

## 09

# Indices of Deprivation 2007

## Overview of the Indices of Deprivation 2007

The Indices of Deprivation 2007 consist of three separate but related indices developed to identify areas where disadvantage is concentrated. The indices use statistical techniques to combine information on economic, social and physical issues to produce scores for each LSOA in England. These scores are then used to rank these small areas according to their relative level of deprivation. The 2007 indices replace and update the indices from 2004 (see the 2005 publication of A Picture of Our Community for analysis of the 2004 indices).

## INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (IMD) 2007

Three indices are produced. The first and main is the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). This combines 37 indicators into seven domain indices which make up varying proportions of the IMD as follows:

- Income deprivation (22.5 per cent of IMD)
- Employment deprivation (22.5 per cent of IMD)
- Health deprivation and Disability (13.5 per cent of IMD)
- Education, Skills and Training deprivation (13.5 per cent of IMD)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3 per cent of IMD)
- Living Environment (9.3 per cent of IMD)
- Crime (9.3 per cent of IMD)

These seven domains produce stand alone scores and are also combined to produce a single IMD score for each of the 32,482 LSOAs in England. The scores of each LSOA are ranked to compare the levels of deprivation across the

country, a rank of one is most deprived and 32,482 least deprived. There are 103 LSOAs in Kensington and Chelsea. It is not possible to use this data to say that a given area is for example twice as bad as another area as the Indices are not absolute measures, but it is possible to identify where an area falls in relation to all other areas in England according to the indices.

## INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING CHILDREN AND OLDER PEOPLE

There are also two separate indices which are subsets of the income deprivation domain. These are the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI).

More information about the Indices of Deprivation 2007 can be found on the Communities and Local Government website:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/deprivation07>

## Borough level IMD summary

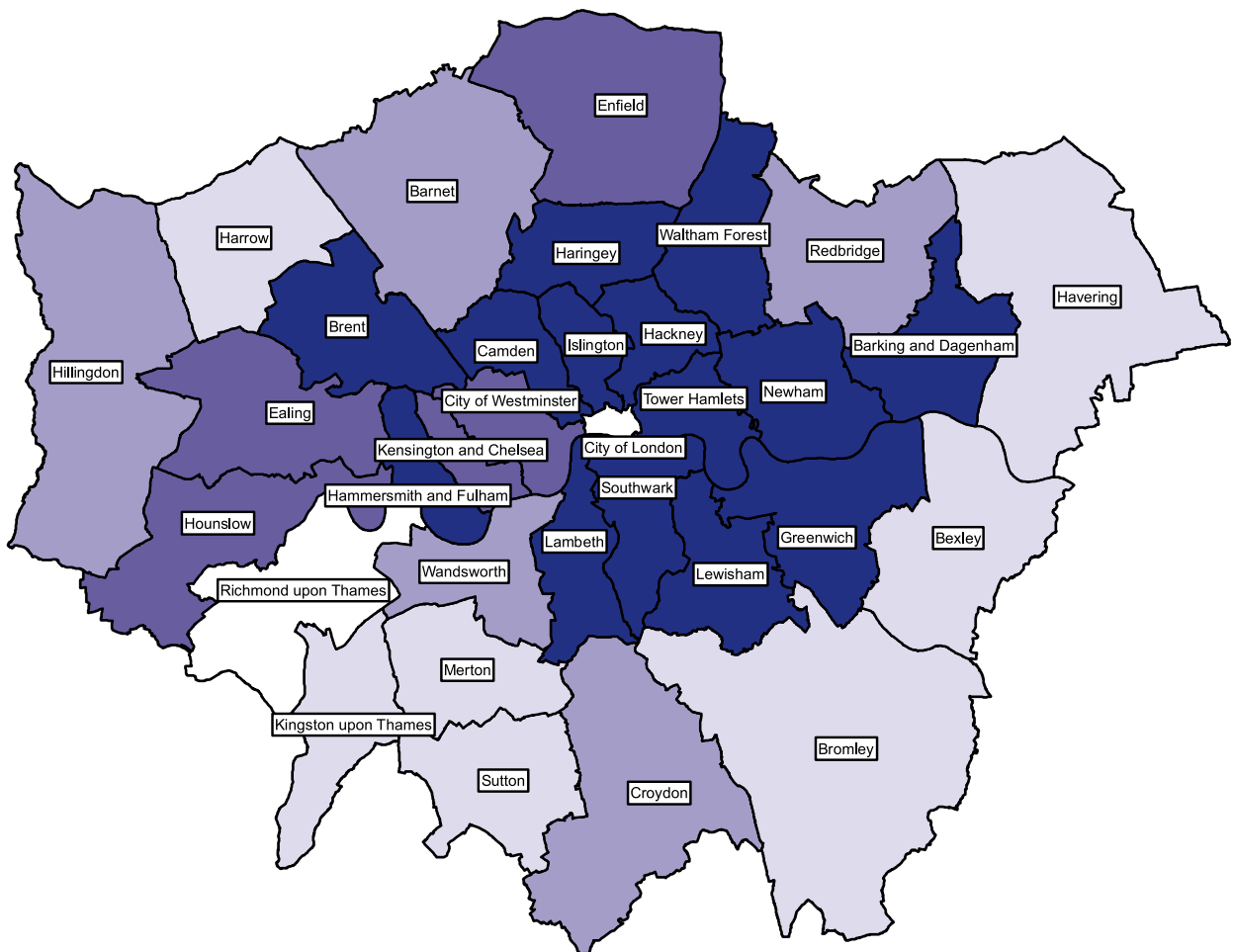
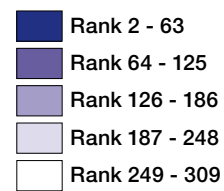
While the IMD is created for small areas, summary measures have been produced for boroughs to allow comparisons to be made at this level.

The IMD average 'score' describes the overall position of people in the borough. Kensington and Chelsea has a score of 23.51 which is ranked 101st out of the 354 local authorities in England. The IMD score for Kensington and Chelsea in 2004 was 21.49 which ranked 116th out of 354. One is most deprived and 354 is least deprived.

Map 9.1 illustrates the rank of average score for each local authority in London compared to all in England. Deprivation levels in London range from the very deprived (Hackney is ranked second in England) to among the least deprived (Richmond upon Thames is ranked 309th).

**MAP 9.1**  
**London borough rankings on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (rank of average score)**

Source: The Indices of Deprivation 2007, Communities and Local Government, [www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk)  
 Updated: No fixed timescale



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## Indices of Deprivation 2007 for Kensington and Chelsea Lower Super Output Areas

### IMD AND DOMAIN INDICES

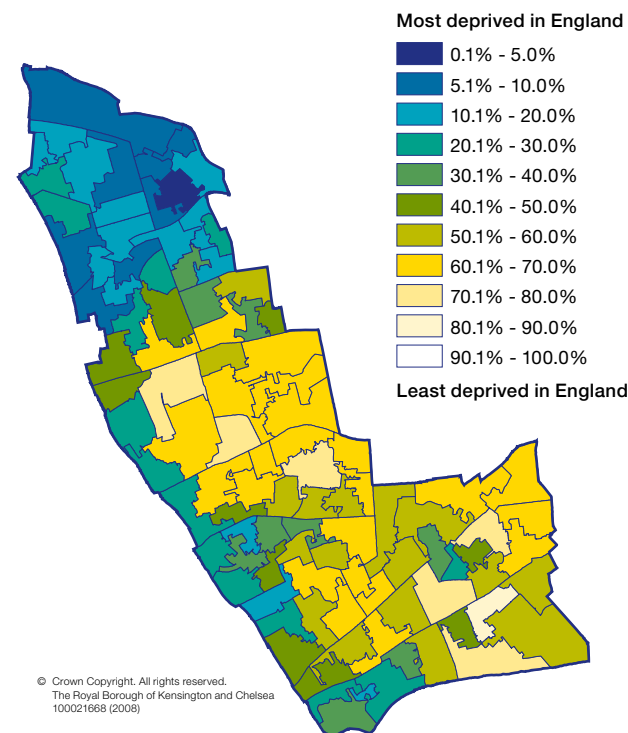
The following maps present the position of all LSOAs in Kensington and Chelsea on the IMD and domain indices 2007. The rank of each areas 'average score' is presented in percentage bandings ranging from most to least deprived.

### INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

One area in the north of the borough ranks within the worst five per cent in the country on the IMD. A further eight LSOAs are within the 10 per cent most deprived and these are also located in the north of the borough. A total of 23 LSOAs sit within the 20 per cent most deprived and although the majority of these areas are located in the north, there are also three areas in the south and south west.

## MAP 9.2

### Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 for Kensington and Chelsea Lower Super Output Areas (rank of average score)



Source: The Indices of Deprivation 2007, Communities and Local Government, [www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk)

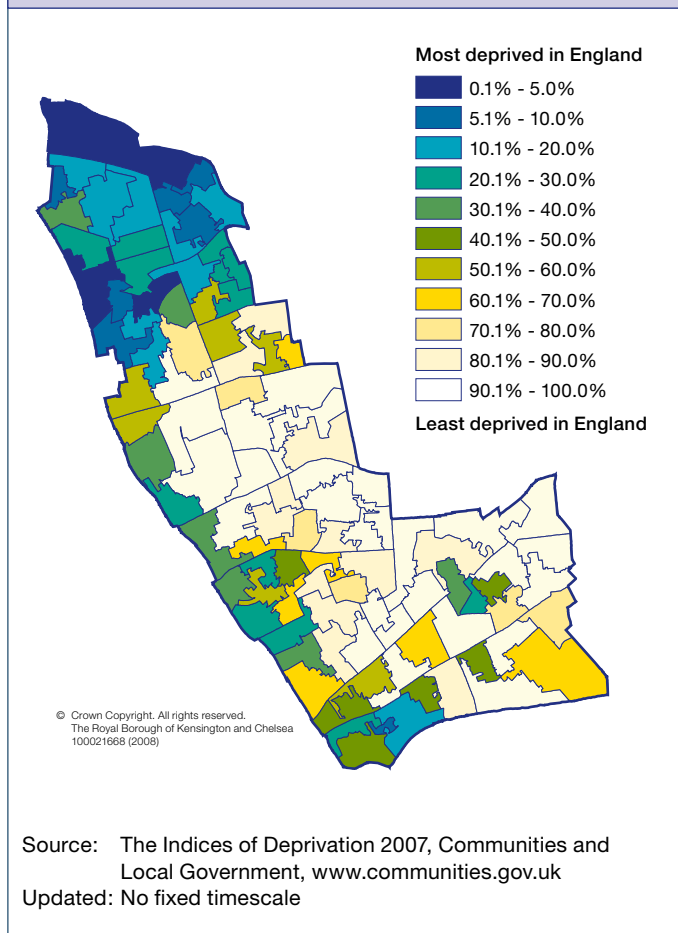
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## INCOME DEPRIVATION DOMAIN INDEX

The income domain captures the income deprivation of a population and is achieved by looking at the percentage of the population on various means tested benefits such as Income Support, Job Seekers Allowance and Pension Credit. Three LSOAs are in the five per cent most income deprived and a further seven are in the 10 per cent most deprived and nine are in the 20 per cent banding. Again these are nearly exclusively in the north of the borough except for a two areas in the far south. There are many areas in Kensington and Chelsea that are ranked as the least deprived in the country on the income domain.

### MAP 9.3

Indices of Deprivation 2007; Income deprivation domain index for Kensington and Chelsea Lower Super Output Areas (rank of average score)

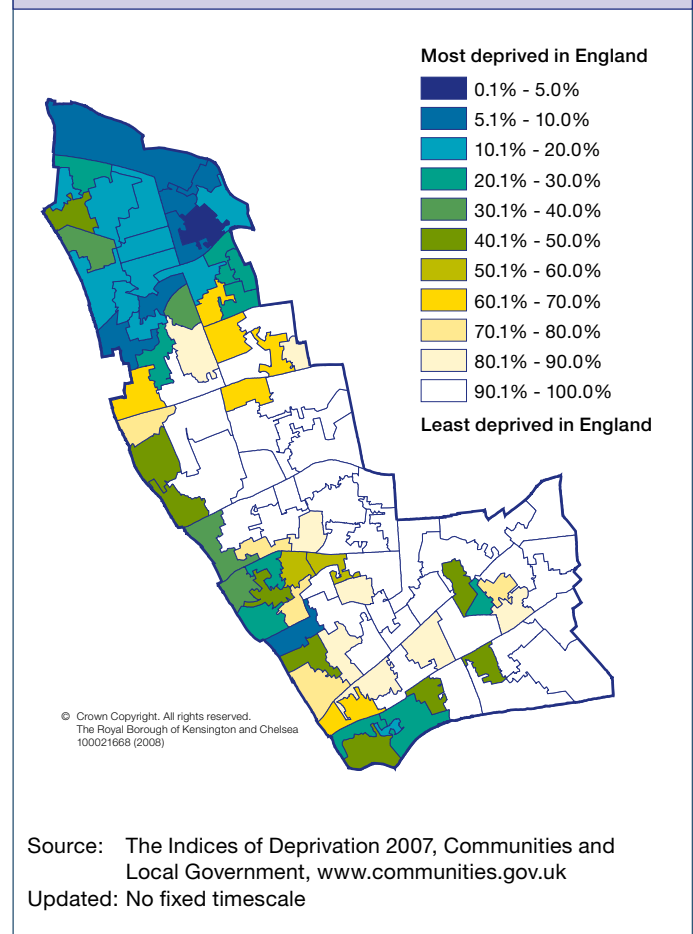


## EMPLOYMENT DEPRIVATION DOMAIN INDEX

The employment domain presents a picture of the working age population who are involuntarily excluded from employment. Benefits information is again used to put together this domain with a focus on Job Seekers Allowance and New Deal. Only one LSOA in the borough is in the worst five per cent deprived and a further 18 are within the worst 20 per cent. As with income, there are many areas in the borough that are the least deprived in England on this measure.

### MAP 9.4

Indices of Deprivation 2007; Employment deprivation domain index for Kensington and Chelsea Lower Super Output Areas (rank of average score)

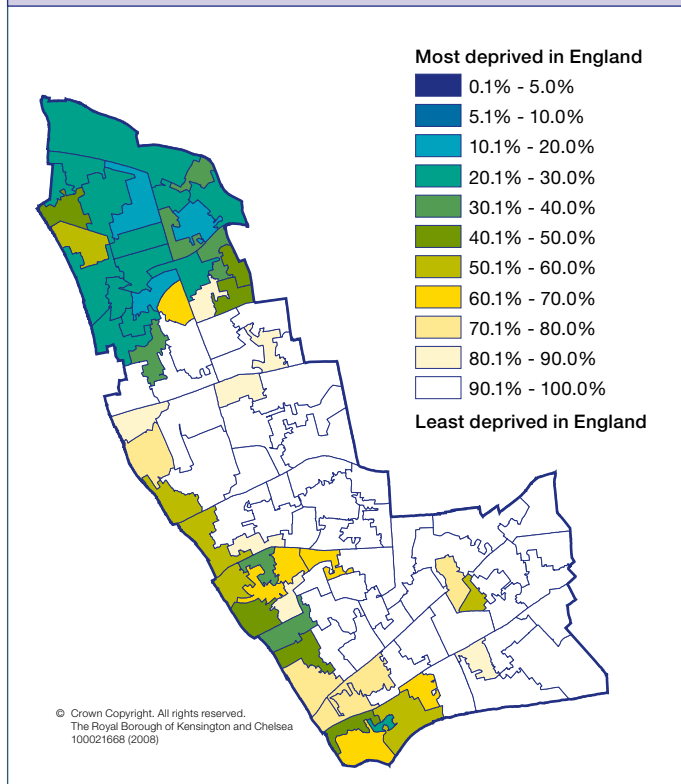


## HEALTH DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY DOMAIN INDICE

This domain identifies areas with high rates of people who die prematurely or whose quality of life is impaired by poor health or who are disabled. This domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of forthcoming health deprivation. Only three areas in the north of the borough are within the 20 per cent most deprived and many central areas are the least deprived in England.

### MAP 9.5

Indices of Deprivation 2007; Health deprivation and Disability domain indice for Kensington and Chelsea Lower Super Output Areas (rank of average score)



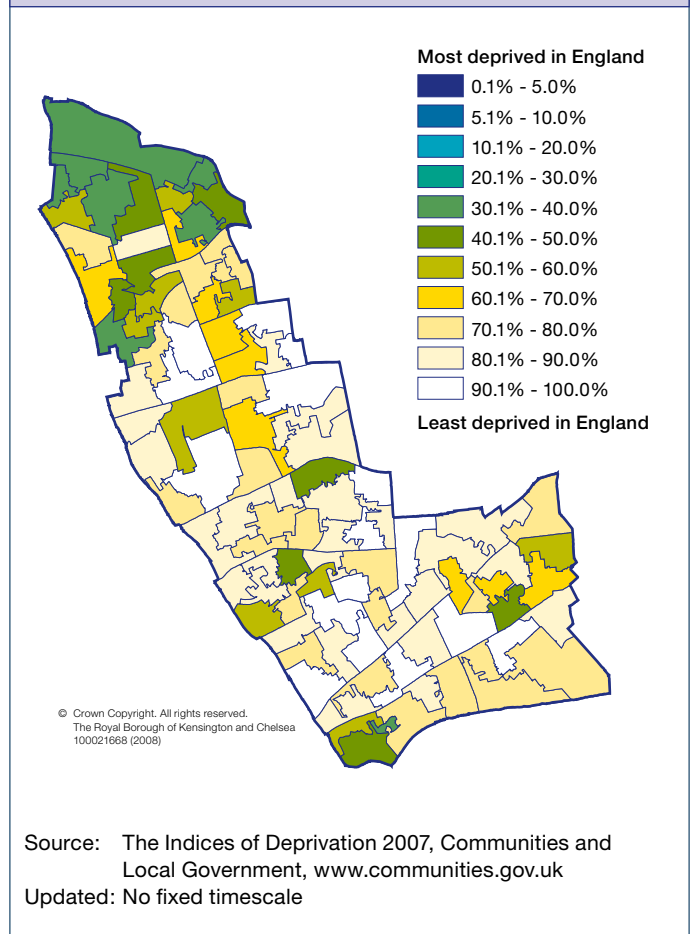
Source: The Indices of Deprivation 2007, Communities and Local Government, [www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk)  
Updated: No fixed timescale

## EDUCATION, SKILLS AND TRAINING DEPRIVATION DOMAIN INDICE

The Education, Skills and Training deprivation domain measures deprivation in educational attainment, skills and training for children, young people and the working age population in a local area. There are no areas in the borough that are in the worst 20 per cent deprived on this domain.

### MAP 9.6

Indices of Deprivation 2007; Education, Skills and Training deprivation domain indice for Kensington and Chelsea Lower Super Output Areas (rank of average score)



Source: The Indices of Deprivation 2007, Communities and Local Government, [www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk)  
Updated: No fixed timescale

## BARRIERS TO HOUSING AND SERVICES DOMAIN INDICE

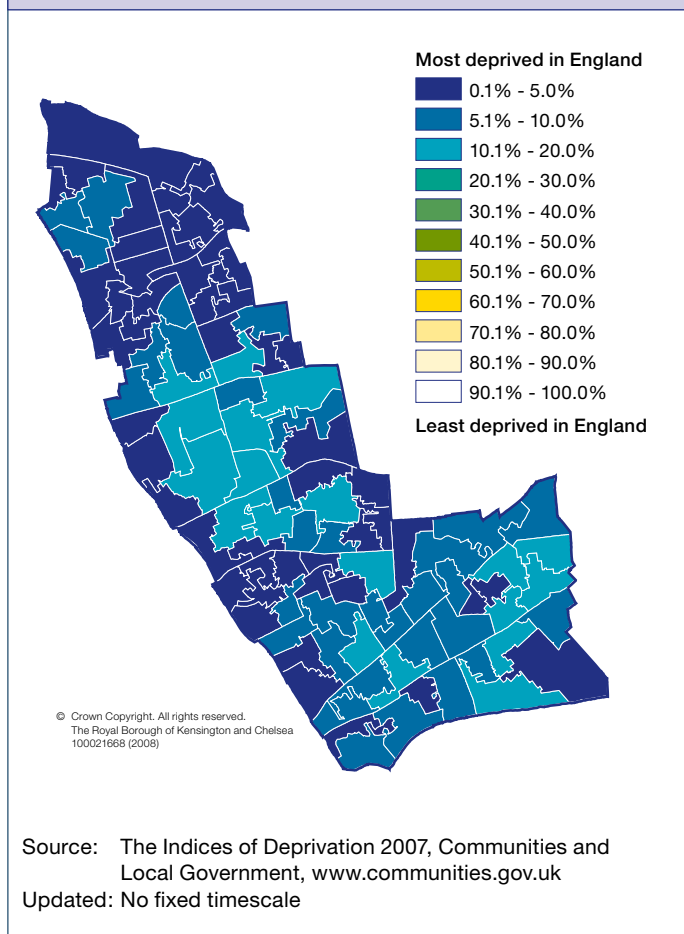
The purpose of this domain is to measure barriers to housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability and overcrowding and 'wider barriers' which includes distances to and accessibility of key services such as GPs, primary schools and post offices. Every area in the borough is ranked within the worst 20 per cent in the country on this indice and it is thought that this relates more to the 'geographical barriers' indicators.

## CRIME DOMAIN INDICE

This domain measures the rate of recorded crime for the four major crime types of burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. The pattern of deprivation for this indice is more mixed across the borough compared with other domain indices. One area is within the five percent most deprived in the country and a further 14 are within the 20 per cent most deprived and although these are situated mostly in the north of the borough, they are not solely in the far north (as is mostly the case with the IMD, Income and Employment domains) and are neighboured by areas where the level of crime deprivation is different and sometimes very less deprived.

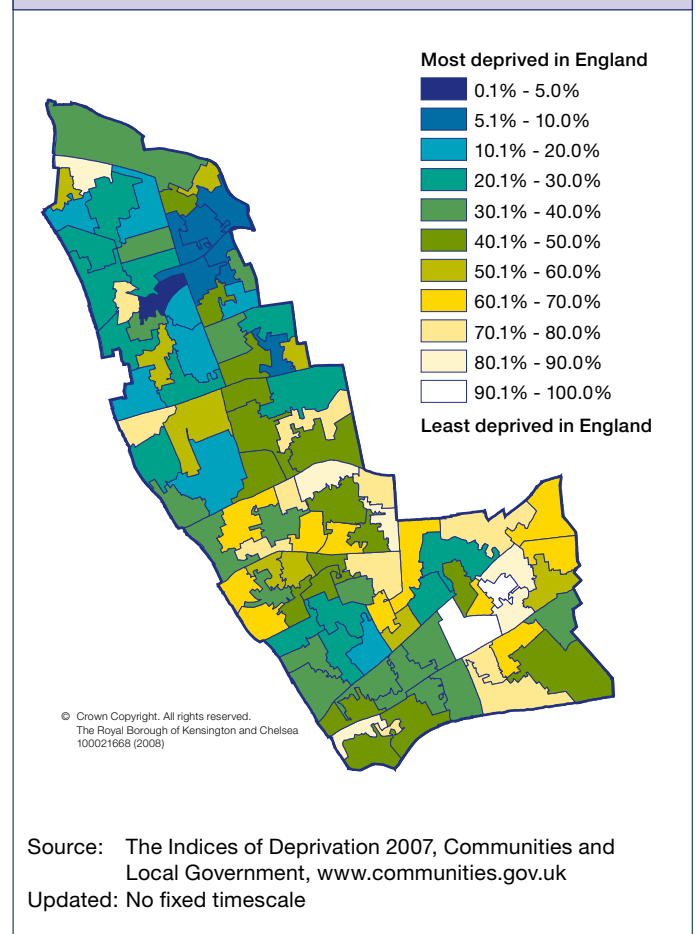
### MAP 9.7

Indices of Deprivation 2007; Barriers to Housing and Services domain indice for Kensington and Chelsea Lower Super Output Areas (rank of average score)



### MAP 9.8

Indices of Deprivation 2007; Crime domain indice for Kensington and Chelsea Lower Super Output Areas (rank of average score)



## LIVING ENVIRONMENT DOMAIN INDICE

The Living Environment domain aims to identify deprivation in the quality of the local environment both within and beyond the home. The domain consists of two sub-domains which focus on deprivation in the 'indoors' which includes indicators around housing condition and the 'outdoors' living environment which includes indicators around air quality and road traffic accidents. There is only one area in Kensington and Chelsea that does not fall within the 20 per cent most deprived in this indice.

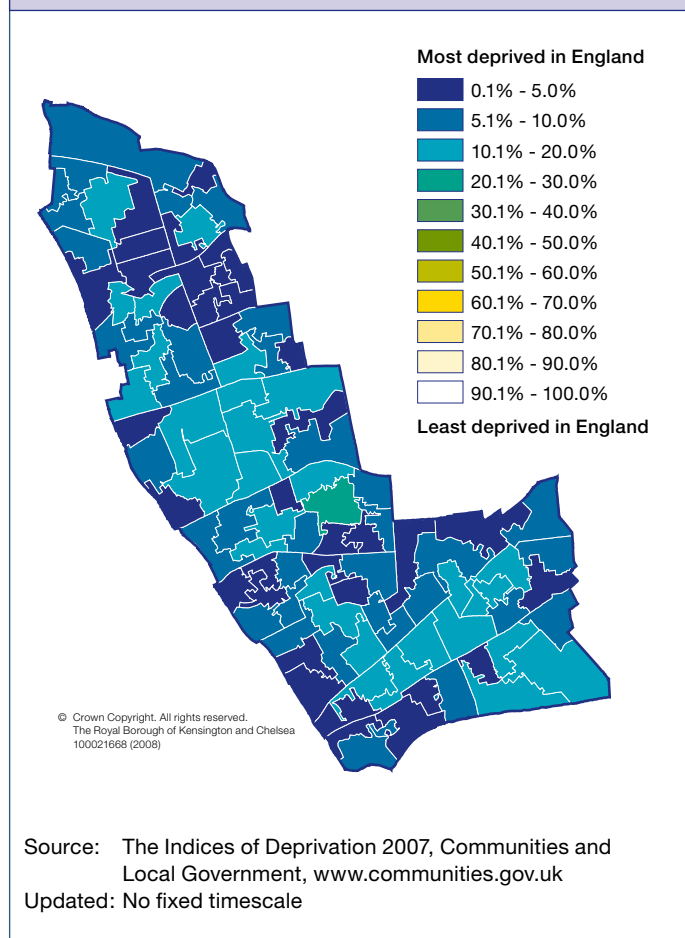
## INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING CHILDREN INDEX (IDACI) AND INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING OLDER PEOPLE INDEX (IDAOP)

The IDACI and IDAOP are subsets of the Income deprivation domain and show the percentage of children (aged 16 or under) or older people (aged 60 or over) in each LSOA that live in households which are income deprived, that is families or people in receipt of Income Support, Job Seekers Allowance, Incapacity Benefits, Pension Credit or Child Tax Credit below a given threshold.

The IDACI and IDAOP are not combined with the other domains into the overall IMD as the populations are already captured generally in the Income deprivation domain. The IDACI and IDAOP Index scores are slightly different to the other indices as they directly represent the proportion of people in deprivation, for example a score 0.246 on the IDACI means that 24.6 per cent of children in that LSOA are living in families that are income deprived. As with the other indices, these can be ranked and presented accordingly, however as these scores present direct measures these Indices have been mapped by the scores for each LSOA rather than their ranks. See maps 9.10 and 9.11.

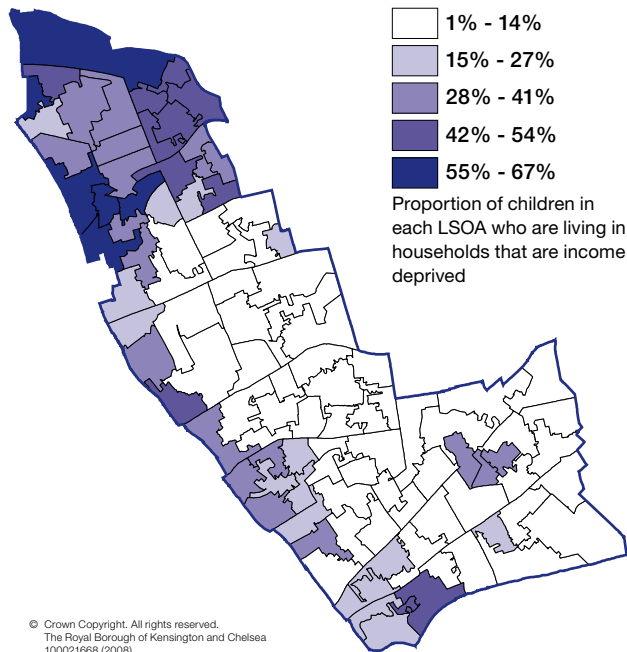
### MAP 9.9

Indices of Deprivation 2007; Living Environment domain indice for Kensington and Chelsea Lower Super Output Areas (rank of average score)



### MAP 9.10

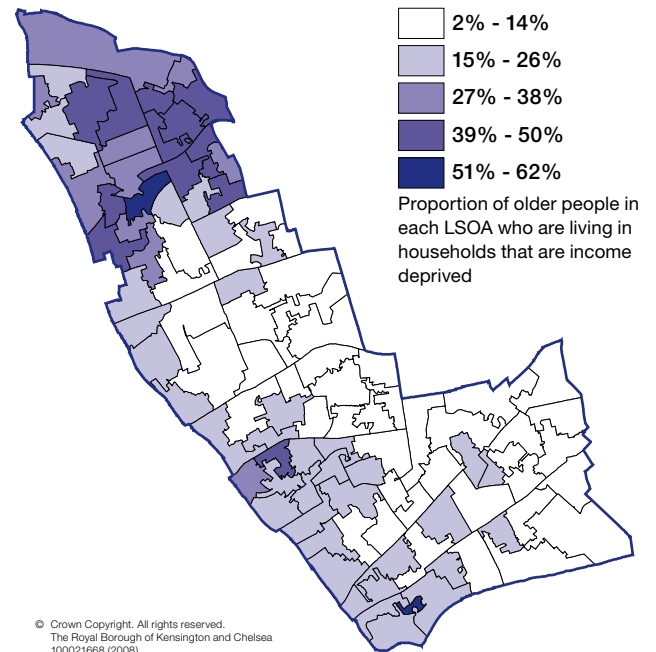
**Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) 2007 for Kensington and Chelsea Lower Super Output Areas (proportions of children aged under 16 in income deprivation)**



Source: The Indices of Deprivation 2007, Communities and Local Government, [www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk)  
Updated: No fixed timescale

### MAP 9.11

**Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP) 2007 for Kensington and Chelsea Lower Super Output Areas (proportions of people aged over 60 in income deprivation)**



Source: The Indices of Deprivation 2007, Communities and Local Government, [www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk)  
Updated: No fixed timescale