Sefton Council

Indices of Deprivation (2019)- Sefton Summary

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Contents

Introduction

The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (ID2019) are the Government's official measure of multiple deprivation at small area level. ID2019 updates information produced in 2015. It provides a relative ranking of areas across England according to their level of deprivation.

ID2019 brings together 39 indicators which cover specific dimensions of deprivation: Income, Employment, Health and Disability, Education, Skills and Training, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living Environment and Crime. These are weighted and combined to create an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). ID2019 provides scores and ranks for IMD, the seven domains of deprivation and 2 supplementary income deprivation indices – one relating to children (IDACI) and one relating to older people (IDAOPI).

The IMD2019 is based on lower super output areas (LSOA) - geographical areas containing approximately 1,500 people. The LSOAs are ranked from most deprived to least deprived. Nationally the most deprived LSOA is given a ranking of 1 and the least deprived a ranking of 32,844. This report also includes analyses where LSOAs have been categorised into deprivation bands, most commonly deciles (10% bands) or quintiles (20% bands).

Important considerations

ID2019 is a relative measure of deprivation. It can be used to say that an area is more deprived than another, but it cannot be used to determine 'how much' more deprived. For example, it is not possible to say that area X, ranked 20 is twice as deprived as area Y, ranked 40.

The ID 2019 has been produced using the same methodology that was used in 2015 and for previous iterations. However, the scores and ranks can only be used to identify relative changes and not real change over time. It could be said that an area has become more or less deprived in relation to other areas, but it would not necessarily be correct to state that the level of deprivation in the area has increased or decreased on some absolute scale. Care should also be taken when comparing the indices over time as changes may have taken place between versions e.g. changes to geographical boundaries or the indicators used to measure deprivation domains.

ID2019 provides an indication of deprivation in an area but it is important to note that this level of deprivation will not apply to everyone residing in that area. Not all deprived people live in deprived areas and conversely, not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

According to the ID (2019) Sefton's IMD is ranked 89th out of 317 local authorities. Sefton's 2015 IMD ranking was 100. This suggests that Sefton has become relatively more deprived, compared to other parts of the country, than it was in 2015. Sefton's 2019 rank places it in the second most deprived quintile or fifth of local authorities (unchanged from 2015). Sefton is the least deprived local authority in the Liverpool City Region according to ID2019. This is a slight change from 2015 when Wirral was the least deprived.

Rank of average rank	2019	2015*
Halton	39	36
Liverpool	4	7
Knowsley	3	5
St Helen's	40	52
Wirral	77	103
Sefton	89	100

Figure 1: IMD rank by Local Authority (2015 and 2019)
*recast to 2019 LA district boundaries

IMD scores and rankings are produced at LSOA level, allowing deprivation to be explored within Sefton. Figure 2 illustrates the geographical spread of deprivation across the borough. In 2019, 38 of Sefton's 189 LSOAs (covering an area of approximately 58,000 residents) are in the most deprived 10% nationally. Conversely only 7 Sefton LSOAs fall in the least deprived 10% nationally (covering 4% of the population and 10,000 residents).

Seven of Sefton's LSOAs (3.7%) fall in the most deprived 1% of the country, covering almost 11,000 residents (figure 3). This is an increase from 2015, when 5 LSOAs (approximately 7,000 residents) were in the most deprived 1%. Six of the seven LSOAs are in Linacre ward and the remaining LSOA spans Linacre and Derby ward. None of Sefton's LSOAs lie in the least deprived 1% nationally and only one, in Harington ward, falls into the least deprived 5% nationally.
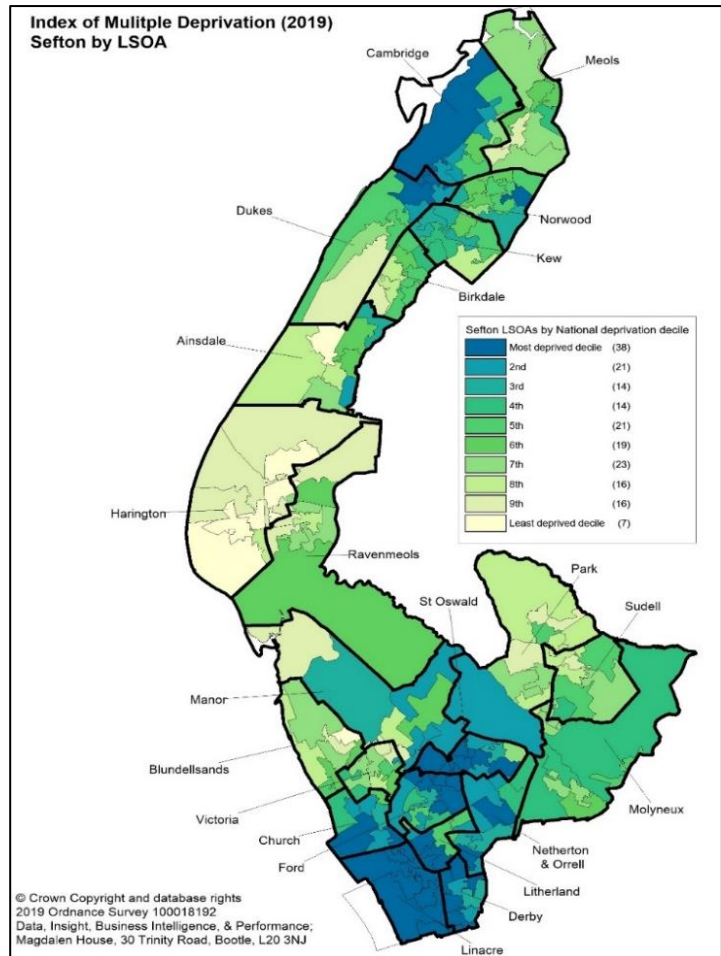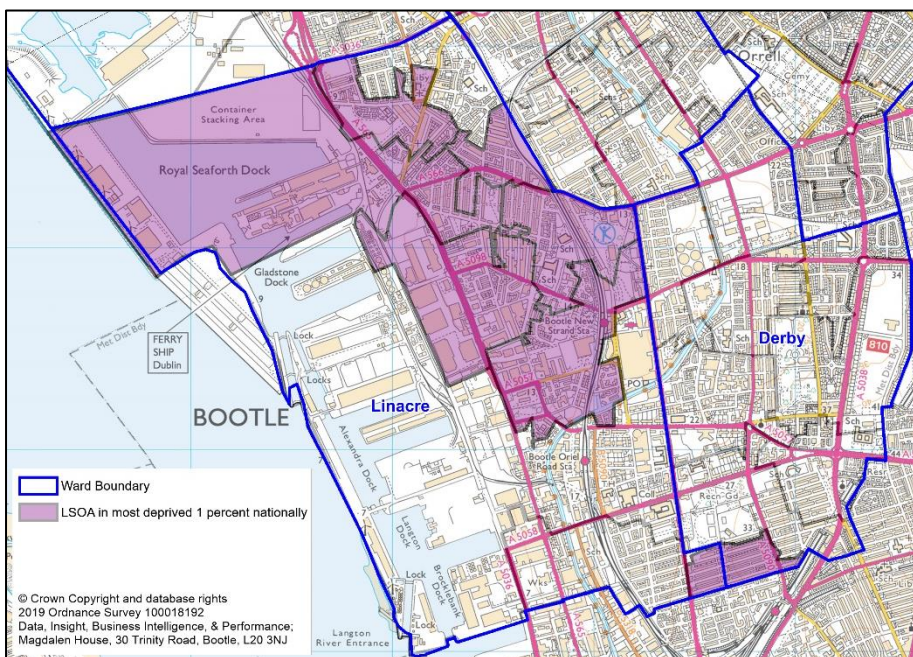

Figure 2: Map of IMD decile by Sefton LSOA

Figure 3: Map of Sefton LSOAs is most deprived 1% nationally

The most deprived and least deprived neighbourhoods in Sefton have remained largely the same between 2015 and 2019. Seventy two percent of LSOAs (137) are in the same deprivation decile on the ID2019 as they were on the ID2015. Forty-one LSOAs (22%) have moved to a more deprived decile and 11 (6%) have moved to a less deprived decile. Where LSOAs have changed deprivation decile, all have only shifted to the next decile (either up or down).

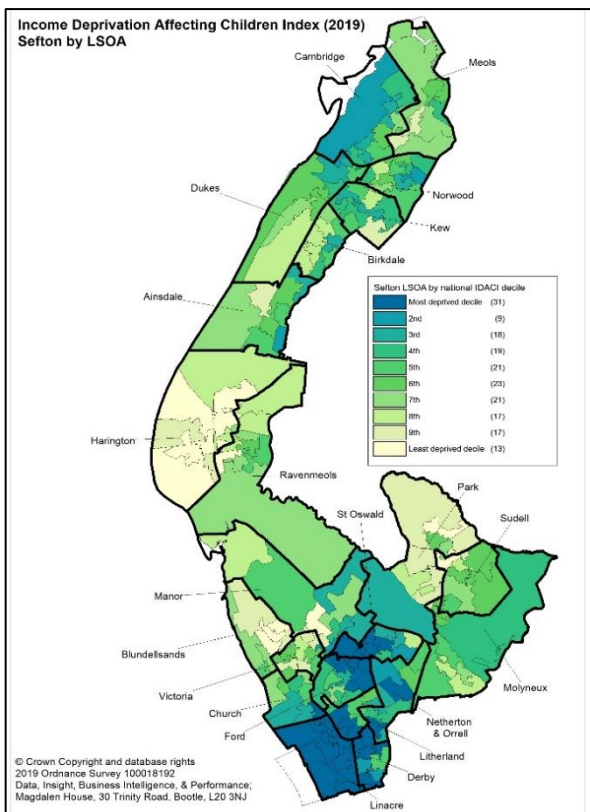# Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI)

Figure 4: Map of IDACI decile by Sefton LSOA

The ID2019 includes a supplementary index for income deprivation affecting children. This index covers the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households. This is defined as households that receive Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, Universal Credit, Pension Credit Guarantee or Child Tax Credit below a given threshold. The IDACI shows Sefton is ranked 108th out of the 317 English local authorities. Sefton's IDACI rank places it in the second most deprived quintile of local authorities (the same as in 2015 when Sefton was ranked 115 out of 326 authorities).

Like with IMD, IDACI varies across Sefton. Thirty-one Sefton LSOAs are in most deprived decile and 5 fall in the most deprived 1%. As shown on figure 4, these LSOAs are all in the south of the borough. Central and north Sefton are less affected by income deprivation amongst children. Four LSOAs in Sefton and one in Formby fall in the least deprived 5%.

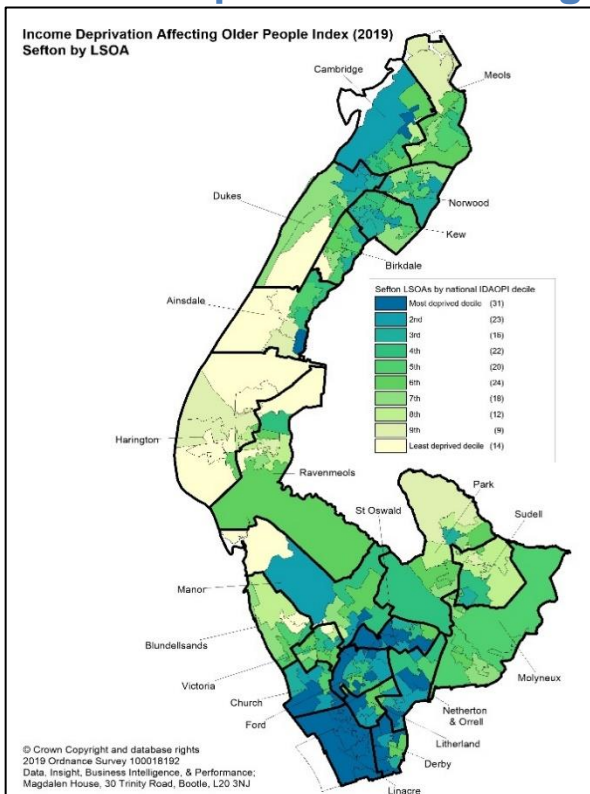# Income deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOPI)

Figure 5: Map of IDAOPI decile by Sefton LSOA

The IDAOPI provides the proportion of the population aged 60 and over who are income deprived. Overall Sefton is ranked 83rd out of the 317 English local authorities for this measure. This is similar to 2015 when Sefton was ranked the 82nd most deprived district out of 326 local authorities. As with IMD and IDACI this places Sefton in the second most deprived quintile of local authorities

However, Sefton's overall ranking masks the differing level of deprivation affecting older people throughout the borough. Deprivation disproportionately affects LSOAs in the south of the borough (figure 5). 10 LSOAs (all in South Sefton) are in the most deprived 5% of the country and one in Derby ward is in the top 1%. One LSOA in Harington ward is in the least deprived 1% nationally and, other than one LSOA in Blundellsands, the 7 Sefton LSOAs in the least deprived 5% nationally, are all in Southport and Formby.

Subdomains

Sefton's lowest ranking across the 7 domains is for Health & Disability (37th) and the highest is for Barriers to Housing and Services (310th). Sefton's subdomain ranks and resultant quintile bandings have not significantly changed compared to 2015.

Income
Measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to relating to low income

Sefton rank: 67 (2nd most deprived quintile)

Employment
Measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market.

Sefton rank: 39 (most deprived quintile)

Education
Measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population

Sefton rank: 162 (3rd most deprived quintile)

Health
Measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health

Sefton rank: 37 (most deprived quintile)

Crime
Measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level

Sefton rank: 147 (3rd most deprived quintile)

Barriers to Housing & Services
Measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services

Sefton rank: 310 (least deprived quintile)

Living Environment
Measures the quality of both the 'indoor' and 'outdoor' local environment

Sefton rank: 90 (2nd most deprived quintile)

Ward Level Analysis

The Local Government Association (LGA) has produced ward based IMD scores and rankings using population weighted centroids. Scores and rankings for Sefton's 22 wards can be seen in the table below. According to this analysis Linacre is the most deprived ward within Sefton and is the 4th most deprived ward in England overall. Looking across all 7 subdomains of deprivation, Linacre also has the highest ranking for Income, Employment, Education, Health and Disability and Crime. Duke's is the most deprived ward for Barriers to Housing and Services and Church is the most deprived ward for the Living Environment domain.

Linacre's national IMD ranking was 13 in 2015, indicating that it has become relatively more deprived compared to other English wards in 2019. However, this is the case for most of Sefton's wards. Only Duke's and St Oswald ward have lower deprivation scores in 2019 than they did in 2015 and have therefore become relatively less deprived.

	Score	Rank within Sefton Wards (22)	Rank within North West Wards (859)	Rank within England Wards (7219)
Linacre	70.74	1	3	4
Derby	54.89	2	42	81
St Oswald	43.42	3	118	331
Litherland	41.46	4	143	415
Ford	40.92	5	149	439
Church	37.92	6	183	570
Netherton & Orrell	37.23	7	191	607
Duke's	31.08	8	252	1,060
Cambridge	29.44	9	293	1,244
Manor	23.62	10	389	2,015
Kew	23.57	11	391	2,023
Norwood	22.48	12	406	2,200
Molyneux	18.89	13	473	2,913
Ainsdale	17.77	14	508	3,174
Birkdale	16.02	15	550	3,647
Victoria	15.24	16	569	3,891
Sudell	15.15	17	571	3,908
Meols	13.79	18	606	4,324
Ravenmeols	12.18	19	660	4,857
Blundellsands	11.81	20	670	4,995
Park	11.42	21	683	5,121
Harington	6.66	22	824	6,628

Figure 6:IMD 2019 score and ranks by Sefton ward

References

English indices of deprivation (2019). Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019

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