

# Local Area Briefing: Wakefield

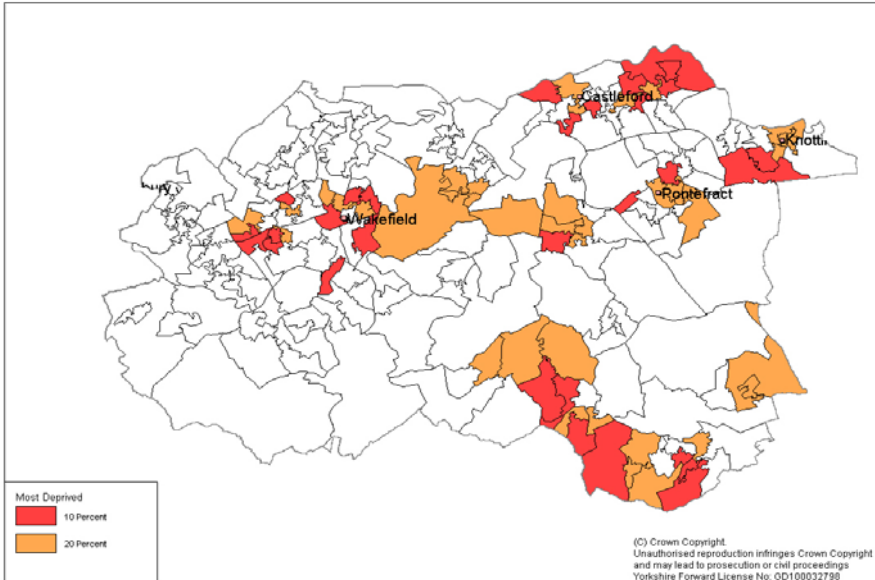
## Deprivation

July 2008



The new Regional Economic Strategy for 2006 – 2015 has a diversity target that challenges the Yorkshire and Humber region to “Cut the percentage of local ‘super output areas’ in the region in the 10% most deprived nationally from 17.4% (in 2004) to 13.7%”. By 2007, the percentage of SOAs\* in the region in the bottom IMD\*\* 10% had fallen to 16.7%.

In 2007, Wakefield had 14.4% of its SOAs in the bottom IMD 10%, which is 5.4% of the regional total.



•An SOA's total IMD score is made up of a combination of scores on 7 different domains\*\*, which in turn form the overall ranking. The total set of SOAs is then split into 10 equal parts, called a decile. The 10% most deprived = bottom decile, whilst the next 11-20% most deprived = second decile. In the map we have shown the SOAs in Wakefield that fall in the bottom two deciles.

•The tables below aim to show what proportion of SOAs in the District are in the bottom 2 deciles of most deprived nationally as well as in the bottom 2 deciles for each IMD domain.

•The higher the percentage of SOAs in an area that fall into the same decile for the overall IMD AND the IMD domain the more impact this particular IMD domain has on the overall level of deprivation in an area.

•For e.g.90% of the SOAs in Wakefield that fall into the bottom 10% deprived nationally also fall into the bottom 10% of total SOAs ranked on Education, and a further 29% of SOAs in the District fall into the second IMD decile and the second decile ranked on Education. This shows that the majority of deprived areas are suffering from very high levels of Education deprivation. Conversely, they are not suffering from barriers to housing/services.

Income	IMD Bottom Decile	IMD Second Decile
Income Bottom Decile	<b>50%</b>	3%
Income Second Decile	<b>47%</b>	<b>38%</b>

•50% of the SOAs in Wakefield that fall into the bottom 10% deprived nationally also fall into the bottom 10% of total SOAs ranked on income.

Employment	IMD Bottom Decile	IMD Second Decile
Employment Bottom Decile	<b>83%</b>	<b>47%</b>
Employment Second Decile	<b>17%</b>	<b>47%</b>

•83% of the SOAs in Wakefield that fall into the bottom 10% deprived nationally also fall into the bottom 10% of total SOAs ranked on employment.

Barriers to Housing & Services	IMD Bottom Decile	IMD Second Decile
Housing Bottom Decile	<b>0%</b>	0%
Housing Second Decile	0%	0%

•0% of the SOAs in Wakefield that fall into the bottom 10% deprived nationally also fall into the bottom 10% of total SOAs ranked on barriers to housing and services.

Education, skills & training	IMD Bottom Decile	IMD Second Decile
Education Bottom Decile	<b>90%</b>	<b>65%</b>
Education Second Decile	<b>10%</b>	<b>29%</b>

•90% of the SOAs in Wakefield that fall into the bottom 10% deprived nationally also fall into the bottom 10% of total SOAs ranked on education, skills and training.

Health & Deprivation	IMD Bottom Decile	IMD Second Decile
Health Bottom Decile	<b>90%</b>	<b>71%</b>
Health Second Decile	<b>10%</b>	<b>26%</b>

•90% of the SOAs in Wakefield that fall into the bottom 10% deprived nationally also fall into the bottom 10% of total SOAs ranked on health and deprivation.

Crime and Disorder	IMD Bottom Decile	IMD Second Decile
Crime Bottom Decile	<b>43%</b>	<b>24%</b>
Crime Second Decile	<b>43%</b>	<b>38%</b>

•43% of the SOAs in Wakefield that fall into the bottom 10% deprived nationally also fall into the bottom 10% of total SOAs ranked on crime and disorder.

Living Environment	IMD Bottom Decile	IMD Second Decile
Environment Bottom Decile	<b>0%</b>	0%
Environment Second Decile	<b>7%</b>	<b>9%</b>

•0% of the SOAs in Wakefield that fall into the bottom 10% deprived nationally also fall into the bottom 10% of total SOAs ranked on living environment.

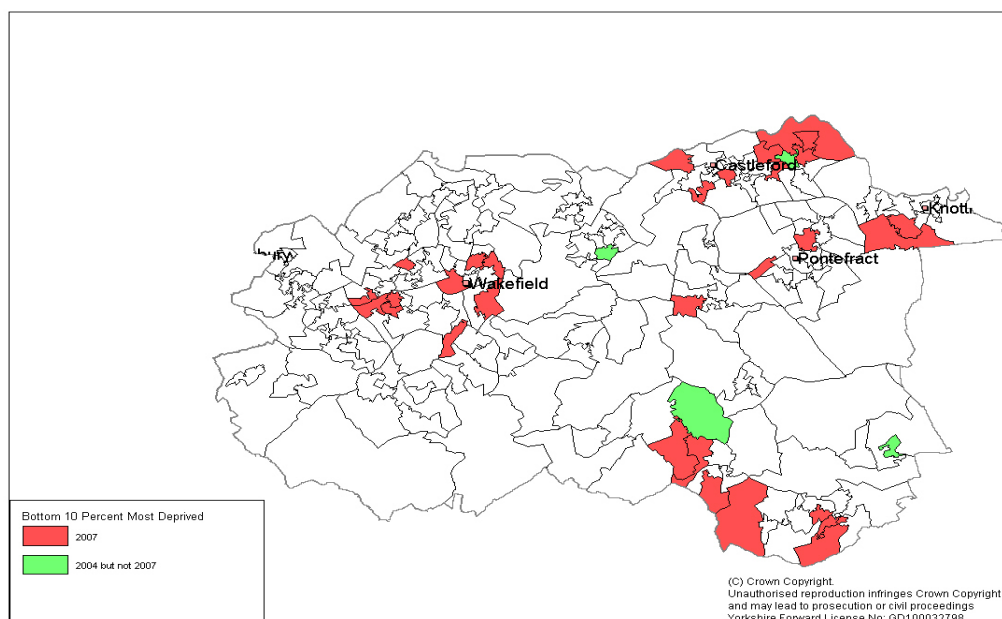
**Summary :** From the tables above we can see that deprivation in Wakefield is driven primarily by Education and Health factors, followed by Employment issues. The IMD is used widely to analyse patterns of deprivation, identify areas that would benefit from special initiatives or programmes and as a tool to determine eligibility for specific funding streams.

# Comparison of 2007 and 2004 Deprivation for Wakefield



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In 2004, Wakefield had 13.9% of its SOAs in the bottom IMD 10% deprived nationally, and by 2007 this had increased to 14.4%. In contrast, the proportion of SOAs in Wakefield that fall into the second decile/bottom 20% has decreased from 21.1% in 2004 to 16.3% in 2007. However, despite the increase within the bottom 10% the overall number of SOAs in the combined bottom 10% and 20% has dropped by 9 SOAs.



This map shows the 10% most deprived SOAs in Wakefield for 2007 (red). The SOAs shaded in green are those that were in the bottom 10% in 2004 but have moved out by 2007.

Percentage of SOAs in the District that fall into the bottom decile for IMD nationally AND the bottom decile for each IMD domain		
	2004	2007
Income	66%	50%
Employment	93%	83%
Health & Deprivation	97%	90%
Education, Skills & Training	90%	90%
Barriers to Housing & Services	0%	0%
Crime	24%	43%
Living Environment	7%	0%

## Change in drivers of Deprivation

Deprivation in Wakefield is still primarily associated with Education and Health, (which measures rates of poor health, early mortality and disability in an area and covers the entire age range), but Employment is also a key driver. It would appear that the proportion of SOAs in Wakefield in the bottom 10% has increased primarily due to some negative changes within the Crime domain\*\*, despite some positive changes within the Income, Employment, Health and Living Environment domains (see box 'Reasons for change' below).

## Reasons for Change between the IMD 2004 and the IMD 2007

According to the English Indices of Deprivation 2007 summary report (published by Department for Communities and Local Government) reasons for change in rank position between the 2004 and 2007 IMD include:

- The domains and methodology are the same in the IMD 2007 as in the IMD 2004 and as far as possible most indicators are equivalent to their IMD 2004 counterparts. Therefore, most change is likely to reflect real relative change between the two time periods;
- Notwithstanding this, some change will be occasioned by the substitution of some new indicators in the IMD 2007 – especially in the Income Deprivation Domain.

## Looking ahead

- In 2004, 13.9% (29) of Wakefield's SOAs fell in the bottom 10% of the IMD and by 2007 this had increased to 14.4% (30 SOAs).

- If the rate of change over 2004 to 2007 is constant until 2015, 15.6% (33) SOAs in Wakefield will fall in the bottom 10% (an increase on 2004). However, this is by no means an accurate forecast since it does not take account of the range of deprivation within the bottom 10%. If we look at deprivation scores in more detail locally, we can identify that 46.7% of the SOAs in Wakefield that fall in the bottom 10% can be classified as having 'most extreme' deprivation. This is perhaps the most difficult deprivation to tackle and will affect the future levels of deprivation in the District.

# Summary Profile of Wakefield

July 2008



In this section we aim to provide a top level profile of the District using some additional data from other sources beyond the IMD.

## Household Income

Source: © Acxiom UK Ltd. Research Opinion Poll (2004/07).	Average Household Income	District v National Average
	£	Index v England
2005	24,450	80.6
2006	26,969	84.5
2007	27,894	85.4

•Average household income in Wakefield has increased between 2005-2007 but the District is £4.7k lower than the national average of £32,669 in 2007. The index compares the average household income in Wakefield against the national average and shows the District is closer to the national average in 2007 than it was in 2005.

## Employment rate - working age

Source: Annual Population Survey - ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 16 April 2008]	Number	Percent
Jan - Dec 2004	150,100	77.1
Jan - Dec 2005	147,500	75.9
Jan - Dec 2006	148,100	76.3
Jul 2006-Jun 2007	144,000	74.3

•Since 2004, the employment rate within Wakefield has declined. The District has lost its 2.5 percentage point lead on the 2004 national average and now lies level with the 2007 national average of 74.3%. However, this is in contrast to the evidence from the IMD that employment deprivation has improved.

## % Working age population who are both Disability Discrimination Act & work-limiting disabled

Source: Annual Population Survey - ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 16 April 2008]	Volume of wkg population	% of wkg pop
Jan - Dec 2004	29,300	15.0
Jan - Dec 2005	24,300	12.5
Jan - Dec 2006	27,800	14.3
Jul 2006-Jun 2007	29,100	15.0

•The volume and proportion of working age population within Wakefield that are both DDA and work-limiting disabled has fluctuated between 2004-2007, (unlike the national and regional trend for decline), and by 2007 the District is higher than the national average of 10.9%.

## % Working age population with no qualifications

Source: Annual Population Survey - ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 16 April 2008]	Volume of wkg population	% of wkg pop
Jan - Dec 2005	32,600	16.8
Jan - Dec 2006	30,800	15.9

•On average, in England the proportion of the working age population with no qualifications has declined from 14.1% in 2005 to 13.6% in 2006. Across Wakefield, the proportion has also declined however the District still lies 2.3 percentage points higher. Wakefield would need an additional 4,400 people to gain some level of qualification in order to match the national rate.

## Home Ownership

Source: © Acxiom UK Ltd. Research Opinion Poll (2004/07).	Own home	Rent Privately
	% of hhlds	% of hhlds
2004	63.9	9.6
2005	64.7	9.3
2006	64.4	9.5
2007	64.4	9.4

•Levels of home ownership in Wakefield have increased between 2004-2007, and the District would need an additional 7,900 households to own their home in order to match the national rate of 69.9%. In contrast the proportion of households in the District that rent privately has declined and the District is 6.7 percentage points lower than the national average of 16.1%.

## Neighbourhood change in the last 3 years

Source: © Acxiom UK Ltd. Research Opinion Poll (2004/07).	Improved	Got worse
	% hhlds	% hhlds
2006	12.6	17.5
2007	12.1	17.0

•Compared to 2006 a lower proportion of households in Wakefield feel their neighbourhood has improved, and this follows the national and regional trend. Perhaps more importantly, there has been a decrease in the proportion of households that feel their neighbourhood has got worse, and the District is now 0.5 percentage points lower than the 2007 national average (17.6%), and this is a positive message for the District.

## Do you like the neighbourhood you live in?

Source: © Acxiom UK Ltd. Research Opinion Poll (2004/07).	District	England
	% hhlds 'Yes'	% hhlds 'Yes'
2004	90.9	90.4
2005	89.1	89.7
2006	89.0	89.3
2007	88.6	88.3

•Between 2004-2007 the proportion of households in Wakefield that like the neighbourhood they live in has fluctuated around the national average. By 2007 it is slightly higher than average and this is a positive message for the District.

## Social Cohesion

Source: Mid-Year Population Estimates - ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 16 April 2008]	Population Estimates	BAME
	Total population	% population
2004	319,400	3.3
2005	320,300	3.7
2006	321,200	n/a

•In Wakefield, the overall population is rising and so is the proportion of BAME - and this same pattern is seen at a regional and national level. Wakefield ranks lower than both the national average (10.9%) and the regional average (8.4%) for BAME households.

## Guidelines and Glossary

**Disclaimer :**Yorkshire Forward accepts no liability for the accuracy of the data quoted in this document, except where Yorkshire Forward is quoted as the data source itself. All other data has been taken from reputable sources, where the information is either in the public domain, or has been purchased by Yorkshire Forward. Any query regarding the validity or methodology of collection of this data should be forwarded to the appropriate source organisation.

## Technical Notes

Acxiom Research Opinion Poll - The Research Opinion Poll is undertaken by Acxiom Ltd. Apart from the Census; it is the largest household survey in the country, producing results that are valid at Super Output Area and Postcode sector level and upwards. Unlike the Census, the Research Opinion Poll is undertaken every year, and provides an additional regular data source that complements and adds to existing data on people and households.

Yorkshire Forward licenses data from the Research Opinion Poll and also sponsors its own questions on the survey each year, to help plug information gaps, evaluate progress on an annual basis and provide more detailed and accurate measurements against targets.

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## Glossary

**Decile:** A tenth portion or band of a set of data. A decile is a proportion of a set of data that has been ranked and divided into ten groups (or bands), where each group contains an equal number of data items.

**\*\*Index of Multiple Deprivation :** The IMD 2007 is a measure of multiple deprivation at the small area level. The model of multiple deprivation which underpins the IMD 2007 is based on the idea of distinct dimensions of deprivation which can be recognised and measured separately. These are experienced by individuals living in an area. People may be counted in one or more of the domains, depending on the number of types of deprivation that they experience. The overall IMD is conceptualised as a weighted area level aggregation of these specific dimensions of deprivation. For more information see <http://www.communities.gov.uk>

**\*\*The Index of Multiple Deprivation uses seven domains:**

Income Deprivation	The purpose of this domain is to capture the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area and this includes households on Income Support, Income-Based JSA Households, Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) Households, Adults and children in those Working Tax Credit households (meeting other specific criteria), Adults and children in Child Tax Credit Households (meeting other specific criteria), National Asylum Support Service (NASS) supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both. In addition, an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index were created. These two indices represent the proportion of children aged 0-15 and the proportion of older people aged 60 and over living in income deprived households respectively.
Employment Deprivation	This domain measures employment deprivation conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market.
Health Deprivation and Disability	This domain measures rates of poor health, early mortality and disability in an area and covers the entire age range.
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation	This domain captures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in a local area. The indicators are structured into two sub domains: one relating to education deprivation for children/young people in the area, and one relating to lack of skills and qualifications among a sub-set of the working age adult population.
Barriers to Housing and Services	The purpose of this domain is to measure barriers to housing and key local services. The indicators are structured into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing, such as affordability.
Crime	This domain measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime types, representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.
The Living Environment Deprivation	This domain focuses on deprivation with respect to the characteristics of the living environment. It comprises two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment which measures the quality of housing, and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents.

**\*Super Output Areas:** Super Output Areas (SOAs) are a relatively new geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales.

There are three layers of SOA (lower, middle and upper layers) all built from groups of 2001 Census Output Areas (OAs). The Lower Layer SOAs have a minimum population of 1,000, and a mean population of 1,500. They are built from groups of OAs (typically four to six) and constrained by the boundaries of the wards used for 2001 Census outputs. Measures of proximity and social homogeneity (to encourage areas of similar social background) were also included. There are 165,665 OAs and 32,482 Lower Layer SOAs in England. The 2004 Index of Multiple Deprivation uses the lower layer SOAs in its build.

## Contact Point

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