



The English Indices of Deprivation 2010

Bradford District

About this release

- This release provides an overview of the findings of the English Indices of Deprivation 2010 for Bradford, with a focus on the regional context and sub-district patterns of multiple deprivation and individual domains.
- District maps for multiple deprivation, individual domains and supplemental indices are provided useful in identifying pockets of higher deprivation at the small area level.

Key findings

- Bradford is in the bottom 30 districts nationally most deprived, however when considering Income and Employment alone falls into the bottom 10 districts in England. Regionally the District is ranked 2nd most deprived, behind City of Kingston upon Hull.
- Bradford has 94 small areas, almost one-third of its population (around 157,000), in the bottom 10% most deprived.
- Almost 2 in 5 deprived areas in Bradford experience multiple problems in at least 5 dimensions, such as Health / Employment etc., having a cumulative effect on the experience of deprivation.
- A significant number of neighbourhoods became more deprived prior to 2007; however change since has been minor in comparison.

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SECTION (A) - FINDINGS

1. Introduction

Deprivation covers a broad range of issues and refers to unmet needs caused by a lack of resources of all kinds, not just financial. The English Indices of Deprivation attempt to measure a broader concept of multiple deprivation, made up of several distinct dimensions, or domains, of deprivation. The English Indices of Deprivation 2010 use 38 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation which can be combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (IMD 2010). This 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) in England. The IMD 2010 can be used to rank every LSOA in England according to their relative level of deprivation.

All the small areas in England have been ranked according to their Index of Multiple Deprivation score, which allows the identification of 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. An area itself is not deprived: it is the circumstances and lifestyles of the people living there that affect its deprivation score. 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 Areas and are a standard way of dividing up England and Wales. Using these small areas it is possible to identify small pockets of deprivation.

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

- **To show how deprived a place is:** 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.
- **Measuring 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.
- **Say how affluent a place is:** 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.

2. Key results

The English Indices of Deprivation are a continuous measure of relative deprivation, therefore there is no definitive point on the scale below which areas are considered to be deprived and above which they are not. We define deprived areas by using a cut-off value beyond which areas are deemed to be the most deprived. For instance, a number of uses of the Index of Multiple Deprivation have focussed on the most deprived 10 per cent (most deprived decile) of LSOAs in England. Sometimes a different cut-off is more suitable depending on the purpose of the analysis. Deprived areas are considered those LSOAs amongst the 10 per cent most deprived in England as measured by the IMD 2010.

The central idea of the Index of Multiple Deprivation is that deprivation is multi-dimensional and can be experienced in relation to a number of **domains**. Although areas may be deprived on more than one domain, and cumulative effects may be seen, each domain is nonetheless a separate dimension of deprivation. Multiple deprivation is the combination of these domains.

The seven domains used for the IMD 2010 are:

- Income Deprivation
- Employment Deprivation
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Crime
- Living Environment Deprivation

This section reports key findings from the results published by the Department for Communities and Local Government, with a focus on the regional context and sub-district patterns of multiple deprivation and individual domains.

Regional context

District summaries

Summaries for each of the 326 Local Authorities in England have been produced for the IMD 2010 on six dimensions, with three presented for the Yorkshire and the Humber region in Table 1. *Rank of the Average Score* is the overall measure used to compare Local Authorities against one another; with Bradford ranked 26th most deprived in England, the 2nd most deprived district in the region (Hull being ranked 1st). Harrogate in contrast ranks 282 nationally, within the top 50 least deprived districts in England.

Although the overall ranking of districts is important, it can however mask other dimensions as this table highlights. Rankings for the Income and Employment Scales tell a different story, with the region now having 3 districts within the top 10 most deprived nationally (Leeds, Bradford and Sheffield). As the Income and Employment domains collectively account for 45% of the weighting for the overall score, this result is significant.

	Rank of Income Scale	Rank of Employment Scale	Rank of Average Score
Barnsley District	54	27	47
Bradford District	5	6	26
Calderdale District	79	73	105
City of Kingston upon Hull	18	18	10
Craven District	316	311	246
Doncaster District	34	21	39
East Riding of Yorkshire	68	61	202
Hambleton District	294	286	264
Harrogate District	207	196	282
Kirklees District	16	16	77
Leeds District	4	4	68
North East Lincolnshire	83	89	46
North Lincolnshire	103	105	120
Richmondshire District	322	320	261
Rotherham District	48	36	53
Ryedale District	313	318	213
Scarborough District	133	135	85
Selby District	287	268	235
Sheffield District	6	7	56
Wakefield District	37	17	67
York	136	131	234

Table 1: District summary rankings (1 = most deprived, 326 Local Authorities in England)

District patterns

The patterns of multiple deprivation across Yorkshire & the Humber are complex. The most deprived and least deprived LSOAs are spread throughout all 21 districts but the number and concentration of these varies in each. The distribution of deprived LSOAs differs depending on the cut-off used to define the most deprived areas. Table 2 presents the spread of deprived LSOAs for a range of cut-offs for the most deprived.

Bradford has 6% of its LSOAs which fall within the 1% most deprived nationally, similar to Hull (7%) and North East Lincolnshire (6%). At the 5% most deprived cut-off point this increases to 16% for Bradford, with Hull at 23% of LSOAs. Almost one-third (31%) of Bradford's LSOAs fall within the bottom 10% nationally, second only to Hull at 43% of its LSOAs.

Hambelton, Richmondshire and Ryedale in contrast haven't any LSOAs within the 20% most deprived, with Harrogate and Selby having only 1% and 2% of its LSOAs deprived at this cut-off.

	Level of deprivation			
	1% most deprived	5% most deprived	10% most deprived	20% most deprived
Barnsley District	0%	7%	18%	33%
Bradford District	6%	16%	31%	43%
Calderdale District	0%	5%	10%	22%
City of Kingston upon Hull	7%	23%	43%	52%
Craven District	0%	0%	0%	6%
Doncaster District	1%	11%	21%	37%
East Riding of Yorkshire	0%	2%	4%	9%
Hambleton District	0%	0%	0%	0%
Harrogate District	0%	0%	1%	1%
Kirklees District	0%	7%	14%	28%
Leeds District	2%	9%	19%	29%
North East Lincolnshire	6%	16%	25%	39%
North Lincolnshire	0%	5%	13%	19%
Richmondshire District	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rotherham District	1%	7%	17%	33%
Ryedale District	0%	0%	0%	0%
Scarborough District	1%	7%	11%	20%
Selby District	0%	0%	2%	2%
Sheffield District	1%	14%	22%	35%
Wakefield District	1%	5%	12%	29%
York	0%	0%	1%	7%

Table 2: District breakdown showing the proportion of LSOAs at various levels of deprivation

Sub-district variation

The Indices of Deprivation 2010 are based on the small area geography called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) having between 1000 and 3000 people living within them, with an average population of around 1,500 people. Bradford has a total of 307 LSOAs.

Experience of multiple deprivation

Many of the most deprived areas in England face multiple issues with the majority of these LSOAs (99%) amongst the most deprived in at least two of the seven composite domains in the Indices, and well over half (62%) being amongst the most deprived in at least four of the domains. This is illustrated by Table 3 which shows the proportion of the most deprived LSOAs which are also highly deprived in one or more of the composite domains.

When compared against this national distribution almost double (8.5%) of all LSOAs in Bradford experience deprivation in 6 domains, which rises to 38% (26% nationally) of LSOAs deprived in 5 domains. In other words a greater proportion of the district face high deprivation on a number of fronts, which when combined has a cumulative effect on the experience of deprivation for people in these areas.

Number of domains	Number of LSOAs (Bradford)	Percentage of LSOAs (Bradford)	Cumulative percentage of LSOAs (Bradford)	Number of LSOAs (England)	Percentage of LSOAs (England)	Cumulative percentage of LSOAs (England)
7	0	0.0%	0.0%	5	0.2%	0.2%
6	8	8.5%	8.5%	140	4.3%	4.5%
5	28	29.8%	38.3%	708	21.8%	26.3%
4	24	25.5%	63.8%	1143	35.2%	61.5%
3	26	27.7%	91.5%	913	28.1%	89.6%
2	7	7.4%	98.9%	312	9.6%	99.2%
1	1	1.1%	100.0%	27	0.8%	100.0%
0	0	0.0%	100.0%	0	0.0%	100.0%
Total	94	100.0%		3248	100.0%	

Table 3: Number of domains on which the most deprived 10% of LSOAs are in the most deprived decile

Change over time

Chart 1 shows the change in the number of LSOAs falling into each decile nationally at 2004, 2007 and 2010 as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation rankings.

The largest change occurred from the IMD 2004 to 2007 for those LSOAs at the 10% and 20% most deprived cut-off (deciles 1 and 2).

Deciles	IMD 2004	IMD 2007	Change
1st	73	90	+17
2nd	58	36	-22

Some fluctuating change between the IMD 2007 to 2010 is evident, although the degree is marginal by comparison.

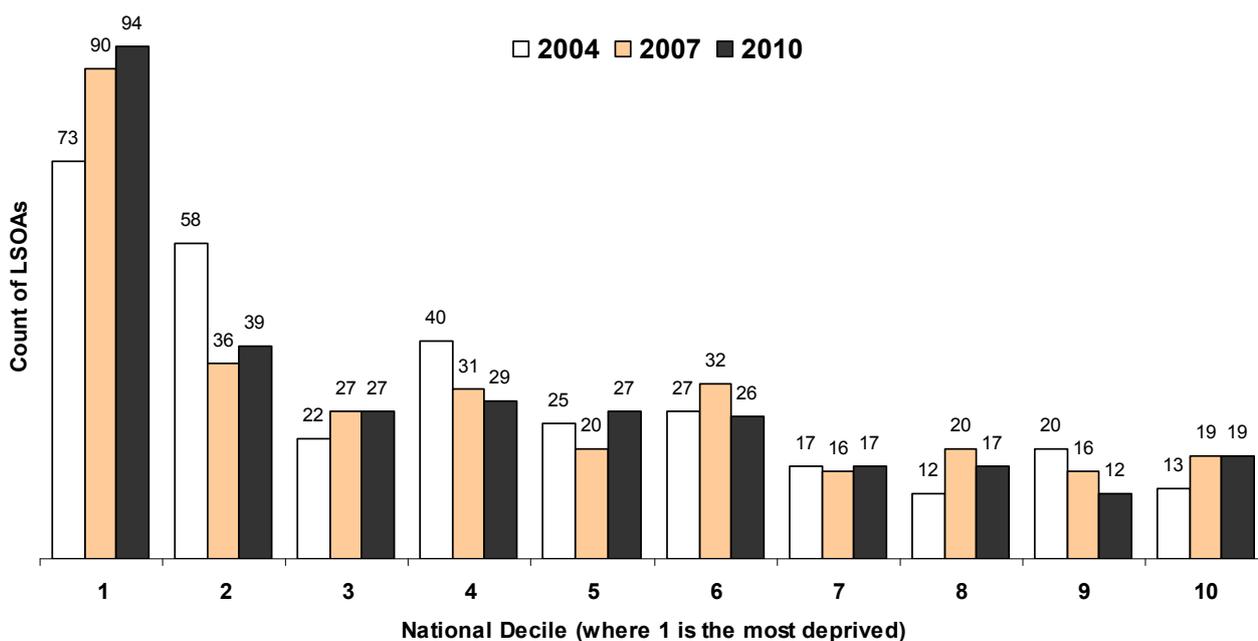
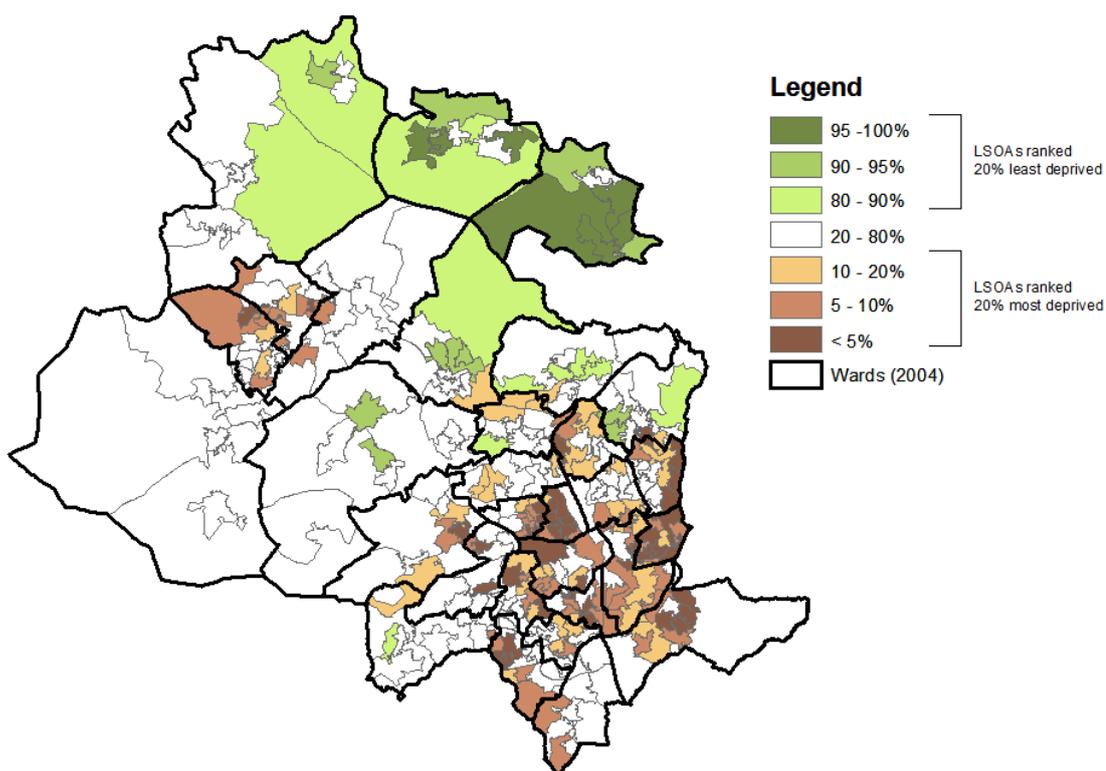


Chart 1: Change in the number of LSOAs in Bradford falling within national deciles

3. Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 ranks all 32,482 LSOAs in England - 1 being the most deprived and 32,482 the least deprived. Once ranked, these can be grouped into bands (such as 5%, 10% and 20%). The bottom 10% is commonly used to define the most deprived LSOAs in England.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010



Domain	Weight
Income Deprivation	22.5%
Employment Deprivation	22.5%
Health Deprivation and Disability	13.5%
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation	13.5%
Barriers to Housing and Services	9.3%
Crime	9.3%
Living Environment Deprivation	9.3%

Note: a larger companion IMD 2010 map has been made available with this release

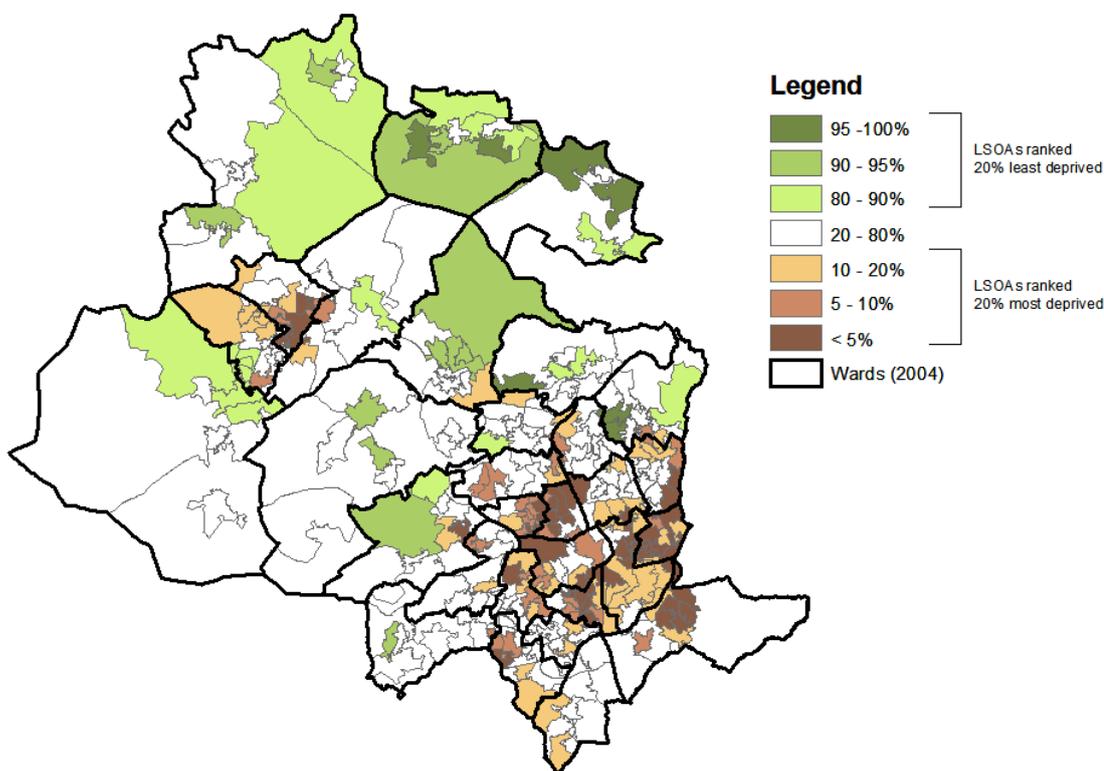
SECTION (B) - DOMAINS & MAPS

4. Income deprivation domain

This domain measures the proportion of the population in an area that live in income deprived families. The definition includes both families that are out-of-work and families that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

Material deprivation (i.e. lack of socially perceived necessities, such as an adequate diet or consumer durables) is an important dimension of multiple deprivation. However, no robust measures of material deprivation are currently available at the small area level. As material deprivation flows from a lack of sufficient income to afford the material items, there is justification for including a measure of low income as a dimension of multiple deprivation.

Income Deprivation 2010



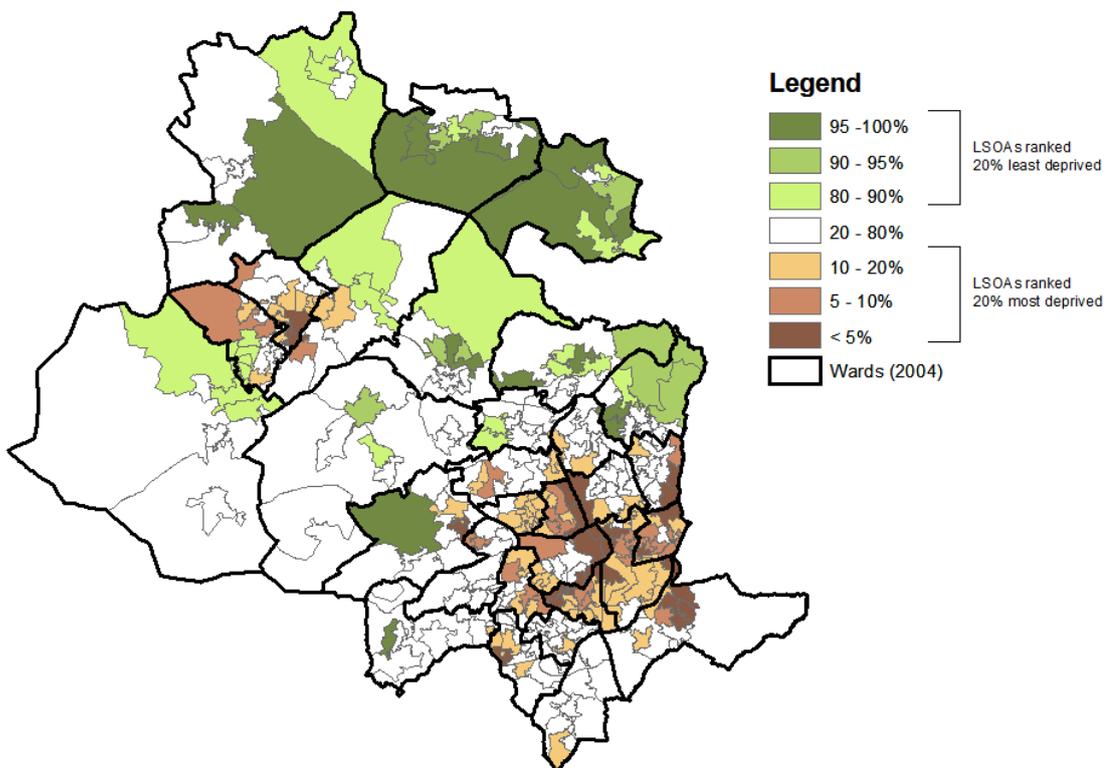
Indicators

- 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 claiming Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance or Pension Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of the median before housing costs
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

This supplemental index covers only children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households, defined as either families receiving Income Support or income-based Jobseeker's Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) or those not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) below 60% of the national median before housing costs.

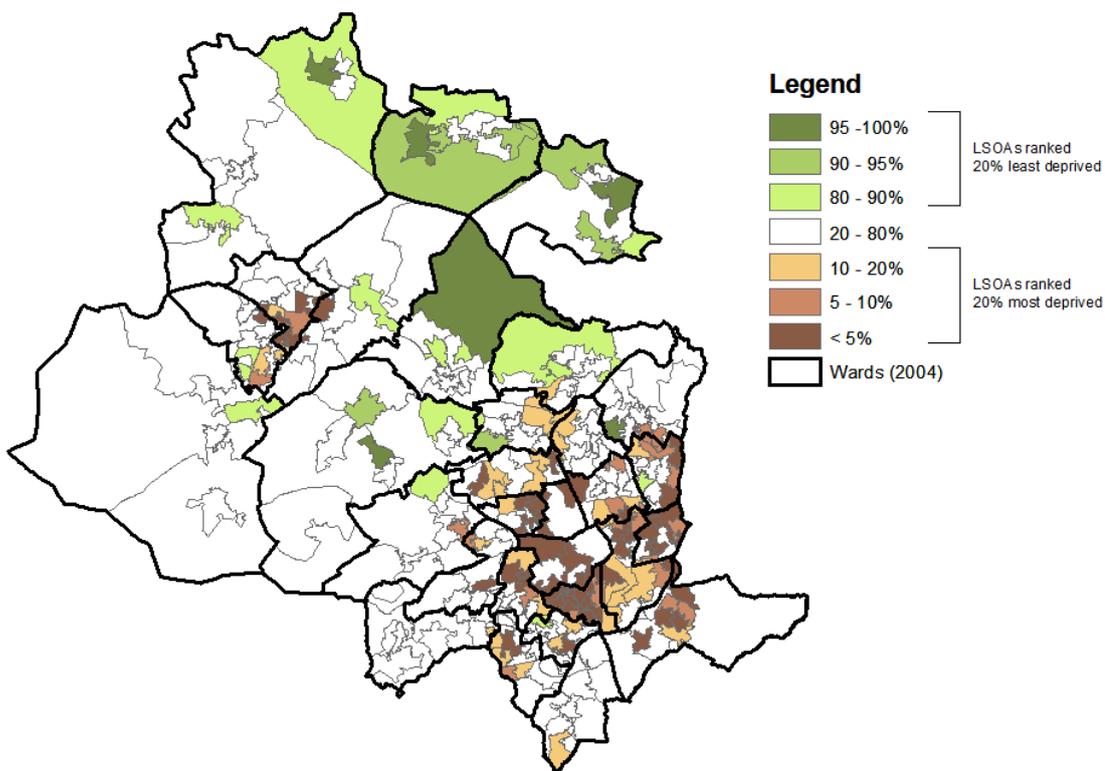
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2010



Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)

This supplemental index represents income deprivation affecting older people, expressed as the proportion of adults aged 60 or over living in Income Support or income-based Jobseeker's Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) families.

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index 2010

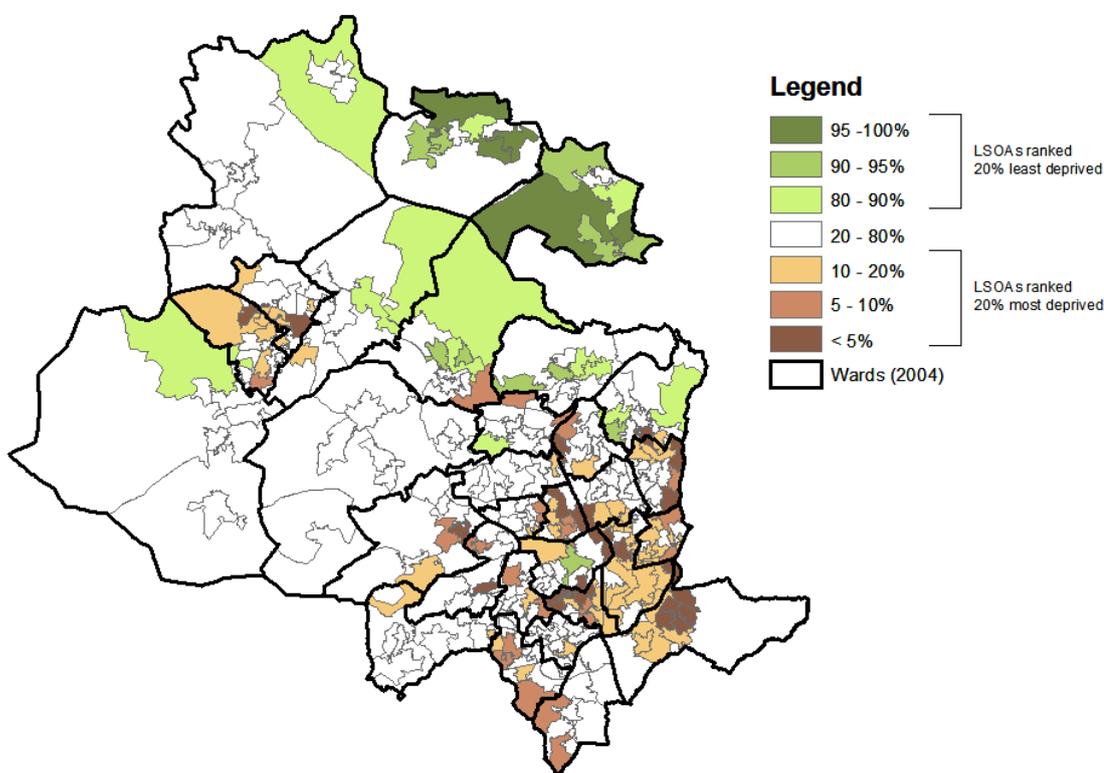


5. Employment deprivation domain

This domain measures employment deprivation conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world of work. The employment deprived are defined as those who would like to work but are unable to do so through unemployment, sickness or disability.

Worklessness is regarded as a deprivation in its own right, and not simply a driver for low income. Attachment to the labour market confers a number of social and psychological advantages, and it is therefore important to measure the deprivation experienced by individuals who are detached from the labour market.

Employment Deprivation 2010



Indicators

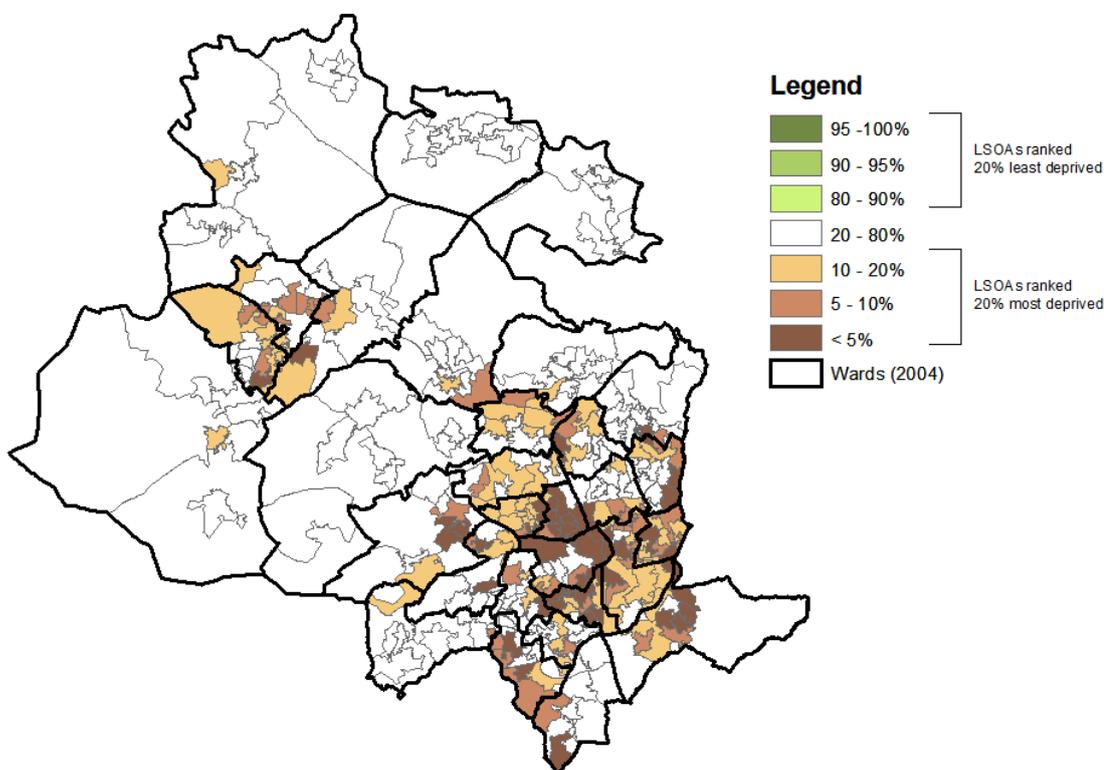
- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit aged 18-59/64
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance aged 18-59/64
- Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance aged 18-59/64 (those with a contribution-based element)
- Participants in New Deal for 18-24s who are not claiming Jobseeker's Allowance
- Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not claiming Jobseeker's Allowance
- Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents aged 18 and over (after initial interview)

6. Health deprivation and disability domain

This domain measures premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health. It considers both physical and mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

Health deprivation and disability is included as one of the seven domains because ill health is an important aspect of deprivation that limits an individual's ability to participate fully in society. Because it is generally accepted that the risk of ill health and death becomes greater as a person ages, and that this increase is not seen as socially unjust, this domain aims to capture unexpected deaths or levels of ill health by using age and sex standardised data. This means that the expected levels of health in a small areas, given their age and sex composition, are compared rather than the absolute levels of health.

Health Deprivation and Disability 2010



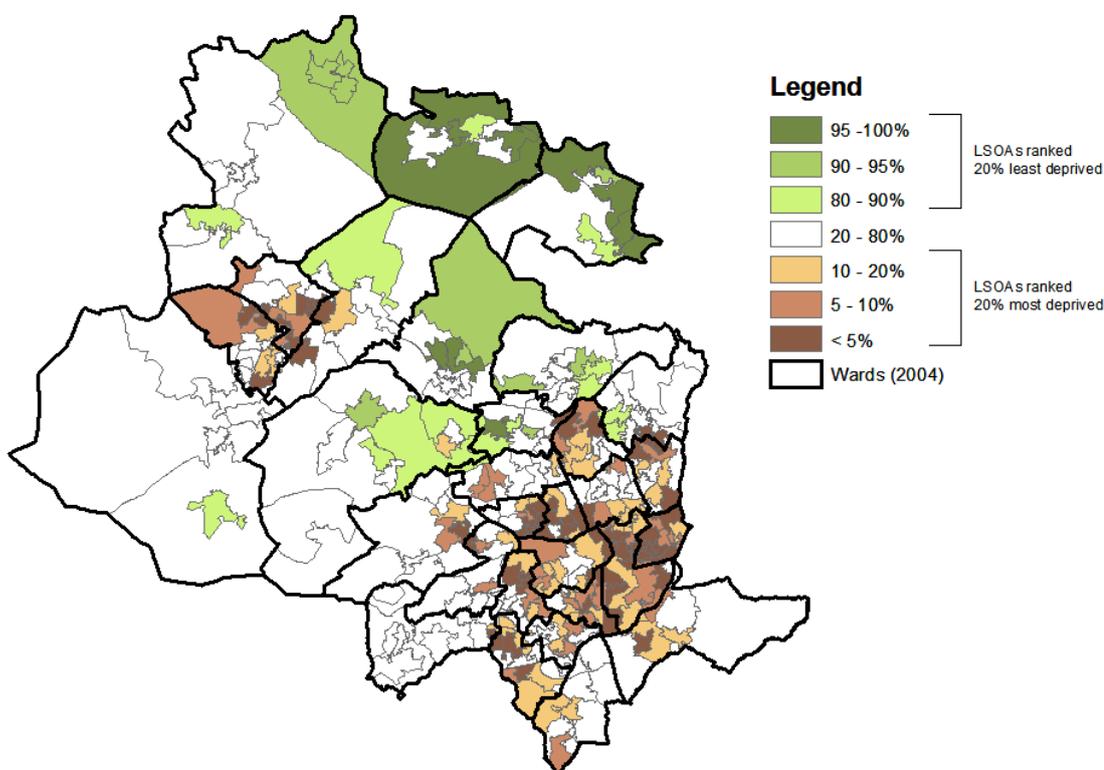
Indicator	Weight
Years of Potential Life Lost	0.27
Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio	0.30
Acute morbidity	0.19
Mood and anxiety disorders	0.24

- Indicators**
- *Years of Potential Life Lost*: An age and sex standardised measure of premature death.
 - *Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio*: An age and sex standardised morbidity/ disability ratio.
 - *Acute morbidity*: An age and sex standardised rate of emergency admission to hospital.
 - *Mood and anxiety disorders*: The rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders.

7. Education, skills and training deprivation domain

This domain captures the extent of deprivation in education, skills and training in an area. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the ‘flow’ and ‘stock’ of educational disadvantage within an area respectively. That is, the ‘children and young people’ sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures (‘flow’), while the ‘skills’ sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working age adult population (‘stock’).

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation 2010



Indicator	Weight
Key Stage 2 attainment	0.17
Key Stage 3 attainment	0.19
Key Stage 4 attainment	0.20
Secondary school absence	0.17
Staying on in education post 16	0.10
Entry to higher education	0.17

Indicators

Sub-domain: Children and Young People

- *Key Stage 2 attainment*: The average points score of pupils taking English, maths and science Key Stage 2 exams.
- *Key Stage 3 attainment*: The average points score of pupils taking English, maths and science Key Stage 3 exams.
- *Key Stage 4 attainment*: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4 (GCSE or equivalent) exams.
- *Secondary school absence*: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school.
- *Staying on in education post 16*: The proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16.
- *Entry to higher education*: The proportion of young people aged under 21 not entering higher education.

Sub-domain: Skills

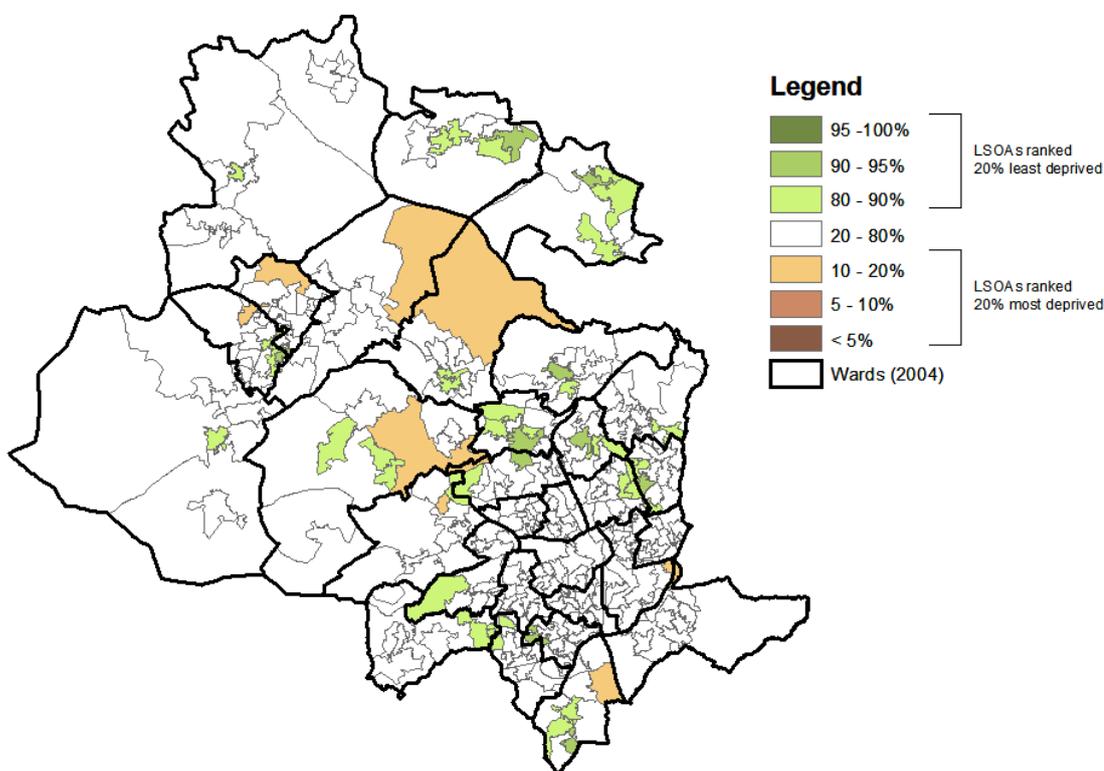
- *Adult skills*: The proportion of working age adults aged 25-54 with no or low qualifications.

8. Barriers to Housing and Services domain

This domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

Barriers to housing and services is included as one of the seven domains because accessibility of suitable housing and local amenities are significant determinants of quality of life. People who cannot afford to enter owner occupation, live in overcrowded homes or are classed as homeless are deprived of the safety and stability of a home that is appropriate to their household's needs. Individuals who have to travel long distances to key local services are also disadvantaged.

Barriers to Housing and Services 2010

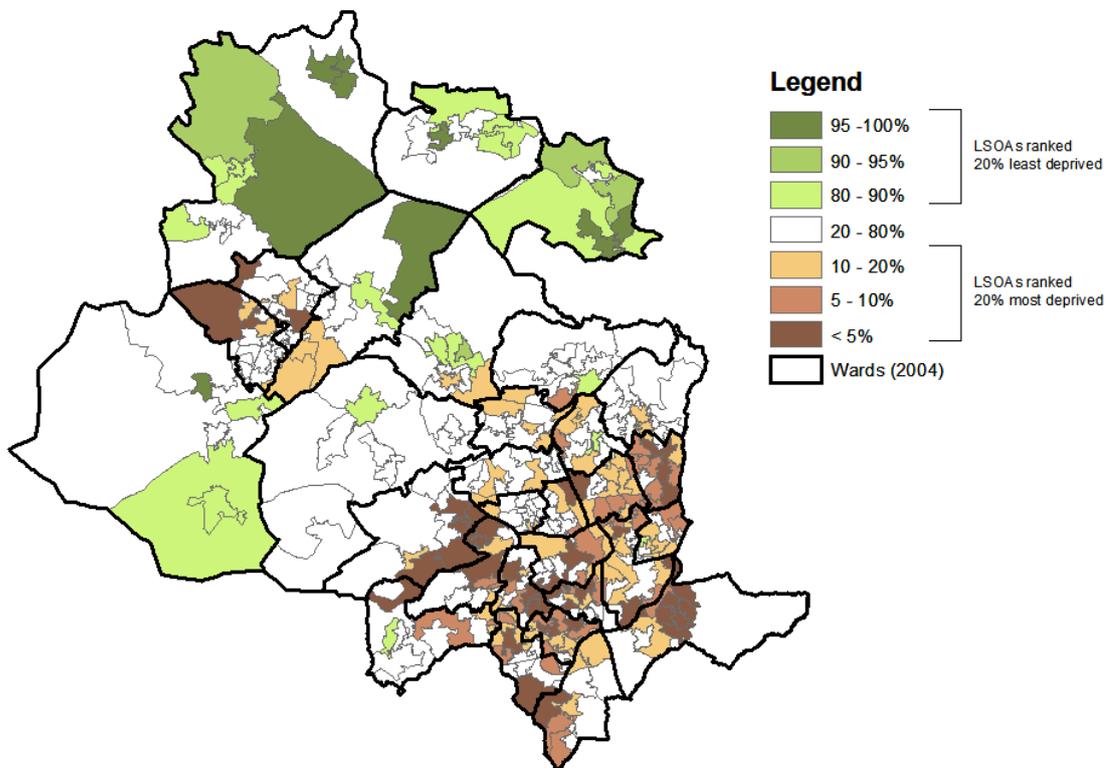


- Indicators**
- Sub-domain: Wider Barriers
 - Household overcrowding
 - Homelessness
 - Housing affordability
 - Sub-domain: Geographical Barriers
 - Road distance to a GP surgery
 - Road distance to a food shop
 - Road distance to a primary school
 - Road distance to a Post Office

9. Crime domain

Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The purpose of this domain is to measure the rate of recorded crime for four major crime types – violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage – representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

Crime 2010



Indicator	Weight
Violence	0.28
Burglary	0.22
Theft	0.26
Criminal damage	0.24

Indicators

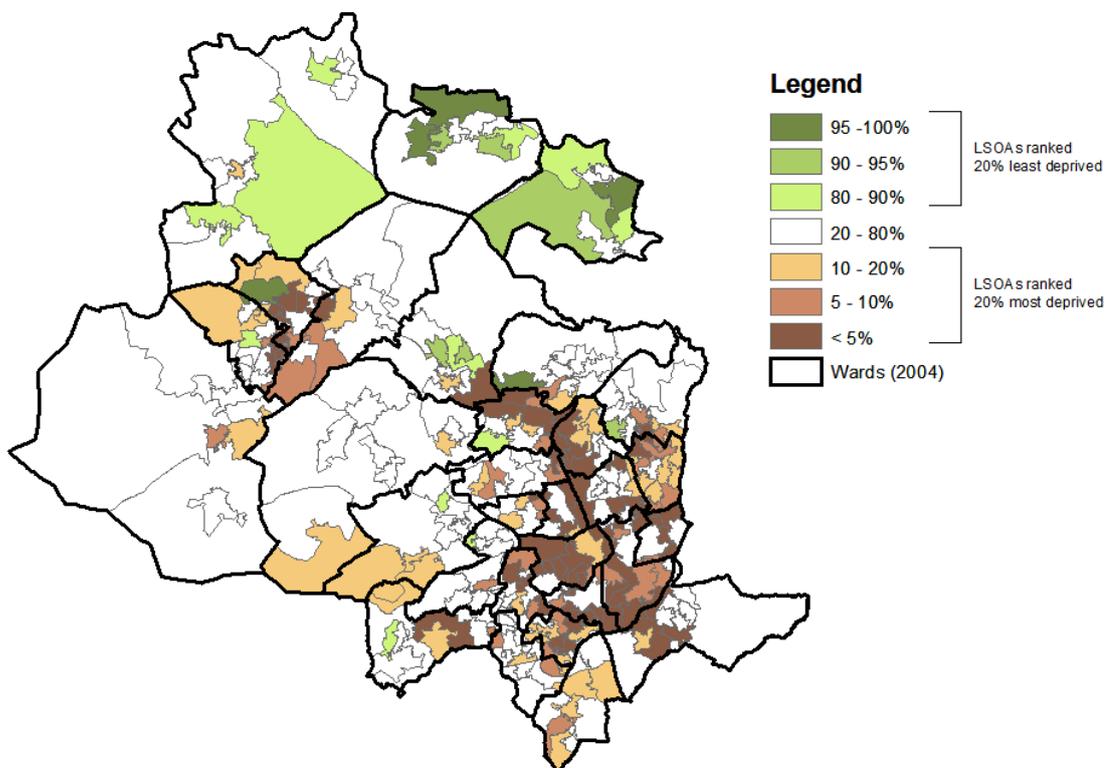
- *Violence*: The rate of violence (19 recorded crime types) per 1000 at-risk population.
- *Burglary*: The rate of burglary (4 recorded crime types) per 1000 at-risk properties.
- *Theft*: The rate of theft (5 recorded crime types) per 1000 at-risk population.
- *Criminal damage*: The rate of criminal damage (11 recorded crime types) per 1000 at-risk population.

10. Living environment deprivation domain

This domain measures the quality of individuals' immediate surroundings both within and outside the home. The indicators 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 Indoors Living Environment sub-domain is given two thirds of the domain's weight and the Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain is given one third of the domain's weight.

Living Environment Deprivation 2010



Indicators

Sub-domain: The 'indoors' living environment

- Housing in poor condition
- Houses without central heating

Sub-domain: The 'outdoors' living environment

- Air quality
- Road traffic accidents

11. Wards map

Wards 2004

WARD NAME

- 1 Baildon
- 2 Bingley
- 3 Bingley Rural
- 4 Bolton and Undercliffe
- 5 Bowling and Barkerend
- 6 Bradford Moor
- 7 City
- 8 Clayton and Fairweather Green
- 9 Craven
- 10 Eccleshill
- 11 Great Horton
- 12 Heaton
- 13 Idle and Thackley
- 14 Ilkley
- 15 Keighley Central
- 16 Keighley East
- 17 Keighley West
- 18 Little Horton
- 19 Manningham
- 20 Queensbury
- 21 Royds
- 22 Shipley
- 23 Thornton and Allerton
- 24 Toller
- 25 Tong
- 26 Wharfedale
- 27 Wibsey
- 28 Windhill and Wrose
- 29 Worth Valley
- 30 Wyke



12. Further information

Datasets and guidance documents can be downloaded from the Communities and Local Government website - <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010>

IMD 2010 Bradford District Briefing - <http://bradford.limehouse.co.uk/file/1726489>

ID 2010 Quick Maps - <http://www.bradfordobservatory.com/mapping/mapping-thm-id-2010.cfm>

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