

INSIGHT Briefing paper

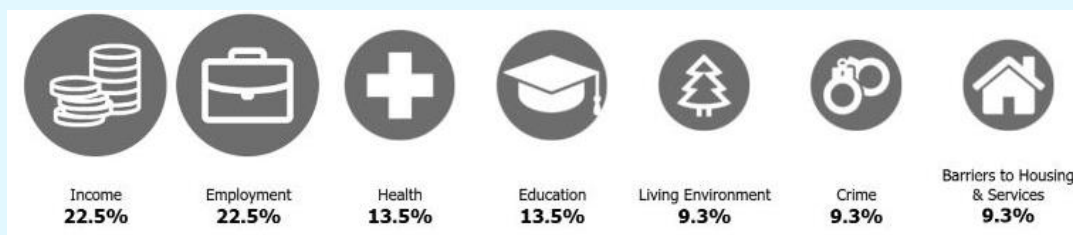


Deprivation across the BCP area Indices of Multiple Deprivation - 2019 Update

September 2019

What are the Indices of Deprivation and why are they important?

- The Indices of Deprivation (IMD) are an important measure of how local areas compare on a comprehensive basket of deprivation indicators. They are a key input to understanding relative “need” for developing strategies and service commissioning. They can be used to identify priority areas and target programmes and resources to help tackle inequality and improve outcomes.
- The 2019 IMD provides an update on previous Indices for 2015 and 2010.
- Deprivation is a lack of the basic necessities. It covers a wide range of factors that impact heavily on both individuals and families. The Indices of Deprivation combines seven domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. The domains and weights used to combine them are:



- Two supplementary indices: The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDOAPI) are also produced.
- The IMD is the official measure of relative deprivation for all small areas (or LSOAs) in England. It has also been summarised to describe relative deprivation at a local authority level.
- Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are small areas or neighbourhoods with an average of around 1,500 residents each. There are 32,844 LSOAs in England, of which 233 are in the BCP area.
- The IMD ranks each LSOA in England from 1 - the most deprived to 32,844 - the least deprived.
- The LSOAs are grouped into 10 equal deciles. LSOAs in decile 1 fall within the most deprived 10% nationally, and LSOAs in decile 10 fall within the least deprived 10% nationally.
- In the BCP area 9 out of 233 LSOAs fall within decile 1, the most deprived 10% nationally. 17 LSOAs are in decile 2, the 11-20% most deprived areas. 46 thousand people in BCP live in these 26 LSOAs.
- While the BCP area is sometimes seen as a relatively prosperous area, wealth is not evenly spread, and significant inequalities and pockets of deprivation exist. Given the strong association between deprivation and poorer outcomes, it is important to understand where these neighbourhoods lie in order to target services & resources most effectively.

An interactive dashboard containing further detail on the IMD 2019 for BCP can be found [here](#)

How deprived is BCP compared to other areas?

BCP Council's national IMD ranking*
out of 317 English authorities:

160th

where 1 is the most & 317 the least deprived

*Using the Rank of Average IMD Score measure

Note the pattern of deprivation across large areas can be complex, so care should be taken when interpreting summary measures at higher level geographies.

- BCP Council's rank of average IMD score sits around the mid-point of areas nationally with a rank of 160th out of 317 English authorities.
- Deprivation in the BCP area is polarised in a small number of highly deprived areas shown by its slightly higher rank of 137th for the proportion of LSOAs in Decile 1.
- 9 out of 233 LSOAs within the BCP area (4% of LSOAs) fall within Decile 1 - the most deprived 10% nationally.
- 16 thousand people in the BCP area live in these highly deprived areas that fall within the worst 10% nationally.
- The BCP area has a higher number of people who are income deprived and employment deprived compared to other authorities. This is because Bournemouth, Christchurch & Poole combined has a large population relative to other LAs.
- According to the Income and Employment scales around 43.5 thousand people across BCP are income deprived and 20.4 thousand people are employment deprived. Therefore, BCP Council has significantly higher ranks for its Income and Employment Scales - 42nd and 38th respectively.

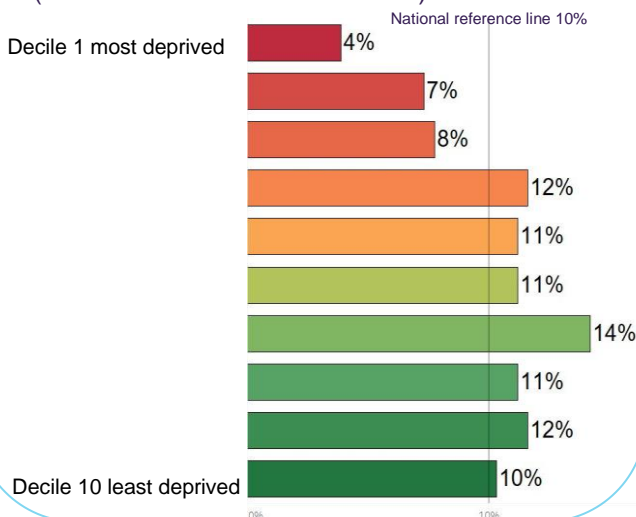
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out of 233 areas in BCP are in the most deprived 10% nationally

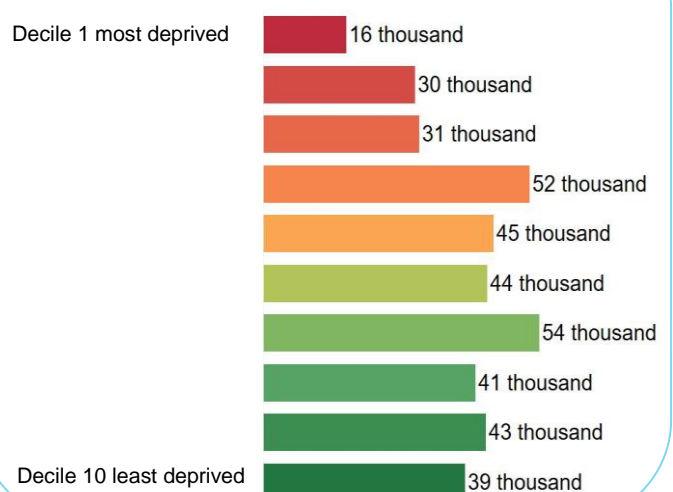
16 thousand

people live here out of a total population of 396 thousand

% LSOAs in each IMD decile: (out of 233 LSOAs across BCP)



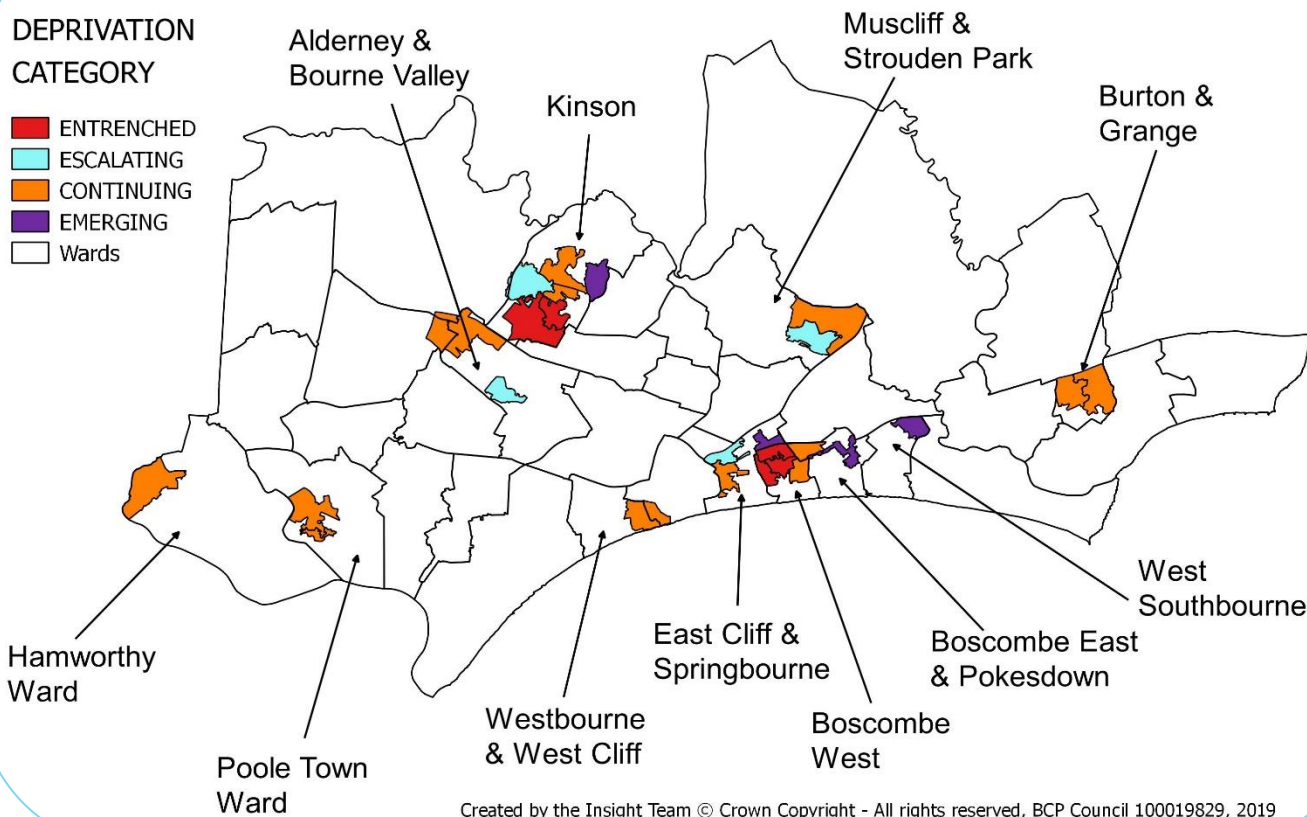
population in each IMD decile: (out of 396 thousand people across BCP)



Which of the BCP areas are the most deprived?

- Deprivation in the BCP area is polarised in a small number of highly deprived areas. The map below shows LSOAs that fall within the most deprived 20% nationally. They have been split into 4 categories of deprivation: Entrenched, Escalating, Continuing and Emerging. These are defined in the box below.
- Clusters of deprived areas focus around 2 wards: Boscombe West and Kinson. All 5 areas with 'Entrenched deprivation' are within these two wards. Deprivation in these areas appears to be spreading or diffusing into neighbouring or nearby areas. A number of areas with 'Escalating' and 'Emerging' deprivation, where relative levels of deprivation have increased border or are close to these areas.

LSOAs in the BCP area within the most deprived 20% nationally



- Other LSOAs with 'Escalating' levels of deprivation that have moved into the most deprived 10% nationally are in:
 - Alderney & Bourne Valley
 - East Cliff & Springbourne and, Muscliff & Strouden Park Wards.
- 17 LSOAs with 'Continuing' and 'Emerging' deprivation in the 11-20% most deprived in England are in: Kinson (x3), Boscombe East & Pokesdown (x2), Burton & Grange (x2), East Cliff & Springbourne (x2), Poole Town (x2), Alderney & Bourne Valley (x1), Boscombe West (x1), Hamworthy (x1), Muscliff & Strouden Park (x1), Westbourne & West Cliff (x1), and West Southbourne (x1) wards.

Deprivation categories:

'ENTRENCHED' areas of deprivation are LSOAs whose ranking has remained in the most deprived 10% nationally, over both time periods 2015 and 2019.

'ESCALATING' areas of deprivation are LSOAs whose ranking has deteriorated and moved them into the most deprived 10% in 2019.

'CONTINUING' areas of deprivation are LSOAs in the most deprived 11-20% nationally in 2019.

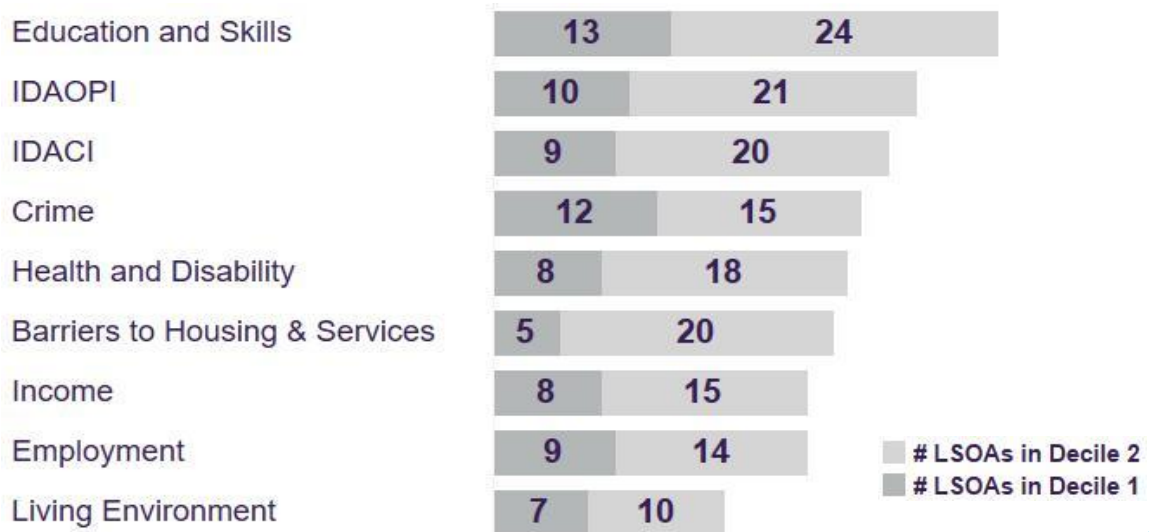
'EMERGING' areas of deprivation are LSOAs whose ranking has moved them into the most deprived 11-20% during 2019.

What are the main types of deprivation across the BCP area?

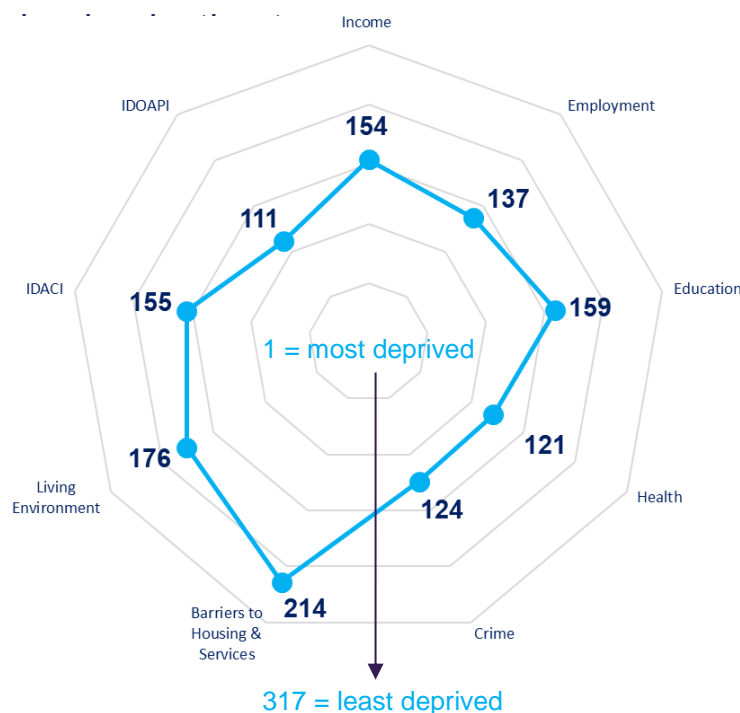
- The IMD includes seven domains, and two supplementary indices: The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDOAPI)
- In the BCP area **Education has 37 LSOAs in the most deprived 20% in England** (this relates to the lack of attainment and skills in the local population). A high number (8 LSOAs) are in Kinson Ward.
- **Income deprivation affecting older people (IDAOP)** has 31 LSOAs within the most deprived 20%.
- BCP Council's relative position compared to other LAs is worst for the IDAOP, where it ranks 111th according to the % LSOAs in decile 1. Followed by health ranked 121st and crime ranked 124th.

LSOAs in the most deprived 20% nationally by deprivation type

(out of 233 LSOAs across BCP)



BCP Council's national rank* out of 317 LAs



*Using the Rank of % LSOAs in Decile 1

Changes across the BCP area between IMD15 and IMD19

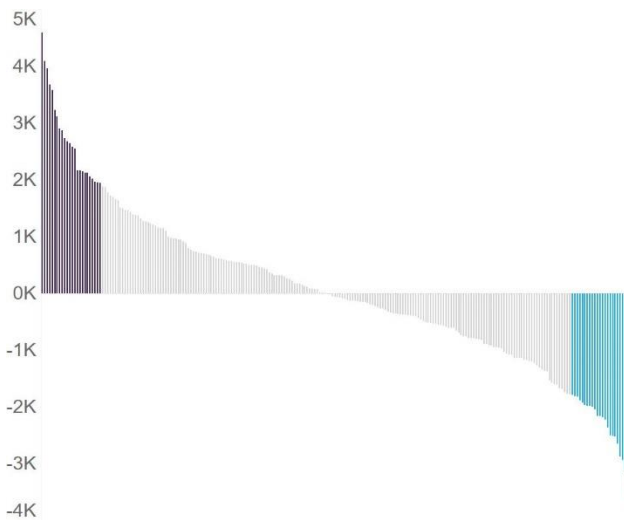
7 LSOAs in 2015

9 LSOAs in 2019

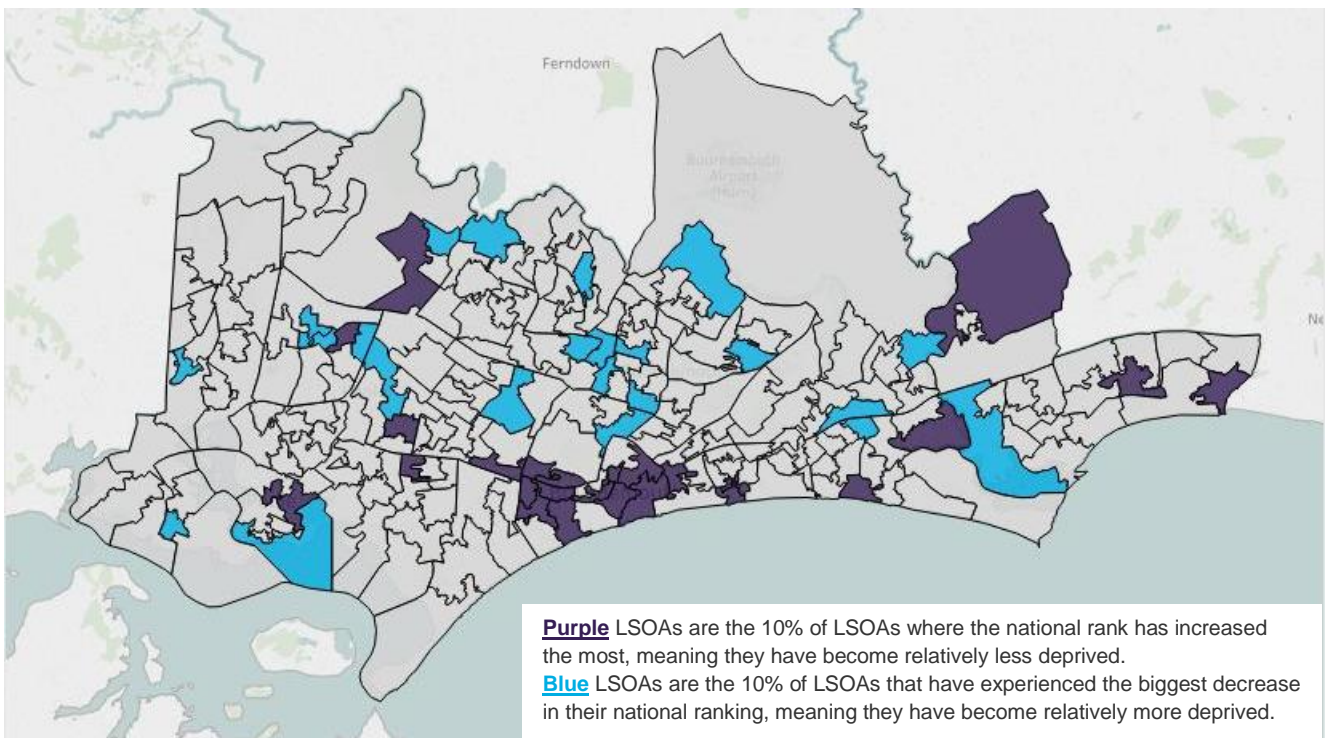
in most deprived 10% nationally

IMD Rank change of LSOAs in BCP

*note total LSOAs in England = 32,844



- LSOAs with the greatest shift in their relative level of deprivation between 2015 & 2019 are shown below.
- A number of the most improved LSOAs are around the centre of Bournemouth in Bournemouth Central, Boscombe West and Westbourne and West Cliff Wards. Although some of these remain among the most deprived.
- The LSOA in Poole Town Ward has seen the largest increase in its relative level of deprivation between 2015 and 2019.
- In the IMD 2019 there are 9 LSOAs in the worst 10% nationally. This compares to 7 LSOAs in 2015.
- 4 LSOAs have moved up to the worst 10% nationally – in Alderney & Bourne Valley, Kinson, East Cliff & Springbourne, and Muscliff & Strouden Park Wards. 2 LSOAs have moved out of the worst 10% - in East Cliff & Springbourne and Kinson Wards.



Further information

For further information regarding this report please contact the [Insight Team](#), BCP Council