Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015

Headline data for Cornwall
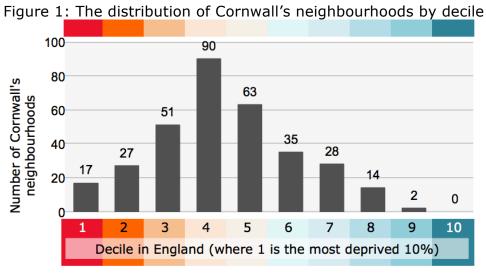
30 September 2015

Background

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (or neighbourhoods) in England. It ranks every neighbourhood in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area). It is common to describe how relatively deprived an area is by saying whether it falls among the most deprived 10% or 20% of areas in England. This IMD 2015 release updates the 2010 data.

Overview of findings

- 17 of Cornwall's neighbourhoods are in the most deprived (worst 10%) in England. This places Cornwall 143 out of 326 local authorities in England (1 being the most deprived). The previous IMD data (2010) identified 8 of Cornwall's neighbourhoods as being among the most deprived in England.

- 44 of Cornwall's neighbourhoods are in the 20% most deprived in England (previously this was 33).

- Treneere in Penzance has been identified as the most deprived neighbourhood in Cornwall and ranks 414 in England. The previous Index of Multiple Deprivation (2010) had identified Pengegon in Camborne as the most deprived neighbourhood; it is now the fourth most deprived.

- Three areas are no longer in the most deprived 20% in England: Truro City Centre, Helston Trengrouse Way, and Falmouth The Beacon and Grenville Road.

- To assist with understanding where each neighbourhood falls nationally, deciles are published alongside ranks. These range from decile 1, which is the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods, to decile 10, which is the least deprived 10%. See figure 1 below for data for Cornwall.

Figure 1: The distribution of Cornwall's neighbourhoods by decile

Neighbourhood analysis

Neighbourhoods that fall into the most deprived 10% and 20% nationally may qualify for more support or funding. Using community networks boundaries helps to give an idea of geographical spread of these areas.

Findings from figure 2 below include:

- Camborne and Redruth community network has the highest number of neighbourhoods in the most deprived 20% in England (five in decile 1, and five in decile 2). However, it is also the biggest community network.
- Four out of the 19 community network areas have no neighbourhoods in the most deprived 20% in England: Helston and the Lizard, St Agnes and Perranporth, Wadebridge and Padstow, and Bude.
- Over a quarter of neighbourhoods are in the most deprived 20% in China Clay, Camborne and Redruth, West Penwith, and Bodmin community networks.

Figure 2: Number of neighbourhoods in the most deprived 10% and 20% nationally (by community network)

	Number of neighbourhoods in the worst 10% (decile 1)	Number of neighbourhoods in the worst 10-20% (decile 2)	Total number of neighbour-hoods
West Cornwall			
West Penwith	3	3	23
Hayle and St Ives	0	1	15
Helston and the Lizard	0	0	20
Camborne and Redruth	5	5	38
Falmouth and Penryn	1	2	26
Mid Cornwall			
St Agnes and Perranporth	0	0	11
Truro and Roseland	0	2	27
Newquay	2	0	16
China Clay	0	4	15
St Austell and Mevagissey	2	2	20
St Blazey, Fowey, Lostwithiel	1	0	12
East Cornwall			
Wadebridge and Padstow	0	0	13
Bodmin	2	1	12
Camelford	0	1	7
Liskeard and Looe	1	3	20
Bude	0	0	9
Launceston	0	1	11
Callington (Caradon)	0	1	10
Saltash and Torpoint	0	1	21

Note: The Isles of Scilly is not included in the community network analysis above, but it falls into decile 7.

Table 1: IMD 2015 - areas in the 20% most deprived in England

Areas marked with an asterisk (*) were not in the 20% most deprived in the last IMD data (2010)

LSOA code (2011)	IMD Rank (where 1 is most deprived)		Local LSOA name
E01018997	414		Penzance Treneere
E01018910	606		Redruth North, Close Hill, Strawberry Fields and Treleigh
E01018875	964		Camborne College Street and the Glebe
E01018870	1,133		Camborne Pengegon
E01018898	1,350		Illogan East Pool Park
E01018878	1,512		Camborne Town Centre
E01019033	1,733		St Austell Penwinnick and Town Centre
E01018995	2,147		Penzance St Clare and Town
E01018767	2,375		Liskeard St Cleer Road and Bodgara Way
E01019029	2,378		Newquay Town Centre
E01018930	2,415		Kinsman Estate and Monument Way
E01019056	2,497		St Blazey West
E01018841	2,541		Falmouth Old Hill
E01019041	2,755		St Austell Alexandra Road and East Hill
E01019020	2,797	*	Newquay Narrowcliff
E01019004	2,938		Newlyn Harbour and Gwavas
E01018933	2,939	*	Bodmin Town Centre and Berryfields

------------------------------ 10% most deprived in England ------------------------------

E01018996	3,500		Penzance Chyandour and Eastern Green
E01018949	3,566	*	Launceston Lanstephen
E01018984	3,598		Hayle South and High Lanes
E01018999	3,724		Penzance Wharfside and Town
E01018868	3,816		Cambrone North Parade and Rosewarne Gardens
E01018860	4,084		Falmouth Laburnum Close, Acacia Road, Draceana Avenue
E01018770	4,296	*	Liskeard Town Centre West, Dean Street, Lanchard
E01018771	4,340		Liskeard Town Centre East, Sungirt, Plymouth Road
E01018774	4,428	*	Looe North East and St Martin-by-Looe
E01018836	4,432		Penryn Town, Saracen Way and Glasney
E01018897	4,446		Pool West and Tregajorran
E01019055	4,480	*	St Dennis South
E01018867	4,492		Camborne Dolcoath and Tuckingmill
E01018911	4,545		Redruth Tolgus Hill and Plain-an-Gwarry
E01019046	4,692		St Austell Slades Road
E01018928	5,410		Bederkesa Court, Elizabeth Close
E01018797	5,524		Torpoint Town Centre and Marina
E01018857	5,558		Truro Hendra and Coosebean
E01018865	5,706	*	Camborne Tuckingmill Valley and Roskear Parc
E01018977	5,745		Heamoor Village
E01033292	6,113	*	Camelford South
E01019074	6,127	*	Penwithick East and Rescorla
E01019069	6,133	*	Nanpean and Treviscoe
E01018751	6,276	*	Callington West
E01018854	6,330	*	Truro Malpas Road, Trennick and Trelander South
E01019076	6,337	*	Stenalees West and Bugle
E01019047	6,465	*	St Austell Poltair

Why has the number of deprived neighbourhoods in Cornwall increased since 2010?

In Cornwall, the number of neighbourhoods that fall into the 20% most deprived in England has gone up from 33 to 44. This includes an increase in the neighbourhoods in the worst 10% nationally from 8 to 17. Although still a relatively small number of neighbourhoods for the size of the county (Cornwall has 326 neighbourhoods plus the Isles of Scilly is one), this increase still warrants investigation to understand what has changed.

So what is the explanation for this increase?

There is no single reason to explain this change. The factors that have influenced the decline in ranking are different for each neighbourhood. However, there are a few key issues that explain why in many cases areas have been edged into that critical 10% and 20% that puts them in the spotlight.

Income and employment deprivation

Some of the decline in rankings can be attributed to the Income and Employment deprivation domains. These domains carry the most significant weightings, together making up 45% of the overall index.

1. Addition of Carer's Allowance Claimants

One change in the IMD methodology from 2010 to 2015 is the inclusion of Carer's Allowance Claimants in the Employment Domain. The proportion of people claiming Carer's Allowance is higher than nationally, so will have contributed to a decline in rank for some areas.

2. Slight lag in economic recovery

Much of the data for the 2010 IMD was for 2008/9 (the beginning of the recession), and for 2015 IMD it was for 2012/13 (the beginning of the economic recovery). There was a slight lag between the economic recovery in Cornwall and the rest of the country, and this may have influenced the rankings for some areas. There was a marked increase in out of work benefit claimants (including Jobseekers Allowance and Employment Support Allowance) in many of the most deprived neighbourhoods in Cornwall over this period.

Health deprivation and disability

3. Mood and anxiety disorders

Although not weighted as heavily as the Income and Employment domains, at 12.5% of the final deprivation index, the decline in rankings for this domain is significant for Cornwall. Out of the 44 deprived neighbourhoods in Cornwall, almost half have experienced a significant deterioration in ranking for this domain. The indicators for this domain have remained the same as the Indices of Deprivation 2010, so the decline warrants further investigation.

Analysis of the underlying indicators shows that for the most deprived areas in Cornwall, the 'Mood and anxiety disorders indicator' is of particular concern. This is a

composite based on the rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders, hospital episodes data, suicide mortality data and health benefits data. (Indices of Multiple Deprivation Technical Report).

Crime

The crime domain is weighted as 9.3% of the overall index. Analysis of the most deprived neighbourhoods in Cornwall shows that in some neighbourhoods this has had a significant impact on the ranking. Factors influencing this will need further investigation.

Two neighbourhoods that have declined significantly

Two of Cornwall's neighbourhoods - Bodmin Town Centre and Berryfields (E01018933) and Newquay Narrowcliff (E01019020) – have been identified as being in the most deprived 10% nationally despite not even being in the worst 20% in the 2010 data.

Table 2 below shows that both areas' decline in rankings is attributable to income, employment, health and disability and crime, but crime in the Bodmin neighbourhood has had a particularly big influence on the ranking.

Table 2: Change in percentile in England from 2010 to 2015
(a negative value represents a change to a more deprived ranking)

Local name	IMD (Overall index)	Income	Employment	Education, Skills and Training	Health Deprivation and Disability	Crime	Barriers to Housing and Services	Living Environment
Bodmin Town Centre and Berryfields (E01018933)	-15	-14	-11	4	-22	-47	14	1
Newquay Narrowcliff (E01019020)	-12	-19	-11	0	-23	-7	16	9
Domain weighting		22.5%	22.5%	12.5%	12.5%	9.3%	9.3%	9.3%

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

Frequently asked questions

There are some common questions and issues that are raised when the IMD data is released. We have outlined some information below that will help with understanding the data accurately.

Q: My area feels like it has improved, why hasn't the IMD rank got better?

- Relative rank: The data is presented as a relative rank between areas. This means that a 'deprived' area may have improved in real terms, but if other areas have improved just as quickly, it will not be reflected in the rank.

- Time delay in the data: Many of the indicators used for the IMD ranks released today is from 2012/13, so it will not pick up on any significant changes that have happened in the last three years.

Q: If areas previously identified as deprived have had more investment, why has their IMD rank not improved?

- Ranks are for neighbourhoods, not people: If previous investment has focused on improving the lives of people who have then moved out of the area, the impact will not be reflected in the IMD data.

- Better for planning than reporting: Some programmes measure their impact by collecting data directly from the people they are supporting, which is a more accurate way to show if investment has had an impact.

Q: Why are no rural areas in Cornwall identified as being deprived?

- Using neighbourhood boundaries reflect urban areas more accurately: Unfortunately the methodology used in this data does not reflect the extent of deprivation in rural areas. One of the main reasons for this is that households with similar characteristics tend to be more scattered in rural areas. This means that an IMD rank for a rural neighbourhood where deprivation is present, is more likely to be pushed up by other more affluent households.

Q: Why can't you compare between the data released today and previous IMD data?

- Change in methodology: You can't compare directly between today's data release and previous IMD data as the methodology has been adjusted to reflect some new sources of data.

Q: What are the main changes in the methodology?

- Additional indicators: The addition of data on claimants of Carer's Allowance and English language proficiency.

- Indicators removed: The removal of indicators on participation in New Deal and Key Stage 3 attainment.

Q: What are the boundaries of neighbourhood areas?

- Neighbourhood boundaries used are Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs), which are between 1,000 and 3,000 population. In Cornwall there are 326 LSOAs, and the Isles of Scilly is an additional one.

Q: How are local authority rankings calculated?

- There are several different ways the local authority rankings can be calculated. The ranking used on page one, uses the 'extent' measure of deprivation. This is based upon the proportion of Cornwall's population living in the most deprived LSOAs in the country, compared to other areas.