

## The English Indices of Deprivation 2015

### Summary for Coventry

October 2015

- The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 were published on 30 September 2015, they rank all small areas in England according to different measures of deprivation and are the most widely used measure of deprivation
- The statistics on which the indices are based are from 2012/13
- The publication updates the Indices of Deprivation series, last published in 2010
- The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines all domains of deprivation; employment, income, health, education, crime, access to services and the living environment, to measure the level of multiple deprivation experienced by residents of neighbourhoods
- Overall Coventry has improved marginally between the IMD 2010 and the IMD 2015 relative to other local authority areas
- Within Coventry the distribution of multiple deprivation by neighbourhoods remains broadly the same – some neighbourhoods have experienced relative changes
- The vast majority of neighbourhoods in Coventry that were amongst the most deprived 10% in England in the IMD 2010 are still amongst the most deprived 10% in the IMD 2015. This reflects the national picture



## What do the Indices of Deprivation measure?

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 provide a relative measure of deprivation in small areas across England. The Indices of Deprivation 2015 is based on a concept of deprivation that is wider than income alone and includes a general lack of resources and opportunities.

The indices are used widely to analyse patterns of deprivation, identify areas that would benefit from special initiatives or programmes and as a tool to determine eligibility for specific funding streams.

## How do the Indices work?

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 is the collective name for a group of 10 indices which all measure different aspects of deprivation. The most widely used of these is the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) which is a combination of a number of the other indices to give an overall score for the relative level of multiple deprivation experienced in every neighbourhood in England.

In total 37 separate indicators, which are grouped into seven domains each of which reflects a different aspect of deprivation, are used to produce an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation score for each small area in England. The domains used in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 are income, employment, health, education, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment. Each of these domains has their own scores and ranks allowing users to focus on specific aspects of deprivation.

All the Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England (32,844) can be ranked according to their Index of Multiple Deprivation score; this allows users to identify the most and least deprived areas in England and to compare whether one area is more deprived than another. There are 195 LSOAs in Coventry with an average population of 1,700 residents. An area has a higher deprivation score than another one if the proportion of people living there who are classed as deprived is higher. A geographical area itself is not deprived: it is the circumstances and lifestyles of the people living there that affect its deprivation score.

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

## What can you use the Indices of Deprivation 2015 for?

*To compare different areas in England*

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 collects the same indicators and combines them in the same way for every Lower-layer Super Output Area in England this means you can directly compare the ranks of different areas in England. If an area has a higher rank (i.e. closer to 1) than another area it is more deprived.

*To identify the most deprived areas in England*

By using cut points of the ranks you can identify the group of Lower-layer Super Output Areas that are amongst the most deprived in England, some common cut points that have been used in the past are the 1%, 5%, 10% and 20% most deprived.

*To look at differences between the domains of deprivation*

Using the domain scores and ranks you can compare which issues are the biggest concerns for different areas.

*To look at deprivation across larger areas*

Summaries of overall deprivation are provided for local authorities. There are a number of ways to summarise Indices of Deprivation 2015 results across larger geographic areas and the best approach will depend on the purpose of the analysis.

## What can't the Indices of Deprivation 2015 be used for?

There are a few ways in which it is tempting to use the index, but which do not really make sense or which lead to unreliable results. Tiny differences in the deprivation scores don't mean anything. There is no point resorting to decimal places or rank differences of less than 100 to identify whether one area is more deprived than another.

### *Measure absolute deprivation*

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 are relative measures of deprivation. This means it can tell you if one area is more deprived than another but not by how much. For example if an area has a rank of 40 it is not necessarily half as deprived as a place with a rank of 20.

### *Measure absolute change over time*

Deprivation scores cannot be compared between 2015 and 2010 because an area's score is affected by the scores of every other area; so it is impossible to tell whether a change in score is a real change in the deprivation level of an area, or whether it is due to the scores of other areas going up or down.

### *Measure affluence*

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 are not measures of affluence; all of the indicators used in the indices are designed to identify aspects of deprivation, not affluence. Therefore the area ranked as the least deprived is not necessarily the most affluent.

### *Identify deprived people*

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 measure the relative level of deprivation in an area. Within every area there will be individuals who are deprived and individuals who are not. The Indices of Deprivation 2015 are not a suitable tools for targeting individuals.

## **Index of Multiple Deprivation at Local Authority District Level**

There are four main local authority district summary scores for each Local Authority district (there are 326 districts in England), different ways of ranking local authorities in terms of overall levels of deprivation. A relative ranking according to the district's level of deprivation is then provided.

The summary measures at district level focus on different aspects of multiple deprivation in the area. No single measure is favoured over another, as there is no single best way of describing or comparing districts due to the considerable differences in population size and distribution and the concentration of deprivation.

The methodology underpinning the IMD 2004, the IMD 2007, the IMD 2010 and the IMD 2015 are largely the same though there have been small changes to some of the underlying indicators. Comparison between the indices is therefore acceptable, although they should be made with care. The IMD 2015 uses statistics that were measured in 2012/13 and is therefore a snapshot of deprivation in that period. The IMD 2010 used statistics from 2007/8 – any analysis of **relative** changes over that period examine changes between a time before the UK recession hit and a time after the peak of the recession as GDP growth was returning to the economy.

## Key Findings for Coventry from the English Indices of Deprivation 2015

### Overall position

- Coventry's relative position has generally improved a little compared with the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010. See *table 1*.
- The positive change in Coventry's deprivation rank according to most of the above measures is only a **relative** change; this does not necessarily imply absolute change.
- According to the Local Concentration measure, which ranks local authorities in terms of the deprivation levels experienced by the most deprived 10% of the local population, Coventry ranks as 38<sup>th</sup> most deprived – a slight improvement from 37<sup>th</sup> in the IMD 2010. This summary measure tends to highlight those local authority areas with very highly deprived Lower-layer Super Output Areas.
- Looking at the proportion of Coventry's neighbourhoods (LSOAs) that are amongst the most deprived 10% in England, Coventry is the 46<sup>th</sup> most deprived local authority in England. There is no comparison to the IMD 2010 using this measure.
- Using the Extent measure, which is a more sophisticated way of measuring the proportion of the district's population living in the most deprived LSOAs in the

country, Coventry is ranked 55<sup>th</sup> out of the 326 Local Authority Districts (with 1 being the most deprived) compared to 52<sup>nd</sup> from IMD 2010. See *table 1*.

- Using the Average of LSOA Scores, which summarises the district as a whole including deprived and less deprived LSOAs, Coventry is ranked 54<sup>th</sup> out of 326 compared to 50<sup>th</sup> from the IMD 2010. See *table 1*.
- Coventry ranks worse when using methods of ranking local authorities' in terms of the most deprived neighbourhoods in each area and better when ranking in terms of an average of the whole area. This demonstrating inequalities that exist across Coventry.
- The deprivation domain in which Coventry is relatively most deprived is income. See *table 2*.

### Within the City

- 36 Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Coventry are in the most 10% deprived in England (18.5% in Coventry compared to 10% across England overall). See *table 3*.
- 61 LSOAs in Coventry are in the most 20% deprived in England (31% in Coventry compared to 20% across England overall). See *table 3*.
- There has been no significant change in the overall pattern of deprivation in the city but the ranks of some of the city's LSOAs have changed. See *maps 1 and 2*.
- 35 Coventry LSOAs were amongst the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England according to the IMD 2010. 32 of these are still amongst the most deprived 10% in the IMD 2015 – 2 LSOAs moved into a less deprived category and the boundary changed for 1 so there is no data.
- Overall the number of LSOAs amongst the most deprived 10% increased from 35 in the IMD 2010 to 36 in the IMD 2015. See *table 3*.

**Table 1 - Coventry's relative position in the IMD over time**

Domain	Description	IMD 2010		IMD 2015	
		Rank (1= <i>most deprived local authority</i> )	Score	Rank (1= <i>most deprived local authority</i> )	Score
Local Concentration	This measure defines 'hot spots' of deprivation by reference to a percentage of the local authority district's population.	<b>37</b>	31623	<b>38</b>	32041
Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally		Unavailable		<b>46</b>	0.185
Extent	Proportion of districts' population living in the most deprived LSOAs in the country (broader than 10% most deprived)	<b>52</b>	0.33	<b>55</b>	0.32
Average of LSOA Scores	Average of the district's scores across all its LSOAs	<b>50</b>	28.440	<b>54</b>	28.107

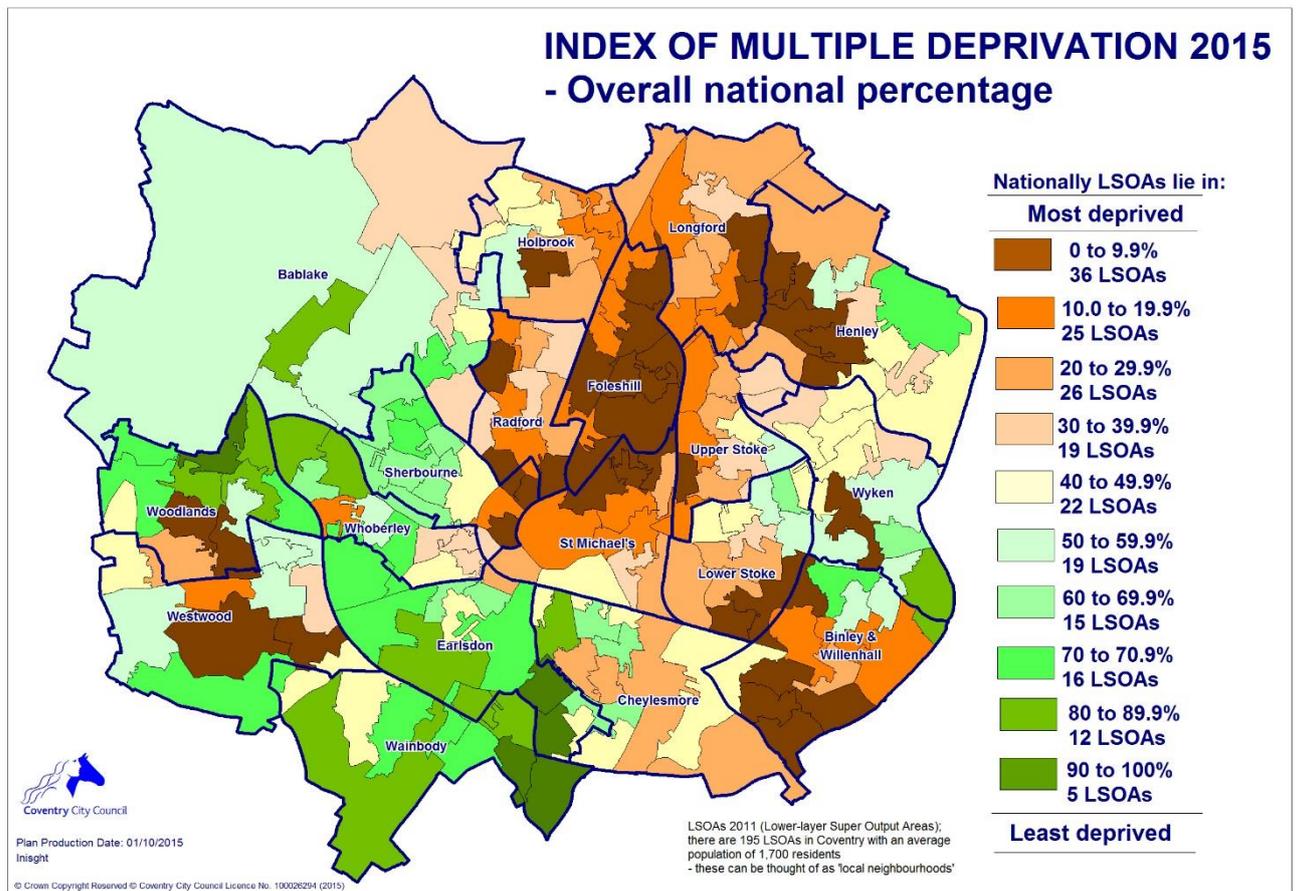
**Table 2 - Coventry's relative position across all domains of the Indices of Deprivation**

Indices of Deprivation 2015 – Coventry national rank (out of 326 local authorities)	Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	Average of LSOA Scores
Income	44	56
Employment	73	81
Education	80	99
Health	50	54
Crime	81	50
Barriers to Housing and Services	150	119
Living environment	58	49
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)	57	48
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDACI)	31	41

**Table 3 - Number of Coventry's LSOAs in most deprived nationally**

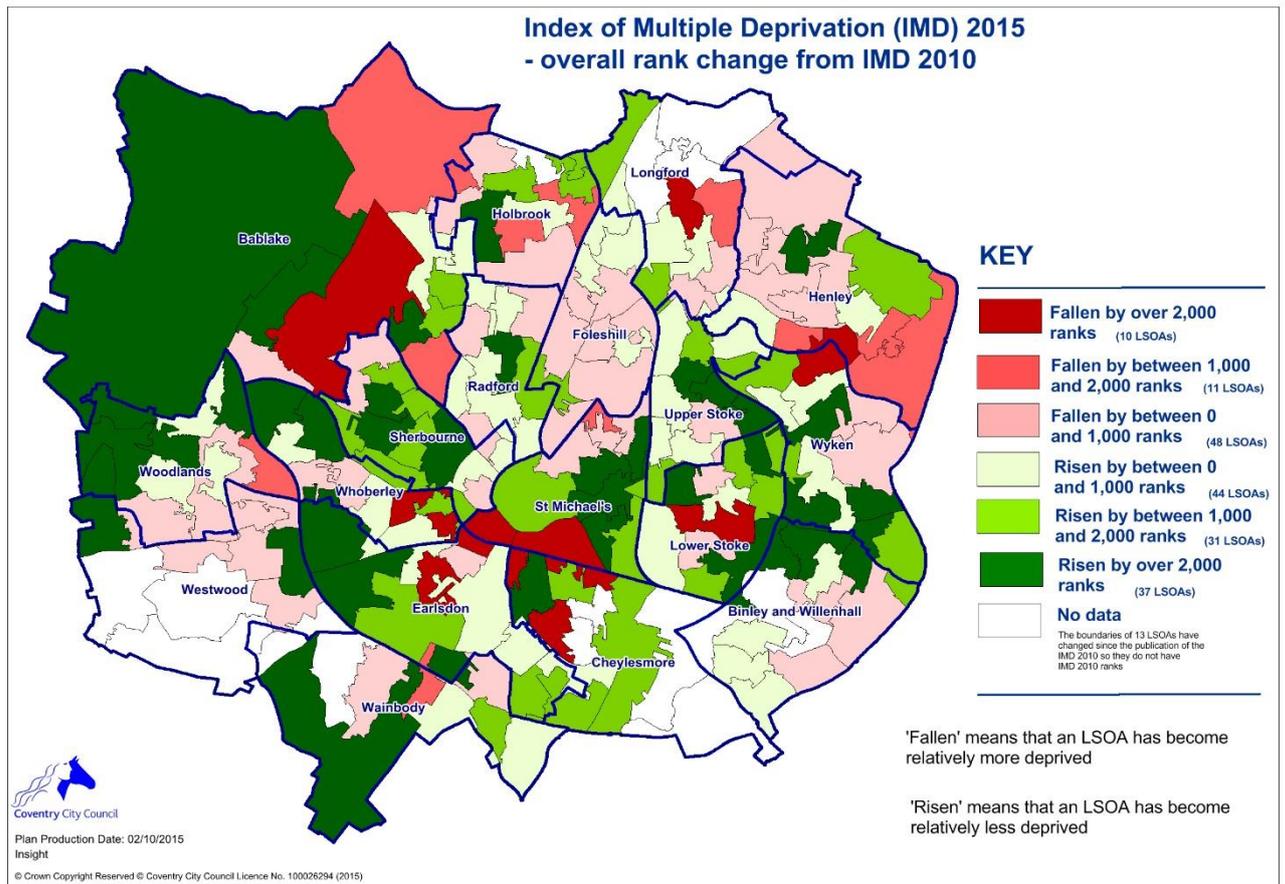
	IMD 2010	IMD 2015
Number of LSOAs in 10% most deprived nationally	35 out of 197	36 out of 195
Number of LSOAs in 20% most deprived nationally	61 out of 197	61 out of 195

**Map 1 - Coventry LSOAs by deprivation decile**



## Map 2 - Coventry LSOAs - change in rank

When interpreting the changes by Coventry's local neighbourhoods (LSOAs) shown in the map below, it should be kept in mind that all changes in the IMD ranks only show relative changes – the map does not imply any neighbourhoods have become more or less deprived in an absolute sense, only relative to other areas. Also it should be kept in mind that rank changes of less than 1,000 are a relatively small change.



*Please note: rank changes can be as a result of both changes within the LSOA between the IMD 2010 and the IMD 2015 and changes amongst LSOAs across England. The ranks in England range from 1-32,844. Small changes can have a dramatic impact on the ranking over time as many LSOAs have very similar scores.*

### Access to the Data

Data from the Index of Multiple Deprivation for Coventry is available via an interactive map on the Facts about Coventry website. Follow [this hyperlink](#) or navigate to it on [www.coventry.gov.uk/factsaboutcoventry](http://www.coventry.gov.uk/factsaboutcoventry)

The national data set and report can be read by following [this link](#).

Further analysis will be conducted using the Indices of Deprivation. For help contact Coventry City Council's Insight Team on [insight@coventry.gov.uk](mailto:insight@coventry.gov.uk) or 024 7683 3946

# Insight

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