

Bath and North East Somerset

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010

Bath and North East Somerset Overview

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**Bath & North East
Somerset Council**

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1. Introduction

The indices of Multiple deprivation are a long standing method used by the government to develop a single understanding of deprivation at a local level.

Deprivation in these terms is used to cover a wide range of issues and looks at unmet needs across a number of issues (or “domains”).

This document provides a brief overview of key findings from the 2010 update to the Indices as they relate to Bath and North East Somerset.

A wide range of supplementary materials are also available:

- Supplementary Report #1 – B&NES Maps by Domain
- Supplementary Report #2 – Local Deprivation Quintile review (and supplementary data sheet)
- Supplementary Report #3 – IMD Data Summary Spreadsheet

Research & Intelligence Team
Policy and Partnerships
research@bathnes.gov.uk

2. Bath and North East Somerset Overview

Bath and North East Somerset is ranked 247 out of the 326 English local authorities (where 1 is the most deprived) which makes it one of the least deprived 30% of local authorities in the country. The authority is ranked 49 out of the 56 Unitary authorities, putting it in the least deprived quarter of Unitary authorities.

Due to local government re-organisation it is not possible to make comparisons over time at a local authority level.

3. Neighbourhood Summary

The Indices of Deprivation are primarily based on a small geographical area known as an LSOA. LSOAs are small areas of approximately 1500 households which, unlike local government wards are set geographical areas broadly based on community boundaries and do not change over time. Table 1 details how the LSOAs in Bath and North East Somerset against all English LSOAs.

	No. LSOAs	% local population living in these areas
Least Deprived 20%	48	41.74%
Least Deprived 40%	33	28.70%
Average 20%	20	17.39%
Most Deprived 40%	9	7.83%
Most Deprived 20%	5	4.35%

Table 1 – No. LOSAs by deprivation quintile (groups containing 20% of all English LSOAs)

5 LSOAs in Bath and North East Somerset are in the most deprived 20% of the country.

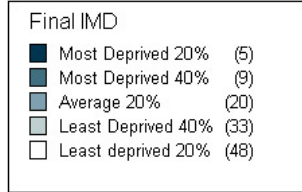
LSOA	LSOA Name	Ward	RANK OF IMD (out of 32,482)
E01014463	TWERTON WEST	Twerton	3300
E01014458	WHITEWAY	Southdown	3926
E01014464	TWERTON	Twerton	4666
E01014390	FOX HILL NORTH	Combe Down	5326
E01014462	WHITEWAY WEST	Twerton	5883

Table 2 – LSOAs in the most deprived 20% in England

7428 residents live in these areas, representing 4.35% of the total population. This is less than England as a whole, where 5% of the population live in this group.

Fig. 1 (overleaf) demonstrates the distribution of the population across the authority area. All of the LSOAs within the most deprived 20% of the area can be found in Bath and four out of the five are contained in the two wards of Twerton and Southdown.

Bath and North East Somerset - Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010



- 1. CENTRAL
- 2. CENTRAL EAST
- 3. CENTRAL NORTH
- 4. BATHEASTON
- 5. BATHAVON EAST
- 6. BATHAVON NORTH
- 7. BATHFORD
- 8. BATHHAMPTON
- 9. BATHAVON SOUTH
- 10. ENGLISHCOMBE
- 11. CLAVERTON DOWN
- 12. BATHWICK
- 13. CHEW VALLEY NORTH
- 14. CHEW VALLEY
- 15. STOWEY SUTTON
- 16. STANTON DREW
- 17. CLUTTON
- 18. FOX HILL SOUTH
- 19. COMBE DOWN EAST
- 20. COMBE DOWN WEST
- 21. FOX HILL NORTH
- 22. FARMBOROUGH
- 23. CORSTON
- 24. HIGH LITTLETON
- 25. FARRINGTON GURNEY
- 26. KEYNSHAM SOUTH EAST
- 27. KEYNSHAM CENTRAL EAST
- 28. LOWER KEYNSHAM EAST
- 29. KEYNSHAM BATH ROAD
- 30. KEYNSHAM NORTH
- 31. KEYNSHAM ST. JOHN
- 32. KEYNSHAM CENTRAL WEST
- 33. KEYNSHAM SOUTH WEST
- 34. KEYNSHAM CENTRAL
- 35. KEYNSHAM WELLSWAY
- 37. LOWER WESTON
- 38. VICTORIA PARK
- 39. KINGSMEAD
- 40. ST. JAMES
- 41. LARKHALL

- 42. FAIRFIELD PARK NORTH
- 43. LOWER SWAINSWICK
- 44. BEACON HILL
- 45. LANSDOWN NORTH
- 46. LANSDOWN SOUTH
- 47. BEAR FLAT
- 48. ST. MARTINS
- 49. BLOOMFIELD
- 50. HINTON BLEWETT
- 51. TEMPLE CLOUD
- 52. WELTON
- 53. MSN NORTH
- 54. THICKETMEAD
- 55. MSN CENTRAL
- 56. MSN SOUTH
- 57. REDFIELD
- 58. MSN WEST
- 59. LOCKSBROOK
- 60. COMBE PARK
- 61. BRASSMILL
- 62. NEWBRIDGE
- 63. ODD DOWN NORTH
- 64. ODD DOWN
- 65. ODD DOWN SOUTH

- 66. KINGSWAY
- 67. OLDFIELD PARK NORTH
- 68. OLDFIELD PARK
- 69. MOORLANDS
- 70. SOUTHDOWN EAST
- 71. SOUTH PAULTON
- 72. PAULTON
- 73. EAST PAULTON
- 74. PEASEDOWN ST. JOHN EAST
- 75. PEASEDOWN ST. JOHN NORTH
- 76. LOWER PEASEDOWN ST. JOHN
- 77. PEASEDOWN ST. JOHN
- 78. PUBLOW
- 79. WHITCHURCH
- 80. CLANDOWN
- 81. RADSTOCK NORTH
- 82. WRITHLINGTON
- 83. RADSTOCK
- 84. SALTFOORD NORTH
- 85. SALTFOORD SOUTH

- 86. SALTFOORD WEST
- 87. SOUTHDOWN NORTH
- 88. SOUTHDOWN
- 89. LOWER TWERTON WEST
- 90. WHITEWAY
- 91. TIMSBURY
- 92. TIMSBURY NORTH
- 93. TWERTON SOUTH
- 94. WHITEWAY WEST
- 95. TWERTON WEST
- 96. TWERTON
- 97. FAIRFIELD PARK SOUTH
- 98. SNOW HILL
- 99. GROSVENOR
- 100. WALCOT
- 101. WESTFIELD NORTH
- 102. WESTFIELD SOUTH
- 103. RADSTOCK WEST
- 104. MSN EAST
- 105. OLDFIELD PARK WEST

- 106. TWERTON EAST
- 107. WESTMORELAND WEST
- 108. LOWER TWERTON EAST
- 109. UPPER WESTON WEST
- 110. UPPER WESTON
- 111. WESTON PARK
- 112. WESTON VILLAGE
- 113. LYNCOMBE
- 114. WIDCOMBE
- 115. WIDCOMBE NORTH
- 116. WESTMORELAND

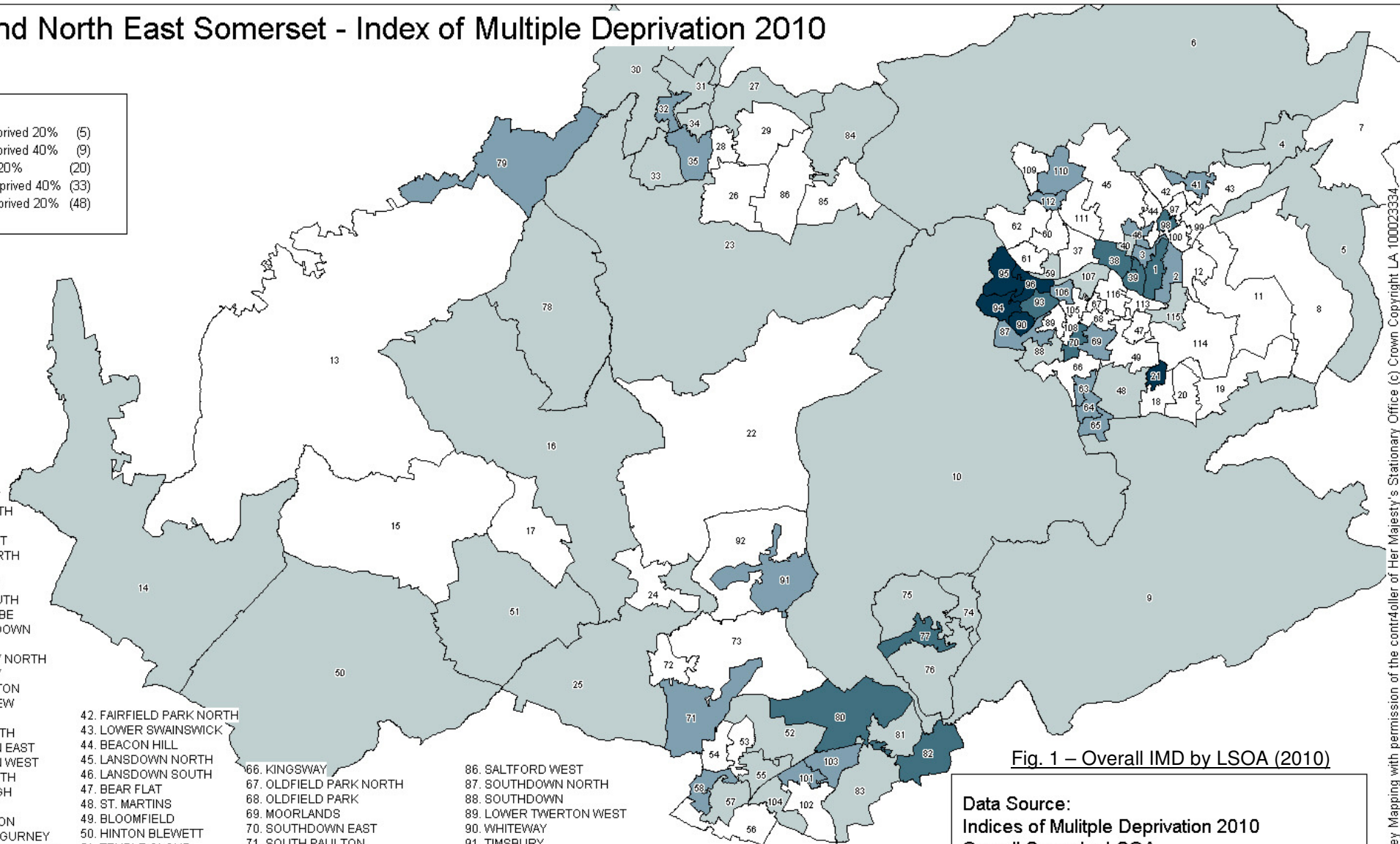


Fig. 1 – Overall IMD by LSOA (2010)

Data Source:
Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010
Overall Score by LSOA

1 KM

Produced by
Research & Intelligence Team
Bath and North East Somerset Council
01225 396446
research@bathnes.gov.uk

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4. Changes over time

The nature of the Indices of Deprivation mean that whilst it is not possible to measure an absolute change in deprivation over time, it can show the relative shift. Fig. 3 shows how the picture of deprivation has changed in the B&NES area since 2007

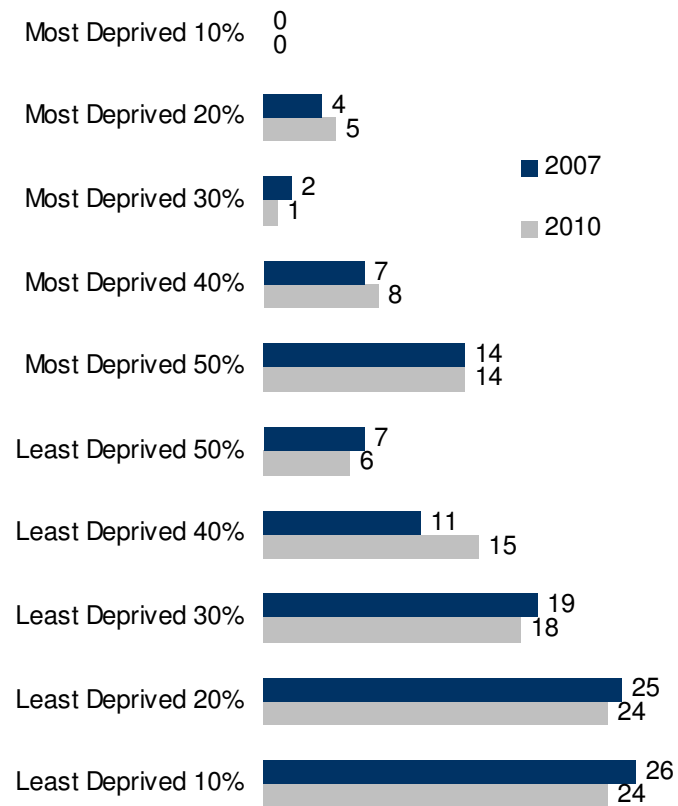


Fig. 2 – Changes over time 2007-2010 - No. LOSAs relative position – Combined IMD

With regards more deprived areas, the greatest change observable is in the movement of Kingsmead (Kingsmead Ward) LSOA from the most deprived 20% to the most deprived 40% between 2007 and 2010. Whiteway West and Twerton (Twerton ward) have both moved from the most deprived 30% in 2007 to the most deprived 20% in 2010.

The Central LSOA (Abbey Ward) has moved from the most deprived 40% to the most deprived 30%. Upper Weston (Weston ward) and Moorlands (Oldfield ward) have both moved from the most deprived 30% to the most deprived 40%.

In terms of change by absolute rank, tables 3 and 4 (overleaf) demonstrate the change experienced by areas. With regards areas becoming less relatively deprived, the Kingsmead LSOA (Kingsmead ward) has improved by nearly 5,000 places. The remaining areas which have improved are within the less deprived parts of the area.

Redfield LSOA (Midsomer Norton Redfield ward) and Midsomer Norton Central (Midsomer Norton North ward) are the areas which have seen the greatest relative increase in deprivation, worsening by 4,200 and 3,900 places respectively, however these areas still remain within the least deprived 40%.

LSOAs with greatest increase and decrease in relative deprivation 2007-2010

LSOA	Ward	Change in Rank (no.) (out of 32,482)	2010 Position
REDFIELD	Midsomer Norton Redfield	-4,242	Least Deprived 40%
MIDSOMER NORTON CENTRAL	Midsomer Norton North	-3,907	Least Deprived 30%
ODD DOWN NORTH	Odd Down	-3,590	Most Deprived 50%
CLANDOWN	Radstock	-3,287	Most Deprived 40%
WHITEWAY WEST	Twerton	-3,008	Most Deprived 20%
KEYNSHAM ST. JOHN	Keynsham North	-2,997	Least Deprived 40%
PUBLOW	Publow and Whitchurch	-2,825	Least Deprived 40%
RADSTOCK	Radstock	-2,510	Least Deprived 40%
PAULTON	Paulton	-2,400	Least Deprived 20%
TIMSBURY	Timsbury	-2,399	Least Deprived 50%

Table3 – LSOAs with the greatest increase in comparative deprivation (2007-2010)

LSOA	Ward	Change in Rank (no.) (out of 32,482)	2010 Position
KINGSMEAD	Kingsmead	4,986	Most Deprived 40%
FOX HILL SOUTH	Combe Down	3,711	Least Deprived 20%
TEMPLE CLOUD	Mendip	2,813	Least Deprived 30%
OLDFIELD PARK	Oldfield	2,378	Least Deprived 20%
BATHAVON NORTH	Bathavon North	2,377	Least Deprived 40%
MOORLANDS	Oldfield	1,930	Most Deprived 50%
WIDCOMBE ST MARKS	Widcombe	1,734	Least Deprived 20%
OLDFIELD PARK NORTH	Oldfield	1,718	Least Deprived 10%
LOWER SWAINSWICK	Lambridge	1,575	Least Deprived 20%
BATHWICK	Bathwick	1,525	Least Deprived 10%

Table4 – LSOAs with the greatest reduction in comparative deprivation (2007-2010)

5. Individual Domains

The indices of deprivation are created from of seven “domains”.

- **Income Deprivation** (deprivation related to low income)
- **Employment Deprivation** (deprivation related to labour market exclusion)
- **Health Deprivation and Disability** (Premature death and impairment of quality of life by poor mental and physical health)
- **Education, Skills and Training** (Children/Young People educational achievement and adult education levels)
- **Barriers to Housing and Services** (Physical and financial accessibility to affordable housing and/or local services)
- **Crime** (Reported crime per 1000 population)
- **Living Environment** (Quality of immediate surroundings within and outside the home)

Each domain has a number of component indicators, these indicators are detailed further in Appendix 1.

In Bath and North East Somerset 32 LSOAs are within the most deprived 20% for one or more of these domains. 14 of these LSOAs are recorded as being in the most deprived 20% for the Access to Housing and Services domain alone. This can be seen to reflect the overtly rural nature of significant proportions of the area.

Of the remaining LSOAs, there are a number of cases where areas are in the most deprived 10% (or lower):

- Whiteway (Southdown Ward) is in the most deprived 1% for Education, Skills and Training.
- West Twerton (Twerton ward) is in the most deprived 5% for Employment Deprivation.
- Whiteway (Southdown ward), Whiteway West, West Twerton and Twerton (Twerton ward) are in the most deprived 10% for Crime.
- Whiteway West (Twerton ward) and Fox Hill North (Combe Down ward) are in the most deprived 10% for Education, Skills and Training.

More detail on all the areas within the most deprived 20% across domains can be found in fig. 3.

Detailed maps summarising the local distribution across each domain can be found in Supplementary Report 1.

Most deprived 20%

Most deprived 20%
Access to Housing and Services

Most Deprived 20% other domains

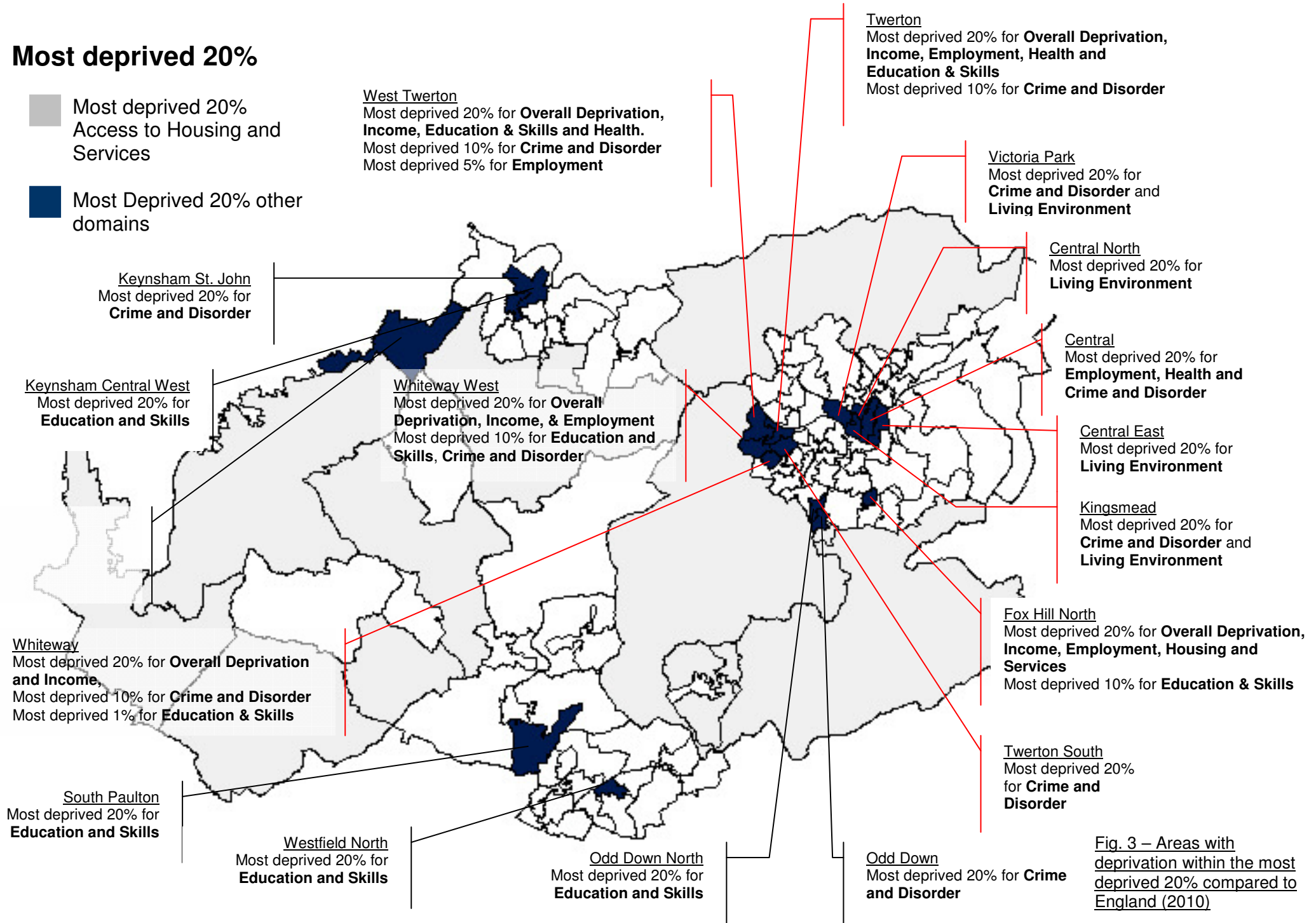


Fig. 3 – Areas with deprivation within the most deprived 20% compared to England (2010)

Appendix 1 - Underlying Indicators

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

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

Barriers to Housing and Services 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.
- 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

- Social and private housing in poor condition
- Houses without central heating.
- Air quality
- Road traffic accidents