Indices of Deprivation 2007 – Bristol Summary

Introduction

The Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID 2007) use a group of statistical indicators to rank the 32,482 Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs)[i] in England in terms of aspects of their deprivation.

Over 30 such indicators are combined to produce an overall **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)**. Subsets of these indicators are also used to rank areas within seven different "**domains**" of deprivation: Income; Employment; Health Deprivation and Disability; Education, Skills and Training; Barriers to Housing and Services; Crime; and Living Environment. In addition, there are "**sub domains**" within some of these domains.

Annex A is a table of the components of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 summarising the domains, sub-domains and indicators. Most of the indicators feeding into the domains use data from 2005 and population data for the same year is used to calculate rates.

Apart from some minor changes due to updating of obsolete indicators, the methodology of the calculation of ID 2007 is the same as those released in 2004 (ID 2004). Hence, the ID 2007 are directly comparable with the ID 2004.

Most changes in rankings between 2004 and 2007 are therefore likely to reflect real relative change between the two time periods although some differences will be caused by the substitution of new indicators, particularly in the Income Deprivation domain.

Note that changes in rankings reflect relative rather than absolute change so that, for example, deprivation may have lessened in an area where a ranking is worse than in 2004 because other areas have improved at a faster rate.

Multiple Deprivation in Bristol

There are 252 LSOAs in the City of Bristol Unitary Authority area. According to the IMD, 71 of these areas are among the most deprived 20% nationally, 2 more than in 2004. They are home to about 116,000 people. 25 of Bristol's 35 wards contain at least one of these areas.

39 of these 71 areas are within the most deprived 10% nationally, 4 more than in 2004. These are split among 17 wards. This is by far the highest number of deprived areas among South West local authorities and represents about 65,000 people.

The overall pattern of multiple deprivation in Bristol for ID 2007 is shown in the first map in Annex B. The second map in this Annex shows the pattern for IMD for the earlier ID 2004.

Of the 39 Bristol LSOAs among the most deprived 10% in England, about half (19) are in the most deprived 5% nationally, with 4 in the most deprived 1%. These 4 LSOAs are in 4 different wards: Filwood, Lawrence Hill, Southmead and Whitchurch Park. Annex C illustrates the location and degree of deprivation in the 71 most deprived LSOAs in Bristol.

Local Authority Summaries

In addition to the Indices, Communities and Local Government have produced six local authority summaries[ii] of the data which give rankings of deprivation for all 354 English district and unitary authorities. Bristol is in the top 50 of three of these rankings: scale of employment deprivation (ranked 10th); scale of income deprivation (ranked 15th); and local concentration of deprivation (ranked 38th). Bristol is also in the top 20% for the other three rankings.

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[i] Super Output Areas (SOAs) were developed to provide geographies that are of approximately consistent size across the country, and whose boundaries would not change over time. Each Lower Layer SOA has a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500, and they are constrained by the boundaries of the wards used for 2001 Census outputs.

[ii] The six local authority summaries are: Average IMD score; Average IMD rank; Extent of deprivation; Local concentration of deprivation; Scale of income deprivation; and Scale of employment deprivation.

Bristol's Deprivation by Domain

The domains within which deprivation is most prevalent in the city of Bristol can be highlighted by which have the highest number of Super Output Areas within the most deprived 10% or 20% nationally. The table below gives details:

No. of Bristol LSOAs (out of 252) in:	IMD	DOMAINS						
		Income	Employment	Health & Disability	Education, Skills & Training	Barriers to Housing & Services	Crime	Living Environment
Most deprived 10% (England)	39	30	25	26	61	11	98	12
Change 04-07	+4	-2	-1	+11	-1	+7	-6	-6
Most deprived 20% (England)	71	59	55	67	88	52	157	50
Change 04-07	+2	-3	+3	+15	-3	+29	-14	-20

The most prevalent forms of deprivation in Bristol relate to crime and education, skills and training. In the first of these, over a third of Bristol's Super Output Areas are among the most deprived 10% in England, while in the education domain this is true of almost a quarter. In the income, employment and health domains this is true for about 10% of areas, indicating significant pockets of these types of deprivation.

The sub domains of income, education, barriers and the living environment give further indications of the type of deprivation most affecting Bristol:

No. of Bristol LSOAs (out of 252) in:	SUB DOMAINS							
	Income Affecting Children	Income Affecting Older People	Education: Children & Young People	Education: Skills	Geographic Barriers to Housing & Services	Wider Barriers to Housing & Services	Indoors Living Environment	Outdoors Living Environment
Most deprived 10% (England)	39	28	82	28	1	45	7	27
Change 04-07	-1	+1	+4	+0	+1	+35	-6	-11
Most deprived 20% (England)	68	57	111	63	6	221	37	78
Change 04-07	-3	+0	-6	+0	+1	+82	-37	-11

The education sub domains indicate that lack of achievement among children contributes much more to education, skills & training deprivation in Bristol than lack of qualifications among adults. However, the latter is also highlighted as a significant problem, similar to, for example, health or employment deprivation.

The income sub domains indicate that income deprivation in Bristol tends to affect children more than older people while the living environment sub domains illustrate that air quality problems and road accidents affect more of Bristol than poor condition housing. There are also areas with significant barriers to access to housing illustrated by the wider barriers sub domain.

Annex D includes maps of Bristol showing the location of deprivation in each domain and sub domain.

Annex A – Indices of Deprivation: Domains, Sub-Domains and Indicators

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007		
Domains	**Sub-Domains**	**Indicators**
Income Deprivation (22.5% of IMD)	**Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index** **Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index** (Two age based summaries of all six indicators)	Adults and children in • Income Support Households[1] • Income-Based JSA Households[1] • Pension Credit (Guarantee) Households[1] • Low income Working Tax Credit households[2] • Low income Child Tax Credit Households[2] and • National Asylum Support Service (NASS) supported asylum seekers[3]
Employment Deprivation (22.5% of IMD)		• Working age recipients of Jobseekers Allowance[1] • Working age recipients of Incapacity Benefit[1] • Working age recipients of Severe Disablement Allowance[1] • Participants in the New Deal for the 18-24s not in receipt of JSA[1] • Participants in the New Deal for 25+ not in receipt of JSA[1] • Participants in the New Deal for Lone Parents[1]
Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5% of IMD)		• Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)[4] • Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (CIDR)[1] • Measures of acute morbidity, derived from Hospital Episode Statistics[5] • Proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders[1,5,6]
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5% of IMD)	**Children/young people**	• Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 2 [7] • Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 3 [7] • Best of 8 average capped points score at Key Stage 4 [7] • Proportion of 16 plus not staying on in school or non-advanced education[1] • Secondary school absence rate[7] • Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering higher education [8,9]
	Skills	• Proportions of adults aged 25-54 with no or low qualifications[10]
Barriers to Housing and Services (9.33% of IMD)	**Wider Barriers**	• Household overcrowding[10] • Percentage of homeless households[11] • Difficulty of Access to owner-occupation[12]
	Sub Domain: Geographical Barriers	• Road distance to a GP surgery[13] • Road distance to a general store or supermarket[14] • Road distance to a primary school[7] • Road distance to a Post Office or sub post office[15]
Crime (9.33% of IMD)		• Burglary (4 recorded crime offence types)[16] • Theft (5 recorded crime offence types) [16] • Criminal damage (10 recorded crime offence types) [16] • Violence (14 recorded crime offence types inc. robbery) [16]
Living Environment Deprivation (9.33% of IMD)	**The 'indoors' living environment**	• Social and private housing in poor condition[11,17] • Houses without central heating[10]
	The 'outdoors' living environment	• Air quality[18,19] • Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists[20]

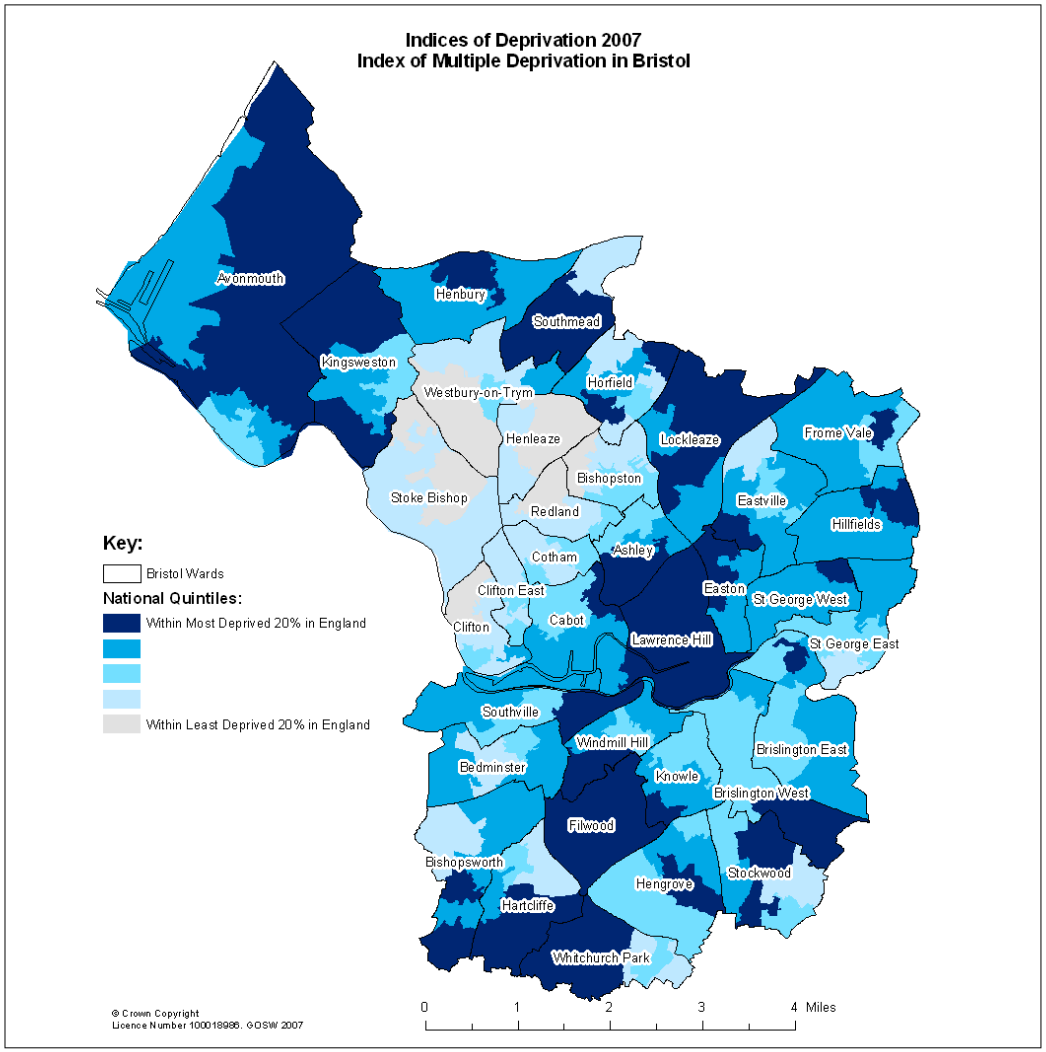
Sources:

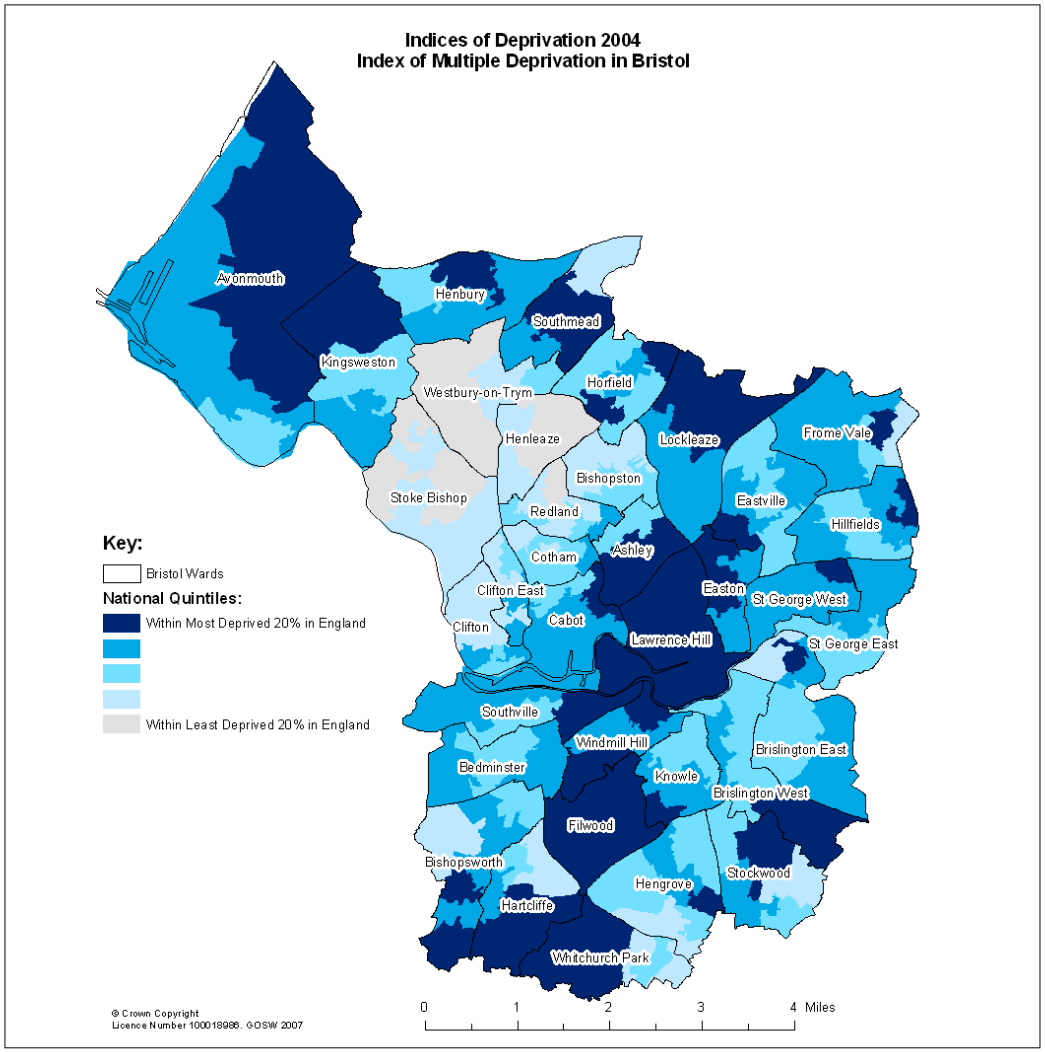
1. DWP (Department for Work & Pensions).
2. HMRC (HM Revenue & Customs).
3. NASS (National Asylum Support Service)
4. ONS (Office of National Statistics).
5. Department of Health.
6. Prescribing Pricing Authority
7. DCSF (Dept for Children Schools & Families).
8. UCAS (Universities & Colleges Admission Service).
9. HESA (Higher Education Statistics Agency).
10. 2001 Census (ONS)
11. CLG (Communities & Local Government).
12. Heriot-Watt University.
13. National Admin. Codes Service
14. MapInfo Ltd
15. Post Office Ltd.
16. Police Force Data.
17. BRE (Building Research Establishment).
18. Staffordshire University.
19. NAEI (National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory).
20. DfT (Department for Transport)

Further Information about Indicators:

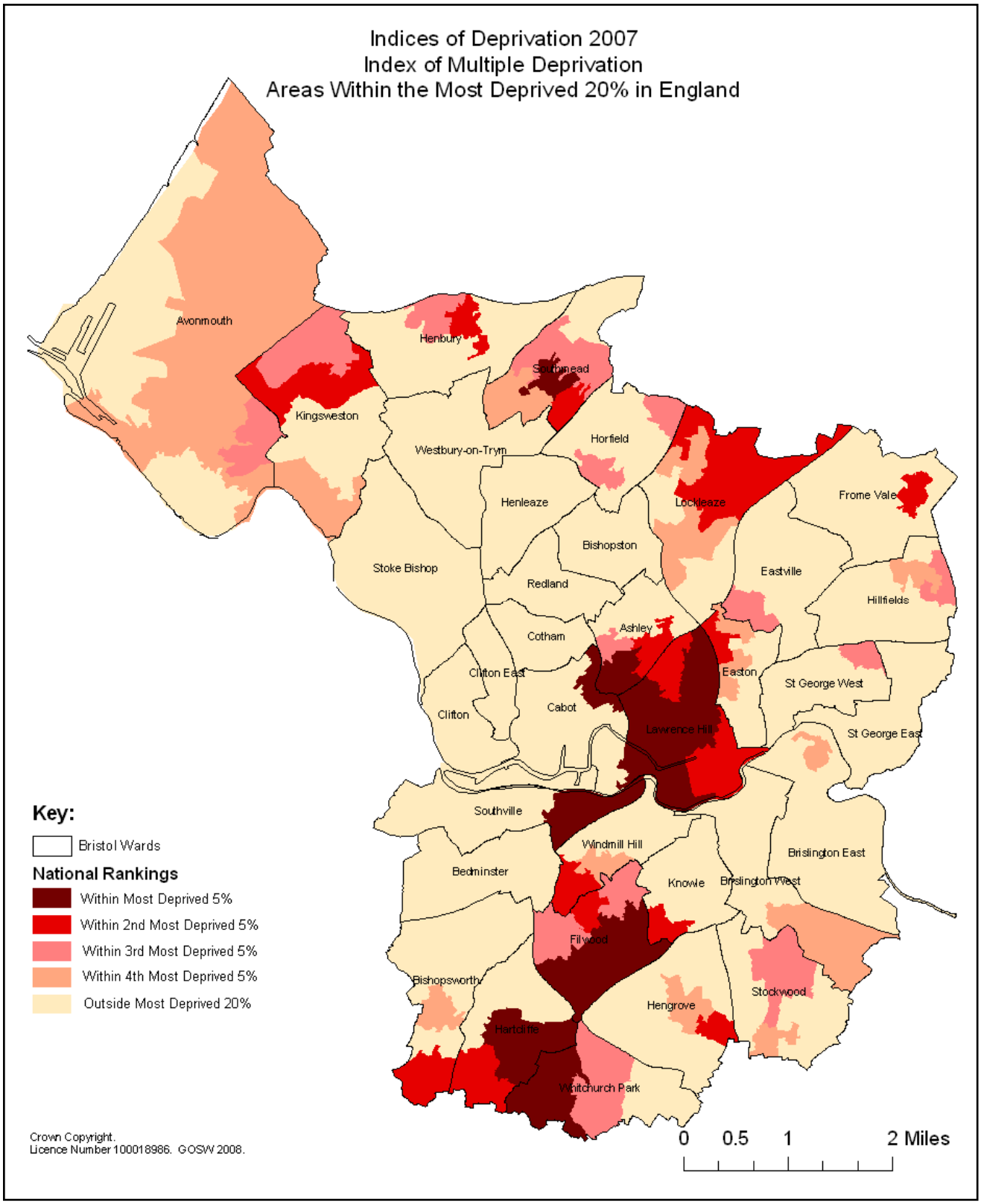
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/576659

Annex B: Maps of Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) in Bristol LSOAs for ID 2007 and ID 2004



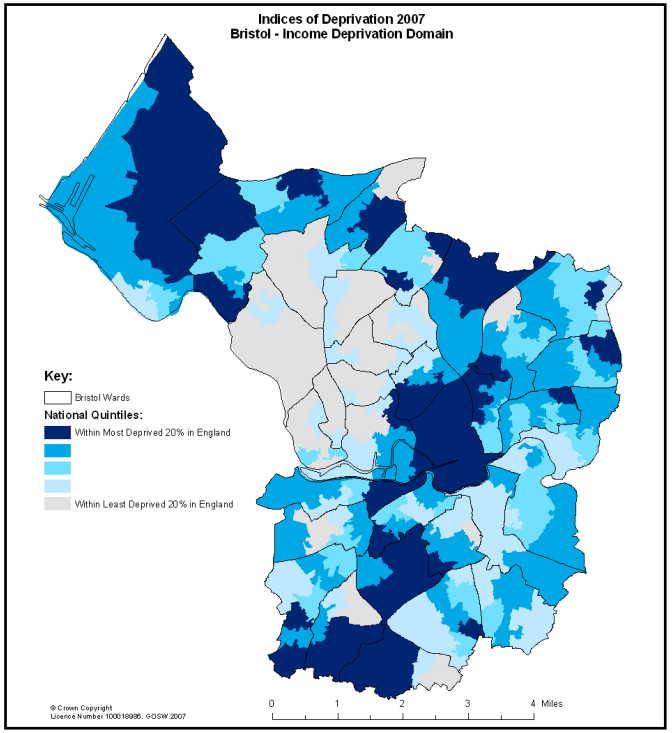


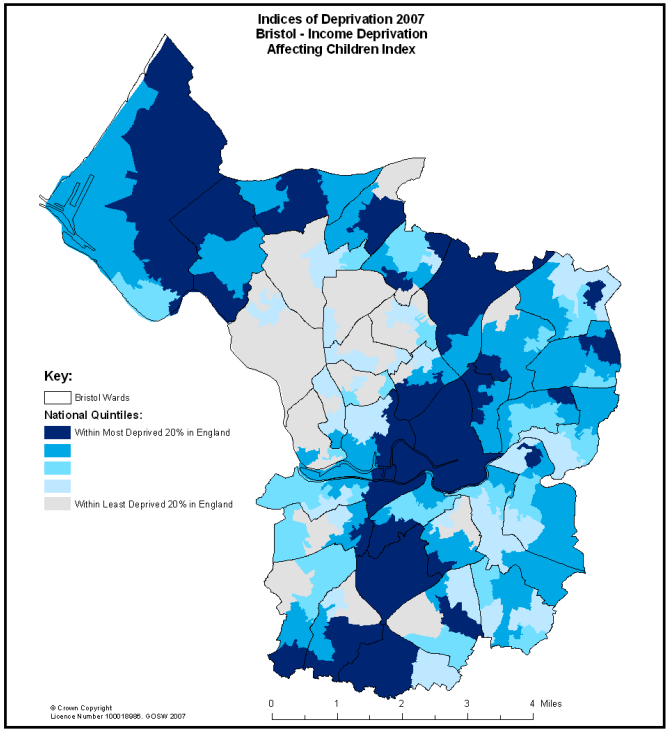
Annex C: Map of Bristol's Most Deprived Areas (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007)

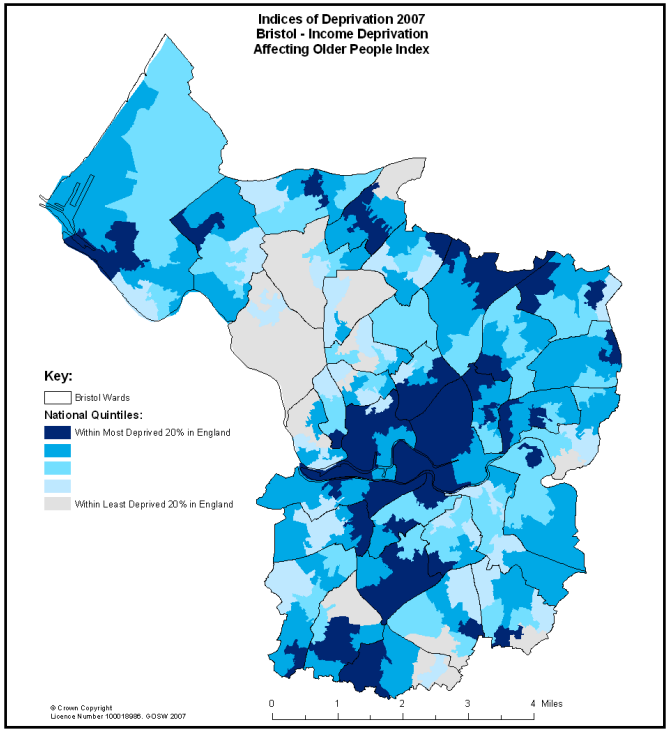


Annex D: Deprivation by Domain and Sub Domain

Income Domains and Sub Domains







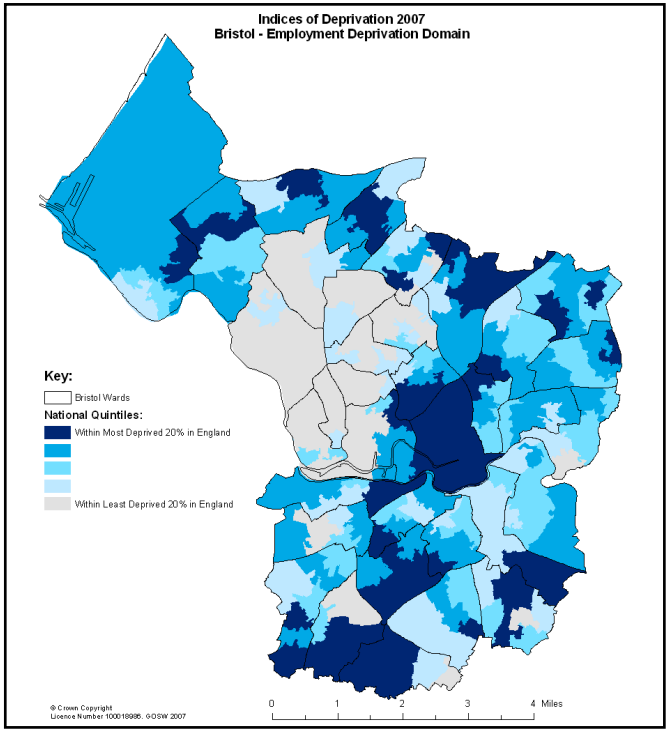
Income Domain Indicators:

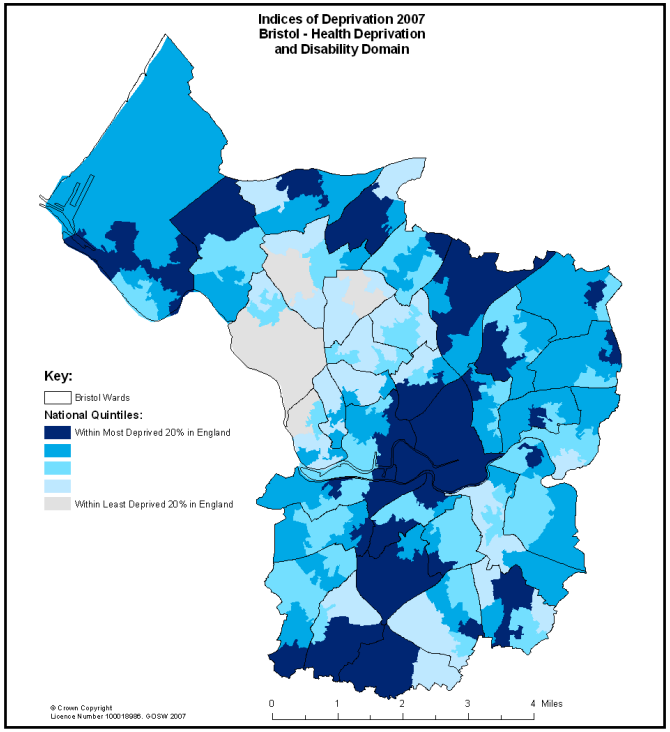
Adults and children in households receiving income-based benefits.

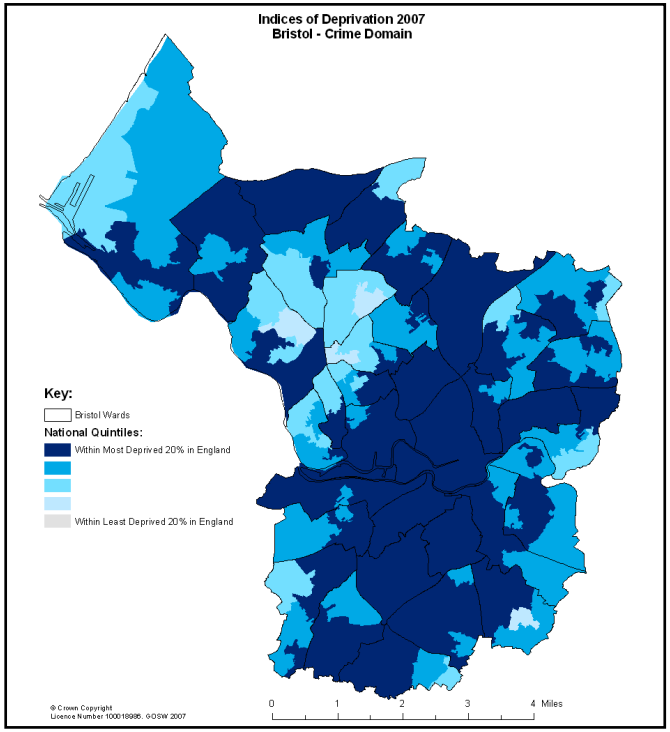
Sub domains Indicators:

Children and older people receiving income-based benefits.

Employment, Health and Crime Domains







Employment Domain Indicators:

Unemployment & Incapacity benefit recipients & participants in “New Deals”.

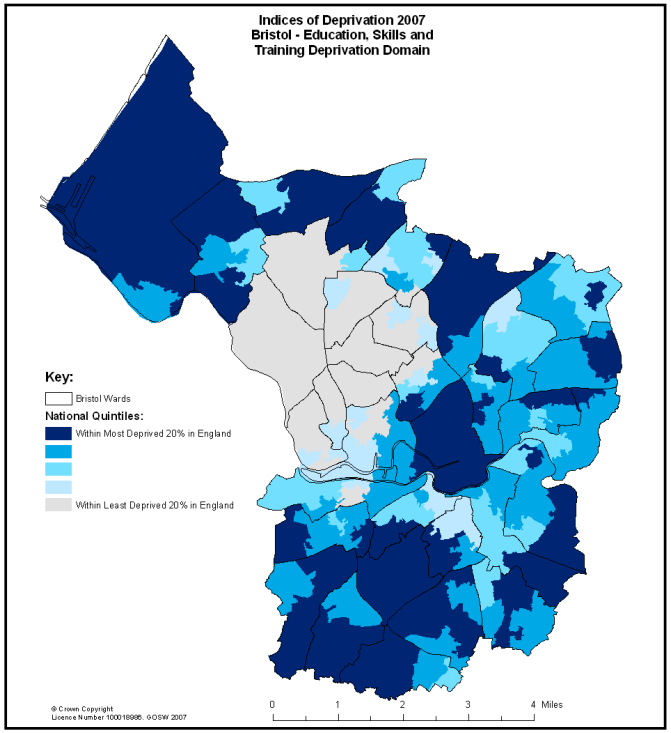
Health Domain Indicators:

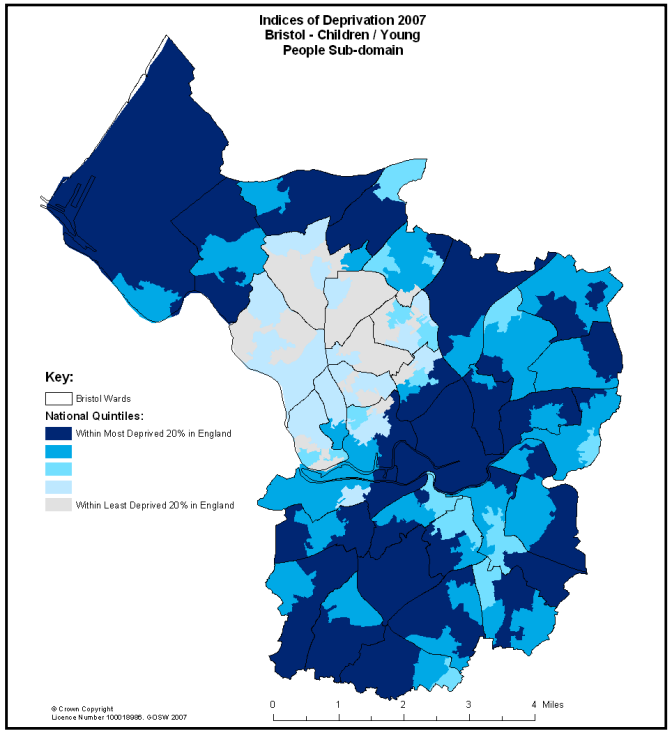
Measures of illness & disability, mental health problems and hospital admissions.

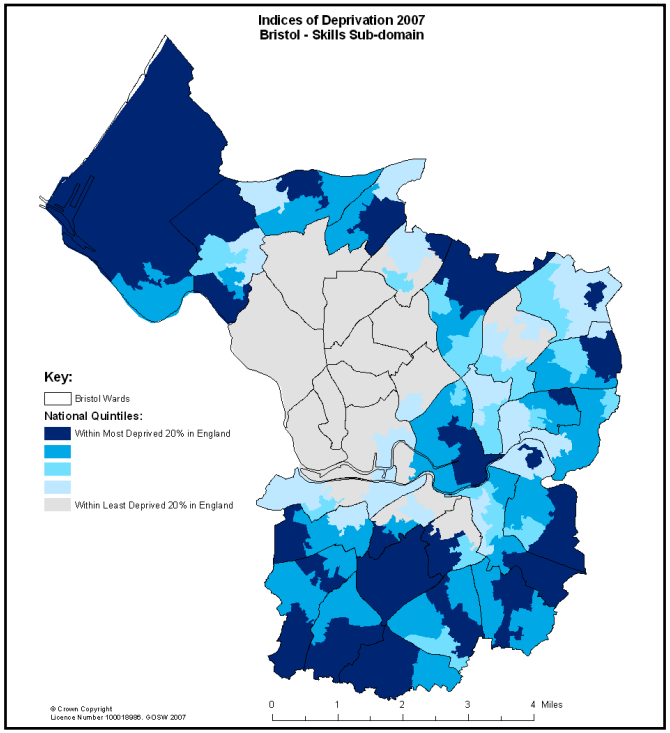
Crime Domain Indicators:

Crime rates for burglary, violence, theft and criminal damage.

Education, Skills & Training Domain & Sub Domains







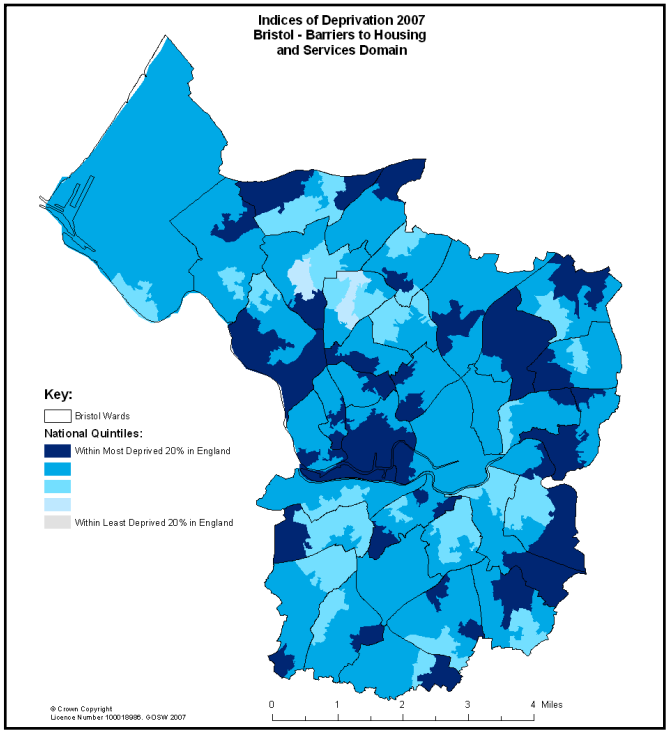
Education Domain Indicators:

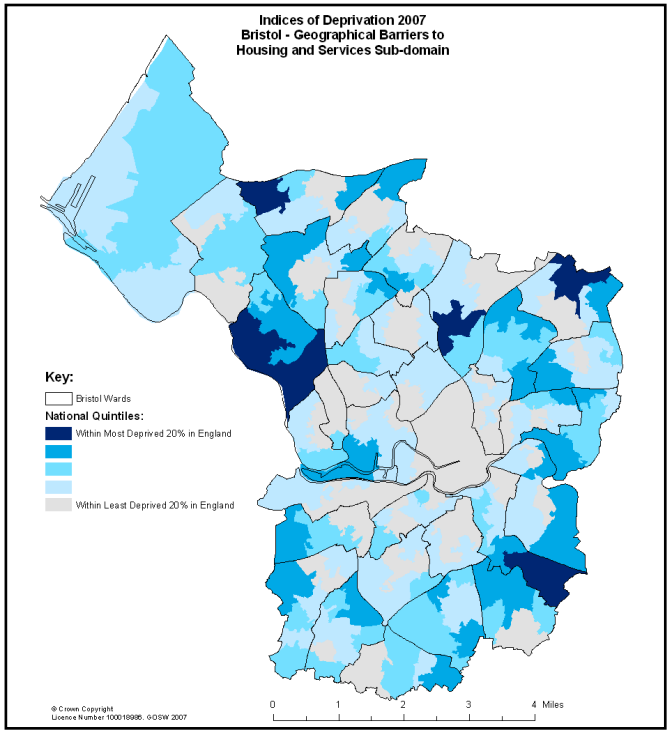
Performance at Key Stages 2,3 & 4, number staying on at school and numbers entering higher education, school absenteeism and proportion of people with no or low qualifications.

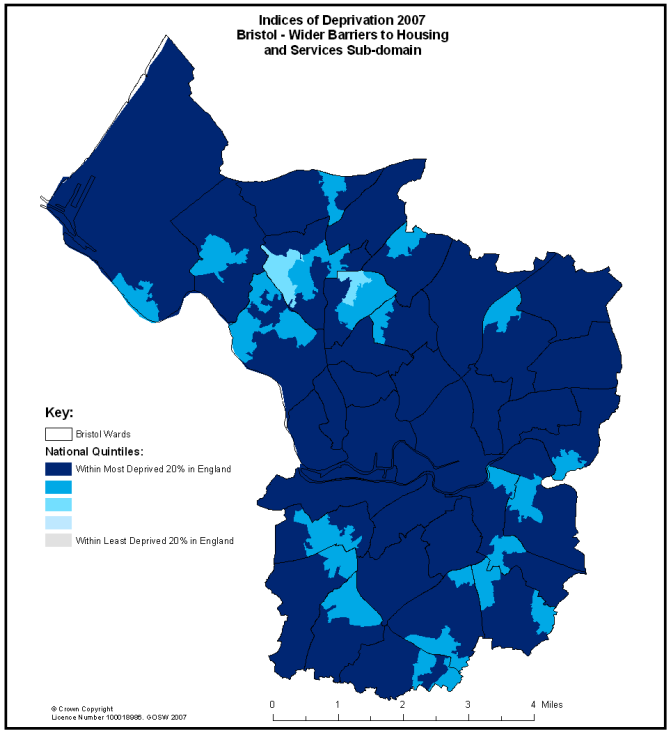
Sub domain Indicators:

The Children & Young People sub domain is made up of all indicators except the one relating to qualifications, which is the single indicator in the Skills sub domain.

Barriers to Housing & Services Domain & Sub Domains







Barriers Domain Indicators:

Road distance to a GP, supermarket or convenience store, primary school and post office, overcrowding, difficulty of access to owner-occupation and homelessness.

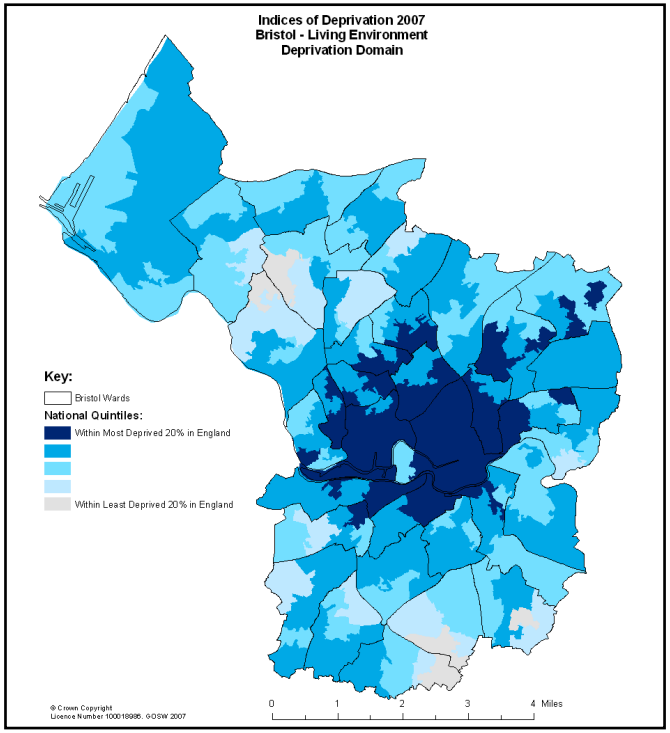
Geographical barriers sub domain indicators:

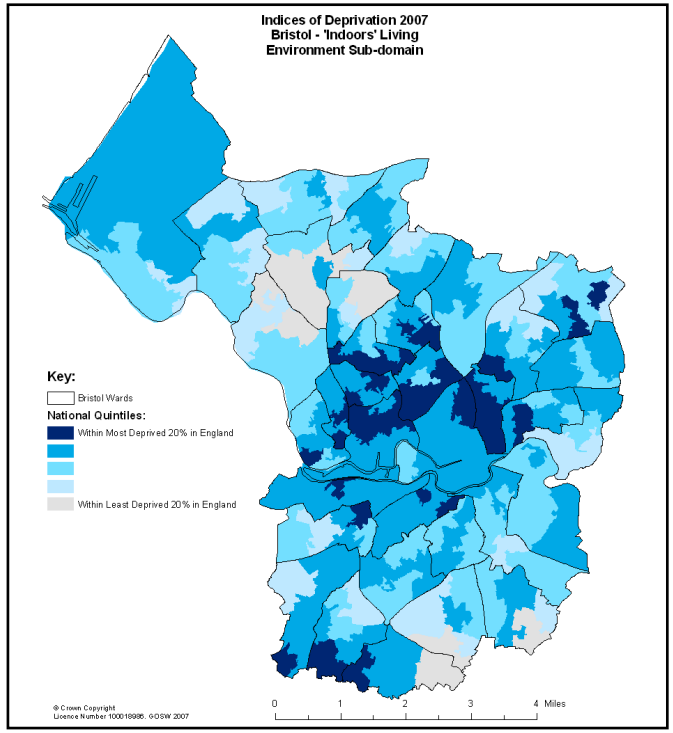
Only the road distance indicators.

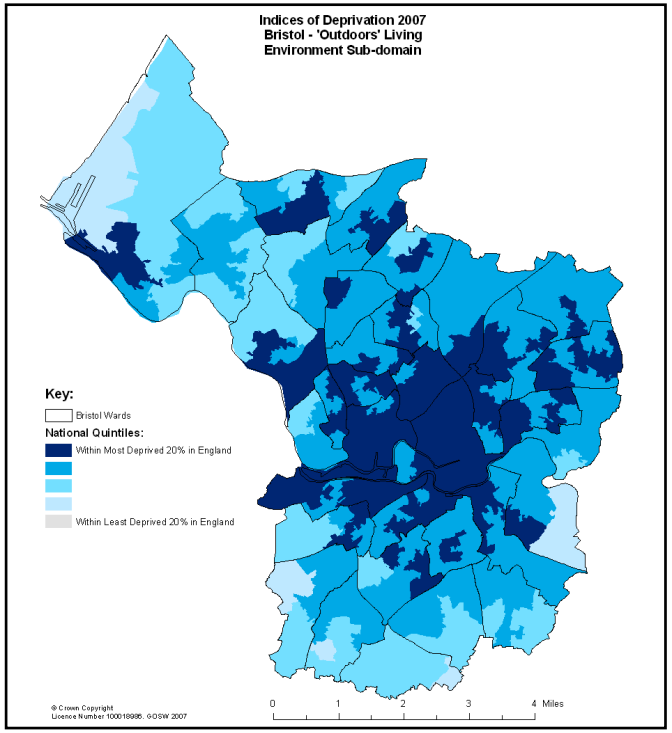
Wider barriers sub domain indicators:

Overcrowding, access to owner-occupation and homelessness.

Living Environment Domain & Sub Domains







Living Environment Domain Indicators:

Social and private housing in poor condition, houses without central heating, air quality and road accidents to pedestrians and cyclists.

Indoors Living Environment sub domain indicators:

Those relating to housing in poor condition and without central heating.

Outdoors Living Environment sub domain indicators:

Air quality and road accidents.