










Local Insight profile for 'Radstock and Westfield' area

LI - Local Trust (Big Local)

Report created 23 March 2023



Introduction Page 3 for an introduction to this report

 <p>Population</p>	<p>There are 12,697 people living in Radstock and Westfield</p> <p>See pages 4-9 for more information on population by age and gender, ethnicity, country of birth, language, migration, household composition and religion</p>	 <p>Education & skills</p>	<p>18% of people have no qualifications in Radstock and Westfield compared with 16% across South West</p> <p>See pages 46-48 for more information on qualifications, pupil attainment and early years educational progress</p>
 <p>Vulnerable groups</p>	<p>14% of children aged 0-19 are in relative low-income families in Radstock and Westfield compared with 14% across South West</p> <p>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</p>	 <p>Economy</p>	<p>38% people aged 16-74 are in full-time employment in Radstock and Westfield compared with 32% across South West</p> <p>See pages 49-55 for more information on people's jobs, job opportunities, income and local businesses</p>
 <p>Housing</p>	<p>1% of households lack central heating in Radstock and Westfield compared with 2% across South West</p> <p>See pages 24-33 for more information on dwelling types, housing tenure, affordability, overcrowding, age of dwelling and communal establishments</p>	 <p>Access & transport</p>	<p>12% of households have no car in Radstock and Westfield compared with 17% across South West</p> <p>See pages 56-58 for more information on transport, distances services and digital services</p>
 <p>Crime & safety</p>	<p>The overall crime rate is lower than the average across South West</p> <p>See pages 34-35 for more information on recorded crime and crime rates</p>	 <p>Communities & environment</p>	<p>The % of people 'satisfied with their neighbourhood' (85.0%) is similar to the average across South West (84.6%)</p> <p>See pages 59-66 for more information on neighbourhood satisfaction, the types of neighbourhoods locally, local participation and the environment, air pollution</p>
 <p>Health & wellbeing</p>	<p>18% of people have a limiting long-term illness in Radstock and Westfield compared with 19% across South West</p> <p>See pages 36-45 for more information on limited long-term illness, life expectancy and mortality, general health and healthy lifestyles</p>	<p>Appendix A</p>	<p>Page 67 for information on the geographies used in this report, publication dates for new indicators and acknowledgements.</p>

Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI), www.ocsi.co.uk / 01273 810 270. ©OCSI 2023.

This report, or any part, may be reproduced in any format or medium, provided that is reproduced accurately and not used in a misleading context. The source must be identified and the title of the publication specified with the copyright status acknowledged

Local Insight for LI - Local Trust (Big Local)

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 “Radstock and Westfield” area

This report is based on the definition of the “Radstock and Westfield” area created by LI - Local Trust (Big Local), (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 “Radstock and Westfield” to create the charts and tables used in this report.

Alongside data for the “Radstock and Westfield”, we also show data for selected comparator areas: England and South West.



Population: Age and gender

4

What information is shown here?

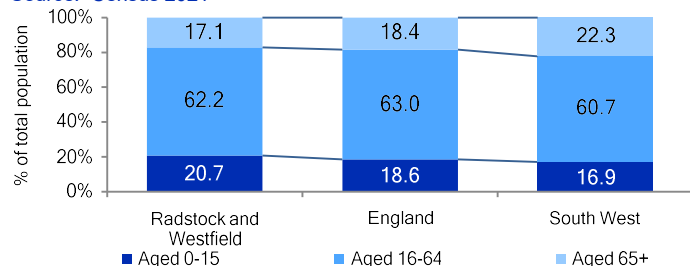
The information on this page shows the number of people living in Radstock and Westfield. These population figures provide detail of the structure of the population by broad age bands and sex.

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 Radstock and Westfield and comparator areas. The stacked bar chart, below, shows the age breakdown of the population in Radstock and Westfield 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
12,697	2,627	7,903	2,167	0.61
49.2% male; 50.8% female	20.7% (South West average = 16.9%)	62.2% (South West average = 60.7%)	17.1% (South West average = 22.3%)	South West average = 0.65

Source: Census 2021

Figure: Population estimates by 5-year age band

Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2020

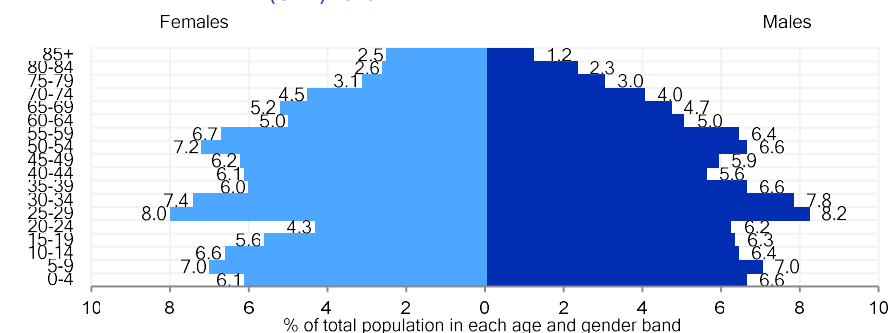
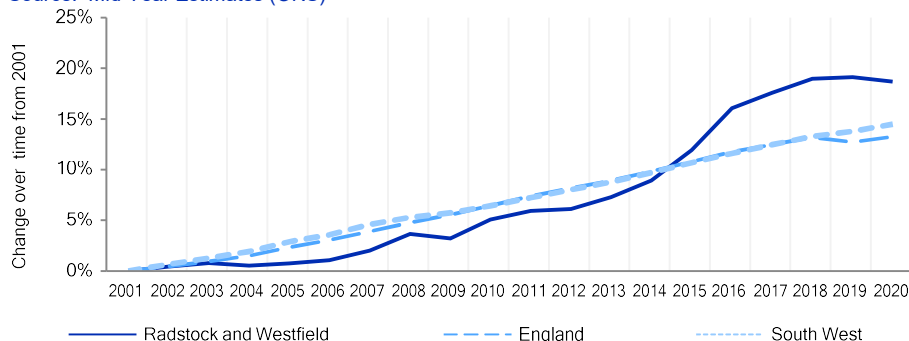


Figure: % change in total population from 2001-2020

Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS)





Population: Ethnicity

5

What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people in Radstock and Westfield 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).

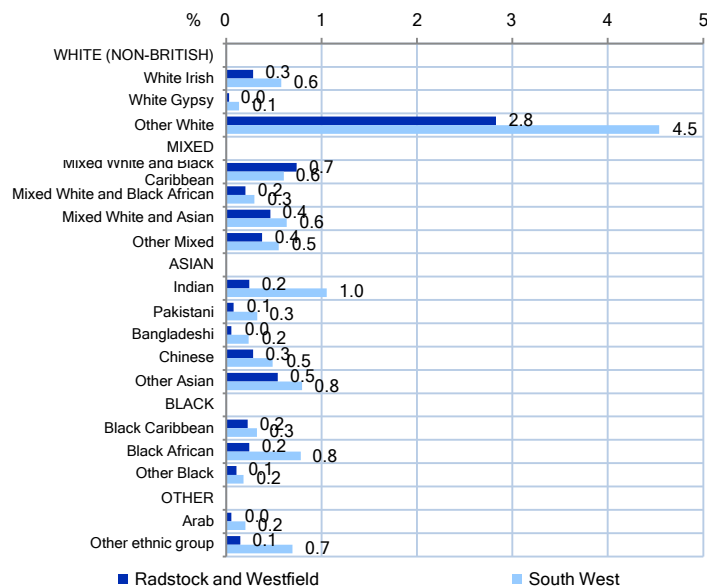
The bar chart on the right shows a detailed breakdown of the percentage of people in ethnic minority groups by ethnic category.

White British	Non-White	White-non-British	Mixed
11,848	438	394	215
93.4% (South West average = 87.8%)	3.5% (South West average = 6.9%)	3.1% (South West average = 5.3%)	1.7% (South West average = 2.0%)
Asian	Black	Other ethnic group	Households with multiple ethnicities
138	65	20	271
1.1% (South West average = 2.8%)	0.5% (South West average = 1.2%)	0.2% (South West average = 0.9%)	5.2% (South West average = 7.9%)

Source: Census 2021

Figure: Population by ethnic group (excluding White British)

Source: Census 2021





Population: Country of birth and household language

6

What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people in Radstock and Westfield by country of birth.

The top row information boxes display the number of people in Radstock and Westfield 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 Radstock and Westfield with one or more members who cannot speak English.

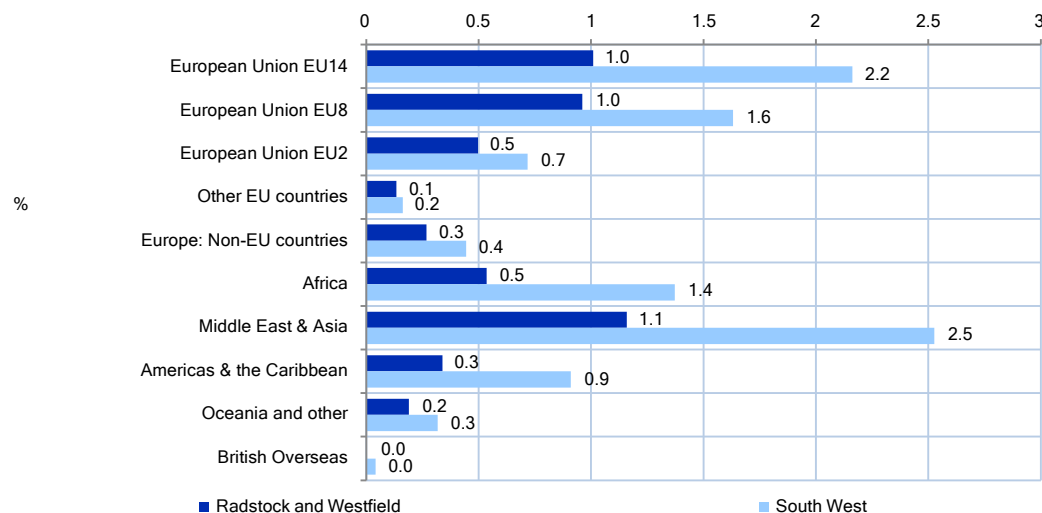
The bar chart on the right shows a detailed breakdown of the percentage of people in Radstock and Westfield born outside of England by the geographic region of birth.

Born in UK	Born Outside the UK	With a UK passport	With a non-UK passport
12,059	637	9,839	369
95.0% (South West average = 89.8%)	5.0% (South West average = 10.2%)	77.6% (South West average = 78.1%)	2.9% (South West average = 6.1%)
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
5,009	72	8	47
96.9% (South West average = 94.6%)	1.4% (South West average = 2.2%)	0.2% (South West average = 0.7%)	0.9% (South West average = 2.5%)

Source: Census 2021

Figure: Population born outside UK

Source: Census 2021





What information is shown here?

The information box shows the number and percentage of migrants in Radstock and Westfield 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.¹ 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 2020/21)
940	1
7.5% (average = 11.1%)	0.0% (average = 0.3%)

Figure: Level of inward and outward migration (by age)

Source: Population Turnover Rates – Office for National Statistics (2010)

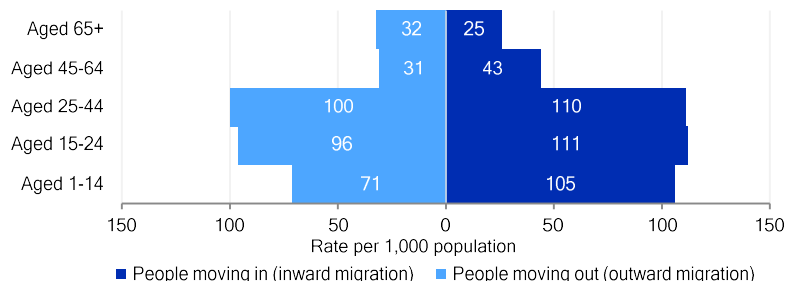
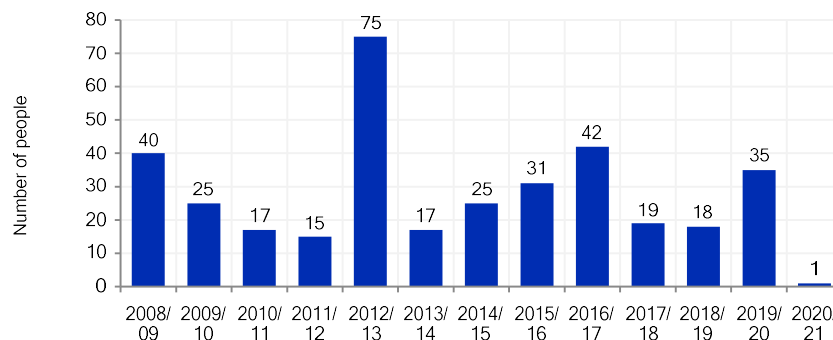


Figure: Number of overseas nationals registering with a National Insurance Number

Source: National Insurance No. registrations – Department for Work and Pensions (2020/21)



¹ Please note that there are currently no planned updates for this dataset, however we still consider it to be relevant.



Population: All households

8

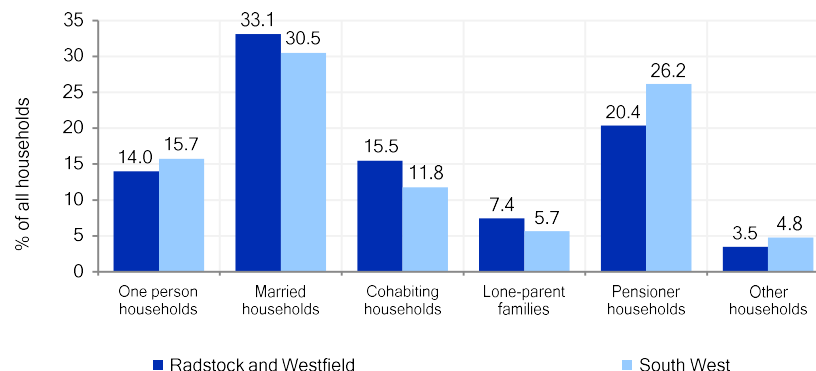
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the composition of household types in Radstock and Westfield. The information boxes contain the number of households in Radstock and Westfield classified under the main household composition breakdowns. The chart shows the same information as a percentage of all households.

Pensioner households	One person households (aged under 65)	Lone parent families with dependent children
1,056	724	385
20.4% (South West average = 26.2%)	14.0% (South West average = 15.7%)	23.2% of all families with dependent children (South West average = 22.2%)
Married households	Cohabiting households	Other households
1,715	802	180
33.1% (South West average = 30.5%)	15.5% (South West average = 11.8%)	3.5% (South West average = 4.8%)
Source: Census 2021		

Figure: Population by household composition

Source: Census 2021





Population: Religion

9

What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people living in Radstock and Westfield by religious belief, categorised by the six major religions, other religion and no religion.

The bar chart shows the percentage of people in Radstock and Westfield and comparator areas who are of non-Christian religious belief, displayed by religion.

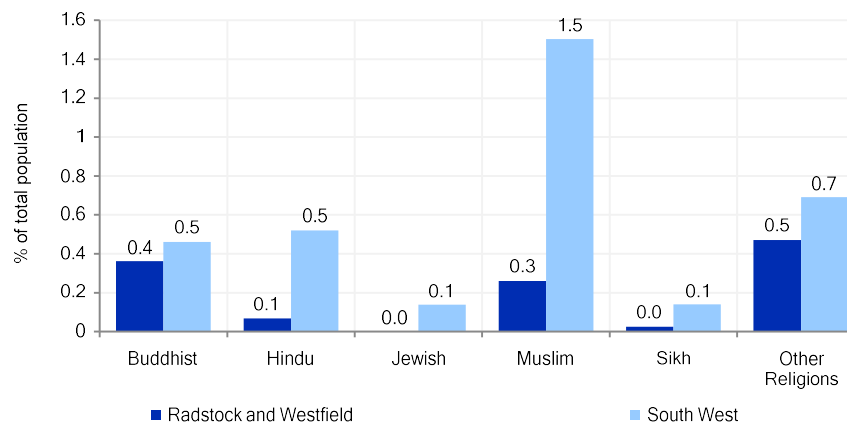
Note, figures in the table and charts may not add up to 100% because they do not include figures for those for who did not reply to the religion question – who were recorded as 'religion not stated' in the census data publication.

Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish
5,245	43	8	0
44.1% (South West average = 49.4%)	0.4% (South West average = 0.5%)	0.1% (South West average = 0.5%)	0.0% (South West average = 0.1%)
Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion
31	3	56	6,462
0.3% (South West average = 1.5%)	0.0% (South West average = 0.1%)	0.5% (South West average = 0.7%)	54.4% (South West average = 47.1%)

Source: Census 2021

Figure: Population with non-Christian religion

Source: Census 2021





Vulnerable groups: People out of work (1)

10

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 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.*

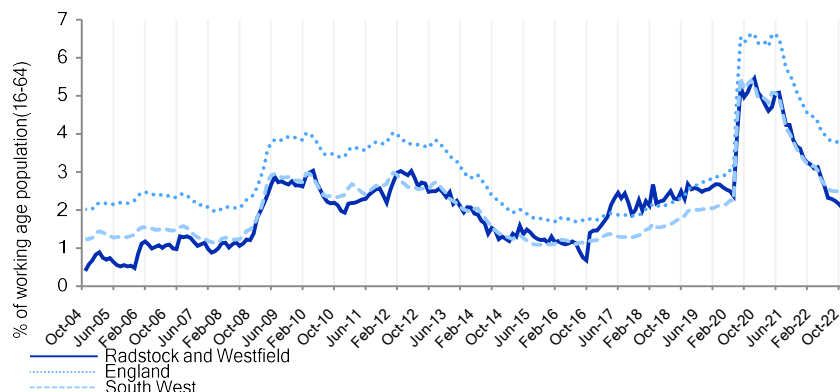
The information boxes on the top right show: the total number of adults (aged 16-64) receiving JSA and UC; the total claiming for more than 12 months; claimants aged 18-24 and 50+, the number of people receiving 'Incapacity benefits' (IB or ESA); and the number and proportion of 16-64 year olds receiving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

Unemployment Benefit (JSA and UC) claimants (Feb-23)	Youth unemployment (JSA/UC) claimants aged 18-24) (Feb-23)	Older unemployed (JSA/UC claimants aged 50+) (Feb-23)	
191	26	58	
2.4% (South West average = 2.6%)	2.6% (South West average = 3.2%)	1.3% (South West average = 0.9%)	
Male unemployment claimants (JSA and UC) (Feb-23)	Female unemployment claimants (JSA and UC) (Feb-23)	Working age workless benefit claimants * (Aug-22)	Incapacity benefits claimants (Aug-22)
104	87	403	223
2.5% (South West average = 2.9%)	2.2% (South West average = 2.2%)	5.0% (South West average = 6.3%)	2.8% (South West average = 3.8%)

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





Vulnerable groups: People out of work (2)

11

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 Radstock and Westfield and comparator areas.

Figure: % of Jobseekers Allowance claimants claiming for more than 12 months

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Feb-23)

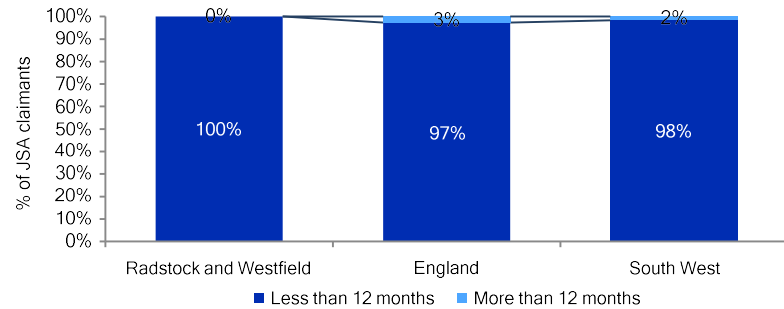


Figure: Working age population (16-64) claiming incapacity benefits (Employment Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

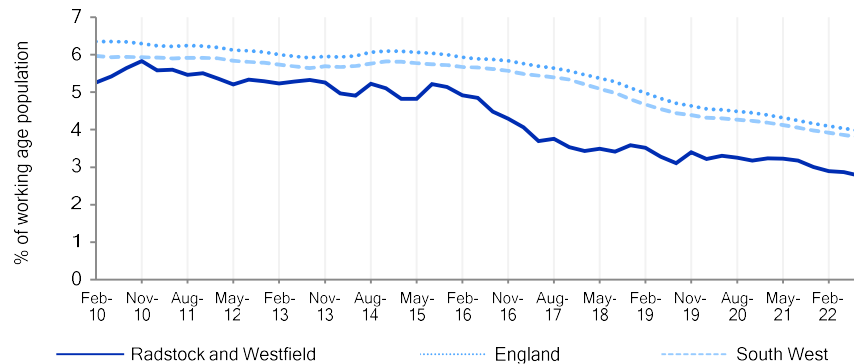
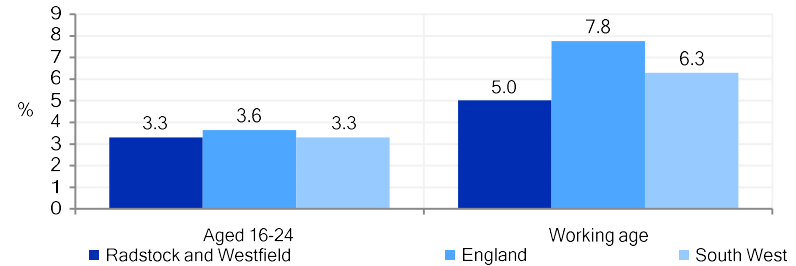


Figure: Workless benefit claimants aged 16-24 (May-16) and 16-64 (Aug-22)

Source: Jobseekers Allowance/Universal Credit/Incapacity benefits/Employment and Support Allowance – Department for Work and Pensions (May-16/ Aug-22)





What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at the prevalence of disability among people living in Radstock and Westfield. 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.

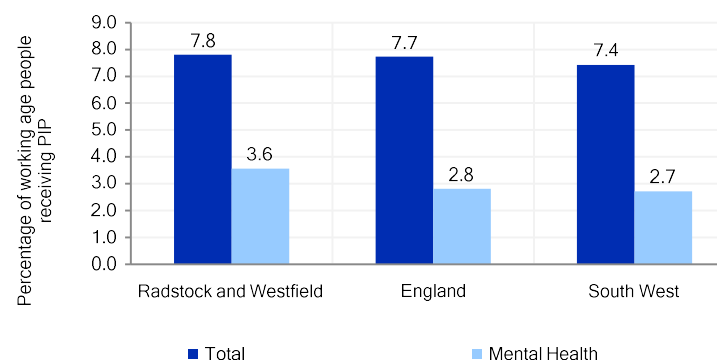
Until April 2013, Disability Living Allowance was payable to children and adults in or out of work who are below the age of 65 and who were disabled, and required help with personal care or had walking difficulties. It is a non-means tested benefit, which means it is not affected by income. From April 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 Radstock and Westfield.

Attendance Allowance claimants (Aug-22)	Personal Independence Payment (PIP) (Oct-22)	PIP Males (Jan-23)	PIP Females (Jan-23)
256	626	290	324
12.0% of people (South West= 10.6%)	7.8% of people (South West= 7.4%)	7.0% of males (South West= 6.7%)	8.4% of females (South West= 8.1%)
PIP with mental health conditions (Jan-23)	PIP with respiratory disease (Jan-23)	Households on Universal Credit - Limited Capability for Work Entitlement (Nov-22)	Disability Living Allowance claimants (Aug-22)
286	28	274	372
3.6% of people (South West= 2.7%)	0.3% of people (South West= 0.3%)	5.3% of households (South West= 3.5%)	2.9% of people (South West= 1.9%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

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





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.

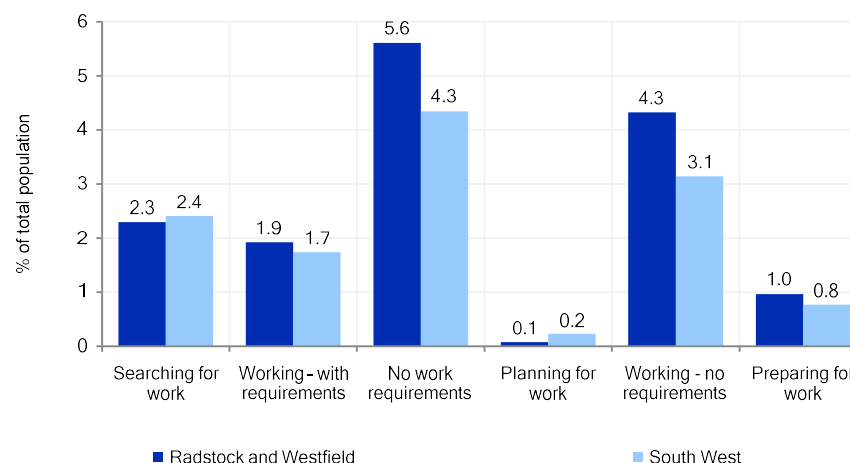
- **Searching for work:** Claimants who are not working, or with very low earnings. The claimant is required to take action to secure work - or more / better paid work. The Work Coach supports them to plan their work search and preparation activity.
- **Working with requirements:** Claimants who are 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 (Feb-23)	Universal Credit claimants: Working with requirements (Feb-23)	Universal Credit claimants: No work requirements (Feb-23)
184	154	450
2.3% (South West average = 2.4%)	1.9% (South West average = 1.7%)	5.6% (South West average = 4.3%)
Universal Credit claimants: Planning for work (Feb-23)	Universal Credit claimants: Working no requirements (Feb-23)	Universal Credit claimants: Preparing for work (Feb-23)
6	347	77
0.1% (South West average = 0.2%)	4.3% (South West average = 3.1%)	1.0% (South West average = 0.8%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Figure: Working age population claiming Universal Credit by conditionality breakdown

Source: Department for Work and Pensions





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).

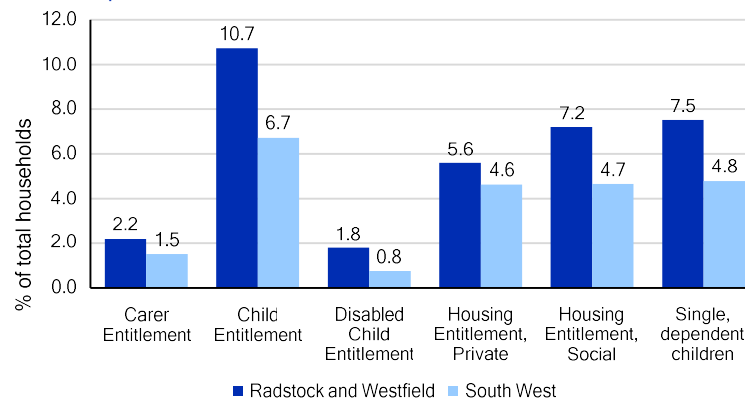
UC households: Carer Entitlement (Nov-22)	UC households: Child Entitlement (Nov-22)	UC households: Disabled Child Entitlement (Nov-22)
113	554	93
2.2% (South West average = 1.5%)	10.7% (South West average = 6.7%)	1.8% (South West average = 0.8%)

UC households: Housing Entitlement, Private (Nov-22)	UC households: Housing Entitlement, Social (Nov-22)	UC households: Single, dependent children (Nov-22)
289	372	388
5.6% (South West average = 4.6%)	7.2% (South West average = 4.7%)	7.5% (South West average = 4.8%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Figure: Total households claiming Universal Credit by type and criteria breakdown

Source: Department for Work and Pensions





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 Radstock and Westfield 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.

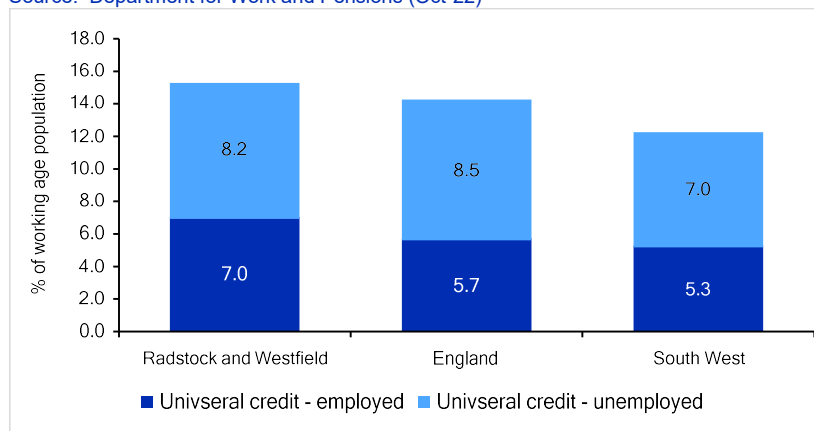
The charts on the following page show the change in the proportion of Income Support and Housing Benefits claimants across Radstock and Westfield and comparator areas. *Note, recent changes observed in these charts can be partially attributed to the migration of claimants from legacy working age DWP benefits, Housing Benefit and Income Support towards Universal Credit.*

Universal Credit claimants – in Employment (Oct-22)	Universal Credit claimants – Unemployed (Oct-22)	
565	662	
7.0% (South West average = 5.3%)	8.2% (South West average = 7.0%)	
Income Support (IS) claimants (Aug-22)	Housing Benefit claimants (Nov-22)	Universal Credit claimants (Feb-23)
25	339	1,243
0.3% (South West average = 0.3%)	6.6% (South West average = 7.3%)	15.5% (South West average = 12.6%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Figure: Universal Credit claimants employment indicator

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Oct-22)





Vulnerable groups: Working age benefit claimants (2)

16

Figure: Income Support claimants

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Aug-22)

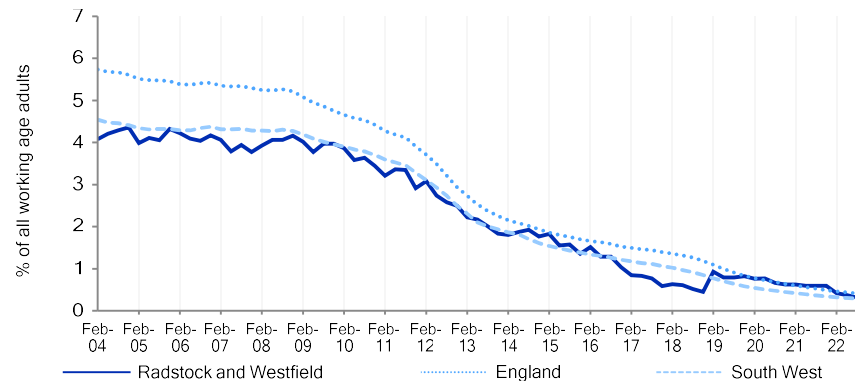
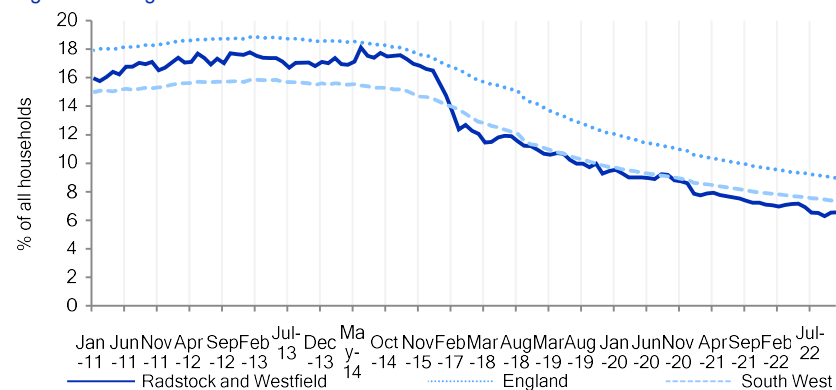


Figure: Housing Benefit claimants

Source: Department for Work and Pensions





What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at overall levels of deprivation across Radstock and Westfield 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.²

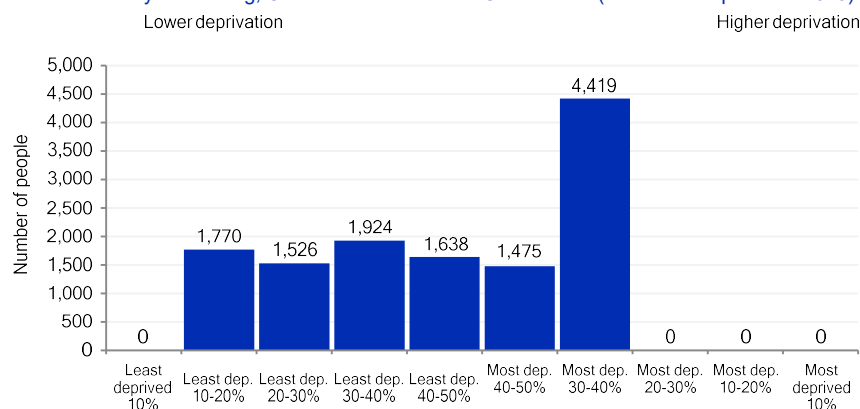
The information boxes on the right show the number of people in Radstock and Westfield living in neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England on IMD 2019 and the seven IMD domains. The chart on the right shows the number of people living in neighbourhoods grouped according 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 Radstock and Westfield 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	3,058
(South West average = 10.6%)	(South West average = 10.2%)	(South West average = 12.3%)	23.7% (South West average = 13.8%)
Health domain	Barriers to Housing and Services domain	Living Environment domain	Crime domain
0	0	0	0
-(South West average = 11.3%)	(South West average = 20.2%)	(South West average = 22.6%)	(South West average = 11.4%)

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)



² 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.



Vulnerable groups: Deprived neighbourhoods (2)

18

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2019 Income domain

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

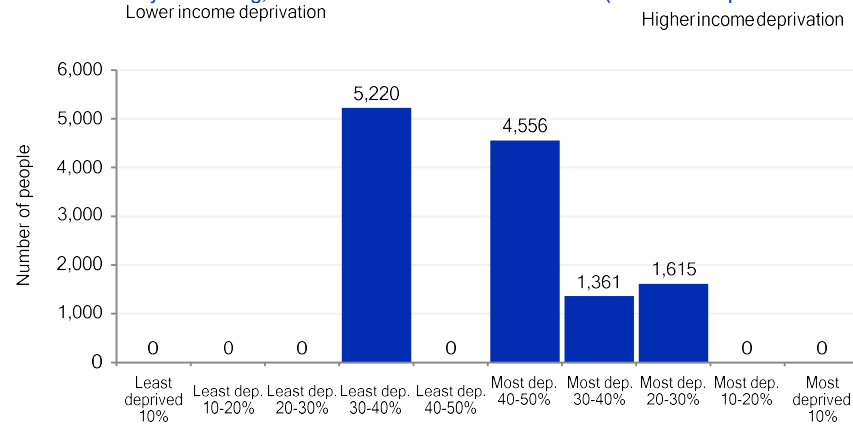


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2019 Education domain

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

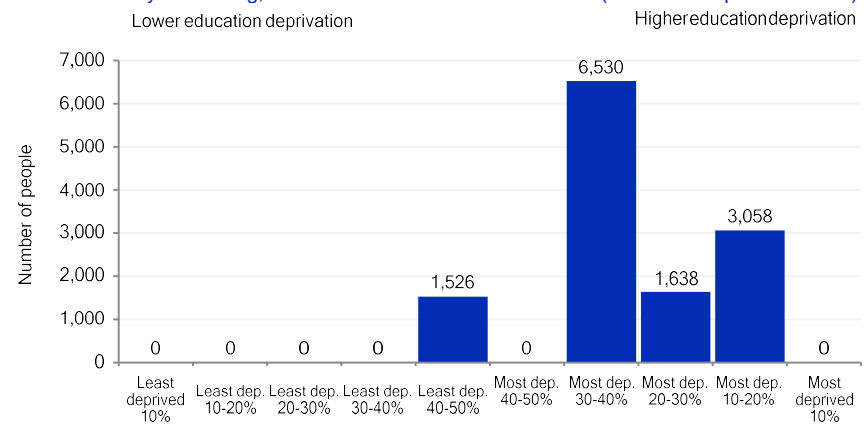


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2019 Employment domain

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

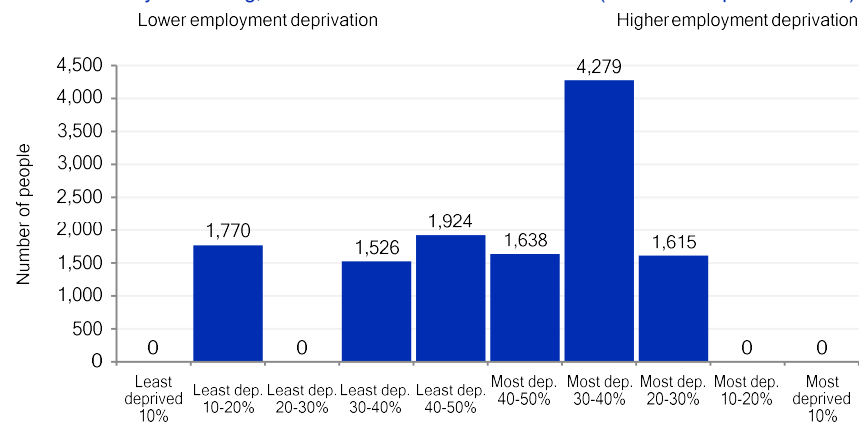
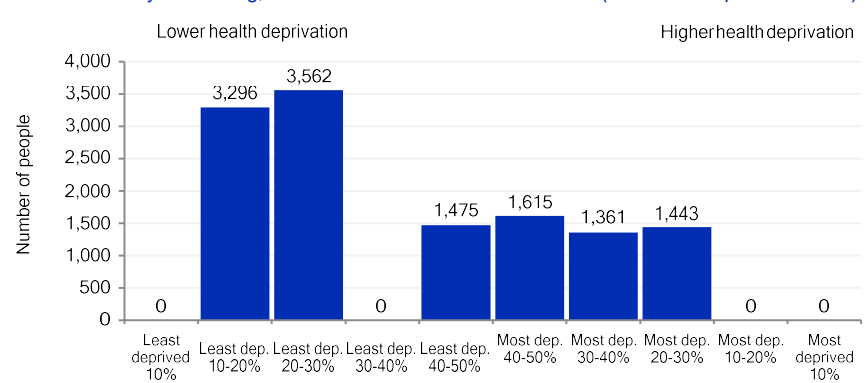


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2019 Health domain

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





Vulnerable groups: Deprived neighbourhoods (3)

19

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)

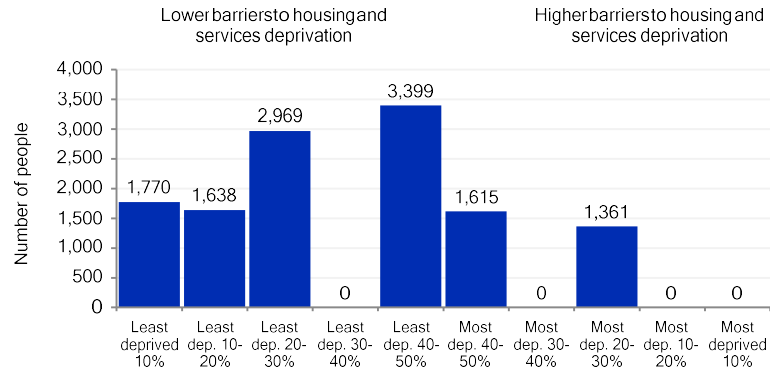


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2019 Crime domain
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019)

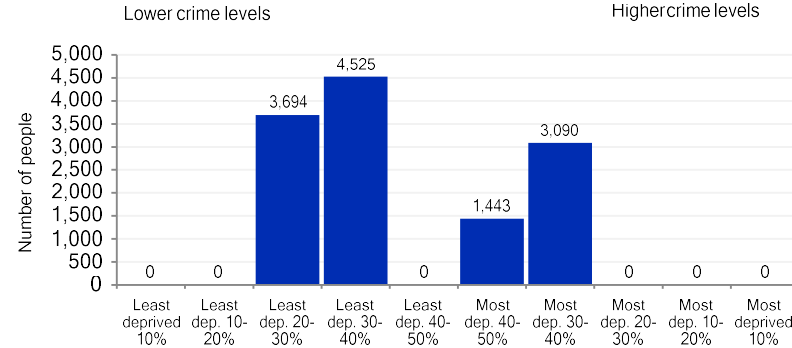
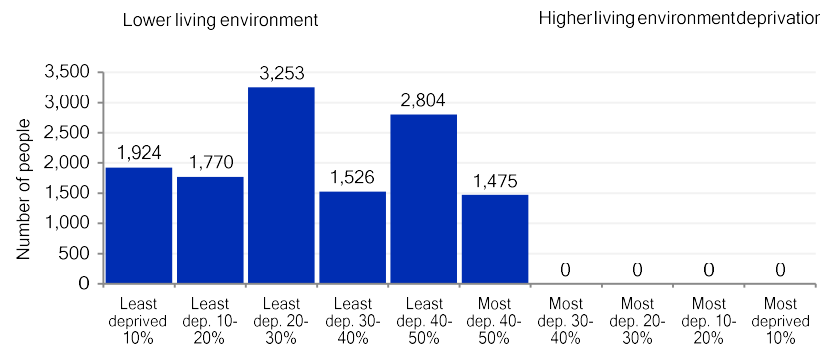


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2019 Living Environment domain
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019)





Vulnerable groups: Children (1)

20

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:

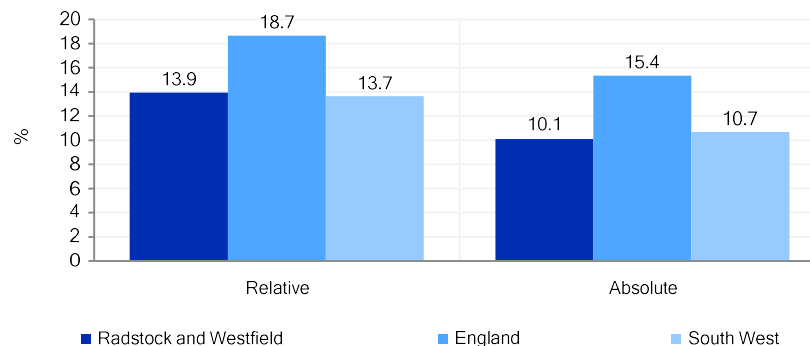
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/children-in-low-income-families-local-area-statistics#release>

The information boxes on the right show the count of people in each of these categories in Radstock and Westfield. 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
464	336	200	79
13.9% (South West average = 13.7%)	10.1% (South West average = 10.7%)	43.1% of relative low-income families (South West average = 39.2%)	17.0% of relative low-income families (South West average = 25.5%)

Source: Children in low-income families, Department for Work and Pensions (2020)

Figure: Children living in low-income families
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (2020)





Vulnerable groups: Pensioners

21

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 three measures included: pensioners without access to transport, pensioner loneliness and pensioners in poverty.

Pensioners without access to transport are those with no access to a car or van. The dataset only includes pensioners living in private households.

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 Radstock and Westfield and comparator areas.

The chart on the bottom right compares Loneliness Index scores across Radstock and Westfield and comparator areas - a value closer to 0 predicts a greater prevalence of loneliness amongst those aged 65.

Private pensioner households with no car or van (Census 2011)	Households of one pensioner (Census 2011)	State pension claimant (DWP Nov-20)	Pension credit claimant (DWP Aug-22)
407	470	1,996	263
25.3% of pensioner households (South West average = 33.7%)	56.6% of pensioner households (South West average = 57.0%)	93.7% (South West average = 93.0%)	12.3% (South West average = 8.9%)

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

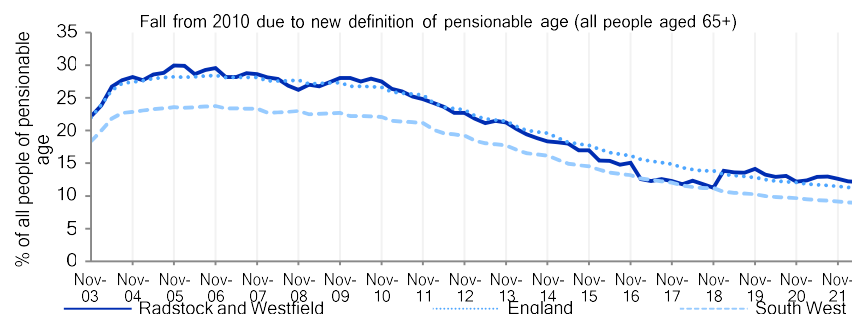


Figure: Loneliness index (probability of loneliness for those aged 65 and over). Source: Age UK (2011)

