Local Insight profile for ‘Ash’ area

Neighbourhood Insight

Report created 24 May 2018

Introduction Page 3 for an introduction to this report

Population	There are 3,385 people living in Ash See pages 4-9 for more information on population by age and gender, ethnicity, country of birth, language, migration, household composition and religion	**Education & skills**	24% of people have no qualifications in Ash compared with 22% across England See pages 41-43 for more information on qualifications, pupil attainment and early years educational progress
Vulnerable groups	15% of children are living in poverty in Ash compared with 20% across England See pages 10-21 for more information on children in poverty, people out of work, people in deprived areas, disability, pensioners and other vulnerable groups	**Economy**	35% people aged 16-74 are in full-time employment in Ash compared with 39% across England See pages 44-50 for more information on people's jobs, job opportunities, income and local businesses
Housing	3% of households lack central heating in Ash compared with 3% across England See pages 22-31 for more information on dwelling types, housing tenure, affordability, overcrowding, age of dwelling and communal establishments	**Access & transport**	11% of households have no car in Ash compared with 26% across England See pages 51-53 for more information on transport, distances services and digital services
Crime & safety	The overall crime rate is lower than the average across England See pages 32-33 for more information on recorded crime and crime rates	**Communities & environment**	The % of people 'satisfied with their neighbourhood' is higher than the average across England See pages 54-59 for more information on neighbourhood satisfaction, the types of neighbourhoods locally, local participation and the environment, air pollution
Health & wellbeing	19% of people have a limiting long-term illness in Ash compared with 18% across England See pages 34-40 for more information on limited long-term illness, life expectancy and mortality, general health and healthy lifestyles	**Appendix A**	Page 60 for information on the geographies used in this report and 52 for acknowledgements

Local Insight

Local Insight for Neighbourhood Insight

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

OCSI

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

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

About the indicators

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

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

How we have identified the "Ash" area

This report is based on the definition of the "Ash" area created by Neighbourhood Insight, (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 "Ash" to create the charts and tables used in this report.

Alongside data for the "Ash", we also show data for selected comparator areas: Kent and England.

Population: Age and gender

What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of people living in Ash. 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 sex and 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% for example 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 Ash and comparator areas. The stacked bar chart, below, shows the age breakdown of the population in Ash and comparator areas by broad age band.

Total Population	Aged 0-15	Working age population	Aged 65+	Dependency ratio
3,385	640	1,930	815	0.75
49.7% male; 50.3% female	19.0% (England average = 19.1%)	57.0% (England average = 63.1%)	24.0% (England average = 17.9%)	England average = 0.59

Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2016

Figure: Population estimates by 5 year age band
Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2016

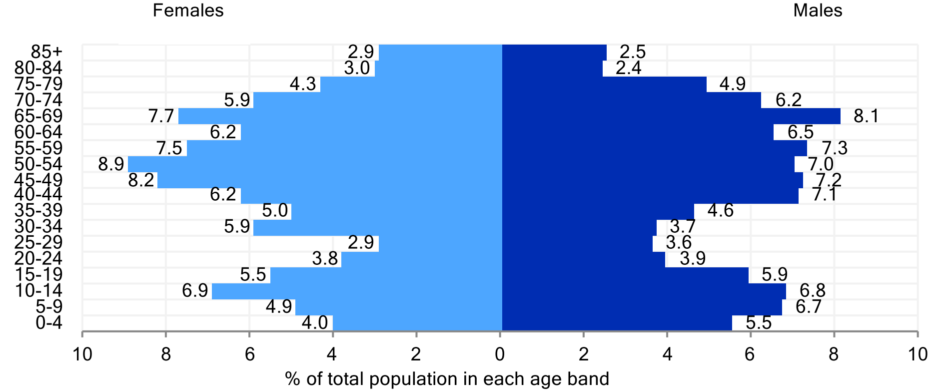


Figure: Population by age
Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2016

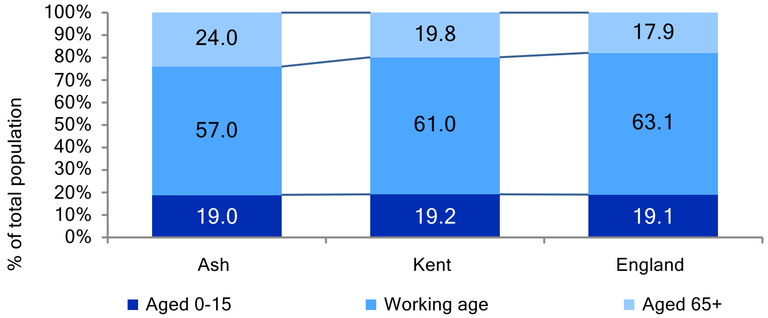
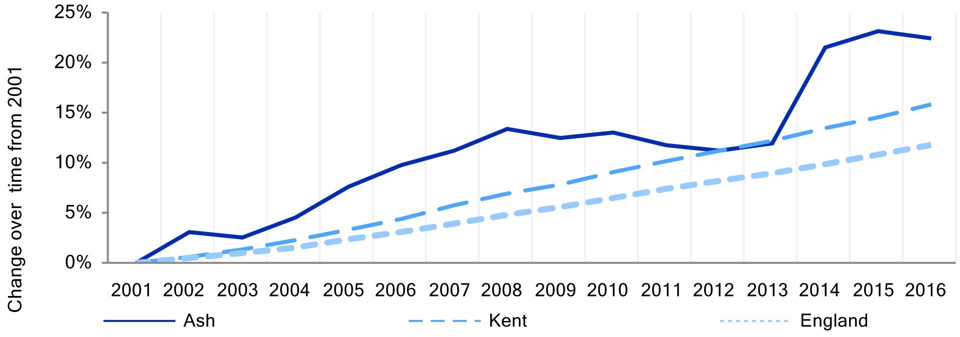


Figure: % change in total population from 2001-2016
Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS)



What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people in Ash 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 Black or Minority Ethnic groups (BMEs), as well as the five broad ethnic minority groups (White non-British, Mixed, Asian, Black and other ethnic group. The BME category includes all people who do not state their ethnicity as White British including those who identify as White but of a different ethnic identity.

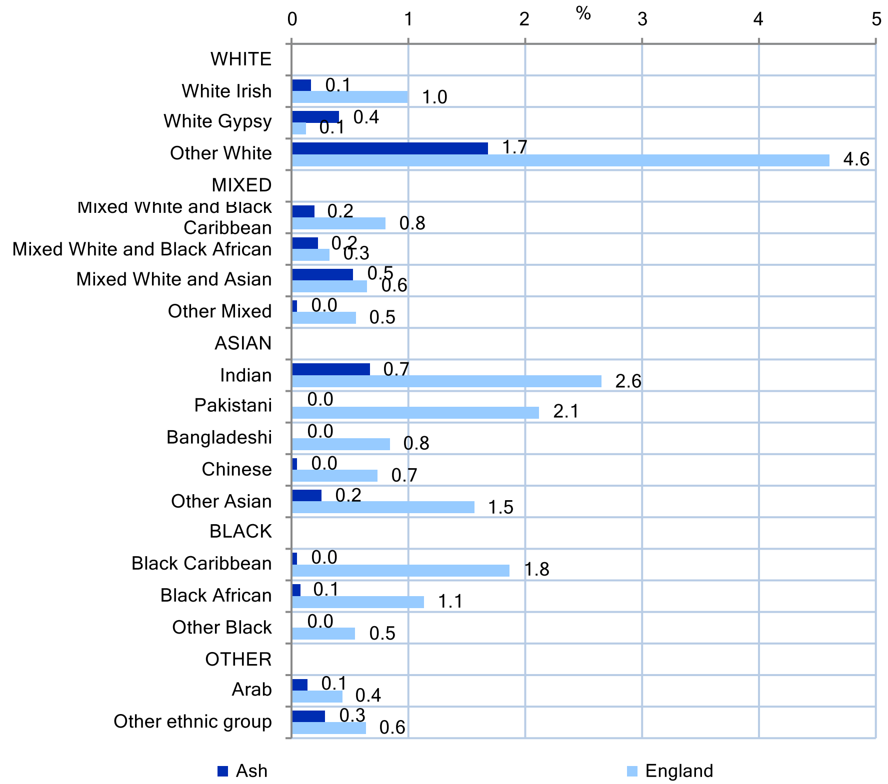
The final information box shows the proportion of households where not all household members are of the same ethnicity (households with multiple ethnic groups).

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

White British	BME	White-non-British	Mixed
3,215	155	75	30
95.5% (England average = 79.8%)	4.5% (England average = 20.2%)	2.2% (England average = 5.7%)	0.9% (England average = 2.3%)
Asian	**Black**	**Other ethnic group**	**Households with multiple ethnicities**
30	5	15	65
0.9% (England average = 7.8%)	0.1% (England average = 3.5%)	0.4% (England average = 1.0%)	4.9% (England average = 8.9%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population by ethnic group
Source: Census 2011



Population: Country of birth and household language

What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people in Ash by country of birth.

The top row information boxes display the number of people in Ash who were born in England and outside the UK as well as the number of people with a UK passport and non-UK passport.

The second row information boxes show the language breakdown of households, identifying the number of households in Ash with one or more members who cannot speak English.

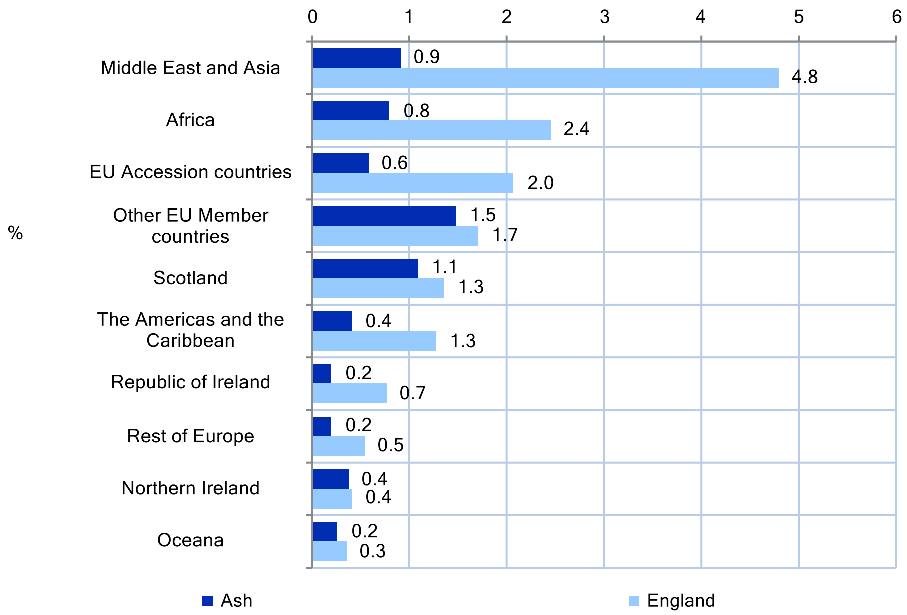
The bar chart on the right shows a detailed breakdown of the percentage of people in Ash born outside of England by the geographic region of birth.

Born in England	Born Outside the UK	With a UK passport	With a non-UK passport
3,125	165	2,625	100
92.9% (England average = 83.5%)	4.8% (England average = 13.8%)	77.9% (England average = 75.8%)	2.9% (England average = 8.8%)

All people in households have English as main language	At least one adult (not all) has English as main language	No adults but some children have English as main language	No household members have English as main language
1,305	15	0	5
98.1% (England average = 90.9%)	1.3% (England average = 3.9%)	0.2% (England average = 0.8%)	0.5% (England average = 4.4%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population born outside England
Source: Census 2011



What information is shown here?

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

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

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

People who have moved address within the last 12 months (Census 2011)	Overseas migrants (National Insurance no. registrations of overseas nationals) (DWP 2015/16)
295	30
8.7% (average = 12.3%)	1.4% (average = 2.2%)

Figure: Level of inward and outward migration (by age)
Source: Population Turnover Rates – Office for National Statistics (2010)

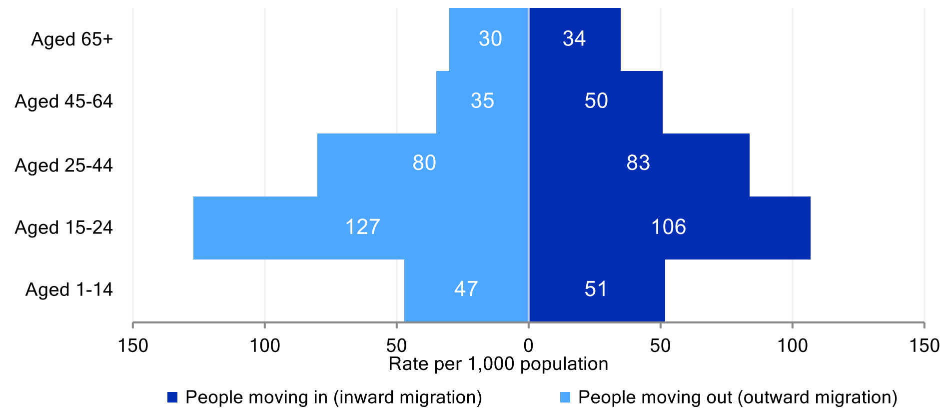
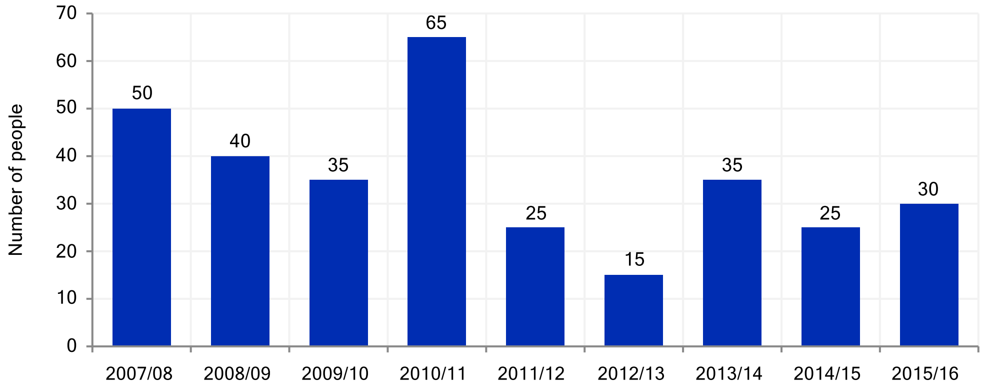


Figure: Number of overseas nationals registering with a National Insurance Number
Source: National Insurance No. registrations – Department for Work and Pensions (2015/16)



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

Population: All households

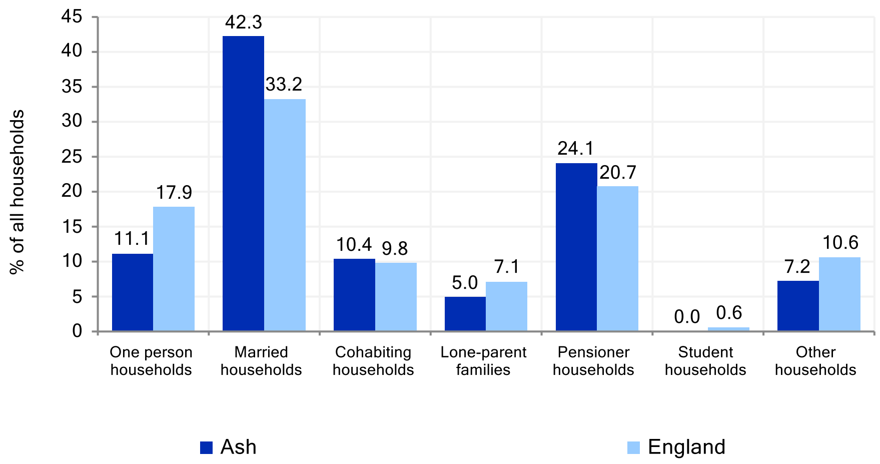
What information is shown here?

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

Pensioner households	One person households (aged under 65)	Lone parent families with dependent children
320	150	65
24.1% (England average = 20.7%)	11.1% (England average = 17.9%)	16.2% of all families with dependent children (England average = 24.5%)
Married households	**Cohabiting households**	**Student households**
565	140	0
42.3% (England average = 33.2%)	10.4% (England average = 9.8%)	0.0% (England average = 0.6%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population by household composition
Source: Census 2011



Population: Religion

What information is shown here?

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

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

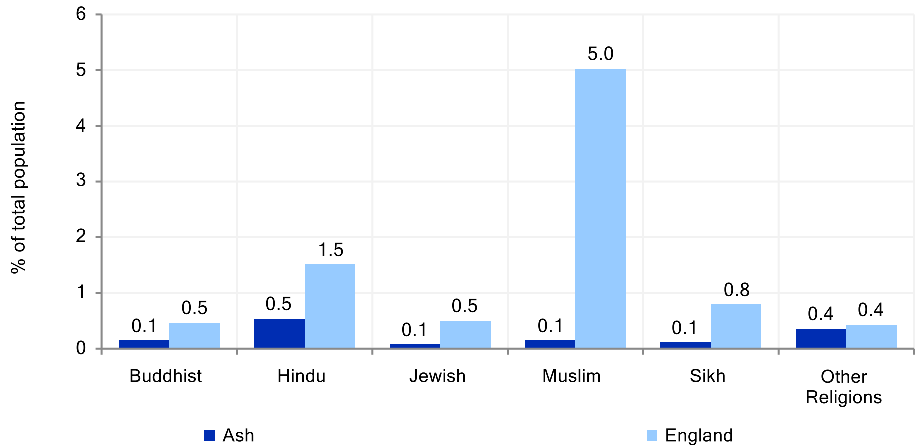
Note, figures in the table and charts may not add up to 100% because they do not include figures for those for who did not reply to the religion question – who were recorded as 'religion not stated' in the census data publication.

Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish
2,250	5	20	5
66.9% (England average = 59.4%)	0.1% (England average = 0.5%)	0.5% (England average = 1.5%)	0.1% (England average = 0.5%)

Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion
5	5	10	790
0.1% (England average = 5.0%)	0.1% (England average = 0.8%)	0.4% (England average = 0.4%)	23.5% (England average = 24.7%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population with non-Christian religion
Source: Census 2011



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. Universal Credit claimants are additionally included in the 'Unemployment Benefit' count where they were previously eligible for JSA. IB and ESA are workless benefits are 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.

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

The line charts on the following page show month on month changes in the proportion of people claiming IB or ESA and the proportion claiming JSA or out of work Universal Credit across Ash and comparator areas.

Unemployment Benefit (JSA and UC) claimants (Apr-18)	JSA claimants claiming for more than 12 months (Apr-18)	Youth unemployment (JSA/UC) claimants aged 18-24) (Apr-18)	Female unemployment claimants (JSA and UC) (Apr-18)
35	05	05	10
1.8% (England average = 2.2%)	0.4% (England average = 0.4%)	2.5% (England average = 3.0%)	0.9% (England average = 1.7%)

Male unemployment claimants (JSA and UC) (Apr-18)	Incapacity benefits claimants (Nov-17)	Working age workless benefit claimants (Nov-16)	16-24 year olds receiving workless benefits (May-16)
15	100	175	15
1.7% (England average = 2.6%)	5.2% (England average = 5.6%)	9.0% (England average = 10.7%)	5.8% (England average = 3.6%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Figure: Unemployment benefit (Jobseekers Allowance/Universal Credit) claimants
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

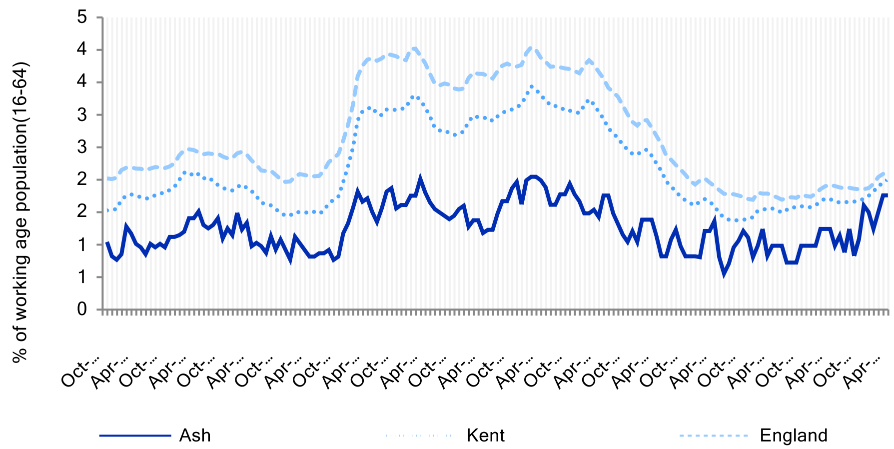


Figure: % of Jobseekers Allowance claimants claiming for more than 12 months
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Apr-18)

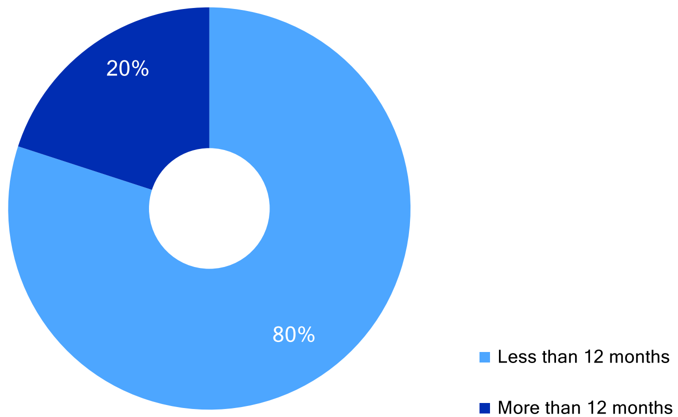


Figure: Workless benefit claimants aged 16-24 and 16-64
Source: Jobseekers Allowance – Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-16) Incapacity benefits/Workless benefit claimants – Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-17)

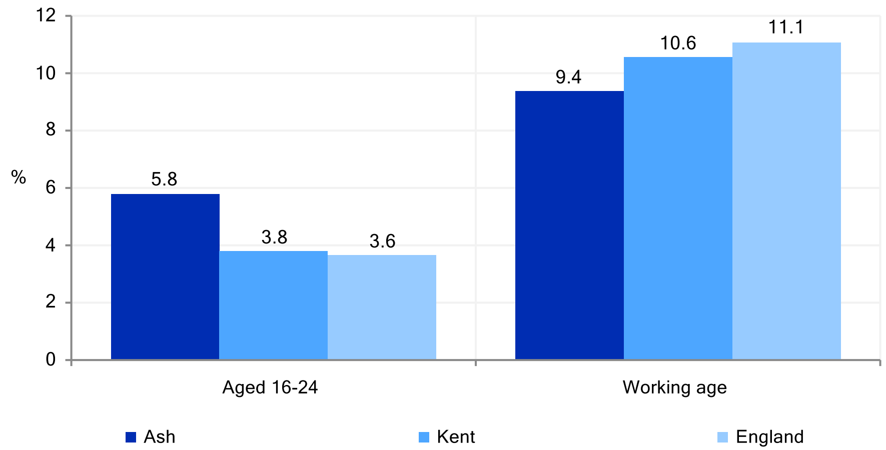


Figure: Working age population claiming incapacity benefits (Employment Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

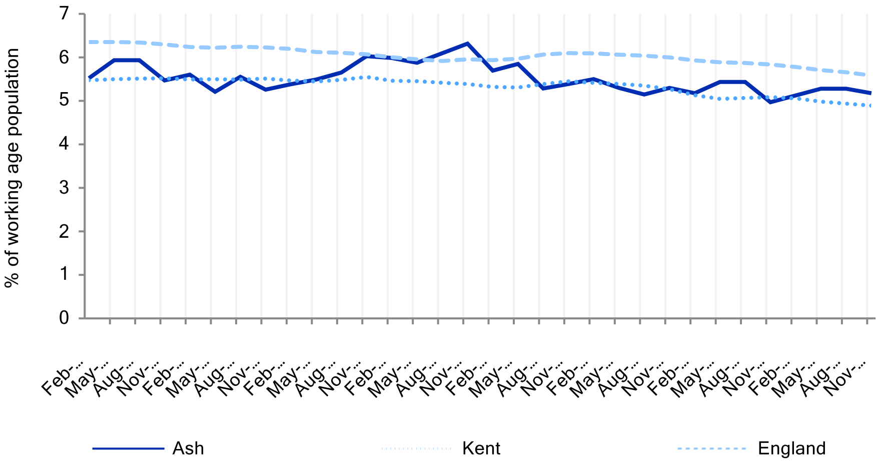
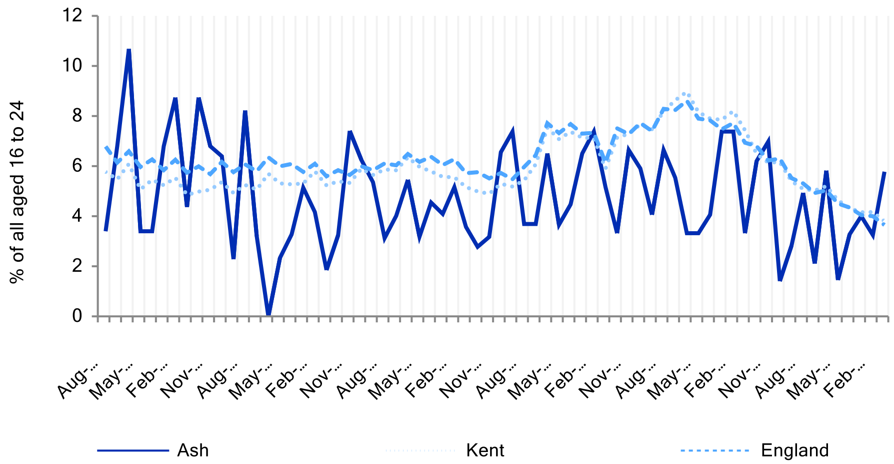


Figure: 16-24 year olds receiving 'Workless' benefits (Incapacity Benefit, Employment Support Allowance, Jobseekers Allowance
Source: Department for Work and Pensions



What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at the prevalence of disability among people living in Ash. There are two measures of disability presented: those claiming Attendance Allowance or 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. Disability Living Allowance is payable to children and adults in or out of work who are below the age of 65 and who are disabled, need help with personal care or have walking difficulties. It is a non-means tested benefit, which means it is not affected by income.

The information boxes on the right show the total number of people receiving Attendance Allowance and Disability Living Allowance across Ash.

Disability Living Allowance claimants (Nov-17)	Attendance Allowance claimants (Aug-17)
120	95
3.5% of people claim DLA in Ash areas and 3.1% claim in England	11.8% of people claim Attendance Allowance in Ash areas and 13.4% claim in England
Source: Department for Work and Pensions	

Figure: Adults with a disability (receiving Disability Living Allowance)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Aug-17)

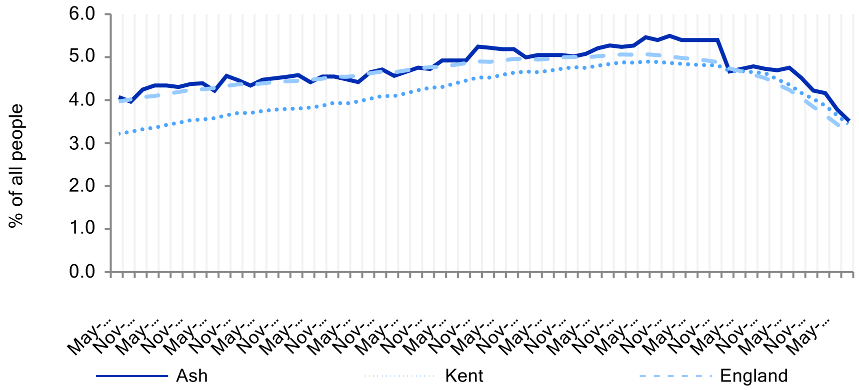
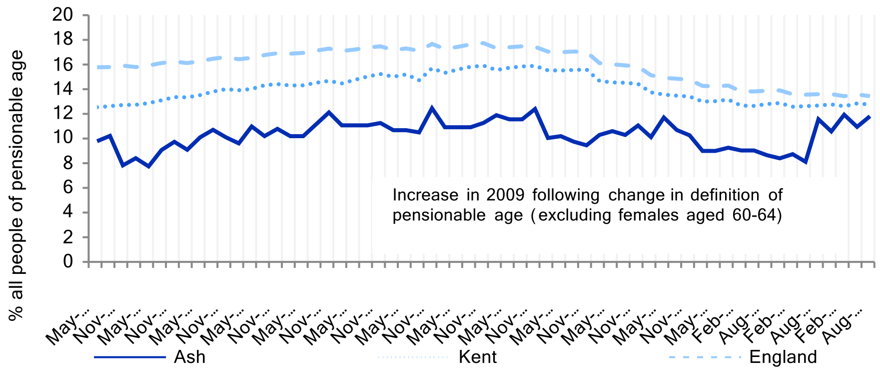


Figure: Older people with social care needs (receiving Attendance Allowance)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions



What information is shown here?

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

Working age DWP Benefits are benefits payable to all people of working age (16-64) who need additional financial support due to low income, worklessness, poor health, caring responsibilities, bereavement or disability. 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 chart on the right shows the change in the proportion of working age people receiving DWP benefits. The charts on the following page show the change in the proportion of Income Support and Housing Benefits claimants and the age breakdown of DWP benefit claimants across Ash and comparator areas.

Working age DWP Benefit claimants (Nov-16)	Female working age benefit claimants (Nov-16)	Male working age benefit claimants (Nov-16)
175	90	80
9.0% (England average = 10.7%)	9.2% (England average = 11.8%)	8.7% (England average = 9.6%)
Income Support (IS) claimants (Nov-17)	**Housing Benefit claimants (Feb-18)**	**Universal Credit claimants (Apr-18)**
20	170	10
1.1% (England average = 1.4%)	12.1% (England average = 15.8%)	0.6% (England average = 2.2%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Figure: Working age population claiming DWP benefit claimants (for all DWP benefits)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

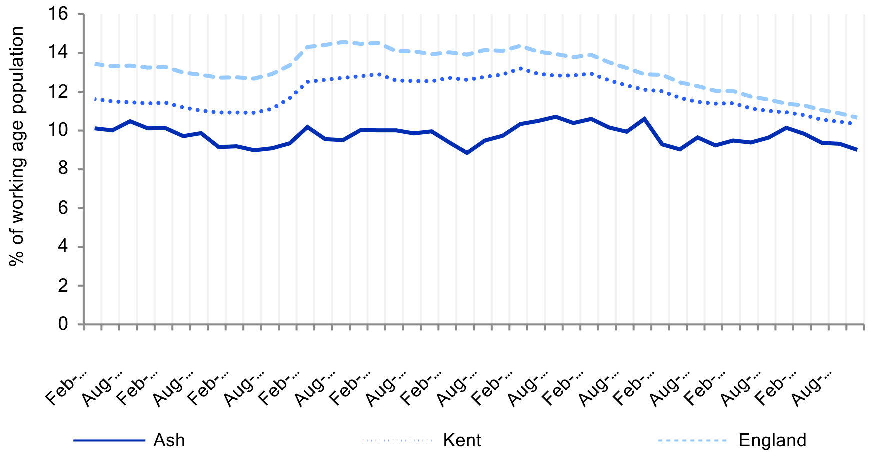


Figure: Income Support claimants
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-17)

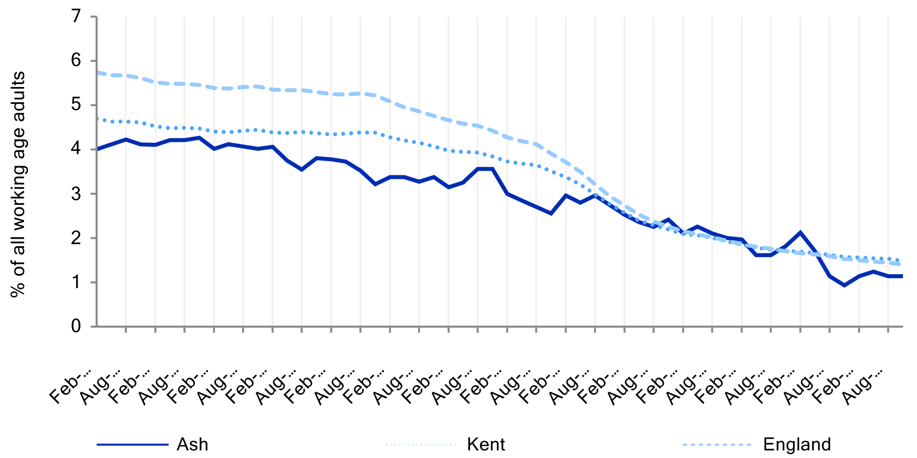


Figure: Age breakdown of working age DWP benefit claimants (for all DWP benefits)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-16)

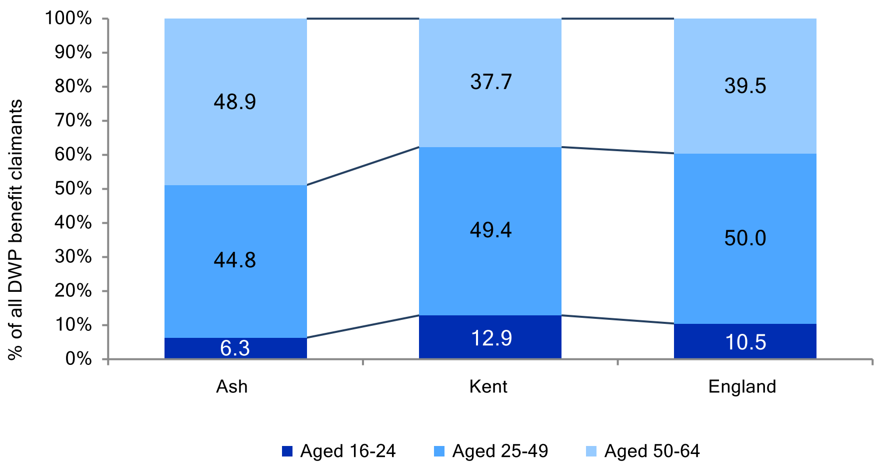


Figure: Housing Benefit claimants
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

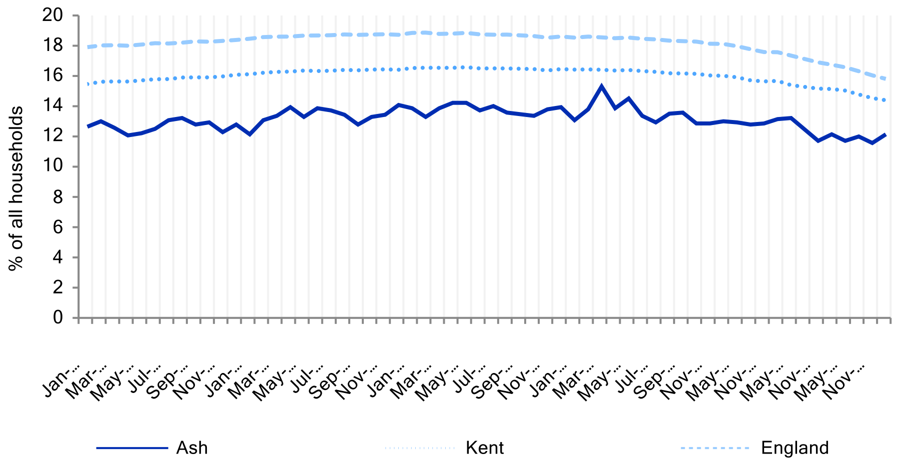
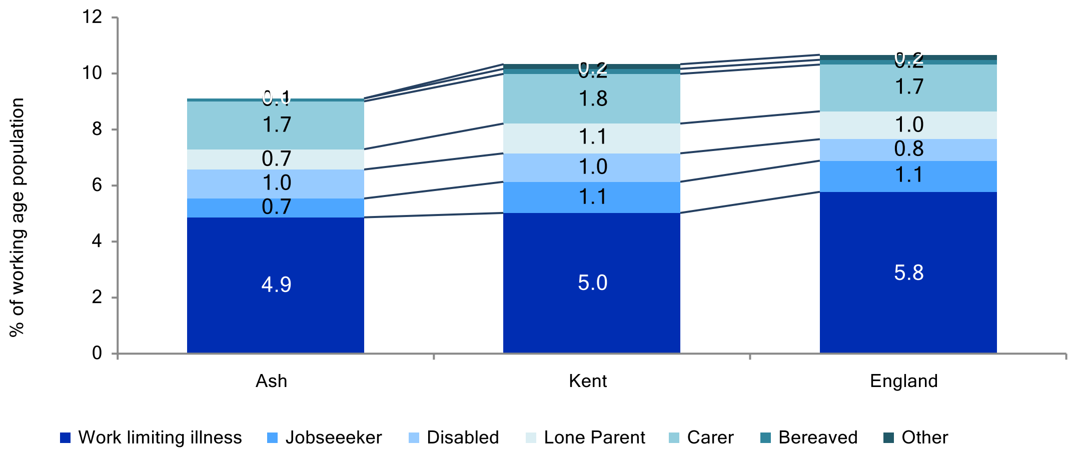


Figure: Breakdown of working age DWP benefit claimants by reason for claim
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-16)



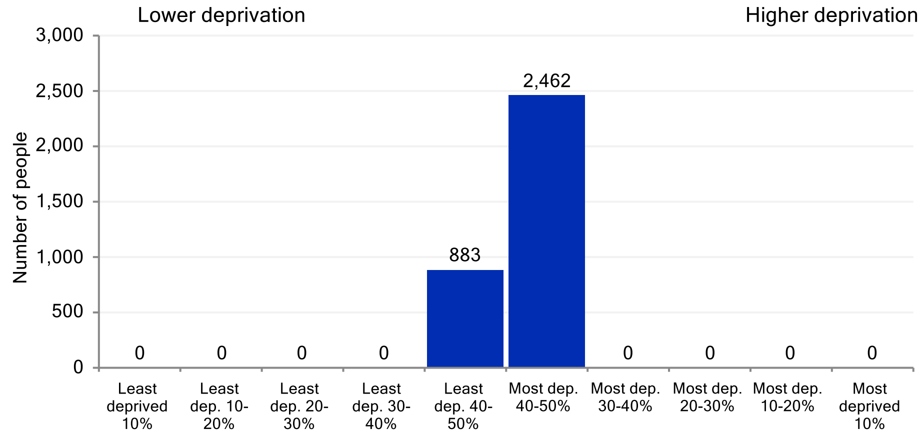
What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at overall levels of deprivation across Ash based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015. IMD 2015 is the most comprehensive measure of multiple deprivation available. The concept of multiple deprivation upon which the IMD 2015 is based is that separate types of deprivation exist, which are separately recognised and measurable. The IMD 2015 therefore consists of seven types, or domains, of deprivation, each of which contains a number of individual measures, or indicators.[2]

The information boxes on the right show the number of people in Ash living in neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England on IMD 2015 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 Ash living in the most deprived 20% of areas of England by Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2015 domain			
Index of Multiple Deprivation	Income domain	Employment domain	Education domain
0	0	0	0
(England average = 20.1%)	(England average = 20.1%)	(England average = 19.7%)	(England average = 19.8%)
Health domain	Barriers to Housing and Services domain	Living Environment domain	Crime domain
0	1,725	1,725	0
-(England average = 19.8%)	51.6% (England average = 21.2%)	51.6% (England average = 20.9%)	(England average = 20.6%)
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)			

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)



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

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Income domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

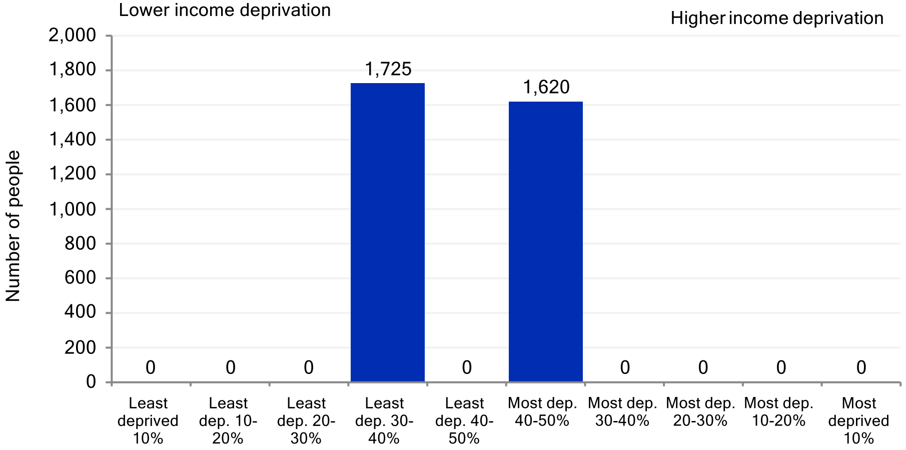


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Education domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

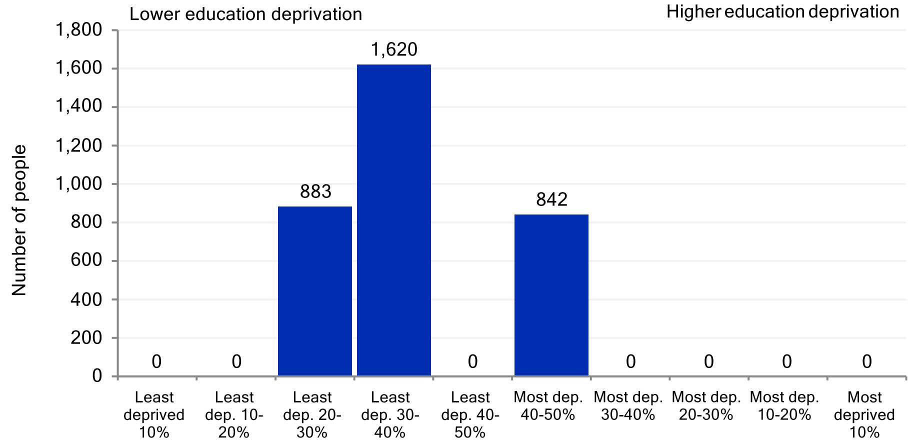


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Employment domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

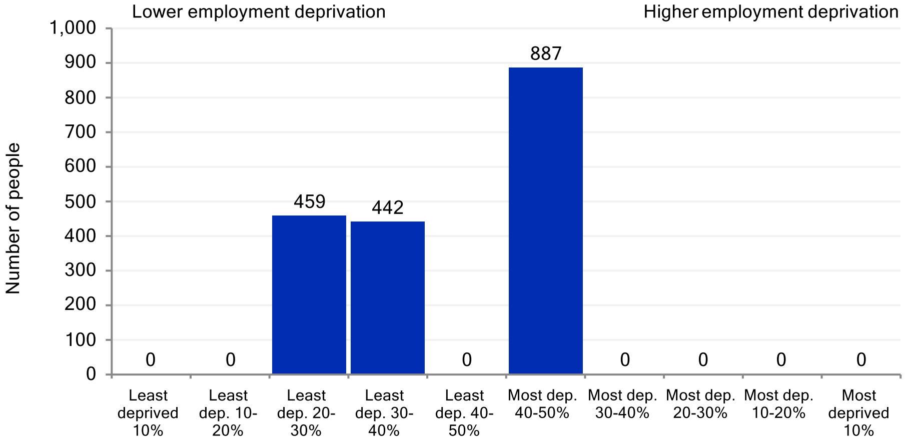
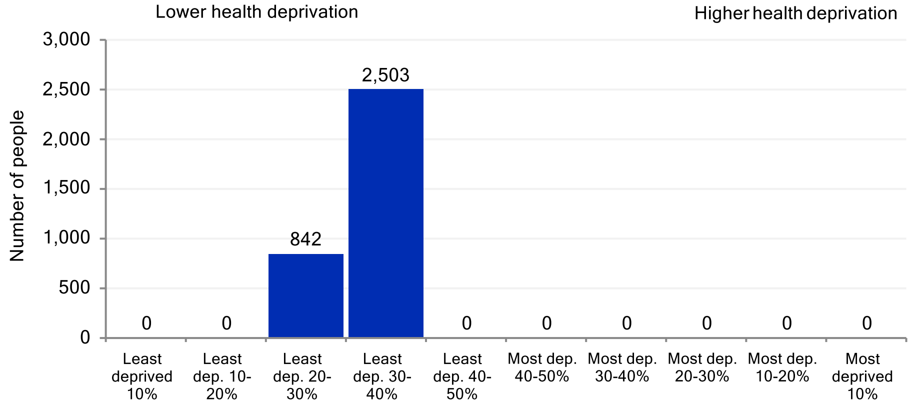


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Health domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)



Vulnerable groups: Deprived neighbourhoods (3)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Barriers to Housing and Services domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

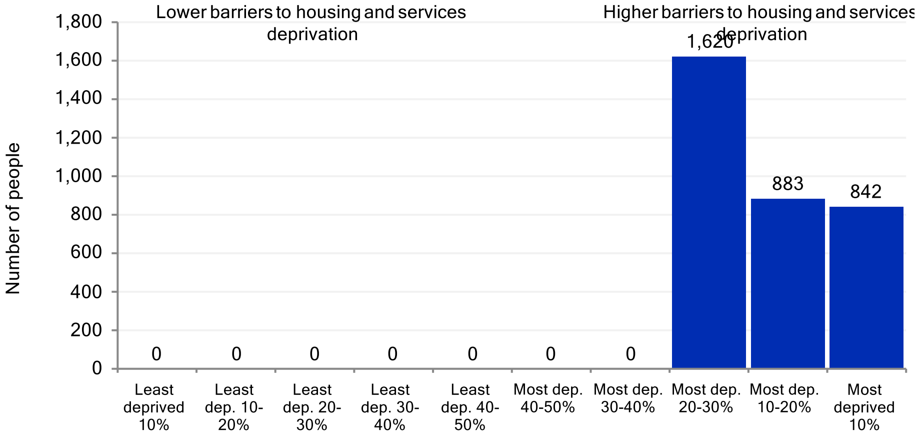


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Crime domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

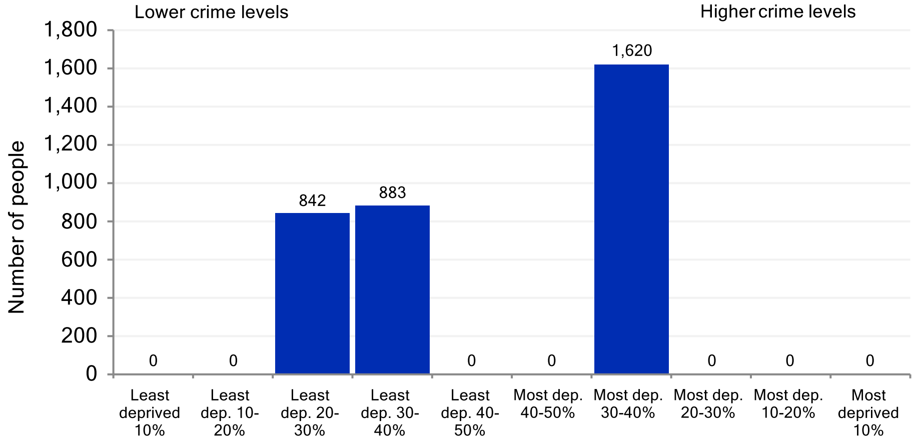
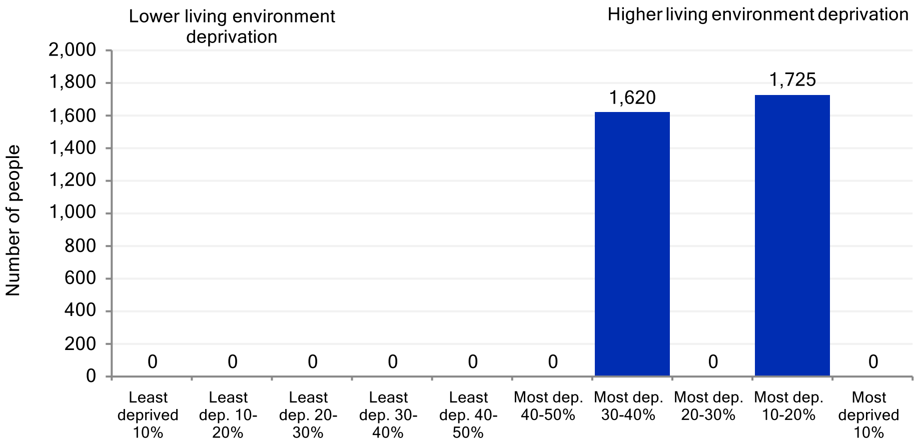


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Living Environment domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)



What information is shown here?

This page looks at children in out of work households, children in poverty and children in lone parent households. Children in ‘out of work’ households, are defined as dependent children living in families where all adults are in receipt of Jobseeker¥'s Allowance, Income Support, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance or Pension Credit. This measure includes Universal Credit claimants. 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% median income. Out of work means-tested benefits include: Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance, incapacity benefits and Income Support.

The information boxes on the right show the count of people in each of these three categories in Ash. The bar chart shows the percentage of people in each of these categories across Ash and comparator areas (as a percentage of all children receiving Child Benefit). The line chart shows the year on year change in the proportion of children in out of work households.

Children in ‘out of work’ households (2016)	Children in lone parent households (2012)	Children in poverty (2015)
50	115	75
7.6% (England average = 14.0%)	17.1% (England average = 27.2%)	13.6% (England average = 16.8%)

Source: Children in lone parent households - HM Revenue and Customs; Children in ‘out of work’ households, Children in poverty - Department for Work and Pensions

Figure: Children living in poverty, worklessness and lone parent households
Source: Children in lone parent households - HM Revenue and Customs (2012); Children in ‘out of work’ households - Department for Work and Pensions (2016); Children in poverty - Department for Work and Pensions (2015)

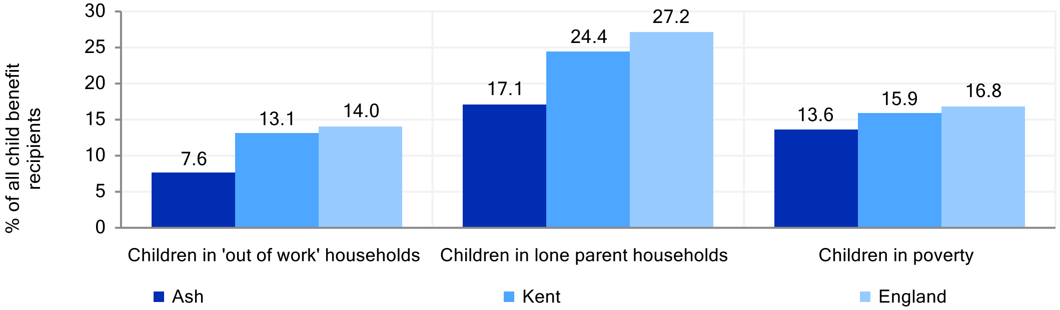
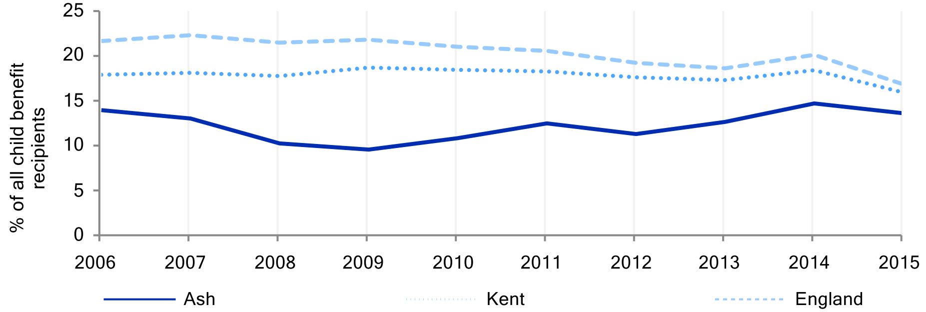


Figure: Children living in poverty
Source: Department for Work and Pensions



What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows levels of child wellbeing across Ash as measured using the Child Wellbeing Index (CWI) from 2009.[3] The CWI is a small area index measuring child wellbeing – how children are doing in a number of different aspects of their life. The index covers the major domains of a child's life that have an impact on child wellbeing and that are available for neighbourhoods in England. The CWI is made up of seven domains.[4]

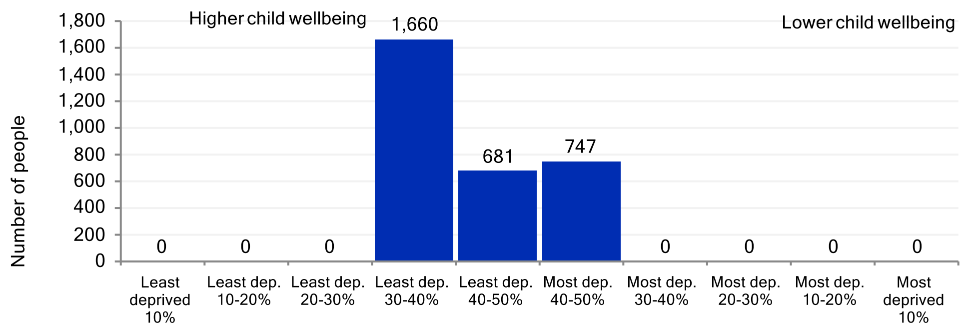
The eight information boxes on the right show the number of people in Ash living in areas ranked among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England on CWI and the seven domains. The chart on the right shows the number of people living in neighbourhoods grouped according to level of child wellbeing deprivation. All neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups "deciles"; the 10% of neighbourhoods with the highest level of deprivation (lowest level of child wellbeing) 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 Ash living in the most deprived 20% of areas of England by Child Wellbeing Index domain

Child Wellbeing Index	Children in Need domain	Material Wellbeing domain	Education domain
0	0	0	0
(England average = 20.2%)	(England average = 20.1%)	(England average = 20.2%)	(England average = 19.8%)
Environment domain	**Health domain**	**Housing domain**	**Crime domain**
1,428	0	0	0
46.2% (England average = 20.5%)	(England average = 19.9%)	(England average = 20.4%)	(England average = 19.8%)

Source: Communities and Local Government (Child Wellbeing Index 2009)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, Child Wellbeing Index 2009
Source: Communities and Local Government (Child Wellbeing Index 2009)



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

[4] Material wellbeing - children experiencing income deprivation; Health and disability – children experiencing illness, accidents and disability; Education - education outcomes including attainment, school attendance and destinations at age 16; Crime - personal or material victimisation of children; Housing - access to housing and quality of housing for children; Environment - aspects of the environment that affect children's physical well-being; Children in need – vulnerable children receiving LA services.

Private pensioner households with no car or van (Census 2011)	Households of one pensioner (Census 2011)	Pension credit claimant (Department for Work and Pensions: Nov-17)
120	172	95
18.8% of pensioner households (England average = 40.8%)	53.6% of pensioner households (England average = 59.6%)	11.8% (England average = 15.1%)

What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at pensioner groups 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 Ash and comparator areas.

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

Figure: Pension Credit claimants
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-17)

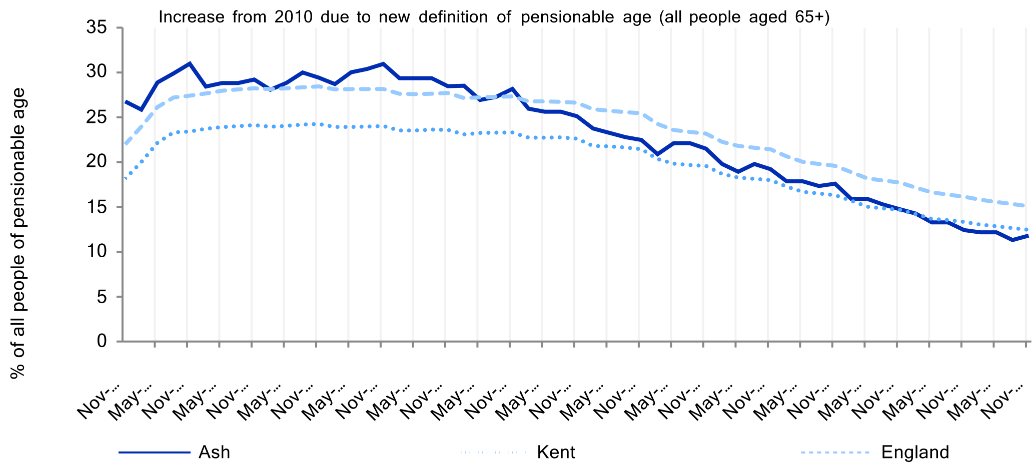
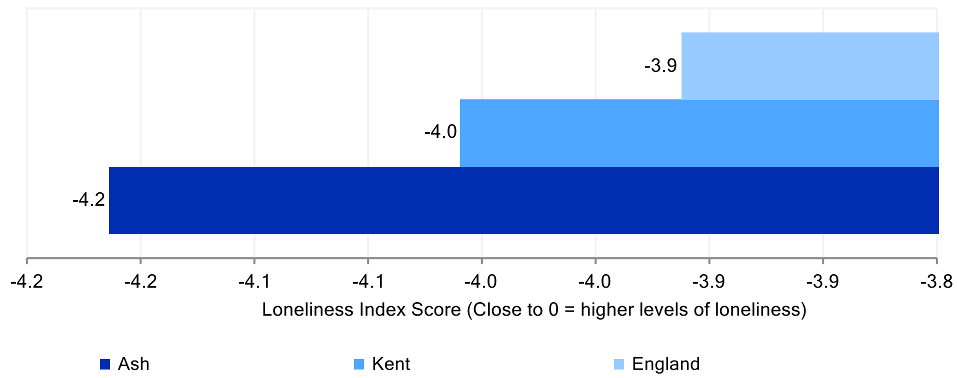


Figure: Loneliness index (probability of loneliness for those aged 65 and over)
Source: Age UK (2011)



What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the number and proportion of people in three groups with specific needs: mental health issues; households with multiple deprivation; 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.

Households with multiple deprivation are households experiencing four key measures of deprivation:

- All adult household members have no qualifications
- At least one household member is out of work (due to unemployment or poor health)
- At least one household member has a limiting long-term illness
- The household is living in overcrowded conditions

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 Ash.

Mental health related benefits (DWP Nov-17)	Households suffering multiple deprivation (Census 2011)	People providing unpaid care (Census 2011)	Unpaid care (50+ hours per week) (Census 2011)
55	04	370	74
3.0% of working age adults (England average = 2.8%)	0.3% (England average = 0.5%)	11.0% (England average = 10.2%)	2.2% (England average = 2.4%)

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

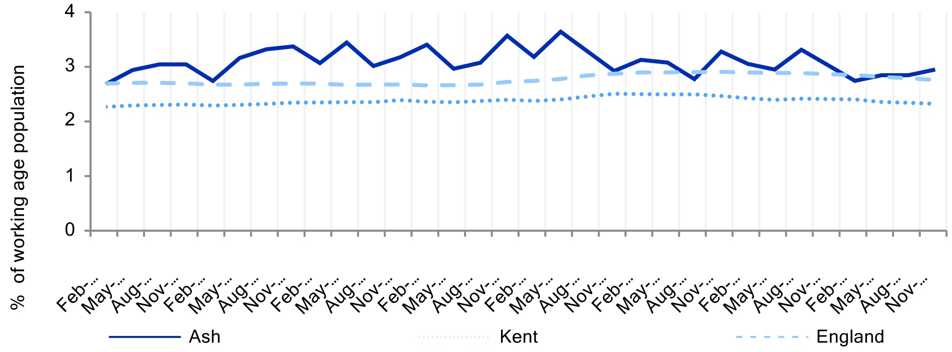
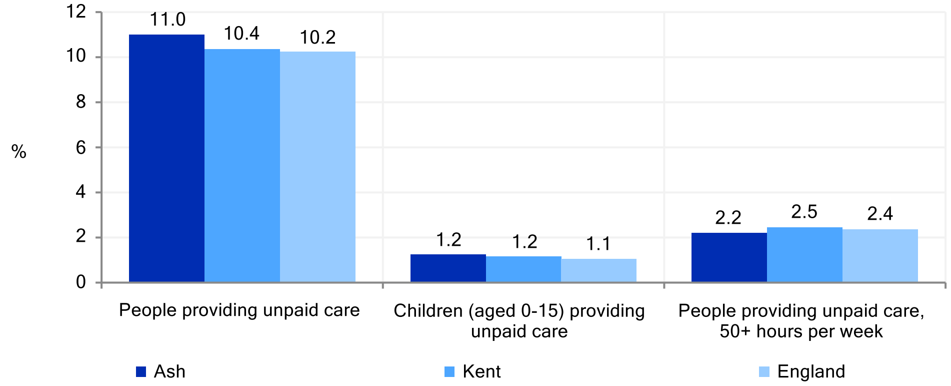


Figure: People providing unpaid care
Source: Census 2011



What information is shown here?

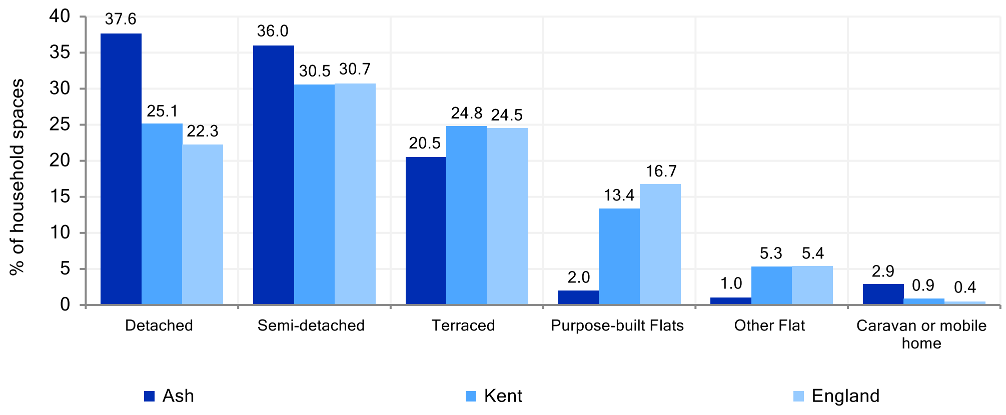
The information on this page looks at the type of dwelling space people live in. A dwelling space is the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household, for example the whole of a terraced house, or a flat in a purpose-built block of flats.

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

Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Purpose built flat
524	501	285	28
37.6% (England average = 22.3%)	36.0% (England average = 30.7%)	20.5% (England average = 24.5%)	2.0% (England average = 16.7%)
Flat (in converted house)	**Flat (in commercial property)**	**Caravan or other temporary dwelling**	**Second homes**
05	09	40	03
0.4% (England average = 4.3%)	0.6% (England average = 1.1%)	2.9% (England average = 0.4%)	0.3% (England average = 0.6%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Dwellings type breakdown
Source: Census 2011



What information is shown here?

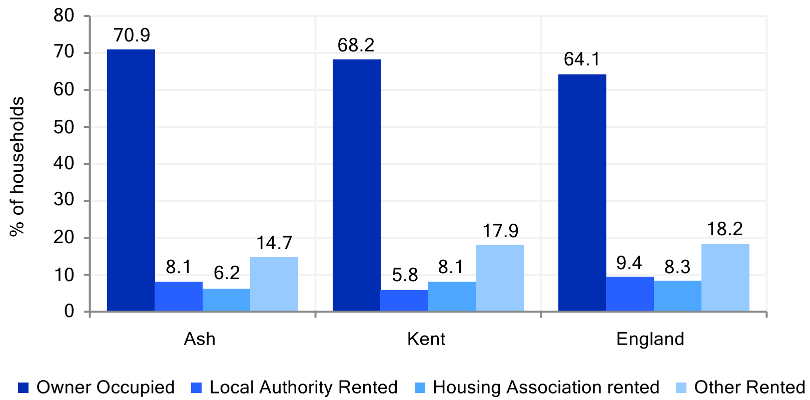
The information on this page looks at the tenure of housing in Ash. The information boxes show the number of households broken down by tenure type and the chart shows the tenure breakdown across Ash and comparator areas.

- 'Owner occupied' housing includes accommodation that is either owned outright, owned with a mortgage or loan, or shared ownership (paying part rent and part mortgage).
- 'Social rented' housing includes accommodation that is rented from a council (Local Authority) or a Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust, Non-profit housing company or Registered Social Landlord.
- 'Rented from the Council includes accommodation rented from the Local Authority
- 'Housing Association or Social Landlord' includes rented from Registered Social Landlord, Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust and non-profit housing Company.
- 'Private rented or letting agency' includes accommodation that is rented from a private landlord or letting agency.
- 'Other Rented' includes employer of a household member and relative or friend of a household member and living rent free.

Owner occupied	Owner-occupied: owned outright	Owner-occupied owned: with mortgage or loan
945	500	436
70.9% (England average = 64.1%)	37.5% (England average = 30.6%)	32.7% (England average = 32.8%)
Owner-occupied: shared ownership	**Social rented households**	**Rented from Council**
09	191	108
0.7% (England average = 0.8%)	14.3% (England average = 17.7%)	8.1% (England average = 9.4%)
Rented from Housing Association or Social Landlord	**Rented from private landlord or letting agency**	**Other rented dwellings**
83	142	54
6.2% (England average = 8.3%)	10.7% (England average = 15.4%)	4.1% (England average = 2.8%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Housing tenure breakdowns
Source: Census 2011



What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows measures of housing costs in Ash. 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), 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 Ash 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 Ash and comparator areas.

The top-right chart on page 25 displays the monthly change in the number of transactions and average price across Ash and the bottom-right chart displays the ratio of the number of residential property transactions (Land Registry Oct16-Sep17) to the number of owner occupied and privately rented dwellings (Census 2011) – an approximate measure of the proportion of housing stock that has change hands of the year, or the housing 'churn'.

Council tax bands

The data on Council Tax bands shows the number (and proportion) 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 Ash and comparator areas for these Council Tax bands.

Average house price (all types of housing) (Land registry Mar17-Feb18)	Average house price (detached) (Land registry Mar17-Feb18)	Average house price (flats) (Land registry Mar17-Feb18)
£294,145	£386,200	£63,000
England average = £297,494	England average = £409,707	England average = £307,937

Average house price (semi-detached) (Land registry Mar17-Feb18)	Average house price (terraced) (Land registry Jul16-Jun17)	Households in Council Tax Band A (Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2017)
£255,313	£239,222	54
England average = £253,430	England average = £240,042	3.8% (England average = 27.6%)

Households in Council Tax Band B (VOA 2017)	Households in Council Tax Band C (VOA 2017)	Households in Council Tax Band F-H (VOA 2017)
227	496	249
16.0% (England average = 22.5%)	35.0% (England average = 24.9%)	17.6% (England average = 10.5%)

Figure: Dwelling stock by council tax band
Source: Valuation Office Agency (2017)

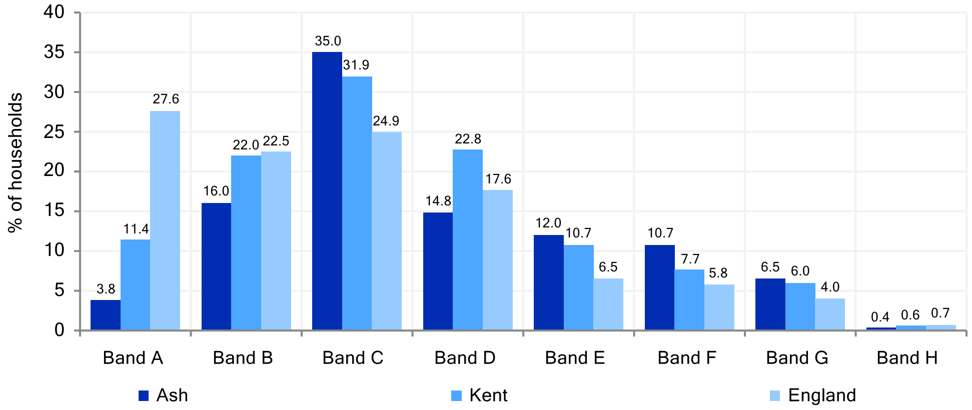


Figure: Average property price by dwelling type
Source: Land registry Mar17-Feb18

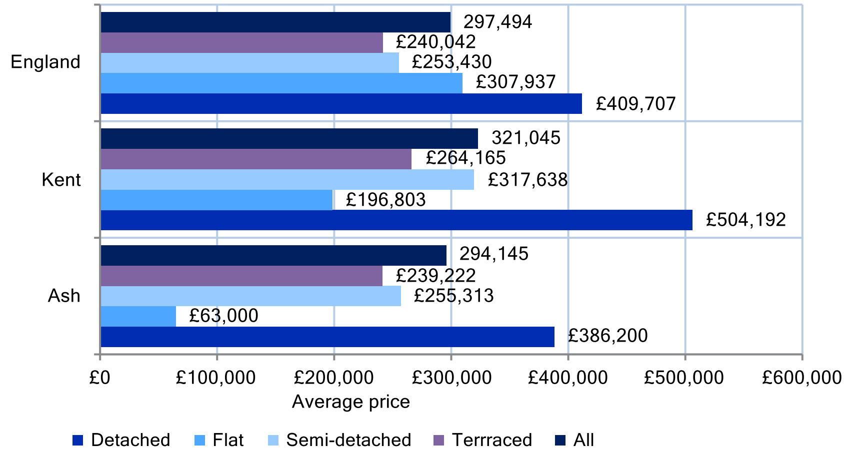


Figure: Average house prices and number of transactions, by month
Source: Land Registry

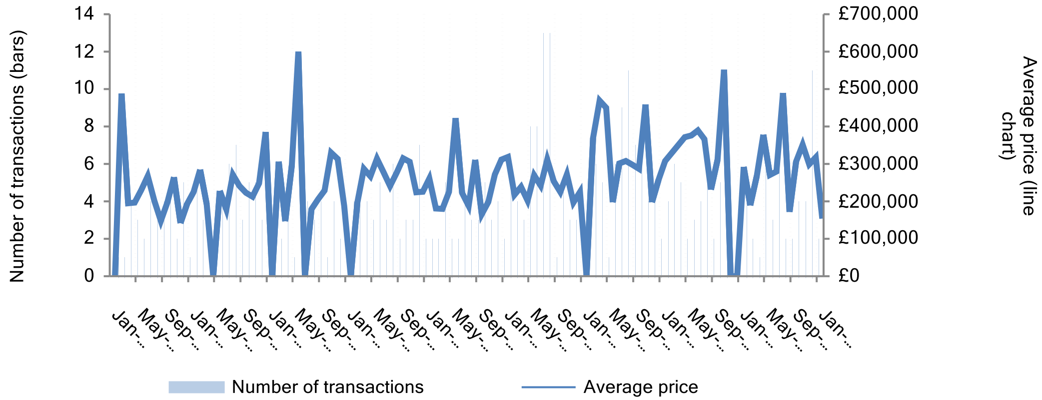


Figure: 10-year average house price change (inflation adjusted)
Source: Land registry Oct06-Oct07 to Oct16-Sep17

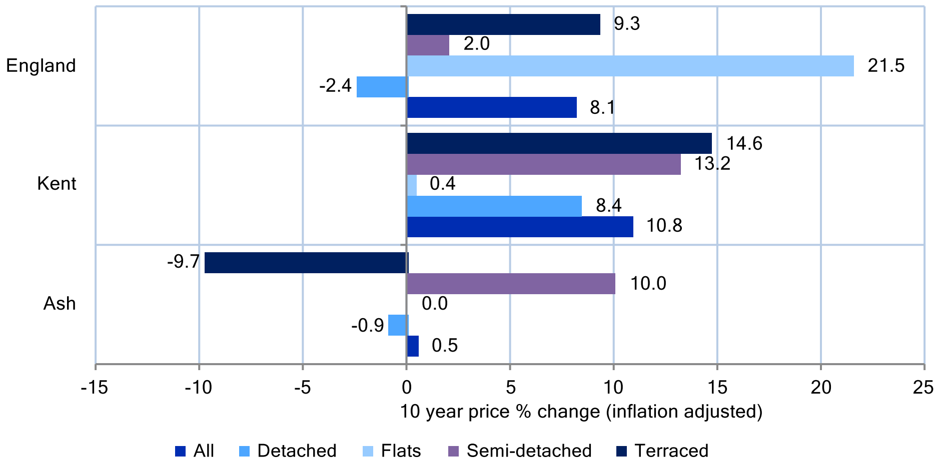
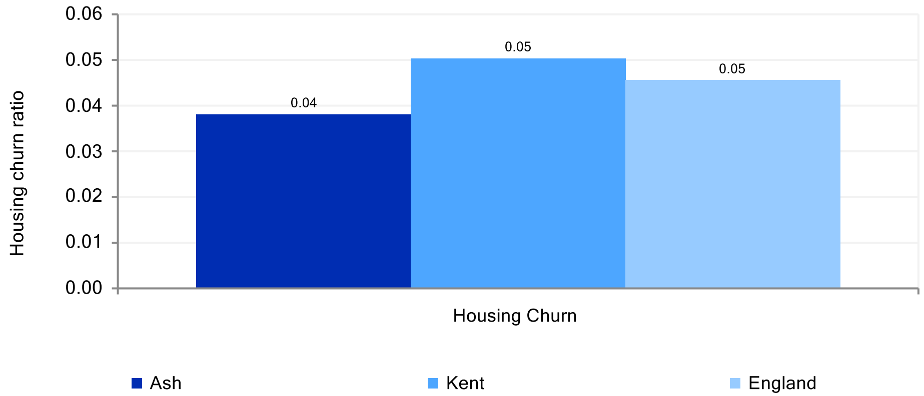


Figure: Ratio of residential property transactions to the total number of private dwellings
Source: Land Registry Oct16-Sep17, Census 2011



What information is shown here?

The information in this section combines measures of local house prices and local earnings to provide a more balanced picture of housing affordability.

There are three indicators displayed here: **housing affordability gap**, **savings ratio** and **total affordability ratio.** Each of these indicators is given for two measures of house price: the average (median) house price and the lower quartile house price. The lower quartile house price is set such that the cheapest 25% of houses fall within this price and is a measure of the cost of cheaper, more affordable housing in the area.

Housing affordability gap: An estimate of the gap between the cost of local houses and the amount residents can borrow. This is defined as the difference between the local house price (either median or lower quartile) and 4.5 times local annual earnings (mortgage lenders are typically willing to lend 4-5 times annual salaries). Higher figures represent more unaffordable houses.

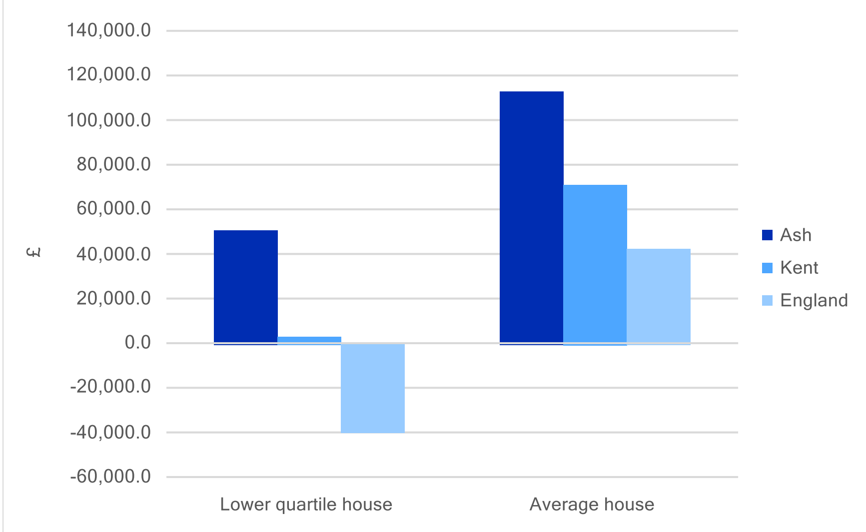
Savings ratio: The ratio between 15% of the house price (an estimate of the savings required for a deposit) and monthly earnings. It can be interpreted as the number of months' worth of earnings required for a deposit (not accounting for inflation or changes in earnings or house prices).

Total affordability ratio: This is the ratio between the total house price and annual earnings. It can be interpreted as the number of years' worth of earnings required for a deposit (not accounting for inflation or changes in earnings or house prices).

The data for these measures come from the ONS House Price Statistics for Small Areas (HPSSA) and ONS Income Estimates. Earnings data is published at MSOA level and house price data is published at LSOA level and above) Where necessary, we have modelled data to LSOA and OA geographies. The methodology used to produce these statistics is based ONS's housing affordability analysis.

Lower quartile house price ('affordable housing')	Average house price
Affordability gap	Affordability gap
£50,553	£112,845
England average = -£39,328	England average = £42,272
Savings ratio (months of earnings for a deposit)	Savings ratio (months of earnings for a deposit)
10.8	13.97
England average = 6.54	England average = 10.41
Total ratio (years of earnings for a house)	Total ratio (years of earnings for a house)
5.66	7.09
England average = 3.57	England average = 5.5

Figure: Housing affordability gap for lower quartile house prices and average house prices.
Source: ONS House Price Statistics for Small Areas Oct16-Sep17; ONS earnings data 2015/2016



What information is shown here?

The information on this page details indicators of the built environment: overcrowded housing, vacant housing, population density, the size of housing units and the proportion of households lacking central heating.

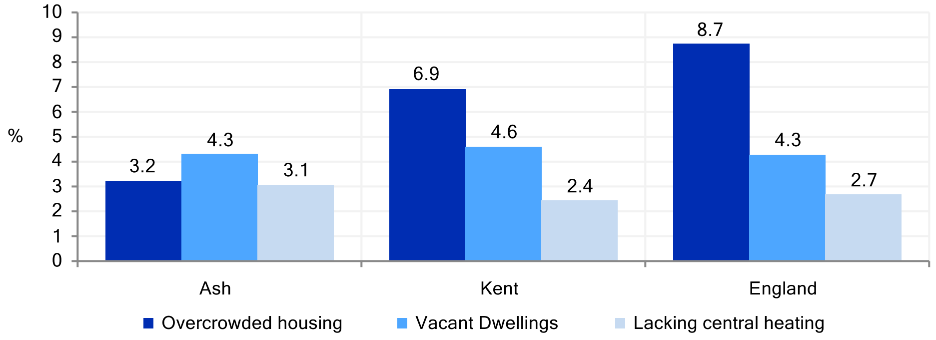
A household's accommodation is described as 'without central heating' if it had no central heating in any of the rooms (whether used or not). The data also shows breakdowns by tenure. This enables users to compare differences in the proportion of households with inadequate heating supply in the owner occupied, social rented and private rented sectors.

Households are classified as overcrowded if there is at least one room fewer than needed for household requirements using standard definitions. The standard used to measure overcrowding is called the ‘occupancy rating’ which relates to the actual number of rooms in a dwelling in relation to the number of rooms required by the household, taking account of their ages and relationships. The room requirement states that every household needs a minimum of two common rooms, excluding bathrooms, with bedroom requirements that reflect the composition of the household. The occupancy rating of a dwelling is expressed as a positive or negative figure, reflecting the number of rooms in a dwelling that exceed the household’s requirements, or by which the home falls short of its occupants’ needs.

Population density (persons / hectare)	1.2	England average = 4.2
Houses lacking central heating	41	3.1% (England average = 2.7%)
Overcrowded Housing	43	3.2% (England average = 8.7%)
Vacant Dwellings	60	4.3% (England average = 4.3%)
Dwellings with 2 rooms or fewer	14	1.1% (England average = 3.7%)
Dwellings with 8 or more rooms	270	20.3% (England average = 12.7%)
Average dwelling size (persons)	2.48	England average = 2.36 people)

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

Figure: Top - Housing Environment; Bottom - Dwelling size (number of rooms per household)
Source: Census 2011



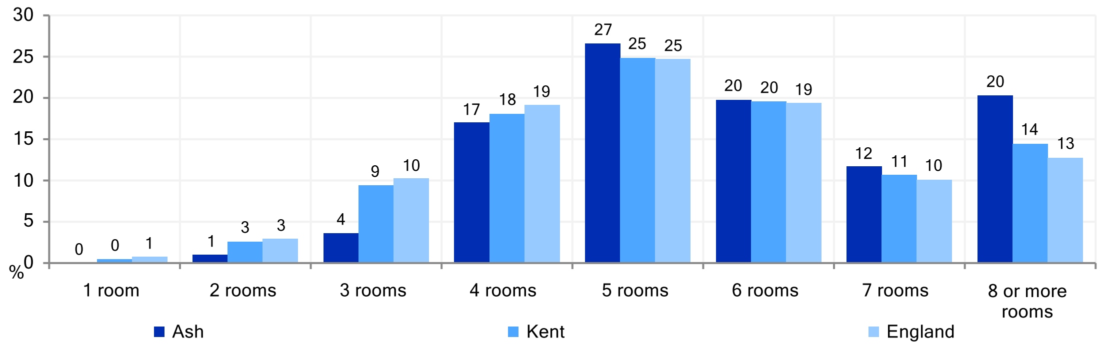
Vacant dwellings are households that do not have any usual residents. This includes households that may still be used by short-term residents, visitors who were present on census night, or a combination of short-term residents and visitors. It also includes vacant household spaces and household spaces that are used as second addresses.

What information is shown here?

The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy publishes small area estimates of domestic gas and electricity consumption in megawatt hours (Mwh). Gas consumption data are weather corrected annual estimates of consumption for all domestic meters. A similar methodology is used for collecting domestic electricity consumption data, however, these values are not weather corrected. The methodologies are sufficiently similar that summing the electricity consumption and gas consumption gives an estimate of total annual energy consumption.

The data on this page were originally published by BEIS at postcode level and have been designated as experimental statistics. Experimental statistics are statistics that are new and subject to possible changes to meet user needs or that do not meet the rigorous quality standards of National Statistics. To avoid disclosure, postcodes are excluded if they contain less than 6 meters or that have average consumption figures of 0 or 1.

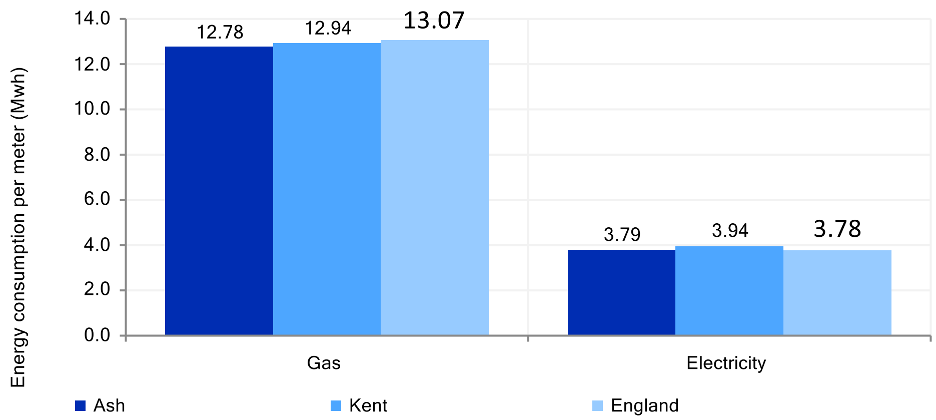
The estimated number households not connected to the gas network is based on the difference between the number of households and the number of domestic gas meters.



Electricity consumption (Mwh)	Gas consumption (Mwh)	Households not connected to the gas network
3601	12477	409
(3.79 Mwh per meter) England average = 3.78 Mwh per meter	(12.78 Mwh per meter) England average = 13.07 Mwh per meter	(29.30% of households) England average = 13.02%

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2015 (consumption), 2016 (not connected to gas network)

Figure: Domestic gas and electricity consumption



To read more about the data and methodology here please visit https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data

Housing: Energy efficiency of domestic buildings

What information is shown here?

This page details the energy efficiency ratings of domestic buildings within Ash.

The data are taken from Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) for domestic buildings published by DCLG and have been aggregated to Output Areas by the Consumer Data Research Centre. 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'.

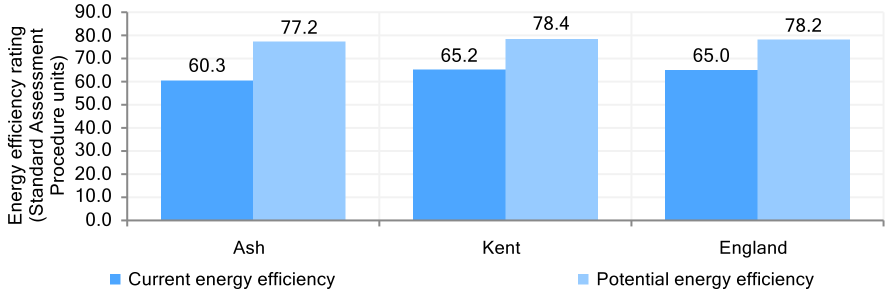
Buildings are awarded a band A EPC ratting if their energy efficiency rating is equal or above 92. The number and proportion of inspected band A buildings is given as well as the potential numbers. Again, the difference between current and potential is given. Please be aware that these figures do not account for all domestic buildings in an area.

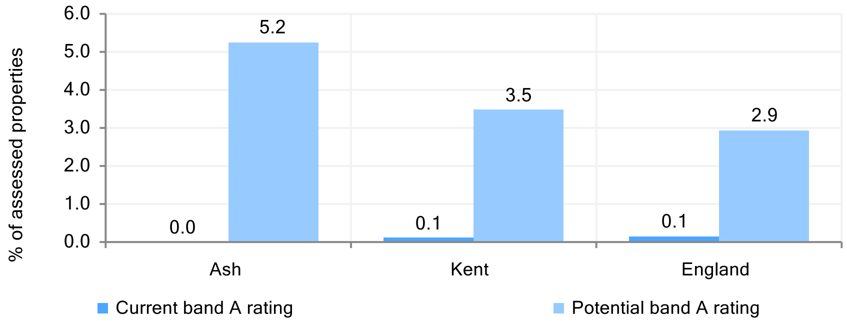
Only homes that have been built, bought, sold or retrofitted since 2008 have an EPC, which represents about 50 to 60 per cent of homes within a local authority area. Additionally, data has not been published where the holder of the energy certificate has opted-out of disclosure, energy certificates are excluded on grounds of national security or energy certificates are marked as "cancelled" or "not for issue".

Energy efficiency rating, current (SAP points)	Energy efficiency rating, potential (SAP points)	Energy efficiency gap (SAP points)
60.32	77.24	16.91
England average = 64.99	England average = 78.25	England average = 13.25

Band A buildings, current	Band A buildings, potential	Difference between current and potential
0	31	31
(0.00%) England average = 0.14%	(5.25%) England average = 2.93%	(5.25%) England average = 3.07%

Source: DCLG. Data collected between 2009-2016.



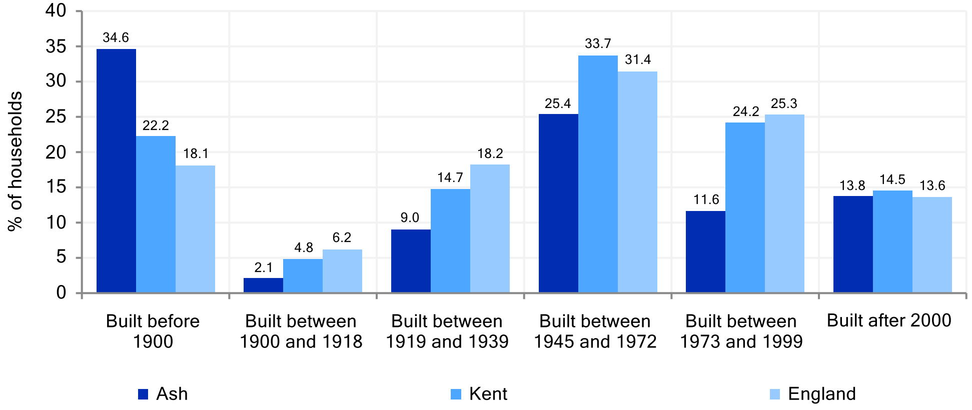


What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of domestic properties (the 'dwelling stock') broken down by age of property (when the property was constructed).

Built before 1900	Built between 1900 and 1939	Built between 1945 and 1999	Built after 2000
491	158	525	195
34.6% (England average = 18.1%)	11.1% (England average = 24.4%)	37.0% (England average = 56.7%)	13.8% (England average = 13.6%)

Figure: Dwellings by age of dwelling (year property was constructed)
Source: Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2017



Housing: Communal establishment residents

What information is shown here?

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

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

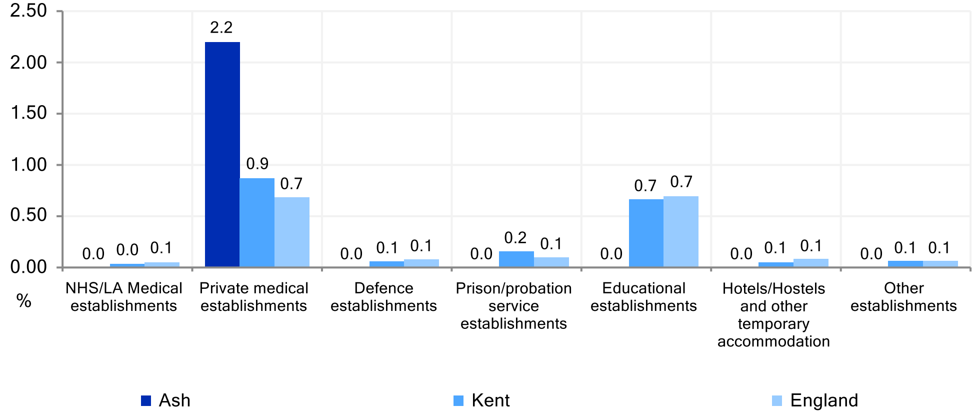
The information boxes on the right show the number and proportion of people in communal establishments by main type of establishment. Medical and care establishments include psychiatric hospital / homes, other hospital homes children's homes, residential care homes, nursing homes managed by the NHS, Local Authority or private organisation; Educational establishments include primarily University halls of residence; Defence establishments include barracks, air bases and naval ships; Other establishments include prison service establishments, bail hostels, hotels, boarding houses or guest houses, hostels and civilian ships.

The chart on the top right provides the same information with associated comparator areas.

All in communal establishments	Medical and care establishments	Education establishments	Defence establishments	Other establishments
74	74	00	00	00
2.2% (England average = 1.8%)	2.2% (England average = 0.7%)	0.0% (England average = 0.7%)	0.0% (England average = 0.1%)	0.0% (England average = 0.1%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Communal establishments by type
Source: Census 2011



What information is shown here?

The information on this page and the following shows the level of recorded crime in Ash and comparator areas. This is based on data for individual crime incidents published via the 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

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 Ash and comparator areas for the last 12 months of data.

All crimes Feb 2018 monthly total	All crimes Dec17-Feb18	All crimes Mar17-Feb18
09	35	205
03 per 1,000 population (England average = 09)	12 per 1,000 population (England average = 27)	67.6 per 1,000 population (England average = 128.2)

Violent crimes Mar17-Feb18	Criminal damage incidents Mar17-Feb18	Anti-social behaviour incidents Mar17-Feb18
84	21	36
0.0 per 1,000 population (England average = 1.6)	0.0 per 1,000 population (England average = 1.6)	10.6 per 1,000 population (England average = 27.5)
Burglaries Mar17-Feb18	**Robberies Mar17-Feb18**	**Vehicle crimes Mar17-Feb18**
12	00	19
24.8 per 1,000 households (England average = 25.1)	3.5 per 1,000 population (England average = 6.2)	6.2 per 1,000 population (England average = 9.8)

Source: Recorded crime offences – https://data.police.uk/ (2018)

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

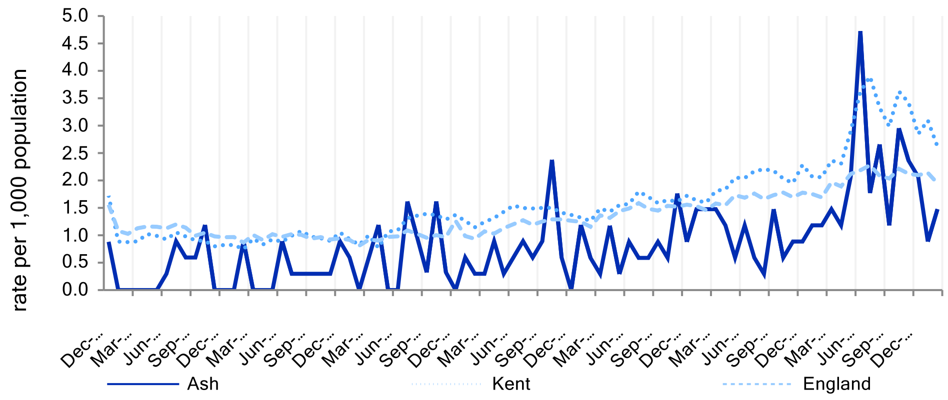


Figure: Anti-social behaviour offences
Source: https://data.police.uk/

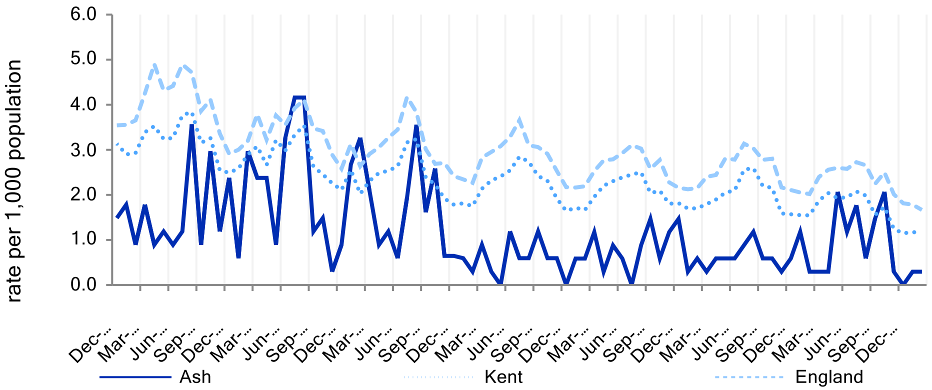


Figure: Burglary offences
Source: https://data.police.uk/

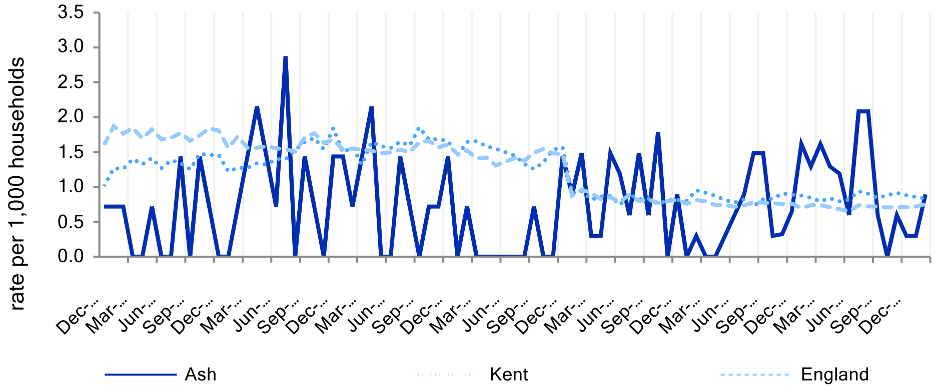


Figure: Criminal damage offences
Source: https://data.police.uk/

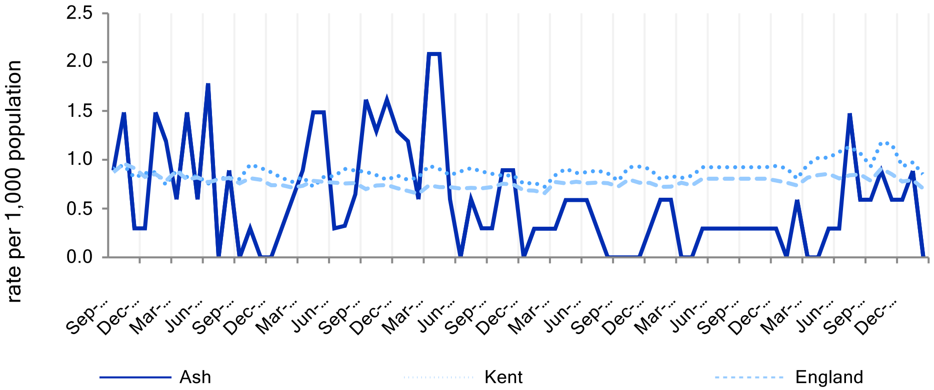
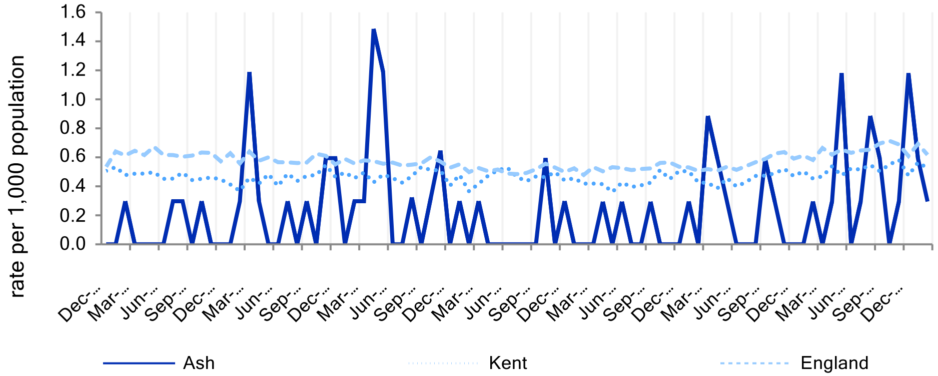


Figure: Vehicle crime offences
Source: https://data.police.uk/



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 Ash and comparator areas.

The first chart on the following page shows the standardised mortality ratio for all causes and all ages for Ash. 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 (2011-2015)

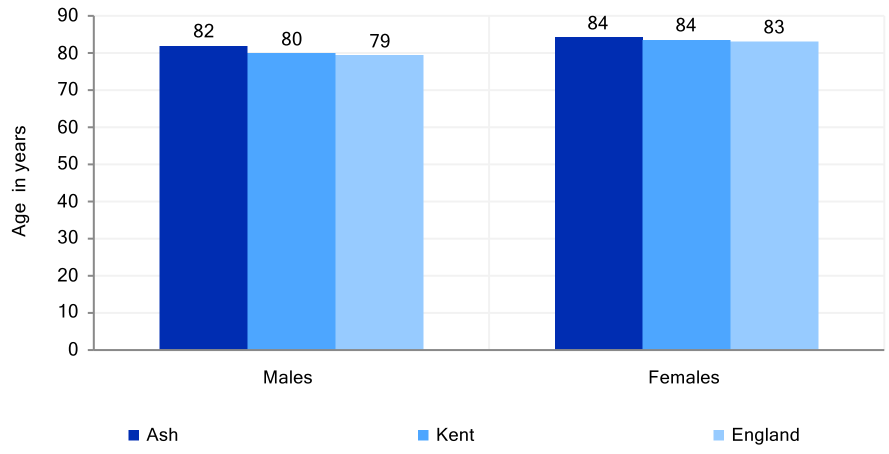


Figure: Healthy Life Expectancy
Source: Office for National Statistics (2009-2013)

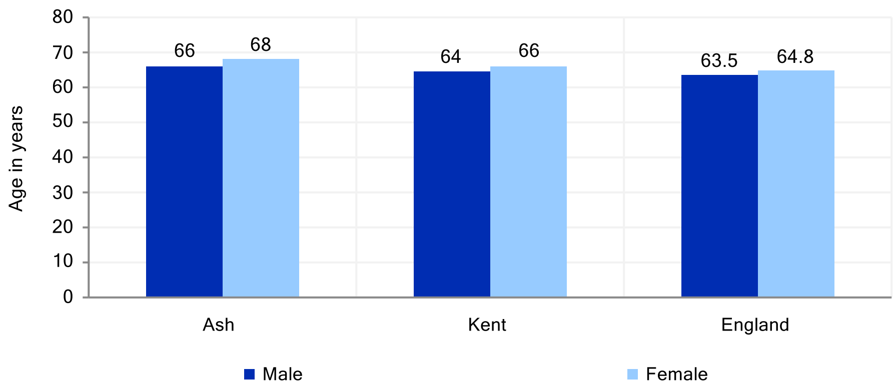


Figure: Disability-free Life Expectancy
Source: Office for National Statistics (2009-2013)

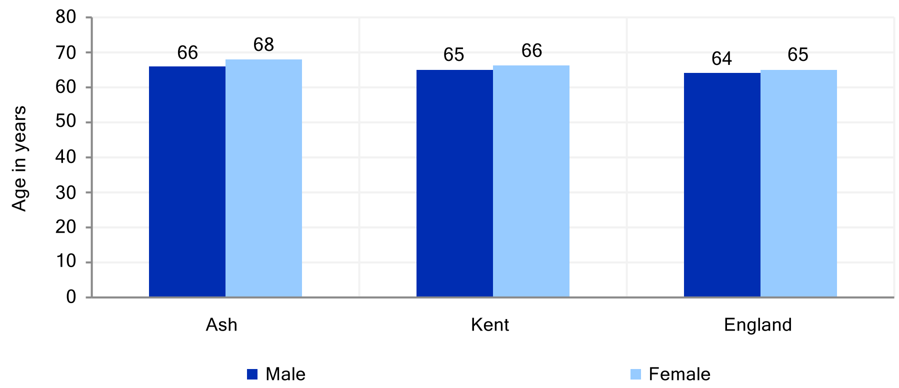


Figure: Incidence of cancer: Standardised incidence ratio (select causes)
Source: Office for National Statistics (2011/12-2014/15)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher incidence of cancer than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower incidence of cancer than expected.

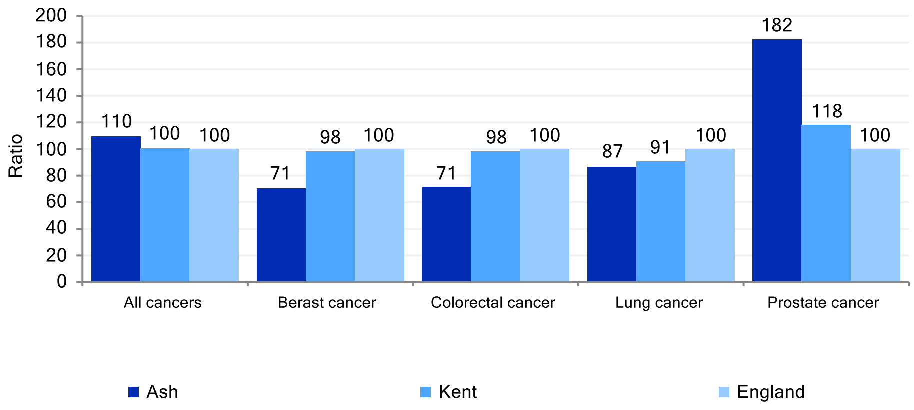
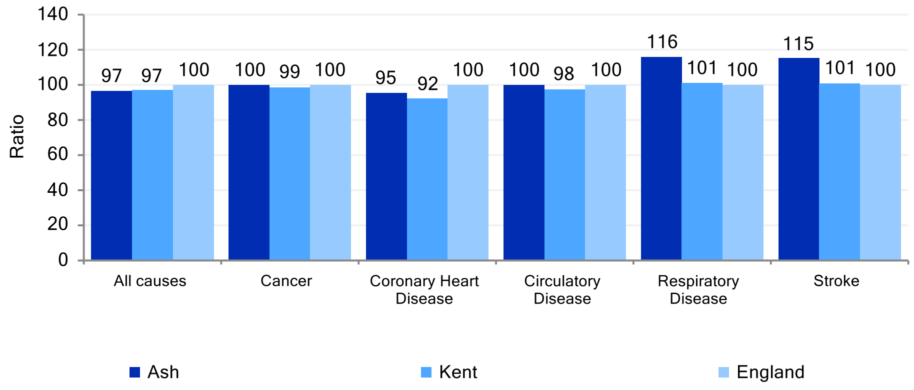


Figure: Standardised mortality ratio (select causes)
Source: Office for National Statistics (2011/12-2014/15)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher proportion of deaths than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower proportion of deaths than expected.



What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at general levels of health, focusing on the number of people living in neighbourhoods with poor levels of overall health (health deprivation hotspots) and the number of people with a limiting long-term illness.

Limiting long-term illness is defined as any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits someone's daily activities or the work they can do. Health deprivation 'hotspots' are neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2015 Health domain. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality. All neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups "deciles"; the 10% of neighbourhoods with the highest level of health deprivation are grouped in decile 10, and so on with the 10% of neighbourhoods with the lowest levels of health deprivation grouped in decile 1.

The chart on the right shows the number of people in Ash living in each health decile. The charts below shows the proportion of residents in Ash with a limiting long-term illness by age.

Number of people living in health deprivation 'hotspots' (Indices of Deprivation 2015)	People with a limiting long-term illness (Census 2011)	People aged 16-64 with a limiting long-term illness (Census 2011)	Babies born with a low birth weight (ONS 2007-2011)
0	645	285	10
-(England average = 19.8%)	19.2% (England= 17.6%)	13.9% (England= 12.7%)	6.0% (England= 7.4%)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, Health domain
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2015

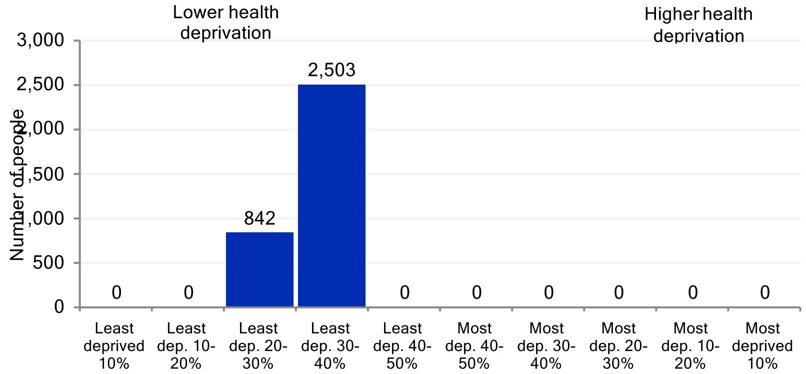
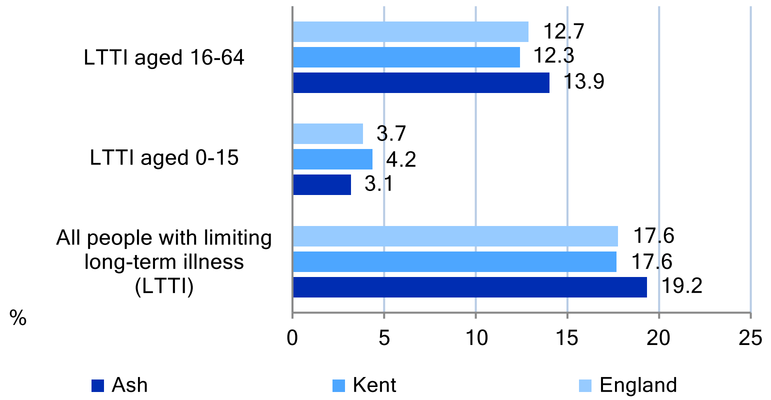


Figure: People with a limiting long-term illness
Source: Census 2011



What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at admissions to hospital by main health condition. The chart on the top right shows emergency admissions to hospital across Ash and comparators. The chart on the bottom right shows elective in-patient hospital admissions (admissions that have been arranged in advance).

The data are presented as standardised ratios; a ratio of 100 indicates an area has an admission rate consistent with the national average, less than 100 indicates that the admission rate is lower than expected and higher than 100 indicates that the admission rate is higher than expected.

Figure: Emergency hospital admissions: Standardised ratio (select causes)
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Information Centre for Health and Social Care, Office for National Statistics (2011/12-2014/15)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher proportion of admissions than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower proportion of admissions than expected.

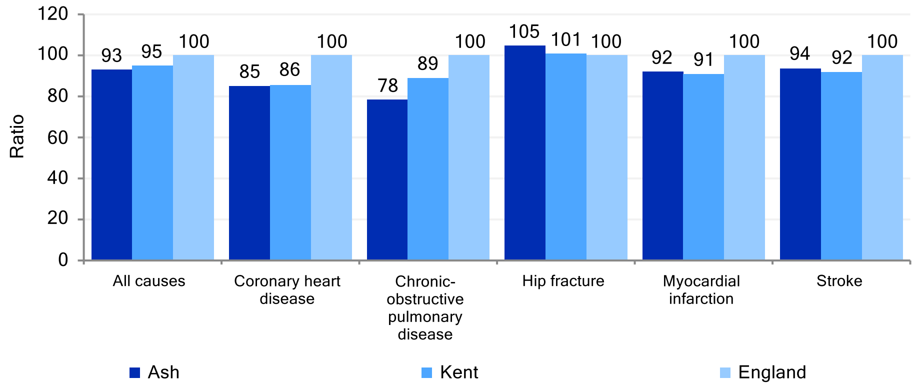
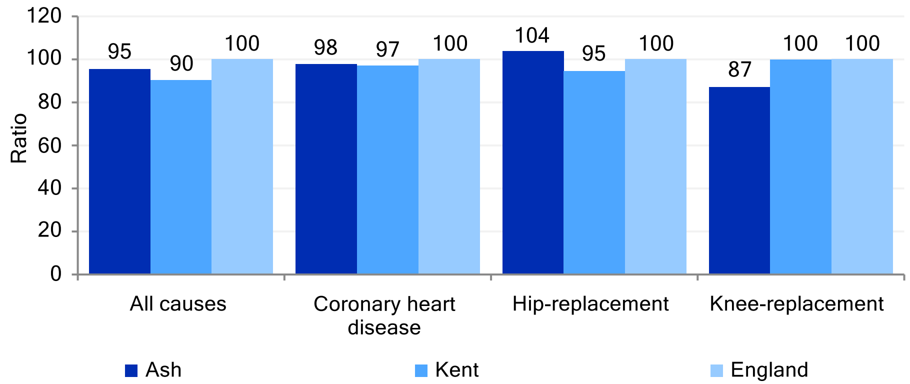


Figure: Elective hospital admissions: Standardised ratio (select causes)
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Information Centre for Health and Social Care, Office for National Statistics (2011/12-2014/15)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher proportion of admissions than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower proportion of admissions than expected.



What information is shown here?

Arthritis UK have partnered with Imperial College London to produce modelled estimates of the prevalence of musculoskeletal conditions for MSOAs in England. The estimates were calculated by identifying risk factors, sourcing suitable data sources and using statistical techniques to produce synthetic estimates of the numbers of people with hip osteoarthritis, knee osteoarthritis and back pain.

We have defined percentages consistently with Arthritis UK's methodology. **Knee and hip osteoarthritis figures are expressed as a percentage of the population aged 45 and over. Back pain figures are express as a percentage of the total population.**

People are deemed to have severe pain if they have pain most of the time or they are unable to walk a quarter of a mile unaided or they have previously undergone hip or knee replacement due to arthritis.

For more information visit https://www.arthritisresearchuk.org/arthritis-information/data-and-statistics/musculoskeletal-calculator.aspx

Number of people with knee osteoarthritis (Arthritis UK 2011)	Number of people with hip osteoarthritis (Arthritis UK 2011)	Number of people with back pain (Arthritis UK 2011)
308	193	640
17.6% (England= 18.2%)	11.0% (England= 10.9%)	20.8% (England= 16.9%)
Number of people with severe knee osteoarthritis (Arthritis UK 2011)	Number of people with severe hip osteoarthritis (Arthritis UK 2011)	Number of people with severe back pain (Arthritis UK 2011)
112	57	414
6.4% (England= 6.1%)	3.3% (England= 3.2%)	13.5% (England= 10.3%)

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

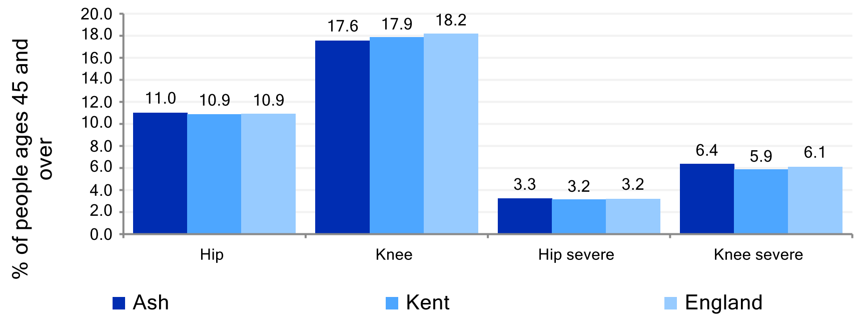
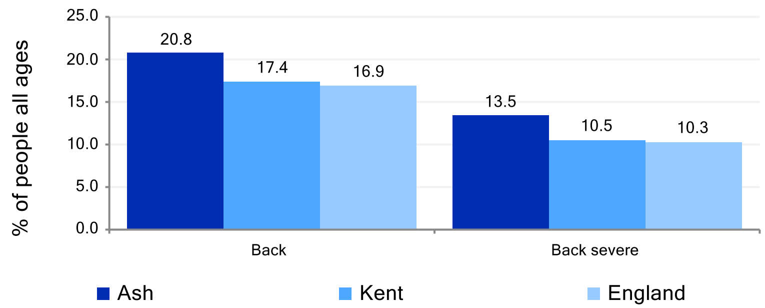


Figure: Prevalence of back pain in people of all ages
Source: Arthritis UK (2011)



What information is shown here?

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

The chart on the top right shows the healthy eating levels (consumption of five or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day among adults) in Ash. It also shows smoking prevalence and levels of binge drinking in these areas. Binge drinking is defined as the consumption of at least twice the daily recommended amount of alcohol in a single drinking session (8 or more units for men and 6 or more units for women).

The chart on the bottom right shows the percentage of people children (in reception year and year 6) and adults classified as obese in Ash. 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/m2.

Data for adult health are modelled estimates created from Health Survey for England 2006-2008. This is due to a lack of alternative small-area data for these indicators.

Figure: "Healthy eating" (consumptions of 5+ fruit and veg a day), binge drinking and smoking
Source: Health Survey for England 2006-2008

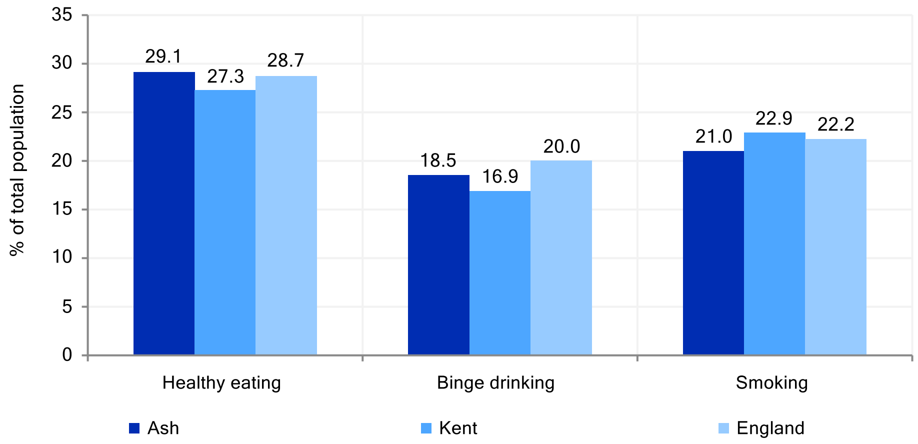
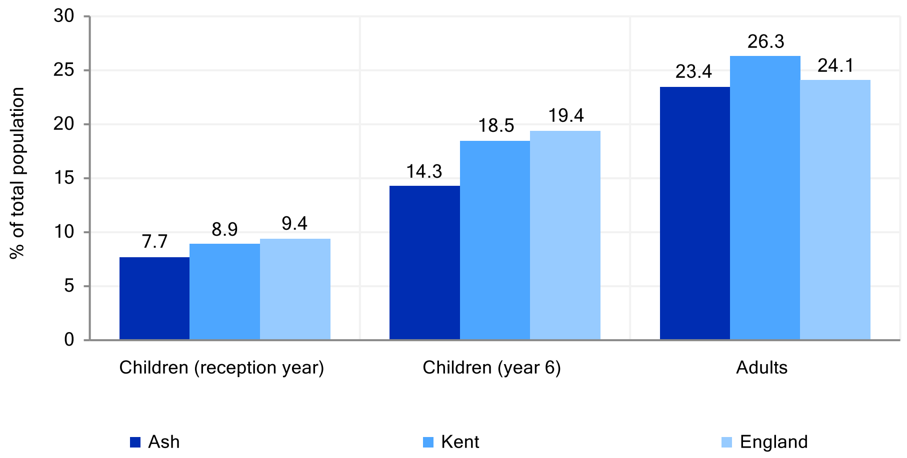


Figure: Children and adults classified as obese
Source: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) (2013-2015), Health Survey for England 2006-2008



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 (November 2015-2016)) 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/media/12667/16-092901-01_sae_techreport_final.pdf

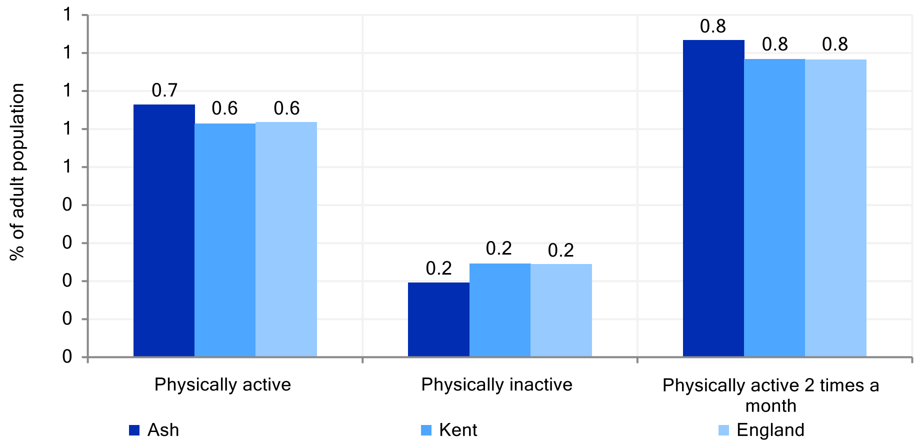
The categories of physical activity follow the guidelines set by the Chief Medical Officer and are defined below:

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) 2015/16



What information is shown here?

The information boxes and chart on the right show the education levels of residents in Ash, showing the number and proportion of adults (aged 16+) by highest level of qualification.

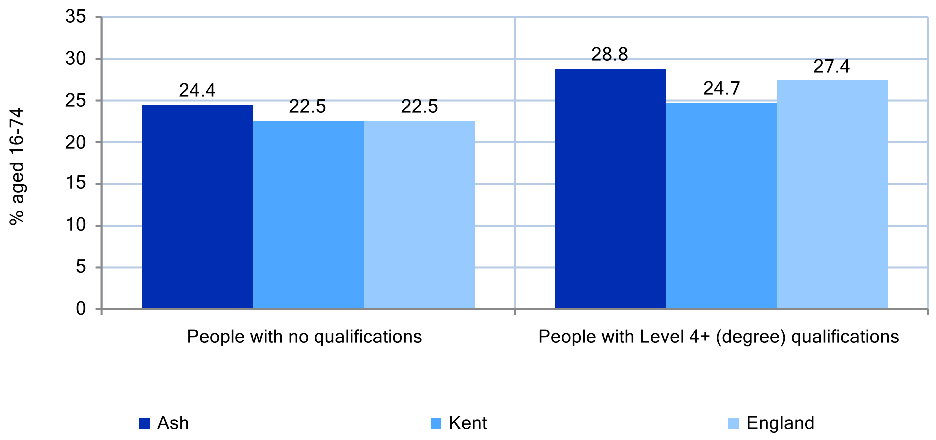
Note, figures in the table and charts may not add up to 100% because they do not include figures for those for who with other qualifications or unknown qualifications.

People with no qualifications	People with highest qualification level 1	People with highest qualification level 2	People with highest qualification level 3
660	350	425	300
24.4% of working age people (England= 22.5%)	12.8% of working age people (England= 13.3%)	15.6% of working age people (England= 15.2%)	11.1% of working age people (England= 12.4%)

People with highest qualification level 4+ (degree)	
780	'Level 1' qualifications are equivalent to a single O-level, GCSE or NVQ. 'Level 2' qualifications are equivalent to five O-levels or GCSEs. 'Level 3' qualifications are equivalent to two A levels. 'Level 4' qualifications are equivalent to degree level or higher.
28.8% of working age people (England= 27.4%)	

Source: Census 2011

Figure: People with no qualifications and degree level qualifications
Source: Census 2011



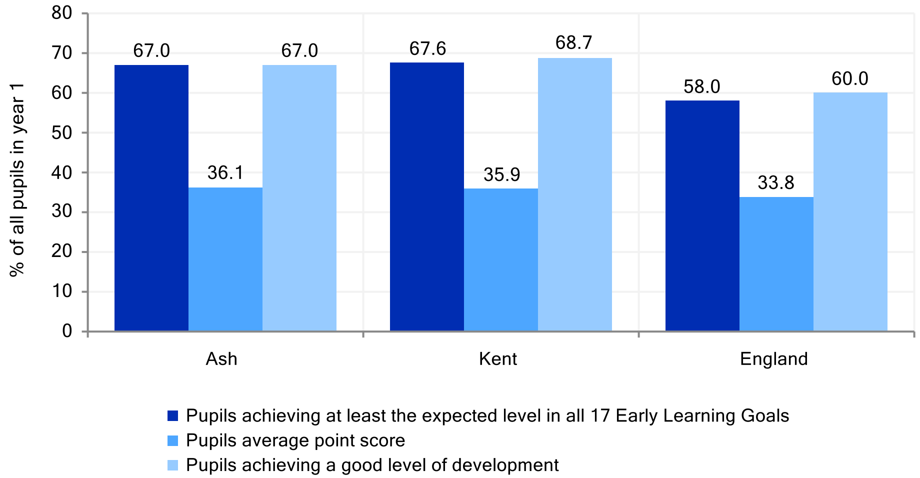
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the outcomes of children in the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS), a series of tests measuring children's progress in terms of Personal, Social and Emotional Development (PSED) and Communication, Language and Literacy (CLL). These are typically 5 year old pupils; however a minority of slightly older and younger pupils may have been assessed.

The new Early Years Foundation Stage Profile requires practitioners to make a best fit assessment of whether children are emerging, expected or exceeding against each of the new 17 Early Learning Goals (ELGs). Children have been deemed to have reached a Good Level of Development (GLD) in the new profile if they achieve at least the expected level in the ELGs in the prime areas of learning (personal, social and emotional development; physical development; and communication and language) and in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy. These are 12 of the 17 ELGs. The Department for Education has also introduced a supporting measure which measures the total number of points achieved across all 17 ELGs and reports the average of every child's total point score.

The chart on the right shows the percentage of pupils achieving 17 ELGs, the average point score at Early Years Foundation stage and the percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development.

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



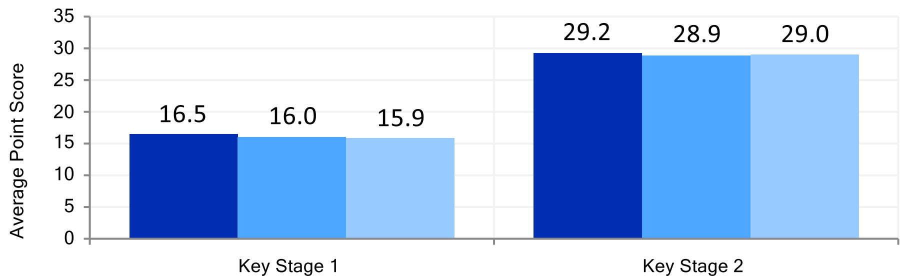
What information is shown here?

The chart on the top right show the education levels of pupils in Ash, showing the examination results at Key Stage 1 (tests set at aged 7) Key Stage 2 (tests set at aged 11) and Key Stage 4 (GCSEs).

The figures show the Average Point Score of pupils from each of the Key Stage examinations. This adjusts for high achieving pupils as well as pupils achieving expected levels.

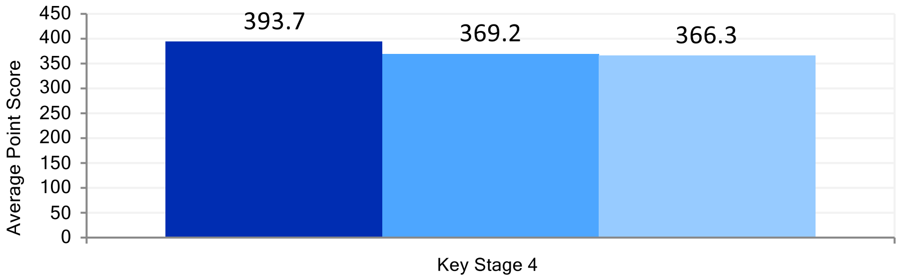
The chart on the top right shows Average Point Score (across all examinations) per pupil at Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2. The chart on the bottom right compares the gap in Average Point Score at Key Stage 4 (GCSE) per pupil between Ash and the national average over time. The gap is measured as the point difference against the England average. Areas with a score of greater than 1 are performing better than the national average, while areas with a score of less than 1 are performing below.

Figure: Pupil attainment at Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2
Source: Department for Education (2013-2014)



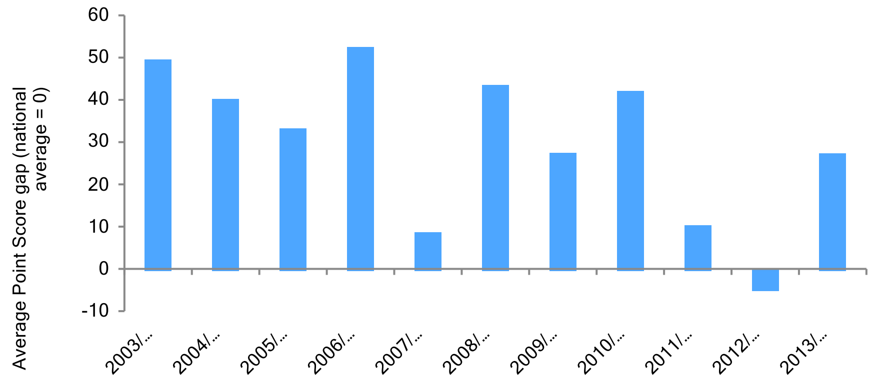
KS1 Average Point Score per pupil is made up from the Reading, Writing, Mathematics and Science point scores where score of 27=level 4, 21=level 3, 15=level 2 (the expected level), 9=level 1, 3=below level 1. KS2 Average Point Score per pupil is made up from the Reading, Writing, Mathematics and Science point scores where score of 33=level 5, 27=level 4 (the expected level), 21=level 3, 15=level 2.

Figure: Pupil attainment at Key Stage 4
Source: Department for Education (2013-2014)



KS4 Average Point Score is made up of all GCSE examinations sat, with a point score of 58=A*, 52=A, 46=B, 40=C, 34=D, 28=E, 22=F, 16=G.

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



Scores above 0 show an improvement on the National average. Average Point Score is made up of all GCSE examinations sat, with a point score of 58=A*, 52=A, 46=B, 40=C, 34=D, 28=E, 22=F, 16=G.

What information is shown here?

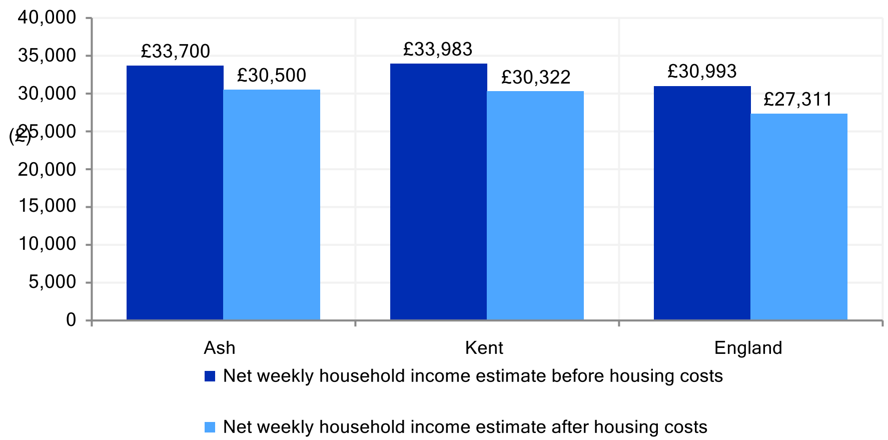
The information on this page looks at three types of income category: average household income; average equivalised household income after housing costs; and households living in fuel poverty. Fuel poverty is said to occur when in order to heat its home to an adequate standard of warmth a household needs 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 Ash 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 Ash and comparator areas before and after housing costs.

Annual household income (Office for National Statistics 2015/16)	Annual household income, after housing costs (Office for National Statistics 2015/16)	Households living in 'Fuel Poverty' Department for Energy and Climate Change (2015)
£43,600	£30,500	0
England Average = £42,184	England Average = £27,311	0.0% of households (England = 11.0%)

Figure: Annual household earnings (£)
Source: Office for National Statistics (2015/16)



What information is shown here?

The levels of private debt, in the form of unsecured loans and mortgage debt, for Ash 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.

Personal debt	Residential mortgage debt
£0,791	£34,097
England Average = £0,719	England Average = £37,505

Source: UK Finance (Sep-2017)

What information is shown here?

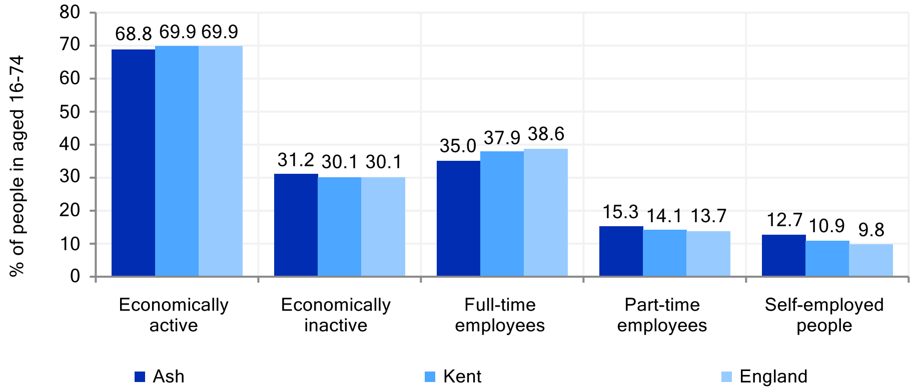
The information on this page shows economic activity breakdowns for adults aged 16-74 in Ash.

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

Economically active	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Self-employed people	Economically inactive
1,669	849	370	309	757
68.8% (England average = 69.9%)	35.0% (England average = 38.6%)	15.3% (England average = 13.7%)	12.7% (England average = 9.8%)	31.2% (England average = 30.1%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Economic Activity
Source: Census 2011



What information is shown here?

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

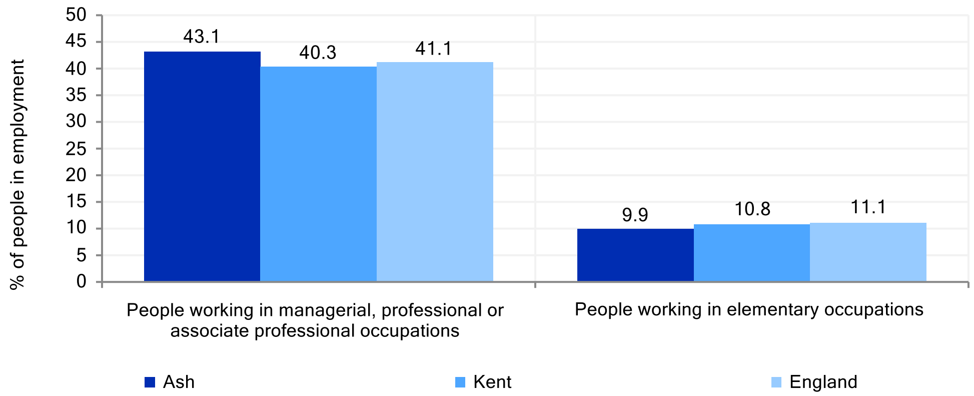
The data in the top information boxes shows the three largest employment sectors for residents in the local area, also the number and percentage of employed people working in each of these sectors. The lower information boxes and the chart on the right show the numbers of residents in Ash by type of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

Largest employment sector	Second largest employment sector	Third largest employment sector
Retail	Health & social work	Education
235 employees (15% of 1,575 of people in employment)	215 employees (14% of 1,575 of people in employment)	195 employees (12% of 1,575 of people in employment)

Managerial occupations	Professional (or associate) occupations	Administrative or secretarial occupations	Skilled trades occupations	Elementary occupations
180	495	140	240	155
11.5% of 1,575 people in employment (England = 10.9%)	31.6% of 1,575 people in employment (England = 30.3%)	8.8% of 1,575 people in employment (England = 11.5%)	15.3% of 1,575 people in employment (England = 11.4%)	9.9% of 1,575 people in employment (England = 11.1%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: People in professional and elementary occupations
Source: Census 2011



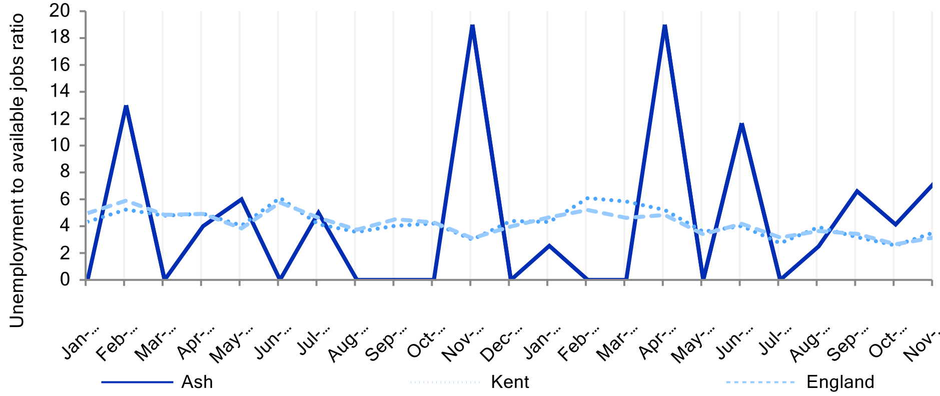
What information is shown here?

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

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

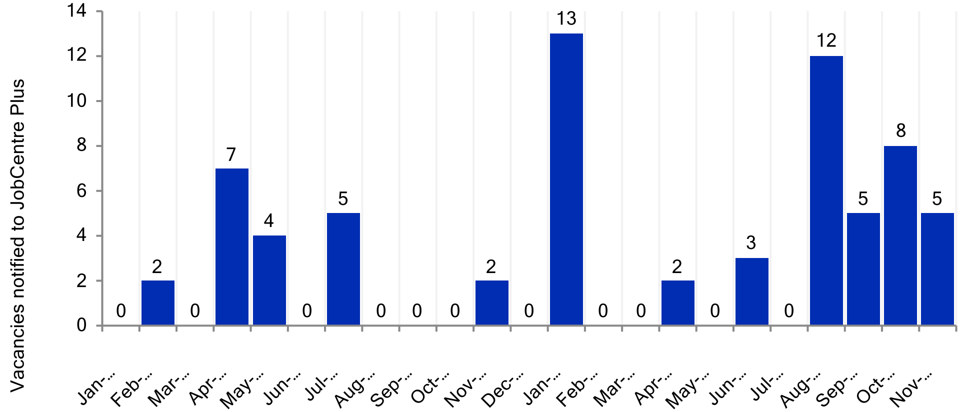
The bar chart on the bottom right shows month-on-month changes in the number of job vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus, that are located in the area covering Ash (based on postcode location of the job). Note this data was last updated by Jobcentre Plus for November 2012.

Figure: Ratio of unemployment (JSA claimants) to jobs (vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus
Source: Office for National Statistics/Job Centre Plus, Department for Work and Pensions



Unemployment to 'Available Jobs' ratio	Source: Job Centre Vacancies - Office for National Statistics/Jobcentre Plus (Nov-12), Jobseekers Allowance claimant count – Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-12)
0.00 claimants per job	
England average = 3.43	

Figure: Total number of vacancies notified to Job Centre
Source: Office for National Statistics/Job Centre Plus



What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows the concentration of workforce jobs in Ash. 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 Ash. The bar chart on the top right shows the change in 'Jobs Density' (the number of jobs as a % of working age population) across Ash 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
Health	Education	Business administration & support services
12.6% of all people in employment	11.7% of all people in employment	9.9% of all people in employment

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2016)

Figure: Change in Jobs Density (jobs as a % of working age population)
Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

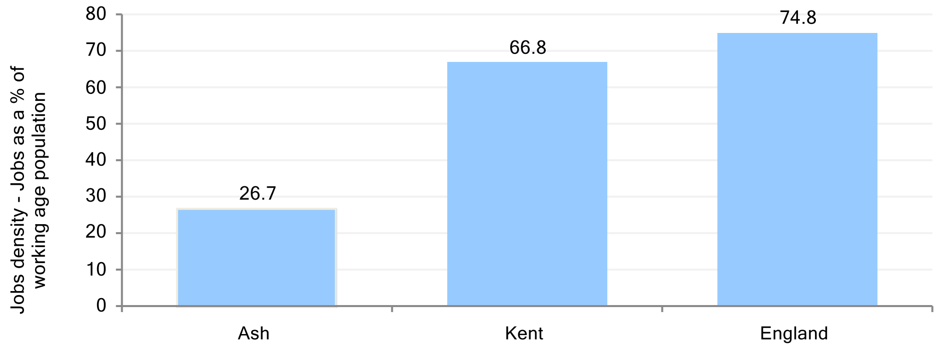
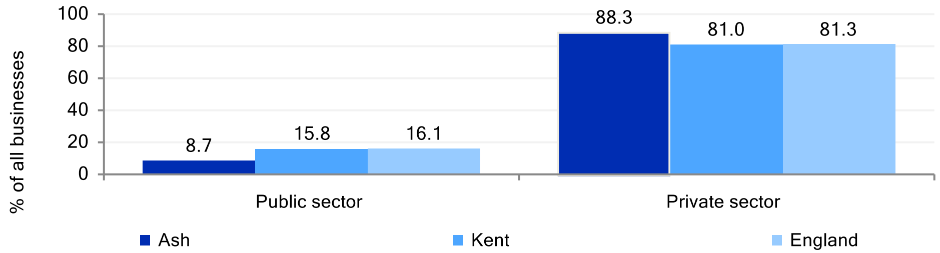


Figure: Jobs by public sector/private sector
Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

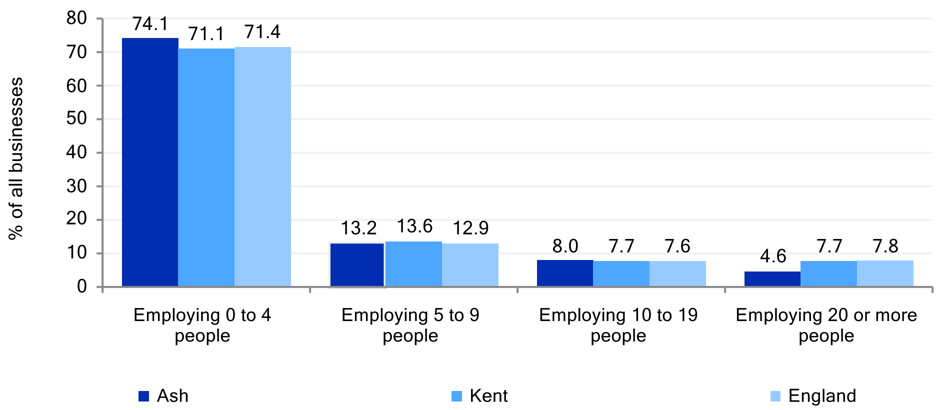


What information is shown here?

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

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

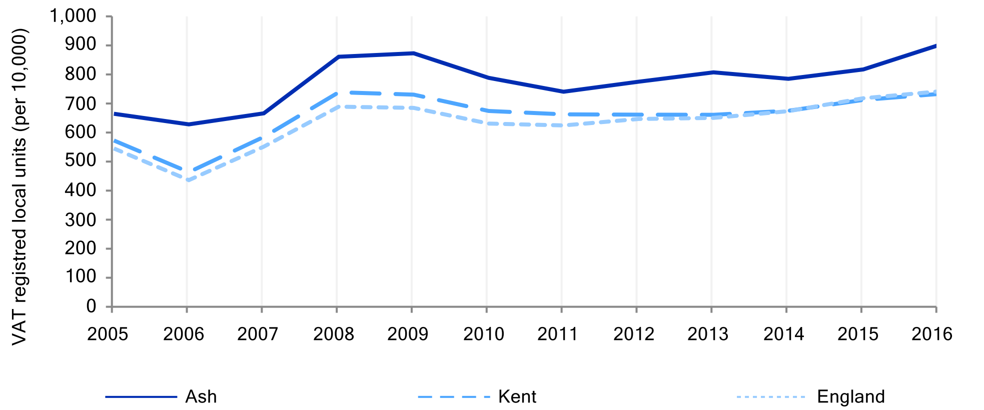
Figure: Businesses (VAT based local units) by employment size band
Source: Office for National Statistics



Largest business sector	Second largest business sector	Third largest business sector
Agriculture	Professional, scientific & technical services	Construction
17.8% of all local businesses	15.5% of all local businesses	9.8% of all local businesses

Source: Office for National Statistics (2016)

Figure: Percentage change in number of businesses (VAT based local units) per 10,000 working age population
Source: Office for National Statistics



What information is shown here?

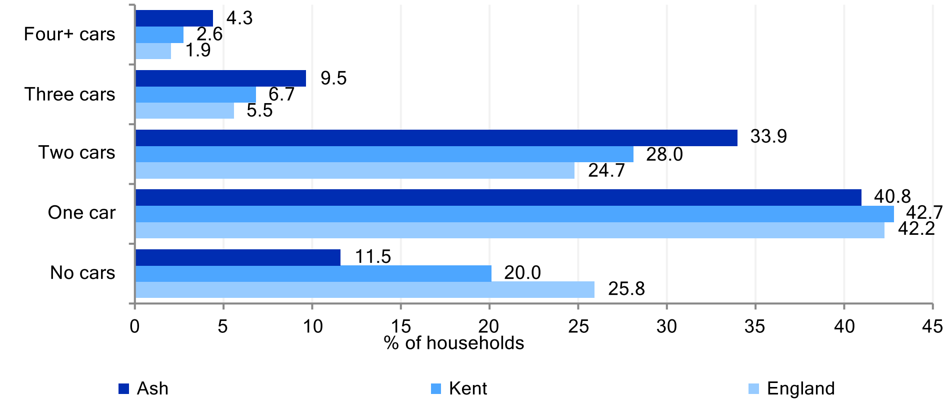
The information on the right shows details of the number of cars and vans in each household in Ash. The count of cars or vans in an area is based on details for private households only. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.

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

No cars	One car	Two cars	Three cars	Four + cars
155	545	450	125	55
11.5% of 1,330 households (England = 25.8%)	40.8% of 1,330 households (England = 42.2%)	33.9% of 1,330 households (England = 24.7%)	9.5% of 1,330 households (England = 5.5%)	4.3% of 1,330 households (England = 1.9%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Car ownership
Source: Census 2011



What information is shown here?

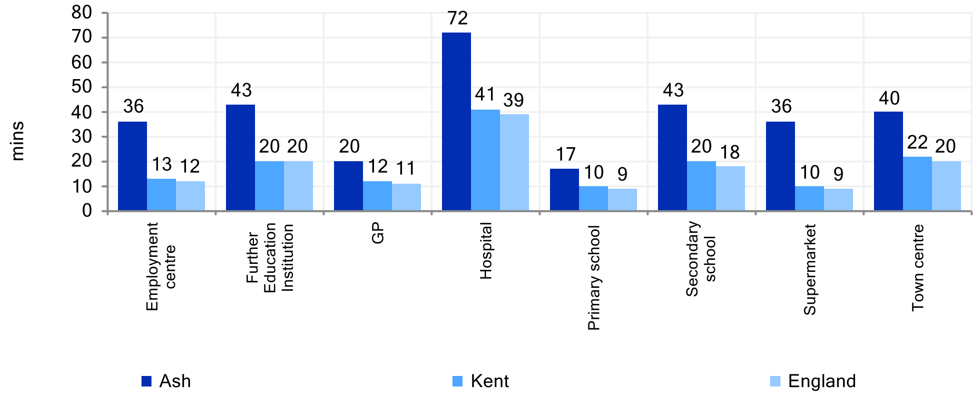
The information on this page shows the accessibility of key services and amenities to people living in Ash. Accessibility is measured both in terms of distance and travel times to key services.

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.

Average road distance from Job Centre	Average road distance from Secondary School	Average road distance from GP	Average road distance from Pub	Average road distance from Post Office
13.0km	5.2km	1.1km	0.9km	1.1km
England average = 4.6km	England average = 2.1km	England average = 1.2km	England average = 0.7km	England average = 1.0km

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

Figure: Average travel time (mins) by walking or public transport to the nearest key service
Source: Department for Transport: Core Accessibility Indicators (2015)



What information is shown here?

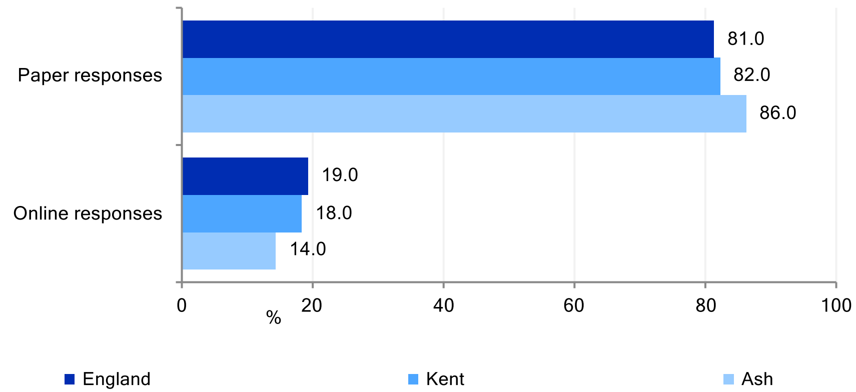
The information on this page shows two measures of access to the internet. The first measure shows information on broadband take-up, speeds and availability. It has been produced by Ofcom and contains data provided by communications providers. The data shows the average broadband line speed in Ash and the proportion of broadband connections in Ash which with low broadband speeds (less than 2 Mbit/s).

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 Ash. 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.

Connections with low broadband speeds (less than 2 Mbit/s)	Average broadband download speed (Mbit/s)	Average broadband upload speed (Mbit/s)
06	25.24	4.26
0.6% (England average = 2.2%)	England average = 45.08	England average = 6.05

Source: Ofcom 2017

Figure: Census online and paper responses
Source: Census 2011



What information is shown here?

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

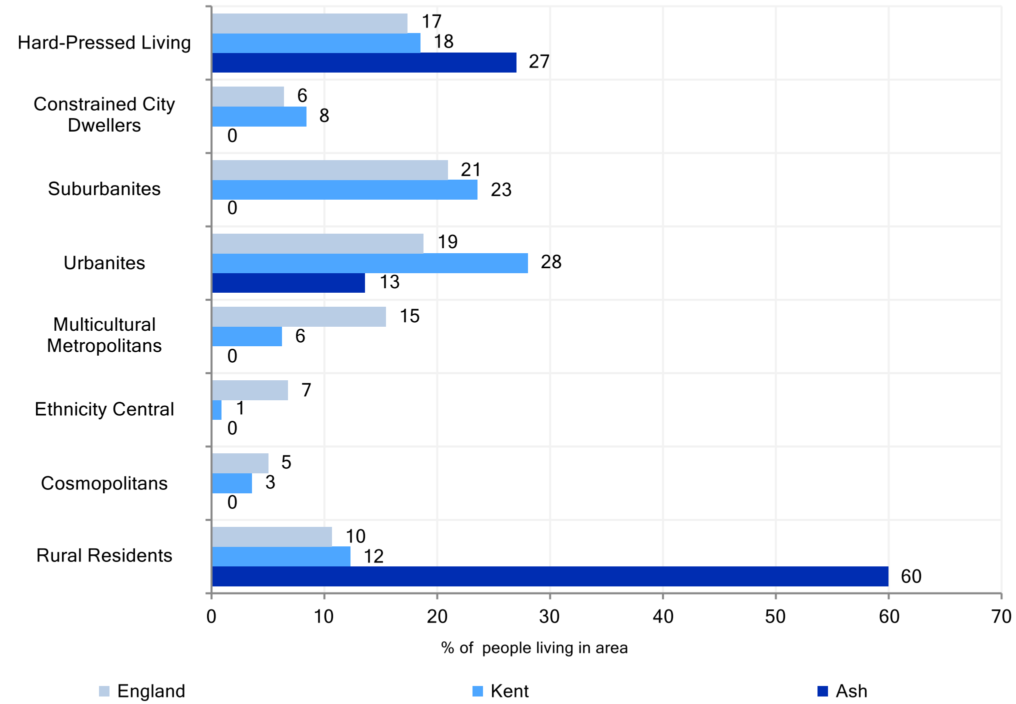
Rural residents	Rural areas, sparsely populated, above average employment in agriculture, higher number owning multiple cars, an older married population, a high provision of unpaid care and an above average number of people living in communal establishments.
Cosmopolitans	Residing in densely populated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

Rural residents	Cosmopolitans	Ethnicity central	Multicultural metropolitans
2,012	0	0	0
59.8% (England average = 10.5%)	0.0% (England average = 4.9%)	0.0% (England average = 6.6%)	0.0% (England average = 15.3%)

Urbanites	Suburbanites	Constrained city dwellers	Hard-pressed living
451	0	0	902
13.4% (England average = 18.6%)	0.0% (England average = 20.8%)	0.0% (England average = 6.2%)	26.8% (England average = 17.2%)

Source: Office for National Statistics Output Area Classification 2011

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



Communities and environment: Neighbourhood satisfaction & local participation

What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows different measures of people's satisfaction with their neighbourhood and their sense of community cohesion in the neighbourhood. It also shows different measures of people's participation in volunteering and political decision making in the local area. In addition the information box on the far bottom right shows the number of active charities per 1,000 population.

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

"People from different backgrounds get on well together in the local area"	People who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood	People who are satisfied with local area as a place to live	Aged 65+ "satisfied with both home and neighbourhood"
75%	62%	81%	88%
(England = 76%)	(England = 58%)	(England = 79%)	(England = 83%)

People involved in decisions that affect the local area in the past 12 months	People who believe they can influence decisions in their local area	People who have given unpaid help at least once per month over the last 12 months	Active charities
14%	28%	23%	3.2 per 1,000 population
(England = 14%)	(England = 29%)	(England = 23%)	(England = 2.6 per 1,000)

Source: Place Survey (2008), Active Charities - National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO) (2009).

Note all information is collected at Local Authority level

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

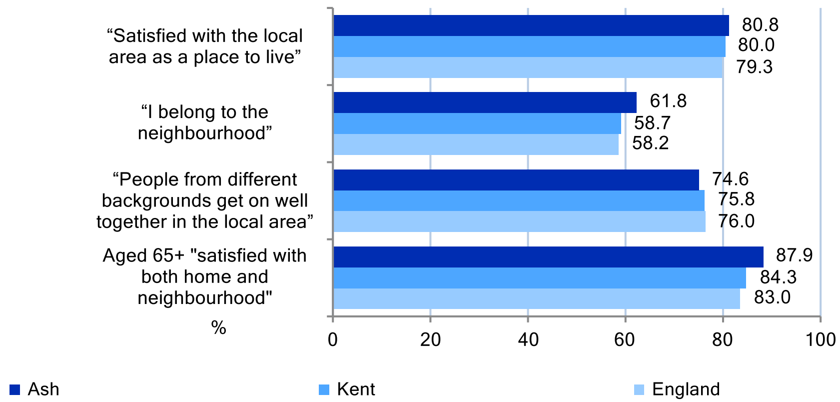
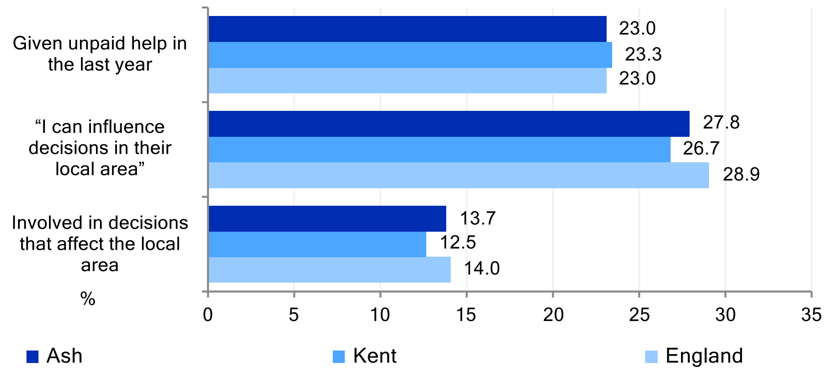


Figure: Indicators of civic engagement
Source: Place Survey (2008)



What information is shown here?

The page shows the Community Dynamics indicators for Ash. The Community Dynamics dataset (http://communitydynamics.social-life.co/index.html) has been developed by Social Life with the aim of quantifying how people feel about the area they live in.

By modelling responses from the annual Community Life Survey and Understanding Society Survey to Output Areas, Social Life have created small area measures of: **strength of local social relationships**, **strength of belonging to a local area** and **satisfaction with a local area as a place to live**.

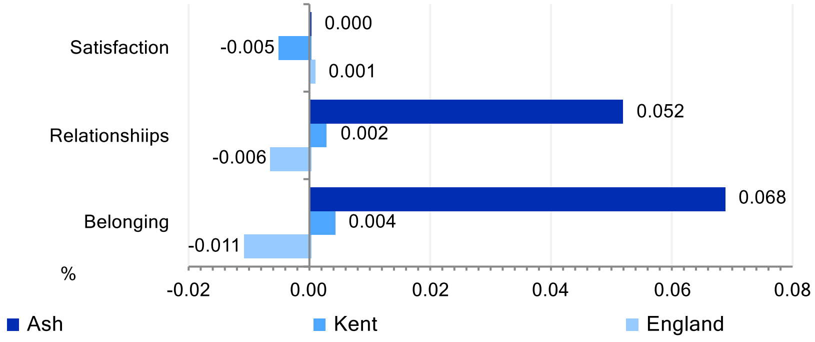
Positive values represent greater belonging/relationship strength/satisfaction than the national average. Negative figures represent less belonging/relationship strength/satisfaction than the national average.

Please note that these indicators have been created by combining the survey responses of samples of the population and modelling these to Output Areas by linking survey sample demographics to the demographics of Output Areas. As a result, many implicit assumptions are built into the data which will not hold for all areas.

The values presented here offer an indication of community belonging, strength and satisfaction rather than an absolute measure.

Local social relationships	Belonging	Satisfaction with local area as a place to live
0.052	0.068	0
(England = -0.006)	(England = -0.011)	(England = 0.001)

Figure: Community Dynamic scores for belonging, relationships and satisfaction
Source: Social Life (modelled from the annual Community Life Survey), 2015/2016



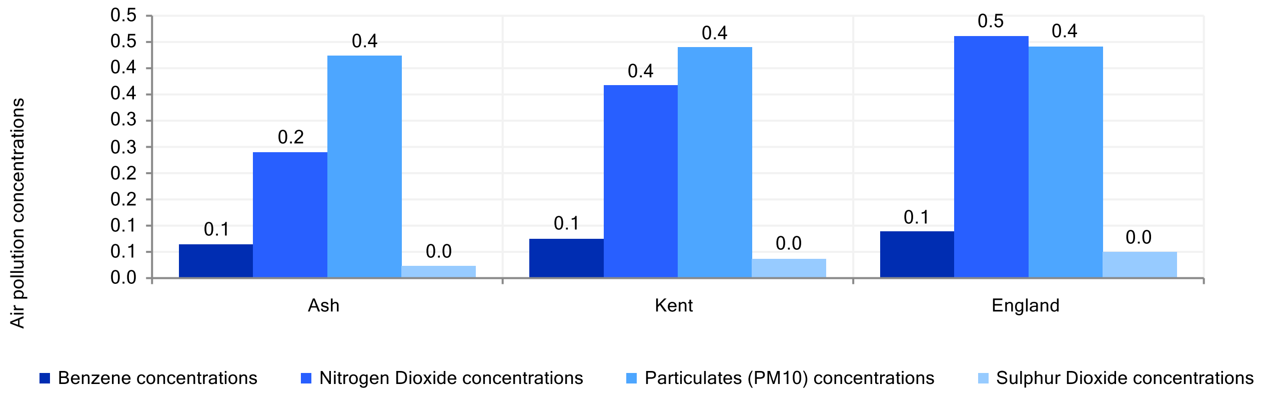
What information is shown here?

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 2012 on a 1km grid and obtained from the UK National Air Quality Archive for use in the Indices of Deprivation 2015. 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.

Benzene concentrations	Nitrogen Dioxide concentrations	Particulates (PM10) concentrations	Sulphur Dioxide concentrations
0.06	0.2	0.4	0.02
(England average = 0.09)	(England average = 0.5)	(England average = 0.4)	(England average = 0.05)

Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015 - from National Air Quality Archive 2012)

Figure: Air pollution concentrations for four pollutants
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015 – from National Air Quality Archive 2012)



What information is shown here?

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

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

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

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

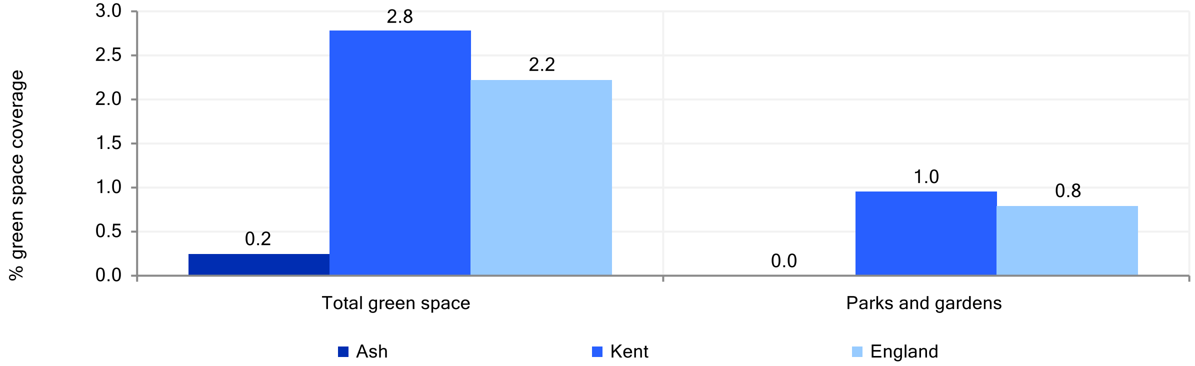
Wooded areas that function as public parks (i.e. are freely accessible to the public in their entirety and are managed for recreation) should be included, however, the constraints of the capture method employed to create the data mean that in many cases these may not yet be included.

OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017

Total green space	Public parks and gardens greenspace
0.25%	0.00%
7.00 hectares (England average = 2.22%)	0.00 hectares (England average = 0.79%)

Source: OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017

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



What information is shown here?

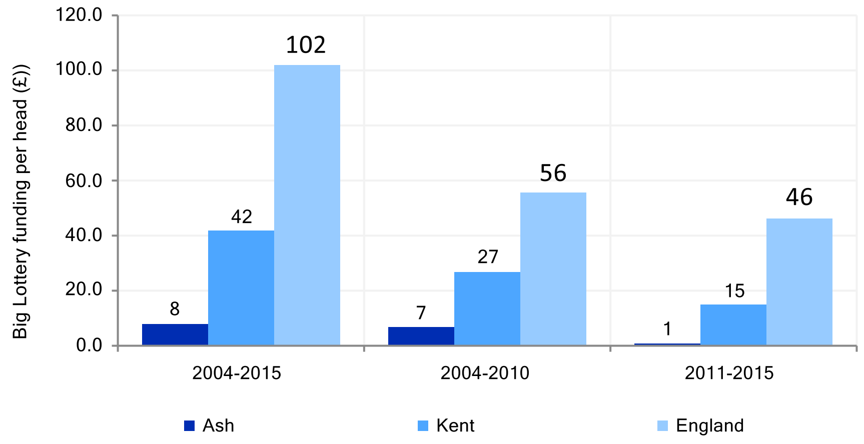
Figures on this page are taken from data on grants made to projects and organisations in local areas in the UK by the Big Lottery Fund, modelled down to standard statistical geographies from ward grants data published by Big Lottery in conjunction with the 360Giving initiative. Big Lottery used the 360Giving standard to produce a dataset of all the grants made from 2004-2015 as well as 2004-2010 and 20011-2015. Note the (N) figure refers to total funding in the area (in £1000s) over the period.

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

Big Lottery funding (2004-2015)	Big Lottery funding (2004-2010)	Big Lottery funding (2011-2015)
£27k	£23k	£3k
(£8 per head) England average = £102 per head	(£7 per head) England average = £56 per head	(£1 per head) England average = £46 per head

Source: Big Lottery, 360Giving

Figure: Big Lottery grant funding per head, 2004-2015
Source: Big Lottery, 360Giving, 2015



How we have identified the "Ash" area

This report is based on the definition of the "Ash" 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 "Ash" to create the data used in this report.

Alongside data for the "Ash" 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).

Local Insight gives you the data and analysis you need to ensure your services are underpinned by the best possible knowledge of local communities, levering 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.

OCSI work with public and community sector organisations to improve services. We turn complex datasets into engaging stories; making data, information and analysis accessible for communities and decision-makers. See www.ocsi.co.uk for more information.