

CHAPTER 2 - DEPRIVATION IN STAFFORDSHIRE

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Included in this section

- Introduction to the Indices of Deprivation 2007
- District level summary measures
- Index of Multiple Deprivation

Further reading

- The Indices of Deprivation 2007 Staffordshire County Report
- The Indices of Deprivation 2007 District Reports
- The Indices of Deprivation 2007 District Summary Cards

<http://www.staffordshirepartnership.org.uk/observatory/indices/>

Key Findings

- Only 6 of the 525 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Staffordshire are in the top 10% most deprived areas in England in 2007 for multiple deprivation. This represents just over 1% of all areas in Staffordshire and equates to just over 8,000 people.
- A further 60,000+ people live within the 40 LSOAs which fall in the next most deprived group (10% - 20% most deprived areas).
- Overall levels of deprivation across Staffordshire have changed very little between 2004 and 2007. The biggest change over this period has been an increase in the number of areas which are deprived in terms of 'barriers to housing and services'.
- The highest number of deprived areas are in Newcastle-Under-Lyme and East Staffordshire.
- The domain (i.e. type of deprivation) with the highest number of LSOAs in the top 20% deprived nationally was for 'Education, Skills & Training' where 86 LSOAs in Staffordshire were in the top 20% most deprived in England.

2.1 An introduction to the Indices of Deprivation 2007

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD 2007) is a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level measure of multiple deprivation. The IMD 2007 brings together 38 different indicators grouped into seven domains. These seven domains are combined to produce a measure of multiple deprivation, however it is important to note that the domains are weighted and therefore do not contribute equally to the overall multiple measure. Income deprivation and employment deprivation contribute more to the overall multiple measure than other domains.

The domains are as follows (domain weighting shown in brackets):

- Income Deprivation (22.5%)
- Employment Deprivation (22.5%)
- Health Deprivation and Disability Deprivation (13.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- The Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)

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

As with the 2004 Indices, the Indices of Deprivation 2007 has been produced at LSOA level, of which there are 32,482 in the country. LSOAs have between 1,000 and 3,000 people living in them with an average population of 1,500 people. In most cases, these are smaller than wards, thus allowing the identification of small pockets of deprivation. Although, it is important to note that not all deprived people live in deprived areas and conversely, not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived.

2.2 A summary of the Indices of Deprivation 2007 by domain and district

In the national context there are few areas in Staffordshire which have a high level of multiple deprivation. Only 6 of the 525 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Staffordshire are in the top 10% most deprived areas in England in 2007. This represents just over 1% of all areas in Staffordshire and equates to just over 8,000 people. A further 60,000+ people live within the 40 LSOAs which fall in the next most deprived group (10% - 20% most deprived areas)⁴.

One of the main purposes of the Indices of Deprivation is in highlighting those small localities which have high levels of different types of deprivation, especially within a generally less deprived area such as Staffordshire. Table 2.1 (below) summarises the number of LSOAs in the top 20% deprived for each district, across all the different domains (types) of deprivation and sub domains.

Table 2.1 shows that the highest number of deprived areas are in Newcastle-Under-Lyme and East Staffordshire. Across the domains, the domain with the highest number of LSOAs in the top 20% deprived nationally was for Education, Skills & Training where 86 LSOAs in Staffordshire were in the top 20% most deprived in England.

The highest levels of income deprivation were found in one SOA in the Glascote ward of Tamworth (45% of the adult population were living in income deprived families) followed by one SOA in Cannock North ward in Cannock Chase (38% of the adult population...), one LSOA in Anglesey ward in East Staffordshire (37%...), one LSOA in Highfields and Western Downs ward of Stafford Borough (34%...) and one SOA in Shobnall ward of East Staffordshire (34%...).

Table 2.1—Number of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the top 20% deprived nationally
(figure in brackets denotes the no. of SOAs in the top 10% deprived)

	IMD	Income	Employment	Health & Disability	Education, Skills & Training	Barriers to Housing & Services	Crime	The Living Environment	IDACI	IDAOP1
Newcastle-Under-Lyme	12 (3)	9 (1)	16 (4)	19 (8)	18 (12)	2 (1)	2 (2)	3 (2)	7 (2)	5 (1)
East Staffordshire	12 (2)	12 (2)	7 (2)	6 (0)	15 (5)	12 (7)	6 (1)	19 (14)	11 (1)	7 (2)
Tamworth	9 (1)	9 (1)	6 (2)	4 (1)	14 (7)	2 (0)	13 (7)	0	5 (1)	11 (5)
Cannock Chase	8 (0)	9 (1)	13 (0)	10 (0)	17 (8)	3 (1)	3 (0)	0	7 (0)	10 (2)
Staffordshire Moorlands	3 (0)	3 (0)	7 (1)	6 (1)	7 (3)	10 (5)	5 (0)	4 (1)	3 (0)	2 (0)
Stafford Borough	2 (0)	5 (1)	8 (1)	2 (1)	6 (1)	19 (10)	2 (0)	3 (1)	4 (1)	5 (1)
Lichfield	0	3 (0)	2 (0)	2 (0)	5 (1)	9 (3)	2 (0)	0	2 (0)	2 (0)
South Staffordshire	0	1 (0)	0	0	4 (0)	10 (2)	1 (0)	0	0	1 (1)
Staffordshire County Council	46 (6)	51 (6)	59 (10)	49 (11)	86 (37)	67 (29)	34 (10)	29 (18)	39 (5)	43 (12)

Source: The English Indices of Deprivation 2007, CLG

2.3 District level summary measures

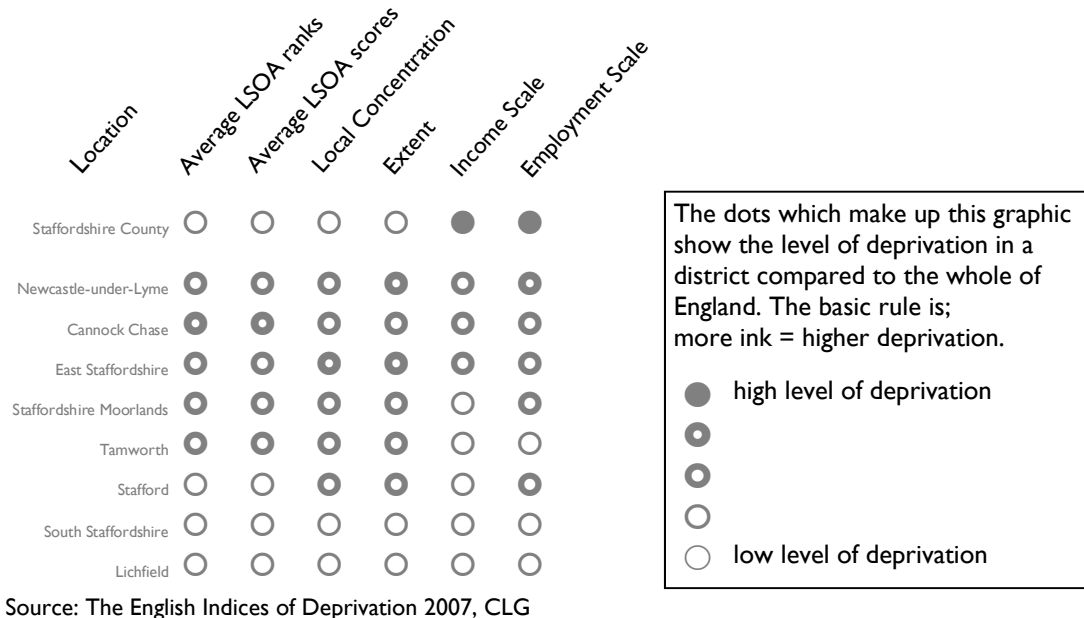
The LSOA level IMD is summarised at district level using six different measures. This allows local authority districts to be ranked according to how deprived they are relative to other districts. The summary measures at district level focus on different aspects of multiple deprivation in an area and take into account issues such as varying population size, variation in deprivation e.g. in some places deprivation may be concentrated in severe pockets rather than being more evenly spread, and look at the most deprived populations, the most deprived LSOAs, as well as the average of the LSOAs.⁵

⁴ Population estimates based on 2001 Census (Office for National Statistics)

⁵ The English Indices of Deprivation 2007 (Communities and Local Government)

The graphic below in Figure 2.1 shows a summary of the district level measures of the IMD 2007. Several general trends can be observed from this graphic of deprivation in Staffordshire County. Firstly, deprivation across all six measures often occurs in the same districts. This is evident in the fact that the dots with more ink cluster at the top of the list of districts and those with less ink are at the bottom. Interestingly, looking at the overall County, deprivation is fairly low in 4 of the 6 measures when compared to other counties across the country but very high for the income and employment scale measures, which carry the biggest weighting in terms of deprivation.

Figure 2.1—Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 District Level Summary Measures



Average of LSOA ranks - This measure is useful because it summarises the district as a whole, including both deprived and less deprived LSOAs. This is calculated by averaging all of the LSOA ranks in each district. The LSOA ranks are population weighted within a district to take account of the fact that LSOA size can vary.

Staffordshire County as a whole is in the 70%-80% most deprived County Councils nationally for this measure (the least deprived areas). Cannock Chase district has the most deprivation and is in the 30%-40% most deprived districts nationally, followed by Tamworth, Newcastle-Under-Lyme and East Staffordshire (who are all in the 40%-50% most deprived districts nationally) and Staffordshire Moorlands falls into the 50%-60% most deprived districts. The least deprived districts for this measure are Stafford Borough, Lichfield and South Staffordshire who all fall into the 70%-80% most deprived districts in England (the least deprived areas).

Average of LSOA scores - This measure also describes the district as a whole taking into account the full range of LSOA scores across a district. The advantage of this measure is that it describes the LSOA by retaining the fact that the more deprived LSOA may have more 'extreme' scores, which is not revealed to the same extent if ranks are used. This is calculated by averaging the LSOA scores in each district after they have been population weighted.

Staffordshire County is in the 70%-80% most deprived County Councils nationally for this measure (the least deprived areas). As with the previous measure, Cannock Chase district has the most deprivation and is in the 30%-40% most deprived districts nationally, followed by Tamworth, Newcastle-Under-Lyme and East Staffordshire (who are all in the 40%-50% most deprived districts nationally) and Staffordshire Moorlands falls into the 50%-60% most deprived districts in England. Again the least deprived districts for

this measure are Stafford Borough, Lichfield and South Staffordshire who all fall into the 70%-80% most deprived districts in England (the least deprived areas).

Local Concentration - This is an important way of identifying districts' 'hot spots' of deprivation. This measure defines the 'hot spots' by reference to a percentage of the district's population. This involves taking the mean of the population weighted rank of a district's most deprived LSOAs that capture exactly 10% of the district's population.

For Local Concentration, again Staffordshire County is in the 70%-80% most deprived County Councils in England (the least deprived areas). The most deprived district in the County is East Staffordshire which falls into the 30%-40% most deprived districts nationally, followed by Newcastle-under-Lyme, Tamworth and Cannock Chase (who are all in the 40%-50% most deprived) and Staffordshire Moorlands and Stafford Borough (who are in the 50%-60% most deprived districts nationally). The least deprived districts for the measure of Local Concentration are Lichfield (60%-70% most deprived nationally) and South Staffordshire (70%-80% most deprived nationally).

Extent - In this measure, 100% of the people living in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England are captured, plus a proportion of those LSOAs in the next two deciles. The aim of this measure is to portray how widespread high levels of deprivation are in a district.

As with the previous measures, Staffordshire County is in the 70%-80% most deprived County Councils nationally (the least deprived areas). East Staffordshire and Newcastle-Under-Lyme are the most deprived districts (30%-40% most deprived districts nationally), followed by Cannock Chase and Tamworth (who both fall into the 40%-50% most deprived districts in England) and Staffordshire Moorlands and Stafford Borough (who both fall into the 50%-60% deprived districts in England). The districts with the least deprivation are Lichfield (60%-70% most deprived) and South Staffordshire (70%-80% most deprived nationally).

Income Scale - This measure is designed to give an indication of the sheer numbers of people experiencing income deprivation at district level. The Income Scale score is a count of individuals. It is useful to present this measure as it is a real count of the individuals experiencing this type of deprivation.

Staffordshire County falls into the 10%-20% most deprived County Councils nationally for this measure with an estimated 92,367 people classed as Income deprived. Newcastle-Under-Lyme has the most income deprivation with around 15,350 people affected followed by East Staffordshire where around 13,792 people are affected (both districts fall into the 40%-50% most deprived districts nationally). Cannock Chase falls within the 50%-60% most deprived nationally and has around 13,135 people in income deprivation. Stafford Borough, South Staffordshire and Tamworth all fall within the 60%-70% most deprived districts in England (11,061 people, 10,336 people and 10,289 people respectively). The least income deprived districts are Lichfield and Staffordshire Moorlands who both fall into the 70%-80% most deprived districts in England and have 9,288 and 9,176 people respectively affected by Income Deprivation.

Employment Scale - This measure is designed to give an indication of the sheer numbers of people experiencing Employment Deprivation at district level. The Employment Scale score is a count of individuals experiencing this deprivation. It is useful to present this measure as it is a real count of the individuals experiencing this type of deprivation.

Staffordshire County falls into the 0%-10% most deprived County Councils nationally for this measure, with an estimated 41,366 people classed as Employment deprived. Newcastle-Under-Lyme has the most employment deprivation with around 7,672 people affected (and falls into the 30%-40% most deprived districts nationally), followed by Cannock Chase where around 5,840 people are affected (and falls into the 40%-50% most deprived districts nationally). Stafford Borough, Staffordshire Moorlands and East

Staffordshire all fall within the 50%-60% most deprived districts in England (where 5,467 people, 5,190 people and 4,937 people respectively are employment deprived). The least employment deprived districts are Tamworth, South Staffordshire and Lichfield who all fall within the 60%-70% most deprived districts in England for this measure (where 4,203 people, 4,101 people and 3,958 people respectively are employment deprived).

2.4 Ten most deprived areas in Staffordshire (multiple deprivation)

The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines information from the 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 and Crime. The top ten most deprived LSOAs in Staffordshire in terms of multiple deprivation can be seen in Table 2.2, below.

Table 2.2—Top ten most deprived LSOAs in Staffordshire (IMD 2007)

District	Ward	LSOA	National Ranking*	Population	Households
Newcastle-under-Lyme	Cross Heath	E01029554	1,229	1,428	715
Tamworth	Glascote	E01029845	1,502	1,105	475
East Staffordshire	Eton Park	E01029427	2,028	1,497	630
Newcastle-under-Lyme	Knutton and Silverdale	E01029566	2,424	1,140	489
East Staffordshire	Shobnall	E01029445	2,983	1,498	621
Newcastle-under-Lyme	Chesterton	E01029548	3,085	1,485	650
Cannock Chase	Cannock North	E01029358	3,340	1,459	519
East Staffordshire	Stapenhill	E01029450	3,374	1,540	610
East Staffordshire	Stapenhill	E01029453	3,468	1,485	665
Newcastle-under-Lyme	Butt Lane	E01029543	4,118	1,264	469

Source: The English Indices of Deprivation 2007, CLG

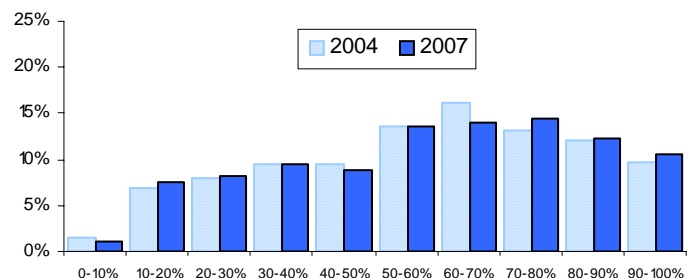
National ranking is out of 32,482 LSOAs where 1 is the most deprived and 32,482 the least deprived. Population and household figures are taken from the 2001 Census (Office for National Statistics)

2.5 Change in deprivation in Staffordshire between 2004 and 2007

Overall levels of deprivation as measured by the Indices of Deprivation have changed very little between 2004 and 2007. The chart in Figure 2.2 shows the percentage of LSOAs ranked in each percentage band (deciles) for the IMD 2007 and IMD 2004 for Staffordshire.

Table 2.3 (next page) shows the change in the number of LSOAs in the top 20% deprived nationally between 2004 and 2007. For most districts, across most domains there has been relatively little change in the number of the most deprived LSOAs. The domain of Barriers to Housing and Services showed the biggest change over the last three years (2004 to 2007) with an increase of 22 LSOAs falling in the top 20% most deprived nationally.

Figure 2.2—IMD: % of LSOAs ranked in percentage deciles



Source: The English Indices of Deprivation 2007, CLG

Table 2.3—Change in the number of LSOAs in the top 20% deprived nationally when comparing the IMD 2004 to the IMD 2007

	IMD	Income	Employment	Health & Disability	Education, Skills & Training	Barriers to Housing & Services	Crime	The Living Environment	IDACI	IDAOP1
Newcastle-Under-Lyme	0	+1	0	-1	-2	0	-1	-2	-1	-2
East Staffordshire	+1	+2	-3	-3	+1	+3	-3	-1	+4	0
Tamworth	+1	0	-1	-1	+2	+2	+1	0	-2	+1
Cannock Chase	-1	+1	+1	+1	-6	+2	+1	0	+1	+4
Staffordshire Moorlands	+1	0	0	0	0	+2	+3	+2	+1	-1
Stafford Borough	0	0	+4	+2	-1	+6	-1	0	-1	+1
Lichfield	0	0	+1	+1	+2	+3	+2	0	+1	-1
South Staffordshire	0	0	-1	0	0	+4	-2	0	-1	-2
Staffordshire County Council	+2	+4	+1	-1	-4	+22	0	-1	+2	0

Source: The English Indices of Deprivation 2007, CLG

Implications for service delivery

- Overall Staffordshire is not an area of high deprivation when compared to the national picture. However, Staffordshire does contain 'pockets' of deprivation. These 'pockets' can be found in Newcastle-under-Lyme, Tamworth, East Staffordshire and Cannock Chase. Services should recognise where the 'pockets' of deprivation exist and work to 'narrow the gap' in Staffordshire.