

# **Report of Equitable Warmth Analysis**

## **Methodology**

Accessibility is determined at the LSOA (Lower Layer Super Output Area) level by calculating the number of Warm Banks reachable within a 30-minute walking distance from the Population Weighted Centroid of each LSOA. In addition, various socio-demographic indicators for vulnerable groups are assessed at the LSOA level. These indicators include the percentage of lone parent families, individuals with disabilities, families with three or more children, and Pakistani and Bangladeshi populations. Areas where both accessibility and the proportions of the aforementioned socio-demographic indicators worse than average are classified as 'Warm Bank Deserts' (WBD).

## **High-Level Results**

Overall, 37.58% of the population cannot access any Warm Banks, with substantial regional variation. In England, only 32.28% of the population cannot access any Warm Banks, while in Wales, this rises to 55.05%. The proportions are even higher in Scotland (68.82%) and Northern Ireland (79.39%).

The proportion of WBD populations among different vulnerable groups varies significantly. The highest proportion is WBD - Disability, which affects 27.1% of the total population. Next, 21.41% and 19.55% of the population reside in WBD - Lone Parent Family and WBD - Three Children Family areas, respectively. In contrast, the WBD - Pakistani and WBD - Bangladeshi affect only 7.33% and 5.33% of the population, respectively. Notably, the distribution of these vulnerable groups varies across regions. For instance, in England, only 13.74% of people live in WBD - Three Children Family areas, while in Scotland, this figure rises to 73.59%.