

Information/Discussion Paper

Overview and Scrutiny - 21 October 2019

Deprivation and inequality in Cheltenham

1. Why has this come to Scrutiny?

1.1 To update Overview and Scrutiny on the latest data and information relating to

- The [Indices of Deprivation 2019](#) – published by MHCLG on 26 September 2019
- [Cheltenham Needs Analysis 2019](#) – prepared by Glos County Council in July 2019

1.2 Plus a reminder of:

- [Children and young people needs assessment 2018](#) – prepared by Glos County Council

1.3 In light of our place vision – to make Cheltenham a place where everyone can thrive - to discuss with Overview and Scrutiny some suggested ways that council could respond:

- Development of a social value policy
- Development of a strategy for inclusive growth
- Committing to second year of No Child Left Behind

2. About the Indices of Deprivation 2019

2.1 The Index of Deprivation 2019 is an overall relative measure of deprivation, published every few years by the Government, which is constructed by combining seven domains of deprivation which are as follows:

- The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population 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.
- 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.
- The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation 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.
- 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.
- The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.
- The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and 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.
- 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.

2.2 There are two supplementary indices, which are subsets of the Income Deprivation Domain, which are:

- The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.
- The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

2.3 The extent of deprivation in Cheltenham

2.4 Table 1 (see appendix) ranks all 75 Cheltenham lower super output areas (LSOAs) from most deprived to least deprived. We have two LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in England where an estimated 3,014 people live, and a further six LSOAs in the 10%-20% most deprived where a further 9,169 live. There is also a map of the LSOAs at the rear of the report.

2.5 There are 21 LSOAs in the 10% least deprived and within Gloucestershire, it is acknowledged that Cheltenham district displays the largest contrasts in deprivation. Table 2 below provides a comparison with the 2015 Indices of Deprivation

Table 1

	2019 LSOAs IMD	population	2015 LSOAs	population
10% most deprived	2	3,014	3	4,355
10%-20% most deprived	6	9,169	5	7,828
10% least deprived	21	32,152	20	30,648

2.6 What the Indices of Deprivation tell us:

2.7 Table 3 below sets out the domains that have the highest number of LSOAs that appear in the 10% most deprived.

Table 3

Domain	No of LSOAs in top 10%
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain	7
Income Deprivation Domain	3
Employment Deprivation Domain	2
Health Deprivation and Disability Domain	2
Barriers to Housing and Services Domain	2
Living Environment Deprivation Domain	1
Crime Domain	0

2.8 Table 4 (see appendix) also sets out information relating to the eight areas in the most deprived 20% LSOAs.

2.9 From tables 3 and 4, it is apparent that the main drivers of deprivation in Cheltenham are the following:

- Education and skills deprivation (ie the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The seven areas in the 10% most deprived have over 10,000 people living them.
- Income deprivation (ie proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income). The three areas in the 10% most deprived have over 4,500 people living in them.

2.10 Looking at educational & skills deprivation in a bit more detail, there are two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills which 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').

	2019 no of LSOAs children and young people skills	Population Under 18s	2019 no of LSOAs Adult skills	Population adults
10% most deprived	8	3089	5	3983

2.11 Eight areas are in the in top 10% most deprived for children and young people education and five areas are in the top 10% most deprived for adult skills.

2.12 Income deprivation affecting children

2.13 The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. 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).

	2019 no of LSOAs IDACI	Population Under 18s
10% most deprived	6	2,347
10%-20% most deprived	6	2,104

2.14 We have six areas in the in the 10% most deprived where an estimated 2,347 under 18s live and a further six areas in the 10%-20% most deprived where a further 2,104 under-18s live

2.15 Income deprivation affecting older people

2.16 The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation and uses the same definition of low income as above.

	2019 no of LSOAs IDAOP	Population Over 60s
10% most deprived	2	549
10%-20% most deprived	4	968

2.17 We have two areas in the in the 10% most deprived where an estimated 549 over 60s live and further four areas in the 10%-20% most deprived where a further 968 over 60s live. St Pauls 2 in Cheltenham is the most deprived LSOA in the county in terms of the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index.

3. Cheltenham Needs Assessment 2019

3.1 The needs assessment was produced by the Data and Analysis team at GCC and was issued to the Council in July 2019. The document covers a range of issues that are grouped under the broad place vision headings:

- A place where businesses and their workforce thrive
- A place where culture and creativity thrive
- A people where all our people and communities thrive

3.2 The needs assessment identifies the following areas of risk to the achievement of the place vision:

A place where businesses and their workforce thrive	issue	evidence
	An economy that could be more productive	The total output of the Cheltenham economy was approximately £2.97 billion in 2017, representing 18% of the value of output in Gloucestershire This was less than Gloucester and Tewkesbury which contributed 22% and 21% of the value of output in Gloucestershire respectively
	An economy that has a lower economic output per job	The total number of jobs in Cheltenham amounted to 75,000 in 2017 represented 22.2% of jobs in the county, higher than any other district. This shows that although Cheltenham is the biggest employer in Gloucestershire, its economy is not as productive as other areas with a lower output per job
	Higher than average rates of business deaths	In 2017 there were 735 business deaths in Cheltenham, this represents 12.3% of total businesses. which was higher than the county average of 9.8% but in line with the national average of 12.4% The business death rate in Cheltenham has been consistently high when compared to other areas.
	High rate of economic inactivity	The proportion of the working age population who are economically inactive is higher in Cheltenham than Gloucestershire. 17.3% of Cheltenham's working age population is economically inactive compared to 16.2% of Gloucestershire's working age population
	Higher rate of young people not in education, employment or training	At the end of March 2019 there were 64 young people aged 16-17 not in education, employment or training in Cheltenham which equates to a rate of 3.01% of the 16-17 year old population which was above the county average

A place where culture and creativity thrive	issue	evidence
	Despite plenty of visitors they don't stay long and don't spend enough money	Cheltenham district has the highest number of tourist trips in the county but the trips are shorter than in all other districts but Tewkesbury. The Cotswolds had a total of 8,333 (2%) fewer visitors than Cheltenham but those same visitors spent 38% (289,667 nights) more time in the Cotswolds.

A people where all our people and communities thrive	issue	evidence
	An increase in certain crime types	Residential Burglary has experienced a large increase in Cheltenham (25% increase) greater than the increase in Gloucestershire (11%) but less than the increase experienced in Gloucester City where residential burglary has increased by 32%. Numbers of young victims of crime have increased by almost 14% in Cheltenham compared to 9% in Gloucestershire
	An increase in hate crime	Prevalence of hate crime over the last four years has been increasing locally and nationally. Nationally published data for 2018/19 rates will not be released by the ONS until mid-October 2019 – however rates have recently increased – over the past 12 months there has been a 33.3% increase to Aug 2019.
	Higher than average rate of repeat domestic abuse	Over the 12 month period 2018/19, MARAC cases in Cheltenham Local Policing Area have, on average, a 40% repeat rate compared against Gloucestershire's 35% repeat rate.
	Increasing childhood obesity	Although the prevalence of obesity in reception age children in Cheltenham was the lowest in the county, the prevalence has increased year on year from 2012/13 onwards. Five of Cheltenham's eight most deprived

		neighbourhoods have recorded higher than national rates of obesity in Yr 6 children over the last 5 years
	High rates of adults being admitted to hospital for alcohol-related conditions	Cheltenham has the highest rate per 100,000 of adults admitted to hospital for alcohol-related conditions of 694 which is significantly higher than the county rate at 590. The rate decreased slowly in line with the rest of the county between 2011/12 (885) and 2017/18 (694).
	Higher rates of self-harm	Cheltenham and Tewkesbury has the second highest rate in the county of self-harm admissions. When split by gender there is a clear difference as the rate of female admissions in Cheltenham is 270 and the rate of male admissions is 109 – which has been decreasing steadily from 2012/13 (197) to 2017/18 (109) whereas female admissions rose year-on-year and only began decreasing from 2015/17 (384) to 2017/18 (270).
	High rates of child poverty	Cheltenham has 22.3% of its children growing up in poverty after housing costs. This equates to 5,882 children. There are four areas over the UK average of 30%; St. Pauls (41.1%), Springbank (39.6%), Oakley (33.1%) and Hesters Way (32.3%). This is the 2019 data from the End Child Poverty Coalition and represents an increase in the numbers that were originally included in the children's needs assessment.
	Increasing rates of fuel poverty	In 2017 10.4% of households in Cheltenham were considered to be in fuel poverty, this was higher than the county average of 10.1% When compared to the previous year the percentage of households living in fuel poverty has increased from 9.6%. There are 23 LSOA's that exceeded the national average in terms of fuel poverty, of those St Paul's 3 and St Paul's 4 had more than 1 in 5 households classed as in fuel poverty
	Homelessness	Although the rate of homelessness in Gloucestershire is significantly lower than the national rate, Cheltenham exceeding the national average in terms of statutory homeless applications and acceptances. Compared with the Gloucestershire and national average Cheltenham has a higher proportion of homeless households with head of household age 16 to 24 and that are made up of couples with dependent children
	Higher than average low birth-weight babies	Cheltenham has a higher percentage of low birth weight babies than any other district, the county, region and nationally, however due to small numbers these differences are not considered to be statistically significant
	Child mental health	Data from PHE dated 2015 shows the estimated prevalence of mental health disorders as 8.6% of children and young people up to age 15
	Extremes in eligibility for free school meals	In Cheltenham the overall eligibility at Primary phase 13.0% is in-line with the Gloucestershire figure; however the difference in eligibility is marked across Cheltenham primary schools. Hester's Way Primary school had the highest percentage of eligible children, 45.1%, and Charlton Kings Junior Academy had the lowest percentage of eligible children, 2.7%.
	Highest rates of school exclusions	Fixed and permanent exclusions are higher in Cheltenham than the county as a whole; the secondary rate of fixed-term and permanent exclusions is almost 50% higher than the average for the county.
	High rates of children and young people	At 31 March 2019, there were 670 Cheltenham known to social care. Gloucester has the highest number in each

known to social care	individual category. Cheltenham has the 2 nd highest number for Children in Care and Children in Need and the 3 rd highest for Children on a Child Protection Plan. Looking at the distribution by ward Hester's Way has the most CYP known to social care followed by Oakley and Springbank
Support for vulnerable families	In Cheltenham 2,864 families have been referred to the "Families First Team" during the period 2012-2019. In Cheltenham of the specified reasons the most common reason was Child in need of help. Wards producing the most cases for Families First referrals tend to be the more deprived
Vulnerable adults / older people	Data taken from a snapshot of open adult social care services at 31 st March 2019 shows that there are 1645 service users in Cheltenham. When compared to Gloucestershire's other districts Cheltenham has the second highest rate of adult social care service users aged 65+. The high rate of older service users is likely due to the equally high rate of care home beds available in the district. Inequalities emerge at ward level for service users 65+ requiring physical support. On average support is required 6 years earlier in Oakley and Springbank than College and Lansdown wards.
Carers	Cheltenham has fewer carers per population than other districts but they typically become carers several years younger than those in other districts. This could be viewed positively; it could mean people are registering as carers when they begin to take on responsibility rather than caring without support. However it could mean that people are becoming carers earlier than in other districts. More investigation is required in this area.

4. Cheltenham Children's Needs Assessment 2018

4.1 As a reminder, Cheltenham partners commissioned a needs assessment in 2018 that identified that there were in the region of 4,300 children and young people growing up in poverty and that those children, when compared to their more affluent peers were then facing significant challenges such as poorer education attainment, higher rates of exclusion, at higher risk being victims of crime, higher risk of being obese, higher risk of being open to social care and at a higher risk of self-harm.

- The full needs assessment is [here](#)
- The summary presentation is [here](#)

5. Analysis

5.1 Seen from a distance, Cheltenham remains a relatively affluent town, where the majority of our residents are thriving and are able to lead live good lives benefitting from a strong educational offer and an economy that supports 75,000 jobs.

5.2 However, it is clear that not all our residents are in a position to thrive;

Vulnerable groups at risk	extent	Risk factors for these groups	Possible areas of focus and examples
Residents living in areas of multiple deprivation	12,183	Research has shown that people living in deprived areas are less likely to work, more likely to be poor and have lower life expectancy, more likely to live in areas with higher levels of antisocial behaviour and more	Support for community-based organisations and for multi-agency working in our areas of multiple deprivation eg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big Local – St Peters and the Moors • Hesters Way Partnership /

		likely to receive poorer education.	Neighbourhood Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GMAS –Springbank • Oakley health and wellbeing
Residents living in areas that most deprived for education and skills	10,000	We know that there is a strong link between an individual's educational and skills attainment and their ability to sustain employment and therefore sustain a satisfactory level of household income.	Support for initiatives that connect employers with residents and put in place measures that promote learning and skills development
Children and young people growing up in low income households	5,882	Poverty creates long-term disadvantages for children. The consequences of poverty - emotional issues, delayed development and lower academic achievement, greater risk of being excluded - among others - put a child behind peers who do not struggle with poverty	Support for initiatives that tackle child poverty across Cheltenham eg <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Child Left Behind – year 2 • Support for youth work providers
Children and young people growing up in areas that most deprived for education and skills	3089	Research tells us that deprivation can have a negative impact on educational attainment, leaving young people with fewer qualifications and skills which in turn affects future employment and income generation potential	Support for our schools to create a supportive learning environment with education & skills pathways that raise aspiration and enable all our children to connect to our growing jobs market eg Cheltenham Offer – working with local primary and secondary schools Building more collaborative support across Cheltenham's secondaries Supporting the roll-out of restorative approaches in local schools
Vulnerable children and Families	670 children known to social care at 31.3.19 2864 families referred to families first 2012-2019	A family may be described as vulnerable if they lack necessary resources to enable them to thrive. There a number of risk factors in three categories: economic, social and/or emotional. Some specific examples being: living in poor housing; long-term unemployment; having a special educational need or disability and being a carer	Support for projects and initiatives that work in a restorative and trauma informed way to ensure that Cheltenham families are resilient, inspired and fulfilling their potential Eg Inspiring Families programme
Vulnerable adults and older people	TBA 1,517 over 60s living in 20% most deprived on IDAOP scale	The data tells a story of cohorts of vulnerable adults in Cheltenham that are not thriving. This is evidenced by the numbers of adults admitted to hospital for alcohol-related conditions, the rate of self-harm admissions, the persistence episodes of repeat domestic abuse, the high rates of fuel poverty and homelessness In addition, we know that older people are more prone to feel lonely and/or socially isolated and	Support for projects and initiatives that work in a restorative and trauma informed way to ensure that vulnerable adults and older people are resilient, inspired and fulfilling their potential

		<p>this can be harmful to their health: lacking social connections is a comparable risk factor for early death as smoking 15 cigarettes a day, and is worse than well-known risk factors such as obesity and physical inactivity.</p>	
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6. Activity to date

6.1 The Place Vision sets out a collective vision for Cheltenham being a place where “everyone thrives” with a focus on businesses, culture and communities. It identifies that the education and skills agenda is an area that requires more investment with the opportunity to create pathways that connect our primary, secondary, further education and higher education assets to our growing jobs market. Alongside the aspirations to build socially sustainable communities, reduce vulnerability and harm and create more employment and training initiatives, the vision helps focus our minds on collective actions that will ultimately benefit areas of deprivation.

6.2 Cheltenham Borough Council has continued to sustain a focus on supporting residents living in areas of deprivation. This includes:

- Ongoing support for Hesters Way Partnership and Hesters Way Neighbourhood Project which together manage the Hesters Way and Springbank community resource centres
- Putting a new management structure in place for the Oakley Community Resource Centre
- Acting as the locally trusted organisation for the St. Peters and The Moors Big Local project
- Working with CBH on the implementation of their community investment model in five neighbourhoods

6.3 The newly formed Communities Partnership has begun the process of identifying priority areas for action. It has identified the following priorities for multi-agency activity:

- Lessen the risk of harm to the Lower High Street community
- Build community resilience within the Moors
- Ensure all children in Cheltenham thrive
- Reduce health inequalities in Oakley
- Reducing sexual violence in the night-time economy

6.4 No Child Left behind

6.5 In response to the levels of child poverty in Cheltenham and its impact on local children, the council and its partners have committed to a year of action that is:

- Highlighting the issue of children growing up in poverty in Cheltenham and the inequality between them and their more affluent peers
- Starting to address the inequality gap beginning with 12 month programme of events and activities
- Acting as a call to action for all sectors to work together to make transformational change over the longer-term

6.6 To date the project has delivered the following events and activities:

- Launched Unstoppable in March, our period poverty project that is making free sanitary products available across Cheltenham
- Hosted the annual Children’s Festival in May, that over 3000 children and families attended
- Organised our ambitious careers event in July that over 400 children took part in
- Supported over 40 summer holiday activities as part of our school holiday programme

6.7 The first No Child Left Behind year of action will conclude at the end of January with an awards evening, by which point we hope to have agreed plans for the second year of action.

7. Some suggested areas to consider

7.1 Development of a social value policy

7.2 The Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 came into force on 31st January 2013. CBC now has a legal obligation to consider the social good that could come from the procurement of services, before we embark upon it.

7.3 The aim of the Act is not to alter our commissioning and procurement processes, but to ensure that, as part of these processes, we give consideration to the wider impact of the services delivered. It allows us, for example, to choose a supplier under a tendering process who not only provides the most economically advantageous tender, but one which goes beyond the basic contract terms and secures wider benefits for the community.

7.4 Whilst the act does not define social value, other councils have adopted the following definition:

7.5 “A process whereby organisations meet their needs for good, services, works and utilities in a way that achieves value for money on a whole life basis in terms of generating benefits not only to the organisation, but also to society and economy, whilst minimising damage to the environment”

7.6 Using the data above, it is possible to start thinking about how we can obtain the maximum possible value out of every pound we spend by having regard to the impact of our contracts on our local economies, on our society, and on the environment.

7.7 The data and information above provides context for how the council could determine the outcomes we are looking for to address in relation to inequality and disadvantage in Cheltenham.

7.8 **It is suggested that officers work with cabinet to develop a social value policy for consideration by Cabinet in December 2019 and that O+S consider whether it would like to review the document ahead of the cabinet meeting**

7.9 Development of our ethos / way of working

7.10 The identification of inequality and disadvantage does run the risk of a knee-jerk reaction that sees poverty as the fault of the individual and that a sanction / enforcement-led approach is required to help people into work and to lead successful lives.

7.11 Through our partnership work we have started to develop a way of working that takes a more compassionate view eg

- Ensuring that what we do takes a trauma informed approach – predicated on being kind, compassionate and building hope whilst understanding the impact of previous life experiences on an individual or family
- Adopting a restorative practice approach that improves and repairs relationships between people and communities.
- Working to create strengths-based relationships with people and communities that builds on and strengthens their assets
- Building resilience in individuals, families and communities to support them achieve their potential in life.
- Being inclusive where people of all backgrounds, experiences, ages and abilities can thrive
- Being sustainable mindful of our resources and our impact on the environment

7.12 We have recently sought some external support to help us co-create and articulate our ethos and principles that will help us deliver the place vision.

7.13 **O+S might want to consider if it would like more information about the development of an ethos for partnership working in Cheltenham**

7.14 Development of a strategy for inclusive growth

- 7.15** We know that Cheltenham is on the cusp of a significant period of growth. The JCS sets out targets of 11,000 homes and 55ha of employment land with the West Cheltenham / cyber central development alone contributing at least 1,100 homes and 45 ha of employment land towards these targets.
- 7.16** The council has consistently recognised its role in ensuring that the benefits of growth are shared equitably across the borough, paying particular attention to how our more deprived communities can benefit.
- 7.17** Inclusive growth is about enabling more people and communities to both contribute to and benefit from economic success. More specifically, it is about how poverty can be reduced through the creation of better jobs and better access to those jobs for people in or at risk of poverty.
- 7.18** On the back of our growth plans, we need to consider the following:
- Local skills strategies that will improve basic skill levels and enable people to access jobs.
 - How we can improve the quality of jobs that are being offered
 - How we can support people to progress into work.
 - How we can make jobs accessible, both in terms of where new jobs are located and the
 - The costs of and ability to use public transport to get to those jobs.
- 7.19** **The data set out in this report provides a strong rationale for committing to, and articulating a strategy for inclusive growth. O+S might want to consider its role in the development of such a strategy.**
- 7.20** **Committing to the second year of No Child Left Behind**
- 7.21** No Child Left Behind has been running for just short of a year, our initial launch event took place on 20 November 2018. The year of action was set up to:
- Highlight the issue of children growing up in poverty in Cheltenham and the inequality between them and their more affluent peers
 - Start to address the inequality gap beginning with 12 month programme of events and activities
 - Act as a call to action for all sectors to work together to make transformational change over the longer-term
- 7.22** Over the past 12 months a range of activities and events have been organised including:
- Worked with local domestic abuse service to train over 70 professionals, including 24 teachers, how to recognise and support children affected by domestic abuse.
 - Launched a town-wide period poverty project to ensure that all women have access to
 - Two hundred professionals in various capacities, from police to play workers, attended our #StrongFamilies event to undertake training on the long term effects of adverse childhood experiences, and how to help young people build resilience.
 - Hosted over 3000 people at our totally free Children's Festival, where 25 partner organisations generously provided activities such as art & craft, singing, theatre, music, sports
 - Hosted a #AmbitiousCareers fair for 400 young people from school years five, six and seven to help them find inspiration about their futures. Local businesses provided free activities that showcased their job roles and skills.
 - Held our first #PhysicallyActive Summer Challenge, working with activity providers around town including businesses, parks, holiday clubs and camps, to encourage children to get moving through
- 7.23** **The final event will be the No Child Awards evening on 30 January 2020. Our view is that wish to continue No Child into 2020 and would welcome O+S views on this**

8. Other suggestions about the way forward

- 8.1** The committee may also wish to commission more research into the level of educational and skills

attainment to understand more fully the impacts on household incomes and the life chances of local children and adults.

- 8.2** The committee may wish to convene a future O+S discussion item to which a range of statutory and community partners could be invited.

Contact Officer:

Richard Gibson

Tel No: 01242 235 354

Email: richard.gibson@cheltenham.gov.uk

Background Papers

Contact Officer

Richard Gibson, Strategy and Engagement
Manager.

01242 264280.

richard.gibson@cheltenham.gov.uk

Accountability

Cllr. Flo Clucas, cabinet member healthy
lifestyles

Table 1 – rank of deprivation Indices of Deprivation 2019

LSOA NAME	population mid-2017 population estimate	population 0-18	population aged 60+	IMD national rank 2019	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People
St MARK'S 1	1,668	380	347	2178	2816	6992
St PAUL'S 2	1,346	346	192	2368	1393	836
HESTERS WAY 3	1,341	418	248	3984	1727	6196
HESTERS WAY 1	1,544	410	254	4937	7434	8931
OAKLEY 1	1,322	331	276	5117	2609	4830
OAKLEY 3	1,430	437	207	5439	2122	5373
SWINDON VILLAGE 2	1,383	362	214	5916	4944	7641
SPRINGBANK 2	2,149	580	357	6078	5513	2563
St PETER'S 3	1,549	435	254	6880	3244	8293
OAKLEY 2	1,432	380	324	7564	8064	7340
HESTERS WAY 2	1,768	525	232	7726	4752	8427
SPRINGBANK 1	1,577	476	302	9418	7991	9869
OAKLEY 4	1,638	312	454	9522	10540	12238
St PAUL'S 3	1,704	240	148	9583	11089	7535
LANSDOWN 1	1,258	87	392	10112	5842	15491
St MARK'S 3	1,500	375	258	10448	11615	11867
St PAUL'S 1	1,438	192	188	12411	8035	9484
WARDEN HILL 3	1,271	246	360	12924	6516	12910
St PETER'S 2	1,583	373	226	12949	8942	13241
SPRINGBANK 3	1,481	355	280	13001	14087	19528
ALL SAINTS 3	1,958	183	212	13914	13373	8422
St MARK'S 4	1,605	332	343	14693	9790	14973
St MARK'S 2	1,494	280	404	15158	19668	11760
St PETER'S 1	1,618	322	370	16663	18892	15813
St PAUL'S 4	1,916	270	173	18375	7556	6573
UP HATHERLEY 3	1,512	398	365	18516	15140	13163
St PETER'S 4	2,401	313	312	18566	14592	15885
LANSDOWN 3	1,342	98	308	19287	9019	16497
SPRINGBANK 4	1,624	321	525	19483	8708	24514
COLLEGE 2	1,935	139	432	20112	23193	28082
SWINDON VILLAGE 3	1,451	232	421	21876	20042	29346
PITTVILLE 4	1,460	192	237	21958	24217	5758
LANSDOWN 4	1,901	687	257	22257	32321	18809
SWINDON VILLAGE 1	1,506	320	364	22797	20857	24153
PITTVILLE 1	1,552	304	492	24320	6112	29989
PITTVILLE 3	1,411	172	382	25003	30718	26287
PRESTBURY 2	1,112	182	448	25214	20088	26902
SWINDON VILLAGE 4	1,242	239	377	25247	25034	29810
CHARLTON KINGS 2	1,410	393	305	25505	26307	10115
HESTERS WAY 4	2,228	421	464	26238	19645	20463
PITTVILLE 2	1,346	229	458	26381	31404	26495
BATTLEDOWN 2	1,638	407	369	27156	25305	20757
ALL SAINTS 1	1,633	299	388	27851	31008	27392
PARK 2	1,457	214	479	28125	20772	21496
WARDEN HILL 4	1,295	261	391	28374	26981	26877
BENHALL AND THE REDDINGS 2	1,517	350	381	28375	28023	31615
BENHALL AND THE REDDINGS 3	1,765	352	551	28455	24134	24800
ALL SAINTS 2	1,753	302	344	28494	28574	20008
LECKHAMPTON 2	2,356	537	750	28624	28330	27983
LANSDOWN 2	1,157	169	370	28846	26705	28752
PARK 3	1,652	224	479	29062	29373	23368
COLLEGE 1	1,423	488	280	29292	31938	24705

PRESTBURY 3	1,258	282	378	29383	27541	31122
CHARLTON PARK 3	1,666	311	507	29524	32700	30323
BENHALL AND THE REDDINGS 1	1,718	353	522	29879	28061	31784
BATTLEDOWN 1	2,595	586	494	30352	22534	29989
PRESTBURY 1	1,462	218	611	30681	27647	32752
CHARLTON KINGS 3	1,445	384	385	31092	28147	23964
PARK 1	1,712	618	516	31126	31740	25346
COLLEGE 4	1,300	275	231	31131	30307	26393
WARDEN HILL 2	1,440	238	563	31317	20948	29097
UP HATHERLEY 2	1,164	244	375	31721	28960	31430
LECKHAMPTON 3	1,659	350	442	31772	27208	23908
CHARLTON PARK 2	1,608	394	506	32080	32760	32360
CHARLTON KINGS 1	1,532	371	435	32114	31397	32218
PRESTBURY 4	1,362	195	599	32138	30744	31953
UP HATHERLEY 4	1,371	280	314	32257	30259	32237
UP HATHERLEY 1	1,245	265	441	32319	27954	31683
CHARLTON PARK 1	1,681	373	677	32366	32743	29783
PARK 4	1,687	283	519	32426	30245	30625
LECKHAMPTON 1	1,594	372	513	32554	32328	32707
CHARLTON KINGS 4	1,257	340	329	32615	30838	30374
WARDEN HILL 1	1,332	308	245	32750	28706	24760
BATTLEDOWN 3	1,503	404	405	32797	31921	32290
COLLEGE 3	1,485	367	364	32823	31151	31379

1= most deprived. Rank out of 32844 neighbourhoods nationally

Top 10%

10% - 20%

Bottom 10%

Table 3 -

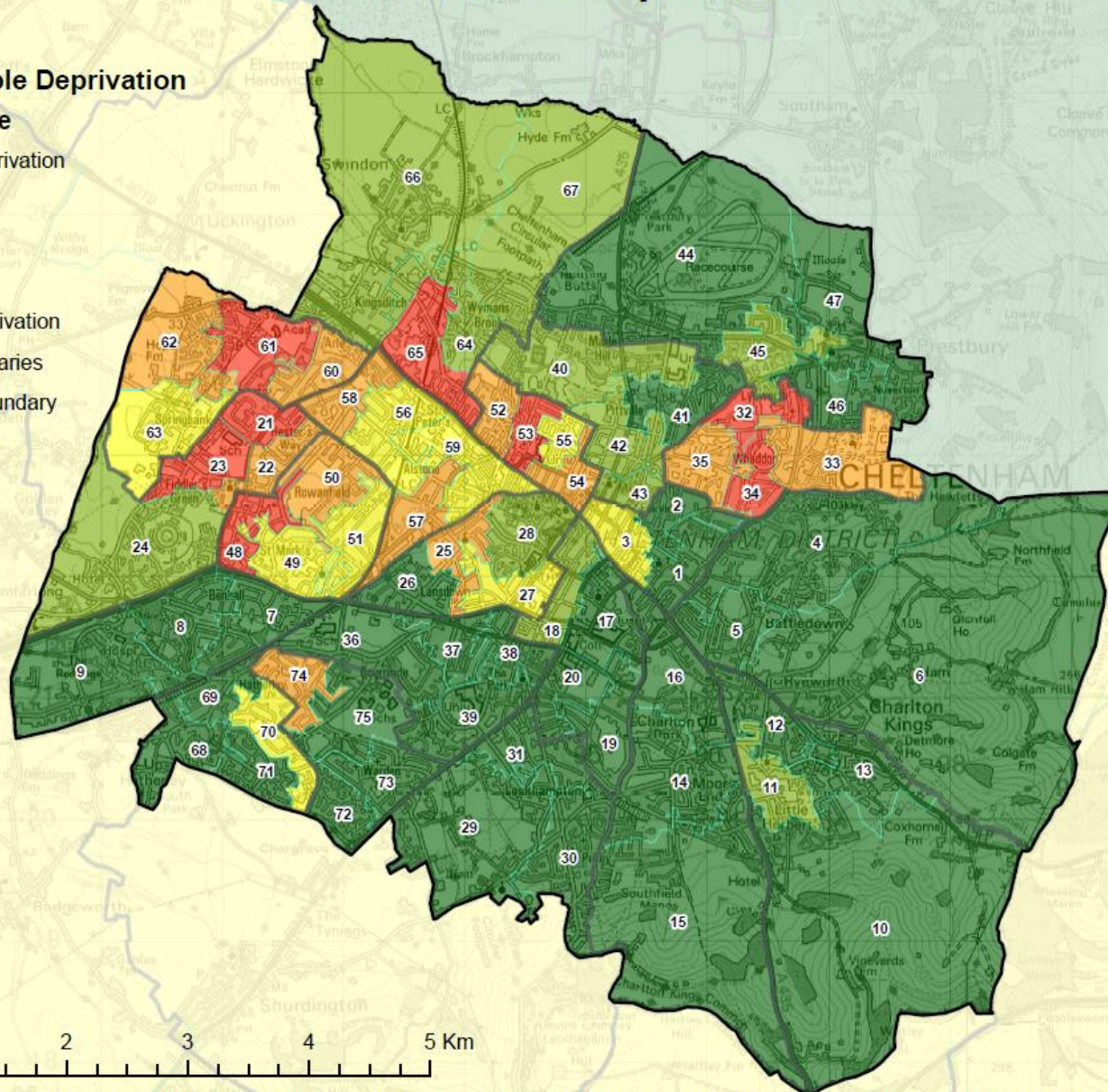
LSOA code (2011)	ward name	IMD Rank	Income Rank	Employment Rank	Education, Skills and Training Rank	Health Deprivation & Disability Rank	Crime Rank	Barriers to Housing and Services Rank	Living Environment Rank	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People
E01022 147	St MARK'S 1	2,178	2,929	1,112	2,982	1,476	6,119	12,865	22,251	2,816	6,992
E01022 152	St PAUL'S 2	2,368	2,170	3,332	1,636	1,094	4,586	16,998	24,563	1,393	836
E01022 120	HESTERS WAY 1	3984	4,275	2,601	4,251	6,193	8,853	22,296	24,267	7,434	8,931
E01022 122	HESTERS WAY 3	4937	3,281	4,323	1,886	3,989	7,110	19,740	22,947	1,727	6,196
E01022 131	OAKLEY 1	5117	3,569	5,226	2,723	3,598	14,527	22,469	22,693	2,609	4,830
E01022 133	OAKLEY 3	5439	4,449	6,955	954	4,733	25,125	20,429	17,491	2,122	5,373
E01022 160	SPRINGBANK 2	5916	5,310	8,122	5,890	6,843	6,080	2,897	32,358	5,513	2,563
E01022 164	SWINDON VILLAGE 2	6078	5,245	5,202	3,764	4,126	13,490	20,743	19,072	4,944	7,641

Indices of Deprivation 2019

Key

Index of Multiple Deprivation National Quintile

- Highest Deprivation
-
-
-
- Lowest Deprivation
- Ward Boundaries
- Borough Boundary



Map Key	LSOA NAME	WARD NAME
1	ALL SAINTS 1	All Saints
2	ALL SAINTS 2	All Saints
3	ALL SAINTS 3	All Saints
4	BATTLEDOWN 1	Battledown
5	BATTLEDOWN 2	Battledown
6	BATTLEDOWN 3	Battledown
7	BENHALL AND THE REDDINGS 1	Benhall and the Reddings
8	BENHALL AND THE REDDINGS 2	Benhall and the Reddings
9	BENHALL AND THE REDDINGS 3	Benhall and the Reddings
10	CHARLTON KINGS 1	Charlton Kings
11	CHARLTON KINGS 2	Charlton Kings
12	CHARLTON KINGS 3	Charlton Kings
13	CHARLTON KINGS 4	Charlton Kings
14	CHARLTON PARK 1	Charlton Park
15	CHARLTON PARK 2	Charlton Park
16	CHARLTON PARK 3	Charlton Park
17	COLLEGE 1	College
18	COLLEGE 2	College
19	COLLEGE 3	College
20	COLLEGE 4	College
21	HESTERS WAY 1	Hesters Way
22	HESTERS WAY 2	Hesters Way
23	HESTERS WAY 3	Hesters Way
24	HESTERS WAY 4	Hesters Way
25	LANSDOWN 1	Lansdown
26	LANSDOWN 2	Lansdown
27	LANSDOWN 3	Lansdown
28	LANSDOWN 4	Lansdown
29	LECKHAMPTON 1	Leckhampton
30	LECKHAMPTON 2	Leckhampton
31	LECKHAMPTON 3	Leckhampton
32	OAKLEY 1	Oakley
33	OAKLEY 2	Oakley
34	OAKLEY 3	Oakley
35	OAKLEY 4	Oakley
36	PARK 1	Park
37	PARK 2	Park
38	PARK 3	Park
39	PARK 4	Park
40	PITTVILLE 1	Pittville
41	PITTVILLE 2	Pittville
42	PITTVILLE 3	Pittville
43	PITTVILLE 4	Pittville
44	PRESTBURY 1	Prestbury
45	PRESTBURY 2	Prestbury
46	PRESTBURY 3	Prestbury
47	PRESTBURY 4	Prestbury
48	ST MARK'S 1	St. Mark's
49	ST MARK'S 2	St. Mark's
50	ST MARK'S 3	St. Mark's
51	ST MARK'S 4	St. Mark's
52	ST PAUL'S 1	St. Paul's
53	ST PAUL'S 2	St. Paul's
54	ST PAUL'S 3	St. Paul's
55	ST PAUL'S 4	St. Paul's
56	ST PETER'S 1	St. Peter's
57	ST PETER'S 2	St. Peter's
58	ST PETER'S 3	St. Peter's
59	ST PETER'S 4	St. Peter's
60	SPRINGBANK 1	Springbank
61	SPRINGBANK 2	Springbank
62	SPRINGBANK 3	Springbank
63	SPRINGBANK 4	Springbank
64	SWINDON VILLAGE 1	Swindon Village
65	SWINDON VILLAGE 2	Swindon Village
66	SWINDON VILLAGE 3	Swindon Village
67	SWINDON VILLAGE 4	Swindon Village
68	UP HATHERLEY 1	Up Hatherley
69	UP HATHERLEY 2	Up Hatherley
70	UP HATHERLEY 3	Up Hatherley
71	UP HATHERLEY 4	Up Hatherley
72	WARDEN HILL 1	Warden Hill
73	WARDEN HILL 2	Warden Hill
74	WARDEN HILL 3	Warden Hill
75	WARDEN HILL 4	Warden Hill