Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon

March 2023

Full Report including Appendices

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Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Introduction

Wiltshire Community Foundation's OCSI Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023 aims to explore local need and the issues that affect our communities, to:

- help increase understanding of local need
- shine a light on the inequalities that affect people's opportunities and life choices
- spark conversations and inspire action
- inform our philanthropy, grant-making, voluntary sector support and partnership activities.

This Needs Analysis report, and the statistics it draws upon, are just part of a wider picture.
It is only by also using local knowledge, insight from local communities and national research that we complete the full picture of needs and priorities in our area.

This report, prepared by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) for Wiltshire Community Foundation (WCF), brings together a range of socio-economic data to provide a profile of the key needs and challenges across Wiltshire and Swindon.

In the following sections, the key issues experienced by communities in Wiltshire and Swindon are explored under the following themes (which each align with one or more United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[1]):

- The population profile
- Poverty and deprivation
- Health and disability
- Education skills and training
- Cost of living
- Economy and employment
- Community, environment and access
- Inequalities

In each of the themes, a series of relevant open datasets are analysed and compared across Wiltshire and Swindon Unitary Authorities[2] (benchmarked against the national and regional average), each of the 15 largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon[3] (with a population of greater than 10,000), rural and urban classifications of each Unitary Authority[4] and Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs)[5]. Each section starts with an executive summary highlighting the key story and challenges – with a table listing key facts and figures.

Detailed charts and tables for the full range of indicators included in each theme are found in Appendix A. A list of indicators used in this report is provided in Appendix B.

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[1] https://sdgs.un.org/goals

[2] Throughout this document, we use the term to Wiltshire and Swindon collectively to refer to the area that covers both the Unitary Authorities of Wiltshire and Swindon. Where we refer to Wiltshire this relates to Wiltshire Unitary Authority. Swindon is both a Unitary Authority (which covers the town of Swindon and surrounding rural areas) and a town in its own right. Generally, when we refer to Swindon in the report – we refer to the Unitary Authority, unless we are comparing performance across major towns in Wiltshire and Swindon, in which case Swindon refers to the town of Swindon (excluding the surrounding rural areas within Swindon Unitary Authority).

[3] The definition of towns used in this report is based on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2011 Census built-up areas geography. 2011 Census built-up areas geography are defined based on the contiguous boundaries of the villages, towns and cities where people live, and allows comparisons between people living in built-up areas and those living elsewhere. See https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/ref/builtupareas_userguidance.pdf for more details of how these are defined.

[4] Output Areas (OAs) in each Unitary Authority are classified as 'rural' if they have a population of less than 10,000, as defined by the office for National Statistics (ONS) rural/urban classification:
https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/geography/geographicalproducts/ruralurbanclassifications/2011ruralurbanclassification

[5] LSOAs are a statistical geography developed as part of the 2001 Census to publish data for equally sized small area neighbourhood geographies of approximately 1,500 people.

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Key challenges in Wiltshire and Swindon

Wiltshire and Swindon are both growing at a faster rate than the national average, with the population of Wiltshire increasing by 8.4% and Swindon by 11.6% between 2011 and 2021, compared with an average increase of 6.6% across England as a whole. This increase is driven by a rise in the population aged 65 and over – which is projected to increase at a faster rate in both Wiltshire and Swindon over the next 20 years (by 44.8% in Wiltshire and 54.5% in Swindon between 2020 and 2040) than the national average (36.3%). This large increase is in the context of a fall in the working age population in these areas over the same period.

This is likely to have profound impacts on health and social care needs which are already relatively high in parts of the county. Six of the 15 largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon have higher proportions of working age people receiving disability benefits to support their social care needs (Disability Living Allowance or Personal Independence Payments) than the national average. This cohort are likely to see their needs increase as they age. The social care impacts are already being seen in parts of the county: 117 out of the 417 LSOAs in Wiltshire and Swindon have higher rates of Attendance Allowance claimants (payable to older people with high social care needs) than the national average (11.5%). Attendance Allowance claimant rates are above the national average across Amesbury (14.9%), Tidworth (13.2%), Westbury (11.9%), Trowbridge (11.8%) and Chippenham (11.7%).

Younger people across Wiltshire also experience specific challenges. Children are more likely to be in low-income households and young adults are more likely to be unemployed than the wider population across Wiltshire and Swindon. Six of the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon have a higher youth unemployment rate than the national average: Devizes (5.5%), Calne (5.4%), Swindon (5.3%) Amesbury (5.1%), Salisbury (4.9%) and Westbury (4.8%).

Relatively high levels of youth unemployment are likely to be linked with low levels of Higher Education participation and low educational attainment of disadvantaged pupils across Wiltshire and Swindon. Both disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils alike are performing worse in Wiltshire and Swindon than across England as a whole on all key GCSE outcomes. More specifically, disadvantaged pupils perform particularly badly across Wiltshire, both relative to non-disadvantaged pupils, and compared to disadvantaged pupils elsewhere in the country. Wiltshire has a wider attainment gap between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils achieving grades 5 and above (32.2 percentage points) compared to the national average (27.5). The attainment gap between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils achieving grades 4 or above in English and Mathematics GCSEs in Swindon has grown between 2020 and 2022 and is now also above the national average (28.4 versus 27.7 percentage point difference).

Both Wiltshire (17.8%) and Swindon (17.6%) also have relatively high levels of pupils with Special Educational Needs compared with the national average (16.3%). These needs are also reflected in the relatively high proportion of children receiving disability benefits (5.3% of all children aged 0-15 in Wiltshire and 5.2% in Swindon are in receipt of Disability Living Allowance – compared with 5% in the South West and England as a whole).

Educational disadvantage extends into young adulthood, with both Wiltshire and Swindon having lower proportions of pupils from state schools entering Higher Education (39.4% and 30.7%, respectively) than the national average (40.3%), with Swindon also considerably lower than the regional average (35.8%). 10 out of the 15 largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon have a lower proportion of pupils in Higher Education compared to the national average, with Tidworth having the lowest participation rate (with only just over one-in-five pupils going on to Higher Education – 21.6%).

While deprivation levels are relatively low in Wiltshire and Swindon, there are pockets of deprivation, with 28 LSOA neighbourhoods (20 in Swindon and eight in Wiltshire) ranked among the most deprived 20% in England. These communities are likely to be particularly vulnerable to the impacts of the rising cost of living.

There is further evidence to suggest that a range of socio-demographic factors make Wiltshire and Swindon particularly vulnerable to the impacts of rising living costs. One factor is the relatively high levels of personal debt, with average debt levels per head higher in both Swindon (£737) and Wiltshire (£681) than on average across the South West (£558) and England (£576).

Another factor is the additional costs for fuel, both for heating homes, and for accessing services across the county. Just under one-quarter of homes in Wiltshire are in poor condition[6] (indicating lower levels of thermal comfort)– above the national average (20%). This is more of an issue in rural areas in Wiltshire (where 31% of the housing stock is in poor condition). Related to this, a relatively large number of households in rural Wiltshire are not connected to the gas network (22% - compared with 12% in England as a whole) – suggesting that not only are the homes older and harder to heat but that heating is likely to be more costly, leading to greater risk of fuel poverty among low-income residents. This pattern is further emphasised by Wiltshire having a higher proportion of homes with low energy efficiency (EPC's rated E or below) - 15.4%, compared to the national average (11.1%). This is reflected in the electricity consumption per household across Wiltshire (4.4 Mwh) which is above the average across England as a whole (3.8 Mwh).

The fuel costs for accessing services are likely to be greater in Wiltshire as it is a largely rural county and generally experiences longer travel times to key services than the national average. 11 areas in rural Wiltshire rank among the most deprived 1% in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2019 Geographical Barriers domain (which measures average road distance to four key services). Both rural and urban areas in Wiltshire and Swindon show higher levels of deprivation on this measure than the national average, suggesting that access to services is not just a challenge in rural parts of Wiltshire.

Long distance to services is exacerbated by poor public transport provision. Wiltshire records longer travel times on average than England across all identified services. The difference is particularly notable for hospitals (the service with the longest identified travel times) as well as for GPs and Secondary Schools, highlighting a challenge with accessing health and educational institutions across Wiltshire. Despite being a predominantly urban Local Authority, Swindon has longer travel times to the nearest hospital (43 minutes) than the national average (41) and relatively similar travel times across all other key services. Additionally, each of the 15 largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon have poor jobs accessibility compared with the national average, with fewer jobs accessible within 60 minutes by walking and public transport.

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[6] The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 housing in poor condition indicator is a modelled estimate of the proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard, with a higher score indicating higher levels of deprivation.

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A final factor exacerbating the cost of living is the cost of housing. This is a particular issue in rural Wiltshire where the lower quartile property prices (£305,000) are considerably above the average for England as a whole (£251,000). However, the neighbourhoods experiencing relatively high barriers to accessing housing are primarily located in urban areas. 21 LSOAs are ranked among the most deprived 20% in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2019 Housing Affordability indicator - 11 in Swindon, two in Salisbury and Marlborough and one each in Trowbridge, Chippenham, Calne, Westbury, Devizes and Corsham.

Barriers to accessing affordable housing is also reflected in the growing levels of homelessness in Swindon, where the number of households which are classified as homeless (9.4 households per 100,000) is considerably higher than the England average (6.1).

Other towns in Wiltshire experience specific challenges:
- Melksham is the most deprived town in Wiltshire and also has the highest proportion of people receiving working age benefits of all the towns in Wiltshire – 21.9%, this is slightly below the national average (22.3%) and above the average across the South West as a whole (19.4%). Melksham also has the highest proportion of adults (7.5%) and children (5.4%) in receipt of disability benefits of any town in the county. Melksham is also the only town in Wiltshire with a higher proportion of people with no qualifications (18.2%) than the national average (18.1%).
- Tidworth has the lowest proportion of pupils from state schools entering Higher Education (with only just over one-in-five pupils going on to Higher Education – 21.6%). Tidworth also has the highest identified community needs on the Community Needs Index. Tidworth has the highest levels of households experiencing fuel poverty (14.6%) – above the national average (13.2%). Tidworth also has the highest rates of pensioner poverty, with 16.6% of pensioners receiving Pension Credit (considerably above the national average (11.3%).
- Devizes has the highest levels of youth unemployment in Wiltshire (5.5%) – above the national average (4.7%). Devizes also has the highest levels of recorded crime in the county (116 offences per 1,000 population).
- Westbury has the highest identified mental health needs on the Small Area Mental Health Index.
- Salisbury has the highest proportion of people receiving disability benefits (Personal Independence Payments) for mental health reasons (3.1%).
- Warminster has the highest proportion of multiply deprived households (households experiencing worklessness, low skills, poor health and overcrowded housing; 0.21%).
- Amesbury has the highest proportion of children in poverty (once housing costs are taken into account) (30%).
- Calne has the highest proportion of people providing intensive unpaid care (for 50+ hours per week; 1.1%).

Population profile

Population size, structure and composition are crucial elements from which to understand the characteristics and challenges of a community. Looking at trends and patterns in population gives us a better picture of an area's demographic characteristics from which to frame further exploration of local needs.

Executive summary

Wiltshire had a total population of 510,330 in 2021, while Swindon had a total population of 233,410. Both Wiltshire and Swindon experienced faster population increases than the national average over the last 10 years, with the population of Wiltshire increasing by 8.4% and Swindon by 11.6% over the period, compared with an average increase of 6.6% across England as a whole. This is likely to be driven by net internal migration, as more people move into Wiltshire and Swindon from elsewhere in the UK than move out of the area, as well as rising life expectancies.

Wiltshire has a population density of 1.6, which is less than half the national average (4.3). This highlights Wiltshire's rural characteristics, which is further emphasised by more than 240,000 people living in rural areas (47.2%) – compared to 17.3% across England as a whole. On the other hand, Swindon has a population density which is over double the national average (9.7), with the majority of this local authority's population residing in urban areas (89.5% - more than the national average of 82.7% urban residents).

Away from Wiltshire's sparsely populated areas, Wiltshire and Swindon are home to a number of larger towns, containing 15 settlements with a population of more than 10,000 people. These are shown in the table below, with the largest towns in 2021 being Swindon (home to 206,101 people) Salisbury (47,550 people), Trowbridge (45,361) and Chippenham (35,855). Whilst all towns have had an increase in their population between 2011 and 2021, Trowbridge has shown the greatest population difference (4,409 residents), whilst Amesbury and Bulford Camp have shown the largest percentage increases from 2011 (22.24% and 23.55%, respectively).

Population in the largest towns				
Town	Population 2011	Population 2021	Population Difference	% change
Swindon	185,609	206,101	20,492	11.04
Salisbury	44,748	47,550	2,802	6.26
Trowbridge	40,952	45,361	4,409	10.77
Chippenham	35,800	35,855	55	0.15
Melksham	19,357	20,257	900	4.65
Devizes	18,064	19,472	1,408	7.79
Calne	17,274	19,074	1,800	10.42
Westbury	16,989	18,731	1,742	10.25
Warminster	17,490	18,173	683	3.91
Corsham	14,906	15,985	1,079	11.47
Wootton Bassett	11,265	13,340	2,075	18.42
Amesbury	10,116	12,366	2,250	22.24
Tidworth	9,174	10,790	1,616	17.61
Bulford Camp	8,556	10,571	2,015	23.55
Bradford on Avon	9,149	10,153	1,004	10.97

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2021

Wiltshire has a relatively old population (21.9% are aged 65 and over – compared with 15.9% in Swindon and 18.4% across England as a whole). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase in both Wiltshire and Swindon over the next 20 years, with a 44.8% increase in Wiltshire's older population between 2020 and 2040, and an even higher increase in Swindon's (54.5%). These increases are relatively high compared to the projected increase of 36.3% across England for this age bracket. By contrast, both Wiltshire and Swindon's aged 0-14 population bracket is projected to contract over the same period (however by a slower fall than the national average of 13.1%). Wiltshire's working age population is also expected to fall (by 1.5%) in contrast to projected growth expected across Swindon and England as a whole. This is likely to have an impact on the labour market and social care needs in the area.

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| Population projection by age band for 2020-2040			
Projected Population	Swindon Unitary	Wiltshire Unitary	England
Total Population 2020	225,353	509,964	56,550,138
Total Population 2040	246,650	547,864	59,763,744
% Total Population Change	9.45	7.43	5.68
0-14 Years Population 2020	43,372	90,557	10,214,484
0-14 Years Population 2040	40,729	83,755	8,872,497
% Population Change for 0-14 Years	-6.09	-7.51	-13.14
15-64 Years Population 2020	145,023	312,499	36,491,887
15-64 Years Population 2040	148,819	304,621	36,626,613
% Population Change for 15-64 Years	2.62	-1.49	2.10
65+ Years Population 2020	36,958	110,169	10,464,019
65+ Years Population 2040	57,102	159,488	14,264,634
% Population Change for 65+ Years	54.50	44.77	36.32
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2020			

Wiltshire has a relatively small ethnic minority population – less than 10% of the population are from ethnic minority groups (non-white British), while 90.1% identify as White British – compared with 73.5% of people across England as a whole. Despite this, Wiltshire's non-White British population has increased by 50% over the past 10 years, from 6.6% in 2011 to 9.9% in 2021. This is still considerably lower than Swindon, where the non-White British population is increasing at a faster rate (a shift from 15.4% in 2011 to 25.8% in 2021).

Some of the towns in Wiltshire are considerably more diverse than the Wiltshire average (and also higher than the regional average), such as Tidworth (where 24.6% are from a non-White British ethnic group), Bulford Camp (15.9%), Trowbridge (14.3%) and Salisbury (14.0%), yet these all still have lower levels of ethnic diversity than the national average (26.5%). The town of Swindon has the highest proportion of ethnic minority groups of all the towns in Wiltshire and Swindon – with 27.5% in non-white British ethnic groups – over double the regional average (12.2%) and higher than the average across England as a whole.

Some areas are considerably more ethnically diverse; in eight neighbourhoods in Swindon, more than half of all residents are from a non-White British background. Manchester Road (where 91.6% of residents are from a non-White British ethnic group) and Bathhurst Road (86%) are the most ethnically diverse areas in Swindon, while Tidworth north west (39.1%) is the most diverse area of Wiltshire. Swindon has a particularly large Indian community - 7.6% of Swindon's population identify as from Indian ethnic groups (including 75.2% of residents in Manchester Road), which is over double the national average (3.3%) and over 12 times that in Wiltshire (0.6%). Swindon also has a higher proportion of residents identifying as 'Other Asian' (2.1%) compared to the national average (1.7%).

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People in non-White British ethnic groups
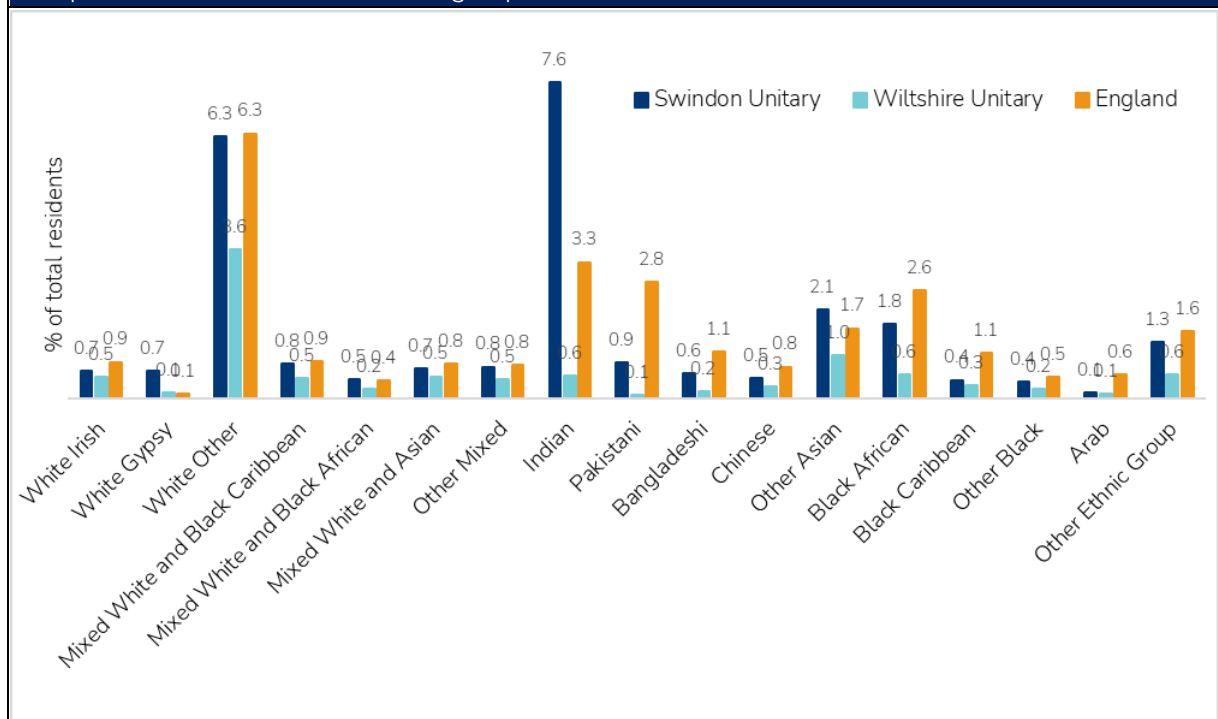
Source: Census 2021

Wiltshire and Swindon both have high proportions of residents who have previously served in the regular UK Armed Forces (6.18% and 4.13%, respectively), both considerably higher than the UK average (2.88%). All of the 15 largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon also have a higher proportion of armed forces veterans compared to the national average, with the largest veteran communities found in Amesbury (10.47%), Bulford Camp (9.51%) and Warminster (8.18%), suggesting that these residents have not moved away from the military bases in this area. These are also areas with the greatest percentage change in population over the last 10 years, reflecting the high turnover due to the presence of these army bases.

Proportion of usual residents who have previously served in regular UK Armed Forces in the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon (%)	
Town	Previously served in regular UK Armed Forces (%)
Amesbury	10.47
Bulford Camp	9.51
Warminster	8.18
Wootton Bassett	7.67
Tidworth	7.55
Calne	7.10
Corsham	6.68
Devizes	6.14
Westbury	6.06
Melksham	6.05
Chippenham	5.36
Salisbury	5.34
Trowbridge	4.55
Bradford on Avon	4.35
Swindon	3.92
Swindon Unitary	4.13
Wiltshire Unitary	6.18
South West Region	4.49
England	2.88
Source: Census 2021	

Population profile: key facts and figures

Key facts and figures

The total population in Wiltshire in 2021 was 510,330 – an 8.4% increase since 2011 (compared to a 6.6% increase across England).

The total population in Swindon in 2021 was 233,410 - an increase of 11.60% since 2011 (compared to a 6.6% increase across England).

The largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon unitaries in 2021 were Swindon (home to 206,101 people), Salisbury (47,550 people), Trowbridge (45,361) and Chippenham (35,855).

Bulford Camp and Amesbury have shown the greatest percentage increase in population between 2011 and 2021 (23.55% and 22.24%, respectively).

Swindon has a high population density with 9.7 persons per hectare, compared with 1.6 in Wiltshire, 2.4 in the South West and 4.3 in England.

Wiltshire has a higher proportion of older people than the national average, with 21.9% aged 65+ - compared with 18.4% across England. By contrast, Swindon has a relatively youthful population with higher proportions of children and working age adults than the national average.

Both Wiltshire and Swindon are expected to see relatively large increases in their older population (44.8% and 54.5%, respectively) – both larger than the England average (36.3%) - while the child population is projected to decrease across Wiltshire and Swindon alike.

Wiltshire's working age population is expected to fall (by 1.5%) in contrast to projected growth expected across Swindon (2.6%) and England as a whole (2.1%).

The majority of Wiltshire's population identify as White British (90.1%), compared with 74.2% of people in Swindon and 73.5% across England as a whole.

Swindon is the most diverse town in the area with 27.5% in non-white British ethnic minority groups (over double the regional average of 12.2% and higher than the average across England as a whole – 26.5%). A further four towns (Tidworth, Bulford Camp, Trowbridge and Salisbury) have a higher ethnic minority population compared to the regional average.

In eight neighbourhoods in Swindon, more than half of all residents are from a non-White British background. Manchester Road (where 91.6% of residents are from a non-White British ethnic group) and Bathhurst Road (86%) are the most ethnically diverse areas in Swindon, while Tidworth north west (39.1%) is the most diverse area of Wiltshire.

Gorsehill west is the neighbourhood with the largest increase in non-White British residents between 2011 and 2021 (26.9 % point difference).

There is a particularly large Indian community in Swindon, with 7.6% of the population identifying as 'Indian' which is over double the national average (3.3%) and over 12 times that in Wiltshire (0.6%). More than three-quarters (75.1%) of people in Manchester Road in Swindon are from an Indian ethnic group.

There is a higher proportion of households in Swindon where no residents have English as their main language (5.7%) compared to the national average (5.0%).

Both Wiltshire and Swindon have a higher proportion of residents who have previously served in the regular UK Armed Forces compared to the national average, with Wiltshire as a whole more than double England (6.2% and 2.9%, respectively). All largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon also have a higher proportion of Armed Forces veterans compared to the national average of 2.9%.

The areas with the highest proportion of Armed Forces veterans are Amesbury (10.5%) and Bulford Camp (9.5%) –which reflects the presence of army bases in these towns.

Poverty and deprivation

Looking at levels of deprivation and disparity in poverty across Wiltshire and Swindon allows an insight into levels of inequality. This section considers deprivation at an area and household level as well as looking at some of the impacts of deprivation on some of the more vulnerable communities in Wiltshire and Swindon.

> **Relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**
>
> - SDG 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
> - SDG 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
> - SDG 10. Reduce inequality.

Executive summary

Headline deprivation figures from the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 for Wiltshire and Swindon present a complex picture of deprivation in the area. On the one hand, both Local Authorities show relatively low levels of deprivation *on average* – with both areas ranking among the least deprived 50% of Local Authorities in England.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 Local Authority summary measures			
Scores and ranks – (Ranks are out of 317 Local Authorities – where 1 is most deprived and 317 least deprived)	Swindon	Wiltshire	England
Average rank (higher is more deprived)	14,383	11,266	16,422
Rank of average rank	171	231	
Average score	18.6	13.4	21.8
Rank of average score	157	233	
Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	9.1%	0.4%	10.0%
Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	86	194	
Rank of extent	134	226	
Rank of local concentration	93	226	

Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019

However, both areas perform less well on measures of extent and local concentration of deprivation, suggesting a high degree of inequality within Wiltshire and Swindon, with evidence of pockets of extremely high deprivation. Drilling down to small area level reveals some of these neighbourhood inequalities and deprivation hotspots.

Swindon ranks among the most deprived 30% of Local Authorities in terms of Local Concentration of deprivation (the levels of deprivation among the most deprived neighbourhoods). The town contains 12 neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 10% in the country - up from 8 in 2015, suggesting the poorest neighbourhoods in the town are becoming increasingly deprived. The average neighbourhood in Swindon is 500 places more deprived in 2019 than in 2015.

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The table below shows the 10 most deprived neighbourhoods in Swindon on key deprivation measures.

Most deprived LSOAs in Swindon on IMD 2019				
LSOA	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD) Score	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 Rank	(IoD 2019 Income Score (% income deprived)	% of working age people receiving DWP benefits (Aug 22)
Penhill central	62.51	701	40.1	60.71
Pinehurst west	61.30	806	38.5	53.55
Penhill north	59.24	982	36.7	61.95
Penhill east	55.74	1,382	33.4	54.12
Walcot East north west	53.43	1,670	34.1	46.93
Pinehurst south	47.65	2,544	26.2	38.46
Park South central	46.67	2,722	29.1	40.00
Park North north	46.47	2,757	28.3	41.75
Upper Stratton south east	46.38	2,783	25.4	43.10
Park South south west	46.34	2,794	30.0	39.29

Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019, Department for Work and Pensions (DWP; August 2022)

The Penhill, Pinehurst, Park and Walcot areas of the town consistently feature among the most deprived neighbourhoods on a range of deprivation measures. Penhill central is the most deprived neighbourhood in the town (and among the most deprived 3% of neighbourhoods in England). More than 40% of people living in Penhill central experience income deprivation while more than 60% of working age people in the neighbourhood are in receipt of benefits due to low income, poor health, disability, caring responsibilities or worklessness. More than half of households are in receipt of these benefits in a further three areas (two in Penhill, one in Pinehurst).

Wiltshire is a relatively large and diverse Local Authority containing varied communities. Even though Wiltshire has relatively low levels of deprivation on average, there are a considerable number of deprived individuals living within Wiltshire, with more than 38,000 people identified as income deprived and more than 28,000 identified as employment deprived.

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The table below shows the 10 most deprived neighbourhoods in Wiltshire on key deprivation measures.

Most deprived LSOAs in Wiltshire on IMD 2019				
LSOA	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD) Score	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 Rank	IoD 2019 Income Score (% income deprived)	% of working age people receiving DWP benefits (Aug 22)
T'bridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	48.02	2,484	29.0	46.21
Chippenham Queens - east	43.28	3,405	26.7	41.30
Melksham North - south west	37.65	4,988	19.2	34.13
Trowbridge Drynham - Lower Studley	35.42	5,742	21.3	33.98
Melksham North - north east	34.44	6,087	21.7	31.80
Salisbury Bemerton – west	33.85	6,324	21.7	37.02
Salisbury Bemerton – south	33.84	6,328	21.4	37.64
Salisbury St Martin – central	33.32	6,535	19.0	36.87
Westbury Ham – west	32.79	6,761	21.5	39.10
Calne Abberd – south	32.41	6,911	20.8	34.21
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019, Department for Work and Pensions (DWP; August 2022)				

Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green is the most deprived neighbourhood in Wiltshire and the only neighbourhood to be ranked among the most deprived 10% in England. 29% of people in Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green are income deprived and just under half of all working age people are receiving benefits for low income, poor health, disability, caring responsibilities or worklessness (46.2%). A further seven neighbourhoods in Wiltshire are ranked among the most deprived 20% in England – including three in Salisbury, two in Melksham and one each in Trowbridge and Chippenham.

Melksham is the most deprived town in Wiltshire. Melksham also has the highest proportion of people receiving working age benefits of all the towns in Wiltshire – 21.9%, this is slightly below the national average (22.3%) but above the average across the South West as a whole (19.4%). Wiltshire also performs particularly badly on certain facets of deprivation, most notably geographic barriers to services (reflecting the rural nature of the Local Authority) and indoors living environment (reflecting the poor household heating and older housing stock, particularly in rural parts of Wiltshire where fuel poverty is relatively common - see cost of living section below).

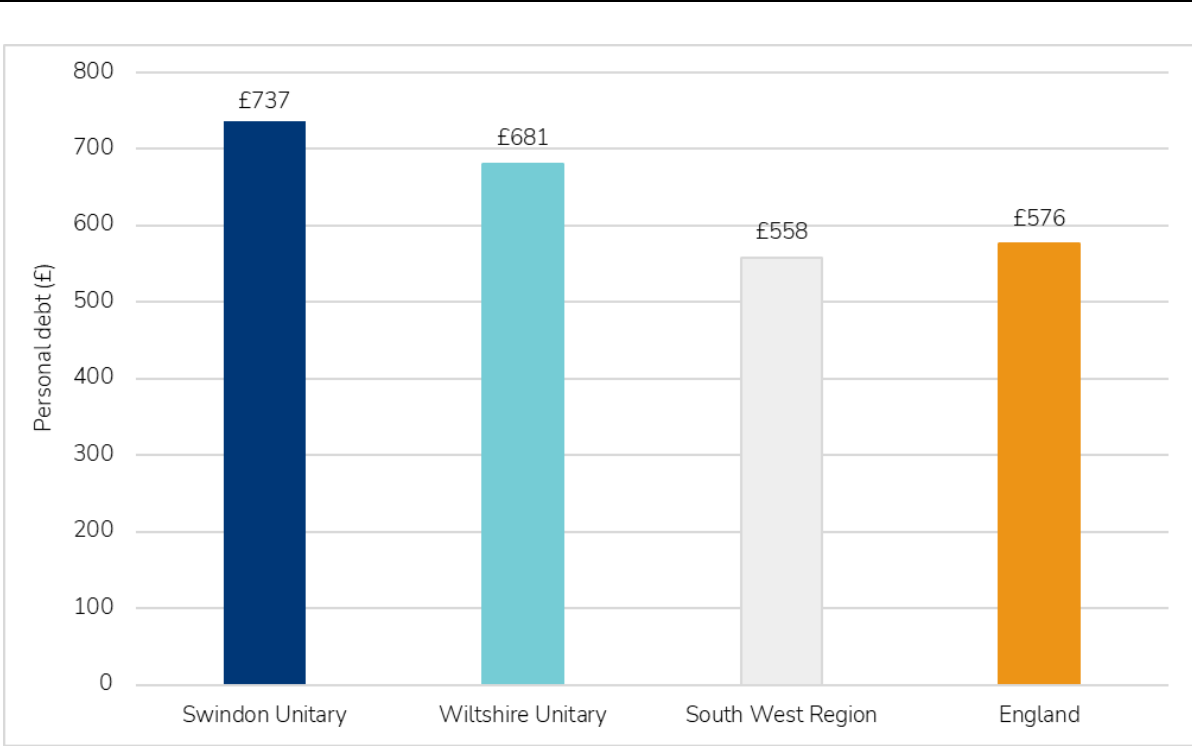| IMD Score, Working age benefit claimants (%) and Multiply deprived households[7] (%) in the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon			
Town	IMD Score (2019)	% working age benefit claimants (Aug 22)	% multiply deprived households (Census 2021)
Swindon	19.65	21.91	0.20
Melksham	17.64	21.90	0.10
Trowbridge	17.19	21.27	0.17
Devizes	15.71	20.48	0.16
Westbury	15.61	20.41	0.16
Salisbury	15.45	20.67	0.13
Calne	14.71	20.24	0.04
Warminster	13.95	18.65	0.21
Amesbury	13.07	18.62	0.06
Corsham	12.74	17.82	0.07
Wootton Bassett	12.56	16.38	0.14
Chippenham	12.24	17.40	0.11
Tidworth	11.38	12.15	0.00
Bulford Camp	10.26	13.20	0.13
Bradford on Avon	10.05	16.07	0.09
Swindon Unitary	18.62	21.29	0.19
Wiltshire Unitary	13.45	16.41	0.10
South West Region	18.41	19.44	0.20
England	21.76	22.32	0.23

Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019, Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Aug-2022, Census 2021

Swindon has a higher proportion of households with multiple needs and challenges than Wiltshire, with 0.19% compared to 0.10%. However, these are both below the average for the South West (0.20%) and England (0.23%). When looking across measures to form an overall picture of deprivation, the towns Swindon and Trowbridge show pockets of relatively high overall deprivation, whereas towns such as Warminster are only highly deprived on one measure (multiply deprived households; 0.21%). Similar to Warminster, Salisbury has a relatively high proportion of working age benefit claimants (20.3%), yet is not as deprived in other domains. This reflects a complex picture of deprivation in Swindon and Wiltshire, with a high degree of inequality within the largest towns.

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[7] Multiply deprived households refers to households with each of the following four deprivation characteristics: a) Employment: Any member of the household aged 16-74 who is not a full-time student is either unemployed or permanently sick; b) Education: No member of the household aged 16 to pensionable age has at least 5 GCSEs (grade A-C) or equivalent AND no member of the household aged 16-18 is in full-time education c) Health and disability: Any member of the household has general health 'not good' in the year before Census or has a limiting long term illness d) Housing: The household's accommodation is either overcrowded; OR is in a shared dwelling OR does not have sole use of bath/shower and toilet OR has no central heating.

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Personal debt per person aged 18+ (£)

Source: UK Finance September-2021

Levels of personal debt are higher in Swindon (£737 per head) and Wiltshire (£681) than on average across the South West (£558) and England (£576), increasing the risk of financial hardship in the context of the rising cost of living. Additionally, 13 of the 15 largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon record higher levels of personal debt than the national average (£576), with the highest rates in Amesbury (£997) and Bulford Camp (£899).

Homeless duty owed, which captures the proportion of households which are classified as homeless, is a considerably higher in Swindon (9.4 households per 100,000) than the Wiltshire (2.4) and the England average (6.1).

Breaking this down further to look at the factors which increase the chances of being at risk of or experiencing homelessness, we can see that mental health problems are the primary driver of homelessness in all areas, with this being an even greater risk factor in Wiltshire (24.5%) compared to Swindon (18.2%). In Swindon, having drug dependency needs is a greater risk factor for experiencing homelessness (9.7%) compared to both Wiltshire (5.3%) and the national average (6.3%). Having alcohol dependency needs and being a young person requiring support to manage independently are greater risk factors in both Wiltshire and Swindon compared to England as a whole.

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Reasons for being at risk of or experiencing homelessness (%)				
Support needs of households owed a prevention or relief duty	Swindon	Wiltshire	South West	England
History of mental health problems	18.2%	24.5%	33.0%	26.2%
Physical ill health and disability	14.5%	12.3%	22.5%	16.9%
At risk of/has experienced domestic abuse	8.5%	9.6%	13.3%	11.7%
Offending history	10.4%	7.8%	20.9%	9.1%
History of repeat homelessness	5.0%	5.2%	10.3%	7.1%
Drug dependency needs	9.7%	5.3%	8.1%	6.3%
History of rough sleeping	5.3%	4.7%	8.5%	5.4%
Alcohol dependency needs	5.8%	5.9%	6.6%	4.6%
Learning disability	3.9%	5.7%	7.4%	5.4%
18-25 requiring support to manage independently	6.1%	6.9%	5.2%	3.9%

Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUCC) 2021/22

Poverty and deprivation: key facts and figures

Key facts and figures

Overall levels of deprivation are lower in Wiltshire and Swindon than across England on average - with a score of 13.4 in Wiltshire and 18.6 in Swindon compared to 21.8 for England on the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019.

Neighbourhoods in urban areas are more likely to be deprived in Wiltshire and Swindon than more rural areas, with an IMD score of 14.9 in urban Wiltshire and 11.9 in rural Wiltshire, and 19.6 in urban Swindon and 11.0 in rural Swindon.

48 out of 417 neighbourhoods (LSOAs) across Wiltshire and Swindon are ranked among the most deprived 30% of neighbourhoods in England (29 in Swindon and 19 in Wiltshire).

Penhill central in Swindon is the most deprived neighbourhood in Wiltshire and Swindon, one of 13 LSOAs in Wiltshire and Swindon ranked among the most deprived 10% in England.

There has been an increase in the number of highly deprived neighbourhoods from 9 in 2015 to 13 in 2019, with four LSOAs in Swindon moving into the most deprived 10% - these include two neighbourhoods in Park South, one in Upper Stratton and one in Walcot East.

Swindon has a higher proportion of working age benefit claimants (21.3%) than the South West region (19.4%) and Wiltshire (16.4%), though rates are lower in both areas than the national average (22.3%).

Swindon has a higher proportion of households with multiple needs and challenges than Wiltshire, with 0.19% compared to 0.10%, both below the average for the South West (0.20%) and England (0.23%).

Both Swindon and Wiltshire have seen a decrease in the proportion of households with multiple needs over the last 10 years in line with the England average, with multiple deprivation in Swindon decreasing at a faster rate (0.22 percentage points) compared to Wiltshire (0.15 percentage points). The towns Swindon and Trowbridge show high rates of deprivation across multiple measures.

Warminster does not score as highly on the IMD or have as high of a proportion of benefit claimants, yet does show a high proportion of multiply deprived households (0.21%). On the other hand, Salisbury has a relatively high proportion of working age benefit claimants (20.28%) compared to its scores on the other deprivation measures.

Penhill central is the most deprived neighbourhood in Swindon (and among the most deprived 3% of neighbourhoods in England). More than 40% of people living in Penhill central experience income deprivation while more than 60% of working age people in the neighbourhood are in receipt of benefits due to low income, poor health, disability, caring responsibilities or worklessness.

Three of the neighbourhoods in Swindon with the highest rates of working age benefit claimants are around Penhill in Swindon (Penhill central, Penhill north and Penhill east – all with rates over 50%).

Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green is the most deprived neighbourhood in Wiltshire and the only neighbourhood to be ranked among the most deprived 10% in England. 29% of people in Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green are income deprived and just under half of all working age people are receiving benefits for low income, poor health, disability, caring responsibilities or worklessness (45.4%).

Westbury Ham - west in Wiltshire is a particular pocket of deprivation for households with multiple needs, with 1.29% of vulnerable households compared to 0.23% nationally.

Personal debt levels for unsecure loans are higher across Swindon (£737 per head) and Wiltshire (£681) than on average across the South West (£558) and England (£576).

13 of the 15 largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon record higher levels of personal debt per head than the national average (£576), with the highest average rate in Amesbury (£997).

The proportion of homeless households is a lot higher in Swindon (9.4 per 100,000) compared to Wiltshire (2.4) and the England average (6.1).

Mental health problems are the primary driver of homelessness in all areas, and make a larger component of homeless cases in Wiltshire (24.5%) compared to Swindon (18.2%).

Drug dependency needs as a reason for experiencing homelessness is highest in Swindon (9.7%) compared to Wiltshire (5.3%) and the national average (6.3%).

Health, wellbeing and disability

Information on health and disability is essential to understanding the needs and services required by people living in local areas across Wiltshire and Swindon. This section focuses specifically on physical and learning disabilities and mental health to help prioritise support to people with complex health needs.

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
• SDG 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Executive summary

There is widespread evidence of social care challenges arising from poor health and disability across major towns in Wiltshire and Swindon, with 6 of the 15 largest towns having higher proportions of people receiving disability benefits to support their social care needs (Disability Living Allowance or Personal Independence payments) than the national average. The towns with the highest proportion of residents receiving these benefits are Melksham (7.5%), Trowbridge (7.2%) and Westbury (7.1%).

Proportion of people receiving Disability Benefits (Personal Independence Payment and Disability Living Allowance), by town and local authority
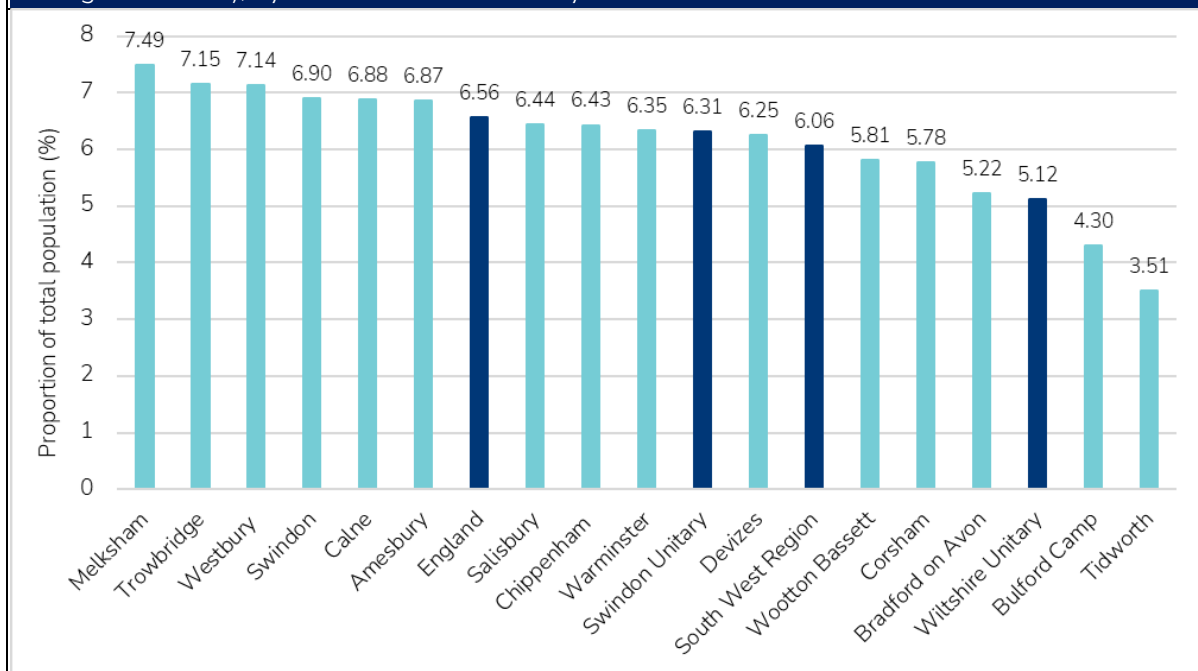
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) 2022

Investigating levels of Special Educational Needs (SEN) support reveals that both Swindon and Wiltshire have a higher proportion of pupils with SEN support (12.9% and 13.6%, respectively) compared to the national average (12.4%). This is further emphasised in Swindon, with a higher proportion of this support being statemented (4.7%) than in Wiltshire (4.2%) and England (3.9%).

Proportion of pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN; %). Red indicates the highest proportion, green indicates the lowest proportion				
Proportion of pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN)	Swindon Unitary	Wiltshire Unitary	South West Region	England
SEN Support	12.9%	13.6%	13.3%	12.4%
Statement or education, health and care plan (EHC)	4.7%	4.2%	4.1%	3.9%
Source: Department for Education (DfE) 2022				

Mental health challenges are also widespread across the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon, with 11 of the 15 largest towns containing at least one LSOA ranked among the most deprived 20% in England on the Indices of Deprivation Mood and Anxiety Disorder. This is further evident when comparing the performance of major towns in the county on the Small Area Mental Health Index (SAMHI)[8].

Small Area Mental Health Index Score for largest towns and local authorities (higher score = higher levels of mental health need). Values shaded in orange are above the national average	
Area	Small Area Mental Health Index Score
Westbury	0.99
Salisbury	0.82
Devizes	0.79
Melksham	0.76
Swindon	0.72
Tidworth	0.71
Trowbridge	0.69
Warminster	0.67
Amesbury	0.66
Calne	0.57
Bulford Camp	0.53
Wootton Bassett	0.52
Bradford on Avon	0.40
Chippenham	0.26
Corsham	0.06
Swindon Unitary	0.68
Wiltshire Unitary	0.38
South West Region	0.73
England	0.68
Source: Place-Based Longitudinal Data Resource (PLDR) 2019	

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[8] The Small Area Mental Health Index (SAMHI) is a composite annual measure of population mental health which combines data on mental health from multiple sources (e.g. NHS-mental health related hospital attendances, GP Patient Surveys, Antidepressant prescriptions) into a single index, with a higher score indicating higher levels of mental health need.

Seven out of the 15 largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon have higher scores on this index than the national average (0.68), with Westbury and Salisbury showing the highest level of mental health need (SAMHI scores of 0.99 and 0.82, respectively). Salisbury also ranks as the town with the highest proportion of people receiving Personal Independence Payments (PIP) due to mental health reasons, with 3.1% of people in the town in receipt of such benefits (above the national average of 2.8%).

Proportion of people aged 16-64 receiving Personal Independence Payment (PIP) for mental health reasons

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Jan-2023

Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm for 10-24 year olds per 100,000 people

Source: Fingertips (2021)

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023
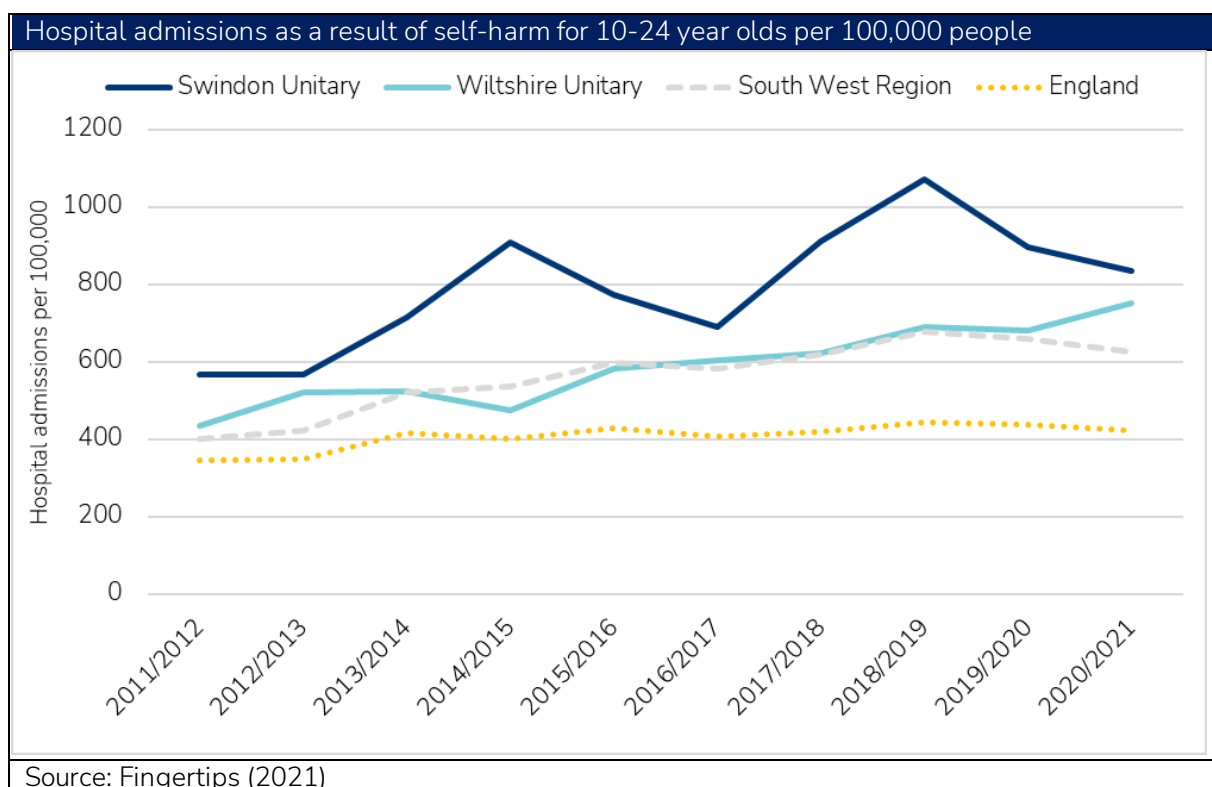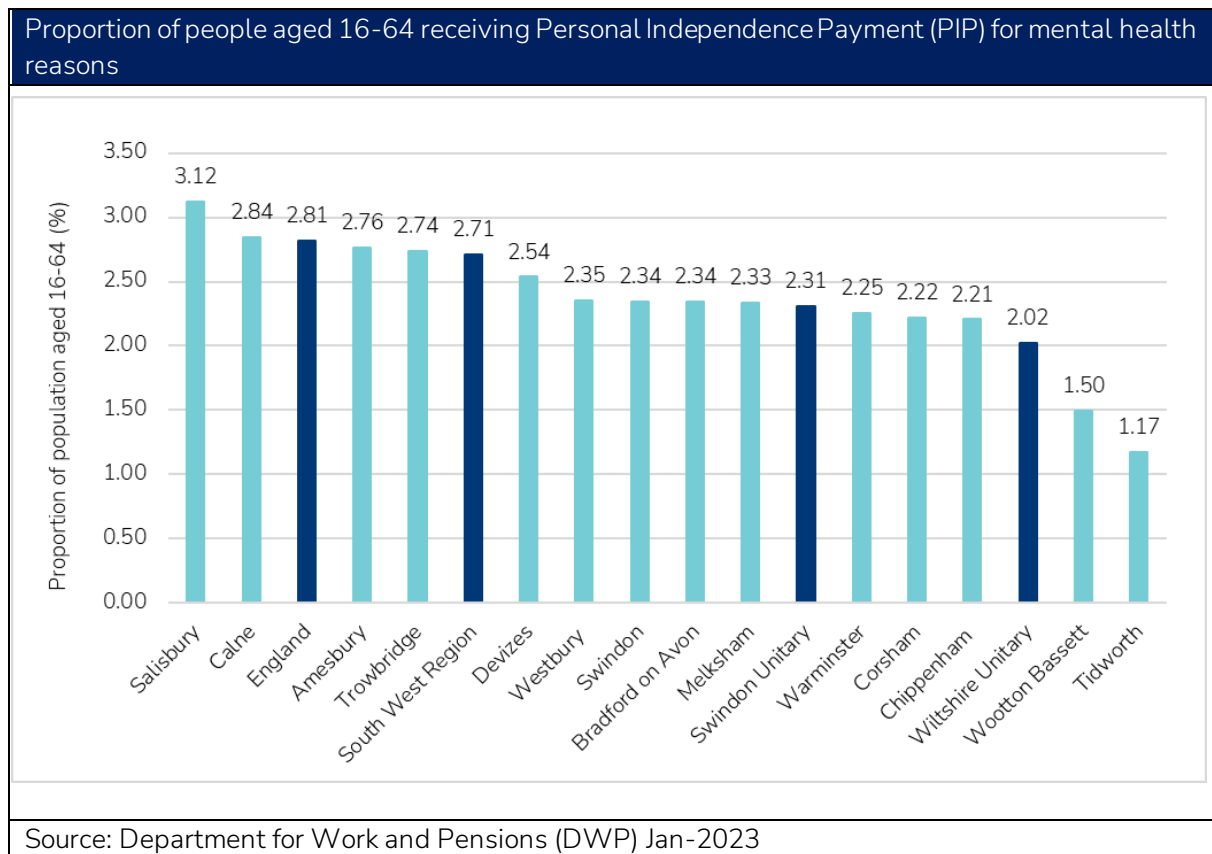
Both Swindon and Wiltshire have consistently shown higher rates of hospital admissions for self-harm in young people (10-24-year-olds) over the last 10 years compared to the national average, and Wiltshire also rose above the regional average in 2019. Interestingly, between the two most recent time points (2019/2020 and 2020/2021) Wiltshire has seen an increase in these hospital admissions, whereas Swindon, the South West Region and England have all shown a decrease during this time. Despite this increase for Wiltshire, hospital admissions for self-harm in young people was still higher for Swindon (835 admissions per 100,000 people) compared to Wiltshire (735) in 2020/2021.

Health, wellbeing and disability: key facts and figures

Key facts and figures

6 out of 15 large towns in Wiltshire and Swindon have a higher proportion of people receiving disability benefits to support their social care needs than the national average (6.6%).

Both Swindon and Wiltshire have a higher proportion of pupils with SEN support (12.9% and 13.6%, respectively) compared to the national average (12.4%).

A higher proportion of SEN students in Swindon are statemented (4.7%) compared to Wiltshire (4.2%) and England (3.9%), reflecting more severe pupil special educational needs in this area.

Swindon has the same level of mental health need as the national average (0.68 on the SAMHI), compared to a much lower score in Wiltshire (0.38).

Seven of the 15 largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon have higher scores on the SAMHI than the national average (0.68), with highest levels in Westbury (0.99) and Salisbury (0.82).

Salisbury and Trowbridge have higher than national average scores on the SAMHI, as well as higher proportions of PIP claimants, reflecting high mental health need in these two towns.

Young people (10–24-year-olds) in Wiltshire and Swindon have been consistently more likely to be admitted to hospital for self-harm than the national average over the last 10 years, with Wiltshire also rising above the regional average for hospital admissions in 2019.

Between the two most recent time points (2019/2020 and 2020/2021) Wiltshire has seen an increase in hospital admissions for young people (10–24-year-olds) as a result of self-harm, whereas Swindon, the South West Region and England have all shown a decrease during this time.

Swindon has the highest concentrations of people with poor mental health conditions with 11 LSOAs ranked among the most deprived 10% in England on the Indices of Deprivation Mood and Anxiety Disorders Indicator.

Education, skills and training

Improving the level of education and skills present within a local population remains an important policy objective. The task of implementing initiatives to improve life-long learning and enhance individual development (and employability) represents a significant and essential challenge. This section explores educational disadvantage both in terms of the educational performance of children in Wiltshire and Swindon, and the skill levels of the adult population.

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- SDG 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Executive summary

Evidence from the Social Mobility Index[9] suggests that both Wiltshire and Swindon have among some of the lowest social mobility outcomes in early years and young adult age cohorts. Overall, Wiltshire is ranked 282nd of all 324 local authority districts (LADs) on this index, indicating that it is in the lowest performing 20% of LADs. On the other hand, Swindon ranks 141st on this index, with far worse than average outcomes for young adult cohorts compared to other LADs in England.

Attainment and outcomes at Key Stage 4 for disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils				
	Swindon unitary	Wiltshire unitary	South West	England
% of disadvantaged pupils achieving grades 5 or above in English and mathematics GCSEs	27.9	21.9	25.9	29.7
% of non-disadvantaged pupils achieving grades 5 or above in English and mathematics GCSEs	52.5	54.1	55.9	57.2
Disadvantaged/ non-disadvantaged pupils achieving grades 5 or above in English and mathematics GCSEs – **Attainment Gap**	24.6	32.2	30.0	27.5
% of disadvantaged pupils achieving grades 4 or above in English and mathematics GCSEs	43.5	43.0	45.3	48.6
% of non-disadvantaged pupils achieving grades 4 or above in English and mathematics GCSEs	71.9	75.2	75.9	76.3
Disadvantaged/ non-disadvantaged pupils achieving grades 4 or above in English and mathematics GCSEs – **Attainment Gap**	28.4	32.2	30.6	27.7
Average Attainment 8 score per pupil - disadvantaged pupils	35.7	35.2	35.8	37.7
Average Attainment 8 score per pupil – non-disadvantaged pupils	49.8	52.2	52.4	52.9
Gap in Attainment 8 score between disadvantaged/ non-disadvantaged pupils	14.1	17.0	16.6	15.2
Source: Department for Education (DfE) 2021/2022				

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[9] The Social Mobility Index compares the chances that a child from a disadvantaged background will do well at school and get a good job across each of the 324 local authority district areas of England. It examines a range of measures of the educational outcomes achieved by young people from disadvantaged backgrounds and the local job and housing markets to shed light on which are the best and worst places in England in terms of the opportunities young people from poorer backgrounds have to succeed. For more information about this index see https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/social-mobility-index

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

This can be seen in the table above which shows that both disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils alike are performing worse in Wiltshire and Swindon than across England as a whole on all key GCSE outcomes. More specifically, disadvantaged pupils perform particularly badly across Wiltshire both relative to non-disadvantaged pupils and compared to disadvantaged pupils elsewhere in the country. This is also demonstrated by Wiltshire having the highest attainment gap between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils for pupils achieving grades 5 and above (32.2 percentage points compared to national average of 27.5), grades 4 and above (32.2 compared to national average of 27.7) and the gap in attainment 8 scores (17.0 compared to the national average of 15.2). This reflects high levels of inequality between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils in Wiltshire.

The attainment gap between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils achieving grades 4 or above in English and mathematics GCSEs in Swindon has grown between 2020 and 2022 and is now above the national average (28.4 versus 27.7 percentage point difference). Although this gap has slightly decreased between 2020 and 2022 in Wiltshire (from 34.5 to 32.2 percentage point difference), there is no strong evidence that the gap is closing.

This educational disadvantage extends into young adulthood, with both Wiltshire and Swindon having lower proportions of pupils from state schools entering Higher Education (39.4% and 30.7%, respectively) than the national average (40.3%), with Swindon also considerably lower than the regional average (35.8%). 10 out of the 15 largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon have a lower proportion of pupils in Higher Education compared to the national average, with Tidworth having the lowest participation rate (only one-in-five pupils going on to Higher Education – 21.6%).

Participation of state school pupils in Higher Education (%) by largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon

Source: Office for Students (2012/13 – 2017/2018)

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023
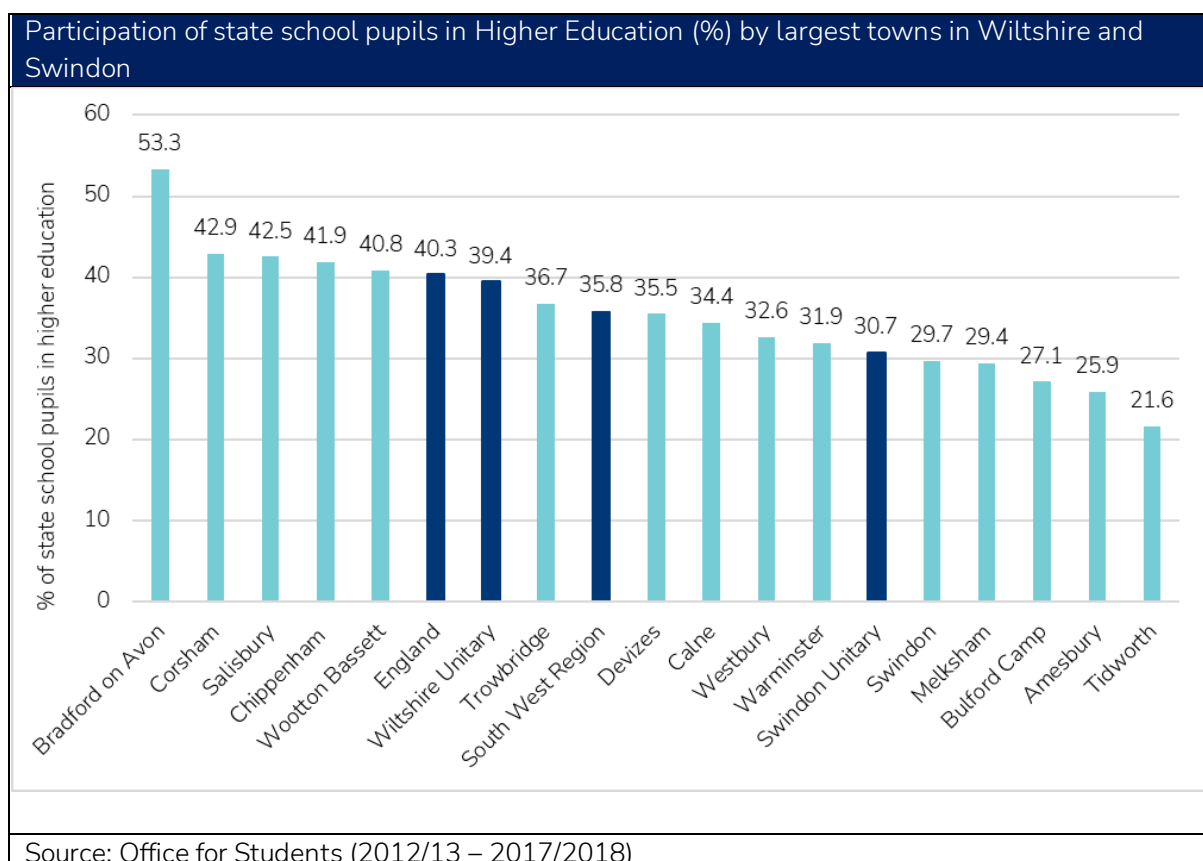
There is more widespread evidence of educational disadvantage across Swindon, which shows consistently lower than national average attainment from early years, through to Key Stage 4; leading to lower participation in Higher Education and lower adult skill levels overall. Overall, Swindon has a higher proportion of people with no or low qualifications (30.3%) than the national average (27.8%), with educational disadvantage most evident in the Walcot estate. This contains two neighbourhoods (Walcot East north west and Walcot East east) where the majority of residents have no or low qualifications (50.7% and 50.2%, respectively).

Education, skills and training: key facts and figures

Key facts and figures

Early years outcomes in Wiltshire are slightly above the national average, with just under three-quarters of pupils achieving a good level of development (66.9%). By contrast, Swindon is below national average on levels of early learning goals and level of development.

Disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils alike are performing worse in Wiltshire and Swindon than across England as a whole on key GCSE outcomes.

Pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds perform particularly badly across Wiltshire both relative to non-disadvantaged pupils and compared to disadvantaged pupils elsewhere in the country.

The attainment gap between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils is particularly wide on all key GCSE outcomes in Wiltshire, where disadvantaged pupils perform worse than across regional and national comparators.

The attainment gap between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils achieving grades 4 or above in English and mathematics GCSEs in Swindon has grown between 2020 and 2022 and is now above the national average (28.4 versus 27.7 % point difference). There is no strong evidence of this gap closing in Wiltshire.

There are pockets of very high educational deprivation among children and young people, with 44 neighbourhoods in Wiltshire and Swindon ranked among the most deprived 10% in England on the Children and Young People Education deprivation domain.

Both Wiltshire and Swindon have lower proportions of pupils from state schools entering Higher Education (39.4% and 30.7%, respectively) than the national average (40.3%).

10 out of the 15 largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon have a lower proportion of pupils in Higher Education compared to the national average, with Tidworth having the lowest participation rate (only one-in-five pupils going on to Higher Education – 21.6%).

Overall, Swindon has a higher proportion of people with no or low qualifications (30.3%) than the national average (27.8%).

In two neighbourhoods in Swindon (Walcot East north west and Walcot East east) more than half of all adults have no or low qualifications (50.7% and 50.2%, respectively).

Swindon has a higher permanent exclusion rate (0.04%) than the national average (0.03%), and Wiltshire has a much lower rate (0.003%) than both.

Cost of living

As highlighted in a recent Resolution Foundation report on 'Pandemic Pressures', the past couple of years have already seen basic living costs surge for low-income families. The recent inflationary pressures (including energy price hikes, rising housing and food costs) have been building pressure on those already in financially vulnerable situations as they bear the brunt of the ongoing cost of living crisis.

In order to help understand where these economic tremors will have the most impact, this section explores indicators which provide an insight into the areas where rising costs pose the greatest threat to people already in need.

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- SDG 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
- SDG 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Executive summary

The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 housing in poor condition score (higher score = higher levels of deprivation)

Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUCC) 2019

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023
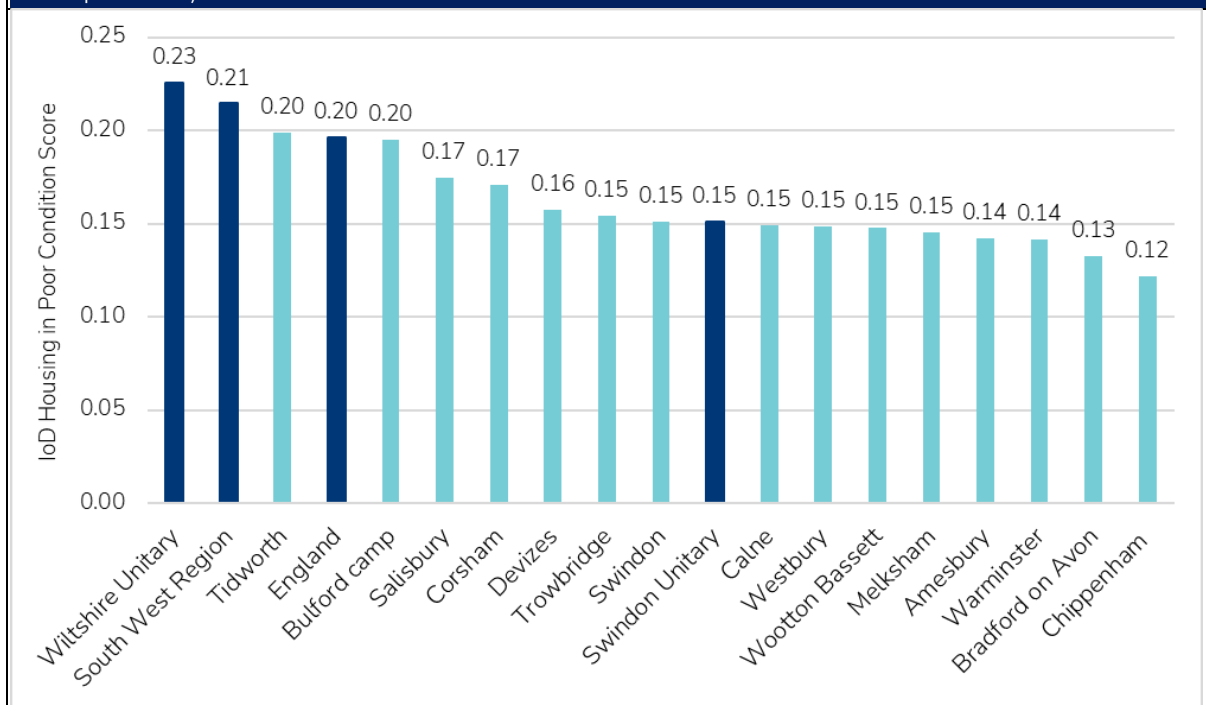
A key cost of living challenge is the rising costs associated with heating a home. Just under one-quarter of homes in Wiltshire are in poor condition[10] (indicating lower levels of thermal comfort) – above the national average (20%). This is more of an issue in rural areas (where 31% of the housing stock is in poor condition). Related to this, a relatively large number of households in rural Wiltshire are not connected to the gas network (22% - compared with 12% in England as a whole), suggesting that not only are the homes older and harder to heat but that heating is likely to be more costly, leading to greater risk of fuel poverty among low-income residents. This pattern is further emphasised by Wiltshire having a higher proportion of EPC's rated E or below (15.4%) compared to the national average (11.1%). This is reflected in the electricity consumption per household across Wiltshire (4.4 Mwh) which is above the average across Swindon (3.6 Mwh) and the national average (3.8 Mwh).

Homes with low energy efficiency (proportion of lodgements with an EPC rating of E or below; %) in 2022

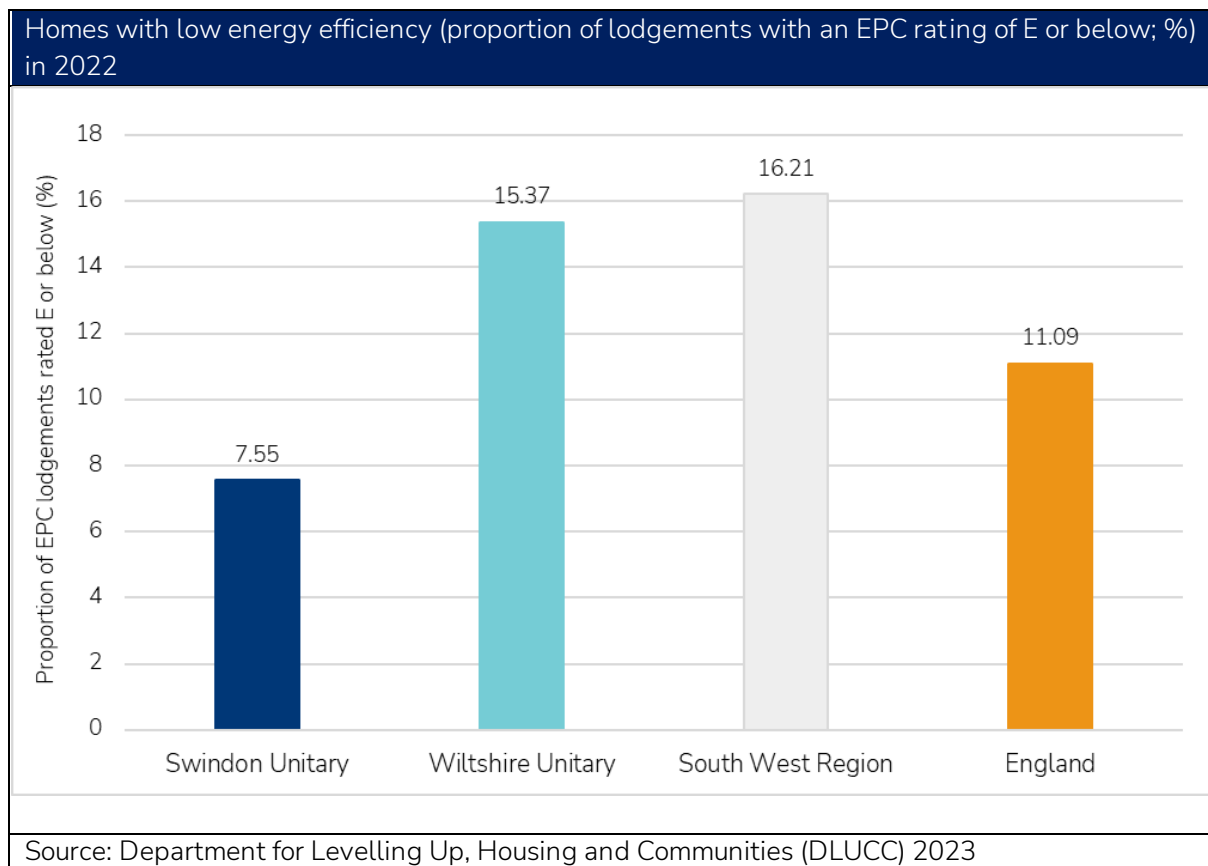Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUCC) 2023

However, both Wiltshire and Swindon both have a lower proportion of households in fuel poverty[11] (10.0% and 9.8%, respectively) compared to the national average (13.2%). This is greater across rural areas of Wiltshire (10.6%) where there are a higher proportion of households in fuel poverty than on average across rural Swindon (9.1%), yet this is still below the average for areas in rural England (12.3%). However, there is some evidence of high concentrations of fuel poverty, with more than one-in-five households in Lyneham south (23.5%), Bulford Camp (part) (23%), Pinehurst west (22.3%) and Warminster East - Imber Road (21.1%) experiencing fuel poverty. Two of the largest towns have a higher proportion of households in fuel poverty than the national average: Tidworth (14.6%) and Bulford Camp (14.1%).

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[10] The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 housing in poor condition indicator is a modelled estimate of the proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard, with a higher score indicating higher levels of deprivation.

[11] A household is considered fuel poor if a) it is a property with an energy efficiency rating of band D, E, F or G as determined by the most up-to-date Fuel Poverty Energy Efficiency Rating (FPEER) Methodology; and b) its disposable income (income after housing costs (AHC) and energy needs) is below the poverty line.

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The table below shows the 10 neighbourhoods in Wiltshire with the highest level of food insecurity (according to the Priority Places for Food Index[12]). Warminster East – Boreham has the lowest rank on this measure of all LSOA's in Wiltshire and Swindon (2,220), whilst 5 out of these top 10 LSOA's can be found in Salisbury. This reflects a lack of accessibility to cheap, healthy and sustainable sources of food in these neighbourhoods, as well as high vulnerability to increases in the cost of living.

10 lowest ranked LSOAs in Wiltshire on the Priority Places for Food Index (lower rank = higher food insecurity)	
LSOA	Priority Places for Food Index Rank
Warminster East - Boreham	2,220
Malmesbury north west	2,597
Salisbury Bemerton - west	2,793
Salisbury Bemerton - south	3,949
Salisbury Bemerton - east	4,047
Melksham North - north east	4,416
Salisbury Bemerton - north	5,878
Salisbury Harnham West - south	6,705
Chippenham Queens - east	6,849
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	6,967
Source: Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) 2022	

Similarly, the table below shows the 10 neighbourhoods in Swindon with the highest level of food insecurity (according to the Priority Places for Food Index). Park South south west is the neighbourhood in Swindon with the highest food vulnerability, followed by Toothill north and Moredon west.

10 lowest ranked LSOAs in Swindon on the Priority Places for Food Index (lower rank = higher food insecurity)	
LSOA	Priority Places for Food Index Rank
Park South south west	3,369
Toothill north	4,498
Moredon west	4,540
Upper Stratton south east	5,040
Penhill central	5,688
Walcot East east	6,085
Penhill east	6,545
Park North north	6,552
Moredon central	6,618
Freshbrook south	6,896
Source: Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) 2022	

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[12] The Priority Places for Food Index is a composite index formed of data compiled across seven different dimensions relating to food insecurity for the four nations in the UK. It is constructed using open data to capture complex and multidimensional aspects of food insecurity. It has been developed in response to the 2022 cost of living crisis which puts many of our communities under severe financial pressure and at an increased risk of food insecurity.

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Cost of living: kay facts and figures

Key facts and figures

Wiltshire and Swindon both have a lower proportion of households in fuel poverty (10.0% and 9.8%, respectively) compared to the national average (13.2%), however the towns Tidworth and Bulford Camp are higher than the national average.

Fuel poverty is greater across rural areas of Wiltshire (10.6%) where there are a higher proportion of households in fuel poverty than on average across rural Swindon (9.1%), yet this is still below the average for areas in rural England (12.3%).

More than one-in-five households in Lyneham south (23.5%), Bulford Camp (part) (23%), Pinehurst west (22.3%) and Warminster East - Imber Road (21.1%) are in fuel poverty.

Wiltshire has a higher estimated electricity consumption per household (4.4 Mwh) than Swindon (3.6 Mwh) and the national average (3.8 Mwh). This is highest in the town of Bulford Camp (4.2 Mwh).

Wiltshire has lower energy efficiency ratings of domestic buildings (62.3%) compared to the national average (64.1%), whereas Swindon has higher than the national average (66.7%).

The proportion of Energy Performance Certificates (EPC's) rated C+ (high energy efficiency) is increasing in both Swindon and Wiltshire, but Wiltshire is still below national average.

Wiltshire has a higher IoD Housing in Poor Condition Score (0.23) – above the national average (0.20). This is more of an issue in rural areas (with a score of 0.31).

Households in Wiltshire are more likely to have no connection to the gas network than the national average, with 22.3% of households in rural Wiltshire lacking access to mains gas (compared with 12.4% of households in England as a whole).

Wiltshire has more households with pre-payment electricity meters (18,839) compared to Swindon (10,327).

Swindon Unitary has a lower rank on the Priority Places for Food Index (20,237) compared to Wiltshire Unitary (22,223), reflecting less accessibility to cheap, healthy and sustainable sources of food in this in this local authority. In contrast, Wiltshire Unitary scores higher on the E-food Desert Index (22.0) compared to Swindon Unitary (13.5), suggesting that Wiltshire suffers more from the dual disadvantage of poor access to physical retail opportunities alongside limited provision of online groceries.

Warminster East – Boreham has the lowest rank on the Priority Places for Food Index of all LSOA's in Wiltshire and Swindon (2,220).

Swindon Unitary has a higher proportion of child obesity in both Reception and Year 6 pupils (12.1% and 23.0%, respectively) compared to Wiltshire Unitary (9.4% and 19.6%, respectively). Swindon Unitary also has higher levels of Reception pupils living with obesity compared to the national average (10.1%), though this proportion is slightly lower than the national average in Year 6 pupils (23.0% compared to 23.4%).

Economy and employment

This section looks at the economy in Wiltshire and Swindon, focusing in on areas where unemployment and economic factors have implications for vulnerability and poverty.

> **Relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**
>
> - SDG 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Executive summary

Both Swindon and Wiltshire have a lower proportion of working age adults receiving unemployment benefit compared to the national average (3.7%), although Swindon Unitary has a higher proportion (3.2%) than the regional average (2.5%). The highest rates of unemployment are concentrated predominantly in neighbourhoods in Swindon, where one neighbourhood (Penhill north) has more than one in 10 working age adults in receipt of these benefits (10.7%) – more than 2.5 times the national average.

This pattern is similar for the younger population, with both Swindon and Wiltshire having lower proportions of 18-24 year olds receiving unemployment benefits (4.1% and 3.1%, respectively) compared to the national average (4.7%), but with both local authorities having higher proportions than the regional average (3.0%). Moreover, six out of 15 of the largest towns have higher proportions of young unemployment benefit recipients than the national average: Devizes (5.5%), Calne (5.4%), Swindon (5.3%), Amesbury (5.1%), Salisbury (4.9%) and Westbury (4.8%).

Proportion of working age adults and young adults experiencing unemployment across largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon		
Area	Unemployment benefit in population aged 16-64 (JSA and Universal Credit; %)	Youth unemployment benefit in population aged 18-24 (JSA and Universal Credit; %)
Swindon	3.33	5.30
Devizes	3.05	5.46
Melksham	2.89	4.26
Salisbury	2.83	4.91
Calne	2.68	5.38
Corsham	2.36	4.62
Trowbridge	2.32	3.16
Bradford on Avon	2.19	4.69
Westbury	2.18	4.82
Chippenham	2.12	3.93
Amesbury	2.07	5.07
Warminster	2.01	2.38
Wootton Bassett	1.84	2.92
Bulford Camp	1.45	1.49
Tidworth	1.11	0.44
Swindon Unitary	3.18	4.14
Wiltshire Unitary	2.04	3.06
South West Region	2.45	2.95
England	3.73	4.70

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) November 2022

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

However, unemployment benefits (JSA and Universal Credit) only cover a relatively small number of those who are out of work in total. Investigating the proportion of those who are claiming out of work benefits (e.g., Jobseekers Allowance (JSA), Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)) reveals a different story, with 11.6% of those in Swindon and 8.7% of those in Wiltshire claiming these, compared to 12.6% across England. The highest rates of worklessness are concentrated in the Penhill area of Swindon, with more than one-in-three working age adults in Penhill north (38.5%), Penhill central (36.0%) and Penhill east (35.3%) in receipt of out of work benefits – more than double the national average (12.6%).

Economy and employment: key facts and figures

Key facts and figures

Swindon Unitary has a higher proportion of working age adults receiving unemployment benefit (3.2%) than the regional average (2.5%).

Swindon has the highest working-age unemployment rate of all the major towns (3.3%).

Six out of the 15 largest towns have higher youth unemployment compared to national average of 4.7%.

The highest rates of unemployment are concentrated predominantly in neighbourhoods in Swindon, where one neighbourhood (Penhill north) has more than one-in-10 working age adults in receipt of these benefits (10.7%) – more than 2.5 times the national average.

Unemployment rate only covers a relatively small number of those who are out of work in total – 11.6% in Swindon and 8.7% in Wiltshire are claiming out of work benefits, compared with 12.6% across England.

The highest rates of worklessness are concentrated in the Penhill area of Swindon, with more than one-in-three working age adults in Penhill north (38.5%), Penhill central (36.0%) and Penhill east (35.3%) in receipt of out of work benefits – more than double the national average (12.6%).

Swindon (town) (15.8%), Devizes (15.1%) and Trowbridge (14.7%) have a higher proportion of people claiming Universal Credit than the national average (14.5%).

Both Swindon and Wiltshire have lower proportions of residents who are economically inactive compared to the national average.

Community, environment and access

Measures of social infrastructure and community need provide an insight into the sense of wellbeing people receive from where they live. This section looks at social infrastructure in terms of existence of civic assets, strength of the voluntary sector, the level of community and civic participation and social and geographical connectivity. In addition, the section explores wider environmental factors including barriers to accessing suitable housing and overall levels of crime.

> **Relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**
>
> - SDG Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.
> - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Executive summary

The Community Needs Index attempts to capture overall levels of civic and community strength, the density of civic assets, the presence of an active and engaged community, a well-developed third sector and connectedness to key amenities that can help build a sense of community.

Community Needs Index scores – Ranked across largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon								
Largest towns in Wiltshire	Community Needs Score		Active and Engaged Community score		Civic Assets score		Connectedness score	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
Tidworth	125.0	1	48.1	1	75.8	1	1.0	14
Amesbury	83.3	2	24.5	3	51.5	3	7.2	10
Bulford Camp	77.3	3	21.2	4	55.0	2	1.0	13
Swindon	60.0	4	31.5	2	19.9	6	8.6	7
Calne	52.8	5	11.5	11	25.9	5	15.3	2
Wootton Bassett	50.1	6	10.0	12	32.3	4	7.8	9
Westbury	43.8	7	19.0	5	16.5	9	8.3	8
Chippenham	41.4	8	12.8	10	17.4	8	11.2	4
Corsham	39.2	9	7.5	13	19.3	7	12.4	3
Warminster	36.1	10	14.8	7	10.3	11	11.0	5
Melksham	34.9	11	13.4	9	15.0	10	6.5	12
Trowbridge	34.2	12	18.0	6	9.2	13	6.9	11
Devizes	33.0	13	6.7	14	10.3	12	16.0	1
Salisbury	32.0	14	13.4	8	9.0	14	9.5	6
South West	54.8		12.2		22.3		20.4	
England	68.4		23.9		23.2		21.3	
Source: Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) and Local Trust, 2019								

There are a number of areas in Wiltshire and Swindon that have high levels of community need – most notably in the garrison towns of Wiltshire (Tidworth, Amesbury and Bulford Camp) and some of the outlying housing estates in Swindon (Priory Vale and St Andrews) and Salisbury (Bemerton) and rural areas of Wiltshire (Mere and Durrington and Larkhill). These areas are not necessarily the most economically deprived areas, but they are areas lacking in community and civic infrastructure and active participation.

Drilling down to the individual components reveals that lack of third sector activity is a key driver of this. This can be seen in the relatively low concentration of active charities, low voter turnout and low levels of grants from major grant funders issued to community projects in these areas.
The table below shows levels of voter participation, density of charities and concentration of charitable grants in the four towns with the highest identified community need across Wiltshire and Swindon. Tidworth, Bulford and Swindon perform less well than the national average on each of these key benchmark indicators, while Amesbury performs less well on two of three key measures.

Voter participation, charities and grants in towns with high community needs			
Town	Total registered charities , per 1,000 population	Voter turnout at Local elections (%)	Total count of grants from major grant funders
Tidworth	0.78	23.5	0.9
Amesbury	1.58	35.6	8.5
Bulford Camp	2.04	38.1	0.9
Swindon	1.74	45.3	7.0
England	2.82	46.7	7.9
Source: OCSI/Local Trust 2019			

There is also some evidence of connectivity challenges. Wiltshire is a largely rural county and generally experiences longer travel times to key services than the national average. 11 areas in rural Wiltshire rank among the most deprived 1% in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2019 Geographical Barriers domain (which measures average road distance to four key services). Both rural and urban areas in Wiltshire and Swindon show higher levels of deprivation on this measure than the national average suggesting that access to services is not just a challenge in rural parts of Wiltshire. Long distance to services is exacerbated by poor public transport provision.

The chart below shows average travel time in minutes to key services by public transport/walking in Swindon, Wiltshire and England. It shows that Wiltshire records longer travel times on average than England across all identified services. The difference is particularly notable for hospitals (the service with the longest identified travel times) as well as for GPs and Secondary Schools, highlighting a challenge with accessing health and educational institutions across Wiltshire. Despite being a predominantly urban Local Authority, Swindon has longer travel times to the nearest hospital (43 minutes) than the national average (41) and relatively similar travel times across all other key services.

Travel time to nearest services by public transport/walk (minutes)
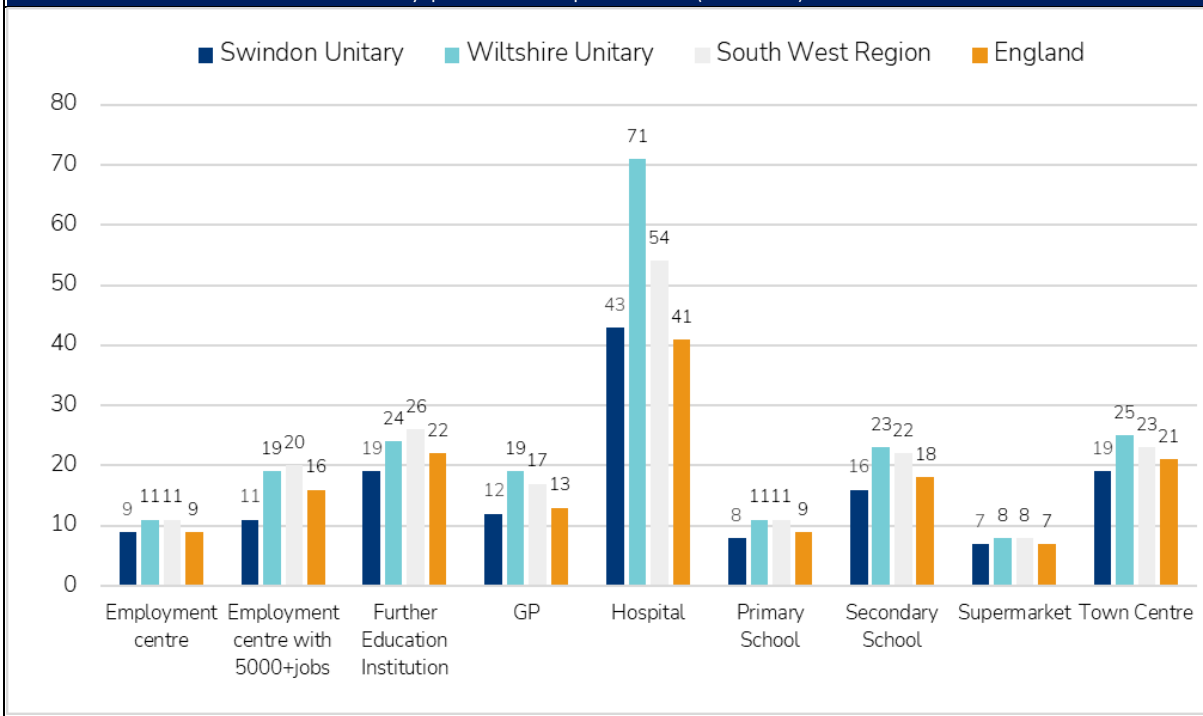
Source: Department for Transport 2019

This is also reflected in the poor access to job opportunities throughout the county. The chart below presents the *Jobs Access Score* which is constructed by measuring the number of jobs accessible by car and public transport from every LSOA.

Jobs Access Score (higher score = greater access to jobs by car and public transport)
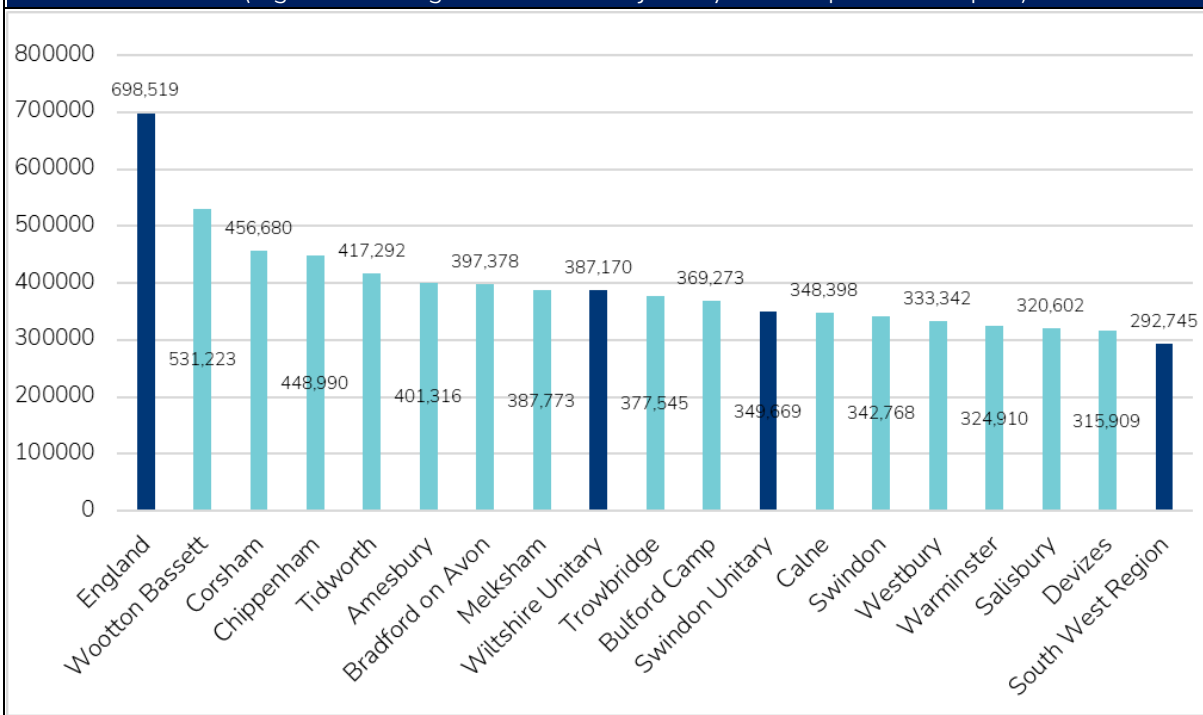
Source: UK Onward (2021)

Each of the 15 largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon have poorer job accessibility than the national average, with fewer jobs accessible within 60 minutes by walking and public transport. These accessibility challenges are likely to be a particular issue in areas with low car ownership. No towns in Wiltshire have lower levels of car ownership than the national average, but several have relatively low car ownership in a regional context. Salisbury (21.3%), Swindon (20.4%), Devizes (18.6%), Warminster (17.6%) Bradford on Avon (17.5%) and Trowbridge (17.2%) have higher proportions of households with no car than the regional average (16.8%). This is likely to be a particular challenge in Devizes which is the largest town in Wiltshire with no rail station. There are also some smaller neighbourhoods in Wiltshire and Swindon which face dual barriers of poor geographical access to services and low levels of car ownership. Walcot East east and Dorcan central in Swindon and Chippenham Avon - east in Wiltshire have above national average levels of geographical barriers to services (on the Indices of deprivation measure) and more than one-in-three households lacking access to a car.

Community, environment and access: kay facts and figures

Key facts and figures

Swindon has higher levels of community need than Wiltshire, with a score of 58.9 compared to 44.2; however, both have the lower levels of need than the national average (68.4). Tidworth, Amesbury and Bulford Camp show the highest levels of community need of all the largest towns in Wiltshire.

Devizes, Calne and Corsham show the greatest levels of community need regarding connectedness.

Rural and urban areas of Wiltshire and Swindon alike face greater geographical barriers to accessing services than the national average. Brinkworth and Donheads in Wiltshire face the greatest geographical barriers to services of all neighbourhoods in Wiltshire and Swindon.

Swindon has a higher proportion of households with no car (21.6%) than Wiltshire (14.8%) and the South West average (18.9%) but lower than the average across England as a whole (25.8%). Salisbury (21.3%), Swindon (20.4%), Devizes (18.6%), Warminster (17.6%), Bradford on Avon (17.5%) and Trowbridge (17.2%) have higher proportions of households with no car than the regional average (16.8%).

Walcot East east and Dorcan central in Swindon and Chippenham Avon - east in Wiltshire also face the dual disadvantage of high levels of no car ownership (with more than one-third of households lacking access to a car) and above national average levels of geographical barriers to services.

Each of the 15 largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon have poor jobs accessibility with a lower Jobs Access Score than the national average, indicating that there are fewer jobs accessible within 60 minutes by driving and public transport relative to England as a whole.

This is reflected in the relatively low proportion of active businesses, with 491 businesses per 10,000 working age people in Swindon in 2021, and 625 per 1,000 in Wiltshire, compared with 665 across England as a whole.

Wiltshire has more than double the proportion (4.3) of registered charities than across Swindon (2.0) and more than the South West (3.6) and England (2.8).

Devizes has the highest proportion of charities per population in Wiltshire (6.55), whilst Tidworth has the lowest with less than 1 per 1,000 people.

Swindon has lower voter turnout at local elections (45.3%), than across Wiltshire (49.1%), the region (49.6%) and nationally (46.7%).

Swindon has received relatively low levels of grant funding – despite the relatively high needs across the town – with 34.5 grants per 10,000 people, compared with 42.8 grants per 10,000 population in Wiltshire and 44.4 across England as a whole.

Devizes, Trowbridge and Salisbury received the largest share of grants, each with more than 50 per 10,000 population. Tidworth received less than 10 grants per 10,000 population - the lowest rate of grant giving across the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon.

Crime rates in Swindon are broadly in line with the national average (94 offences per 1,000 population) but the district has relatively high levels of youth crime, with 64.5 offences committed by children (per 100,000 people aged 0-18), compared with 41 per 100,000 across England as a whole. Swindon also has higher rates of sexual assault on both females aged 13 and over (97.7 per 100,000) and females under 13 (23.1 per 100,000) than the national and regional average.

By contrast, Crime rates in Wiltshire are consistently below the national and regional average – with 70 offences per 1,000 population, as well as much lower sexual assault rates on females aged 13 and over (62.9 per 100,000) and females under 13 (8.8 per 100,000) than Swindon, the South West and England as a whole.

Devizes (116 offences per 1,000 population), Salisbury (107) and Trowbridge (99) have slightly higher overall recorded crime rates than the national average (96).

There is a lack of affordable housing across rural areas of Wiltshire and Swindon, with lower quartile property prices in rural Wiltshire (£305,000) considerably above the average for England as a whole (£251,000).

However, the neighbourhoods experiencing relatively high barriers to accessing housing are located in urban areas. 21 LSOAs are ranked among the most deprived 20% in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2019 Housing Affordability indicator - 11 in Swindon, two in Salisbury and Marlborough and one each in Trowbridge, Chippenham, Calne, Westbury, Devizes and Corsham.

More than one-in-five households in parts of central Swindon (Manchester Road, Faringdon Road, Bathurst Road) live in overcrowded conditions.

Inequalities

This section explores inequality both in spatial terms – exploring neighbourhoods within Wiltshire and Swindon with the greatest socio-economic challenges as well as looking at the needs of younger and older people in the community.

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
• SDG 10. Reduce inequality.

The table below compares the performance of the most deprived areas[13] in Wiltshire and Swindon on a selected set of key socio-economic indicators – benchmarked against the national average.

The deprived areas of Wiltshire show higher needs than the national average on a broad range of indicators. Five neighbourhoods in Swindon (Penhill North, Penhill east, Walcot East north west, Park South central and Park North north) have higher needs than the national average on each of the 14 selected indicators. Other areas perform particularly badly on specific measures.

- Faringdon Road has the highest overall crime rate, the highest proportion of households with no car and the highest levels of household overcrowding.
- Penhill central has the highest proportion of working age adults receiving DWP benefits and the highest proportion of children in poverty.
- Penhill north has the highest proportion of working age adults receiving unemployment benefits and the highest levels of youth unemployment.
- Walcot East south west has the highest levels of Pension Credit claimants.
- Pinehurst west has the highest proportion of people receiving disability benefits.
- Melksham North - south west has the highest proportion of Attendance Allowance claimants.
- Upper Stratton south east has the highest proportion of people providing intensive unpaid care (50+ hours per week).
- Walcot East north west has the highest proportion of adults with no qualifications.
- Pinehurst west has the highest levels of fuel poverty.

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[13] Areas are included in the table of they rank among the most deprived 20% in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2019.

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

LSOA	Working age benefit claimants (%)	Households with multiple deprivation dimensions (%)	Children in poverty (after housing costs) (%)	Pension credit (%)	Households with no car (%)	People receiving Disability Benefits (%)	Attendance Allowance (%)	Provides 50+ hours unpaid care a week (%)	People with no qualifications (%)	Fuel poverty (%)	Unemployment benefits (%)	Youth unemployment (%)	Household overcrowding (%)	Overall crime rate (rate per 1,000)
Penhill central (S)	60.7	0.84	42.1	22.0	40.9	13.6	12.1	3.8	29.0	19.1	9.5	12.7	10.9	151.0
Penhill north (S)	62.0	0.29	42.1	22.4	44.4	13.3	16.7	3.0	26.0	16.2	10.7	16.4	16.7	151.4
Penhill east (S)	54.1	0.67	42.1	28.9	40.4	15.2	16.7	4.6	28.5	16.6	7.3	11.5	8.8	102.3
Pinehurst west (S)	53.6	0.48	31.3	30.3	38.9	17.3	11.2	4.0	29.5	22.3	7.7	12.7	12.9	100.4
Walcot East north west (S)	46.9	0.80	36.5	33.8	39.3	15.6	19.9	3.2	31.3	19.8	7.0	5.1	11.8	130.8
Trowbridge John of Gaunt: Studley Grn (W)	46.2	0.63	37.7	24.3	32.3	15.2	18.4	4.2	28.2	17.1	5.0	2.9	8.8	124.1
Upper Stratton south east (S)	43.1	0.48	24.8	21.4	32.5	15.4	11.6	4.8	29.4	15.3	5.7	10.4	5.7	95.3
Walcot East south west (S)	41.1	0.11	36.5	45.1	41.9	13.4	12.8	3.8	24.4	15.7	6.2	13.2	11.6	184.1
Stokesay Drive (S)	41.1	0.41	29.1	22.5	39.7	12.2	12.7	2.4	24.8	10.3	6.9	11.6	8.0	156.4
Park South central (S)	40.0	0.41	40.5	27.0	37.6	12.7	13.3	4.1	30.4	16.6	5.5	7.6	7.8	135.4
Walcot East east (S)	41.2	0.78	36.5	23.7	39.2	13.0	12.4	4.0	29.0	17.5	5.3	8.1	12.3	147.5
Park North north (S)	41.7	0.36	40.5	26.6	41.1	10.8	13.1	3.2	27.0	12.9	7.0	7.3	9.1	152.0
Chippenham Queens - east (W)	41.3	0.00	22.1	19.6	31.3	14.7	15.5	4.4	24.8	13.6	5.0	6.3	4.7	114.6
Moredon west (S)	37.9	0.44	28.1	20.1	30.7	13.1	15.2	3.3	23.3	14.4	4.9	3.4	6.3	76.4

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Wiltshire Community Foundation

OCSI

Area														
Park South south west (S)	39.3	0.37	40.5	26.3	29.8	11.4	12.4	2.9	28.9	15.7	5.5	11.6	7.9	101.4
Pinehurst central (S)	37.7	0.32	31.3	15.2	26.7	12.6	8.2	4.4	29.7	19.0	6.0	7.4	5.4	154.0
Salisbury Bemerton - south (W)	37.6	0.76	40.9	11.8	28.4	10.3	8.2	2.9	21.0	16.8	5.9	7.4	10.0	103.5
Salisbury Bemerton - west (W)	37.0	0.49	40.9	12.9	26.3	10.6	8.8	3.9	26.8	17.4	4.0	7.7	7.4	149.6
Pinehurst south (S)	38.5	0.63	31.3	24.9	31.4	13.2	12.0	2.7	30.1	17.1	5.1	11.7	6.5	156.7
Park North central (S)	37.8	0.59	40.5	24.6	32.6	12.2	13.5	3.7	25.6	14.5	4.9	15.6	9.0	70.0
Park South north west (S)	35.9	0.43	40.5	18.5	33.4	9.6	8.3	3.3	28.4	18.0	5.9	9.3	10.7	107.7
Salisbury St Martin - central (W)	36.9	0.00	20.5	16.7	41.0	9.3	13.8	2.3	21.2	13.1	6.3	7.5	6.9	263.5
Melksham North - south west (W)	34.1	0.45	27.7	16.4	26.5	10.9	17.6	3.5	25.7	13.8	5.2	4.3	5.9	206.2
Trowbridge Drynham - Lower Studley (W)	34.0	0.40	27.8	13.3	22.8	11.3	9.5	3.4	21.0	13.7	4.0	8.5	6.3	94.7
Park South east (S)	33.0	0.66	40.5	18.0	24.6	9.2	12.3	4.2	29.3	12.4	4.6	9.2	9.7	65.5
Melksham North - north east (W)	31.8	0.38	27.9	10.6	17.7	12.8	9.4	2.9	23.6	14.7	4.1	11.9	3.7	64.2
Faringdon Road (S)	31.9	0.99	32.3	38.9	58.1	6.3	8.9	1.0	19.1	19.8	6.4	4.5	23.8	431.7
Pinehurst north (S)	31.4	0.30	42.1	10.5	24.5	9.6	14.3	3.1	23.8	11.5	3.7	10.9	3.9	132.3
England	22.3	0.23	30.6	11.3	23.5	6.6	11.5	2.5	18.1	13.2	3.7	4.7	6.4	95.7

Source: Working age benefit claimants, Pension credit, People receiving Disability Benefits, Attendance Allowance (Department for Work and Pensions: Aug 2022), Unemployment benefits, Youth Unemployment (Department for Work and Pensions: Nov 2022) Households with multiple deprivation dimensions, Households with no car, Provides 50+ hours unpaid care a week, People with no qualifications, Household overcrowding (Census 2021), Children in poverty (after housing costs) (End Child Poverty 2017/18), Households in fuel poverty (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2020), Total crime offences (Police UK 2021/2022)

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Children and young people

Children and young adults face a number of challenges across Wiltshire and Swindon. The table below compares unemployment and deprivation for children and young adults compared with all age groups across Swindon, Wiltshire and comparators.

Proportion of people and children experiencing income deprivation and working age adults and young adults experiencing unemployment across Wiltshire and Swindon				
Area	Income deprivation affecting children (%)	Income deprived (%)	Youth unemployment -18-24 receiving JSA or Universal Credit (%)	Unemployment - working age adults receiving JSA or Universal Credit) (%)
Swindon	14.9	10.9	5.0	3.2
Wiltshire	10.2	7.8	3.2	2.1
South West	14.1	10.6	3.1	2.5
England	17.1	12.9	4.8	3.8
Source: ID 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI), ID 2019 Income Domain – MHCLG, Unemployment/Youth Unemployment (DWP – November 2022)				

Children are more likely to be in low-income households and young adults are more likely to be unemployed than the wider population.

Six of the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon have a higher youth unemployment rate than the national average: Devizes (5.5%), Calne (5.4%), Swindon (5.3%) Amesbury (5.1%), Salisbury (4.9%) and Westbury (4.8%).

Relatively high levels of youth unemployment are likely to be linked with low levels of Higher Education participation and low educational attainment of disadvantaged pupils across Wiltshire and Swindon. This suggests that the young adult cohort should be a key focus of efforts to address socio-economic challenges across both areas.

Approximately one-in-four children living in Wiltshire (23.8%) and Swindon (25.2%) are in poverty once housing costs are taken into account. Poverty rates are below the national average (30.6%), however, there is some variation across the area. Salisbury Bemerton has the highest child poverty rate, with more than 40% of children living in poverty, while a further five wards in Swindon and two in Trowbridge have higher child poverty rates than the national average.

Wards with higher levels of child poverty than the national average			
Ward	Town	Local Authority	Child poverty rate (after housing costs)
Salisbury Bemerton	Salisbury	Wiltshire	40.9
Walcot and Park North	Swindon	Swindon	38.1
Trowbridge Lambrok	Trowbridge	Wiltshire	37.7
Penhill and Upper Stratton	Swindon	Swindon	32.7
Liden, Eldene and Park South	Swindon	Swindon	32.4
Trowbridge Drynham	Trowbridge	Wiltshire	32.3
Central	Swindon	Swindon	32.1
Gorse Hill and Pinehurst	Swindon	Swindon	30.8
Source: End Child Poverty 2017/18 (Published 2019)			

There are a range of wider social challenges experienced by children in Wiltshire and Swindon. Both Wiltshire and Swindon have a higher proportion of children with a disability than the national average (5.3% of all children aged 0-15 in Wiltshire and 5.2% in Swindon are in receipt of Disability Living Allowance – compared with 5% in the South West and England as a whole), with relatively highest levels in Melksham (5.4%) and the Walcot area of Swindon – with 17% of children in Walcot East north west in receipt of disability benefits.

Children in Swindon are also more likely to experience mental health challenges, with 5.7% of under 18s in contact with Children and Adolescent Health Services (CAMHS) in Swindon CCG, considerably above the national average (4.5%). In contrast, the proportion of those aged 0-18 in contact with CAMHS in Wiltshire CCG is slightly below the national average (4.2%). However, it is worth noting that these figures are from the years 2019/20, reflecting CAMHS treatment before the Covid-19 pandemic. It has been well-recognised that there has been an increase in the rate of a probable mental disorder since the Covid-19 pandemic, specifically in young people aged 17 to 19 years.

Swindon has relatively high levels of youth crime, with 64.5 offences committed by children (per 100,000 people aged 0-18), compared with 41 per 1,000 across England as a whole.

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Inequalities: children and young people: key facts and figures

Key facts and figures

Seven towns in Wiltshire and Swindon have a higher youth unemployment rate than the national average: Bradford on Avon (6.0%), Amesbury (5.6%), Salisbury (5.4%), Corsham (5.4%), Swindon (5.2%), Devizes (4.9%) and Melksham (4.9%).

Okus East in Swindon has the highest levels of youth unemployment, with 18.9% of people aged 18-24 in receipt of unemployment benefits.

The percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs) is lower in Wiltshire (23.8%) and Swindon (25.2%) than nationally (30.6%) - with rates in Swindon similar to the South West (25.2%).

Salisbury Bemerton in Wiltshire and Walcot and Park North in Swindon record the highest rates of child poverty (after housing costs are taken into consideration), with 40.9% and 38.1% of children in poverty in these areas.

Both Wiltshire and Swindon have a higher proportion of children with a disability than the national average (5.3% of all children aged 0-15 in Wiltshire and 5.2% in Swindon are in receipt of Disability Living Allowance – compared with 5% in the South West and England as a whole).

Children in Swindon are also more likely to experience mental health challenges, with 5.7% of under 18s in contact with Children and Adolescent Health Services (CAMHS) in Swindon CCG, considerably above the national average (4.5%) and Wiltshire (4.2%).

Older people

Wiltshire has a relatively old population (21.9% are aged 65 and over – compared with 15.9% in Swindon and 18.4% across England as a whole). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase in both Wiltshire and Swindon over the next 20 years, with a 44.8% increase in Wiltshire's older population between 2020 and 2040, and an even higher increase in Swindon's (54.5%). These increases are relatively high compared to the projected increase of 36.3% across England for this age bracket.

Pensioner poverty is a key challenge in some communities in Wiltshire and Swindon. The table below shows the LSOAs in Wiltshire and Swindon with the highest levels of Income Deprivation Affecting Older People.

IoD 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI) by LSOA		
Area name	Local Authority	IoD 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI) Score (rate)
Walcot East south west	Swindon	51.20
Manchester Road	Swindon	49.60
Pinehurst west	Swindon	40.00
Tidworth north west	Wiltshire	38.30
Faringdon Road	Swindon	37.10
Bathurst Road	Swindon	36.40
Park South central	Swindon	34.60
Penhill east	Swindon	33.90
Walcot East north west	Swindon	33.50
Albion Street	Swindon	33.10
Freshbrook south	Swindon	32.90
Penhill central	Swindon	31.00
Penhill north	Swindon	31.00
Walcot East east	Swindon	31.00
Park South south west	Swindon	30.80
Regents Close	Swindon	30.30
Park North north	Swindon	29.30
Park North central	Swindon	28.70
Stokesay Drive	Swindon	27.90
Pinehurst south	Swindon	27.50
England		14.20
Swindon Unitary		13.06
South West region		11.39
Wiltshire Unitary		8.69
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019		

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

99 out of 417 LSOAs in Wiltshire (53) and Swindon (46) have higher levels of income deprivation among the older population compared to the national average. Nineteen of the top 20 areas are located in Swindon – including four in Park, three in Walcot, three in Pinehurst and three in Penhill. The most deprived neighbourhood is Walcot East south west in Swindon where over half of its population aged over 60 are likely to be income deprived.

Having a relatively older age profile also has an impact on health and social care demand across Wiltshire and Swindon. This can be seen by the relatively high proportion of older people receiving Attendance Allowance (payable to those who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally, that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision). 117 out of the 417 LSOAs in Wiltshire and Swindon have higher rates of Attendance Allowance claimants than the national average (11.5%). Attendance Allowance claimant rates are also above the national average across Amesbury (14.9%), Tidworth (13.2%), Westbury (11.9%), Trowbridge (11.8%) and Chippenham (11.7%).

The table below lists the ten LSOAs in Wiltshire and Swindon with the highest rates of Attendance Allowance claimants, most of which are concentrated in Wiltshire. Chippenham Avon - east in Wiltshire has the highest rate, with nearly one-in-five (23.9%) people aged 65 and over in receipt of Attendance Allowance.

LSOAs with the highest Attendance Allowance claimant rate in Wiltshire and Swindon		
Area Name (LSOA)	Local Authority	Attendance allowance claimants (%)
Chippenham Avon - east	Wiltshire	23.9
Walcot East north west	Swindon	19.9
Warminster West - east central	Wiltshire	19.3
Purton south & Braydon	Wiltshire	19.1
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	Wiltshire	18.4
Amesbury East - south	Wiltshire	18.3
Devizes North - east	Wiltshire	18.1
Wootton Bassett South - central	Wiltshire	18.1
Melksham North - south west	Wiltshire	17.6
Salisbury St Edmund - south	Wiltshire	17.6
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Aug-2022		

Inequalities: older people: key facts and figures

Key facts and figures

Wiltshire has a relatively old population (21.9% are aged 65 and over – compared with 15.9% in Swindon and 18.4% across England as a whole).

The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase in both Wiltshire and Swindon over the next 20 years, with a 44.8% increase in Wiltshire's older population between 2020 and 2040, and an even higher increase in Swindon's (54.5%). These increases are relatively high compared to the projected increase of 36.3% across England for this age bracket.

Overall, the rate of income deprivation affecting older people has decreased across all areas. Despite this, 99 out of 417 LSOAs in Wiltshire (53) and Swindon (46) have higher levels of income deprivation among older people compared to the national average.

Walcot East south west in Swindon has the highest level of older people experiencing income deprivation in Wiltshire and Swindon, with over half of its population aged 60+ income-deprived (51.20%). This LSOA also has the highest rate of pensioner poverty (measured as those receiving Pension Credit), where just under half of its older population are claiming Pension Credit (45.1%).

Swindon (10.5%) has a higher instance of pensioner poverty than Wiltshire (6.8%), however rates are below the national average (11.3%) in both areas. However, three of the major towns - Tidworth (16.6%), Swindon (13.2%) and Amesbury (12.4%) have Pension Credit claimant rates above the England average (11.3%).

Wiltshire and Swindon both have a lower rate of Attendance Allowance claimants (10.0% and 9.8%, respectively) than the regional (10.6%) and national (11.5%) average. However, the larger towns of Amesbury (14.9%), Tidworth (13.2%), Westbury (11.9%), Trowbridge (11.8%) and Chippenham (11.7%) have a higher rate of Attendance Allowance claimants than the national average.

117 out of 417 LSOAs have higher rates of Attendance Allowance claimants than the national average, Chippenham Avon - east has the highest rate (23.9%).

Wiltshire has a higher proportion of lone pensioner households than the national average, 13.9% of households in Wiltshire comprise of a single pensioner living alone, compared with 12.8% of households across England as a whole. Bradford-on-Avon has the highest prevalence of lone pensioner households within the county, with one-in-five households (19.6%) comprising of a single person aged 66+.

Appendix A: Underlying data

Population profile

Population in the largest towns				
Town	Population 2011	Population 2021	Population Difference	% change
Swindon	185,609	206,101	20,492	11.04
Salisbury	44,748	47,550	2,802	6.26
Trowbridge	40,952	45,361	4,409	10.77
Chippenham	35,800	35,855	55	0.15
Melksham	19,357	20,257	900	4.65
Devizes	18,064	19,472	1,408	7.79
Calne	17,274	19,074	1,800	10.42
Westbury	16,989	18,731	1,742	10.25
Warminster	17,490	18,173	683	3.91
Corsham	14,906	15,985	1,079	11.47
Wootton Bassett	11,265	13,340	2,075	18.42
Amesbury	10,116	12,366	2,250	22.24
Tidworth	9,174	10,790	1,616	17.61
Bulford Camp	8,556	10,571	2,015	23.55
Bradford on Avon	9,149	10,153	1,004	10.97
Source: Census 2021				

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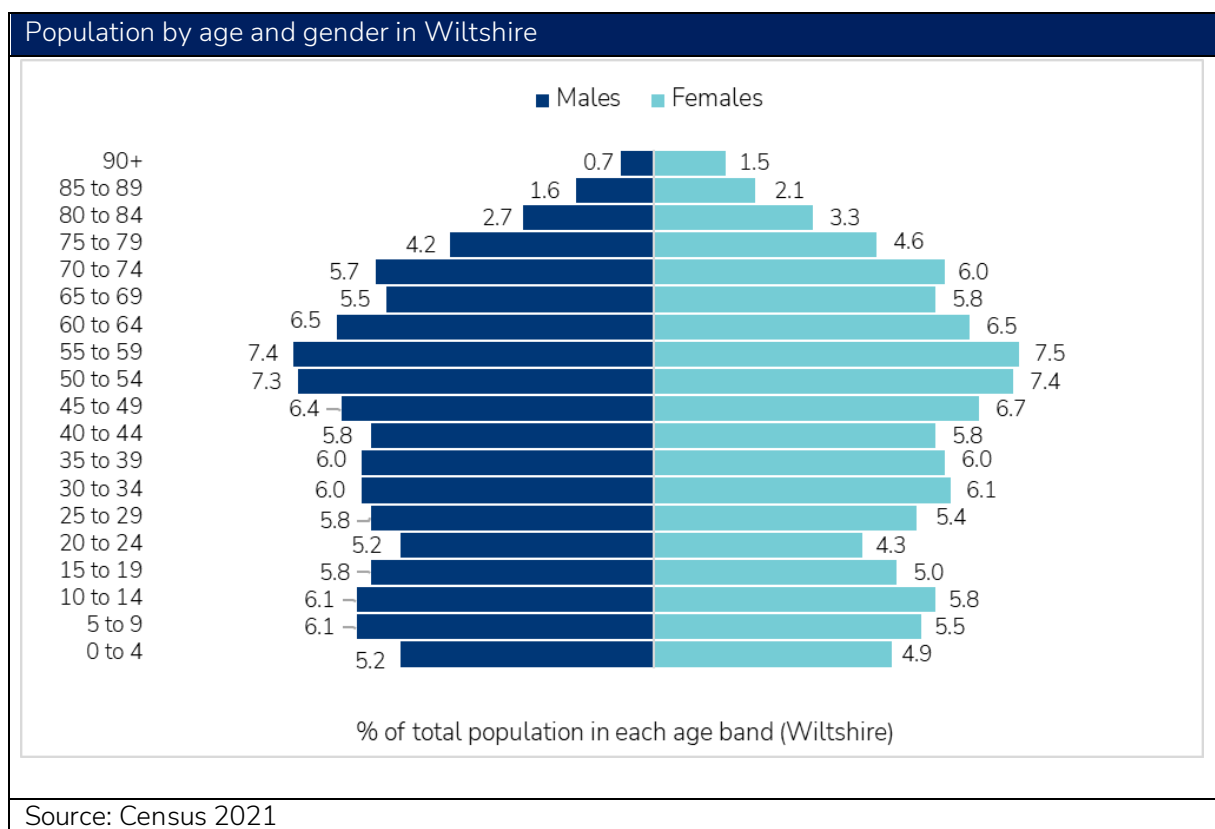
The table below shows estimated population projections for each age group in Swindon, Wiltshire and England, as well as the expected population change between 2020 and 2040 for each group in these areas.

Population projection by age band for 2020-2040			
Projected Population	Swindon Unitary	Wiltshire Unitary	England
Total Population 2020	225,353	509,964	56,550,138
Total Population 2040	246,650	547,864	59,763,744
% Total Population Change	9.45	7.43	5.68
0-14 Years Population 2020	43,372	90,557	10,214,484
0-14 Years Population 2040	40,729	83,755	8,872,497
% Population Change for 0-14 Years	-6.09	-7.51	-13.14
15-64 Years Population 2020	145,023	312,499	36,491,887
15-64 Years Population 2040	148,819	304,621	36,626,613
% Population Change for 15-64 Years	2.62	-1.49	2.10
65+ Years Population 2020	36,958	110,169	10,464,019
65+ Years Population 2040	57,102	159,488	14,264,634
% Population Change for 65+ Years	54.50	44.77	36.32

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2020

Population by age and gender in Wiltshire

% of total population in each age band (Wiltshire)

Source: Census 2021

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Population by age and gender in Swindon

% of total population in each age band (Swindon)
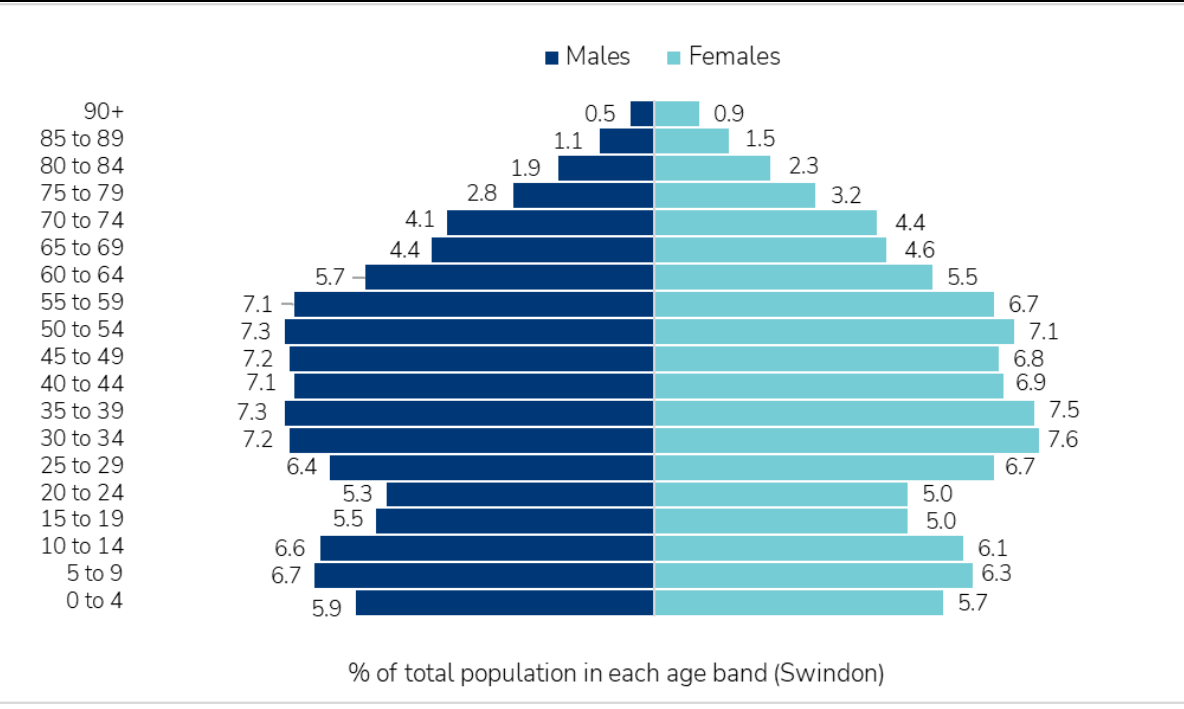
Source: Census 2021

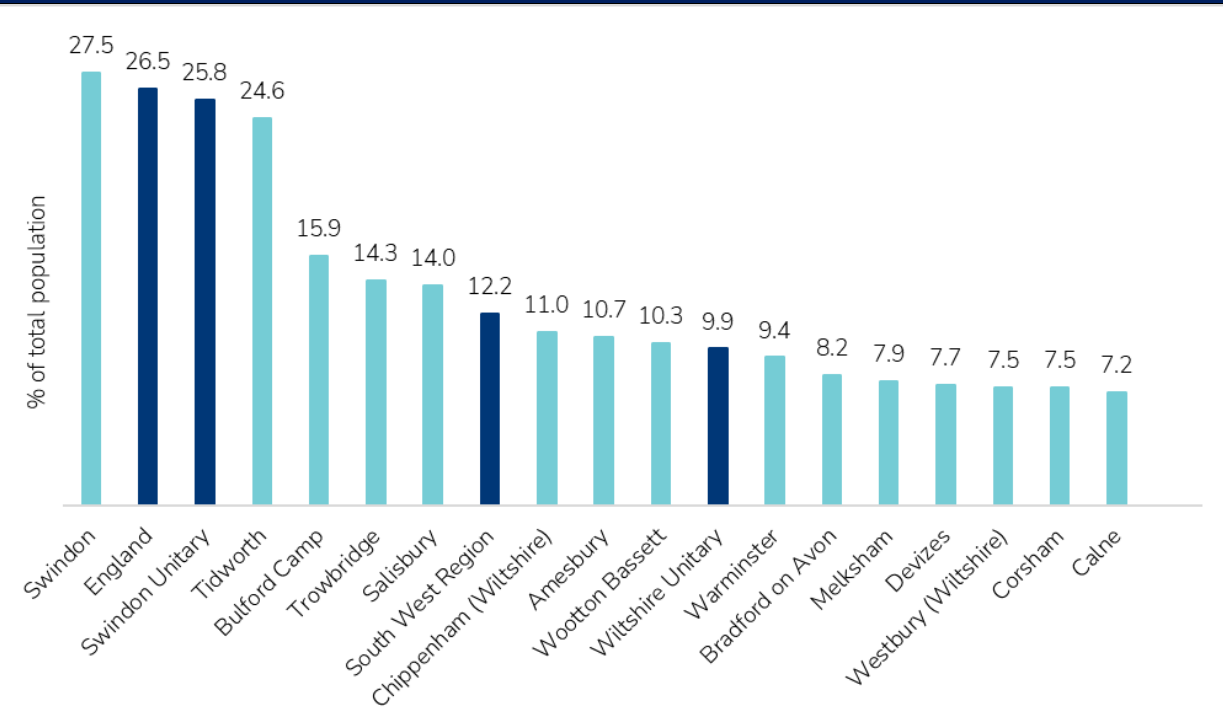The chart below shows the proportion of non-white British residents (%) in the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon, with dark blue bars used as national, regional and unitary comparators.

People in ethnic minority groups (non-White British)

Source: Census 2021

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

10 LSOAs with highest % of people from a non-White British ethnic group		
LSOA	Local Authority	% non-White British ethnic group
Manchester Road	Swindon	91.6
Bathurst Road	Swindon	86.0
Regents Close	Swindon	69.7
New town	Swindon	69.3
Faringdon Road	Swindon	66.5
Eastcott north	Swindon	59.5
Gorsehill east	Swindon	55.6
Gorsehill west	Swindon	53.9
County Ground	Swindon	49.8
Mannington south	Swindon	49.3

Source: Census 2021

LSOAs with the highest difference in the proportion of residents in non-White British ethnic groups			
LSOA	Non-White British Population 2011 (%)	Non-White British Population 2021 (%)	% Point Population Difference
Gorsehill west	27.0	53.9	26.9
Faringdon Road	40.1	66.5	26.4
Gorsehill east	29.7	55.6	25.9
New town	44.4	69.3	24.9
Regents Close	46.9	69.7	22.9
Eastcott north	37.6	59.5	21.9
Eastcott central	24.7	44.8	20.1
Victoria road	20.2	40.2	20.0
Rodbourne south	17.0	36.8	19.8
Mannington south	29.6	49.3	19.7
Swindon Unitary	15.4	25.8	10.4
Wiltshire Unitary	6.6	9.9	3.3
England	20.2	26.5	6.2

Source: Census 2021

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The chart below shoes the proportion of all usual residents who identify as an ethnic group other than 'White British' across Swindon, Wiltshire and England.

People in non-White British ethnic groups

Source: Census 2021

Change in the proportion of residents in non-White British ethnic groups between 2011 and 2021 in Swindon and Wiltshire (%)

Source: Census 2021

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023
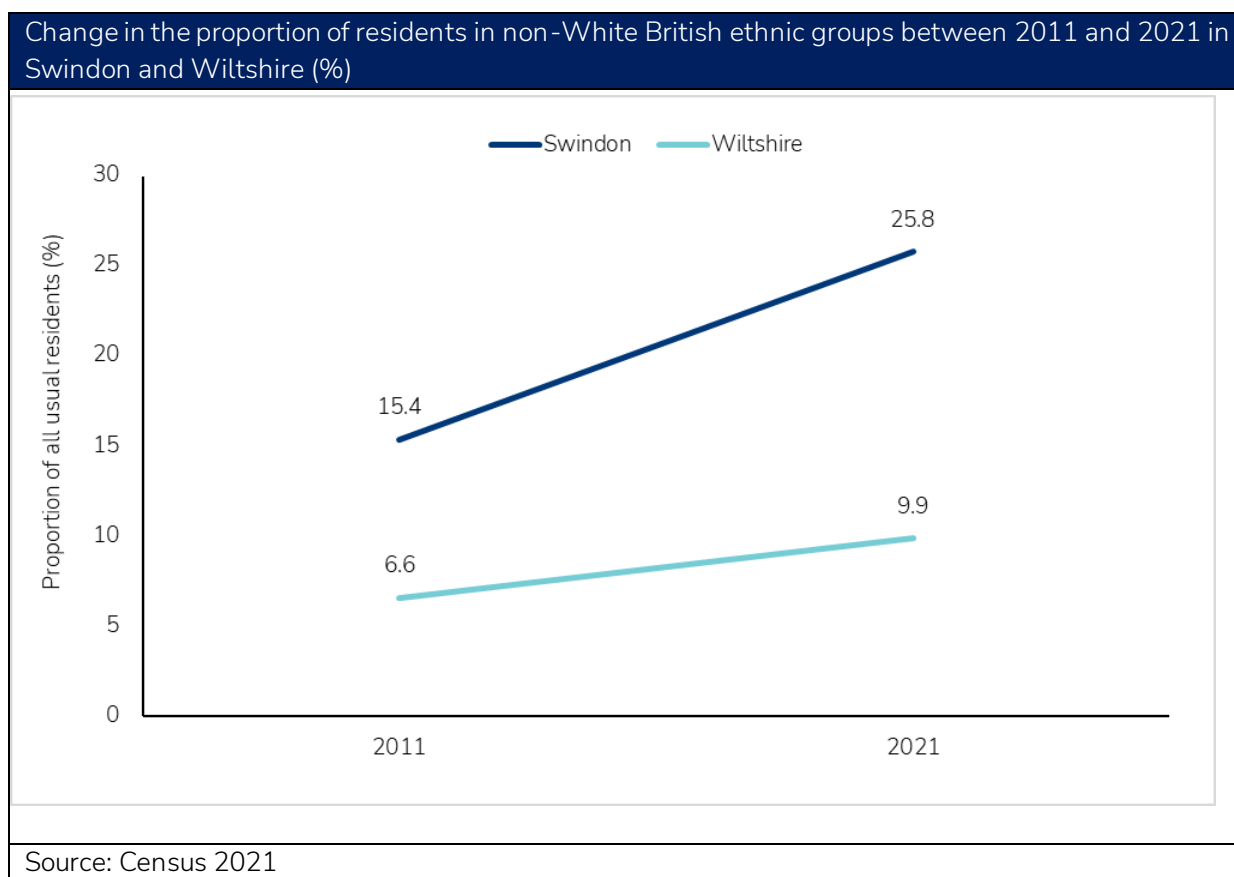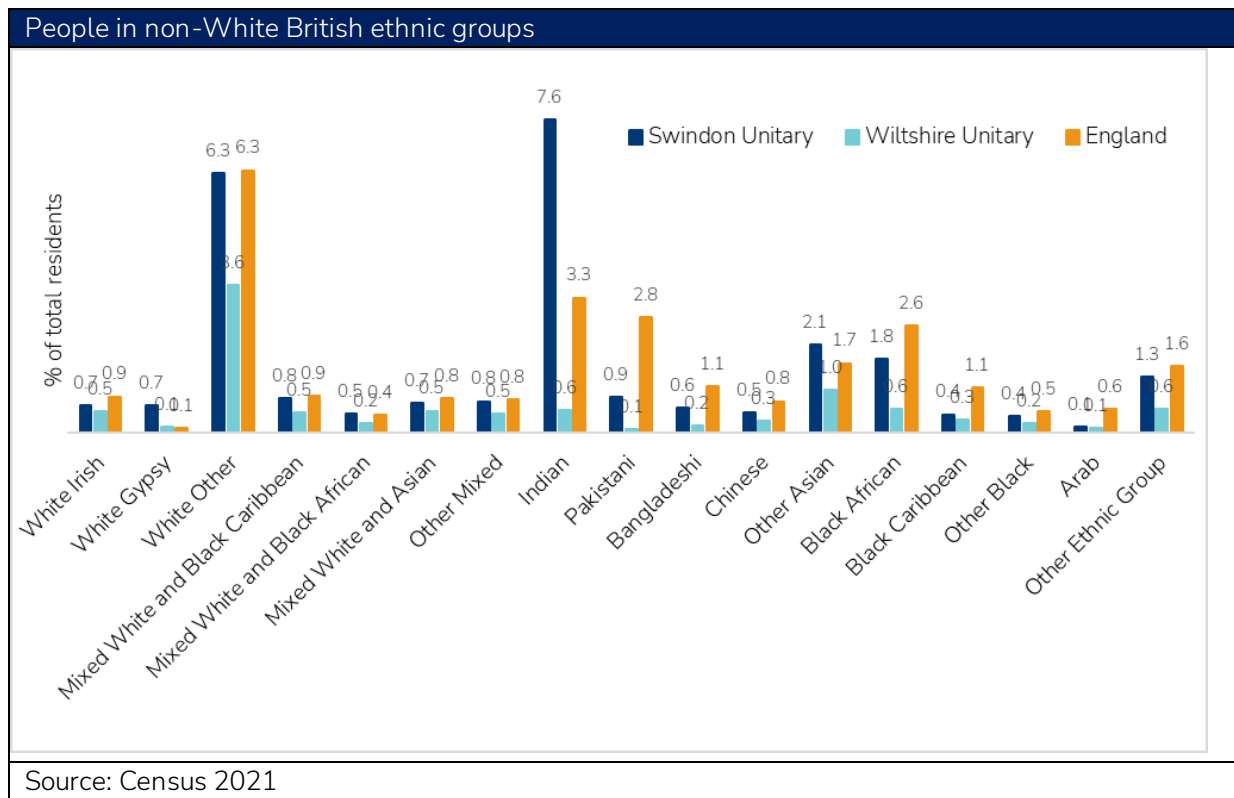
The chart below draws upon the 'Household language' dataset from Census 2021 to demonstrate the proportion of households with residents who have English as a main language across Swindon, Wiltshire and England.

Household language

Source: Census 2021
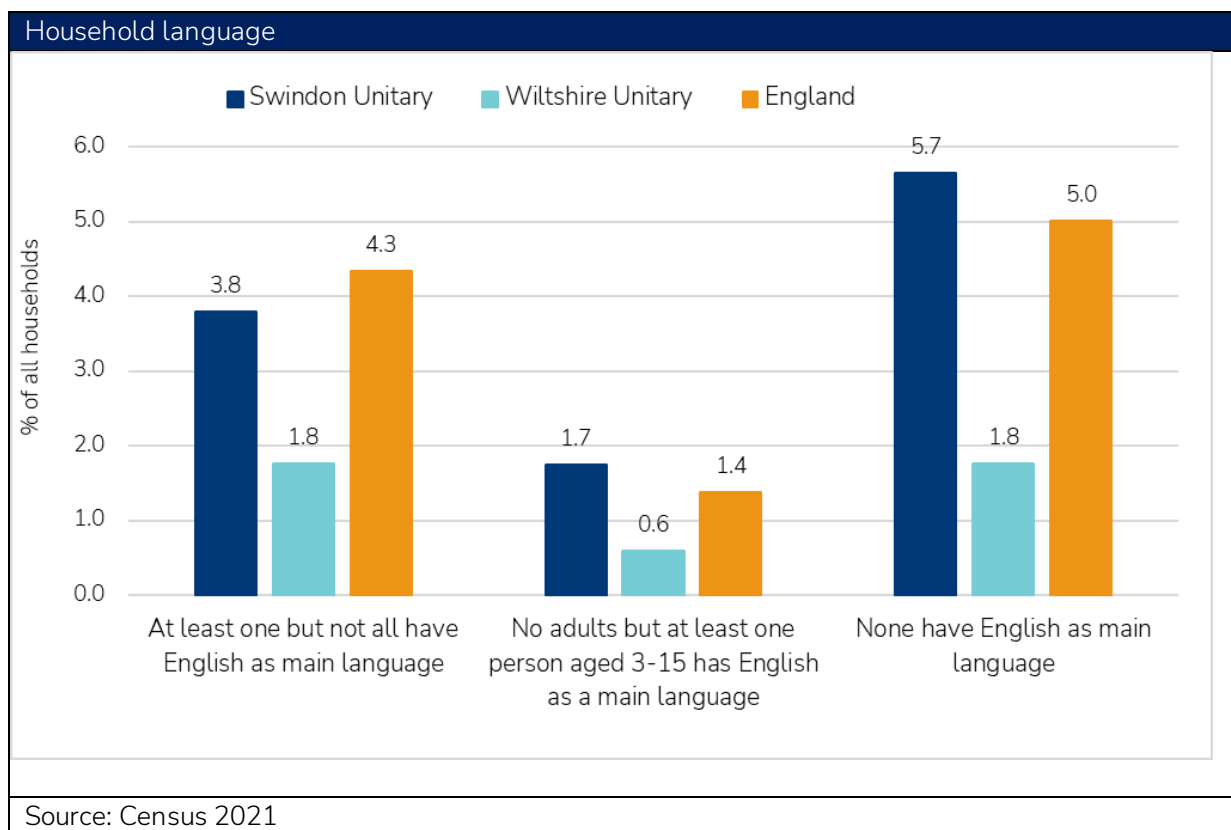
Proportion of those who identify with each sexual orientation category			
Sexual Orientation	Swindon Unitary	Wiltshire Unitary	England
Straight or Heterosexual	96.93%	97.33%	96.57%
Gay or Lesbian	1.39%	1.21%	1.67%
Bisexual	1.35%	1.19%	1.39%
All other sexual orientations	0.33%	0.26%	0.37%
Source: Census 2021			

The chart below shows the proportion of migrants from within the UK (people whose address one year prior to the Census 2021 (March 2020) was in the UK) by the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon.

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Internal migration into the area in the last 12 months, by town and Local Authority

Source: Census 2021

Proportion of usual residents who have previously served in regular UK Armed Forces in the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon (%)

Town	Previously served in regular UK Armed Forces (%)
Amesbury	10.47
Bulford Camp	9.51
Warminster	8.18
Wootton Bassett	7.67
Tidworth	7.55
Calne	7.10
Corsham	6.68
Devizes	6.14
Westbury	6.06
Melksham	6.05
Chippenham	5.36
Salisbury	5.34
Trowbridge	4.55
Bradford on Avon	4.35
Swindon	3.92
Swindon Unitary	4.13
Wiltshire Unitary	6.18
South West Region	4.49
England	2.88

Source: Census 2021

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Poverty and Deprivation

The chart below shows the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD; 2019) for Swindon, Wiltshire, the South West Region and England. The Indices of Deprivation (2019) are a relative measure of deprivation for small areas across England. The overall IMD 2019 combines together indicators under seven different domains of deprivation: Income Deprivation; Employment Deprivation; Education Skills and Training Deprivation; Health Deprivation and Disability; Crime; Barriers to Housing and Services and Living Environment Deprivation. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.

IMD score 2019

Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019
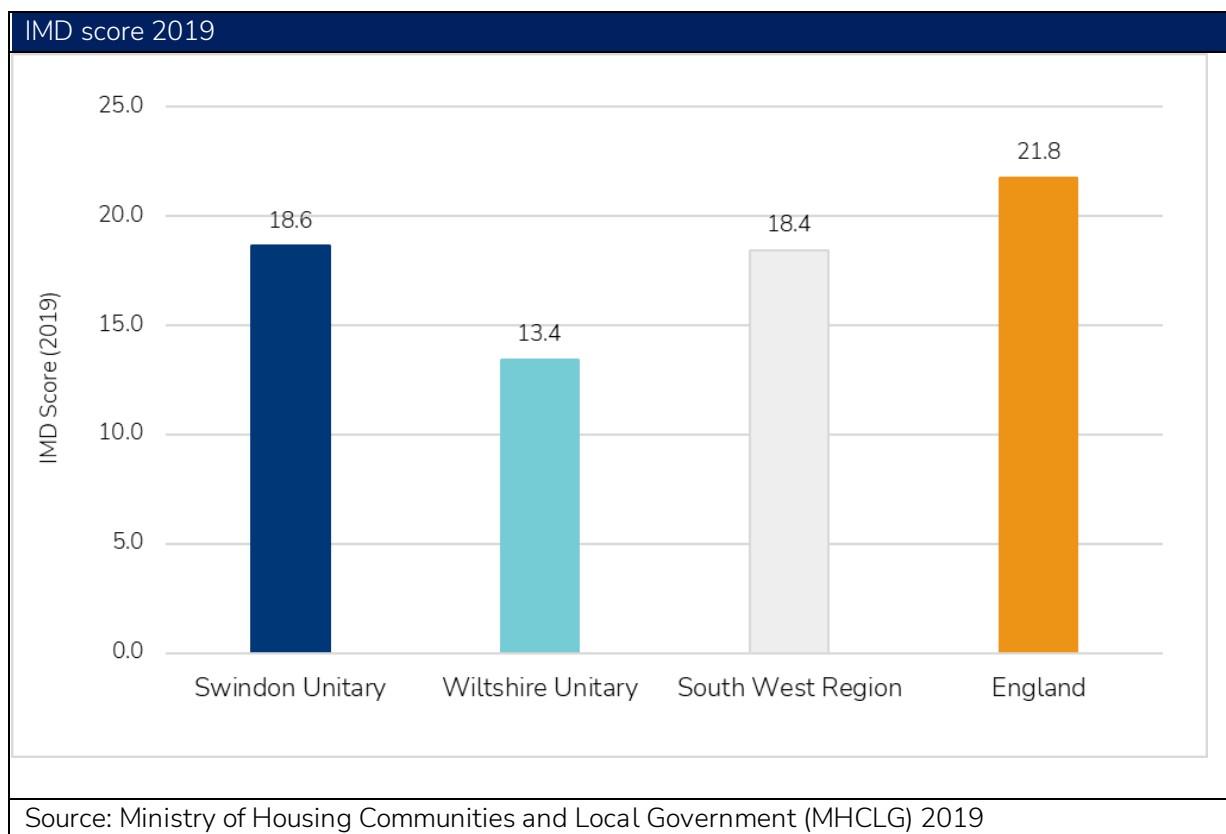
IMD score 2019 by rural/urban classification
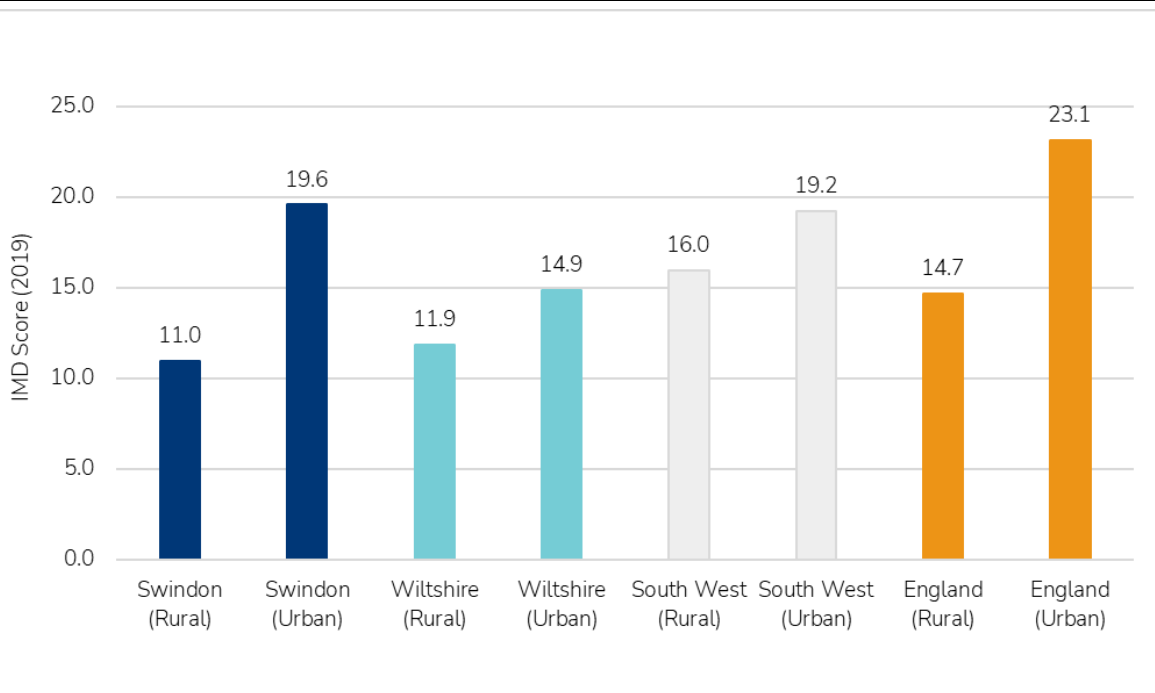
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019

The table below presents headline deprivation figures from the IMD (2019) for each local authority, as well as measures of extent and local concentration of deprivation.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 Local Authority summary measures			
Scores and ranks – (Ranks are out of 317 Local Authorities – where 1 is most deprived and 317 least deprived)	Swindon	Wiltshire	England
Average rank (higher is more deprived)	14,383	11,266	16,422
Rank of average rank	171	231	
Average score	18.6	13.4	21.8
Rank of average score	157	233	
Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	9.1%	0.4%	10.0%
Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	86	194	
Rank of extent	134	226	
Rank of local concentration	93	226	

Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The table below shows the 10 most deprived neighbourhoods in Swindon on key deprivation measures.

Most deprived LSOAs in Swindon on IMD 2019				
LSOA	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD) Score	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 Rank	IoD 2019 Income Score (% income deprived)	% of working age people receiving DWP benefits (Aug 22
Penhill central	62.51	701	40.1	62.59
Pinehurst west	61.30	806	38.5	54.85
Penhill north	59.24	982	36.7	61.56
Penhill east	55.74	1,382	33.4	54.54
Walcot East north west	53.43	1,670	34.1	47.60
Pinehurst south	47.65	2,544	26.2	39.93
Park South central	46.67	2,722	29.1	41.25
Park North north	46.47	2,757	28.3	39.18
Upper Stratton south east	46.38	2,783	25.4	44.2
Park South south west	46.34	2,794	30.0	38.98
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019, Department for Work and Pensions (DWP; August 2022)				

The table below shows the 10 most deprived neighbourhoods in Wiltshire on key deprivation measures.

Most deprived LSOAs in Wiltshire on IMD 2019				
LSOA	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD) Score	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 Rank	IoD 2019 Income Score (% income deprived)	% of working age people receiving DWP benefits (Aug 22)
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	48.02	2,484	29.0	45.39
Chippenham Queens - east	43.28	3,405	26.7	36.56
Melksham North - south west	37.65	4,988	19.2	36.67
Trowbridge Drynham - Lower Studley	35.42	5,742	21.3	35.33
Melksham North - north east	34.44	6,087	21.7	34.25
Salisbury Bemerton – west	33.85	6,324	21.7	37.81
Salisbury Bemerton – south	33.84	6,328	21.4	38.66
Salisbury St Martin – central	33.32	6,535	19.0	40.44
Westbury Ham – west	32.79	6,761	21.5	37.98
Calne Abberd – south	32.41	6,911	20.8	33.83
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019, Department for Work and Pensions (DWP; August 2022)				

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Number of LSOAs ranked among the most deprived 30% nationally, grouped by Local Authority		
Local Authority	Number of LSOAs in most deprived 30% nationally	% of LSOAs in most deprived 30% nationally
Swindon	29	22
Wiltshire	19	6.6
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019		

The table below shows the total number of LSOAs in each deprivation decile in the Indices of Deprivation 2015 and 2019 (where decile 1 represents the most deprived 10% of LSOAs).

Number of LSOAs in Wiltshire and Swindon in each decile of the IMD 2015 and 2019 (where 1 is most deprived 10% of LSOAs)						
IMD Decile	W & S 2019	W & S 2015	Swindon 2019	Swindon 2015	Wiltshire 2019	Wiltshire 2015
1	13	9	12	8	1	1
2	15	22	8	11	7	11
3	20	19	9	9	11	10
4	27	28	7	11	20	17
5	45	34	13	8	32	26
6	52	53	9	10	43	43
7	56	56	20	14	36	42
8	72	78	24	29	48	49
9	71	77	18	23	53	54
10	46	41	12	9	34	32
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019, 2015						

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The table below shows the LSOAs across Wiltshire and Swindon that are in the top 20 of LSOAs in terms of the highest proportion of adults experiencing income deprivation and the highest proportion of adults experiencing employment deprivation.
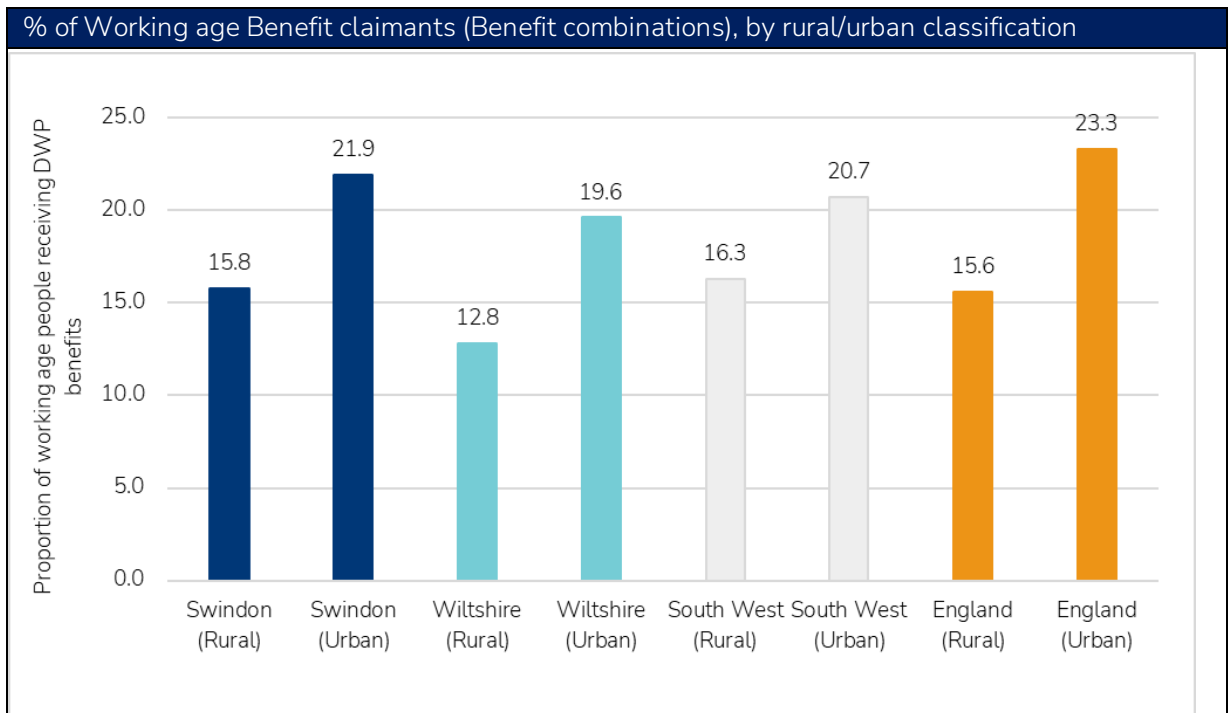
Area name	Local Authority	IoD 2019 Employment Score %	IoD 2019 Income Score %
Pinehurst west	Swindon	27.1	38.5
Penhill east	Swindon	24.8	33.4
Penhill north	Swindon	24.4	36.7
Penhill central	Swindon	24.0	40.1
Walcot East north west	Swindon	22.7	34.1
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	Wiltshire	21.9	29.0
Upper Stratton south east	Swindon	21.1	25.4
Chippenham Queens - east	Wiltshire	20.5	26.7
Park South central	Swindon	19.9	29.1
Park South south west	Swindon	19.8	30.0
Pinehurst south	Swindon	19.3	26.2
Pinehurst central	Swindon	19.2	22.9
Park North north	Swindon	19.2	28.3
Walcot East east	Swindon	18.0	26.3
Stokesay Drive	Swindon	17.9	24.3
Park North central	Swindon	17.7	23.1
Walcot East south west	Swindon	17.5	25.7
Freshbrook south	Swindon	16.9	22.2
Chippenham Hill Rise - north west	Wiltshire	16.9	22.2
Swindon Unitary		8.2	10.9
Wiltshire Unitary		6.5	7.8
South West region		8.8	10.6
England		9.9	12.9

Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019

The chart below compares the proportion of people receiving benefits that are payable to all people of working age (16-64) who need additional financial support due to low income, worklessness, poor health, caring responsibilities, bereavement or disability.

% of Working age Benefit claimants (Benefit combinations)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Aug-2022

% of Working age Benefit claimants (Benefit combinations), by rural/urban classification
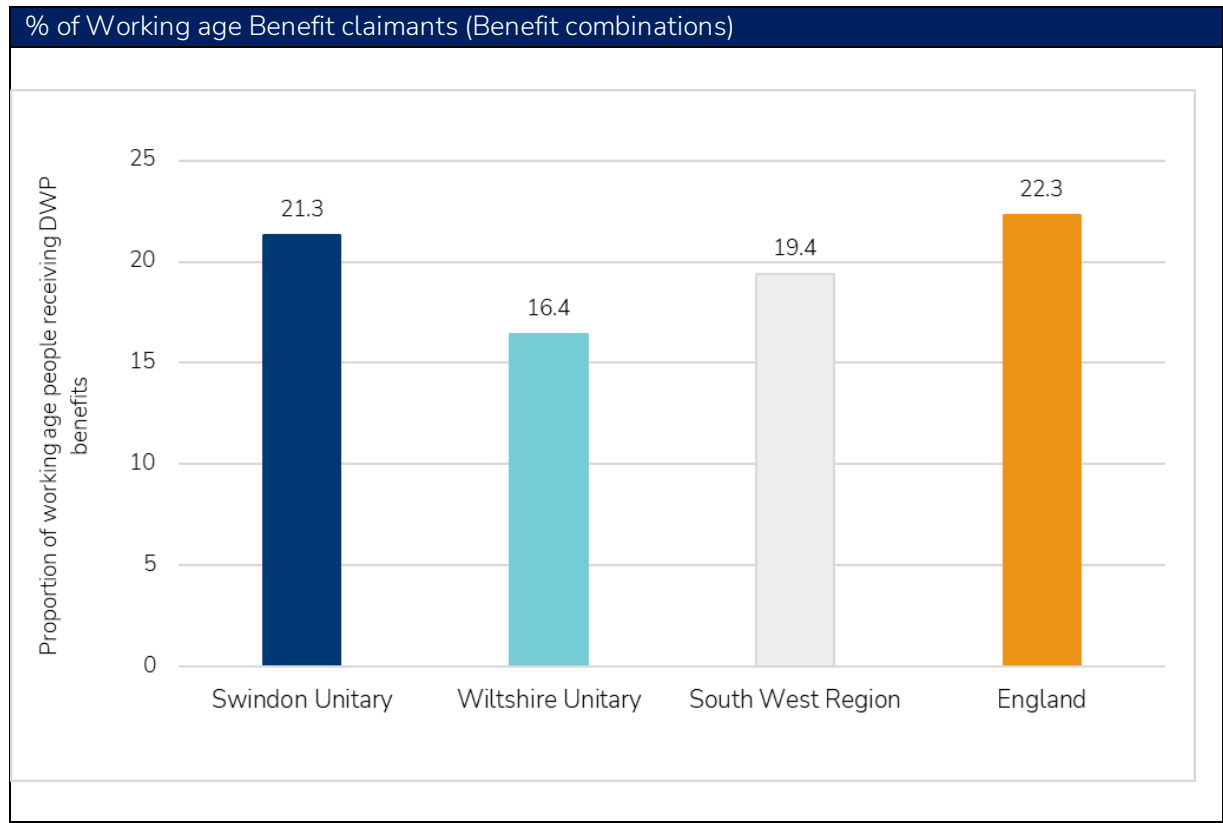
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Aug-2022

The table below shows the 10 LSOAs with the highest proportion of working age benefit claimants.

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

10 LSOAs with highest % working age benefit claimants		
LSOA	Local Authority	% working age benefit claimants (Aug 22)
Penhill north	Swindon	62.0
Penhill central	Swindon	60.7
Penhill east	Swindon	54.1
Pinehurst west	Swindon	53.6
Walcot East north west	Swindon	46.9
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	Wiltshire	46.2
Upper Stratton south east	Swindon	43.1
Chippenham Hill Rise - north west	Wiltshire	42.4
Park North north	Swindon	41.7
Chippenham Queens - east	Wiltshire	41.3
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Aug-2022		

The chart below shows the proportion of households with multiple needs. Households are identified as having multiple needs if a household has each of the following four deprivation characteristics: a) Employment: Any member of the household aged 16-74 who is not a full-time student is either unemployed or permanently sick; b) Education: No member of the household aged 16 to pensionable age has at least 5 GCSEs (grade A-C) or equivalent AND no member of the household aged 16-18 is in full-time education c) Health and disability: Any member of the household has general health 'not good' in the year before Census or has a limiting long term illness d) Housing: The household's accommodation is either overcrowded; OR is in a shared dwelling OR does not have sole use of bath/shower and toilet OR has no central heating.

Proportion of households with multiple needs

Source: Census 2021

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023
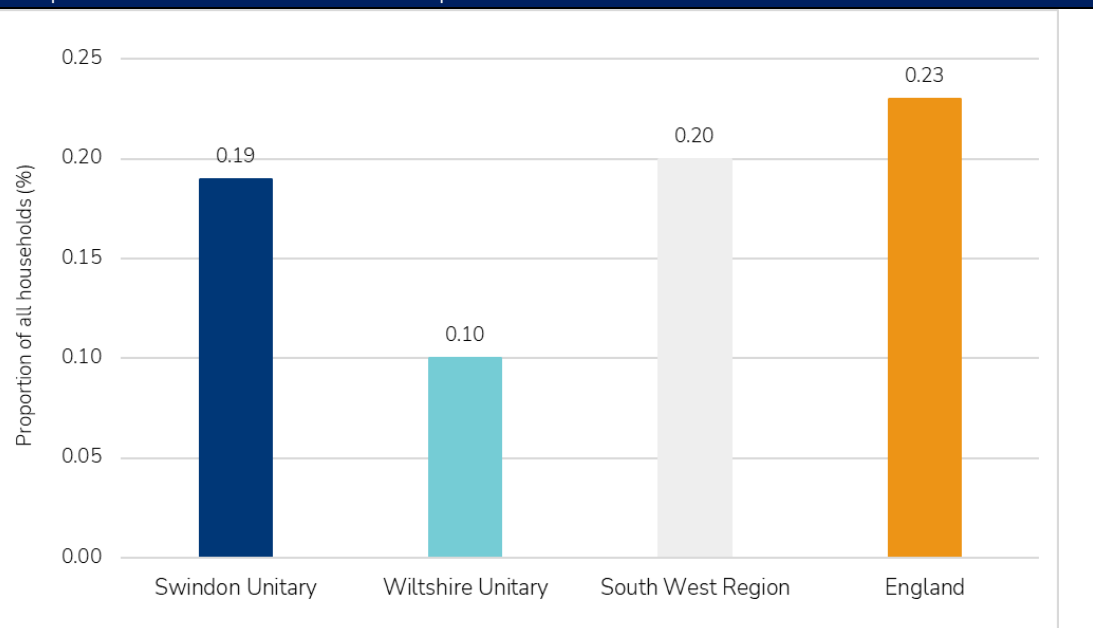
Proportion of households with multiple needs, by rural/urban classification
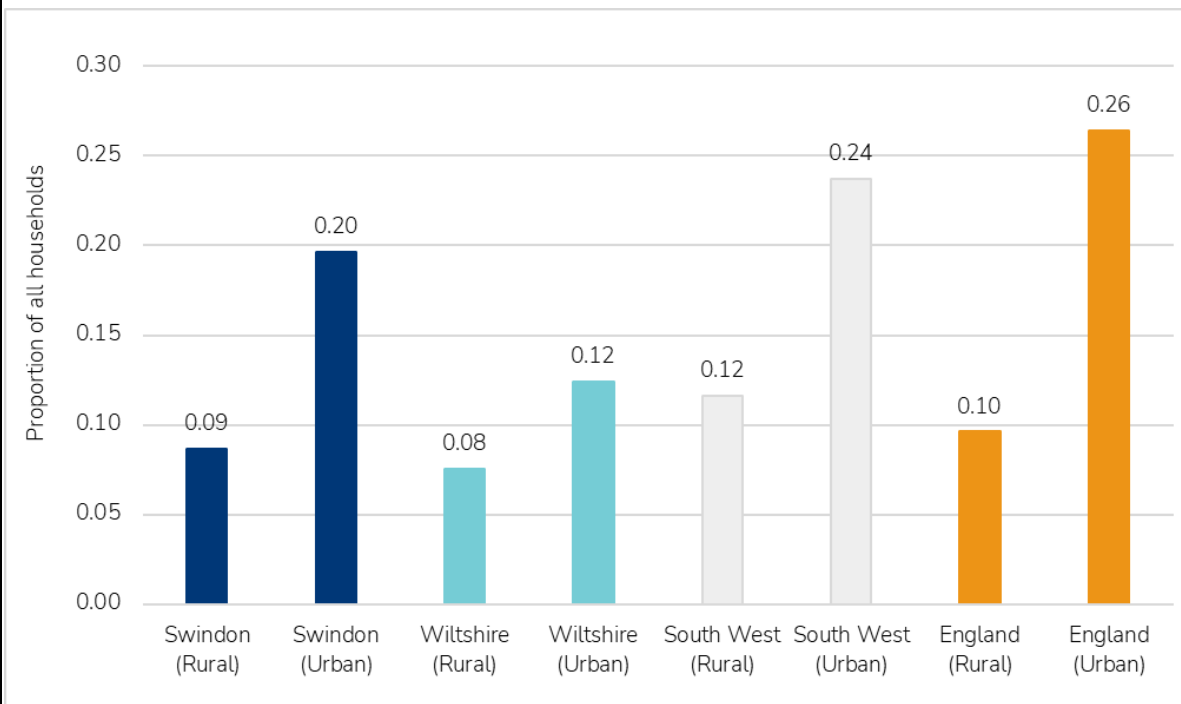
Source: Census 2021

The chart below compares the change in the proportion of households classified as multiply deprived between 2011 and 2021 for each local authority.
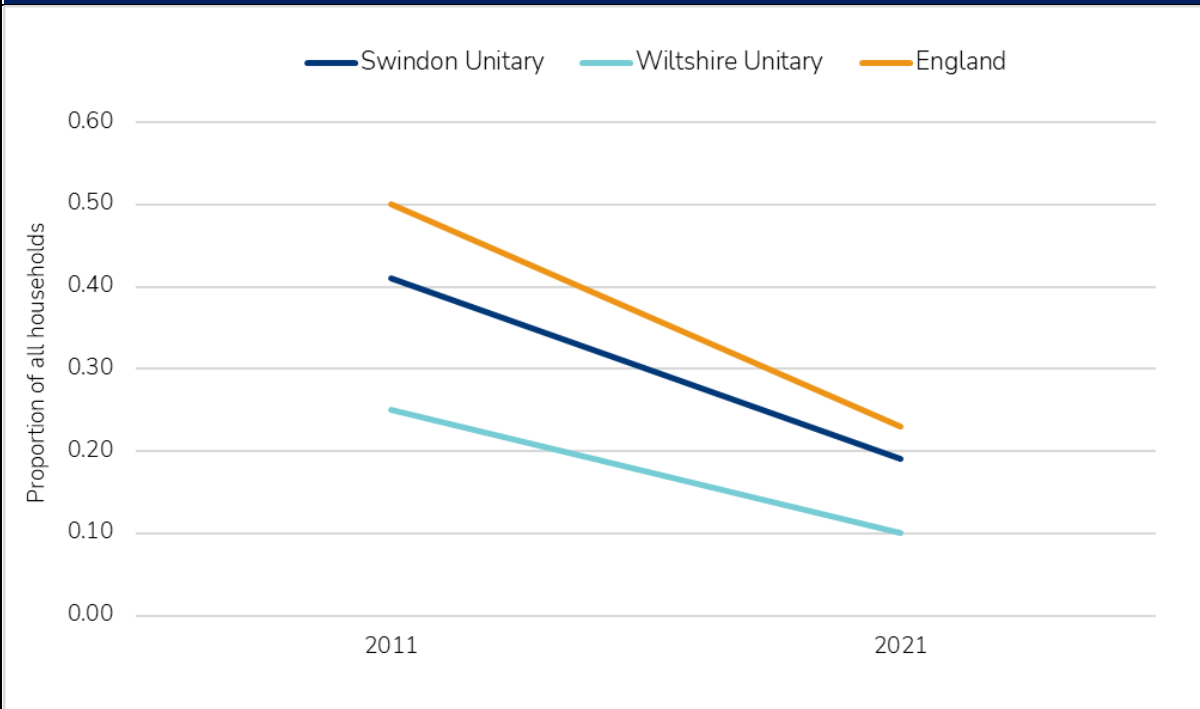

Proportion of households with multiple needs in 2011 and 2021

Source: Census 2011, 2021

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The table below shows the 10 LSOAs with the highest proportion of households with multiple needs.

10 LSOAs with highest % households with multiple needs		
LSOA	Local Authority	% households with multiple needs
Westbury Ham - west	Wiltshire	1.29
Faringdon Road	Swindon	0.99
Eastleaze	Swindon	0.84
Penhill central	Swindon	0.84
Walcot East north west	Swindon	0.80
Walcot East east	Swindon	0.78
Manchester Road	Swindon	0.76
Salisbury Bemerton - south	Wiltshire	0.76
Lydiard East	Swindon	0.75
Durrington - south	Wiltshire	0.69
Source: Census 2021		

IMD Score, Working age benefit claimants (%) and Multiply deprived households[14] (%) in the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon			
Town	IMD Score (2019)	% working age benefit claimants (Aug 22)	% multiply deprived households (Census 2021)
Swindon	19.65	21.91	0.20
Melksham	17.64	21.90	0.10
Trowbridge	17.19	21.27	0.17
Devizes	15.71	20.48	0.16
Westbury	15.61	20.41	0.16
Salisbury	15.45	20.67	0.13
Calne	14.71	20.24	0.04
Warminster	13.95	18.65	0.21
Amesbury	13.07	18.62	0.06
Corsham	12.74	17.82	0.07
Wootton Bassett	12.56	16.38	0.14
Chippenham	12.24	17.40	0.11
Tidworth	11.38	12.15	0.00
Bulford Camp	10.26	13.20	0.13
Bradford on Avon	10.05	16.07	0.09
Swindon Unitary	18.62	21.29	0.19
Wiltshire Unitary	13.45	16.41	0.10
South West Region	18.41	19.44	0.20
England	21.76	22.32	0.23
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019, Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Aug-2022, Census 2021			

[14] Multiply deprived households refers to households with each of the following four deprivation characteristics: a) Employment: Any member of the household aged 16-74 who is not a full-time student is either unemployed or permanently sick; b) Education: No member of the household aged 16 to pensionable age has at least 5 GCSEs (grade A-C) or equivalent AND no member of the household aged 16-18 is in full-time education c) Health and disability: Any member of the household has general health 'not good' in the year before Census or has a limiting long term illness d) Housing: The household's accommodation is either overcrowded; OR is in a shared dwelling OR does not have sole use of bath/shower and toilet OR has no central heating.

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The table below shows levels of personal debt (amount of borrowing outstanding on customer accounts for unsecured personal loans) for the largest towns across Wiltshire and Swindon.

Personal debt in the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon	
Area	Personal debt (unsecured loans) per person aged 18+
Amesbury	£997
Bulford Camp	£899
Tidworth	£874
Melksham	£806
Westbury	£802
Calne	£788
Swindon	£747
Wootton Bassett	£717
Trowbridge	£680
Devizes	£639
Warminster	£638
Corsham	£635
Chippenham	£627
Salisbury	£573
Bradford on Avon	£446
Source: UK Finance September-2021	

Personal debt per person aged 18+ (£)

Source: UK Finance September-2021

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023
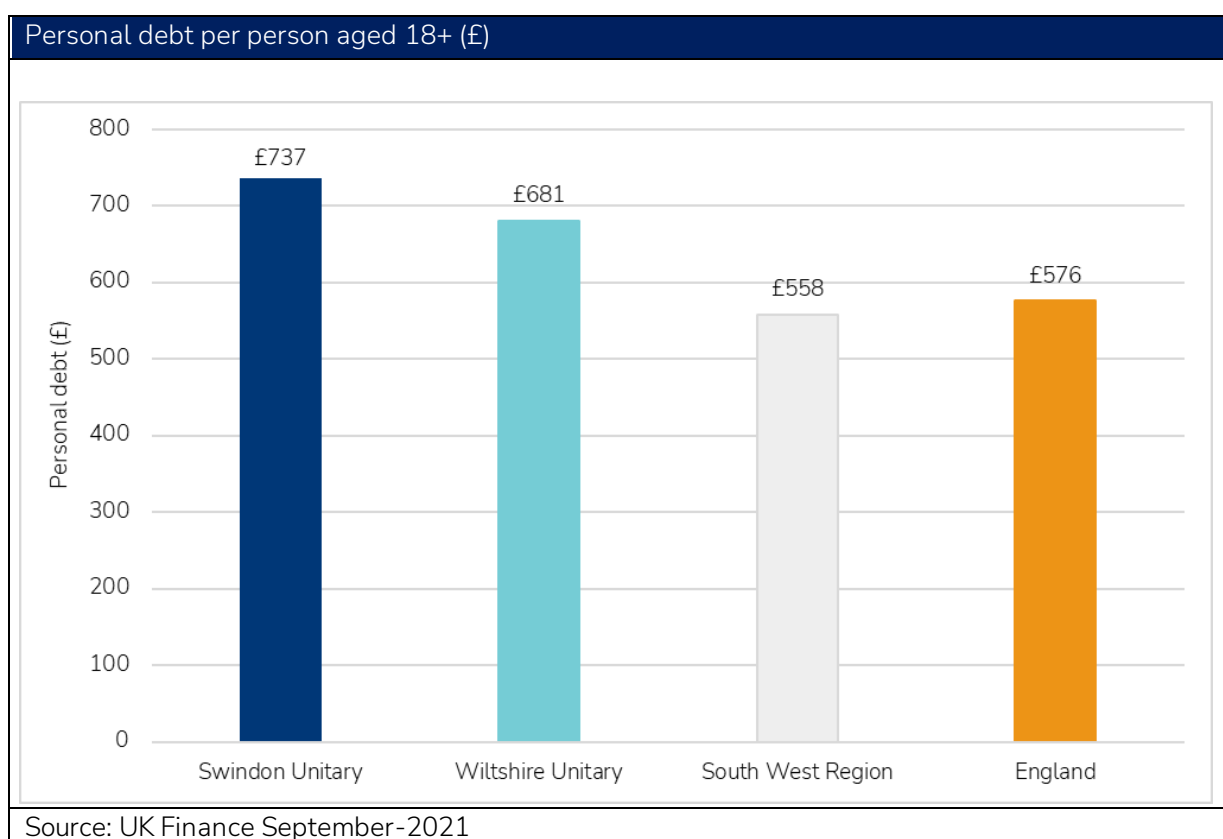
The increase in unemployment is leading to increasing levels of economic stress. In response to this, British Red Cross have pulled together two bespoke Indices aimed at identifying areas 'at risk' of financial hardship. The Hardship Fund Index aims to target the most economically vulnerable areas, according to eligibility criteria developed for the British Red Cross's Hardship Fund[15]. The Food Vulnerability Index measures risk of food insecurity across neighbourhoods in England[16]. For both indices, results are presented as a score with higher values indicating higher levels of vulnerability. The table below shows these scores for each of the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon.

Hardship Fund Vulnerability Index and Food Vulnerability Index Scores in the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon (higher = more vulnerable)		
Area	Hardship Fund Vulnerability Index Score	Food Vulnerability Index Score
Tidworth	141.52	205.63
Bradford on Avon	140.90	175.48
Calne	128.81	193.07
Melksham	128.48	245.86
Bulford Camp	128.10	94.40
Swindon	116.41	190.04
Amesbury	109.95	260.73
Wootton Bassett	109.53	214.01
Salisbury	109.00	175.94
Trowbridge	107.19	157.65
Chippenham	81.90	207.74
Westbury	81.83	302.92
Devizes	81.43	232.05
Warminster	78.09	237.58
Corsham	77.92	321.68
Source: British Red Cross (Jun-20)		

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[15] See https://docs.google.com/document/d/1aWpzgvLKGEF5Ay_xVps17nnbT1zlEki7RGlIJXL5APo/edit#heading=h.6576u7dtopmw for details of how the index is constructed and component indicators

[16] See https://docs.google.com/document/d/1aWpzgvLKGEF5Ay_xVps17nnbT1zlEki7RGlIJXL5APo/edit#heading=h.6576u7dtopmw for details of how the index is constructed and component indicators

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The chart below represents homelessness, defined as applications made to local housing authorities under the homelessness provisions of housing legislation where a decision has been made and the applicant has been found to be eligible for assistance (acceptances), as well as homeless young people aged 16-24, per 100,000 households across each local authority.

Homeless duty owed and homeless young people aged 16-24 (per 100,000 households)

Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUCC) 2021/22
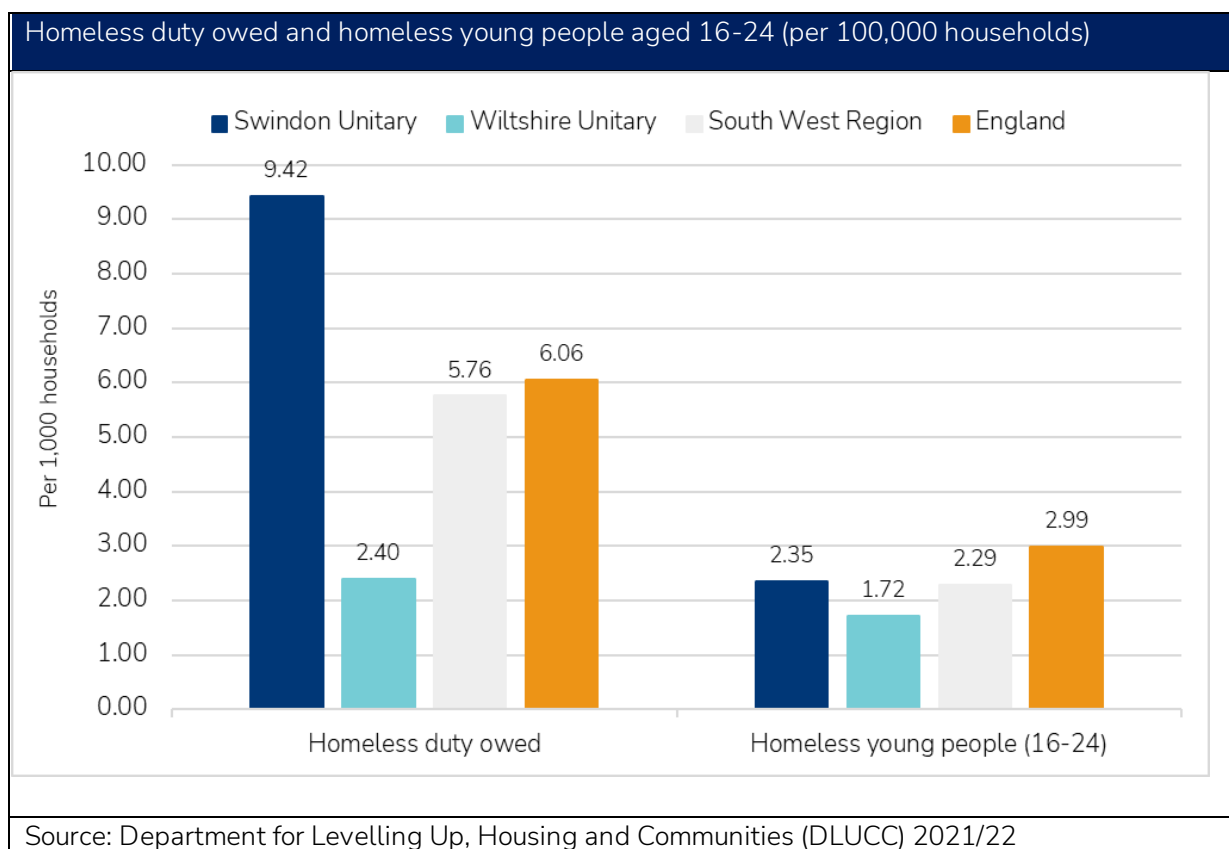
The table below compares the principal reasons for requiring a statutory homeless duty across Wiltshire, Swindon, the South West and England as a whole.

Reasons for being at risk of or experiencing homelessness (%)				
Support needs of households owed a prevention or relief duty	Swindon	Wiltshire	South West	England
History of mental health problems	18.2%	24.5%	33.0%	26.2%
Physical ill health and disability	14.5%	12.3%	22.5%	16.9%
At risk of/has experienced domestic abuse	8.5%	9.6%	13.3%	11.7%
Offending history	10.4%	7.8%	20.9%	9.1%
History of repeat homelessness	5.0%	5.2%	10.3%	7.1%
Drug dependency needs	9.7%	5.3%	8.1%	6.3%
History of rough sleeping	5.3%	4.7%	8.5%	5.4%
Alcohol dependency needs	5.8%	5.9%	6.6%	4.6%
Learning disability	3.9%	5.7%	7.4%	5.4%
18-25 requiring support to manage independently	6.1%	6.9%	5.2%	3.9%
Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUCC) 2021/22				

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Health, wellbeing and disability

The chart below shows the proportion of people aged under 65 claiming disability benefits in the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon – these are benefits payable to people to provide social care or mobility support to manage their disabling condition (regardless of their financial circumstances).

Proportion of people receiving Disability Benefits (Personal Independence Payment and Disability Living Allowance), by town and local authority

Town/Area	Proportion (%)
Melksham	7.49
Trowbridge	7.15
Westbury	7.14
Swindon	6.90
Calne	6.88
Amesbury	6.87
England	6.56
Salisbury	6.44
Chippenham	6.43
Warminster	6.35
Swindon Unitary	6.31
Devizes	6.25
South West Region	6.06
Wootton Bassett	5.81
Corsham	5.78
Bradford on Avon	5.22
Wiltshire Unitary	5.12
Bulford Camp	4.30
Tidworth	3.51

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) 2022

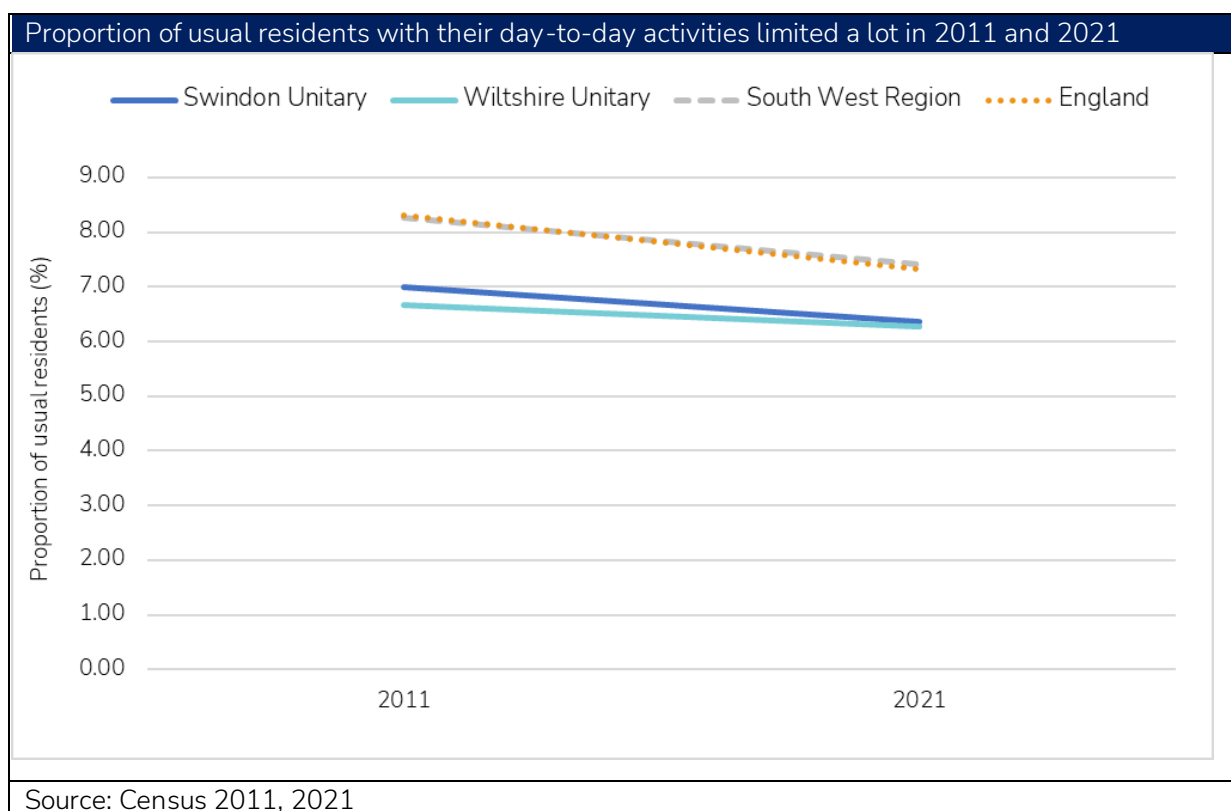Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The table below shows the 10 LSOAs with the highest proportion of people claiming disability benefits in Wiltshire and Swindon.

LSOAs with the highest proportion of people claiming disability benefits to support their social care needs in Wiltshire and Swindon		
Area Name (LSOA)	Local Authority	People receiving DLA, PIP (%)
Pinehurst west	Swindon	17.3
Walcot East north west	Swindon	15.6
Upper Stratton south east	Swindon	15.4
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	Wiltshire	15.2
Penhill east	Swindon	15.2
Chippenham Queens - east	Wiltshire	14.7
Penhill central	Swindon	13.6
Chippenham Hill Rise - north west	Wiltshire	13.5
Walcot East south west	Swindon	13.4
Penhill north	Swindon	13.3
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) 2022		

The chart below shows the difference in the proportion of residents with a limiting long-term illness (where their day-to-day activities are limited a lot) over a 10-year period for Swindon, Wiltshire, the South West and England. Figures are taken from responses to the 2011 and 2021 Census, based on a self-assessment of whether or not a person has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do, including problems that are due to old age.

Proportion of usual residents with their day-to-day activities limited a lot in 2011 and 2021

Source: Census 2011, 2021

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The table below shows the 10 LSOAs with the highest proportion of people who have self-reported that they are disabled under the Equality Act and their day-to-day activities are limited a lot.

LSOAs with the highest proportion of people disabled under the Equality Act and their day-to-day activities are limited a lot		
Area Name (LSOA)	Local Authority	Day-to-day activities limited a lot
Melksham North - south west	Wiltshire	14.5
Chippenham Queens - east	Wiltshire	14.0
Haydon Wick central	Swindon	13.9
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	Wiltshire	13.3
Upper Stratton south east	Swindon	12.9
Highworth Central	Swindon	12.6
Penhill east	Swindon	12.6
Pinehurst west	Swindon	11.7
Moredon west	Swindon	11.7
Freshbrook south	Swindon	11.4
Source: Census 2021		
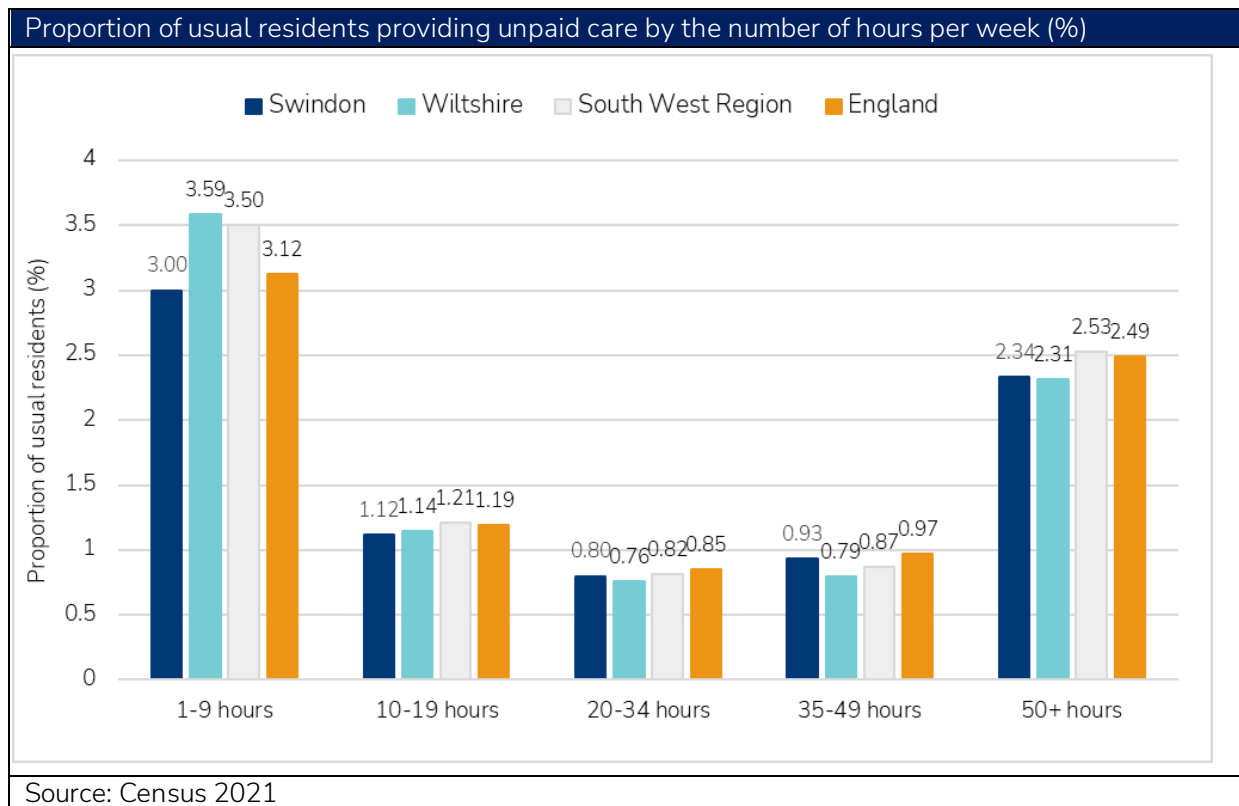
Proportion of usual residents providing unpaid care by the number of hours per week (%)

Source: Census 2021

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The table below shows the proportion of people providing intensive unpaid care (unpaid care for 50 or more hours per week in the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon. Figures are based on self-reported responses to the 2021 Census. A person is a provider of unpaid care if they give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental health or disability, or problems related to old age. The figures include all people of all ages providing unpaid care.

Proportion of usual residents providing intensive unpaid care (50+ hours per week) in the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon	
Area	% intensive unpaid care (50+ hours per week)
Calne	1.07
Westbury	0.97
Swindon	0.96
Melksham	0.96
Amesbury	0.90
Chippenham	0.88
Wootton Bassett	0.87
Corsham	0.84
Devizes	0.83
Trowbridge	0.79
Salisbury	0.79
Warminster	0.75
Tidworth	0.66
Bradford on Avon	0.66
Source: Census 2021	

The table below shows the 10 LSOAs in Wiltshire and Swindon with the highest proportion of people providing intensive unpaid care (unpaid care for 50 or more hours per week).

Proportion of usual residents providing intensive unpaid care (50+ hours per week) in the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon		
Area Name (LSOA)	Local Authority	Providing unpaid care for 50+ hours per week
Upper Stratton south east	Swindon	4.76
Penhill east	Swindon	4.64
Pinehurst central	Swindon	4.40
Chippenham Queens - east	Wiltshire	4.38
Salisbury Bemerton - east	Wiltshire	4.31
Park South east	Swindon	4.21
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	Wiltshire	4.21
Trowbridge Adcroft - Canal Road	Wiltshire	4.15
Hilperton (Marsh)	Wiltshire	4.08
Park South central	Swindon	4.08
Source: Census 2021		

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The table below shows the proportion of pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) across Swindon, Wiltshire, the South West and England, as well as the proportion of these which are statemented with an education, health and care plan (EHC; a legal document that describes a child or young person's special educational, health and social care needs).

| Proportion of pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN; %). Red indicates the highest proportion, green indicates the lowest proportion				
Proportion of pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN)	Swindon Unitary	Wiltshire Unitary	South West Region	England
SEN Support	12.9%	13.6%	13.3%	12.4%
Statement or education, health and care plan (EHC)	4.7%	4.2%	4.1%	3.9%
Source: Department for Education (DfE) 2022				

The table below shows scores on the Small Area Mental Health Index (SAMHI) for the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon. The SAMHI is a composite measure of population mental health for areas in England. The SAMHI combines data on mental health from multiple sources (e.g. NHS-Mental health related hospital attendances, GP Patient Survey, prescribing data on antidepressants) into a single index. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of mental health need. The values shaded in orange represent those which are above the national average.

| Small Area Mental Health Index Score for largest towns and local authorities (higher score = higher levels of mental health need). Values shaded in orange are above the national average	
Area	Small Area Mental Health Index Score
Westbury	0.99
Salisbury	0.82
Devizes	0.79
Melksham	0.76
Swindon	0.72
Tidworth	0.71
Trowbridge	0.69
Warminster	0.67
Amesbury	0.66
Calne	0.57
Bulford Camp	0.53
Wootton Bassett	0.52
Bradford on Avon	0.40
Chippenham	0.26
Corsham	0.06
Swindon Unitary	0.68
Wiltshire Unitary	0.38
South West Region	0.73
England	0.68
Source: Place-Based Longitudinal Data Resource (PLDR) 2019	

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Small Area Mental Health Index Scores by rural/urban classification (higher score = higher levels of mental health need)

Source: Place-Based Longitudinal Data Resource (PLDR) 2019

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023
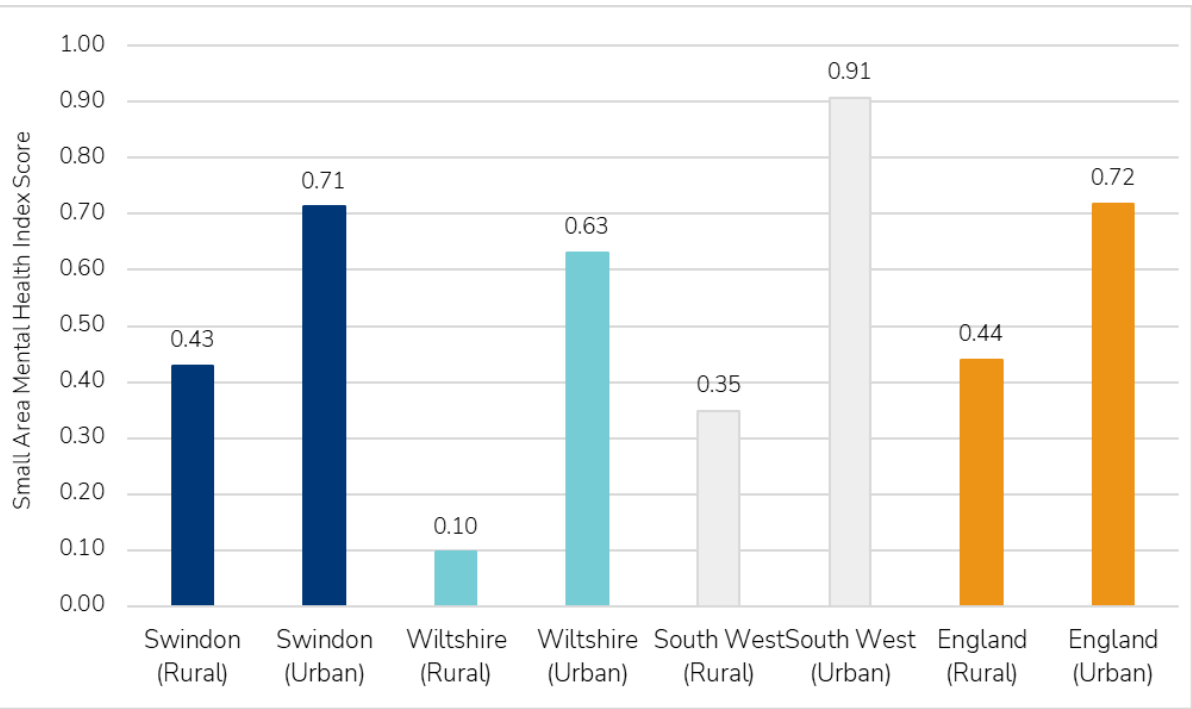
The map below shows the neighbourhoods with the highest prevalence of mental health related challenges measured using the ID 2019 *Mood and anxiety disorders* indicator. LSOAs shaded brown are ranked among the 20% of neighbourhoods in England with the highest levels of mood and anxiety disorders.

Indices of Deprivation 2019 *Mood and anxiety disorders* indicator

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023
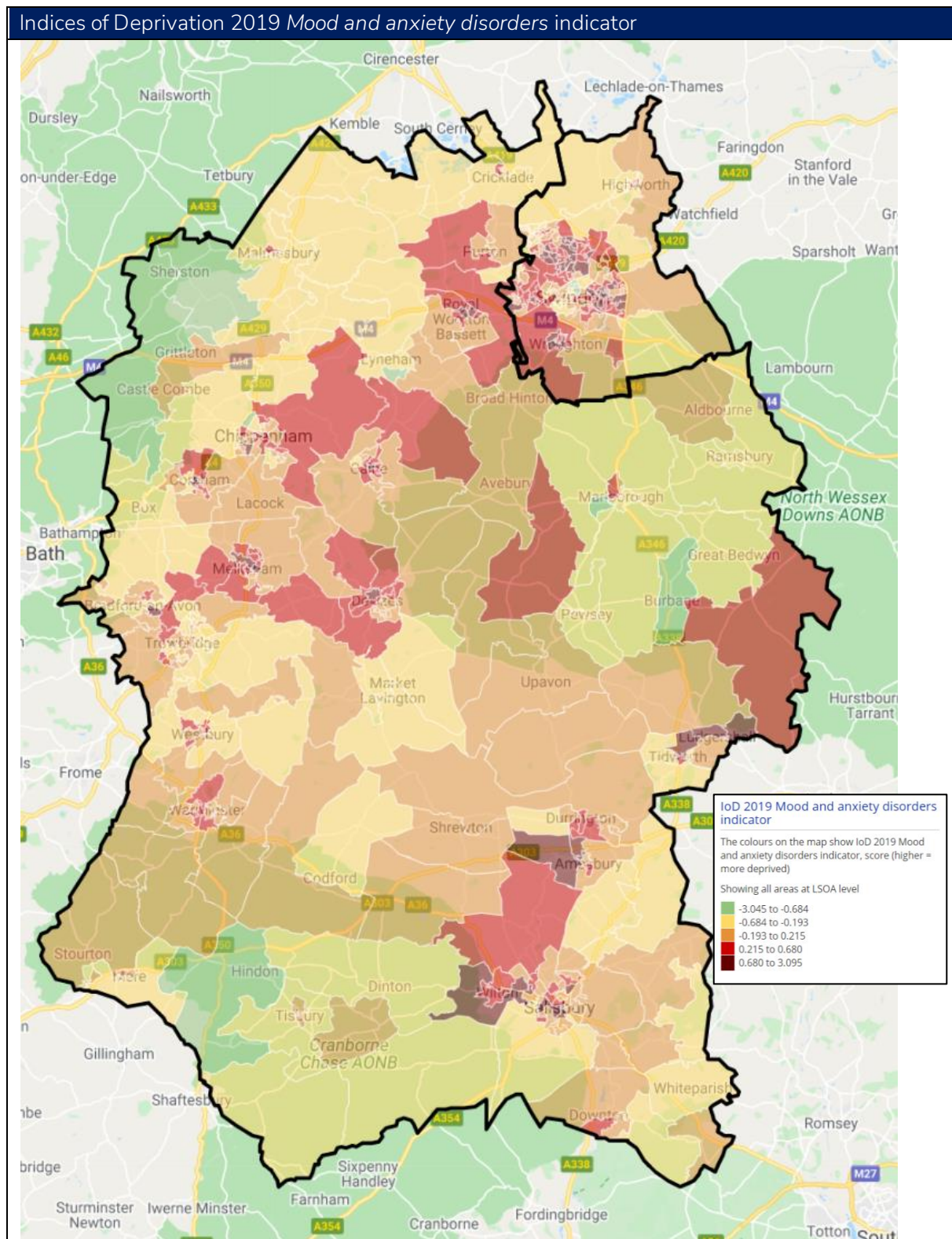
The chart below shows the proportion of working-age residents receiving Personal Independence Payment (PIP) for mental health reasons in the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon.

Proportion of people aged 16-64 receiving Personal Independence Payment (PIP) for mental health reasons

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Jan-2023
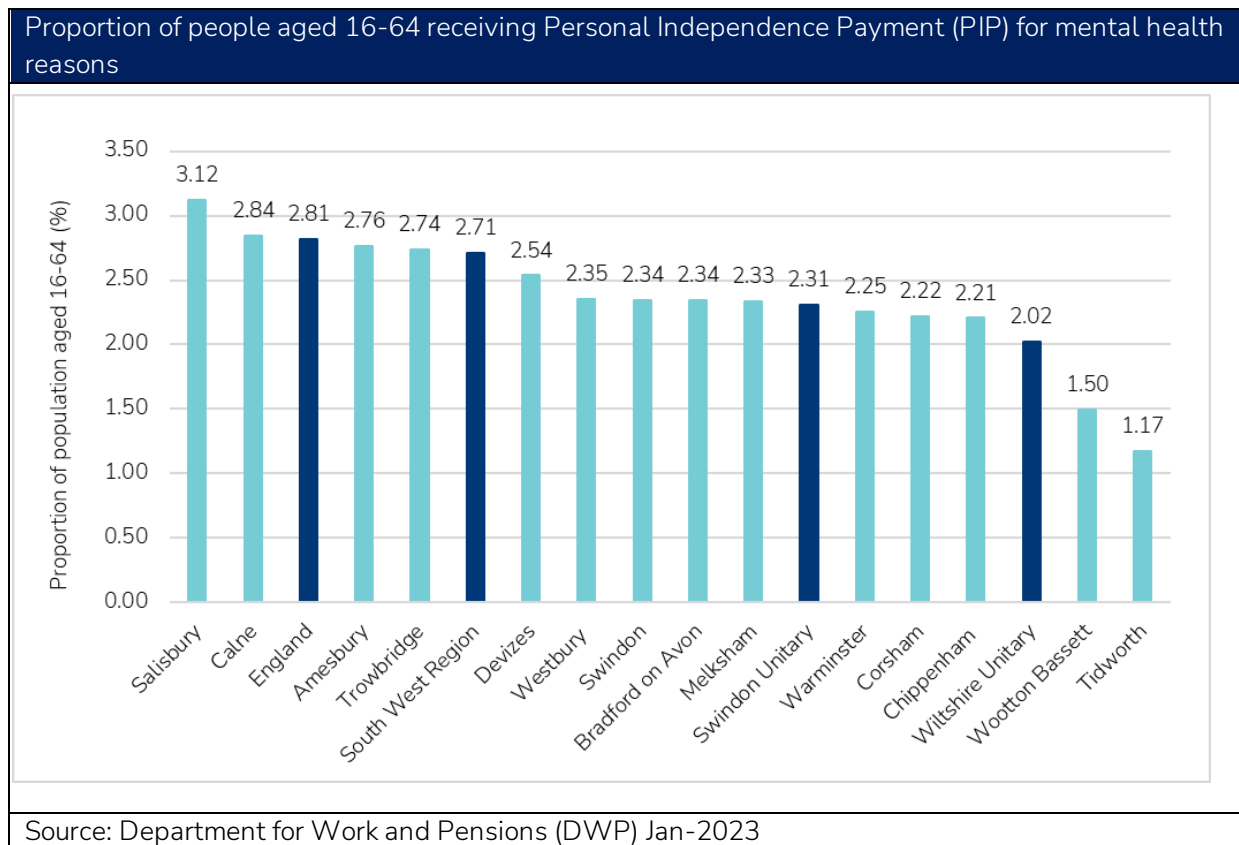
The chart below shows suicides per 100,000 people in Swindon, Wiltshire, the South West Region and England between 2010 and 2021.

Suicide rate per 100,000 people

Source: Fingertips (2021)

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023
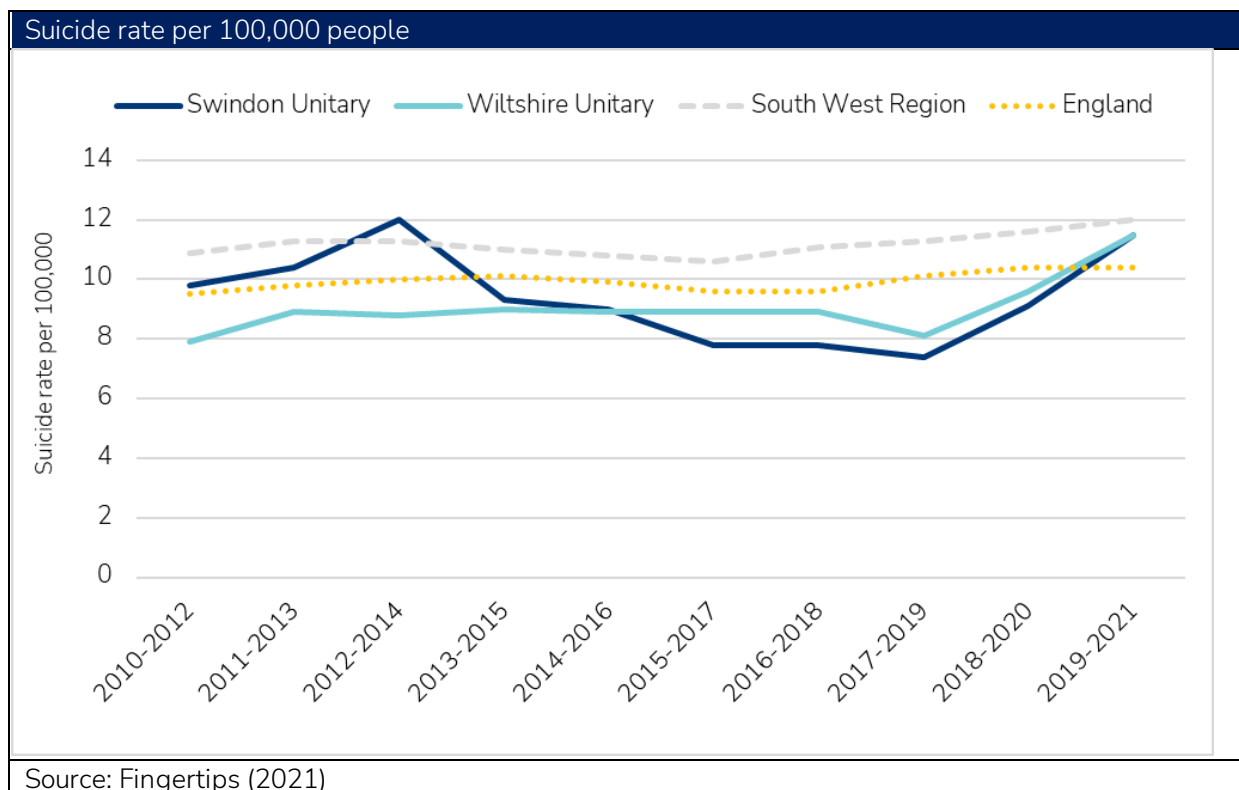
The chart below shows hospital admissions for self-harm in young people (10-24 year olds) per 100,000 people in Swindon, Wiltshire, the South West Region and England between 2011 and 2021.

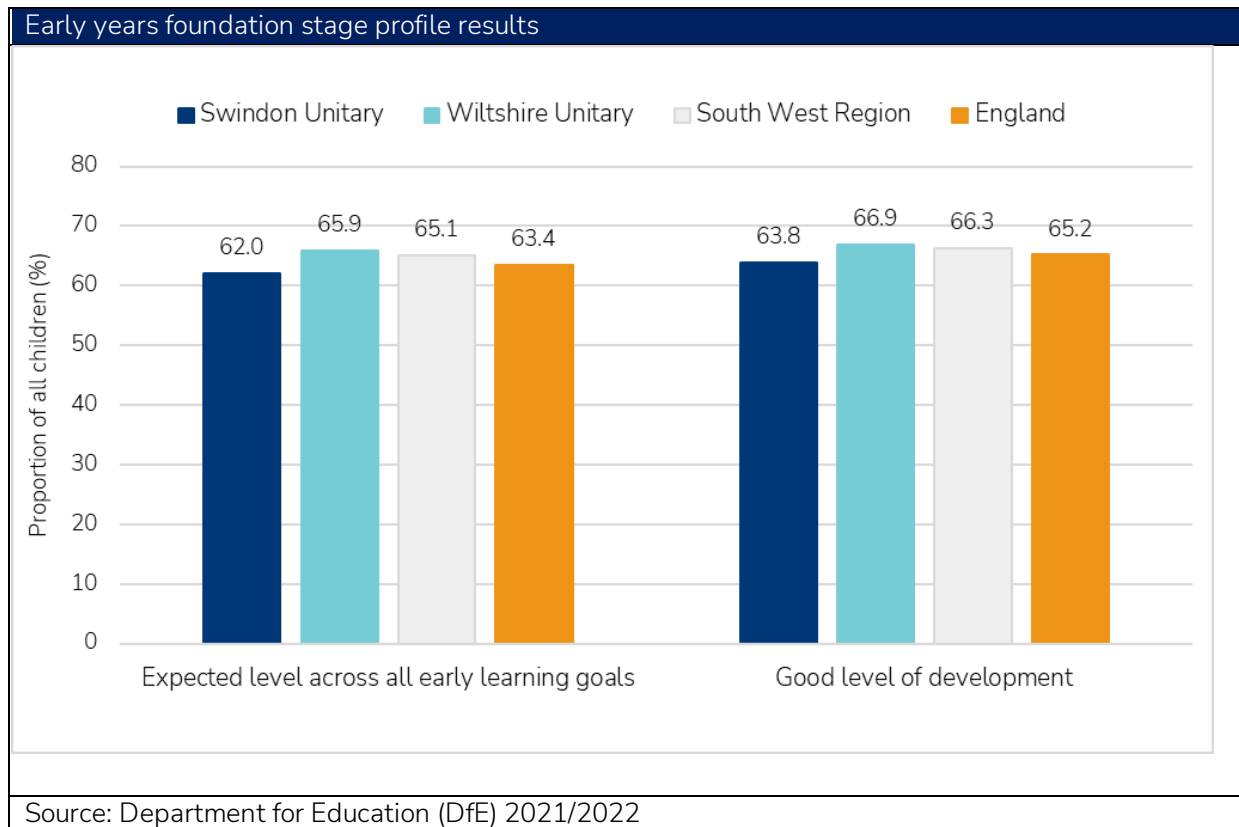Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm for 10-24 year olds per 100,000 people

Source: Fingertips (2021)
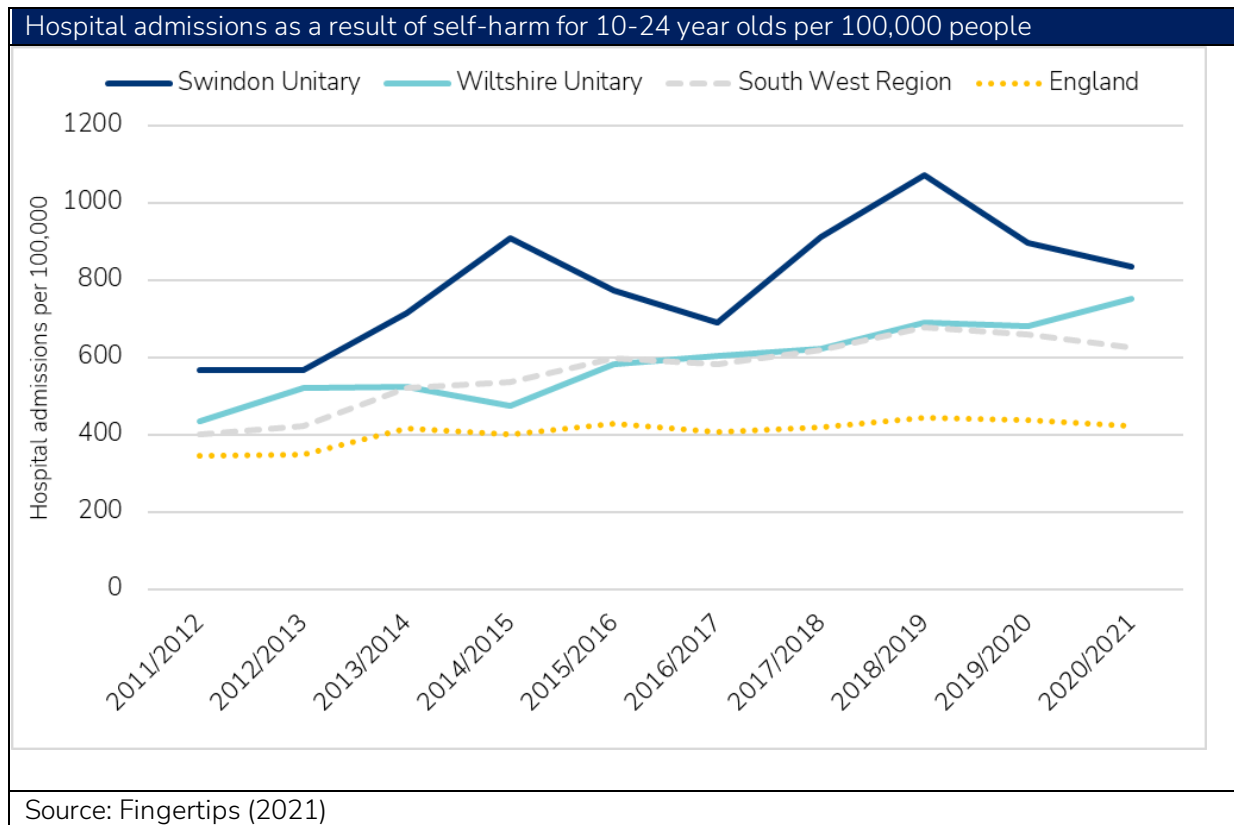
Education, skills and training

The table below presents Key Stage 4 outcomes for disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils across Swindon, Wiltshire, the South West and England. Here disadvantaged pupils include pupils known to be eligible for free school meals (FSM) in any spring, autumn, summer, alternative provision or pupil referral unit census from year 6 to year 11, are looked after children for at least one day or are adopted from care.

Attainment and outcomes at Key Stage 4 for disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils				
	Swindon unitary	Wiltshire unitary	South West	England
% of disadvantaged pupils achieving grades 5 or above in English and mathematics GCSEs	27.9	21.9	25.9	29.7
% of non-disadvantaged pupils achieving grades 5 or above in English and mathematics GCSEs	52.5	54.1	55.9	57.2
Disadvantaged/ non-disadvantaged pupils achieving grades 5 or above in English and mathematics GCSEs – **Attainment Gap**	24.6	32.2	30.0	27.5
% of disadvantaged pupils achieving grades 4 or above in English and mathematics GCSEs	43.5	43.0	45.3	48.6
% of non-disadvantaged pupils achieving grades 4 or above in English and mathematics GCSEs	71.9	75.2	75.9	76.3
Disadvantaged/ non-disadvantaged pupils achieving grades 4 or above in English and mathematics GCSEs – **Attainment Gap**	28.4	32.2	30.6	27.7
Average Attainment 8 score per pupil - disadvantaged pupils	35.7	35.2	35.8	37.7
Average Attainment 8 score per pupil – non-disadvantaged pupils	49.8	52.2	52.4	52.9
Gap in Attainment 8 score between disadvantaged/ non-disadvantaged pupils	14.1	17.0	16.6	15.2
Source: Department for Education (DfE) 2021/2022				

The chart below shows early years foundation stage (EYFS) profile results for Swindon, Wiltshire, the South West and England. The EYFS sets standards for the learning, development and care of a child from birth to 5 years old. Here we can see the proportion of pupils reaching expected levels on early learning goals, as well as those with a 'good' level of development.

Early years foundation stage profile results

Legend: ■ Swindon Unitary ■ Wiltshire Unitary □ South West Region ■ England

Proportion of all children (%)

Expected level across all early learning goals:
- Swindon Unitary: 62.0
- Wiltshire Unitary: 65.9
- South West Region: 65.1
- England: 63.4

Good level of development:
- Swindon Unitary: 63.8
- Wiltshire Unitary: 66.9
- South West Region: 66.3
- England: 65.2

Source: Department for Education (DfE) 2021/2022

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Area	People with no qualifications (%)	Highest level of qualification: Level 1 (%)
Melksham	18.17	13.01
Swindon	17.69	13.35
Warminster	17.43	11.29
Trowbridge	17.21	11.84
Westbury	17.10	11.74
Amesbury	16.28	11.97
Calne	16.05	11.78
Devizes	15.93	11.60
Wootton Bassett	15.29	12.06
Salisbury	15.21	9.78
Chippenham	13.61	10.96
Corsham	13.44	9.31
Bulford Camp	12.32	10.59
Bradford on Avon	11.36	7.84
Tidworth	10.88	10.50
Swindon Unitary	17.33	13.00
Wiltshire Unitary	14.41	10.20
South West Region	15.65	9.84
England	18.08	9.69

People aged 16+ with no qualifications and low-level qualifications in the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon
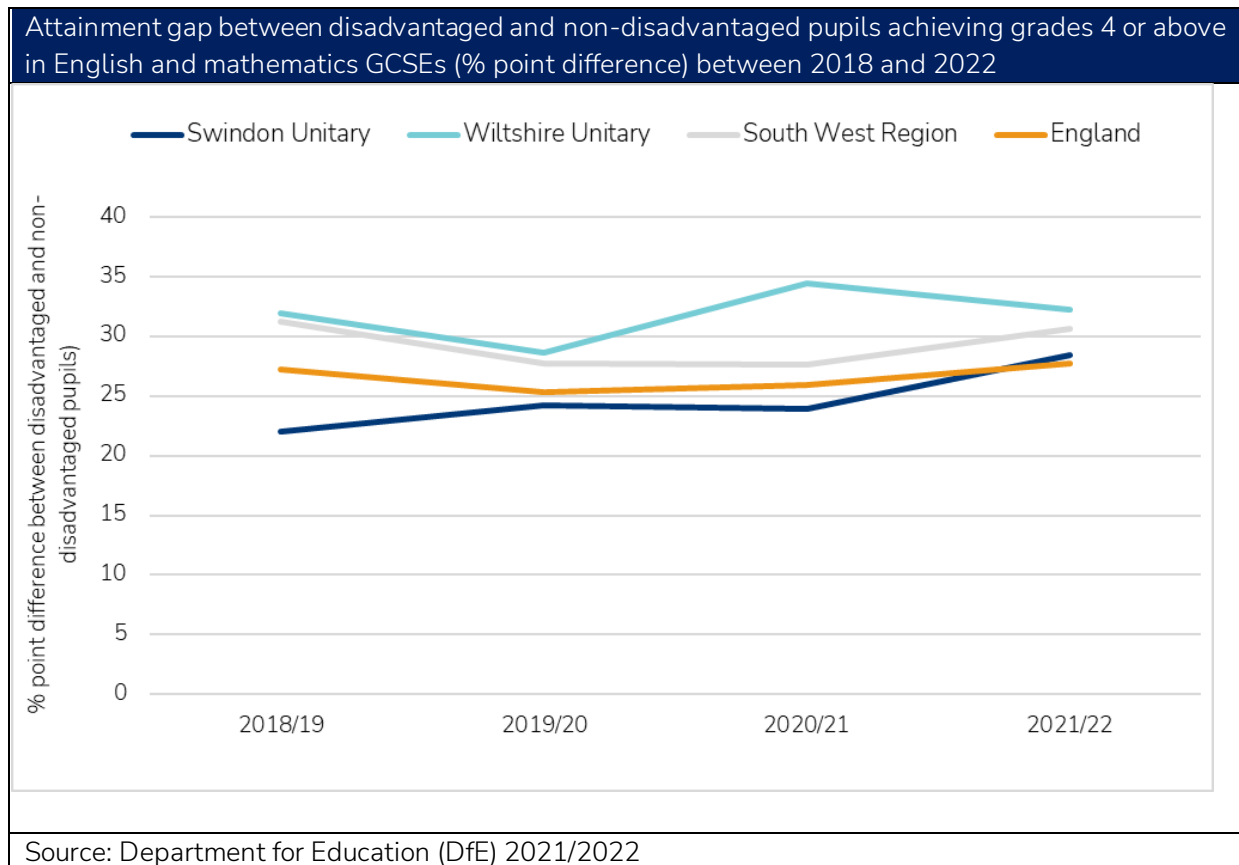
Source: Census 2021

The table below shows the 10 LSOAs with the highest proportion of people with no qualifications and low qualifications (highest qualifications at level 1 – equivalent of 1+O level passes, 1+CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ) across Wiltshire and Swindon.

**People with no or low qualifications (level 1 or below)**

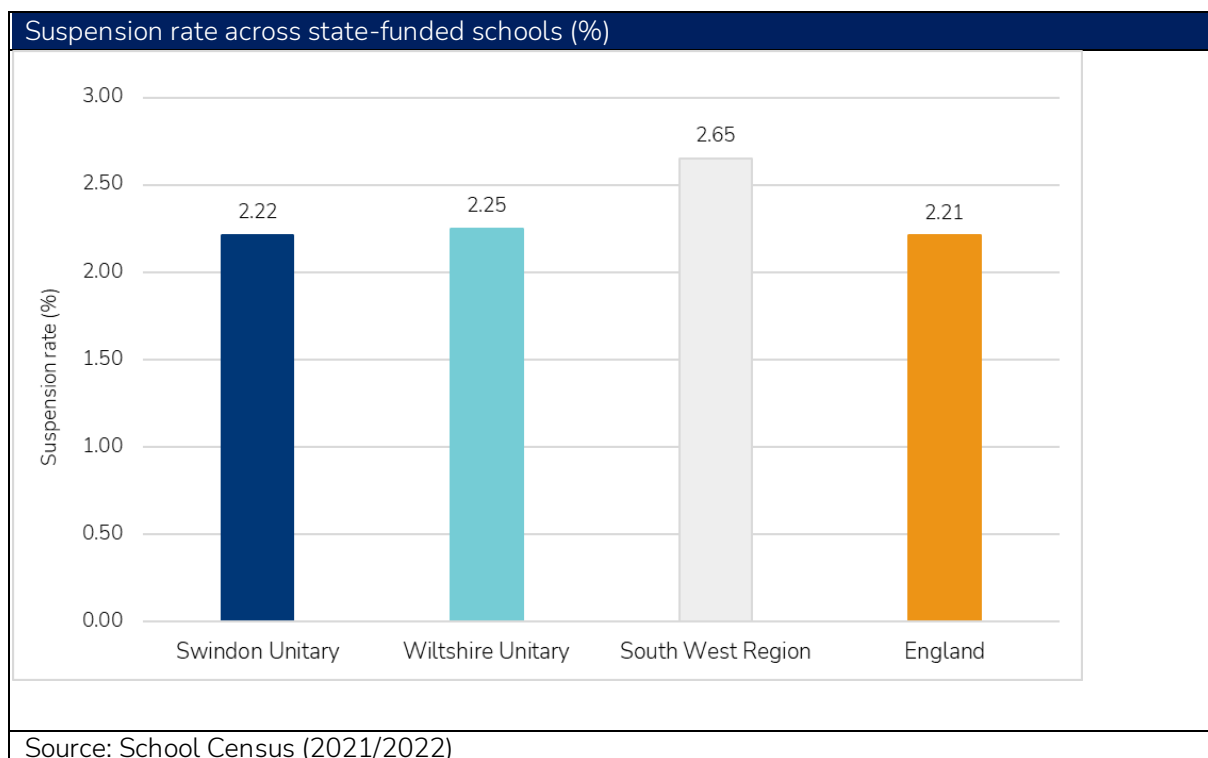| Area Name (LSOA)	Local Authority	People with no or low qualifications
Walcot East north west	Swindon	50.7
Walcot East east	Swindon	50.2
Amesbury East - north central	Wiltshire	48.4
Penhill north	Swindon	47.0
Pinehurst west	Swindon	46.9
Park South central	Swindon	46.9
Park South south west	Swindon	46.8
Upper Stratton south east	Swindon	46.7
Penhill central	Swindon	46.6
Park North north	Swindon	46.6

Source: Census 2021

The chart below shows the percentage point difference between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils in the proportion of pupils achieving grades 4 or above in English and mathematics GCSEs between 2018 and 2022 across Swindon, Wiltshire, the South West Region and England.

Attainment gap between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils achieving grades 4 or above in English and mathematics GCSEs (% point difference) between 2018 and 2022

Source: Department for Education (DfE) 2021/2022

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The chart below shows the proportion of permanent exclusions across state-funded schools in Swindon, Wiltshire, the South West and England. This includes instances where the child was no longer allowed to attend the school, with their name removed from the school roll.

Permanent exclusion rate across state-funded schools (%)

Source: School Census (2021/2022)
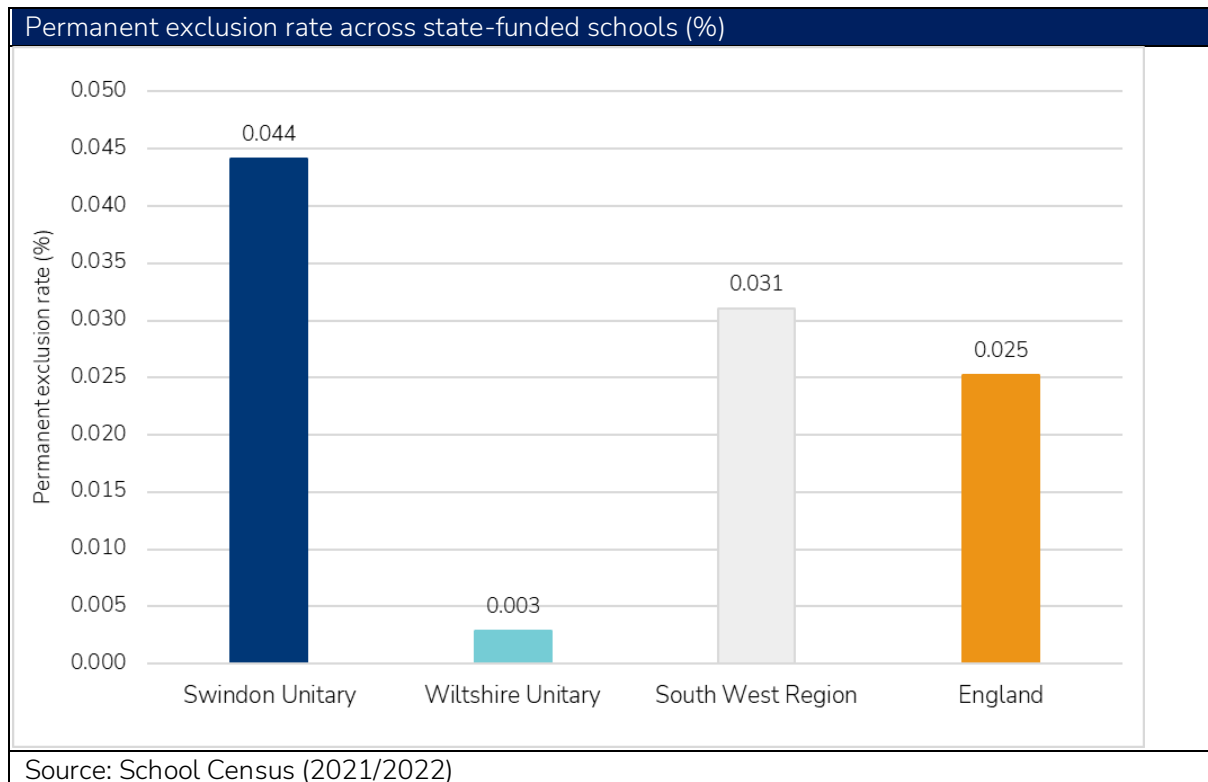
The chart below shows the proportion of suspensions across state-funded schools in Swindon, Wiltshire, the South West and England. This includes instances where the child was temporarily removed from school.

Suspension rate across state-funded schools (%)

Source: School Census (2021/2022)

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The table below shows the 10 LSOAs with the lowest percentage of state school pupils in Higher Education. The data is recorded as the proportion of the 16 year old state-funded mainstream school pupils who sat their GCSEs in the summer of 2010 to 2014 that were in Higher Education at the age of 18 or 19.

Participation in Higher Education (Proportion of a young cohort that has entered Higher Education by age 19)		
Area Name (LSOA)	Local Authority	Participation in Higher Education (%)
Penhill north	Swindon	15.1
Penhill central	Swindon	15.2
Pinehurst north	Swindon	15.4
Penhill east	Swindon	15.6
Moredon east	Swindon	16.0
Moredon central	Swindon	16.5
Haydon Wick south west	Swindon	16.7
Park South south west	Swindon	17.2
Moredon west	Swindon	18.0
Park South central	Swindon	18.3
Source: Office for Students, ONS 2012-13 to 2017-18		

The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Children and Young People subdomain can be used to identify hotspots of educational disadvantage across neighbourhoods in Wiltshire and Swindon. The Children and Young People sub domain is a composite measure, which combines data on pupil attainment at Key Stage 2 and 4, pupil absence, staying on at school rates and information on pupils not entering Higher Education.
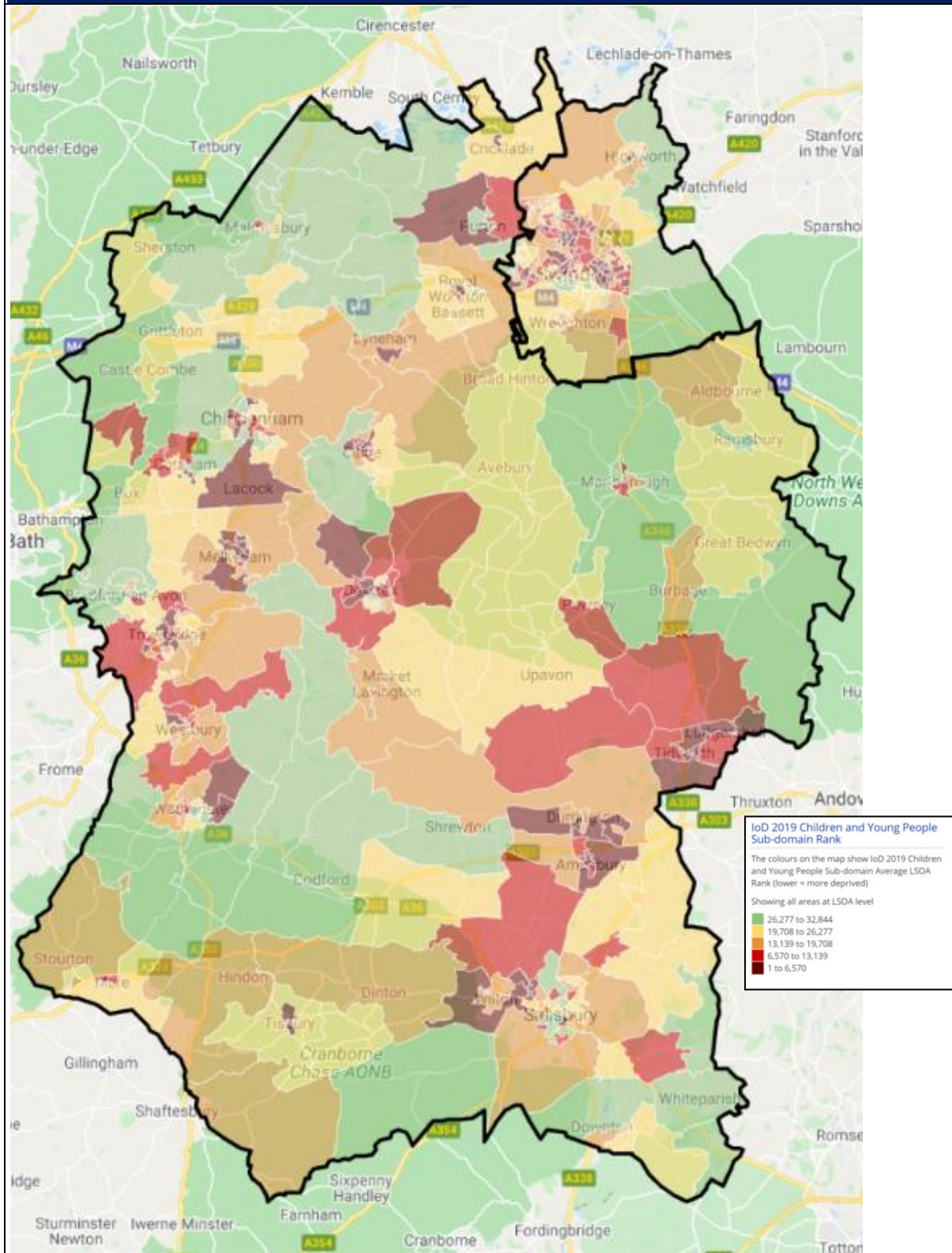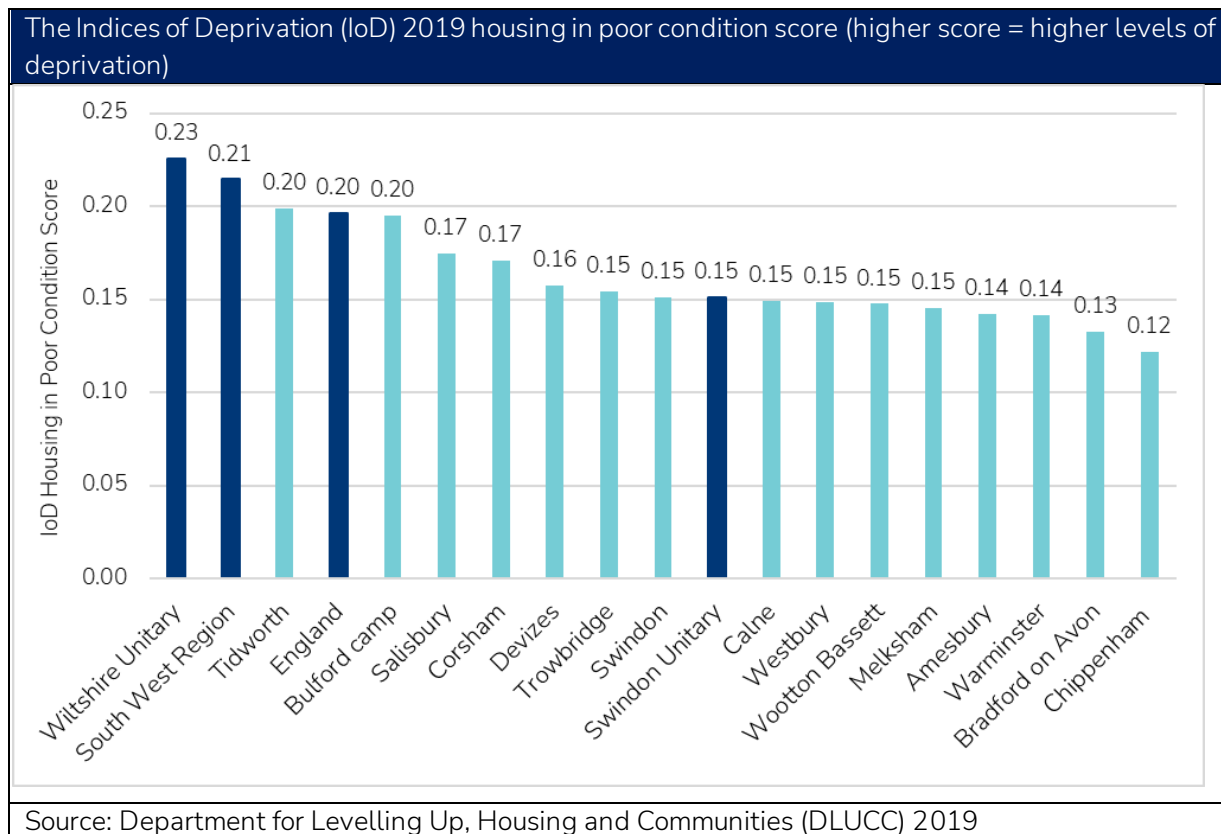
The map above shows the distribution of neighbourhoods across Wiltshire and Swindon with the highest levels of deprivation on the 2019 Children Young People sub domain – with areas shaded brown identified as those ranked among the most deprived 20% in England on the measure.

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Cost of living

The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 housing in poor condition indicator is a modelled estimate of the proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard, with a higher score indicating higher levels of deprivation.

The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 housing in poor condition score (higher score = higher levels of deprivation)

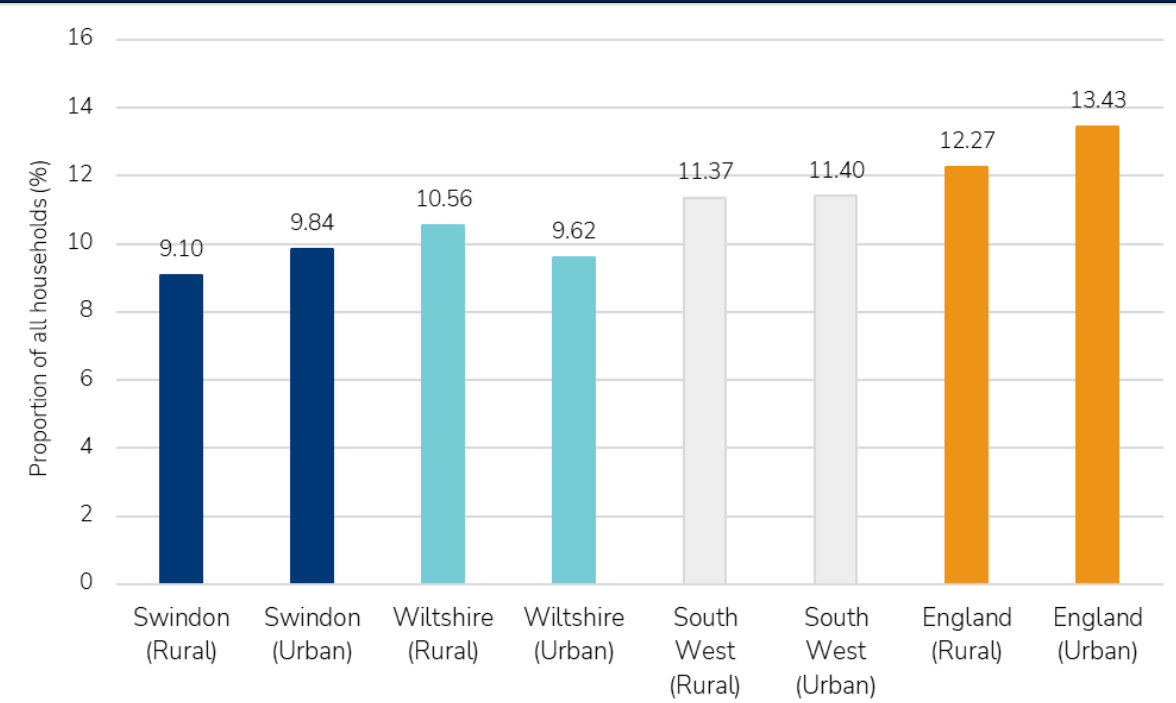Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUCC) 2019

The chart below shows the proportion of households in fuel poverty across the largest town in Wiltshire and Swindon. A household is considered fuel poor if a) it is a property with an energy efficiency rating of band D, E, F or G as determined by the most up-to-date Fuel Poverty Energy Efficiency Rating (FPEER) Methodology; and b) its disposable income (income after housing costs (AHC) and energy needs) is below the poverty line.

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Proportion of households in fuel poverty (%) in the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon
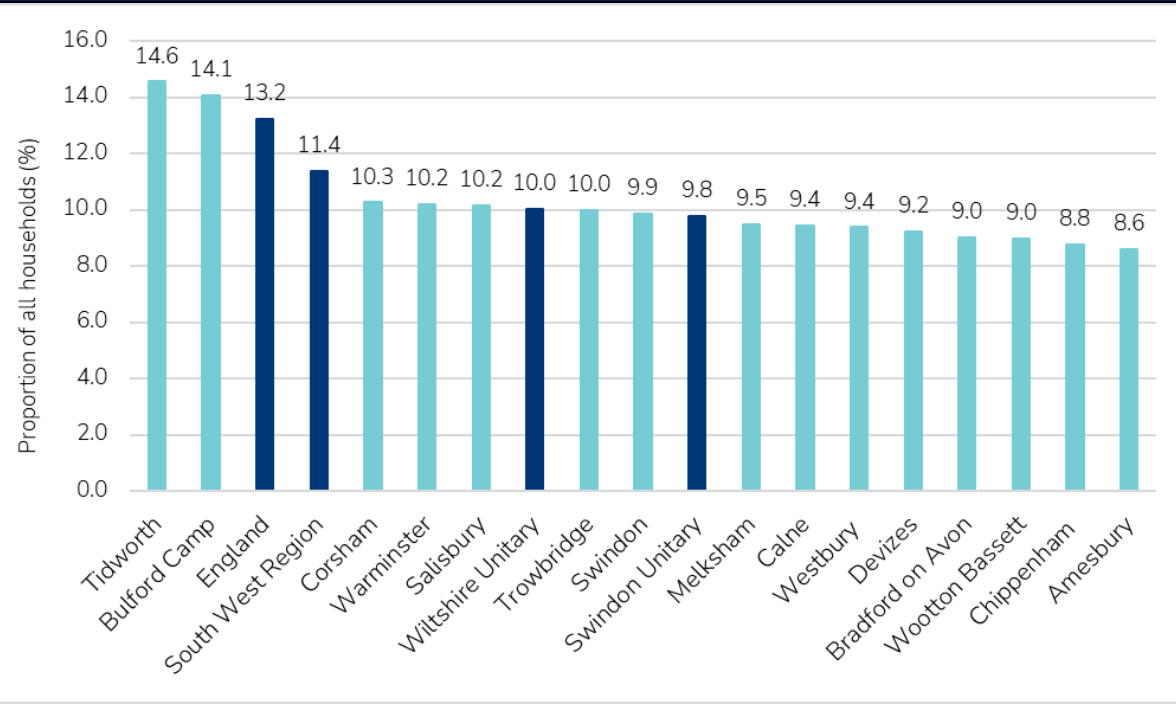
Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2020

Proportion of households in fuel poverty (%) by rural/urban classification

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2020

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The table below shows the 10 neighbourhoods with the highest levels of fuel poverty.

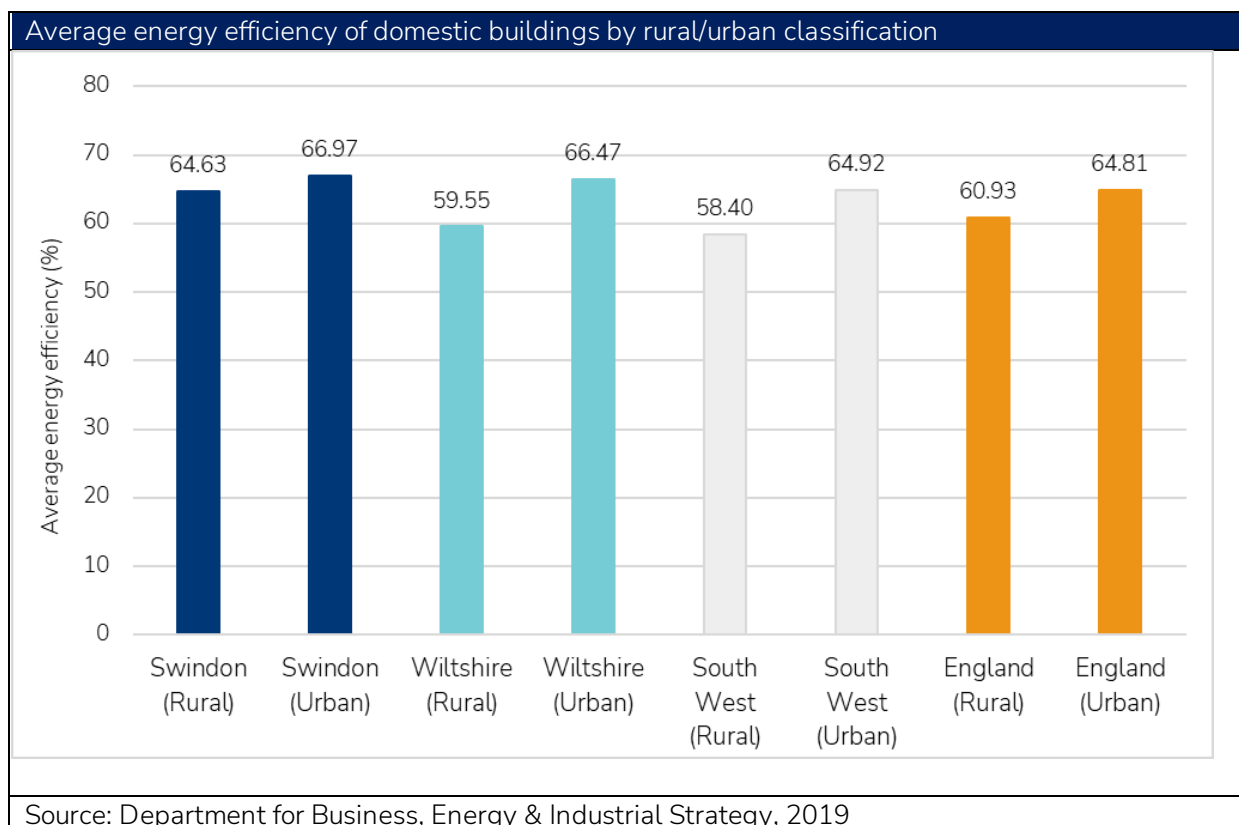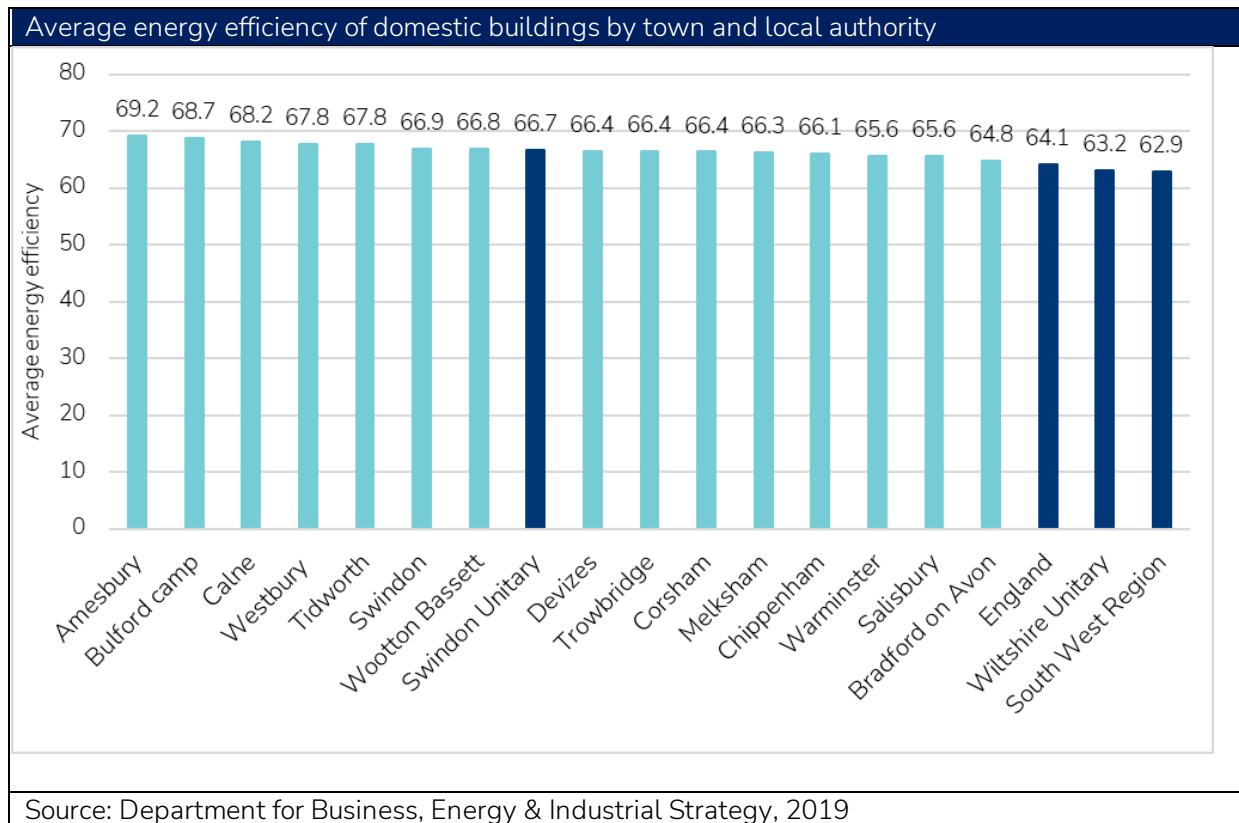| 10 LSOAs with highest % of households in fuel poverty		
Area Name (LSOA)	Local Authority	% households in fuel poverty
Lyneham south	Wiltshire	23.5
Bulford Camp (part)	Wiltshire	23.0
Pinehurst west	Swindon	22.3
Warminster East - Imber Road	Wiltshire	21.1
Regents Close	Swindon	19.9
Walcot East north west	Swindon	19.8
Faringdon Road	Swindon	19.8
Penhill central	Swindon	19.1
Pinehurst central	Swindon	19.0
Park South north west	Swindon	18.0
Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy 2020		

The table below shows estimated gas and electricity consumption per household in megawatt hours (Mwh) in the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon.
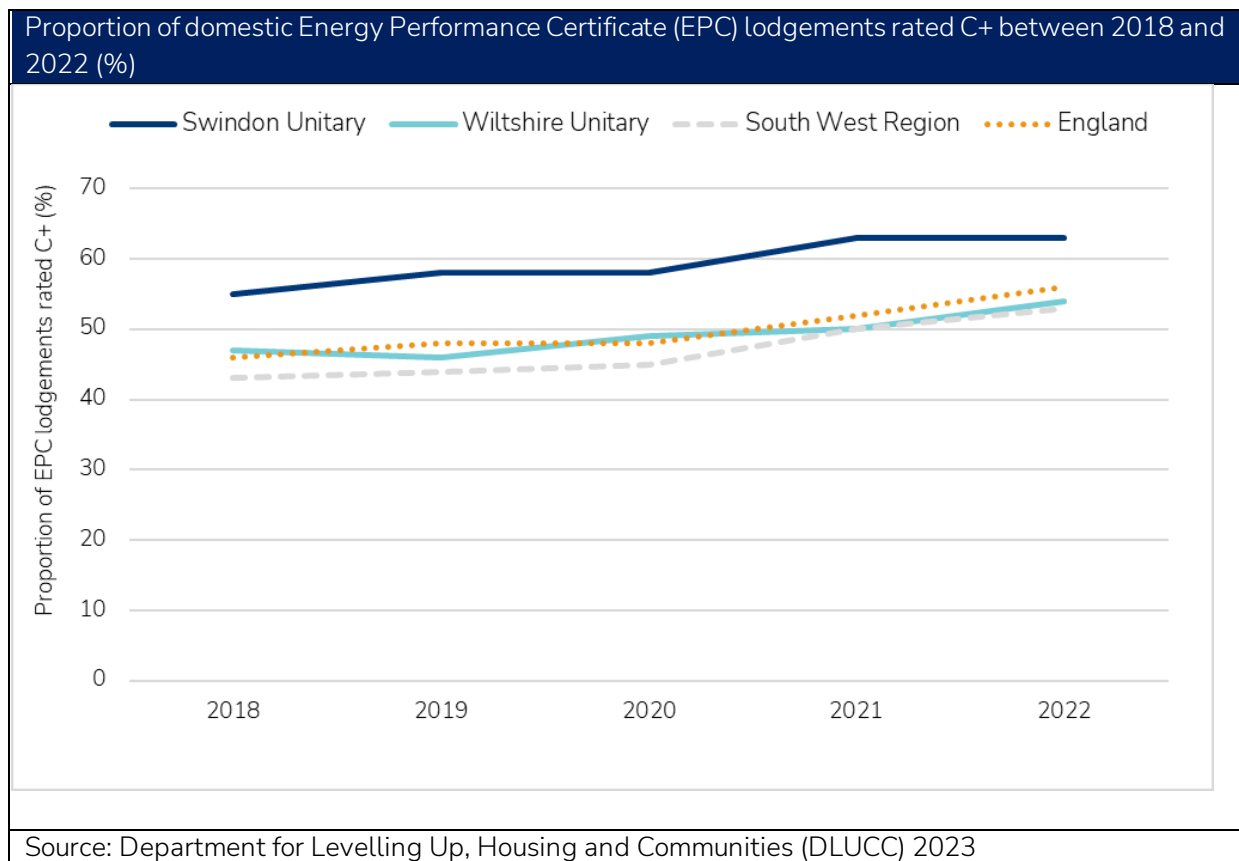
Estimated gas and electricity consumption per household (Mwh) in the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon		
Area	Estimated domestic gas consumption per household (Mwh)	Estimated electricity consumption per household (Mwh)
Bradford on Avon	13.77	3.71
Corsham	13.31	3.89
Devizes	12.63	3.70
Wootton Bassett	12.35	3.66
Swindon	12.30	3.59
Salisbury	12.23	3.54
Chippenham	12.17	3.71
Warminster	12.07	3.58
Trowbridge	11.84	3.66
Calne	11.69	3.61
Bulford camp	11.64	4.17
Westbury	11.48	3.99
Melksham	11.45	3.74
Tidworth	10.98	3.67
Amesbury	10.71	3.60
Swindon Unitary	12.53	3.63
Wiltshire Unitary	12.60	4.35
South West Region	12.05	4.01
England	13.66	3.78
Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2020		

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The chart below shows the average energy efficiency of domestic buildings in the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon. This data is derived from Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) for domestic buildings occurring between January 2017 and December 2021.

Average energy efficiency of domestic buildings by town and local authority

Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2019

Average energy efficiency of domestic buildings by rural/urban classification

Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2019

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

An Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) refers to a certificate that shows how energy-efficient a property is. Properties are rated between A and G, with A indicating the highest level of efficiency. The chart below shows the proportion of EPC lodgements rated C+ between 2018 and 2022 in Swindon, Wiltshire, the South West and England, representing domestic properties with high energy-efficiency.

Proportion of domestic Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) lodgements rated C+ between 2018 and 2022 (%)

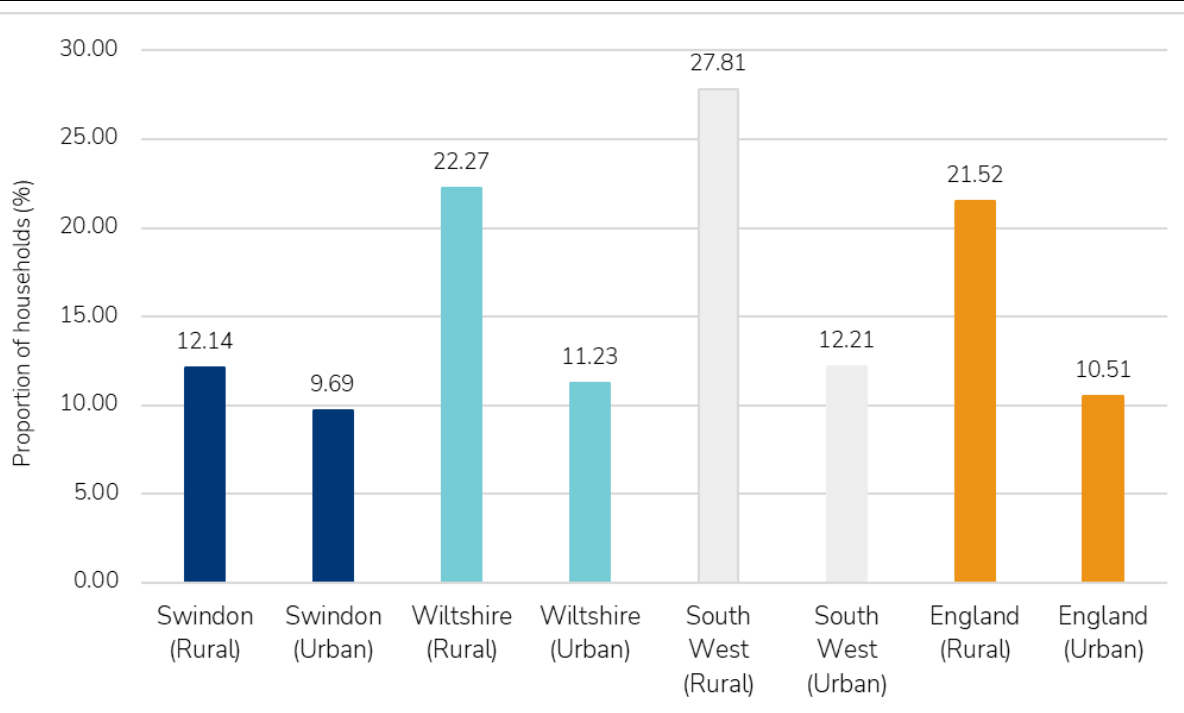Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUCC) 2023

The chart below shows the proportion of EPC lodgements rated E or below in 2022 in Swindon, Wiltshire, the South West and England, representing domestic properties with low energy-efficiency.

Homes with low energy efficiency (proportion of lodgements with an EPC rating of E or below; %) in 2022

Area	Proportion of EPC lodgements rated E or below (%)
Swindon Unitary	7.55
Wiltshire Unitary	15.37
South West Region	16.21
England	11.09

Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUCC) 2023

Proportion of households without mains gas (%)

Area	Proportion of households (%)
Swindon Unitary	9.95
Wiltshire Unitary	16.33
South West Region	17.13
England	12.43

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) 2020

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Proportion of households without mains gas (%) by rural/urban classification

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) 2020

The chart below shows the number of households with pre-payment electricity meters (a type of domestic energy meter that requires users to pay for energy before using it) in Swindon and Wiltshire in 2017.

Number of households with pre-payment electricity meters in each county in 2017
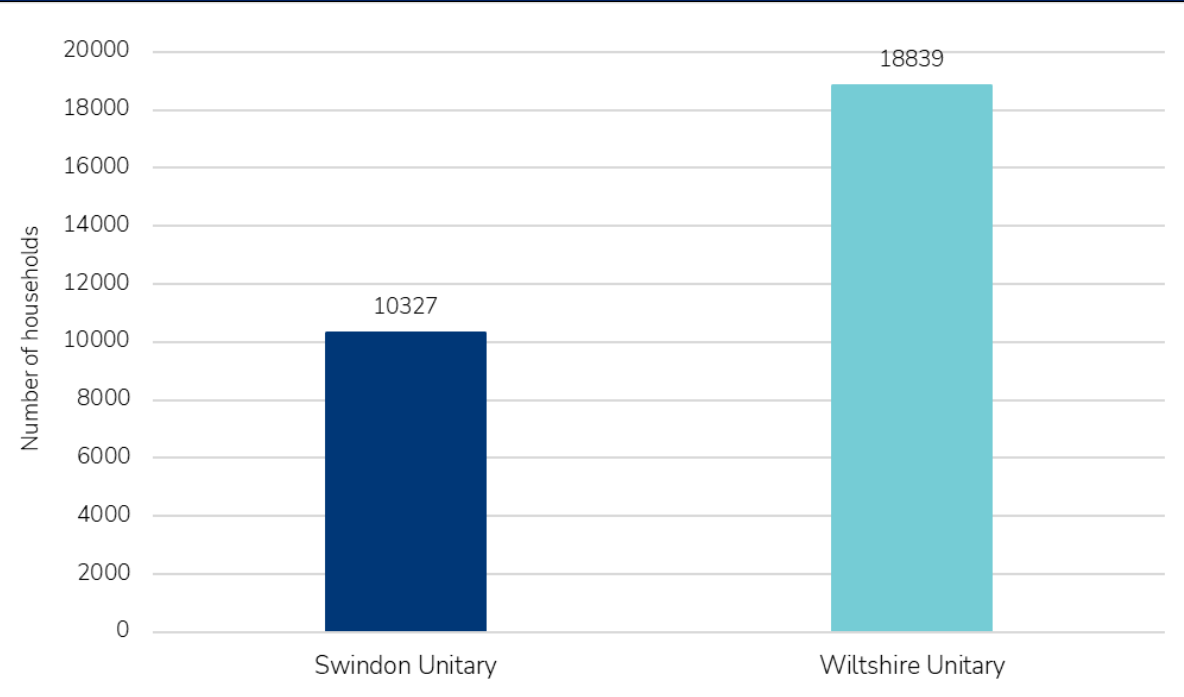

Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2019

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The table below shows the average road distance to the nearest supermarket or large food store (measured in kilometres) for the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon, as well as by rural and urban classification. The definition of food shop includes supermarket chains, convenience stores and independent supermarkets. This includes concessions such as food shops within petrol stations, but administrative offices are removed.

IoD 2019 Road distance to general store or supermarket indicator (km) in the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon	
Area	IoD 2019 Road distance to general store or supermarket indicator (km)
Westbury	1.03
Corsham	0.95
Calne	0.74
Devizes	0.71
Tidworth	0.70
Trowbridge	0.66
Warminster	0.64
Wootton Bassett	0.64
Chippenham	0.62
Swindon	0.62
Salisbury	0.60
Melksham	0.53
Amesbury	0.52
Bradford on Avon	0.51
Swindon (Urban)	0.62
Swindon (Rural)	1.34
Wiltshire (Urban)	0.67
Wiltshire (Rural)	1.83
South West Region	0.93
England	0.71
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019	

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Travel time to nearest supermarket by public transport/walk (minutes) by rural/urban classification
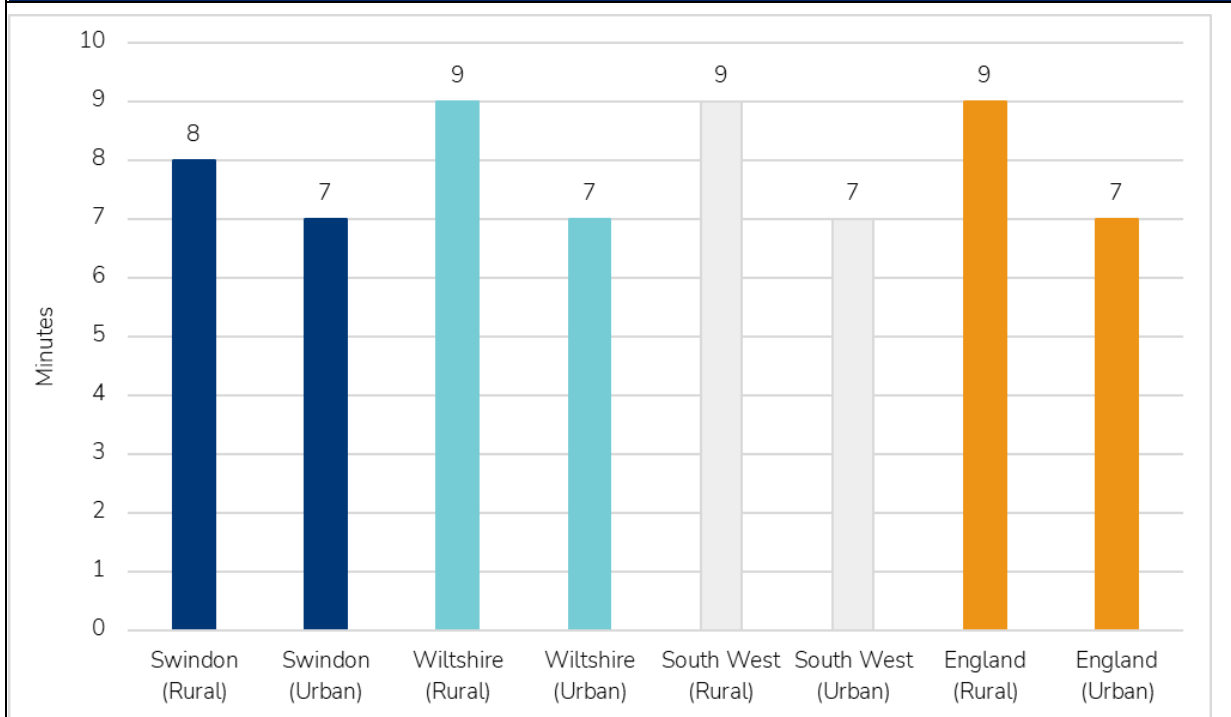
Source: Department for Transport (DfT) 2019

The table below shows the 10 neighbourhoods in Wiltshire with the highest level of food insecurity (according to the Priority Places for Food Index[17]).

10 lowest ranked LSOAs in Wiltshire on the Priority Places for Food Index (lower rank = higher food insecurity)	
LSOA	Priority Places for Food Index Rank
Warminster East - Boreham	2,220
Malmesbury north west	2,597
Salisbury Bemerton - west	2,793
Salisbury Bemerton - south	3,949
Salisbury Bemerton - east	4,047
Melksham North - north east	4,416
Salisbury Bemerton - north	5,878
Salisbury Harnham West - south	6,705
Chippenham Queens - east	6,849
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	6,967
Source: Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) 2022	

[17] The Priority Places for Food Index is a composite index formed of data compiled across seven different dimensions relating to food insecurity for the four nations in the UK. It is constructed using open data to capture complex and multidimensional aspects of food insecurity. It has been developed in response to the 2022 cost of living crisis which puts many of our communities under severe financial pressure and at an increased risk of food insecurity.

Wiltshire Community Foundation   OCSI   Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Similarly, the table below shows the 10 neighbourhoods in Swindon with the highest level of food insecurity (according to the Priority Places for Food Index).

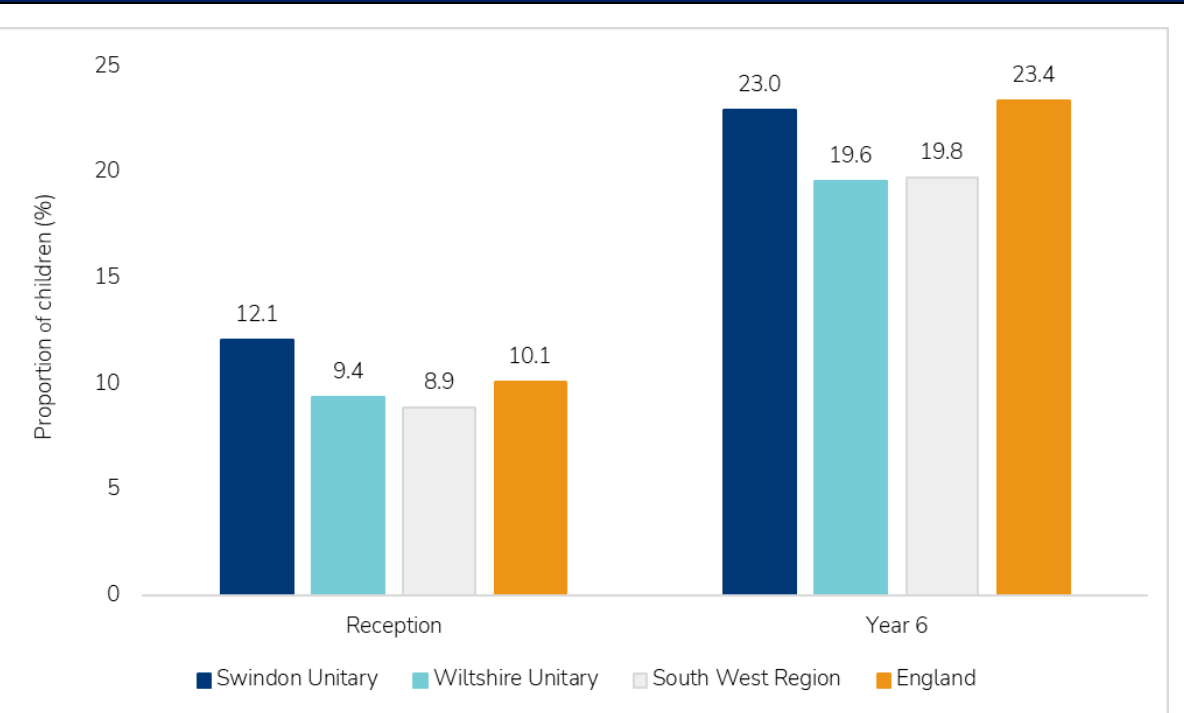| 10 lowest ranked LSOAs in Swindon on the Priority Places for Food Index (lower rank = higher food insecurity)	
LSOA	Priority Places for Food Index Rank
Park South south west	3,369
Toothill north	4,498
Moredon west	4,540
Upper Stratton south east	5,040
Penhill central	5,688
Walcot East east	6,085
Penhill east	6,545
Park North north	6,552
Moredon central	6,618
Freshbrook south	6,896
Source: Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) 2022	

The chart below shows the E-food Desert Index score for Swindon, Wiltshire, the South West and England. The E-food Desert Index is a multi-dimensional composite index which measures the extent to which neighbourhoods exhibit characteristics associated with food deserts across four key drivers of groceries accessibility: proximity and density of grocery retail facilities, transport and accessibility, neighbourhood socio-economic and demographic characteristics and E-commerce availability and propensity. This highlights a new driver of inequalities in access to groceries, termed E-food deserts, where remote and rural neighbourhoods suffer the dual disadvantage of comparatively poor access to physical retail opportunities alongside limited provision of online groceries. A higher score denotes more evidence of food desert-like characteristics.

E-food Desert Index score (higher = more evidence of food desert-like characteristics)
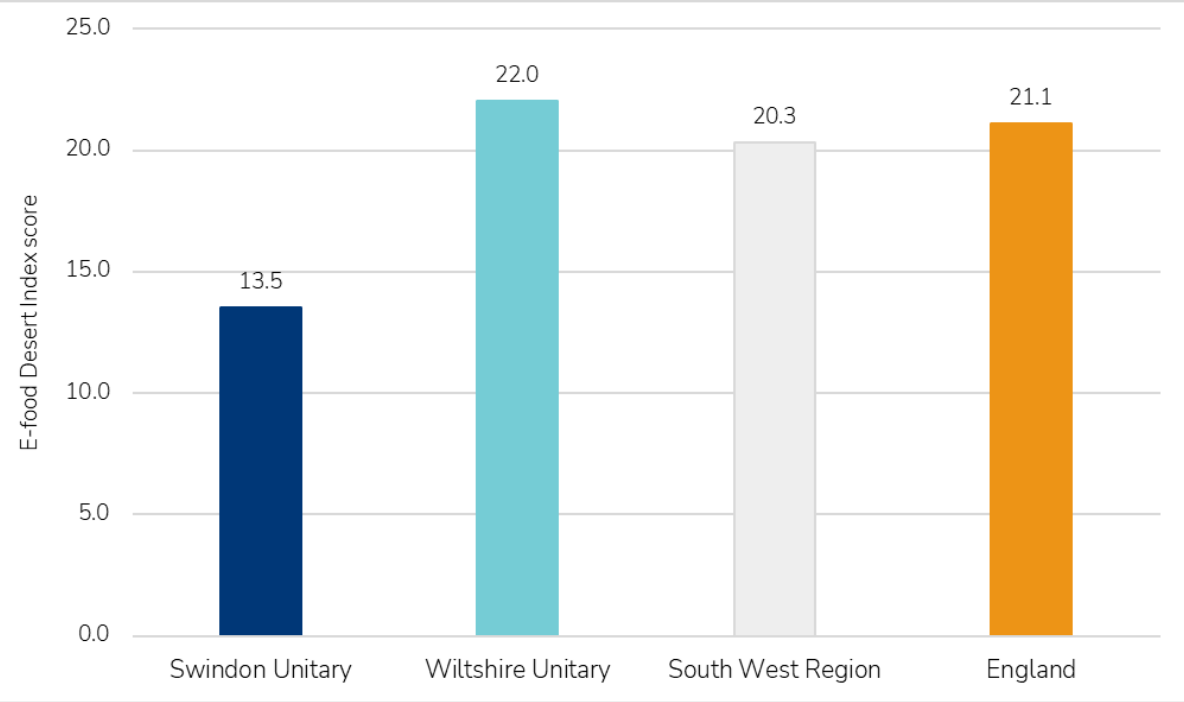
Source: CDRC, Dr Andy Newing and Francisco Videira, Leeds Institute for Data Analytics (LIDA) and School of Geography (SoG), University of Leeds (2020)

Prevalence of children living with obesity in Reception and Year 6

Source: National Child Measurement Programme (2021/22)

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Economy and Employment

The table below shows the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon ranked in terms of the highest concentration of people receiving unemployment benefits. This includes either Jobseeker's Allowance or Universal Credit for those who are out of work.

Proportion of working age adults and young adults experiencing unemployment across largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon		
Area	Unemployment benefit in population aged 16-64 (JSA and Universal Credit; %)	Youth unemployment benefit in population aged 18-24 (JSA and Universal Credit; %)
Swindon	3.33	5.30
Devizes	3.05	5.46
Melksham	2.89	4.26
Salisbury	2.83	4.91
Calne	2.68	5.38
Corsham	2.36	4.62
Trowbridge	2.32	3.16
Bradford on Avon	2.19	4.69
Westbury	2.18	4.82
Chippenham	2.12	3.93
Amesbury	2.07	5.07
Warminster	2.01	2.38
Wootton Bassett	1.84	2.92
Bulford Camp	1.45	1.49
Tidworth	1.11	0.44
Swindon Unitary	3.18	4.14
Wiltshire Unitary	2.04	3.06
South West Region	2.45	2.95
England	3.73	4.70
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) November-2022		

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The table below shows the 10 LSOAs with the highest concentration of people receiving unemployment benefits.
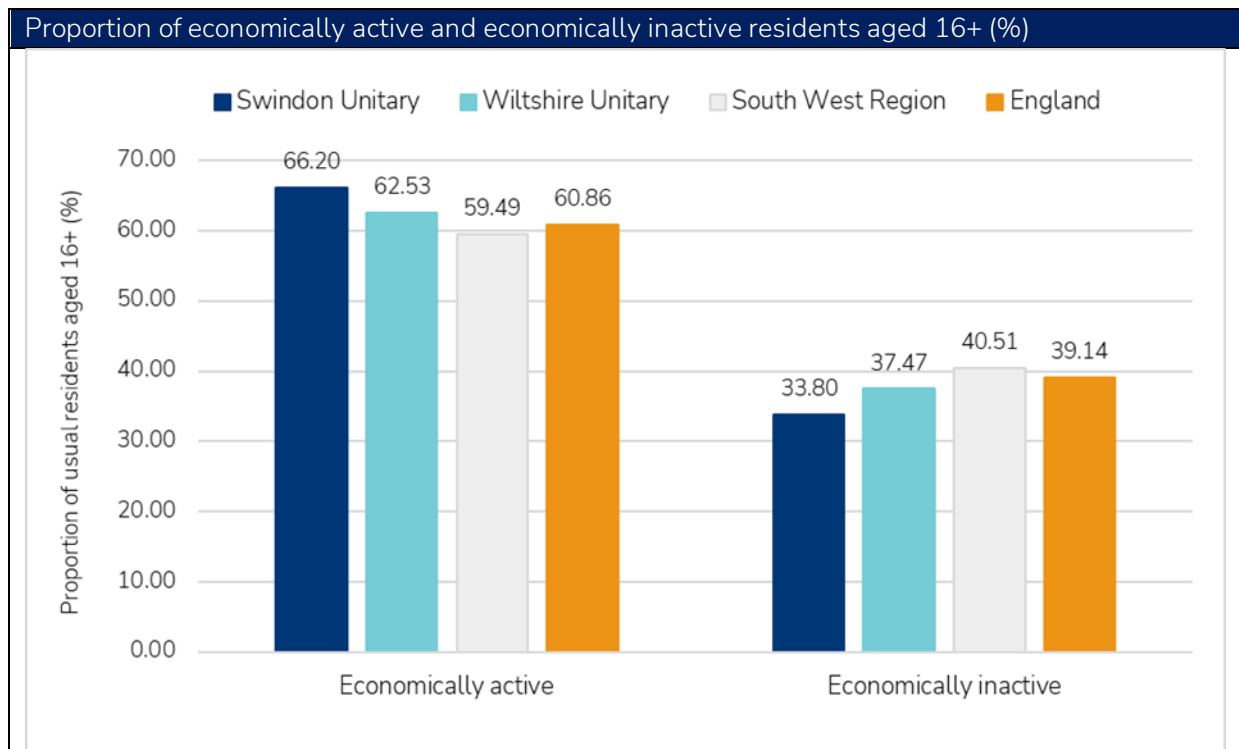
10 LSOAs with highest proportion of working age adults receiving unemployment benefits (Jobseeker's Allowance or Universal Credit for those who are out of work)		
Area Name (LSOA)	Local Authority	% Unemployment benefits
Penhill north	Swindon	10.7
Penhill central	Swindon	9.5
Stratton St Margaret west	Swindon	7.9
Pinehurst west	Swindon	7.7
Regents Close	Swindon	7.4
Penhill east	Swindon	7.3
Walcot East north west	Swindon	7.0
Park North north	Swindon	7.0
Stokesay Drive	Swindon	6.9
Devizes North - east	Wiltshire	6.9
Source: Department for Work and Pensions November-2022		

The chart below shows the proportion of the working-age population (aged 16-64) claiming out of work benefits in Swindon, Wiltshire, the South West and England. Out of work benefits are defined as being on at least one of the following benefits: Jobseekers Allowance (JSA), Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), Incapacity Benefit (IB), Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA), Income Support (IS) where Carers Allowance (CA) not also in payment, Pension Credit (PC) where Carers Allowance (CA) and Universal Credit (UC) conditionality regime is one of Searching for Work, Preparing for Work or Planning for Work.

Proportion of the population aged 16-64 claiming out of work benefits (%)

Area	Proportion of population aged 16-64 (%)
Swindon Unitary	11.61
Wiltshire Unitary	8.66
South West Region	10.84
England	12.64

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) August-2022

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023
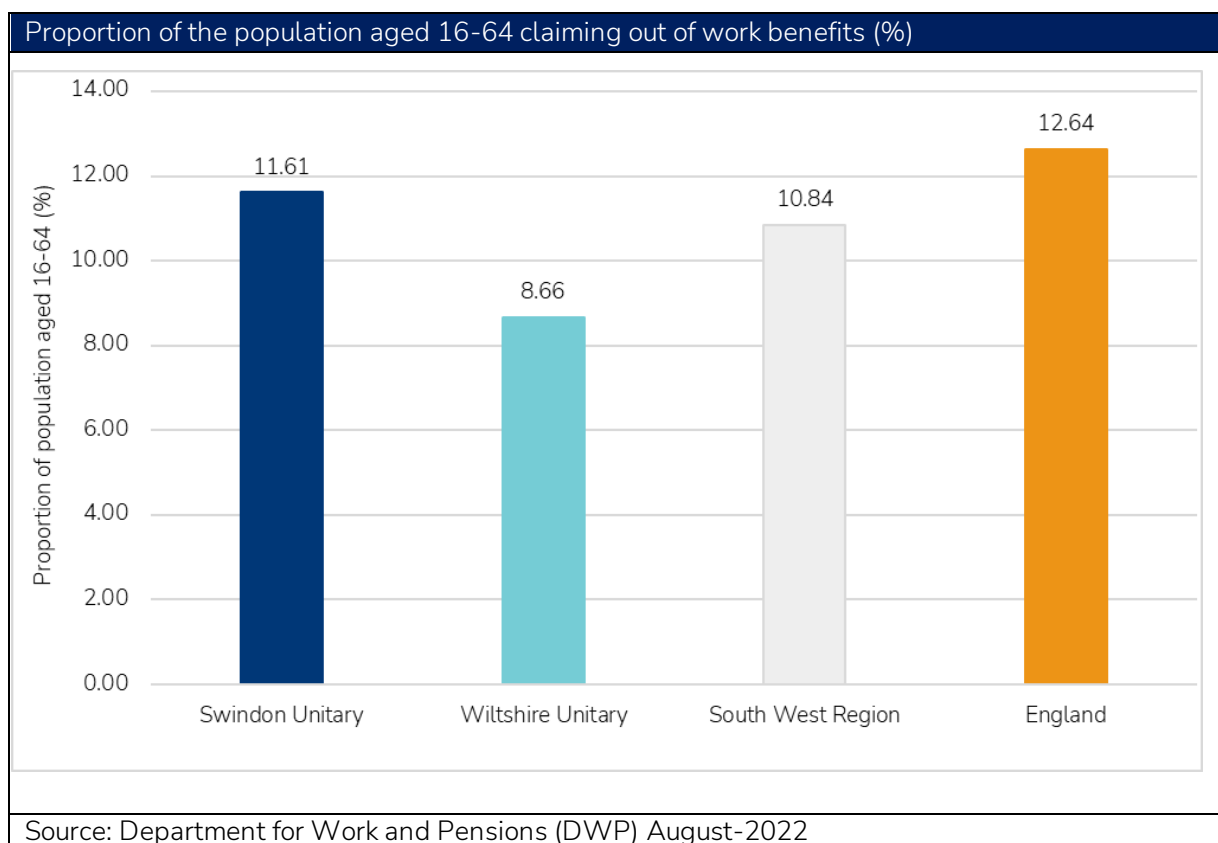
The chart below shows the proportion of economically active residents (those working or looking for work in the week before the Census), and economically inactive residents (those not in work and not actively seeking work in the week before the Census) in Swindon, Wiltshire, the South West and England.

Proportion of economically active and economically inactive residents aged 16+ (%)

Source: Census 2021

Proportion of usual residents aged 16+ who are economically inactive due to looking after their home/family and because they are long-term sick/disabled (%) in the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon
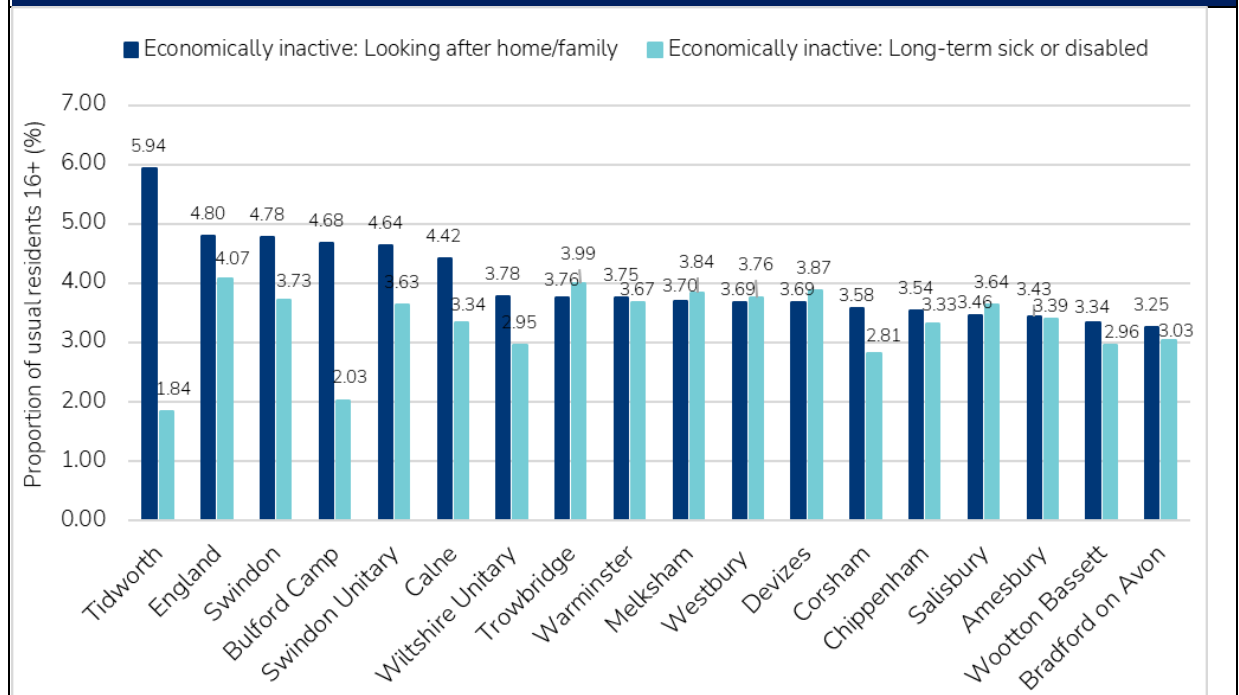
Source: Census 2021

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The table below shows the 10 LSOAs with the highest concentration of people receiving out of work benefits. This includes those receiving unemployment benefits (Jobseeker's Allowance and Universal Credit) as well as those who are economically inactive and out of work due to poor health or caring responsibilities.

10 LSOAs with highest proportion of working age adults receiving out of work benefits		
Area Name (LSOA)	Local Authority	% receiving out of work benefits
Penhill north	Swindon	38.5
Penhill central	Swindon	36.0
Penhill east	Swindon	35.3
Pinehurst west	Swindon	33.6
Stokesay Drive	Swindon	28.4
Walcot East north west	Swindon	27.7
Park North north	Swindon	27.2
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	Wiltshire	26.7
Chippenham Queens - east	Wiltshire	26.0
Walcot East east	Swindon	26.0

Source: Department for Work and Pensions August-2022

The chart below shows the proportion of the population aged 16-64 who are claiming Universal Credit in the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon. Universal Credit provides a single payment based upon the circumstances of the household to provide support for housing costs, children and childcare costs and additions for disabled people and carers.
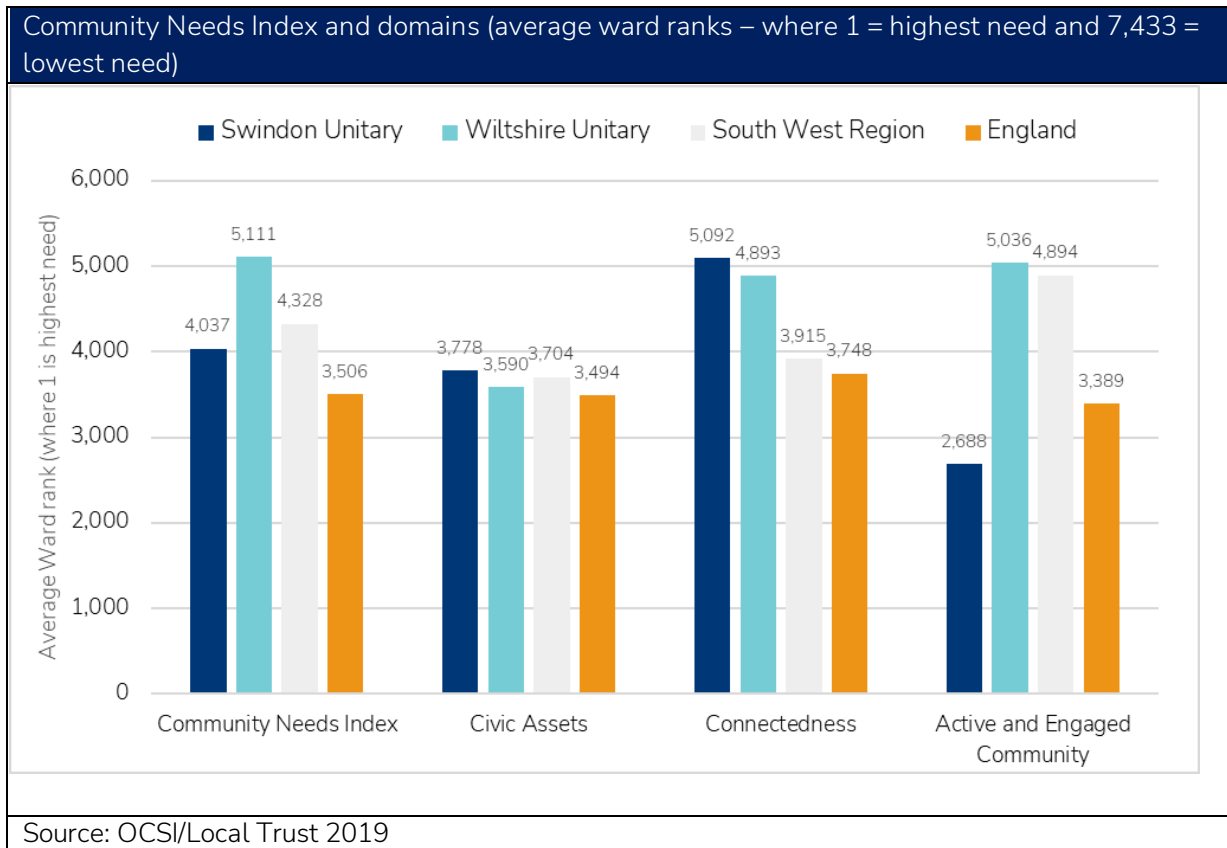

Universal credit claimants in the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) November-2022

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023
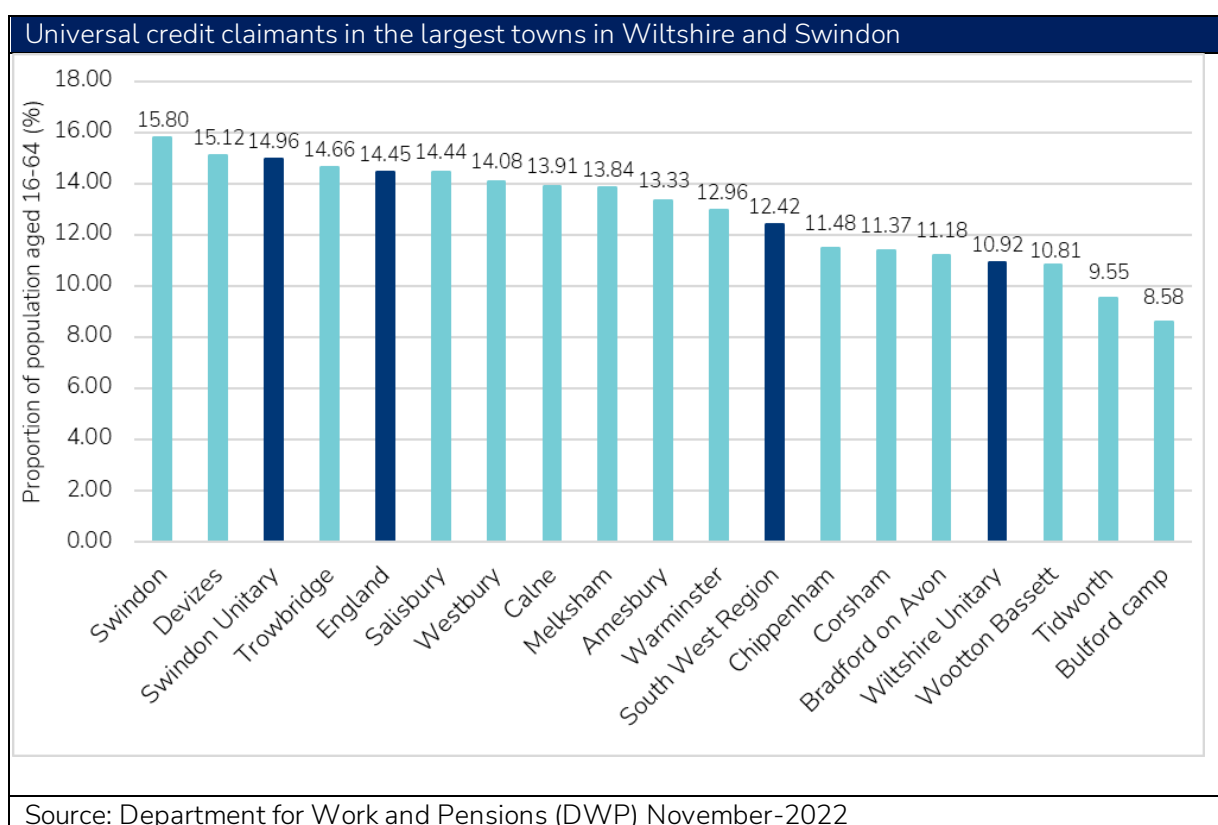
Economic activity profiles for Swindon, Wiltshire, the South West and England				
	Swindon unitary	Wiltshire unitary	South West	England
Employed full-time (%)	41.38	36.31	32.21	34.27
Employed part-time (%)	12.31	12.56	12.73	11.90
Self-employed people (%)	8.03	10.17	10.36	9.54
Economically active: Unemployed (%)	2.73	1.99	2.11	2.85
Economically inactive: Looking after home or family (%)	4.64	3.78	3.75	4.80
Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled (%)	3.63	2.95	3.72	4.07

Source: Census 2021

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Community, environment and access

The Community Needs Index (CNI) was developed to identify areas experiencing poor community and civic infrastructure, relative isolation and low levels of participation in community life. The index was created by combining a series of 19 indicators, conceptualised under three domains: Civic Assets, Connectedness and Active and Engaged Community. The chart below shows the average ward rank (where a rank closer to 1 indicates higher levels of relative need) on the CNI and domains across Swindon, Wiltshire and comparator areas.

Community Needs Index and domains (average ward ranks – where 1 = highest need and 7,433 = lowest need)

Source: OCSI/Local Trust 2019

The table below shows the Community Needs Index scores across each of the domains for the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon. It includes ranks by town where 1 is the town with the highest levels of community need and 14 is the town with the lowest levels of community need.

| Community Needs Index scores – Ranked across largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon								
Largest towns in Wiltshire	Community Needs Score		Active and Engaged Community score		Civic Assets score		Connectedness score	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
Tidworth	125.0	1	48.1	1	75.8	1	1.0	14
Amesbury	83.3	2	24.5	3	51.5	3	7.2	10
Bulford Camp	77.3	3	21.2	4	55.0	2	1.0	13
Swindon	60.0	4	31.5	2	19.9	6	8.6	7
Calne	52.8	5	11.5	11	25.9	5	15.3	2
Wootton Bassett	50.1	6	10.0	12	32.3	4	7.8	9
Westbury	43.8	7	19.0	5	16.5	9	8.3	8
Chippenham	41.4	8	12.8	10	17.4	8	11.2	4
Corsham	39.2	9	7.5	13	19.3	7	12.4	3
Warminster	36.1	10	14.8	7	10.3	11	11.0	5
Melksham	34.9	11	13.4	9	15.0	10	6.5	12
Trowbridge	34.2	12	18.0	6	9.2	13	6.9	11
Devizes	33.0	13	6.7	14	10.3	12	16.0	1
Salisbury	32.0	14	13.4	8	9.0	14	9.5	6
South West	54.8		12.2		22.3		20.4	
England	68.4		23.9		23.2		21.3	
Source: Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) and Local Trust, 2019								

The chart below shows the wards with the highest CNI score across Wiltshire and their national rank (where 1 is highest need and 7,433 lowest need).

Community Needs Index score across wards in Wiltshire and Swindon with the highest needs		
Ward	Local Authority	Rank (across England where 1 is highest need and 7,433 lowest need)
Priory Vale	Swindon	427
Tidworth	Wiltshire	469
Ludgershall and Perham Down	Wiltshire	802
Mere	Wiltshire	1,030
St Andrews	Swindon	1,140
Durrington and Larkhill	Wiltshire	1,256
Salisbury Bemerton	Wiltshire	1,441
Amesbury East	Wiltshire	1,461
Liden, Eldene and Park South	Swindon	1,819
Tisbury	Wiltshire	2,231
Source: OCSI/Local Trust 2019		

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The map below shows how neighbourhoods across Wiltshire and Swindon score on the Community Needs Index - dark red shows where need is highest, whilst green shows where need is lowest.

Community Needs Score across neighbourhoods in Wiltshire and Swindon

Source: OCSI/Local Trust 2019

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023
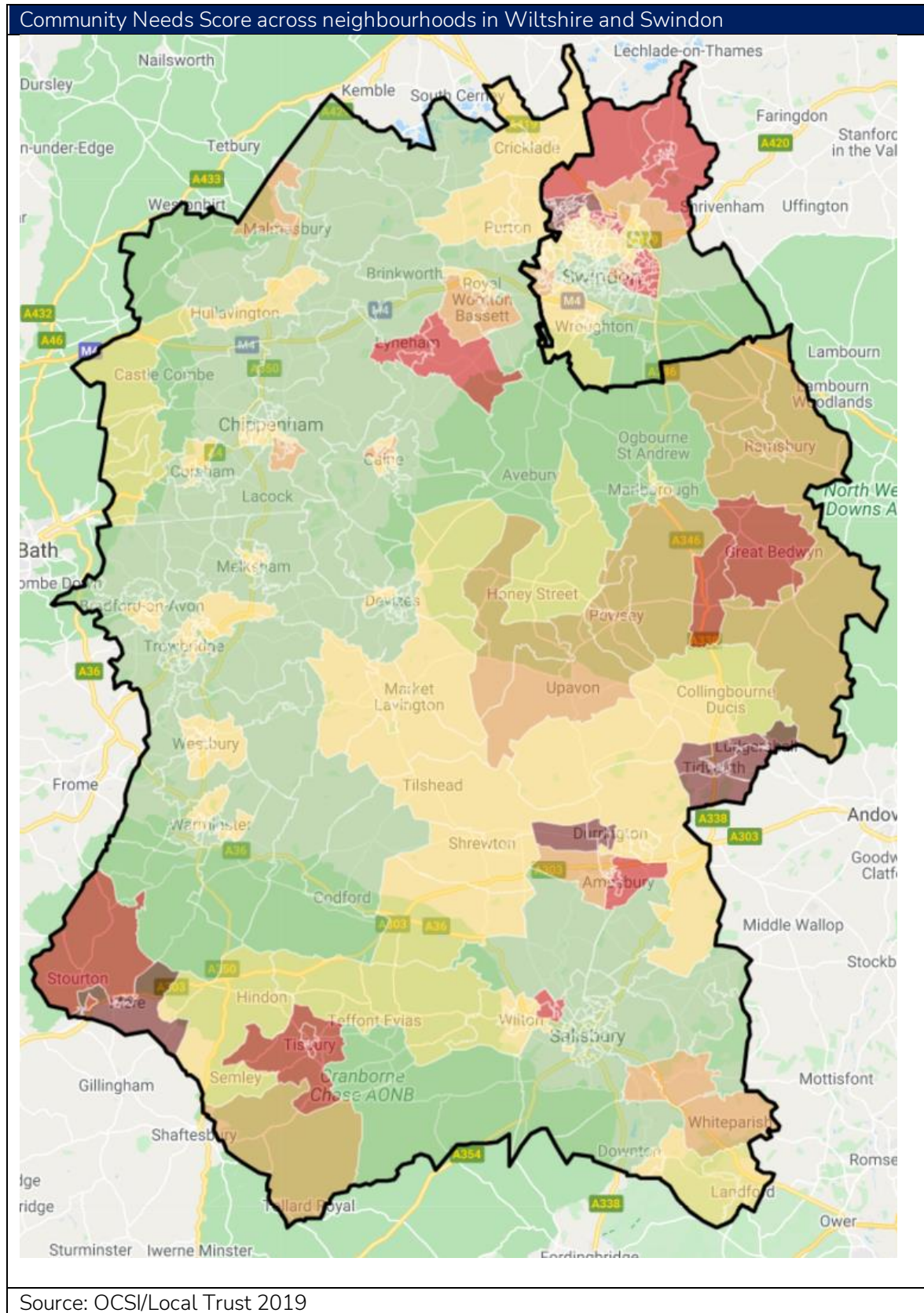
Connectedness

The chart below shows average travel time in minutes to key services by public transport/walking in Swindon, Wiltshire, the South West and England.

Travel time to nearest services by public transport/walk (minutes)

Source: Department for Transport 2019
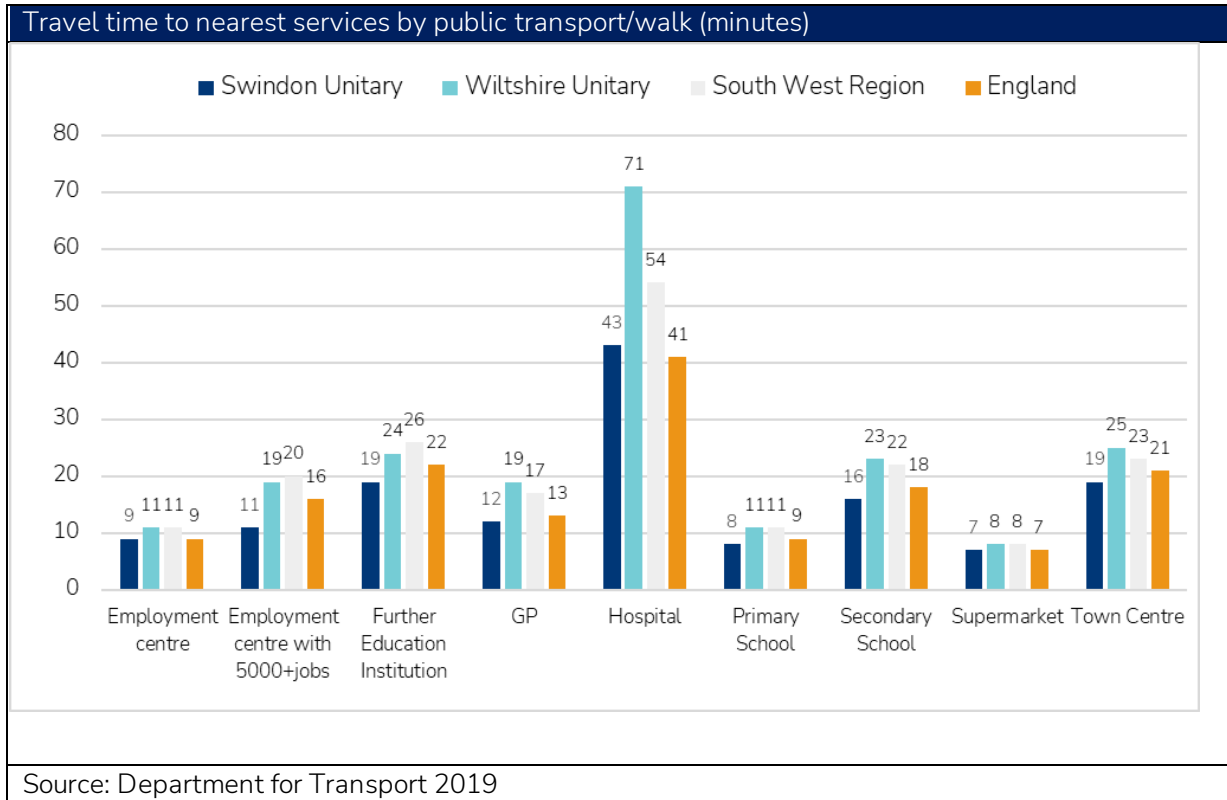
The table below shows the LSOA rank for the 20 LSOAs in Wiltshire which have the highest levels of deprivation on the geographical barriers sub-domain of the Indices of Deprivation 2019. A lower rank means higher levels of deprivation.

Indices of Deprivation 2019 Geographical Barriers domain most deprived LSOAs in Wiltshire		
LSOA name	Local Authority	LSOA rank
Brinkworth	Wiltshire	28
Donheads	Wiltshire	42
Hilmarton & Compton Bassett	Wiltshire	119
Wylye & Langfords	Wiltshire	140
All Cannings, Chirton, Patney & Marden	Wiltshire	146
West Overton, Woodborough, Alton & Stanton St Bernard	Wiltshire	148
Chapmanslade & Corsley	Wiltshire	175
Nettleton, Grittleton & North Wraxall	Wiltshire	193
Shalbourne, Grafton & Chute	Wiltshire	209
Chalke Valley	Wiltshire	245
Avebury, Broad Hinton & Winterbournes	Wiltshire	295
Ogbournes, Mildenhall & Fyfield	Wiltshire	337
Zeals (part), Maiden Bradley, Kilmington & Stourton	Wiltshire	349
Horningsham & Deverills south	Wiltshire	362
Lyneham east, Tockenham & Clyffe Pypard	Wiltshire	385
South Newton, Great Wishford, Durnford & Woodfords	Wiltshire	455
Charlton & Hankerton	Wiltshire	469
Milton Lilbourne, Easton & Wootton Rivers	Wiltshire	501
Dinton, Barford St Martin, Chilmark & Fonthill Bishop	Wiltshire	509
Fovant, Sutton Mandeville & Swallowcliffe	Wiltshire	588
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), 2019		

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Households with no car (as a % of all households), by town and local authority
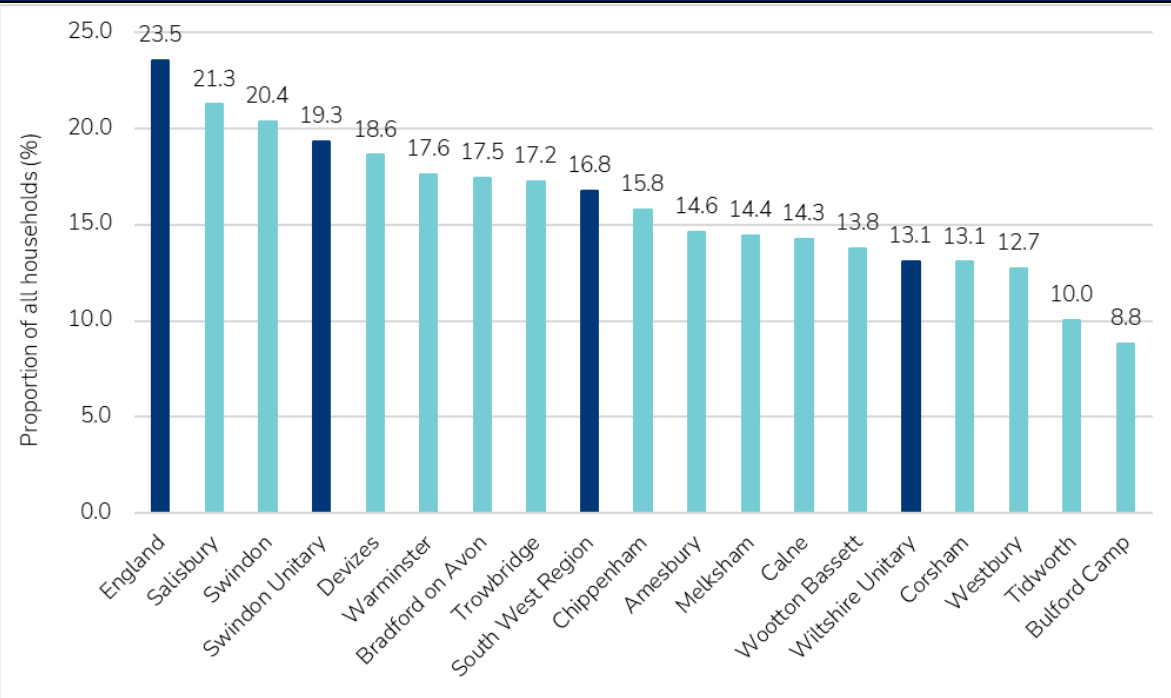
Source: Census 2021

The table below shows the LSOAs in Wiltshire and Swindon in order of the highest proportion of households with no car.
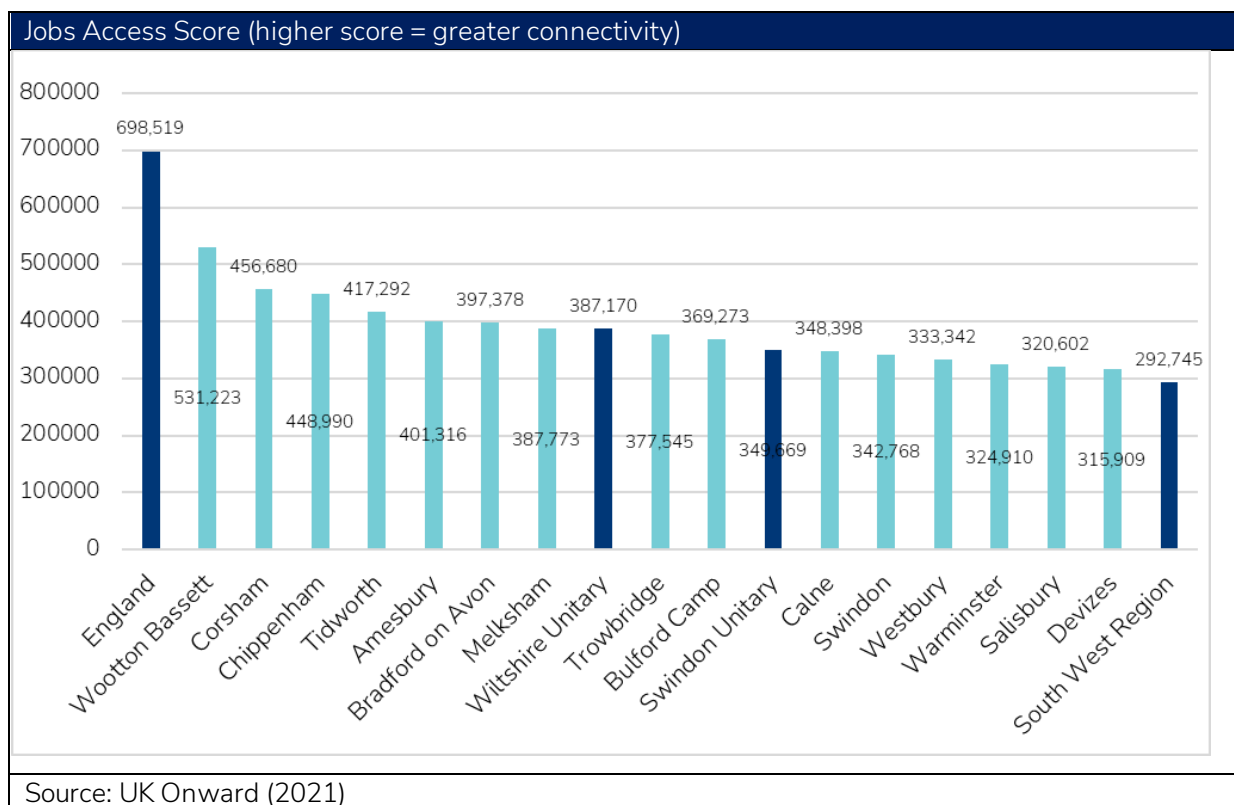
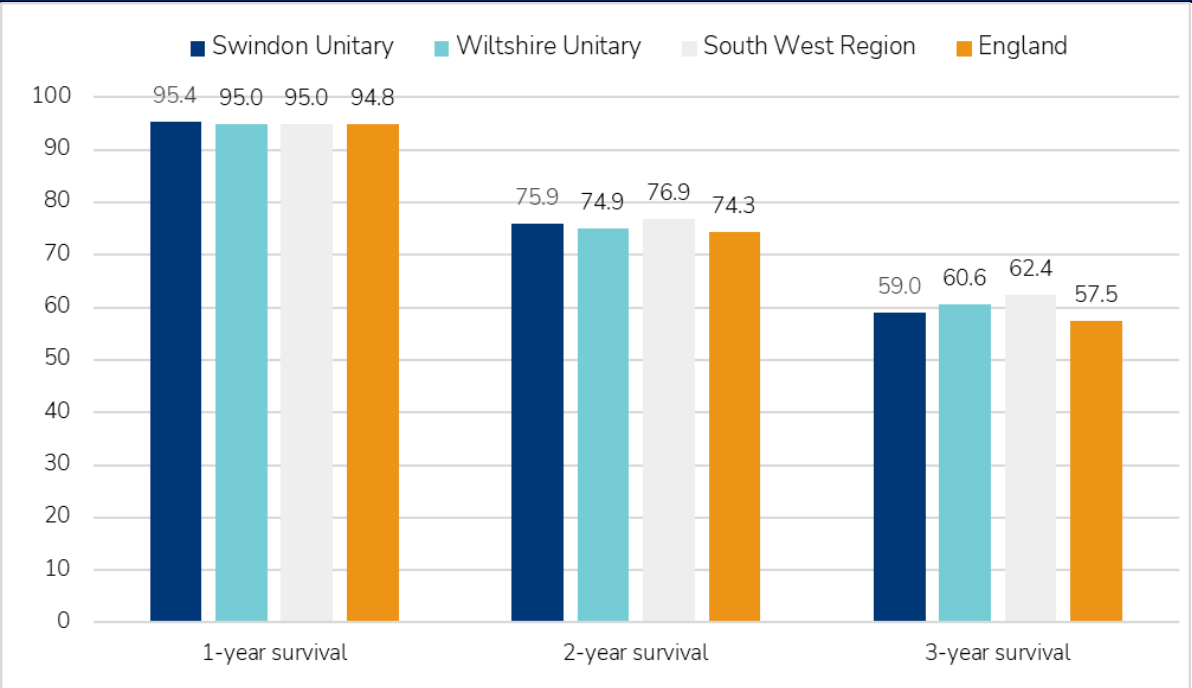| 10 LSOAs with highest % households with no car		
LSOA	Local Authority	% households with no car
Faringdon Road	Swindon	58.1
Regents Close	Swindon	50.4
Penhill north	Swindon	44.4
Victoria road	Swindon	42.9
Chippenham Avon - east	Wiltshire	42.9
Walcot East south west	Swindon	41.9
Park North north	Swindon	41.1
Salisbury St Edmund - south	Wiltshire	41.1
Salisbury St Martin - central	Wiltshire	41.0
Penhill central	Swindon	40.9
Source: Census 2021		

The chart below presents the Jobs Access Score across towns in Wiltshire and Swindon, in the context of the South West and England as a whole. This measure of connectivity developed by UK Onward includes the number of jobs accessible by car and public transport from every local area (LSOA) in the country across different time horizons. It incorporates TravelTime API, and the metric provides the reachable number of jobs and distance with 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 60 minutes and 90 minutes by both driving and public transport across Great Britain for each LSOA (in England and Wales) or Data Zone (in Scotland). The data incorporates a 'door-to-workplace' measure, including every journey stage from time spent walking to the car, driving, to parking and walking to an office - as well as average delays, timetabling and actual journey time on public transport. These measures have been combined into an overall Jobs access score, the weighted average job count, combining driving and public transport. A higher score indicates greater levels of job accessibility[18].

Jobs Access Score (higher score = greater connectivity)

Source: UK Onward (2021)

The chart below shows the three-year survival rates of VAT registered businesses in Wiltshire, Swindon and regional and national comparators. Survival rates refer to whether a business is still in operation (active in terms of employment and turnover) in the years after it was first registered as a VAT paying organisation.

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[18] For more information and a link to the research paper please see here: https://www.ukonward.com/reports/network-effects/

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Three-year survival rate of VAT rated businesses registered in 2018

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Business Demography (Inter Departmental Business Register) 2021
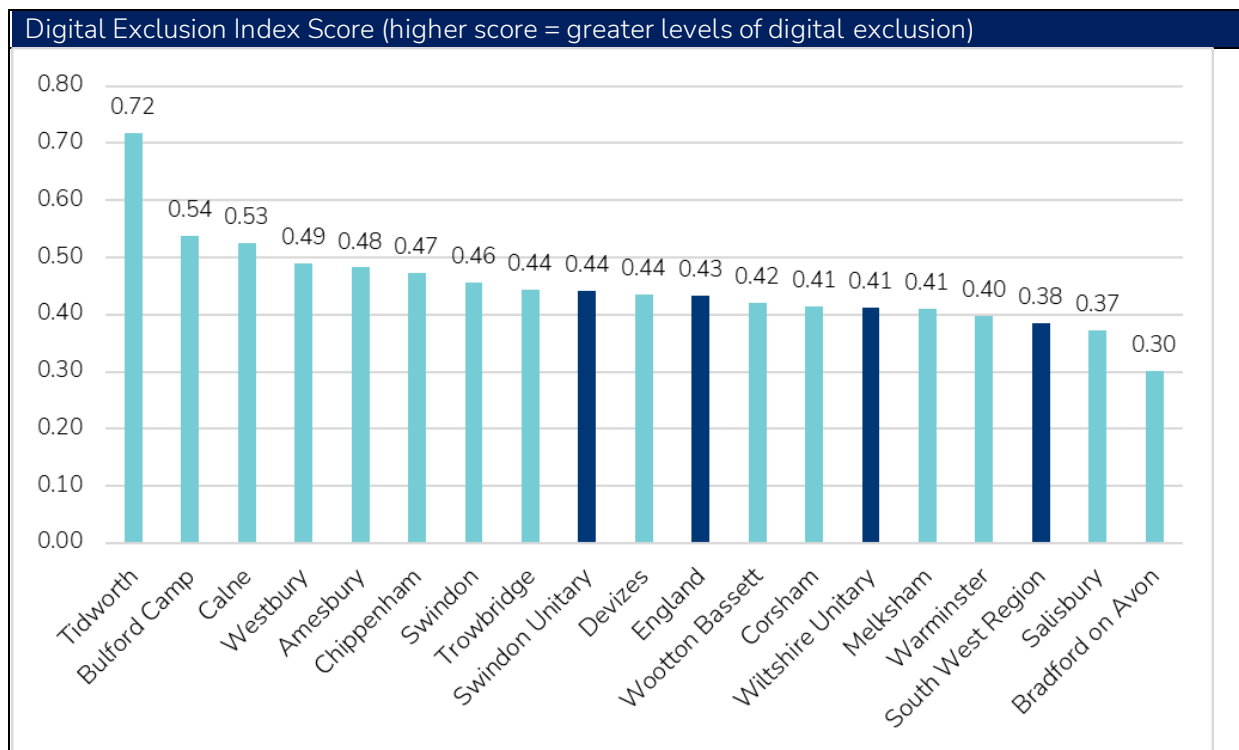
The table below shows the VAT registered business birth deaths and total active stock across Swindon, Wiltshire and comparators. A business is identified as 'active' if they have either turnover or employment at any time during the reference period. A birth is identified as a business that was present and active in year 2021 but did not exist in the previous years. A death is identified as a business that was active in year 2020 but did not exist in the 2021. The table also looks at turnover in terms of the proportion of businesses in 2021 that were births, and the proportion of businesses that died in 2021.

VAT registered businesses: Births, Deaths and active stock

	Births	Births as % of active businesses (2021)	Deaths	Deaths as % of active businesses (2020)	Total active businesses	Total active businesses (rate per 10,000 working age people)
Swindon	925	12.6%	900	10.9%	7,370	491.06
Wiltshire	1,720	8.9%	1,785	8.2%	19,240	625.51
South West	22,285	10.6%	19,630	8.5%	209,310	604.56
England	291,895	12.3%	255,100	10.0%	2,370,200	665.68

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Business Demography (Inter Departmental Business Register) 2021

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The chart below presents the Digital exclusion index Score across towns in Wiltshire and Swindon, in the context of the South West and England as a whole. The Digital exclusion index is derived from postcode-level data provided by CACI combining information on Broadband speed, Buying online, Managing current accounts online, Mobile phone ownership, Internet usage and People agreeing with the statement "computers confuse me, I will never get used to them". Each indicator is scored between 0 and 1, with higher values meaning greater digital exclusion (e.g. less likely to own a mobile or more likely to have slower broadband). Data is presented as an average LSOA rank across the UK, where a higher value indicates higher digital exclusion (ranked between 1 and 42,616).

Digital Exclusion Index Score (higher score = greater levels of digital exclusion)

Town	Score
Tidworth	0.72
Bulford Camp	0.54
Calne	0.53
Westbury	0.49
Amesbury	0.48
Chippenham	0.47
Swindon	0.46
Trowbridge	0.44
Swindon Unitary	0.44
Devizes	0.44
England	0.43
Wootton Bassett	0.42
Corsham	0.41
Wiltshire Unitary	0.41
Melksham	0.41
Warminster	0.40
South West Region	0.38
Salisbury	0.37
Bradford on Avon	0.30

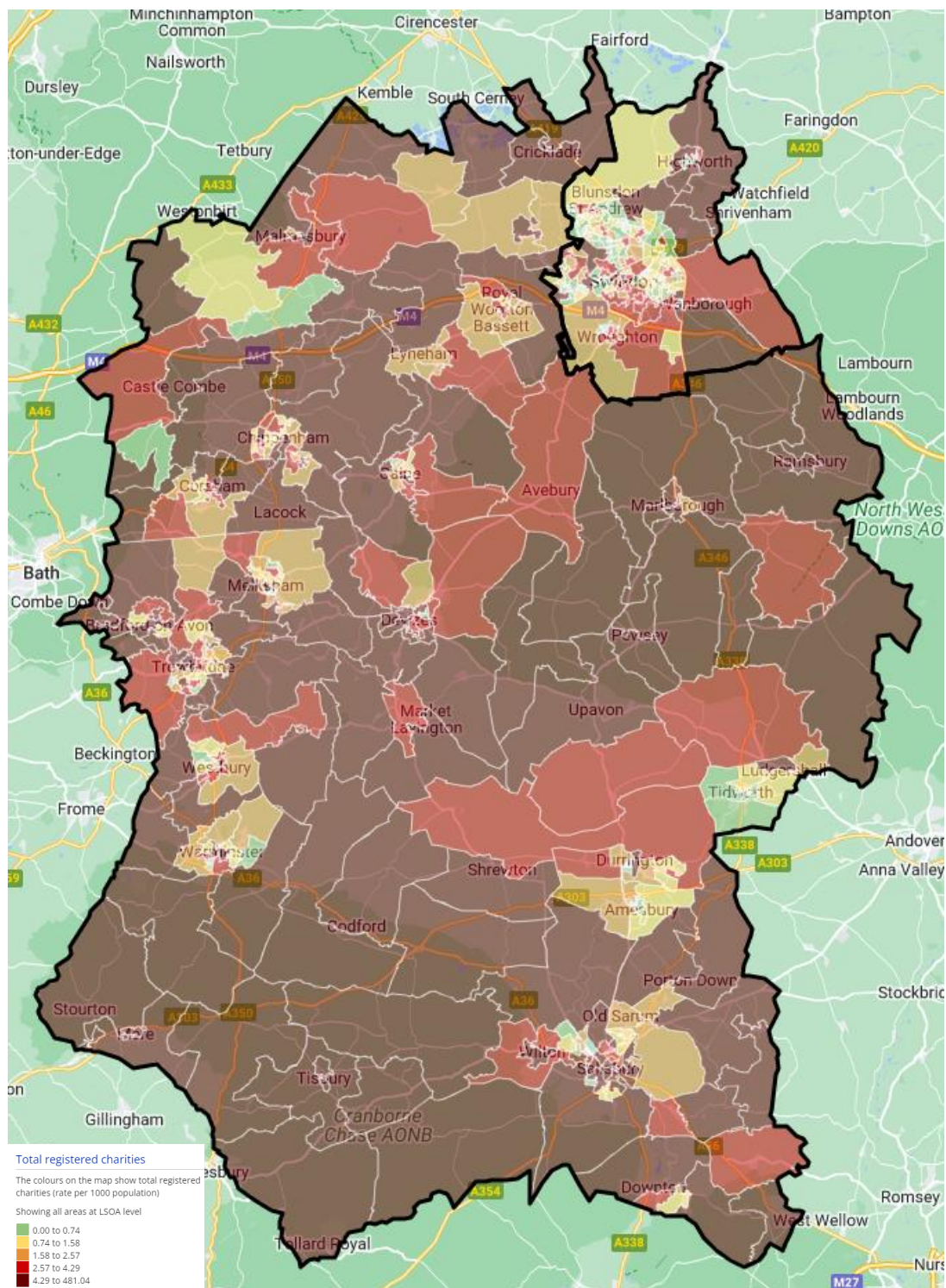Source: Greater Manchester Office of Data Analytics (2021)

Third sector and engagement

The table below shows the total registered charities per head by largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon.

Registered charities by town	
Town	Total registered charities
Devizes	6.55
Salisbury	5.12
Corsham	3.46
Chippenham	3.26
Trowbridge	2.83
Calne	2.80
Warminster	2.66
Westbury	2.58
Melksham	2.28
Wootton Bassett	2.25
Swindon	1.85
Bulford Camp	1.82
Amesbury	1.33
Tidworth	0.89
Swindon	1.96
Wiltshire	4.25
South West	3.55
England	2.82
Source: Charity Commission (2021)	

The map below shows how registered charities are dispersed, with the darker red areas showing greater proportions of charities per head and the green areas showing lower. Many charities are concentrated in rural parts of Wiltshire.

Total registered charities across neighbourhoods in Wiltshire and Swindon

Total registered charities

The colours on the map show total registered charities (rate per 1000 population)

Showing all areas at LSOA level

- 0.00 to 0.74
- 0.74 to 1.58
- 1.58 to 2.57
- 2.57 to 4.29
- 4.29 to 481.04

Source: Charity Commission (2021)

The table below shows the total number of grants awarded by grant giving organisations to social projects and charities across towns in Wiltshire, Swindon, Wiltshire county, the South West and England.
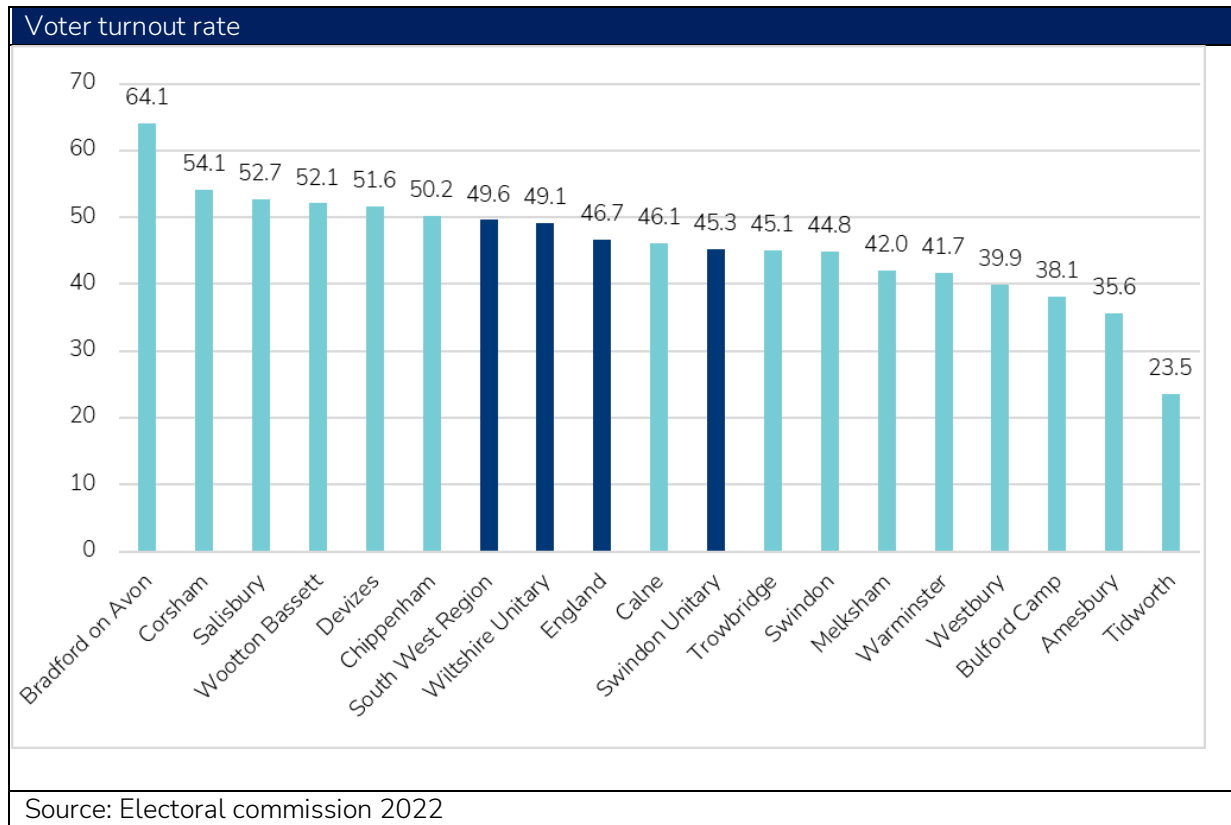
Total combined grants awarded per 10,000 of population	
Town	Total count of grants from major grant funders
Devizes	76.0
Trowbridge	65.9
Salisbury	51.1
Swindon	37.9
Wootton Bassett	35.2
Chippenham	35.1
Corsham	35.0
Melksham	33.1
Warminster	24.8
Calne	21.0
Westbury	19.2
Amesbury	18.6
Bulford Camp	17.0
Tidworth	8.3
Swindon Unitary	34.5
Wiltshire Unitary	42.8
South West	50.5
England	44.4
Source: 360 Giving Grant Nav data Feb-2023	

Total amount awarded from major grant funders per head	
Town	Total amount awarded from major grant funders per head
Trowbridge	£1,127.59
Devizes	£540.18
Swindon	£329.71
Salisbury	£270.13
Wootton Bassett	£193.99
Corsham	£189.39
Chippenham	£143.77
Warminster	£93.46
Bulford Camp	£88.20
Calne	£83.95
Tidworth	£36.94
Melksham	£34.02
Amesbury	£22.05
Westbury	£18.03
Swindon Unitary	£268.26
Wiltshire Unitary	£219.71
South West	£338.96
England	£38.02
Source: 360 Giving Grant Nav data Feb-2023	

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023
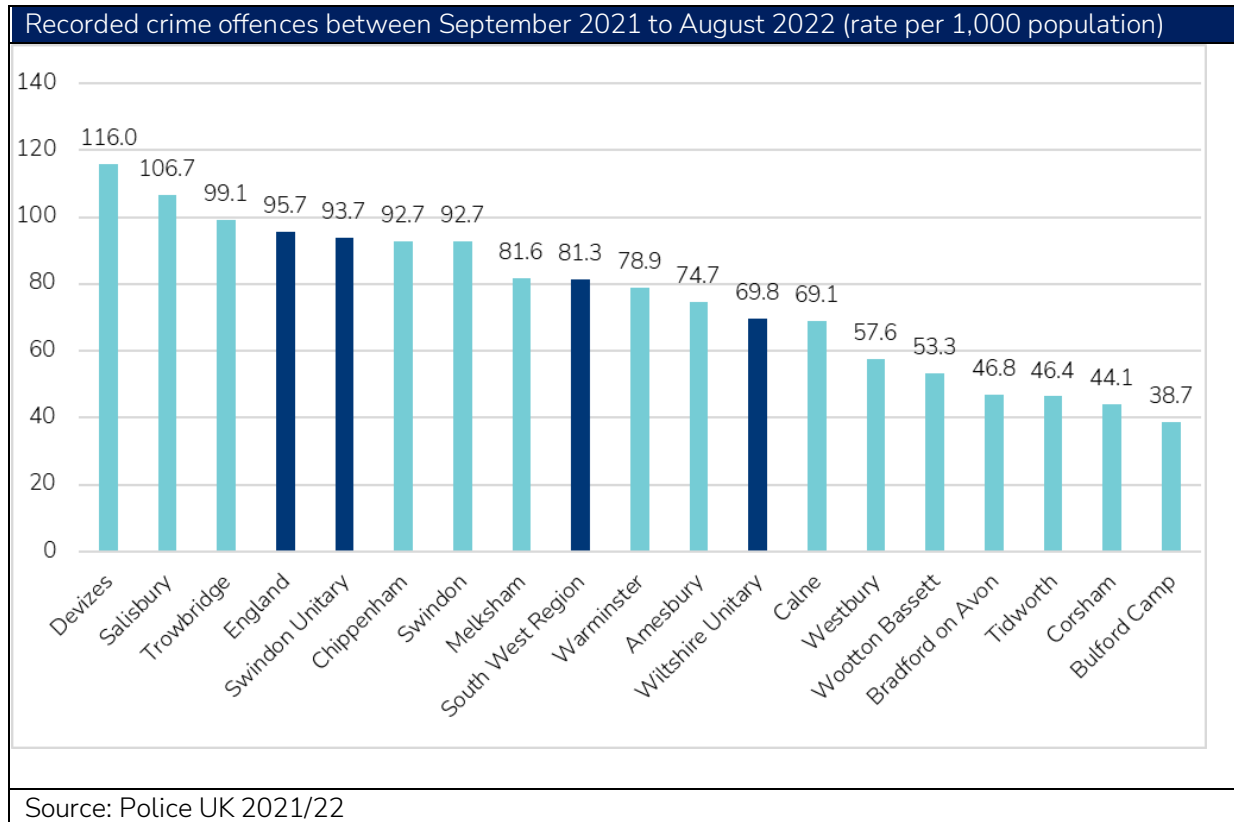
The chart below shows the percentage of voters that voted at local elections in Wiltshire, Swindon and comparator areas.

Voter turnout rate

Area	Rate
Bradford on Avon	64.1
Corsham	54.1
Salisbury	52.7
Wootton Bassett	52.1
Devizes	51.6
Chippenham	50.2
South West Region	49.6
Wiltshire Unitary	49.1
England	46.7
Calne	46.1
Swindon Unitary	45.3
Trowbridge	45.1
Swindon	44.8
Melksham	42.0
Warminster	41.7
Westbury	39.9
Bulford Camp	38.1
Amesbury	35.6
Tidworth	23.5

Source: Electoral commission 2022

Environment measures

The chart below shows the total rate of recorded crime per 1,000 residents across the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon. Figures are collected as the 12-month total of neighbourhood-level incidents of crime.

Recorded crime offences between September 2021 to August 2022 (rate per 1,000 population)

Source: Police UK 2021/22

The chart below shows levels of sexual offences against women and girls based on police recorded incidents of key notifiable offences across Swindon, Wiltshire and comparator areas.

Key notifiable sexual offences committed against females (rate per 100,000 population)
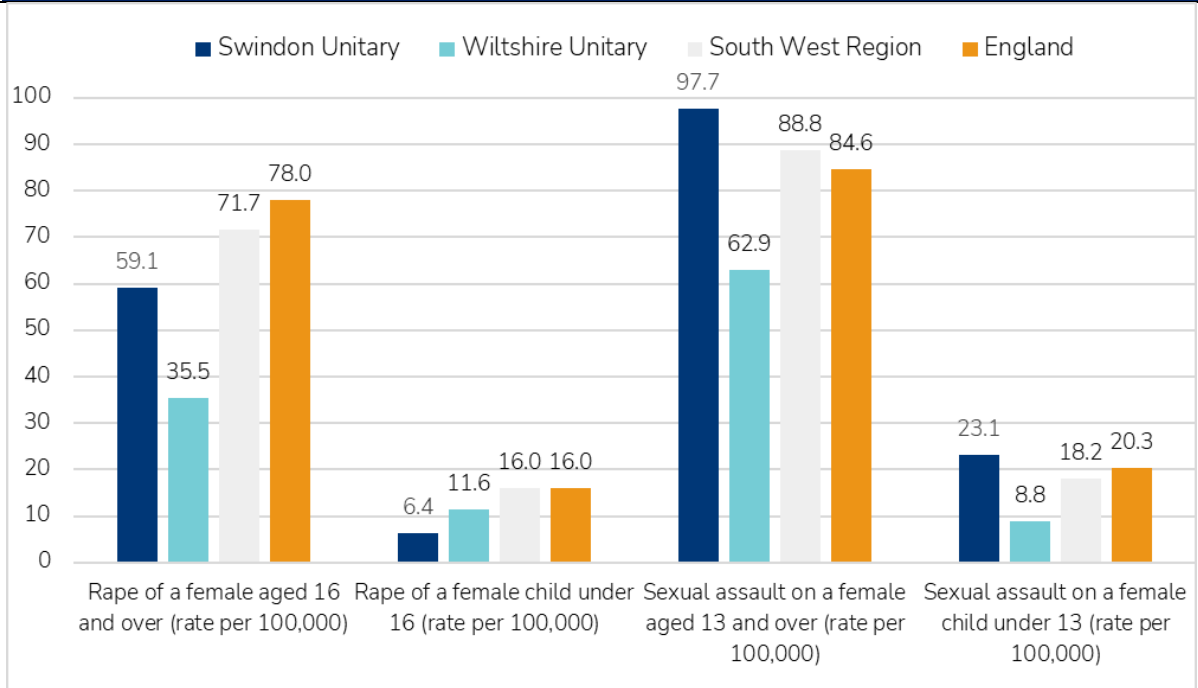
Source: Home Office/Police UK 2021/22

The table below shows the number of proven offences committed by children (aged under 18) between March 2014 and 2021.

| Proven offences committed by children (aged under 18) between March 2014 and 2021		
	Count	Rate per 100,000 aged 0-18
Swindon	3,429	64.6
Wiltshire	3,331	29.8
South West	44,055	37.6
England	519,190	41.3
Source: Youth Justice Board for England and Wales 2021		

The charts below compare the median and lower quartile property prices across Wiltshire and Swindon and the largest towns in the county.

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Median property price paid (£)
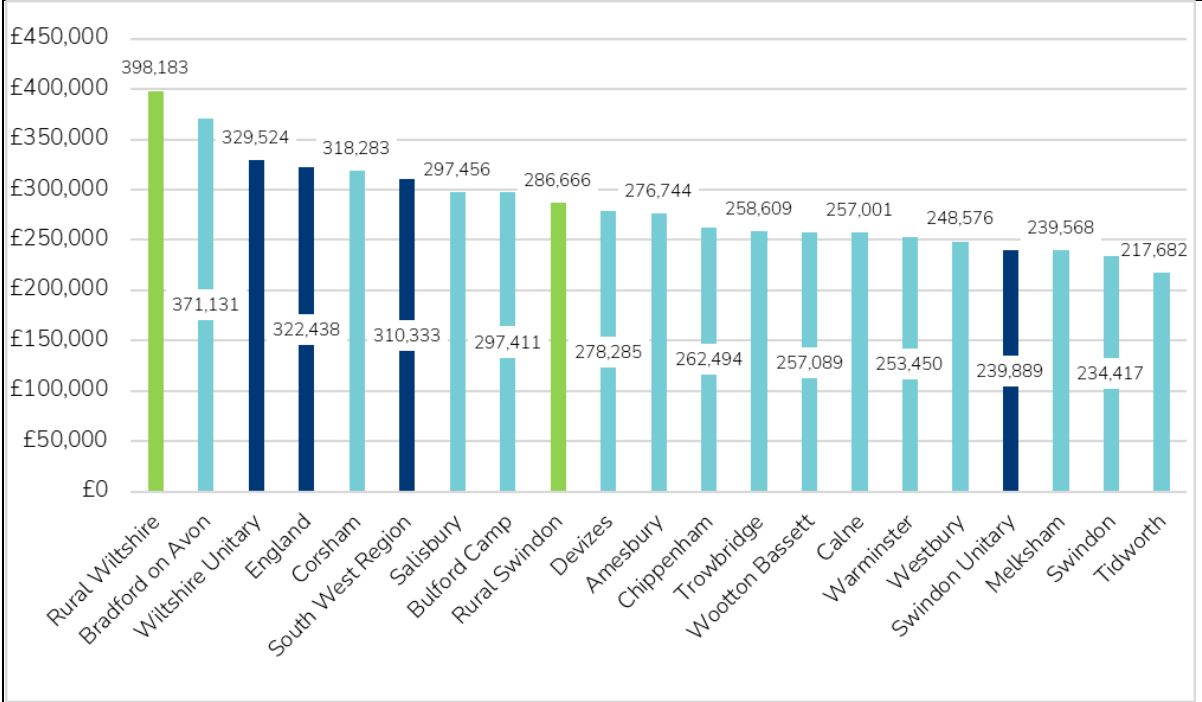
Source: Land Registry 2021/2022

Lower quartile property price paid (£)

Source: Land Registry 2021/2022

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023
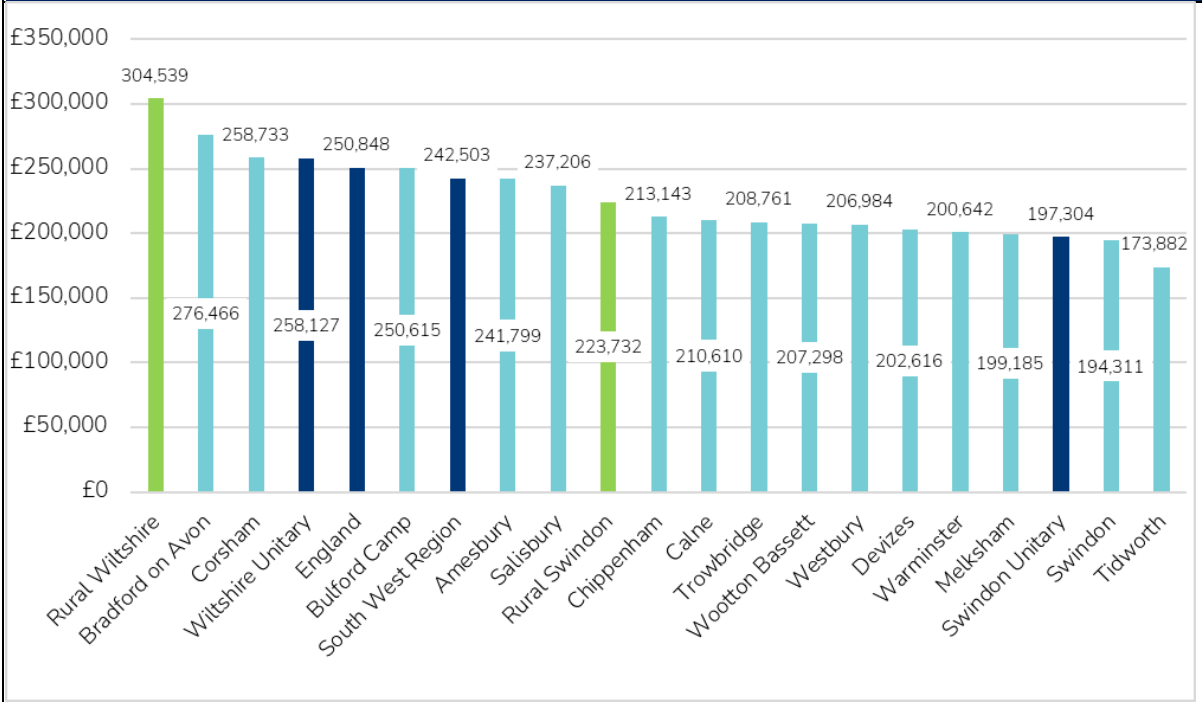
The table below lists the 21 LSOAs ranked among the most deprived 20% in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2019 Housing Affordability indicator – i.e. the areas where residents face the greatest barriers to renting or buying in the local housing market. This measure takes into account earnings as well as costs of buying and renting property locally.

Areas ranked among the most deprived 20% in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2019 Housing Affordability indicator		
Area Name (LSOA)	Town	Rank on the Housing Affordability Indicator (where 1 is most deprived in England and 32,844 least deprived)
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	Trowbridge	4,982
Faringdon Road	Swindon	5,263
Chippenham Queens - east	Chippenham	5,444
Calne Abberd - south	Calne	5,731
Walcot East south west	Swindon	5,807
Penhill east	Swindon	5,836
Pinehurst west	Swindon	5,880
Penhill north	Swindon	5,954
Park North north	Swindon	5,971
Walcot East north west	Swindon	6,112
Marlborough West - south	Marlborough	6,212
Salisbury Bemerton - west	Salisbury	6,296
Westbury Ham - west	Westbury	6,348
Marlborough East - north	Marlborough	6,466
Penhill central	Swindon	6,483
Devizes South - west	Devizes	6,548
Park South south west	Swindon	6,555
Upper Stratton south east	Swindon	6,566
Salisbury St Martin - central	Salisbury	6,675
Park South central	Swindon	6,773
Corsham (Pickwick) north	Corsham	6,796
Source: MHCLG 2019		

The chart below compares levels of household overcrowding across Wiltshire, Swindon and major towns in the county. Overcrowding is measured by the number of people in a household relative to the number of rooms available to the members of the household. An overcrowding score of 0 indicates that a household's space needs are met. A score of +1 indicates that the household has one surplus room. A score of -1 indicates that a household would need one more room for its living space needs to be met, a score of -2 indicates that the household would need two more rooms, and so on.

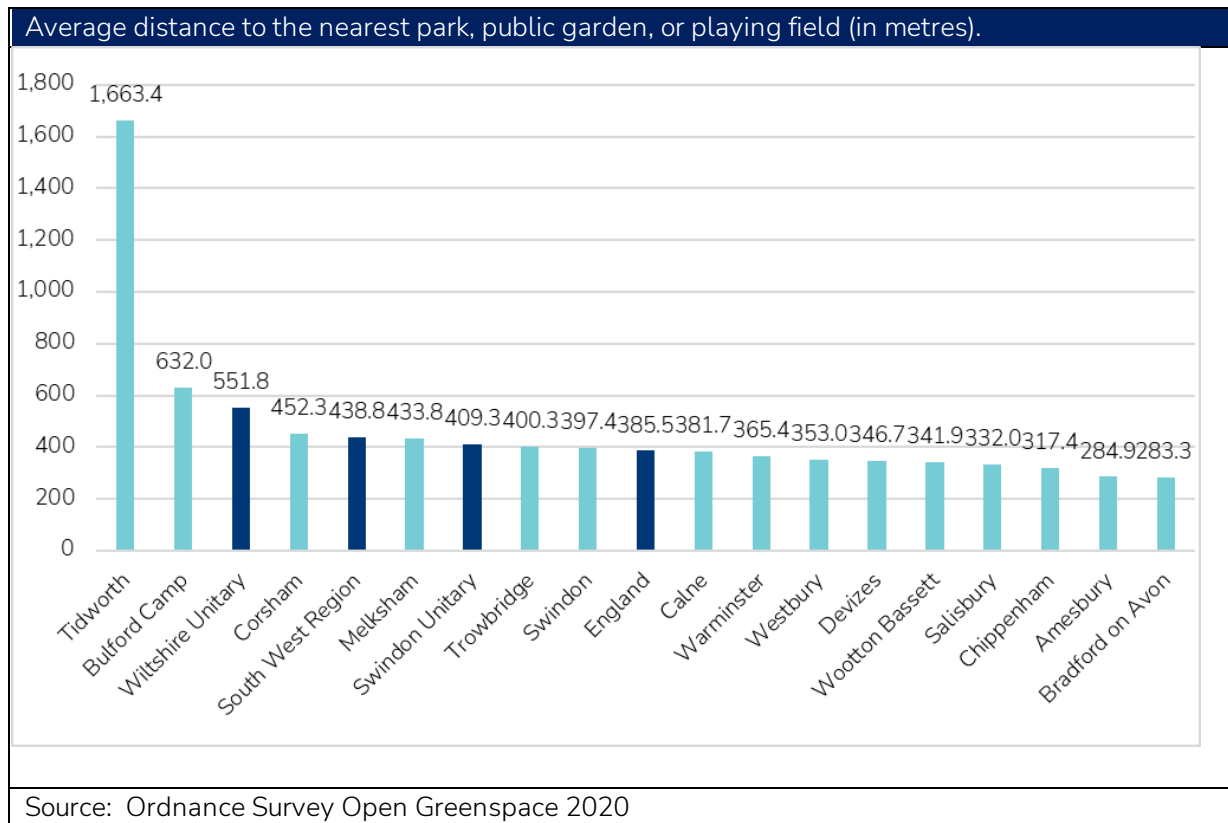**People living in overcrowded housing**

Source: Census 2021
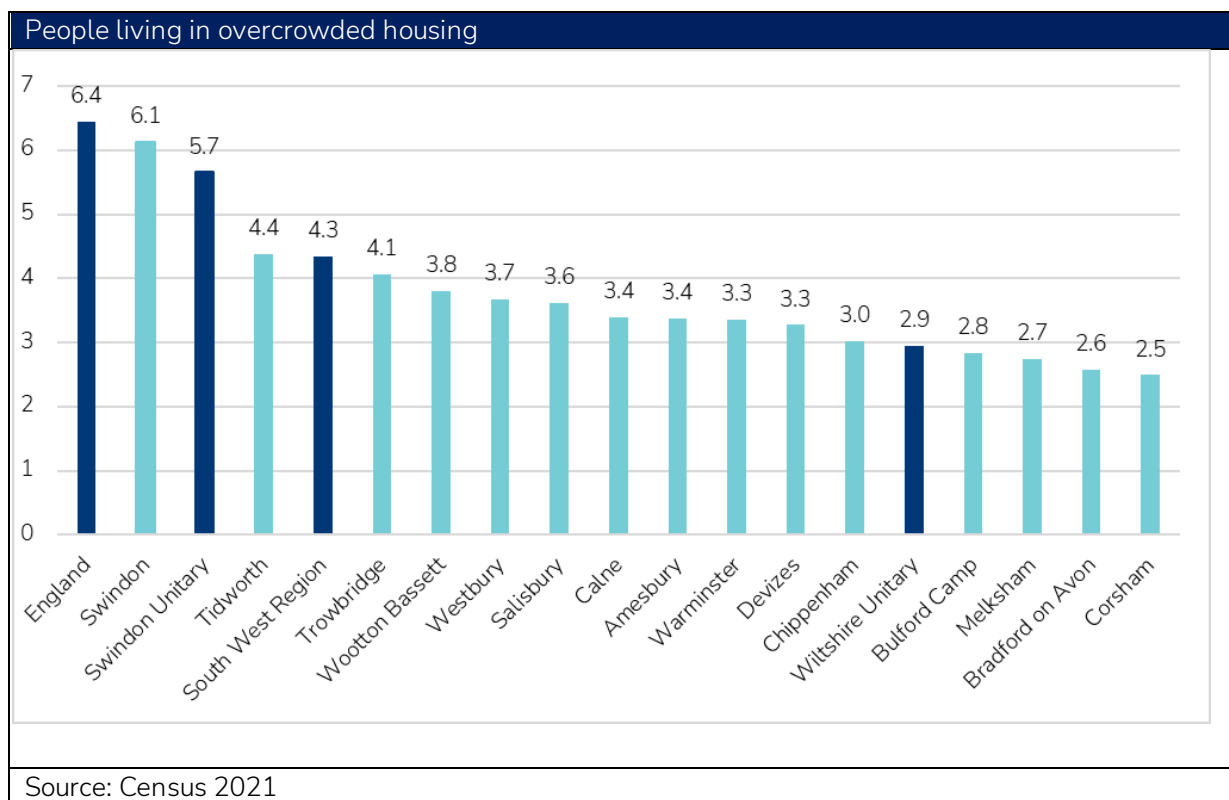
The table below shows the 10 LSOAs in Wiltshire and Swindon with the highest proportion of overcrowded households.

10 LSOAs with highest % of overcrowded households

LSOA	Local Authority	% overcrowded households
Manchester Road	Swindon	40.2
Bathurst Road	Swindon	29.6
Faringdon Road	Swindon	23.8
Penhill north	Swindon	16.7
Regents Close	Swindon	16.0
New town	Swindon	15.4
Eastcott north	Swindon	13.3
Pinehurst west	Swindon	12.9
Walcot East east	Swindon	12.3
Gorsehill east	Swindon	12.3

Source: Census 2021

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023
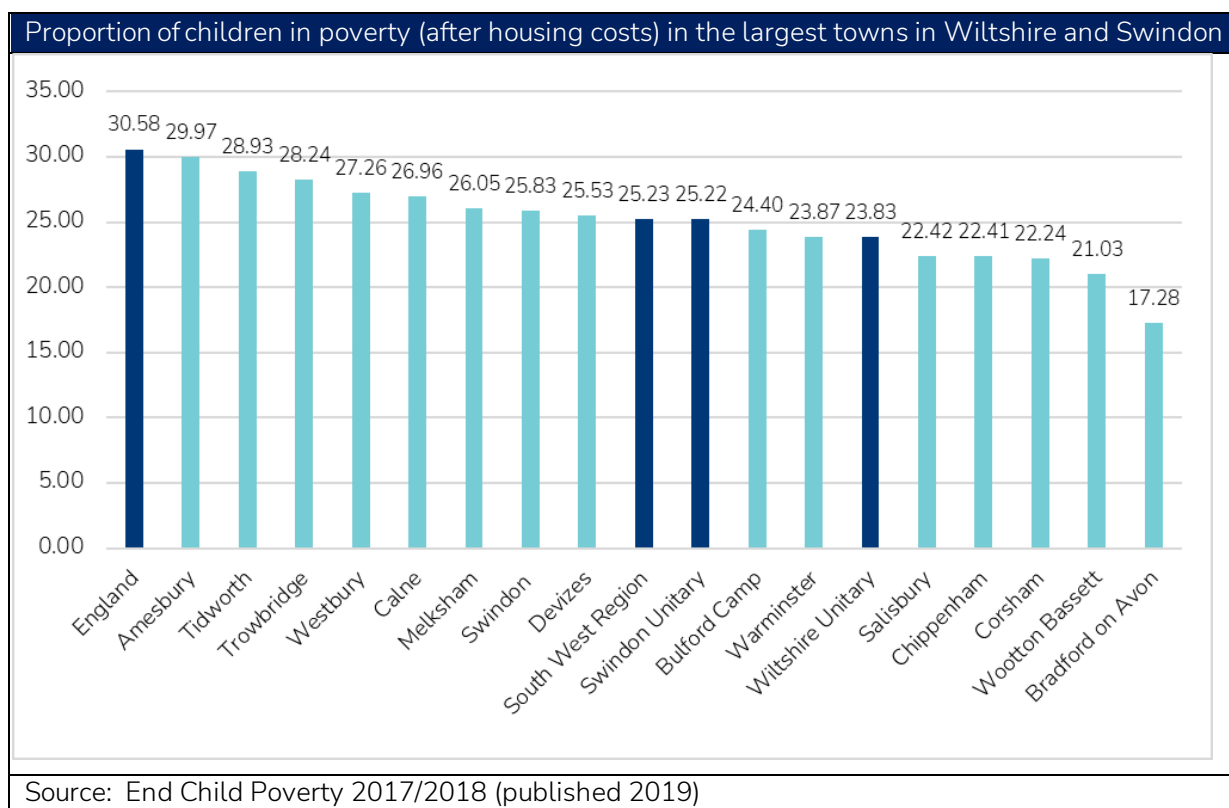
The chart below shows the average distance to the nearest park, public garden, or playing field (in metres).

Average distance to the nearest park, public garden, or playing field (in metres).

Area	Distance
Tidworth	1,663.4
Bulford Camp	632.0
Wiltshire Unitary	551.8
Corsham	452.3
South West Region	438.8
Melksham	433.8
Swindon Unitary	409.3
Trowbridge	400.3
Swindon	397.4
England	385.5
Calne	381.7
Warminster	365.4
Westbury	353.0
Devizes	346.7
Wootton Bassett	341.9
Salisbury	332.0
Chippenham	317.4
Amesbury	284.9
Bradford on Avon	283.3

Source: Ordnance Survey Open Greenspace 2020

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Inequalities

Vulnerable children

The chart below shows the proportion of children in poverty (after housing costs) in the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon.

Proportion of children in poverty (after housing costs) in the largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon

Town	Value
England	30.58
Amesbury	29.97
Tidworth	28.93
Trowbridge	28.24
Westbury	27.26
Calne	26.96
Melksham	26.05
Swindon	25.83
Devizes	25.53
South West Region	25.23
Swindon Unitary	25.22
Bulford Camp	24.40
Warminster	23.87
Wiltshire Unitary	23.83
Salisbury	22.42
Chippenham	22.41
Corsham	22.24
Wootton Bassett	21.03
Bradford on Avon	17.28

Source: End Child Poverty 2017/2018 (published 2019)

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The table below shows the proportion of children in poverty (after housing costs) across wards in Swindon and Wiltshire.

Children in poverty after housing costs by ward		
Ward name	Local Authority	% children in poverty (after housing costs)
Salisbury Bemerton	Wiltshire	40.9
Walcot and Park North	Swindon	38.1
Trowbridge Lambrok	Wiltshire	37.7
Penhill and Upper Stratton	Swindon	32.7
Liden, Eldene and Park South	Swindon	32.4
Trowbridge Drynham	Wiltshire	32.3
Central	Swindon	32.1
Gorse Hill and Pinehurst	Swindon	30.8
Amesbury East	Wiltshire	30.0
Amesbury West	Wiltshire	30.0
Trowbridge Central	Wiltshire	29.1
Ludgershall and Perham Down	Wiltshire	28.9
Tidworth	Wiltshire	28.9
Calne Chilvester and Abberd	Wiltshire	28.7
Calne North	Wiltshire	28.7
Westbury North	Wiltshire	28.6
Westbury West	Wiltshire	28.6
Lydiard and Freshbrook	Swindon	28.3
Melksham North	Wiltshire	28.0
Trowbridge Park	Wiltshire	27.8
Source: End Child Poverty 2017/2018 (published 2019)		

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The table below compares levels of youth unemployment (people aged 18-24 receiving JSA and Universal Credit) across the largest towns in Wiltshire.

Young adults experiencing unemployment across largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon	
Area	Youth unemployment benefit in population aged 18-24 (JSA and Universal Credit; %)
Devizes	5.46
Calne	5.38
Swindon	5.30
Amesbury	5.07
Salisbury	4.91
Westbury	4.82
Bradford on Avon	4.69
Corsham	4.62
Melksham	4.26
Chippenham	3.93
Trowbridge	3.16
Wootton Bassett	2.92
Warminster	2.38
Bulford Camp	1.49
Tidworth	0.44
Swindon Unitary	5.04
Wiltshire Unitary	3.19
South West Region	3.07
England	4.77
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) November 2022	

Young adults experiencing unemployment across largest towns in Wiltshire and Swindon		
Area Name (LSOA)	Local Authority	People aged 18-24 receiving unemployment benefits
Okus east	Swindon	18.9
Penhill north	Swindon	16.4
Salisbury Bemerton - north	Wiltshire	15.9
Penhill central	Swindon	15.8
Park North central	Swindon	15.6
Upper Stratton south east	Swindon	15.6
Bradford on Avon North - west	Wiltshire	13.5
Walcot East south west	Swindon	13.2
Durrington - south	Wiltshire	13.2
Chippenham Redland - south	Wiltshire	12.8
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) November-2022		

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The chart below shows the proportion of children receiving Disability Living Allowance (DLA). DLA is payable to children and adults who become disabled before the age of 65, who need help with personal care or have walking difficulties because they are physically or mentally disabled. People can receive DLA whether they are in or out of work. It is non-means tested and is unaffected by income or savings of the claimant. DLA provides support for paying with additional care or mobility requirements associated with a disability.

Proportion of children aged 0-15 receiving Disability Living Allowance

Area	Value
Melksham	5.4
Wiltshire Unitary	5.3
Swindon Unitary	5.2
Trowbridge	5.1
South West Region	5.0
England	5.0
Westbury	4.8
Tidworth	4.5
Calne	4.3
Devizes	4.0
Wootton Bassett	3.8
Amesbury	3.8
Salisbury	3.7
Chippenham	3.5
Bulford Camp	3.5
Swindon	3.4
Corsham	3.4
Warminster	3.1
Bradford on Avon	1.4

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) 2022
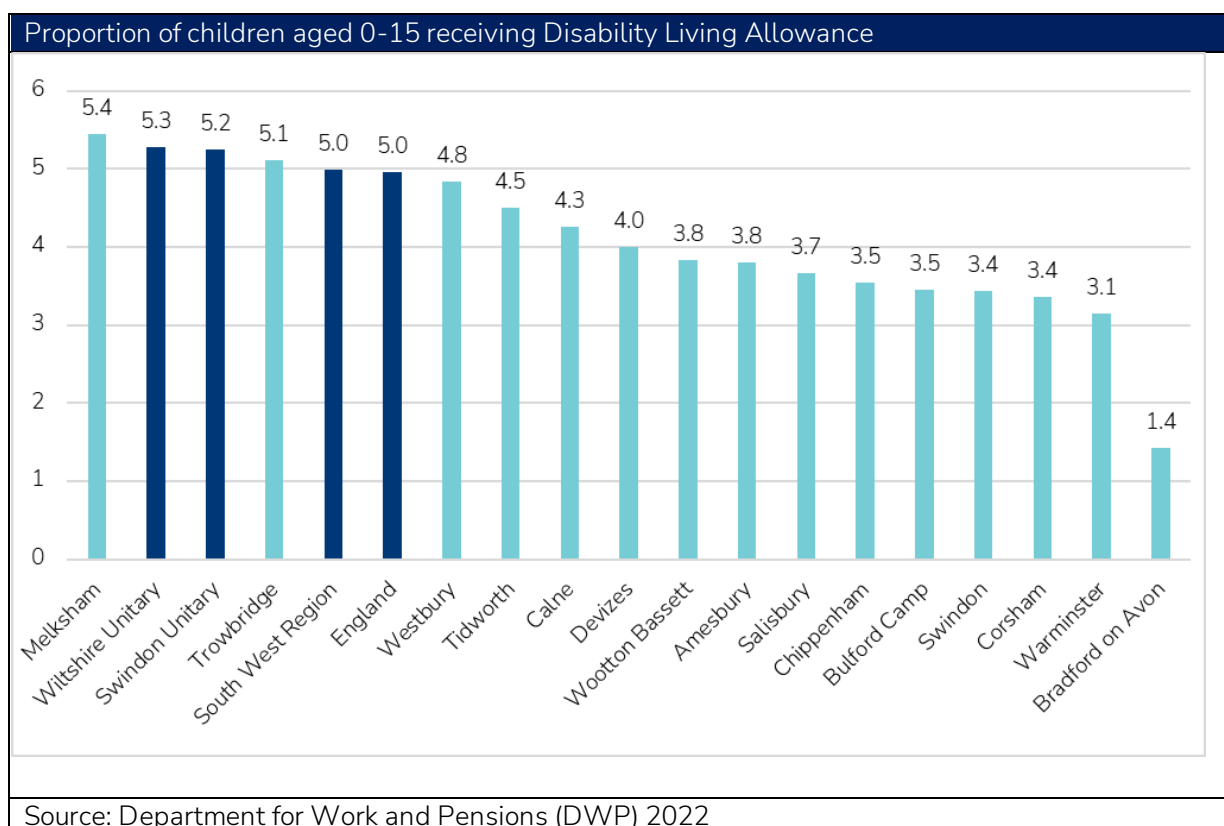
Proportion of children aged 0-15 receiving Disability Living Allowance – LSOAs with the highest rates		
Area Name (LSOA)	Local Authority	Children aged 0-15 receiving Disability Living Allowance
Walcot East north west	Swindon	16.9
Walcot East east	Swindon	14.9
Westbury Laverton - east	Wiltshire	14.8
Chippenham Hill Rise - north west	Wiltshire	14.6
Berryfield & Bowerhill (part)	Wiltshire	13.5
Upper Stratton south east	Swindon	13.3
Chippenham Queens - east	Wiltshire	12.5
Calne Abberd - north	Wiltshire	12.2
Trowbridge Drynham - Lower Studley	Wiltshire	12.1
Pinehurst west	Swindon	12.1
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) 2022		

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The chart below shows the proportion of children and young people in contact with Children and Adolescent Health Services (CAMHS). Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) are services that support young people experiencing poor mental health, or difficult feelings or experiences.

Proportion of children and young people (aged 0-18) in contact with Children and Adolescent Health Services (CAMHS)

Proportion of CYP population (under 18) receiving CAMHS treatment during 2019/20

- NHS Swindon CCG: 5.7%
- NHS Wiltshire CCG: 4.2%
- England: 4.5%

Source: Children's Commissioner 2019/20

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

Older people

IoD 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI) by LSOA		
Area name	Local Authority	IoD 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI) Score (rate)
Walcot East south west	Swindon	51.20
Manchester Road	Swindon	49.60
Pinehurst west	Swindon	40.00
Tidworth north west	Wiltshire	38.30
Faringdon Road	Swindon	37.10
Bathurst Road	Swindon	36.40
Park South central	Swindon	34.60
Penhill east	Swindon	33.90
Walcot East north west	Swindon	33.50
Albion Street	Swindon	33.10
Freshbrook south	Swindon	32.90
Penhill central	Swindon	31.00
Penhill north	Swindon	31.00
Walcot East east	Swindon	31.00
Park South south west	Swindon	30.80
Regents Close	Swindon	30.30
Park North north	Swindon	29.30
Park North central	Swindon	28.70
Stokesay Drive	Swindon	27.90
Pinehurst south	Swindon	27.50
England		14.20
Swindon Unitary		13.06
South West region		11.39
Wiltshire Unitary		8.69
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019		

Pension credit claimant rate (% of population aged 65+), by town and local authority (dotted line = national average)
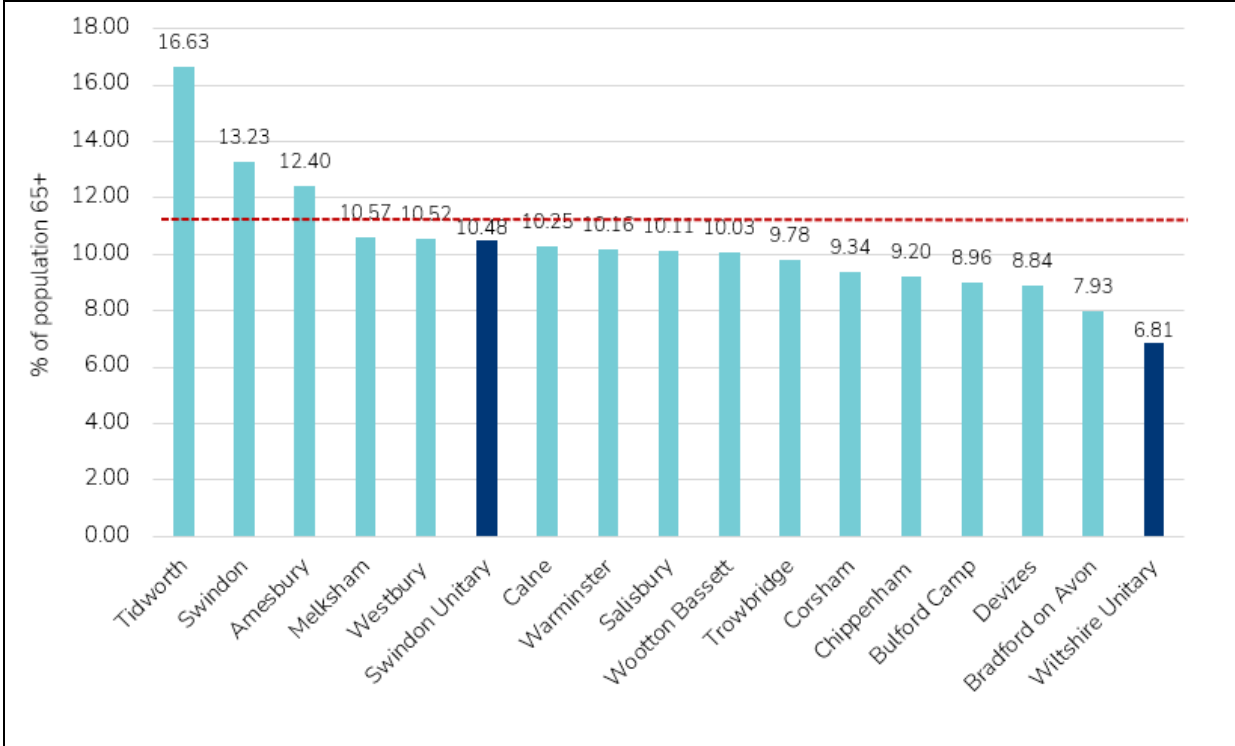
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Aug-2022

LSOAs with the highest Pension Credit claimant rate in Wiltshire and Swindon		
Area Name (LSOA)	Local Authority	Pension Credit claimants (%)
Walcot East south west	Swindon	45.1
Manchester Road	Swindon	42.4
Faringdon Road	Swindon	38.9
Bathurst Road	Swindon	34.7
Walcot East north west	Swindon	33.8
Albion Street	Swindon	30.9
Pinehurst west	Swindon	30.3
Penhill east	Swindon	28.9
Park South central	Swindon	27.0
Park North north	Swindon	26.6
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Aug-2022		

Proportion of people aged 65+ claiming Attendance Allowance, by town and local authority

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Aug-2022

LSOAs with the highest Attendance Allowance claimant rate in Wiltshire and Swindon		
Area Name (LSOA)	Local Authority	Attendance allowance claimants (%)
Chippenham Avon - east	Wiltshire	23.9
Walcot East north west	Swindon	19.9
Warminster West - east central	Wiltshire	19.3
Purton south & Braydon	Wiltshire	19.1
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	Wiltshire	18.4
Amesbury East - south	Wiltshire	18.3
Devizes North - east	Wiltshire	18.1
Wootton Bassett South - central	Wiltshire	18.1
Melksham North - south west	Wiltshire	17.6
Salisbury St Edmund - south	Wiltshire	17.6

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Aug-2022

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023

The chart below shows the proportion of households that are comprised of one-person aged 65+ living alone. Figures are self-reported and taken from the household composition questions in the 2021 census.

Lone pensioner households

Area	Value
Bradford on Avon	19.6
Warminster	16.9
Salisbury	15.9
Devizes	15.5
Melksham	14.8
South West Region	14.6
Corsham	14.5
Wiltshire Unitary	13.9
Wootton Bassett	13.6
England	12.8
Westbury	12.6
Calne	12.6
Trowbridge	12.3
Chippenham	12.1
Amesbury	12.0
Swindon Unitary	11.0
Swindon	10.6
Bulford Camp	8.6
Tidworth	3.8

Source: Census 2021

Needs Analysis for Wiltshire and Swindon 2023
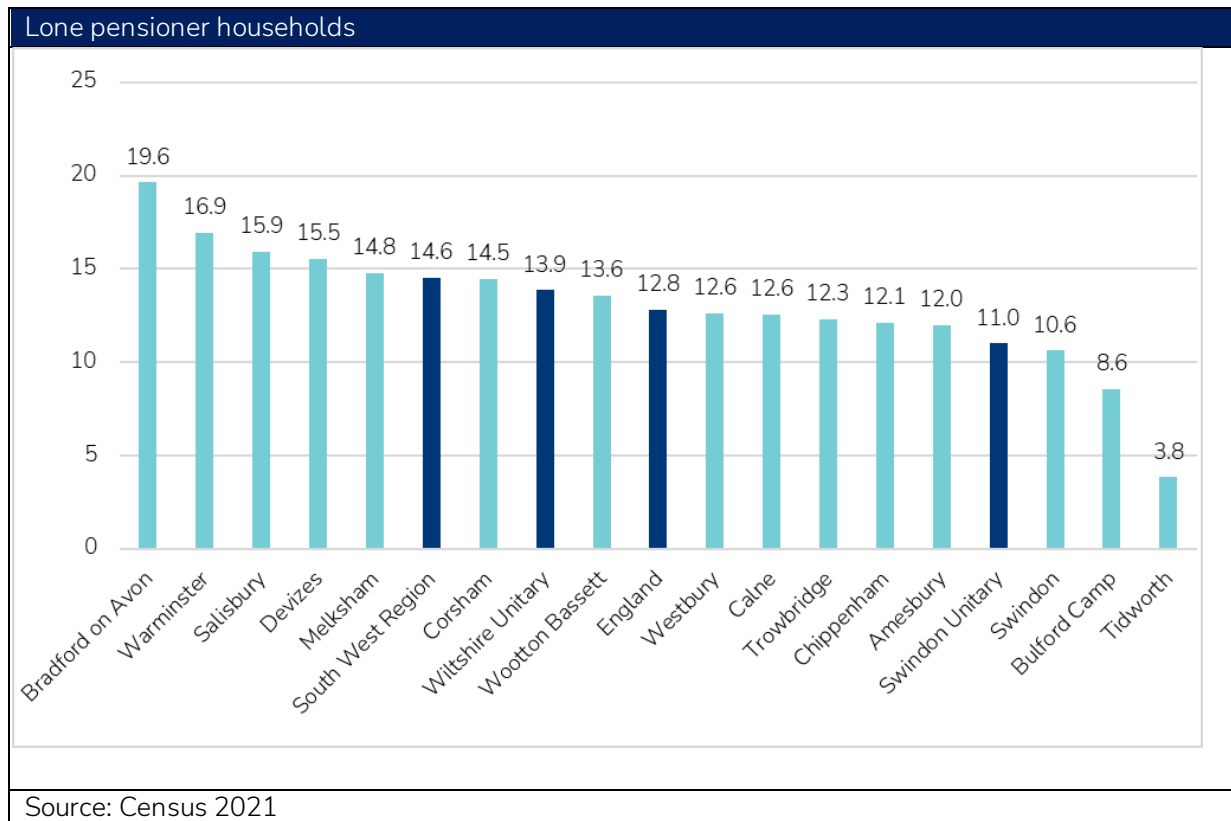
Appendix B: Indicators used in this report

Population Indicators

Indicator name	Indicator details
Total population	Shows total population of the area (all ages and genders). These are self-reported figures from the 2021 Census. Census 2021
Population by age/gender	Shows the proportion of the total population by age and gender. These are self-reported figures from the 2021 Census. Census 2021
Subnational population projections	This dataset provides estimates of future population levels in local areas for each year from 2016 until 2041 broken down by gender and single year age band. They take into account results from the Mid-Year Estimates and project the population forward using as a set of underlying demographic assumptions regarding fertility, mortality and migration based on the last five years of local trends. ONS, 2020-2040
Population density (persons per hectare)	Population density is based on the local population size and geographical area. The ONS has details of the area in hectares of all standard geographical boundaries. The population density figure is calculated by dividing the total population (taken from the census) by the area in hectares for the relevant boundary. Census 2021
Rural population based on ONS Rural Urban classification	The Rural Urban Classification is an Official Statistic used to distinguish rural and urban areas. The Classification defines areas as rural if they are outside settlements with more than 10,000 resident population. ONS, 2021
Ethnicity	Shows the proportion of people by ethnicity, based on self-reported responses to the ethnicity question in Census 2021. Census 2021
Household language	This dataset provides Census 2021 estimates that classify households in England and Wales by the combination of adults and children within a household that have English (English or Welsh in Wales) as a main language. Census 2021
Sexual orientation	This dataset provides Census 2021 estimates that classify usual residents aged 16 years and over in England and Wales by sexual orientation. Census 2021

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| Migration | This dataset provides Census 2021 estimates that classify usual residents aged one year and over in England and Wales by their address one year ago, in order to determine their status as a migrant from within or outside the UK.

Census 2021 |
|---|---|
| Previously served in the UK armed forces | This dataset provides Census 2021 estimates that classify usual residents aged 16 years and over in England and Wales by whether or not they have previously served in the UK armed forces. This does not include people who are currently serving in the UK armed forces.

Census 2021 |

Poverty and Deprivation Indicators

Indicator name	Indicator details
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	This is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) in England. The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 are based on 37 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation which are combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD 2019) Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), 2019
ID 2019 Income Domain	The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests). The following indicators are included: Adults and children in Income Support families; Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families; Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families; Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families not already counted that is those who are not in receipt of Income Support income-based Jobseeker's Allowance income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) and whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60% of the median before housing costs; Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support accommodation support or both. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), 2019
ID 2019 Employment Domain	The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment sickness or disability or caring responsibilities. The following indicators are included: Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based) women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64; Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance aged 18 to 59 / 64; Claimants of Incapacity Benefit aged 18 to 59 / 64; Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance aged 18 to 59 / 64; Claimants of Carer's Allowance aged 18 to 59 / 64. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), 2019
ID 2019 Education, Skills and Training Domain	The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Education Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively. That is the 'children and young people' sub-domain

	measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures ('flow') while the 'skills' sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working age adult population ('stock'). A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), 2019
ID 2019 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain	The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation. The following indicators are included: Years of potential life lost: An age and sex standardised measure of premature death; Comparative illness and disability ratio: An age and sex standardised morbidity/disability ratio; Acute morbidity: An age and sex standardised rate of emergency admission to hospital; Mood and anxiety disorders: A composite based on the rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders hospital episodes data suicide mortality data and health benefits data. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), 2019
ID 2019 Crime Domain	Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level. The following indicators are included: Violence: The rate of violence per 1000 at-risk population; Burglary: The rate of burglary per 1000 at-risk properties; Theft: The rate of theft per 1000 at-risk population; Criminal Damage: The rate of criminal damage per 1000 at-risk population. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), 2019
ID 2019 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain	The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers' which relate to the physical proximity of local services and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), 2019
ID 2019 Living Environment Domain	The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents. The Indoors sub-domain contains the following indicators: Houses without central heating: The proportion of houses that do not have central heating; Housing in poor condition: The proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard. The Outdoors sub-domain contains the following indicators: Air quality: A measure of air quality based on emissions rates for four pollutants; Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and

	cyclists: A measure of road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists among the resident and workplace population. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), 2019
ID 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)	The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index comprises children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. For the Indices of Deprivation 2019 income deprived families are defined as families that either receive Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) or families not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Working Tax Credit or Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) below 60 per cent of the national median before housing costs. The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index is expressed as the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), 2019
ID 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI)	The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index captures deprivation affecting older people defined as those adults aged 60 or over receiving Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) families as a proportion of all those aged 60 or over. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), 2019
Households with multiple needs	Multiply deprived households refers to households with each of the following four deprivation characteristics: a) Employment: Any member of the household aged 16-74 who is not a full-time student is either unemployed or permanently sick; b) Education: No member of the household aged 16 to pensionable age has at least 5 GCSEs (grade A-C) or equivalent AND no member of the household aged 16-18 is in full-time education c) Health and disability: Any member of the household has general health 'not good' in the year before Census or has a limiting long term illness d) Housing: The household's accommodation is either overcrowded; OR is in a shared dwelling OR does not have sole use of bath/shower and toilet OR has no central heating. These figures are taken from responses to various questions in Census 2021. Census 2021
Working age Benefit claimants (Benefit combinations)	Shows the proportion of people of working age receiving DWP benefits. Working age DWP Benefits are benefits payable to all people of working age (16-64) who need additional financial support due to low income, worklessness, poor health, caring responsibilities, bereavement or disability. The following benefits are included: Universal Credit. Bereavement Benefit, Carers Allowance, Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance, Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Pension Credit and Widows Benefit. The aim of these statistics is to provide Working Age statistics on the number of individuals claiming a DWP benefit in total (i.e. only counting

	each individual claimant once). These are Experimental Statistics and should only be used for looking at the whole, combined picture for DWP benefits. The data shows benefits as at quarterly snapshots points. The benefit combinations shown in these statistics do not cover every possible combination. Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), August 2022
Personal debt (unsecured loans) per person aged 18+	The total amount of borrowing outstanding on customer accounts for unsecured personal loans divided by the population aged 18+ (ONS 2018). UK Finance (September 2021)
Hardship Fund Vulnerability Index Score	Shows the hardship fund vulnerability index score, where higher is more vulnerable. This analysis aimed to target the most economically vulnerable Local Authorities, according to eligibility criteria developed for the British Red Cross Hardship Fund. Using the following underlying indicators: People working in arts, entertainment, recreation and other services, accommodation and food services (hospitality), retail; Adults and children in Income Support families, Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families, Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families, Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families, Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families not already counted, Adults and children in Universal Credit families where no adult is in 'Working - no requirements' conditionality regime, Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both, Proportion of people aged 70+, Homelessness (measured as rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of the 1996 Housing Act), People living alone (as a proxy for social isolation, in the absence of more specific isolation measures), Asylum seekers are included in the income deprivation indicator, CACI Financial Vulnerability score. British Red Cross, June 2020
Food Vulnerability Index Score	Shows the food vulnerability index score, where higher is more vulnerable. Food insecurity has been identified as a massive immediate vulnerability. Studies of food insecurity in the UK (e.g. Smith et al. 2018) model this using a combination of benefits claims and household-level insecurity (e.g. living alone as an older person or person with low income, especially with dependent children). For this bespoke Food Vulnerability Index, Red Cross have combined these indicators with others that are relevant to food insecurity during Covid-19. These include: Frailty, Living alone, Distance to services, Digital exclusion, Income deprivation, Income Support families, Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families, Income-based Employment and Support Allowance families, Pension Credit (Guarantee) families, Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families not already counted, Universal Credit families where no adult is in 'Working - no requirements' conditionality regime, Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both. British Red Cross, June 2020
Homeless young people (16-24) per	These tables include information on new prevention and relief duties owed. Prevention duties include any activities aimed at preventing a household

1,000 households (prevention or relief duty owned)	threatened with homelessness within 56 days from becoming homeless. Relief duties are owed to households that are already homeless and require help to secure settled accommodation. Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUCC) 2021/2022

Health, Wellbeing and Disability Indicators

Indicator name	Indicator details
People receiving Disability Benefits (Personal Independence Payment and Disability Living Allowance)	Shows the proportion of people receiving Disability Living Allowance or Personal Independence Payment (PIP). PIP helps with some of the extra costs caused by long-term disability, ill-health or terminal ill-health. From 8th April 2013 DWP started to replace Disability Living Allowance (DLA) for working age people with PIP. DLA is payable to children and adults who become disabled before the age of 65, who need help with personal care or have walking difficulties because they are physically or mentally disabled. People can receive DLA whether they are in or out of work. It is non-means tested and is unaffected by income or savings of the claimant. DLA provides support for paying with additional care or mobility requirements associated with a disability.

Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) 2022 |
| Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a lot | Shows the proportion of residents Disabled under the Equality Act with a limiting long-term illness where activities are limited a lot. Figures are taken from responses to the 2021 Census, based on a self assessment of whether or not a person has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do, including problems that are due to old age.

Census 2021 |
| Special educational need | This dataset combines information from the school census (state-funded schools), school level annual school census (independent schools) and general hospital school census on pupils with special educational needs (SEN). This indicator focuses on type of SEN provision (either SEN support or education, health and care plan)

Department for Education (DfE) 2022 |
| Small Area Mental Health Index | The SAMHI is a composite annual measure of population mental health for each Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in England. The SAMHI combines data on mental health from multiple sources (NHS-Mental health related hospital attendances, GP Patient Survey Q34 Best describe your own health state today, Prescribing data Antidepressants, QOF - depression, and DWP - Incapacity benefit and Employment support allowance for mental illness) into a single index. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of mental health need.

Place-Based Longitudinal Data Resource (PLDR) 2019 |
| Personal Independence Payment (PIP): mental health claimants | Shows the proportion of working age people receiving Personal Independence Payment (PIP) for mental health reasons. PIP helps with some of the extra costs caused by long-term disability, ill-health or terminal ill-health. From 8th April 2013 DWP started to replace Disability Living Allowance (DLA) for working age people with PIP. Claimants are classified by primary health reason for making the claim using ICD summary disease codes. ICD (disease) summary code are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, published by the |

	World Health Organisation. The ICD code for those with mental health conditions is 'Mental AND Behavioural Disorders (F00 - F99)'. Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) January 2023
Provision of unpaid care	This dataset provides Census 2021 estimates that classify usual residents aged 5 years and over in England and Wales by the number of hours of unpaid care they provide. Census 2021
Suicide rate per 100,000 people	Shows suicides per 100,000 people. Fingertips (2021)
Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm in 10-24 year olds per 100,000 people	Shows hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0 to 14 years). Fingertips (2021)
The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Mood and anxiety disorders indicator	The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Mood and anxiety disorders indicator is a broad measure of levels of mental ill health in the local population. The definition used for this indicator includes mood (affective), neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders. The indicator is a modelled estimate based on three separate sources: prescribing data; hospital episodes data; suicide mortality data; and health benefits data. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Prescribing data captures the number of patients within a particular GP practice with mental health problems will be estimated using information on the conditions for which particular drugs are prescribed and their typical dosages. Hospital episode data is used to estimate the proportion of the population suffering severe mental health problems relating to depression and anxiety, based on all those who have had an inpatient spell for reason of mental ill health. The indicator will be an annual count of those suffering at least one severe mental health inpatient spell during the year, an 'annual incidence of hospitalisation'. Suicide mortality data is not a direct measure of mental health but is highly associated with depression where it is implicated in a majority of cases. Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019

Education, Skills and Training Indicators

Indicator name	Indicator details
Social Mobility Index	The Social Mobility Index compares the chances that a child from a disadvantaged background will do well at school and get a good job across each of the 324 local authority district areas of England. It examines a range of measures of the educational outcomes achieved by young people from disadvantaged backgrounds and the local job and housing markets to shed light on which are the best and worst places in England in terms of the opportunities young people from poorer backgrounds have to succeed The aim of the Social Mobility Index was to look at the impact of where a disadvantaged young person grows up on their chances of doing well as an adult. The index uses a suite of indicators that are related to the chances of experiencing upward social mobility. The focus is on two types of outcome: 1) Educational attainment of those from poorer backgrounds in each local area – from the early years, through primary and secondary school, to post-16 outcomes and higher education participation. This reflects the academic literature that suggests that this is the most important driver of a child's life chances. 2) Outcomes achieved by adults in the area – average income, prevalence of low paid work, availability of professional jobs, home ownership and the affordability of housing. This measures the prospects that people have of converting good educational attainment into good adulthood outcomes. Given the aims of the index, the majority of data explores the outcomes achieved by young people from disadvantaged backgrounds, using eligibility for free school meals as the main metric of disadvantage. The data on educational outcomes is produced on the basis of where young people live rather than where young people attend nursery, school or college. Data on adulthood outcomes produced on the basis of where people who live in the local area work. Social Mobility Commission 2017
People with no qualifications	Shows the proportion of adults (aged 16+) with no academic, vocational or professional qualifications. The highest level of qualification variable was derived from responses in the 2021 census to both the educational and vocational qualifications question, and the professional qualifications question. Census 2021
Highest level of qualification: Level 1	Shows the proportion of adults (aged 16+) with highest level of qualification at level 1. The highest level of qualification variable was derived from responses in the 2021 census to both the educational and vocational qualifications question, and the professional qualifications question. Level 1 qualifications include 1+O level passes, 1+CSE/GCSE

	any grades, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ Level 2: 5+O level passes, 5+CSEs (grade 1). Census 2021
Early Years Foundation Stage profile results	Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) sets standards for the learning, development and care of a child from birth to 5 years old. This indicator shows the proportion of pupils reaching expected levels on early learning goals, as well as those with a 'good' level of development. Department for Education (DfE) 2021/2022
Attainment and outcomes at Key Stage 4 for disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged pupils	Shows the headline performance of pupils in maintained schools at Key Stage 4 (year 11) on key measures – Attainment 8, English and Maths grade 9-5 and English and Maths grade 9-4. Attainment 8 measures the average achievement of pupils in up to 8 qualifications including English (double weighted if the combined English qualification, or both language and literature are taken), maths (double weighted), three further qualifications that count in the English Baccalaureate (EBacc) and three further qualifications that can be GCSE qualifications (including EBacc subjects) or any other non-GCSE qualifications on the DfE approved list. The attainment in English and maths (9-5) measure looks at the percentage of pupils achieving a grade 5 or above in both English and maths. Pupils can achieve the English component of this with a grade 5 or above in English language or literature. The attainment in English and maths (9-4) measure looks at the percentage of pupils achieving grade 4 or above in both English and maths. Pupils can achieve the English component of this with a grade 4 or above in English language or literature. There is no requirement to sit both exams. Figures are based on postcode of the pupils residence rather than where they attend school and are derived from the School Census. Department for Education (DfE), 2022
ID 2019 Children and Young People Sub-domain Rank	The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Children and Young People sub-domain measures the lack of attainment in the local population. The following indicators are included: Key Stage 2 attainment: The scaled score of pupils taking Mathematics, English reading and English grammar, punctuation and spelling Key Stage 2 exams; Key Stage 4 attainment: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4; Secondary school absence: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school; Staying on in education post 16: The proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16 and Entry to Higher Education: The proportion of young people aged under 21 not entering Higher Education. Data shows Average LSOA Rank, a lower rank indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019
Participation in Higher Education (Proportion of a young cohort that has	Shows the combined participation rates of those who entered Higher Education between the academic years 2009-10 and 2013-14 if they entered aged 18, or between 2010-11 and 2014-15 if they entered

| entered Higher Education by age 19) | aged 19 as a proportion of the whole young person population cohort during those years. More information on the geographical classification can be found in the POLAR4 report on the HEFCE website. The numerator in this participation rate calculation is the combined cohort young entrant estimate entering Higher Education aged 18 in 2009-10 and 2013-14 and 19 in 2010-11 and 2014-15 (taken from HESA student records / Individualised Learner Records supplied by the Data Service / FES data provided by the Scottish Funding Council). The denominator is the total combined cohort young population estimate during the same year. Data is estimated at MSOA level and then converted to other geographies. Due to the inherent variability involved in the estimation of MSOA-level entrants and populations 130 MSOAs have participation rates which are estimated to be greater than 100 per cent. The rates in these MSOAs have been capped at 100 per cent. Entrant estimates along with population and participation rates for MSOAs with populations of less than 20 or less than 10 entrants have been omitted to prevent the identification of individuals.

Office for Students (OFS) (https://www.officeforstudents.org.uk/data-and-analysis/polar-participation-of-local-areas/) Source: Office for Students, ONS 2012-13 to 2017-18 |
|---|---|
| Permanent exclusion rate across state-funded schools | A permanent exclusion refers to a pupil who is excluded and who will not come back to that school (unless the exclusion is overturned). This indicator only includes permanent exclusions which have been upheld by the governing body or Independent Review Panel (IRP), and not those which are still ongoing. The permanent exclusion rate is calculated as the number of permanent exclusions divided by the number of pupils (x100).

School Census (2021/2022) |
| Suspension rate across state-funded schools | Suspensions, previously known as 'fixed period exclusions', refers to when a pupil who is excluded from a school for a set period of time. A suspension can involve a part of the school day and it does not have to be for a continuous period. A pupil may be suspended for one or more periods up to a maximum of 45 school days in a single academic year. This indicator includes suspensions from previous schools covered by the exclusion legislation.

The suspension rate is calculated as the total number of suspensions, divided by the total number of pupils (x100).

School Census (2021/2022) |

Cost of Living Indicators

Indicator name	Indicator details
IoD 2019 Housing in Poor Condition Score	The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 housing in poor condition indicator is a modelled estimate of the proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard. A property fails the Decent Homes Standard if it fails to meet any one of four separate components: 1) Housing Health and Safety Rating System 2) Disrepair 3) Modernisation 4) Thermal comfort. Each of these components was modelled separately, using data from the 2015 English Housing Survey at national level, in combination with a commercial dataset that provides information on the age, type, tenure and occupant characteristics of the housing stock at individual dwelling level. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUCC) 2019
Households in fuel poverty	Shows an estimate of the number of households in Fuel Poverty. The definition of fuel poverty is now based on the Low Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) fuel poverty metric where a household is considered fuel poor if a) it is living in a property with an energy efficiency rating of band D, E, F or G as determined by the most up-to-date Fuel Poverty Energy Efficiency Rating (FPEER) Methodology; and b) its disposable income (income after housing costs (AHC) and energy needs) would be below the poverty line. The indicator is estimated using regional data from the English Housing Survey and modelling down to local areas based on characteristics of the local area. Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2020)
Estimated domestic gas and electricity consumption per household in megawatt hours (Mwh)	Estimated domestic gas and electricity consumption per household in megawatt hours (Mwh). The data is derived from postcode level experimental estimates of domestic gas and electricity consumption and has been calculated by summing the total consumption for postcodes in each Output Area. Postcodes are also removed if they do not match the postcodes contained in the ONS National Statistics Postcode Lookup tables. Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2020)
Current average energy efficiency of domestic buildings	Shows the average energy efficiency for domestic buildings. The data is derived from postcode level Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) for domestic buildings occurring between January 2017 and December 2021. Data has been calculated by averaging (mean) the median energy efficiencies of Output Areas. Only homes that have been built, bought, sold or retrofitted since 2008 have an EPC, which represents about 50 to 60 per cent of homes within a local authority area. Additionally, data has not been published where the holder of the energy certificate has opted-out of disclosure, energy certificates are excluded on grounds of national security or energy certificates are marked as cancelled or not for issue. Only postcodes that matched the ONS postcode file directory have been included.

	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2017-2021
Proportion of domestic Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) lodgements rated C+ between 2018 and 2022 (%)	An Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) refers to a certificate that shows how energy-efficient a property is. Properties are rated between A and G, with A indicating the highest level of efficiency. This indicator shows the proportion of EPC lodgements rated C+ between 2018 and 2022. Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUCC) 2023
Proportion of domestic Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) lodgements rated E or below between 2018 and 2022 (%)	An Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) refers to a certificate that shows how energy-efficient a property is. Properties are rated between A and G, with A indicating the highest level of efficiency. This indicator shows the proportion of EPC lodgements rated E or below (low energy efficiency) between 2018 and 2022. Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUCC) 2023
Households not connected to the gas network	Shows the proportion of households without mains gas. These estimates are based on the difference between the number of households and the number of domestic gas meters as published in the sub-national gas consumption data. Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) 2020
Number of households with pre-payment electricity meters	Shows the number of households with pre-payment electricity meters (a type of domestic energy meter that requires users to pay for energy before using it) in 2017. Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2019)
IoD 2019 Road distance to general store or supermarket indicator (km)	The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Road distance to general store or supermarket indicator is defined as an average road distance to the nearest supermarket or large food store, measured in kilometres and calculated initially at Output Area level. The grid referenced locations of food shops were obtained from the Ordnance MISO dataset (for May 2018). The definition of food shop includes supermarket chains, convenience stores and independent supermarkets. This includes concessions such as food shops within petrol stations, but administrative offices are removed. A bespoke geographic information system application was used to calculate the road distance to the closest service from the population weighted centroid of each Output Area. To create an average road distance for the Lower-layer Super Output Area, a population-weighted mean of the Output Area road distances was used. Each Output Area score was weighted according to the proportion of the Lower-layer Super Output Area population that is within the Output Area, and the weighted scores summed. The Output Area level population estimates used for population-weighting were taken from mid-2017 small area population estimates at Output Area level published by the Office for National Statistics. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019

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Travel time to nearest supermarket by public transport/walk	Travel times in minutes to a supermarket by public transport/walking and cycling. These statistics are derived from the analysis of spatial data on public transport timetables; road, cycle and footpath networks; population and key local services. The data shows the average minimum travel time - the shortest travel time by walking and public transport, averaged over the LSOA. Where the shortest journey is by public transport, an average of five minutes is added to allow for a margin for catching the service, but if a quicker walking journey is available, this will be used with nothing added.

Department for Transport (DfT) 2019 |
| Priority Places for Food Index | The Priority Places for Food Index is a composite index formed of data compiled across seven different dimensions relating to food insecurity for the four nations in the UK. It is constructed using open data to capture complex and multidimensional aspects of food insecurity. It has been developed in response to the 2022 cost of living crisis which puts many of our communities under severe financial pressure and at an increased risk of food insecurity. This indicator shows the rank of priority places for food index where a lower rank indicates a higher food insecurity.

Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) 2022 |
| E-food Desert Index | Shows the overall E-food Desert Index score where a higher score denotes more evidence of food desert-like characteristics. The e-food deserts index (EFDI) is a multi-dimensional composite index for Great Britain which measures the extent to which neighbourhoods exhibit characteristics associated with food deserts across four key drivers of groceries accessibility: Proximity and density of grocery retail facilities, Transport and accessibility, Neighbourhood socio-economic and demographic characteristics and E-commerce availability and propensity. To create the final index, the domains were aggregated (averaged, using equal weights), generating a single score for each LSOA, with higher values representing neighbourhoods with more food desert-like characteristics. The EFDI incorporates new indicators of online groceries (home delivery) provision and propensity to engage with online groceries, the latter drawn from an existing CDRC data resource, the 2018 Internet User Classification. In addition to urban deprivation, it highlights a new driver of inequalities in access to groceries, termed e-food deserts - remote and rural neighbourhoods which suffer the dual disadvantage of comparatively poor access to physical retail opportunities alongside limited provision of online groceries.

CDRC, Dr Andy Newing and Francisco Videira, Leeds Institute for Data Analytics (LIDA) and School of Geography (SoG), University of Leeds (2020) |
| Prevalence of children living with obesity in Reception and Year 6 | Local Authorities in England measure children in mainstream state-maintained schools during the school year. The statistical reports contain analyses of Body Mass Index (BMI) classification rates by age, sex and ethnicity as well as geographic analyses. This indicator shows the proportion of children in Reception and Year 6 who are classified as 'obese'.
National Child Measurement Programme (2021/22) |

Economy and Employment Indicators

Indicator name	Indicator details
Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit)	Shows the proportion of people receiving benefits payable to people who are unemployed receiving either Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit for those who are out of work. This has replaced the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed and is sometimes referred to as the monthly claimant count. JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are out of work and available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week. Please note, there are differences in conditionality rules and eligibility criteria between Universal Credit and Jobseeker's Allowance. The phased roll-out of Universal Credit across the country, means that these differences in eligibility and conditionality affect geographical places differentially depending on how advanced the roll out is in that area. Until Universal Credit is fully rolled out, it is not possible to get a consistent measure of unemployment benefit claimant rate. Furthermore, the Universal Credit 'searching for work' conditionality group includes some individuals who would not have been previously eligible for Jobseeker's Allowance under the old benefits system e.g. those with work limiting illness awaiting a Work Capability Assessment.

Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) November 2022 |
| Youth unemployment (18-24 receiving JSA or Universal Credit) | Shows the proportion of people receiving Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit for those who are out of work (in the 'searching for work' conditionality group) aged 18-24 (as a % of all 18-24 year olds). This has replaced the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed and is sometimes referred to as the monthly claimant count. JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are out of work and available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week. Please note, there are differences in conditionality rules and eligibility criteria between Universal Credit and Jobseeker's Allowance. The phased roll-out of Universal Credit across the country, means that these differences in eligibility and conditionality affect geographical places differentially depending on how advanced the roll out is in that area. Until Universal Credit is fully rolled out, it is not possible to get a consistent measure of unemployment benefit claimant rate. Furthermore, the Universal Credit 'searching for work' conditionality group includes some individuals who would not have been previously eligible for Jobseeker's Allowance under the old benefits system e.g. those with work limiting illness awaiting a Work Capability Assessment.

Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) November 2022 |
| Out of work benefit claimants (Benefit Combinations) | Shows the total benefit combinations for individuals that claim Out of Work benefits. This indicator is part of a temporary measure and is experimental in format. Out of work benefits are defined as being on at least one of the following benefits: Jobseekers Allowance (JSA), |

	Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), Incapacity Benefit (IB), Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA), Income Support (IS) where Carers Allowance (CA) not also in payment, Pension Credit (PC) where Carers Allowance (CA) and Universal Credit (UC) conditionality regime is one of Searching for Work, Preparing for Work or Planning for Work. The categories of this field are mutually exclusive and therefore can be summed without double counting. Claimants may or may not be additionally in receipt of other benefits not listed here. Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) August 2022
Universal credit claimants	Universal Credit provides a single payment based upon the circumstances of the household to provide support for housing costs, children and childcare costs and additions for disabled people and carers. The following benefits will be abolished as Universal Credit rolls out, Income-based Jobseekers Allowance, Income-related Employment and Support Allowance, Income Support, Working Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit and Housing Benefit. The main differences between Universal Credit and the current welfare system are: Universal Credit is available to people who are in work and on a low income, as well as to those who are out-of-work, Most people will apply online and manage their claim through an online account, Universal Credit will be responsive as people on low incomes move in and out of work, they will get ongoing support. Most claimants on low incomes will still be paid Universal Credit when they first start a new job or increase their part-time hours, Claimants will receive a single monthly household payment, paid into a bank account in the same way as a monthly salary, support with housing costs will usually go direct to the claimant as part of their monthly payment. Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) November 2022
Economic activity status	Shows the proportion of adults aged 16+ who are economically active or inactive. Economic activity relates to whether or not a person was working or looking for work in the week before Census. The concept of Economic Activity is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status. Census 2021
Economically inactive: looking after home or family	Shows the proportion of adults aged 16+ who are economically inactive and looking after a home or family. Economic activity relates to whether or not a person was working or looking for work in the week before Census. The concept of Economic Activity is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status. Census 2021
Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled	Shows the proportion of adults aged 16+ who are economically inactive and have a long-term sickness or disability. Economic activity relates to whether or not a person was working or looking for work in the week before Census. The concept of Economic Activity is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status. Census 2021

Community, Environment and Access Indicators

Indicator name	Indicator details
Community Needs Index	The Community Needs Index was developed to identify areas experiencing poor community and civic infrastructure, relative isolation and low levels of participation in community life. The index was created by combining a series of 19 indicators, conceptualised under three domains: Civic Assets, Connectedness and Active and Engaged Community. Here we have used the average ward rank (where a rank closer to 1 indicates higher levels of relative need) and scores (where a higher score indicates that an area has higher levels of community need). OCSI/Local Trust (2019)
Travel time to nearest services by public transport/walk	Shows average travel time in minutes to a range of key services by public transport/walking. These statistics are derived from the analysis of spatial data on public transport timetables; road, cycle and footpath networks; population and key local services. The data shows the average minimum travel time - the shortest travel time by walking and public transport, averaged over the LSOA. Where the shortest journey is by public transport, an average of five minutes is added to allow for a margin for catching the service, but if a quicker walking journey is available, this will be used with nothing added. Department for Transport (DfT) 2019
Indices of Deprivation 2019 Geographical Barriers domain	The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Geographical Barriers sub-domain measures the physical accessibility and proximity of local services. The following indicators are included: Road distance to a post office: A measure of the mean distance to the closest post office for people living in the Lower-layer Super Output Area; Road distance to a primary school: A measure of the mean distance to the closest primary school for people living in the Lower-layer Super Output Area; Road distance to a general store or supermarket: A measure of the mean distance to the closest supermarket or general store for people living in the Lower-layer Super Output Area; Road distance to a GP surgery: A measure of the mean distance to the closest GP surgery for people living in the Lower-layer Super Output Area. Data shows Average LSOA Rank, a lower rank indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019
Households with no car	Shows the proportion of households who do not have a car or van. Figures are based on responses to the 2021 census car ownership question which asks information on the number of cars or vans owned, or available for use, by one or more members of a household. It includes company cars and vans available for private use. The count of cars or vans in an area is based on details for private households only. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted. Census 2021

Jobs Access Score	Shows the overall Job access score. This measure of connectivity developed by UK Onward includes the number of jobs accessible by car and public transport from every local area (LSOA) in the country across different time horizons. It incorporates TravelTime API, and the metric provides the reachable number of jobs and distance with 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 60 minutes and 90 minutes by both driving and public transport across Great Britain for each LSOA (in England and Wales) or Data Zone (in Scotland). The data incorporates a "door-to-workplace" measure, including every journey stage from time spent walking to the car, driving, to parking and walking to an office - as well as average delays, timetabling and actual journey time on public transport. These measures have been combined into an overall Jobs access score, the weighted average job count, combining driving and public transport. A higher score indicates greater levels of job accessibility. UK Onward (2021)
Three-year survival rate of VAT rated businesses registered in 2018	Shows the three-year survival rates of VAT registered businesses in 2018. Survival rates refer to whether a business is still in operation (active in terms of employment and turnover) in the years after it was first registered as a VAT paying organisation. Office for National Statistics (ONS) Business Demography (Inter Departmental Business Register) 2021
VAT registered businesses: Births, Deaths and active stock	Shows the VAT registered business birth deaths and total active stock. A business is identified as 'active' if they have either turnover or employment at any time during the reference period. A birth is identified as a business that was present and active in year 2021 but did not exist in the previous years. A death is identified as a business that was active in year 2020 but did not exist in the 2021. Office for National Statistics (ONS) Business Demography (Inter Departmental Business Register) 2021
Digital Exclusion Index	The Digital Exclusion Risk Index (DERI) is a dataset that explores the risk of digital exclusion at a localised geographic level. The score is based on three components to convey the breadth of the issue of digital exclusion; covering age, broadband access, and deprivation. It uses a number of indicators, which are normalised, weighted and summed, to create a DERI score: a number that identifies the risk of digital exclusion in an area. The score is calculated on a LSOA geography, where a higher score indicates a higher level of digital exclusion risk. Greater Manchester Office of Data Analytics (2020)
Registered charities	Registered charities in England by postcode. This is based on location of Charities rather than areas where they operate. Charites Commission, 2021
Grant funding	Combined grant funding from grant giving organisations whose data has be subject to the 360giving standard. 360 Giving (Feb 2023)

Voter turnout at local elections	Shows the valid voter turnout (%) at the most recent Local Council Elections. Electoral commission, 2022
Recorded crime offences	Shows 12 month total of neighbourhood-level incidents of criminal offences, and as a rate per 1,000 residents. The incidents were located to the point at which they occurred and allocated to the appropriate output area and lower super output area (LSOA). Police UK (2021/2022)
Key notifiable sexual offences committed against females (rate per 100,000 population)	Shows levels of sexual offences against women and girls based on police recorded incidents of key notifiable offences. Home Office/Police (2021/2022)
Proven offences committed by children (aged under 18) between March 2014 and 2021	Shows the number of proven offences committed by children (aged under 18) between March 2014 and 2021. Youth Justice Board for England and Wales (2021)
Median house price	Median price paid for residential properties. These data are part of the House Price Statistics for Small Areas (HPSSAs) release, produced by ONS. HPSSAs report statistics for a range of national and subnational geographies. Statistics are reported for different types of dwelling including all types, detached, semi-detached, terraced houses and flats/maisonettes as well as a newbuild / existing dwelling breakdown. These statistics report the count, median price, mean price, lower quartile price and tenth percentile price of all dwellings sold and registered in a given period of four consecutive quarters. They are calculated using open data from the HM Land Registry, a source of comprehensive record level administrative data on property transactions. Land Registry (2021/2022)
Lower quartile house price	Lower quartile price paid for residential properties. Lower Quartile represents the value halfway between the median and lowest value if all prices were ranked in order. These data are part of the House Price Statistics for Small Areas (HPSSAs) release, produced by ONS. HPSSAs report statistics for a range of national and subnational geographies. Statistics are reported for different types of dwelling including all types, detached, semi-detached, terraced houses and flats/maisonettes as well as a newbuild / existing dwelling breakdown. These statistics report the count, median price, mean price, lower quartile price and tenth percentile price of all dwellings sold and registered in a given period of four consecutive quarters. They are calculated using open data from the HM Land Registry, a source of comprehensive record level administrative data on property transactions. Land Registry (2021/2022)
Indices of Deprivation 2019 Housing Affordability indicator	This indicator is a measure of the inability to afford to enter owner occupation or the private rental market. The indicator is made up of two components relating to housing affordability: one component which measures difficulty of access to owner-occupation, and one component which measures difficulty of access to the private rental market. The

	private rental component considers whether people can afford to rent in the market without assistance from Housing Benefit. The two components are constructed separately. The indicator is a modelled estimate based on house prices and rents in the relevant Housing Market Area and modelled incomes at Lower-layer Super Output Area level. The main data sources are the Family Resources Survey and/or Understanding Society Survey for household incomes and composition, the Regulated Mortgage Survey/Land Registry for house prices, and the Valuation Office Agency for market rents. Other sources include a range of Census and other published data at Lower-layer Super Output Area level, and indicators at district level including the Annual Population Survey and the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings. The target group is households aged up to 40, which aims to capture the cohort of households entering the housing market based on the recognition that most first time buyers are in the younger adult age group. Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019
Overcrowded housing	Shows the proportion of households which are 'overcrowded'. Households are classified as overcrowded if there is at least one room fewer than needed for household requirements using standard definitions. Figures are based on responses to Census questions on the number of rooms and numbers of persons in a household. Census 2021
Average distance to the nearest park, public garden, or playing field	Shows the average distance to the nearest park, public garden, or playing field (in metres). Ordnance Survey Open Greenspace (2020)

Vulnerable Children Indicators

Indicator name	Indicator details
Children in poverty	Shows the percentage of children estimated to be in poverty after housing costs. The Centre for Research in Social Policy makes these annual estimates for the End Child Poverty Coalition of the number of children in poverty in each ward, local authority and parliamentary constituency in the UK. This local data is calculated by classifying children (aged under 16) as in poverty if they live in families in receipt of out of work benefits or in receipt of in-work tax credits where their reported family income is less than 60 per cent of median income (reported for August 2014 by HMRC). Figures are then updated, taking into account Labour Force Survey data on the number of children in non-working households (reported for the third quarter of 2017). Child Benefit data are used to count the total number of children in each area. These estimates are not accurate counts of how many children are in poverty in each area. Rather, they use the best local data available to give an indication of where child poverty is particularly high, and therefore where there needs to be the strongest efforts to tackle it. End Child Poverty (2017/2018 – published 2019)
Youth unemployment (18-24 receiving JSA or Universal Credit)	Shows the proportion of people receiving Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit for those who are out of work (in the 'searching for work' conditionality group) aged 18-24 (as a % of all 18-24 year olds). This has replaced the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed and is sometimes referred to as the monthly claimant count. JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are out of work and available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week. Please note, there are differences in conditionality rules and eligibility criteria between Universal Credit and Jobseeker's Allowance. The phased roll-out of Universal Credit across the country, means that these differences in eligibility and conditionality affect geographical places differentially depending on how advanced the roll out is in that area. Until Universal Credit is fully rolled out, it is not possible to get a consistent measure of unemployment benefit claimant rate. Furthermore, the Universal Credit 'searching for work' conditionality group includes some individuals who would not have been previously eligible for Jobseeker's Allowance under the old benefits system e.g. those with work limiting illness awaiting a Work Capability Assessment. Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) November 2022
Children aged 0-15 receiving Disability Living Allowance	Shows the proportion of people aged 0-15 who are disabled and receiving Disability Living Allowance (DLA). DLA is payable to children and adults who become disabled before the age of 65, who need help with personal care or have walking difficulties because they are physically or mentally disabled. People can receive DLA whether they are in or out of work. It is non-means tested and is unaffected by income

	or savings of the claimant. DLA provides support for paying with additional care or mobility requirements associated with a disability. Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) August 2022
Children and young people (aged 0-18) in contact with Children and Adolescent Health Services (CAMHS)	Shows the proportion of children and young people in contact with Children and Adolescent Health Services (CAMHS). Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) are services that support young people experiencing poor mental health, or difficult feelings or experiences. Child's Commissioner (2019/2020)

Older People Indicators

Indicator name	Indicator details
IoD 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI)	The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index captures deprivation affecting older people defined as those adults aged 60 or over receiving Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) families as a proportion of all those aged 60 or over. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), 2019
Pension credit claimant rate	Pensioners in poverty are defined as pensioners in receipt of Pension Credit. Pension Credit provides financial help for people aged 60 or over whose income is below a certain level set by the law. Some figures add to greater than 100 due to underestimation of the pensioner population in the Office for National Statistics - Mid Year Estimates. Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) August 2022
Older people social care benefit (Attendance Allowance)	Shows the proportion of people aged 65+ who have social care needs and are receiving Attendance Allowance (AA). AA is payable to people over the age of 65 who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally, that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision. Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) August 2022
Lone pensioner households	Shows the proportion of households that are comprised of one person aged 65+ living alone (as a proportion of all households with residents aged 65+). Figures are self-reported and taken from the household composition questions in the 2021 Census. Census 2021