Inequalities and Deprivation
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Introduction

• Deprivation
• Inequality
• Child Poverty
What is deprivation

“the damaging lack of material benefits considered to be basic necessities in a society”

• The indices of deprivation
  – 38 separate indicators grouped into 7 ‘domains’
  – Ranks all 32,482 areas in England
  – Combined to give and overall measure of deprivation (Index of Multiple Deprivation)
  – Produced in 2004, 2007 and 2010

The domains of deprivation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Disability</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, Skills and Training</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barriers Services</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living Environment</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Lower Super Output Area (LSOA): static geographies of 1500 people

• Deciles: population divided into 10 equal parts e.g. if an LSOA is in the 2\textsuperscript{nd} decile it is in the 20\% most deprived in England or top fifth.
The profile of deprivation in Herefordshire

- Relatively few areas amongst the most deprived
- A fairly average profile of deprivation
- 8 LSOAs that are amongst the 25% most deprived nationally

Source: Indices of Deprivation - DCLG
The most deprived areas of Herefordshire

- All are urban areas
  - 5 in south Hereford
  - 2 in Leominster
  - 1 in Ross-on-Wye
- Same number as in 2007, but 1 more than 2004
Multiple deprivation in a Herefordshire context
Rural deprivation

- Not large enough concentrations to appear in IMD
- Smaller area data from 2004 shows pockets
- Rural areas account for a significant proportion of those experiencing income (44%) and employment (43%) deprivation
- Rural areas more susceptible to certain types of deprivation

Source: Indices of Deprivation - DCLG
The different domains of deprivation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(total in most deprived)</th>
<th>Golden Post - Leominster - Newton Farm</th>
<th>Leominster Grange</th>
<th>Bromyard central</th>
<th>Black Mountains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multiple deprivation (8)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income (10)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment (10)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; disability (7)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, skills &amp; training (17)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barriers to housing &amp; services (66)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime (6)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living environment (38)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

✓ = amongst most deprived nationally (top 25%)

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2010 - DCLG
## Income deprivation

**Chart. Proportion of people living income and employment deprivation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Golden Post - Newton Farm</th>
<th>Leominster - Ridgemoor</th>
<th>Leominster Grange</th>
<th>Bromyard central</th>
<th>Black Mountains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>All people</strong></td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children</strong></td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Older People</strong></td>
<td>29%</td>
<td><strong>38%</strong></td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment</strong></td>
<td><strong>22%</strong></td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2010 - DCLG
Geographical barriers to services
How has deprivation changed over time

- 102 of 116 LSOAs became relatively more deprived between 2004 and 2010
- Most still ‘averagely’ deprived
- The gap between most and least deprived has increased since 2004
- Employment deprivation about the same in 2010 as 2004, but income deprivation increase of 2500 people.
So is it the same people who are deprived?

Are we improving things?
Marmot indicators!
Marmot 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Local Authority Value</th>
<th>Regional Value</th>
<th>England Value</th>
<th>England Worst</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>England Best</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health outcomes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Males</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Male life expectancy at birth (years)</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>77.9</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>73.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>85.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Inequality in male life expectancy at birth (years)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Inequality in male disability-free life expectancy at birth (years)</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Females</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Female life expectancy at birth (years)</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>82.2</td>
<td>82.6</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>89.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Inequality in female life expectancy at birth (years)</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Inequality in female disability-free life expectancy at birth (years)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social determinants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Children achieving a good level of development at age 5 (%)</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>58.8</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>71.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 People in households in receipt of means-tested benefits (%)</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Inequality in percentage receiving means-tested benefits (% points)</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EYFS & NEET

% of 5 year olds with a good level of development

% of NEET
65% more likely to die of chronic lower respiratory diseases

59% more likely to die from coronary heart disease

159% more likely to die prematurely (i.e. before age 75) from coronary heart disease.

24% more likely to die from cancers.

Admission rates due to alcohol specific conditions are 12 times higher in under 18s.

Higher smoking-attributable mortality rate

More likely to be admitted to hospital because of an accident

Health inequality (most deprived areas)
Inequalities in education

Percentage achieving 5+ A*-C incl Eng & Maths GCSE

Free School Meals
Non Free School Meals

2006/7 2007/8 2008/9 2009/10 2010/11
Earnings for people working in Herefordshire

• Earnings in general are low in Herefordshire

Distribution by deciles of weekly earnings, 2011

Weekly earnings - workplace based
What this means in Herefordshire…

% difference between Herefordshire's earnings and England's for full time working men

- Lowest earners
- Highest earners


Working in partnership for the people of Herefordshire
What this means in Herefordshire...

% difference between Herefordshire's earnings and England's for full-time working women

10 Lowest earners 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
Highest earners 2006 2010 2011

Herefordshire Council
Working in partnership for the people of Herefordshire
High unemployment rates

Herefordshire
Extreme high
Central
Ross-on-Wye West
Belmont
Ethnicity of JSA claimants

Ethnicity of Job Seekers Allowance claimant count (January 2012)

- Herefordshire
- England
- West Midlands

- White British
- Non-White British
- Prefer not to say / unknown

Working in partnership for the people of Herefordshire
Youth unemployment

Jan-08, Apr-08, Jul-08, Oct-08, Jan-09, Apr-09, Jul-09, Oct-09, Jan-10, Apr-10, Jul-10, Oct-10, Jan-11, Apr-11, Jul-11, Oct-11

u25<6mths, u25_6-12mths, u25_>12mths