

**Wiltshire Child Poverty
Needs Assessment**

2.51 June 2011

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The UK definition of child poverty is ‘the number of children (under 18 years) who live in households whose equivalised income is below 60% of the contemporary median.’ This equates to families in receipt of Child Tax Credits (CTC).

An analysis by Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs (HMRC) demonstrated that in 2008 Wiltshire had 11,120 children living in poverty, which represents 11.0% of children, according to their data. This compares well with other local authority areas in the South West of England, but masks the fact that of the 281 lower super output areas, 42 have over 20% and 9 have over 30% of children living in poverty.

Lower Layer Super Output Area's (LSOA)	Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA		% of Children in "Poverty"	
	Under 16	All Children*	Under 16	All Children*
Melksham North - north east	145	160	44.3%	42.7%
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	205	230	43.1%	41.9%
Salisbury St Martin - central	110	125	39.2%	38.0%
Chippenham Hill Rise - north west	135	150	34.4%	33.6%
Trowbridge drynham - Lower Studley	185	200	34.3%	33.5%
Wootton Bassett North - central	115	135	32.9%	32.3%
Salisbury Bemerton - south	135	150	31.3%	31.3%
Salisbury Bemerton - west	145	160	31.4%	30.3%
Chippenham Queens - east	95	105	31.3%	30.1%
Trowbridge Adcroft - Seymour	115	130	31.2%	29.8%

*Their data includes all children and young people aged 0-19 years

These areas of higher child poverty match the top ten areas of higher deprivation according to Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2010) with the exception of Wootton Bassett North – Central and Chippenham Hill Rise, which don’t appear in the IMD top ten. These geographical areas of deprivation have remained fairly constant over time and so could be considered the ‘hard core’ of child poverty in Wiltshire.

Historically worklessness has been a major cause of children living in poverty. However, the underlying causes as to why adults are out of work are complicated. The issues are different for those long term unemployed versus those who have recently lost their job.

The number of people defined as ‘long term unemployed’ (i.e. over 6 months) is 1555 as of October 2010, and of these 730 had been claiming JSA for 12 months or more (i.e. the ‘very long term unemployed’). Job Centre Plus data shows that 70 people have been claiming JSA for 2 years or more. To improve young people’s outcomes and outlook on life, it is vital that the cycle of dependency on benefits is broken and young people aspire to a career or work life.

An estimated 2,900 people were let go by Wiltshire’s workplaces between December 2007 and December 2009. The hardest hit workplace economies in terms of the

volumes of losses are Salisbury, Chippenham and Trowbridge (each losing around 1,000 jobs, 600 jobs and 400 jobs respectively).

A recent national study by the Institute for Public Policy Research found that as a result of the recession 'in work' poverty has increased as a result of reduction in hours and wage freezes. Nationally the proportion of poor children living in working households increased to 61% in 2008/9 from 50% in 2005/6. In numbers terms this translates to 1.7 million poor children in working households compared to 1.1 million in workless households.

Children who grow up in poverty are more likely to leave school without qualifications. Local authorities measure the attainment gap in a standardised way, which enable comparison with other areas. The first measure is at Foundation Stage Profile which measures achievements of children aged five against 13 assessment scales. The gap between the average score of all children average score of the lowest achieving 20% of children is calculated and Wiltshire has been successful in reducing this gap (2007 – 35.5% to 2010 29.2%, which compares favourably against a national average of 32.7%).

There are also measures of attainment at Key Stage 2 and GCSE level in English and Maths, for children who are eligible for free school meals (FSM) compared with children who are not eligible for FSM. The gap in attainment at key Stage 2 is 27% (compared with 21% nationally) and at GCSE the gap in attainment for FSM / non FSM is 36% (compared to 28% nationally.)

Absenteeism rates and exclusion rates in Wiltshire are similar to national rates

Getting to work, getting to school or college and getting to child care is all dependent on transport. Poor public transport can mean that low income families are forced into car ownership; reducing the money they have available to spend on other things. As yet we have no hard data to demonstrate this need, but anecdotal reports support the prioritisation of this thematic area.

There has been recognition during the compilation of the needs assessment that more up to date data, using consistent populations and definitions would inform the development of a child poverty strategy and our response to mitigating these effects.

2. BACKGROUND

The first article of the United Nations Charter on the Rights of the Child states that *“everyone under the age of 18 has all the rights as defined by the convention. From the moment a child is born he or she should receive the full benefits of access to the protection, provision, and participation enshrined in the Convention to ensure a flying start in life”*

Article 27 of the Charter states that;
“Children have a right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical and mental needs. The Government should help families who cannot afford to provide this.”

The UK has one of the worst rates of child poverty in the industrialised world. In 1999 the Government made a pledge to eradicate child poverty in the UK. The first milestone of halving children living in poverty by 2010 is upon us and we have failed. The next ambitious target is to eradicate child poverty by 2020. Children and young people growing up in poor households are known to have poorer outcomes, in relation to their physical and mental health, educational attainment and long term economic productivity.

Under the Child Poverty Act, Local Authorities and named partner authorities have a duty to cooperate with a view to reducing the effects of child poverty in their local areas. They must produce a local child poverty needs assessment by April 2011, which in turn will inform the development of a local child poverty reduction strategy.

This needs assessment was produced in draft and consulted on for three months before being finalised

3. SETTING THE SCENE

Wiltshire is a large, predominantly rural and generally prosperous county with a population of 456,100 (ONS Mid Year Estimate 2009). Almost half of the population resides in towns and villages with less than 5,000 people and a quarter live in villages of fewer than 1,000 people.

Approximately 90% of the county is classified as rural. The relationship between the city of Salisbury and the largest towns of Chippenham & Trowbridge and the rest of the county has a significant effect on transport, employment and travel to work issues, housing and economic needs.

We are familiar, through the work of our Joint Strategic Assessment¹, with our areas of poverty and deprivation. There are challenges in rural areas with measures of deprivation, as deprivation is less obvious and can be ‘hidden’ and harder to address because of a lack of economies of scale and the distances involved.

Deprivation data is usually reported against defined geographical areas known as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). There are 281LSOA in Wiltshire. These are

¹ Joint Strategic Assessment <http://www.intelligencenetwork.org.uk/health/jsna/>

defined nationally for the release of statistical information at a small geographical area

For planning purposes the County is split into 20 community areas, broadly around each of the larger market towns.

4. CHILD POVERTY IN WILTSHIRE

The UK definition of child poverty is ‘the number of children (under 18 years) who live in households whose equivalised income is below 60% of the contemporary median.’ This equates to families in receipt of Child Tax Credits

Families in receipt of income support or Jobseekers Allowance are considered to be proxy measures for children living in families in poverty.

Table 1 Child population of Wiltshire

Age(Mid year 2010)	Number	Age(Mid year 2010)	Number
0	5170	10	6020
1	5300	11	6240
2	5500	12	6200
3	5390	13	6620
4	5420	14	5830
5	5430	15	6160
6	5570	16	5910
7	5570	17	5720
8	5410	18	5080
9	5740		
Total		108, 280	

Source: Wiltshire Council Base Population Projection Migration Led - prepared 12/10/2010 using POPGROUP software.

4.1. Children Living in Poverty

Poor Children & Young Peoples’ life chances are dependent on a complex combination of low household income, a lack of equal opportunities and social exclusion. Some children who grow up in such an environment will go on to achieve their full potential but many others will not. If we embrace the principle that ‘Every Child Matters’ we must ensure that **all children have an equal chance to fulfil their potential** and therefore vital that we identify those children and young people and assess their needs.

An analysis by HMRC demonstrated that in 2008 Wiltshire had 11,120 children (0-19yrs) living in poverty, which represents 11.0% of children. This compares well with other local authority areas in the South West of England, but masks the fact that of the 281 lower super output areas, 42 have over 20% and 9 have over 30% of children living in poverty.

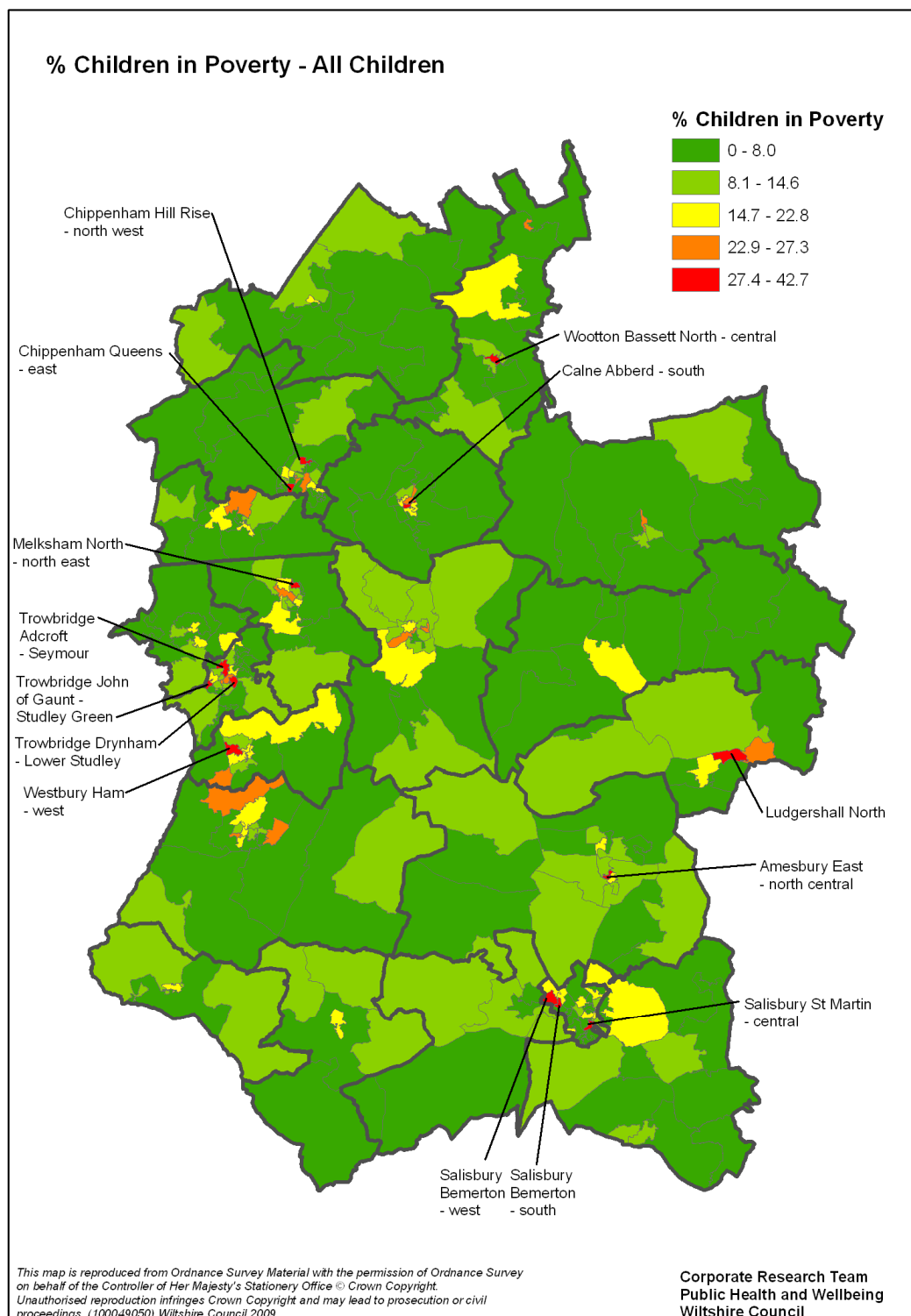
See Annex 1: Percentage of children living in poverty By LSOA/Community area, number of children in families in receipt of CTC or IS/JSA, aged under 16 yrs and under 20yrs

Table 2 LSOAs with highest percentage of children in poverty-2008 (HMRC)

	Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA		% of Children in "Poverty"	
	Under 16	All Children*	Under 16	All Children*
Melksham North - north east	145	160	44.3%	42.7%
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	205	230	43.1%	41.9%
Salisbury St Martin - central	110	125	39.2%	38.0%
Chippenham Hill Rise - north west	135	150	34.4%	33.6%
Trowbridge drynham - Lower Studley	185	200	34.3%	33.5%
Wootton Bassett North - central	115	135	32.9%	32.3%
Salisbury Bemerton - south	135	150	31.3%	31.3%
Salisbury Bemerton - west	145	160	31.4%	30.3%
Chippenham Queens - east	95	105	31.3%	30.1%
Trowbridge Adcroft - Seymour	115	130	31.2%	29.8%
Calne Abberd - south	65	70	30.0%	29.0%
Ludgershall north	75	85	28.3%	28.1%
Westbury Ham - west	110	130	28.2%	28.0%
Amesbury East - north central	70	75	29.6%	27.4%
Melksham North - south west	70	85	26.2%	27.3%
Cricklade central	85	95	27.5%	26.0%
Chippenham Audley - south	75	85	25.9%	25.9%
Chippenham Avon - east	55	60	27.7%	25.9%
Dilton Marsh & Upton Scudamore	75	80	27.1%	25.8%
Trowbridge drynham - central	125	140	25.7%	25.1%
Devizes East - central	90	95	26.6%	24.9%
Warminster East - Boreham	75	80	27.1%	24.8%
Devizes South - west	65	80	23.9%	24.7%
Ludgershall east & Faberstown	80	80	27.3%	24.6%
Warminster West - south central	60	65	24.2%	23.4%
Marlborough East - north	70	80	24.7%	23.2%
Calne Abberd - north	90	100	23.7%	23.2%
Corsham (Pickwick) north	100	120	23.1%	22.9%
Staverton & Hilperton (part)	130	145	22.7%	22.7%
Bradford on Avon South - east	65	70	22.7%	22.4%

*HMRC data has included all children and young people aged 0-19 years in this

Figure 1 Map of percentage of children living in poverty by LSOA (2008)



Of the ten areas with over 30% of all children living in 'poverty' eight of the areas are located in one of three towns (Trowbridge, Salisbury and Chippenham) and the remaining two are in the towns of Melksham and Wotton Bassett.

4.2. Index of Multiple Deprivation

Deprivation is an important determinant of health and well-being for individuals and communities. Higher levels of deprivation are consistently associated with poorer health outcomes across a range of measures representing a major cause of inequalities in health and well being.

Of the 326 district and unitary authorities in England, Wiltshire is ranked as the 245th most deprived in the 2010 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). However, pockets of deprivation exist in Wiltshire, which cannot be highlighted by this indices.

Overall Wiltshire is **relatively more deprived** (compared to the rest of England) than it was in 2007. This is shown by the average IMD ranking falling from 23,814 to 22,229.

The twenty areas of greatest deprivation in the county are identified in the table below. Wiltshire now has 14 wards in the 30% most deprived in England, compared with 10 in 2007. The first five are in the 20% most deprived in the country. Maps of relative deprivation are included in annex 2

Table 3 Twenty Wards Ranking of Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2010) in Wiltshire

LSOA	SOA name	RANK OF IMD 2010	Change in Overall ranking since 2007	Wilts rank 2010	Change in Wiltshire ranking since 2007
E01032023	Salisbury St Martin - central	2732	-2381	1	1
E01032086	Trowbridge Adcroft - Seymour	3837	-2048	2	1
E01032096	Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	3886	-1147	3	-2
E01031981	Salisbury Bemerton - west	4450	-3239	4	1
E01031983	Salisbury Bemerton - south	5046	-2360	5	-1
E01031896	Calne Abberd - south	6881	-2844	6	3
E01032064	Melksham North - north east	6903	-2927	7	3
E01031928	Chippenham Queens - east	7144	-2006	8	-2
E01032093	Trowbridge Drynham - Lower Studley	7337	-2244	9	-1
E01032118	Westbury Ham - west	7616	-1604	10	-3
E01032062	Melksham North - south west	7859	-2082	11	0
E01032014	Salisbury St Edmund - south	9087	-3349	12	4
E01031911	Chippenham Audley - south	9180	-3922	13	7
E01031963	Wootton Bassett North - central	9723	-1665	14	0
E01031854	Devizes North - east	9924	-1840	15	0
E01031912	Chippenham Avon - east	9942	-2894	16	3
E01031914	Chippenham Hill Rise - north west	10092	-2560	17	0
E01031917	Chippenham London Road - west	10356	-2835	18	3
E01031975	Amesbury East - north central	10412	-614	19	-6
E01032019	Salisbury St Mark - west	10449	-2823	20	2

These levels of deprivation might not seem significant when compared with other parts of England. However, the variations within Wiltshire are major, with some of the most affluent areas in the county being located right next to the very deprived (in the bottom 20% of national score).

Evidence shows that the level of **relative difference in affluence is more important than the level of absolute deprivation** itself for the inequalities and it's consequences in society. In addition, rural deprivation is difficult to quantify as small pockets of rural deprivation will exist that are not highlighted by the IMD

Eight of the top ten areas overlap between the areas classified as being the most deprived and those with the highest percentage of children living in poverty.

Wiltshire rates particularly poorly under the IMD (2010) domains 'Barriers to housing and services' and 'education, skills and training' The ranking in these domains have both declined since 2007. These domains are both likely to have implications for seeking work, accessing further skills and training or support for re-entry to the workforce.

4.3. Child Wellbeing Index

The Child Well-being Index (CWI) is produced at Lower Super Output Area level (LSOAs) and is made up of seven domains; similar to IMD but using data specifically on children. The data presented is based on 2007 data. Child well-being is generally represented by how children are doing in a number of different domains of their life

Table 4 : Child Wellbeing index score – least favourable 5% in Wiltshire

LSOA Code	Wiltshire Name	Child well-being index – Overall well-being score
E01032023	Salisbury St Martin - central	265.25
E01032096	Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	235.84
E01032064	Melksham North - north east	221.78
E01031981	Salisbury Bemerton - west	214.92
E01031975	Amesbury East - north central	201.59
E01031983	Salisbury Bemerton - south	201.01
E01032086	Trowbridge Adcroft - Seymour	191.76
E01032094	Trowbridge Drynham - central	187.30
E01032078	Staverton & Hilperton (part)	185.07
E01032093	Trowbridge Drynham - Lower Studley	181.22
E01031859	Ludgershall north	170.57
E01032010	Knoyle & Hindon	160.03
E01031982	Salisbury Bemerton - east	156.96
E01031980	Salisbury Bemerton - north	156.54

4.4. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) has been produced from the IMD 2007, using the material well being domain and is used to identify the percentage of children 0-15 years in each LSOA that live in families that are income deprived.

Income deprivation is defined as either households in receipt of Income support / Income based jobseekers allowance / Pension Credit or those not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Working Tax Credit / Child tax credit. IDACI is the proportion of children 0-15 years living in such households as a proportion of all children 0-15 years.

Table 5 : IDACI 2007 – LSOA scoring most poorly

SOA name	IDACI score	Rank of IDACI
Salisbury St Martin - central	0.50	2873
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	0.46	3586
Trowbridge Adcroft - Seymour	0.36	6378
Salisbury Bemerton - south	0.35	6777
Chippenham Hill Rise - north west	0.34	7035
Wootton Bassett North - central	0.34	7096
Westbury Ham – west	0.34	7145
Devizes South – west	0.33	7249
Chippenham Queens - east	0.33	7425
Staverton & Hilperton (part)	0.32	7664

Worklessness and low paid work are the key factors in child poverty. Worklessness is a less familiar term than unemployment, to describe those without work. It is used to describe all those who are out of work but who would like a job. It has become more popular because common definitions of unemployment do not include important groups of people who are not working, but who would like to. It includes:

- Those that are economically active but unemployed i.e. those claiming Jobseekers Allowance; and
- Those that are economically inactive but who would want to work. There is evidence to suggest that a significant proportion of the economically inactive population would like to work if they had the right opportunity, incentive or path back to employment. This could include lone parents and/or people claiming incapacity or other health/income related benefits.

The causes of worklessness are wide ranging and tackling them requires a full understanding of both the people and the spatial areas affected. A range of groups can be disadvantaged and can have a higher risk of both worklessness and living in a deprived area, e.g. lone parents, minority ethnic groups, people with disabilities, carers, older workers, workers in the informal economy, offenders and ex-offenders. Interestingly it is often those who are considered most vulnerable who can access most support and therefore may find it easier to return to work than someone who receives no additional support. An example of this would be those people who have been made redundant having worked for many years. Welfare Reforms will see ESA customers who fail the Work Capability Assessment moving across to JSA and Lone Parents whose youngest child is aged seven years or over (from October 2010) also moving across to JSA. Both of these customer groups will be expected to play an active role within the labour market so employers will start to see different people applying for their jobs.

A 2009 ‘Literature Review on Worklessness’² undertaken by the West Midlands Observatory identified two main factors influencing flows in and out of the labour market:

- Length of time out of work – the longer the time span, the less likely for the individual to return to the labour market, thus making quick interventions important; and

² Reference West Midlands Observatory (2009) Literature Review on Worklessness

- Financial reasons (incentives and disincentives) –played an important part in people’s decisions about leaving/entering employment. For people claiming benefits, the management of the transition period between benefits and work was important.

The study found that there were three main barriers to employment:

- Individual/personal - disability/poor health, low qualifications and skills/language, numeracy and literacy problems, lack of work experience/relevant work experience, poor work history, employer attitudes/discrimination, low confidence, caring responsibilities and financial considerations – loss of benefits, low pay;
- Neighbourhood/environment - poor public transport/lack of personal transport, influence of social networks and postcode discrimination; and
- Structural - structure of benefits system, age, labour demand, structural changes in the economy and lack of childcare.

The main cause of poverty is inadequate income, arising from worklessness, low wages and the low level of benefits. Worklessness has been identified as one of five pathways to poverty with employment cited as offering the best and most sustainable route out of poverty. Reducing worklessness is one of two main areas of focus by Government for maintaining the goal of ending child poverty in the UK by 2020.

4.5. Free School Meals

Children and young people ‘eligible for free school meals’ is often used as a proxy measure for deprivation and child poverty, Figure 2 demonstrates this correlation locally. Wiltshire has a lower proportion of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals when compared to national and comparable areas averages (see Table 6.) However, there has been an increase over time, in both primary and secondary schools, it is not yet clear if this is a national trend and a result of the recession. Table 7 illustrates the gap between eligibility and uptake

Figure 2: Correlation of % children on school roll entitled to FSM (2010 data) to NI116 % all children in poverty (2008 data)

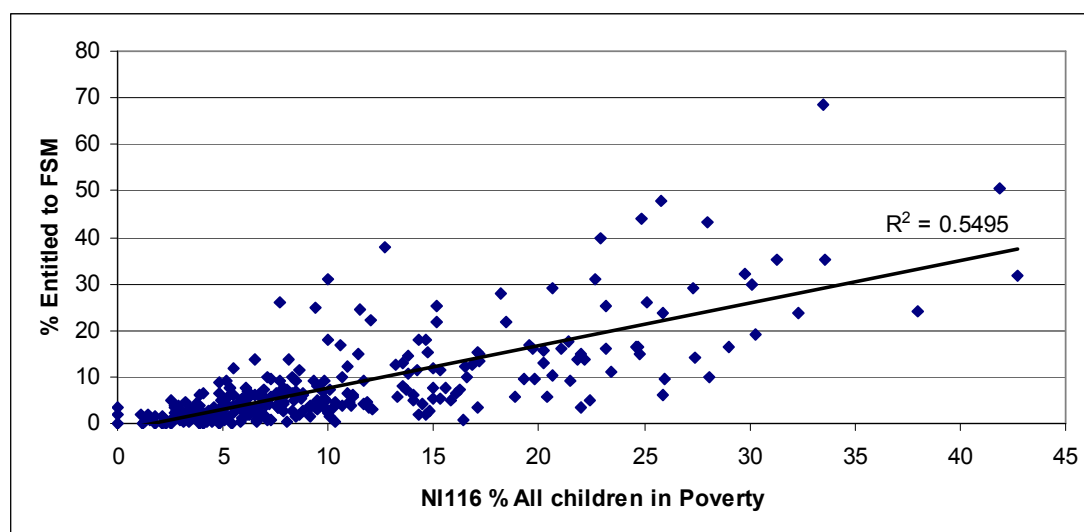


Table 6: Percentage of Children and Young People eligible for Free School Meals

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Wiltshire: Primary Schools	6.9%	6.7%	6.6%	7.6%	8.9%
Secondary Schools	5.1%	4.8%	4.8%	4.7%	5.6%
Comparator Areas average: Primary Schools	8.4%	8.5%	8.5%	8.9%	10.7%
Secondary Schools	7.2%	6.9%	6.9%	7.0%	8.0 %

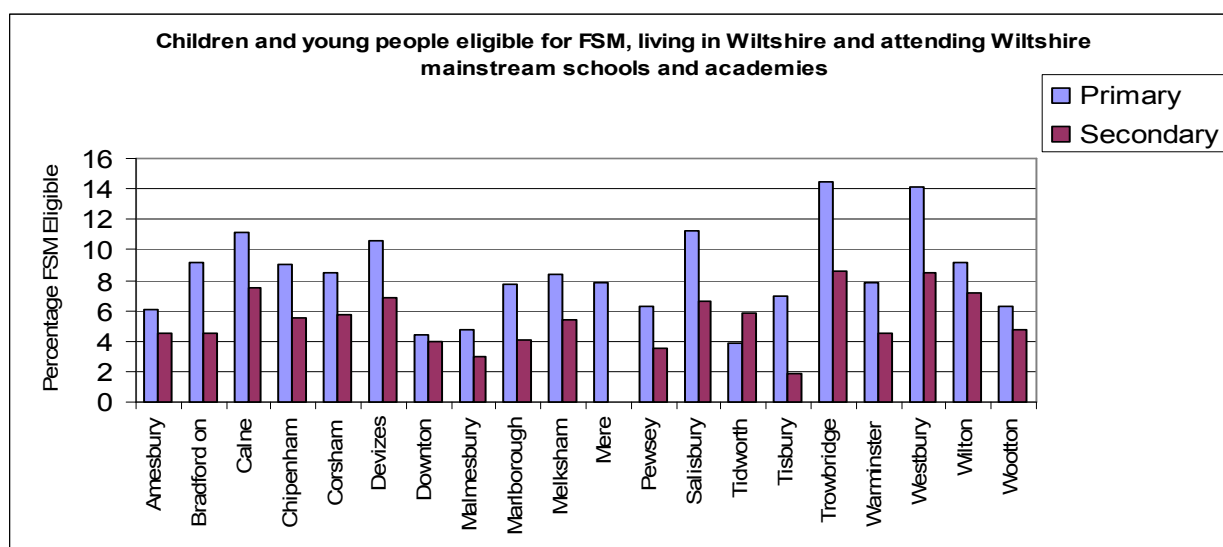
Source: Wiltshire Council Annual School Census /DCSF LAIT

Table 7: Eligibility and uptake of free school meals.

	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	% eligibl e	% take n	% eligibl e	% take n	% eligibl e	% take n	% eligibl e	% take n	% eligibl e	% take n
Primary	6.9	5.8	6.7	5.7	6.6	5.6	7.6	6.3	8.9	7.4
Seconda ry			4.8	3.6	4.8	3.4	4.7	3.6	5.6	4.4

Source: Wiltshire Council

Figure 3: Free School Meals by Community Area- January 2010



Source: Research and Statistics: Jan 2010 School Census and Community Area partnership data.

4.6. The Association and Impact of Disability on Child Poverty

Over a million children living in poverty are affected by disability in the UK. Having either an adult or a child with a disability in the family increases the chances of being in poverty. Within families with a disabled child and a disabled adult, there is a 42 per cent risk of being in poverty, compared to 28 per cent where no one in the family has a disability³

The cost of living is considerably more for a family with disabled children. It has been calculated that it costs on average three times as much to bring up a disabled child than a non-disabled child. Benefit increases have not met these extra costs.

Wiltshire is currently in the process of collecting data that will enable mapping of families of children under 5 years who are disabled or chronically sick.

The Institute for Public Policy Research 'Child Poverty Causes Disability and Disability Causes Child Poverty'⁴ (2007) shows that persistent poverty during childhood significantly limits people's life chances and shows that there are more households in poverty with disabled children than without. The report says the Disability Living Allowance needs to be available to all disabled children and taken up by more families that experience the extra costs of raising a child with a disability

The most recently available national data shows that 29 per cent of households with one or more disabled children lived in poverty, compared with 21 per cent of households with no disabled children.

³ Department for Work and Pensions. 2010. Households Below Average Income 2008/2009. Figures are after housing costs

⁴ <http://www.ippr.org.uk/pressreleases/?id=2615>

There are around 9.8 million disabled adults and an estimated 700,000 disabled children in the UK. If the same rate of increase that occurred between 1975 and 2002 were to occur between 2002 and 2029, there would be over 1.25 million children reporting a disability by 2029.

4.7. Impact of the recession

The Institute for Public Policy Research 2010 report on 'in work' poverty in the recession highlighted the fact that although unemployment had not increased nationally as much as was expected as a result of the recessions, they concluded that the explanation was employers, staff and unions had worked together to avoid lay offs, by agreeing pay freezes and reduction in working hours. The downside of this being that earnings have lowered and this could push people into 'in work' poverty

This is demonstrated nationally by the proportion of poor children living in working households increased to 61% in 2008/9 from 50% in 2005/6. In numbers terms this translates to 1.7 million poor children in working households compared to 1.1 million in workless households.

The Economic Model which first informed the Action for Wiltshire programme has been re-run to provide an up to date assessment of the actual impact of the recession on Wiltshire's resident and workplace economies. Key findings are as follows:

An estimated 2,900 people were let go by Wiltshire's workplaces between December 2007 and December 2009. As you might expect, the hardest hit workplace economies in terms of the volumes of losses are Salisbury, Chippenham and Trowbridge (each losing around 1,000 jobs, 600 jobs and 400 jobs respectively). The large and predominantly rural economies, which lie outside the key towns have also been affected, particularly those in the former districts of North and West Wiltshire. Of the workplace job losses across Wiltshire as a result of the Downturn, 34% have been in Blue Collar Industries and 66% have been in Public Services.

It is estimated that Wiltshire's workplace GVA output has declined by around £250 million in the two years from December 2007 to December 2009, a 4% fall. Volume losses are led by Salisbury (£49 million of lost GVA) followed by Chippenham and Trowbridge (losing £37 million and £32 million respectively). As with job losses, the large rural areas outside the key towns have also experienced considerable output losses.

Claimant Unemployment in Wiltshire has risen by 4,500 and Wiltshire's growth in unemployment has been higher than nationally and regionally. In fact, Wiltshire unemployment rate has tripled as a result of the Recession, whilst those of the region and country as a whole doubled (roughly). The recession has had a noticeably greater impact in Wiltshire than regionally or nationally and, whilst unemployment in Wiltshire is still lower than nationally and regionally, the Recession has certainly acted to close the historical gap between Wiltshire's unemployment and national and regional unemployment. The recession does not appear to have a huge impact on the distribution of claimants across age bands. The key feature is that young people aged 20 to 24 were over-represented among the unemployed in Wiltshire in December 2008 and they remain disproportionately affected now.

The largest volumes of newly unemployed Claimants as a result of the Downturn /Recession are concentrated in Wiltshire's more urban residential areas, particularly Trowbridge, Salisbury and Chippenham. However, Wiltshire's large rural areas also show significant unemployment volume increases. In terms of relative impact, i.e. the impact which considers their starting position before the Downturn, this has been felt most in Wiltshire's more rural and remote commuter communities, but also in North Wiltshire's key urban areas of Chippenham and Wootton Bassett. The nature of job losses across Wiltshire has been in line with trends seen nationally and regionally; around one third of losses are skilled jobs and around two thirds are unskilled jobs. However, Wiltshire's percentage of skilled job losses is actually slightly higher than nationally.

4.8. Children at greatest risk of poverty⁵

- **Lone parents** - children of lone parents are at greater risk of living in poverty than children in couple families. (see Annex 3) Before housing costs over a third, 35%, (50% after housing costs) of children living in lone parent families are poor, compared with less than a fifth, 18%, of children in couple families.
- **Large families** - children in large families are at far greater risk of poverty than children from small families: 40%, of children in families with four or more children are poor, compared with under a fifth, 19%, of children in one-child families.
- **Children with disabilities** - disabled children are more likely than their non-disabled peers to live in poverty as a result of lower incomes (because parents need to look after disabled children and so cannot work) and the impact of disability-related additional costs (an impact which is not captured by official figures).
- **Children with disabled parents** - children with disabled parents face a significantly higher risk of living in poverty than those of non-disabled parents. The main reason for this is that disabled parents are much less likely to be in paid work, and also suffer the impact of additional disability-related costs which sap family budgets.
- **Children who are carers** - for some children, it is not just a lack of income which affects their life chances, it is a chaotic family life, lack of stability, upheaval or the focus on someone else's needs. Children in care, young carers, children living with a disabled parent and children living in households with drug or alcohol misuse or domestic violence all have experiences or responsibilities that will blight their childhood and make it more difficult for them to focus on their education and achieve good outcomes.
- **Children who have teenage parents** – National data shows that children of teenage mothers have a 63% increased risk of being born into poverty compared to babies born to mothers in their twenties.
- **Children growing up in social housing** - children living in households living in social housing (either local authority or housing associations) face a high risk of being poor. 49% of children in local authority accommodation are poor before housing costs (rising to 58% after housing costs). Poor children in social housing are also a large proportion of all poor children. Though the numbers in private rented accommodation are smaller, these children also face a high risk of poverty.

⁵ Children at Greatest Risk of Poverty available at <http://www.childpovertytoolkit.org.uk/At-Greatest-Risk-of-Child-Poverty>

- **Black and minority ethnic children** - children living in households headed by someone from an ethnic minority are more likely to be living in a poor household. This is particularly the case for those households headed by someone of Pakistani or Bangladeshi origin, where well over half the children are living in poverty.
- **Asylum seekers** - there is no robust quantitative data on asylum seekers. However the parents in this group are prohibited from working and are only entitled to safety net support at a lower level than the usual income support/ Jobseekers Allowance safety (which itself is paid below the poverty line).
- **Traveller and gypsy children** - there is a severe lack of robust quantitative data on Gypsy and Traveller families, including poverty. However, both practice knowledge and other studies show that some have few financial resources.
- **Children with a parent in prison** – it is recognised that these children are more likely to be living in poverty.
- **Children leaving care** - young people leaving care are likely to face multiple disadvantages including poverty. Those entering care are also much more likely to have experienced poverty. This is a consequence of their pre-care, in-care, leaving care and after-care ‘life course’ experiences.

5. THE IMPACT OF POVERTY

5.1. Attainment Gap

Children who grow up in poverty are more likely to leave school without qualifications. Local authorities measure the attainment gap in a standardised way, which enable comparison with other areas.

The first measure is at Foundation Stage Profile which measures achievements of children aged five against 13 assessment scales. The gap between the average score of all children average score of the lowest achieving 20% of children is calculated and Wiltshire has been successful in reducing this gap (2007 – 35.5% to 2010 29.2%, which compares favourably against a national average of 32.7%).

There are also measures of attainment at Key Stage 2 and GCSE level in English and Maths for children who have free school meals (FSM) compared with children who are not eligible for FSM. This is measured as a percentage difference or “gap”. The aim is for the gap to reduce, but as the tables illustrate below this gap in Wiltshire is persisting and is higher than the gap nationally.

Table 8 NI 102A Attainment Gap FSM/non FSM Key Stage 2 inc English and Maths

	2007 %	2008 %	2009 %	2010 %
Wiltshire	24	31	31	27
Stats Neighbours	29	27	27	26
England	24	22	22	21

Source: Research and Statistics SFR32/2010

Table 9: NI 102B Attainment Gap FSM/non FSM Key GCSE inc English and Maths

	2007 %	2008 %	2009 %	2010 %
Wiltshire	32	38	28	36
Stats Neighbours	32	33	32	33
England	28	28	27	28

Source: Research and Statistics SFR34/2010

5.2. Persistent Absence

Wiltshire rates of absenteeism are lower than national rates, but the table below illustrates the difference in rates between those who are eligible for free school meals (16.9% persistent absence) and those ineligible for free schools meals (4.26%). Rates of persistent absence were similar for girls and boys and for those from a Black or Minority Ethnic background (BME) against not known to be BME children in secondary school.

Table 10 : Secondary School Persistent Absence 2009

Group	Total Pupil Count	Sum of Termly Sessions Possible	Sum of Total Absent Sessions	64+ Sessions Absence	Percentage Persistent Absence
All	25,292	7,600,030	545,758	1,280	5.06%
Male	12,672	3,801,878	263,805	614	4.85%
Female	12,620	3,798,152	281,953	666	5.28%
FSM	1,609	477,310	59,536	272	16.90%
non FSM	23,683	7,122,720	486,222	1,008	4.26%
BME	1,578	466,963	33,531	74	4.69%
Not known to be BME	23,714	7,133,067	512,227	1,206	5.09%

5.3. Exclusions

Nationally FSM pupils are seven times more likely to be permanently excluded from primary school and three and a half times more likely to be permanently excluded from secondary schools. The proportion of permanent and fixed exclusions in relation to the number of pupils in schools is broadly in line with national averages but is not quite as good as the average of those in comparable area

Table 11: Primary pupils with one or more fixed periods of exclusion from school as a % of the school population

(Most of the data refers to cases of exclusion rather than numbers of pupils excluded, as some pupils were excluded more than once during the year)				
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09*

Wiltshire	n/a	1.10	1.22	1.29
Statistical Neighbours	n/a	0.89	0.87	
England	n/a	1.11	1.06	

Table 12: Secondary pupils with one or more fixed periods of exclusion from school as a % of the school population

(Most of the data refers to cases of exclusion rather than numbers of pupils excluded, as some pupils were excluded more than once during the year)				
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09*
Wiltshire	10.79	10.83	9.09	9.52
Statistical Neighbours	9.45	9.85	9.26	
England	10.4	10.83	9.78	

Table 11& 12 Source: DCSF LAIT / * locally calculated provisional data

5.4. Health indicators

Frank Field the government's 'Poverty Tzar' demonstrates the impact of poverty on child health⁶

- Poverty shortens lives. A boy in Manchester (an area with higher levels of child poverty) can expect to live seven years less than a boy in Barnet (an area of lesser child poverty). A girl in Manchester can expect to live six years less than a girl in Kensington Chelsea and Westminster.
- Poor children are born too small; birth weight is on average 130 grams lower in children from social classes IV and V. Low birth weight is closely associated with infant death and chronic diseases in later life.
- Children aged up to 14 from unskilled families are 5 times more likely to die in an accident than children from professional families, and 15 times more likely to die in a fire at home.

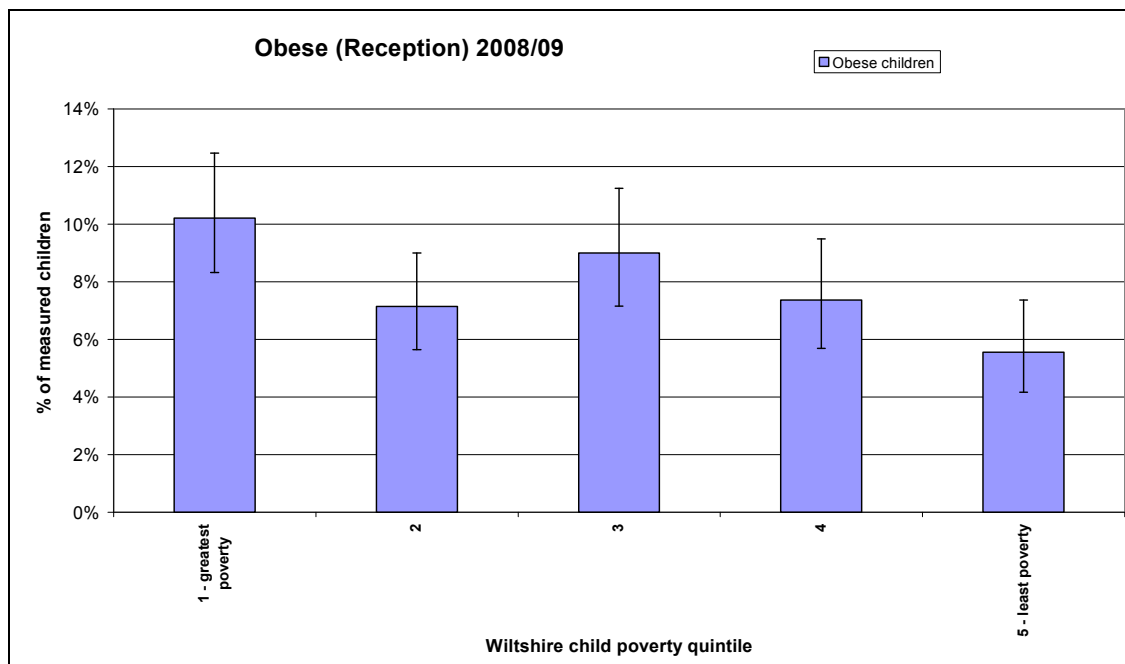
The Child Accident Prevention Trust (2008) noted that 'accidental injury is one of the single biggest causes of death in UK for children over the age of 1 year'.

Young people from poorer families are more likely than those from richer families to engage in risky behaviours such as unprotected sex, smoking, drug taking and truancy.

The numbers of children affected by these adverse outcomes are very small and therefore there is limited benefit to mapping these at small geographical areas. However, the graph below illustrates obesity prevalence of children in reception class in Wiltshire schools, by child poverty quintile. 10.2% of children in the areas of greatest poverty are obese compared with only 5.5% of children in the areas of least poverty. This difference is statistically significant.

⁶ F. Field (2010) The Foundation Years: The report of the independent review on poverty and life chances. HM Government London

Figure 4: Prevalence of obesity among reception children attending Wiltshire schools by child poverty



Rates of teenage pregnancy are higher in Wiltshire's areas of deprivation and national data suggests that children of teenage mothers have a 63% increased risk of being born into poverty, compared to babies born to mothers in their twenties⁷

⁷ Ermisch J (2003) *Does a 'teen birth' have longer term impacts on the mother? Suggestive evidence from the British Household Panel Study* ISER Working Papers No. 2003-32; Institute for Social and Economic Research.

5.5. Children in touch with Youth Offending Team

The table below illustrates the areas with the highest numbers of children and young people in contact with the Youth Offending Team (YOT) in 2008/9. This excludes those who received only a minor policy warning or reprimand, who the YOT never had full engagement with.

Table 13: Top 10 areas at three times the Wiltshire average or more

Community Area Partnership	LSOA Name	Number of Young People who came to the attention of the Youth Offending Team
Trowbridge	Trowbridge Drynham - Lower Studley	22
Trowbridge	Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	18
Amesbury	Amesbury East - north central	15
Chippenham	Chippenham Hill Rise - north west	15
Part BoA; Part Trowbridge	Staverton & Hilperton (part)	12
Wootton Bassett & Cricklade	Wootton Bassett North - central	12
Melksham	Melksham North - north east	11
Salisbury	Salisbury Bemerton - south	11
Warminster	Warminster East - Boreham	11
Westbury	Westbury Ham - west	11

Table 13:

6. WHAT ARE WE DOING TO HELP?

6.1. Early Years Education / Child Care

There is a great deal of activity focused towards improving accessing to child care and early years education in Wiltshire. A large part of this is through the assessment of child care sufficiency, which helps to target interventions to areas of greatest need. Additionally this Council department arranges targeted free provision to early years education, over and above the universal offer, to help parents back into work and give children the benefit of early years education. These interventions are targeted towards those families who are most disadvantaged.

This department also commissions an information service to help inform decision making and provides greater support to child care providers in rural areas. Where otherwise they may not be economically viable.

6.2. Encouraging economic development, including training skills and opportunities for parents and young people:

The 'Action for Wiltshire' programme, established early in 2009 has achieved much in dealing with the impact on business and communities moving into recession.

The impact of the downturn has created a number of particular issues for businesses, employees and job seekers that are both compounded by the reduction in public sector funding and more difficult to address without the availability of the normal business support tools. The current context for economic recovery and the role of economic development partners is changing. The Government is implementing a programme of work which will radically alter the policy context within which the public sector and its partners operate – one in which addressing the budget deficit will take precedence.

There is a clear rationale for a second phase of the Action for Wiltshire programme in order to deal with these challenges. Given the context of reduced public sector resource, it is important that the next phase of the programme targets a portfolio of actions which collectively support the Wiltshire economy through to recovery. An outline scope of the future programme has been developed which starts with a 'help and advice' core offer to assist individuals with tackling the difficulties caused for them by the recession and the impacts of the public sector cuts based. From there, are three programme pathways:

- An 'Employment Support Programme' aimed at addressing the hardening of unemployment, re-skilling a new workforce for Wiltshire and maximising opportunities for self employment and establishing a new business support model.
- A 'New Business Development Programme' aimed at maximising opportunities for self employment and establishing a new business support model, stimulating the appropriate development of social enterprises, co-operatives and employee-led businesses and maximising business to business opportunities.
- A 'Business Location of Choice Programme' aimed at securing business investment in Wiltshire and tackling barriers to growth.

Under the Action for Wiltshire programme there has been a benefits take up campaign. In March 2010, 300 clients have been interviewed and as a result of bureau intervention a total of £529K (target figure for the year £500K) of additional benefits are now being claimed by residents of Wiltshire. Below is a summary of the main areas covered by the benefits take up team:

Disability Living Allowance Care	15%
Disability Living Allowance Mobility	15%
Employment & support Allowance	14%
Council Tax Benefit	12%
Housing Benefit	10%
Tax Credits	8%
Income Support	4%
Pension Credit	4%
Job Seekers Allowance	3%
Attendance Allowance	3%
Others	12%

The telephone line continues to be a main source for referrals and as a result we are able to recognise the needs of vulnerable clients who require help in claiming benefits and those that have come about as a result of loss of work.

The benefits take up team who are located throughout Wiltshire and are able to help clients either by telephone, face to face interview and where appropriate a home visit is carried out. Disability Living Allowance (DLA) enquires are the most common and often the most complex cases, this accounts for 30% of the issues raised by clients. Also we have a high level of enquiries from people who need advice on Employment and Support Allowance (ESA). Our advisors have in many cases found it necessary to assist clients with the appeals process and attend tribunals with clients. This is a very time consuming exercise however 80% of the tribunals attended result in a positive outcome for the clients.

The Wiltshire Work & Skills Plan (April 2010) which has been informed by a comprehensive Worklessness Assessment, sets out how Wiltshire Council, working with partners through Wiltshire Works, can help deliver a reduction in worklessness and promote economic inclusion.

Key actions that will impact child poverty are:

- The Wiltshire Potential Future Jobs Fund is providing 495 long term unemployed 18-24 year olds with a break into the labour market and improve their long term employability prospects.
- As part of Phase 2 of the Future Jobs Fund Project and the evaluation of the long term sustainability of the initiative, evidence will be shared with employers with a view to influencing their attitudes/culture and recruitment practices.
- A “one-off” programme by Jobcentre Plus and Wiltshire Council to provide new job opportunities for 40 2 year+ unemployed people is underway.
- Increasing access to higher Education is in development with the establishment of an HE centre at Wiltshire College and links being maximised with neighbouring universities.
- The Jobcentre Plus Adviser Flexibility pilot is running in Wiltshire, Swindon, Dorset and Somerset for two years to offer a more flexible and individualised approach to those that are workless.
- Delivery of a project to improve specifically entry level 3 numeracy skills and Level 1 Literacy in Wiltshire – to be delivered from 2010-early 2012.
- To develop financial literacy skills with a focus on our people and spatial priorities through a pilot project.
- To liaise with Housing Benefit on changes to benefit to ensure that people are adequately supported to remain in work.
- To support a more effective ‘internal’ transport infrastructure given the high rurality of Wiltshire through (1) influencing the Local Transport Plan (2) ensuring that existing local transport networks are utilised effectively and (3) ensuring effective communication on available transport.
- To support the current ‘Wheels to Work’ Project during 2010/11 including its evaluation to identify (1) its value (2) How it could be developed and sustained in the long term.
- To influence plans for the Digital Inclusion project to ensure that the needs of workless people are taken into account in the access and take up of technology.

- Communicate the availability of child care in Wiltshire's communities and the benefits of utilising available formal child care to ensure provision is well utilised.
- Given the ageing population, improve understanding of this sector to enable us to plan effectively to ensure dependent care does not act as a barrier to employment.

6.3. Targeted housing support

Housing makes an important contribution to social and environmental objectives such as reducing health inequalities, improving educational attainment and community cohesion. Good housing is linked to health and wellbeing, impacting on both physical and mental health.

Housing would therefore want to reduce the number of children and young people who experience statutory homelessness and prevent them from going into unsuitable temporary accommodation as well as ensuring that families have access to decent and affordable homes.

This will be achieved by:-

- Keeping people in their own homes during the recession, through effective information, advice, support and specialist services specifically geared towards the needs of children, young people and their families.
- Continuing to develop an effective partnership response to the issue of affordable housing, with a particular focus on increasing the supply of family-sized accommodation.
- To retain housing-related support for young 16 – 17 year olds
- To ensure that our social housing stock meets national target of 100% of homes to meet the Decent Homes Standard
- Improving homes with low energy efficiency for households on income based benefits

6.4. Targeted transport support

The Public Transport Strategy, part of the local Transport Plan are informed by a range of national and local research, guidance and consultation feedback. Examples of needs information are:

- Rural Perceptions' (Kennet CAB)
- Wiltshire Council research into 'pockets of deprivation'
- Survey by 16-19 Education Transport Partnership into access to post16 education
- Wiltshire Assembly of Youth involvement in transport issues, including Feb 2010 transport conference
- DfE reports and guidance on access to education
- DfT / DfE transport guidance on 'Supporting Access to Positive Activities'
- 'Rural Transport – long distance learners?' (report by Rural Authorities Group)
- Consultations on Local Transport Plan (2006 and 2010)

The main issue for most vulnerable groups is that in a predominantly rural county, access by public transport is limited due to inability to provide frequent services or services to a range of different destinations. There are also issues around transport

availability affecting choice of school for children under 16 years and for young people, 16-19 years affecting choice of school or college.

Poor public transport can mean that low income families are forced into car ownership, reducing the money they have available to spend on other things. Or they do not buy a car, and find they have more limited opportunities for employment and accessing low cost shopping or other essential services. The high cost of bus fares (which have over the last 20 years increased faster than inflation, and faster than the cost of running a car), or taxi fares, can also put a strain on family finances

Although Wiltshire's post 16 education transport policy guarantees transport to the nearest sixth form or FE college, it will not fund or provide transport to a 'preferred' establishment unless this can be demonstrated to be necessary for the student's chosen career – this could limit the educational opportunities open to children from low income families.

The charge for post 16 transport has increased in recent years due to restrictions on local authority spending, and although a reduced rate pass (around 50% of full cost) is available for students in receipt of full rate Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA), the increases in the charge will still have an impact on low income families especially those with several children.

For under 16 pupils, although the Education & Inspection Act introduced free transport to a 'preferred' school for children from low income families, there has been a very low take up – perhaps reflecting the fact that in many rural areas there may not be a choice of schools within the 6 mile qualifying limit.

The Council spends £6 million on supported bus services and community transport, which doubles the level of public transport that would otherwise be available. 50% of rural households have access to an hourly or better weekday daytime bus service, 90% to a daily or better weekday service. Area Boards are being encouraged to improve transport for young people.

The Council chairs the post 16 Education Transport Partnership, which seeks to coordinate the activities of the transport and education departments, schools and colleges, and Connexions, in respect of access to 16-19 education

6.5. Investment in early intervention

Wiltshire worked hard to ensure implementation of the Sure Start Children' Centre Initiative, which targets support to families of children under 5 years. There are now a total of 30 centres, running. Eight of which are serving the most deprived areas of Wiltshire.

- Longfield Children's Centres, Trowbridge
- Studley Green Children's Centre, Trowbridge
- Bellefield Children's Centre - Adcroft Seymour area of Trowbridge
- City Children's Centre- Friary area of Salisbury
- Little Folly Children's Centre, Bemerton Heath, Salisbury
- White Horse Children's Centre, Eden Vale Road, Westbury Ham
- Redland Children's Centre, Westcroft/Queens Chippenham
- Calne – Priestley Children's Centre, Abberd Way area

The Children Centres, which are run by a variety of providers, undertake many of the following activities which will help address child poverty:

- Through links with Job Centre plus they have a vacancy Information board in each centre, there is a Journeys to Work, advisor attached to each centre, provided by North Wessex Training
- Advice around finding childcare and understanding the free entitlement to 15 hours childcare, which can also be offered as childcare taster sessions in the first instance so that parents can try out different types of childcare before committing themselves. ASK have a programme to work out the benefits v work hours and advise on the best combination of work and benefits
- Training opportunities are publicised in the children's centres and they also run training in 'key skills', run by Family Learning, and simple cooking and household budgeting
- Support is often targeted to specific groups attending children's centres such as: support for teenage parents and links with midwives, debt counselling and money management, access to credit unions, nursery equipment loan or saving schemes

Parent Support Advisers are based in clusters of schools to support parents. The number of hours allocated to each cluster was formula based using the multiple index of deprivation. As a result there are more PSA's in Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury

The key needs that PSAs respond to are:

- Parenting programmes (Triple P), home visits and 1:1 support
- Engaging parents with services e.g. housing, domestic violence support, for example Parents Zone in Salisbury
- Identifying pockets of deprivation and targeting work of PSAs to those areas, e.g. Marlborough, Melksham

A project in Wiltshire called 'Think Family' has been funded to undertake the following:

- Implement Think family Reforms – specifically the Total Place project in Bemerton Heath
- Set up Youth Crime Intervention Project (FIP) to provide intensive support to families in greatest difficulty
- Offer Parenting Early Intervention Programmes (PEIPs) to help improve parenting skills of mothers and fathers of children aged 8 – 13 at risk of poor outcomes – which as of July 2010 has stopped
- Fund Parenting Experts and parenting practitioners, which links with the parenting strategy
- Partially funds the Triple P parenting programme which is a County wide evidence based programme

6.5.1 The Family Intervention Programme (FIP) workers provide intensive support to vulnerable families and those most at need, including those at risk of losing their homes for a variety of reasons including worklessness and poverty. They currently work 7 days per week and are supporting 30 families at present. Additionally the previous PEIP project supports 1 worker to provide expert parenting support to parents of 8-13 yr olds, who due to their own problems are likely to result in poor outcomes for their children.

6.5.2 Parenting Experts – 2 posts funded until the end of March 11 to support parents both in groups and on a one-to-one basis. They specifically target the

parents of children and young people whom local agencies e.g. schools, PSA's Sure Start Children's Centres, housing, health, ASB teams agree are at risk of poor outcomes. This works has been contracted out to ask and the experts deliver the Triple P parenting programme. One covers the North and the other covers the South of the County.

6.6. Increasing benefit uptake

In addition to worklessness, low paid work is a key factor in child poverty; the introduction of the universal credit from 2013 is designed to make work pay and should be instrumental in lifting families in low paid work out of poverty.

The change in the benefit regime for lone parents (from when their youngest child is aged 7, having to claim either Jobseekers Allowance and therefore be actively seeking work, or Employment and Support Allowance if they are unable to work due to health issues.)

7. GAPS IDENTIFIED

Much of the data used to inform this needs assessment is at least two years old, the economic climate has changed dramatically during this time and it would be helpful to have more up to date information. This gap will be met by deliverables identified in the strategy and multiagency action plan

Another gap has been around benefits update data.

Annex 1- 2008 Child Poverty Statistics – 2008 (HMRC)

	Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA		% of Children in "Poverty"	
	Under 16	All Children	Under 16	All Children
Melksham North - north east	145	160	44.3%	42.7%
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	205	230	43.1%	41.9%
Salisbury St Martin - central	110	125	39.2%	38.0%
Chippenham Hill Rise - north west	135	150	34.4%	33.6%
Trowbridge drynham - Lower Studley	185	200	34.3%	33.5%
Wootton Bassett North - central	115	135	32.9%	32.3%
Salisbury Bemerton - south	135	150	31.3%	31.3%
Salisbury Bemerton - west	145	160	31.4%	30.3%
Chippenham Queens - east	95	105	31.3%	30.1%
Trowbridge Adcroft - Seymour	115	130	31.2%	29.8%
Calne Abberd - south	65	70	30.0%	29.0%
Ludgershall north	75	85	28.3%	28.1%
Westbury Ham - west	110	130	28.2%	28.0%
Amesbury East - north central	70	75	29.6%	27.4%
Melksham North - south west	70	85	26.2%	27.3%
Cricklade central	85	95	27.5%	26.0%
Chippenham Audley - south	75	85	25.9%	25.9%
Chippenham Avon - east	55	60	27.7%	25.9%
Dilton Marsh & Upton Scudamore	75	80	27.1%	25.8%
Trowbridge drynham - central	125	140	25.7%	25.1%
Devizes East - central	90	95	26.6%	24.9%
Warminster East - Boreham	75	80	27.1%	24.8%
Devizes South - west	65	80	23.9%	24.7%
Ludgershall east & Faberstown	80	80	27.3%	24.6%
Warminster West - south central	60	65	24.2%	23.4%
Marlborough East - north	70	80	24.7%	23.2%
Calne Abberd - north	90	100	23.7%	23.2%
Corsham (Pickwick) north	100	120	23.1%	22.9%
Staverton & Hilperton (part)	130	145	22.7%	22.7%
Bradford on Avon South - east	65	70	22.7%	22.4%
Trowbridge Park - central	65	70	23.0%	22.2%
Pewsey south	70	80	21.5%	22.0%
Chippenham Redland - north	60	65	23.5%	22.0%
Potterne	70	80	23.6%	21.8%
Westbury Laverton - central	65	70	22.3%	21.5%
Salisbury St Mark - west	55	60	24.0%	21.4%
Westbury Ham - central	60	65	22.2%	21.1%
Calne Priestley - south west	65	70	21.4%	20.6%
Purton south & Braydon	50	65	20.2%	20.6%
Chippenham London Road - west	50	50	22.7%	20.4%
Chippenham London Road - east	60	70	22.8%	20.2%
Durrington - south	70	75	23.2%	20.2%
Calne Priestley - north east	50	55	20.2%	19.8%
Malmesbury north west	70	80	20.4%	19.7%

	Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA		% of Children in "Poverty"	
	Under 16	All Children	Under 16	All Children
Corsham south	75	80	20.8%	19.5%
Devizes North - east	45	45	22.1%	19.3%
Salisbury St Edmund - south	30	35	18.6%	18.9%
Chippenham Allington - north	65	75	19.6%	18.4%
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Wingfield Road	65	70	21.2%	18.2%
Bradford on Avon North - central	50	55	18.3%	17.2%
Heywood & Bratton - north	55	55	19.0%	17.2%
Salisbury Bishopdown - central	45	55	16.8%	17.1%
Mere (part)	35	45	15.2%	17.1%
Salisbury Bemerton - north	55	70	16.7%	16.8%
Tidworth north east	145	155	17.0%	16.6%
Melksham North - north west	60	70	15.9%	16.5%
Warminster West - Westbury Road	40	45	17.1%	16.4%
Laverstock (part) & Clarendon Park	70	75	17.8%	16.2%
Salisbury Bemerton - east	50	55	16.1%	16.1%
Salisbury St Edmund - east (Milford north)	35	45	14.3%	15.8%
Melksham Spa - east	55	55	17.3%	15.6%
Tisbury	35	45	15.3%	15.3%
Warminster West - south	40	45	15.7%	15.3%
Warminster West - east central	35	40	15.7%	15.1%
Westbury Ham - Eden Vale	90	100	16.1%	15.1%
Rudloe north	70	80	15.5%	15.0%
Salisbury Harnham West - south	40	45	15.8%	15.0%
Berryfield & Bowerhill (part)	40	45	15.6%	15.0%
Amesbury East - south central	60	65	15.7%	14.8%
Calne Lickhill - south	45	50	15.5%	14.7%
Trowbridge Adcroft - Canal Road	50	55	14.6%	14.6%
Warminster West - north central	50	55	16.0%	14.6%
Devizes East - north	40	40	16.1%	14.5%
Tilshead & Orcheston	30	35	14.8%	14.3%
Westbury Ham - north	80	85	15.3%	14.3%
Corsham east	45	45	15.6%	14.2%
Wootton Bassett North - north west	30	35	14.3%	14.0%
Salisbury Bishopdown - south	25	25	16.9%	14.0%
Morgans Vale	40	45	14.0%	13.8%
Southwick & Wingfield	60	65	14.5%	13.8%
Devizes North - west	35	35	14.7%	13.7%
Wootton Bassett South - central	40	45	14.7%	13.5%
Wilton rural & Quidhampton	40	40	15.2%	13.5%
Trowbridge College - Clarendon (Frome Road)	40	45	14.7%	13.3%
Devizes East - south	55	60	13.7%	13.2%
Calne Lickhill - north	110	115	12.9%	12.7%
Marlborough West - south	25	25	12.8%	12.1%
Westbury Laverton - Leigh	85	90	12.9%	12.0%
Amesbury East - north	20	25	13.1%	11.9%

	Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA		% of Children in "Poverty"	
	Under 16	All Children	Under 16	All Children
Salisbury St Paul - south	45	45	12.5%	11.8%
Bromham west & Rowde south west	35	35	13.7%	11.7%
Bradford on Avon North - west	25	30	12.6%	11.7%
Lavingtons south	40	45	13.1%	11.5%
Melksham North - south east	40	40	12.7%	11.4%
Grimsteads	20	25	11.2%	11.2%
Melksham Spa - west	35	35	11.7%	11.2%
South Newton, Great Wishford, Durnford & Woodfords	40	45	12.1%	11.1%
Zeals (part), Maiden Bradley, Kilmington & Stourton	30	35	12.1%	11.0%
Coombe Bissett, Odstock, Britford & Netherhampton	50	55	11.7%	10.9%
Warminster East - central	25	25	11.9%	10.9%
Chippenham Audley - north	30	35	10.6%	10.7%
Knole & Hindon	35	40	11.4%	10.7%
Marlborough East - south	45	45	12.0%	10.6%
Newton Tony, Cholderton & Boscombe	25	25	10.6%	10.3%
Bradford on Avon South - south	30	35	11.4%	10.3%
Shaw & Whitley	20	25	10.1%	10.2%
Netheravon, Enford & Fittleton	30	35	10.2%	10.1%
Fovant, Sutton Mandeville & Swallowcliffe	15	15	11.5%	10.1%
Roundway	100	110	10.3%	10.0%
Crudwell & Oaksey	30	35	9.9%	10.0%
Bulford Village	40	45	10.5%	10.0%
Amesbury West	30	35	10.4%	9.9%
Durrington - north	25	30	9.9%	9.8%
Keevil & Ashtons	45	50	10.4%	9.8%
Trowbridge drynham - Wiltshire drive	25	30	10.6%	9.8%
Collingbournes & Everleigh	30	30	11.2%	9.7%
Melksham Woodrow - south	30	35	10.4%	9.7%
Salisbury St Martin - east (Milford south)	20	20	9.6%	9.5%
Chitterne & Codfords	20	25	9.3%	9.5%
Trowbridge Adcroft - Stallard	25	30	9.8%	9.5%
Amesbury East - Boscombe down	50	50	10.1%	9.4%
Downton south	20	25	7.7%	9.4%
Sutton Benger, Kington Langley & Seagry	45	50	10.2%	9.3%
Chippenham Monkton Park	30	35	9.1%	9.1%
Sherston west, Luckington & Sopworth	25	30	8.8%	9.1%
Warminster East - Cop Heap	20	20	10.0%	9.1%
Bishops Cannings & Etchilhampton	30	35	9.4%	8.8%
Brokenborough	30	40	8.0%	8.8%
Dinton, Barford St Martin, Chilmark & Fonthill Bishop	35	40	9.6%	8.8%
Amesbury East - South	30	35	9.3%	8.7%
Aldbourn	35	35	9.2%	8.6%
Wootton Bassett North - east	20	25	8.5%	8.6%

	Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA		% of Children in "Poverty"	
	Under 16	All Children	Under 16	All Children
Rowde north east & Bromham east	25	30	8.9%	8.5%
Chippenham Allington - south	25	25	9.3%	8.5%
Melksham Spa - central	15	20	8.4%	8.5%
Chippenham Park - west	30	35	8.5%	8.4%
Colerne village	20	25	8.2%	8.3%
Lyneham East, Tockenham & Clyffe Pypard	15	20	7.7%	8.3%
Trowbridge College - central	25	25	8.3%	8.3%
Trowbridge Drynham - Croft	30	35	8.0%	8.1%
Chippenham Hill Rise - south east	25	25	8.8%	8.0%
Corsham (Pickwick) south	45	50	8.6%	8.0%
Urchfont & Easterton	20	25	7.5%	7.9%
Lacock & Gastard east	15	20	7.1%	7.9%
Wylde & Langfords	20	20	8.1%	7.9%
Atworth	20	20	8.4%	7.9%
Hilperton (Marsh)	20	20	8.4%	7.9%
Trowbridge Park - Victoria Road & Paxcroft Mead (part)	55	55	8.8%	7.9%
Ashton Keynes	30	30	8.9%	7.8%
Salisbury Harnham East - south	20	20	9.1%	7.8%
Pewsey north	20	25	8.2%	7.7%
Calne Chilvester	40	45	7.6%	7.7%
Chippenham Redland - south	20	25	7.6%	7.7%
Ludgershall south & Perham down	45	50	7.8%	7.6%
Heytesbury & Mid Wylde south	15	20	8.3%	7.6%
Holt	15	20	7.3%	7.5%
Seend & Poulshot	25	25	8.0%	7.3%
Cricklade east, Latton & Marston Maisey	25	30	7.1%	7.3%
Melksham Spa - south	25	25	8.9%	7.3%
Marlborough West - north	10	15	7.2%	7.2%
Broad Town & Hook	15	20	7.9%	7.1%
Wilton north	15	15	6.7%	7.1%
Salisbury Harnham East - east	20	20	7.2%	7.0%
Salisbury St Martin - west	10	15	6.8%	7.0%
West Overton, Woodborough, Alton & Stanton St Bernard	20	25	7.1%	6.9%
Shalbourne, Grafton & Chute	20	25	6.2%	6.9%
Trowbridge College - Upper Studley	15	15	7.6%	6.9%
Bedwyn	25	30	6.6%	6.8%
Chalke Valley	25	25	7.7%	6.8%
Cheverells, Worton & Marston	25	25	7.5%	6.7%
Hilmarton & Compton Bassett	15	15	7.2%	6.7%
Whiteparish	15	20	5.5%	6.7%
Salisbury Harnham West - north	15	20	5.2%	6.6%
Warminster East - Henfords Marsh (south)	15	15	6.8%	6.6%
Chippenham Pewsham - north west	30	30	6.5%	6.5%
Bradford on Avon South - central	10	15	6.4%	6.5%

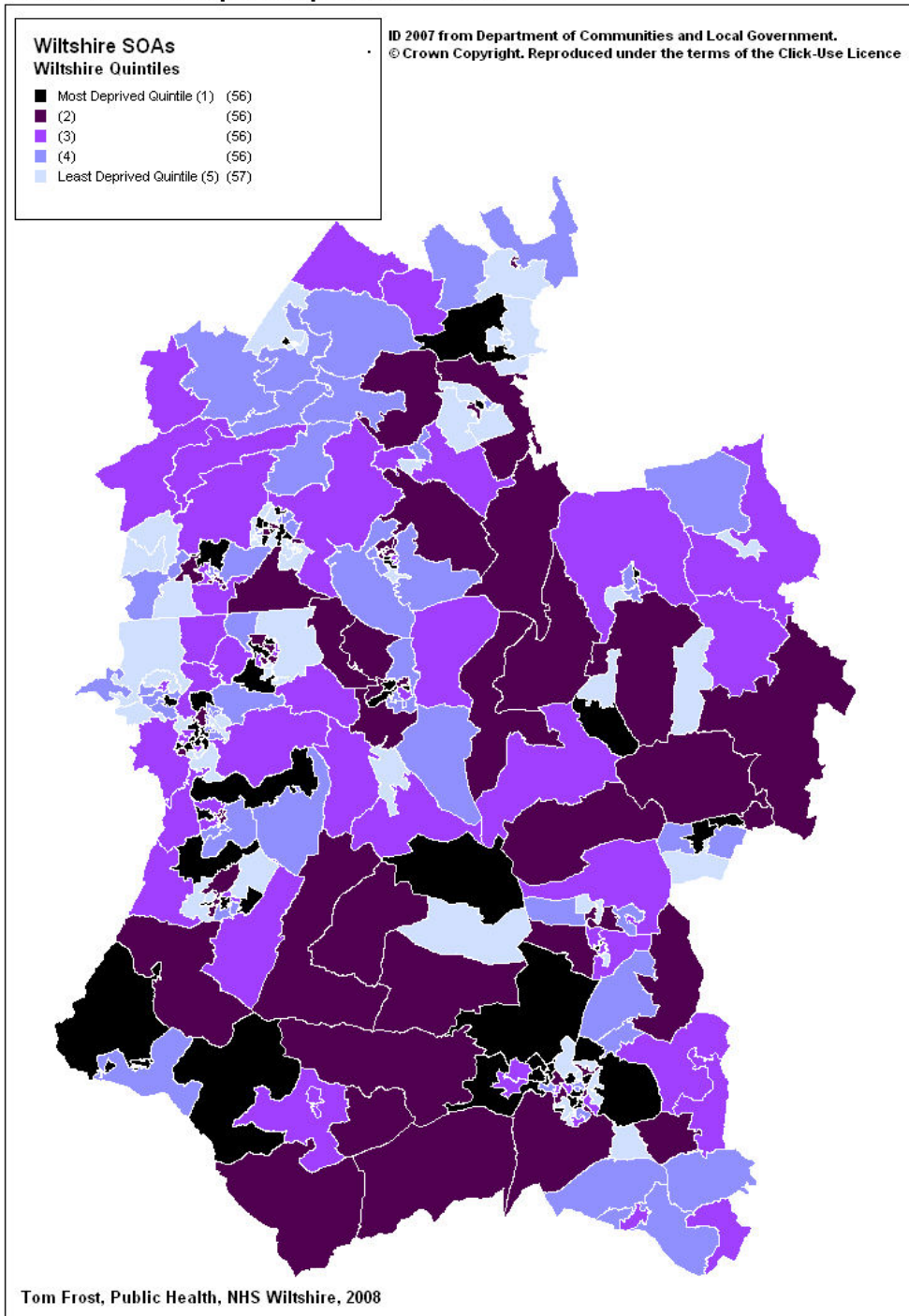
	Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA		% of Children in "Poverty"	
	Under 16	All Children	Under 16	All Children
Westbury Laverton - east	15	20	6.6%	6.5%
Salisbury Churchfields - west	15	15	6.3%	6.4%
Chippenham Pewsham - east	15	15	7.8%	6.3%
Malmesbury Without	15	15	6.1%	6.3%
Salisbury St Paul - north	20	20	7.8%	6.3%
Bowerhill south	35	35	7.3%	6.3%
Calne Without west & Heddington	30	30	7.1%	6.2%
Bradford on Avon North - north	15	20	5.1%	6.2%
Trowbridge Park - north	15	15	6.7%	6.2%
Neston, Leafield & Gastard west	25	25	7.2%	6.1%
Malmesbury south east	20	20	7.0%	6.1%
Wootton Bassett South - east	15	20	5.6%	6.0%
Bradenstoke	10	10	6.2%	5.9%
Durrington - east	15	20	6.8%	5.9%
Salisbury Bemerton Village	20	20	6.6%	5.9%
Wilton south	10	15	5.6%	5.9%
Middle Winterslow, West dean & Farley	20	25	5.8%	5.9%
Tidworth north west	25	25	6.1%	5.8%
Wootton Bassett South - west	15	20	6.0%	5.8%
Winterbournes	15	20	5.9%	5.8%
Calne Marden	20	20	5.8%	5.6%
Lavingtons north	20	20	6.0%	5.5%
Cricklade west & Chelworth Green	20	20	5.8%	5.5%
North Bradley - north	15	15	5.3%	5.5%
Beanacre & Bowerhill (part)	25	25	5.9%	5.5%
Box west	10	15	5.5%	5.4%
Box Hill & Rudloe south	10	15	4.7%	5.3%
Downton - north & Charlton	15	15	5.2%	5.3%
Trowbridge College - Silver Street	15	15	6.1%	5.3%
Somerfords	15	15	5.4%	5.2%
Stanton St Quintin & Castle Combe	15	15	5.4%	5.2%
Shrewton & Winterbourne Stoke	15	15	5.1%	5.2%
Chippenham Queens - west	15	15	5.6%	5.1%
Salisbury Churchfields - east	10	10	6.0%	5.1%
Mere (part) & Zeals (part)	10	15	5.9%	5.1%
Trowbridge Park - Green Lane	10	15	4.6%	5.1%
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Broadmead	20	20	5.9%	5.0%
Hullavington	20	20	5.1%	4.9%
Chapmanslade & Corsley	10	15	4.7%	4.9%
Monkton Farleigh, South Wraxall & Turleigh	15	20	5.1%	4.9%
Warminster East - Woodcock	10	10	5.1%	4.9%
All Cannings, Chirton, Patney & Marden	20	20	4.9%	4.8%
Ogbournes, Mildenhall & Fyfield	15	20	4.4%	4.8%
Upavon, Manningford, Rushall & Wilsford	20	20	5.2%	4.8%
Minety	5	15	3.0%	4.8%
Bulford Camp (part)	25	25	4.9%	4.7%

	Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA		% of Children in "Poverty"	
	Under 16	All Children	Under 16	All Children
Tisbury rural & Ansty	15	15	5.4%	4.7%
Salisbury Bishopdown - north	20	25	4.9%	4.6%
Warminster West - west	10	10	5.1%	4.6%
Salisbury St Edmund - north	10	10	3.6%	4.5%
Charlton & Hankerton	15	15	4.4%	4.4%
Avebury, Broad Hinton & Winterbournes	15	15	4.9%	4.3%
Purton east	15	15	5.0%	4.2%
Salisbury Stratford	10	15	4.4%	4.2%
Brokerswood	10	10	4.6%	4.2%
Horningsham & deverills south	10	10	4.5%	4.2%
Bremhill, Christian Malford & Langley Burrell	20	20	4.1%	4.1%
Calne Quemerford	20	20	4.4%	4.1%
Semington, Hilperton village (part) & Paxcroft Mead (part)	15	15	4.6%	4.1%
Baydon, Froxfield & Chilton Foliat	10	15	3.5%	4.0%
Chippenham Pewsham - south west	15	15	4.0%	3.9%
Calne Without east & Cherhill	10	15	3.8%	3.9%
Nettleton, Grittleton & North Wraxall	10	10	3.3%	3.9%
Idmiston & Porton	10	15	3.5%	3.9%
Ramsbury	10	10	3.8%	3.8%
Donheads	10	15	3.8%	3.8%
Burbage	15	15	4.1%	3.7%
Salisbury St Mark - south	10	10	3.9%	3.7%
Edington, Coulston & Bratton - south	10	10	4.5%	3.7%
Brinkworth	10	10	3.2%	3.5%
Devizes South - east	10	10	3.4%	3.4%
Chippenham Pewsham - central	15	15	3.9%	3.4%
Yatton Keynell, Kington St Michael & Biddestone	15	15	3.7%	3.4%
Hilperton village (part) & Paxcroft Mead (part)	15	20	3.1%	3.4%
Tidworth south	20	25	3.0%	3.2%
Chippenham Cepen Park - north	20	20	3.8%	3.2%
Redlynch & Woodfalls	10	10	3.8%	3.2%
Alderbury	10	10	3.3%	3.1%
Firsdow, Pitton & West Winterslow	10	15	3.2%	3.1%
Chippenham Park - east	10	10	3.4%	3.0%
Colerne Southwood/Northwood/Pinewood/Thickwood	10	15	2.8%	3.0%
Milton Lilbourne, Easton & Wootton Rivers	5	10	2.5%	2.9%
Lyneham north	10	10	3.1%	2.8%
Chippenham Cepen Park - south	10	10	2.7%	2.7%
Bulford Camp (part), Figheldean & Milston	10	10	3.1%	2.7%
Durrington - Larkhill Camp	25	25	2.7%	2.7%
Winsley & Limpley Stoke	10	10	3.3%	2.6%

	Children in families in receipt of CTC (<60% median income) or IS/JSA		% of Children in "Poverty"	
	Under 16	All Children	Under 16	All Children
Sherston east, Norton & Easton Grey	5	10	2.2%	2.5%
Wootton Bassett South - south east	10	10	3.1%	2.5%
Melksham Woodrow - north	5	5	2.0%	2.3%
Sutton Veny	5	5	2.8%	2.3%
Purton central	5	5	2.6%	2.2%
Broughton Gifford	5	5	2.4%	2.1%
Warminster East - Imber Road	10	15	2.1%	2.1%
Marlborough West - west (Manton)	5	5	1.5%	1.8%
Chippenham Cepen Park - central	5	10	1.8%	1.8%
Lyneham south	5	10	1.1%	1.5%
Landfords	5	5	1.4%	1.4%
Westwood	-	5		1.4%
Corsham central	5	5	1.9%	1.3%
Salisbury St Mark - east	5	5	1.1%	1.2%
Lydiard Millicent	-	5		1.1%
Chippenham Avon - west	-	-		0.0%
Salisbury Harnham East - west	-	-		0.0%
Laverstock (part)	-	-		0.0%

Annex 2:

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007



Annex 3 _ Lone Parents
 Working Age Claimants at February 2010
 By Lower Super Output / Data Zone Areas
 Source: DWP Information
 Directorate

LSOA Name	Ward Name(s)	Community Area	Lone Parent
Aldbourne	Aldbourne	Marlborough	10
All Cannings, Chirton, Patney & Marden	All Cannings	Part Devizes; Part Pewsey	10
Bedwyn	Bedwyn	Pewsey	5
Bishops Cannings & Etchilhampton	Bishops Cannings	Devizes	20
Bromham west & Rowde south west	Bromham and Rowde	Devizes	10
Rowde north east & Bromham east	Bromham and Rowde	Devizes	5
Burbage	Burbage	Pewsey	5
Cheverells, Worton & Marston	Cheverell	Devizes	5
Collingbournes & Everleigh	Collingbourne	Tidworth	0
Devizes East - north	Devizes East	Devizes	15
Devizes East - central	Devizes East	Devizes	20
Devizes East - south	Devizes East	Devizes	15
Devizes North - west	Devizes North	Devizes	10
Devizes North - east	Devizes North	Devizes	15
Devizes South - east	Devizes South	Devizes	0
Devizes South - west	Devizes South	Devizes	25
Lavingtons south	Lavingtons	Devizes	10
Lavingtons north	Lavingtons	Devizes	0
Ludgershall north	Ludgershall	Tidworth	15
Ludgershall east & Faberstown	Ludgershall	Tidworth	15
Marlborough East - south	Marlborough East	Marlborough	10
Marlborough East - north	Marlborough East	Marlborough	25
Marlborough West - north	Marlborough West	Marlborough	0
Marlborough West - west (Manton)	Marlborough West	Marlborough	0
Marlborough West - south	Marlborough West	Marlborough	5
Milton Lilbourne, Easton & Wootton Rivers	Milton Lilbourne	Part Marlborough; Part Pewsey	5
Netheravon, Enford & Fittleton	Netheravon	Tidworth	10
Ogbournes, Mildenhall & Fyfield	Ogbourne	Marlborough	5
Pewsey south	Pewsey	Pewsey	20
Pewsey north	Pewsey	Pewsey	10
West Overton, Woodborough, Alton & Stanton St Bernard	Pewsey Vale	Part Marlborough; Part Pewsey	5
Potterne	Potterne	Devizes	20

LSOA Name	Ward Name(s)	Community Area	Lone Parent
Baydon, Froxfield & Chilton Foliat	Ramsbury	Marlborough	5
Ramsbury	Ramsbury	Marlborough	0
Roundway	Roundway	Devizes	45
Seend & Poulshot	Seend	Melksham	5
Shalbourne, Grafton & Chute	Shalbourne	Part Pewsey; Part Tidworth	0
Ludgershall south & Perham down	Tidworth, Perham Down and Ludgershall South	Tidworth	15
Tidworth north west	Tidworth, Perham Down and Ludgershall South	Tidworth	5
Tidworth south	Tidworth, Perham Down and Ludgershall South	Tidworth	5
Tidworth north east	Tidworth, Perham Down and Ludgershall South	Tidworth	45
Upavon, Manningford, Rushall & Wilsford	Upavon	Part Pewsey; Part Tidworth	5
Urchfont & Easterton	Urchfont	Devizes	5
Avebury, Broad Hinton & Winterbournes	West Selkley	Marlborough	0
Crudwell & Oaksey	Ashton Keynes and Minety	Malmesbury	0
Minety	Ashton Keynes and Minety	Malmesbury	0
Ashton Keynes	Ashton Keynes and Minety	Malmesbury	10
Box west	Box	Corhsam	0
Rudloe north	Box	Corhsam	20
Box Hill & Rudloe south	Box	Corhsam	5
Bremhill, Christian Malford & Langley Burrell	Bremhill	Part Calne; Part Chippenham	5
Somerfords	Brinkworth and The Somerfords	Malmesbury	5
Brinkworth	Brinkworth and The Somerfords	Malmesbury	5
Charlton & Hankerton	Brinkworth and The Somerfords	Malmesbury	5
Calne Abberd - north	Calne Abberd	Calne	20
Calne Abberd - south	Calne Abberd	Calne	20
Calne Chilvester	Calne Chilvester	Calne	15
Calne Lickhill - south	Calne Lickhill	Calne	25
Calne Lickhill - north	Calne Lickhill	Calne	40
Calne Marden	Calne Marden	Calne	5
Calne Priestley - south west	Calne Priestley	Calne	25

LSOA Name	Ward Name(s)	Community Area	Lone Parent
Calne Priestley - north east	Calne Priestley	Calne	15
Calne Quemerford	Calne Quemerford	Calne	5
Calne Without west & Heddington	Calne Without	Calne	5
Chippenham Cepen Park - central	Cepen Park	Chippenham	0
Chippenham Cepen Park - south	Cepen Park	Chippenham	10
Chippenham Cepen Park - north	Cepen Park	Chippenham	5
Chippenham Allington - north	Chippenham Allington	Chippenham	25
Chippenham Allington - south	Chippenham Allington	Chippenham	5
Chippenham Audley - north	Chippenham Audley	Chippenham	10
Chippenham Audley - south	Chippenham Audley	Chippenham	25
Chippenham Avon - east	Chippenham Avon	Chippenham	30
Chippenham Avon - west	Chippenham Avon	Chippenham	0
Chippenham Hill Rise - north west	Chippenham Hill Rise	Chippenham	35
Chippenham Hill Rise - south east	Chippenham Hill Rise	Chippenham	5
Chippenham London Road - east	Chippenham London Road	Chippenham	15
Chippenham London Road - west	Chippenham London Road	Chippenham	25
Chippenham Monkton Park	Chippenham Monkton Park	Chippenham	20
Chippenham Park - west	Chippenham Park	Chippenham	10
Chippenham Park - east	Chippenham Park	Chippenham	5
Chippenham Pewsham - south west	Chippenham Pewsham	Chippenham	5
Chippenham Pewsham - east	Chippenham Pewsham	Chippenham	15
Chippenham Pewsham - central	Chippenham Pewsham	Chippenham	0
Chippenham Pewsham - north west	Chippenham Pewsham	Chippenham	15
Chippenham Redland - north	Chippenham Redland	Chippenham	25
Chippenham Redland - south	Chippenham Redland	Chippenham	10
Chippenham Queens - west	Chippenham Westcroft/Queens	Chippenham	5
Chippenham Queens - east	Chippenham Westcroft/Queens	Chippenham	30
Colerne village	Colerne	Corhsam	0
Colerne Southwood/Northwood/Pinewood/Thickwood	Colerne	Corhsam	5
Corsham east	Corsham	Corhsam	20
Corsham central	Corsham	Corhsam	0

LSOA Name	Ward Name(s)	Community Area	Lone Parent
Corsham south	Corsham	Corhsam	25
Cricklade west & Chelworth Green	Cricklade	Wootton Bassett & Cricklade	0
Cricklade east, Latton & Marston Maisey	Cricklade	Wootton Bassett & Cricklade	5
Cricklade central	Cricklade	Wootton Bassett & Cricklade	20
Hilmarton & Compton Bassett	Hilmarton	Calne	5
Calne Without east & Cherhill	Hilmarton	Calne	5
Sutton Benger, Kington Langley & Seagry	Kington Langley	Chippenham	10
Yatton Keynell, Kington St Michael & Biddestone	Kington St. Michael	Chippenham	5
Neston, Leafield & Gastard west	Lacock with Neston and Gastard	Corhsam	20
Lacock & Gastard east	Lacock with Neston and Gastard	Corhsam	10
Lyneham north	Lyneham	Wootton Bassett & Cricklade	5
Lyneham east, Tockenham & Clyffe Pypard	Lyneham	Wootton Bassett & Cricklade	5
Bradenstoke	Lyneham	Wootton Bassett & Cricklade	0
Lyneham south	Lyneham	Wootton Bassett & Cricklade	5
Malmesbury north west	Malmesbury	Malmesbury	15
Brokenborough	Malmesbury	Malmesbury	10
Malmesbury south east	Malmesbury	Malmesbury	5
Nettleton, Grittleton & North Wraxall	Nettleton	Chippenham	0
Stanton St Quintin & Castle Combe	Nettleton	Chippenham	0
Corsham (Pickwick) north	Pickwick	Corhsam	30
Corsham (Pickwick) south	Pickwick	Corhsam	15
Purton east	Purton	Wootton Bassett & Cricklade	0
Purton central	Purton	Wootton Bassett & Cricklade	0
Purton south & Braydon	Purton	Wootton Bassett & Cricklade	20
Sherston west, Luckington & Sopworth	St. Paul Malmesbury Without and	Malmesbury	5

LSOA Name	Ward Name(s)	Community Area	Lone Parent
	Sherston		
Sherston east, Norton & Easton Grey	St. Paul Malmesbury Without and Sherston	Part Chippenham; Part Malmesbury	5
Malmesbury Without	St. Paul Malmesbury Without and Sherston	Malmesbury	5
Hullavington	St. Paul Malmesbury Without and Sherston	Part Chippenham; Part Malmesbury	10
Broad Town & Hook	The Lydiards and Broad Town	Wootton Bassett & Cricklade	0
Lydiard Millicent	The Lydiards and Broad Town	Wootton Bassett & Cricklade	0
Wootton Bassett North - central	Wootton Bassett North	Wootton Bassett & Cricklade	40
Wootton Bassett North - east	Wootton Bassett North	Wootton Bassett & Cricklade	5
Wootton Bassett North - north west	Wootton Bassett North	Wootton Bassett & Cricklade	5
Wootton Bassett South - south east	Wootton Bassett South	Wootton Bassett & Cricklade	5
Wootton Bassett South - central	Wootton Bassett South	Wootton Bassett & Cricklade	15
Wootton Bassett South - west	Wootton Bassett South	Wootton Bassett & Cricklade	5
Wootton Bassett South - east	Wootton Bassett South	Wootton Bassett & Cricklade	5
Alderbury	Alderbury and Whiteparish	Southern	0
Grimsteads	Alderbury and Whiteparish	Southern	5
Whiteparish	Alderbury and Whiteparish	Southern	0
Landfords	Alderbury and Whiteparish	Southern	5
Amesbury East - north	Amesbury East	Amesbury	10
Amesbury East - north central	Amesbury East	Amesbury	20
Amesbury East - south	Amesbury East	Amesbury	10
Amesbury East - Boscombe down	Amesbury East	Amesbury	20

LSOA Name	Ward Name(s)	Community Area	Lone Parent
Amesbury East - south central	Amesbury East	Amesbury	20
Amesbury West	Amesbury West	Amesbury	10
Salisbury Bemerton - north	Bemerton	Salisbury	15
Salisbury Bemerton - west	Bemerton	Salisbury	50
Salisbury Bemerton - east	Bemerton	Salisbury	15
Salisbury Bemerton - south	Bemerton	Salisbury	45
Salisbury Bishopdown - north	Bishopdown	Salisbury	0
Salisbury Bishopdown - central	Bishopdown	Salisbury	5
Salisbury Bishopdown - south	Bishopdown	Salisbury	5
Bulford Camp (part), Figheldean & Milston	Bulford	Amesbury	5
Bulford Camp (part)	Bulford	Amesbury	5
Bulford Village	Bulford	Amesbury	15
Chalke Valley	Chalke Valley	Wilton	5
Donheads	Donhead	Part Tisbury; Part Wilton	5
Redlynch & Woodfalls	Downton and Redlynch	Southern	0
Downton south	Downton and Redlynch	Southern	5
Morgans Vale	Downton and Redlynch	Southern	15
Downton - north & Charlton	Downton and Redlynch	Southern	5
Durrington - south	Durrington	Amesbury	25
Durrington - east	Durrington	Amesbury	10
Durrington - Larkhill Camp	Durrington	Amesbury	5
Durrington - north	Durrington	Amesbury	0
Coombe Bissett, Odstock, Britford & Netherhampton	Ebble	Part Southern; Part Wilton	5
Salisbury Bemerton Village	Fisherton and Bemerton Village	Salisbury	5
Salisbury Churchfields - west	Fisherton and Bemerton Village	Salisbury	5
Salisbury Churchfields - east	Fisherton and Bemerton Village	Salisbury	10
Dinton, Barford St Martin, Chilmark & Fonthill Bishop	Fonthill and Nadder	Part Tisbury; Part Wilton	5
Salisbury Harnham East - east	Harnham East	Salisbury	5
Salisbury Harnham East - west	Harnham East	Salisbury	0
Salisbury Harnham East - south	Harnham East	Salisbury	0
Salisbury Harnham West - south	Harnham West	Salisbury	10
Salisbury Harnham West - north	Harnham West	Salisbury	5
Knole & Hindon	Knole	Part Mere:Part Tisbury	5
Laverstock (part) & Clarendon Park	Laverstock	Southern	15
Laverstock (part)	Laverstock	Southern	0
South Newton, Great Wishford, Durnford & Woodfords	Lower Wylde and Woodford Valley	Part Amesbury; Part Wilton	5

LSOA Name	Ward Name(s)	Community Area	Lone Parent
Salisbury St Edmund - south	St Edmund and Milford	Salisbury	10
Salisbury St Edmund - east (Milford north)	St Edmund and Milford	Salisbury	10
Salisbury St Edmund - north	St Edmund and Milford	Salisbury	0
Salisbury St Mark - east	St Mark and Stratford	Salisbury	5
Salisbury Stratford	St Mark and Stratford	Salisbury	0
Salisbury St Mark - west	St Mark and Stratford	Salisbury	20
Salisbury St Mark - south	St Mark and Stratford	Salisbury	0
Salisbury St Martin - east (Milford south)	St Martin and Milford	Salisbury	5
Salisbury St Martin - west	St Martin and Milford	Salisbury	0
Salisbury St Martin - central	St Martin and Milford	Salisbury	40
Salisbury St Paul - south	St Paul	Salisbury	20
Salisbury St Paul - north	St Paul	Salisbury	5
Shrewton & Winterbourne Stoke	Till Valley and Wylde	Amesbury	0
Wylde & Langfords	Till Valley and Wylde	Amesbury	0
Tilshead & Orcheston	Till Valley and Wylde	Amesbury	5
Tisbury rural & Ansty	Tisbury and Fovant	Tisbury	5
Tisbury	Tisbury and Fovant	Tisbury	10
Fovant, Sutton Mandeville & Swallowcliffe	Tisbury and Fovant	Tisbury	0
Idmiston & Porton	Upper Bourne, Idmiston and Winterbourne	Amesbury	5
Newton Tony, Cholderton & Boscombe	Upper Bourne, Idmiston and Winterbourne	Amesbury	0
Winterbournes	Upper Bourne, Idmiston and Winterbourne	Amesbury	10
Mere (part) & Zeals (part)	Western and Mere	Mere	5
Zeals (part), Maiden Bradley, Kilmington & Stourton	Western and Mere	Part Mere; Part Warminster	10
Mere (part)	Western and Mere	Mere	15
Wilton south	Wilton	Wilton	5
Wilton north	Wilton	Wilton	5

LSOA Name	Ward Name(s)	Community Area	Lone Parent
Wilton rural & Quidhampton	Wilton	Wilton	15
Firsdow, Pitton & West Winterslow	Winterslow	Southern	5
Middle Winterslow, West dean & Farley	Winterslow	Southern	5
Atworth	Atworth and Whitley	Melksham	5
Shaw & Whitley	Atworth and Whitley	Melksham	0
Bradford on Avon North - north	Bradford-on-Avon North	BoA	5
Bradford on Avon North - central	Bradford-on-Avon North	BoA	10
Bradford on Avon North - west	Bradford-on-Avon North	BoA	5
Bradford on Avon South - east	Bradford-on-Avon South	BoA	15
Bradford on Avon South - south	Bradford-on-Avon South	BoA	10
Bradford on Avon South - central	Bradford-on-Avon South	BoA	0
Chapmanslade & Corsley	Dilton Marsh	Warminster	0
Brokerswood	Dilton Marsh	Part Trowbridge; Part Westbury	5
North Bradley - north	Dilton Marsh	Trowbridge	5
Dilton Marsh & Upton Scudamore	Dilton Marsh	Part Warminster; Part Westbury	10
Edington, Coulston & Bratton - south	Ethandune	Westbury	0
Heywood & Bratton - north	Ethandune	Westbury	10
Broughton Gifford	Holt	Part BoA; Part Melksham	5
Holt	Holt	BoA	5
Monkton Farleigh, South Wraxall & Turleigh	Manor Vale	BoA	5
Winsley & Limpley Stoke	Manor Vale	BoA	5
Westwood	Manor Vale	BoA	0
Melksham North - south west	Melksham North	Melksham	25
Melksham North - north west	Melksham North	Melksham	30
Melksham North - north east	Melksham North	Melksham	40
Melksham North - south east	Melksham North	Melksham	15
Melksham Spa - east	Melksham Spa	Melksham	20
Melksham Spa - west	Melksham Spa	Melksham	10
Melksham Spa - central	Melksham Spa	Melksham	10
Melksham Spa - south	Melksham Spa	Melksham	10
Berryfield & Bowerhill (part)	Melksham Without	Melksham	15
Beanacre & Bowerhill (part)	Melksham Without	Melksham	5
Bowerhill south	Melksham	Melksham	20

LSOA Name	Ward Name(s)	Community Area	Lone Parent
	Without		
Melksham Woodrow - south	Melksham Woodrow	Melksham	15
Melksham Woodrow - north	Melksham Woodrow	Melksham	5
Chitterne & Codfords	Mid Wylke Valley	Warminster	5
Heytesbury & Mid Wylke south	Mid Wylke Valley	Warminster	10
Semington, Hilperton village (part) & Paxcroft Mead(part)	Paxcroft	Part Melksham; Part Trowbridge	5
Staverton & Hilperton (part)	Paxcroft	Part BoA; Part Trowbridge	40
Hilperton (Marsh)	Paxcroft	Trowbridge	10
Hilperton village (part) & Paxcroft Mead (part)	Paxcroft	Trowbridge	5
Horningsham & deverills south	Shearwater	Warminster	5
Sutton Veny	Shearwater	Warminster	0
Southwick & Wingfield	Southwick and Wingfield	Part BoA; Part Trowbridge	10
Keevil & Ashtons	Summerham	Part Melksham; Part Trowbridge	15
Trowbridge Adcroft - Stallard	Trowbridge Adcroft	Trowbridge	15
Trowbridge Adcroft - Seymour	Trowbridge Adcroft	Trowbridge	35
Trowbridge Adcroft - Canal Road	Trowbridge Adcroft	Trowbridge	15
Trowbridge College - Silver Street	Trowbridge College	Trowbridge	5
Trowbridge College - central	Trowbridge College	Trowbridge	10
Trowbridge College - Clarendon (Frome Road)	Trowbridge College	Trowbridge	15
Trowbridge College - Upper Studley	Trowbridge College	Trowbridge	15
Trowbridge drynham - Wiltshire drive	Trowbridge Drynham	Trowbridge	10
Trowbridge drynham - Lower Studley	Trowbridge Drynham	Trowbridge	50
Trowbridge drynham - central	Trowbridge Drynham	Trowbridge	40
Trowbridge drynham - Croft	Trowbridge Drynham	Trowbridge	10
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	Trowbridge John of Gaunt	Trowbridge	70
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Broadmead	Trowbridge John of Gaunt	Trowbridge	10

LSOA Name	Ward Name(s)	Community Area	Lone Parent
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Wingfield Road	Trowbridge John of Gaunt	Trowbridge	15
Trowbridge Park - Victoria Road & Paxcroft Mead (part)	Trowbridge Park	Trowbridge	25
Trowbridge Park - north	Trowbridge Park	Trowbridge	10
Trowbridge Park - central	Trowbridge Park	Trowbridge	20
Trowbridge Park - Green Lane	Trowbridge Park	Trowbridge	5
Warminster East - central	Warminster East	Warminster	15
Warminster East - Boreham	Warminster East	Warminster	20
Warminster East - Woodcock	Warminster East	Warminster	5
Warminster East - Henfords Marsh (south)	Warminster East	Warminster	0
Warminster East - Imber Road	Warminster East	Warminster	0
Warminster East - Cop Heap	Warminster East	Warminster	10
Warminster West - south	Warminster West	Warminster	20
Warminster West - west	Warminster West	Warminster	5
Warminster West - Westbury Road	Warminster West	Warminster	10
Warminster West - north central	Warminster West	Warminster	10
Warminster West - south central	Warminster West	Warminster	15
Warminster West - east central	Warminster West	Warminster	10
Westbury Ham - central	Westbury Ham	Westbury	25
Westbury Ham - north	Westbury Ham	Westbury	30
Westbury Ham - Eden Vale	Westbury Ham	Westbury	40
Westbury Ham - west	Westbury Ham	Westbury	35
Westbury Laverton - central	Westbury Laverton	Westbury	30
Westbury Laverton - Leigh	Westbury Laverton	Westbury	35
Westbury Laverton - east	Westbury Laverton	Westbury	5