

Briefing Report: Public Health Sciences and Insight Team

English Indices of Deprivation 2019

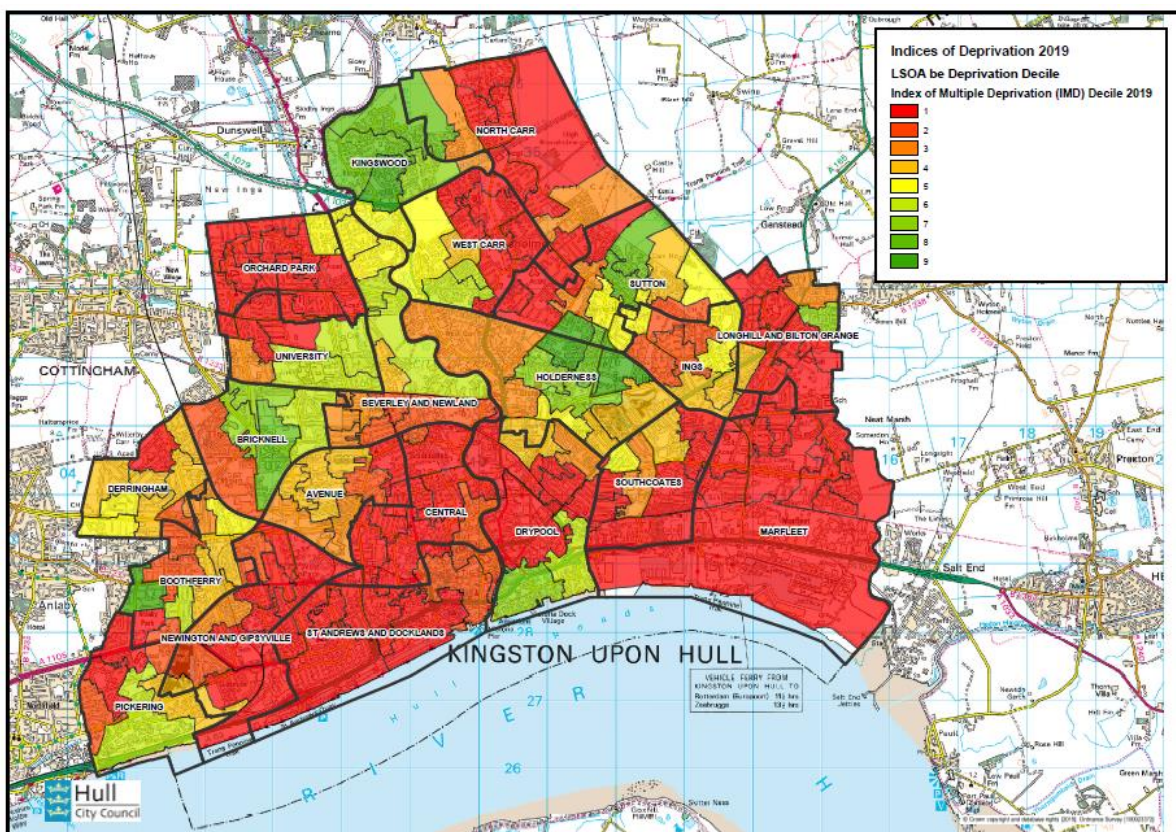
1 Introduction

- 1.1 On 26th September 2019, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government released the English Indices of Deprivation 2019.
- 1.2 This briefing report provides an overview of the findings from the ID2019 focussing on Hull's position in 2019, both at a local authority level and at smaller geographies, and changes in relative deprivation since the 2015 Indices.
- 1.3 Services should consider the impacts on service design and delivery, business planning, and current and future policy development.

2 Key Findings

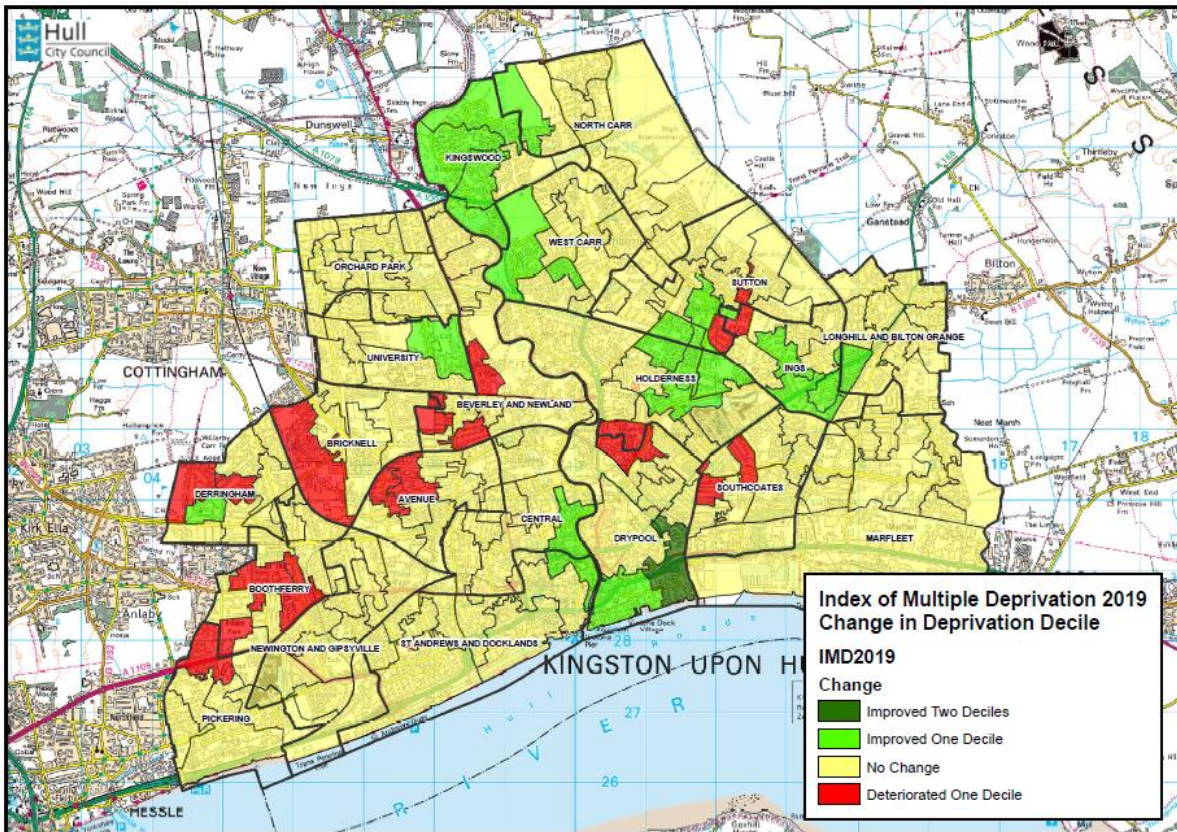
- 2.1 According to the IMD 2019, Hull is ranked as the 4th most deprived local authority in England (out of 317 local authorities).
- 2.2 Previously Hull was ranked as the 3rd most deprived local authority (out of 326) according to the IMD 2015. This means that Hull is relatively less deprived in 2019, compared to other local authorities, than it was in 2015.

Map 1: LSOA deprivation in Hull by national decile, IMD 2019



- 2.3 According to the IMD 2019, 90 of the 166 LSOAs in Hull (54%) are amongst the 20% most deprived in England; a small increase from 87 (52%) in 2015
- 2.4 This includes 75 LSOAs (45%) in Hull which fall within the 10% most deprived in England – exactly the same number and proportion as in 2015.

Map 2: LSOA by change in deprivation decile, IMD 2015 – 2019



- 2.5 Of the 166 LSOAs in Hull; 88 (53%) saw their national rank improve in 2019 relative to 2015; with the ranking of the remaining 78 (47%) deteriorating.
- 2.6 Whilst, 133 out of 166 LSOAs (80%) in Hull remained in the same decile of deprivation between Indices, 18 LSOAs improved deprivation decile and 15 deteriorated in deprivation decile.
- 2.7 Most notably, 1 LSOA improved by two deprivation deciles from 30 – 40% most deprived in the IMD 2015 to the 50 – 60% most deprived in the IMD 2019. This LSOA was in Drypool ward.

3. Executive Summary

Local Authority and CCG

- 3.1 According to the IMD 2019, Hull is ranked as the 4th most deprived local authority in England (out of 317 local authorities) under the 'Rank of Average Score' measure; having been the 3rd most deprived local authority (out of 326) in 2015.
- 3.2 An alternative measure is the proportion of small areas (LSOAs) among the most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally. On this measure, Hull also ranks as the 4th most deprived local authority in 2019 (out of 317 local authorities), also having been the 3rd most deprived (out of 326) in 2015.
- 3.3 On either measure, this means that Hull is relatively less deprived in 2019, compared to other local authorities, than it was in 2015.
- 3.4 From the IMD 2019, Hull Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) is ranked as having the 5th most deprived population out of 191 CCGs under the 'Rank of Average score' measure. It is the 4th most deprived CCG based on the proportion of small areas (LSOAs) among the most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally. The ranking is different to the Local Authority ranking as the most deprived CCG, Bradford City, covers the more deprived parts of that local authority.

Lower Super Output Area Level

- 3.5 The IMD 2019 is calculated for small geographical areas, called lower layer super output areas (LSOAs), which have an average population of around 1,500, and of which there are 32,844 across England, including 166 in Hull.
- 3.6 According to the IMD 2019, 90 of the 166 LSOAs in Hull (54%) are amongst the 20% most deprived in England; a small increase from 87 (52%) in 2015
- 3.7 This includes 75 LSOAs (45%) in Hull which fall within the 10% most deprived in England – exactly the same number and proportion as in 2015.
- 3.8 Only four LSOAs in Hull in 2019 are among the 20% least deprived in England; compared with 1 LSOA in 2015.
- 3.9 No LSOAs were amongst the 10% least deprived in Hull in either 2015 or 2019.
- 3.10 Of the 166 LSOAs in Hull; 88 (53%) saw their national rank improve in 2019 relative to 2015; with the ranking of the remaining 78 (47%) deteriorating.

Domains of Deprivation

- 3.11 Of the seven domains that make up the Indices of Deprivation, Hull is amongst the 10% most deprived local authorities for all domains except the 'Barriers to Housing and Services' domain.
- 3.12 Under this domain Hull is ranked 183rd (on the 10% measure) or 167th (on the Rank of Average Score measure) most deprived out of 317 local authorities, with just 4% of LSOAs in Hull falling within the 10% most deprived nationally.
- 3.13 Under three of the domains that constitute the Indices of Deprivation, the number of LSOAs in Hull where the rank deteriorated in 2019 relative to 2015 was greater than the number whose rank improved; the 'Health Deprivation and Disability' 'Living Environment' and 'Crime' domains,
- 3.14 Under the 'Health Deprivation and Disability' domain Hull's overall local authority ranking deteriorated both for the Rank of Average Score measure and the 10% measure. This tends to mean that the majority of neighbourhoods in Hull became relatively more deprived under this domain in 2019 compared to 2015.
- 3.15 Under the 'Living Environment' domain Hull's overall local authority ranking remained the same under the Rank of Average Score measure but deteriorated under the 10% measure. This means that whilst relative levels of deprivation under this domain remained static there was a notable increase in the number of LSOA in the 10% most deprived nationally. This tends to suggest that the most deprived neighbourhoods of Hull became relatively more deprived whilst the least deprived neighbourhoods became relatively less deprived.
- 3.16 Finally, under the 'Crime' domain Hull's local authority ranking deteriorated under the Rank of Average Score measure but improved under the 10% measure. This means that whilst relative levels of deprivation under this domain deteriorated there were a fewer number of LSOA in the 10% most deprived nationally. This trends to suggest that whilst the most deprived neighbourhoods in Hull became relatively less deprived they did so to a lesser degree than other similarly deprived local authorities.

Ward Level

- 3.17 Public Health Sciences have produced population-weighted ward IMD 2019 scores.
- 3.18 These show that St Andrew's & Docklands is the most deprived ward in Hull, followed by Orchard Park ward, Marfleet ward and Central ward.
- 3.19 Four of Hull's wards are amongst the 1% most deprived wards in England, with a further eight Hull wards among England's most deprived 10% of wards.
- 3.20 Kingswood is Hull's least deprived ward (and is in the least deprived fifth of wards in England), followed by Holderness and Bricknell.

4. What are the Indices of Deprivation?

- 4.1 On 26th September 2019, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government released the English Indices of Deprivation 2019.
- 4.2 The English Indices of Deprivation measure and rank relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods across England, called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). LSOAs have an average population of around 1,500 and there are 166 in Hull.
- 4.3 The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 are based on 39 separate indicators (see Appendix 1), organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation which are combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD 2019); an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area.
- 4.4 A local authority measure is then calculated, based on the proportion of LSOAs in each local authority which falls within the 10% most deprived nationally under each domain.
- 4.5 Although the Indices of Deprivation are defined at LSOA level, the LSOA scores can be aggregated (weighted by population) to higher levels of geographies e.g. wards
- 4.6 The IMD is a measure of relative deprivation; that is it tells us how deprived one area is compared to another, but it does not tell us the extent of deprivation. Not all individuals within a geographical area will be equally deprived or affluent.
- 4.7 This is the fifth IMD produced at LSOA level, with previous versions produced in 2004, 2007, 2010 and 2015.

5. Deprivation in Hull in 2019

- 5.1 According to the IMD 2019, Hull is ranked as the 4th most deprived local authority in England (out of 317 local authorities); having been the 3rd most deprived local authority (out of 326) in 2015.
- 5.2 This means that Hull is relatively less deprived in 2019, compared to other local authorities, than it was in 2015.
- 5.3 Despite a small improvement in relative ranking between 2015 and 2019, it is impossible to tell whether Hull has actually become more or less deprived and to what extent. For example, Hull may have seen significant improvements in deprivation but other local authority areas may have seen greater improvements. Conversely, deprivation in Hull might actually have become worse but to smaller degree than in other local authority areas.

5.4 Map 1 (below) shows the 166 LSOAs in Hull according to their deprivation deciles under the IMD 2019.

Map 3: LSOA deprivation in Hull by national decile, IMD 2019

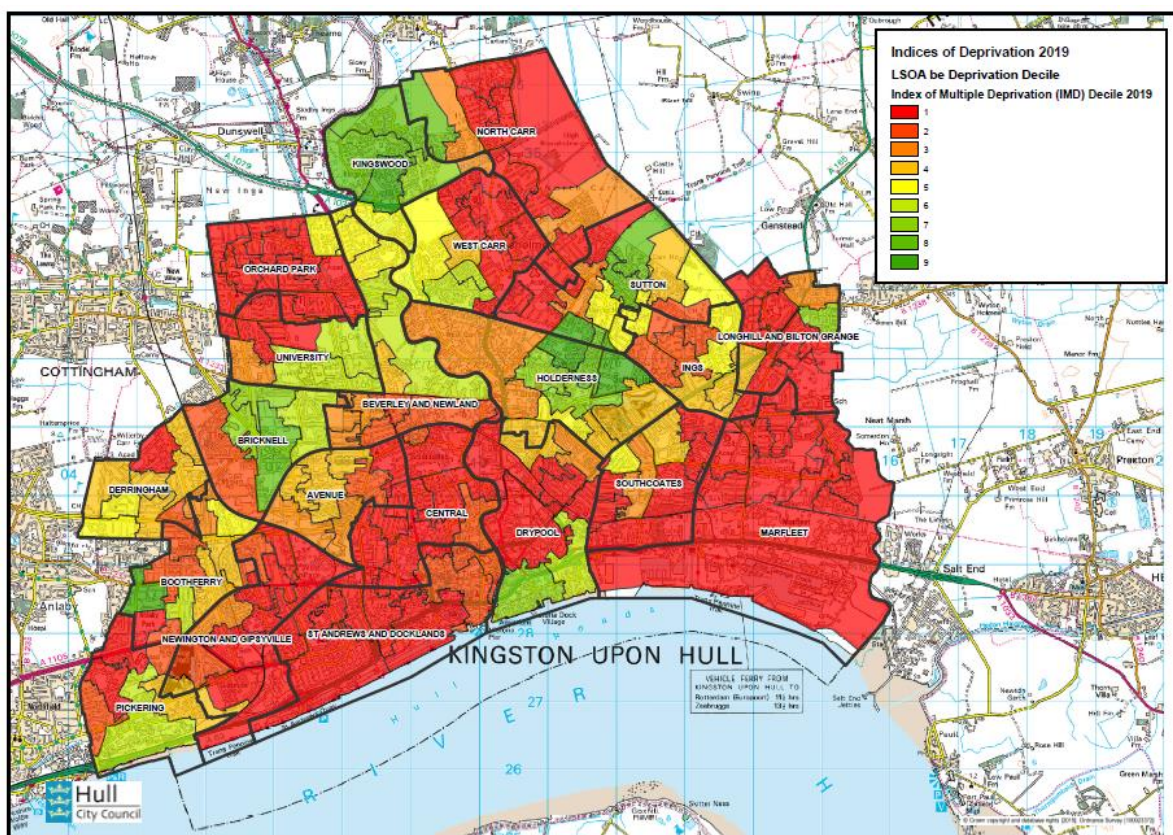


Table 1: Percentage of LSOAs in Hull in each deprivation decile, IMD 2015 and 2019

	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
2019	75	15	16	21	12	10	7	6	4	0
	45.2%	9.0%	9.6%	12.7%	7.2%	6.0%	4.2%	3.6%	2.4%	0.0%
2015	75	12	19	18	17	10	8	6	1	0
	45.2%	7.2%	11.4%	10.8%	10.2%	6.0%	4.8%	3.6%	0.6%	0.0%

5.5 According to the IMD 2019, 90 of the 166 LSOAs in Hull (54%) are amongst the 20% most deprived in England; a small increase from 87 (52%) in 2015.

5.6 This includes 75 LSOAs (45%) in Hull which fall within the 10% most deprived in England – exactly the same number and proportion as in 2015.

5.7 Only four LSOAs in Hull in 2019 are among the 20% least deprived in England; compared with 1 LSOA in 2015.

5.8 No LSOA in Hull were amongst the 10% least deprived in either 2015 or 2019.

Table 2: Top 5 most deprived LA in England, 10% measure, IMD 2019

Rank of % of LSOA in 10% Most Deprived					
Local Authority	2019		2015		Diff
	% of LSOAs in 10%	LA Rank	% of LSOAs in 10%	LA Rank	
Middlesbrough	48.8%	1	48.8%	1	No Diff
Liverpool	48.7%	2	45.0%	4	+3.7%
Knowsley	46.9%	3	45.9%	2	+1.0%
Hull	45.2%	4	45.2%	3	No Diff
Manchester	43.3%	5	40.8%	5	+2.5%

5.9 Table 2 (previous) shows that Hull's change in the local authority rankings from 3rd to 4th, under the 10% measure, is not the result of any decrease in proportion of its own LSOAs that fall within the top 10% most deprived nationally.

5.10 Instead it is clearly linked to an increase in those LSOA in Liverpool that fall within the 10% most deprived nationally; and Liverpool's subsequent change in rank from 4th most deprived local authority in 2015 to 2nd most deprived local authority in 2019.

5.11 An increase in relative deprivation in Liverpool is also a major contributor to the improvement in Hull's local authority ranking under the Rank of Average Score measure.

5.12 The absence of any notable changes in rank among the five most deprived local authorities is of interest as this indicates areas that have been persistently most deprived across historic iterations of the Indices.

5.13 As well as being the five most deprived local authorities according to the IMD 2019 and IMD 2015; Middlesbrough, Liverpool, Knowlsey, Hull and Manchester have comprised the most deprived five local authorities since the IMD 2010.

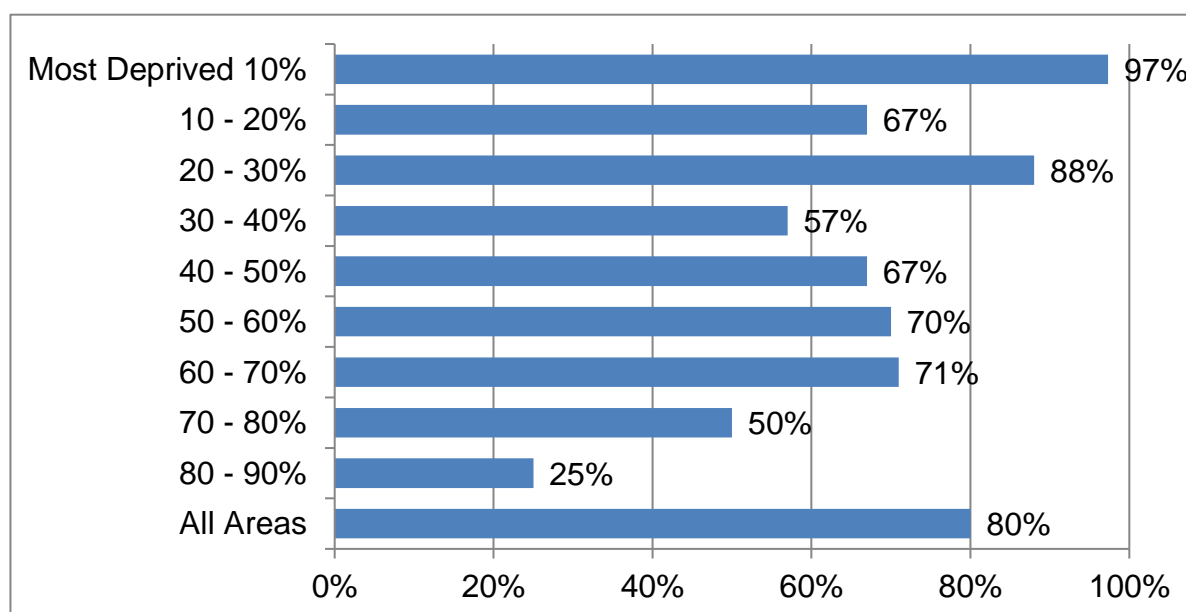
5.14 All five areas were also amongst the ten most deprived local authorities according to the 2007 and 2004 updates.

6. Changes in Deprivation

6.1 The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 are based on broadly the same methodology as the 2015 Indices. Although it is not possible to use the Indices to measure changes in the actual 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 the previous Indices.

6.2 Of the 166 LSOAs in Hull; 88 (53%) saw their national rank improve in 2019 relative to 2015; with the ranking of the remaining 78 (47%) deteriorating.

Chart 1: % of LSOA in each decile of IMD2019 that were in same decile of IMD2015



6.3 Chart 1 shows whilst all LSOAs in Hull have changed rank, the majority have remained in the same decile of deprivation as they were according to the 2015 index.

6.4 Overall, 133 out of 166 LSOAs (80%) remained in the same decile of deprivation between Indices (compared to 65% nationally).

6.5 There was least movement between deciles at the most deprived end of the scale which indicates that, in relative terms, the most deprived areas of Hull have remained the same.

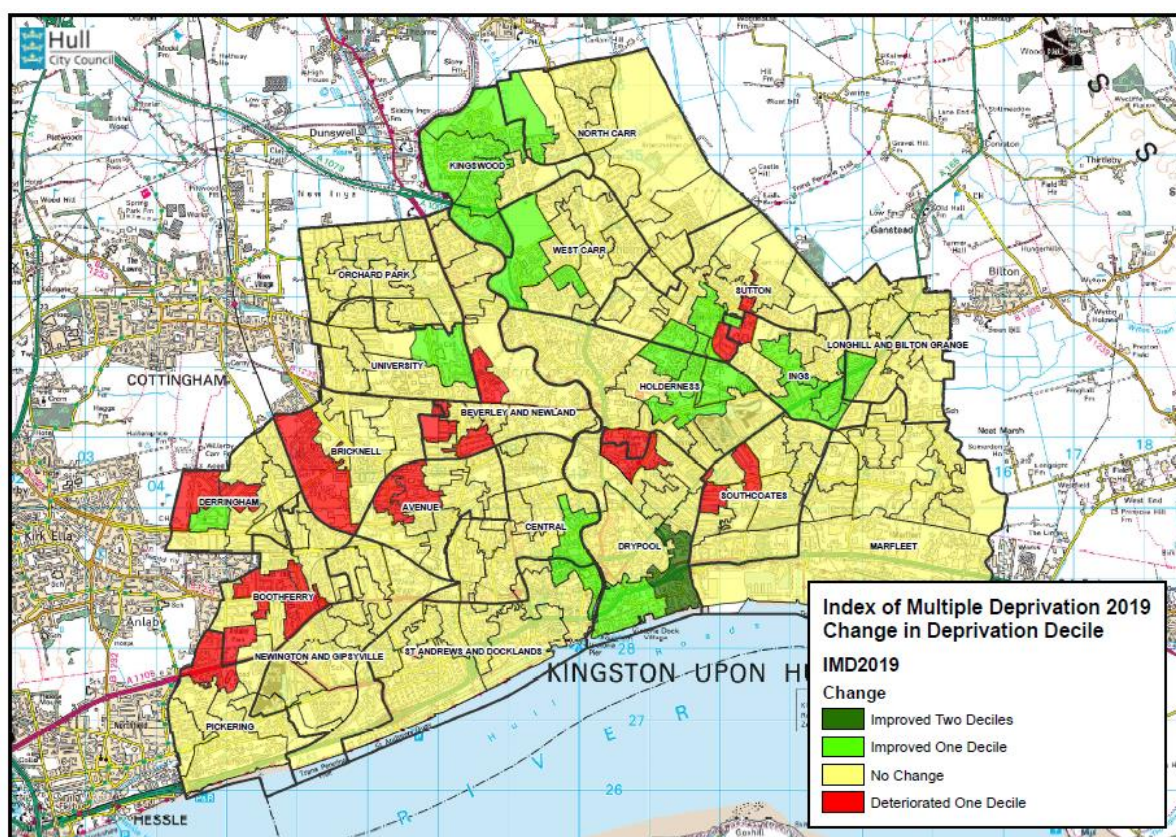
6.6 However at the lesser deprived end of the scale there is more movement which indicates that, in relative terms, the least deprived areas of Hull have become less deprived.

Table 3: Number of LSOAs in each decile of the IMD 2019 and IMD 2015

No of LSOAs	IMD 2015										TOTAL	
	10% Most	10 – 20%	20 – 30%	30 – 40%	40 – 50%	50 – 60%	60 – 70%	70 – 80%	80 – 90%	10 Least		
IMD 2019	10% Most	73	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
	10-20%	2	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	20-30%	0	0	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
	30-40%	0	0	2	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	21
	40-50%	0	0	0	3	8	1	0	0	0	0	12
	50-60%	0	0	0	1	2	7	0	0	0	0	10
	60-70%	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	7
	70-80%	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	6
	80-90%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
	10% Least	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	75	12	19	18	17	10	8	6	1	0	166	

- 6.7 Table 3 (previous) presents a more detailed analysis of changes in the relative deprivation of LSOAs across deciles by illustrating the numbers of LSOAs in each decile of the IMD 2015 and their corresponding deciles according to the IMD 2019.
- 6.8 Comparing the distributions in this way shows the extent of changes in relative ranking, and how large the changes are for those areas that have moved.
- 6.9 Table 3 shows that whilst 133 out of 166 LSOAs (80%) remained in the same decile of deprivation between indices; 18 LSOAs improved deprivation decile and 15 deteriorated in deprivation decile.

Map 4: LSOA by change in deprivation decile, IMD 2015 – 2019



- 6.10 Two LSOAs have moved out of the most deprived decile since the IMD 2015; both into the next decile (10 – 20% most deprived). These LSOAs cover parts of the Ings ward and the city centre area.
- 6.11 Conversely, 2 LSOAs moved into the most deprived decile from the next decile (10 – 20% most deprived); covering parts of Southcoates ward and Pickering ward.
- 6.12 Most notably, 1 LSOA improved by two deprivation deciles from 30 – 40% most deprived in the IMD 2015 to the 50 – 60% most deprived in the IMD 2019. This LSOA was in Drypool ward.

7. Domains of Deprivation

7.1 According to the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation many of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England face multiple issues. Most deprived LSOAs are highly deprived on at least two of the seven domains of deprivation and over a quarter are highly deprived on five or more of the seven domains.

7.2 Hull is no different – it ranks highly against the ‘Income’ and ‘Employment’ domains (which have the largest weighting in the Index of Multiple Deprivation) as well as against the ‘Education, Skills & Training’, ‘Crime’ and ‘Health & Disability’ domains.

Table 4: Deprivation Ranking by Domain, IMD 2015 and 2019

	Rank of Average Score		10% Measure Rank		% in Top 10%	
	2015	2019	2015	2019	2015	2019
Income	4	6	3	4	41.6%	42.2%
Employment	6	7	4	6	45.2%	42.8%
Education, Skills & Training	1	4	2	2	42.2%	41.6%
Health Deprivation and Disability	32	20	32	15	25.9%	39.2%
Crime	11	6	8	13	38.6%	33.7%
Barriers to Housing and Services	120	167	160	183	6.0%	4.2%
Living Environment	32	32	41	26	22.3%	28.9%

7.3 The table above clearly shows that Hull is least deprived for the Barriers to Housing and Services domain where just 4% of LSOAs in Hull fall within the 10% most deprived nationally.

7.4 The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. It suggests that residents in Hull have easy access to nearby local services and can easily access suitable, affordable housing.

7.5 Unfortunately, the Barriers to Housing and Services domain only represents 9.3% of the total weighting in the combined Index of Multiple Deprivation.

7.6 Under the ‘Income’, ‘Employment’, ‘and ‘Barriers to Housing and Services’ domains Hull’s overall local authority ranking improved both for the Rank of Average Score measure and the 10% measure. This tends to mean that the majority of neighbourhoods in Hull became relatively less deprived under this domain in 2019 compared to 2015.

7.7 Under the ‘Health Deprivation and Disability’ domain Hull’s overall local authority ranking deteriorated both for the Rank of Average Score measure and the 10% measure. This tends to mean that the majority of neighbourhoods in Hull became relatively more deprived under this domain in 2019 compared to 2015.

- 7.8 Under the 'Living Environment' domain Hull's overall local authority ranking remained the same under the Rank of Average Score measure but deteriorated under the 10% measure. This means that whilst relative levels of deprivation under this domain remained static there was a notable increase in the number of LSOA in the 10% most deprived nationally. This tends to suggest that the most deprived neighbourhoods of Hull became relatively more deprived whilst the least deprived neighbourhoods became relatively less deprived.
- 7.9 Under the 'Education, Skills and Training' domain Hull's overall local authority ranking improved under the Rank of Average Score measure but remained static under the 10% measure. This means that whilst relative levels of deprivation under this domain improved there was no change in the number of LSOA in the 10% most deprived nationally. This tends to suggest that whilst there was no change in relative deprivation in the most deprived areas of Hull, deprivation got relatively worse in other similarly deprived local authorities.
- 7.10 Finally, under the 'Crime' domain Hull's local authority ranking deteriorated under the Rank of Average Score measure but improved under the 10% measure. This means that whilst relative levels of deprivation under this domain deteriorated there were a fewer number of LSOA in the 10% most deprived nationally. This trends to suggest that whilst the most deprived neighbourhoods in Hull became relatively less deprived they did so to a lesser degree than other similarly deprived local authorities.
- 7.11 Despite these changes in rank, Table 4 clearly shows that there has actually been very little change in the percentage of LSOAs within the 10% most deprived under each domain.
- 7.12 In order to better understand which domains might have influenced the change in relative deprivation in Hull between 2015 and 2019, Table 5 (overleaf) shows the number and percentage of LSOAs in Hull that lie within each of the national deprivation quintiles; for each of the seven domains plus the overall IMD score.

Table 5: Number and percentage of Hull LSOAs by deprivation quintile, IMD 2015 and IMD 2019

Domain	Weight	Percentage of LSOAs in Hull in each national deprivation quintile for the domains of IMD 2015 and IMD 2019														
		Most deprived			2nd most deprived			3 rd most deprived			4 th most deprived			Least deprived		
		2015	2019	+/-	2015	2019	+/-	2015	2019	+/-	2015	2019	+/-	2015	2019	+/-
Income	22.5	50.6	51.2	+	19.3	19.3		16.9	14.5	-	9.6	9.0	-	3.6	6.0	+
Employment	22.5	50.6	51.8	+	18.7	16.9	-	18.7	16.9	-	9.6	10.8	+	2.4	3.6	+
Education, skills and training	13.5	53.6	53.0	-	24.7	22.3	-	12.0	15.7	+	7.8	8.4	+	1.8	0.6	-
Health deprivation and disability	13.5	50.0	56.0	+	19.9	25.9	+	21.7	16.3	-	8.4	1.8	-	0	0	
Crime	9.3	54.2	60.2	+	27.1	22.9	-	13.9	9.6	-	4.2	6.6	+	0.6	0.6	
Barriers to housing and services	9.3	18.1	12.0	-	33.1	26.5	-	21.1	27.1	+	15.1	17.5	+	12.7	16.9	+
Living environment	9.3	39.2	42.2	+	41.0	30.7	-	18.1	22.3	+	1.8	4.8	+	0	0	
Overall IMD		52.1	54.2	+	22.3	22.3		16.3	13.3	-	8.4	7.8	-	0.6	2.4	+

- 7.13 Under the Index of Multiple Deprivation, there was little change in the percentage of LSOAs in Hull in the most deprived quintile nationally overall (52% in 2015 and 54% in 2019).
- 7.14 5 of the 7 domains saw increases in the percentage of Hull LSOAs in the 20% most deprived nationally ('Income', 'Employment', 'Health Deprivation & Disability', 'Crime' and 'Living Environment').
- 7.15 3 of the 7 domains saw increases in the percentage of Hull LSOAs in the 20% least deprived nationally ('Income', 'Employment' and 'Barriers to Housing & Services').
- 7.16 The majority of LSOAs in Hull were in the 20% most deprived nationally under 5 out of the seven domains; the exceptions being the 'Barriers to Housing and Services' and 'Living Environment' domains.
- 7.17 Under the 'Health Deprivation and Disability' and 'Living Environment' domains, no LSOAs in Hull were within the 20% least deprived nationally.
- 7.18 For most domains there were only small changes in the proportions of LSOAs in each national quintile.
- 7.19 The largest percentage point changes were seen under the following domains:

Health Deprivation and Disability: There was a 6.0 percentage point increase in the proportion of Hull LSOAs in both the 1st and 2nd most deprived quintiles. Conversely, there was a 5.4 and 6.6 percentage point decrease in the proportion of Hull LSOAs within the 3rd and 4th most deprived quintiles respectively.

Crime: There was a 6.0 percentage point increase in the proportion of Hull LSOAs in most deprived quintile. Conversely, there was a 4.2 and 4.3 percentage point decrease in the proportion of Hull LSOA within the 2nd and 3rd most deprived quintiles respectively. However, the proportion of Hull LSOAs within the 4th quintile increased by 2.4 percentage points.

Barriers to Housing and Services: There was a 6.1 and 6.6 percentage point decrease in the proportion of Hull LSOAs in the 1st and 2nd most deprived quintiles respectively. Conversely, there was a 6.0, 2.4 and 4.2 percentage points increase in the proportion of Hull LSOAs in the 3rd, 4th and least deprived quintiles respectively.

- 7.20 Appendix 2 shows, for the IMD and each of the seven domains of deprivation, LSOA in Hull according to national deprivation quintiles ID 2019 and changes in national rank between ID 2015 and ID 2019.
- 7.21 A greater number of LSOAs in Hull improved their rank in 2019 relative to 2015, compared to the number whose rank deteriorated, under all domains except the 'Health Deprivation & Disability', 'Crime' and 'Living Environment' domains.

8. Comparator Areas

NB: This section focuses on the Rank of Average Score Measure

- 8.1 Whilst Hull saw a 1-position improvement in national rank between the IMD 2015 and IMD 2019, 11 out of 15 comparator local authorities saw a deterioration in their national rank.

Table 6: Rank¹ and percentile² of Hull and comparator areas, IMD 2015 and 2019

	IMD 2015		IMD 2019		Change in Rank
	Rank	Percentile	Rank	Percentile	
Hull	3	1	4	1	+1
Middlesbrough	6	2	5	2	-1
Stoke-on-Trent	14	4	14	4	No Change
Liverpool	4	1	3	1	-7
Wolverhampton	17	5	24	8	+7
Sunderland	37	11	35	11	-2
Sandwell	13	4	12	4	-1
Nottingham	8	2	11	3	+3
Gateshead	73	22	47	15	-26
Newcastle upon Tyne	53	16	41	13	-12
Hartlepool	18	6	10	3	-8
Salford	22	7	18	6	-4
Tameside	41	13	28	9	-13
Rochdale	16	5	15	5	-1
NE Lincolnshire	31	10	29	9	-2
Walsall	33	10	25	8	-8

¹ Where 1 is most deprived local authority, out of 326 (2015) and 317 (2019)

² Where 1 indicates the authority is among the most deprived 1% of all LA

- 8.2 Looking at the ranking of Hull and its comparator areas under the seven domains of deprivation, as shown in Table 7 (overleaf), Hull is among the most deprived ten local authorities for four of the seven domains:

Income: Only Middlesbrough, Liverpool and Hartlepool are more deprived.

Employment: Only Middlesbrough, Hartlepool and Liverpool are more deprived.

Education, Skills and Training: No comparator authority is more deprived.

Crime: Only Rochdale is more deprived.

- 8.3 Hull's best ranking is for the 'Barriers to Housing and services' domain (167th) – however amongst comparator authorities, Hull is still more deprived than all but one comparator authority (Nottingham).
- 8.4 Hull is ranked 20th most deprived local authority under the 'Health Deprivation & Disability' domain – and is more deprived than 8 of the 15 comparator areas.
- 8.5 Hull is ranked 32nd most deprived local authority under the 'Living Environment' domain – and is more deprived than 13 of the 15 comparator areas.

Table 7: Rank of Hull and comparator areas under the seven domains of ID 2019

Domain	IMD 2019	Income	Employment	Education, Skills & Training	Health & disability	Crime	Barriers to Housing and Services	Living Environment
Hull	4	6	7	4	20	6	167	32
Middlesbrough	5	1	3	8	6	15	284	259
Stoke-on-Trent	14	25	22	7	11	34	269	103
Liverpool	3	4	5	29	3	22	280	5
Wolverhampton	24	11	19	42	48	119	178	70
Sunderland	35	22	13	49	23	55	295	316
Sandwell	12	9	25	16	33	75	172	17
Nottingham	11	17	44	12	18	48	114	49
Gateshead	47	47	40	83	24	62	238	280
Newcastle upon Tyne	41	36	55	63	26	42	243	271
Hartlepool	10	5	4	51	16	25	283	307
Salford	18	24	30	44	12	16	218	94
Tameside	28	37	37	61	19	12	270	93
Rochdale	15	15	16	43	21	2	231	149
NE Lincolnshire	29	26	31	18	72	38	294	73
Walsall	25	16	38	11	53	93	234	68

9. Deprivation by Ward

- 9.1 The Public Health Sciences Team have produced IMD 2019 scores for each of the 21 electoral wards in Hull using the scores for each LSOA within the wards weighted by the estimated resident population of that LSOA (mid 2017).
- 9.2 Table 8 (below) gives the IMD score for the wards in Hull. The higher the IMD score for a ward, the greater level of deprivation.
- 9.3 The local ranks are provided with a rank of 1 denoting the most deprived ward locally and 21 denoting the least deprived ward locally.
- 9.4 The national ranking is also given, and similarly a low rank denotes more deprivation. The national percentile is also provided. For example, if the national percentile value is 10, it means that the ward is in the worst 10% of deprived wards nationally, and a value of 75 means that the ward is in the worst 75% of deprived wards or alternatively the top 25% least deprived wards.

Table 8: IMD 2015 population weighted scores and ranks for Hull wards

Locality (index score)	Area (index score)	Ward	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019			
			Index Score	Local Rank (out of 21)	National Rank (out of 7,201)	National Percentile
North Hull (40.68)	Foredyke (38.98)	Kingswood	10.96	21	5,857	82
		North Carr	51.66	5	206	3
		West Carr	42.30	8	392	6
	Northern (42.08)	Beverley & Newland	27.11	17	1,532	22
		Orchard Park	60.65	2	36	1
		University	38.63	12	576	8
East Hull (38.83)	East (36.47)	Ings	30.44	15	1,049	15
		Longhill & Bilton Grange	46.88	7	224	4
		Sutton	30.66	14	1,105	16
	Park (40.47)	Holderness	17.52	20	3,237	45
		Marfleet	58.56	4	47	1
		Southcoates	41.06	9	415	6
	Riverside (53.24)	Drypool	39.94	11	496	7
		Newington & Gipsyville	51.19	6	129	2
		St Andrew's & Docklands	65.48	1	14	1
	West (29.25)	Boothferry	23.80	18	1,869	26
		Derringham	27.31	16	1,510	21
		Pickering	39.95	10	484	7
	Wyke (38.83)	Avenue	34.78	13	789	11
		Bricknell	18.87	19	2,946	41
		Central	58.81	3	36	1

- 9.5 These estimated population-weighted ward IMD 2019 scores show St Andrew's & Docklands to be the most deprived ward in Hull, followed by Orchard Park and Central.
- 9.6 At the other end of the scale, Kingswood is Hull's least deprived ward, followed by Holderness and Bricknell.
- 9.7 Fifteen of Hull's wards are in the most deprived 20% nationally, three in the second most deprived quintile, two in the middle quintile, and one in the least deprived fifth of wards nationally.
- 9.8 Four of Hull's wards are in the most deprived 1% nationally, (St Andrew's & Docklands, Orchard Park, Marfleet and Central).
- 9.9 The least deprived ward in Hull (Kingswood) is within the least deprived fifth of wards nationally, while the second and third least deprived wards in Hull (Holderness and Bricknell) are each in the middle quintile of wards nationally, and in both cases are more deprived than more than half of the wards in England.

10 Limitations of the Indices of Deprivation 2019

Extent of Deprivation

- 10.1 While the measure based on the proportion of neighbourhoods among the most deprived 10 per cent nationally is easy to interpret, an LSOA that may be only a few ranks outside the most deprived 10 per cent is not counted as being most deprived.
- 10.2 A complementary summary measure of deprivation is the extent measure. The extent measure provides a weighted statistic based on the spread of LSOAs across all deprivation deciles and gives a more balanced indication of deprivation.
- 10.3 Under the extent measure, Hull ranks as the 8th most deprived local authority (after Liverpool, Manchester, Knowsley, Birmingham, Blackpool, Middlesbrough and Blackburn with Darwen).
- 10.4 The increase in rank, between the two measures, for local authorities like Manchester and Liverpool suggests that much of their population live in LSOAs at the higher end of the deprivation spectrum. Conversely, the change in Hull's rank from 4th to 8th is indicative that there are areas of the city which are relatively un-deprived, as evidenced by the earlier map, which counterbalance some of the areas of significantly high deprivation.

Relative Rankings

- 10.5 The Indices of Deprivation are based on ranking LSOAs and local authorities. It is important to remember that any change in rank position represents relative change only. It is possible that a LSOAs or local authority may actually have become less deprived in real terms since the previous Index, but more deprived relative to all other LSOAs or local authorities, 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.

Focus on Small Urban Conurbations

- 10.6 Deprivation tends to focus on urban conurbations – particularly those that have historically had large industry, manufacturing and/or mining sectors. As Hull is a relatively small local authority area, with a tight administrative boundary, it contains mostly entirely urban LSOAs with few less deprived suburban areas.

Historical Indicator Data

Table 9: ID2019 Indicators by source year

Year	No of Indicators	% of Indicators
2010	1	3%
2011	4	10%
2012	1	3%
2013	2	5%
2014	3	8%
2015	17	44%
2016	7	18%
2017	-	-
2018	2	5%
2019	2	5%

- 10.7 Nearly three quarters of the indicators used to calculate the Indices of Deprivation 2019 are over four years old.
- 10.8 Over recent years Hull has seen noticeable improvements against a number of the indicators used to calculate the Indices of Deprivation which will have a direct impact on reducing the level of deprivation in the city.
- 10.9 Much of this improvement has been specifically against indicators which are used in the Income and Employment domains; both of which hold larger weightings in the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

Small Area Estimates

10.10 Finally the purpose of Indices of Deprivation is to measure as accurately as possible the relative distribution of deprivation at a small area level. Because patterns of deprivation across larger areas, such as wards and local authority, can be complex, there is no single summary measure that is the 'best' measure. Comparison of the different measures is needed to give a fuller description of deprivation for larger areas

11 Further Analysis

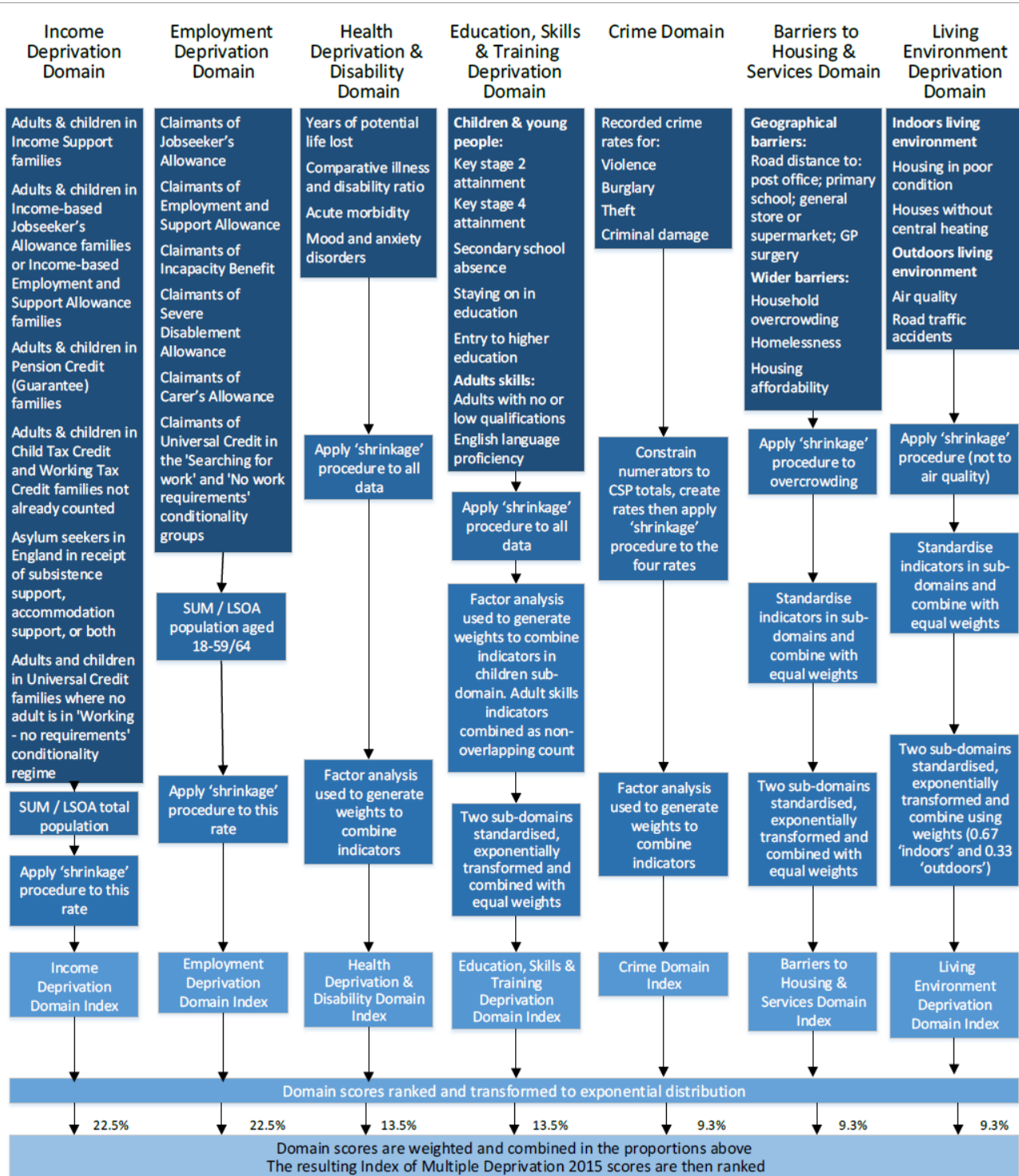
11.1 More detailed analysis, specifically by the seven separate domains of deprivation, is available on request.

11.2 All the data used in this report is available on the Hull Data Observatory.

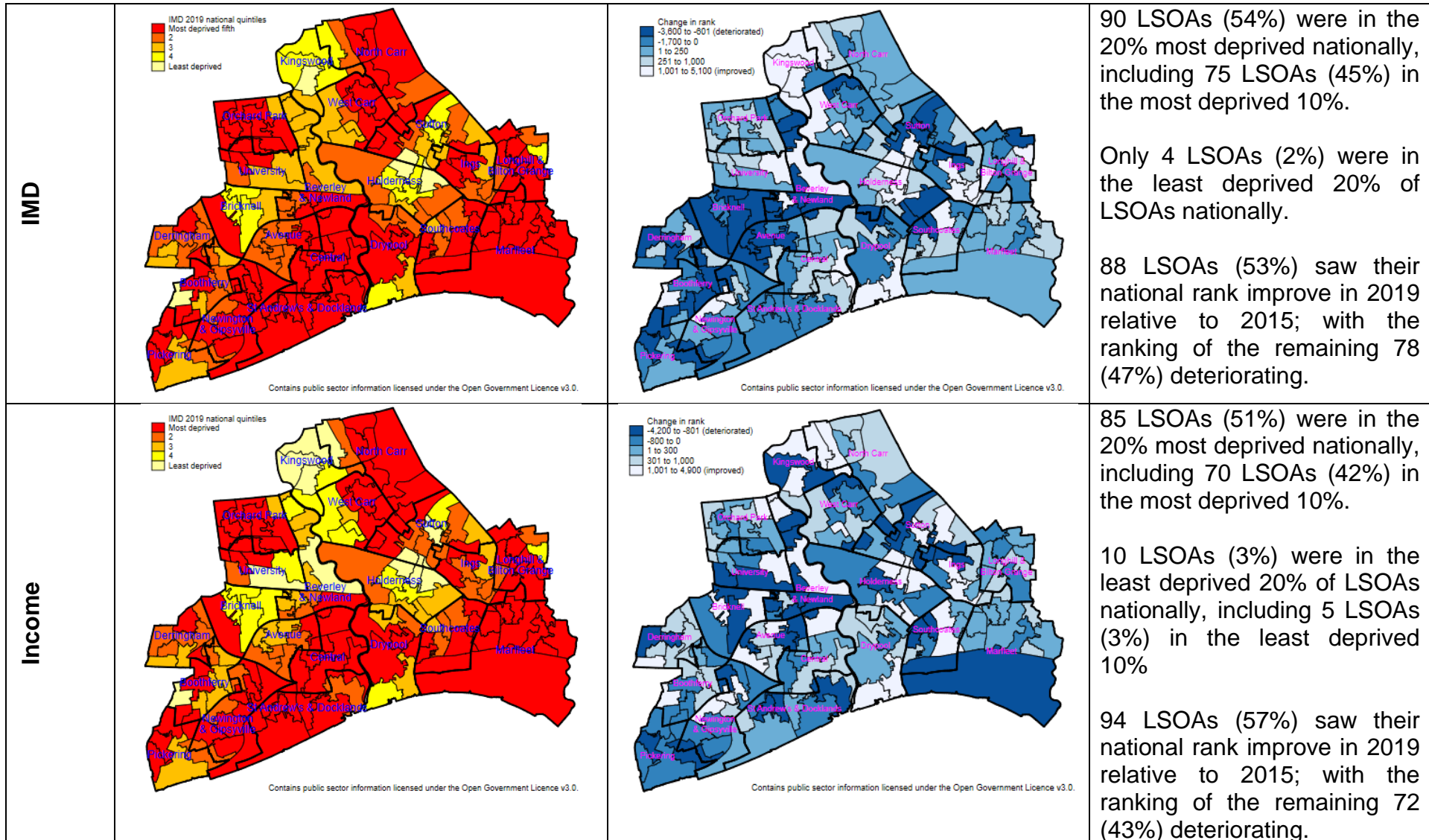
Robert Sheikh-Iddenden
Public Health Sciences
61 (6305)

Rich Morfitt
Business Intelligence Team
61 (3465)

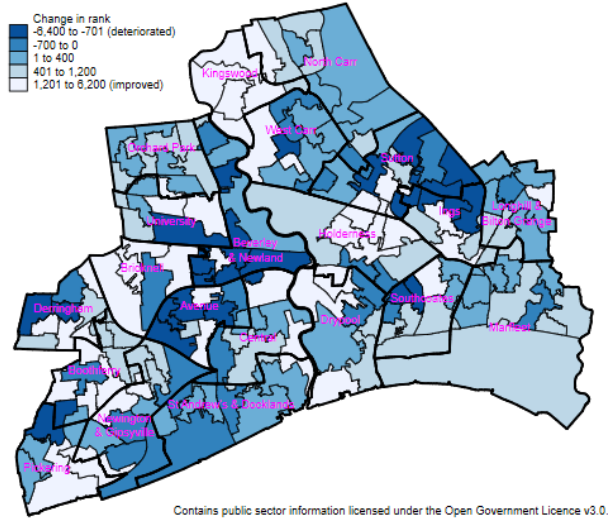
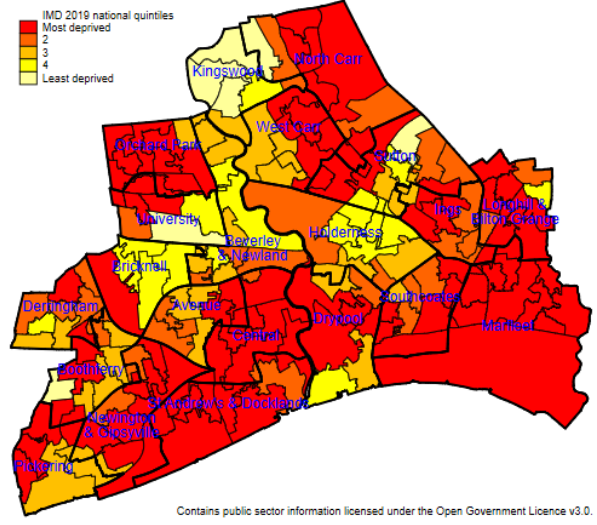
Appendix 1: Indicators used in the 2019 Indices of Deprivation



Appendix 2: National Quintiles of ID 2019 and Changes in National Rank ID 2015 – ID 2019



Employment

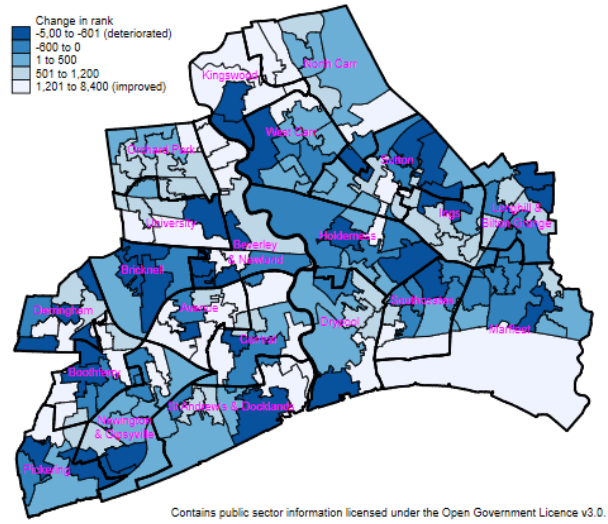
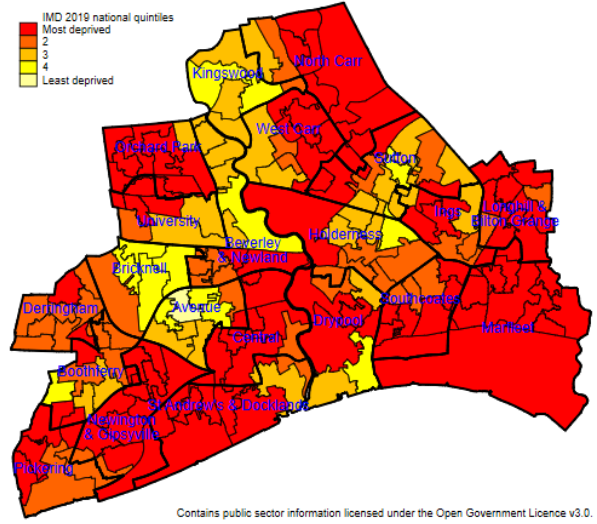


86 LSOAs (52%) were in the 20% most deprived nationally, including 71 LSOAs (43%) in the most deprived 10%.

6 LSOAs (4%) were in the least deprived 20% of LSOAs nationally, including 2 LSOAs (1%) in the least deprived 10%

119 LSOAs (72%) saw their national rank improve in 2019 relative to 2015; with the ranking of the remaining 47 (28%) deteriorating.

Education. Skills and Training

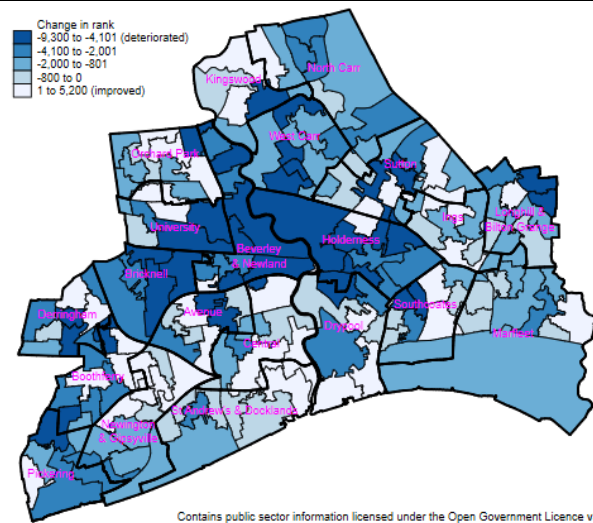
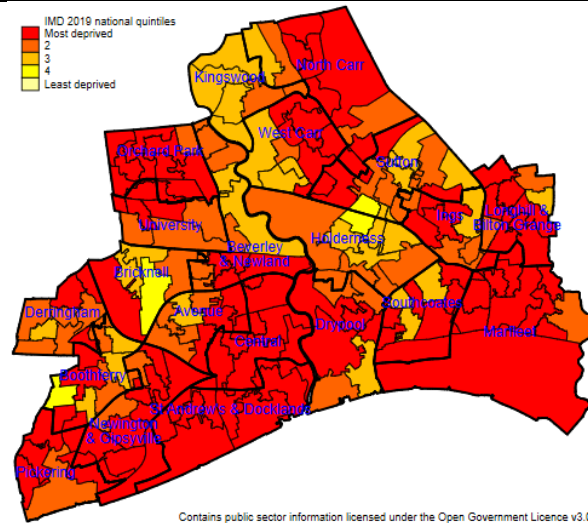


88 LSOAs (53%) were in the 20% most deprived nationally, including 69 LSOAs (42%) in the most deprived 10%.

Only 1 LSOA (<1%) was in the least deprived 20% of LSOAs nationally, although this LSOA was also in the least deprived 10%

119 LSOAs (72%) saw their national rank improve in 2019 relative to 2015; with the ranking of the remaining 47 (28%) deteriorating.

Health Deprivation and Disability



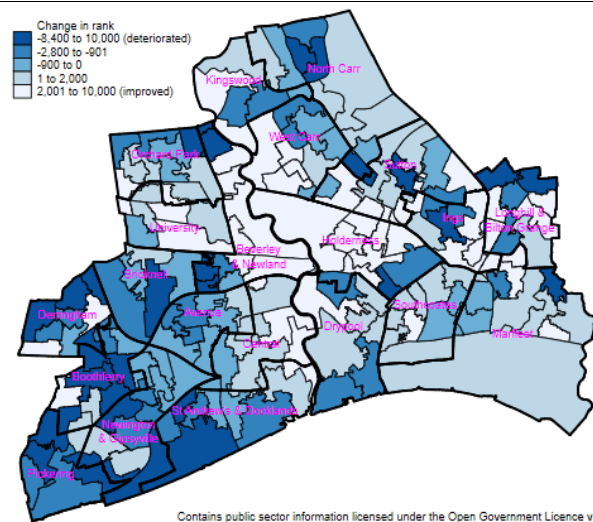
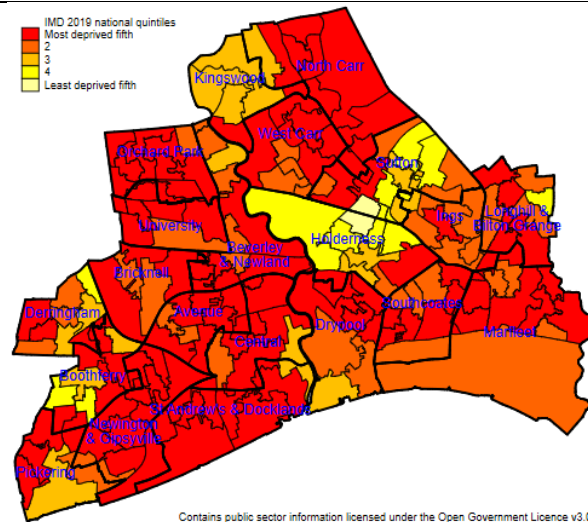
93 LSOAs (56%) were in the 20% most deprived nationally, including 65 LSOAs (39%) in the most deprived 10%.

No LSOA was in the least deprived 20% of LSOAs nationally

Only 37 LSOAs (22%) saw their national rank improve in 2019 relative to 2015; with the ranking of the remaining 129 (78%) deteriorating.

This is the smallest number of improved LSOA of all domains.

Crime

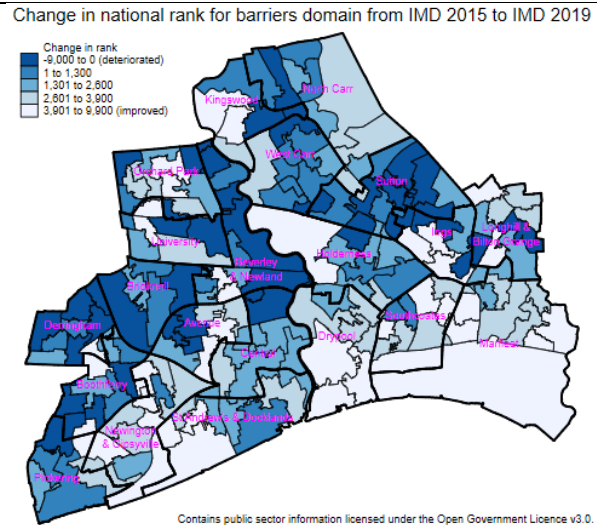
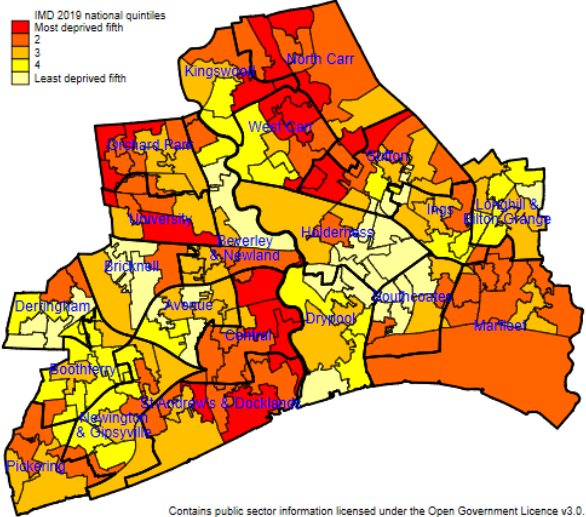


100 LSOAs (60%) were in the 20% most deprived nationally, including 56 LSOAs (34%) in the most deprived 10%.

One LSOA (<1%) was in the least deprived 20% of LSOAs nationally, but this LSOA was not in the 10% least deprived.

81 LSOAs (49%) saw their national rank improve in 2019 relative to 2015; with the ranking of the remaining 85 (51%) deteriorating.

Barriers to Housing and Services



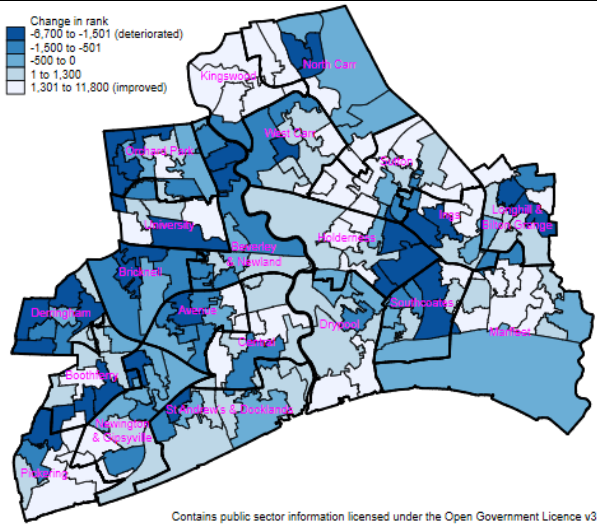
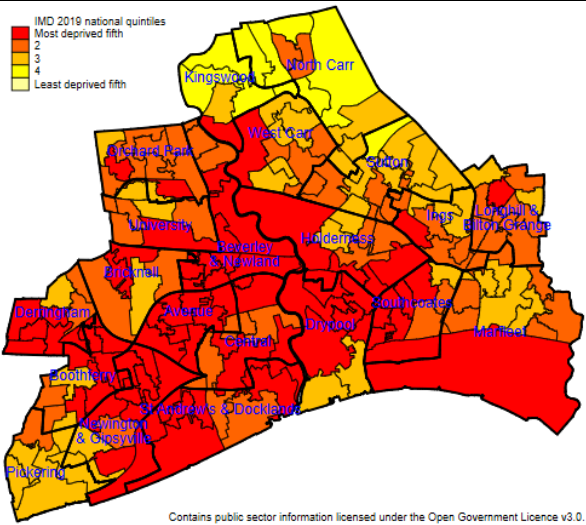
20 LSOAs (12%) were in the 20% most deprived nationally, including 7 LSOAs (4%) in the most deprived 10%.

28 LSOAs (17%) were in the least deprived 20% of LSOAs nationally, including 8 (5%) in the least deprived 10%.

130 LSOAs (78%) saw their national rank improve in 2019 relative to 2015; with the ranking of the remaining 36 (22%) deteriorating.

This is the largest number of improved LSOA of all domains.

Living Environment



70 LSOAs (42%) were in the 20% most deprived nationally, including 48 LSOAs (29%) in the most deprived 10%.

No LSOA was in the least deprived 20% of LSOAs nationally

79 LSOAs (48%) saw their national rank improve in 2019 relative to 2015; with the ranking of the remaining 87 (52%) deteriorating.