



## 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)
2,507	1,784	710	165
48.5% (South West average = 50.1%)	34.5% (South West average = 33.8%)	13.7% (South West average = 13.0%)	3.2% (South West average = 2.9%)

Households suffering multiple deprivation (Census 2021)
07
0.1% (South West average = 0.2%)



## 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 Radstock and Westfield.

Mental health related benefits (DWP Aug-22)	People providing unpaid care (Census 2011)	Unpaid care (50+ hours per week) (Census 2011)
100	2,347	260
1.2% of working age adults (South West average = 1.9%)	9.9% (South West average = 10.8%)	2.3% (South West average = 2.4%)

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

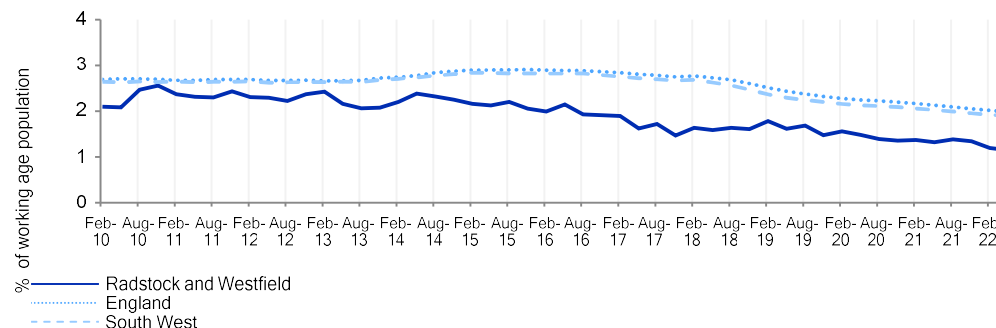
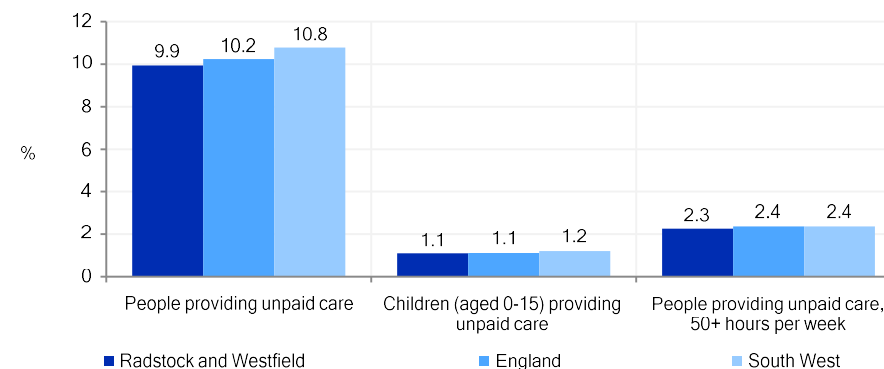


Figure: People providing unpaid care  
Source: Census 2011





## Housing: Type

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### 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.

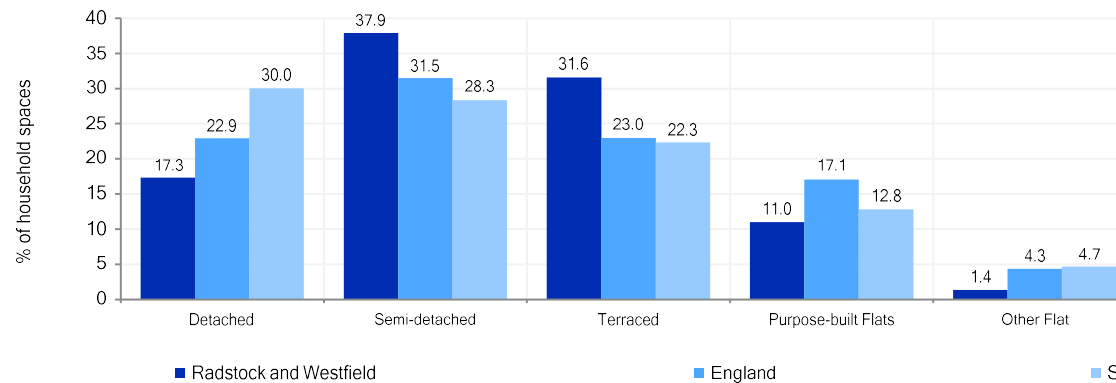
An information box on second addresses is also included showing the proportion of the total population with a second address type.

The information boxes to the right show the number of people in Radstock and Westfield living in each accommodation type. The chart on the right shows a breakdown of households by accommodation type across Radstock and Westfield and comparator areas.

Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Purpose built flat
894	1,958	1,631	569
17.3% (South West average = 30.0%)	37.9% (South West average = 28.3%)	31.6% (South West average = 22.3%)	11.0% (South West average = 12.8%)
Flat (in converted house)	Flat (in commercial property)	Caravan or other temporary dwelling	Second addresses
53	17	00	506
1.0% (South West average = 3.8%)	0.3% (South West average = 0.9%)	0.0% (South West average = 0.8%)	4.0% (South West average = 5.9%)

Source: Census 2021

Figure: Dwellings type breakdown  
Source: Census 2021





# Housing: Tenure

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## What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the tenure of housing in Radstock and Westfield. The information boxes show the number of households broken down by tenure type and the chart shows the tenure breakdown across Radstock and Westfield and comparator areas.

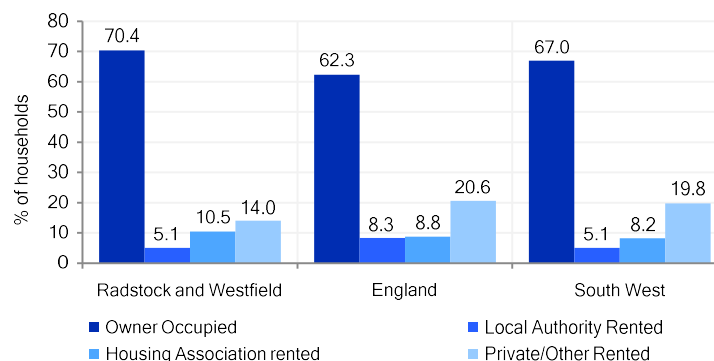
- 'Owner occupied' housing includes accommodation that is either owned outright, owned with a mortgage or loan, or shared ownership (paying part rent and part mortgage).
- 'Social rented' housing includes accommodation that is rented from a council (Local Authority) or a Housing Association, Housing 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
3,635	1,719	1,854
70.4% (South West average = 67.0%)	33.3% (South West average = 37.7%)	35.9% (South West average = 28.2%)
Owner-occupied: shared ownership	Social rented households	Rented from Council
62	803	262
1.2% (South West average = 1.1%)	15.5% (South West average = 13.3%)	5.1% (South West average = 5.1%)
Rented from Housing Association or Social Landlord	Rented from private landlord or letting agency	Other rented dwellings
541	633	90
10.5% (South West average = 8.2%)	12.3% (South West average = 17.1%)	1.7% (South West average = 2.7%)

Source: Census 2021

Figure: Housing tenure breakdowns

Source: Census 2021





# Housing: How affordable is local housing? (1)

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## What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows measures of housing costs in Radstock and Westfield. 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](http://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 Radstock and Westfield 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 Radstock and Westfield and comparator areas.

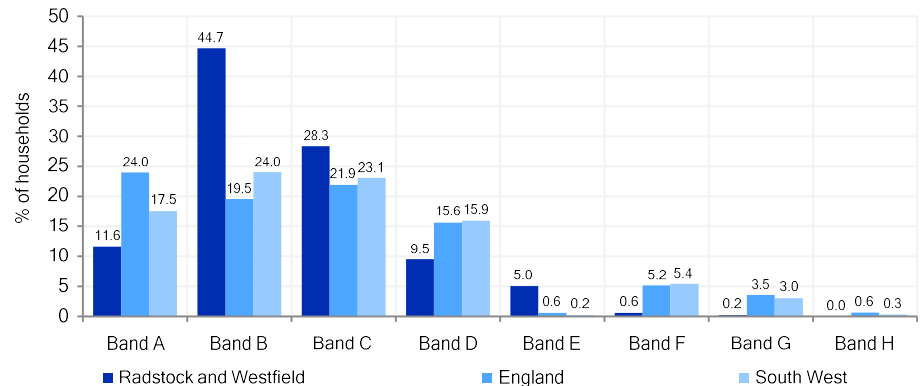
The top-right chart on page 25 displays the monthly change in the number of transactions and average price across Radstock and Westfield and the bottom-right chart displays the ratio of the number of residential property transactions (Land Registry Dec-21 to Nov-22) to the number of owner occupied and 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 Radstock and Westfield and comparator areas for these Council Tax bands.

Average house price (all types of housing) (Land registry Dec-21 to Nov-22)	Average house price (detached) (Land registry Dec-21 to Nov-22)	Average house price (flats) (Land registry Dec-21 to Nov-22)
<b>£273,444</b>	<b>£385,905</b>	<b>£172,571</b>
South West average = £358,419	South West average = £553,119	South West average = £214,676
Average house price (semi-detached) (Land registry Dec-21 to Nov-22)	Average house price (terraced) (Land registry Dec-21 to Nov-22)	Households in Council Tax Band A (Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2022)
<b>£272,879</b>	<b>£244,214</b>	<b>618</b>
South West average = £336,700	South West average = £293,965	11.6% (South West average = 17.5%)
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)
<b>2,381</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>40</b>
44.7% (South West average = 24.0%)	28.3% (South West average = 23.1%)	0.8% (South West average = 8.8%)

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





## Housing: How affordable is local housing? (2)

Figure: Average property price by dwelling type

Source: Land registry

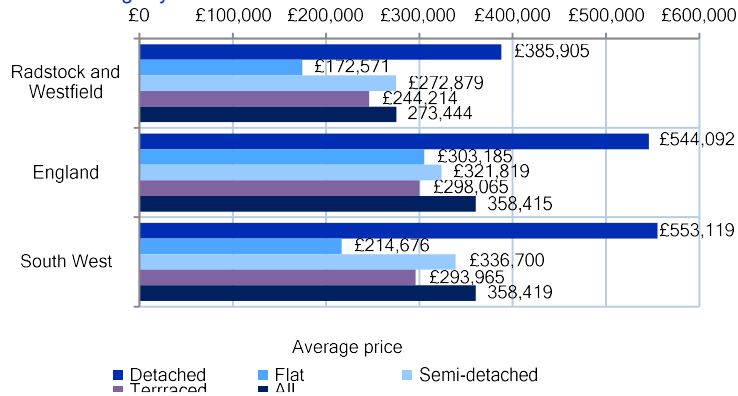


Figure: 10-year average house price change (inflation adjusted)

Source: Land registry Oct06-Oct07 to Oct16-Sep17

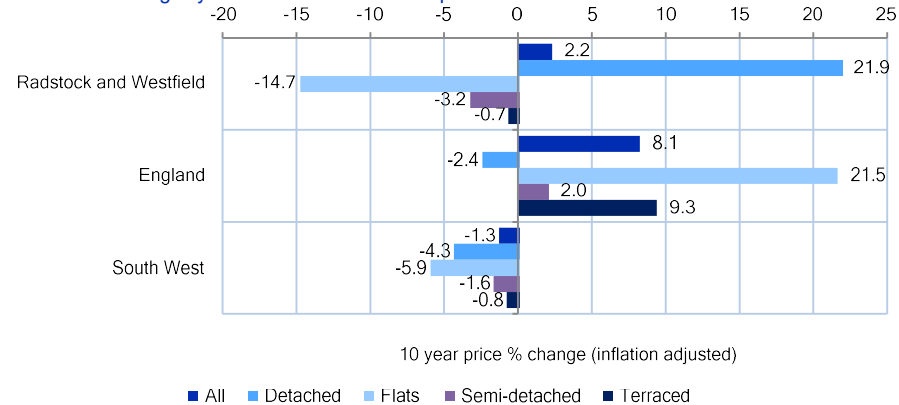


Figure: Average house prices and no. of transactions (note: there were no recorded transactions during the COVID-19 lockdown period so figures are shown as zero for this period), Source: Land Registry

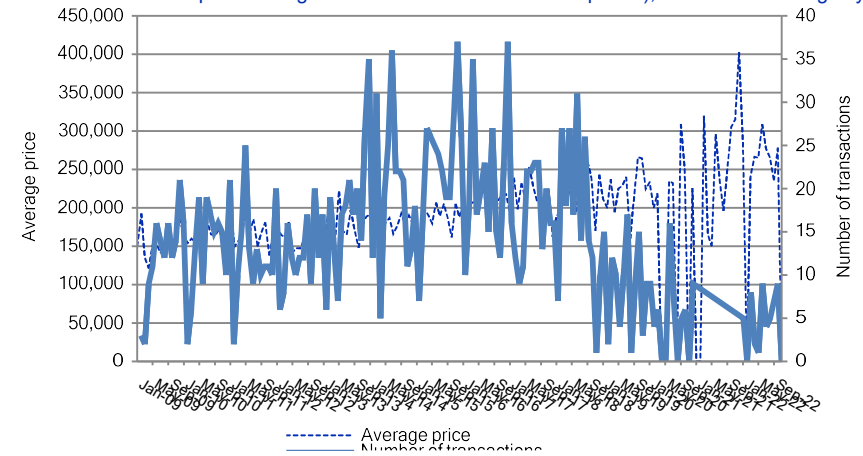
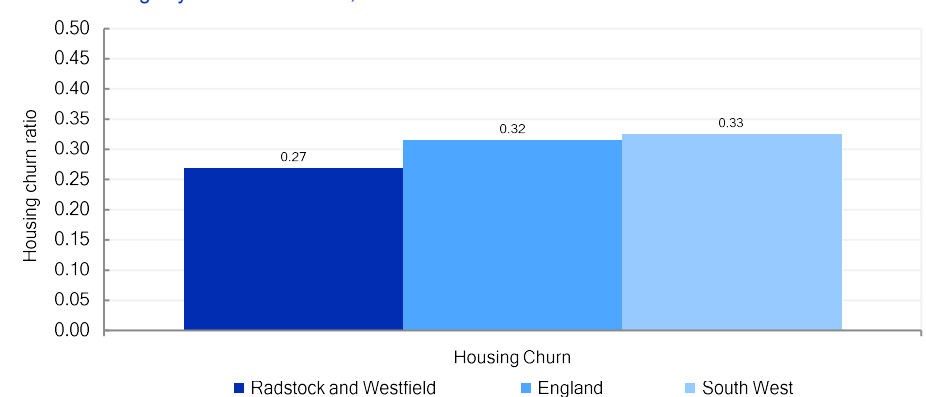


Figure: Ratio of residential property transactions to the total number of private dwellings

Source: Land Registry Dec-21 to Nov-22, Census 2011





## Housing: How affordable is local housing? (3)

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### 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.

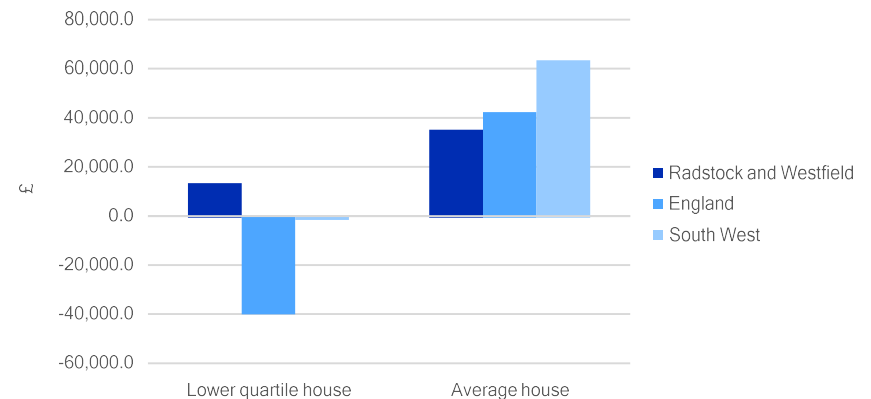
**Savings ratio:** The ratio between 15% of the house price (an estimate of the savings required for a deposit) and monthly earnings. It can be interpreted as the number of months' worth of earnings required for a deposit (not accounting for inflation or changes in earnings or house prices).

**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
£13,318	£35,138
South West average = -£0,865	South West average = £63,395
Savings ratio (months of earnings for a deposit)	Savings ratio (months of earnings for a deposit)
9.04	10.2
South West average = 8.32	South West average = 11.58
Total ratio (years of earnings for a house)	Total ratio (years of earnings for a house)
4.85	5.43
South West average = 4.48	South West average = 6.1

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





## 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.

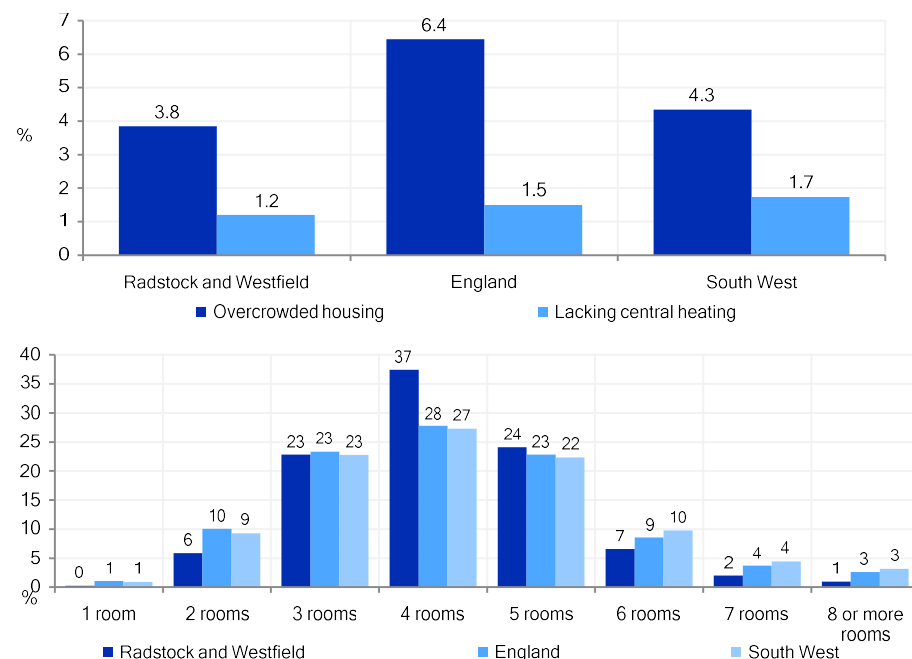
Households are classified as overcrowded if there is at least one room fewer than needed for household requirements using standard definitions. The standard used to measure overcrowding is called the 'occupancy rating' which relates to the actual number of rooms in a dwelling in relation to the number 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 / hectare)	Houses lacking central heating (2021)	Overcrowded Housing (2021)	Vacant Dwellings (2011)
15.2	62	198	111
South West average = 2.3	1.2% (South West average = 1.7%)	3.8% (South West average = 4.3%)	2.4% (South West average = 6.0%)
Dwellings with 2 rooms or fewer (2021)	Dwellings with 8 or more rooms (2021)	Average dwelling size (persons) (2011)	
314	50	2.51	
6.1% (South West average = 10.2%)	1.0% (South West average = 3.2%)	South West average = 2.29 people)	

Source: Census 2011/2021. Population density data – Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2016

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







# Housing: Domestic gas and electricity consumption

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## 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.

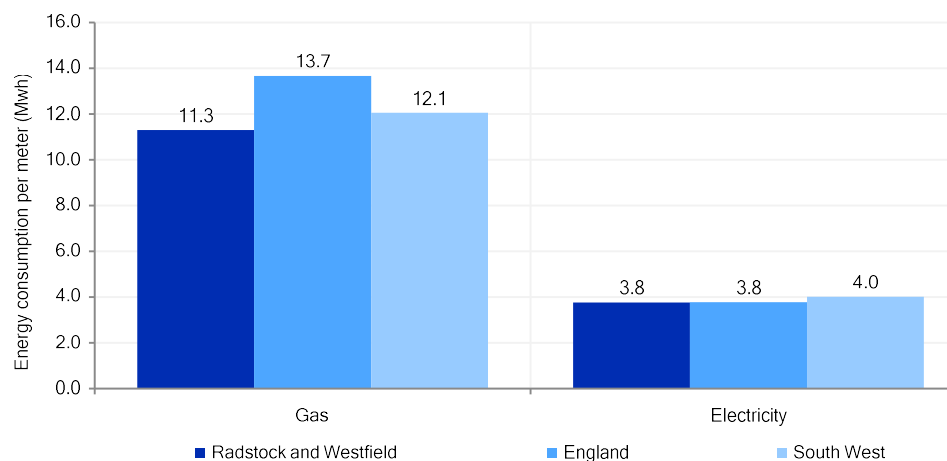
The data on this page were originally published by BEIS at postcode level and have been designated as experimental statistics. Experimental statistics are statistics that are new and subject to possible changes to meet user needs or that do not meet the rigorous quality standards of National Statistics. 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)
11,096	53,041	0,420
(3.76 Mwh per meter) South West average = 4.01 Mwh per meter	(11.29 Mwh per meter) South West average = 12.05 Mwh per meter	(7.85% of households) South West average = 17.25%

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





# Housing: Energy efficiency of domestic buildings

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## What information is shown here?

This page details the energy efficiency ratings of domestic buildings within Radstock and Westfield.

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)
64.47	83.12	18.65
South West average = 62.89	South West average = 82.12	South West average = 19.24

Band A-C buildings	Band D-E buildings	Band F-G buildings
853	951	82
(45.23%) South West average = 44.65%	(50.42%) South West average = 49.69%	(4.35%) South West average = 5.66%

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

Figure: Energy efficiency rating (SAP points)

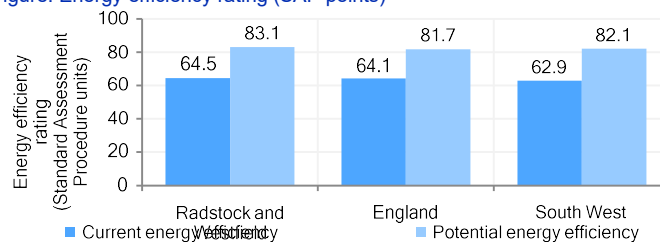
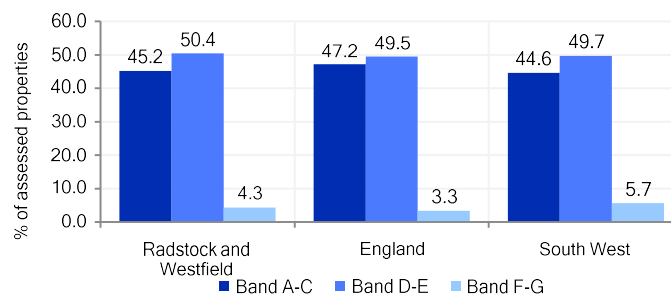


Figure: Energy efficiency rated buildings by band





## Housing: Dwellings by age of dwelling

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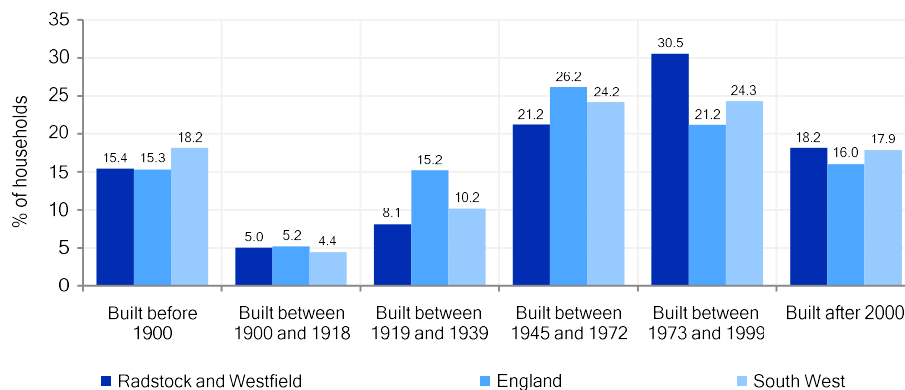
### What information is shown here?

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
822	700	2,759	969
15.4% (South West average = 18.2%)	13.1% (South West average = 14.6%)	51.8% (South West average = 48.5%)	18.2% (South West average = 17.9%)

Figure: Dwellings by age of dwelling (year property was constructed)

Source: Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2022





## Housing: Communal establishment residents

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### What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of people living in communal establishments, with breakdowns by the main types.

A communal establishment is defined as an establishment providing managed (full-time or part-time supervised) residential accommodation.

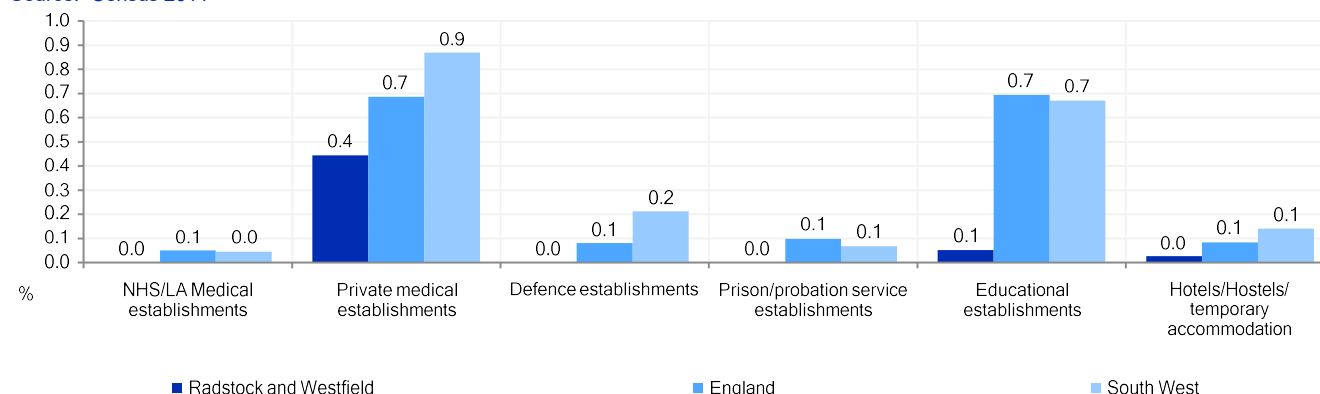
The information boxes on the right show the number and proportion of people in communal establishments by main type of establishment. Medical and care establishments include psychiatric hospital / homes, other hospital homes children's homes, residential care homes, nursing homes managed by the NHS, 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	Medical and care establishments	Education establishments	Defence establishments	Other establishments
60	51	06	00	00
0.5% (South West average = 2.2%)	0.4% (South West average = 0.9%)	0.1% (South West average = 0.7%)	0.0% (South West average = 0.2%)	0.0% (South West average = 0.1%)
Source: Census 2011				

Figure: Communal establishments by type

Source: Census 2011





# Crime and safety: Recorded crime (1)

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## What information is shown here?

The information on this page and the following shows the level of recorded crime in Radstock and Westfield and comparator areas. This is based on data for individual crime incidents published via the [www.police.uk](https://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](https://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 Radstock and Westfield and comparator areas.

Note: Police.uk crime counts were not recorded for Greater Manchester Police due to a change in IT systems no crime, outcome or stop and search data is available from July 2019 onwards. West Midlands: Due to recent major system changes Crime and Stop & Search data is unavailable from April 2021 onwards. Please see <https://data.police.uk/changelog/> for more details.

<b>All crimes</b> <b>November 2022 monthly total</b> <b>55</b> 4.4 per 1,000 population (South West average = 4.8)	<b>All crimes</b> <b>Sep-22 to Nov-22</b> <b>164</b> 13.7 per 1,000 population (South West average = 18.9)	<b>All crimes</b> <b>Dec-21 to Nov-22</b> <b>721</b> 56.0 per 1,000 population (South West average = 78.8)
<b>Violent crimes</b> <b>Dec-21 to Nov-22</b> <b>283</b> 22.0 per 1,000 population (South West average = 28.5)	<b>Criminal damage incidents</b> <b>Dec-21 to Nov-22</b> <b>66</b> 5.1 per 1,000 population (South West average = 7.0)	<b>Anti-social behaviour incidents</b> <b>Dec-21 to Nov-22</b> <b>111</b> 8.6 per 1,000 population (South West average = 16.0)
<b>Burglaries</b> <b>Dec-21 to Nov-22</b> <b>47</b> 9.1 per 1,000 households (South West average = 6.8)	<b>Robberies</b> <b>Dec-21 to Nov-22</b> <b>02</b> 0.2 per 1,000 population (South West average = 0.5)	<b>Vehicle crimes</b> <b>Dec-21 to Nov-22</b> <b>26</b> 2.0 per 1,000 population (South West average = 3.5)
Source: Recorded crime offences – <a href="https://data.police.uk/">https://data.police.uk/</a> (2021/2022)		

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

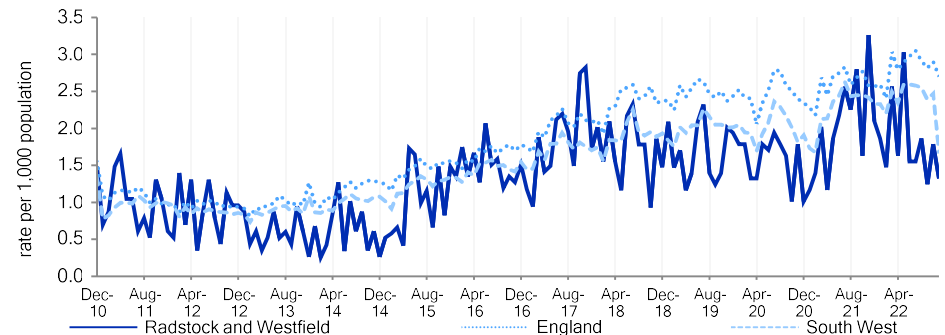




Figure: Anti-social behaviour offences

Source: <https://data.police.uk/>

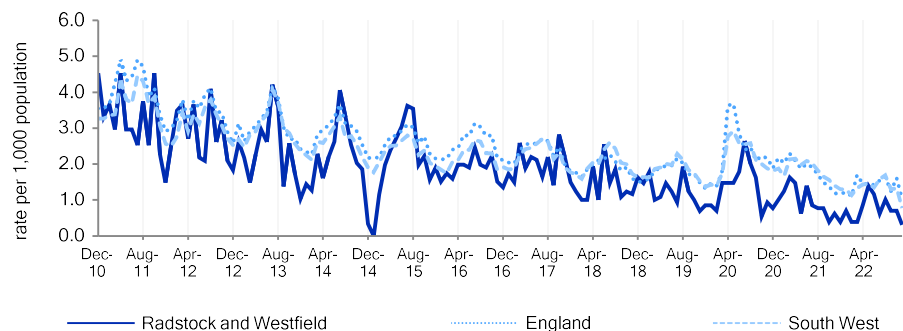


Figure: Criminal damage offences

Source: <https://data.police.uk/>

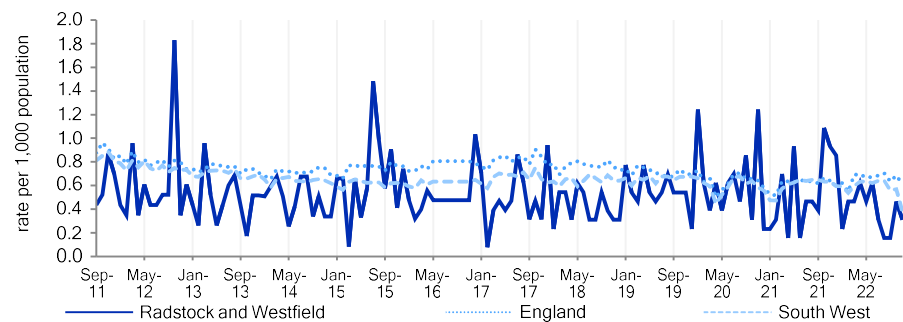


Figure: Burglary offences

Source: <https://data.police.uk/>

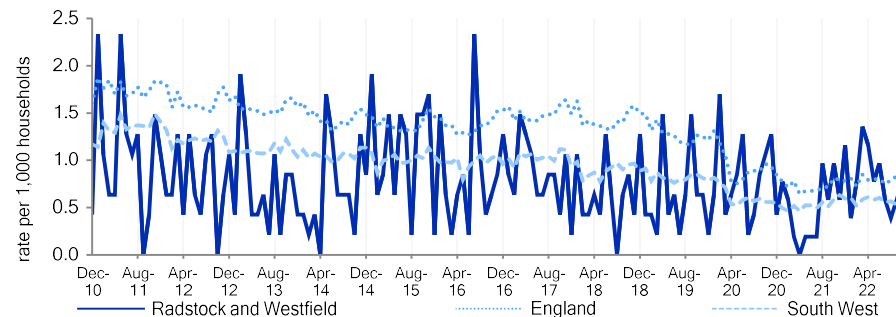
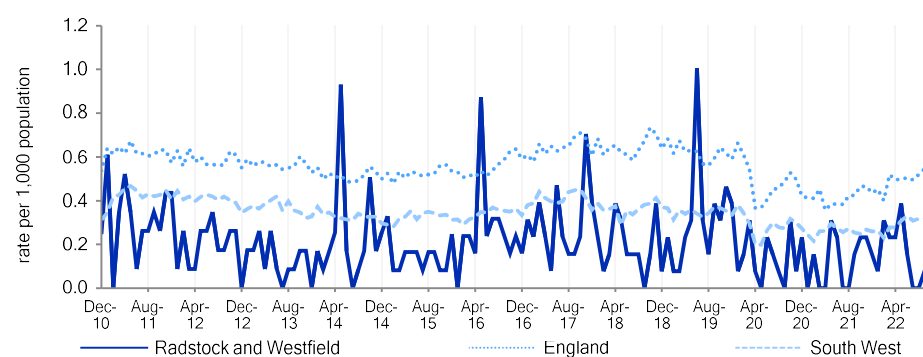


Figure: Vehicle crime offences

Source: <https://data.police.uk/>





## 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 Radstock and Westfield and comparator areas.

The first chart on the following page shows the standardised mortality ratio for all causes and all ages for Radstock and Westfield. 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: Healthy Life Expectancy  
Source: Office for National Statistics (2009-2013)

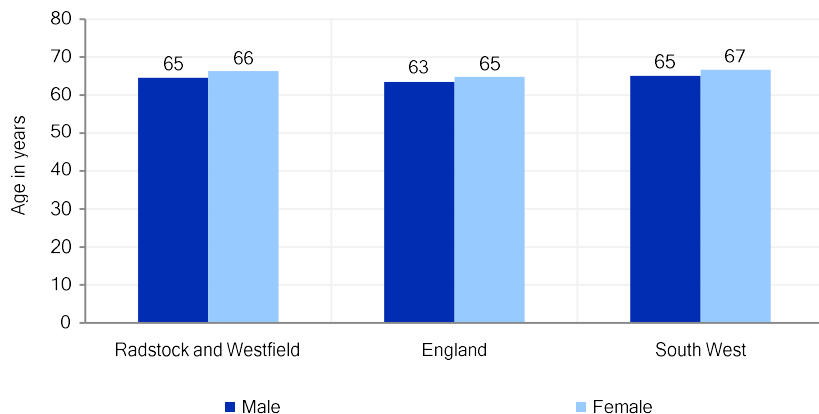


Figure: Life expectancy  
Source: Office for National Statistics (2015-2019)

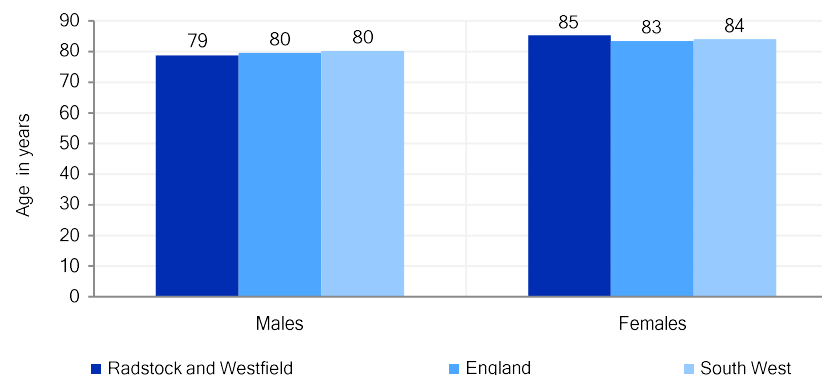


Figure: Disability-free Life Expectancy  
Source: Office for National Statistics (2009-2013)

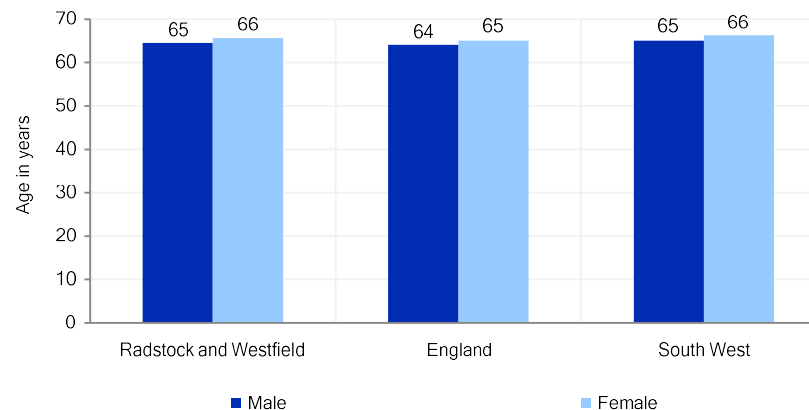




Figure: Incidence of cancer: Standardised incidence ratio (select causes)

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.

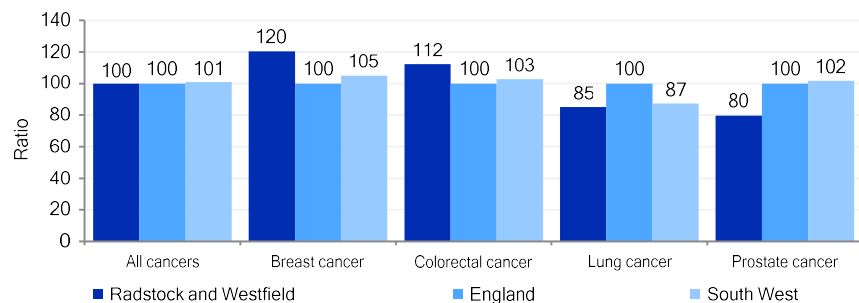
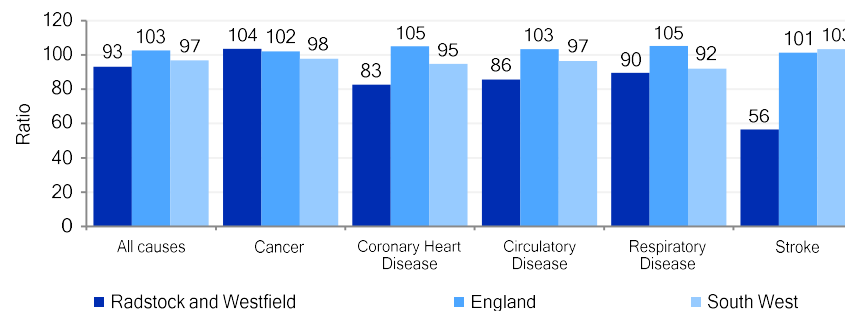


Figure: Standardised mortality ratio (select causes)

Source: Office for National Statistics (2015-2019)

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.







## 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 Radstock and Westfield living in each health decile. The chart below shows the proportion of residents in Radstock and Westfield 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)	People aged 16-64 with a limiting long-term illness (Census 2011)	Babies born with a low birth weight (ONS 2011-2015)
0	2,290	873	5
-(South West average = 11.3%)	18.0% (South West= 18.6%)	11.8% (South West= 12.5%)	0.6% (South West= 2.5%)

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

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2019

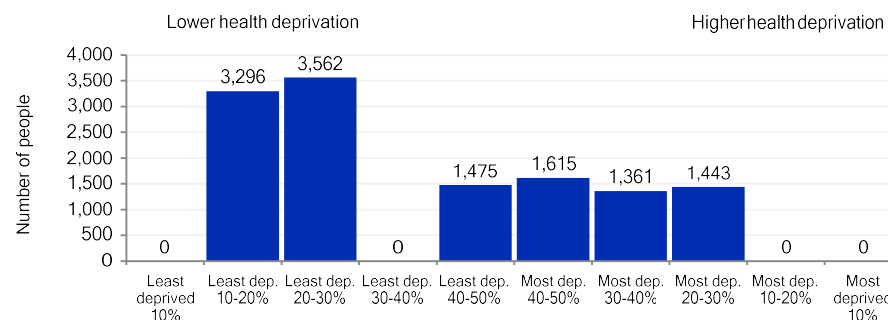
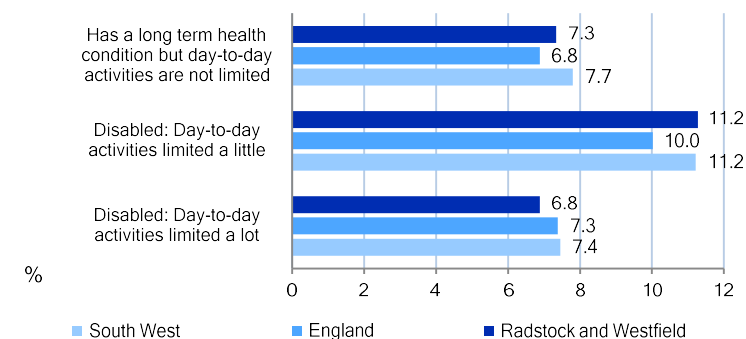


Figure: People with a limiting long-term illness

Source: Census 2021





## 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 Radstock and Westfield 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 Radstock and Westfield. 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)	A&E attendance for children under 5 (per 1,000 population)
232	488
(South West = 175)	(South West = 492)

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Information Centre for Health and Social Care, Office for National Statistics (2017/2018 - 2019/2020)

Figure: Emergency hospital admissions: Standardised ratio (select causes)

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Information Centre for Health and Social Care, Office for National Statistics (2015/2016 - 2019/2020)

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.

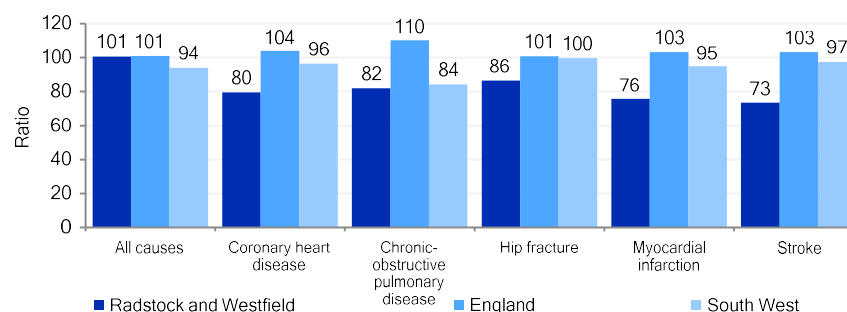
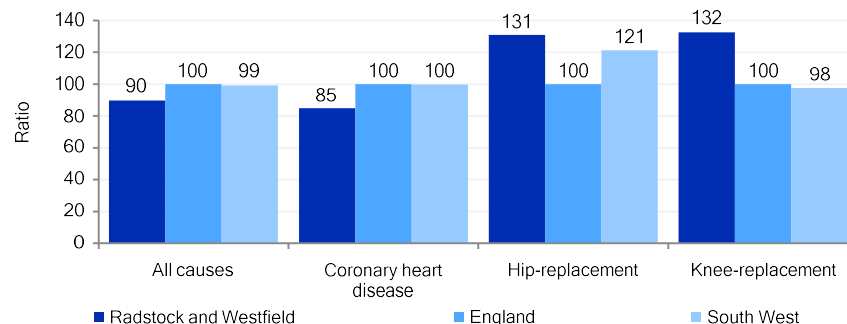


Figure: Elective hospital admissions: Standardised ratio (select causes)

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.





## 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 expressed 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)
816	484	1974
17.3% (South West= 18.0%)	10.2% (South West= 10.9%)	17.2% (South West= 18.0%)
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)
253	125	1213
5.4% (South West= 6.0%)	2.6% (South West= 3.2%)	10.5% (South West= 11.0%)

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

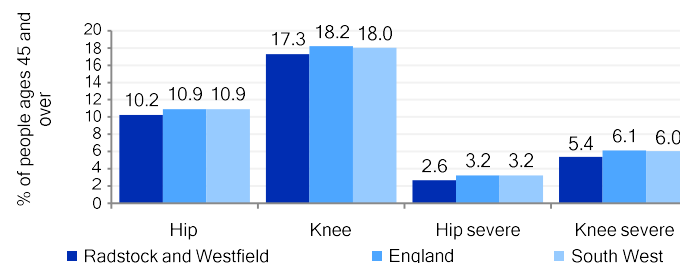
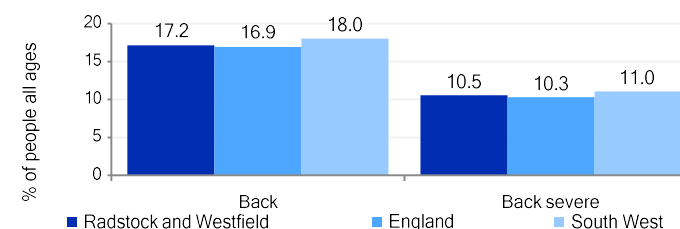


Figure: Prevalence of back pain in people of all ages  
Source: Arthritis UK (2011)





## What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at lifestyle behaviours of people living in Radstock and Westfield. 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 Radstock and Westfield. 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 Radstock and Westfield. 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/m<sup>2</sup>.

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

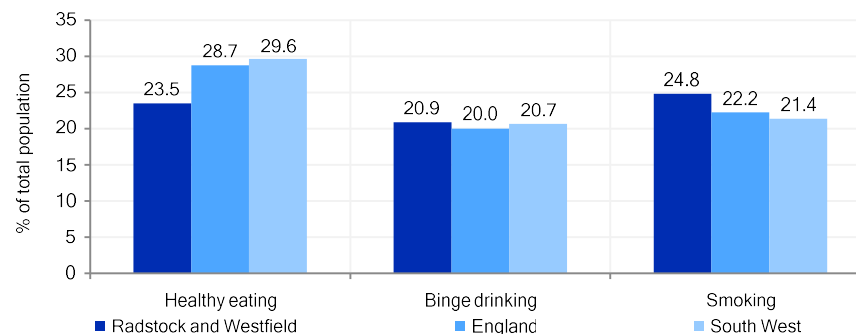
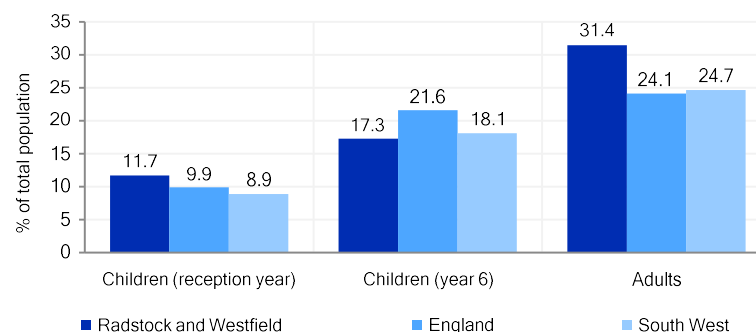


Figure: Children and adults classified as obese  
Source: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) (2019/20 - 21/22), Health Survey for England 2006-2008





### What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at further lifestyle behaviours of people living in Radstock and Westfield.

The chart on the top right shows the percentage of children (in reception year and year 6) classified as overweight or obese in Radstock and Westfield. 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 Radstock and Westfield. 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)

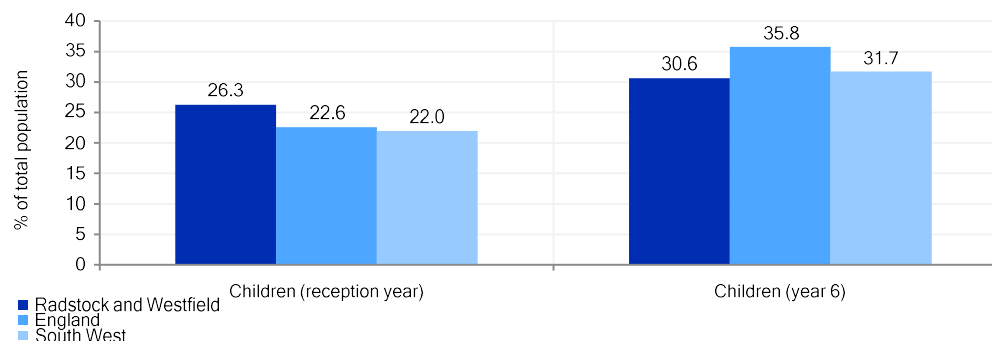
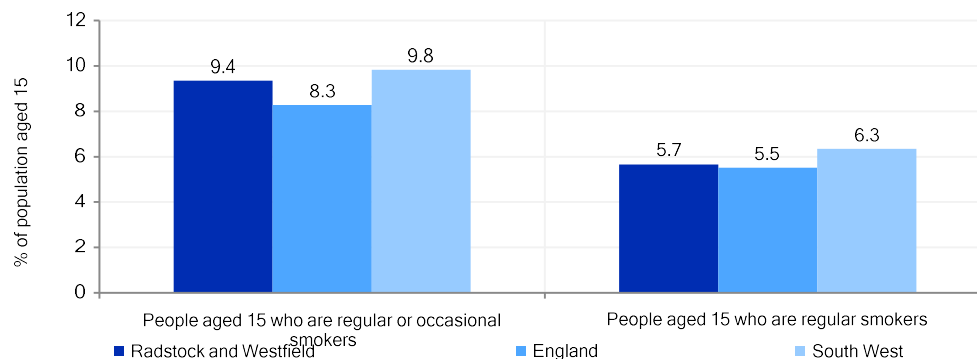


Figure: Prevalence of people aged 15 smoking status

Source: Department of Geography, University of Portsmouth and Geography and Environment, University of Southampton (<http://www.localhealth.org.uk/>) (2014)





## 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:

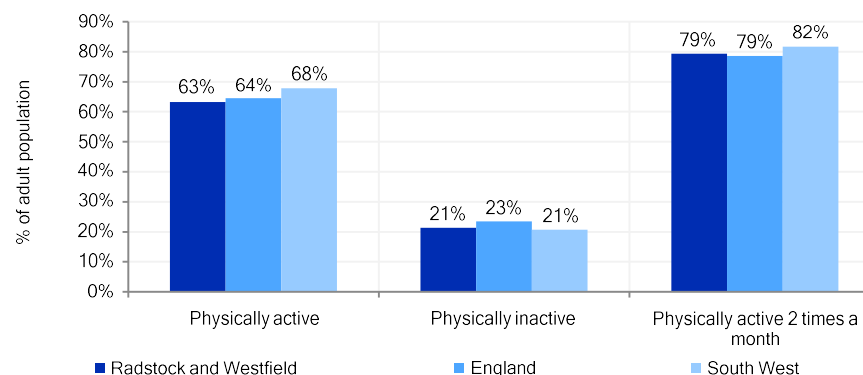
**Physically active:** undertaking at least 150 minutes per week in the past month excluding gardening

**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





## What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the estimated prevalence of a different health conditions in Radstock and Westfield.

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.

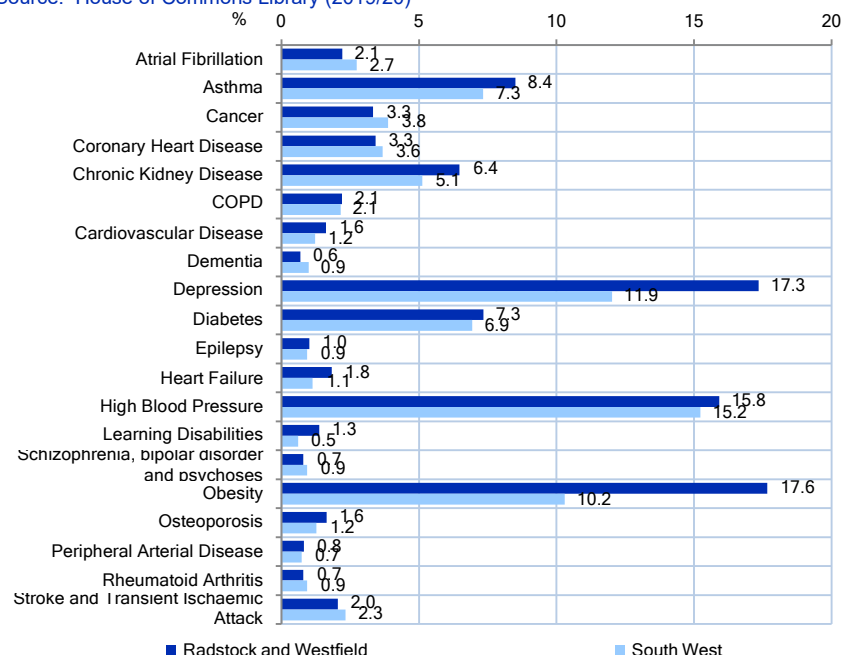
It should be noted that these are only estimates and that they are sensitive to the accuracy of GP data reporting. For some conditions (e.g. obesity and dementia), GP-recorded prevalence is lower than the proportion of people living with the condition.

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)





## 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 Radstock and Westfield. 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.

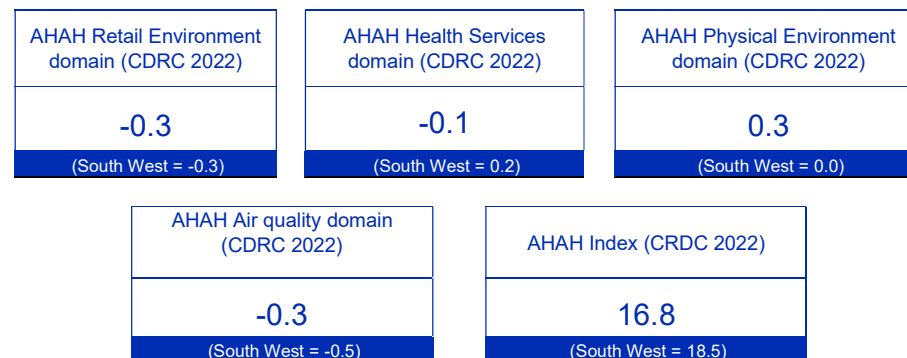
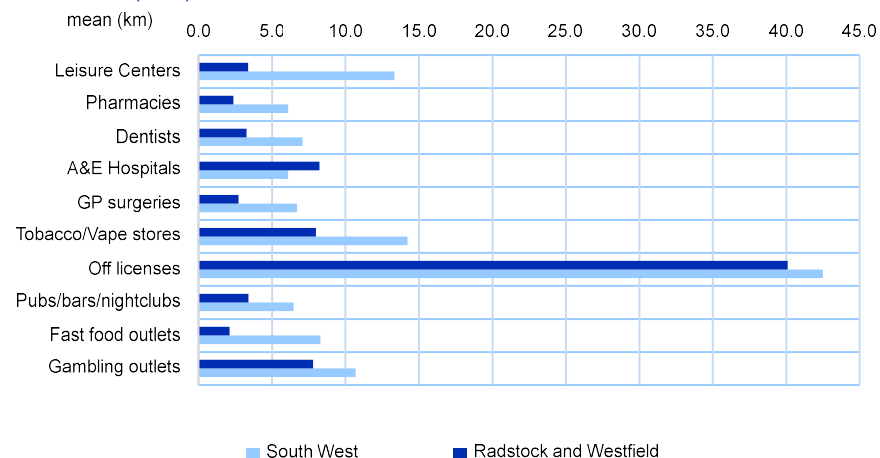


Figure: Inputs for retail environment and health services domain  
Source: CDRC (2022)







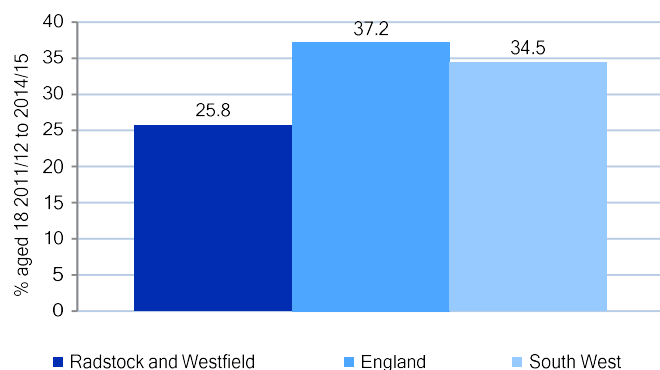
## What information is shown here?

The information boxes and chart on the right show the education levels of residents in Radstock and Westfield, 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.

Figure: Participation in higher education (Proportion of a young cohort that has entered higher education by age 19)

Source: Office for Students (OFS)



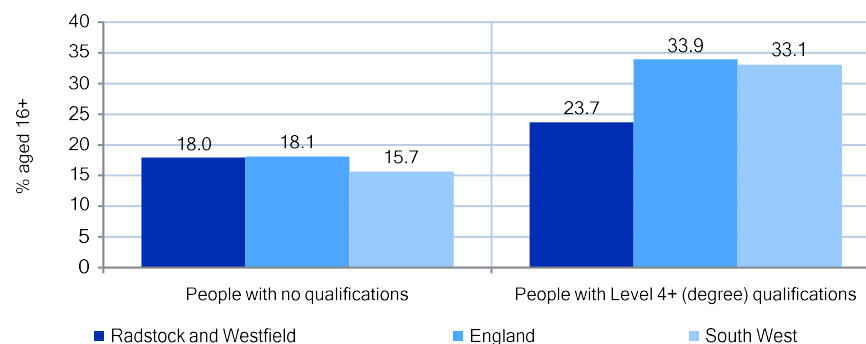
People with no qualifications	People with highest qualification level 1	People with highest qualification level 2	People with highest qualification level 3
1,809	1,209	1,707	1,990
18.0% of working age people (South West= 15.7%)	12.0% of working age people (South West= 9.8%)	17.0% of working age people (South West= 14.3%)	19.8% of working age people (South West= 18.5%)

People with highest qualification level 4+ (degree)	'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.
2,385	
23.7% of working age people (South West= 33.1%)	

Source: Census 2021

Figure: People with no qualifications and degree level qualifications

Source: Census 2021





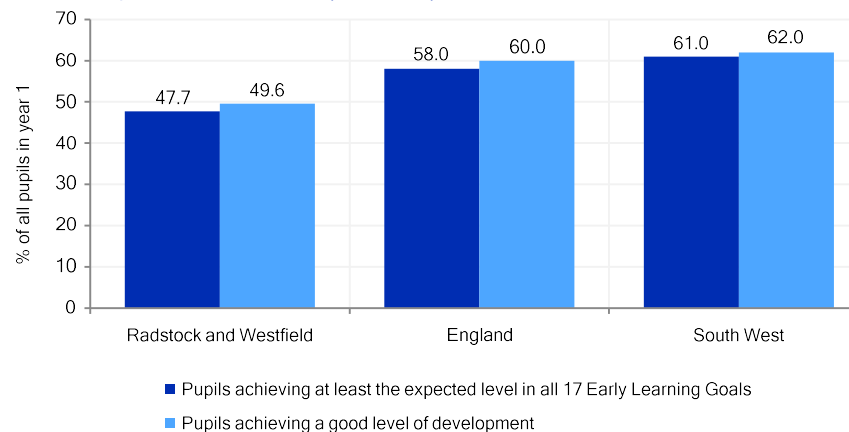
## What information is shown here?

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.

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





## What information is shown here?

The chart on the top right show the education levels of pupils in Radstock and Westfield, 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. The chart on the bottom right compares the gap in Average Point Score at Key Stage 4 (GCSE) per pupil between Radstock and Westfield and the national average over time. The gap is measured as the point difference against the England average. Areas with a score of greater than 1 are performing better than the national average, while areas with a score of less than 1 are performing below.

Figure: Pupil attainment at Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2

Source: Department for Education (2013-2014)

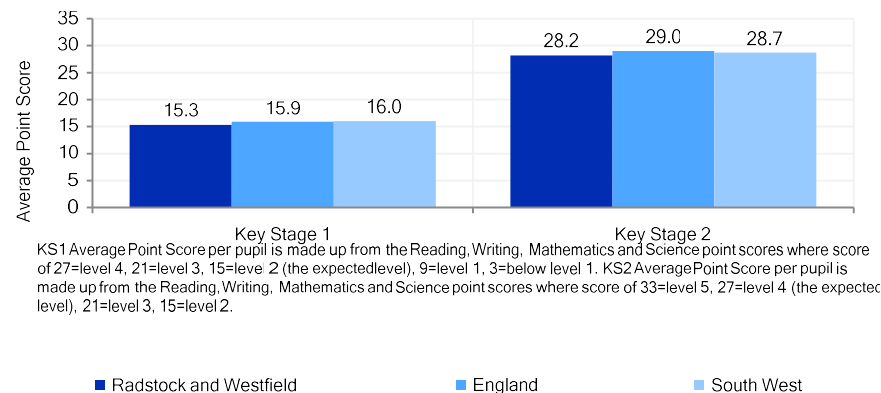


Figure: Pupil attainment at Key Stage 4

Source: Department for Education (2013-2014)

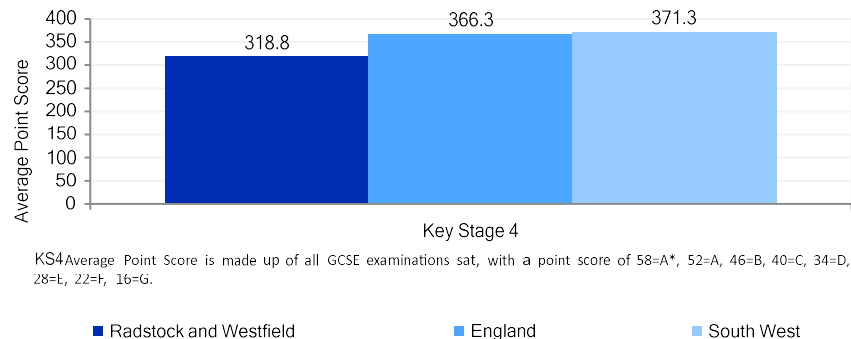


Figure: Gap in pupil attainment at Key Stage 4 (difference from the national average)

Source: Department for Education

