

INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (IMD) 2019

PLYMOUTH SUMMARY ANALYSIS



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I. Introduction

The English Indices of Deprivation measure relative deprivation in small areas in England called lower-layer super output areas (LSOAs). There are 32,844 LSOAs in England with an average of 1,500 residents in each.

The Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD 2019) are based on 39 separate indicators organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation; income; employment; education, skills and training; health deprivation and disability; crime; barriers to housing and services; and living environment. These domains are combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD 2019). This is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every LSOA in England. Every such area in England is ranked according to its level of deprivation relative to that of other areas, from the most deprived area (1) to the least deprived (32,844).

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the most widely used of these indices and is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas.

The indicators used for these statistics come from a wide range of inputs including high quality published data and established and well-understood administrative sources. In practice most indicators relate to the financial year 2015/16.

The English Indices of Deprivation can be used to:

- Compare small areas across England
- Identify the most deprived small areas
- Explore the domains of deprivation
- Compare larger areas in England e.g., local authorities
- Assess changes in relative deprivation between versions

The English indices of deprivation can't be used to:

- Quantify how deprived a small area is
- Identify deprived people
- Reveal how affluent a small area is
- Compare with small areas in Wales, Scotland, or Northern Ireland
- Measure real change in deprivation over time

The IoD 2019 was constructed by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) and was released by the Ministry of Housing, Communities, and Local Government on 26th September 2019.

1.1 Uses of the Indices of Deprivation

The IoD are appropriate for uses where deprivation is concentrated at a small, local level. This includes:

- Identifying areas for resource prioritisation and more effective targeting of funding
- Developing the evidence base for local and national policies and strategies
- Incorporating into funding bids made by councillors, the community, and voluntary sector

1.2 Domains

The seven domain components of the IMD measure different types, or dimensions, of deprivation. These can be used on their own to focus on specific aspects of deprivation. There are also two supplementary indices concerned with income deprivation among children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI).

The two domains that contribute the most weight (shown in brackets) to the overall IMD are the income deprivation domain and the employment deprivation domain.

- Income deprivation (22.5%) – measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation due to low income, including those that are out-of-work and those in work with low earnings.
- Employment deprivation (22.5%) – measures the proportion of the working age population involuntarily excluded from the labour market, including people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.
- Education, skills, and training (13.5%) – measures the lack of attainment and skills in the population.
- Health and disability (13.5%) - measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of health through poor physical or mental health.
- Crime (9.3%) – measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.
- Barriers to housing and services (9.3%) – measure the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services, including proximity of local services and issues such as housing affordability and homelessness.
- Living environment (9.3%) – measures the quality of both the ‘indoor’ and ‘outdoor’ local environment.

1.3 Changes in relative deprivation between versions

It is possible that an area may have become less deprived in real terms since the previous index, but more deprived relative to all other areas, or vice versa. Furthermore, a change in rank, even of several places, may not represent a large increase or decrease in the levels of deprivation. Therefore, when looking at changes in deprivation between the IoD 2019 and previous versions any changes can only be described in relative terms, for example, the extent

to which an area has changed rank or decile.

For example, an area can be said to have become more deprived relative to other areas if it was within the most deprived 20 per cent of areas nationally according to IoD 2015 but within the most deprived 10 per cent nationally according to IoD 2019. However, it would not necessarily be correct to state that the level of deprivation in the area has increased on an absolute scale. It may be the case that all areas have improved but that this area has improved slower than others resulting in it being 'overtaken' by those other areas.

It is also important to remember that not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived, and that not all deprived people live in deprived areas.

For further information, guidance, and answers to frequently asked questions please use the link <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

The following report summarises the results of the IMD 2019 for Plymouth. It includes a comparison of Plymouth's relative position with other areas of the country as well as highlighting the spread of deprivation within the city.

This report has been created as a narrative briefing for both Plymouth City Council and the wider city partnership.

2. Results by LSOA

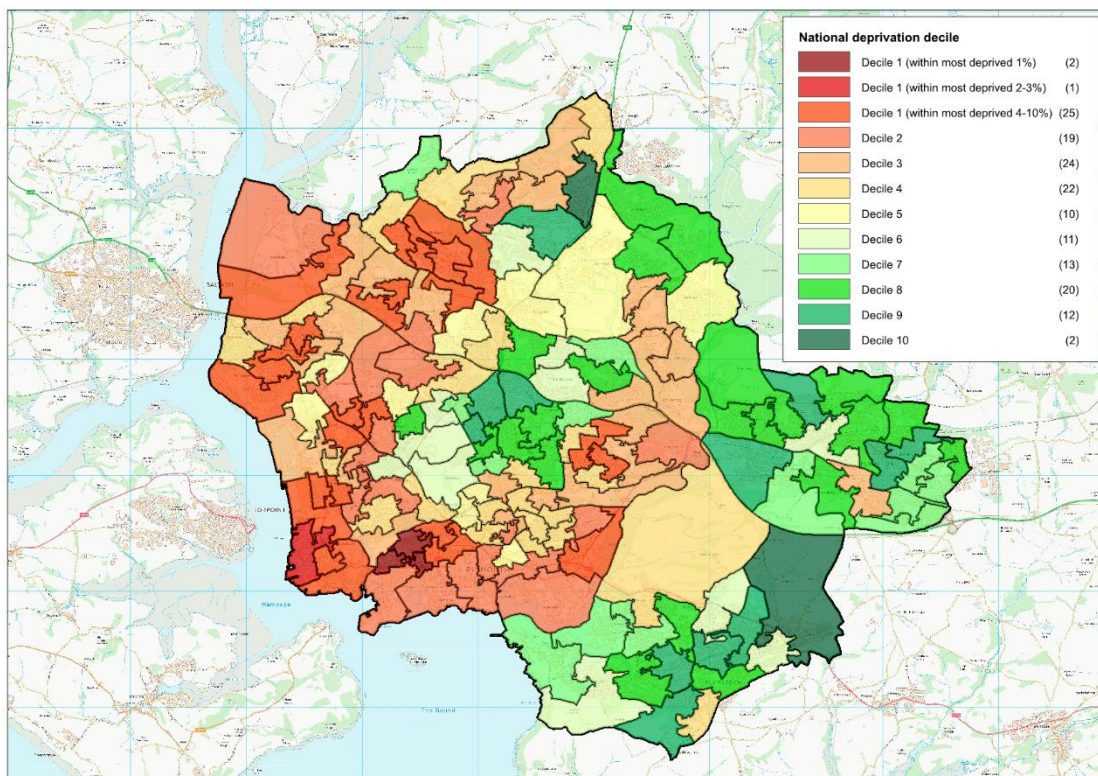
Deciles are calculated by ranking the 32,844 LSOAs in England from most deprived to least deprived and dividing them into 10 equal groups. These range from the most deprived 10 per cent of LSOAs nationally (decile 1) to the least deprived 10 per cent nationally (decile 10). This information can be used to describe the relative level of deprivation in an area. If an LSOA's rank is closer to 1 than that of another area, it is more deprived. It is common to describe how relatively deprived a small area is by saying whether it falls within the most deprived 'X' per cent of small areas in England.

According to the IMD 2019 Plymouth has:

- Two LSOAs (1.2%) in the most deprived 1% in England.
These LSOAs have a combined population of 3,617 (1.4% of Plymouth's population).
- Three LSOAs (1.9%) in the most deprived 3% in England.
These LSOAs have a combined population of 5,418 (2.1% of Plymouth's population).
- 28 LSOAs (17.4%) in the most deprived 10% in England.
These LSOAs have a combined population of 46,075 (17.6% of Plymouth's population).
- 47 LSOAs (29.2%) in the most deprived 20% in England.
These LSOAs have a combined population of 78,048 (29.9% of Plymouth's population).

Figure 1 shows which national deprivation decile each of the 161 LSOAs in Plymouth fall within. Those falling within decile one have been further split to show the areas in the city that are most deprived nationally.

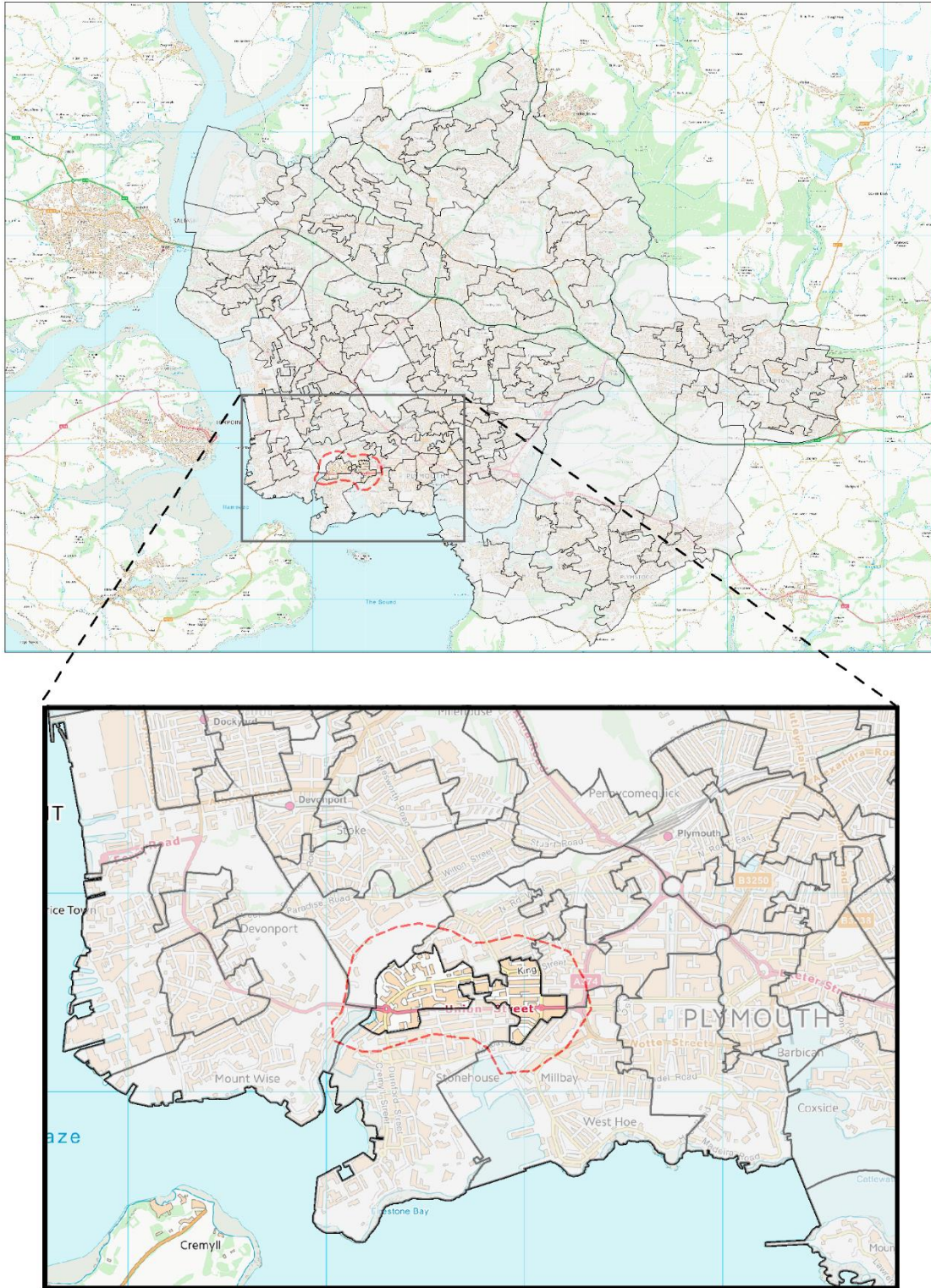
Figure 1: Plymouth LSOAs by IMD 2019 national deprivation decile



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LSOA E01015155 (indicated by the red dashed line in Figure 2) is located in the Stonehouse neighbourhood (part of St Peter and the Waterfront ward) and is the most deprived LSOA in Plymouth. It is the 163rd most deprived LSOA in England.

Figure 2: Plymouth's most deprived LSOA



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2.1 Change in Plymouth's LSOA rankings since loD 2015

Table 1 shows the number of Plymouth LSOAs that fall within the most deprived 1%, 3%, 10% and 20% nationally according to the IMD 2015 and IMD 2019.

Table 1: Plymouth LSOAs within the most deprived 1% to 20% nationally

Number of LSOAs within the most deprived ...	IMD 2015	IMD 2019	Change
... 1%	1	2	+1
... 3%	8	3	-5
... 10%	27	28	+1
... 20%	47	47	0

As can be seen from Table 1 the number of LSOAs in Plymouth that are amongst the most deprived nationally have remained similar between IMD 2015 and IMD 2019.

Plymouth's most deprived LSOA, located in the Stonehouse neighbourhood (part of St Peter and the Waterfront ward), falls within the most deprived 1% nationally both in the IMD 2015 and IMD 2019.

Table 2 shows the number of Plymouth LSOAs within the most deprived 1%, 3%, 10%, and 20% nationally for the seven separate domains that are components of the IMD. It also shows the change in number between loD 2015 and loD 2019.

Table 2: Number of Plymouth's most deprived LSOAs by loD 2019 domain

Domain	Number of LSOAs within the most deprived...							
	... 1%	Change from 2015	... 3%	Change from 2015	... 10%	Change from 2015	... 20%	Change from 2015
Income	2	0	5	0	20	+1	43	+4
Employment	3	+1	7	+1	31	+3	52	+4
Education, skills, & training	1	0	3	+1	20	+6	46	-1
Health & disability	2	-1	6	-1	37	-3	76	+9
Crime	0	-3	2	-7	16	-14	31	-16
Barriers to housing & services	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	-3
Living environment	0	-1	4	-3	27	+1	46	-6

Each component domain of the IMD has its own scores and ranks allowing focus on specific aspects of deprivation if needed. For the purposes of this report the number of LSOAs in the most deprived 1% and 10% are described.

- Income – the two LSOA's in the most deprived 1% have a combined population of 4,119 residents (1.6% of the Plymouth population).
- Income – the 20 LSOA's in the most deprived 10% have a combined population of 34,432 residents (13.2% of the Plymouth population).
- Employment – the three LSOA's in the most deprived 1% have a combined population of 5,737 residents (2.2% of the Plymouth population).
- Employment – the 31 LSOA's in the most deprived 10% have a combined population of 52,770 residents (20.2% of the Plymouth population).
- Education – the one LSOA in the most deprived 1% has a population of 1,662 residents (0.6% of the Plymouth population).
- Education – the 20 LSOA's in the most deprived 10% have a combined population of 34,309 residents (13.1% of the Plymouth population).
- Health and disability – the two LSOA's in the most deprived 1% have a combined population of 3,430 residents (1.3% of the Plymouth population).
- Health and disability – the 37 LSOA's in the most deprived 10% have a combined population of 62,575 residents (23.9% of the Plymouth population).
- Crime – the number of LSOA's in the most deprived 1% was zero.
- Crime – the 16 LSOA's in the most deprived 10% have a combined population of 28,317 residents (10.8% of the Plymouth population).
- Barriers to housing – the number of LSOAs in the most deprived 1% was zero.
- Barriers to housing – the number of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% was zero.
- Living environment – the number of LSOA's in the most deprived 1% was zero.
- Living environment – the 27 LSOA's in the most deprived 10% have a combined population of 45,145 residents (17.3% of Plymouth's population).

3. Results by local authority

The IoD are designed primarily to be small-area measures of relative deprivation. To facilitate deprivation descriptions at higher-level geographies, such as local authorities, a number of summary measures have been designed. No single summary measure is considered the 'best'. Each of them highlights a different aspect of deprivation leading to different ranking of areas. For the purpose of this report the measure used to rank Plymouth local authority is the 'average score'.

The average score measure summarises the average level of deprivation across the local authority, based on the scores of the LSOAs in the entire area. As all LSOAs are used to create the average score, it gives a measure of the whole area covering both deprived and non-deprived areas. The measure is population-weighted, to take account of the fact that LSOA sizes can vary.

Of the **151 upper-tier local authorities** in England Plymouth ranks the 50th most deprived when looking at the average score summary measure. Compared to the other South West

upper-tier local authorities Plymouth is the second most deprived authority behind Torbay (37th). Plymouth is in decile four nationally i.e. within the 40% most deprived upper-tier local authorities in England.

Of the **317 local authority districts** in England Plymouth ranks 64th most deprived when looking at the average score summary measure. Plymouth is in decile two nationally i.e. within the 20% most deprived local authority districts in England.

According to the 2018 Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) nearest neighbours model Plymouth sits in a group with the following English local authorities: Bolton, Calderdale, Darlington, Derby, Dudley, Gateshead, Medway, Sheffield, St. Helens, Stockton-On-Tees, Sunderland, Tameside, Telford and Wrekin, Wakefield, and Wigan. Plymouth is the eighth most deprived authority in this group behind St. Helens (26th), Tameside (28th), Bolton (34th), Sunderland (35th), Gateshead (47th), Wakefield (54th) and Sheffield (57th).

Plymouth also sits with 21 other UK cities that make up the 'Key Cities Group'. Plymouth is the 12th most deprived city in this group behind Blackpool (1st), Hull (4th), Bradford (13th), Salford (18th), Wolverhampton (24th), Sunderland (35th), Doncaster (37th), Preston (45th), Norwich (52nd), Wakefield (54th), Portsmouth (59th), and Southampton (61st).

3.1 Change in Plymouth's overall ranking since IoD 2015

Of the 326 local authority districts in England Plymouth ranked 69th most deprived when looking at the average score summary measure in the IMD 2015. Plymouth has therefore moved five ranks to the current rank of 64th (the rank number has decreased but the total number of local authority districts has also reduced). Plymouth has moved from decile group three in 2015 to decile group two in 2019.

As mentioned in Section 1.3 the change in Plymouth's deprivation rank is only a relative change; it does not mean that Plymouth has become more deprived in an absolute sense.

Table 3 shows Plymouth's rank for the IMD 2007, IMD 2010, IMD 2015, and IMD 2019. The number of local authority districts are also included to highlight that this number has not been constant over this time.

Table 3: Plymouth local authority district rankings, IMD 2007 to IMD 2019

IMD	2007	2010	2015	2019	
Local authority	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Score
Plymouth	76/354	72/326	69/326	64/317	26.6

4. Methodology for locally calculated figures

- Each LSOA score was multiplied by the relevant mid-2015 LSOA population.
- Component LSOA scores for each neighbourhood/ electoral ward were then summed.
- The final average score of the neighbourhood/ electoral ward of interest was divided by the sum of the relevant LSOA populations in that area.
- In order to interpret the resulting scores neighbourhood/ electoral wards were ranked.

5. Results by neighbourhood

The data presented in sections 2 and 3 are nationally produced and were released by the Ministry of Housing, Communities, and Local Government on 26 September 2019.

Having the data at LSOA level allows aggregation to other geographies which are LSOA-based. Each of Plymouth's 39 neighbourhoods are aggregations of several LSOAs. As well as existing in their own right, the Plymouth neighbourhoods are grouped together to form the 20 electoral wards. Sections 4 and 5 show this locally calculated data.

A small area-based approach is an appropriate technique for examining variations in health and health determinant information. Such an approach provides valuable information to those organisations which have major responsibilities for both commissioning and providing services, and which consequently require a good understanding of the patterns and trends. Using the Plymouth neighbourhood geography makes it possible to understand the complex picture of health status and health determinants at a local level.

The Public Health Team routinely produces information for five deprivation groups. These groups are based on combinations of neighbourhoods sorted according to their IMD 2019 score. The eight neighbourhoods with the highest IMD 2019 scores are grouped together to make the 'most deprived' group and the eight neighbourhoods with the lowest IMD 2019 scores are grouped together to make the 'least deprived' group. The three intervening groups are referred to as 'upper middle', 'middle' and 'lower middle'. The neighbourhoods which together make up the five neighbourhood groups are shown in Table 3.

Table 4 shows each neighbourhood grouped by the IMD 2019 neighbourhood deprivation group, its rank for the IMD 2007, IMD 2010, IMD 2015 and IMD 2019, and the direction of travel between 2015 and 2019 versions.

Table 4: Neighbourhood rankings & colour coded direction of travel, IMD 2007 to IMD 2019

Group	Neighbourhood	IMD	2007	2010	2015	2019	
			Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank and direction of travel since 2015	Score
Most deprived	Stonehouse		2	2	2	1	56.3
	Devonport		1	1	1	2	51.7
	Morice Town		7	6	3	3	51.0
	Barne Barton		4	7	4	4	44.7
	Whiteleigh		6	5	8	5	42.9
	East End		5	4	5	6	42.1
	North Prospect & Weston Mill		3	3	6	7	42.1
	Ernesettle		8	9	7	8	39.9
Upper middle	Honicknowle		9	8	9	9	39.7
	Efford		11	11	10	10	38.7
	St Budeaux & Kings Tamerton		12	12	12	11	35.8
	City Centre		10	13	11	12	34.2
	Southway		13	14	13	13	31.8
	Keyham		14	15	16	14	30.8
	Stoke		16	16	15	15	30.7
	Ham & Pennycross		15	10	14	16	28.9
Middle	Mutley		18	22	17	17	28.0
	Lipson & Laira		19	18	20	18	27.5
	Ford		17	17	18	19	26.6
	Mount Gould		22	20	22	20	26.2
	Leigham & Mainstone		21	19	19	21	25.3
	Greenbank & University		20	21	21	22	24.9
	Estover, Glenholt & Derriford East		23	23	23	23	19.4
Lower middle	Manadon & Widey		24	24	24	24	17.6
	Tamerton Foliot		27	29	26	25	17.3
	Eggbuckland		25	25	28	26	16.2
	Derriford West & Crownhill		29	30	25	27	15.0
	Widewell		31	31	30	28	14.4
	Turnchapel, Hooe & Oreston		30	28	29	29	14.3
	Plympton St Maurice & Yealmpstone		28	27	27	30	14.2
	Beacon Park		26	26	31	31	13.2
Least deprived	Plymstock & Radford		34	33	32	32	12.7
	Goosewell		35	37	33	33	12.4
	Higher Compton & Mannamead		33	32	35	34	11.7
	Peverell & Hartley		32	34	38	35	11.4
	Colebrook, Newnham & Ridgeway		36	36	36	36	10.7
	Elburton & Dunstone		39	39	39	37	10.3
	Chaddlewood		38	35	34	38	10.3
	Woodford		37	38	37	39	10.2

Rank has worsened (the area has become relatively more deprived compared to the others)

Rank has improved (the area has become relatively less deprived compared to the others)

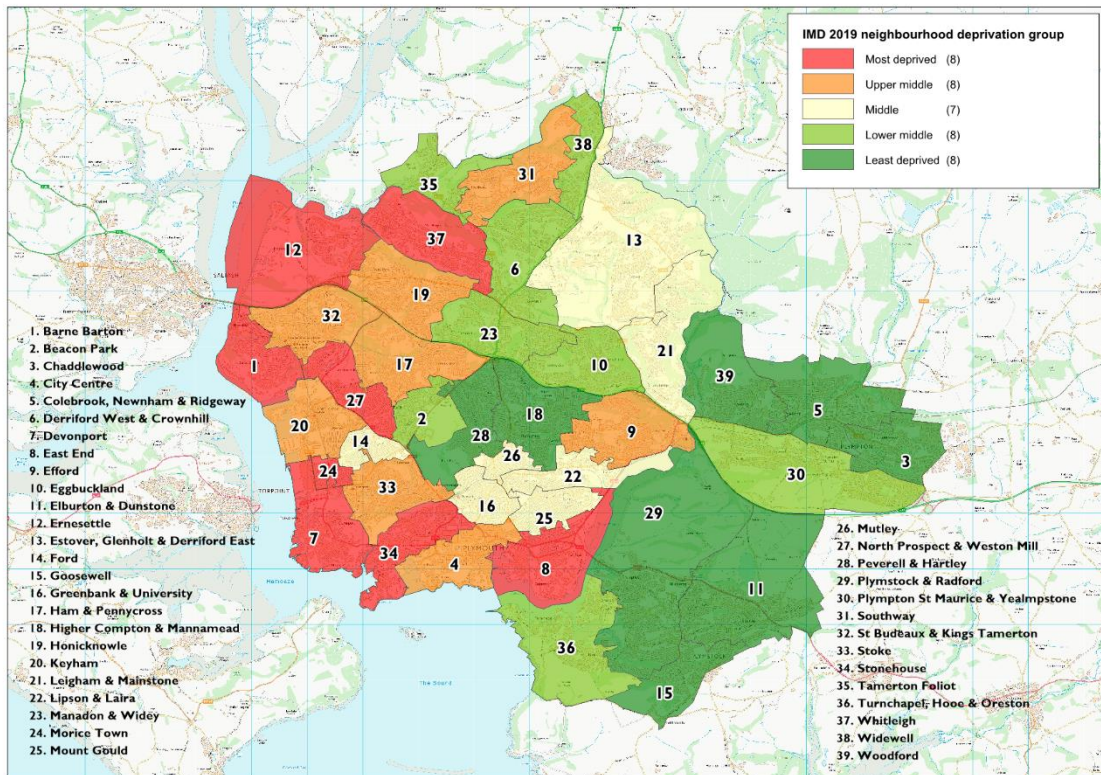
Rank has not changed

The most deprived neighbourhoods contain some of the most deprived LSOAs in the country (refer to Figure 1). Stonehouse and Devonport have been the two most deprived neighbourhoods since 2007. In 2019 Stonehouse switched with Devonport to become the most deprived neighbourhood in Plymouth.

The neighbourhoods that made up the five deprivation groups in 2015 have remained the same in 2019.

Figure 3 illustrates the locational spread of deprivation across the city by neighbourhood deprivation group.

Figure 3: Neighbourhoods by IMD 2019 neighbourhood deprivation group

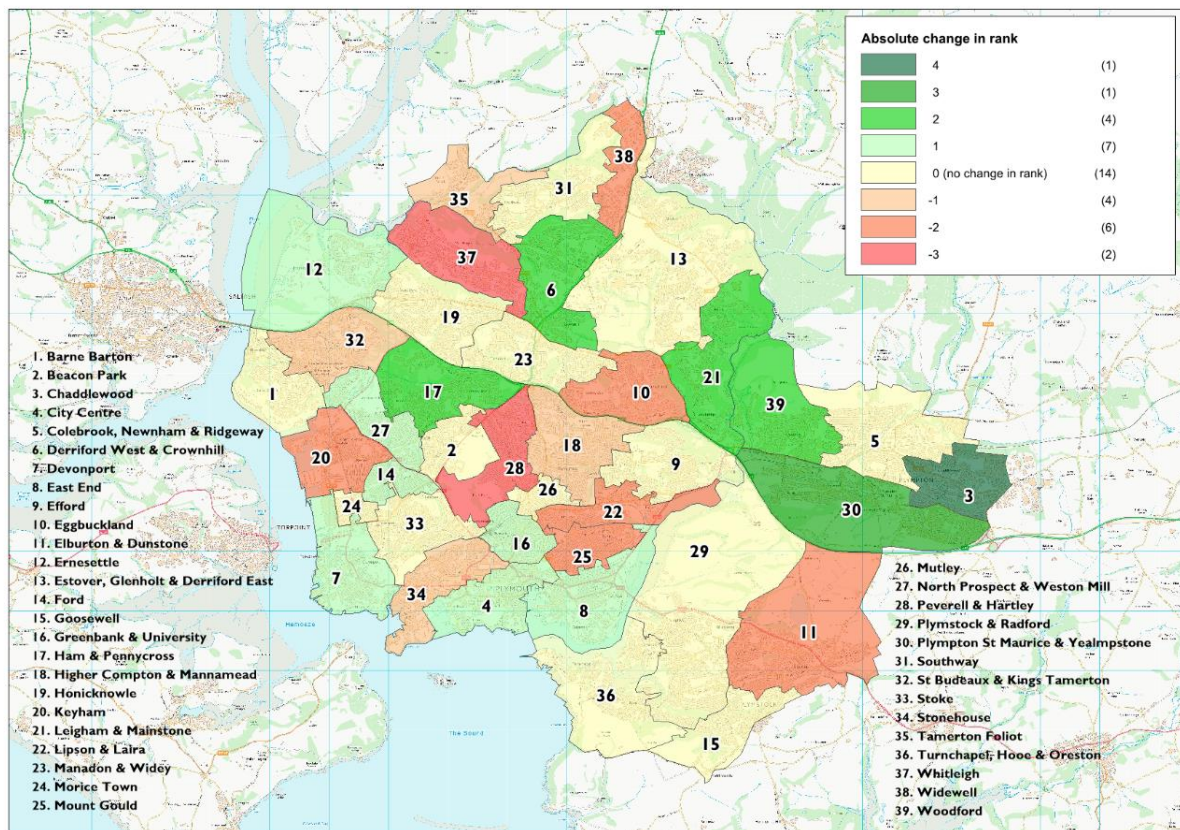


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As can be seen, the neighbourhoods with the highest levels of deprivation are concentrated to the south west and north west of the city.

Figure 4 shows the change in rank between IMD 2015 to IMD 2019 for each of the Plymouth neighbourhoods.

Figure 4: Neighbourhood change in rank between IMD 2015 and IMD 2019



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Red and orange highlight neighbourhoods that have become relatively more deprived compared to the others; the rank number has decreased e.g. from rank 15 to rank 10. The neighbourhoods with the biggest decrease in rank number between IMD 2015 and 2019 are Peverell & Hartley, and Whitleigh.

Light and dark green highlight neighbourhoods that have become relatively less deprived compared to the others; the rank number has increased e.g. from rank 10 to rank 15. The neighbourhood with the biggest increase in rank number between IMD 2015 and IMD 2019 is Chaddlewood.

Yellow highlights neighbourhoods that have had no change in rank.

6. Results by electoral ward

Table 5 shows each electoral ward, its rank for the IMD 2007, IMD 2010, IMD 2015 and IMD 2019, and the direction of travel between 2015 and 2019 versions.

Table 5: Electoral ward rankings and colour coded direction of travel, IMD 2007 to IMD 2019

Electoral ward	IMD	2007	2010	2015	2019	
		Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank and direction of travel since 2015	Score
St Peter & the Waterfront		1	2	1	1	47.1
Devonport		2	1	2	2	43.5
Honicknowle		4	4	4	3	39.8
St Budeaux		5	5	3	4	39.2
Ham		3	3	5	5	35.6
Efford & Lipson		7	8	6	6	33.5
Sutton & Mount Gould		6	6	7	7	32.8
Budshead		8	7	8	8	31.9
Stoke		9	9	9	9	29.1
Drake		10	10	10	10	24.9
Southway		11	11	12	11	23.9
Moor View		12	12	11	12	21.5
Eggbuckland		13	13	14	13	16.9
Compton		14	15	13	14	16.1
Plympton Erle		15	14	15	15	14.2
Plymstock Radford		17	16	16	16	13.3
Peeverell		16	17	18	17	12.0
Plymstock Dunstone		19	20	20	18	11.1
Plympton St Mary		18	19	19	19	10.5
Plympton Chaddlewood		20	18	17	20	10.3

Rank has worsened (the area has become relatively more deprived compared to the others)

Rank has improved (the area has become relatively less deprived compared to the others)

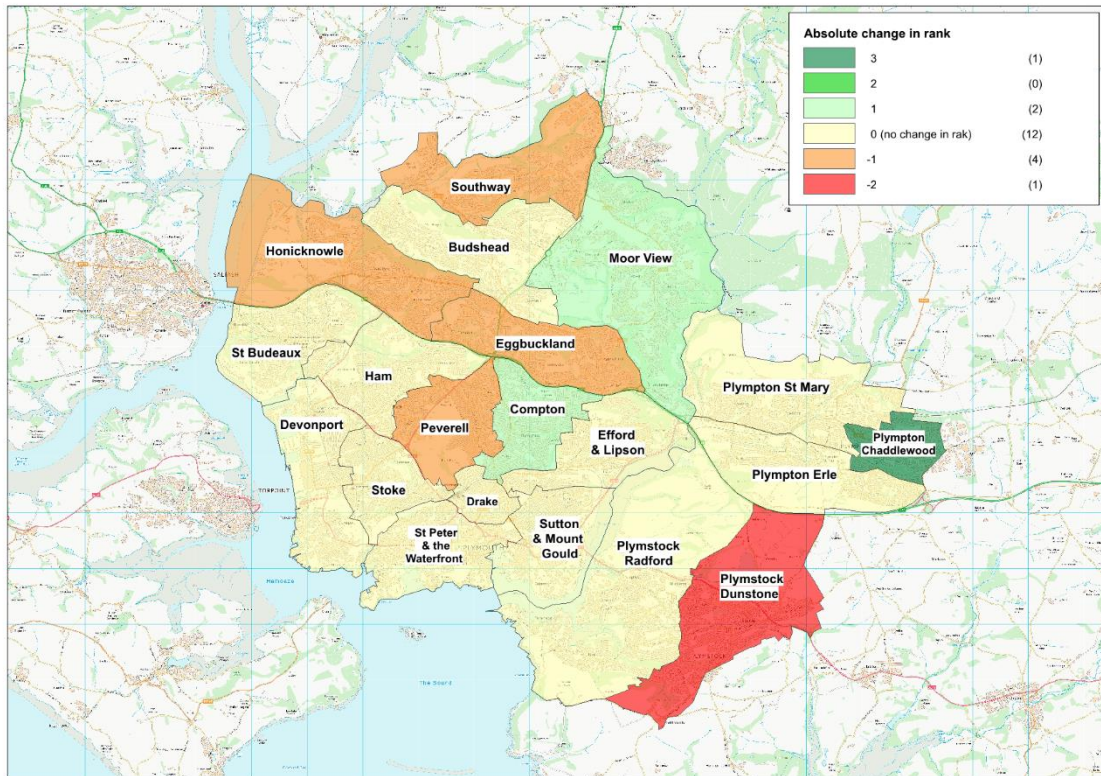
Rank has not changed

The most deprived electoral wards contain some of the most deprived LSOAs in the country (refer to Figure 1).

Since 2007 St Peter & the Waterfront and Devonport have been Plymouth's two most deprived wards. St Peter & the Waterfront has remained the most deprived ward in Plymouth between version 2015 and 2019.

Figure 5 shows the change in rank between IMD 2015 to IMD 2019 for each of the Plymouth electoral wards.

Figure 5: Electoral ward change in rank between IMD 2015 and IMD 2019



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Red and orange highlight electoral wards that have become relatively more deprived compared to the others; the rank number has decreased e.g. from rank 15 to rank 10). The ward with the biggest decrease in rank number between IMD 2015 and 2019 is Plymstock Dunstone.

Light and dark green highlight electoral wards that have become relatively less deprived compared to the others; the rank number has increased e.g. from rank 10 to rank 15). The ward with the biggest increase in rank number between IMD 2015 and IMD 2019 is Plympton Chaddlewood.

Yellow highlights wards that have had no change in rank.

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