

Indices of Deprivation 2019: 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 2019 (ID 2019) were published on 26 September 2019 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 (fifth) of these authorities.
- Overall, relative deprivation levels in Swindon have changed a little since 2015. This report looks at these changes in more detail.
- There are pockets of deprivation in Swindon. 12 Swindon Local Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are in the most deprived 10% nationally (compared to 8 in 2015). A LSOA is an area created by ONS for the Census which is smaller than an electoral ward with an average population of around 1,500 people.
- The most deprived LSOA within Swindon is in the Penhill and Upper Stratton ward, which is the 701st most deprived LSOA in England. Please see the map on page 15 for further details.
- Swindon's relative deprivation remains most severe in the education, skills and training domain where it is 60th most deprived out of 151 UTLAs, however this represents an improvement in ID2015 in which it was 47th. One LSOA in Penhill and Upper Stratton ranks 59th most deprived in England in this domain.
- Swindon's relative deprivation remains least severe in the living environment domain where it is 122nd most deprived out of the 151 UTLAs, this is broadly similar to ID2015 where it was 121st.
- NHS Swindon Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) is ranked the 132nd most deprived out of 191 CCGs and Swindon and Wiltshire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) is the 31st most deprived LEP out of 38 in the country.
- Nationally, the main story is there has been little change in the most deprived areas of England with the exception of London which has seen a reduction in the proportion of areas which are highly deprived.

1 – 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 2019' (ID 2019)¹. The ID 2019 were released on 26 September 2019 and update the indices previously presented in 2000, 2004, 2007, 2010 and 2015.

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 2019 relate to the tax year 2017/18.

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/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

Uses

This report outlines the main results from the ID 2019, including the overall IMD 2019. 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 2019 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, but 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 2019 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 2015 Indices but ranked within the most deprived 10% according to the 2019 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 2015 and 2019 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 2019 in Swindon.

INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION – 2019


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:

1st
Most deprived










32,844th
Least deprived



Swindon has 132 LSOAs

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

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2 – 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 2019

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 98th most deprived area out of 151 Upper Tier Local Authorities (UTLAs), i.e. there are 97 more deprived UTLAs and 54 less deprived. This places Swindon in the second least deprived quintile (fifths) in England. The position is relatively worse than 2010, where Swindon was ranked 108th out of 152.

Table 1: Swindon's IMD rank (average score method), 2004 to 2019

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
2019 (Upper Tier, n=151)	98

Key:

Quintile	1(1-30)	2(31-60)	3(61-90)	4 (91-121)	5 (122-151)
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 has not improved as fast relative to the rest of England in 2019. The population used in the construction of the 2019 index has increased by 2.7% (5,650 people) over the 2015 index and the working age population has increased by 0.6% (836 people). The actual number of people in Swindon who are considered income deprived or employment deprived has risen sharply over the 15-year period, although positively there was a reduction in the 2019 data. The number of income-deprived people has risen by 35.7% (6,240 people) between 2004 and 2019, with a reduction of 9.9% (2,608 people) between 2015 and 2019. The number of employment-deprived people has increased by 40.6% (3,049 people) between 2004 and 2019 with a reduction of 16.7% (2,118 people) between 2015 and 2019. In the 2019 index 10.9% (23,823 people) of the population are income deprived compared to 12.5% (26,434 people) in 2015.

Table 2: Swindon's ranking on UTLA summary measures, 2004 to 2019

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
2019 (Upper Tier, n=151)	98	106	65	87	23,727	121	10,565	122

Key:

Quintile	1(1-30)	2(31-60)	3(61-90)	4 (91-121)	5 (122-151)
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 was introduced in 2015. In Swindon, 9.1% of LSOAs were among the most deprived 10% nationally and Swindon is ranked 62nd of 151 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.

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 2019)

	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 (IDAOP), rank of average score
UTLA, n=151	101	105	60	79	67	92	122	98	94
District, n=317	158	174	93	156	110	264	235	154	129

Key:

Quintile	1(1-30)	2(31-60)	3(61-90)	4 (91-121)	5 (122-151)
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 60th most deprived out of 151 UTLAs.

The district level rankings can be used to assess how relative deprivation in Swindon has changed over the seven deprivation domains. The published 2019 rankings have been compared to those for 2010 and 2015 calculated using the average score method.

Table 4: Swindon district ranking on domains and supplementary indices, 2010, 2015 & 2019

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 (n=326)	178	165	178	222	110	288	96	157
2015 (n=326)	168	158	174	156	93	264	110	235
2019 (n=317)	157	153	173	132	113	216	84	231

Key:

Quintile	1 (1-63)	2 (64-127)	3 (128-191)	4 (192-254)	5 (255-317)
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 to 132nd), i.e. in 2010 there were 221 more deprived local authorities but in 2019 there were only 131 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 to 231st), i.e. in 2010 there were 156 more deprived local authorities but in 2019 there were 230 more deprived. The crime domain improved in 2015 but deteriorated again in the 2019 index.

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 119th least deprived out of 191 CCGs in England (average scores method), i.e. there are 119 more deprived CCGs and 72 less deprived.

Table 5: Swindon CCG ranking on CCG summary measures, 2015 & 2019

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
2019 (CCG, n=191)	119	132	75	103	127	131	91

Key:

Quintile	1 (1-38)	2 (39-76)	3 (77-115)	4 (116-152)	5 (153-191)
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 & 2019

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
2019 (LEP, n=38)	31	31	33	32	33	34	30

Key:

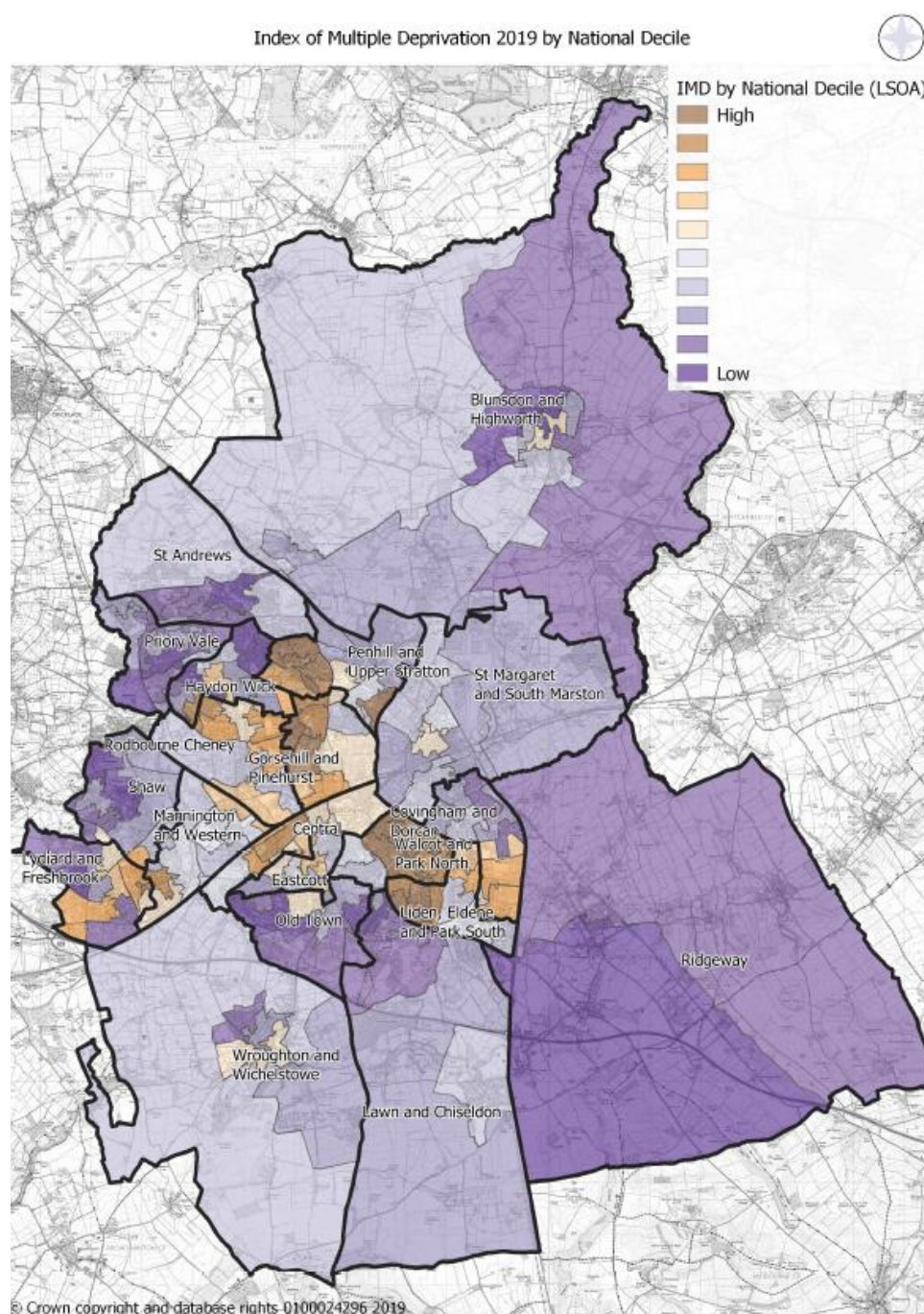
Quintile	1 (1-8)	2 (9-15)	3 (16-23)	4 (24-30)	5 (31-38)
Description	Most deprived	2nd most deprived	Average	2 nd least deprived	Least deprived

3 – Swindon LSOA and Small Area Analysis

Indices of Deprivation 2019

While Swindon is considered relatively prosperous, there are pockets of deprivation that are often hidden in official statistics. The ID 2019 goes some way in identifying where deprivation exists in Swindon and in measuring its severity.

Figure 1: Swindon’s LSOAs by national IMD decile 2019

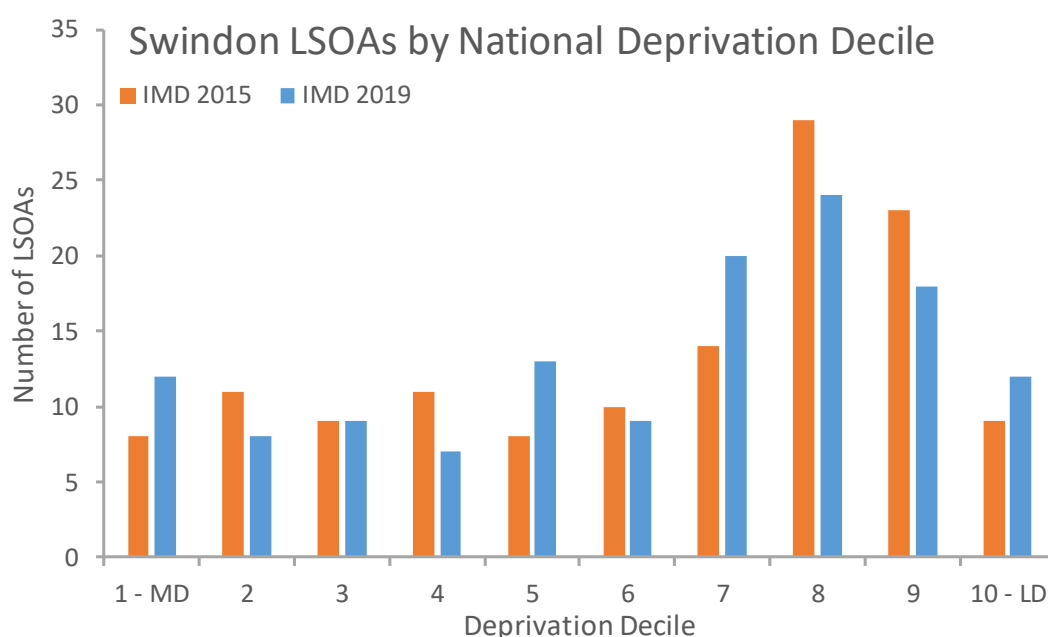


Penhill central in Penhill and Upper Stratton ward has become the most deprived LSOA in Swindon. It is ranked as the 701st most deprived LSOA in England. The

least deprived LSOA in Swindon is Roughmoor in Shaw ward. It is the 554th least deprived LSOA in England.

In 2019, there are twelve Swindon LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally (compared to eight in 2015). The eight from 2015 have been joined by Park South Central and Park South South West in the Liden, Eldene and Park South ward; Upper Stratton south east in the Penhill and Upper Stratton ward and Walcott East south west in the Walcot and Park North ward.

Figure 2: Swindon LSOAs by National Deprivation Decile, ID2015 & ID2019



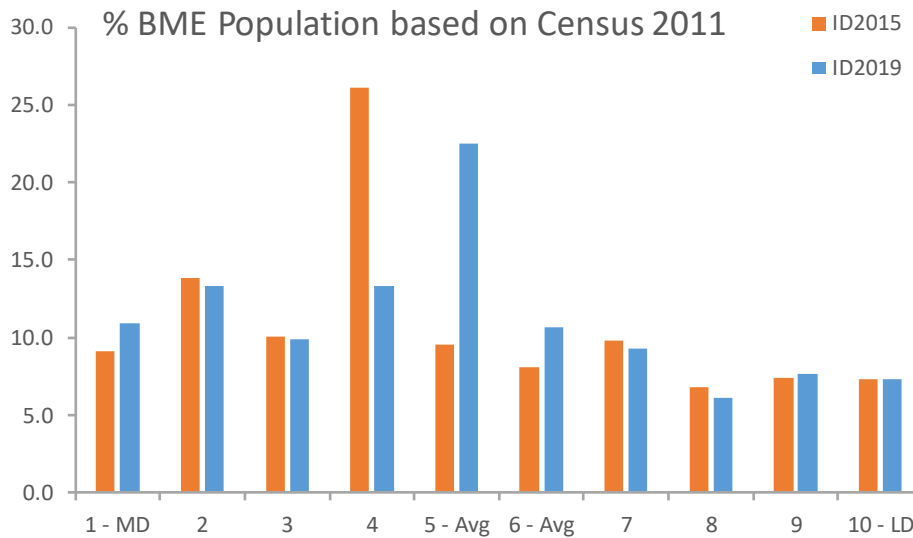
Four of the twelve LSOAs in Swindon, which are in the 10%, most severely deprived LSOAs in England are found in Penhill and Upper Stratton ward and also there is 4 in Walcot and Park North ward of the remaining four 2 are in Gorsehill and Pinehurst ward and two are in Liden, Eldene and Park South ward.

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 5th most deprived decile which is a relative improvement on ID2015 which saw the population spike in the 4th most deprived decile. 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 relatively 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.

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

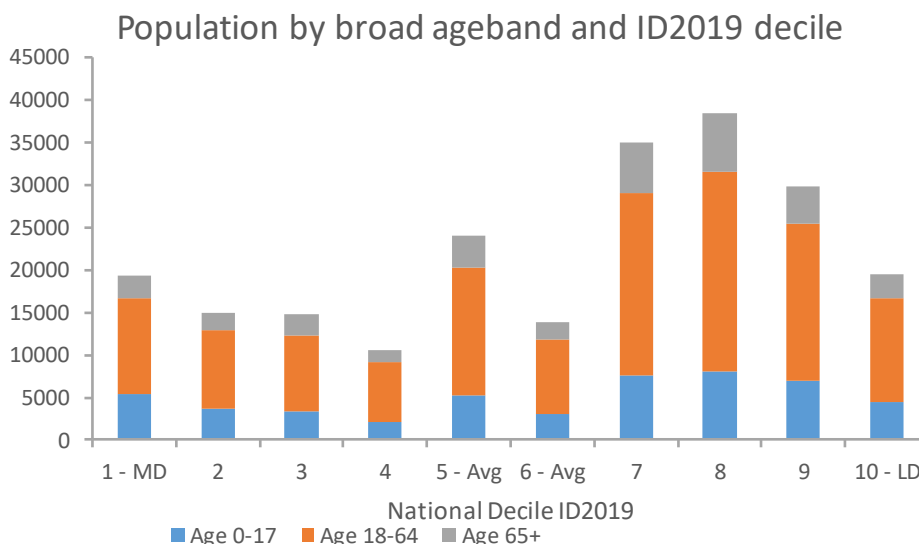
Figure 3: Distribution of non-white population across IMD deciles in Swindon



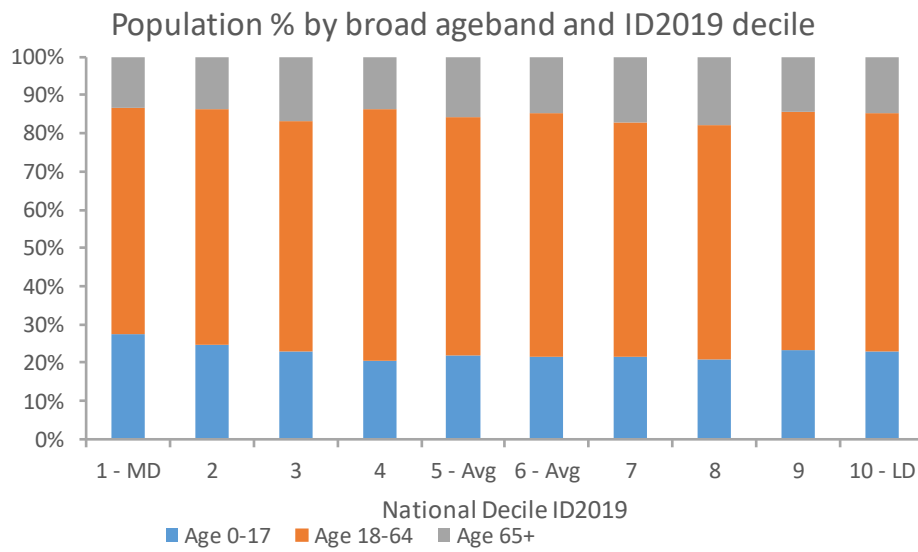
Population

The IMD score was compared with the population by broad age band (Age 0-17, Age 18-64, Age 65+) for each Swindon LSOA. Figure 3 shows that overall there are slightly higher more people living in the less deprived deciles with a spike apparent in the 7th and 8th most deprived deciles.

Figure 4: Distribution of population by broad age band across IMD deciles in Swindon



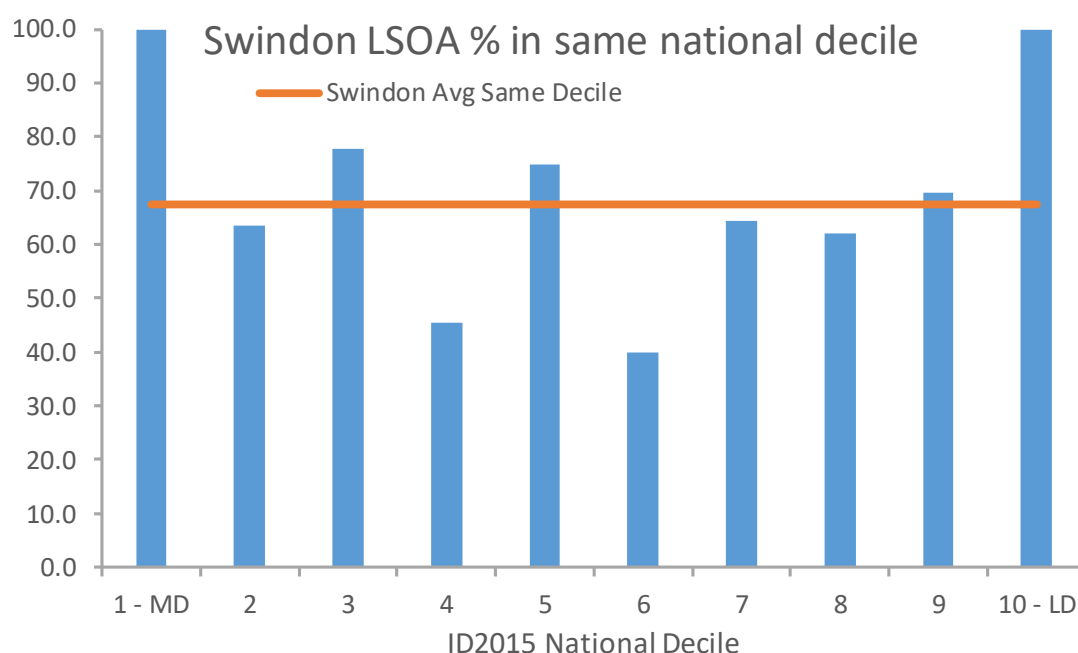
The IMD score was also compared with the proportion of the population by broad age band (Age 0-17, Age 18-64, Age 65+) for each Swindon LSOA. Figure 3 shows that overall the proportion of the population which are children is greater in the more deprived quintiles while the proportion which is over 65 is greatest in the less deprived deciles. The working age population aged 18-64 is fairly consistent across the deciles.



Comparing the ID 2019 with previous ID versions

Area deprivation is a persistent phenomenon and many LSOAs remain relatively similarly deprived over long periods of time. Figure below compares Swindon LSOAs on the 2015 and 2019 versions of the IMD by looking at which Swindon quintiles (20%).

Figure 6: Swindon LSOAs in the same quintile on the 2015 and 2019 IMD



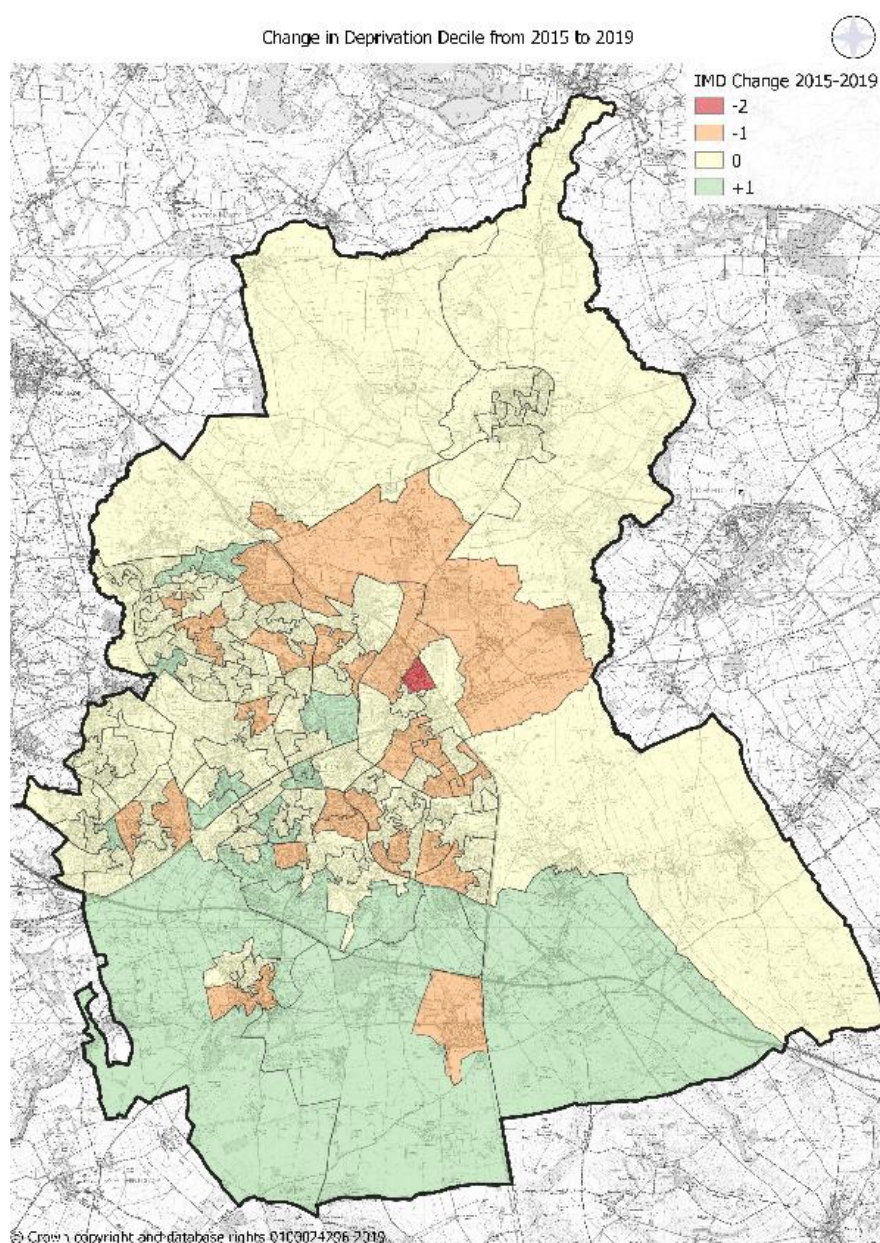
All of the LSOAs which were in the most 10% deprived areas of Swindon in 2015 were still there in 2019, which is also true for the least deprived decile (tenth). There was more mobility in the other quintiles but overall around two thirds of LSOAs in Swindon were in the same decile as five years ago.

Table 7: LSOAs by level of deprivation on the IMD 2015 and 2019

		ID2015									
		1 - MD	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 - LD
ID2019	1 - MD	8	4								
	2		7	1							
	3			7	2						
	4			1	5	1					
	5				4	6	3				
	6					1	4	3	1		
	7						3	9	8		
	8							2	18	4	
	9								2	16	
	10 - LD									3	9

Overall, 27 LSOAs (20.4%) were placed in a more deprived decile (tenth) than they saw in the 2015 index. Stratton Saint Margaret West was the only LSOA to have worsened by two quintiles from 2015 to 2019, going from the 3rd least deprived 10% in 2015 to the 5th least deprived 10% in 2019. 16 LSOAs (12.1%) saw them placed in a less deprived quintile. Figure 7 is a map of the borough outlining the change in national decile (tenth) for each of the LSOAs in Swindon.

Figure 7: Swindon's LSOAs by change in national IMD decile 2015 to 2019



The change in national decile has generally happened in the centre of Swindon where the wards have either deteriorated or improved, while in the south of the borough there has generally been an improvement in the national decile in ID2019.

Benchmarking

To provide an indication of how Swindon compares within country Figure 5 shows the IMD score for every upper tier local authority within England, with Swindon, South West and our statistical neighbours highlighted.

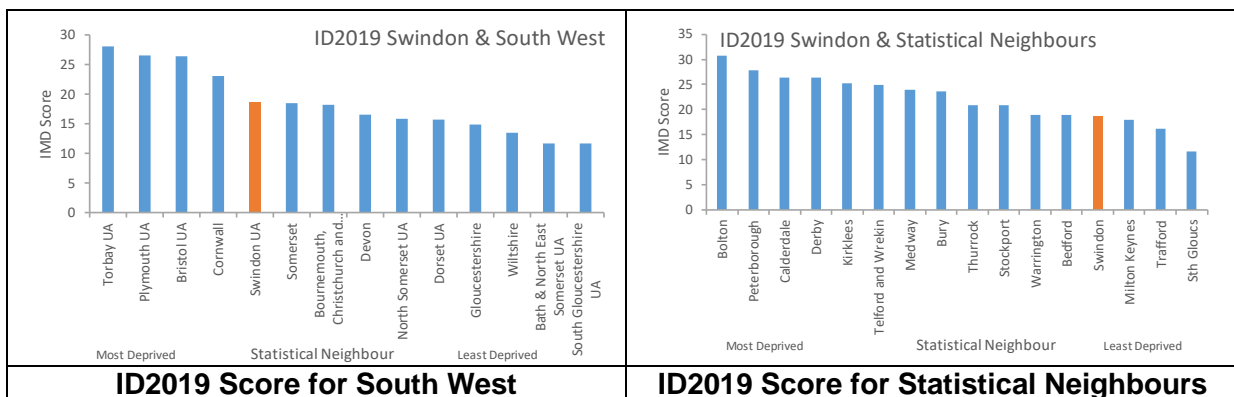
Figure 8: ID2019 Score by upper tier local authority within England

Benchmarking

To provide an indication of how Swindon compares within country Figure 5 shows the IMD score for every upper tier local authority within England, with Swindon, South West and our statistical neighbours highlighted.

Figure above shows the level of variation in IMD scores between the most and least deprived. Swindon is in the lower part of the distribution within England and generally in the middle of the comparator groups of the South West and our statistical neighbours. Table 9 shows the details for the comparator groups.

Table 9: ID2019 Score by Local Authority in the South West and Statistical Neighbours



Within the South West, Swindon is the fifth most deprived upper tier local authority in the region. Within the CIPFA Statistical Neighbours Swindon is fourth least deprived authority within the group.

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. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests) A combined count of income deprived individuals per LSOA is calculated by summing the following seven non-overlapping indicators:

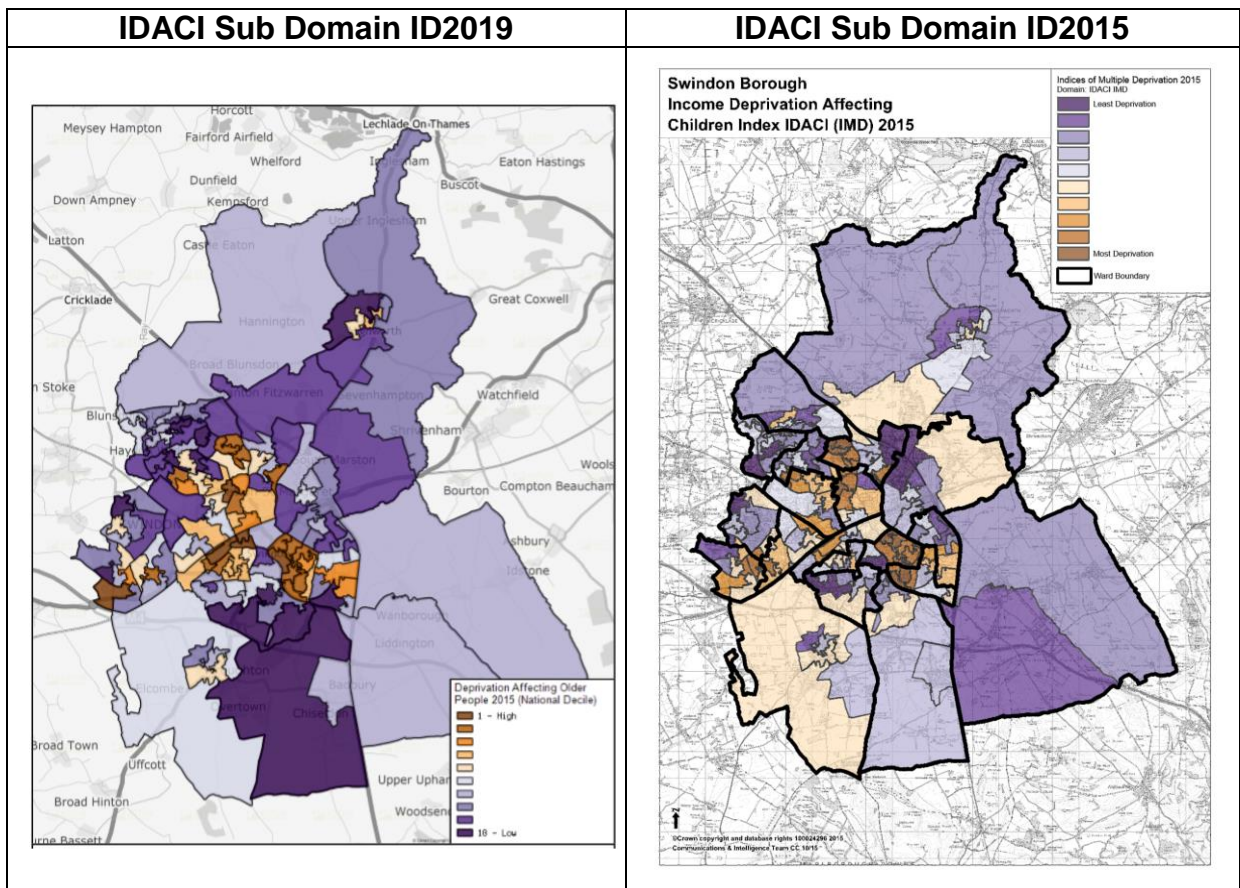
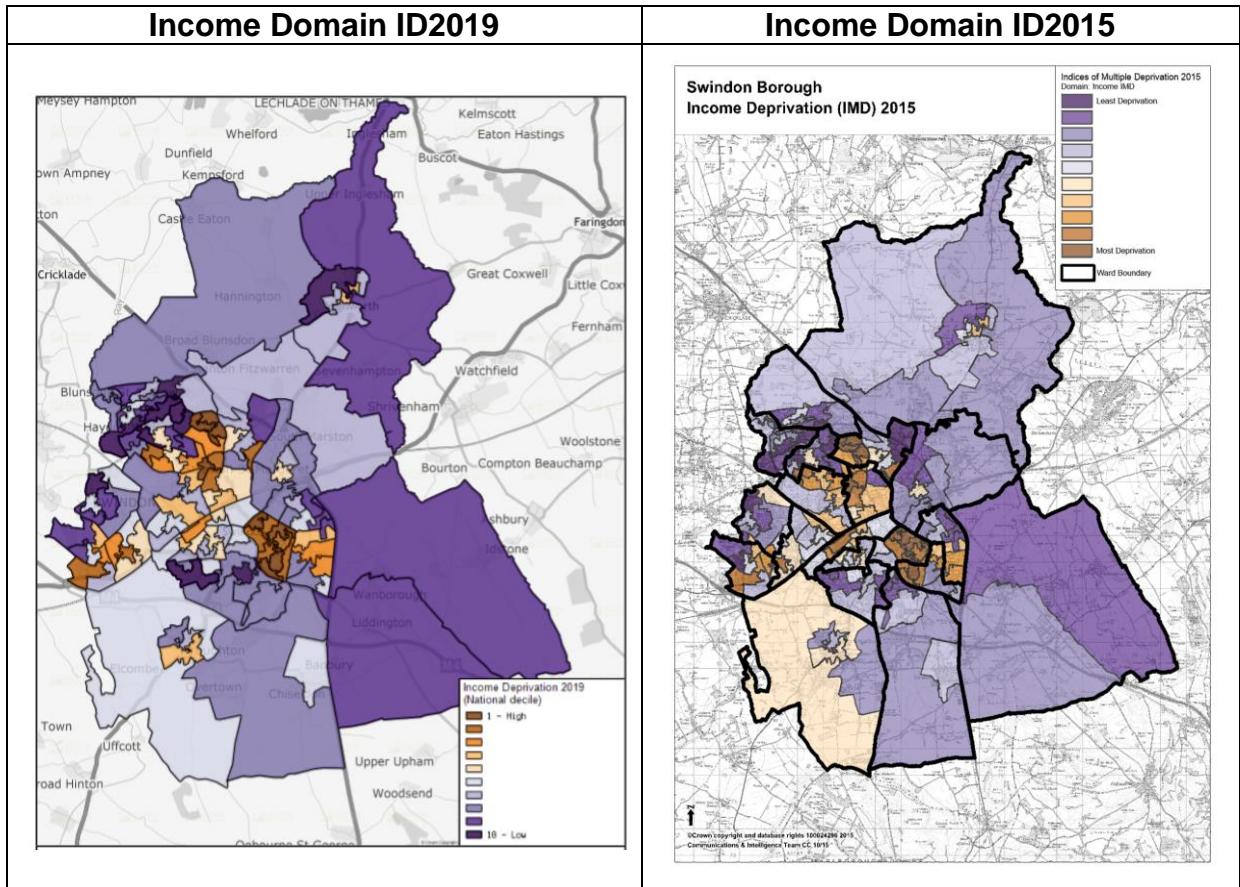
- Adults and children in Income Support families
- Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families
- Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families
- Adults and children in Universal Credit families where no adult is classed within the 'Working - no requirements' conditionality group
- 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.

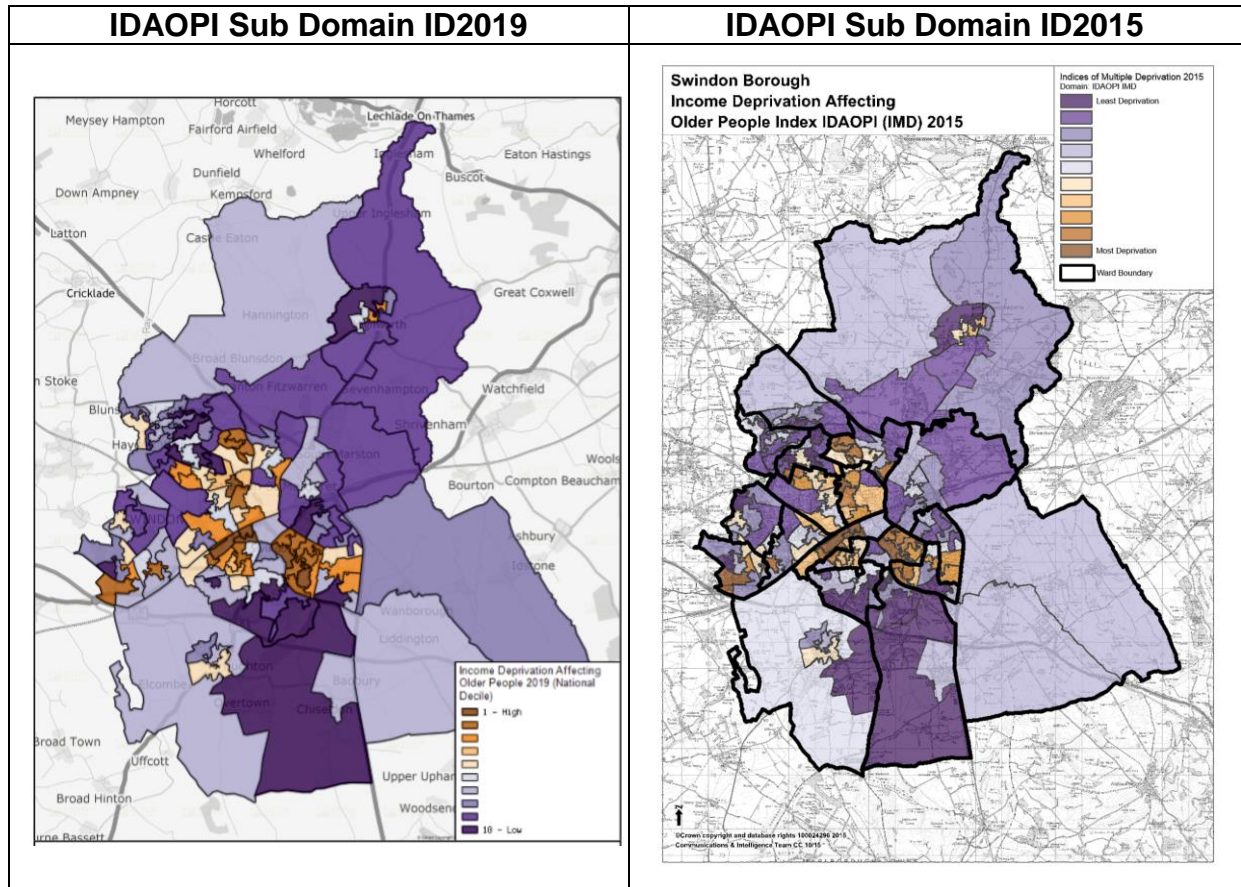
In addition, an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) were created, respectively representing the proportion of children aged 0-15, and people aged 60 and over, living in income-deprived households.

Penhill central in Penhill and Upper Stratton ward is the most deprived Swindon LSOA in the income deprivation domain. It ranks 391st in England and 40.1% 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 81st in England and 56.8% of children in the area are considered income deprived. Walcot East south west LSOA in Walcot and Park North ward is the most deprived in Swindon on the IDAOPI, it ranks 568th in England and 51.2% of older people in the area are considered income deprived.

Eleven LSOAs in Swindon are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally on the IDACI, which is an increase from seven in 2015. Six LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived nationally on the IDAOPI.





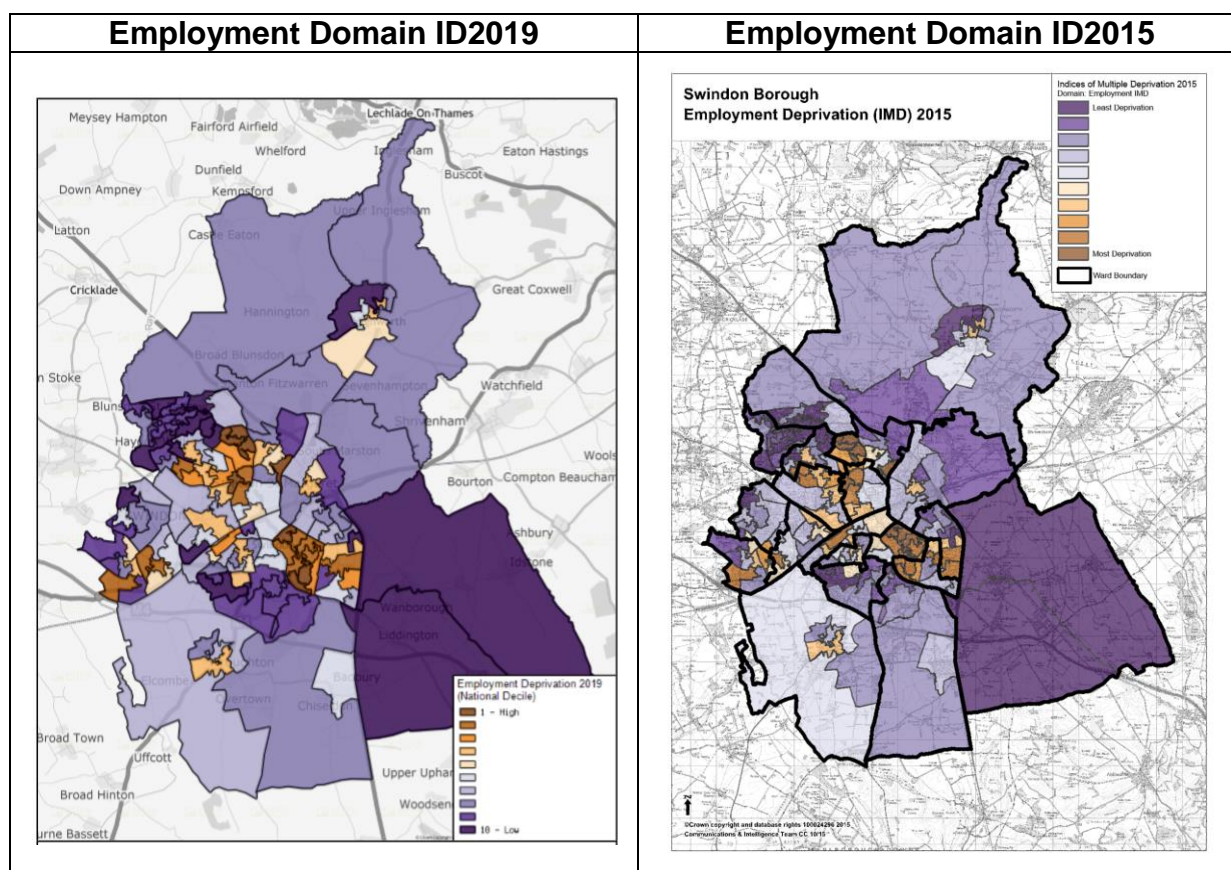
The maps show a general improvement in the East and North of the Borough, while the central area has remained broadly similar.

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.
- Claimants of Universal Credit in the 'Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality groups.

The indicators remained the same as in the ID 2015 except for the new indicator on claimants of Universal Credit. All indicators based on data from May 2015 to February 2016.



There has been some improvement in the South of the borough. Pinehurst West in Gorsehill and Pinehurst ward is the most deprived Swindon LSOA in the employment deprivation domain. It ranks 845th in England and 27.1% 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

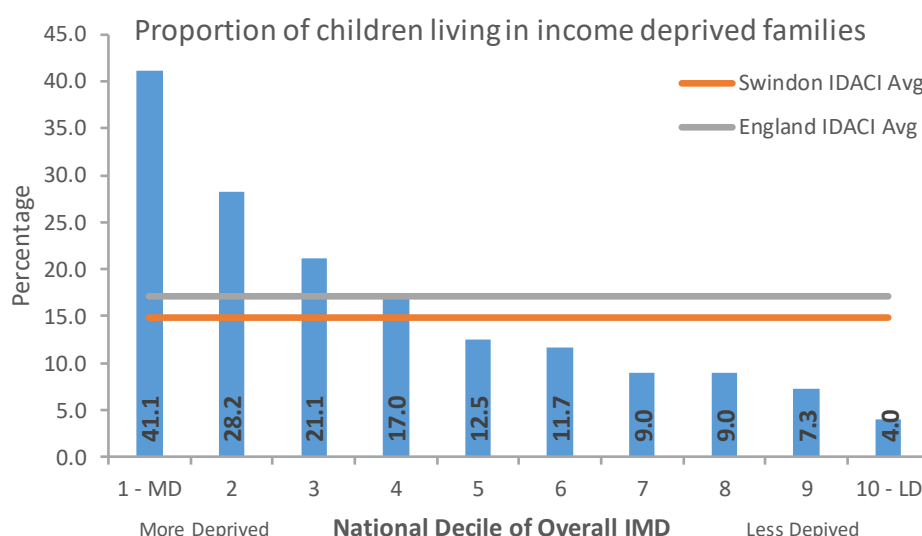
As may be expected there are more income and employment deprived people living in the most deprived areas of Swindon (according to the overall IMD). Table 8 quantifies this.

Table 8: The proportion of the population that are income or employment deprived, for all LSOAs in Swindon, grouped by their IMD rank

IMD National Decile	% 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	31.1%	21.3%	41.1%	32.9%
2	22.2%	16.1%	28.2%	24.7%
3	17.3%	13.0%	21.1%	21.4%
4	12.8%	9.7%	17.0%	18.0%
5	11.4%	7.8%	12.5%	17.5%
6	8.4%	6.9%	11.7%	9.8%
7	7.0%	5.9%	9.0%	8.7%
8	6.1%	5.0%	9.0%	6.9%
9	5.0%	3.9%	7.3%	6.4%
10 – least deprived areas	3.2%	3.0%	4.0%	5.6%
All areas in Swindon	10.9%	8.2%	14.9%	13.1%

Figure 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.

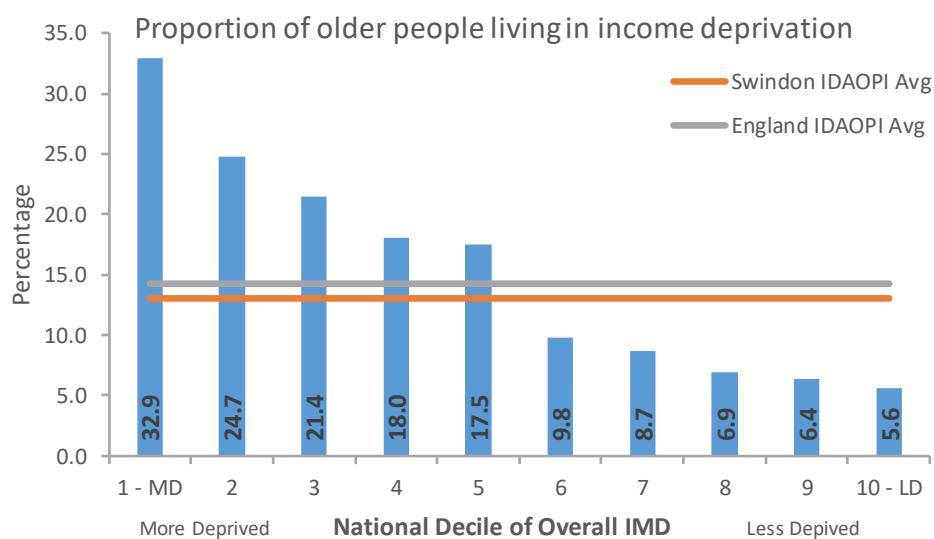
Figure 9: Proportion of children living in income deprived families, for all LSOAs in Swindon grouped into 10% ‘deciles’ by Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index rank



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 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 10: 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



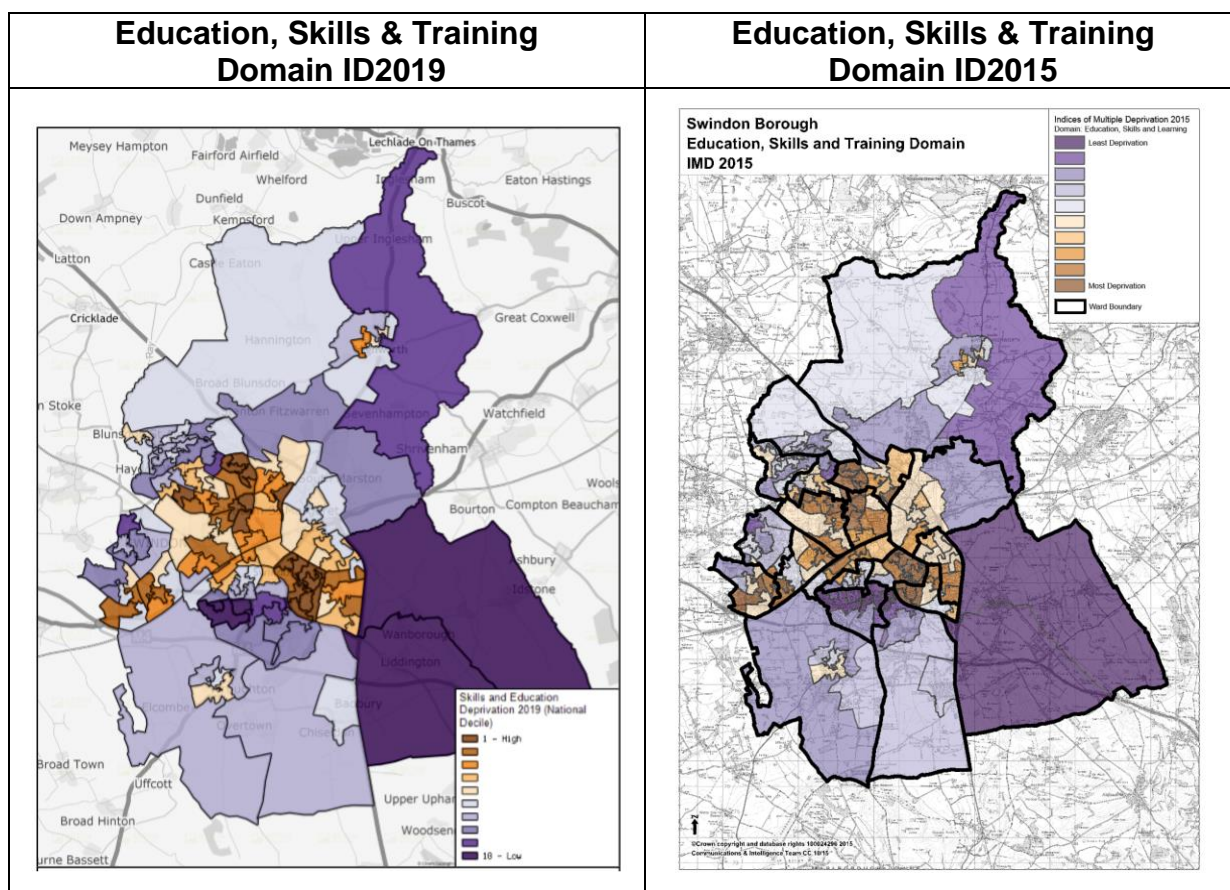
Older people living in the most deprived 10% of areas in Swindon are around six times more likely to be income deprived as those in the least deprived 10% of areas.

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 2015. School related data covers 3 years, 2014-15 to 2016-17. Staying in education covers the years 2010 to 2012. Entry to higher education is from the years 2012-13 to 2016-17 and the remaining 2 indicators are taken from the 2011 Census.



There has been some improvement in the South East of the Borough, while the remainder appears to be broadly similar.

Penhill central in Penhill and Upper Stratton ward is the most deprived Swindon LSOA in the education, skills and training domain. It ranks 59th in England. 16 LSOAs in Swindon are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally on this domain compared to 21 in the 2015 index.

The education, skills and training domain is further broken down into adults and children & young people. 13 Swindon LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally for children and young people compared to 24 in 2015 and 18 Swindon LSOAs for adults, which is the same as 2015. 10 (13 in 2015) 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 two in Walcot and Park North, and one in Liden, Eldene and Park South.

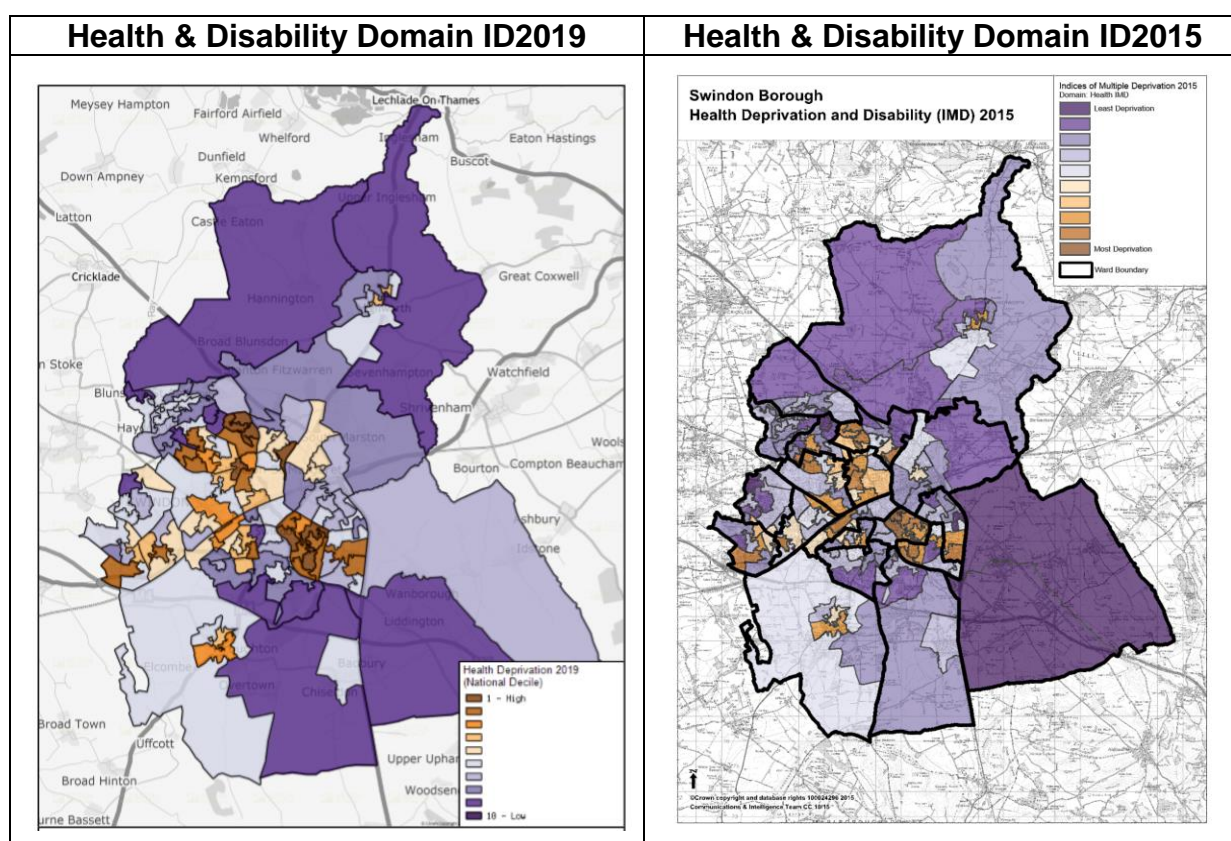
On average, each year, 97.2% of under 21 year olds did not enter higher education in Penhill central LSOA in Penhill and Upper Stratton ward. This is the 73rd highest in England (out of 32,844 LSOAs). This indicator measures those not starting a full-time, first degree in the data period and is not equivalent 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. Four indicators in this domain:

- Years of Potential Life Lost – an age and sex standardised measure of premature death (2013-2017)
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio – an age and sex standardised measure of morbidity and disability (2016)
- Measures of acute morbidity – an age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions to hospital (2015/16-2016/17)
- Mood or anxiety disorders – A composite based on the rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders (source: Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2018; Health and Social Care Information Centre, Hospital Episode Statistics, 2015/16 and 2016/17; and Office of National Statistics suicide mortality data, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017).

All four indicators in the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain have been retained with the same methodology except the mood and anxiety disorders which uses a different data set and methodology.



The central areas of the Borough appear to be broadly similar to 2015 while there does appear to be some improvements in the South and North.

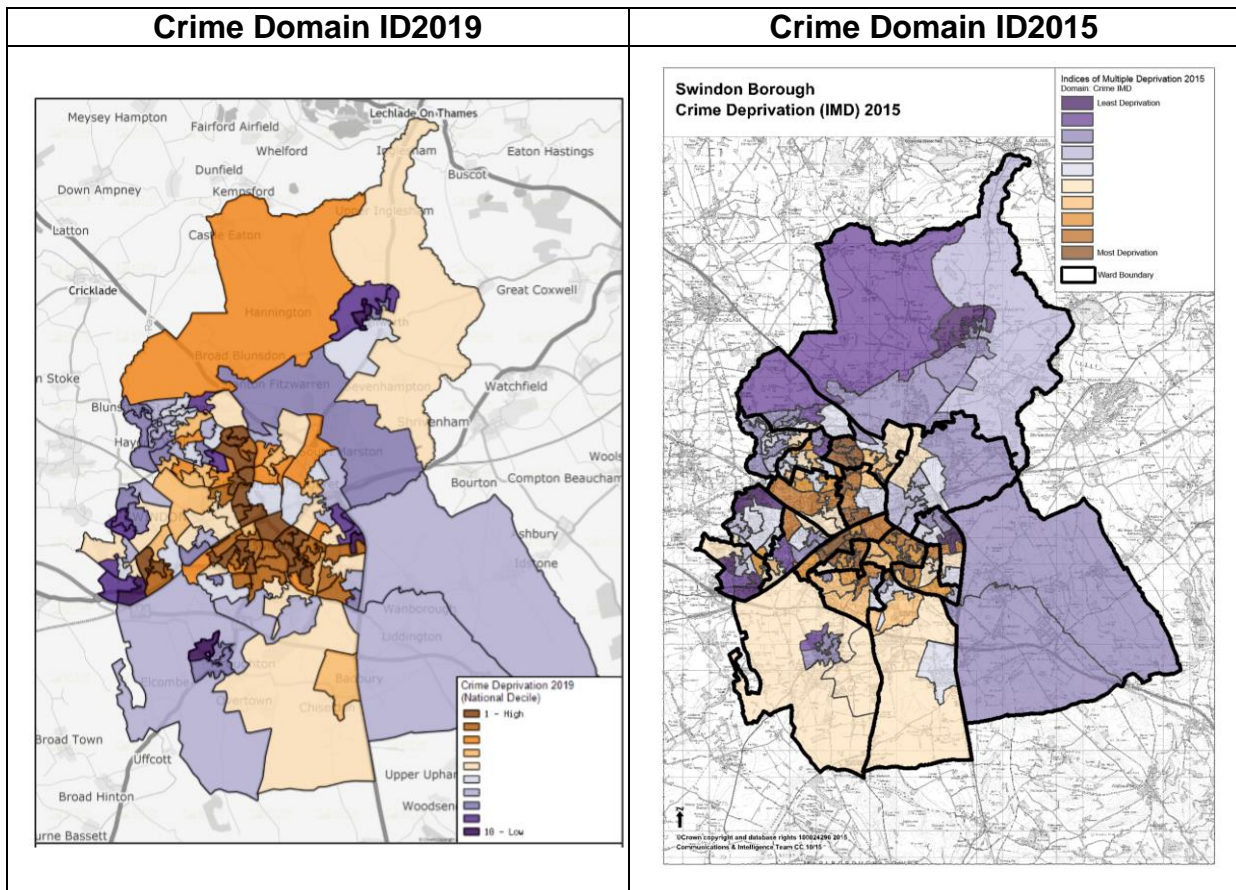
Penhill Central LSOA in the Penhill and Upper Stratton ward is the most deprived Swindon LSOA in the health and disability deprivation domain. It ranks 2,025th in England. Eight LSOAs in Swindon are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally on this domain compared to 2 in 2015.

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 2016-17 and 2017-18 from the Association of Chief Police Officers and the Home Office. Historically this only used one year of data so the use of 2 years data is a change for ID2019.



There is some deterioration in the North of the Borough which is balanced an improvements in the South. The central areas seem broadly similar.

Park South north west in the Liden, Eldene & Park South ward is the most deprived Swindon LSOA in the crime domain. It ranks 554th in England. Twenty LSOAs in Swindon are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally on this domain compared to 14 in 2015.

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

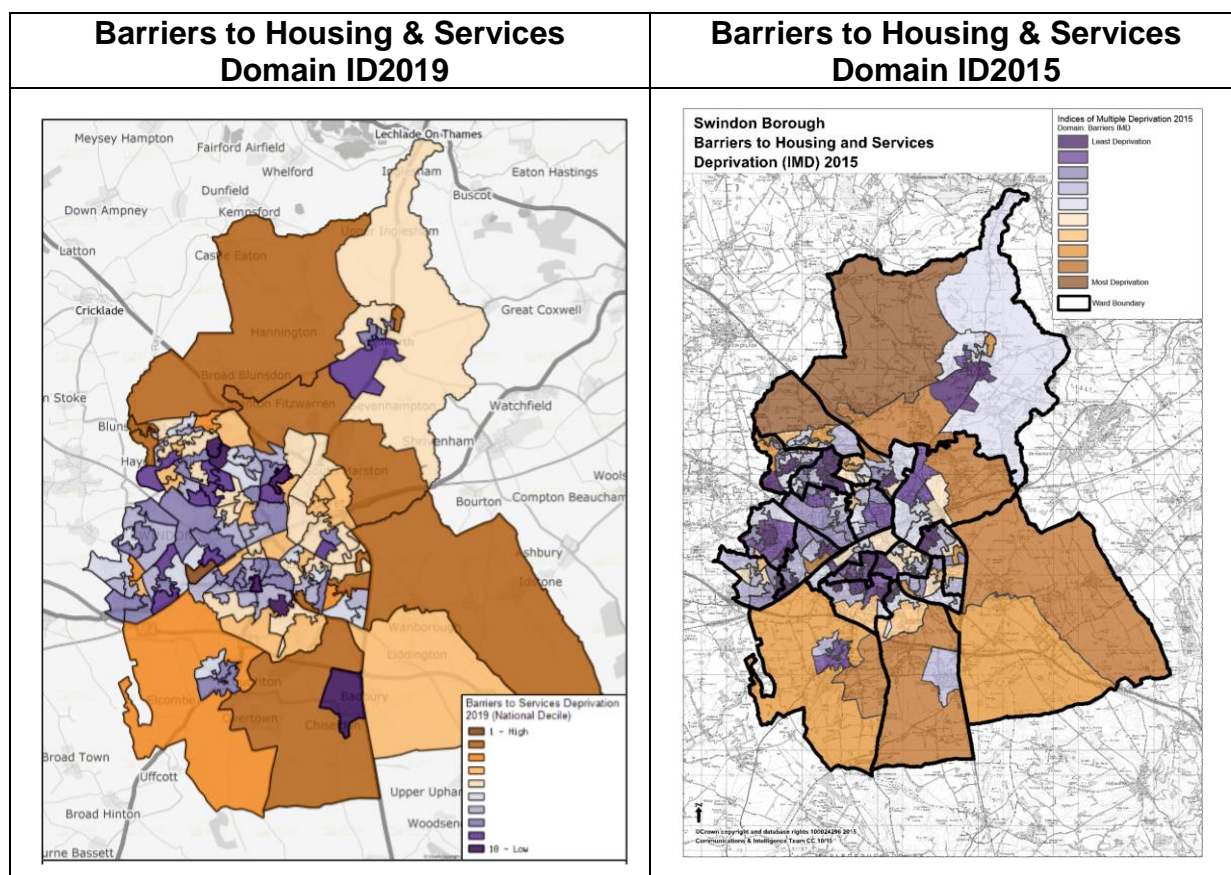
This domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as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



The Barriers to Housing and Services shows the inverse picture of the other domains with the central areas of Swindon showing relatively less deprivation and the outer areas showing relatively more deprivation. In the north of the borough there seems to be a deterioration, while the remainder seems broadly similar.

Mannington South in Mannington and Western ward is the most deprived Swindon LSOA in the barriers to housing and services domain. It ranks 2,276th in England and is the only Swindon LSOA in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally on this domain. There are 10 LSOA in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally in the geographical barriers sub domain and there is none in the wider barriers.

Living Environment Domain

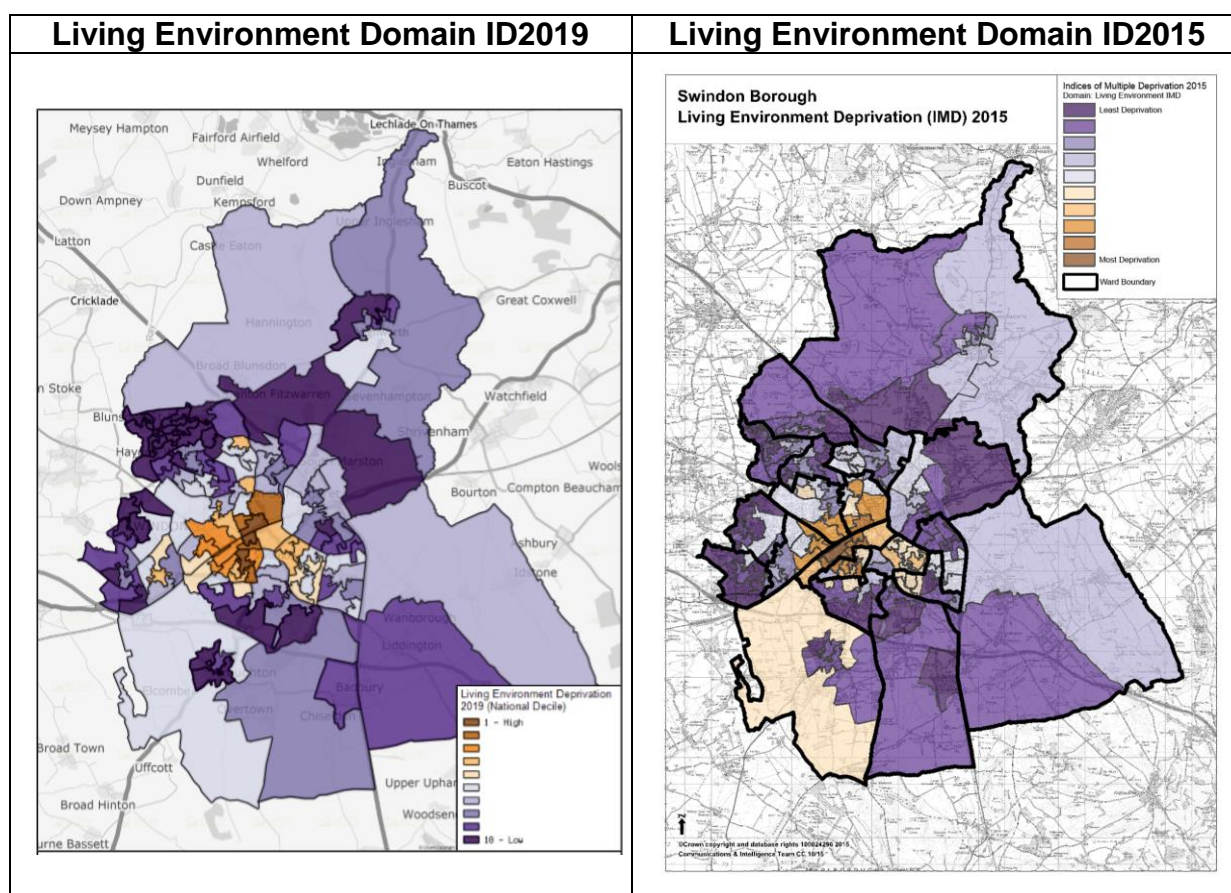
The Living Environment Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

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.



This shows a broadly similar picture between 2015 and 2019.

Gorsehill East in Gorsehill and Pinehurst ward is the most deprived Swindon LSOA in the living environment domain. It ranks 2,055th in England and is one of three Swindon LSOAs in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally on this domain.

Regents Close in Central ward is the most deprived Swindon LSOA in the indoors sub-domain. It ranks 3,027th in England and is 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 2,743rd in England and is one of three in the 10% most deprived LSOAs 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 9 shows.

Table 9: Wards with the highest proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 20% in Swindon

Ward	ID2019		ID2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Walcot and Park North	5	71%	5	71%
Gorsehill and Pinehurst	5	63%	5	63%
Liden, Eldene and Park South	4	50%	4	50%
Penhill and Upper Stratton	4	50%	4	50%
Central	1	14%	2	29%
Covingham and Dorcan	2	25%	2	25%
Rodbourne Cheney	2	25%	2	25%
Mannington and Western	1	17%	1	17%
Lydiard and Freshbrook	2	25%	1	13%

The majority of wards have seen little change between ID2015 and ID2019 with the same number of LSOAs in the local most deprived quintile (fifth). However Central Ward has seen the number of LSOAs in the most deprived quintile (fifth) in Swindon reduce by 1, while Lydiard and Freshbrook has seen the number of LSOAs in the most deprived local quintile (fifth) increase by 1.

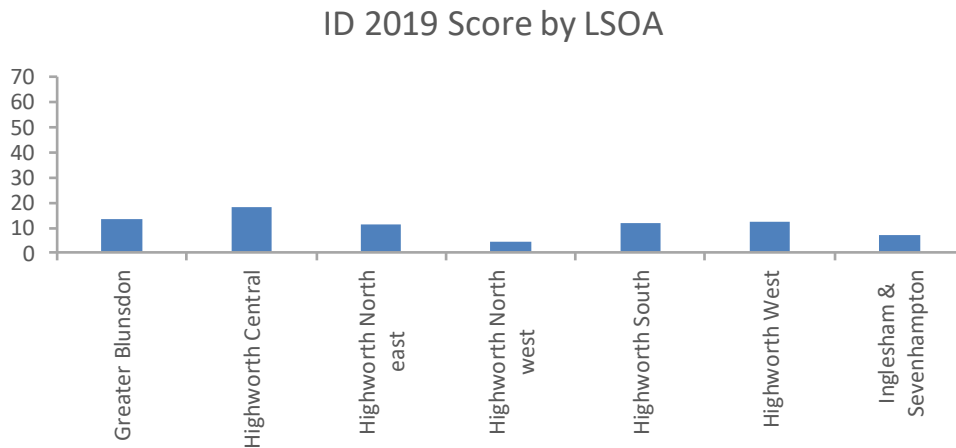
Table 10: The ranking of Swindon wards on each of the summary measures of the IMD 2019 and on the income and employment scale measures

Ward	Average Rank	Average Score	Extent - TBC	Local Concentration (25%)	Income	Employment
Walcot and Park North	7556.0	1	1	3	1	1
Penhill and Upper Stratton	10603.5	2	2	1	2	2
Gorsehill and Pinehurst	8737.9	3	4	2	4	3
Liden, Eldene and Park South	9778.0	4	3	4	3	4
Rodbourne Cheney	12023.9	5	6	6	5	5
Central	12392.2	6	5	5	6	7
Mannington and Western	15784.7	7	7	10	8	8
Lydiard and Freshbrook	18236.2	8	9	8	7	6
Eastcott	18867.5	9	10=	11	10	13
Covingham and Dorcan	20597.8	10	8	7	9	9
St Margaret and South Marston	21451.2	11	10=	14	13	10
Wroughton and Wichelstowe	22012.1	12	10=	12	11	11
Blunsdon and Highworth	23257.1	13	10=	13	12	12
Old Town	25197.6	14	10=	9	16	14
Haydon Wick	25842.6	15	10=	17	18	17
Shaw	26033.3	16	10=	18	14	15
Lawn and Chiseldon	26370.2	17	10=	15	15	16
St Andrews	26774.8	18	10=	19	17	18
Priory Vale	27471.8	19	10=	16	20	19
Ridgeway	28628.4	20	10=	20	19	20

Summary of issues for individual wards

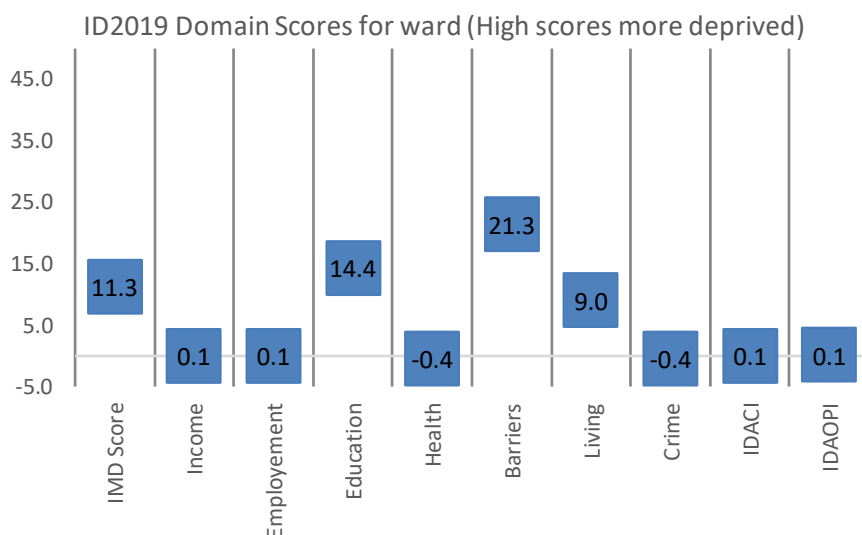
Blunston and Highworth

Figure 11 – IMD Score for LSOAs in Blunston & Highworth Ward



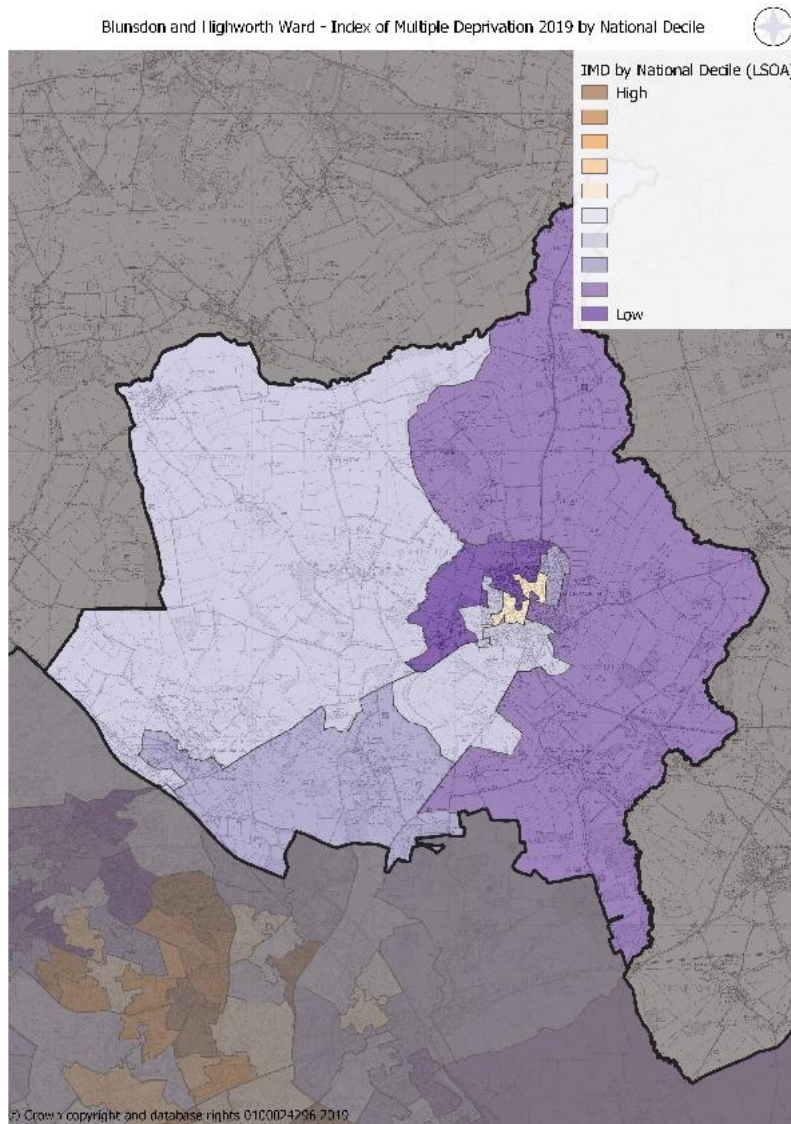
Highworth Central LSOA stands out as relatively much more deprived than the rest of Blunston and Highworth ward. It achieves its overall poor ranking because it is relatively highly deprived on the domains which count most towards the overall IMD. Although, it is only averagely deprived compared to England,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

Figure 12 – IMD Domain Scores for Blunston & Highworth Ward



For Blunston & Highworth ward the domain with the highest score is Barriers to Housing and Services, within the ward two LSOAs (Greater Blunston & Highworth North East) have the third and fourth highest scores within Swindon.

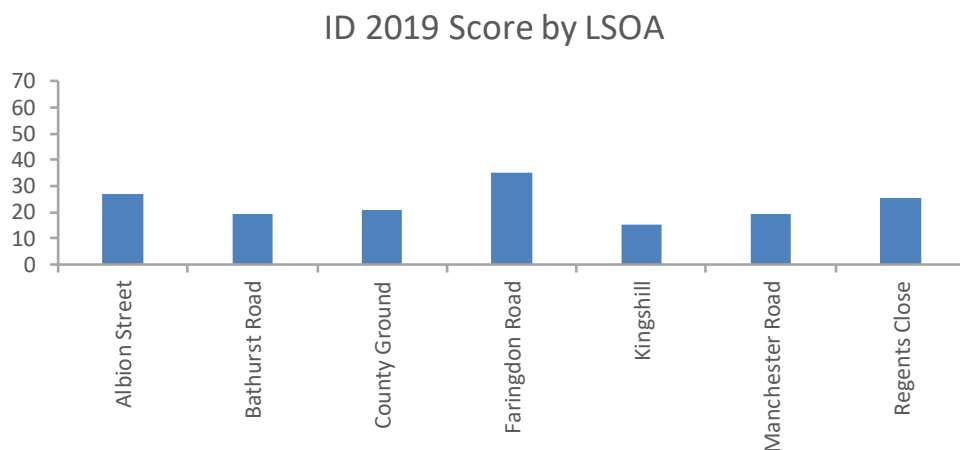
Figure 13 – Blundson & Highworth Ward LSOAs by national IMD decile 2019



The central LSOAs are more deprived than the remainder of the Ward.

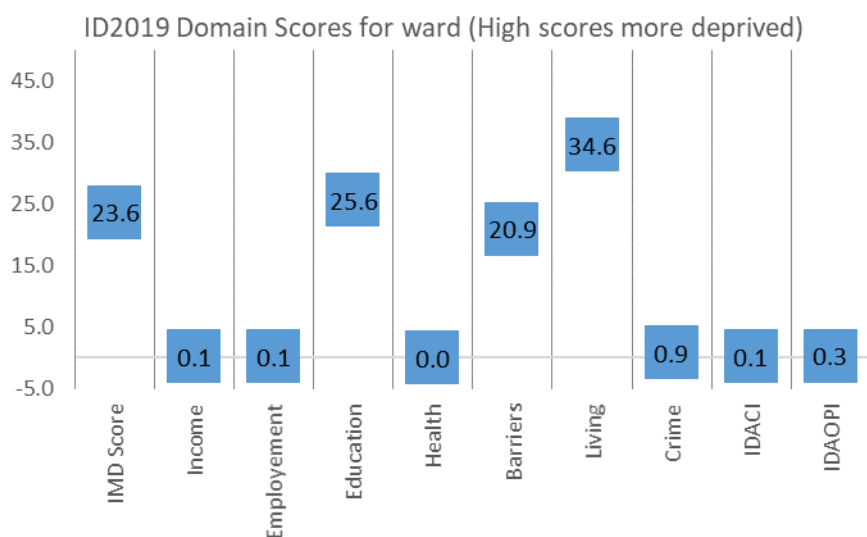
Central

Figure 14 – IMD Score for LSOAs in Central Ward



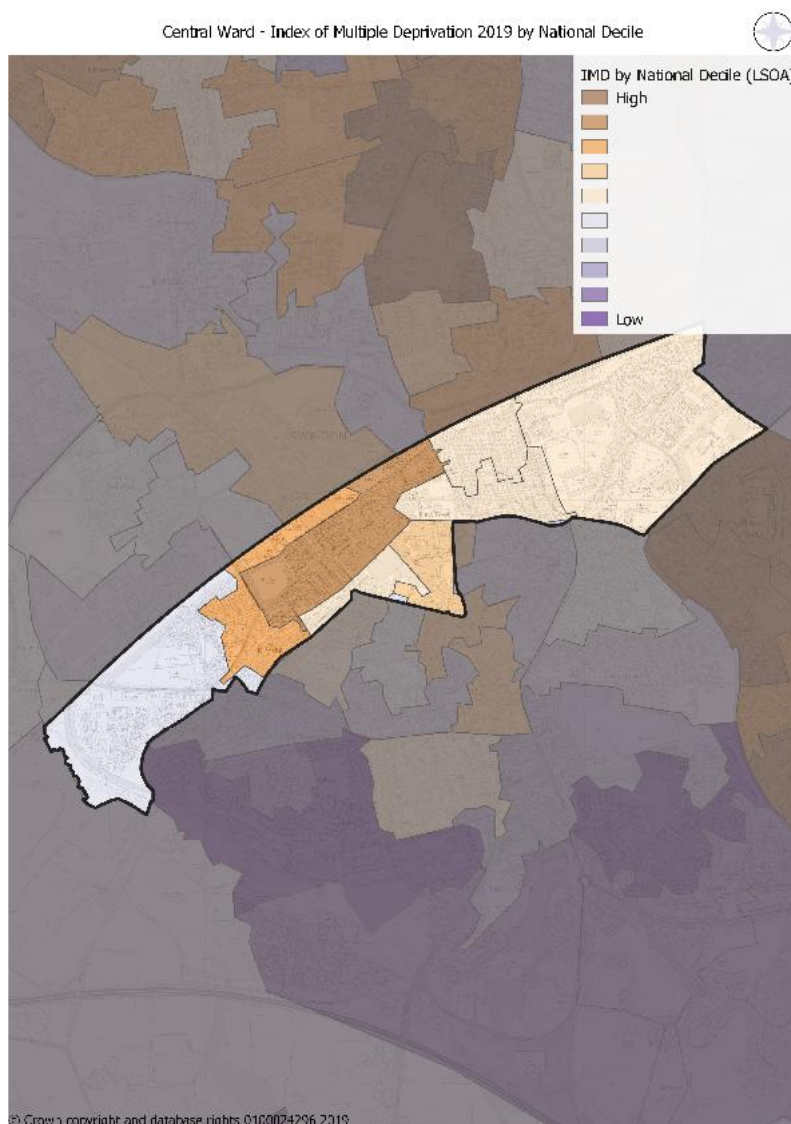
Within the Central ward, the Farringdon Road LSOA is the most deprived and the Kingshill LSOA is the least deprived.

Figure 15 – IMD Domain Scores for Central Ward



For the ward the Living Environment domain is the most deprived although the Education, Skills & Training Domain and the Crime domain are also relatively more deprived than other Wards within Swindon. Within the Central ward Farringdon Road LSOA is relatively more deprived in areas of Education and Health, while other LSOA areas are more impact by Living Environment and Crime domains.

Figure 16 – Central Ward LSOAs by national IMD decile 2019

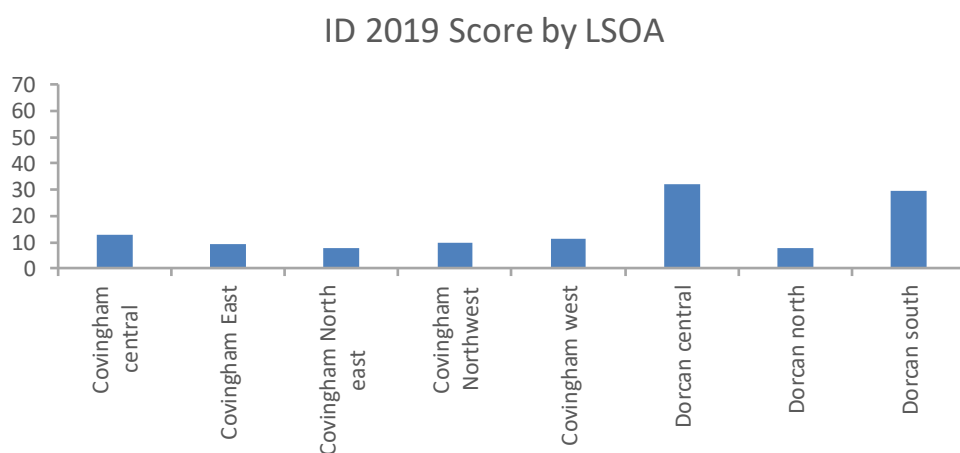


The majority of this ward is relatively more deprived.

Covingham and Dorcan

Dorcan Central and Dorcan South are relatively more deprived than the other LSOAs within the Covingham and Dorcan Ward as shown in Figure 12.

Figure 17 – IMD Score for LSOAs in Covingham & Dorcan Ward



For the Ward the Education, Skills and Training domain and the Barriers to Housing and Services domains are the main drivers of the relative deprivation.

Figure 18 – IMD Domain Scores for Covingham & Dorcan Ward

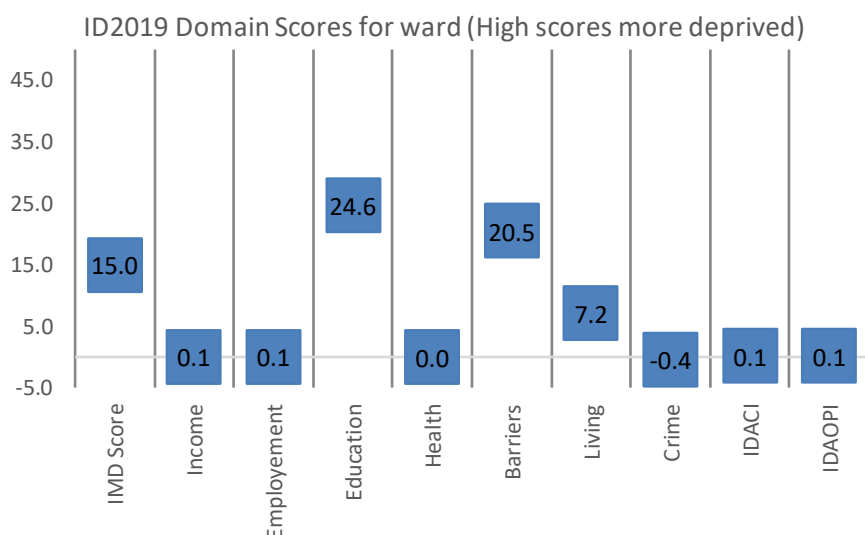
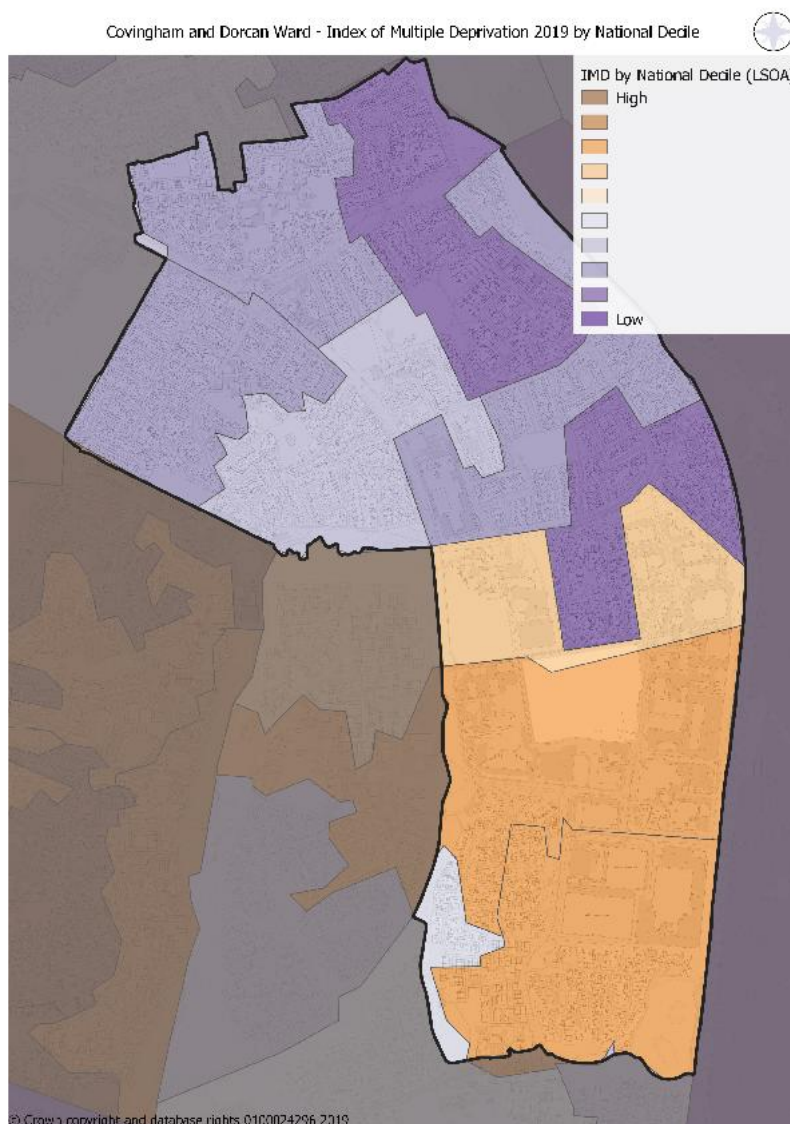


Figure 19 – Covingham & Dorcan Ward LSOAs by national IMD decile 2019

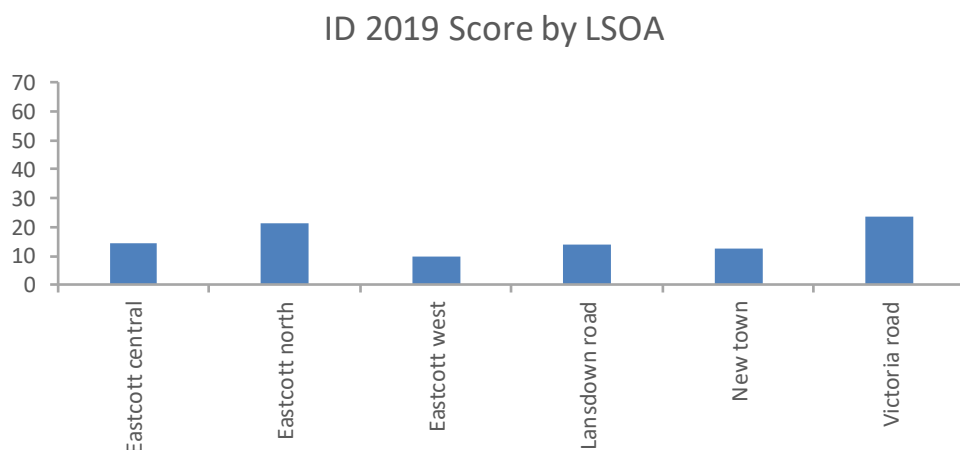


The ward has a split with the North of the ward relatively more affluent and the South of the ward relatively more deprived.

Eastcott

The Victoria road LSOA within the Eastcott Ward is the most deprived with the Eastcott North LSOA also relatively more deprived than the other LSOAs within the Ward.

Figure 20 – IMD Score for LSOAs in Eastcott Ward



The Living Environment domain appears to be the main driver of deprivation within the Eastcott Ward.

Figure 21 – IMD Domain Scores for Eastcott Ward

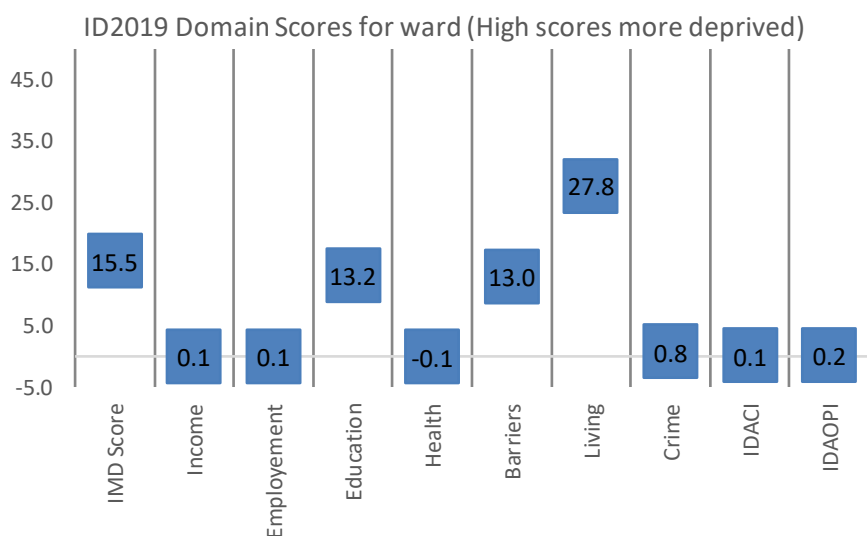
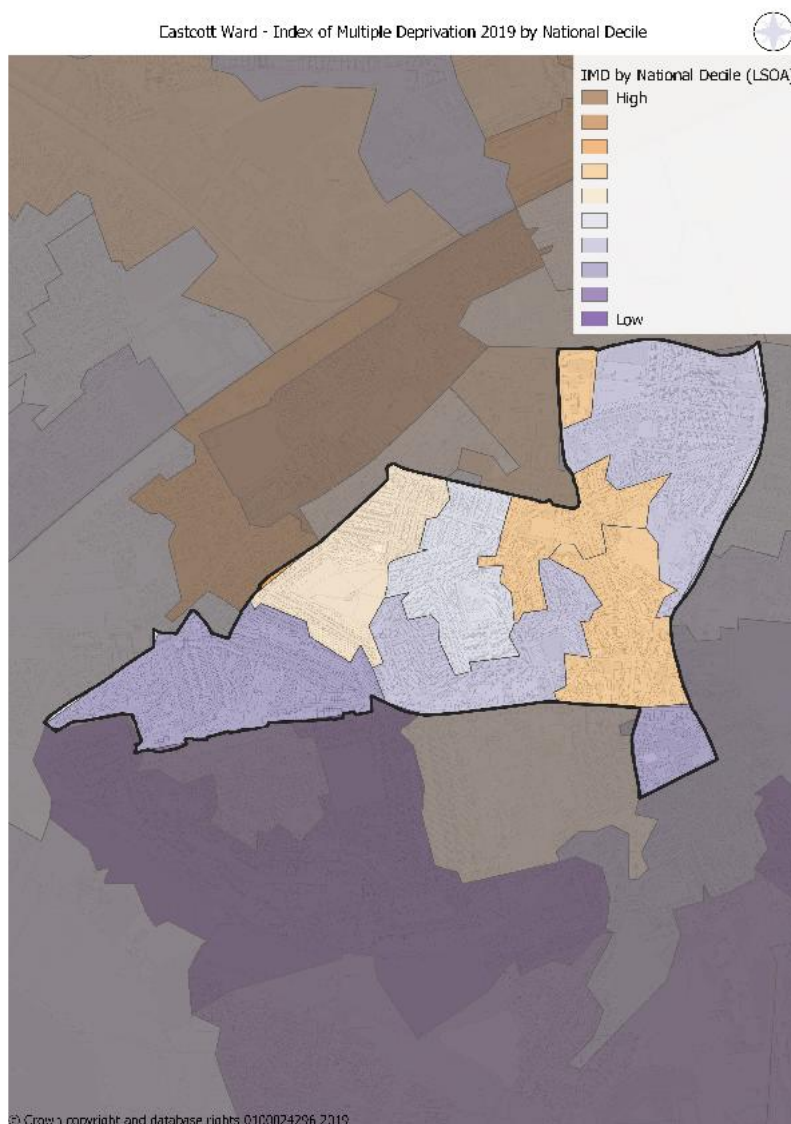


Figure 22 – Eastcott Ward LSOAs by national IMD decile 2019

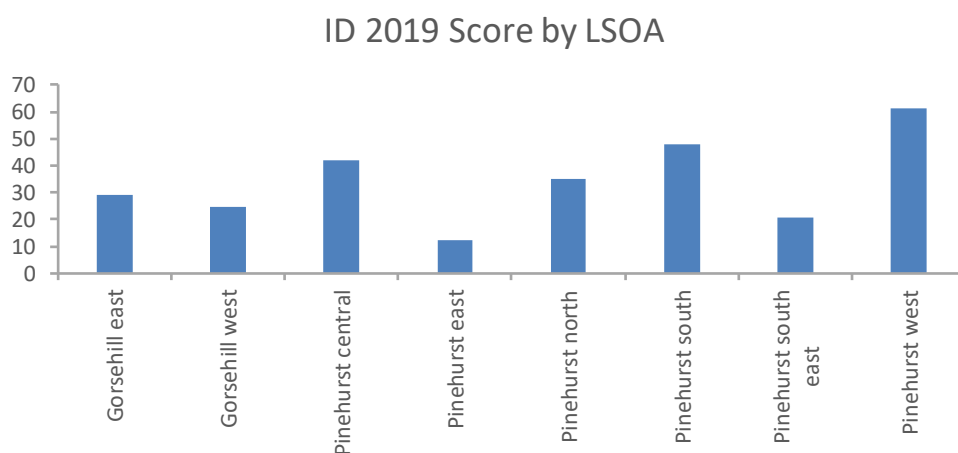


The majority of the ward is relatively less deprived although there are a couple of areas which are relatively more deprived.

Gorsehill and Pinehurst

Within the Gorsehill and Pinehurst Ward Pinehurst West is the most deprived LSOA and Pinehurst East is the least deprived.

Figure 23 – IMD Score for LSOAs in Gorsehill and Pinehurst Ward



The Education, Skills and Training domain and the Living Environment domains are potentially the main drivers behind deprivation in this ward.

Figure 24 – IMD Domain Scores for Gorsehill and Pinehurst Ward

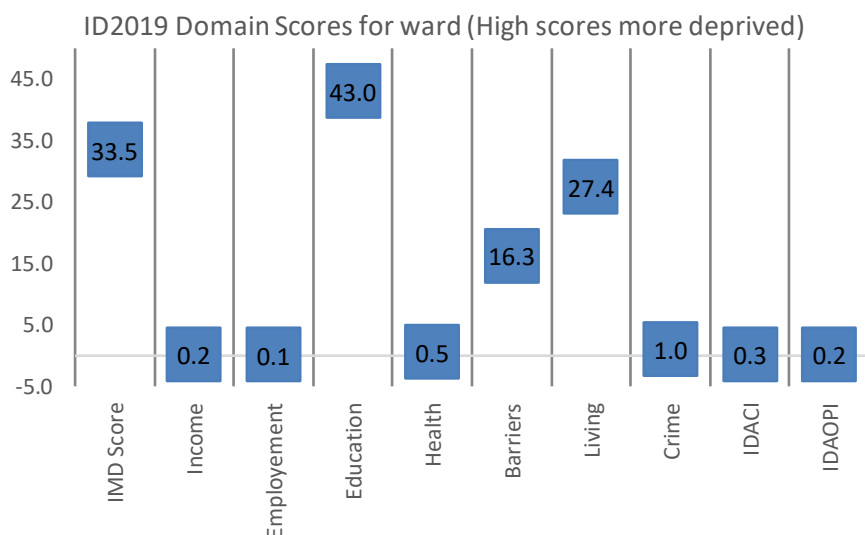
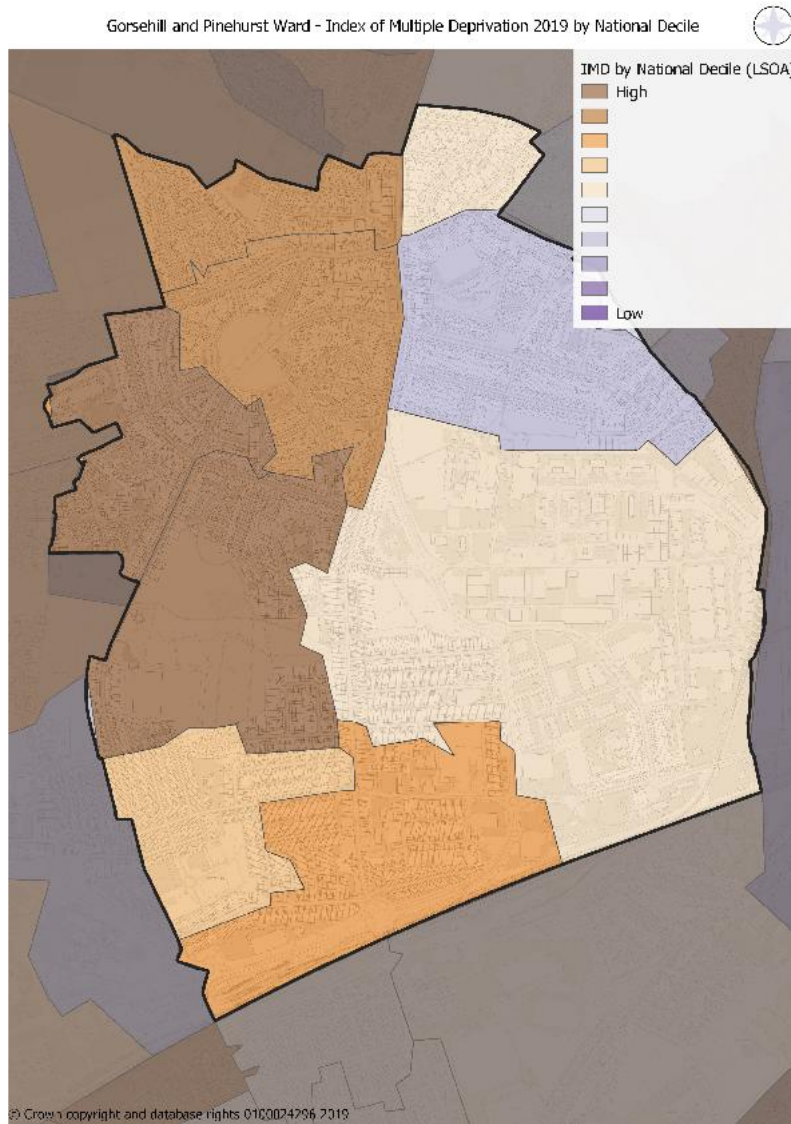


Figure 25 – Gorsehill & Pinehurst Ward LSOAs by national IMD decile 2019

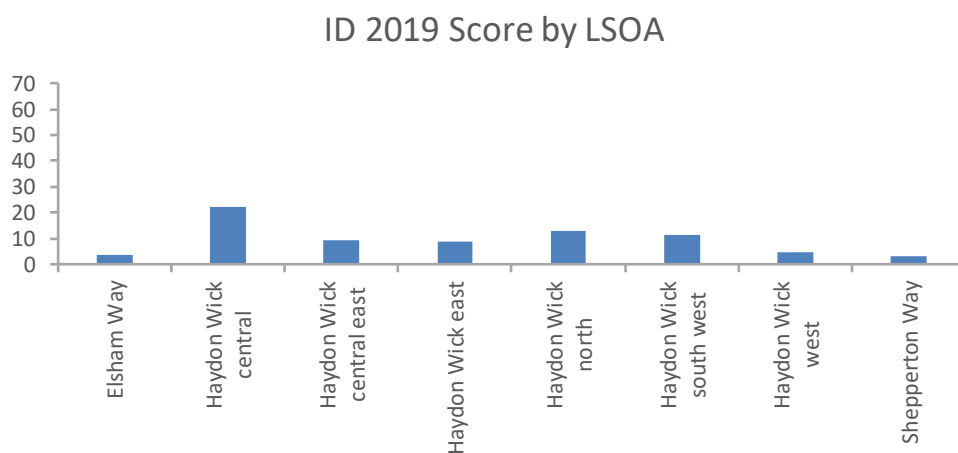


There is one LSOA which is relatively more affluent while the remainder are relatively more deprived.

Haydon Wick

The Haydon Wick Central LSOA is the most deprived LSOA within the Ward, the remaining LSOA are relatively less deprived.

Figure 26 – IMD Score for LSOAs in Haydon Wick Ward



The Education, Skills and Training domain and the Barrier to Housing and Services Domain are the domains with the highest scores suggesting they are the areas driving the deprivation within this ward.

Figure 27 – IMD Domain Scores for Haydon Wick Ward

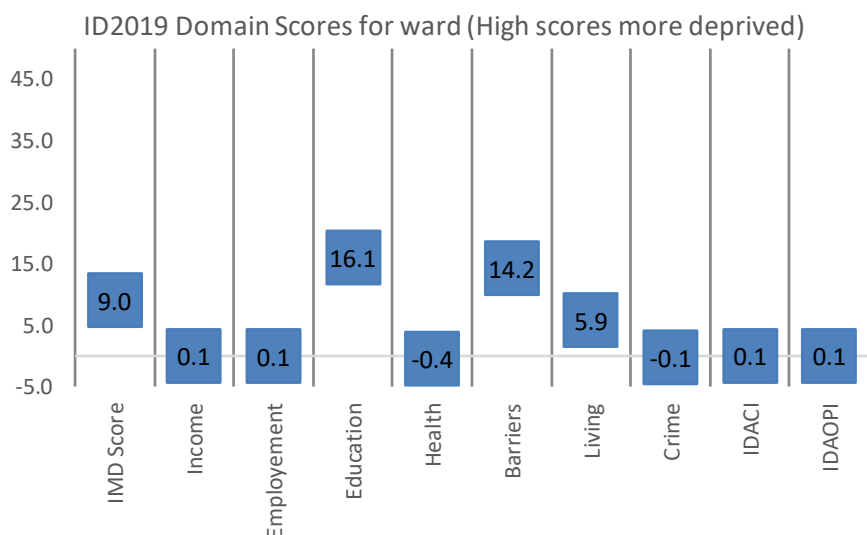
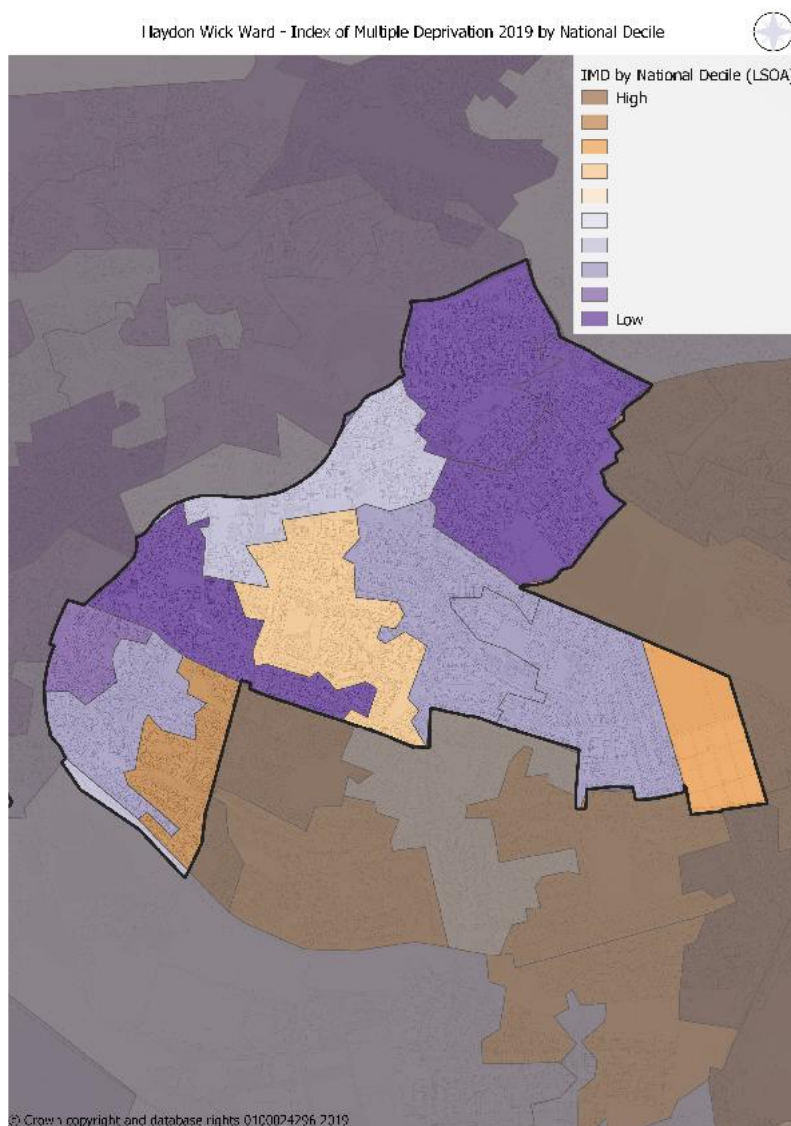


Figure 28 – Haydon Wick Ward LSOAs by national IMD decile 2019

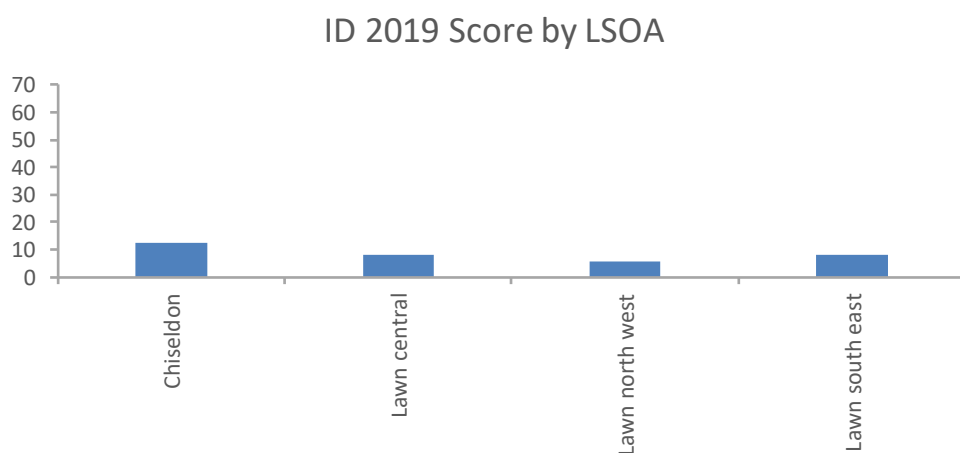


There are 3 LSOAs which are relatively more deprived while the remaining areas are relatively more affluent.

Lawn and Chiseldon

Within the Lawn and Chiseldon ward the Chiseldon LSOA is the more deprived while the Lawn North & West is the least deprived area within the Ward.

Figure 29 – IMD Score for LSOAs in Lawn and Chiseldon Ward



The Barriers to Housing and Services domain is the most deprived for the Ward.

Figure 30 – IMD Domain Scores for Lawn and Chiseldon Ward

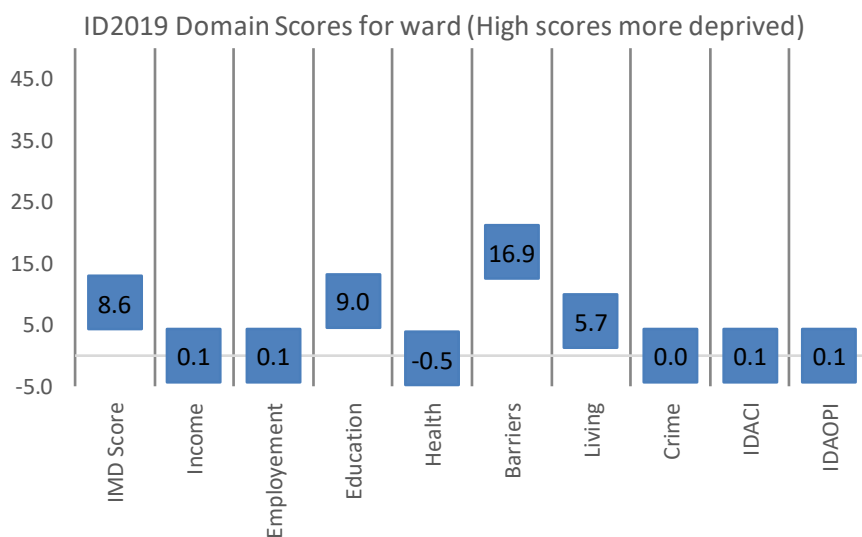
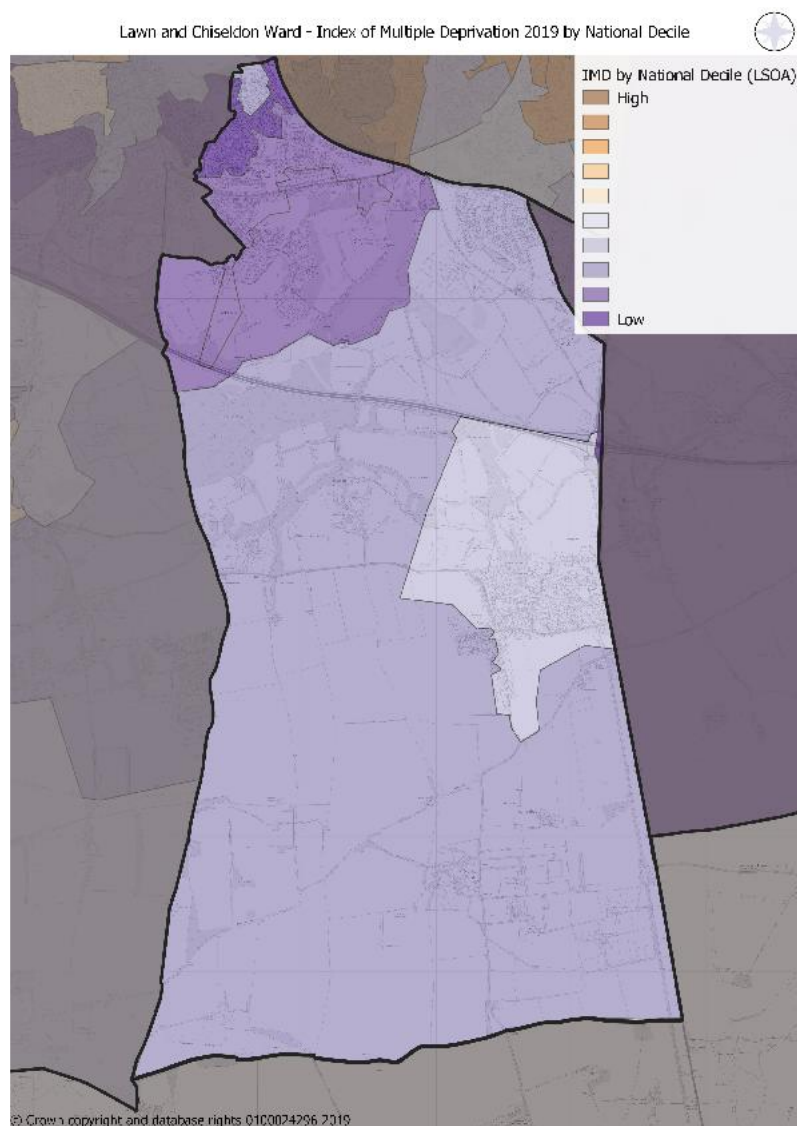


Figure 31 – Lawn & Chiseldon Ward LSOAs by national IMD decile 2019

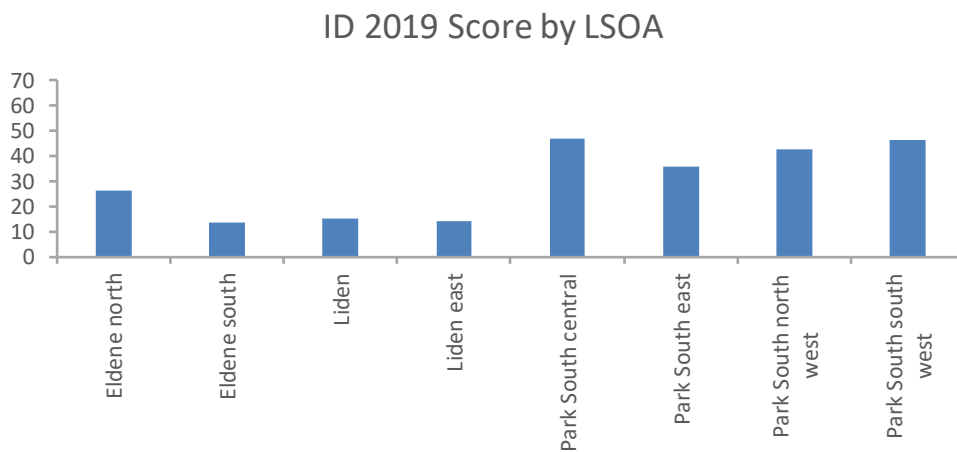


This ward is relatively more affluent.

Liden, Eldene and Park South

There is a definite split in this ward with the 4 Park South LSOAs relatively more deprived than the Eldene and Liden LSOAs.

Figure 32 – IMD Score for LSOAs in Liden, Eldene and Park South Ward



The Education, Skills and Training domain has the highest score for the Ward and is undoubtedly the main driver overall, however the Barriers to Housing and Services domain and the Living Environment domain are also relatively high scores and therefore will be a secondary driver to the overall IMD score.

Figure 33 – IMD Domain Scores for Liden, Eldene and Park South Ward

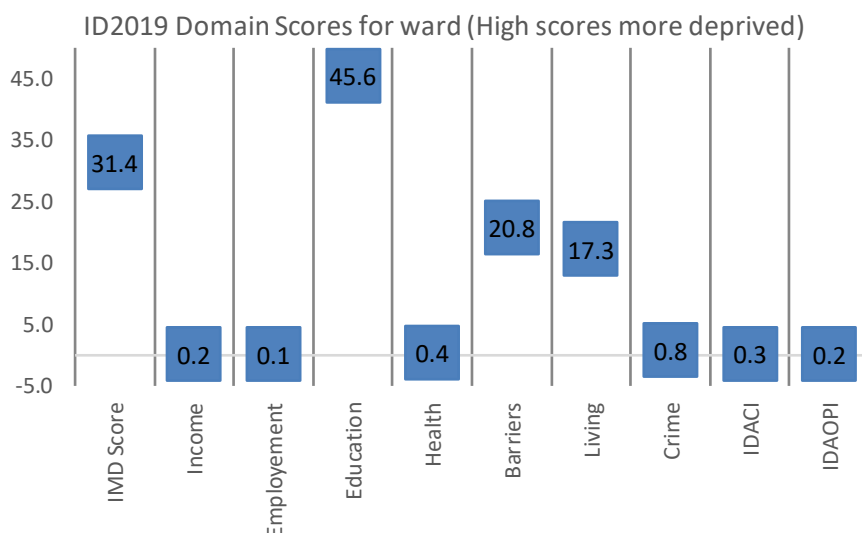
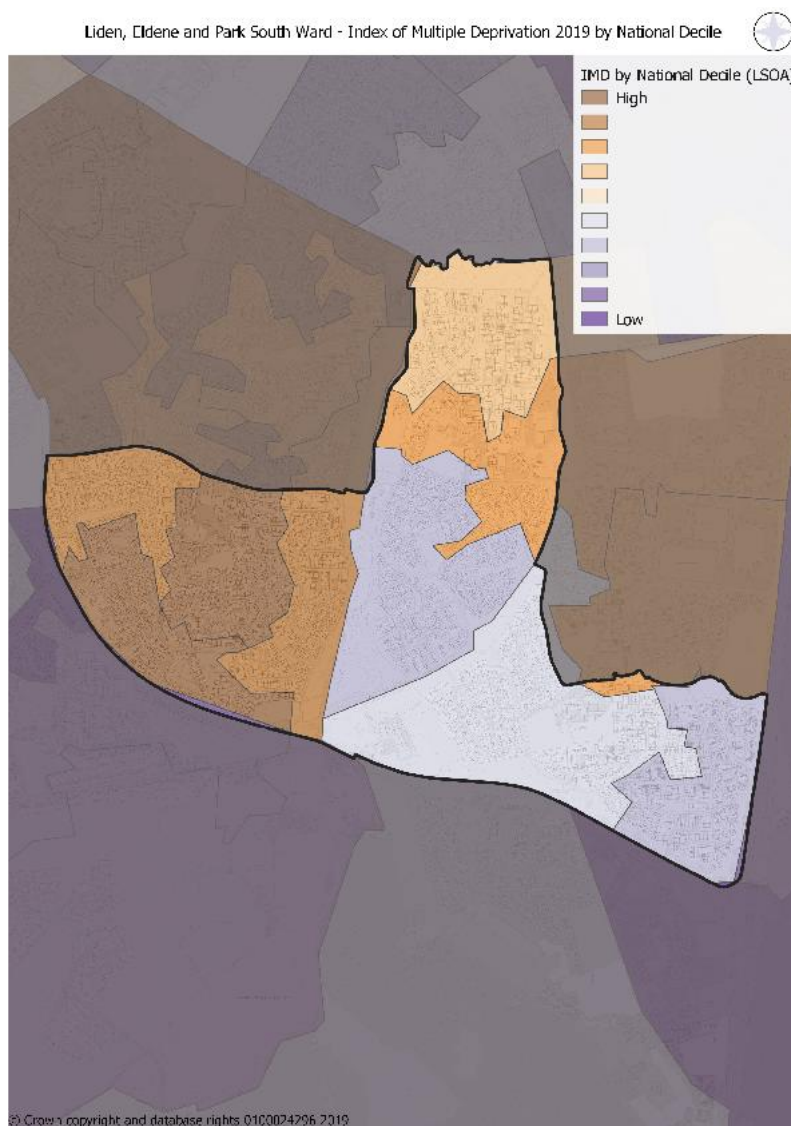


Figure 34 – Liden, Eldene & Park South Ward LSOAs by national IMD decile 2019

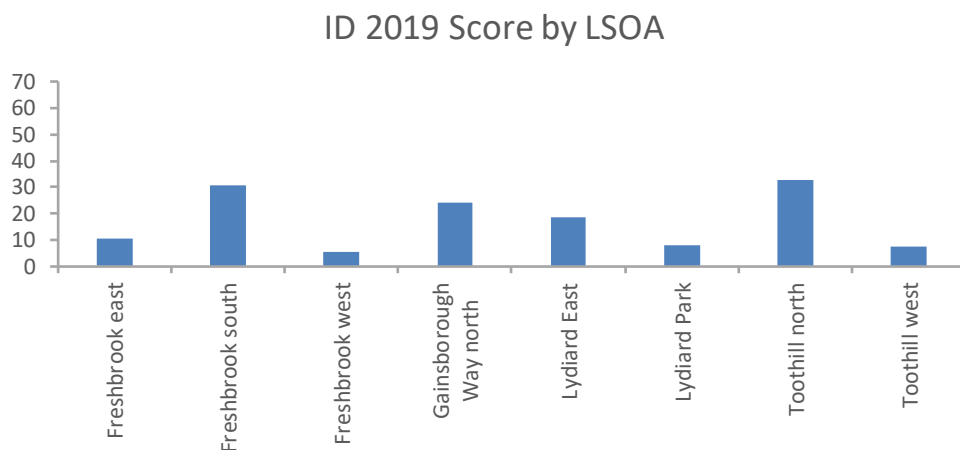


The majority of this ward is relatively more deprived, but there are 3 LSOA which is relatively less deprived.

Lydiard and Freshbrook

Within the ward there is a split between less affluent LSOAs such as Freshbrook South and Toothill North and the more affluent LSOAs which as Freshbrook West and Lydiard Park.

Figure 35 – IMD Score for LSOAs in Lydiard and Freshbrook Ward



The Education, Skills and Training domain and the Barriers to Housing and Services domain has the highest scores for the ward.

Figure 36 – IMD Domain Scores for Lydiard and Freshbrook Ward

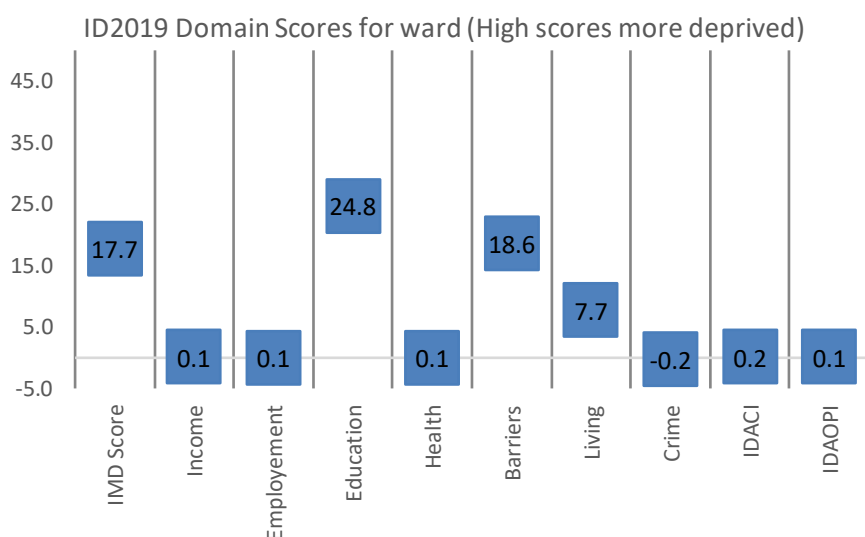
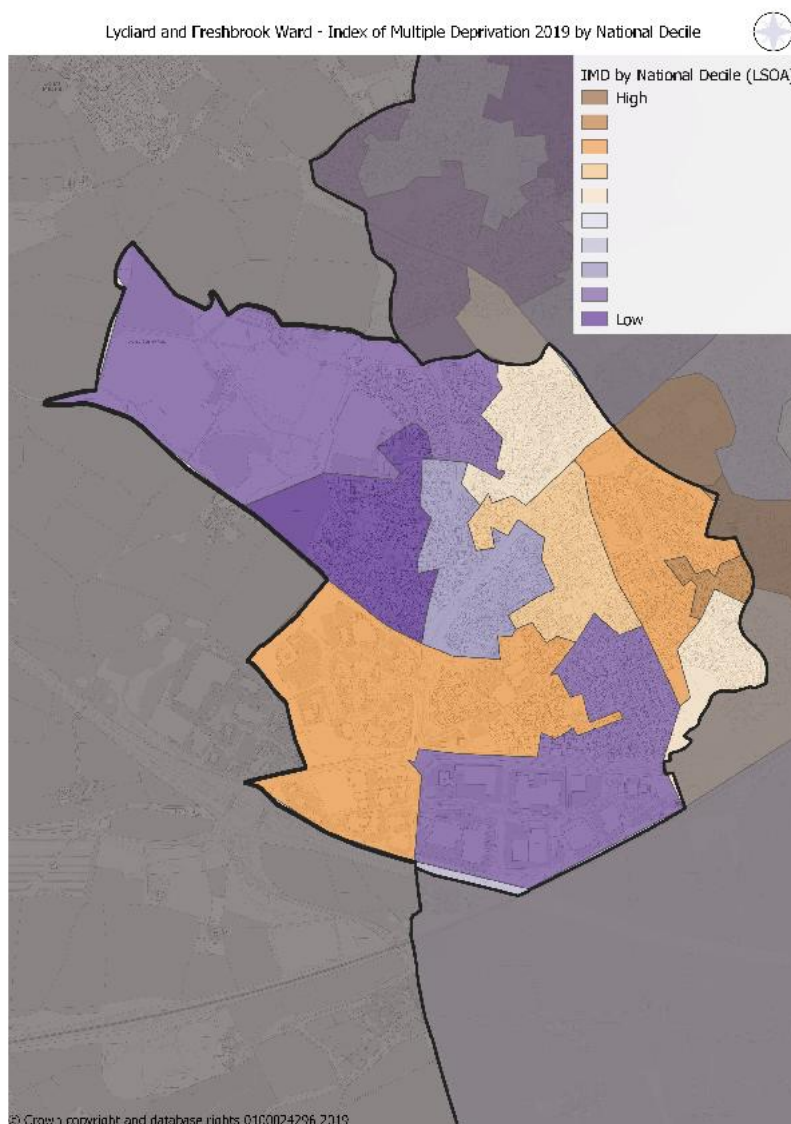


Figure 37 – Lydiard & Freshbrook Ward LSOAs by national IMD decile 2019

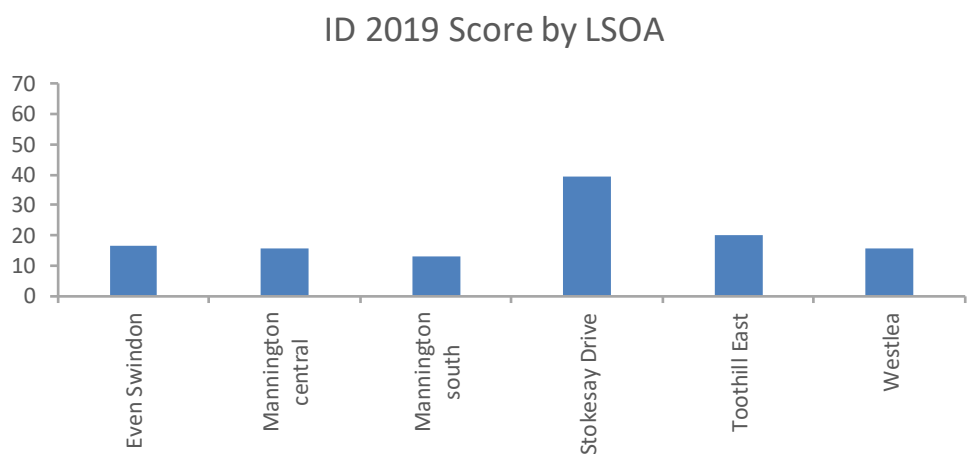


There are some areas, which are relatively less deprived, but the majority of this ward is relatively more deprived.

Mannington and Western

Within the Mannington and Western Ward there is one LSOA, which is relatively, more deprived (Stokesay Drive) than the others within the ward.

Figure 38 – IMD Score for LSOAs in Mannington and Western Ward



The Education, Skills and Training domain, the Barriers to Housing and Services and Living Environment domain have the highest scores within the ward.

Figure 39 – IMD Domain Scores for Mannington and Western Ward

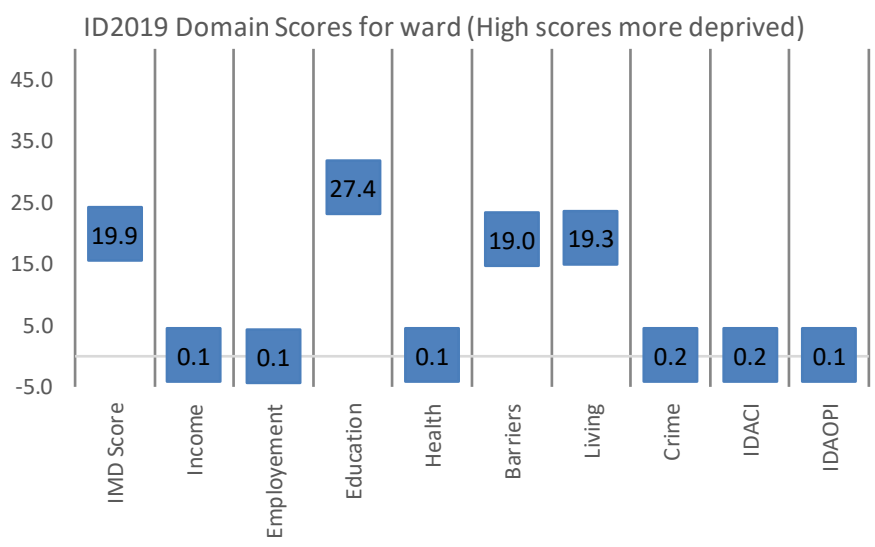
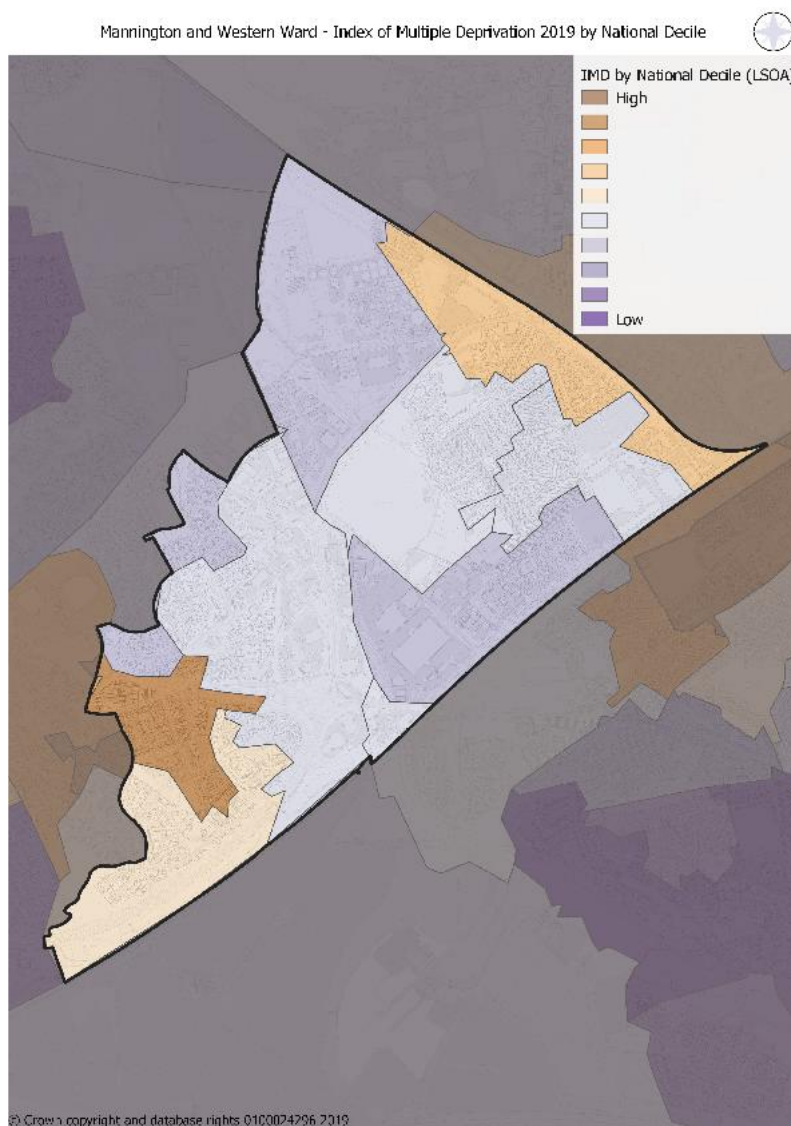


Figure 40 – Mannington & Western Ward LSOAs by national IMD decile 2019

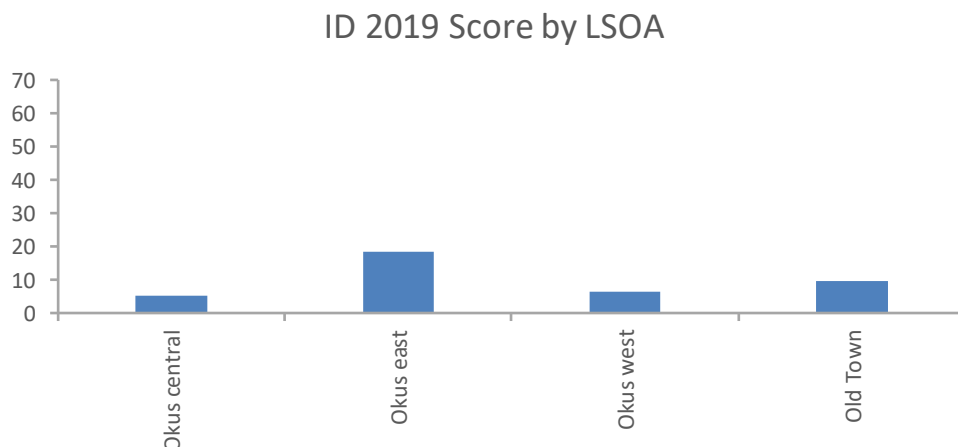


There are 3 LSOA which was relatively more deprived while the other LSOAs are around the national average.

Old Town

Within the Old Town ward Okus east is the most deprived LSOA.

Figure 41 – IMD Score for LSOAs in Old Town Ward



Barriers to Housing and Services domain and the Living Environment domain are likely to be the main drivers of deprivation as they have the highest scores of all the domains within the Ward.

Figure 42 – IMD Domain Scores for Old Town Ward

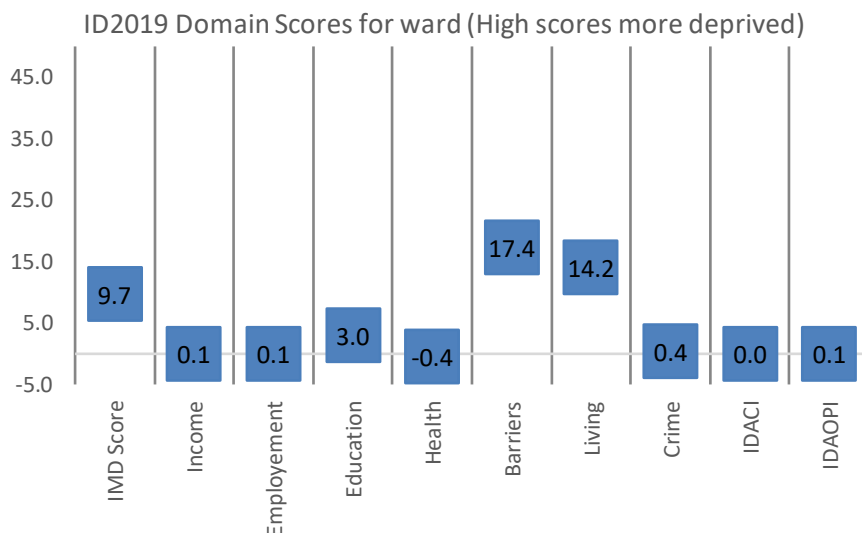
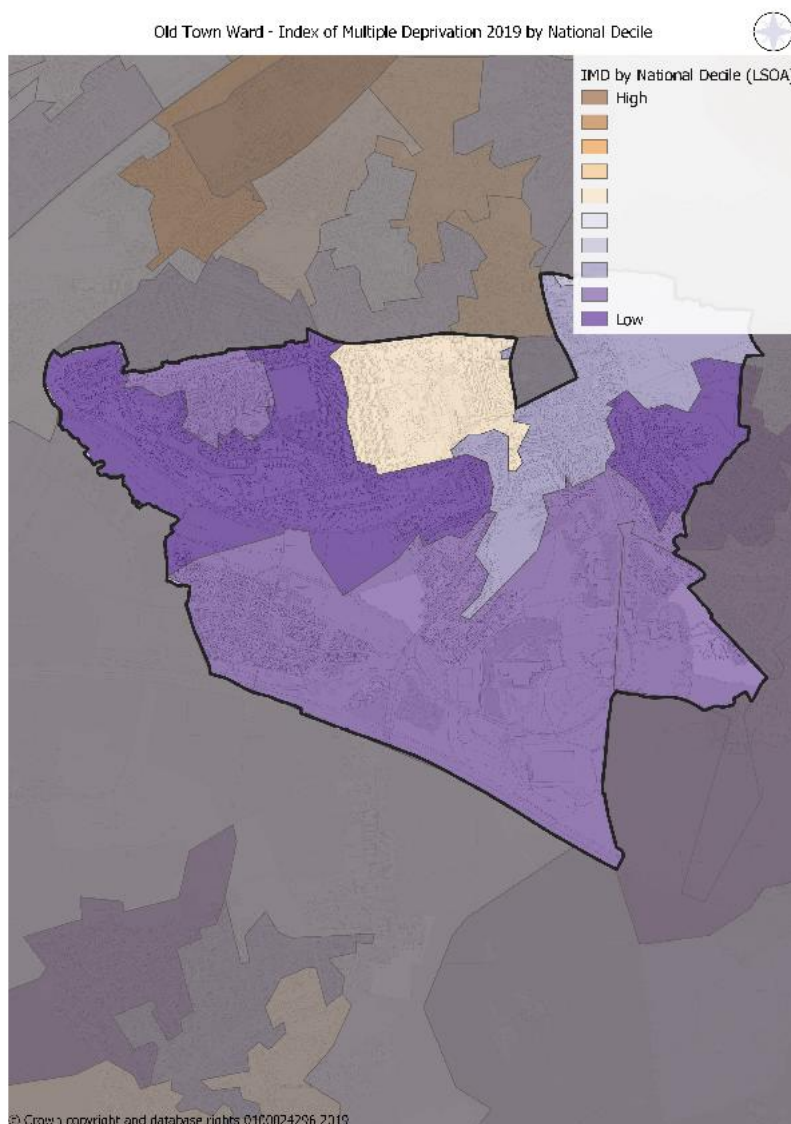


Figure 43 – Old Town Ward LSOAs by national IMD decile 2019

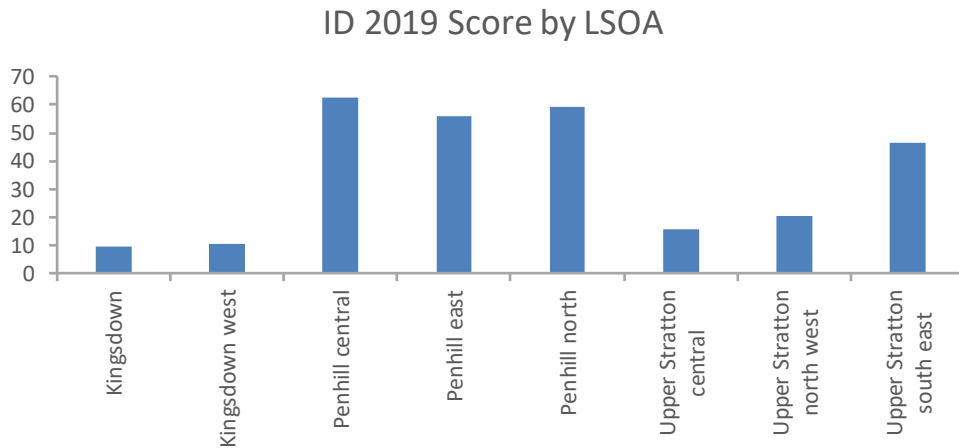


The majority of LSOAs in this ward are relatively more affluent, with one LSOA which is around the average.

Penhill and Upper Stratton

Penhill central is the most deprived LSOA within the ward and also Swindon as a whole, this is a change from ID2015 which saw Penhill north as the most deprived LSOA in Swindon and Penhill. Both LSOAs are in the most deprived decile in England.

Figure 44 – IMD Score for LSOAs in Penhill and Upper Stratton Ward



This ward is particularly deprived on the Income domain, Employment domain, Education, Skills & Training domain, the Crime domain and on the Income deprivation affecting children supplementary index.

Figure 45 – IMD Domain Scores for Penhill and Upper Stratton Ward

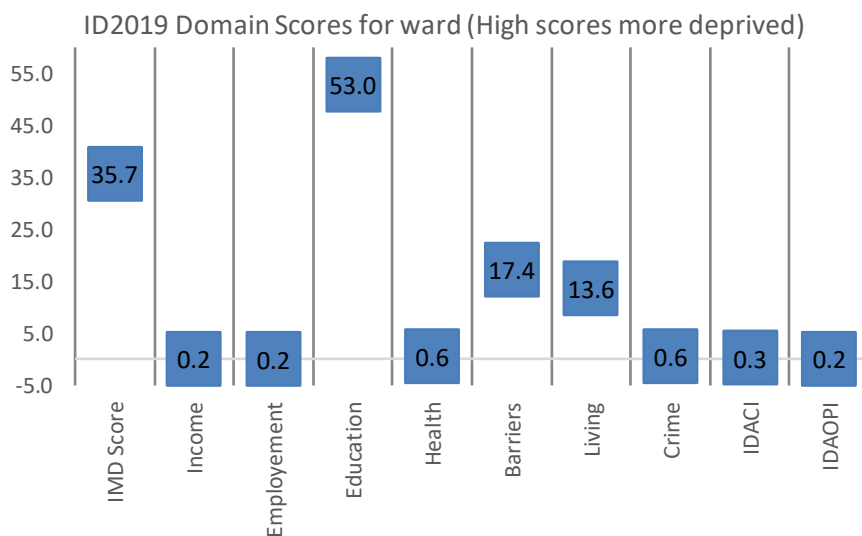
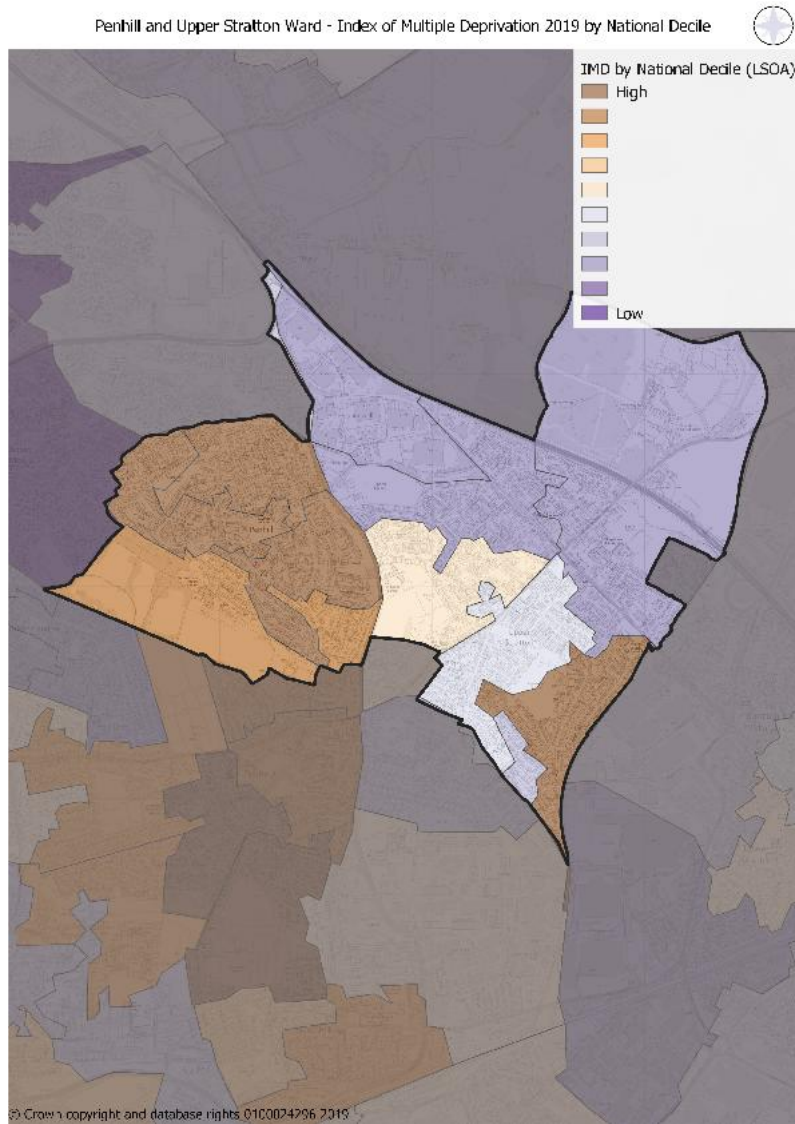


Figure 46 – Penhill & Upper Stratton Ward LSOAs by national IMD decile 2019



There is a split in this ward with around half of the area relatively more deprived while the other half are relatively less deprived.

Priory Vale

Priory Vale is the third least deprived ward within Swindon; this is reflected in the scores for LSOA within the Ward for the overall index of deprivation. The majority of the LSOAs are at relatively similar levels of deprivation while the Queen Elizabeth Drive south LSOA is relatively more affluent than the other LSOAs within the ward.

Figure 47 – IMD Score for LSOAs in Priory Vale Ward

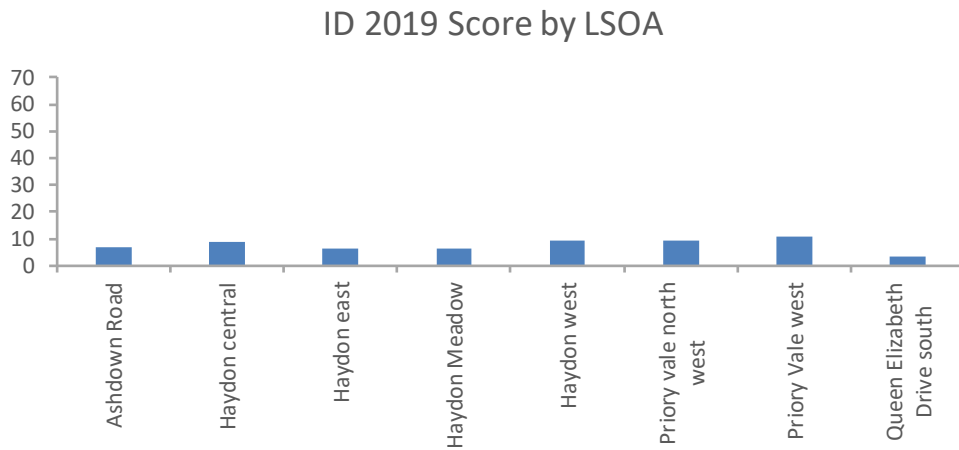
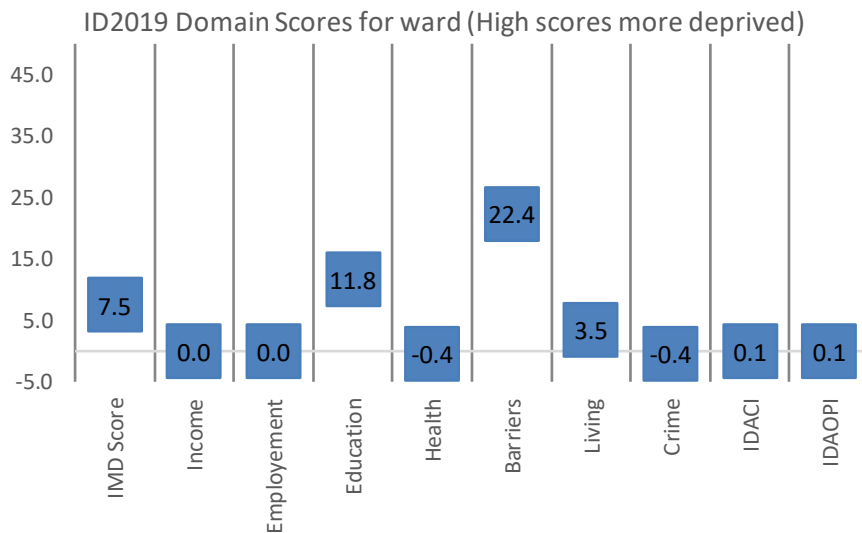
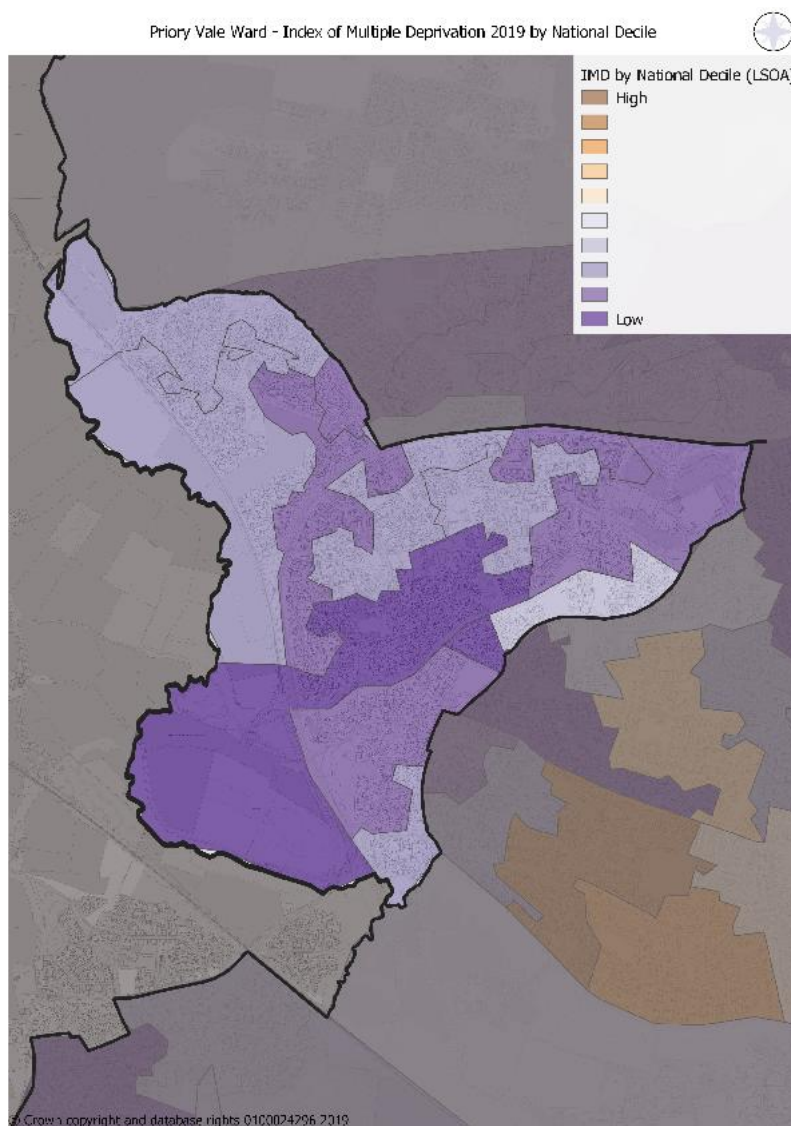


Figure 48 – IMD Domain Scores for Priory Vale Ward



The Barriers to Housing and Services domain has the highest score within the ward, while is also scores highly on the Education Skills and Training domain.

Figure 49 – Priory Vale Ward LSOAs by national IMD decile 2019



The majority of this ward is relatively more affluent.

Ridgeway

The Ridgeway ward is the least deprived ward in Swindon and both LSOAs which make up the ward. Ridgeway South West is the 10 least deprived LSOA within Swindon while Ridgeway North East is the 27th least deprived LSOA.

Figure 50 – IMD Score for LSOAs in Ridgeway Ward

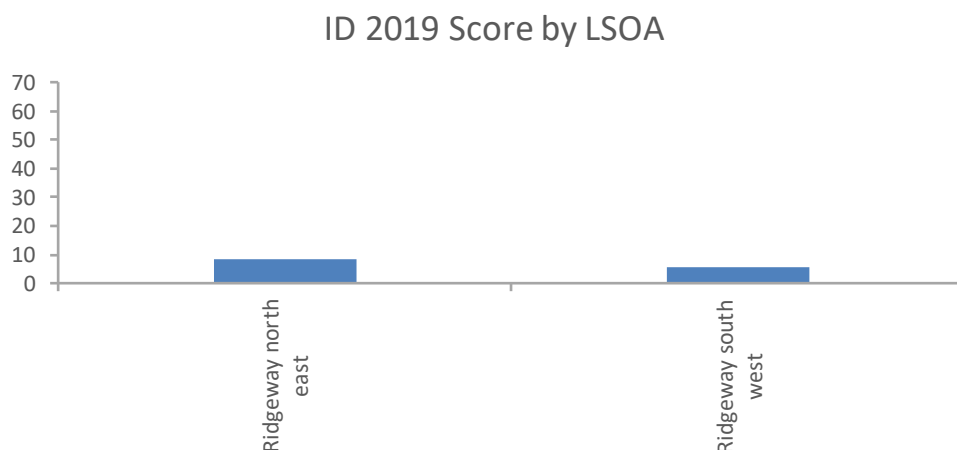
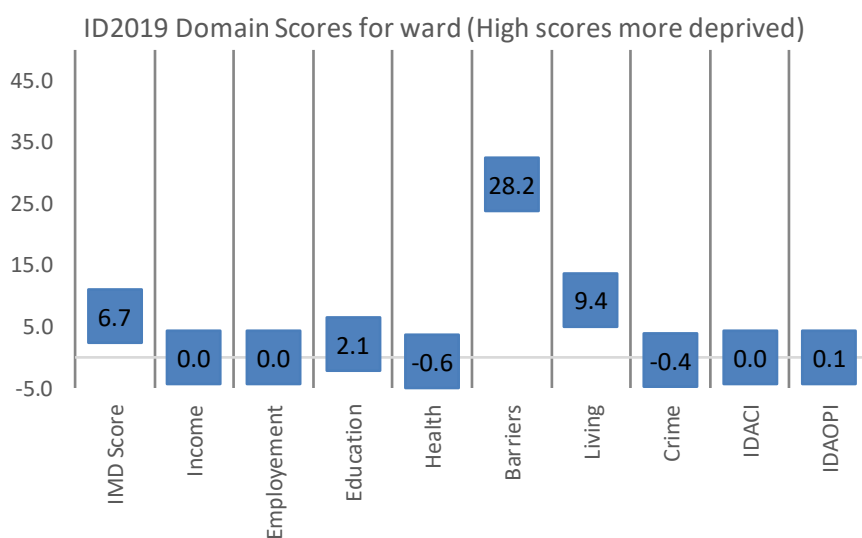
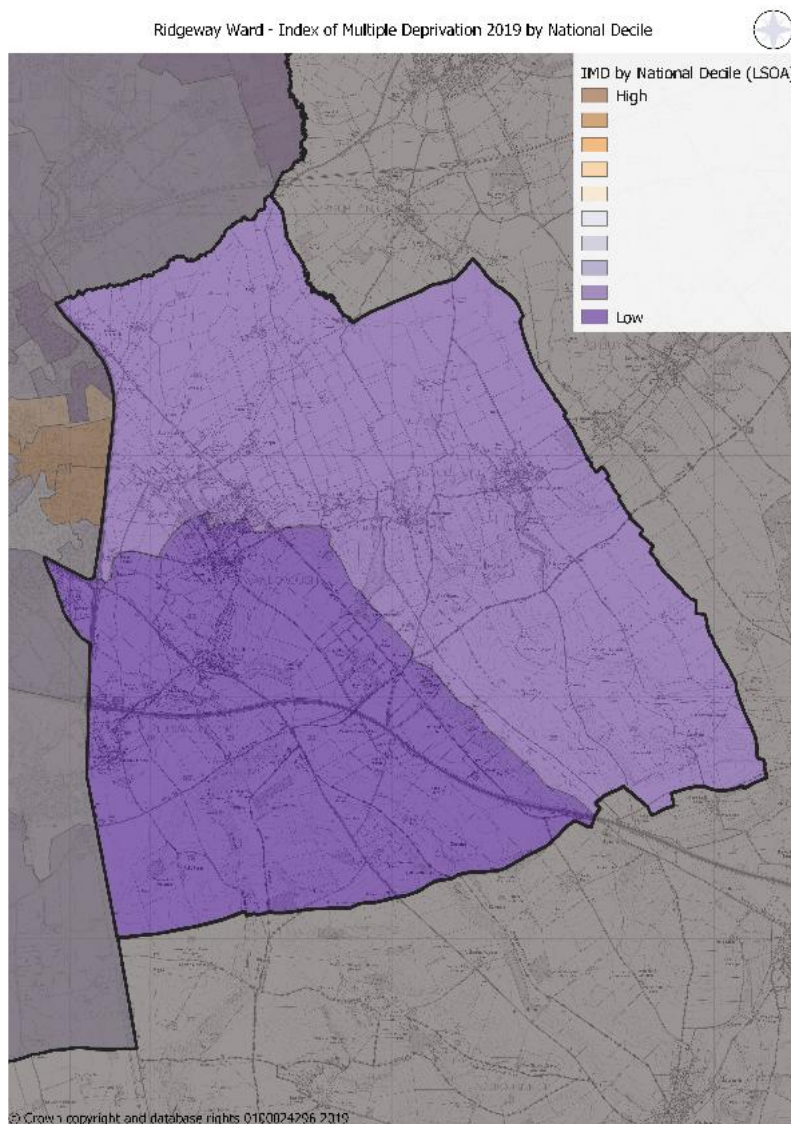


Figure 51 – IMD Domain Scores for Ridgeway Ward



Barriers to Housing and Services is the main driver in deprivation in this ward. Residents in the Ridgeway LSOAs, on average, have to travel further to a general store or supermarket than any other Swindon residents.

Figure 52 – Blundson & Highworth Ward LSOAs by national IMD decile 2019



The 2 LSOAs in this ward are relatively more affluent.

Rodbourne Cheney

The LSOAs within the Ward are generally similar in terms of the overall score for IMD. Moredon west is the most deprived LSOA within the ward and Rodbourne west is least deprived.

Figure 53 – IMD Score for LSOAs in Rodbourne Cheney Ward

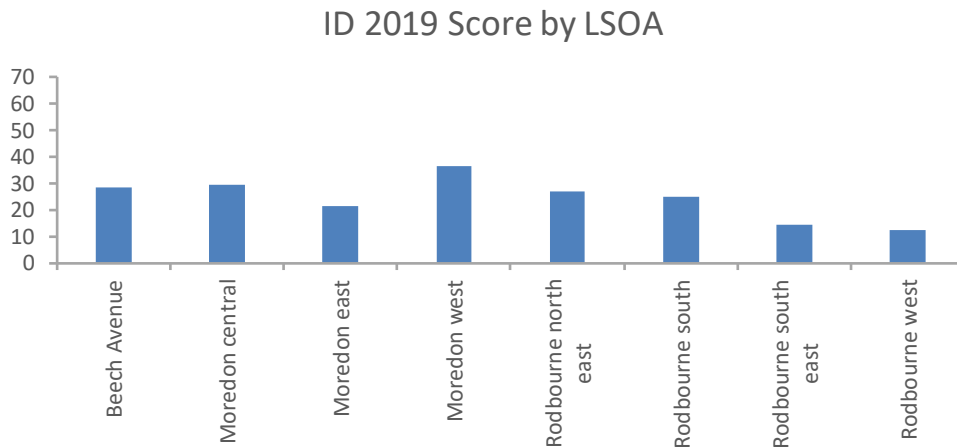
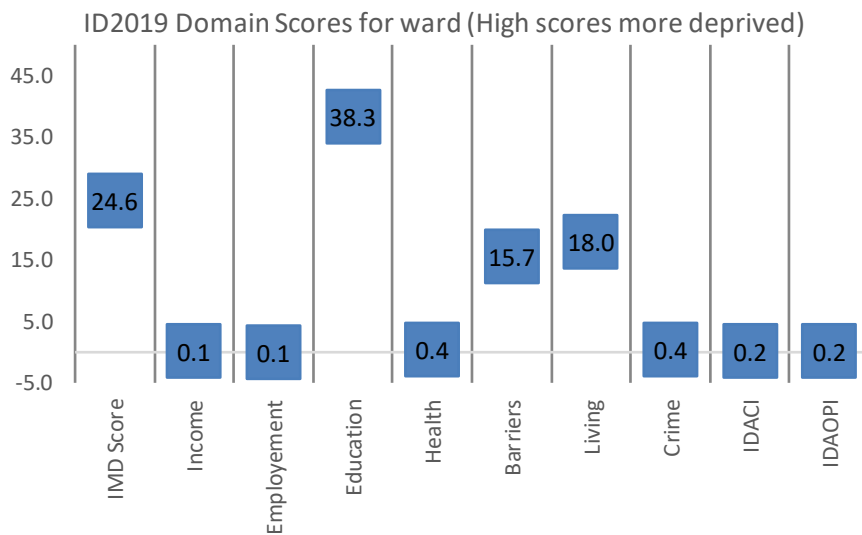
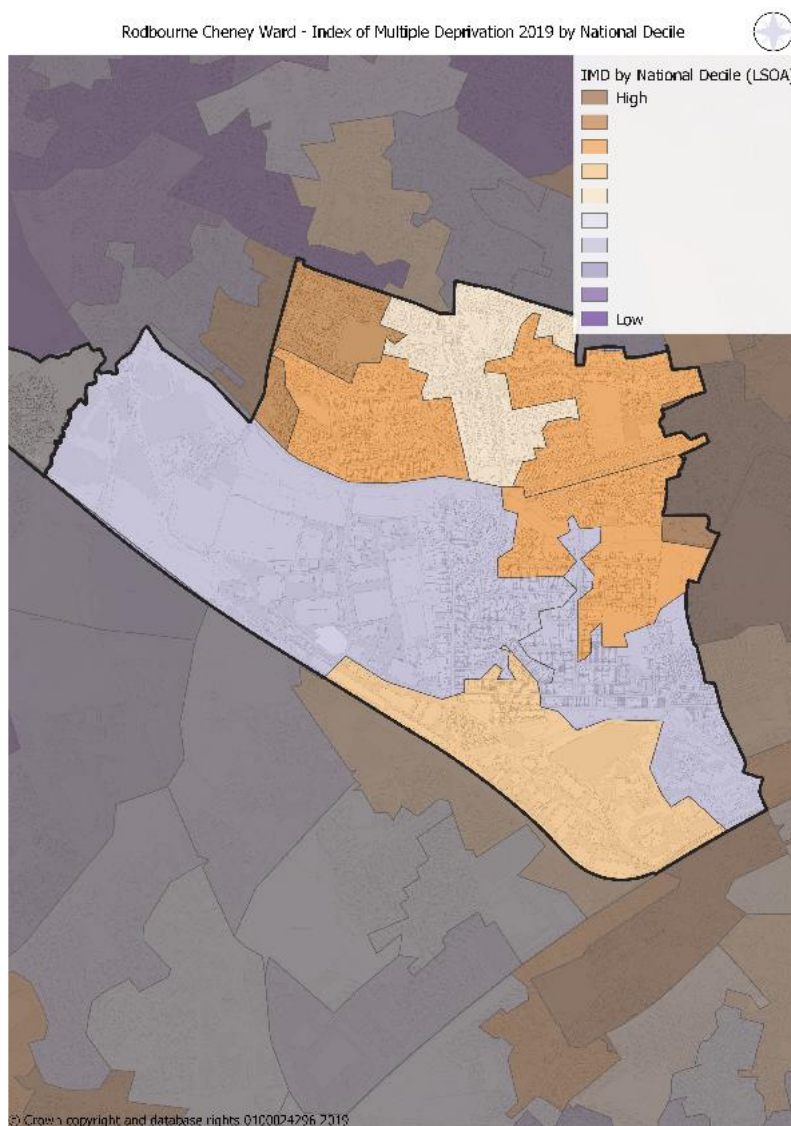


Figure 54 – IMD Domain Scores for Rodbourne Cheney Ward



The Education, Skills and Training domain is the main driver of relative deprivation in this ward, while Barriers to Housing and Services and Living Environment also have high scores for the ward.

Figure 55 – Rodbourne Cheney Ward LSOAs by national IMD decile 2019



The majority of this ward is relatively more deprived, there are 2 LSOA which are relatively less deprived.

Shaw

Shaw is the fourth least deprived ward within Swindon and this is reflected in the LSOA scores, Westmead south is the most deprived within the Ward while Roughmoor is the least deprived LSOA.

Figure 56 – IMD Score for LSOAs in Shaw Ward

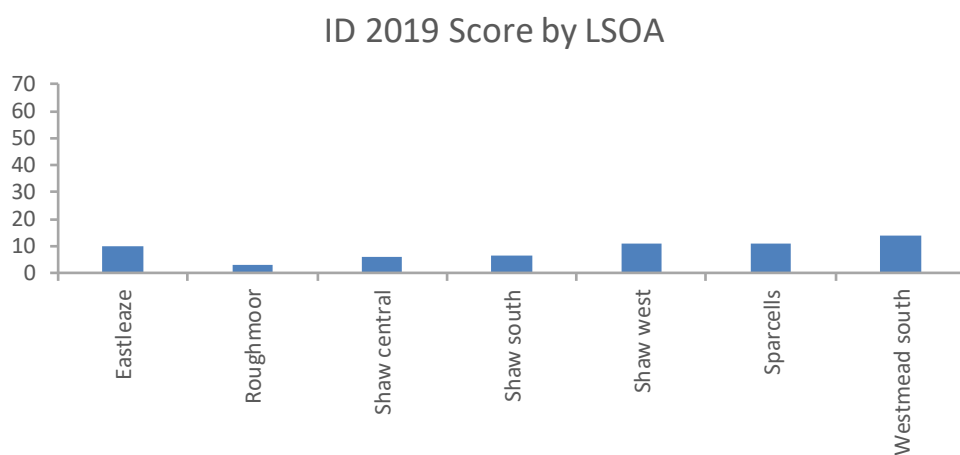


Figure 57 – IMD Domain Scores for Shaw Ward

The Barriers to Housing and Services domain, Education, Skills & Training domain and the Living Environment domain are the highest scoring domains within the ward.

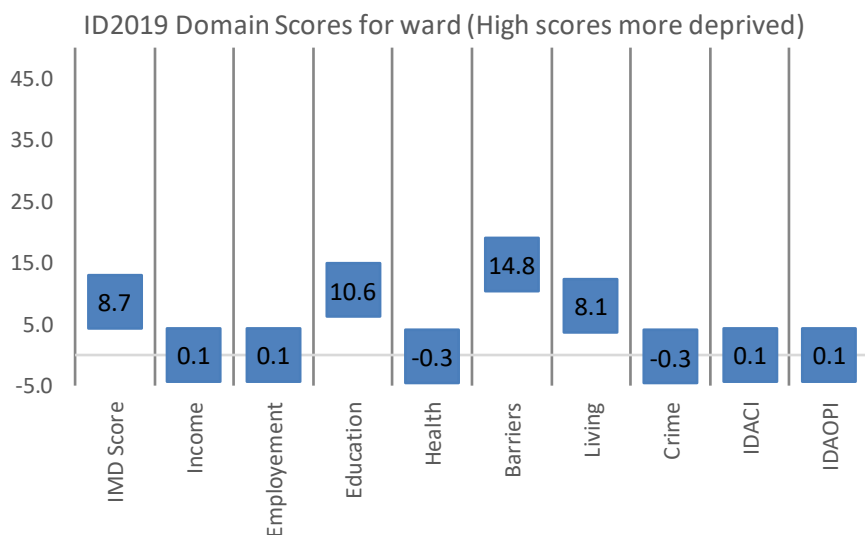
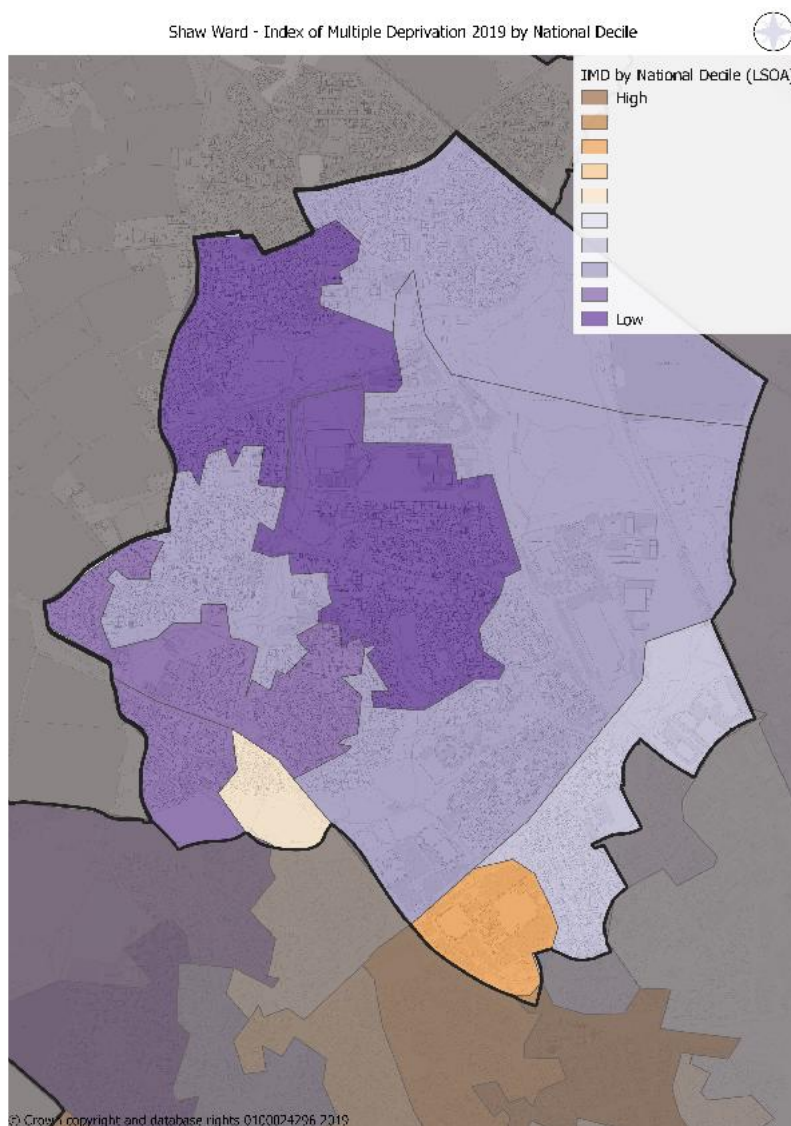


Figure 58 – Shaw Ward LSOAs by national IMD decile 2019

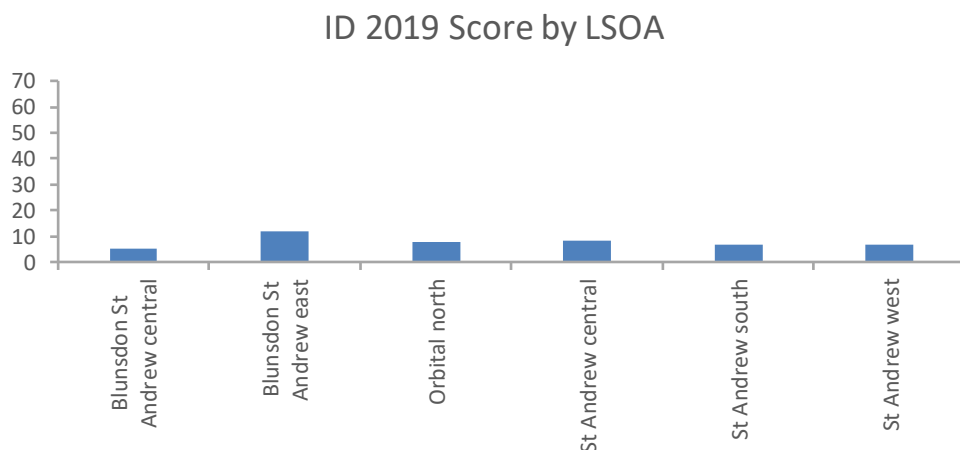


There are 2 LSOA which are relatively more deprived, however the remainder are relatively less deprived.

St Andrews

The St. Andrews ward is the third least deprived ward within Swindon and this is reflected in the LSOA scores. Within the ward Blundson Street Andrew East is the most deprived within the Blundson Street Andrew Central is the least deprived.

Figure 59 – IMD Score for LSOAs in St Andrews Ward



The Barriers to Housing and Services domain and the Education, Skills and Training domain have the highest scores within this ward.

Figure 60 – IMD Domain Scores for St Andrews Ward

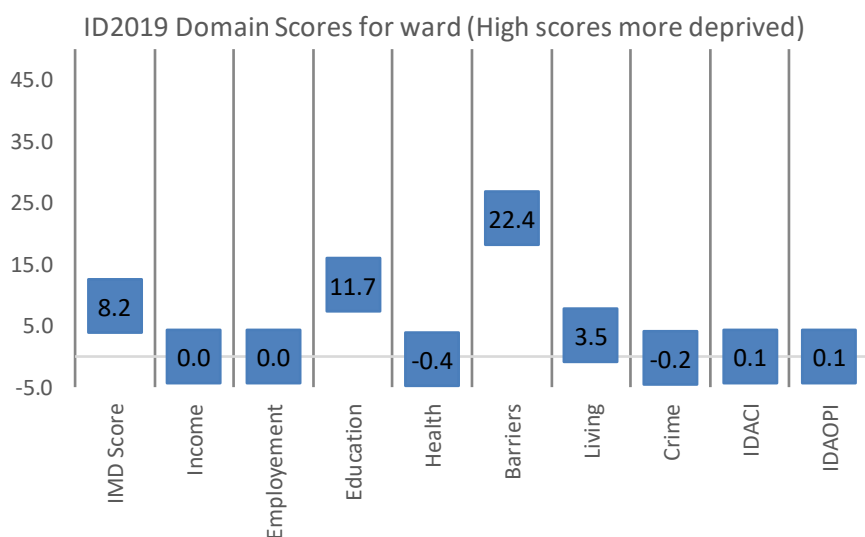
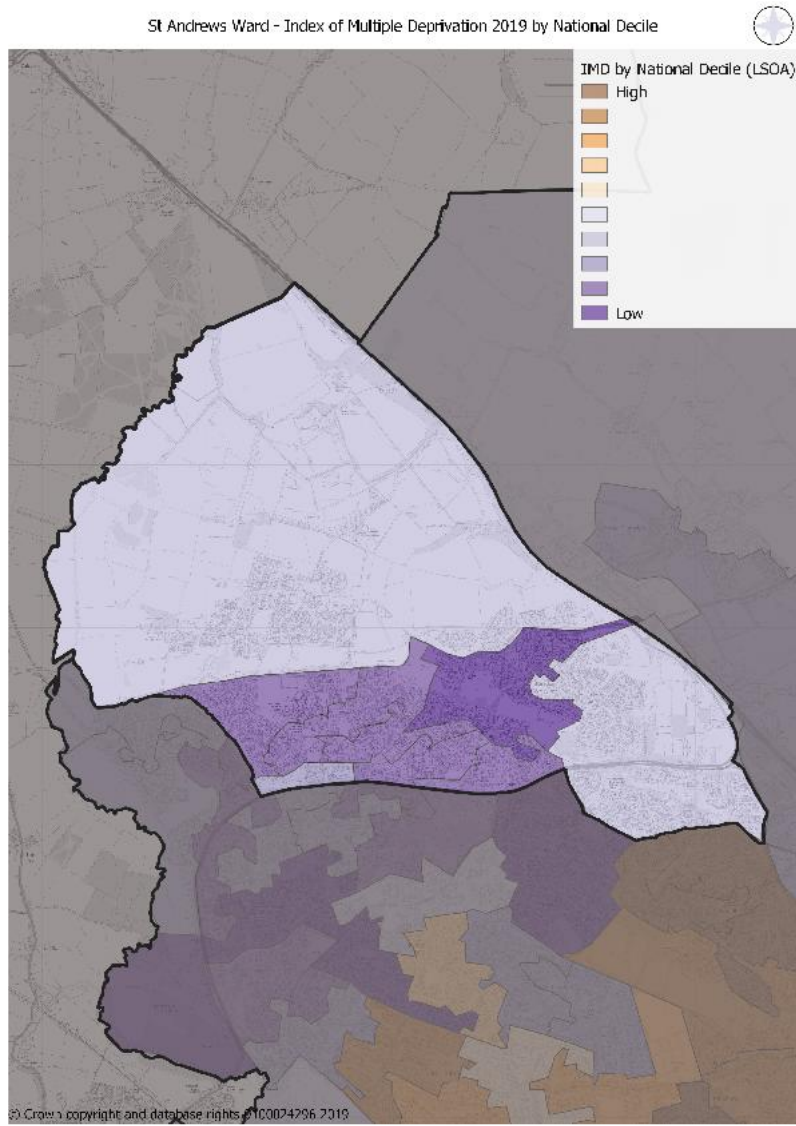


Figure 61 – St. Andrews Ward LSOAs by national IMD decile 2019

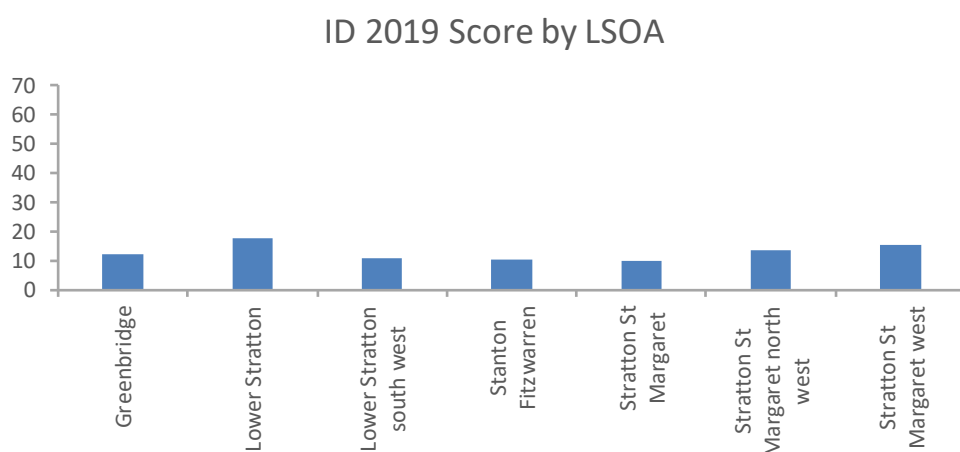


The majority of this ward is relatively less deprived.

St Margaret and South Marston

Within the ward the LSOAs have very similar scores, with the Lower Stratton LSOA being the most deprived with Stratton St. Margaret the least deprived.

Figure 62 – IMD Score for LSOAs in St Margaret and South Marston Ward



The Barriers to Housing and Services domain and the Education, Skills & Training domain Living Environment domain have the highest scores within this ward.

Figure 63 – IMD Domain Scores for St Margaret and South Marston Ward

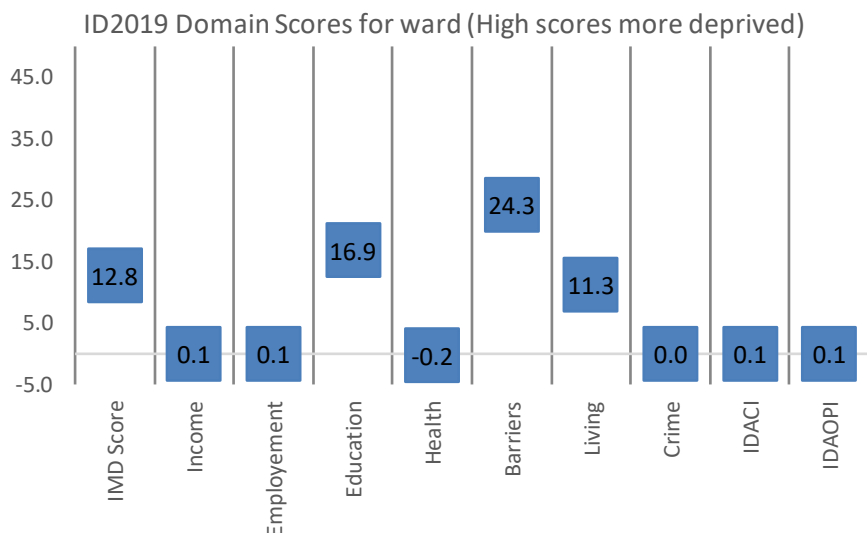
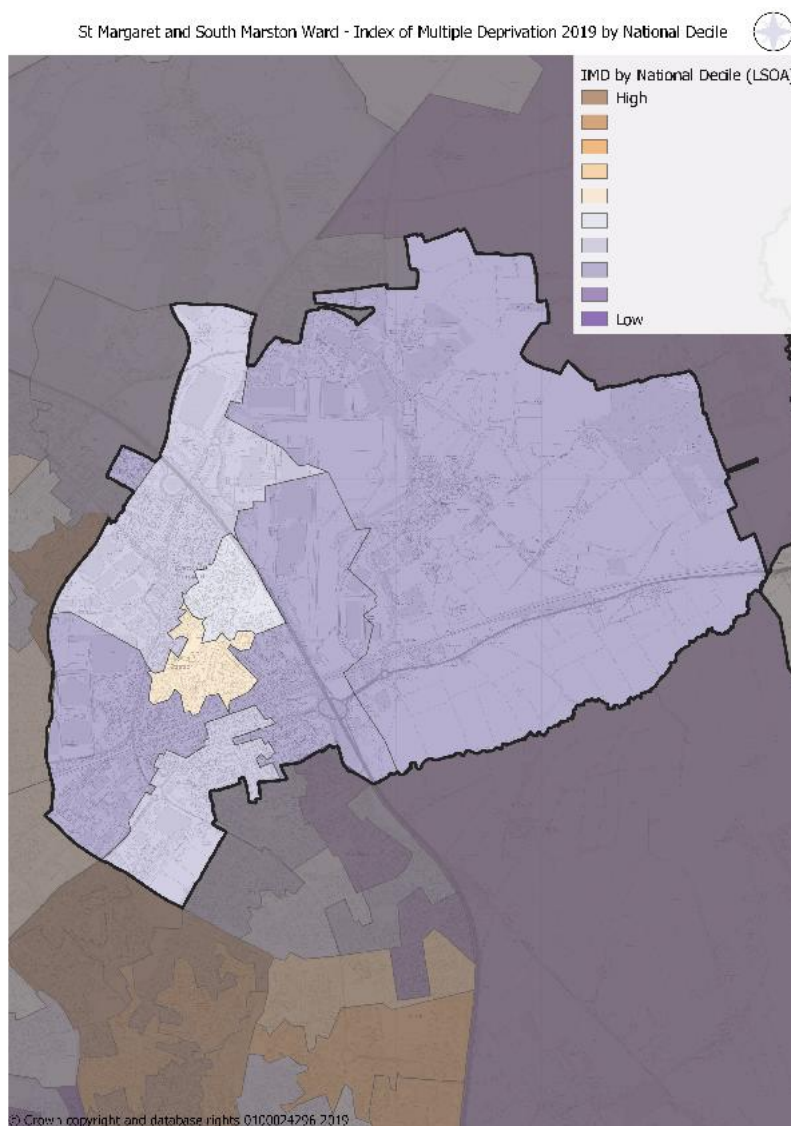


Figure 64 – St. Margaret & South Marston Ward LSOAs by national IMD decile 2019

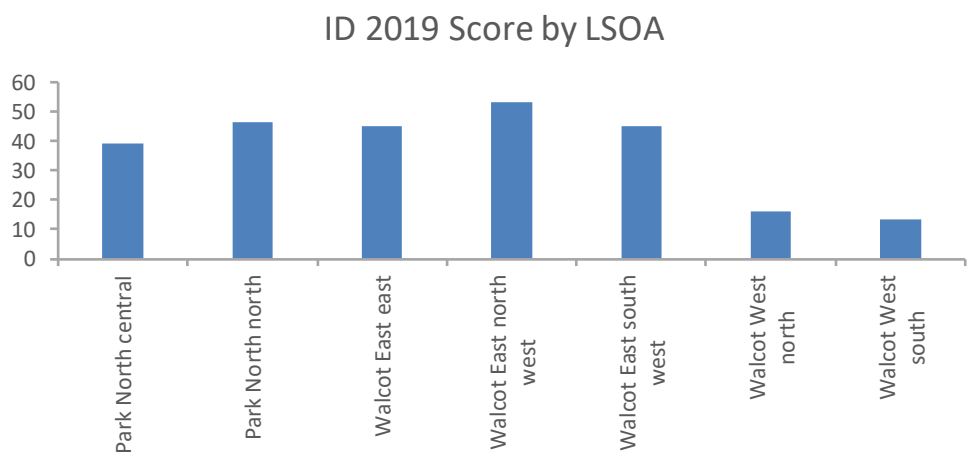


The central LSOA in this ward is relatively more deprived while the remainder are relatively less deprived.

Walcot and Park North

Walcot and Park North Ward is the most deprived ward in Swindon, within the Ward the Walcot West LSOAs are relatively more affluent than the other LSOAs within the ward. Walcot East North West is the most deprived LSOA within the ward.

Figure 65 – IMD Score for LSOAs in Walcot and Park North Ward



The Education, Skills and Training domain, the Barriers to Housing & Services and the Living Environment domain are the highest scores within the ward.

Figure 66 – IMD Domain Scores for Walcot and Park North Ward

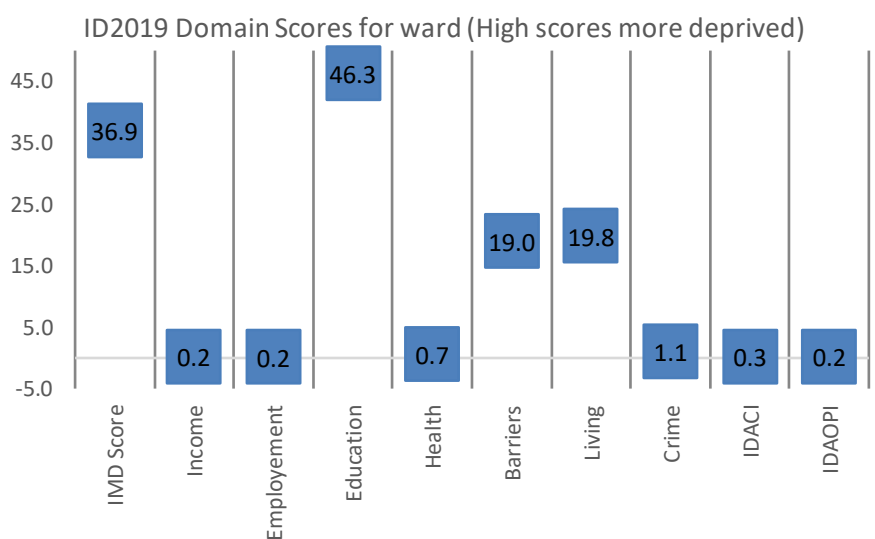
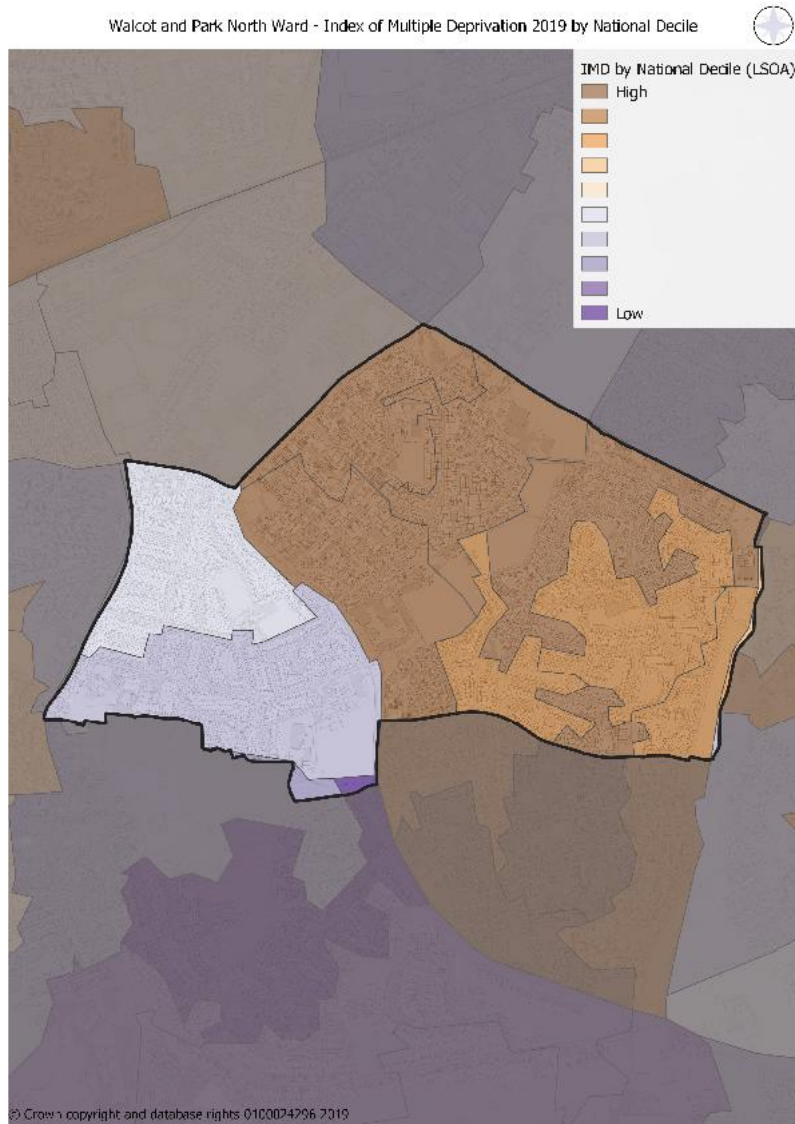


Figure 67 – Walcot & Park North Ward LSOAs by national IMD decile 2019

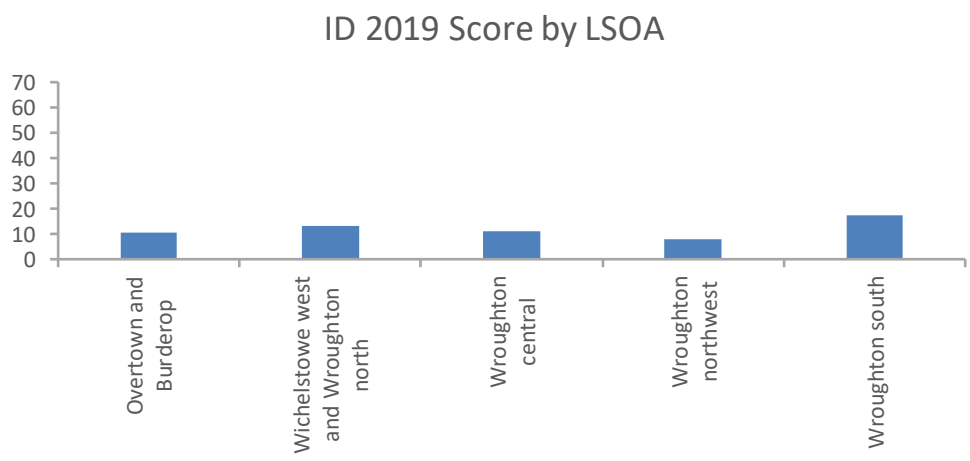


The majority of this ward is relatively deprived, but there are a couple of LSOAs, which are less deprived.

Wroughton and Wichelstowe

The LSOAs within the Wroughton and Wichelstowe ward are generally similar with the Wroughton South LSOA the most deprived and the Wroughton northwest the least deprived.

Figure 68 – IMD Score for LSOAs in Wroughton and Wichelstowe Ward



The Barriers to Housing and Services domain has the highest score with the Education, Skills and Training domain having the second highest score.

Figure 69 – IMD Domain Scores for Wroughton and Wichelstowe Ward

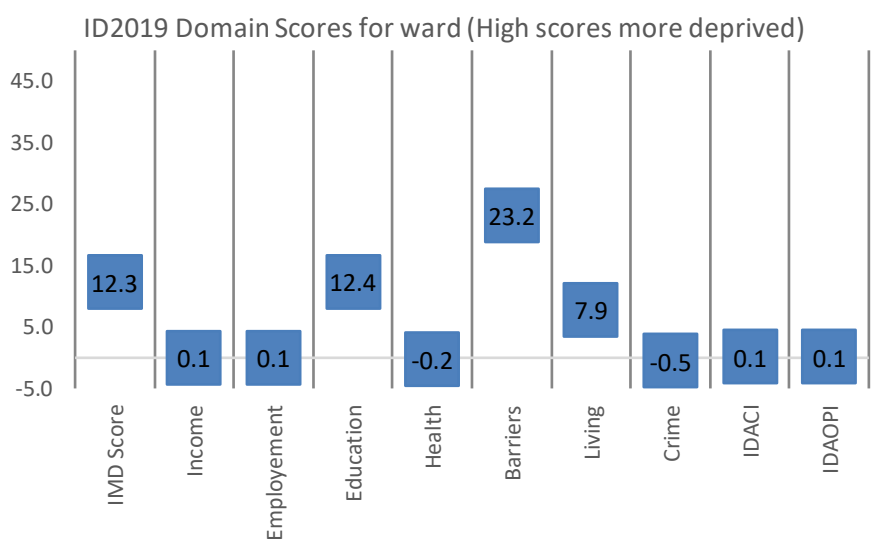
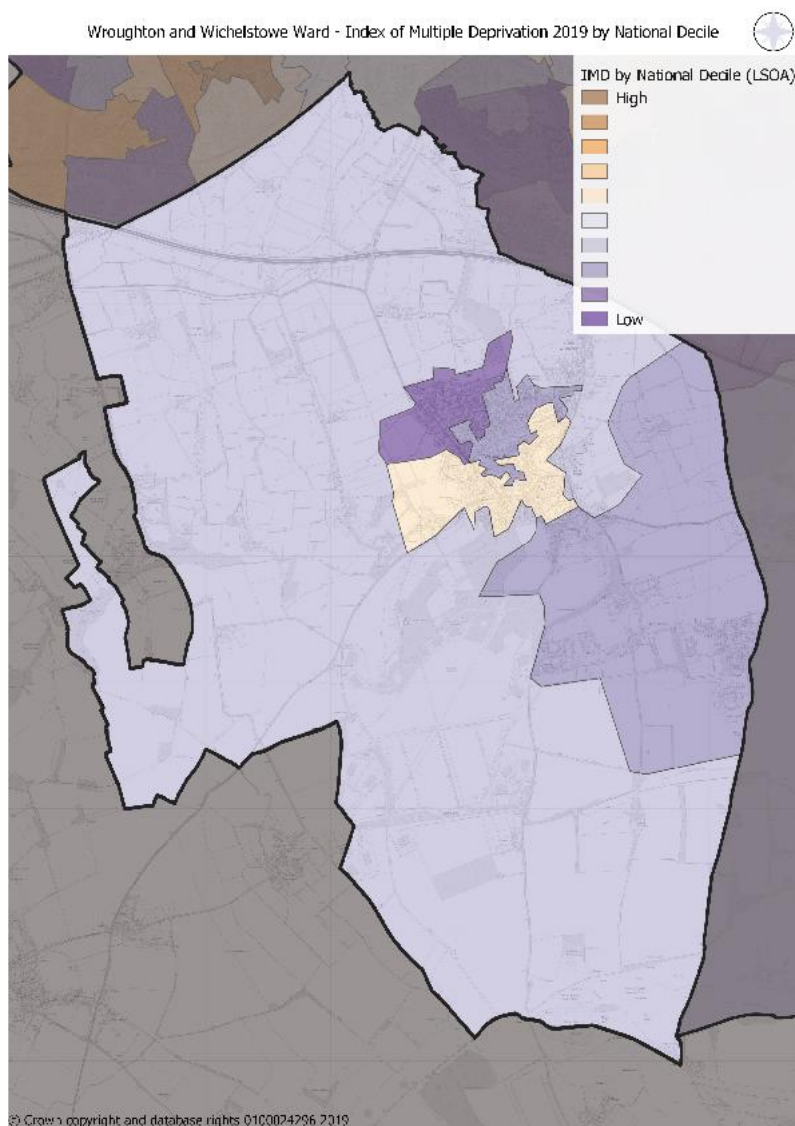


Figure 70 – Wroughton & Wichelstowe Ward LSOAs by national IMD decile 2019



The majority of this ward is relatively less deprived but there is one LSOA which is relatively more deprived.

Watchfield & Shrivenham

The Swindon Health and Wellbeing Board covers the population resident within the Swindon Borough Council boundaries and 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 Watchfield & Shrivenham in Oxfordshire. Although, this report concentrates on the borough area of Swindon, this section provides data and analysis for the five LSOAs that fall in the Watchfield & Shrivenham ward. These are:

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

Watchfield & Shrivenham XXX is the most deprived LSOA in Shrivenham ward and is ranked 26,883rd in England. Watchfield & 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 Watchfield & Shrivenham is generally a relatively affluent area.

Table 11: Watchfield & Shrivenham ward deprivation score in each domain and Swindon comparators

Domain	Shrivenham Score	Swindon Average	Swindon Best
Overall IMD	5.69	19.12	6.66
Income	0.04	0.11	0.05
Employment	0.03	0.08	0.03
Education, Skills and Training	6.24	24.62	2.11
Health	-1.28	0.01	-0.62
Crime	-1.48	0.21	-0.44
Barriers to Housing and Services	21.85	19.02	13.03
Living Environment	11.56	14.22	3.49
IDACI	0.06	0.15	0.04
IDAOP1	0.06	0.13	0.06

Notes: Higher scores indicate higher levels of relative deprivation.

Overall Watchfield & Shrivenham is more affluent than any of the wards in Swindon Borough. There are three domains, Education, Skills & Training, Barriers to Housing & Services and Living Environment where the Watchfield & Shrivenham ward is more affluent than the Swindon average but not the most affluent ward. The main domains where Watchfield & Shrivenham is better than the Swindon average is the Income domain and the Employment domain which contribute most to the overall score.

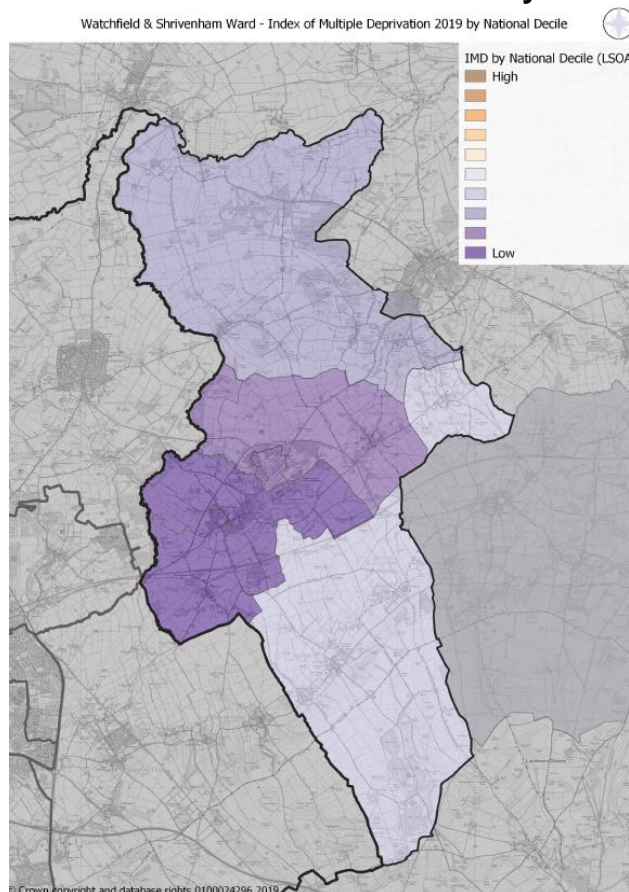
Table 14 Watchfield & Shrivenham ward deprivation score by LSOA and domain of deprivation

Domain	16A	16B	16C	16D	16F
Overall IMD	1.8	4.3	6.4	7.1	9.0
Income	3.3	4.8	2.4	7.5	4.5
Employment	2.9	2.7	1.3	4.6	4.4
Education, Skills and Training	3.1	3.6	7.0	14.7	3.1
Health	-1.4	-1.4	-1.2	-1.0	-1.3
Crime	-1.8	-1.5	-1.7	-1.5	-0.9
Barriers to Housing and Services	5.2	20.9	36.5	9.9	37.6
Living Environment	7.9	12.4	7.6	12.6	17.4
IDACI	4.1	7.7	2.3	8.2	7.1
IDAOP1	4.4	5.4	8.8	10.8	5.3

Notes: Higher scores indicate higher levels of relative deprivation.

There is some variation between the LSOAs within the Watchfield & Shrivenham ward; from a health perspective, the variation is small with all five areas relatively more affluent than the average. Watchfield & Shrivenham north inner has a high proportion of older people affected by income deprivation. Watchfield & Shrivenham north outer and Watchfield & Shrivenham XXX are relatively more deprived with respect to Barriers to Housing and Services.

Figure 71 – Watchfield & Shrivenham Ward LSOAs by national IMD decile 2019



4 – ID2019 by General Practice

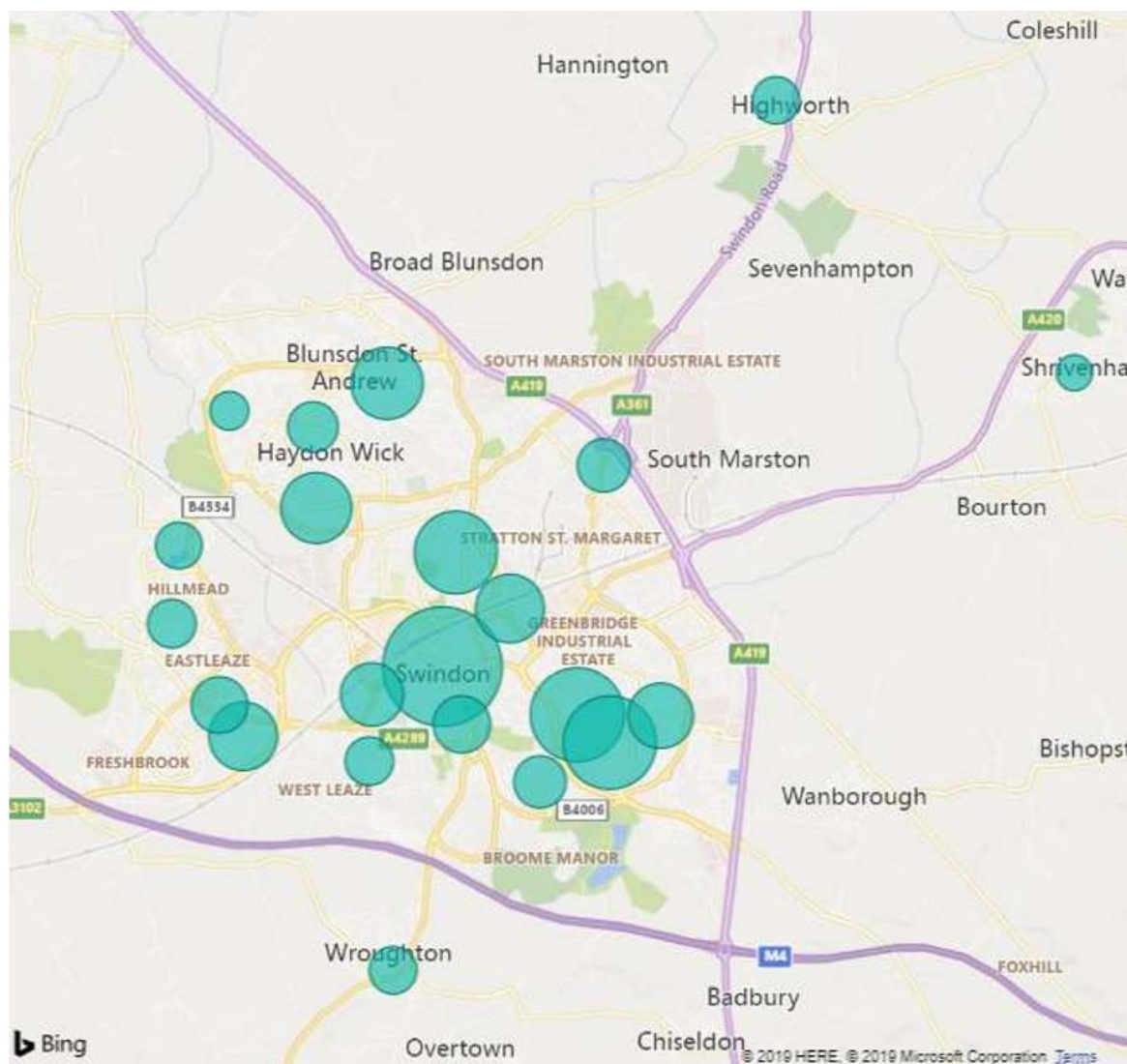
Utilising registered population data published by NHS Digital it has been possible for calculate the overall ID2019 score for the GP practices within NHS Swindon CCG. For ID2015 Public Health England calculated the score for GP practices and the two figures should be comparable in a similar way to scores for LSOAs and Local Authorities. Table 14 outlines the average score for 2019 and 2015 and the rank for both.

Table 12: ID2019 & ID2015 Average Score and Rank by GP Practice

GP Code	Practice Name	ID2019 Score	ID2019 Rank	ID2015 Score	ID2015 Rank
J83001	MERCHISTON SURGERY	14.7	14	12.9	16
J83002	WESTROP SURGERY	11.9	20	10.6	20
J83009	RIDGEWAY VIEW FAMILY PRACTICE	12.0	19	12.0	18
J83022	OLD TOWN SURGERY	12.4	18	12.6	17
J83024	PRIORY ROAD MEDICAL CENTRE	33.7	2	31.8	2
J83025	GREAT WESTERN SURGERY	22.0	8	21.5	8
J83027	HAWTHORN MEDICAL CENTRE	28.7	3	27.7	3
J83031	MOREDON MEDICAL CENTRE	23.1	6	23.1	6
J83033	WHALEBRIDGE PRACTICE	23.0	7	23.8	5
J83035	ABBEY MEADS MEDICAL PRACT	23.7	4	22.1	7
J83036	ASHINGTON HOUSE SURGERY	16.3	13	14.8	13
J83038	KINGSWOOD SURGERY	34.1	1	33.3	1
J83047	ELDENE SURGERY	20.4	10	19.0	11
J83057	NORTH SWINDON PRACTICE	13.3	16	13.2	15
J83059	THE LAWN MEDICAL CENTRE	14.2	15	13.5	14
J83063	TAW HILL MEDICAL PRACTICE	7.8	22	7.4	22
J83064	RIDGE GREEN MEDICAL PRACTICE	12.5	17	11.9	19
J83633	VICTORIA CROSS SURGERY	16.6	12	15.4	12
J83645	PHOENIX SURGERY	21.9	9	19.9	10
J83646	PARK LANE PRACTICE	19.4	11	20.9	9
K84012	ELM TREE SURGERY	6.5	23	6.7	23
Y00058	CARFAX MEDICAL CENTRE	23.1	5	24.6	4
Y03671	SPARCELLS SURGERY	11.5	21	10.2	21

Elm tree surgery remains the least deprived in IMD2019 as it was in ID2015 with its score improving slightly. Kingswood surgery remains the most deprived as it was in 2015 with its score deteriorating slightly. Figure 67 shows a map for the GP practices with the deprivation score mapped.

Figure 72: Map of ID2019 Average Score by GP Practice



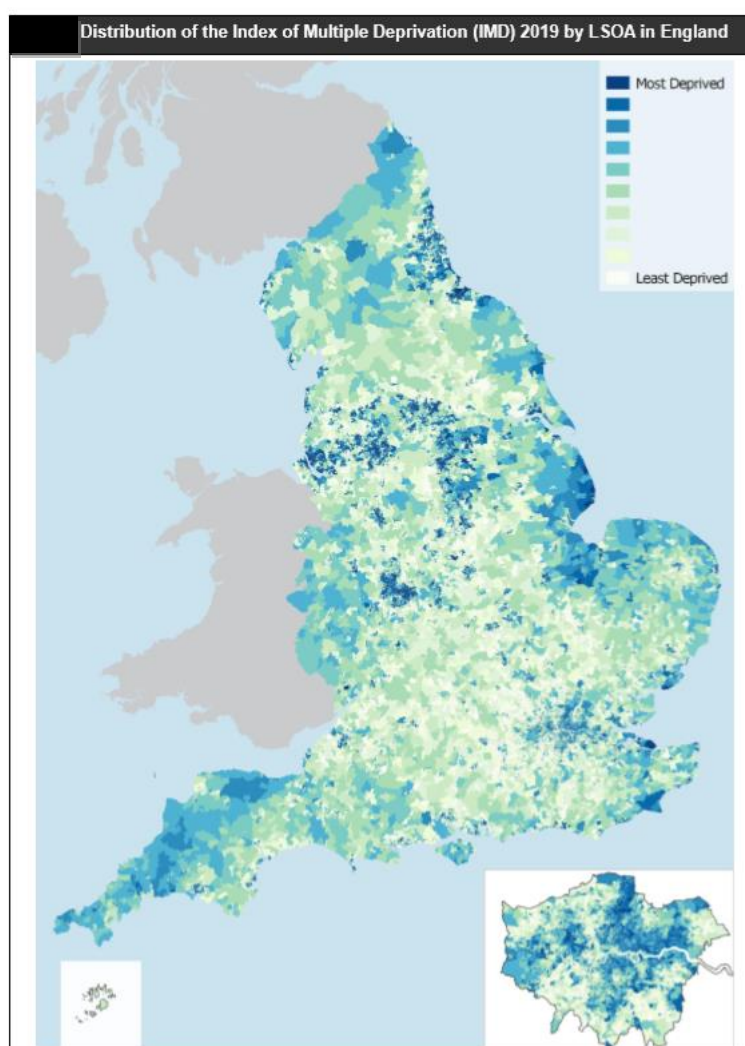
The GP practices in Central Swindon have the higher scores indicating there populations are relatively more deprived while the areas in the outskirts seem to have lower scores and be relatively more affluent.

5 – 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 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 73: Distribution of the IMD 2019 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 (88%) of neighbourhoods that are the most deprived according to the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation were also the most deprived according to the

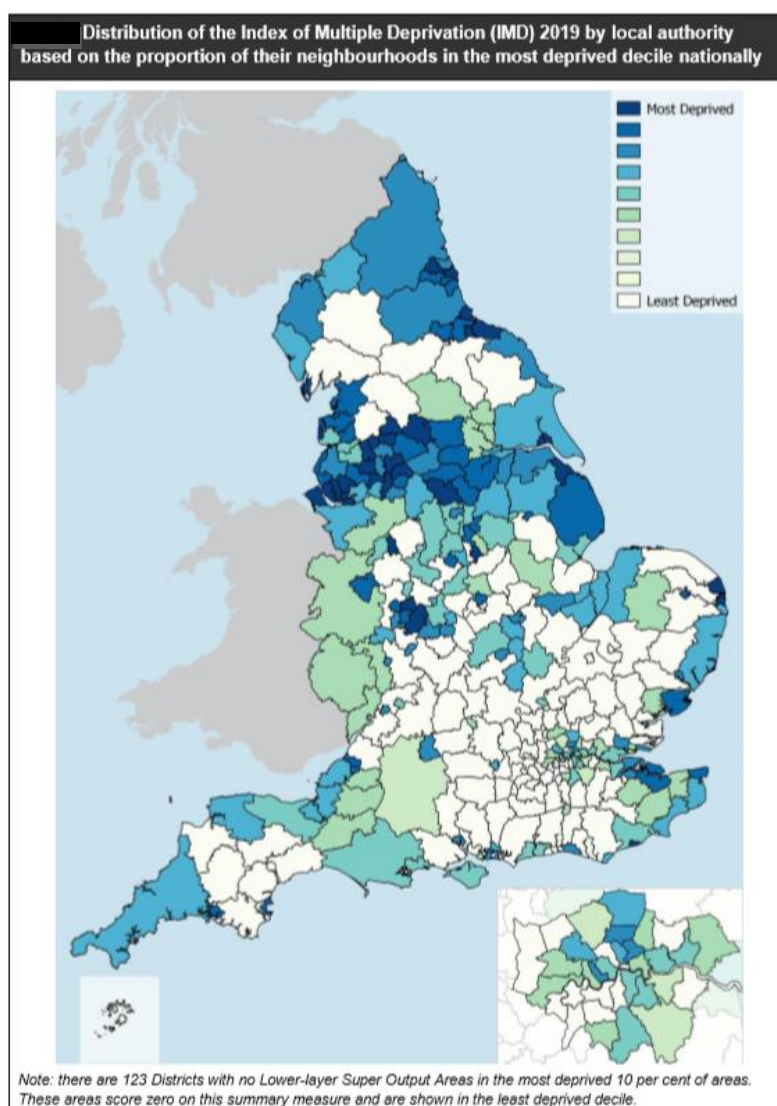
2015 Index. In relative terms at least, the most deprived areas and least deprived areas have tended to remain the same.

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 (66%) of them are highly deprived on four or more domains, and just under a third (31%) are highly deprived on five or more of the seven domains.

Deprivation at a Local Authority Level

Figure 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 74: Distribution of the IMD 2019 by Local Authority



In total, 123 of the 317 districts (39 per cent) do not contain any highly deprived neighbourhoods and are therefore equally ranked on this measure. These 123 districts are banded together and shown in pale green, corresponding to the least deprived decile.

It should be noted that geographically large local authorities shown in figure 47 may have relatively small populations, while geographically small authorities may contain larger populations. However, neighbourhood level LSOAs have a broadly consistent total population. Middlesbrough, Liverpool, Knowsley, Kingston upon Hull and Manchester are the five local authority districts with the largest proportions of highly deprived neighbourhoods in England, ranging from 49 per cent in Middlesbrough to 43 per cent in Manchester (see Table 3). By definition, each district would contain just 10 per cent of such highly deprived neighbourhoods if deprivation was evenly distributed across all local authorities in England.

The same five local authority districts have the greatest proportions of highly deprived neighbourhoods according to both the IMD2015 and the IMD2019. Middlesbrough was ranked most deprived according to the IMD2015 with just under half (49 per cent) of all neighbourhoods in the authority ranked as in the most deprived decile nationally. This has remained the same according to the IMD2019. The other areas have shifted in the rankings but remain in the top five for this summary measure.

Of the very most deprived neighbourhoods, the most deprived 1 per cent or 328 from 32,844 LSOAs in England, Liverpool is the local authority with the largest number of the most deprived areas (31 out of its 298 neighbourhoods, or 10 per cent are in this group). But Blackpool has the highest proportion of its neighbourhoods in the most deprived one per cent nationally (22 out of 94, or 23 per cent).

Changes have also occurred between iterations in other areas. A number of London Boroughs have seen large decreases in the proportion of their neighbourhoods that are highly deprived. In Tower Hamlets and Westminster in particular, there were reductions of 22 percentage points and 12 percentage points respectively. This is based on the percentage point change between the proportion of LSOA's present in a local authority area which are ranked in the most deprived 10 per cent nationally from the IMD2015 to the IMD2019. Oldham and Rossendale have seen an increase in the proportion of their neighbourhoods being ranked amongst the most deprived nationally. Oldham has seen an 8 percentage point increase in the proportion of its neighbourhoods ranked in the most deprived 10 per cent nationally. Rossendale has seen an increase of 7 percentage points.

Five of the ten local authority districts with the largest percentage point increases on this summary measure (Oldham, Walsall, Blackburn with Darwen, Halton and Burnley) were also among the most deprived districts nationally according to this summary measure.

6 – 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 2019, including:

- ID 2019 – Swindon initial briefing
- ID 2019 – Swindon research report
- ID 2019 – Swindon Ward Profiles

- ID 2019 – Swindon LSOA IMD scores and rankings
- ID 2019 – Swindon LSOA ID domains and sub-domains scores and rankings

The maps and data are also available on the GIS system (<https://gis.swindon.gov.uk/>) to support more detailed mapping if required.

DCLG publications

The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) information on the Indices of Deprivation 2015 is available to download at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>. 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 2019 focussing on the national and sub-national patterns of multiple deprivation, with some analysis of patterns in income and employment deprivation.
2. Technical report: describes the methodology and quality assurance processes underpinning the indices.
3. Infographic: a two-page summary of the method and results
4. Guidance: This guidance note is to aid interpretation of the Index of Multiple Deprivation. It expands on the information provided in the infographic
5. Frequently asked questions