

INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION 2010

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

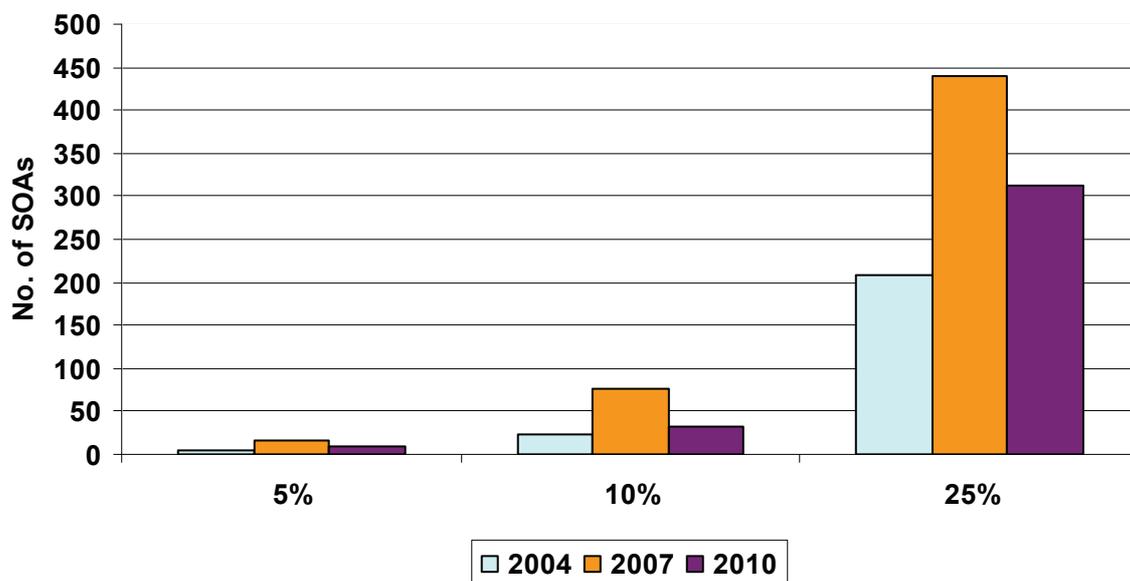
The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain is divided into 2 sub-domains designed to measure geographical barriers to local services and wider barriers to housing, such as affordability. Barriers to housing and services is included as one of the seven domains because accessibility of suitable housing and local amenities are significant determinants of quality of life. People who cannot afford to buy their own home, who live in overcrowded homes or are classed as homeless are deprived of the safety and stability of a home that is appropriate to their household's needs. Individuals who have to travel long distances to key local services are also disadvantaged.

This domain is one of 3 with fewer than half the SOAs ranked in the most deprived 25%. Of these, only 32 are ranked in the worst 10% and just 9 in the worst 5%. Because of the inclusion of access to services indicators in the calculation of this score, the larger, less developed outer wards suffer higher levels of deprivation under this domain than those inner city wards with high levels measured under the other 6 domains. The wards with the highest deprivation levels are Kingstanding, Perry Barr and Edgbaston with all of the Sutton wards, Harborne and Hall Green having SOAs in the most deprived 10% together with some of the inner wards such as Nechells, Bartley Green and Tyburn.

Comparison with 2004 and 2007

The number of SOAs described as most deprived is much lower in 2010 than it was in 2007 although it is still higher than it was in 2004. In 2007, over two thirds of the SOAs in Birmingham were in the most deprived 25% in the country, more than double the number in 2004, but only 40% more than the 2010 figure. However, few SOAs are in the most deprived 5% and only 2 have remained in this category since 2004.

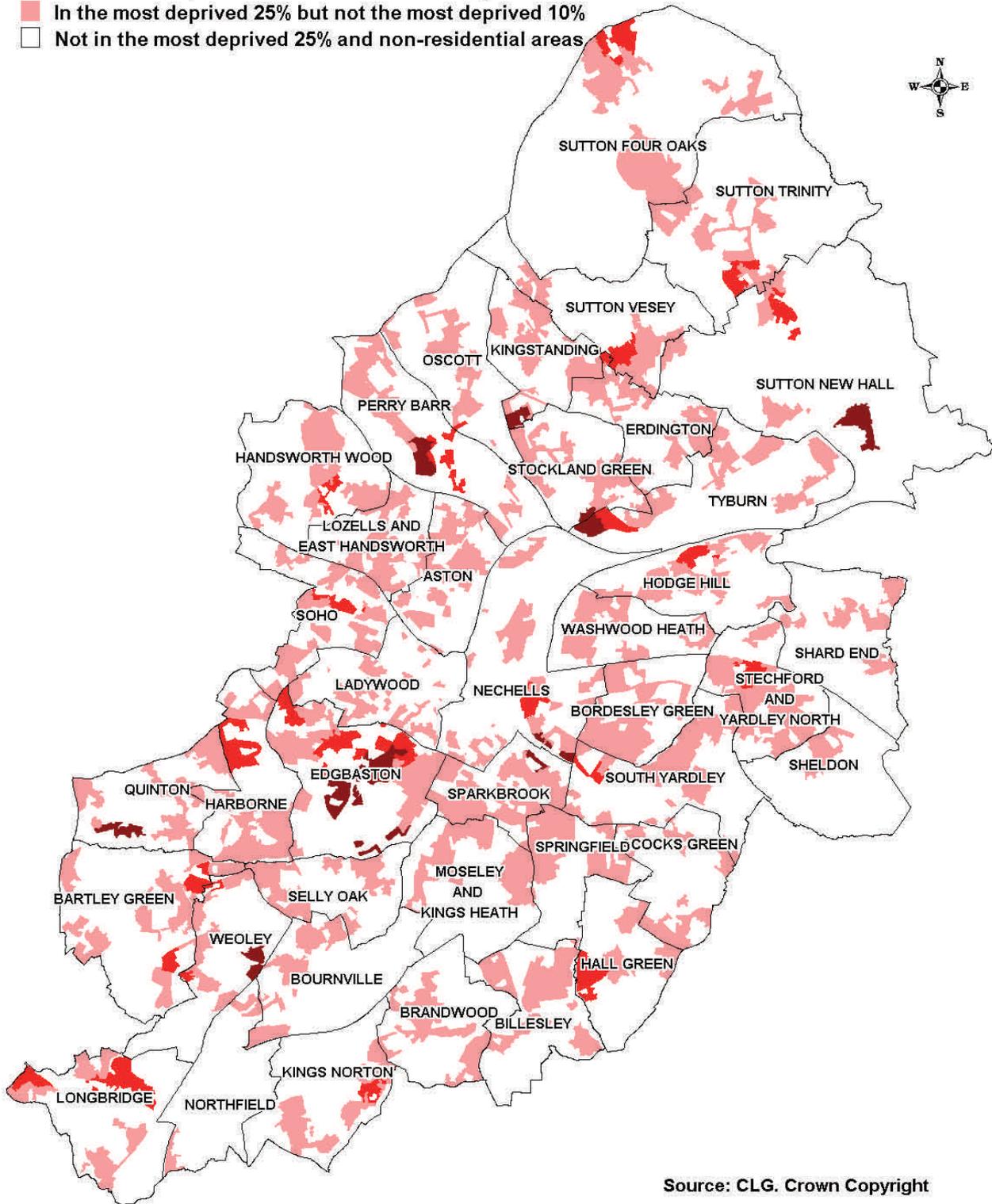
Figure 1: Number of Most Deprived SOAs in the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain, 2004, 2007 and 2010



Map 1. Barriers to Housing and Services Domain: Birmingham SOAs in the most deprived 25% in England.

Key

- In the most deprived 5% in England
- In the most deprived 10% but not the most deprived 5%
- In the most deprived 25% but not the most deprived 10%
- Not in the most deprived 25% and non-residential areas



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Produced by Planning Strategy, Birmingham City Council

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Variables used in this domain:

Sub Domain: Wider Barriers

- ◆ Household overcrowding (2001 Census)
- ◆ LA level percentage of households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made, all SOAs are given the same rate (Communities and Local Government (CLG) 2008-09)
- ◆ Difficulty of Access to owner-occupation (modelled estimates produced by Heriot-Watt University 2008)

Sub Domain: Geographical Barriers

- ◆ Road distance to a GP surgery (NHS Connecting for Health 2010)
- ◆ Road distance to a supermarket or general stores (MapInfo Ltd 2008)
- ◆ Road distance to a primary school (DfE 2010)
- ◆ Road distance to a Post Office or sub post office (Post Office Ltd 2008)

Road distances used in the geographical barriers sub domain were calculated using grid references assigned to each service location postcode and a geographic information system application to estimate the road distance to the closest service from the population weighted centroid of each Output Area. An average road distance for the LSOA was then calculated using a population weighted mean of the Output Area road distances. Weighted scores were summed to give the overall score.

Data quality: The data used for the road distance indicators are service location points and therefore would not qualify as National Statistics

Table 1: Relative Changes in Birmingham between 2004, 2007 and 2010

Domain	No. of SOAs by Percentage Rank - Most Deprived								
	2004			2007			2010		
	5%	10%	25%	5%	10%	25%	5%	10%	25%
Barriers to Housing and Services	4	22	209	17	77	439	9	32	313
Overall Index	137	243	390	166	254	393	144	251	389

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