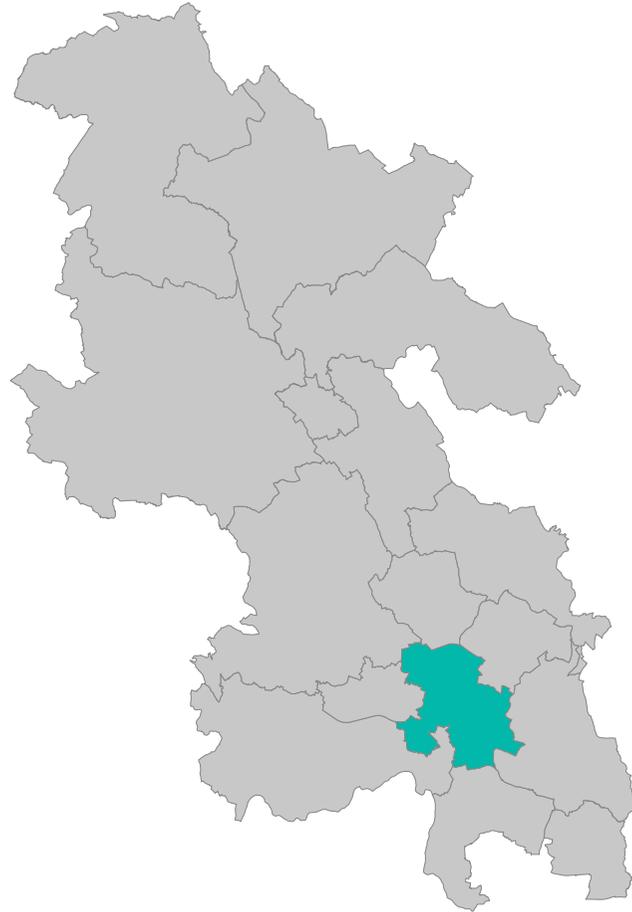




Community Board Profile

Board Name

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye



Overview



People in your community



Life expectancy



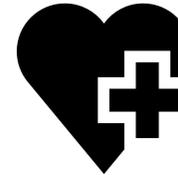
Growing up in your community



Health behaviours



Long term conditions and healthcare usage



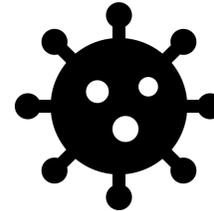
Disease registers



Vulnerable groups



COVID-19 headlines



Natural built environment



Increasing our prosperity



Improving community safety



Reference



Board Name ▼
Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye ▼

Overview

Why are communities important for our health?

The community we live in is one of the most important factors for our health. We thrive in communities with strong social ties, a feeling of togetherness and a sense of belonging. Our local social, economic and physical environment can affect our health directly, the health behaviours we adopt such as being physically active, and sometimes whether we access health and care services. The local environment we live in is vitally important throughout the whole of our life course. In addition, strong communities will be a key driver for recovery from the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The indicators included in this Community Board Profile are all important markers of the health and wellbeing of your community and provide a high level overview from existing data. They highlight areas where things are going well but also importantly where improvements can be made. Some data is provided at geographic levels smaller than community board. For further data please see Local Insight ([Local Insight \(communityinsight.org\)](https://communityinsight.org)), and Local Health ([Local Health - Public Health England](https://www.localhealth.org.uk))

Please note: If an indicator flags as higher or lower than a comparator this does not suggest statistical significance for that comparison unless stated, therefore will be indicative only. Future refreshes of this profile will hopefully include more of this detail. The data is mostly pre-COVID and provides a useful baseline of the population needs before the pandemic which can also be used to look at the impact of Covid-19 over time. Communities will have more intelligence on local issues and assets which can be incorporated into the full picture of local needs and how they can best be met.

Population



There are 40,366 people living in the Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board area

Health and wellbeing



Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board has a higher life expectancy for men (83.6 years) compared to the Buckinghamshire average of 81.8 years (England average 79.8). The life expectancy for women is higher (86.8 years) compared to the Buckinghamshire average of 85.1 years (England average 83.4).

Vulnerable groups



5.7% of children are living in poverty in the Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board area, compared with 9.5% across Buckinghamshire

Education and skills



14.2% of people have no qualifications in the Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board area compared with 16.8% across Buckinghamshire

Housing



0.8% of households lack central heating in the Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board area, compared with 1.4% across Buckinghamshire

Economy



3.2% of people are in receipt of unemployment benefit (JSA and UC) in the Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board area compared with 4.6% across Buckinghamshire

Crime and safety



There are lower levels of crime in Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye compared with the Buckinghamshire average (IoD 2019 Crime Rank)

Access and transport



9.1% of households have no car in the Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board area compared with 12.6% across Buckinghamshire

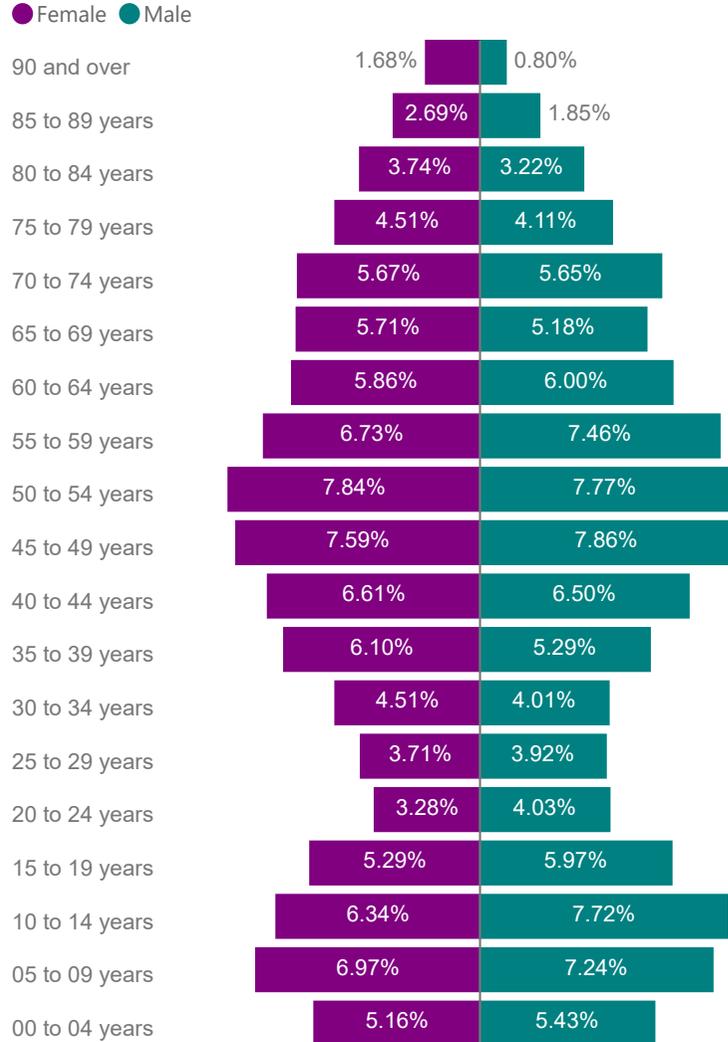
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People in your community

Board Name

It is important to understand who lives in your community to understand their health and wellbeing. Factors such as age, ethnicity and level of deprivation influence our physical and mental health. Understanding these factors may help decide which interventions may be needed to improve the overall health and wellbeing of the community. For example, areas with higher levels of deprivation are at higher risk of developing multiple long term conditions at a younger age so preventative interventions are needed earlier in the lifecourse.

Age Structure

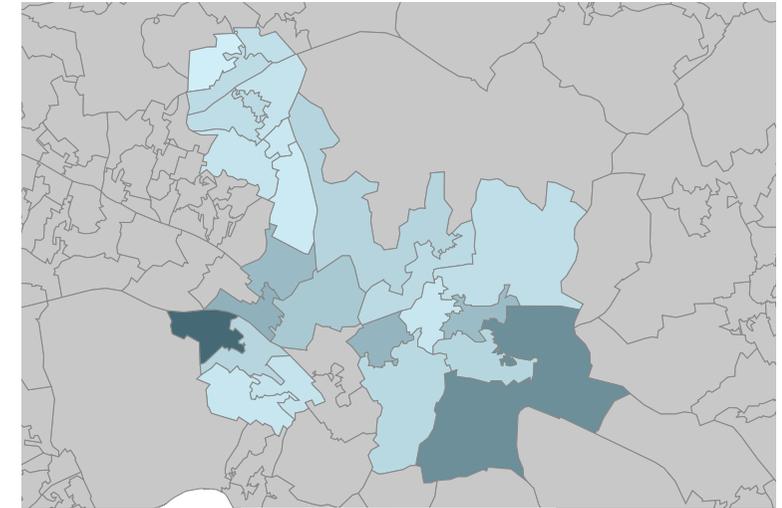
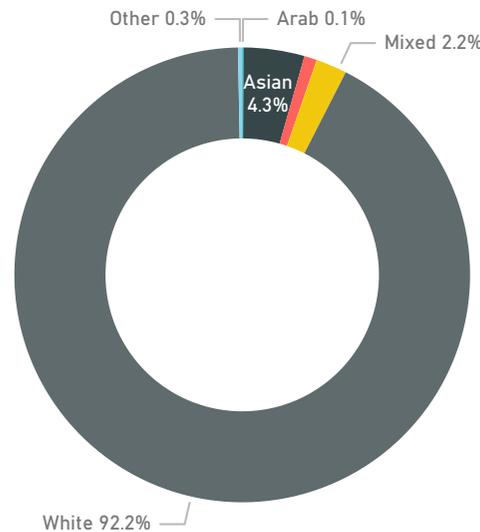


There are 40,366 people living in the Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board area.

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board has fewer young people than the county average, with 20.7% of the population under 16 years of age (Buckinghamshire average 20.7%, England average 19.2%) and more older people than the county average, with 22.4% of the population aged 65+ (Buckinghamshire average 18.9%, England average 18.4%)

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board is less ethnically diverse than Buckinghamshire as a whole. Ethnic minorities (excluding white minorities) make up 7.9% of the population compared with 13.6% in Buckinghamshire overall, and 14.6% in England.

Ethnicity



less deprived more deprived

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation is a relative measure of deprivation of small areas. A higher score indicates an area is experiencing higher deprivation.

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board has a deprivation score of 4.8 within Buckinghamshire (Buckinghamshire as a whole is 10.1). The map shows the pockets of higher deprivation across this community board.

The maps do not match the Community Board boundary exactly. Data is being presented by the Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) covering the Community Board. These are geographic areas with a mean population of 1,500 people and their boundaries can cross the Community Boards boundaries. The interactive profile will enable the maps to be explored in more detail.

Source: Population by age - Office for National Statistics (ONS) , Annually (published September 2020); Ethnicity - ONS - 2011 census, 2011; IMD - Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Governm...

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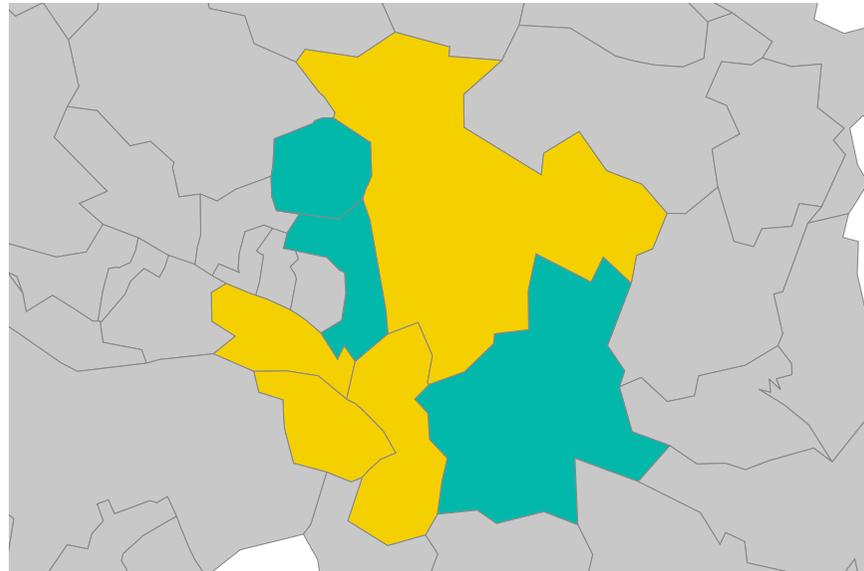
Board Name ▼

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye ▼

Life expectancy at birth (males) by MSOA, 2015-19



● Better ● Similar compared to Buckinghamshire average



83.6 Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye

81.8 Buckinghamshire

79.8 England

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is a summary measure of illness and death in an area. It provides an estimation of how many years a newborn baby would expect to live based on current death rates.

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board has a higher life expectancy for men (83.6 years) compared to the Buckinghamshire average of 81.8 years (England average 79.8).

The life expectancy for women is higher (86.8 years) compared to the Buckinghamshire average of 85.1 years (England average 83.4).

The maps highlight areas within the community board and whether they are significantly different compared to the Buckinghamshire average.

Impact of COVID

Data presented here is pre-COVID and looks at life expectancy up to 2019. Given the very high level of excess deaths due to the Covid-19 pandemic, life expectancy fell in 2020 across the country.

Compared with 2019, life expectancy in England in 2020 was 1.3 years lower for males and 0.9 years lower for females. In Buckinghamshire it was 1.3 years lower for males and 1.5 years lower for females.

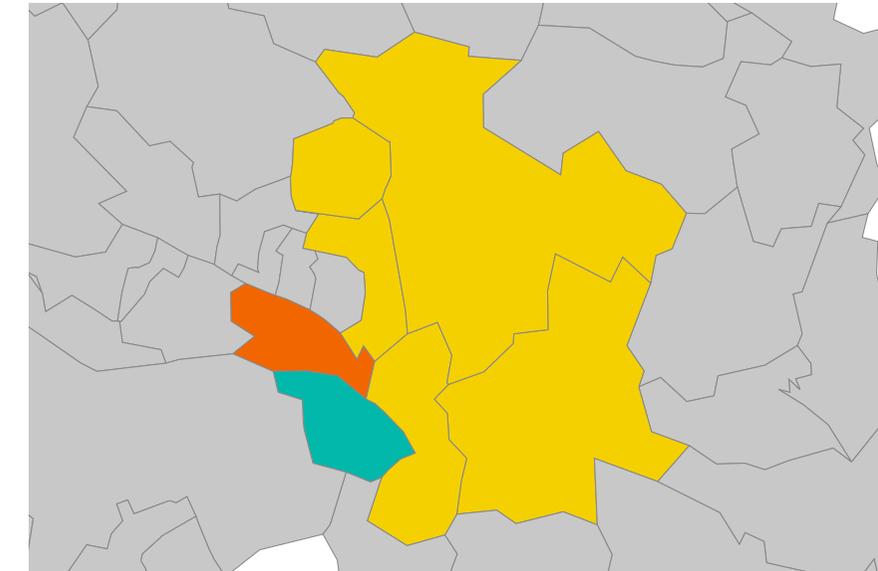
This drop in life expectancy has not been experienced equally across the country and national analysis shows more deprived areas have seen a larger drop which has resulted in greater inequalities in 2020.

The maps do not match the Community Board boundary exactly. Data is being presented by the Middle Super Output Areas (MSOA) covering the Community Board. These are geographic areas with a mean population of 7,200 people and their boundaries cross the Community Boards boundaries. The interactive profile will enable the maps to be explored in more detail.

Life expectancy at birth (females) by MSOA, 2015-19



● Better ● Similar ● Worse compared to Buckinghamshire average



86.8 Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye

85.1 Buckinghamshire

83.4 England

Growing up in your community

Board Name

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye

What happens in pregnancy and early childhood impacts on physical and mental health all the way to adulthood. Important factors in the early years include being born at a healthy birth weight, growing up in a household with sufficient income, receiving a good education and adopting healthy behaviours from childhood.

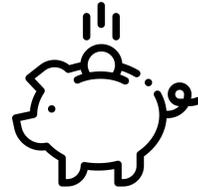


Births (2019)

320

Low Birthweight babies

2.8%



Children in poverty

5.7%



Child excess weight Year 6

26.2%



School Readiness and Attainment data is not currently available due to Covid-19

Low birthweight increases the risks of childhood death, developmental problems and is associated with poorer health in later life. Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board had 320 births in the latest year. Of these births 2.8% had a low birthweight, which is lower than the Buckinghamshire average of 6.8% (England average 6.8%).

There is a lower proportion of children living in poverty (5.7%) compared to the Buckinghamshire average of 9.5%. (England average 17.0%).

The children in poverty measure shows the proportion of children (aged 0-15) in families in receipt of out of work benefits, or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of the median income.

26.2% of children in year 6 (ages 10 and 11 years), are overweight or obese compared to 31.1% in Buckinghamshire as a whole.

The risk of obesity in adulthood and future obesity-related ill-health are greater as children get older.

Health behaviours

The four main health behaviours – smoking, physical inactivity, unhealthy diet and alcohol misuse - account for 40% of all years lived with ill health and disability. Addressing these four behaviours could lead to a reduction by up to 75% in new cases of heart disease, stroke and type 2 diabetes and a reduction of 40% in new cases of cancer.

The pandemic has led to a rise in unhealthy behaviours. A local survey in Buckinghamshire, following the first lockdown, found 22% of respondents said they were drinking more alcohol during lockdown, a fifth (20%) said they were eating less healthy and nutritious food and more than a third (38%) were doing less exercise. National surveys show 40% of the population gained weight during the pandemic and demand for drug and alcohol services increased. In Buckinghamshire, this demand increased by 15% for alcohol services over 2020.



Adult Obesity

Data will be added to this section once available



Adults who are physically inactive

18.2%

- lower proportion of adults who are physically inactive (18.2%) compared to the Buckinghamshire average (20.3%)



Smoking

Data will be added to this section once available



Treatment for drugs and alcohol (rate per 100,000 population)

104.1

- lower rate of residents (per 100,000 population) receiving treatment for alcohol and non-opiate misuse (104) than the county overall (134)

Data on disease registers will be added to this section once available.

Long term conditions and healthcare use

Board Name

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye

Long term conditions not only cause significant amounts of poor health to individuals but they also lead to higher use of health care and social care. These conditions are often preventable by adopting healthy behaviours, but also through dedicated prevention strategies such as the NHS Health Checks programme. In addition, people with some long term conditions, such as heart disease, are at higher risk of poorer outcomes following infection with coronavirus (COVID-19).

Emergency Hospital Admissions 2019/20 by illness - Directly Standardised Rate per 100,000 population

Board Name	All	Cancer*	Cardiovascular	Dementia	Mental Health*	Respiratory	Under 5 years
Amersham	8,690	148.4	642.1	566.3	83.8	1,110	19,786
Aylesbury	12,888	242.8	1,014.5	604.0	118.7	1,719	24,439
Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye	8,578	179.9	715.8	471.3	77.6	1,165	19,977
Beeches	10,896	182.0	870.8	586.1	88.9	1,501	19,811
Buckingham and Villages	9,083	230.0	824.3	560.2	75.5	1,293	24,213
Chesham and Villages	9,739	167.7	765.1	524.7	72.0	1,374	23,095
Denham, Gerrards Cross and Chalfonts	9,660	221.9	751.0	516.7	62.0	1,445	20,054
Haddenham and Waddesdon	10,243	193.3	779.7	558.3	48.7	1,238	24,004
High Wycombe	12,494	220.9	1,077.4	795.1	112.9	1,811	26,102
Missendens	9,119	152.8	721.5	420.5	77.5	1,068	25,942
North West Chilterns	10,116	169.4	738.2	477.6	82.0	1,262	23,716
South West Chilterns	8,981	141.6	744.9	481.0	50.7	1,236	20,943
Wendover	10,067	219.5	724.7	449.1	61.8	1,247	20,169
Wexham and Ivers	10,909	212.2	1,024.7	622.3	106.5	1,394	19,865
Wing and Ivinghoe	10,422	194.7	799.6	599.2	107.0	1,261	22,031
Winslow and Villages	9,288	184.2	676.8	606.8	64.7	1,473	27,156
Buckinghamshire	10,283	193.3	819.0	549.9	84.6	1,389	23,042

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board (where a rank of 1 out of 16 indicates higher emergency admissions):

- Ranks 16 for emergency admissions overall
- Ranks 11 for cancer emergency admissions
- Ranks 14 for cardiovascular emergency admissions
- Ranks 14 for dementia emergency admissions
- Ranks 8 for mental health emergency admissions
- Ranks 13 for under 5 years emergency admissions
- Ranks 14 for respiratory emergency admissions

NHS Health Checks



1142

Uptake 2019/20

48.7%

NHS Health Checks (%)

The admissions data in this profile is pre-Covid-19 and covers 2019/20 (*due to smaller numbers for cancer and mental health emergency admissions, in a single year, data presented for these covers 2017 to 2019). Data is presented showing whether the rate is statistically significantly different to the Buckinghamshire average.

The NHS Health Check programme aims to help prevent heart disease, stroke, diabetes and kidney disease. A high take up is important to identify early signs of poor health leading to opportunities for early interventions. Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board had a higher uptake of health checks (48.7%) compared with the Buckinghamshire average (43.8%).

The standardised rates used here are taking into account differences in ages of populations so comparisons across areas can be made. The rates above are based on number of admissions per 100,000 population - all age population is used for all except under 5 admissions. **Red** indicates the admission rate calculated is statistically significant higher than the Buckinghamshire average, **Amber** indicates the rate is similar and **Green** indicates the rate is significantly lower.

Source: Long term conditions - HES data extracted from NHS Digital Data Access Environment (DAE) (2019/20); Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimate for relevant year; TCR (Nottingham) Quest Health Checks Reporting; and Buckinghamshire Public Health Intelligence.

Vulnerable groups

Board Name

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye

Individuals in certain vulnerable groups (e.g. those who are living on low income, socially isolated or unemployed) experience worse mental and physical health outcomes compared with the general population. For example, people living in more deprived circumstances are more likely to have multiple long term conditions and develop these at a younger age compared to those living in least deprived circumstances. The Covid-19 pandemic also continues to have wider impacts on communities including social, educational and economic impacts which affect health and wellbeing. These impacts have also not been experienced equally across the population and many have increased existing health inequalities.



Personal debt
(unsecured loans) per
person aged 18+

£723.70

Personal debt in the Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board area (£723.66) is less than the Buckinghamshire average (£751.71), and greater than the England average (£661.90).



Unemployment Benefit
Claimants

2.5%

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board has a lower proportion of unemployment benefit claimants (2.5%) compared to the Buckinghamshire average (3.9%), and a lower proportion than the England average (5.6%).



Food Poverty

5,198

Residents living in households at
higher risk of food poverty
(September 2019)

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board residents have a below average risk of food poverty compared to the county overall. 5,198 residents are living in households at a higher risk of food poverty (12.6% of the Community Board population). This compares with 79,896 people in Buckinghamshire overall (14.9% of the county population).

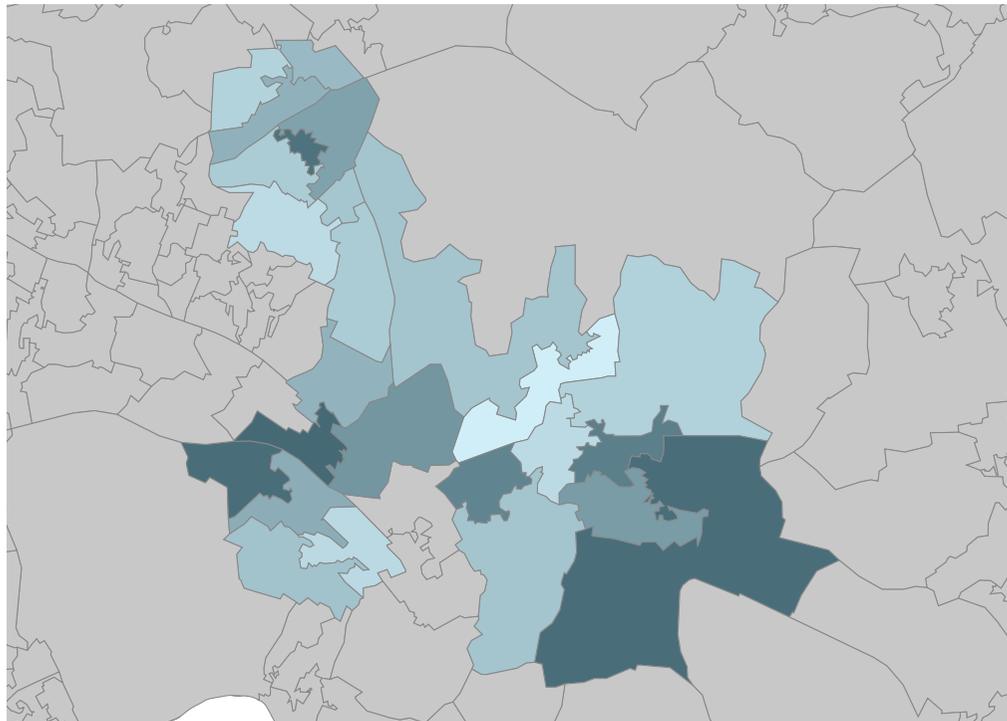
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Vulnerable groups (2)

Board Name ▼
Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye ▼

People who experience social isolation and loneliness are more likely to experience depression and anxiety, be physically inactive, smoke and drink alcohol, have an increased risk of heart disease and dementia, and die prematurely. Adults most at risk of being lonely, and increasingly over the pandemic, have one or more of the following characteristics: they are young, living alone, on low incomes, out of work and, or with a mental health condition.

Probability of loneliness by LSOA
(a value closer to 0 predicts a greater prevalence of loneliness)



less prevalence of loneliness  greater prevalence of loneliness

Data is difficult to collect on social isolation and loneliness. The indicator presented on this page shows an estimate of risk of being lonely in the older age groups at small area geographies within the community board area.

Loneliness and social isolation can affect people of all ages though, including children, and can have a significant impact on health and wellbeing. Nationally, people aged 16 to 24 years were more likely to say they felt lonely than any other age group. During October 2020 and February 2021 an estimated 11.8% of the Buckinghamshire population (16+ years) reported feeling lonely.

The probability of loneliness in those aged 65 years and over in Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye is lower (-4.32) than the Buckinghamshire average (-4.18). The average for England is -3.9. A value closer to 0 predicts a greater prevalence of loneliness.

In addition, the proportion of working age residents receiving personal independence payments (PIP) is lower (2.0%) than the Buckinghamshire average (3.2%), and lower than the England average (6.2%).



2.0%

Personal Independence Payment (PIP)

Source: Risk of Loneliness - AgeUK, English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA) survey, June 2010 - July 2012, Irregular (published January 2016); PIP - Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), Monthly (published July 2021); Food poverty - Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), Quarterly (published March 2021).

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COVID-19 headlines

Board Name ▼
Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye ▼

Covid-19 has undoubtedly had an impact across Buckinghamshire. The data on this page highlights the direct impacts looking at the cumulative picture in terms of cases, deaths and vaccination uptake. Data will be updated for this page at regular intervals in the interactive version of this profile.

COVID Cases

8,682

COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population (up to 20 Sept 2021)

South East

9,538

England

11,175

COVID Deaths

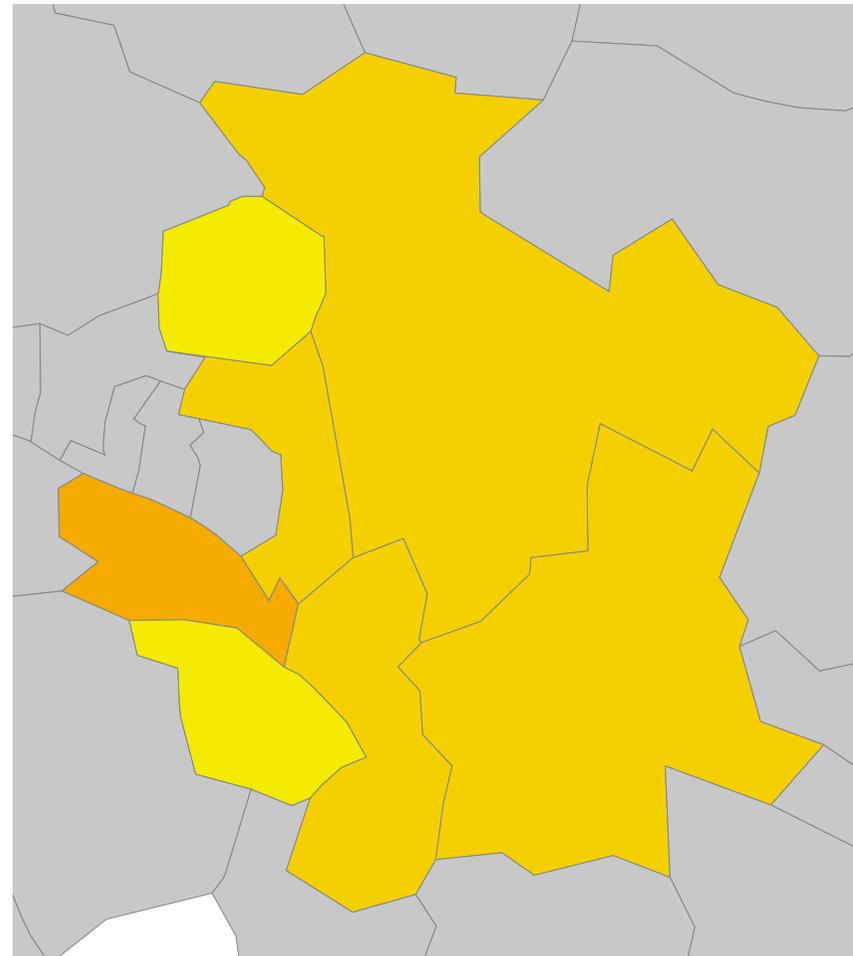
72

Deaths involving COVID - data up to July 2021

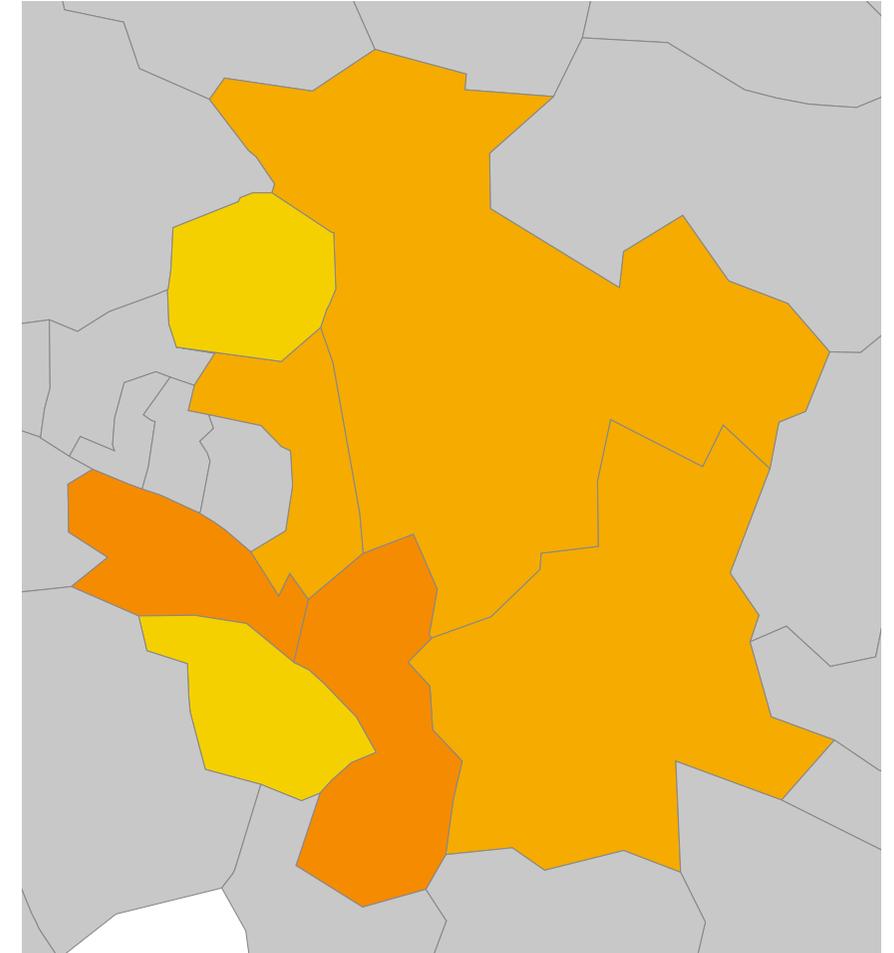
Vaccine data up to and including

19/09/2021

Dose 1 Coverage ● 80-84% ● 85-89% ● 90-94%



Dose 2 Coverage ● 70-79% ● 80-84% ● 85-89%



Vaccine data up to and including

19/09/2021

The maps do not match the Community Board boundary exactly. Data is being presented by the Middle Super Output Areas (MSOA) covering the Community Board. These are geographic areas with a mean population of 7,200 people and their boundaries cross the Community Board boundaries. The interactive profile will enable the maps to be explored in more detail.

Natural built environment

Board Name

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye

Being in contact with the natural environment is vital for our mental wellbeing and physical health at all ages. Air pollution contributes to a range of poor health outcomes including low birth weight babies, stroke, dementia, lung disease and heart disease. The environment affects our mental health and ability to adopt healthy behaviours such as being physically active.



Median house price

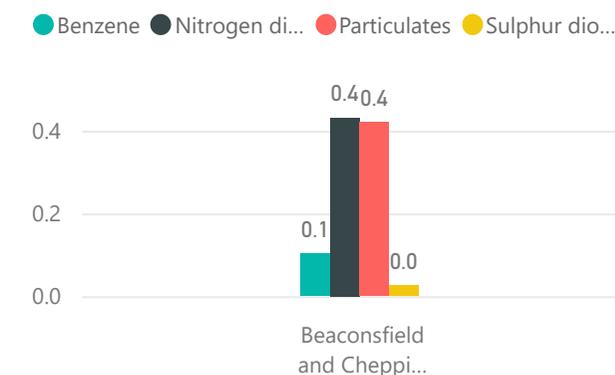
£637,842

Proportion of dwelling stock in each Council Tax band

Board Name	Band A	Band B	Band C	Band D	Band E	Band F	Band G	Band H	Band I
Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye	1.0	3.7	11.3	22.3	20.3	13.7	21.5	6.4	0.00



Air quality deprivation score



The median house price in Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye (£637,842) is higher than the Buckinghamshire average (£472,944), and higher than the England average (£297,067)

The Office for National Statistics Health Index ([Health Index \(lcp.uk.com\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/health-index)) measures how healthy people are today and also looks at wider social and economic circumstances that will influence peoples ability to live healthy lives. For Buckinghamshire as a whole the index highlights public green space and access to green space for residents below the national average. The two maps on the online version show the council services and the accessible green space in this community board area.

The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Air Quality measure is an estimate of the concentration of pollutants. Overall, the Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board Area has a higher concentration of air pollutants than the Buckinghamshire average, and a higher concentration than the England average.

- higher concentration of Benzene (0.102) than the Buckinghamshire average (0.093)
- higher concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (0.431) than the Buckinghamshire average (0.377)
- higher concentration of Particulates (0.42) than the Buckinghamshire average (0.407)
- lower concentration of Sulphur Dioxide (0.025) than the Buckinghamshire average (0.026)

[Return to home page](#)

Board Name ▼

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye ▼



Broadband speed (Mbit/s)

29.7

Shows the average broadband download linespeed (Mbit/s) for connections in the area.

The broadband speed in Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board is slower than the average for Buckinghamshire (39.9 Mbit/s) and slower than the national average (England, 45.1 Mbit/s).



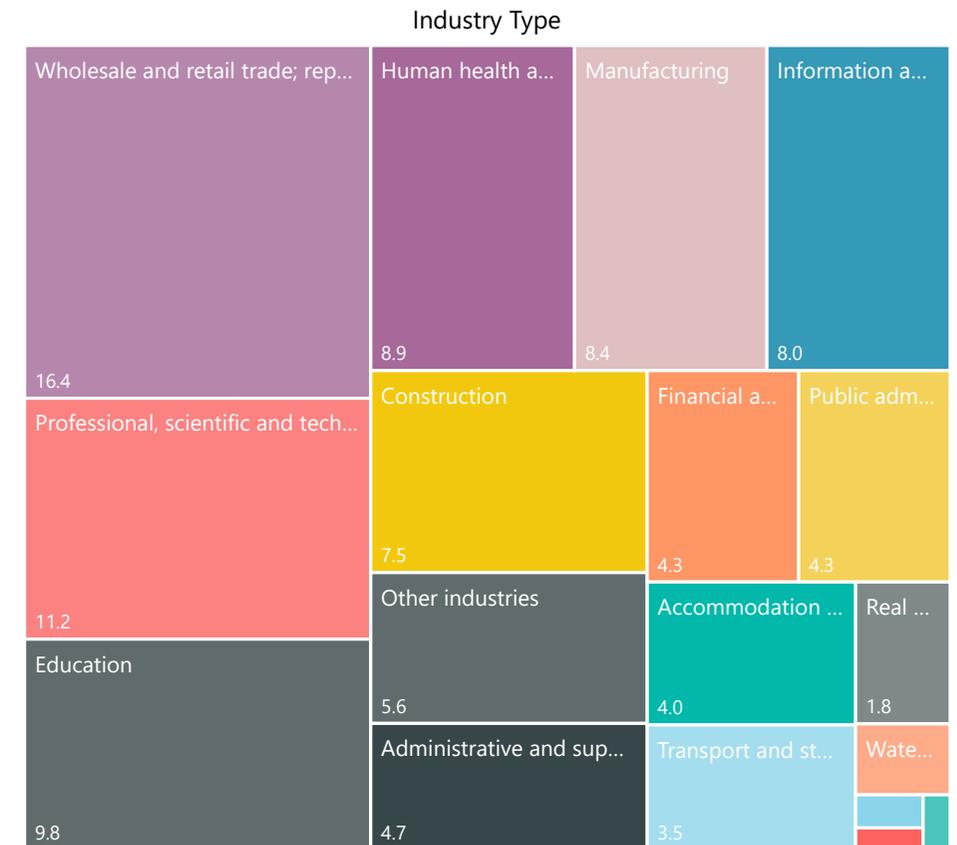
Jobs density (%)

86.5

Shows the number of jobs located in the local area as a percentage of the working age population in that area

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye has a higher jobs density (86.5%) than Buckinghamshire (74.7%). The overall jobs density for England is 78.1%.

Increasing our prosperity



Shows the proportion of people in employment aged 16-74 working in each industrial sector

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Improving community safety

Board Name
 Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye



Safer Buckinghamshire Partnership Priorities

Resilience in the Community

Protecting the vulnerable

Reducing crime linked to Drugs, Alcohol and Mental Health

Tackling Domestic Violence and Abuse

Preventing offending



Crime rates (per 1,000 residents)

Board Name	ASB	Burglary	Drug crime	Vehicle crime	Violent crime and sexual offences	Total crime offences	Domestic Violence and Abuse
Amersham	7.90	8.60	1.9	4.7	16.6	53.70	7.00
Aylesbury	12.70	5.60	4.7	4.1	31.6	83.10	11.20
Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye	9.10	7.90	1.5	4.4	17.2	53.30	5.90
Beeches	8.60	12.90	1.9	7.6	23.6	69.60	8.80
Buckingham and Villages	5.00	7.30	1.5	3.2	19.9	47.30	8.70
Chesham and Villages	12.60	10.40	2.6	5.1	25.8	74.00	11.30
Denham, Gerrards Cross and Chalfonts	9.30	11.90	2.6	8.0	18.1	65.30	7.30
Haddenham and Waddesdon	4.30	9.80	1.0	3.0	13.1	35.50	6.20
High Wycombe	13.60	7.60	4.1	6.0	34.6	92.00	14.30
Missendens	7.90	7.00	1.1	2.5	14.2	42.70	6.20
North West Chilterns	6.40	5.00	1.3	4.2	15.6	42.60	7.50
South West Chilterns	8.80	7.20	1.3	5.0	18.4	56.90	7.90
Wendover	6.60	4.10	1.2	3.5	16.1	44.70	7.60
Wexham and Ivers	8.60	12.60	2.5	11.8	24.7	86.40	13.20
Wing and Ivinghoe	6.80	6.60	1.2	3.9	15.9	42.70	5.00
Winslow and Villages	3.30	7.80	0.7	3.6	14.8	36.70	6.10
Buckinghamshire	9.10	7.90	2.3	5.0	22.0	62.50	
South East	21.80	8.80	2.8	4.4	29.7	90.00	
England	29.30	10.70	3.1	5.4	29.2	99.70	

Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board

- Ranks 5 for incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour

Includes behaviour likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress, such as littering, public drunkenness, noisy neighbours, aggressive dogs and andalism. Some, but not all, ASB may also be a crime.

- Ranks 7 for Burglary crime

Includes theft, or attempted theft, from a premise where access is not authorised. Both residential and commercial premises are included

- Ranks 8 for Drug crimes

Includes possession, consumption, supply of or the intent to supply illegal drugs.

- Ranks 8 for Vehicle crime

Includes theft of, theft from, or tampering with a vehicle.

- Ranks 9 for Violent crime and sexual offences

Includes a range of offences from harassment and common assault, to grievous bodily harm and all sexual offences.

- Ranks 15 for Domestic Violence and Abuse

Includes occurrences from any of the crime types that are deemed to be related to Domestic Abuse. DVA occurrences are a subset of other crime type rather than an additional crime type.

Improving community safety (2)

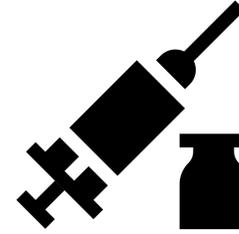
Crime rates (per 1,000 residents)



Antisocial Behaviour
9.1



Burglary
7.9



Drug crime
1.5



Total Crime Offences
53



Vehicle crime
4.4



Violent crime and sexual offences
17.2



Domestic Violence and Abuse
5.9

Outcome Rate %

Aylesbury LPA: 17%

Chiltern & South Bucks LPA: 14%

Wycombe LPA: 15%

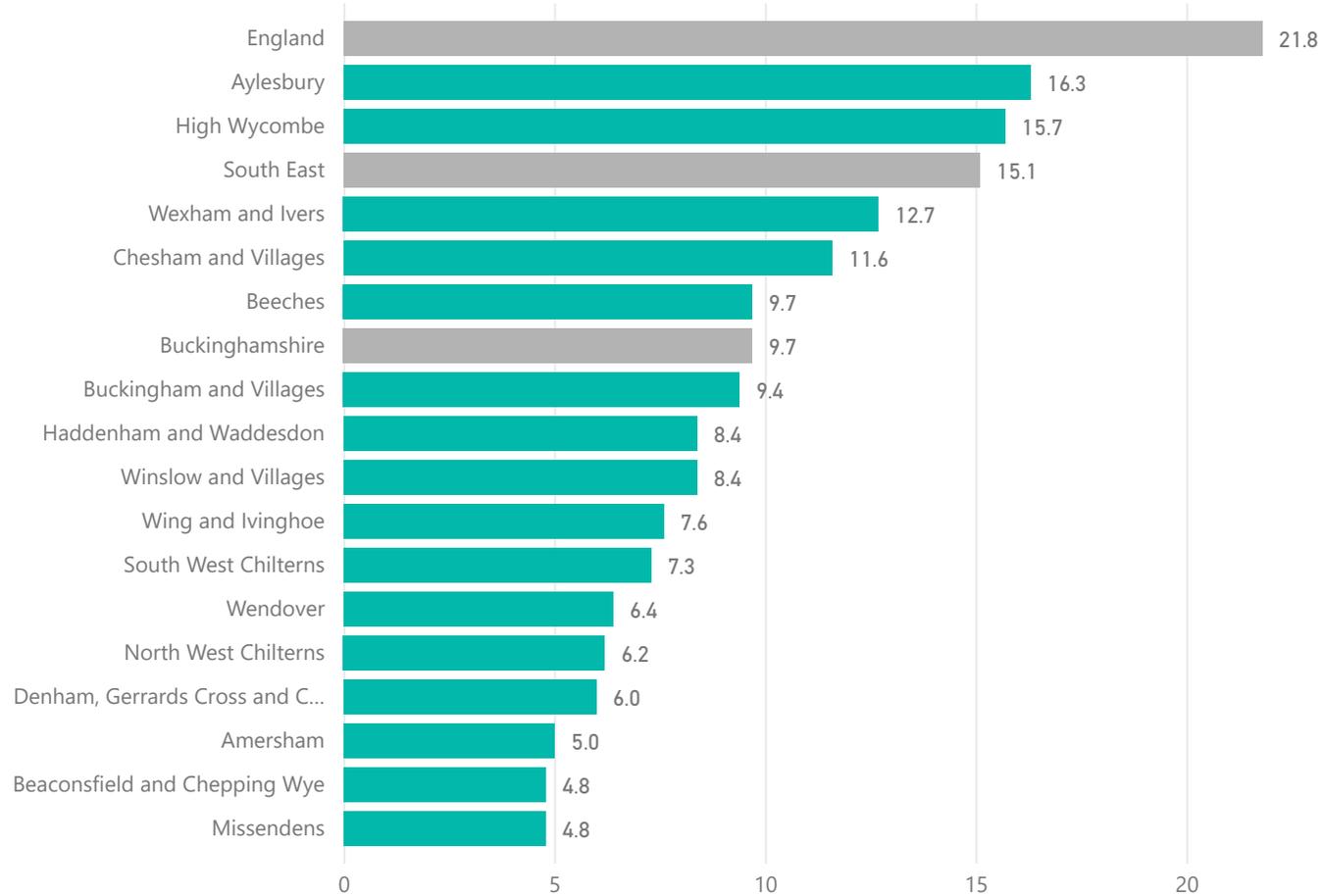
Outcome rate (%) is the proportion of 'Positive Outcomes' a Local Policing Area (LPA) has achieved as defined by the Home Office.

The overall crime rate in Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board area is lower than the Buckinghamshire average and lower than the England average.

Compared to the Buckinghamshire average, Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye Community Board has a higher rate of Anti-social Behaviour, Vehicle Crime, and a lower rate of Drug Crime, Violent Crime and Sexual Offences, Domestic Violence and Abuse

Improving community safety (3)

Indices of Deprivation 2019 Score



Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye has a lower IMD score than Buckinghamshire, suggesting it has a lower level of deprivation.

The Indices of Deprivation are a relative measure of deprivation across England. The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation combines together indicators under seven different domains of deprivation: Income Deprivation; Employment Deprivation; Education Skills and Training Deprivation; Health Deprivation and Disability; Crime; Barriers to Housing and Services and Living Environment Deprivation. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.

References

Domain	Indicator name	Tooltip description
(1) People in your community	Deprivation - IMD Score	A higher value indicates a greater level of deprivation. The Indices of Deprivation 2019 are a relative measure of deprivation for small areas (L indicators under seven different domains of deprivation: Income Deprivation; Employment Deprivation; Education Skills and Training Deprivation; Health Deprivation; Living Environment Deprivation; Barriers to Housing and Equality; and Car Access Deprivation). A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.
(1) People in your community	White ethnic groups	Shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as specified ethnic group. This information was created from responses to the ethnicity cultural background. The question covers all people usually resident in the area and shows the detailed 16-way classification of ethnic groups Rate calculated as = (Ethnic Group (census KS201))/(All usual residents (census KS201))*100
(1) People in your community	Mixed ethnic groups	Shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as specified ethnic group. This information was created from responses to the ethnicity cultural background. The question covers all people usually resident in the area and shows the detailed 16-way classification of ethnic groups Rate calculated as = (White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British (census KS201))/(All usual residents (census KS201))*100
(1) People in your community	Asian ethnic groups	Shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as specified ethnic group. This information was created from responses to the ethnicity cultural background. The question covers all people usually resident in the area and shows the detailed 16-way classification of ethnic groups Rate calculated as = (White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British (census KS201))/(All usual residents (census KS201))*100
(1) People in your community	Black ethnic groups	Shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as specified ethnic group. This information was created from responses to the ethnicity cultural background. The question covers all people usually resident in the area and shows the detailed 16-way classification of ethnic groups Rate calculated as = (White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British (census KS201))/(All usual residents (census KS201))*100
(1) People in your community	Arab ethnic group	Shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as specified ethnic group. This information was created from responses to the ethnicity cultural background. The question covers all people usually resident in the area and shows the detailed 16-way classification of ethnic groups Rate calculated as = (White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British (census KS201))/(All usual residents (census KS201))*100
(1) People in your community	Other ethnic group	Shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as specified ethnic group. This information was created from responses to the ethnicity cultural background. The question covers all people usually resident in the area and shows the detailed 16-way classification of ethnic groups Rate calculated as = (White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British (census KS201))/(All usual residents (census KS201))*100
(1) People in your community	Non-white ethnic group	Shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as specified ethnic group. This information was created from responses to the ethnicity cultural background. The question covers all people usually resident in the area and shows the detailed 16-way classification of ethnic groups Rate calculated as = (White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British (census KS201))/(All usual residents (census KS201))*100
(1) People in your community	Population aged 0-15	Shows the proportion of the total population in each age group. These population figures are taken from the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Rate calculated as = (Population in age group)/(Total population)*100
(1) People in your community	Population of working age (16-64)	Shows the proportion of the total population in each age group. These population figures are taken from the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Rate calculated as = (Population in age group)/(Total population)*100
(1) People in your community	Population aged 65+	Shows the proportion of the total population in each age group. These population figures are taken from the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Rate calculated as = (Population in age group)/(Total population)*100
Total		