

Indices of Deprivation 2010



Background

The Indices of Deprivation 2010 provide a relative measure of deprivation in small areas across England.

It is based on the concept that deprivation consists of more than just poverty. Poverty is not having enough money to get by on where as deprivation refers to a general lack of resources and opportunities.

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 small areas in England can be ranked according to their Index of Multiple Deprivation score; this allows users to identify the most and least deprived areas 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. An area itself is not deprived: it is the circumstances and lifestyles of the people living there that affect its deprivation score.

And 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.

Most of the indicators used in the Indices of Deprivation 2010 are from 2008 although some of the indicators come from other time points such as the 2001 Census.

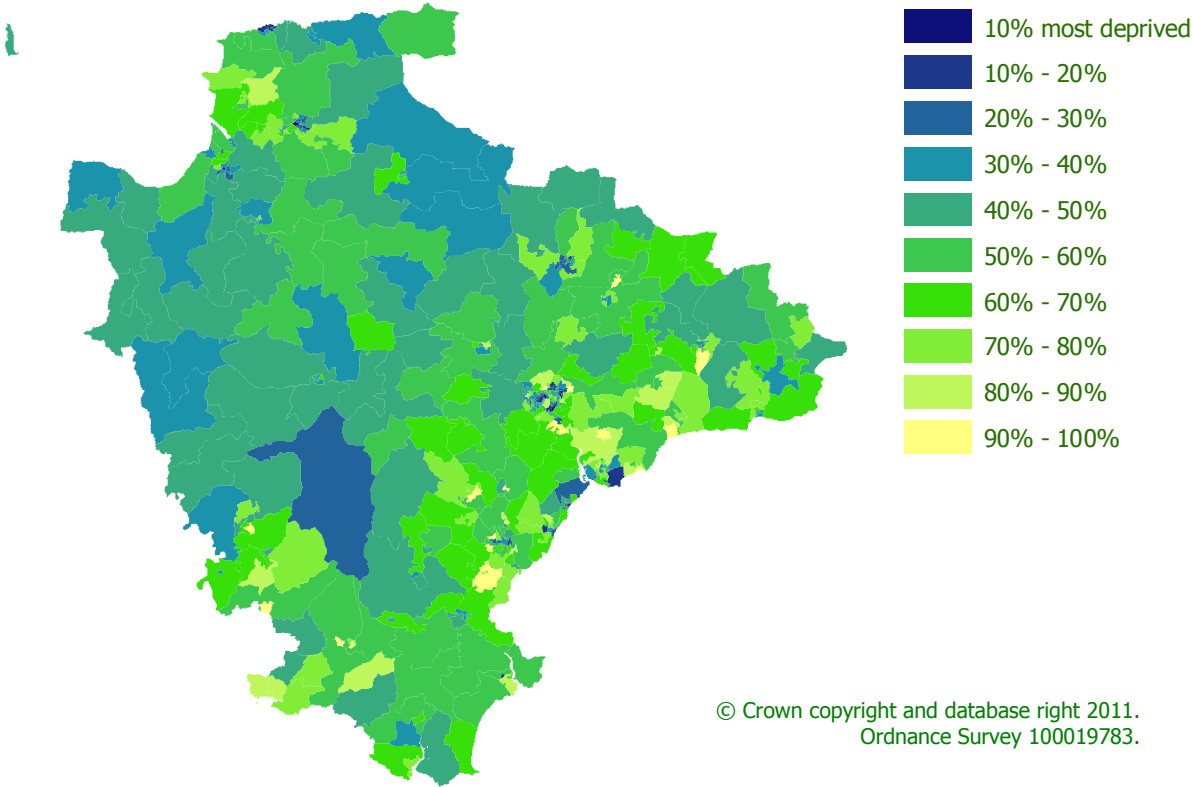
England has been divided into 32,482 areas each having roughly the same number of people. These are known as Lower Layer Super Output Areas¹ (LSOAs) and are a standard way of dividing up England and Wales. Like previous versions of the English Indices of Deprivation, a deprivation score has been calculated for each Lower layer Super Output Area in England. By using these small areas it is possible to identify small pockets of deprivation.

It should be noted that the indices measure relative – not absolute – deprivation. An area that appears less deprived in the 2010 indices than it was in 2007 may be the result of other areas becoming more deprived. Alternatively an area might have become more deprived in absolute terms but, if other areas have become deprived to a greater degree, its ranking may not have changed – it may even have risen indicating it has become relatively less deprived.

¹ Further information about Super Output Areas is available on the Office for National Statistics' Neighbourhood Statistics website:
<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Info.do?page=aboutneighbourhood/geography/superoutputareas/soa-intro.htm>

Distribution of deprivation

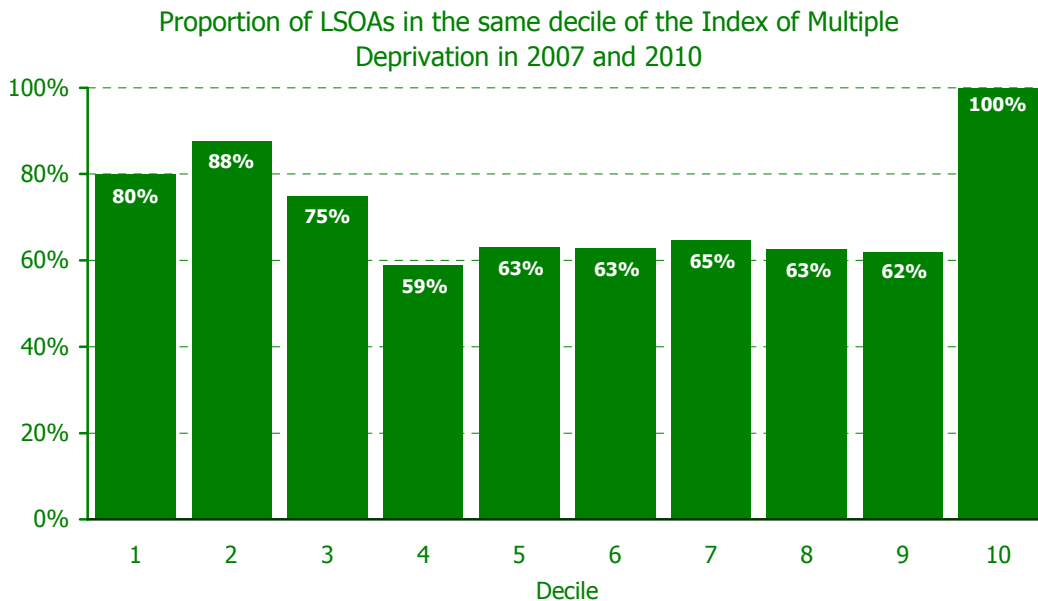
The most deprived areas are located in the urban centres, most notably Exeter, Ilfracombe and Barnstaple. There is also a noticeable north-south division with much of East Devon, Teignbridge and the South Hams being less deprived than North Devon, Torrington and West Devon.



Changes between 2007 and 2010

The English Indices of Deprivation 2010 are based on broadly the same methodology as the previous version in 2007 and it is possible to compare the current pattern of deprivation with the pattern in 2007.

Overall 65 per cent of areas in Devon are in the same decile (or 10% band) of the IMD 2010 as they were in 2007. Most of the movement occurred in the middle part of the distribution as shown in the chart below. There was less movement at the extreme ends of the distribution with four out of five (80%) of the most deprived 10% of areas being in the same decile in both 2010 and 2007 and all of the least deprived areas in 2007 remaining in the same decile.

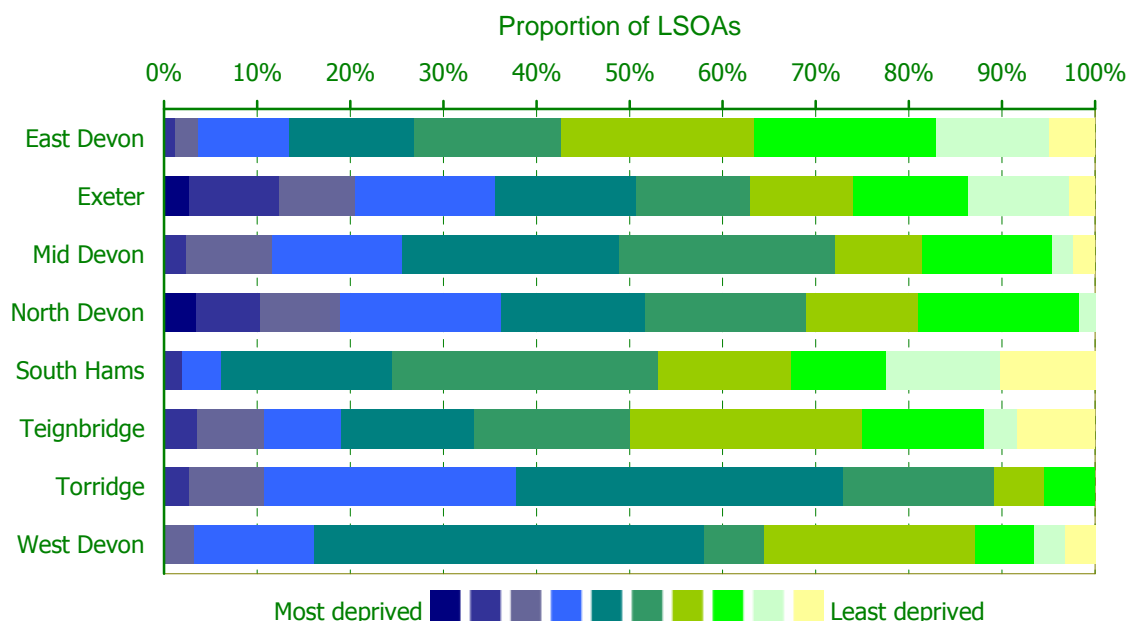


The table below shows the changes between the 2007 and 2010 indices. In total 47 LSOAs in Devon moved into a lower decile, indicating that they had become relatively more deprived. However, more than twice as many areas (111) moved into a higher decile. This suggests that overall Devon has become relatively less deprived.

		2010 Deciles										Total	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
2007 Deciles	1	4	1										5
	2		14	2									16
	3		3	21	4								28
	4			4	43	24	2						73
	5				10	58	24						92
	6				1	6	44	17	2				70
	7						8	46	17				71
	8							10	37	12			59
	9								5	18	6		29
	10											14	14
Total		4	18	27	58	88	78	73	61	30	20	457	

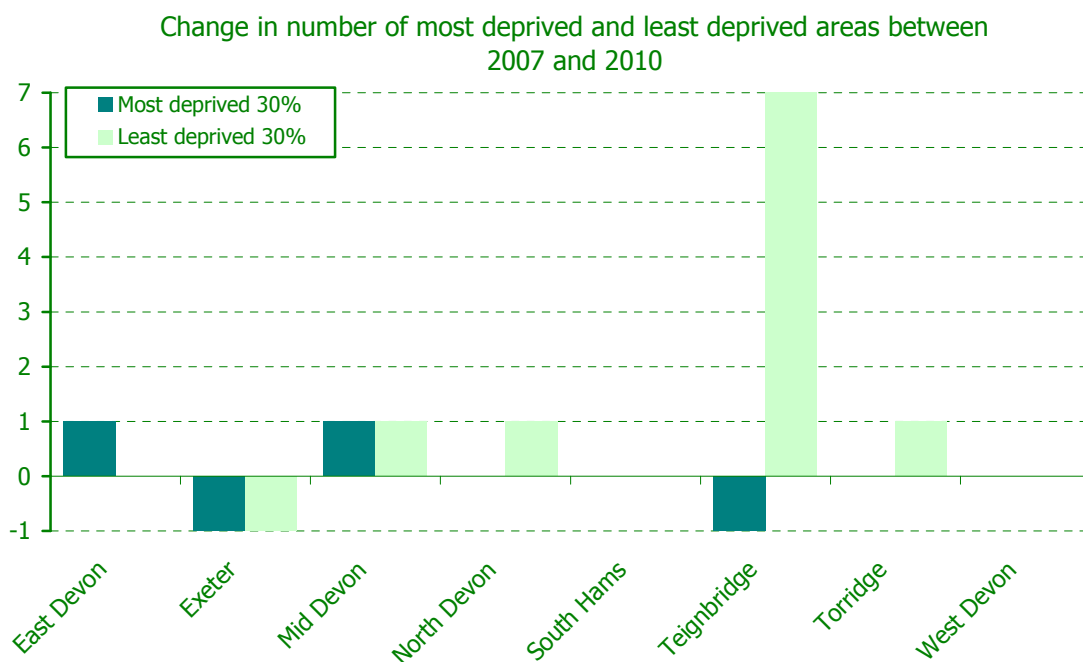
District patterns

The distribution of deprived areas varies considerably across Devon. In Exeter and North Devon around 20% of areas are classed as being in the most deprived 30% of all areas nationally. This is in contrast to South Hams where just 2% of areas fall into this category.



In 2007 there were 49 LSOAs classed as being in the most deprived 30% of all LSOAs in England. In 2010 East Devon and Mid Devon each had one extra LSOA in this category and Exeter and Teignbridge each had one less resulting in the overall number remaining the same.

In 2010 there was one fewer area in Exeter classed as being in the least deprived 30% of all areas nationally. There was one more area in the least deprived 30% nationally in each of Mid Devon, North Devon and Torridge and seven more areas in Teignbridge.



Figures are available that rank all district-level local authorities in England – a lower rank indicates a higher level of deprivation. An authority is ranked according to the average of the ranks of all the LSOAs in its area. In Devon the most deprived district is Torrington with a rank of 101 out of the 326 local authorities in England.

Local Authority	Rank (out of 326)
East Devon	209
Exeter	139
Mid Devon	155
North Devon	126
South Hams	204
Teignbridge	175
Torrington	101
West Devon	149

The indices also estimate the number of people who are income deprived and employment deprived. The income domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation related to low income and is based on the number of people claiming certain income-related benefits. Employment deprivation measures the number of people that are involuntarily excluded from the workforce and is based on claimants of a number of out-of-work benefits.

Local Authority	Income deprived	% of total population ²	Employment deprived	% of 16-64 year olds
East Devon	11,800	8.9%	4,687	6.2%
Exeter	13,212	11.1%	6,234	7.6%
Mid Devon	7,788	10.2%	3,104	6.7%
North Devon	11,864	13.0%	4,658	8.5%
South Hams	8,352	10.0%	3,338	6.5%
Teignbridge	14,040	11.1%	5,578	7.3%
Torrington	8,212	12.6%	3,372	8.6%
West Devon	5,312	10.1%	2,118	6.6%

² Population figures are from the 2009 Mid-year estimates, Office for National Statistics

Deprivation at a local level

The most deprived LSOAs in the Index of Multiple Deprivation are in the wards of Newtown and Priory in Exeter, and Ilfracombe Central and Barnstaple Central Town in North Devon. These four areas are in the most deprived 10% of all areas in England. Just under 6,150 people live in these most deprived areas.

Devon has 33 areas that fall in the broader measure of the most deprived quarter (or quartile) of all areas in England – this is one fewer than in 2007. All district council areas except West Devon have at least one LSOA in this category. Around 54,500 people live in these areas, or 7.3% of Devon’s population.

Parish (or Exeter ward)	Areas in most deprived quartile
Exmouth, East Devon	1
Cowick, Exeter	1
Mincinglake, Exeter	2
Newtown, Exeter	1
Priory, Exeter	3
St David's, Exeter	2
Whipton & Barton, Exeter	2
Tiverton, Mid Devon	3
Barnstaple, North Devon	5
Ilfracombe, North Devon	3
Dartmouth, South Hams	1
Newton Abbot, Teignbridge	3
Dawlish, Teignbridge	1
Teignmouth, Teignbridge	2
Bideford, Torridge	3

There are 20 areas in the least deprived decile – this is six more than were in this category in 2007. Sixteen of these are in East Devon, South Hams and Teignbridge with only one or two in each of Exeter, Mid Devon and West Devon. Torridge and North Devon do not have any areas in the least deprived decile.

The least deprived area is in Kenn Valley in Teignbridge. With a ranking of 32,100 it is in the least deprived 2% of all areas in England. Ivybridge Woodlands is close behind with a ranking of 32,063.

There are 75 areas in the least deprived quartile, up from 64 in 2007.

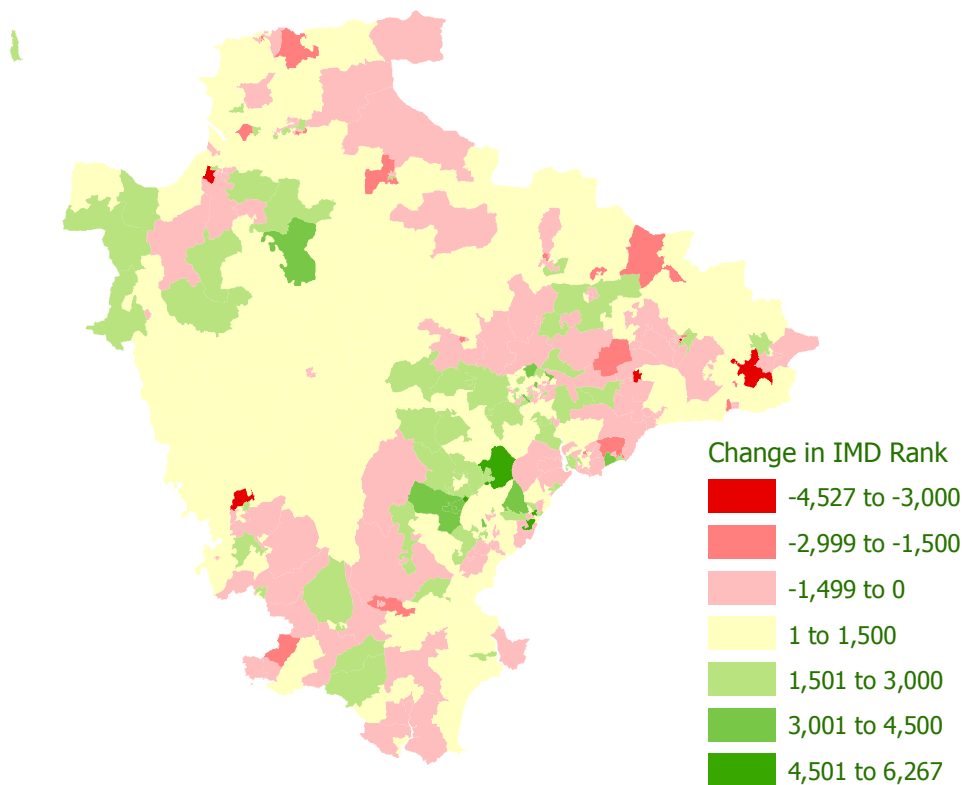
Changes since 2007

Overall 163 areas have become relatively more deprived with 294 areas becoming less deprived.

One area in Newbridges ward in East Devon saw its rank fall by 4,527 to 12,594. This moved it from the sixth decile to the fourth. This is mainly due to a worsening of its employment deprivation which fell from a rank of 15,973 to 11,377 – a drop of nearly 4,600 places.

Two further areas in East Devon (one each in Honiton St. Michael's and Ottery St. Mary Town wards), one in Torridge (Bideford South ward) and one in West Devon (Tavistock North ward) saw their ranking fall by more than 3,000 – each moving into a more deprived decile.

An area in Chudleigh ward in Teignbridge saw its rank improve by 6,267 places to 18,974. This moved it from the fourth to the sixth decile. This was mainly due to a change in the income deprivation in the area which saw a change in rank from 14,561 to 17,659 – a difference of around 3,100 places.



The map shows the areas that have become relatively more deprived (red areas) tend to be in the south and east of the county – notably to the east of Exeter and Plymouth.

Domains and sub-domains

The Indices of Deprivation is a collection of measures of deprivation known as domains. These individual domains are aggregated to form the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The domains are not aggregated evenly though with more weight being given to the income and employment domains. The weighting given to each domain is:

- Income (22.5%)
- Employment (22.5%)
- Health and Disability (13.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training (13.5%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Living Environment (9.3%)

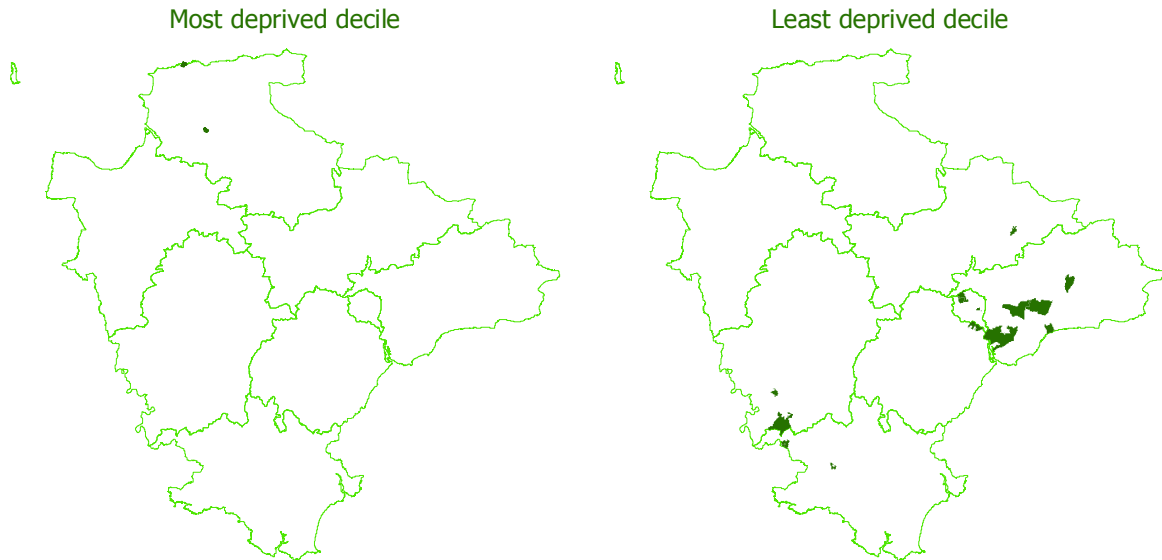
With nearly half the IMD based on the income and employment domains areas with high levels of deprivation based on the other measures can be hidden.

The following table shows the number of areas in the most deprived decile in each of the seven domains.

	East Devon	Exeter	Mid Devon	North Devon	South Hams	Teignbridge	Torrige	West Devon	Devon
Overall IMD	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Income	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Employment	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	6
Health and Disability	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Education, Skills & Training	0	6	1	3	1	3	2	0	16
Barriers to Housing & Services	21	4	16	10	13	10	14	11	99
Crime	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	6
Living Environment	3	22	0	2	1	9	4	4	45
Number of LSOAs	82	73	43	58	49	84	37	31	457

Income

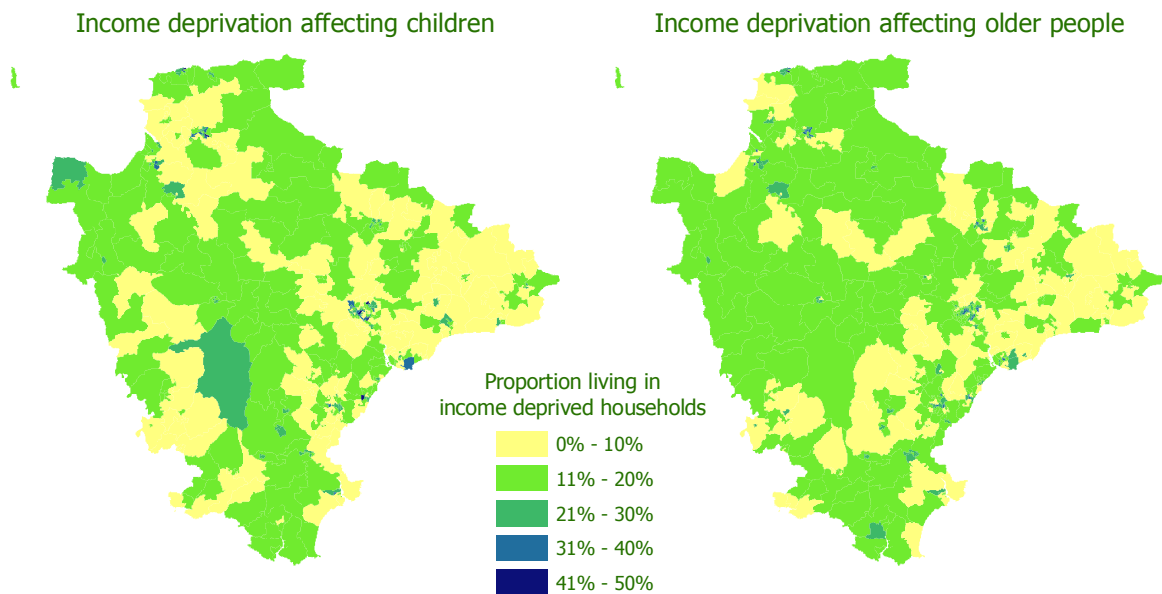
Only North Devon has any areas in the most deprived decile of the income domain. There are two – one each in Ilfracombe Central ward and Forches & Whiddon Valley ward. By contrast there are 17 areas in the least deprived decile. These are clustered in the east of the county around Exeter and in the south west around Plymouth. Only North Devon and Torrridge having no areas in this category.



These results correspond well with other data that show income levels tend to be higher in the south and east of the county and lower in the north and west.

Income deprivation affecting children and older people

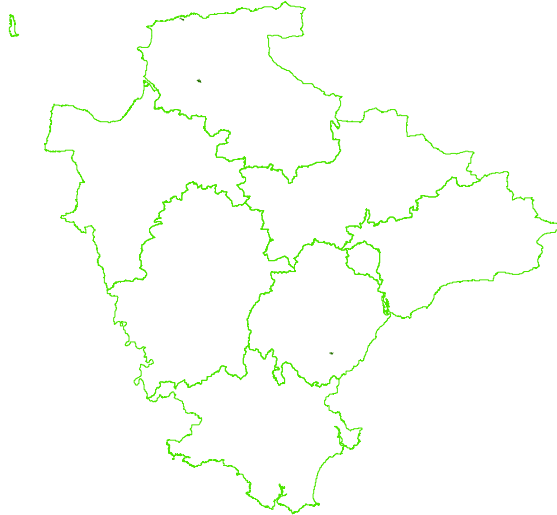
The Indices of Deprivation include two supplementary indices showing the proportion of children and older people that are income deprived.



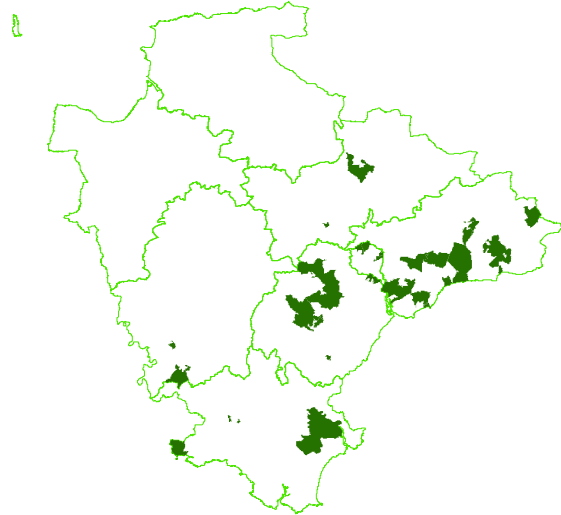
Income deprivation affecting children

Seven areas have more than 40% of children living in income deprived households. These are located in Barnstaple, Exeter, Ilfracombe and Teignmouth. This compares to 41 areas that have 5% of children or less living in income deprived households. The area with the smallest proportion of children in income deprived households is in Exmouth.

Most deprived decile



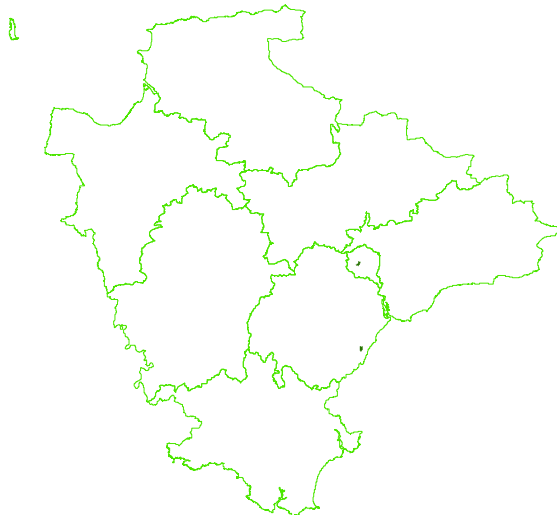
Least deprived decile



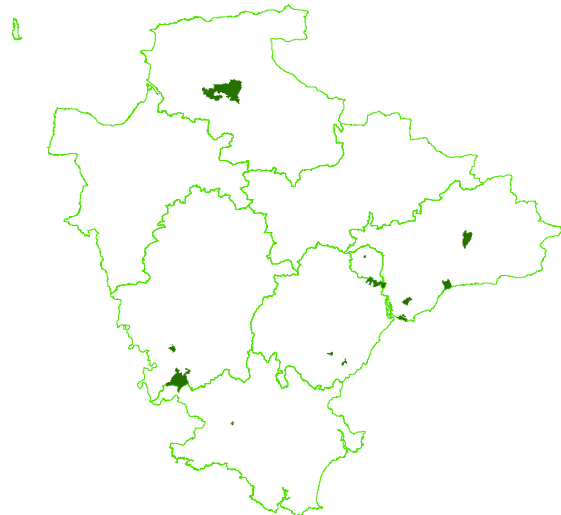
Income deprivation affecting older people

Three areas have more than 40% of older people (defined as people aged 60 or over) living in income deprived households. These areas are in Barnstaple, Ilfracombe and Newton Abbot. Fourteen areas have 5% or less of older people in income deprived households – nine of these are in East Devon. The least deprived area is in Ottery St Mary Rural ward.

Most deprived decile



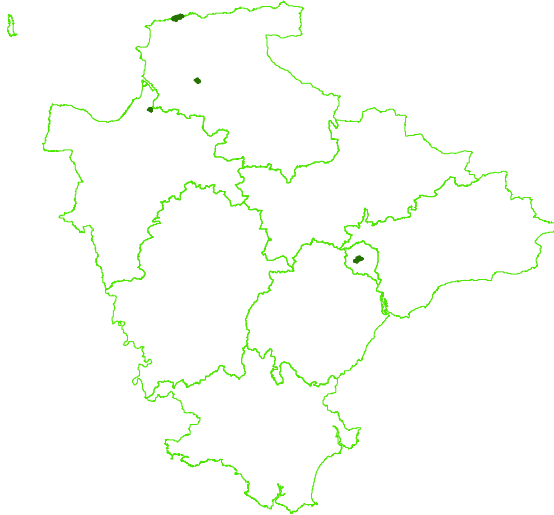
Least deprived decile



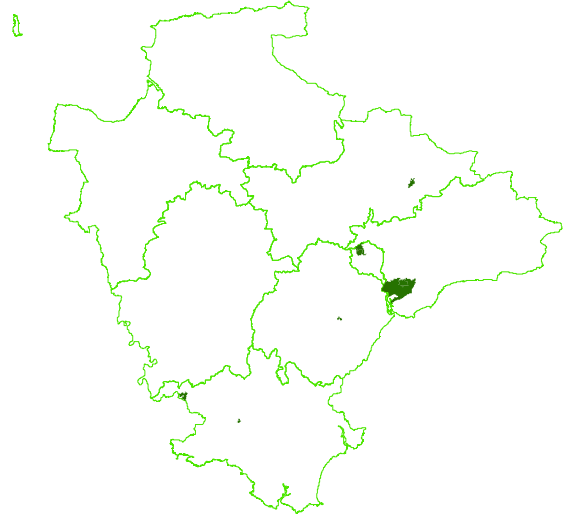
Employment

Employment deprivation follows a similar pattern to income deprivation. Areas in the most deprived decile (six areas in total) can be found in Exeter, North Devon and Torrington with the least deprived areas (nine areas) in the south and east of the county.

Most deprived decile



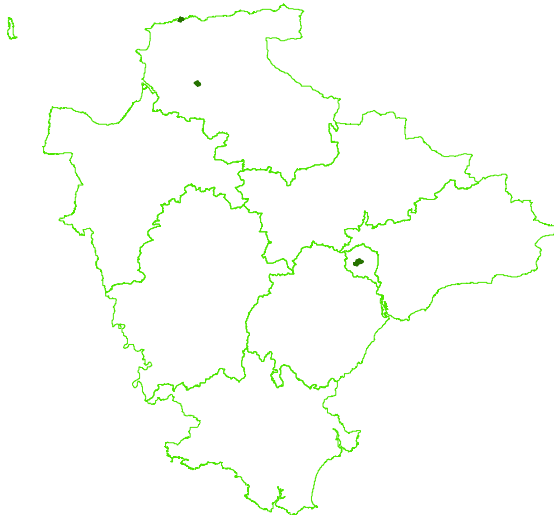
Least deprived decile



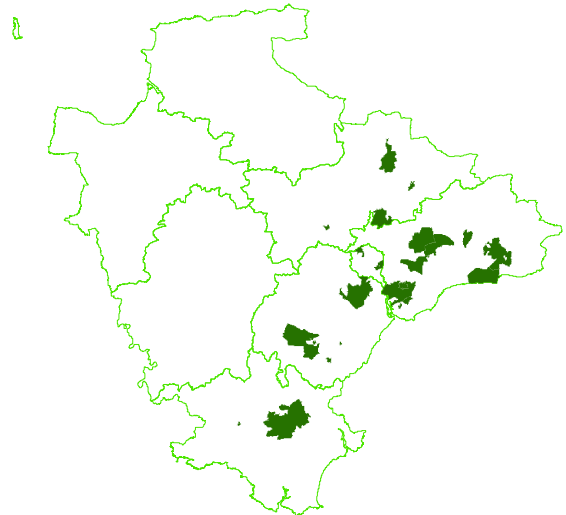
Health Deprivation and Disability

The health and disability domain follows a similar pattern to the income and employment domains with an even more noticeable difference between the north and south of the county.

Most deprived decile



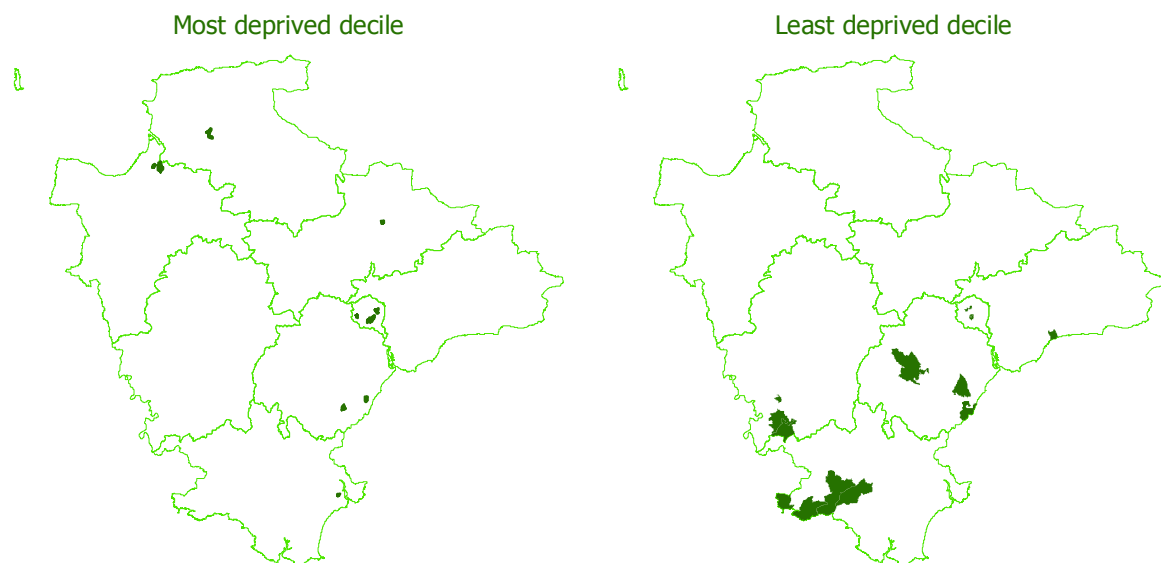
Least deprived decile



Four areas – two in North Devon and two in Exeter – are in the most deprived decile compared to 22 areas in the least deprived decile. None of the least deprived areas are in North Devon, Torrington or West Devon.

Education, Skills & Training

The most deprived areas in the education, skills and training domain are concentrated in urban centres. Neighbourhoods in Exeter, Tiverton, Barnstaple, Newton Abbot, Teignmouth, Bideford and Dartmouth all have areas in the most deprived 10% of all areas in the country.



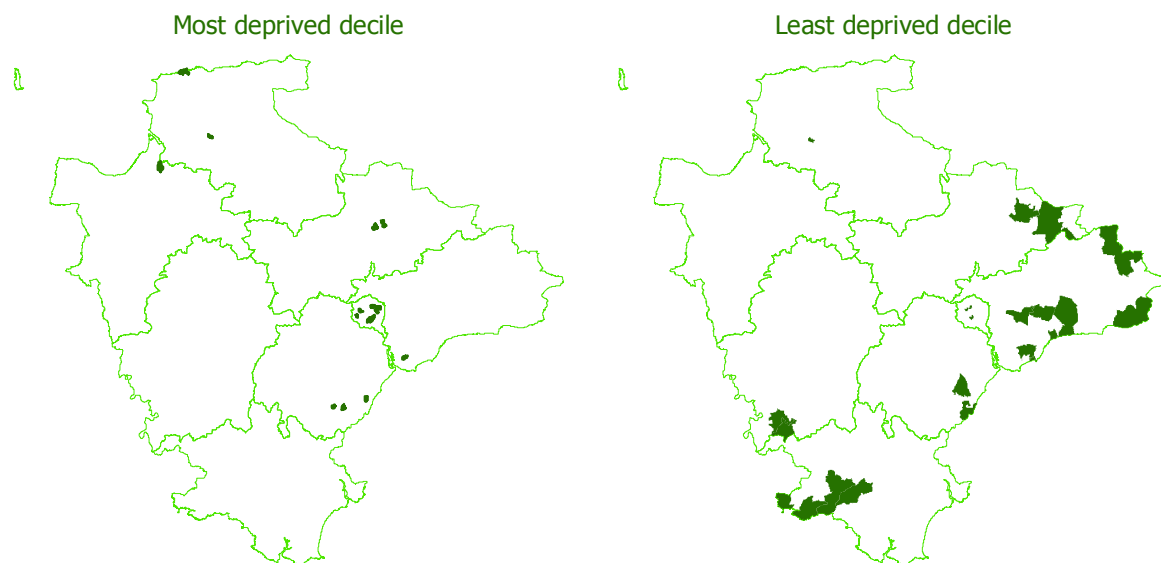
The least deprived areas are again concentrated in the south of the county. Mid Devon, North Devon and Torrington have no areas in the least deprived decile.

This domain has two sub-domains – one relating to school children’s academic attainment and the other to adult skills levels.

Children and Young People sub-domain

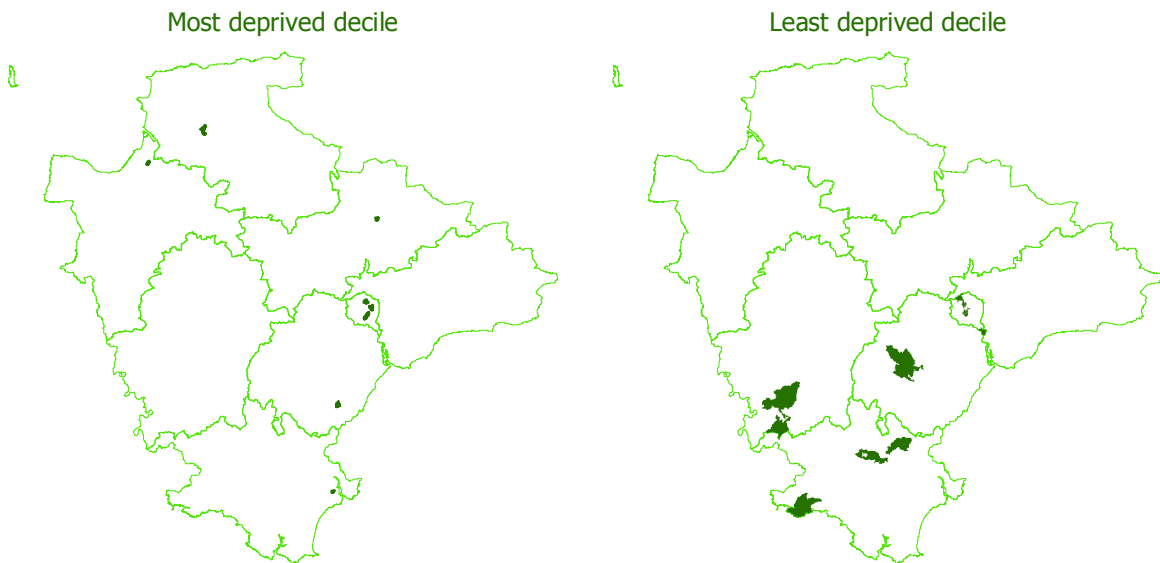
There are 22 areas in the most deprived decile in the children’s education sub-domain. These are concentrated in similar urban centres to the wider domain - Exeter, Tiverton, Barnstaple, Newton Abbot, Teignmouth, Bideford and Exmouth and Ilfracombe.

The 23 least deprived areas are mostly found in the south and east of the county, however one area in Newport ward in Barnstaple is also in this group.



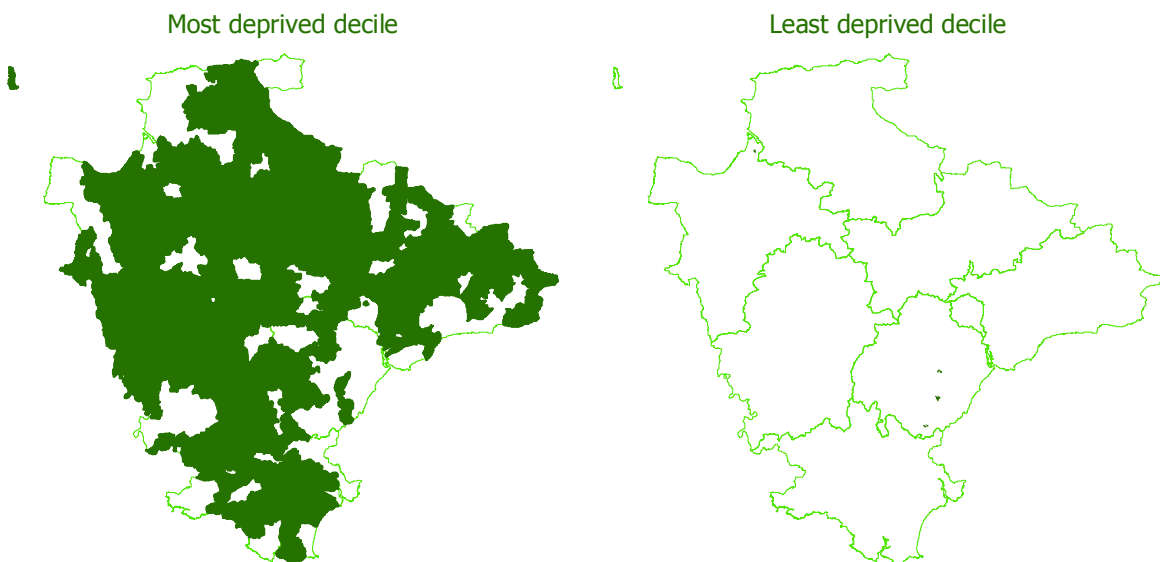
Skills sub-domain

The skills sub-domain shows a similar pattern with the most deprived areas located in the main urban centre and the least deprived areas in the south of the county. However, there are no East Devon areas in the least deprived decile.



Barriers to Housing & Services

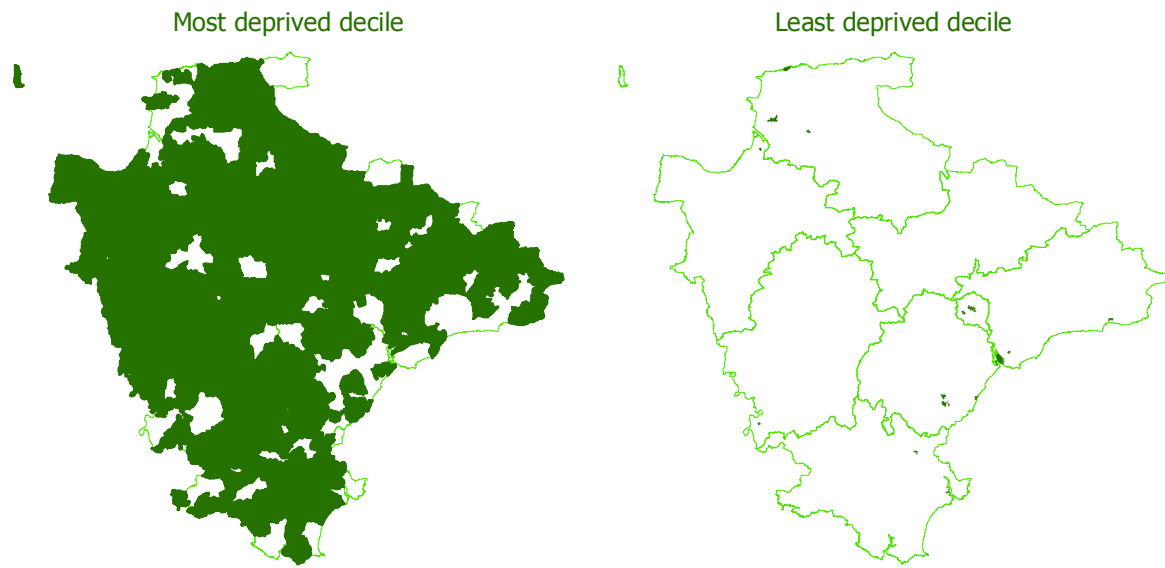
Over a fifth of all areas, 99 in total, in Devon are in the most deprived decile of this domain, compared to just four in the least deprived decile. This measure of deprivation tends to be concentrated in the rural areas with 38% of all Torridge neighbourhoods in the most deprived decile compared to just 6% of Exeter's.



The Barriers to Housing and Services domain has two sub-domains – one focused on distance to key services and the other on household overcrowding, homelessness and access to owner-occupation due to low income.

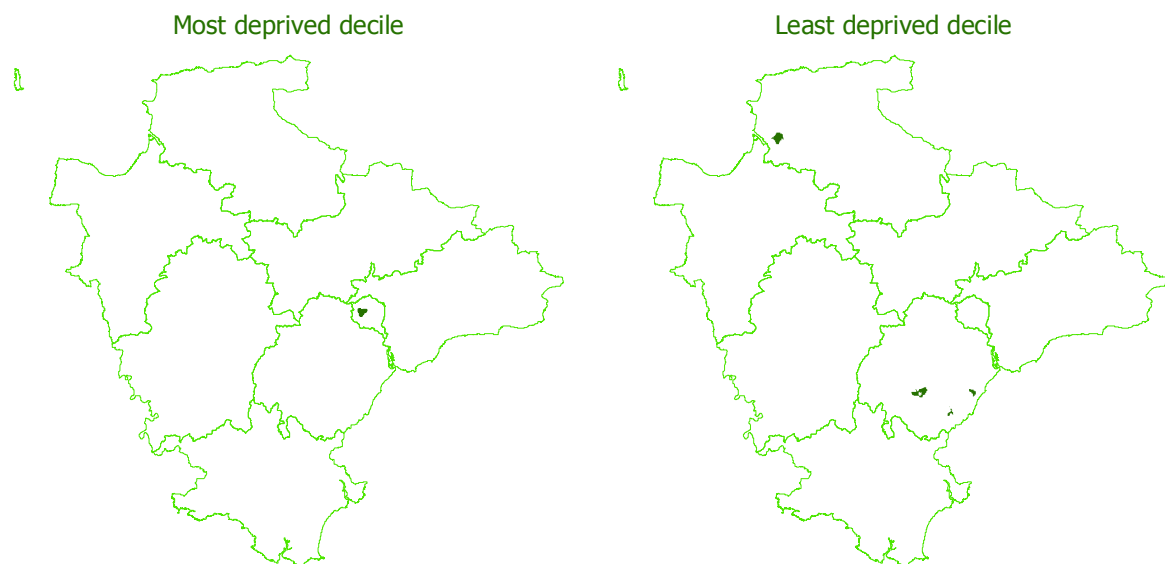
Geographic Barriers

More than one in four areas are classed as being in the most deprived decile in terms of geographic deprivation – 126 areas in total. Just 25 areas fall in to the least decile with all of them located in urban centres.



Wider barriers

Just three areas fall in the most deprived decile in terms of household overcrowding, homelessness and access to owner-occupation – all of them are in either St. David's or St. James wards in Exeter. There are also just four areas in the least deprived decile – three in Teignbridge and one in North Devon.

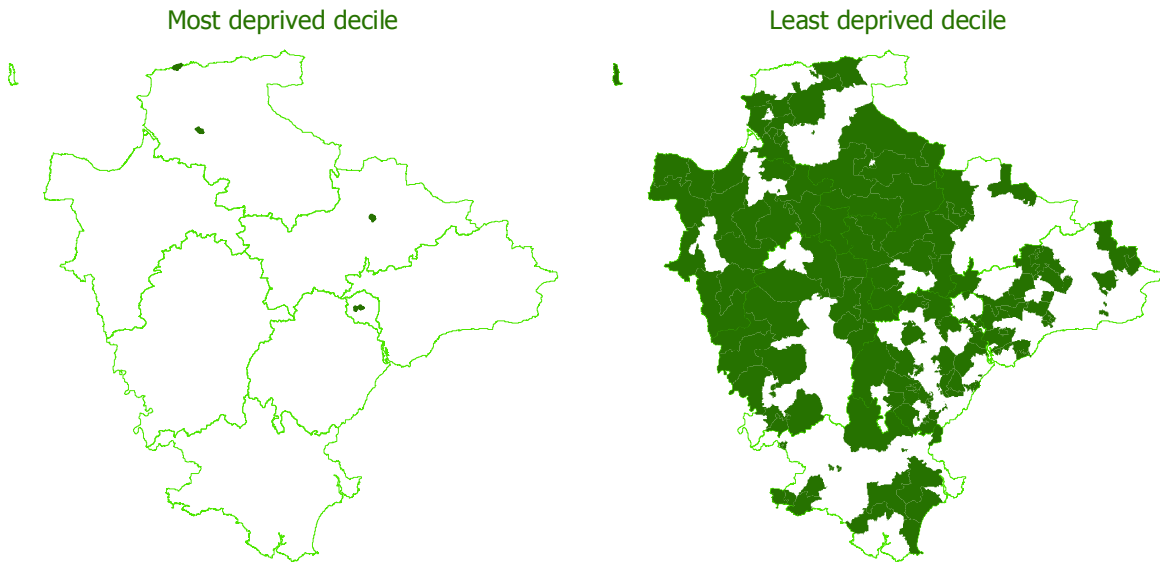


Crime

This domain measures the rate of recorded crime in an area for four major crime types representing the risk of personal and material victimisation – violent crimes, burglaries, theft and criminal damage.

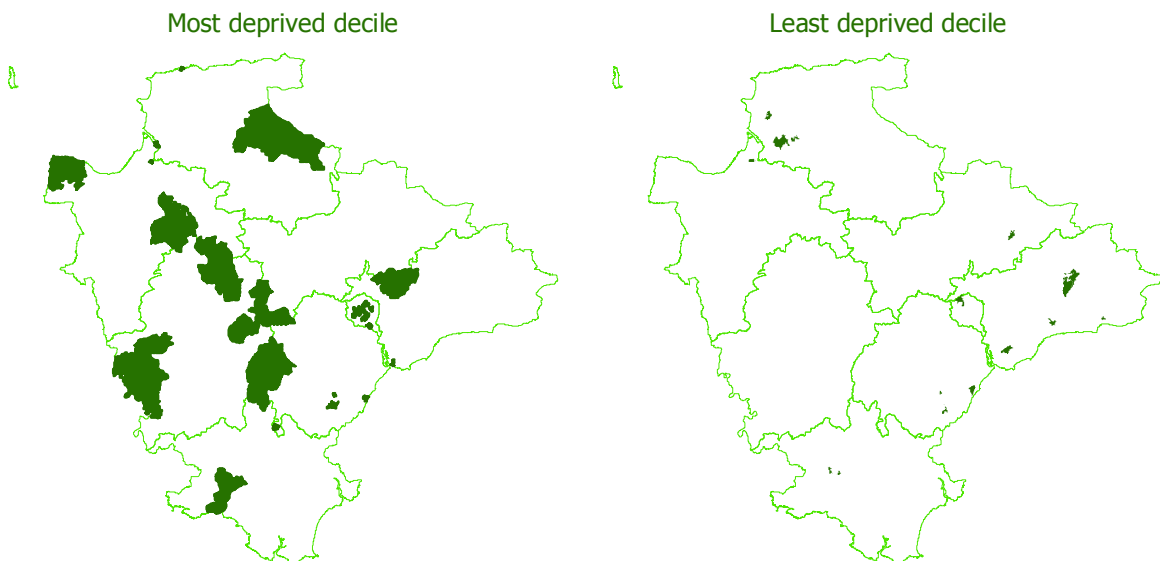
Large parts of the county (155 areas) fall in to the least deprived decile in terms of crime. These areas are spread across the county with the exception of Exeter where there are just six.

There are six areas in the most deprived decile which are located in Barnstaple, Exeter, Ilfracombe and Tiverton.



Living Environment

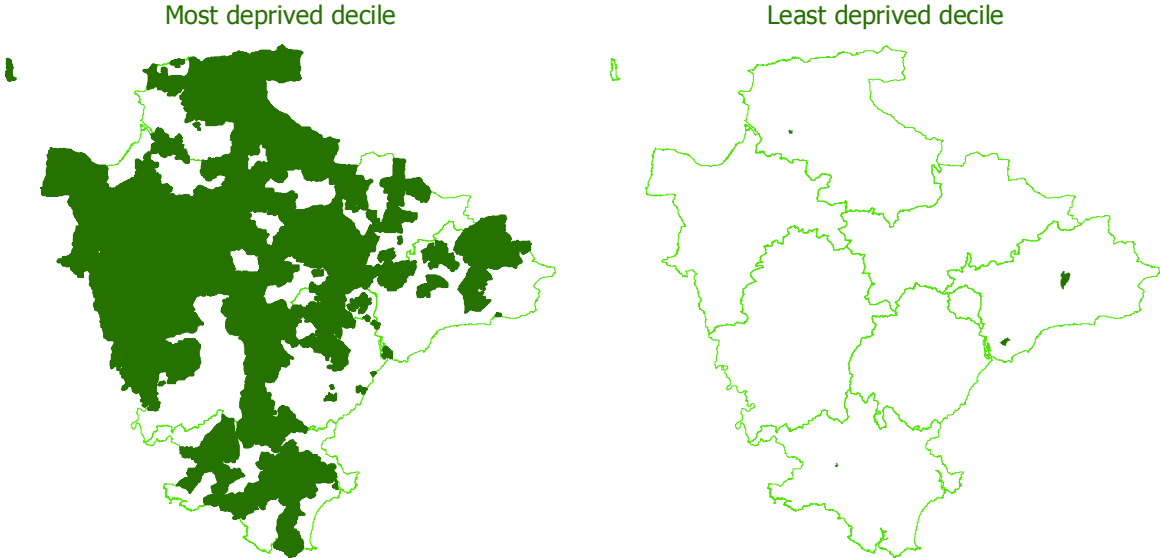
This domain measures the quality of people's immediate surroundings both within and outside the home. The four indicators used to calculate the domain fall into two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment, which measures the quality of housing, and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures relating to air quality and road traffic accidents.



The most deprived areas in Devon are found in both urban and rural areas whereas the least deprived areas tend to be found in the urban centres.

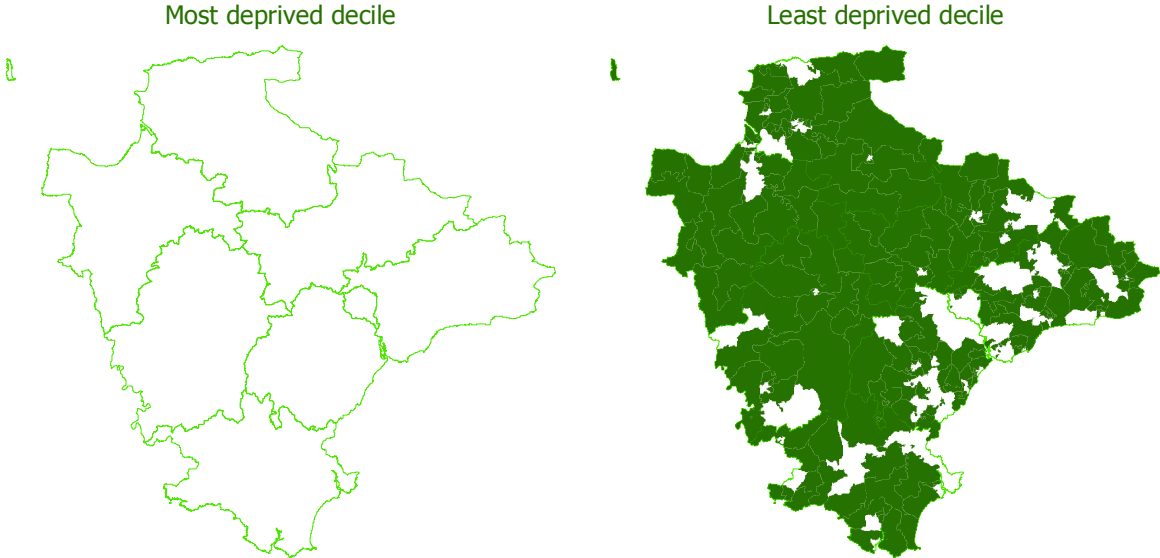
Indoors environment

There are 143 areas in the most deprived decile. It is possible that some of the deprivation in the rural areas is due to the use of open fires instead of central heating and not be an indication of poor quality housing. Conversely there are just four areas in Devon in the least deprived 10% of all areas nationally. These are in Barnstaple, Exmouth, Honiton and Ivybridge.



Outdoors environment

There are no areas in Devon that are in the most deprived 10% of all areas nationally compared to 223 areas in the least deprived 10% - 49% of all Devon's neighbourhoods fall into this category.





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