The Indices of Deprivation, 2019

Compendium of results for Nottingham City

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Summary

MHCLG published the English Indices of Deprivation 2019 on 26th September 2019.

The Indices of Deprivation measure *relative* levels of deprivation in 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods, called Lower Super Output Areas, in England. Each area is given a score and a rank for seven distinct domains of deprivation which are combined to calculate the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation. Summaries are also provided at a Local Authority district level.

Below is a brief summary of the results for Nottingham City.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation District Results

Nottingham ranks 11th most deprived out of the 317 districts in England using the Average Score measure.

This compares with ranks of 8th in 2015, 20th in 2010 and 13th in the 2007 index.

Local Authorities which rank as more deprived than Nottingham using the Average Score measure are Blackpool; Knowsley; Liverpool; Kingston upon Hull; Middlesbrough; Manchester; Birmingham; (which all ranked as more deprived than the City in 2015) plus Burnley; Blackburn with Darwen and Hartlepool.

Nottingham ranks fourth most deprived of the Core Cities behind Liverpool (3rd out of 317); Manchester (6th) and Birmingham (7th). The others rank as follows: Newcastle upon Tyne (41st); Leeds (55th); Sheffield (57th); Bristol (65th).

The Index of Multiple Deprivation Lower Super Output Area Results

In the Index of Multiple Deprivation, 56 of the 182 City Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) fall amongst the 10% most deprived in the country. 104 fall in the 20% most deprived. This compares to 61 and 110 LSOAs in the 2015 indices.

The lowest ranking LSOA in the City is in Bulwell, which ranks 130th nationally out of 32,844, but, unlike in 2015, no City LSOA ranks in the most deprived 100 LSOAs in the country.

8 LSOAs in the City rank in the 20% least deprived in the country.

All bar one of the LSOAs in Aspley and Bulwell rank in the 10% most deprived.

'Domain' Results

In the **Income** Deprivation Domain, 55 out of 182 LSOAs in the City now rank amongst the 10% most deprived in the country, compared to 54 in 2015 and 40 in 2010.

In the **Employment** Deprivation domain, 56 SOAs rank amongst the 10% most deprived, compared to 54 in 2015 and 34 in 2010.

In the **Health and Disability** Domain, 55 of the 182 City SOAs rank in the 10% most deprived, compared to 63 in 2015.

57 LSOAs fall in the 10% most deprived in the country for **Education, Skills and Training** Deprivation. This compares with 62 LSOAs in 2015.

10 LSOAs in the City rank amongst the 10% most deprived of the country in terms of **Barriers to Housing and Services**.

28 LSOAs rank within the 10% most deprived in the country for **Crime** compared to 56 in 2015 and 87 in 2010.

20 LSOAs rank in the 10% most deprived for **Living Environment** Deprivation compared to 33 in 2015.

Sub-domain Results

69 City LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived in the country for **Income Deprivation affecting Children**. This compares to 68 in the 2015 indices.

For **Income Deprivation affecting Older People**, 51 LSOAs rank amongst the most deprived 10%. This compares to 48 in the 2015 indices.

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Results for Nottingham City

The new Indices of Deprivation 2019 were published on 26th September 2019, by the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government. The 2019 Indices update the 2015 Indices. Previous Indices were published in 2000, 2004 and 2007.

What are the Indices of Deprivation?

The Indices of Deprivation measure relative levels of deprivation between small areas in England. Summaries are also provided at a Local Authority district level.
The Indices allow areas in England to be compared, and show how areas have changed over time relative to other areas. They do not show whether areas have become more or less deprived in real terms.
The Indices of Deprivation measure a broad concept of deprivation, made up of several distinct dimensions, rather than just financial deprivation. The dimensions (domains) combine to give an overall 'Index of Multiple Deprivation'.

Methodology

The methodology used for the 2019 Indices is the same as that used for the 2015 Indices. A range of statistical indicators have been collected and grouped under **seven domains**. Details of the indicators that make up each domain are included in Appendix D.

The overall score, the Index of Multiple Deprivation (or IMD), is calculated from the domain results. Some domains carry more weight in the overall score than others. The table below shows the domains and the weights assigned to them to produce the IMD. The weights have remained the same since the 2004 Indices.

Table 1: Domain and Weights for the IMD 2010

Domain	Domain weight
Income deprivation	22.5%
Employment deprivation	22.5%
Health deprivation and disability	13.5%
Education, skills and training deprivation	13.5%
Barriers to housing and services	9.3%
Crime	9.3%
Living environment deprivation	9.3%

Most of the indicators relate to 2015 or later, and the majority of denominators are taken from the 2015 mid year estimates.

The units for analysis are **Super Output Areas** (SOAs). There are 182 in the City (up from 176 following the 2011 Census), and the majority have a population of between 1,300 and 1,700. Each of the 32,844 SOAs in England has been assigned a score and rank for the IMD, the seven domains and the two supplementary Indices. Detailed SOA results for the City are mapped in Appendix A.

All SOAs have a nine-character reference number, but have not been given official names. In order that these may be identified a reference map is included in Appendix A. The map labels correspond to the last three digits of the reference numbers. Where SOAs are referred to in the body of the report, an approximate description of the location has been included. This description is for guidance only.

A number of **district** level summary measures have also been published, as in the previous Indices. Further details are included in the section below.

MHCLG have not published results for **wards,** however these have been estimated as described on page 16.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation District Results

Nottingham ranks 11th out of the 317 districts in England using the Average Score measure (the average score of the district's LSOAs) on the IMD, an increase of 3 places from its position as the 8th most deprived district in 2015. The Top 20 most deprived districts using this measure are shown in Table 2.

The other measures are explained below:

- Nottingham ranks 10th using the **Average Rank (**the average rank of all a district's LSOAs[1]), the same as in 2015.
- Nottingham ranks 15th for the **proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally,** a relative improvement on 8th in 2015.
- **Extent** is the proportion of the district's population living in the most deprived LSOAs in the country. Nottingham ranks 11th using this measure (previously 7th).
- **Local Concentration** is the population weighted average of the ranks of the district's most deprived LSOAs that contain 10% of the district population. Nottingham ranks 43rd (previously 26th).

Using the Average Score, Blackpool remains the most deprived authority in England. Nottingham ranks fourth most deprived of the Core Cities behind Liverpool (3rd out of 317); Manchester (6th) and Birmingham (7th). The others rank as follows: Newcastle upon Tyne (41st); Leeds (55th); Sheffield (57th); Bristol (65th).

Table 2: Top 20 Local Authority district summaries, 2019

Local Authority District	Rank of average score	Rank of average rank	Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	Rank of extent	Rank of local concentration
Blackpool	1	1	6	5	1
Knowsley	2	3	3	3	2
Liverpool	3	4	2	1	5
Kingston upon Hull	4	9	4	8	7
Middlesbrough	5	16	1	6	3
Manchester	6	2	5	2	13
Birmingham	7	6	7	4	30
Burnley	8	11	8	9	6
Blackburn with Darwen	9	14	9	7	18
Hartlepool	10	25	10	14	10
Nottingham	11	10	15	11	43
Sandwell	12	8	44	10	53
Bradford	13	21	11	13	17
Stoke-on-Trent	14	15	12	12	35
Rochdale	15	17	20	19	25
Hyndburn	16	18	21	17	27
Hastings	17	13	17	24	16
Salford	18	20	19	21	20
Oldham	19	29	16	18	22
Great Yarmouth	20	24	25	33	14

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019

[1] Highly polarised Districts tend to score higher on the 'average score' measure, as more deprived LSOAs tend to have more 'extreme' scores than ranks, so the scores do not average out in the same way as with 'average rank'. More uniformly deprived Districts tend to score higher on 'average rank'.

Change in District Results

In the 2015 Indices, Nottingham City was ranked as the 8th most deprived local authority using the average score measure[2]. The City is now ranked 11th. Although this *may* represent a real improvement for the residents of Nottingham, it is important to note that the Indices of Deprivation are not an absolute measure of deprivation and that change over time is relative to other areas.
Two issues which may have affected the change in District rank are discussed below:

a) Fewer areas of the City now rank within the most deprived areas of the country - in total 9 Lower Super Output Areas have dropped out of the 10% most deprived and just 4 have fallen into the most deprived 10%. Additionally many of the areas showing relative improvements were in the Cities most deprived areas.

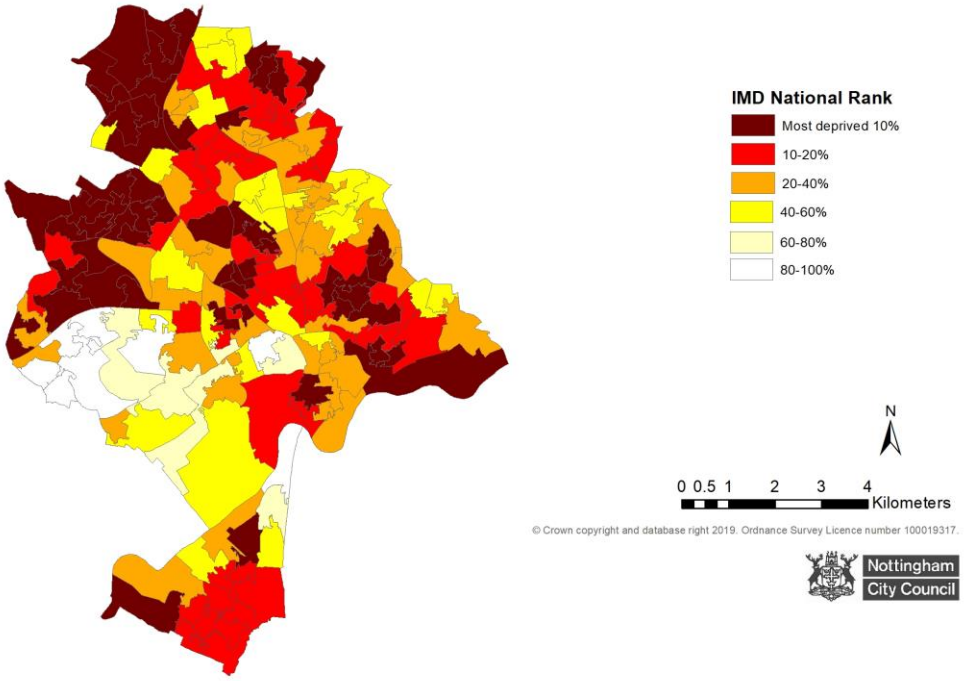
b) Nottingham has seen a particular improvement on the Crime domain, from 19th most deprived district in 2015 to 48th most deprived in 2019. When comparing the Local Authority positions on the Crime domain between the two Indices, it appears that many of the Local Authorities becoming relatively less deprived are in London, with several the areas in the North West and Yorkshire becoming relatively more deprived. Nottingham is one of only a few non-London Local Authorities within the most deprived 50 on the Crime domain, to improve its position. Far fewer City LSOAs now rank within the most deprived for Crime – 28 LSOAs compared to 56 in 2015, 87 in 2010 and 134 in 2007.

[2] Nottingham's ranking of 8th most deprived in 2015 was a large fall from 20th most deprived in 2010. Analysis of the data suggested this may have been partly due to the timing of data encompassing the aftermath of the 2008 recession, and also to a change in the indicators used to create the 'Barriers to Housing and Services' Domain.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation Super Output Area Results

Map 1, shows how the City LSOAs rank out of the 32,844 in England. As with the maps produced in previous indices, the darkest shaded areas are those that rank amongst the 10% most deprived in the country. In the past, this has proved a common method of determining an area's eligibility for government grants and additional funding. Those in the next category (10-20%) are also eligible in many cases.

Map 1: National Ranking of City Super Output Areas, 2019



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019
Please note: A larger map is included in Appendix A.

31% of the 182 City LSOAs are amongst the 10% most deprived in the country, a decrease on 2015 where a third fell into this band. 57% of LSOAs are in the worst 20%. Eight City LSOAs are amongst the 20% *least* deprived in the country.

Results from the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) are summarised below, in Tables 3 to 5. 2015 ranks are also given for comparison.

Table 3: The Extent of Extreme Multiple Deprivation

	2019	***2015***	***2010***	***2007***	***2004***
City LSOAs in worst 10% nationally	56	*61*	*45*	*56*	*79*
City LSOAs in worst 20% nationally	104	*110*	*91*	*106*	*115*

Table 4: LSOAs Most Affected by Multiple Deprivation

City rank	Ref	Location	Ward	National Rank 2019	*National Rank 2015*
1	E01013877	Bulwell Centre S	Bulwell	130	*63*
2	E01013861	Bilborough East	Bilborough	145	*103*
3	E01013948	Radford Flats	Radford	207	*203*
4	E01013818	Broxtowe Estate NW	Aspley	265	*78*
5	E01033411	St Anns Plantagenet Street	St Ann's	453	*157*

Table 5: Wards Affected by Extreme Levels of Multiple Deprivation

City wards with all LSOAs in the worst 10% nationally	
City wards with all LSOAs in the worst 20% nationally	Aspley

Source for Tables 3-5: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019

One City ward, Aspley, has all bar one LSOAs ranking in the 10% most deprived in the country. Bulwell ward contains the City's most deprived LSOA – at 130th most deprived nationally.

Change in Super Output Area Results

In terms of the decile each LSOA ranked within,

- 10 of 182 LSOAs worsened in rank enough to fall into a more deprived decile nationally, with 4 falling into the worst 10% nationally.
- 34 LSOAs improved in rank enough to improve their decile, with 9 LSOAs moving out of the most deprived 10% nationally.
- 138 LSOAs continued to rank within the same decile as in 2015.

Super Output Area Results by Domain

The following sections summarise the headline results for each type of deprivation. Maps containing City LSOA results are included at the end of this report, in Appendix A.

Income Deprivation

30% of LSOAs are amongst the 10% most deprived nationally, the same as in 2015. Just over half are in the worst 20%, again, the same as 2015. 12 City SOAs are in the 20% least income deprived nationally, with seven ranking amongst the 10% *least* deprived on this domain.
5 LSOAs have dropped out of the 10% most deprived and 6 have fallen into this decile.
21 LSOAs have improved by a decile or more, and 24 have got relatively more deprived by a decile or more.

Results from the Income Deprivation domain are summarised below, in Tables 6 to 8.

Table 6: The Extent of Extreme Income Deprivation

	2019	*2015*	*2010*	*2007*	*2004*
City LSOAs in worst 10% nationally	55	*54*	*40*	*44*	*64*
City LSOAs in worst 20% nationally	98	*96*	*83*	*85*	*93*

Table 7: LSOAs Most Affected by Income Deprivation

City rank	Ref	**Location**	**Ward**	**National Rank 2019**	***National Rank 2015***
1	E01013818	Broxtowe Estate NW	Aspley	91	*13*
2	E01013948	Radford Flats	Radford	100	*268*
3	E01013861	Bilborough East	Bilborough	124	*223*
4	E01013877	Bulwell Centre S	Bulwell	142	*125*
5	E01013817	Broxtowe Estate NE	Aspley	366	*124*

Table 8: Wards Affected by Extreme Levels of Income Deprivation

City wards with all LSOAs in the worst 10% nationally	Aspley
City wards with all LSOAs in the worst 20% nationally	Bestwood

Source for Tables 6-8: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019

One ward, Aspley is comprised entirely of LSOAs in the worst 10% for Income deprivation. As in 2010, the ward contains the worst ranking City LSOA – 91st out of 32,844 LSOAs in the country.

Employment Deprivation

The patterns of income and employment deprivation are similar. 31% of LSOAs are in the worst 10% nationally, and just over half are in the worst 20%.
3 LSOAs have dropped out of the 10% most deprived and 5 have fallen into this decile.
24 LSOAs have improved by a decile or more, and 23 have got relatively more deprived by a decile or more.

Results from the Employment Deprivation domain are summarised below, in Tables 9 to 11.

Table 9: The Extent of Extreme Employment Deprivation

	2019	***2015***	***2010***	***2007***	***2004***
City LSOAs in worst 10% nationally	56	*54*	*34*	*35*	*40*
City LSOAs in worst 20% nationally	94	*92*	*72*	*73*	*90*

Table 10: LSOAs Most Affected by Employment Deprivation

City rank	**Ref**	**Location**	**Ward**	**National Rank 2019**	***National Rank 2015***
1	E01013861	Bilborough East	Bilborough	23	*37*
2	E01013948	Radford Flats	Radford	64	*187*
3	E01013877	Bulwell Centre S	Bulwell	208	*146*
4	E01013818	Broxtowe Estate NW	Aspley	378	*179*
5	E01013960	St Ann's Wells Road N	St Ann's	577	*558*

Table 11: Wards Affected by Extreme Levels of Employment Deprivation

City wards with all LSOAs in the worst 10% nationally	-
City wards with all LSOAs in the worst 20% nationally	Aspley

Source for Tables 9-11: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019

Aspley ward has all of its SOAs ranking amongst the 20% most employment deprived nationally. Bilborough ward contains the most deprived LSOA in the City for Employment – ranking 23rd nationally.

Health Deprivation and Disability

Nottingham has seen a relative improvement for the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain. 3 in ten City LSOAs are in the worst 10%, and just under two thirds are in the worst 20%.

Results from the Health Deprivation and Disability domain are summarised below, in Tables 12 to 14.

Table 12: The Extent of Extreme Health Deprivation and Disability

	2019	***2015***	***2010***	***2007***	***2004***
City LSOAs in worst 10% nationally	55	*63*	*55*	*70*	*85*
City LSOAs in worst 20% nationally	115	*119*	*111*	*122*	*130*

Table 13: LSOAs Most Affected by Health Deprivation and Disability

City rank	**Ref**	**Location**	**Ward**	**National Rank 2019**	***National Rank 2015***
1	E01013861	Bilborough East	Bilborough	33	*72*
2	E01013814	The Arboretum W	Hyson Green & Arboretum	329	*1107*
3	E01013859	Beechdale Estate	Bilborough	335	*348*
4	E01013948	Radford Flats	Radford	420	*531*
5	E01033411	St Anns Plantagenet Street	St Ann's	503	*689*

Table 14: Wards Affected by Extreme Levels of Health Deprivation and Disability

City wards with all LSOAs in the worst 10% nationally	-
City wards with all LSOAs in the worst 20% nationally	St Ann's

Source for Tables 12-14: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019

St Ann's ward has all 12 LSOAs in the worst 20% in the country. 19 out of 20 City wards have at least one LSOA in the worst 20% in terms of health deprivation.

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

Just under a third of City LSOAs rank within the worst 10% of the country for Education, Skills and Training Deprivation. One LSOAs in Bulwell ranks in the worst 100 in the country.
9 LSOAs have dropped out of the 10% most deprived and 4 have fallen into this decile.
40 LSOAs have improved by a decile or more, and 30 have got relatively more deprived by a decile or more.

Results from the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain are summarised below, in Tables 15 to 17.

Table 15: The Extent of Extreme Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

	2019	***2015***	***2010***	***2007***	***2004***
City LSOAs in worst 10% nationally	57	*62*	*60*	*72*	*77*
City LSOAs in worst 20% nationally	100	*102*	*92*	*102*	*105*

Table 16: LSOAs Most Affected by Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

City rank	**Ref**	**Location**	**Ward**	**National Rank 2019**	***National Rank 2015***
1	E01013877	Bulwell Centre S	Bulwell	64	*44*
2	E01013881	Lawton Dr and Longford Cres W	Bulwell	262	*305*
3	E01013861	Bilborough East	Bilborough	333	*145*
4	E01013820	Aspley Estate N	Aspley	409	*1054*
5	E01013879	Bulwell Hall	Bulwell	416	*123*

Table 17: Wards Affected by Extreme Levels of Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

City wards with all LSOAs in the worst 10% nationally	Aspley
City wards with all LSOAs in the worst 20% nationally	-

Source for Tables 15-17: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019

As with the previous 4 Indices, all of the SOAs in Aspley ward are in the worst 10% nationally.

Barriers to Housing and Services

In 2015, a methodological change in indicators has meant that Nottingham saw an unprecedented increase in the number of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally on this domain. The methodology stayed the same between 2015 and 2019 however, and Nottingham has seen a decrease in the number ranking in the 10% most deprived – to just 10, with 24 in the most deprived 20%.

Results from the Barriers to Housing and Services domain are summarised below, in Tables 18 to 20.

Table 18: The Extent of Barriers to Housing and Services

	2019	***2015***	***2010***	***2007***	***2004***
City LSOAs in worst 10% nationally	10	*16*	*1*	*2*	*5*
City LSOAs in worst 20% nationally	24	*42*	*7*	*7*	*16*

Table 19: LSOAs Most Affected by Barriers to Housing and Services

City rank	Ref	Location	Ward	National Rank 2019	*National Rank 2015*
1	E01033402	Hicking Building to Hollowstone	Castle	1161	*2997*
2	E01013909	Nobel Rd	Clifton West	2179	*3583*
3	E01033403	Cliff Rd and Lace Market S	Castle	2198	*2801*
4	E01013973	University & Lenton Abbey	Lenton & Wollaton East	2553	*1385*
5	E01013895	Silverdale	Clifton West	2569	*2814*

Table 20: Wards Affected by Extreme Barriers to Housing and Services

City wards with all LSOAs in the worst 10% nationally	-
City wards with all LSOAs in the worst 20% nationally	-

Source for Tables 18-20: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019

Crime

Nottingham has seen a further improvement on the crime domain from previous indices. Just 15% of City LSOAs are in the worst 10%, compared to a third in 2015 and a half in 2010. Just under 4 in ten are in the worst 20%.
In total, 102 LSOAs have improved in ranking by a decile, with 40 improving by more than one decile

Results from the Crime domain are summarised below, in Tables 21 to 23.

Table 21: The Extent of Crime

	2019	*2015*	*2010*	*2007*	*2004*
City LSOAs in worst 10% nationally	28	*56*	*87*	*134*	*134*
City LSOAs in worst 20% nationally	69	*92*	*126*	*161*	*157*

Table 22: LSOAs Most Affected by Crime

City rank	Ref	Location	Ward	National Rank 2019	*National Rank 2015*
1	E01013815	Forest Rd	Hyson Green & Arboretum	425	*92*
2	E01013833	Bracknell Cres, Whitemoor	Basford	654	*622*
3	E01013812	Birkin Ave Hyson Green	Hyson Green & Arboretum	1022	*264*
4	E01033406	City Centre	Castle	1259	*237*
5	E01013877	Bulwell Centre S	Bulwell	1289	*1078*

Table 23: Wards Affected by High Levels Crime

City wards with all LSOAs in the worst 10% nationally	-
City wards with all LSOAs in the worst 20% nationally	-

Source for Tables 21-23: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019

No ward has all LSOAs ranking in either the most deprived 10% or 20% nationally.

Living Environment Deprivation

One in ten LSOAs fall within the most deprived 10% nationally and nearly 3 in ten fall within the most deprived 20%.
15 LSOAs have dropped out of the 10% most deprived and 2 have fallen into this decile.
62 LSOAs have improved by a decile or more, and 21 have got relatively more deprived by a decile or more.

Results from the Living Environment Deprivation domain are summarised below, in Tables 24 to 26.

Table 24: The Extent of Extreme Living Environment Deprivation

	2019	***2015***	***2010***	***2007***	***2004***
City LSOAs in worst 10% nationally	20	*33*	*2*	*4*	*23*
City LSOAs in worst 20% nationally	51	*57*	*21*	*24*	*67*

Table 25: LSOAs Most Affected by Living Environment Deprivation

City rank	**Ref**	**Location**	**Ward**	**National Rank 2019**	***National Rank 2015***
1	E01033405	Around Sneinton Mkt	St Ann's	36	*2*
2	E01013846	Noel St Hyson Green	Hyson Green & Arboretum	503	*302*
3	E01032522	Park S and Ropewalk	Castle	935	*183*
4	E01013971	Mansfield Rd, Sherwood S	Sherwood	953	*741*
5	E01013938	Mapperley Park	Mapperley	1099	*1822*

Table 26: Wards Affected by Extreme Living Environment Deprivation

City wards with all LSOAs in the worst 10% nationally	-
City wards with all LSOAs in the worst 20% nationally	-

Source for Tables 24-26: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019

Income Deprivation Affecting Children

29.8% of children in Nottingham (17,600) are affected by income deprivation. This is a decrease on both the 2015 and 2010 indices which suggested 34.5% and 39% of children respectively were affected.

There are similar numbers of LSOAs ranking within the worst 10% and 20% nationally compared to 2015, however, which suggests, that, even though Nottingham has seen fewer children affected by income deprivation, so have other areas.

Results from the Income Deprivation Affecting Children index are summarised overleaf, in Tables 27 to 29.

Table 27: The Extent of Income Deprivation Affecting Children

	2019	***2015***	***2010***	***2007***	***2004***
City LSOAs in worst 10% nationally	69	*68*	*57*	*61*	*76*
City LSOAs in worst 20% nationally	110	*108*	*99*	*106*	*103*

Table 28: LSOAs with the Highest levels of Children Affected by Income Deprivation

City rank	**Ref**	**Location**	**Ward**	**National Rank 2019**	***National Rank 2015***
1	E01013818	Broxtowe Estate NW	Aspley	169	*56*
2	E01013877	Bulwell Centre S	Bulwell	174	*154*
3	E01013948	Radford Flats	Radford	176	*945*
4	E01013814	The Arboretum W	Hyson Green & Arboretum	205	*281*
5	E01013861	Bilborough East	Bilborough	241	*443*

Table 29: Wards with High Proportions of Children Affected by Income Deprivation

City wards with all LSOAs in the worst 10% nationally	
City wards with all LSOAs in the worst 20% nationally	Aspley, Bestwood, Meadows

Source for Tables 27-29: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019

All of the LSOAs in Aspley and Bestwood wards rank within the most deprived 20% nationally. Aspley has the highest proportion of children affected by income deprivation (43%), and also the highest number of children affected (2,600), because of its age-profile. Bulwell ward also has more than 1,500 children affected by income deprivation.

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

Just under quarter of older people (11,800) are affected by Income Deprivation in Nottingham. 28% of LSOAs rank within the most deprived 10% and 54% rank in the most deprived 20%. 23 LSOAs have improved by a decile or more, and 40 have got relatively more deprived by a decile or more.

Results from the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People index are summarised below, in Tables 30 to 32.

Table 30: The Extent of Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

	2019	***2015***	***2010***	***2007***	***2004***
City LSOAs in worst 10% nationally	51	*48*	*54*	*56*	*58*
City LSOAs in worst 20% nationally	99	*95*	*92*	*93*	*88*

Table 31: LSOAs with the Highest Proportion of Older People Affected by Income Deprivation

City rank	Ref	Location	Ward	National Rank 2019	*National Rank 2015*
1	E01013846	Noel St Hyson Green	Hyson Green & Arboretum	104	*240*
2	E01013811	Hyson Green	Hyson Green & Arboretum	188	*77*
3	E01013814	The Arboretum W	Hyson Green & Arboretum	243	*333*
4	E01013847	Forest Fields S	Berridge	245	*672*
5	E01033404	Around Ilkeston Road	Radford	325	*553*

Table 32: Wards with High Proportions of Older People Affected by Income Deprivation

City wards with all LSOAs in the worst 10% nationally	-
City wards with all LSOAs in the worst 20% nationally	-

Source for Tables 30-32: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019

No ward has all LSOAs in the most deprived 10%. Hyson Green and Arboretum, and Radford wards have the highest percentage of older people affected by income deprivation – at 43% and 46% respectively, although Bilborough ward has the highest number affected (1,240 – equivalent to 33%)

Ward Results

MHCLG did not produce IMD scores or ranks for wards. These have been estimated as described below.
Ward boundary changes since LSOAs were created in 2011, including in Nottingham in May 2019, mean that LSOAs no longer fit neatly into wards, so a 'best fit' of LSOAs to wards from the Office for National Statistics has to been used.

In order to estimate an Index of Multiple Deprivation for wards, we have used the following process:

- All English LSOAs have been 'assigned' to the ward in which they fall using the best fit look up table from the ONS;
- Every ward has had an IMD 'score' estimated from the average of its' population weighted LSOA scores;
- All ward scores have been ranked, and deciles calculated.

Unofficial estimated average ward scores for the City, along with the number of their LSOAs that rank amongst the 10% most deprived in the country, and an unofficial national decile, are given in Table 33, below.

As in the previous Indices, Aspley is the most deprived ward, using this measure, followed by Bulwell. The least deprived wards are Wollaton West, which is the same a previous indices, and Castle, which is a 'new' ward.

Six City wards have no LSOAs ranked in the 10% most deprived in England, an increase of 1 since 2015. These are Wollaton West (20th out of 20 City wards), Castle (19th), Lenton and Wollaton East (18th), Leen Valley (17th), Sherwood (14th) and Clifton East (8th). This is not to say these wards do not contain people experiencing deprivation.

Table 33: Average Weighted Scores for City wards, 2019

Ward name	Unofficial IMD average weighted score	National Rank (out of 7,412)	National Decile	City Rank (out of 20)	Number of SOAs	Number of SOAs in worst 10% in country
Aspley	54.7	88	Most deprived 10%	1	10	9
Basford	34.6	787	10-20%	10	10	1
Berridge	32.5	948	10-20%	11	9	3
Bestwood	43.3	338	Most deprived 10%	4	11	5
Bilborough	48.7	193	Most deprived 10%	3	11	8
Bulwell	52.9	110	Most deprived 10%	2	11	10
Bulwell Forest	28.1	1,426	10-20%	15	9	1
Castle	18.4	3,122	40-60%	19	6	0
Clifton East	36.9	634	Most deprived 10%	8	11	0
Clifton West	24.6	1,915	20-40%	16	7	2
Dales	38.1	569	Most deprived 10%	7	9	3
Hyson Green & Arboretum	39.1	527	Most deprived 10%	6	11	4
Leen Valley	24.3	1,946	20-40%	17	4	0
Lenton & Wollaton East	21.0	2,519	20-40%	18	10	0
Mapperley	31.6	1,032	10-20%	12	9	2
Meadows	36.0	684	Most deprived 10%	9	6	1
Radford	30.4	1,164	10-20%	13	7	2
Sherwood	28.1	1,425	10-20%	14	10	0
St Ann's	43.1	347	Most deprived 10%	5	12	5
Wollaton West	10.8	5,536	80-100%	20	9	0

Sources: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019, ONS Mid Year Estimates 2015, Nottingham City Council

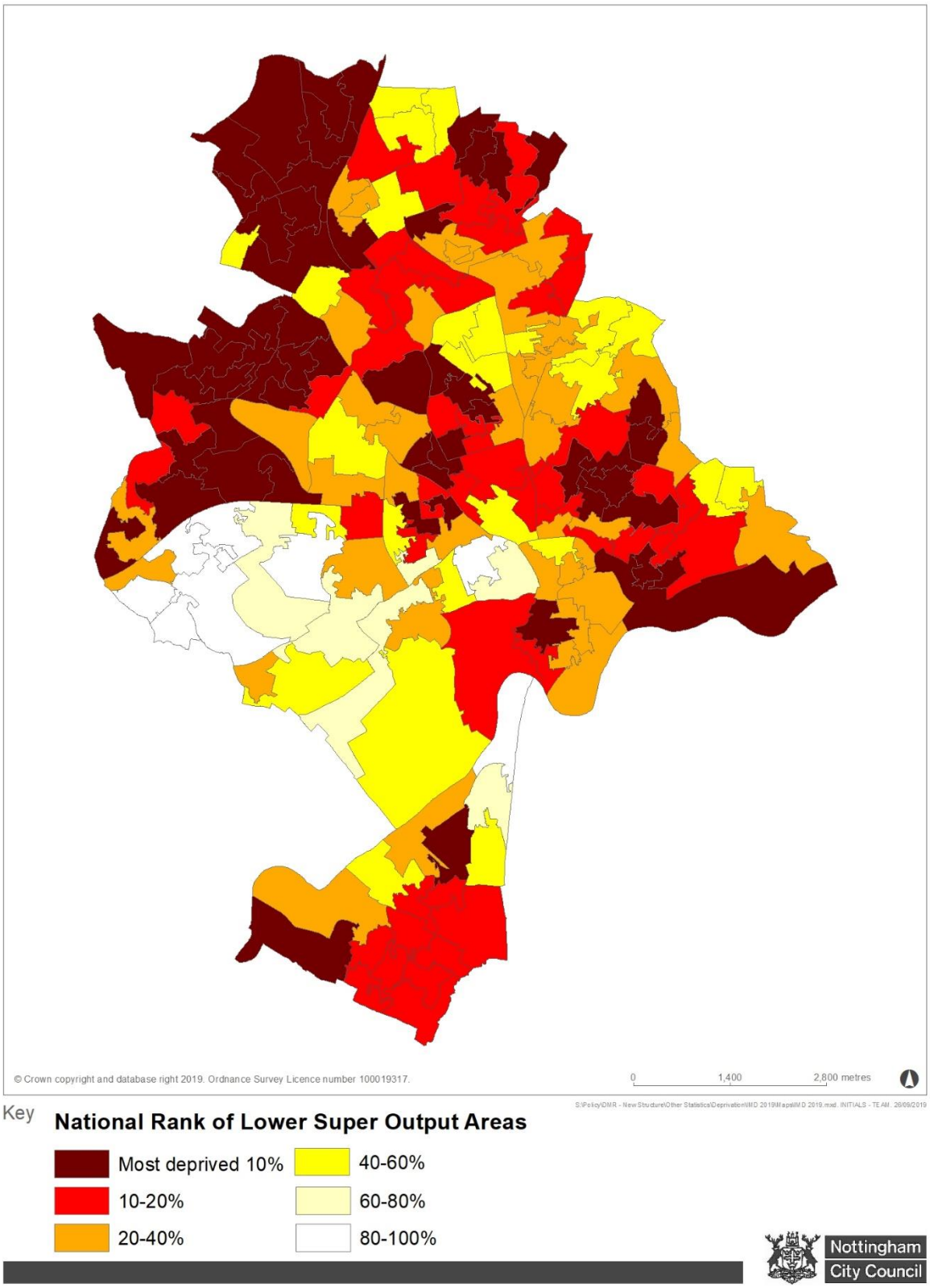
Further information

For results and maps for the whole of Nottinghamshire, please see www.nottinghaminsight.gov.uk

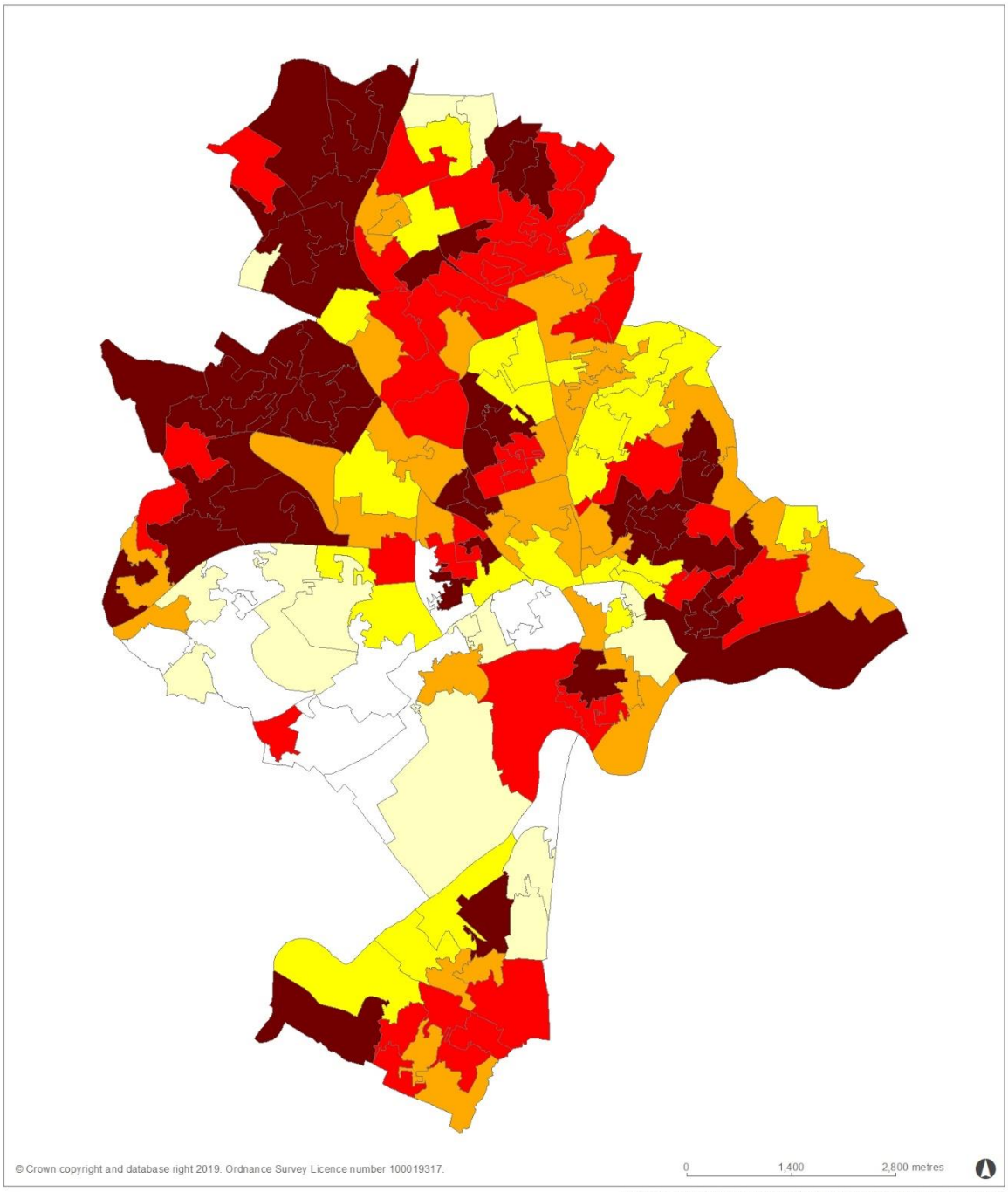
If you have any queries about the Indices of Deprivation, please contact the Policy and Research Team in the Development Department, on (0115) 8763979 or e-mail nicola.kirk@nottinghamcity.gov.uk

APPENDIX A: MAPS SHOWING LSOA RESULTS

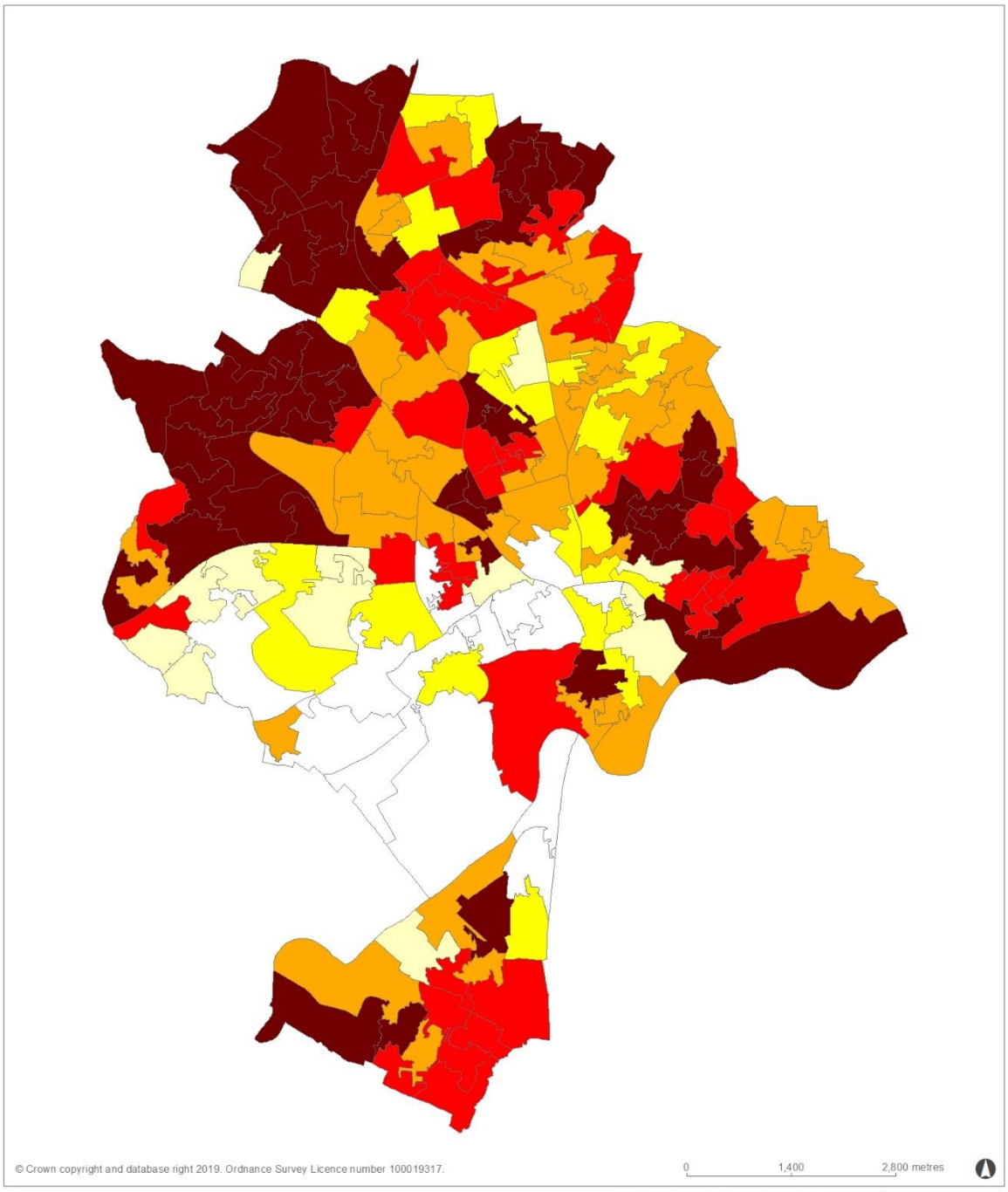
Indices of Deprivation 2019: Index of Multiple Deprivation



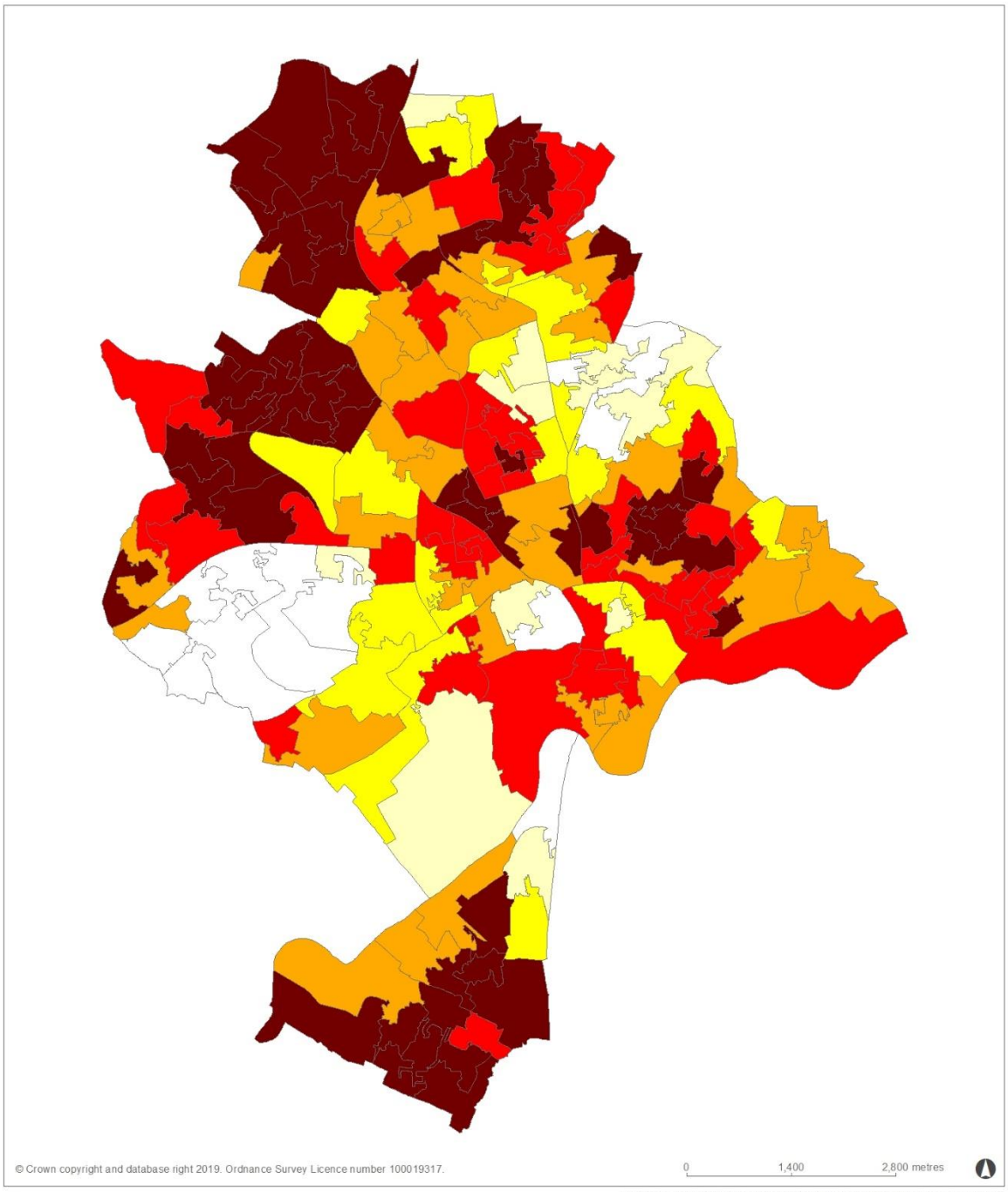
Indices of Deprivation 2019: Income Deprivation Domain



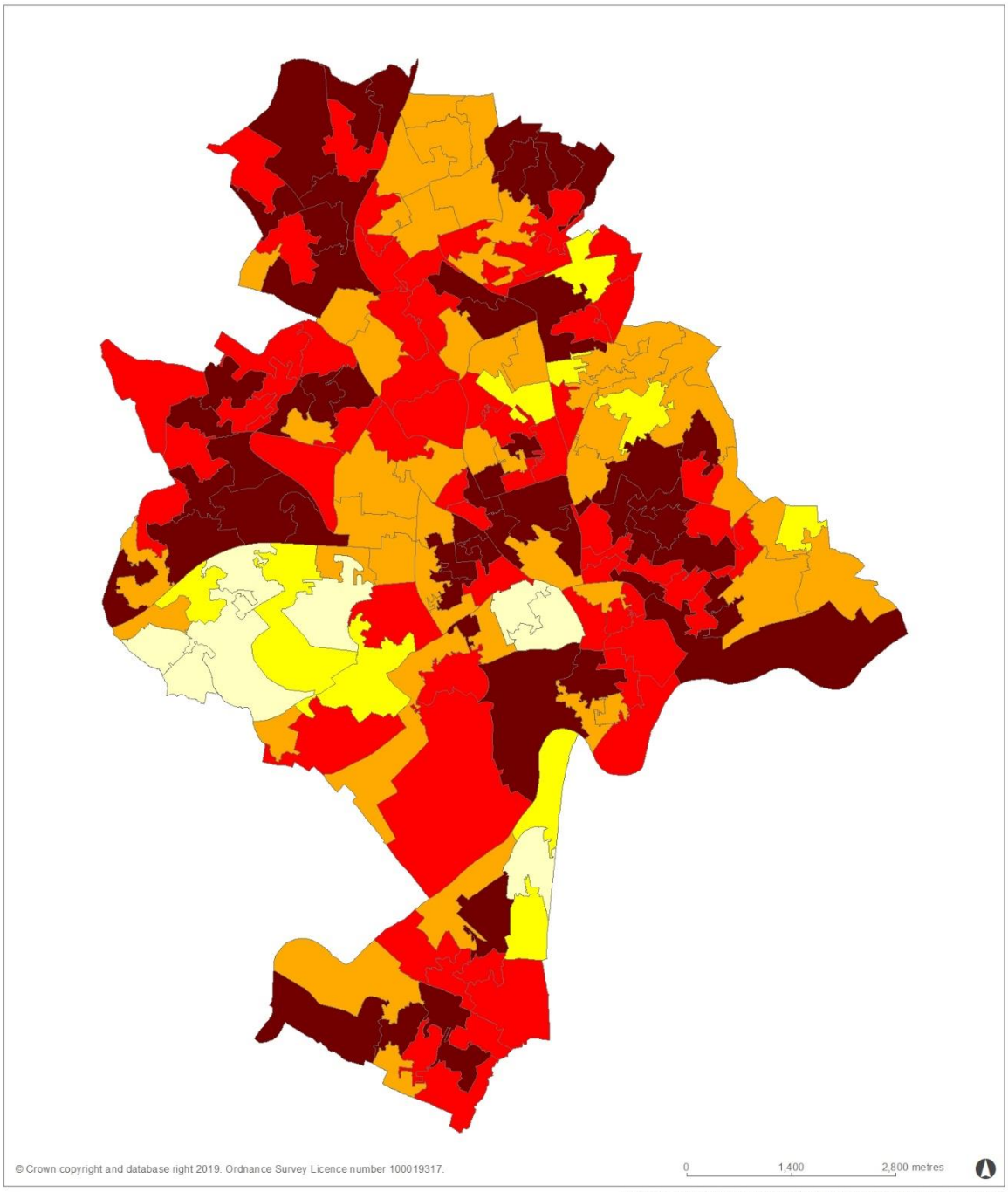
Indices of Deprivation 2019: Employment Deprivation Domain



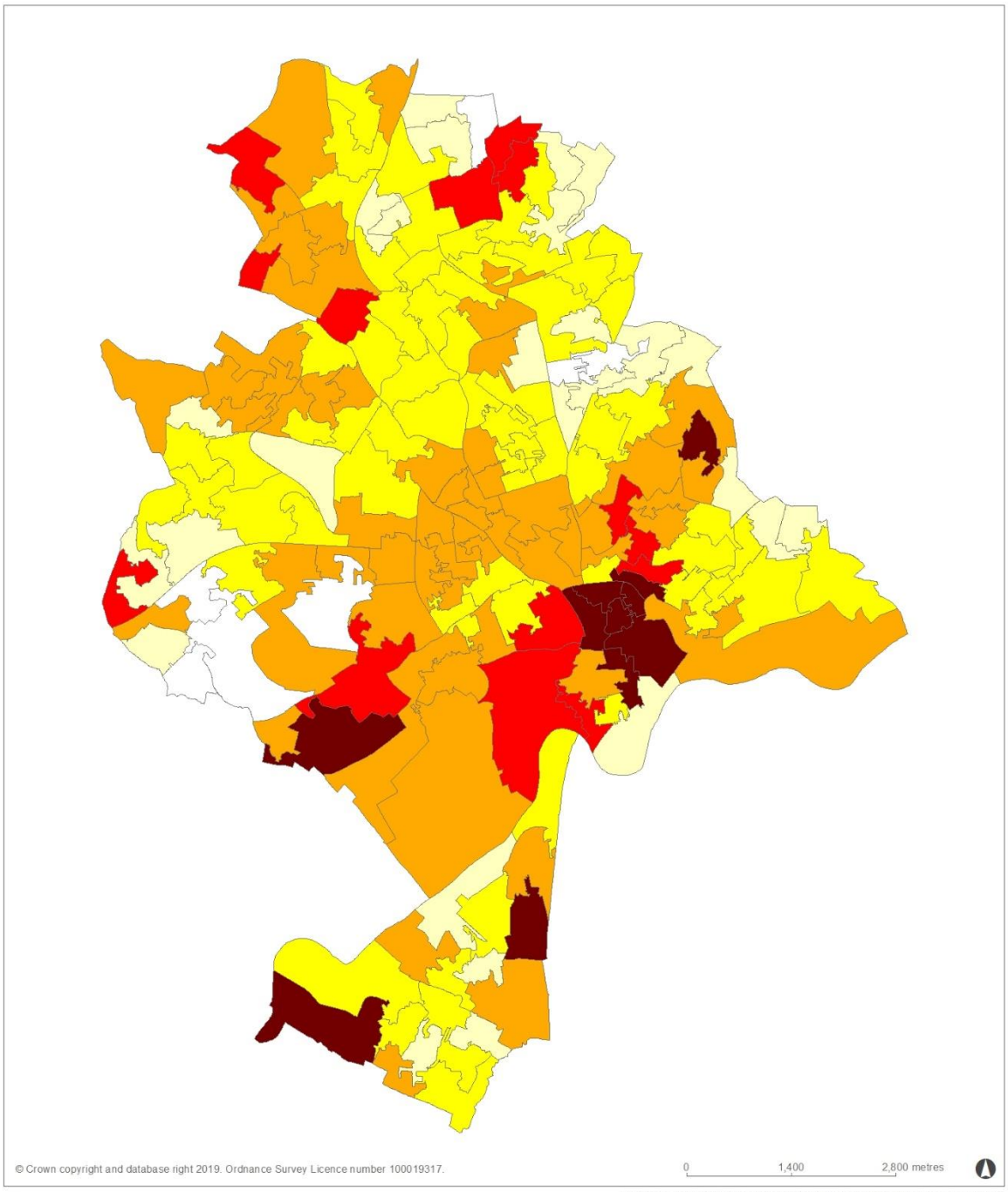
Indices of Deprivation 2019: Education and Skills Deprivation



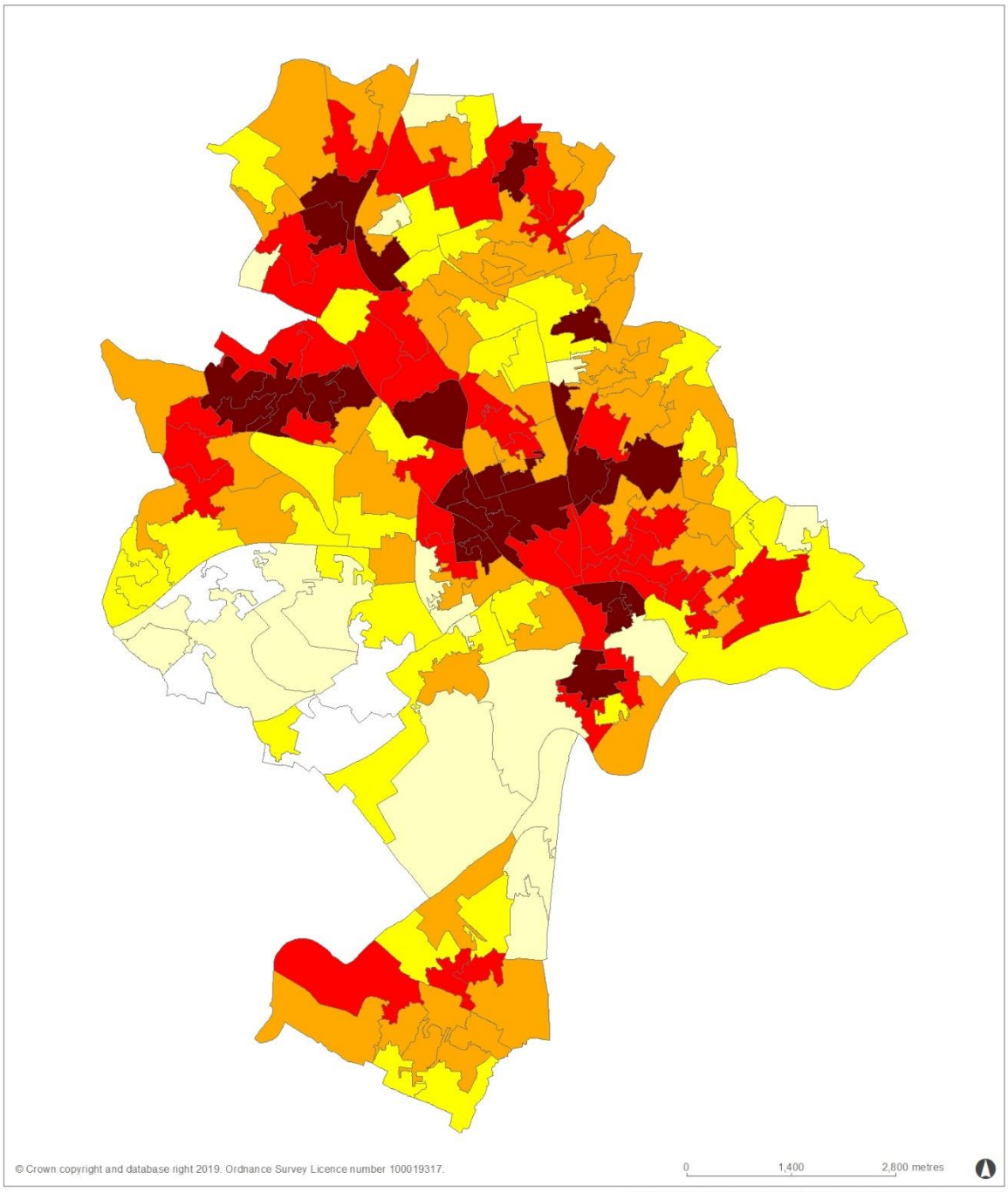
Indices of Deprivation 2019: Health Deprivation and Disability



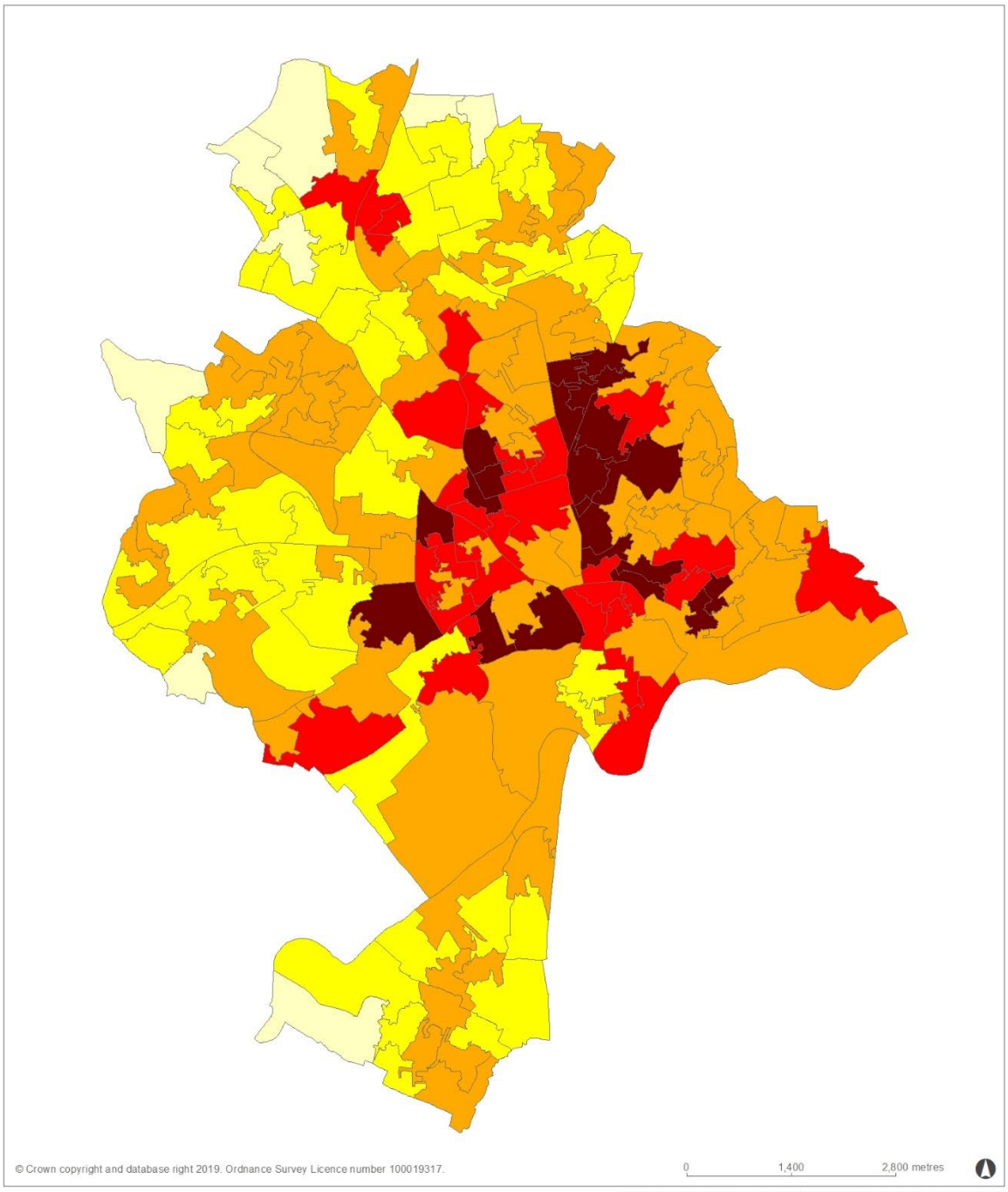
Indices of Deprivation 2019: Barriers to Housing and Services



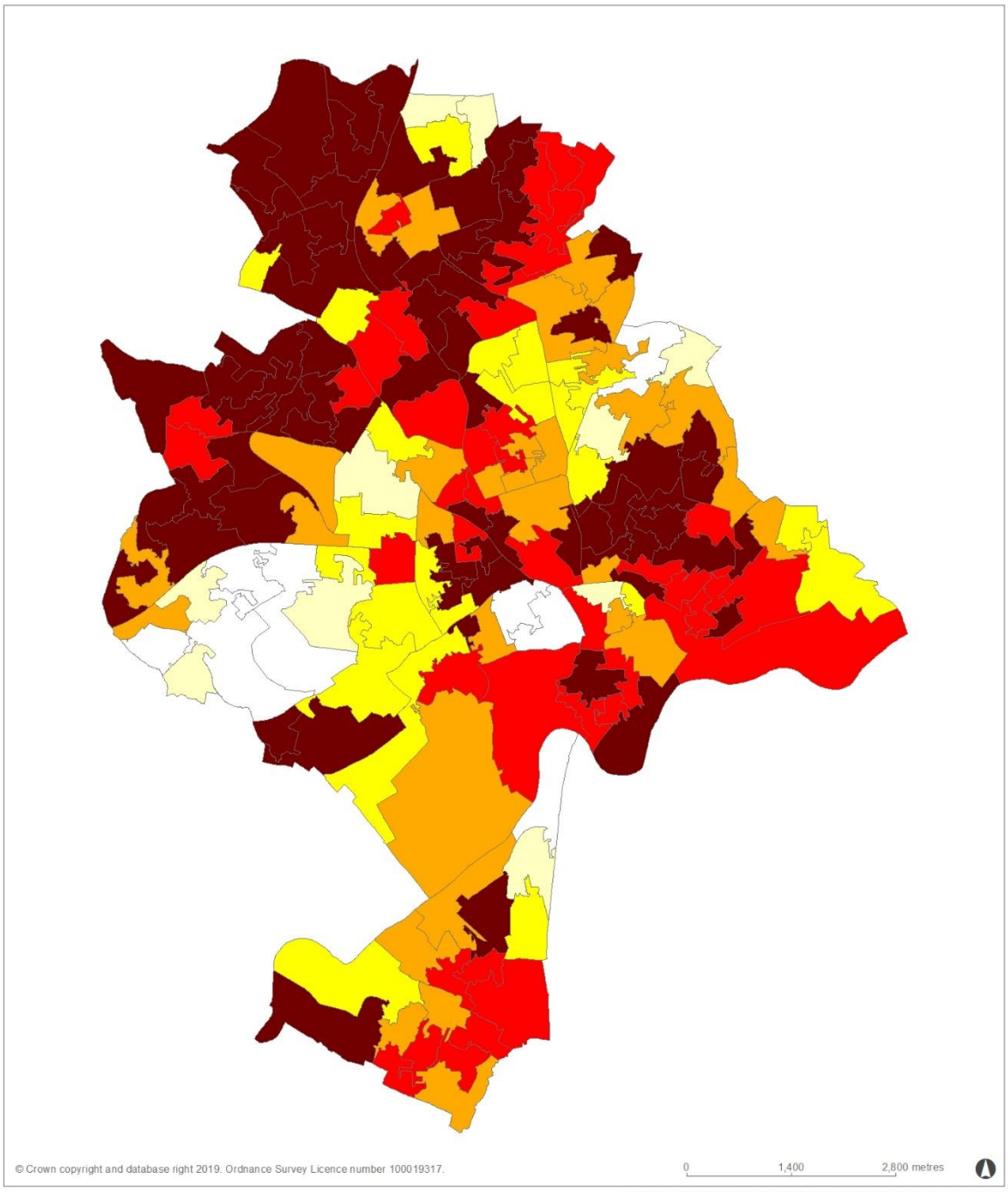
Indices of Deprivation 2019: Crime Domain



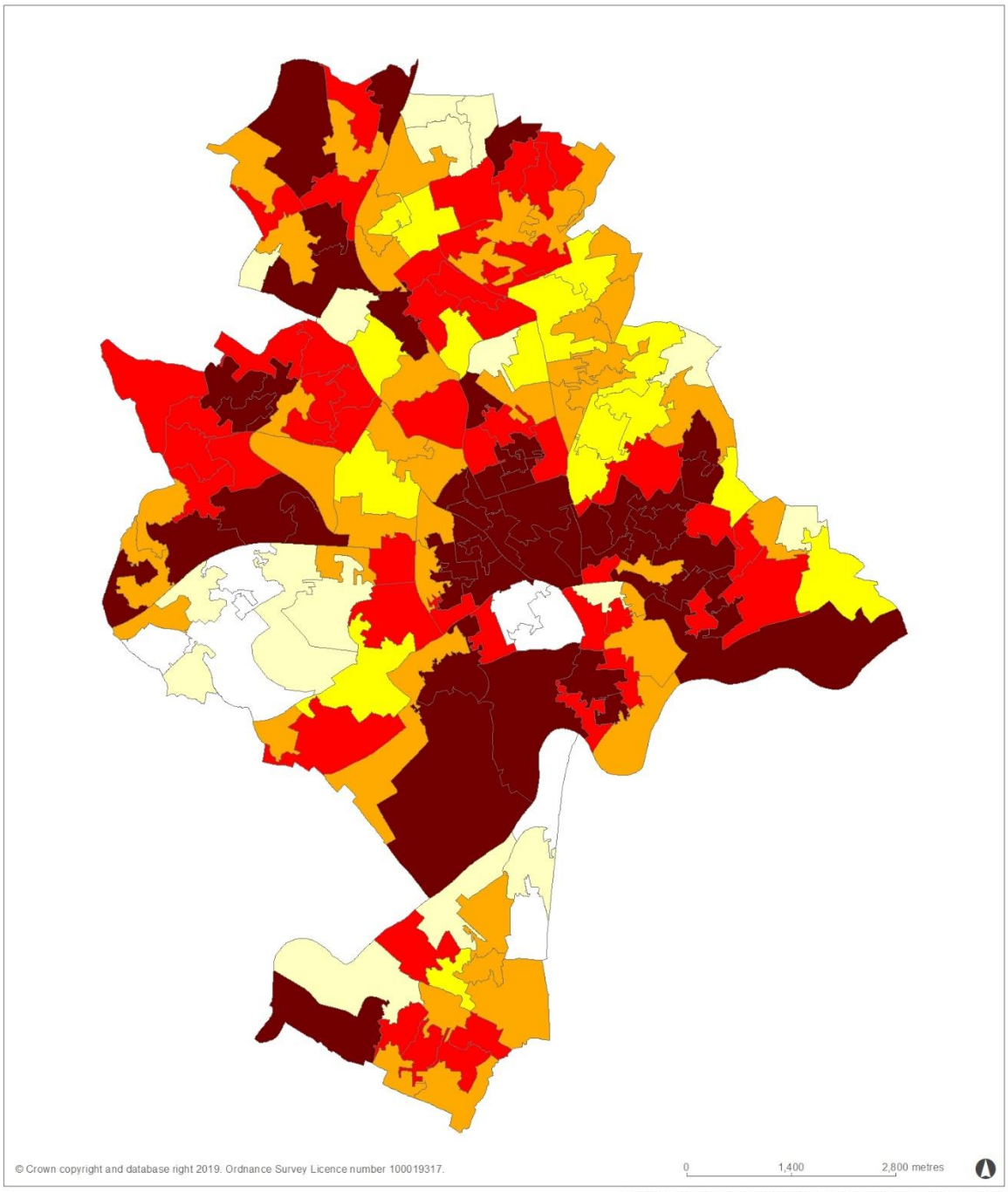
Indices of Deprivation 2019: Living Environment Domain



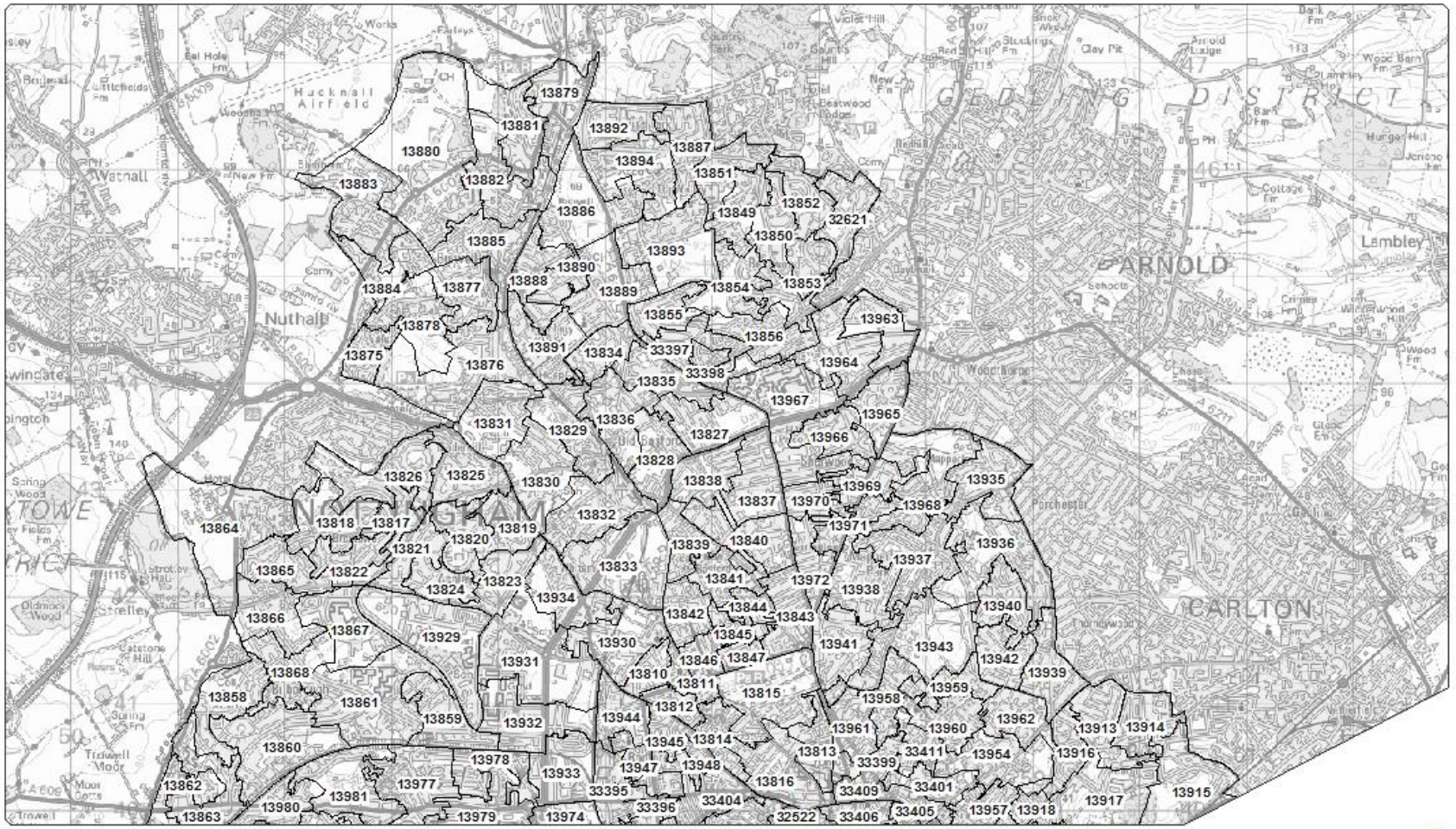
Indices of Deprivation 2019: Income Deprivation Affecting Children



Indices of Deprivation 2019: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

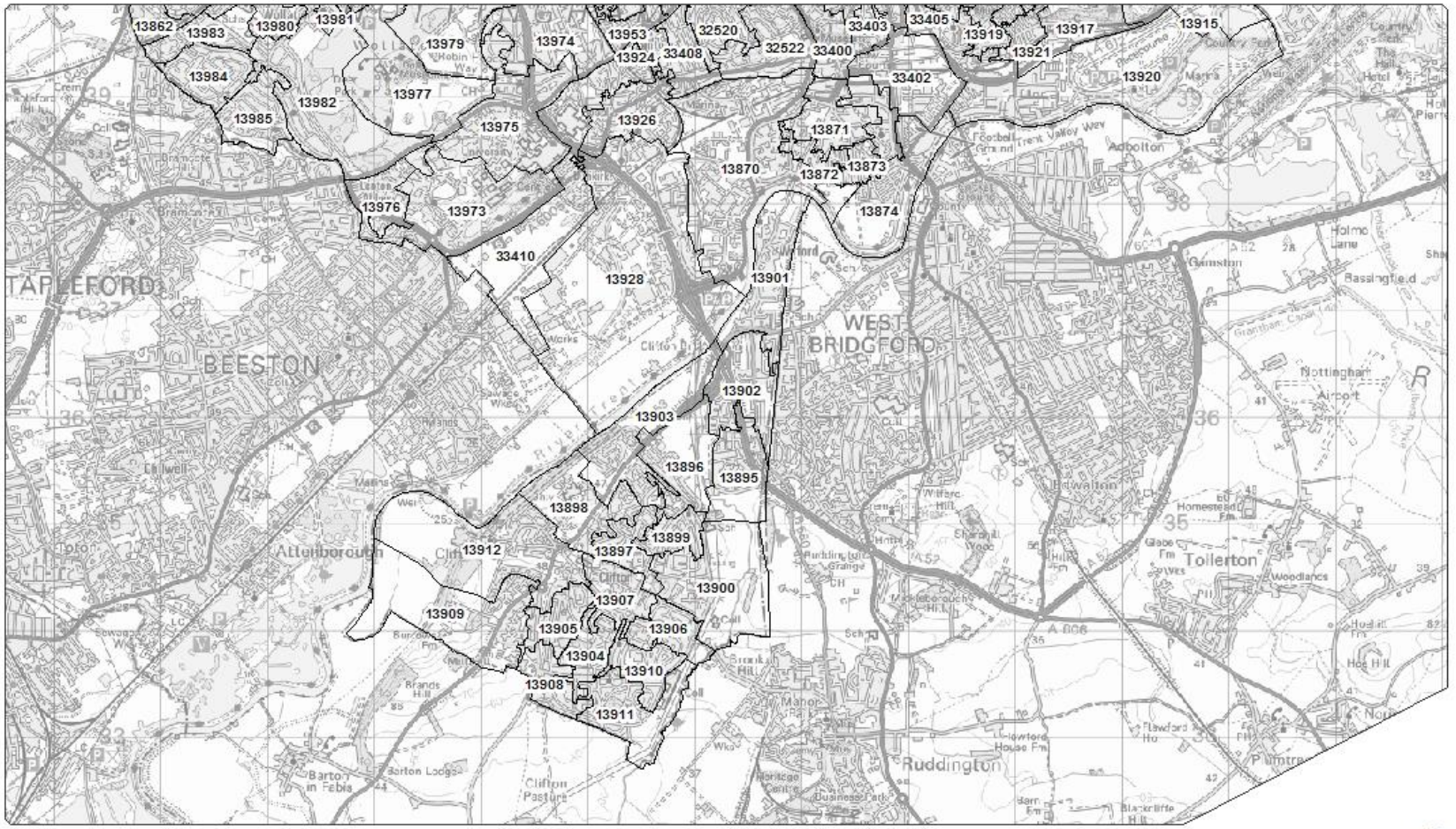


Lower Super Output Area codes



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GIS Team 05/11/2015

Lower Super Output Area codes



APPENDIX B

THE DOMAINS AND INDICATORS

Seven domains of deprivation are combined to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation. Each domain is comprised of a number of indicators.

This Appendix provides numerator and denominator details for each of the indicators included in the Indices of Deprivation 2019.

As far as is possible, each indicator has been based on data from the most recent time point available. Using the latest available data in this way means that there is not a single consistent time point for all indicators, however in practice most indicators in the Indices of Deprivation 2015 relate to 2015 and beyond.

There have been very minor changes to some indicators since the Indices of Deprivation 2015, and just two new indicators to account for the changing benefits system.

- two new indicators have been added due to the introduction of Universal Credit into the benefits system;
- two indicators have been modified due to changes to the benefit system.

Income Deprivation Domain
This domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing income deprivation. A count of income deprived individuals is calculated by summing the following indicators:

- 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 not already counted, that is those who are not in receipt of Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) and whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs
- 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

In addition, a supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index are produced. These represent the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households and the proportion of older people aged 60 and over living in income deprived households respectively.

Employment Deprivation Domain
This domain measures employment deprivation - involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market. A count of employment deprived individuals is calculated by summing the following indicators:

- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
- Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
- Claimants of Carer's Allowance, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
- Claimants of Universal Credit in the 'Searching for Work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality groups

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain
This domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality and is comprised the following indicators:

- Years of potential life lost (Mortality data in five-year age-sex bands)
- Comparative illness and disability ratio (Disability Premium, Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Severe Disablement Allowance, Incapacity Benefit.)
- Acute morbidity (Hospital spells starting with admission in an emergency)
- Mood and anxiety disorders

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain
This domain measures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in an area. There are two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. The following indicators are used to calculate this domain:

- Key Stage 2 attainment
- Key Stage 4 attainment
- Secondary school absence
- Staying on in education post 16
- Entry to higher education
- Adult skills (Working-age adults with no or low qualifications)
- English language proficiency (Working-age adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well)

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain
This domain measures accessibility to housing and key local services. There are two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability. The following indicators are combined to calculate this domain:

- Road distance to a post office
- Road distance to a primary school
- Road distance to general store or supermarket
- Road distance to a GP surgery
- Household
- Homelessness
- Housing affordability

Crime Domain
This domain measures the rate of recorded crime in an area for four major crime types representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a local level.

- Violence
- Burglary
- Theft
- Criminal damage

Living Environment Deprivation Domain
This domain measures the quality of individuals' immediate surroundings. There are two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment, which measures the quality of housing, and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures relating to air quality and road traffic accidents. The following indicators are combined to calculate this domain:

- Houses without central heating
- Housing in poor condition
- Air quality
- Road traffic accidents