Child Poverty in Nottingham, 2019

Note produced by Policy and Research Team
Nottingham City Council
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The extent of child poverty in Nottingham

- Nottingham City has a high level of child poverty, regardless of the definition used.
- 40,700 Nottingham City children live in families where no adults work or where those who are in work earn an income low enough to receive tax credits. This is equivalent to 58.5% of children compared to rates of 43.8% in Greater Nottingham and 37.4% in England.
- Worklessness affects fewer children in Nottingham than low working incomes.
- 18,800 (27.0%) of City children live in families where parents are claiming workless benefits, such as Universal Credit for those seeking work, Jobseeker's Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Lone Parent Income Support.
- A further 21,900 (31.5%) live in families where the annual income is sufficiently low to warrant financial support in the form of Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit – typically less than £17,000, or are in receipt of the childcare element of Working Tax Credit
- Over two thirds of Greater Nottingham children living in families who are workless or in receipt of tax credits, reside within the City.
- There has been a decrease in the number of children in workless families in two of the four Local Authorities in Greater Nottingham, with one staying static, and one increasing between 2016/17 and 2017/18. The number of children in working households receiving tax credits fell in all of the Greater Nottingham districts.
- Workless poverty is more geographically concentrated than in-work poverty. In five City Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs), more than a third of children live in workless families.

Introduction

This note is an update to previous Child Poverty Notes which can be found on www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk or accessed by clicking here.

1 MEASURES OF CHILD POVERTY

Recently, the **official definition**[1] of child poverty as has been withdrawn as it was seen by the Government to focus too heavily on income as a cause of poverty. However, this note looks to continue the data series using the same income based data source which has been used in previous Child Poverty Notes as a proxy for Child Poverty.

In the absence of local level data, previous Child Poverty Notes have used HMRC tax credit data to indicate the 'finalised' annual number of children who live in families where no adult works, or where the family income is sufficiently low to warrant financial support in the form of working tax credit[2]. This includes children in families claiming tax credits with an income above 60% of the median and will include some families who have a relatively good income and are therefore only eligible for the childcare elements of working tax credits. This measure was chosen because, although some families with an income above 60% of the median may not be 'in poverty', a greater proportion will have a relatively 'low income', and some may be at risk of falling into poverty. In this note, this data is discussed in **section 2** and is referred to as the **Nottingham City Council defined 'local' child poverty measure**.

HMRC have previously published data which gave a snapshot of the number of children who live in families in receipt of out of work means-tested benefits and those in families in receipt of tax credits where their reported income was less than 60% median income[3]. The 'Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure', was closer to the previous official definition of child poverty, although it was still derived using administrative data rather than survey data. The measure was narrower than the Nottingham City Council defined 'local measure' above (which includes children in families claiming tax credits with an income above 60% of the median). HMRC have suspended publication of this measure while they work on an alternative to take into account Universal Credit as well as DWP legacy benefits and tax credits.

For more detail on definitions and data sources, please see appendix A.

[1] The number of dependent children who live in households whose equivalised income is below 60% of the contemporary national median. Equivalised income is a measure of household income that takes account of the differences in a household's size and composition – making it equivalent for all household sizes and compositions.

[2] As entitlement to tax credits can change throughout the year as families' circumstances change, this data is a complete retrospective picture for the year, based on a 'finalised' view of family incomes and circumstances.

[3] This data is a snapshot of the caseload at a particular point in time (31st August), rather than the complete retrospective picture for the year, based on a finalised view of family incomes and circumstances.

2 THE NOTTINGHAM CITY COUNCIL DEFINED 'LOCAL' CHILD POVERTY MEASURE

2.1 The extent of child poverty in Nottingham

40,700 Nottingham City children live in families where no adults work or where the household income is low enough to receive tax credits. This is equivalent to 58.5% of all children[4]. 18.800 or 27% of all children live in workless families. A further 21,900 (31.5%) live in families receiving tax credits. Nottingham City's neighbouring authorities have much lower rates.

Table 1 Children in workless and 'low income' families, 2017-18

	Children					
	Workless No.	**'Low Income' No.**	**Total No.**	**Workless %**	**'Low Income' %**	**Total %**
Nottingham City	**18,800**	**21,900**	**40,700**	**27.0**	**31.5**	**58.5**
Broxtowe	2,700	3,500	6,200	13.0	16.9	29.9
Gedling	3,200	4,600	7,800	13.9	19.9	33.8
Rushcliffe	1,600	2,700	4,300	7.5	12.6	20.0
Greater Nottingham*	**26,300**	**32,700**	**59,000**	**19.5**	**24.3**	**43.8**
% In City	*71.5*	*67.0*	*69.0*			
East Midlands	153,100	213,300	366,400	15.6	21.7	37.2
England	1,802,800	2,513,500	4,316,300	15.6	21.8	37.4

*Source: HMRC Child and Working Tax Credit Statistics, Finalised Awards 2017/18. * Excludes Hucknall.*

Table 2 shows the number of *families* with children in relative poverty by this measure. There are 9,400 workless families in Nottingham – similar to last year, and 11,400 families with incomes low enough to receive tax credits – a decrease of 300 on the previous year. The number of families who are 'workless' or 'in receipt of tax credits' in Greater Nottingham has decreased by nearly 1,000 to 31,000.

[4] The number of children is taken from Child Benefit Records. See Appendix A for more information.

Table 2 Workless and 'low income' families, 2017-18

	Families		
	Workless No.	'Low Income' No.	Total No.
Nottingham City	**9,400**	**11,400**	**20,800**
Broxtowe	1,400	2,000	3,400
Gedling	1,700	2,700	4,400
Rushcliffe	800	1,600	2,400
Greater Nottingham*	**13,300**	**17,700**	**31,000**
% In City	*70.7*	*64.4*	*67.1*
East Midlands	77,400	115,500	192,900
England	920,400	1,318,300	2,238,700

*Source: HMRC Child and Working Tax Credit Statistics, Finalised Awards 2017/18. * Excludes Hucknall.*

2.2 Child poverty trends

Tax credit data has been published for a number of years now which allows analysis of changes over time. It is important to note however, that the data is influenced by take up rates, changes to welfare benefits and eligibility for benefits, and migration as well as moves into and out of work, so the 'trends' in the following tables should be treated with caution.

In three districts, the number of children in workless households has stayed the same or decreased for the fourth consecutive year. Rushcliffe is the only district to show a small increase. In the last year, there were decreases in numbers of children in households with incomes low enough to receive tax credits, in all of the districts in Greater Nottingham.

Overall, the numbers of children living in 'poverty' by this definition fell in all areas.

Table 3 Children in workless and 'low income' families, 2016-17 to 2017-18

	Children in Workless Families			Children in 'Low Income' Families			Total		
	2016-17	2017-18	Change (%)	2016-17	2017-18	Change (%)	2016-17	2017-18	Change (%)
Nottingham City	**19,300**	**18,800**	**-2.6%**	**22,400**	**21,900**	**-2.2%**	41,700	40,700	**-2.4%**
Broxtowe	2,800	2,700	-3.6%	3,700	3,500	-5.4%	6,500	6,200	-4.6%
Gedling	3,200	3,200	0.0%	4,700	4,600	-2.1%	7,900	7,800	-1.3%
Rushcliffe	1,500	1,600	6.7%	2,900	2,700	-6.9%	4,400	4,300	-2.3%
Greater Nottingham*	**26,800**	**26,300**	**-1.9%**	**33,700**	**32,700**	**-3.0%**	**53,100**	**59,000**	**11.1%**
% In City	*72.0*	*71.5*	-0.7%	*66.5*	*67.0*	0.8%	*78.5*	*69.0*	-12.2%
East Midlands	159,500	153,100	-4.0%	224,000	213,300	-4.8%	383,500	366,400	-4.5%
England	1,916,900	1,802,800	-6.0%	2,644,900	2,513,500	-5.0%	4,561,800	4,561,800	0.0%

Source: HMRC Child and Working Tax Credit Statistics, Finalised Awards 2016/17 and 2017/18. Greater Nottingham excludes Hucknall.

Table 4 shows the number and percentage of children in workless households and households with incomes low enough to receive tax credits for Nottingham City since 2005/6. **Please note that percentages have been calculated using the number of children from child benefit records as a denominator – see Appendix A for more detail.**

The number of children in workless families decreased in 2017/18, and the number of families in receipt of tax credits due to low income also decreased giving an overall decrease of 1,000 children. The total number of children in workless and low income households by this measure has shown relatively little variation since 2008/9 but there has been a shift from children in workless families to those in low income families. The percentage of children in workless or low income families has fallen at a faster rate due in part to increasing numbers of children living in the City and is now at the lowest rate since the data series began in 2005.

Table 4 Children in workless and low income families, Nottingham City

	Workless		'Low Income'		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2005/6	20,300	34.7	17,570	30.0	37,870	64.6
2006/7	20,200	34.1	18,230	30.8	38,430	64.9
2007/8	19,960	34.0	19,230	32.8	39,190	66.8
2008/9	21,030	35.4	20,390	34.3	41,420	69.7
2009/10	21,300	34.7	21,100	34.4	42,400	69.2
2010/11	21,000	33.8	21,800	35.1	42,800	68.8
2011/12	21,200	33.8	20,900	33.3	42,100	67.1
2012/13	22,000	34.6	20,500	32.3	42,500	66.9
2013/14	21,300	32.9	20,700	31.9	42,000	64.8
2014/15	20,300	30.4	21,600	32.3	41,900	62.7
2015/16	19,300	28.4	22,800	33.5	42,100	61.9
2016/17	19,300	28.0	22,400	32.5	41,700	60.5
2017/18	18,800	27.0	21,900	31.5	40,700	58.5

Source: HMRC Child and Working Tax Credit Statistics, Finalised Awards

2.3 The spatial distribution of child poverty

The HM Revenue and Customs extract of CTC and WTC data at Lower Super Output Level (LSOA) as at August 2017 can be used to estimate ward rates, and to indicate the pattern of child poverty across Greater Nottingham.

In four wards in Nottingham City (Hyson Green & Arboretum, Radford, Aspley and St Ann's) more than 70% of children live in either workless families or families in receipt of tax credits. Only four City wards have rates below 50%.

Aspley has the highest number of children affected. At nearly 5,000, this is over 1,500 greater than the ward with the next highest number (Hyson Green & Arboretum).

In the rest of Greater Nottingham, only two out of 75 wards have more than 50% of children living in workless or low income households by the same measure. The highest rate of 56% is in Killisick ward in Gedling.

Table 5 Wards with the highest rates of children in workless or low income families, August 2017

Rank by rate	Ward	Rate %	Children No.
1	Hyson Green & Arboretum	74.5	3355
2	Radford	73.5	1265
3	Aspley	72.5	4990
4	St Ann's	70.0	2810
5	Bulwell	65.9	3030

Source: HMRC Child and Working Tax Credit Statistics, Small Area Analysis.

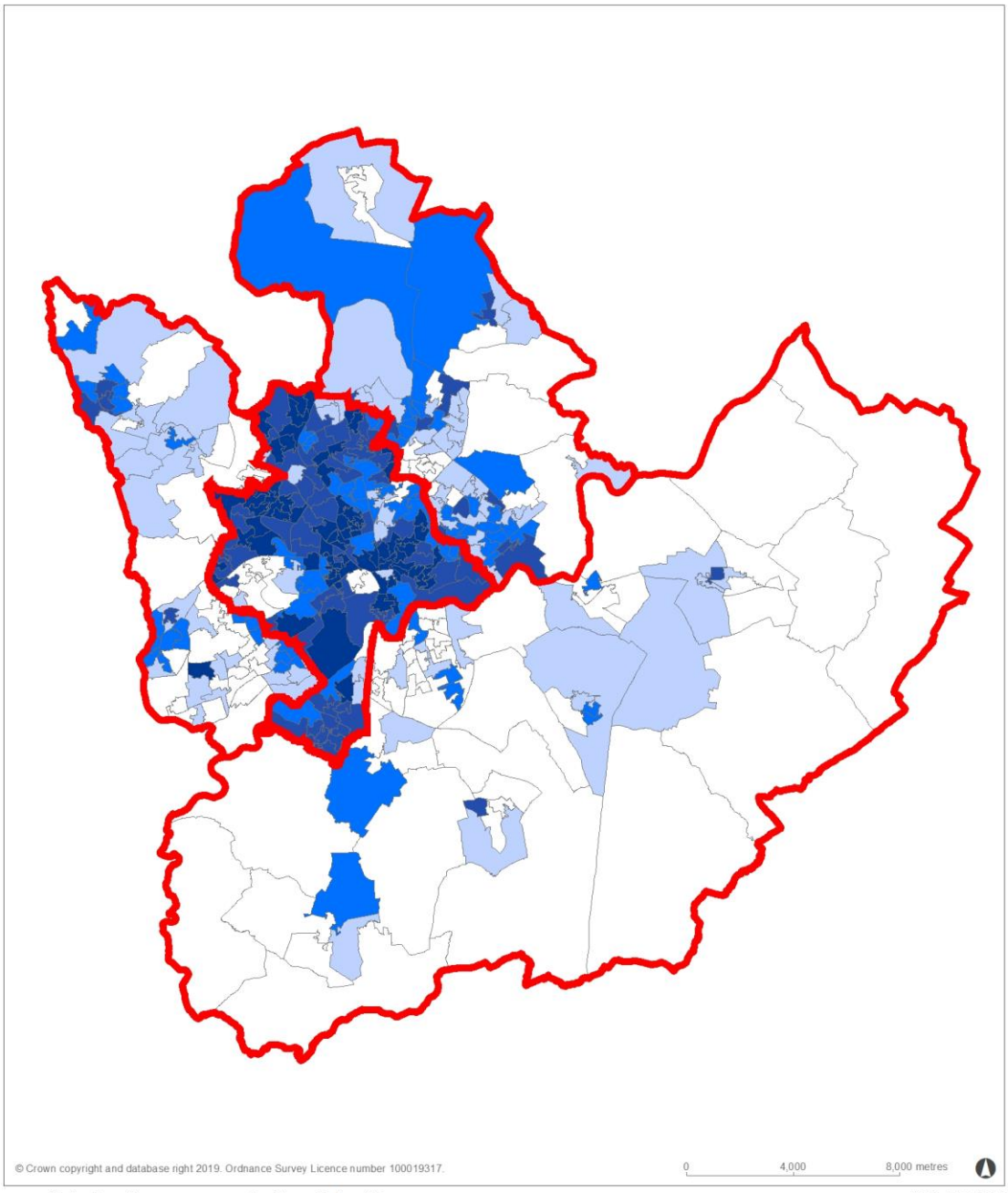
Please see Appendix B for rankings of all wards in Greater Nottingham.

Map 1 below uses the same measure to show the proportion of children living in either workless families or families with relatively low incomes by LSOA. The most income deprived areas are concentrated within Nottingham City.

Map 1 below indicates high proportions in the inner city areas of the Meadows, Radford, Arboretum, Hyson Green, St. Ann's and Sneinton. There are also concentrations of children in workless or low income households in the outer estates, particularly in Aspley, Bilborough, Bulwell and Bestwood.

Map 1:

Local Child Poverty Measure - children in out of work or 'low income' families: August 2017



2.4 The spatial distribution of children in workless families

Table 6 gives the wards with the highest rate of children living in workless families. Aspley has both the highest rate and the highest number. Nine City wards have more than 1,000 children living in out-of-work families.

Two Greater Nottingham wards outside the City have rates of more than 25% - Killisick, Newstead in Gedling and Eastwood South in Broxtowe.

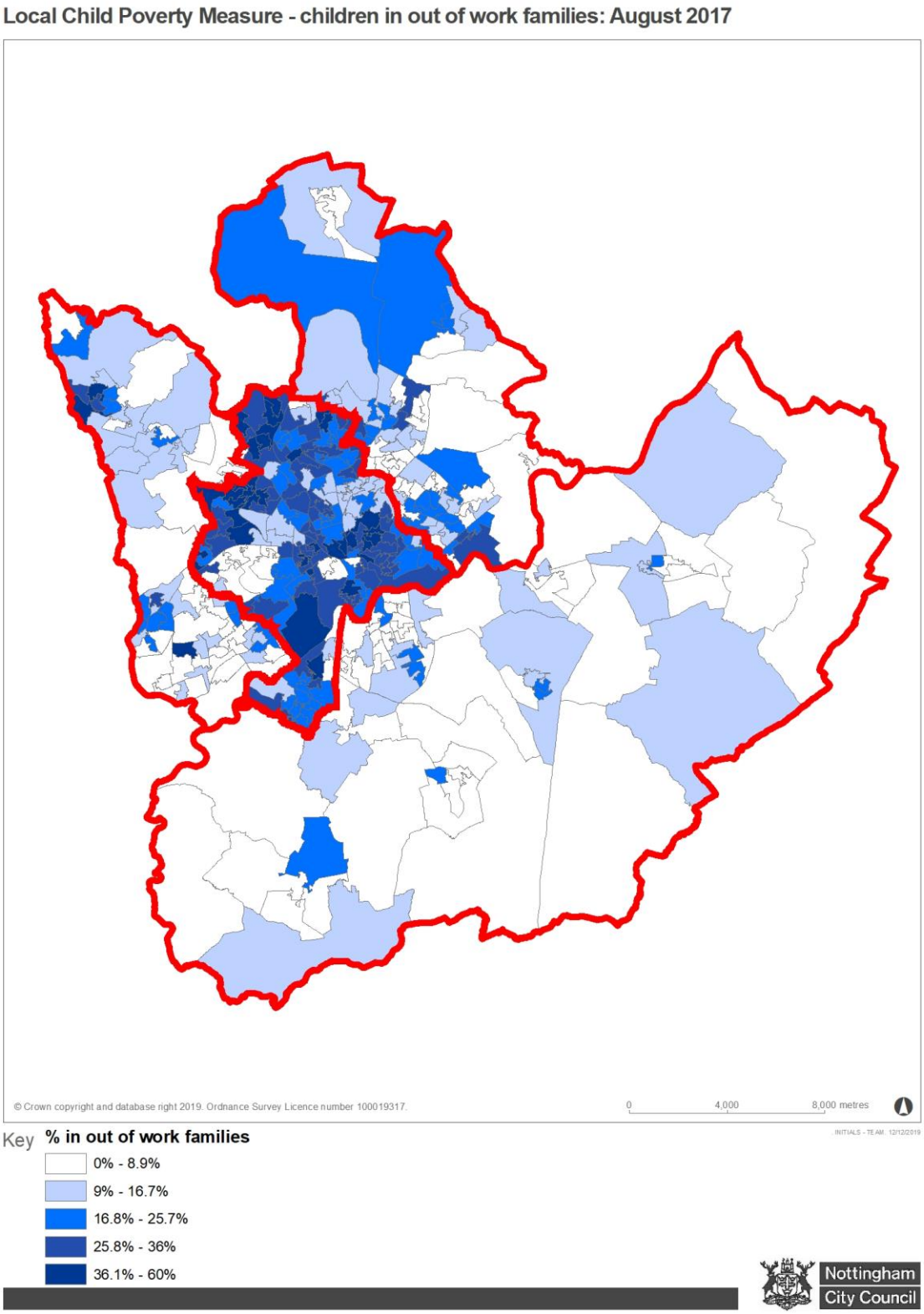
Table 6 Wards with the highest rates of children in workless families, August 2017

Rank by rate	Ward	Rate %	Children No.
1	Aspley	39.0	2685
2	Bulwell	36.1	1660
3	Radford	34.9	600
4	Bilborough	33.8	1520
5	St Ann's	33.7	1355

Source: HMRC Child and Working Tax Credit Statistics, Small Area Analysis

Map 2 below shows that the LSOAs with the highest rates primarily lie within the Nottingham City boundary. There are high rates in Aspley, Radford, Bulwell, Bilborough and St. Ann's. There are also pockets of the highest concentrations in Sneinton, the Meadows and Bestwood.

Map 2:


Local Child Poverty Measure - children in out of work families: August 2017
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0
4,000
8,000 metres
INITIALS - TEAM. 12/12/2019
Key
% in out of work families
0% - 8.9%
9% - 16.7%
16.8% - 25.7%
25.8% - 36%
36.1% - 60%
Nottingham City Council

2.5 The spatial distribution of children in 'low income' families

Table 7 gives the wards with the highest rate of children living in low income families by this measure. In Hyson Green & Arboretum and Leen Valley wards, more than 40% of children live in low income families. Ten other City wards have rates in excess of 30%

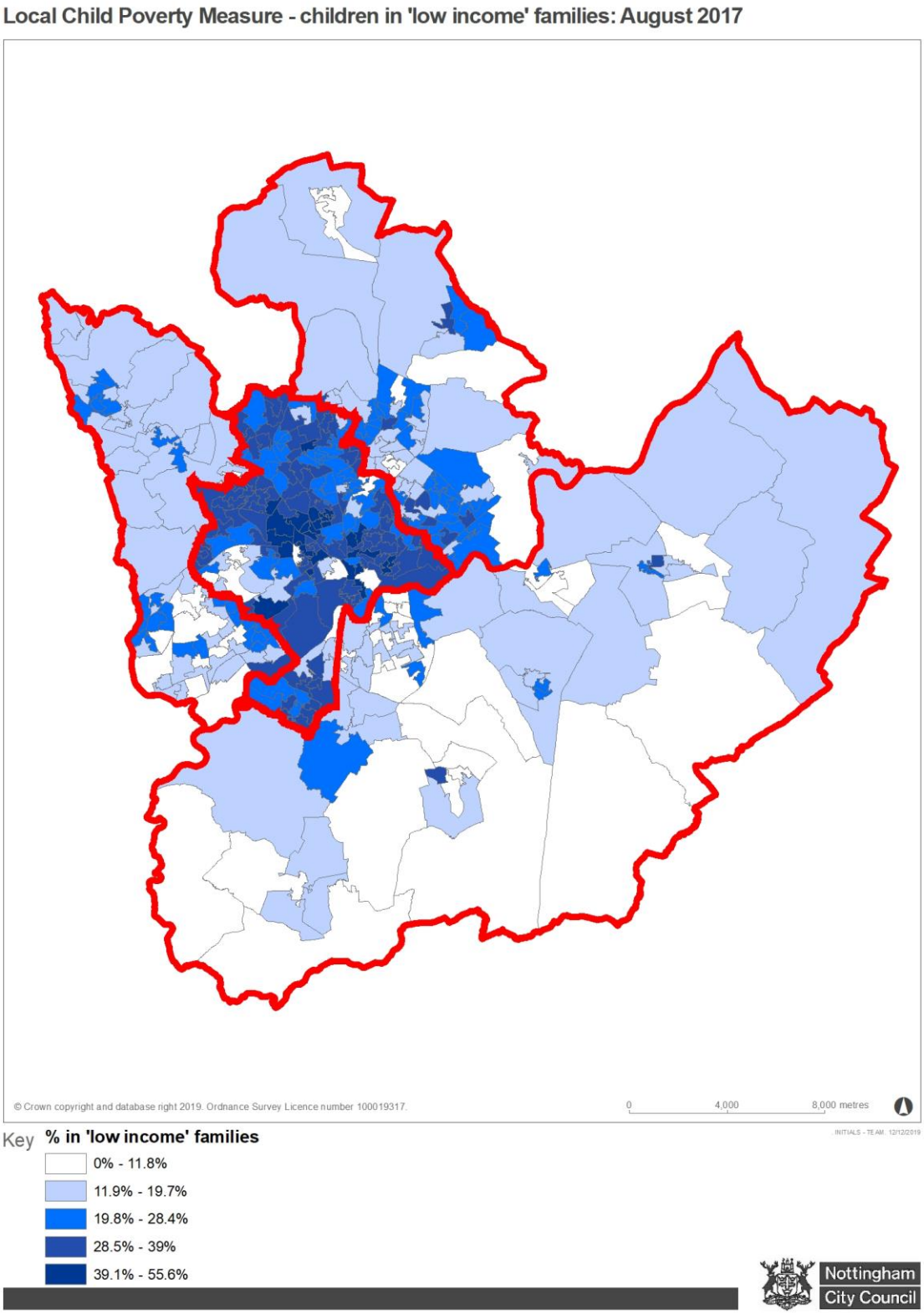
Table 7 Wards with the highest rates of children living in low income families, August 2017

Rank by rate	Ward	Rate %	Children No.
1	Hyson Green & Arboretum	46.8	2110
2	Leen Valley	42.5	710
3	Radford	38.7	665
4	Berridge	37.8	1510
5	Dales	37.8	1660

Source: HMRC Child and Working Tax Credit Statistics, Small Area Analysis.

Map 3 below shows that the children in low income households seem to be concentrated in Radford, Hyson Green and the Arboretum, with pockets in St Ann's, Sneinton and the Meadows.

Map 3:


Local Child Poverty Measure - children in 'low income' families: August 2017
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0
4,000
8,000 metres
INITIALS - TEAM. 12/12/2019
Key
% in 'low income' families
0% - 11.8%
11.9% - 19.7%
19.8% - 28.4%
28.5% - 39%
39.1% - 55.6%
Nottingham City Council

3 OTHER INDICATORS OF CHILD POVERTY

3.1 Claimant Unemployment trends

More up-to-date data to indicate worklessness is available in the form of a new 'alternative' unemployment claimant count (Job Seekers Allowance and Universal Credit for those seeking work) from ONS, although not all claimants will have children.

Figures for August 2019 show 10,831 claimants in Nottingham and a claimant rate of 4.7%. The claimant rate across Greater Nottingham is lower at 3.4% which is broadly in line with the national rate but higher than the average for the East Midlands. The City has less than half of Greater Nottingham's working age population, but accounts for nearly 70% of the area's unemployment.

Nottingham saw an increase of 343 or 3.3% on the previous year compared to an higher increases regionally and nationally – although the different timescales for rolling out Universal Credit makes comparisons across areas difficult.

Please note that the figures above are not comparable to those published in some previous reports as they are taken from the ONS' new 'alternative' claimant count. The alternative measure has been created to attempt to solve problems caused by the gradual roll out of Universal Credit. Under Universal Credit there is a wider definition of unemployment than under Job Seekers Allowance, so the new measure includes: current JSA claimants; current UC claimants in the 'searching for work' category and 'additional claimants' who would be classed as unemployed under UC but are not currently claiming UC.

APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS AND DATA SOURCES

The number of children

Child Benefit is no longer a universal benefit and is now only available to households where one earner is not earning over a 'maximum' salary. As such, Child Benefit records are no longer the best indication of the number of children in an area.
This note uses the number of children from child benefit records, plus those in families that have 'opted out' of claiming.

Nottingham City Council local child poverty measure (as used in previous Child Poverty Notes)

HMRC Child and Working Tax Credit data is published annually on the HMRC website at www.hmrc.gov.uk/stat

'Workless' families

HMRC analyse their administrative data and that of Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) to identify families receiving Child Tax Credit (CTC) in addition to key workless benefits. These include Jobseeker's Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, Disability Living Allowance and Income Support. CTC is intended to support families with children, is paid in addition to Child Benefit, and is based on family size and household income. In some cases an equivalent payment is made via benefits. Capture of disability and sickness benefit claimant family information relies on them having applied for CTC: no family information is recorded otherwise. Although the terms 'workless' and 'out-of-work' have been used in this report for ease of narrative, some families will be working a few hours a week. However, associated incomes will be very low.

'Low income' families

In this report the number of families with 'low incomes' is defined as those in receipt of both CTC and Working Tax Credit (WTC). WTC was introduced to support families on low incomes, but working at least 16 hours per week.
The criteria for 'workless' and 'low income' are mutually exclusive, but in reality there will be a degree of churn as families' financial and household circumstances change. Both sources give an average number of families and children for a given year.

Total 'child poverty'

In the Nottingham City Council defined measure, 'total child poverty' is the sum of children living in workless and low income families. Put another way, those children who live in households where the Government has determined a need for financial support, based on their circumstances. This is not the same as the official measure of child poverty, as the data looks at **all** claimants of CTC / WTC regardless of whether their total income is less than 60% of the median.

The data for local authorities and larger geographies are taken from the Child and Working Tax Credit Statistics, Finalised Awards 2017-18. Figures are averages for the year. Rates are unofficial and have been calculated using child benefit records from HMRC.

The data for wards and smaller geographies are taken from the Child and Working Tax Credit Statistics for Lower Super Output Areas. Figures are snapshots as at August

2017. CTC claims are subject to seasonal variation and August is typically a higher than average month. Ward and LSOA rates are unofficial and have been calculated using numbers of 'child benefit recipients' at LSOA level from HMRC. Because of the limitations of child benefit data mentioned above, and because claimant figures for small areas are subject to rounding before release, rates should be treated as indicative only.

National proxy child poverty measure

For the past few years, HMRC have published a proxy child poverty measure (the Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure) at LSOAs and Local Authority level. This gave the proportion of children who lived in families in receipt of out of work means-tested benefits and those in families in receipt of tax credits where their reported income was less than 60% median income.

HMRC are not currently publishing this measure, pending work on an alternative which will include Universal Credit as well as DWP legacy benefits and tax credits.

APPENDIX B: Nottingham City Council defined Child Poverty measure - statistics by Ward, August 2017

		Children in Families (no)			Children in Families (%)			
Local Authority	Ward	Out Of Work	Low Income	Total	Out Of Work	Low Income	Total	Rank by %
Nottingham	Aspley	2685	2305	4990	39.0	33.5	72.5	3
	Basford	1120	1310	2430	27.1	31.6	58.7	12
	Berridge	920	1510	2430	23.1	37.8	60.9	11
	Bestwood	1480	1395	2875	31.4	29.6	61.0	10
	Bilborough	1520	1400	2920	33.8	31.1	64.9	7
	Bulwell	1660	1370	3030	36.1	29.8	65.9	5
	Bulwell Forest	735	780	1515	24.4	25.9	50.2	18
	Castle	45	60	105	14.3	19.0	33.3	45
	Clifton East	1005	1225	2230	24.6	30.0	54.6	16
	Clifton West	430	440	870	21.8	22.3	44.1	24
	Dales	1230	1660	2890	28.0	37.8	65.8	6
	Hyson Green & Arboretum	1245	2110	3355	27.6	46.8	74.5	1
	Leen Valley	250	710	960	15.0	42.5	57.5	13
	Lenton & Wollaton East	660	735	1395	30.7	34.2	64.9	8
	Mapperley	750	855	1605	25.6	29.2	54.8	15
	Meadows	655	780	1435	28.5	34.0	62.5	9
	Radford	600	665	1265	34.9	38.7	73.5	2
	Sherwood	720	855	1575	22.2	26.4	48.6	20
	St Ann's	1355	1455	2810	33.7	36.2	70.0	4
	Wollaton West	285	505	790	10.3	18.2	28.5	54
Ashfield	Hucknall Central	260	280	540	17.3	18.7	36.0	39
	Hucknall East	510	490	1000	22.2	21.4	43.6	26
	Hucknall North	230	325	555	16.4	23.1	39.5	33
	Hucknall West	370	485	855	17.6	23.0	40.6	29
Broxtowe	Attenborough	15	35	50	5.1	11.9	16.9	80
	Awsworth	60	75	135	14.1	17.6	31.8	50
	Beeston Central	105	135	240	17.5	22.5	40.0	32
	Beeston North	210	250	460	19.4	23.0	42.4	28
	Beeston Rylands	125	190	315	13.1	19.9	33.0	47
	Beeston West	55	95	150	7.2	12.5	19.7	75
	Bramcote	55	115	170	5.2	11.0	16.2	82
	Brinsley	60	65	125	15.6	16.9	32.5	49
	Chilwell East	85	150	235	8.3	14.7	23.0	65
	Chilwell West	300	345	645	18.1	20.8	39.0	35
	Cossall and Kimberley	155	235	390	13.0	19.7	32.6	48
	Eastwood North and Greasley (Beauvale)	65	90	155	13.1	18.2	31.3	52
	Eastwood South	590	430	1020	30.1	21.9	52.0	17
	Greasley (Giltbrook and Newthorpe)	100	150	250	9.7	14.6	24.3	62
	Nuthall East and Strelley	55	130	185	6.0	14.3	20.3	72
	Nuthall West and Greasley (Watnall)	105	115	220	12.5	13.7	26.2	58
	Stapleford North	225	240	465	22.2	23.6	45.8	22
	Stapleford South East	145	200	345	15.1	20.8	35.9	40
	Stapleford South West	185	300	485	14.4	23.3	37.7	37
	Toton and Chilwell Meadows	65	165	230	4.5	11.4	15.9	83
	Trowell	10	55	65	3.1	16.9	20.0	73

		Children in Families (no)			Children in Families (%)			
Local Authority	Ward	Out Of Work	Low Income	Total	Out Of Work	Low Income	Total	Rank by %
Gedling	Bestwood Village	50	80	130	11.9	19.0	31.0	53
	Bonington	240	325	565	17.1	23.1	40.2	31
	Burton Joyce and Stoke Bardolph	30	65	95	5.7	12.4	18.1	79
	Calverton	200	340	540	14.1	23.9	38.0	36
	Carlton	175	370	545	12.5	26.5	39.1	34
	Carlton Hill	270	425	695	16.9	26.6	43.6	25
	Daybrook	275	270	545	24.7	24.2	48.9	19
	Gedling	115	260	375	9.6	21.8	31.4	51
	Killisick	250	195	445	31.4	24.5	56.0	14
	Kingswell	90	135	225	10.7	16.0	26.6	57
	Lambley	20	45	65	5.6	12.7	18.3	78
	Mapperley Plains	110	210	320	9.2	17.6	26.8	56
	Netherfield and Colwick	415	425	840	23.3	23.9	47.2	21
	Newstead	105	80	185	24.7	18.8	43.5	27
	Phoenix	190	275	465	16.6	24.0	40.6	30
	Porchester	95	215	310	7.4	16.7	24.0	63
	Ravenshead	55	55	110	7.7	7.7	15.5	85
	St James	70	170	240	9.8	23.8	33.6	44
	St Marys	245	330	575	15.5	20.9	36.4	38
	Valley	205	230	435	21.5	24.1	45.5	23
	Woodborough	5	20	25	2.4	9.8	12.2	93
	Woodthorpe	45	135	180	4.1	12.2	16.3	81
Rushcliffe	Abbey	45	70	115	5.9	9.2	15.1	87
	Bingham East	50	115	165	5.9	13.6	19.5	76
	Bingham West	155	225	380	14.5	21.0	35.5	41
	Compton Acres	45	100	145	5.8	12.8	18.6	77
	Cotgrave	220	315	535	14.1	20.2	34.3	42
	Cranmer	15	40	55	5.7	15.1	20.8	70
	Edwalton Village	110	105	215	17.1	16.3	33.3	45
	Gamston	75	145	220	7.9	15.3	23.2	64
	Gotham	10	40	50	4.0	16.0	20.0	73
	Keyworth North	10	15	25	5.0	7.5	12.5	90
	Keyworth South	100	170	270	12.5	21.3	33.8	43
	Lady Bay	40	65	105	4.5	7.3	11.8	94
	Leake	175	195	370	13.4	14.9	28.2	55
	Lutterell	55	110	165	8.5	17.1	25.6	60
	Manvers	55	75	130	9.6	13.0	22.6	67
	Melton	65	105	170	7.9	12.8	20.7	71
	Musters	25	55	80	3.8	8.4	12.2	92
	Nevile	10	20	30	4.2	8.3	12.5	90
	Oak	25	35	60	9.3	13.0	22.2	69
	Ruddington	115	220	335	8.7	16.7	25.4	61
	Soar Valley	15	30	45	5.1	10.2	15.3	86
	Stanford	20	25	45	6.1	7.6	13.6	89
	Thoroton	10	35	45	3.5	12.3	15.8	84
	Tollerton	15	10	25	6.7	4.4	11.1	95
	Trent	85	145	230	9.6	16.3	25.8	59
	Trent Bridge	40	70	110	8.2	14.3	22.4	68
	Wiverton	40	80	120	7.5	15.1	22.6	66
	Wolds	15	20	35	6.4	8.5	14.9	88