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Local Insight profile for ‘Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application’ area

LI - Locality / Power to Change

Report created 22 September 2023

OCSI

Local Insight

Finding your way around this Local Insight profile

Introduction Page 3 for an introduction to this report

Population	There are 3,002 people living in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application See pages 4-9 for more information on population by age and gender, ethnicity, country of birth, language, migration, household composition and religion	**Education & skills**	143 people aged 16+ (5%) have no qualifications in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application compared with 18% across England See pages 46-48 for more information on qualifications, pupil attainment and early years educational progress
Vulnerable groups	57 children aged 0-19 (15%) are in relative low-income families in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application compared with 20% across England See pages 10-23 for more information on children in poverty, people out of work, people in deprived areas, disability, pensioners and other vulnerable groups	**Economy**	778 people aged 16+ (28%) are in full-time employment in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application compared with 34% across England See pages 49-55 for more information on people's jobs, job opportunities, income and local businesses
Housing	46 households (4.0%) lack central heating in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application compared with 1.5% across England See pages 24-33 for more information on dwelling types, housing tenure, affordability, overcrowding, age of dwelling and communal establishments	**Access & transport**	46% of households have no car in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application compared with 24% across England See pages 56-58 for more information on transport, distances services and digital services
Crime & safety	The overall crime rate is higher than the average across England. The rate is 207.3 in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application compared with 88.2 across England See pages 34-35 for more information on recorded crime and crime rates	**Communities & environment**	The % of people 'satisfied with their neighbourhood' (78.6%) is similar to the average across England (79.3%) See pages 59-66 for more information on neighbourhood satisfaction, the types of neighbourhoods locally, local participation and the environment, air pollution
Health & wellbeing	485 people (16.2%) have a limiting long-term illness in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application compared with 17.3% across England See pages 36-45 for more information on limited long-term illness, life expectancy and mortality, general health and healthy lifestyles	**Appendix A**	Page 67 for information on the geographies used in this report, publication dates for new indicators and acknowledgements.

Local Insight

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Local Insight

Local Insight for LI - Locality / Power to Change

Local Insight gives you access to interactive maps and reports at small area level. These reports show key social and economic indicators and allow you to compare the area selected to comparator areas.

OCSI

Local Insight is a tool developed by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) based on a project developed jointly between OCSI and HACT.

OCSI develop and interpret the evidence base to help the public and community organisations deliver better services. A 'spin-out' from the University of Oxford Social Policy Institute, OCSI have worked with more than 100 public and community sector clients at local, national and international level. See www.ocsi.co.uk for more.

About the indicators

Information published by government as open data – appropriately visualised, analysed and interpreted – is a critical tool for Local Authorities.

OCSI collect all local data published by more than 50 government agencies, and have identified key indicators relevant to local authorities to use in this report and the interactive webtool (local.communityinsight.org).

How we have identified the "Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application" area

This report is based on the definition of the "Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application" area created by LI - Locality / Power to Change, (you can view this area on the Local Insight map, through finding the area on the 'show services' dropdown in the top left hand corner of the map). We have aggregated data for all the neighbourhoods in "Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application" to create the charts and tables used in this report.

Alongside data for the "Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application", we also show data for selected comparator areas: Leicester and England.

Population: Age and gender

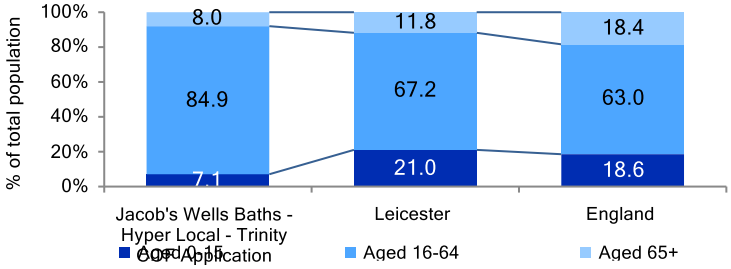
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of people living in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application. These population figures provide detail of the structure of the population by broad age bands and sex.

The first information box shows the total number of people usually resident in the area, with the male female breakdown. Also shown are numbers by age, and the 'dependency ratio'. This is the ratio of non-working age (those aged 0-15 and over 65) to working age population and is useful in understanding the pressure on a productive population in providing for the costs of services and benefits used by the youngest and oldest in a population. For example, a ratio of 25% would imply one person of non-working age for every four people of working age.

The population pyramid compares the proportion of males and females by five-year age bands. The line chart shows how the population is changing over time in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application and comparator areas. The stacked bar chart, below, shows the age breakdown of the population in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application and comparator areas by broad age band.

Figure: Population by age
Source: Census 2021



Total Population	Aged 0-15	Aged 16-64	Aged 65+	Dependency ratio
3,002	212	2,550	240	0.18
49.8% male; 50.2% female	7.1% (England average = 18.6%)	84.9% (England average = 63.0%)	8.0% (England average = 18.4%)	England average = 0.59

Source: Census 2021

Figure: Population estimates by 5-year age band
Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2020

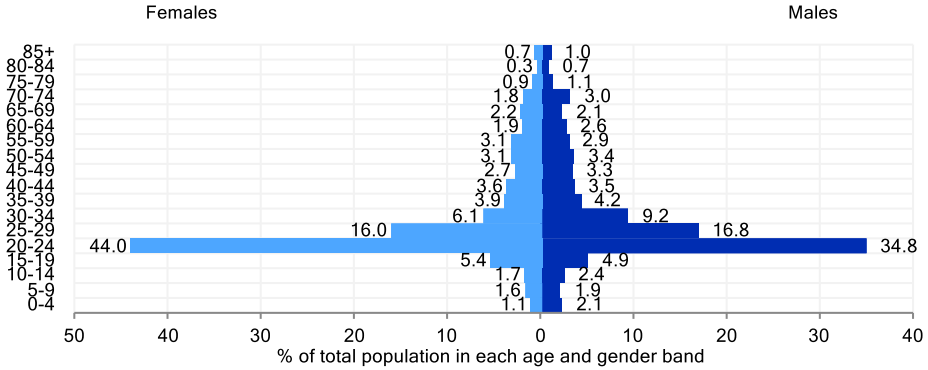
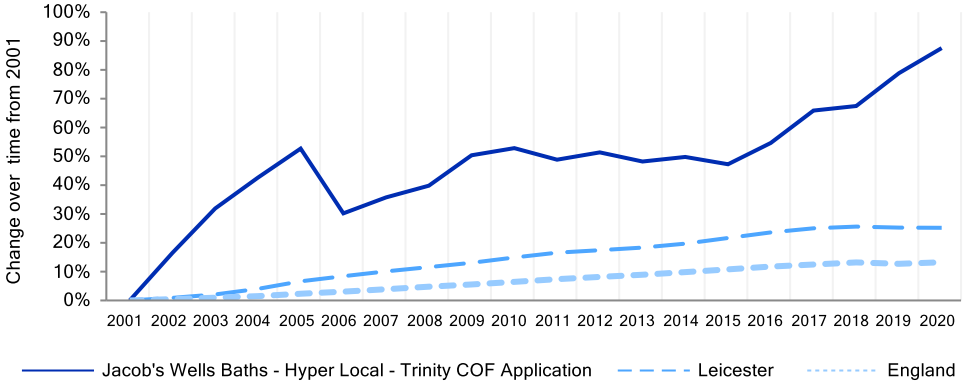


Figure: % change in total population from 2001-2020
Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS)



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Population: Ethnicity

What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application by ethnicity, based on each person's perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

The information boxes display the number of people who have identified themselves as White British and the number from non-White ethnic minority groups, as well as the five broad ethnic minority groups (White non-British, Mixed, Asian, Black and other ethnic groups.

The final information box shows the proportion of households where not all household members are of the same ethnicity (households with multiple ethnic groups).

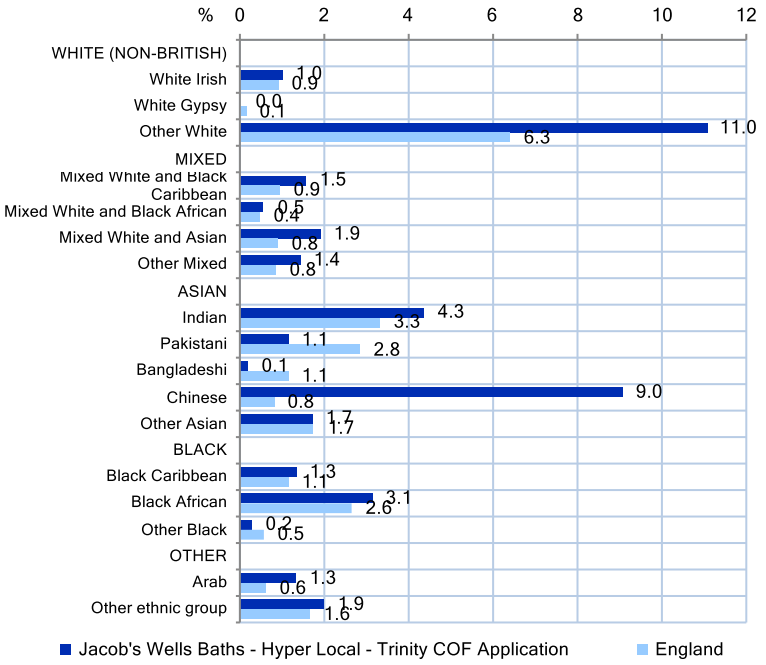
The bar chart on the right shows a detailed breakdown of the percentage of people in ethnic minority groups by ethnic category.

White British	Non-White	White-non-British	Mixed
1,754	880	368	158
58.4% (England average = 73.5%)	29.3% (England average = 19.0%)	12.3% (England average = 7.5%)	5.3% (England average = 3.0%)

Asian	Black	Other ethnic group	Households with multiple ethnicities
487	139	96	292
16.2% (England average = 9.6%)	4.6% (England average = 4.2%)	3.2% (England average = 2.2%)	25.2% (England average = 10.4%)

Source: Census 2021

Figure: Population by ethnic group (excluding White British)
Source: Census 2021



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Population: Country of birth and household language

What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application by country of birth.

The top row information boxes display the number of people in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application who were born in England and outside the UK as well as the number of people with a UK passport and non-UK passport.

The second row information boxes show the language breakdown of households, identifying the number of households in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application with one or more members who cannot speak English.

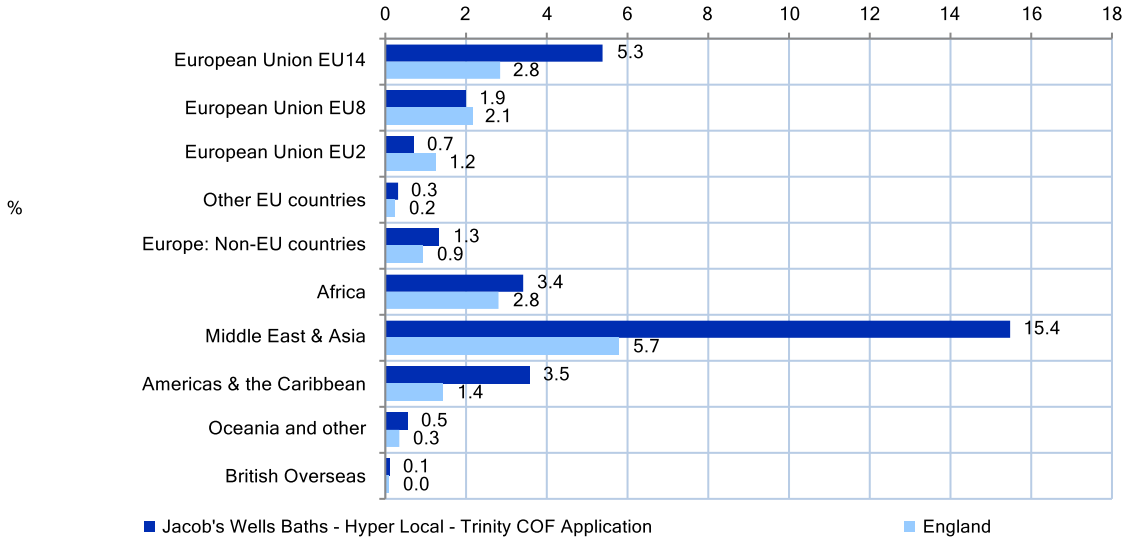
The bar chart on the right shows a detailed breakdown of the percentage of people in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application born outside of England by the geographic region of birth.

Born in UK	Born Outside the UK	With a UK passport	With a non-UK passport
2,030	971	2,115	758
67.6% (England average = 82.6%)	32.4% (England average = 17.4%)	70.5% (England average = 76.6%)	25.2% (England average = 10.2%)

All people in households have English as main language	At least one adult (not all) has English as main language	No adults but some children have English as main language	No household members have English as main language
963	94	7	99
82.8% (England average = 89.3%)	8.1% (England average = 4.3%)	0.6% (England average = 1.4%)	8.5% (England average = 5.0%)

Source: Census 2021

Figure: Population born outside UK
Source: Census 2021



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What information is shown here?

The information box shows the number and percentage of migrants in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application and across England as a whole. A migrant is defined as a person with a different address one year before Census day. The migrant status for children aged under one in households is determined by the migrant status of their 'next of kin' (defined as in order of preference, mother, father, sibling (with nearest age), other related person, Household Reference Person).

The chart on the right shows the population turnover rate by age band. This is calculated as the rate of in or out migratory moves within England and Wales per 1,000 resident population.[2] Figures are based on GP patient register records. The left-hand bars (lighter colour) show people moving *out of* the area – higher values for a particular group indicate that this age-group is more likely to move away from the area. The right-hand bars (darker colour) show people moving *into* the area – higher values for a particular group indicate that this age-group is more likely to move into the area.

The data table on the top right and the chart on the bottom right show the total number of people registering with a National Insurance number who have come from overseas. This is a measure of the number of people who have migrated to the UK from overseas to work, who have registered for a National Insurance number in the local area.

Note: For the year 20/21 The NINO allocation process was disrupted as a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. This has resulted in a significant reduction in the number of NINOs allocated.

People who have moved address within the last 12 months (Census 2021)	Overseas migrants (National Insurance no. registrations of overseas nationals) (DWP 2022/23)
943	233
31.5% (average = 10.5%)	7.5% (average = 2.7%)

Figure: Level of inward and outward migration (by age)
Source: Population Turnover Rates – Office for National Statistics (2010)

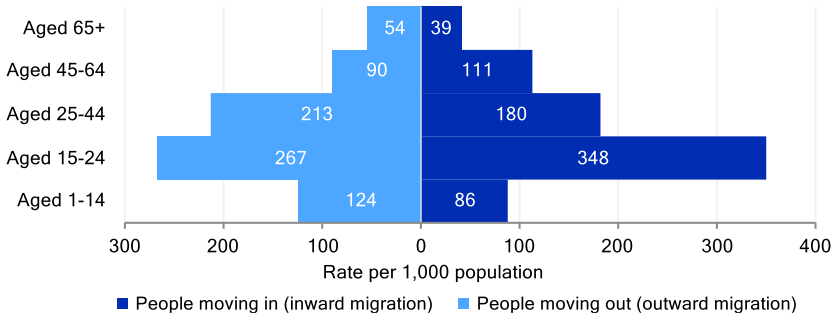
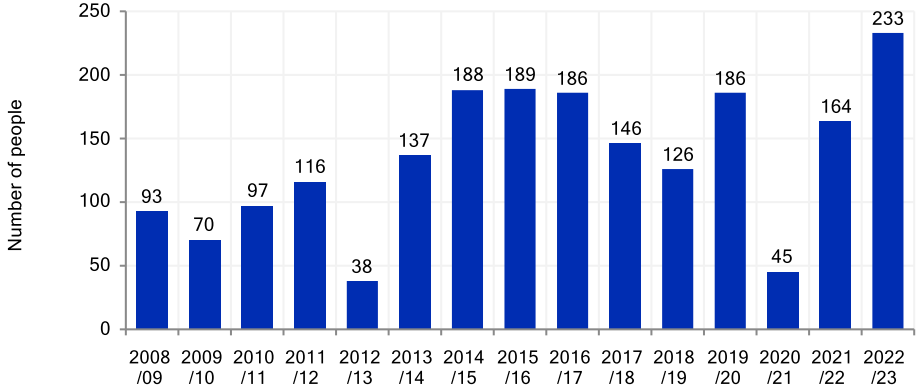


Figure: Number of overseas nationals registering with a National Insurance Number
Source: National Insurance No. registrations – Department for Work and Pensions (2022/23)



[2] Please note that there are currently no planned updates for this dataset, however we still consider it to be relevant.

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Population: All households

What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the composition of household types in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application. The information boxes contain the number of households in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application classified under the main household composition breakdowns. The chart shows the same information as a percentage of all households.

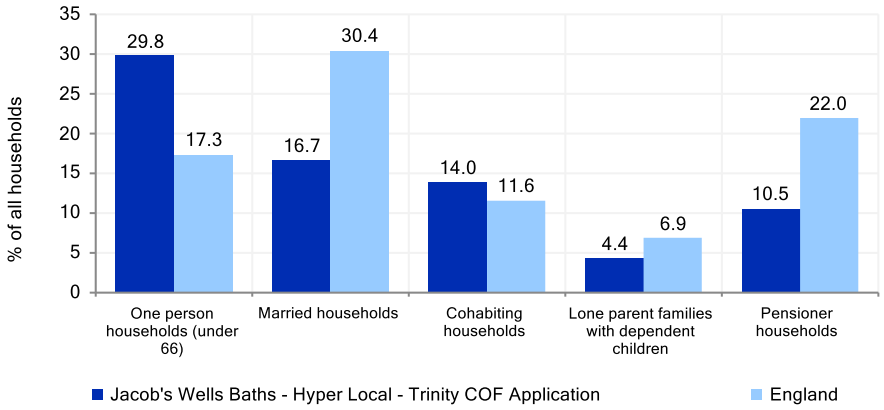
Note: Other households includes single family household: Other single family household: Other family composition and Multiple-family household: Other, including all full-time students and all aged 66 years and over.

Pensioner households	One person households (aged under 66)	Lone parent families with dependent children
122	346	51
10.5% (England average = 22.0%)	29.8% (England average = 17.3%)	30.5% of all families with dependent children (England average = 24.2%)

Married or civil partnership couple family	Cohabiting couple family	Other households
194	162	241
16.7% (England average = 30.4%)	14.0% (England average = 11.6%)	20.8% (England average = 5.0%)

Source: Census 2021

Figure: Population by household composition
Source: Census 2021



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Population: Religion

What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people living in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application by religious belief, categorised by the six major religions, other religion and no religion.

The bar chart shows the percentage of people in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application and comparator areas who are of non-Christian religious belief, displayed by religion.

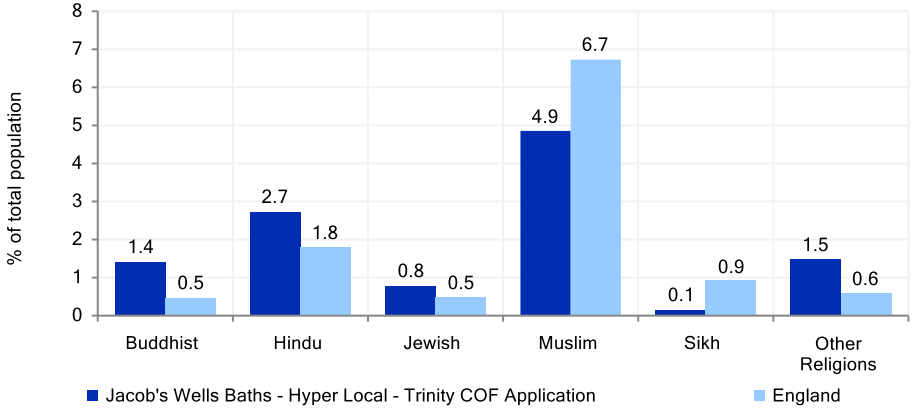
Note, figures in the table and charts may not add up to 100% because they do not include figures for those for who did not reply to the religion question – who were recorded as 'religion not stated' in the census data publication.

Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish
716	42	82	23
23.8% (England average = 46.3%)	1.4% (England average = 0.5%)	2.7% (England average = 1.8%)	0.8% (England average = 0.5%)

Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion
146	4	45	1,716
4.9% (England average = 6.7%)	0.1% (England average = 0.9%)	1.5% (England average = 0.6%)	57.1% (England average = 36.7%)

Source: Census 2021

Figure: Population with non-Christian religion
Source: Census 2021



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Vulnerable groups: People out of work (1)

What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows counts of people who are out of work and receiving workless benefits: Jobseekers Allowance (JSA)/Universal Credit (UC) and Incapacity Benefit (IB)/Employment and Support Allowance (ESA).

JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week. A subset of UC claimants (claimants in the 'searching for work' conditionality group) are additionally included in the 'Unemployment Benefit' count, as UC is slowly replacing JSA for new claims. *Note, 'the searching for work' conditionality group includes a small number of claimants who would not be considered unemployed under the previous JSA benefits regime e.g. those with work limiting illness awaiting health checks. Therefore, there is likely to be a slight overcount of the proportion of Unemployed Benefit claimants in areas where the UC rollout is more advanced.*

IB and ESA are workless benefits are payable to people who are out of work and have been assessed as being incapable of work due to illness or disability and who meet the appropriate contribution conditions. *Note, since March 2016, ESA is being replaced by UC for new claimants. It is not possible to capture the total number of claimants of sickness benefits as the UC does not provide a breakdown for health condition; therefore, the total count of ESA/IB claimants presented here is likely to be an underestimate of the full count of those workless and receiving benefits due to sickness or disability.*

The information boxes on the top right show: the total number of adults (aged 16-64) receiving JSA and UC; the total claiming for more than 12 months; claimants aged 18-24 and 50+, the number of people receiving 'Incapacity benefits' (IB or ESA); and the number and proportion of 16-64 year olds receiving workless benefits (UC, JSA, IB or ESA).

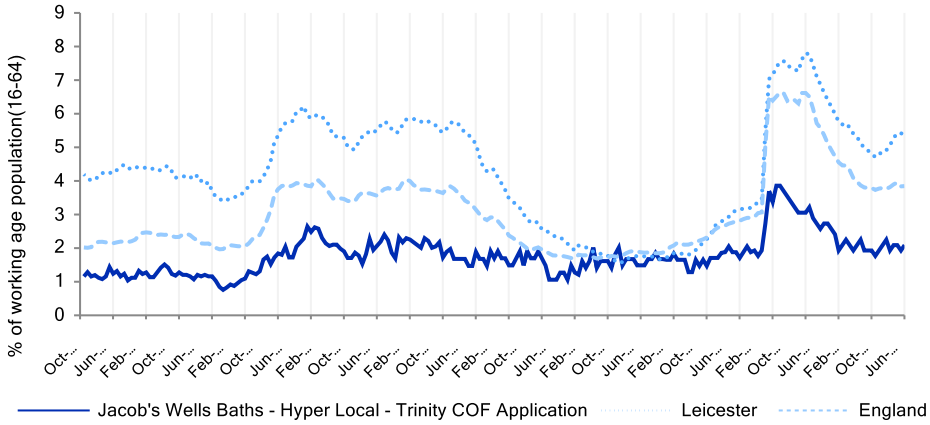
Unemployment Benefit (JSA and UC) claimants (Jun-23)	Youth unemployment (JSA/UC) claimants aged 18-24) (Jun-23)	Older unemployed (JSA/UC claimants aged 50+) (Jun-23)
60	25	05
1.9% (England average = 3.8%)	1.6% (England average = 4.9%)	0.9% (England average = 1.5%)

Male unemployment claimants (JSA and UC) (Jun-23)	Female unemployment claimants (JSA and UC) (Jun-23)	Working age workless benefit claimants * (Nov-22)	Incapacity benefits claimants (Nov-22)
40	20	138	73
2.9% (England average = 4.4%)	1.2% (England average = 3.3%)	4.4% (England average = 7.9%)	2.3% (England average = 3.9%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

* 'Working age workless benefit claimants' is a combination of 'Unemployment benefit claimants (JSA and Universal Credit)' + and 'Incapacity benefits claimants (IB/ESA)'

Figure: Unemployment benefit (Jobseekers Allowance/Universal Credit) claimants
Source: Department for Work and Pensions



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Vulnerable groups: People out of work (2)

The line charts below show month on month changes in the proportion of people claiming IB or ESA and the proportion claiming JSA or UC in the searching for work conditionality group across Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application and comparator areas.

Figure: % of Jobseekers Allowance claimants claiming for more than 12 months
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Jun-23)

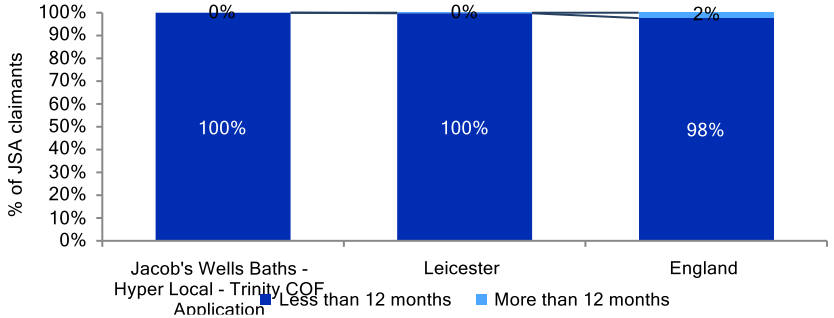


Figure: Working age benefit claimants / Workless working age benefits claimants (Nov-22)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

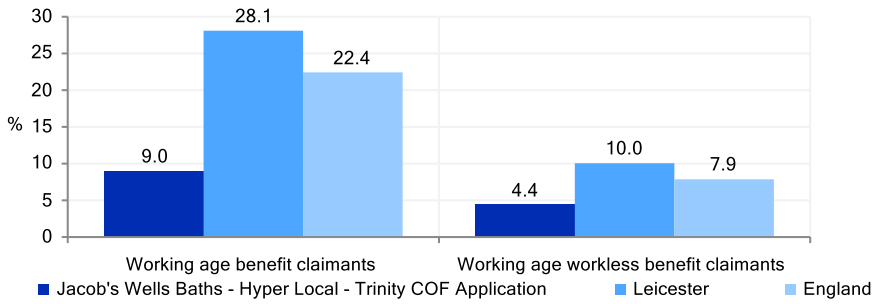
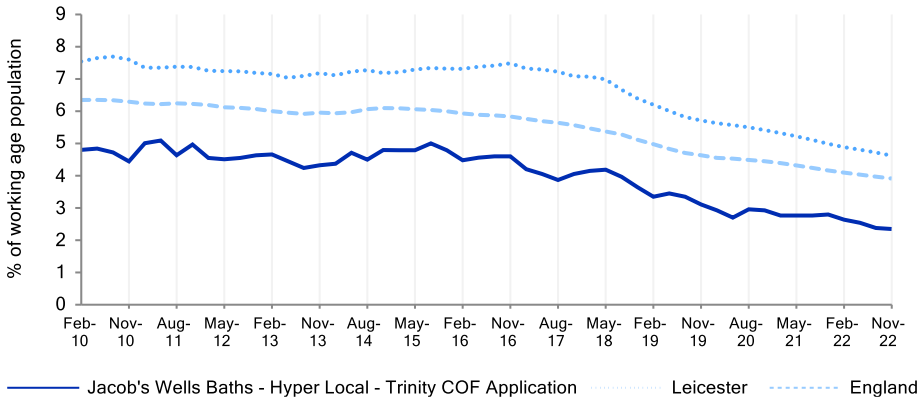


Figure: Working age population (16-64) claiming incapacity benefits (Employment Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions



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Vulnerable groups: Disability

What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at the prevalence of disability among people living in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application. There are three measures of disability presented: those claiming Attendance Allowance, Personal Independence Payments and Disability Living Allowance.

Attendance Allowance 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.

Until April 2013, Disability Living Allowance was payable to children and adults in or out of work who are below the age of 65 and who were disabled, and required help with personal care or had walking difficulties. It is a non-means tested benefit, which means it is not affected by income. From April 2013 Personal Independence Payments (PIP) have been introduced to replace Disability Living Allowance for all new claimants. PIP helps with some of the extra costs caused by long-term disability, ill-health or terminal ill-health.

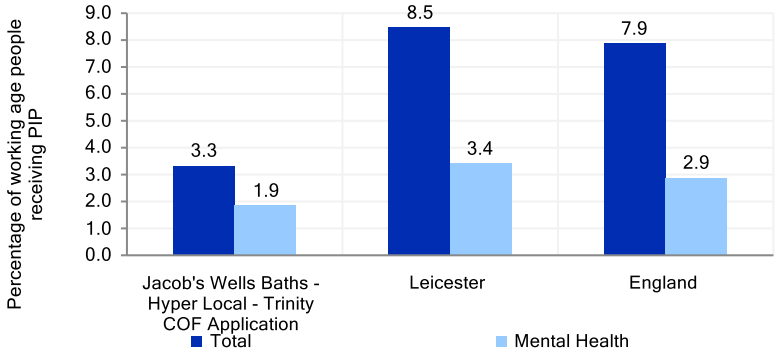
The information boxes on the right show the total number of people receiving Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance and PIP (by key breakdown) and for household receiving Universal Credit due to poor physical or mental health (Limited Capability for Work Entitlement) across Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application.

Attendance Allowance claimants (Nov-22)	Personal Independence Payment (PIP) (Apr-23)	PIP Males (Apr-23)	PIP Females (Apr-23)
11	103	66	41
4.6% of people (England= 11.7%)	3.3% of people (England= 7.9%)	4.8% of males (England= 7.2%)	2.4% of females (England= 8.6%)

PIP with mental health conditions (Apr-23)	PIP with respiratory disease (Apr-23)	Households on Universal Credit - Limited Capability for Work Entitlement (Feb-23)	Disability Living Allowance claimants (Nov-22)
58	05	48	22
1.9% of people (England= 2.9%)	0.2% of people (England= 0.3%)	4.1% of households (England= 3.7%)	0.6% of people (England= 2.0%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Figure: Personal Independence Payment (PIP) recipients
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Apr-23)



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Universal Credit: Conditionality Regime

What information is shown here?

The information in this page shows the proportion of people in receipt of Universal Credit against six levels of conditionality. Conditionality refers to work-related activities an eligible adult will have to do in order to get full entitlement to Universal Credit.

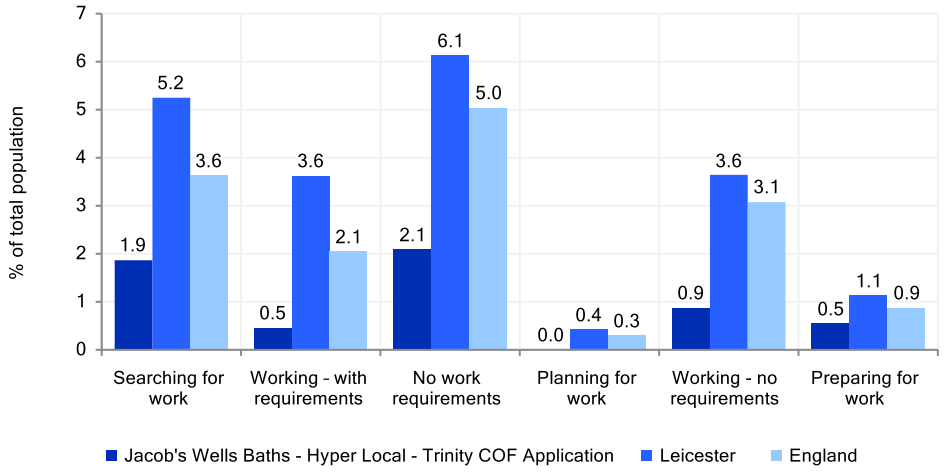
- **Searching for work:** Claimants who are not working, or with very low earnings. The claimant is required to take action to secure work - or more / better paid work. The Work Coach supports them to plan their work search and preparation activity.
- **Working with requirements:** Claimants who are in work but could earn more, or not working but has a partner with low earnings.
- **No work requirements:** Claimants who are not expected to work at present. Health or caring responsibility prevents claimant from working or preparing for work.
- **Planning for work:** Claimants who are expected to work in the future. Lone parent / lead carer of child aged 1 (Aged 1 - 2, prior to April 2017). The claimant is required to attend periodic interviews to plan for their return to work.
- **Working no requirements:** Claimants whose individual or household earnings is over the level at which conditionality applies. Required to inform DWP of changes of circumstances, particularly if at risk of decreasing earnings or losing job.
- **Preparing for work:** Claimants who are expected to start preparing for future even with limited capability for work at the present time or a child aged 2 (Aged 3 - 4, prior to April 2017), the claimant is expected to take reasonable steps to prepare for work including Work Focused Interview.

Universal Credit claimants: Searching for work (Jun-23)	Universal Credit claimants: Working with requirements (Jun-23)	Universal Credit claimants: No work requirements (Jun-23)
58	14	65
1.9% (England average = 3.6%)	0.5% (England average = 2.1%)	2.1% (England average = 5.0%)

Universal Credit claimants: Planning for work (Jun-23)	Universal Credit claimants: Working no requirements (Jun-23)	Universal Credit claimants: Preparing for work (Jun-23)
0	27	17
0.0% (England average = 0.3%)	0.9% (England average = 3.1%)	0.5% (England average = 0.9%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Figure: Working age population claiming Universal Credit by conditionality breakdown
Source: Department for Work and Pensions



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Universal Credit: Households

What information is shown here?

The information in this page shows a breakdown of Universal Credit (UC) households by type and criteria.

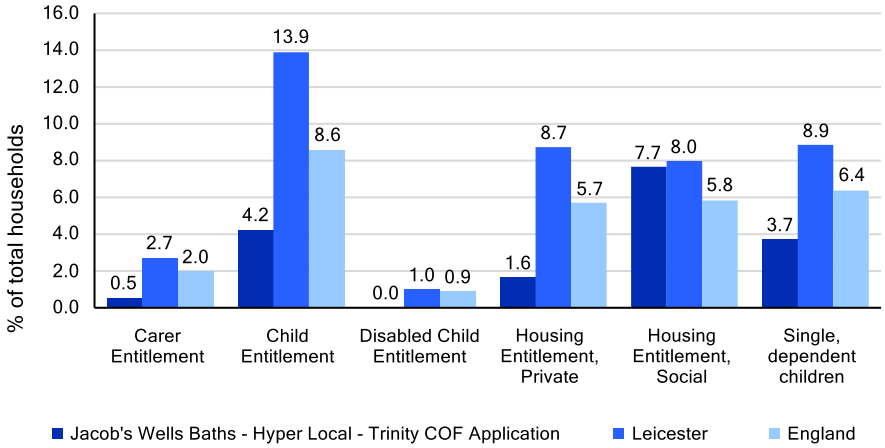
- **Carer Entitlement:** Households on UC containing household members who have regular and substantial caring responsibilities for at least 35 hours per week. Only one carer element is allowed per individual; in joint claims, two carer elements can be included providing both partners are not caring for the same disabled person.
- **Child Entitlement:** Households on UC where a child element is included in a Universal Credit award where there is responsibility for a child or qualifying young person who normally lives in the household.
- **Disabled Child Entitlement:** Households on UC where a child element is included in a Universal Credit award and the child element is increased by a disabled child addition if a child meets the criteria.
- **Housing Entitlement, Private rented:** Households on UC that are renting privately and eligible for housing entitlement. This element is to help with housing costs.
- **Housing Entitlement, Social rented:** Households on UC that are renting social housing and eligible for housing entitlement. This element is to help with housing costs.
- **Single with dependent children:** Households on Universal Credit that comprise a single person with child dependant(s).

UC households: Carer Entitlement (Feb-23)	UC households: Child Entitlement (Feb-23)	UC households: Disabled Child Entitlement (Feb-23)
6	49	0
0.5% (England average = 2.0%)	4.2% (England average = 8.6%)	0.0% (England average = 0.9%)

UC households: Housing Entitlement, Private (Feb-23)	UC households: Housing Entitlement, Social (Feb-23)	UC households: Single, dependent children (Feb-23)
19	89	43
1.6% (England average = 5.7%)	7.7% (England average = 5.8%)	3.7% (England average = 6.4%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Figure: Total households claiming Universal Credit by type and criteria breakdown
Source: Department for Work and Pensions



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Vulnerable groups: Working age benefit claimants (1)

What information is shown here?

The information in this page shows the number of people in receipt of key welfare benefits payable by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).

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.

Universal Credit (UC) has replaced legacy benefits for new claimants. The UC rollout began in April 2013, with single jobseeker's moving on to the new benefit and by March 2016 the rollout intensified to include other groups who are out of work or on low incomes. The chart on the right shows a breakdown of the proportion of UC claimants that are either in employment or unemployed across Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application and comparator areas.

Housing Benefit (HB) can be claimed by a person if they are liable to pay rent and if they are on a low income and provides a measure of the number of households in poverty.

Income Support is a measure of people of working age with low incomes and is a means tested benefit payable to people aged over 16 working less than 16 hours a week and having less money coming in than the law says they need to live on.

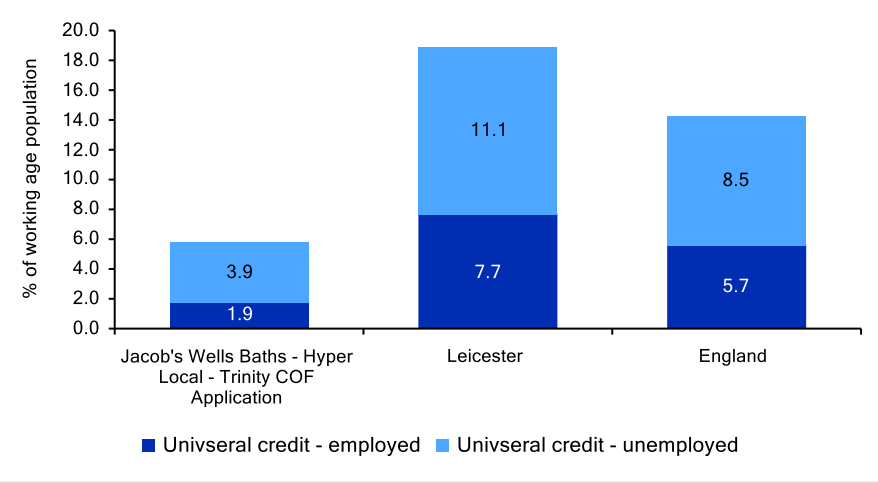
The charts on the following page show the change in the proportion of Income Support and Housing Benefits claimants across Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application and comparator areas. *Note, recent changes observed in these charts can be partially attributed to the migration of claimants from legacy working age DWP benefits, Housing Benefit and Income Support towards Universal Credit.*

Universal Credit claimants – in Employment (Oct-22)	Universal Credit claimants – Unemployed (Oct-22)
59	122
1.9% (England average = 5.7%)	3.9% (England average = 8.5%)

Income Support (IS) claimants (Nov-22)	Housing Benefit claimants (Feb-23)	Universal Credit claimants (Jun-23)
00	126	181
0.0% (England average = 0.4%)	10.9% (England average = 8.8%)	5.8% (England average = 15.0%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Figure: Universal Credit claimants employment indicator
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Oct-22)



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Vulnerable groups: Working age benefit claimants (2)

Figure: Income Support claimants
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-22)

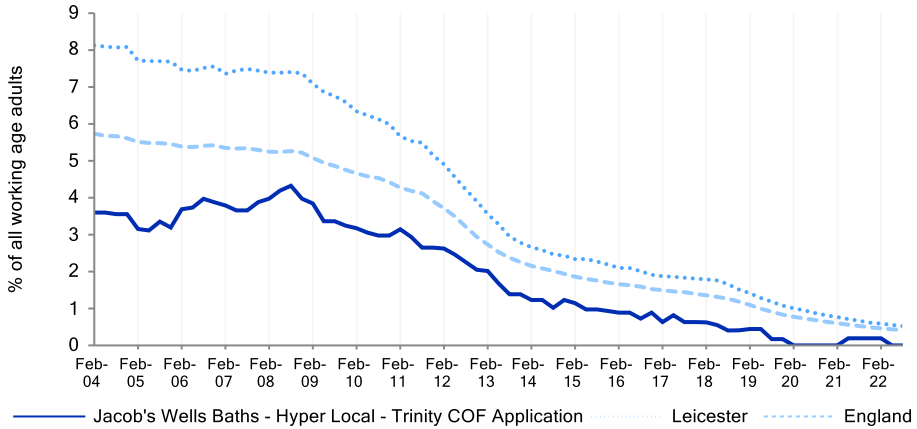
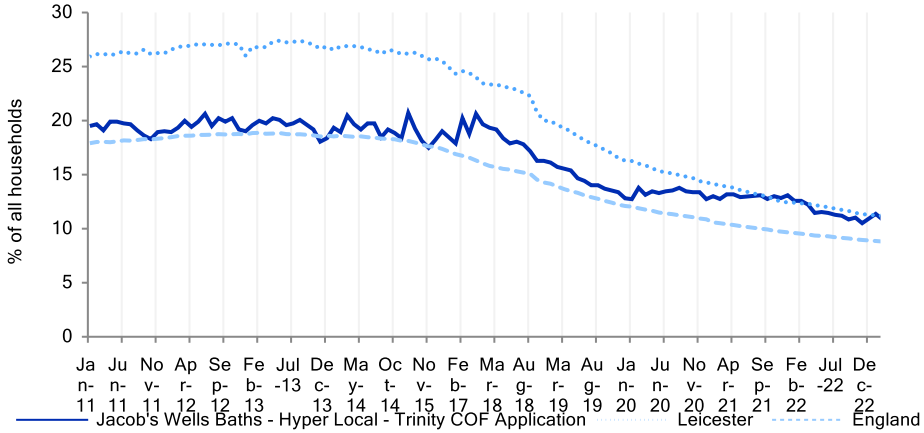


Figure: Housing Benefit claimants



Source: Department for Work and Pensions

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Vulnerable groups: Deprived neighbourhoods (1)

What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at overall levels of deprivation across Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019. IMD 2019 is the most comprehensive measure of multiple deprivation available. The concept of multiple deprivation upon which the IMD 2019 is based is that separate types of deprivation exist, which are separately recognised and measurable. The IMD 2019 therefore consists of seven types, or domains, of deprivation, each of which contains a number of individual measures, or indicators.[3]

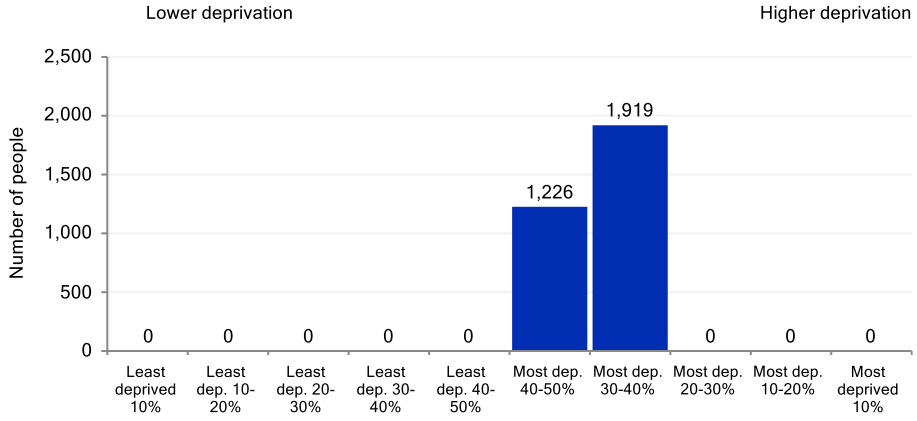
The information boxes on the right show the number of people in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application living in neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England on IMD 2019 and the seven IMD domains. The chart on the right shows the number of people living in neighbourhoods grouped according to level of deprivation. The charts on the following pages show the same information for each of the domains. All neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups “deciles”; the 10% of neighbourhoods with the highest level of deprivation (as measured in the IMD) are grouped in decile 10, and so on with the 10% of neighbourhoods with the lowest levels of deprivation grouped in decile 1.

Number of people in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application living in the most deprived 20% of areas of England by Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 domain

Index of Multiple Deprivation	Income domain	Employment domain	Education domain
0	0	0	0
(England average = 20.0%)	(England average = 20.0%)	(England average = 19.5%)	(England average = 19.8%)
Health domain	**Barriers to Housing and Services domain**	**Living Environment domain**	**Crime domain**
0	3,145	3,145	1,919
-(England average = 19.6%)	92.7% (England average = 21.4%)	92.7% (England average = 21.0%)	56.6% (England average = 20.4%)

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019)



[3] The seven domains of deprivation included are: Employment deprivation, Income deprivation, Health deprivation and disability, Education, skills and training deprivation, Crime, Living environment deprivation, Barriers to housing and services.

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Vulnerable groups: Deprived neighbourhoods (2)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2019 Income domain
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019)

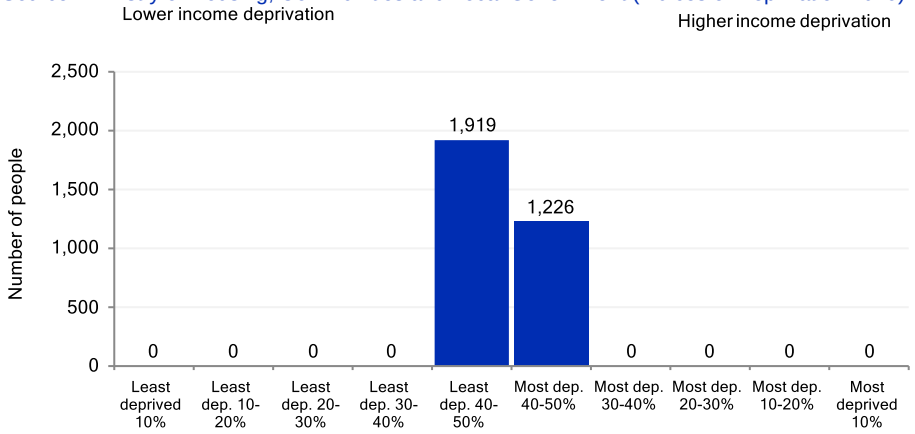


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2019 Education domain
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019)

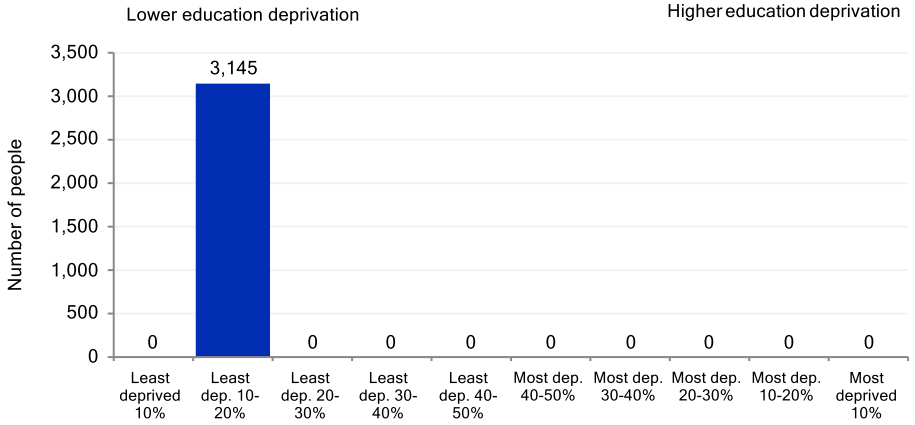


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2019 Employment domain
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019)

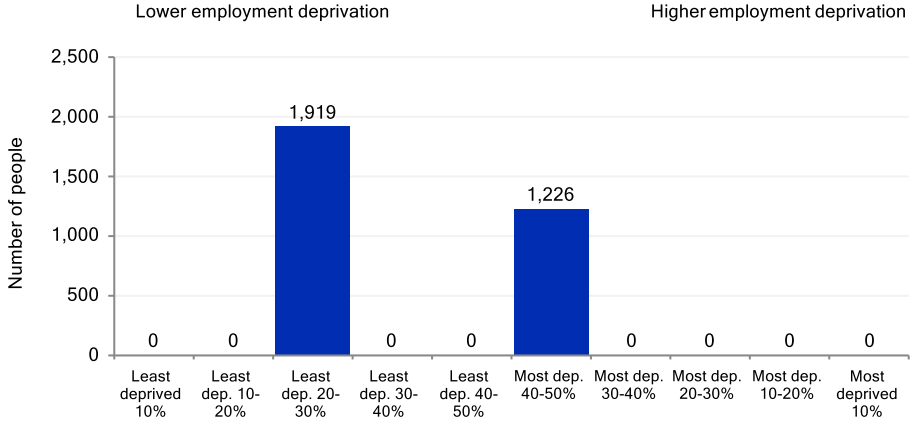
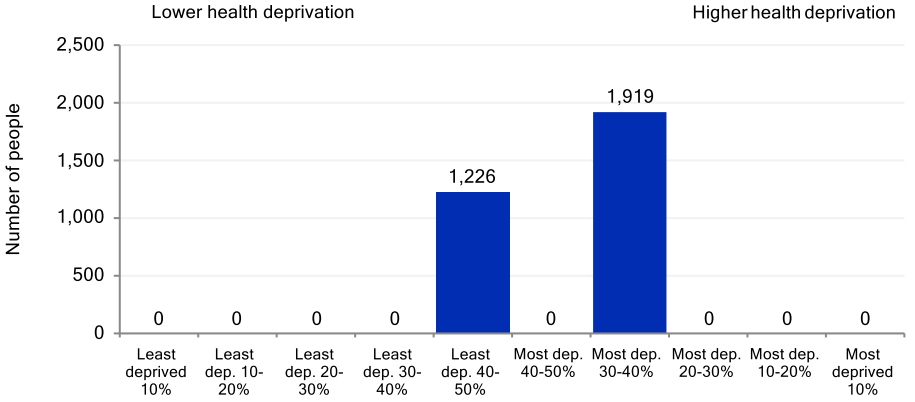


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2019 Health domain
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019)



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Vulnerable groups: Deprived neighbourhoods (3)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2019 Barriers to Housing and Services domain
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019)

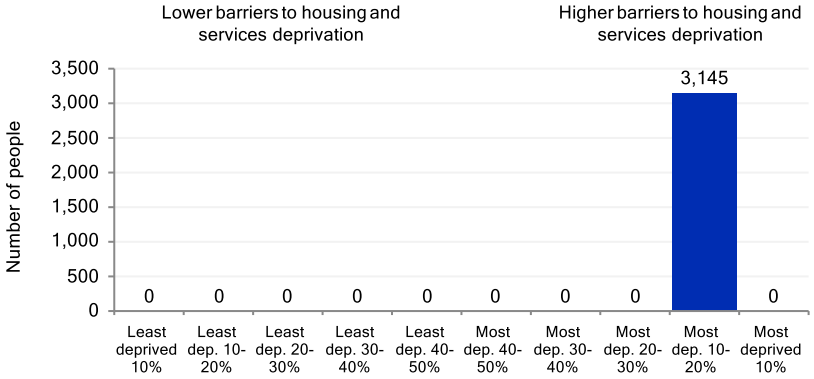


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2019 Crime domain
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019)

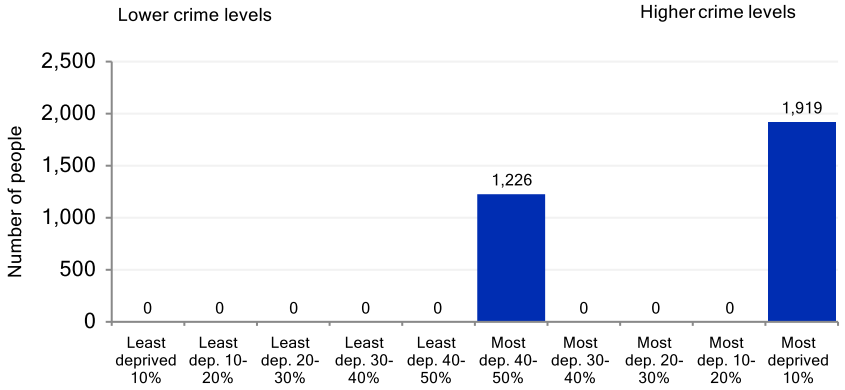
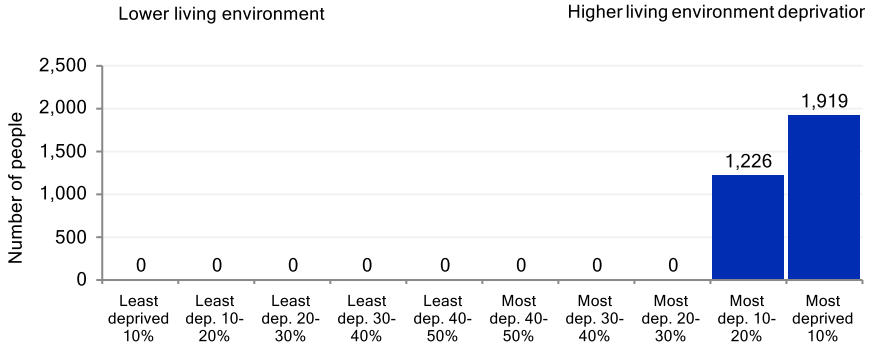


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2019 Living Environment domain
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019)



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Vulnerable groups: Children (1)

What information is shown here?

This page looks at children in low-income families, out of work households and lone parent households. Relative low income is defined as a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year. Absolute low income is a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year in comparison with incomes in 2010/11. A family must have claimed one or more of Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefit at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics. Children are dependent individuals aged under 16; or aged 16 to 19 in full-time non-advanced education.

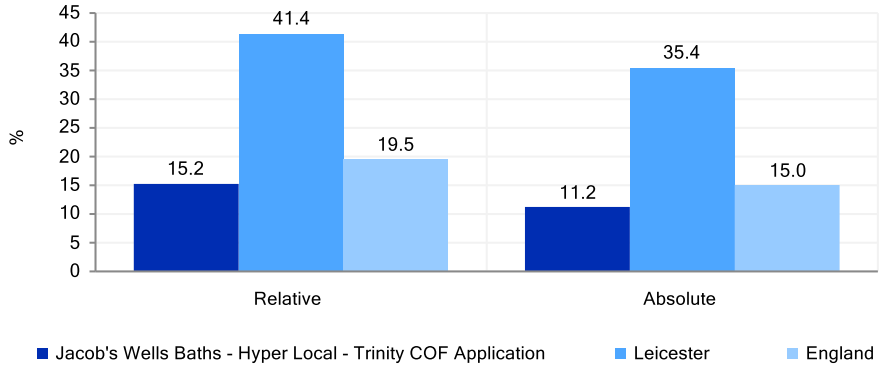
This is the first release of these statistics, which have replaced DWP's Children in out-of-work benefit households and HMRC's Personal Tax Credits: Children in low-income families local measure. See here for more information: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/children-in-low-income-families-local-area-statistics#release

The information boxes on the right show the count of people in each of these categories in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application. The bar chart shows the percentage of children in relative and absolute low-income families.

Children in relative low income families	Children in absolute low income families	Children in relative low income lone parent families	Children in relative low income out of work families
57	42	41	16
15.2% (England average = 19.5%)	11.2% (England average = 15.0%)	71.9% of relative low-income families (England average = 44.5%)	28.1% of relative low-income families (England average = 29.3%)

Source: Children in low-income families, Department for Work and Pensions (2021)

Figure: Children living in low-income families
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (2021)



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Vulnerable groups: Pensioners

What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at pensioner groups including those that may face greater risks or who may have different types of need. There are two measures included: pensioner loneliness and pensioners in poverty.

There are two indicators of pensioner loneliness. The census provides a measure of the proportion of pensioners living alone (defined as households of one pensioner and no other household members). In addition, Age Concern have developed a Loneliness Index (which predicts the prevalence of loneliness amongst people aged 65+) based on census data. Areas with a value closer to 0 predict a greater prevalence of loneliness amongst those aged 65 and over and living in households compared to areas with a value further away from 0.

Pensioners in poverty are those 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.

The information boxes present information on the counts of pensioner households or pensioners in each category. The chart on the top right shows the change in the proportion of people receiving Pension Credit across Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application and comparator areas.

The chart on the bottom right compares Loneliness Index scores across Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application and comparator areas - a value closer to 0 predicts a greater prevalence of loneliness amongst those aged 65.

Households of one pensioner (Census 2021)	State pension claimant (DWP Nov-22)	Pension credit claimant (DWP Nov-22)
85	206	28
69.7% of pensioner households (England average = 58.3%)	85.5% (England average = 94.4%)	11.6% (England average = 11.3%)

Figure: Pension Credit claimants, Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-22)

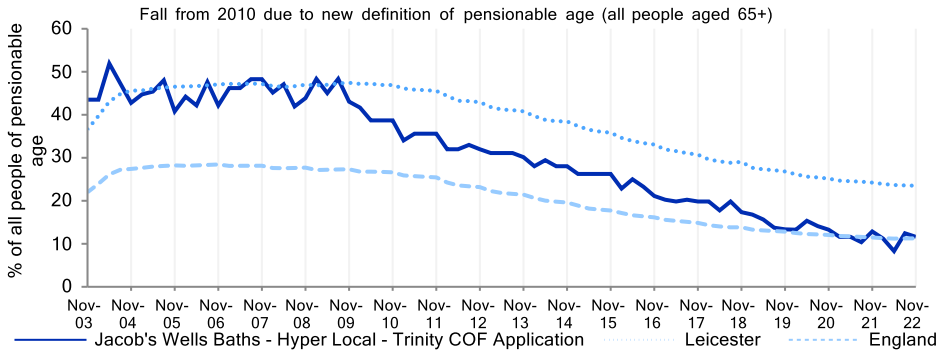
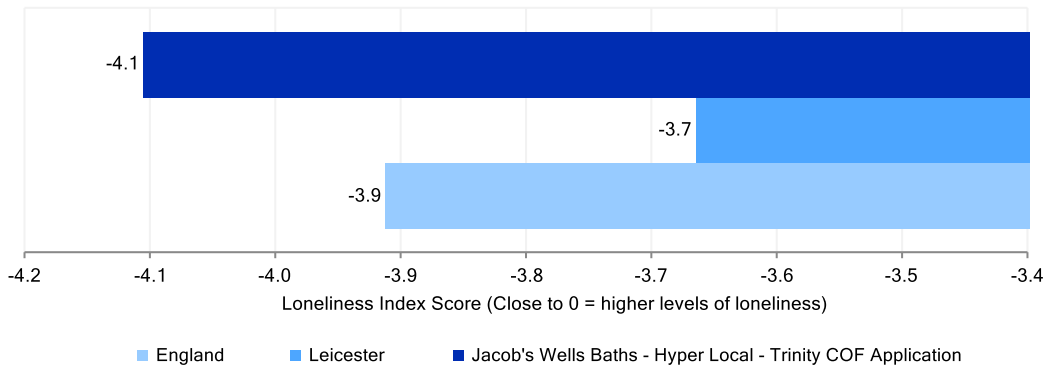


Figure: Loneliness index (probability of loneliness for those aged 65 and over). Source: Age UK (2011)



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Vulnerable groups: Households with multiple needs

What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at household deprivation and households with multiple deprivation.

The information boxes show the number of households which are deprived in one of the four Census 2021 deprivation dimensions. The Census 2021 has four deprivation dimension 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 one has at least level 2 education and no one aged 16 to 18 years is a full-time student c) Health and disability: Any member of the household is disabled 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.

Households with multiple deprivation are households experiencing four key measures of deprivation:

- All adult household members have no or low qualifications
- At least one household member is out of work (due to unemployment or poor health)
- At least one household member is disabled
- The household is living in overcrowded conditions

Household is not deprived in any dimension (Census 2021)	Household is deprived in 1 dimension (Census 2021)	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions (Census 2021)	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions (Census 2021)
597	383	130	44
51.4% (England average = 48.4%)	33.0% (England average = 33.5%)	11.2% (England average = 14.2%)	3.8% (England average = 3.7%)

Households suffering multiple deprivation (Census 2021)
07
0.6% (England average = 0.2%)

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Vulnerable groups: Other groups

What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the number and proportion of people in two groups with specific needs: mental health issues and people providing unpaid care.

The figures for people with mental health issues are based on Employment Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefit claimants who are claiming due to mental health related conditions. Incapacity Benefit is payable to persons unable to work due to illness or disability.

Informal care figures show people who provide any unpaid care by the number of hours a week they provide that care. A person is a provider of unpaid care if they give any help or support to another person because of long-term physical or mental health or disability, or problems related to old age.

The line chart on the right shows the change in the number of people claiming Incapacity benefit for mental health reasons as a proportion of the working age population and the chart below it includes figures for children and all people providing unpaid care across Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application.

Mental health related benefits (DWP Nov-22)	People providing unpaid care (Census 2021)	Unpaid care (50+ hours per week) (Census 2021)
56	154	29
1.8% of working age adults (England average = 1.9%)	5.3% (England average = 8.8%)	1.0% (England average = 2.6%)

Figure: Receiving Employment Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefit (IB) due to mental health
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

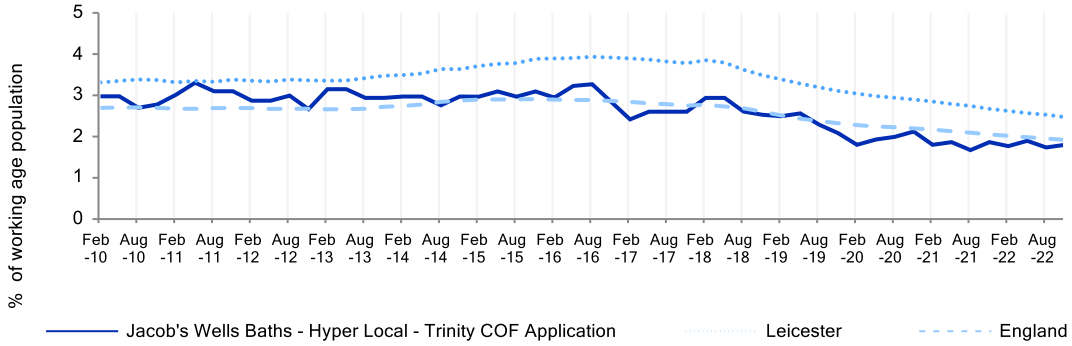
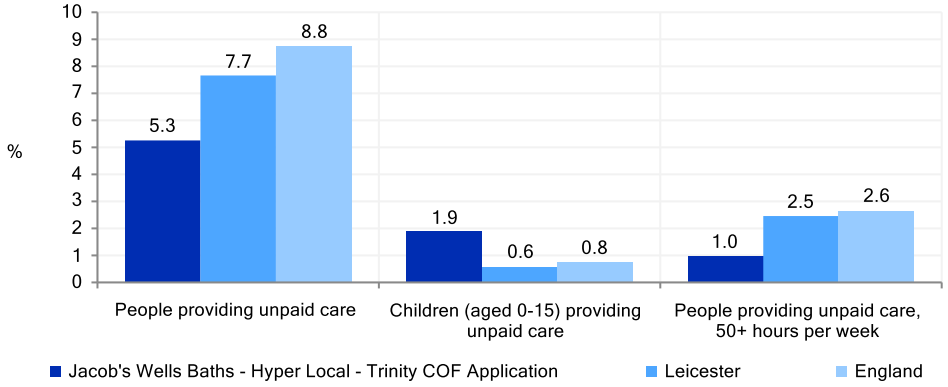


Figure: People providing unpaid care
Source: Census 2021



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Housing: Type

What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the type of dwelling space people live in. A dwelling space is the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household, for example the whole of a terraced house, or a flat in a purpose-built block of flats.

An information box on second addresses is also included showing the proportion of the total population with a second address type.

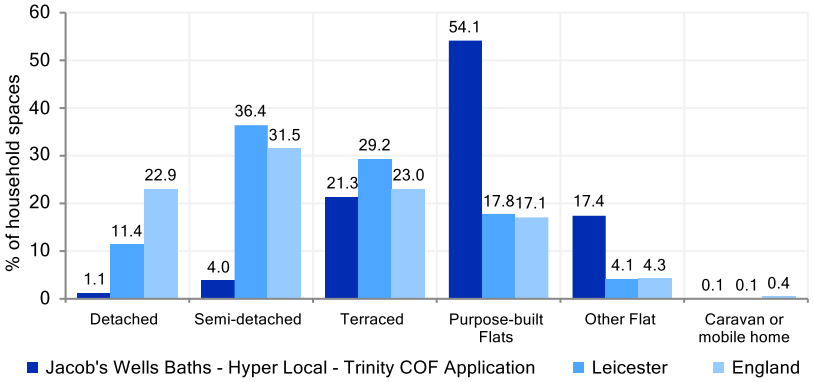
The information boxes to the right show the number of people in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application living in each accommodation type. The chart on the right shows a breakdown of households by accommodation type across Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application and comparator areas.

Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Purpose built flat
13	46	247	628
1.1% (England average = 22.9%)	4.0% (England average = 31.5%)	21.3% (England average = 23.0%)	54.1% (England average = 17.1%)

Flat (in converted house)	Flat (in commercial property)	Caravan or other temporary dwelling	Second addresses
181	21	01	909
15.6% (England average = 3.5%)	1.8% (England average = 0.8%)	0.1% (England average = 0.4%)	30.3% (England average = 5.4%)

Source: Census 2021

Figure: Dwellings type breakdown
Source: Census 2021



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Housing: Tenure

What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the tenure of housing in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application. The information boxes show the number of households broken down by tenure type and the chart shows the tenure breakdown across Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application and comparator areas.

- ‘Owner occupied’ housing includes accommodation that is either owned outright, owned with a mortgage or loan, or shared ownership (paying part rent and part mortgage).
- ‘Social rented’ housing includes accommodation that is rented from a council (Local Authority) or a Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust, Non-profit housing company or Registered Social Landlord.
- ‘Rented from the Council includes accommodation rented from the Local Authority
- ‘Housing Association or Social Landlord’ includes rented from Registered Social Landlord, Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust and non-profit housing Company.
- ‘Private rented or letting agency’ includes accommodation that is rented from a private landlord or letting agency.
- ‘Other Rented’ includes employer of a household member and relative or friend of a household member and living rent free.

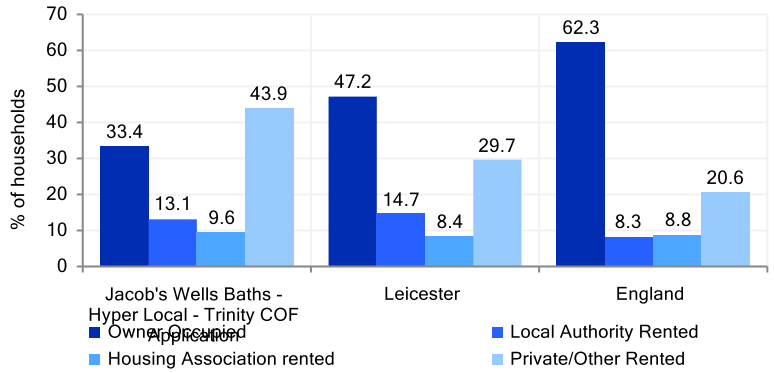
Owner occupied	Owner-occupied: owned outright	Owner-occupied owned: with mortgage or loan
388	175	195
33.4% (England average = 62.3%)	15.1% (England average = 32.5%)	16.8% (England average = 28.8%)

Owner-occupied: shared ownership	Social rented households	Rented from Council
18	264	152
1.6% (England average = 1.0%)	22.7% (England average = 17.1%)	13.1% (England average = 8.3%)

Rented from Housing Association or Social Landlord	Rented from private landlord or letting agency	Other rented dwellings
112	478	32
9.6% (England average = 8.8%)	41.2% (England average = 18.2%)	2.8% (England average = 2.4%)

Source: Census 2021

Figure: Housing tenure breakdowns
Source: Census 2021



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Housing: How affordable is local housing? (1)

What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows measures of housing costs in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application. Data on house prices is from the Land Registry open data price-paid dataset (www.landregistry.gov.uk/market-trend-data/public-data/price-paid-data), which is updated monthly.

House prices by dwelling type

The information boxes on the right and the top-left chart on the following page show the mean house prices by accommodation type across Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application and comparator areas for four key dwelling types (detached houses, semi-detached houses, flats and terraced houses). The bottom-left chart on page 25 shows the 10-year inflation adjusted average change in house prices across Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application and comparator areas.

The top-right chart on page 25 displays the monthly change in the number of transactions and average price across Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application and the bottom-right chart displays the ratio of the number of residential property transactions (Land Registry Mar-22 to Feb-23) to the number of owner occupied and privately rented dwellings (Census 2011) – an approximate measure of the proportion of housing stock that has change hands of the year, or the housing 'churn'.

Council tax bands

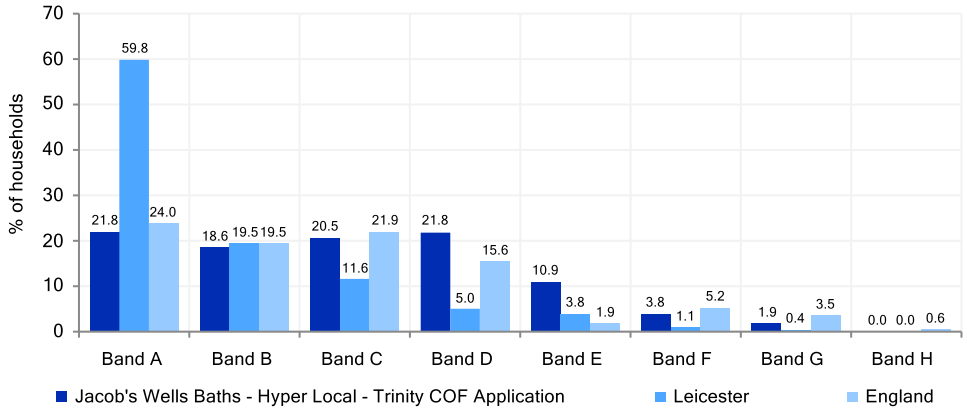
The data on Council Tax bands shows the number and proportion (as a percentage of all rateable households) of houses in bands A, B or C (the lowest price bands) and F, G and H (the highest price bands) locally. These price bands are set nationally, so can be used to show how the cost of all local property (not just those properties that have recently been sold) compares with other areas; the chart on the right compares Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application and comparator areas for these Council Tax bands.

Average house price (all types of housing) (Land registry Jun-22 to May-23)	Average house price (detached) (Land registry Jun-22 to May-23)	Average house price (flats) (Land registry Jun-22 to May-23)
£425,194		£345,522
England average = £335,659	England average = £561,081	England average = £310,256

Average house price (semi-detached) (Land registry Jun-22 to May-23)	Average house price (terraced) (Land registry Jun-22 to May-23)	Households in Council Tax Band A (Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2022)
£897,667	£815,111	340
England average = £331,889	England average = £304,229	21.8% (England average = 24.0%)

Households in Council Tax Band B (VOA 2022)	Households in Council Tax Band C (VOA 2022)	Households in Council Tax Band F-H (VOA 2022)
290	320	90
18.6% (England average = 19.5%)	20.5% (England average = 21.9%)	5.8% (England average = 9.3%)

Figure: Dwelling stock by council tax band
Source: Valuation Office Agency (2022)



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Housing: How affordable is local housing? (2)

Figure: Average property price by dwelling type
Source: Land registry Jun-22 to May 23

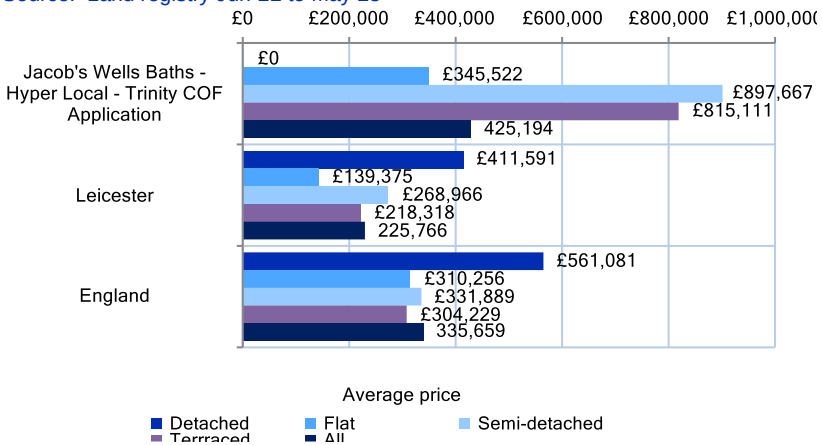


Figure: Average house prices and no. of transactions (note: there were no recorded transactions during the COVID-19 lockdown period so figures are shown as zero for this period), Source: Land Registry

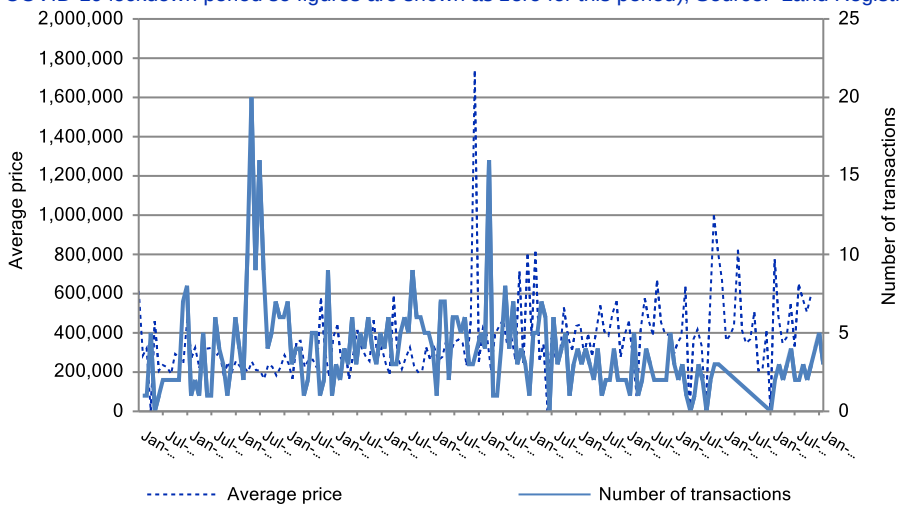


Figure: 10-year average house price change (inflation adjusted)
Source: Land registry Oct06-Oct07 to Oct16-Sep17

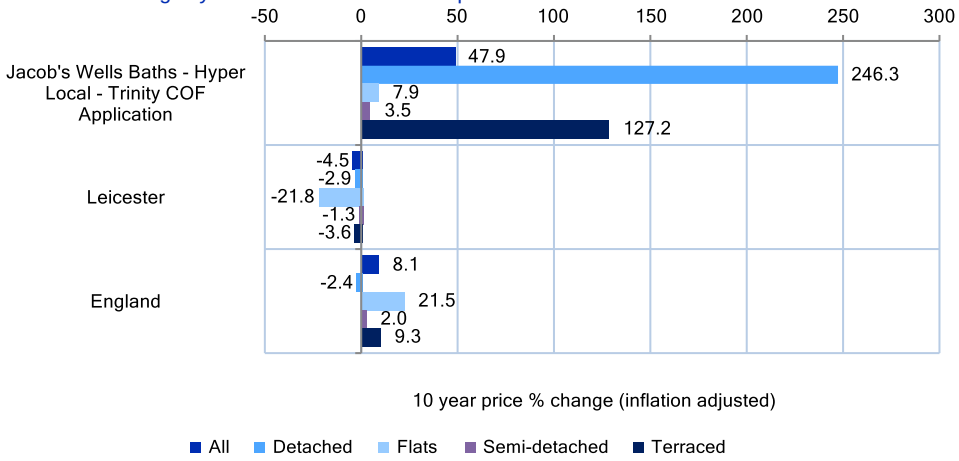
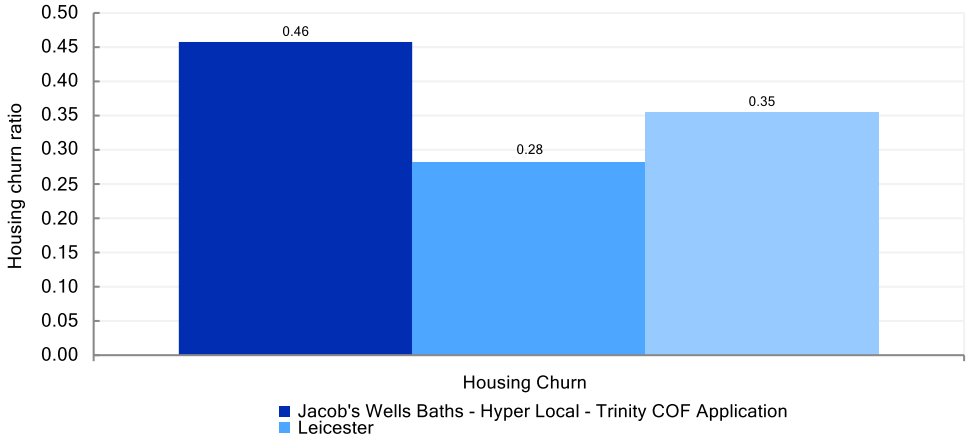


Figure: Ratio of residential property transactions to the total number of private dwellings
Source: Land Registry Jun-22 to May-23, Census 2021



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Housing: How affordable is local housing? (3)

What information is shown here?

The information in this section combines measures of local house prices and local earnings to provide a more balanced picture of housing affordability.

There are three indicators displayed here: **housing affordability gap**, **savings ratio** and **total affordability ratio**. Each of these indicators is given for two measures of house price: the average (median) house price and the lower quartile house price. The lower quartile house price is set such that the cheapest 25% of houses fall within this price and is a measure of the cost of cheaper, more affordable housing in the area.

Housing affordability gap: An estimate of the gap between the cost of local houses and the amount residents can borrow. This is defined as the difference between the local house price (either median or lower quartile) and 4.5 times local annual earnings (mortgage lenders are typically willing to lend 4-5 times annual salaries). Higher figures represent more unaffordable houses.

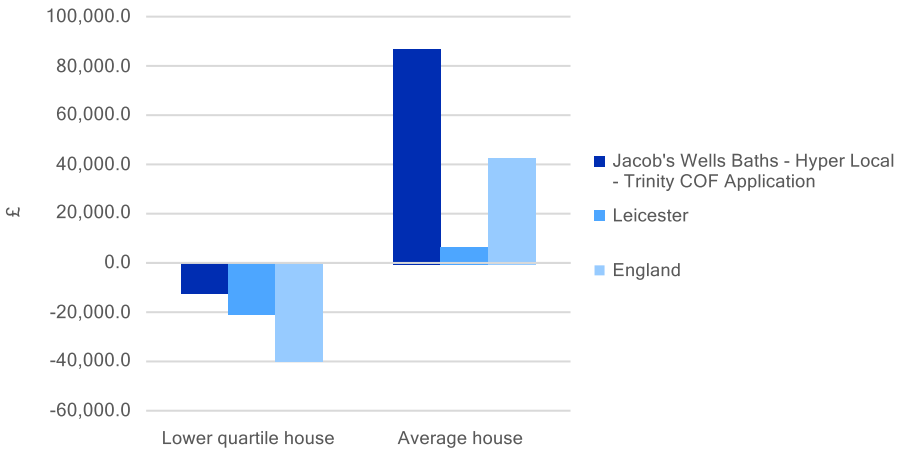
Savings ratio: The ratio between 15% of the house price (an estimate of the savings required for a deposit) and monthly earnings. It can be interpreted as the number of months' worth of earnings required for a deposit (not accounting for inflation or changes in earnings or house prices).

Total affordability ratio: This is the ratio between the total house price and annual earnings. It can be interpreted as the number of years' worth of earnings required for a deposit (not accounting for inflation or changes in earnings or house prices).

The data for these measures come from the ONS House Price Statistics for Small Areas (HPSSA) and ONS Income Estimates. Earnings data is published at MSOA level and house price data is published at LSOA level and above) Where necessary, we have modelled data to LSOA and OA geographies. The methodology used to produce these statistics is based ONS's housing affordability analysis.

Lower quartile house price ('affordable housing')	Average house price
Affordability gap	Affordability gap
-£11,687	£86,861
England average = -£39,328	England average = £42,272
Savings ratio (months of earnings for a deposit)	Savings ratio (months of earnings for a deposit)
8.02	12.36
England average = 6.54	England average = 10.41
Total ratio (years of earnings for a house)	Total ratio (years of earnings for a house)
4.26	6.27
England average = 3.57	England average = 5.5

Figure: Housing affordability gap for lower quartile house prices and average house prices.
Source: ONS House Price Statistics for Small Areas Oct16-Sep17; ONS earnings data 2015/2016



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Housing: Central heating, household overcrowding and dwelling size

What information is shown here?

The information on this page details indicators of the built environment: overcrowded housing, vacant housing, population density, the size of housing units and the proportion of households lacking central heating.

A household's accommodation is described as 'without central heating' if it had no central heating in any of the rooms (whether used or not). The data also shows breakdowns by tenure. This enables users to compare differences in the proportion of households with inadequate heating supply in the owner occupied, social rented and private rented sectors.

Households are classified as overcrowded if there is at least one room fewer than needed for household requirements using standard definitions. The standard used to measure overcrowding is called the 'occupancy rating' which relates to the actual number of rooms in a dwelling in relation to the number of rooms required by the household, taking account of their ages and relationships. The room requirement states that every household needs a minimum of two common rooms, excluding bathrooms, with bedroom requirements that reflect the composition of the household. The occupancy rating of a dwelling is expressed as a positive or negative figure, reflecting the number of rooms in a dwelling that exceed the household's requirements, or by which the home falls short of its occupants' needs.

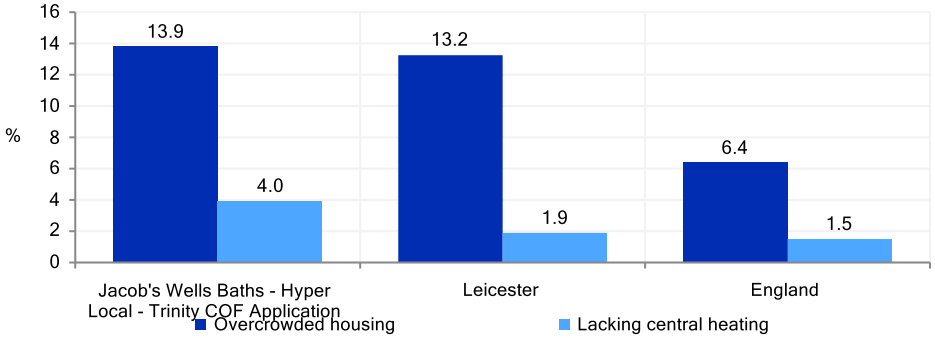
Vacant dwellings are households that do not have any usual residents. This includes households that may still be used by short-term residents, visitors who were present on census night, or a combination of short-term residents and visitors. It also includes vacant household spaces and household spaces that are used as second addresses.

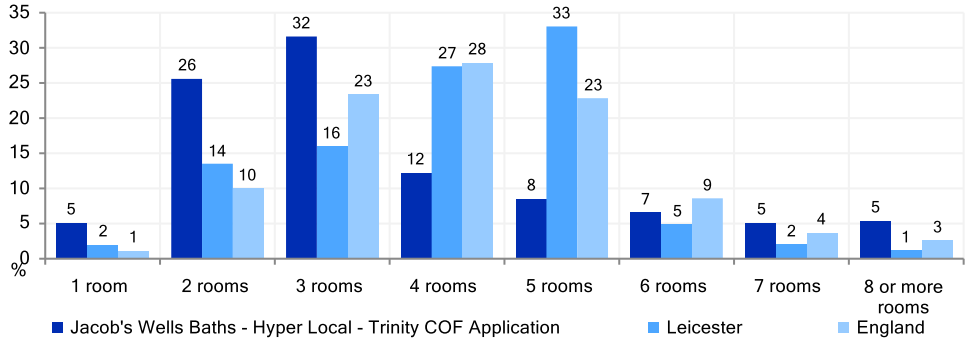
Population density (persons / square km) (2021)	Houses lacking central heating (2021)	Overcrowded Housing (2021)	Vacant Dwellings (2011)
7789.3	46	161	55
England average = 433.5	4.0% (England average = 1.5%)	13.9% (England average = 6.4%)	4.4% (England average = 4.3%)

Dwellings with 2 rooms or fewer (2021)	Dwellings with 8 or more rooms (2021)	Average dwelling size (persons) (2011)
356	62	2.25
30.7% (England average = 11.1%)	5.3% (England average = 2.6%)	England average = 2.36 people)

Source: Census 2011/2021

Figure: Top - Housing Environment; Bottom - Dwelling size (number of rooms per household)
Source: Census 2021





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Housing: Domestic gas and electricity consumption

What information is shown here?

The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy publishes small area estimates of domestic gas and electricity consumption in megawatt hours (Mwh). Gas consumption data are weather corrected annual estimates of consumption for all domestic meters. A similar methodology is used for collecting domestic electricity consumption data; however, these values are not weather corrected. The methodologies are sufficiently similar that summing the electricity consumption and gas consumption gives an estimate of total annual energy consumption.

The data on this page were originally published by BEIS at postcode level and have been designated as experimental statistics. Experimental statistics are statistics that are new and subject to possible changes to meet user needs or that do not meet the rigorous quality standards of National Statistics. To avoid disclosure, postcodes are excluded if they contain less than 6 meters or that have average consumption figures of 0 or 1.

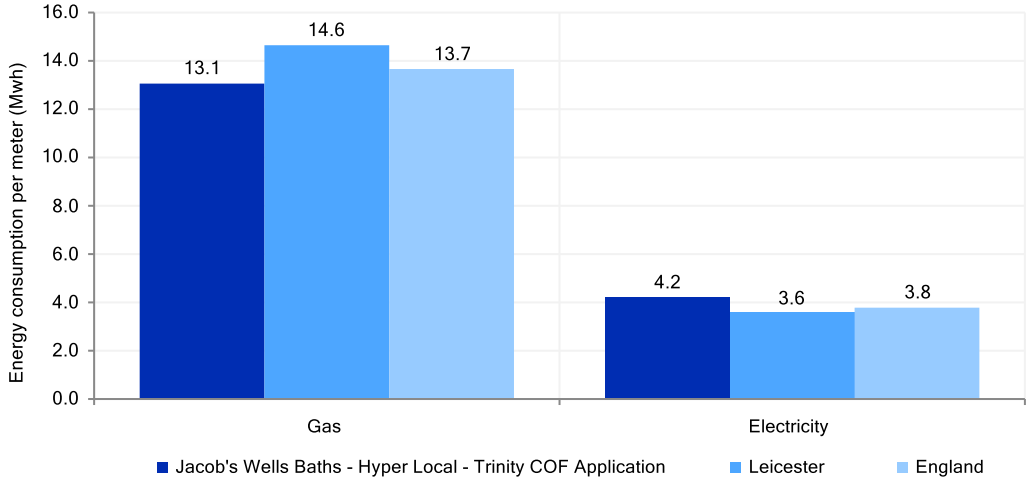
The estimated number households not connected to the gas network is based on the difference between the number of households and the number of domestic gas meters.

To read more about the data and methodology here please visit https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data

Electricity consumption (Mwh)	Gas consumption (Mwh)	Households not connected to the gas network (2021)
3,557	8,253	0,910
(4.22 Mwh per meter) England average = 3.78 Mwh per meter	(13.06 Mwh per meter) England average = 13.66 Mwh per meter	(58.33% of households) England average = 12.88%

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2020 (consumption), Not connected to gas network, 2021

Figure: Domestic gas and electricity consumption, 2020



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Housing: Energy efficiency of domestic buildings

What information is shown here?

This page details the energy efficiency ratings of domestic buildings within Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application.

The data are taken from Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) for domestic buildings published by MHCLG at postcode level and have been aggregated to Output Areas. These include those recorded between January 2017 and December 2021.The definitions of the measures on the right are given below.

The energy efficiency rating, expressed in Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) points, is a score between 1-100 with 1 being poor energy efficiency and 100 being excellent energy efficiency. The current average rating of buildings is given alongside the potential rating (if improvements to the buildings were made) and the difference between the two - the 'energy efficiency gap'.

The number and proportion of buildings have been split into three bands of energy efficiency rating; A-C, D-E and F-G, where band 'A' EPC rating is the most efficient. Please be aware that these figures do not account for all domestic buildings in an area.

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 match the ONS postcode file directory have been included.

Energy efficiency rating, current (SAP points)	Energy efficiency rating, potential (SAP points)	Energy efficiency gap (SAP points)
61.49	76.36	14.88
England average = 64.15	England average = 81.65	England average = 17.51

Band A-C buildings	Band D-E buildings	Band F-G buildings
329	587	29
(34.81%) England average = 47.19%	(62.12%) England average = 49.47%	(3.07%) England average = 3.34%

Source: MHCLG. Data collected between Jan 2017- Dec 2021.

Figure: Energy efficiency rating (SAP points)

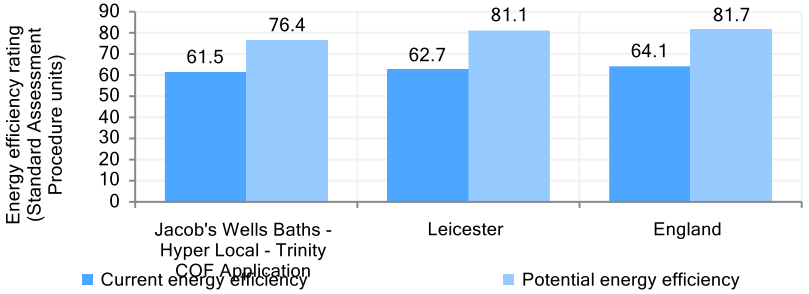
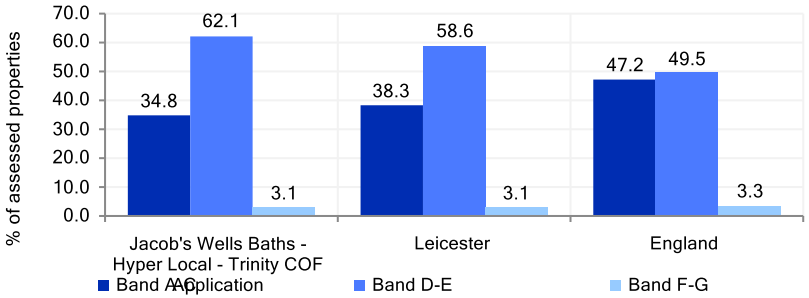


Figure: Energy efficiency rated buildings by band



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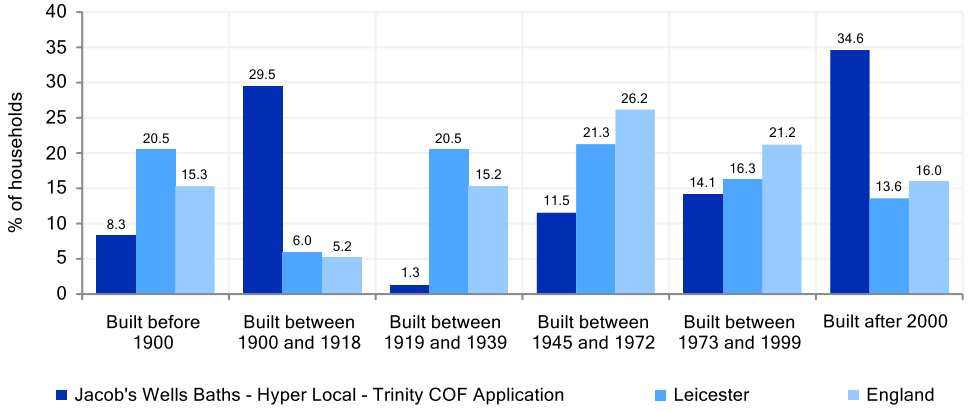
Housing: Dwellings by age of dwelling

What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of domestic properties (the 'dwelling stock') broken down by age of property (when the property was constructed). The rate figures refer to the proportion of all properties whose build age is known.

Built before 1900	Built between 1900 and 1939	Built between 1945 and 1999	Built after 2000
130	480	400	540
8.3% (England average = 15.3%)	30.8% (England average = 20.4%)	25.6% (England average = 47.4%)	34.6% (England average = 16.0%)

Figure: Dwellings by age of dwelling (year property was constructed)
Source: Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2022



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Housing: Communal establishment residents

What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of people living in communal establishments from 2021 Census. It also includes breakdowns by the main types from 2011 Census, where the latest release is not currently available at the geographic level required by the Local Insight tool.

A communal establishment is defined as an establishment providing managed residential accommodation. Managed means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation.

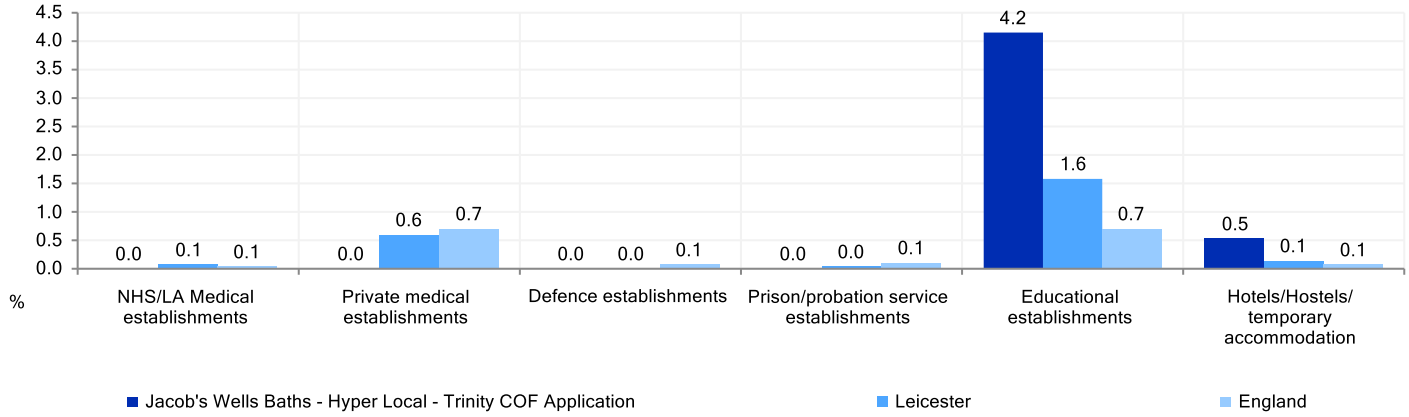
The information boxes on the right show the number and proportion of people in communal establishments by main type of establishment. Medical and care establishments include psychiatric hospital / homes, other hospital homes children's homes, residential care homes, nursing homes managed by the NHS, Local Authority or private organisation; Educational establishments include primarily University halls of residence; Defence establishments include barracks, air bases and naval ships; Other establishments include prison service establishments, bail hostels, hotels, boarding houses or guest houses, hostels and civilian ships.

The chart on the top right provides the same information with associated comparator areas.

All in communal establishments (2021)	Medical and care establishments (2011)	Education establishments (2011)	Defence establishments (2011)	Other establishments (2011)
400	00	117	00	01
13.3% (England average = 1.7%)	0.0% (England average = 0.7%)	4.2% (England average = 0.7%)	0.0% (England average = 0.1%)	0.0% (England average = 0.1%)

Source: Census 2021 / 2011

Figure: Communal establishments by type
Source: Census 2011



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Crime and safety: Recorded crime (1)

What information is shown here?

The information on this page and the following shows the level of recorded crime in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application and comparator areas. This is based on data for individual crime incidents published via the www.police.uk open data portal, which has been linked by Local Insight to selected neighbourhoods. Further information on how these crimes and incidents have been categorised, as well as which crimes and incidents have been mapped and why, is available at: www.police.uk/about-this-site/faqs/#why-are-some-crimes-not-displayed-on-the-map

The information boxes show counts and rates for the main crime types and anti-social behaviour incidents. The overall crime rate is presented for monthly, quarterly and annual snapshots, with the underlying crime types shown as annual totals.

The line charts to the right and on the following page track monthly change in recorded crime across five key offences (violent crime, anti-social behaviour, burglaries, criminal damage and vehicle crime) across Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application and comparator areas.

Note: Some Police.uk more recent crime counts are not available from various forces over certain time points.

For example; Greater Manchester Police due to a change in IT systems since June 2019 and Devon and Cornwall Police due to moving to a new system in November 2022. Data will be provided when issues are rectified.

Please see https://data.police.uk/changelog/ for more details and for other known issues.

All crimes May 2023 monthly total	All crimes Mar-23 to May-23	All crimes Jun-22 to May-23
61	219	737
19.2 per 1,000 population (England average = 7.9)	51.0 per 1,000 population (England average = 23.5)	207.3 per 1,000 population (England average = 88.2)

Violent crimes Jun-22 to May-23	Criminal damage incidents Jun-22 to May-23	Anti-social behaviour incidents Jun-22 to May-23
234	57	88
65.8 per 1,000 population (England average = 30.5)	16.0 per 1,000 population (England average = 7.0)	24.7 per 1,000 population (England average = 13.7)

Burglaries Jun-22 to May-23	Robberies Jun-22 to May-23	Vehicle crimes Jun-22 to May-23
19	13	67
16.4 per 1,000 households (England average = 9.0)	3.7 per 1,000 population (England average = 1.1)	18.8 per 1,000 population (England average = 5.7)

Source: Recorded crime offences – https://data.police.uk/ (2022/2023)

Figure: Violent crime offences
Source: https://data.police.uk/

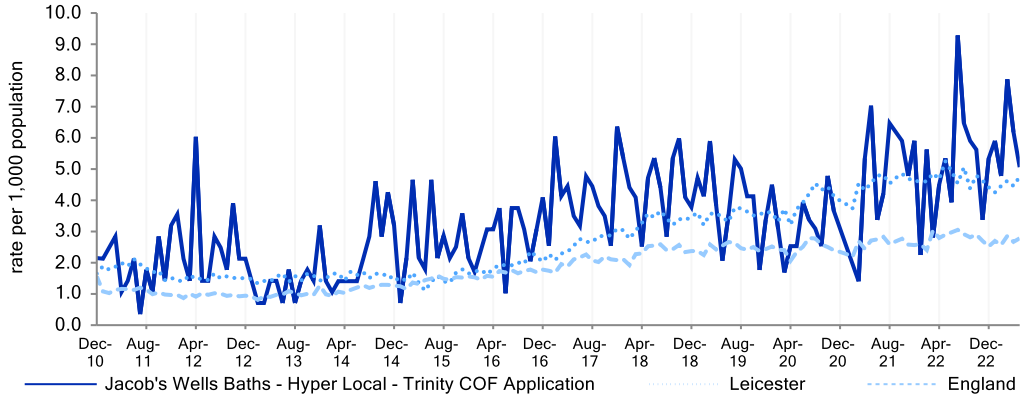

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Figure: Anti-social behaviour offences
Source: https://data.police.uk/

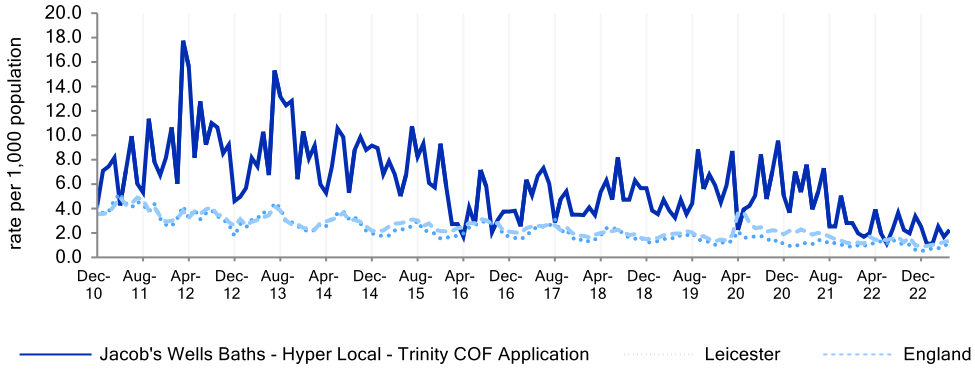


Figure: Burglary offences
Source: https://data.police.uk/

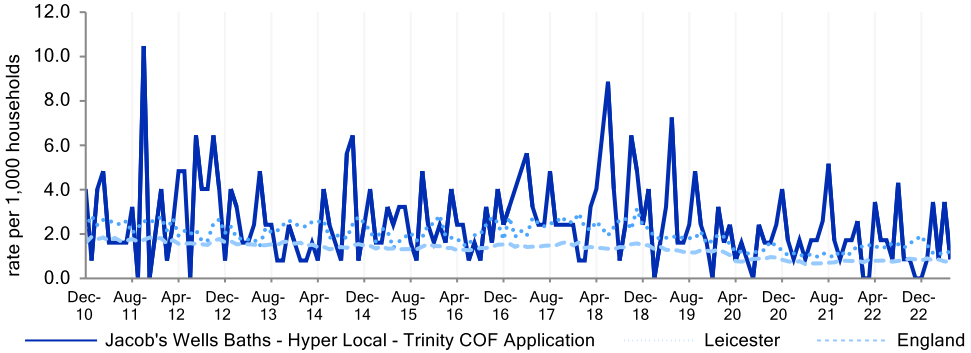


Figure: Criminal damage offences
Source: https://data.police.uk/

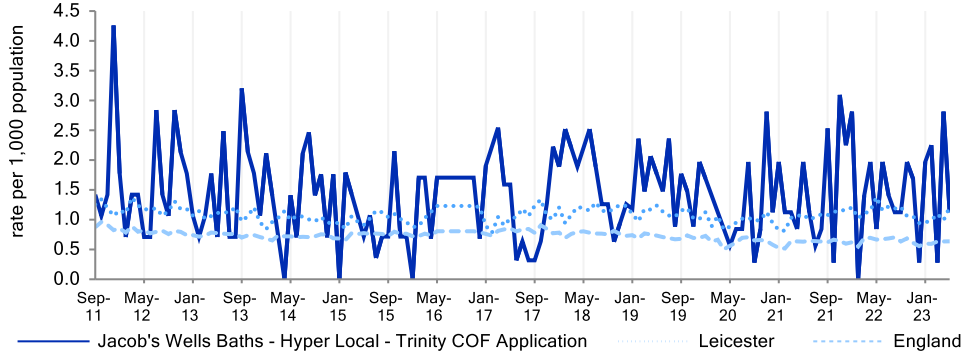
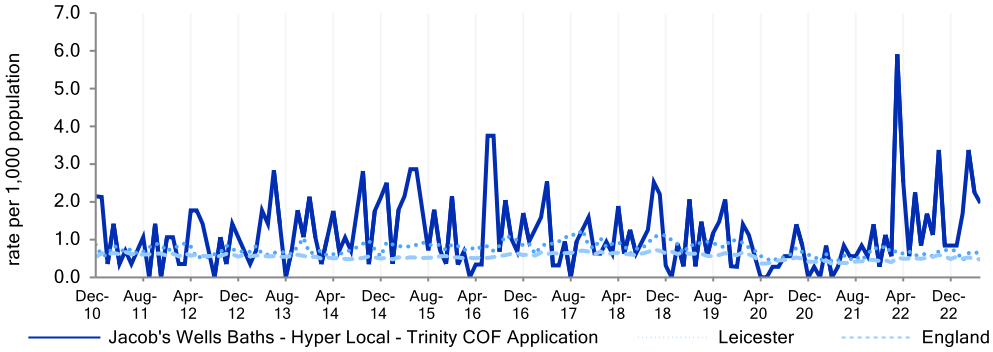


Figure: Vehicle crime offences
Source: https://data.police.uk/



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What information is shown here?

The information in this section explores variations in life expectancy and premature mortality. Life expectancy is a measure of the age a person born today can expect to live until, if they experience current mortality rates throughout their life. The chart on the right shows life expectancy at birth for females and males in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application and comparator areas.

The first chart on the following page shows the standardised mortality ratio for all causes and all ages for Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application. This indicator highlights the ratio of observed to expected deaths (given the age profile of the population). A mortality ratio of 100 indicates an area has a mortality rate consistent with the age profile of the area, less than 100 indicates that the mortality rate is lower than expected and higher than 100 indicates that the mortality rate is higher than expected.

The second chart on the following page show incidence of cancer (with breakdowns for the most common forms of cancer). The data is presented as an incidence ratio (ratio of observed incidence vs expected incidence given the age profile of the population).

Figure: Life expectancy
Source: Office for National Statistics (2016-2020)

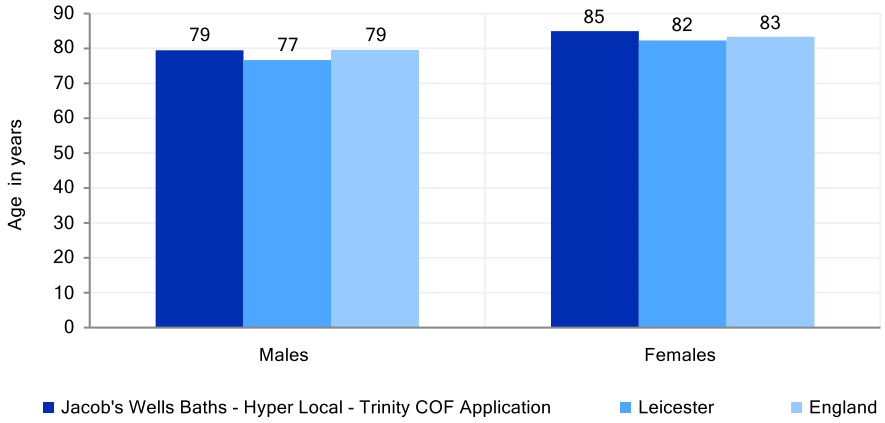

Figure: Healthy Life Expectancy
Source: Office for National Statistics (2009-2013)

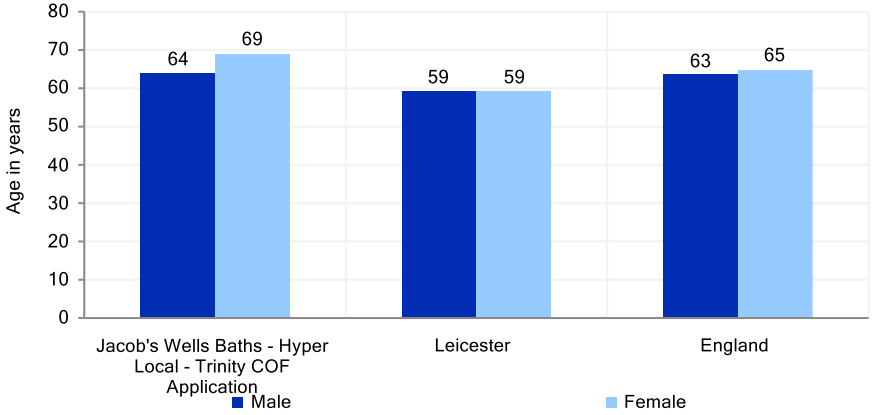

Figure: Disability-free Life Expectancy
Source: Office for National Statistics (2009-2013)

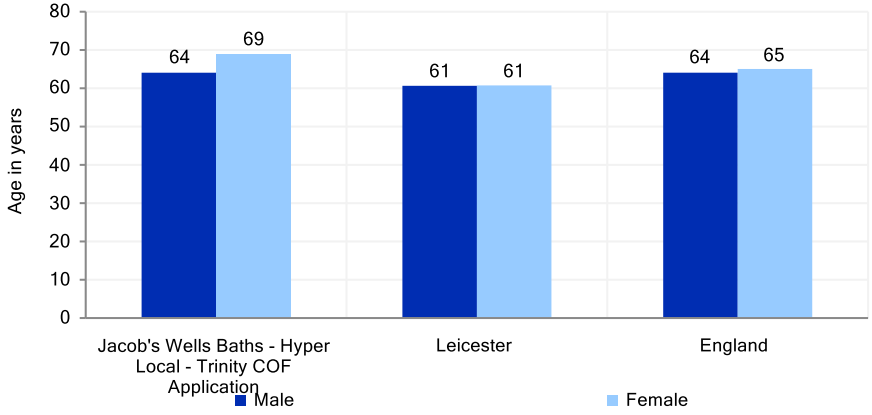

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Figure: Incidence of cancer: Standardised incidence ratio (select causes)
Source: Office for National Statistics (2012-2016)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher incidence of cancer than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower incidence of cancer than expected.

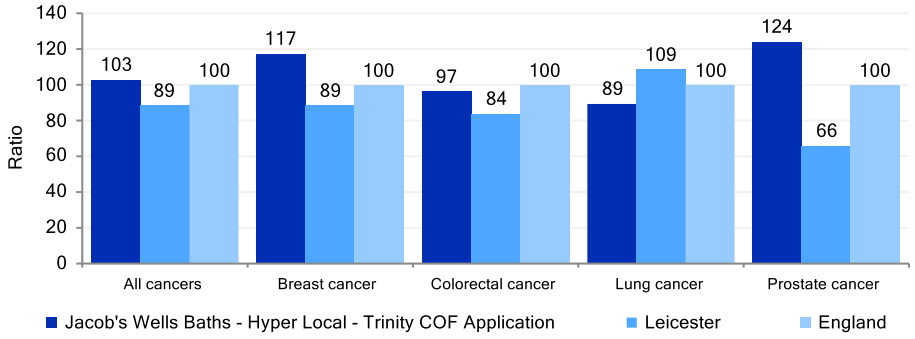
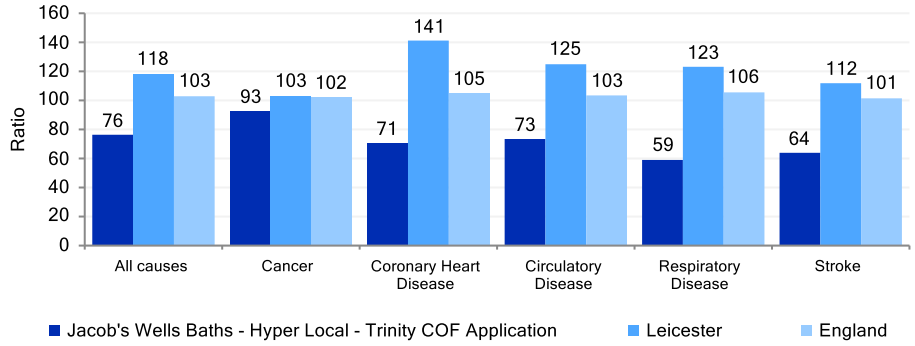


Figure: Standardised mortality ratio (select causes)
Source: Office for National Statistics (2016-2020)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher proportion of deaths than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower proportion of deaths than expected.



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Health and wellbeing: General health and limiting long-term illness

What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at general levels of health, focusing on the number of people living in neighbourhoods with poor levels of overall health (health deprivation hotspots) and the number of people who are disabled with a limiting long-term illness where the day-to-day activities limited.

Limiting long-term illness is defined as any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits someone's daily activities or the work they can do. Health deprivation 'hotspots' are neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2019 Health domain. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality. All neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups "deciles"; the 10% of neighbourhoods with the highest level of health deprivation are grouped in decile 10, and so on with the 10% of neighbourhoods with the lowest levels of health deprivation grouped in decile 1.

The chart on the right shows the number of people in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application living in each health decile. The chart below shows the proportion of residents in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application that are disabled under the Equality Act with a limiting long-term illness and those with a long-term health condition, but day-to-day activities are not limited.

Number of people living in health deprivation 'hotspots' (Indices of Deprivation 2019)	Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited (Census 2021)	Babies born with a low birth weight (ONS 2011-2015)
0	485	0
-(England average = 19.6%)	16.2% (England= 17.3%)	0.0% (England= 2.8%)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, Health domain
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019

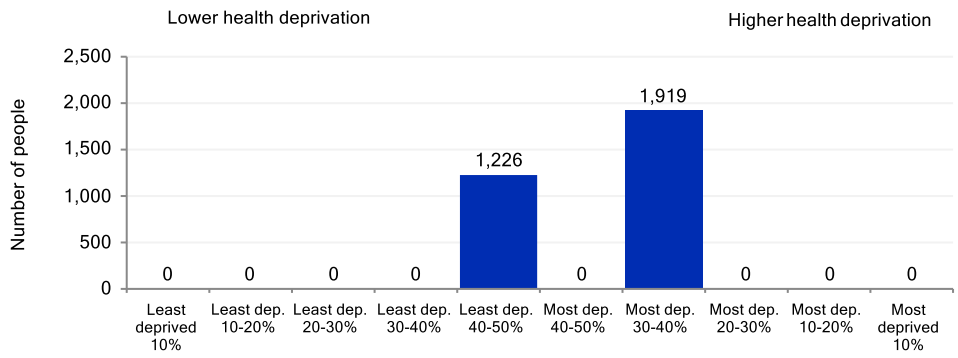
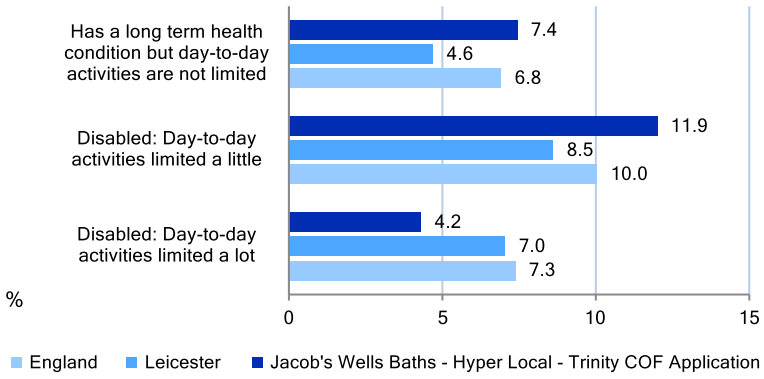


Figure: People with a limiting long-term illness
Source: Census 2021



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What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at admissions to hospital by main health condition and hospital admissions and A&E attendance rates for children (aged under 5 years). The chart on the top right shows emergency admissions to hospital across Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application and comparators. The chart on the bottom right shows elective in-patient hospital admissions (admissions that have been arranged in advance).

The data are presented as standardised ratios; a ratio of 100 indicates an area has an admission rate consistent with the national average, less than 100 indicates that the admission rate is lower than expected and higher than 100 indicates that the admission rate is higher than expected.

The information boxes at the bottom show the rate of emergency hospital admissions and A&E attendances for children (aged under 5 years) per 1,000 resident population in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application. Approximately 35% of all admissions in the NHS in England are classified as emergency admissions, costing approximately £11 billion a year. Over one quarter of emergency hospital admissions in children aged under 5 years in 2014/15 was for respiratory infections. A&E attendances in children aged under five years are often preventable, and commonly caused by accidental injury or by minor illnesses which could have been treated in primary care.

Emergency hospital admissions for children under 5 (per 1,000 population) (2018/2019 - 2020/2021)	A&E attendance for children under 5 (per 1,000 population) (2017/2018 - 2019/2020)
121	772
(England = 141)	(England = 630)

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Information Centre for Health and Social Care, Office for National Statistics

Figure: Emergency hospital admissions: Standardised ratio (select causes)
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Information Centre for Health and Social Care, Office for National Statistics (2016/2017 - 2020/2021)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher proportion of admissions than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower proportion of admissions than expected.

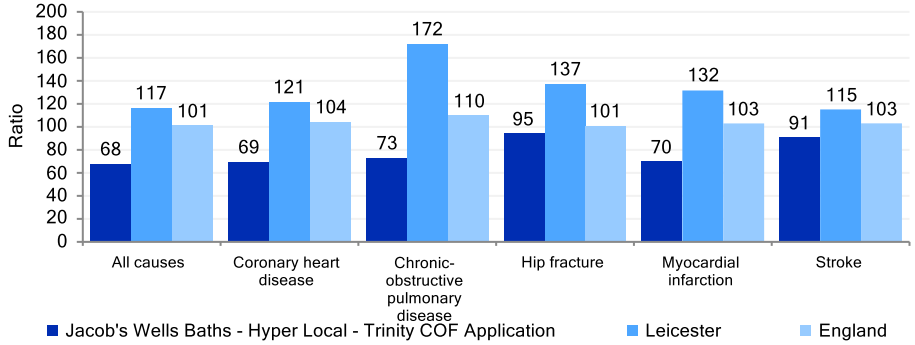
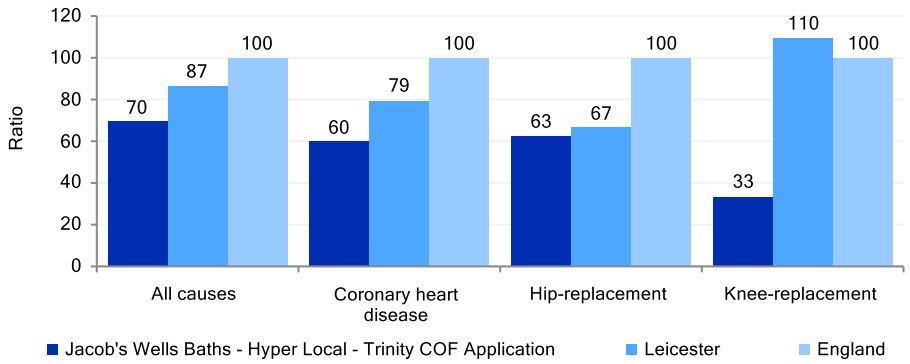


Figure: Elective hospital admissions: Standardised ratio (select causes)
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Information Centre for Health and Social Care, Office for National Statistics (2011/12-2014/15)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher proportion of admissions than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower proportion of admissions than expected.



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What information is shown here?

Arthritis UK have partnered with Imperial College London to produce modelled estimates of the prevalence of musculoskeletal conditions for MSOAs in England. The estimates were calculated by identifying risk factors, sourcing suitable data sources and using statistical techniques to produce synthetic estimates of the numbers of people with hip osteoarthritis, knee osteoarthritis and back pain.

We have defined percentages consistently with Arthritis UK's methodology. **Knee and hip osteoarthritis figures are expressed as a percentage of the population aged 45 and over. Back pain figures are express as a percentage of the total population.**

People are deemed to have severe pain if they have pain most of the time or they are unable to walk a quarter of a mile unaided or they have previously undergone hip or knee replacement due to arthritis.

For more information visit https://www.arthritisresearchuk.org/arthritis-information/data-and-statistics/musculoskeletal-calculator.aspx

© Arthritis Research UK

Number of people with knee osteoarthritis (Arthritis UK 2011)	Number of people with hip osteoarthritis (Arthritis UK 2011)	Number of people with back pain (Arthritis UK 2011)
98	57	330
17.5% (England= 18.2%)	10.2% (England= 10.9%)	11.5% (England= 16.9%)
Number of people with severe knee osteoarthritis (Arthritis UK 2011)	Number of people with severe hip osteoarthritis (Arthritis UK 2011)	Number of people with severe back pain (Arthritis UK 2011)
30	16	178
5.4% (England= 6.1%)	2.9% (England= 3.2%)	6.2% (England= 10.3%)

Figure: Prevalence of hip and knee arthritis in people aged 45 and over
Source: Arthritis UK (2011)

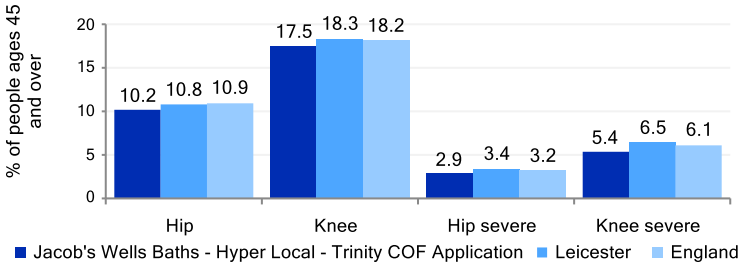
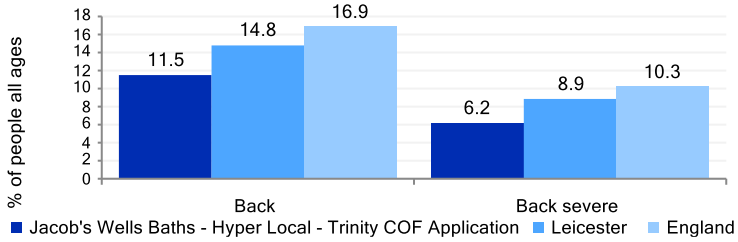


Figure: Prevalence of back pain in people of all ages
Source: Arthritis UK (2011)



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What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at lifestyle behaviours of people living in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application. Lifestyle behaviours are risk factors which play a major part in an individual's health outcomes and will have varying physical and psychological consequences.

The chart on the top right shows the healthy eating levels (consumption of five or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day among adults) in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application. It also shows smoking prevalence and levels of binge drinking in these areas. Binge drinking is defined as the consumption of at least twice the daily recommended amount of alcohol in a single drinking session (8 or more units for men and 6 or more units for women).

The chart on the bottom right shows the percentage of people children (in reception year and year 6) and adults classified as obese in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application. People are considered obese when their body mass index (BMI) a measurement obtained by dividing a person's weight by the square of the person's height, exceeds 30 kg/m2.

Data for adult health are modelled estimates created from Health Survey for England 2006-2008. This is due to a lack of alternative small-area data for these indicators.

Figure: "Healthy eating" (consumptions of 5+ fruit and veg a day), binge drinking and smoking
Source: Health Survey for England 2006-2008

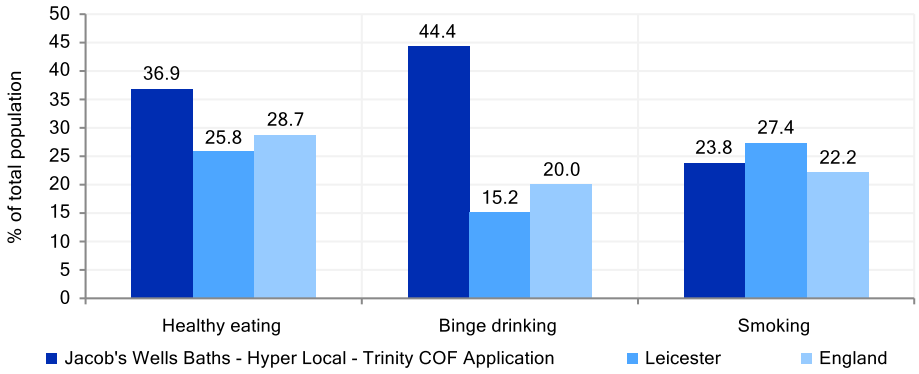
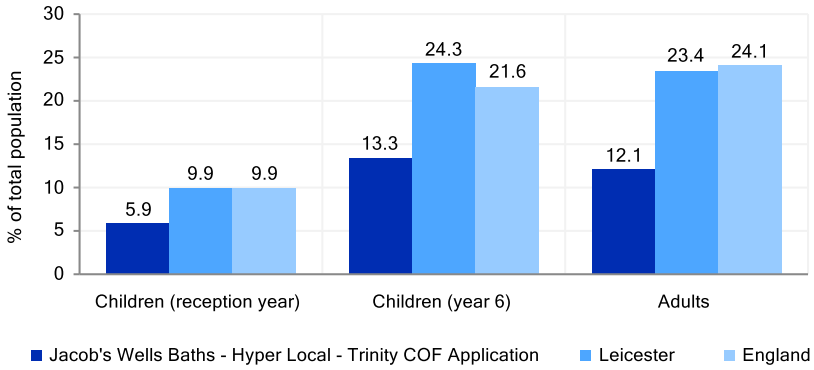


Figure: Children and adults classified as obese
Source: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) (2019/20 - 21/22), Health Survey for England 2006-2008



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What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at further lifestyle behaviours of people living in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application.

The chart on the top right shows the percentage of children (in reception year and year 6) classified as overweight or obese in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application. This indicator shows the number of children classified as overweight (including obese) where their BMI is on or above the 85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex. The indicator can be used to estimate and monitor excess weight and obesity in children in order to reduce prevalence, inform planning and delivery of services for children, and ensure the proper targeting of resources to tackle obesity.

The chart on the bottom right shows the modelled prevalence of smoking status for people aged 15 in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application. It shows the percentage of those aged 15 who are regular smokers or regular or occasional smokers. There is a large body of evidence showing that smoking behaviour in early adulthood affects health behaviours later in life. The Government's Tobacco Control Plan (2017) sets out their aim to reduce the number of 15 year olds who regularly smoke from 8% to 3% or less. This indicator will ensure that as well as focusing on reducing the prevalence of smoking among adults (primarily through quitting) local authorities will also address the issue of reducing the uptake of smoking among children.

Figure: Children classified as overweight or obese
Source: National Child Measurement Programme, NHS Digital (http://www.localhealth.org.uk/) (2019/20 - 21/22)

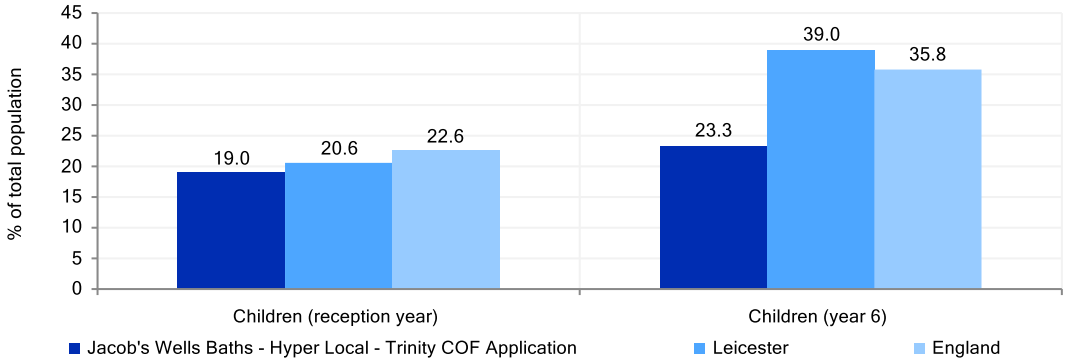
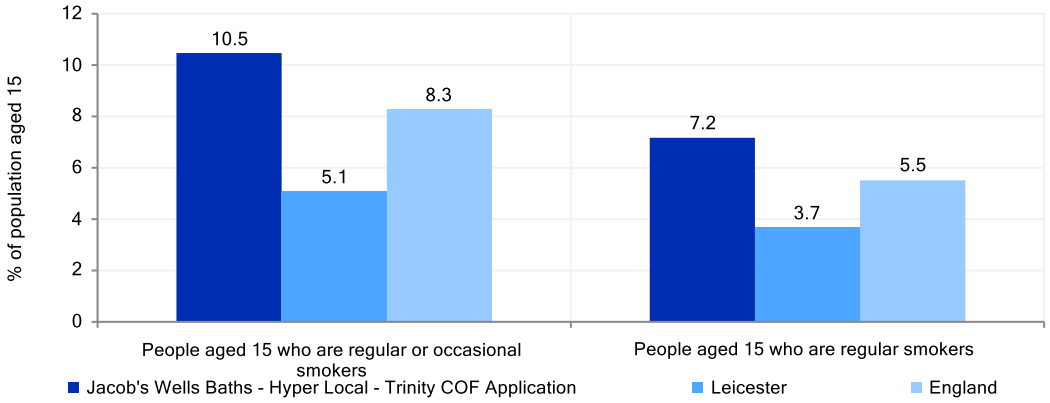


Figure: Prevalence of people aged 15 smoking status
Source: Department of Geography, University of Portsmouth and Geography and Environment, University of Southampton (http://www.localhealth.org.uk/) (2014)



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What information is shown here?

This chart shows estimates of the levels of physical activity among adults. The data have been produced by Sport England using a Small Area Estimation technique - modelling down from a National Survey (the Active Lives Survey 2020) to Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) based on the local demographic characteristics of the local population. For more information on the modelling method see https://www.sportengland.org/know-your-audience/data/active-lives/active-lives-data-tables

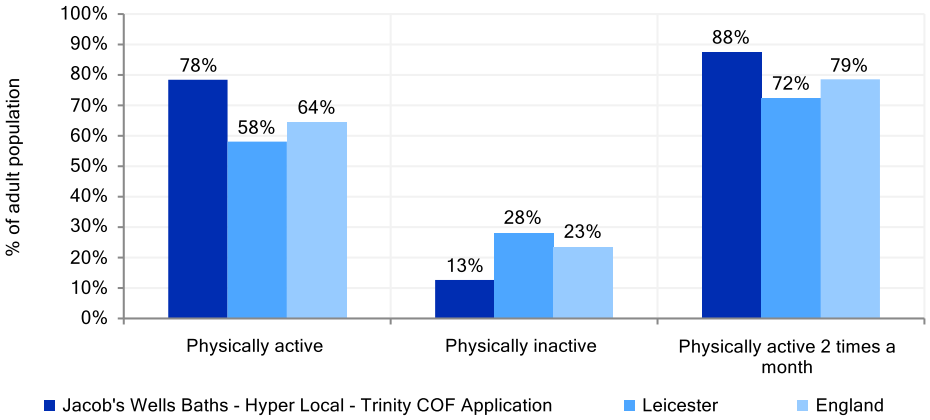
The categories of physical activity follow the guidelines set by the Chief Medical Officer and are defined below:

Physically active: undertaking at least 150 minutes per week in the past month excluding gardening

Physically inactive: undertaking less than 30 minutes in the past month excluding gardening

Physical activity at least twice a month: undertaking physical activity on at least two occasions in the past month

Figure: Physical activity among adults
Source: Sport England (Active Lives Survey 2020) – small area data 2018/2019



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What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the estimated prevalence of a different health conditions in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application.

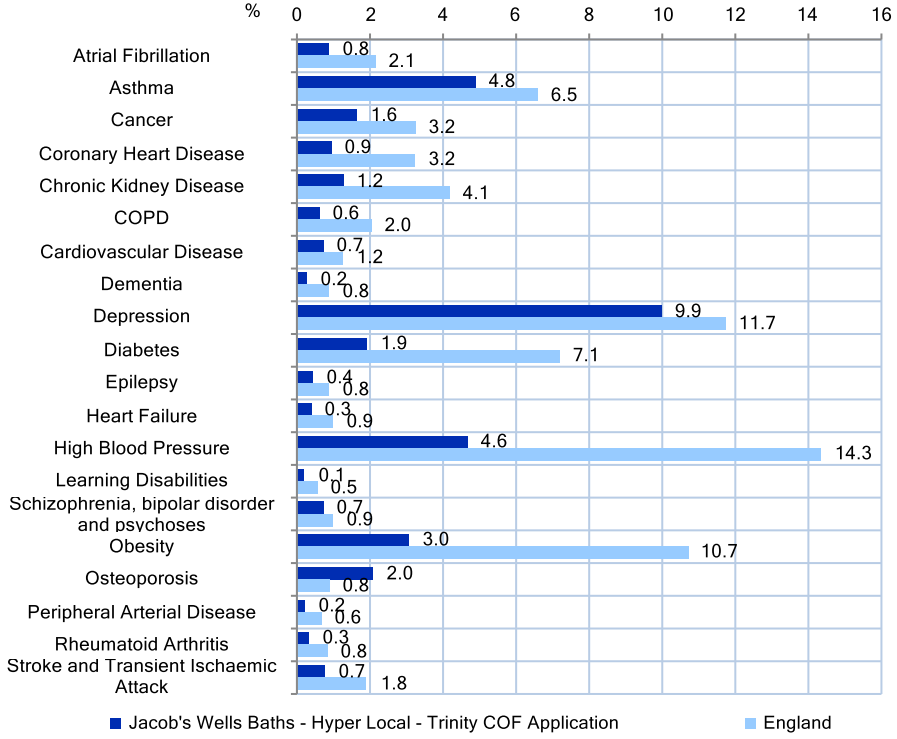
The estimates calculated are based on the number of people listed on GP registers in 2019/20, and the number of people recorded as having the relevant health conditions. The data from England's GP practices was published by NHS digital. As the data is for 2019/20, it may be affected by the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.

It should be noted that these are only estimates and that they are sensitive to the accuracy of GP data reporting. For some conditions (e.g. obesity and dementia), GP-recorded prevalence is lower than the proportion of people living with the condition.

For full notes, methodology, and limitations, please see https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/social-policy/health/diseases/constituency-data-how-healthy-is-your-area for more details.

The bar chart on the right shows a detailed breakdown of the estimated percentage of prevalence by category of health condition.

Figure: % of estimated disease prevalence
Source: House of Commons Library (2019/20)



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Health and wellbeing: AHAH index

What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the index of 'Access to Health Assets and Hazards' (AHAH) Version 3, a multidimensional index produced by the CDRC that measures how 'healthy' neighbourhoods are by looking at accessibility and geographical determinants of health. It combines indicators under four different domains of accessibility:

- Retail environment: access to fast food outlets, pubs, off-licences, tobacconists and vape stores, gambling outlets,
- Health services: access to GPs, hospitals, pharmacies, dentists, leisure services, and
- Physical environment: access to Blue Spaces, Green Spaces - Passive (total green space areas available to each postcode in a range of a 900-metre buffer prior to creating LSOA averages),
- Air Quality: three air pollutants (Nitrogen Dioxide, Particulate Matter 10 and Sulphur Dioxide).

The information boxes on the top right show the score on each of the four domains of accessibility and the overall AHAH index score for Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application. A higher score indicates a poorer health-related environment.

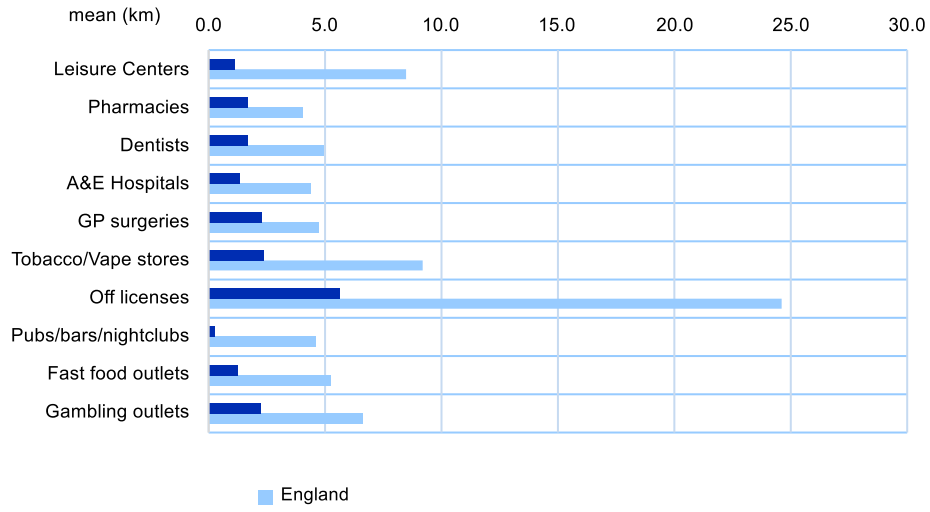
The bar chart on the right shows a detailed breakdown of the inputs for the retail environment and health services domains all of which show the mean distance in kilometres to each of these outlets and services.

For full notes, methodology, and limitations please see https://data.cdrc.ac.uk/dataset/access-healthy-assets-hazards-ahah for more details.

AHAH Retail Environment domain (CDRC 2022)	AHAH Health Services domain (CDRC 2022)	AHAH Physical Environment domain (CDRC 2022)
1.2	-1.0	-0.2
(England = 0.1)	(England = -0.1)	(England = 0.1)

AHAH Air quality domain (CDRC 2022)	AHAH Index (CRDC 2022)
0.3	24.9
(England = 0.3)	(England = 23.2)

Figure: Inputs for retail environment and health services domain
Source: CDRC (2022)



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What information is shown here?

The information boxes and chart on the right show the education levels of residents in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application, showing the number and proportion of adults (aged 16+) by highest level of qualification. *Note, figures in the table and charts may not add up to 100% because they do not include figures for those for who with other qualifications or unknown qualifications.*

The Chart on the bottom left shows the proportion of people turning 18 between 2010-11 and 2014-15 who went on to enter higher education.

People with no qualifications	People with highest qualification level 1	People with highest qualification level 2	People with highest qualification level 3
143	78	146	841
5.1% of working age people (England= 18.1%)	2.8% of working age people (England= 9.7%)	5.2% of working age people (England= 13.3%)	30.2% of working age people (England= 16.9%)

People with highest qualification level 4+ (degree)	
1,485	'Level 1' qualifications are equivalent to a single O-level, GCSE or NVQ. 'Level 2' qualifications are equivalent to five O-levels or GCSEs. 'Level 3' qualifications are equivalent to two A levels. 'Level 4' qualifications are equivalent to degree level or higher.
53.3% of working age people (England= 33.9%)	

Source: Census 2021

Figure: Participation in higher education (Proportion of a young cohort that has entered higher education by age 19)
Source: Office for Students (OFS)

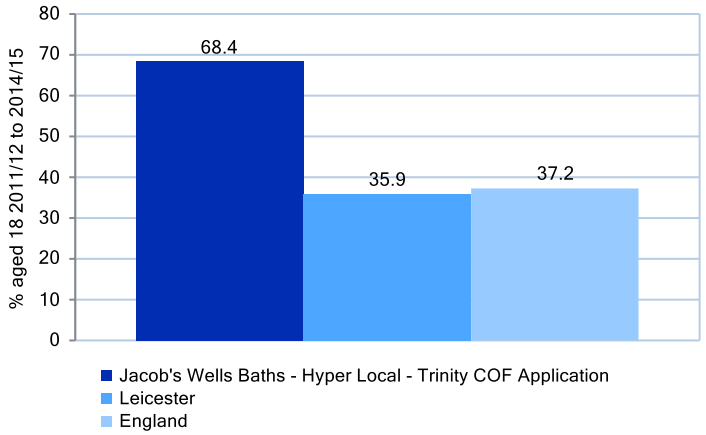
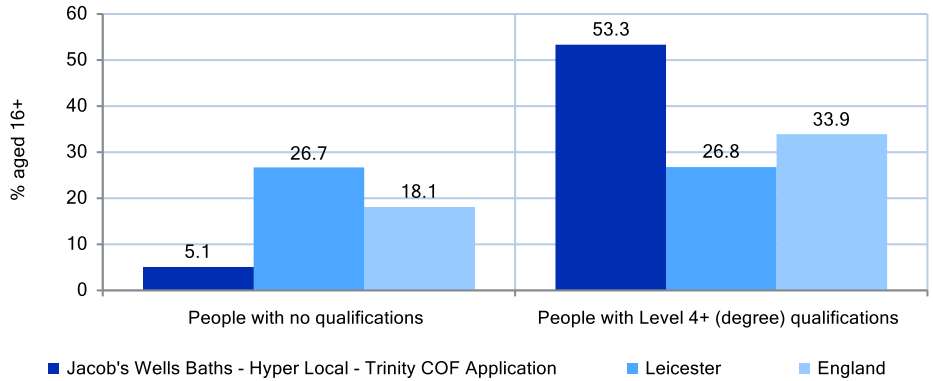


Figure: People with no qualifications and degree level qualifications
Source: Census 2021



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What information is shown here?

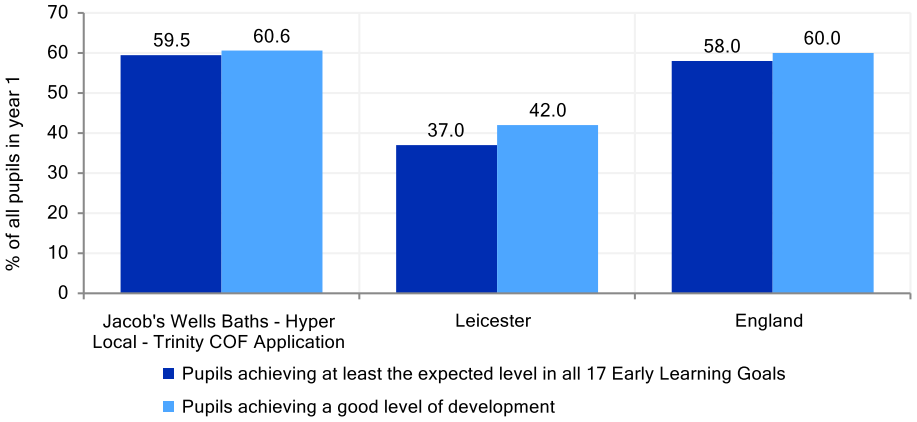
The information on this page shows the outcomes of children in the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS), a series of tests measuring children's progress in terms of Personal, Social and Emotional Development (PSED) and Communication, Language and Literacy (CLL). These are typically 5-year-old pupils; however, a minority of slightly older and younger pupils may have been assessed.

The new Early Years Foundation Stage Profile requires practitioners to make a best fit assessment of whether children are emerging, expected or exceeding against each of the new 17 Early Learning Goals (ELGs). Children have been deemed to have reached a Good Level of Development (GLD) in the new profile if they achieve at least the expected level in the ELGs in the prime areas of learning (personal, social and emotional development; physical development; and communication and language) and in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy. These are 12 of the 17 ELGs. The Department for Education has also introduced a supporting measure which measures the total number of points achieved across all 17 ELGs and reports the average of every child's total point score.

The chart on the right shows the percentage of pupils achieving 17 ELG and the percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development.

Note: *Most recent EYFS data is currently not available for geographical areas used by the Local Insight tool. However, you can find Local Authority level data at: https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/early-years-foundation-stage-profile-results*

Figure: Early years foundation stage profile
Source: Department for Education (2013-2014)



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What information is shown here?

The chart on the top right show the education levels of pupils in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application, showing the examination results at Key Stage 1 (tests set at aged 7) Key Stage 2 (tests set at aged 11) and Key Stage 4 (GCSEs).

The figures show the Average Point Score of pupils from each of the Key Stage examinations. This adjusts for high achieving pupils as well as pupils achieving expected levels.

The chart on the top right shows Average Point Score (across all examinations) per pupil at Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2.

Note: *Most recent attainment data is currently not available for geographical areas used by the Local Insight tool. However, you can find some Local Authority level data at: https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics*

Figure: Pupil attainment at Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2
Source: Department for Education (2013-2014)

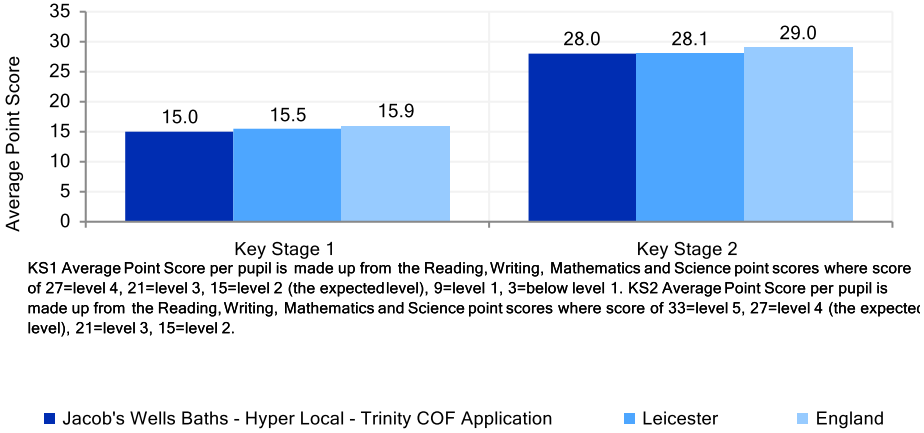
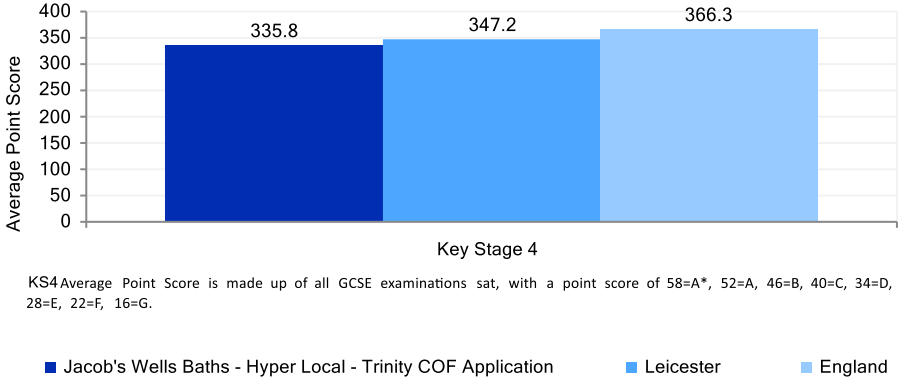


Figure: Pupil attainment at Key Stage 4
Source: Department for Education (2013-2014)



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What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at four types of income category: average household income; average equivalised household income after housing costs; households living in fuel poverty and median net equivalised household PAYE and benefits income. Fuel poverty is said to occur when in order to heat its home to an adequate standard of warmth a household needs to spend more than 10% of its income on total fuel use.

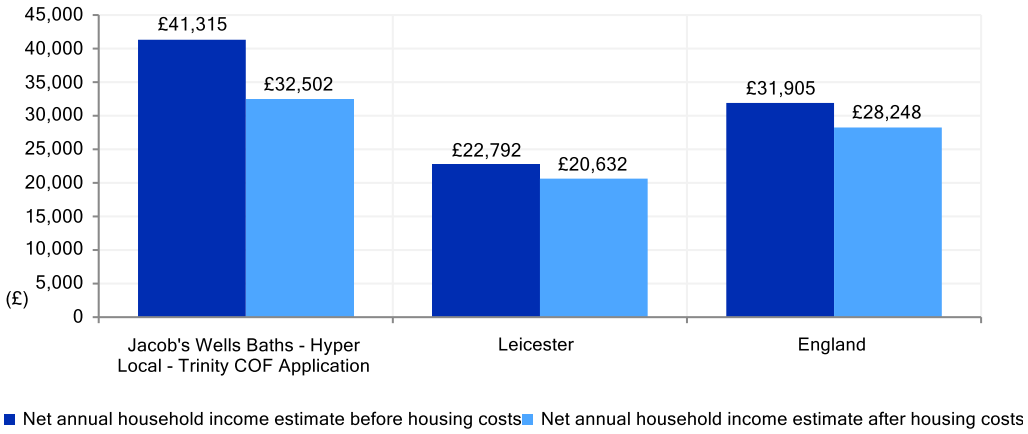
The information boxes on the top right provide an estimate of the number of households in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application below the poverty line and an estimate for the number of households in fuel poverty.

The chart on the right shows the average annual household income estimate (equivalised to take into account variations in household size) across Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application and comparator areas before and after housing costs.

Annual household income (Office for National Statistics 2017/18)	Annual household income, after housing costs (Office for National Statistics 2017/18)	Households living in 'Fuel Poverty' Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2021)
£46,528	£32,502	179
England Average = £43,966	England Average = £28,248	14.9% of households (England = 13.3%)

Median net equivalised household PAYE and benefits income (Office for National Statistics 2015/16)
£23,995
England Average = £24,577

Figure: Annual household earnings (£)
Source: Office for National Statistics (2017/18)



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Economy: Debt

What information is shown here?

The levels of private debt, in the form of unsecured loans and mortgage debt per head, for Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application are displayed here.

These figures, available at postcode sector level, are published by UK Finance and account for around 60% of borrowing in the UK. OCSI have modelled this data to Output Areas using an address-based lookup from postcode sector to Output Area in combination with the number of local households and the local population.

The personal debt figure is the total amount of borrowing outstanding on customer accounts divided by the population aged 18+. Personal debt includes all unsecured loans such as credit cards, credit for new cars (eg when buying on finance) and other personal loans. Student debt is not included.

The mortgage debt figure is the total borrowing outstanding on customer accounts for residential mortgages divided by the total number of households.

The SME debt figure is the total amount of borrowing outstanding on customer accounts for Small and Medium-sized enterprises divided by the population aged 18+.

Personal debt per head	Residential mortgage debt per head	SME lending debt per head
£217.7	£48271.6	£4589.6
England Average = £575.8	England Average = £43138.0	England Average = £2101.0

Source: UK Finance (Sep-21)

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What information is shown here?

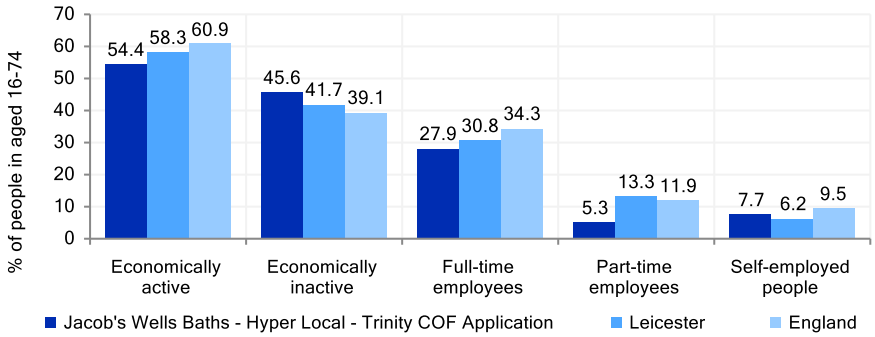
The information on this page shows economic activity breakdowns for adults aged 16-74 in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application.

The data in the information boxes shows the number and proportion of residents who are economically active, with breakdowns for those working part time, full time or are self-employed (*note, these figures do not add up to all those economically active as it excludes those economically active who are unemployed or full-time students*).

Economically active	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Self-employed people	Economically inactive
1,517	778	147	216	1,273
54.4% (England average = 60.9%)	27.9% (England average = 34.3%)	5.3% (England average = 11.9%)	7.7% (England average = 9.5%)	45.6% (England average = 39.1%)

Source: Census 2021

Figure: Economic Activity
Source: Census 2021



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What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows breakdowns of the main industry sectors people in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application are working in, and their occupational status.

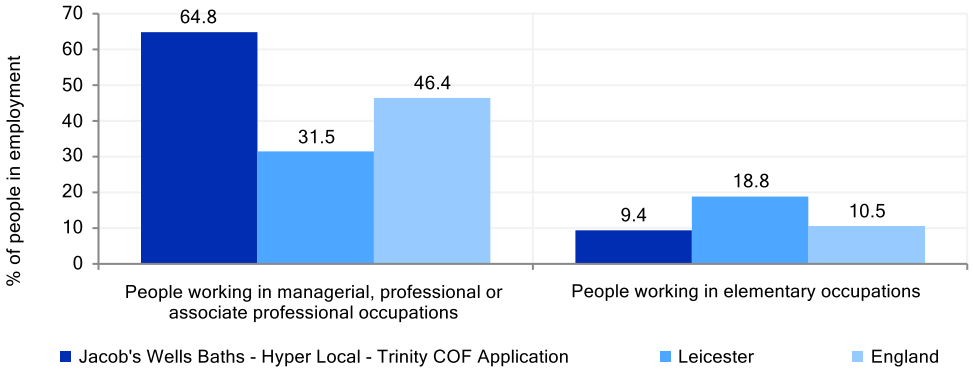
The data in the top information boxes shows the three largest employment sectors for residents in the local area, also the number and percentage of employed people working in each of these sectors. The lower information boxes and the chart on the right show the numbers of residents in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application by type of occupation (e.g., managers, professional, administrative).

Largest employment sector (2011)	Second largest employment sector (2011)	Third largest employment sector (2011)
Education	Professional, scientific & technical	Health & social work
188 employees (14% of 1,299 of people in employment)	188 employees (14% of 1,299 of people in employment)	151 employees (12% of 1,299 of people in employment)

Managerial occupations (2021)	Professional (or associate) occupations (2021)	Administrative or secretarial occupations (2021)	Skilled trades occupations (2021)	Elementary occupations (2021)
118	752	91	49	126
8.8% of 1,299 people in employment (England = 12.9%)	56.0% of 1,299 people in employment (England = 33.5%)	6.8% of 1,299 people in employment (England = 9.3%)	3.7% of 1,299 people in employment (England = 10.2%)	9.4% of 1,299 people in employment (England = 10.5%)

Source: Census 2011/2021

Figure: People in professional and elementary occupations
Source: Census 2021



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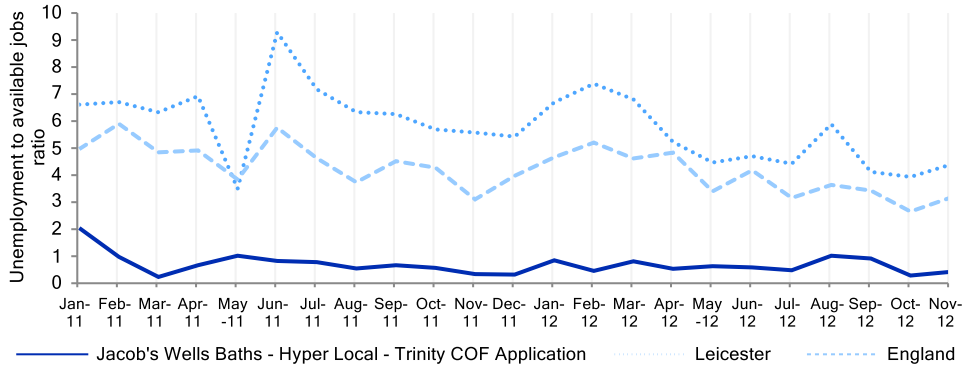
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of vacant jobs in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application compared against the overall unemployment levels in the area.

The 'Unemployment to 'Available Jobs' ratio, shown in the information box on the right and the line chart below is the total number of people claiming unemployment benefit (Jobseekers Allowance) divided by the total number of job vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus expressed as a ratio.

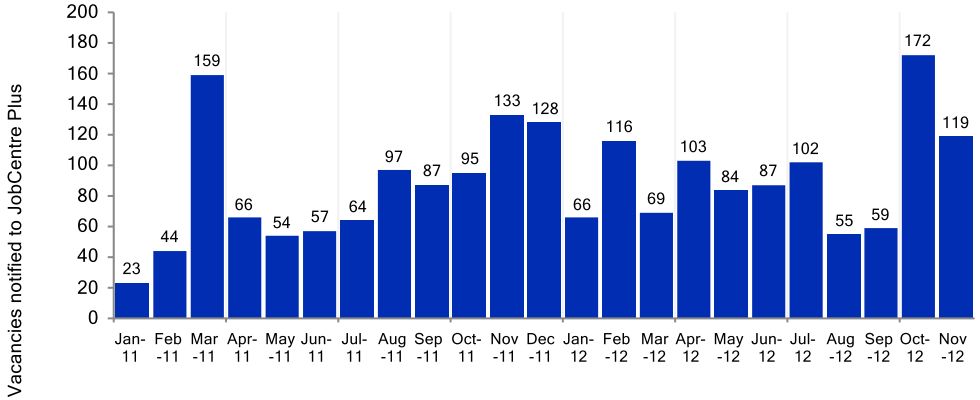
The bar chart on the bottom right shows month-on-month changes in the number of job vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus, that are located in the area covering Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application (based on postcode location of the job). *Note, this data was last updated by Jobcentre Plus for November 2012.*

Figure: Ratio of unemployment (JSA claimants) to jobs (vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus
Source: Office for National Statistics/Job Centre Plus, Department for Work and Pensions



Unemployment to 'Available Jobs' ratio	Source: Job Centre Vacancies - Office for National Statistics/Jobcentre Plus (Nov-12), Jobseekers Allowance claimant count – Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-12)
0.40 claimants per job	
England average = 3.43	

Figure: Total number of vacancies notified to Job Centre
Source: Office for National Statistics/Job Centre Plus



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What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows the concentration of workforce jobs in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application. Workforce jobs are taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) which publishes employee and employment estimates based on a survey of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy.

The information boxes show the three largest industry groups for workforce jobs based in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application. The bar chart on the top right shows the change in 'Jobs Density' (the number of jobs as a % of working age population) across Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application over time. The bar chart on the bottom right shows the share of jobs broken down by public and private sector.

Largest industry sector	Second largest industry sector	Third largest industry sector
Finance	Public administration and other services	Business administration & support services
26.7% of all people in employment	20.0% of all people in employment	8.7% of all people in employment

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2021)

Figure: Jobs Density (jobs as a % of working age population) (2021)
Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

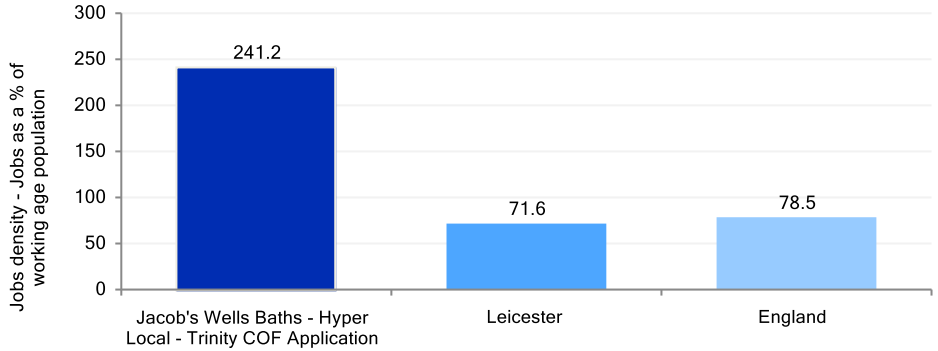
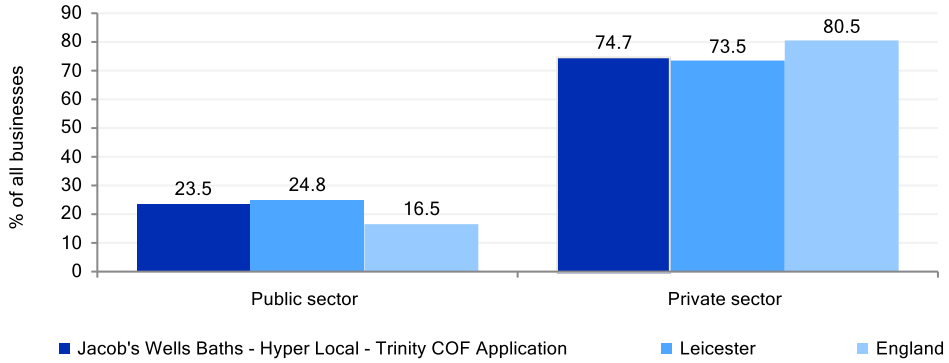


Figure: Jobs by public sector/private sector (2021)
Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)



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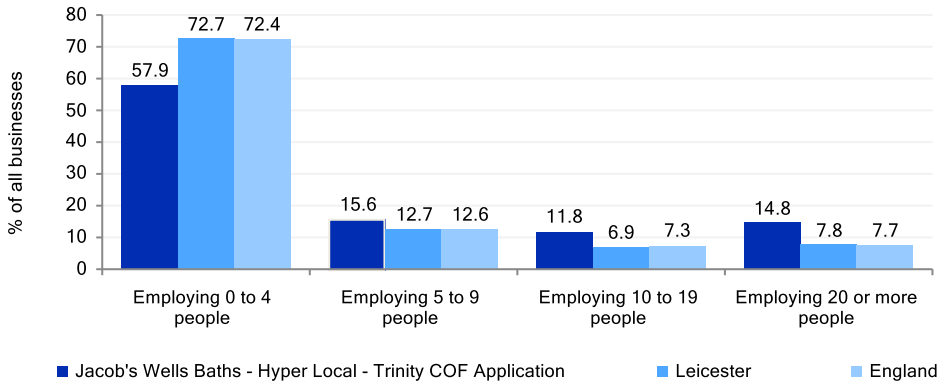
What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows the concentration of 'local business units' in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application. 'Local business units' are counts of businesses based on the location of an operational unit. Though larger businesses such as supermarket chains may have their head office in a large city, these figures measure all subsidiaries of that larger enterprise based on where subsidiaries are located. The figures cover all business eligible for VAT (1.7 million businesses in the UK are registered for VAT). These businesses are categorised into 16 broad industry groups derived from the Standard Industrial Classification (UKSIC (2003)).

The information boxes show the three largest industry groups for businesses based in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application. The line chart shows the change in the number of businesses per head of the population across Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application over time. The bar chart shows the count of local business broken down by size of business. Businesses are broken down into four employment size bands based on the number of paid employees (0-4, 5-9, 10-19 and 20+ paid employees).

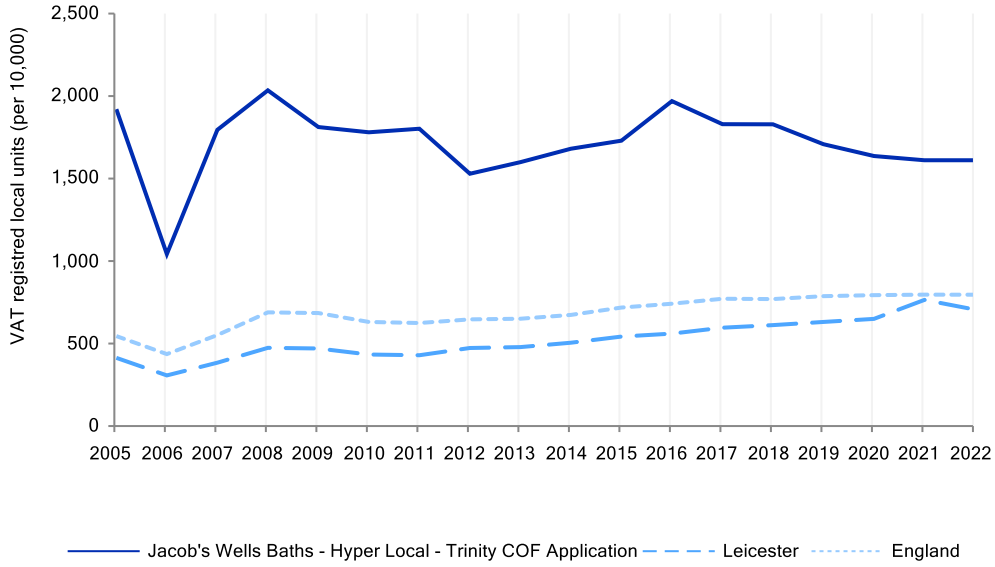
Figure: Businesses (VAT based local units) by employment size band (2022)
Source: Office for National Statistics



Largest business sector	Second largest business sector	Third largest business sector
Professional, scientific & technical services	Hotels and catering	Post and telecommunications
24.8% of all local businesses	12.0% of all local businesses	11.6% of all local businesses

Source: Office for National Statistics (2022)

Figure: Businesses (VAT based local units) per 10,000 working age population
Source: Office for National Statistics



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Access and transport: Vehicle ownership

What information is shown here?

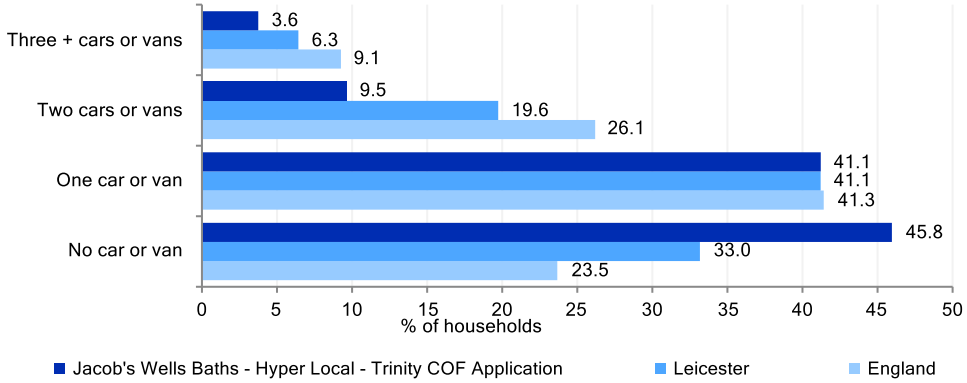
The information on the right shows details of the number of cars and vans in each household in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application. The count of cars or vans in an area is based on details for private households only. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.

The information boxes show the number of households by number of cars or vans owned across Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application, while the charts show the same information (expressed as a percentage) against comparator areas.

No car or van	One car or van	Two cars or vans	Three + cars or vans
532	477	110	42
45.8% of 1,176 households (England = 23.5%)	41.1% of 1,176 households (England = 41.3%)	9.5% of 1,176 households (England = 26.1%)	3.6% of 1,176 households (England = 9.1%)

Source: Census 2021

Figure: Vehicle ownership
Source: Census 2021



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Access and transport: Distance and travel times to key services

What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the accessibility of key services and amenities to people living in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application. Accessibility is measured both in terms of distance and travel times to key services.

The information boxes on the right show average distances (in kilometres) to five key services. The chart on the right shows average travel times in minutes to key services when walking or taking public transport.

An information box also shows 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. 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 for each LSOA.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. For more information and a link to the research paper please see here: https://www.ukonward.com/reports/network-effects/

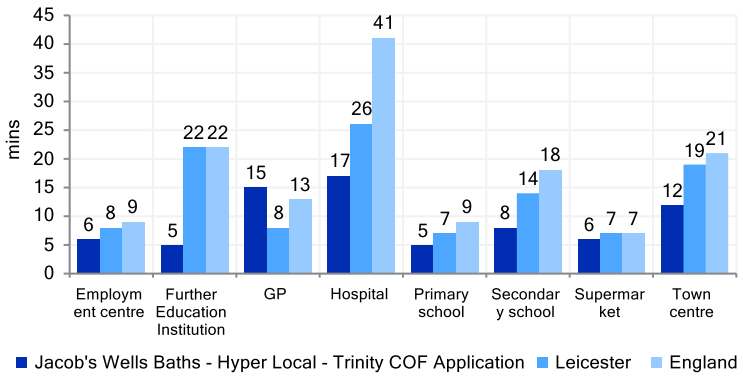
The final information box shows the Priority Places for Food Index by rank, a composite index formed of data compiled across seven different dimensions relating to food insecurity for the four nations in the UK. It is constructed using open data to capture complex and multidimensional aspects of food insecurity.

Average road distance from Job Centre	Average road distance from Secondary School	Average road distance from GP	Average road distance from Pub	Average road distance from Post Office
1.2km	1.8km	0.9km	0.2km	0.7km
England average = 4.6km	England average = 2.1km	England average = 1.2km	England average = 0.7km	England average = 1.0km

Job Access Score (2021)	Priority Places for Food Index (Rank) (2022)
525182.6	28,765
England average = 698519.5	England average = 16,436

Source: Road distances - Commission for Rural Communities: Distance to Service dataset (2010); UK Onward (2021); CDRC 2022

Figure: Average travel time (mins) by walking or public transport to the nearest key service
Source: Department for Transport: Core Accessibility Indicators (2019)



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What information is shown here?

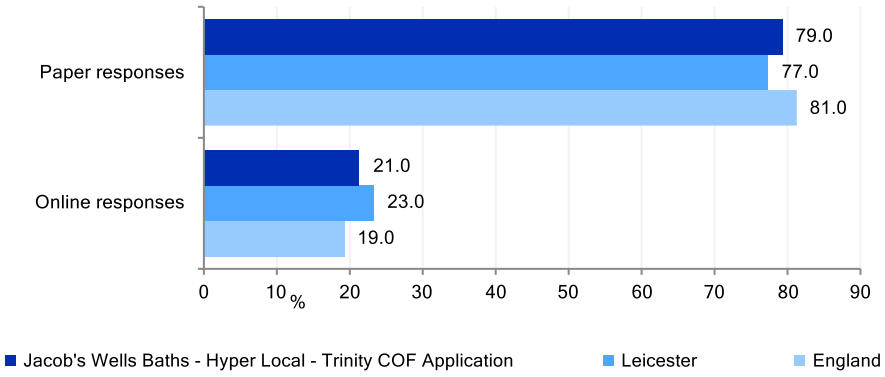
The information on this page shows two measures of access to the internet. The first measure shows information on broadband take-up, speeds and availability. It has been produced by Ofcom and contains data provided by communications providers. The data shows the average broadband line speed in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application and the proportion of premises in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application with broadband speeds below the Universal Service Obligation (USO) (download speeds at or above 10Mbit/s and upload speeds at or above 1Mbit/s including non-matched records and zero predicted speeds).

The chart on the right shows the proportion of people who responded to the 2011 Census online, compared with the proportion that filled in the Census form on paper in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application. This is a proxy measure of digital engagement as areas with a high proportion of online Census responses are more likely to be digitally engaged than those in areas with low levels of online responses.

Premises with broadband speeds below the USO (2019)	Average broadband download speed (Mbit/s) (2020)	Average broadband upload speed (Mbit/s) (2020)
33	120.96	9.74
2.5% (England average = 1.8%)	England average = 73.40	England average = 12.74

Source: Ofcom 2019 & 2020

Figure: Census online and paper responses
Source: Census 2011



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Communities and environment: Classification of neighbourhoods (1)

What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the characteristics of neighbourhoods across Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application as defined using the Output Area Classification (OAC). OAC classifies every area in the country based on a set of socio-demographic characteristics, to provide a profile of areas to identify similarities between neighbourhoods. The information boxes on the right show the number and proportion of neighbourhoods in Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application that fall within the eight supergroup categories, detailed below. The chart on the right shows the proportion of areas falling within supergroup categories across Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application and comparators.

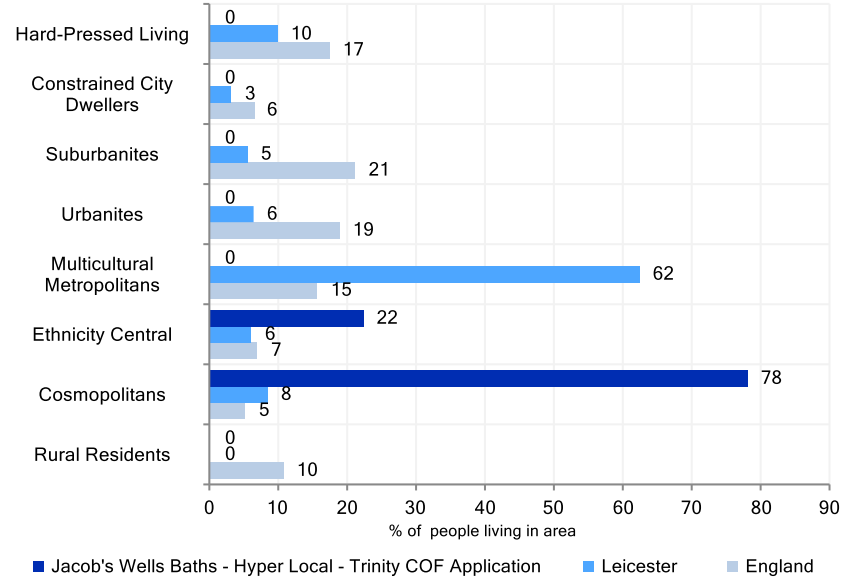
Rural residents	Rural areas, sparsely populated, above average employment in agriculture, higher number owning multiple cars, an older married population, a high provision of unpaid care and an above average number of people living in communal establishments.
Cosmopolitans	Residing in densely populated urban areas, high ethnic integration, high numbers of single young adults without children including students, high public transport use, above average qualification levels
Ethnicity central	Concentrated in Inner London and other large cities, high ethnic diversity, high proportion of rented accommodation, high proportion of people living in flats, low car ownership.
Multicultural metropolitans	Concentrated in larger urban conurbations in the transitional areas between urban centres and suburbia, high proportion of BME groups, high proportion of families.
Urbanites	Predominantly in urban areas with high concentrations in southern England. More likely to live in either flats or terraces that are privately rented.
Suburbanites	Located on the outskirts, in areas with high owner occupation, high numbers of detached houses, low unemployment, high qualifications and high car ownership.
Constrained city dwellers	Higher proportion of older people, households are more likely to live in flats and to rent their accommodation, and there is a higher prevalence of overcrowding, higher proportion of people in poor health, lower qualification levels and high unemployment
Hard-pressed living	Mostly on the fringe of the UK's urban areas, particularly in Wales and the North of England. High levels of people in terraced accommodation, high unemployment, low ethnic diversity, high levels of people employed in manufacturing

Rural residents	Cosmopolitans	Ethnicity central	Multicultural metropolitans
0	2,193	625	0
0.0% (England average = 10.5%)	77.8% (England average = 4.9%)	22.2% (England average = 6.6%)	0.0% (England average = 15.3%)

Urbanites	Suburbanites	Constrained city dwellers	Hard-pressed living
0	0	0	0
0.0% (England average = 18.6%)	0.0% (England average = 20.8%)	0.0% (England average = 6.2%)	0.0% (England average = 17.2%)

Source: Office for National Statistics Output Area Classification 2011

Figure: Area Classification 2011: Proportion of people living in different types of neighbourhood (by classification type)
Source: Output Area Classification (2011)



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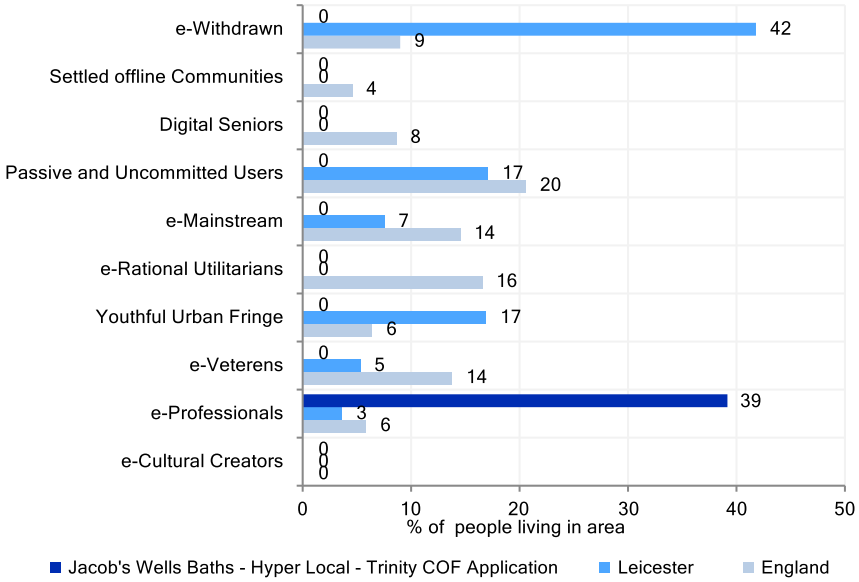
Communities and environment: Internet User Classification

What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the classification of neighbourhoods across Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application in terms of how they interact with the Internet. The Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) have developed an Internet User Classification using data from the British Population Survey (BPS), which provides info on the behavioural characteristics of the population regarding various aspects of internet use, which could be linked with demographic data from the census and supplemented with data from online retailers, on online transactions and infrastructure data from OfCom on download speed. Every LSOA in England has been classified into 10 groups (summarised in the table below). The chart on the right shows the proportion of areas falling within each group across Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application and comparators.

Source: *Alexiou, A. and Singleton, A. (2018). ESRC Consumer Data Research Centre; Contains National Statistics data Crown copyright and database right (2017); Ofcom data (2016). CDRC data from Data Partners (2017)*

Figure: Internet User Classification 2018: Proportion of people living in different types of neighbourhood (by classification type)



e-Cultural Creators	High levels of Internet engagement, particularly regarding social networks, communication, streaming and gaming, but relatively low levels of online shopping, besides groceries.
e-Professionals	High levels of Internet engagement, and comprises fairly young populations of urban professionals, typically aged between 25 and 34. They are experienced users and engage with the Internet daily and in a variety of settings.
e-Veterans	Affluent families, usually located within low-density suburbs, with populations of mainly middle-aged and highly qualified professionals. Higher levels of engagement for information seeking, online services and shopping, less for social networks or gaming.
Youthful Urban Fringe	Reside at the edge of city centres and deprived inner city areas, ethnically diverse, young, large student and informal household populations, access via mobile devices. High levels of Internet engagement are average over-all, with high levels of social media usage
e-Rational Utilitarians	Comprising mainly rural/semi-rural areas with higher than average retired populations, constrained by poor infrastructure. Users undertake online shopping, the Internet is used as a utility rather than a conduit for entertainment.

e-Mainstream	Exhibit typical Internet user characteristics in heterogeneous neighbourhoods at the periphery of urban areas or in transitional neighbourhoods.
Passive and Uncommitted Users	Limited or no interaction with the Internet. They tend to reside outside city centres and close to the suburbs or semi-rural areas. Higher levels of employment in semi-skilled and blue-collar occupations.
Digital Seniors	Typically White British, retired and relatively affluent. Average use of the Internet, typically using a personal computer at home. Despite being infrequent users, they are adept enough to use the Internet for information seeking, financial services and online shopping.
Settled offline Communities	Elderly, White British, in semi-rural areas. They undertake only limited engagement with the Internet, they may have only rare access or indeed no access to it at all.
e-Withdrawn	Least engaged with the Internet. Deprived neighbourhoods of urban regions. Highest rate of unemployment and social housing among all Lowest rates of engagement in terms of information seeking and financial services, as well as the lowest rate in terms of online access via a mobile device.

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What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows different measures of people's satisfaction with their neighbourhood and their sense of community cohesion in the neighbourhood. It also shows different measures of people's participation in volunteering and political decision making in the local area. In addition, the information box on the far bottom right shows the number of registered charities per 1,000 population. This is based on location of charities rather than areas where they operate, some of which will have a global focus.

Figures are self-reported and taken from the Place Survey. *The Place survey is collected at Local Authority level so does not include neighbourhood information, and ceased nationally in 2008 so is increasingly out of date.*

"People from different backgrounds get on well together in the local area"	People who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood	People who are satisfied with local area as a place to live	Aged 65+ "satisfied with both home and neighbourhood"
76%	63%	79%	81%
(England = 76%)	(England = 58%)	(England = 79%)	(England = 83%)

People involved in decisions that affect the local area in the past 12 months	People who believe they can influence decisions in their local area	People who have given unpaid help at least once per month over the last 12 months	Total registered charities (2021)
18%	25%	24%	4.8 per 1,000 population
(England = 14%)	(England = 29%)	(England = 23%)	(England = 2.8 per 1,000)

Source: Place Survey / Charity Commission

Figure: Indicators of community strength
Source: Place Survey (2008)

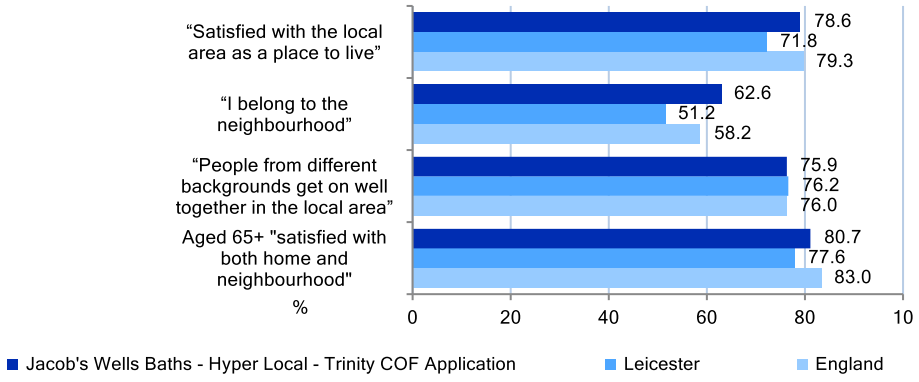
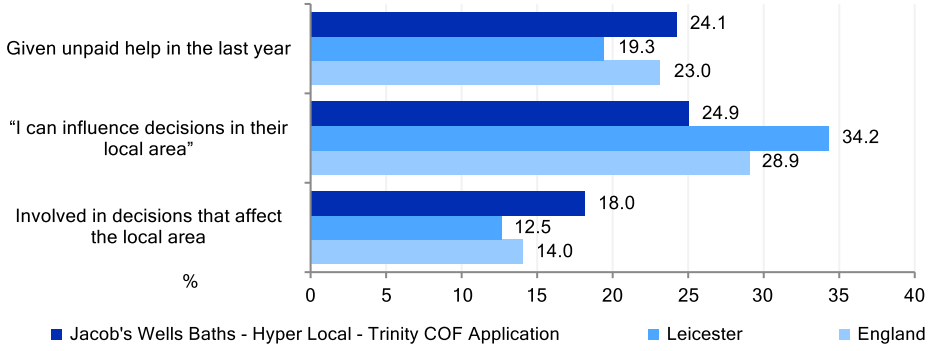


Figure: Indicators of civic engagement
Source: Place Survey (2008)



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What information is shown here?

The page shows the Community Dynamics indicators for Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application. The Community Dynamics data set (https://www.communitydynamics.social-life.co/) has been developed by Social Life with the aim of quantifying how people feel about the area they live in.

By modelling responses from the annual Community Life Survey and Understanding Society Survey to Output Areas, Social Life have created small area measures of: **strength of local social relationships**, **strength of belonging to a local area** and **satisfaction with a local area as a place to live**. Positive values represent greater belonging/relationship strength/satisfaction than the national average. Negative figures represent less belonging/relationship strength/satisfaction than the national average.

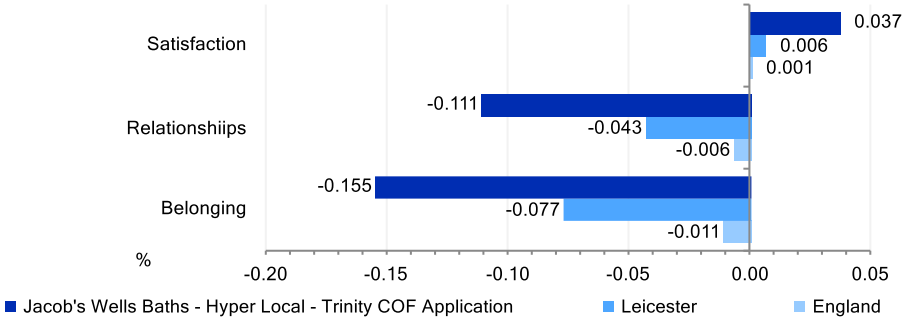
Please note that these indicators have been created by combining the survey responses of samples of the population and modelling these to Output Areas by linking survey sample demographics to the demographics of Output Areas. As a result, many implicit assumptions are built into the data which will not hold for all areas. The values presented here offer an indication of community belonging, strength and satisfaction rather than an absolute measure.

The fourth information box shows the valid voter turnout (%) at the most recent Local Council Elections. Because the electoral cycle varies in different parts of the country (with associated impacts on turnout) the turnout figures from previous years have been adjusted either upwards or downwards from the 2019 average. This is in order to reflect variation in turnout across different years. For example if turnout was 30% in 2018 and 35% in 2019 than each area in 2018 would be revised upwards using the following calculation 35/30 = 1.166*2018 turnout.

Local social relationships	Belonging	Satisfaction with local area as a place to live	Voter Turnout at Local Elections (%)
-0.111	-0.155	0.037	47.2
(England = -0.006)	(England = -0.011)	(England = 0.001)	(England = 33%)

Figure: Community Dynamic scores for belonging, relationships and satisfaction
Source: Social Life (modelled from the annual Community Life Survey), 2015/2016

Electoral Commission (2019)



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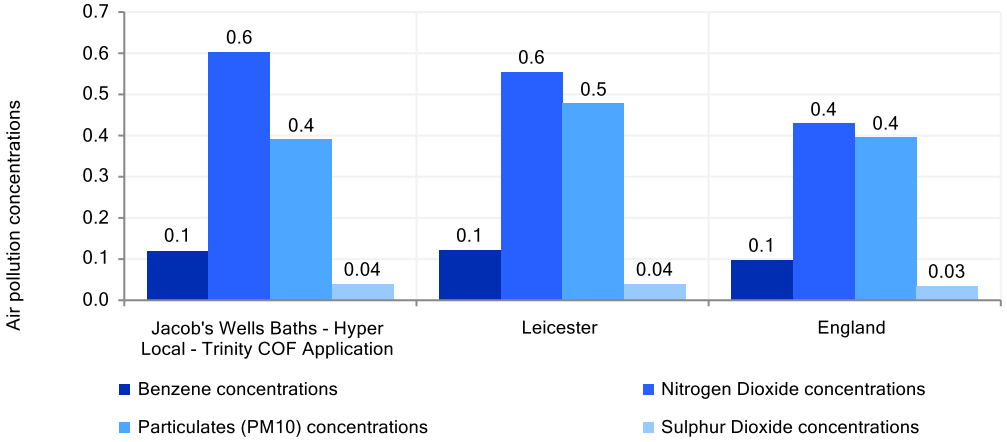
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows background concentrations from four air pollutants: nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates. The air quality data was collected for 2016 on a 1km grid and obtained from the UK National Air Quality Archive for use in the Indices of Deprivation 2019. A higher score indicates a higher concentration of the pollution with a score of greater than 1 indicating that the levels of pollution exceed national standards of clean air.

The fifth information box shows the total carbon footprint per person in units of kilogrammes of carbon dioxide equivalent. This data is sourced from the place-based carbon calculator. For more information please visit: https://www.carbon.place/.

Figure: Air pollution concentrations for four pollutants

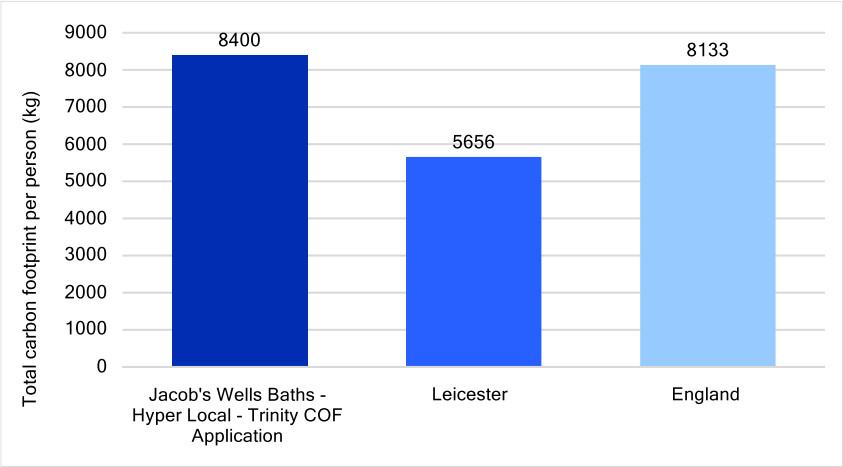


Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019 – from National Air Quality Archive 2016)

Benzene concentrations	Nitrogen Dioxide concentrations	Particulates (PM10) concentrations	Sulphur Dioxide concentrations	Total carbon footprint per person (kg)
0.12	0.6	0.4	0.04	8400
(England average = 0.10)	(England average = 0.4)	(England average = 0.4)	(England average = 0.03)	(England average = 8133)

Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019 - from National Air Quality Archive 2016), PBCC 2021, Morgan, Malcolm, Anable, Jillian, & Lucas, Karen. (2021). A place-based carbon calculator for England (https://www.carbon.place/about/)

Figure: Total carbon footprint per person (kg), Source: PBCC 2021



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Communities and environment: Green space coverage

What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows measures of green space and tree canopy cover.

Ordnance Survey (OS) publish the locations and extent of green spaces that are likely to be accessible to the public. The data include the following types of green spaces: allotments or community growing spaces, bowling greens, cemeteries, religious grounds, golf courses, other sports facilities, play spaces, playing fields, public parks or gardens and tennis courts.

OCSI have intersected OS Open Greenspaces data with Output Area boundaries to produce data for the greenspace per standard geographical area (eg OA, LSOA, LA).

Two green space measures are shown here. The **total green space** (which includes all types of green space) and the **public parks and gardens green space** (only public parks and gardens).

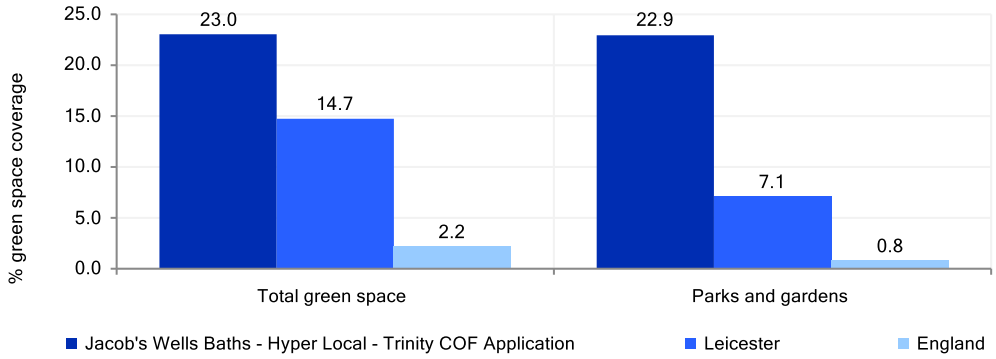
Large rural areas such as National Parks are not included in the OS Greenspace dataset. Religious grounds are included where there is seen to be a significant amount (>500m2) of accessible greenspace. Sports stadiums and grounds which are primarily for spectating rather than participating in sports are not included. Playing fields should only be included in OS Greenspace dataset where they are used by the public at least some of the time. Playing fields such as school fields which are entirely enclosed and only for use of the school, would not be expected to be included. Wooded areas that function as public parks (i.e. are freely accessible to the public in their entirety and are managed for recreation) should be included, however, the constraints of the capture method employed to create the data mean that in many cases these may not yet be included.

The **percentage of tree canopy area** is derived from Environment Agency National LiDAR Programme data and National Forest Inventory 2020 data at 1m spatial resolution. Tree canopy algorithm development and data processing were done by Terra Sulis Research CIC on behalf of Friends of the Earth.

Total green space	Public parks and gardens greenspace	Tree cover (%)
23.0%	22.94%	19.5
8.7 hectares (England average = 2.2%)	8.7 hectares (England average = 0.8%)	(average = 14.1)

Source: OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017 / Friends of the Earth 2022

Figure: Percentage of green space coverage
Source: OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017



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What information is shown here?

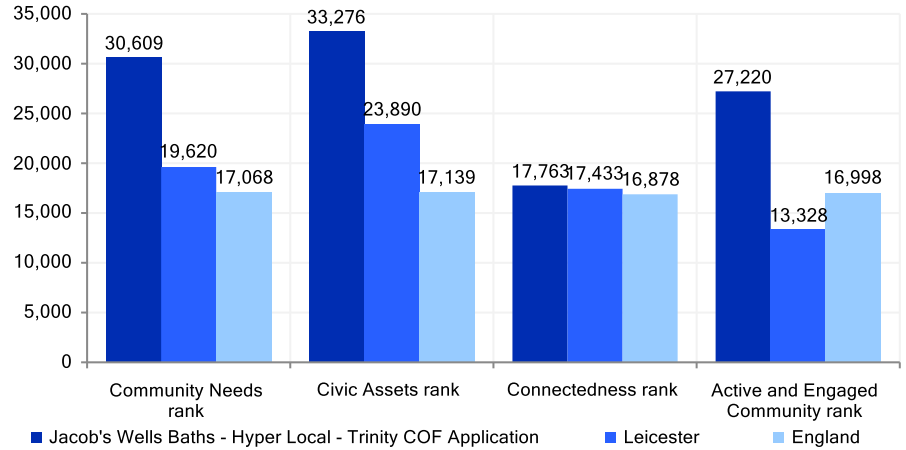
The Community Needs Index that was developed to identify areas experiencing poor community and civic infrastructure, relative isolation and low levels of participation in community life. The index was created by combining a series of 28 indicators, conceptualised under three domains: Civic Assets, Connectedness and Active and Engaged Community. A higher rank indicates that the area has relatively higher levels of need.

- Civic Assets: measures the presence of key community, civic, educational and cultural assets in a close proximity of the area. These include pubs, libraries, green space, community centres, swimming pools – facilities that provide things to do often, at no or little cost, which are important to how positive a community feels about its area.
- Connectedness: measures the connectivity to key services, digital infrastructure, isolation and strength of the local jobs market. It looks at whether residents have access to key services, such as health services, within a reasonable travel distance. It considers how good public transport and digital infrastructure are and how strong the local job market is.
- Active and Engaged Community: measures the levels of third sector civic and community activity and barriers to participation and engagement. It shows whether charities are active in the area, and whether people appear to be engaged in the broader civic life of their community.

Community Needs Rank	Civic Assets Rank	Connectedness Rank	Active and Engaged Community Rank
30,609	33,276	17,763	27,220
(England average = 17,068)	(England average = 17,139)	(England average = 16,878)	(England average = 16,998)

Source: Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) and Local Trust (2023)
(https://ocsi.uk/2023/05/24/community-needs-index-2023)

Figure: Community Needs Index
Source: Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) and Local Trust (2023)



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What information is shown here?

This page looks at funding and includes data on the National Lottery Fund and grant funding from national grant giving organisations.

National Lottery Community Fund figures on this page are taken from data on grants made to projects and organisations in local areas in the UK by the National Lottery Fund, modelled down to standard statistical geographies from ward grants data published by Big Lottery in conjunction with the 360Giving initiative. National Lottery used the 360Giving standard to produce a dataset of all the grants made from 2004-2021. Please note this excludes grants greater than 1 million in order to focus on community grants.

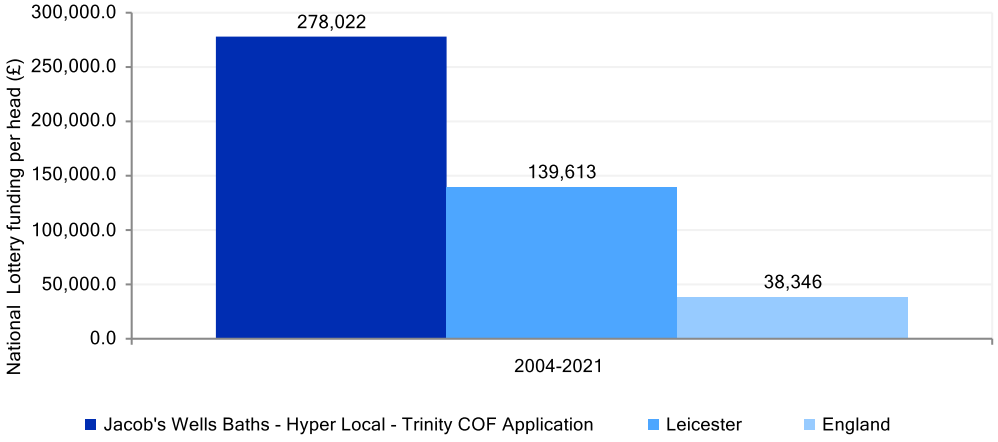
The fourth information box shows the total combined grant funding from the largest national grant giving organisations whose data has been subject to the 360giving standard. The data is based on the location of grant recipients rather than the location of beneficiaries. Organisations included: Sport England, The Henry Smith Charity, The Tudor Trust, Lloyds Bank Foundation for England and Wales, Barrow Cadbury Trust, Department for Transport, Esmée Fairbairn Foundation, Masonic Charitable Foundation, Nationwide Foundation, Co-operative Group, Paul Hamlyn Foundation, Woodward Charitable Trust, Power to Change, The Dulverton Trust, Virgin Money Foundation, The Clothworkers Foundation, A B Charitable Trust, Seafarers UK, Three Guineas Trust, Nesta, The Joseph Rank Trust, National Churches Trust, LandAid Charitable Trust, True Colours Trust, Pears Foundation, Wates Family Enterprise Trust, The Blagrave Trust, Tuixen Foundation, Samworth Foundation, Tedworth Charitable Trust, Road Safety Trust, Wates Foundation, Staples Trust, The David & Elaine Potter Foundation, Gatsby Charitable Foundation and ZING.

For more information on the 360Giving data format and initiative please visit www.threesixtygiving.org/

National Lottery Community funding per 1,000 population (2004-2021)	National Lottery Community Fund (Individual grants issued per 10,000 population) (2004-2021)	Total grants awarded from major funders (in £1000s) (2019)
£278,022	48	£1,731,062
(£278022 per 1,000) England average = £38346 per 1,000	(48 per 10,000) England average = 30 per 10,000	(£510 per head) England average = £34 per head

Source: National Lottery, 360Giving

Figure: National Lottery grant funding per 1,000 population, 2004-2021
Source: National Lottery, 360Giving, 2021



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How we have identified the "Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application" area

This report is based on the definition of the "Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application" area (this area can be viewed on the Local Insight map, through finding the area on the 'show services' dropdown in the top left hand corner of the map. We have aggregated data for all the neighbourhoods in "Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application" to create the data used in this report.

Alongside data for the "Jacob's Wells Baths - Hyper Local - Trinity COF Application" neighbourhood we also show data for selected comparator areas.

Data in this report is based on regularly updated open data published by government sources

All the data in this report is based on open data published by more than 50 government agencies, collected and updated by OCSI on weekly basis. Data is updated on regular basis, with the reports and mapped data on the website reflecting the latest available data.

Details of the individual datasets are provided on the pages where the data is presented, with information on dates and sources presented alongside the charts and tables. On the website, information about each source is available on the popup "About the indicator" link at the top-right of the map.

Standard geographies used in this report

Super Output Areas (SOAs): SOAs are a statistical geography created for the purpose of presenting data such as the Census, Indices of Deprivation, and other neighbourhood statistics. There are two layers to the SOA geography: 'lower layer' (LSOA) and 'middle layer' (MSOA). SOAs are designed to produce areas of roughly equal population size - 1,500 people for LSOAs and 7,200 for MSOAs. The majority of data used in this report is based on LSOA boundaries; of which there are 32,844 in England (there were changes to around 4% of LSOA definitions in Census 2011).

Output Areas (OAs): OAs are a more detailed statistical geography than SOAs, with each covering around 300 people, or 120 households. There are 171,372 OAs in England (there were changes to around 5% of OA definitions in Census 2011).

Wards: A small number of datasets are published at ward level. These are on average four times larger than LSOAs. Data is less detailed than LSOA level datasets and wards vary greatly in size, from less than 200 residents (Isles of Scilly), to more than 36,000 residents (in Sheffield).

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Appendix B: Data source details by theme

Theme	Data	Data source/ time period	Date published	Date next update
Population	Total population and by age	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
	Population by ethnicity	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
	Population by country of birth	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
	Population by household language	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
	People who have moved address within the last 12 months	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
	National Insurance no. registrations of overseas nationals	DWP 2022/23	Annually (published May 2021)	Temporarily suspended
	Level of inward and outward migration (by age)	ONS 2010	Irregular (published 2011)	No publication date confirmed
	Population by household composition	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
	Population by religion	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
Vulnerable groups	Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit)	DWP Jun-23	Monthly (published July 2023)	Aug-23
	Jobseekers Allowance claimants, claiming for over 12 months	DWP Jun-23	Monthly (published July 2023)	Aug-23
	Youth unemployment (18-24 receiving JSA or Universal Credit)	DWP Jun-23	Monthly (published July 2023)	Aug-23
	Older person unemployment (50+ receiving JSA or Universal Credit)	DWP Jun-23	Monthly (published July 2023)	Aug-23
	Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit), male	DWP Jun-23	Monthly (published July 2023)	Aug-23
	Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit), female	DWP Jun-23	Monthly (published July 2023)	Aug-23
	Universal Credit claimants: Employment indicator	DWP Oct-22	Monthly (published November 2022)	Indicator on hold by DWP
	Working age workless benefit claimants	DWP Aug-22	Quarterly (published May 2023)	Jun-23
	Incapacity Benefit claimants	DWP Aug-22	Quarterly (published May 2023)	Jun-23
	Disability Living Allowance claimants	DWP Aug-22	Quarterly (published May 2023)	Jun-23
	Attendance Allowance claimants	DWP Aug-22	Quarterly (published May 2023)	Jun-23
	Personal Independence Payments (PIP)	DWP Apr-23	Quarterly (published June 2023)	Sep-23
	Universal Credit household breakdowns	DWP Nov-22	Quarterly (published May 2023)	Jun-23
	Universal Credit by Conditionality	DWP Mar-23	Monthly (published May 2023)	Jun-23
	Income Support (IS) claimants	DWP Aug-22	Quarterly (published May 2023)	Jun-23
	Housing Benefit claimants	DWP Nov-22	Quarterly (published May 2023)	Jun-23
	Universal Credit claimants	DWP Jun-23	Monthly (published July 2023)	Aug-23
	Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 by domain	MHCLG (Indices of Deprivation 2019)	Irregular (September 2019)	
	Children in low income families	DWP 2021	Annual (published March 2023)	Apr-24
	Children in lone parent households	DWP 2012	Irregular	No publication date confirmed
	Children in poverty	DWP 2016	Annually (published December 2018)	Delay in publication
	Child Wellbeing Index	CLG (Child Wellbeing Index 2009)	Irregular (published 2009)	No publication date confirmed
	Private pensioner households with no car or van	Census 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023

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	Households of one pensioner	Census 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
	Pension credit claimants	DWP Nov-22	Quarterly (published May 2023)	Aug-23
	State Pension total claimants	DWP Nov-20		
	Loneliness index	Age UK 2011	Irregular (published January 2016)	No publication date confirmed
	Mental health related benefits	DWP Nov-22	Quarterly (published May 2023)	Aug-23
	Households suffering multiple deprivation	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
	Household is not deprived in any dimension	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
	People providing unpaid care	Census 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
	Unpaid care (50+ hours per week)	Census 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
Housing	Dwelling type breakdowns	Census 2021	10 yearly (published January 2023)	2032
	Housing tenure breakdowns	Census 2021	10 yearly (published January 2023)	2032
	Average house prices by housing type	Land registry Jun-22 to May-23	Quarterly (published July 2023)	Oct-23
	Households by Council Tax Band	Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2022	Annually (published September 2022)	Sep-23
	Housing affordability gap, average house prices and savings ratio	ONS House Price Statistics for Small Areas; ONS earnings data 2015/2016	Irregular (published April 2018)	Earnings data April-19
	Population density (persons / hectare)	Census 2021	10 yearly (published January 2023)	
	Housing Environment	Census 2021	10 yearly (published January 2023)	2032
	Dwelling size	Census 2021	10 yearly (published January 2023)	2032
	Electricity and Gas consumption	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2020	Annually (published January 2022)	Jan-23
	Households not connected to the gas network	Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) 2019	Annually (published January 2021)	January 2022
	Energy efficiency ratings	MHCLG. Data collected between 2017-2021	Irregular (published Apr-22)	
	Communal establishments by type	Census 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
Crime and safety	Recorded crime offences	Police UK Jun-22 to May-23	Quarterly (published July 2023)	Oct-23
Health and wellbeing	Life expectancy	ONS 2015-2019	Irregular (published 2021)	No publication date confirmed
	Healthy Life Expectancy	ONS 2009-2013	Annually (published 2016)	No longer updated
	Disability-free Life Expectancy	ONS 2009-2013	Annually (published 2016)	No longer updated
	Incidence of cancer by cause	ONS 2012-2016	Annually (published 2019)	No publication date confirmed
	Cancer mortality by cause	ONS 2013-2017	Annually (published 2019)	No publication date confirmed
	Number of people living in health deprivation ‘hotspots’	CLG (Indices of Deprivation 2015)	Irregular (September 2015)	2019
	People with a limiting long-term illness	Census 2021	10 yearly (published January 2023)	2032
	Babies born with a low birth weight	ONS 2011-2015	Annually (published 2017)	No publication date confirmed

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	Hospital admissions	ONS 2015/2016 - 2019/2020	Irregular (published 2021)	No publication date confirmed
	Musculoskeletal conditions by type	Arthritis UK (2011)	Irregular (published 2017)	No publication date confirmed
	"Healthy eating" (consumptions of 5+ fruit and veg a day), binge drinking and smoking	Health Survey for England 2006-2008	Irregular (published 2014)	No publication date confirmed
	Children classified as obese	National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) (2019/20 - 21/22)	Irregular (published December 2022)	No publication date confirmed
	Adults classified as obese	Health Survey for England 2006-2008	Irregular (published 2014)	No publication date confirmed
	Physical activity among adults	Sport England (Active Lives Survey) 2020	Irregular (published April 2020)	No publication date confirmed
	Index of Access to Health Assets and Hazards (AHAH)	2016	No update planned (published 2017)	No plans to update
Education and skills	Qualifications by level	Census 2021	10 yearly (published January 2023)	2032
	Participation in Higher Education	Office for Students (OFS)	Irregular	No publication date confirmed
	Early years foundation stage profile	DfE 2013-2014	Annually (published June 2015)	Delay in publication
	Pupil attainment at Key Stage 1, Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4	DfE 2013-2014	Annually (published June 2015)	Delay in publication
Economy	Annual household income	ONS 2017/18	Irregular (published March 2020)	March-21
	Annual household income, after housing costs	ONS 2017/18	Irregular (published March 2020)	March-21
	Households living in 'Fuel Poverty'	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2019)	Annually (published April 2021)	April-22
	Debt	UK Finance (Sep-21)	Biannually (published Mar 2022)	Oct-22
	Economic activity by type	Census 2021	10 yearly (published December 2021)	2032
	Employment type by sector	Census 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
	Job centre vacancies	ONS/Jobcentre Plus (Nov-12)	Irregular (published December 2012)	No publication date confirmed
	Jobs by sector	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2020)	Annually (published November 2020)	Nov-22
	Business VAT based local units by sector and size	ONS 2022	Annually (published September 2022)	Oct-23
Access and transport	Car ownership by number	Census 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
	Road distances to key services by type	Commission for Rural Communities: Distance to Service dataset (2010)	Irregular (published 2011)	No publication date confirmed
	Average travel time (mins) by walking or public transport to the nearest key service	DfT 2017	Annually (published July 2018)	Nov-22
	Broadband speed	Ofcom 2020	Annually (published June-2020)	Irregular
	Census online and paper responses	Census 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
Communities and environment	Area classifications by type	ONS Output Area Classification 2011	10 yearly (published July 2014)	No publication date confirmed
	Internet User Classification	Consumer Data Research Centre	Annually (published 2018)	2019
	Indicators of community strength and civic engagement	Place Survey (2008)	Irregular (published June 2009)	No publication date confirmed
	Total registered charities	Charity Commission 2020	Irregular	No publication date confirmed
	Community Dynamic scores for belonging, relationships and satisfaction	Social Life (modelled from the annual Community Life Survey), 2015/2016	Irregular	No plans to update
	Air pollution concentrations for four pollutants	CLG, Indices of Deprivation 2015 - from National Air Quality Archive 2012	Irregular (September 2015)	2019

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Greenspaces and parks	OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017	Irregular (published May 2017)	No publication date confirmed
Big Lottery funding	Big Lottery, 360Giving, 2004-2021	Irregular	No publication date confirmed
Community Needs Index	OCSI, Local Trust 2023	Irregular (updated May 2023)	No publication date confirmed
Tree cover	Friends of the Earth 2022	Irregular (published December 2022)	No publication date confirmed

Local Insight gives you the data and analysis you need to ensure your services are underpinned by the best possible knowledge of local communities, levering the power of information right across your organisation, from high-level visualisations for Board level to detailed reports on local neighbourhoods. Saving you time and money, Local Insight gives you the most relevant and up-to-date data on the communities where you work, with no need to invest in specialist mapping and data staff, consultancy or software. See http://local.communityinsight.org/ for more information.

Local Insight is developed by OCSI, based on a project that was jointly developed by HACT and OCSI.

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