

# English Indices of Deprivation 2015: Wiltshire Report



## Table of Contents

Purpose .....	3
Background .....	3
Key facts .....	4
Wiltshire's position in England .....	5
Wiltshire's position in the South West .....	6
Wiltshire's local area analysis .....	7
Community Area maps .....	9
Domain analysis .....	10
Sub-domain analysis .....	18
Barriers to Housing and Services .....	18
Appendix .....	19
Domain definitions.....	19
Further Information .....	21

### This report was produced by:

Department of Public Health and Public Protection  
Wiltshire Council

### For enquiries relating to this report please contact:

Simon Hodsdon  
Tel: 01225 718769  
Email: [simon.hodsdon@wiltshire.gov.uk](mailto:simon.hodsdon@wiltshire.gov.uk)  
Web: [www.wiltshireintelligence.org.uk](http://www.wiltshireintelligence.org.uk)

## Purpose

The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in conjunction with Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) have published the [English Indices of Deprivation 2015](#). The English Indices of deprivation provides an indication as to the relative levels of deprivation between small geographies within England.

The purpose of this report is to present key results from the Indices of Deprivation pertaining to Wiltshire.

## Background

The indices of deprivation uses a collection of indicators grouped into seven Deprivation Domains to provide a relative estimation of deprivation within England. These domains are given a weighting to indicate their impact on deprivation and are collated together to provide a single Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The domains and respective weightings are:

- Income Deprivation (22.5%)
- Employment Deprivation (22.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)
- Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)

The indices of deprivation is presented for a number of geographies. The smallest of these geographies is the lower super output areas (LSOAs). There are 285 LSOAs in Wiltshire. These areas have been designed by the Office of National Statistics to support small area statistics.

Following extensive data exploration as well as engagement exercises with users, a limited number of changes were made, predominantly to the basket of indicators included to inform the Deprivation Domains. The definition changes, and the [redrawing of the lower super output areas \(LSOAs\)](#) prevents direct comparison of the IMD score to previous publications.

Throughout this report the indices will be discussed as a ranking with 1 being the most deprived area. Additionally, to this two groupings of rankings will be referenced, quintiles and deciles. A quintile split refers to the splitting of the ranks into 5 groups. Quintile 1 refers to all areas in the most deprived 20%. A decile split refers to the creation of 10 groups. Decile 1 refers to all the areas that fall into the most deprived 10%.

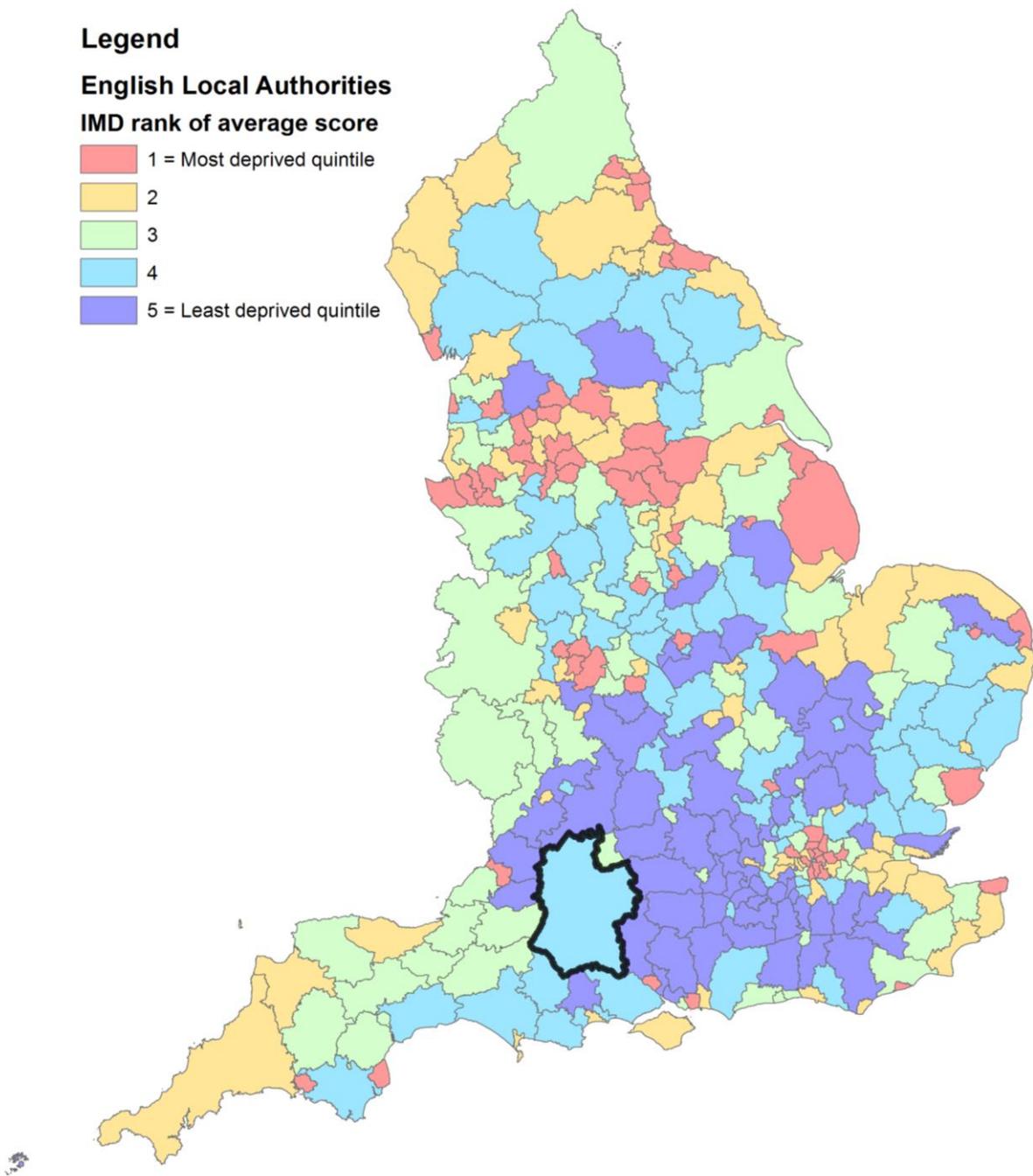
## Key facts

- Wiltshire can be considered to be less deprived than many other local authorities in England. In fact 70% of local authorities in England are more deprived than Wiltshire.
- There has been little change in Wiltshire's relative deprivation since the last publication of the IMD in 2010.
- Within Wiltshire 39 of the 285 LSOAs (14%) are classified as in the most deprived 40% nationally.
- One area (Trowbridge John of Gaunt- Studley Green) is in the 10% most deprived areas in England.
- When looking at the specific domains of deprivation less than 20% of Wiltshire's LSOAs are in the most deprived 40% in the Income, Employment, Health and Crime domains. Just over 20% of Wiltshire's LSOA's are in the most deprived 40% in the Education and the Living environment domains. Around 50% of Wiltshire's LSOAs are in the most deprived 40% in the Barriers to housing and services domain.
- Wiltshire's high deprivation in the Barriers to housing and services domain can be attributed to the longer than average distance to services in Wiltshire.

## Wiltshire's position in England

Wiltshire is ranked 234<sup>th</sup> out of 326 Local Authorities, placing Wiltshire in the second least deprived quintile. In the 2010 publication Wiltshire was ranked 245<sup>th</sup> out of 326, where 1 is most deprived. Figure 1 provides a map of Wiltshire's position in England compared to all local authorities using the [Local Authority summaries](#).

Figure 1: Map of the IMD quintile groups for all Local Authorities in England



## Wiltshire's position in the South West

Comparisons have also been made to the rest of the South West. Wiltshire ranks 28<sup>th</sup> out of the 37 local authorities in the South West region where 1 is the most deprived. Table 1 provides the Local Authorities in the South West and their IMD rank of average score.

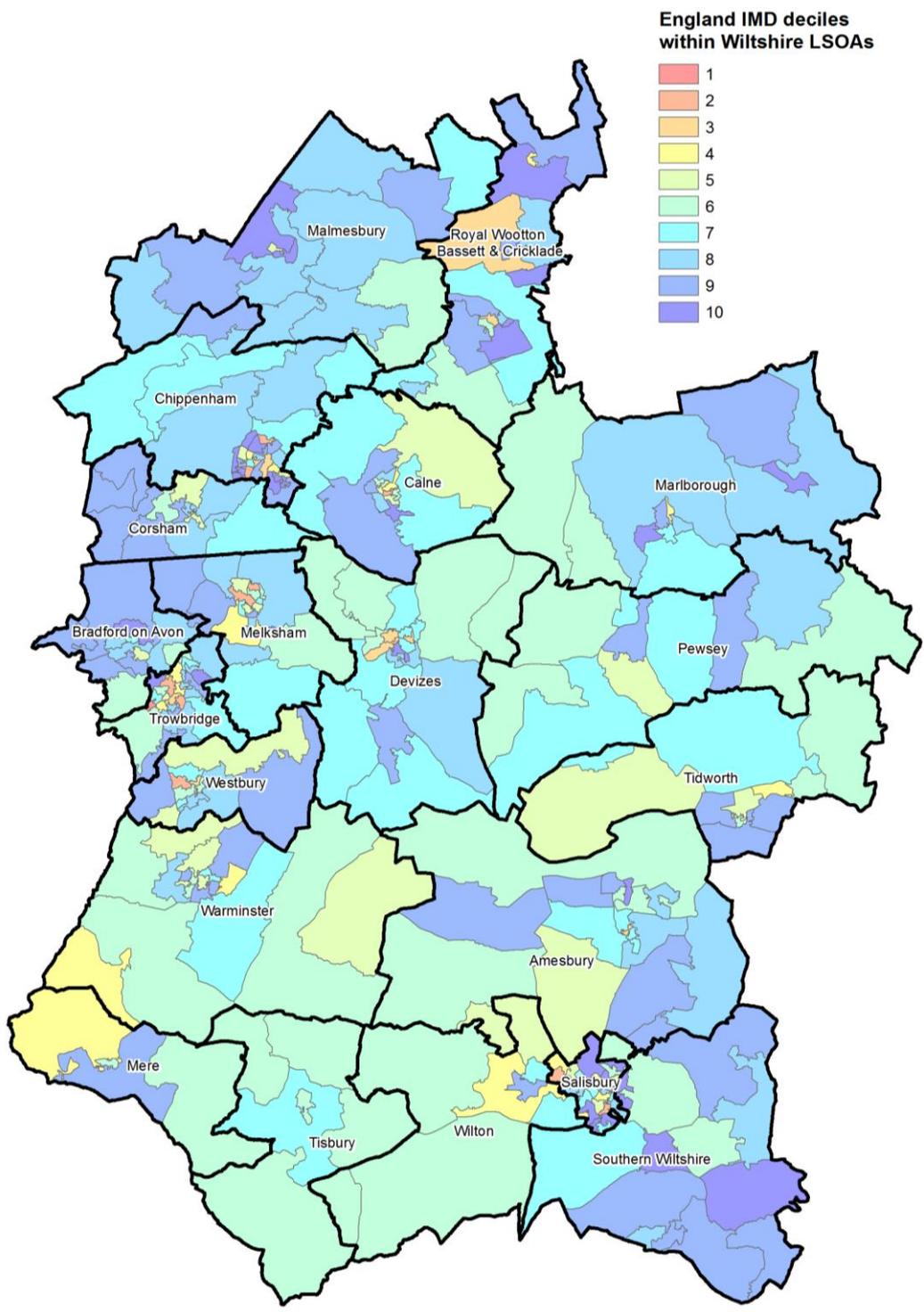
**Table 1: IMD ranking in the South West - Local Authorities**

Local Authorities in the South West	IMD rank of average score	South West ranking
<b>Torbay</b>	46	1
<b>Bristol</b>	62	2
<b>Plymouth</b>	69	3
<b>Cornwall</b>	95	4
<b>Weymouth and Portland</b>	100	5
<b>West Somerset</b>	106	6
<b>Torridge</b>	107	7
<b>Gloucester</b>	120	8
<b>Bournemouth</b>	121	9
<b>North Devon</b>	134	10
<b>Sedgemoor</b>	144	11
<b>Exeter</b>	160	12
<b>Swindon</b>	168	13
<b>West Devon</b>	169	14
<b>Mendip</b>	179	15
<b>Mid Devon</b>	180	16
<b>Forest of Dean</b>	181	17
<b>South Somerset</b>	186	18
<b>Teignbridge</b>	188	19
<b>Taunton Deane</b>	189	20
<b>North Somerset</b>	196	21
<b>Poole</b>	206	22
<b>Cheltenham</b>	212	23
<b>West Dorset</b>	220	24
<b>South Hams</b>	224	25
<b>North Dorset</b>	225	26
<b>Purbeck</b>	226	27
<b>Wiltshire</b>	234	28
<b>East Devon</b>	248	29
<b>Christchurch</b>	252	30
<b>Bath and North East Somerset</b>	263	31
<b>Tewkesbury</b>	264	32
<b>Isles of Scilly</b>	265	33
<b>South Gloucestershire</b>	273	34
<b>Cotswold</b>	276	35
<b>Stroud</b>	284	36
<b>East Dorset</b>	304	37

## Wiltshire's local area analysis

With the indices of deprivation it is possible to explore the locations of deprivation within a local authority with the use of the Lower-layer super output areas (LSOAs). Figure 2 displays the IMD decile designation of LSOAs in Wiltshire. A [data file](#) has been prepared with the full list of Wiltshire LSOAs and their IMD position.

**Figure 2: Map of deprivation within Wiltshire**



Wiltshire's most deprived LSOA is Trowbridge John of Gaunt- Studley green in Trowbridge. Studley green is not only Wiltshire's most deprived location it is also the only LSOA in Wiltshire to be in the most deprived national decile. Wiltshire also holds 11 LSOAs in decile 2, 10 LSOAs in decile 3 and 17 in decile 4. In total 39 of the 285 LSOAs (13.7%) in Wiltshire are classified as in the most deprived 40% of LSOAs nationally. Table 2 provides a list of the LSOAs and their decile position in the 2015 IMD.

**Table 2: The most deprived quintile group of LSOAs in Wiltshire**

LSOA local name	2015 IMD Decile
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	1
Chippenham Queens - east	2
Trowbridge Adcroft - Seymour	2
Salisbury St Martin - central	2
Salisbury Bemerton - west	2
Melksham North - north east	2
Calne Abberd - south	2
Salisbury Bemerton - south	2
Melksham North - south west	2
Trowbridge Drynham - Lower Studley	2
Chippenham Hill Rise - north west	2
Westbury Ham - west	2
Wootton Bassett North - central	3
Amesbury East - north central	3
Chippenham Audley - south	3
Chippenham Avon - east	3
Purton south & Braydon	3
Devizes North - east	3
Westbury Ham - central	3
Trowbridge Drynham - central	3
Devizes East - central	3
Devizes South - west	3
Warminster East - Boreham	4
Salisbury St Edmund - south	4
Chippenham London Road - west	4
Trowbridge Park - central	4
Salisbury Bemerton - north	4
Berryfield & Bowerhill (part)	4
Salisbury Harnham West - south	4
Wilton rural & Quidhampton	4
Ludgershall north	4
Calne Abberd - north	4
Trowbridge Adcroft - Canal Road	4
Marlborough East - north	4
Chippenham Redland - north	4
Zeals (part), Maiden Bradley, Kilmington & Stourton	4
Salisbury St Mark - west	4
Cricklade central	4
Trowbridge College - Clarendon (Frome Road)	4

## Community Area maps

20 maps have been created, one for each community area in Wiltshire. These can be downloaded by selecting one of the following links.

- [Amesbury Community Area IMD 2015 map](#)
- [Bradford on Avon Community Area IMD 2015 map](#)
- [Calne Community Area IMD 2015 map](#)
- [Chippenham Community Area IMD 2015 map](#)
- [Corsham Community Area IMD 2015 map](#)
- [Devizes Community Area IMD 2015 map](#)
- [Malmesbury Community Area IMD 2015 map](#)
- [Marlborough Community Area IMD 2015 map](#)
- [Mere Community Area IMD 2015 map](#)
- [Melksham Community Area IMD 2015 map](#)
- [Pewsey Community Area IMD 2015 map](#)
- [Royal Wootton Bassett & Cricklade Community Area IMD 2015 map](#)
- [Salisbury Community Area IMD 2015 map](#)
- [Southern Wiltshire Community Area IMD 2015 map](#)
- [Tidworth Community Area IMD 2015 map](#)
- [Tisbury Community Area IMD 2015 map](#)
- [Trowbridge Community Area IMD 2015 map](#)
- [Warminster Community Area IMD 2015 map](#)
- [Westbury Community Area IMD 2015 map](#)
- [Wilton Community Area IMD 2015 map](#)

## Domain analysis

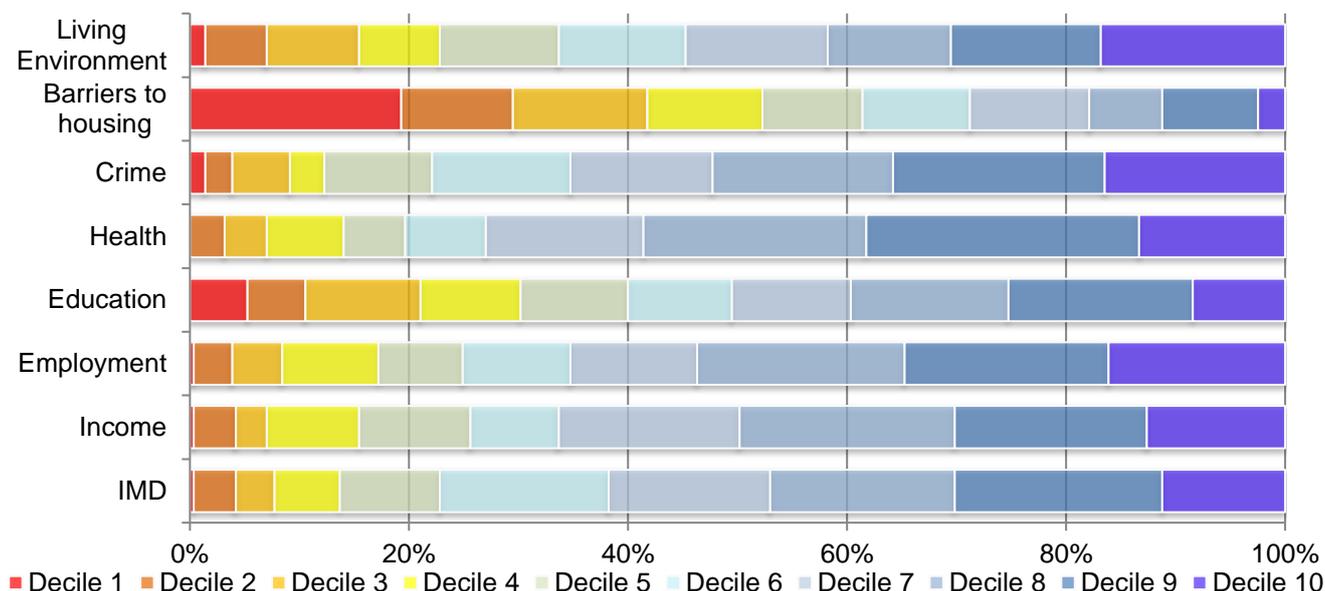
The indices of deprivation uses a collection of indicators grouped into seven deprivation domains to provide a relative estimation of deprivation within England. These domains are given a weighting to indicate their impact on deprivation and are collated together to provide the single Index of Multiple Deprivation. The domains and respective weightings are:

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- Crime (9.3%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%).

For a brief description of the domains please read the [domain definition section in the appendix](#).

To understand Wiltshire’s rank within each domain it is useful to see what percentage of LSOAs in Wiltshire fall into each national deprivation decile. This is presented in Figure 3.

**Figure 3: Percentage of LSOAs in Wiltshire that fall within each national decile.**



Less than 20% of Wiltshire’s LSOAs are in the national deciles 1-4 (the most deprived 40%) for IMD, Income, Employment, Health and Crime domains. In fact in the Health domain no LSOAs are in the most deprived decile.

Just over 20% of Wiltshire’s LSOA’s fall in the national deciles 1-4 (the most deprived 40%) for the Education and the Living environment domains. Around 50% of Wiltshire’s LSOAs are in the national deciles 1-4 in the Barriers to housing domain.

To understand the spread of deprivation in the domains across Wiltshire a map has been created for each domain. Figures 8-14 present this information.



Figure 4: Income domain deprivation in Wiltshire

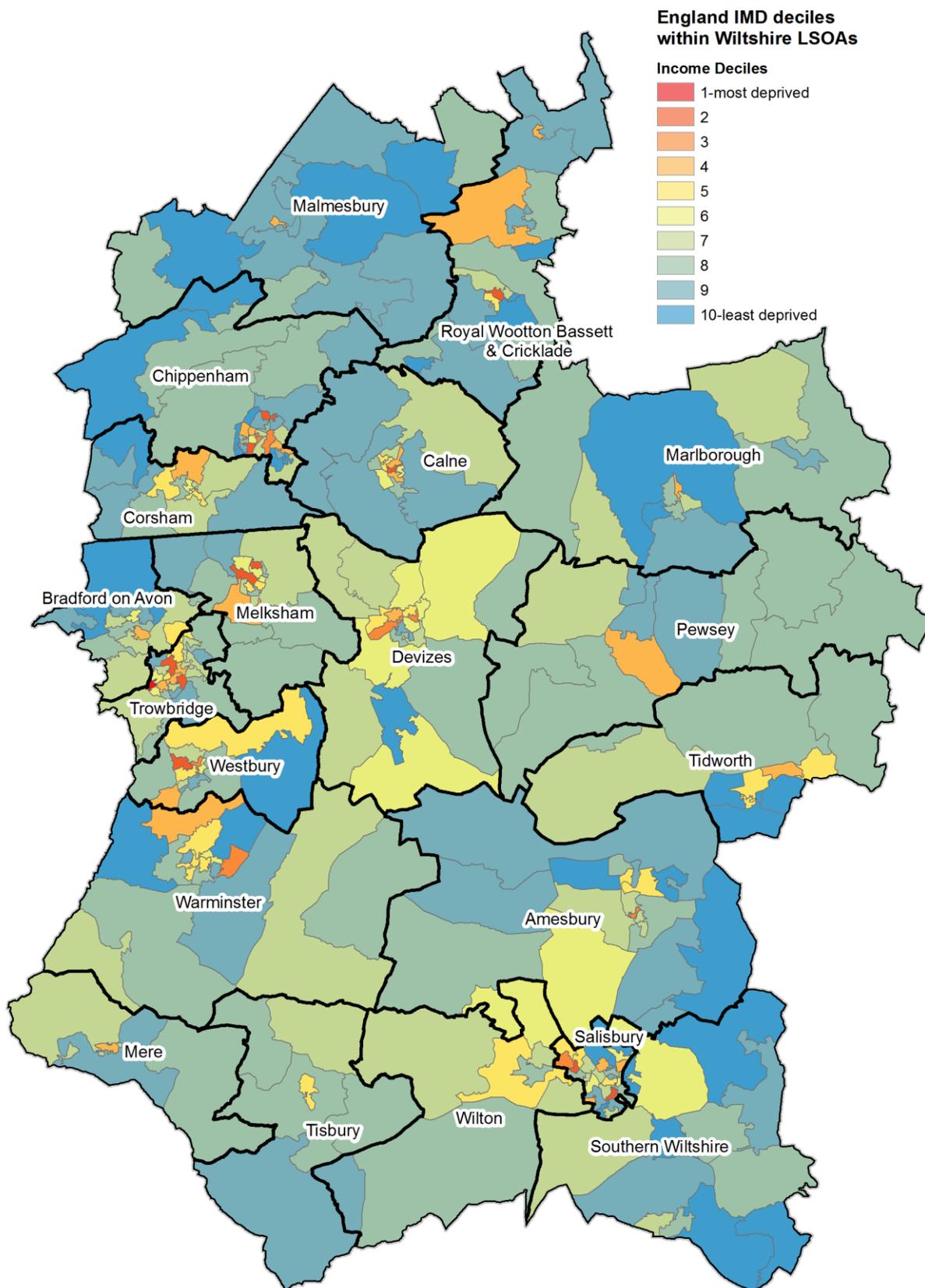


Figure 5: Employment domain deprivation in Wiltshire

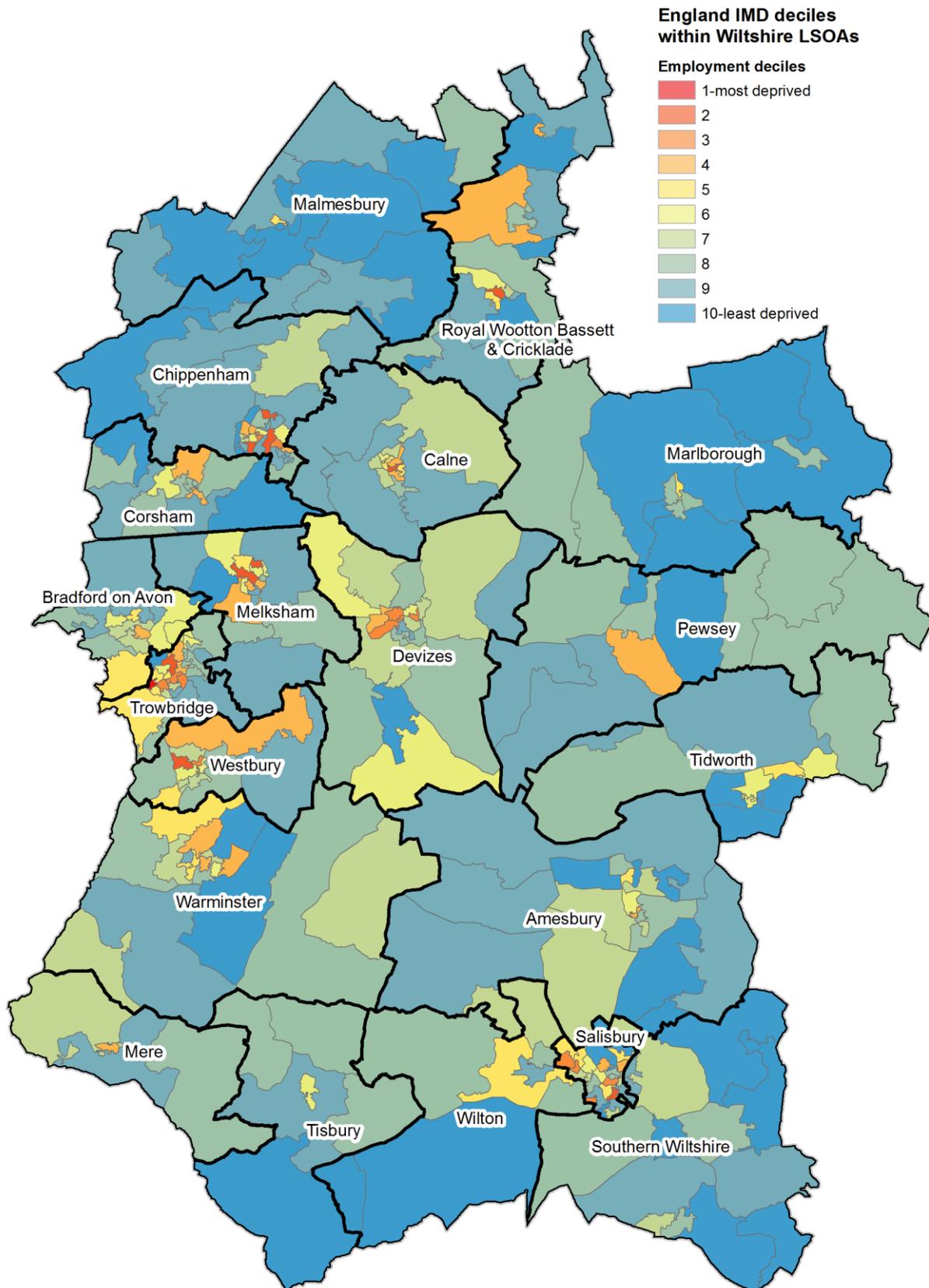


Figure 6: Education domain deprivation in Wiltshire

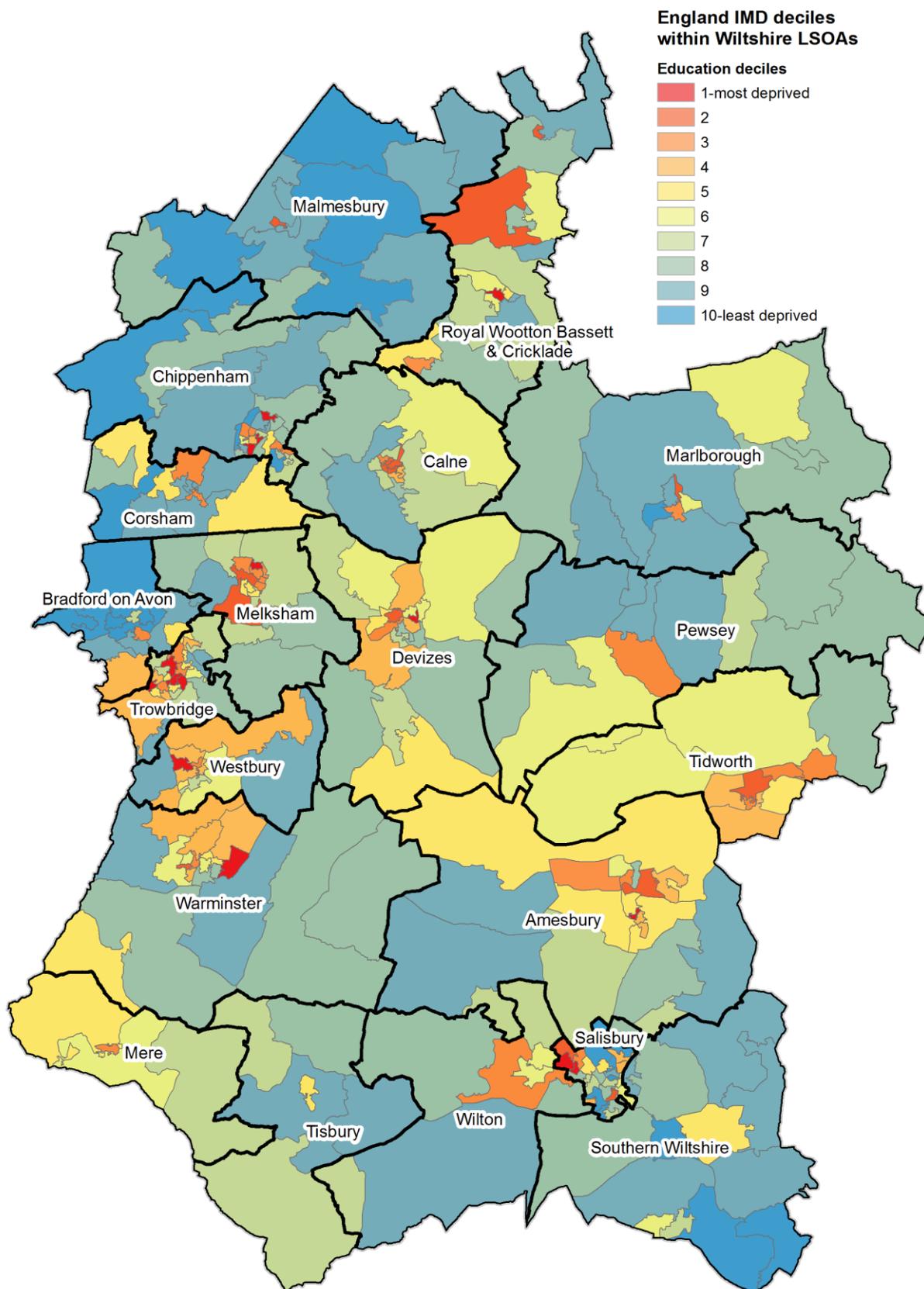


Figure 7: Health domain deprivation in Wiltshire

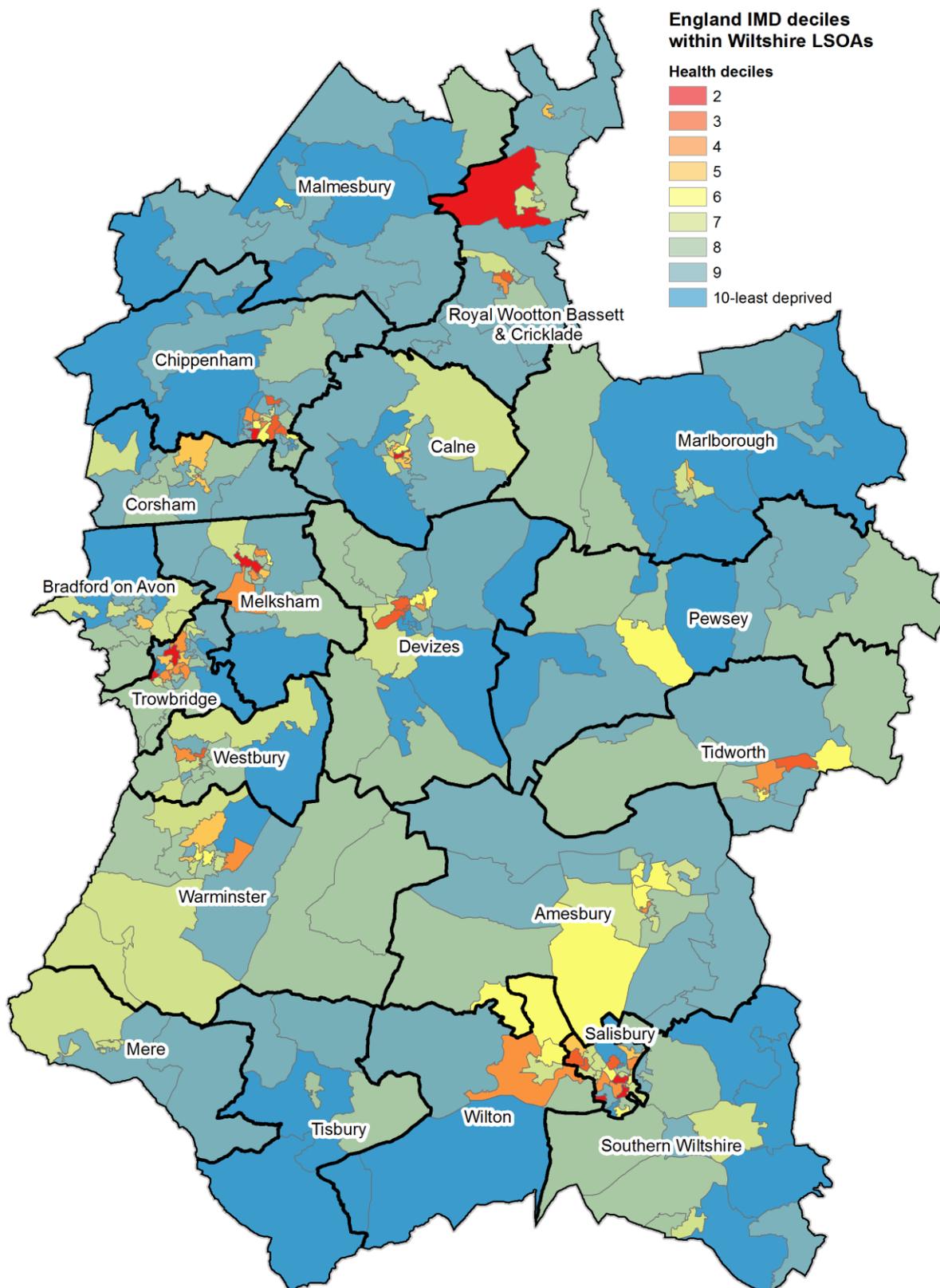


Figure 8: Crime domain deprivation in Wiltshire

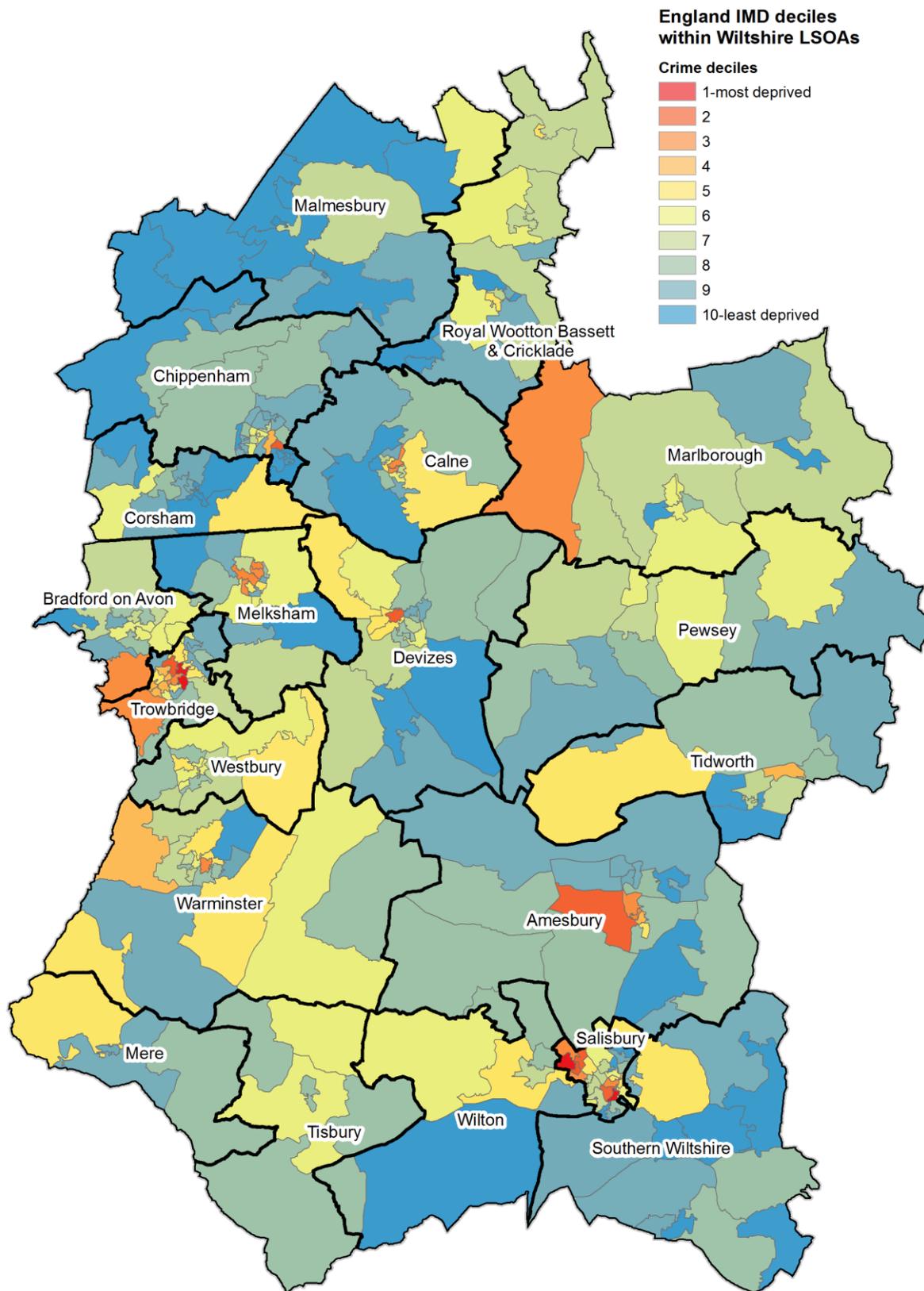


Figure 9: Barriers to Housing domain and Services deprivation in Wiltshire

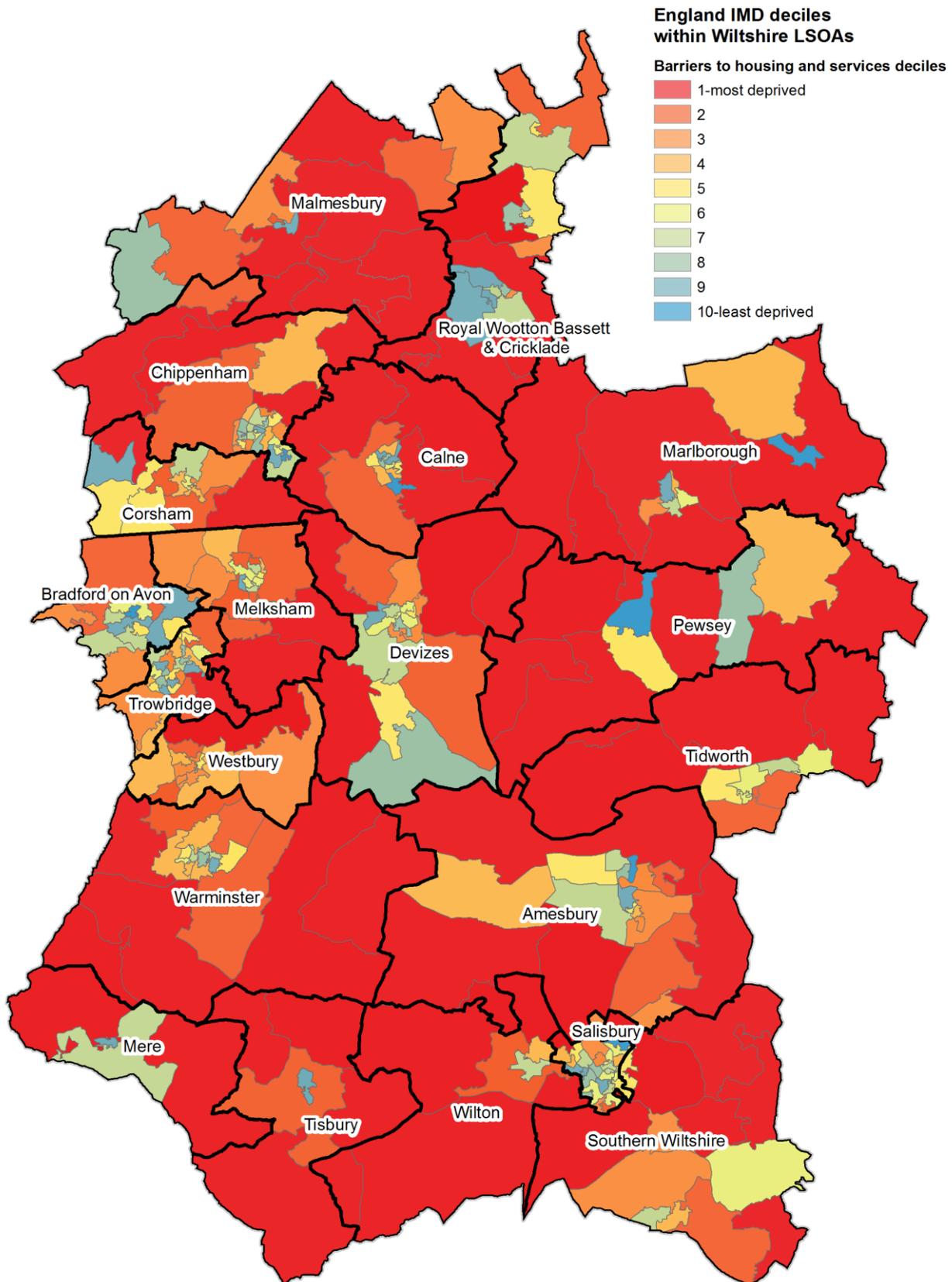
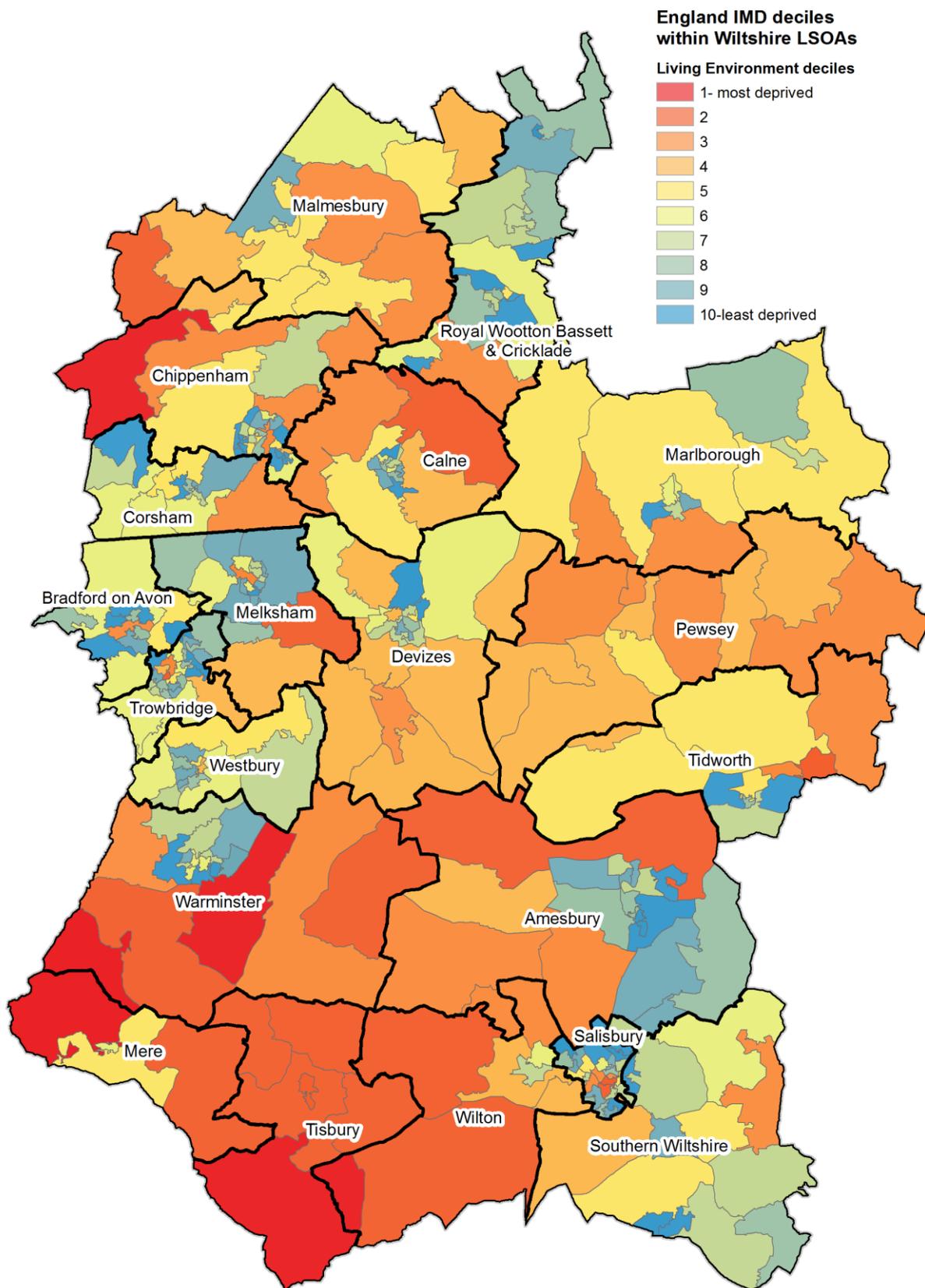


Figure 10: Living Environment domain deprivation in Wiltshire



## Sub-domain analysis

### Barriers to Housing and Services

Nearly 20% of Wiltshire LSOAs fall in the lowest national decile in the Barriers to housing and Services domain (Figure 3). The Barriers to housing and Services domain is made from two sub-domains, Geographic barriers to housing and wider barriers to housing. The Geographic barriers to housing sub-domain contains the following indicators:

- 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.

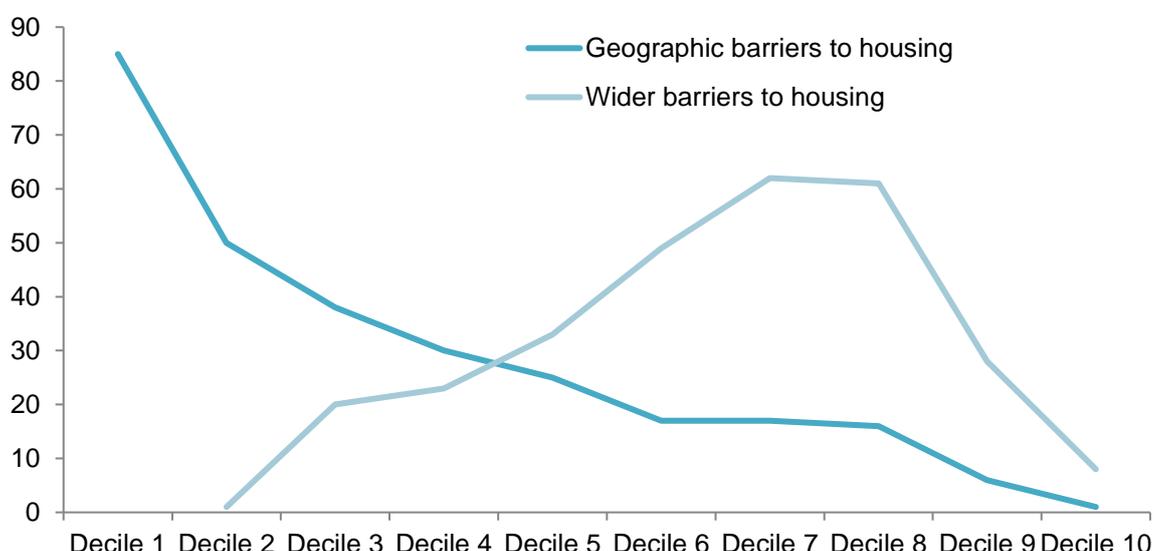
The Wider barriers to housing sub-domain contains the following indicators:

- 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.

Figure 11 compares these two sub-domains based on the number of LSOAs in each national decile.

A large number of the Wiltshire LSOAs in the Wider barriers to housing sub-domain are in the less deprived national deciles (deciles 6, 7 and 8). A large number of LSOAs in Wiltshire are in the more deprived national decile in the Geographic barriers to housing sub-domain. This implies that the Geographic barriers to housing sub-domain is restraining Wiltshire’s ranking in the Barriers to housing and services domain.

**Figure 11: Comparison of the Barriers to housing sub-domains**



# Appendix

## Domain definitions

A brief definition of the domains has been provided here. For further information please read the [technical support document](#).

### Income

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 Lower-layer Super Output Area is calculated by summing the following six non-overlapping indicators:

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

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

### Employment

The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities. A combined count of employment deprived individuals per Lower-layer Super Output Area is calculated by summing the following five non-overlapping 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.

## Education

The Education, Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively. That is, the 'children and young people' sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures ('flow'), while the 'skills' sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working age adult population ('stock').

### Children and Young People sub-domain

- Key Stage 2 attainment: The average points score of pupils taking reading, writing and mathematics Key Stage 2 exams<sup>12</sup>
- Key Stage 4 attainment: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4
- Secondary school absence: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school
- Staying on in education post 16: The proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16
- Entry to higher education: A measure of young people aged under 21 not entering higher education.

### Adult Skills sub-domain

The Adult Skills sub-domain is a non-overlapping count of two indicators:

- Adult skills: The proportion of working age adults with no or low qualifications, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64
- 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.

## Health

The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or 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.

- Years of potential life lost: An age and sex standardised measure of premature death
- Comparative illness and disability ratio: An age and sex standardised morbidity/disability ratio
- Acute morbidity: An age and sex standardised rate of emergency admission to hospital
- Mood and anxiety disorders: A composite based on the rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders, hospital episodes data, suicide mortality data and health benefits data.

## Crime

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 – number of reported violent crimes (18 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Burglary – number of reported burglaries (4 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Theft – number of reported thefts (5 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Criminal damage – number of reported crimes (8 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population.

## Barriers to Housing

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.

## Living Environment

The Living Environment Deprivation 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.

## Further Information

- Wiltshire JSA – [www.wiltshireintelligence.org.uk](http://www.wiltshireintelligence.org.uk)
- English indices of deprivation 2015 - [www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015)
- English indices of deprivation 2015: technical report - [www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015-technical-report](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015-technical-report)
- IMD by Geography - <http://imd-by-geo.opendatacommunities.org>
- IMD lookup by postcode - <http://imd-by-postcode.opendatacommunities.org>
- 2015 Indices of Deprivation Mapper - <http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>

Information about Wiltshire Council services can be made available on request in other languages including BSL and formats such as large print and audio.

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