

Safe Stronger Communities Select Committee		
Title	Indices of Multiple Deprivation - Overview	
Contributor	Head of Corporate Policy and Governance	Item 4
Class	Part 1 (open)	21 October 2015

Introduction

1. This briefing paper presents headline results from the Indices of Multiple Deprivation, which was released by the Department for Communities and Local Government on the 30 September 2015.

Recommendation

2. Member are asked to note the contents of this report.

Summary of key points

3. In relative terms, Lewisham remains amongst the most deprived local authority areas in England. In the overall **Index of Multiple Deprivation** or IMD (the combined score from all the indices), Lewisham's average score was 28.59, which puts Lewisham as the **48th most deprived** of all 326 Local Authorities (one being the most deprived), compared to a ranking of 31st for 2010 and 39th for 2007. This means that Lewisham is within the 20% most deprived Local Authorities in England.
4. Lewisham is ranked tenth of the thirty three London boroughs (including the Corporation of London), unchanged from the London ranking of tenth in 2010. The IMD ranking of most London boroughs has improved, though notable ranking increases have occurred in Barking and Dagenham (up from 22nd to 12th), Westminster (up from 87th to 57th), and Croydon (up from 107th to 96th).

Table 2: London Boroughs by National Ranking

	2015 National Rank	2010 National Rank	2010-2015 Ranking Change
Tower Hamlets	10	7	-3
Hackney	11	2	-9
Barking & Dagenham	12	22	10
Newham	23	3	-20
Islington	24	14	-10
Haringey	30	13	-17
Waltham Forest	35	15	-20
Southwark	40	41	1
Lambeth	44	29	-15
Lewisham	48	31	-17
Westminster	57	87	30
Enfield	64	64	0

Brent	68	35	-33
Greenwich	78	28	-50
Camden	84	74	-10
Hammersmith & Fulham	92	55	-37
Croydon	96	107	11
Ealing	99	80	-19
Kensington & Chelsea	104	103	-1
Hounslow	117	118	1
Redbridge	138	134	-4
Wandsworth	158	121	-37
Hillingdon	162	138	-24
Havering	167	177	10
Barnet	172	176	4
Bexley	191	174	-17
Bromley	208	203	-5
Merton	213	208	-5
Sutton	217	196	-21
Harrow	219	194	-25
City of London	231	262	31
Kingston upon Thames	278	255	-23
Richmond upon Thames	294	285	-9

Ward Level Results

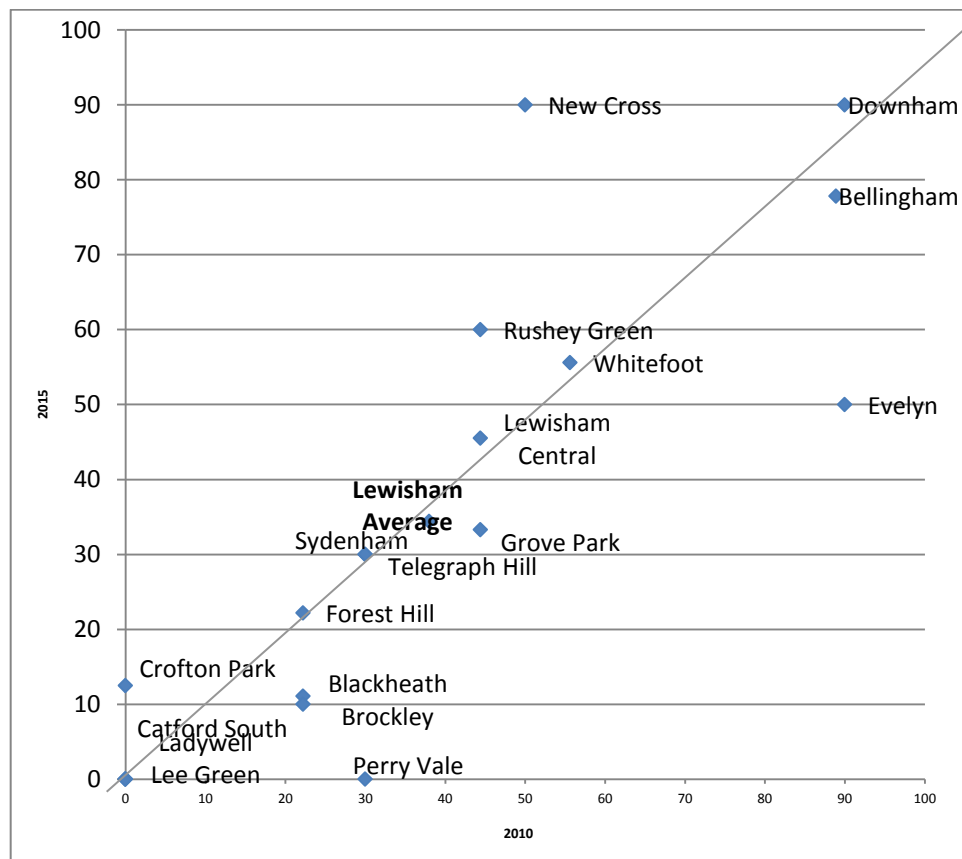
- Deprivation is concentrated in New Cross and Downham, where in both wards nine out of the ten Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are in the 20% most deprived in England. In Bellingham seven out of nine LSOAs are in the 20% most deprived. In Downham the situation is unchanged from 2010, but in New Cross relative deprivation has increased significantly as only half of LSOAs were in the 20% most deprived band in 2010.
- In neighbouring Evelyn the situation has improved significantly as now only a half of LSOAs are in the 20% most deprived, compare to 90% in 2010, a reversal of the trend in New Cross. In Whitefoot the situation is unchanged with five out of nine LSOAs in the 20% most deprived as in 2010.
- Table 3 (below) presents the number and proportion of LSOAs in the 20% most deprived band by ward. This table shows that the most severe deprivation is concentrated in the Evelyn ward where three out the ten LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived decile in England. There are only seven LSOAs in the whole of Lewisham which are in the 10% most deprived.

Table 3. Number and proportion of LSOAs in bottom 20% nationally for overall IMD score, 2015

Ward	Number of LSOAs	Number of LSOAs in ward in 10% most deprived	Number of LSOAs in ward in 20% most deprived	Proportion of LSOAs in ward in 10% most deprived	Proportion of LSOAs in ward in 20% most deprived
Downham	10	0	9	0.0	90.0
New Cross	10	0	9	0.0	90.0
Bellingham	9	1	7	11.1	77.8

Rushey Green	10	1	6	10.0	60.0
Whitefoot	9	1	5	11.1	55.6
Evelyn	10	3	5	30.0	50.0
Lewisham Central	11	1	5	9.1	45.5
Grove Park	9	0	3	0.0	33.3
Perry Vale	10	0	3	0.0	30.0
Sydenham	10	0	3	0.0	30.0
Telegraph Hill	10	0	3	0.0	30.0
Forest Hill	9	0	2	0.0	22.2
Crofton Park	8	0	1	0.0	12.5
Blackheath	9	0	1	0.0	11.1
Brockley	10	1	1	10.0	10.0
Catford South	9	0	0	0.0	0.0
Ladywell	8	0	0	0.0	0.0
Lee Green	8	0	0	0.0	0.0
Lewisham Borough	169	8	63	4.7	37.3

8. Table 4 (below) further illustrates ward level change between 2010 and 2015 for overall IMD. The table reveals that, of the five most deprived wards in 2010, New Cross has seen the greatest change with 90% of its LSOAs falling within the 20% most deprived areas in 2015 (compared with 50% of LSOAs in 2010). This is the opposite of what has happened in Evelyn, where 50% of LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived in 2015 compared to 90% in 2010. By contrast, Bellingham has shown marginal improvement in 2015 compared to 2010, whilst the positions of Whitefoot and Downham are unchanged.



9. A further geo-spatial illustration of change between 2010 and 2015 is appended to this report as Map A.

Conclusions

10. Analysis of the IMD data is ongoing. A more complete appraisal of the dataset will be made available once that work is complete.

Legal implications

11. There are no direct legal implications arising from the implementation of the recommendation in this report.

Financial implications

12. There are no specific financial implications arising from the implementation of the recommendation in this report.

Equalities implications

13. The Equality Act 2010 (the Act) introduced a new public sector equality duty (the equality duty or the duty). It covers the following nine protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.
14. In summary, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:
 - eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
 - advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
 - foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
15. The duty continues to be a “have regard duty”, and the weight to be attached to it is a matter for the Mayor, bearing in mind the issues of relevance and proportionality. It is not an absolute requirement to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity or foster good relations.

Further implications

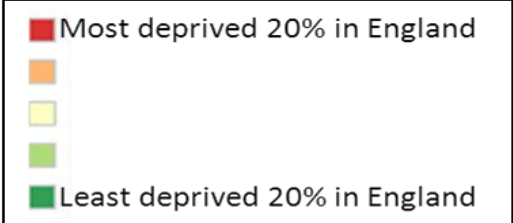
16. There are no specific, sustainability or crime and disorder implications arising from the implementation of the recommendation in this report.

Background documents

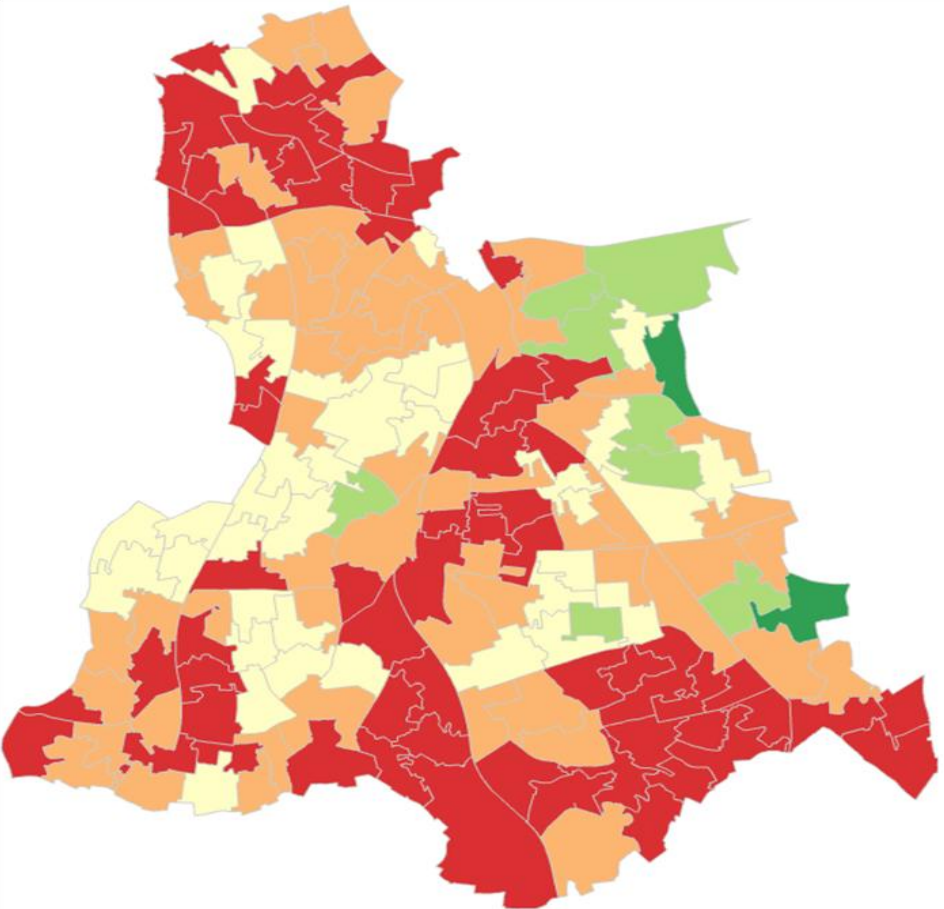
Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015, Department for Communities and Local Government

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Map A: Overall Deprivation



2015



2010

