

# Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

## Indices of Deprivation 2019 – Initial Briefing for Swindon



Swindon Health and Wellbeing Board

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**Authorship**

Produced on behalf of and at the request of the Swindon Health and Wellbeing Board by Dr Ayoola Oyinloye, Interim Director of Public Health, Swindon Borough Council (SBC).

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The summary has been compiled by Jeremy Hooper (Interim PHI analyst) and Chris Bartlett (Senior PHI analyst) with support from Matt Morgan (Intelligence Lead for GIS) for the mapping components.

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## Main Points:

- The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (ID 2019) were published on 26th September 2019 and provide data on relative deprivation for Swindon UA, small areas in Swindon UA, and nationally.
- The ID 2019 measures overall deprivation, as well as deprivation in a number of topic areas known as domains.
- The convention within ID 2019 is that the higher the score the more deprived an area is e.g. a score of 30 is relatively more deprived than a score of 10. Conversely the lower the ranking the more deprived an area is, e.g. a ranking of 1 is the most deprived, while a ranking of 151 (for local authorities) is the least deprived. Occasionally, for the sake of clarity, we show a ranking for affluent areas in relation to the *least* deprived area of all.
- Swindon is less deprived than the average Upper Tier Local Authority (UTLA) in England and lies within the second least deprived quintile (or fifth) of these authorities.
- Overall, relative deprivation levels in Swindon may have increased slightly since the deprivation indices of 2015. We do not know if this is due to an absolute change in deprivation or if it is a purely relative change as other areas, particularly in the London may have improved faster. Further analysis is required to explore changes in individual domains of deprivation in Swindon and the changes that have happened at smaller geographical levels.
- There are pockets of deprivation in Swindon. 12 Swindon Local Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are in the most deprived 10% nationally (compared to 8 LSOAs in 2015). A LSOA is an area created by ONS for the Census with an average population of around 1,500 people, which is smaller than an electoral ward.
- There have been reductions in the number of people, children and older people who are income deprived in Swindon compared to 2015.
- The most deprived LSOA within Swindon is in Penhill and Upper Stratton ward and is the 701<sup>st</sup> most deprived LSOA in England out of approximately 33,000 LSOAs.
- Swindon's relative deprivation remains most apparent in the Education, skills and training domain where Swindon is the 60<sup>th</sup> most deprived out of 151 UTLAs. This represents an improvement from ID 2015 in which Swindon was 47<sup>th</sup>.
- One LSOA in Penhill and Upper Stratton ward ranks poorly as the 59<sup>th</sup> most deprived in England in the Education, skills and training domain out of approximately 33,000 LSOAs.

- NHS Swindon Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) is ranked the 132<sup>nd</sup> most deprived out of 191 CCGs, and Swindon and Wiltshire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) is the 31<sup>st</sup> most deprived LEP out of 38 in the country.
- Nationally, the main story is that there has been little change in the location of the most deprived areas of England with the exception of London which has seen a reduction in the proportion of areas which are relatively highly deprived.

**Next Steps:**

- On behalf of the Health and Wellbeing Board, the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Steering Group has commissioned a series of reports and resources based on the ID 2019.
- These analyses will examine deprivation both at the Swindon UA level and for small areas, as well as looking at the distribution of deprivation and trends over time.
- Attention will also be paid to the Swindon CCG level and to Watchfield and Shrivenham ward which lies outside Swindon UA but within the Swindon CCG boundaries.
- Resources will be produced for wards and eventually General Practices and Primary Care Networks, and will include a series of maps at different geographies.

## Summary

### 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)<sup>1</sup>. The Indices provide scores and ranks for all 32,844 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England for seven thematic domains of deprivation and for a combined overall 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 sub-domains for income deprived children and for income deprived older people. The small areas or LSOAs are ranked with 1 being the most deprived and 32,844 being the least deprived nationally. The ID 2019 were released on 26th September 2019 and update the indices previously presented in 2000, 2004, 2007, 2010 and 2015.

The Indices for LSOAs provide a description of the 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; in other words, an area might contain both deprived and affluent people. This is because the Indices are designed to identify and measure aspects of relative deprivation, rather than affluence.

### Swindon is less deprived than average

An important message to take from this dataset is that whilst pockets of deprivation do exist in Swindon, as a whole Swindon is less deprived than the average local authority in England.

The ID2019 is effectively presented as a league table ranked from 1 which indicates the most deprived, to 151 which would be least deprived. Swindon is ranked as the 98th most deprived area out of 151 Upper Tier Local Authorities (UTLAs, using rank of average score method). This places Swindon in the second least deprived quintile (or fifth) of UTLAs in England. The position is a slight deterioration from 2015, when Swindon was ranked 108<sup>th</sup> most deprived.

Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) rankings: NHS Swindon CCG is ranked 132<sup>nd</sup> least deprived out of 191 CCGs in England (average ranks method). LSOA E01028745 in Watchfield-Shrivenham is notable for its relative lack of deprivation, being the 111<sup>th</sup> *least* deprived LSOA in England out of approximately 33,000 LSOAs.

Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) rankings: Swindon and Wiltshire LEP is the 30<sup>th</sup> most deprived LEP out of 38 according to the proportion of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived nationally, so this is a relatively favourable finding.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

### But there are pockets of deprivation in Swindon

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

In 2019, 12 of the 132 Swindon LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally (compared to 8 in 2015 and 9 in 2010).

4 of these 12 LSOAs in Swindon, which are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England, are to be found in Penhill and Upper Stratton ward, a further 4 are in Walcot and Park North ward, with the remaining split equally between 2 in Gorsehill and Pinehurst ward and 2 in Liden, Eldene and Park South ward.

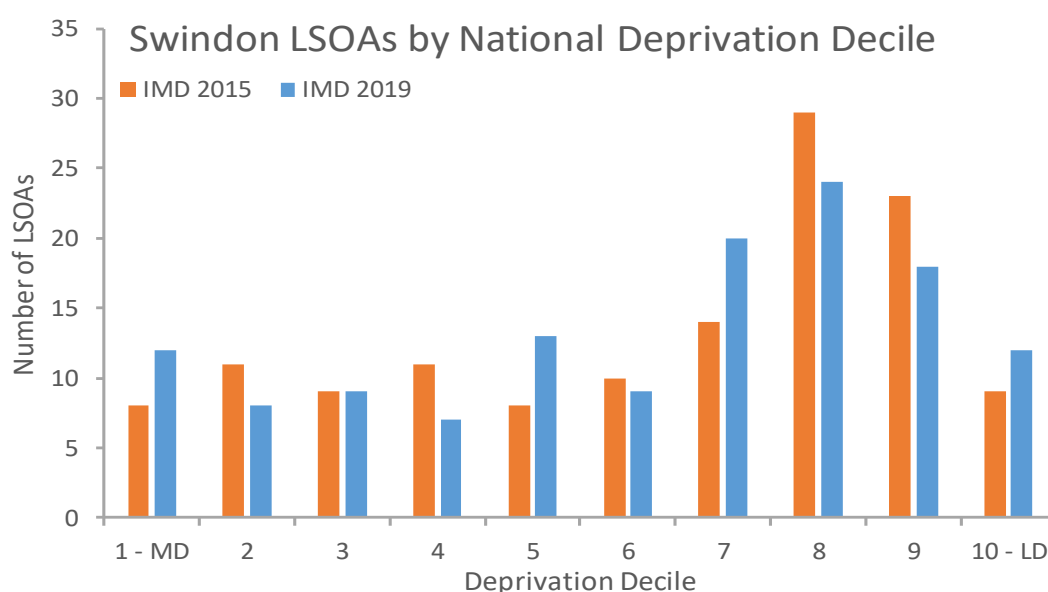
LSOA E01015546 in Penhill and Upper Stratton ward is the most deprived LSOA in Swindon. It is, in addition, ranked as the 701<sup>st</sup> most deprived LSOA in England out of approximately 33,000 LSOAs. The least deprived LSOA in Swindon is LSOA E01015563 in Shaw ward. It is the 554<sup>th</sup> least deprived LSOA in England.

A map of the LSOAs by ID2019 decile of deprivation is shown later in this report.

### Changes in deprivation at small area level in Swindon

Figure 1 shows the numbers of Swindon LSOAs in each of the national deciles (tenths) of deprivation both in the ID 2015 and in the ID 2019. (MD is the Most Deprived tenth and LD is the Least Deprived tenth.)

**Figure 1 – Count of LSOAs by ID2015 and ID2019 National Decile (tenth)**



This demonstrates that although Swindon has more LSOAs toward the least deprived end of the spectrum in both deprivation datasets, there has been a slight shift towards the most deprived end of the spectrum in the ID 2019. However 3 LSOAs did move into the least deprived decile. This is examined in more detail in Table 1 below.

**Table 1 - Changes in national decile (tenth) from ID2015 to ID2019 for LSOAs in Swindon.**

		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

The table shows the changes in national decile (tenth) from ID 2015 to ID 2019 in Swindon. Overall around two-thirds of the 132 LSOAs in Swindon have remained in the same national decile (tenth) for relative deprivation as they were in ID 2015. Around 20% have moved into a more relatively deprived decile and just over 10% have moved into a relatively less deprived decile.



**Figure 2 – Number of LSOA in the same national decile in ID2015.**

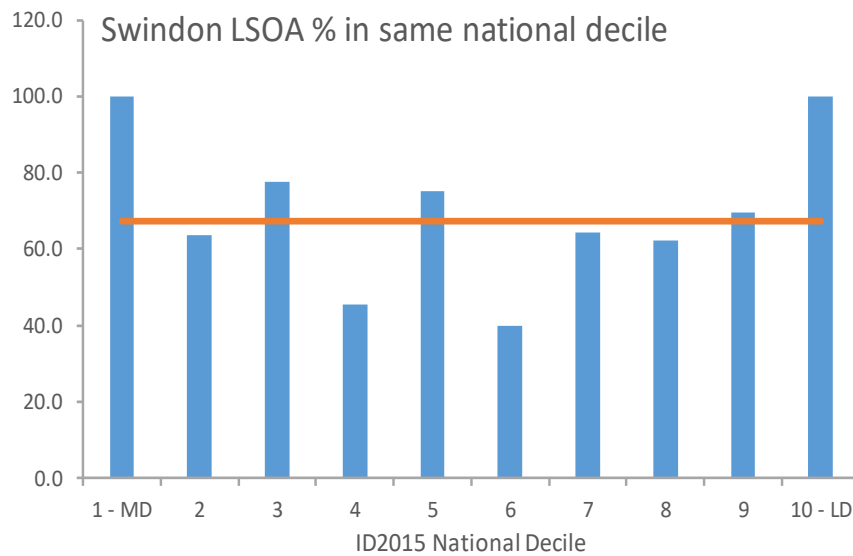
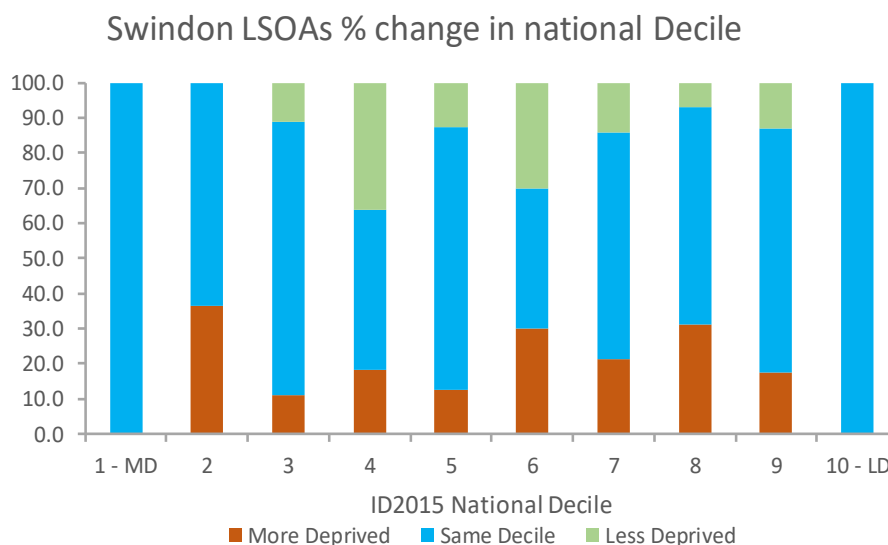


Figure 2 shows the proportion of LSOAs which have remained in the same national deciles. There were no changes at either end of the distribution. All those areas in the most or least deprived decile (tenth) in ID 2015 were in the same decile (tenth) in ID 2019. The changes in the middle deciles are different as in a couple of deciles less than 50% stayed in the same decile (tenth), through the direction of change was not simply in one direction.

Figure 3 shows the proportion of Swindon LSOAs which have changed in each of the national deciles (tenths) and whether this is meant they became less or more deprived.

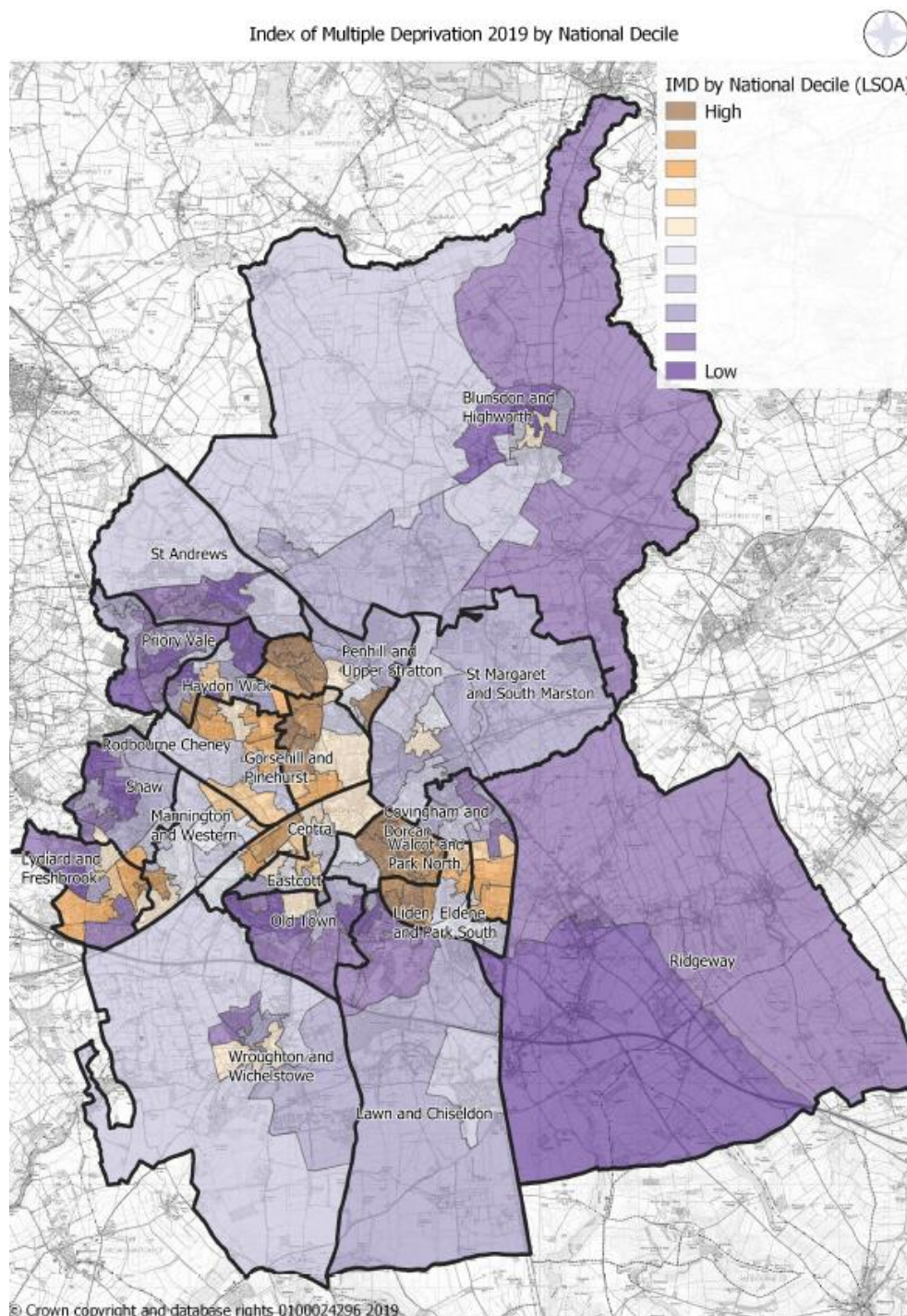
**Figure 3 - Proportion of LSOA in the same national decile in ID2015.**



The different grades of overall deprivation across LSOAs in Swindon is shown in Figure 4 below, with deeper tones of brown depicting higher levels of deprivation and shades of purple showing lower levels of deprivation.

Maps showing the distribution of deprivation across England as a whole are to be found in Appendix A and Appendix B.

**Fig 4 - Swindon's LSOAs according to national IMD decile (tenth) of deprivation in ID 2019**



## Electoral Ward Summary

Table 2 outlines the aggregated score for ID2019 by electoral ward in Swindon, it also includes the 2019 Rank, the ID2015 score and if the score has shown a decrease and could therefore be considered relatively less deprived.

Ward Name	ID2019 Avg. Score	ID2019 Rank	ID2015 Avg. Score	Score Decrease
Walcot and Park North	36.95	1	35.2	
Penhill and Upper Stratton	35.75	2	33.6	
Gorsehill and Pinehurst	33.47	3	32.5	
Liden, Eldene and Park South	31.36	4	27.7	
Central	23.58	6	26.2	Y
Rodbourne Cheney	24.62	5	24.4	
Mannington and Western	19.90	7	19.2	
Lydiard and Freshbrook	17.73	8	17.1	
Eastcott	15.49	9	16.0	Y
Covingham and Dorcan	15.00	10	13.5	
Wroughton and Wichelstowe	12.34	12	12.5	Y
Blunsdon and Highworth	11.26	13	10.8	
St Margaret and South Marston	12.76	11	10.7	
Old Town	9.73	14	8.8	
Haydon Wick	9.03	15	8.3	
Lawn and Chiseldon	8.57	17	8.2	
Shaw	8.71	16	7.8	
St Andrews	8.23	18	7.5	
Priory Vale	7.53	19	7.3	
Ridgeway	6.66	20	6.3	

No ward has changed rank from ID2015 to ID2019, 3 wards have seen their average score decrease which would suggest they are relatively less deprived than they were in ID2015.

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 shows.

**Table 3: Wards with the highest proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 20% in Swindon**

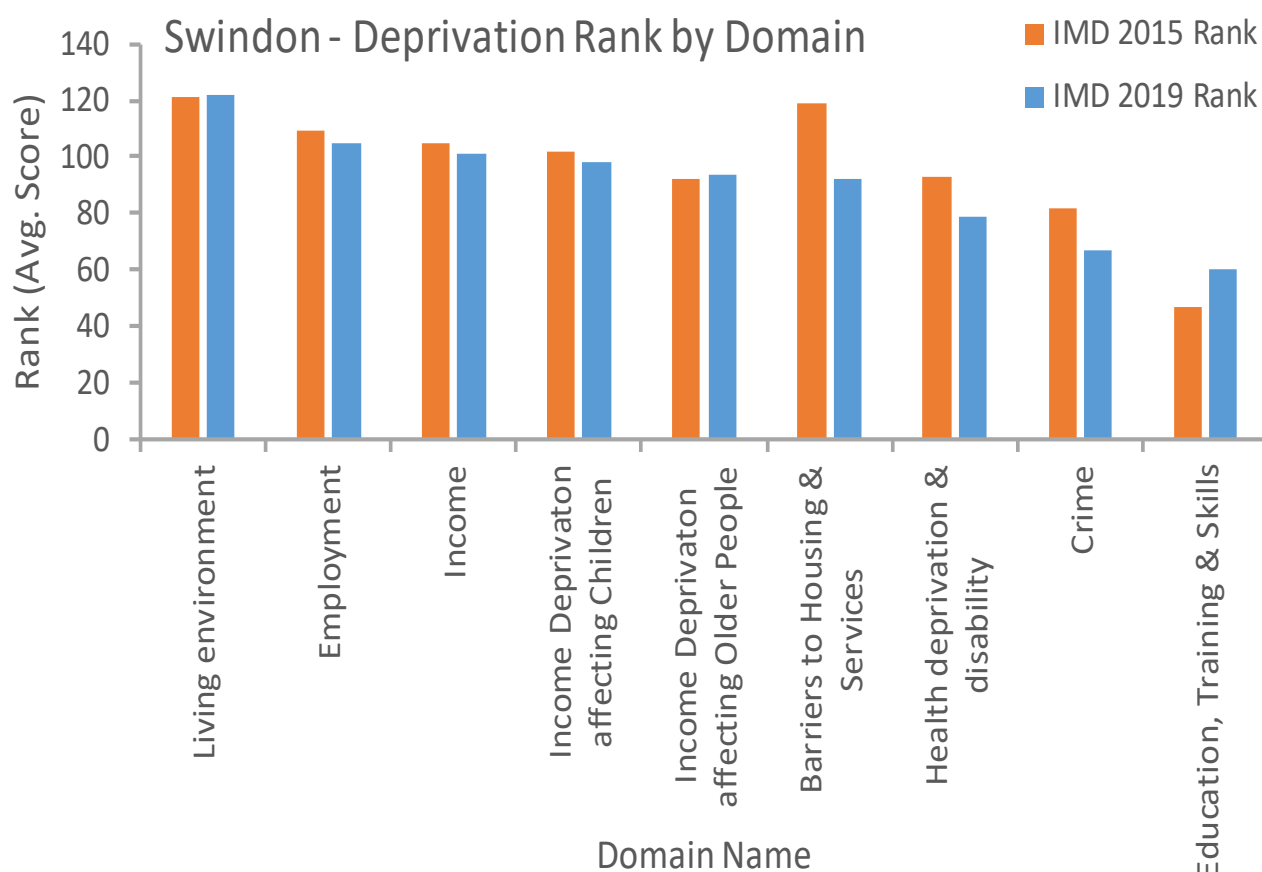
Ward	ID2019		ID2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Walcot and Park North	5	71%	5	71%
Gorsehill and Pinehurst	5	63%	5	63%
Liden, Eldene and Park South	4	50%	4	50%
Penhill and Upper Stratton	4	50%	4	50%
Central	1	14%	2	29%
Covingham and Dorcan	2	25%	2	25%
Rodbourne Cheney	2	25%	2	25%
Mannington and Western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

## Introducing the Thematic domains of the Indices of Deprivation 2019

As we have noted above, the ID 2019 provides scores and ranks for all 32,844 LSOAs in England for seven thematic domains of deprivation, in addition to the combined overall 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 sub-domains for income-deprived children and for income-deprived older people. Figure 5 displays the rankings for Swindon on these domains and sub-domains according to the ID 2015 and the ID 2019. Lower values denote rankings closer to 1 and so indicate higher deprivation; higher values denote rankings closer to 151 and so denote lower deprivation.

**Figure 5 - Swindon’s deprivation ranks on ID 2015 and ID 2019 domains and sub-domains (based on average score of LSOAs in each UTLA). Higher values indicate less deprivation so are more desirable.**



The domain with the most unfavourable rank for Swindon is Education, skills and training, where Swindon is 60th most deprived out of 151 UTLAs based on the rank of average score. This places Swindon almost within the most deprived third of UTLAs for this domain. Out of the seven domains, Swindon ranks most favourably (i.e. is relatively least deprived) on the living environment domain at 122nd out of 151 UTLAs based on the rank of average score.

The ID 2019 indicates that the total number of income-deprived people in Swindon is 23,717 or 10.9% of the population. This figure has decreased from the 26,335 (12.5% of the population) in the ID 2015.

Further investigation is required to understand why Swindon's ranking on the Barriers to housing & services domain has changed so much in an unfavourable direction and whether this reflects an absolute change or purely a relative change.

## **Focus on Health Deprivation and Disability Domain**

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

- Years of Potential Life Lost – an age and sex standardised measure of premature death (2013-2017)
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio – an age and sex standardised measure of morbidity and disability based on benefits claimant data (March 2016)
- Measures of acute morbidity – an age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions to hospital (2015/16-2016/17)
- A composite indicator based on the rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders, derived from hospital episodes data (2015/16-2016/17), prescribing data (2018) and suicide mortality data (2013-2017).

All four indicators in the Health deprivation and disability domain have been retained based on the existing methodology and updated data obtained.

LSOA E01015546 in Penhill and Upper Stratton ward is the most deprived Swindon LSOA on the health and disability deprivation domain. It ranks 2,025<sup>th</sup> in England out of about 33,000 LSOAs. It is also the most overall deprived LSOA in Swindon.

There are 8 LSOAs in Swindon that are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally on this domain which is an increase on the 2 LSOAs which were in this decile (tenth) in ID 2015. Further work is ongoing to understand if this relative change is reflected in an absolute change.

## **Focus on 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 for universal credit claimants. All indicators are based on data from May 2015 to February 2016.

LSOA E01015507 in Gorsehill and Pinehurst ward is the most deprived Swindon LSOA on the Employment deprivation domain. It ranks 845<sup>th</sup> in England out of about 33,000. Eight LSOAs in Swindon are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally on this domain.

## **Focus on 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 exams (2014/15-2016/17)
- Key Stage 4 attainment: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4 (GCSE or equivalent) exams (2014/15-2016/17)
- Secondary school absence: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school (2014/15-2016/17)
- 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 (2012/13-2016/17)
- 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 and it should be noted that relatively old data were used for some of these measures.

LSOA E01015546 in Penhill and Upper Stratton ward is the most deprived Swindon LSOA in the Education, skills and training domain. It ranks 59<sup>th</sup> in England out of about 33,000 LSOAs. 16 LSOAs in Swindon are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally on this domain which is an improvement on the 21 seen in ID 2015.

The Education, skills and training domain is further broken down into adults and children and young people. 13 Swindon LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally for children and young people which is an improvement from the 21 in ID 2015 and 18 Swindon LSOAs for adults which is the same as for ID 2015. 10 Swindon LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally for both sub-domains.

97.2% of under 21 year olds do not enter higher education in LSOA E0105546 in Penhill and Upper Stratton ward. This is the joint 73rd highest percentage in England out of approximately 33,000 LSOAs.