Indices of Deprivation 2007 – Gloucestershire 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 Gloucestershire

There are 367 LSOAs in Gloucestershire, split between the county's 6 districts. According to the IMD 2007, 28 of these LSOAs are among the most deprived 20% nationally, 6 more than in 2004. They are home to overt 42,000 people. Nearly all of these areas are in the districts of Gloucester (18 LSOAs) or Cheltenham (9 LSOAs), with only 1 other in Tewkesbury.

7 of these 28 areas are also within the most deprived 10% nationally, 1 more than in 2004. All of these areas are in Gloucester (5 LSOAs) or Cheltenham (2 LSOAs). These areas represent around 11,000 people.

The overall pattern of multiple deprivation in Gloucestershire 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.

Three Gloucestershire LSOAs are within the most deprived 5% nationally. These are in Podsmead ward and Matson & Robinswood ward in Gloucester and St Paul's ward in Cheltenham. Annex C illustrates the location of and degree of deprivation in the most deprived LSOAs in Gloucester and Cheltenham.

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 149 English county and unitary authorities (Isles of Scilly is included with Cornwall). A similar set of summaries gives rankings for all 354 English district and unitary authorities.

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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.

In the county and unitary summaries, Gloucestershire is not ranked in the most deprived 25 for any summary. However, the county is ranked in the most deprived 50 for two of these summaries: scale of employment deprivation (ranked 36th); and scale of income deprivation (ranked 42nd).

In the district and unitary summaries, none of Gloucestershire's districts appear in the most deprived 50 of any rankings, and only Gloucester appears in the most deprived 100: in extent of deprivation (ranked 96th); and local concentration of deprivation (ranked 99th).

Gloucestershire's Deprivation by Domain

The domains within which deprivation is most prevalent in Gloucestershire's districts can be highlighted by which have the highest number of LSOAs within the most deprived 10% or 20% nationally.

The table below gives details, as well as showing changes from the earlier ID 2004:

County and Districts (total no. of LSOAs shown below)	IMD	**DOMAINS**						
		Income	Employment	Health & Disability	Education, Skills & Training	Barriers to Housing & Services	Crime	Living Environment
	No. of LSOAs in most deprived 10% in England (change 04-07 shown below):							
Glos County (367)	7 +1	9 +1	9 +3	6 +2	12 +0	31 +0	20 +9	15 +7
Cheltenham (75)	2 +1	4 +0	4 +4	1 +1	4 -1	0 +0	7 +1	3 +0
Cotswold (51)	0 +0	0 +0	0 +0	0 +0	0 +0	17 +3	0 +0	0 +0
Forest of Dean (50)	0 +0	0 +0	0 +0	0 +0	2 +1	7 -4	0 +0	0 +0
Gloucester (74)	5 +0	5 +1	5 -1	5 +1	6 +0	0 +0	12 +7	12 +7
Stroud (69)	0 +0	0 +0	0 +0	0 +0	0 +0	2 +1	1 +1	0 +0
Tewkesbury (48)	0 +0	0 +0	0 +0	0 +0	0 +0	5 +0	0 +0	0 +0
	No. of LSOAs in most deprived 20% in England (change 04-07 shown below):							
Glos County (367)	28 +6	29 -2	24 +5	15 +4	38 -1	74 +20	48 +18	36 +12
Cheltenham (75)	9 +2	10 +1	10 +4	4 +2	10 -2	6 +5	16 +3	13 +3
Cotswold (51)	0 +0	1 +1	1 +1	0 +0	0 +0	22 +2	0 +0	1 +1
Forest of Dean (50)	0 +0	2 +2	0 +0	0 +0	4 -2	15 -2	1 +0	0 +0
Gloucester (74)	18 +3	13 -5	12 +0	11 +2	17 +2	8 +5	27 +12	19 +6
Stroud (69)	0 +0	1 +0	0 +0	0 +0	4 +1	11 +7	2 +1	1 +1
Tewkesbury (48)	1 +1	2 -1	1 +0	0 +0	3 +0	12 +3	2 +2	2 +1

The most prevalent forms of deprivation in Gloucestershire relate to barriers to housing and services, crime and the living environment. In every domain except one, all or most of the deprived LSOAs are in Cheltenham or Gloucester, the exception is the barriers domain, where deprivation affects more rural areas

The most notable difference between 2004 and 2007 for Gloucestershire is in the crime domain, where almost twice as many LSOAs are now within the most deprived 10% in England.

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

County and Districts (total no. of LSOAs shown below)	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
	No. of LSOAs in most deprived 10% in England (change 04-07 shown below):							
Glos County (367)	8 +2	6 -2	11 -5	16 +0	68 -2	0 +0	25 +9	1 +1
Cheltenham (75)	5 +1	2 +0	4 -3	6 +0	0 +0	0 +0	6 +2	0 +0
Cotswold (51)	0 +0	0 -1	0 +0	0 +0	21 -1	0 +0	2 +2	0 +0
Forest of Dean (50)	0 +0	0 +0	1 +1	3 +0	18 +1	0 +0	0 +0	0 +0
Gloucester (74)	3 +1	4 -1	6 -3	5 +0	1 +1	0 +0	14 +3	1 +1
Stroud (69)	0 +0	0 +0	0 +0	1 +0	14 -3	0 +0	1 +1	0 +0
Tewkesbury (48)	0 +0	0 +0	0 +0	1 +0	14 +0	0 +0	2 +1	0 +0
	No. of LSOAs in most deprived 20% in England (change 04-07 shown below):							
Glos County (367)	20 -5	15 +0	31 -3	43 +0	120 +3	13 +11	62 +26	11 +6
Cheltenham (75)	9 +1	5 +0	8 -3	11 +0	10 +5	10 +9	16 +2	3 -1
Cotswold (51)	0 +0	1 +0	0 +0	1 +0	26 -3	0 +0	8 +7	0 +0
Forest of Dean (50)	0 +0	0 -1	4 +0	10 +0	25 -1	0 +0	6 +6	0 +0
Gloucester (74)	9 -3	14 +1	18 +0	13 +0	10 +3	3 +2	22 +4	8 +7
Stroud (69)	0 -1	0 +0	0 +0	4 +0	26 -3	0 +0	3 +2	0 +0
Tewkesbury (48)	2 -2	1 +0	1 +0	4 +0	23 +2	0 +0	7 +5	0 +0

The barriers sub-domains suggest that geographical barriers are much more prominent in Gloucestershire than other, housing related, barriers. The living environment sub-domains indicate that this type of deprivation in Gloucestershire is almost completely due to the condition of housing, particularly in Gloucester and Cheltenham.

The other sub-domains suggest that lack of qualifications among adults contributes slightly more to education and skills deprivation in Gloucestershire than lack of achievement among children and that income deprivation has a slightly greater impact on children and young people than on older people.

Annex D includes maps of Gloucestershire 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]

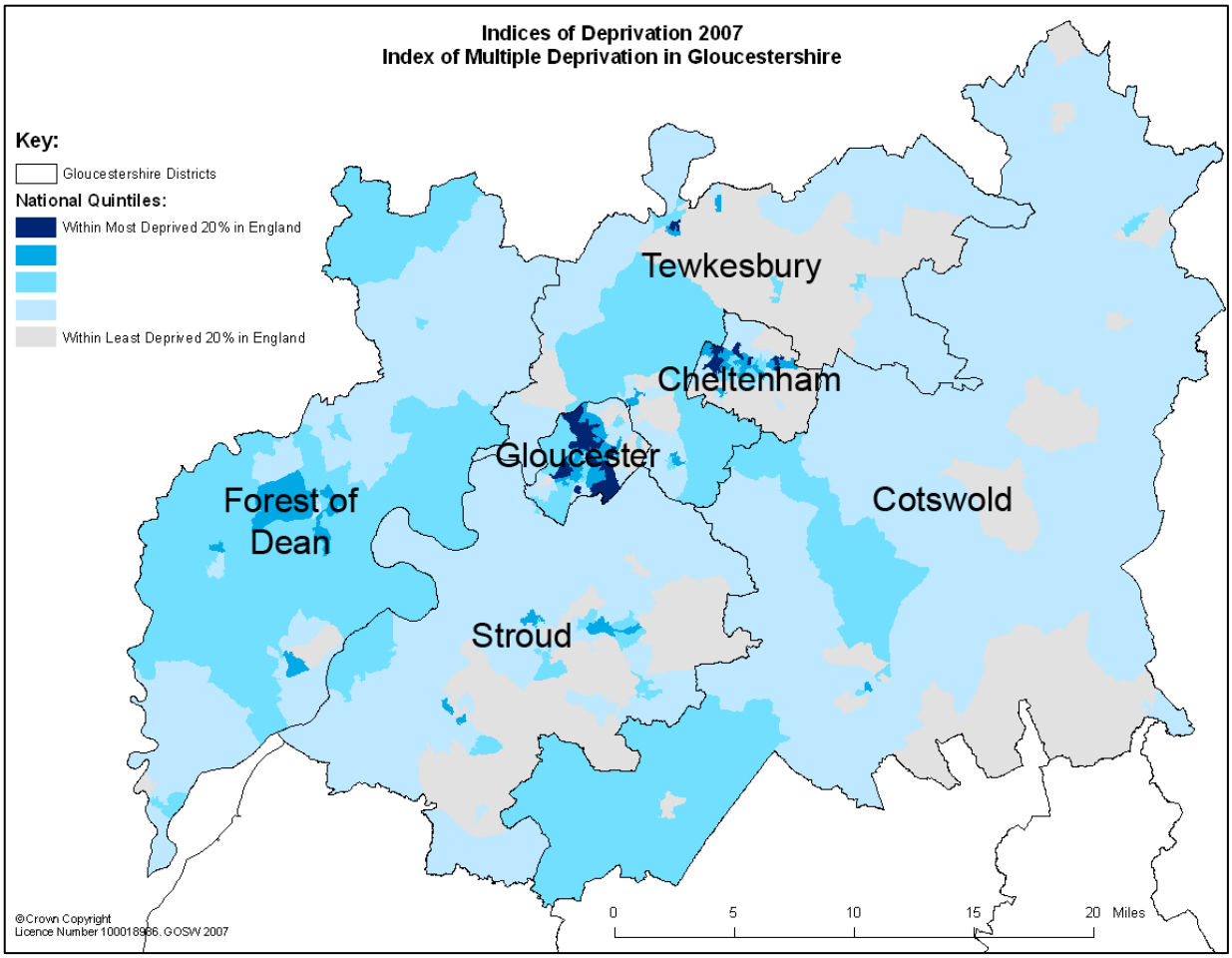
Sources:

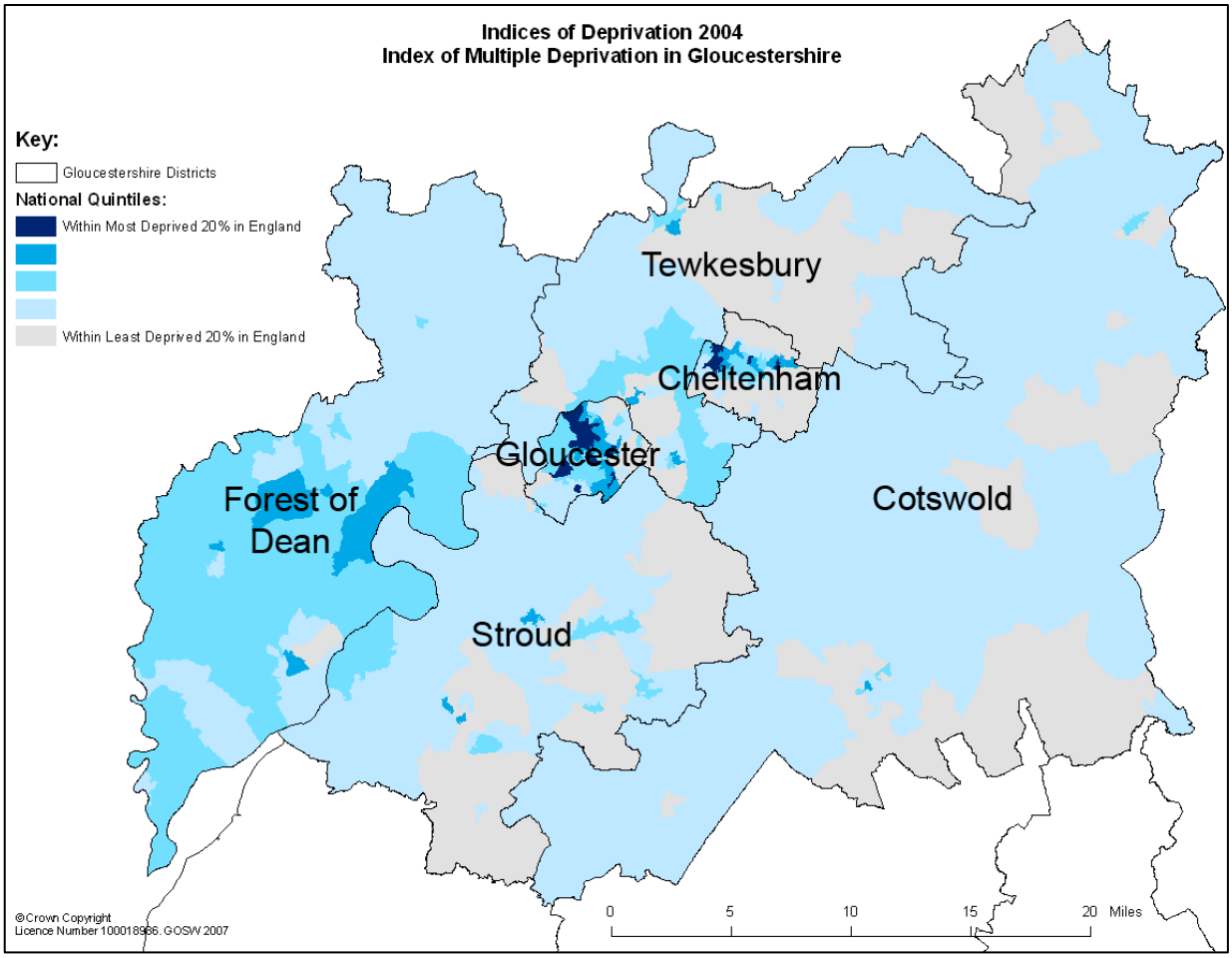
1. DWP (Department for Work & Pensions).
2. HMRC (HM Revenue & Customs).
3. NASS (National Asylum Support Service)
4. ONS (Office of National Statistics).
5. Department of Health.
6. Prescribing Pricing Authority
7. DCSF (Dept for Children Schools & Families).
8. UCAS (Universities & Colleges Admission 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:

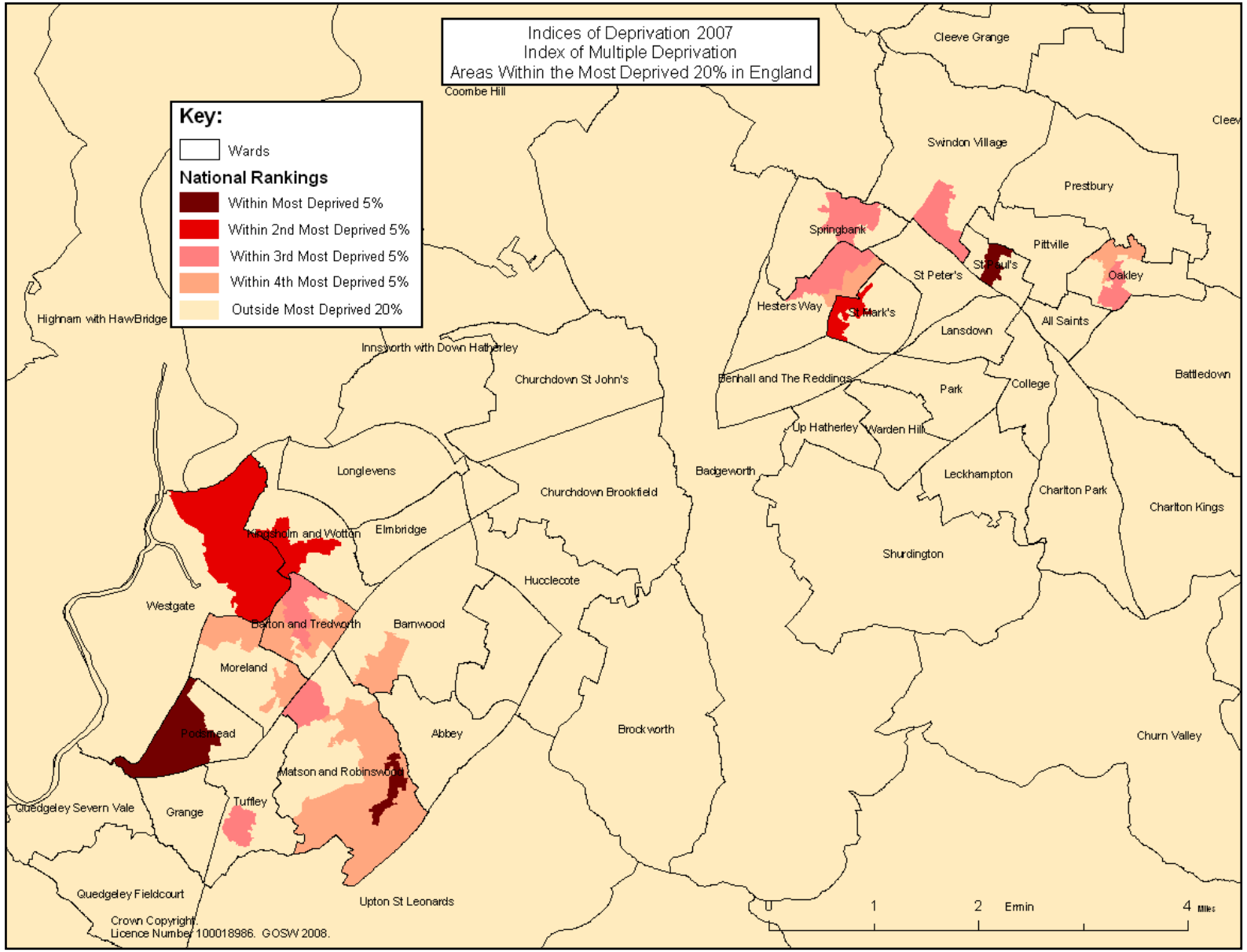
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/576659

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



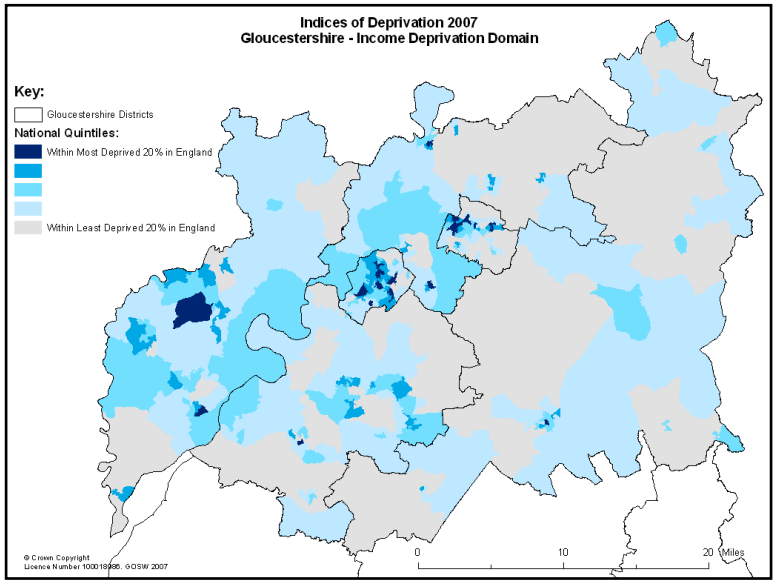


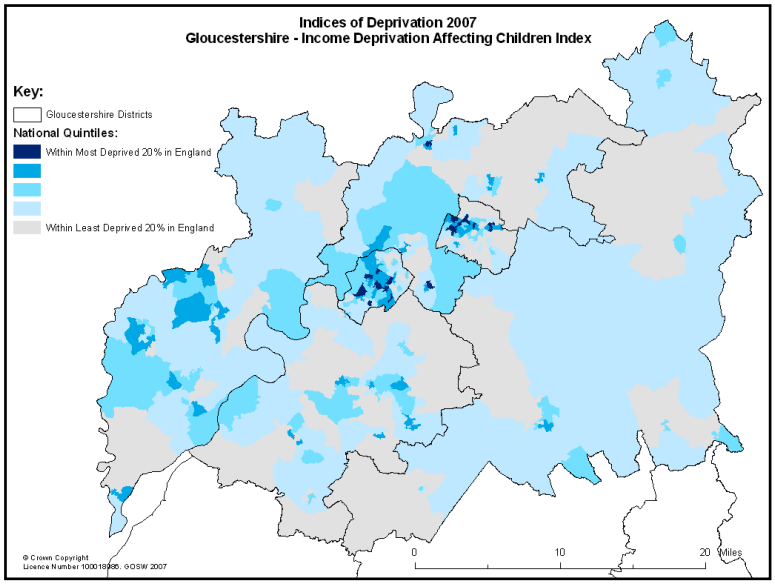
Annex C: Map of the Most Deprived Areas in Gloucester and Cheltenham (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007)

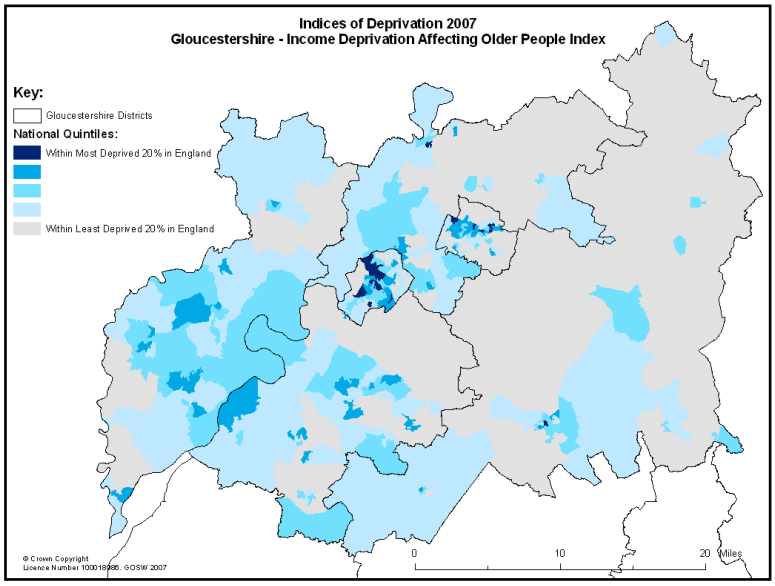


Annex D: Deprivation by Domain and Sub Domain

Income Domains and Sub Domains







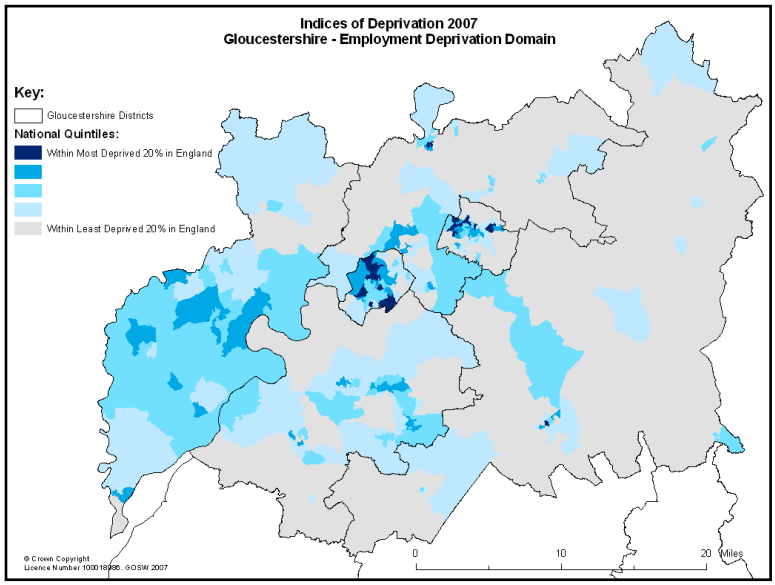
Income Domain Indicators:

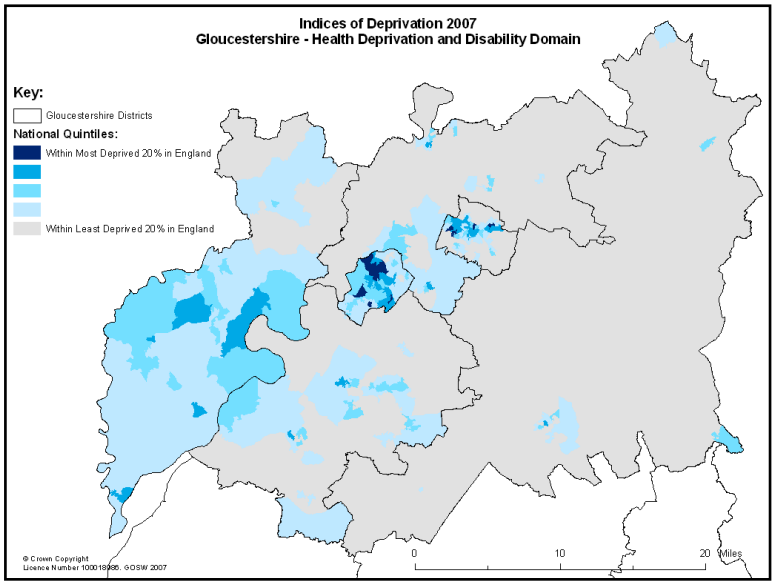
Adults and children in households receiving income-based benefits.

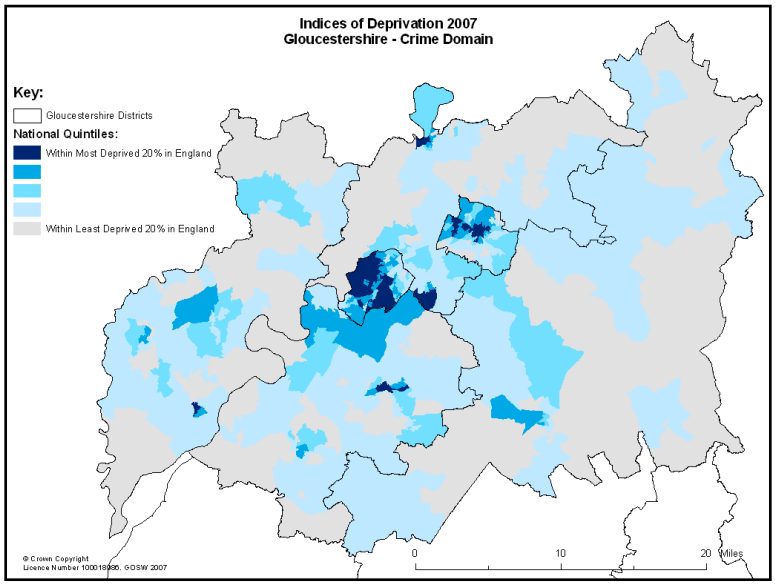
Sub domains Indicators:

Children and older people receiving income-based benefits.

Employment, Health and Crime Domains







Employment Domain Indicators:

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

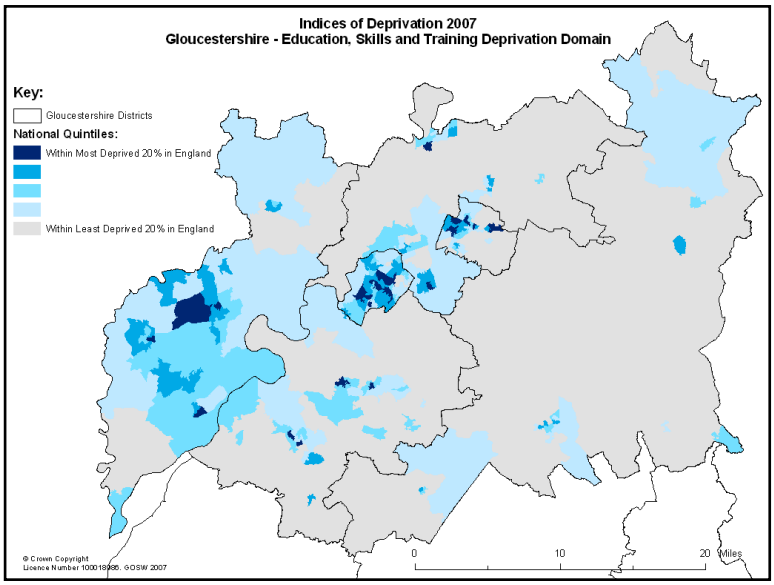
Health Domain Indicators:

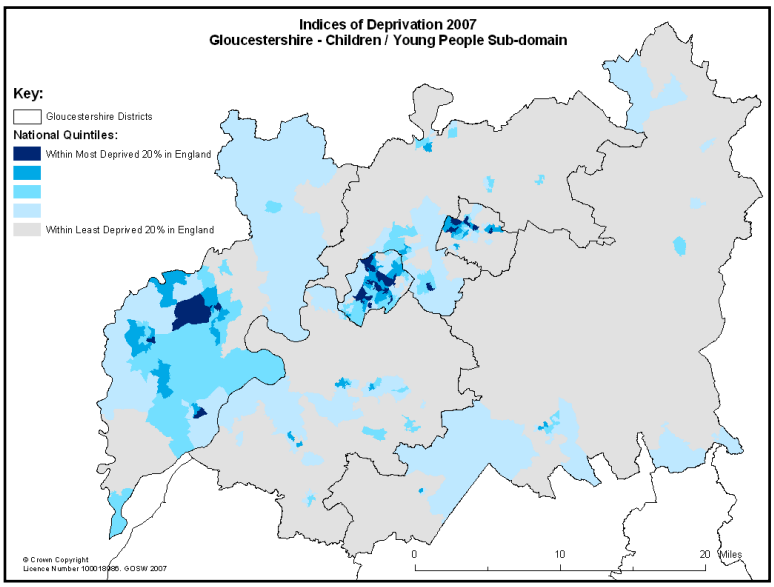
Measures of illness & disability, mental health problems and hospital admissions.

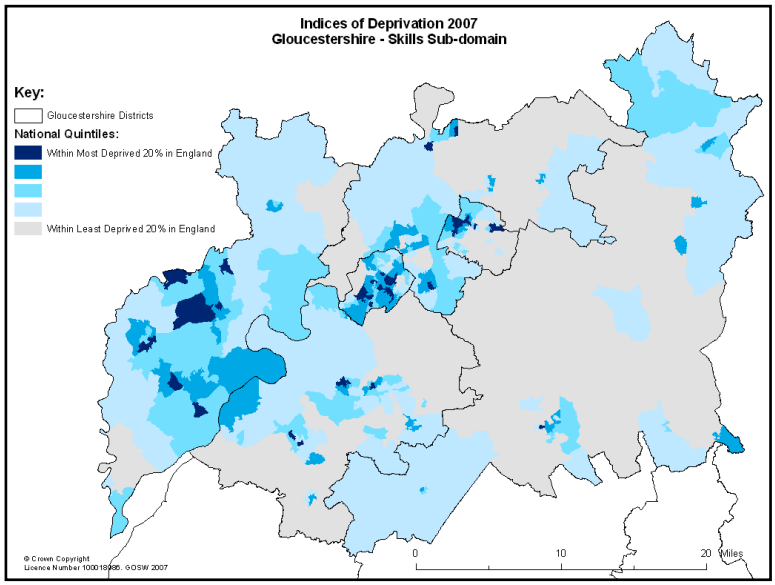
Crime Domain Indicators:

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

Education, Skills & Training Domain & Sub Domains







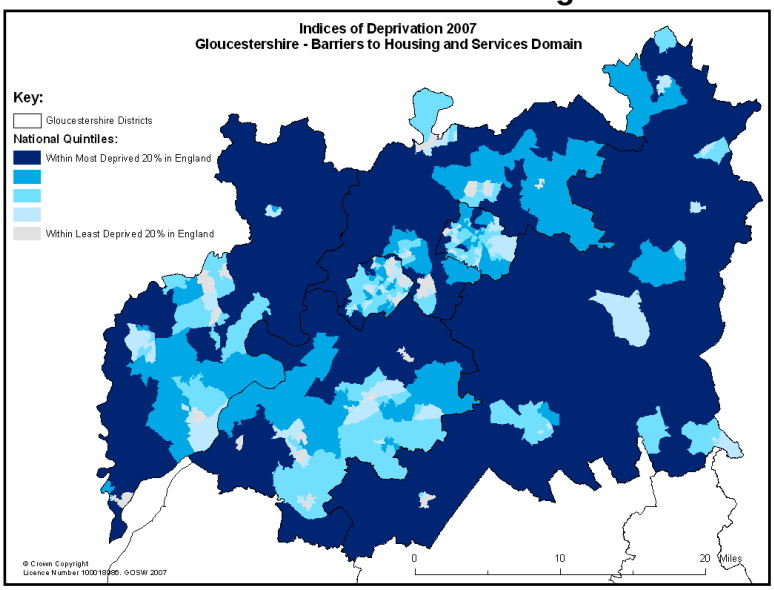
Education Domain Indicators:

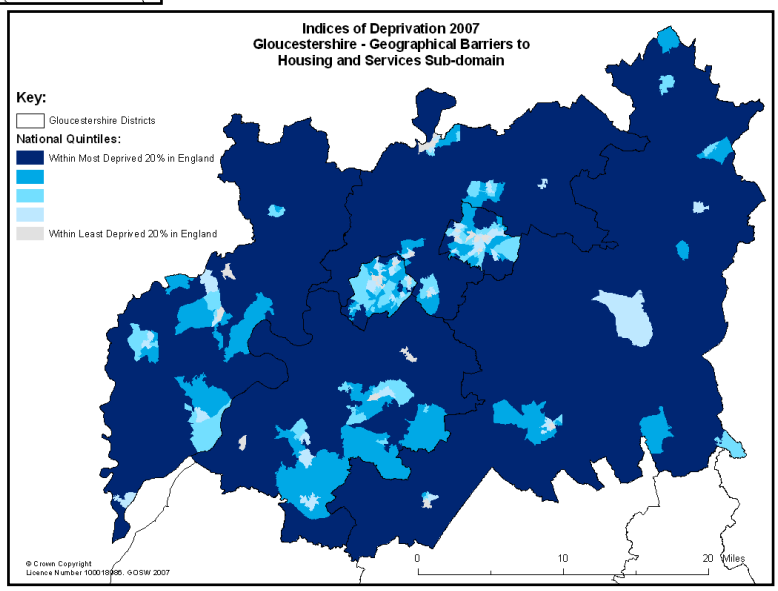
Performance at Key Stages 2,3 & 4, number staying on at school and numbers entering higher education, school absenteeism and proportion of people with no or low qualifications.

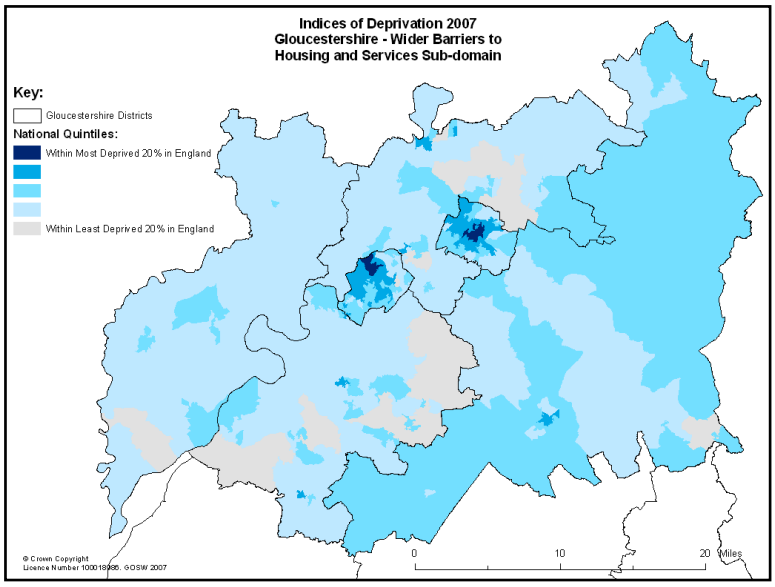
Sub domain Indicators:

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 & homelessness.

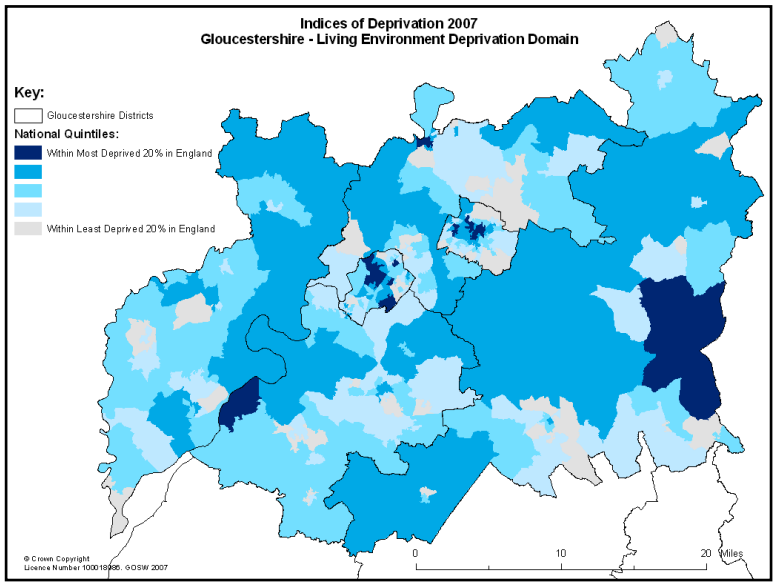
Geographical barriers sub domain indicators:

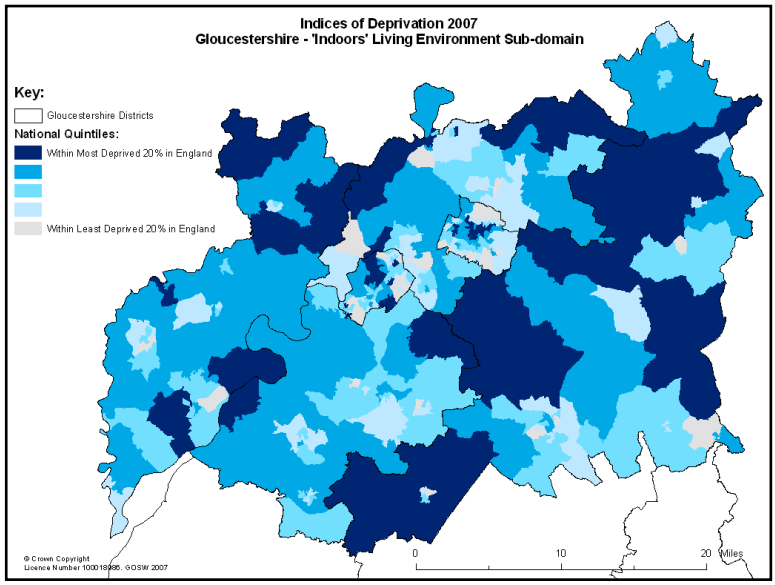
Only the road distance indicators.

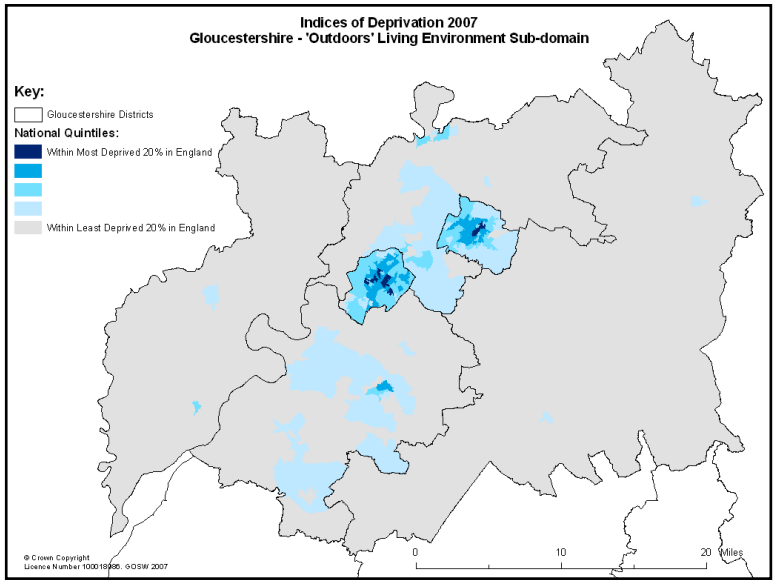
Wider barriers sub domain indicators:

Overcrowding, access to owner-occupation and homelessness.

Living Environment Domain & Sub Domains







Living Environment Domain Indicators:

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