

Leeds Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019

This document summarises key findings from the 2019 release of the Index of Multiple Deprivation for Leeds



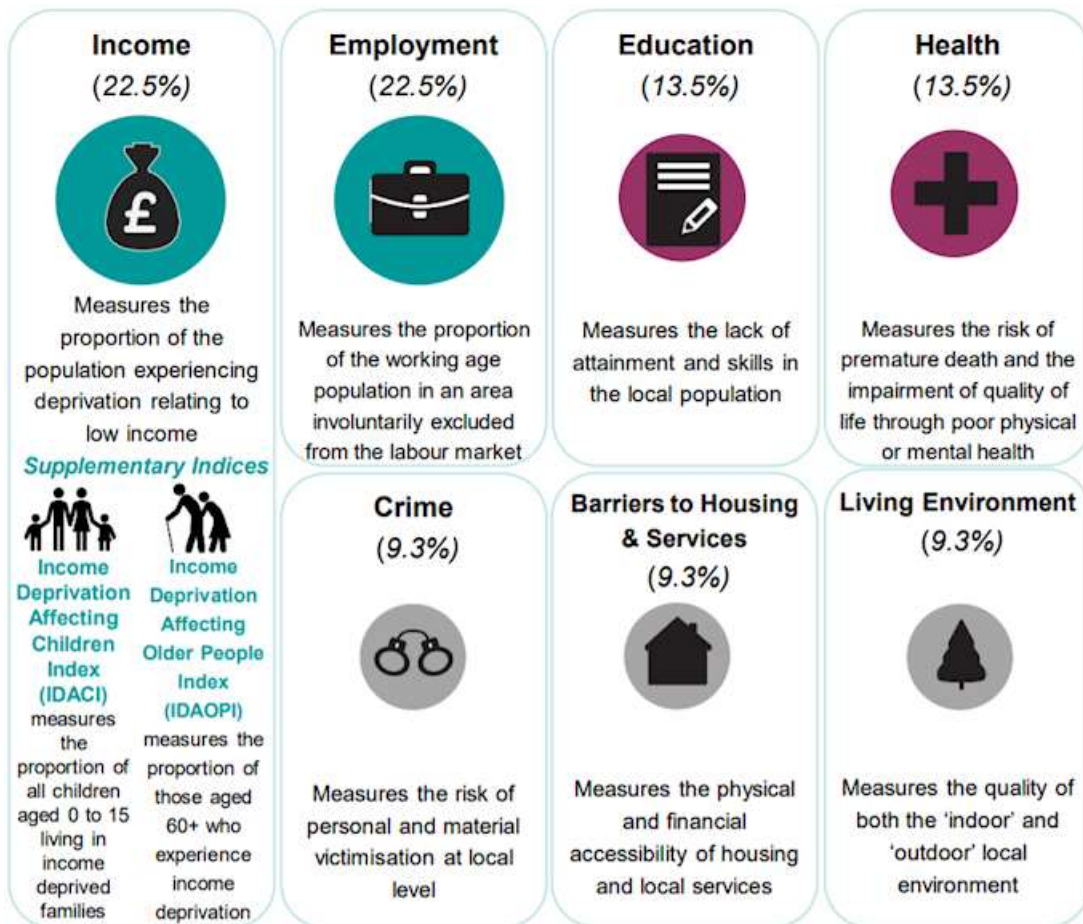
Background to the IMD

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England.

It measures the relative deprivation across 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods, called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA), in England.

It ranks each LSOA from most deprived (1) to least deprived (32,844) based on 39 separate indicators organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation, which are combined and weighted to calculate the IMD.

Rankings are divided into deciles with 1 referred to as the most deprived 10% nationally and 10 referred to as the least deprived 10% nationally.



Notes on using the IMD:

- You can identify which areas are amongst the most deprived in England or directly compare the ranks of different areas. However you can't quantify how deprived areas are, for example, a small area with a rank of 1,000 is not half as deprived as a place with a rank of 500.
- Changes between releases can only be described in relative terms, for example, the extent to which an area has changed rank or decile of deprivation.
- Changes between releases cannot be used to state that the absolute level of deprivation in an area has increased/reduced, as it may be the case that all areas had improved, but that this area had improved more slowly than other areas and so been 'overtaken' by those areas.
- Domain indices can be used to focus on particular types of deprivation and explore how areas rank on these.
- Within every area there will be individuals who are experiencing deprivations and others who are not. The IMD is not a suitable tool for identifying deprivation at a household level.
- The indicators used in the IMD identify deprivation so cannot be used as a source to measure affluence.
- The IMD uses a wide range of data from different time periods. While most data sets reference recent data, key data sets used for the income and employment domain refer to data from 2015 and others refer to 2011 Census.

Deprivation in Leeds

There are 482 LSOAs in Leeds, of which 114 (24%) are ranked amongst the most deprived 10% nationally.

There has been some increase in relative deprivation since the 2015 IMD. There are 9 more LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally, and a further 5 in the most deprived 20%.

Decile		IMD 2015	IMD 2019	Change
Most Deprived				
1	105	114	+9	
2	43	48	+5	
3	45	42	-3	
4	34	21	-13	
5	38	45	+7	
6	40	40	0	
7	50	56	+6	
8	46	42	-4	
9	40	41	+1	
10	41	33	-8	
Least Deprived				

Table 1: Leeds LSOAs by IMD 2015 and 2019 deciles

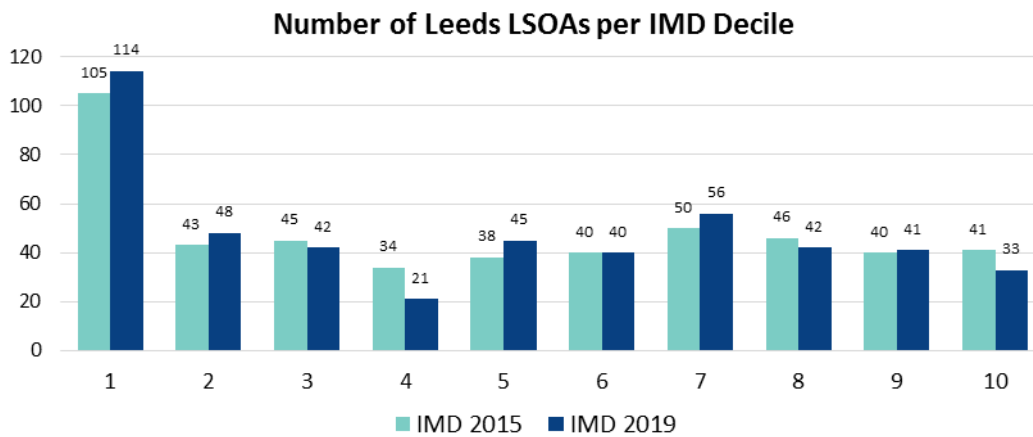


Chart 1: Leeds LSOAs by deciles for the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 and 2019

Based on the 2017 ONS Mid-Year Population estimates, there are 186,334 people living in the LSOAs ranked amongst the most deprived 10% nationally, however, not everyone living in these areas will be experiencing deprivation.

There is a large population of persons aged under 16 and over 65 in the most deprived 10%.

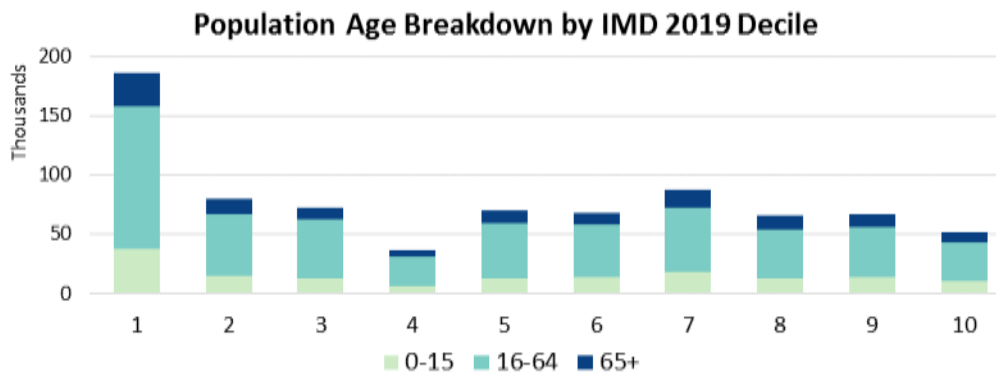


Chart 2: Population Age Breakdown (2017 ONS mid year population estimates) by IMD 2019 Decile

Comparison to Core Cities

Leeds ranks 33 out of 317 local authorities on the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally.

Based on the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally Leeds ranks seventh out of the eight English core cities.

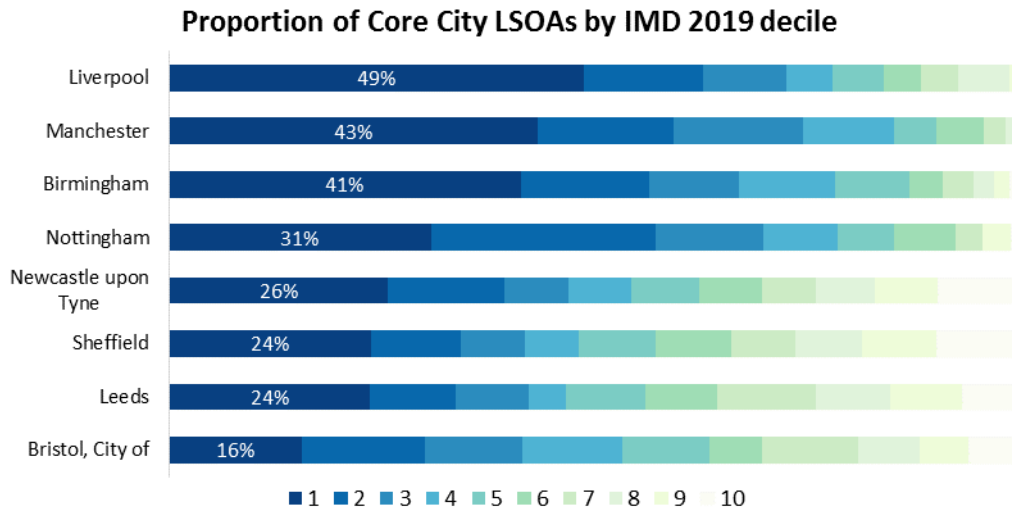


Chart 3: Proportion of Core City LSOAs by IMD 2019 decile

However, based on the number of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally Leeds ranks fourth out of the eight English core cities.

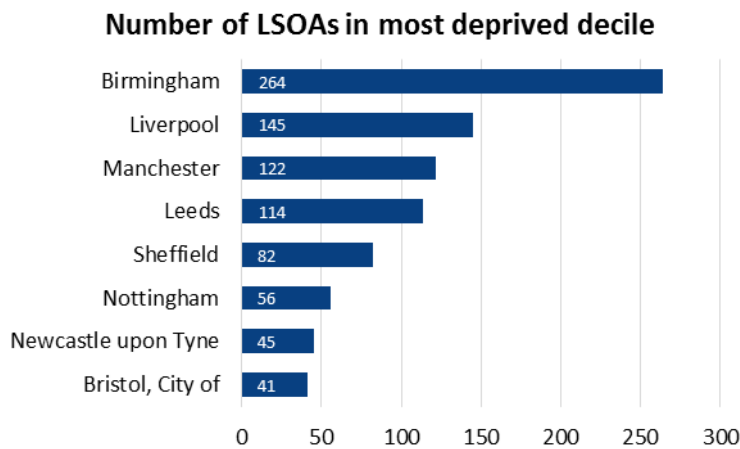


Chart 4: Count of Core City LSOAs by IMD 2019 decile

So although a smaller proportion of LSOAs in Leeds are affected by higher levels of deprivation, the number of LSOAs is high. This is in part due to the diversity of the city, with its boundary encompassing a larger rural hinterland than most other core cities whose boundaries are more closely drawn around their urban core, as well as an urban core with high concentrations of deprivation.

Most core cities saw a relative rise in the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally, while only Nottingham saw a reduction.

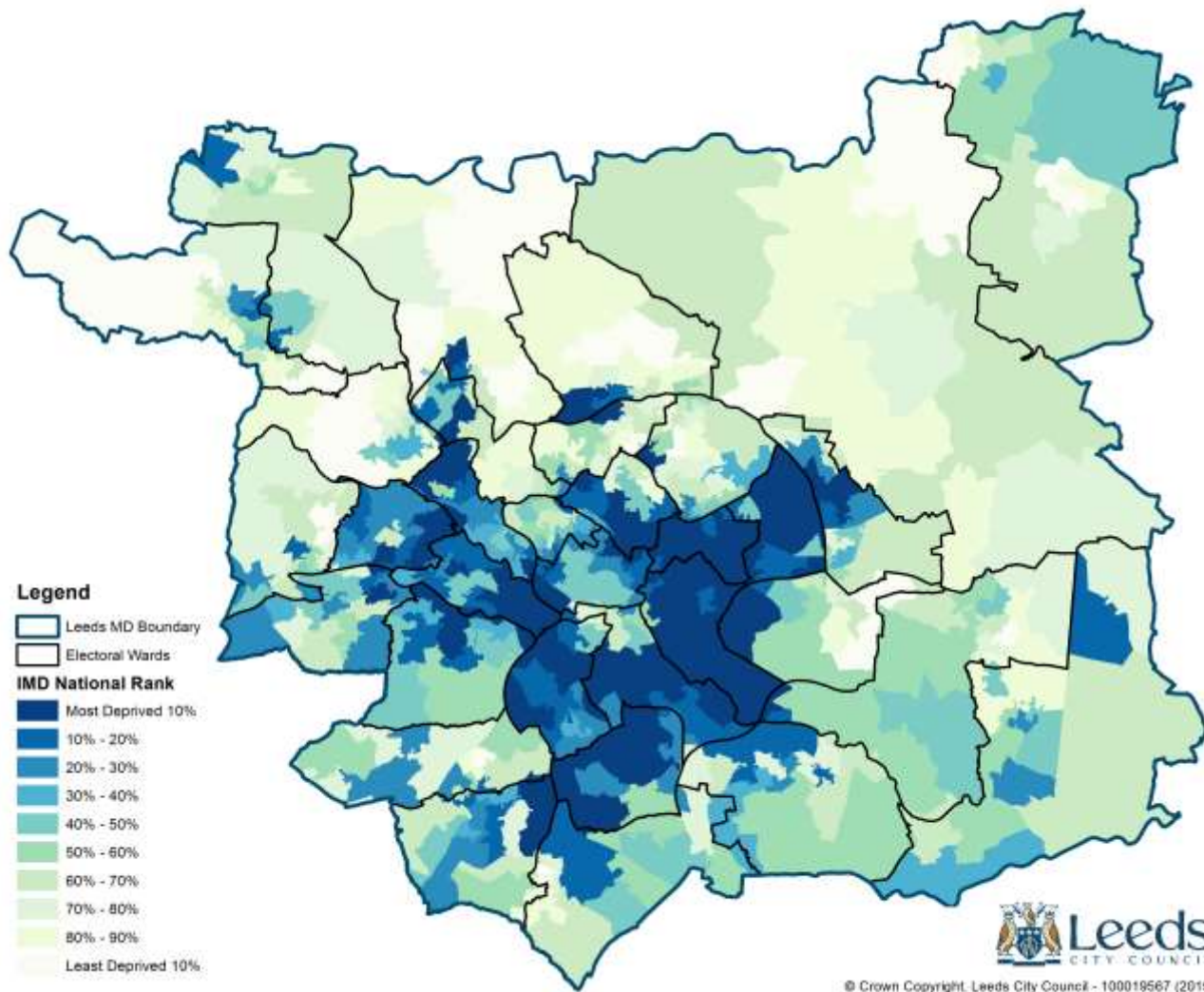
	Leeds	Birmingham	Bristol, City of	Liverpool	Manchester	Newcastle upon Tyne	Nottingham	Sheffield	Core Cities Average
2015	22%	40%	16%	45%	41%	22%	34%	23%	31%
2019	24%	41%	16%	49%	43%	26%	31%	24%	33%
Change	+2%	+2%	0%	+4%	+2%	+3%	-3%	+0.3%	+1%

Table 2: Proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally 2015 and 2019 for Core Cities

Deprivation by geography

The most deprived LSOAs are mainly concentrated in the inner east and south of the city.

Wider analysis of child poverty, educational attainment, health and wellbeing, housing and debt in the city also suggests that the same areas are the focus of disadvantage and poverty in Leeds.



Map 1: Leeds LSOAs by the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019

Most deprived 1%

12 LSOAs have been ranked in the most deprived 1% nationally, this is fewer than the 16 LSOAs that were ranked in this group in 2015.

The LSOAs ranked in the most deprived 1% group have largely remained the same.

There has been some movement in rankings since 2015. This doesn't necessarily show a real change in deprivation, but it does show improvement or decline compared to other LSOAs.

St Hildas, East Park Drive and Easterley Grove have moved into the most deprived 1% group since 2015. Rankings most notably worsened for East Park Drive and St Hildas.

7 LSOAs have moved out of the most deprived 1% group since 2015. Although rankings have improved these LSOAs still fall within the most deprived areas nationally.

LSOA desc	Ward	2015 IMD Rank	2019 IMD Rank	IMD Change
Stratford Street, Beverleys	Hunslet & Riverside	22	38	+16
Foundry Mill Terr, Brooklands	Killingbeck & Seacroft	123	60	-63
Crosby St, Recreations, Bartons	Beeston & Holbeck	37	88	+51
Holdforths, Clyde Approach,	Armley	229	134	-95
Wickham St. Seftons, Harlechs	Hunslet & Riverside	215	152	-63
St Hildas, Copperfields, Gartons	Burmantofts & Richmond Hill	855	161	-694
Boggart Hill	Killingbeck & Seacroft	167	166	-1
Foundry Mill Drive, Hawkshead Cres...	Killingbeck & Seacroft	113	211	+98
Cliftons, Nowells	Burmantofts & Richmond Hill	126	216	+90
Armley Grove Place, Hall Lane...	Armley	261	222	-39
East Park Drive, Glensdales, Raincliffes	Burmantofts & Richmond Hill	1,031	318	-713
Easterly Grove, St Wilfrids	Gipton & Harehills	348	326	-22
Trentham St, Oakleys, Garnets	Hunslet & Riverside	236	339	+103
Lincoln Green	Burmantofts & Richmond Hill	66	355	+289
Bismarcks, Dewsbury Road, Burton St	Hunslet & Riverside	274	360	+86
Winroses, Whitebeams	Middleton Park	259	404	+145
Bellbrooke Ave, Kimberley Road...	Burmantofts & Richmond Hill	325	408	+83
Comptons, Ashtons, Cowpers	Gipton & Harehills	310	474	+164
Halton Moor, Kendal Drive...	Temple Newsam	328	501	+173

Table 4: Most deprived 1% nationally for all LSOAs in Leeds by IMD 2015 and 2019 rank

Priority Areas

The Council and Partners have focused resources and attention on six LSOAs in Leeds, based on high deprivation rankings from the 2015 IMD.

These areas are still some of the most deprived in Leeds, however the deprivation rankings improved for four of these areas, most notably for Lincoln Green which is now no longer in the most deprived 1% nationally. The only notable worsening of ranking is for Holdforths.

Users should again be reminded these changes don't prove absolute improvement or worsening of conditions in these areas - but rather are an indicator of relative improvement. Also that some data used in the IMD is not the most recent, as it refers to 2015/16.

LSOA desc	Ward	2015 IMD Rank	2019 IMD Rank	IMD Change
Stratford Street, Beverleys	Hunslet & Riverside	22	38	+16
Crosby St, Recreations, Bartons	Beeston & Holbeck	37	88	+51
Holdforths, Clyde Approach,	Armley	229	134	-95
Boggart Hill	Killingbeck & Seacroft	167	166	-1
Cliftons, Nowells	Burmantofts & Richmond Hill	126	216	+90
Lincoln Green	Burmantofts & Richmond Hill	66	355	+289

Table 5: Leeds Priority Areas by IMD 2015 and 2019 rank

Other changes in the most deprived areas

These LSOAs saw the largest worsening of ranking, moving into or higher up the rank of most deprived 10% nationally.

LSOA	Ward	2015 IMD		2019 IMD		Change
		Rank	Decile	Rank	Decile	
Coal Rd, Hebdon Approach, Mill Green...	Cross Gates & Whinmoor	3,790	2	2,260	1	-1,530
Harley Road, Swinnow Lane, Wellstone...	Pudsey	4,286	2	2,761	1	-1,525
Inglewood Dr, Crossgates Ave, Stocks'	Killingbeck & Seacroft	3,423	2	1,979	1	-1,444
Albert Drive, Newlands Drive, Wide Lane	Morley South	4,437	2	3,017	1	-1,420
Sunnyviews, Nosters	Beeston & Holbeck	3,605	2	2,205	1	-1,400
Langbars, Braytons, Eastwoods	Cross Gates & Whinmoor	2,539	1	1,194	1	-1,345
Dawlish Ave, Vinerys, Ecclesburns	Burmantofts & Richmond Hill	3,314	2	1,980	1	-1,334
Broadleas	Bramley & Stanningley	3,342	2	2,032	1	-1,310
Boggart Hill Drive, Barncroft...	Killingbeck & Seacroft	3,531	2	2,227	1	-1,304
Armley Ridge Road, Edinburghs	Armley	3,505	2	2,248	1	-1,257
Astons, Snowdens	Bramley & Stanningley	4,215	2	2,977	1	-1,238
Longroyds, Burton Ave, Burton Row	Hunslet & Riverside	3,384	2	2,180	1	-1,204
Fillingfir Drive, Latchmeres	Kirkstall	3,476	2	2,297	1	-1,179
Carden Ave, Oak Road, Portage Cres	Temple Newsam	2,263	1	1,152	1	-1,111

Table 6: 2019's most deprived 10% nationally, LSOAs with largest worsening in deprivation ranking

These LSOAs saw the largest improvement of ranking, moving out of the most deprived 10% nationally.

LSOA	Ward	2015 IMD		2019 IMD		Change
		Rank	Decile	Rank	Decile	
Branch Road, Cobdens, Granny Lane	Farnley & Wortley	2,995	1	4,105	2	+1,100
Outgang Lane, Raynviles, Musgrave	Armley	2,838	1	4,054	2	+1,216
Holbeck (west) Springwell Rd	Beeston & Holbeck	3,174	1	5,062	2	+1,888

Table 7: 2015 most deprived 10% nationally LSOAs with largest improvement in deprivation ranking

Further resources

- Official IMD webpage including summaries, guidance and downloads
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>
- Leeds Observatory including Leeds focused resources
<https://observatory.leeds.gov.uk/deprivation/>
- Information on how the IMD works, data sources and time periods
<https://tinyurl.com/leedscclMD2019info>

