

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010: high level analysis of Southwark results.

Background

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) provide a relative ranking of areas across England according to their level of deprivation. It is important to note that it does not provide an absolute guide to levels of deprivation. The IMD is based on the small geographic area known as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs), and can be aggregated into larger areas such as community council, ward or borough. LSOAs have an average population of 1,500 and in most cases are smaller than wards, thus allowing the identification of small pockets of relative deprivation. There are 165 LSOAs in Southwark.

The 2010 IMD used broadly the same methodology as in 2007 and so it is possible to make a direct comparison between the two. However, there were some differences in the methodology used in 2004, so the results are less directly comparable.

The 2010 IMD is grouped into 7 broad domains each of which is compiled from a number of indicators, some of which are included in brackets. These are:

- income deprivation (including numbers of adults and children on a range of benefits)
- employment deprivation (including numbers on a range of out of work benefits)
- health and disability (including figures on standardised measures of morbidity, disability and premature death)
- education, skills and training (including a range of school attainment figures for children and young people and those for adults with few/no qualifications)
- barriers to housing and other services (including the accessibility of housing and proximity of key local services)
- crime levels (including figures for recorded crime in four key areas: violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage)
- quality of living environment

Key findings:

- Southwark improved its overall ranking at both regional and national level. Overall, Southwark ranked as 41st most deprived borough out of the 326 local authorities in England. This is a relative improvement from previous rankings when Southwark was ranked 26th in 2007 and 17th in 2004.
- Southwark moved from 6th most deprived borough in London in 2004, to 9th in 2007, to 12th in 2010.
- 16 LSOAs (10%) in 2007 in Southwark fell within the 10% most deprived in England compared with 4 LSOAs (2%) in 2010. These are in East Walworth, South Bermondsey, Nunhead and the north part of Livesey.
- The number of 20% most deprived LSOAs in Southwark fell from 79 (48%) in 2007 to 54 LSOAs (33%) in 2010. In terms of smaller pockets (LSOAs) our most deprived is only 148th lowest ranked in London and 1,853rd nationally.
- Amongst the 10% most deprived nationally, 12 LSOAs in Southwark improved their deprivation ranking, whilst only one worsened between 2007 and 2010. (see map p4)

Income

- On the income scale, Southwark ranked as 25th most deprived borough in England compared 18th in 2007 and 2004. It moved from 6th position in London in 2004 and 7th in 2007 to 9th in 2010.

Employment

- On the employment scale, Southwark ranked 33rd in England compared with 22nd in 2007, and 25th in 2004. In London it was ranked 4th most deprived borough compared with 2nd in London in 2007 and 3rd in 2004.

Health and disability

- Southwark has made some improvement in this domain. Although the percentage of SOAs in the 10% most deprived increased from 2.42% in 2007 to 4.24% in 2010, the percentage of SOAs in the 20-30% most deprived fell by 20.61% (from 56.36% in 2007 to 35.76% in 2010). Four of Southwark's SOAs were in the 80-100% least deprived in 2007, which increased to 10 SOAs in 2010.

Education, Skills and Training

- There was a general improvement in Southwark's education, skills and training ranking between 2007 and 2010, with all LSOAs in Brunswick Park and Rotherhithe wards improving between the two IMD periods. Livesey, Newington and Peckham wards also had more than three quarters of its LSOAs improving their ranking over this period.
- Whilst College ward had improvements in more than half of its LSOAs, it also showed increased its relative deprivation in three of its LSOAs and one LSOA (in Camberwell Green) became three deciles more deprived for this domain.
- In South Bermondsey over one third of LSOAs were in the bottom 30% nationally, followed by Grange ward which had one quarter of LSOAs falling into the bottom 30% nationally.
- Nearly all LSOAs in Village ward and over half the LSOAs in both Peckham Rye and Surrey Docks were in the 80-100% deciles.

Housing

There are a number of problems with the housing indicator. In part it is based on housing affordability so if house prices go up but incomes don't, the area is measured as more deprived. Additionally, (very old) census data from 2001 have been used for the overcrowding indicator.

- Housing is a poorly performing category for Southwark with only six LSOAs not falling into the 20% most deprived nationally.
- Southwark now ranks 25th most deprived borough, moving from 19th in 2007. Most LSOAs remain in the most deprived 20% in England, although 32 LSOAs moved from the most deprived 20% to the second most deprived.

Crime levels

- In 2007, 29 (17.6%) of Southwark's 165 LSOAs were in the 5% most deprived nationally, ranking Southwark at 15th on the crime ranking. This compares with only 14 (8.5%) of Southwark's LSOAs being in the 5% most deprived in 2010. Southwark's ranking has improved from 15th in 2007 to 50th in 2010. Within London, it is now the eighth highest ranked.
- There are five fewer LSOAs in the top quartile than in the previous period. However, there are more LSOAs in the second quartile than in 2007, (more than the reduction of 5 from the top quartile). There also seems to have been a shift from quartiles 3 and 4 towards quartile 2.

- Overall, 92 of Southwark's LSOAs (55.8%) improved their crime rankings. These improvements were most notably in Camberwell, Dulwich and Rotherhithe.
- The areas with worse rankings than in 2007 are to the north of the borough, in Bermondsey and Walworth.

Indices of Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) 2010

About a quarter (45) of Southwark's 165 LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived nationally. When considering the 30% most deprived nationally, 129 or four fifths of Southwark's LSOAs fall within this category. There is significant deprivation in all wards other than the most southerly wards College, Village, East Dulwich and Peckham Rye.

Indices of Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) 2010 Analysis

The IDACI has been constructed by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre at the University of Oxford as part of the IMD 2010 from cross cutting analysis of the factors affecting children.

The IDACI is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain and shows the proportion of children in each LSOA that live in families that are income deprived (i.e. in receipt of Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, Pension Credit (Guarantee) or Child Tax Credit below a given threshold).

The IDACI is not combined with the other domains into the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation as the children are already captured in the Income Deprivation Domain.

- Between 2007 and 2010, Southwark's proportion of children under 16 years living in deprivation decreased from 43% to 37%. Despite this improvement, two thirds of LSOAs were in the bottom 20% decile in London, and almost one quarter of all LSOAs were in the bottom 10% nationally.
- Eight Southwark wards had all LSOAs falling into the bottom 30% nationally, with only East Dulwich and Village wards having no LSOAs in the bottom 30%. The pockets of greatest deprivation were in the middle/north-east of the borough. Livesey ward had the largest proportion of most deprived LSOAs (88%), with Rotherhithe and South Bermondsey wards both having half of LSOAs in the bottom 30% in Southwark.
- Rotherhithe Community Council had the highest number of the 10% deprived deciles but Peckham Community Council had the overall highest proportion of LSOAs in the bottom 30% for Southwark.
- Around 40% of LSOAs decreased in their deprivation between 2007 and 2010, with eight LSOAs improving by 2 deciles.
- East Dulwich and Riverside wards improved the most between the two time periods, with five LSOAs in each improving by at least one decile. The Lane ward had two LSOAs which improved by two deciles and two LSOAs in The Lane ward improved by two deciles.
- Dulwich Community Council had the largest overall improvement, with nearly three quarters of LSOAs becoming less deprived by at least one decile. Despite these improvements however, Dulwich Community Council also had the highest proportion of LSOAs which became more deprived (10%, 2 LSOAs).

Conclusion

It should be remembered that the IMD only shows deprivation rankings relative to other parts of the borough, London or country. Bearing that in mind, Southwark is gradually moving up the relative prosperity scale with the significant exception of housing, and some geographical pockets, all of which cover council estates, notably those to the north and south of Old Kent Road, to the south of Southwark Park and Surrey Quays area and to the east of Rye Lane in Peckham. IDACI data (on issues affecting children) also shows that generally the picture for Southwark is improving, in spite of having two LSOAs becoming relatively more deprived in this domain.

In spite of the gradually improving picture, relative deprivation in Southwark still places us at around the bottom 12.5% of local authorities nationally.

