



The English Indices of Deprivation 2007

Northern Housing Consortium Briefing

Purpose of the Paper

Communities and Local Government (CLG) commissioned the Social Disadvantage Research Centre (SDRC) at the University of Oxford to update the Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004) for England. Following a public consultation, the new Indices of Deprivation 2007 were produced in late 2007.

The new Indices of Deprivation 2007 (IMD 2007) were produced following an extensive public consultation, an independent academic peer review and a significant programme of work on updating the 2004 Indices. Due to data being reported at consistent boundaries after the introduction of Super Output Areas, this is the first time comparisons can be made to the previous indices (produced in 2004). This offers the opportunity to compare how levels of deprivation have changed in the interim period and it is the purpose of this paper to show where in the north high and low levels of deprivation exist and where improvements have been made since 2004.

Local Authority Summaries

Summary measures of the IMD 2007 are presented at local authority district level as well as county council level. Each of the 32,482 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England has been assigned a score and rank for the IMD 2007; the seven domain indices; the sub-domains. An average of those LSOA scores is the population weighted average of the combined scores for the LSOAs in a local authority district. The methodological steps that were taken to create the IMD 2007 are described in the full IMD 2007 report.

Northern authorities have an average score in the IMD 2007 of 24.4. This compares with an English average of 18.9, meaning the north has greater levels of deprivation than the country as a whole. This average score equates to an average ranking of northern local authorities of 116th out of 354 English councils. Of the three northern regions, the North West features most heavily with Liverpool, Manchester and Knowsley all in top five most deprived authority areas. Table 1 shows the top ten most deprived districts in England which also includes Middlesbrough and Easington. It should be pointed out, however that although these authorities find themselves in the top ten, this is despite them all improving their IMD score and in some cases, their ranking.

In 2004, 50% of the twenty most deprived local authorities in the country were in the north. In 2007 this figure had fallen to 45%. Furthermore, the North's least deprived authority areas (Harrogate and Hambleton) lie in 310th and 305th places respectively out of 354 LAs.

Table 1: Top ten most deprived English local authorities

LA NAME	2004		2007		2004-2007 change	
	Average Score	Rank of Average Score	Average Score	Rank of Average Score	Score change	Rank change (-ve = deterioration)
Liverpool	48.16	2	46.97	1	-1.19	-1
Hackney	42.90	5	46.10	2	3.20	-3
Tower Hamlets	45.36	4	44.64	3	-0.71	-1
Manchester	47.42	3	44.50	4	-2.92	1
Knowsley	48.18	1	43.20	5	-4.98	4
Newham	39.33	11	42.95	6	3.63	-5
Easington	41.44	6	39.46	7	-1.98	1
Islington	40.74	8	38.96	8	-1.78	0
Middlesbrough	40.68	9	38.94	9	-1.74	0
Birmingham	36.07	16	38.67	10	2.60	-6

Notwithstanding this poorer than average score and ranking, northern authorities have been working towards tackling deprivation in their areas since the publication of the 2004 indices and have improved their positions. On average northern authorities have improved their IMD score by 0.72 since 2004. This equates to an average improvement in ranking of 6.7 places. In comparison, non-northern authorities' IMD score has deteriorated by 0.22 meaning they have moved up the deprivation table by 2.2 places on average.

Super Output Area Level Measures

The new Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD 2007) is a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level measure of multiple deprivation, and is made up of seven LSOA level domain indices.

Each of the 32,482 LSOAs in England has been assigned a score and rank for the IMD 2007. The weight given to each domain is shown in table 2 below. In the north there are 9,408 LSOAs (28.9% of the English total).

Table 2: Domain weightings

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

Some work has been done in each of the domains to tackle deprivation to varying degrees of success. The report will now take each domain in turn and compare how levels of deprivation in the North have changed since the publication of the ID 2004.

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

The purpose of this domain is to measure barriers to housing and key local services. The indicators are structured into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing, such as affordability.

Sub Domain: Wider Barriers

- Household overcrowding (Source: 2001 Census)
- LA level percentage of households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made, assigned to the constituent SOAs (Source: Communities and Local Government, 2005)
- Difficulty of Access to owner-occupation (Source: modelled estimates produced by Heriot-Watt University, 2005)

Northern authorities have clearly made great strides into tackling these issues in their areas. Although an average improvement in northern scores of 0.33 does not seem significant, this equates to an average improvement in ranking for northern LSOAs of 235 places and also compares favourably to the non-northern performance (average climb of 96 places).

As the report will go on to show, the Barriers to Housing Services is the one domain where the north is doing particularly well (only 4% of the most deprived LSOAs are northern). The North West LSOAs of Burnley and Pendle dominate the bottom of the deprivation scale and they are the least deprived, nationally. They have all improved their score and ranking but the change in scores and rankings for this domain of a number of LSOAs in Tynedale catches the eye. Five Tynedale LSOAs appear in the top ten for scores change (average 23.8).

Relatively speaking, some areas of Yorkshire and Humberside find themselves rather more deprived than others. Ryedale in particular has constituent LSOAs relatively deprived in terms of barriers to housing (62nd and 86th most deprived LSOAs).

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain

This domain focuses on deprivation with respect to the characteristics of the living environment. It comprises two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment which measures the quality of housing, and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents.

Sub-Domain: The 'indoors' living environment

- Social and private housing in poor condition (2003 – 2005 average, Source BRE and Communities and Local Government, modelled EHCS)
- Houses without central heating (Source: 2001 Census)

Sub-Domain: The 'outdoors' living environment

- Air quality (2005, Source: Geography Department at Staffordshire University and NAEI modelled at LSOA level)
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists (2003-2005 average, Source: DfT, STATS19 (Road Accident Data) smoothed to LSOA level)

Perhaps as a result of the air quality and road accident measures in the 'outdoors' living environment sub-domain, those LSOAs rated as most deprived for this domain are in large urban authorities. While Birmingham LSOAs dominate the most deprived end of the spectrum, northern LSOAs are also well represented here (53% of most deprived 100 LSOAs). In particular, Leeds, Liverpool and Hull LSOAs appear regularly in the top twenty most deprived LSOAs.

At the other end of the deprivation spectrum are more rural authorities and the north is not as well represented here. However, Castle Morpeth in particular and the City of Durham do have LSOAs represented.

Notwithstanding this relatively high level of deprivation in the north, inroads have been made to tackling the problem. In the East Riding of Yorkshire and Stockton-on-Tees, there are in each, two LSOAs where deprivation has fallen by amongst the highest levels in the country. Indeed, for the north as a whole, despite the average score increasing by 0.2, northern LSOAs' ranking has fallen by 36 places.

Income Deprivation Domain

The purpose of this domain is to capture the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area.

- Adults and children in Income Support Households (Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) 2005)
- Adults and children in Income-Based JSA Households (Source: DWP 2005)
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) Households (Source: DWP 2005)
- Adults and children in those Working Tax Credit households where there are children in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs (Source: HMRC 2005)
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit Households (who are not eligible for IS, Income-Based JSA, Pension Credit or Working Tax Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs (Source: HMRC 2005)
- National Asylum Support Service (NASS) supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both (Source: NASS 2006)

In addition, an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index were created. These two indices

represent the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households and the proportion of older people aged 60 and over living in income deprived households respectively.

Things are improving for people in the north in terms of their income. Generally, northern LSOAs moved down the deprivation rankings (improved) by an average of 651 places while those LSOAs outside the north were more deprived than in 2004 by 265 places.

Despite this improvement in the north, the three regions are still some way behind the other English regions on this domain. Northern authorities dominate the more deprived end of the scale (55% in most deprived 100 LSOAs) and hardly appear at the other extreme. North Western authorities in particular suffer from income deprivation. Without having multiple LSOAs showing high levels of deprivation, there are clearly pockets in a number of LA areas where income deprivation needs to be addressed.

Employment Deprivation Domain

This domain measures employment deprivation conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market.

- Recipients of Jobseekers Allowance (both contribution-based and income based): men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59 (Source: DWP 2005)
- Recipients of Incapacity Benefit: men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59 (Source: DWP 2005)
- Recipients of Severe Disablement Allowance: men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59 (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in the New Deal for the 18-24s who are not in receipt of JSA (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in the New Deal for 25+ who are not in receipt of JSA (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in the New Deal for Lone Parents (after initial interview) (Source: DWP 2005)

The improvement in the income domain is no surprise when one looks at the change in the employment domain. The initiatives taking place in the north to tackle worklessness are, it seems, reaping their rewards. Northern LSOAs improved their positions by on average 1,047 places on their 2004 positions.

Despite this positive direction of travel, northern LSOAs again dominate when it comes to the most deprived output areas. 84% of the 100 most deprived output areas are northern.

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

This domain measures rates of poor health, early mortality and disability in an area and covers the entire age range.

- Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) 2001 to 2005 (Source: ONS)
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (CIDR) 2005 (Source: DWP)

- Measures of acute morbidity, derived from Hospital Episode Statistics 2004 to 2005 (Source: Department of Health)
- The proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders based on prescribing, 2005 (Source: Prescribing Pricing Authority), Hospital Episode Statistics, 2004 to 2005 (Source: Department of Health) and Incapacity Benefit data, 2005 (Source: DWP)

There appears to be a real North/South divide in terms of the health deprivation domain. The most deprived 100 LSOAs in this domain are almost exclusively northern (only three are not). The average northern deprivation score is 0.54 but this compares with -0.22 for the rest of the country. Liverpool LSOAs feature heavily for health deprivation. Indeed, the North West as a whole suffers more than any other region in this domain.

This continued poor performance is despite northern output areas improving their ranking by an average of 778 places.

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

This domain captures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in a local area. The indicators are structured into two sub domains: one relating to education deprivation for children/young people in the area, and one relating to lack of skills and qualifications among a sub-set of the working age adult population.

Sub Domain: Children/young people

- Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 2 (2 year weighted average, 2004-2005, (Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF))
- Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 3 (2 year weighted average, 2004-2005), (Source: DCSF)
- Best of 8 average capped points score at Key Stage 4 (this includes results of GCSEs, GNVQs and other vocational equivalents) (2 year weighted average, 2004-2005, Source: DCSF)
- Proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above the age of 16, Source: HMRC Child Benefit (CB) data
- Secondary school absence rate (2 year average 2004-2005, Source: DCSF)
- Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering higher education (5 year average, 2001-2005, Source: Universities and Colleges Admission Service (UCAS), Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA))

Sub Domain: Skills

Proportions of working age adults (aged 25-54) in the area with no or low qualifications (Source: 2001 Census)

Sub Domain: Geographical Barriers

- Road distance to a GP surgery (Source: National Administrative Codes Service, 2005)

- Road distance to a general stores or supermarket (Source: MapInfo Ltd, 2005)
- Road distance to a primary school (Source: DCFS, 2004-05)
- Road distance to a Post Office or sub post office (Source: Post Office Ltd, 2005)

In terms of education, the north has 66% of the most deprived 100 LSOAs in the country. Furthermore, performance has deteriorated since 2004. On average, deprivation scores have increased by 0.3 in the north leading to an average ranking move of 204 places in the direction of more deprived.

Differing levels of deprivation can occur within authority boundaries. For instance, while places like Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Manchester have some of the most deprived northern output areas, they also have amongst the least deprived areas.

Crime Domain

This domain measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime types, representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

- Burglary (4 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) level)
- Theft (5 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level)
- Criminal damage (10 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level)
- Violence (14 recorded crime offence types including Robbery, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level).

Half of the most deprived output areas in the country on the crime domain are within northern authorities. Bearing in mind the north only contains 28.9% of English output areas, then this result represents a high northern concentration in terms of the most deprived areas.

While northern scores have increased very slightly, northern output areas have climbed the deprivation rankings by an average of 485 places. There has been a marked increase in the recording of the above crimes in Yorkshire and Humberside, Humberside in particular. The reported deprivation levels in Kingston-upon-Hull, North East Lincolnshire and North Lincolnshire and their rankings for crime have increased quite significantly since 2004, therefore. The unusually high concentration of Humberside LSOAs at the most deprived end of the rankings could well be due to a change in Humberside Police's priorities since 2004, however.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is clear from the publication of the IMD 2007 that the north is some way behind the rest of the country in terms of the presence of deprivation in our area particularly in areas such as health, income and

employment. There are signs, however that initiatives designed to tackle these issues are starting to take effect and the direction of travel on the Barriers to Housing Services domain in particular is very encouraging.

The way the deprivation domains are defined and the data sources employed to allocate scores and rankings can lead to an artificially high deprivation score in some cases. Relying on the recorded crime for the crime domain assumes police force priorities remain constant over time. This is not necessarily the case, of course and can prove problematic when embarking on a comparative work such as this one.

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Useful links

Indices of Deprivation 2007 (CLG)

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/deprivation07/>