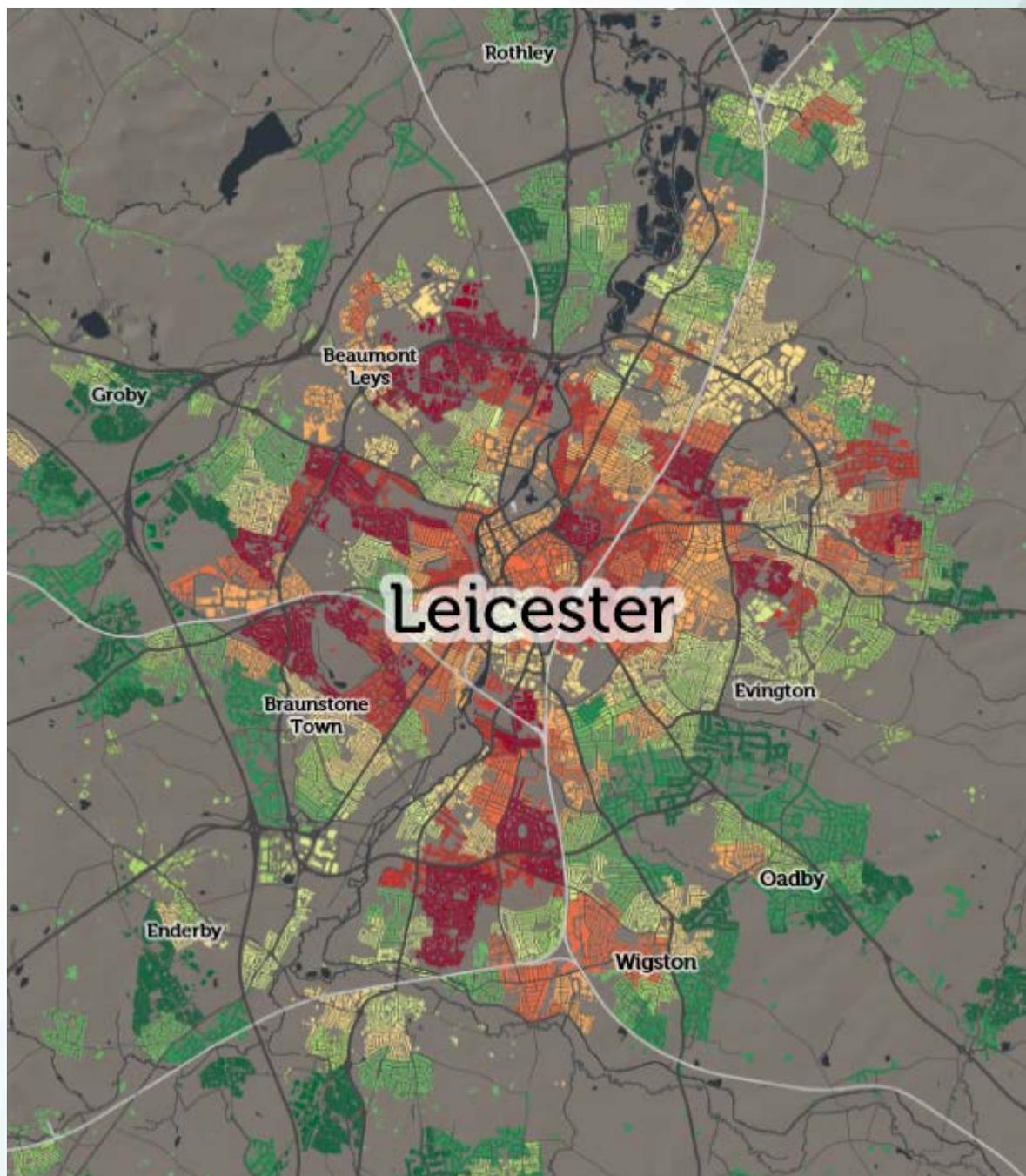


Indices of Deprivation 2019: Briefing on implications for Leicester



Indices of Deprivation 2019
Briefing on implications for Leicester

Division of Public Health
Leicester City Council
www.Leicester.gov.uk/

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I. About the English Indices of Deprivation 2019

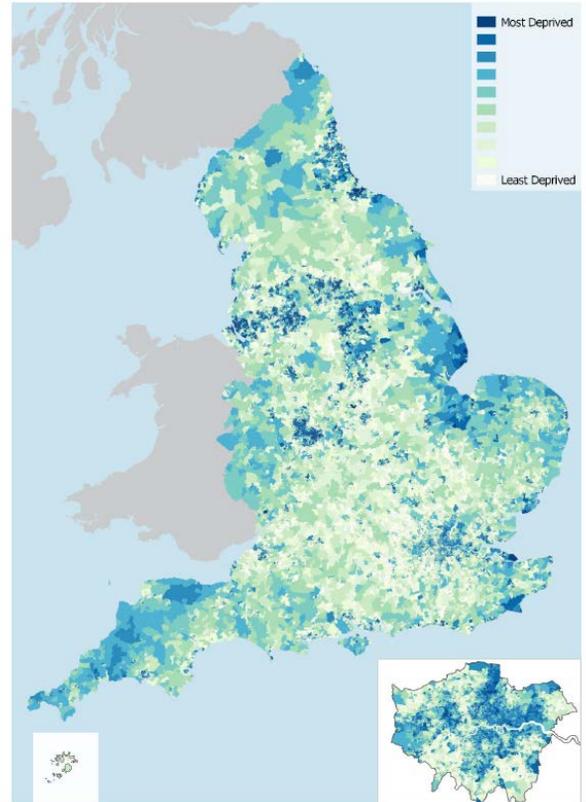
The English Indices of Deprivation (IoD) was published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) on 26 September 2019. This release updates the indices released in 2015.

It measures relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods, called Lower-layer Super Output Areas* (LSOAs), in England.

It is comprised of seven domains which when combined form the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).

Ministry of Housing,
Communities &
Local Government

The English Index of Multiple
Deprivation 2019 (IMD2019)



In addition to the IMD and seven domains there are two supplementary indices; Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI). Some of the domains are further broken down into sub-domains.

Each indicator has been based on data from the most recent time point available. Most data relates to the period 2015-2019.

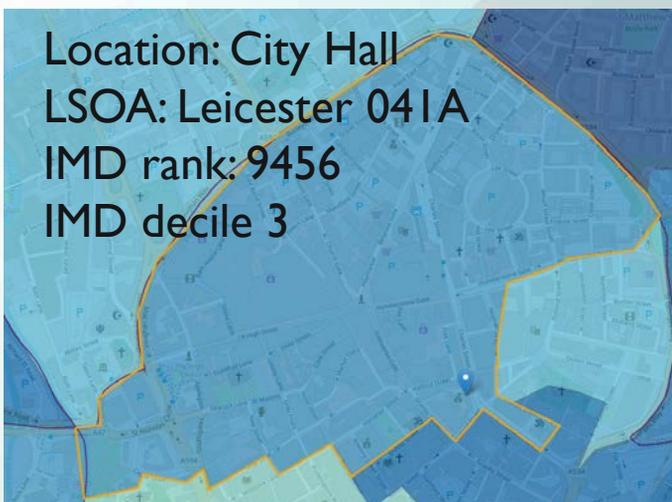
Note: *Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are statistical geographical units which have an average of 1,500 residents and 650 households. Leicester has 192 LSOAs.

2. Analysing the Indices of deprivation

Every LSOA has a calculated deprivation score for the overall IMD, each domain (and sub-domain) and the two supplementary indices IDACI and IDAOPI. These scores are then ranked with 1 being the most deprived area in England and 32,844 being the least deprived area in England.

To support analysis of the deprivation dataset the LSOA ranks are often sorted into the following categories; 5% most deprived nationally, deciles (where 1 is the most deprived 10% and 10 is the least deprived 10% nationally), and quintiles (where 1 is the most deprived 20% and 5 is the least deprived 20% nationally).

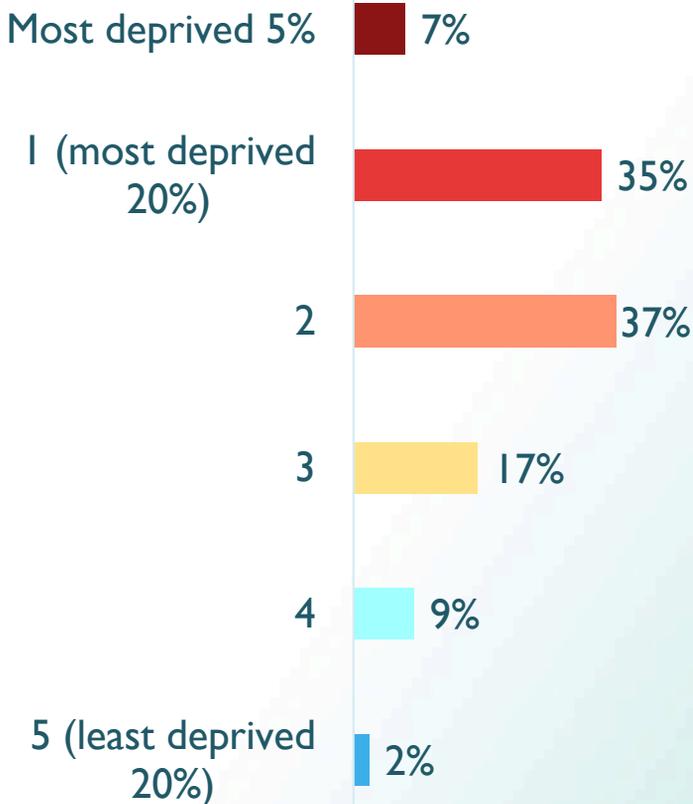
Decile	Decile description	Ranks
1	10% most deprived	1 to 3,284
2	10% to 20%	3,285 to 6,568
3	20% to 30%	6,569 to 9,853
4	30% to 40%	9,854, to 13,137
5	40% to 50%	13,138 to 16,422
6	50% to 60%	16,423 to 19,706
7	60% to 70%	19,707 to 22,990
8	70% to 80%	22,991 to 26,275
9	80% to 90%	26,276 to 29,559
10	10% least deprived	29,560 to 32,844



Leicester's City Hall is located in LSOA Leicester 041A. This is ranked 9,456th most deprived area in England for the Index of Multiple Deprivation, placing it in Decile 3 (20% to 30% most deprived areas in the country). There is great difference by domain where the LSOA is ranked 471st most deprived area for Crime deprivation (decile 1) and 24,492nd most deprived for employment deprivation. (decile 8)

3. Leicester IMD overview

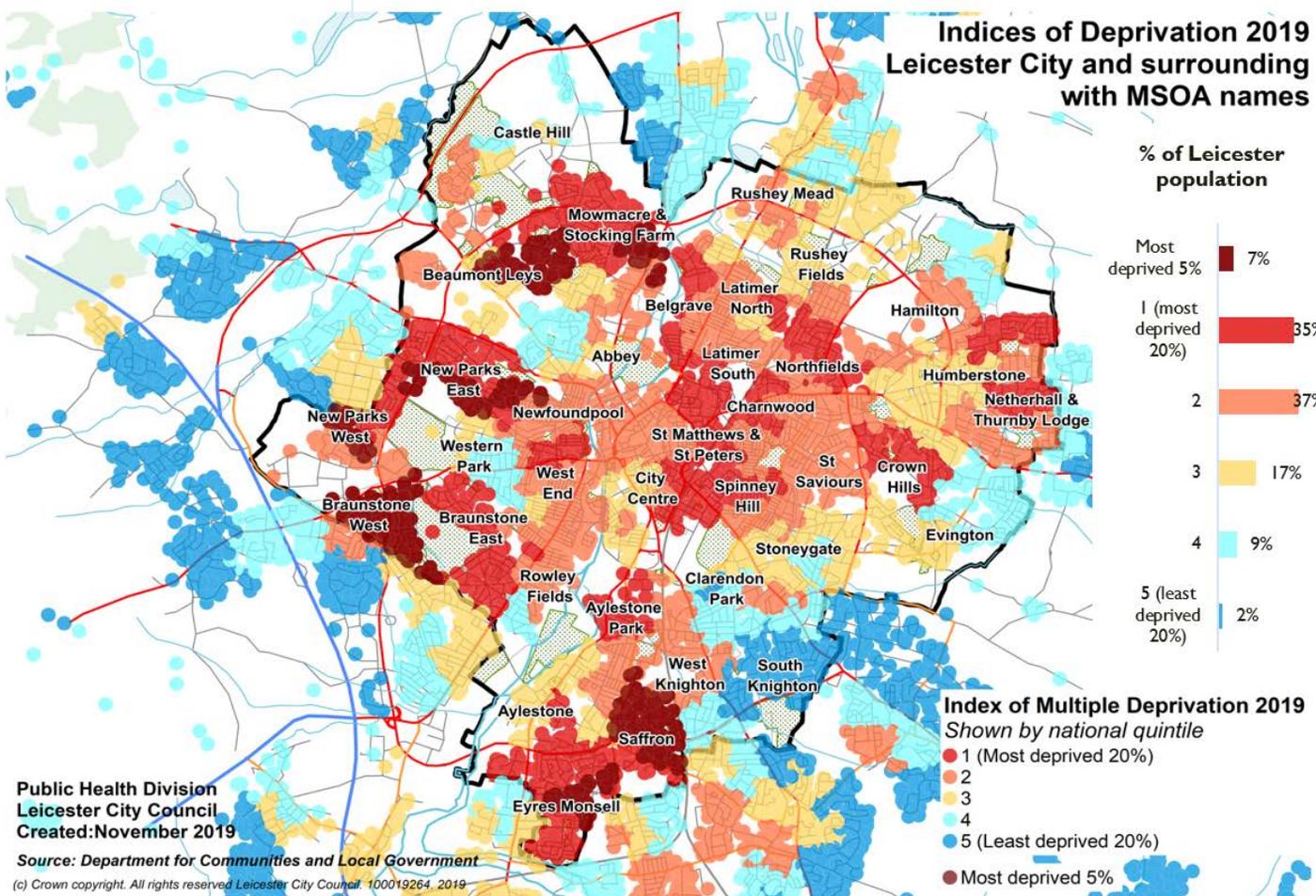
Leicester population by Deprivation quintile



Leicester is the 32nd most deprived local authority in England, out of 317 local authorities (lower tier). This compares to 21st most deprived local authority in 2015 (out of 326 local authorities).

Over a third (35%) of residents live in quintile I (most deprived 20% of areas nationally) for the IMD. In 2015 44% of residents lived in quintile I.

Since 2015 we have fewer areas in the most deprived 10% of areas nationally, decreasing from 46 areas to 39 areas in 2019.



4. Changes in the IMD since 2015

% of Leicester population by deprivation quintile in each year



Since 2015, Leicester is reporting fewer areas and therefore fewer people in the most deprived areas nationally. This change is driven by an improvement in the ranking of Leicester's most deprived LSOAs.

Of the 192 LSOAs in Leicester:

- 114 did not change decile
- 65 improved deciles
- 13 worsened.

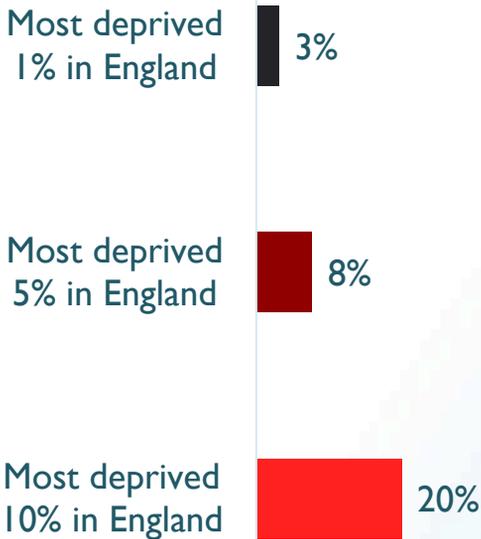
The city centre has seen the biggest improvement in deprivation rank.

What is the reason for this change?

1. Leicester has become relatively less deprived
2. Other areas have become relatively more deprived
3. Changes in the city centre population have changed its deprivation profile

5. The most deprived areas in Leicester

% of Leicester areas (LSOAs) in...



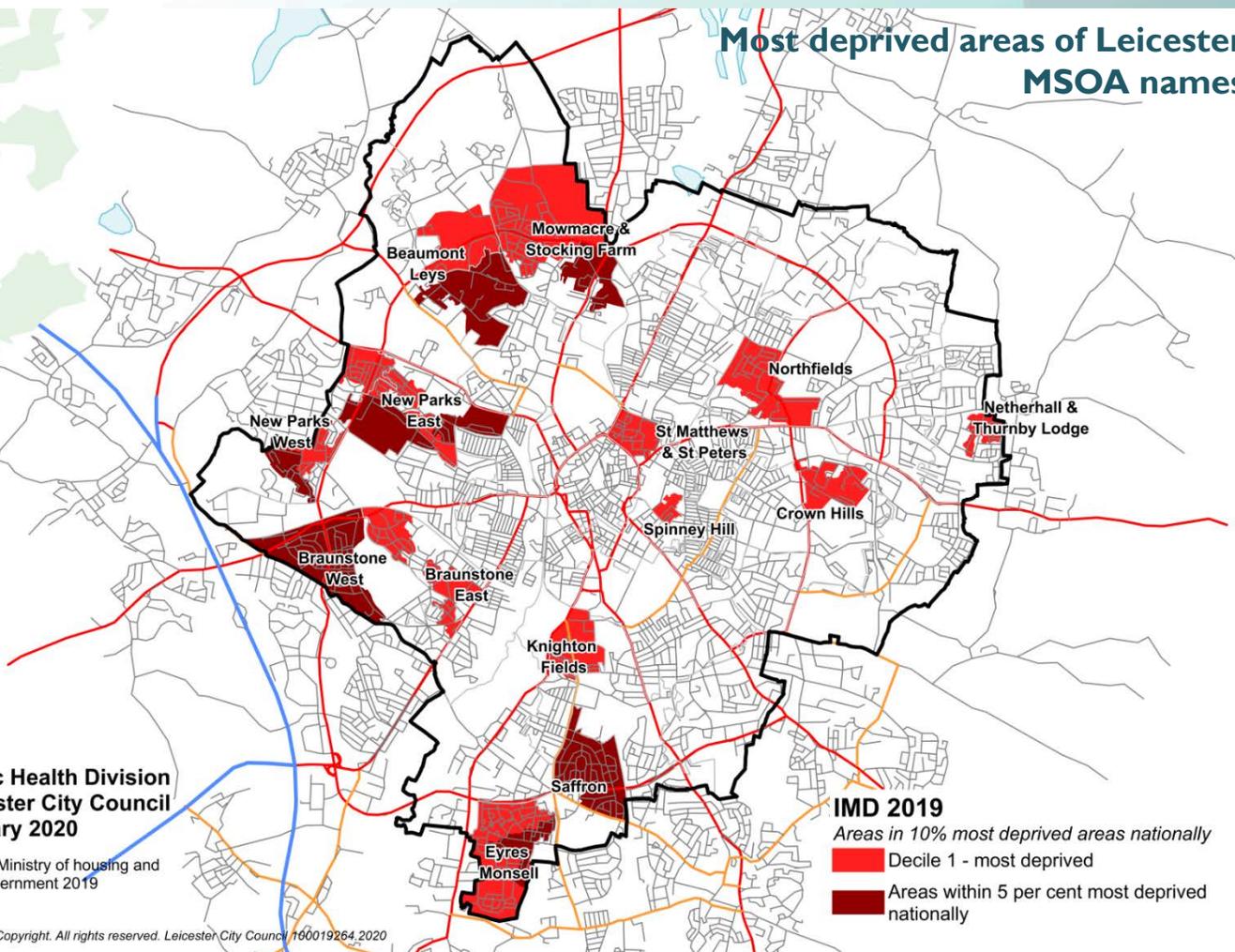
The most deprived areas of Leicester have generally remained unchanged since 2015 and social housing estates feature prominently.

There are fewer Leicester areas amongst England's most deprived 10% of areas, falling from 46 to 39.

Two areas have slipped into England's most deprived 10%, these are in Saffron and Eyres Monsell.

6 areas in the city are ranked within the most deprived 1% in England. Saffron (2), New Parks (1), Braunstone (2) and Fosse (1)

Most deprived areas of Leicester MSOA names



Public Health Division
Leicester City Council
January 2020

Source: Ministry of housing and local government 2019

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6. IMD local authority summary

Local Authority Comparators	IMD 2019 Rank (where 1 is most deprived)	IMD - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	IMD 2015 Rank (where 1 is most deprived)	Change in rank of average score
Birmingham	7	41%	7	0
Blackburn with Darwen	9	36%	15	-6
Nottingham	11	31%	8	3
Sandwell	12	20%	13	-1
Bradford	13	34%	19	-6
Wolverhampton	24	21%	17	7
Walsall	25	26%	33	-8
Leicester	32	20%	21	11
Southampton	61	13%	67	-6
Luton	70	3%	59	11
Coventry	78	14%	54	24
Slough	103	0%	112	-9
Hounslow	122	1%	117	5
Hillingdon	159	0%	162	-3

The above table shows Leicester's deprivation rank and change since 2015 with comparison to similar authorities (ONS adults comparator set / DfE Child Comparator set).

Leicester reports a better rank than in 2015 and 2010, this does not mean that Leicester has become less deprived; it could mean that other local authorities have become more deprived to a greater extent.

Leicester is amongst the top twenty authorities for most improved IMD rank since 2015 having moved 11 places. The most improved local authorities tend to be London boroughs.

7. Leicester domain deprivation overview

Domains*	Rank 2015 (where 1 is most deprived)	Rank 2019 (where 1 is most deprived)
Index of Multiple Deprivation	21	32
Income	17	18
Employment	51	67
Education, Skills and Training	8	14
Health Deprivation and Disability	52	49
Crime	30	37
Barriers to Housing and Services	252	254
Living Environment	34	78
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)	28	26
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI)	11	10

Leicester is amongst the 10% most deprived of local authorities for:

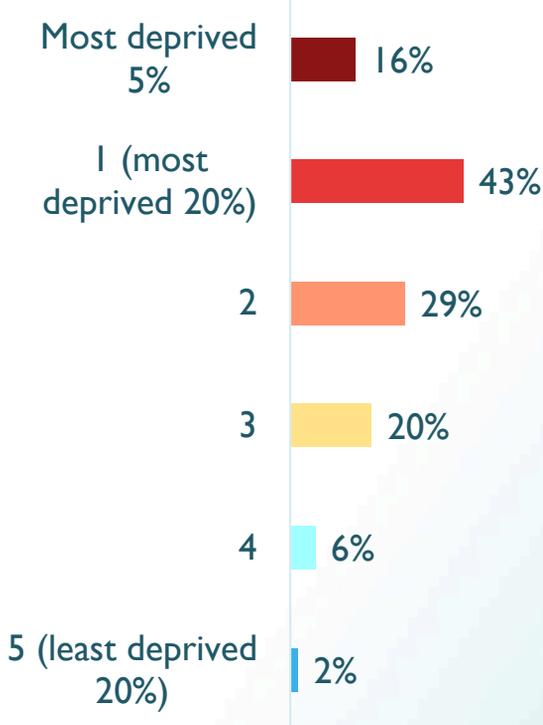
- Income
- Education, Skills and Training
- Income Deprivation Affecting Children
- Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

*Further information on Leicester deprivation by domain can be viewed in the map pack document available here: <https://www.leicester.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-strategies/health-and-social-care/data-reports-information/local-profiles-and-poverty-in-leicester/>

8. Income deprivation affecting children

% of Leicester 0-15 population

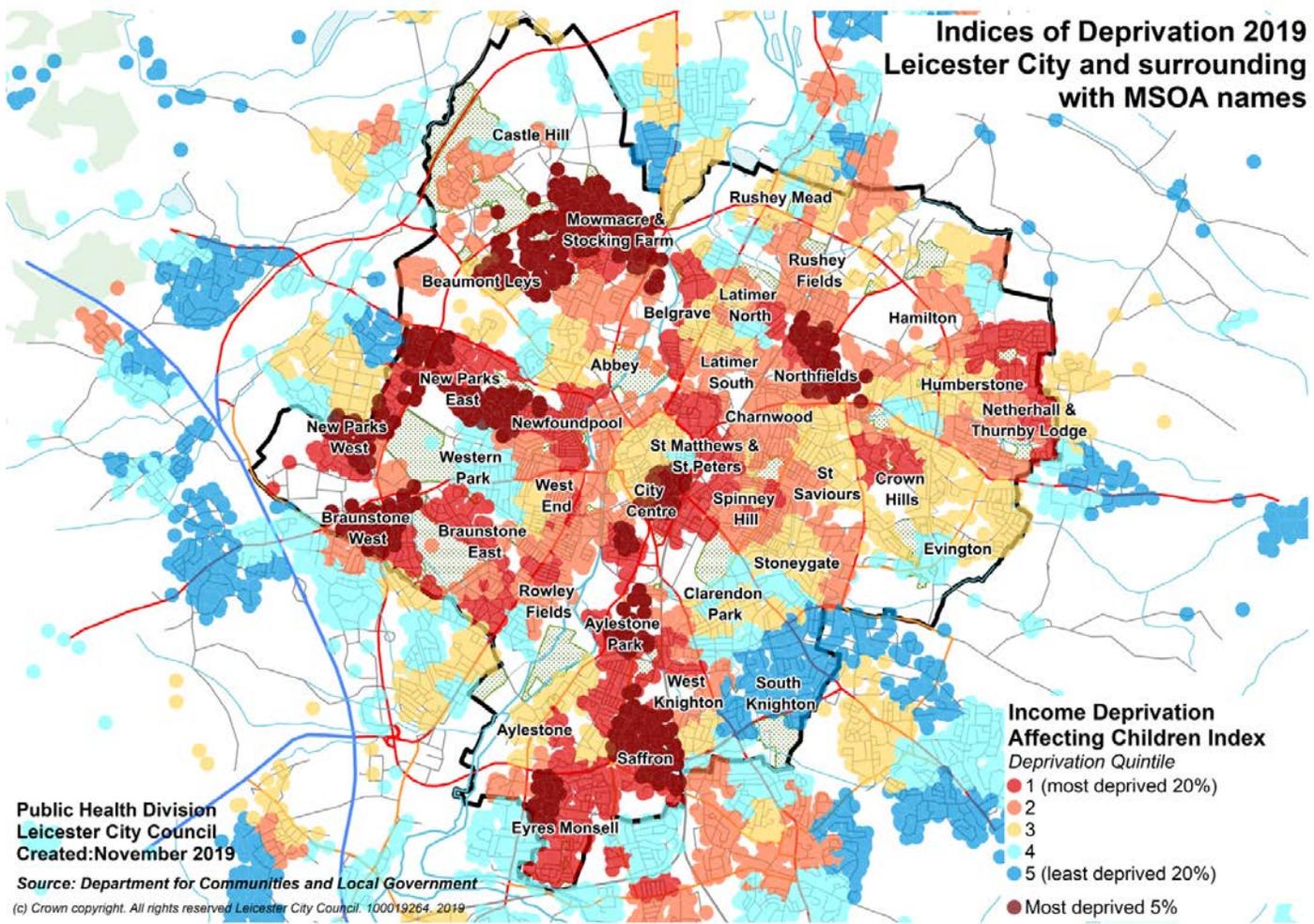
This measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.



Leicester is amongst the most deprived 10% local authorities for Income Deprivation Affecting Children, and reports a more deprived rank in 2019.

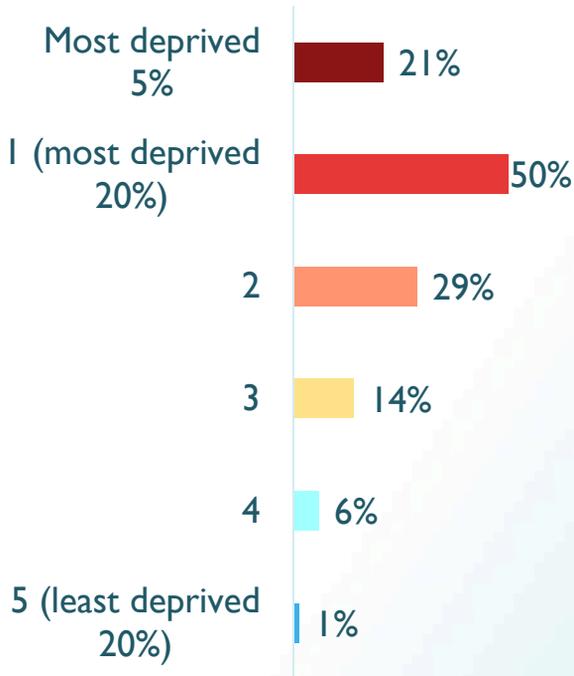
16% of Leicester's 0 to 15 year olds reside in the most deprived 5% of areas nationally.

43% of 0 to 15 year olds reside in the most deprived 20% of areas nationally.



9. Income deprivation affecting older people

% of Leicester 60+ population



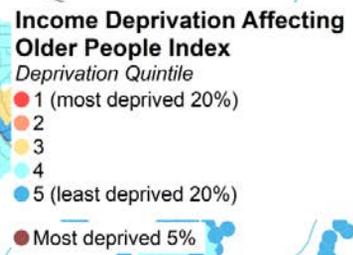
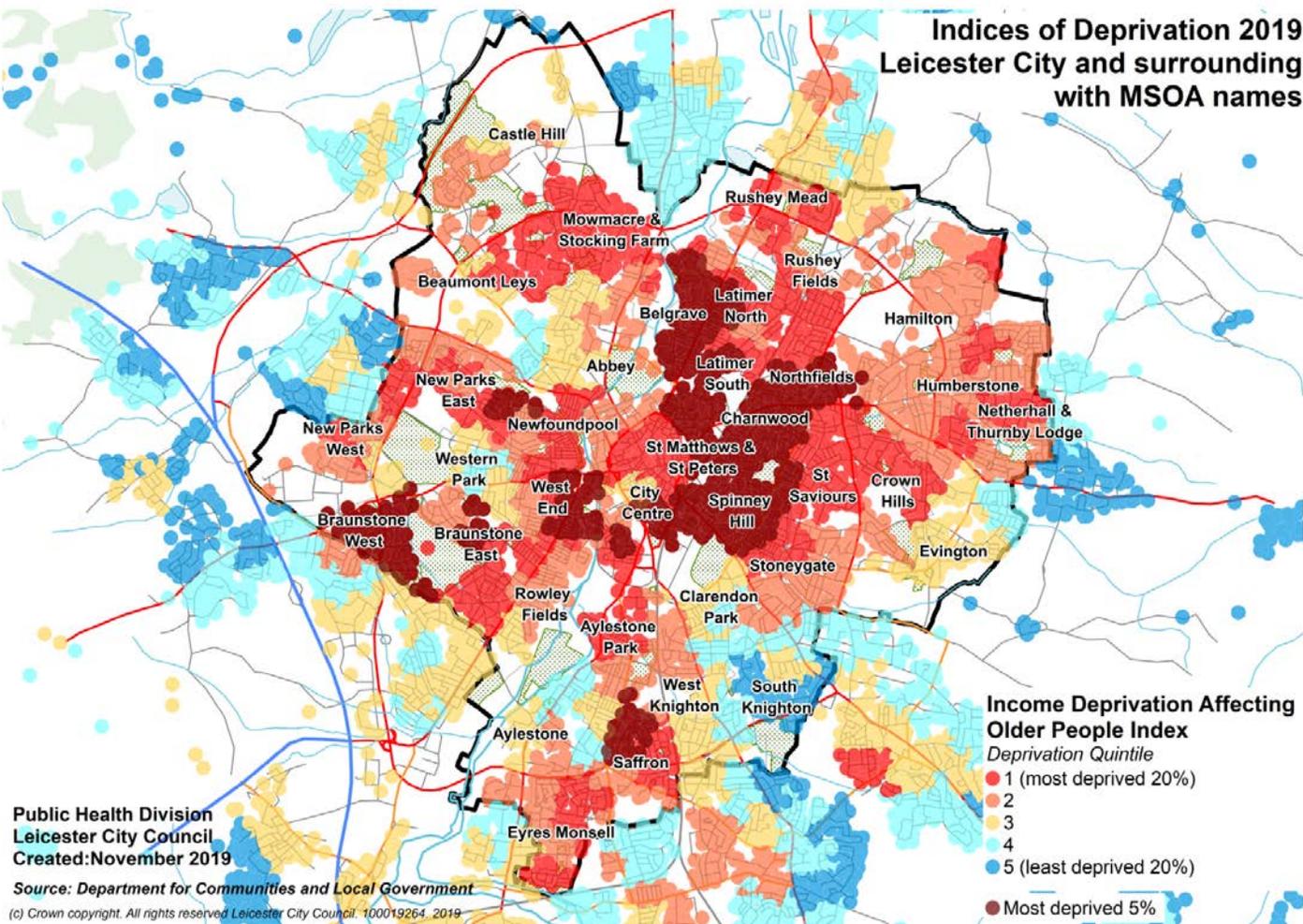
This measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

Leicester is amongst the most deprived 10% local authorities for Income Deprivation Affecting Older People, and reports a more deprived rank in 2019.

21% of Leicester's 60+ population reside in the most deprived 5% of areas nationally.

50% of Leicester's 60+ population year olds reside in the most deprived 20% of areas nationally.

Indices of Deprivation 2019
Leicester City and surrounding
with MSOA names



10. Limitations of the Indices of Deprivation

Data period

The 2019 Index is largely based on data from 2015 - 2017. With some older data and some more recent data.

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

The IMD 2019 is not designed to be 'backwards compatible' with previous versions, such as the IMD 2015 and 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 2019 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.

Further information on the Indices of Deprivation 2019

Income Deprivation 22.5%	Adults and children in Income Support families	
	Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families	
	Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families	
	Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families	
	Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families, below 60% median income not already counted	
	Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both	
	Adults and children in Universal Credit families where no adult is in 'Working - no requirements' conditionality regime ++	
Employment Deprivation 22.5%	Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance, aged 18-59/64	
	Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance, aged 18-59/64	
	Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, aged 18-59/64	
	Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, aged 18-59/64	
	Claimants of Carer's Allowance, aged 18-59/64	
	Claimants of Universal Credit in the 'Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality groups ++	
Education, Skills & Training Deprivation 13.5%	Key Stage 2 attainment: scaled scores	Children & Young People
	Key Stage 4 attainment: average capped points score	
	Secondary school absence	
	Staying on in education post 16	
	Entry to higher education	Adult Skills
	Adults with no or low qualifications, aged 25-59/64	
	Adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, aged 25-59/64	
Health Deprivation & Disability 13.5%	Years of potential life lost	
	Comparative illness and disability ratio **	
	Acute morbidity	
	Mood and anxiety disorders **	
Crime 9.3%	Recorded crime rates for:	
	• Violence	
	• Burglary	
	• Theft	
	• Criminal damage	
Barriers to Housing & Services 9.3%	Road distance to a:	Geographical Barriers
	• Post office	
	• Primary school	
	• General store or supermarket	
	• GP surgery	
Household overcrowding	Wider Barriers	
Homelessness		
Housing affordability		
Living Environment Deprivation 9.3%	Houses without central heating	Indoors Living Environment
	Housing in poor condition	
	Air quality	Outdoors Living Environment
	Road traffic accidents	
	++ New indicators	
	** Modified indicators	
	% illustrates the weight of each domain in the Indices of Deprivation	

The IMD is a combination of seven domains and a total of 39 indicators. These indicators have largely remained unchanged since 2015. There are two new indicators due to the introduction of Universal Credit.

Information from the Income domain has been used to produce two supplementary indices; Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) and Income deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOP).

Some domains can be further broken down into subdomains; Education, skills & training deprivation includes Children and young people and Adult skills; Barriers to housing & services includes Geographical barriers and Wider barriers; Living Environment includes; Indoors and Outdoors.

Further resources

For data and technical information on the Indices of Deprivation 2019:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-technical-report>

Further mapping resources on the Indices of Deprivation 2019:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-mapping-resources>

The Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC) have also mapped the Indices of deprivation:

https://maps.cdrc.ac.uk/#/geodemographics/imde2015/default/BTF_TFFT/12/-1.1217/52.6396/

Further analysis of deprivation in Leicester:

<https://www.leicester.gov.uk/your-council/policies-plans-and-strategies/health-and-social-care/data-reports-information/local-profiles-and-poverty-in-leicester/>

Any comments or questions about this briefing to:

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