

ENGLISH INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2010

The English Indices of Deprivation are the Government's official measure of multiple deprivation factors for local authorities in England. The information is collated by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) every three years¹.

DCLG published on the 24th of March 2011 the English Indices of Deprivation 2010, which updates the English Indices of Deprivation 2007.

Most of the statistics used to build the Indices of Deprivation 2010 (ID 2010) and its domains are from 2008. This is to allow a single data point across domains.

Further information on the Indices and their methodology can be found in the DCLG [website](#).²

What is Deprivation?

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. These are:

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

Each of these indices is calculated based on a combination of indicators, which produces a score. The scores are not an actual measure of deprivation, but the result of a formula that allows for geographical areas (LSOA) to be ranked from 1st (most deprived) to 32,482nd (least deprived).

DCLG has also released data for deprivation indicator sub-domains. These are:

- Index of Deprivation Affecting Children Indicator (IDACI)
- Index of Deprivation Affecting Older People Indicator (IDAOPI)

INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION 2010 (IMD 2010) - Methodology

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (IMD 2010) is an overall measure of deprivation calculated by combining, using appropriate weights, the 38 separate indicators organised across the seven distinct domains of the ID2010 (see above). The IMD 2010 is available at local authority and lower super output area (LSOA) geographical levels.

The IMD is the indicator most commonly used to refer to the overall deprivation in an area. It is released as a score (the result of the weighted calculations of the indicators) and a rank from 1st (most deprived) to 32,482nd (least deprived). It is a **relative** measure, placing the areas on a position in relation to each other based on their weighted score.

Sandwell ranks the 12th most deprived authority in England in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010. This is two places more deprived in the ranking than the position in 2007 (14th), which indicates worsening of the Borough's position in relation to other districts in England.

¹ All data provided by Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010

² <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010>



INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION 2010 (IMD 2010) – LOCAL AUTHORITIES

There are currently 326 local authority districts in England, (28 less than there were for the IMD 2007). This means that the authorities are now ranked 1st, 2nd, etc. out of 326. Therefore, slight changes (1-2 positions) in the ranking might be attributed to the number of local authorities being smaller.

Table 1 below shows the current Index of Multiple Deprivation ranks for local authorities in the West Midlands Metropolitan County area. Rankings in red show a lower rank (1=more deprived) than in 2007.

Table 1- IMD 2010 Summary for West Midlands Metropolitan County Local Authorities

IMD 2010 – Local Authorities	Rank of Average Score ³	Rank of Average Rank ⁴	Rank of Extent ⁵	Rank of Local Concentration ⁶	Rank of Income Scale ⁷	Rank of Employment Scale ⁸
Birmingham	9	13	10	20	1	1
Coventry	50	53	52	37	24	22
Dudley	104	113	85	85	33	34
Sandwell	12	9	6	36	12	15
Solihull	179	212	119	98	101	95
Walsall	30	35	26	40	30	31
Wolverhampton	21	20	18	31	27	24

Findings for Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council

- Sandwell's overall ranking in the IMD 2010 is 12th nationally, which places the borough in a relatively more deprived position than in 2007, when it was ranked 14th.
- This means that deprivation overall has increased in Sandwell between IMD 2007-2010 (using Average Score as standard measure).
- Also, both the concentration and the extent of deprivation in the borough have intensified. Sandwell is ranked now the 9th most deprived authority in England in terms of average rank and the 6th most deprived in terms of the extent of deprivation. In 2007, it ranked 10th for both. Rank of concentration (severity) of deprivation is 36th nationally (it was 47th in 2007).
- However, there is a slight improvement in the borough regarding the numbers of people classed as income and employment deprived (12th and 15th respectively, 1 position better than 2007).
- Sandwell's deprivation has increased in 4 of the six measures which summarise the IMD 2010 at local authority level and has decreased in 2 of them.
- However, when placing Sandwell in the national ranking by decile, there has been no improvement in any of the measures. Sandwell's ranking continues to be in the 1st decile (10% most deprived nationally) for all the summary measures except for Local Concentration, where it is placed in the 2nd decile (20% most deprived nationally).

Findings for West Midlands

- Deprivation is becoming more prevalent in the West Midlands Metropolitan County. Almost all authorities have seen worsening of their ranking in the measures of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, with only Dudley improving its position. Wolverhampton has got worse in all measures and Walsall has experienced the most pronounced deterioration, having dropped from the 2nd to the 1st decile (10% most deprived nationally) of local authorities.

³ Population weighted average of the combined scores for the LSOAs in a local authority district.

⁴ Population weighted average of the combined ranks for the LSOAs in a local authority district.

⁵ Proportion of a local authority district's population living in the most deprived LSOAs in the country.

⁶ Population weighted average of the ranks of a local authority district's most deprived LSOAs that contain exactly 10% of the district's population.

⁷ Income Scale is the number of people who are income deprived.

⁸ Employment Scale is the number of people who are employment deprived.