

Local Insight profile for 'Booker, Cressex and Castlefield' area










LI - Buckinghamshire Council

Report created 25 July 2022



# Finding your way around this Local Insight profile

**Introduction** Page 3 for an introduction to this report

 <p><b>Population</b></p>	<p>There are 12,645 people living in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield</p> <p>See pages 4-9 for more information on population by age and gender, ethnicity, country of birth, language, migration, household composition and religion</p>	 <p><b>Education &amp; skills</b></p>	<p>28% of people have no qualifications in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield compared with 22% across England</p> <p>See pages 46-48 for more information on qualifications, pupil attainment and early years educational progress</p>
 <p><b>Vulnerable groups</b></p>	<p>37% of children aged 0-19 are in relative low-income families in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield compared with 19% across England</p> <p>See pages 10-23 for more information on children in poverty, people out of work, people in deprived areas, disability, pensioners and other vulnerable groups</p>	 <p><b>Economy</b></p>	<p>36% people aged 16-74 are in full-time employment in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield compared with 39% across England</p> <p>See pages 49-55 for more information on people's jobs, job opportunities, income and local businesses</p>
 <p><b>Housing</b></p>	<p>2% of households lack central heating in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield compared with 3% across England</p> <p>See pages 24-33 for more information on dwelling types, housing tenure, affordability, overcrowding, age of dwelling and communal establishments</p>	 <p><b>Access &amp; transport</b></p>	<p>26% of households have no car in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield compared with 26% across England</p> <p>See pages 56-58 for more information on transport, distances services and digital services</p>
 <p><b>Crime &amp; safety</b></p>	<p>The overall crime rate is higher than the average across England</p> <p>See pages 34-35 for more information on recorded crime and crime rates</p>	 <p><b>Communities &amp; environment</b></p>	<p>The % of people 'satisfied with their neighbourhood' (83.6%) is higher than the average across England (79.3%)</p> <p>See pages 59-66 for more information on neighbourhood satisfaction, the types of neighbourhoods locally, local participation and the environment, air pollution</p>
 <p><b>Health &amp; wellbeing</b></p>	<p>16% of people have a limiting long-term illness in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield compared with 18% across England</p> <p>See pages 36-45 for more information on limited long-term illness, life expectancy and mortality, general health and healthy lifestyles</p>	<p><b>Appendix A</b></p>	<p>Page 67 for information on the geographies used in this report, publication dates for new indicators and acknowledgements.</p>

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# Introduction

## *Local Insight for LI - Buckinghamshire Council*

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

## *OCSI*

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

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

## *About the indicators*

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

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

## *How we have identified the “Booker, Cressex and Castlefield” area*

This report is based on the definition of the “Booker, Cressex and Castlefield” area created by LI - Buckinghamshire Council , (you can view this area on the Local Insight map, through finding the area on the ‘show services’ dropdown in the top left hand corner of the map). We have aggregated data for all the neighbourhoods in “Booker, Cressex and Castlefield” to create the charts and tables used in this report.

Alongside data for the “Booker, Cressex and Castlefield”, we also show data for selected comparator areas: South East and England.



# Population: Age and gender

## What information is shown here?

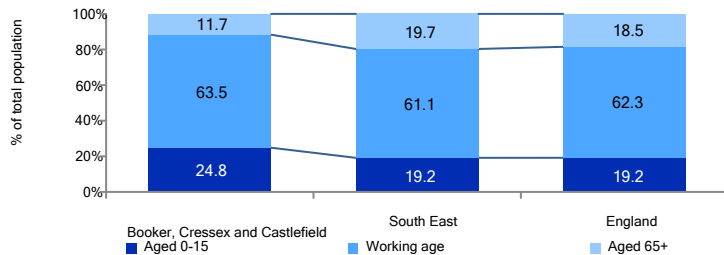
The information on this page shows the number of people living in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield. These population figures provide detail of the structure of the population by broad age bands and sex.

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

The population pyramid compares the proportion of males and females by five-year age bands. The line chart shows how the population is changing over time in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield and comparator areas. The stacked bar chart, below, shows the age breakdown of the population in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield and comparator areas by broad age band.

Figure: Population by age

Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2020



Total Population	Aged 0-15	Working age population	Aged 65+	Dependency ratio
12,645	3,140	8,029	1,476	0.57
50.4% male; 49.6% female	24.8% (England average = 19.2%)	63.5% (England average = 62.3%)	11.7% (England average = 18.5%)	England average = 0.60

Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2020

Figure: Population estimates by 5-year age band

Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2020

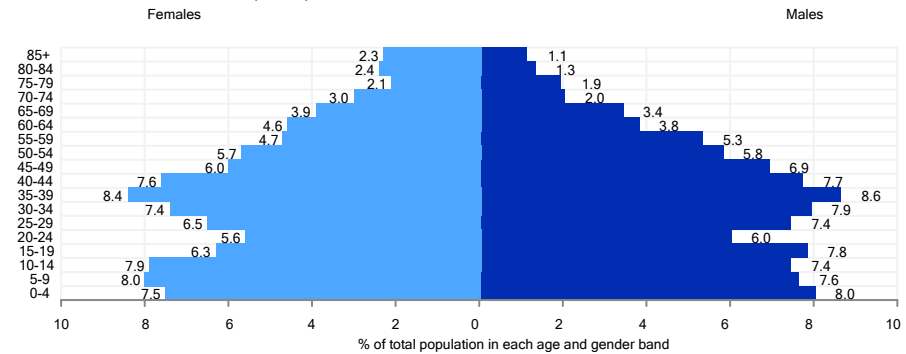
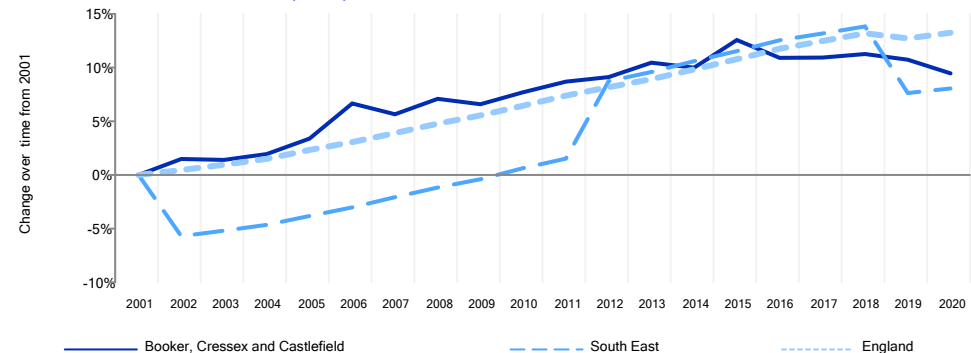


Figure: % change in total population from 2001-2020

Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS)





# Population: Ethnicity

## What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield by ethnicity, based on each person's perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

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

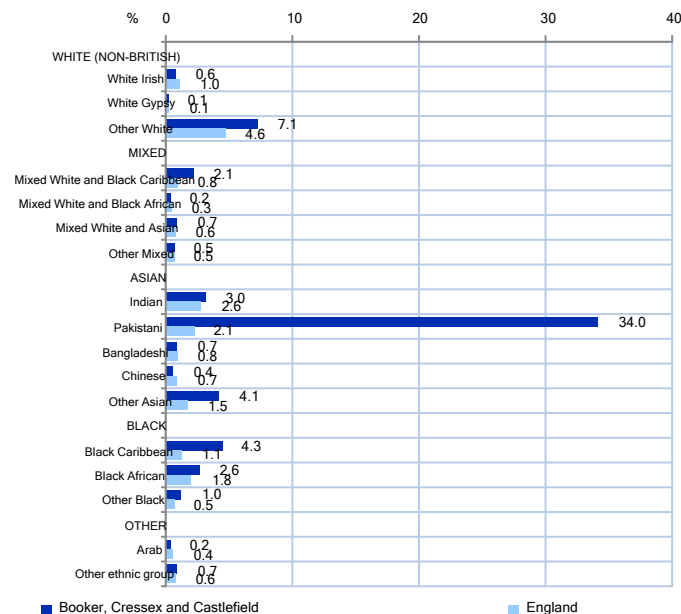
The final information box shows the proportion of households where not all household members are of the same ethnicity (households with multiple ethnic groups).

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

White British	Non-White	White-non-British	Mixed
4,721	6,845	974	447
37.6% (England average = 79.8%)	54.6% (England average = 14.6%)	7.8% (England average = 5.7%)	3.6% (England average = 2.3%)
Asian	Black	Other ethnic group	Households with multiple ethnicities
5,284	995	119	676
42.1% (England average = 7.8%)	7.9% (England average = 3.5%)	0.9% (England average = 1.0%)	15.5% (England average = 8.9%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population by ethnic group (excluding White British)  
Source: Census 2011





# Population: Migration

## What information is shown here?

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

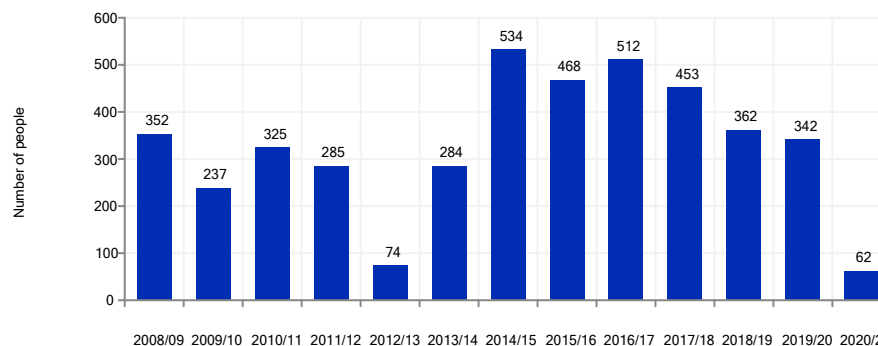
The chart on the right shows the population turnover rate by age band. This is calculated as the rate of in or out migratory moves within England and Wales per 1,000 resident population.<sup>1</sup> Figures are based on GP patient register records. The left-hand bars (lighter colour) show people moving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

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

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

People who have moved address within the last 12 months (Census 2011)	Overseas migrants (National Insurance no. registrations of overseas nationals) (DWP 2020/21)
<b>1,679</b>	<b>62</b>
13.4% ( average = 12.3%)	0.8% (average = 0.6%)

Figure: Number of overseas nationals registering with a National Insurance Number  
Source: National Insurance No. registrations – Department for Work and Pensions (2020/21)



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



# Vulnerable groups: People out of work (1)

## What information is shown here?

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

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

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

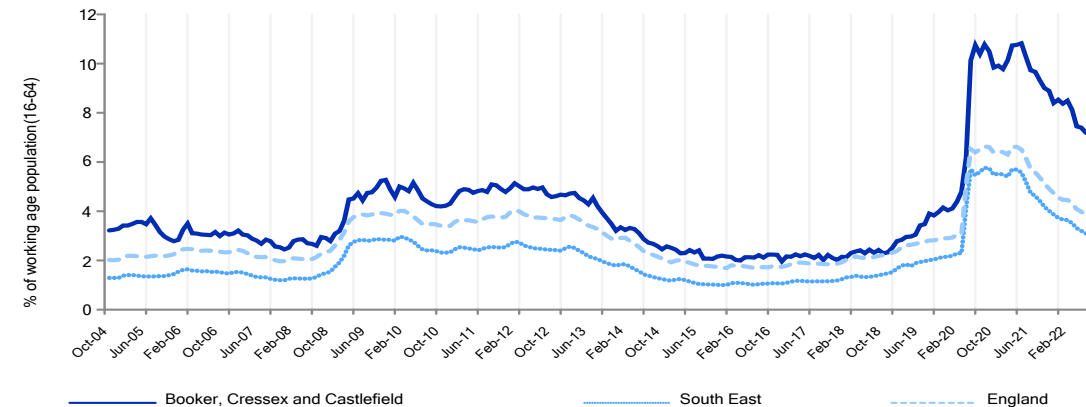
The information boxes on the top right show: the total number of adults (aged 16-64) receiving JSA and UC; the total claiming for more than 12 months; claimants aged 18-24 and 50+, the number of people receiving 'Incapacity benefits' (IB or ESA); and the number and proportion of 16-64 year olds receiving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

Unemployment Benefit (JSA and UC) claimants (Jun-22)	Youth unemployment (JSA/UC) claimants aged 18-24 (Jun-22)	Older unemployed (JSA/UC claimants aged 50+) (Jun-22)		
577	60	144		
7.2% (England average = 3.9%)	5.6% (England average = 4.5%)	4.3% (England average = 1.6%)		
Male unemployment claimants (JSA and UC) (Jun-22)	Female unemployment claimants (JSA and UC) (Jun-22)	Working age workless benefit claimants * (Nov-21)	Incapacity benefits claimants (Nov-21)	
359	218	990	316	
8.6% (England average = 4.5%)	5.7% (England average = 3.2%)	12.3% (England average = 8.9%)	3.9% (England average = 4.2%)	

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

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

Figure: Unemployment benefit (Jobseekers Allowance/Universal Credit) claimants



Source: Department for Work and Pensions



# Vulnerable groups: People out of work (2)

The charts below show month on month changes in the proportion of people claiming IB or ESA and the proportion claiming JSA or UC in the searching for work conditionality group across Booker, Cressex and Castlefield and comparator areas.

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

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

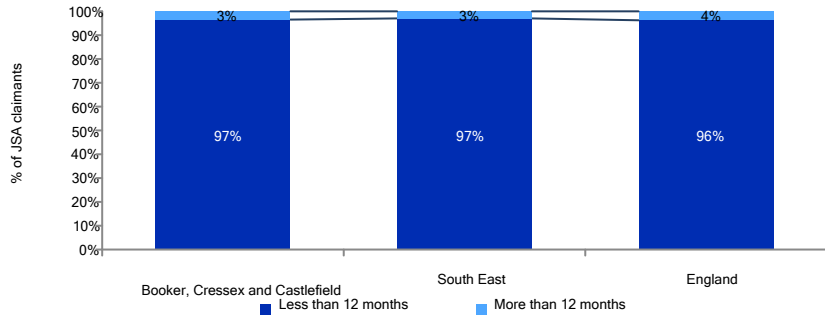


Figure: Working age population (16-64) claiming incapacity benefits (Employment Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

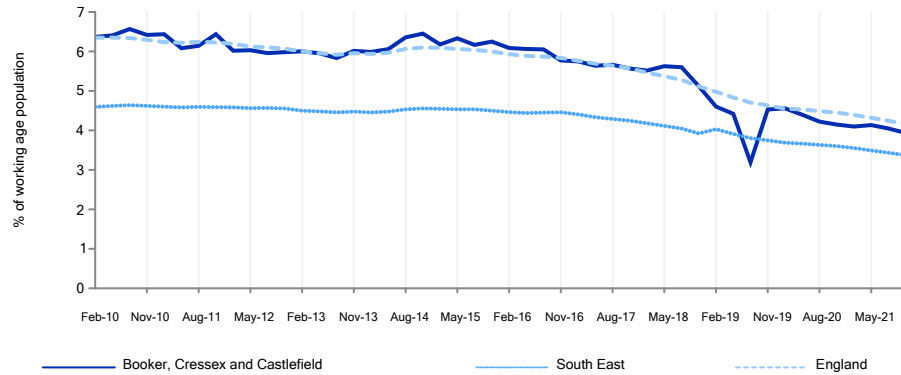
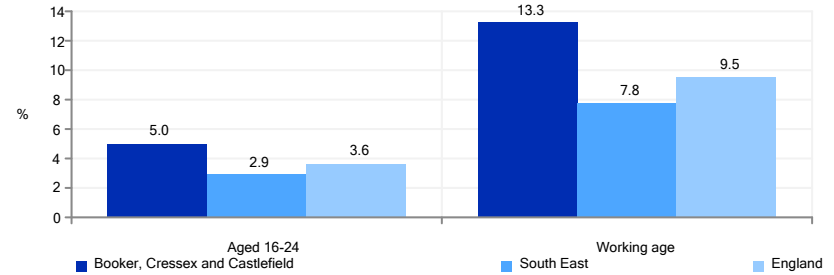


Figure: Workless benefit claimants aged 16-24 (May-16) and 16-64 (Nov-21)

Source: Jobseekers Allowance/Universal Credit/Incapacity benefits/Employment and Support Allowance – Department for Work and Pensions (May-16/ Nov-21)







# Vulnerable groups: Disability

## What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at the prevalence of disability among people living in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield. There are three measures of disability presented: those claiming Attendance Allowance, Personal Independence Payments and Disability Living Allowance.

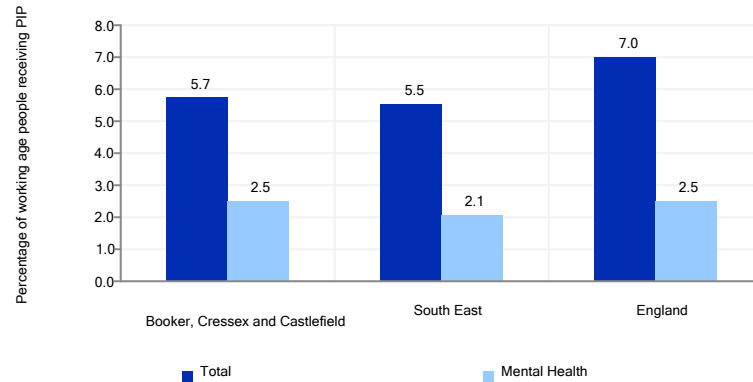
Attendance Allowance is payable to people over the age of 65 who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally, that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision.

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

The information boxes on the right show the total number of people receiving Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance and PIP (by key breakdown) and for household receiving Universal Credit due to poor physical or mental health (Limited Capability for Work Entitlement) across Booker, Cressex and Castlefield.

Attendance Allowance claimants (Nov-21)	Personal Independence Payment (PIP) (Apr-22)	PIP Males (Apr-22)	PIP Females (Apr-22)
215	461	229	255
14.6% of people (England= 11.4%)	5.7% of people (England= 7.0%)	5.5% of males (England= 6.4%)	6.6% of females (England= 7.6%)
PIP with mental health conditions (Apr-22)	PIP with respiratory disease (Apr-22)	Households on Universal Credit - Limited Capability for Work Entitlement (Feb-22)	Disability Living Allowance claimants (Nov-21)
201	22	169	314
2.5% of people (England= 2.5%)	0.3% of people (England= 0.3%)	3.7% of households (England= 3.0%)	2.5% of people (England= 2.0%)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions			

Figure: Personal Independence Payment (PIP) recipients  
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Apr-22)





# Universal Credit: Conditionality Regime

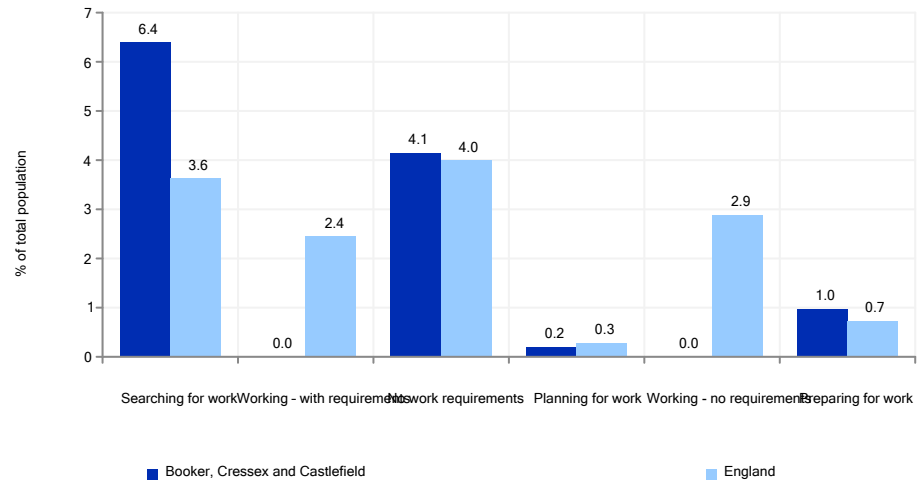
## What information is shown here?

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

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

Universal Credit claimants: Searching for work (Jun-22)	Universal Credit claimants: Working with requirements (Jun-22)	Universal Credit claimants: No work requirements (Jun-22)
<b>514</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>333</b>
6.4% (England average = 3.6%)	0.0% (England average = 2.4%)	4.1% (England average = 4.0%)
Universal Credit claimants: Planning for work (Jun-22)	Universal Credit claimants: Working no requirements (Jun-22)	Universal Credit claimants: Preparing for work (Jun-22)
<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77</b>
0.2% (England average = 0.3%)	0.0% (England average = 2.9%)	1.0% (England average = 0.7%)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)		

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





# Universal Credit: Households

## What information is shown here?

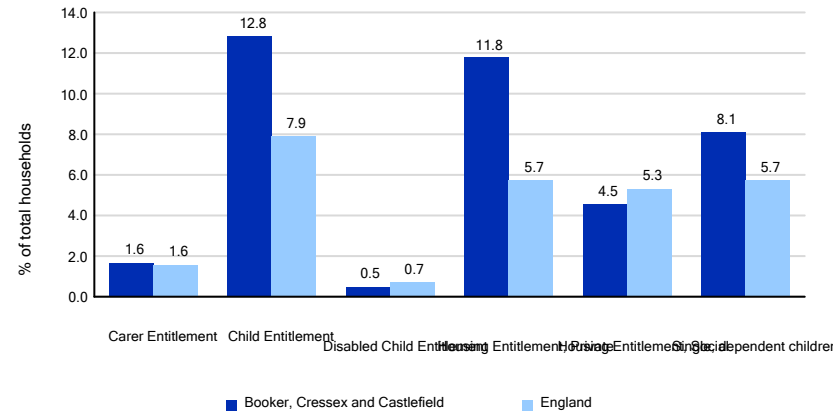
The information in this page shows a breakdown of Universal Credit (UC) households by type and criteria.

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

UC households: Carer Entitlement (Feb-22)	UC households: Child Entitlement (Feb-22)	UC households: Disabled Child Entitlement (Feb-22)
74	579	21
1.6% (England average = 1.6%)	12.8% (England average = 7.9%)	0.5% (England average = 0.7%)
UC households: Housing Entitlement, Private (Feb-22)	UC households: Housing Entitlement, Social (Feb-22)	UC households: Single, dependent children (Feb-22)
532	205	367
11.8% (England average = 5.7%)	4.5% (England average = 5.3%)	8.1% (England average = 5.7%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

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





# Vulnerable groups: Working age benefit claimants (1)

## What information is shown here?

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

Working age DWP Benefits are benefits payable to all people of working age (16-64) who need additional financial support due to low income, worklessness, poor health, caring responsibilities, bereavement or disability.

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

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

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

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

Universal Credit claimants – in Employment (May-22)
<b>600</b>
7.5% (England average = 5.7%)

Universal Credit claimants – Unemployed (May-22)
<b>949</b>
11.8% (England average = 8.1%)

Income Support (IS) claimants (Nov-21)
<b>54</b>
0.7% (England average = 0.5%)

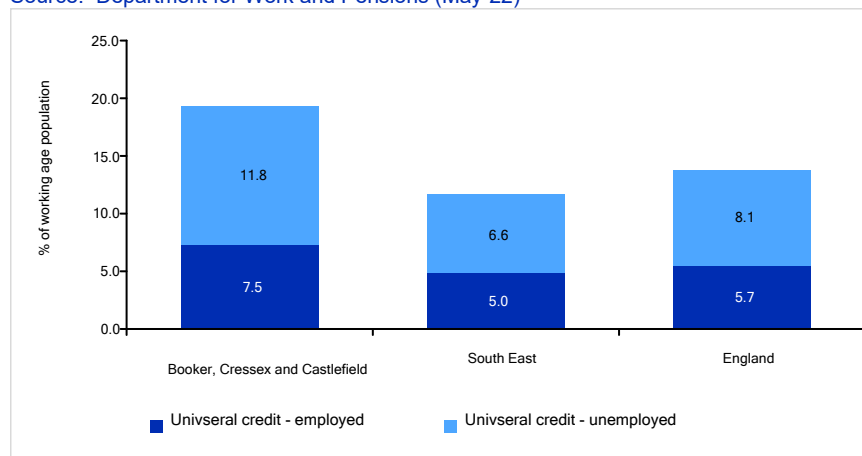
Housing Benefit claimants (Feb-22)
<b>555</b>
12.3% (England average = 9.7%)

Universal Credit claimants (Jun-22)
<b>1,556</b>
19.4% (England average = 13.9%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Figure: Universal Credit claimants employment indicator

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





# Vulnerable groups: Working age benefit claimants (2)

Figure: Income Support claimants

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-21)

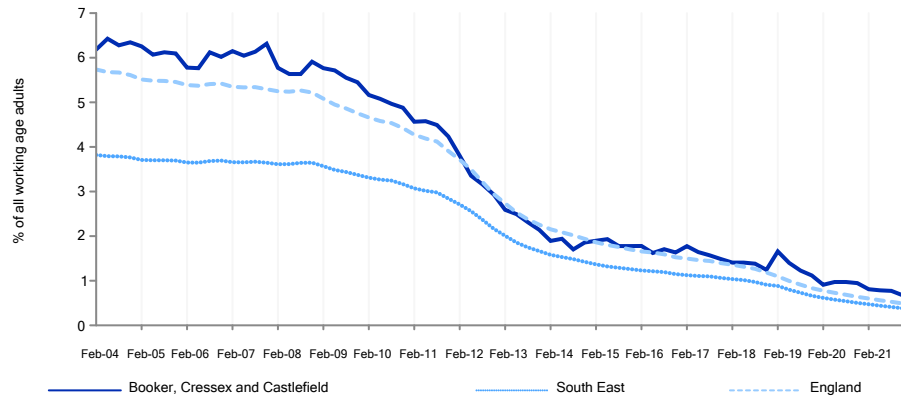
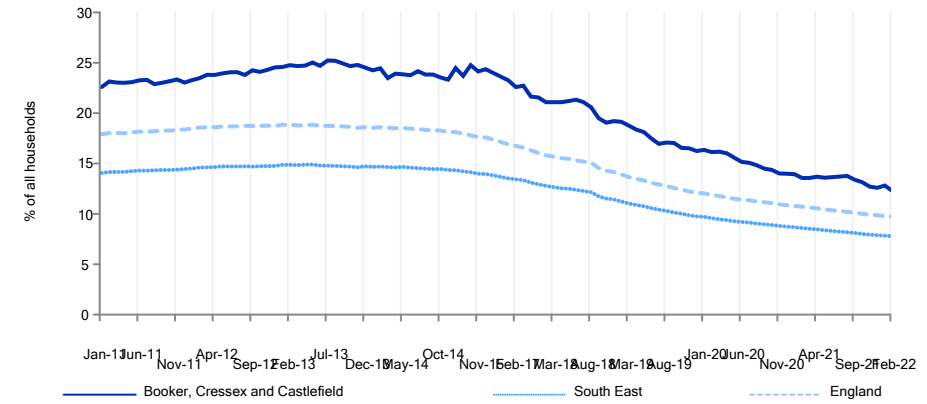


Figure: Housing Benefit claimants

Source: Department for Work and Pensions





# Vulnerable groups: Deprived neighbourhoods (1)

## What information is shown here?

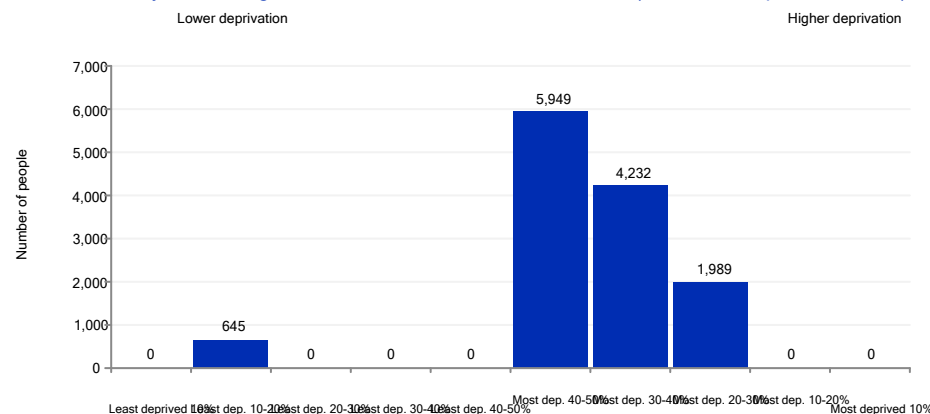
The information on this page looks at overall levels of deprivation across Booker, Cressex and Castlefield based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019. IMD 2019 is the most comprehensive measure of multiple deprivation available. The concept of multiple deprivation upon which the IMD 2019 is based is that separate types of deprivation exist, which are separately recognised and measurable. The IMD 2019 therefore consists of seven types, or domains, of deprivation, each of which contains a number of individual measures, or indicators.<sup>2</sup>

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

Number of people in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield living in the most deprived 20% of areas of England by Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2019 domain			
Index of Multiple Deprivation	Income domain	Employment domain	Education domain
0 (England average = 20.0%)	0 (England average = 20.0%)	0 (England average = 19.5%)	3,776 29.5% (England average = 19.8%)
Health domain	Barriers to Housing and Services domain	Living Environment domain	Crime domain
0 (England average = 19.6%)	2,712 21.2% (England average = 21.4%)	0 (England average = 21.0%)	0 (England average = 20.4%)

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

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



<sup>2</sup> The seven domains of deprivation included are: Employment deprivation, Income deprivation, Health deprivation and disability, Education, skills and training deprivation, Crime, Living environment deprivation, Barriers to housing and services.



# Vulnerable groups: Deprived neighbourhoods (2)

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

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

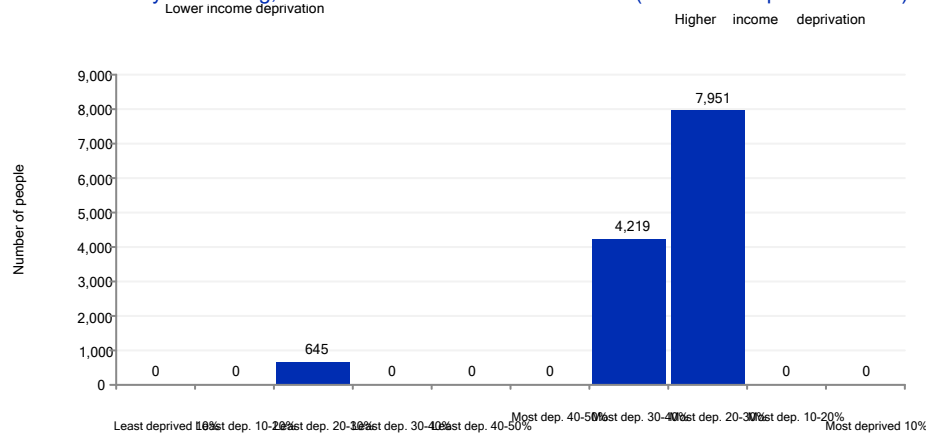


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2019 Education domain

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

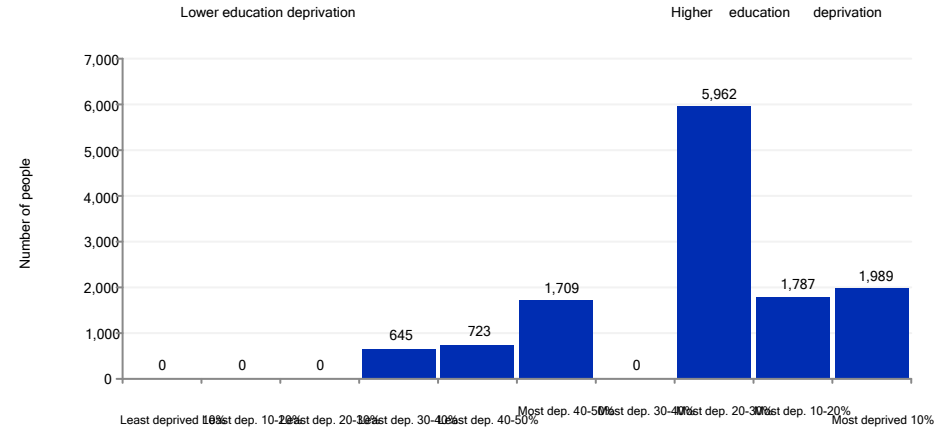


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2019 Employment domain

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

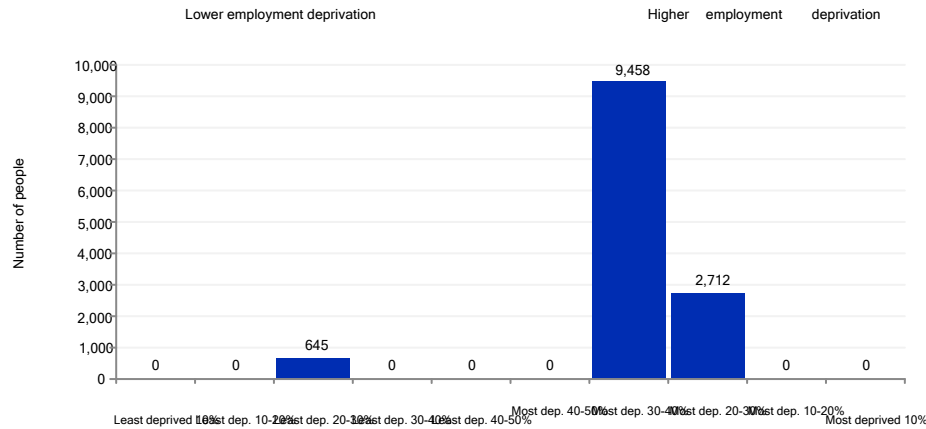
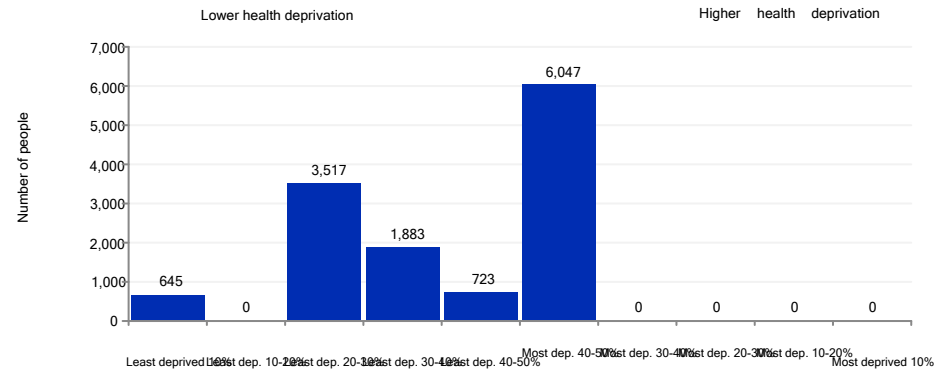


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2019 Health domain

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





# Vulnerable groups: Deprived neighbourhoods (3)

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

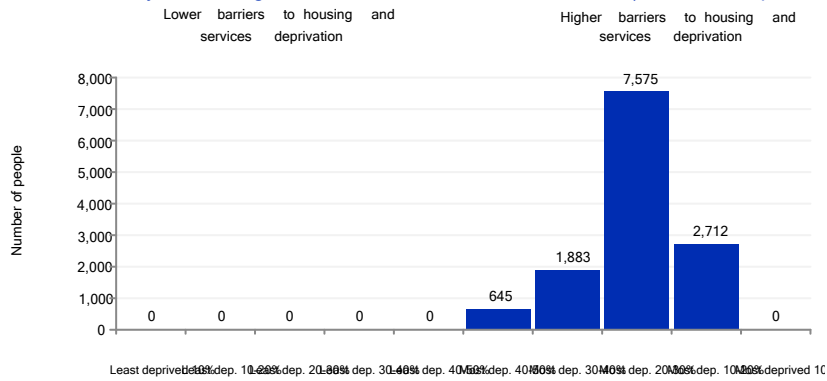


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2019 Crime domain  
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019)

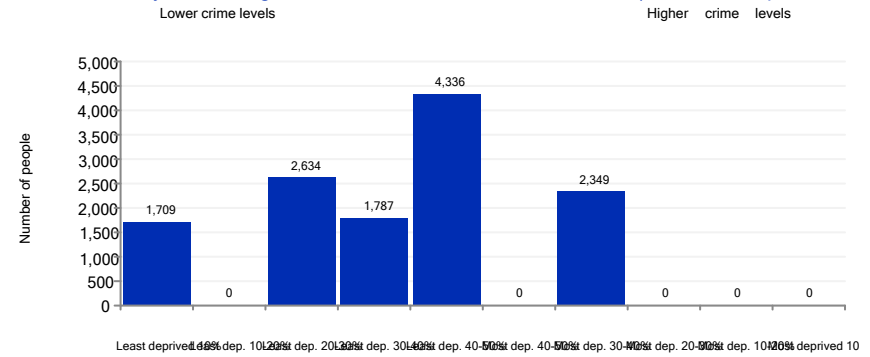
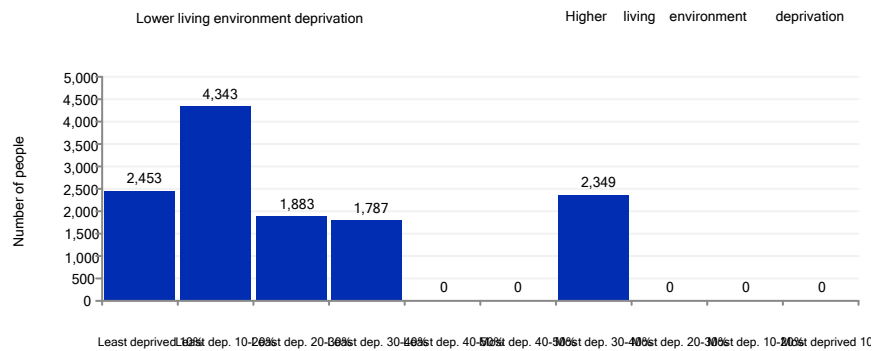


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2019 Living Environment domain  
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019)







# Vulnerable groups: Children (1)

## What information is shown here?

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

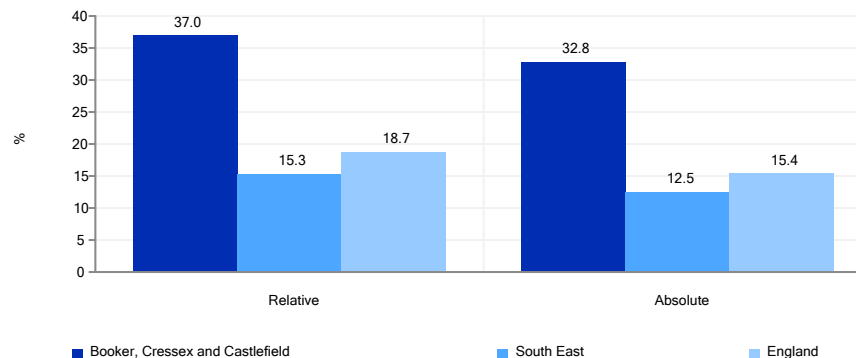
This is the first release of these statistics, which have replaced DWP's Children in out-of-work benefit households and HMRC's Personal Tax Credits: Children in low-income families local measure. See here for more information: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/children-in-low-income-families-local-area-statistics#release>

The information boxes on the right show the count of people in each of these categories in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield. The bar chart shows the percentage of children in relative and absolute low-income families.

Children in relative low income families	Children in absolute low income families	Children in relative low income lone parent families	Children in relative low income out of work families
1,413	1,253	238	175
37.0% (England average = 18.7%)	32.8% (England average = 15.4%)	16.8% of relative low-income families (England average = 40.2%)	12.4% of relative low-income families (England average = 30.6%)

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

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





# Vulnerable groups: Pensioners

## What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at pensioner groups including those that may face greater risks or who may have different types of need. There are three measures included: pensioners without access to transport, pensioner loneliness and pensioners in poverty.

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

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

Pensioners in poverty are those in receipt of Pension Credit. Pension Credit provides financial help for people aged 60 or over whose income is below a certain level set by the law.

The information boxes present information on the counts of pensioner households or pensioners in each category. The chart on the top right shows the change in the proportion of people receiving Pension Credit across Booker, Cressex and Castlefield and comparator areas.

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

State pension claimant (DWP Nov-20)	Pension credit claimant (DWP Nov-21)
1,320	347
89.4% (England average = 92.5%)	23.5% (England average = 11.5%)

Figure: Pension Credit claimants, Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-21)

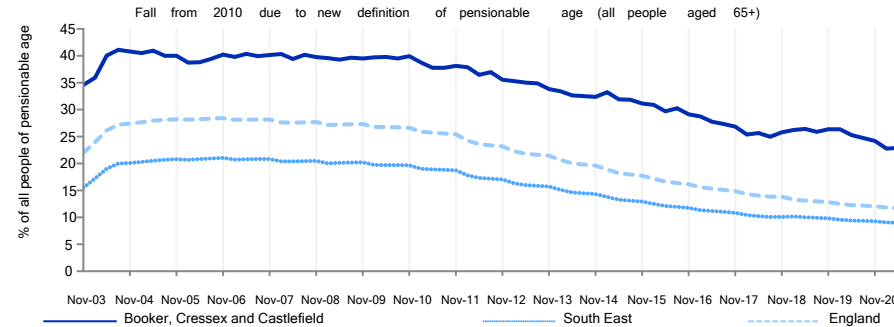
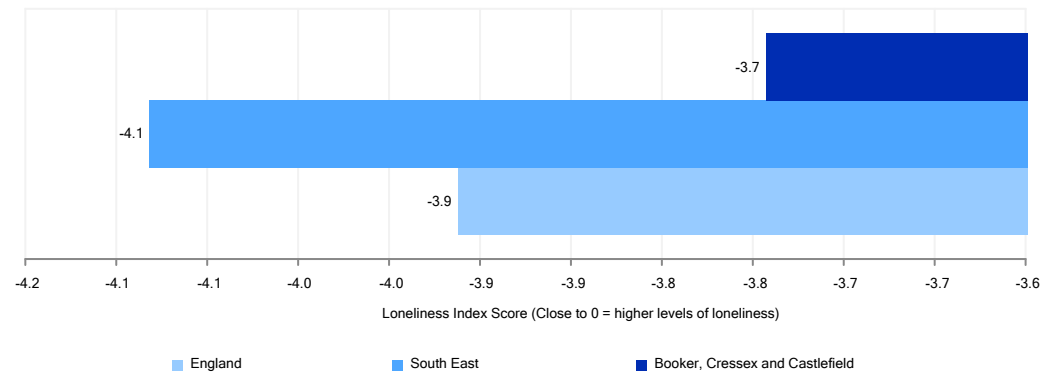


Figure: Loneliness index (probability of loneliness for those aged 65 and over), Source: Age UK (2011)





# Vulnerable groups: Other groups

## What information is shown here?

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

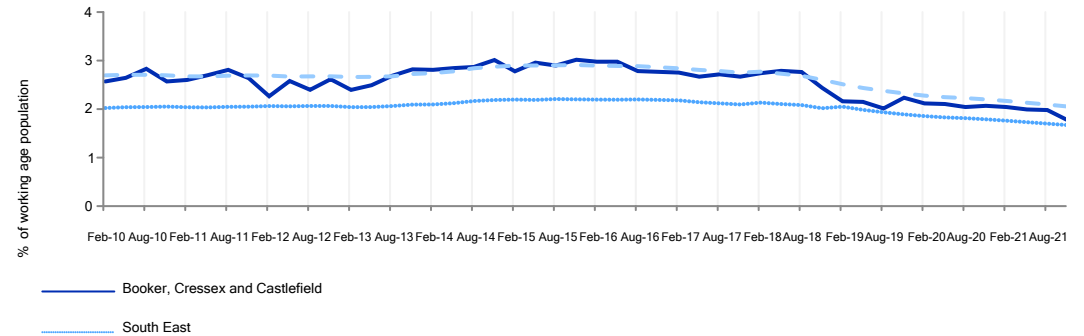
The figures for people with mental health issues are based on Employment Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefit claimants who are claiming due to mental health related conditions. Incapacity Benefit is payable to persons unable to work due to illness or disability.

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

The line chart on the right shows the change in the number of people claiming Incapacity benefit for mental health reasons as a proportion of the working age population and the chart below it includes figures for children and all people providing unpaid care across Booker, Cressex and Castlefield.

Mental health related benefits (DWP Nov-21)
142
1.8% of working age adults (England average = 2.1%)

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





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

## What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows measures of housing costs in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield. 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

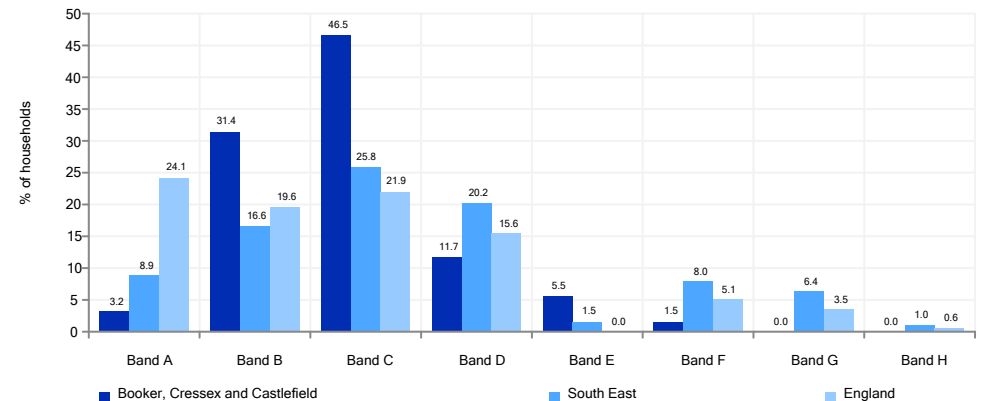
The information boxes on the right and the top-left chart on the following page show the mean house prices by accommodation type across Booker, Cressex and Castlefield and comparator areas for four key dwelling types (detached houses, semi-detached houses, flats and terraced houses). The bottom-left chart on page 25 shows the 10-year inflation adjusted average change in house prices across Booker, Cressex and Castlefield and comparator areas.

## 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 Booker, Cressex and Castlefield and comparator areas for these Council Tax bands.

Average house price (all types of housing) (Land registry Jun-21 to May-22)	Average house price (detached) (Land registry Jun-21 to May-22)	Average house price (flats) (Land registry Jun-21 to May-22)
<b>£294,774</b>	<b>£505,357</b>	<b>£214,031</b>
England average = £345,372	England average = £514,628	England average = £392,299
Average house price (semi-detached) (Land registry Jun-21 to May-22)	Average house price (terraced) (Land registry Jun-21 to May-22)	Households in Council Tax Band A (Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2021)
<b>£340,107</b>	<b>£298,629</b>	<b>154</b>
England average = £392,114	England average = £368,041	3.2% (England average = 24.1%)
Households in Council Tax Band B (VOA 2021)	Households in Council Tax Band C (VOA 2021)	Households in Council Tax Band F-H (VOA 2021)
<b>1,510</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>74</b>
31.4% (England average = 19.6%)	46.5% (England average = 21.9%)	1.5% (England average = 9.2%)

Figure: Dwelling stock by council tax band  
Source: Valuation Office Agency (2021)





# Housing: Energy efficiency of domestic buildings

## What information is shown here?

This page details the energy efficiency ratings of domestic buildings within Booker, Cressex and Castlefield.

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)
63.76	80.77	17.01
England average = 64.15	England average = 81.65	England average = 17.51
Band A-C buildings	Band D-E buildings	Band F-G buildings
672	1144	47
(36.07%) England average = 47.19%	(61.41%) England average = 49.47%	(2.52%) England average = 3.34%
Source: MHCLG. Data collected between Jan 2017- Dec 2021.		

Figure: Energy efficiency rating (SAP points)

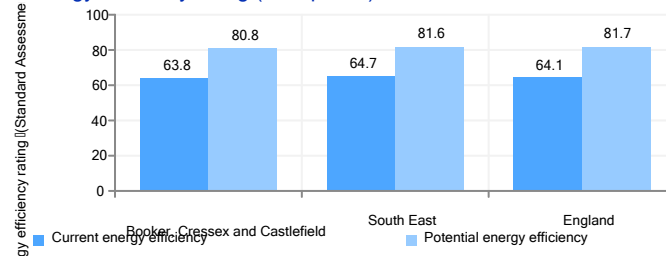
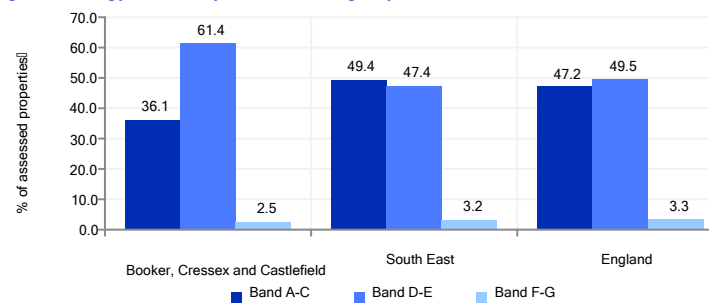


Figure: Energy efficiency rated buildings by band





# Crime and safety: Recorded crime (1)

## What information is shown here?

The information on this page and the following shows the level of recorded crime in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield and comparator areas. This is based on data for individual crime incidents published via the [www.police.uk](http://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](http://www.police.uk/about-this-site/faqs/#why-are-some-crimes-not-displayed-on-the-map)

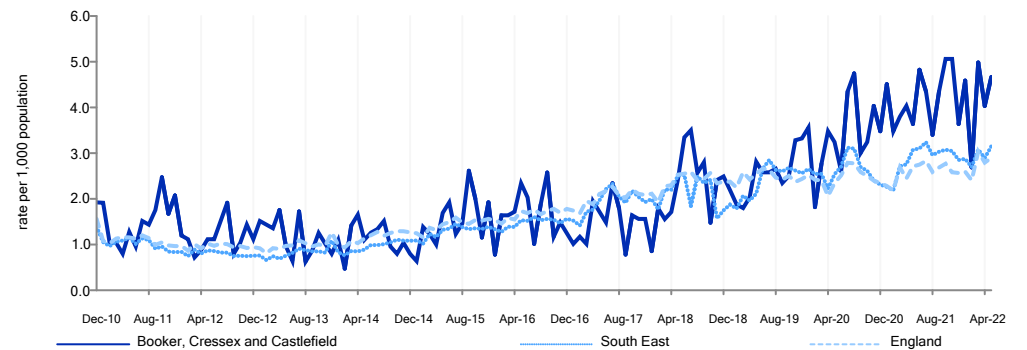
The information boxes show counts and rates for the main crime types and anti-social behaviour incidents. The overall crime rate is presented for monthly, quarterly and annual snapshots, with the underlying crime types shown as annual totals.

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 Booker, Cressex and Castlefield 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.

All crimes May 2022 monthly total	All crimes Mar-22 to May-22	All crimes Jun-21 to May-22
150	438	1,669
12.3 per 1,000 population (England average = 8.8)	36.8 per 1,000 population (England average = 26.9)	132.0 per 1,000 population (England average = 94.3)
Violent crimes Jun-21 to May-22	Criminal damage incidents Jun-21 to May-22	Anti-social behaviour incidents Jun-21 to May-22
653	136	197
51.6 per 1,000 population (England average = 32.5)	10.8 per 1,000 population (England average = 7.7)	15.6 per 1,000 population (England average = 17.8)
Burglaries Jun-21 to May-22	Robberies Jun-21 to May-22	Vehicle crimes Jun-21 to May-22
65	14	129
14.4 per 1,000 households (England average = 9.3)	1.1 per 1,000 population (England average = 0.9)	10.2 per 1,000 population (England average = 5.3)
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/>





# Crime and safety: Recorded crime (2)

Figure: Anti-social behaviour offences

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

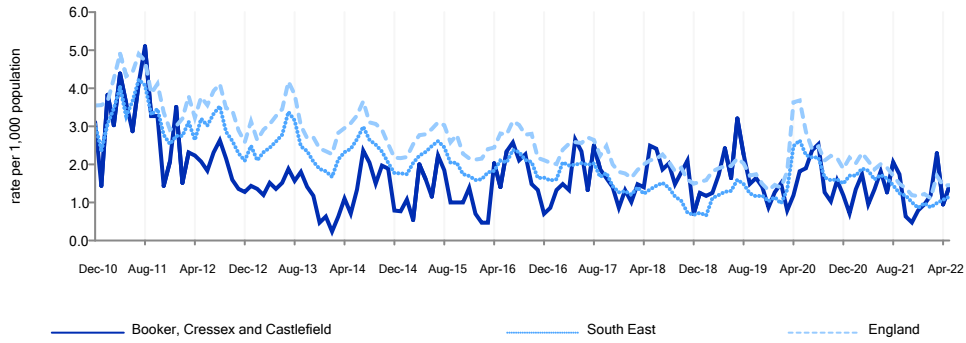


Figure: Burglary offences

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

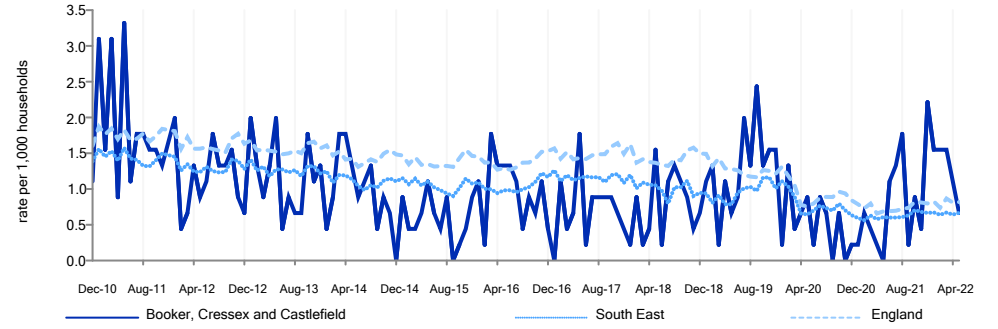


Figure: Criminal damage offences

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

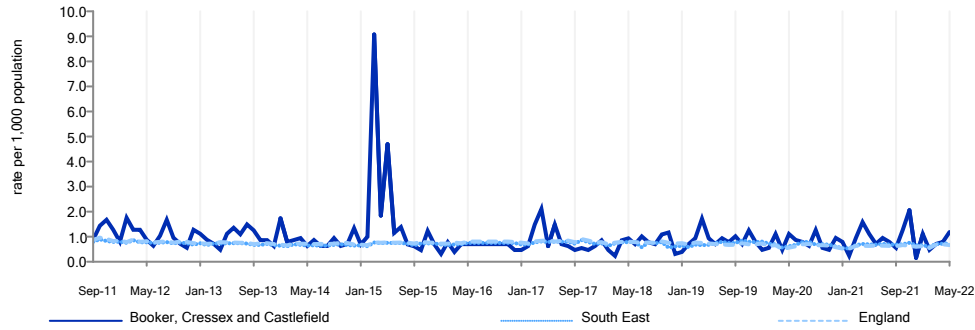
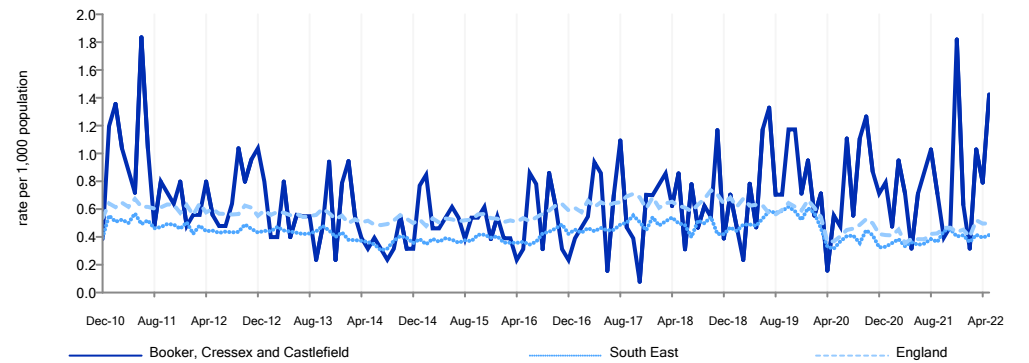


Figure: Vehicle crime offences

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





# Health and wellbeing: Life expectancy and mortality

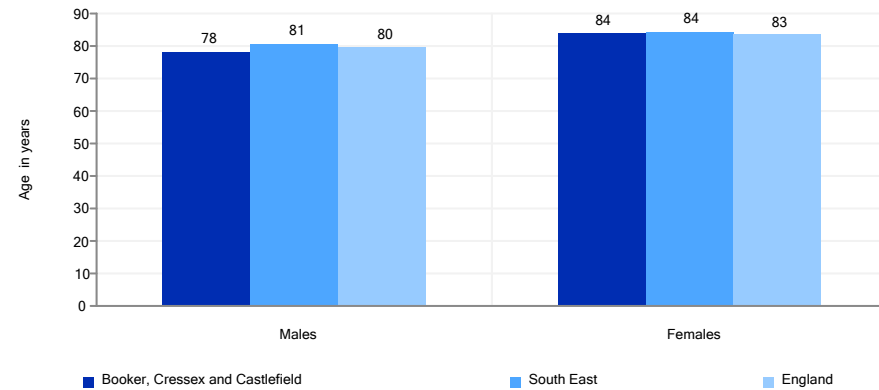
## What information is shown here?

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 Booker, Cressex and Castlefield and comparator areas.

The first chart on the following page shows the standardised mortality ratio for all causes and all ages for Booker, Cressex and Castlefield. This indicator highlights the ratio of observed to expected deaths (given the age profile of the population). A mortality ratio of 100 indicates an area has a mortality rate consistent with the age profile of the area, less than 100 indicates that the mortality rate is lower than expected and higher than 100 indicates that the mortality rate is higher than expected.

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

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





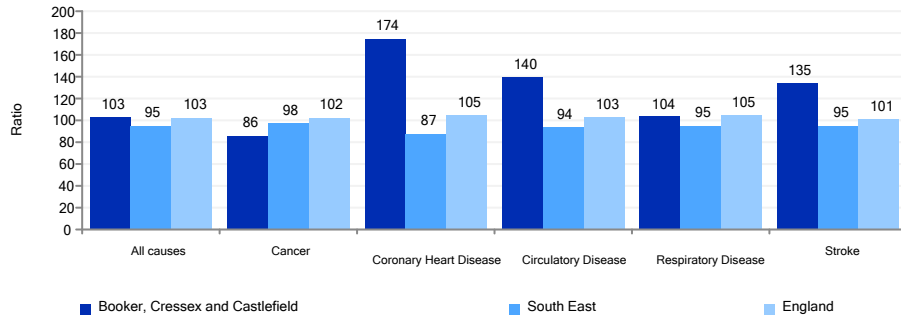


# Health and wellbeing: Life expectancy and mortality (2)

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.





# Health and wellbeing: Hospital admissions

## 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 Booker, Cressex and Castlefield and comparators.

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 Booker, Cressex and Castlefield. 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.

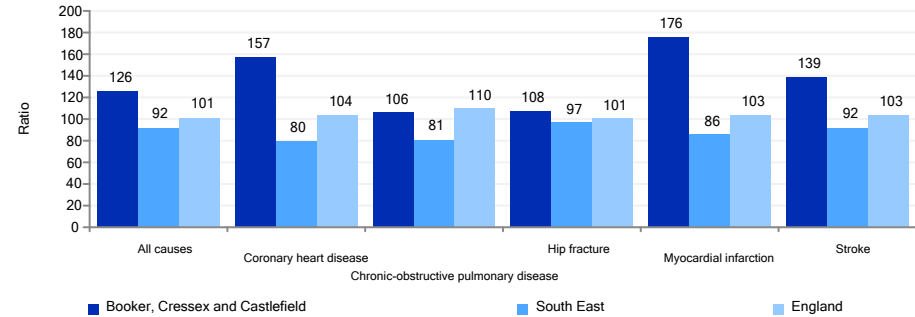
Emergency hospital admissions for children under 5 (per 1,000 population)	A&E attendance for children under 5 (per 1,000 population)
254	351
(England = 162)	(England = 630)

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.





# Health and wellbeing: Healthy lifestyles

## What information is shown here?

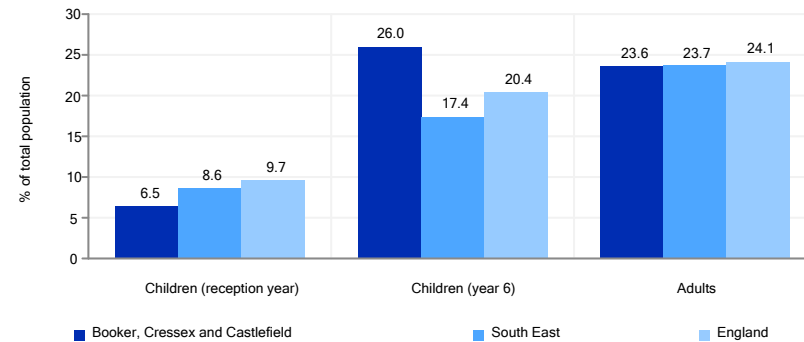
The information on this page looks at lifestyle behaviours of people living in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield. Lifestyle behaviours are risk factors which play a major part in an individual's health outcomes and will have varying physical and psychological consequences.

The chart on the right shows the percentage of people children (in reception year and year 6) and adults classified as obese in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield. 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: Children and adults classified as obese

Source: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) (2017/18-2019/20), Health Survey for England 2006-2008





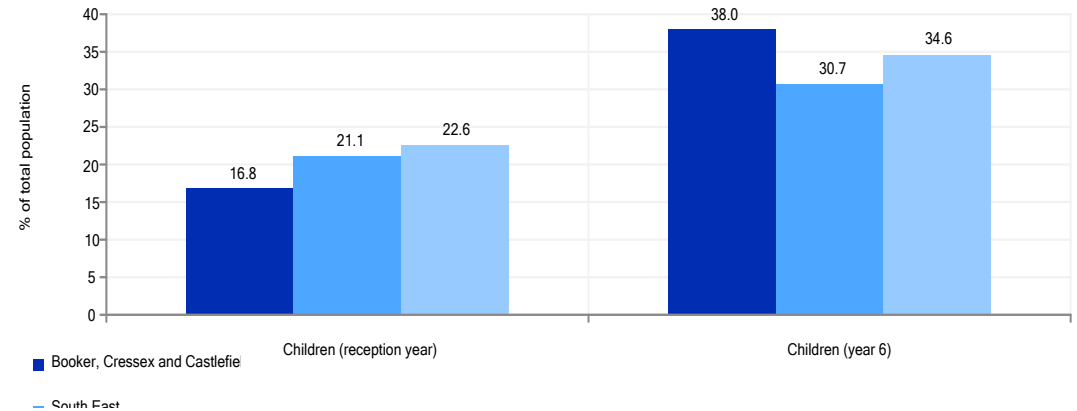
# Health and wellbeing: Healthy lifestyles 2

## What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at further lifestyle behaviours of people living in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield.

The chart on the top right shows the percentage of children (in reception year and year 6) classified as overweight or obese in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield. 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.

Figure: Children classified as overweight or obese



Source: National Child Measurement Programme, NHS Digital (<http://www.localhealth.org.uk/>) (2017/18-2019/20)



# Health and wellbeing: Healthy lifestyles 3

## 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:

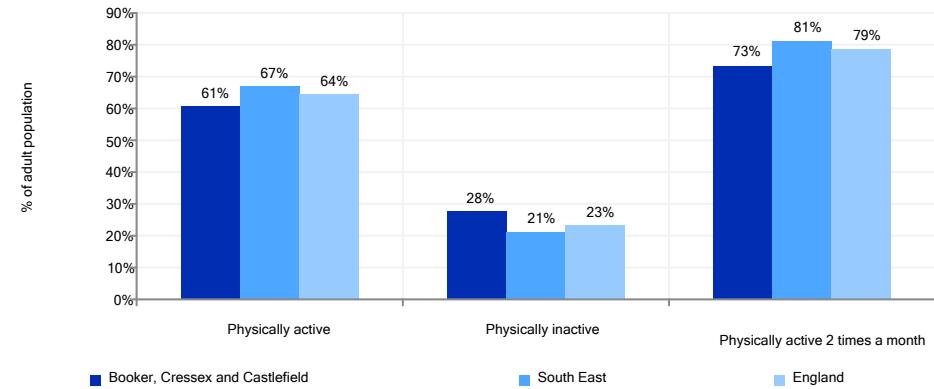
**Physically active:** undertaking at least 150 minutes per week in the past month excluding gardening

**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





# Health and wellbeing: Disease Prevalence

## What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the estimated prevalence of a different health conditions in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield.

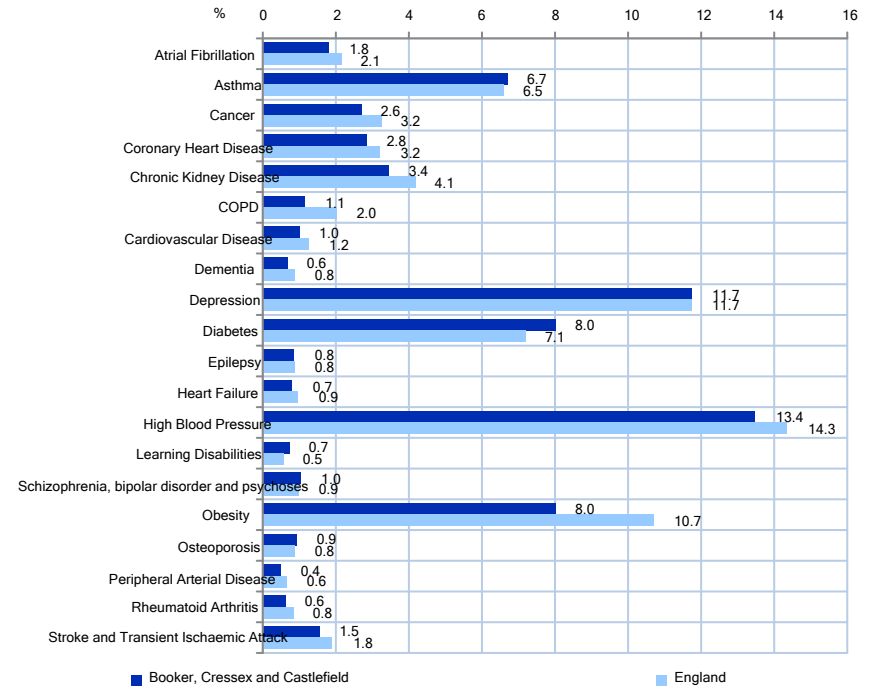
The estimates calculated are based on the number of people listed on GP registers in 2019/20, and the number of people recorded as having the relevant health conditions. The data from England's GP practices was published by NHS digital. As the data is for 2019/20, it may be affected by the beginning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





# Health and wellbeing: AHAH index

## What information is shown here?

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

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

The information boxes on the top right show the score on each of the four domains of accessibility and the overall AHAH index score for Booker, Cressex and Castlefield. 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.

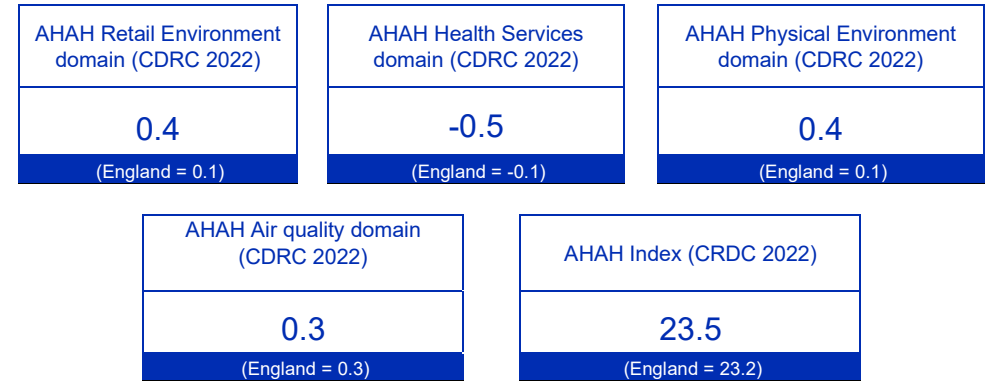
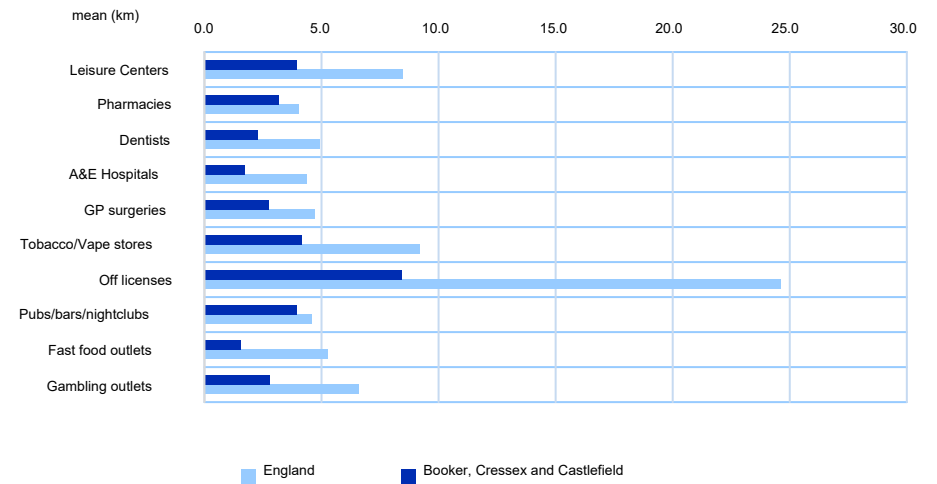


Figure: Inputs for retail environment and health services domain  
Source: CDRC (2022)





# Economy: Income and fuel poverty

## What information is shown here?

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

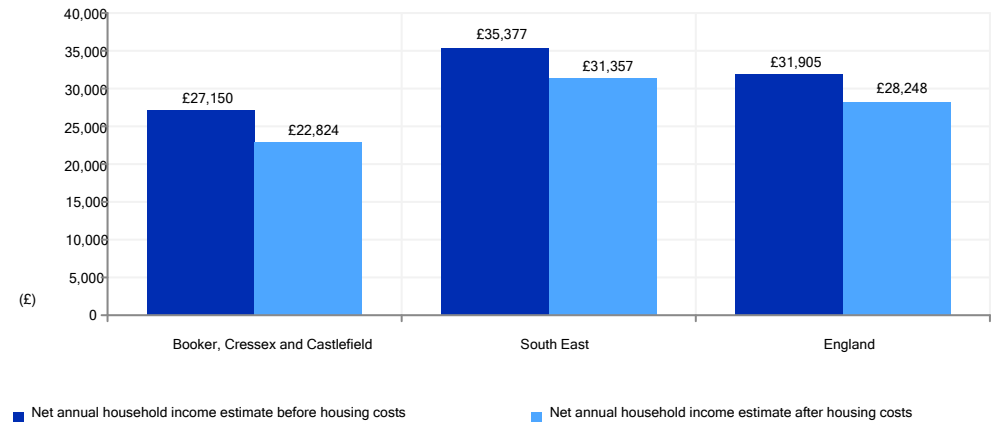
The information boxes on the top right provide an estimate of the number of households in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield below the poverty line and an estimate for the number of households in fuel poverty.

The chart on the right shows the average annual household income estimate (equivalised to take into account variations in household size) across Booker, Cressex and Castlefield 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)
<b>£41,574</b>	<b>£22,824</b>	<b>610</b>
England Average = £43,966	England Average = £28,248	12.9% of households (England = 13.2%)

Median net equivalised household PAYE and benefits income (Office for National Statistics 2015/16)
<b>£20,603</b>
England Average = £24,577

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







# Economy: Debt

## What information is shown here?

The levels of private debt, in the form of unsecured loans and mortgage debt per head, for Booker, Cressex and Castlefield 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
<b>£612.7</b>
England Average = £575.8

Residential mortgage debt per head
<b>£58800.3</b>
England Average = £44001.7

SME lending debt per head
<b>£4071.8</b>
England Average = £2101.0

Source: UK Finance (Sep-21)



# Economy: Local jobs

## What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows the concentration of workforce jobs in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield. 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 Booker, Cressex and Castlefield. The bar chart on the top right shows the change in 'Jobs Density' (the number of jobs as a % of working age population) across Booker, Cressex and Castlefield 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
<b>Wholesale</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>Retail industry</b>
23.8% of all people in employment	16.4% of all people in employment	11.9% of all people in employment

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2020)

Figure: Jobs Density (jobs as a % of working age population) (2020)

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

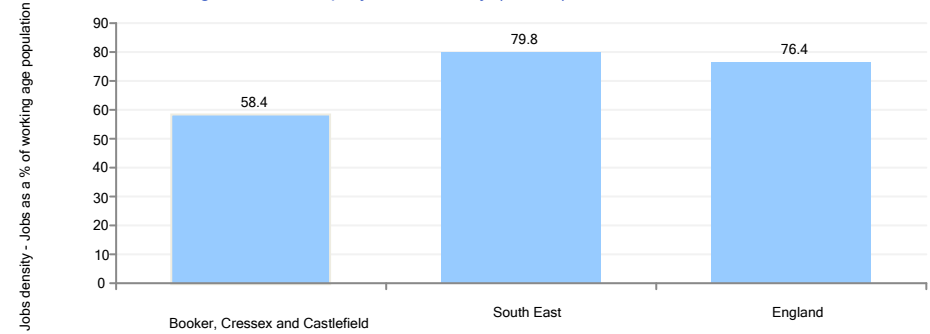
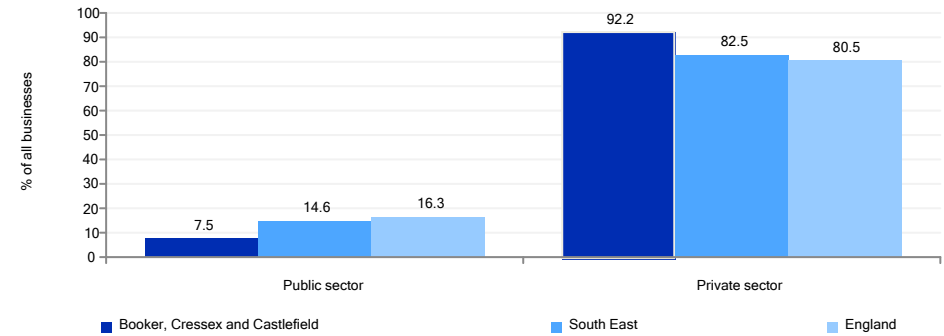


Figure: Jobs by public sector/private sector (2020)

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)





# Access and transport: Distance and travel times to key services

## What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the accessibility of key services and amenities to people living in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield. 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.

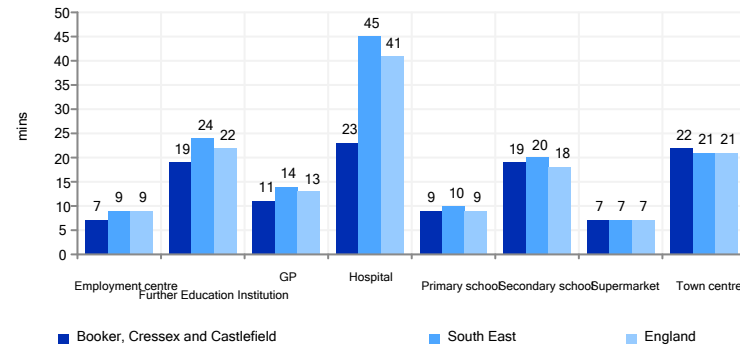
The final information box on the right shows the overall Job access score. This measure of connectivity developed by UK Onward includes the number of jobs accessible by car and public transport from every local area (LSOA) in the country across different time horizons. The metric provides the reachable 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/>

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
<b>2.2km</b>	<b>1.8km</b>	<b>0.9km</b>	<b>0.7km</b>	<b>0.7km</b>
England average = 4.6km	England average = 2.1km	England average = 1.2km	England average = 0.7km	England average = 1.0km

Job Access Score (2021)
<b>1181037.8</b>
698519.5 average = 698519.5

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

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





# Access and transport: Digital services

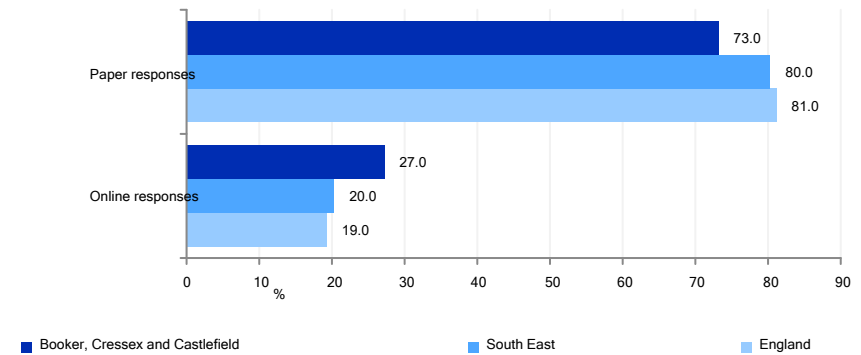
## What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows two measures of access to the internet. The first measure shows information on broadband take-up, speeds and availability. It has been produced by Ofcom and contains data provided by communications providers. The data shows the average broadband line speed in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield and the proportion of premises in Booker, Cressex and Castlefield 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 Booker, Cressex and Castlefield. 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)
<b>05</b>	<b>77.23</b>	<b>12.63</b>
0.1% (England average = 1.8%)	England average = 73.40	England average = 12.74
Source: Ofcom 2019 & 2020		

Figure: Census online and paper responses  
Source: Census 2011





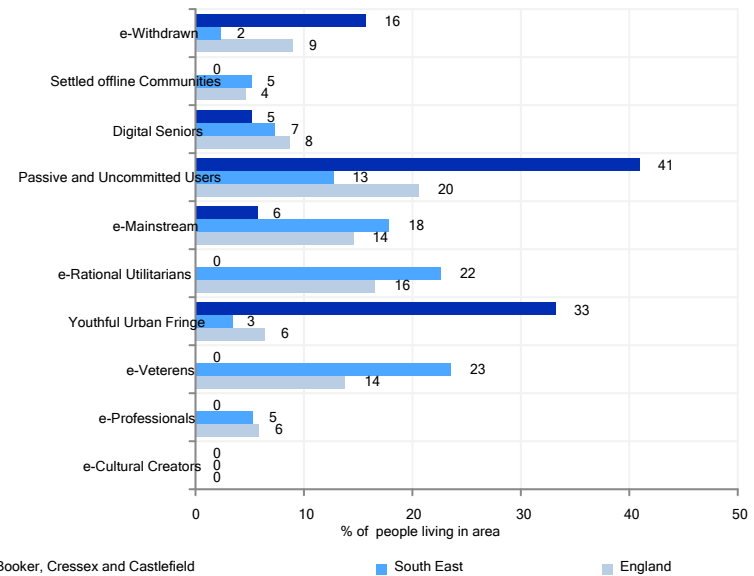
# Communities and environment: Internet User Classification

## What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the classification of neighbourhoods across Booker, Cressex and Castlefield 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 Booker, Cressex and Castlefield 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)



<b>e-Cultural Creators</b>	High levels of Internet engagement, particularly regarding social networks, communication, streaming and gaming, but relatively low levels of online shopping, besides groceries.
<b>e-Professionals</b>	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.
<b>e-Veterans</b>	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.
<b>Youthful Urban Fringe</b>	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
<b>e-Rational Utilitarians</b>	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.

<b>e-Mainstream</b>	Exhibit typical Internet user characteristics in heterogeneous neighbourhoods at the periphery of urban areas or in transitional neighbourhoods.
<b>Passive and Uncommitted Users</b>	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.
<b>Digital Seniors</b>	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.
<b>Settled offline Communities</b>	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.
<b>e-Withdrawn</b>	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.



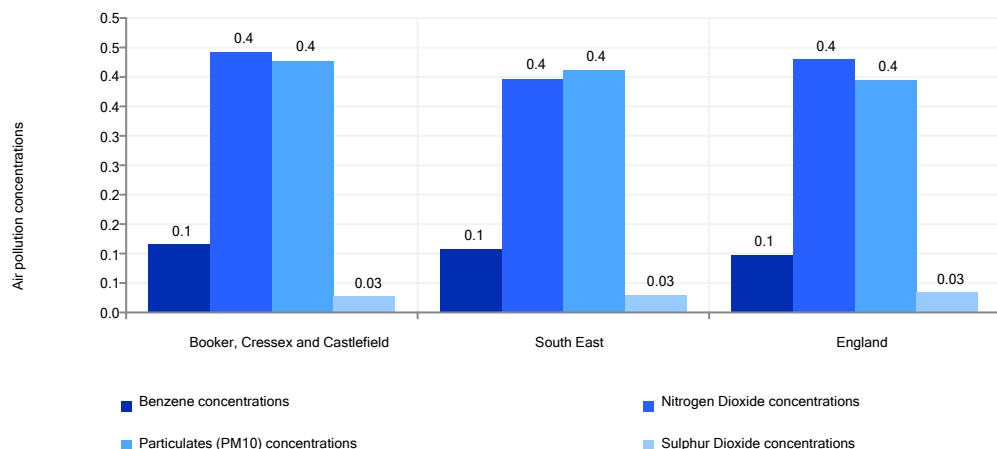
# Communities and environment: Air pollution and Carbon footprint

## What information is shown here?

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

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

Figure: Air pollution concentrations for four pollutants

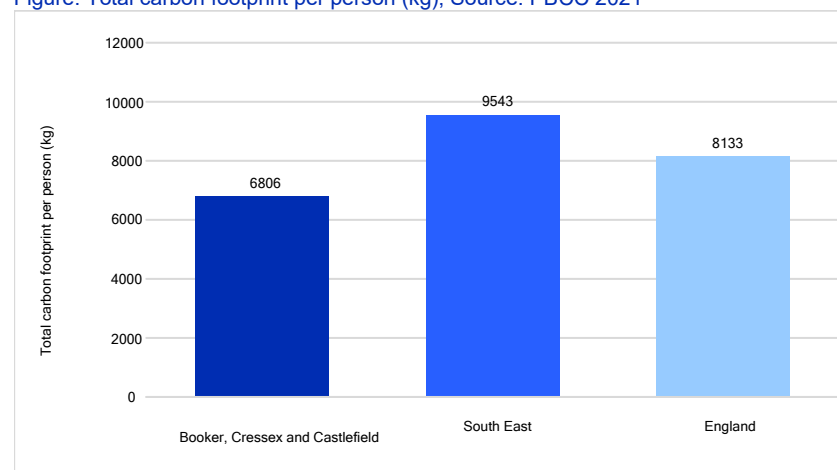


Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2019 – from National Air Quality Archive 2016)

Benzene concentrations	Nitrogen Dioxide concentrations	Particulates (PM10) concentrations	Sulphur Dioxide concentrations	Total carbon footprint per person (kg)
0.12	0.4	0.4	0.03	6806
(England average = 0.10)	(England average = 0.4)	(England average = 0.4)	(England average = 0.03)	(England average = 8133)

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

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





# Communities and environment: Green space coverage

## 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).

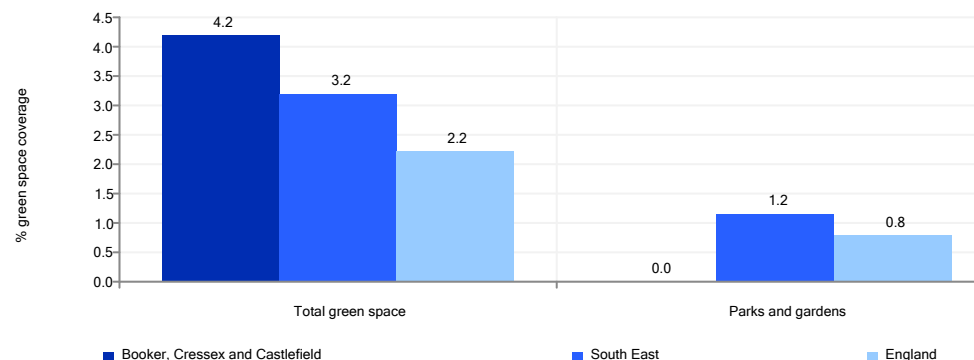
Large rural areas such as National Parks are not included in the OS Greenspace dataset. Religious grounds are included where there is seen to be a significant amount (>500m<sup>2</sup>) of accessible greenspace. Sports stadiums and grounds which are primarily for spectating rather than participating 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
4.2%	0.00%
13.1 hectares (England average = 2.2%)	0.0 hectares (England average = 0.8%)
Source: OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017	

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





# Communities and environment: Community Needs Index

## 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.

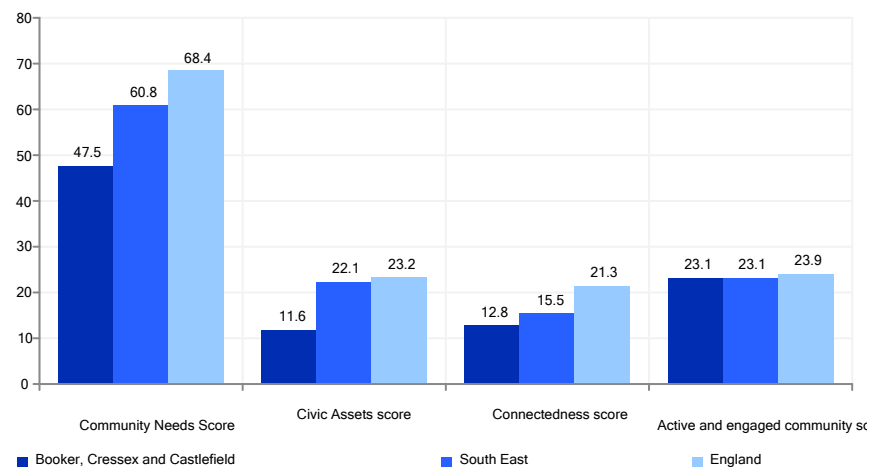
- **Civic Assets:** measures the presence of key community, civic, educational and cultural assets in a close proximity of the area. These include pubs, libraries, green space, community centres, swimming pools – facilities that provide things to do often, at no or little cost, which are important to 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
47.5	11.6	12.8	23.1
(England average = 68.4)	(England average = 23.2)	(England average = 21.3)	(England average = 23.9)

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)







# Communities and environment: Funding

## 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.

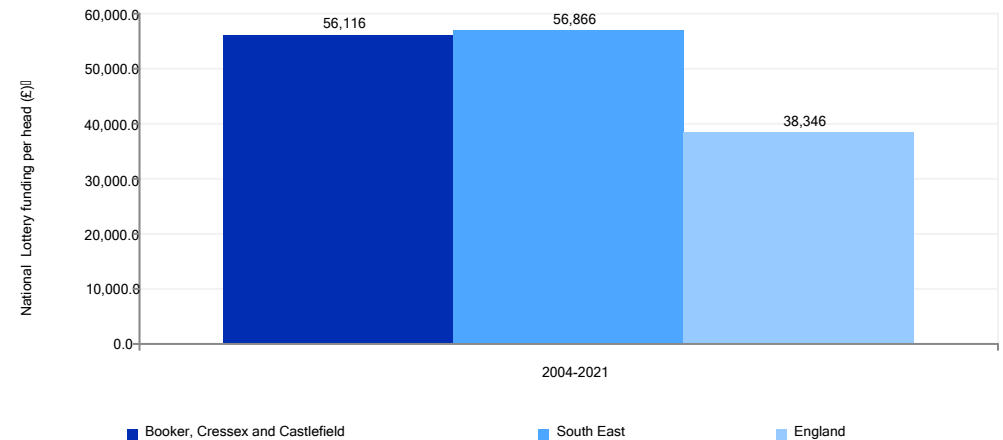
National Lottery Community Fund figures on this page are taken from data on grants made to projects and organisations in local areas in the UK by the National Lottery Fund, modelled down to standard statistical geographies from ward grants data published by Big Lottery in conjunction with the 360Giving 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 Blgrave 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/](http://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)
<b>£709,583</b>	<b>0,008</b>	<b>£00,026,709</b>
(£56116 per 1,000) England average = £38346 per 1,000	(6 per 10,000) England average = 30 per 10,000	(£2 per head) England average = £34 per head
Source: National Lottery, 360Giving		

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



# Appendix A: About the data and geographies used in this report

## *How we have identified the “Booker, Cressex and Castlefield” area*

This report is based on the definition of the “Booker, Cressex and Castlefield” 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 “Booker, Cressex and Castlefield” to create the data used in this report.

Alongside data for the “Booker, Cressex and Castlefield” 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

Theme	Data	Data source/ time period	Date published	Date next update
Population	Total population and by age	Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2020	Annually (published September 2021)	Sep-22
	Population by ethnicity	Census 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
	Population by country of birth	Census 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
	Population by household language	Census 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
	People who have moved address within the last 12 months	Census 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
	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 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
	Population by religion	Census 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
Vulnerable groups	Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit)	DWP Jun-22	Monthly (published July 2022)	Aug-22
	Jobseekers Allowance claimants, claiming for over 12 months	DWP Jun-22	Monthly (published July 2022)	Aug-22
	Youth unemployment (18-24 receiving JSA or Universal Credit)	DWP Jun-22	Monthly (published July 2022)	Aug-22
	Older person unemployment (50+ receiving JSA or Universal Credit)	DWP Jun-22	Monthly (published July 2022)	Aug-22
	Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit), male	DWP Jun-22	Monthly (published July 2022)	Aug-22
	Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit), female	DWP Jun-22	Monthly (published July 2022)	Aug-22
	Universal Credit claimants: Employment indicator	DWP Apr-22	Monthly (published June 2022)	Jul-22
	Working age workless benefit claimants	DWP Nov-21	Quarterly (published May 2022)	Aug-22
	Incapacity Benefit claimants	DWP Nov-21	Quarterly (published May 2022)	Aug-22
	Disability Living Allowance claimants	DWP Nov-21	Quarterly (published May 2022)	Aug-22
	Attendance Allowance claimants	DWP Nov-21	Quarterly (published May 2022)	Aug-22
	Personal Independence Payments (PIP)	DWP Jan-22	Quarterly (published December 2021)	Apr-22
	Universal Credit household breakdowns	DWP Feb-22	Quarterly (published May 2022)	Aug-22
	Universal Credit by Conditionality	DWP Jun-22	Monthly (published July 2022)	Aug-22
	Income Support (IS) claimants	DWP Nov-21	Quarterly (published May 2022)	Aug-22
	Housing Benefit claimants	DWP Nov-21	Quarterly (published May 2022)	Aug-22
	Universal Credit claimants	DWP Jun-22	Monthly (published July 2022)	Aug-22
	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 Nov-21	Quarterly (published May 2022)	Aug-22
	State Pension total claimants	DWP Nov-21	Quarterly (published May 2022)	Aug-22
	Loneliness index	Age UK 2011	Irregular (published January 2016)	No publication date confirmed
	Mental health related benefits	DWP Nov-21	Quarterly (published May 2022)	Aug-22
	Households suffering multiple deprivation	Census 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
	Household is not deprived in any dimension	Census 2011	10 yearly (published July 2014)	No publication date confirmed
	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Census 2011	10 yearly (published July 2014)	No publication date confirmed
	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Census 2011	10 yearly (published July 2014)	No publication date confirmed
	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Census 2011	10 yearly (published July 2014)	No publication date confirmed
	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 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
	Housing tenure breakdowns	Census 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
	Average house prices by housing type	Land registry Jun-21 to May-22	Quarterly (published July 2022)	Oct-22
	Households by Council Tax Band	Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2021	Annually (published September 2021)	Sep-22
	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 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
	Dwelling size	Census 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
	Electricity and Gas consumption	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2020	Annually (published January 2022)	Jan-23
	Households not connected to the gas network	Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) 2019	Annually (published January 2021)	January 2022
	Energy efficiency ratings	MHCLG. Data collected between 2017-2021	Irregular (published Apr-22)	
	Communal establishments by type	Census 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
Crime and safety	Recorded crime offences	Police UK Jun-21 to May-22	Quarterly (published July 2022)	Oct-22
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 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
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) (2017/18 - 19/20)	Irregular (published 2020)	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 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
	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 2011	10 yearly (published August 2013)	2023
	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 2021	Annually (published September 2021)	Sep-22
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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