

## **Briefing Note on the English Indices of Deprivation 2010**

### **What do the Indices of Deprivation measure?**

The Indices of Deprivation 2010 provide a relative measure of deprivation in small areas across England. The Indices of Deprivation 2010 is based on a concept of deprivation that is wider than income alone and includes a general lack of resources and opportunities.

### **How do the Indices work?**

The Indices of Deprivation 2010 is the collective name for a group of 10 indices which all measure different aspects of deprivation. The most widely used of these is the Index of Multiple Deprivation which is a combination of a number of the other indices to give an overall score for the relative level of multiple deprivation experienced in every neighbourhood in England.

In total 38 separate indicators, which are grouped into seven domains each of which reflects a different aspect of deprivation, are used to produce an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation score for each small area in England. The domains used in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 are income, employment, health, education, crime, access to services and living environment. Each of these domains has their own scores and ranks allowing users to focus on specific aspects of deprivation.

All the lower super output areas in England (32,482) can be ranked according to their Index of Multiple Deprivation score; this allows users to identify the most and least deprived areas in England and to compare whether one area is more deprived than another. An area has a higher deprivation score than another one if the proportion of people living there who are classed as deprived is higher. A geographical area itself is not deprived: it is the circumstances and lifestyles of the people living there that affect its deprivation score.

It is important to remember that not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived – and that not all deprived people live in deprived areas.

### **What can you use the Indices of Deprivation 2010 for?**

#### *To compare different areas in England*

The Indices of Deprivation 2010 collects the same indicators and combines them in the same way for every Lower layer Super Output Area in England this means you can directly compare the ranks of different areas in England. If an area has a higher rank (i.e. closer to 1) than another area it is more deprived.

#### *To identify the most deprived areas in England*

By using cut points of the ranks you can identify the group of Lower layer Super Output Areas that are amongst the most deprived in England, some common cut points that have been used in the past are the 1%, 5%, 10% and 20% most deprived. A recent review of the Coventry priority neighbourhoods concluded that the new Neighbourhood Action service of Coventry City Council will concentrate their work in the most deprived 5%.

*To look at differences between the domains of deprivation*

Using the domain scores and ranks you can compare which issues are the biggest concerns for different areas.

*To calculate how many people are Income or Employment deprived*

The income and employment domain scores represent the proportion of people in a Lower layer Super Output Area who experience that aspect of deprivation. These can be used along with appropriate population estimates for each Lower layer Super Output Area to calculate the total number of people in an area who are income or employment deprived.

*To look at deprivation across larger areas*

Summaries of overall deprivation are provided for local authorities. There are a number of ways to summarise Indices of Deprivation 2010 results across larger geographic areas and the best approach will depend on the purpose of the analysis.

### **What can't the Indices of Deprivation 2010 be used for?**

There are a few ways in which it is tempting to use the index, but which do not really make sense or which lead to unreliable results. Tiny differences in the deprivation scores don't mean anything. There is no point resorting to decimal places to identify whether one area is more deprived than another.

*Measure absolute deprivation*

The Indices of Deprivation 2010 are relative measures of deprivation. This means it can tell you if one area is more deprived than another but not by how much. For example if an area has a rank of 40 it is not necessarily half as deprived as a place with a rank of 20.

*Measure absolute change over time*

Deprivation scores cannot be compared between 2010 and 2007 because an area's score is affected by the scores of every other area; so it is impossible to tell whether a change in score is a real change in the deprivation level of an area, or whether it is due to the scores of other areas going up or down.

*Measure affluence*

The Indices of Deprivation 2010 is not a measure of affluence; all of the indicators used in the index are designed to identify aspects of deprivation, not affluence. Therefore the area ranked as the least deprived is not necessarily the most affluent.

*Identify deprived people*

The Indices of Deprivation 2010 measures the relative level of deprivation in an area. Within every area there will be individuals who are deprived and individuals who are not. The Indices of Deprivation 2010 is not a suitable tool for targeting individuals

## Index of Multiple Deprivation at Local Authority District Level

To date six local authority district summary scores for each Local Authority district (there are now 326 districts in England compared to 354 districts in 2007) have been published. A relative ranking according to the district's level of deprivation is then provided.

The six summary measures at district level focus on different aspects of multiple deprivation in the area. **No single measure is favoured over another, as there is no single best way of describing or comparing districts due to the considerable differences in population size and distribution and the concentration of deprivation.**

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is a tool to measure multiple deprivation at a local level. As the index uses ranks it is important to note that changes in rank are relative and do not imply an absolute change in deprivation levels.

### Methodology

The methodology underpinning the ID 2004, the ID 2007 and the ID 2010 is largely the same though there have been small changes to some of the underlying indicators. Comparison between the three indices is therefore acceptable.

The indices are used widely to analyse patterns of deprivation, identify areas that would benefit from special initiatives or programmes and as a tool to determine eligibility for specific funding streams.

### Access to the Data

Data from the Index of Deprivation is available on the Facts about Coventry website. Follow the hyper links below (press Ctrl and click) or navigate to it on [www.facts-about-coventry.com](http://www.facts-about-coventry.com) using the directions in the text.

For help contact Coventry City Council's Corporate Research Team on 024 7683 2456.

Single Coventry Map of 2010 Ranks/LSOA with all sub-domain ranks and 2007 ranks to compare:

[Facts about Coventry – People and Place – Deprivation - Neighbourhood Deprivation 2010 \(Neighbourhood Map\)](#)

Sub Regional Single Map of same indicator set which filters to Districts:

[Facts about Coventry – People and Place – Deprivation - Neighbourhood Deprivation 2010 \(Sub-regional Map - filters to Districts/Boroughs\)](#)

Double Map of same indicators for Coventry - allows comparison between 2010 and 2007 or between 2010 ID and Domain ranks (e.g. IMD vs. Income Domain):

[Facts about Coventry – People and Place – Deprivation - Neighbourhood Deprivation 2010 \(Comparison Map\)](#)

Radar charts – allows comparison between different areas of Coventry based on national decile ranking:

[Facts about Coventry – People and Place – Deprivation - Comparison Chart for Neighbourhood Deprivation 2010](#)

## Key Findings from the English Indices of Deprivation 2010

### Overall position

- Coventry's relative position has generally worsened compared with the Index of Deprivation 2007 (and ID 2004). *See table 1 below.*
- The negative change in Coventry's deprivation rank according to most of the above measures is only a **relative** change; this does not mean that Coventry has become more deprived in an absolute sense between 2005 and 2008.
- The creation of new unitary authorities has reduced the total number of local authorities in England and 5 local authorities that were more deprived than Coventry in the overall average score rankings from 2007 no longer exist<sup>1</sup>. This means that the negative change in Coventry's relative position shown by the measures is likely be somewhat less than the figures suggest.
- Using the Extent Measure, which measures the proportion of the district's population living in the most deprived LSOAs in the country, Coventry is ranked 52 out of the 326 Local Authority Districts (with 1 being the most deprived) compared to 61 out of 354 from ID 2007. *See table 1 below.*
- Using the Average of SOA Scores, which summarises the district as a whole including deprived and less deprived LSOAs, Coventry is ranked 50 out of 326 compared to 61 out of 354 from ID 2007. *See table 1 below.*
- The two domains where Coventry ranks the most highly (i.e. most deprived) – the Income Scale (24) and the Employment Scale (22) show little change over time. *See table 1 below.*

### Within the City

- 35 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Coventry are in the most 10% deprived in England (18% in Coventry compared to 17% (33) from ID 2007). *See table 2 below.*
- 61 LSOAs in Coventry are in the most 20% deprived in England (31% in Coventry compared to 30% (60) from ID 2007). *See table 2 below.*
- There has been no real change in the pattern of deprivation in the city but the ranks of some of the city's LSOAs have changed. *See maps 1 and 2 below.*

### Comparisons

- The West Midlands region as a whole had the largest increases in the number of most deprived LSOAs in England.
- Amongst the group of 15 comparator Local Authorities (the CIPFA statistical neighbours), Coventry is ranked as 9<sup>th</sup> most deprived out of 16 (according to the average scores measure) unchanged from ID 2007.
- Much of the information in ID 2010 is from 2008 and pre-dates the recession.

***Further detailed analysis of the English Indices of Deprivation will be produced and this will be made available on the Facts about Coventry website.***

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<sup>1</sup> According to the average scores measure from The Index of Deprivation 2007, the now defunct Local Authorities of Easington, Wear Valley, Penwith, Wansbeck and Sedgefield were more deprived than Coventry.

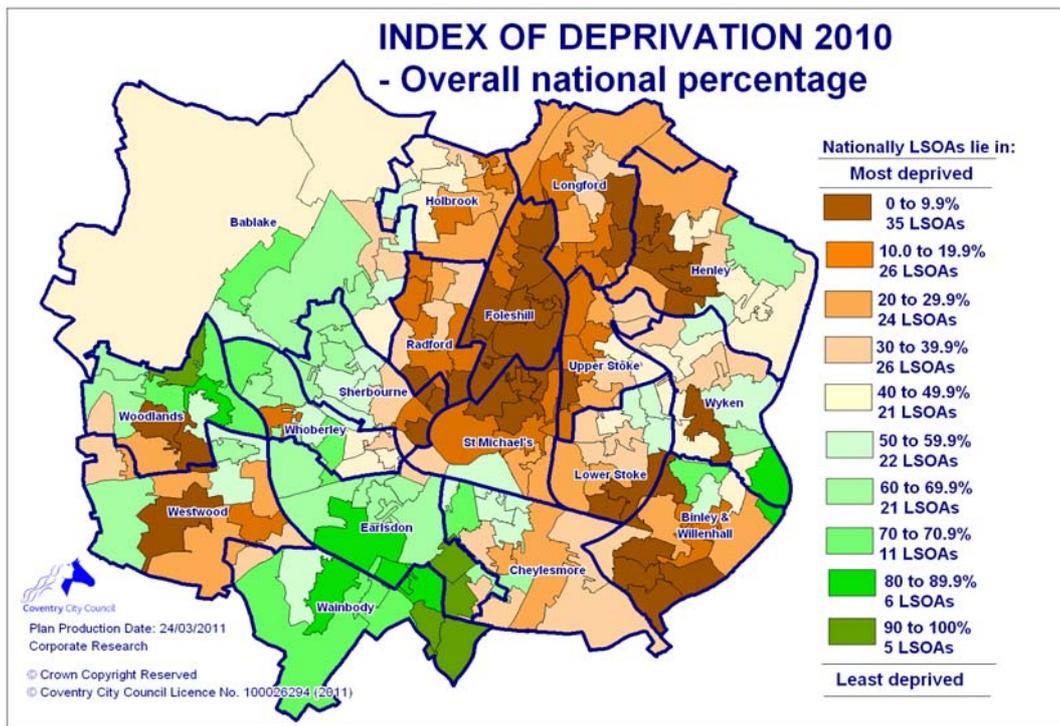
**Table 1 - Coventry's relative position from ID over time**

Domain	Description	2004		2007		2010	
		Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Local Concentration	This measure defines 'hot spots' of deprivation by reference to a percentage of the local authority district's population.	41	31565.68	40	31562.67	<b>37</b>	31627.64
Extent	Proportion of districts' population living in the most deprived SOAs in the country	63	0.32	61	0.31	<b>52</b>	0.33
Income Scale	Number of people who are income deprived	25	52369	23	59718	<b>24</b>	58587
Employment Scale	Number of people who are employment deprived	23	22235	21	22244	<b>22</b>	22499
<b>Average of Ranks</b>	Average of all the district ranks across the indices	70	20361.58	71	20200.31	<b>53</b>	20465.13
<b>Average of SOA Scores</b>	Average the districts scores across the indices	64	28.15	61	27.85	<b>50</b>	28.44

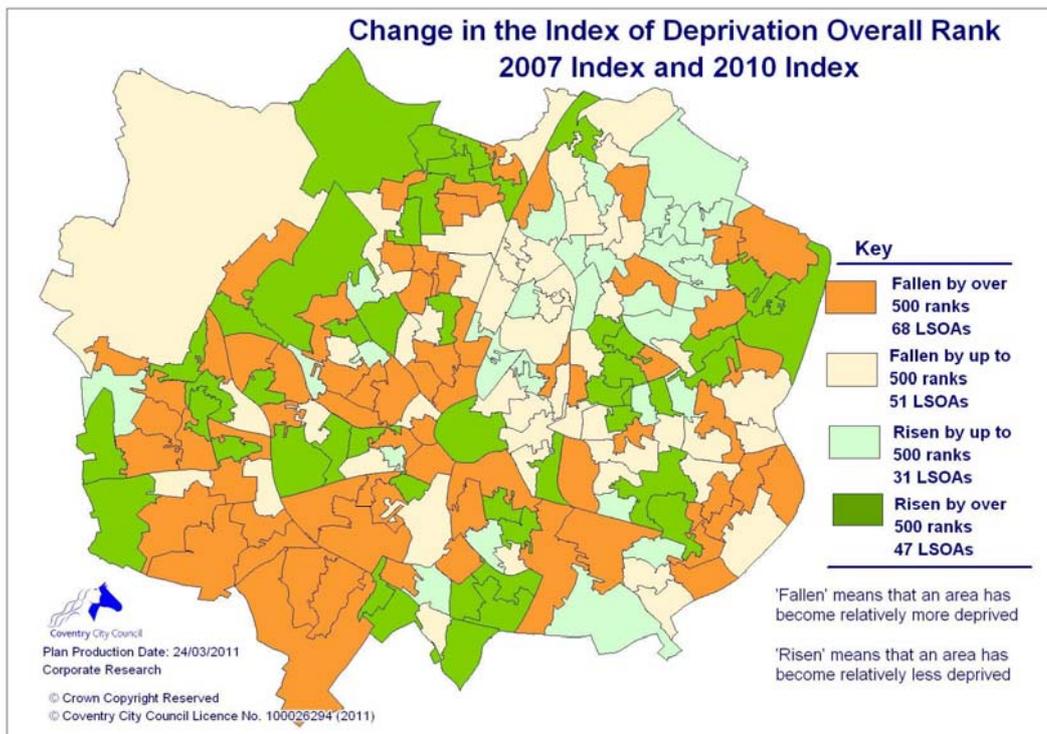
**Table 2 - Number of Coventry's LSOAs in most deprived nationally**

		2007	2010
<b>Number of LSOAs in 10% most deprived nationally</b>	Coventry has 197 LSOAs	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Number of LSOAs in 20% most deprived nationally</b>	Coventry has 197 LSOAs	<b>60</b>	<b>61</b>

**Map1 - Coventry LSOAs by deprivation decile**



**Map 2 - Coventry LSOA change in Rank 2007-2010**



*Please note: rank changes can be as a result of both changes within the LSOA between 2007 and 2010 and changes amongst LSOAs across England. The ranks in England range from 1-32,482. Small changes can have a dramatic impact on the ranking over time as many LSOAs have very similar scores.*