Research Note

April 2011 Briefing Note 9

INDICES OF DEPRIVATION: SANDWELL 2010

The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) updated the English Indices of Deprivation and published the latest figures in March 2010. They offer a direct comparison to the deprivation figures published in 2004 and 2007. This briefing paper aims to raise awareness of the new data source, provide information on how relative positions have changed over time, and give an overview of the data for Sandwell Borough.

The new Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (IMD 2010) is a Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level measure of multiple deprivation, and is made up of seven LSOA level domain indices. These relate to income deprivation, employment deprivation, health deprivation and disability, education skills and training deprivation, barriers to housing and services, living environment deprivation, and crime, which reflect the broad range of deprivation that people can experience. Summary measures of the IMD 2010 are presented at local authority district level. For further information on LSOAs refer to Technical Note 1 on area definitions in Sandwell.

There are also two supplementary indices: the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI).

The LSOA level domain indices, IMD 2010, IDACI and IDAOPI, together with the local authority district summaries, are collectively referred to as the Indices of Deprivation 2010.

Local Authority Summaries

Each local authority has been assigned a score based on deprivation levels, and also a rank based on each of the scores. Scores and ranks are provided for the following: average score, average rank, extent, local concentration, income scale and employment scale. This report focuses on the average score and average rank for the most deprived twenty local authorities nationally. However, there is no single summary that is preferred over another and the best way to compare the local authorities requires consideration of all the six measures.

Local Authority	Rank of Average Score		
	2010	2007	2004
Liverpool	1	1	1
Hackney	2	2	5
Newham	3	6	11
Manchester	4	4	2
Knowsley	5	5	3
Blackpool	6	12	24
Tower Hamlets	7	3	4
Middlesbrough	8	9	10
Birmingham	9	10	15
Kingston upon Hull	10	11	9
Burnley	11	21	37
Sandwell	12	14	16
Haringey	13	18	13
Islington	14	8	6
Waltham Forest	15	27	47
Stoke-on-Trent	16	16	18
Blackburn with Darwen	17	17	34
Salford	18	15	12
Hastings	19	31	38
Nottingham	20	13	7

Table 1. Twenty most deprived English local authorities by rank of average score. (DCLG, 2010).

Local Authority	Rank of Average Rank		
	2010	2007	2004
Hackney	1	1	1
Newham	2	2	6
Tower Hamlets	3	3	2
Manchester	4	4	3
Liverpool	5	5	5
Islington	6	6	4
Waltham Forest	7	15	25
Barking and Dagenham	8	11	21
Sandwell	9	10	14
Blackpool	10	18	26
Haringey	11	13	10
Knowsley	12	8	8
Birmingham	13	14	16
Lambeth	14	9	13
Kingston upon Hull	15	16	11
Lewisham	16	22	38
Nottingham	17	12	9
Stoke-on-Trent	18	20	20
Greenwich	19	17	23
Wolverhampton	20	28	40

Table 2. Twenty most deprived English local authorities by rank of average rank. (DCLG, 2010).

Sandwell's ranking on the average deprivation score has worsened since the ID 2007, climbing two places to become the 12th most deprived local authority out of a total of 326. Sandwell's neighbour Birmingham is also among the 20 most deprived Local Authorities by average score (ranked 9th).

When deprivation amongst local authorities is judged by average rank Sandwell is ranked 9th most deprived, a poorer display than the position reached in both 2004 and 2007. By this measure Sandwell is the worst performing local authority in the West Midlands region.

Sandwell in the West Midlands Conurbation

Local Authority	Rank of Average Score	Rank of Average Rank	Rank of Extent	Rank of Local Concentration	Rank of Income Scale	Rank of Employment Scale
Birmingham	9	13	10	20	1	1
Coventry	50	53	52	37	24	22
Dudley	104	113	85	85	33	34
Sandwell	**12**	**9**	**6**	**36**	**12**	**15**
Solihull	179	212	119	98	101	95
Walsall	30	35	26	40	30	31
Wolverhampton	21	20	18	31	27	24

Table 3. Sandwell and the West Midlands Conurbation, local authority summaries. (DCLG, 2010)

Sandwell remains ahead of Birmingham on a few indicators, as the most deprived local authority in the conurbation (and on the majority of measures remains the most deprived local authority within the Black Country). Two of the indicators shown above need some explanation; *extent* refers to the proportion of the borough's population living in the most deprived LSOAs, while *local concentration* attempts to show if a borough's deprivation is concentrated in particular hot spots. The relatively high ranking on *extent* compared with a lower ranking on *local concentration* therefore reveals Sandwell's deprivation is spread across the borough rather than being concentrated in certain hotspots.

Sandwell in a National Context

England is made up of 32,482 LSOAs, 187 of which are in Sandwell. By ranking the LSOAs on each of the seven domains of deprivation, each Sandwell LSOA has been positioned on the national deciles framework (where 1 = 10% most deprived LSOAs in England and 10 = 10% least deprived LSOAs in England). This shows how Sandwell fits into the national picture.

Table 4 shows percentages of Sandwell LSOAs in each of the deciles for all domains.

National Decile	IMD	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Housing	Crime	Environment	IDACI	IDAOPI
(most deprived) **1**	30.5	25.7	23.5	34.2	33.7	0.5	5.9	35.3	17.1	34.2
2	28.3	35.3	27.3	30.5	31.0	2.7	7.5	28.9	28.3	30.5
3	16.0	10.2	21.9	16.0	10.2	5.3	16.0	12.8	18.7	10.2
4	7.0	8.0	9.1	10.7	8.6	13.4	23.5	15.0	10.7	8.6
5	7.0	6.4	4.3	7.0	7.5	21.4	21.4	3.7	6.4	6.4
6	7.5	6.4	8.0	1.1	3.7	20.9	12.8	2.7	7.5	4.8
7	3.2	5.3	5.9	0.5	2.7	26.2	10.7	0.5	4.3	4.8
8	0.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	9.1	1.6	1.1	3.7	0.0
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.2	0.5
(least deprived) **10**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 4. Sandwell LSOAs (%) in national deciles for the deprivation domains 2010. (DCLG, 2010)

Clearly many of Sandwell's LSOAs are in the most deprived national deciles and there are few cases when the borough's LSOAs are in the least deprived deciles. In the *income*, *employment*, *health*, *education*, and *environment* domains over half of Sandwell's LSOAs belong in the 20% most deprived nationally. Only the *housing* and *crime* domains show low proportions of LSOAs in the worst 20%.

On the combined IMD domain, almost 60% of Sandwell's LSOAs fall into the 20% most deprived nationally, and over 80% within the worst 40% nationally. About 90% of Sandwell LSOAs are in the most deprived half of England's LSOAs.

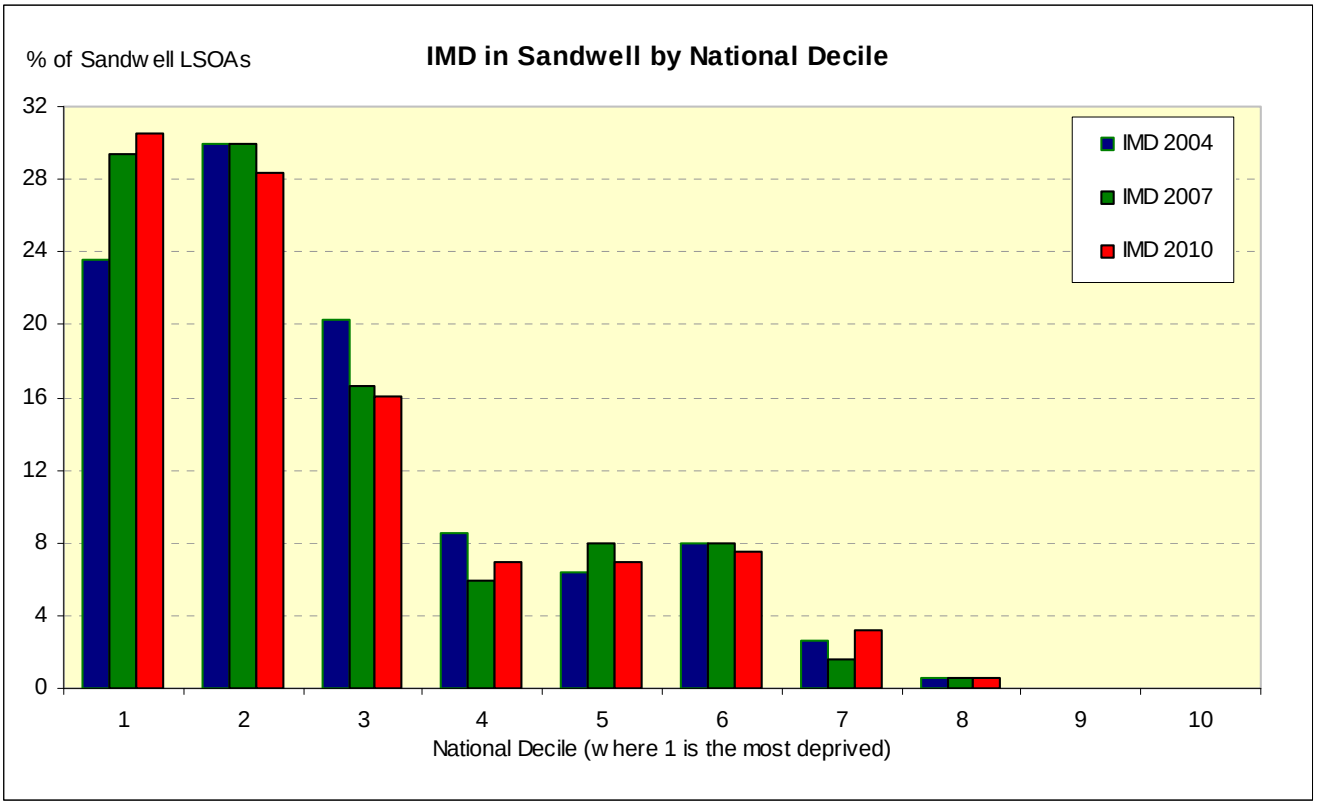
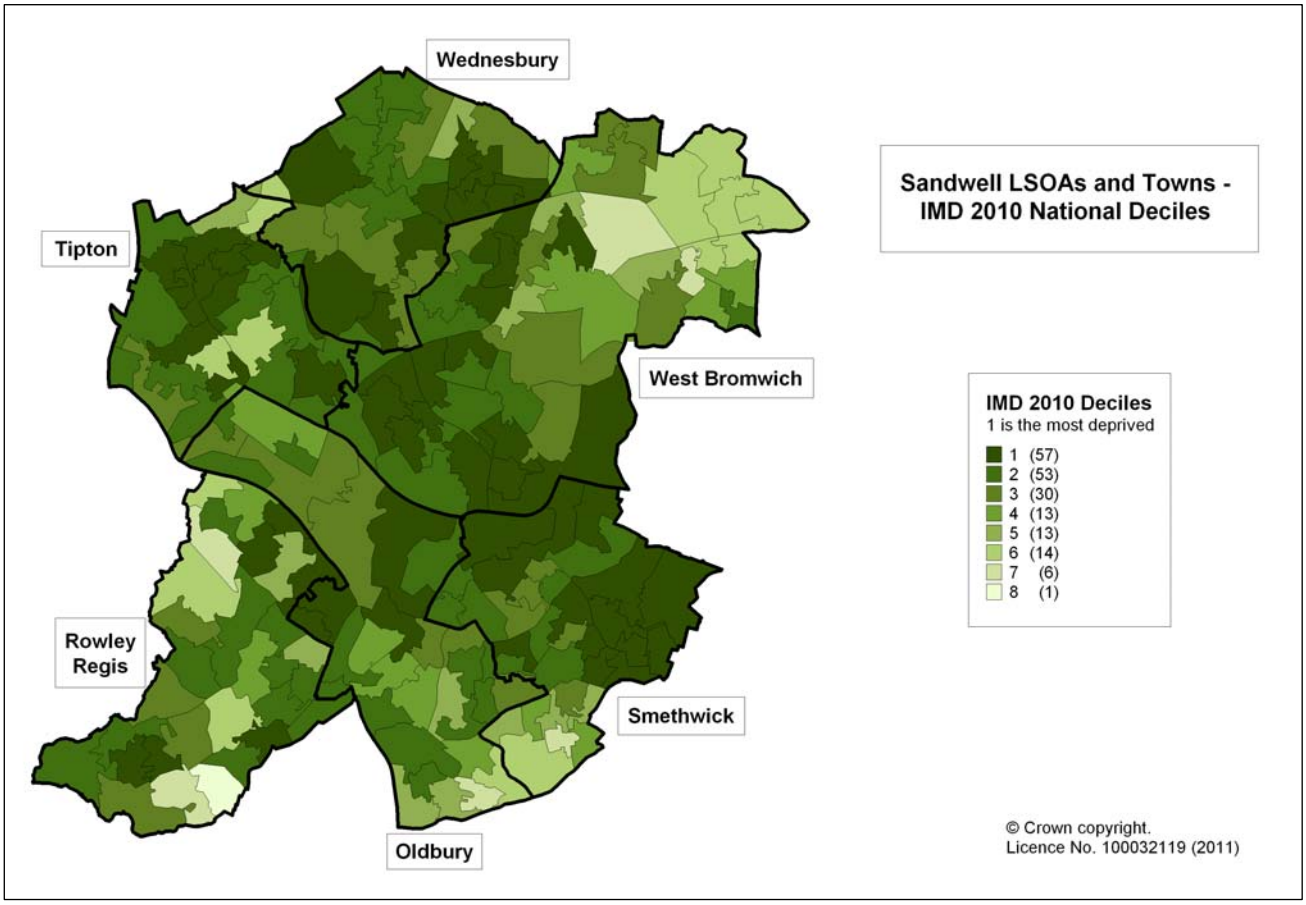


Chart 1. Index of multiple deprivation in Sandwell by national deciles, 2004, 2007 and 2010. (DCLG).

Looking at Sandwell's combined IMD over time, it can be seen that the percentage of Sandwell's LSOAs in the most deprived 10% has continued to grow since 2004. Over 30% of Sandwell's LSOAs fall into this bracket. A further 28% fall into the most deprived 10-20%, clearly displaying the high levels of deprivation prevalent in large parts of Sandwell. However since 2007, there has been a slight fall in the proportion in the worst 20% nationally.

Map 1 shows the distribution of deprivation across the borough. The darkest shades indicate that these are amongst England's most deprived LSOAs. Large areas of Smethwick, Tipton, Wednesbury and West Bromwich are heavily deprived. The less deprived Sandwell areas are represented by lighter shades and can be seen in the north east of West Bromwich, and the peripheries of Smethwick, Oldbury and Rowley Regis. An interactive map that allows for greater analysis can be accessed here (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010: Profile Map).



Map1. IMD 2010 National Deciles in Sandwell LSOAs. (DCLG, 2010).

In terms of individual domains, many have experienced an increase in the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally. All but *income*, *education*, and *housing* have experienced a growth of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally. As in 2007, it is in the *health deprivation and disability* domain that Sandwell has continued to experience a major shift of LSOAs falling into the most deprived 10% nationally - this change requires some attention, especially given the long term nature of these issues. The *environment* domain has also seen a relatively large increase in the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 20% nationally.

Chart 2 overleaf shows the changes that have occurred in the *health deprivation and disability* domain since 2004. This domain measures poor health, early mortality, and disability for all age groups in an area. Since 2004 the proportion of Sandwell LSOAs forming part of the most deprived 10% nationally has significantly increased from 7.5% in 2004 to over 34% in 2010. Although the proportion of Sandwell LSOAs belonging to the 10-20% most deprived nationally has seen a decline, the proportion overall in the worst 20% has increased to almost two-thirds. The vast majority (about 81%) of Sandwell LSOAs are in the most deprived 30% LSOAs in England. Chart 2 shows the clear shift that has taken place in this domain since 2004, with many Sandwell LSOAs falling into the more deprived national deciles.

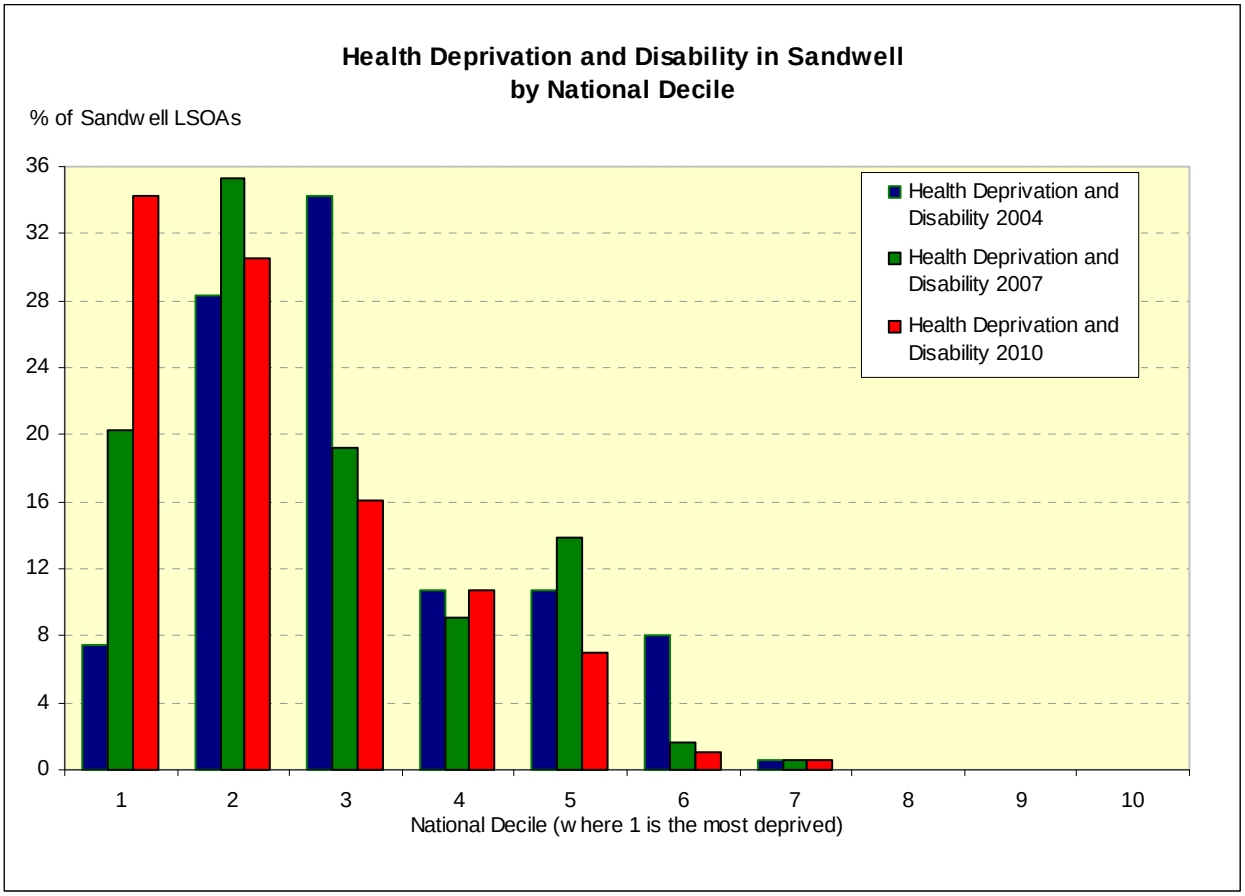


Chart 2. Health Deprivation and Disability in Sandwell by national deciles 2004, 2007 and 2010. (DCLG).

With the growing importance placed on tackling child poverty it is beneficial to have a greater understanding of the *income deprivation affecting children index* for Sandwell. The percentage of Sandwell LSOAs belonging in the most deprived 10% nationally has fallen slightly since 2007, however at 17% this remains at 2004 levels. Income deprivation affecting children is a significant problem in a large amount of Sandwell's LSOAs – and since 2004 the proportion of LSOAs overall in the worst 20% and worst 30% nationally has increased. An interactive map which provides further analysis can be accessed here (Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2010: Profile Map).

As can be seen in Chart 3 overleaf, there has been some change in the *income deprivation affecting older people index*, with a shift to a more deprived position for Sandwell. The percentage of Sandwell LSOAs belonging in the most deprived 10% nationally has increased since 2004, nearly reaching over 34%, and almost 65% of the borough's LSOAs are in the two most deprived deciles in 2010.

An interactive map which provides further analysis can be accessed here (Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index 2010: Profile Map).

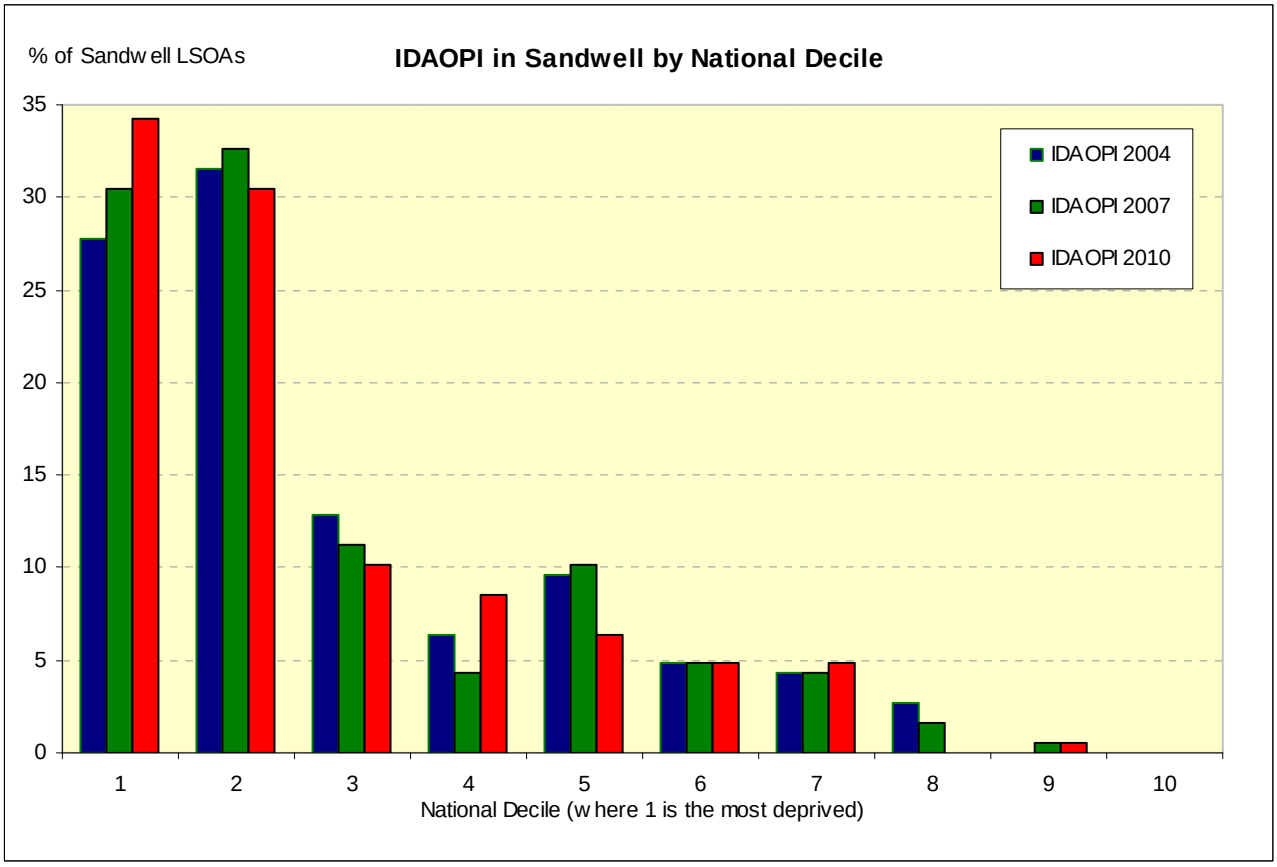


Chart 3. Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index in Sandwell by national deciles 2004, 2007 and 2010. (DCLG).

Deprivation in Sandwell Towns

There is variation across the six towns for most of the deprivation domains. In terms of the *income* domain, Oldbury fairs much better than the other towns, with only 10% of its LSOAs in the worst 10% nationally. Whilst in the *health deprivation and disability* domain half of Tipton's LSOAs fall in the worst 10%, compared with only a quarter of those in Rowley Regis. In the *education, skills and training* domain, almost 80% of LSOAs in Tipton and Rowley Regis fall in the worst 20% nationally, compared with only around 50% in Oldbury and West Bromwich. However, as in 2007, there is little extreme deprivation in the *barriers to housing and services*, and *crime and disorder* domains.

Chart 4 overleaf shows the percentages of LSOAs in each national decile for the overall IMD. It can be seen that Wednesbury has the highest proportion of its LSOAs in the most deprived decile for the IMD 2010. Tipton and Smethwick also have high proportions of LSOAs in the most deprived national decile. When you consider the proportion of LSOAs in the 30% most deprived nationally, Wednesbury has by far the highest proportion at 96%, compared with 60% of LSOAs in Oldbury.

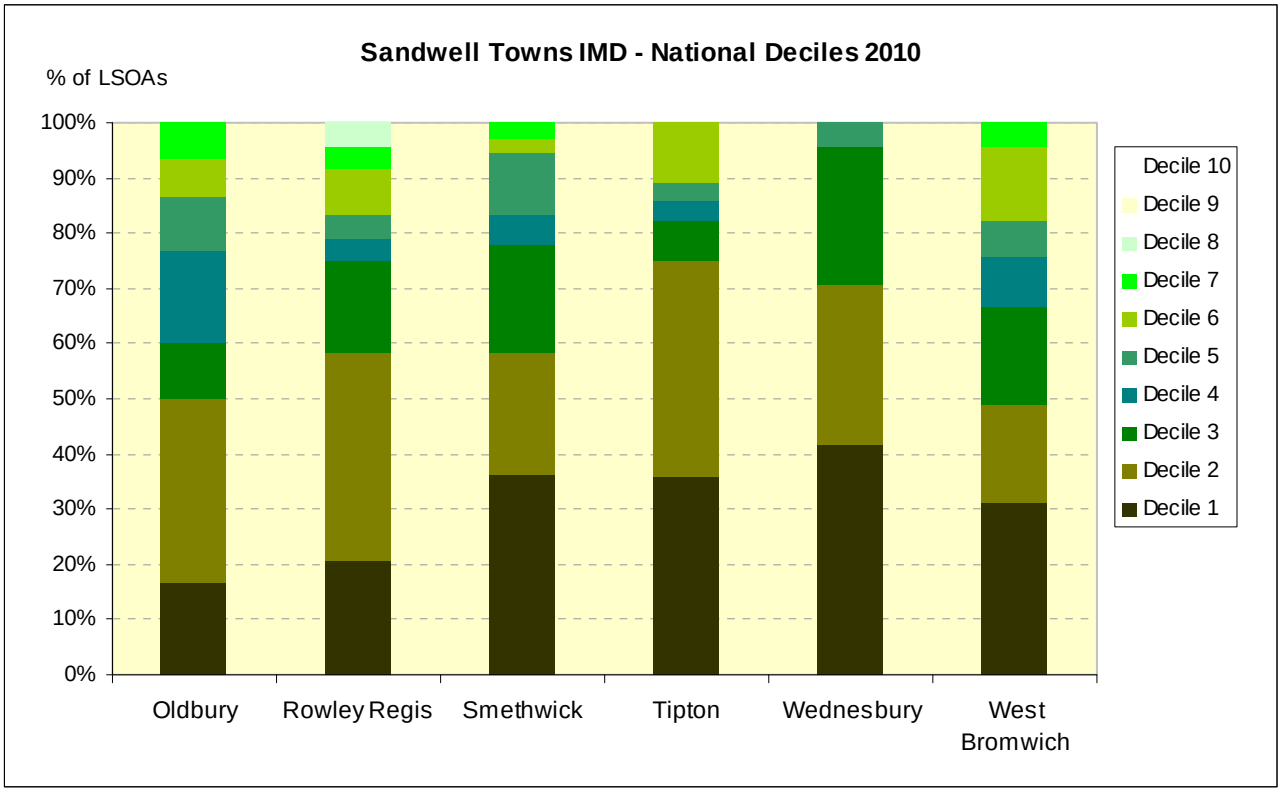


Chart 4. Sandwell towns IMD by National Deciles 2010. (DCLG, 2010)

Further Analysis

Data on the IMD and individual domains can be accessed from the map query tools on Sandwell Trends. There are also a number of other briefing notes available from the anti-poverty topic page.

Christine Wright, Principal Research Officer
Research Sandwell
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