

Indices of Deprivation 2007

For the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

Overview of the Indices of Deprivation 2007

The Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID 2007) consist of three separate but related indices developed to identify areas where disadvantage is concentrated. The Indices are constructed by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre at the University of Oxford for the Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG). The indices use statistical techniques to combine information on economic, social and physical issues to produce scores for small areas across the whole of England. These scores are then used to rank these small areas according to their relative level of deprivation.

Index of Multiple Deprivation

There are three indices produced. The first and main one is the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). This combines 37 indicators into seven domain indices which make up varying proportions of the IMD:

- Income deprivation (22.5% of IMD)
- Employment deprivation (22.5% of IMD)
- Health deprivation and disability (13.5% of IMD)
- Education, skills and training deprivation (13.5% of IMD)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3% of IMD)
- Living environment deprivation (9.3% of IMD)
- Crime (9.3% of IMD)

These seven domains produce stand alone scores and are also combined to produce a single IMD score for each small area in the country. These areas are called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's) and there are 32,482 in England. These can then be ranked to compare the levels of deprivation across the country, a rank of 1 is most deprived and 32,482 least deprived.

The model of multiple deprivation which underpins the IMD 2007 is based on the idea of distinct dimensions of deprivation which can be recognised and measured separately. These are experienced by individuals living in an area. People may be counted in one or more of the domains, depending on the number of types of deprivation that they experience. The overall IMD is conceptualised as a weighted area level aggregation of these specific dimensions of deprivation.

Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Older People

Two separate indices are also created which are subsets of the income deprivation domain. These are the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI). Essentially these give the proportion of the age group (under 16 and aged 60 and over respectively) in receipt of or in a family in receipt of certain means-tested benefits. Again, all LSOA's are given a score in these Indexes and ranked to compare areas across England.

Indices of Deprivation 2007

For the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

The ID 2007 vs. the ID 2004

In essence, the 2004 and 2007 Indices are similar in the way they were created. They have been produced on a consistent geographical base and the methodology underpinning the ID 2004 and the ID 2007 are largely the same. The structure, the domains and their relative weights used for ID 2004 have been maintained and the vast majority of the underlying indicators have simply been updated, to a time point of 2005 as far as possible. In some cases this was not possible and indicators have either been matched as closely as possible, for example where the benefits system has changed, or remained as for the previous version where it was not possible to update sufficiently robustly. Comparison between the two Indices is therefore acceptable and most change is likely to reflect real relative change between the two time periods. Notwithstanding this, some change will be occasioned by the substitution of some new indicators in the ID 2007, especially in the Income Deprivation Domain. In terms of population, the Indices are based on the ONS 2005 mid-year estimates for LSOA's. Where these estimates are too high, then the Index will have a lower score and vice versa.

Indices of Deprivation 2007

For the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 for Kensington and Chelsea

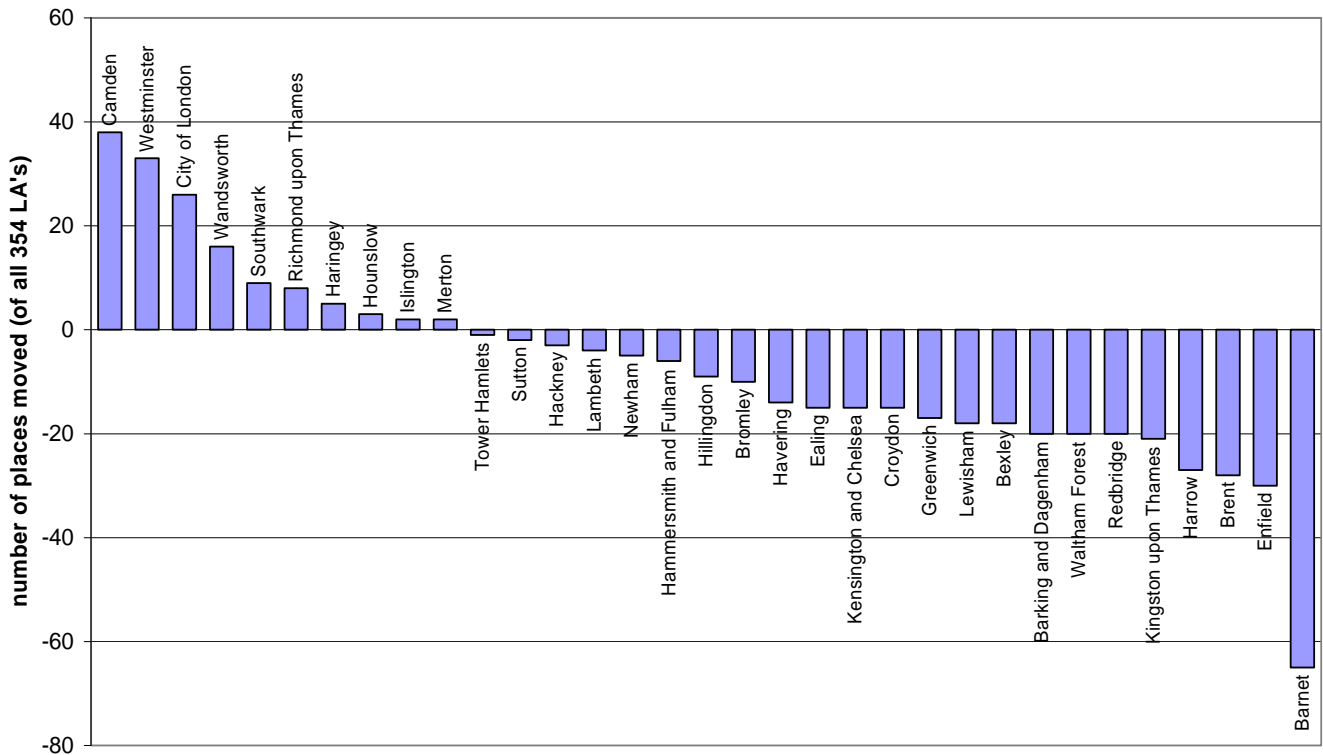
Borough level summaries

While the IMD is created for small areas, summary measures have been produced for local authority areas to allow comparisons to be made at this level.

The IMD average 'score' describes the overall position of people in the borough. Kensington and Chelsea has a score of 23.51 which is ranked 101st out of 354 local authorities in England. The IMD score for Kensington and Chelsea in 2004 was 21.49 which ranked 116th/354. This means that the borough as a whole has moved down the rankings since 2004 by 15 places, as before 1 is most deprived and 354 least deprived.

In terms of the average score rankings of London local authorities, Hackney is the most deprived in London with a score that ranks 2nd in the country and Richmond upon Thames is the least deprived in London, ranking 309th in the country. On the IMD 2007, Kensington and Chelsea is positioned 18th out of the 33 London boroughs and in 2004 it was ranked 19th. Chart 1 illustrates the change in rankings of the average score for local authorities in London in terms of their ranked position among all local authorities in England. A positive figure denotes that the deprivation position of the local authority has improved and a negative score denotes that the deprivation position has worsened relative to all local authorities in England.

IMD 2004-2007 Change in position of rank of average score



Indices of Deprivation 2007

For the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

Lower Super Output Areas in Kensington and Chelsea

As previously stated, the indices are created to identify areas with concentrations of disadvantage or deprivation. It is not possible to use this data to say that a given area is for example twice as bad as another area as the Indices are not absolute measures, but it is possible to identify where an area falls in relation to all other areas in England according to the indices.

The rest of this report therefore focuses on LSOA level analysis for the IMD and the domain indices and then in subsequent sections for the IDACI and the IDAOPI.

There are 103 LSOA's in Kensington and Chelsea these are ranked against the total 32,482 LSOA's in England to illustrate the extent of deprivation. LSOA's have between 1000 and 3000 people living in them with an average population of 1500 people.

Table 1 shows the number of LSOA's in Kensington and Chelsea which fall within the 20% most and least deprived in the country for the IMD and each of the domain indices for 2004 and 2007.

Table 1: Kensington and Chelsea most and least deprived LSOA's IMD and domain indices

		Number of Kensington and Chelsea LSOA's within:	
		20% most deprived	20% least deprived
IMD	2004	21	5
	2007	23	1
Domains			
Income	2004	26	37
	2007	19	39
Employment	2004	23	48
	2007	19	48
Health deprivation and disability	2004	7	58
	2007	3	57
Education, skills and training	2004	0	34
	2007	0	44
Barriers to housing and services	2004	23	0
	2007	103	0
Living environment	2004	96	0
	2007	102	0
Crime	2004	26	4
	2007	15	8

The table shows that overall for the IMD there are two more areas in the worst deprived 20% and four less areas in the least deprived 20% in 2007 compared to 2004.

Indices of Deprivation 2007 For the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

Two areas in Redcliffe and Earls Court wards have moved into the 20% most deprived since the IMD 2004 IMD. These areas were previously within the 25% most deprived but are now within the within the 17% most deprived. There are also 6 LSOA's in the north of the borough, mostly in Golborne ward which have moved from 20% to the 10% most deprived. Of all the 23 LSOA's in the 20% most deprived in 2007, the position for majority (18/23) has worsened within the 20%, with the percentage point movement ranging from 0.2 – 5.8, with an average of 2.9 percentage points. Of the LSOA's within the most deprived 20% which have improved since 2004 (five LSOA's), the range of movement is 0.1-1.0 percentage points.

The data has been mapped, the links for which can be found on the KCP website, just under this report. The maps present the position of all LSOA's in Kensington and Chelsea on the IMD and domain indices 2007, presented in percentage bandings ranging from most to least deprived.

Maps 1 and 2 entitled 'Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 RBKC LSOA's' and 'Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 - 2007 RBKC LSOA change' illustrate firstly the percentage bandings for all LSOA's in Kensington and Chelsea on the IMD 2007 and secondly how the areas have changed in terms of their relative position since 2004 and by how much. It is not possible to compare the Index scores from 2004 to 2007 as 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 level of deprivation in an area or whether it is due to the scores of other areas going up or down. However it is possible to compare the change in the ranked position as this shows whether an area is moving towards more or less deprived compared to all areas in England. The notes underneath each of the maps help with interpretation. Following these, maps 3 – 9 present the domain indices of the IMD 2007 for Kensington and Chelsea LSOA's.

Indices of Deprivation 2007 For the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Indices 2007 for Kensington and Chelsea

As mentioned, the ID 2007 consist of three separate but related indices; the IMD, the IDACI and the IDAOPI. The IDACI and the IDAOPI represent the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households and the proportion of older people aged 60 and over living in income deprived households respectively. This is measured as proportions of each age group in receipt of or in a family in receipt of certain means-tested benefits. As with the IMD and domain indices, the same system of scoring, ranking and comparing LSOA's in England is applied for the IDACI and the IDAOPI. Table 2 shows the number of LSOA's in Kensington and Chelsea which fall within the 20% most and least deprived in the country for both Indices for 2004 and 2007.

Table 2: Kensington and Chelsea most and least deprived LSOA's – IDACI and IDAOPI

		Number of Kensington and Chelsea LSOA's within:	
		20% most deprived	20% least deprived
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	2004	26	34
	2007	24	38
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index	2004	25	25
	2007	23	30

Maps 10 and 11 which follow this document on the website illustrate the position of all LSOA's in Kensington and Chelsea on the IDACI and IDAOPI, presented in percentage bandings ranging from most to least deprived.

Indices of Deprivation 2007

For the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

Further information

- For more information about the Indices of Deprivation 2007 see the Department of Communities and Local Government website:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/deprivation07/>

- For more information about the specific indicators that are included in the Indices of Deprivation 2007, see the following document (also from the CLG website):

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/576659>

- For an initial analysis of the ID 2007 by the Greater London Authority (GLA) Data Management and Analysis Group entitled 'Deprivation in London', please see the following link:

<http://www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/factsandfigures/dmag-update-2007-24.pdf>

- If you have any further questions please contact:

Nicola Weaver
KCP Research and Programmes Officer
The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

020 7361 2615

Nicola.weaver@rbkc.gov.uk