



The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010

A Liverpool analysis



Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The English Indices of Deprivation 2010 (ID 2010) combine a range of economic, social and housing indicators to provide the most up to date and comprehensive picture of deprivation in England.

They provide a measure of relative deprivation, i.e. they measure the position of areas against each other. All small areas of England can be ranked according to their level of deprivation with 1 being the most deprived and 32,482 the least deprived. It also describes differences in the levels of deprivation between local authority areas.

Key Headlines for Liverpool

Liverpool remains the most deprived Local Authority area in England

There are persistently high levels of deprivation in the city and Liverpool remains ranked as the most deprived local authority area in England on the ID 2010, with its position unchanged from the 2004 and 2007 Indices. In the Northwest, Manchester is ranked at 4 and Knowsley at 5. The London districts of Hackney and Newham are ranked at 2 and 3 respectively. Table 1 shows the local authority district rankings for Liverpool, the core cities and the Liverpool City Region (LCR).

Table 1 - Indices of Deprivation 2010: Local Authority Rankings

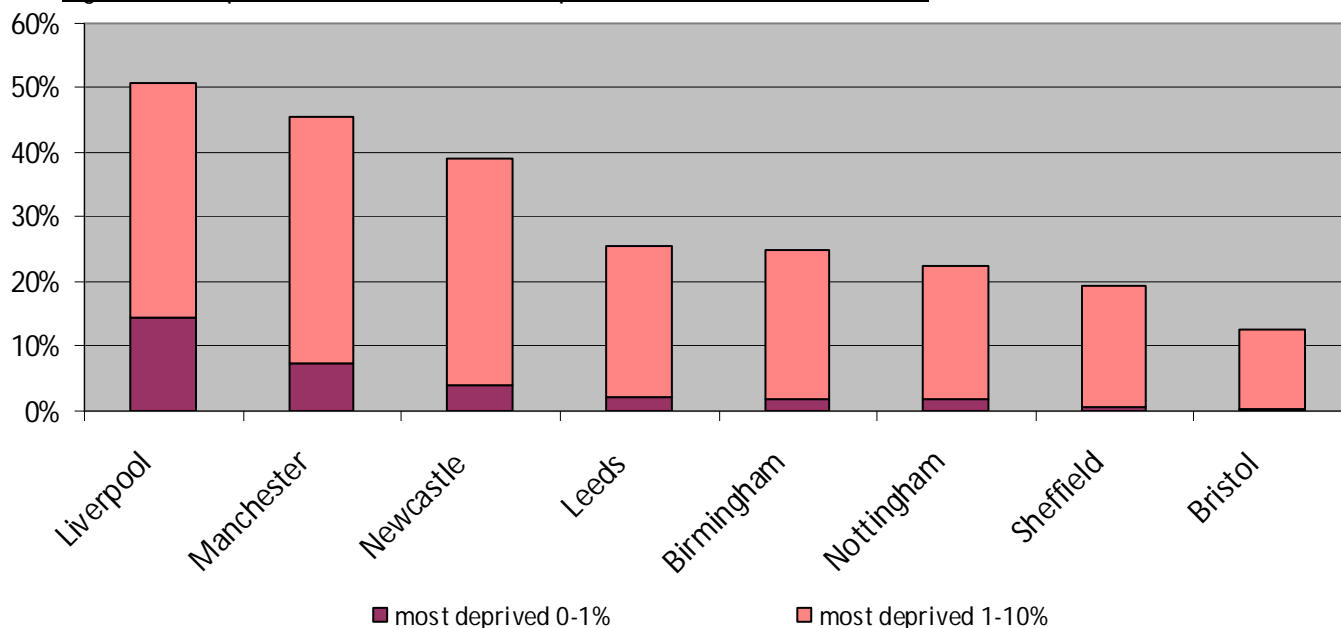
	Rank of Average Score	Average Rank	Extent	Local Concentration	Income	Employment
Core Cities						
Liverpool	1	5	4	2	3	2
Manchester	4	4	5	8	2	3
Birmingham	9	13	10	20	1	1
Nottingham	20	17	17	35	17	13
Newcastle	40	66	35	15	29	20
Sheffield	56	84	48	33	6	7
Leeds	68	97	59	44	4	4
Bristol	79	93	73	57	14	9
Liverpool City Region						
Liverpool	1	5	4	2	3	2
Knowsley	5	12	7	3	51	50
Halton	27	32	22	24	102	84
St. Helens	51	64	47	41	73	55
Wirral	60	103	54	14	22	10
Sefton	92	114	80	43	45	26

1 = most deprived and 326 is least deprived

The extent of deprivation in Liverpool stands out from other cities

Liverpool has a significantly higher proportion of its small areas, known as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs), in the higher deprivation deciles than any other core city. Figure 1 demonstrates that Liverpool's LSOAs are highly over-represented in the most deprived percentiles of one and ten per cent.

Figure 1 – Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 1% and 10%: Core Cities



Almost a quarter of England’s 100 most deprived small areas are in Liverpool

The severity and extent of deprivation in Liverpool is reinforced when you consider the number of Liverpool’s LSOAs that are in the most deprived 100 nationally. Liverpool has 22 such LSOAs, over one fifth. Table 2 shows that there is a significant gap between Liverpool and other areas, with Blackpool and Knowsley having the next highest number of such LSOAs.

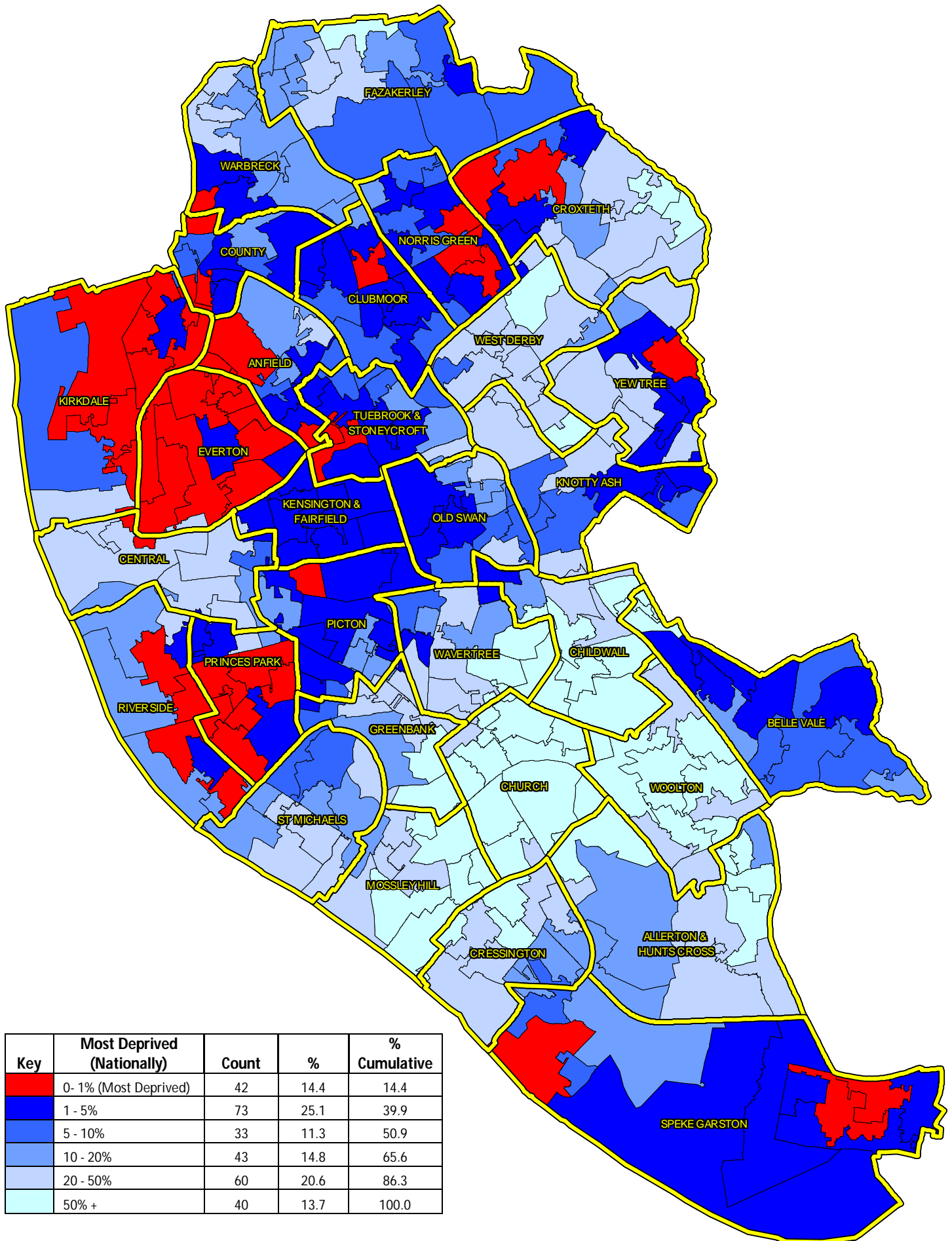
Table 2 - Top 100 most deprived LSOAs by Local Authority District

Local Authority	Count of LSOAs in top 100 most deprived	Local Authority	Count of LSOAs in top 100 most deprived
Liverpool	22	Blackburn with Darwen	1
Blackpool	12	Bolton	1
Knowsley	7	Leicester	1
Hull	6	Nottingham	1
Bradford	4	Coventry	1
Burnley	4	Mansfield	1
Manchester	4	Newcastle Upon Tyne	1
Middlesbrough	4	Oldham	1
North East Lincolnshire	4	Preston	1
Rochdale	4	Sheffield	1
Birmingham	3	Southend-on-Sea	1
Redcar & Cleveland	3	St. Helens	1
Thanet	3	Stockton-on-Tees	1
Salford	2	Sunderland	1
Wirral	2	Tendring	1

The highest levels of deprivation in Liverpool continue to be in the north of the city

The level of deprivation is particularly widespread and severe in neighbourhoods in north Liverpool, as shown on Map 1 where almost all of the neighbourhoods are in the most deprived one or ten per cent and are coloured red or dark blue. Large areas of Everton, Kirkdale and Anfield are largely contained within the most deprived one per cent nationally. This concentration of high deprivation also encircles the City Centre, this “inner core” area goes from Everton in the north through Kensington and on to Princes Park and Riverside to the south of the City Centre. Outside of the inner core, Speke Garston, Croxteth and Norris Green also have some of the highest levels of deprivation in the country.

Map 1 - Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 in Liverpool



Key	Most Deprived (Nationally)	Count	%	% Cumulative
Red	0- 1% (Most Deprived)	42	14.4	14.4
Dark Blue	1 - 5%	73	25.1	39.9
Medium Blue	5 - 10%	33	11.3	50.9
Light Blue	10 - 20%	43	14.8	65.6
Very Light Blue	20 - 50%	60	20.6	86.3
White	50% +	40	13.7	100.0

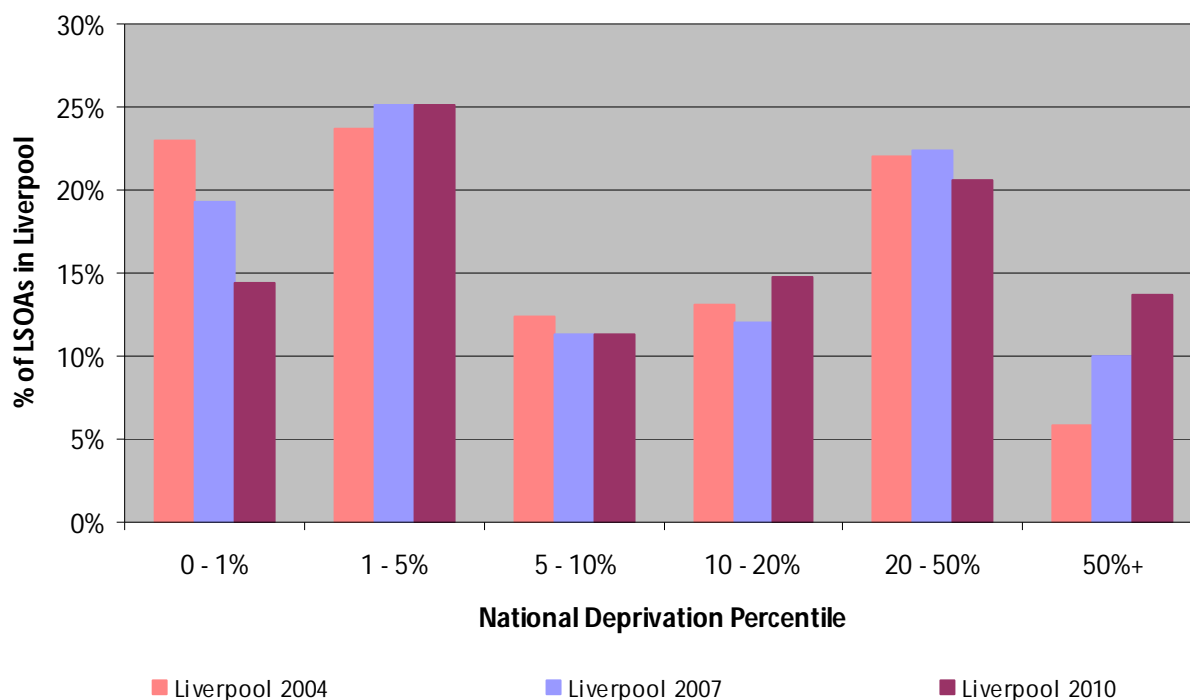
The map of deprivation across Liverpool closely follows this pattern to a greater or lesser extent for the other specific domains of deprivation

The spatial pattern of deprivation shown on Map 1 is evident in most of the other domains of deprivation, with the neighbourhoods in the north of the city, those around the inner core, and Speke Garston displaying the highest levels of deprivation. In some cases, the extent of the area of highest deprivation widens to include neighbouring areas, as is evident on the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. In some cases the pattern reduces, as is evident in the Crime Domain, and the Education, Skills and Training Domain.

There has been some improvement over time for some neighbourhoods in Liverpool

The number of Liverpool’s LSOAs in the most deprived categories has been falling since 2004. Liverpool’s position, whilst still the most deprived local authority overall, is showing some signs of improvement at the neighbourhood level. Figure 2 demonstrates that over the last six years, the number of LSOAs in the most deprived categories has fallen and the number in the least deprived has risen. The number of LSOAs now in the least deprived 50%+ category has increased by 23 LSOAs, from 17 in 2004 to 40 in 2010.

Figure 2 - Liverpool’s deprivation percentiles between 2004 and 2010



Health, Employment, Income, and Living Environment domains have the highest levels of deprivation

Figure 3 shows that the Health Deprivation and Disability domain contains the highest levels of deprivation, with 17.5% of Liverpool’s LSOAs in the most deprived one per cent nationally and 61.9% of LSOAs in the most deprived ten per cent. Only two LSOAs in Liverpool are in the least deprived fifty per cent on the health domain. There is also a high level of deprivation on the Employment and Income domains where Liverpool is ranked respectively the second and third most deprived local authority district in England. This position remains unchanged from 2007. Similarly, the Living Environment domain shows a severe level of deprivation with 51% of the city’s LSOAs within the most deprived ten per cent in England, though it should be noted that this is due to the Indoors Living Environment (housing) sub-domain, rather than the Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain where Liverpool is significantly less deprived. A further point is that the data for the housing element of the Living Environment domain is from 2001 and 2005 and that we suspect it does not provide a fully accurate picture of Liverpool’s current position relative to the rest of England.

Figure 3 – Proportion of Liverpool’s LSOAs within the most deprived 1% and 10% by deprivation domain (ID 2007 and 2010)



Crime, and the Education, Skills and Training domains have lower levels of deprivation and have shown the most improvement

Figure 3 also shows that levels of deprivation on the Crime, and the Education, Skills and Training domains are considerably lower than for those domains mentioned above. These two domains have also shown the most improvement since 2007. In 2010, 18.6% of LSOAs were ranked in the most deprived ten per cent nationally on the Crime domain compared with 44% in 2007. The Education, Skills and Training domain has 27% of LSOAs in the most deprived ten per cent nationally in 2010 compared with 30.6% in 2007. Liverpool is significantly less deprived than the England average on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain, which tends to highlight deprivation issues more pertinent to rural areas and London.

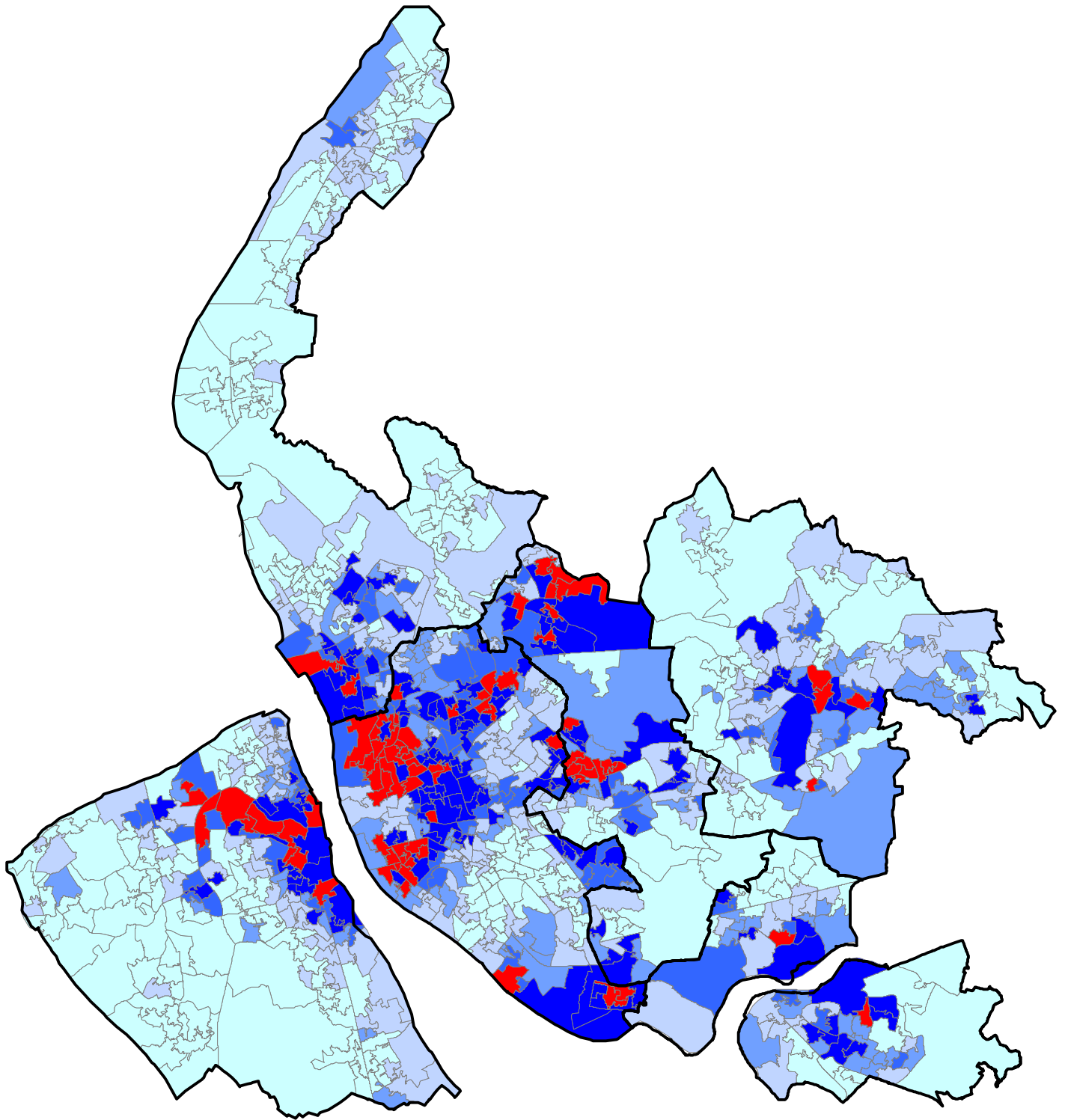
The pattern of deprivation in the city region is largely concentrated in Liverpool and the “inner core”

Map 2 shows overall deprivation across the city region. The red areas show those LSOAs with the most extreme deprivation (within the most deprived one per cent nationally) and the areas of dark blue within the most deprived ten per cent nationally. These areas are clustered in a ring around Liverpool City Centre, known as the inner core area, stretching from Bootle in the north, through north Liverpool, Kensington and Princes Park, and across the river through much of Birkenhead and Wallasey. This area mirrors the Newheartlands Housing Market Renewal area.

However there are other areas of substantial deprivation across the city region.

Outside of the concentration of deprivation within the inner core, there are substantial pockets of deprivation radiating out from this area. These are in the Speke Garston and Halewood areas of Liverpool and Knowsley, through to Widnes and Runcorn in Halton. There are separate clusters in central and northern Knowsley, around Huyton and Kirkby, and finally within the central area of St Helens district.

Map 2 - Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 in Liverpool City Region



Key	Most Deprived (Nationally)	Count	%	% Cumulative
	0- 1% (Most Deprived)	77	7.8	7.8
	1 - 5%	157	16.0	23.8
	5 - 10%	87	8.8	32.6
	10 - 20%	124	12.6	45.2
	20 - 50%	238	24.2	69.4
	50% +	301	30.6	100.0



Published by: Liverpool City Council, Municipal Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool L2 2DH

Email: askthepolicyteam@liverpool.gov.uk

Date of publication: June 2011

Copyright notice: All data shown in tables, maps and diagrams contained within this document is protected by various copyrights. Liverpool City Council has permission to reproduce this material here under license, but you are not permitted to re-use it elsewhere without acquiring consent from the relevant copyright holders.

All maps in this document have been reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping.

© Crown copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100018351