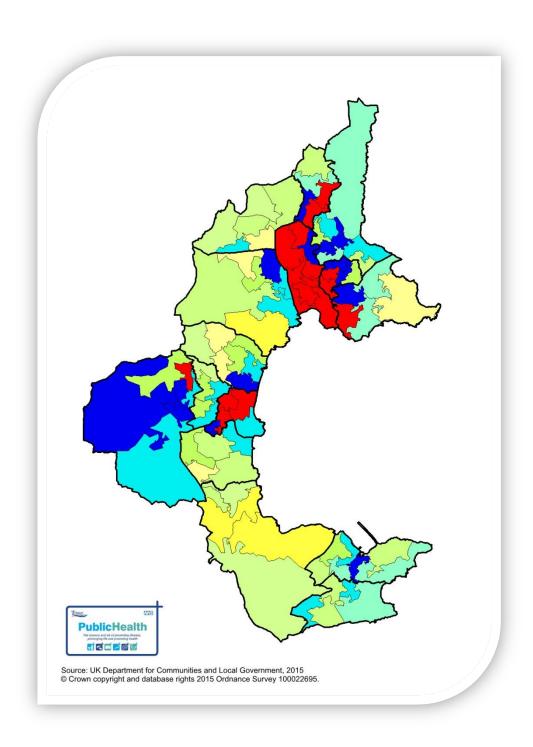
An overview of the English Indices of Deprivation 2015 for Torbay





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Author: Rachel Bell



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1. Introduction

This report presents a brief overview of the English Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015 for Torbay. It illustrates key findings and the changing picture of **relative** deprivation over time.

1.1 Key findings – local authority level

- Compared to England, Torbay is ranked amongst the 20% most deprived district local authorities (46th out of 326 in 2015).
- Torbay's overall position, relative to other local authorities, has worsened slightly since 2010 (ranked 49th out of 326 in 2010).
- Torbay is the most deprived district local authority area in the South West for rank of average rank. Torbay ranked 2nd in 2010, behind West Somerset.
- The main domains which contribute the most to Torbay's overall multiple deprivation are: income deprivation, employment deprivation and health deprivation and disability.

1.2 Key findings – small area (LSOA) level

- Since 2010, there has been a 75% increase in Torbay residents living in areas amongst the 20% most deprived in England (16 LSOAs in 2010 to 28 LSOAs in 2015).
- Almost 1 in 3 (32% 42,000) of Torbay residents live in areas amongst the 20% most deprived in England.
- There has been a widening gap in relative levels of deprivation across the communities of Torbay residents in our more deprived communities have experienced a relative worsening in deprivation, whilst residents in our less deprived communities have experienced relative improvements. This suggests a possible increase in inequalities, or an uneven society in Torbay.

1.3 Background

The fourth release of the English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (EIMD) was published on the 30th September 2015. The EIMD is the government's official measure of relative deprivation across England. The main statistic that is usually reported is the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).

The 2015 EIMD ranks every small area in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area) for multiple deprivation and for the individual 7 domains that make up the overall index (IMD). This allows the user to compare local small areas to other small areas across England. It is common to describe how relatively deprived a small area is by saying whether it falls amongst the most deprived 10 or 20 per cent of small areas in England, although there



is no definitive cut-off at which an area is described as 'deprived'. EIMD summary measures are also available by higher level geography areas: district and unitary local authority, Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) areas and Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) areas.

1.4 Purpose

National and local organisations can use the EIMD, sometimes in conjunction with other data, to distribute funding or target resources to areas. It is widely used across central government to focus programmes on the most deprived areas. Locally, it can often be used as evidence in the development of strategies, to target interventions and in bids for funding. The voluntary and community sector also use the EIMD, for example, to identify areas where people may benefit from the services that they provide².

1.5 How can EIMD be used?

Figure 1 succinctly summarises how the EIMD can and cannot be used. The key point is that the EIMD is a <u>relative</u> measure of deprivation therefore small areas, local authorities, LEPs and CCGs are always ranked relative to other areas in England at that point in time, e.g. 2015.

If a small area were ranked amongst the 10% most deprived relative to England in 2015 – this is only relative compared to other small areas in England <u>in 2015</u>. As such we cannot measure real change in deprivation for this small area using different versions of the EIMD (e.g. from 2010 to 2015) but we can look at changes in relative deprivation between versions using ranks. For example, this area could have been ranked within the 20+% to 30% most deprived in England in 2010 and have shown a relative 'worsening' by being ranked amongst the 10% most deprived in England in 2015.

Figure 1 - List of how EIMD can be used

looking at changes in relative deprivation

between versions (i.e. changes in ranks)



measuring real change in deprivation

over time

¹https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/464430/English_Indices_of_Multiple_Deprivation_n_2015_- Guidance.pdf

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/465791/English_Indices_of_Deprivation_2015 - Statistical_Release.pdf



1.6 Where can I find the data?

The complete **EIMD** (including underlying available indicators) from the following website: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation

2. Report structure

This report is split into two sections based on geography size as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2 - Structure of this report

SUMMARIES TWO LEVELS **Small area Local authority** (Lower Super (District and **Output Area - LSOA) Upper Tier)**

2.1 **Report consistencies**

EIMD – The English Indices of Multiple Deprivation will be most frequently referred to as its abbreviation of EIMD. EIMD will only ever refer to the complete set of indices (includes all 7 deprivation domains separately).

IMD – The Index of Multiple Deprivation will be most frequently referred to as its abbreviation of IMD. IMD will only ever refer to the single index of multiple deprivation (combines all 7 deprivation domains into one index).

LA – Local authority will be most frequently referred to as its abbreviation of LA.

LSOA - Small areas and Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are terms that will be used interchangeably to describe an LSOA. LSOAs are statistical building blocks - not natural communities - with a mean population of roughly 1,500 people.



Rank – Where a rank is displayed, a rank of 1 indicates the most deprived. This is generally relative to England; however could be a rank applied to average ranks of regions or statistically similar local authorities

Scores – Where a score is displayed, a higher score indicates higher levels of deprivation (effectively the opposite of rank - detailed above).

Summary measures – Table 1 gives an overview of the district and upper tier local authority summary measures that will be referred to in the local authority section of this report. Rank of average rank will be the most frequently used summary measure.

Table 1 - Description of district/upper tier LA summary measures

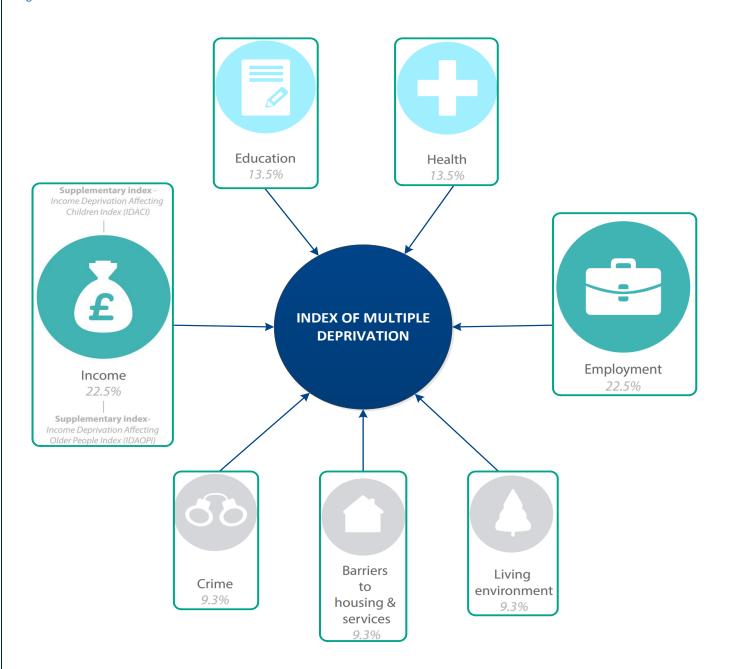
Summary measure	Description of measure
Average score	Population weighted average of the combined scores for the LSOAs in an LA.
Average rank	Population weighted average of the combined ranks for the LSOAs in an LA.
Extent	Proportion of an LA population living in the most deprived LSOAs in England.
Local concentration	Population weighted average of the ranks of a LAs most deprived LSOAs that contain exactly 10% of the district/upper tier's population.
Income scale	The number of people who are income deprived in an LA. If two districts have the same percentage of income deprived people, the larger district will be ranked more deprived on this measure as more people are experiencing the deprivation.
Employment scale	The number of people who are employment deprived in an LA. If two districts have the same percentage of employment deprived people, the larger district will be ranked more deprived on this measure as more people are experiencing the deprivation.
Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% in England	Proportion of an LA LSOAs that fall in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England.

3. The model

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is made up of 7 different domains (types) of deprivation and two supplementary income indices (affecting children and older people). These deprivation domains and supplementary indices are shown in Figure 3 on Page 13 with their corresponding weight of contribution to the IMD. The IMD is the most commonly used measure for deprivation analysis.



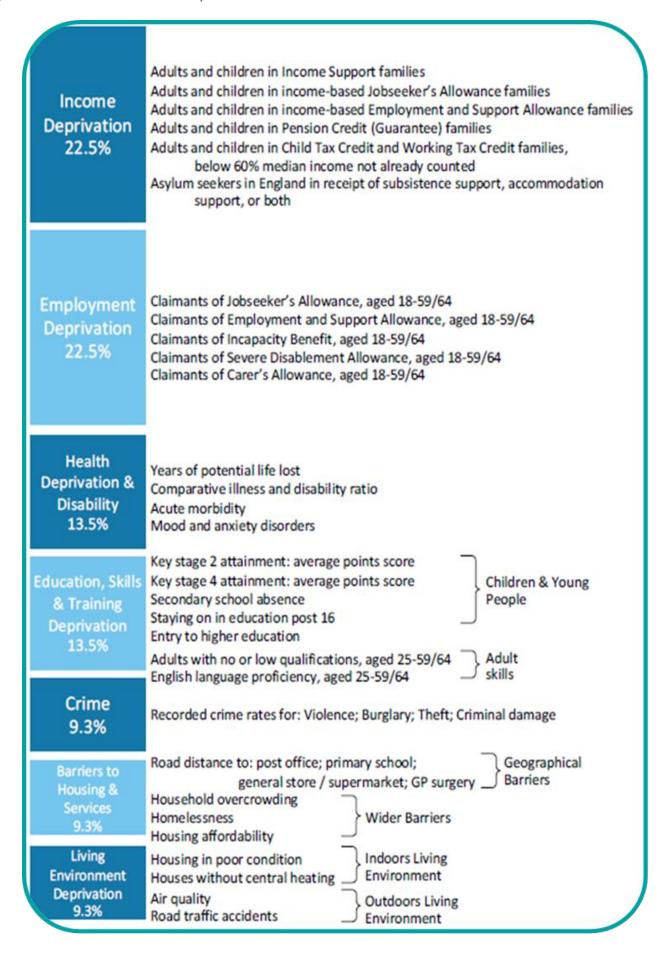
Figure 3 - Model of the IMD



A brief summary of the 37 indicators that contribute to the domains above is shown in Figure 4 over the page. For full indicator details please refer to the Appendix starting on Page 64 of this report.

Please note that each version of the EIMD may be subject to subtle geography or indicator alterations (see starting on Page 64 of this report for indicator alterations from the 2010 version of the EIMD).

Figure 4 - List of the indicators that make up the EIMD





3.1. Methodology

The EIMD 2015 has been constructed for the Department of Local Government (DCLG) by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI). The construction of the indices broadly consists of the following 7 stages:

- 1. Domains of deprivation are clearly identified.
- 2. Indicators are chosen which provide the best possible measure of each domain of deprivation.
- 3. 'Shrinkage estimation' is used to improve reliability of the small area data.
- 4. Indicators are combined to form the domains, generating separate domain scores.
- 5. Domain scores are ranked and the domain ranks are transformed to a specified exponential distribution.
- 6. The exponentially transformed domain scores are combined using appropriate domain weights to form an overall EIMD at small area level. This stage completes the construction of the Indices of Deprivation 2015 at LSOA level.
- 7. The overall EIMD, the domains and the supplementary indices are summarised for the higher level geographical areas such as local authority districts.

As far as is possible, the data sources used in each indicator were based on the data from the most recent time point available and as such there is no single consistent time point for all indicators as a collective. However in practice **most indicators in the EIMD 2015 relate to 2012/13.**

As a result of the time points for which data is available, the **indicators do not take into account changes in policy since the time point of the data used.** For example, the 2012/13 benefits data used do not include the impact of Universal Credit, which only began to replace certain income related benefits from April 2013³.

For more in-depth methodological information, please refer to Chapter 3 of the DCLG Technical Report⁴.

3.2. Data quality

The EIMD 2015 have been carefully designed and developed to ensure robustness and reliability of the output datasets and reports. The design is based on a set of principles and practices that help to ensure data quality. For example, the domains and EIMD bring together 37 indicators of deprivation, from a wide variety of data sources. This sheer diversity of inputs leads to more reliable overall data outputs¹.

For example, for an area to be measured as highly deprived on the EIMD; an area is likely to be highly deprived over a number of domains. Due to the variety of data inputs, there is little chance that an area would be identified as highly deprived due to a bias in one of the component indicators.

For more in-depth data quality and assurance information please refer to Chapter 5 of the DCLG Technical Report².

³ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/465791/English_Indices_of_Deprivation_2015_-Statistical_Release.pdf

^{4:} https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015-technical-report

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Local	aut	hori	ty l	evel	inf	forma	ntion

(District and Upper Tier)

4. Local authority level

The summary measures at district and upper tier local authority level focus on different aspects of multiple deprivation. No single summary measure is favoured over another, as there is no single best way of describing or comparing districts. This report uses the rank of average rank most frequently for comparison with other areas. For more information on summary measures, please refer to Table 1 on Page 12.

4.1 Summary measures (district/upper tier LA)

In 2015, Torbay's overall position for multiple deprivation (IMD) rank of average rank was 46th out of 326 district LAs and 37th out of 152 upper tier LAs (Table 2). Compared to the South West of England, Torbay is ranked as the most deprived on a range of summary measures (including income and employment deprivation summary measures). Torbay's position is relatively worse than for previous versions of the IMD.

Table 2 shows Torbay's rank of average rank position (for a range of summary measures) over time by different areas. For example, it shows ranking by all district or upper tier LAs across England or across the region. The column on the far right of the table gives the count of authorities within England and in the South West region over time.

Table 2 - District/upper tier LA summary measures for IMD, Income and Employment deprivation

Area and Year		Rank of Average IMD Rank	Rank of Average IMD Score	Rank of IMD Extent	Rank of IMD Local Concent- ration	Rank of Proport- ion of LSOAs in Most Deprived (EIMD) 10% in England	Rank of Average Income Rank	Rank of Average Employ- ment Rank	Total Number of district and upper tier**/ county LAs*
England	2015	46	46	59	37	56	32	14	326
district	2010	49	61	82	61	-	-	-	
LAs	2007	57	71	89	75	-	-	-	354
	2004	89	94	113	119	-	-	-	
England	2015	37	37	48	29	45	30	12	152**
upper	2010	41	49	64	50	-	-	-	
tier/	2007	43	55	67	61	-	-	-	149*
county	2004	62	66	79	84	-	-	-	
South	2015	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	37
West	2010	2	1	3	2	-	-	-	
district	2007	4	3	4	3	-	-	-	45
LAs	2004	8	7	6	8	-	-	-	
SW	2015	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	16**
upper	2010	1	1	3	2	-	-	-	
tier/	2007	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	15*
County	2004	4	4	4	5	-	-	-	

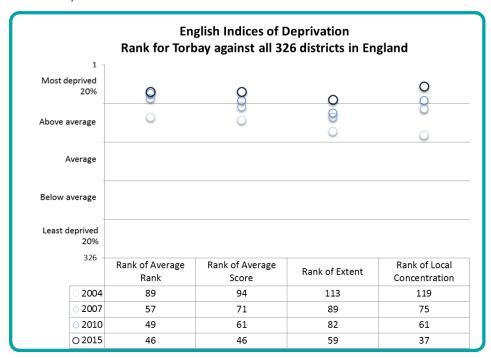


Rank of the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in England, rank of average income rank and rank of average employment rank, are all new summary measures in the EIMD 2015. As such previous rankings are unavailable.

4.2 IMD summary measures over time (district LA)

Based on a range of IMD summary measures (rank, score, extent and local concentration); Torbay's overall position has relatively worsened over time. Figure 5 shows Torbay's relative position for all four releases of the IMD. Darker circles show Torbay's latest position in 2015, with lighter circles showing previous versions of the IMD. Across the board, Torbay has moved in a negative direction; with all multiple deprivation (IMD) summary measures now ranking amongst the 10+% to 20% most deprived LAs in England in 2015.

Figure 5 - District LA IMD summary measures over time



4.3 Rank of average IMD rank

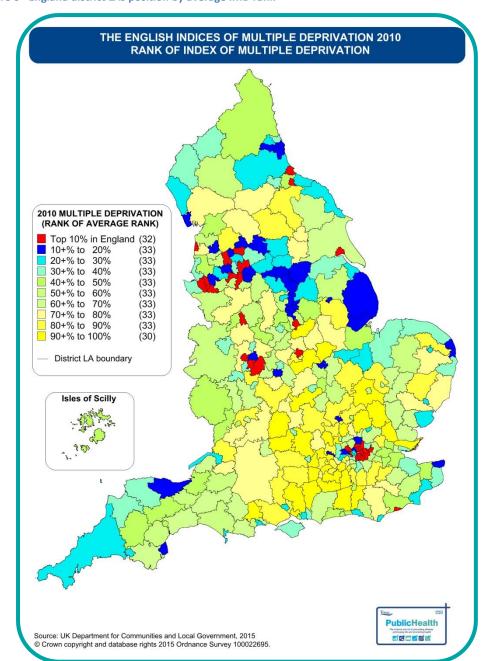
Based on rank of average IMD rank (see Table 2 on Page 18), Torbay LA was ranked amongst the 20% most deprived in England in 2010 and in 2015. This is shown in the England maps on the following page in Figure 6. The coloured areas indicate district LA areas. District LAs in red depict areas within the top 10% most deprived relative to England. Areas in navy blue depicts district LAs within the 10+% to 20% most deprived relative to England.

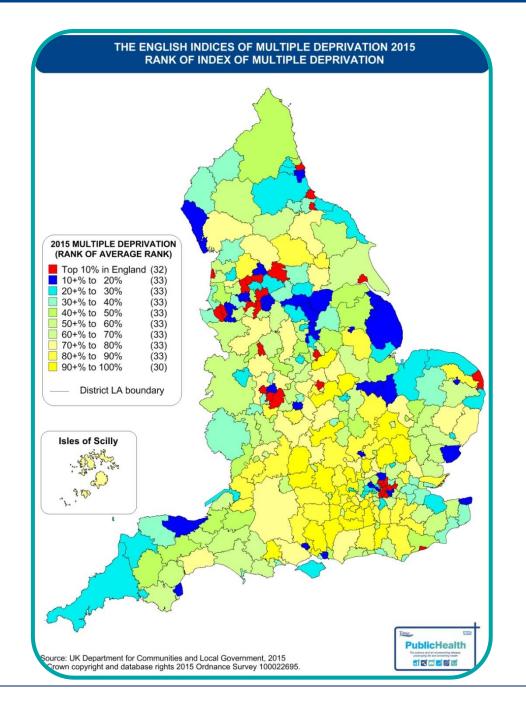
4.4 Rank of average domain/supplementary indices rank

In the 2015 version of EIMD a new set of data was published. Summary measures became available for the 7 domains of deprivation, as well as the two supplementary income indices. Previous to this, data was only published on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) and scale summary measures of income and employment domains.

SNA Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Figure 6 - England district LAs position by average IMD rank





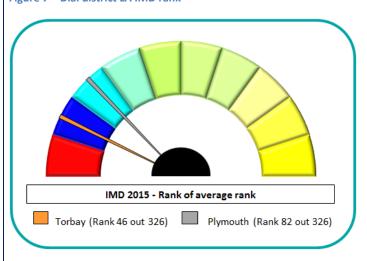


The summary district level measure of rank of average rank is shown for each deprivation domain and supplementary income indices for Torbay in the dials below and on Page 22 (Figures 7 to 16).

These dials represent England as a whole, split by the 326 district LAs. A red dial segment depicts district LA areas within the top 10% most deprived relative to England for that specified deprivation domain. The navy blue dial segment depicts district LAs within the top 10+% to 20% most deprived relative to England for that specific domain. Torbay LA is marked by an orange pin and Plymouth LA is marked by a grey pin. Plymouth has been included due to its geographically close proximity to Torbay and its classification as a statistically similar LA.

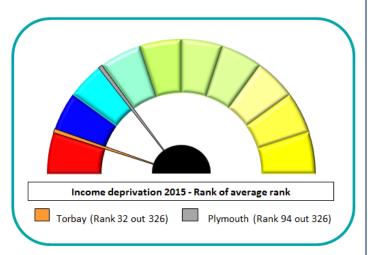
Torbay and Plymouth district LA ranking compared Torbay and Plymouth district LA ranking compared to England - IMD

Figure 7 - Dial district LA IMD rank



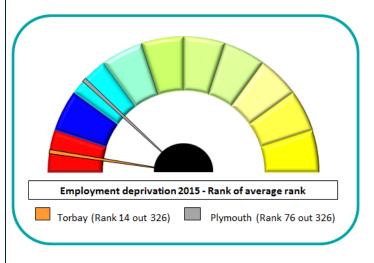
to England – Income deprivation

Figure 8 - Dial district LA Income dep rank



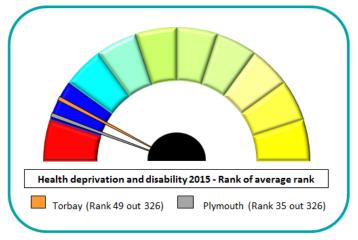
Torbay and Plymouth district LA ranking compared to England - Employment deprivation

Figure 9 - Dial of district LA Employment dep rank



Torbay and Plymouth district LA ranking compared to England - Health deprivation and disability

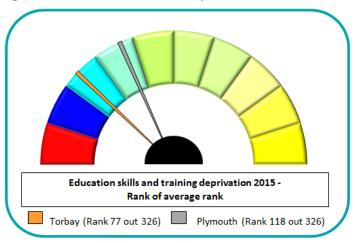
Figure 10 - Dial of district LA Health dep and disability rank





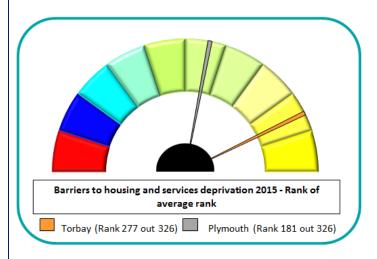
District LA ranking compared to England Education, skills and training deprivation

Figure 11 - Dial district LA education dep rank



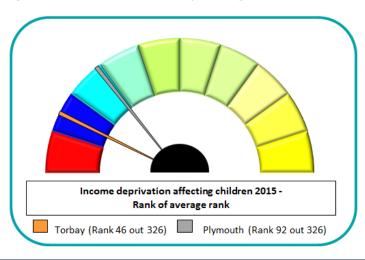
District LA ranking compared to England – Barriers to Torbay and Plymouth district LA ranking compared housing and services deprivation

Figure 13 – Dial district LA barriers to housing and services dep rank



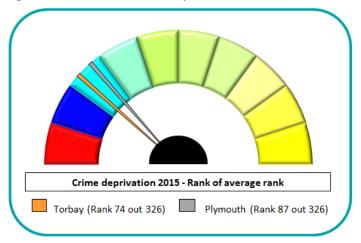
District LA ranking compared to England – Income deprivation affecting children

Figure 15 – Dial district LA income dep affecting children rank



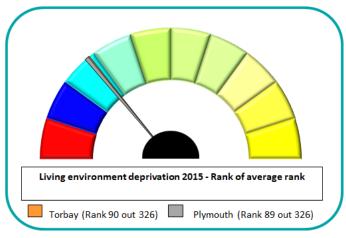
Torbay and Plymouth district LA ranking compared to England - Crime deprivation

Figure 12 - Dial district LA crime dep rank



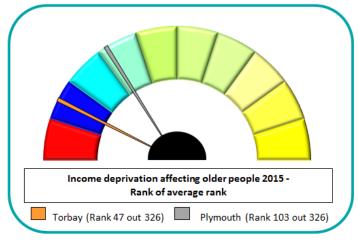
to England – Living environment deprivation

Figure 14 - Dial district LA living environment dep rank



District LA ranking compared to England - Income deprivation affecting older people

Figure 16 – Dial district LA income dep affecting older people rank





4.5 Summary of domains and supplementary indices

The domains and supplementary indices where Torbay is ranked amongst the 20% most deprived relative to England are as follows:

- Income deprivation (plus income deprivation affecting children and older people)
- **Employment deprivation**
- Health deprivation and disability

4.6 **Statistical neighbours**

To understand how Torbay compares to more similar LAs, an analysis against statistical neighbours has been undertaken. The Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT) is a tool commonly used by Children's Services in LAs to compare child and young person data across statistically similar LAs across England. As the EIMD is used to estimate deprivation for the total population (including adults); the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) nearest neighbour tool has been used. Table 3 shows Torbay's 15 nearest Unitary Authority neighbours based on the default demographic selection suggested by CIPFA⁵.

Table 3 - IMD rank of average rank for statistical nearest neighbours

Nearest neighbour (district LA	IMD rank of average rank							
rank of 326)	2015	2010	2007	2004				
Blackpool	4	10	18	26				
Torbay	46	49	57	89				
North East Lincolnshire	65	78	69	69				
Redcar and Cleveland	78	71	63	57				
Plymouth	82	80	84	84				
Isle of Wight	83	106	110	108				
Southend-on-Sea	105	117	124	130				
Bournemouth	117	96	108	96				
Darlington	122	104	118	109				
Herefordshire, County of	126	145	158	192				
Northumberland	145	144	-	-				
Shropshire	175	166	-	-				
Poole	208	187	218	224				
East Riding of Yorkshire	215	216	245	219				
North Somerset	224	224	242	244				
Bath and North East Somerset	268	254	279	259				

Source: CIPFA nearest unitary authority neighbours, 2015

Torbay ranks 2nd out of 16 (including Torbay) statistically similar LAs in England for the IMD measure rank of average rank. This rank position has been consistent since the 2007 version of the indices.

⁵ http://www.cipfastats.net/resources/nearestneighbours/profile.asp?view=results&dataset=england



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Smaller area level information

(Small area / LSOA)



5. Small area level

The small areas used in the EIMD are called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs), of which there were 32,844 in England in 2015. They are designed to be of a similar population size, with an average of 1,500 residents each and are a standard way of sub-dividing the country. There are 89 LSOAs which make up Torbay. LSOAs can also be aggregated to ward or other pre-specified neighbourhood levels.

When we talk about relative deprivation compared to England, we are comparing our LSOAs against other LSOAs in England. A rank of 1 indicates the most deprived LSOA in England and rank of 32,844 indicates the least deprived LSOA in England.

In this section of the report, small area information will be split by the 7 domains of multiple deprivation (including the two supplementary income indices relating to children and older persons). Where informative; sub-domain and underlying indicator information will also be presented.

5.1. Small area data for Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

5.1.1 Underlying indicators

Please refer to Figure 3 on Page 13 for the list of deprivation domains that make up the multiple measure of deprivation. Figure 4 on Page 14 details the 37 indicators that feed this composite measure of deprivation. For more information on individual indicators please refer to the Appendix starting on Page 64.

5.1.2 Key findings

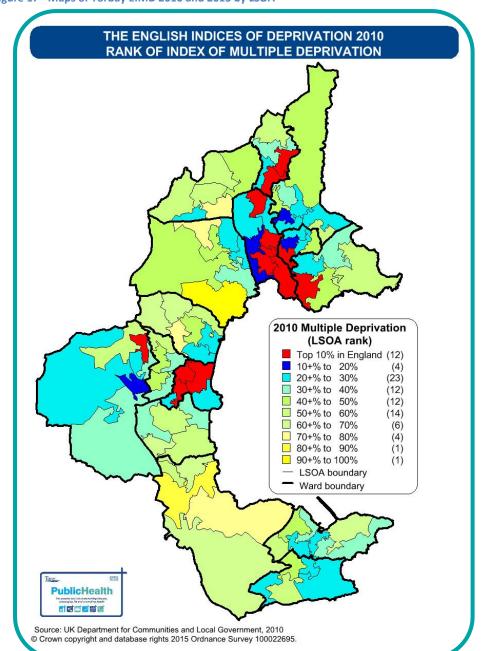
- There has been a 75% increase in Torbay residents living in areas amongst the top 20% most deprived in England (16 LSOAs in 2010 to 28 LSOAs in 2015).
- Almost 1 in 3 (32% 42,000) of Torbay residents live in areas amongst the 20% most deprived in England. The average age of these residents was 42.5 years significantly older than the England average (35.5 years).
- The most deprived small area in Torbay can be found in the ward of Roundham with Hyde. It is ranked 219 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England. A rank of 1 would indicate the most deprived small area in England for the IMD.
- There are 6 LSOAs ranked in the top 1,000 most deprived in England (ranked out of 32,844) for the IMD.

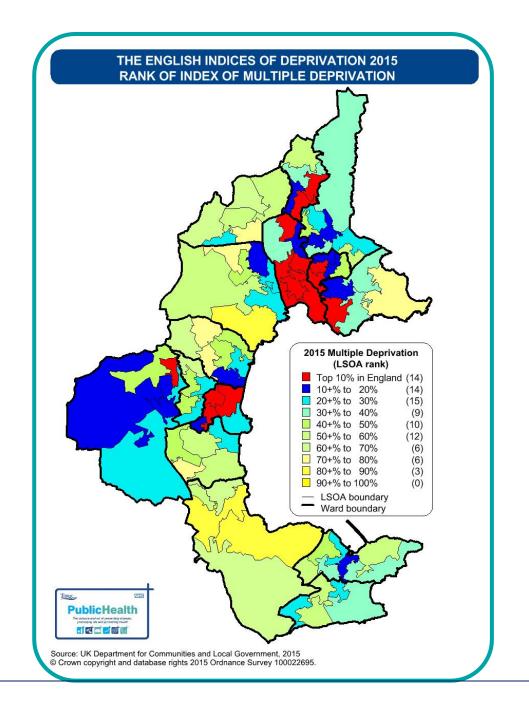
5.1.3 Mapped LSOA distribution by decile

On the following page, Figure 17 shows the geographical distribution of relative deprivation in Torbay for the IMD in 2010 and 2015. The coloured areas are LSOAS. LSOAs in red depict areas within the top 10% most deprived relative to England. Areas in navy blue depict LSOAs within the 10+% to 20% most deprived relative to England.



Figure 17 - Maps of Torbay EIMD 2010 and 2015 by LSOA



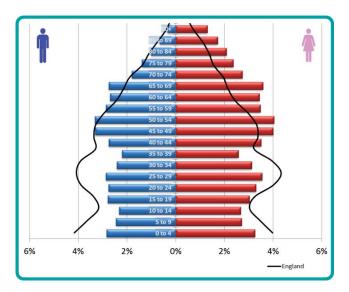




5.1.4 Population profile of the 20% most deprived LSOAs

Figure 18 shows the age and sex distribution of the Torbay population living in areas amongst the 20% most deprived in England. The black line is the England population benchmark for these areas. This shows that there are a greater proportion of older females (40 years and over) living in the more deprived areas of Torbay than you would expect to see in similarly deprived areas in England.

Figure 18 - Population pyramid of residents living in areas amongst the 20% most deprived in England



5.1.5 2010 Vs. 2015 LSOA distribution by decile

Table 4 on Page 29 presents changes in relative deprivation of LSOAs across IMD deciles between the 2010 and 2015 indices. It shows the number of small areas in each decile of the IMD in 2010 and their corresponding deciles according to the IMD 2015.

- The darker blue squares indicate the LSOAs that have stayed the same
- squares indicate the LSOAs that have become relatively more deprived The
- The green squares show the LSOAs that have become relatively less deprived

Comparing the distributions in this way shows the extent of changes in relative rankings, and how large the changes are for those that have moved. There are two examples presented below; the first demonstrates where an areas relative position has worsened and the second example shows where an areas relative position has improved.

– 12 LSOAs were in the most deprived decile according to the 2010 and the 2015 indices. Worsening example (2 LSOAs have moved from the 10+% to 20% decile (in 2010) into the most deprived decile (top 10% in England) in 2015. Effectively these 2 LSOAs have become relatively more deprived – all numbers in red show a relative worsening.

Improvement example () – 11 LSOAs were in the 50+% to 60% decile according to the 2010 and the 2015 indices. 1 LSOA has moved from the 40+% to 50% decile (in 2010) into the less deprived 50+% to 60% decile in 2015. Effectively this LSOA has become relatively less deprived – all numbers in green in Table 7 show a relative improvement.

Table 4 - Movement of LSOAs between EIMD deciles from the 2010 to 2015 indices

			IMD 2015 deciles										
			1 Top 10% most deprived	2 10+% to 20%	3 20+% to 30%	4 30+% to 40%	5 40+% to 50%	6 50+% to 60%	7 60+% to 70%	8 70+% to 80%	9 80+% to 90%	10 Top 10% least deprived	Total
leciles	1 2 3 4	Top 10% most deprived 10+% to 20% 20+% to 30% 30+% to 40%	2	2 12	11 4	8							12 4 23 12
IMD 2010 deciles	5 6 7 8	40+% to 50% 50+% to 60% 60+% to 70% 70+% to 80%				1	10	1 11	3	3	1		12 14 6 4
	9 10	80+% to 90% Top 10% least deprived Total		14	15	9	10	12	6	6	1 1 3	0	1 1 89
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Key		No change				since 2010		Improved s	ince 2010	

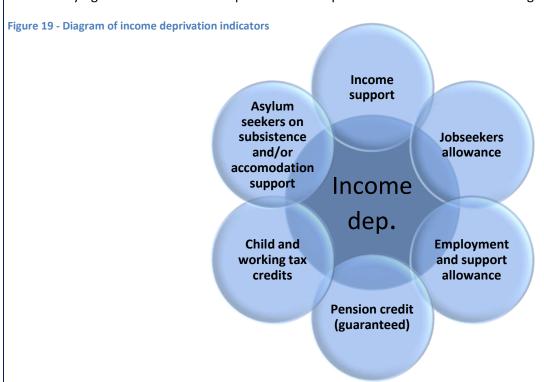
5.1.6 Inequality

Table 4 shows that the majority of areas at the more deprived end of the spectrum (deciles 1-4) have become relatively more deprived; whereas areas that are generally less deprived (deciles 6-10) have become relatively even less deprived than previous. Effectively those in our more deprived communities have experienced a relative worsening, whilst those in our less deprived communities have experienced relative improvements. This suggests a possible increase in inequalities, or an uneven society in Torbay.

5.2 Small area data for income deprivation (domain)

5.2.1 Underlying indicators

The underlying indicators that make up the income deprivation domain are shown in Figure 19 (and Appendix, Pg.65-6).





5.2.2 Key findings

- There has been almost a 50% increase in Torbay residents living in areas amongst the top 20% most **income** deprived in England (19 LSOAs in 2010 to 28 LSOAs in 2015).
- Almost 1 in 3 (32% 42,000) of Torbay residents live in areas amongst the 20% most income deprived in England. The average age of these residents was 41.3 years significantly older than the England average (35.5 years).
- The most income deprived small area in Torbay can be found in the ward of Roundham with Hyde. It is ranked 708 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England. A rank of 1 would indicate the most income deprived small area in England.
- There are 2 LSOAs ranked in the top 1,000 most income deprived in England (ranked out of 32,844).

5.2.3 Mapped LSOA distribution by decile

On the following page, Figure 21 shows the geographical distribution of relative deprivation in Torbay for income deprivation in 2010 and 2015. The coloured areas are LSOAS. LSOAs in red depict areas within the top 10% most deprived relative to England. Areas in navy blue depict LSOAs within the top 10+% to 20% most deprived relative to England.

5.2.4 Population profile of the 20% most deprived LSOAs

Figure 20 shows the age and sex distribution of the Torbay population living in areas amongst the 20% most income deprived in England. The black line is the England population benchmark for these areas. This shows that there are a greater proportion of males and females aged 45 years and above living in the more income deprived areas of Torbay than you would expect to see in similarly income deprived areas in England.

Figure 20 - Population pyramid of residents living in areas amongst the 20% most income deprived in England

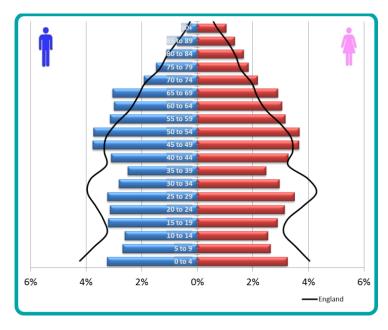
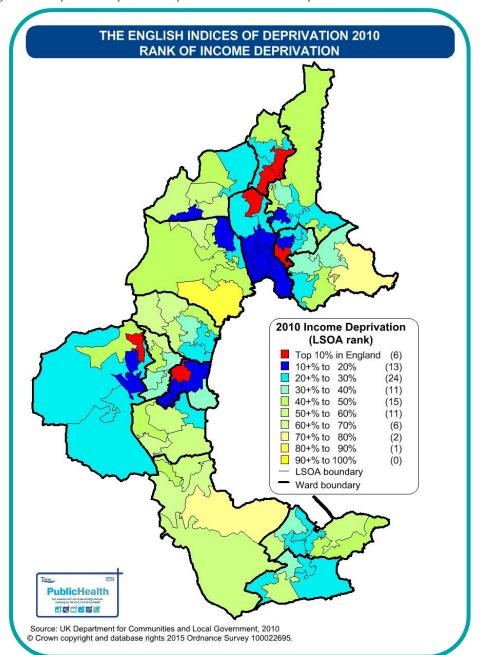
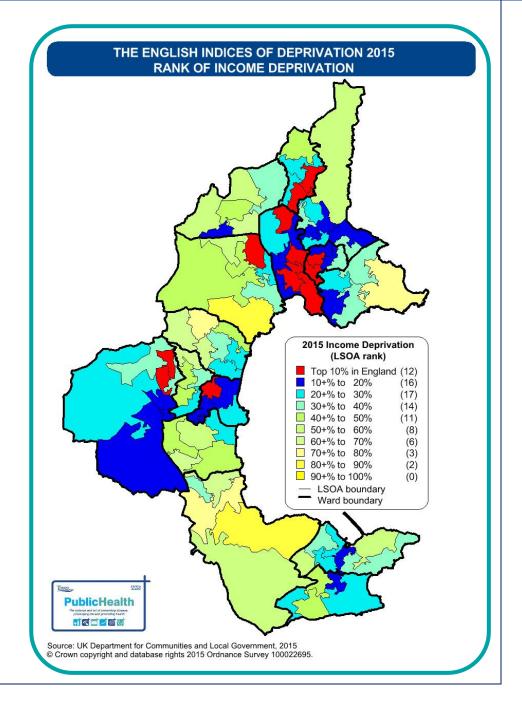




Figure 21 - Maps of Torbay income deprivation 2010 and 2015 by LSOA



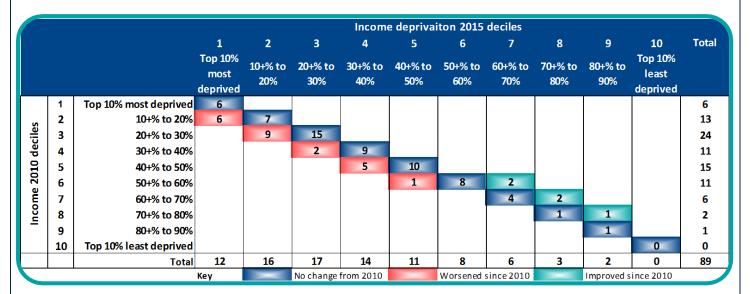




5.2.5 2010 Vs. 2015 LSOA distribution by decile

Table 5 presents the changes in relative deprivation of LSOAs across income deprivation deciles between the 2010 and 2015 indices. It shows the number of small areas in each decile of income deprivation in 2010 and their corresponding deciles according to the 2015 indices. It shows that more areas have become relatively worse since 2010 than have shown relative improvement. For an example of how to interpret Table 5, please refer to the previous explanation given on Page 28.

Table 5 - Movement of LSOAs between income deprivation deciles from 2010 to 2015



5.2.6 Inequality

It is important to note the widening inequality depicted in Table 5. Where the majority of areas that have above average income deprivation levels (LSOAs in deciles 1-4) have become relatively more deprived; areas that have below average deprivation levels (LSOAS in deciles 6-10) have become relatively less income deprived than previously.

5.2.7 Absolute vs. relative change

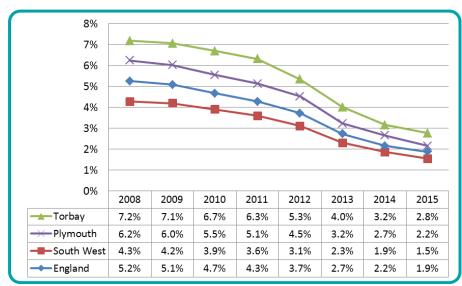
If we do further trend analysis on some of the underlying indicators that make up the income deprivation domain, it is clear that nationally we have seen a reduction in the rate of income support and jobseekers allowance claimants since 2012/13 (the main time period of the 2015 EIMD data). Please refer to Figures 22 and 23 on Page 33. Despite this improvement, Torbay consistently has significantly higher rates of claimants. This still remains to be the case when comparing to our nearest (geographical) statistical unitary authority neighbour – Plymouth.

Employment and support allowance (ESA) claimant figures are now similar to previous incapacity benefit (IB) and severe disablement allowance (SDA) claimant figures (ESA replaced IB and SDA in October 2008 - see Figure 29 on Page 37). Rates are still significantly higher than nationally (Figure 25, Page 33). Torbay also has a significantly higher proportion of older residents claiming the guarantee element of pension credit (Figure 26, Page 33). The guarantee element of pension credit tops up weekly income if it is below £131.20 (single person) and £230.85 (for a couple) [Gov.UK, 2015].



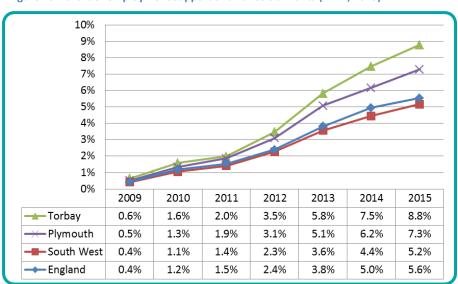
Percentage of the working age (16-64yrs) population claiming income support

Figure 22 - Chart of income support claimants (DWP, 2015)



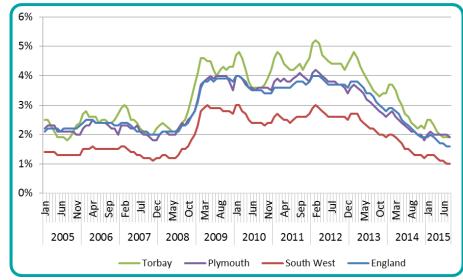
Percentage of the population (16-64yrs) claiming employment support allowance

Figure 25 - Chart of employment support allowance claimants (DWP, 2015)



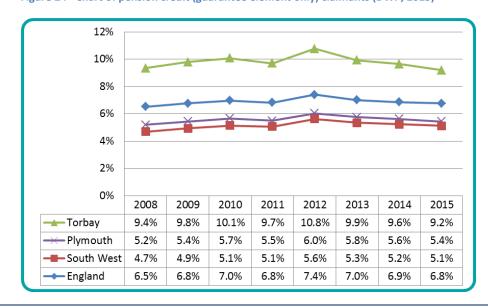
Percentage of jobseekers allowance claimants (16-64yrs)

Figure 23 - Chart of jobseekers allowance claimants (DWP, 2015)



Percentage claiming (60yrs and over) the guaranteed element of pension credit

Figure 24 - Chart of pension credit (guarantee element only) claimants (DWP, 2015)





5.3 Small area data for employment deprivation (domain)

5.3.1 Underlying indicators

The underlying indicators that make up the employment deprivation domain are shown in Figure 26 (and Appendix on Page 66-67).

Figure 26 - Diagram of income deprivation indicators



5.3.2 Key findings

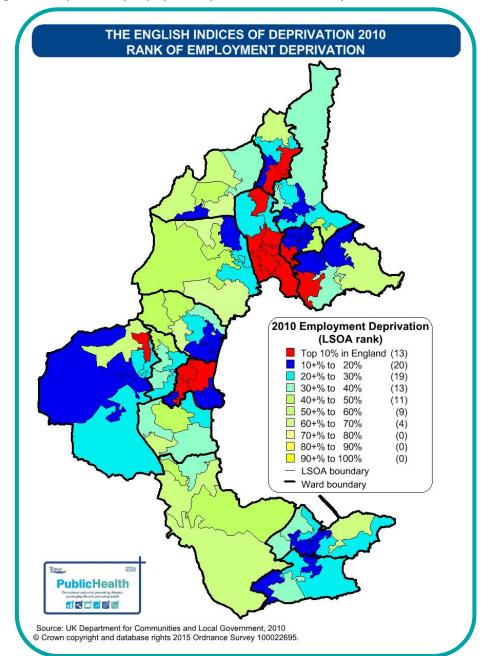
- There has been around a 5% increase in Torbay residents living in areas amongst the top 20% most employment deprived in England (33 LSOAs in 2010 to 35 LSOAs in 2015).
- Around 2 in 5 (41% 28,500) of Torbay residents of working age live in areas amongst the 20% most employment deprived in England. The average age of these working age residents was 38.4 years – significantly older than the England average (36.5 years).
- The most employment deprived small area in Torbay can be found in the ward of Roundham with Hyde. It is ranked 233 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England. A rank of 1 would indicate the most employment deprived small area in England.
- There are 8 LSOAs ranked in the top 1,000 most employment deprived in England (ranked out of 32,844).

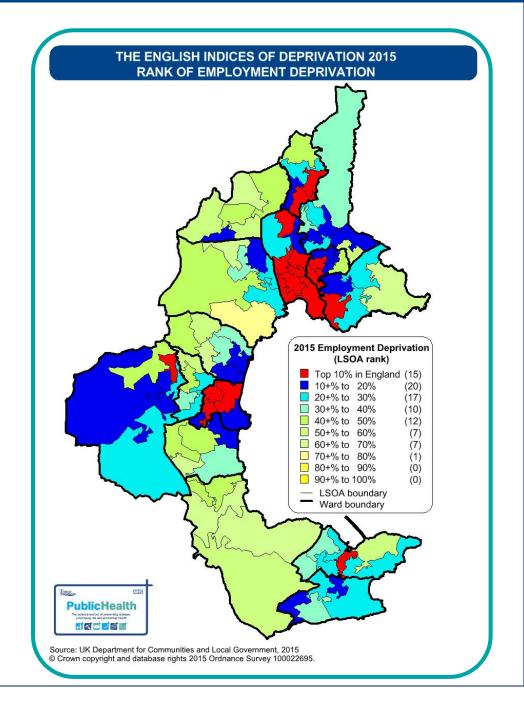
5.3.3 Mapped LSOA distribution by decile

On the following page, Figure 27 shows the geographical distribution of relative deprivation in Torbay for employment deprivation in 2010 and 2015. The coloured areas are LSOAS. LSOAs in red depict areas within the top 10% most deprived relative to England. Areas in navy blue depict LSOAs within the top 10+% to 20% most deprived.



Figure 27 - Maps of Torbay employment deprivation 2010 and 2015 by LSOA



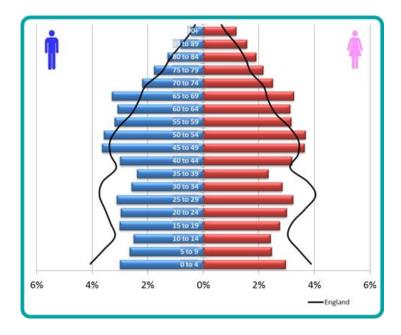




Population profile of the 20% most deprived LSOAs 5.3.4

Figure 28 shows the age and sex distribution of the Torbay population living in areas amongst the 20% most employment deprived in England. The black line is the England population benchmark for these areas. This shows that there are a greater proportion of males and females aged 45 years and above living in the more employment deprived areas of Torbay than you would expect to see in similarly employment deprived areas in England.

Figure 28 - Population pyramid of residents living in areas amongst the 20% most employment deprived in **England**



2010 Vs. 2015 LSOA distribution by decile 5.3.5

Table 6 presents the changes in relative deprivation of LSOAs across employment deprivation deciles between the 2010 and 2015 indices. It shows the number of small areas in each decile of employment deprivation in 2010 and their corresponding deciles according to the 2015 indices. Table 6 shows that some areas have become relatively worse (red); whilst more areas have shown relative improvement since 2010. For an example of how to interpret Table 6, please refer to the previous explanation given on Page 28.

Table 6 - Movement of LSOAs between employment deprivation deciles from 2010 to 2015 indices

			Employment deprivaiton 2015 deciles										
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
			Top 10% most deprived	10+% to 20%	20+% to 30%	30+% to 40%	40+% to 50%	50+% to 60%	60+% to 70%	70+% to 80%	80+% to 90%	Top 10% least deprived	
۲۵.	1	Top 10% most deprived	13										13
deciles	2	10+% to 20%	2	18									20
р	3	20+% to 30%		2	17								19
2010	4	30+% to 40%				10	3						13
20	5	40+% to 50%					9	2					11
ent	6	50+% to 60%						5	4				9
Ĕ	7	60+% to 70%							3	1			4
olo	8	70+% to 80%								0			0
Employment	9	80+% to 90%									0		0
	10	Top 10% least deprived										0	0
		Total	15	20	17	10	12	7	7	1	0	0	89
		Key	I	No change from 2010			Worsened since 2010			Improved since 2010			



5.3.6 Inequality

Since 2010, we have consistently had a substantial proportion of LSOAs in the 20% most employment deprived in England (33 LSOAs in 2010 and 35 LSOAs in 2015). There have been small shifts in LSOAs moving into the top 10% most deprived and 10+% to 20% most deprived deciles; however most notable is the improvement in employment deprivation in lesser deprived areas. This is positive; however it could be argued is widening the employment deprivation gap between working age residents living in the most deprived areas compared to those living in lesser deprived areas of Torbay.

5.3.7 Absolute vs. relative change

For information on jobseekers allowance and employment support allowance claimants please refer to the text on Page 32 and Figures 23 and 25 on Page 33.

Rates of incapacity benefit and severe disablement allowance claimants have reduced across the board with the transition to ESA in 2008 (shown in Figure 29 below). Claimants nearing state pension age may still remain on these benefits as illustrated.

Conversely rates of claimants for carers allowance have increased across the board, with Torbay remaining significantly higher than claimant rates for England, the South West or Plymouth (Figure 30 below). Carer's allowance (£62.10 per week) is awarded to people aged 16 or over who spend at least 35 hours a week caring for someone.

Percentage claiming (16-64yrs) incapacity benefit or Percentage claiming (16 and over) carers allowance severe disablement allowance

Figure 29 - Chart of incapacity benefit and severe disablement allowance claimants (DWP 2015)

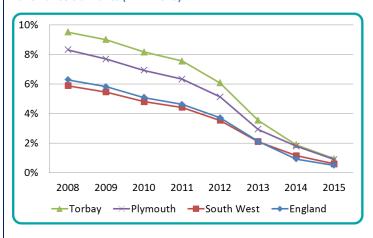
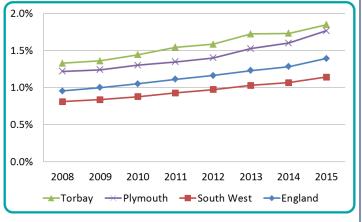


Figure 30 - Chart of carers allowance claimants (DWP, 2015)





5.4 Small area data for health and disability deprivation (domain)

5.4.1 Underlying indicators

The underlying indicators that make up the health deprivation and disability domain are shown in Figure 31 (see Appendix on Page 67-68).

Figure 31 - Diagram of health deprivation and disability indicators



5.4.2 Key findings

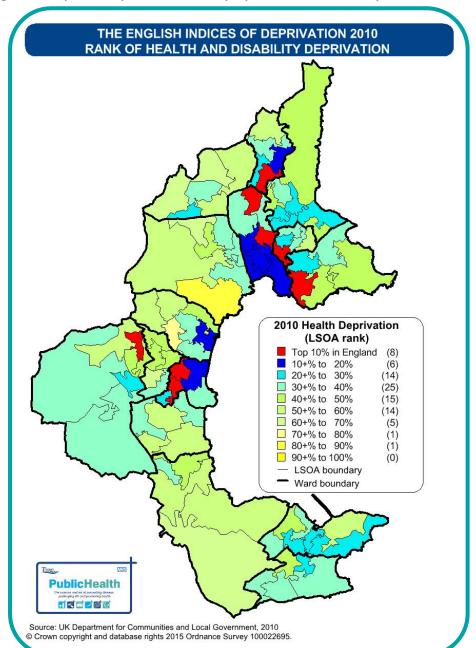
- There has been around a 135% increase in Torbay residents living in areas amongst the top 20% most health and disability deprived in England (14 LSOAs in 2010 to 33 LSOAs in 2015).
- Almost 2 in 5 (37% 49,000) of Torbay residents live in areas amongst the 20% most health and disability deprived in England. The average age of these residents was 42.7 years significantly older than England (36.8 years).
- The most health and disability deprived small area in Torbay can be found in the ward of Tormohun. It is ranked 613 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England. A rank of 1 would indicate the most health and disability deprived small area in England.
- There are 3 LSOAs ranked in the top 1,000 most health and disability deprived in England (ranked out of 32,844).

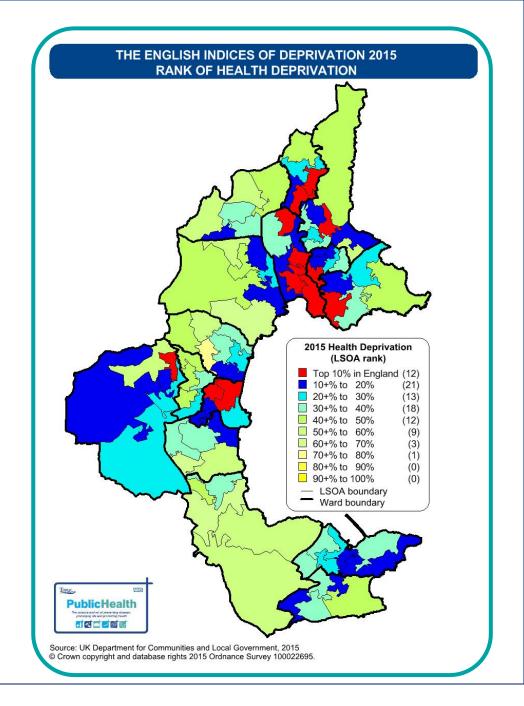
5.4.3 Mapped LSOA distribution by decile

On the following page, Figure 32 shows the geographical distribution of relative deprivation in Torbay for health and disability deprivation. The coloured areas are LSOAS. LSOAs in red depict areas within the top 10% most deprived relative to England. Areas in navy blue depict LSOAs within the top 10+% to 20% most deprived.



Figure 32 - Maps of Torbay health and disability deprivation 2010 and 2015 by LSOA



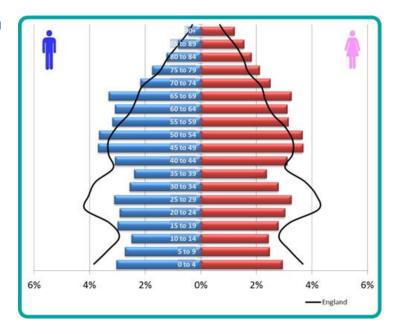




Population profile of the 20% most deprived LSOAs 5.4.4

Figure 33 shows the age and sex distribution of the Torbay population living in areas amongst the 20% most health and disability deprived in England. The black line is the England population benchmark for these areas. This shows that there are a greater proportion of males and females aged 45 years and above living in the more health and disability deprived areas of Torbay than you would expect to see in similarly health and disability deprived areas in England.

Figure 33 - Population pyramid of residents living in areas amongst the 20% most health and disability deprived



5.4.5 2010 Vs. 2015 LSOA distribution by decile

Table 7 presents the changes in relative deprivation of LSOAs across health and disability deprivation deciles between the 2010 and 2015 indices. It shows the number of small areas in each decile of health and disability deprivation in 2010 and their corresponding deciles according to the 2015 indices. Table 7 shows that the majority of areas have shown a relative worsening since 2010. For an example of how to interpret Table 7, please refer to the previous explanation given on Page 28.

Table 7 - Movement of LSOAs between health and disability deprivation deciles from 2010 to 2015

					Hea	lth depriv	aiton and	d disabilit	y 2015 de	ciles			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
			Top 10% most deprived	10+% to 20%	20+% to 30%	30+% to 40%	40+% to 50%	50+% to 60%	60+% to 70%	70+% to 80%	80+% to 90%	Top 10% least deprived	
les	1	Top 10% most deprived	8										8
deciles	2	10+% to 20%	4	2									6
P	3	20+% to 30%		14	0								14
2010	4	30+% to 40%		5	13	7							25
	5	40+% to 50%				11	4						15
₽ij	6	50+% to 60%					8	6					14
lisa	7	60+% to 70%						3	2				5
h Ve	8	70+% to 80%							1	0			1
Health/disability	9	80+% to 90%								1	0		1
Ĕ	10	Top 10% least deprived										0	0
		Total	12	21	13	18	12	9	3	1	0	0	89
			Key		No change	from 2010		Worsened	since 2010		Improved s	ince 2010	

5.4.6 Inequality

The gap between the most and lesser deprived areas for health and disability deprivation is less pronounced than for other deprivation domains; particularly as we are seeing no improvement in lesser deprived LSOAs. Despite this, it is important to note that there are still far more areas in Torbay ranking amongst the 20% most deprived relative to England than we would see on the lesser deprived end of the spectrum. 72% of LSOAs rank above average for health and disability deprivation (deciles 1-4), versus 13 areas ranked as below average for deprivation (deciles 6-10).

5.4.7 Absolute vs. relative change

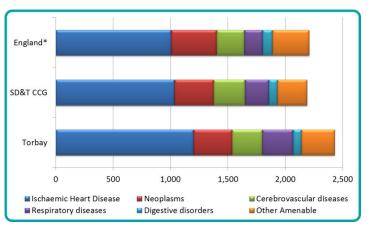
Years of potential life lost (age standardised premature mortality before the age of 75 years) are significantly higher in males in Torbay compared to England (Figure 34). Deaths are predominantly as a result of ischaemic heart disease which can be prevented through dietary and physical activity interventions. Mapped relative years of potential life lost are shown in Figure 37 on Page 42.

The comparative illness and disability ratio is an indicator of work limiting morbidity and disability, based on those receiving benefits due to inability to work through ill health. These benefits include employment support allowance (Figure 25, Page 33), incapacity benefit, severe disablement allowance (Figure 29, Page 37) and the disability premium of income support (included in Figure 22, Page 33). Disability living allowance is also included in this list. Torbay has significantly more disability living allowance claimants than England or the South West as shown in Figure 35 below. Mapped relative comparative illness and disability ratio is shown in Figure 36 on Page 42.

Relative acute morbidity (Figure 37) and mood and anxiety disorders (Figure 38) are mapped on Page 42. There are certain areas of Torbay that are synonymous with most domains of deprivation (the reason why many of the maps in this report look similar); however the mood and anxiety disorder map looks quite different. This suggests that mood and anxiety disorder is less closely associated with deprivation than other health indicators used in the health deprivation and disability domain. For example, the ward of Churston with Galmpton is the least deprived ward in Torbay; however it contains an LSOA amongst the 20% most mood and anxiety disorder deprived in England.

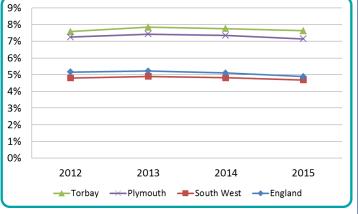
Male rate of potential years of life lost (2012-2014)

Figure 34 - Chart of male years of potential life lost by cause of death



Percentage claiming (all ages) disability living allowance

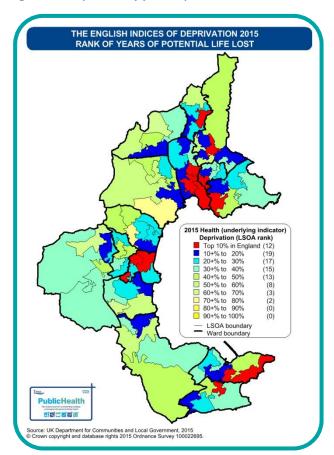
Figure 35 - Chart of disability living allowance claimants



Joint Strategic **Needs Assessment**

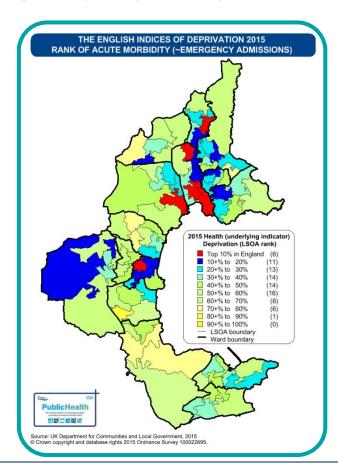
Years of potential life lost (2015)

Figure 36 - Map of Torbay years of potential life lost



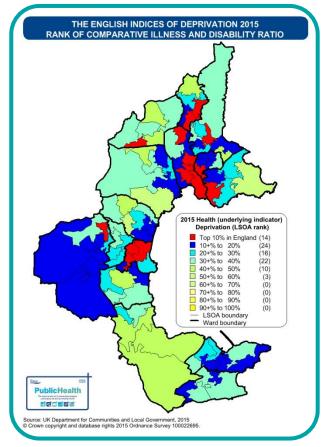
Acute morbidity - emergency admissions (2015)

Figure 38 - Map of Torbay acute morbidity



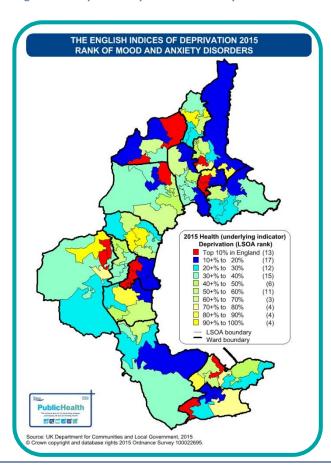
Comparative illness and disability ratio (2015)

Figure 37 - Map of Torbay comparative illness and disability



Mood and anxiety disorders (2015)

Figure 39 - Map of Torbay mood and anxiety disorders





5.5 Small area data for education, skills and training deprivation (domain)

5.5.1 Underlying indicators

The underlying indicators that make up education, skills and training deprivation domain are shown in Figure 40 (and Appendix on Page 68-69).

Figure 40 - Diagram of education, skills and training deprivation indicators



5.5.2 Key findings

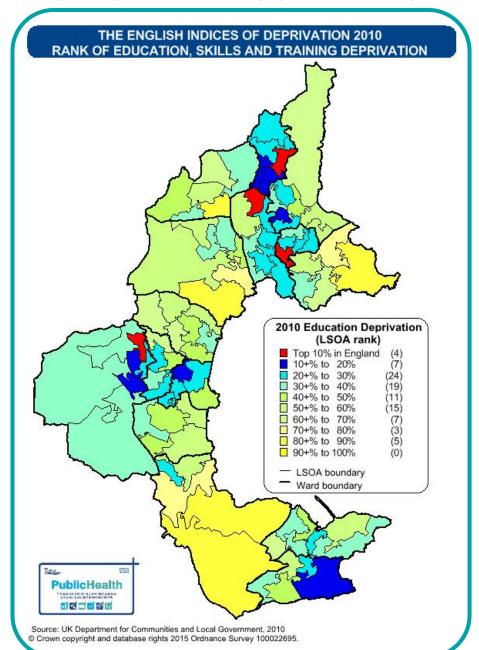
- There has been around a 35% increase in Torbay residents living in areas amongst the top 20% most education,
 skills and training deprived in England (11 LSOAs in 2010 to 15 LSOAs in 2015).
- Almost 1 in 5 (17% 22,000) of Torbay residents live in areas amongst the 20% most education skills and training deprived in England. The average age of these residents was 40.2 years – significantly older than the England average (36.3 years).
- The most education, skills and training deprived small area in Torbay can be found in the ward of Watcombe. It is ranked 854 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England. A rank of 1 would indicate the most education, skills and training deprived small area in England.
- There is 1 LSOA ranked in the top 1,000 most education, skill and training deprived in England (ranked out of 32,844)

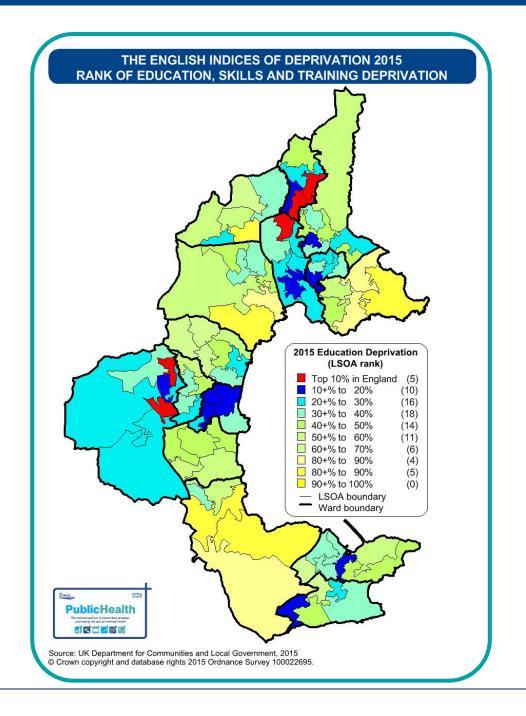
5.5.3 Mapped LSOA distribution by decile

On the following page, Figure 41 shows the geographical distribution of relative deprivation in Torbay for education deprivation in 2010 and 2015. The coloured areas are LSOAS. LSOAs in red depict areas within the top 10% most deprived relative to England. Areas in navy blue depict LSOAs within the top 10+% to 20% most deprived.



Figure 41 - Maps of Torbay education, skills and training deprivation 2010 and 2015 by LSOA



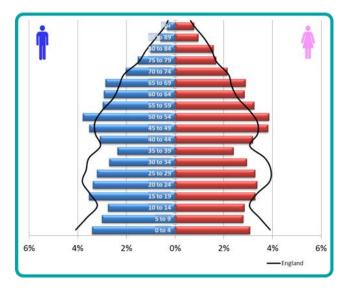




5.5.4 Population profile of the 20% most deprived LSOAs

Figure 42 shows the age and sex distribution of the Torbay population living in areas amongst the 20% most education, skills and training deprived in England. The black line is the England population benchmark for these areas. This shows that there are a greater proportion of males and females aged between 45 and 75 years of age living in the more education deprived areas of Torbay than you would expect to see in similarly education deprived areas in England.

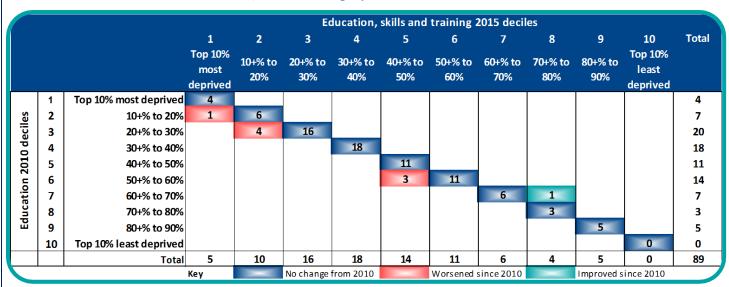
Figure 42 - Population pyramid of residents living in areas amongst the 20% most education, skills and training deprived in England



5.5.5 2010 Vs. 2015 LSOA distribution by decile

Table 8 presents the changes in relative deprivation of LSOAs across education, skills and training deprivation deciles between the 2010 and 2015 indices. It shows the number of small areas in each decile of education, skills and training deprivation in 2010 and their corresponding deciles according to the 2015 indices. This table shows that a few areas have shown a relative worsening (predominantly those at the more deprived end of the spectrum) with one area showing a relative improvement. For an example of how to interpret Table 8, please refer to the previous explanation given on Page 28.

Table 8 - Movement of LSOAs between education, skills and training deprivation deciles from 2010 to 2015





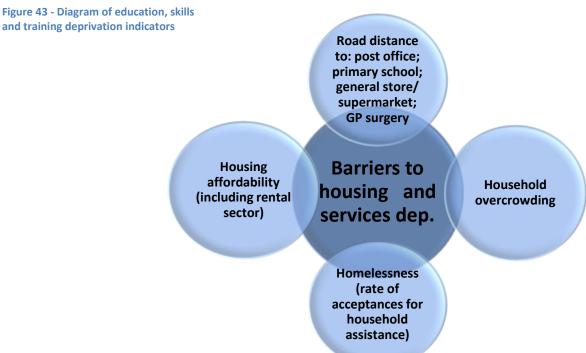
5.5.6 Inequality

The gap between the most and lesser deprived areas for education, skills and training deprivation is less pronounced than for other deprivation domains in the indices; particularly as we are seeing little improvement in lesser deprived LSOAs. Over half of the LSOAs (55%) are ranked as having above average levels of education deprivation (deciles 1-4).

5.6 Small area data for barriers to housing and services deprivation (domain)

5.6.1 Underlying indicators

The underlying indicators that make up the barriers to housing and services deprivation domain are shown in Figure 43.



5.6.2 Key findings

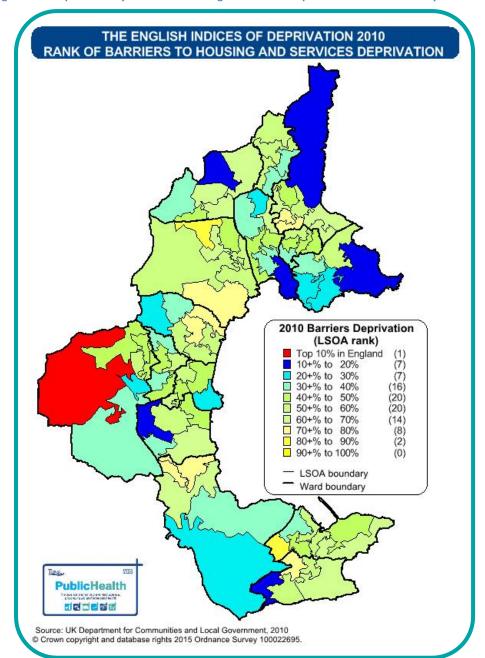
- There has been around an 85% decrease in Torbay residents living in areas amongst the top 20% most **barriers to housing and services deprived** in England (7 LSOAs in 2010 to 1 LSOA in 2015).
- Around 1,500 (1%) of Torbay residents live in areas amongst the 20% most barriers to housing and services deprived in England. The average age of these residents was 42.2 years significantly older than England.
- The most barriers to housing and services deprived small area in Torbay can be found in the ward of Blatchcombe.
 It is ranked 3,591 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England. A rank of 1 would indicate the most deprived small area.
- There are no LSOAs ranked in the top 1,000 most barriers to housing and services deprived in England (ranked out of 32,844).

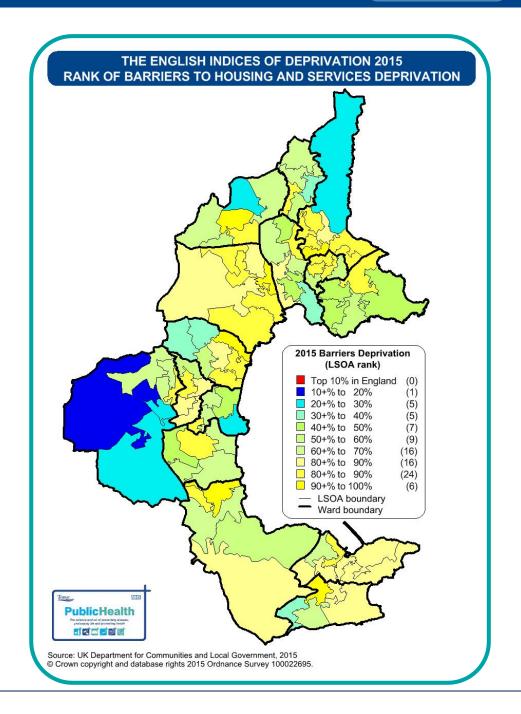
5.6.3 Mapped LSOA distribution by decile

On the following page, Figure 44 shows the geographical distribution of relative deprivation in Torbay for the barriers deprivation in 2010 and 2015. The coloured areas are LSOAS. LSOAs in red depict areas within the top 10% most deprived relative to England. Areas in navy blue depict LSOAs within the top 10+% and 20% most deprived.

egic 4

Figure 44 - Maps of Torbay barriers to housing and services deprivation 2010 and 2015 by LSOA



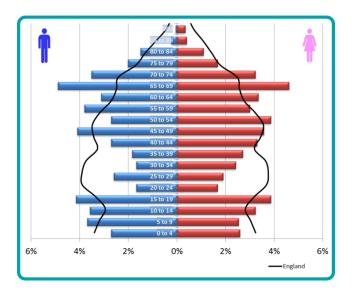




5.6.4 Population profile of the 20% most deprived LSOAs

Figure 45 shows the age and sex distribution of the Torbay population living in areas amongst the 20% most barriers to housing and services deprived in England. The black line is the England population benchmark for these areas. As this data is based on one LSOA, there is more variability in the data. It likely that there are a greater proportion of young persons aged 10 to 19 years and a greater proportion aged 60 to 75 years living in the more barriers to housing and services deprived areas in Torbay than you would expect to see in similarly barriers deprived areas in England.

Figure 45 - Population pyramid of residents living in areas amongst the 20% most barriers to housing and services deprived in England



5.6.5 2010 Vs. 2015 LSOA distribution by decile

Table 9 presents the changes in relative deprivation of LSOAs across barriers to housing and services deciles between the 2010 and 2015 indices. It shows the number of small areas in each decile of barriers to housing and services deprivation in 2010 and their corresponding deciles according to the 2015 indices. This table shows that all areas have shown a relative improvement since 2010. For an example of how to interpret Table 9, please refer to the previous explanation given on Page 28.

Table 9 - Movement of LSOAs between barriers to housing and services deprivation deciles from 2010 to 2015

	Barriers to housing and services deprivation 2015 deciles												
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
			Top 10% most deprived	10+% to 20%	20+% to 30%	30+% to 40%	40+% to 50%	50+% to 60%	60+% to 70%	70+% to 80%	80+% to 90%	Top 10% least deprived	
	1	Top 10% most deprived	0	1									1
S	2	10+% to 20%		0	5	1							6
cile	3	20+% to 30%			0	4	3						7
de	4	30+% to 40%				0	4	9	1				14
110	5	40+% to 50%					0		15	3			18
s 20	6	50+% to 60%						0		13	7		20
je	7	60+% to 70%							0		13		13
Barriers 2010 deciles	8	70+% to 80%								0	4	4	8
-	9	80+% to 90%									0	2	2
	10	Top 10% least deprived										0	0
		Total		1	5	5	7	9	16	16	24	6	89
			Key		No change	from 2010		Worsened	since 2010		Improved s	ince 2010	



5.6.6 Inequality

There is smaller inequality gap between the most and lesser deprived areas for barriers to housing and services. All LSOAs have relatively improved since the 2010 indices; however there have been more areas showing relative improvement in the lesser deprived deciles (deciles 6-10).

5.6.7 Sub-domains

The drivers for geographical barriers (Fig 46) are: road distance to a post office, primary school, store/supermarket or a GP surgery. The drivers for wider barriers (Fig 47) are: household overcrowding, homelessness and housing affordability.

Figure 47 - Map of geographical barriers to deprivation by Torbay LSOA 2015

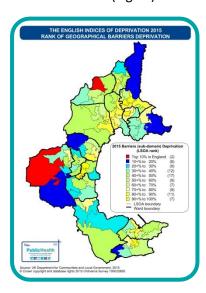
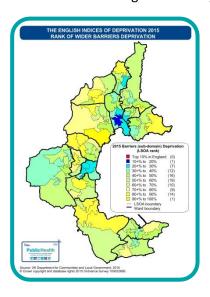


Figure 46 - Map of wider barriers deprivation by Torbay LSOA 2015



5.7 Small area data for barriers to crime deprivation (domain)

5.7.1 Underlying indicators

The underlying indicators of crime deprivation are recorded crime for: violence; burglary; theft and criminal damage.

5.7.2 Key findings

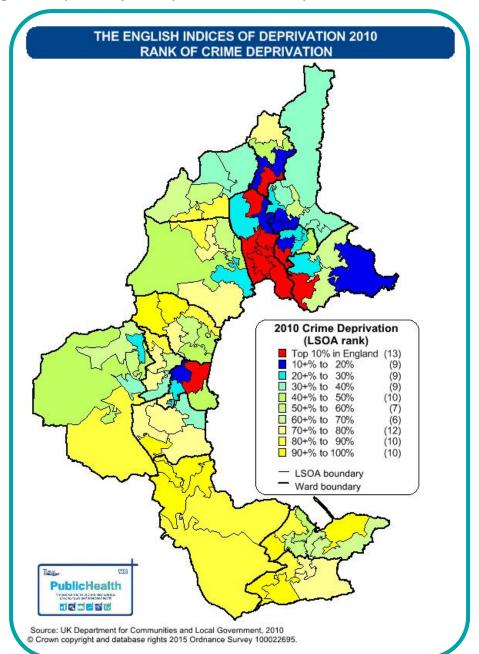
- There has been around a 35% increase in Torbay residents living in areas amongst the top 20% most crime deprived in England (17 LSOAs in 2010 to 23 LSOAs in 2015).
- Around 1 in 4 (26% 34,500) of Torbay residents live in areas amongst the 20% most crime deprived in England. The average age of these residents was 42.1 years significantly older than the England average (35.6 years).
- The most crime deprived small area in Torbay can be found in the ward of Wellswood. It is ranked 19 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England. A rank of 1 would indicate the most crime deprived small area in England.
- There are 7 LSOAs ranked in the top 1,000 most crime deprived in England (ranked out of 32,844).

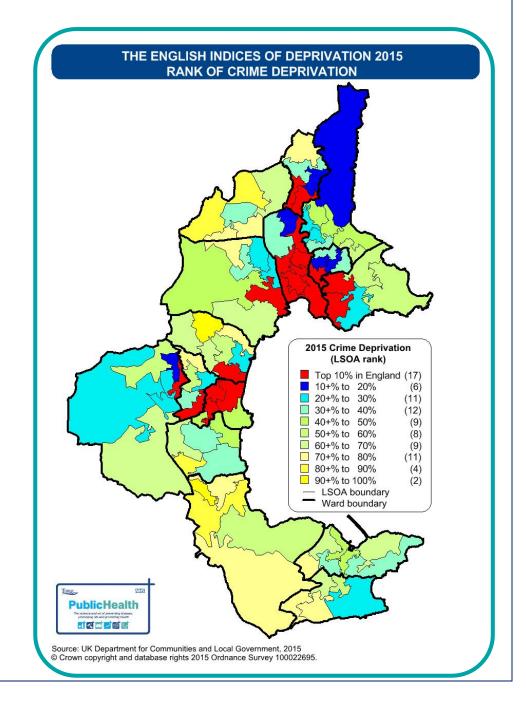
5.7.3 Mapped LSOA distribution by decile

On the following page, Figure 48 shows the geographical distribution of relative deprivation in Torbay for crime deprivation in 2010 and 2015. The coloured areas are LSOAS. LSOAs in red depict areas within the top 10% most deprived relative to England. Areas in navy blue depict LSOAs within the top 10+% to 20% most deprived.



Figure 48 - Maps of Torbay crime deprivation 2010 and 2015 by LSOA



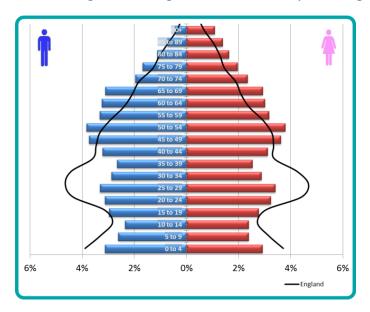




5.7.4 Population profile of the 20% most deprived LSOAs

Figure 49 shows the age and sex distribution of the Torbay population living in areas amongst the 20% most crime deprived in England. The black line is the England population benchmark for these areas. This shows that there are a greater proportion of males and females aged 45 years of age and over living in the more crime deprived areas of Torbay than you would expect to see in similarly crime deprived areas in England.

Figure 49 - Population pyramid of residents living in areas amongst the 20% most crime deprived in England



5.7.5 2010 Vs. 2015 LSOA distribution by decile

Table 10 presents the changes in relative deprivation of LSOAs across crime deprivation deciles between the 2010 and the 2015 indices. It shows the number of small areas in each decile of crime deprivation in 2010 and their corresponding deciles according to the 2015 indices. This table shows that the majority of areas have become relatively worse since 2010. For an example of how to interpret Table 10, please refer to the previous explanation given on Page 28.

Table 10 - Movement of LSOAs between crime deprivation deciles from 2010 and 2015

					Ва	arriers to	crime dep	orivation ?	2015 decil	es			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
			Top 10% most deprived	10+% to 20%	20+% to 30%	30+% to 40%	40+% to 50%	50+% to 60%	60+% to 70%	70+% to 80%	80+% to 90%	Top 10% least deprived	
	1	Top 10% most deprived	9										9
	2	10+% to 20%	8	0									8
iles	3	20+% to 30%		6	2								8
deciles	4	30+% to 40%			9	0							9
01	5	40+% to 50%				10	0						10
2010	6	50+% to 60%				2	5	0					7
Crime	7	60+% to 70%					4	2	0				6
Cri	8	70+% to 80%						6	6	0			12
	9	80+% to 90%							3	7	0		10
	10	Top 10% least deprived								4	4	2	10
		Total	17	6	11	12	9	8	9	11	4	2	89
			Кеу		No change	from 2010		Worsened	since 2010		Improved s	ince 2010	

5.7.6 Inequality

Since 2010, a total of 73 (82%) out of 89 LSOAs have moved from a lesser deprived crime decile to a more deprived decile (highlighted by the red squares in Table X). No LSOAs have relatively improved in terms of crime deprivation. The gap between the most and lesser deprived areas for crime deprivation is less pronounced than for other deprivation domains; particularly as we are seeing no improvement in lesser deprived LSOAs.

5.8 Small area data for living environment deprivation (domain)

5.8.1 Underlying indicators

The underlying indicators that make up the health deprivation and disability domain are shown in Figure 50.

Figure 50 - Diagram of crime deprivation indicators



5.8.2 Key findings

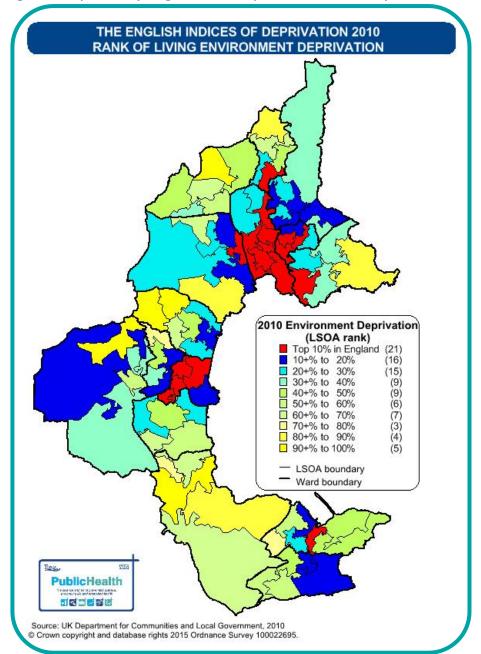
- There has been around a 35% increase in Torbay residents living in areas amongst the top 20% most **living** environment deprived in England (17 LSOAs in 2010 to 23 LSOAs in 2015).
- Around 39,000 (30%) of Torbay residents live in areas amongst the 20% most living environment deprived in England. The average age of these residents was 43.8 years significantly older than England (36.8 years).
- The most living environment deprived small area in Torbay can be found in the ward of Ellacombe. It is ranked 223 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England. A rank of 1 would indicate the most crime deprived small area in England.
- There are 10 LSOAs ranked in the top 1,000 most living environment deprived in England (ranked out of 32,844).

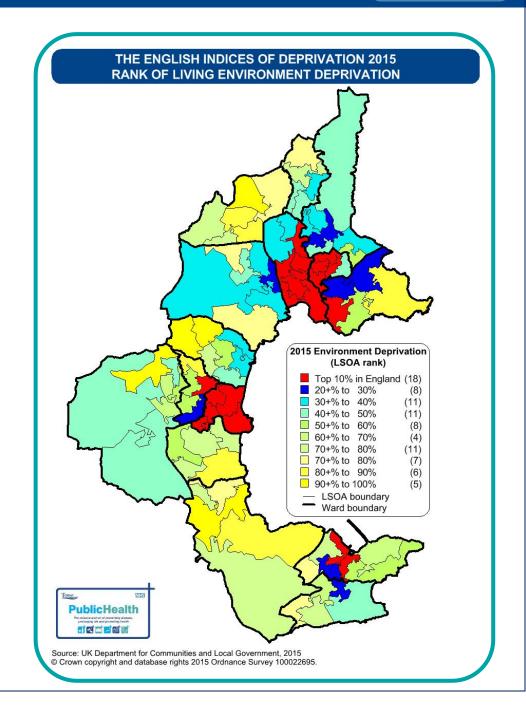
5.8.3 Mapped LSOA distribution by decile

On the following page, Figure 51 shows the geographical distribution of relative deprivation in Torbay for living environment deprivation. The coloured areas are LSOAS. LSOAs in red depict areas within the top 10% most deprived relative to England. Areas in navy blue depict LSOAs within the top 10+% to 20% most deprived relative to England.



Figure 51 - Maps of Torbay living environment deprivation 2010 and 2015 by LSOA



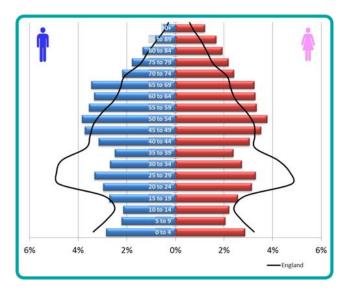




Population profile of the 20% most deprived LSOAs 5.8.4

Figure 52 shows the age and sex distribution of the Torbay population living in areas amongst the 20% most living environment deprived in England. The black line is the England population benchmark for these areas. This shows that there are a greater proportion of males and females aged 45 years and over living in the more living environment deprived areas of Torbay than you would expect to see in similarly living environment deprived areas in England.

Figure 52 - Population pyramid of residents living in areas amongst the 20% most living environment deprived



2010 Vs. 2015 LSOA distribution by decile 5.8.5

Table 11 presents the changes in relative deprivation of LSOAs across living environment deprivation deciles between the 2010 and 2015 indices. It shows the number of small areas in each decile of living environment deprivation in 2010 and their corresponding deciles according to the 2015 indices. This shows that the majority of areas have shown relative improvement since 2010; however those at the more deprived end of the spectrum have become relatively worse. For an example of how to interpret Table 11, please refer to the previous explanation given on Page 28.

Table 11 - Movement of LSOAs between living environment deciles from 2010 to 2015

					Livi	ng enviro	nment de	eprivation	2015 dec	iles			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
			Top 10% most deprived	10+% to 20%	20+% to 30%	30+% to 40%	40+% to 50%	50+% to 60%	60+% to 70%	70+% to 80%	80+% to 90%	Top 10% least deprived	
v	1	Top 10% most deprived	16										16
deciles	2	10+% to 20%	2	8	6								16
dec	3	20+% to 30%			5	9							14
2010	4	30+% to 40%				2	7						9
	5	40+% to 50%					1	4	4				9
ent	6	50+% to 60%						0	6				6
<u>ء</u>	7	60+% to 70%							1	6			7
Environment	8	70+% to 80%								1	2		3
교	9	80+% to 90%									4		4
	10	Top 10% least deprived										5	5
		Total	18	8	11	11	8	4	11	7	6	5	89
			Key		No change	from 2010		Worsened	since 2010		Improved s	ince 2010	



5.8.6 Inequality

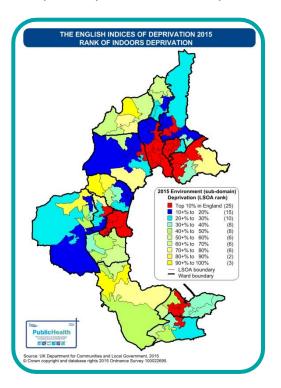
Where we have seen a large majority of small areas relatively improving in terms of living environment deprivation; areas that were amongst the 20% most deprived in England in 2010 still remain so or have relatively worsened.

5.8.7 Sub-domains

The living environment deprivation domain is made up of indoor and outdoor living environment sub-domains. If we look at the relative ranking of each sub-domain it is evident that living environment deprivation is masked when the two domains are combined. Please refer to Figure 53 and Figure 54 below for mapped indoor and outdoor deprivation. The drivers for the indoor living environment domain are: houses without central heating and houses in poor condition (do not meet the Decent Home standard). The drivers for the outdoor environment domain are: air quality and road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians or cyclists.

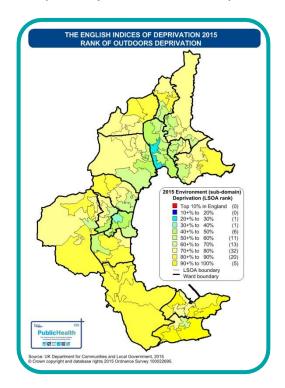
Indoor living environment (2015)

Figure 53 - Map of Torbay indoor environment deprivation



Outdoor living environment (2015)

Figure 54 - Map of Torbay outdoor environment deprivation



5.9 Small area data for income deprivation affecting children (supplementary indices)

5.9.1 Underlying indicators

The income deprivation affecting children indices is the proportion of all children aged 0-15 years living in income deprived families. Income deprived families are defined as families that either receive income support or income-based jobseekers allowance or income-based ESA or pension credit (Guaranteed) or families not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of working tax credit or child tax credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) below 60 per cent of the national median before housing costs.



5.9.2 Key findings

- There has been around an 45% increase in Torbay dependent children and young people living in areas amongst the top 20% most income deprived (affecting children) in England (15 LSOAs in 2010 to 22 LSOAs in 2015).
- More than 1 in 4 (28% 6,000) of Torbay's dependent children and young people live in areas amongst the 20% most income deprived (affecting children) in England. The average age of these young dependent residents was 7.4 years similar to the England average (7.2 years).
- The most income deprived (affecting children) small area in Torbay can be found in the ward of Watcombe. It is ranked 1,076 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England. A rank of 1 would indicate the most deprived small area in England.
- There are no LSOAs ranked in the top 1,000 most income deprived (affecting children) in England [ranked out of 32,844].

5.9.3 Mapped LSOA distribution by decile

On the following page, Figure 56 shows the geographical distribution of relative deprivation in Torbay for income deprivation affecting children in 2010 and 2015. The coloured areas are LSOAS. LSOAs in red depict areas within the top 10% most deprived relative to England. Areas in navy blue depict LSOAs within the top 10+% to 20% most deprived.

5.9.4 Population profile of the 20% most deprived LSOAs

Figure 55 shows the age and sex distribution of the Torbay population living in areas amongst the 20% most income deprived affecting children in England. The black line is the England population benchmark for these areas. This shows that there are a greater proportion of males and females aged 45 years and over living in the more income deprived (affecting children) areas of Torbay than you would expect to see in similarly income deprived areas in England.

Figure 55 - Population pyramid of residents living in areas amongst the 20% most income deprived (affecting children)

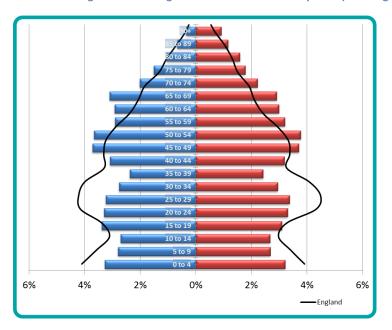
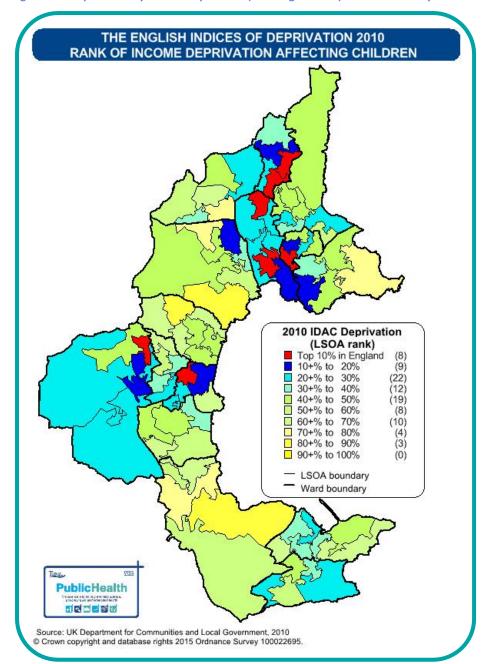
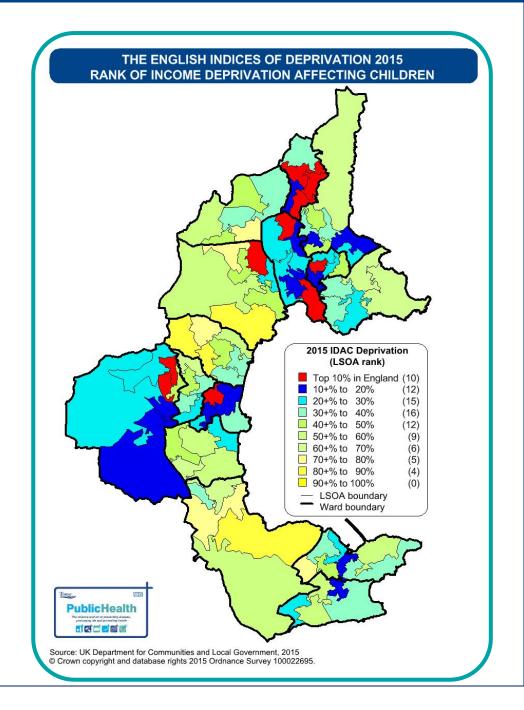




Figure 56 - Maps of Torbay income deprivation (affecting children) 2010 and 2015 by LSOA



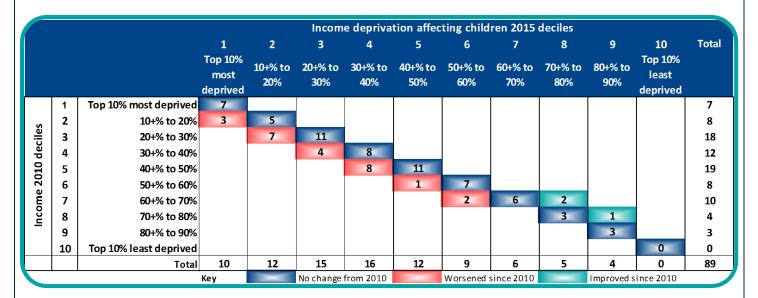




5.9.5 2010 Vs. 2015 LSOA distribution by decile

Table 12 presents the changes in relative deprivation of LSOAs across income deprivation affecting children deciles between the 2010 indices and the 2015 indices. It shows the number of small areas in each decile of income deprivation affecting children 2010 and their corresponding deciles according to the 2015 indices. This table shows that many areas have become relatively worse since 2010; with only lesser deprived areas showing relative improvement. For an example of how to interpret Table 12, please refer to the previous explanation given on Page 28.

Table 12 - Movement of LSOAs between income deprivation affecting children deciles from 2010 to 2015



5.9.6 Inequality

Where the majority of areas that have above average income deprivation levels affecting children (LSOAs in deciles 1-4) have become relatively more deprived; areas that have below average deprivation levels (LSOAS in deciles 6-10) have stayed the same or have become relatively less income deprived (affecting children) than previously.

5.10 Small area data for income deprivation affecting older people (supplementary indices)

5.10.1 Underlying indicators

The income deprivation affecting older people indices is the proportion of all children aged 60 years or over who experience income deprivation. This includes adults aged 60 or over receiving income support or income-based jobseekers allowance or income-based ESA or pension credit (Guaranteed)⁶.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment data/file/464430/English Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015 - Guidance.pdf



5.10.2 Key findings

- There has been an almost 20% increase in the number of older Torbay residents living in areas amongst the top 20% most income deprived (affecting older people) in England (16 LSOAs in 2010 to 19 LSOAs in 2015).
- Around 6,500 (15%) of Torbay's older people live in areas amongst the 20% most income deprived (affecting children) in England. The average age of these older residents was 72.6 years older than the England average (71.8 years).
- The most income deprived (affecting older people) small area in Torbay can be found in the ward of Watcombe. It is ranked 1,128 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England. A rank of 1 would indicate the most deprived small area in England.
- There are no LSOAs ranked in the top 1,000 most income deprived (affecting older people) in England [ranked out of 32,844].

5.10.3 Mapped LSOA distribution by decile

On the following page, Figure 58 shows the geographical distribution of relative deprivation in Torbay for income deprivation affecting older people in 2010 and 2015. The coloured areas are LSOAS. LSOAs in red depict areas within the top 10% most deprived relative to England. Areas in navy blue depict LSOAs within the top 10+% to 20% most deprived.

5.10.4 Population profile of the 20% most deprived LSOAs

Figure 57 shows the age and sex distribution of the Torbay population living in areas amongst the 20% most income deprived affecting older people in England. The black line is the England population benchmark for these areas. This shows that there are a greater proportion of males and females aged 45 years and over living in the more income deprived (affecting older persons) areas of Torbay than you would expect to see in similarly income deprived areas in England.

Figure 57 - Population pyramid of residents living in areas amongst the 20% most income deprived (affecting older people) in England

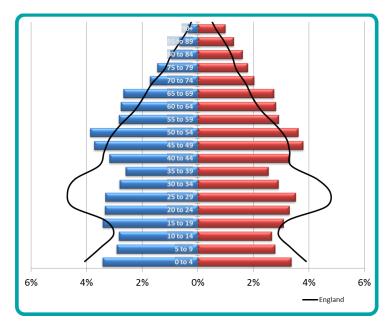
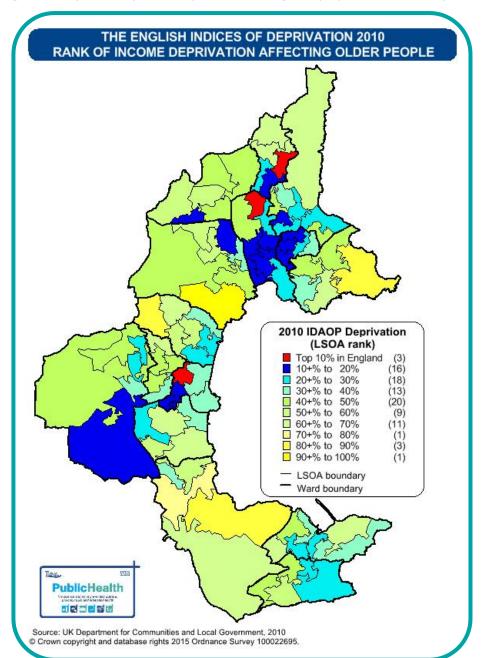
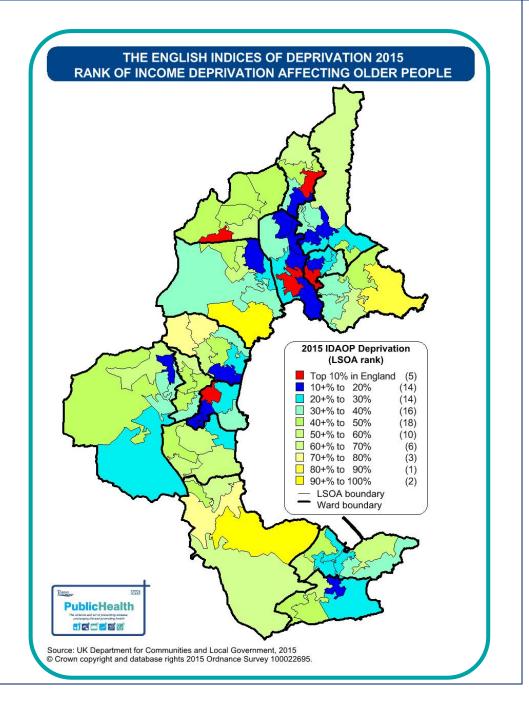




Figure 58 - Maps of Torbay income deprivation (affecting older people) 2010 and 2015 by LSOA



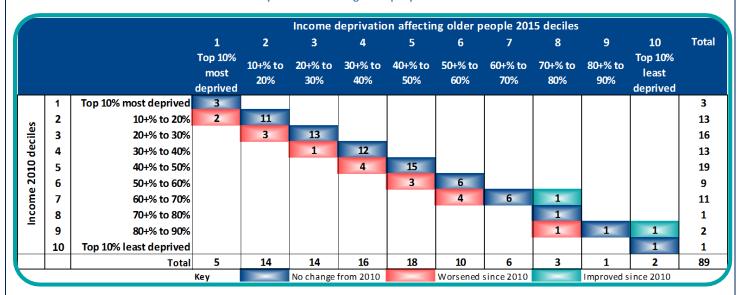




5.10.5 2010 Vs. 2015 LSOA distribution by decile

Table 13 presents the changes in relative deprivation of LSOAs across income deprivation affecting older people deciles between the 2016 indices and the 2015 indices. It shows the number of small areas in each decile of income deprivation affecting older people 2010 and their corresponding deciles according to the 2015 indices. This table shows that many areas have become relatively worse since 2010; with only lesser deprived areas showing relative improvement. For an example of how to interpret Table 13, please refer to the previous explanation given on Page 28.

Table 13 - Movement of LSOAs between income deprivation affecting older people deciles from 2010 to 2015



5.10.6 Inequality

Where the majority of areas that have above average income deprivation levels affecting older people (LSOAs in deciles 1-4) have become relatively more deprived; areas that have below average deprivation levels (LSOAS in deciles 6-10) have stayed the same or have become relatively less income deprived (affecting older people) than previously.

5.11 Summary of domains and supplementary indices

5.11.1 Most LSOAs affected

When we further examine the small areas (LSOAs) of Torbay that fall into the 20% most deprived in England; the deprivation domains and supplementary indices that affect the largest number of small areas in Torbay in 2015 were (Figure 59 on Page 62):

- Income deprivation
- Employment deprivation
- Health deprivation and disability
- Living environment deprivation

In 2015, employment deprivation remains to be the domain that affects the most LSOAs in Torbay.

5.11.2 Biggest increase in LSOAs affected from 2010

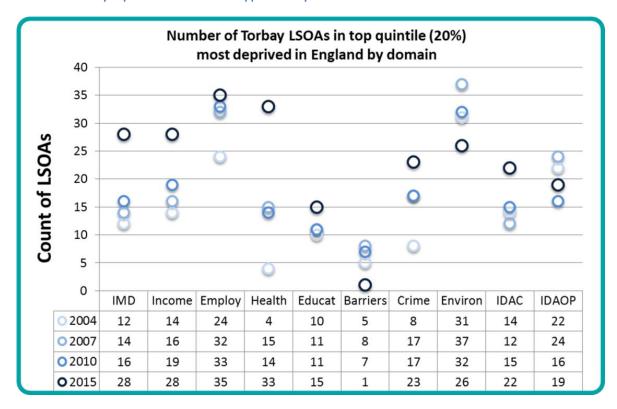
The domains or supplementary indices of deprivation that have seen the biggest increase in Torbay LSOAs affected since 2010 were:

- Income deprivation (including income deprivation affecting children)
- Health deprivation and disability
- Crime deprivation

5.11.3 Summary of LSOA changes over time

Changes in the count of LSOAs affected by IMD (multiple deprivation), deprivation domains and supplementary indices over time are shown in Figure 59 below. Darker circles show Torbay's LSOA count in 2015, with lighter circles showing counts by each of the previous releases of the EIMD.

Figure 59 - Count of LSOAs by deprivation domain and supplementary indices over time



5.12 Ward level IMD and domains

Ward deprivation scores are not published by the DCLG for the indices; however locally we can model ward level deprivation. By attributing an average IMD score to each of the LSOAs populations that make up a ward, we can divide this aggregated score by the total population of the ward (built up from the sum of LSOAs). This will provide a population weighted deprivation score per ward. Table 14 on Page 63 shows the average score per ward for the indices of deprivation from 2004 to 2015. Unlike rank, a higher score indicates higher levels of multiple deprivation.



Table 14 shows that the Torquay ward of Tormohun has consistently been the most deprived ward in Torbay since the 2004 version of the indices. Similarly the Paignton ward of Churston with Galmpton has consistently been the least deprived ward. Ward trend overtime is shown in the last column of Table 14 below.

Table 14 - Population weight IMD score by Torbay ward

		Torbay IMD (multiple depri	vation) score	
Ward	2004	2007	2010	2015	Trend
Berry Head with Furzeham	21.3	22.6	22.1	24.0	
Blatchcombe	25.7	29.1	30.5	34.9	
Churston with Galmpton	11.1	12.4	12.0	10.7	
Clifton with Maidenway	20.6	22.1	21.3	22.1	/
Cockington with Chelston	17.5	19.1	18.7	20.7	
Ellacombe	32.6	35.1	38.0	40.4	
Goodrington with Roselands	16.1	19.2	18.3	18.1	
Preston	17.9	20.0	18.6	19.4	
Roundham with Hyde	37.3	42.8	44.0	49.9	
Shipay with the Willows	23.7	16.4	17.6	27.0	
St Marychurch	23.2	25.6	25.9	24.6	
St Mary's with Summercombe	14.8	25.8	24.8	16.6	
Tormohun	37.6	43.5	44.7	51.6	
Watcombe	29.4	32.8	36.2	38.6	
Wellswood	26.0	27.7	27.3	28.3	
Torbay	23.7	26.4	26.8	28.8	
England			21.7		

Table 15 below summarises the most deprived LSOAs per IMD/domain/supplementary indices in Torbay. It identifies the LSOAs relative position to England (rank and % of total LSOAs) and the Torbay ward where the LSOA is located. Based on the overall measure of multiple deprivation (IMD), individual deprivation domains and supplementary indices; an LSOA in the ward of Roundham with Hyde is the most deprived area in Torbay relative to England.

Table 15 - Summary of the most deprived Torbay LSOAs by domain/supplementary indices

Deprivation domain/ supplementary indices	Rank of LSOA	Top % of England LSOAs	Ward where LSOA is located
IMD (multiple measure)	219	0.7%	Roundham with Hyde
Income (domain)	708	2.2%	Roundham with Hyde
Employment (domain)	233	0.7%	Roundham with Hyde
Health and disability (domain)	613	1.9%	Tormohun
Education, skills and training (domain)	854	2.6%	Watcombe
Barrier to housing and services (domain)	3,591	10.9%	Blatchcombe
Crime (domain)	19	0.1%	Wellswood
Living environment (domain)	223	0.7%	Ellacombe
Income deprivation affecting children (supplementary income indices)	1,076	3.3%	Watcombe
Income deprivation affecting older people (supplementary income indices)	1,128	3.4%	Watcombe



Append	ix



6. Appendix

The following appendix gives summary domain information on each of the deprivation domains that makes up the EIMD 2015. For more information please refer to Chapter 4 of the Technical Report available from: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015-technical-report

6.1 Income deprivation

The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

The underlying 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.

Combining the indicators to create the domain

The counts for the above indicators at LSOA were summed to produce a non-overlapping overall count of income deprived individuals. This overall count was then expressed as a proportion of the total population of the LSOA for mid-2012 (from the Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (from the Ministry of Justice). Shrinkage ('borrow strength' from larger areas to reduce the impact of unreliable small area data) was applied to construct the overall domain score.

Supplementary indices

In addition, two supplementary indices were created, which are subsets of the Income Deprivation Domain. These are the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Indices and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Indices: The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Indices is the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.

Income deprived families are defined as families that either receive Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) or families not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Working Tax Credit or Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing



benefit) below 60 per cent of the national median before housing costs. Shrinkage was applied to construct the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Indices score.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Indices is the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation. This includes adults aged 60 or over receiving Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee). Shrinkage was applied to construct the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

Changes since EIMD 2010

The indicators in this domain remain the same as previous except for an enhancement to the Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit indicator, to include all people receiving tax credits who are below the income threshold. New sanctions regulations were introduced in 2012 for claimants of certain benefits; however these have not been included due to the lack of suitable data. Data on claimants of contribution-based ESA (which replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid because of illness or disability for new claimants from 2008) was incorporated into this indicator since EIMD 2010. Claimants of income-based ESA are now also included together with the contribution-based claimants. Work Capability Assessments were also introduced in 2008, reducing the number of people eligible for income related support because of illness and disability.

6.2 Employment deprivation

The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

The underlying indicators

- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
- Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
- Claimants of Carer's Allowance, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64.

Combining the indicators to create the domain

A non-overlapping count of claimants of each of the benefits above was created for the following four time points to account for seasonal variations in employment deprivation: May 2012, August 2012, November 2012 and February 2013. The counts of Jobseeker's Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance are non-overlapping because the benefits system does not permit an individual to claim more than one of these benefits at the same time. To account for the new Claimants of Carer's Allowance indicator, a count of



such claimants not receiving Jobseeker's Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance was added to the domain numerator to provide a non-overlapping count. This was achieved by the Department for Work and Pensions through the use of a unique person identifier.

A quarterly averaged count of claimants/participants was calculated for each of the indicators to create the Employment Deprivation Domain numerator, calculated as the seasonally-adjusted count of employment deprived people per LSOA.

The denominator was the working-age population (women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64), derived from mid-year population estimates (from the Office for National Statistics), with the prison population (from the Ministry of Justice) subtracted. In order to provide a time point which closely matches the numerator, 2012 and 2013 mid-year population estimates were used, with a weight of 0.75 applied to the 2012 count and a weight of 0.25 applied to the 2013 count.

The Employment Deprivation Domain numerator was expressed as a proportion of the Employment Deprivation Domain denominator to form the Employment Deprivation Domain score. The score represents the proportion of the working-age population experiencing employment deprivation. Shrinkage was applied to construct the final domain score.

Changes since EIMD 2010

The indicators in this domain remain the same as previous except for a new indicator on claimants of Carer's Allowance. As the New Deal ceased after EIMD 2010, the indicators based on New Deal claimants were removed. New sanctions regulations were introduced in 2012 for claimants of certain benefits; however these have not been included due to the lack of suitable data. Data on claimants of contribution-based ESA (which replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid because of illness or disability for new claimants from 2008) was incorporated into this indicator since EIMD 2010. Claimants of income-based ESA are now also included together with the contribution-based claimants. Work Capability Assessments were also introduced in 2008, further affecting the number of people eligible for these benefits.

6.3 Health deprivation and disability

The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

The underlying indicators

- Years of potential life lost: An age and sex standardised measure of premature death
- Comparative illness and disability ratio: An age and sex standardised morbidity/disability ratio
- Acute morbidity: An age and sex standardised rate of emergency admission to hospital
- Mood and anxiety disorders: A composite based on the rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders, hospital episodes data, suicide mortality data and health benefits data.

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Combining the indicators to create the domain

The indicators within the domain were standardised by ranking and transforming to a normal distribution. Factor analysis was used to generate the weights to combine the indicators into the final domain score, see Table 16 below.

Table 16 - Indicator weights generated by factor analysis for the health deprivation and disability domain

Indicator	Indicator weight
Years of potential life lost	0.244
Comparative illness and disability ratio	0.287
Acute morbidity	0.254
Mood and anxiety disorders	0.216

Changes since EIMD 2010

The indicators in this domain remain the same as previous. Data on claimants of ESA (which replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid because of illness or disability for new claimants from 2008) was incorporated into this indicator since EIMD 2010. Work Capability Assessments were also introduced in 2008, further affecting the number of people eligible for these benefits.

Education, skills and training deprivation 6.4

The Education, Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage

The underlying indicators

Children and Young People sub-domain

- Key Stage 2 attainment: The average points score of pupils taking reading, writing and mathematics Key Stage 2 exams
- Key Stage 4 attainment: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4
- Secondary school absence: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school
- Staying on in education post 16: The proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16
- Entry to higher education: A measure of young people aged under 21 not entering higher education

Adult Skills sub-domain

- Adult skills: The proportion of working-age adults with no or low qualifications, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64
- English language proficiency: The proportion of working-age adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64



Combining the indicators to create the domain

The indicators within the Children and Young People sub-domain were standardised by ranking and transforming to a normal distribution. The maximum likelihood factor analysis technique was used to generate the weights to combine the indicators into the sub-domain score see Table 17.

Table 17 - Indicator weights generated by factor analysis for the Children and Young People sub-domain

Indicator	Indicator weight
Key Stage 2 attainment	0.210
Key Stage 4 attainment	0.232
Secondary school absence	0.224
Staying on in education	0.130
Entry to higher education	0.204

The indicators within the Adult Skills sub-domain were the proportion of adults with no or low qualifications and/ or lack of English language proficiency. As these were already combined into a non-overlapping indicator, no further combination was needed within the sub-domain.

The two sub-domains were standardised by ranking and transforming to an exponential distribution and combined with equal weights to create the overall domain score.

Changes since EIMD 2010

The indicators in this domain have remained the same except for the removal of the Key Stage 3 attainment indicator (Key Stage 3 assessments became teacher assessment only from 2008/09), the addition of English language proficiency indicator and the change to the upper age band for women in the adult skills indicator from 54 to 59.

6.5 Crime deprivation

Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

The underlying indicators

- Violence: The rate of violence per 1,000 at-risk population
- Burglary: The rate of burglary per 1,000 at-risk properties
- Theft: The rate of theft per 1,000 at-risk population
- Criminal Damage: The rate of criminal damage per 1,000 at-risk population.

Combining the indicators to create the domain

The four composite shrunk indicators were standardised by ranking and transforming to a normal distribution. Factor analysis was used to generate the weights to combine the indicators into the domain score, see Table 18.



Table 18 - Indicator weights generated by factor analysis for the Crime Domain

Indicator	Indicator weight
Violence	0.324
Burglary Theft	0.189
Theft	0.222
Criminal damage	0.265

Changes since EIMD 2010

The indicators in this domain remain the same as previous.

Barriers to housing and services deprivation 6.6

The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into 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 underlying indicators

Geographical Barriers sub-domain

- Road distance to a post office: A measure of the mean distance to the closest post office for people living in the
- Road distance to a primary school: A measure of the mean distance to the closest primary school for people living in the LSOA
- Road distance to a general store or supermarket: A measure of the mean distance to the closest supermarket or general store for people living in the LSOA
- Road distance to a GP surgery: A measure of the mean distance to the closest GP surgery for people living in the LSOA.

Wider Barriers sub-domain

- Household overcrowding: The proportion of all households in a LSOA which are judged to have insufficient space to meet the household's needs
- Homelessness: Local authority district level rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of the 1996 Housing Act, assigned to the constituent LSOA
- Housing affordability: Difficulty of access to owner-occupation or the private rental market, expressed as the inability to afford to enter owner-occupation or the private rental market.

Combining the indicators to create the domain

The relevant indicators within each of the sub-domains were then standardised by ranking and transforming to a normal distribution, and combined using equal weights. The sub-domains were then standardised by ranking and transforming to an exponential distribution and combined with equal weights to create the overall domain score.

Changes since EIMD 2010



The indicators in this domain remain the same apart from changes to the housing affordability indicator. This indicator has been broadened to include affordability of the private rental market.

6.7 Living environment deprivation

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

The underlying indicators

Indoors sub-domain

- Houses without central heating: The proportion of houses that do not have central heating
- Housing in poor condition: The proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard.

Outdoors sub-domain

- Air quality: A measure of air quality based on emissions rates for four pollutants
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists.

Combining the indicators to create the domain

The indicators within each of the sub-domains was standardised by ranking and transforming to a normal distribution, and combined using equal weights to create the sub-domains. The sub-domains were standardised by ranking and transforming to an exponential distribution.

Changes since EIMD 2010

The indicators in this domain remain the same as previous.