

English Indices of Deprivation 2019: Wiltshire Report



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This report was produced by:

Department of Public Health
Wiltshire Council

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Purpose

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) in conjunction with the Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) and Deprivation.org have published the [English Indices of Deprivation 2019](#). These indices describe the relative levels of deprivation between small geographies in England.

The purpose of this report is to present the key results for Wiltshire from the 2019 Indices of Deprivation.

Background

The English Indices of Deprivation (IoD) use a collection of indicators grouped into seven deprivation domains to provide a relative estimate of deprivation levels within England. These domains are weighted to indicate their impact on deprivation and are combined into a single Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The domains and their 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%)

As well as these domain indices and the main IMD, the Indices of Deprivation also include two supplementary indices. These are the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI).

The IoD are designed primarily to be *small area* measures of relative deprivation and accordingly are produced for the geographical areas known as Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs). These areas were designed by the Office for National Statistics specifically to support small area analysis. There are 285 of these LSOAs in Wiltshire.

However, the IoD are also commonly used to describe relative deprivation for larger geographies. To facilitate this, the publication includes a range of summary measures 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 Index of Multiple Deprivation, each of the seven domains and for the supplementary indices.

The previous IoD publication was in 2015. The methods used in the 2019 publication are extremely consistent with those used in 2015 and changes are mainly confined to updates to the data used to create the indicators. However, minor methodological changes have been made to account for changes in the data landscape and, more substantially, two new sub-indicators have been included to reflect the introduction of Universal Credit into the benefits system. The complete set of sub-indicators by domain is provided in the [Appendix](#) at the end of this document.

It should be noted that the Indices of Deprivation are measures of relative deprivation in the sense that they show whether an area has become more or less deprived *in relation to other areas* over time, as opposed to

more or less deprived in an absolute sense. Any use of the IoD for analyses of change over time must accordingly be carried out with care. Section 3.4 of the [Research Report](#) describes this in more detail.

Throughout this report, both the raw ranks and the decile positions of Wiltshire and its constituent LSOAs are presented. The IoD describes the most deprived rank/decile as 1 and this report follows that format with the most deprived LSOA in Wiltshire also ranked as 1. A decile is one of ten equal groups with 1 always representing the most deprived decile and 10 the least deprived.

Key facts

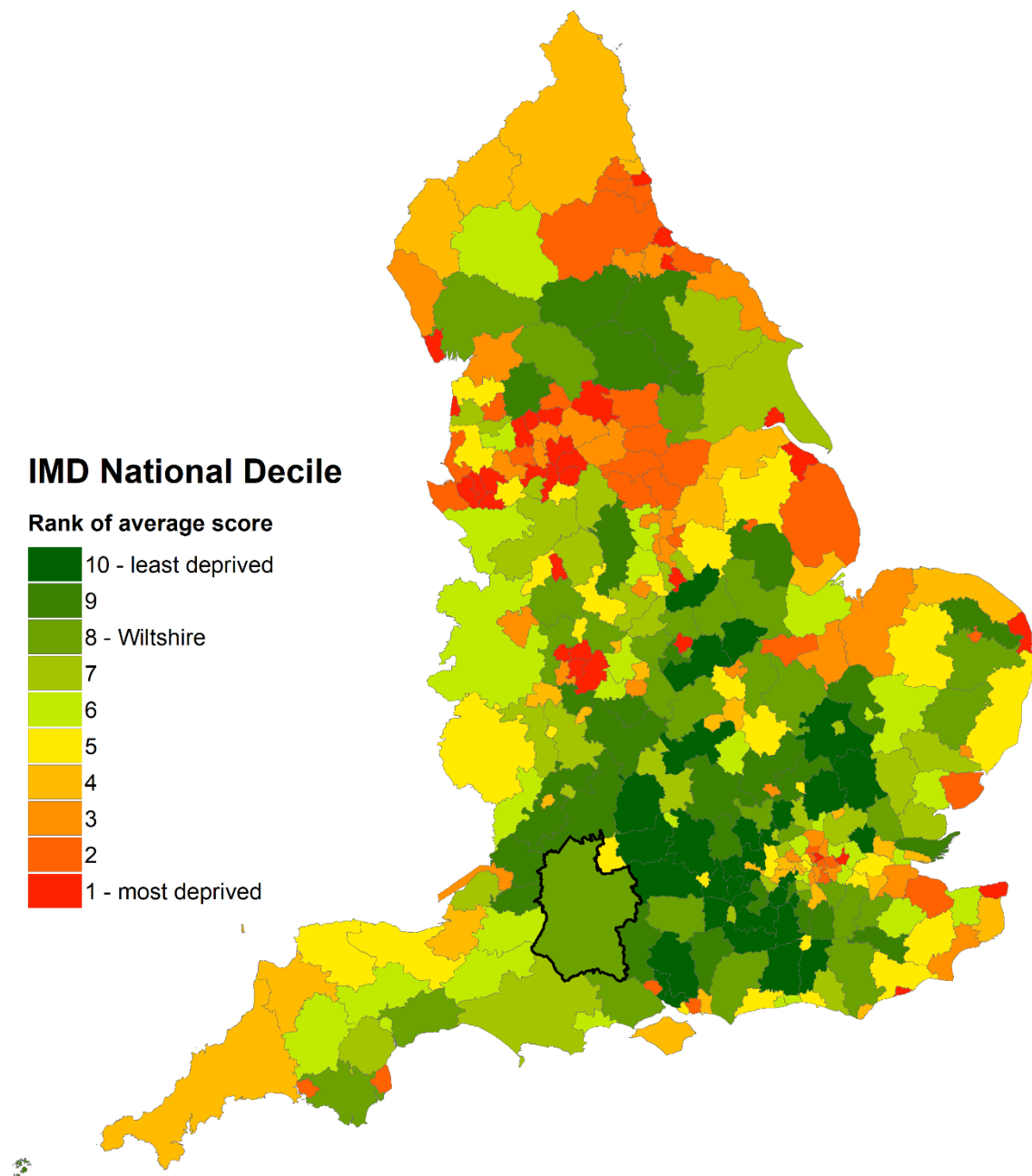
- Wiltshire is less deprived than many other local authority areas in England.
 - Over 70% of local authority districts in England are more deprived than Wiltshire.
- There have been minimal changes to Wiltshire's relative deprivation ranks since the last publication of the IMD in 2015.¹
 - Upper tier local authority ranks of average LSOA scores (where 1 is the most deprived):
 - 2015 – Wiltshire was 133rd out of 152
 - 2019 – Wiltshire is 133rd out of 151.
 - Lower tier local authority ranks of average LSOA scores (where 1 is the most deprived):
 - 2015 – Wiltshire was 234th out of 326
 - 2019 – Wiltshire is 233rd out of 317.
- 39 of the 285 LSOAs in Wiltshire (14%) are in the 40% that are nationally most deprived. This is the same proportion as in 2015.
- One area (Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green) is in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England.
- When looking at the specific domains of deprivation, less than 20% of Wiltshire's LSOAs are in the most deprived national 40% of LSOAs in the Income, Employment, Health and Crime domains. Around 30% of Wiltshire's LSOAs are in the most deprived national 40% in the Education (29%) and the Living Environment (31%) domains, while 47% of Wiltshire's LSOAs are in the most deprived national 40% in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain.
- Wiltshire's high deprivation in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain can largely be attributed to the longer than average distance to services in Wiltshire.

¹ The changes to the total numbers of upper-tier and lower-tier local authorities in this section are due to the local authority boundary changes that have taken place since the IMD's 2015 publication.

Wiltshire's position in England

Wiltshire is ranked 233rd out of 317 local authority districts (where 1 is the most deprived) on a ranking of the weighted average of the combined scores for all the LSOAs in each district.³ This places Wiltshire in the least deprived 30% of local authority districts in England. This is the same decile in which Wiltshire was placed in 2015, at which time Wiltshire was ranked 234th out of the 326 districts that existed prior to the intervening local authority boundary changes. Figure 1 shows Wiltshire's position in 2019. For more detail see the [Local Authority District Summaries](#).

Figure 1: Map of English Local Authority Districts by IMD Decile



³ These include lower-tier non-metropolitan districts, London boroughs, unitary authorities and metropolitan districts.

Wiltshire's position in the South West

Wiltshire ranks 23rd out of the 30 local authority districts in the South West region, where 1 is the most deprived. Table 1 describes the local authorities in the South West and their IMD rank of average score.

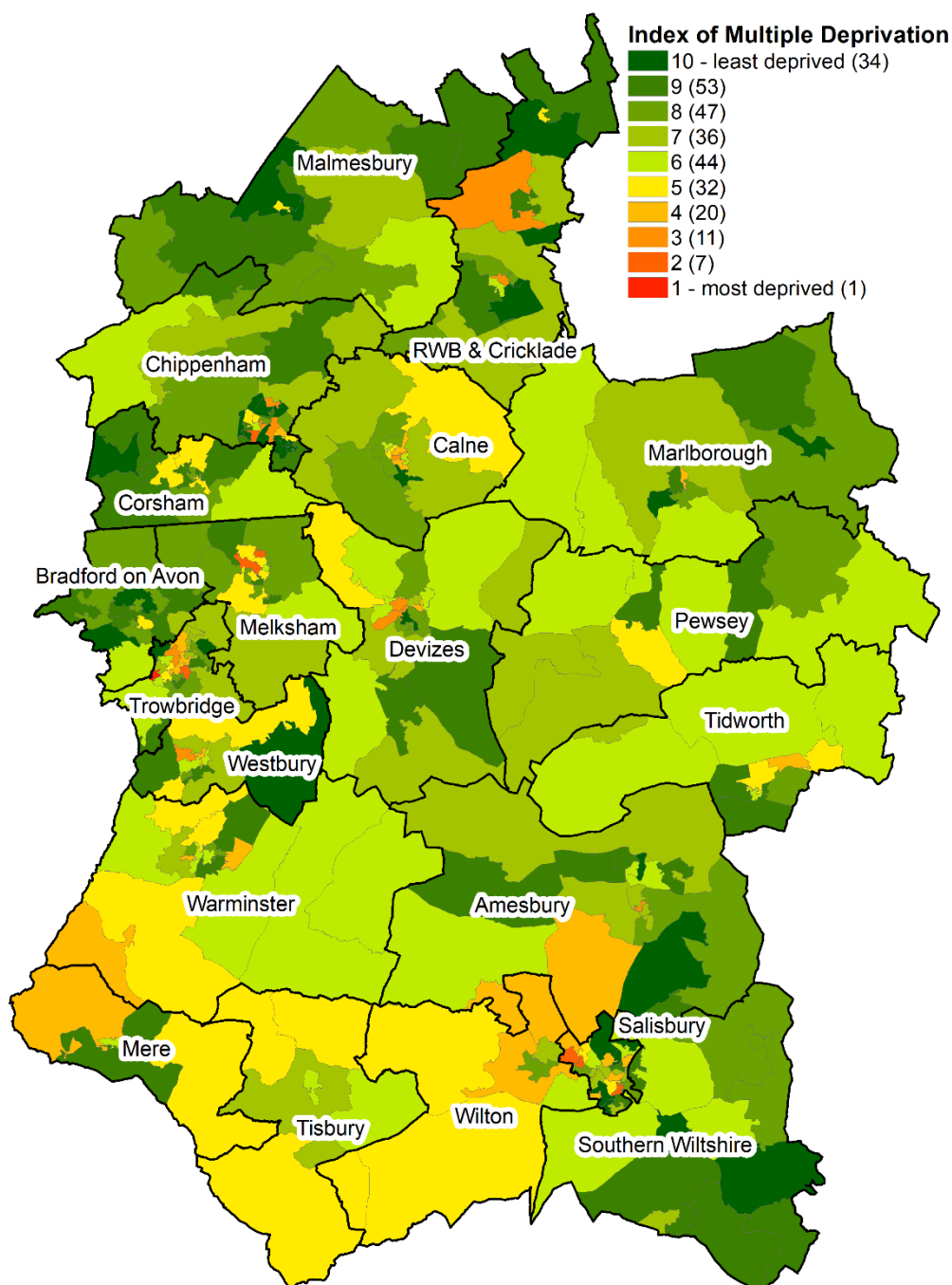
Table 1: IMD Ranks in the South West - Local Authority Districts

Local Authority Districts in the South West	National Rank of Average LSOA Score	South West Rank of Average LSOA Score
Stroud	280	30 (least deprived)
Cotswold	277	29
South Gloucestershire	269	28
Bath and North East Somerset	265	27
Isles of Scilly	258	26
Tewkesbury	255	25
East Devon	244	24
Wiltshire	233	23
South Hams	229	22
Cheltenham	219	21
Dorset	199	20
North Somerset	196	19
Teignbridge	194	18
Exeter	189	17
Mendip	184	16
Mid Devon	176	15
South Somerset	172	14
Forest of Dean	163	13
West Devon	162	12
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	160	11
Swindon	157	10
Somerset West and Taunton	146	9
North Devon	132	8
Sedgemoor	125	7
Gloucester	118	6
Cornwall	101	5
Torridge	99	4
Bristol, City of	65	3
Plymouth	64	2
Torbay	48	1 (most deprived)

Wiltshire's local area analysis

Summarising deprivation at a local authority level necessarily conceals the variation within each of these large areas, which is why the Indices of Deprivation are intended primarily as small area measures. Figure 2 displays the LSOAs in Wiltshire by their national IMD decile. The numbers in brackets on the map legend are the numbers of Wiltshire LSOAs in each decile. A supplementary [data file](#) provides the IMD scores and details of the domains and supplementary indices.

Figure 2: Map of Deprivation in Wiltshire



Wiltshire's most deprived LSOA is the John of Gaunt - Studley Green area of Trowbridge. As in 2015, Studley Green is again the only LSOA in Wiltshire to be in the most deprived national decile.

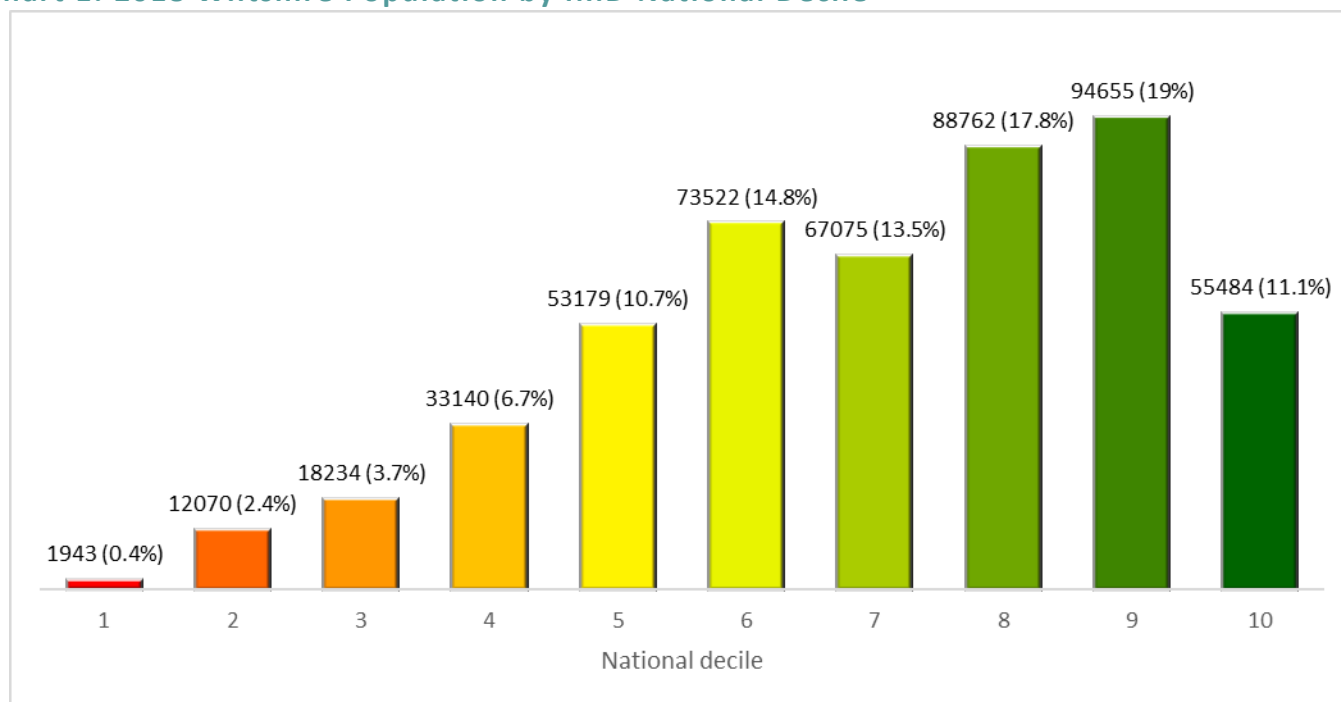
Wiltshire also has 7 LSOAs in national decile 2, 11 in decile 3 and 20 in decile 4. In total, 39 of the 285 LSOAs (13.7%) in Wiltshire are in the most deprived 40% of LSOAs nationally. Table 2 lists these LSOAs and their decile positions in both the 2019 and the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation.

Table 2: The Most Deprived LSOAs in Wiltshire

LSOA Name	2019 IMD Decile	2015 IMD Decile
Trowbridge John of Gaunt - Studley Green	1 (most deprived)	1 (most deprived)
Chippenham Queens - east	2	2
Melksham North - south west	2	2
Trowbridge Drynham - Lower Studley	2	2
Melksham North - north east	2	2
Salisbury Bemerton - west	2	2
Salisbury Bemerton - south	2	2
Salisbury St Martin - central	2	2
Westbury Ham - west	3	2
Calne Abberd - south	3	2
Trowbridge Adcroft - Seymour	3	2
Chippenham Hill Rise - north west	3	2
Wootton Bassett North - central	3	3
Devizes North - east	3	3
Chippenham Audley - south	3	3
Purton south & Braydon	3	3
Devizes South - west	3	3
Amesbury East - north central	3	3
Chippenham Avon - east	3	3
Trowbridge Drynham - central	4	3
Devizes East - central	4	3
Warminster East - Boreham	4	4
Salisbury Bemerton - north	4	4
Westbury Ham - central	4	3
Ludgershall north	4	4
Salisbury St Edmund - south	4	4
Salisbury Bishopdown - south	4	5
Trowbridge Park - central	4	4
Wilton rural & Quidhampton	4	4
Calne Abberd - north	4	4
Zeals (part), Maiden Bradley, Kilmington & Stourton	4	4
Trowbridge Adcroft - Canal Road	4	4
Marlborough East - north	4	4
South Newton, Great Wishford, Durnford & Woodfords	4	5
Chippenham London Road - west	4	4
Warminster West - south central	4	5
Calne Priestley - south west	4	5
Salisbury Harnham West - south	4	4
Salisbury St Mark - west	4	4

1,943 people in Wiltshire live in the John of Gaunt - Studley Green LSOA and therefore in the most deprived national decile of LSOAs. According to the 2018 mid-year population estimates produced by the Office for National Statistics, this represents 0.4% of Wiltshire's total population. The chart below shows the numbers and proportions of people in Wiltshire living in each of the national LSOA deciles.

Chart 1: 2018 Wiltshire Population by IMD National Decile



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 2019 map](#)

[Bradford on Avon Community Area IMD 2019 map](#)

[Calne Community Area IMD 2019 map](#)

[Chippenham Community Area IMD 2019 map](#)

[Corsham Community Area IMD 2019 map](#)

[Devizes Community Area IMD 2019 map](#)

[Malmesbury Community Area IMD 2019 map](#)

[Marlborough Community Area IMD 2019 map](#)

[Mere Community Area IMD 2019 map](#)

[Melksham Community Area IMD 2019 map](#)

[Pewsey Community Area IMD 2019 map](#)

[Royal Wootton Bassett & Cricklade Community Area IMD 2019 map](#)

[Salisbury Community Area IMD 2019 map](#)

[Southern Wiltshire Community Area IMD 2019 map](#)

[Tidworth Community Area IMD 2019 map](#)

[Tisbury Community Area IMD 2019 map](#)

[Trowbridge Community Area IMD 2019 map](#)

[Warminster Community Area IMD 2019 map](#)

[Westbury Community Area IMD 2019 map](#)

[Wilton Community Area IMD 2019 map](#)

Domain analysis

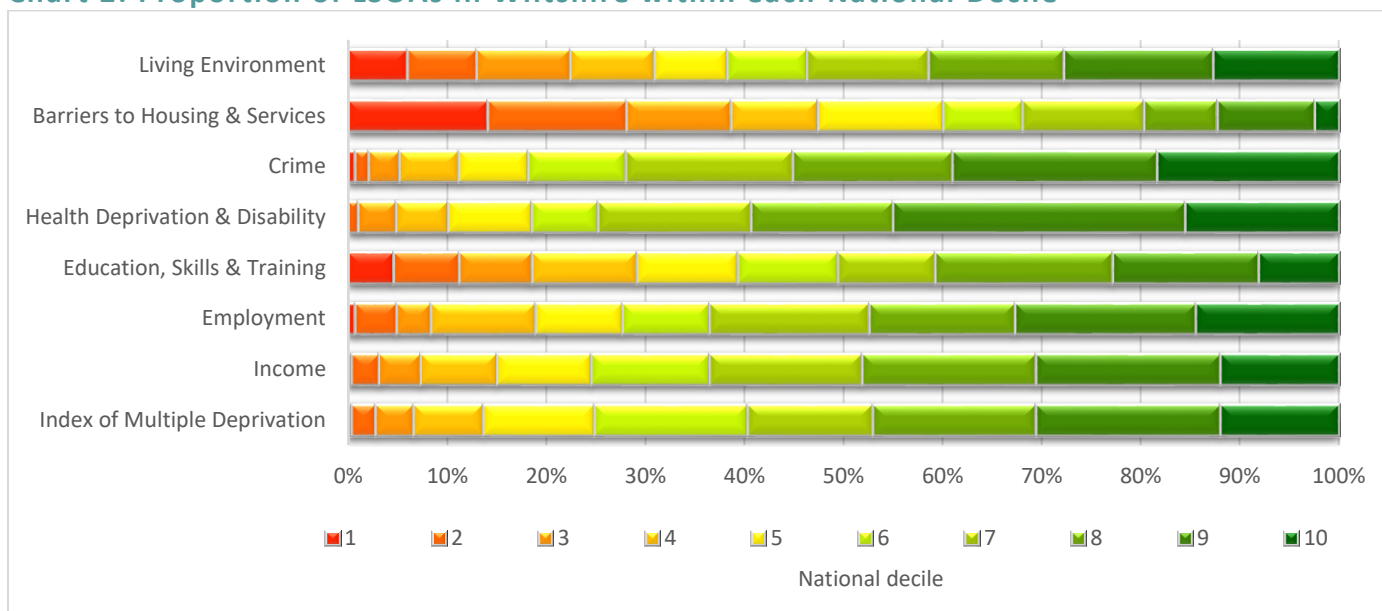
The Indices of Deprivation use a collection of indicators grouped into seven deprivation domains to provide a relative estimate of deprivation within England. These domains are given a weighting to indicate their impact on deprivation and are combined to provide the single Index of Multiple Deprivation. The domains and their 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%).

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 the proportions of LSOAs in Wiltshire in each national deprivation decile. This is presented below.

Chart 2: Proportion of LSOAs in Wiltshire within each National Decile



Less than 20% of Wiltshire's LSOAs are in 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.

Around 30% of Wiltshire's LSOAs are in national deciles 1-4 (the most deprived 40%) for the Education and the Living Environment domains. 47% of Wiltshire's LSOAs are in national deciles 1-4 in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain.

To understand the spread of deprivation in the different domains across Wiltshire, a map has been created for each domain (Figures 3-9). The numbers in brackets on the legends of these maps describe the number of Wiltshire LSOAs in each national decile and the accompanying charts show the number and proportion of Wiltshire's mid-year 2018 population living in each LSOA group.

Figure 3: Income Deprivation in Wiltshire – National Deciles

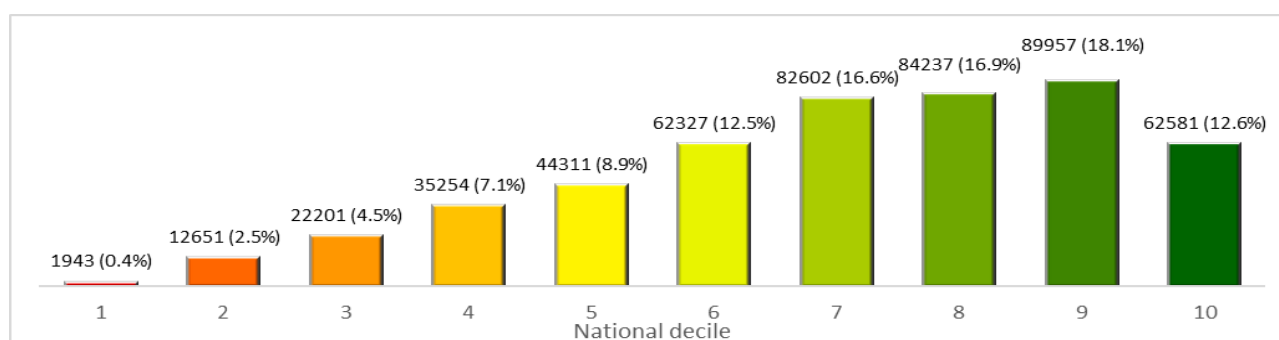
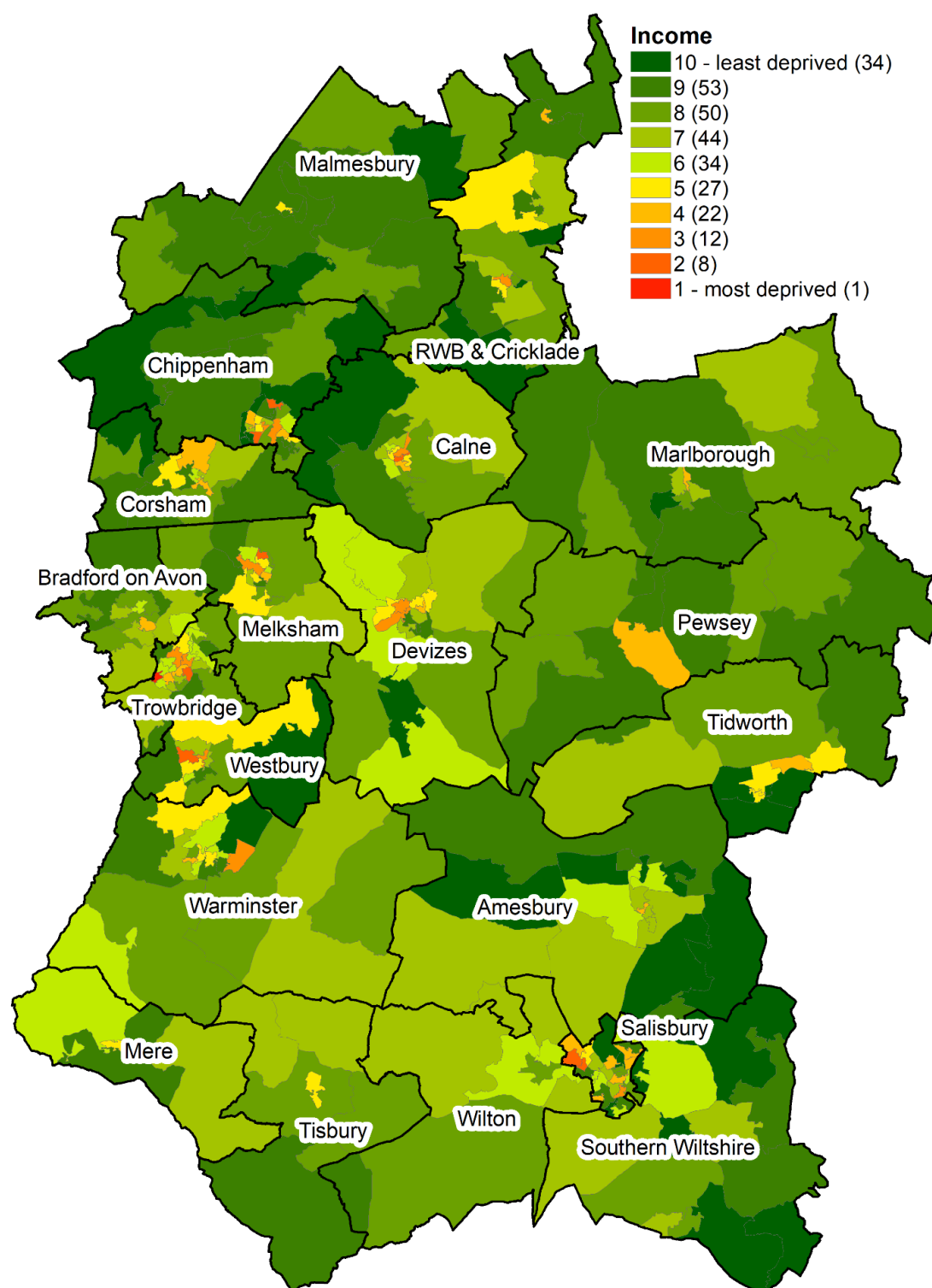


Figure 4: Employment Deprivation in Wiltshire – National Deciles

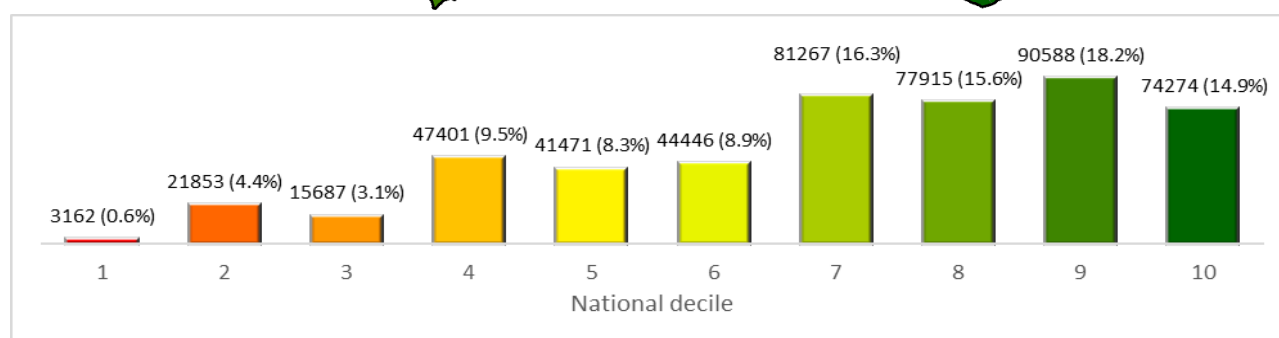
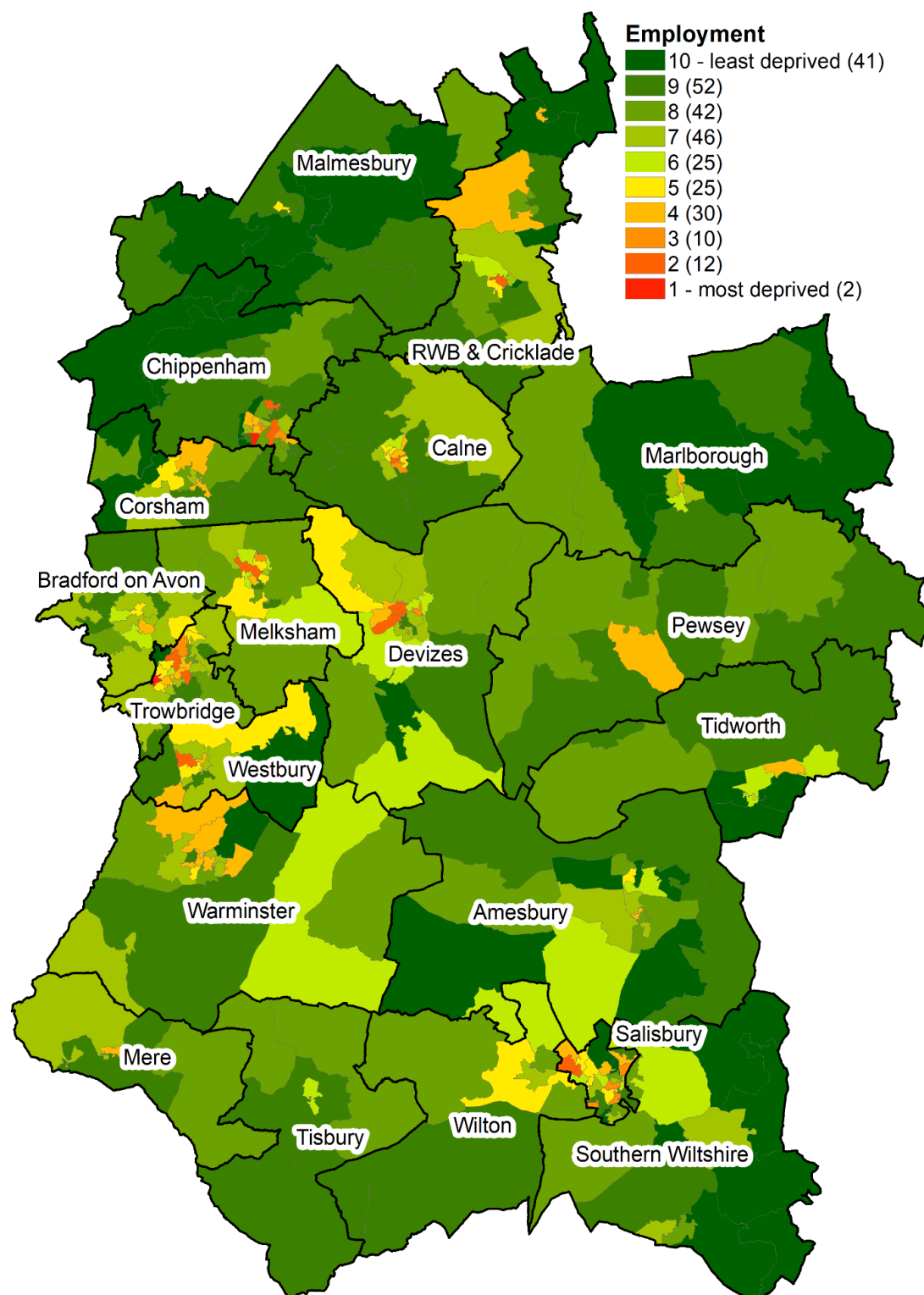


Figure 5: Education, Skills & Training Deprivation in Wiltshire – National Deciles

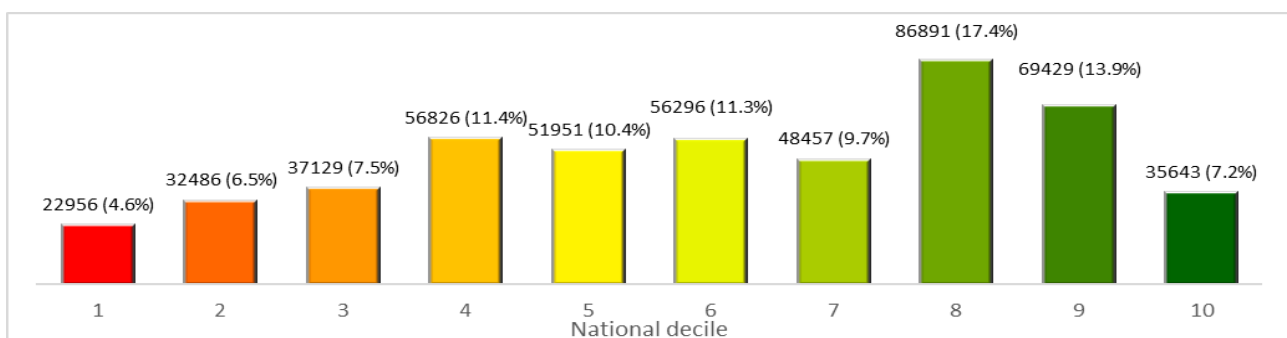
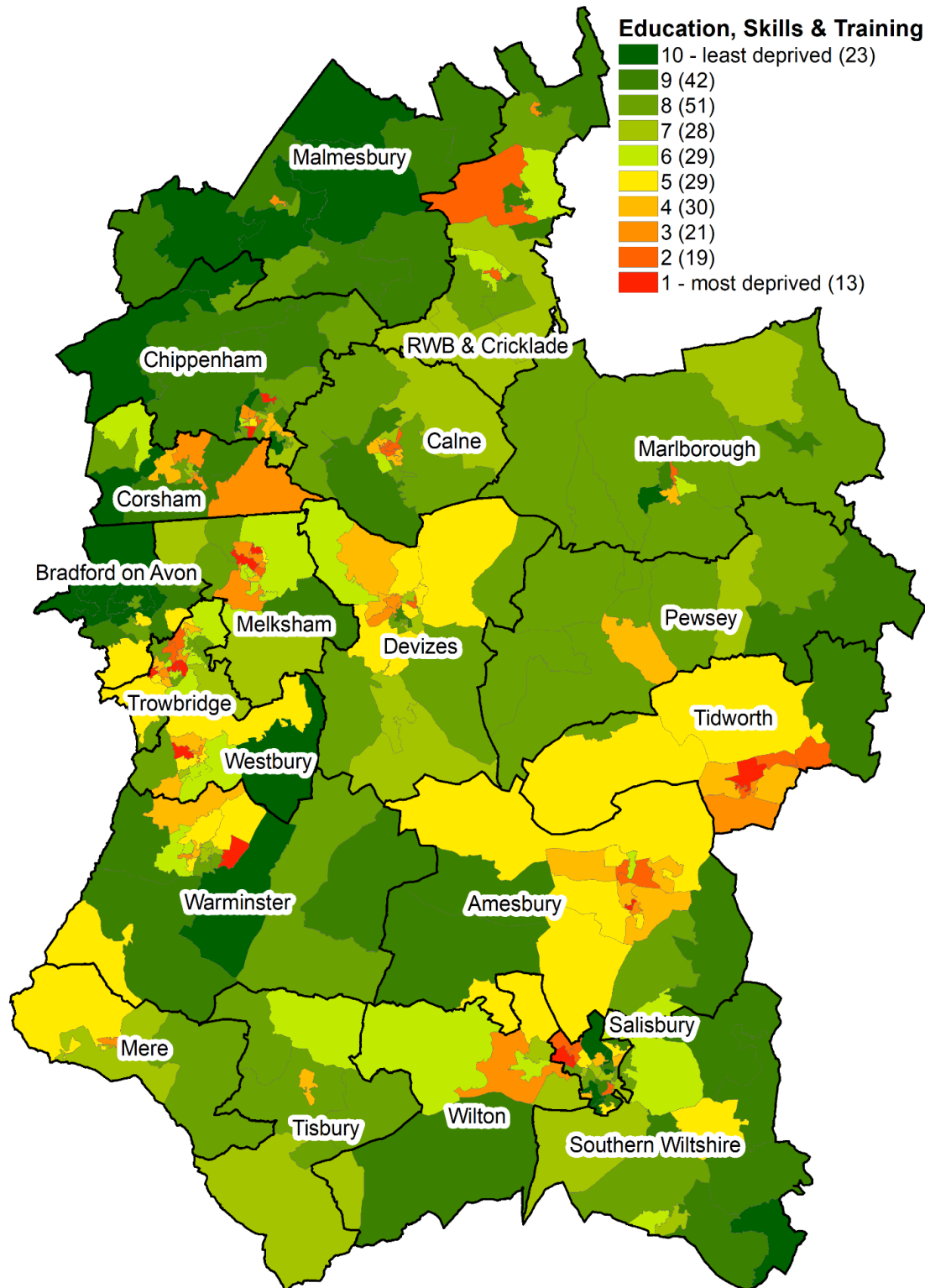


Figure 6: Health Deprivation and Disability in Wiltshire – National Deciles

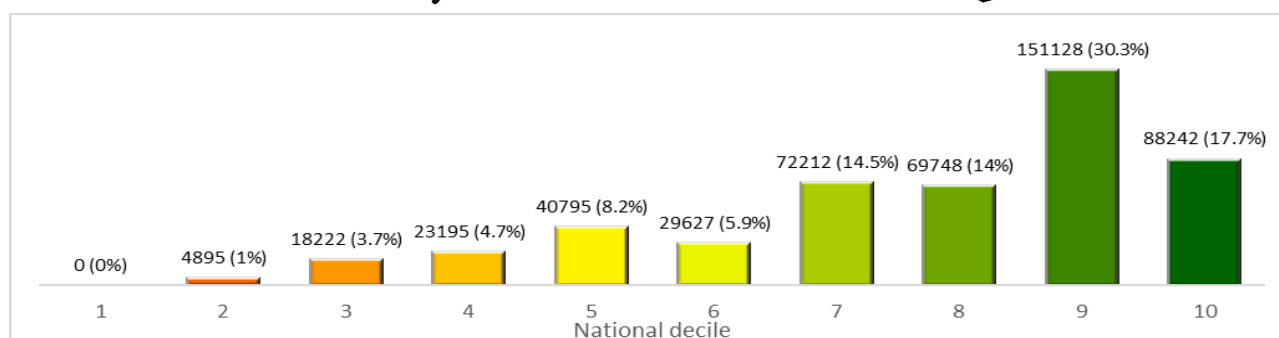
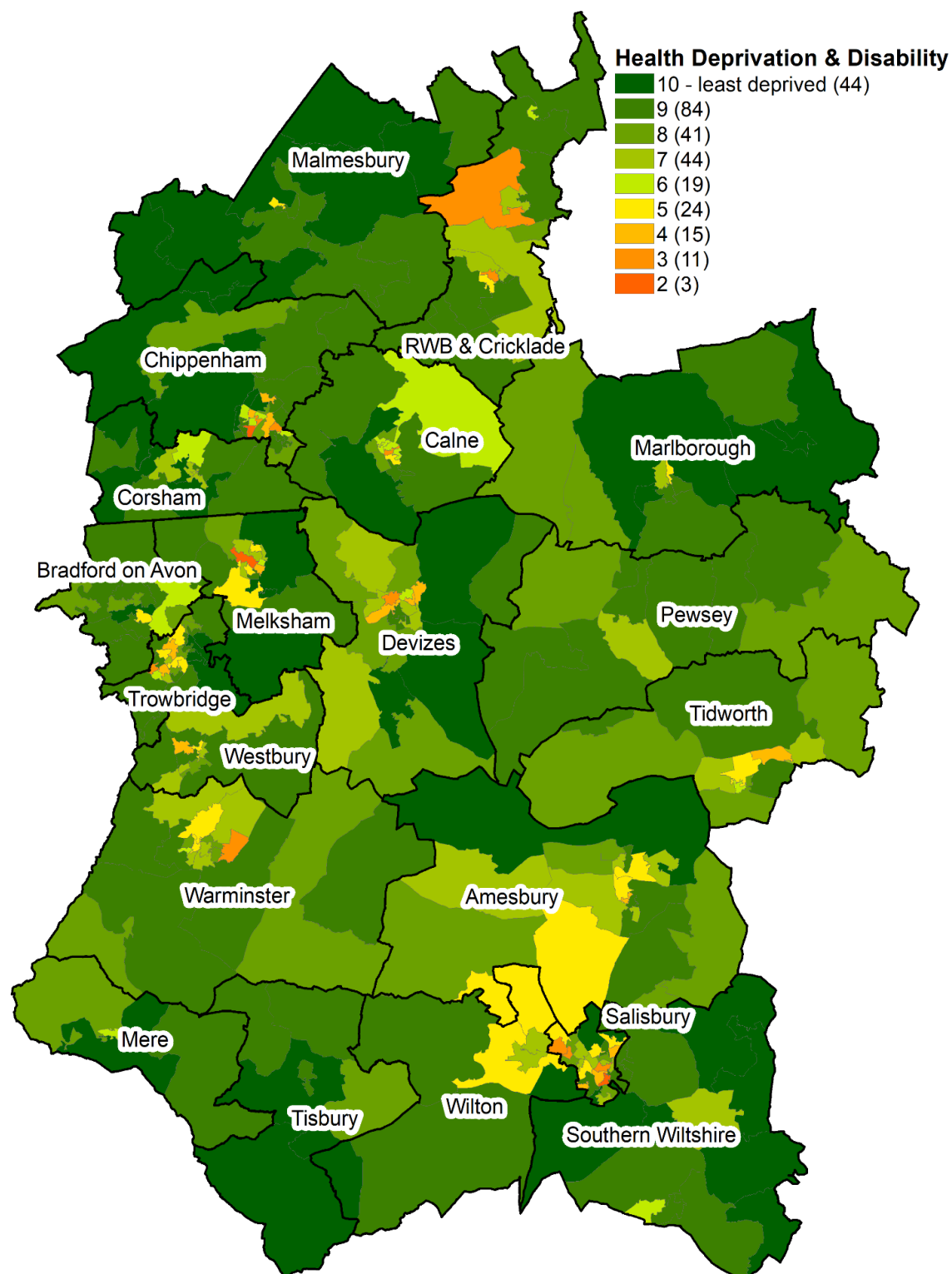


Figure 7: Crime Deprivation in Wiltshire – National Deciles

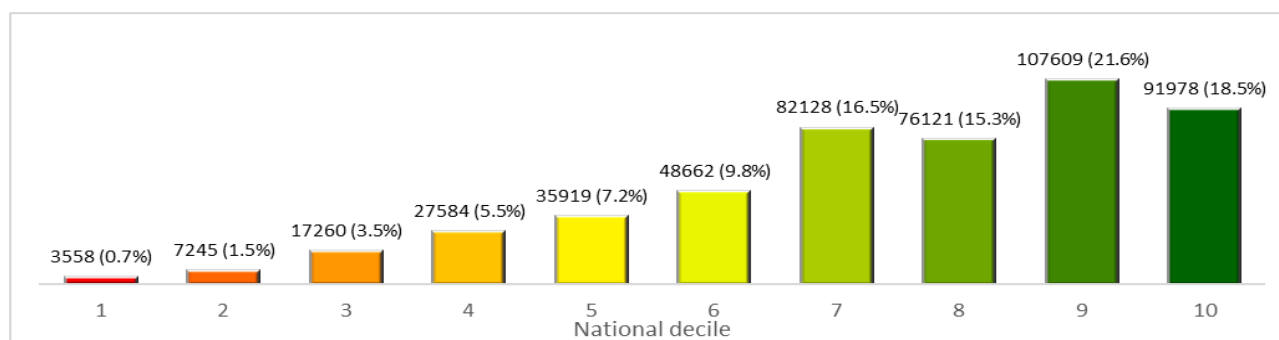
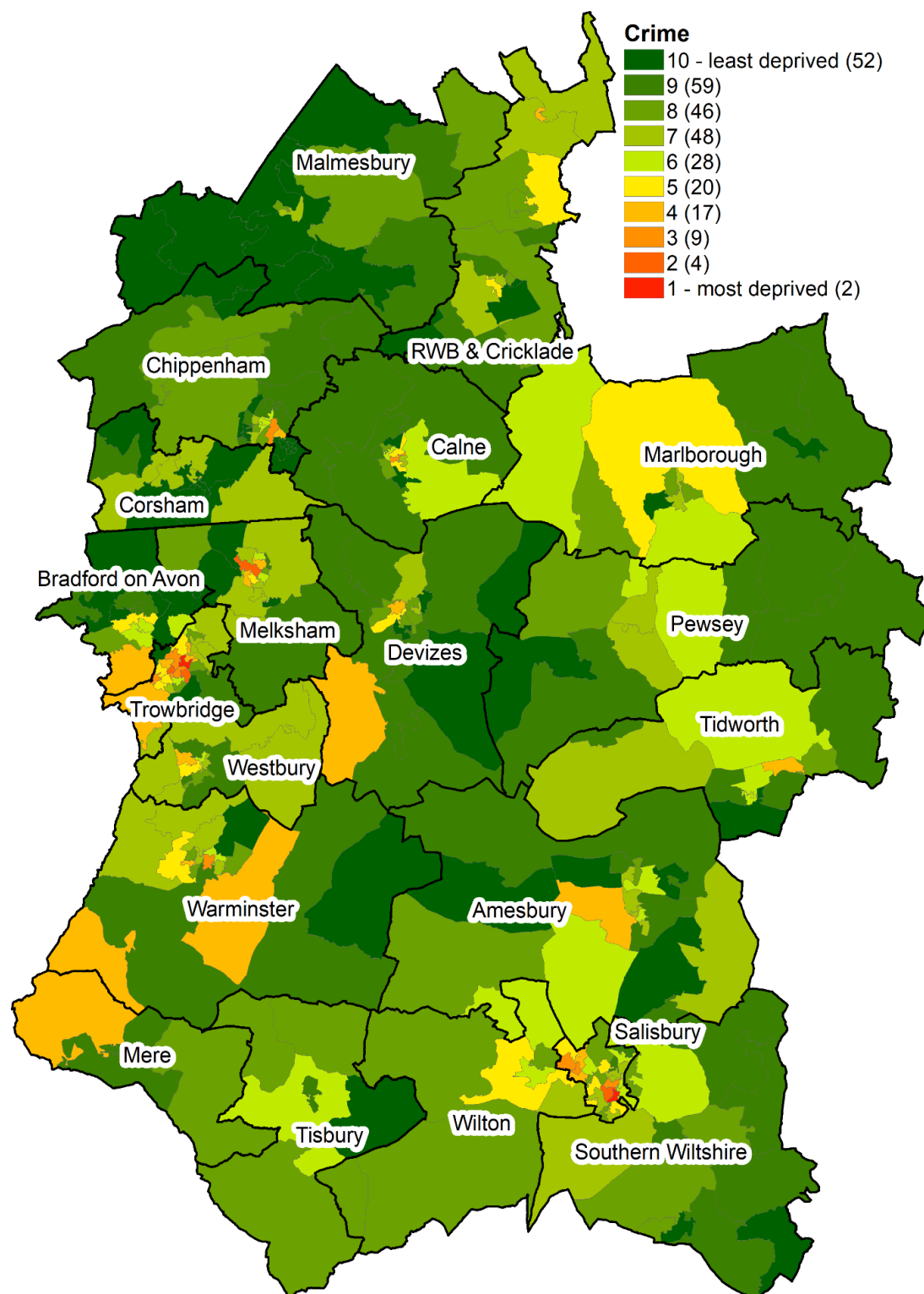


Figure 8: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation in Wiltshire – National Deciles

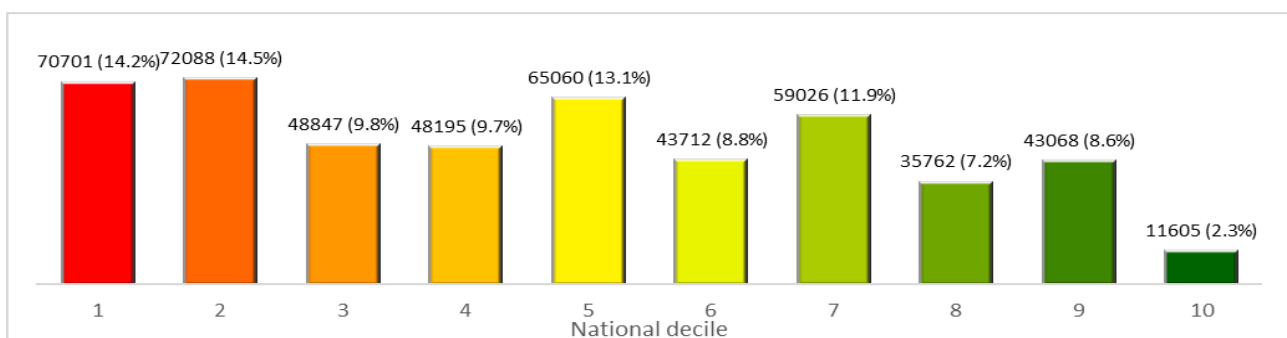
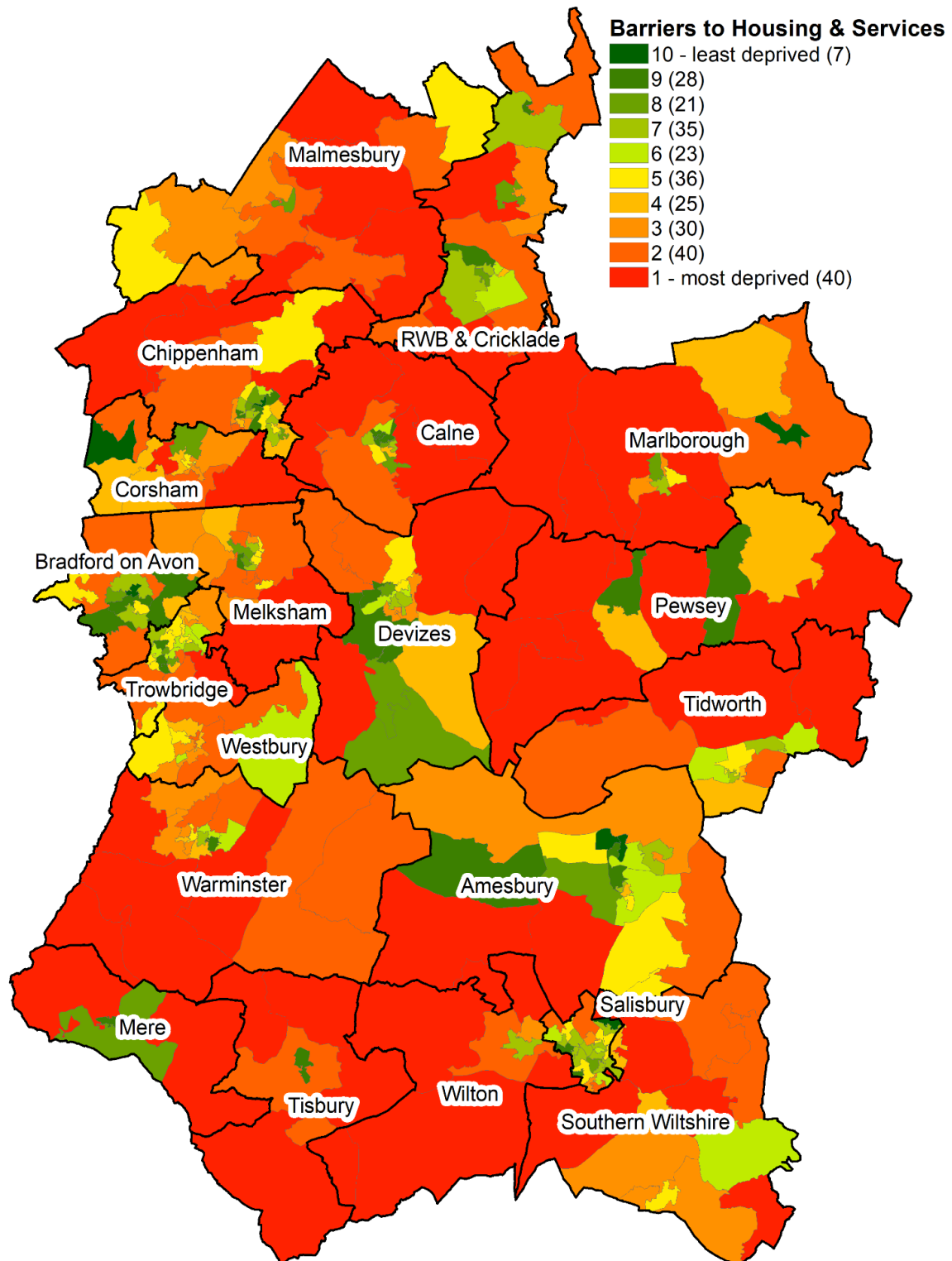
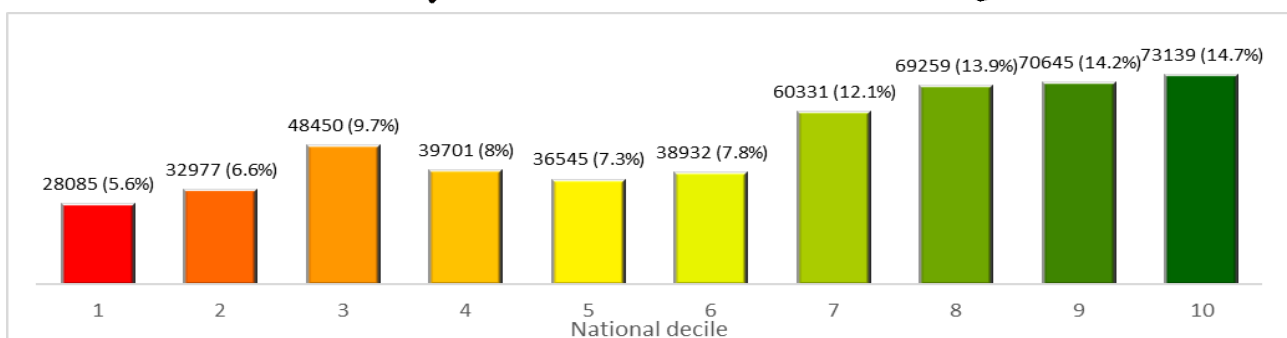
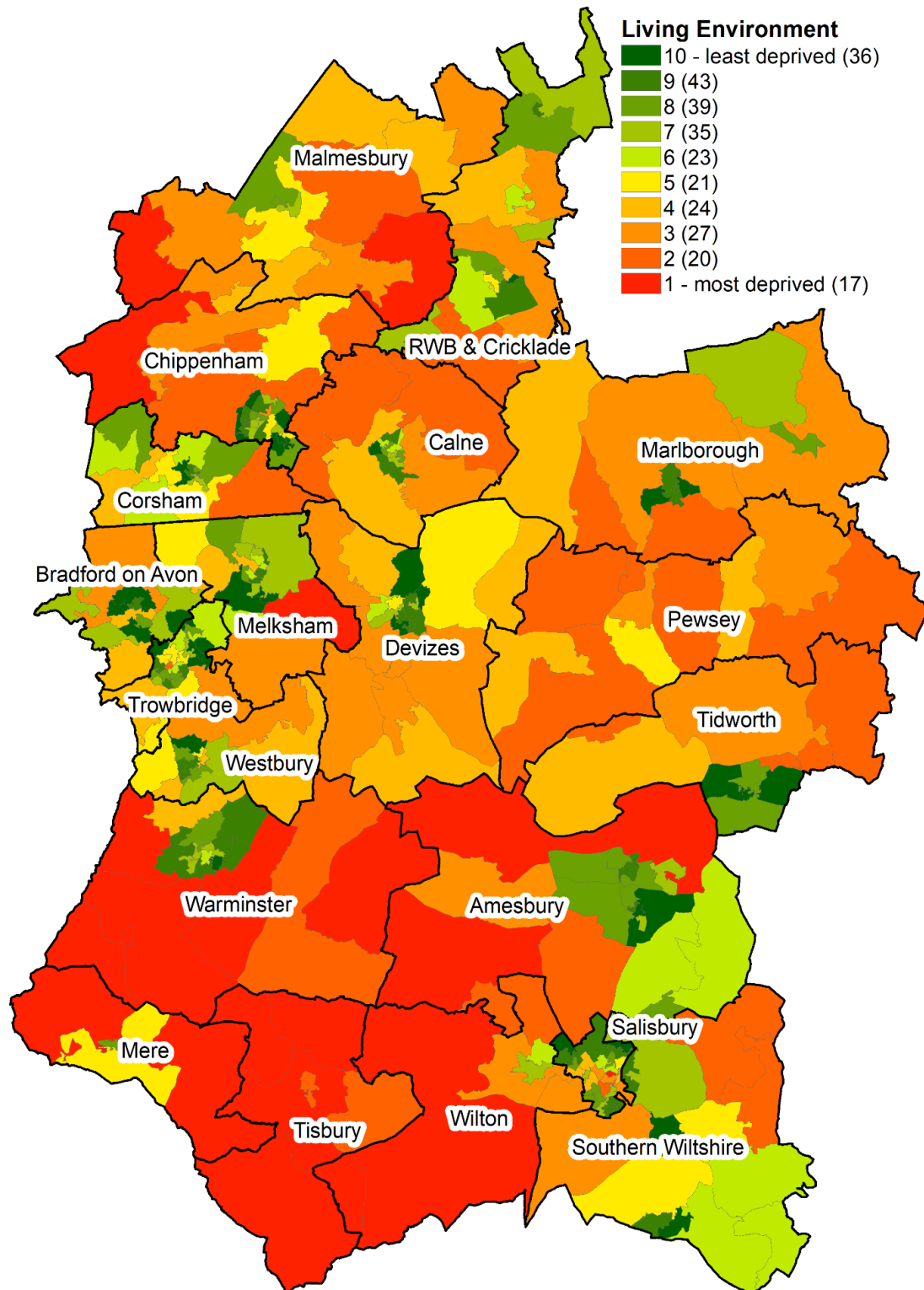


Figure 9: Living Environment Deprivation in Wiltshire – National Deciles



Sub-domain analysis

Barriers to Housing and Services

14% of Wiltshire LSOAs are in the lowest national decile in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain (Chart 2). This is composed of two sub-domains, Geographic Barriers and Wider Barriers.

The Geographic Barriers 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.

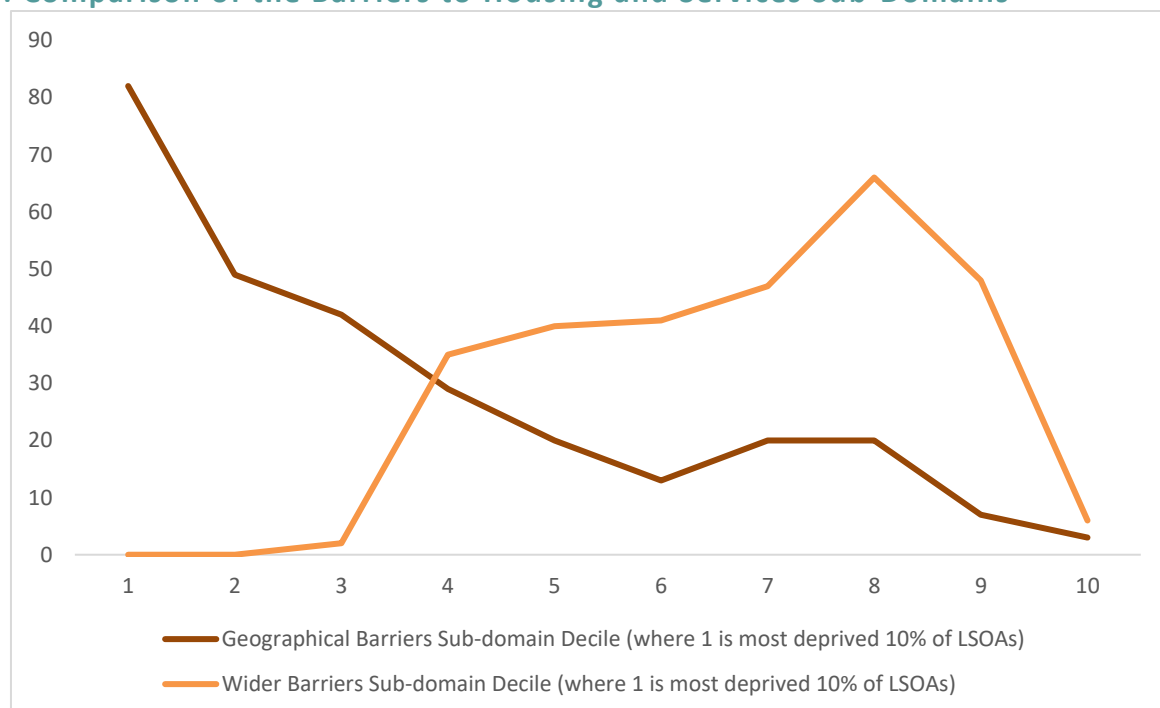
The Wider Barriers sub-domain contains the following indicators:

- 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 housing legislation, 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.

Chart 3 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 sub-domain are in the less deprived national deciles (deciles 6 - 10). A large number of LSOAs in Wiltshire are in the more deprived national deciles in the Geographic Barriers sub-domain. This implies that the Geographic Barriers sub-domain is restraining Wiltshire's ranking in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain.

Chart 3: Comparison of the Barriers to Housing and Services 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 who are out of work, as well as those who are in work but who have low earnings that satisfy the relevant means tests. A combined count of income deprived individuals per Lower-layer Super Output Area 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 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
- Adults and children in Universal Credit families where no adult is classed within the 'Working - no requirements' conditionality regime

In addition, an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index were created to respectively represent the proportions of children aged 0-15 and of 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 six 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 (both contribution-based and income-based), 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

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 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 (under 75) death
- Comparative illness and disability ratio: An age and sex standardised measure of work limiting morbidity and disability, based on those receiving benefits due to inability to work through ill health
- Acute morbidity: A measure of emergency admissions to hospital
- Mood and anxiety disorders: A broad measure of levels of mental ill health in the local population
This includes mood (affective), neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders

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 per 1000 at risk population
- Burglary – number of reported burglaries per 1000 at risk properties
- Theft – number of reported thefts per 1000 at risk population
- Criminal damage – number of reported crimes per 1000 at risk population

Barriers to Housing and Services

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 housing legislation, 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, used as a measure of homes that are expensive to heat
- Housing in poor condition: A modelled estimate of the proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard

Outdoors sub-domain

- Air quality: An estimate of the local concentrations of nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates
- Road traffic accidents: A measure of reported road traffic accidents involving fatalities or injuries to pedestrians and cyclists

Further information

- Wiltshire JSNAs – www.wiltshireintelligence.org.uk
- English Indices of Deprivation 2019 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>
- English Indices of Deprivation 2019: technical report - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-technical-report>
- IMD by Geography - <http://imd-by-geo.opendatacommunities.org>
- IMD lookup by postcode - <http://imd-by-postcode.opendatacommunities.org/imd/2019>

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如果有需要我們可以使用其他形式（例如：大字體版本或者錄音帶）或其他語言版本向您提供有關威爾特郡政務會各項服務的資訊，敬請與政務會聯繫，電話：0300 456 0100，文本電話：(01225) 712500，或者發電子郵件至：customerservices@wiltshire.gov.uk

Na życzenie udostępniamy informacje na temat usług oferowanych przez władze samorządowe hrabstwa Wiltshire (Wiltshire Council) w innych formatach (takich jak dużym drukiem lub w wersji audio) i w innych językach. Prosimy skontaktować się z władzami samorządowymi pod numerem telefonu 0300 456 0100 lub telefonu tekstowego (01225) 712500 bądź za pośrednictwem poczty elektronicznej na adres: customerservices@wiltshire.gov.uk

ولشائر کونسل (Wiltshire Council) کی سروسز کے بارے میں معلومات دوسری طرزوں میں فراہم کی جاسکتی ہیں (جیسے کہ بڑی چھپائی یا آڈیو ہے) اور درخواست کرنے پر دوسری زبانوں میں فراہم کی جاسکتی ہیں۔ براہ کرم کونسل سے 0300 456 0100 پر رابطہ کریں، ٹیکسٹ فون سے (01225) 712500 پر رابطہ کریں یا customerservices@wiltshire.gov.uk پر ای میل بھیجیں۔

يمكن، عند الطلب، الحصول على معلومات حول خدمات مجلس بلدية ويلتشير وذلك بأشكال (معلومات بخط عريض أو سماعية) ولغات مختلفة. الرجاء الاتصال بمجلس البلدية على الرقم ٠٣٠٠٤٥٦٠١٠٠ أو من خلال الاتصال النصي (تيكست فون) على الرقم ٧١٢٥٠٠ (٠١٢٢٥) أو بالبريد الإلكتروني على العنوان التالي: customerservices@wiltshire.gov.uk