

Indices of deprivation: 2004 and 2007- an update for Salisbury district

Periodically the government releases updates on levels of deprivation for small areas across England known as “Super Output Areas” (or “SOA”). These are a standard yardstick for national comparison of deprivation, and derive directly from information on such things as claiming benefits, unemployment, and crime figures. There are over 32,000 of these and therefore the data is useful in identifying small “pockets” of deprivation. An individual SOA typically has only a few hundred residents. Within Salisbury there are 73 SOAs, so individual electoral wards have between 1 and 5.

There are several “domains” of deprivation, each with its own figures, which are:

- Income
- Employment
- Health
- Education
- Accessibility to housing and services (“barriers”)
- Crime and disorder
- Living environment

A further “Index” of multiple deprivation (“IMD”) combines these factors into an overall picture of the relative deprivation of a place.

For further information on the methodology behind the figures used in this document, see the pages on the website of the Department for Communities and Local Government here:

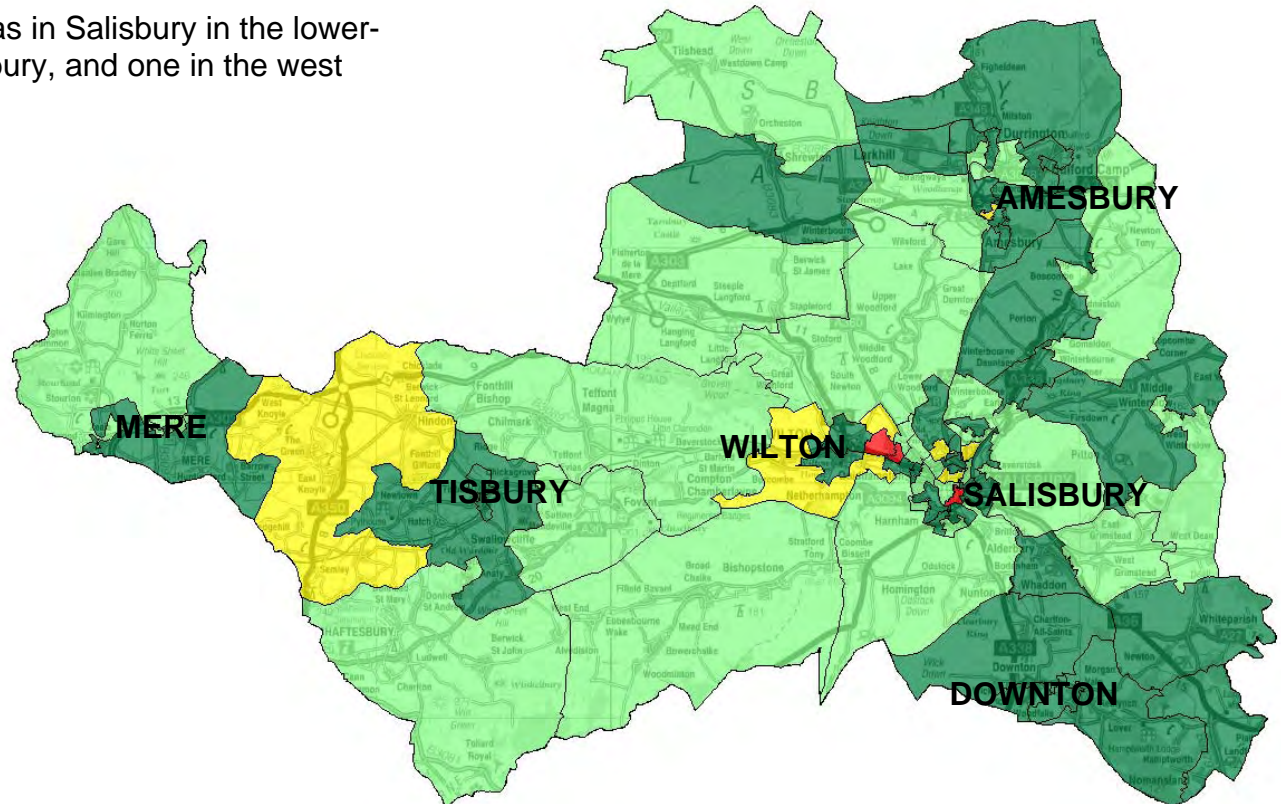
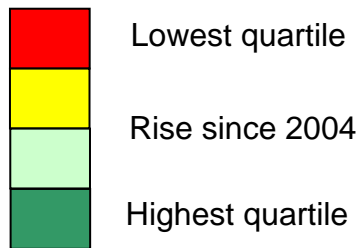
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/deprivation07/>

Overall the Salisbury district is fairly prosperous, however there are individual areas with significant deprivation issues. In rural areas the issues are more typically around accessibility to services, whereas in some parts of Amesbury and Salisbury, there are more acute issues with some of the others such as income.

The following analysis looks at each of the “domains” of deprivation for the latest (2007) release and also indicates the direction of travel from the previous (2004) release.

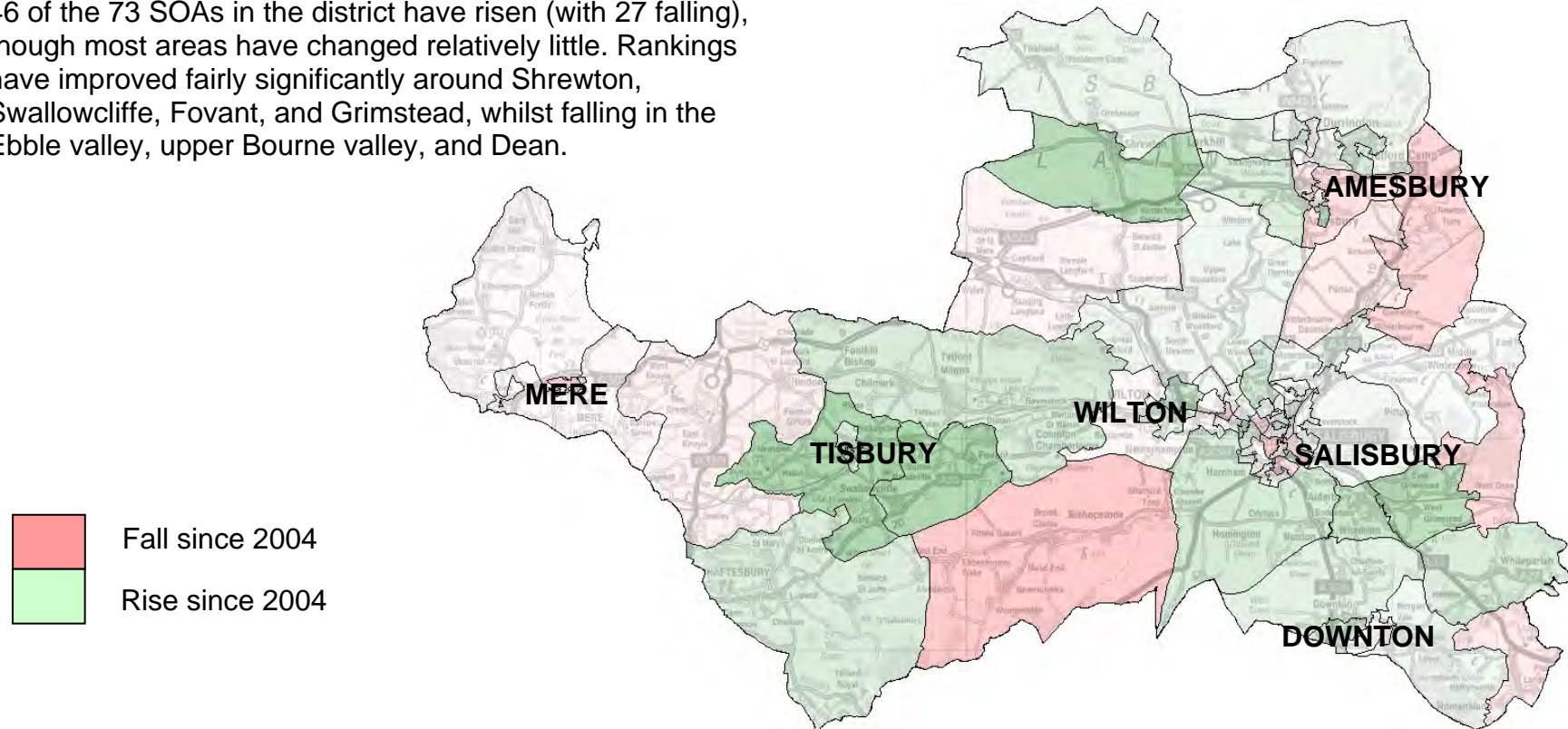
Index of Multiple deprivation (IMD) 2007

- The overall view of the district is that there is an overwhelming majority of areas within the least deprived quartiles.
- Toward the eastern and northern parts of the district there are more areas within the highest quartile.
- In Salisbury however there are 3 SOAs within the lowest quartile in England – 2 at Bemerton Heath and one around the Friary.
- There are several further areas in Salisbury in the lower-middle quartile, one in Amesbury, and one in the west around East Knoyle



Direction of travel: IMD 2004 to 2007

- SOAs in England are ranked from 1 to 32482 (with 1 being the most deprived). The map illustrates where there has been change since 2004 in terms of rankings. This does not necessarily imply *more* deprivation, but a relative slippage in the rankings across England.
- 46 of the 73 SOAs in the district have risen (with 27 falling), though most areas have changed relatively little. Rankings have improved fairly significantly around Shrewton, Swallowcliffe, Fovant, and Grimstead, whilst falling in the Ebble valley, upper Bourne valley, and Dean.

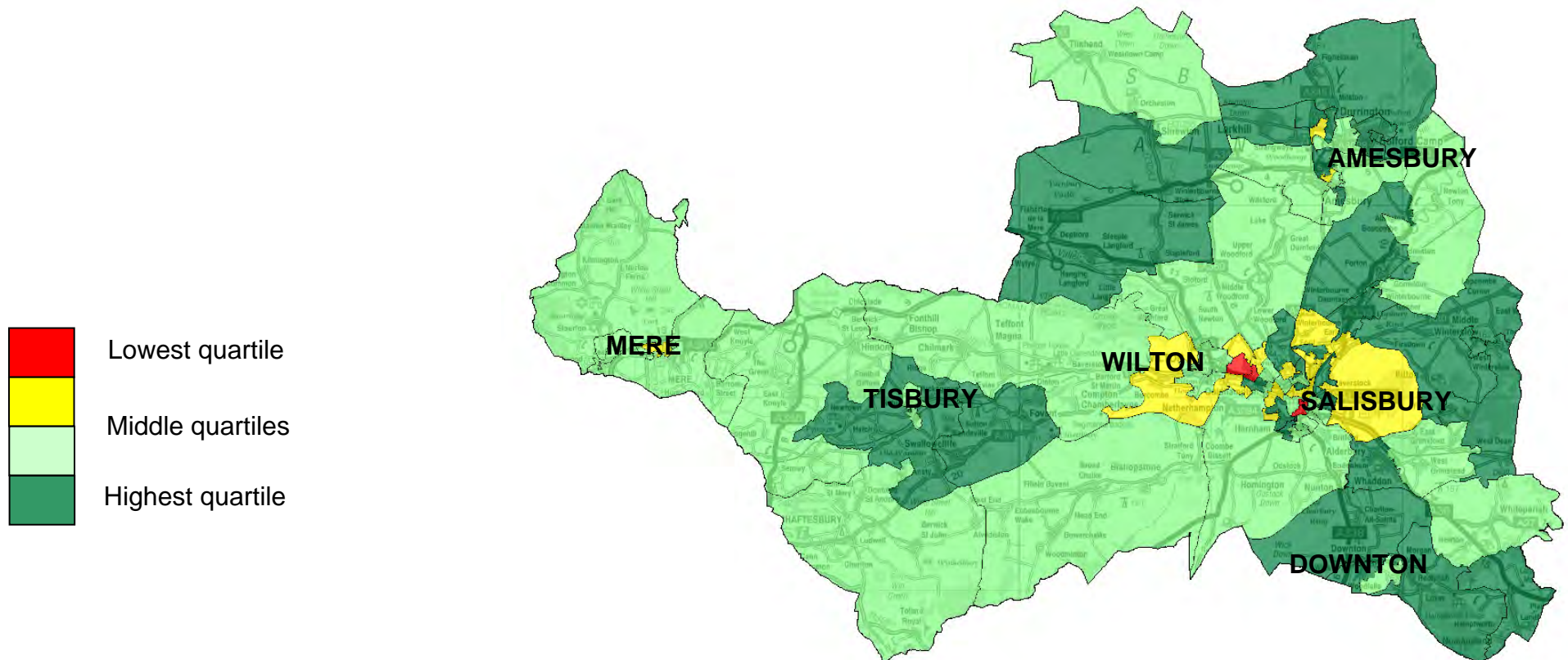


Income domain, 2007

Income Deprivation comprises

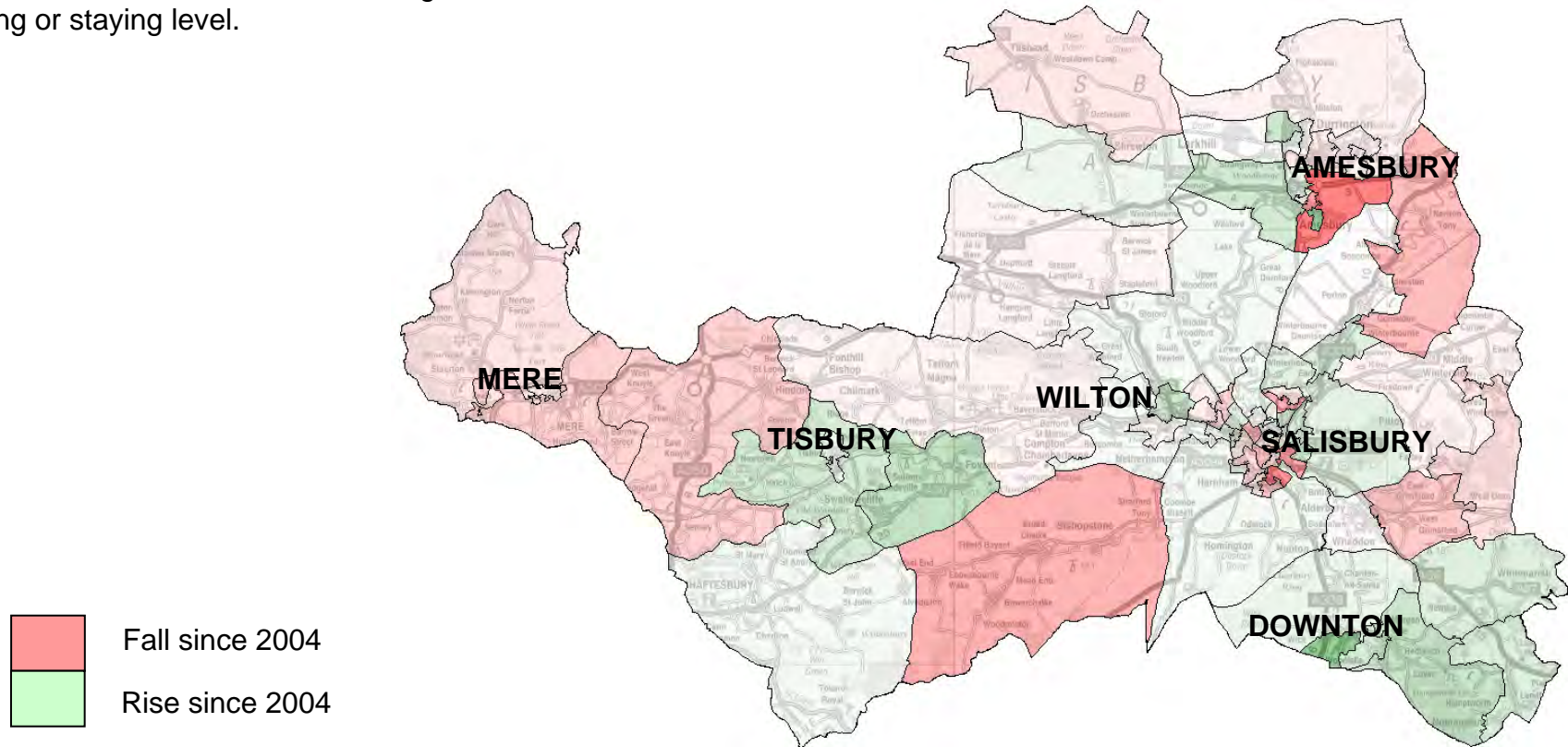
- Income Support households, plus
- Income Based Job Seekers Allowance households,
- Pension Credit (Guarantee) households,
- Working Families Tax Credit households
- Child Tax Credit households
- receipt of National Asylum Support Service (NASS) vouchers

- Most areas are within the least deprived quartiles and again there are more in the east and north in the highest quartile.
- The same 3 SOAs are in the lowest quartile: around Bemerton Heath and the Friary.
- Several further SOAs in Salisbury, as well as Amesbury, Wilton and Mere, are within the lower-middle quartile.



Direction of travel: Income domain – 2004 to 2007

- SOAs in England are ranked from 1 to 32482 (with 1 being the most deprived). The map illustrates where there has been change since 2004 in terms of rankings. This does not necessarily imply *more* deprivation, but a relative slippage in the rankings across England.
- 39 of 73 SOAs have fallen in ranking since 2004 with 24 rising or staying level.

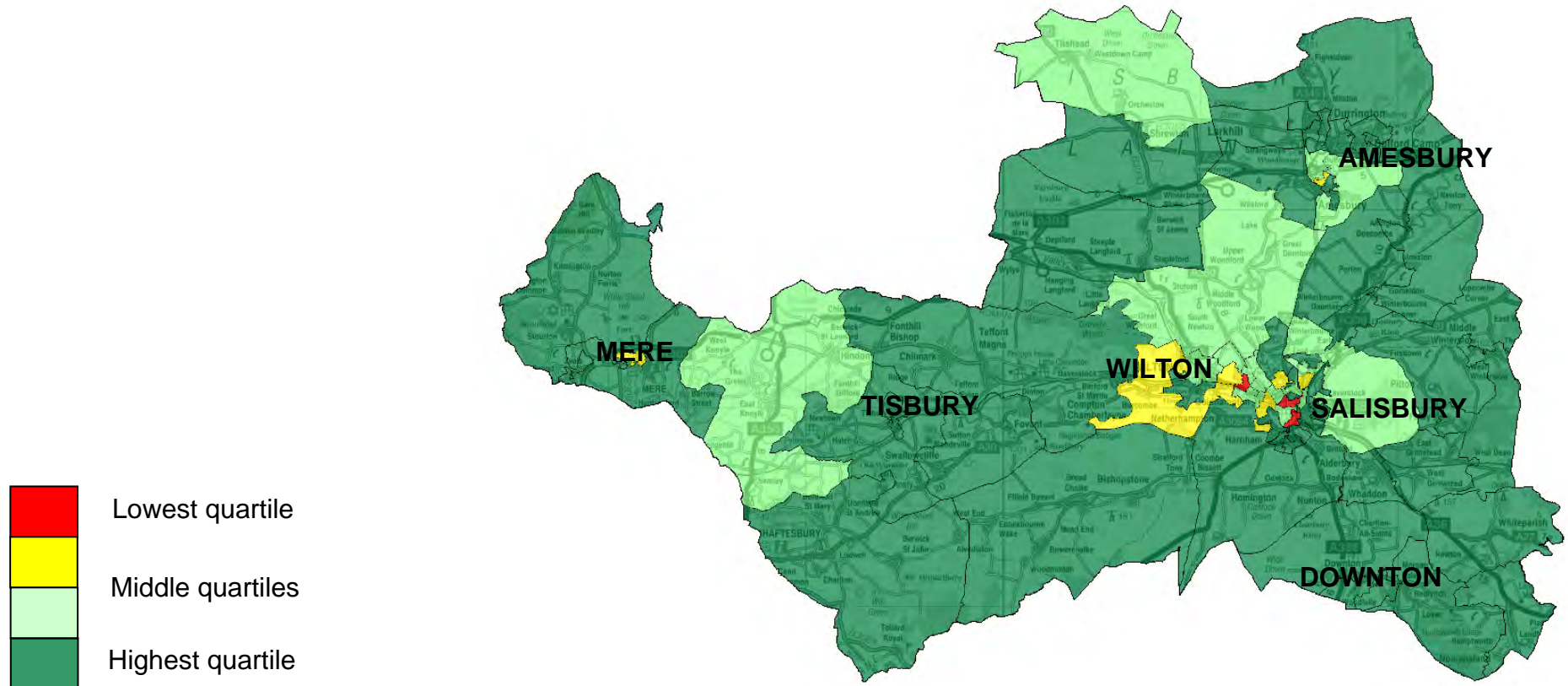


Employment domain, 2007

Employment Deprivation comprises

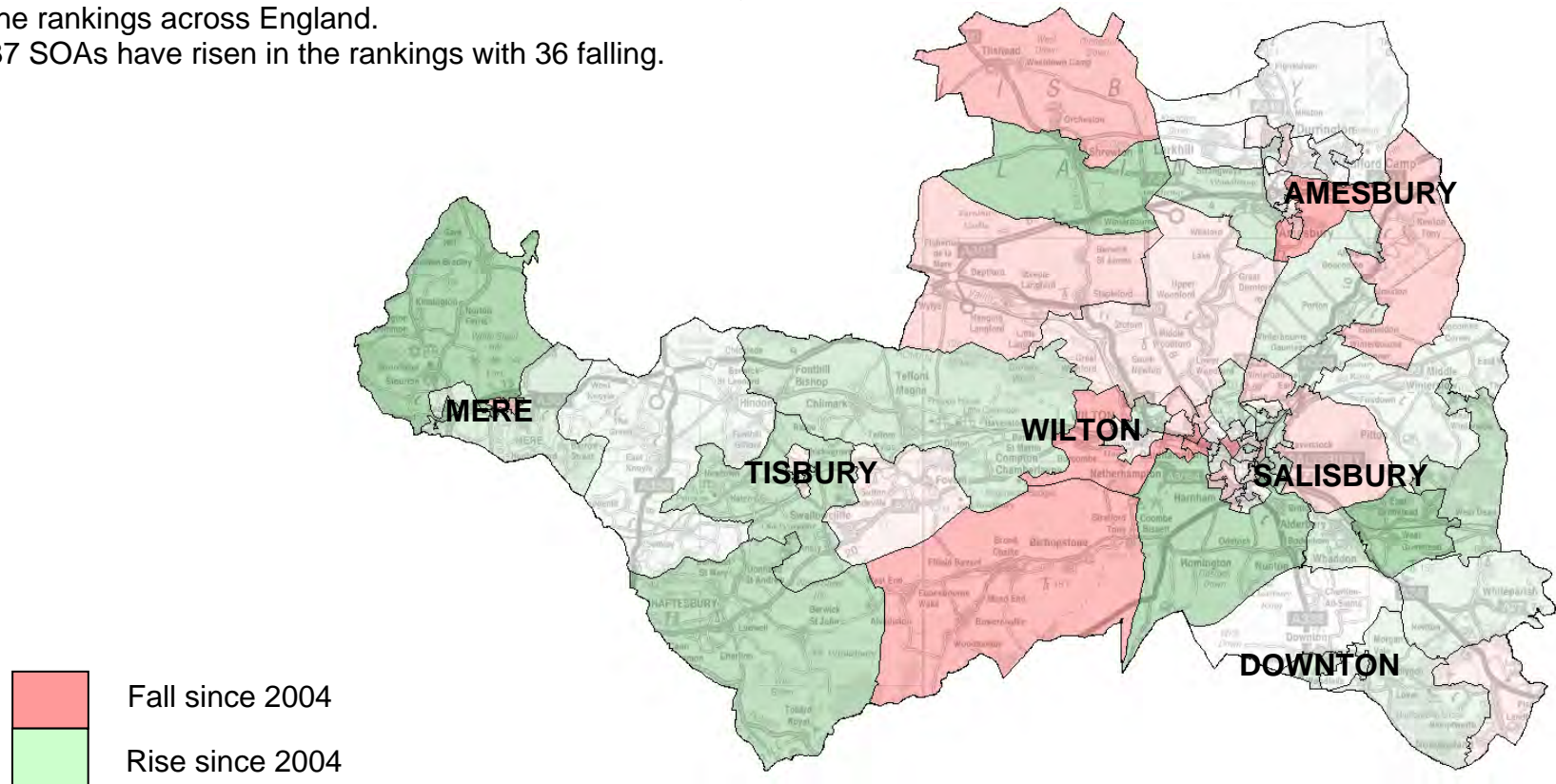
- Job Seekers Allowance Claimants
- participants in New Deal
- Incapacity Benefit claimants
- Severe Disablement Allowance

- The overwhelming majority is within the least deprived quartile.
- 3 SOAs (around the Friary, Bemerton Heath and one in central Salisbury) are in the lowest quartile
- Several further SOAs in Salisbury (including parts of Bemerton Heath, Bishopdown) are in the lower-middle quartile, with one in Amesbury and one in Mere.



Direction of travel: employment domain, 2004-2007

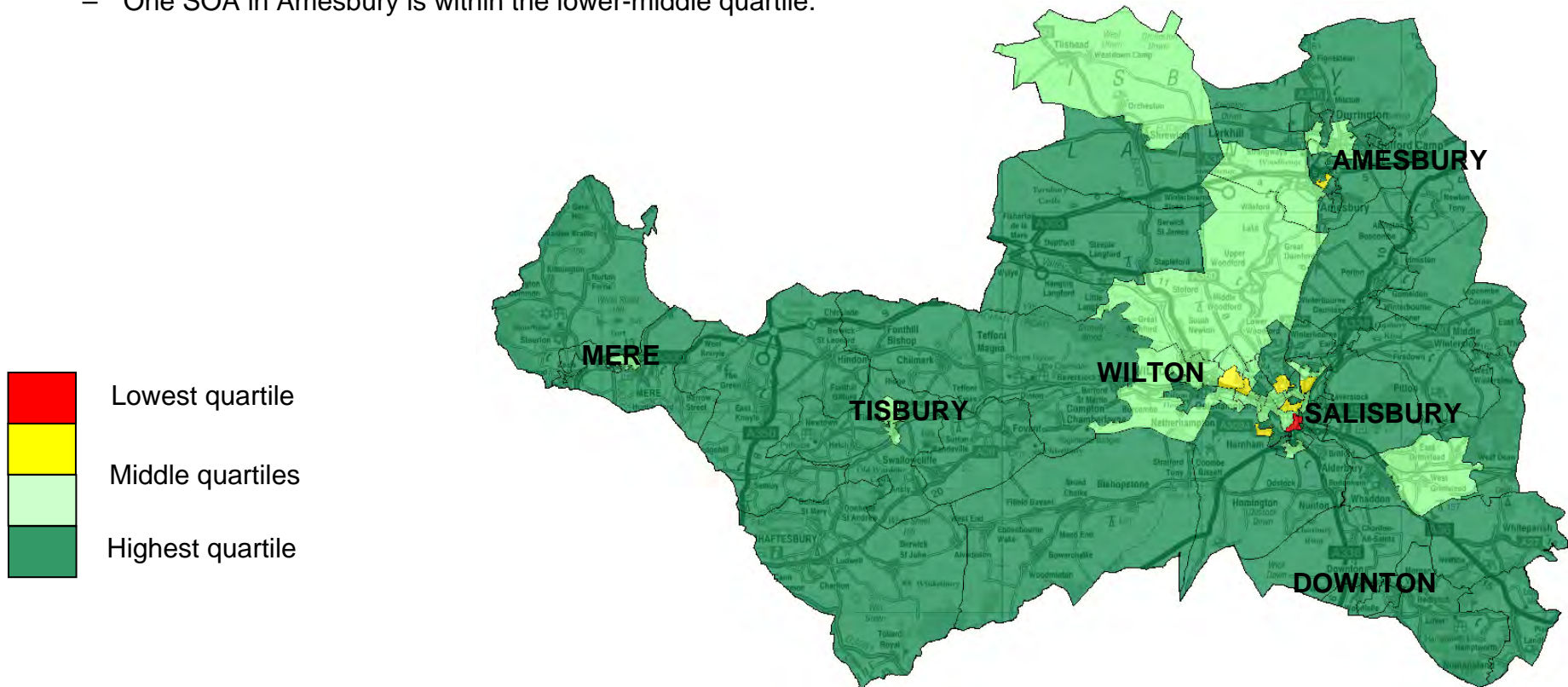
- SOAs in England are ranked from 1 to 32482 (with 1 being the most deprived). The map illustrates where there has been change since 2004 in terms of rankings. This does not necessarily imply *more* deprivation, but a relative slippage in the rankings across England.
- 37 SOAs have risen in the rankings with 36 falling.



Health deprivation and disability domain, 2007

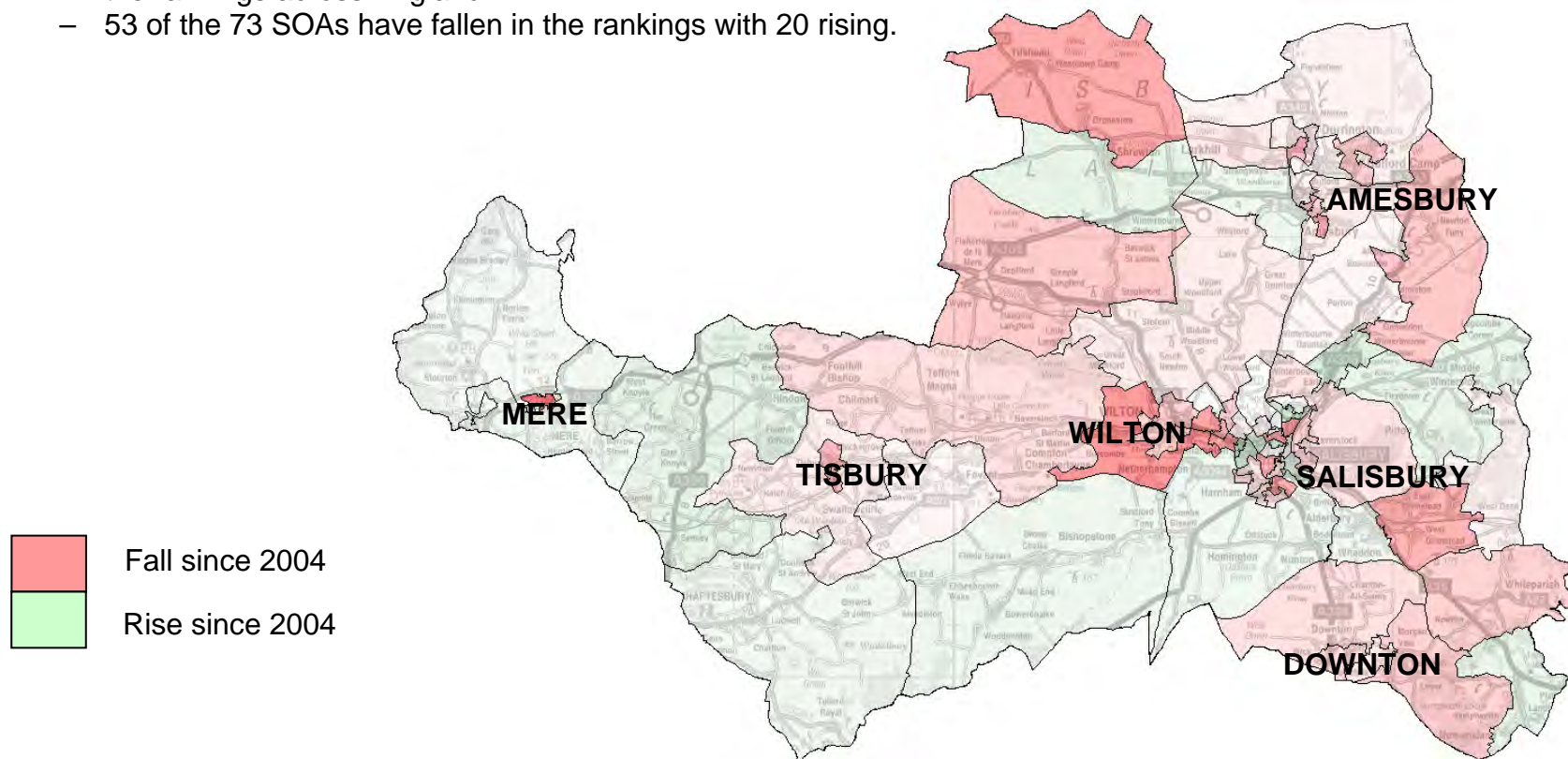
Health deprivation comprises:

- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio
 - Measure of Emergency Admissions to Hospital
 - Measure of Adults Suffering from Mood or Anxiety Disorders
 - Years of Potential Life Lost
- The overwhelming majority of the district is within the highest quartile nationally.
- Only one SOA (near the Friary) is in the lowest national quartile.
- Several further SOAs in Salisbury are within the lower-middle quartile (including Bemerton Heath, Bishopdown and others).
- One SOA in Amesbury is within the lower-middle quartile.



Direction of travel: Health deprivation and disability domain, 2004-2007

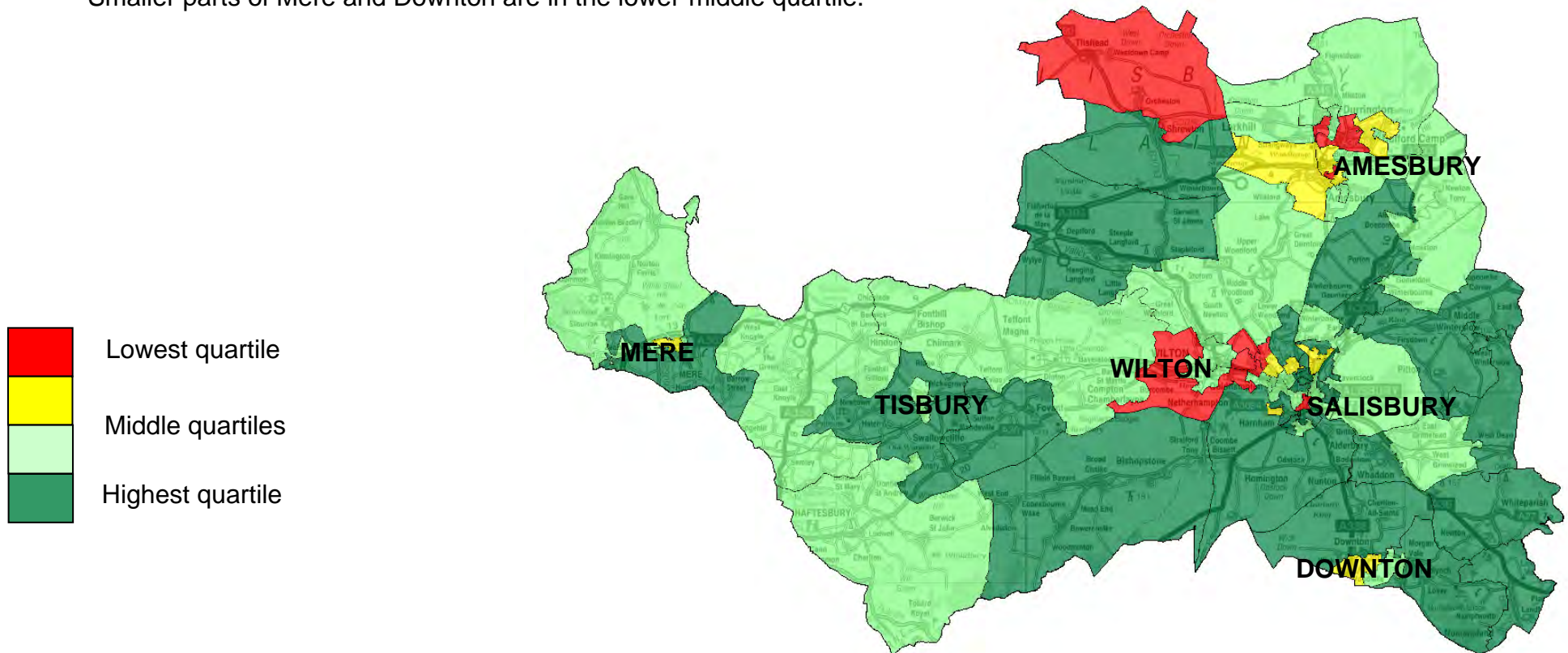
- SOAs in England are ranked from 1 to 32482 (with 1 being the most deprived). The map illustrates where there has been change since 2004 in terms of rankings. This does not necessarily imply *more* deprivation, but a relative slippage in the rankings across England.
- 53 of the 73 SOAs have fallen in the rankings with 20 rising.



Education, skills and training domain, 2007

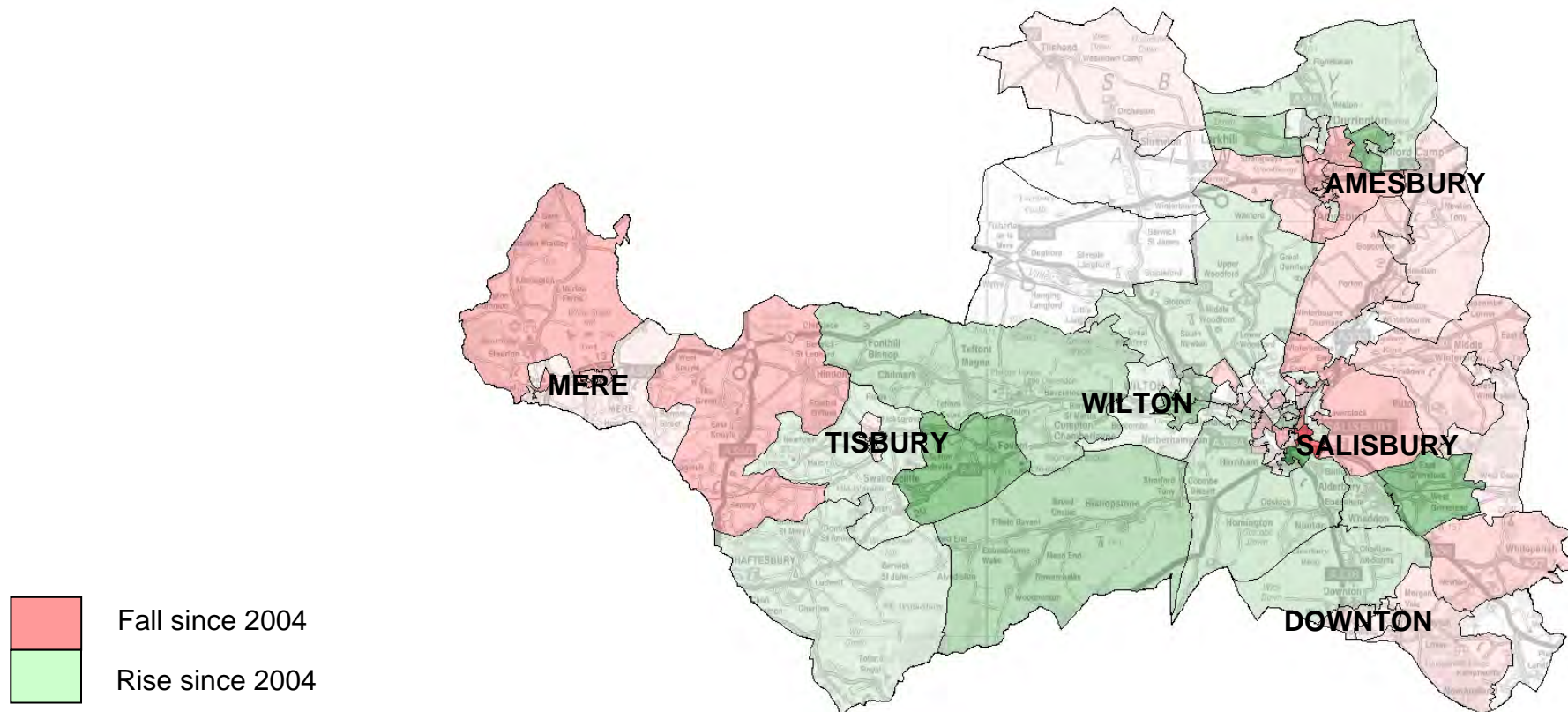
Education deprivation comprises

- Average KS2-4 points score
 - Pupil absence rate
 - Adults (25-54) with no or low qualifications rate
 - Not staying on post 16 rate ID 2007
 - Not entering higher education rate
- Overall most of the district is in the higher two quartiles
- However there are a large number of SOAs within the lowest two quartiles (21), of which 10 are in the lowest national quartile. These are mainly in Salisbury (Friary and Bemerton), Amesbury, Durrington, and Bulford. Also rural parts of the north (Tilshead) and Wilton are in the lower quartile.
- Smaller parts of Mere and Downton are in the lower-middle quartile.



Direction of travel: education, skills and training domain, 2004-2007

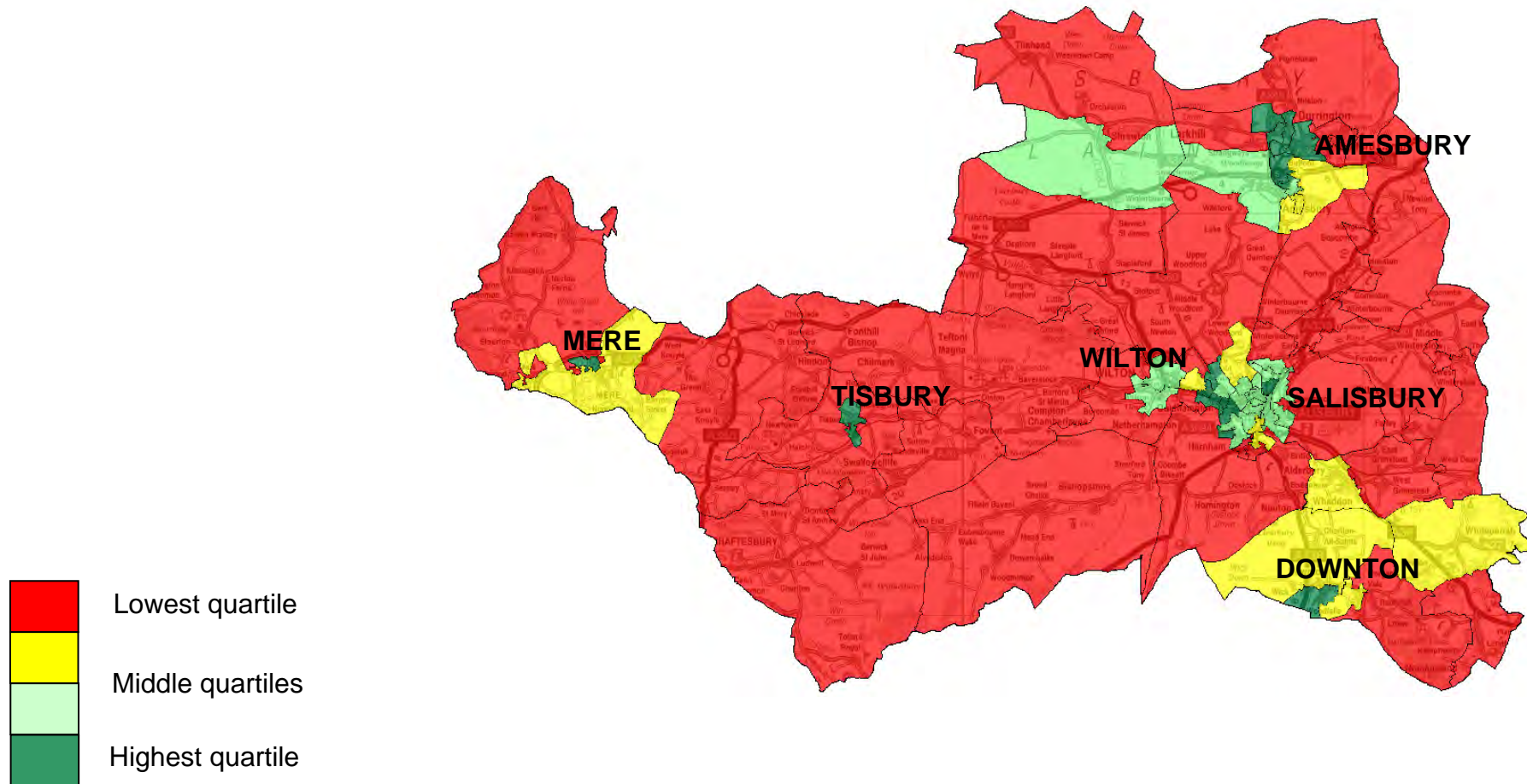
- SOAs in England are ranked from 1 to 32482 (with 1 being the most deprived). The map illustrates where there has been change since 2004 in terms of rankings. This does not necessarily imply *more* deprivation, but a relative slippage in the rankings across England.
- 40 SOAs have fallen in rank and 33 have risen.



Barriers to housing and services domain, 2007

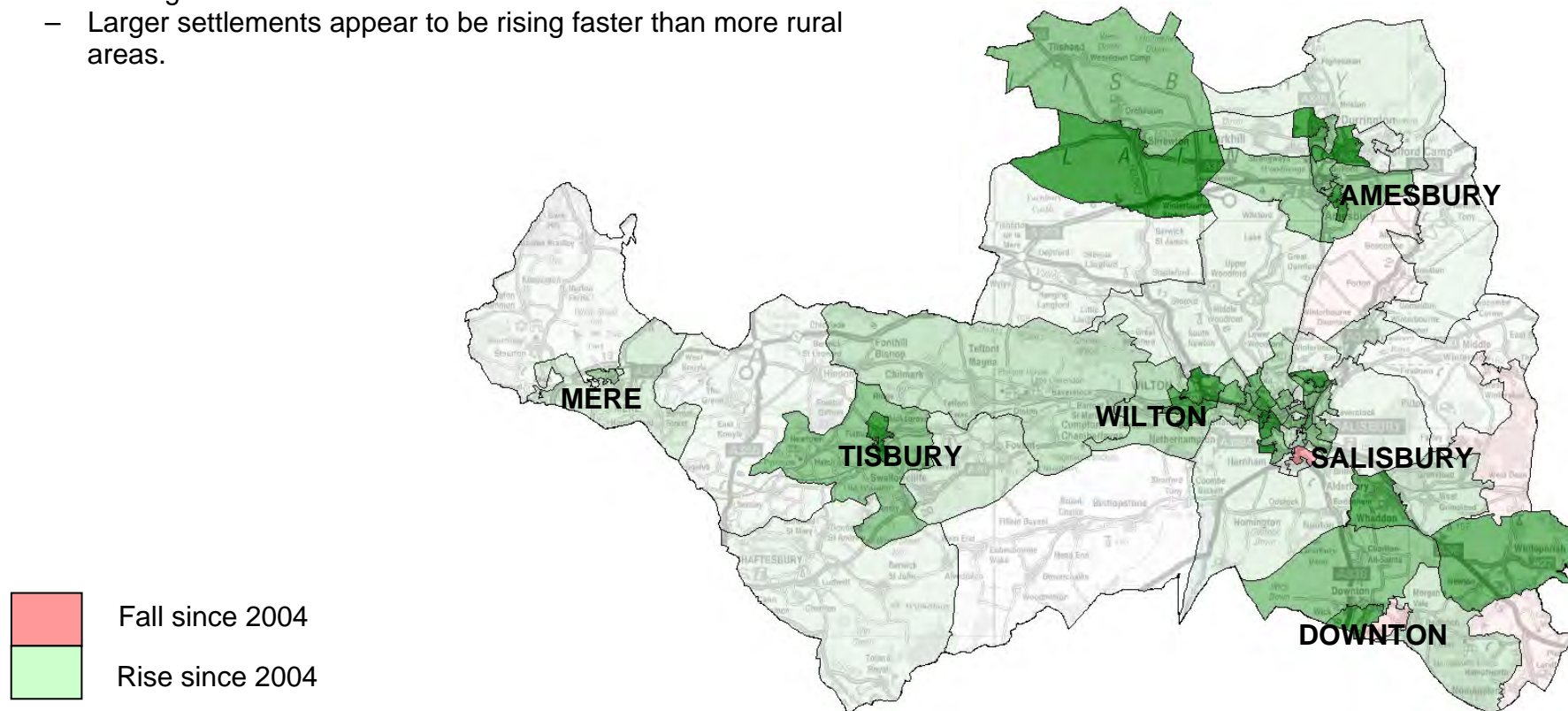
Barriers to housing and services domain comprises:

- Population weighted average road distance to a primary school, food store, GP premises, Post Office
 - Difficulty of access to owner-occupation
 - Homelessness, overcrowding
- This is by far the worst “domain” with the majority of SOAs within the lowest quartile (38). These are primarily in the rural parts of the district, with urban areas typically much higher in the rankings.
- Other larger villages such as Downton, Mere and Tisbury appear as higher-ranking ‘islands’
- This reflects difficulties in access to housing and services in remoter parts of the district.



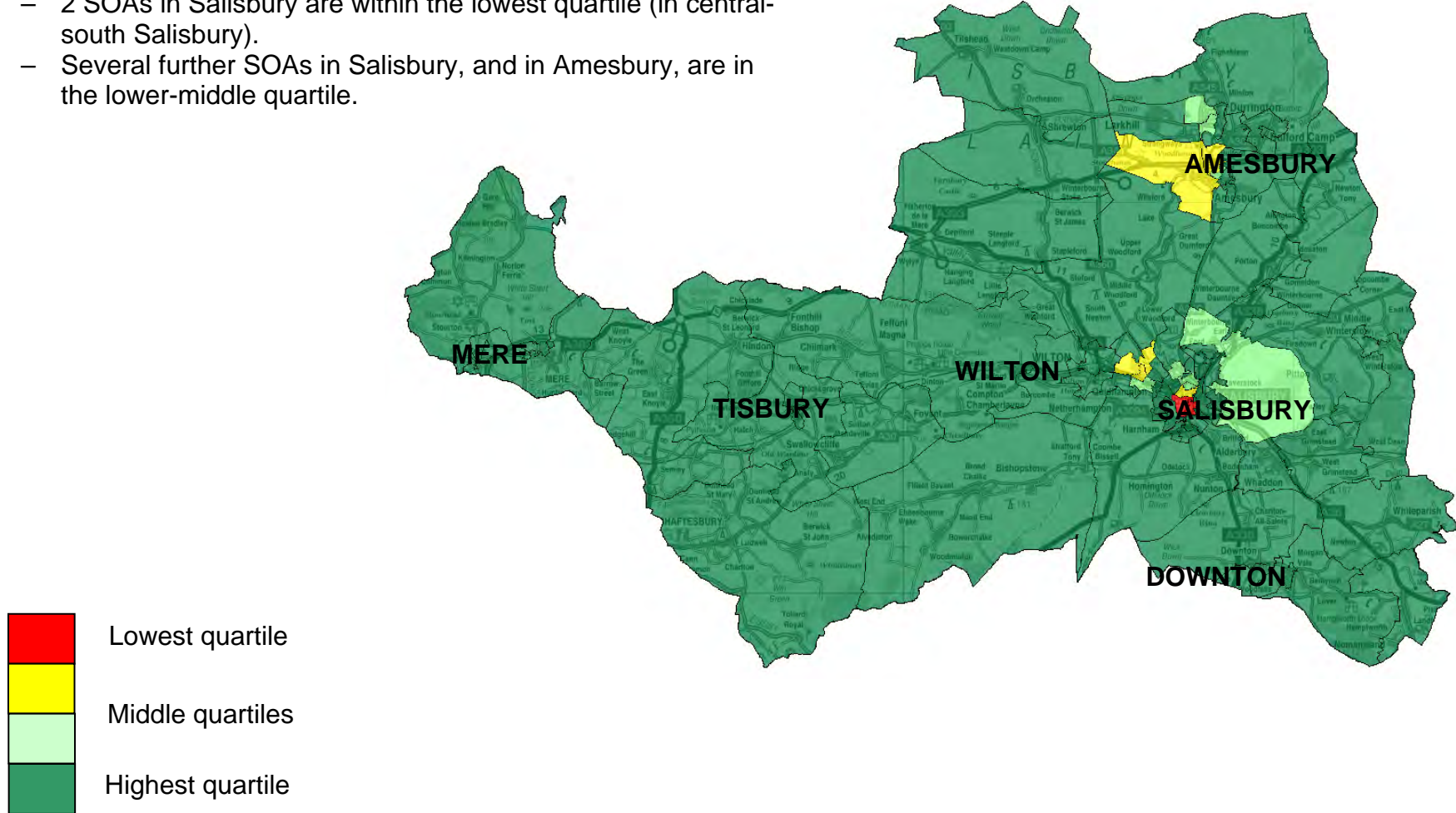
Direction of travel: barriers to housing and services domain, 2004-2007

- SOAs in England are ranked from 1 to 32482 (with 1 being the most deprived). The map illustrates where there has been change since 2004 in terms of rankings. This does not necessarily imply *more* deprivation, but a relative slippage in the rankings across England.
- Within this domain there has been significant improvement in rankings: 6 SOAs have fallen in rank whereas 67 have risen.
- Larger settlements appear to be rising faster than more rural areas.



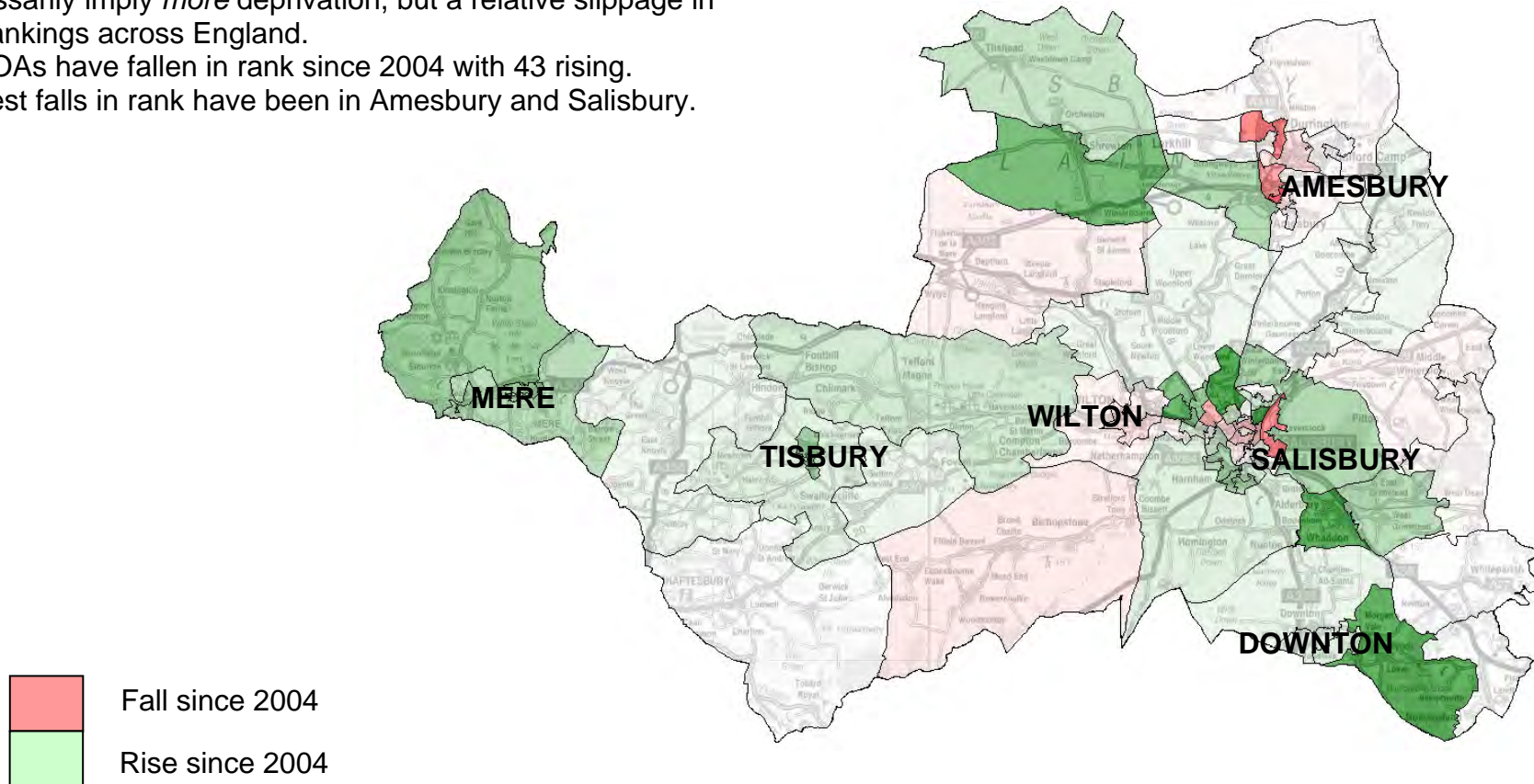
Crime and disorder domain, 2007

- The overwhelming majority of the district is within the uppermost quartile, with a small number of SOAs within other quartiles.
- 2 SOAs in Salisbury are within the lowest quartile (in central-south Salisbury).
- Several further SOAs in Salisbury, and in Amesbury, are in the lower-middle quartile.



Direction of travel: crime and disorder domain, 2004-2007

- SOAs in England are ranked from 1 to 32482 (with 1 being the most deprived). The map illustrates where there has been change since 2004 in terms of rankings. This does not necessarily imply *more* deprivation, but a relative slippage in the rankings across England.
- 30 SOAs have fallen in rank since 2004 with 43 rising. Largest falls in rank have been in Amesbury and Salisbury.

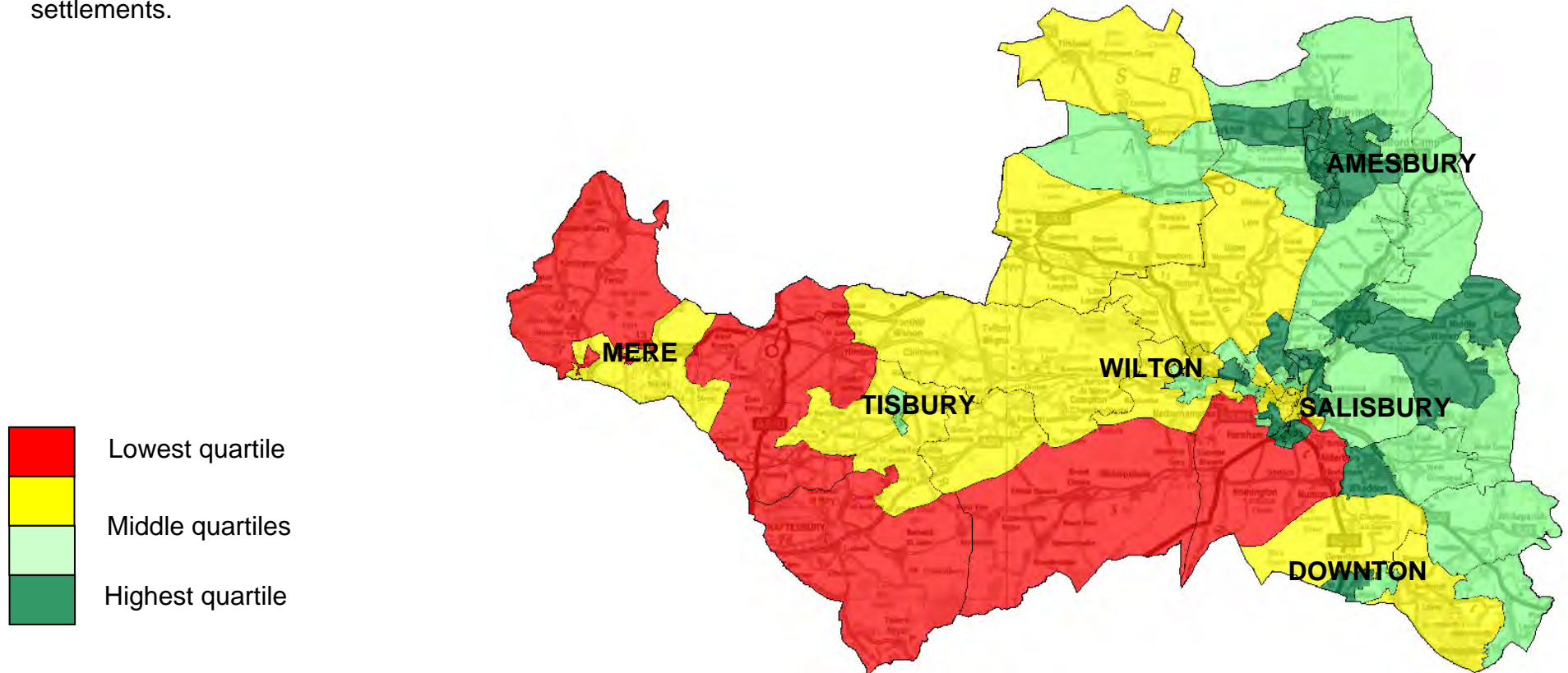


Living environment domain, 2007

The living environment domain comprises

- Houses in poor condition
- Air Quality Indices
- Road traffic accident rate
- Central Heating

In Salisbury district there appears to be a division between the SW and NE of the district with generally higher figures in the latter, as well as the larger settlements.



Direction of travel: living environment domain, 2004-2007

- SOAs in England are ranked from 1 to 32482 (with 1 being the most deprived). The map illustrates where there has been change since 2004 in terms of rankings. This does not necessarily imply *more* deprivation, but a relative slippage in the rankings across England.
- Most SOAs in the district have fallen (53) with a minority rising, mainly in the larger settlements.

