



## Wider Determinants

This data pack is part of the 2017 Wiltshire Health and Wellbeing Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and is the fifth of 5 data packs. A number of indicators are presented. Comparisons have been drawn to England, the South West and Wiltshire's statistical neighbours. Trend analyses have been provided when appropriate. Gender, Age and Deprivation analyses are provided whenever possible. This data pack will cover the following areas with nearly 30 indicators:

Natural and Built environment

Welfare

Carers

Social Isolation

Social Care activity

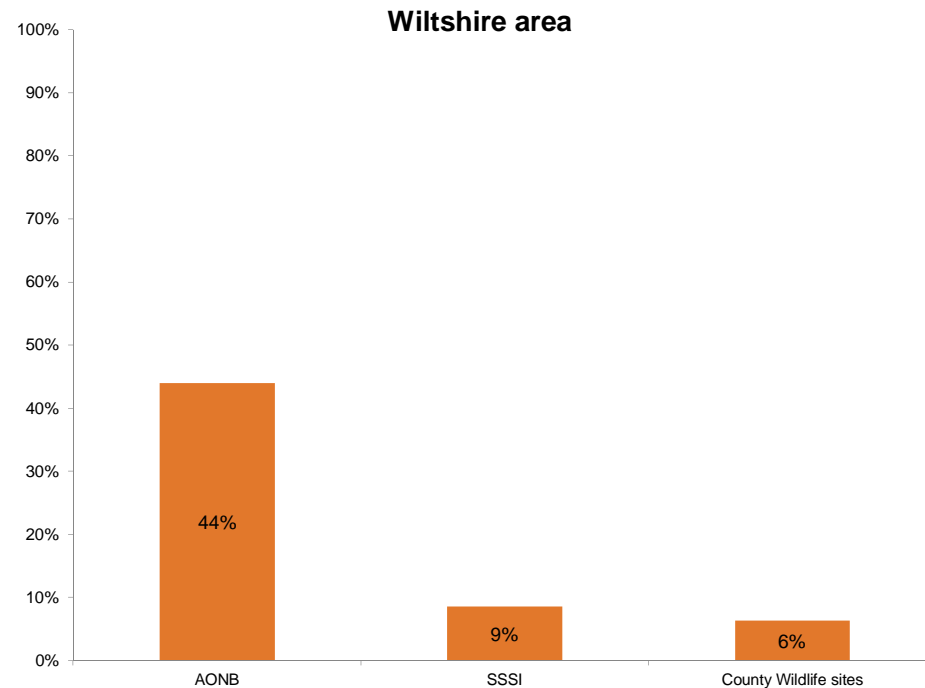
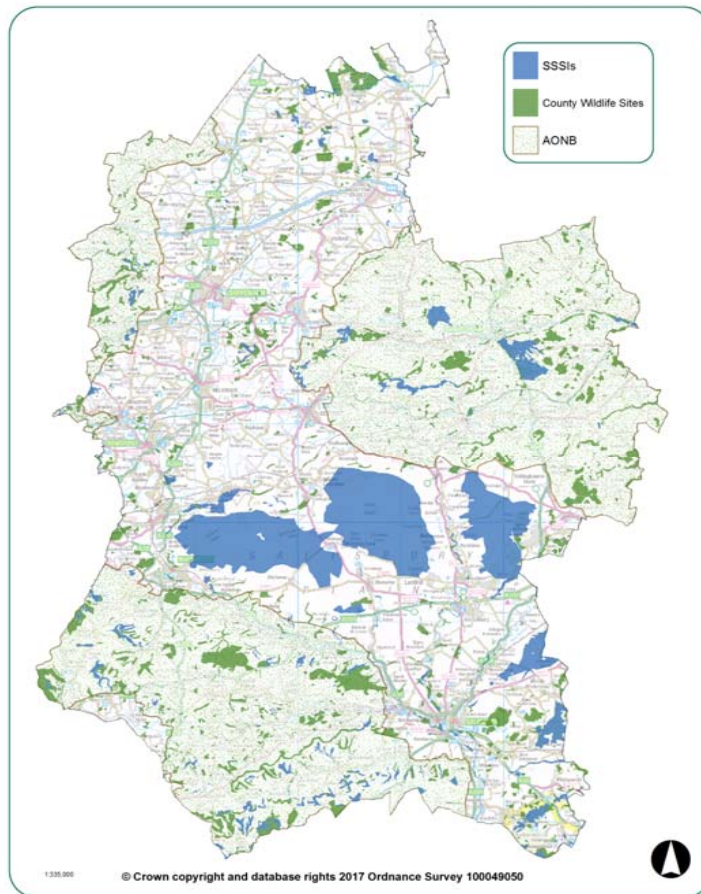
Education

Community Safety

## Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Country Wildlife sites

An Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) is an area of countryside in England, Wales or Northern Ireland which has been designated for conservation due to its significant landscape value. A Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in Great Britain is a conservation designation denoting a protected area in the United Kingdom. SSSIs are the basic building block of site-based nature conservation legislation. County Wildlife Site is a conservation designation in the United Kingdom, which despite conferring no statutory protection onto a site, does affirm a site's importance and value for wildlife in its county context. In general local Wildlife Trusts, local authorities and other local wildlife/environmental/conservation groups collaborate to select and des County Wildlife sites.

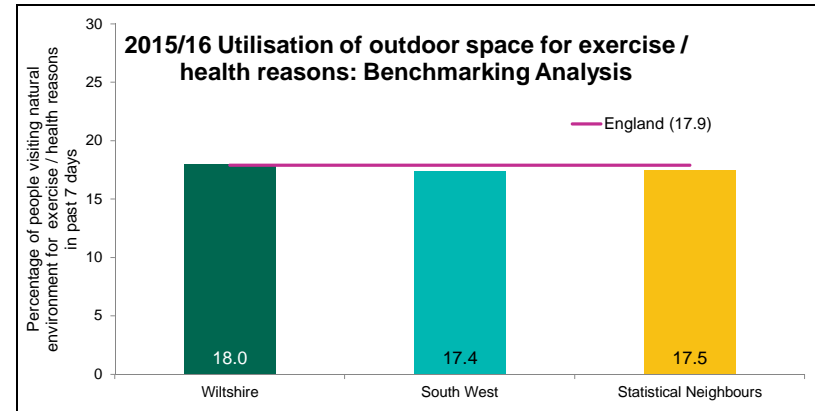
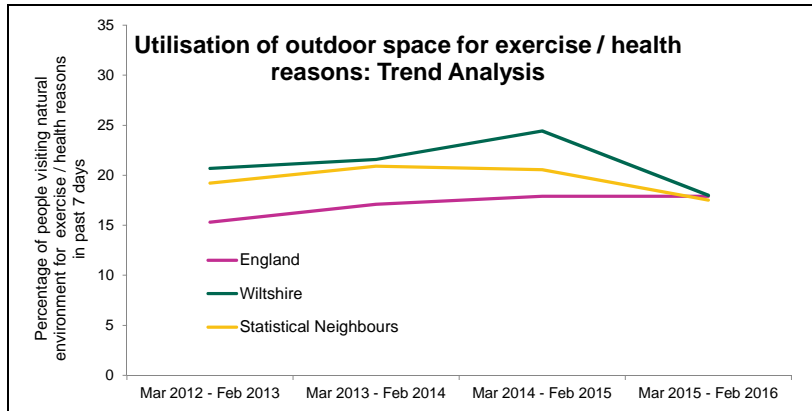
### Map of SSSIs AONBs and Country Wildlife sites



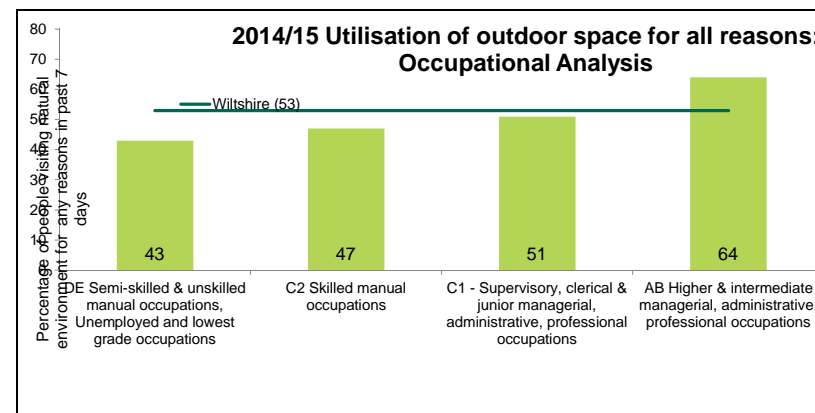
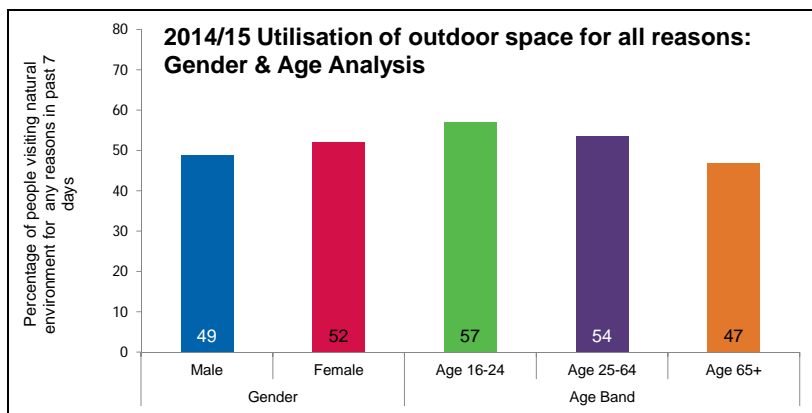
A large percentage of Wiltshire has been designated as an Area of outstanding natural beauty (44%). Wiltshire also has 9% of its area designated as Sites of scientific interest. The AONB and SSSI designation is chosen by Natural England. Wiltshire Council has allocated 6% of its area as County Wildlife sites. Many of these designation are given to the same area so it is not appropriate to sum these designations to get a total.

## Utilisation of Outdoor Space for Exercise/Health Reasons

"Outdoor Space" is defined here as the natural environment, e.g. open spaces in and around towns, including parks, canals and nature areas; beaches and coasts; and the countryside including farmland, woodland, hills and rivers. These natural environments can have a beneficial impact on physical and mental wellbeing, especially when using for exercise and health reasons, such as mountain biking or walking.



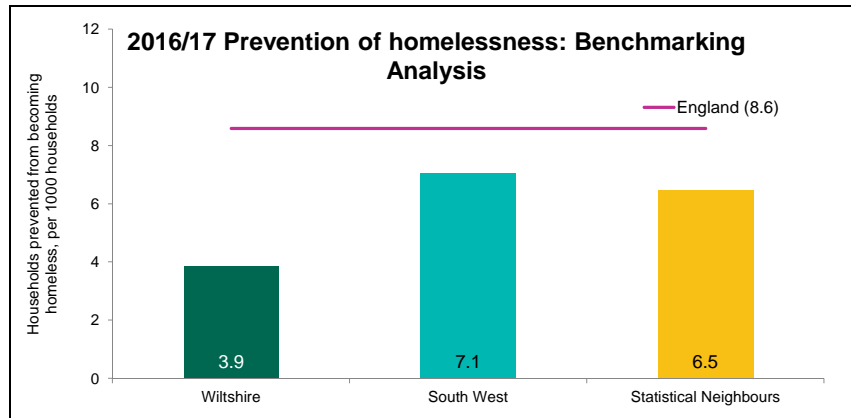
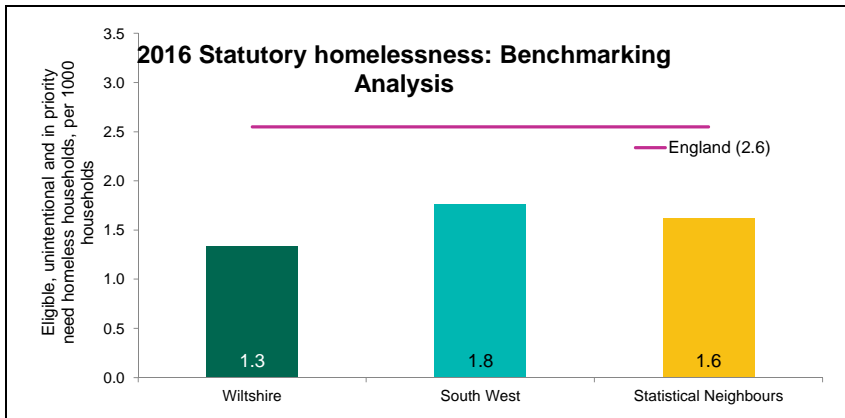
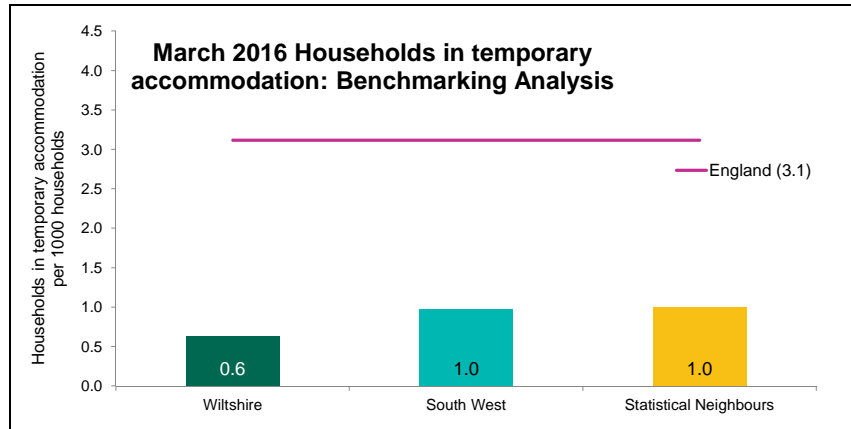
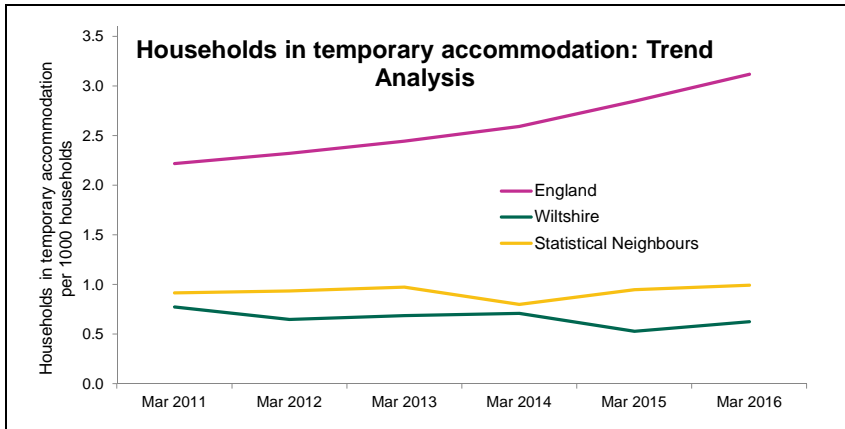
## Utilisation of Outdoor Space for All Reasons



The estimated proportion of residents taking a visit to the natural environment for exercise or health purposes over the previous 7 days declined in Wiltshire from 24.4% in 2014/15 to 18% in 2015/16, a proportion that is close to that of our comparator areas. Visits for any purpose, in 2014/15, were most often taken by younger people aged 16-24, and by those in higher and intermediate managerial, administrative, professional occupations.

# Homelessness

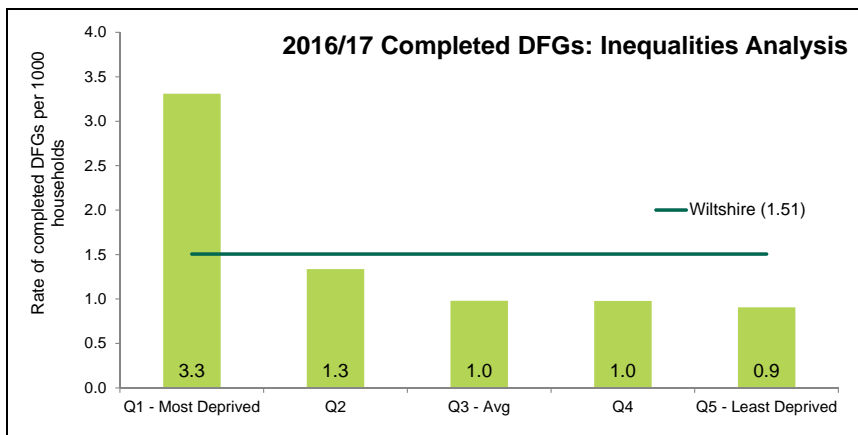
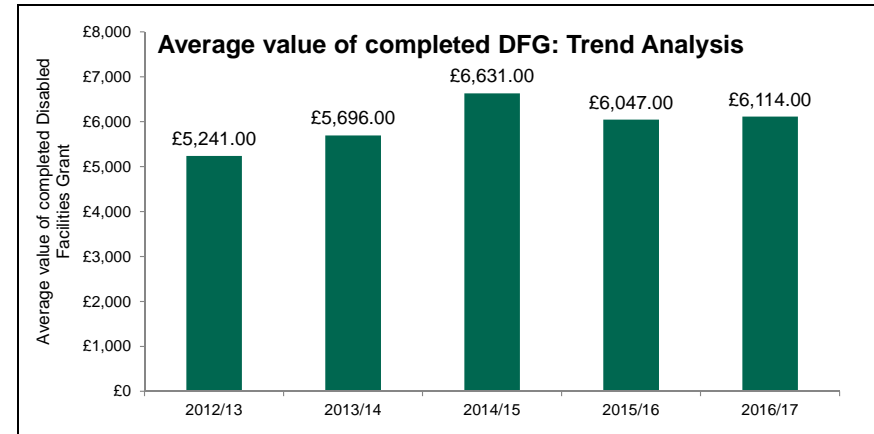
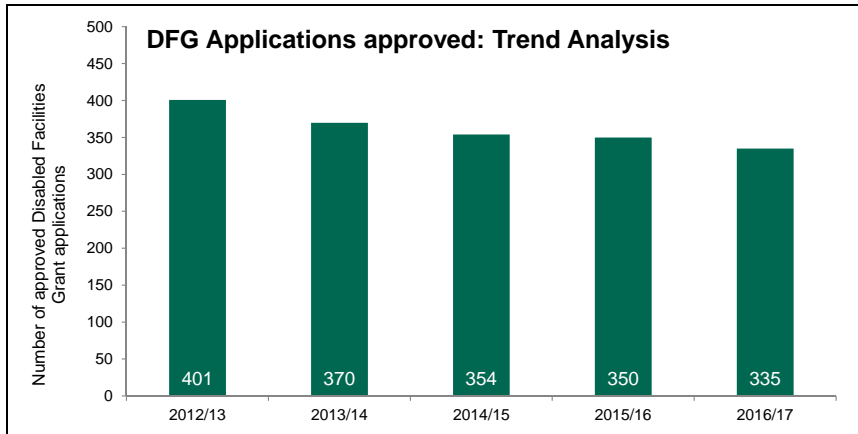
Homelessness is associated with severe poverty and is a social determinant of health. It is also associated with adverse health, education and social outcomes, particularly for children. Number of households in temporary accommodation, per 1000 households (31st March snapshot). Number of households accepted as homeless (eligible, unintentional and in priority need) per 1000 households. Number of households where intervention was able to prevent homelessness, per 1000 households



On 31st March 2016, there were 127 households in Wiltshire living in temporary accommodation while awaiting a settled home. This represents 0.6 per 1000 households, a rate that is considerably lower than that of England, and slightly lower than that of the South West and our statistical neighbours. In 2016 as a whole, 276 households in Wiltshire became homeless (eligible, unintentional and in priority need), while, in 2016/17, 796 households approached the council while at risk of homelessness and were assisted either to remain in their existing homes or to find new settled homes, thereby preventing homelessness.

## Disabled Facilities Grants

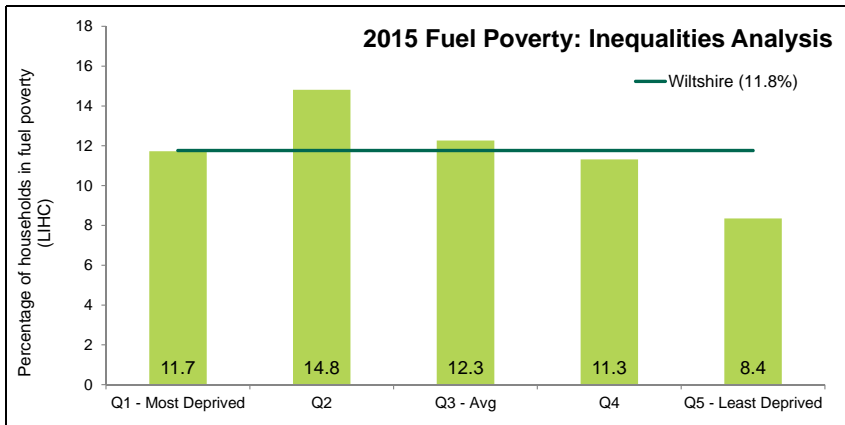
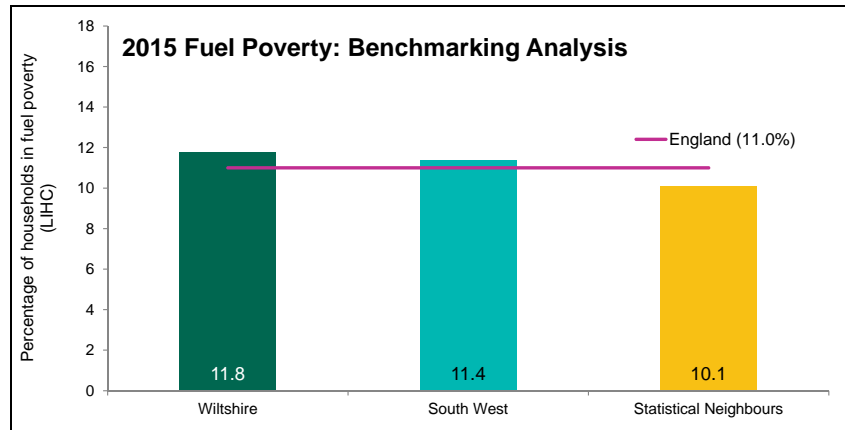
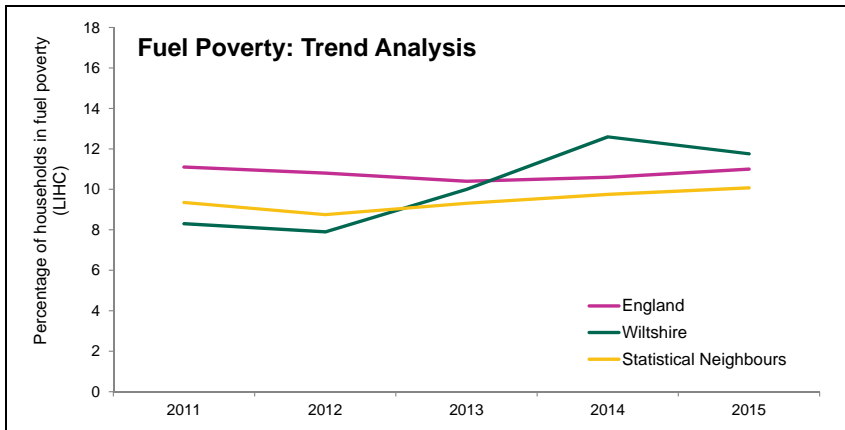
Disabled Facilities Grants are provided for people with permanent disabilities towards the cost of adaptations and facilities to enable people to continue to live in their homes. They are given by the council under Part I of the Housing Grants, Construction and Regeneration Act 1996 and are means tested except in the case of adaptations for children. More information is available at: <http://wiltshire.gov.uk/housing-grants-loans>



In 2016/17, 335 Disabled Facilities Grants (DFGs) were approved by Wiltshire Council, while the required works were completed on 307 DFGs in the same timeframe. Of the completed DFGs, 135 (44%) were carried out for individuals and families living in the most deprived quintile of areas in Wiltshire, enabling people to continue to live in their homes.

# Fuel Poverty

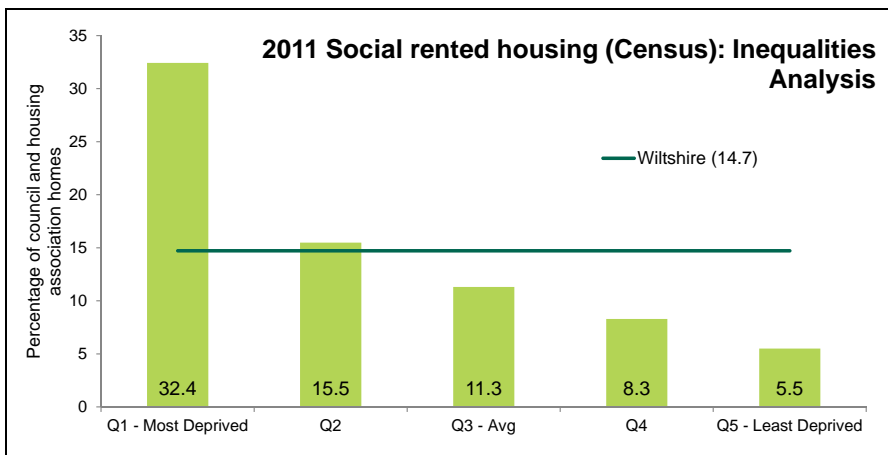
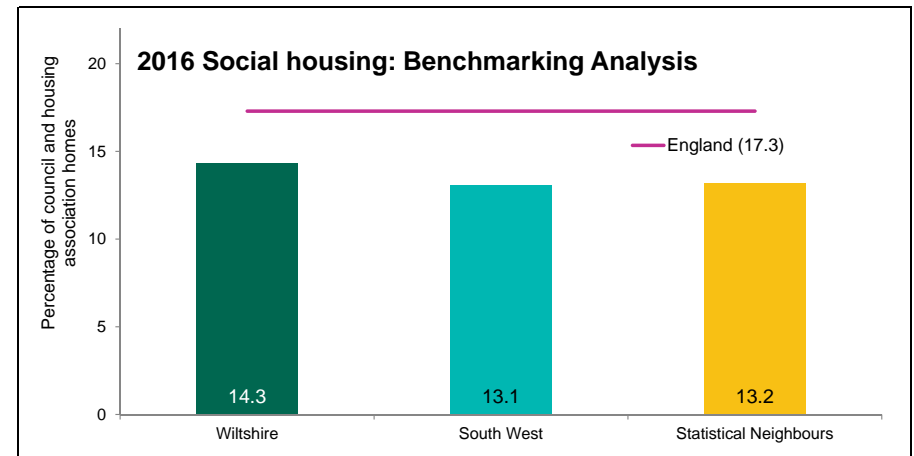
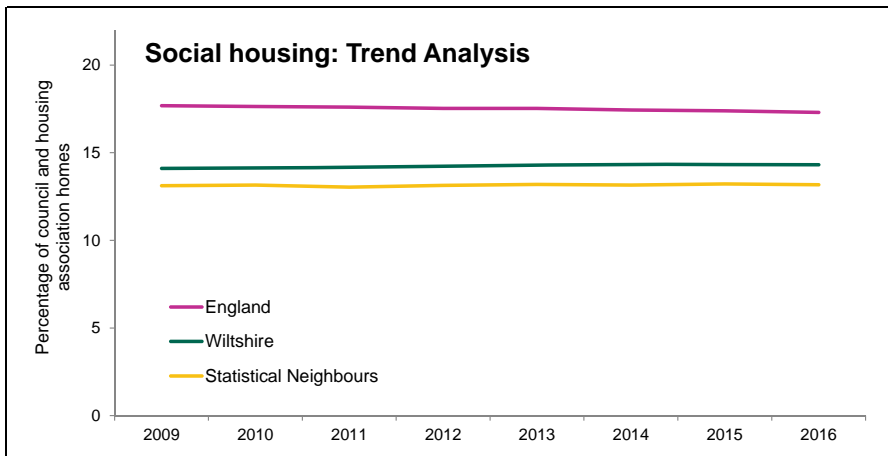
There is compelling evidence that the drivers of fuel poverty (low income, poor energy efficiency and energy prices) are strongly linked to living at low temperatures (Wilkinson et al 2001) and the recent Marmot Review Team report showed that low temperatures are strongly linked to a range of negative health outcomes. Fuel poverty in England is measured using the LIHC (Low Income High Costs) indicator, under which a household is considered to be in fuel poverty if their required fuel costs are above the national median level and, were they to spend that amount, their residual income would be below the official poverty line.



Wiltshire's levels of fuel poverty in 2015 were high (11.8%) relative to those of our statistical neighbours, and slightly higher than the England and South West proportions. Wiltshire's levels of fuel poverty rose between 2012 and 2014, before declining slightly in 2015. The highest proportions of fuel poverty are among households living in the second most deprived quintile of areas in Wiltshire.

# Social Housing

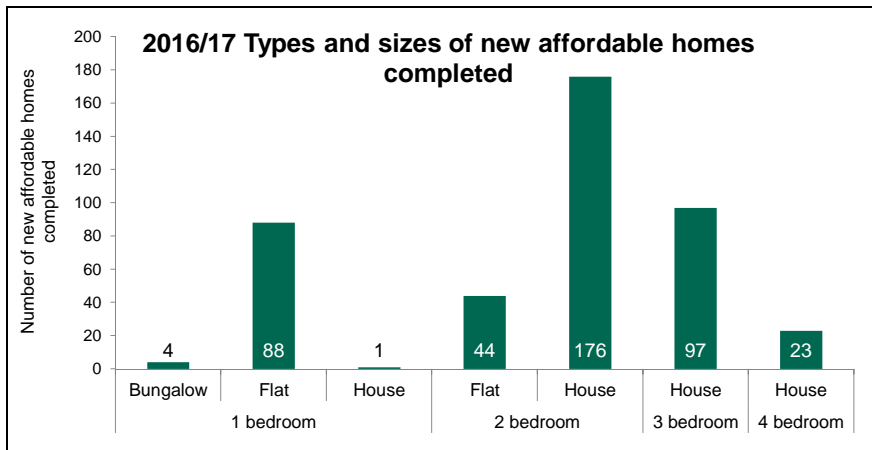
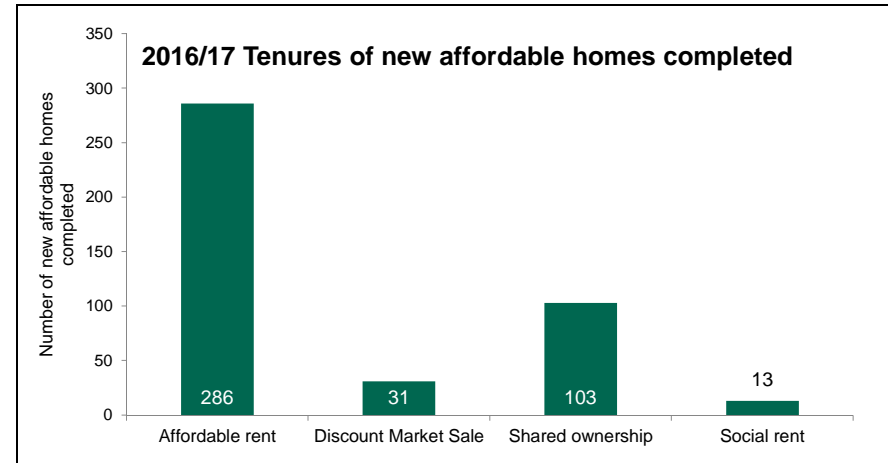
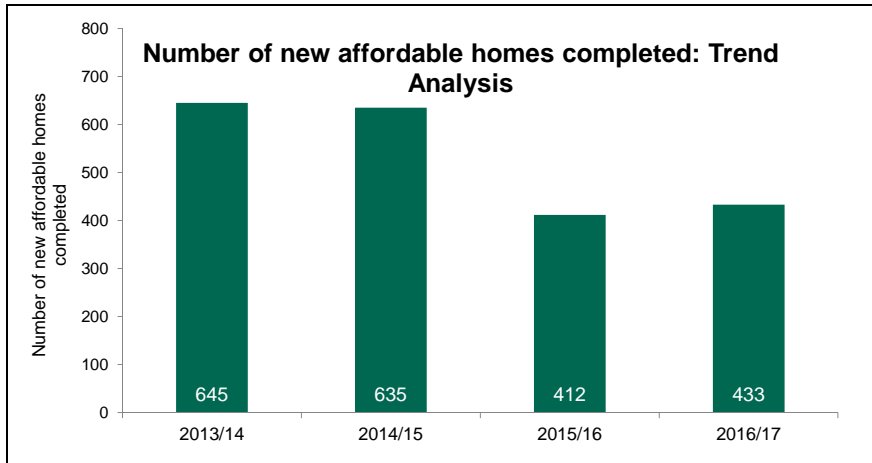
Properties owned and managed by local authorities or housing associations ("social housing") provide low-cost homes for individuals and families on low incomes. Social housing providers offer support services to all tenants and leaseholders and properties include sheltered, extra care and supported accommodation for people on low incomes with specific health or age-related needs.



In 2016, 30,290 homes in Wiltshire were owned by Wiltshire Council, other local authorities or by Registered Providers (housing associations). This represents 14.3% of the total dwellings in Wiltshire, a proportion that is similar to that of the South West and our statistical neighbours, but lower than the England average (17.3%).

## New affordable homes

Good housing is essential to people's wellbeing, and housing costs in Wiltshire are high. "Affordable homes" include both rented and low-cost ownership homes, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. The charts below show the numbers of new affordable homes delivered in Wiltshire.



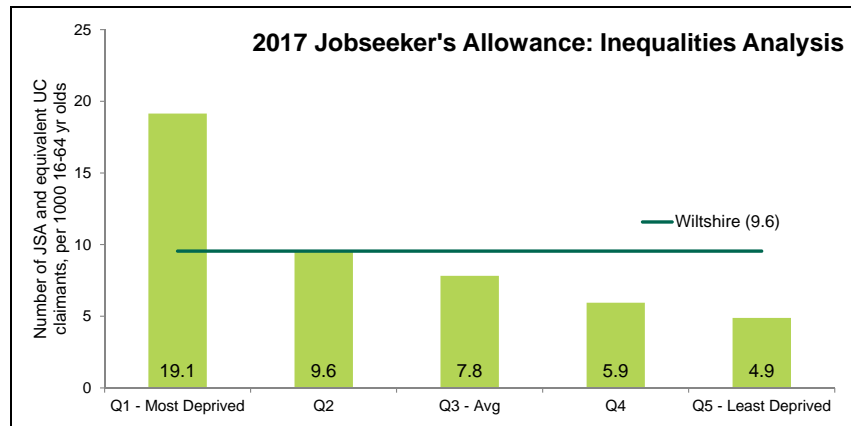
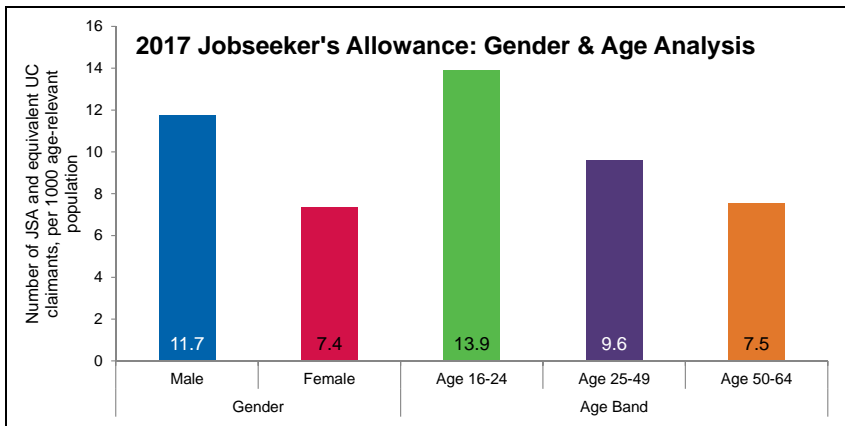
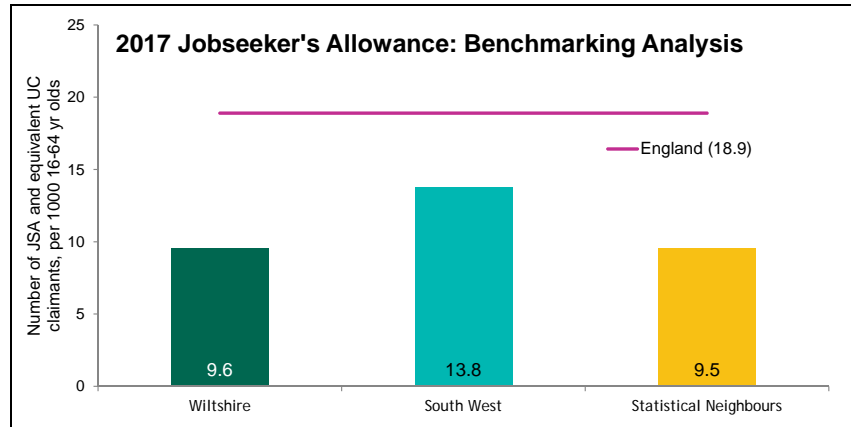
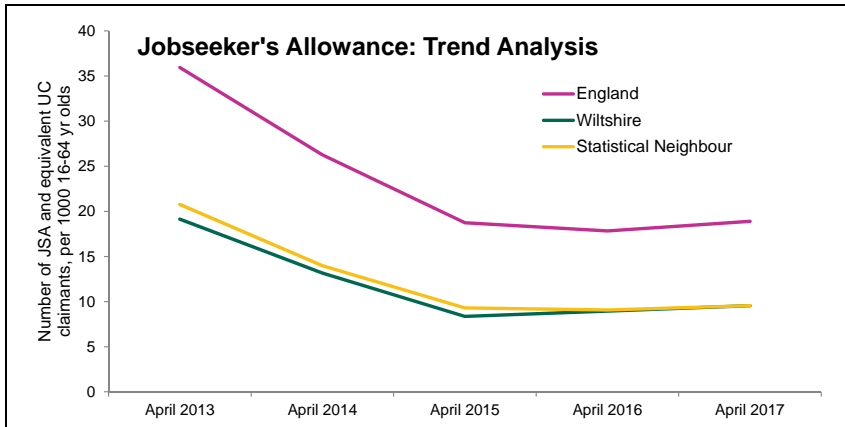
433 new affordable homes were delivered in 2016/17 in Wiltshire, a reduction of 212 from the 645 completed in 2013/14. Of the new affordable homes delivered in 2016/17, the majority were available for rent, with 2 bedroom houses the predominant size and type of new affordable home completed.

DCLG, quarterly P2 returns; Wiltshire Council records



# Jobseekers

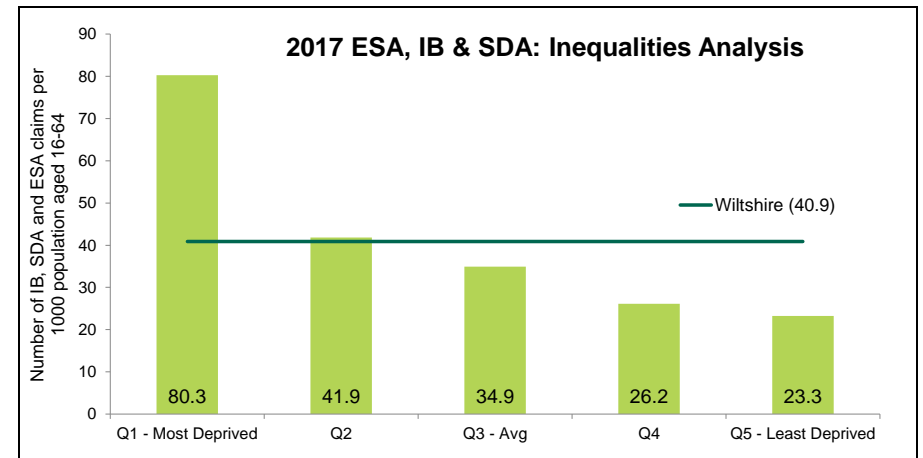
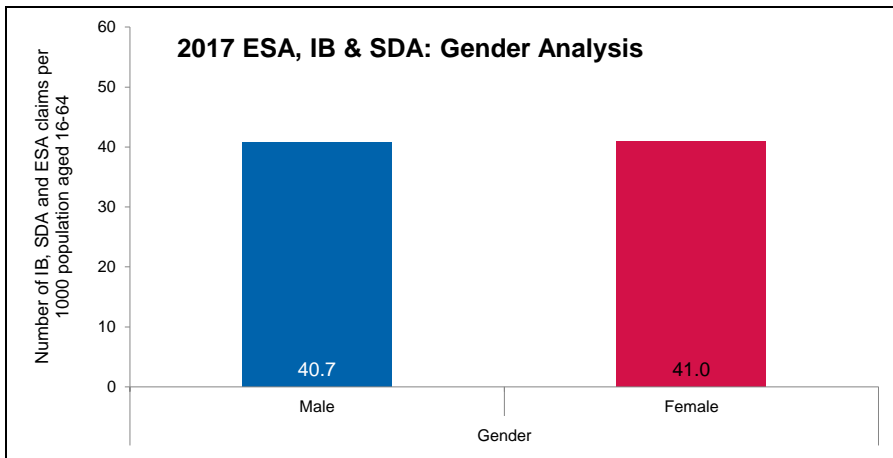
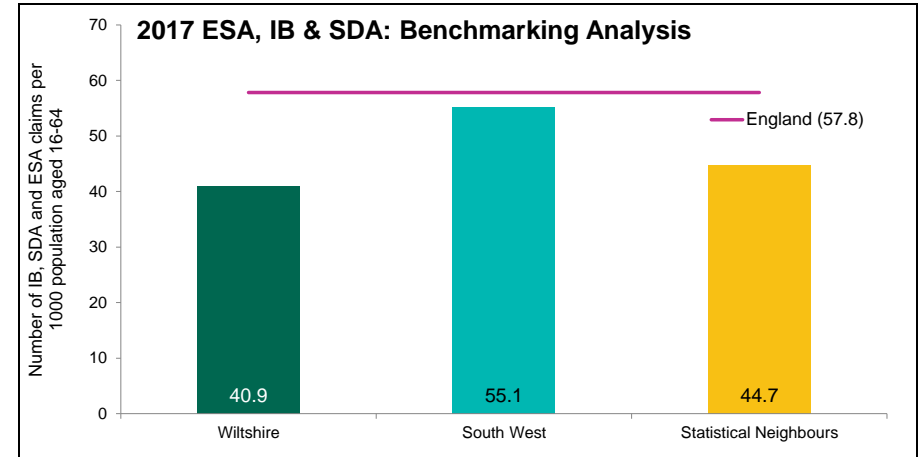
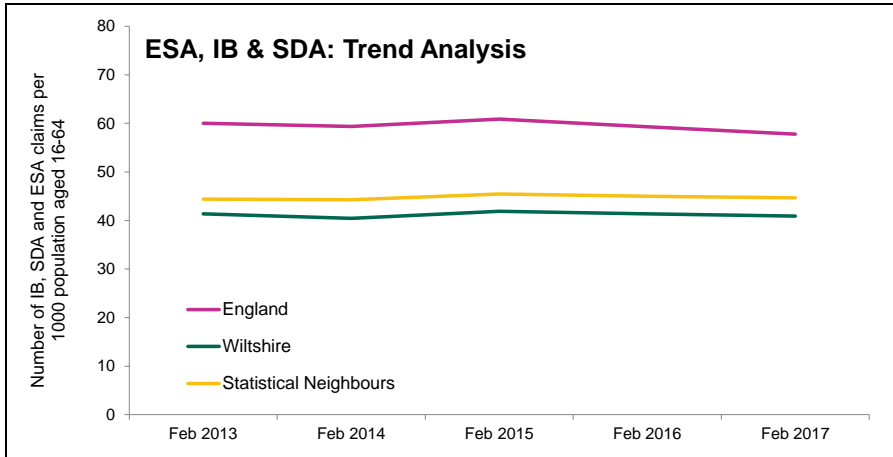
Unemployment is associated with an increased risk of ill health and mortality. There are relationships between unemployment and poor mental health and suicide, higher self-reported ill health and limiting long term illness and a higher prevalence of risky health behaviours including alcohol use and smoking. Links between unemployment and poor mental health have been explained by the psychosocial effects of unemployment: stigma, isolation and loss of self-worth. Jobseeker's Allowance, or the equivalent element of Universal Credit, is available to unemployed people who are actively seeking employment.



In April 2017 there were 2,805 people in Wiltshire claiming Jobseekers Allowance or claiming Universal Credit and required to seek work. This represents 0.96% of the working age population, a rate that is lower than in England and the South West as a whole, and very close to that of our statistical neighbours (0.95%). Young men living in deprived areas are the most likely group in Wiltshire to claim.

## Limited capacity for work due to illness or disability

Employment & Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance are available to people whose ability to work is affected by ill health or disability.

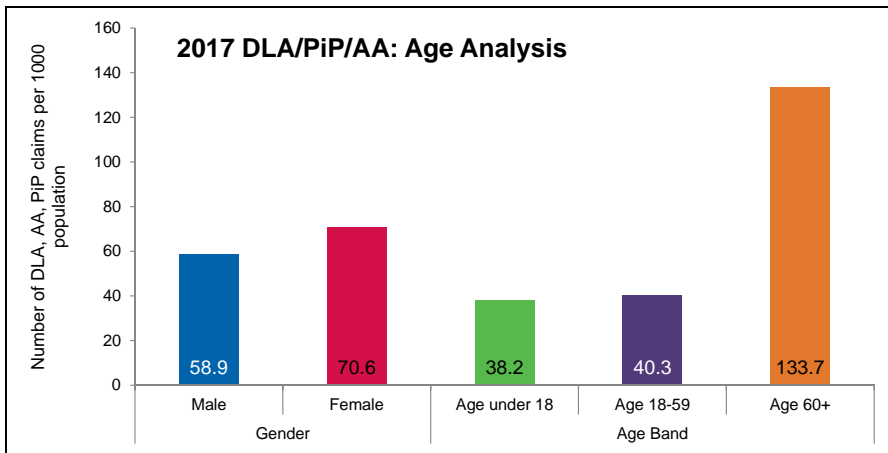
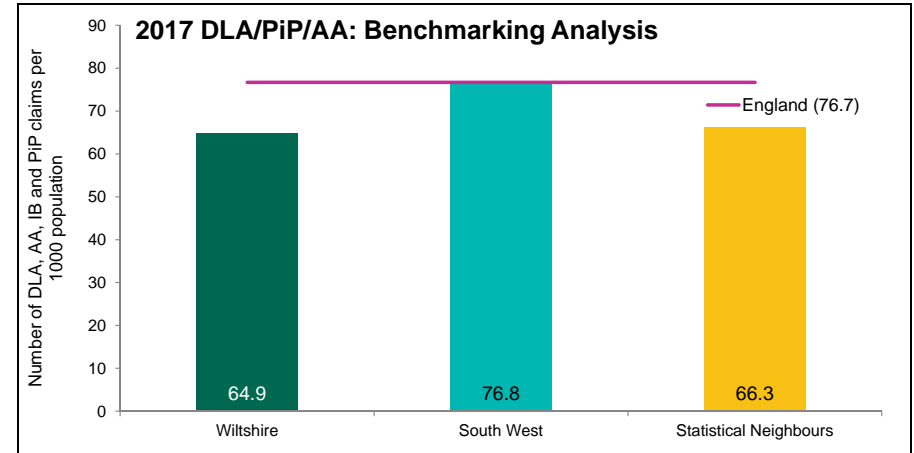
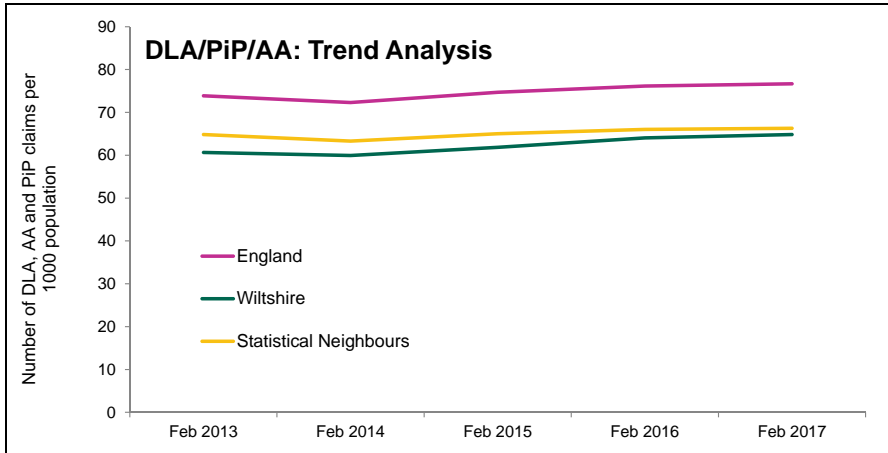


In February 2017 there were 11,568 people claiming Employment & Support Allowance in Wiltshire, and 440 claiming Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance. This represents 4.09% of the working age population. Wiltshire's rate is much lower than that of England and the South West as a whole, and slightly lower than that of our statistical neighbours.

DWP, Stat-Xplore; DWP claimant counts; ONS 2016 mid year estimates.

# Mobility & Care Support

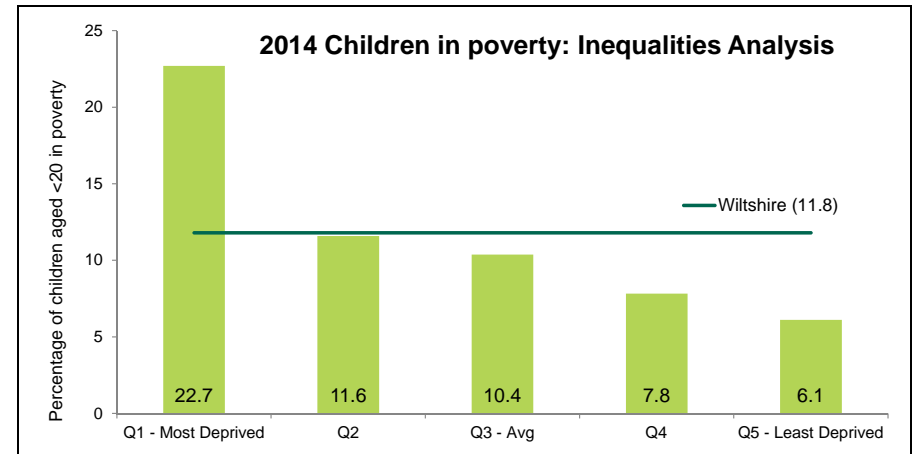
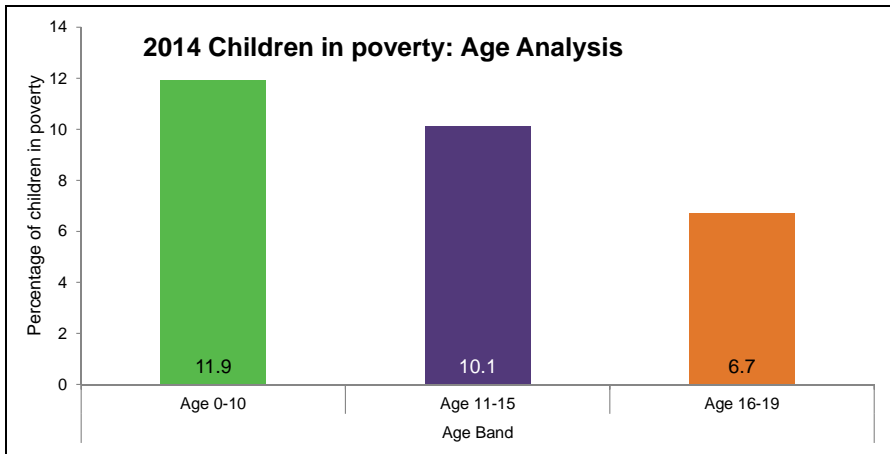
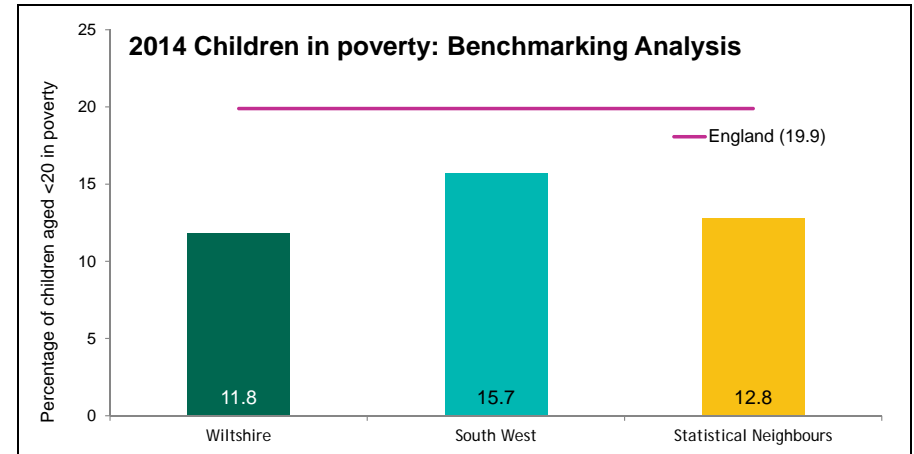
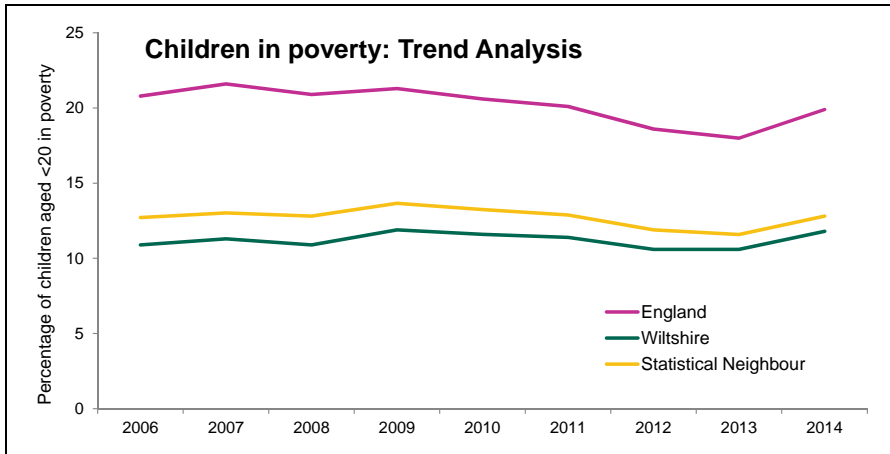
Disability Living Allowance (DLA), Attendance Allowance (AA) or Personal Independence Payments (PiP) are available to help people with disabilities to manage their mobility and care needs.



In February 2017 there were 13,929 people in Wiltshire claiming DLA, 6,601 claiming PiP, and 11,146 claiming AA. Combined, this represents 6.49% of the total population. This rate is lower than in England and the South West as a whole, and close to that of our statistical neighbours (6.63%). Women are slightly more likely than men in Wiltshire to claim one of these benefits, and, per age-relevant population, older people are much more likely than younger to require it.

# Children in Poverty

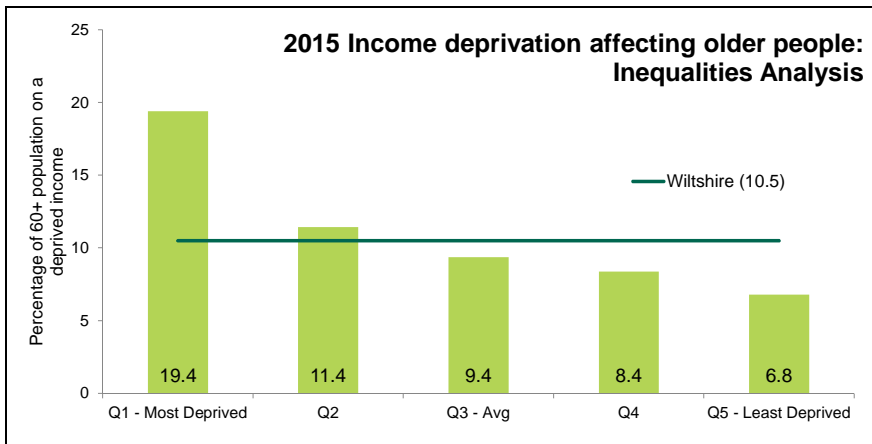
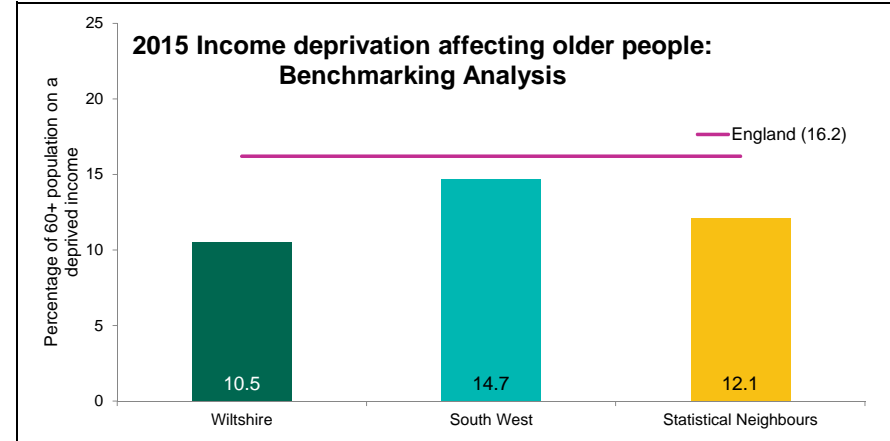
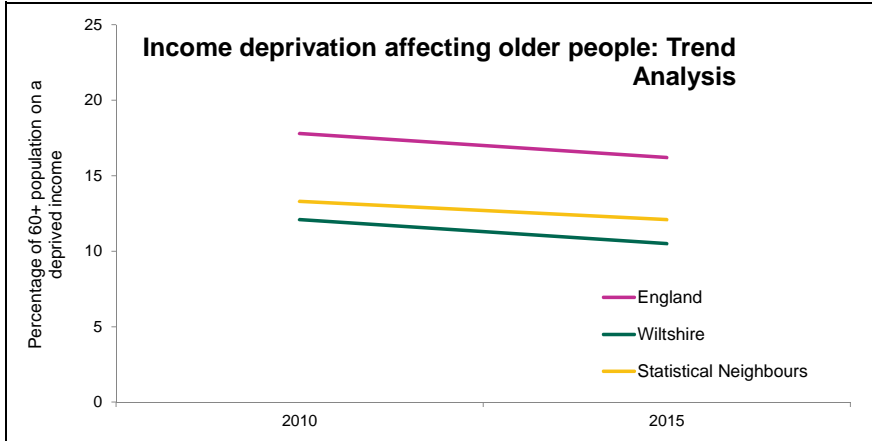
Childhood poverty is a serious issue in itself and can also lead to premature mortality and poor health in adulthood (Marmot Review, 2010).



In 2014 there were an estimated 11,980 children aged under 20 living in low income families in Wiltshire. This represents 11.8% of the 0-19 year olds in Wiltshire. The rate is significantly lower than in England and the South West, and slightly lower than among our statistical neighbours (12.8%). Young children aged under 11 living in more deprived areas are the most likely group to be living in poverty.

# Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

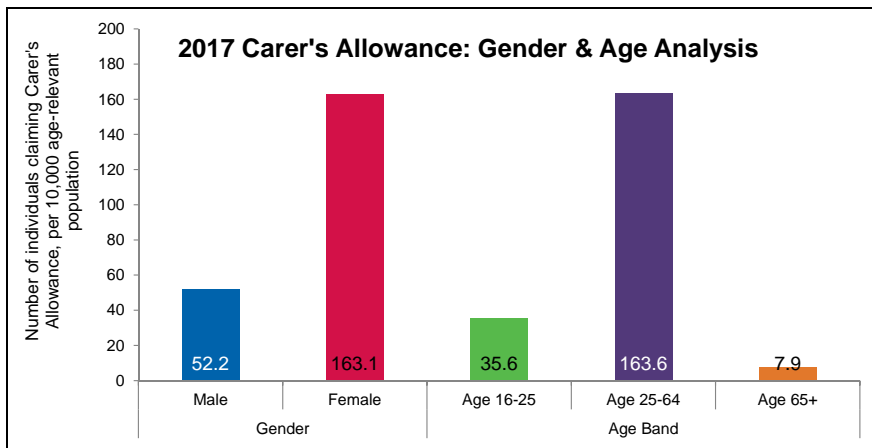
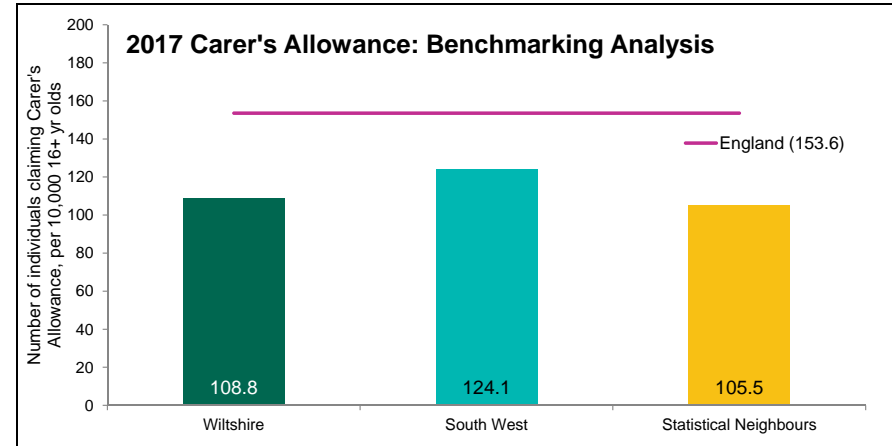
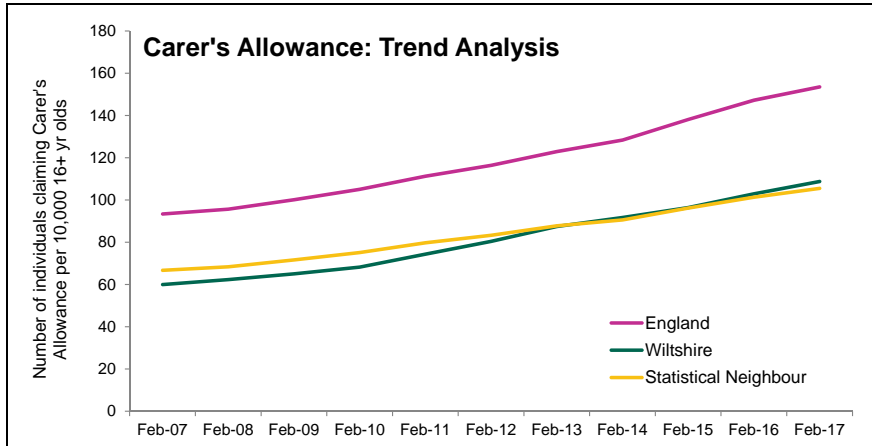
Poverty has a serious negative effect on health at all ages, and can cause additional problems for older people whose health needs are often greater than those of the younger population. Wiltshire's ageing population presents significant challenges and opportunities for health services.



In 2015, 10.5% of Wiltshire's 60+ year olds were on a low income (measured based on receipt of income-related benefits). This is a smaller proportion than that of England (16.2%), the South West (14.2%) and our statistical neighbours (12.1%). There is, however, significant variation within the county, with 19.4% of those aged 60+ in the most deprived local quintile on a low income, compared to 6.8% of those in the least deprived local quintile.

# Carer's Allowance

Carer's Allowance is a non-contributory benefit for people who (1) look after a severely disabled person for at least 35 hours per week; (2) are not gainfully employed; and (3) are aged 16 or over and are not in full time education

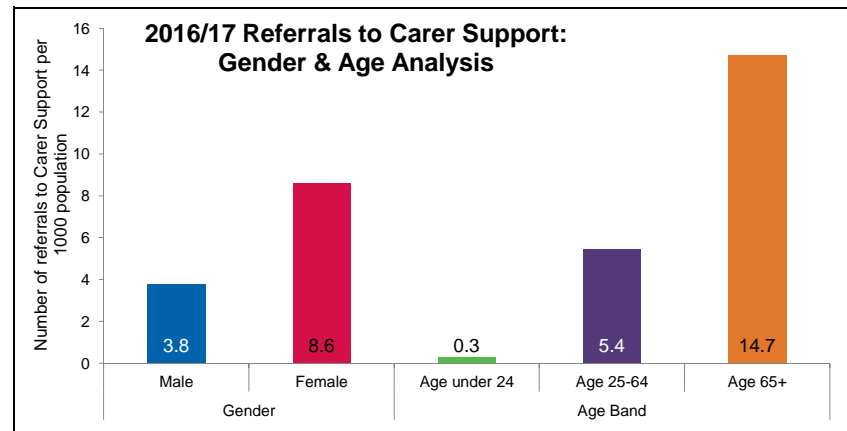
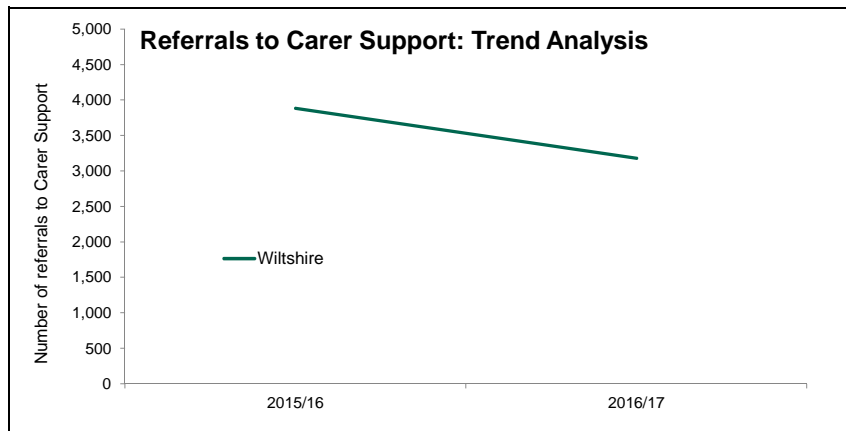
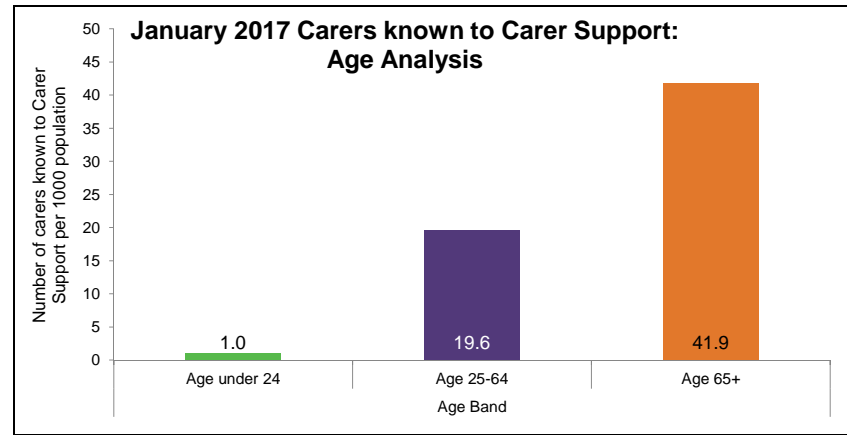
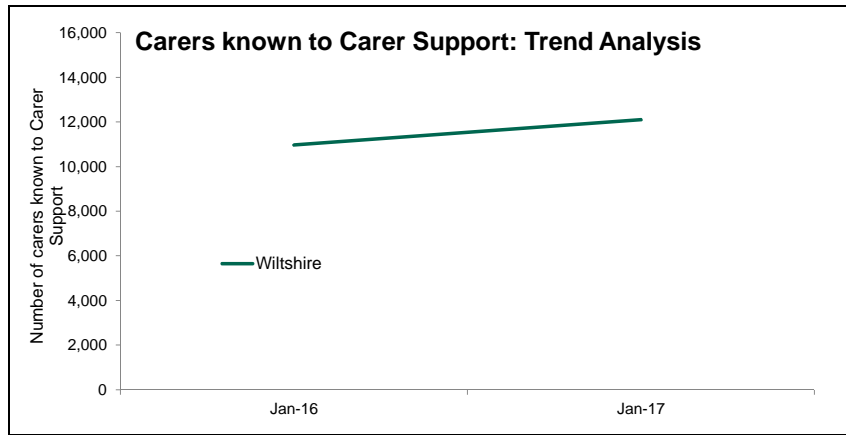


Rates of individuals claiming Carer's Allowance are rising in Wiltshire as nationally. In February 2017, there were 108.8 claimants per 10,000 people aged 16+ in Wiltshire, a rate that is lower than that of England and the South West, and slightly higher than that of our statistical neighbours. This equates to 4,300 people in Wiltshire claiming Carer's Allowance in February 2017, of whom 76.5% were female.

DWP Claimant count

# Carers

A carer is someone who cares, unpaid, for a friend or family member who due to illness, frailty, disability, addiction or other difficulties, cannot look after themselves. Carers perform a vital and demanding service and are supported in Wiltshire by Carer Support Wiltshire ( <https://carersinwiltshire.co.uk/> ). The 2011 Census indicated there were 47,608 carers in Wiltshire.

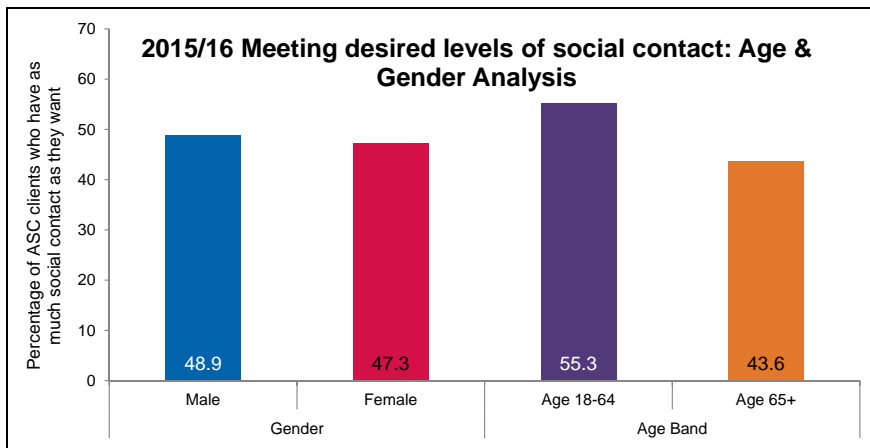
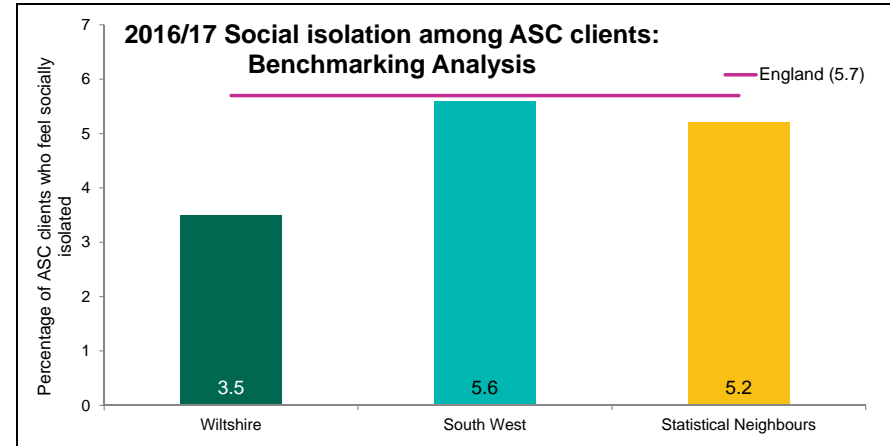
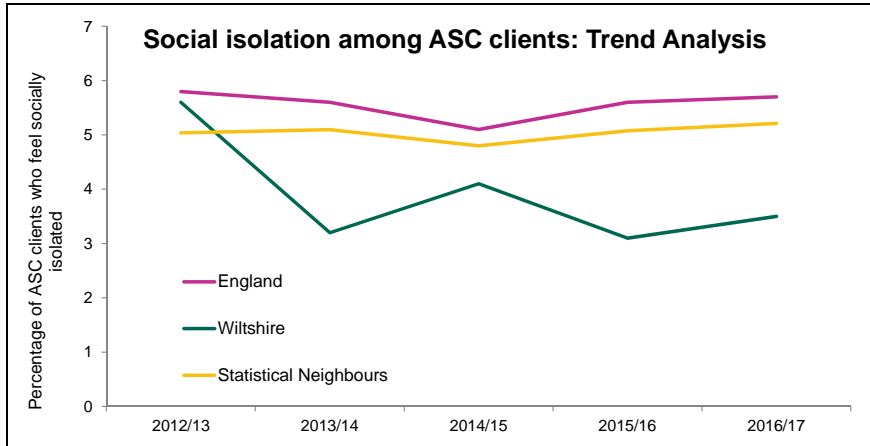


The number of carers known to Carer Support Wiltshire rose from 10,968 in January 2016 to 12,107 in January 2017. Of these, 4,252 are known to be aged 65+. There were 3,180 referrals to Carer Support Wiltshire in 2016/17, a reduction of 705 from the number of referrals made in 2015/16 (3,885). 2,127 of the 2016/17 referred individuals are women and 1,498 are known to be aged 65+.

Carer Support Wiltshire; ONS 2016 mid-year estimates.

## Social Isolation among Adult Social Care Clients

Social isolation is associated with poor mental and physical health and can be a particularly difficult for vulnerable people to manage. The Wiltshire Older People's Collaborative and the Adult Social Care transformation are aiming to connect clients (and carers) to local services to try and reduce social isolation.

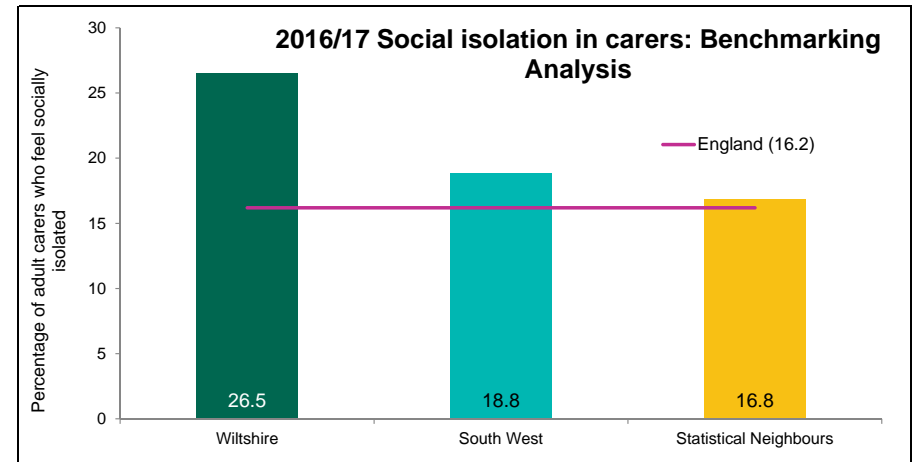
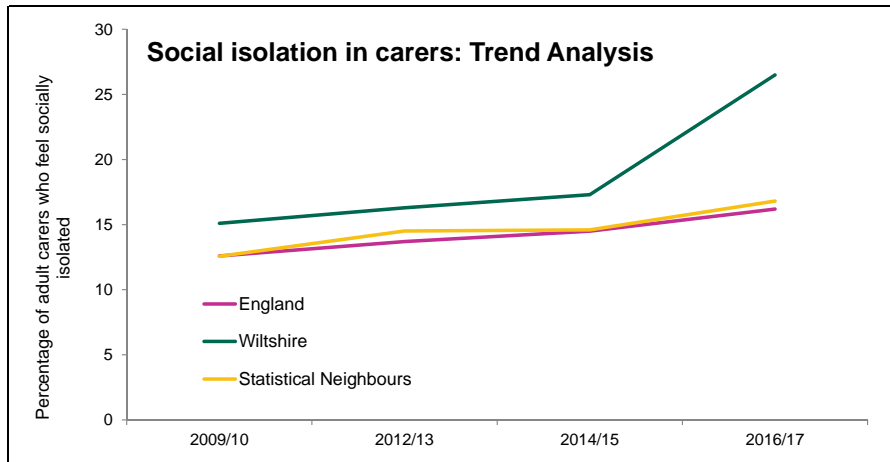


In 2016/17, 3.5% of Adult Social Care clients in Wiltshire reported having little social contact with people and feeling socially isolated. This is a lower proportion than in England (5.7%), the South West (5.6%) and our statistical neighbours (5.2%). In 2015/16, 48% of ASC clients in Wiltshire reported having as much social contact as they wanted with people they liked, but this proportion was lower among older people aged 65+ (43.6%) and slightly lower for women (47.3%) than for men (48.9%).



## Social Isolation in Carers

Social isolation is associated with poor mental and physical health and is an issue of particular concern with carers. The Wiltshire Older People's Collaborative, the Adult Social Care transformation and Wiltshire Carer Support are aiming to connect carers to local services and provide support to try and reduce social isolation among carers in Wiltshire.

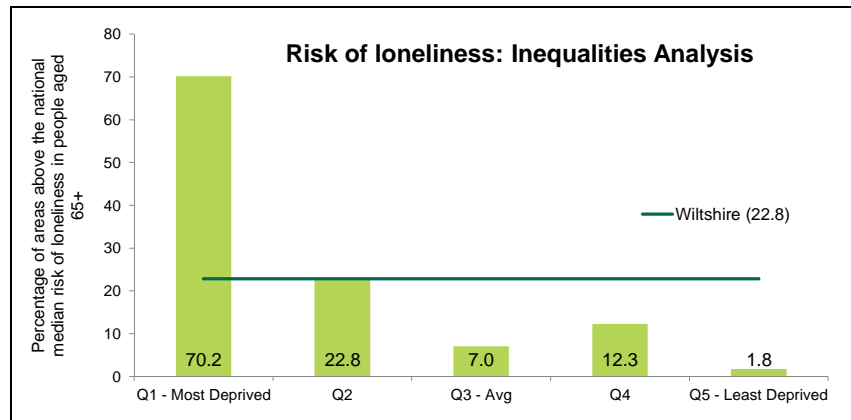
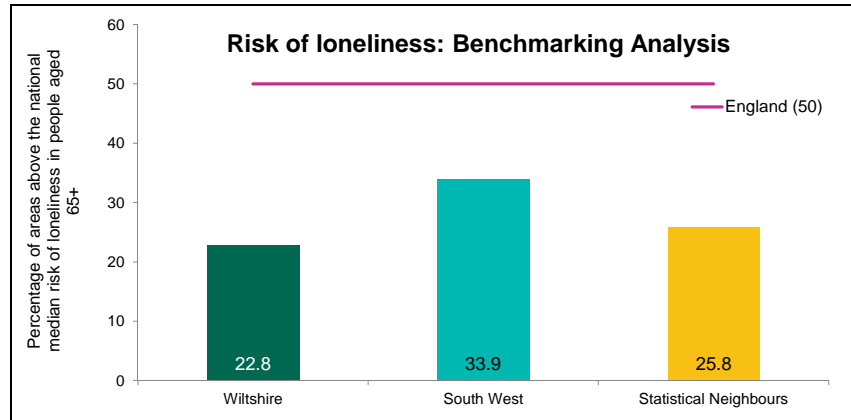
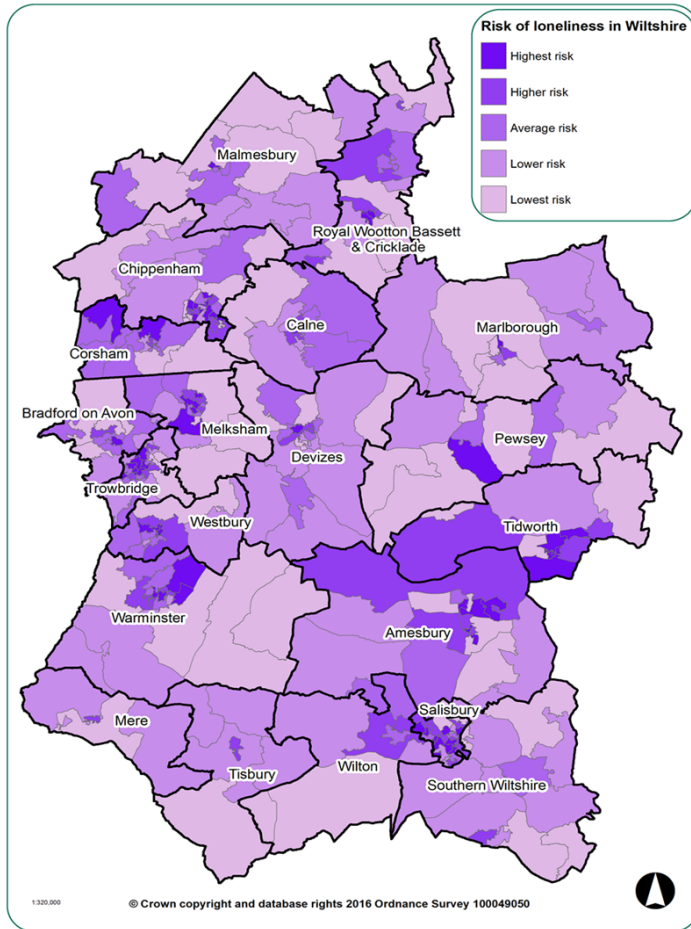


In 2016/17, 26.5% of adult carers in Wiltshire reported having little social contact with people and feeling socially isolated. This is a large increase on the 17.3% who reported this in 2014/15, and considerably worse than the proportions in England (16.2%), the South West (18.8%) and in our statistical neighbours (16.8%)

HSCIC Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers in England, 2009/10 to 2016/17

# Social isolation- Loneliness

Loneliness has a strong relationship with low personal well-being. Age UK have published evidence on the risk of loneliness across the country. This evidence has been adapted for a Wiltshire perspective and presented here.

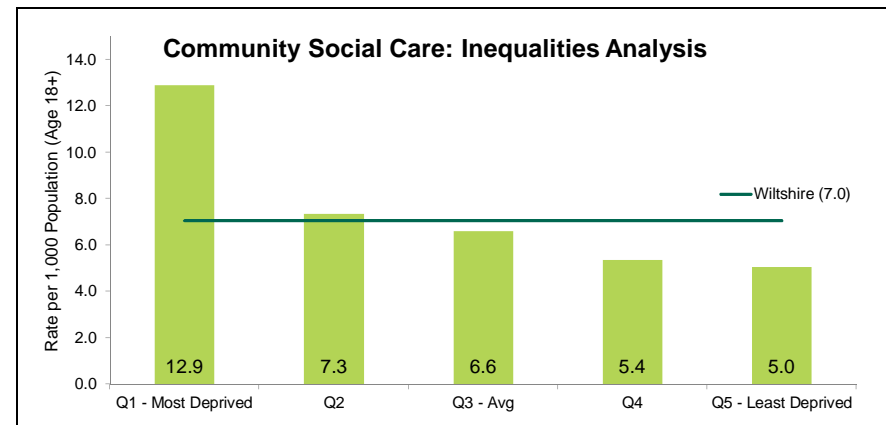
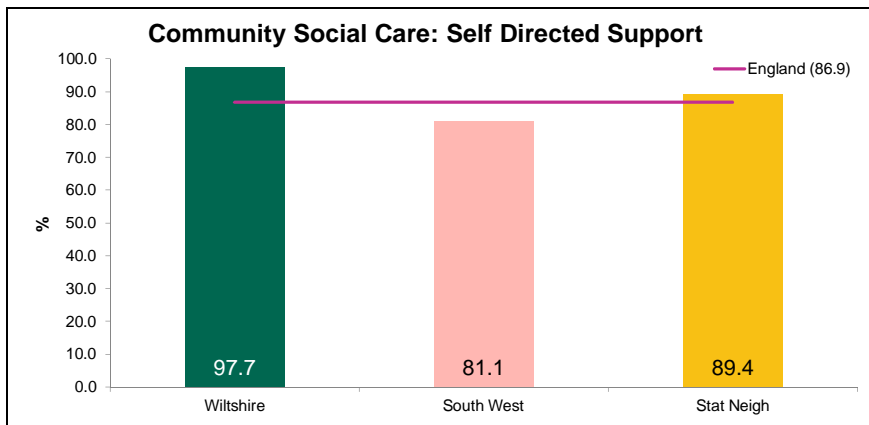
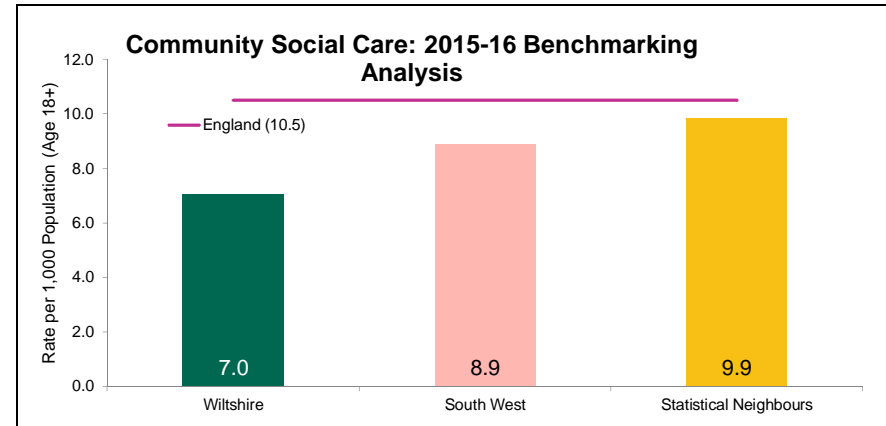
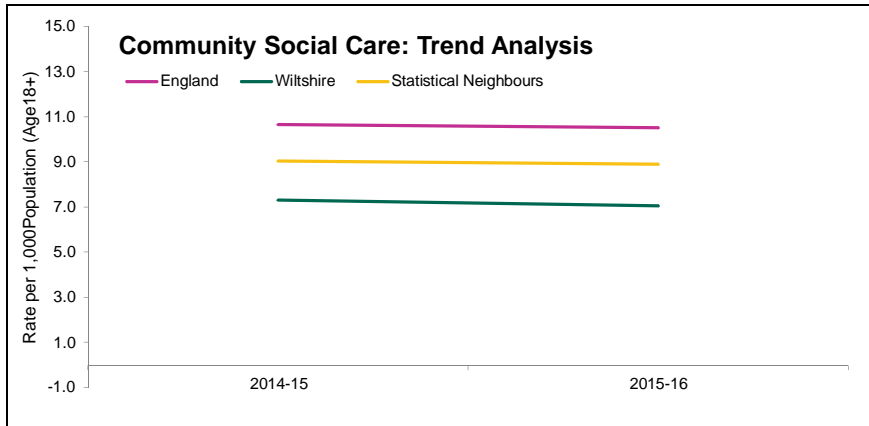


Wiltshire has a lower risk of loneliness than England, the South West and Wiltshire's statistical neighbours. Areas with the most deprivation have a higher risk of loneliness.

<https://www.ageuk.org.uk/our-impact/policy-research/loneliness-maps/>

## People receiving social care support in the community (Age 18+)

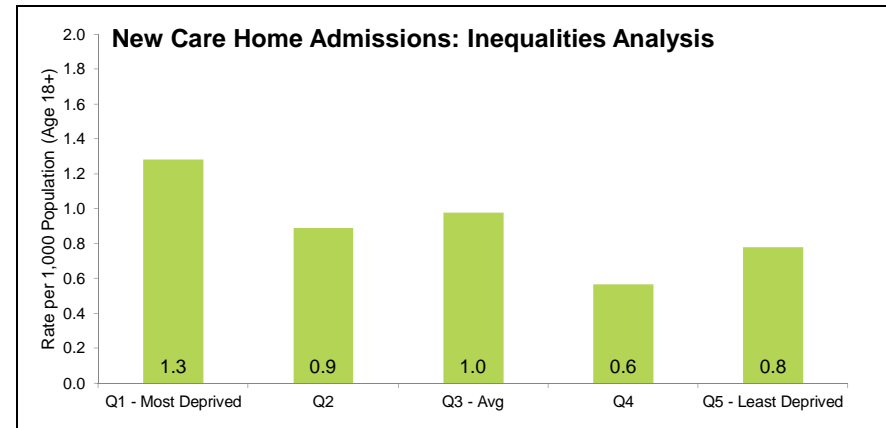
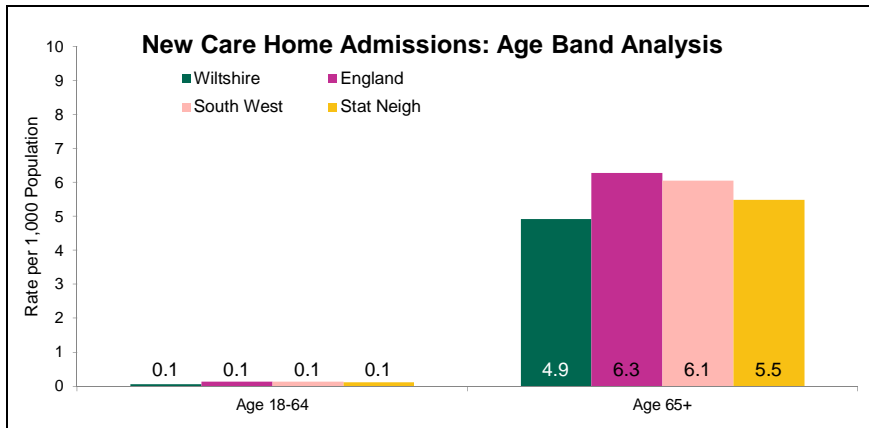
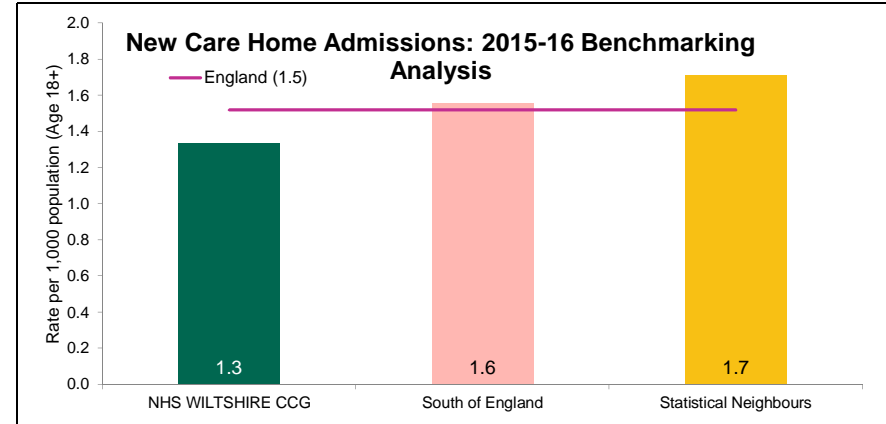
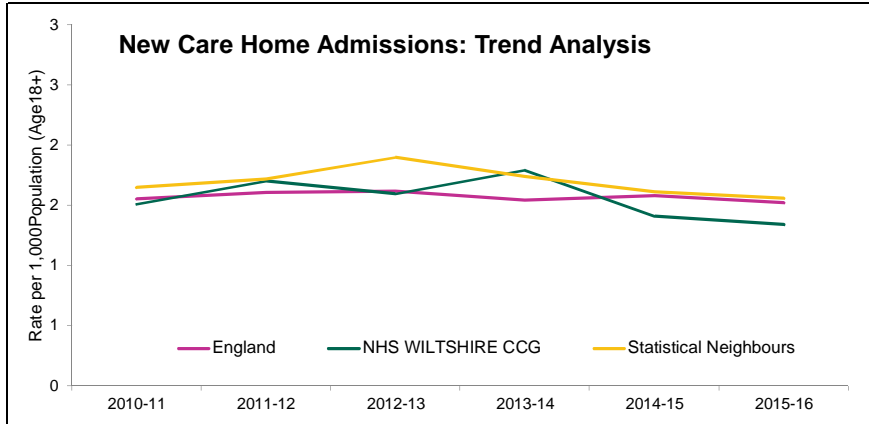
Research suggests that, where possible, people prefer to stay in their own home rather than move into residential care. People manage their own support as much as they wish, so that they are in control of what, how and when support is delivered to match their needs.



The rate of people in Wiltshire receiving support in the community is lower than in England, South West and our statistical neighbours. The proportion of the clients receiving Self Directed Support and/or Direct Payments is higher than the England, South West and our statistical neighbours. Those living in more deprived areas have a higher rate of support.

## New permanent admissions to care homes (Age 18+)

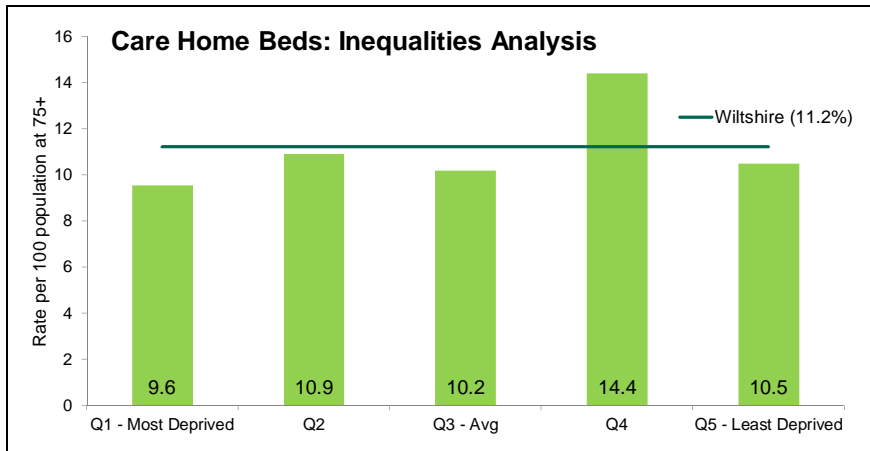
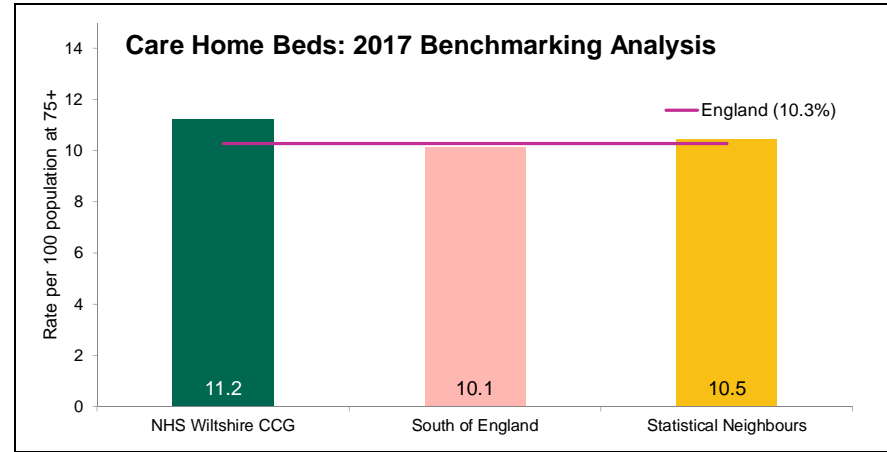
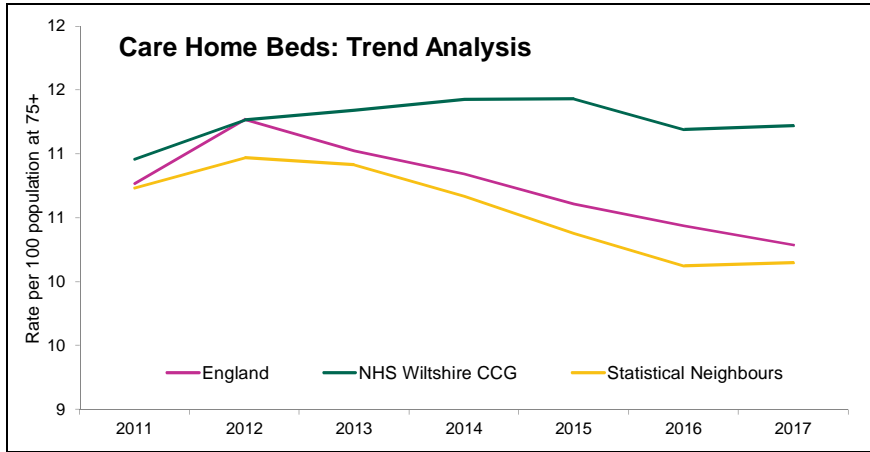
Avoiding permanent placements in residential and nursing care homes is a good measure of delaying dependency. Research suggests that, where possible, people prefer to stay in their own home rather than move into residential care. However, it is acknowledged that for some client groups that admission to residential or nursing care homes can represent an improvement in their situation.



The rate of new permanent admissions to care homes in Wiltshire is slightly lower than the England, South West and our Statistical Neighbours. In terms of the inequalities analysis the rate of people coming from more deprived areas seems to be higher than those coming from the other areas of Wiltshire.

# Care Home Beds

To understand the trends and variations in availability of care home beds in residential care homes. This is important for End of Life Care in terms of ensuring access to appropriate provision. It is also important for support in later life when either temporary use of a care home for respite might help with longer term independence

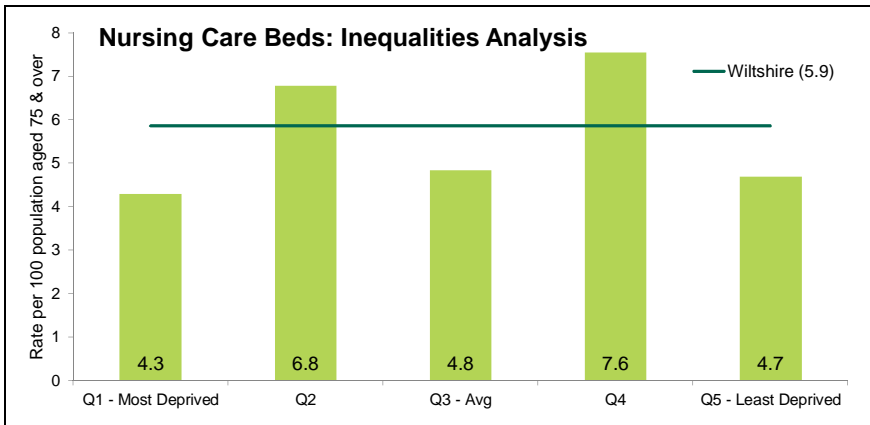
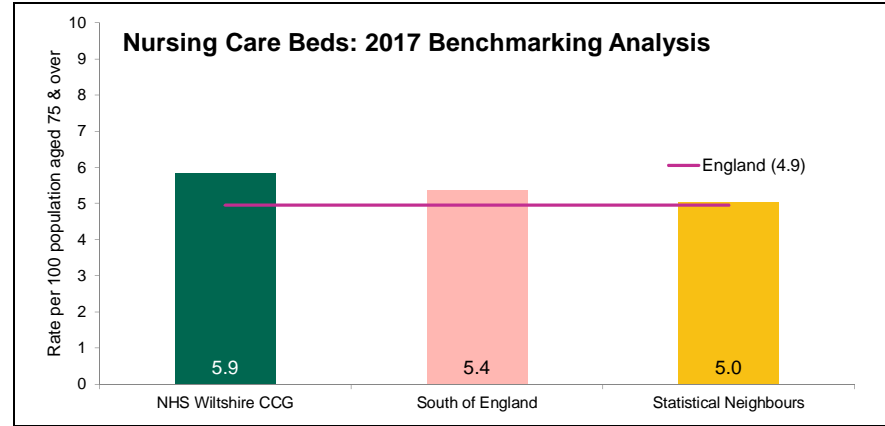
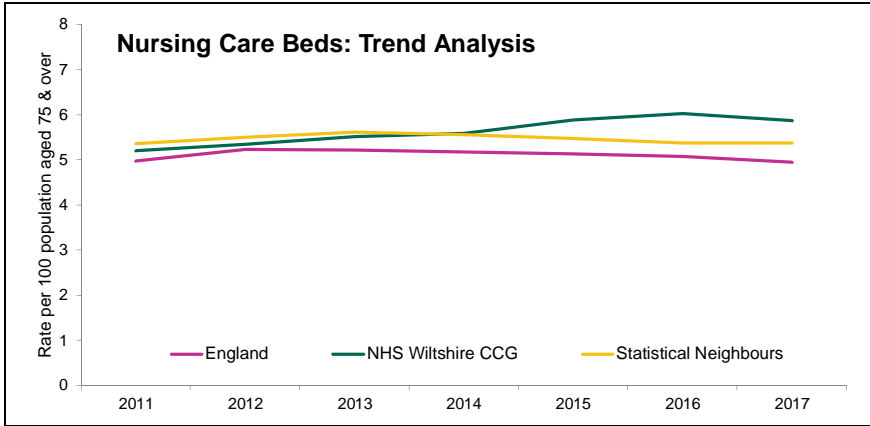


The number of care home beds per 100 population aged 75 and over is higher than the England, South West and our Statistical Neighbours average. While Wiltshire has seen some reduction in the number of beds per 100 population the reduction in other areas is much more severe.

Care Quality Commission data and ONS mid year population estimates.

# Nursing Home Beds

To understand the trends and variations in availability of care home beds in residential care homes. This is important for End of Life Care in terms of ensuring access to appropriate provision. It is also important for support in later life when either temporary use of a care home for respite might help with longer term independence

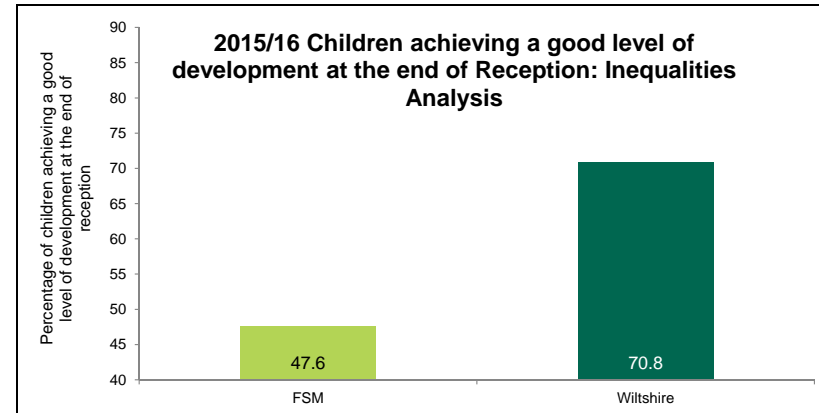
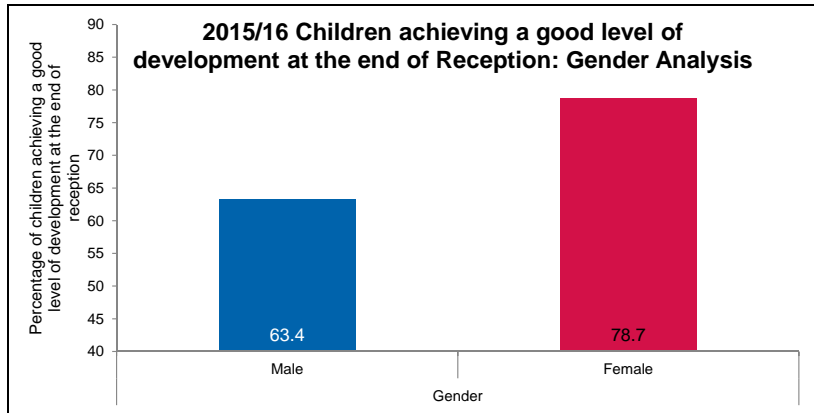
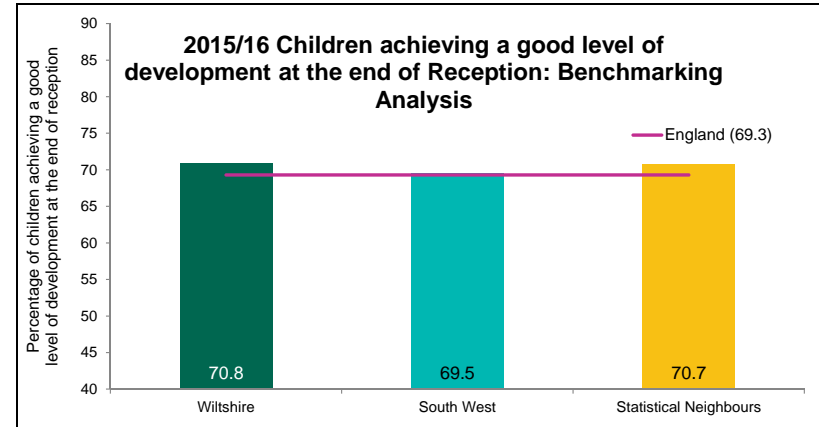
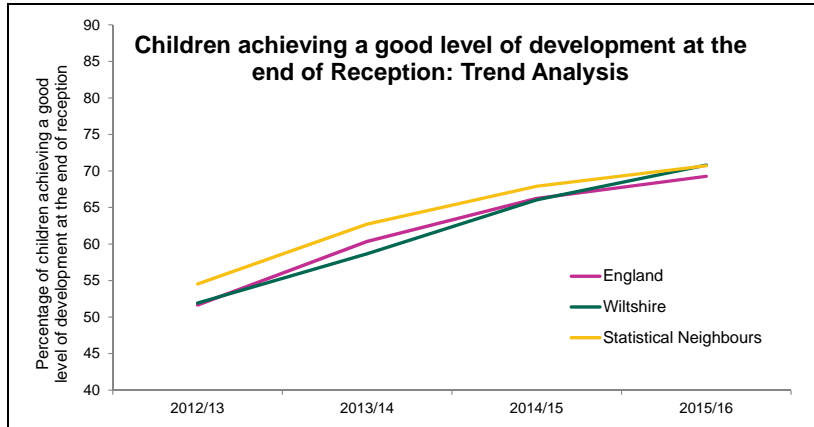


The number of nursing home beds per 100 population aged 75 and over in Wiltshire has increase in the last couple of years and is now higher than the England, South West and our Statistical Neighbours average. There is some variation in the distribution of the beds by deprivation and the Council is working to help achieve a distribution which meets the demands of local areas.

Care Quality Commision Data and ONS mid year population estimates.

## Children Achieving a Good Level of Development at the end of Reception

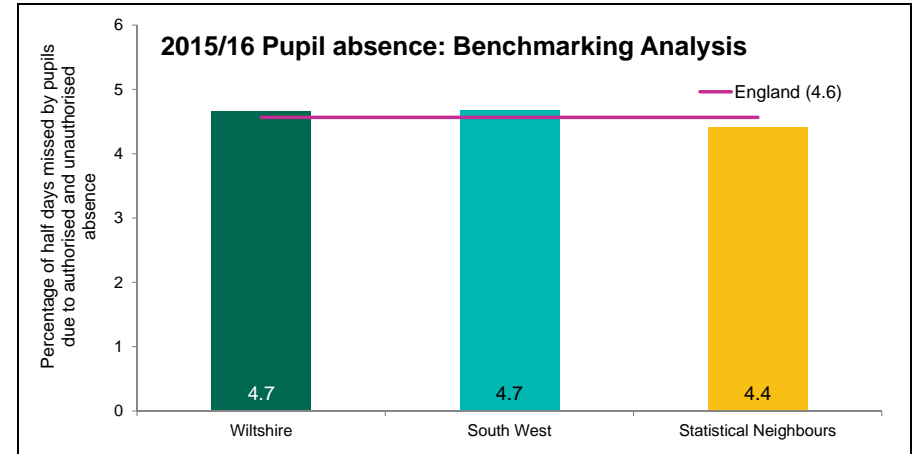
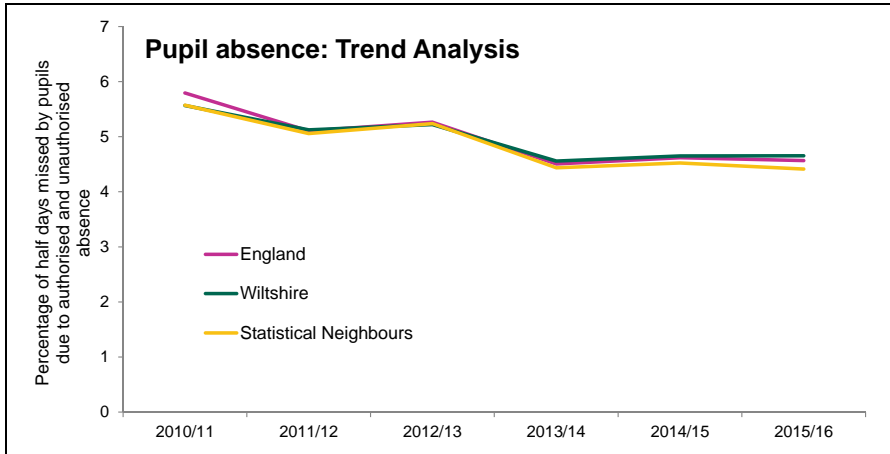
Children are defined as having reached a good level of development if they achieve at least the expected level in the early learning goals in the prime areas of learning (personal, social and emotional development; physical development; and communication and language) and the early learning goals in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy.



The proportion of children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception has risen in Wiltshire from 51.9% in 2012/13 to 70.8% in 2015/16. This is a slightly higher proportion than in our comparator areas. A higher proportion of girls than boys achieved this (78.7% to 63.4%) and the same gender bias is also notable among children with free school meal (FSM) status. The school readiness of children in Wiltshire with FSM status overall was much lower (47.6%) than for Wiltshire as a whole, and considerably worse for boys (39.4%) than girls (56.5%). While this does represent an improvement over time (2012/13 FSM - 24.4% (boys), 28.6% (girls), 25.5% (all)), Wiltshire's 2015/16 proportion of 47.6% is below the England proportion (54.4%).

# Pupil Absence

Tackling absenteeism from school is vital to ensuring every child meets their potential. Parents of children of compulsory school age are required to ensure their children receive a suitable education by regular school attendance.



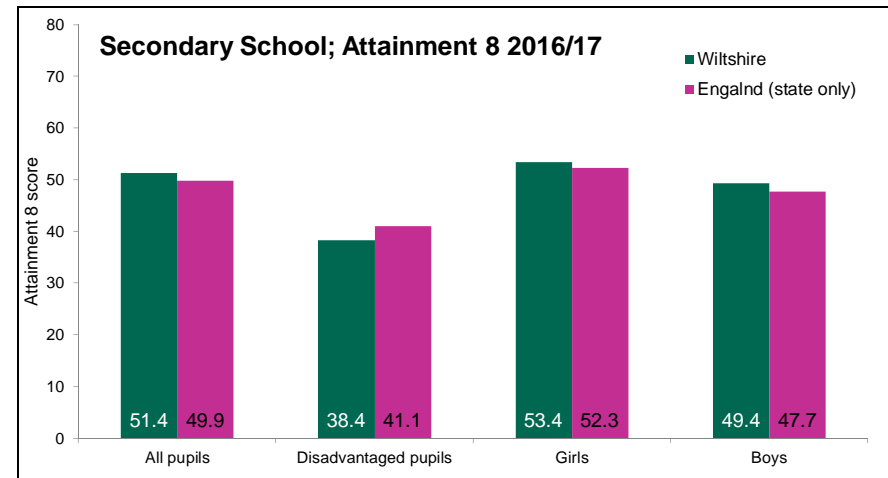
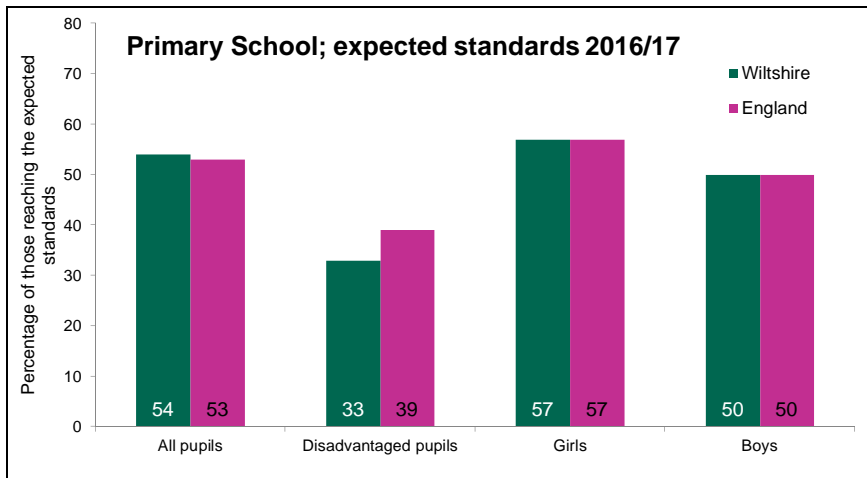
The percentage of half days missed by pupils aged 5-15 years due to authorised and unauthorised absence has fallen in Wiltshire from 5.6% in 2010/11 to 4.7% in 2015/16. This is very close to that of England (4.6%), the South West (4.7%) and our statistical neighbours (4.4%).

Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework, indicator 1.03.



## Primary and Secondary School attainment

In Primary school, pupils are 'meeting the expected standard' if they achieve a 'scaled score' of 100 or more in their reading and maths tests, and their teacher assesses them as 'working at the expected standard' or better in writing. In Secondary schools, schools get a score based on how well pupils have performed in up to 8 qualifications, which include English, Maths, 3 English Baccalaureate qualifications including sciences, computer science, history, geography and languages, and 3 other additional approved qualifications.

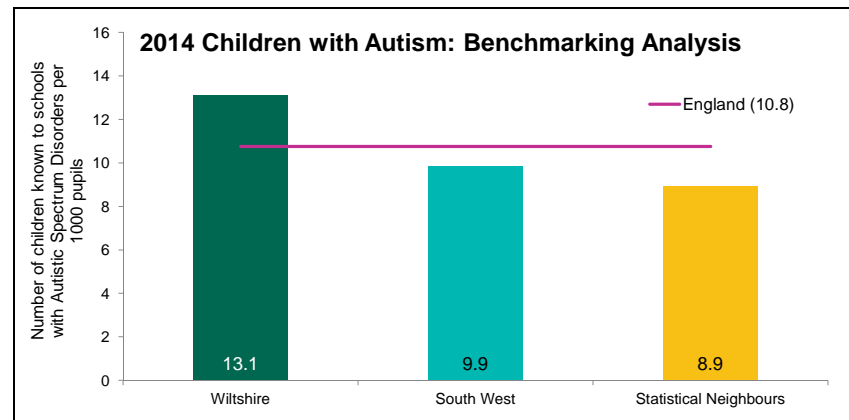
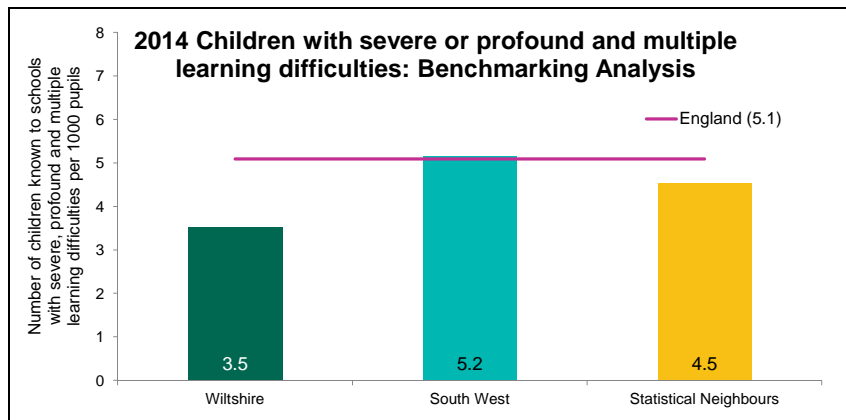
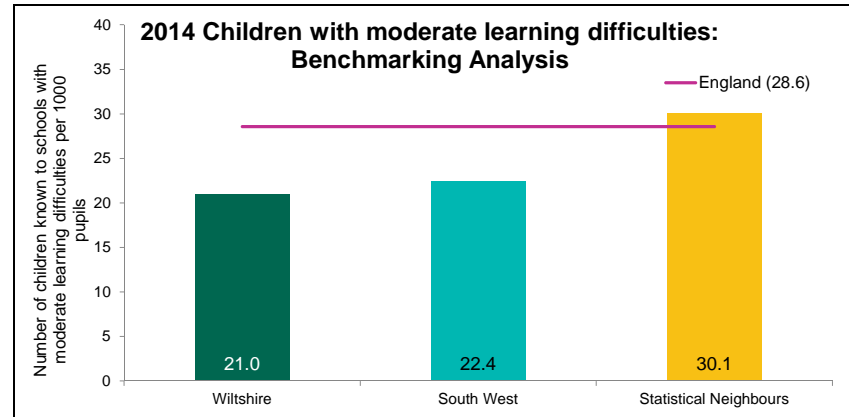
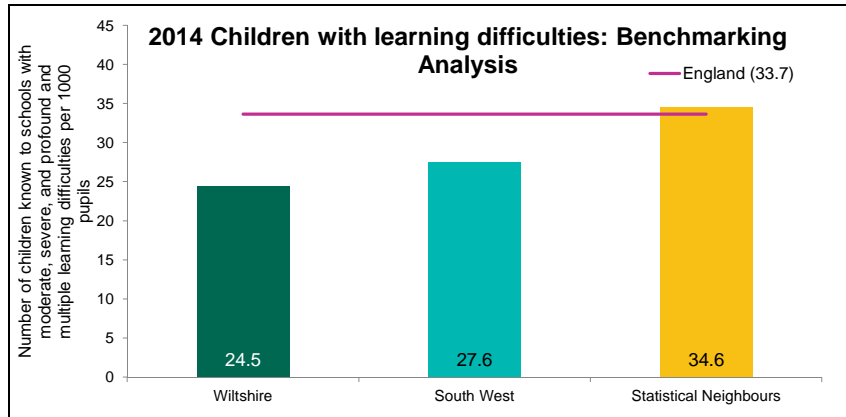


In Wiltshire's primary schools 54% of pupils met the expected standards in 2016/17. This is slightly higher than England. A lower percentage of boys in Wiltshire and England met the expected standards than girls. Further, a lower percentage of pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds met the expected standards in Wiltshire. In fact the percentage of disadvantaged pupils meeting the expected standards in Wiltshire is lower than in England. In 2016/17 secondary school pupils in Wiltshire achieved on average a higher attainment 8 score than the England average. As with performance in primary schools performance girls obtained a higher attainment 8 score though the gap between genders was much smaller. And again pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds obtained a significantly lower attainment 8 score than the Wiltshire average and Wiltshire's disadvantaged pupils scored lower than England's.

[School performance tables: www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/](http://www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/)

## Pupils with Special Educational Needs

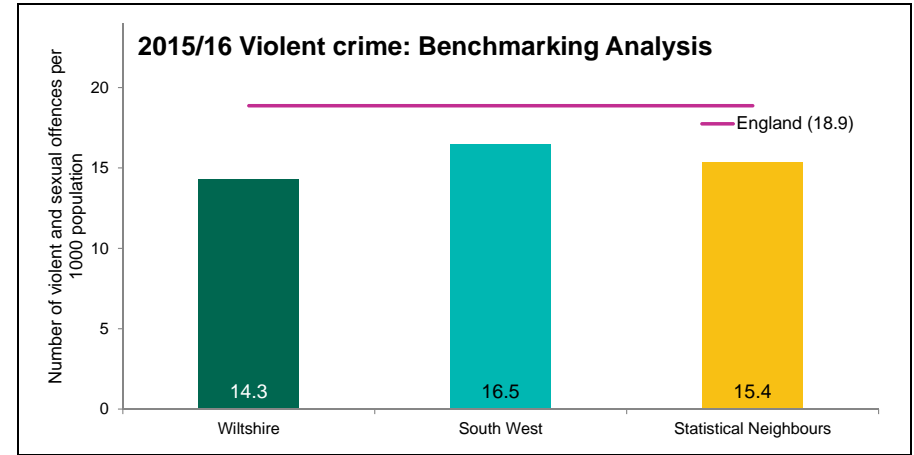
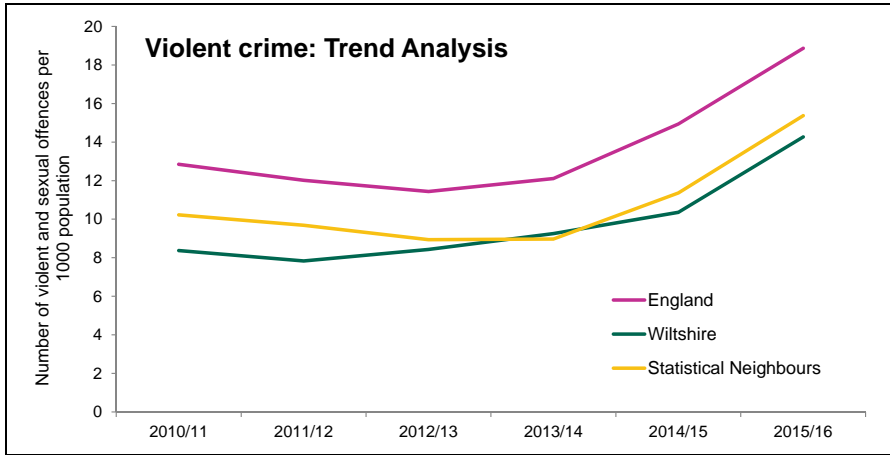
Schools report to the Department for Education about pupils with special educational needs including four categories of learning difficulties: moderate; severe; profound and multiple; and specific not involving the global limitation of intellectual function (e.g. dyslexia). The latter is not described here. Children with autistic spectrum disorders have specific difficulties with verbal communication and social integration, and often have a strong focus on particular interests, finding it hard to engage with other subjects.



In 2014, Wiltshire's schools had a lower proportion of children with moderate, severe, profound and multiple learning difficulties (24.5 per 1000 pupils) than England (34.6), the South West (27.6) and our statistical neighbours. In real terms, this is 1,767 pupils in Wiltshire, of whom 1,513 had moderate learning difficulties and 254 had severe or profound and multiple learning difficulties. The proportions of children with autistic spectrum disorders was higher in Wiltshire (13.1 per 1000 pupils, or 948 pupils) than in England (10.8), the South West (9.9) and our statistical neighbours (8.9).

# Violent Crime

Public health services have an important role to play in tackling violence and look widely at issues including crime reduction, violence prevention, responses to violence and reducing levels of reoffending, which can also prevent health inequalities.

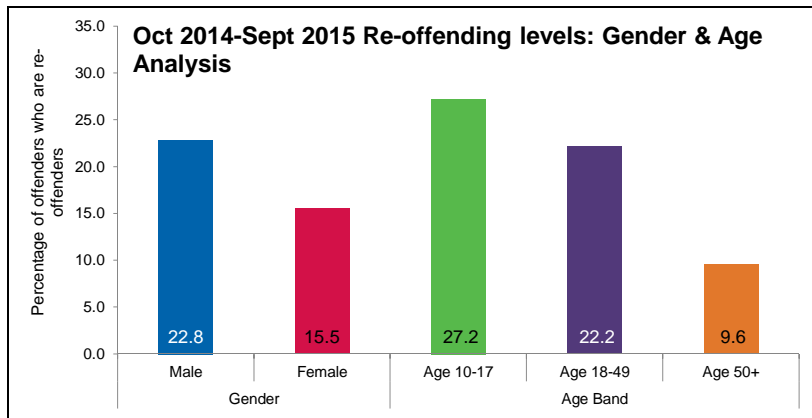
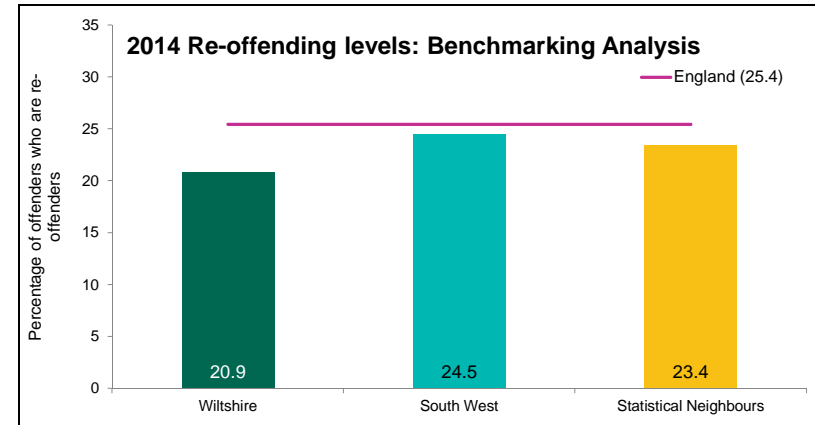
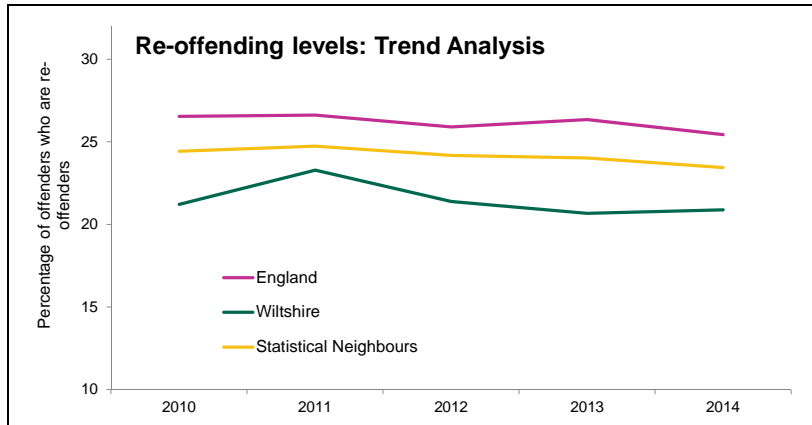


Wiltshire has a low rate of reported violent and sexual crime compared to England and the South West. Per 1,000 people in 2015/16, 14.3 offences occurred in Wiltshire (in real terms this is 6,892 offences) compared to 18.9 in England and 16.5 in the South West. However, there has been a significant rise in reported violent and sexual offences since 2011/12. Some of this increase has been driven by efforts made by police forces to improve compliance with the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS).

Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework, indicators 1.12ii and 1.12iii (police recorded crimes)

## Re-offending Levels

Tackling a person's offending behaviour is often intrinsically linked to their physical and mental health, and in particular any substance misuse issues. Public health is a crucial part of a multi-agency approach to reducing re-offending, which includes police, courts, prisons, probation, community safety partners, social services, housing and education at a local level (Public Health England).

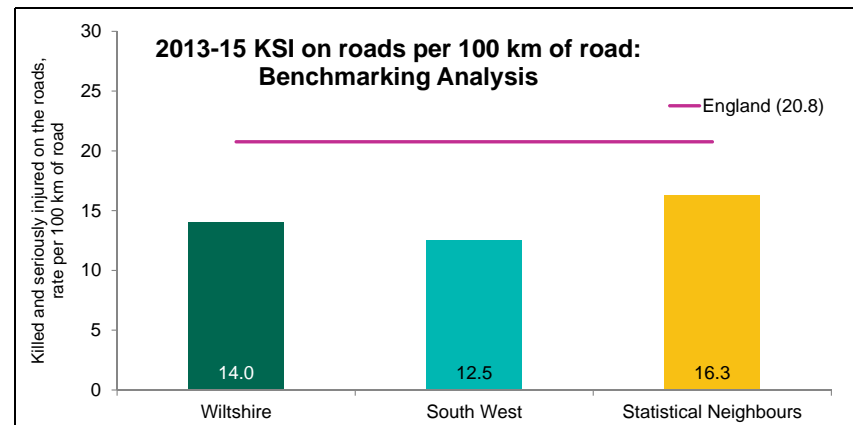
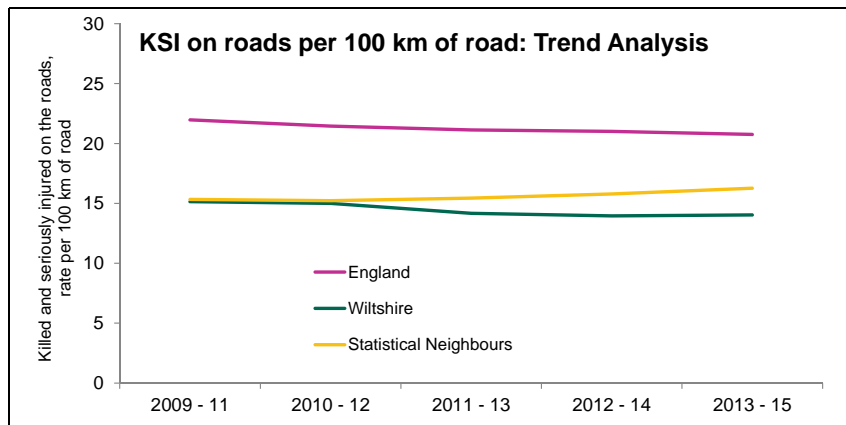
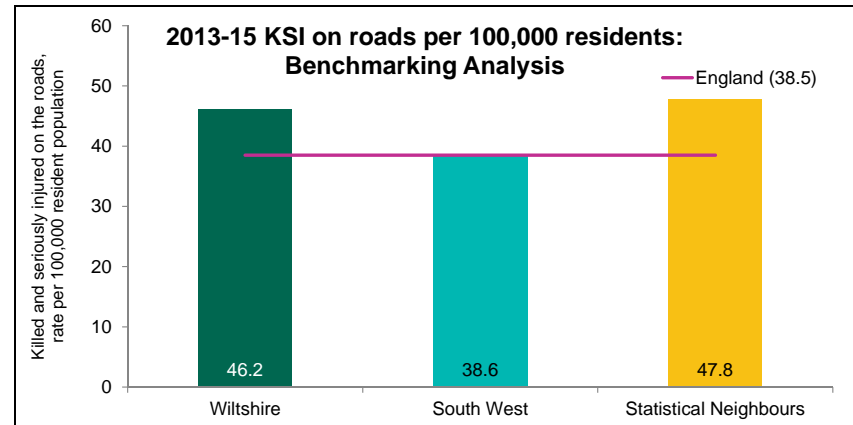
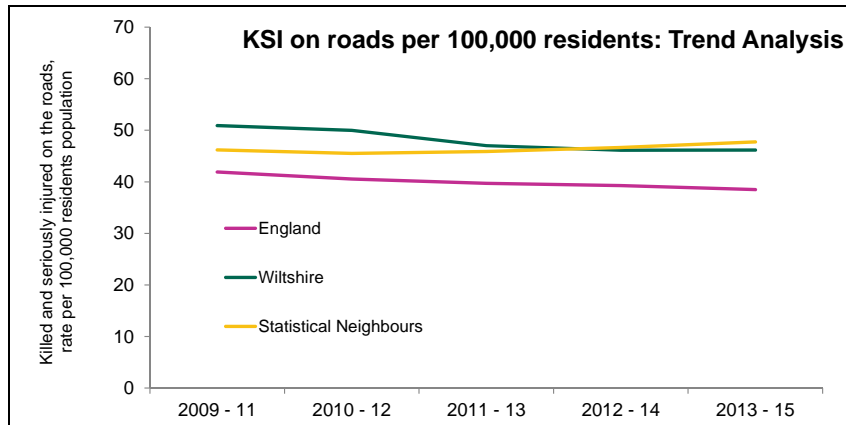


The percentage of offenders who had previously committed known offences was lower in Wiltshire in 2014 (20.9%) than in England (25.4%), the South West (24.5%) and our statistical neighbours (23.4%). The highest rate between October 2014 to September 2015 was among 10-14 year olds (32.3%) but this is based on a cohort of only 62 children (20 reoffenders). Male offenders were more likely than female to have previously offended (22.8% to 15.5%) and rates of reoffending were particularly low among older people (9.6% of offenders aged 50 or over).

Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework, indicator 1.13i; Ministry of Justice, Proven Reoffending Geographical Data Tool.

## Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) on Roads

Motor vehicle traffic accidents are a major cause of preventable deaths and morbidity, particularly in younger age groups. The vast majority of road traffic collisions are preventable and can be avoided through improved education, awareness, road infrastructure and vehicle safety.

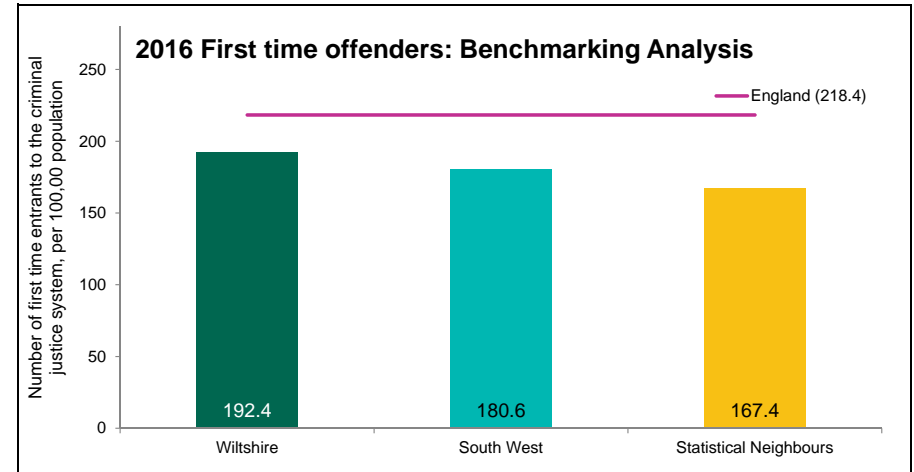
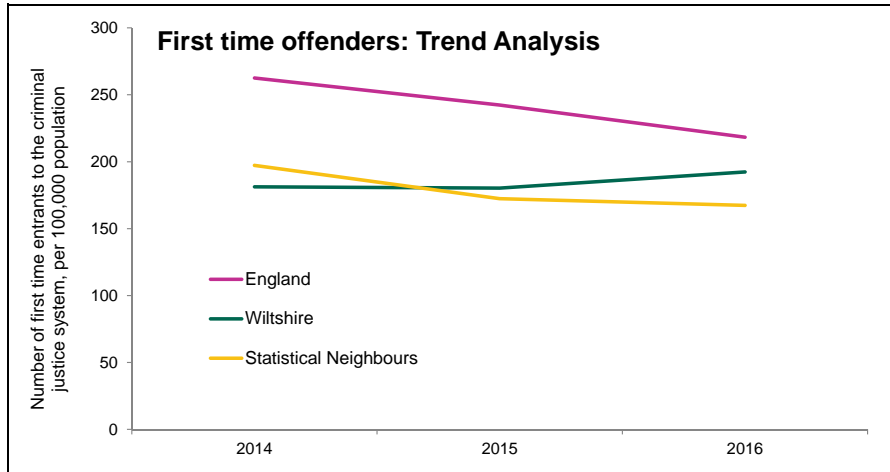


The Public Health Outcomes Framework uses a methodology to create a Killed and seriously injured rate per residents. Based on this methodology Wiltshire performs worse than England. 46.2 per 100,000 residents in Wiltshire were killed or seriously injured in 2013-15 which is significantly higher than England's rate of 38.5 per 100,000 residents. However, this methodology has been criticised as it does not take into account the local road length or volume of traffic. This has the effect of penalising rural Local Authorities with relatively small populations and long road networks. Analysis factoring in road length has shown that Wiltshire's rate of those killed and seriously injured is, using this methodology, lower than England's rate.

Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework, indicator 1.10; Department of Transport, Reported KSI casualties by region, local authority, urban/rural and road class, England (RAS30046); Department of Transport, Total road length (kilometres) by road type and local authority in Great Britain (RDL0202a)

## First Time Offenders

Public health services have a key role to play in tackling offending behaviour, which is often associated with poor mental and physical health and with substance misuse. The numbers of first time entrants to the Criminal Justice System is a useful indicator of the progress of wider co-ordinated actions to reduce offending (Public Health England).

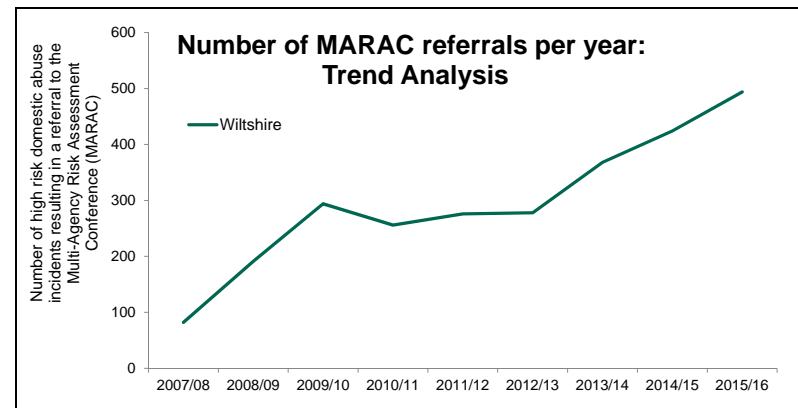
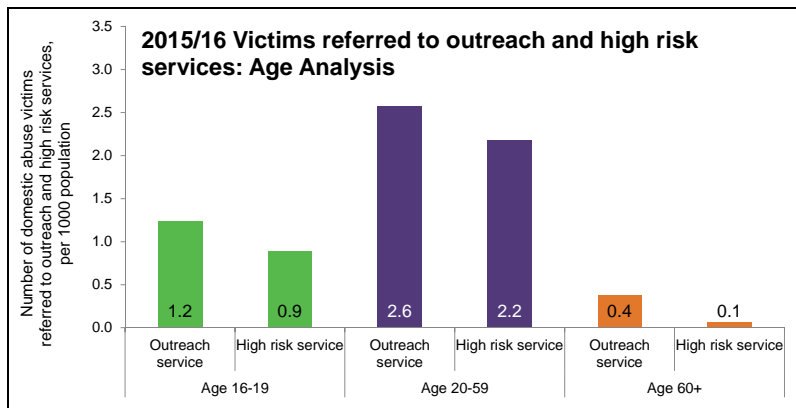
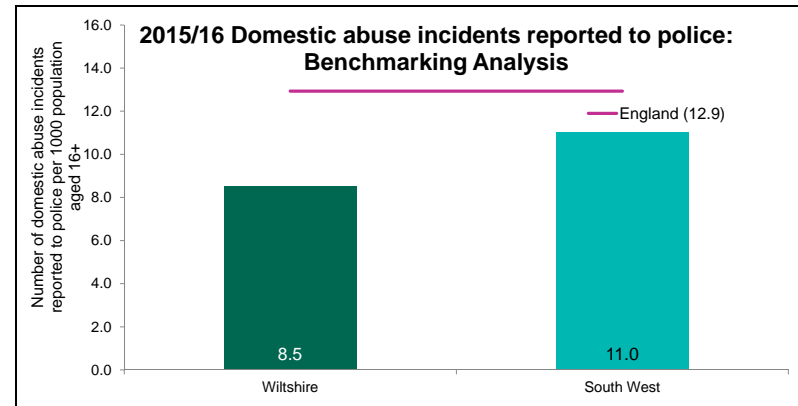
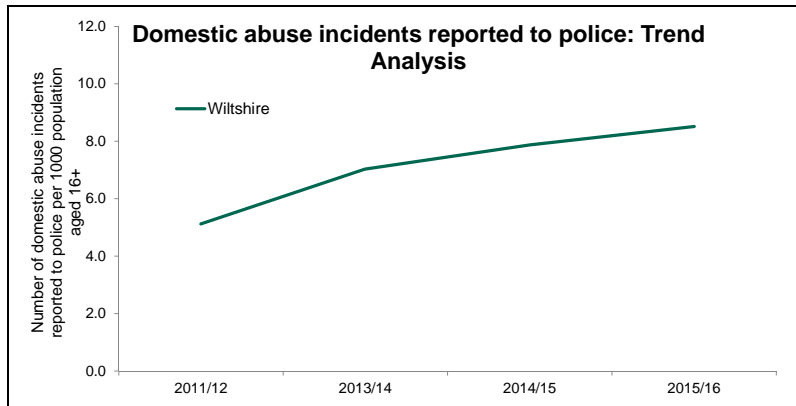


There were 935 first-time offenders in Wiltshire in 2016, which is equivalent to 192.4 first-time offenders per 100,000 population. This rate is lower than that of England (218.4) but higher than that of the South West (180.6) and our statistical neighbours (167.4). It is also higher than Wiltshire's rate in 2014 (181.3).

Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework, indicator 1.13iii.

## Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse is a complex issue that represents a major public health concern, which cuts across all demographic groups. It has been defined as: "Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to: psychological, physical, sexual, financial and / or emotional." For more information on Wiltshire's approaches to tackling domestic abuse, see the DA Needs Assessment on [www.intelligence-network.org.uk/health/adults](http://www.intelligence-network.org.uk/health/adults)



There was a 502% increase in Wiltshire between 2007/08 and 2015/16 in the number of high risk domestic abuse incidents resulting in referral to the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). Between 2011/12 and 2015/16, there was a 66% increase in the rate of domestic abuse incidents reported to police, and a 78% increase in the number of MARAC referrals. These increases are likely to reflect positive changes in case reporting and referrals following awareness-raising campaigns. Wiltshire's 2015/16 rate of reported domestic abuse incidents is lower than that of England and the South West, and referrals to outreach and high risk support services remain highest in the 20-59 age group, with a rising trend in referrals of older people, particularly to the outreach service.

Wiltshire Police; Office of National Statistics, Crime Statistics Domestic Abuse in England & Wales, Appendix Table 6; Splitz Support Service; Wiltshire Council, MARAC records.