



HIDDEN NEEDS

Hidden Needs in Suffolk
Taking The Long View
2020



A REPORT TO SUFFOLK COMMUNITY FOUNDATION

Hidden Needs 2020 Webinar

Background

Understanding the Index of Multiple Deprivation

Overarching dynamics

‘Rural IMD’ v ‘Urban IMD’

‘Drivers’ of deprivation: key findings

Addressing multiple deprivation

Q&A

Background

Taking the long view

Identifying the 'drivers' of deprivation in Suffolk

Using the Index of Multiple Deprivation and other datasets

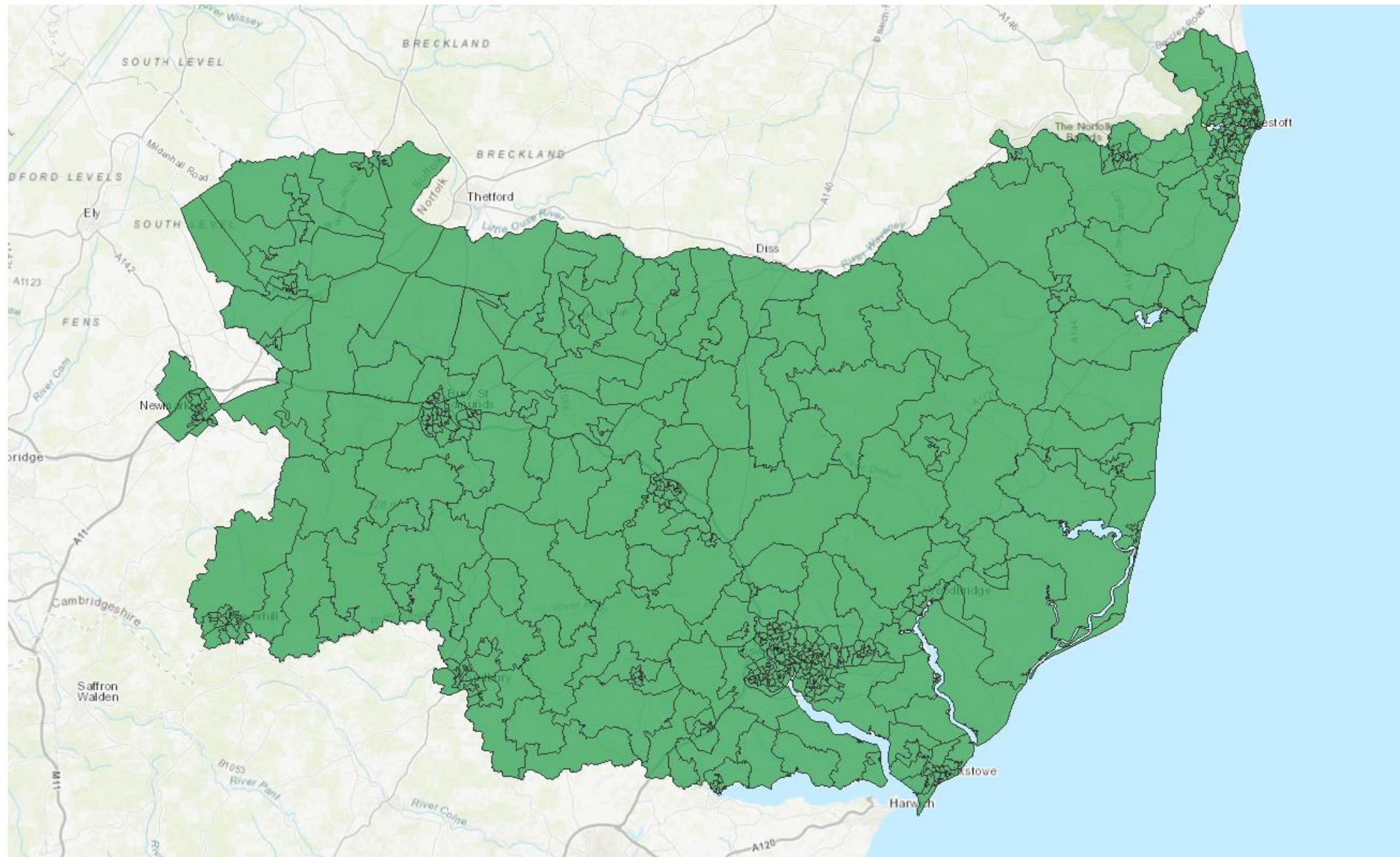
Understanding the Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation (IMD) are based on small **geographical** areas (“LSOAs”) measures of relative deprivation

Seven domains, each based on a number of indicators

Relative deprivation: England’s neighbourhoods (LSOAs) are ranked from the most deprived (rank 1) to the least deprived (32,844). They can be divided in 10 groups of equal numbers, called **deciles**. The 1st decile contains England 10% most deprived neighbourhoods.

(if you divide LSOAs in 5 groups you end up with 5 **quintiles**)



Understanding the Index of Multiple Deprivation

- Income Deprivation
- Employment Deprivation
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living Environment Deprivation

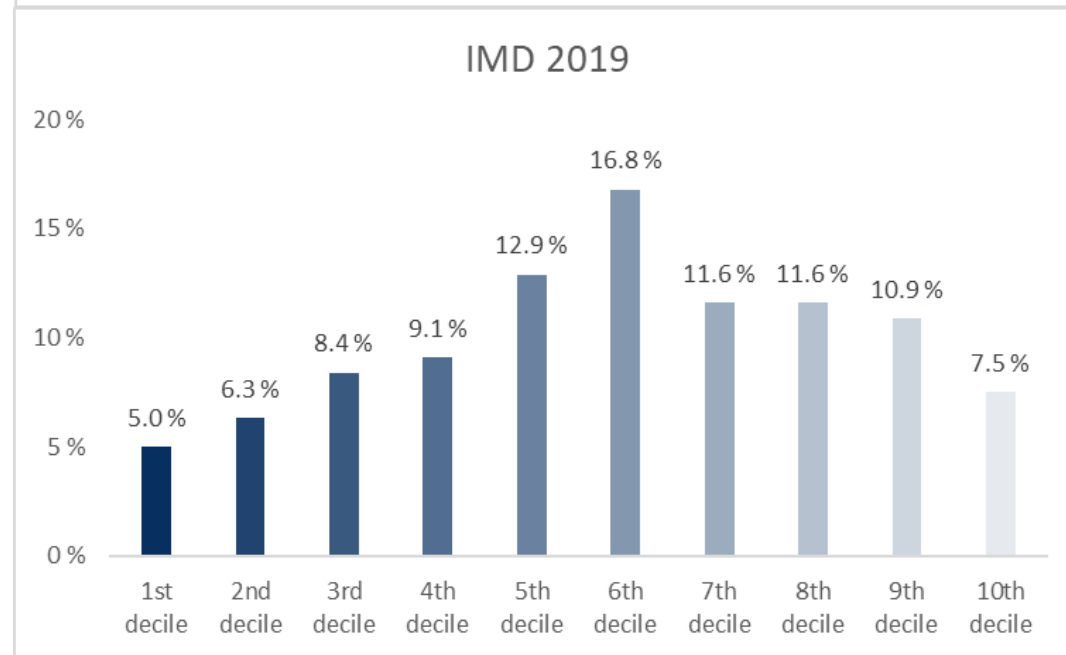
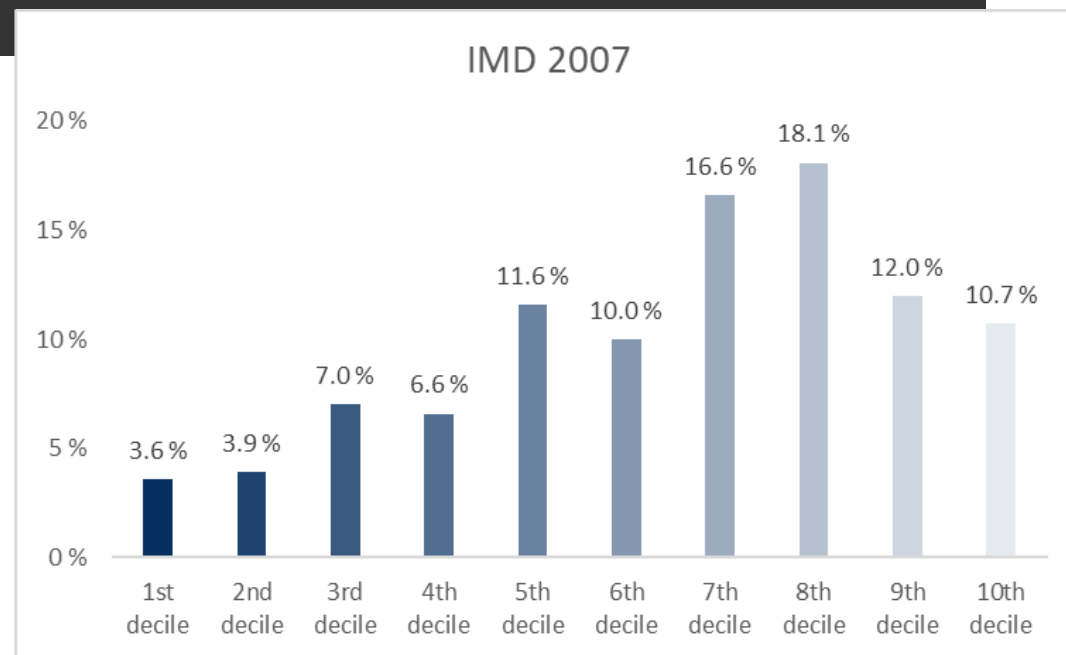
<p>Income Deprivation 22.5%</p>	<p>Adults and children in Income Support families Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families, below 60% median income not already counted Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both Adults and children in Universal Credit families where no adult is in 'Working - no requirements' conditionality regime ++</p>
<p>Employment Deprivation 22.5%</p>	<p>Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance, aged 18-59/64 Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance, aged 18-59/64 Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, aged 18-59/64 Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, aged 18-59/64 Claimants of Carer's Allowance, aged 18-59/64 Claimants of Universal Credit in the 'Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality groups ++</p>
<p>Education, Skills & Training Deprivation 13.5%</p>	<p>Key Stage 2 attainment: scaled scores Key Stage 4 attainment: average capped points score Secondary school absence Staying on in education post 16 Entry to higher education Adults with no or low qualifications, aged 25-59/64 Adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, aged 25-59/64</p> <p style="margin-left: 400px;">} Children & Young People</p> <p style="margin-left: 550px;">} Adult Skills</p>
<p>Health Deprivation & Disability 13.5%</p>	<p>Years of potential life lost Comparative illness and disability ratio ** Acute morbidity Mood and anxiety disorders **</p>
<p>Crime 9.3%</p>	<p>Recorded crime rates for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence • Burglary • Theft • Criminal damage
<p>Barriers to Housing & Services 9.3%</p>	<p>Road distance to a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post office • Primary school • General store or supermarket • GP surgery <p>Household overcrowding Homelessness Housing affordability</p> <p style="margin-left: 400px;">} Geographical Barriers</p> <p style="margin-left: 400px;">} Wider Barriers</p>
<p>Living Environment Deprivation 9.3%</p>	<p>Houses without central heating Housing in poor condition Air quality Road traffic accidents</p> <p style="margin-left: 400px;">} Indoors Living Environment</p> <p style="margin-left: 400px;">} Outdoors Living Environment</p>

++ New indicators

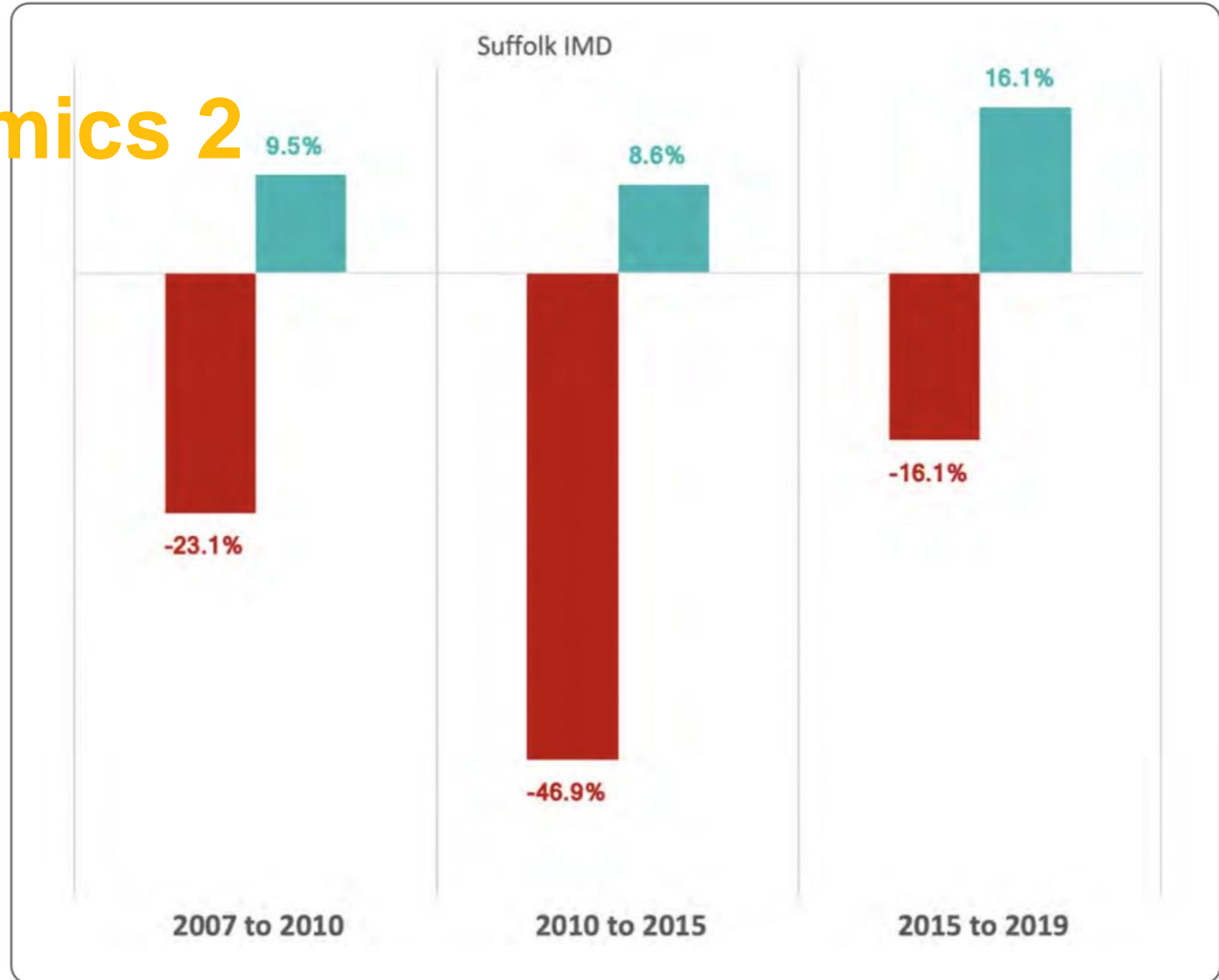
** Modified indicators

% illustrates the weight of each domain in the Indices of Deprivation

Overarching dynamics 1



Overarching dynamics 2



Overarching dynamics 3

Overall IMD rank: change in neighbourhoods ranked in most deprived 10% in 2007

Change between 2007 and 2019	Suffolk	England
Moved out of being in most deprived 10% (at least once)	25%	31%
Never moved out of out of being in most deprived 10%	75%	69%

‘Rural IMD’ v ‘Urban IMD’

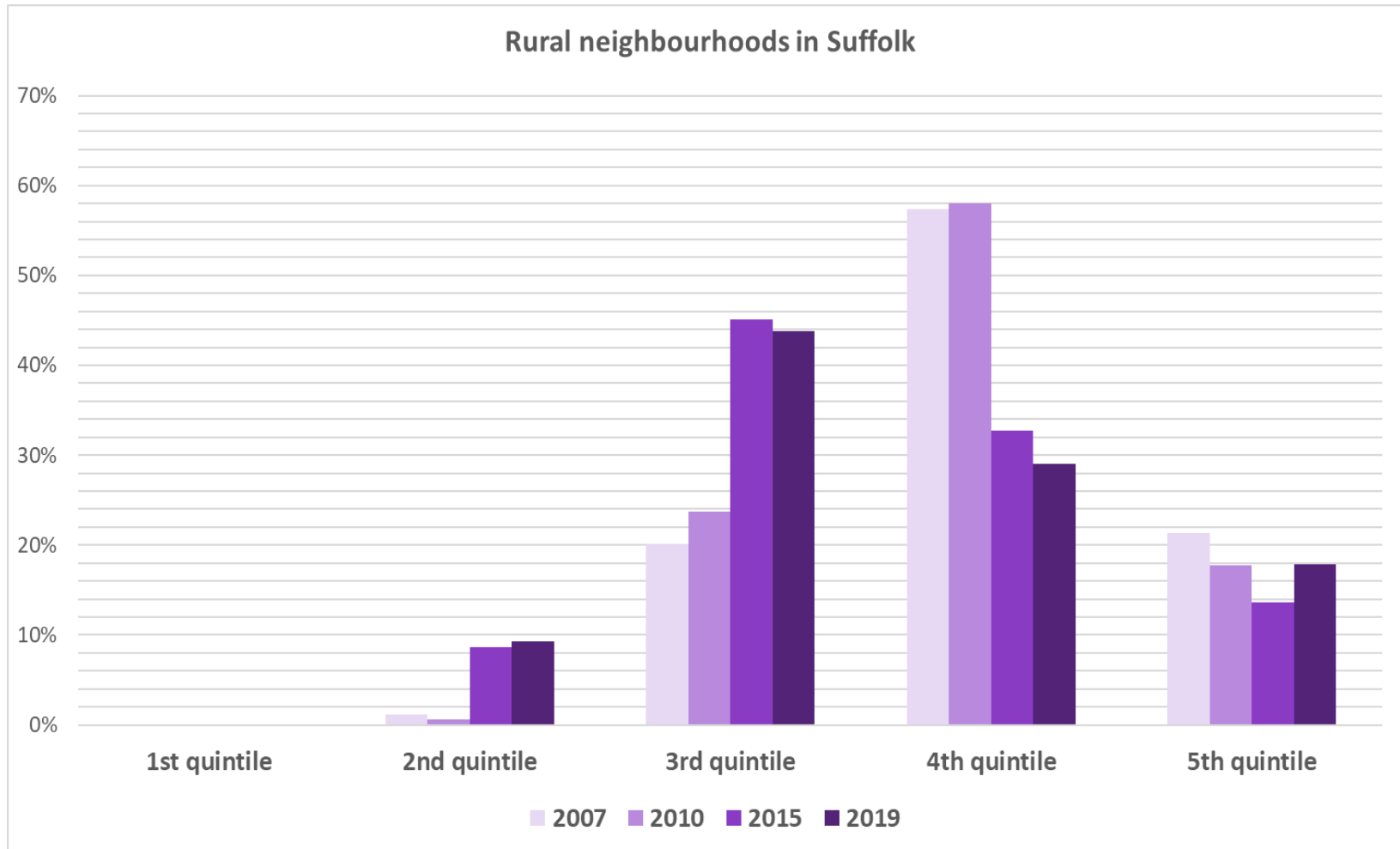
Urban neighbourhoods tend, on average, to be more deprived than rural neighbourhood

This can obscure the relative deprivations in rural areas

Especially important in counties like Suffolk, with a high proportion of rural neighbourhood (37%):

- since 2007 no rural neighbourhood in Suffolk fell within 10% most deprived

‘Rural IMD’ v ‘Urban IMD’



‘Rural IMD’ v ‘Urban IMD’

How do rural neighbourhoods compare with the rest if **rural** neighbourhoods in England?

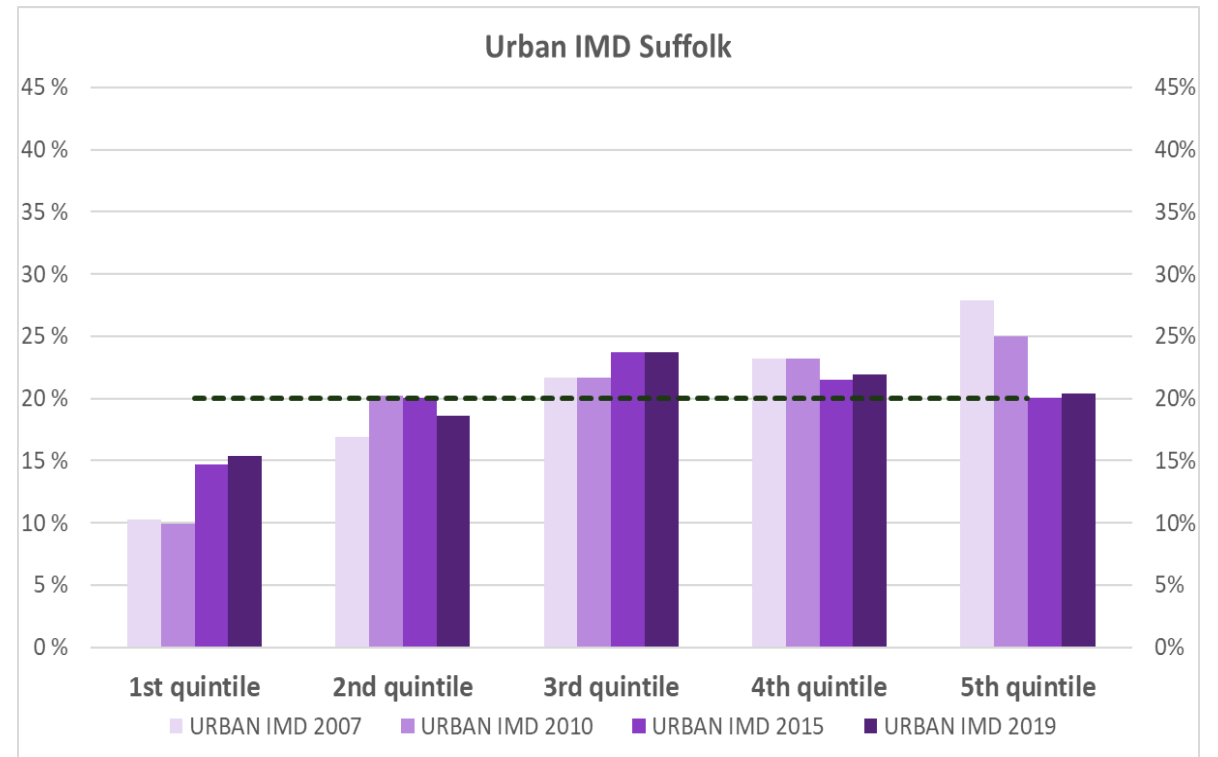
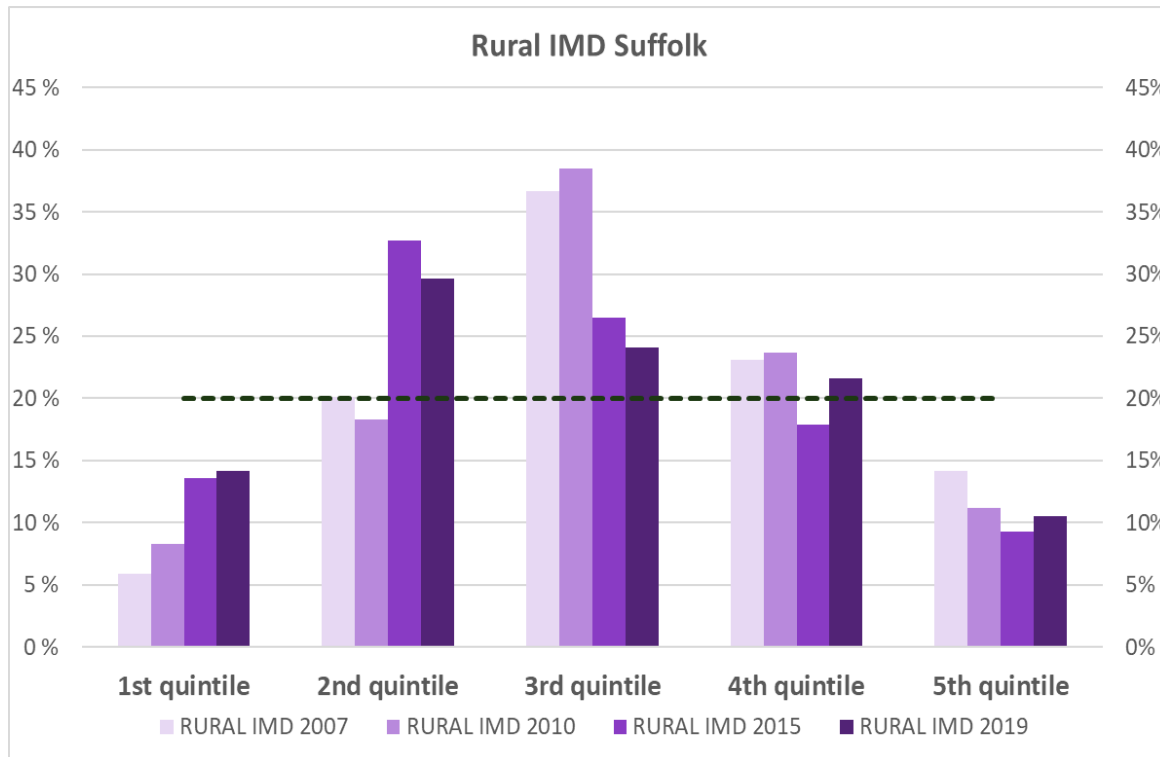
Rural IMD: repeated the process of ranking and calculating deciles across England **only in rural neighbourhoods**

Suffolk experiences less deprivation than rural England generally

However, the proportion of rural neighbourhood that are relatively deprived is increasing

The changes are spread across the distribution

'Rural IMD' v 'Urban IMD'



‘Drivers’ of deprivation 1

Most concentrated aspects of deprivation: percentage of Suffolk neighbourhoods ranked among England’s most deprived 10% by overall deprivation and selected domains and subdomains

	2007	2010	2015	2019
<i>Overall IMD</i>	3.6	3.6	4.8	5.0
Children’s education subdomain	6.6	8.8	18.4	14.5
Geographical barriers subdomain	26.3	24.9	26.5	25.6
Indoors (housing quality) subdomain	9.3	9.5	15.9	16.1

‘Drivers’ of deprivation 2

IMD domains: net change in neighbourhood ranking

	2007-2010	2010-2015	2015-2019
	(% point difference)		
Income	-2.7	-2.7	-7.2
Affecting children	+0.7	-5.0	-8.6
Affecting older people	+7.3	+7.3	+8.1
Employment	-19.8	-22.0	-7.2
Education	-0.9	-40.8	+17.4
Children and young people’s education	-4.1	-61.9	+21.8
Adult skills	0.0	+12	0.0
Health	-2.2	-34.7	-14.1
Crime	-22.6	-23.6	-7.5
Barriers to housing and services	-6.8	-8.4	-14.1
Geographical barriers	-0.5	-6.1	-2.7
Wider barriers to housing	-23.8	-22.9	-31.1
Living environment	-25.6	-5.7	+12.5
Housing quality subdomain	0.0	-29.0	+6.8
Outside environment subdomain	-39.7	+49.0	+12.9

Income and employment

Proportion of Suffolk neighbourhoods in England's most deprived 10% for income and employment

	2007	2010	2015	2019
Income	2.7%	2.9%	3.4%	3.4%
Income deprivation affecting children	1.1%	2.0%	4.3%	5.0%
Employment	4.1%	3.9%	4.5%	5.2%

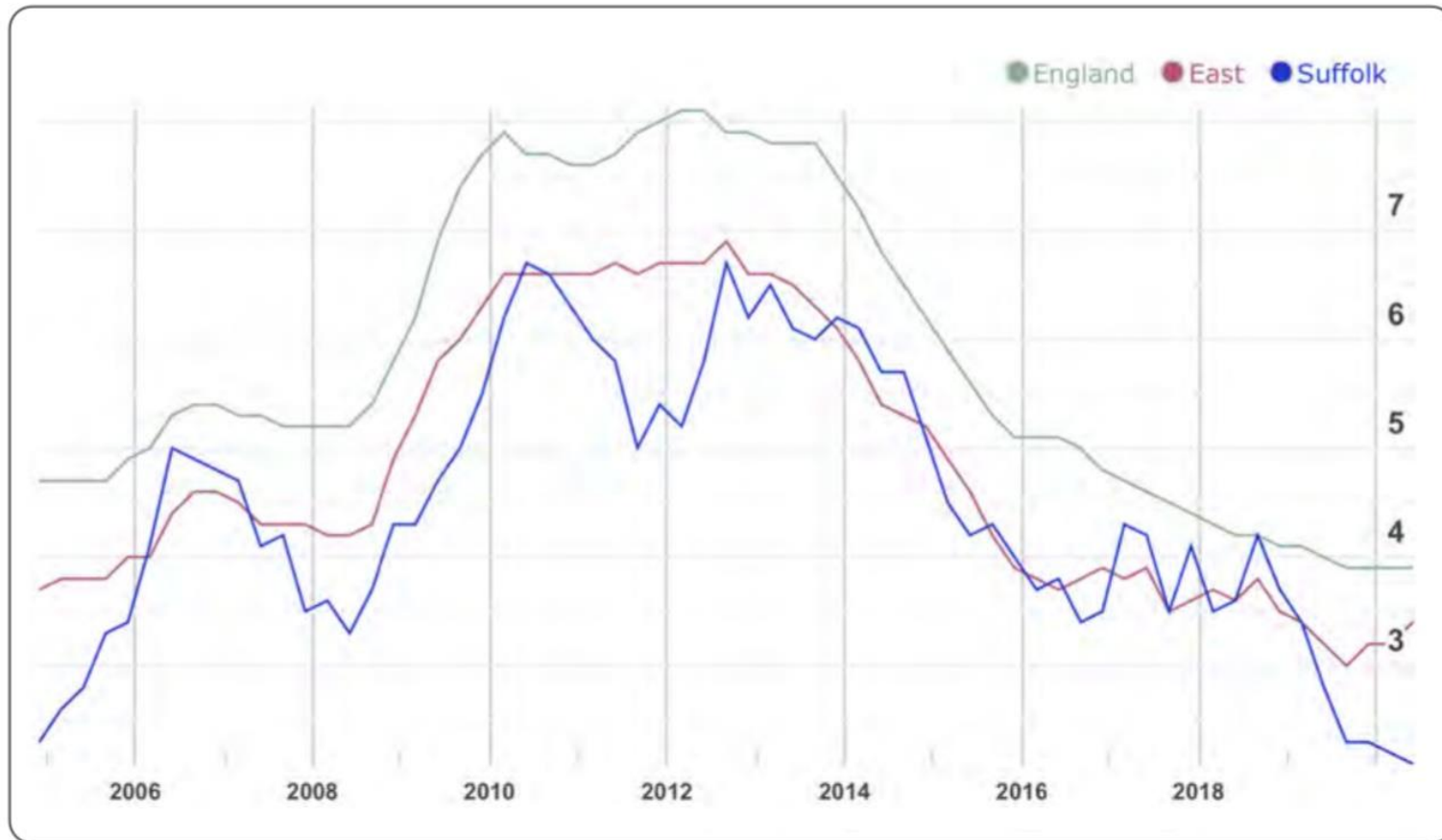
Income and employment

Percentage of children (aged 0-15) living in Relative Low Income Families

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Babergh	12%	14%	13%	15%	15%
East Suffolk	13%	15%	15%	17%	17%
Ipswich	18%	21%	21%	26%	25%
Mid Suffolk	11%	12%	12%	13%	13%
West Suffolk	10%	11%	11%	13%	12%
<i>Suffolk</i>	13%	15%	15%	17%	17%
Great Britain	16%	16%	17%	18%	18%

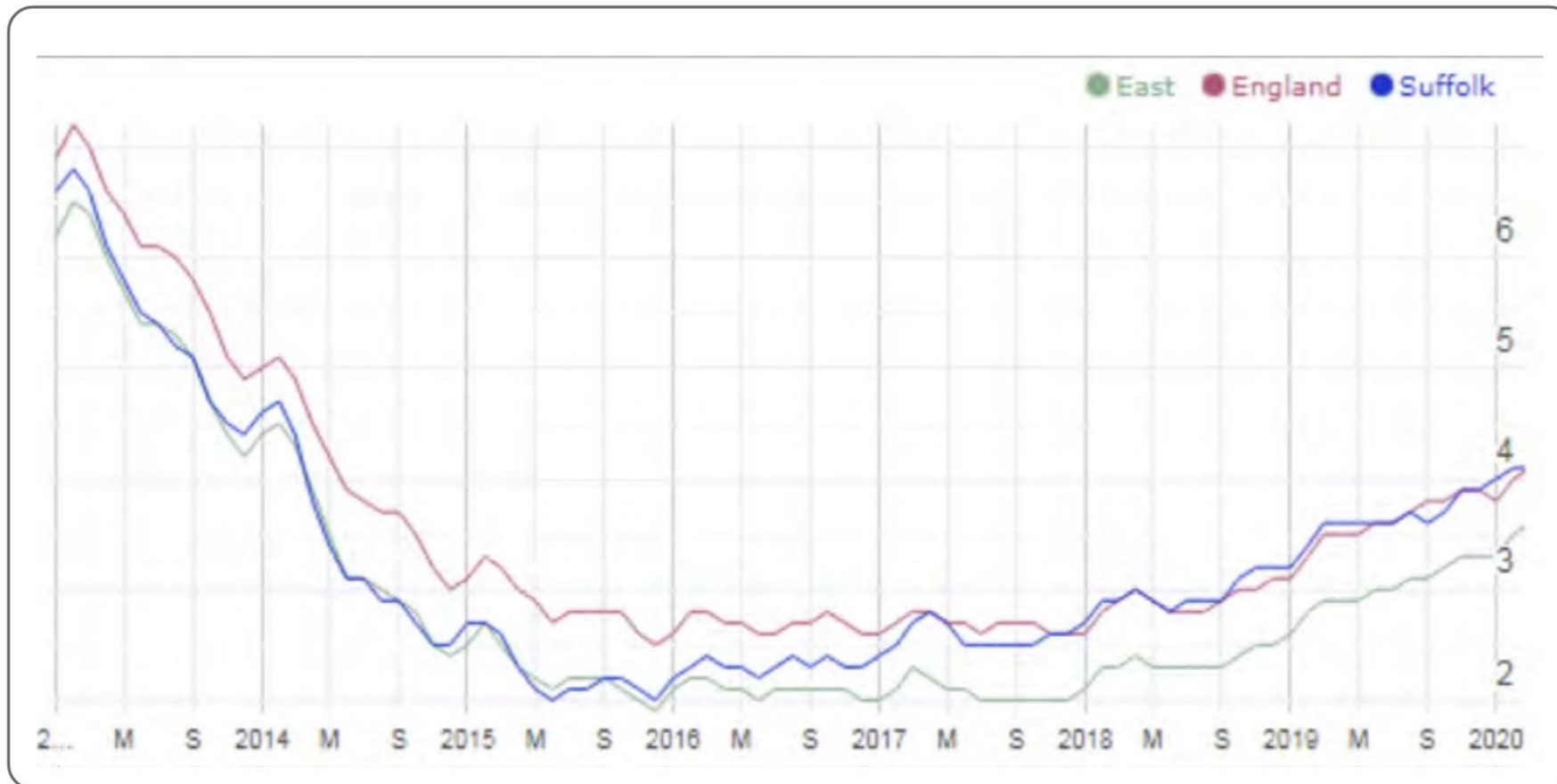
Income and employment

Unemployment rate in Suffolk and England



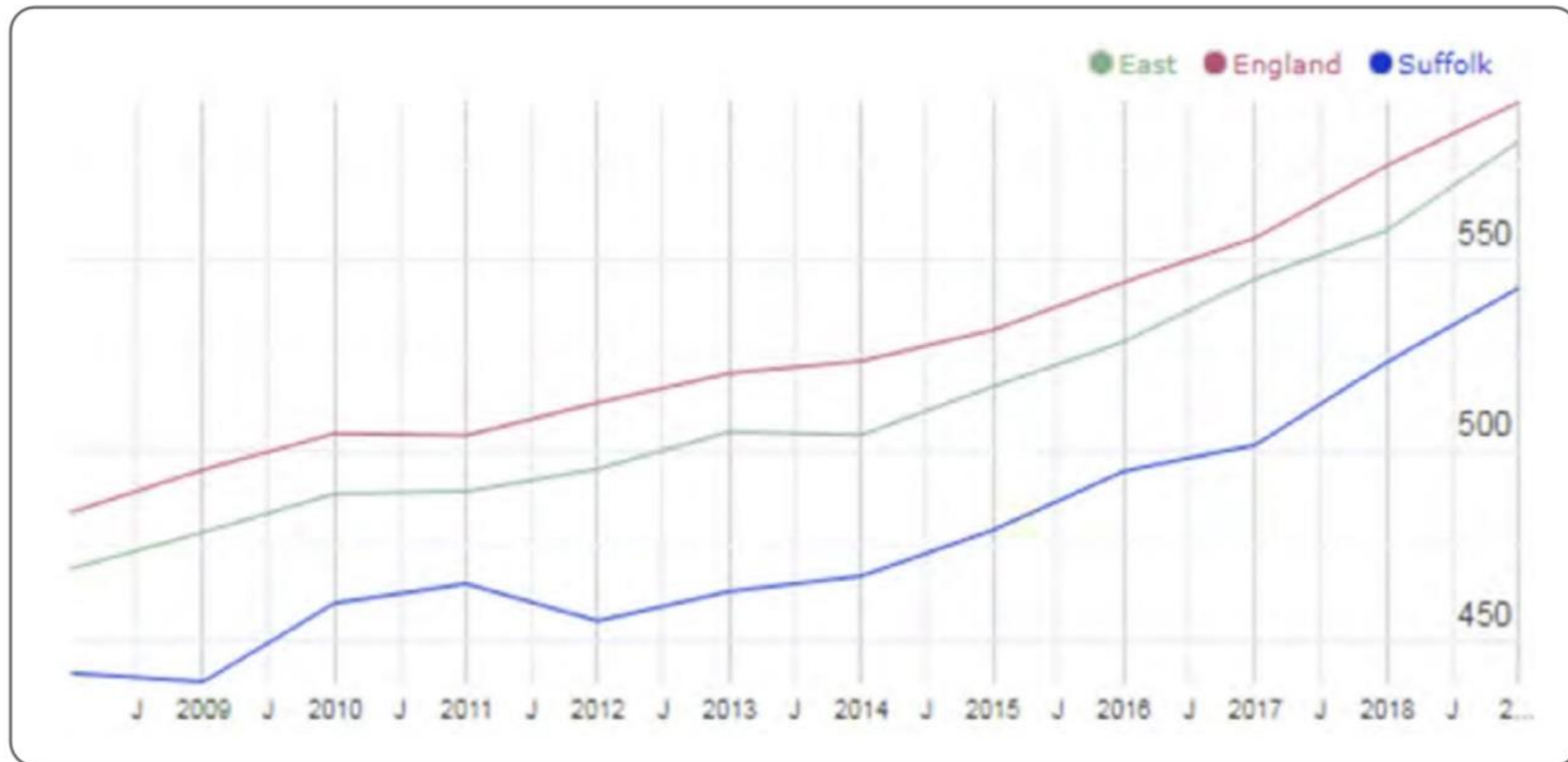
Income and employment

Rate of claimants of out-of-work benefits aged 18-24 in Suffolk and England



Income and employment

Gross weekly pay (all full-time workers) in Suffolk and England



Education

Educational deprivation has been one the most concentrated types of deprivation in Suffolk

IMD 2015: 18.5% of Suffolk's neighbourhoods fall within 10% most deprived in England

IMD 2019: had fallen to 14.5%; still, disproportionately high

Of the 64 Suffolk neighbourhoods among England's 10% most **educationally** deprived neighbourhoods for education, only 17 are in the most deprived 10% for overall deprivation

Education

Distribution of deprivation related to education* (2019)						
Number of Suffolk neighbourhoods in England's most deprived 10% for education	Overall deprivation rank					
	Deciles: 1 = 10% most deprived 10 = 10% least deprived					
	1	2	3	4	5 to 10	Total
64	17 (27%)	23 (36%)	14 (22%)	5 (8%)	5 (8%)	64 (100%)
*IMD 'Children and Young People's Education' subdomain						

Rather than being exclusively associated with the very most deprived neighbourhoods, education deprivation is mainly spread over the bottom third of the distribution

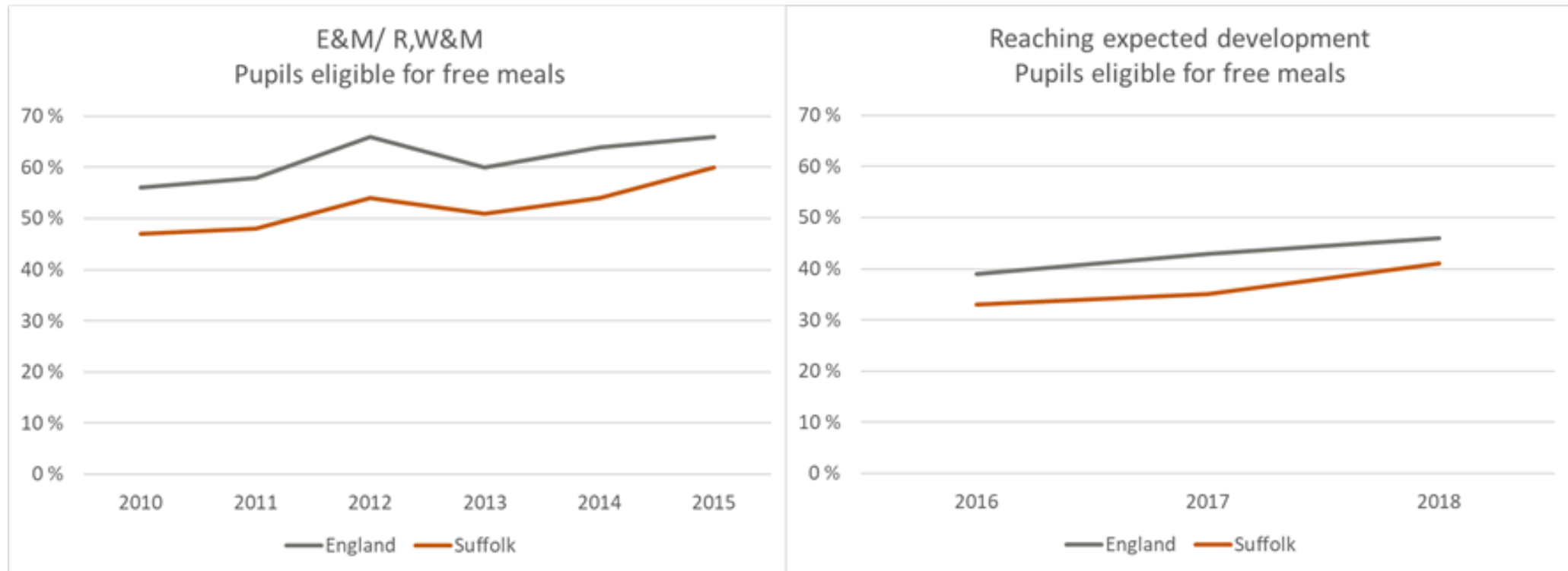
Education

Areas of improvement: GCSE attainment rates; early years development

However, an area of concern is represented by the fact that disadvantaged children in Suffolk schools have poorer attainment than other children.

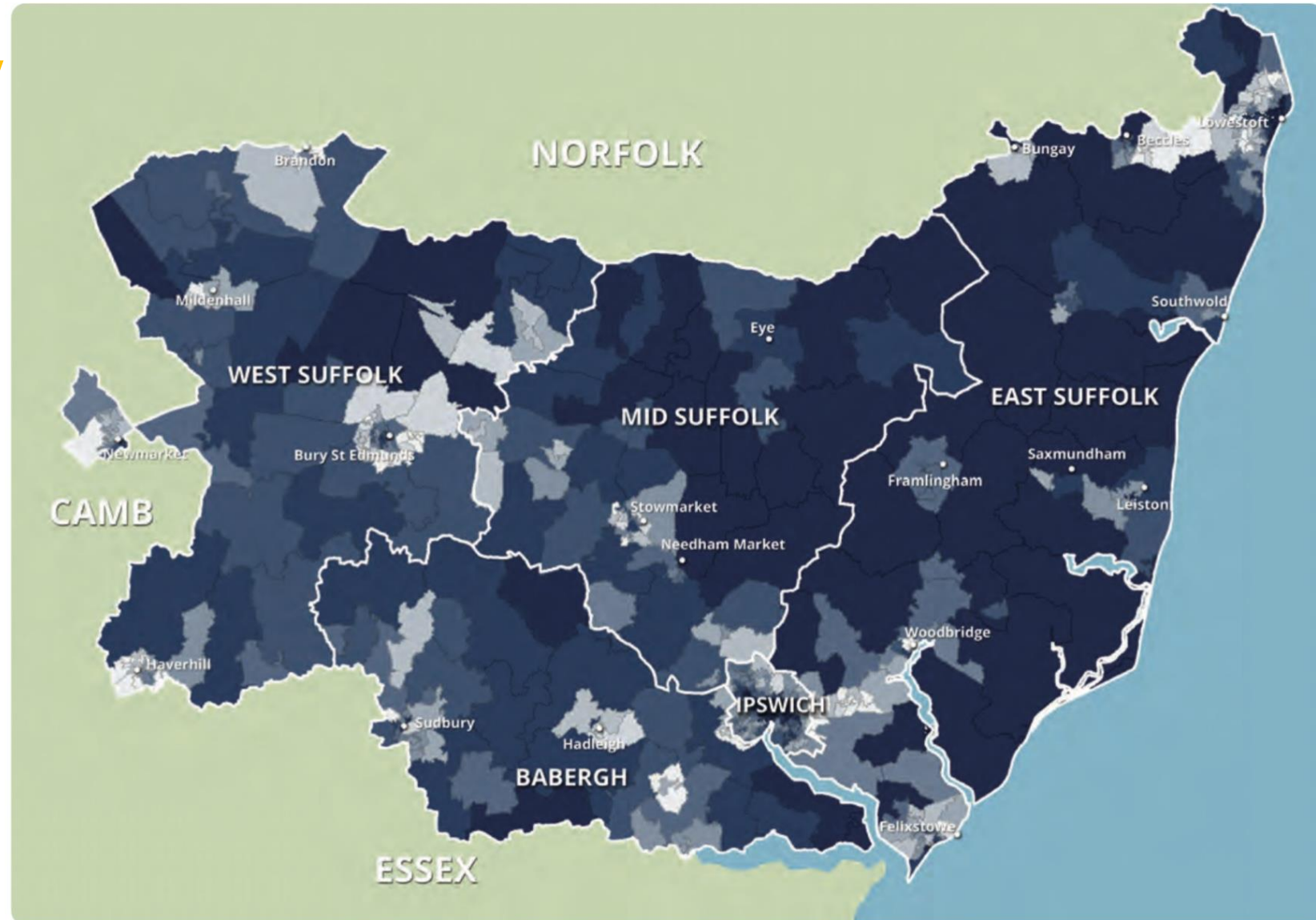
Even more concerning, disadvantaged children in Suffolk do less well than disadvantaged children in England generally

Education

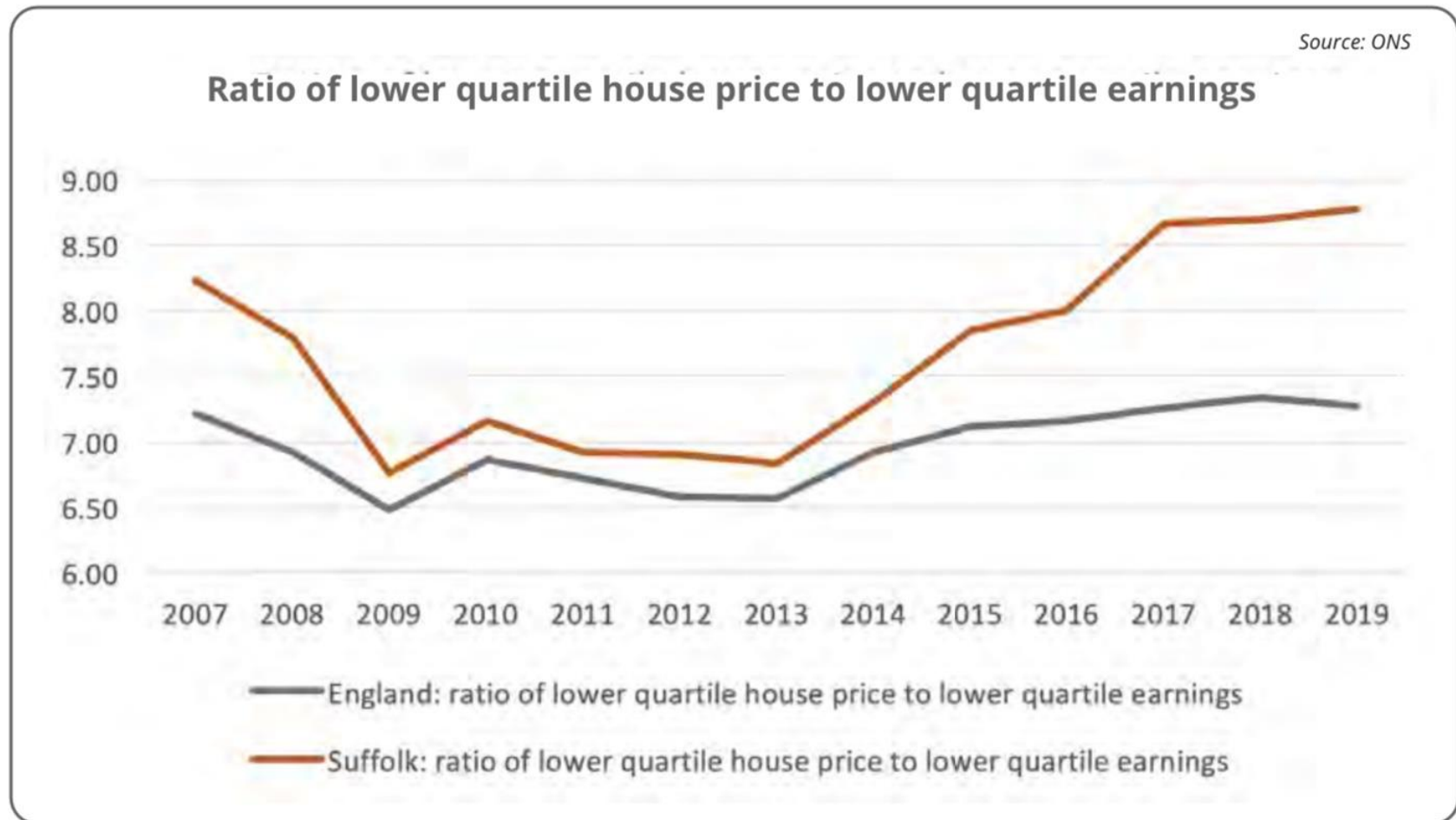


Geographical distribution of IMD deprivation related to housing quality (Indoor subdomain), 2019

Housing: quality



Housing: cost



Accessibility

Accessibility is assessed by looking at the average distances between neighbourhoods and certain services (post office, primary school, food shop and GP surgery)

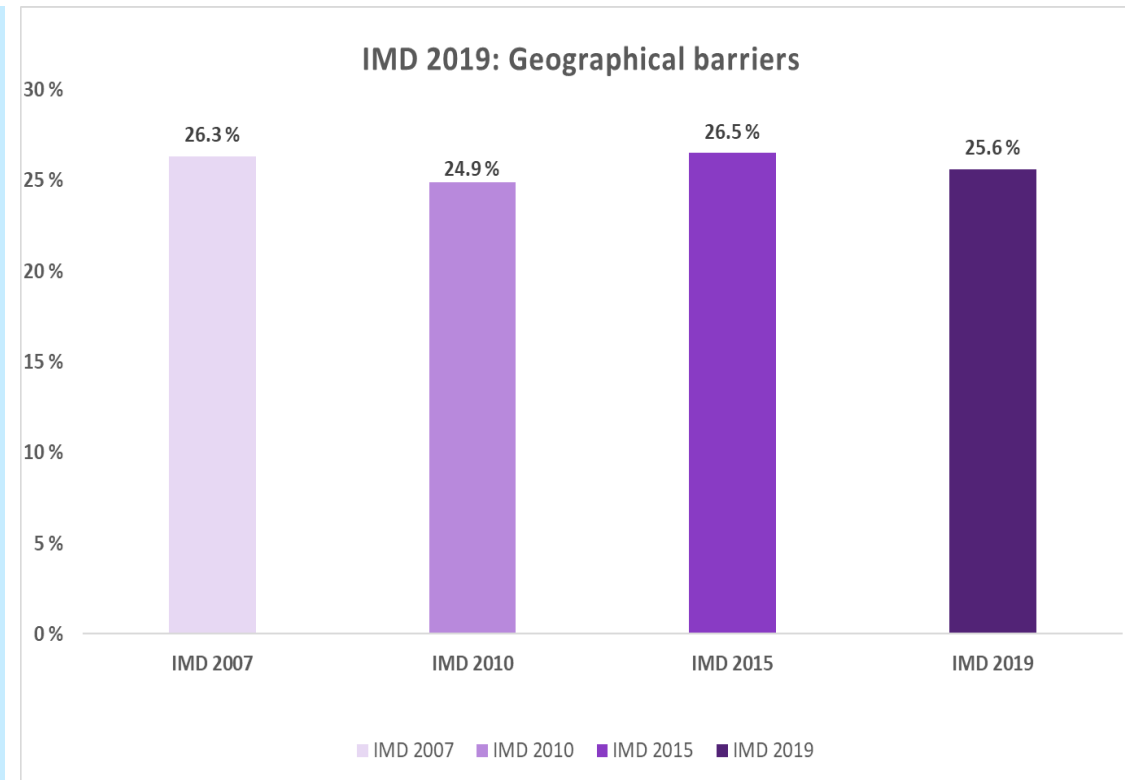
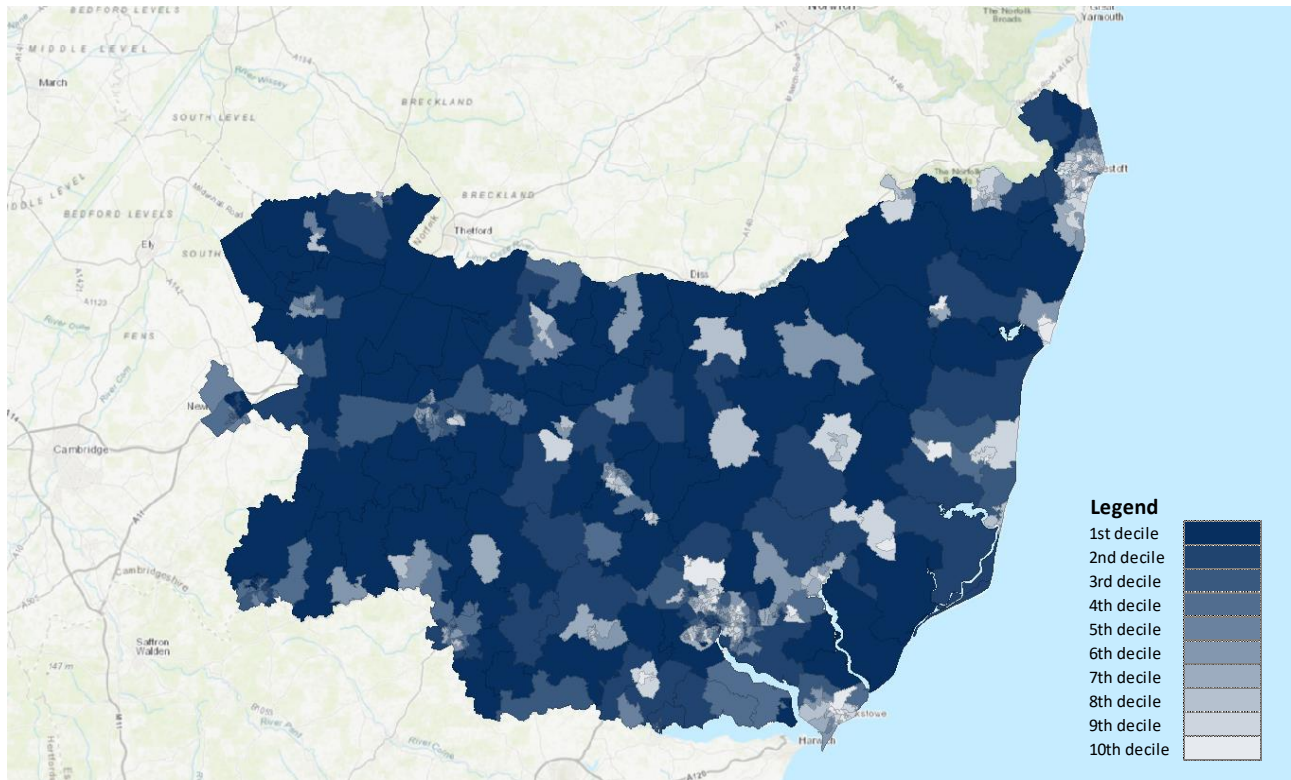
Suffolk performs particularly poorly on this measure, **with more than a quarter of the neighbourhoods in England's 10% most deprived**

This is due to the rural characteristics of Suffolk. In 2019, **53% of rural neighbourhoods in Suffolk were in the most deprived decile** for accessibility, compared with 10% of urban neighbourhoods

Moreover, our 'Rural IMD' analysis suggests that barriers to services in rural Suffolk are greater than in rural England generally.

Accessibility

Percentage of Suffolk neighbourhoods in England's most deprived 10% for deprivation related to Geographical Barriers to Services



Accessibility

However, geographical barriers are not a direct driver of deprivation in general

Most neighbourhoods in the most deprived 10% on the geographical barriers domain are in the least deprived 50% on the overall measure ('top half')

This indicates that rural, more remote areas are usually inhabited by relatively wealthy households – but can also include islands of 'hidden needs' with people who struggle to access basic services

Addressing multiple deprivation in Suffolk

Deprivation in Suffolk:

- > Suffolk is in the middle ground of national deprivation
- > the long view = gradual, but long term decline
- > the most deprived neighbourhoods are not improving
- > eroding resilience in other neighbourhoods?

Deprivation is multi-faceted

A Theory of change, to:

- > inform Suffolk Community foundation's grant-making
- > think about a framework for whole-system co-ordination



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