

# British Red Cross Resilience Index

## About

The Resilience Index (RI) maps Local Authorities based on potential need for support and capacity to meet that need.

Potential needs are measured using the [Vulnerability Index](#) – which models clinical, wider health and wellbeing, and socioeconomic vulnerabilities – alongside risks of experiencing adverse shocks. Capacity to cope is based on how well-placed the voluntary, community and statutory sectors are to respond to these vulnerabilities.

This first version of the RI focuses on **disasters and emergencies**, looking specifically at floods and fires. Future versions will include vulnerability and capacity for health inequalities and migration/displacement.

Note it is currently England-only; we will add devolved nations in a future release.

This document describes what's currently available in the index and what we're considering adding in the future.

## Links

**Resilience Index dashboard:** <https://britishredcross.shinyapps.io/resilience-index/>

### Code:

- Dataset: <https://github.com/britishredcrosssociety/resilience-index>
- Dashboard: <https://github.com/britishredcrosssociety/index-shiny-app>

### Changelogs:

- [Dashboard](#)
- Resilience Index
- [Vulnerability Index](#)

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## Using the data

The Resilience Index is calculated for Local Authorities (currently only in England). The data is available here: [resilience index.csv](#)

The .csv file contains the following:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| LAD19CD  | Local Authority Code  |
| LAD19NM  | Local Authority Name  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extent of population living in highly clinically vulnerable areas</li> <li>• Extent of population living in highly health/wellbeing vulnerable areas</li> <li>• Extent of population living in highly economically vulnerable areas</li> <li>• Extent of population living in highly socially vulnerable areas</li> <li>• Extent of population living in highly socioeconomically vulnerable areas</li> <li>• Extent of population living in highly vulnerable areas</li> </ul> | Proportion of people in each LA who live in the most vulnerable areas (for each vulnerability domain). See the <a href="#">Vulnerability Index documentation</a> for more details on the domains. |
| Clinical Vulnerability quintile<br>Health/Wellbeing Vulnerability quintile<br>Economic Vulnerability quintile<br>Social Vulnerability quintile<br>Socioeconomic Vulnerability quintile<br>Vulnerability quintile   | Quintiles for each vulnerability domain, including a merged socioeconomic vulnerability domain and an overall vulnerability score. Quintiles = 5 are the most vulnerable                          |
| Vulnerability rank   | The LA's rank based on its overall vulnerability score. Higher ranks are more vulnerable  |
| LA spending power rank<br>Volunteer rank<br>Charity density rank<br>Community engagement rank<br>Emergency response rank   | Ranks for each of the capacity indicators. <a href="#">See below</a> for details of each indicator  |
| Capacity score<br>Capacity rank<br>Capacity decile<br>Capacity quintile  | Combining the capacity indicators above gives these scores, ranks, deciles and quintiles. Higher = <b>less</b> capacity   |
| Total people in flood risk areas<br>% people in flood risk areas<br>Flood risk quintile  | Indicators for flood risks (see <a href="#">Shocks section</a> for details). A flood risk quintile of 5 means LAs have the highest proportion of  |

|   |   |
|---|---|
|   | people living in flood risk areas   |
| Total historical flooding incidents<br>Flooding incidents per 10,000 people<br>Flood incidents quintile           | Indicators for historical flood incidents (see <a href="#">Shocks section</a> for details). A flood incidents quintile of 5 means LAs have the highest number of incidents per 10,000 people. |
| Total dwelling fires (three-year average)<br>Dwelling fire incidents per 10,000 people<br>Fire incidents quintile | Indicators for dwelling fires (see <a href="#">Shocks section</a> for details). A quintile of 5 means LAs with the highest number of incidents per 10,000 people.                             |

## Capacity indicators

### Local Authority spending power

**Theme(s):**

- Disasters and emergencies

### Charity density

**Theme(s):**

- Disasters and emergencies

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### Volunteer capacity

**Theme(s):**

- Disasters and emergencies

Volunteer capacity is measured by combining data from the British Red Cross and Royal Voluntary Service.

RVS capacity was calculated by Volunteering Matters and categorised into terciles:

1. "Generally more volunteers than tasks"
2. "About the right amount"
3. "Less volunteers than tasks"

BRC capacity is based on the number of active Community Reserve Volunteers, as a proportion of each Local Authority's population, which was then ranked and split into terciles.

We then took the worst score of the two for each Local Authority as its overall measure of volunteer capacity.

## Fire and Rescue Service response times

### Theme(s):

- Disasters and emergencies

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## Community engagement

### Theme(s):

- Disasters and emergencies

**Countries:** England

**Geographies:** ward and LA

**Source:** [Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion](#)

From the [Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion](#): "The Community Needs Index aims to bring together data on the social and cultural factors that can lead to poorer outcomes in communities. For example, challenges around a lack of places to meet, poor facilities, poor connectivity and low participation. The index attempts to bring all the various sources of information on these themes together into a single index, so that we can identify which areas have the greatest challenges on those factors.

It is a very different index from the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) as it's more about the social needs and the social gaps that contribute towards challenges in a community – rather than the economic needs and challenges."

This Index includes indicators on connectedness, engagement and community assets. See [Local Trust's report](#) for further details. We only use the engagement domain in our Resilience Index.

**Engagement** measures the levels of third sector civic and community activity and barriers to participation and engagement. It shows whether charities are active in the area and whether people appear to be engaged in the broader civic life of their community. It includes:

- Voter turnout at local elections
- Registered charities per head
- Big Lottery funding per head
- Grant funding per head from major grant funders
- Small-Medium Enterprise lending by banks
- Arts Council funding
- Self-reported measures of community and civic participation
- Leisure and cultural participation:

- Visiting heritage sites, museums, galleries, archives
  - Participation in sports
- Strength of local social relationships

The Community Needs Index data isn't public but OCSI can provide it to social purpose organisations - email them for info.

## Shocks

### Flood risks

**Theme(s):**

- Disasters and emergencies

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### Flood incidents

**Theme(s):**

- Disasters and emergencies

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### Dwelling fires

**Theme(s):**

- Disasters and emergencies

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