



INDICES OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION 2007

Author: Vanella Mead and Dennis Gamblin

Contact Details: Research & Information Unit
Corporate Policy and Performance
Southampton City Council
statistics@southampton.gov.uk
(023) 8083 3406

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION 2007 (IMD 2007)

Local Authority ranking

- Southampton is ranked **91st** on the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD2007) out of the 354 Local Authorities in England, (where 1 equals the most deprived) Southampton has changed by five places from 2004 when the ranking was **96th**.

Overall most deprived areas in Southampton

- Overall the most deprived areas are in Woolston (Weston), Bevois (Northam), Bitterne (Thornhill), Millbrook and Redbridge wards.

Education, Skills & Training

- Of the seven 'domains' that make up the IMD 2007, Southampton performs worst on the Education, Skills & Training domain with 27 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the 10% most deprived in England.
- The five most Education, Skills & Training deprived LSOAs in Southampton are in Redbridge, Millbrook, Woolston wards.

Crime

- There are 26 LSOAs in the most deprived in England in the Crime Domain. The 10% most deprived LSOAs in England in the Crime domain are in the Bargate, Bassett, Portswood, Millbrook, Woolston, Bevois, and Swaythling wards.

Income domain

- The most Income deprived areas in Southampton are in Bevois, Millbrook. Woolston (Weston), Bitterne, Harefield and Redbridge.

Employment

- The most Employment deprived areas in Southampton are in Bevois, Bitterne and Woolston each with one LSOA.

Health & disability

- The most Health deprived areas in Southampton are concentrated in Bargate, Bevois and Woolston (Weston) ward.

Barriers to Housing and Services

- The areas with highest Barriers to Housing and Services in Southampton are located in Bassett, Bargate and Sholing wards.

Living Environment

- The most Living Environment deprived areas are in Bassett, Bevois, Freemantle, Peartree, Portswood and Redbridge.

Additional domains

- One area in Thornhill (in Bitterne ward) has 64% of children living in income deprivation.

- Southampton has the two worst areas in the South East for income deprivation affecting older people, both in Bevois ward.

1. Background

On the 4th December 2007 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) published its summary report of tables of data for the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD 2007). The main report on the Indices of Deprivation, which includes the IMD, was published on the 28th March 2008. This initial analysis, set out below, identifies the key findings for Southampton for each of the domains.

The IMD2007 is based on the small area geography known as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). Southampton has 146 LSOAs and each has an average population of 1,500 or 400 households. These are smaller than wards, thus allowing the identification of small pockets of deprivation.

There are 32,482 LSOAs in England. The LSOA ranked 1 by the IMD 2007 is the most deprived and that ranked 32,482 is the least deprived.

The majority of the data underpinning the IMD 2007 represents 2005 although some data covers a number of years, for example an average of 2003-2006¹.

1.1 Comparing IMD2007 with IMD2004.

The IMD 2007 was designed to be as similar as possible to the IMD 2004 in terms of geographical scale, domains, indicators and methodology. This was to maximise backwards comparability and help identify 'real' relative change.

This has, to a large extent, been achieved and each section indicates where this has not been possible.

The domain where consistency has been most difficult to achieve has been the income domain where substantial changes to the benefits system occurred between April 2001 (the time point for the IMD 2004) and mid-2005 (the time point for the IMD 2007). Though steps were taken to make the income domain as comparable as possible, a small amount of change will be a product of this shift in indicators.

One other factor will have had a small impact. This relates to denominators. In 2007 ONS revised their population estimates for the years 2001 – 2005 and this adjustment could not have been foreseen in 2001 but will have made a small difference.

The IMD2007 provides a comparison between districts on their areas of multiple deprivation. Southampton has moved from 96th in 2004 to 91st in 2007 however this does not necessarily mean that the areas have become more deprived than in 2004. The level of deprivation could have remained the same or indeed improved. However other districts may have improved at a faster rate.

2. Introduction to the IMD 2007

People who experience disadvantage do so in many different ways, and therefore a range of measures are needed to assess deprivation. The index of

¹ Using the English Indices of Deprivation 2007 – Guidance DCLG January 2008

multiple deprivation presents a combination of measures in one place. The assumption is that to experience multiple deprivation is worse than to experience deprivation in just one way.

The Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation is a combination of seven 'domains', each measuring a particular element of disadvantage. In turn each domain is calculated by combining a number of statistical indicators. The seven domains are:

- Income
- Employment
- Health & Disability
- Education, Skills & Training
- Barriers to Housing & Services
- Living Environment
- Crime

There are also two supplementary indices sub-sets of the income domain. They measure income deprivation affecting:

- The Supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index
- The Supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

2.1 Geographical Units for the IMD 2007

First introduced for the IMD2004 the data is once again presented using Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). There are 146 Lower Super Output Areas in Southampton which each contain about 1,500 people.

There are several reasons behind choosing this geography,

- The Electoral ward boundaries are prone to change which reduces the possibility of tracking change over time.
- There are 146 LSOAs compared to just 16 wards, so this geography allows a much more detailed picture of deprivation.
- The Office for National Statistics uses LSOAs for publishing other statistics and will be using them for the 2011 Census.

2.2 Interpreting the Domain Scores

Each domain consists of a score and a rank. The domain scores need to be treated very carefully. For the Health, Education, Barriers to Services, Living Environment and Crime domains (plus the Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation) the scores do not have a 'common sense' interpretation. The statistical techniques applied to the indicators to produce the composite domain scores remove the ability to interpret these scores directly. For the remaining domains a score of 0.45 can be interpreted as a direct percentage (e.g. 45%) score for each LSOA.

2.3 Presentation of Results

The detailed results for the IMD2007 domains are presented in the same format. They contain the following information,

- A brief explanation of what the domain measures.
- A summary of the component measures that make up the domain.
- A table showing how many of Southampton's LSOAs are in the worst 10% and 20% of LSOAs in that domain, for both the South East and England

- A table listing the 10 most deprived LSOAs in Southampton for that domain
- A thematic map for Southampton for that domain, which highlights those LSOA that fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England and their rank in Southampton.