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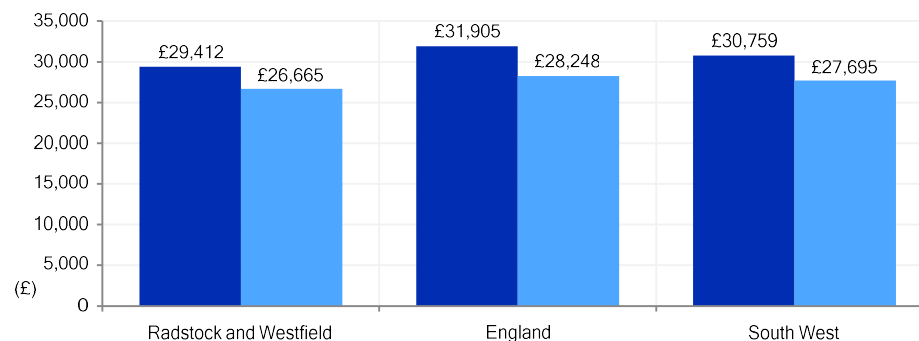
The information on this page looks at four types of income category: average household income; average equivalised household income after housing costs; households living in fuel poverty and median net equivalised household PAYE and benefits income. Fuel poverty is said to occur when in order to heat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

The information boxes on the top right provide an estimate of the number of households in Radstock and Westfield below the poverty line and an estimate for the number of households in fuel poverty.

The chart on the right shows the average annual household income estimate (equivalised to take into account variations in household size) across Radstock and Westfield and comparator areas before and after housing costs.

Annual household income (Office for National Statistics 2017/18)	Annual household income, after housing costs (Office for National Statistics 2017/18)	Households living in 'Fuel Poverty' Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2020)
£41,388	£26,665	520
South West Average = £41,868	South West Average = £27,695	10.2% of households (South West = 11.4%)
Median net equivalised household PAYE and benefits income (Office for National Statistics 2015/16)		
£23,930		
South West Average = £23,832		

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



■ Net annual household income estimate before housing costs ■ Net annual household income estimate after housing costs



What information is shown here?

The levels of private debt, in the form of unsecured loans and mortgage debt per head, for Radstock and Westfield are displayed here.

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

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

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

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

Personal debt per head
£565.8
South West Average = £549.3

Residential mortgage debt per head
£36623.1
South West Average = £38207.7

SME lending debt per head
£1224.5
South West Average = £2492.4

Source: UK Finance (Sep-21)



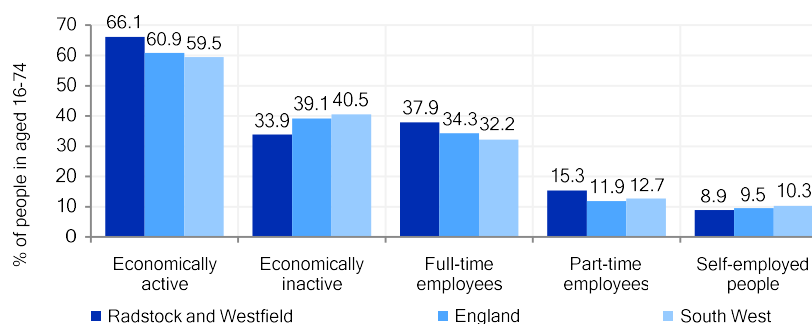
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows economic activity breakdowns for adults aged 16-74 in Radstock and Westfield.

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

Economically active	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Self-employed people	Economically inactive
6,661	3,815	1,543	895	3,409
66.1% (South West average = 59.5%)	37.9% (South West average = 32.2%)	15.3% (South West average = 12.7%)	8.9% (South West average = 10.3%)	33.9% (South West average = 40.5%)
Source: Census 2021				

Figure: Economic Activity
Source: Census 2021





What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows breakdowns of the main industry sectors people in Radstock and Westfield are working in, and their occupational status.

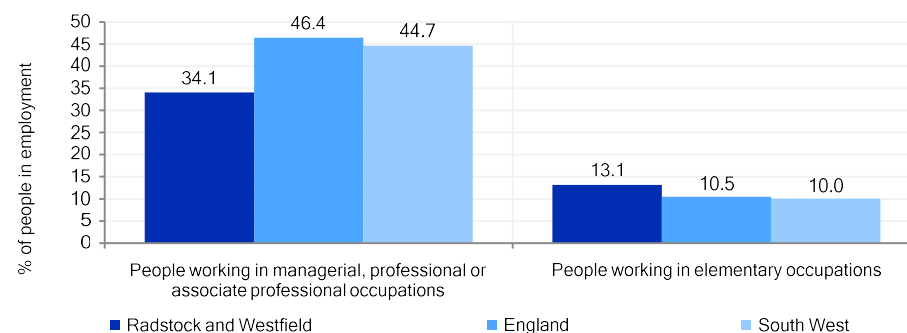
The data in the top information boxes shows the three largest employment sectors for residents in the local area, also the number and percentage of employed people working in each of these sectors. The lower information boxes and the chart on the right show the numbers of residents in Radstock and Westfield by type of occupation (e.g., managers, professional, administrative).

Largest employment sector (2011)	Second largest employment sector (2011)	Third largest employment sector (2011)
Retail	Manufacturing	Health & social work
1,027 employees (17% of 5,942 of people in employment)	926 employees (16% of 5,942 of people in employment)	770 employees (13% of 5,942 of people in employment)

Managerial occupations (2021)	Professional (or associate) occupations (2021)	Administrative or secretarial occupations (2021)	Skilled trades occupations (2021)	Elementary occupations (2021)
601	1,577	582	979	840
9.4% of 5,942 people in employment (South West = 12.8%)	24.7% of 5,942 people in employment (South West = 31.9%)	9.1% of 5,942 people in employment (South West = 9.3%)	15.3% of 5,942 people in employment (South West = 12.1%)	13.1% of 5,942 people in employment (South West = 10.0%)

Source: Census 2011/2021

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





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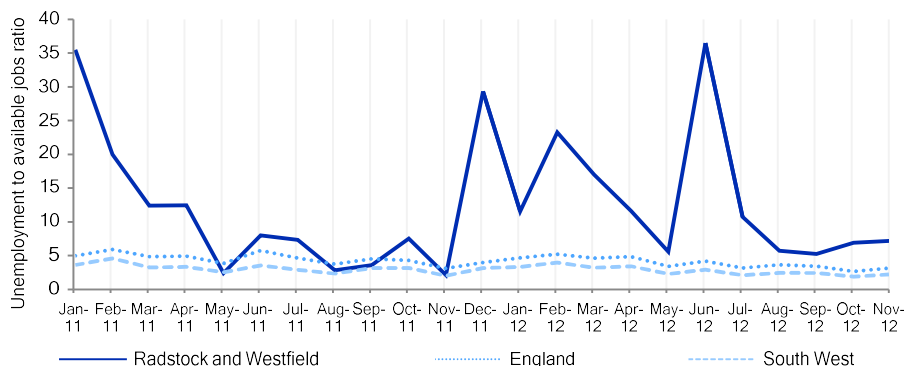
The information on this page shows the number of vacant jobs in Radstock and Westfield compared against the overall unemployment levels in the area.

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

The bar chart on the bottom right shows month-on-month changes in the number of job vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus, that are located in the area covering Radstock and Westfield (based on postcode location of the job). *Note, this data was last updated by Jobcentre Plus for November 2012.*

Figure: Ratio of unemployment (JSA claimants) to jobs (vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus)

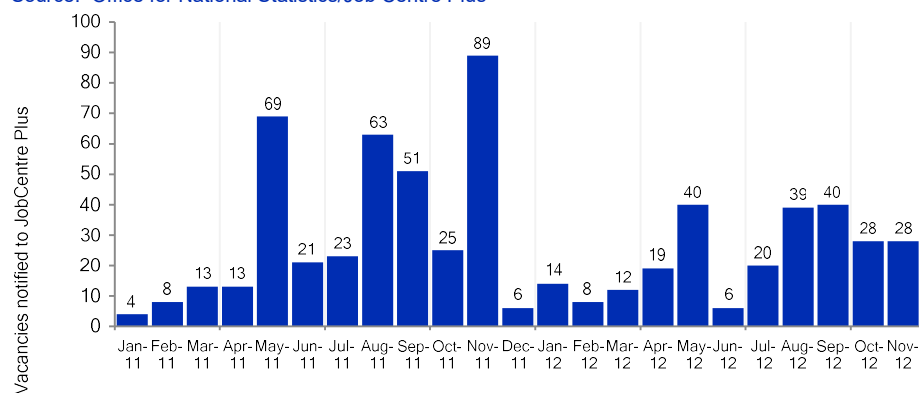
Source: Office for National Statistics/Job Centre Plus, Department for Work and Pensions



Unemployment to 'Available Jobs' ratio	Source: Job Centre Vacancies - Office for National Statistics/Jobcentre Plus (Nov-12), Jobseekers Allowance claimant count – Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-12)
9.95 claimants per job	
South West average = 2.38	

Figure: Total number of vacancies notified to Job Centre

Source: Office for National Statistics/Job Centre Plus





What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows the concentration of workforce jobs in Radstock and Westfield. Workforce jobs are taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) which publishes employee and employment estimates based on a survey of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy.

The information boxes show the three largest industry groups for workforce jobs based in Radstock and Westfield. The bar chart on the top right shows the change in 'Jobs Density' (the number of jobs as a % of working age population) across Radstock and Westfield over time. The bar chart on the bottom right shows the share of jobs broken down by public and private sector.

Largest industry sector	Second largest industry sector	Third largest industry sector
Manufacturing	Education	Construction
24.7% of all people in employment	15.1% of all people in employment	9.0% of all people in employment

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

Figure: Jobs Density (jobs as a % of working age population) (2021)

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

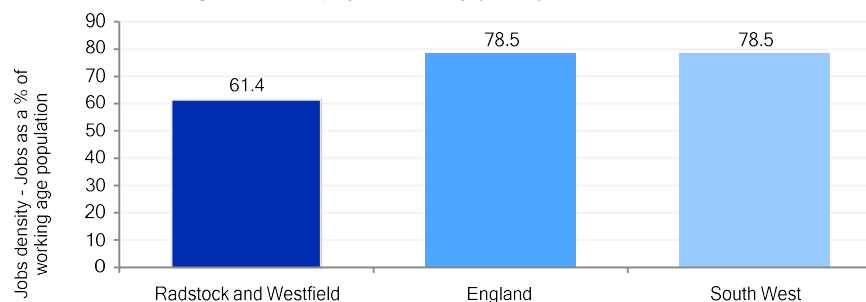
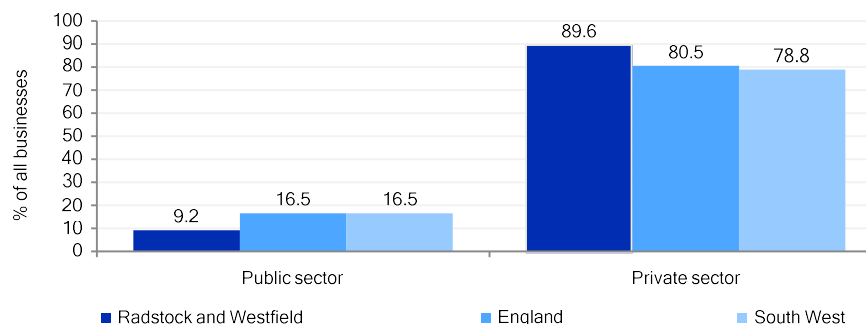


Figure: Jobs by public sector/private sector (2021)

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)





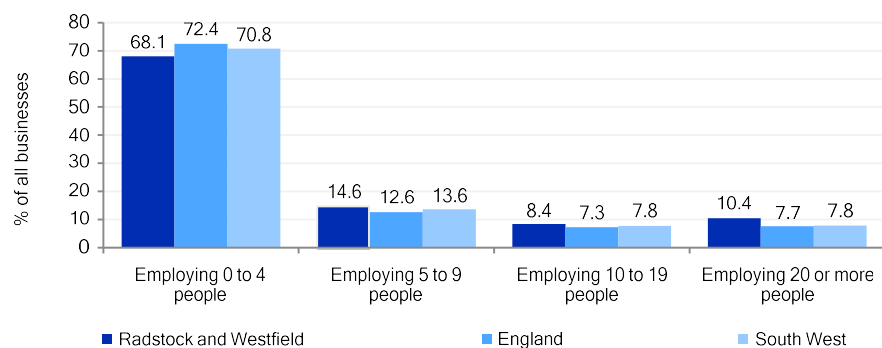
What information is shown here?

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

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

Figure: Businesses (VAT based local units) by employment size band (2022)

Source: Office for National Statistics

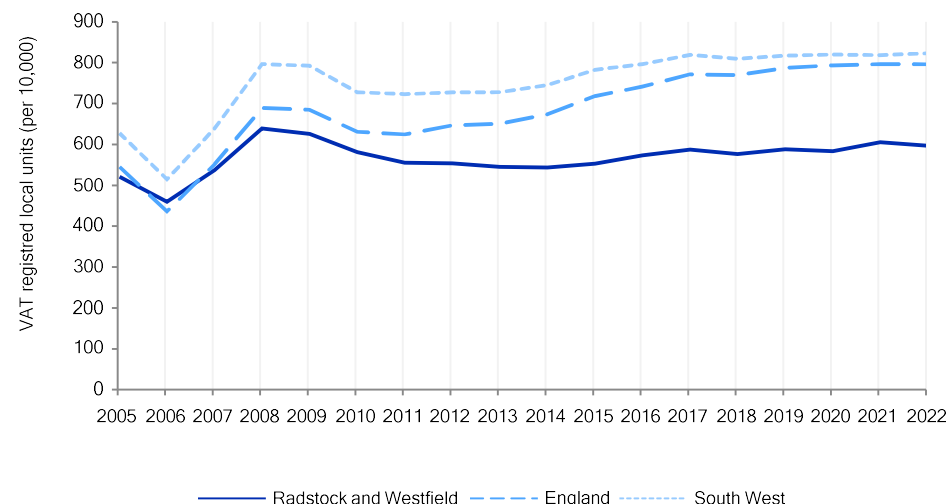


Largest business sector	Second largest business sector	Third largest business sector
Construction	Professional, scientific & technical services	Production
20.3% of all local businesses	12.1% of all local businesses	10.0% of all local businesses

Source: Office for National Statistics (2022)

Figure: Businesses (VAT based local units) per 10,000 working age population

Source: Office for National Statistics





What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows details of the number of cars and vans in each household in Radstock and Westfield. The count of cars or vans in an area is based on details for private households only. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.

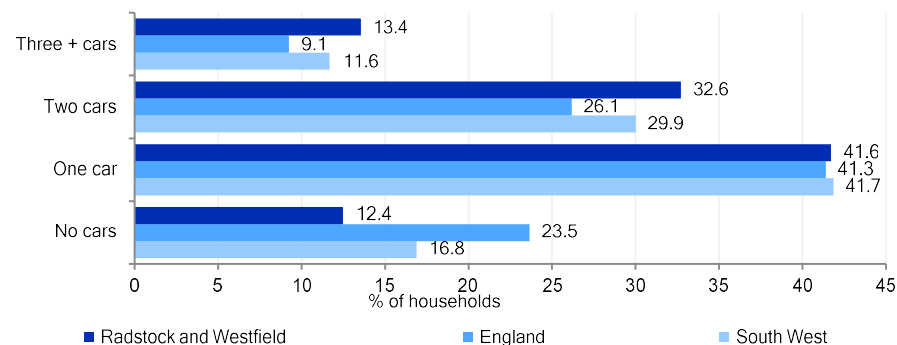
The information boxes show the number of households by number of cars owned across Radstock and Westfield, while the charts show the same information (expressed as a percentage) against comparator areas.

No cars	One car	Two cars	Three + cars
640	2,155	1,690	695
12.4% of 5,315 households (South West = 16.8%)	41.6% of 5,315 households (South West = 41.7%)	32.6% of 5,315 households (South West = 29.9%)	13.4% of 5,315 households (South West = 11.6%)

Source: Census 2021

Figure: Car ownership

Source: Census 2021





Access and transport: Distance and travel times to key services

57

What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the accessibility of key services and amenities to people living in Radstock and Westfield. Accessibility is measured both in terms of distance and travel times to key services.

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

An information box also shows Job access score. This measure of connectivity developed by UK Onward includes the number of jobs accessible by car and public transport from every local area (LSOA) in the country across different time horizons. The metric provides the reachable number of jobs and distance with 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 60 minutes and 90 minutes by both driving and public transport for each LSOA. The data incorporates a “door-to-workplace” measure, including every journey stage from time spent walking to the car, driving, to parking and walking to an office - as well as average delays, timetabling and actual journey time on public transport. These measures have been combined into an overall Jobs access score, the weighted average job count, combining driving and public transport. A higher score indicates greater levels of job accessibility. For more information and a link to the research paper please see here: <https://www.ukonward.com/reports/network-effects/>

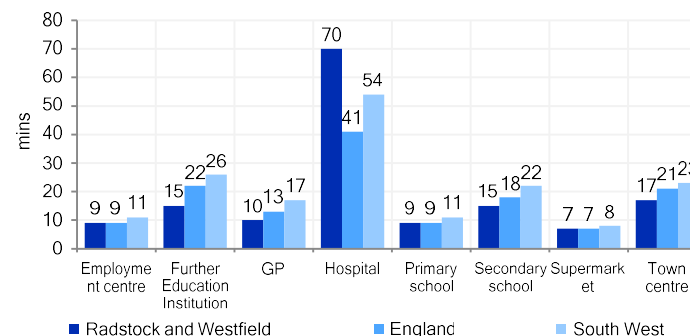
The final information box shows the Priority Places for Food Index by rank, a composite index formed of data compiled across seven different dimensions relating to food insecurity for the four nations in the UK. It is constructed using open data to capture complex and multidimensional aspects of food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

Average road distance from Job Centre	Average road distance from Secondary School	Average road distance from GP	Average road distance from Pub	Average road distance from Post Office
13.2km	1.6km	0.9km	0.5km	1.3km
South West average = 6.6km	South West average = 2.8km	South West average = 1.5km	South West average = 0.8km	South West average = 1.1km

Job Access Score (2021)	Priority Places for Food Index (Rank) (2022)
351239.2	9,288
292744.9 average = 292744.9	18,073 average = 18,073

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

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





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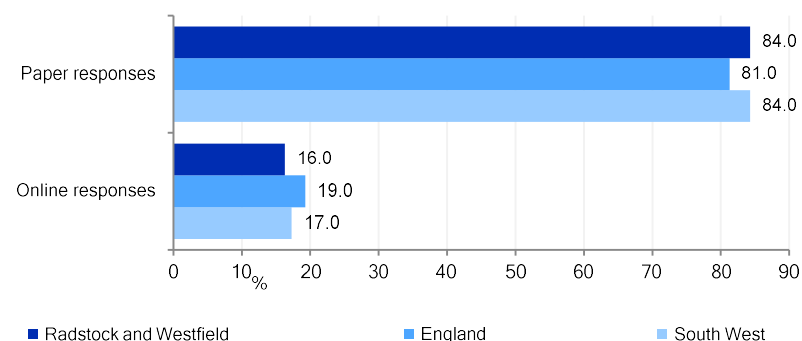
The information on this page shows two measures of access to the internet. The first measure shows information on broadband take-up, speeds and availability. It has been produced by Ofcom and contains data provided by communications providers. The data shows the average broadband line speed in Radstock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

The chart on the right shows the proportion of people who responded to the 2011 Census online, compared with the proportion that filled in the Census form on paper in Radstock and Westfield. This is a proxy measure of digital engagement as areas with a high proportion of online Census responses are more likely to be digitally engaged than those in areas with low levels of online responses.

Premises with broadband speeds below the USO (2019)	Average broadband download speed (Mbit/s) (2020)	Average broadband upload speed (Mbit/s) (2020)
23	47.22	8.79
0.4% (South West average = 3.4%)	South West average = 64.41	South West average = 11.93

Source: Ofcom 2019 & 2020

Figure: Census online and paper responses
Source: Census 2011





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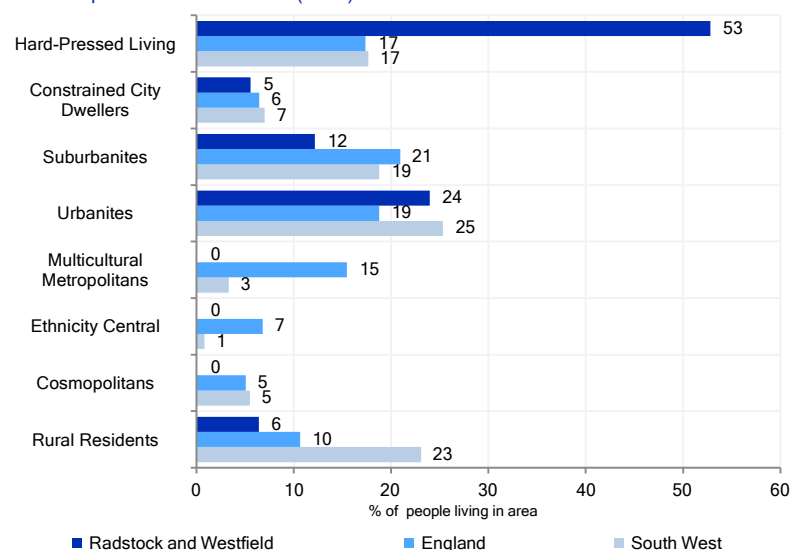
The information on this page looks at the characteristics of neighbourhoods across Radstock and Westfield as defined using the Output Area Classification (OAC). OAC classifies every area in the country based on a set of socio-demographic characteristics, to provide a profile of areas to identify similarities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

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

Rural residents	Cosmopolitans	Ethnicity central	Multicultural metropolitans
715	0	0	0
6.2% (South West average = 22.9%)	0.0% (South West average = 5.3%)	0.0% (South West average = 0.6%)	0.0% (South West average = 3.1%)
Urbanites	Suburbanites	Constrained city dwellers	Hard-pressed living
2,728	1,375	617	6,039
23.8% (South West average = 25.1%)	12.0% (South West average = 18.6%)	5.4% (South West average = 6.8%)	52.6% (South West average = 17.5%)

Source: Office for National Statistics Output Area Classification 2011

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



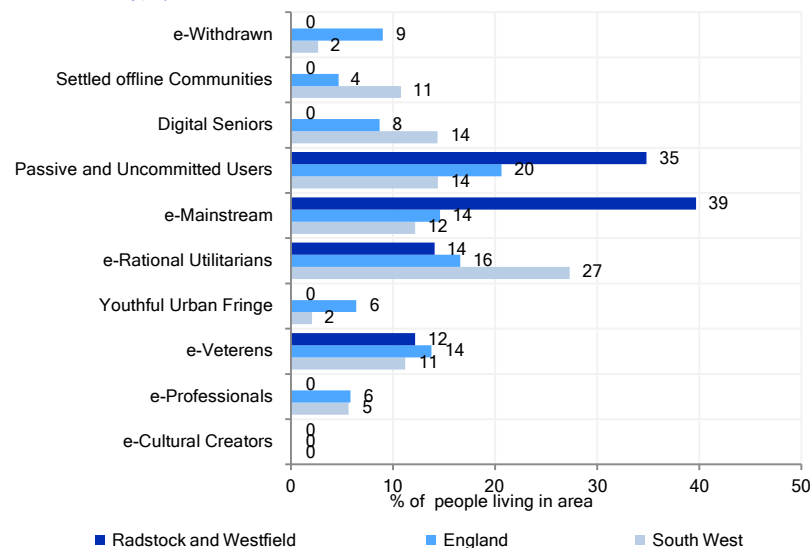


What information is shown here?

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

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

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



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

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



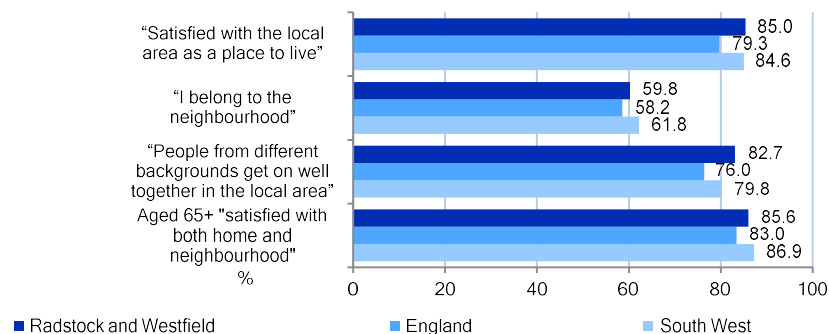
Communities and environment: Neighbourhood satisfaction & local participation (1) 61

What information is shown here?

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

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

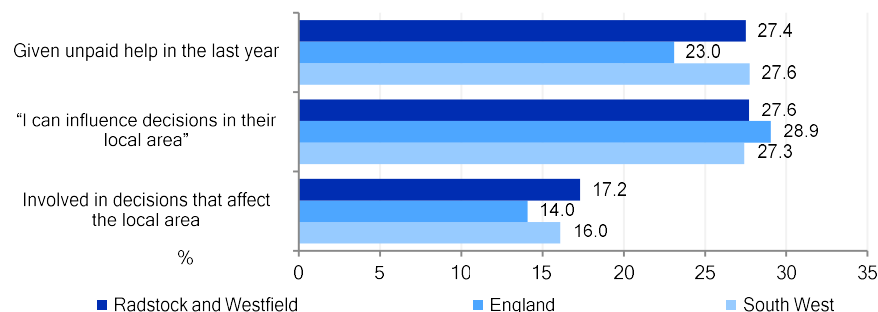
Figure: Indicators of community strength
Source: Place Survey (2008)



"People from different backgrounds get on well together in the local area"	People who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood	People who are satisfied with local area as a place to live	Aged 65+ "satisfied with both home and neighbourhood"
83%	60%	85%	86%
(South West = 80%)	(South West = 62%)	(South West = 85%)	(South West = 87%)
People involved in decisions that affect the local area in the past 12 months	People who believe they can influence decisions in their local area	People who have given unpaid help at least once per month over the last 12 months	Total registered charities (2021)
17%	28%	27%	2.0 per 1,000 population
(South West = 16%)	(South West = 27%)	(South West = 28%)	(South West = 3.6 per 1,000)

Source: Place Survey / Charity Commission

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





Communities and environment: Neighbourhood satisfaction & local participation (2) 62

What information is shown here?

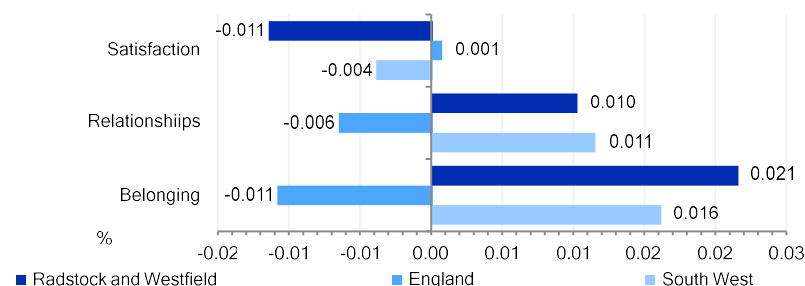
The page shows the Community Dynamics indicators for Radstock and Westfield. The Community Dynamics data set (<https://www.communitydynamics.social-life.co/>) has been developed by Social Life with the aim of quantifying how people feel about the area they live in.

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

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

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

Local social relationships	Belonging	Satisfaction with local area as a place to live	Voter Turnout at Local Elections (%)
0.01	0.021	-0.011	28.6
(South West = 0.011)	(South West = 0.016)	(South West = -0.004)	(South West = 35.9%)
Figure: Community Dynamic scores for belonging, relationships and satisfaction Source: Social Life (modelled from the annual Community Life Survey), 2015/2016			Electoral Commission (2019)



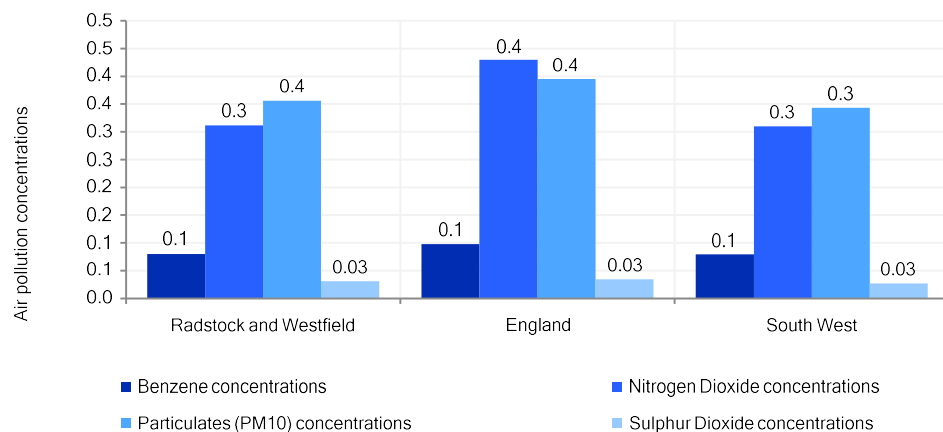


What information is shown here?

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

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

Figure: Air pollution concentrations for four pollutants

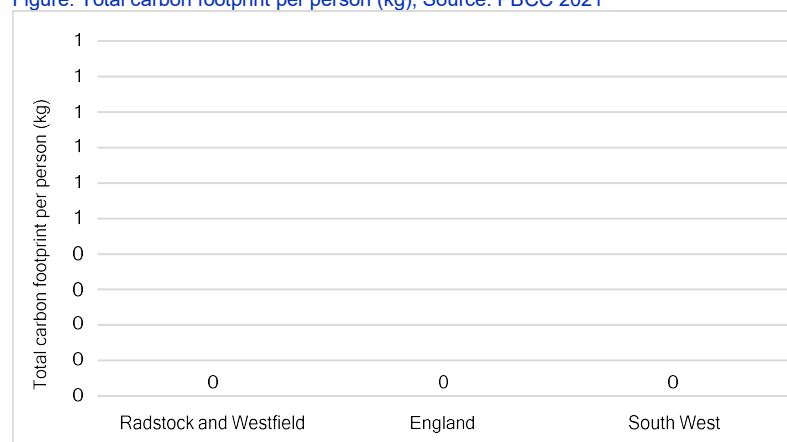


Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019 – from National Air Quality Archive 2016)

Benzene concentrations	Nitrogen Dioxide concentrations	Particulates (PM10) concentrations	Sulphur Dioxide concentrations	Total carbon footprint per person (kg)
0.08	0.3	0.4	0.03	#N/A
(South West average = 0.08)	(South West average = 0.3)	(South West average = 0.3)	(South West average = 0.03)	#N/A

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

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





What information is shown here?

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

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

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

Large rural areas such as National Parks are not included in the OS Greenspace dataset. Religious grounds are included where there is seen to be a significant amount (>500m²) of accessible greenspace. Sports stadiums and grounds which are primarily for spectating rather than participating in sports are not included. Playing fields should only be included in OS Greenspace dataset where they are used by the public at least some of the time. Playing fields such as school fields which are entirely enclosed and only for use of the school, would not be expected to be included.

Wooded areas that function as public parks (i.e. are freely accessible to the public in their entirety and are managed for recreation) should be included, however, the constraints of the capture method employed to create the data mean that in many cases these may not yet be included.

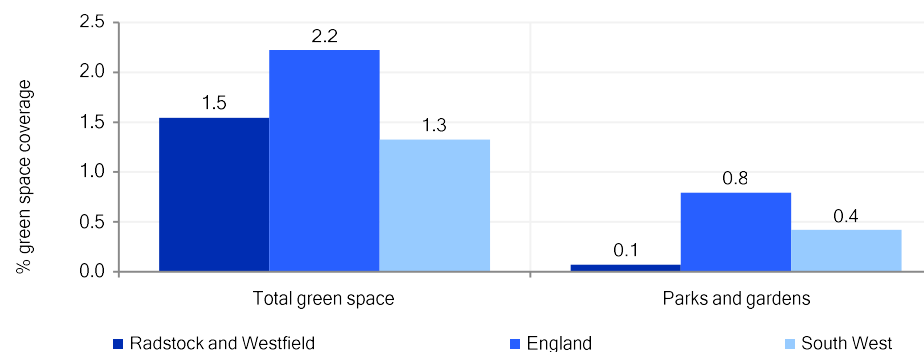
OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017

Total green space	Public parks and gardens greenspace
1.5%	0.07%
13.2 hectares (South West average = 1.3%)	0.6 hectares (South West average = 0.4%)

Source: OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017

Figure: Percentage of green space coverage

Source: OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017





What information is shown here?

The Community Needs Index that was developed to identify areas experiencing poor community and civic infrastructure, relative isolation and low levels of participation in community life. The index was created by combining a series of 19 indicators, conceptualised under three domains: Civic Assets, Connectedness and Active and Engaged Community. A high score indicates that the area has high levels of need.

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

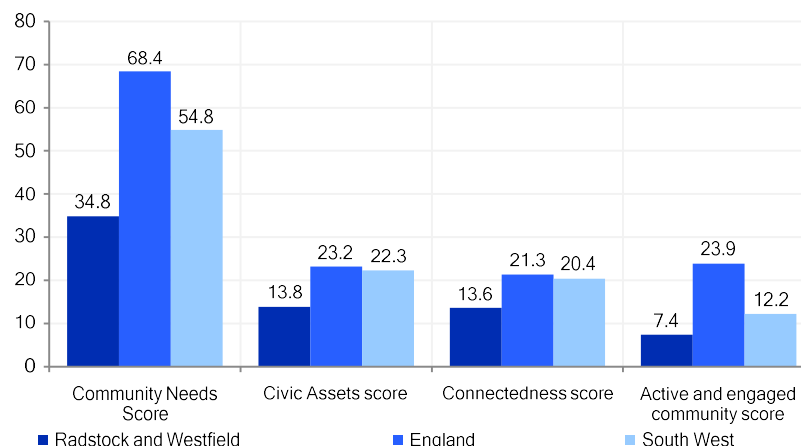
Community Needs Score	Civic Assets score	Connectedness score	Active and engaged community score
34.8	13.8	13.6	7.4
(South West average = 54.8)	(South West average = 22.3)	(South West average = 20.4)	(South West average = 12.2)

Source: Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) and Local Trust

(<https://localtrust.org.uk/insights/research/left-behind-understanding-communities-on-the-edge/>)

Figure: Community Needs Index

Source: Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) and Local Trust (2019)





What information is shown here?

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

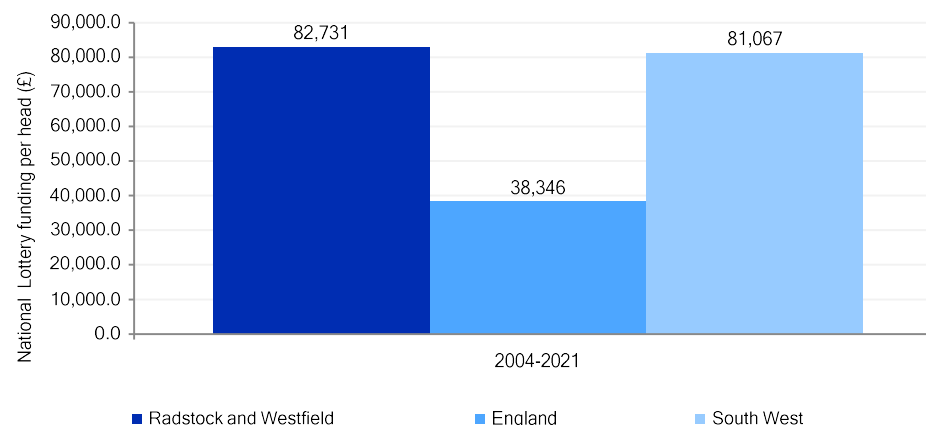
National Lottery Community Fund figures on this page are taken from data on grants made to projects and organisations in local areas in the UK by the National Lottery Fund, modelled down to standard statistical geographies from ward grants data published by Big Lottery in conjunction with the 360Giving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

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

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

National Lottery Community funding per 1,000 population (2004-2021)	National Lottery Community Fund (Individual grants issued per 10,000 population) (2004-2021)	Total grants awarded from major funders (in £1000s) (2019)
£82,731	30	£271,493
(£82731 per 1,000) South West average = £81067 per 1,000	(30 per 10,000) South West average = 33 per 10,000	(£21 per head) South West average = £32 per head
Source: National Lottery, 360Giving		

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



How we have identified the “Radstock and Westfield” area

This report is based on the definition of the “Radstock and Westfield” area (this area can be viewed on the Local Insight map, through finding the area on the ‘show services’ dropdown in the top left hand corner of the map. We have aggregated data for all the neighbourhoods in “Radstock and Westfield” to create the data used in this report.

Alongside data for the “Radstock and Westfield” neighbourhood we also show data for selected comparator areas.

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

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

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

Standard geographies used in this report

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

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

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

Appendix B: Data source details by theme

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Theme	Data	Data source/ time period	Date published	Date next update
Population	Total population and by age	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
	Population by ethnicity	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
	Population by country of birth	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
	Population by household language	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
	People who have moved address within the last 12 months	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
	National Insurance no. registrations of overseas nationals	DWP 2020/21	Annually (published May 2021)	Temporarily suspended
	Level of inward and outward migration (by age)	ONS 2010	Irregular (published 2011)	No publication date confirmed
	Population by household composition	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
	Population by religion	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
Vulnerable groups	Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit)	DWP Feb-23	Monthly (published February 2023)	Mar-23
	Jobseekers Allowance claimants, claiming for over 12 months	DWP Feb-23	Monthly (published February 2023)	Mar-23
	Youth unemployment (18-24 receiving JSA or Universal Credit)	DWP Feb-23	Monthly (published February 2023)	Mar-23
	Older person unemployment (50+ receiving JSA or Universal Credit)	DWP Feb-23	Monthly (published February 2023)	Mar-23
	Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit), male	DWP Feb-23	Monthly (published February 2023)	Mar-23
	Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit), female	DWP Feb-23	Monthly (published February 2023)	Mar-23
	Universal Credit claimants: Employment indicator	DWP Oct-22	Monthly (published November 2022)	
	Working age workless benefit claimants	DWP Aug-22	Quarterly (published February 2023)	May-23
	Incapacity Benefit claimants	DWP Aug-22	Quarterly (published February 2023)	May-23
	Disability Living Allowance claimants	DWP Aug-22	Quarterly (published February 2023)	May-23
	Attendance Allowance claimants	DWP Aug-22	Quarterly (published February 2023)	May-23
	Personal Independence Payments (PIP)	DWP Jan-23	Quarterly (published March 2023)	Jun-23
	Universal Credit household breakdowns	DWP Nov-22	Quarterly (published February 2023)	May-23
	Universal Credit by Conditionality	DWP Feb-23	Monthly (published February 2023)	Mar-23
	Income Support (IS) claimants	DWP Aug-22	Quarterly (published February 2023)	May-23
	Housing Benefit claimants	DWP Nov-22	Quarterly (published February 2023)	May-23
	Universal Credit claimants	DWP Feb-23	Monthly (published February 2023)	Mar-23
	Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 by domain	MHCLG (Indices of Deprivation 2019)	Irregular (September 2019)	
	Children in low income families	DWP 2020	Annual (published March 2022)	Apr-23
	Children in lone parent households	DWP 2012	Irregular	No publication date confirmed
	Children in poverty	DWP 2016	Annually (published December 2018)	Delay in publication
	Child Wellbeing Index	CLG (Child Wellbeing Index 2009)	Irregular (published 2009)	No publication date confirmed
	Private pensioner households with no car or van	Census 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023

	Households of one pensioner	Census 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
	Pension credit claimants	DWP Aug-22	Quarterly (published February 2023)	May-23
	State Pension total claimants	DWP Nov-20		
	Loneliness index	Age UK 2011	Irregular (published January 2016)	No publication date confirmed
	Mental health related benefits	DWP Aug-22	Quarterly (published February 2023)	May-23
	Households suffering multiple deprivation	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
	Household is not deprived in any dimension	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Census 2021	10 yearly (published November 2022)	2032
	People providing unpaid care	Census 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
	Unpaid care (50+ hours per week)	Census 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
Housing	Dwelling type breakdowns	Census 2021	10 yearly (published January 2023)	2032
	Housing tenure breakdowns	Census 2021	10 yearly (published January 2023)	2032
	Average house prices by housing type	Land registry Dec-21 to Nov-22	Quarterly (published October 2022)	Jan-23
	Households by Council Tax Band	Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2022	Annually (published September 2022)	Sep-23
	Housing affordability gap, average house prices and savings ratio	ONS House Price Statistics for Small Areas; ONS earnings data 2015/2016	Irregular (published April 2018)	Earnings data April-19
	Population density (persons / hectare)	ONS 2016	Annually (published November 2018)	
	Housing Environment	Census 2021	10 yearly (published January 2023)	2032
	Dwelling size	Census 2021	10 yearly (published January 2023)	2032
	Electricity and Gas consumption	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2020	Annually (published January 2022)	Jan-23
	Households not connected to the gas network	Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) 2019	Annually (published January 2021)	January 2022
	Energy efficiency ratings	MHCLG. Data collected between 2017-2021	Irregular (published Apr-22)	
	Communal establishments by type	Census 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
Crime and safety	Recorded crime offences	Police UK Dec-21 to Nov-22	Quarterly (published October 2022)	Jan-23
Health and wellbeing	Life expectancy	ONS 2015-2019	Irregular (published 2021)	No publication date confirmed
	Healthy Life Expectancy	ONS 2009-2013	Annually (published 2016)	No longer updated
	Disability-free Life Expectancy	ONS 2009-2013	Annually (published 2016)	No longer updated
	Incidence of cancer by cause	ONS 2012-2016	Annually (published 2019)	No publication date confirmed
	Cancer mortality by cause	ONS 2013-2017	Annually (published 2019)	No publication date confirmed
	Number of people living in health deprivation 'hotspots'	CLG (Indices of Deprivation 2015)	Irregular (September 2015)	2019
	People with a limiting long-term illness	Census 2021	10 yearly (published January 2023)	2032
	Babies born with a low birth weight	ONS 2011-2015	Annually (published 2017)	No publication date confirmed

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

Greenspaces and parks	OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017	Irregular (published May 2017)	No publication date confirmed
Big Lottery funding	Big Lottery, 360Giving, 2004-2021	Irregular	No publication date confirmed
Community Needs Index	OCSI, Local Trust 2019	Irregular (published September 2019)	No publication date confirmed



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

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



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