

Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for individual neighbourhoods called Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England. There are 32,844 LSOAs in England and 134 in Solihull and the minimum population for a LSOA is 1,000 and the average is 1,500. The Index of Multiple Deprivation therefore allows each neighbourhood (LSOA) to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation. The IMD consists of the following seven components:

Domain	Weighting
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 and Disorder	9.3%
Living Environment	9.3%

There are two further supplementary Indices - the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDOAP) - which are subsets of the Income domain.

The 2015 IMD replaces the Indices of Deprivation 2010 as the official measure of deprivation in England. Most of the indicators used in the Indices of Deprivation 2015 are based on data collected from 2011 through to 2013.

The IMD 2015 is a relative measures of deprivation. This means it can tell you if one area is more deprived than another but not by how much.

Comparisons with previous versions of the IMD (2010, 2007, 2004) are possible because the methodology has remained broadly the same. However, it is only possible to measure whether an area has become more or less deprived relative to all other areas in the country not whether the level of deprivation in an area has changed in absolute terms.

For instance it is valid to compare the number of LSOAs in Solihull in a particular deprivation band (i.e. the number in the bottom 5% nationally in 2010 compared to 2015), but not to say that the socio-economic conditions of residents living in the Chelmsley Wood Town centre LSOA have worsened in absolute terms since 2010 because its ranking has fallen from the 5th to the 2nd percentile.

The full data sets, technical report and guidance can be downloaded using the link below.

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

Borough Level Indicators

Borough levels rankings provide the opportunity to measure average levels of deprivation across Solihull relative to other Local Authorities and also the extent to which this average includes concentrations of highly deprived neighbourhoods.

At a Local Authority level the population weighted IMD rank shows that as a Borough Solihull is ranked 216th out of 326 LAs in England (66th percentile). Solihull is therefore among the least deprived 35% Local Authorities in the country on this measure.

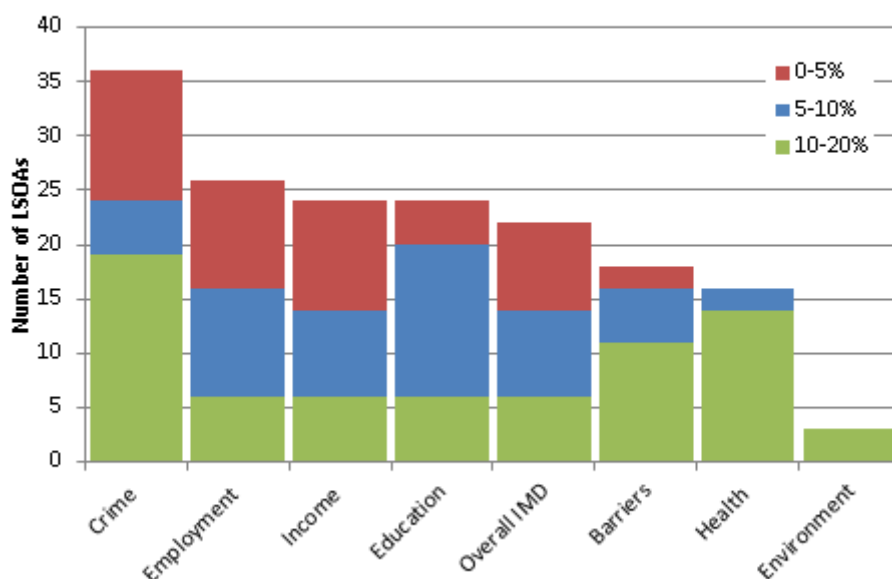
However, Solihull is a relatively polarised borough. This is reflected in the fact that compared with other Local Authorities in England a relatively high proportion of LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% in the country (ranked 77th out of 326, 24th percentile).

The evidence of this polarisation in Solihull are apparent across most of the IMD's component measures.

	Average Rank		LSOAs in Most deprived 10%	
	Rank (out of 326 [^])	Percentile [*]	Rank (out of 326)	Percentile
Overall IMD	216	66	77	23
Income	207	63	60	18
Employment	196	60	63	19
Education, Skills & Training	252	77	78	24
Health	208	64	154	47
Crime	116	35	65	20
Barriers to Housing & Services	152	46	168	51
Living Environment	232	71	232	71
[^] Rank: 1 = most deprived, 326 = least deprived [*] Percentile: 1= most deprived, 100 = least deprived				

Among the individual domains Solihull has the highest number of LSOAs in the bottom 20% nationally in the crime domain (36), followed by employment (26), income and education, training & skills (both 24). The borough has at least 10 LSOAs in the most deprived 5% of neighbourhoods in England in each of the crime, employment and income domains.

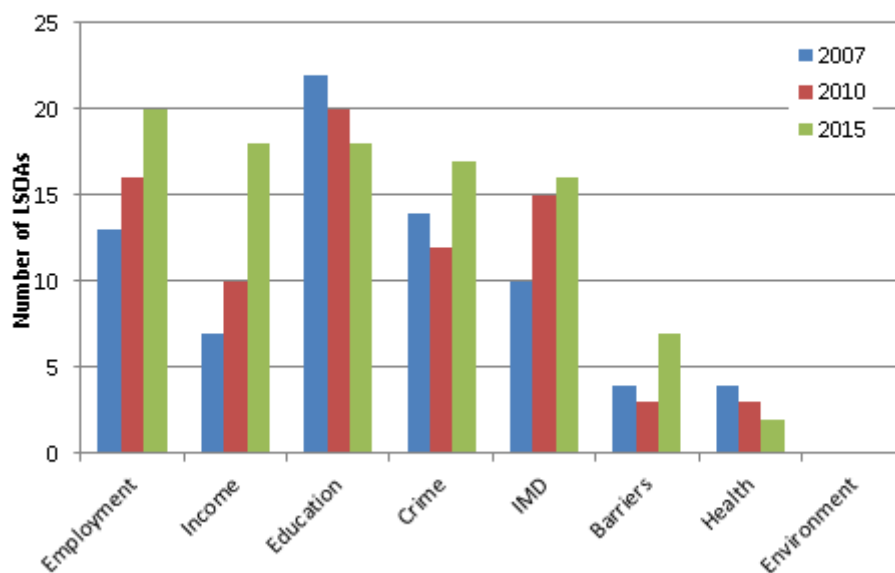
Deprivation in Solihull by IMD Domain



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, DCLG 2015

As the chart below shows the number of Solihull LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in the country has increased in the employment, income and crime domains, but has fallen in respect of education, skills & training and health.

Number of Solihull LSOAs in Bottom 10% Nationally



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, DCLG 2015

Local Area Deprivation in Solihull (LSOAs)

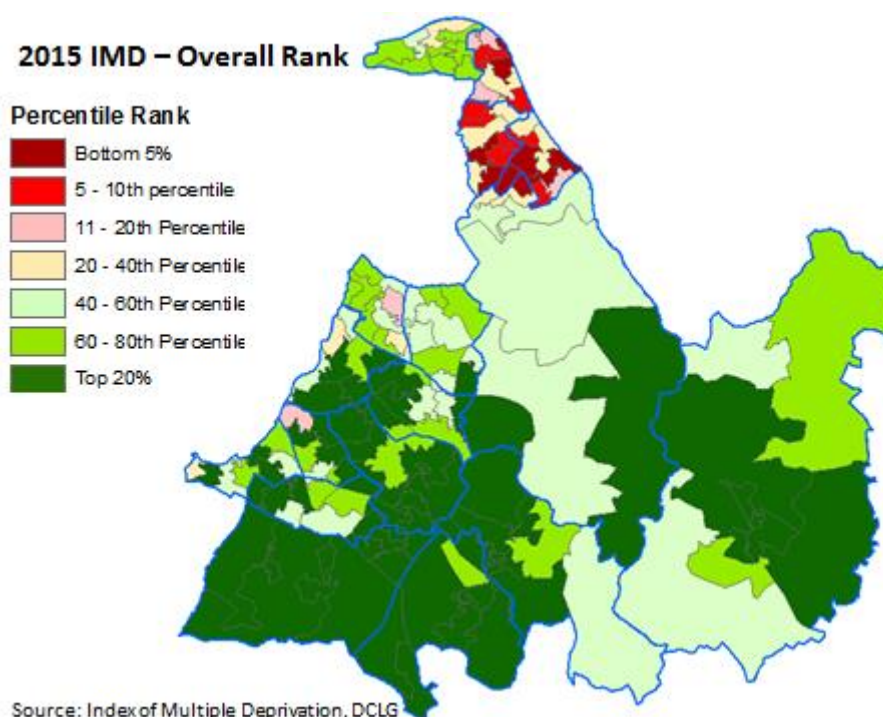
Overall Deprivation

The overall (aggregate) IMD shows that there are 22 LSOAs in Solihull the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England of which 16 are in the bottom 10% and 8 in the bottom

5%. Compared with 2010 there are more Solihull LSOAs in the bottom 10% nationally (16 vs 15) and more in the bottom 5% (8 compared to 2 in 2010).

All of the LSOAs in the bottom 10% in 2015 are in the North Solihull regeneration area (Chelmsley Wood, Kingshurst & Fordbridge, Smith's Wood wards and north Bickenhill), the most deprived being The Birds South (SW), Chelmsley Wood Town Centre and Bennett's Well which are all in the bottom 3% nationally. In total 20 out of the 29 LSOAs in the wider North Solihull area are in the most deprived 20% in the country.

Green Hill (Shirely East ward) and Hobs Moat North (Lyndon) are the only LSOAs outside of the regeneration area in the bottom 20% nationally, with Olton South, Ulverley East (Lyndon) and Solihull Lodge (Shirley West) also in the most deprived 30% in the country.



Income Deprivation

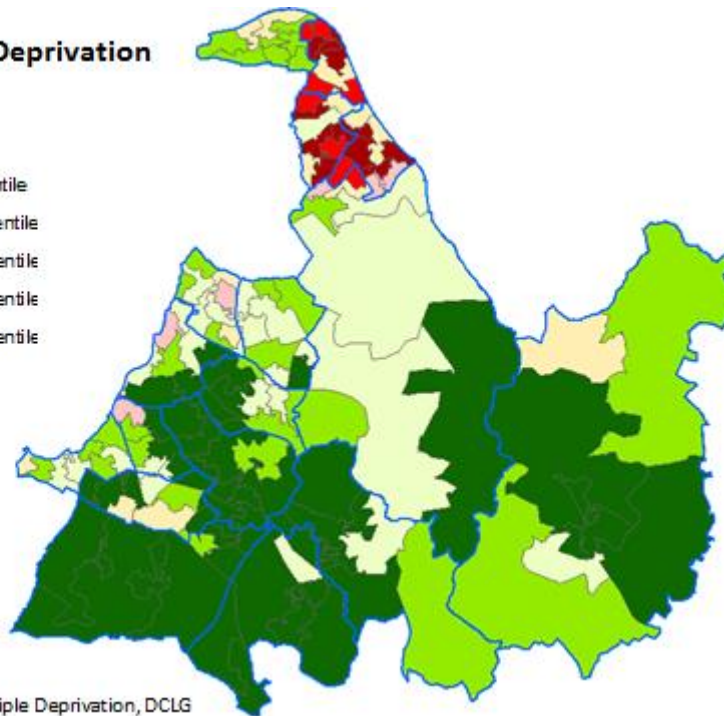
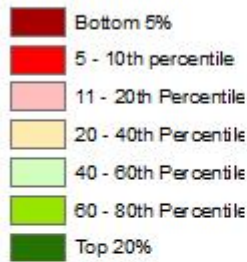
This domain captures relative levels of benefit dependency, including children and adults in income support, jobseekers allowance, employment & support allowance, child and working tax credits families as well as pension credits recipients. The data is based on Department of Work and Pensions and HMRC counts from 2012.

Solihull has 18 LSOA in the bottom 10% nationally in respect of income deprivation, with 10 in the most deprived 5% of neighbourhoods. All Solihull LSOAs in the bottom 10% in the country are in the North Solihull regeneration area.

The lowest ranked LSOA outside of the North area is Green Hill (Shirley East) on the 14th percentile, with Hobs Moat North (Lyndon) and Olton South also in the bottom 20%.

2015 Income Deprivation

Percentile Rank



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, DCLG

Employment Deprivation

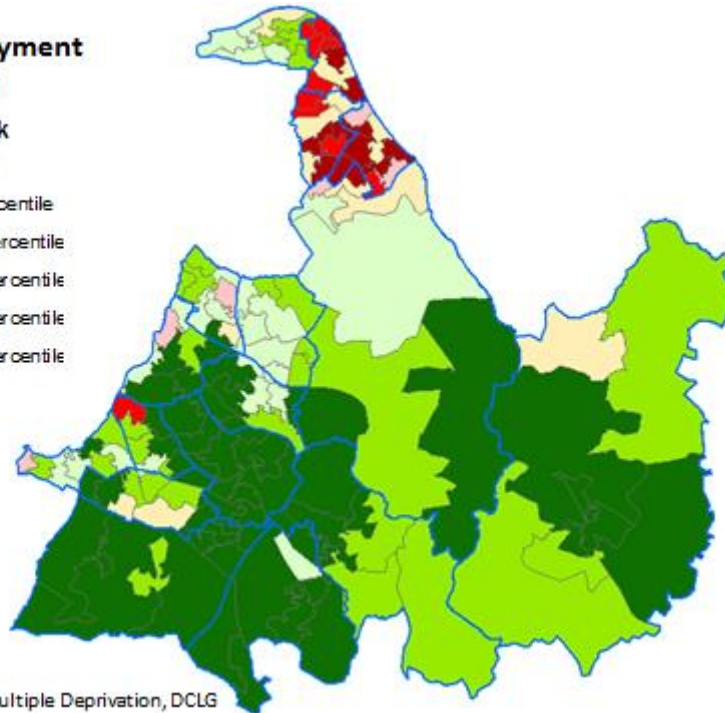
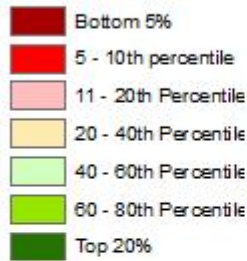
This domain captures local area workless benefit claimant levels, including income support, JSA and incapacity benefits.

Solihull has 20 LSOA in the bottom 10% nationally in respect of employment deprivation, with all except one in the North Solihull regeneration area. 19 out of the 29 LSOAs in North Solihull are in the most deprived 10% nationally, with 10 in the bottom 5%.

The lowest ranked LSOA outside of the North area is Green Hill (Shirley East) on the 9th percentile, with Hobs Moat North (Lyndon), Olton South and Solihull Lodge (Shirley West) also in the most deprived 20% nationally.

2015 Employment Deprivation

Percentile Rank



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, DCLG

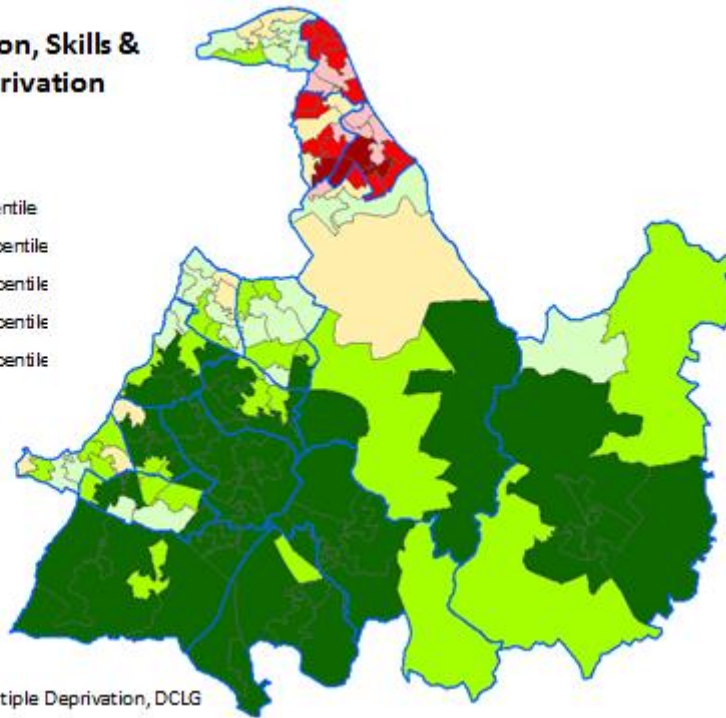
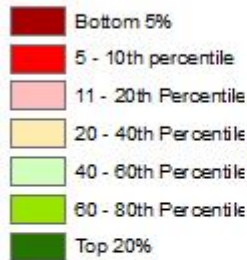
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

This captures local area school attainment data (KS2 & KS4), secondary school absenteeism, post 16 participation in Further Education, entry into Higher Education as well as adults with low skills and adults who cannot speak English well.

Solihull has 18 LSOA in the bottom 10% nationally in respect of education, skills & training deprivation, all of which are in the North Solihull regeneration area, including four in the bottom 5%. The lowest ranked LSOA outside of the North area are Hobs Moat North (Lyndon) and Parkfields (Castle Bromwich) on the 23rd percentile, with Green Hill (Shirley East) and Solihull Lodge (Shirley West) the only other neighbourhoods in the bottom 30% nationally.

2015 Education, Skills & Training Deprivation

Percentile Rank



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, DCLG

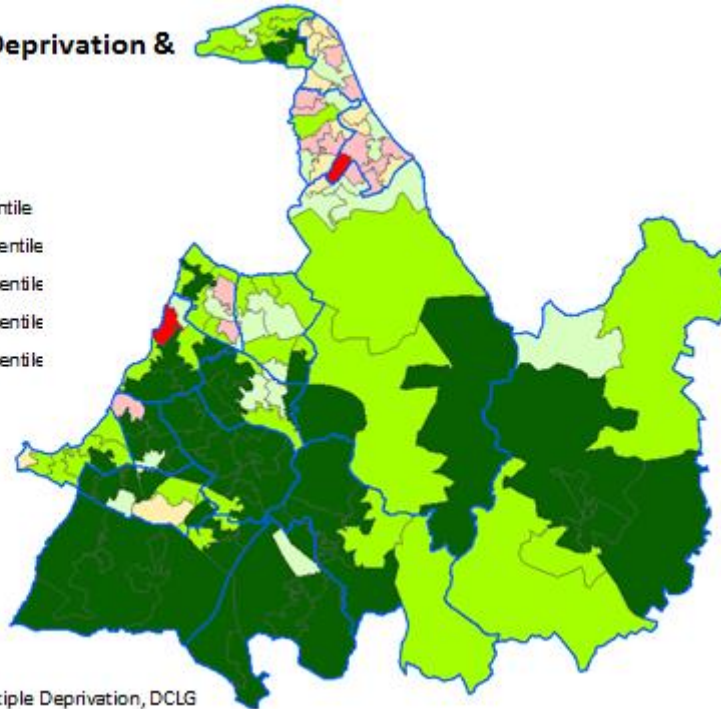
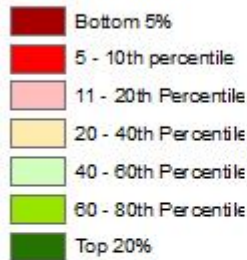
Health Deprivation & Disability

This domain captures measures of premature deaths, work limiting illness and disability (based on benefit claimants), acute morbidity (based on emergency admissions to hospital), and mood and anxiety disorders.

Solihull has just 2 LSOA in the bottom 10% nationally in respect of health deprivation & disability and 16 total in the most deprived 20% in England. The majority of those in the bottom 20% are in the North Solihull area, although the most deprived neighbourhood in the borough on this measure is Olton South.

2015 Health Deprivation & Disability

Percentile Rank



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, DCLG

Crime Deprivation

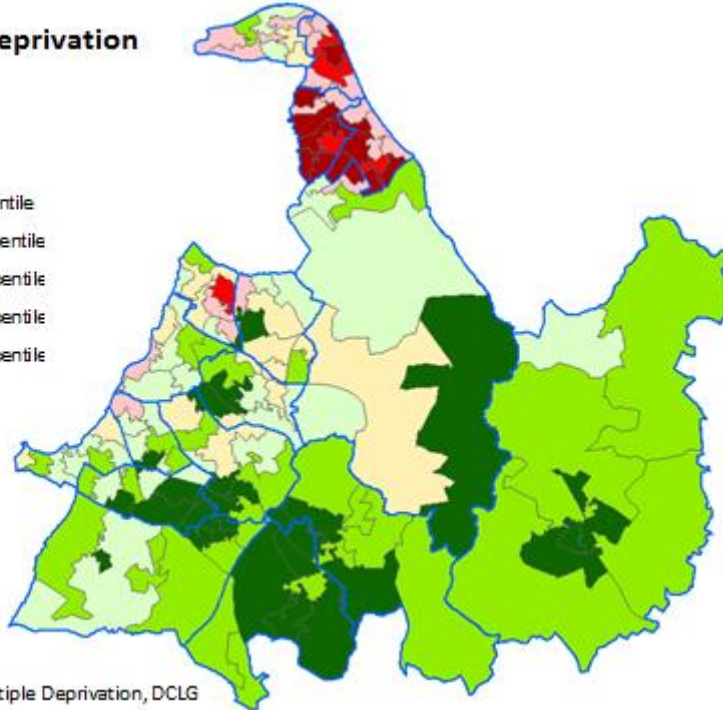
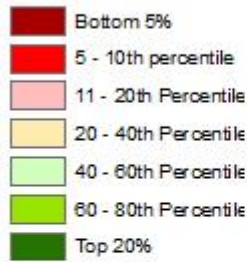
This domain measures relative levels of violent crimes, thefts, burglaries and criminal damage in 2013/14, based on data from the Home Office.

Solihull has 17 LSOA in the bottom 10% nationally in respect of crime deprivation, all of except on of which are in the North Solihull regeneration area. Of the 16 in North Solihull LSOAs (out of a total of 29 in the area) in the bottom 10%, 12 are in the most deprived 5% in the country, with four in the bottom 1%.

The lowest ranked LSOA outside of the North area is Hobs Moat North (Lyndon) on the 8th percentile, with Langley Hall and Bradford Road (both Castle Bromwich), Hobs Moat South and Ulverley East (both Lyndon) and Green Hill (Shirley East) all in the most deprived 15% in the country.

2015 Crime Deprivation

Percentile Rank

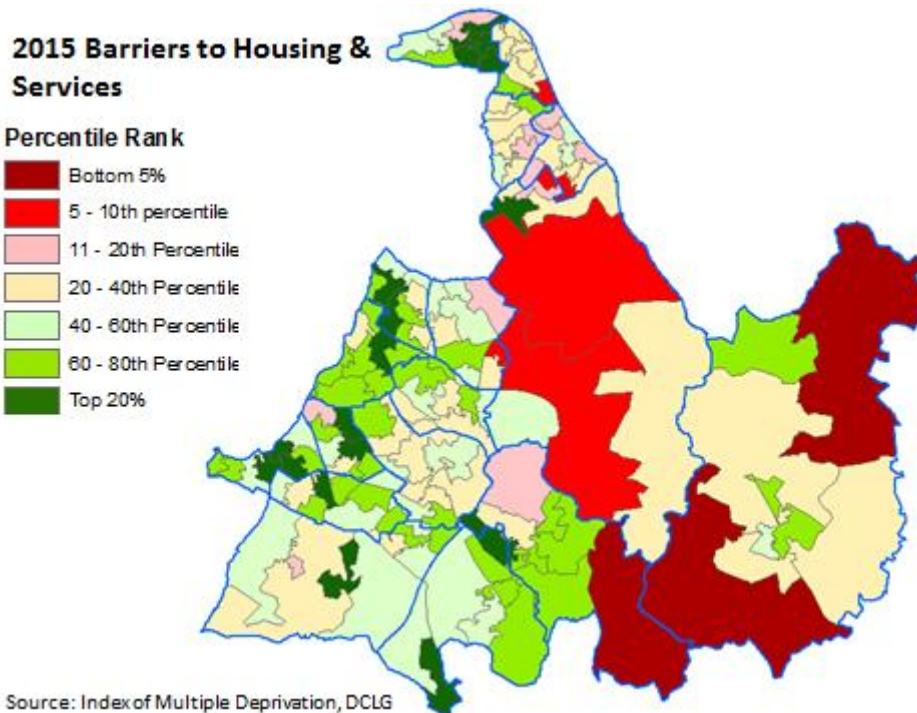


Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, DCLG

Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation

This domain captures distance to key local amenities and services (GP, school, food store, post office) as well as access to the housing market through measures of overcrowding, homelessness and affordability.

This is the only domain in which significant relative deprivation is evident in south Solihull, particularly in the rural east of the borough where distance to local amenities and services is greatest. Seven LSOA are in the bottom 10% in the country, including two in the most deprived 5% (Chadwick End and Meriden East).



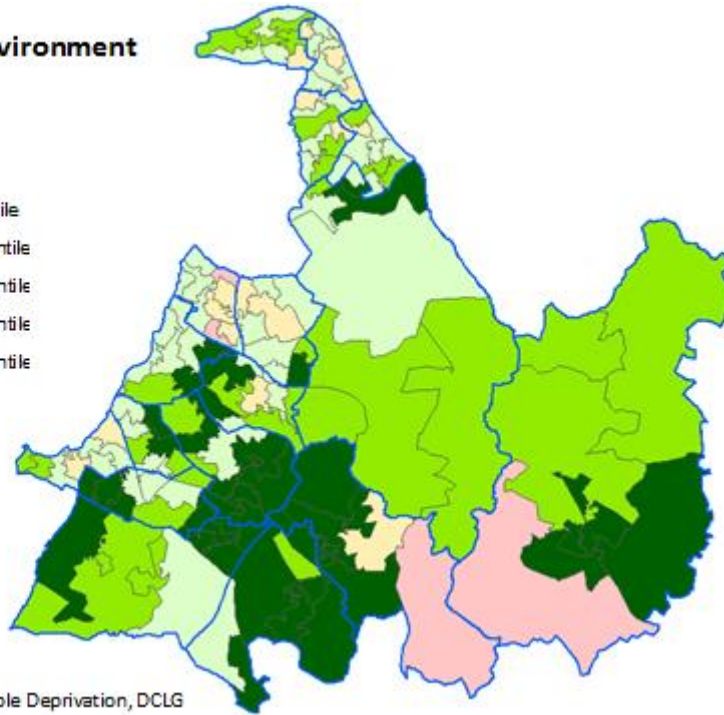
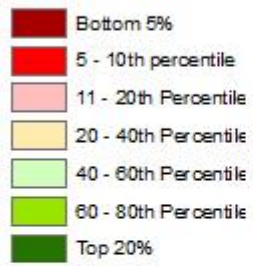
Living Environment Deprivation

The Living Environment domain provides a barometer for measuring the quality of the physical environment in Solihull. This domain is derived from four indicators: social and private housing in poor condition; houses without central heating; air quality; and road traffic accidents causing injury to pedestrians and cyclists and as such captures evidence relating to both indoor and outdoor conditions in Solihull.

Overall Solihull is subject to relatively low levels of living environment deprivation, with 85 LSOAs (64% of total) in the least deprived 50% nationally and a third of the borough's total neighbourhood in the top 25% nationally. A number of the more deprived LSOAs from a Living Environment perspective in Solihull form a cluster in the Lyndon and Elmdon wards and are subject to relatively poor local air quality.

2015 Living Environment Deprivation

Percentile Rank



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, DCLG