

Briefing note on the IMD 2015

Summary

- This note sets out a headline analysis of the local statistics from the recent update of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) for England. The IMD is an overall measure of conditions in every neighbourhood in England.
- Headlines are provided for a number of Local Enterprise Partnership areas, including the Leeds City Region, as well as for local authority areas in both the Leeds City Region and across the Yorkshire and Humberside region.
- Looking across the country overall, there is a clear pattern of deprivation being more concentrated in urban areas, while higher levels are generally found in northern regions.
- The top 10 LEP areas with the highest levels of deprived neighbourhoods are all in the North and Midlands. This is partly explained by the geographies as many LEP areas tightly bound urban areas, rather than include more affluent rural areas.
- The Leeds City Region ranks 10th out of the 39 areas overall, while Humberside ranks 6th and the Sheffield City Region 7th. Clearly within these aggregate figures, there are concentrations of highly deprived areas, as well as areas with relatively less deprivation.
- The point to note is the extent of the range of local authority area ranks, both within the LCR and across Yorkshire. Clearly some areas have more neighbourhoods with higher concentrations of deprivation, however there are only two areas in the top 20 nationally
- Data is presented for the different domains of deprivation across the districts in LCR and across Yorkshire. These give a feel for the extent of relative issues in different areas. North Yorkshire for example shows a relative lack of deprivation on many domains, but stands out as having increased levels of barriers to housing and services. These types of comparison can be seen for all of the districts.

Detailed note

Introduction

This note sets out a headline analysis of the local statistics from the recent update of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) for England. The IMD is an overall measure of conditions in every neighbourhood in England. It is important to note that these statistics are a measure of relative deprivation, not affluence, and to recognise that not every person in a highly deprived area will themselves be deprived. Likewise, there will be some deprived people living in the least deprived areas.

The analysis of the Index is undertaken at the neighbourhood level, however can be summarised and ranked at local authority and higher geographies such as Local Enterprise Partnership areas and regions. In this paper, headlines are provided for a number of Local Enterprise Partnership areas, including the Leeds City Region, as well as for local authority areas in both the Leeds City Region and

across the Yorkshire and Humberside region. Results are presented for overall deprivation levels, as well as for the domains of deprivation that make up the overall Index.

About the IMD

The IMD measures relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods, called Lower-layer Super Output Areas¹, in England. Since the 1970s CLG and its predecessors have calculated local measures of deprivation in England. The 2015 Index was recently released, although it should be noted that most of the indicators used for these statistics are from 2012/13. This Index follows the previous Index which was released in 2010, while there have been a number of previous iterations.

The Index is based on 37 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation which are combined to calculate the overall Index. This is an overall composite measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every neighbourhood in England. Every neighbourhood is ranked according to its level of deprivation relative to that of other areas.

The 7 domains are:

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

The 2015 indices are based on broadly the same methodology as the 2010 Indices. Although it is not possible to use the Indices to measure changes in the level of deprivation in places over time, it is possible to explore changes in relative deprivation, or changes in the pattern of deprivation, between this and previous updates of the Indices.

Headline findings

Looking across the country overall, there is a clear pattern of deprivation being more concentrated in urban areas, while higher levels are generally found in northern regions. It is clearly entrenched in many areas, the majority (83 per cent) of neighbourhoods that are the most deprived according to the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation were also the most deprived according to the 2010 Index.

61 per cent of local authority districts contain at least one of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England. The 20 most deprived local authorities are largely the same as found for the 2010 Index, but the London Boroughs of Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Newham and Haringey have become relatively less deprived and no longer feature in this list.

¹ LSOAs typically have an average 1,500 residents and 650 households

Headlines for Local Enterprise Partnership Areas

In terms of summary information on deprivation at the level of the 39 LEP areas in England, the data shows that the top 10 areas with the highest levels of deprived neighbourhoods are all in the North and Midlands. This is partly explained by the geographies as many LEP areas tightly bound urban areas, rather than include more affluent rural areas.

However, even allowing for this, it does demonstrate the continuing extent of higher levels of deprivation in a number of northern, old industrial areas. The local authority area summaries suggests that areas of London’s relative position has improved, with northern areas becoming relatively more deprived in comparison.

The Leeds City Region ranks 10th out of the 39 areas overall, while Humberside ranks 6th and the Sheffield City Region 7th. Clearly within these aggregate figures, there are concentrations of highly deprived areas, as well as areas with relatively less deprivation. LCR’s lower levels may partly be explained by its boundaries including more affluent areas.

Table 1: Top 10 most deprived LEP areas

| Local Enterprise Partnership | IMD - Rank of average score (out of 39) | IMD - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Liverpool City Region | 1 | 31.3% |
| Black Country | 2 | 18.7% |
| Tees Valley | 3 | 26.9% |
| Greater Birmingham and Solihull | 4 | 23.9% |
| Greater Manchester | 5 | 20.8% |
| Humber | 6 | 22.0% |
| Sheffield City Region | 7 | 17.5% |
| North Eastern | 8 | 13.8% |
| Lancashire | 9 | 17.2% |
| Leeds City Region | 10 | 17.0% |

Looking across both the Yorkshire LEP areas and the core cities LEP areas, Tables 2 and 3 set out the relative position of each.

Table 2: Yorkshire LEPS

| Local Enterprise Partnership | IMD - Rank of average score (out of 39) | IMD - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Humber | 6 | 22.0% |
| Sheffield City Region | 7 | 17.5% |
| Leeds City Region | 10 | 17.0% |
| York, North Yorkshire and East Riding | 34 | 3.4% |

Table 3: Core city LEPs

| | IMD - Rank of average score (out of 39) | IMD - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool City Region | 1 | 31.3% |
| Greater Birmingham and Solihull | 4 | 23.9% |
| Greater Manchester | 5 | 20.8% |
| Sheffield City Region | 7 | 17.5% |
| North Eastern | 8 | 13.8% |
| Leeds City Region | 10 | 17.0% |
| Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire | 13 | 10.0% |
| West of England | 25 | 7.7% |

Local authority summaries

Table 4 shows the local authority level ranks of deprivation out of the 326 nationally. The point to note is the extent of the range of ranks, both within the LCR and across Yorkshire. Clearly some areas have more neighbourhoods with higher concentrations of deprivation, however there are only two areas in the top 20 nationally. This backs up the points made about LEP areas earlier.

While the rankings are not designed to analyse change over time, they are instructive in showing changing relative positions, where a number of areas have seen either a reduction or increase in relative rankings.

The proportion of neighbourhoods in the top 5% and 10% nationally, shown in Table 5 suggests some broadly similar proportions for different districts although, again, some changes in relative position can be seen. This suggests further analysis may want to be undertaken in future at the neighbourhood level to see if any areas that have seen a large relative change in the period can be explained.

Table 4: Rank of average score (out of 326 local authority areas). 1 is the most deprived

| | 2015 | 2010 |
|------------|------|------|
| Bradford | 19 | 26 |
| Calderdale | 89 | 105 |
| Kirklees | 94 | 77 |
| Leeds | 70 | 68 |
| Wakefield | 65 | 67 |
| York | 259 | 234 |
| Craven | 253 | 246 |
| Harrogate | 289 | 282 |
| Selby | 245 | 235 |
| Barnsley | 39 | 47 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|
| Doncaster | 42 | 39 |
| Rotherham | 52 | 53 |
| Sheffield | 60 | 56 |
| Hambleton | 250 | 264 |
| Richmondshire | 235 | 261 |
| Ryedale | 199 | 213 |
| Scarborough | 82 | 85 |
| Kingston upon Hull | 3 | 10 |
| East Riding of Yorkshire | 195 | 202 |
| North East Lincolnshire | 31 | 46 |
| North Lincolnshire | 127 | 120 |

Table 5: % of neighbourhoods in top 5% and 10% nationally

| | 2015 | | 2010 | |
|--------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Top 10% | Top 5% | Top 10% | Top 5% |
| Bradford | 33% | 18% | 31% | 16% |
| Calderdale | 15% | 8% | 10% | 5% |
| Kirklees | 9% | 3% | 14% | 7% |
| Leeds | 22% | 12% | 19% | 9% |
| Wakefield | 14% | 7% | 12% | 5% |
| York | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% |
| Craven | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Harrogate | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% |
| Selby | 2% | 0% | 2% | 0% |
| Barnsley | 22% | 10% | 18% | 7% |
| Doncaster | 21% | 8% | 21% | 11% |
| Rotherham | 19% | 10% | 17% | 8% |
| Sheffield | 23% | 15% | 22% | 14% |
| Hambleton | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Richmondshire | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Ryedale | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Scarborough | 13% | 7% | 11% | 7% |
| Kingston upon Hull | 45% | 38% | 43% | 23% |
| East Riding of Yorkshire | 6% | 3% | 4% | 2% |
| North East Lincolnshire | 29% | 20% | 25% | 16% |
| North Lincolnshire | 9% | 5% | 13% | 5% |

Individual deprivation domains

Table 6 below shows how the different domains of deprivation break down across the districts in LCR and across Yorkshire. These give a feel for the extent of relative issues in different areas. North Yorkshire for example shows a relative lack of deprivation on many domains, but stands out as having increased levels of barriers to housing and services. These types of comparison can be seen for all of the districts.

Table 6: Deprivation domains by local authority area

| | Income | | Employment | | Education, Skills and Training | | Health Deprivation and Disability | | Crime | | Barriers to Housing and Services | | Living Environment | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | Rank of average score | % in most deprived 10% | Rank of average score | % in most deprived 10% | Rank of average score | % in most deprived 10% | Rank of average score | % in most deprived 10% | Rank of average score | % in most deprived 10% | Rank of average score | % in most deprived 10% | Rank of average score | % in most deprived 10% |
| Bradford | 31 | 26% | 42 | 25% | 14 | 33% | 41 | 20% | 31 | 27% | 238 | 0% | 28 | 29% |
| Calderdale | 84 | 16% | 71 | 16% | 141 | 13% | 90 | 13% | 86 | 8% | 294 | 1% | 33 | 26% |
| Kirklees | 98 | 6% | 82 | 9% | 108 | 13% | 106 | 5% | 101 | 4% | 200 | 0% | 50 | 17% |
| Leeds | 94 | 17% | 98 | 17% | 87 | 20% | 66 | 21% | 68 | 21% | 195 | 3% | 43 | 20% |
| Wakefield | 81 | 10% | 44 | 22% | 27 | 28% | 37 | 23% | 102 | 9% | 275 | 0% | 202 | 1% |
| York | 257 | 0% | 262 | 0% | 254 | 4% | 222 | 3% | 226 | 3% | 251 | 2% | 138 | 5% |
| Craven | 280 | 0% | 240 | 0% | 296 | 0% | 231 | 0% | 300 | 0% | 213 | 16% | 41 | 16% |
| Harrogate | 294 | 1% | 283 | 1% | 298 | 0% | 260 | 1% | 317 | 0% | 177 | 14% | 134 | 7% |
| Selby | 245 | 2% | 227 | 2% | 182 | 6% | 239 | 0% | 286 | 0% | 142 | 12% | 215 | 0% |
| Barnsley | 49 | 17% | 18 | 28% | 10 | 31% | 20 | 31% | 97 | 7% | 321 | 1% | 264 | 1% |
| Doncaster | 52 | 19% | 36 | 23% | 19 | 28% | 43 | 17% | 48 | 19% | 304 | 2% | 155 | 4% |
| Rotherham | 50 | 17% | 31 | 23% | 29 | 24% | 40 | 21% | 75 | 14% | 292 | 0% | 254 | 1% |
| Sheffield | 68 | 22% | 79 | 23% | 41 | 27% | 73 | 21% | 80 | 12% | 107 | 9% | 135 | 6% |
| Hambleton | 287 | 0% | 278 | 0% | 250 | 6% | 266 | 0% | 316 | 0% | 31 | 31% | 127 | 12% |
| Richmondshire | 302 | 0% | 305 | 0% | 147 | 6% | 209 | 0% | 321 | 0% | 14 | 41% | 179 | 15% |
| Ryedale | 247 | 0% | 249 | 0% | 180 | 3% | 292 | 0% | 322 | 0% | 29 | 40% | 37 | 33% |
| Scarborough | 92 | 10% | 55 | 13% | 97 | 11% | 89 | 10% | 201 | 10% | 152 | 8% | 60 | 27% |
| Kingston upon Hull | 4 | 42% | 6 | 45% | 1 | 42% | 32 | 26% | 11 | 39% | 120 | 6% | 32 | 22% |
| East Riding of Yorkshire | 198 | 5% | 167 | 7% | 178 | 8% | 210 | 2% | 263 | 2% | 153 | 12% | 185 | 5% |
| North East Lincolnshire | 32 | 25% | 37 | 25% | 13 | 28% | 102 | 10% | 28 | 37% | 272 | 1% | 68 | 19% |
| North Lincolnshire | 109 | 10% | 93 | 9% | 96 | 13% | 113 | 7% | 124 | 11% | 277 | 4% | 207 | 1% |

The two maps at Figures 1 and 2 show how the extent of deprivation looks spatially across the LCR and across Yorkshire. While they can be misleading as rural LSOAs are larger, they emphasise the more concentrated deprivation in more urban areas.

Figure 1: LCR neighbourhood deprivation split by national deciles

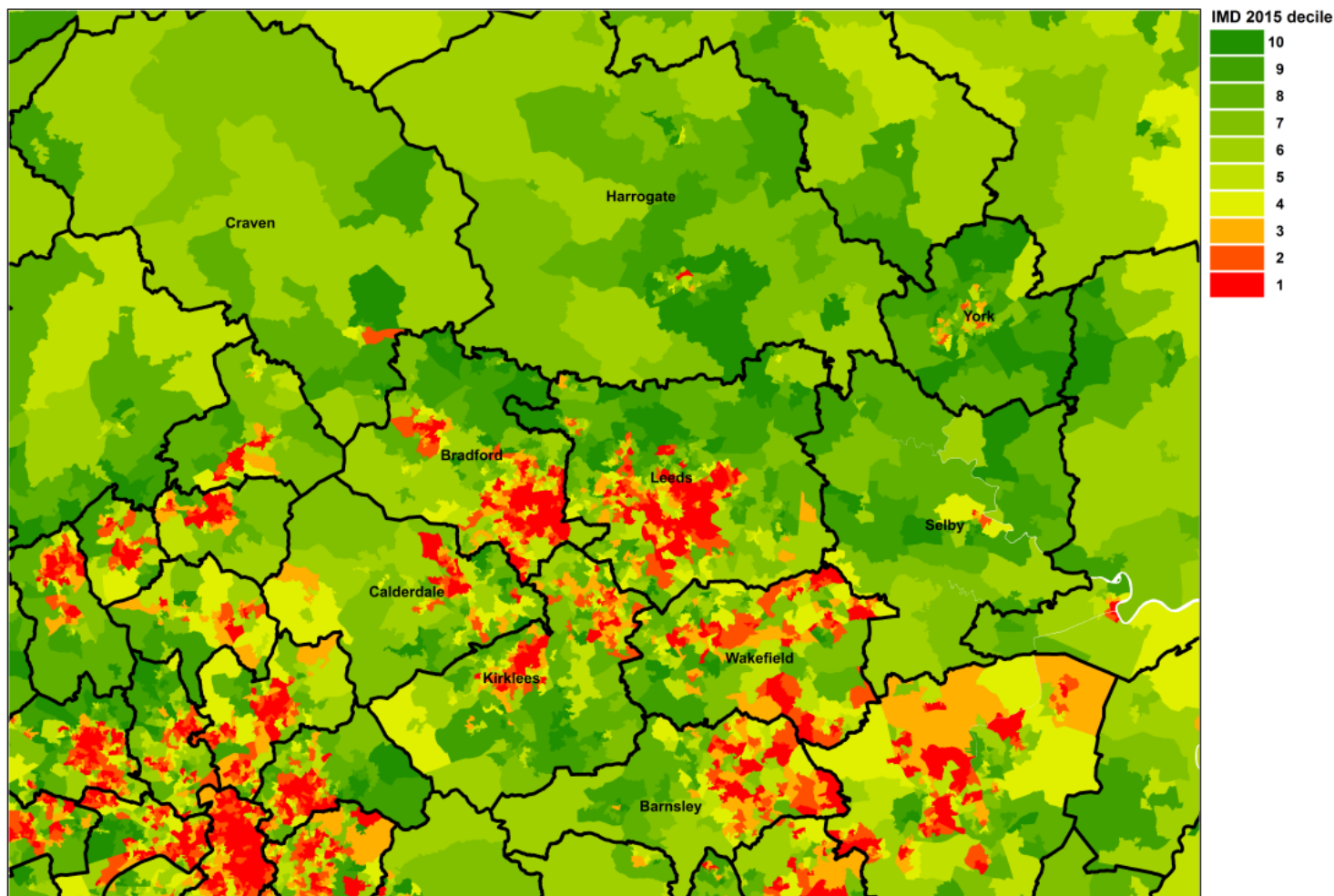


Figure 2: Wider Yorkshire neighbourhood deprivation split by national deciles

