

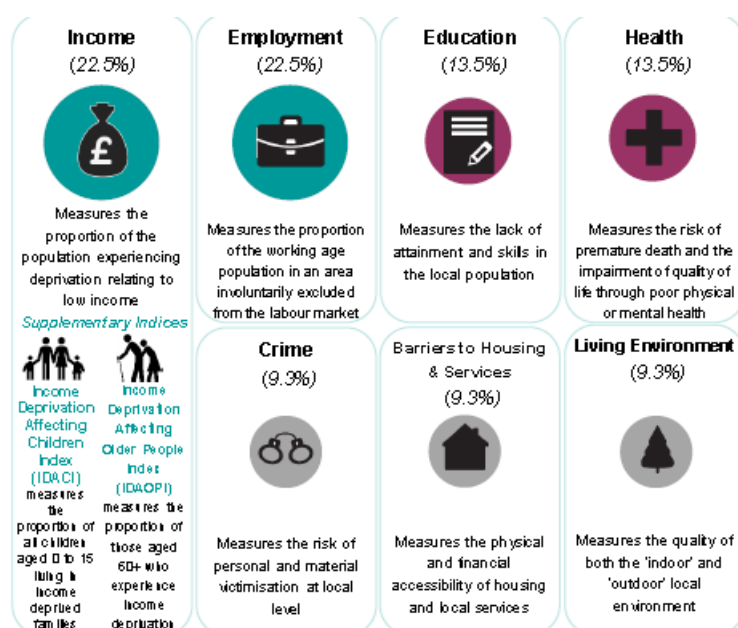
Briefing Note

Findings from Indices of Deprivation 2019

Introduction

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government published the English Indices of Deprivation 2019 on 26 September 2019. The Index of Multiple Deprivation is composed from seven domains of deprivation, each with a different weighting, shown below.

Chart 1: Seven domains of deprivation making up IMD 2019

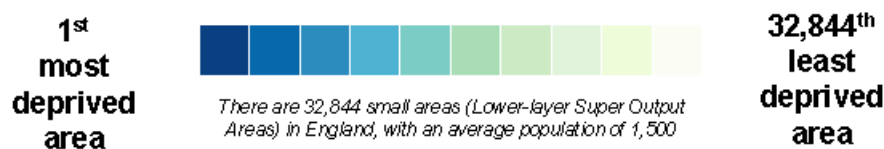


Each of the domains is based on a set of indicators, shown in Appendix A. The Indices of Deprivation is designed to be a *small-area* measure of **relative deprivation** and uses Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOAs), which cover about 650 households or 1,500 people, as its building blocks. Relative change over time can be assessed but not whether the deprivation in an area has got better or worse. Where some LSOAs contain substantially more households, for instance in our areas of growth in Trumpington and Castle wards, this is statistically “smoothed” in the domain scores so that all LSOAs are similar in the way they are treated.

There are 32,844 LSOAs in England, which are ranked according to their deprivation score. The most deprived LSOA in England is given a rank of 1, and the least deprived a rank of 32,844. Deciles are produced by ranking the LSOAs and dividing them into 10 equal-sized groups. Decile 1 represents the most deprived 10 per cent of areas nationally and decile 10 represents the least deprived 10 per cent of areas nationally.

Average ranks identify the average level of deprivation in larger areas, such as local authorities. The approach, however, is mainly about what is happening within small areas, because concentrations of deprivation, where they are not extended over a local authority area, can be lost in the aggregation at the local authority level.

Chart 2: IoD Ranks



This paper highlights the findings from the IoD. The next steps will be to look at the reasons why the relative changes in ranks for the small areas are occurring, both positive and negative. The reasons are likely to be specific to each LSOA.

In the past evidence from the Indices of Deprivation has been used by officers and community groups in Cambridge City to:

- Provide evidence of deprivation in small areas to support funding applications – generally it is felt that Cambridge is a wealthy place and funders are not aware of the concentrations of deprivation that are present
- Allocate grants to ensure that deprived places are more likely to receive grants – community development grants distributed through area committees were weighted on the basis of deprivation

- Review service delivery to understand local need – the review of community centres took into account deprivation
- Refine service delivery to ensure disadvantaged communities are targeted to receive services – the neighbourhood community development team and active lifestyles service use income and deprivation data to help identify local need.

A note about deprivation and poverty

People are said to be in **poverty** if they lack the financial resources to meet their needs and can be regarded as **deprived** if they lack of resources of all kinds, not just income. 'Deprivation' thus refers to people's unmet needs, whereas 'poverty' refers to the lack of resources required to meet those needs. The Indices of Deprivation framework defines deprivation in a broad way to encompass a wide range of aspects of an individual's living conditions but does incorporate "income" as a part of its composition, so that we can get a feel for concentrations of poverty from the income domain, and for the most part people living on a low income endure deprivation.

Summary of Main Findings

- Overall, Cambridge City is a relatively prosperous place with an IMD Rank of Average Score amongst local authorities of 205 (66%) out of the 317 local authorities, with 1 being the most deprived (Figure 1).
- Between 2019 and 2015, the City's IMD Rank of Average Score fell by 22 places compared to other local authorities (Figure 1).
- At the local authority level there was relative improvement in the ranking position for the Living Environment Domain, compared to other local authorities, but deterioration in average rank for the other domains making up the Index of Multiple Deprivation, especially the Crime Domain, which fell by 77 places (Chart 1).
- It might be said that the relative high cost of living in the City compared to other local authorities has contributed to our relative fall in local authority ranking places, and the Barriers to Housing Domain and Services did see a deterioration of 78 ranking places compared to 2015.
- Deprivation in the City is concentrated in a few small areas (LSOAs) that form three distinct clusters in the North-East of the City (Map 1).
- The City now has 3 LSOAs in the second national decile, previously we had two, with a marked burgeoning of the fifth decile (Chart 2, Table 2). The second decile holds LSOAs ranked 3,285 to 6,568 with 1 being the most deprived.
- The lowest ranked two LSOAs in the City continue to be in Abbey ward, with both deteriorating significantly in their relative ranking places (Map 2, Table 3).
- The Kings Hedges LSOA that moved into the second national decile from the third decile in 2015, saw a worsening relative national ranking position of

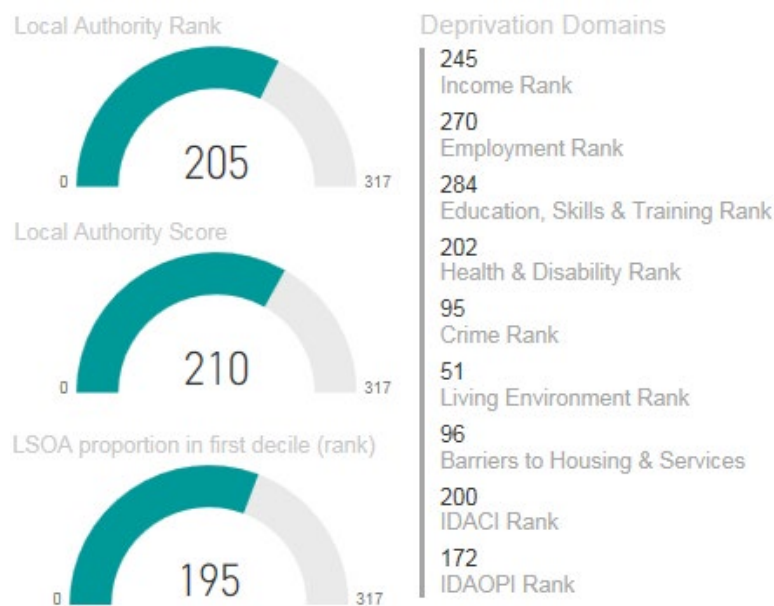
2,318 places (Table 3). Kings Hedges has four LSOAs in the City's lowest ranked ten LSOAs (Table 3).

- Overall, there have been varied changes in the relative ranking positions of our LSOAs, with some gaining ranking places and others losing ranking places, compared to positions in the IMD 2015. The reasons for the changes are more likely to be specific to the place and the people living in it for each small area covered by an LSOA, although the presence of new social housing or sheltered housing, for example, can increase the concentration of people living on a low income.
- On the whole more LSOAs in the City lost ranking places (deteriorated) than gained (improved). Where LSOAs have gained a much larger population than previously (2015) as a result of development, this has been “smoothed out” in their statistical treatment in the index and indices, so that like for like comparisons can still be made, however two LSOAs covering growth areas in Trumpington and Castle wards still lost significant relative ranking places (Map 3).
- Two LSOAs in Coleridge ward saw a deterioration of nearly 4,000 relative national ranking places or a 10% downward movement in their ranking positions for IMD (Table 4) compared to 2015.
- Three LSOAs across Romsey, Arbury and Newnham saw an improvement of 1,000 ranking places for IMD (Table 5) compared to 2015.
- The LOSAs with the lowest ranking positions in the City in the Income Domain are similar to those in the IMD but it is noticeable that there is a larger “step” between the first and second LSOA of 2,417 ranking places (Map 4 and Table 6).
- In the Income Domain an LSOA from Cherry Hinton ward is present, which does not appear in the IMD ranking table for the ten highest ranked LSOAs (Map 4 and Table 6).

- An LSOA in Trumpington ward saw the greatest decrease in its relative ranking position of 7,714 places for the Income Domain between 2015 and 2019, however its ranking position is still 9,919 places higher than the LSOA in Abbey ward, which has the lowest ranking place for the City (Map 4 and Table 6).
- For the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) there is an improvement in the relative ranking positions for five of the LSOAs in the ten lowest ranked LSOAs in the City and a large negative change for the other five (Map 6, Table 9).
- East Chesterton and Kings Hedges wards both have four LSOAs each represented in the lowest ranked ten LSOAs in the City for IDACI.
- Two LSOAs in Coleridge ward and one in Trumpington ward saw a significant decrease in their ranking positions for IDACI (Map 7, Table 10).
- For the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) there is a shift from the concentration of deprived LSOAs in the North-East of the City shown in the IDACI and IMD, with four out of the ten LSOAs now in mid-area of the City, however the three lowest ranked LSOAs are in Kings Hedges ward (Map 7 and Table 4).
- In terms of the difference between the IDAOPI rankings between 2019 and 2015 more ranking places have deteriorated overall, which has led to a slight decrease in our local authority average rank position for this domain. One LSOA in East Chesterton ward saw an improvement of over 9,000 ranking places or almost 30% of the total ranking places.

Overall, Cambridge City is a relatively prosperous place with an IMD Rank of Average Score amongst local authorities of 205 (66%) out of the 317 local authorities, with 1 being the most deprived, as shown in Figure 1. Between 2019 and 2015, the City's IMD Rank of Average Score fell by 22 places compared to other local authorities.

Figure 1: Local Authority Rank of Average Score for Cambridge City

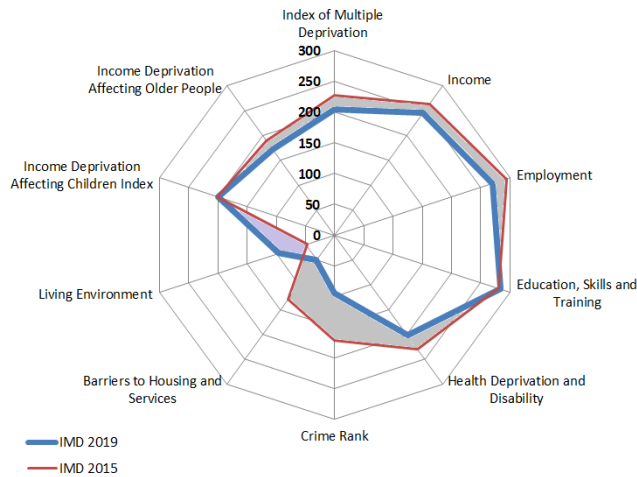


At the local authority level there was relative improvement in the ranking position for the Living Environment Domain, compared to other local authorities, but deterioration in average rank for the other domains making up the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

It might be said that the relative high cost of living in the City compared to other local authorities has contributed to our relative fall in local authority ranking places, and the Barriers to Housing Domain did see a deterioration of 78 ranking places compared to 2015.

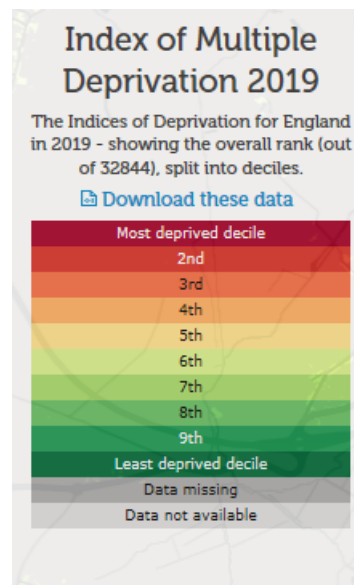
The Crime Domain, fell by 77 places, the largest number of places compared to the previous Index. Chart 1, below shows the movement in the average domain scores, with the deterioration in score shown in “grey”.


Chart 1: Rank of Average Domain Score between 2019 and 2014 IMD



Deprived small areas (deciles two and three) in the City are concentrated in a few small pockets (LSOAs) that form three distinct clusters in the North-East of the City, shown in Map 1, below.

Map 1: Areas of LSOA concentrated deprivation



 Concentration of lower ranked LSOAs

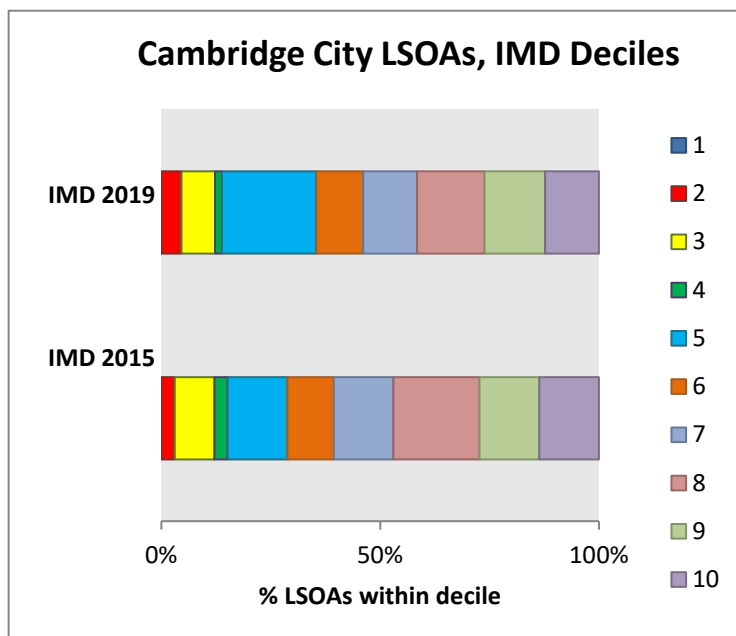
The City now has 3 LSOAs in the second national decile, previously we had two, with a marked burgeoning of the fifth decile compared to 2015. The second decile holds LSOAs ranked 3,285 to 6,568 with 1 being the most deprived. Table 2, below, shows the number of LSOAs in the City in each national decile.

Table 2: Number of LSOAs in National Deciles

National Decile	IMD 2015 Decile	IMD 2019 Decile
1	0	0
2	2	3
3	6	5
4	2	1
5	9	14
6	7	7
7	9	8
8	13	10
9	9	9
10	9	8

Chart 2, below, shows that as a proportion of all our LSOAs, we now have a slightly higher proportion of LSOAs in the one to six deciles than previously.

Chart 2: % LSOAs in National Decile



The lowest ranked two LSOAs in the City continue to be in Abbey ward, with both deteriorating significantly in their relative ranking places. The Kings Hedges LSOA that moved into the second national decile from the third decile in 2015, saw a worsening relative national ranking position of 2,318 places. Kings Hedges has four LSOAs in the City's lowest ranked ten LSOAs.

Map 2: Ten Lowest IMD 2019 Ranked LSOAs in Cambridge City

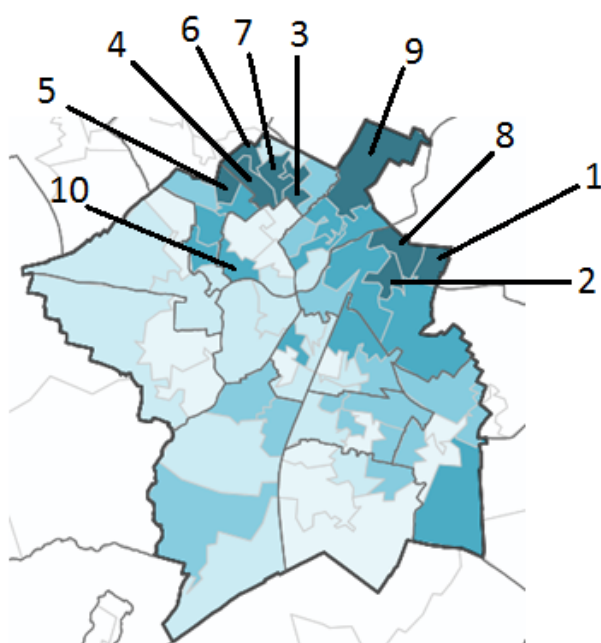


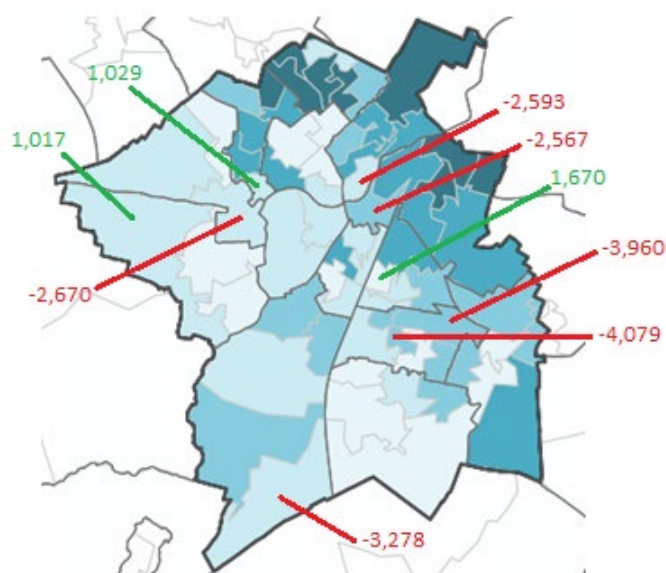
Table 3: Ten Lowest Ranked IMD LSOAs in Cambridge City

LSOA code (2011)	Ward	City Rank 2019	City Rank 2015	IMD Rank 2015	IMD Rank 2019	Change in Rank	IMD Decile 2019
E01017948	Abbey	1	1	5,578	4,183	-1,395	2 (2)
E01017946	Abbey	2	2	5,861	5,217	-644	2 (2)
E01017977	Kings Hedges	3	4	8,340	6,022	-2,318	2 (3)
E01017978	Kings Hedges	4	8	9,123	7,654	-1,469	3 (3)
E01017952	Arbury	5	5	8,539	7,687	-852	3 (3)
E01017979	Kings Hedges	6	9	9,579	7,866	-1,713	3 (3)
E01017975	Kings Hedges	7	3	8,245	7,961	-284	3 (3)
E01017944	Abbey	8	6	8,888	8,504	-384	3 (3)
E01017971	East Chesterton	9	7	9,078	9,347	269	3 (3)
E01018009	West Chesterton	10	14	14,056	12,107	-1,949	4 (5)

Overall, there have been varied changes in the relative ranking positions of our LSOAs, with some gaining ranking places and others losing ranking places, compared to positions in the IMD 2015. The reasons for the changes are more likely to be specific to the place and the people living in it for each small area covered by an LSOA, although the presence of new social housing or sheltered housing, for example, can increase the concentration of people living on a low income. Map 3, below, shows the top five deteriorating and improving LSOAs.

On the whole more LSOAs in the City lost ranking places (deteriorated) than gained (improved). Where LSOAs have gained a much larger population than previously (2015) as a result of development, this has been “smoothed out” in their statistical treatment in the index and indices, so that “like for like” comparisons can still be made, however two LSOAs covering growth areas in Trumpington and Castle wards lost significant relative ranking places, as shown in Table 4, below, perhaps reflecting the increase in housing for vulnerable people living in social housing in the small areas.

Map 3: LSOAs with deteriorating (over -2,500) and improving IMD ranks (over 1,000)



Two LSOAs in Coleridge ward saw a deterioration of nearly 4,000 relative national ranking places or a 10% downward movement in their ranking positions compared to 2015. This is shown in Table 4, below.

Table 4: Ten LSOAs with the highest deterioration in IMD rank

LSOA code (2011)	Ward	IMD Rank 2015	IMD Rank 2019	Difference between Ranks
E01017965	Coleridge	20736	16,657	-4,079
E01017967	Coleridge	18013	14,053	-3,960
E01018003	<u>Trumpington</u>	23284	20,006	-3,278
E01017958	Castle	26649	23,979	-2,670
E01032792	East Chesterton	26303	23,710	-2,593
E01017943	Abbey	19496	16,929	-2,567
E01017999	Romsey	16611	14,147	-2,464
E01017977	Kings Hedges	8340	6,022	-2,318
E01017963	Cherry Hinton	20785	18,529	-2,256
E01032797	Market	21625	19,395	-2,230

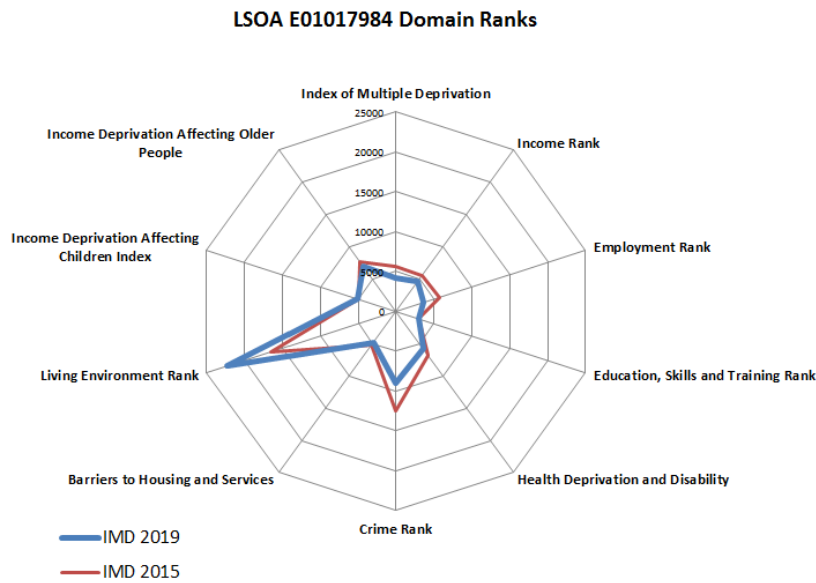
Three LSOAs across Romsey, Arbury and Newnham saw an improvement of 1,000 ranking places compared to 2015, shown in Table 5, below.

Table 5: Ten LSOAs with the most improvement in ranking

LSOA code (2011)	Ward	IMD Rank 2015	IMD Rank 2019	Difference between Ranks
E01017998	Romsey	27039	28,709	1,670
E01017950	<u>Arbury</u>	25722	26,751	1,029
E01017984	Newnham	25496	26,513	1,017
E01017997	Romsey	15748	16,640	892
E01017996	Queen <u>Ediths</u>	31094	31,870	776
E01017966	Coleridge	23555	24,282	727
E01017953	<u>Arbury</u>	12426	13,146	720
E01017995	Queen <u>Ediths</u>	31931	32,545	614
E01017969	Coleridge	20164	20,725	561
E01017957	Castle	29806	30,319	513

One of the strengths of the Indices of Deprivation is that rankings for each domain are provided at LSOA level. For our highest ranked (most deprived LSOA) the “pattern” of deprivation can be seen, as shown in Chart 2, below.

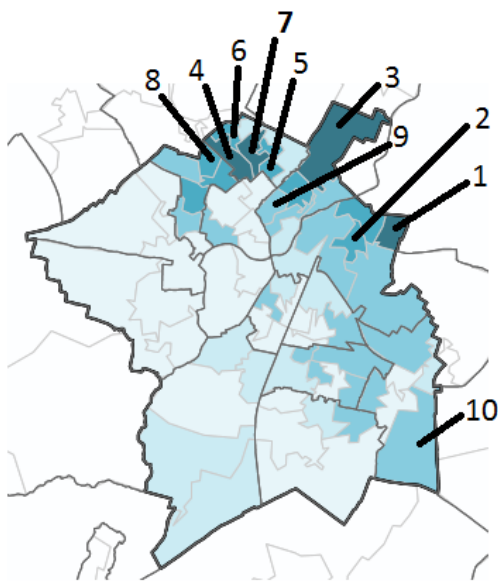
Chart 2: Domain Ranks for most deprived LSOA



In contrast to the local authority average domain ranks, shown in Cart 1, it can be seen from Chart 2 that the LSOA is significantly weaker, in terms of ranking, around income, employment, education, skills and training, health deprivation and crime than the average.

The LSOAs with the lowest ranking positions in the City in the Income Domain are similar to those in the IMD, as shown in Map 4, but it is noticeable that there is a larger “step” between the first and second LSOAs of 2,417 ranking places, comparing Table 6 with Table 3.

Map 4: Ten lowest ranked LSOAs for the Income Domain



In the Income Domain an LSOA from Cherry Hinton ward is present in the top ten lowest ranked LSOAs, which does not appear in the IMD ranking table for the ten lowest ranked LSOAs. An LSOA in Trumpington ward saw the greatest decrease in its relative ranking position of 7,714 places for the Income Domain between 2015 and 2019, however its ranking position is still 9,919 places higher than the LSOA in Abbey ward, which has the lowest ranking place for the City.

Table 6: Ten lowest ranked LSOAs for the Income Domain

LSOA code (2011)	Ward	City Rank 2019	City Rank 2015	Income Rank 2015	Income Rank 2019	Difference Between Ranks	Income Decile 2019
E01017948	Abbey	1	1	5,570	4,689	-881	2
E01017946	Abbey	2	6	9,427	7,106	-2,321	3
E01017971	East Chesterton	3	3	7,727	7,428	-299	3
E01017978	Kings Hedges	4	2	7,514	7,668	154	3
E01017977	Kings Hedges	5	9	10,297	8,192	-2,105	3
E01017979	Kings Hedges	6	7	9,455	8,453	-1,002	3
E01017975	Kings Hedges	7	4	7,841	8,690	849	3
E01017952	Arbury	8	5	9,383	9,594	211	3
E01017973	East Chesterton	9	16	14,171	9,972	-4,199	4
E01017960	Cherry Hinton	10	13	13,353	10,899	-2,454	4

Map 5: Largest positive and negative changes in Income ranked LSOAs

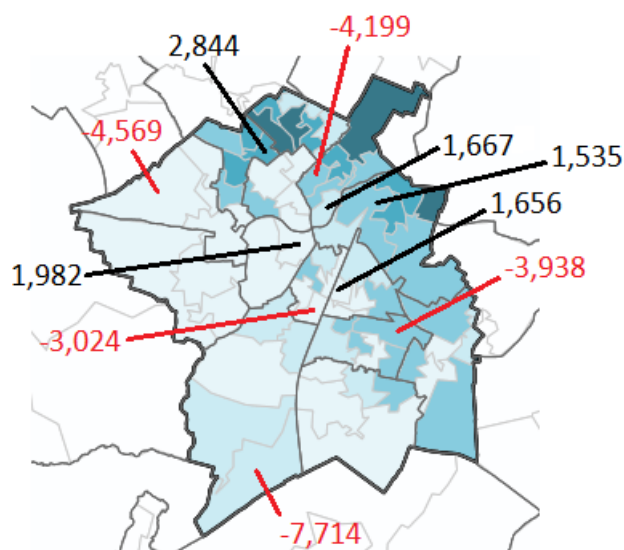


Table 7: Five LSOAs with the highest deterioration in Income ranking

Ward	LSOA code (2011)	Income Rank 2015	Income Rank 2019	Difference
Trumpington	E01018003	22,322	14,608	-7,714
Castle	E01017956	32,575	28,006	-4,569
East Chesterton	E01017973	14,171	9,972	-4,199
Coleridge	E01017967	17,134	13,196	-3,938
Petersfield	E01017987	27,358	24,334	-3,024

Table 8: Five LSOAs with the greatest improvement in Income ranking

Ward	LSOA code (2011)	Income Rank 2015	Income Rank 2019	Difference
Arbury	E01017954	11,005	13,849	2,844
Market	E01017983	27,600	29,582	1,982
East Chesterton	E01032792	20,349	22,016	1,667
Romsey	E01017998	30,005	31,661	1,656
Abbey	E01017945	17,029	18,564	1,535

Map 6: Ten lowest ranked LSOAs for the IDACI

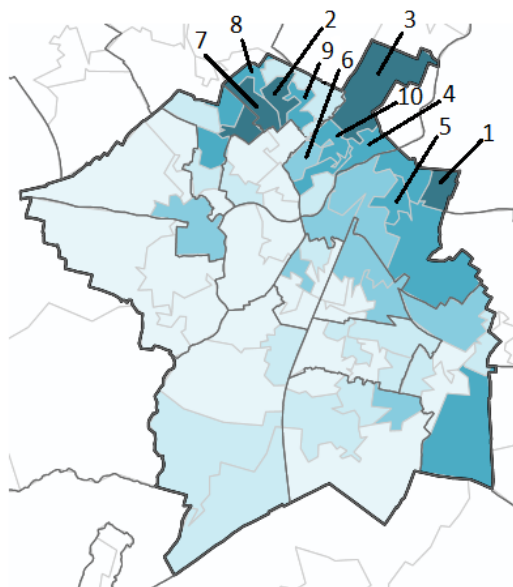


Table 9: Ten lowest ranked LSOAs for IDACI

LSOA code (2011)	Ward	City Rank 2015	City Rank 2019	IDACI Rank 2015	IDACI Rank 2019	Difference Between Ranks	IDACI Decile 2019
E01017948	Abbey	1	1	4,963	5,015	52	2
E01017975	Kings Hedges	2	2	5,399	6,373	974	2
E01017971	East Chesterton	3	3	6,059	6,709	650	3
E01017972	East Chesterton	15	4	10,790	6,867	-3,923	3
E01017946	Abbey	14	5	10,765	6,875	-3,890	3
E01017973	East Chesterton	17	6	12,020	7,100	-4,920	3
E01017978	Kings Hedges	4	7	6,322	7,423	1,101	3
E01017979	Kings Hedges	7	8	8,519	7,792	-727	3
E01017977	Kings Hedges	13	9	9,802	9,123	-679	3
E01017974	East Chesterton	6	10	8,204	9,272	1,068	3

For the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index there is an improvement in the relative ranking positions for five of the LSOAs in the ten lowest ranked LSOAs in the City and a large negative change for the other five, shown in Map 7 and Table 9. East Chesterton and Kings Hedges wards both have four LSOAs each represented in the lowest ranked ten LSOAs in the City for IDACI. Two LSOAs in Coleridge ward and one in Trumpington ward saw a significant decrease in their ranking positions for IDACI.

Map 7: Largest positive and negative changes in IDACI ranked LSOAs

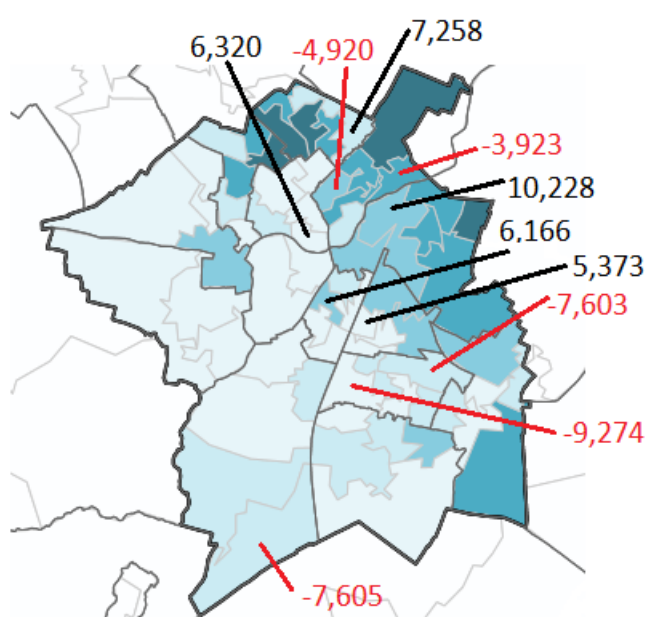


Table 10: Five LSOAs with the highest deterioration in IDACI ranking

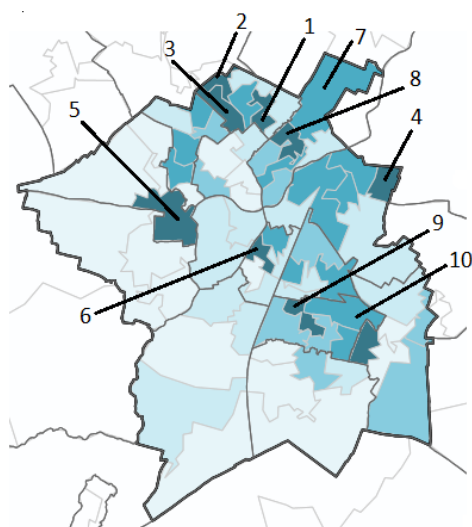
Ward	LSOA code (2011)	IDACI Rank 2015	IDACI Rank 2019	Difference
E01017966	Coleridge	25,073	15,799	-9,274
E01018003	Trumpington	20,072	12,467	-7,605
E01017967	Coleridge	17,197	9,594	-7,603
E01017973	East Chesterton	12,020	7,100	-4,920
E01017972	East Chesterton	10,790	6,867	-3,923

An LSOA in Abbey ward saw a significant improvement of 10,228 ranking places since 2015 in IDACI. This LSOA adjoins one of the worst performing LSOAs in terms of deprivation.

Table 11: Five LSOAs with the greatest improvement in IDACI ranking

Ward	LSOA code (2011)	IDACI Rank 2015	IDACI Rank 2019	Difference
E01017945	Abbey	14,668	24,896	10,228
E01017976	Kings Hedges	21,701	28,959	7,258
E01018010	West Chesterton	25,356	31,676	6,320
E01017991	Petersfield	13,460	19,626	6,166
E01017998	Romsey	25,821	31,194	5,373

Map 7: Ten lowest ranked LSOAs for the IDAOPI



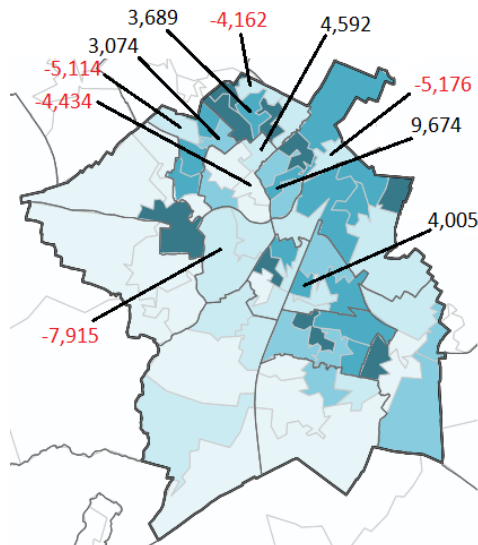
For the Income Deprivation Affecting Older people Index it can be seen from Map 7 that there is a shift from the concentration of deprived LSOAs in the North-East of the City shown in the IDACI and IMD, with four out of the ten LSOAs in mid-area of the City, however the three lowest ranked LSOAs, shown in Table 12, are in Kings Hedges ward.

Mostly low income in the City is “structural” in that vulnerable people living on low incomes are more likely to be living in social housing, so the pattern of deprivation usually follows the location of social housing. For older people the link may not be as strong as some maybe “asset rich” and “income poor”. Concentrations of income deprivation affecting older people will also occur in sheltered or extra sheltered housing areas, skewing the figures.

Table 12: Ten lowest ranked LSOAs for IDAOPI

LSOA code (2011)	Ward	City Rank 2015	City Rank 2019	IDAOPi Rank 2015	IDAOPi Rank 2019	Difference Between Ranks	IDAOPi Decile 2019
Kings Hedges	E01017977	6	1	8,961	5,105	-3,856	2
Kings Hedges	E01017979	3	2	7,887	6,307	-1,580	2
Kings Hedges	E01017978	1	3	6,374	6,967	593	3
Abbey	E01017948	2	4	7,686	7,026	-660	3
Castle	E01017958	4	5	7,899	7,168	-731	3
Petersfield	E01017991	7	6	9,027	7,886	-1,141	3
East Chesterton	E01017971	10	7	9,603	8,329	-1,274	3
East Chesterton	E01017974	8	8	9,158	8,732	-426	3
Coleridge	E01017965	5	9	8,860	9,092	232	3
Coleridge	E01017967	15	10	12,116	9,370	-2,746	3

Map 8: Largest positive and negative changes in IDAOPI ranked LSOAs



In terms of the difference between the IDAOPI rankings between 2019 and 2015 more ranking places have deteriorated overall, which has led to a slight decrease in our local authority average rank position for this domain. One LSOA in East Chesterton ward saw an improvement of over 9,000 ranking places or almost 30% of the total ranking places.

Table 13: Five LSOAs with the highest deterioration in IDAOPI ranking

Ward	LSOA code (2011)	IDAOP Older People Rank 2019	IDAOP Older People Rank 2015	Difference
Market	E01032797	16,561	24,476	-7,915
East Chesterton	E01017972	17,114	22,290	-5,176
Arbury	E01017951	14,532	19,646	-5,114
West Chesterton	E01018008	25,130	29,564	-4,434
Kings Hedges	E01017980	21,207	25,369	-4,162

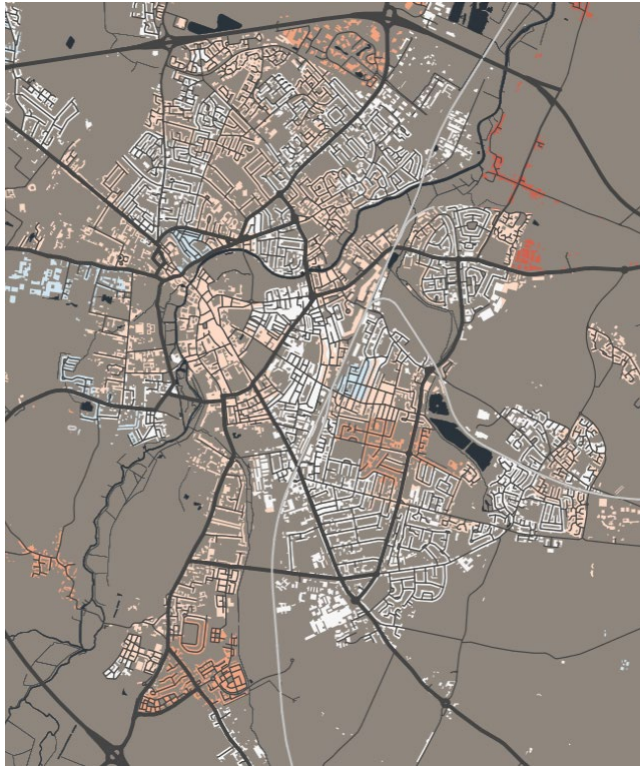
Table 14: Five LSOAs with the greatest improvement in IDAOPI ranking

Ward	LSOA code (2011)	IDAOP Rank 2015	IDAOP Rank 2019	Difference
East Chesterton	E01032802	12,803	22,477	9,674
West Chesterton	E01018006	19,600	24,192	4,592
Romsey	E01017998	12,610	16,615	4,005
Kings Hedges	E01017975	13,544	17,233	3,689
Arbury	E01017954	16,209	19,283	3,074

Table 15: Ten most deprived LSOAs and Social Rented Rank

Ward	LSOA code (2011)	IMD Rank 2019	City Rank for IMD	% total households social rented in LSOA	% households rented from council	City Rank for Social Rented	City Rank for rented from council
Abbey	E01017948	4,183	1	58.7	45.7	1	3
Abbey	E01017946	5,217	2	40.4	37.6	10	7
Kings Hedges	E01017977	6,022	3	39.1	27.3	12	19
Kings Hedges	E01017978	7,654	4	49.8	41.6	6	5
Arbury	E01017952	7,687	5	50.7	49.4	5	2
Kings Hedges	E01017979	7,866	6	53.8	50.2	3	1
Kings Hedges	E01017975	7,961	7	50.8	44.4	4	4
Abbey	E01017944	8,504	8	40.0	35.3	11	8
East Chesterton	E01017971	9,347	9	47.4	21.5	7	22
West Chesterton	E01018009	12,107	10	24.8	5.8	30	42





MAP KEY

IMD Rank Change 2015-19

Bluer areas are becoming less deprived
at a faster rate than redder areas.

[Download these data](#)

7000+ down
5000-7000 down
3000-5000 down
1000-3000 down
+/- less than 1000
1000-3000 up
3000-5000 up
5000-7000 up
7000+ up
Cannot compare
Data not available

Resources

Consumer Data Research Centre Maps:

<https://maps.cdrc.ac.uk/#/geodemographics/imde2019/default/BTTTTFFT/13/0.1299/52.2104/>

Indices of Deprivation Explorer 2019 and 2015

http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html

Indices of Deprivation 2019 local authority dashboard

<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiaOTdjYzlyNTMtMTcxNi00YmQ2LWI1YzgtMTUyYzIxOWQ3NzQ2IiwidCI6ImJmMzQ2ODEwLTljN2QtNDNkZS1hODcyLTI0YTJlZjM5OTVhOCJ9>

Sources

National Statistics: English indices of deprivation 2019

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

National Statistics: English indices of deprivation 2015

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

Appendix A.

