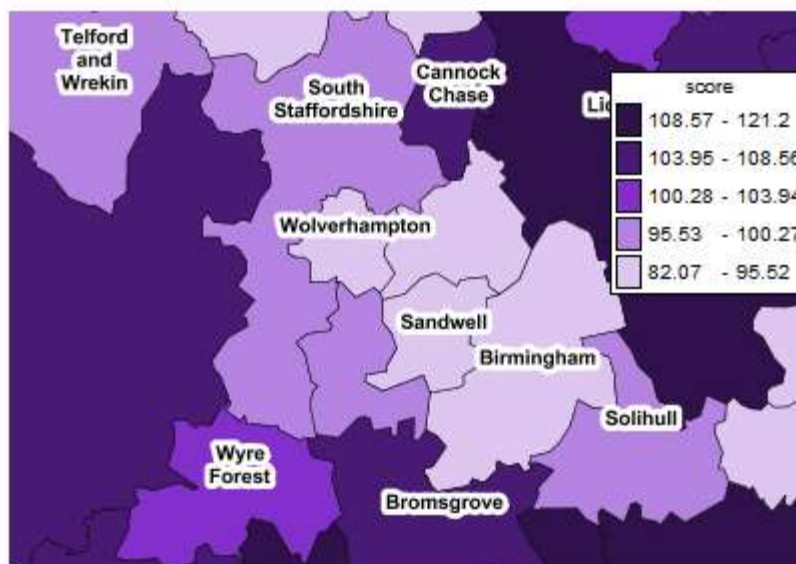
Labour Market

In this profile we use the employment rate as an overall measure of labour market performance in Wolverhampton, but also present a range of other measures, such as unemployment, youth unemployment and long-term unemployment rates to provide a fuller analysis of labour market conditions.

Wolverhampton is ranked 364 out of 379 districts on our labour market score, indicating participation rates within the resident working age population that are in the bottom 20% of districts nationally.

The map shows the performance of districts within The Black Country. The areas with very dark shading score highly and those with very light shading score poorly.

With a score of 87.64, Wolverhampton is in the bottom 20% of districts and is in the sub region that is in the bottom 20% of sub regions nationally.


Source: Annual Population Survey

Looking in more detail at Wolverhampton's labour market performance we find that:

- The proportion of the resident working age population who are in employment in Wolverhampton is very low, with the area ranking in the bottom 20% of districts nationally. In Wolverhampton, 64.5% of the resident working age population are in employment, compared with 66.67% in The Black Country and 73.6% nationally.
- The proportion of the working age population who are unemployed in Wolverhampton is very high, with the district ranking in the top 20% of districts nationally. In Wolverhampton, 4% of people are claiming job seekers allowance in 2016, compared with 2.97% in The Black Country and 1.5% nationally.
- The proportion of the working age population who are in long-term unemployment in Wolverhampton is very high, with the district ranking in the top 20% of districts nationally. In Wolverhampton, 32.4% of people who are unemployed have been claiming job seekers allowance for at least 12 months, compared with 36.56% in The Black Country and 27.65% nationally.
- Between January and December 2015, the employment rate in Wolverhampton changed by -5.43%. This places Wolverhampton in the bottom 20% of districts nationally. By comparison the employment rate changed nationally by 1.38%.

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Economic Summary Indicators

The spider chart is a way of showing how Wolverhampton rates against the national median on the summary economic indicators. Data for every district in Great Britain is converted into a percentile score, with the top ranking area scoring 100 and the bottom zero. The national median is shown by the 50th percentile.
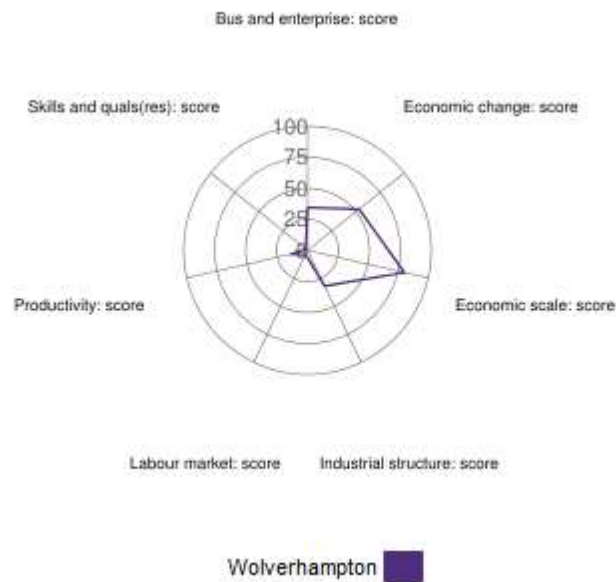
Nearest Neighbours

For the indicators in the spider chart shown above, the areas in the country with the most similar profiles area shown opposite. These are statistically the nearest neighbours to Wolverhampton, with Wakefield in West Yorkshire being the most similar on the summary economic indicators.

Rank	Place Name	Sub Region
1	Wakefield	West Yorkshire
2	Sunderland	Tyne & Wear
3	Blackburn	Lancashire
4	Sandwell	The Black Country
5	Swansea	West Wales and the Valleys
6	Stoke on Trent	Staffordshire
7	Leicester City	Leicestershire
8	St Helens	Greater Merseyside
9	Liverpool	Greater Merseyside
10	Bridgend	West Wales and the Valleys

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Economic Scorecard

The economic 'scorecard', shows how Wolverhampton stands nationally, within its region and sub-region. The 'scorecard' assesses the state of Wolverhampton in terms of the composite economic development measures. The scores represent the quintile where the district falls on each of the measures ('A' representing the strongest performance, ranging to 'E' representing the weakest).

Composite measure	Sub-region score	Region score	National Score	Summary
Economic Scale An **'A' Represents areas** with the largest economic scale	D	B	A	The share of national GVA in Wolverhampton is high by national standards, with the area ranking in the top 40% of districts nationally. It accounted for 0.3% of all GVA in Great Britain.
Productivity An **'A' Represents areas** with the highest levels of productivity	E	E	E	Wolverhampton is ranked 329 out of 379 districts on our economic productivity score, placing it in the bottom 20% of districts nationally.
Economic change An **'A' Represents areas** with the highest rates of growth	A	B	C	Between 2012 and 2013, the total number of employees in Wolverhampton changed by 0.69%. This reflects a moderate level of economic growth by national standards, placing Wolverhampton in the middle 20% of districts nationally.
Industrial Structure An **'A' Represents areas** with the highest proportion of knowledge intensive employment	B	D	D	Wolverhampton is ranked 259 out of 380 districts on our industrial structure score, indicating a knowledge economy that performs in the bottom 40% of districts nationally.
Business & enterprise An **'A' Represents areas/ with the highest levels of business information, growth and survival**	B	C	D	Wolverhampton is ranked 249 out of 380 districts on our business and enterprise score, indicating an enterprise culture that performs in the bottom 40% of districts nationally.
Skills & qualifications An **'A' Represents areas** with the most skilled population	B	E	E	Wolverhampton is ranked 328 out of 334 districts on our skills and qualifications score, indicating a resident workforce that performs in the bottom 20% of districts by national standards, in terms of human capital.
Labour market An **'A' Represents areas** with the highest employment rates	D	E	E	Wolverhampton is ranked 364 out of 379 districts on our labour market score, indicating participation rates within the resident working age population that are in the bottom 20% of districts nationally.

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Glossary of terms

Economic change score	This score provides an index of the percentage short term change in the total number of employees (by workplace) in relation to the national average
Economic scale	Economic Scale indicates the size of an areas economy. It is created by weighting the areas GVA (Gross Value Added) by the areas employment. These two indicators are then indexed to the Great Britain average
Productivity score	This indicator shows the productive capacity of an area. It is generated from average gross weekly earnings and GVA per head. Both these indicators are indexed to the GB value, and then summed and averaged
Knowledge-driven production	This refers to manufacturing industries such as aerospace, electrical machinery manufacture, printing and publishing, and chemicals and energy.
Proportion of employment in Knowledge-driven services	This workplace based figure provides the proportion of all employed persons working in the following "Knowledge-driven" services: Telecomms, computer & related services, R&D (61, 53.20, 62, 72), Finance, business services (64, 66, 69.10, 69.20, 73.20, 70.22, 64.20, 71.1, 71.2, 73.1, 78.1-78.3, 80.30, 80.10, 74.20, 82.11,82.19,74.30, 82.20), Air transport services (51), & Recreational & cultural services (90, 93, 91). All figures in brackets are 2007 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. SIC Codes group similar industries together in a nationally recognised coding system
Proportion of employment in Public Services sectors	This workplace based figure provides the proportion of all employed persons working in Public Services. The "Public services" sector can be defined as: Public admin/defence (84); Education (85); Health and social work (86), residential care activities (87) and other human health activities (88). All figures in brackets are 2007 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. SIC Codes group similar industries together in a nationally recognised coding system.
Business and enterprise score	This is an indicator of the enterprise of businesses within the locality. The higher the score, the more business enterprise in an area. Business enterprise takes into consideration an areas business formation rate, the change of in VAT registered business stock, and new business survival rates. Each one of these 3 indicators was indexed to the GB value (business formation rates and new business survival rates were treble weighted), and then all 3 indices were summed and averaged
Skills and qualifications score GB=100 (residence based)	This composite presents an index of the qualifications of an areas workforce, relative to the GB value. A higher score indicates a high level of local area qualifications amongst the labour market. Skills and qualifications scores are generated from summing the weighted percentages of an areas workforce qualified below NVQ2, at NVQ2, NVQ3 and NVQ4 and above, with each indicator indexed to the GB value. The sum of these indices are then divided by 4 to gain an overall composite
Labour market score	This residence based indicator provides the proportion of people aged 16-59/64 (men/women) in employment indexed to the national average to provide a comparable figure in relation to the national trend

Data Sources and Definitions

Economic change score	This score provides an index of the percentage short term change in the total number of employees (by workplace) in relation to the national average
Economic scale	Economic Scale indicates the size of an areas economy. It is created by weighting the areas GVA (Gross Value Added) by the areas employment. These two indicators are then indexed to the Great Britain average
Productivity score	This indicator shows the productive capacity of an area. It is generated from average gross weekly earnings and GVA per head. Both these indicators are indexed to the GB value, and then summed and averaged
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Labour market score	This residence based indicator provides the proportion of people aged 16-59/64 (men/women) in employment indexed to the national average to provide a comparable figure in relation to the national trend

Source: Place Insight; Annual Business Inquiry and Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (National Statistics website (Nomis: www.nomisweb.co.uk) Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller Office of Public Sector Information (OPSI)); Business start-ups and closures: VAT registrations and de-registrations; GVA by NUTS3 (National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk. Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller Office of Public Sector Information (OPSI)).

Society Introduction

This summary report provides a social profile of Wolverhampton in terms of the demographic characteristics of its local communities and the issues which affect them most. The report examines nine aspects of Wolverhampton's social profile:

- Age, Ethnicity, Households, and Migration and Change
- Occupational Structure
- Prosperity
- Deprivation and Inequality
- Health
- Crime

The report starts by presenting the data for the main composite measures for each aspect of the social profile of Wolverhampton. Each one of these topics is then dealt with in turn. Finally, the composite measures form the basis of the spider chart analysis which sets out how Wolverhampton rates against the national median for the scores. The spider chart also forms the basis of the list of statistical nearest neighbours (those areas in the country with the most similar profiles on this combination of composite measures). Finally, a summary report card for each aspect of economic development is presented. This is based on the quintile where the district falls on each of the measures ('A' representing the strongest performance, ranging to 'E' representing the weakest).

Social Summary Introduction

| Areas	C- Age: mean (years) 2011	C- Hhld size: average (number) 2011	C- Ethnicity: non-White (%) 2011	C- Population: change (1991-2011) (%) 2011	Occ (res): k-driven (score) (score) January-December 2015	Prosperity: score (score) 2013/2014	IMD: Deprivation score (GB=100) (score) 2015	Health: score (score) 2012-2014	Crime: score (score) 2013/2014
Dudley	40.49	2.39	10.01	5.09	78.54	78.68	117.95	100	81.78
Sandwell	37.44	2.52	30.06	8.45	70.73	70.4	177.84	97.41	104.53
Walsall	38.81	2.48	21.11	6.21	73.76	77.41	156.03	98.78	106.4
Wolverhampton	38.51	2.4	31.98	5.92	67.97	75.18	170.49	98.08	117.15
The Black Country	**38.84**	**2.45**	**22.86**	**6.45**	**73.05**	**77.32**	**134.65**	**98.6**	**101.52**
West Midlands	**39.3**	**2.4**	**17.28**	**11.4**	**91.23**	**91.89**	**160.83**	**99.6**	**94.96**
National Average	**39.4**	**2.36**	**14.03**	**15.12**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

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Age

Demographic characteristics have a fundamental influence on the social and economic development of an area. The age distribution of residents has implications for long-term economic activity rates and spending power (with a younger profile) or current and future social care resourcing (with an older or aging population). This age profile assesses Wolverhampton according to a number of indicators, including the age breakdown of residents, dependency ratios and birth rates.

Wolverhampton is ranked 265 out of 348 districts on the average age of residents, indicating an average age in the lowest 40% of districts nationally.

The map shows the average age of residents in districts within The Black Country. The areas with very dark shading have higher average ages and those with very light shading have lower average ages.

With an average age of 38.51 years, Wolverhampton is in the lowest 40% of districts nationality and is in a sub region that has an average age in the lowest 40% of sub regions nationally.
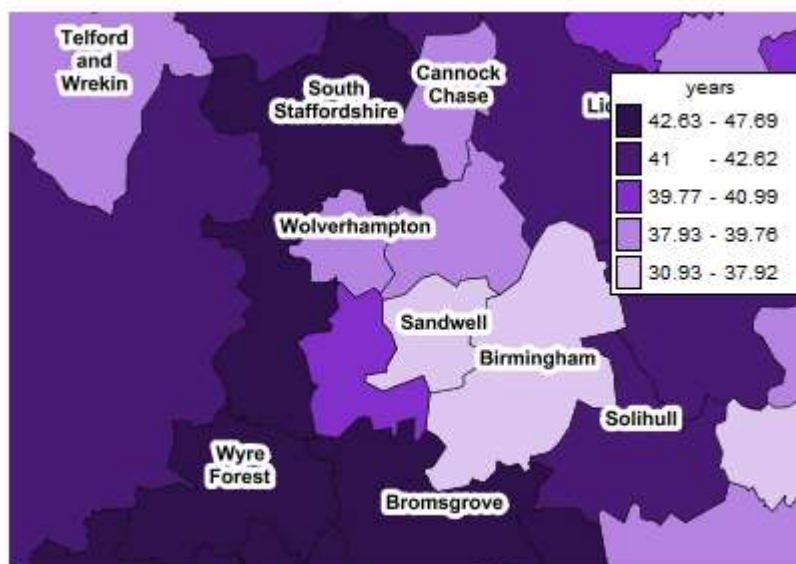
Source: Census 2011

Looking in more detail at Wolverhampton's age profile we find that:

- The proportion of the resident population aged 0-14 was estimated at 18.53% in 2011, which is high by national standards, with Wolverhampton ranking in the top 40% of districts. By comparison, the The Black Country figure was 18.98% and the national average was 17.64%.
- The proportion of the resident population aged 15-24 was estimated at 13.92% in 2011, which is very high by national standards, with Wolverhampton ranking in the top 20% of districts. By comparison, the The Black Country figure was 13.06% and the national average was 13.1%.
- The proportion of the resident population aged 25-44 was estimated at 27.8% in 2011, which is high by national standards, with Wolverhampton ranking in the top 40% of districts. By comparison, the The Black Country figure was 27.04% and the national average was 27.38%.
- The proportion of the resident population aged 45-64 was estimated at 23.47% in 2011, which is very low by national standards, with Wolverhampton ranking in the bottom 20% of districts. By comparison, the The Black Country figure was 24.12% and the national average was 25.44%.
- The proportion of the resident population aged 65 and over was estimated at 16.29% in 2011, which is low by national standards, with Wolverhampton ranking in the bottom 40% of districts. By comparison, the The Black Country figure was 16.8% and the national average was 16.45%.
- The number of live births per 1000 of the resident population was 14.72 in 2010, which is very high by national standards. This placed Wolverhampton in the top 20% of districts. By comparison, the The Black Country figure was 14.41 and the national figure was 12.93.
- The dependency ratio (the ratio of economically dependent people to those who are economically

active) in Wolverhampton is 0.56. This is average by national standards. By comparison, the The Black Country figure is 0.41 and the national figure is 0.52.

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Ethnicity

Demographic characteristics have a fundamental influence on the social and economic development of an area. Understanding the extent of ethnic diversity is important both for being able to target policies at different communities and for the impact on community cohesion and involvement. This ethnicity profile assesses Wolverhampton according to the proportions of different ethnic groups and the extent of ethnic fractionalisation (a measure of ethnic diversity).

Wolverhampton is ranked 29 out of 348 districts on the proportion of its population classified as Non-White, placing the area in the highest 20% of districts nationally.

The map shows the proportion of the population classified as Non-White in districts within The Black Country. The areas with very dark shading have higher levels of Non-White residents and those with lighter shadings have lower levels.

With 31.98% of it's residents classified as Non-White, Wolverhampton is in the top 20% of districts and is in a sub region that is in the top 20% of sub regions nationally on the proportion of the population that is Non-White.
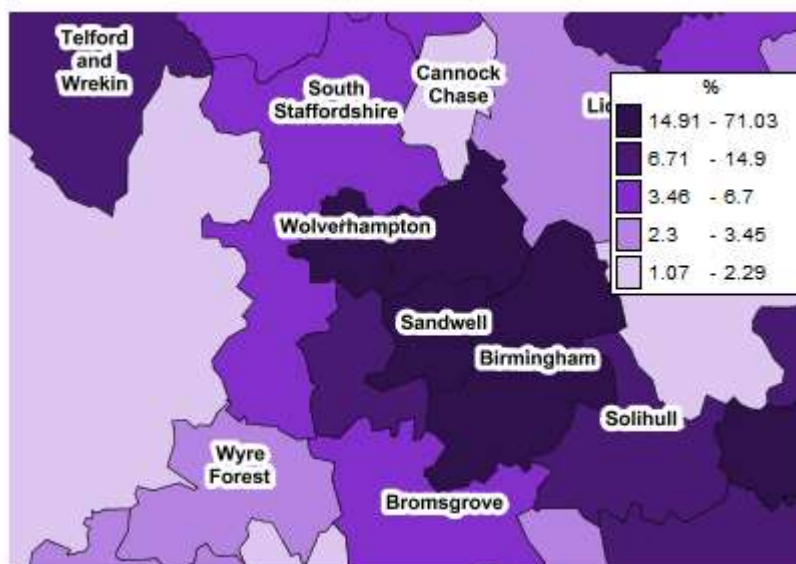
Source: Census 2011

Looking in more detail at Wolverhampton's ethnicity profile we find that:

- The proportion of the population classified as White was 68.02%, which is very low by national standards, with Wolverhampton ranking in the bottom 20% of districts. By comparison, the The Black Country average was 77.14% and the national figure was 85.97%.
- The proportion of the population classified as from a Mixed background was 5.12%, which is very high by national standards, with Wolverhampton ranking in the top 20% of districts. By comparison, the The Black Country average was 3.16% and the national figure was 2.18%.
- The proportion of the population classified as Asian or British Asian was 17.47%, which is very high by national standards, with Wolverhampton ranking in the top 20% of districts. By comparison, the The Black Country average was 14.05% and the national figure was 6.81%.
- The proportion of the population classified as Black or Black British was 6.94%, which is very high by national standards, with Wolverhampton ranking in the top 20% of districts. By comparison, the The Black Country average was 4.1% and the national figure was 3.33%.
- The proportion of the population classified as Chinese or any other ethnic background was 2.45%, which is very high by national standards, with Wolverhampton ranking in the top 20% of districts. By comparison, the The Black Country average was 1.56% and the national figure was 1.71%.

Household Structure

Demographic characteristics have a fundamental influence on the social and economic development of an area. The size and strcuture of households has implications for planning, housing demand and entitlement to benefits. This household structure profile assesses Wolverhampton according to household composition and overall average household size.

Wolverhampton is ranked 83 out of 348 districts on the average household size, placing the area in the highest 40% of districts nationally.

The map shows the average household size in districts within The Black Country. The areas with very dark shading have higher and those with very light shading have lower averages.

With an average household size of 2.4 people, Wolverhampton is in the highest 40% of districts and is in a sub region that has an average age in the highest 20% of sub regions nationally.

number
2.42 - 3.01
2.37 - 2.41
2.32 - 2.36
2.27 - 2.31
1.64 - 2.26
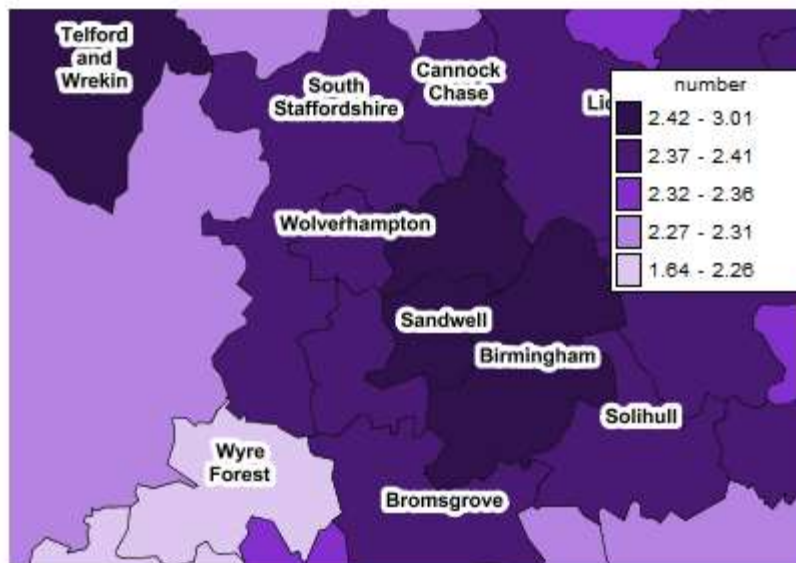
Source: Census 2011

Looking in more detail at Wolverhampton's household profile we find that:

- The proportion of one person households was 32.18% in 2011, which is high by national standards, with Wolverhampton ranking in the top 40% of districts. By comparison, the The Black Country average was 29.53% and the national figure was 30.25%.
- The proportion of households with married couples but no dependent children was 20.04% in 2011, which is very low by national standards, with Wolverhampton ranking in the bottom 20% of districts. By comparison, the The Black Country average was 22.38% and the national figure was 23.75%.
- The proportion of households with married couples and dependent children was 17.92% in 2011, which is low by national standards, with Wolverhampton ranking in the bottom 40% of districts. By comparison, the The Black Country average was 19.87% and the national figure was 19.29%.
- The proportion of lone parent households was 14.03% in 2011, which is very high by national standards, with Wolverhampton ranking in the top 20% of districts. By comparison, the The Black Country average was 12.44% and the national figure was 10.65%.
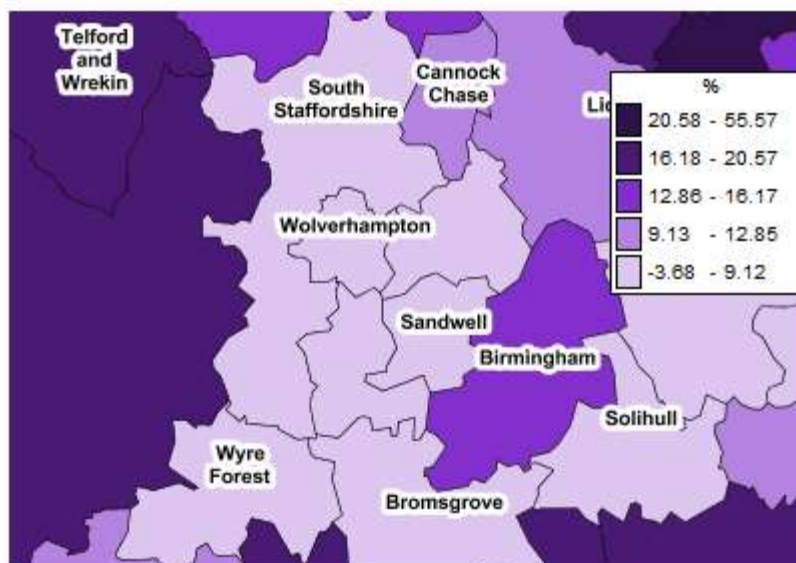
Migration and Change

Demographic characteristics have a fundamental influence on the social and economic development of an area. Population change has an impact on levels of economic growth through the size of the resident workforce and on the demand for services such as health, education and housing. This migration and change profile assesses Wolverhampton according to the long-term level of population change (based on mid-year population estimates), measures of population churn and in-migration. New National Insurance registrations are also used as a proxy for overseas immigration.

Wolverhampton is ranked 310 out of 348 districts on long-term change in its resident population, placing the area in the lowest 20% of districts nationally.

The map shows the change in population for districts within The Black Country. The areas with very dark shading have higher levels of population change and those with very light shading have lower levels.

With a change in population of 5.92%, Wolverhampton is in the bottom 20% of districts and is in the sub region that is in the bottom 20% of sub regions nationally.

Source: Census 1991, Census 2011

Looking in more detail at Wolverhampton's migration and change profile we find that:
- The proportion of residents who had moved into Wolverhampton from other parts of the UK was 2.61% in 2001, which was very low by national standards, with the area ranking in the bottom 20% of districts. By comparison, the The Black Country average was 2.46% and the West Midlands figure was 3.52%.
- According to the last Census, the proportion of residents who had moved into Wolverhampton from outside the UK was 0.47% in 2001, which was average by national standards, with the area ranking in the middle 20% of districts. By comparison, the The Black Country average was 0.27% and the West Midlands figure was 0.45%.
- The proportion of residents who had moved out of Wolverhampton at the last Census was 3.28%, which was low by national standards, with the area ranking in the bottom 40% of districts. By comparison, the The Black Country average was 2.97% and the West Midlands figure was 3.65%.
- The proportion of the working age population who were overseas nationals registered for National Insurance in Wolverhampton was 1.63% in 2012. This measure is a proxy for the proportion of the workforce who are economic migrants from overseas and provides a more recent figure on the level of in-migration from outside of the UK. For Wolverhampton, this reflected a very high level of immigration by national standards, with the area ranking in the top 20% of districts. By comparison, the The Black Country figure was 1.03%, the West Midlands figure was 1.13% and the national figure was 1.46%.

- The net level of migration in Wolverhampton in 2014 was -0.24%, which was low by national standards, with the area ranking in the bottom 40% of districts. By comparison, the The Black Country average was -0.32% and the West Midlands figure was -0.05%.
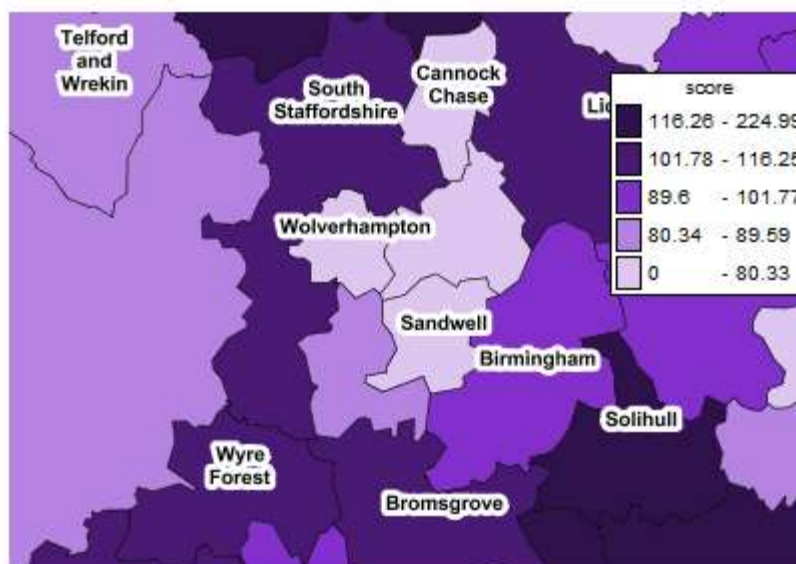
Occupations

The occupational structure of an area gives a useful indication of the progress being made towards developing a diverse, prosperous, knowledge-based economy. Knowledge-driven activities generate increased demand for 'higher end' occupations including managerial, professional and technical workers. In our assessment of the occupational profile of Wolverhampton we have considered the proportion of the working population employed in the four main NVQ-linked occupational groups (based on the standardised competences and skills requirements of each occupation). Our overall score, however, is based on the number of professional managerial and technical workers - or 'knowledge workers'.

Wolverhampton is ranked 363 out of 380 districts on our knowledge worker score, indicating a resident workforce that performs in the bottom 20% of districts nationally.

The map shows the performance of districts within The Black Country on our knowledge worker score. The areas with very dark shading score highly and those with very light shading score poorly.

With a score of 67.97, Wolverhampton is in the bottom 20% of districts and is in the sub region that is in the bottom 20% of sub regions nationally.

score	
	116.26 - 224.99
	101.78 - 116.25
	89.6 - 101.77
	80.34 - 89.59
	0 - 80.33

Source: Annual Population Survey

Looking in more detail at Wolverhampton's occupational profile we find that:
- The proportion of knowledge workers in Wolverhampton is very low by national standards, with 30.21% of the working population classified as professional, managerial or technical workers. By comparison, the The Black Country figure is 32.47%, the West Midlands figure is 40.55%, and the national figure is 44.45%.
- The proportion of the working population who are in elementary occupations in Wolverhampton is very high by national standards, with 14.53% in Level 1 Occupations. By comparison, the The Black Country figure is 12.86% and the national figure is 10.88%.
- The proportion of the working population who are in lower skilled occupations in Wolverhampton is very high by national standards, with 42.16% in Level 2 Occupations. By comparison, the The Black Country figure is 41.27% and the national figure is 34.03%.
- The proportion of the working population who are in skilled occupations in Wolverhampton is average by national standards, with 24.95% in Level 3 Occupations. By comparison, the The Black Country figure is 24.68% and the national figure is 24.8%.
- The proportion of the working population who are in managerial occupations in Wolverhampton is very low by national standards, with 18.36% in Level 4 Occupations. By comparison, the The Black Country figure is 21.19% and the national figure is 30.29%.

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Prosperity

Nationally, there is a strong correlation between the presence of knowledge workers and levels of prosperity in the local population. This profile assesses levels of prosperity and wealth in Wolverhampton by measuring the average total income of residents. There is also a strong correlation nationally between income and house prices, and we therefore present data on average house prices in relation to Wolverhampton and its neighbours. The profile also looks at car ownership and the average number of rooms, although these are only proxy measures of wealth because they can also be affected by whether residents are in rural or urban locations.

Wolverhampton is ranked 364 out of 379 districts on our prosperity score, indicating incomes amongst the resident population in the bottom 20% of districts nationally.

The map shows the performance of districts within The Black Country. The areas with very dark shading score highly and those with very light shading score poorly.

With a score of 75.18, Wolverhampton is in the bottom 20% of districts and is in the sub region that is in the bottom 20% of sub regions nationally.
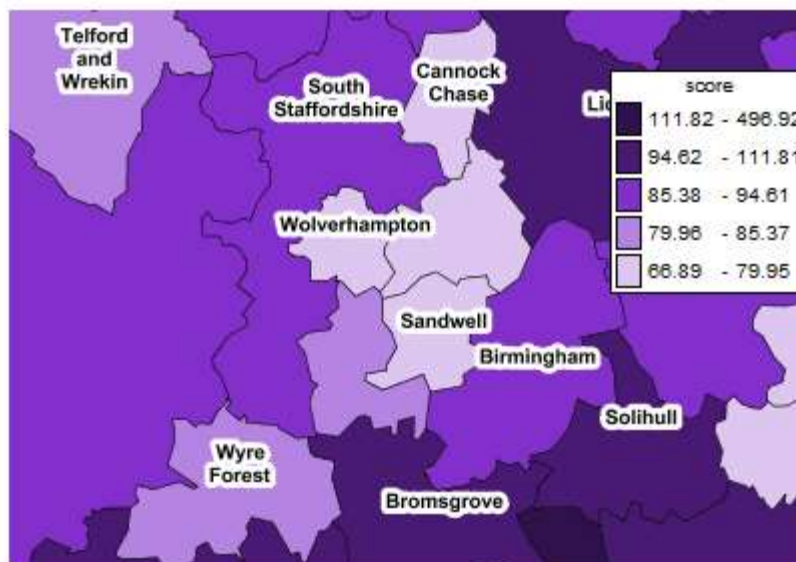
Source: Survey of Personal Incomes(SPI)

Looking in more detail at Wolverhampton's prosperity profile we find that:

- At £23,600, the average total income in Wolverhampton is below the national median, with the area ranking in the bottom 40% of districts nationally. By comparison, the The Black Country figure is £23,710 and the national figure is £31,363.
- At £145,877, the average house price in Wolverhampton is very low, with the area ranking in the bottom 20% of districts nationally. By comparison the The Black Country figure is £153,920 and the national figure is £283,176.
- Average annual incomes have increased at a very low rate between 2000 and 2010/2011. The growth of 39.64% in average incomes places the area in the bottom 20% of districts nationally. By comparison incomes grew nationally by 59.32%.
- The average number of rooms per household in Wolverhampton was low, with the district ranking in the bottom 40% of districts nationally. In 2011, the average number of rooms per household was 5.3, compared with 5.3 in The Black Country and 5.4 nationally.
- The number of households with two or more cars in Wolverhampton was very low, with the district ranking in the bottom 20% of districts nationally. In 2011, 25.25% of households had access to two or more cars, compared with 28.41% in The Black Country and 32.16% nationally.
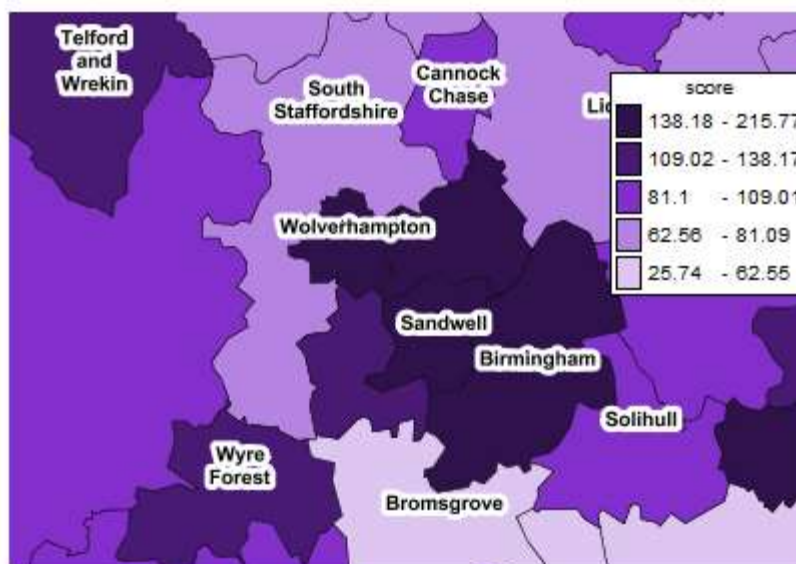
Deprivation

The Government's standard measure of deprivation and inequality in England is the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). Our deprivation profile assesses conditions within Wolverhampton according to a number of aspects of deprivation, including disadvantage in education; income; employment; health; and housing. The Place Analytics inequality indicator is designed to highlight any large differences in deprivation; this can illuminate pockets of deprivation at the small area level within the wider area. The inequality indicator is measured as the difference between the highest and lowest ranking super output area (SOA) at each geographical level.

Wolverhampton is ranked 17 out of 326 districts on our deprivation score, putting it in the 20% most deprived districts nationally.

The map shows the performance of districts within The Black Country. The areas with very dark shading have higher levels of deprivation and those with very light shading have lower levels.

With a score of 170.49, Wolverhampton is in the 20% most deprived of districts and is in a sub region.

Source: LA Summaries IMD 2015

Looking in more detail at Wolverhampton's deprivation profile we find that:
- The inequality score highlights pockets of deprivation by calculating the difference between the highest and lowest scoring SOAs within the district. A higher score indicates higher levels of inequality. The inequality score for Wolverhampton is very high by national standards, with the district ranking in the 20% most deprived of districts on inequality.
- The employment domain score is very high by national standards, with the district ranking in the 20% most deprived districts.
- The education domain score is very high by national standards, with the district ranking in the 20% most deprived districts.
- For the income domain score, Wolverhampton is ranked in the 20% most deprived districts.
- The housing domain score is average by national standards, with the district ranking in the middle 20% of districts.
- The crime domain score is high by national standards, with the district ranking in the 40% most deprived districts.
- For the health domain score, Wolverhampton is ranked in the 20% most deprived districts.
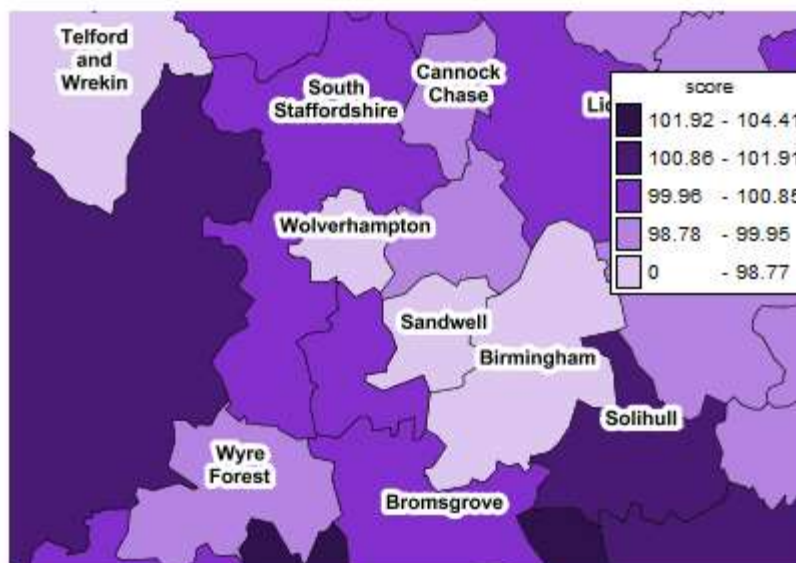
Health

Nationally, there have been major improvements in public health over the course of the last century, with big increases in life expectancy. However, this overall picture masks significant geographical variations and health inequality. Our health profile assesses Wolverhampton according to a number of health indicators, including life expectancy, expected prevalence of smoking and obesity, infant mortality and standardised mortality ratios.

Wolverhampton is ranked 311 out of 347 districts on our health score, indicating standards of health that are in the bottom 20% of districts nationally. Our health score indexes life expectancy at birth to the national average.

The map shows the performance of districts within The Black Country on our health score (life expectancy indexed to the national average). The areas with very dark shading score highly and those with very light shading score poorly.

With a score of 98.08, Wolverhampton is in the bottom 20% of districts and is in the sub region that is in the bottom 20% of sub regions nationally.

Looking in more detail at Wolverhampton's health profile we find that:

- At 6.85 per 1000 population, the infant mortality rate in Wolverhampton is very high, with the area ranking in the top 20% of districts nationally. By comparison, the The Black Country figure is 6.08 and the national figure is 3.98.
- At 1098.4, the standardised mortality ratio in Wolverhampton is very high, with the area ranking in the top 20% of districts nationally. By comparison, the The Black Country figure is 1065.21 and the national figure is 1005.98.
- At 28.49%, the proportion of the population who are obese in Wolverhampton is estimated to be very high, with the area ranking in the top 20% of districts nationally. By comparison, the The Black Country figure is 27.94% and the national figure is 22.96%.
- At 22.01%, the proportion of the population who smoke in Wolverhampton is estimated to be very high, with the area ranking in the top 20% of districts nationally. By comparison, the The Black Country figure is 21.12% and the national figure is 18.45%.
- At 152.43 per 100,000 people, the cancer mortality rate in Wolverhampton is high, with the area ranking in the top 40% of districts nationally. By comparison, the The Black Country figure is 158.76 and the national figure is 144.36.
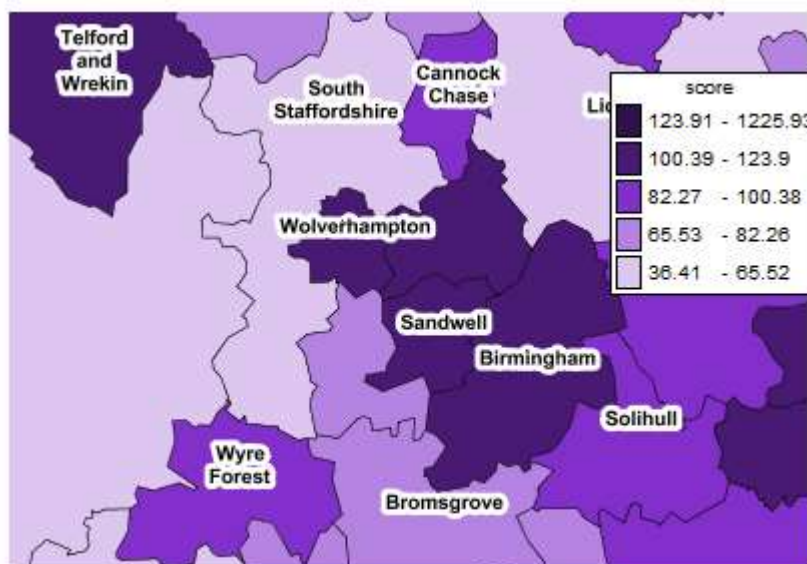
Crime

Crime levels affect an area's 'liveability', and reflect the socioeconomic conditions of the area and its surroundings. Nationally, there have been some reductions in crime over recent years, although the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard in 2002 boosted national crime figures. This crime profile assesses Wolverhampton according to a number of crime related indicators, including total offences per 1000 residents, vehicle crime, violent crime, burglaries and the change in total offences over time.

Wolverhampton is ranked 92 out of 348 districts on our crime score, indicating levels of crime that are in the highest 40% of districts nationally.

The map shows the performance of districts within The Black Country. The areas with very dark shading have higher crime levels and those with very light shading have lower crime levels.

With a score of 117.15, Wolverhampton has crime levels that are in the highest 40% of districts and is in a sub region that has crime levels in the middle 20% of sub regions nationally.
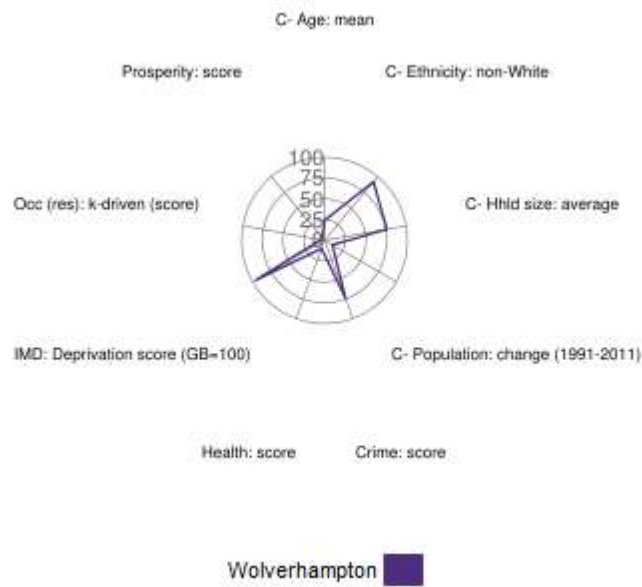

Source: Recorded crime for seven key offences and BCS comparator: Local Authorities

Looking in more detail at Wolverhampton's crime profile we find that:

- There were 67.17 offences per 1,000 residents in 2014 in Wolverhampton. By comparison the The Black Country figure was 58.21, the West Midlands figure was 56.3 and the national figure was 60.61.
- There were 14.31 violent crimes per 1,000 residents in 2014, which is high by national standards, with Wolverhampton ranking in the highest 40% of districts. By comparison the The Black Country figure was 11.15 and the national figure was 12.09.
- There were 6.98 vehicle crimes per 1,000 residents in 2014, which is high by national standards, with Wolverhampton ranking in the highest 40% of districts. By comparison the The Black Country figure was 7.99 and the national figure was 6.25.
- There were 4.13 dwelling burglaries per 1,000 residents in 2014, which is high by national standards, with Wolverhampton ranking in the highest 40% of districts. By comparison the The Black Country figure was 3.77 and the national figure was 3.59.
- Between 2002/2003 and 2013/2014, the total number of crimes in Wolverhampton changed by -53.12%. Compared with the levels of change seen nationally, this is well below the national average placing Wolverhampton in the lowest 20% of districts.

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Society Summary Indicators

The spider chart is a way of showing how Wolverhampton rates against the national median on the summary social indicators. Data for every district in Great Britain is converted into a percentile score, with the top ranking area scoring 100 and the bottom zero. The national median is shown by the 50th percentile.

C- Age: mean

Prosperity: score

C- Ethnicity: non-White

Occ (res): k-driven (score)

C- Hhld size: average

IMD: Deprivation score (GB=100)

C- Population: change (1991-2011)

Health: score   Crime: score

Wolverhampton

Nearest Neighbours

For the indicators in the spider chart shown above, the areas in the country with the most similar profiles area shown opposite. These are statistically the nearest neighbours to Wolverhampton, with Walsall in The Black Country being the most similar on the summary social indicators.

Rank	Place Name	Sub Region
1	Walsall	The Black Country
2	Sandwell	The Black Country
3	Rochdale	Greater Manchester
4	Pendle	Lancashire
5	Oldham	Greater Manchester
6	Coventry	Coventry & Warwickshire
7	Hyndburn	Lancashire
8	Blackburn	Lancashire
9	Middlesbrough	Tees Valley
10	Bolton	Greater Manchester

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Society Scorecard

The society 'scorecard', showing how Wolverhampton stands nationally, within its region and sub-region. The 'scorecard' assesses the state of Wolverhampton in terms of the composite social measures. The scores represent the quintile where the district falls on each of the measures ('A' representing the strongest performance, ranging to 'E' representing the weakest). For demographic data a score has not been included but the overall ranking on the main composite measure is known.

Composite measure	Sub-region score	Region score	National Score	Summary
Age		-		Wolverhampton is ranked 265 out of 348 districts on the average age of residents, indicating an average age in the lowest 40% of districts nationally.
Ethnicity		-		Wolverhampton is ranked 29 out of 348 districts on the proportion of its population classified as Non-White, placing the area in the highest 20% of districts nationally.
Average household size		-		Wolverhampton is ranked 83 out of 348 districts on the average household size, placing the area in the highest 40% of districts nationally.
Population Change		-		Wolverhampton is ranked 310 out of 348 districts on long-term change in its resident population, placing the area in the lowest 20% of districts nationally.
Occupations An **'A' Represents areas** with the highest proportion of knowledge workers	E	E	E	Wolverhampton is ranked 363 out of 380 districts on our knowledge worker score, indicating a resident workforce that performs in the bottom 20% of districts nationally.
Prosperity An **'A' Represents areas** with the highest average incomes	D	E	E	Wolverhampton is ranked 364 out of 379 districts on our prosperity score, indicating incomes amongst the resident population in the bottom 20% of districts nationally.
Deprivation An **'A' Represents areas** with the lowest levels of deprivation	D	E	E	Wolverhampton is ranked 17 out of 326 districts on our deprivation score, putting it in the 20% most deprived districts nationally.
Health An **'A' Represents areas** with the highest score for life expectancy	D	E	E	Wolverhampton is ranked 311 out of 347 districts on our health score, indicating standards of health that are in the bottom 20% of districts nationally. Our health score indexes life expectancy at birth to the national average.
Crime An **'A' Represents areas** with the lowest crime rates	E	E	D	Wolverhampton is ranked 92 out of 348 districts on our crime score, indicating levels of crime that are in the highest 40% of districts nationally.

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Glossary of terms

Average age	The mean age of the resident population
Proportion of population classified as non-White	The percentage of people classified as White and Black Caribbean, White and Black African, White and Asian, Other Mixed, Caribbean, African, Other Black, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Other Asian, Chinese or Other Ethnic Group. Classifications are based
Average household size	The mean number of people living within a household
Long-term change in resident population	Percentage change in the number of residents within the area, between 1991-2011
Knowledge worker score	This residence based figure provides an index of proportion of the working age population who are employed in Knowledge occupations based on SOC groups (1) Managers and Senior Officials; (2) Professional occupations; (3) Associate Professional and Technical occupations, based on place of residence. The figures in brackets are Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC) codes. SOC codes are nationally recognised occupational groupings designed to capture type of work and the associated skills necessary for the job. These major SOC groups include the following occupations Corporate & Senior Officials, Production managers, Functional managers Quality and Customer Care, Financial Institutions and Office, Distribution Storage and Retail, Protective Service Officers, Health and Social Services, Farming, Horticulture, Forestry and associated fields, Hospitality & Leisure and Other Service Industries managers; Science Professionals; Engineering; Info & Communication Technology; Health; Teaching; Research; Legal; Business & Statistical; Architects; Town Planners; Surveyors Public Service Professionals; Librarians and Related Professionals; Science and Engineering Technicians; Draughtspersons & Building Inspectors and IT Service Delivery Occupations; Health Associate Professionals; Therapists; Social Welfare Associate Professionals; Protective Service Occupations; Artistic and Literary Occupations; Design Associate Professionals; Media Associate Professionals; Sports and Fitness Occupations; Transport Associate Professionals; Legal Associate Professionals; Business & Finance Associate Professionals; Sales & Related Associate Professionals; Conservation Associate Professionals and Public Service Associate Professionals. This is in relation to the national average, providing an indication of the level of knowledge sector employment relative to the national trend
Prosperity score	The mean average total income indexed to the national average. Total income figures are based on taxable income including all employees; pension recipients and self-employed people. The figures are defined by local authority area and are residence based
Deprivation score	The deprivation score provides an index of the overall deprivation score, indexed to the national average. This provides a measure of relative deprivation in relation to the national average. The Index of Multiple Deprivation; average SOA score provides a weighted average figure for the levels of deprivation in a given area. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is an overall relative measure of deprivation constructed by combining seven domains of deprivation according to their respective weights, as described below. The larger the score, the more deprived the area (and the lower its rank). The domains were combined using the following weights to produce the overall Index of

	Multiple Deprivation: Income Deprivation (22.5%), Employment Deprivation (22.5%), Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%),Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%), Crime (9.3%),Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%), Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)
Health score	The health score provides an index of the average life expectancy at birth, of all residents in relation to the national average. This provides a figure of relative life expectancy within the national context
Crime score	This indicator provides an index of the total number of offences per 1,000 resident population. Total offences include theft from vehicles; dwelling burglary; robberies and violent offences. The index is to the GB average, providing a figure which is relative to the national trend

Data Sources and Definitions

Average age	The mean age of the resident population
Proportion of population classified as non-White	The percentage of people classified as White and Black Caribbean, White and Black African, White and Asian, Other Mixed, Caribbean, African, Other Black, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Other Asian, Chinese or Other Ethnic Group. Classifications are based
Average household size	The mean number of people living within a household
Long-term change in resident population	Percentage change in the number of residents within the area, between 1991-2011
Knowledge worker score	This residence based figure provides an index of proportion of the working age population who are employed in Knowledge occupations based on SOC groups (1) Managers and Senior Officials; (2) Professional occupations; (3) Associate Professional and Technical occupations, based on place of residence. The figures in brackets are Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC) codes. SOC codes are nationally recognised occupational groupings designed to capture type of work and the associated skills necessary for the job. These major SOC groups include the following occupations Corporate & Senior Officials, Production managers, Functional managers Quality and Customer Care, Financial Institutions and Office, Distribution Storage and Retail, Protective Service Officers, Health and Social Services, Farming, Horticulture, Forestry and associated fields, Hospitality & Leisure and Other Service Industries managers; Science Professionals; Engineering; Info & Communication Technology; Health; Teaching; Research; Legal; Business & Statistical; Architects; Town Planners; Surveyors Public Service Professionals; Librarians and Related Professionals; Science and Engineering Technicians; Draughtspersons & Building Inspectors and IT Service Delivery Occupations; Health Associate Professionals; Therapists; Social Welfare Associate Professionals; Protective Service Occupations; Artistic and Literary Occupations; Design Associate Professionals; Media Associate Professionals; Sports and Fitness Occupations; Transport Associate Professionals; Legal Associate Professionals; Business & Finance Associate Professionals; Sales & Related Associate Professionals; Conservation Associate Professionals and Public Service Associate Professionals. This is in relation to the national average, providing an indication of the level of knowledge sector employment relative to the national trend

Prosperity score	The mean average total income indexed to the national average. Total income figures are based on taxable income including all employees; pension recipients and self-employed people. The figures are defined by local authority area and are residence based
Deprivation score	The deprivation score provides an index of the overall deprivation score, indexed to the national average. This provides a measure of relative deprivation in relation to the national average. The Index of Multiple Deprivation; average SOA score provides a weighted average figure for the levels of deprivation in a given area. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is an overall relative measure of deprivation constructed by combining seven domains of deprivation according to their respective weights, as described below. The larger the score, the more deprived the area (and the lower its rank). The domains were combined using the following weights to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation: Income Deprivation (22.5%), Employment Deprivation (22.5%), Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%),Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%), Crime (9.3%),Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%), Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)
Health score	The health score provides an index of the average life expectancy at birth, of all residents in relation to the national average. This provides a figure of relative life expectancy within the national context
Crime score	This indicator provides an index of the total number of offences per 1,000 resident population. Total offences include theft from vehicles; dwelling burglary; robberies and violent offences. The index is to the GB average, providing a figure which is relative to the national trend

Source: Place Insight; Midyear population estimates; Sub-national Population projections by sex and quinary age groups; 2001 Census (National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk. Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller Office of Public Sector Information (OPSI)).

Environment Introduction

This summary report looks at a number of aspects of the environment and equality of life in Wolverhampton. In this profile, we consider the environment in terms of:

- Housing affordability
- Commercial and industrial property
- Transport and connectivity
- Amenities
- The natural environment

The report starts by presenting data for the main composite measures for each aspect of Wolverhampton's environment. Each one of these topics is then dealt with in turn. Finally, the composite measures form the basis of the spider chart analysis which sets out how Wolverhampton rates against the national median for the scores. The spider chart also forms the basis of the list of statistical nearest neighbours (those areas in the country with the most similar profiles on this combination of composite measures). Finally, a summary report card for each aspect of economic development is presented. This is based on the quintile where the district falls on each of the measures ('A' representing the strongest performance, ranging to 'E' representing the weakest).

Environmental Summary Introduction

| Areas	Affordability: score (score) 2015	Floorspace: change (score) (score) 2012	Connectivity: score (score) 2005	Amenities: score (score) 2013	Natural environment: score (score) 2013
Dudley	112.22	87.81	32.46	414.03	27.08
Sandwell	116.92	84.52	104.05	317.18	21.48
Walsall	109.18	84.41	45.89	314.45	27.59
Wolverhampton	115.82	84.84	109.51	653.2	22.61
The Black Country	**116.9**	**85.34**	**118.98**	**407.91**	**24.22**
West Midlands	**105.5**	**96.18**	**46.77**	**92.79**	**84.13**
National Average	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Housing

While housing affordability is a national problem, its impacts are not evenly spread. While the previous boom in house prices in London and the South East is well documented, some areas in the North and Midlands continued to suffer from persistent low demand. Within this housing profile, housing is considered in terms of affordability (assessed on the basis of the ratio between average earnings and average house prices), tenure and housing condition information.

Wolverhampton is ranked 50 out of 346 districts on our affordability score, indicating that the area is in the top 20% of districts nationally in terms of affordability.

The map shows the affordability score for districts within The Black Country. The areas with very dark shadings have greater housing affordability and those with very light shading are less affordable.

With a score of 115.82, Wolverhampton is in the top 20% of districts and is in a sub region that is in the top 40% of sub regions nationally.
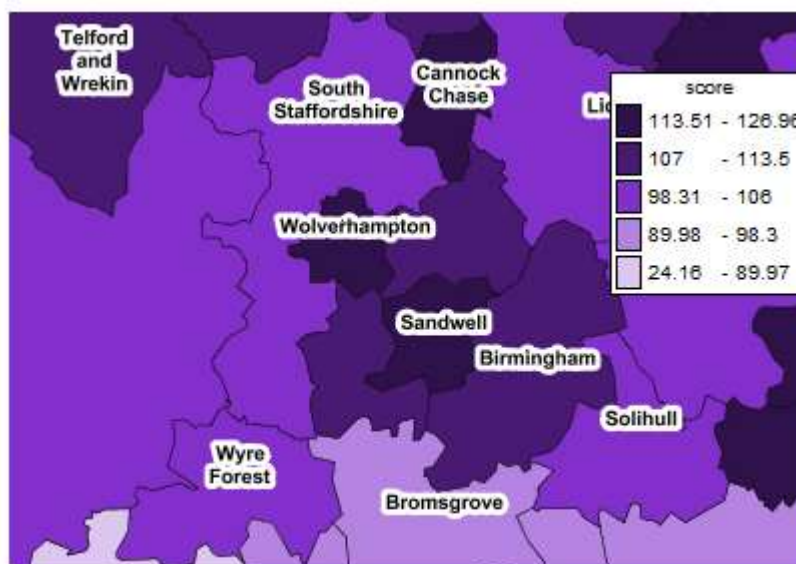
Source: Property Prices; Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Looking in more detail at Wolverhampton's housing profile we find that:

- The proportion of households that were owner occupied within Wolverhampton was 56.58% in 2011. This places Wolverhampton in the bottom 20% of districts nationally. By comparison, the The Black Country figure was 61.45, the West Midlands figure was 64.89, and the national figure was 63.57%.
- The proportion of households that were rented within Wolverhampton was 41.21% in 2011. This places Wolverhampton in the top 20% of districts nationally. By comparison, the The Black Country figure was 36.3, the West Midlands figure was 32.98, and the national figure was 34.32%.
- The proportion of total housing stock declared as non-decent in Wolverhampton was 3.3% in . This places Wolverhampton in the top 40% of districts nationally. By comparison, the The Black Country figure was 5.14, the West Midlands figure was 3.94 and the national average was 4.18%.
- Wolverhampton has seen a low growth in average house prices between 2003 and 2013 of 16.85%. This places the area in the bottom 40% of districts nationally. By comparison, average prices changed nationally by 45.24%.
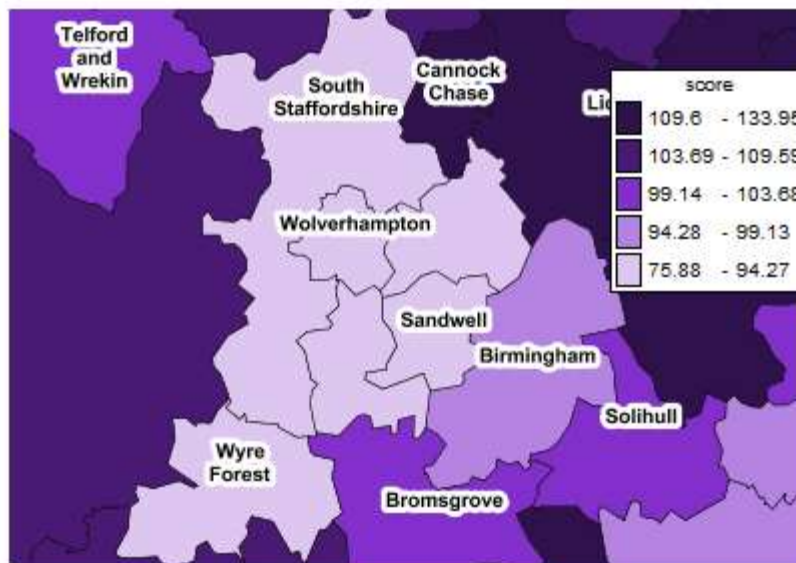
Commercial Floorspace

This commercial and industrial property profile assesses the type of floorspace within Wolverhampton and the rate of change that has occurred over recent years. The overall score is based on the net change in the amount of commercial and industrial floorspace since 2004. It presents an overall picture of the type of floorspace within the district and the extent of growth/decline according to type of floorspace.

Wolverhampton is ranked 341 out of 348 districts on our floorspace change score, indicating a level of growth in the bottom 20% of districts nationally.

The map shows the performance of districts within The Black Country. The areas with very dark shading score highly and those with very light shading score poorly.

With a score of 84.84, Wolverhampton is in the bottom 20% of districts and is in the sub region that is in the bottom 20% of sub regions nationally.

Source: Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics

Looking in more detail at Wolverhampton's commercial property profile we find that:

- The proportion of floorspace that is in industrial use is high, with the area ranking in the top 40% of districts nationally. In 2012, 73.37% of total floorspace was in industrial use, compared with 76.33% in The Black Country and 60.51% nationally.
- The proportion of floorspace that is in retail use is low, with the area ranking in the bottom 40% of districts nationally. In 2012, 18.47% of total floorspace was in retail use, compared with 16.66% in The Black Country and 22.13% nationally.
- The proportion of floorspace that is in office use is low, with the area ranking in the bottom 40% of districts nationally. In 2012, 8.16% of total floorspace was in office use, compared with 7% in The Black Country and 17.36% nationally.
- Wolverhampton has seen a growth of -19.58% in the amount of industrial floorspace between 2002 and 2012. This places it in the bottom 20% of districts nationally. By comparison the amount of industrial floorspace changed nationally by -4.86%.
- Wolverhampton has seen a growth of 0.4% in the amount of office floorspace between 2002 and 2012. This places it in the bottom 20% of districts nationally. By comparison the amount of office floorspace changed nationally by 10.95%.
- Wolverhampton has seen a growth of -2.05% in the amount of retail floorspace between 2002 and 2012. This places it in the bottom 20% of districts nationally. By comparison the amount of retail floorspace changed nationally by 5.17%.
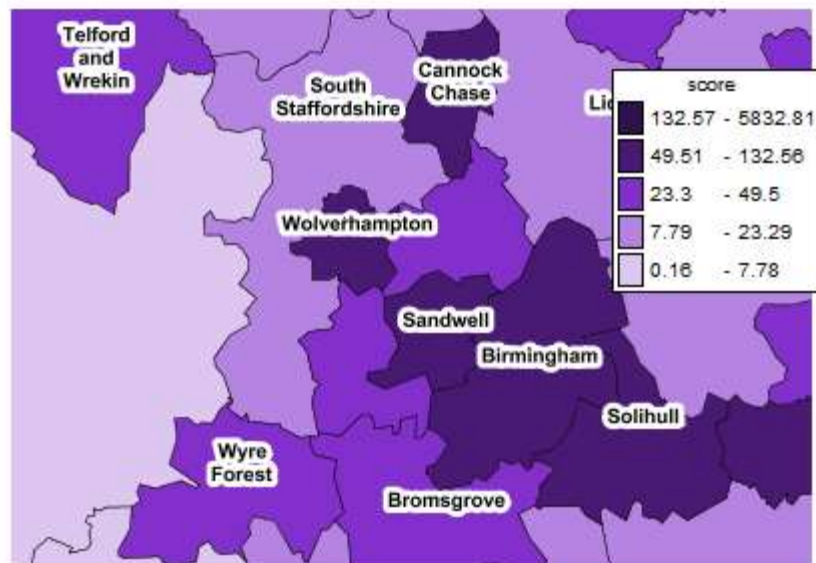
Transport and Connectivity

Accessibility and connectivity have a major influence on an area's ability to attract business and investment. This transport and connectivity profile assesses Wolverhampton using a composite of measures, including distance from London, a 'Local Hub' Index (the concentration of transport hubs such as motorway junctions, airports, ports and mainline railway stations), and the 'Contiguity Index' (a score based on an area's proximity to transport hubs in neighbouring places).

Wolverhampton is ranked 93 out of 379 districts for its overall connectivity score, indicating an area that performs in the top 40% of districts nationally on levels of connectivity to intercity rail, motorways and airports.

The map shows the performance of districts within The Black Country. The areas with very dark shading score highly and those with very light shading score poorly.

With a score of 109.51, Wolverhampton is in the top 40% of districts and is in a sub region that is in the top 20% of sub regions nationally.

Source: AA

Looking in more detail at Wolverhampton's transport and connectivity profile we find that:

- The national average for the proportion of people who travelled to work by car was 62.66% in 2011. By comparison the Wolverhampton figure of 67.47% placed it in the bottom 40% of districts nationally.
- The proportion of residents who travelled to work within Wolverhampton by public transport was 15.8% in 2011. This was high, placing the area in the top 40% of districts nationally. By comparison the national figure was 16.4%.
- The proportion of residents who travelled to work within Wolverhampton by foot or bicycle was 12.17% in 2011. This was average, placing the area in the middle 20% of districts nationally. By comparison the national figure was 13.61%.
- With a score of 104.03, net commuting in Wolverhampton was high in 2001, with the area ranking in the top 40% of districts. Net commuting reflects the relative levels of work being taken by residents in the area: a higher score implies that more workers coming into the area to work and a lower score implies that residents are travelling outside the area to work.
- The average travel to work time for residents in Wolverhampton is average, with the area ranking in the middle 20% of districts nationally. The average travel to work time of 20 minutes compares with a The Black Country average of 19 minutes and a national average of 20.32 minutes.
- The proportion of residents who work outside Wolverhampton was 35.84% in 2001. This was average, placing the area in the middle 20% of districts nationally.

- At 1512.04, the number of journeys per sq km in Wolverhampton is very high, with the area ranking in the top 20% of districts nationally.

Amenities

The local amenities profile assesses Wolverhampton in terms of a combination of indicators, including the density of national heritage sites and listed buildings, the availability of cultural amenities (such as cinemas, theatres and libraries), café culture, retail floorspace and employment in hotels and restaurants. The level of local amenities is important for a good quality of life for local residents, making an area an attractive place to live and for tourists to visit. It should also be borne in mind that the local and cultural amenities scores are heavily skewed towards large cities, particularly London.

Wolverhampton is ranked 50 out of 348 districts on our overall score, indicating a standard of local amenities that is in the top 20% of districts nationally.

The map shows the local amenities score of districts within The Black Country. The areas with very dark shading score highly and those with very light shading score poorly.

With a score of 653.2, Wolverhampton is in the top 20% of districts and is in a sub region that is in the top 20% of sub regions nationally.
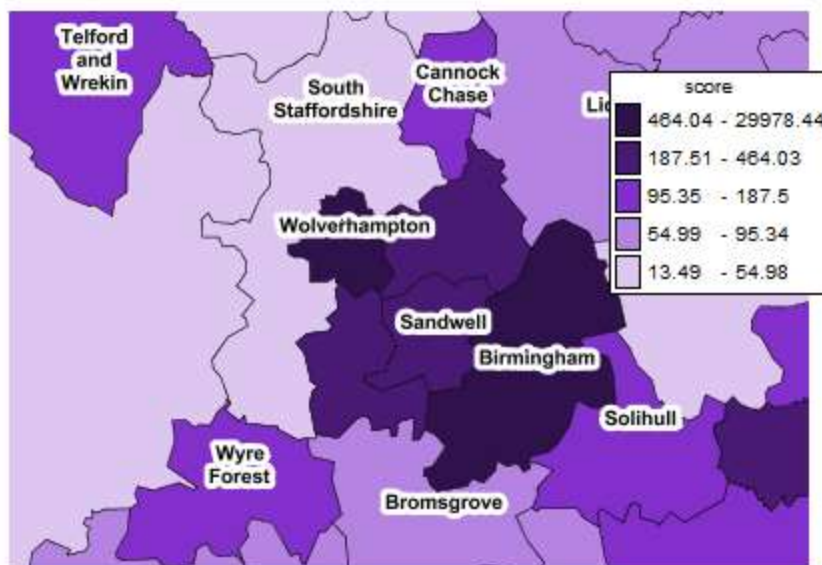
Source: Place Insight; Treasures of Britain; BFI Film & Television Handbook; UK Theatres Online; Michelin Guide to Hotels, Restaurants and Pubs; ArtGuide.co.uk; Annual Business Inquiry (National Statistics website (Nomis: www.nomisweb.co.uk) Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller Office of Public Sector Information (OPSI)); Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics, Green Flag awards.

Looking in more detail at Wolverhampton's amenities profile we find that:

- The cultural amenities score in Wolverhampton was 998.48. This places Wolverhampton in the top 20% of districts nationally. By comparison, the The Black Country score was 398.03, the West Midlands score was 78.52, and the national score was 100.
- The number of national heritage sites per 000 sq m in Wolverhampton was 14.49. This places Wolverhampton in the middle 20% of districts nationally. By comparison, the The Black Country average was 5.6, the West Midlands average was 12.54, and the national average was 65.37.
- The number of listed buildings per 000 sq m in Wolverhampton was 5.38. This places Wolverhampton in the top 20% of districts nationally. By comparison, the The Black Country average was 2.62, the West Midlands average was 2.6 and the national average was 2.64.
- The proportion of employment in hotels and restaurants in Wolverhampton is 4.17%. This places Wolverhampton in the bottom 20% of districts nationally on this measure. This compares with 4.14% in The Black Country, 5.71% in West Midlands and a national average of 7.06%.
- The amount of retail floorspace in Wolverhampton was 573 (in 000 sq m). This places Wolverhampton in the top 20% of districts nationally. By comparison, the amount of retail space in The Black Country was 2401 (000 sq m) and the amount in West Midlands was 11783 (000 sq m).
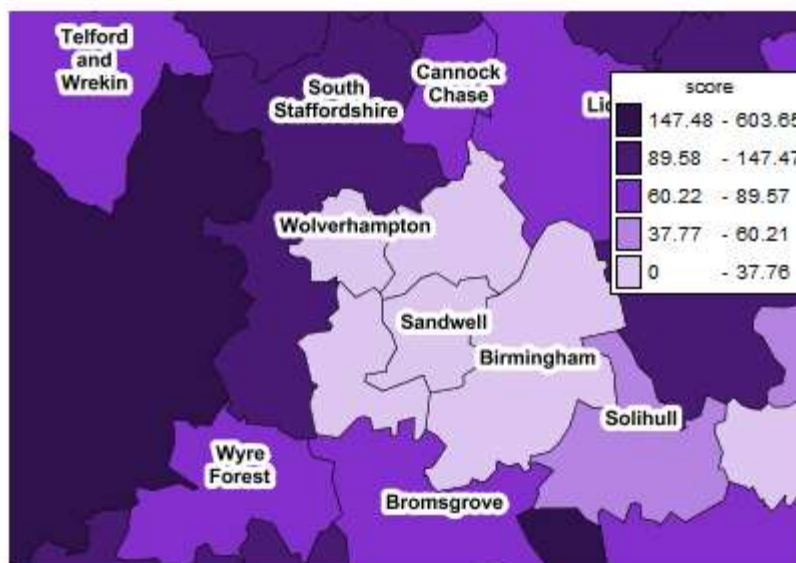
Environment

The natural environment is a subjective theme, which makes benchmarking problematic. This profile assesses the natural environment of Wolverhampton in terms of areas of outstanding natural beauty, green space, green belt and heritage coast. We also consider tranquillity and weather. The quality of the natural environment has implications for a modern knowledge economy, which is associated with a decentralised geography of employment as workers try to find a good work-life balance. Indicators are heavily skewed, with towns, cities and urban areas scoring poorly and rural areas scoring well.

Wolverhampton is ranked 301 out of 325 districts for its overall natural environment score, putting it in the bottom 20% of districts nationally.

The map shows the performance of districts within the The Black Country area. The areas with very dark shading score highly on our natural environment score and those with very light shading score poorly.

With a score of 22.61, Wolverhampton is in the bottom 20% of districts and is in a sub region that is in the bottom 20% of sub regions nationally.


Source: Natural England; GreenFlag awards; Generalised Land Use Database; Indices of Deprivation; Met office average weather readings

Looking in more detail at Wolverhampton's environment profile we find that:

- The natural beauty score - comprising Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Blue Flag Beaches, heritage coastlines, ancient woodland, nature reserves, national parks and environmentally sensitive areas - in Wolverhampton is 1.04. This places Wolverhampton in the bottom 20% of districts nationally. By comparison, the The Black Country score was 3.84, the West Midlands score was 53.62 and the national score was 100.
- The air quality score, measured as part of the Index of Multiple Deprivation, in Wolverhampton was 1.1. This placed Wolverhampton in the top 20% of districts nationally. By comparison, the The Black Country score was 1.21, the West Midlands score was 0.99 and the national score was 0.97.
- The tranquility score, as measured by population density, in Wolverhampton was 7.45. This places Wolverhampton in the bottom 20% of districts nationally. By comparison, the The Black Country score was 8.44, the West Midlands score was 62.54 and the national score was 100.
- The average weather score, as measured by average sunshine hours, average rainfall and average temperature in Wolverhampton was 103.12. This placed Wolverhampton in the bottom 40% of districts nationally. By comparison, the The Black Country score was 103.12, the West Midlands score was 103.12 and the national score was 100.

Environmental Summary Indicators

The spider chart is a way of showing how Wolverhampton rates against the national median on the summary environmental indicators. Data for every district in Great Britain is converted into a percentile score, with the top ranking area scoring 100 and the bottom zero. The national median is shown by the 50th percentile.
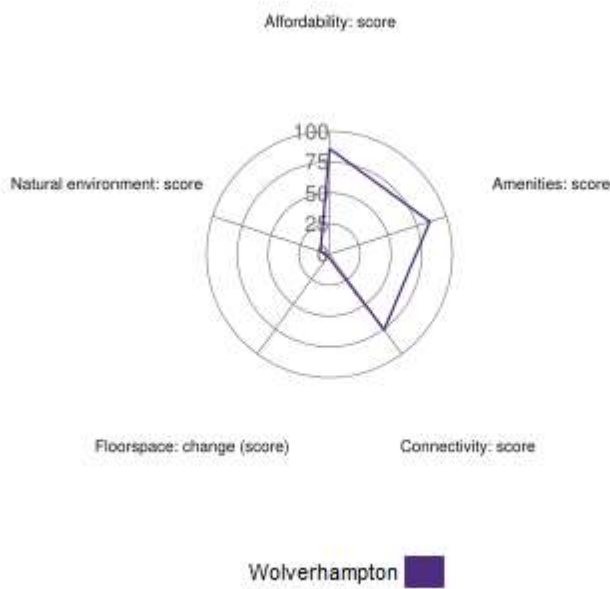
Nearest Neighbours

For the indicators in the spider chart shown above, the areas in the country with the most similar profiles area shown opposite. These are statistically the nearest neighbours to Wolverhampton, with Nottingham in Nottinghamshire being the most similar on the summary environmental indicators.

Rank	Place Name	Sub Region
1	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire
2	Sandwell	The Black Country
3	Middlesbrough	Tees Valley
4	Salford	Greater Manchester
5	Leicester City	Leicestershire
6	Stoke on Trent	Staffordshire
7	Bolton	Greater Manchester
8	Tameside	Greater Manchester
9	Bury	Greater Manchester
10	Manchester	Greater Manchester

Environment Scorecard

The environment 'scorecard', showing how Wolverhampton stands nationally, within its region and sub-region. The 'scorecard' assesses the state of Wolverhampton in terms of the composite environmental and quality of life measures. The scores represent the quintile where the district falls on each of the measures ('A' representing the strongest performance, ranging to 'E' representing the weakest).

Composite measure	Sub-region score	Region score	National Score	Summary
Housing affordability An **'A' Represents areas** with the most affordable residential property	B	A	A	Wolverhampton is ranked 50 out of 346 districts on our affordability score, indicating that the area is in the top 20% of districts nationally in terms of affordability.
Commercial floorspace An **'A' Represents areas** with the highest rate of growth in commercial and industrial property	B	E	E	Wolverhampton is ranked 341 out of 348 districts on our floorspace change score, indicating a level of growth in the bottom 20% of districts nationally.
Transport & connectivity An **'A' Represents areas** with the most rail, motorway and transport links	A	A	B	Wolverhampton is ranked 93 out of 379 districts for its overall connectivity score, indicating an area that performs in the top 40% of districts nationally on levels of connectivity to intercity rail, motorways and airports.
Amenities An **'A' Represents areas** with the highest access to local cultural and leisure amenities	A	A	A	Wolverhampton is ranked 50 out of 348 districts on our overall score, indicating a standard of local amenities that is in the top 20% of districts nationally.
Natural environment An **'A' Represents areas** with the highest natural environment score	D	E	E	Wolverhampton is ranked 301 out of 325 districts for its overall natural environment score, putting it in the bottom 20% of districts nationally.

Grant Thornton

Glossary of terms

Affordability score	Property prices are an overall average of property prices covering detached; semi-detached; terraced and flats/maisonettes in a local authority area. The average house price is an average taken over four quarterly house price data releases. Earnings data is in the form of residence-based gross weekly. This indicator is an official Performance Indicator - QoL13 & ECR8b
Floorspace change score	This score provides an index of the percentage change in the area of floor space used in the commercial sector. Commercial floor space is defined as all floor space used for non-domestic purposes including retail, office and industrial activities. This provides a score showing the change in floor space in relation to the national floor space change
Connectivity Score GB=100	The connectivity index is based on proximity to and presence of airports; number of rail stations (excluding the underground); ports and motorway junctions. The resulting figure provides a indication of the areas connectivity, with figures over 100 indicating a higher than average level of connectivity
Local amenities score	This score measures the level of amenities provision in an area. A higher score indicates that an area has a greater level of provision.
Natural beauty score	This score measures how the beauty of an area's natural environment. A higher score indicates that an area has a more beautiful natural environment.

Data Sources and Definitions

Affordability score	Property prices are an overall average of property prices covering detached; semi-detached; terraced and flats/maisonettes in a local authority area. The average house price is an average taken over four quarterly house price data releases. The earnings data is workplace based and taken from the Survey of Hours and Earnings. Calculated by taking the ratio of average house price in the area to average gross weekly earnings as a proportion of the same ratio in England & Wales. All areas are then ranked and the score for each area reversed such that the area with the largest index score is attributed the lowest, and vice versa. This calculation was performed so that the most affordable areas would have the highest affordability score.
Floorspace change score	The difference between the total amount of commercial floorspace in most recent and start years as a proportion of that in the start year, indexed to the GB average. Commercial floor space is defined as all floor space used for non-domestic purposes including retail, office and industrial activities and 'other' bulk premises. This provides a score showing the change in floor space in relation to the national floor space change.
Connectivity Score GB=100	Based on proximity to and presence of airports; number of rail stations (excluding the underground); ports and motorway junctions. The number of these services in the area was calculated, weighted by proximity to major airports (Gatwick, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Bristol, Stansted, Birmingham) as a proportion of land area and indexed to the GB average (GB = 100).
Local amenities score	This indicator takes into consideration: cultural amenities (sports arenas; cinemas; zoos; theme parks; major event venues; Visit

	England attractions; Michelin starred restaurants; performing arts venues; cathedrals); national heritage sites; retail floorspace; employment in amenities-provision (as a proxy). Each are divided by the land area, then scored in relation to the national figure. The individual scores are then added, and scored again to give the overall figure.
Natural beauty score	The following datasets were all indexed to their component national average: Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty; Blue Flag Beaches (denoting high quality beaches); heritage coastlines; ancient woodland; nature reserves; national park designations and designation as an environmentally sensitive area. The average of these indices is used to provide the final score.

Source: Place Insight; Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics; Previously Developed Land Survey.

Ordering further Place Profiles

Place Profiles are available at District and Ward level. The reports are produced using the latest information, with Summary Place Profiles providing a high level overview of local conditions. More detailed profiles are also available on the following topics:

Economy	**Society**	**Environment**
Economic Performance	Age	Housing
Industrial Structure	Ethnicity	Commercial Property
Business and Enterprise	Households	Transport and Communications
Skills and Qualifications	Migration and Change	Amenities
Labour Market	Occupations	Natural Environment
	Prosperity	
	Deprivation	
	Health	
	Crime	

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