

Leicester City Council

Briefing on the English Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015: implications for Leicester

Main points

About the index of multiple deprivation

- The updated index of multiple deprivation (IMD) was published by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) on 30 September 2015.
- The index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD) brings together data covering seven different aspects or 'domains' of deprivation into a weighted overall index for each Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) in England. The scores are then used to rank the LSOAs nationally and to calculate an IMD score for each local authority area. Local authorities are then ranked by their IMD score. The IMD presents a ranking of relative deprivation between and within local authorities in England. It is not a measure of affluence in an area, nor is an absolute measure of how much more or less deprived an area compared to another.
- The domains used in calculating the index are: Income; Employment; Education, Skills and Training; Health Deprivation and Disability; Crime; Barriers to Housing and Services; Living Environment. There are also two supplementary domains - Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI).
- LSOAs are a geographical unit which has an average of 1,500 residents and 650 households. They were developed following the 2001 census, through the aggregation of smaller census output areas, to create areas with a reasonably compact shape and which were socially similar (assessed through housing type). Around one percent of LSOAs were changed following the 2011 Census in order to maintain the characteristics described above. There are now 32,844 LSOAs in England. Leicester now has 192 LSOAs.
- The 2015 index updates the 2010 IMD and reflects a broadly consistent methodology with the 2010 index.
- The 2015 Index is largely based on data from 2012/13.

Leicester IMD

- Leicester is ranked 21st most deprived in IMD 2015 out of 326 local authorities, compared with 25th in the 2010 Index.
- Leicester is ranked within the 10% most deprived local authorities in England
- Compared to England, Leicester has almost double the population living in the two fifths (40%) most deprived LSOA's in the country. 76% of Leicester's population, compared with only 40% of England's, live in the 40% most deprived LSOAs in the country.
- The index give significant weighting to the domains of Income and Employment. Leicester ranks 17/326 LAs, which places the city in the most deprived 10% of local authorities in the Income

domain. Leicester is also 51/326 LAs, which places it in the most deprived 20% of the Employment domain.

- There are fewer areas in Leicester within the most deprived 10% LSOA areas compared with 2010.
- There appears to have been little change to the overall geographical pattern of deprivation in Leicester between 2010 and 2015 although within that the proportion of LSOAs ranked in the most 10% and 10 – 20% deprived has altered to some degree.

Overview

1. The index of multiple deprivation 2015

The index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD) measures relative deprivation between and within local authorities in England. It does this by bringing together a range of data, covering seven different aspects or 'domains' of deprivation, into a weighted overall index for each Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) in England. The scores are then used to rank the LSOAs nationally and to calculate an IMD score for each local authority area. Local authorities are then ranked by their IMD score.

The domains used are Income; Employment; Education, Skills and Training; Health Deprivation and Disability; Crime; Barriers to Housing and Services; Living Environment. There are also two supplementary domains - Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI). See Appendix A for a description of all domains.

Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are geographical areas developed, following the 2001 census, initially to facilitate the calculation of the Indices of Deprivation 2004. The aim was to produce a set of areas of consistent size and social homogeneity, whose boundaries would not change (unlike electoral wards), suitable for the publication of data such as the IMD. LSOAs are an aggregation of adjacent census Output Areas (OA) (the basic and smallest area used to analyse and report Census data) with similar social characteristics. Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) typically contain 4 to 6 OAs with an average of roughly 1,500 residents. There are also Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs), which on average have a population of 7,200, but these are rarely relevant to the IMD at the Unitary Authority level. 09% of LSOAs were changed following the 2011 Census in order to maintain the characteristics described above. There are now 32,844 LSOAs in England. In the context of the IMD, the term LSOA is used interchangeably with 'small area', 'area' and 'neighbourhood'.

2. Key results for England

- The majority (83 per cent) of neighbourhoods that are the most deprived according to the 2015 IMD 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.

- Middlesbrough, Knowsley, Kingston upon Hull, Liverpool and Manchester are the local authorities with the highest proportions of neighbourhoods among the most deprived 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.

3. Key results for Leicester

- Leicester ranks 21st most deprived local authority of 326 local authority Districts (LAD) in England. In 2010 Leicester was ranked 25th most deprived. Leicester falls within the 10% most deprived LAD's in England.
- Leicester has almost double the population compared to England living in the two fifths (40%) most deprived LSOA's in the country. 76% of Leicester's population, compared with 40% of England's, live in the 40% most deprived LSOAs in the country.
- The average rankings of LSOAs in Leicester indicate that the Income, Education, Skills and Training and Crime domains are in the in worse 10% of all local authorities nationally.
- There are proportionately fewer areas in Leicester within the most deprived 10% LSOAs compared with 2010. The proportion of areas within the 10-20% most deprived has increased so that Leicester has a worse ranking than in 2010.

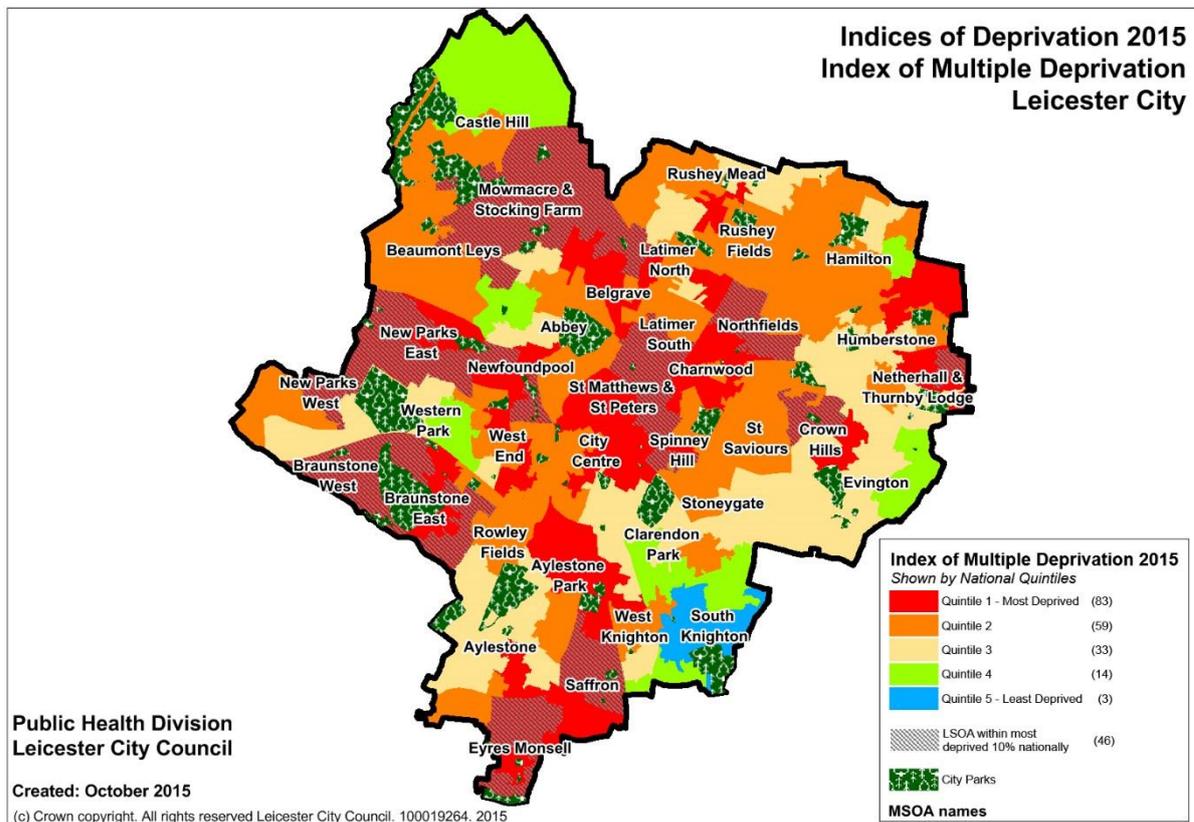
4. Deprivation in Leicester

Levels of deprivation across Leicester are shown in figure 1, by national quintiles (fifths) of neighbourhoods or LSOAs. This shows Leicester has more areas of higher deprivation than England. The red areas are within the 20% most deprived areas in England (quintile 1) and the blue areas are within the 20% least deprived areas in England (quintile 5). If deprivation in Leicester was similar to England, there would be an equal number of areas within each of the five quintiles.

- Leicester has 192 LSOAs.
- There are three LSOAs (2%) in Leicester which fall within the fifth (20%) *least* deprived in England overall. These are in the South Knighton area.
- Eighty-three or 43% of LSOAs lie within the fifth (20%) most deprived areas of England. A further 59 or 31% lie in the two fifths (40%) most deprived in England.
- This equates to 76% of Leicester's population living in the two fifths (40%) most deprived areas in England (compared with 40% of England's population overall who do so).
- Looking at the 10% most deprived LSOA's by domain, compared with England as a whole Leicester has:
 - fewer areas in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain;
 - between one and two times more areas with deprivation in the Health Deprivation and Disability, Employment and the Living Environment domains;
 - more than twice the percentage of areas with deprivation in the Income and Crime domains and the Income Deprivation Affecting Children supplementary domain;

- more than three times the percentage of areas with deprivation in the Education, Skills and Training domain and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People supplementary domain.

Figure 1: Deprivation in Leicester by quintiles (fifths) of deprivation in England (IMD 2015)



Further Information

5. Leicester's IMD ranking

Summaries for local authority districts (LAD) have been calculated by DCLG based on the average deprivation scores for the LSOAs within the LAD. Leicester ranks 21st most deprived out of 326 LADs and falls within the 10% most deprived LADs in England. This rank is worse than in IMD 2010, where Leicester ranked the 25th worst of 326 LADs. This does not mean that Leicester has become more deprived; it could mean that other local authorities have become less deprived to a greater extent. For example it has been shown that investment in East London has improved the ranking of some London boroughs considerably.

The 25 highest ranked (least deprived, ranked 302 to 326) and 25 lowest ranked (most deprived, ranked 1-25) local authorities are shown in table 1, below.

Table 1: Highest (least deprived) and lowest (most deprived) ranked Local Authorities in England IMD 2015

Rank	Most deprived local authorities	Average Score
1	Blackpool	42.0
2	Knowsley	41.4
3	Kingston upon Hull	41.2
4	Liverpool	41.1
5	Manchester	40.5
6	Middlesbrough	40.2
7	Birmingham	37.8
8	Nottingham	36.9
9	Burnley	36.1
10	Tower Hamlets	35.7
11	Hackney	35.3
12	Barking and Dagenham	34.6
13	Sandwell	34.6
14	Stoke-on-Trent	34.4
15	Blackburn with Darwen	34.2
16	Rochdale	33.7
17	Wolverhampton	33.2
18	Hartlepool	33.2
19	Bradford	33.2
20	Hastings	33.1
21	Leicester	33.1
22	Salford	33.0
23	Newham	32.9
24	Islington	32.5
25	Great Yarmouth	32.4

Rank	Least deprived local authorities	Average Score
302	Guildford	9.4
303	South Bucks	9.3
304	East Dorset	9.3
305	Mole Valley	8.9
306	Windsor and Maidenhead	8.9
307	Winchester	8.8
308	East Hampshire	8.6
309	South Oxfordshire	8.6
310	Epsom and Ewell	8.5
311	Vale of White Horse	8.5
312	Fareham	8.5
313	Harborough	8.3
314	East Hertfordshire	8.1
315	West Oxfordshire	8.1
316	South Cambridgeshire	8.1
317	South Northamptonshire	7.8
318	Surrey Heath	7.7
319	Rushcliffe	7.7
320	St Albans	7.7
321	Mid Sussex	7.6
322	Elmbridge	7.5
323	Waverley	7.1
324	Chiltern	6.7
325	Wokingham	5.7
326	Hart	5.0

6. Ranking by 10% most deprived local authorities

Leicester falls within the 10% most deprived local authorities in England and also ranks within the 10% most deprived LADs in the Income, Education, Skills & Training and Crime domains and also in the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI) supplementary domains (see Table 2, below).

Income and Employment make the biggest contribution to the overall index (see Appendix A for the weightings) and Leicester ranks 17/326 (within the most deprived 10% of local authorities) in the Income domain and 51/326 (within the most deprived 20%) in the Employment domain. Lower numbers indicate higher deprivation.

Table 2: Average IMD and domains deprivation scores and ranks for Leicester

Deprivation domain	Average score	Rank of average score
Income	0.2	17
Employment	0.2	51
Education, Skills and Training	38.0	8
Health Deprivation and Disability	0.6	52
Crime	0.6	30
Barriers to Housing and Services	17.9	252
Living Environment	34.6	34
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)	0.3	28
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP)	0.3	11
IMD	33.1	21

Local authority within the most deprived 10% in England

7. Leicester LSOAs within the most deprived decile (10% of LSOAs) nationally

Leicester has a higher percentage of areas (LSOAs) ranked within the most deprived 10% in England. If levels in Leicester were similar to England, 10% of areas in Leicester would fall within the 10% most deprived overall in England.

Table 3 shows the percentage of LSOAs in Leicester that are within the worst 10% of areas in England. Overall, Leicester has more than double (24.5%) the areas within the 10% most deprived in England.

Table 3: Percentage of Leicester LSOAs within the worst 10% of areas in England, by domain

Deprivation domain	Number of LSOAs in worst 10%	% of LSOAs in worst 10%
Barriers to housing and services	6	3.1%
Health deprivation and disability	32	16.7%
Employment	36	18.8%
Living environment	37	19.3%
Income Deprivation Affecting Children	39	20.3%
Income	47	24.5%
Crime	49	25.5%
Education, skills and training	61	31.8%
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	69	35.9%
IMD	47	24.5%

Within the 10% most deprived of areas, Leicester has:

- fewer areas within the Barriers to Housing and Services domain;

- between one and two times more areas with deprivation in Health, Employment and the Living Environment;
- more than double the percentage of areas with deprivation in the Income and Crime domains, and in the Income Deprivation Affecting Children supplementary domain;
- more than three times the percentage of areas with deprivation in the Education, Skills and Training domain and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People supplementary domain.

8. Changes in Leicester - IMD 2015 compared with 2010: Comparison of the most deprived 5% and 10% of areas

Comparisons between IMD 2010 and IMD 2015 can only be described in relative terms, for example, the extent to which an area has changed rank or decile of deprivation.

Table 4, below shows the relative changes in the proportion of LSOAs in Leicester that fall within the most deprived 5% and 10% in IMD 2010 and 2015.

There have been some small changes in the proportion of LSOAs in Leicester that fall within the most deprived areas between IMD 2010 and IMD 2015.

In IMD 2015, there are relatively fewer areas in Leicester within the most deprived 5% and 10% in England compared with IMD 2010. With the exception of the Employment and Living Environment domains, there are relatively fewer areas of higher deprivation in the other deprivation domains; Income, Education, Skills & Training, Health Deprivation and Disability. There has been no change in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain.

Table 4: Percentage of LSOAs in Leicester within the most deprived areas of England

		5% most deprived areas			10% most deprived areas		
		IMD2010	IMD2015	Change	IMD2010	IMD2015	Change
	Overall	12%	10%	-3%	25%	24%	-2%
Domains of deprivation	Income	16%	13%	-3%	29%	24%	-5%
	Employment	8%	10%	2%	20%	18%	-2%
	Education, Skills and Training	19%	17%	-2%	26%	32%	6%
	Health Deprivation and Disability	11%	7%	-3%	25%	16%	-9%
	Crime	21%	13%	-8%	34%	24%	-10%
	Barriers to Housing and Services	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Living Environment	2%	11%	10%	6%	17%	11%
Supplementary indices	Income deprivation affecting children	14%	11%	-3%	27%	20%	-7%
	Income deprivation affecting older people	28%	24%	-5%	41%	36%	-5%

Percentages do not sum due to rounding.

9. Changes in Leicester - IMD 2015 compared with 2010: Comparison of deprivation deciles

Comparison of the proportion of areas in Leicester within each deprivation decile (10% of areas) are shown in table 5, below. Overall in England 10% of areas fall into each decile. Leicester shows a higher percentage of areas within the most deprived decile (decile 1 = 24% in 2015) and a lower percentage of areas within the least deprived of areas (decile 10 = 0%).

Between IMD 2010 and IMD 2015, there has been relatively little change in the percentage of areas of Leicester within the most deprived decile. Table 5 shows that in IMD 2015, 24% of areas are in decile 1, compared with 25% in IMD 2010. Within decile 2 there has been an increase in the proportion of areas since IMD 2010 (shown in red).

Table 5: Comparison of % of LSOAs in each deprivation deciles in Leicester in IMD 2010 and IMD 2015

Decile	% LSOAs 2010	% LSOAs 2015
1	25.1%	24.0%
2	15.5%	19.3%
3	21.4%	17.2%
4	11.8%	13.5%
5	12.3%	10.4%
6	5.3%	6.8%
7	3.2%	3.6%
8	3.7%	3.6%
9	1.6%	1.6%
10	0.0%	0.0%

10. Parliamentary Constituencies

Table 6, below, shows the percentage of highly deprived LSOAs and, table 7, the change in ranking between the 2010 and 2015 indices for each Leicester parliamentary constituency (see Section 12 - Links). If the change in rank is positive the constituency is less deprived compared to other constituencies; a negative change means the constituency is more deprived relative to other constituencies. There are 533 parliamentary constituencies in England.

Table 6: Share of LSOAs in each Leicester parliamentary constituency that are highly deprived (in 10% most deprived nationally)

	Number of LSOAs in constituency	Number of highly deprived LSOAs	% of LSOAs that are highly deprived
Leicester East	64	8	13%
Leicester South	69	14	20%
Leicester West	59	24	41%

Table 7: Comparison of 2015 IMD and 2010 Index: change in parliamentary constituencies - Leicester

	2010 score	2010 rank	2015 score	2015 rank	Change in rank
Leicester East	30.4	94	29.4	116	22
Leicester South	31.9	80	31.2	89	9
Leicester West	39.1	31	39.2	26	-5

11. Limitations of IMD

There are limits to interpretation and uses of the IMD.

Data period

The 2015 Index is largely based on data from 2012/13.

Changes in relative deprivation between versions (i.e. changes in ranks)

The IMD 2015 is not designed to be 'backwards compatible' with previous versions, such as the IMD 2010. However since there is broad consistency in the methodology, an area can be said to have become more deprived relative to the rankings of other areas. It is therefore not correct to state that this is due to a change in actual deprivation over time since it may be, for example, that all areas had improved but this particular area had improved more slowly than others.

Quantifying the level of deprivation

The IMD 2015 cannot be used as a measure of how much more deprived an area is. For example an area with a rank of 1000 in comparison to a rank of 500 does not mean that the area is 50% less deprived.

Identifying Deprived People

The IMD is not a tool for targeting people as it cannot be claimed that a person living within a particular area is therefore deprived. Every area has its mix of people with different levels of deprivation.

Affluence

The IMD is not a measure of affluence in an area. It is incorrect to assume that because an area is less deprived it is therefore the more affluent. For example, the IMD measures people on low incomes as an indicator of deprivation. It does not mean that areas with more people on higher incomes will be less deprived.

12. Links

English indices of deprivation 2015, Department of Communities and Local Government,
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

Deprivation in English constituencies, 2015, House of Commons Library Briefing Paper, Number 7327, 9 October 2015 <http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CBP-7327/CBP-7327.pdf>

The English Indices of Deprivation 2015, LGiU Policy Briefing, November 2015
<http://www.lgiu.org.uk/briefing/the-english-indices-of-deprivation-2015/> (accessible only from a Leicester City Council browser).

13. Comments or questions about this briefing to:

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October 2015 (Revised February 2016)

Appendix A: Index of Multiple Deprivation: domains

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines information from seven domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. The domains are combined using the following weights (%):

- Income Deprivation (22.5%)
- Employment Deprivation (22.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)
- Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)

The weights were derived from consideration of the academic literature on poverty and deprivation, as well as consideration of the levels of robustness of the indicators. A fuller account is given in section 3.7 and Appendix G of the Technical Report accompanying the IMD.

Income Deprivation Domain

The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

Employment Deprivation Domain

The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes 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 Deprivation Domain

The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills.

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

Crime Domain

The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability and homelessness.

Living Environment Deprivation Domain

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

Supplementary Domains

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. This is one of two supplementary indices and is a sub-set of the Income Deprivation Domain.

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

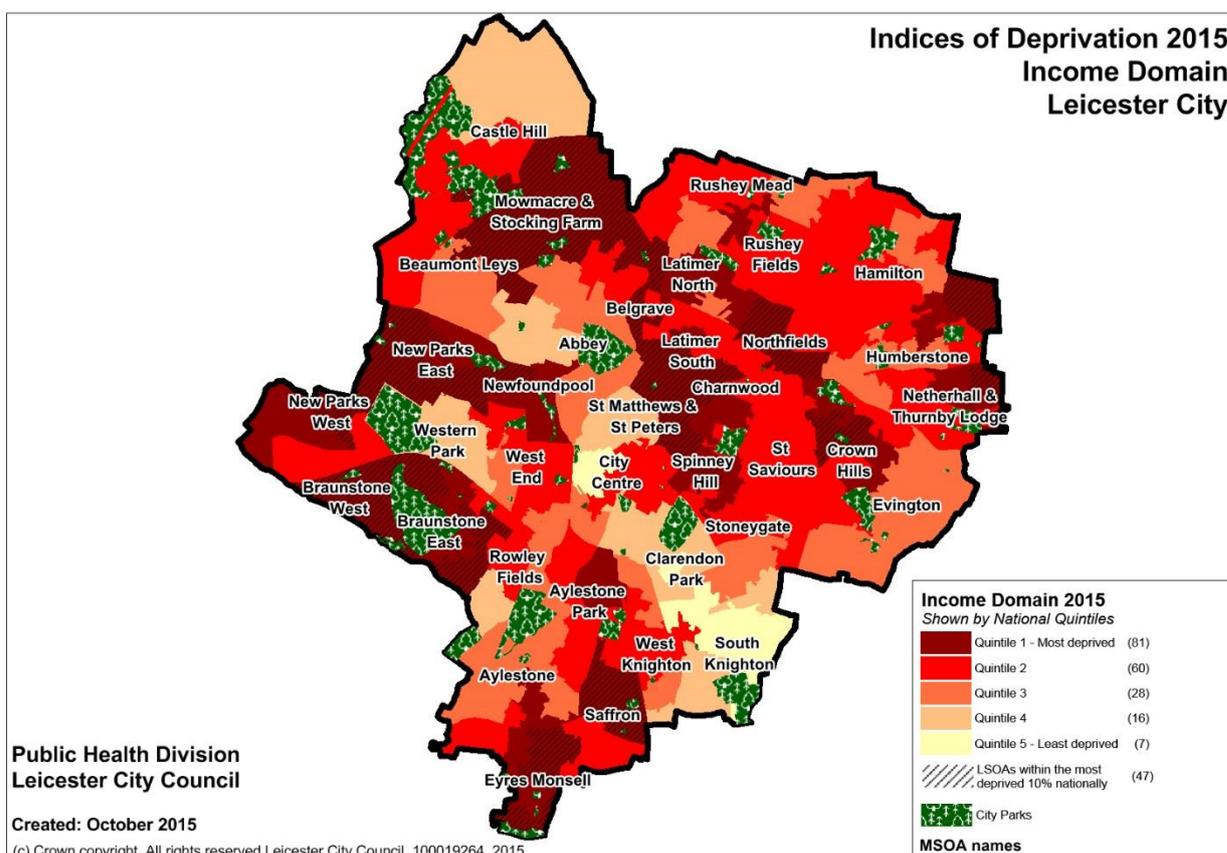
The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation. This is one of two supplementary indices and is a sub-set of the Income Deprivation Domain.

Appendix B: Indices of deprivation – domains mapped

Note: The maps are generated on LSOA areas, with Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) names overlaid to give neighbourhood context to the map. The LSOAs indicate areas of similar population homogeneity; however they will include non-residential areas including parks, open spaces and commercial areas. To help reduce the shading of large open spaces a city parks layer has been added to each of the maps.

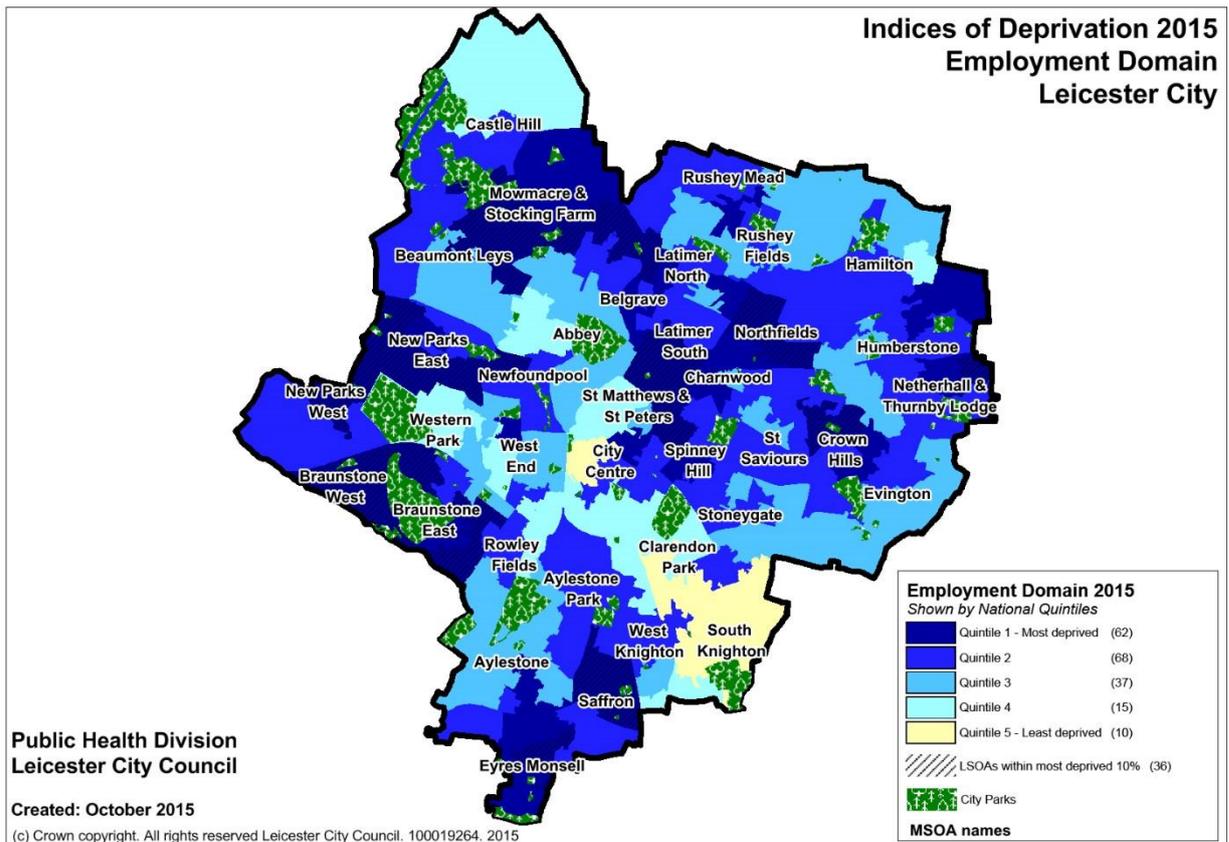
There are 192 Leicester LSOAs, the legend in each map displays the number of LSOAs in each national deprivation quintile (where 1 is the most deprived 20% and 5 is the least deprived 20%). The legend also includes the number within the most deprived 10% nationally (these areas can be identified on the map by the distinctive shading that overlays the quintile 1 colour).

Map B 1. Leicester: Income domain.



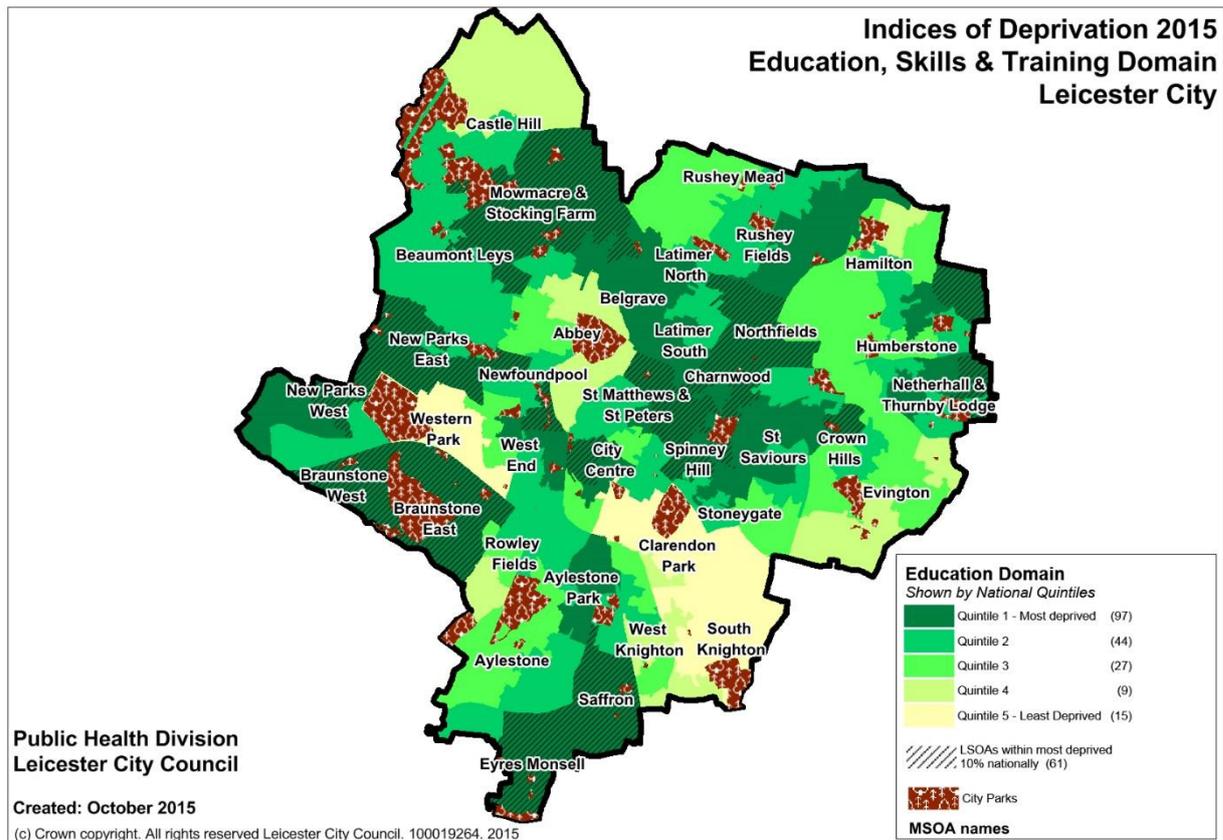
There are a total of 47 LSOAs across the city experiencing high income deprivation (within 10% most deprived nationally). In total, 81 LSOAs are within the 20% most deprived in the country for income deprivation. The map above shows how areas across the city are affected by income deprivation.

Map B 2. Leicester: Employment domain.



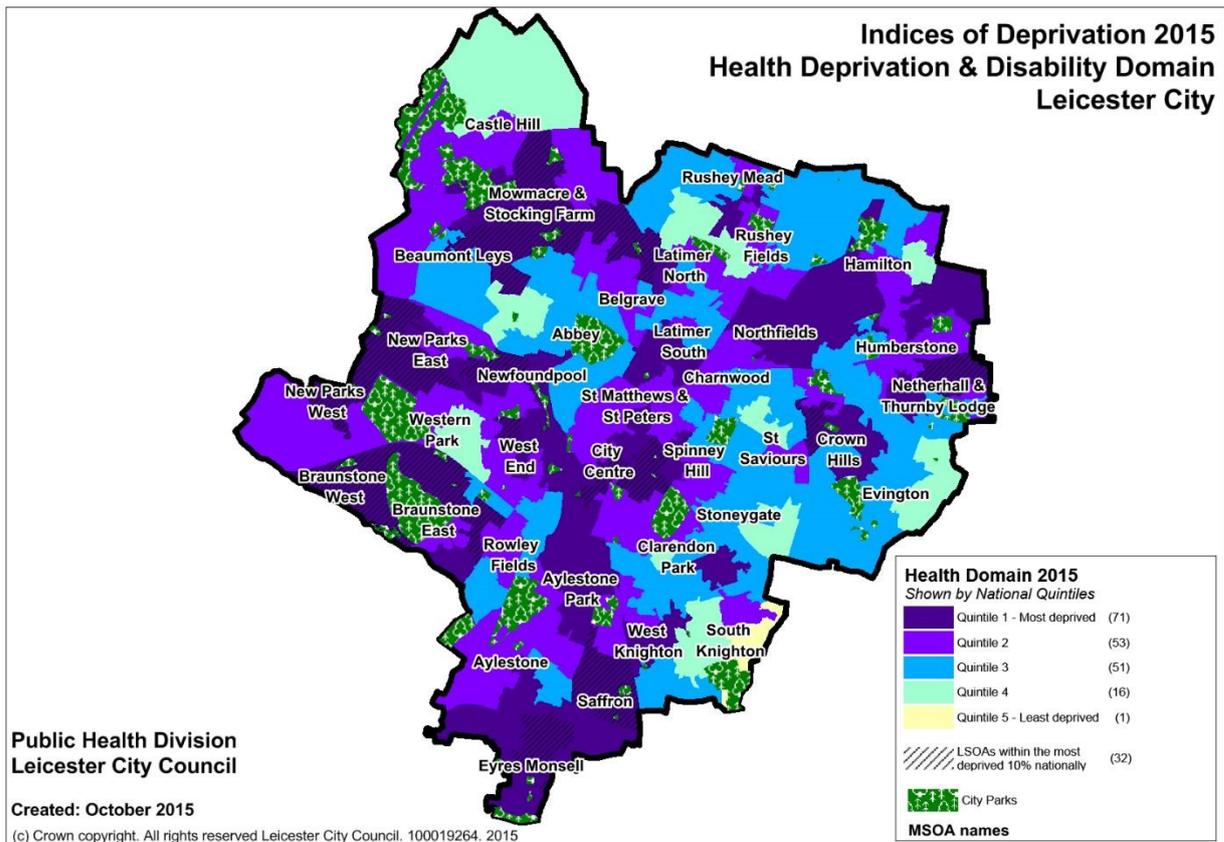
There are a total of 36 LSOAs across the city experiencing high employment deprivation (within 10% most deprived nationally). In total, 62 LSOAs are within the 20% most deprived in the country for employment deprivation. The map above shows how areas across the city are affected by employment deprivation.

Map B 3. Leicester: Education, Skills and Training domain.



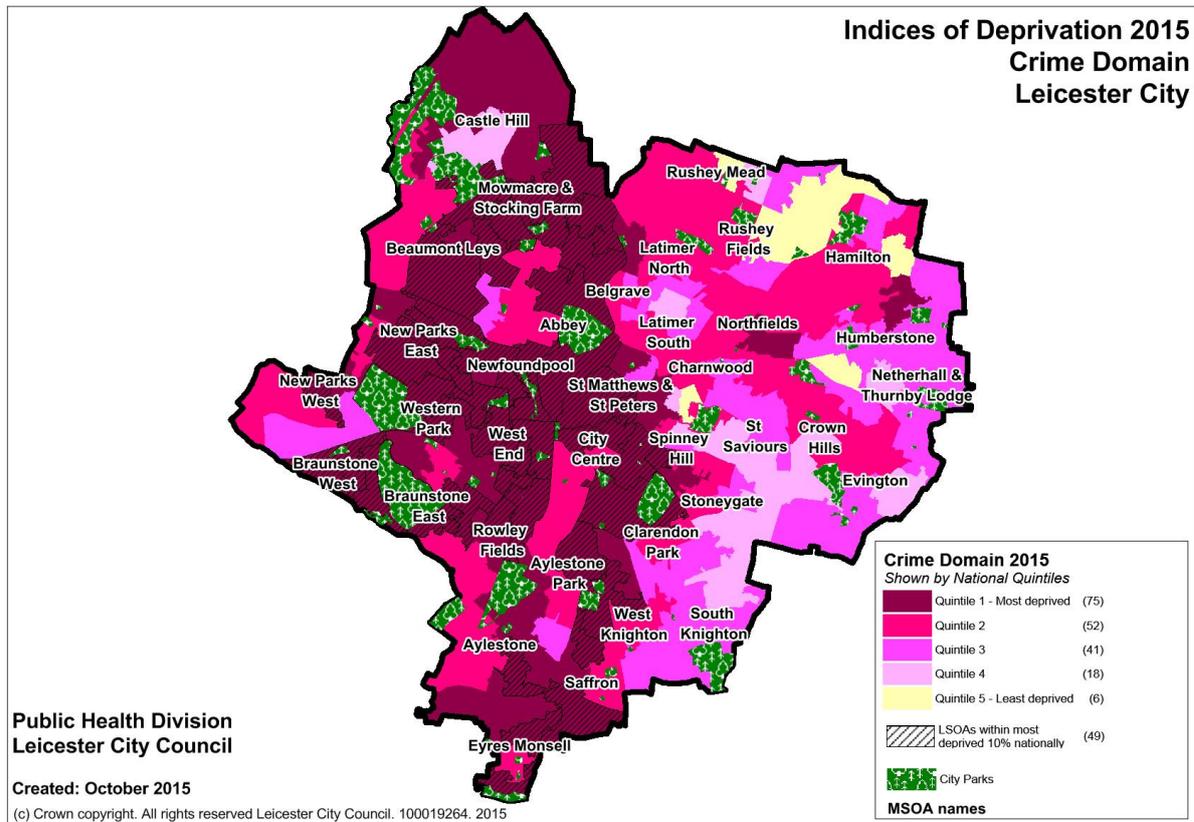
There are a total of 61 LSOAs across the city experiencing high education, skills and training deprivation (within 10% most deprived nationally). In total, 97 LSOAs are within the 20% most deprived in the country for education, skills and training deprivation. The map above shows how areas across the city are affected by education, skills and training deprivation.

Map B 4. Leicester: Health Deprivation and Disability domain.



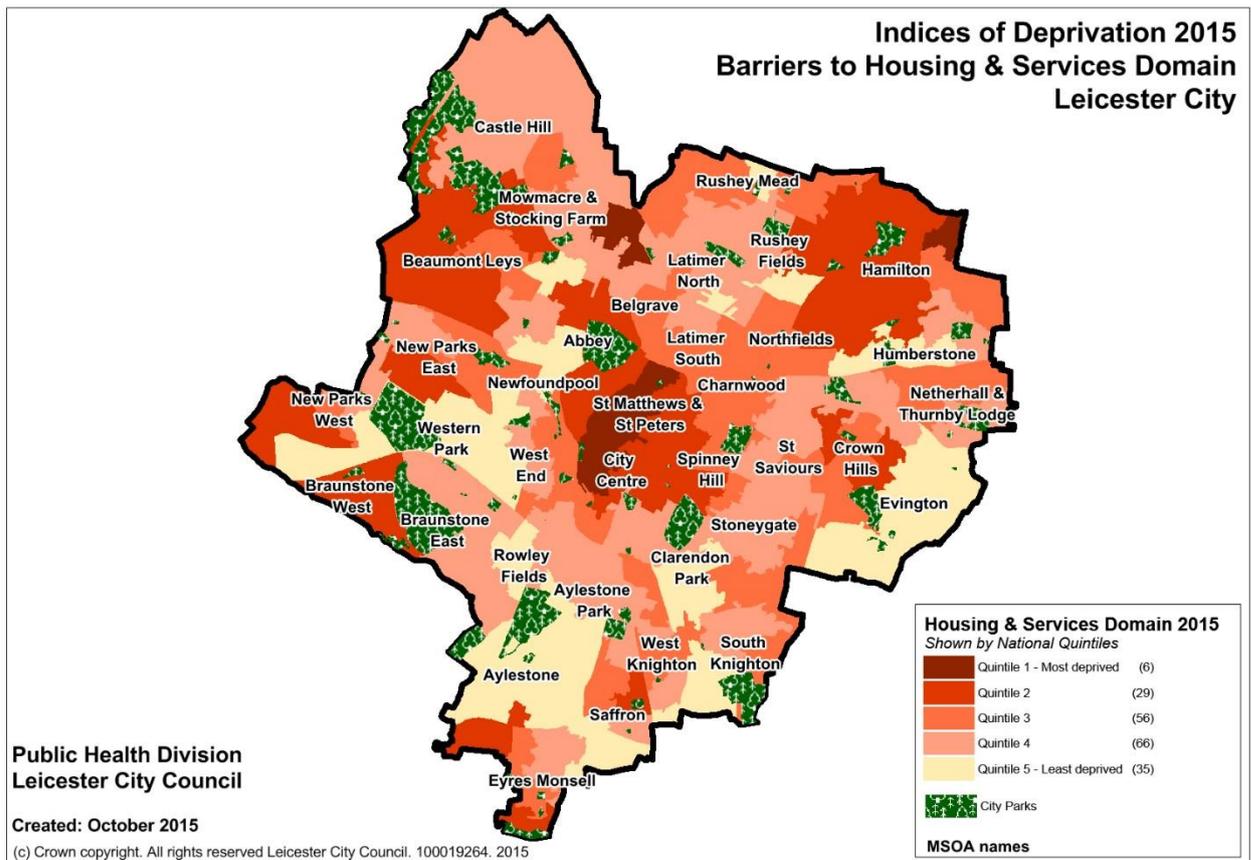
There are a total of 32 LSOAs across the city experiencing high health and disability deprivation (within 10% most deprived nationally). In total, 71 LSOAs are within the 20% most deprived in the country for health and disability deprivation. The map above shows how areas across the city are affected by health and disability deprivation.

Map B 5. Leicester: Crime domain.



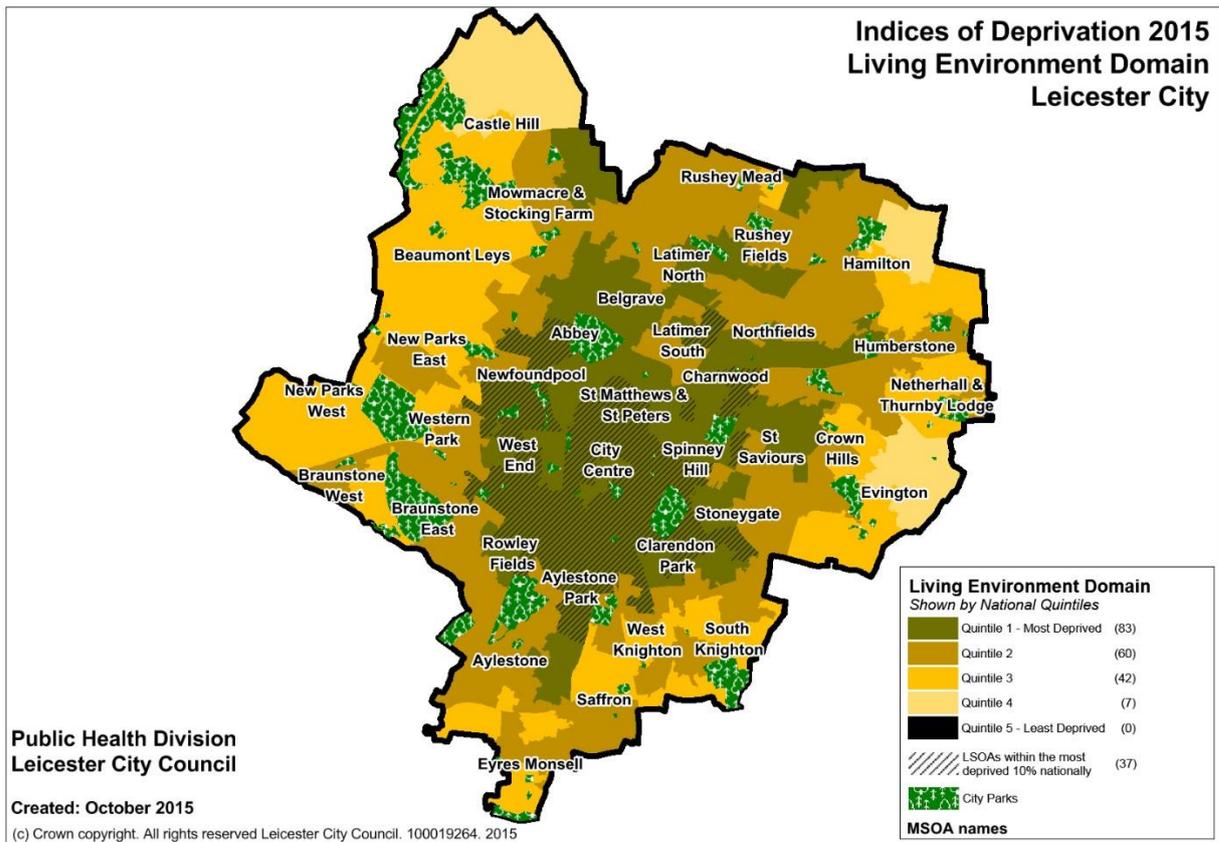
There are a total of 49 LSOAs across the city experiencing high crime deprivation (within 10% most deprived nationally). In total, 75 LSOAs are within the 20% most deprived in the country for crime deprivation. The map above shows how areas across the city are affected by crime deprivation.

Map B 6. Leicester: Barriers to housing and services domain.



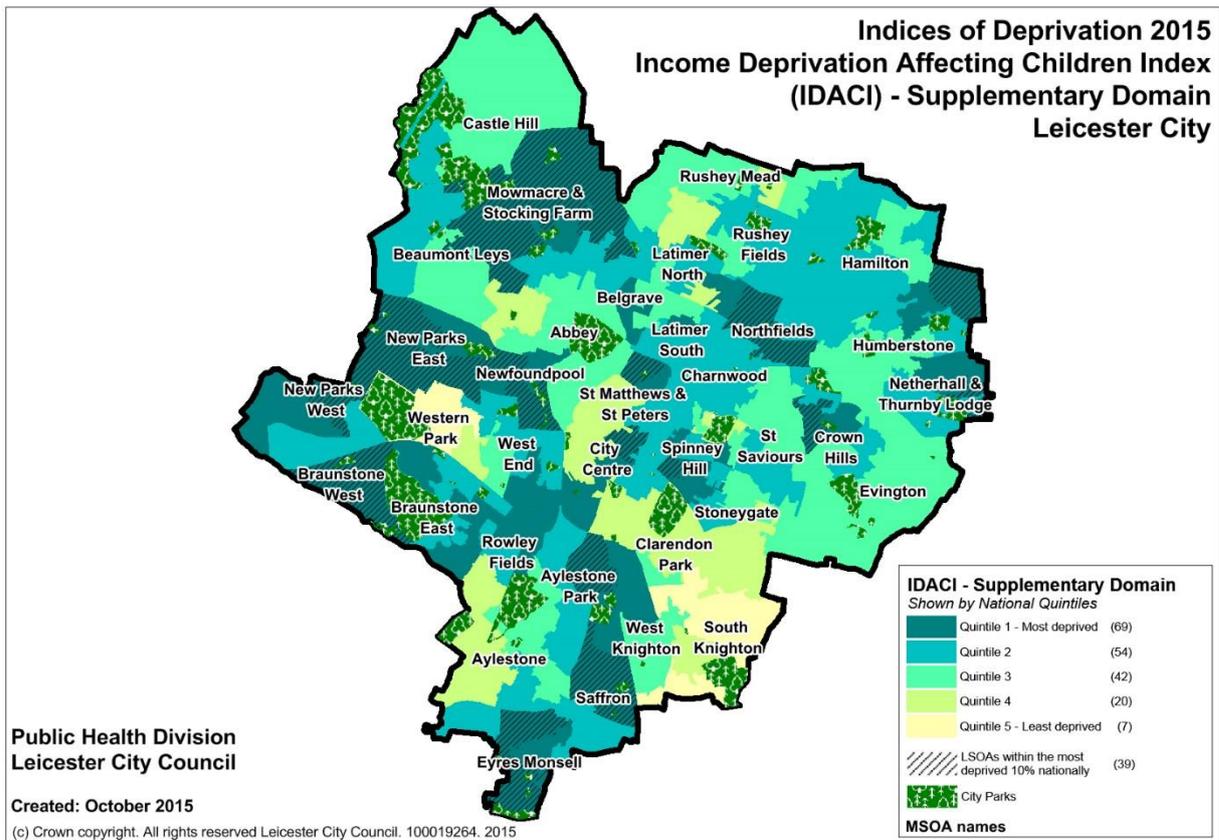
There are no LSOAs in the city that experience high barriers to housing & services deprivation (within 10% most deprived nationally). 6 LSOAs are within the 20% most deprived in the country for barriers to housing & services deprivation. The map above shows how areas across the city are affected by this type of deprivation. Cities are often shown to be less deprived for this domain.

Map B 7. Leicester: Living Environment domain.



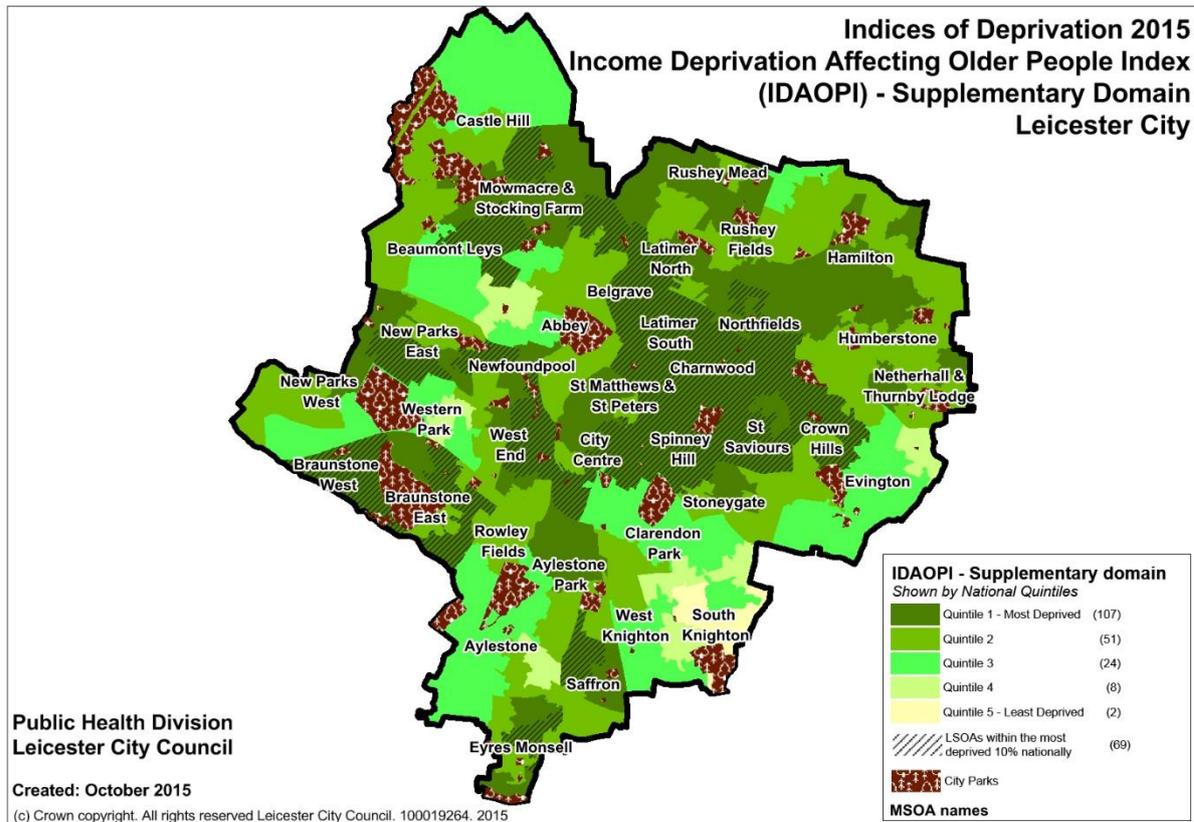
There are a total of 37 LSOAs in the city experiencing high living environment deprivation (within 10% most deprived nationally). In total, 83 LSOAs are within the 20% most deprived in the country for living environment deprivation. The map above shows how areas across the city are affected by living environment deprivation. There are no areas in the city that feature in the least deprived 20% nationally. While many areas in central Leicester are within the 10% most deprived nationally.

Map B 8. Leicester: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index – IDACI supplementary domain



There are a total of 39 LSOAs in the city experiencing high income deprivation affecting children (within 10% most deprived nationally). In total, 69 LSOAs are within the 20% most deprived in the country for the IDACI. The map above shows how areas across the city are affected by income deprivation affecting children.

Map B 9. Leicester: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index - IDAOPI supplementary domain



There are a total of 69 LSOAs in the city experiencing high income deprivation affecting older people (within 10% most deprived nationally). In total, 107 LSOAs are within the 20% most deprived in the country for income deprivation affecting older people. The map above shows how areas across the city are affected by income deprivation affecting older people.

Map B 10. Leicester: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 national quintiles by postcode

Note: The following map does not use LSOA areas instead the IMD national quintile has been assigned to postcode points with domestic delivery points. This allows us to see deprivation across the residential built environment of the city and therefore does not assign a deprivation category to open spaces and non-domestic buildings. This map also shows the IMD national quintile for postcode points with domestic delivery points across the city border. Middle Super Output Area names have been overlaid to give context to the map. A city parks layer has also been added to the map. It is important to note that each postcode is assigned the IMD score of its corresponding LSOA i.e. postcodes within the same LSOA will all share the same IMD score.

