

Indices of Deprivation 2007 – City of Bristol Initial Summary

Introduction

The Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID 2007) use a group of statistical indicators to rank the 32,482 Lower Layer Super Output Areas (SOAs)ⁱ in England in terms of aspects of their deprivation.

Over 30 such indicators are combined to produce an overall **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)**. Subsets of these indicators are also used to rank areas within seven different “**domains**” of deprivation: Income; Employment; Health Deprivation and Disability; Education, Skills and Training; Barriers to Housing and Services; Crime; and Living Environment. In addition, there are “**sub domains**” within some of these domains. Most of the indicators feeding into the domains use data from 2005; population data for the same year is used to calculate rates.

Apart from some minor changes due to updating of obsolete indicators, the methodology of the calculation of ID 2007 is the same as those released in 2004 (ID 2004). The ID 2007 are directly comparable with the ID 2004.

Multiple Deprivation in Bristol

There are 252 SOAs in the City of Bristol Unitary Authority area. According to the IMD, 71 of these areas are among the most deprived 20% nationally, 2 more than in 2004. They are home to about 116,000 people. 25 of Bristol’s 35 wards contain at least one of these areas.

39 of these 71 areas are within the most deprived 10% nationally, 4 more than in 2004. These are split among 17 wards. This is by far the highest number of deprived areas among South West local authorities and represents about 65,000 people.

The overall pattern of multiple deprivation in Bristol for ID 2007 is shown in the first map in Annex A. The second map in this Annex shows the pattern for IMD for the earlier ID 2004.

Local Authority Summaries

In addition to the Indices, Communities and Local Government have produced six local authority summariesⁱⁱ of the data which give rankings of deprivation for all 354 English district and unitary authorities. Bristol is in the top 50 of three of these rankings: scale of employment deprivation (ranked 10th); scale of income deprivation (ranked 15th); and local concentration of deprivation (ranked 38th). Bristol is also in the top 20% for the other three rankings.

Bristol’s Deprivation by Domain

The domains within which deprivation is most prevalent in the city of Bristol can be highlighted by which have the highest number of Super Output Areas within the most deprived 10% or 20% nationally. The table below gives details:

No. of Bristol SOAs (out of 252) in:	IMD	DOMAINS						
		Income	Employment	Health & Disability	Education, Skills & Training	Barriers to Housing & Services	Crime	Living Environment
Most deprived 10% England	39	30	25	26	61	11	98	12
Change 04-07	+4	-2	-1	+11	-1	+7	-6	-6
Most deprived 20% England	71	59	55	67	88	52	157	50
Change 04-07	+2	-3	+3	+15	-3	+29	-14	-20

ⁱ Super Output Areas (SOAs) were developed to provide geographies that are of approximately consistent size across the country, and whose boundaries would not change over time. Each Lower Layer SOA has a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500, and they are constrained by the boundaries of the wards used for 2001 Census outputs.

ⁱⁱ The six local authority summaries are: Average IMD score; Average IMD rank; Extent of deprivation; Local concentration of deprivation; Scale of income deprivation; and Scale of employment deprivation.

Annex A: Maps of Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) in Bristol SOAs for ID 2007 and ID 2004

