

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 Summary

May 2011

Introduction

1. The DCLG published the Indices of Deprivation (ID) in March 2010 and this is an early analysis of the information - further detailed analysis is being undertaken. This is mainly based on 2008 data and provides a relative ranking of areas across England according to their level of deprivation. The ID enables comparison between areas in England and to identify the most deprived areas at different cut off points e.g. 10% most deprived. However, the ID does not show how deprived an area is, it can tell you if one area is more deprived than another but not by how much.
2. The ID is made up of 7 domains which measure deprivation, which is a general lack of resources and opportunities and more than just poverty. These domains are used to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (IMD 2010), which is based on geographical areas smaller than Wards (also known as Lower Super Output Areas – LSOAs), with c. 1,500 residents. The IMD brings together 38 different indicators which cover specific aspects or dimensions of deprivation and aggregated into domains which are Income, Employment, Health and Disability, Education, Skills and Training, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living Environment and Crime.

Key Changes from 2007

3. The main points to highlight are:
 - Southampton is ranked **81st** on the overall IMD 2010 out of the 326 local authorities (where 1 equals the most deprived) - a drop of 10 places since 2007
 - **23%** of Southampton's population live in the most deprived LSOAs in England
 - Southampton performs worst in the Crime domain with **51** LSOAs in the worst 10% in England - an increase of 25 LSOAs since 2007.
 - There are **no** Southampton LSOAs in the worst 10% for Barriers to Housing & Services Domain, compared to 5 in 2007)
 - **Sholing** is the only Ward with no LSOAs in the worst 10% of any domain
 - Additional domains: One area in Thornhill (Bitterne ward) has 65% of children living in

income deprivation. This is the same area as in 2007 (64%). Southampton has two of the worst areas in the top five LSOAs in the South East for income deprivation affecting older people and both are in Bevois ward.

4. The table below identifies the areas affected by changes in the LSOAs in each domain which fall into 10% most deprived in England:

Domain	Weighting	No. of Southampton's Lower Super Output Areas in the 10% Most Deprived in England		
		ID 2007	ID 2010	change
Education, Skills and Training		27	29	↑
Living Environment		9	16	↑
Health & Disability		8	5	↓
Income		8	8	↔
Crime		26	51	↑
Barriers to Housing and Services		5	0	↓
Employment		3	5	↑

5. Mosaic Group Segment 4 is predominant in the areas of highest need within the city: Childless people, young people and high rise council tenants with issues of social isolation. Key features for this group include: lone parents, young singles, benefit claimants, living in Council flats, low mental well-being, heavy smokers, alcohol attributable admissions and high A&E admissions.

Domain	Weighting	No. of Southampton's Lower Super Output Areas in the 10% Most Deprived in England			No. of Southampton's Lower Super Output Areas in the 10% Most Deprived in England				
		ID 2007	ID 2010	change	Bevois	Bitterne	Millbrook	Redbridge	Woolston
Income	22.5%	8	8	↔	1	2	1	2	1
Employment	22.5%	3	5	↑	1	1	0	0	2
Health & Disability	13.5%	8	5	↓	2	0	0	0	1
Education, Skills and Training	13.5%	27	29	↑	1	7	3	7	3
Barriers to Housing and Services	9.3%	5	0	↓	0	0	0	0	0
Crime	9.3%	26	51	↑	5	6	5	5	2
Living Environment	9.3%	9	16	↑	3	0	2	0	1

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Highest priority LSOA

Northam
 Thornhill : Lydgate Road & Marston Road
 Millbrook: Redbridge Hill, Paignton Road and Cumbrian Way
 Redbridge: Mansel Park and Windrush Road
 Weston: International Way

as both Bristol (15 places) and Nottingham (7 places) have improved their ranking.

	IMD 2007 Rank	IMD 2010 Rank	Change (where 1 is most deprived)
Liverpool District	1	1	↔
Manchester District	4	4	↔
Birmingham District	10	9	↓
Nottingham	13	20	↑
Newcastle	37	40	↑
Sheffield District	63	56	↓
Leeds District	85	68	↓
Portsmouth	93	76	↓
Bristol	64	79	↑
Southampton	91	81	↓

How does Southampton compare?

6. The following table shows a comparison between the overall ranking Southampton and the Core Cities. Both Leeds and Portsmouth have moved 17 places indicating that they are relatively more deprived than in 2007 where

Number of LSOAs in most deprived 10% in England by Ward

Ward	Domain															
	IMD		Income		Employment		Health		Education and Skills		Barriers to housing etc.		Crime		Living Environment	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
Bargate							2	2			1	0	2	5		
Bassett									1	1	3	0	2	2	1	1
Bevois	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	1			3	5	2	5
Bitterne	3	2	2	2	1	1			4	7			3	6		
Bitterne Park													3	3		
Coxford									5	4			3	2		
Freemantle														2	2	2
Harefield			1	1					1	1				4		
Millbrook	2	2	2	1					3	3			3	5		2
Pear tree													1	3	1	3
Portswood													3	1	2	1
Redbridge	1	3	1	2		1			6	7				5	1	
Shirley									1	0			1	3		
Sholing											1	0				
Swaythling									2	2			3	3		1
Woolston	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	3			2	2		1
Southampton Total	9	9	8	8	3	5	8	5	27	29	5	0	26	51	9	16

Brief details for the 5 top areas in the City:

Ranking in Southampton and some performance information	Thornhill : Lydgate Road (LR) and Marston Road (MR)		Weston: International Way	Northam	Millbrook: Redbridge Hill (RH), Paignton Road (PR) and Cumbrian Way (CW)			Redbridge: Mansel Park and Windrush Road	
	LR	MR			RH	PR	CW	MP	WR
Overall ranking	1	5	3	2	4	14	7	9	6
Income	2	5	1	3	4	19	10	6	7
Employment	2	6	1	3	7	24	16	13	10
Health & Disability	7	22	1	3	12	29	43	13	27
Education, Skills and Training	1	5	17	22	6	16	2	14	3
Barriers to Housing and Services	65	86	92	10	13	71	131	56	94
Crime	1	13	79	6	4	17	3	15	11
Living Environment	79	76	107	14	72	30	63	74	60
Income deprivation affecting children	1	8	2	5	3	21	20	10	4
Income deprivation affecting older people	42	40	7	6	37	44	21	26	32