

Deprivation

(See also 'Child poverty' data pack)

Headlines

The government's Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2010 are the official measure of deprivation in England. Data from the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) indicates that over 150,000 people in Leeds live in areas that are ranked amongst the most deprived 10% nationally.

Why is this important?

Deprivation is directly linked to life expectancy and the length of disability-free life.

The health of people in Leeds is generally worse than the England average, which is strongly associated with the high levels of deprivation experienced by the 150,000 people in Leeds who are living in areas ranked amongst the most deprived 10% nationally.

Child poverty is at the root of many poor outcomes for children and young people and for their families, and minimising child poverty is a key priority for the city.

Nationally, the gap in life expectancy between people in the lowest and highest income neighbourhoods is six years, and the gap in disability-free life expectancy is 13 years ('Fair Society, Healthy Lives', the Marmot Review, 2010). The poorest people have 18 years less disability-free years than the most affluent. Given that the pension age is increasing, this means that the poorest will spend the last 15 years of their working life with some disability and the most affluent with none. The most affluent will have about 12 years of disability compared to over 20 for the poorest.

Locally, this is highlighted by the gap in life expectancy between the most deprived areas and the city as a whole. Life expectancy in the most deprived areas of Leeds is 12 years lower for men and 8 years

lower for women compared with city-wide figures.

Story for Leeds

An analysis of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010 shows that Leeds now has:

- 25 SOAs (5.3%) in the most deprived 3% on the national scale (covering an approximate population of 40,600)
- 92 SOAs (19.3%) in the most deprived 10% on the national scale (covering an approximate population of 150,000)
- 136 SOAs (28.6%) in the most deprived 20% on the national scale (covering an approximate population of 225,600).

In terms of individual SOAs:

- The most deprived SOA in the city is ranked 114 on the national scale (Spencer Place, Bankside Street, Shepherds Lane).
- The least deprived SOA is ranked 32,105 nationally (Cookridge, Moseley Woods).
- Gipton & Harehills is the only ward with 100% of its SOAs ranked in the most deprived 20% nationally.
- Nine wards have 50% or more of their SOAs ranked in the most deprived 20%.

Similar analysis is available for each of the domains within the IOD here:

http://www.leeds.gov.uk/Business/Business_support_and_advice/Local_economy_reports_and_forecasts/Indices_of_Deprivation_2010.aspx

Comparison with the 2007 IMD

The initial analysis suggests an overall worsening position when compared to the rest of the country with the majority of SOAs in Leeds seeing their ranking fall. Of the 476 SOAs in Leeds, 154 have seen an improvement in their IMD ranking while 322 have seen their ranking fall.

- In 2007 Leeds had 22 SOAs that were ranked in the most deprived 3%

nationally; this number has risen to 25 on the 2010 IMD.

- In 2007 Leeds had 95 SOAs that were ranked in the most deprived 10% on the national scale. On the 2010 IMD Leeds has 92 SOAs in this bracket.
- Eight SOAs from the 2007 IMD have now moved out of the 10% bracket but five SOAs are now ranked in the most deprived 10% which were not previously.

While the 2010 Indices of Deprivation represent the official measure of deprivation, the timeliness of the data used to compile them can be an issue. The majority of indicators used in the compilation of the 2010 IoD are derived from data sets based on 2008 data and as such do not reflect the full impact of the current economic climate. In order to address this, the Council has worked with partner organisations to develop the city's own Neighbourhood Index, which is updated annually.

The combined Neighbourhood Index for Leeds (2011) shows the least successful areas are generally located in the Inner East and Inner South, along with Chapeltown in the Inner North East, Armley / New Wortley in the Inner West and Farnley in Outer West. Typically these areas suffer high levels of crime, low educational attainment, poor health, low income levels and high levels of worklessness. In terms of housing and environment the results are more varied, but this is insufficient to compensate for other aspects of deprivation.

These results broadly reflect evidence from elsewhere, particularly the government's Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, further demonstrating the complex nature of deprivation in these areas.

Where is this causing the greatest concern?

Summary of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by electoral ward

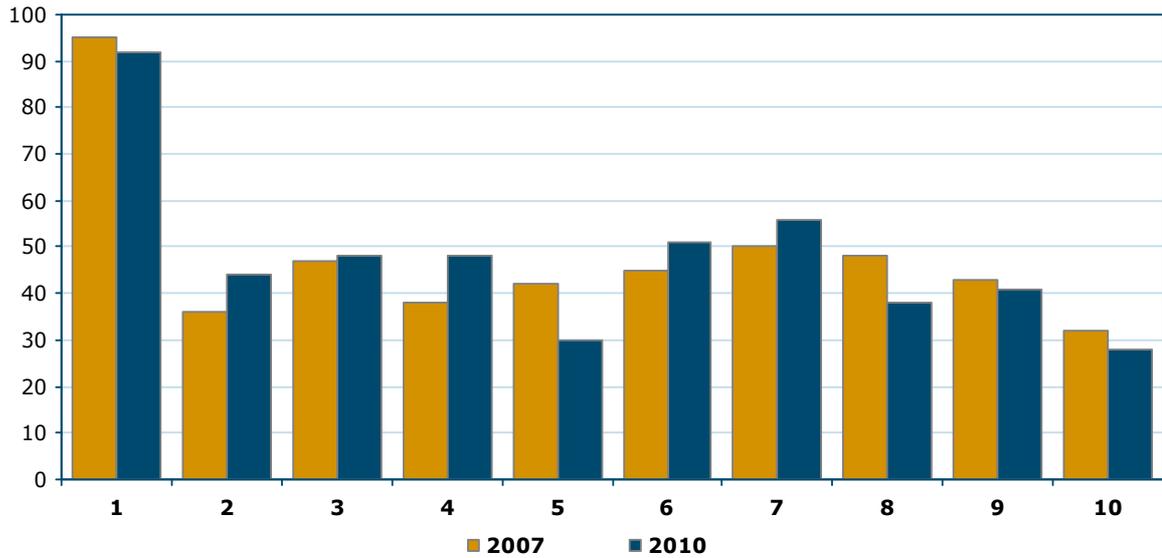
Ward	SOA's	Lowest Ranked LSOA	Highest Ranked LSOA	LSOAs ranked in top 10%		LSOA Change in Ward	LSOAs ranked in top 20%		LSOA Change in Ward
				2007	2010		2007	2010	
Adel & Wharfedale	12	5164	32105	0	0	◀ 0	0	1	▲ 1
Alwoodley	14	2034	30743	2	2	◀ 0	3	3	◀ 0
Ardsley & Robin Hood	12	7085	31122	0	0	◀ 0	0	0	◀ 0
Armley	16	932	14118	5	5	◀ 0	10	10	◀ 0
Beeston & Holbeck	14	1282	11992	6	5	▼ 1	7	7	◀ 0
Bramley & Stanningley	16	1568	21233	4	3	▼ 1	6	6	◀ 0
Burmantofts & Richmond Hill	16	260	8773	13	12	▼ 1	14	14	◀ 0
Calverley & Farsley	14	6627	29894	0	0	◀ 0	0	0	◀ 0
Chapel Allerton	13	122	27800	6	6	◀ 0	7	7	◀ 0
City & Hunslet	12	398	14894	9	9	◀ 0	9	11	▲ 2
Cross Gates & Whinmoor	15	2810	24851	1	1	◀ 0	5	5	◀ 0
Farnley & Wortley	16	1136	20071	5	5	◀ 0	7	8	▲ 1
Garforth & Swillington	13	13537	29541	0	0	◀ 0	0	0	◀ 0
Gipton & Harehills	16	114	3735	14	13	▼ 1	16	16	◀ 0
Guiseley & Rawdon	16	7119	31695	0	0	◀ 0	0	0	◀ 0
Harewood	13	17349	30921	0	0	◀ 0	0	0	◀ 0
Headingley	14	7278	21486	0	0	◀ 0	0	0	◀ 0
Horsforth	14	10199	31665	0	0	◀ 0	0	0	◀ 0
Hyde Park & Woodhouse	13	2619	17486	2	1	▼ 1	4	4	◀ 0
Killingbeck & Seacroft	17	120	17668	10	10	◀ 0	14	14	◀ 0
Kippax & Methley	14	7080	27210	0	0	◀ 0	0	0	◀ 0
Kirkstall	14	860	17100	1	1	◀ 0	4	4	◀ 0
Middleton Park	17	300	12685	11	12	▲ 1	13	13	◀ 0

Moortown	14	2727	28997	1	1	◀ 0	2	2	◀ 0
Morley North	14	8499	29555	0	0	◀ 0	0	0	◀ 0
Morley South	14	5127	23361	0	0	◀ 0	0	2	▲ 2
Otley & Yeadon	13	7525	29587	0	0	◀ 0	0	0	◀ 0
Pudsey	15	3320	24210	0	0	◀ 0	2	1	▼ 1
Rothwell	15	4990	22755	0	0	◀ 0	1	1	◀ 0
Roundhay	17	2325	29047	1	1	◀ 0	1	1	◀ 0
Temple Newsam	13	348	27927	4	4	◀ 0	4	4	◀ 0
Weetwood	16	2802	24366	0	1	▲ 1	2	2	◀ 0
Wetherby	14	12439	32061	0	0	◀ 0	0	0	◀ 0

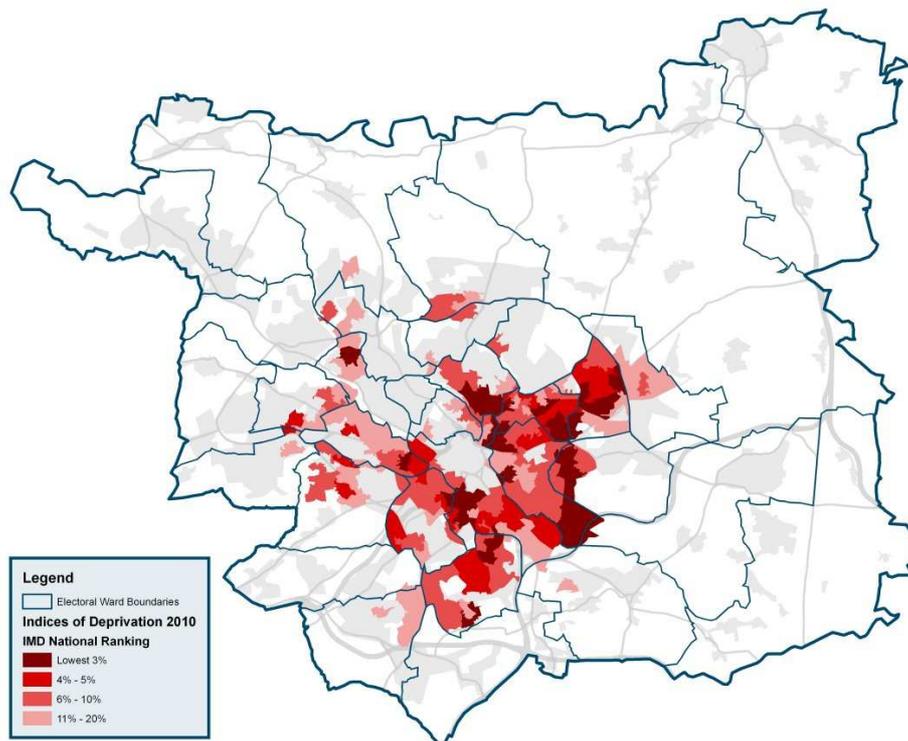
1-974 = Ranked in worst 3% 975-3248 = Ranked in worst 10% 3248-6496 = Ranked in worst 20%

▼ 1 = decrease of LSOAs in 10/20% margin ▲ 1 = increase of LSOAs in 10/20% margin

Index of Multiple Deprivation - LSOAs per decile



LSOAs ranked in the most deprived 20% nationally



Views of local people*

* An initial selection of surveys and focus group outputs were gathered to enable inclusion of public opinion data within the JSNA. Please note as this is only an initial selection. It is not a comprehensive data set and therefore may not be representative of the whole population of Leeds. This part of the data set is under development for future versions of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

Leeds Residents Survey 2009

The Leeds Residents Survey 2009 highlights the following two points in relation to deprivation:

- The level of deprivation where respondents live influences how satisfied they are with their neighbourhood. Analysis of responses using the IMD confirms that 'dissatisfaction' is highest (10%) amongst respondents who live in the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods and non-existent (0%) among residents in the 10% least deprived neighbourhoods.
- Respondents in the most deprived neighbourhoods experience the highest levels of anti-social behaviour and this impacts negatively on their satisfaction with both their neighbourhood and the Council.

Considerations for the future

Regeneration activity in Leeds is about improving those areas that have fallen behind the rest of the city, and helping them to reach their potential as places where people want to live, work, play and invest. In doing this, the aim is to make our neighbourhoods more healthy, thriving and welcoming.

Leeds has a successful city centre and a strong local economy. However, some parts of the city still face significant challenges related to employment, housing, health, education and community safety.

The Council works with numerous partners across the public, private and third sectors, as well as with local residents, to:

- link local people to local jobs across Leeds
- improve the choice, quality and affordability of homes
- enhance the green infrastructure of target neighbourhoods
- create a strong and lasting community spirit
- improve transport connections between target neighbourhoods and the city centre
- create safe, secure and enterprising neighbourhoods
- attract and support business investment in target neighbourhoods
- make the best possible use of public sector assets to deliver sustainable improvements to target neighbourhoods.

A new approach to locality working underpins much of this work at the neighbourhood level. It focuses on the pooling of resources and expertise across different public sector partners to ensure that the needs of a neighbourhood are clearly understood and addressed in a joined-up and proactive manner.

Note

Indices of Deprivation are produced on a three-yearly cycle and make an important contribution to our understanding of communities. They are also used by the government and other agencies for the allocation of discretionary resources.

The Indices of Deprivation 2010 contain seven 'domains of deprivation':

- income deprivation
- employment deprivation
- health deprivation and disability
- education, skills and training deprivation
- barriers to housing and services
- living environment deprivation
- crime.

Each domain comprises a number of different indicators (38 in total) and data from these seven domains is combined to produce an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.

In addition, there are two supplementary indices that are derived from the income deprivation data and which measure income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people.

More detail is available at

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/research/indicesdeprivation/deprivation10/>