

Housing, crime and the environment

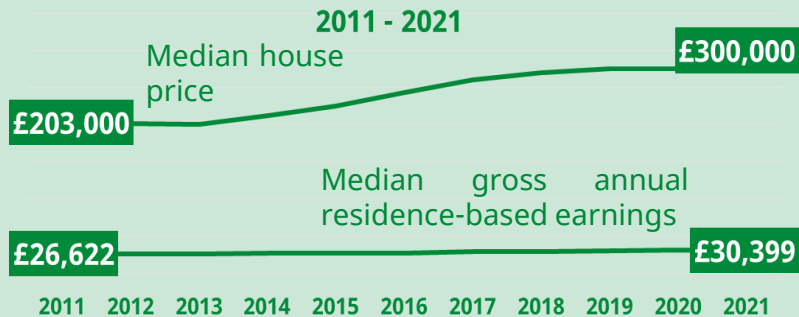


Housing, crime and the environment: Key focus areas

Housing and affordability

House prices and annual earnings have grown disproportionately over the past 10 years. From 2011 to 2021, **median house prices** have increased by **48%**, whilst median gross annual residence-based earnings have **increased** by only **14%**.

Median house price and median gross annual residence-based earnings in 2011 - 2021



Wiltshire housing has been consistently less affordable than its geographical comparators. In 2021 it is estimated that full-time employees could typically expect to spend around 9.9 times their annual earnings on purchasing a home, higher than England (9.1) and statistical neighbours (9.4).

2022 has continued to see this rise in house prices, and with the current cost of living crisis it is expected that the gap between house price and annual earnings will continue to grow.

Environment

CO2 emissions in Wiltshire are dropping per capita, but slightly higher than the South West



In Wiltshire, the percentage of emissions through transport is higher than the South West and England at 45%, compared to 42% (South West) and 36% (England).

The percentage of people walking for travel is lower than both the South West and England. Wiltshire has had lower proportions of adults regularly walking for travel than the South West and England over the past six years



Homelessness

rates have remained static over last couple of years

Over 50% of households owed a prevention or relief duty in Wiltshire have one or more support need

Support needs:

22% - History of mental health problems

11% - Physical ill health and disability

9% - At risk of/ has experienced domestic abuse



In 2021/22 in Wiltshire nearly **25%** of people applying for homelessness are aged just **16 - 24 years old**.

Crime

The prevalence of first time offenders increased in Wiltshire in 2021

Rates of first time offenders in Wiltshire have historically been similar to the South West, and lower than England. However in 2021, the rate in Wiltshire saw a significant increase, going from 127 per 100,000 persons (2020) to 158 per 100,000 persons (2021).



Whilst rates for all areas are still lower than pre-pandemic rates, the rise in Wiltshire in 2021 from the previous year is not uniform across comparators, with the rate for England seeing a smaller increase from 160 (2020) to 166 (2021), and South West rates decreasing



Re-offending rate highest among 10-14 years old

The total number of offenders under the age of 18 is lower than that of other age groups, but the proportion of re-offending in this age group is higher, with nearly half of 10 - 14 year old offenders reoffending.

43%

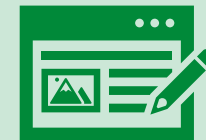
Domestic abuse continues to rise



Whilst rates of domestic abuse related crimes and incidents reported to the police in Wiltshire (24.5 per 1,000 persons) is similar to the South West, it continues to rise year on year.

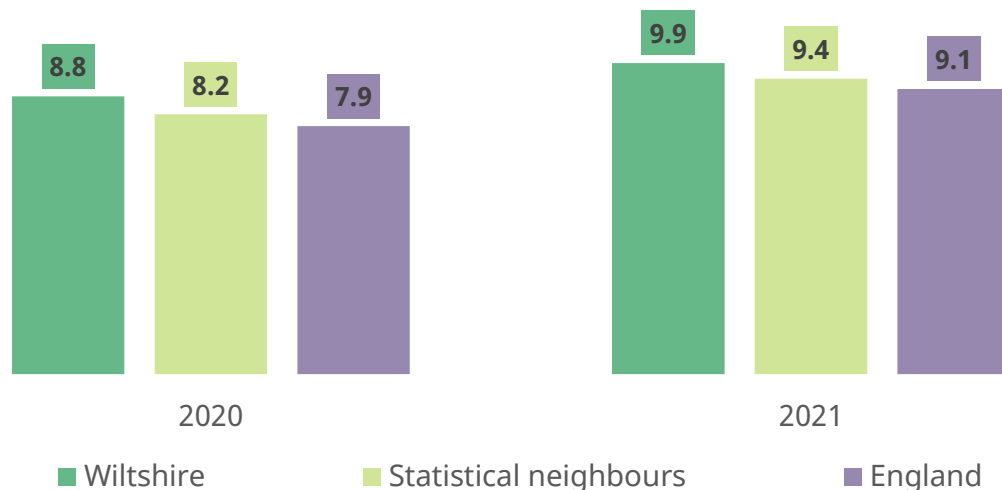
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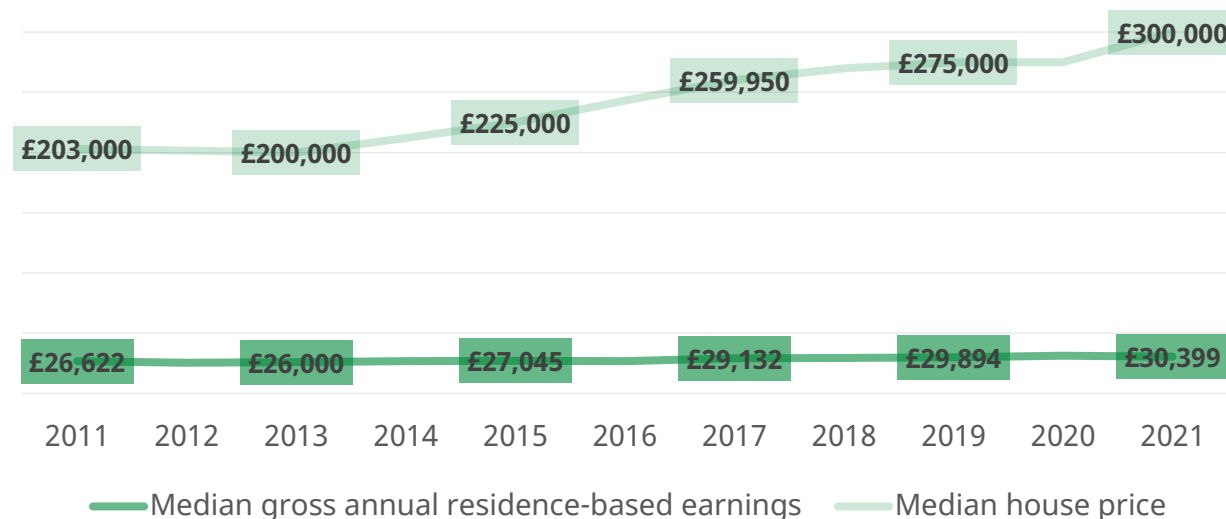


Housing, crime and the environment: Housing affordability

Housing affordability: Ratio of median house price to median gross annual residence-based earnings
Geographical comparators, 2020 and 2021



Housing affordability: Median house price and median gross annual residence-based earnings in Wiltshire
2011 - 2021



Housing is a fundamental part of people's lives and can impact both physical health and wellbeing.

Housing in Wiltshire has been consistently less affordable than its geographical comparators over the last 10 years. In Wiltshire in 2021 it is estimated that full-time employees could typically expect to spend around 9.9 times their annual earnings on purchasing a home. This is slightly higher than England (9.1) and our statistical neighbours (9.4).

Housing affordability ratios have seen an increase in the past year. The housing affordability ratio for Wiltshire increased from 8.8 to 9.9 from 2020 to 2021.

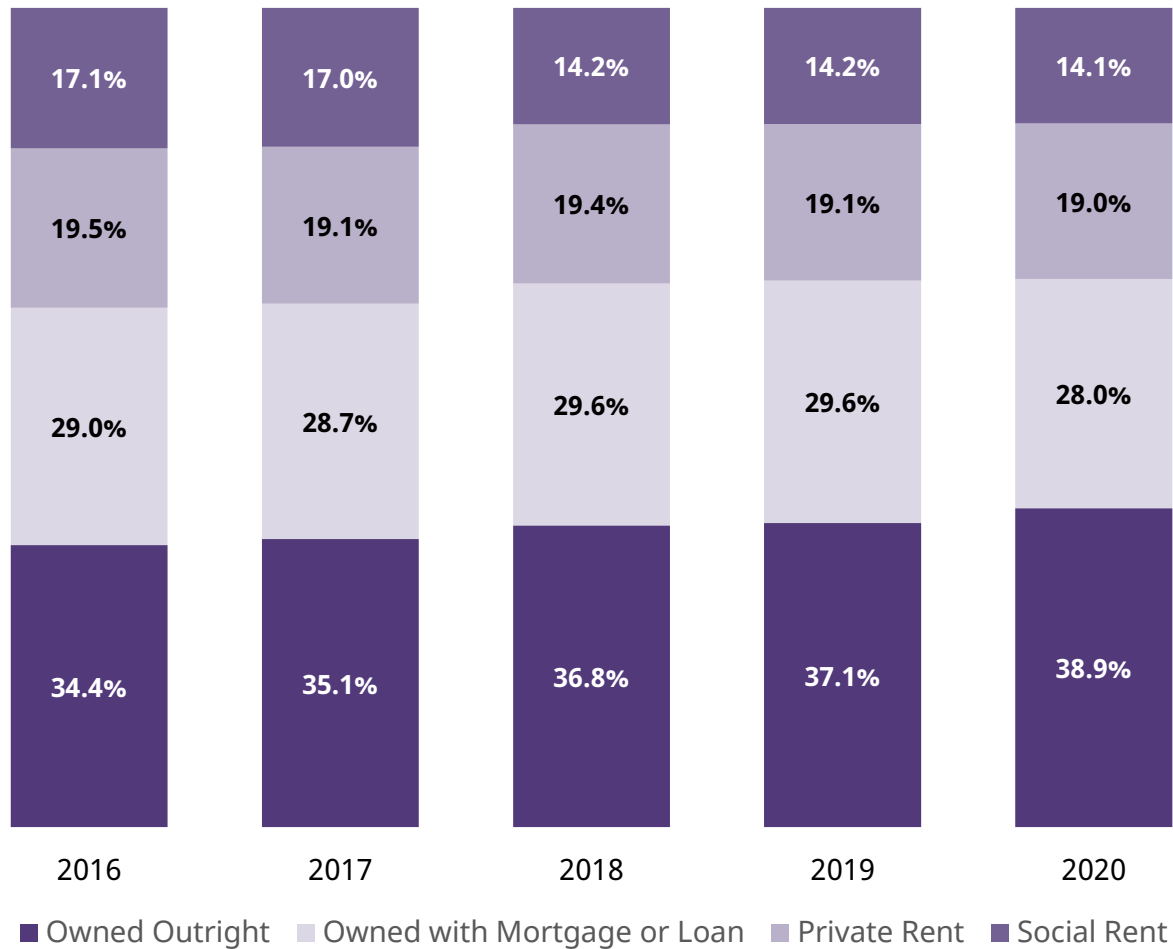
House prices and annual earnings have grown disproportionately over the past 10 years. From 2011 to 2021, **median house prices** have **increased** by **48%**, whilst **median gross annual residence-based earnings** have **increased** by only **14%**.

2022 has continued to see this rise in house prices, and with the current cost of living crisis it is expected that the gap between house price and annual earnings will continue to grow.

For information on help with household and mortgage costs, [gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk) or [Citizens Advice](#) can offer guidance.

Housing, crime and the environment: Housing tenure

Dwellings by tenure: Estimated percentage of households in Wiltshire by tenure
2016 - 2020



Over 65% of households in Wiltshire are estimated to be owner-occupying, either outright or with a mortgage or loan. This has been increasing over the past 5 years, due to the increase in households that own outright. The number of privately rented households has remained fairly stable, whilst socially rented housing has seen a decrease since 2016.

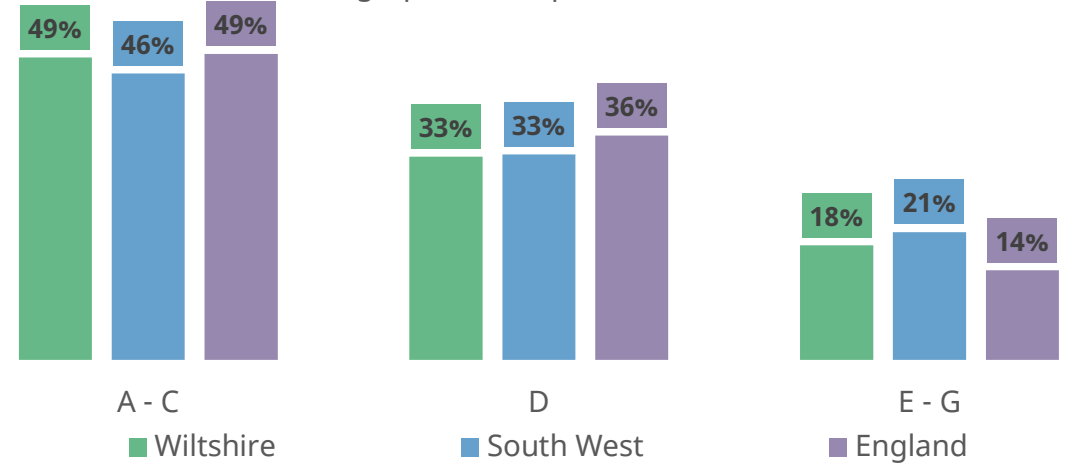
The English Housing Survey by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) reported that 62% of outright owner households in England were aged 65+ ([English Housing Survey, DLUHC](#)). It is likely that in Wiltshire, the increasing percentage of households owning their home outright is linked to the ageing population.

Whilst living in owner-occupied housing has a number of benefits, it is important to note that an increase in older people living in owner-occupied housing has potential financial challenges in terms of maintaining their home and keeping their home safe. Without proper maintenance households could become cold, damp and potentially hazardous to health. There may also be the need to make adaptations to the house as physical ability changes, which could be difficult for people with limited funds. Without these adaptations, a person could become less independent.

The English Housing Survey also found that the number of people aged 45-54 in England living in the private rented sector is increasing. The private rented sector has some of the worst housing conditions, as well as being less affordable and less stable. As this group of the population ages, it is likely we will see a larger proportion of the older population living in private rented households, with a number of potential physical and mental health impacts from living in un-affordable housing in poor condition.

Housing, crime and the environment: Energy Performance Certificates

Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) ratings: Percentage of EPCs for domestic properties by rating
Geographical comparison, 2019-21



An Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) describes how energy-efficient a property is, taking into account estimated energy costs and the properties energy performance related features. A property is given a rating between A and G, where A is the most energy-efficient and G is the least. Having a more energy-efficient property should mean that your energy bills are lower and it is easier to make your home comfortable to live in.

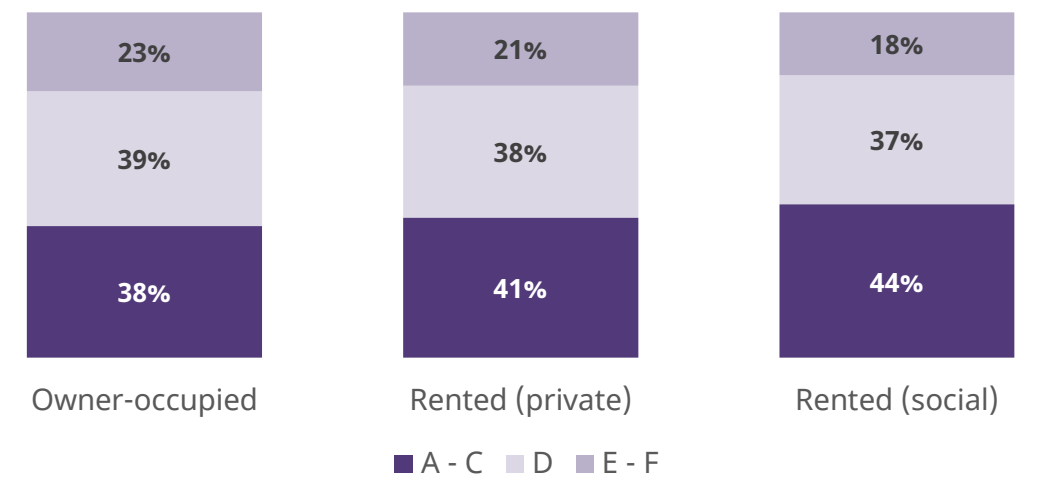
Nearly 50% of domestic properties in Wiltshire have an EPC rating of A-C, this is similar to England but slightly higher than South West. Whilst Wiltshire has a lower percentage of properties rated D in comparison to England, it does have a higher percentage of properties rated E-G, which is the least energy efficient.

Looking at EPC ratings across the different housing tenures in Wiltshire, social rented dwellings have the highest proportion of EPCs rated A-C (most efficient) at 44%, likely due to sector-specific initiatives focusing on home standards. Owner-occupied properties have the highest percentage of properties with the least energy-efficient ratings.

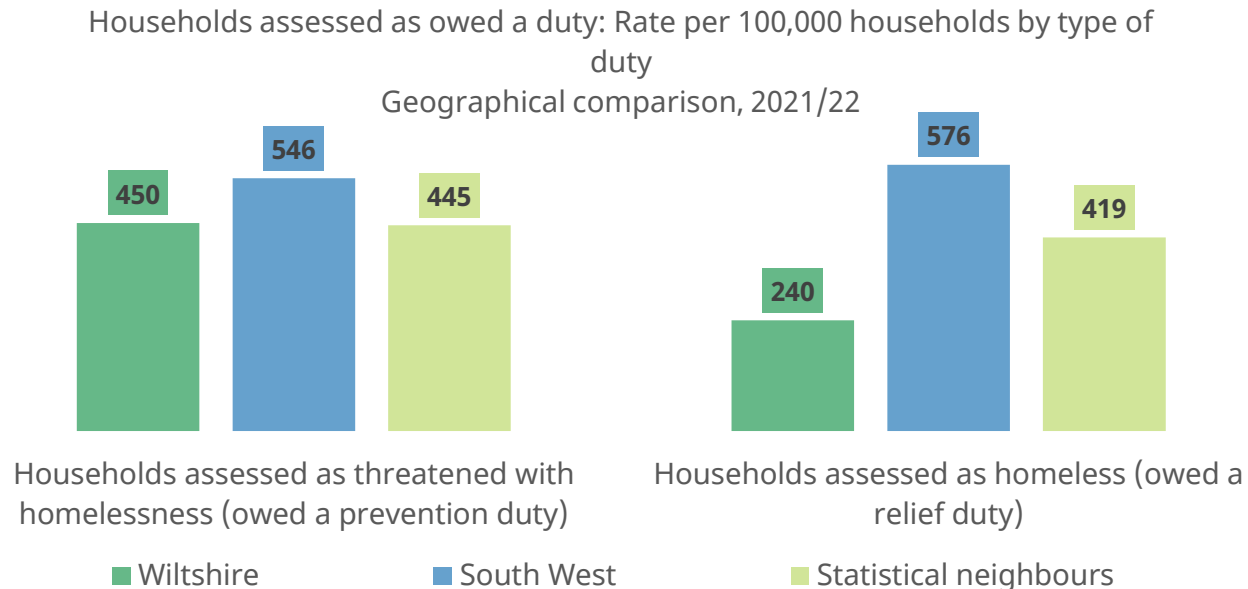
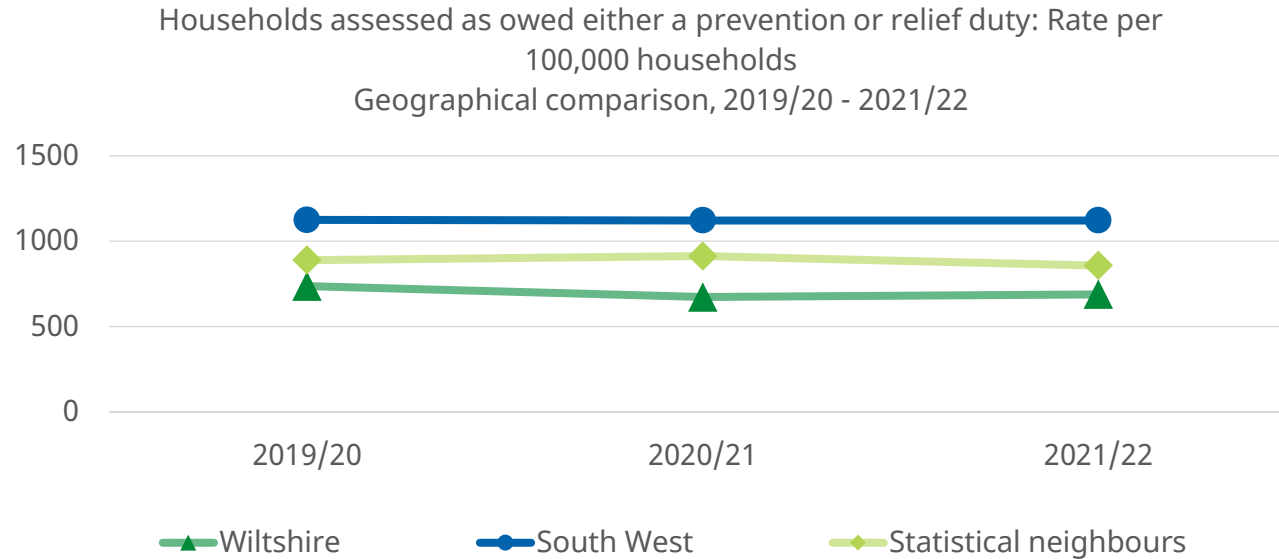
As mentioned on the previous slide, a large proportion of owner-occupied households are owned by people aged 65+. Having a less energy-efficient home could mean that an older person living in an owner-occupied home is struggling to pay energy bills or living in a damp, cold home.

Struggling to keep a home warm could mean that the household is experiencing fuel poverty. For further information on fuel poverty, please go to the Population and Deprivation chapter of this JSNA.

Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) ratings: Percentage of EPCs in Wiltshire by rating and tenure
2019-21



Housing, crime and the environment: Homelessness



The definition of homelessness means not having a home. You are homeless if you have nowhere to stay and are living on the streets, and you can also be homeless if you have a roof over your head, for example if you are “sofa surfing”. Homelessness and the fear of becoming homeless can result in ill health and can severely aggravate current ill health.

Statutory homelessness covers those people who are assessed by local authorities, and can be initially assessed as:

Owed a prevention duty: Where local authorities work with people who are threatened with homelessness within 56 days to help to prevent them from becoming homeless

Owed a relief duty: Where the household is already homeless on approaching the local authority, and so requires help to secure settled accommodation

Wiltshire has a lower overall rate of households assessed as owed a duty, with 689 per 100,000 households in 2021/22, compared with 857 per 100,000 households for our statistical neighbours and 1122 per 100,000 in South West. These rates have remained fairly static over the past 3 years.

Looking in detail at households owed a prevention duty versus those owed a relief duty, Wiltshire has a comparable rate of households owed a prevention duty to our statistical neighbours. However the rate of those owed a relief duty is much lower in Wiltshire. The South West and our statistical neighbours experience similar rates of households owed a prevention duty and households owed a relief duty.

[Wiltshire Council](#) and [Shelter](#) can provide advice and support for those worried about or experiencing homelessness.

Housing, crime and the environment: Homelessness

Support needs of those owed a prevention or relief duty	%
History of mental health problems	22%
Physical ill health and disability	11%
At risk of / has experienced domestic abuse	9%
Offending history	7%
Young person aged 18-25 years requiring support to manage independently	6%
Alcohol dependency needs	5%
Learning disability	5%
Drug dependency needs	5%
History of repeat homelessness	5%
History of rough sleeping	4%
Young person aged 16-17 years	3%
At risk of / has experienced sexual abuse / exploitation	3%
Young parent requiring support to manage independently	3%
Old age	2%
At risk of / has experienced abuse (non-domestic abuse)	2%
Served in HM Forces	2%
Access to education, employment or training	2%
Care leaver aged 18-20 years	2%
Care leaver aged 21+ years	2%
Former asylum seeker	1%

In 2021/22 in Wiltshire 95% of people applying for homelessness are of working age (between 16 and 64). Nearly a quarter of applicants are aged just 16 – 24 years old.

20% of households owed a relief duty in Wiltshire have dependent children. Homelessness can have a huge negative impact on children, including their mental health and attainment in school.

The majority of households owed a relief duty are single adults. A report by the charity Homeless Link highlights that in England the majority of single households owed a duty were identified as having at least one support need ([Homeless Link](#)).

Age of main applicant	%	Composition of households owed a relief duty	%
16-17 years	2%	Single parent with dependent children - Male	3%
18-24 years	23%	Single parent with dependent children - Female	12%
25-34 years	28%	Single adult - Male	52%
35-44 years	21%	Single adult - Female	23%
45-54 years	13%	Couple with dependent children	5%
55-64 years	8%	Couple or two adults without dependent children	5%
65-74 years	4%	Three or more adults with dependent children	0%
75+ years	2%	Three or more adults without dependent children	0%

Over 50% of households owed a prevention or relief duty have one or more support need

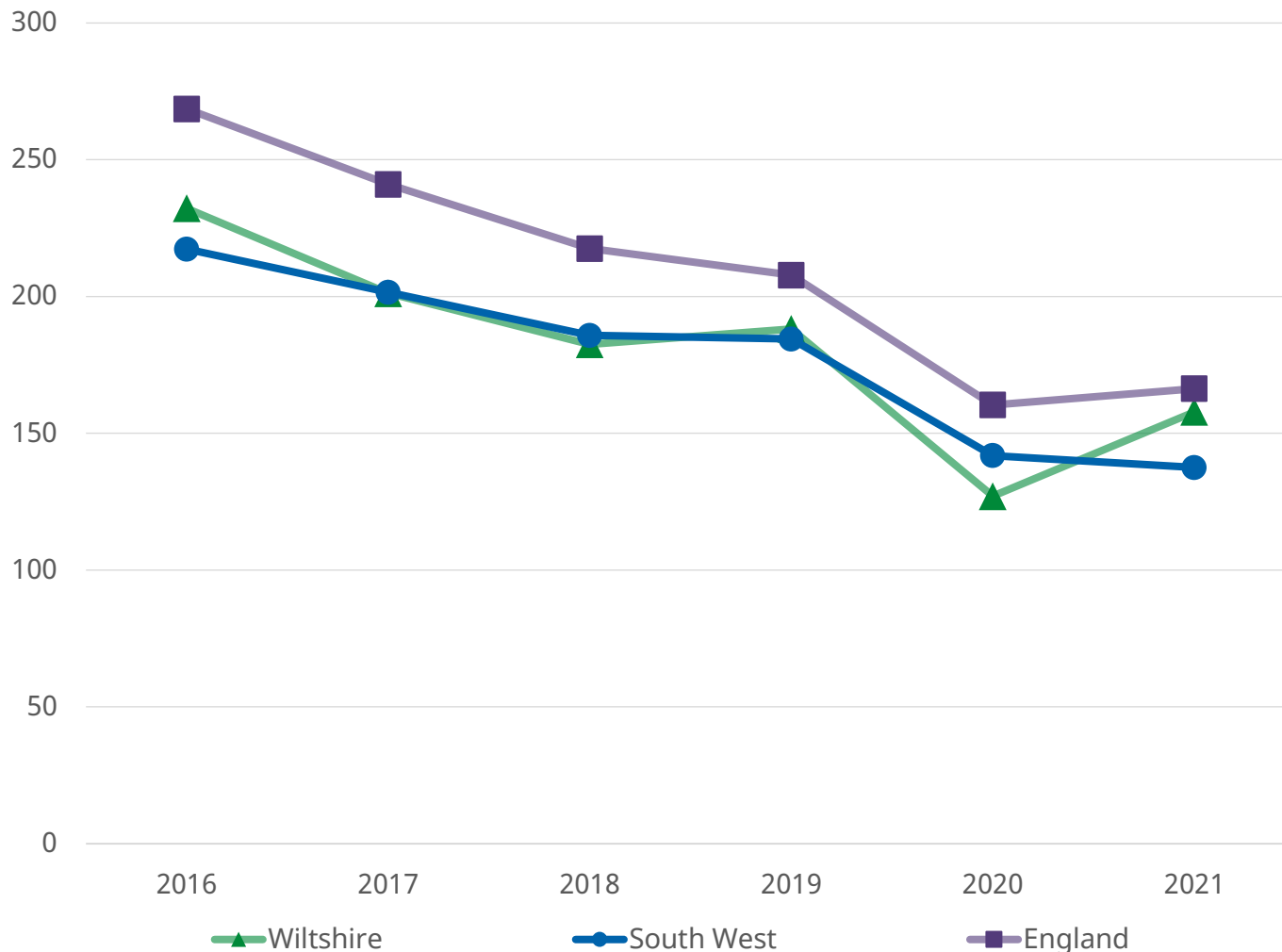


Homelessness is more likely to occur amongst populations who are already experiencing inequalities.

The most common support need of those owed a prevention or relief duty is a history of mental health problems, followed by physical ill health and disability and those at risk of or experiencing domestic abuse.

Housing, crime and the environment: First time offenders

First time offenders: Rate per 100,000 persons
Geographical comparison, 2011 - 2021



Reducing the number of individuals entering the criminal justice system for the first time is important. Offending behaviour is often linked to a number of health inequalities, mental health problems and substance misuse, alongside social issues such as homelessness and lower levels of education. Prison populations often hold a higher proportion of people with serious or life-threatening conditions than the general population.

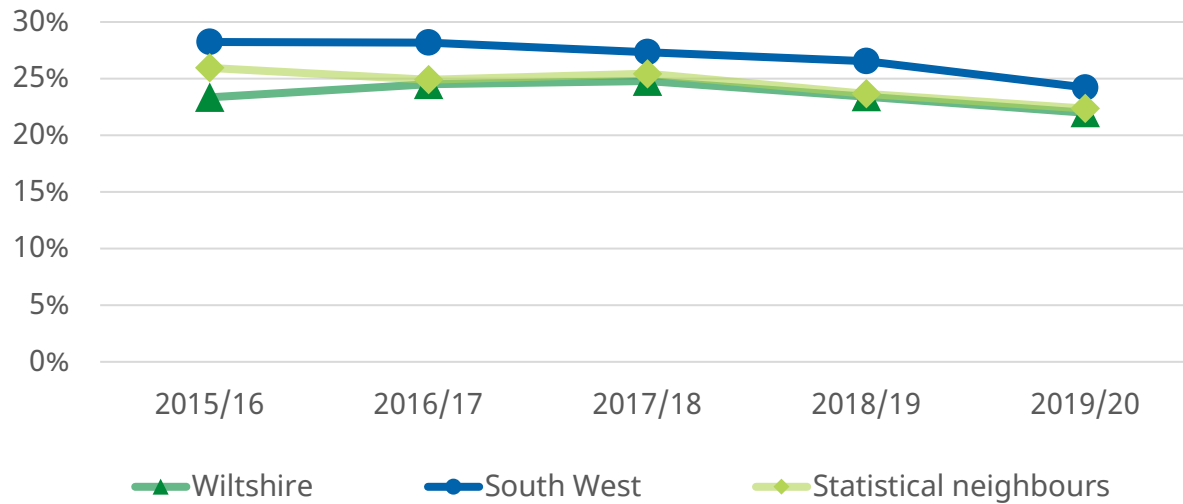
The rate of first time offenders, defined as those having received their first conviction, caution or youth caution, has been declining in recent years. Wiltshire and its geographical comparators all saw a steeper decline in 2020, likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the population spending more time restricted to their homes.

Rates of first time offenders in Wiltshire have historically been similar to the South West, and lower than rates in England. However in 2021, the rate in Wiltshire saw a significant increase from the previous year, going from 127 per 100,000 persons in 2020, to 158 per 100,000 persons in 2021. This increase is not uniform across Wiltshire's geographical comparators, with the rate for England seeing a smaller increase from 160 in 2020 to 166 in 2021, and rates in the South West decreasing. It is worth noting however that the 2021 rates for all areas are still lower than pre-pandemic rates of first time offending.

Wiltshire's police force area (which includes Swindon) saw a 66% increase in the number of first time offenders committing summary motoring offences from 2020 to 2021. While this relates to the broader geographical area, it suggests that some of the increase seen in the chart may relate to these summary motoring offences ([Ministry of Justice](#)).

Housing, crime and the environment: Re-offending

Reoffending: Percentage of adult and juvenile offenders who re-offend
Geographical comparison, 2014/15 - 2019/20



The total number of offenders under the age of 18 is lower than the totals for the other age groups, however the proportion of re-offending in this age group is higher, with nearly half of 10 – 14 year old offenders reoffending.

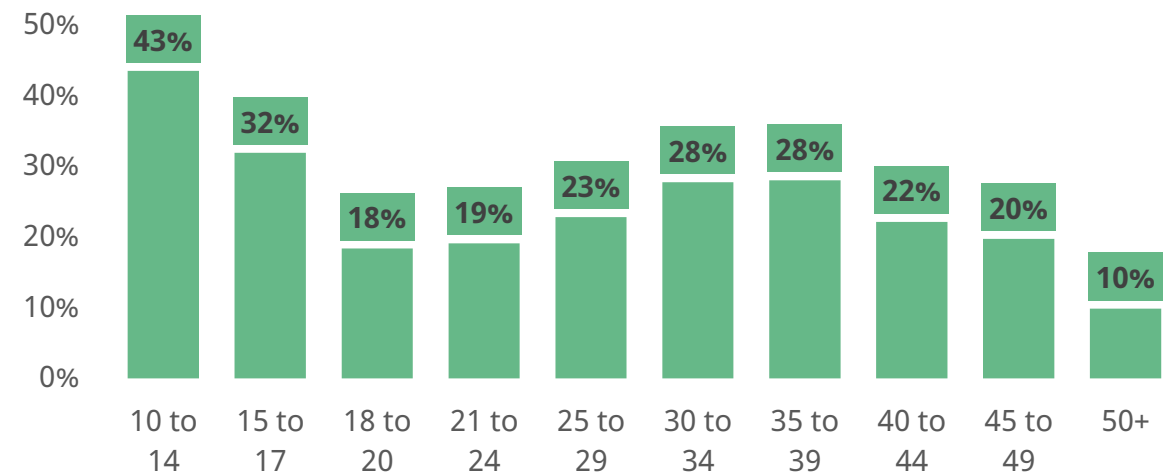
Young offenders face a lot of the same health inequalities as adult offenders, including mental health and risky health behaviours such as drinking. Understanding the risk and protective factors is important when looking at children and young people re-offending. Risk factors could include abuse or household mental illness, poor educational attainment and truancy, or deprivation and poor housing. Protective factors can act against risk factors, and might include healthy social relationships, stable home environment, positive teacher relationships and a safe community environment. (Gov.uk)

Public Health is an important part of a multi-agency approach to reducing re-offending, which often includes police, courts, prisons, community safety partners, social services, housing and education. Re-offending has a huge impact on the health and wellbeing of the individual, as well as their children and families, and the community that they live in. ([OHID](#))

Whilst Wiltshire saw a slight increase in the percentage of offenders who reoffended in 2016/17 and 2017/18, numbers have since seen a slow decline, similar to that of our geographical comparators.

Wiltshire has a similar percentage of offenders who re-offend to our statistical neighbours, and a slightly lower percentage in comparison to the South West.

Reoffending levels: Percentage of offenders who reoffend in Wiltshire by age 2019/20



Housing, crime and the environment: Domestic abuse

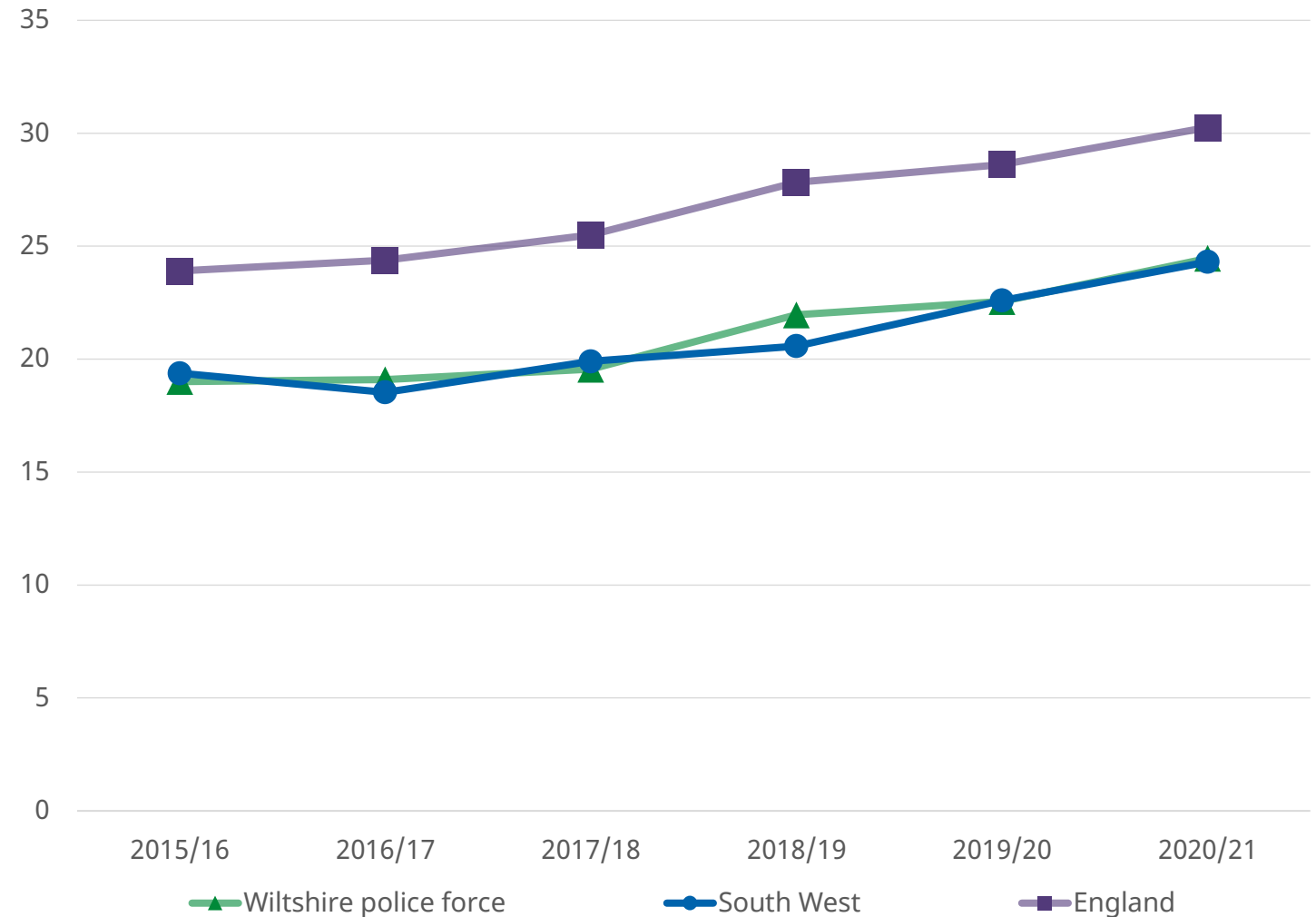
The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 defines domestic abuse as abusive behaviour between individuals aged 16 and over, who are “personally connected to each other”. Behaviour is abusive if it consists of physical or sexual abuse, violent or threatening behaviour, controlling or coercive behaviour, economic abuse, or psychological emotional or other abuse. Children who see, hear or experience the effects of domestic abuse and are related to either of the individuals are also considered victims of domestic abuse. ([Domestic Abuse Act 2021, legislation.gov.uk](https://legislation.gov.uk))

Domestic abuse related crimes and incidents are recorded by police in those aged 16 and over and are defined as threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members ([OHID](#)).

The rate of domestic abuse crimes and incidents in all areas have increased in recent years. The rate for the Wiltshire police force area (covering Wiltshire and Swindon local authorities) has been similar to the rate for the South West over the past several years, but rates remain lower than the average rate for England. It is thought that this gradual increase is also due to improvements in data recording, rather than wholly attributable to an increase in domestic abuse.

The rate of domestic abuse crimes and incidents in 2020/21 for the Wiltshire police area was 24.5 per 1,000 persons, in comparison to 24.3 per 1,000 in the South West and 30.3 for the whole of England.

Domestic abuse crimes and incidents: Rate per 1,000 persons
Geographical comparators, 2015/16 - 2020/21

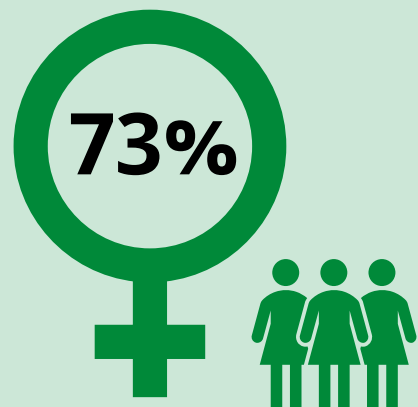


Housing, crime and the environment: Domestic abuse

Police recorded domestic abuse is an under-estimate of the actual level of domestic abuse experienced by the population, as only a small proportion of those facing domestic abuse are likely to report their experience to the police due to fear, the mental and emotional abuse they are experiencing and lack of financial resources.



In previous years the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) provided further context to the police figures on domestic abuse, but in March 2020 the CSEW was suspended in its normal format due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and was replaced with a telephone operated survey. Due to concerns around confidentiality and respondent safeguarding, domestic abuse questions were excluded from the survey.



The majority of domestic abuse victims are female. In England and Wales in 2020/21, 73% of victims of domestic abuse related-crimes were female. ([Domestic abuse in England and Wales overview, ONS](#)). It is however important to recognise that there are still many males who are victims of domestic abuse. Males can face further barriers to reporting domestic abuse incidents, meaning that domestic abuse towards males could be under-represented.

During the three year period of 2018 – 2020 there has sadly been one domestic homicide recorded in Wiltshire ([Domestic abuse in England and Wales overview, ONS](#)).

When a domestic homicide occurs, a multi-agency Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) is undertaken looking into the circumstances of the death, with the aim of establishing what lessons are to be learned in how local professionals can work together to safeguard victims of domestic abuse, and how these lessons can be applied. Each review should look at life through the eyes of the victim to gain a better understanding of their reality.



For further detail on Domestic Abuse in Wiltshire, you can [access the 2021 Domestic Abuse Needs Assessment](#) produced by Public Health Wiltshire.

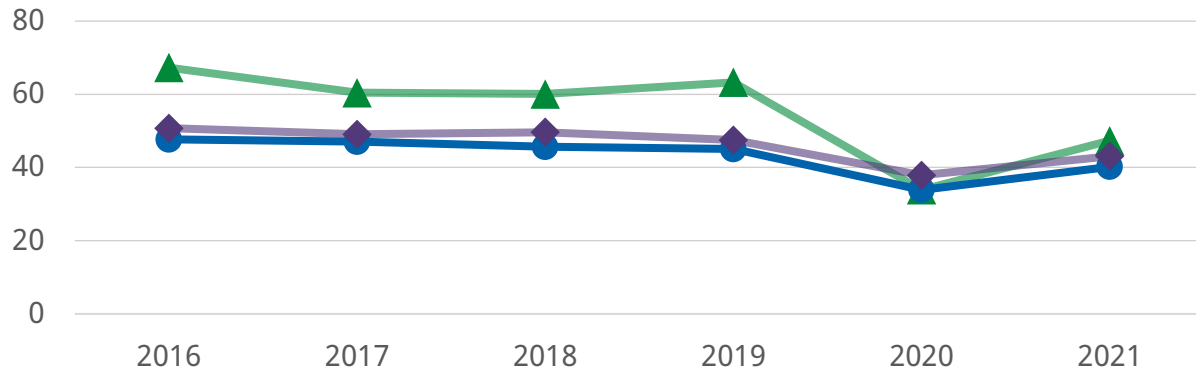
If you are experiencing domestic abuse, [Gov.uk provides a list of help and support services and helplines](#).

Fear Less is a local service providing services for victims of domestic and sexual violence, and their families. [Their website provides full details](#) of their services, or they can be contacted on 01225 777724 or admin@fear-less.org.uk



Housing, crime and the environment: Killed and seriously injured on the roads

Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on the roads: Rate per 100,000 population
Geographical comparison, 2016 - 2021



▲ Wiltshire KSI (adjusted) ● South West KSI (adjusted) ◆ England KSI (adjusted)

However, it is important to consider that using a rate per population does not take into account local road length. Wiltshire is a relatively large county but is not as densely populated as some other areas due to its rural nature. With this in mind, using a rate per road length provides an alternative picture of how we compare with other areas, with England having the highest rate of KSIs per 1,000 kms of road in the three areas. Wiltshire still has had a higher rate of KSIs when compared to the South West using this method, until 2020 when rates decreased for all areas, with Wiltshire's rate falling to a similar level to that of the South West.

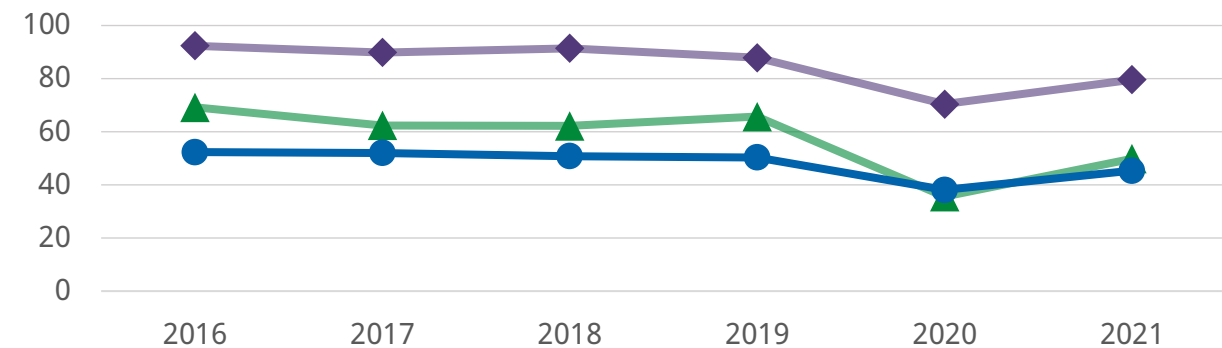
For further information on how KSI counts are adjusted, [please view the technical guidance at the end of this chapter.](#)

Traffic collisions are a major cause of preventable deaths. The majority of road traffic collisions are preventable and have the potential to be avoided through improvement in road and vehicle safety education and road awareness.

In 2021, 241 killed or seriously injured (KSI) casualties on the roads in Wiltshire.

When looking at the rate of KSIs per 100,000 population, Wiltshire has historically had a higher rate of killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties than the South West and England. In 2019 the rate in Wiltshire was 63.2 per 100,000 population, compared with 47.5 in England and 45.1 in South West. All areas saw a large decrease in the number of KSI casualties on roads in 2020, which is likely to be due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the large decrease in the number of cars on the roads due to national lockdown measures.

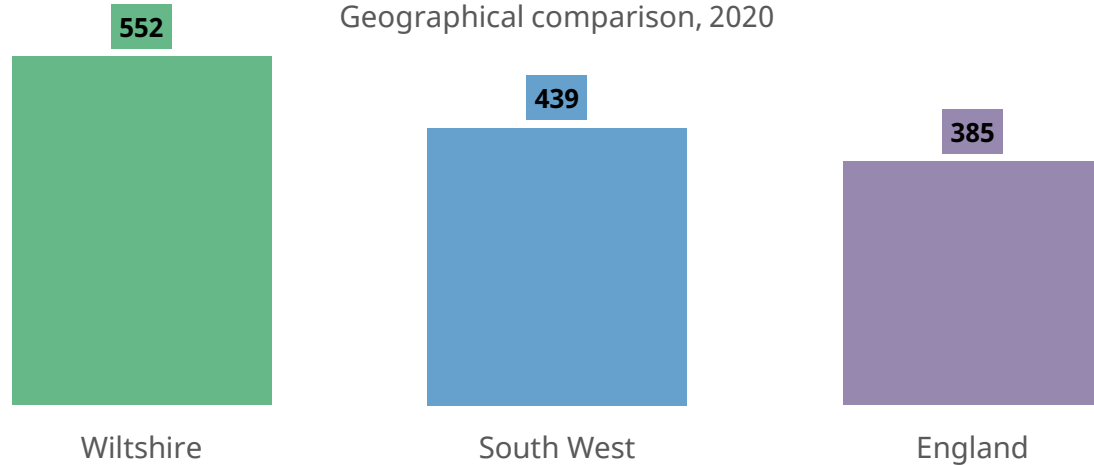
Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on the roads: Rate per 1,000 kms of total road length
Geographical comparison, 2016 - 2021



▲ Wiltshire KSI (adjusted) ● South West KSI (adjusted) ◆ England KSI (adjusted)

Housing, crime and the environment: Access to green space

Access to green space: Average distance to nearest park, public garden, or playing field (metres)
Geographical comparison, 2020

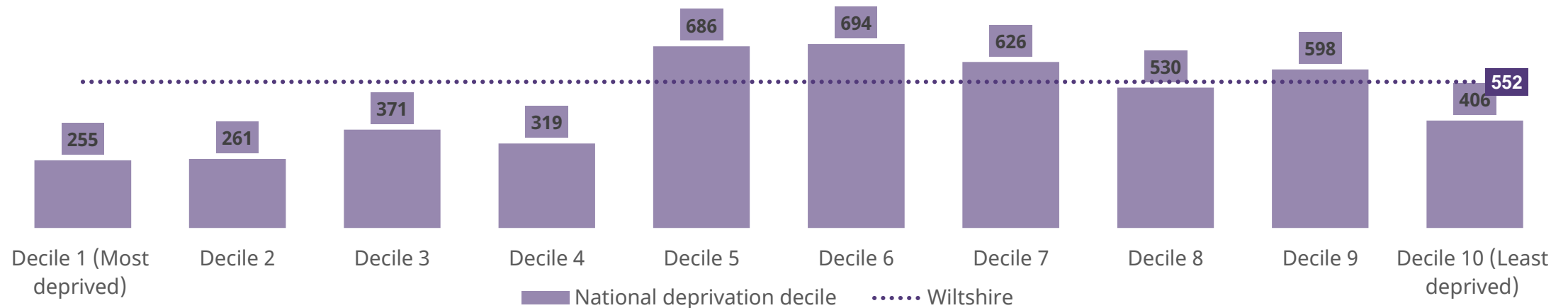


Access to green space has multiple health benefits, including the potential to improve mental wellbeing and the opportunities it provides for physical activity.

In Wiltshire the average distance to a park, public garden or playing field is higher than its geographical comparators, at 552 metres in comparison to 439m (South West) and 385m (England). This is likely due to the rurality of some parts of the county, with parks, public gardens and playing fields generally found in larger villages and towns.

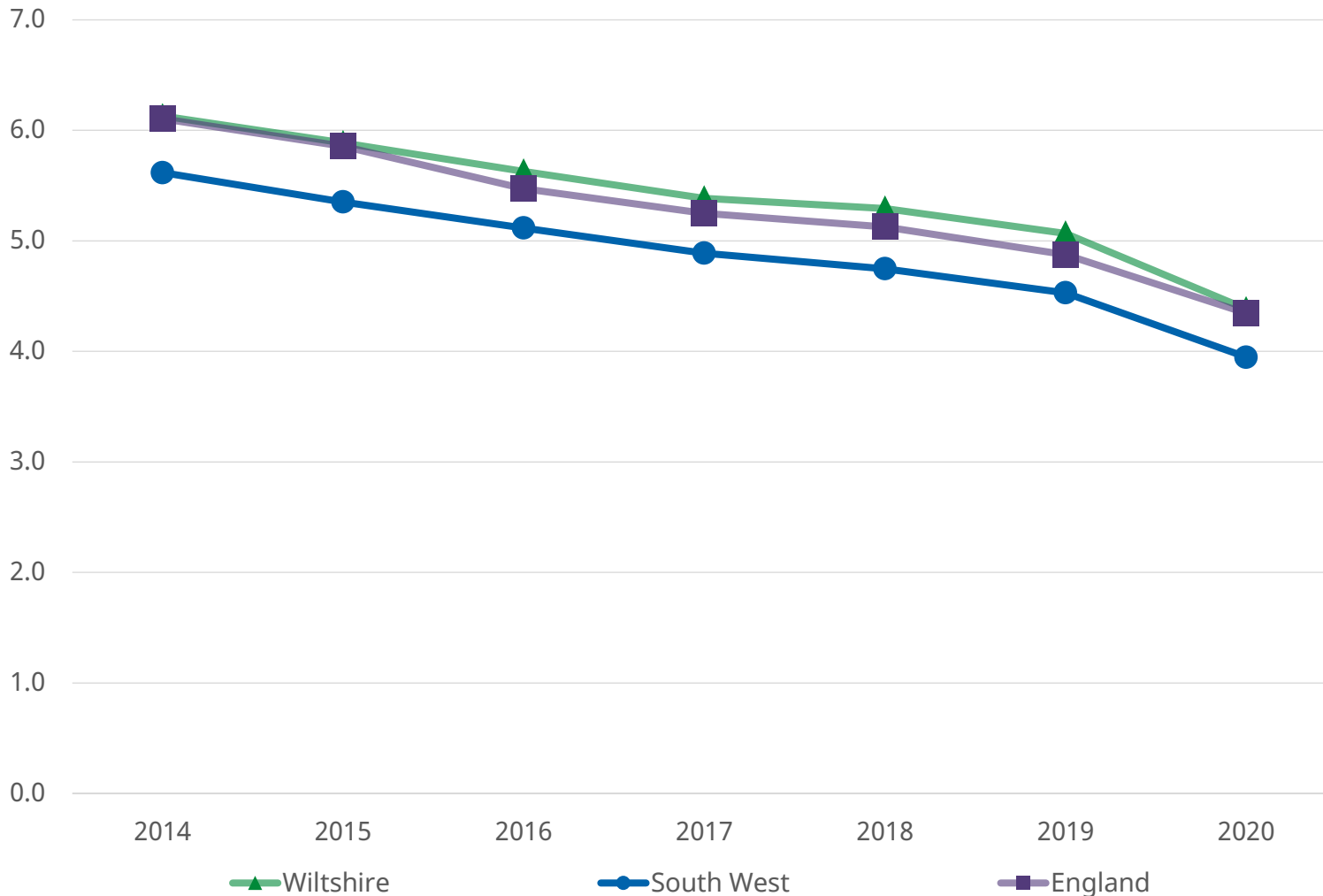
For those in the most deprived areas in Wiltshire, the distance to a park, public garden or playing field is shorter than the Wiltshire average. This is due to the most deprived areas in Wiltshire being urban areas, with a higher proportion of parks and playing fields in close proximity, and easier access to these.

Access to green space: Average distance to nearest park, public garden, or playing field (metres) in Wiltshire by national deprivation decile, 2020



Housing, crime and the environment: Greenhouse gas emissions

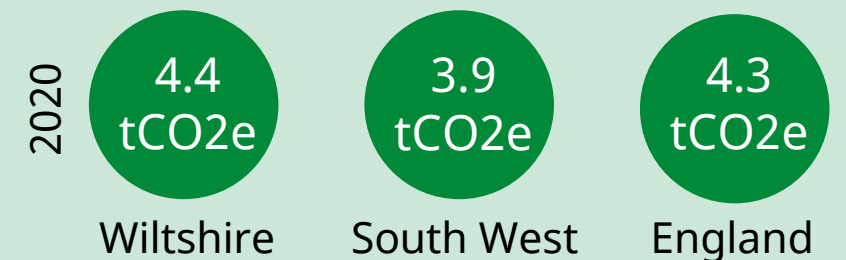
End-user carbon dioxide emissions: Per capita emissions (tCO₂e)
Geographical comparison, 2014 - 2020



In 2019, the UK became legally committed to reaching net zero emissions by 2050. Global temperatures are increasing through the release of greenhouse gases, as a result of the way we currently live from heating our homes to filling our cars. ([Net Zero Strategy](#))

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) is the primary greenhouse gas emitted through human activities. This chart provides an estimate of the total CO₂ emissions per head of population in each area. Looking at emissions per capita means that emissions across different geographies can be compared as it makes allowance for areas of different population size ([Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy](#)). For details of how this estimate is produced [please see the technical guidance](#).

All areas have seen a decline in the per capita emissions of CO₂ in recent years. In Wiltshire in 2020, the per capita emissions were 4.4 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e) per resident. This is down from 6.1 tCO₂e in 2014. In comparison the per capita CO₂ emissions for the South West were 3.9 tCO₂e in 2020 and 4.3 tCO₂e in England. Wiltshire has historically had similar per capita emissions to England, but higher levels than the South West.



Housing, crime and the environment: Greenhouse gas emissions

Looking at the total CO₂ emissions by emission source, it is clear that domestic and transport emissions contribute the most to the total emissions for Wiltshire and its geographical comparators.

In Wiltshire, the percentage of emissions through transport is higher than the South West and England at 45%, compared to 42% (South West) and 36% (England). Domestic emissions in Wiltshire are at a similar level to those in the South West and England. Wiltshire and the South West however have a lower proportion of industry emissions than England.

LULUCF net emissions refers to land use, land-use change and forestry activities, and they can be both a source and a sink for CO₂. Typically emissions are produced through the conversion of land to cropland and settlements, and emissions are removed through forest growth and the conversion of cropland to grassland. In Wiltshire our LULUCF net emissions were -6%, meaning that the LULUCF activities in Wiltshire provided an emissions sink, rather than producing more emissions. This emissions sink contributes to bringing down the total level of emissions in Wiltshire.

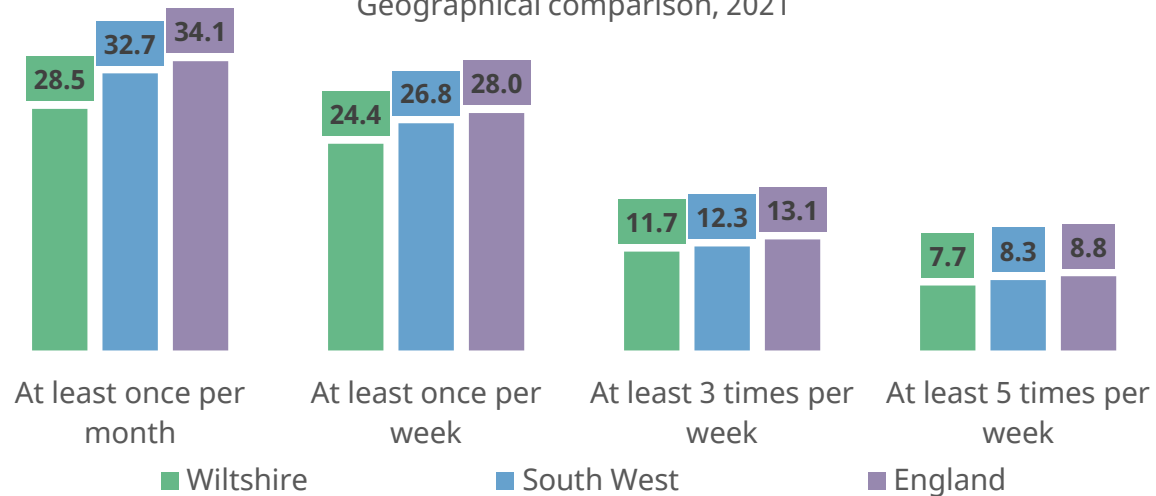
End-user carbon dioxide emissions: Proportion of total CO₂ emissions by emission source
Geographical comparison, 2020



Housing, crime and the environment: Active travel

Walking for travel: Percentage of adults estimated to walk for travel by frequency

Geographical comparison, 2021



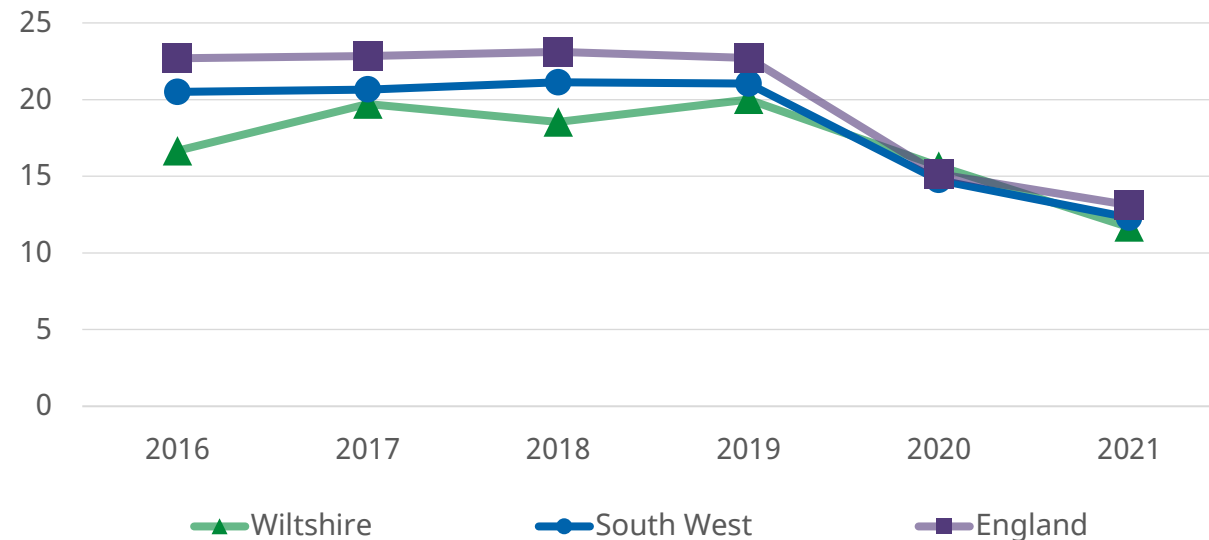
Whilst nearly a quarter of people in Wiltshire will walk as a means of travel at least once per week, the proportion of people walking as a means of travel on a regular basis (at least 3 or 4 times a week) is much lower. The same can be seen across the geographical comparators as well, with the proportions for Wiltshire for each frequency lower than the other areas.

Looking at the proportion of adults estimated to walk on a more regular basis (3 times a week) over time, Wiltshire has had lower proportions of adults regularly walking than the South West and England over the past six years. All areas saw a decrease in those walking in 2020, which is likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the population travelling less. 2021 has seen a further increase for all areas, which could still be linked to the pandemic and the change in working patterns for the nation as a result, with more people working from home.

Encouraging the use of walking and cycling as a form of active travel has multiple benefits. With the UK's aim to reach net zero emissions by 2050, encouraging journeys that are made by walking and cycling is important to help reach this goal. Alongside the environmental benefits of cycling and walking, it also has the added health benefit of physical exercise.

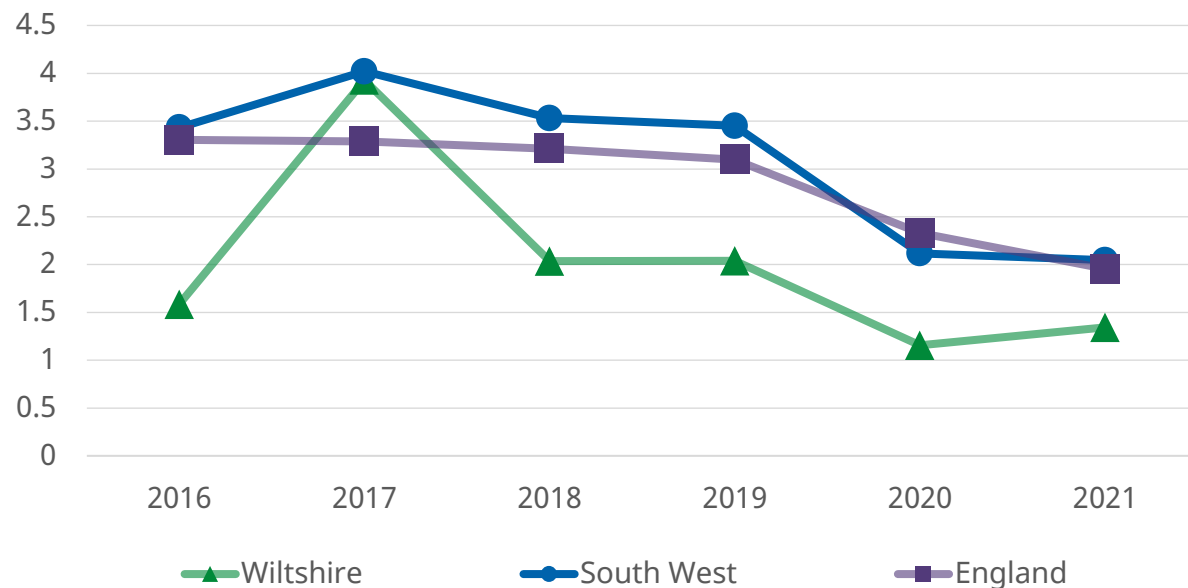
To look at the proportion of people walking and cycling in our area, we can look at the results of the [Active Lives Survey](#), which is an annual survey administered by Sport England which randomly selects a sample of households. Estimates are based on the responses from the survey.

Walking for travel: Percentage of adults estimates to walk for travel at least 3 times per week
Geographical comparison, 2021



Housing, crime and the environment: Active travel

Cycling for travel: Percentage of adults estimated to cycle for travel at least 3 times per week
Geographical comparison, 2021



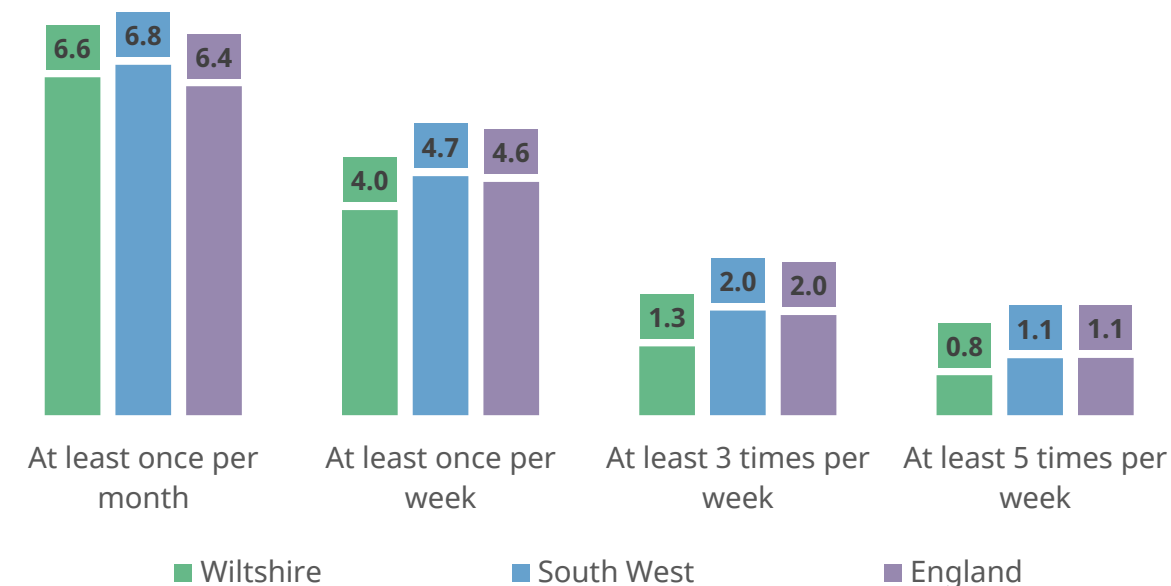
Since 2016, Wiltshire has generally seen a lower proportion of adults cycling for travel at least three times per week, in comparison to the South West or England. As with walking, a decline has been seen in 2020 and 2021, which is likely to be as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

When looking at the different frequencies of adults who cycle for travel, the proportions for all frequencies are lower in all areas than walking, with just over 1% of adults estimated to cycle at least three times a week in Wiltshire, and 2% in South West and England.

The lower levels of walking and cycling seen in Wiltshire may be due to the rural nature of the county. With a lot of the population living in rural areas, a lack of accessible footpaths or cycle paths may contribute to fewer people using walking or cycling regularly to travel.

Connecting Wiltshire aims to make travelling sustainably easier, and provides various resources on how to travel by cycling or walking, or public transport. [You can visit the website for advice](#) on how to travel around Wiltshire.

Walking for travel: Percentage of adults estimated to cycle for travel by frequency
Geographical comparison, 2021



Housing, crime and the environment: Data sources and references

Section title	Reference title	Data source	Date	Link
Housing affordability	Chart: Housing affordability: Ratio of median house price to median gross annual residence-based earnings	House price to residence-based earnings ratio, Office for National Statistics	2020 - 2021	House price to residence-based earnings ratio - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)
Housing affordability	Chart: Housing affordability: Median house price and median gross annual residence-based earnings in Wiltshire	House price to residence-based earnings ratio, Office for National Statistics	2011 - 2021	House price to residence-based earnings ratio - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)
Housing tenure	Chart: Dwellings by tenure: Estimated percentage of households in Wiltshire by tenure status	Subnational estimates of dwellings by tenure, Office for National Statistics	2016 - 2020	Subnational estimates of dwellings by tenure, England - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)
Energy Performance Certificates	Chart: Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) ratings: Percentage of EPCs for domestic properties by rating	Live tables on Energy Performance of Buildings Certificates, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities	2019 - 2021	Live tables on Energy Performance of Buildings Certificates - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Energy Performance Certificates	Chart: Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) ratings: Percentage of EPCs by rating and tenure	Energy Performance of Buildings Data, Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities	2019 - 2021	Energy Performance of Buildings Data England and Wales (opendatacommunities.org)
Homelessness	Chart: Households assessed as owed either a prevention or relief duty: Rate per 100,000 households	Homelessness statistics, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities	2019/20 - 2021/22	Homelessness statistics - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Housing, crime and the environment: Data sources and references

Section title	Reference title	Data source	Date	Link
Homelessness	Chart: Households assessed as owed a duty: Rate per 100,000 households	Homelessness statistics, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities	2021/22	Homelessness statistics - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Homelessness	Table: Support needs of those owed a prevention or relief duty in Wiltshire, 2021/22	Homelessness statistics, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities	2021/22	Homelessness statistics - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Homelessness	Table: Age of main applicant owed a prevention or relief duty in Wiltshire, 2021/22	Homelessness statistics, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities	2021/22	Homelessness statistics - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Homelessness	Table: Composition of household owed a prevention or relief duty in Wiltshire, 2021/22	Homelessness statistics, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities	2021/22	Homelessness statistics - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
First time offenders	Chart: First time offenders: Rate per 100,000 persons	Wider Determinants of Health profile, Office for Health Improvement and Disparities	2021	Wider Determinants of Health - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)
Re-offending	Chart: Reoffending: Percentage of adult and juvenile offenders who re-offend	Proven reoffending statistics, Ministry of Justice	2020	Proven reoffending statistics - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Housing, crime and the environment: Data sources and references

Section title	Reference title	Data source	Date	Link
Re-offending	Chart: Reoffending levels: Percentage of offenders who reoffend in Wiltshire by age	Proven reoffending statistics, Ministry of Justice	2020	Proven reoffending statistics - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Domestic abuse	Chart: Domestic abuse crimes and incidents: Crude rate per 1,000 persons	Wider Determinants of Health profile, Office for Health Improvement and Disparities	2021	Wider Determinants of Health - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)
Killed and seriously injured on roads	Chart: Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on the roads: Rate per 100,000 population	Reported road collisions, vehicles and casualties tables for Great Britain, Department for Transport	2016 - 2021	Reported road collisions, vehicles and casualties tables for Great Britain. - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Access to green space	Chart: Access to green space: Average distance to nearest park, public garden, or playing field (metres)	Access to gardens and public green space in Great Britain, Office for National Statistics	2020	Access to gardens and public green space in Great Britain - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)
Access to green space	Access to green space: Average distance to nearest park, public garden, or playing field (metres) in Wiltshire by national deprivation decile	Access to gardens and public green space in Great Britain, Office for National Statistics and English indices of deprivation, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (now Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities)	2020	Access to gardens and public green space in Great Britain - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)
Greenhouse gas emissions	Chart: End-user carbon dioxide emissions: Per capita emissions (tCO2e)	UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	2020	UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Housing, crime and the environment: Data sources and references

Section title	Reference title	Data source	Date	Link
Greenhouse gas emissions	Chart: End-user carbon dioxide emissions: Proportion of total CO ₂ emissions by emission source	UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	2020	UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Active travel	Chart: Walking for travel: Percentage of adults estimated to walk for travel by frequency	Walking and cycling statistics, England, Department for Transport	2021	Walking and cycling statistics, England: 2021 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Active travel	Chart: Walking for travel: Percentage of adults estimates to walk for travel at least 3 times per week	Walking and cycling statistics, England, Department for Transport	2021	Walking and cycling statistics, England: 2021 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Active travel	Chart: Cycling for travel: Percentage of adults estimated to cycle for travel at least 3 times per week	Walking and cycling statistics, England, Department for Transport	2021	Walking and cycling statistics, England: 2021 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Active travel	Chart: Walking for travel: Percentage of adults estimated to cycle for travel by frequency	Walking and cycling statistics, England, Department for Transport	2021	Walking and cycling statistics, England: 2021 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

1. Statistical neighbours

- a) The “statistical neighbours” used in this JSNA are a group of local authorities whose populations have broadly similar characteristics to the population of Wiltshire.
- b) Providing a result for our statistical neighbours provides an indication of how Wiltshire is performing on a specific indicator compared to areas with broadly similar characteristics.
- c) There are a range of “statistical neighbour” or “nearest neighbour” models available. This JSNA follows OHID’s Fingertips tools in using the 15 default areas provided by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Nearest Neighbours 2018 model. At the UTLA level, these are the East Riding of Yorkshire, Rutland, North Somerset, South Gloucestershire, West Berkshire, Cheshire East, Cheshire West and Chester, Shropshire, Cornwall, Bedford, Central Bedfordshire, Dorset, Buckinghamshire UA, Stockport and Solihull. Results are presented as a combined rate or as an average of the combined results for these areas.
- d) For more information, please see [Nearest Neighbour Model \(cipfa.org\)](https://www.cipfa.org) and [OHID CIPFA document](#)

2. Counts, proportions and rates (taken from [APHO: Commonly used public health statistics, 2010](#))

- a) The most basic measure used in public health is the count. This may be a count of events such as deaths or admissions to hospital, or a count of people with a particular attribute such as people who smoke. This count itself is essential information for planning the health services for prevention and/or treatment. However, to properly investigate the distribution of disease and risk factors and to make comparisons between different populations, the denominator population or population years at risk in which the count was observed must also be taken into consideration.
- b) The simplest way of doing this is to divide the numerator count by the denominator population to give a proportion or crude rate. Both proportions and rates are frequently multiplied by a scaling factor for presentation purposes, e.g. per 100,000. When this factor is 100 the statistic is usually described as a percentage.
- c) Disease and mortality rates may vary widely by age. Such variation complicates comparisons made between two populations that have different structures.
- d) For example, consider two areas A and B with equal-sized populations and identical crude all-age death rates. At first glance they appear to have a similar mortality experience. Suppose, however, that area A has a younger age structure than area B. Given that mortality rates increase with age, one would expect the older population in area B to experience more deaths. The fact that the two have identical crude mortality rates in fact means that the younger population in area A must have a relatively worse mortality experience.
- e) The most comprehensive way of comparing the disease experience of two populations is to present and compare their age-specific rates. However, when the number of populations being compared increases, the volume of data that needs to be considered quickly becomes unmanageable. What is used instead is a single, easily interpreted, summary figure for each population that is adjusted to take into account its age structure. Such summary figures are calculated using age standardisation methods. It is sometimes also desirable to standardise for other variables, such as sex or level of deprivation, that may also potentially confound any comparisons.
- f) This JSNA uses a combination of counts, proportions, crude rates and directly standardised rates to describe data. Details are specified in the chart titles or citations when the method is not already in the public domain. Where the method is already published elsewhere, this source is provided in the Data sources and references sections.

3. Deprivation

- a) Results by deprivation quintile/decile are derived from the [Index of Multiple Deprivation \(2019\)](#).
- b) The English Indices of Deprivation (IoD) uses a collection of indicators grouped into seven deprivation domains to provide an estimate of relative deprivation levels within England. These domains are weighted to indicate their impact on deprivation and are combined into a single Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).
- c) The IMD is a measure of relative, not absolute, deprivation. It ranks England's 32,844 lower super output areas (LSOAs – small geographical areas sometimes known as 'neighbourhoods') in order from most to least deprived, i.e. it tells us whether LSOA A is more or less deprived than LSOA B.
- d) Wiltshire local authority area has 285 LSOAs, and these can be presented in terms of their deprivation rankings within England ("national deprivation deciles/quintiles") or in terms of their rankings within Wiltshire ("local deprivation deciles/quintiles"). Because much of Wiltshire is less deprived than England as a whole, small numbers in our more deprived national deciles/quintiles can complicate the presentation of information at this level and this JSNA also presents local deprivation deciles/quintiles where appropriate. National deciles/quintiles within Wiltshire are presented in purple, and local deciles/quintiles in green.
- e) For more information, please see the "Population and deprivation" section of this JSNA.

4. KSI Severity adjustments

- a) The Office for National Statistics (ONS) Methodology Advisory Service have developed a methodology to quantify the effect of the introduction of injury based reporting systems on the number of slight and serious injuries reported to the police, and to estimate the level of slight and serious injuries as if all police forces were using injury-based reporting system. This is [published by Department for Transport](#)
- b) Historically each police force has operated its data collection system independently. In recent years, DfT and the Home Office have developed a standardised reporting tool (called CRASH - Collision Recording and SHaring) which is designed to provide a common way for police forces to collate and submit data. CRASH is an injury-based reporting system (IBRS) - that is, police officers record the most serious injury from a list rather than coding an overall severity for the casualty as has been done historically. In addition, the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) switched to a new reporting system called COPA (Case Overview Preparation Application), which went live to police officers from November 2016
- c) The introduction of IBRS appears to have led to a change in the reported severity of road casualties. This can be explained by the change of reporting systems from non injury-based Reporting Systems (NIBRS), where judgment of the casualty severity is made by the reporting police officer, to IBRS, where the severity of the injury is determined automatically from the most severe type of injury suffered. It appears that some casualties that would have been categorised as 'slight' on NIBRS are recorded as 'serious' in IBRS
- d) To allow the statistics to consistently monitor trends over time, a method of adjusting the severity for casualties recorded under non-IBRS has been developed
- e) Wiltshire police force does not use either the CRASH or COPA IBRS system.

5. CO2 emissions

- a) The publication used for this indicator combines data from the UK's Greenhouse Gas Inventory with data from a number of other sources, including local energy consumption statistics, to produce a nationally consistent set of greenhouse emissions estimates at local authority level from 2005 to 2020. They show "territorial" emissions, meaning emissions that occur within the UK's borders
- b) The data show emissions allocated on an "end-user" basis where emissions related to energy use are distributed according to the point of energy consumption. Emissions that are not energy related are distributed based on the point of emission, other than emissions from waste management which are distributed based on where the waste was produced. Except for the energy industry, emissions from the production of goods are assigned to where the production takes place. Therefore, emissions from the production of goods which are exported will be included, and emissions from the production of goods which are imported are excluded.
- c) Emissions per capita allow comparison between areas of different population size. However, it should be noted that while greenhouse gas emissions per capita may be a useful measure for domestic emissions, emissions from other sources are driven by many factors other than resident population. Therefore, industrial, commercial, public and transport emissions per capita should be interpreted with caution.