

# Indices of Deprivation 2015

Health and Wellbeing Board

Date: 09 March 2016

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Author: Senior Public Health Intelligence Analyst

Wards: All

Locality Affected: All

Parishes Affected: All

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## 1. Purpose and Reasons

- 1.1 To provide a summary of the Indices of Deprivation 2015 focusing on data and results for the Swindon Health and Wellbeing Board area.
- 1.2 To gain approval from the Board to make a suite of reports, data and analyses available on the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) website (<http://swindonjsna.co.uk/dna/ID>) to the Council and its Partners in order to know communities better, target resources, plan and monitor services and understand the relationship between deprivation, behaviour, service utilisation and outcomes.
- 1.3 The report is necessary to provide a common evidence base for measuring and understanding area deprivation in Swindon.

## 2. Recommendations

The Board is recommended:

- 2.1 To note the contents and main findings of the summary report attached at Appendix 1 and the other associated reports and resources.
- 2.2 To adopt the report and its findings as the preferred evidence base for measuring and understanding area deprivation in Swindon.
- 2.3 To promote the reports, data and analyses through publication on the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment website.
- 2.4 To approve the dissemination of ward 'packs' to staff and members working at a local level.

## 3. Detail

- 3.1 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) were released on 30 September 2015 and update the indices previously presented in 2000, 2004, 2007 and 2010.

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## Domains and LSOAs

- 3.2 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.
- 3.3 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.
- 3.4 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).

## Measuring deprivation

- 3.5 The neighbourhood-level Indices provide an assessment of area level deprivation 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.

## Relative and absolute change

- 3.6 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.
- 3.7 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

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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.

- 3.8 The Indices measure area deprivation but people can move areas between versions of the Indices. Therefore, the socio-economic status of individuals in an area may improve or worsen but if these people leave then the area deprivation may remain unchanged. Likewise individuals moving into a community can improve or worsen the area deprivation.

The main findings are:

- 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.
- 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.

Ward level issues

- 3.9 Ward 'packs' have been produced for all 20 wards in Swindon. These contain information (tables, charts and maps) on the deprivation levels experienced in each LSOA in the ward on the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation and the

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domains of deprivation including change over time. Specific issues for each ward are identified and analysed, e.g. the most deprived LSOA in the ward; the domain showing most deprivation; adverse trend over time or geographical differences within the ward. A ward pack with example data is attached in Appendix 2.

## 4. Alternative Options

- 4.1 No alternative measure of area deprivation for small areas is available for local and national geographies.

## 5. Implications, Diversity Impact Assessment and Risk Management

### Financial and Procurement Implications

- 5.1 None.

### Legal and Human Rights Implications

- 5.2 None.

### All Other Implications (including Staff, Sustainability, Health, Rural, Crime and Disorder)

- 5.3 None.

### Diversity Impact Assessment

- 5.4 None.

### Risk Management

- 5.5 None.

## 6. Consultees

- 6.1 The reports have been presented to and discussed by the JSNA steering group at the meeting in January 2016.
- 6.2 The Board Director, Resources (Section 151 Officer) and Director of Law and Democratic Services (Monitoring Officer) are consulted in respect of all reports.

## 7. Background Papers

- 7.1 None.

## 8. Appendices

- 8.1 Appendix 1: Indices of Deprivation 2015: Swindon Summary Report
- 8.2 Appendix 2: Example ward pack