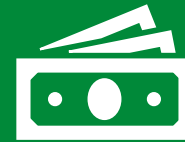


# Population and deprivation



# Population and deprivation: Key focus areas

## Current Population and Projections

**Wiltshire's current population:**  
**510,400**



**51%  
Female**



**49%  
Male**

Our **65+** population currently represents just over a **fifth** of Wiltshire's population, but **by 2040** this age group will make up nearly a **third** of the total population.



### By 2040 in Wiltshire...

65+ population expected to have **increased** by **43%**



Under 65+ population expected to have **decreased** by **3%**

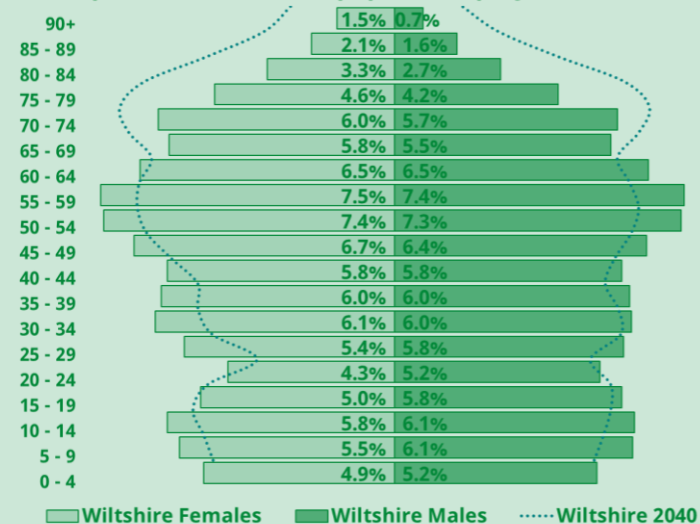


85+ population expected to have **increased** by **87%**



**Health inequalities** are understood to be avoidable, unfair and systematic differences in health between different groups of people. There are many groups experiencing health inequalities including those from ethnic minority communities, those experiencing homelessness, people with a learning disability and those living in rural areas. It is useful to keep this in mind when reading through the JSNA.

Wiltshire population by five-year age band, 2021  
Comparison to Wiltshire population projection for 2040



Wiltshire population aged 85 years and above:  
2021 census data and 2040 projections



## Areas of Deprivation

There are 8 of the 285 small areas of geography (LSOAS) in Wiltshire that are within the 20% nationally most deprived. They are classified as "urban city and town", and found in the following towns:

- Trowbridge
- Chippenham
- Salisbury
- Melksham



3% of Wiltshire's population live in these areas, with a higher proportion of younger people aged 0 - 19, and a lower proportion of those aged 65+.

There are 7 deprivation domains that are used to estimate relative deprivation within England. In Wiltshire, within the 20% most deprived nationally for each of the domains, there are 28% LSOAS within "barriers to housing and services" and 13% in "living environment".

## Fuel Poverty - likely to have worsened since 2020

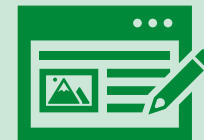
Fuel poverty in Wiltshire is slightly lower than its geographical comparators at 10% of households being fuel poor, compared to 11% in South West and 13% in England.

Households in Wiltshire in the most deprived areas experience higher levels of fuel poverty, with 17% of households in the most deprived areas fuel poor, compared with 7% in the least deprived areas.



## Contents

- 1) [Current population and projections](#)
- 2) [Ageing population](#)
- 3) [Indices of multiple deprivation](#)
- 4) [Fuel poverty](#)
- 5) [Household expenditure](#)
- 6) [Health inequalities](#)
- 7) [Ethnicity](#)
- 8) [Physical disabilities](#)
- 9) [Learning disabilities](#)
- 10) [Data sources and references](#)
- 11) [Technical guidance](#)



# Population and deprivation: Current population and projections

Wiltshire has a **current** population of:

**510,400**



**51% Female**



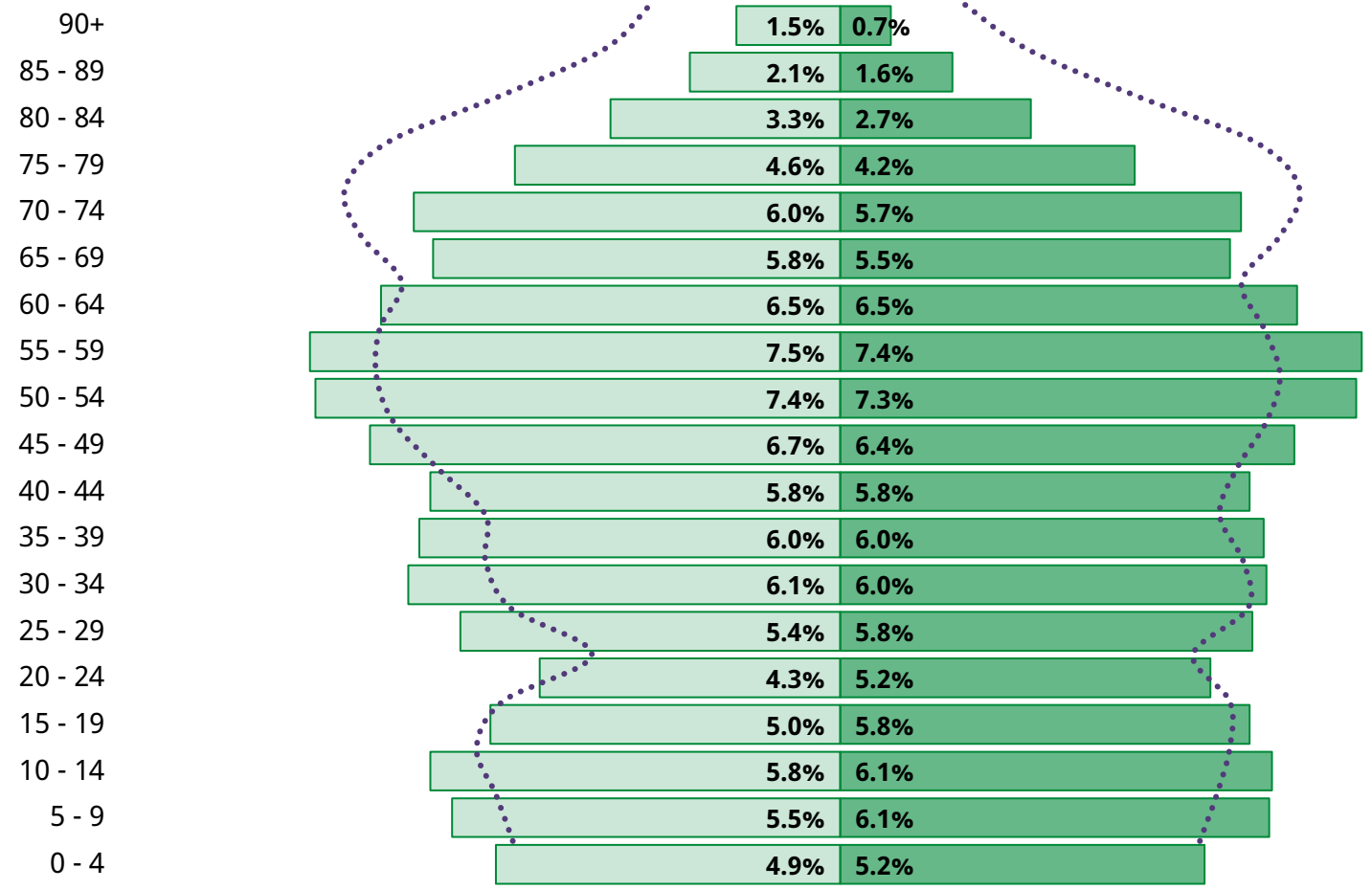
**49% Male**



0 – 19 year olds: **22%**  
 20 – 64 year olds: **56%**  
 65+ year olds: **22%**

The Wiltshire population is expected to increase to 547,864 by 2040. This is an increase of 7%. However as can be seen from the population pyramid opposite, this increase will not be uniform across all ages, with the older populations increasing at a higher rate

Wiltshire population by five-year age band, 2021  
 Comparison to Wiltshire population projection for 2040



Wiltshire Females    Wiltshire Males    Wiltshire 2040



# Population and deprivation: Ageing population

Our **65+ population currently** represents just over a **fifth** of Wiltshire's population, but **by 2040** this age group will make up nearly a **third** of the total population.

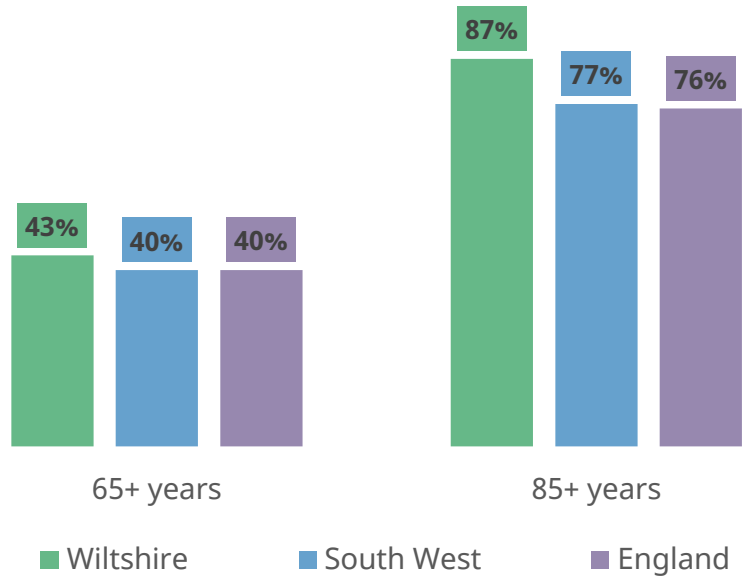
The increases expected to be seen in Wiltshire in both the 65+ and 85+ age groups are higher than the expected increases in the South West and England



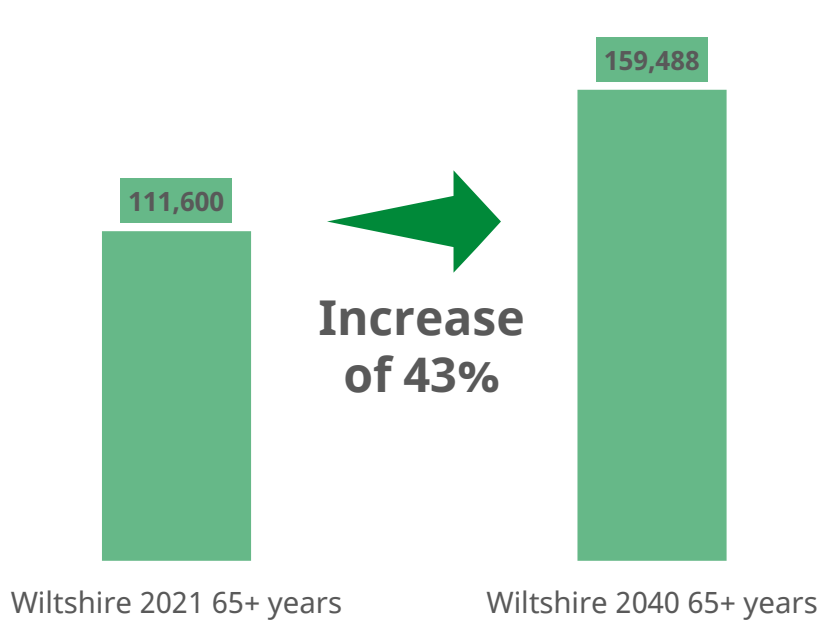
## By 2040 in Wiltshire...

- 65+ population expected to have **increased** by ↑ **43%**
- Under 65+ population expected to have **decreased** by ↓ **3%**
- 85+ population expected to have **increased** by ↑ **87%**

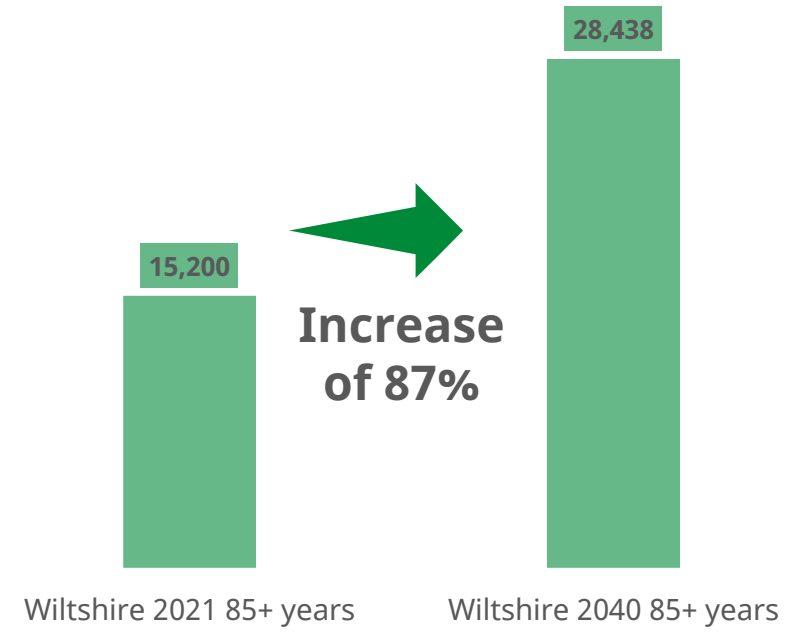
Ageing population: Projected percentage increase in population aged 65+ years and 85+ years from 2021 to 2040  
Geographical comparison, 2021 and 2040



Wiltshire population aged 65 years and above: Number of people  
Comparing 2021 census data and 2040 projections

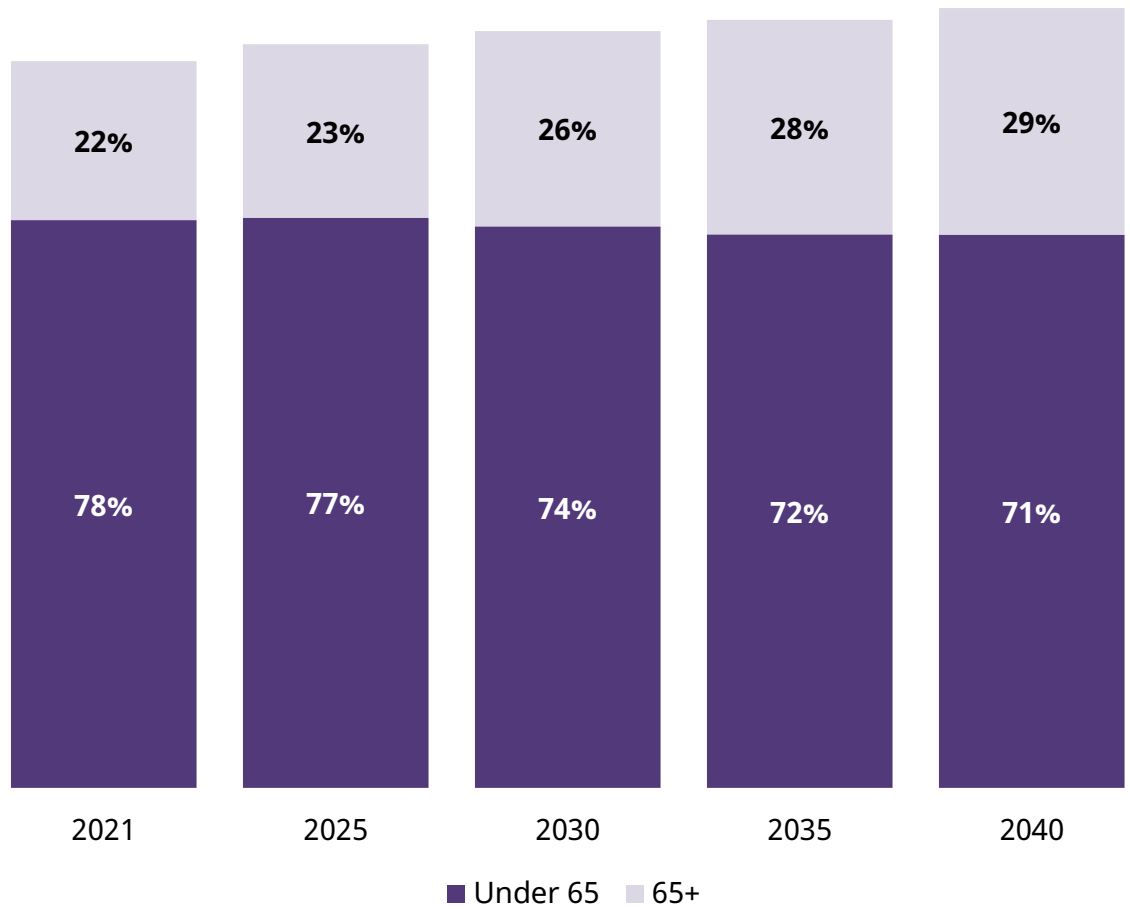


Wiltshire population aged 85 years and above: Number of people  
Comparing 2021 census data and 2040 projections

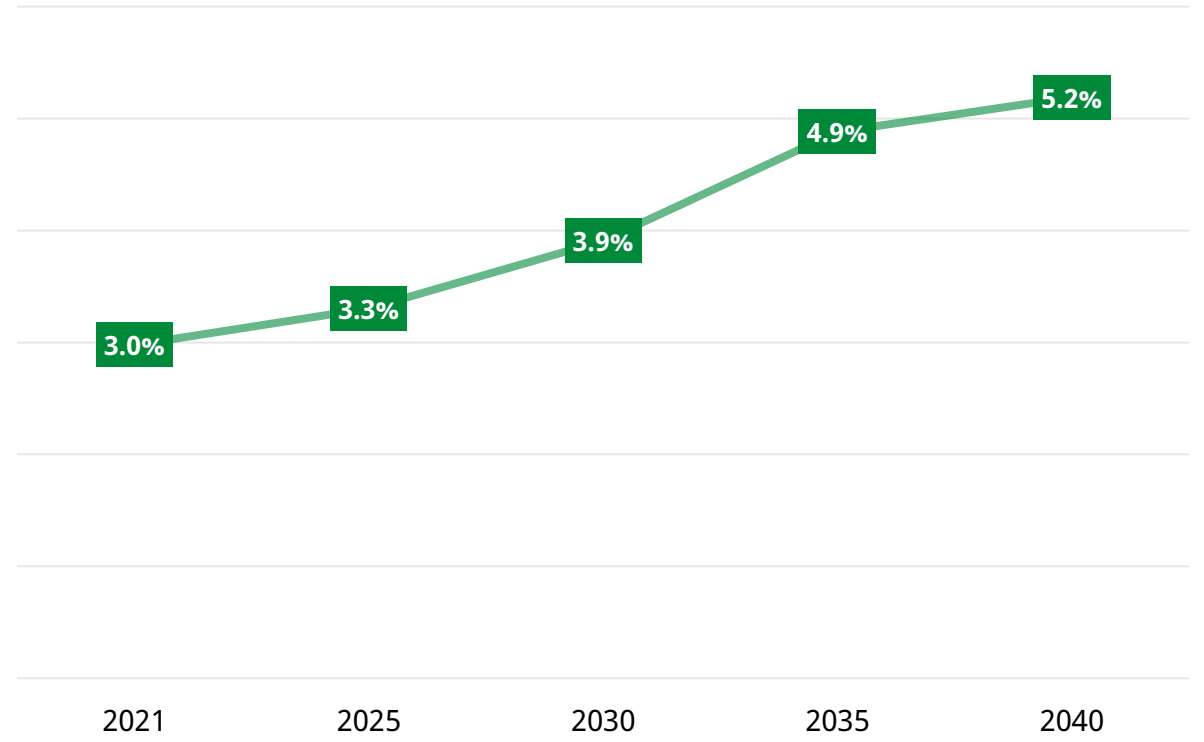


# Population and deprivation: Ageing population

Population projection: Percentage of population by age group in Wiltshire 2021 - 2040



Population projection: Percentage of population aged 85+ in Wiltshire 2021 - 2040



The ageing population in Wiltshire and particularly the 87% increase by 2040 in the size of the 85+ population will bring both opportunities and challenges for the delivery of services in the county.

This JSNA sets out the current picture of health and the wider determinants of health in Wiltshire, and should be read with the ageing population in mind.



# Population and deprivation: Indices of multiple deprivation

The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (previously known as Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)) in conjunction with the Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) and Deprivation.org publish the English Indices of Deprivation, with the most recent publication in 2019.

The English Indices of Deprivation (IoD) use 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).

**Wiltshire is ranked 233<sup>rd</sup> out of 317 local authority districts, where 1 is the most deprived.**

**This places Wiltshire in the least deprived 30% of local authorities.**



For the full English Indices of Deprivation Wiltshire Report [please view the report here](#).

## Why is deprivation important?

Those living in the most deprived areas of England face the worst healthcare inequalities in relation to healthcare access, experience and outcomes. [The Marmot Review 10 Years On report](#) highlights how having an increasing social disadvantage is linked with an increase in both shorter lives and developing a disability earlier in life.

As is shown in the chart below, the difference in life expectancy for both females and males is significantly different for those in the most deprived and least deprived deciles. In Wiltshire, for females the difference in life expectancy between the most and least deprived deciles is 5.5 years and for males it is 7.2 years. For more detail on life expectancy, please see the Life expectancy and causes of death chapter.

Life expectancy at birth in Wiltshire: Average number of years a person would expect to live by most and least deprived national deciles, 2018 - 2020



# Population and deprivation: Indices of multiple deprivation

Deprivation can be analysed at both a national and a local level.

National deprivation deciles (ten equal subsections) or quintiles (five equal subsections) are used to compare levels of deprivation in Wiltshire in relation to other parts of the country.

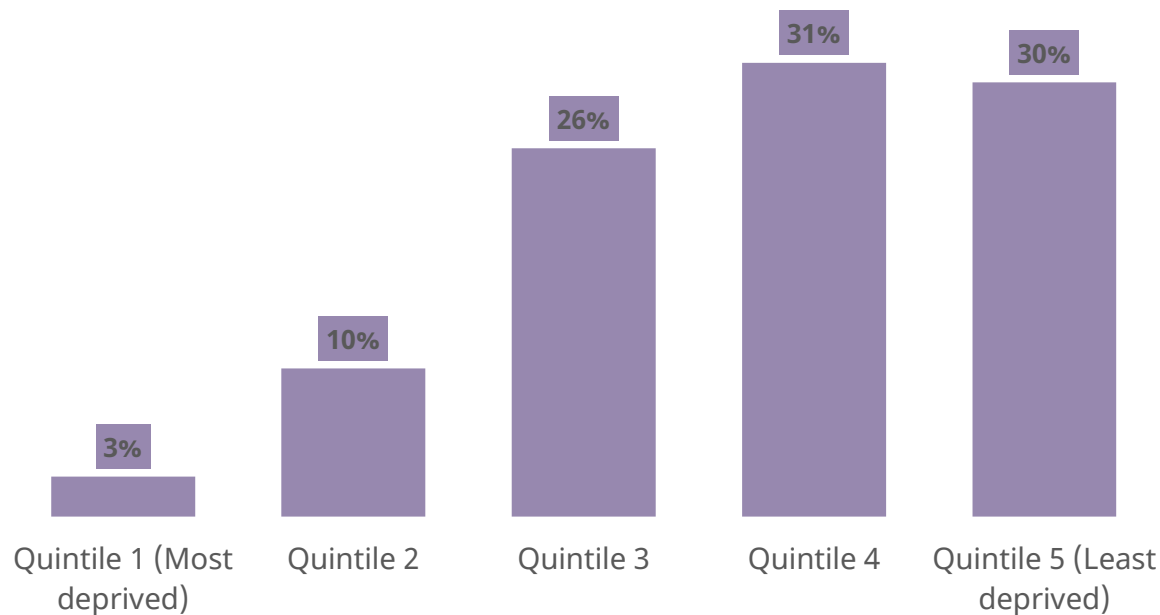
The chart below shows how just 3% of Wiltshire's population lives in the most deprived quintile nationally.

Local deprivation can be used to measure inequality **within** Wiltshire.

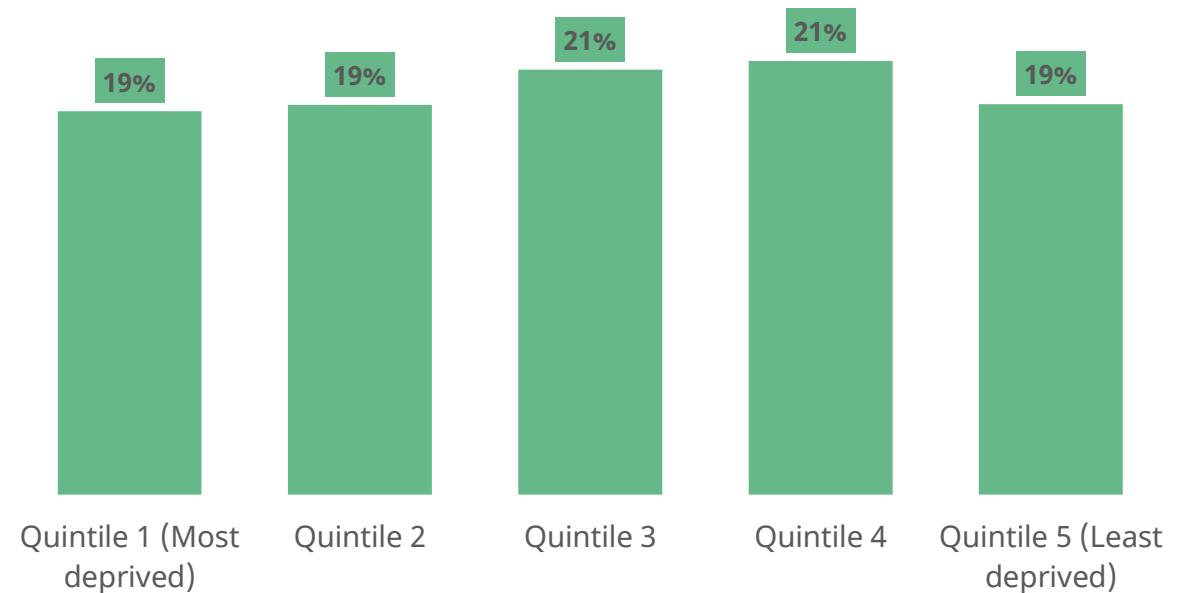
As is shown in the chart below, this means that there is a more even spread of the population between the five local deprivation quintiles.

Whilst this is useful to show how areas of Wiltshire compare to each other, it can hide pockets of deprivation.

Wiltshire population: Percentage of population by national deprivation quintile, 2020 mid-year estimates



Wiltshire population: Percentage of population by local deprivation quintile, 2020 mid-year estimates





# Population and deprivation: Indices of multiple deprivation

There are

285

Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) or small areas of geography, in Wiltshire

Of which

8

are in the 20% most deprived nationally.

The table below details each of these LSOAs and the 2019 IMD national decile in which it falls.

LSOA	2019 IMD national decile
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	1
Chippenham Queens - East	2
Salisbury Bemerton - West	2
Salisbury Bemerton - South	2
Salisbury St Martin - Central	2
Melksham North - South West	2
Melksham North - North East	2
Trowbridge Drynham - Lower Studley	2

Indices of multiple deprivation: LSOA's in Wiltshire in the 20% most deprived nationally, by their 2019 IMD national decile

These 8 LSOAs are all classified as 'Urban city and town' under the Rural-Urban classifications produced by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and are located in the following towns in Wiltshire:

- Trowbridge
- Chippenham
- Salisbury
- Melksham



The total population living in these 8 LSOAs is

13,924

which is **3%** of Wiltshire's total population

**0 -19 year olds: 27%**  
**20 - 64 year olds: 56%**  
**65+ year olds: 17%**

Compared to the overall Wiltshire population, there is a higher proportion of younger people aged 0 - 19 living in these LSOAs, and a lower proportion of those aged 65+.

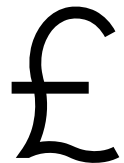
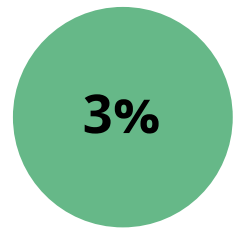
# Population and deprivation: Indices of multiple deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation use a collection of indicators grouped into seven deprivation domains to provide an estimate of relative deprivation within England. These domains are given a weighting to indicate their impact on deprivation and are combined to provide the single Index of Multiple Deprivation.

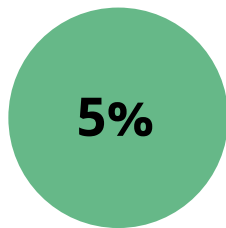
The domains and their respective weightings are:

- Income Deprivation (22.5%)
- Employment Deprivation (22.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)
- Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)

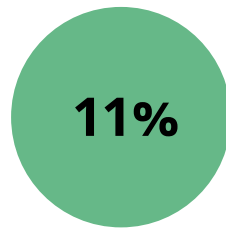
The below icons show the proportion of LSOAs in Wiltshire that are in the 20% most deprived nationally for each of the domains.



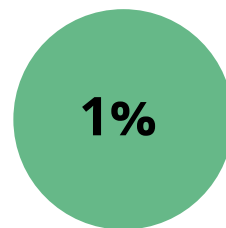
Income deprivation



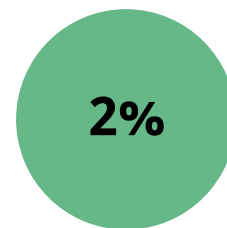
Employment deprivation



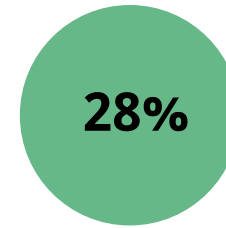
Education, skills and training deprivation



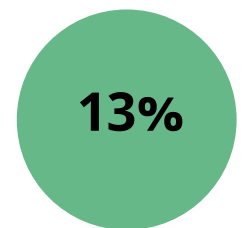
Health deprivation and disability



Crime



Barriers to housing and services



Living environment

# Population and deprivation: Fuel poverty

Fuel poverty in England is measured by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) using the Low Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) indicator. This takes into account:

- Household income,
- Fuel poverty energy efficiency rating, and
- Fuel cost

Fuel poverty is associated with having a cold home, which in turn can lead to a number of health issues including respiratory, circulatory and mental health problems. It can disproportionately affect vulnerable groups of people such as older people, children and young people and those with long-term conditions.

Under the LILEE indicator a household is considered to be fuel poor if:

- they are living in a property with a fuel poverty energy efficiency rating of band D or below and
- when they spend the required amount to heat their home, they are left with a residual income below the official poverty line

Fuel poverty in Wiltshire is slightly lower than its geographical comparators at 10% of households being fuel poor, compared to 11% in South West and 13% in England.

The data seen here is from 2020 and it is worth noting the continuing increase in energy prices that have been seen across 2022.

[According to OFGEM:](#)

	Average standard variable tariff (Large legacy suppliers)	% increase	Average fixed tariff	% increase	Cheapest tariff (Large legacy suppliers)	% increase
July 2021	£1,137.92		£1,214.05		£1,091.64	
July 2022	£1,970.36	73%	£3,850.65	217%	£1,969.71	80%

Average standard variable tariff prices from the large legacy suppliers have increased by 73% from July 2021 to July 2022. Cheapest tariffs have increased by 80% and the average fixed tariff has increased by 217%.

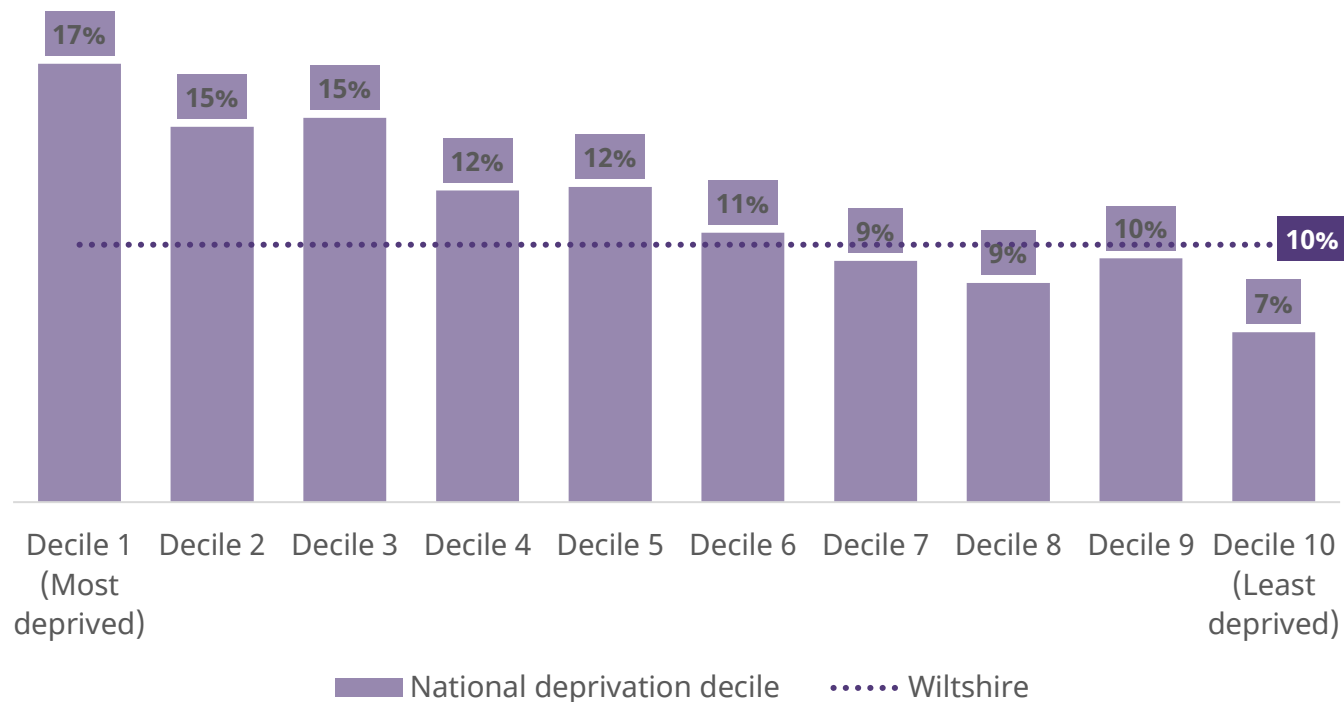
This increase in fuel costs will have an impact on the number of households experiencing fuel poverty. [Warm and Safe Wiltshire](#) can provide residents across the county energy saving advice. [Citizens Advice](#) has further useful advice for those struggling to pay energy bills.

Fuel poverty: Proportion of households fuel poor  
Geographical comparison, 2020



# Population and deprivation: Fuel poverty

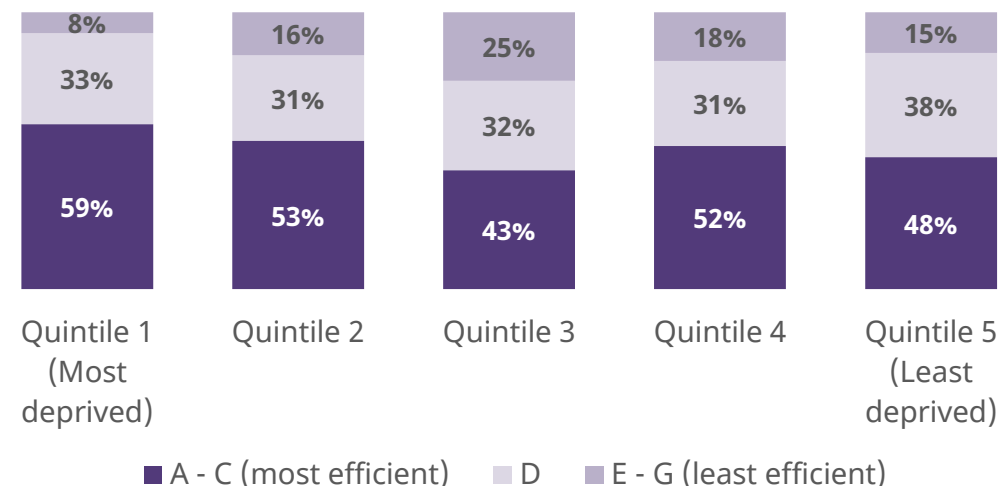
Fuel poverty: Proportion of households in Wiltshire fuel poor by national deprivation decile  
2020



Households in Wiltshire in the most deprived areas experience higher levels of fuel poverty, with 17% of households in the most deprived areas fuel poor, compared with 7% in the least deprived areas.

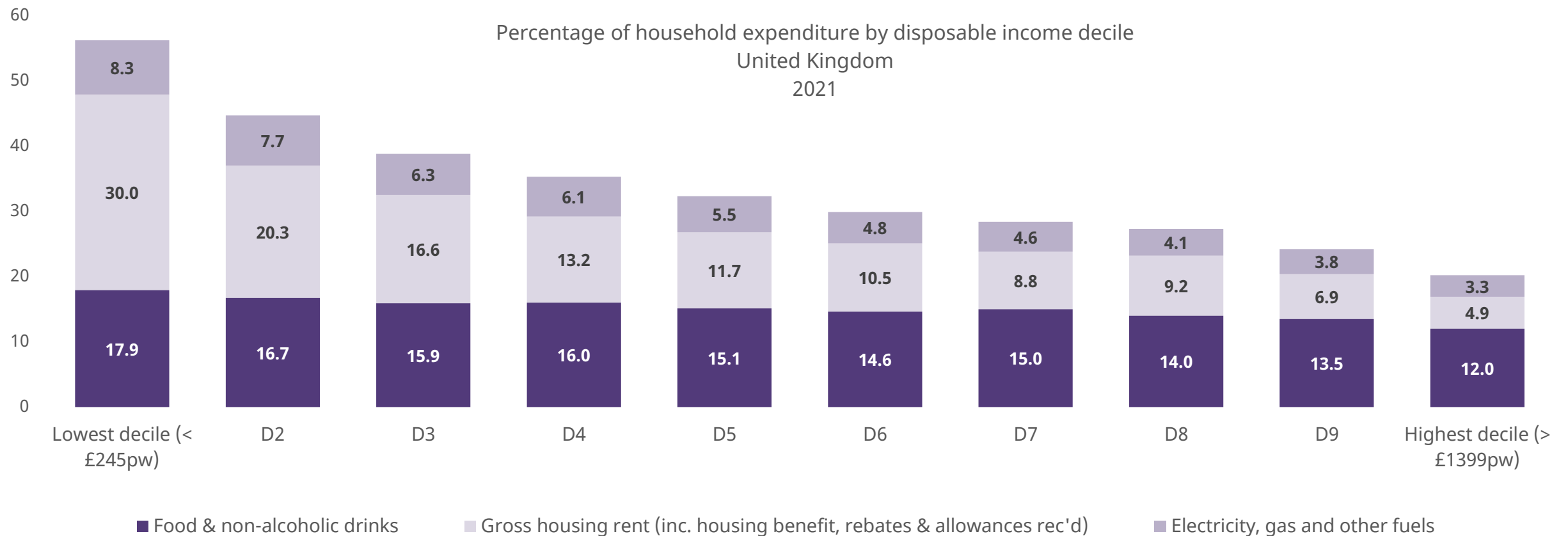
The fuel poverty indicator provided by BEIS considers a household to be fuel poor if they have a fuel poverty energy efficiency rating of band D or below. This method is based on Standard Assessment Procedure used to produce Energy Performance Certificates (EPC), whilst taking into account any direct cost interventions such as the warm home discount.

Energy Performance Certificate ratings: Percentage of properties rated from A - G in Wiltshire by national deprivation quintile  
2019 - 2021



This method means that a home with an energy efficiency rating from A - C is unlikely to be considered a fuel poor household. Looking at EPC ratings for properties in Wiltshire however, in the most deprived areas nearly 60% of properties were assessed as having an EPC rated from A-C, compared to under 50% of properties in the least deprived areas. This suggests that this may be underestimating the actual levels of fuel poverty in Wiltshire.

# Population and deprivation: Household expenditure



Since late 2021, the United Kingdom has experienced a cost of living crisis in which levels of real disposable income have fallen, so it is harder for households to afford goods and services. Disposable (net) income is the amount of money that households have available for spending and saving after direct taxes have been accounted for.

The chart above shows the proportions of household expenditure that were spent on fuel, housing and food in the UK in 2021, by the disposable income level of the household. It highlights the uneven challenges faced by lower income households even prior to more recent increases in costs.

# Population and deprivation: Health inequalities

Health inequalities are understood to be avoidable, unfair and systematic differences in health between different groups of people. Health inequalities can affect many different groups and can involve differences in a variety of health outcomes, including health status, access to care and behavioural risks ([The Kings Fund](#)).

Nationally, NHS England have established a health inequalities improvement approach, Core20PLUS5, aiming to reduce these inequalities ([NHS England](#)). It identifies the following as areas to focus on:

**Core20** – the most deprived 20% of the national population



**Plus groups** – this could include ethnic minority communities, inclusion health groups (such as those experiencing homelessness and Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities), people with a learning disability and people with multi-morbidities



**5** - five clinical areas of focus – maternity, severe mental illness, chronic respiratory disease, early cancer diagnosis and hypertension case-finding and optimal management



With regards to health inequalities in Wiltshire, the following slides will look at ethnicity, physical disability and learning disability in further detail, however as highlighted by the NHS England Core20Plus5 approach, there are a number of areas to focus on when considering health inequalities, and this should be kept in mind when reading through the JSNA.

## Locally...

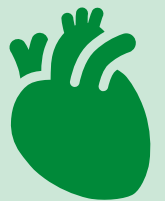
Wiltshire is classified as a predominantly rural local authority by DEFRA's rural-urban classifications ([DEFRA](#)). Rurality drives health inequalities through mechanisms such as reduced access to services, digital exclusion, isolation, lack of infrastructure, fuel poverty, and reduced access to employment.



In Wiltshire in 2021/22, 1,501 households either experienced or were threatened with homelessness. The homeless population face many barriers to accessing health services including discrimination, stigma, and difficulties accessing services ([Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities](#)) For further detail on homelessness, please visit the Housing, crime and environment JSNA chapter.



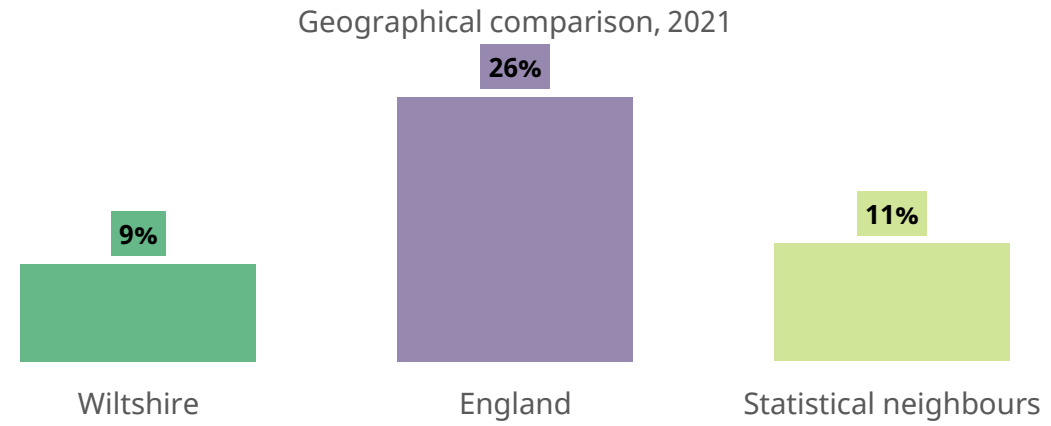
Hypertension was the most prevalent recorded condition in Wiltshire on the 2020/21 practice registers, with a prevalence of 15.4%. This is higher than that recorded in the South West region (14.8%) as well as England (13.9%) ([NHS Digital](#)). For further detail on hypertension, please visit the Diseases and ill health JSNA chapter.



# Population and deprivation: Ethnicity

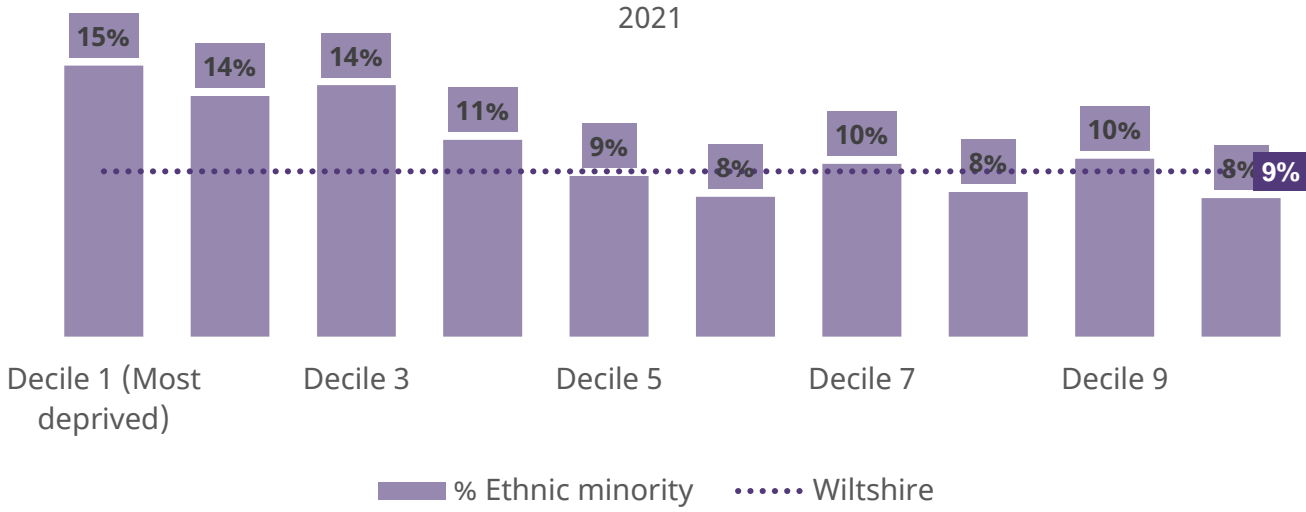
Ethnicity	Wiltshire	England	Statistical neighbours
White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British	90.0%	73.5%	87.9%
White: Irish	0.5%	0.9%	0.7%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller and Roma	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
White: Other White	3.6%	6.3%	3.9%
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	2.1%	9.6%	3.4%
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	1.1%	4.2%	1.0%
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	1.7%	3.0%	2.0%
Other ethnic group	0.7%	2.2%	0.9%

Ethnic minorities: Percentage of total population from an ethnic minority



Ethnicity: Percentage of the population for each geographical area by ethnicity

Ethnic minorities in Wiltshire: Percentage of population in Wiltshire from an ethnic minority by national deprivation decile



Ethnic minority includes the following groups: White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller, White: Roma, White: Other White, Mixed/multiple ethnic groups, Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh, Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African and Other ethnic group

According to the 2021 Census, in Wiltshire 90% of the population are White British or White Irish, this is slightly higher than the average of our statistical neighbours and higher than the average for England.

9% of the population in Wiltshire are from ethnic minority groups, which is slightly lower than our statistical neighbour's average (7%) and much lower than the England average (26%).

The percentage of the population from an ethnic minority group differs across the deprivation deciles within Wiltshire. In the most deprived areas of Wiltshire 15% of the population are from an ethnic minority, which is higher than the Wiltshire average.



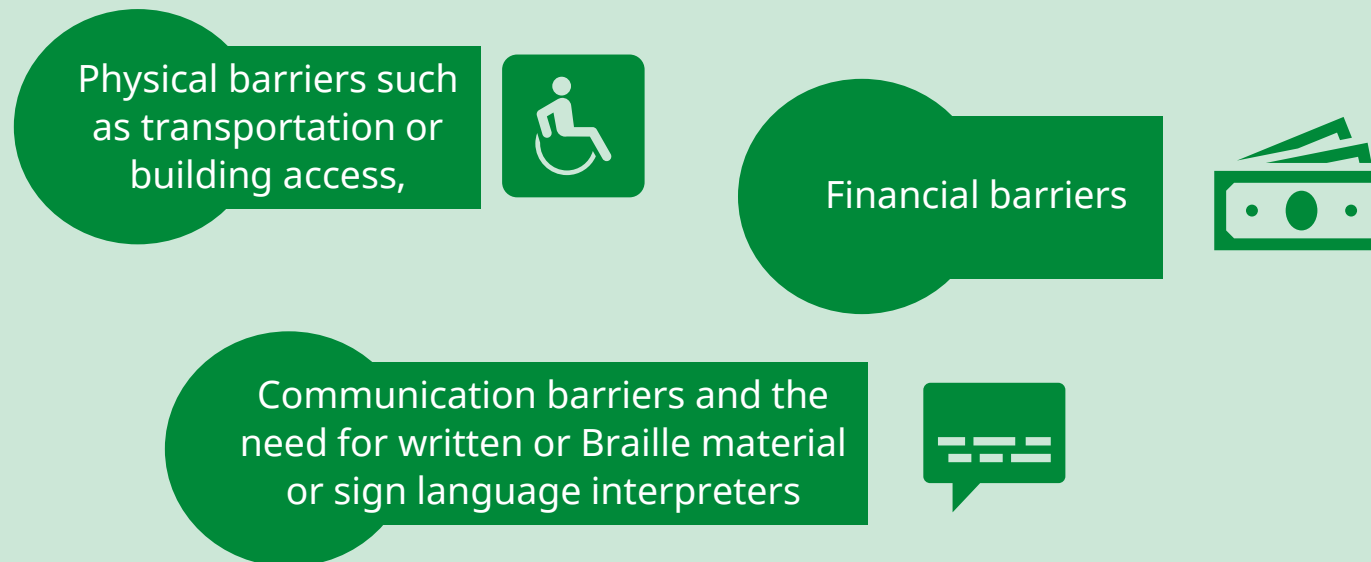


# Population and deprivation: Physical disabilities

Physical disability	% of population
<b>Some hearing impairment</b>	
18 - 64 year olds	11.7%
65+ years old	61.0%
85+ years old	93.7%
<b>Severe hearing impairment</b>	
18 - 64 year olds	0.7%
65+ years old	7.9%
85+ years old	22.4%
<b>Visual impairment</b>	
18 - 64 year olds	0.1%
65+ years old	8.8%
<b>Limiting long term illness</b>	
<b>Day-to-day activities are limited a little</b>	
65+ years old	24.8%
85+ years old	27.5%
<b>Day-to-day activities are limited a lot</b>	
65+ years old	18.3%
85+ years old	39.8%
<b>Personal care</b>	
<b>Moderate personal care disability</b>	
18 - 64 year olds	4.3%
<b>Serious personal care disability</b>	
18 - 64 year olds	0.9%

The [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#) highlights how people with disability experience a range of inequalities, including poor health outcomes, reduced access to education and work, and the higher likelihood of living in deprivation than those without disability.

People with physical disability may encounter barriers when accessing healthcare, including:



The table opposite shows how the percentage of the population experiencing various physical disabilities increases with age. Visual and hearing impairment are both more prevalent among the older population, as well as illnesses that limit day to day activities a lot.

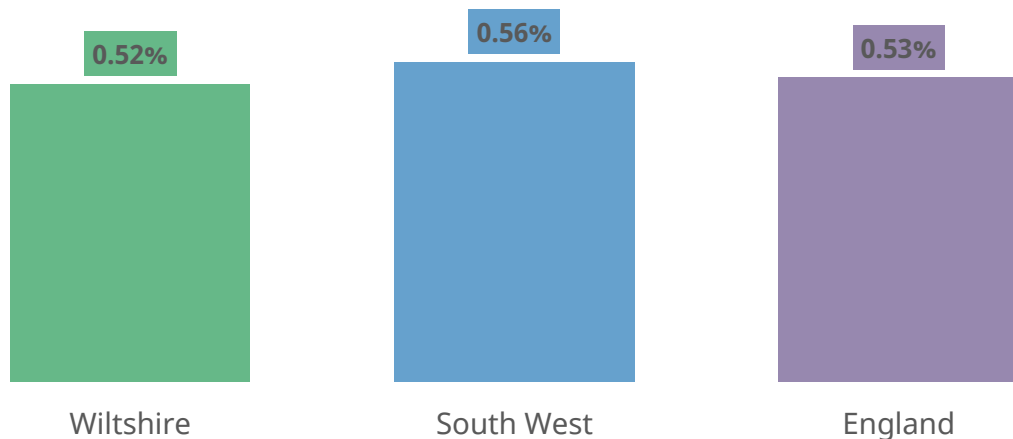
With the population aged 65 and above expected to increase by 43% by 2040 in Wiltshire, the number of people with physical disabilities will continue to rise.

Physical disability: Percentage of population in Wiltshire with specific physical disabilities, 2020



# Population and deprivation: Learning disabilities

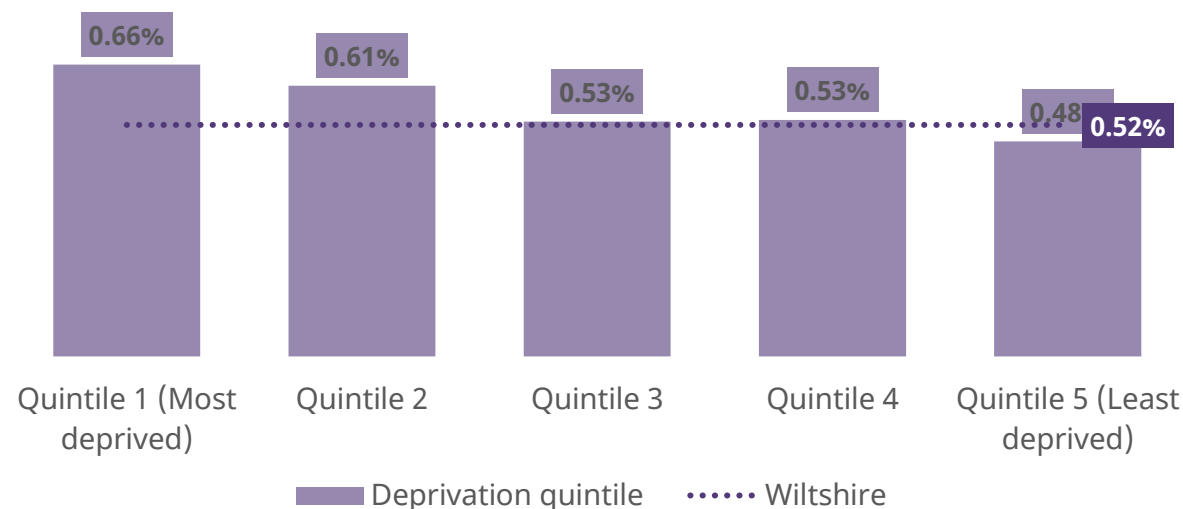
Prevalence of learning disabilities: Percentage of patients with a learning disability on practice registers  
Geographical comparison 2020/21



People with a learning disability have a significantly shorter life expectancy than those without learning disabilities. Males with a learning disability are expected to live 14 years less than males in the general population, and females expected to live 17 years less. ([NHS Digital](#))

People with a learning disability experience worse health than people without a learning disability, and are also more likely to experience multiple health issues, [as reported by the UK learning disability charity MENCAP](#). As well as having worse overall health, people with a learning disability will have more difficulties accessing healthcare.

Prevalence of learning disabilities: Percentage of patients in Wiltshire with a learning disability on practice registers by national quintile 2020/21



There is no definitive record of the total number of people with a learning disability. The proportions of the population shown in these charts are taken from GP practice registers which are considered to be an underestimate of actual numbers.

With the information that is available, Wiltshire has a comparable level of people with a learning disability to the South West and England, with all areas seeing a slight rise in the prevalence over the past few years.

A variation in the prevalence of learning disabilities in patients can be seen across the national deprivation quintiles within Wiltshire. A higher than average prevalence of patients with a learning disability can be seen in the most deprived areas.

# Population and deprivation: Data sources and references

Section title	Reference title	Data source	Date	Link
<a href="#">Current population and projections</a>	Text: Current population of 510,400 in Wiltshire	Census 2021, Office for National Statistics	2021	<a href="#">Population and household estimates, England and Wales: Census 2021 - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</a>
<a href="#">Current population and projections</a>	Icon: 51% Female and 50% male population breakdown	Census 2021, Office for National Statistics	2021	<a href="#">Population and household estimates, England and Wales: Census 2021 - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</a>
<a href="#">Current population and projections</a>	Icon: 0 – 19, 20 – 64, and 65+ years current population breakdown	Census 2021, Office for National Statistics	2021	<a href="#">Population and household estimates, England and Wales: Census 2021 - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</a>
<a href="#">Current population and projections</a>	Chart: Wiltshire population by 5 year age band, with comparison to Wiltshire population projection for 2040	Census 2021, Office for National Statistics and Population projections for local authorities, Office for National Statistics	2021 and 2018	<a href="#">Population and household estimates, England and Wales: Census 2021 - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</a> and <a href="#">Population projections for local authorities: Table 2 - Office for National Statistics</a>
<a href="#">Ageing population</a>	Text: By 2040 in Wiltshire	Population projections for local authorities, Office for National Statistics	2018	<a href="#">Population projections for local authorities: Table 2 - Office for National Statistics</a>
<a href="#">Ageing population</a>	Chart: Projected percentage increase in population aged 65+ years and 85+ years. Geographical comparison, 2021 and 2040	Census 2021, Office for National Statistics and Population projections for local authorities, Office for National Statistics	2021 and 2018	<a href="#">Population and household estimates, England and Wales: Census 2021 - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</a> and <a href="#">Population projections for local authorities: Table 2 - Office for National Statistics</a>

# Population and deprivation: Data sources and references

Section title	Reference title	Data source	Date	Link
<a href="#">Ageing population</a>	Chart: Wiltshire population aged 65 years and above: Number of people Comparing 2021 census data and 2040 projections	Census 2021, Office for National Statistics and Population projections for local authorities, Office for National Statistics	2021 and 2018	<a href="#">Population and household estimates, England and Wales: Census 2021 - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</a> and <a href="#">Population projections for local authorities: Table 2 - Office for National Statistics</a>
<a href="#">Ageing population</a>	Chart: Population projection: Percentage of population by age group in Wiltshire 2021 - 2040	Census 2021, Office for National Statistics and Population projections for local authorities, Office for National Statistics	2021 and 2018	<a href="#">Population and household estimates, England and Wales: Census 2021 - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</a> and <a href="#">Population projections for local authorities: Table 2 - Office for National Statistics</a>
<a href="#">Ageing population</a>	Population projection: Percentage of population aged 85+ in Wiltshire 2021 - 2040	Census 2021, Office for National Statistics and Population projections for local authorities, Office for National Statistics	2021 and 2018	<a href="#">Population and household estimates, England and Wales: Census 2021 - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</a> and <a href="#">Population projections for local authorities: Table 2 - Office for National Statistics</a>
<a href="#">Indices of multiple deprivation</a>	Wiltshire is ranked 233rd out of 317 local authority districts, where 1 is the most deprived.	English indices of deprivation, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (now Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities)	2019	<a href="#">English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a>
<a href="#">Indices of multiple deprivation</a>	Chart: Life expectancy at birth in Wiltshire: Average number of years a person would expect to live by most and least deprived national deciles, 2018 - 2020	Public Health Outcomes Framework, Office for Health Improvement and Disparities	2018 - 2020	<a href="#">Public Health Outcomes Framework - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)</a>
<a href="#">Indices of multiple deprivation</a>	Chart: Wiltshire population: Percentage of population by national deprivation quintile, 2020 mid-year estimates	Lower layer Super Output Area population estimates and English indices of deprivation, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (now Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities)	2020 and 2019	<a href="#">Lower layer Super Output Area population estimates (supporting information) - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</a> and <a href="#">English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a>

# Population and deprivation: Data sources and references

Section title	Reference title	Data source	Date	Link
<a href="#">Indices of multiple deprivation</a>	Chart: Wiltshire population: Percentage of population by local deprivation quintile, 2020 mid-year estimates	Lower layer Super Output Area population estimates and English indices of deprivation, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (now Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities)	2020 and 2019	<a href="#">Lower layer Super Output Area population estimates (supporting information) - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</a> and <a href="#">English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a>
<a href="#">Indices of multiple deprivation</a>	Table: Indices of multiple deprivation: LSOA's in Wiltshire in the 20% most deprived nationally, by their 2019 IMD national decile	English indices of deprivation, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (now Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities)	2019	<a href="#">English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a>
<a href="#">Indices of multiple deprivation</a>	Text: The total population living in these 8 LSOAs	Lower layer Super Output Area population estimates and English indices of deprivation, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (now Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities)	2020 and 2019	<a href="#">Lower layer Super Output Area population estimates (supporting information) - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</a> and <a href="#">English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a>
<a href="#">Indices of multiple deprivation</a>	Icons: proportion of LSOAs in Wiltshire that are in the 20% most deprived nationally for each of the domains	English indices of deprivation, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (now Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities)	2019	<a href="#">English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a>
<a href="#">Fuel poverty</a>	Chart: Fuel poverty: Proportion of households fuel poor Geographical comparison, 2020	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy	2022	<a href="#">Sub-regional fuel poverty 2022 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a>
<a href="#">Fuel poverty</a>	Chart: Fuel poverty: Proportion of households in Wiltshire fuel poor by national deprivation decile, 2020	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy and English indices of deprivation, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (now Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities)	2022 and 2019	<a href="#">Sub-regional fuel poverty 2022 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a> and <a href="#">English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a>

# Population and deprivation: Data sources and references

Section title	Reference title	Data source	Date	Link
<a href="#">Fuel poverty</a>	Chart: Energy Performance Certificate ratings: Percentage of properties rated from A - G in Wiltshire by national deprivation quintile	Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities and English indices of deprivation, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (now Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities)	2019 - 2021 and 2019	<a href="#">Energy Performance of Buildings Data England and Wales (opendatacommunities.org)</a> and <a href="#">English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a>
<a href="#">Household expenditure</a>	Chart: Percentage of household expenditure by disposable income decile, United Kingdom, 2021	Family spending workbook, Office for National Statistics	2022	<a href="#">Family spending workbook 1: detailed expenditure and trends - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</a>
<a href="#">Ethnicity</a>	Table: Ethnicity: Percentage of the population for each geographical area by ethnicity	Census 2021, Ethnic group, Office for National Statistics	2021	<a href="#">Ethnic group - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</a>
<a href="#">Ethnicity</a>	Chart: Ethnic minorities: Percentage of total population from an ethnic minority	Census 2021, Ethnic group, Office for National Statistics	2021	<a href="#">Ethnic group - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</a>
<a href="#">Ethnicity</a>	Chart: Ethnic minorities in Wiltshire: Percentage of population in Wiltshire from an ethnic minority by national deprivation decile	Census 2021, Ethnic group, Office for National Statistics and English indices of deprivation, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (now Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities)	2021 and 2019	<a href="#">Ethnic group - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</a> and <a href="#">English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a>
<a href="#">Physical disabilities</a>	Table: Physical disability: Percentage of population in Wiltshire with specific physical disabilities, 2020	Projecting Older People Population Information System (POPPI) and Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI)	2020	<a href="#">Projecting Older People Population Information System (poppi.org.uk)</a> and <a href="#">Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System (pansi.org.uk)</a>

# Population and deprivation: Data sources and references

Section title	Reference title	Data source	Date	Link
<a href="#">Learning disabilities</a>	Chart: Prevalence of learning disabilities: Percentage of patients with a learning disability on practice registers	Quality and Outcomes Framework, NHS Digital	2020-21	<a href="#">Quality and Outcomes Framework, 2020-21 - NHS Digital</a>
<a href="#">Learning disabilities</a>	Chart: Prevalence of learning disabilities: Percentage of patients in Wiltshire with a learning disability on practice registers by national quintile	Quality and Outcomes Framework, NHS Digital and English indices of deprivation, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (now Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities)	2020-21 and 2019	<a href="#">Quality and Outcomes Framework, 2020-21 - NHS Digital</a> and <a href="#">English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a>



## 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 \(cipfa.org\)](#) 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.