



**WIRRAL
INTELLIGENCE
SERVICE**

Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) for Wirral 2019

**Wirral Intelligence
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Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) for Wirral 2019

Wirral Intelligence Service

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Introduction

The Indices of Deprivation (also known as the Index of Multiple Deprivation or IMD) is a measure of relative deprivation at a small area level covering all 32,844 [Lower Super Output Areas \(LSOAs\)](#) in England.

In other words, it measures how deprived an area is compared to all other areas of England. It is an important tool to identify disadvantaged areas so that policy makers can target limited resources where they are most needed.

This is the 7th time the IMD has been calculated, it was first calculated in 2000 and has been re-calculated every few years since (2002, 2004, 2007, 2010 and 2015). The 2019 update is broadly comparable to the 2015, 2010, 2007 and 2004 Indices (but not the first two IMDs in 2002 and 2000, due to significant differences in methodology).

Areas are usually referred to as deprived if they fall into among the most deprived quintile (20%) of areas in England. Deprivation covers a broad range of issues and refers to unmet need caused by a lack of resources of all kinds, not just financial resources.

National & Regional Summary

As was the case in all previous IMDs, the 2019 IMD shows that most urban areas in England contain high levels of deprivation. These are often areas that have historically had large heavy industry, manufacturing and/or mining sectors which have declined over recent decades. London is one of the only English cities to see some of its neighbourhoods become less deprived.

There has been little movement from previous IMDs overall however; 88% of LSOAs in the most deprived decile (10% of areas) in England according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation in 2019 were also the most deprived decile in 2015.

As with previous Indices, Merseyside stands out as containing large concentrations of deprived LSOAs (many of which are in Wirral). In fact, Liverpool, followed by Manchester are the local authorities with the highest proportions of their population classed as living among the most deprived quintile in England (62% and 60% respectively). In Wirral, just over 35% of our population are now classed as living in deprivation in 2019, compared to 31% in 2015.

Wirral Summary

Wirral is not in the 20% most deprived of authorities in 2019 overall, although there are many areas of severe deprivation in certain areas of Wirral (largely in the East of the borough). It ceased being in the 20% most deprived of areas in the 2015 IMD. In previous IMDs, Wirral had been classed as being in the 20% most deprived authorities in England.

In 2019, Wirral was ranked the 77th most deprived authority (of 317 authorities) in England (1 the being most deprived, 317 the least deprived). Although the increase in rank *appears* to indicate Wirral has become less deprived (Wirral ranked 66 in the previous IMD in 2015 and 60 in the 2010 IMD), this is not necessarily the case.

The number of Local Authorities has reduced from 326 in 2015, to 317 in 2019 and it is this factor which is likely to account for some of the change in rank. In fact, the overall number of Wirral Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the most deprived 20% of areas in England has increased to 72 in the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), from 62 in 2015 (an increase of 10 LSOAs).

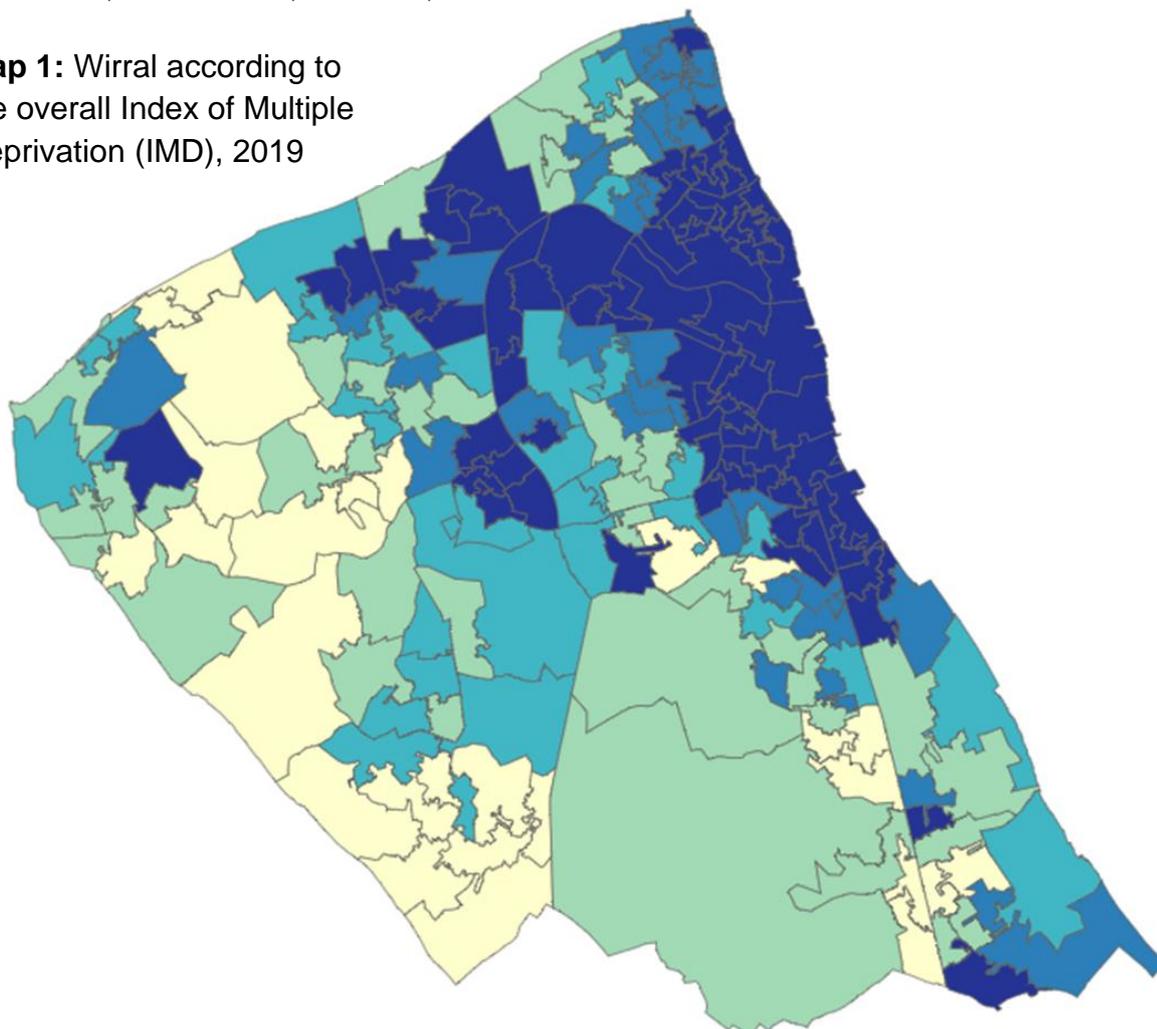
Also, the number of LSOAs in the most deprived decile (10%) has been used as an indicator on how deprivation may have changed by the DCLG, and in their [main summary report on the IMD 2019](#), Wirral is specifically mentioned (page 16) as one of the authorities which has become relatively more deprived in 2019 compared to 2015.

The population of those Wirral LSOAs (n=72) classified as being amongst the 20% most deprived nationally is around 115,500. In 2015, 95,500 people lived in the 62 LSOAs classified as being in the most deprived 20% in England. In other words, an additional 20,000 residents are now classed as living in deprivation, compared to 2015.

Wirral results (within Wirral, ward table)

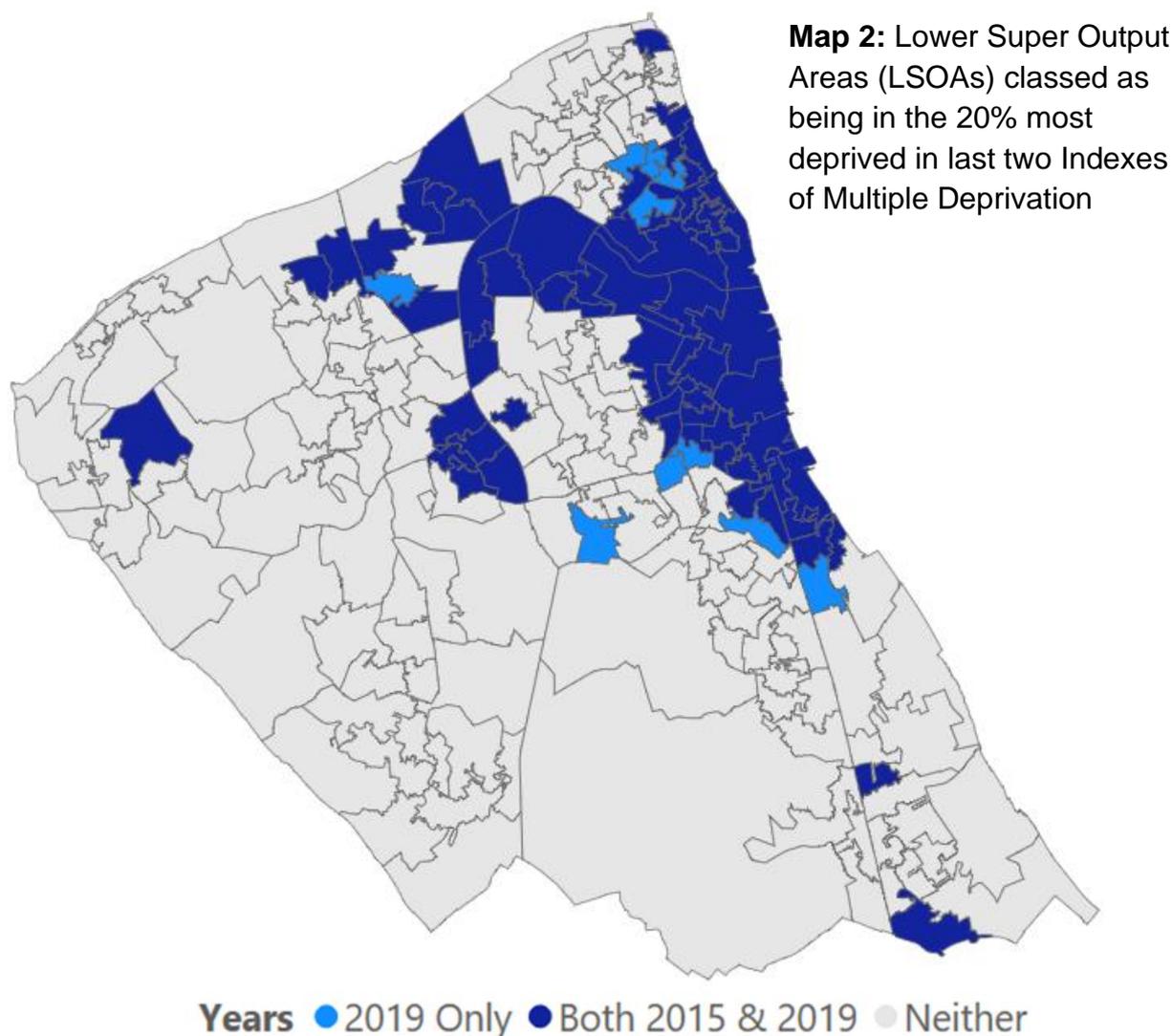
Map 1 below showing deprivation by LSOA in Wirral looks very similar to previous IMDs, with deprivation concentrated in the east of the Borough in Birkenhead, Bidston, Seacombe and Rock Ferry. Notable pockets of deprivation in the south and west of Wirral include the Mill Park area of Eastham, the Acre Lane area of Bromborough, Prenton Dell in Prenton, Woodchurch, Overchurch, Moreton, Leasowe and the Greenbank Road area of West Kirby.

Map 1: Wirral according to the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), 2019



Deprivation Quintile ● 1 (Most Deprived) ● 2 ● 3 ● 4 ● 5 (Least Deprived)

Just over 35% of the Wirral population (around 115,500 people) now live in areas classified as being in the most deprived 20% of areas in England. This has increased since the last Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) in 2015, when 32% of the Wirral population were classed as living in deprivation. Map 2 below shows the change between 2015 and 2019, by showing which Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) were classed as being in the 20% most deprived in last two Indexes of Multiple Deprivation (2015 and 2019).

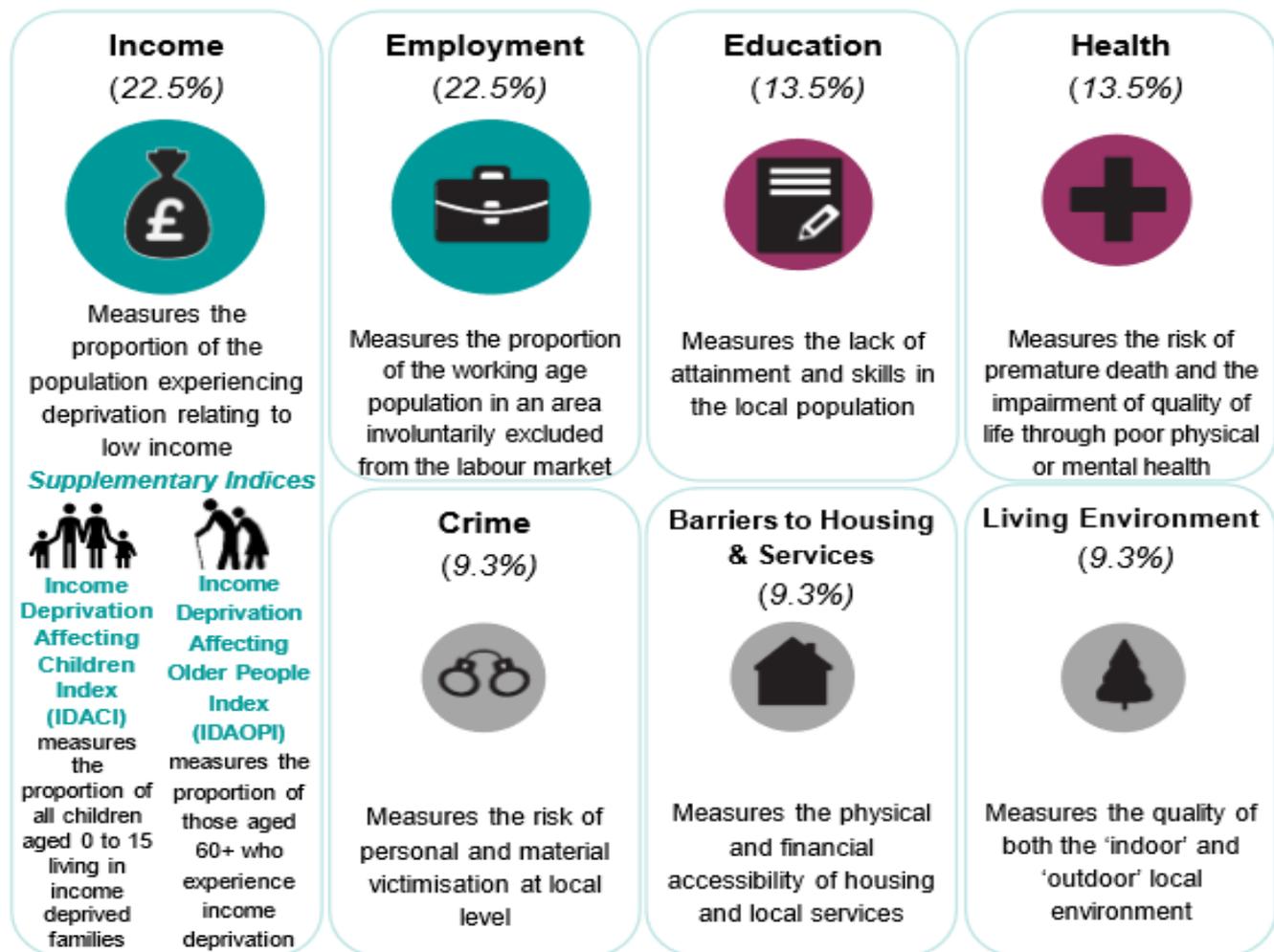


Map 2 shows that an additional 10 LSOAs are now classed as being in the 20% most deprived in England that were not classed as deprived in 2015. These are in the Seacombe/Poulton area (4), Moreton (1), Prenton Dell (1), the area of Prenton/Tranmere around the junction of Borough Road and Woodchurch Road (2), an additional LSOA in Rock Ferry (1) and an LSOA containing Port Sunlight (1). As mentioned above, in 2015, 95,500 people lived in the 62 LSOAs classed as being in the most deprived 20% in England. In 2019, an additional 20,000 residents are now classed as living in deprivation (the figure is now around 115,000).

Domains

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) attempts to capture deprivation in its broadest sense, using 39 indicators organised across seven 'domains'. These 'domains' (or dimensions of deprivation) are not all weighted equally; the contribution each domain makes to the overall IMD is shown in **Figure 1** below.

Figure 1: The 7 domains of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) and the two supplementary Indices (IDACI and IDAOPI)



Scores for the Income and Employment domains are proportions. For example, a Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) scoring 0.51 in either of these domains would indicate that 51% of the population of that LSOA are classed as income deprived. Scores in other domains are scores and measure deprivation on a *relative* rather than an absolute scale. An LSOA ranked 100 therefore, is more deprived than an LSOA ranked 200, but this does not mean it is twice as deprived.

Wirral performs well on the Crime Domain, but as the figure above shows, this is not heavily weighted on the IMD. The Income and Employment Domains on the other hand, are heavily weighted and Wirral performs poorly on both (and Health Deprivation & Disability). This is part of the explanation as to why Wirral has tended to perform poorly on the IMD over time.

Income

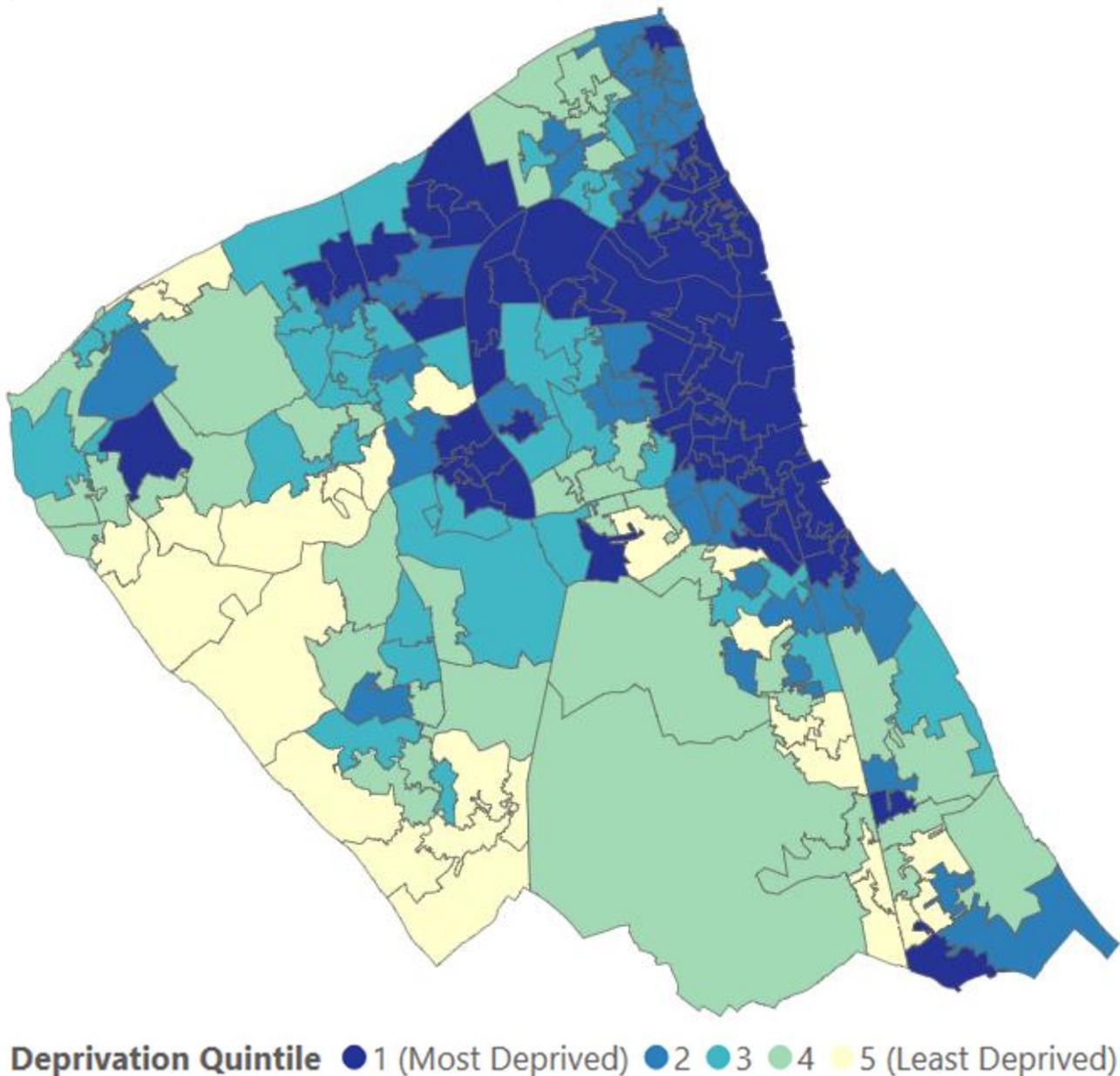
The Income Domain measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work and those that are in work, but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

The Income Domain is one of only 2 of the domains (the other being the Employment Domain), which is actually a rate or proportion. So, for example, in Wirral overall, the Income Score is 17.4, which means that 17.4% of people are experiencing income deprivation.

This overall score hides large variation between areas however, with the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation ranging from 58% of residents in Birkenhead East Float, to 0.0% in Caldy South.

The worst authority in England on this domain was Middlesbrough, where 25.1% of residents overall were classed as experiencing income deprivation; the best were the Isles of Scilly (0.0%).

Map 3: Income Domain in Wirral, Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) (2019)



Map 3 (Income Domain), shows a very similar picture to the map for the overall IMD in Wirral. The majority of areas experiencing income related deprivation are concentrated in the East of Wirral, with isolated pockets in the South and West of the Borough.

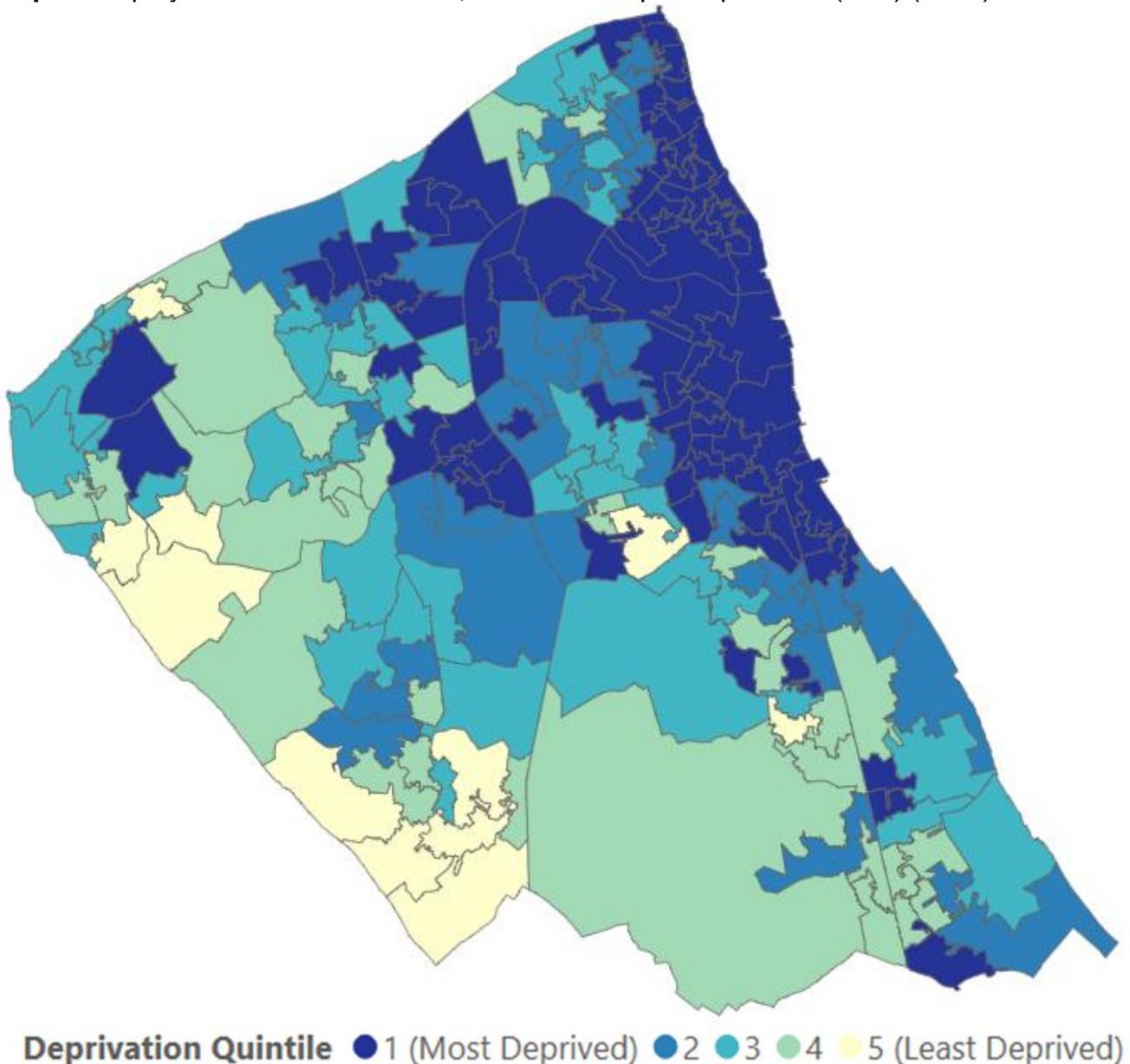
Of the Borough's 206 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs), **65** are classed as being in the **20% most deprived** in England on the Income Domain.

Employment

The Employment 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.

Along with Income, Employment is the only other domain which is actually a rate or proportion. The Employment score of 15.7 for Wirral overall means that 15.7% of people in the Borough are experiencing employment deprivation. Wirral performs poorly on this domain, ranking 17th worst authority in England (Blackpool was worst, with 20.9% of residents, Isles of Scilly was best with 0.0%).

Map 4: Employment Domain in Wirral, Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) (2019)



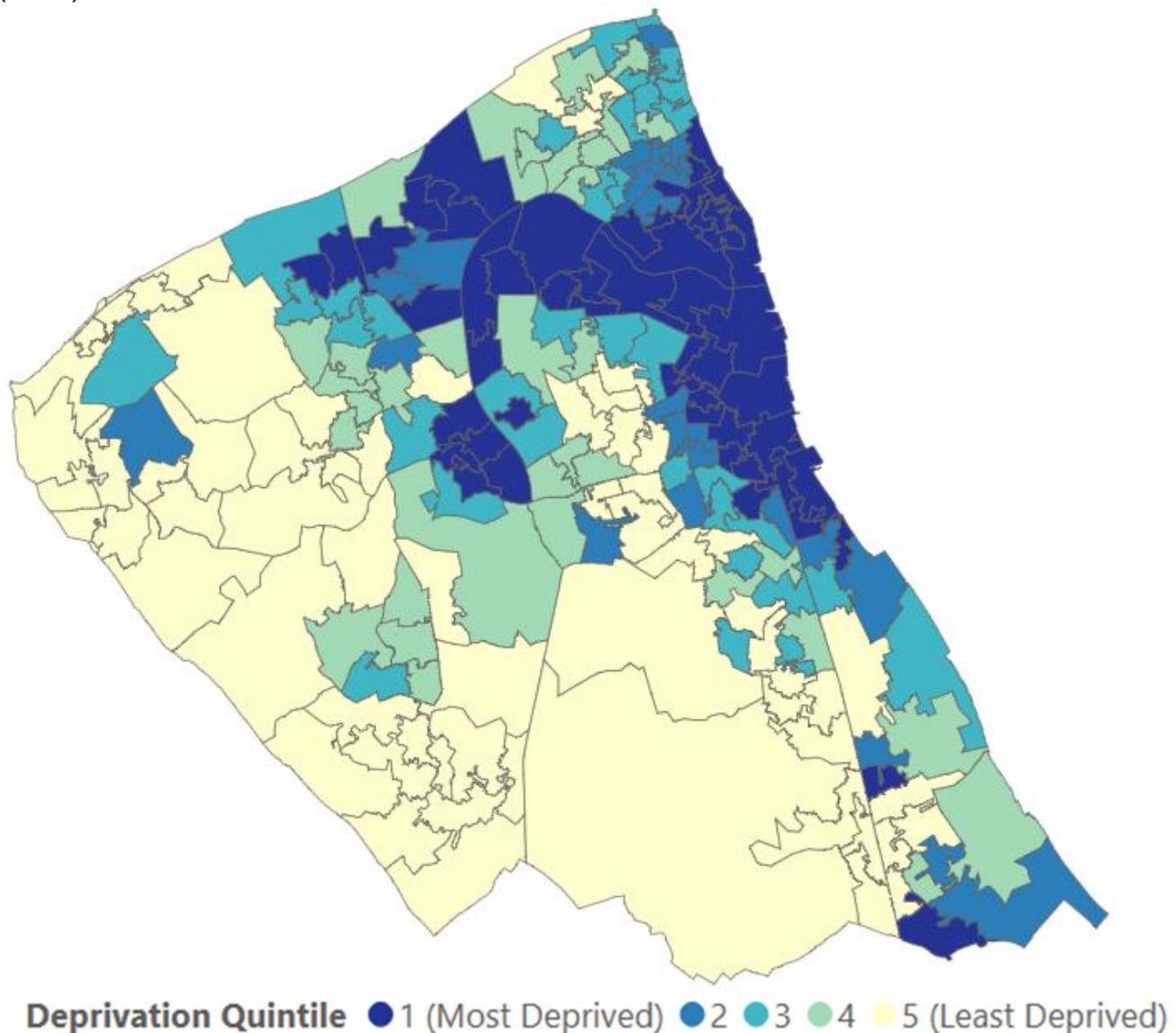
The overall score of 15.7% hides large variation between areas however, with the proportion of the population experiencing employment deprivation ranging from 50% of residents in Birkenhead East Float, to 0.0% in Prenton Central. **Map 4** shows that a very similar picture to the map for the overall IMD in Wirral, but with some additional Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) classified as being among the most deprived in England. Of the Borough's 206 LSOAs, **83** are classed as being in the **20% most deprived** in England on this domain.

The majority of areas experiencing employment related deprivation are concentrated in the East of Wirral, extending up to New Brighton in the North, with some significant pockets in the South and West of the Borough. Wirral performs poorly on the Employment Domain, in fact, it is second only to the Health Deprivation & Disability as the Domain on which Wirral perform most poorly.

Education, Skills & Training

The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation 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.

Map 5: Education, Skills & Training Domain in Wirral, Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) (2019)



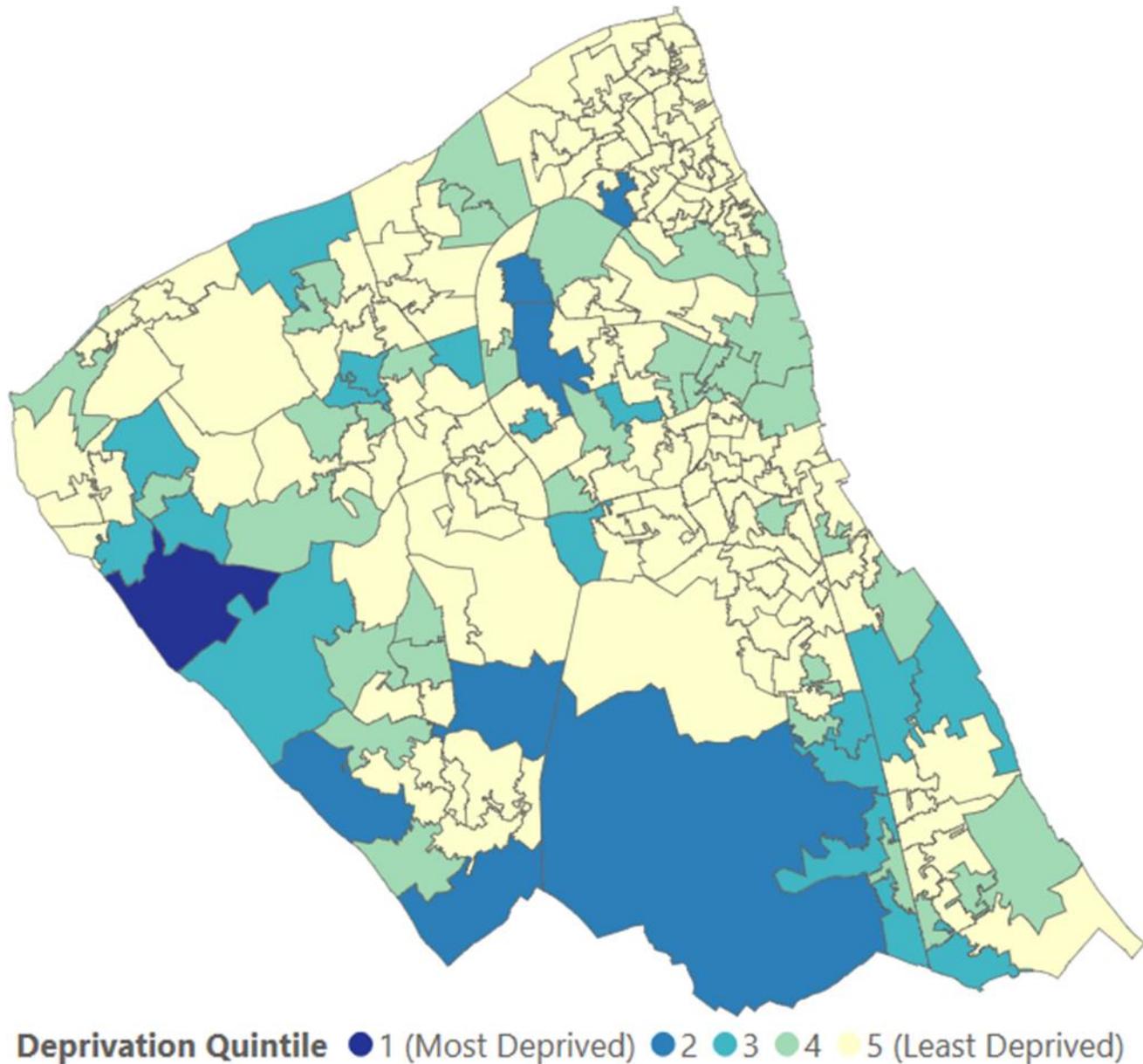
As with most of the other Domains, the pattern of deprivation on Education, Skills and Training broadly follows the overall IMD trend.

In **Map 5** above there are 51 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Wirral which fall into the 20% most deprived of areas on this Domain. Notably, the Poulton, Liscard and New Brighton areas appear to perform better on this Domain than their overall deprivation score might suggest.

Barriers to Housing & Services

The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicator is made up of 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 and homelessness.

Map 6: Barriers to Housing and Services Domain in Wirral, Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) (2019)



This is the Domain on which Wirral performs best, although it is only weighted at 9.3% and so only has a small effect on the Boroughs overall score and rank.

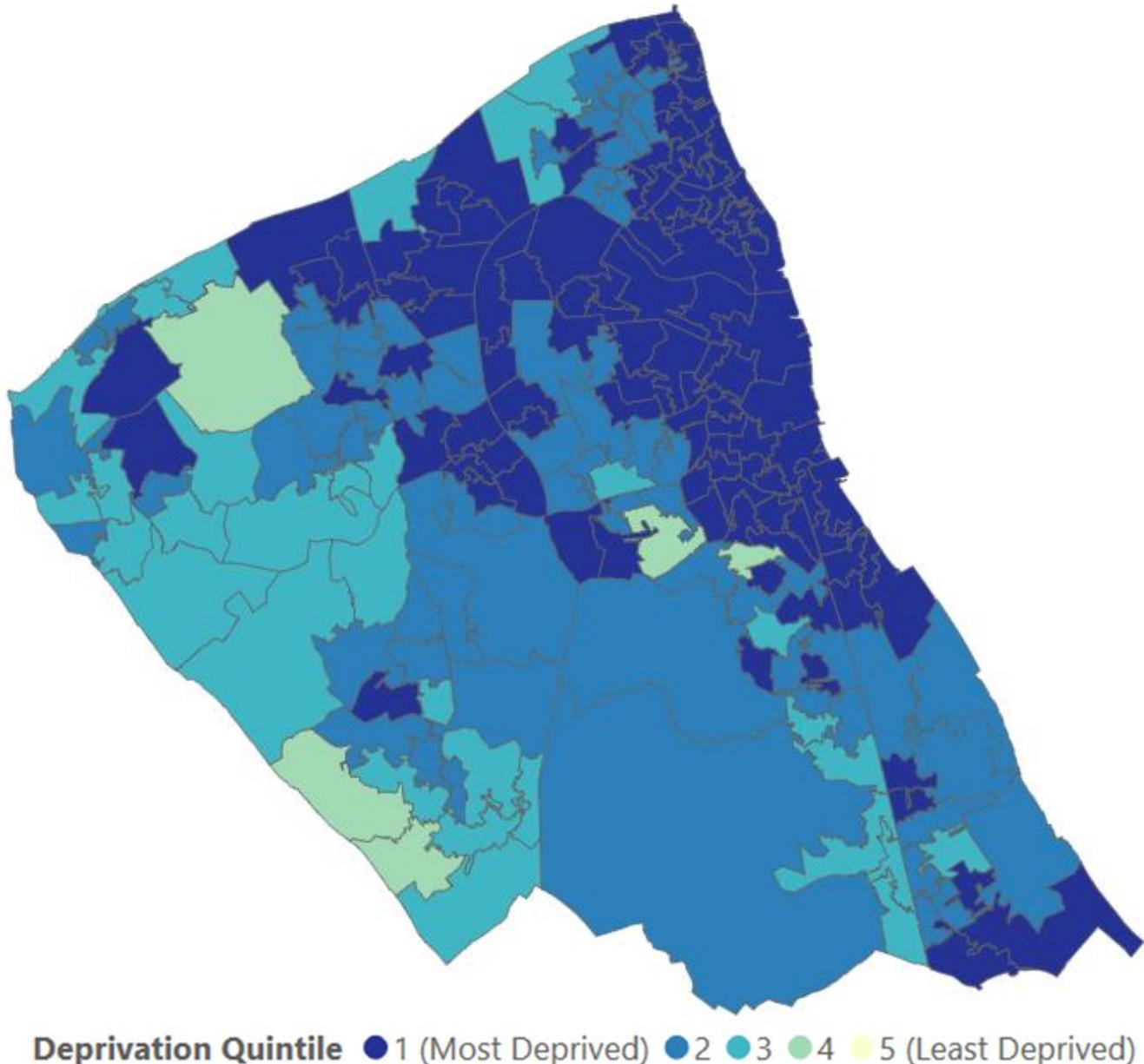
There is only 1 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) which falls into the most deprived 20% in England (Caldy South) (**Map 6**). It may seem strange that an LSOA in an affluent area is classified in this way, but this indicator is related to housing affordability and distance to local amenities. As Caldly South is a very affluent area of Wirral, it is unlikely that residents here are affected by distance to services, as the majority will have access to a car.

Health Deprivation & 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.

Map 7: Health Deprivation & Disability Domain in Wirral, Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) (2019)



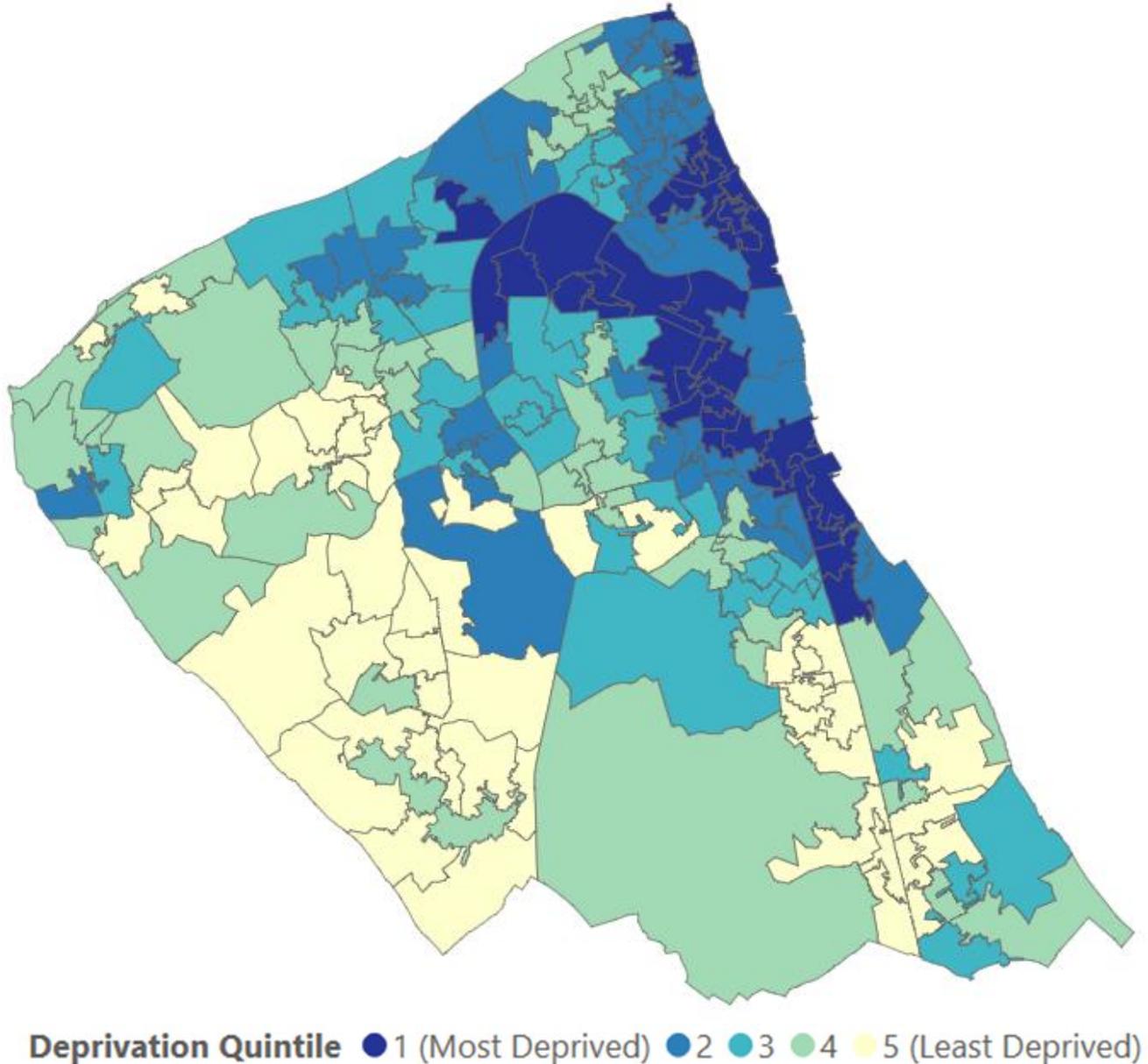
This is the domain on which Wirral performs most poorly, with 106 (more than half of Wirral's 206) Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) being classified as being in the worst 20% of areas in England.

There are **no LSOAs in Wirral** which fall into the **least deprived 20%** of areas in England, which is a very stark result (**Map 7**).

Crime

The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at a local level.

Map 8: Crime Domain in Wirral, Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) (2019)



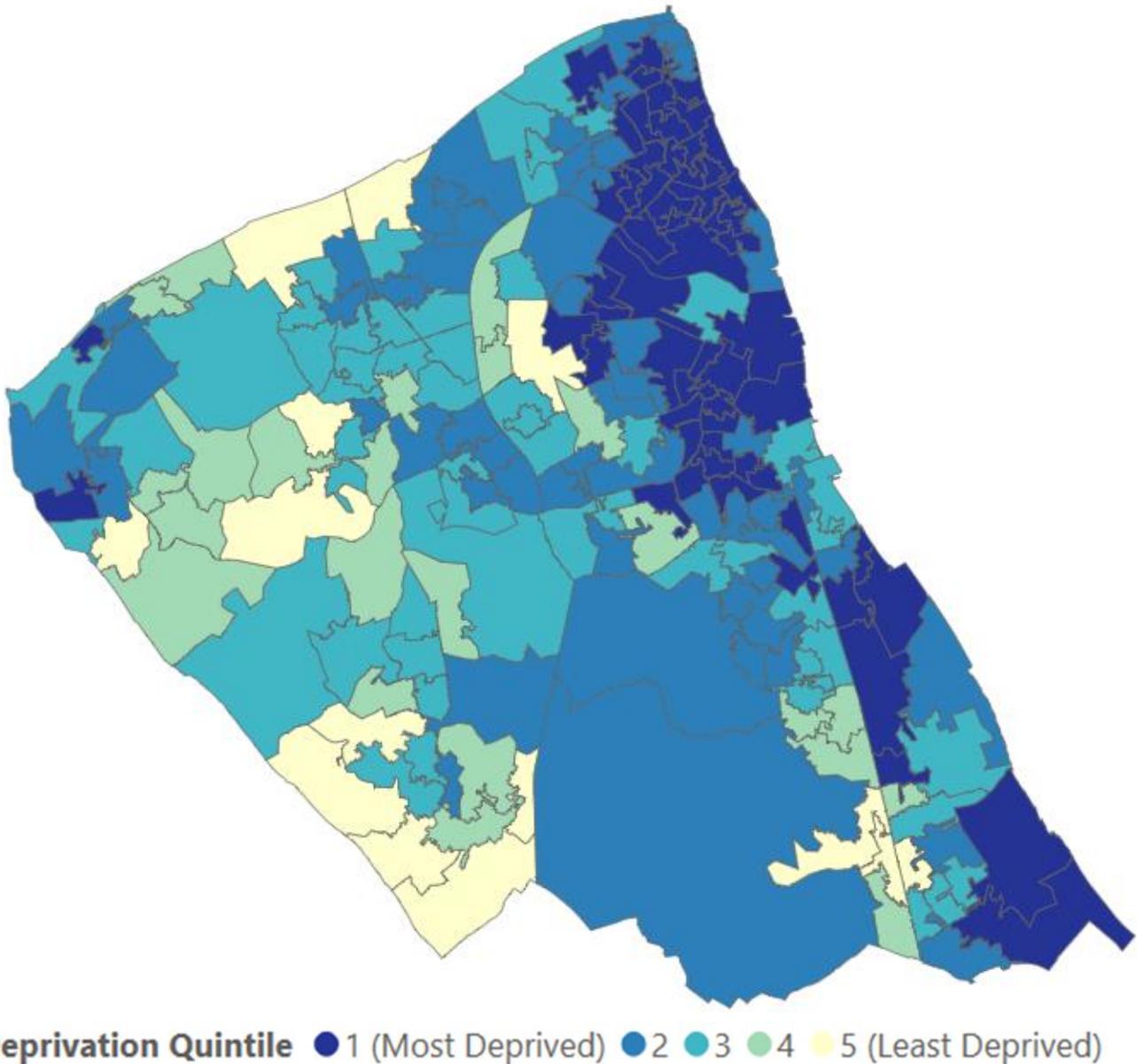
Broadly speaking, Wirral performs well on this domain, with only **37** out of 206 LSOAs falling into the **most deprived 20%** of areas in England with regards to Crime.

As with most of the other IMD domains, the pattern shown for the Crime domain is consistent with overall deprivation, with the LSOAs classed as most deprived on this measure mainly in the East of Wirral (**Map 8**).

Living Environment

The Living Environment Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The domain is made up of two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

Map 9: Living Environment Domain in Wirral, Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) (2019)



Wirral does not perform particularly well on this domain. There are 60 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) which fall into the most deprived 20% in England and only 14 LSOAs in the least deprived 20% in England (**Map 9**).

This suggests housing quality and the lived environment could be better right across the Borough, not just in areas usually thought of as deprived.

Supplementary Indices

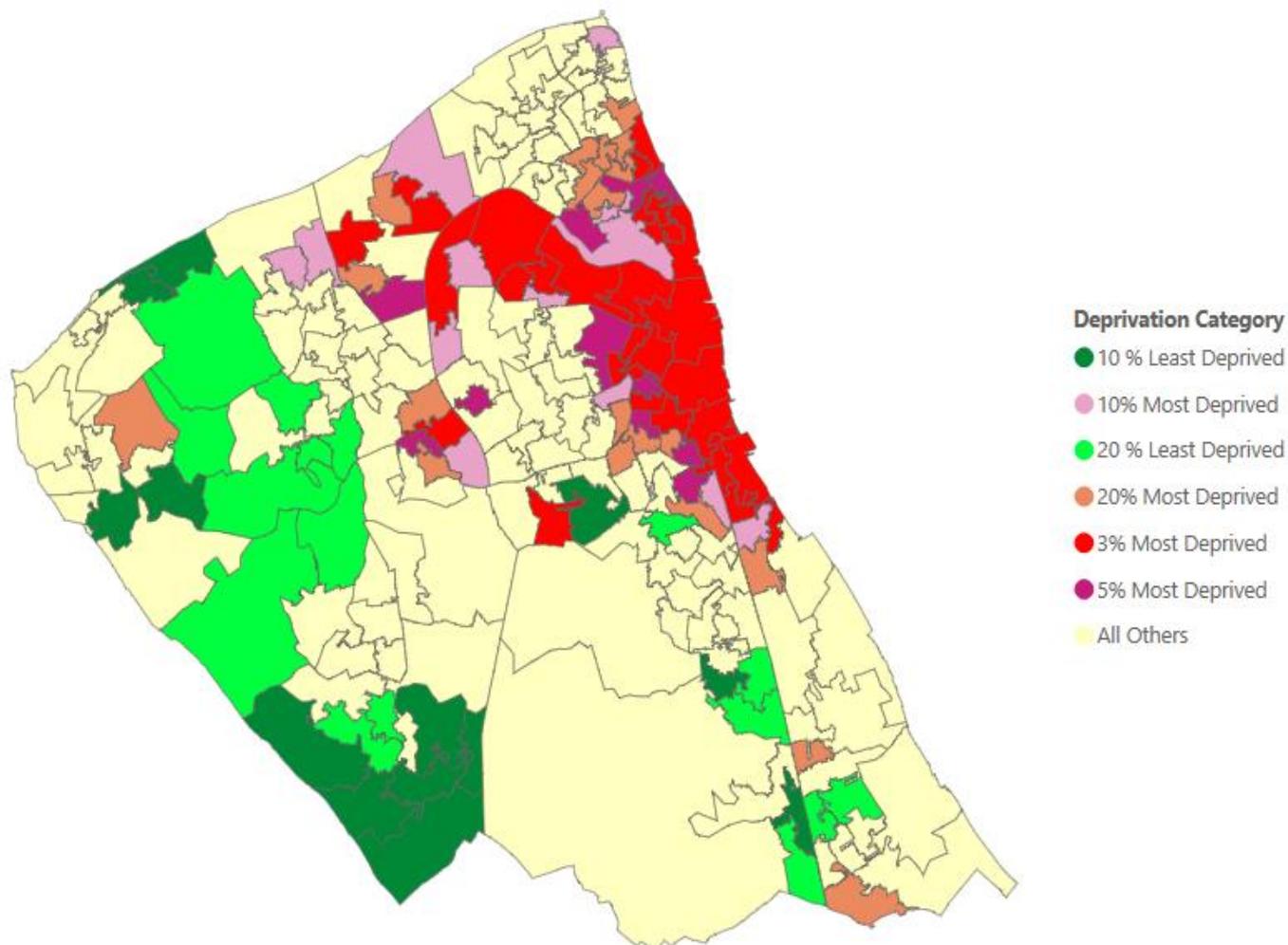
There are two supplementary Indices published as part of the suite of Indices of Deprivation documents and data – the IDACI (Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index) and the IDAOP (Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index). More detail on these supplementary Indices is provided on the following pages.

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived families. This is one of two supplementary indices and is a sub-set of the Income Deprivation Domain.

The most deprived local authorities on this measure are typically found in the north of England. In the worst authorities in England on this measure, around one in three children are living in income-deprived families; those authorities were Middlesbrough (32%), Blackpool (31%), Knowsley (30%) and Liverpool (30%).

Map 10: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Indices (IDACI), Wirral, 2019

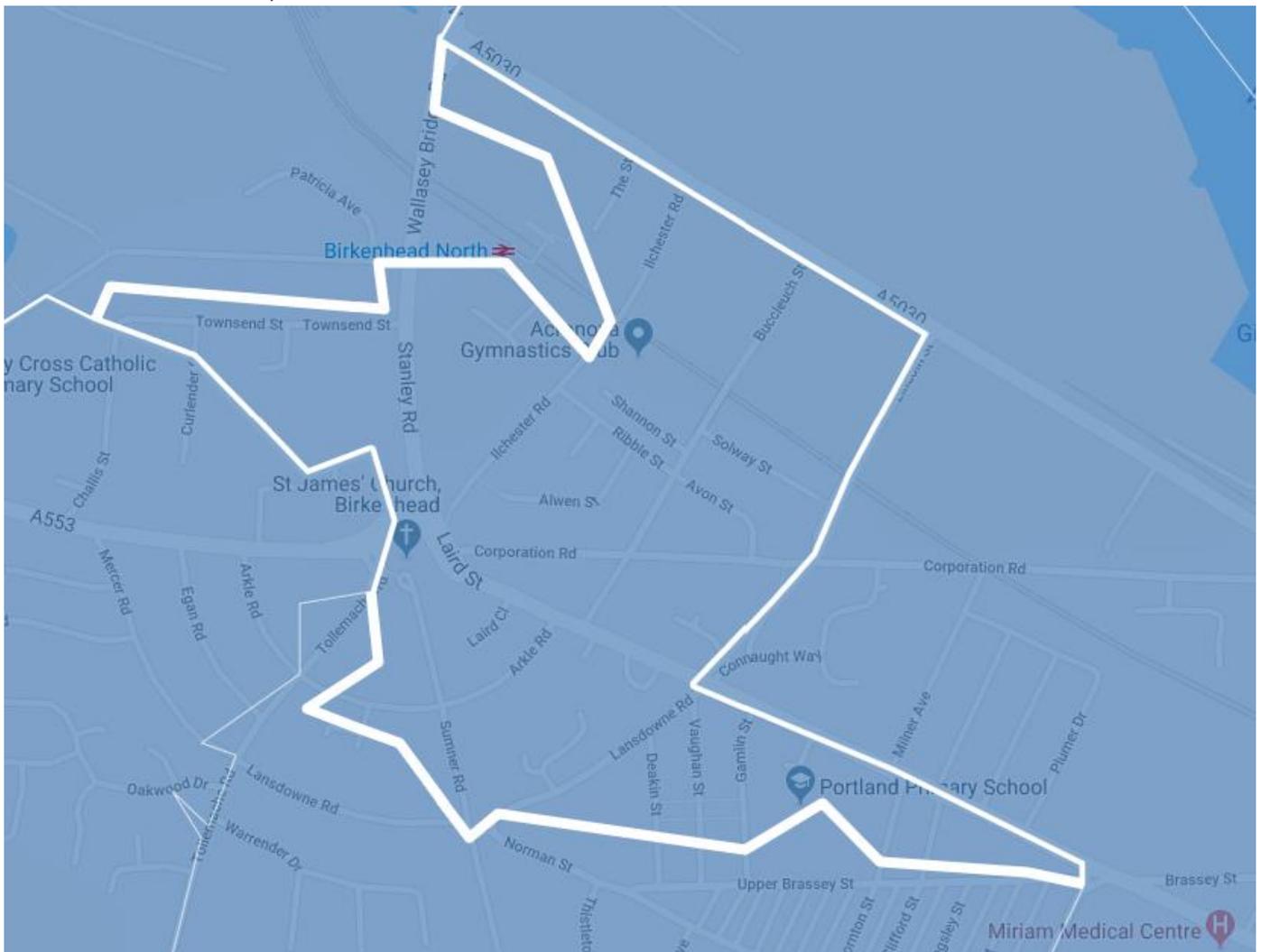


In Wirral, the overall proportion of children living in an income deprived family according to the IDACI is 22%, but this hides a huge range of variation (**Map 10**).

In a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in the east of the borough (E01007122 or Bidston St James East), 62% of children are classified as living in income deprived family, compared to 0.0% of children in another LSOA in the west of the borough (E01007284 or Thurstaston). Overall, Wirral was 54th most deprived authority on the IDACI (1= most deprived authority, 317 = least deprived authority).

As well as being the most deprived LSOA (on the IDACI Score indicator) in Wirral, Bidston St. James East was the 36th most deprived LSOA in England, followed (co-incidentally) by another Wirral LSOA in 37th place (Tranmere Woodward or E01007289) where 61% of children lived in an income deprived household. **Map 11** below shows Bidston St. James East for reference.

Map 11: E01007122 or Bidston St. James East LSOA; most deprived LSOA in Wirral (based on IDACI Score in 2019)



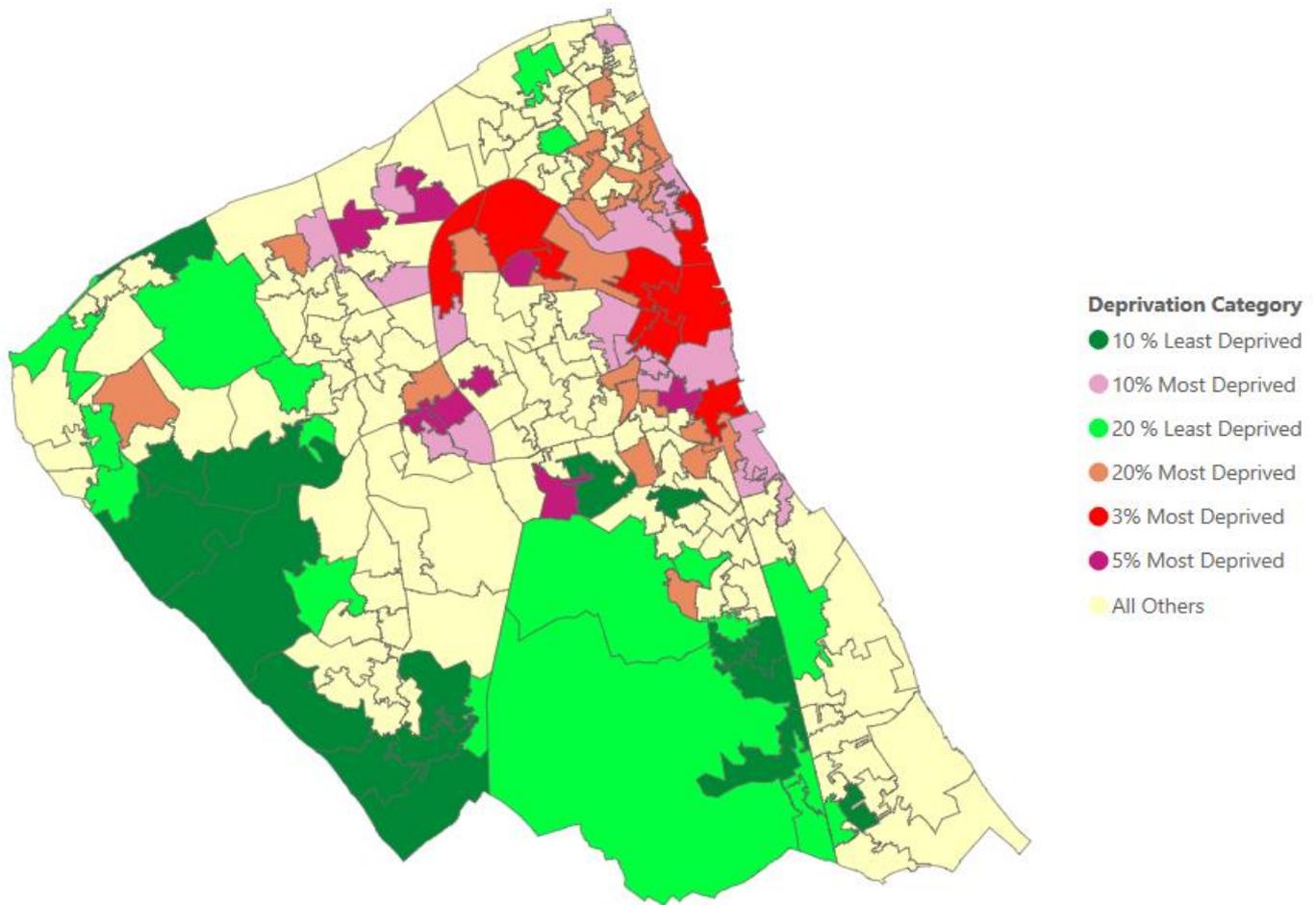
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)

The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP) measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation. This is a second supplementary indices which is a sub-set of the Income Deprivation Domain.

According to the IDAOP, Tower Hamlets followed by Hackney had the highest proportions of older people affected by Income deprivation in England.

Overall, Wirral ranked 76th on the IDAOPi (1= most deprived authority, 317 = least deprived authority) (**Map 12**).

Map 12: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPi), Wirral, 2019



Further Reading

Local Insight, which has now been updated with the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019:

<https://wirral.communityinsight.org/>

[Wirral Index of Multiple Deprivation \(IMD\) Power BI profile](#)

English indices of deprivation 2019. Data and reports available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

Contact Us

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