

English Indices of Deprivation 2010 – Somerset Summary

Introduction

The English Indices of Deprivation are published every three years. The data can be used to assess which parts of the county face particular challenges, down to very small geographical areas.

The 2010 version uses 38 indicators, organised across several domains (and sub-domains) of deprivation, which can be combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). A full list of indicators, domains and sub-domains is provided in Appendix A. Much of the data in IMD 2010 refers to 2008-09 at the latest, when the effects of the economic downturn were beginning to be felt.

IMD is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA)¹ in England. It can be used to rank all 32,482 LSOAs in England according to their relative level of deprivation (with '1' being the most deprived). As well as identifying the most deprived parts of Somerset now, this paper compares 2010 figures with those of 2007 and 2004.

In Summary

- Somerset generally is close to the national average in terms of overall levels of deprivation.
- However, West Somerset ranks amongst the 15% most deprived local authorities, particularly in relation to geographic barriers to housing and services.
- 22,000 people in Somerset live in a Lower Layer Super Output Area amongst the 20% most deprived in England.
- Since 2004 there has been a slight shift towards higher deprivation relative to the rest of England, especially in terms of education relating to children and young people.
- The most deprived Ward in Somerset is Bridgwater Sydenham.

District Level Deprivation

The Department for Communities and Local Government produces six local authority summaries of the data which give rankings of deprivation for all 326 English district and unitary authorities. These summaries are combined into an overall 'Average LSOA Rank' for each district, after weighting the LSOA ranks by population to take into account the fact that LSOA sizes vary.

According to the local authority summaries, West Somerset is ranked as the 45th most deprived out of 326 local authorities, putting it in the bottom 15% nationally. Somerset's four other districts are much less deprived overall: Sedgemoor is ranked 154th out of 326; Mendip is 178th; Taunton Deane 183rd; and South Somerset 202nd. These positions are broadly in line with the previous rankings in IMD 2007 and IMD 2004, although it is not possible to make direct comparisons due to local authority boundary changes in 2009.

¹ Each LSOA equates to around 1,500 people.

Neighbourhood Level Deprivation

There are 327 LSOAs in Somerset. According to IMD 2010, 14 of these are among the most deprived **20%** nationally, which is the same number as in IMD 2007. They are home to just over 22,000 people, or around 4% of the county's population. There is at least one of these areas in each of Somerset's districts, with Sedgemoor having the most (six). There are three LSOAs in each of South Somerset and Taunton Deane, one in Mendip, and one in West Somerset. 13 of the 14 areas amongst the most deprived 20% in IMD 2010 were also within the most deprived 20% in 2007.

Five of Somerset's LSOAs are now within the most deprived **10%** nationally, which is three more than in 2007. There are three of these areas in Taunton Deane (two in Taunton Halcon Ward and one in Taunton Lyngford Ward) and two in Sedgemoor (in Bridgwater Sydenham Ward and Highbridge Ward). Together they represent around 7,500 people, or around 1% of Somerset's population.

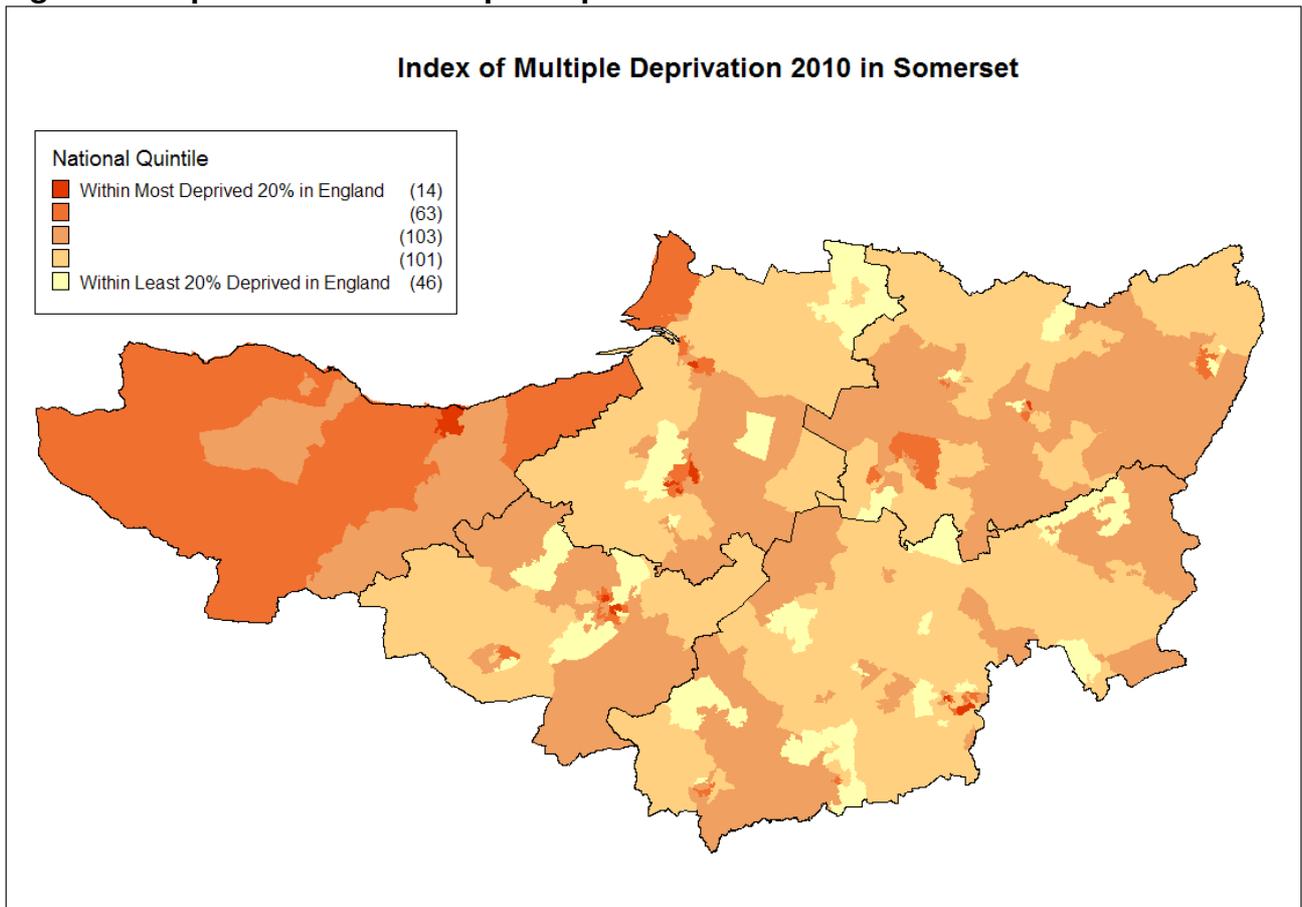
Two of Somerset's LSOAs are also within the most deprived **5%** nationally. These are in Bridgwater Sydenham Ward and Taunton Halcon Ward, and are home to around 3,300 people. In 2007 Somerset did not have any areas within this deprivation category.

The overall pattern of multiple deprivation in Somerset for 2010 is shown in the first map in Figure 1. A second map shows the pattern for 2007. The areas with the greatest proportion of deprived LSOAs in Somerset are the rural areas of West Somerset and urban areas of Bridgwater, Taunton and Yeovil. Figures 2, 3 and 4 focus on the deprivation patterns for these towns, according to IMD 2010.

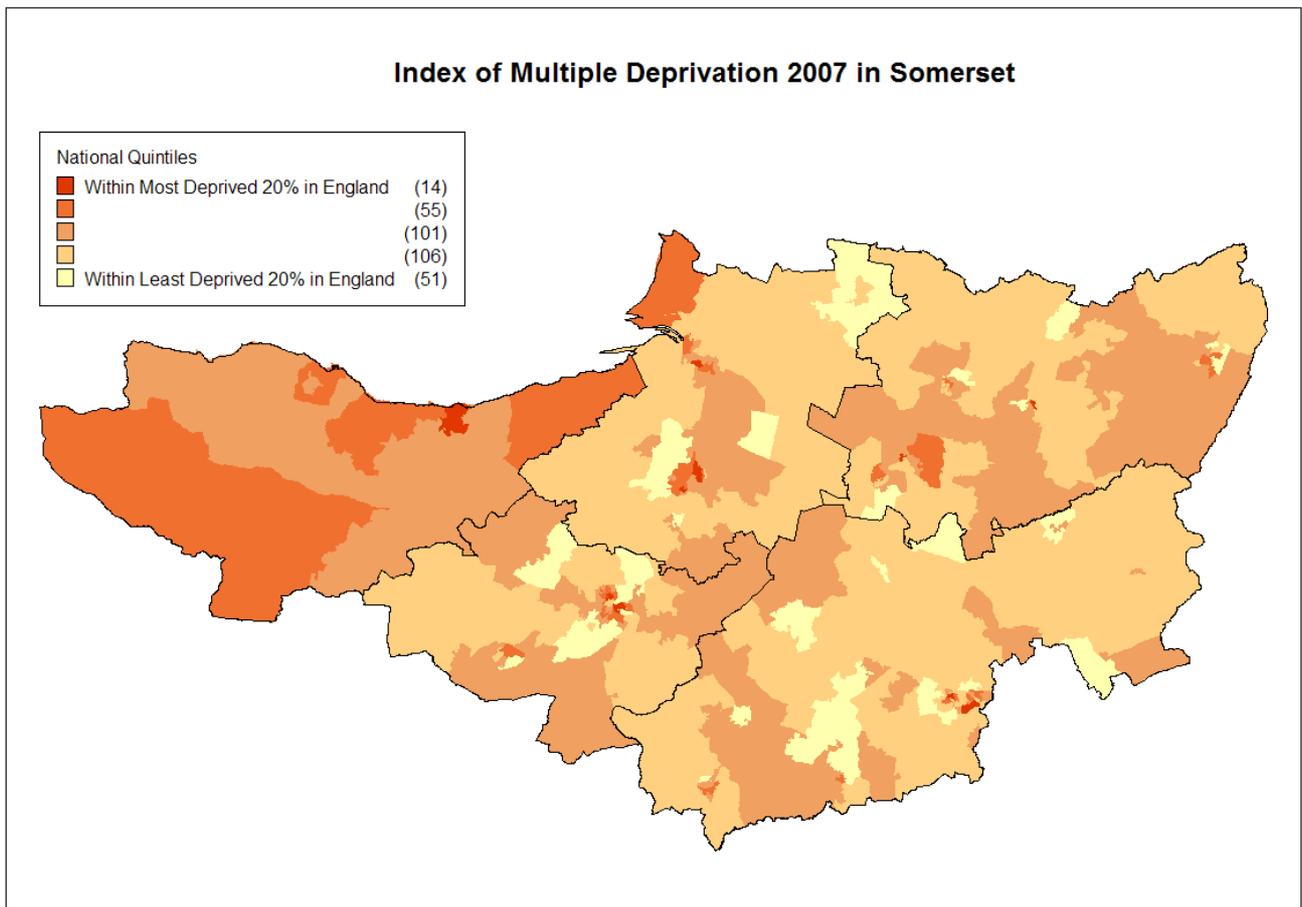
Overall, over two-thirds (69%) of all Somerset LSOAs had a lower (i.e., more deprived) national IMD ranking in 2010 compared to 2007; meaning that only one-third of Somerset LSOAs are less deprived in 2010 than in 2007 (relative to the national picture). This suggests that there is a slight shift toward increased deprivation within the county compared with the rest of England, as illustrated by the comparison of maps in Figure 1.

The LSOA which has deteriorated the most amongst the rankings is within St. Michael's Ward, near Yeovil, South Somerset. This area has fallen over 4,500 places nationally. At the opposite end of the scale, an LSOA in Yeovil South Ward, South Somerset, has improved by over 4,000 places in the deprivation ranks in England.

Figure 1: Maps of Index of Multiple Deprivation in Somerset LSOAs in 2010 and 2007

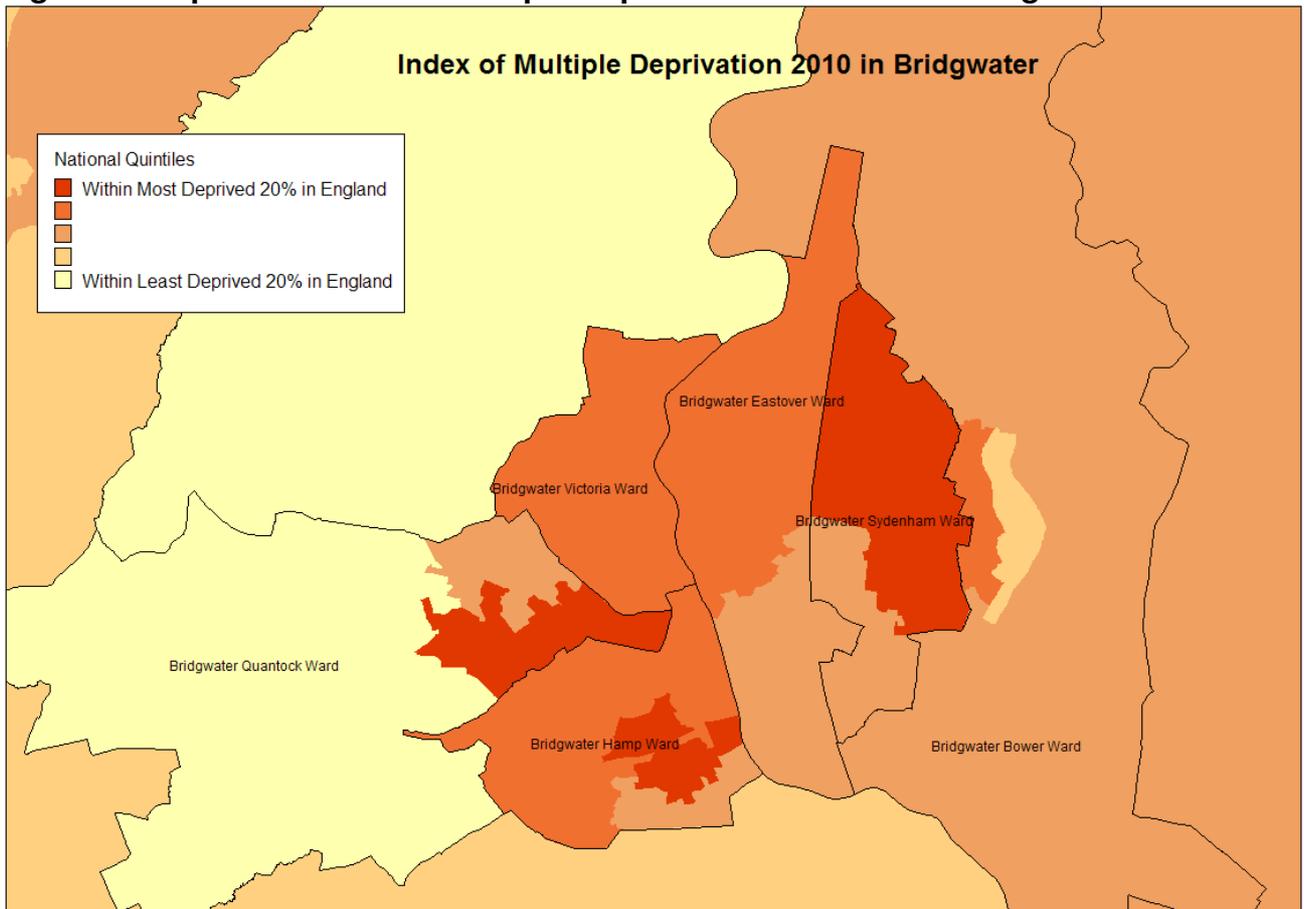


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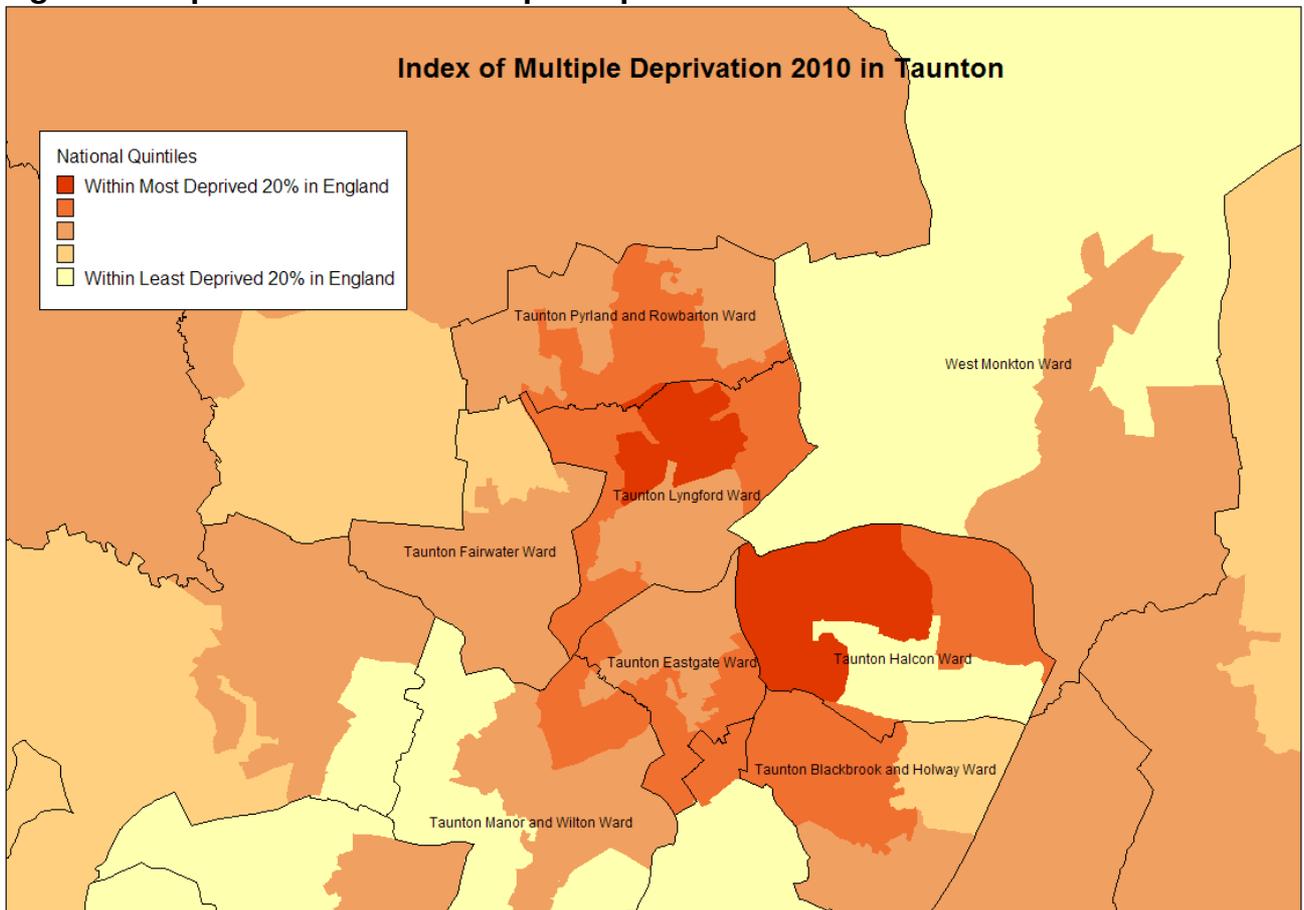
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Figure 2: Map of the Index of Multiple Deprivation in LSOAs in Bridgwater



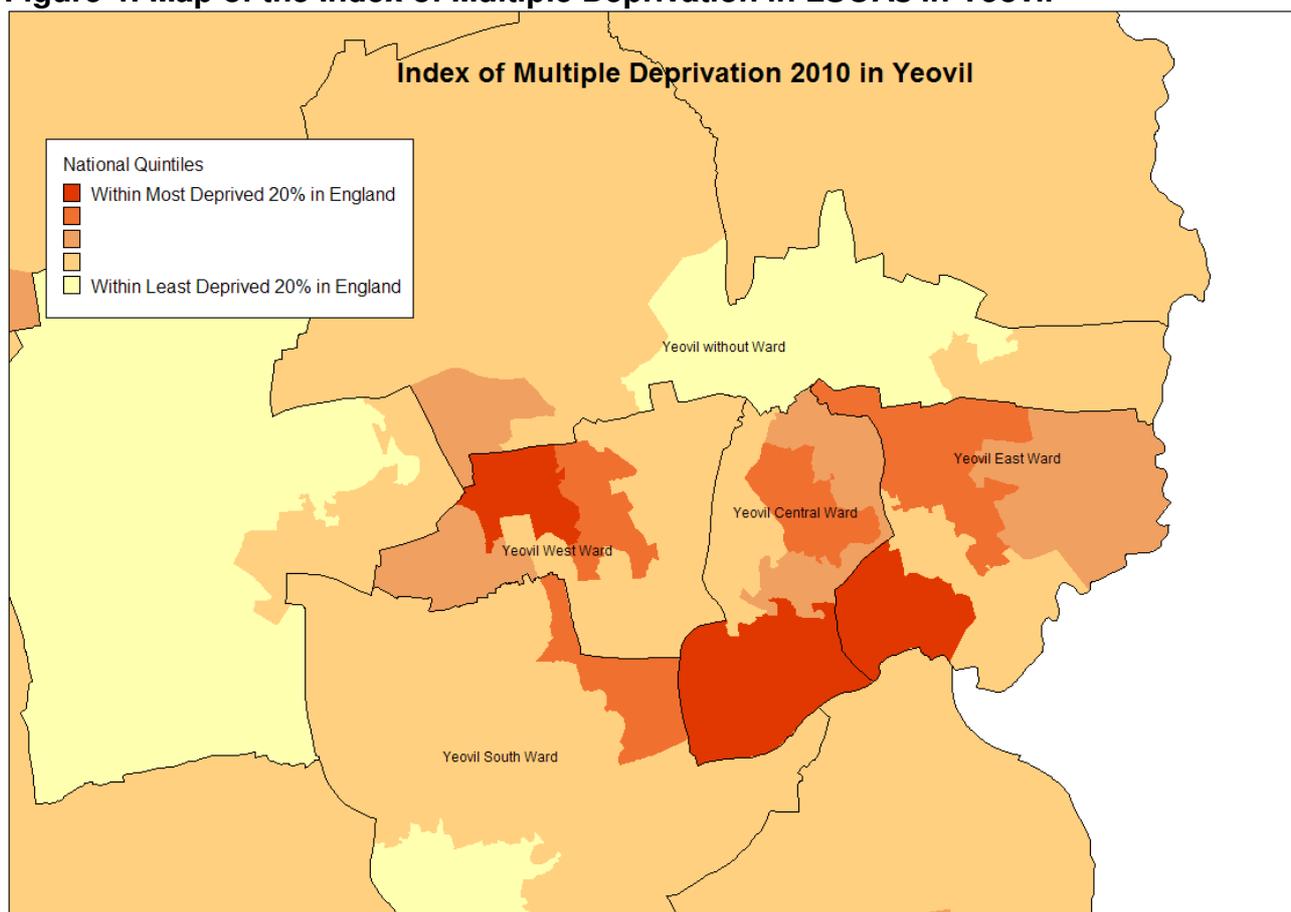
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Figure 3: Map of the Index of Multiple Deprivation in LSOAs in Taunton



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Figure 4: Map of the Index of Multiple Deprivation in LSOAs in Yeovil



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An IMD score for each Ward can be calculated by weighting the LSOA scores by the populations of each LSOA within the Ward. The top 10 most deprived Wards in Somerset are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Top 10 most deprived Wards, calculated from IMD 2010

Rank	Ward	District	Score
1	Bridgwater Sydenham	Sedgemoor	37.18
2	Taunton Halcon	Taunton Deane	34.54
3	Bridgwater Hamp	Sedgemoor	31.42
4	Highbridge	Sedgemoor	31.16
5	Bridgwater Victoria	Sedgemoor	30.98
6	Williton	West Somerset	30.29
7	Watchet	West Somerset	29.73
8	Carhampton and Withycombe	West Somerset	29.36
9	Taunton Lyngford	Taunton Deane	28.70
10	Bridgwater Eastover	Sedgemoor	27.43

Five of the Top 10 Wards are in Sedgemoor, three are in West Somerset and two are in Taunton Deane. The highest ranked (i.e., most deprived) Ward in South Somerset is Yeovil East (ranked 11th overall). The highest ranked Ward in Mendip is Glastonbury St. Benedict's (ranked 12th overall). The Top 10 rankings have changed little since 2007.

Somerset's Deprivation by Domain

The domains within which deprivation is most prevalent in Somerset can be highlighted by looking at which domains have the highest number of LSOAs within the most deprived 20% nationally. Figure 5 gives details and shows changes from previous Indices of Deprivation in 2007 and 2004.

Figure 5: Number of Somerset LSOAs in Most Deprived 20% in England by IMD Domain

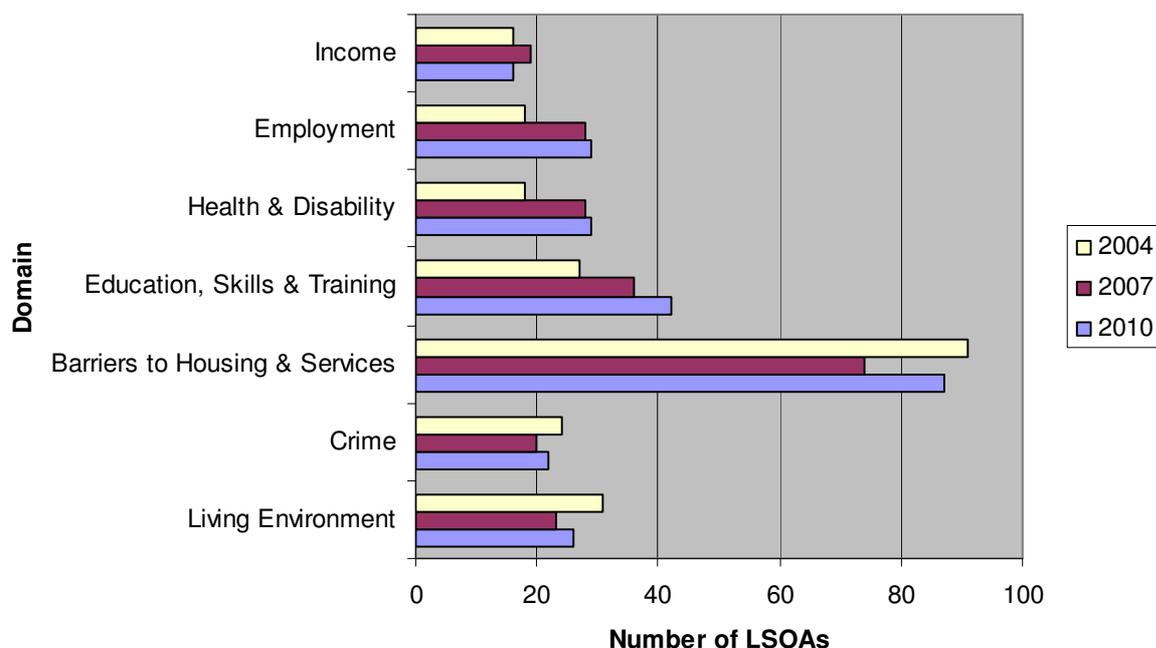


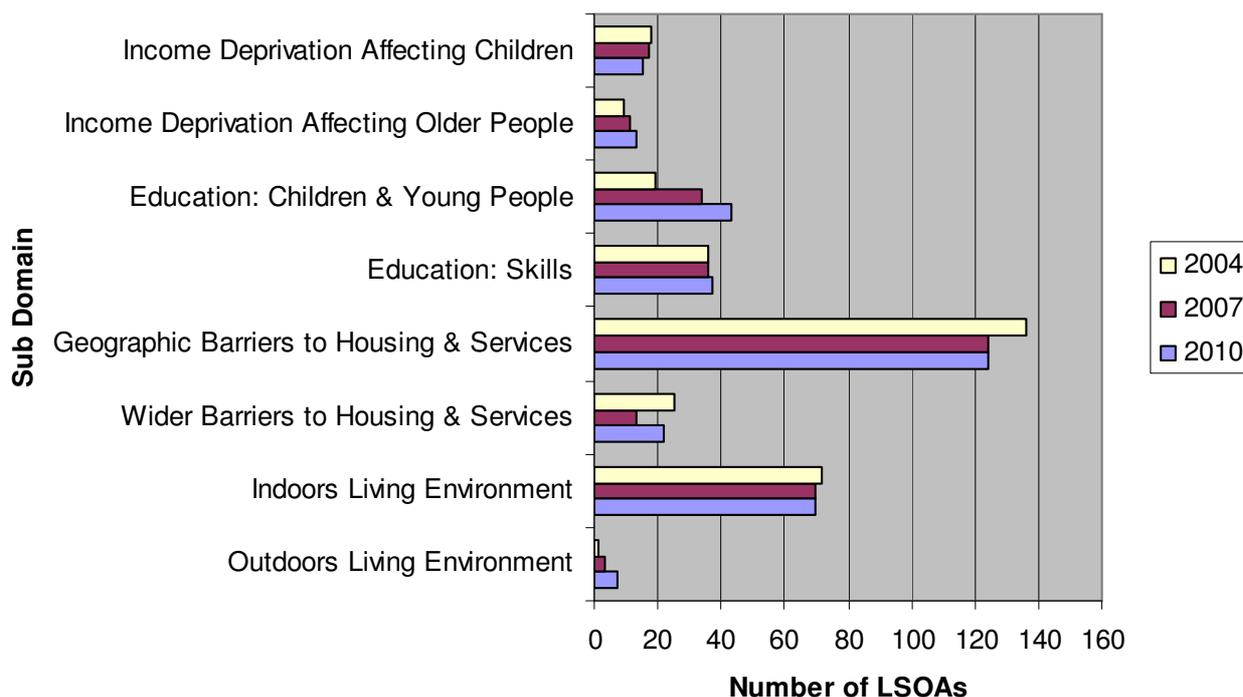
Figure 5 indicates that the most prevalent form of deprivation in Somerset relates to Barriers to Housing and Services. In fact, Somerset (specifically West Somerset) has three of the top six most deprived LSOAs in England in respect of this measure.

In the other domains, the most significant pockets of deprivation relate to Education, Skills and Training. There has been a notable upward trend in respect of this indicator since 2004.

Somerset's Deprivation by Sub-Domain

The sub-domains of Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI), Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP), Education, Barriers to Housing & Services and Living Environment give further indications of the type of deprivation most affecting Somerset (see Figure 6)

Figure 6: Number of Somerset LSOAs in Most Deprived 20% in England, by IMD Sub-Domain



The Barriers to Housing sub-domains in Figure 6 demonstrate that geographical barriers are much more prominent in Somerset than other (wider) housing related barriers. Much of this can be attributed to the county's dispersed population. The Living Environment sub-domains indicate that this type of deprivation in Somerset is mostly due to the condition of housing rather than air quality and road accidents (which are the other indicators for this sub-domain).

The Education sub-domains suggest that a lack of qualifications amongst adults and lack of achievement among children and young people contribute equally to education and skills deprivation in Somerset. However, there has been a notable upward trend between 2004 and 2010 in the sub-domain relating to children and young people.

Figure 6 also indicates that Income Deprivation in Somerset has a slightly greater impact on children and young people than on older people, although there has been a marginal downward trend in respect of the impact on children, and a slight upward trend in the impact on older people.

Link to Dataset

The full English Indices of Deprivation 2010 dataset is published on the Department for Communities and Local Government website at the following link:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010>

Appendix A: Indices of Deprivation: Domains, Sub-Domains and Indicators

Income Deprivation Domain

- Adults and children in Income Support families
- Adults and children in Income-Based Jobseeker's Allowance families
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit families (who are not in receipt of Income Support, Income-Based Jobseeker's Allowance or Pension Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both.

Employment Deprivation Domain

- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both Contributory and Income-Based) women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, averaged over 4 quarters
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, averaged over 4 quarters
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, averaged over 4 quarters
- Claimants of Employment Support Allowance women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
- Participants in New Deal for the 18-24s who are not in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance, averaged over 4 quarters
- Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance, averaged over 4 quarters
- Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents (after initial interview) aged over 18, averaged over 4 quarters.

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

- Years of Potential Life Lost – an age and sex standardised measure of premature death
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio – an age and sex standardised measure of morbidity and disability
- Measures of acute morbidity – an age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions to hospital
- Proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders – a modelled indicator for the proportion of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders.

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

Children/young people Sub-Domain

- Average points score of pupils taking English, Maths and Science Key Stage 2 exams
- Average points score of pupils taking English, Maths and Science Key Stage 3 exams
- Average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4 (GCSE or equivalent) exams
- Proportion of young people *not* staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16
- Secondary school absence rate – the proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school
- Proportion of those aged under 21 *not* entering Higher Education.

Skills Sub-Domain

- Proportion of adults aged 25-54 with no or low qualifications.

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

Wider barriers Sub-Domain

- Household overcrowding – the proportion of households within an LSOA which are judged to have insufficient space to meet the household's needs
- Homelessness – the rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of the 1996 Housing Act (at local authority district level)
- Difficulty of access to owner-occupation (local authority district level) – proportion of households aged under 35 whose income means they are unable to afford to enter owner occupation.

Geographical barriers Sub-Domain

- Road distance to a GP surgery
- Road distance to a supermarket or convenience store
- Road distance to a primary school
- Road distance to a Post Office.

Crime Domain

- Violence – number of reported violent crimes (19 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Burglary – number of reported burglaries (4 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Theft – number of reported thefts (5 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Criminal damage – number of reported crimes (11 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population

Living Environment Deprivation Domain

The indoors living environment Sub-Domain

- Social and private housing in poor condition
- Houses without central heating.

The outdoors living environment Sub-Domain

- Air quality
- Road traffic accidents