



Indices of Deprivation 2019

At a glance:

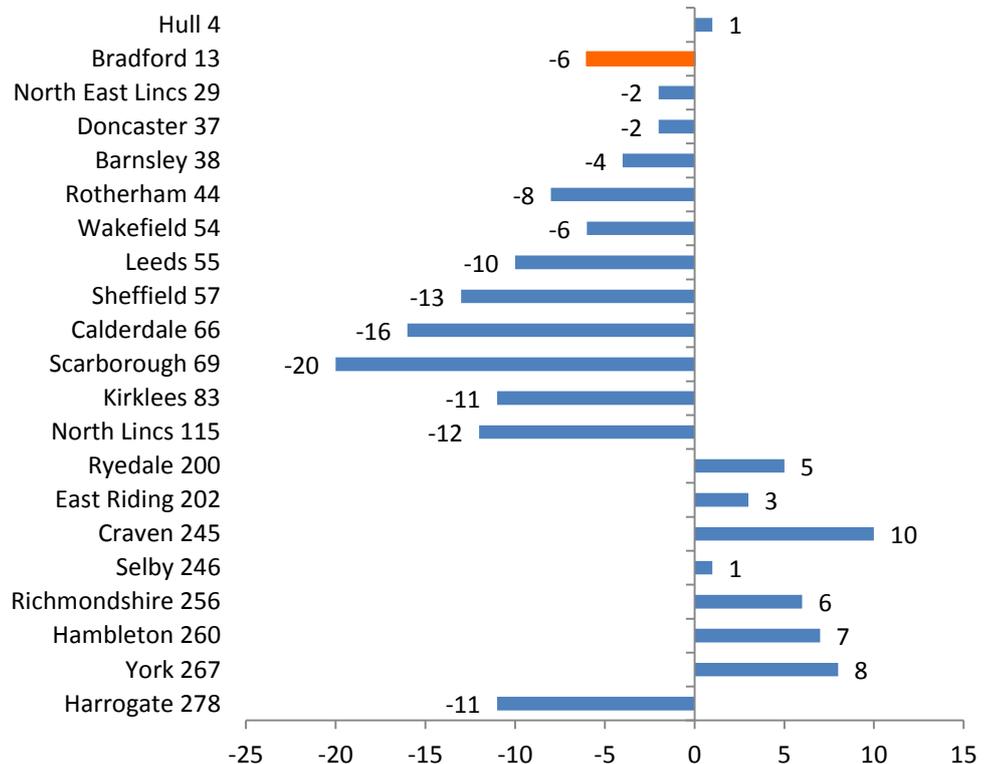
- Bradford is the 13th most deprived local authority in England – its position has worsened by six places since IMD 2015
- Bradford is the 5th most income deprived and 6th most employment deprived local authority in England – the same positions as in 2015
- More than one-third (34%) of Bradford’s 310 neighbourhoods fall within the 10% most deprived in England (an additional three neighbourhoods since 2015)

Introduction

The latest edition of the English Indices of Deprivation was published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government on 26th September 2019. The Indices measure relative levels of deprivation in the 32,844 Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) or neighbourhoods in England. Bradford has 310 LSOAs.

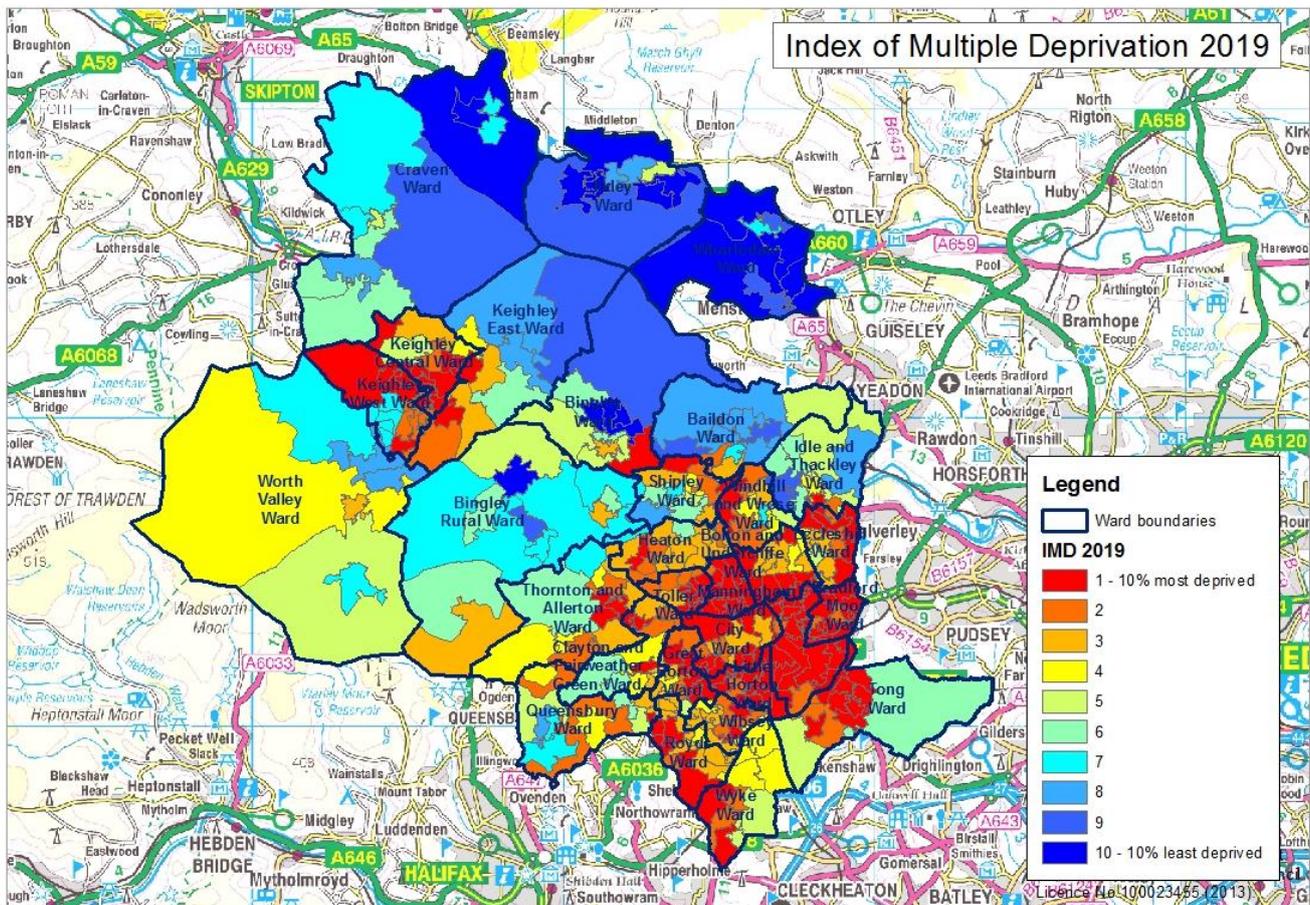
The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 places Bradford as the 13th most deprived local authority in England (where 1 is the most deprived and 317 is the least deprived). Bradford’s position, relative to other English districts has worsened by six places since IMD 2015.

Of the 21 districts in the Yorkshire and Humber region, Bradford is the second most deprived behind the City of Hull. This relative position remains unchanged from IMD 2007, IMD 2010 and IMD 2015. A number of districts have improved their positions in the ranking: Hull, Ryedale, East Riding, Craven, Selby, Richmondshire, Hambleton and York. All other districts in Yorkshire & Humber have seen a worsening of their positions.



Bradford District – most and least deprived LSOAs

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) can be used to identify pockets of deprivation within Bradford District. The following map shows the deciles of deprivation for the District's LSOAs.



The most deprived areas are concentrated in and around central Bradford, in outlying Bradford housing estates – particularly Holme Wood, Ravenscliffe, Buttershaw and Allerton and in Keighley.

The least deprived areas are found mostly to the north of the district in Ilkley, Burley in Wharfedale and Menston, but also Bingley and rural villages to the north of the district.

How the Index of Multiple Deprivation is calculated

The Indices of Deprivation 2019 is based on 39 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation which are combined and weighted. This is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for each LSOA in England.

LSOA rankings in 2019 compared with 2015

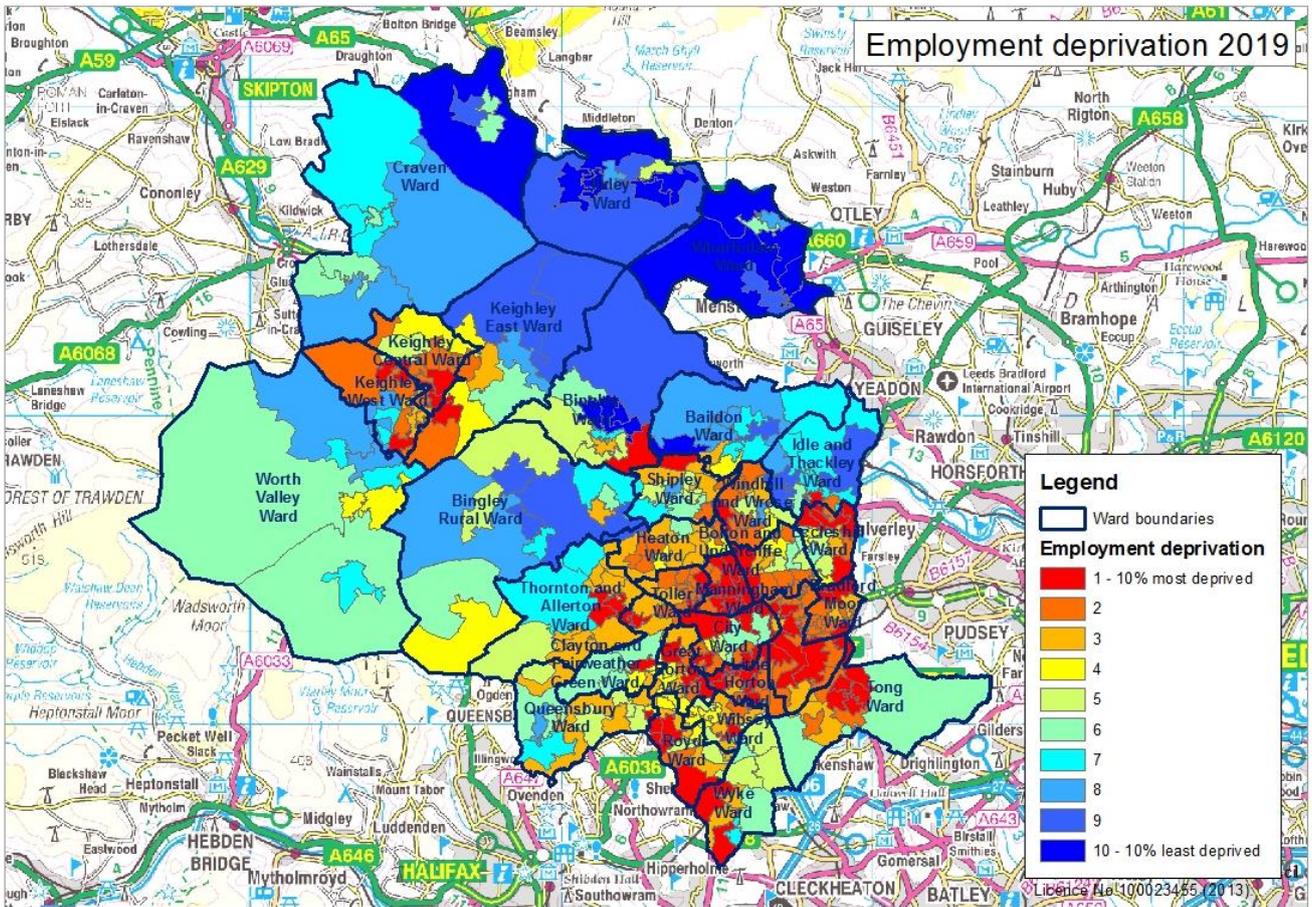
From 2015 to 2019 there was an increase of three LSOAs in Bradford District which are ranked in the 10% most deprived in England. Whereas the number of LSOAs ranked as being in the 10% least deprived is unchanged at 16.

Employment deprivation

The Employment domain looks at employment deprivation and comprises 22.5% of the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation. It measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market – this includes people who would like to work, but are unable to do so, due to unemployment, sickness or disability or caring responsibilities.

Bradford District ranks 6th most employment deprived local authority in terms of Rank of Employment Scale in England. This measures the actual number of people experiencing employment deprivation and is the same position as in 2010 and 2015.

59 of the District's LSOAs fall within the 10% most employment deprived in England and 103,000 people live in these areas. 15 of the District's LSOAs fall within the 10% least deprived in England and 23,000 people live in these areas.



The map above shows that the most deprived areas are located in and around central Bradford and Keighley and that the least deprived areas are located in the Aire and Wharfe valleys.

Deciles of deprivation

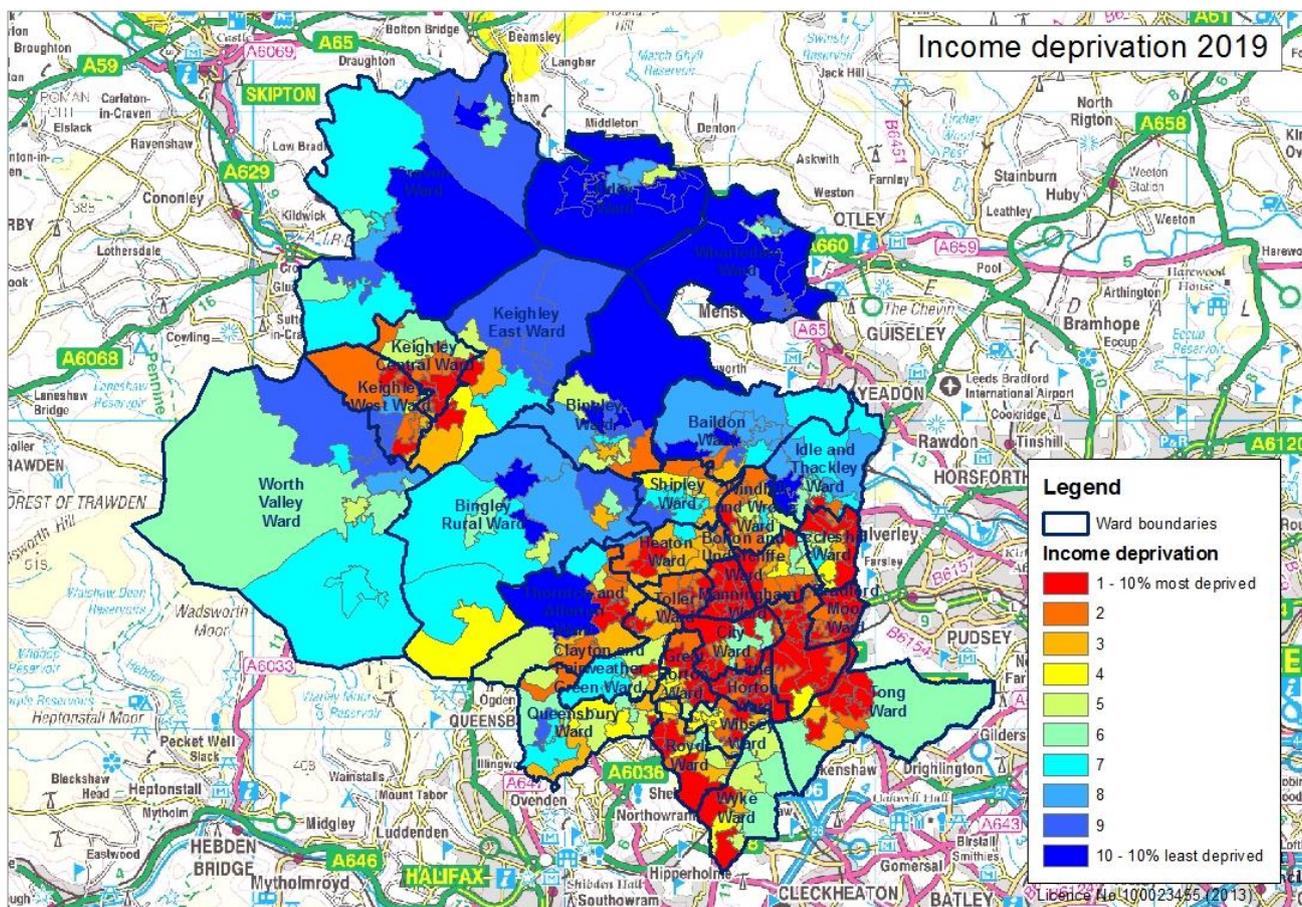
The deciles of deprivation sort data into ten equal parts: the 10th, 20th, 30th and so forth. A decile rank assigns a number to a decile, eg 1 for 10th, 2 for 20th, 3 for 30th and so forth. The 1st decile is used to identify areas which are most deprived and the 10th decile is used to identify areas which are least deprived.

Income deprivation

The Income domain looks at income deprivation and comprises 22.5% of the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation. It measures the proportion of the working age population in an area experiencing deprivation due to low income. The definition of low income includes both those people who are out of work, and those that are in work but have low earnings (and satisfy the respective means tests).

Bradford District ranks 5th most income deprived local authority in terms of Rank of Income Scale in England. This measures the actual number of people experiencing income deprivation and is the same position as in 2010 and 2015.

87 of the District's LSOAs fall within the 10% most income deprived in England and 157,900 people live in these areas. 10 of the District's LSOAs fall within the 10% least deprived in England and 14,900 people live in these areas.



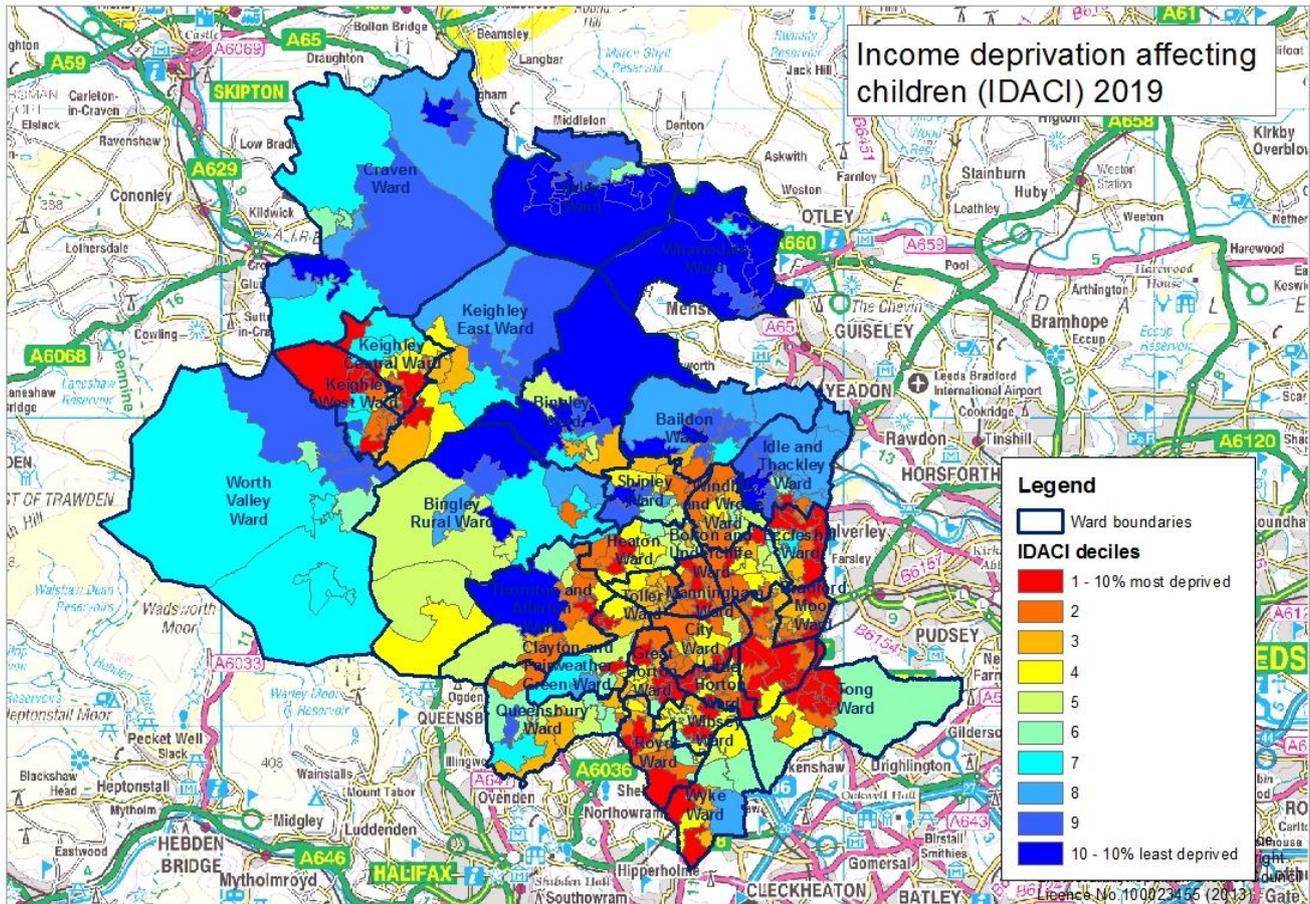
People experiencing income deprivation are also very likely to also experience employment deprivation. Levels of both income deprivation and employment deprivation are highest in and around central Bradford and Keighley and lowest in the Aire and Wharfe valleys.

There are two sub-sets of the Income Deprivation Domain – Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP). More information is provided on the following two pages.

Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI)

The IDACI measures the proportion of children aged 0 to 15 who live in income deprived areas as a result of low income. Income deprivation is based on the number of people who are out of work, or in work but on low earnings. It is a supplementary indicator that sits alongside the IMD and does not add weight to the overall IMD.

51 of the District's LSOAs fall into the 10% most deprived in the whole of England – an increase of 8 LSOAs since 2015. 26,400 children aged 0-15 live in these areas – this is 19.6% of the population for this age group.

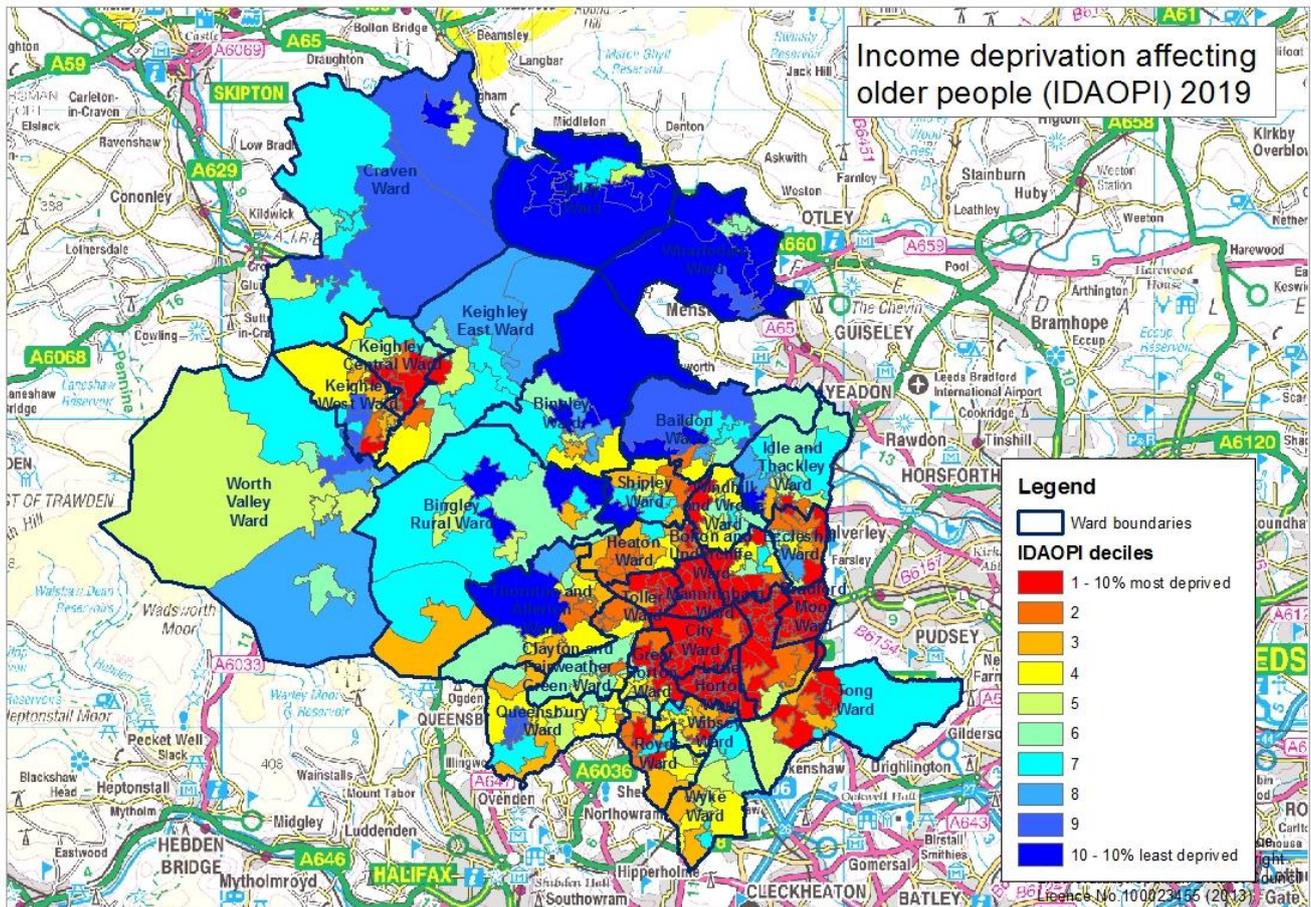


The map above shows that the most deprived areas are located in and around central Bradford and Keighley and that the least deprived areas are located in the Aire and Wharfe valleys and villages to the north and west of central Bradford.

Income deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOPi)

The IDAOPi measures the proportion of those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation. This is calculated similarly to the IDACi in that it is based on those either out of work or in work but on low earnings.

90 of the District's LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived areas in the whole of England – three fewer than in 2015 – and 19,900 people live in these areas.



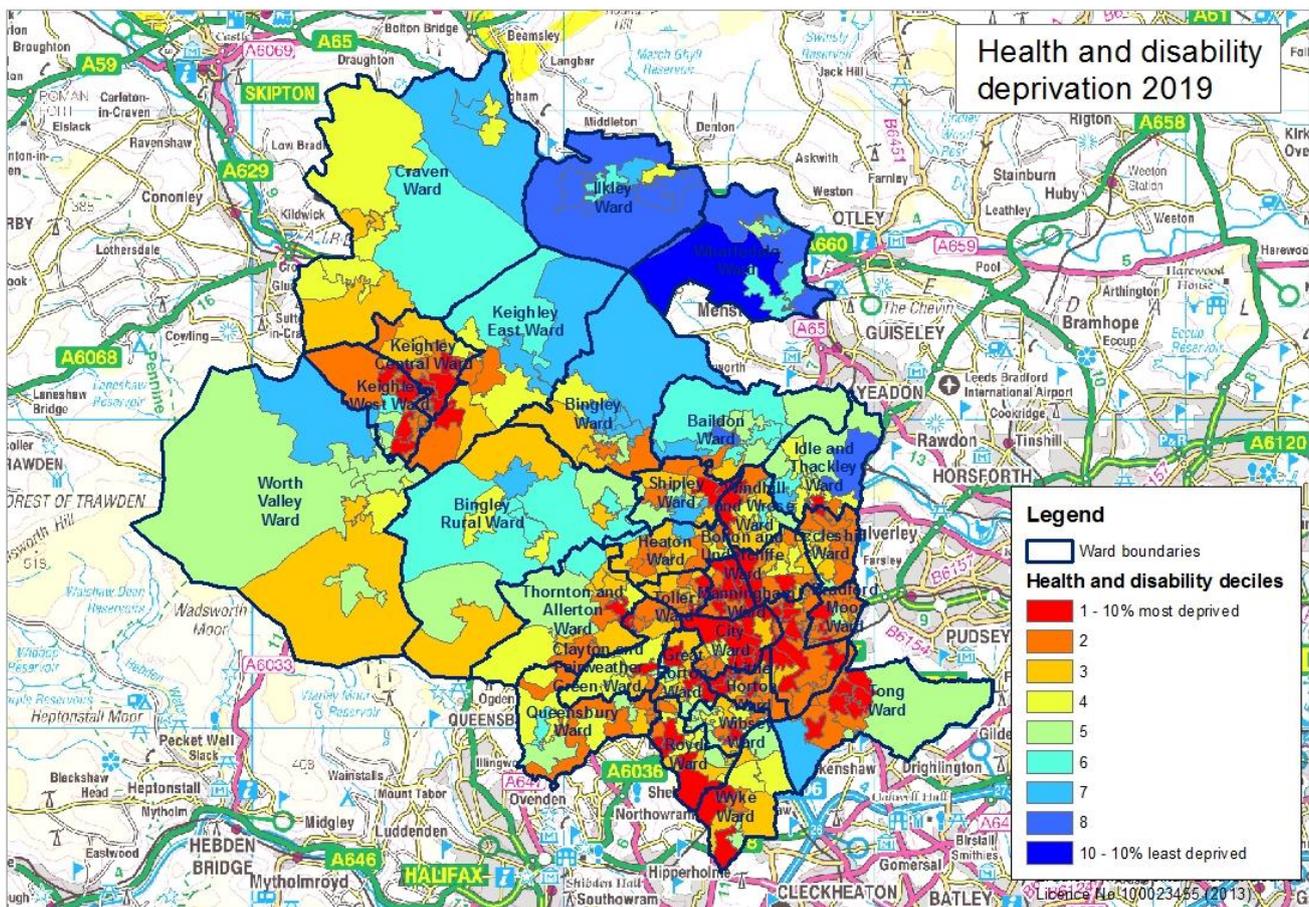
This map illustrates the areas which are in the 10% most and least deprived for the IDAOPi. The areas around the city and Keighley central have the highest areas of deprivation, which is similar to the IDACi measure. Lower levels of deprivation are shown to the north east of the District and villages to the west of central Bradford.

Health and disability

The Health and disability domain is based on the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation as a result of poor health and disability. This domain makes up 13.5% of the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation. It measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality, but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

57 of the District's LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived areas in the whole of England and 99,700 people live in these areas. 1 of the District's LSOAs is in the 10% least deprived areas in the whole of England and 1,800 people live here.

The number of LSOAs which fall into the 10% most deprived areas in England has decreased since 2015, when there were 61.



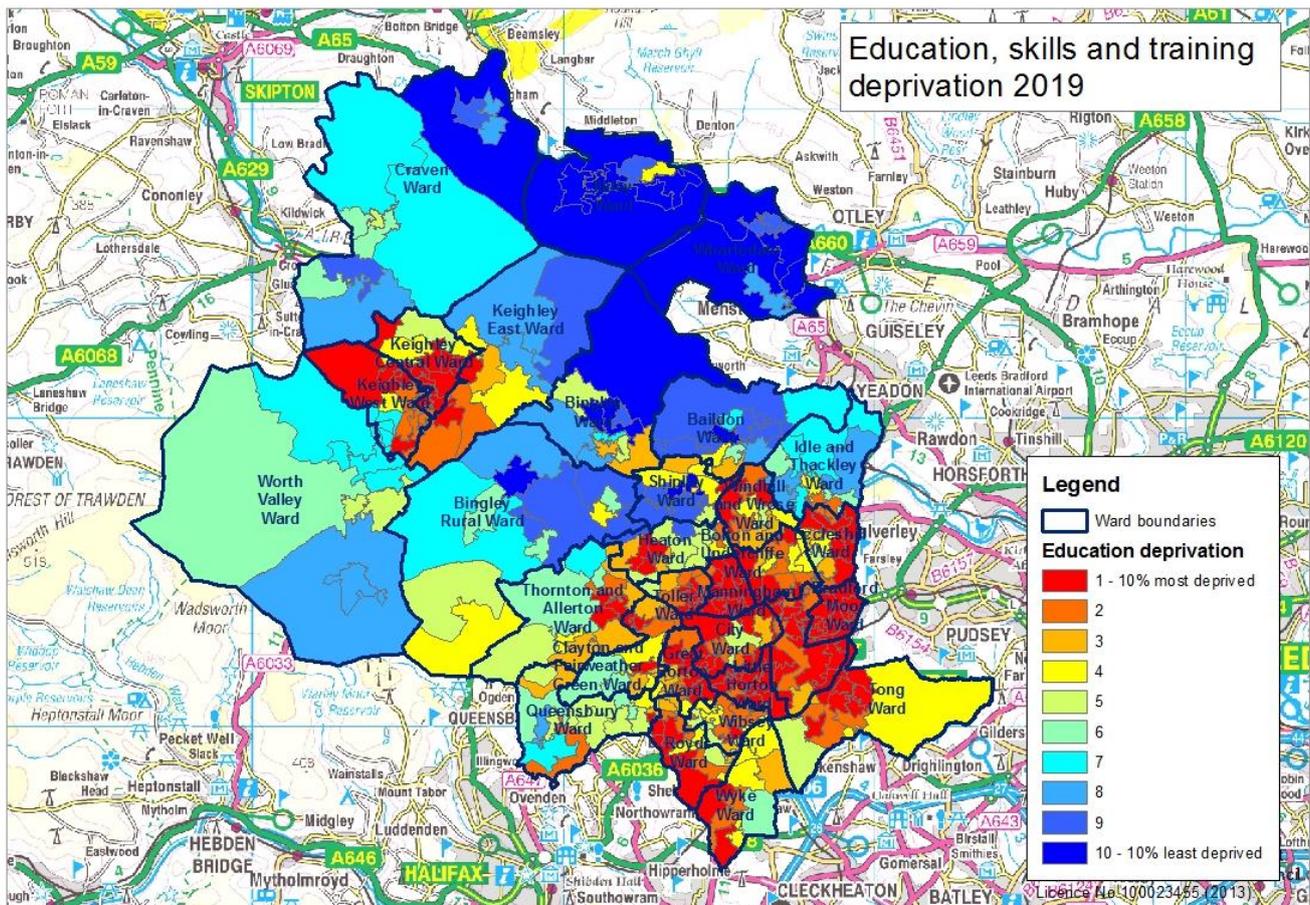
The map above highlights that there are pockets of deprivation around Bradford City Centre and Keighley. The one LSOA which is in the 10% least deprived is situated in the Wharfe Valley.

Education, skills and training domain

The Education, skills and training domain captures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training. This domain makes up 13.5% of the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation. It measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population.

The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills.

There are 102 LSOAs within the 10% most deprived for education, skills and training and 188,000 people live in these areas. There are 19 LSOAs within the 10% least deprived and 31,000 people live in these areas.



This indicator falls into two sub domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. The domains broadly consist of:

Children and young people sub-domain – this measures Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4 attainment, secondary school absence, staying on in education and entry to higher education. In 2019 there were 67 LSOAs in Bradford within the 10% most deprived for this sub domain with a population of 35,700 children and young people under the age of 16.

Adult Skills sub-domain – this measures the proportion of working age adults with no or low qualifications and those who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well. In 2019 there were 105 LSOAs in Bradford within the 10% most deprived for this sub domain with a population of 122,300 working age adults.

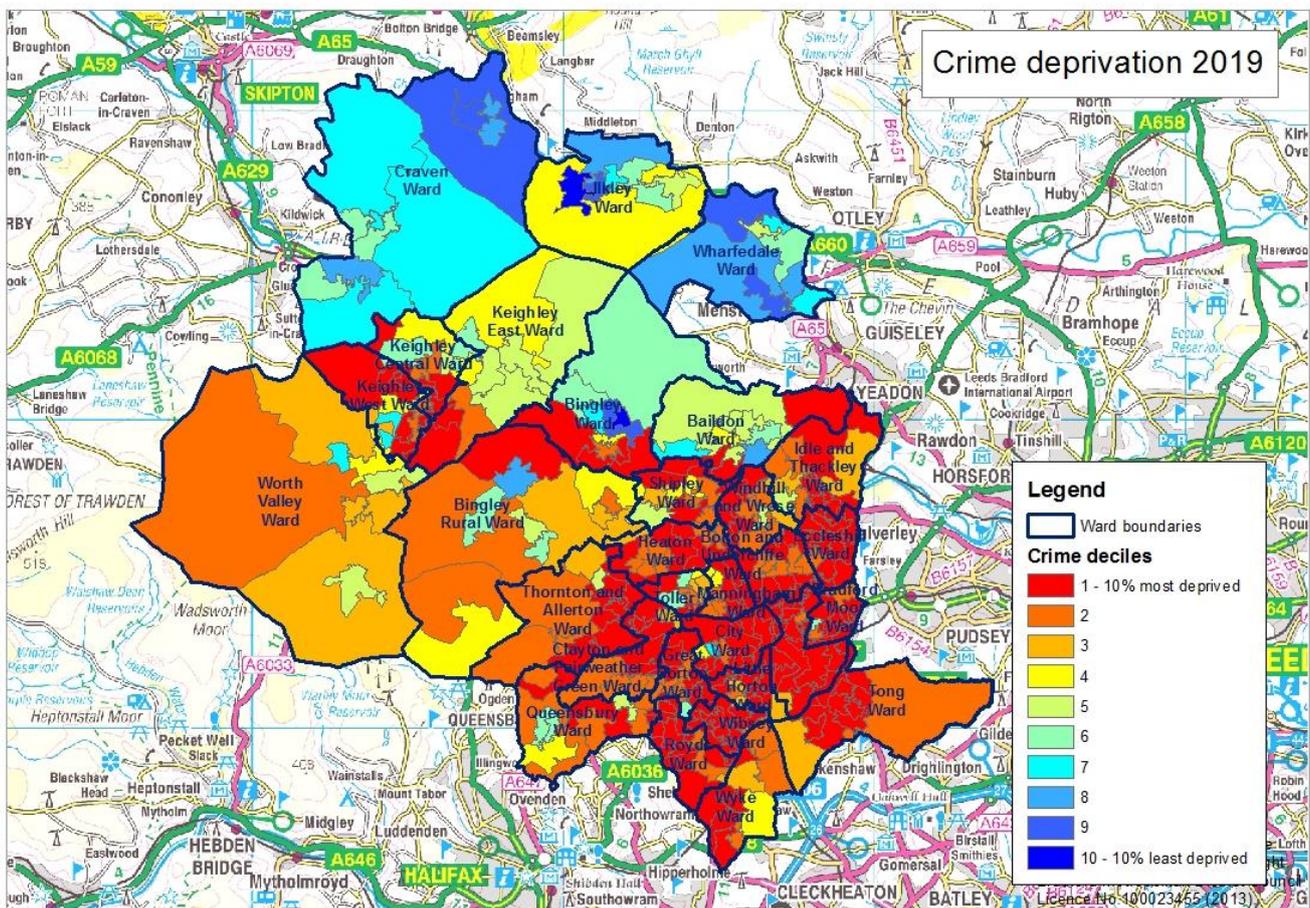
Crime

The Crime domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level. This domain makes up 9.3% of the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation. This domain comprises the rates of recorded crime for violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage.

In 2019 there were 145 LSOAs in the 10% most deprived for crime domain with a population of 253,800 and 2 in the 10% least deprived with a population of 3,000.

Crime reporting procedures

The reported crime rates are higher for 2019 than in 2015 and 2010. A change in crime reporting procedures was introduced between 2015 and 2019 and this is likely to account for the increase in the rates of recorded crime.

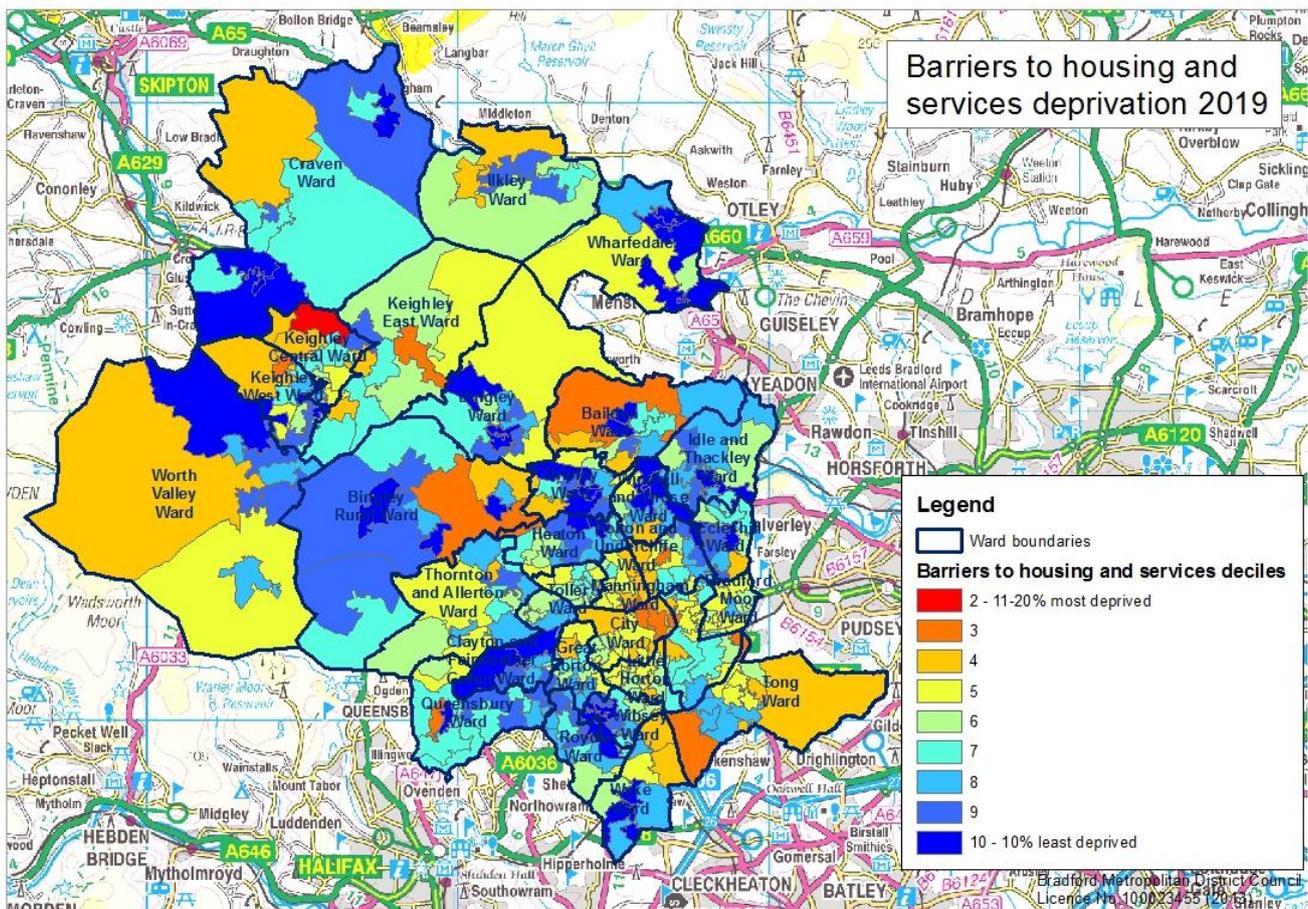


The map shows that the areas with the highest reported crime rates are located in and around central Bradford and Keighley and that the areas with the lowest reported crime rates are located in the Aire and Wharfe Valleys.

Barriers to Housing and services

The Barriers to housing and services domain measures accessibility, in both physical and financial terms. This domain is split into two main sections: 'Geographical Barriers' which includes the actual positioning of services, and 'Wider Barriers' which includes economic aspects such as the affordability of housing. This comprises 9.3% of the whole IMD index.

There are no LSOAs within Bradford which are in the 10% least deprived for England – and the same was true for 2015. There are 42 LSOAs which are in the 10% least deprived, this has increased by nine LSOAs since 2015 – this could be an indication that Bradford has become less deprived in absolute terms, but it may also mean that other areas have declined more markedly than Bradford, thus affecting only the assessment of Bradford's deprivation in relative terms.

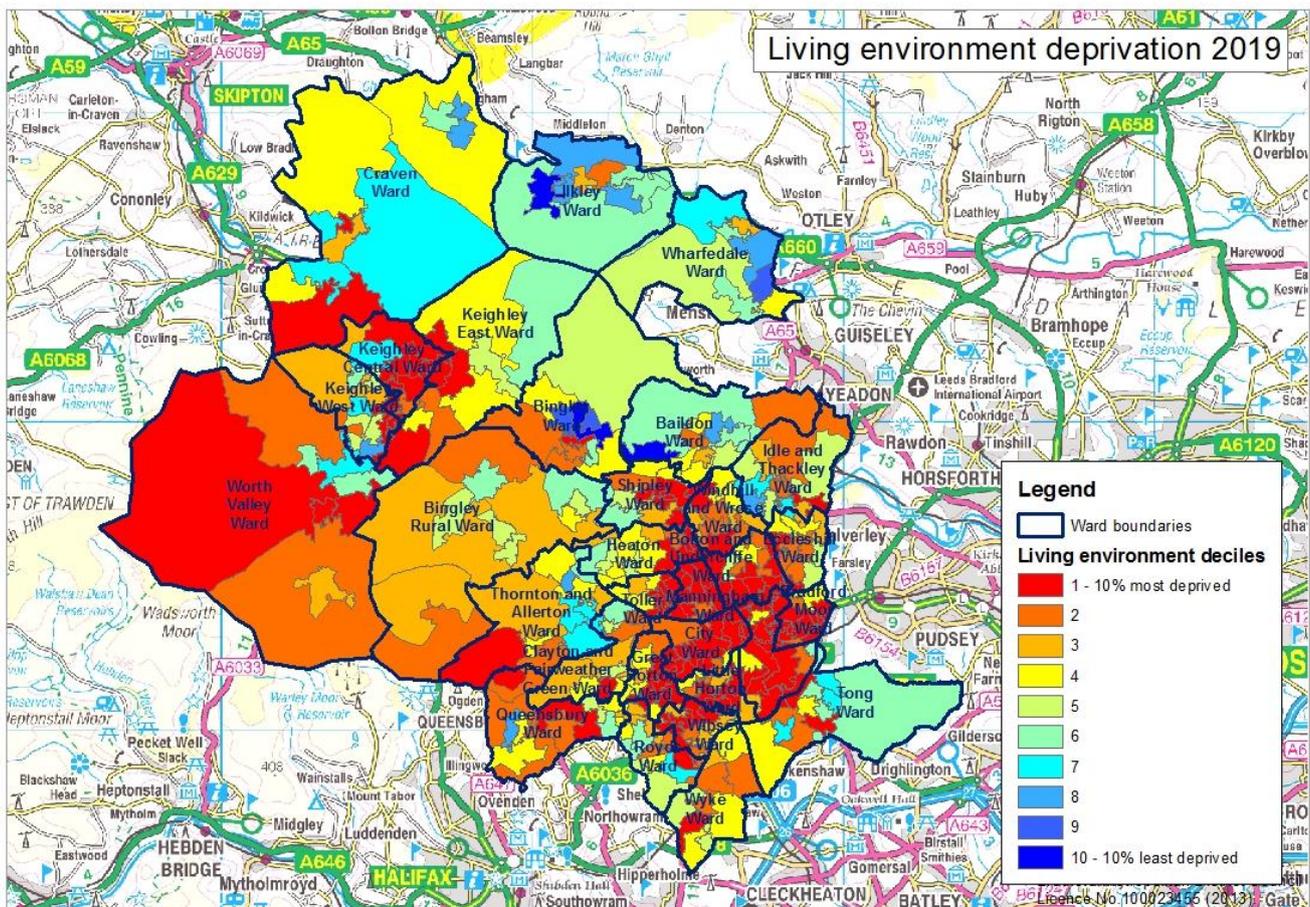


Four of the District's LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived for geographical barriers and one domain is in the 10% most deprived for wider barriers.

Living environment

The Living environment domain looks at the environmental quality of the area. This domain makes up 9.3% of the total IMD measurement. There are two areas which make up the measurement – the ‘indoor’ and ‘outdoor’ living environment. The ‘indoor’ environment includes factors which affect the quality of the housing (for example: house conditions and houses without central heating) and the ‘outdoor’ environment includes factors such as air quality and road traffic accidents.

106 of the District’s LSOAs fall into the 10% most deprived in the whole of England for the Living Environment domain and 195,700 people live in these areas.



107 of the District’s LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived areas within England for the ‘indoor’ environment domain. This is considerably higher than the ‘outdoor’ domain which has 12 LSOAs in the 10% most deprived areas in England. The ‘indoor’ domain has two LSOAs which fall within the 10% least deprived and the ‘outdoor’ domain has none.

Data sources and further information

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Link: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

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