

Indices of Deprivation 2015: Swindon Research Report



Swindon Health and Wellbeing Board

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Executive Summary

In all cases the lower the ranking, the more deprived an area is, e.g. a ranking of 1 = most deprived.

- The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (ID 2015) were published on 30 September 2015 and provide data on relative deprivation for small areas in Swindon and nationally.
- Swindon is less deprived than the average Upper Tier Local Authority (UTLA) and lies in the second least deprived quintile of these authorities.
- Overall, relative deprivation levels in Swindon have changed little since 2010. However, further analysis is required to explore changes in individual domains and at smaller geographical levels.
- There are pockets of deprivation in Swindon. Eight Swindon Local Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are in the most deprived 10% nationally (compared to nine in 2010).
- The most deprived LSOA in Swindon is Penhill north in Penhill and Upper Stratton ward. Please see Figure 1 for further details.
- Swindon's relative deprivation is most severe in the education, skills and training domain where it is 47th most deprived out of 152 UTLAs. The driver appears to be children and young people's indicators. Penhill central LSOA in Penhill and Upper Stratton ward ranks 33rd most deprived in England in this domain.
- NHS Swindon Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) is ranked 138th most deprived out of 209 CCGs, i.e. there are 137 more deprived CCGs and 71 less deprived.
- Swindon and Wiltshire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) is the 33rd most deprived LEP out of 39 in the country, i.e. there are 32 more deprived LEPs and six less deprived.
- Nationally, the main story is how areas of London near to the 2012 Olympic park and facilities have become relatively much less deprived.

Introduction

The government, through the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), has produced a set of data to aid the assessment of relative levels of deprivation across England: 'The English Indices of Deprivation 2015' (ID 2015)¹. The ID 2015 were released on 30 September 2015 and update the indices previously presented in 2000, 2004, 2007 and 2010.

LSOAs and domains of deprivation

Lower Level Super Output Areas (LSOAs) contain around 1,500 people and are standard geographical units created and used by the Government and Office for National Statistics (ONS). There are about six LSOAs in each electoral ward in Swindon, however, LSOA boundaries are sometimes not the same as ward boundaries and some LSOAs overlap more than one ward.

The Indices provide scores and ranks for all 32,844 LSOAs in England for seven domains of deprivation and for a combined Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The seven domains are: Income; Employment; Health Deprivation and Disability; Education, Skills and Training; Barriers to Housing and Services; Crime, and Living Environment. There are also two supplementary indices for income deprived children and older people. Each of these domains is based on a basket of indicators. As far as is possible, each indicator is based on data from the most recent time point available; in practice most indicators in the Indices of Deprivation 2015 relate to the tax year 2012/13.

The LSOAs are ranked with 1 being the most deprived and 32,844 being the least. In Swindon, the rankings go from 1 being the most deprived to 132 being the least deprived. For many analyses the LSOAs are categorised into deciles (10ths) or quintiles (5ths).

Higher-level geographies

The Indices of Deprivation are designed primarily to be small-area measures of relative deprivation. But the Indices are commonly used to describe relative deprivation for higher-level geographies. To facilitate this, a range of summary measures are available for higher-level geographies: local authority districts and upper tier local authorities, local enterprise partnerships and clinical commissioning groups. These summary measures are produced for the overall IMD, each of the seven domains and the supplementary indices.

Measuring deprivation

The neighbourhood-level Indices provide a description of areas, but this description does not apply to every person living in those areas. Many non-deprived people live in deprived areas, and many deprived people live in non-deprived areas. Those areas that are not identified as deprived by the neighbourhood-level Indices are not necessarily affluent areas. It may also be the case that some highly deprived areas contain pockets of affluence; that is, an area might contain both deprived and affluent people. This is because the IMD is designed to identify aspects of deprivation, not affluence.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation>

Uses

This report outlines the main results from the ID 2015, including the overall IMD 2015. The Indices can be used very widely for a variety of purposes, including:

- Identifying the most deprived areas.
- Exploring the domains of deprivation.
- By local policy makers and communities for the effective targeting of resources.
- Identifying places for prioritising resources and more effective targeting of funding.
- Developing the evidence base for setting a range of local strategies and service planning, including helping understand current need and model future demand for services.
- Supporting local growth through local economic assessment and growth strategies.
- Helping assure the equality of access to local health and other services.
- Researching and analysing the challenges and performance of different areas, and to support policy and delivery.
- Understanding the relationship between pupil attainment and neighbourhood deprivation, and analysing local deprivation as a risk factor for behaviours such as smoking.
- Assessment of programme reach and impact e.g. to identify whether the most disadvantaged areas are receiving more support under various programmes than others; and assessment of the impact of programmes, albeit at the neighbourhood rather than the individual level.
- As an analytical resource to support commissioning by local authorities and health services, and in exploring inequalities
- In bids for funding, as they are recognised by commissioners as an authoritative, nationally comparable measure of deprivation. This includes bids made by councillors for their neighbourhoods, and from voluntary and community sector groups.

Interpreting change over time

The ID 2015 have been produced using the same approach, structure and methodology used to create the previous Indices of Deprivation. The purpose of the Indices is to measure as accurately as possible the relative distribution of deprivation at a small area level, and that this comes at the expense of 'backwards' comparability with previous versions of the Indices. However, keeping a consistent methodology allows some comparisons to be made over time between the ID 2015 and previous versions, but only in terms of comparing the rankings as determined at the relevant time point by each of the versions. The versions of the indices should not be construed as a time-series. Other changes limit the ability to make comparisons over time:

- Changes to the data used to construct the indicators, including changes to eligibility criteria for certain benefits used to measure income deprivation and employment deprivation;
- Revisions to the population denominator data;
- Changes to the area definitions

Relative and absolute change

Changes in deprivation levels over time are relative to other areas. For example, it would be valid to state that an area showed an increased level of deprivation, relative to other areas, if it was ranked within the most deprived 20% of areas nationally based on the 2010 Indices but ranked within the most deprived 10% according to the 2015 Indices. However, it would not necessarily be correct to state that the level of deprivation in the area had increased on some absolute scale, as it may be the case that all areas had improved, but that this area had improved more slowly than other areas and so been 'overtaken' by those areas.

Similarly, the overall rank of an area may not have changed between the 2010 and 2015 Indices, but this does not mean that there have been no changes to the level of deprivation in the area. For example, in the situation where the absolute levels of deprivation in all areas were increasing or decreasing at the same rate, the ranks would show no change.

Simple guide

The following simple guide has been produced to assist users of the ID 2015 in Swindon.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015

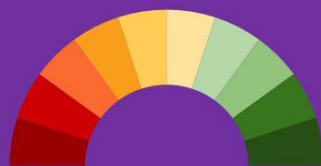
England is broken down into Lower Super Output Area (LSOAs).
This is typically a neighbourhood of around 1,500 people.

There are 32,844 LSOAs and they are given an overall score of deprivation and ranked from:



Swindon
has 132
LSOAs

1st
Most deprived



32,844th
Least deprived

The overall deprivation score is made up of 7 domains

The contribution each domain makes to the overall score is listed below



Income
22.5%



Employment
22.5%



Education
13.5%



Health
13.5%



Crime
9.3%



Barriers to
housing &
services
9.3%



Living
environment
9.3%

Each LSOA is also given a rank for each domain, 1st is most deprived

Additional information
is available for

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

How can it be used?



- ✓ Identifying the most deprived areas
- ✓ Exploring the domains, or types, of deprivation in an area
- ✓ Looking at changes in relative deprivation - using ranks - from last version to current version

- ✗ Identifying how deprived an area is
- ✗ Identifying deprived people
- ✗ Measuring real changes in deprivation in an area between versions



Examples:

The IMD is a relative measure of deprivation. This means it can tell you if one area is more deprived than another but not by how much. For example, a small area with a rank of 1,000 is not half as deprived as a place with a rank of 500.

An area may be described as being relatively more deprived one year to the next compared to other areas - using the rankings. However, it would not necessarily be correct to state that the level of deprivation in the area has increased on some absolute scale, as it may be the case that all areas had improved, but that this area had improved more slowly than other areas and so been 'overtaken' by those areas.

For more information and to see the picture in Swindon, please visit

www.swindonjsna.co.uk

Swindon Local Authority level analysis

Introduction

The set of seven summary measures have been carefully designed to help users understand deprivation patterns for a set of higher-level areas. The measures identify the overall intensity of deprivation, how deprivation is distributed across the larger area, and the overall volume, or 'scale', of deprivation:

- The average rank and average score measures identify the average level of deprivation in the larger area, taking into account all LSOAs in the area;
 - Rank of average score = a population weighted average of LSOA scores
 - Rank of average rank = a population weighted average for LSOA ranks
- The proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally and the extent measure are summaries of the degree to which the higher-level area is highly deprived.
 - Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
 - Rank of extent = a weighted measure of proportion of the population living in the 30% most deprived LSOAs nationally
- The local concentration summary identifies those higher-level areas with extreme levels of deprivation, by comparing the most deprived LSOAs in the higher-level area against those in other areas across the country;
 - Rank of local concentration = a population weighted average rank of the LSOAs containing the 10% most deprived population in a Local Authority
- The income scale and employment scale summaries identify the volume of deprivation in the larger area according to the number of people who are, respectively, income deprived or employment deprived. As with the average rank and score, these summaries are based on all LSOAs in the larger area.
 - Rank of income scale = the number of people in an area who are income deprived
 - Rank of employment scale = the number of people in an who are employment deprived

Indices of Deprivation 2015

Swindon is less deprived than average

The key message to take from this dataset is that whilst pockets of deprivation do exist, on the whole Swindon is shown to be less deprived than the England average.

Using the average score summary measure, which is the most often quoted, Swindon is ranked as the 108th most deprived area out of 152 Upper Tier Local

Authorities (UTLAs), i.e. there are 107 more deprived UTLAs and 44 less deprived. This places Swindon in the second least deprived quintile in England. The position is essentially unchanged from 2010, where Swindon was ranked 109th out of 149.

Table 1: Swindon's IMD rank (average score method), 2004 to 2015

Indices version	Rank of average score
2004 (County, n=149)	102
2007 (County, n=149)	105
2010 (County, n=149)	109
2015 (Upper Tier, n=152)	108

Key:

Quintile	1	2	3	4	5
Description	Most deprived	2nd most deprived	Average	2 nd least deprived	Least deprived

Table 2 shows that other summary measures provide the same finding, i.e. that Swindon is similarly deprived relative to the rest of England in 2015, as it was in 2010 and indeed in 2004. However, the actual number of people in Swindon who are considered income deprived or employment deprived has risen sharply over the 11 year period. The number of income deprived people has risen by 50.6% between 2004 and 2015 and the number of employment deprived people by 68.8%. This is set against an overall population increase of 17.6% in the same period that the data is drawn from. 12.5% of the Swindon population are income deprived in 2015.

Table 2: Swindon's ranking on UTLA summary measures, 2004 to 2015

Indices version	IMD - Rank of average score	IMD - Rank of average rank	IMD - Rank of local concentration	IMD - Rank of extent	Income Scale	Rank of Income Scale	Employment Scale	Rank of Employment Scale
2004 (County, n=149)	102	107	80	89	17,487	132	7,516	135
2007 (County, n=149)	105	111	76	87	22,571	127	9,006	129
2010 (County, n=149)	109	116	83	93	22,900	126	9,430	128
2015 (Upper Tier, n=152)	108	113	86	90	26,335	120	12,683	122

Key:

Quintile	1	2	3	4	5
Description	Most deprived	2nd most deprived	Average	2 nd least deprived	Least deprived

The measure looking at the proportion of LSOAs in most 10% deprived nationally is a new measure introduced in 2015. In Swindon, 6.06% of LSOAs were among the most deprived 10% nationally and Swindon is ranked 86th of 152 UTLAs.

Swindon's different ranking on these summaries provides further insight into the distribution and extent of deprivation across the borough. The average score and average ranks measures look at deprivation across all areas in Swindon and provide an average across the Borough. These measures place Swindon in the second least deprived quintile in England.

The extent, local concentration and proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally look at the most deprived areas and population in Swindon and compare these to other UTLAs. These measures rank Swindon in the middle deprivation quintile.

The income and employment scale measures relate to the numbers of people affected, e.g. if two areas have the same percentage of income deprived people, the larger area will be ranked as more deprived on the income scale measure because more people are experiencing the deprivation. Swindon is placed in second least deprived quintile in England for these measures.

Thematic domains of the Indices of Deprivation

Summary measures for local authorities have also been produced for the domains and supplementary indices of the ID 2015 using the average scores method. Swindon can be compared against the 152 UTLAs and against the 326 district authorities as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Swindon ranking on domains and supplementary indices (ID 2015)

	Income, rank of average score	Employment, rank of average score	Education, skills and training, rank of average score	Health deprivation and disability, rank of average score	Crime, rank of average score	Barriers to housing and services, rank of average score	Living environment, rank of average score	Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI), rank of average score	Income deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOPI), rank of average score
UTLA, n=152	105	109	47	93	82	119	121	102	92
District, n=326	158	174	93	156	110	264	235	154	129

Key:

Quintile	1	2	3	4	5
Description	Most deprived	2nd most deprived	Average	2 nd least deprived	Least deprived

Swindon's relative deprivation is most severe in the education, skills and training domain where it is 47th most deprived out of 152 UTLAs. The driver appears to be children and young people's indicators.

The district level rankings can be used to assess how relative deprivation in Swindon has changed over the seven deprivation domains. The published 2015 rankings have been compared to those for 2010 calculated using the average score method.

Table 4: Swindon district ranking (out of 326) on domains and supplementary indices, 2010 and 2015

Indices version	Overall IMD rank of average score	Income rank of average score	Employment rank of average score	Health deprivation and disability rank of average score	Education, skills and training rank of average score	Barriers to housing and services rank of average score	Crime rank of average score	Living environment rank of average score
2010	178	165	178	222	110	288	96	157
2015	168	158	174	156	93	264	110	235

Key:

Quintile	1	2	3	4	5
Description	Most deprived	2nd most deprived	Average	2 nd least deprived	Least deprived

The largest increase in relative deprivation (i.e. a deterioration in circumstances relative to other places) has been seen in the health deprivation and disability domain (222nd to 156th), i.e. in 2010 there were 221 more deprived local authorities but in 2015 there were only 155 more deprived. The largest decrease in relative deprivation (i.e. an improvement in circumstances relative to other places) has been seen in the living environment domain (157th to 235th), i.e. in 2010 there were 156 more deprived local authorities but in 2015 there were 234 more deprived. In 2010, Swindon was relatively most deprived on the crime domain but in 2015 Swindon's ranking had improved on this domain and instead Swindon is now most deprived on the education, skills and training domain.

NHS Swindon Clinical Commissioning Group

Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) are NHS organisations set up by the Health and Social Care Act 2012 to organise the delivery of NHS services in England. CCGs have boundaries that are coterminous with those of Lower-Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs).

NHS Swindon CCG is ranked 138th least deprived out of 209 CCGs in England (average scores method), i.e. there are 137 more deprived CCGs and 71 less deprived.

Table 5: Swindon CCG ranking on CCG summary measures, 2015

Indices version	IMD - Rank of average score	IMD - Rank of average rank	IMD - Rank of local concentration	IMD - Rank of extent	Rank of Income Scale	Rank of Employment Scale	Rank of LSOAs in 10% most deprived nationally
2015 (CCG, n=209)	138	151	106	117	130	132	109

Key:

Quintile	1	2	3	4	5
Description	Most deprived	2nd most deprived	Average	2 nd least deprived	Least deprived

Swindon and Wiltshire Local Enterprise Partnership

Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) are partnerships in England between local authorities and businesses. They were created in 2011 and their role is to help shape local economic priorities and undertake activities to drive local economic growth and the creation of jobs. Every local authority in England belongs to at least one LEP. However, some local authorities belong to more than one LEP.

Swindon and Wiltshire LEP is the 33rd most deprived LEP out of 39 in England according to the average scores method, i.e. there are 32 more deprived LEPs and six less deprived. This places Swindon and Wiltshire LEP in the second least deprived quintile.

Table 6: Swindon and Wiltshire LEP ranking on LEP summary measures, 2015

Indices version	IMD - Rank of average score	IMD - Rank of average rank	IMD - Rank of local concentration	IMD - Rank of extent	Rank of Income Scale	Rank of Employment Scale	Rank of LSOAs in 10% most deprived nationally
2015 (LEP, n=39)	33	32	34	33	34	34	34

Key:

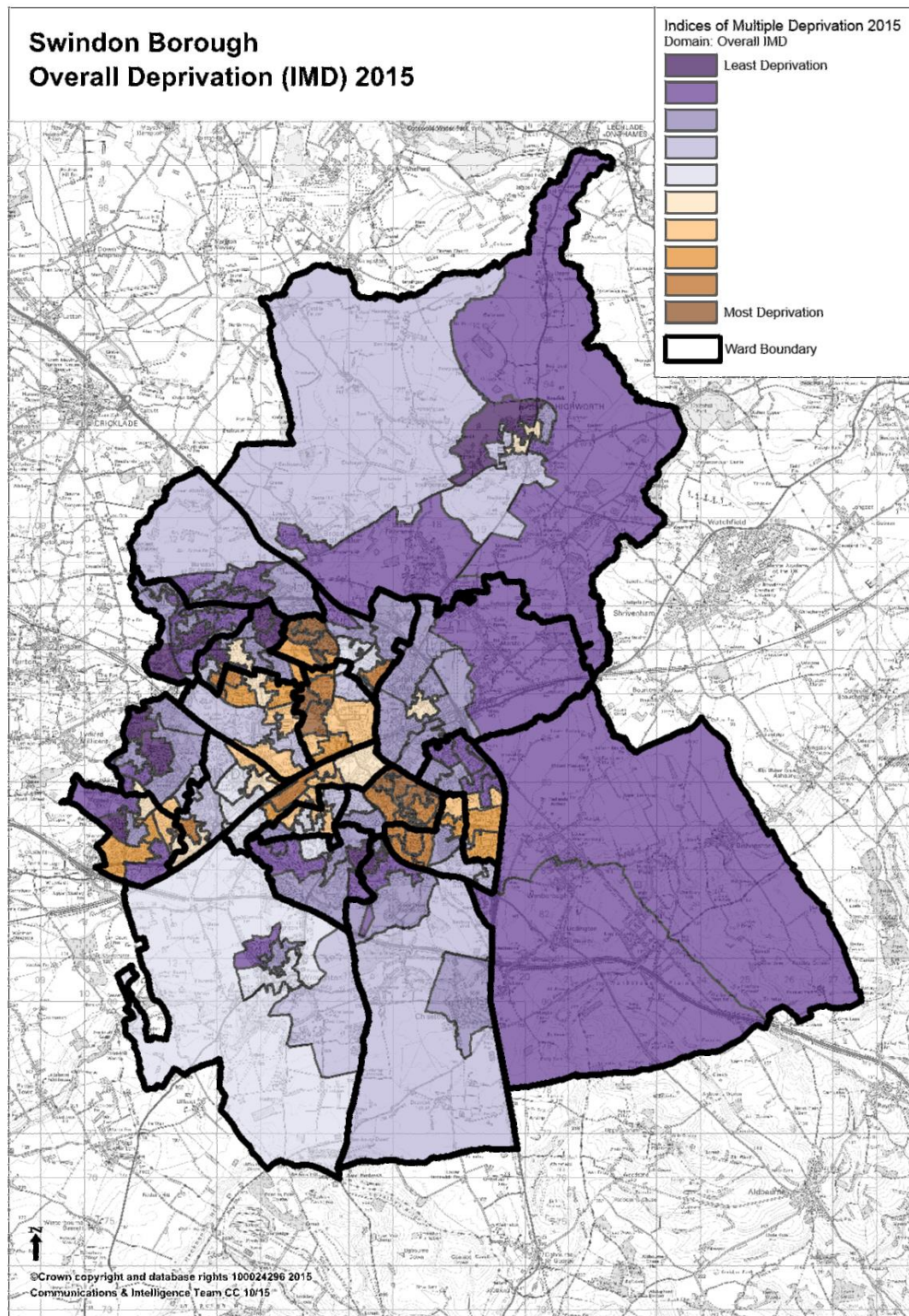
Quintile	1	2	3	4	5
Description	Most deprived	2nd most deprived	Average	2 nd least deprived	Least deprived

Swindon LSOA and Small Area Analysis

Indices of Deprivation 2015

While Swindon is considered to be relatively prosperous, there are pockets of deprivation that are often hidden in official statistics. The ID 2015 goes some way in identifying where deprivation exists in Swindon and in measuring its severity.

Figure 1: Swindon's LSOAs by national IMD decile 2015

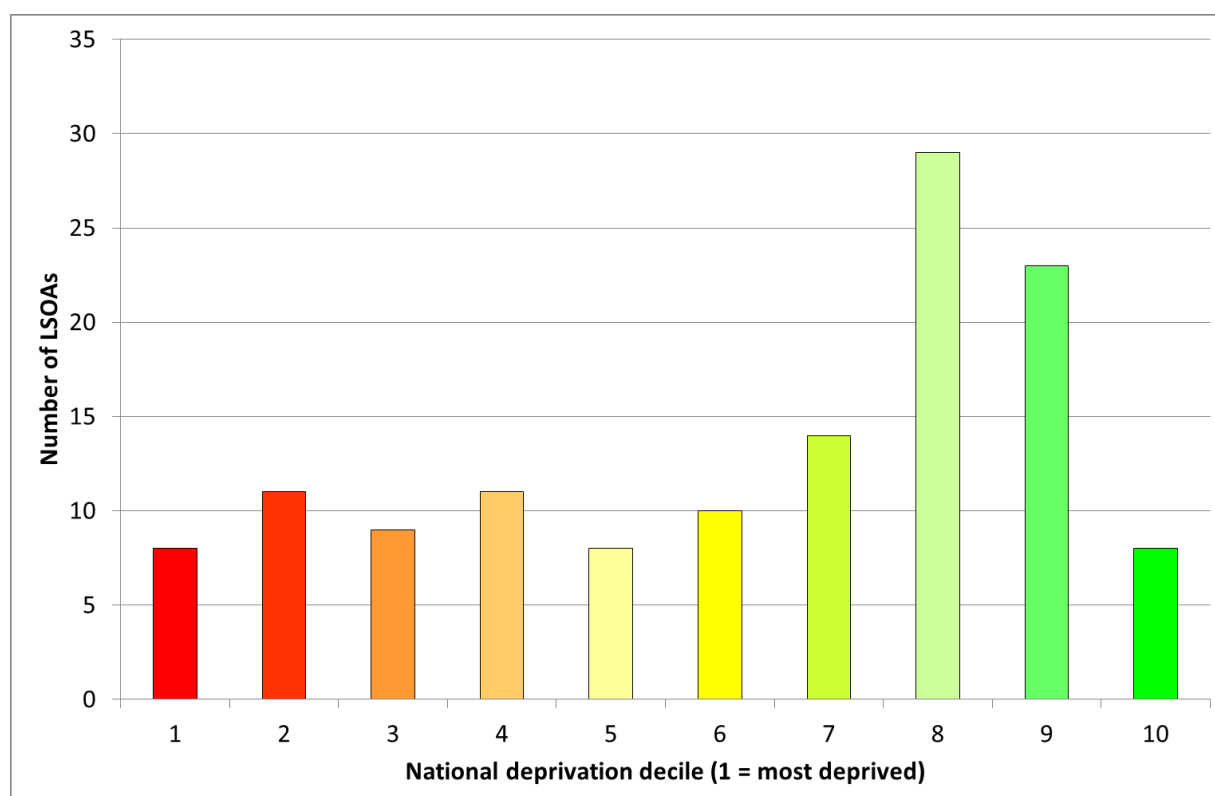


Penhill north in Penhill and Upper Stratton remains the most deprived LSOA in Swindon. It is ranked as the 1,049th most deprived LSOA in England.

The least deprived LSOA in Swindon is Elsham Way in Haydon Wick ward. It is the 206th least deprived LSOA in England.

In 2015, there are eight Swindon LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally (compared to nine in 2010). Walcot East south west and Park South central LSOAs are no longer in the top 10% but Pinehurst south has entered the top 10%.

Figure 2: Swindon LSOAs by National Deprivation Decile, IMD 2015



Three of the Eight LSOAs in Swindon which are in the 10% most severely deprived LSOAs in England are found in Penhill and Upper Stratton ward, a further three are found in Walcot and Park North ward and the remaining two in Gorsehill and Pinehurst ward.

The most deprived LSOAs in Swindon according to the overall IMD rankings are deprived on a number of the different domains. Table 7 shows the number of domains that Swindon LSOAs are in the most deprived national decile on. Five LSOAs (Pinehurst west, Penhill east, Penhill north, Penhill central and Walcot East north west) are highly deprived over four different domains: in the first four cases these domains are income, employment, education and crime. 101 of the 132 LSOAs in Swindon are not in the 10% most deprived nationally on any domain.

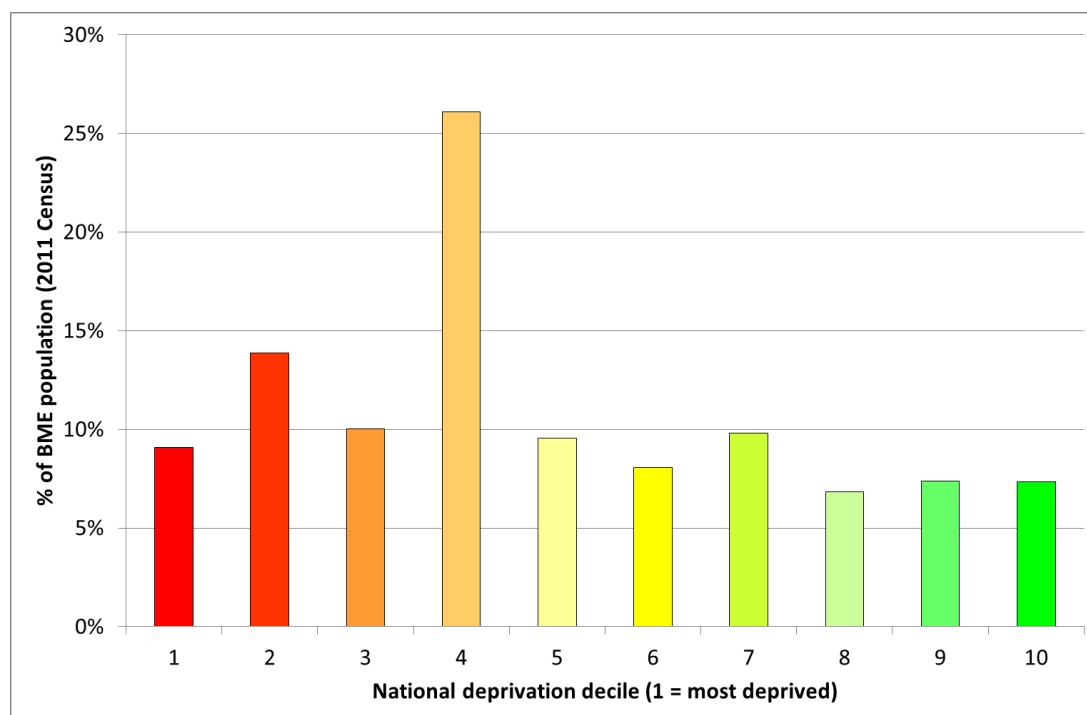
Table 7: Number of LSOAs deprived on multiple domains of the ID 2015

Number of domains	Number of LSOAs
Four	5
Three	2
Two	5
One	19
None	101

Swindon only had one LSOA (Greater Blunsdon in Blunsdon and Highworth ward) which is in the 10% most deprived nationally on the barriers to housing and services domain and one LSOA (Faringdon Road in Central ward) which is in the 10% most deprived nationally on the living environment domain.

Ethnicity

The IMD score was compared with the percentage of Black and Minority Ethnic (non-white) population for each Swindon LSOA. Figure 3 shows that overall there are slightly higher percentages of BME population in the more deprived decile and a large spike is apparent in the 4th most deprived decile. This decile contains three LSOAs from Central ward, which has the largest BME population in the borough. This does not mean that the BME population is more deprived at an individual level. It means that BME people are more likely to live in areas of higher deprivation. It also does not show that higher percentages of BME population in any way lead to areas having more relative deprivation. Research has suggested that income deprivation measures based on means-tested benefits may underestimate deprivation in neighbourhoods with large minority ethnic populations due to the low take-up of benefits among poor families in some ethnic groups².

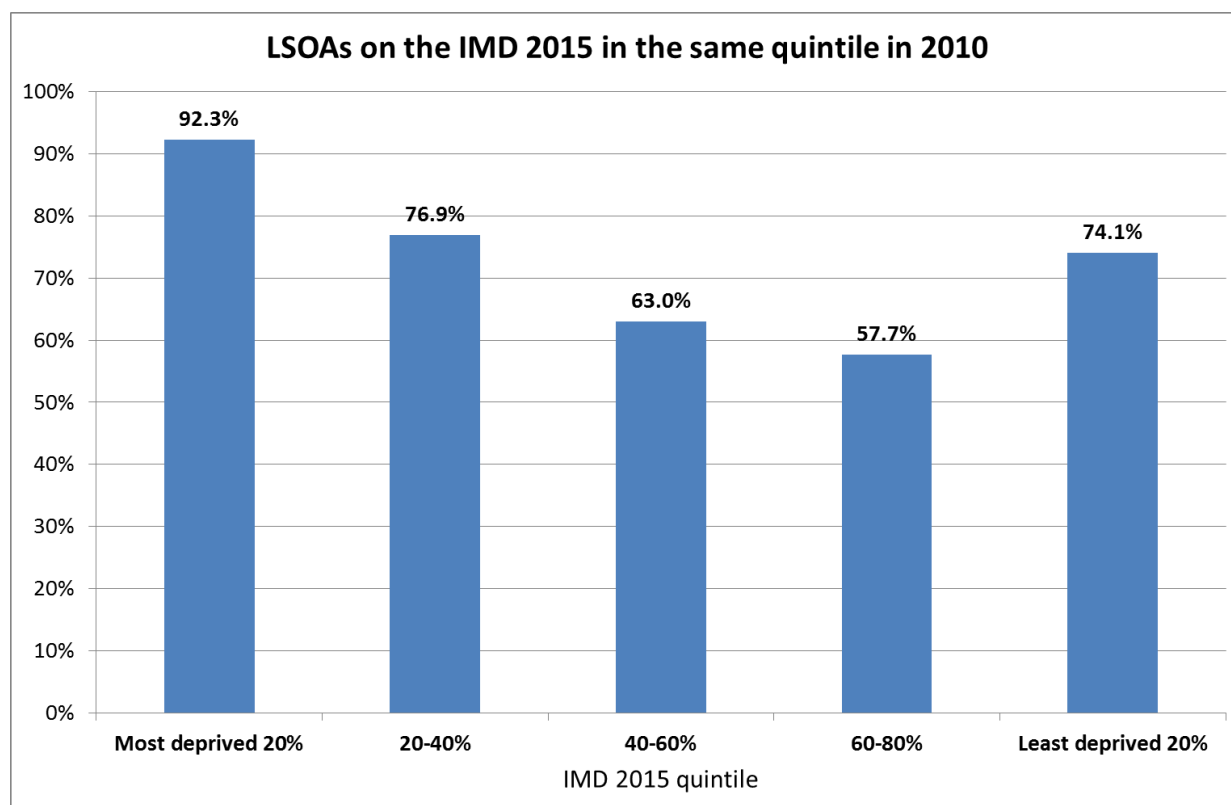
Figure 3: Distribution of BME population across IMD deciles in Swindon

² <http://cresh.org.uk/2015/12/04/income-deprivation-and-ethnicity/>

Comparing the ID 2015 with previous ID versions

Area deprivation is a persistent phenomenon and many LSOAs remain relatively similarly deprived over long periods of time. Figure 4 below compares Swindon LSOAs on the 2010 and 2015 versions of the IMD by looking at which Swindon quintiles (20%).

Figure 4: Swindon LSOAs in the same quintile on the 2010 and 2015 IMD



92.3% of LSOAs which were in the most 20% deprived areas of Swindon in 2010 were still there in 2015. There was more mobility in the other quintiles but overall 72.7% of LSOAs were in the same quintile as five years previous.

Table 8: LSOAs by level of deprivation on the IMD 2010 and 2015

Number of LSOAs		IMD 2015				
		Most deprived 20%	20%-40%	40%-60%	60%-80%	Least deprived 20%
IMD 2010	Most deprived 20%	24	3			
	20%-40%	2	20	3		
	40%-60%		3	17	5	2
	60%-80%			6	15	5
	Least deprived 20%			1	6	20

Priory Vale west is the only LSOA to have worsened by two quintiles from 2010 to 2015, going from the least deprived 20% in 2010 to the 40%-60% quintile in 2015.

Wroughton northwest and Ridgeway south west are the only two LSOAs to have improved by two quintiles, going from the 40%-60% quintile in 2010 to the least deprived quintile in 2015.

Figure 5: The most deprived LSOAs in Swindon according to the IMD 2015, showing changes in rank since earlier versions of the Index

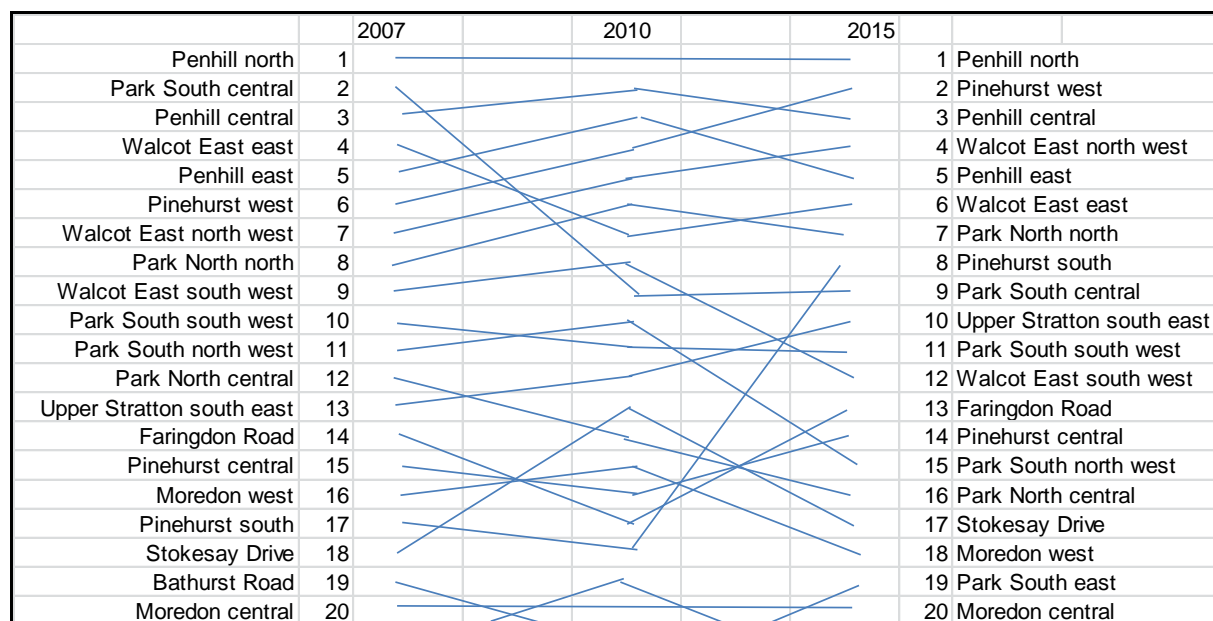


Figure 5 above shows that, while there is some variation in the ranking of Swindon LSOAs between updates of the Indices, some LSOAs have been ranked consistently among the most deprived according to the 2007, 2010 and 2015 versions.

Domains and sub-domains

Income Domain

The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. A combined count of income deprived individuals per LSOA is calculated by summing the following six non-overlapping indicators:

- Adults and children in Income Support families
- Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families
- Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families
- Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families not already counted, that is those who are not in receipt of Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) and whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both.

In addition an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) were created, respectively representing the proportion of children aged 0-15, and people aged 60 and over, living in income deprived households.

Penhill central in Penhill and Upper Stratton ward is the most deprived Swindon LSOA in the income deprivation domain. It ranks 817th in England and 39.7% of individuals in the area are considered income deprived. Eight LSOAs in Swindon are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally on this domain.

Penhill central LSOA is also the most deprived in Swindon on the IDACI, it ranks 454th in England and 53.2% of children in the area are considered income deprived. Manchester Rd LSOA in Central ward is the most deprived in Swindon on the IDAOPI, it ranks 974th in England and 48.7% of older people in the area are considered income deprived.

Seven LSOAs in Swindon are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally on the IDACI and six LSOAs on the IDAOPI.

Employment Domain

The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. The domain is comprised of the following indicators:

- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64.

- Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64.
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64.
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64.
- Claimants of Carer's Allowance, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64.

The indicators remained the same as in the ID 2010 except for the new indicator on claimants of Carer's Allowance and the removal of indicators based on New Deal claimants. All indicators based on data from May 2012 to February 2013.

Pinehurst West in Gorsehill and Pinehurst ward is the most deprived Swindon LSOA in the employment deprivation domain. It ranks 1,648th in England and 27.6% of individuals are considered employment deprived in this area. Eight LSOAs in Swindon are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally on this domain.

Income and Employment deprivation

As may be expected there are more income and employment deprived people living in the most deprived areas of Swindon (according to the overall IMD). Table 9 quantifies this.

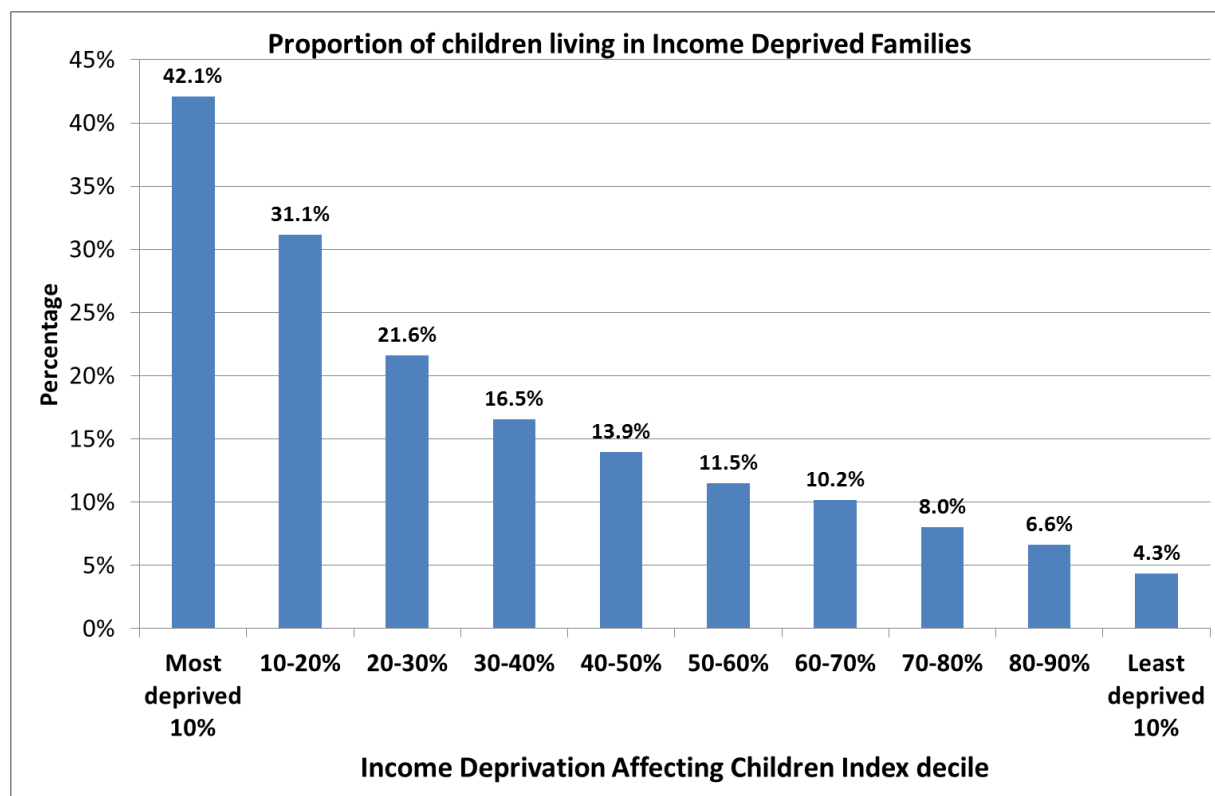
Table 9: The proportion of the population that are income or employment deprived, for all LSOAs in Swindon, grouped by their IMD rank

Ward	% of people who are income deprived	% of people who are employment deprived	% of children who are income deprived	% of older people who are income deprived
1% most deprived areas	37.5%	25.5%	51.8%	32.4%
5% most deprived areas	35.6%	25.6%	46.2%	34.5%
10% most deprived areas	31.5%	23.3%	40.8%	35.3%
20% most deprived areas	27.4%	20.5%	35.8%	30.8%
20%-40% areas	14.3%	11.2%	19.0%	19.0%
40%-60% areas	8.5%	7.7%	11.2%	9.9%
60%-80% areas	7.2%	6.1%	11.4%	8.7%
80%-100% (least deprived) areas	4.8%	4.4%	6.7%	7.9%
All areas in Swindon	12.5%	10.0%	17.2%	15.3%

Table 9 shows a similar picture to England overall but with a higher percentages income or employment deprived in the 20% most deprived areas overall. In Swindon, people living in the most deprived 5% of areas are more than seven times as likely to be income deprived as those in the least deprived 20% of areas. In the most deprived 1% of areas over 50% of children are income deprived.

Figure 6 shows how unequal the distribution of children living in income deprived families is across the deciles defined by the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index rank.

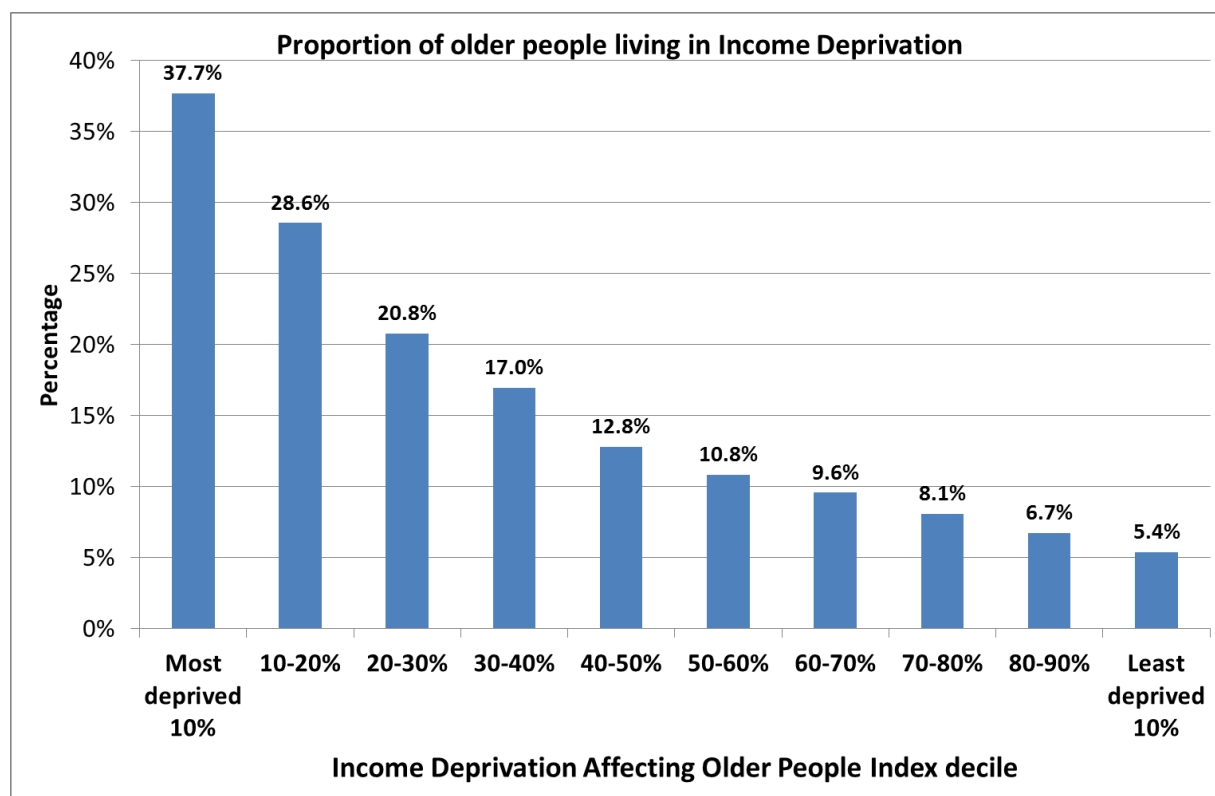
Figure 6: Proportion of children living in income deprived families, for all LSOAs in Swindon grouped into 10% 'deciles' by Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index rank



Children living in the most deprived 10% of areas in Swindon are around 10 times more likely to be income deprived as those in the least deprived 10% of areas.

Figure 7 shows similar information for older people, again highlighting an unequal distribution of older people living in income deprivation across the deciles defined by the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index rank.

Figure 7: Proportion of older people living in income deprivation, for all LSOAs in Swindon grouped into 10% 'deciles' by Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index rank



Older people living in the most deprived 10% of areas in Swindon are around seven times more likely to be income deprived as those in the least deprived 10% of areas.

Education, Skills and Training Domain

The Education, Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The domain is comprised of the following indicators:

- Key Stage 2 attainment: The average points score of pupils taking English and mathematics Key Stage 2 exams¹⁶ (2010/11-2012/13)
- Key Stage 4 attainment: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4 (GCSE or equivalent) exams (2010/11-2012/13)
- Secondary school absence: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school (2010/11-2012/13)
- Staying on in education post 16: The proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16 (2010-2012)
- Entry to higher education: The proportion of young people aged under 21 not entering higher education (2009/10-2012/13)
- Adult skills: The proportion of working age adults with no or low qualifications, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64 (2011)
- English language proficiency: The proportion of working age adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64 (2011)

The indicators in the domain remained the same as in the ID 2010 except for the removal of the Key Stage 3 attainment indicator, the addition of the indicator on English language proficiency, and the change in the upper age band of the adult skills indicator.

Penhill central in Penhill and Upper Stratton ward is the most deprived Swindon LSOA in the education, skills and training domain. It ranks 33rd in England. 21 LSOAs in Swindon are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally on this domain.

The education, skills and training domain is further broken down into adults and children and young people. 24 Swindon LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally for children and young people and 18 Swindon LSOAs for adults. 13 Swindon LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally for both sub-domains: four of these are in Penhill and Upper Stratton, three in Gorsehill and Pinehurst and three in Walcot and Park North, two in Liden, Eldene and Park South and one in Rodbourne Cheney.

On average, each year, 98.2% of under 21 year olds did not enter higher education in Penhill central LSOA in Penhill and Upper Stratton ward. This is the 20th highest in England (out of 32,844 LSOAs). This indicator measures those not starting a full-time, first degree in the data period and is not equivalent to the percentage not in higher education at any one time.

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

This domain measures premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health. It considers both physical and mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation. Four indicators are used to calculate this domain:

- Years of Potential Life Lost – an age and sex standardised measure of premature death (2008-2012)
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio – an age and sex standardised measure of morbidity and disability (2013)
- Measures of acute morbidity – an age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions to hospital (2011/12-2012/13)
- Proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders – a modelled indicator for the proportion of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders. (hospital episodes data (2011/12-2012/13), suicide (2008-2012) and health benefits data (2013)

All four indicators in the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain have been retained based on the existing methodology and updated data obtained.

Walcot East south west in Walcot and Park North ward is the most deprived Swindon LSOA in the health and disability deprivation domain. It ranks 2,786th in England. Interestingly, overall on the IMD it is only the 12th most deprived LSOA in Swindon. Only two LSOAs in Swindon are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally on this domain.

Crime Domain

Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

- Violence: The rate of violence per 1,000 at-risk population (0.324)
- Burglary: The rate of burglary per 1,000 at-risk properties (0.189)
- Theft: The rate of theft per 1,000 at-risk population (0.222)
- Criminal Damage: The rate of criminal damage per 1,000 at-risk population. (0.265)

These were combined into a single index using the weights in brackets above. The data was recorded crime data for 2013/14 from the Association of Chief Police Officers and the Home Office.

Penhill north in Penhill and Upper Stratton ward is the most deprived Swindon LSOA in the crime domain. It ranks 294th in England. Fourteen LSOAs in Swindon are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally on this domain, four of which are in Central ward, four in Gorsehill and Pinehurst and three in Penhill and Upper Stratton.

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

This domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

Geographical Barriers sub-domain

- Road distance to a post office
- Road distance to a primary school
- Road distance to a general store or supermarket
- Road distance to a GP surgery.

Wider Barriers sub-domain

- Household overcrowding: The proportion of all households in a Lower-layer Super Output Area which are judged to have insufficient space to meet the household's needs
- Homelessness: Local authority district level rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of the 1996 Housing Act, assigned to the constituent Lower-layer Super Output Areas
- Housing affordability: Difficulty of access to owner-occupation or the private rental market, expressed as the inability to afford to enter owner occupation or the private rental market.

Greater Blunsdon in Blunsdon and Highworth ward is the most deprived Swindon LSOA in the barriers to housing and services domain. It ranks 2,929th in England and is the only Swindon LSOA in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally on this

domain. 19 Swindon LSOAs are in the 10% least deprived LSOAs nationally on this domain including four LSOAs in Haydon Wick ward.

Greater Blunsdon in Blunsdon and Highworth ward is also the most deprived Swindon LSOA in the geographical barriers sub-domain. It ranks 1,194th in England. 11 Swindon LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally on this sub-domain.

Residents in Chiseldon LSOA in the Lawn and Chiseldon ward live 5.4km from a post office, the furthest out of Swindon LSOAs and rank 70th nationally on this indicator. Residents in Overtown and Burderop LSOA in the Wroughton and Wichelstowe ward live 2.6km from a primary school, the furthest out of Swindon LSOAs and rank 579th nationally on this indicator. Residents in Ridgeway north east LSOA live 4.9km from a general store or supermarket and 4.8km from a GP surgery, the furthest out of Swindon LSOAs and rank 289th and 1,736th nationally on these indicators respectively.

Manchester Rd in Central ward is the most deprived Swindon LSOA in the wider barriers sub-domain. It ranks 6,840th in England. No Swindon LSOAs are in the 20% most deprived LSOAs nationally on this sub-domain.

Living Environment Domain

The Living Environment Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

Indoors sub-domain

- Houses without central heating: The proportion of houses that do not have central heating
- Housing in poor condition: The proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard.

Outdoors sub-domain

- Air quality: A measure of air quality based on emissions rates for four pollutants
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists: A measure of road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists among the resident and workplace population.

Faringdon Rd in Central ward is the most deprived Swindon LSOA in the living environment domain. It ranks 2,459th in England and is the only Swindon LSOA in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally on this domain. 22 Swindon LSOAs are in the 10% least deprived LSOAs nationally on this domain including five LSOAs in Lydiard and Freshbrook and four in Shaw wards.

Faringdon Rd in Central ward is also the most deprived Swindon LSOA in the indoors sub-domain. It ranks 1,594th in England and along with Regent's Close (also

in Central ward) are the only Swindon LSOA in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally on this sub-domain. Gorsehill east in Gorsehill and Pinehurst ward is the most deprived Swindon LSOA in the outdoors sub-domain. It ranks 5,257th in England.

Mannington south in Mannington and Western ward is the most deprived Swindon LSOA on the housing in poor condition indicator and ranks 866th nationally. A property fails the Decent Homes Standard if it fails to meet any one of the following four separate components:

- One or more hazards on the Housing Health and Safety Rating System is rated a serious.
- If at least one of the key building components is old and needs replacing or major repair due to its condition; or more than one of the other building components are old and need replacing or major repair due to their condition (disrepair criteria)
- If it lacks three or more of the following: a reasonably modern kitchen (20 years old or less); a kitchen with adequate space and layout; a reasonably modern bathroom (30 years old or less); an appropriately located bathroom and WC; adequate insulation against external noise (where such noise is a problem); or adequate size and layout of common areas for blocks of flats (modernisation criteria)
- If it does not have effective insulation and efficient heating (thermal comfort criteria)

Eastleaze in Shaw ward is the most deprived Swindon LSOA on the houses without central heating indicator and ranks 783rd nationally.

Swindon electoral ward analysis

The majority of the most deprived LSOAs in Swindon are in a small number of wards. However, even these wards have LSOAs that are outside of the most 20% deprived LSOAs in Swindon as Table 10 shows.

Table 10: Wards with the highest proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 20% in Swindon

Ward	Number	Percent
Walcot and Park North	5	71%
Gorsehill and Pinehurst	5	63%
Liden, Eldene and Park South	4	50%
Penhill and Upper Stratton	4	50%
Central	2	29%
Covingham and Dorcan	2	25%
Rodbourne Cheney	2	25%
Mannington and Western	1	17%
Lydiard and Freshbrook	1	13%

Table 11: The ranking of Swindon wards on each of the summary measures of the IMD 2015 and on the income and employment scale measures

Ward	Average Rank	Average Score	Extent	Local Concentration (25%)	Income	Employment
Walcot and Park North	1	1	1	3	1	1
Gorsehill and Pinehurst	2	3	4	2	3	3
Central	3	5	5	5	6	6
Penhill and Upper Stratton	4	2	2	1	2	2
Liden, Eldene and Park South	5	4	3	4	4	4
Rodbourne Cheney	6	6	6	6	5	5
Mannington and Western	7	7	7	9	8	8
Eastcott	8	9	10=	11	9	11
Lydiard and Freshbrook	9	8	9	7	7	7
Wroughton and Wichelstowe	10	11	10=	12	11	10
Covingham and Dorcan	11	10	8	8	10	9
St Margaret and South Marston	12	13	10=	14	15	13
Blunsdon and Highworth	13	12	10=	13	12	12
Old Town	14	14	10=	10	16	17
Haydon Wick	15	15	10=	16	18	16
Lawn and Chiseldon	16	16	10=	18	14	15
Shaw	17	17	10=	17	13	14
St Andrews	18	18	10=	19	17	18
Priory Vale	19	19	10=	15	19	19
Ridgeway	20	20	10=	20	20	20

The Local Government Association has undertaken some analysis of the ID 2015 on its LG Inform website³. It has produced scores and rankings for all wards in England based on a similar but slightly different methodology to the one employed locally in

³ <http://lginform.local.gov.uk/>

Swindon to calculate average scores for wards. However, the LGA analysis does provide the opportunity to see how Swindon wards rank amongst those in the country as a whole.

Table 12: Swindon ward rankings on the IMD 2015 based on the LGA average score method

Ward	Rank within Swindon Wards	Rank within South West Wards	Decile in South West	Rank within England Wards	Decile in England
Walcot and Park North	1	43	1	776	2
Penhill and Upper Stratton	2	54	1	930	2
Gorsehill and Pinehurst	3	58	1	978	2
Liden, Eldene and Park South	4	105	2	1428	2
Central	5	133	2	1673	3
Rodbourne Cheney	6	174	2	1964	3
Mannington and Western	7	336	4	2895	4
Lydiard and Freshbrook	8	414	5	3391	5
Eastcott	9	415	5	3393	5
Covingham and Dorcan	10	539	6	4088	6
Wroughton and Wichelstowe	11	654	7	4706	7
Blunsdon and Highworth	12	780	8	5429	8
St Margaret and South Marston	13	785	8	5459	8
Lawn and Chiseldon	14	868	9	6094	9
Old Town	15	876	9	6175	9
Haydon Wick	16	895	9	6338	9
Shaw	17	920	10	6508	9
St Andrews	18	924	10	6578	9
Priory Vale	19	930	10	6633	9
Ridgeway	20	963	10	6907	10

Note: Rankings are out of 1,015 wards in the South West and 7529 in England

No Swindon wards are in the most 10% deprived wards in England, however, four are within the 20% most deprived and nine in the 50% most deprived, which shows once again that overall Swindon is relatively averagely deprived compared to the rest of the country. Walcot and Park North, Penhill and Upper Stratton and Gorsehill and Pinehurst are all in the 10% most deprived wards in the South West, although again, only nine Swindon wards are in the 50% most deprived. Ridgeway ward is in the 10% least deprived wards in both England and the South West.

Summary of issues for individual wards

Blunsdon and Highworth

Highworth Central LSOA stands out as relatively much more deprived than the rest of Blunsdon and Highworth ward. It achieves its overall poor ranking because it is relatively highly deprived on the domains which count most towards the overall IMD. Although, it is only averagely deprived compared to England, it is becoming relatively more deprived compared to England.

Greater Blunsdon LSOA has been the most deprived LSOA in Swindon on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain since 2007. Greater Blunsdon's high ranking is driven entirely from the geographical barriers sub-domain where it ranks 1,194th most deprived in England and most deprived in Swindon.

Central

On the Crime domain, all seven Central LSOAs are in the most 30% deprived in England and three are in the top 10 most deprived LSOAs in Swindon.

On the Living Environment domain, LSOAs in Central occupy the 1st (Faringdon Rd), 2nd (Regent's Close) and 4th (Manchester Rd) most deprived positions in the Swindon rankings. Central's relative deprivation on the domain is driven by the proportion of houses in poor condition, especially in LSOAs Bathurst St, Faringdon Rd, Albion St and Regent's Close.

Covingham and Dorcan

In terms of deprivation the Covingham and Dorcan ward shows a north/south divide with the northern Covingham LSOAs appearing relatively affluent but the southern Dorcan area, especially Dorcan central and Dorcan south LSOAs appear relatively highly deprived, ranking 24th and 25th out of all Swindon LSOAs. This pattern is apparent over most of the ID 2015 domains with the exception of crime and barriers to housing and services.

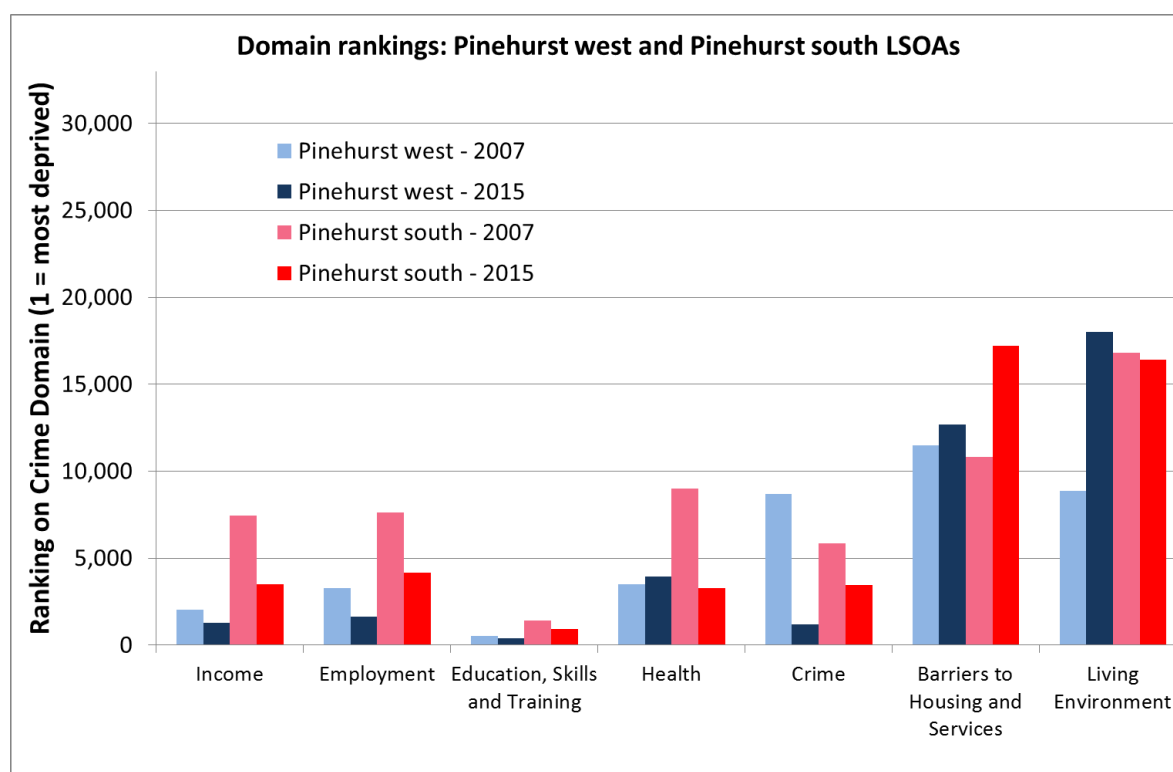
Eastcott

On the Crime domain, five of the six Eastcott LSOAs are in the most 30% deprived in England (not Eastcott west) and two are in the top 12 most deprived LSOAs in Swindon. The comparison with 2010 shows that the crime deprivation in most areas of Eastcott ward is relatively less severe in 2015.

On the Living Environment domain, Eastcott north (5th), Victoria road (7th) and Eastcott central (11th) are three of the top 12 most deprived LSOAs in Swindon on this domain. Eastcott's relative deprivation on the domain is driven by the proportion of houses in poor condition, especially in LSOAs Victoria road, Eastcott north, Eastcott central and Lansdown road.

Gorsehill and Pinehurst

Pinehurst west LSOA is the most deprived in Gorsehill and Pinehurst ward on the overall IMD, followed by Pinehurst south LSOA. Relative deprivation has been apparent in both LSOAs since 2007, however, since 2007 both LSOAs' England rankings have roughly halved. Pinehurst west LSOA has gone from 2,333rd to 1,199th and Pinehurst south LSOA from 6,417th to 3095th.

Figure 8: Change in deprivation in Pinehurst west and Pinehurst south LSOAs

Haydon Wick

Haydon Wick central LSOA stands out as relatively much more deprived than the rest of Haydon Wick ward. It achieves its overall poor ranking because it is relatively highly deprived on the domains which count most towards the overall IMD.

Although, it is only averagely deprived compared to England, it is becoming relatively more deprived compared to England most noticeably on the Crime and Barriers to Housing and Services domains.

Lawn and Chiseldon

Generally, LSOAs in Lawn and Chiseldon compare favourably against both England and Swindon LSOAs. The only exception to this is Lawn south east which is more deprived than the England average on the Crime and Barriers to Housing and Services domains and the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index.

Liden, Eldene and Park South

In terms of deprivation Liden, Eldene and Park South ward can be split into two very distinct parts. The LSOAs in Park South are all in the second most deprived decile in England on the overall IMD but with the exception of Park South east have become less deprived since 2007. In contrast LSOAs in Eldene and Liden are much less deprived and with the exception of Eldene north are in the two least deprived quintiles in England. However, apart from Liden east, these LSOAs are more deprived than in 2007.

All four LSOAs in Park South are ranked in the most deprived decile in England on the Education, Skills and Training domain. Park South LSOAs rank at the most deprived end of the spectrum in Swindon on both sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills.

Lydiard and Freshbrook

Relative deprivation has been apparent in Freshbrook south and Gainsborough Way north LSOAs since 2007. However, in 2007 Toothill north LSOA was the most deprived LSOA in Lydiard and Freshbrook ward before being surpassed by Freshbrook south in 2010 and also Gainsborough Way north in 2015. Freshbrook south LSOA has become more relatively deprived on every domain, most noticeably Health and Education, Skills and Training. Gainsborough Way north has become more relatively deprived on the Employment, Health, Barriers to Housing and Services and most prominently on the Education, Skills and Training domain.

Freshbrook south, Gainsborough Way north and Toothill north LSOAs are ranked in the most deprived quintile in England on the Education, Skills and Training domain. These are also all ranked in the thirty most deprived LSOAs in Swindon on this domain. The deprivation on this domain in Freshbrook south and Gainsborough Way north LSOAs is mainly due to the Children and Young People's sub-domain contribution, whereas for Toothill north LSOA it is driven more by the Adult Skills sub-domain.

Mannington and Western

Stokesay drive LSOA is the most deprived in Mannington and Western ward on the overall IMD and also on five of the domains and both income supplementary indices. Out of the domains Stokesay drive LSOA ranks as most deprived on the Education, Skills and Training domain (2,579th in England). It performs particularly poorly on the entry of young people (under 21) to higher education where, on average, only 4% of 18-21 year olds, start a full-time, first degree in any one year, ranking it 1,422nd worst in England on this indicator.

Generally, Mannington south LSOA is not particularly deprived, ranking 18,233rd in England overall on the IMD. However, it is in the 2nd most deprived decile nationally and on the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain and the 2nd most deprived LSOA in Swindon on this domain.

Old Town

LSOAs in Old Town ward are judged as relatively less deprived than the England and Swindon averages on most domains. The main exception is the crime domain where Old Town and Okus East LSOAs rank in the second and third most deprived deciles nationally and are ranked 23rd and 28th most deprived on the Crime domain in Swindon.

Three of the four Old Town LSOAs are ranked in the least deprived decile of the Education, Skills and Training domain. They are also all ranked in the seven least deprived LSOAs in Swindon on this domain.

Penhill and Upper Stratton

Four Penhill and Upper Stratton LSOAs are ranked in the most deprived decile in England of the Education, Skills and Training domain and three in the most deprived 1% in England. They are also ranked first, second, third and eight most deprived in Swindon on this domain. Penhill central LSOA had the 20th lowest percentage of young people aged under 21 starting a full-time, first degree, in any one year, out of 32,844 LSOAs in England. Education, Skills and Training deprivation is not a new

phenomenon in Penhill. In 2007 Penhill north was ranked 119th in England on this domain, Penhill East was ranked 352nd and Penhill central was ranked 436th in England.

Penhill north is the most deprived LSOA in Swindon and Penhill central the third most deprived. Both LSOAs are in the 4% most deprived in England. These LSOAs are particularly deprived on the Income, Employment, Education, Skills and Training and Crime domains and on the Income deprivation affecting children supplementary index.

Priory Vale

Haydon west, Priory Vale west and Priory Vale north west LSOAs have moved from the least deprived decile nationally in 2007 and 2010 to the 3rd least deprived decile in 2015.

Generally, Priory Vale is not relatively deprived on any domain for any LSOA. There are two notable exceptions: Priory Vale west and Priory Vale north west on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain where they both rank in the 3rd most deprived decile nationally and in the top 12 most deprived LSOAs in Swindon. The relatively long distances to the nearest post office and supermarket are causing these LSOAs to be considered relatively deprived on this domain.

Ridgeway

Ridgeway ward is relatively less deprived than the England and Swindon averages on most domains. In particular, both Ridgeway LSOAs are in the least deprived decile in England on the Employment, Education, Skills and Training and Health domains. They are also in the five least deprived Swindon LSOAs on these domains.

Residents in the Ridgeway LSOAs, on average, have to travel further to a general store or supermarket than any other Swindon residents. In fact, on average the distance to the shops is twice as far any other Swindon LSOA.

Rodbourne Cheney

Moredon west LSOA is the most deprived in Rodbourne Cheney ward. It achieves its overall poor ranking because it is relatively highly deprived on the domains which count most towards the overall IMD. Relative deprivation has been apparent in Moredon west LSOA since 2007, and it has remained the most deprived LSOA in Rodbourne Cheney ward since then.

Six of the eight Rodbourne Cheney LSOAs are ranked in the most deprived quintile in England on the Education, Skills and Training domain. Moredon west LSOA is the 497th most deprived LSOA in the country on the entry to higher education indicator with only 3.2% of young people, under 21, starting a full-time, first degree, in any one year.

Shaw

LSOAs in Shaw ward are judged as relatively less deprived than the England and Swindon averages on most domains. However, the most deprived LSOA in the ward, Westmead south has become relatively more deprived compared to England over the period 2007 to 2015 (moving from the 2nd least deprived to the 4th least

deprived decile) and the rest of Swindon, moving from the 97th most deprived in Swindon in 2007 to 70th in 2015.

Sparcells is the second most deprived LSOA in the Shaw ward. It has become relatively more deprived compared to England over the period 2007 to 2015 (moving from the 2nd least deprived to the 3rd least deprived decile) and the rest of Swindon, moving from the 96th most deprived in Swindon in 2007 to 78th in 2015.

St Andrews

In 2007, five out of six LSOAs in St Andrews ward (not Blunsdon St Andrew east) were in the least deprived decile nationally but by 2015 none were. All LSOAs in St Andrews ward have become relatively more deprived in 2015 than they were in 2007. The domains St Andrews ward has changed most on to become relatively more deprived are the Income, Health and for some LSOAs the Crime domains.

St Margaret and South Marston

Lower Stratton LSOA stands out as relatively much more deprived than the rest of St Margaret and South Marston ward. It achieves its overall poor ranking because it is relatively highly deprived on the domains which count most towards the overall IMD. Although, it is only averagely deprived compared to England, it is becoming relatively more deprived compared to England.

Stanton Fitzwarren LSOA is in the 2nd most deprived decile nationally and on the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain and the 4th most deprived LSOA in Swindon on this domain. Stanton Fitzwarren's high ranking is driven entirely from the geographical barriers sub-domain where it ranks 1,872nd most deprived in England and fourth most deprived in Swindon.

Walcot and Park North

Walcot East north west is the most deprived LSOA in Walcot and Park North ward on the overall IMD and fourth most deprived in Swindon. It is also the most deprived in the ward on the Income, Employment and Crime domains and second most deprived LSOA in Swindon on the latter two of these. In Walcot East north west the proportion of the working-age population experiencing employment deprivation was 26.5% and reflected that there were 185 people in this LSOA who were considered employment deprived. This compares to 9.9% for Swindon overall.

Five of the seven LSOAs in the Walcot and Park North ward are in the most deprived quintile in England on the Income domain. Three are ranked in the seven most deprived in Swindon and five in the 14 most deprived. In Walcot East south west LSOA 48.2% of older people are considered income deprived compared to 34.3% of children. However, in Walcot East north west 31.2% of older people are considered income deprived but 44.2% of children.

Wroughton and Wichelstowe

Wroughton south is the most deprived LSOA in Wroughton and Wichelstowe ward on the Income, Employment, Education, Skills and Training and Health domains. However, even on the most acute of these, the Health domain, Wroughton south is still only in the 3rd most deprived decile in England and 24th most deprived LSOA in Swindon.

Children from Overtown and Burderop LSOA on average have to travel further to primary school than pupils from any other LSOA in Swindon. This does not appear to particularly adversely affect Overtown and Burderop's ranking on the Children and Young People's sub-domain of the Education, Skills and Training domain where it ranks 17,318th most deprived in England and 92nd most deprived in Swindon.

Shrivenham

The Swindon Health and Wellbeing Board covers the population resident within the Swindon Borough Council boundaries and also the population NHS Swindon Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) is responsible for. That is people registered with a Swindon CCG GP and people living within the electoral ward of Shrivenham in Oxfordshire. Although, this report concentrates on the borough area of Swindon, this section provides data and analysis for the four LSOAs that fall in the Shrivenham ward. These are:

- Shrivenham central (Vale of White Horse 016A)
- Shrivenham south (Vale of White Horse 016B)
- Shrivenham north outer (Vale of White Horse 016C)
- Shrivenham north inner (Vale of White Horse 016D)

Shrivenham north inner is the most deprived LSOA in Shrivenham ward and is ranked 26,883rd in England. Shrivenham central LSOA is ranked 32,746th in England which makes it the 99th least deprived LSOA in the country. It is clear, therefore, that Shrivenham is generally a relatively affluent area.

Table 13: Most deprived LSOA in Shrivenham ward in each Domain

Domain	Most deprived LSOA in Shrivenham	England rank	England decile
Income	Shrivenham north inner	23,621	8
Employment	Shrivenham north inner	27,530	9
Education, Skills and Training	Shrivenham north inner	15,116	5
Health	Shrivenham north inner	28,542	9
Crime	Shrivenham north inner	25,244	8
Barriers to Housing and Services	Shrivenham north outer	2,740	1
Living Environment	Shrivenham north outer	23,490	8

Notes: England rankings out of 32,844 LSOAs.

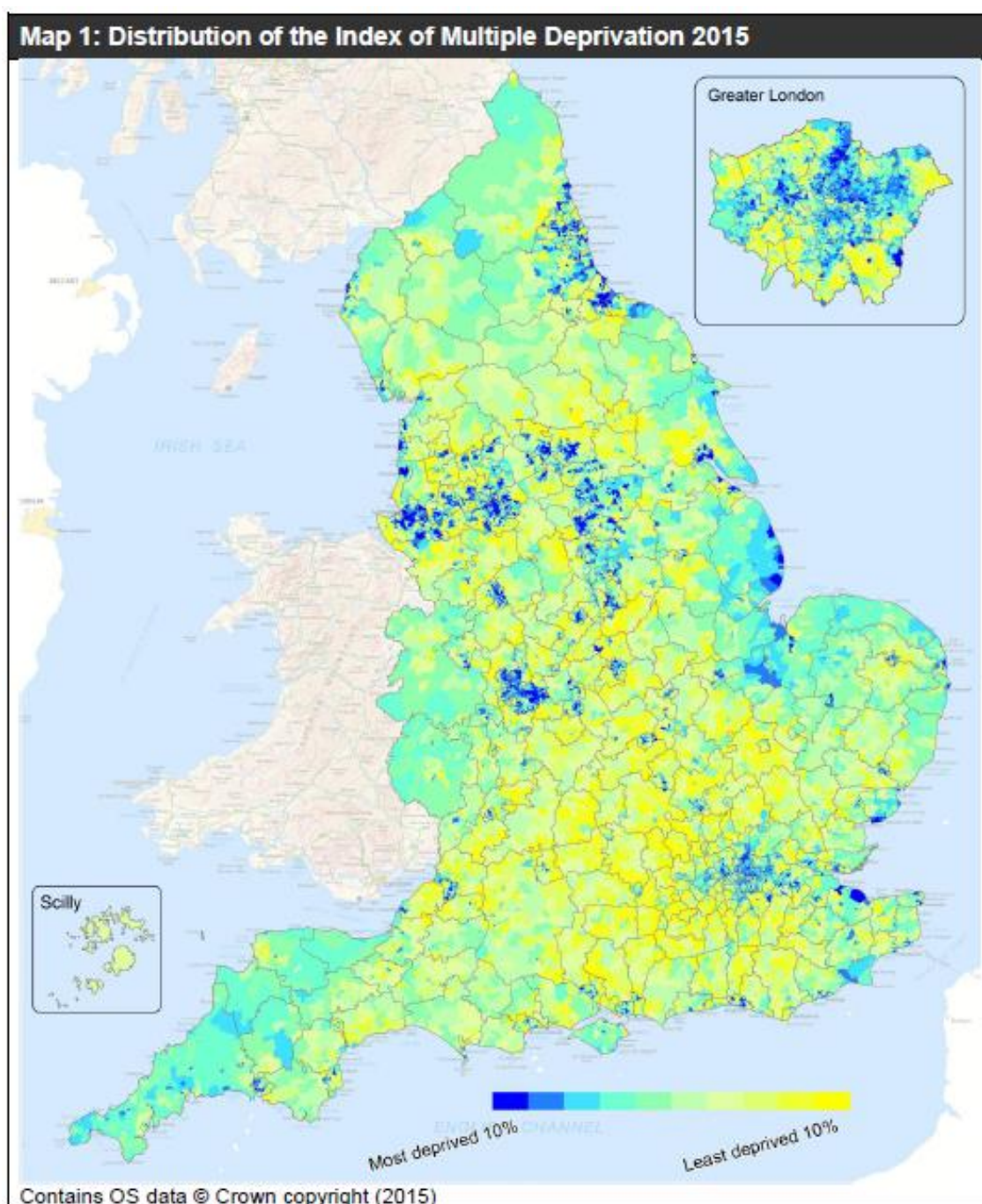
Shrivenham north outer LSOA is considered 'highly deprived' on the barriers to housing and services domain. This is entirely due to its ranking on the geographical barriers sub-domain where it is ranked 1,134th most deprived in England.

The national picture

National distribution of deprivation

The patterns of deprivation across England are complex. The most and least deprived neighbourhoods are spread throughout England. Figure 9 illustrates the geographical spread of deprivation across England, showing local authority district boundaries for context. The 32,844 neighbourhoods have been divided according to their deprivation rank into 10 equal groups (deciles). Areas shaded dark blue are the most deprived 10 % (or decile) of neighbourhoods in England while areas shaded bright yellow are the least deprived 10%.

Figure 9: Distribution of the IMD 2015 by LSOA



As was the case in previous versions of the Indices, there are concentrations of deprivation in large urban conurbations, areas that have historically had large heavy industry, manufacturing and/or mining sectors, coastal towns, and large parts of east London. There are also pockets of deprivation surrounded by less deprived places in every region of England.

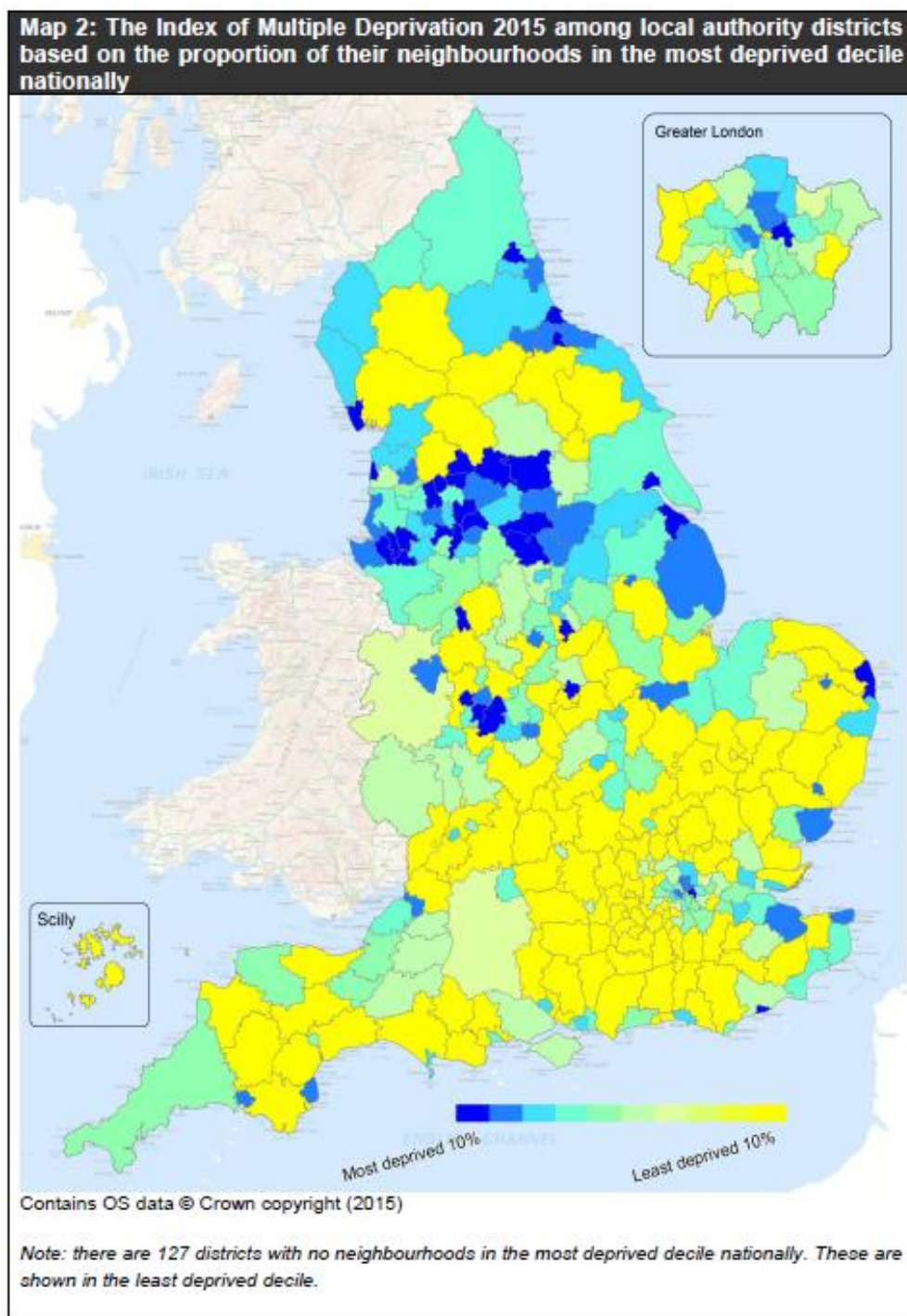
The majority (83%) of neighbourhoods that are the most deprived according to the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation were also the most deprived according to the 2010 Index. In relative terms at least, the most deprived areas and least deprived areas have tended to remain the same.

According to the overall IMD many of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England face multiple issues. Almost all of them (99%) are highly deprived (i.e. in the most deprived decile) on at least two of the seven domains of deprivation. Nearly two-thirds (64%) of them are highly deprived on four or more domains, and over a quarter (27%) are highly deprived on five or more of the seven domains.

Deprivation at a Local Authority Level

Figure 10 illustrates the geographical spread of deprivation for local authority districts across England. Areas shaded dark blue are the 10% of districts in England that contain the largest proportion of highly deprived neighbourhoods. Areas shaded bright green contain proportionately few highly deprived neighbourhoods, and are relatively less deprived. But 127 of the 326 districts (39%) do not contain any highly deprived neighbourhoods and are therefore equally ranked on this measure. These 127 districts are banded together and shown in bright yellow, corresponding to the least deprived decile.

Figure 10: Distribution of the IMD 2015 by Local Authority



Of local authority districts, 61% contain at least one of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

Middlesbrough, Knowsley, Kingston upon Hull, Liverpool and Manchester are the local authorities with the highest proportions of neighbourhoods among the most deprived in England.

The 20 most deprived local authorities are largely the same as found for the 2010 Index, but the London Boroughs of Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Newham and Haringey have become relatively less deprived and no longer feature in this list. These boroughs were all associated with the 2012 London Olympics and Olympic park and other facilities.

Seven of the 10 local authority districts with the highest levels of income deprivation among older people are in London. Tower Hamlets is the most deprived district with regard to income deprivation among both children and older people.

The distribution of deprivation in Local Enterprise Partnerships

The Indices of Deprivation are being published for Local Enterprise Partnerships for the first time. The purpose is to enable partnerships to understand the extent to which neighbourhoods in their areas are deprived and the types of deprivation experienced within them. The partnership areas vary in size, but all cover large geographical areas and diverse populations.

The five Local Enterprise Partnerships that are most highly deprived according to this summary measure of the IMD are Liverpool City Region, Tees Valley, Greater Birmingham and Solihull, Humber, and Greater Manchester. In these areas, between 21% and 31% of neighbourhoods are among the most deprived decile nationally of this Index.

Resources

Swindon JSNA website

The Swindon Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) website has a section dedicated to the Indices of Deprivation: <http://swindonjsna.co.uk/dna/ID>. The website will host data, reports and guidance about the ID 2015, including:

- ID 2015 – Swindon simple guide
- ID 2015 – Swindon initial briefing
- ID 2015 – Swindon research report
- ID 2015 – Swindon summary report
- ID 2015 – Swindon LSOA IMD scores and rankings
- ID 2015 – Swindon LSOA ID domains and sub-domains scores and rankings

The JSNA website will also be used to host and signpost to resources in the Tableau interactive software:

- <https://public.tableau.com/profile/tomfrost#!/vizhome/SwindonID2015view2/SwindonStory>
- <https://public.tableau.com/profile/tomfrost#!/vizhome/SwindonIMDtrendsv1/IMDTrendsbyWard>

These will allow users to explore the data for Swindon and England in more depth and to customise views to see data only for areas they are interested in.

DCLG publications

The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) information on the Indices of Deprivation 2015 is available to download at www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015. This consists of reports, guidance materials and datasets.

Nine sets of data have been published for Lower-layer Super Output Areas:

1. Index of Multiple Deprivation: The rank and decile for each area, on the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.
2. Domains of deprivation: The rank and decile for each area, for each of the seven domains, as well as the Index of Multiple Deprivation
3. Supplementary Indices - Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index: The rank and decile for each area, for the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index, as well as the Index of Multiple Deprivation.
4. Sub-domains of deprivation: The rank and decile for each area, for each of the six sub-domains, as well as their respective domains.

5. Scores for the Indices of Deprivation: The scores for each area, for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation, the seven domains, the supplementary indices, and the six sub-domains.
6. Population denominators: The primary population denominators (all people, children, working age, and older people) used in the Indices of Deprivation 2015. These can be used for aggregating the datasets, weighted by population, to other geographies such as wards.
7. All ranks, deciles and scores for the Indices of Deprivation, and population denominators (CSV file): A single text file containing all of the datasets listed above.
8. Underlying indicators. The indicators used to construct the seven domains, for those that are able to be published.
9. Transformed domain scores: The seven domain scores in this file have been standardised by ranking, and then transformed to an exponential distribution. These transformed domain scores can be used as the basis for users to combine the domains together using different weights.

Four sets of data have been published for higher-level geographies:

1. Local Authority District Summaries.
2. Upper-tier Local Authority Summaries.
3. Local Enterprise Partnership Summaries.
4. Clinical Commissioning Group Summaries.

Two reports have been published analysing the findings from the ID 2015 and four guidance documents:

1. Statistical release – main findings: provides an overview of the findings of the ID 2015 focussing on the national and sub-national patterns of multiple deprivation, with some analysis of patterns in income and employment deprivation.
2. Research report: gives detailed guidance on how to interpret the data and presents some further findings.
3. Technical report: describes the methodology and quality assurance processes underpinning the indices.
4. Infographic: a two-page summary of the method and results
5. Guidance: This guidance note is to aid interpretation of the Index of Multiple Deprivation. It expands on the information provided in the infographic

6. Frequently asked questions

Swindon Borough Council resources

Some of these are available on the Swindon JSNA website and others are available by request from JSNA@swindon.gov.uk

Data:

Cut-down versions of the DCLG data files have been prepared containing Swindon and Shrivenham LSOA data only:

- Swindon and Shrivenham LSOA IMD ranks
- Swindon and Shrivenham LSOA scores for the ID 2015
- Swindon and Shrivenham LSOA ID 2015 domain ranks
- Swindon and Shrivenham LSOA ID 2015 sub-domain ranks
- Swindon and Shrivenham LSOA ID 2015 IDACI and IDAOPI ranks
- Swindon and Shrivenham LSOA ID 2015 underlying indicators ranks and scores
- Swindon and Shrivenham LSOA ID 2015 transformed domain scores
- Swindon and Shrivenham LSOA ID 2015 population denominators
- Swindon and Shrivenham MSOA IMD scores and ranks

Additionally, a file containing Swindon LSOA scores and rankings on the IMD 2007, IMD 2010 and IMD 2015 is also available by request.

General Practice (GP) data:

- England GP Practice scores and ranks on IMD 2015
- Swindon GP Practice scores and ranks on IMD 2015
- England GP Practice scores on the IDACI and IDAOPI
- Swindon GP Practice scores on the IDACI and IDAOPI

Maps:

- Overall deprivation (IMD) in Swindon by LSOA
- Overall deprivation (IMD) by Swindon ward by LSOA
- Deprivation by domain in Swindon by LSOA

Lookups:

- Swindon LSOA to ward lookup
- Swindon LSOA names

Apps and externally produced resources

The DCLG Indices of Deprivation 2015 explorer shows the relative deprivation of neighbourhoods for selected areas, by searching a place name or postcode. The explorer includes a dashboard which provides a brief summary of how relatively

deprived a selected neighbourhood is. Although the data are not produced for wards, the map shows ward and local authority boundaries, so users can see the deprivation ranks of the neighbourhoods within these areas. This explorer also lists all neighbourhoods within a given local authority, gives their deprivation ranks, and allows you to select these neighbourhoods.

<http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>

Two other DCLG maps show the relative deprivation based on IMD 2015 side by side with IMD 2010:

<http://communities.maps.arcgis.com/apps/CompareAnalysis/index.html?appid=4159120a712e4a69a724241cbfc92fb7> & <http://arcg.is/1M1ylzs> & <http://arcg.is/1QZzwrv>

The Local Government Association has undertaken some analysis of the ID 2015 on its LG Inform website. This includes ward reports which are exclusive to LG Inform Plus subscribers. It has produced scores and rankings for all wards in England based on a similar but slightly different methodology to the one employed locally in Swindon to calculate average scores for wards. Ward-level data is also available in ward reports which summarise all IMD indicators (overall, domains, sub-domains and supplementary indices) for an individual chosen ward. For the various indicators, wards are ranked within their local authority, region and England. One report summarises the overall IMD indicator for all wards within a chosen authority. The score for each ward is shown, together with details of the ten most/least deprived wards, and a map showing IMD distribution. Another is similar, but summarises the overall IMD indicator for all LSOAs within a chosen authority.

<http://lginform.local.gov.uk/> & <http://about.esd.org.uk/>

Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) have created a blog to highlight Indices of Deprivation resources and 'related delights'. It is a free resource for any users and aficionados of the Indices of Deprivation and brings together in one place case studies and examples of how the Indices have been used:

<http://indicesofdeprivation.co.uk/>

Postcodes: the following tool can be used to obtain deprivation data for a list of postcodes: <http://imd-by-postcode.opendatacommunities.org> The output file lists the postcodes entered, the LSOA that each postcode falls within, and the deprivation data for that LSOA. To download a list of postcodes and deprivation data for all neighbourhoods within a specific local authority district or county select a local authority or county and the output file will list all the postcodes within the selected area, the LSOA that each postcode falls within, and the deprivation data for those LSOAs.

Parliamentary constituencies: the House of Commons Library has published constituency-level deprivation estimates and maps at the following link:

<http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/CBP-7327>

MSOA data: Public Health England's Knowledge and Intelligence Service (Epidemiology and Surveillance Function) has produced IMD ranks and average scores for Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) calculated from population weighted averages of their constituent LSOA scores.

<http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=184831>

Areas for further consideration

The endorsement by Swindon Health and Wellbeing Board of the use the ID 2015 by all partners as the acknowledged evidence base for identifying deprivation and exploring inequalities between and within different areas of Swindon.

How to fully investigate, understand and continue to address the extent and causes of deprivation in the Swindon LSOAs experiencing the most extreme deprivation (i.e. the eight LSOAs that are in the most deprived 10% nationally).

How to fully investigate, understand and continue to address the extent and causes of deprivation in the Swindon LSOAs experiencing persistent deprivation (i.e. eight of the 10 most deprived LSOAs in 2007 were still in the 10 most deprived areas in 2015).

How to fully investigate, understand and continue to address the extent and causes of education, skills and training deprivation in Swindon. This is the domain that Swindon's deprivation appears most severe on, especially the children and young people's indicators (e.g. one LSOA in Penhill and Upper Stratton ranks 33rd most deprived in England in this domain).

The Penhill part of Penhill and Upper Stratton ward is arguably the most deprived part of Swindon and this is largely unchanged since 2007. If this is to change by the next version of the Indices it appears a transformative approach to the local area needs to be developed and implemented.

The process for reviewing, researching and continuing to address ward issues identified (see ward packs for full details).

The merits of bringing together councillors from the most deprived areas along with relevant localities staff to discuss, analyse and tackle issues common to the deprived areas they represent and work in. This could be termed a "Board of Deprivation".

How to effectively combine intelligence from ID 2015 with other sources of data and intelligence on poverty, social exclusion and deprivation and inequality.

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