

Deprivation in Birmingham

Analysis of the 2019 Indices of Deprivation

December 2019



Economic Policy
Inclusive Growth Directorate

Summary

The Indices of Deprivation (IOD) 2019 are the Government's official measure of deprivation for English local authorities and neighbourhoods. The 2019 data was released in September 2019 by the Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG). The IOD includes the headline Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) as well as indices covering income deprivation for young people and for older people.

This report provides analysis of the 2019 findings including:

- Deprivation at a city level comparing Birmingham's performance with other areas in the region and the English Core Cities.
- Birmingham's performance in relation to the IMD sub domains.
- Deprivation within the city focussing on relative levels of deprivation at a neighbourhood and Deprivation within the city focussing on relative levels of deprivation at a neighbourhood and ward level.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation

The IMD is based on 39 separate indicators, organised across seven sub domains of deprivation which are combined and weighted to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 as shown in the infographic opposite.

This is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), or neighbourhood, in England. All neighbourhoods in England are then ranked according to their level of deprivation relative to that of other areas. LSOAs or neighbourhoods are ranked from 1 the most deprived in the country to 32,844 the least deprived area. Areas that are ranked in the most deprived 10% of areas nationally are classed as highly deprived.

The Indices of Deprivation 2019

Income
(22.5%)



Measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation related to low income

Employment
(22.5%)



Measures the proportion of the working age population involuntarily excluded from the labour market

Education
(13.5%)



Measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population

Health
(13.5%)



Measures the risk of premature death and the impediment to quality of life through poor physical or mental health

Crime
(9.3%)



Measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level

Barriers to Housing & Services
(9.3%)



Measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services

Living Environment
(9.3%)



Measures both the quality of the indoor and outdoor local environment

Supplementary Indices



Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index



Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

Key Findings - 2019 IMD

- Birmingham suffers from high levels of deprivation, with 43% of the population living in LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in England, and 51% of children (under 16s) living in the 10% most deprived areas.
- Using the rank of average scores measure Birmingham is ranked the 7th most deprived local authority in England.
- The city is also the most deprived authority in the West Midlands Metropolitan area.
- Birmingham is ranked the third most deprived English Core City after Liverpool and Manchester.
- While there are pockets of deprivation in all parts of the city, deprivation is most heavily clustered in the area surrounding the city centre.
- Hodge Hill is the most deprived constituency in the city; Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East, Bordesley Green and Lozells are the top 3 most deprived wards. Sutton Coldfield is the least deprived part of the city with 7 of the 8 Sutton wards ranked as the city's least deprived wards.

Change Between 2015 & 2019 IMD

When looking at change between the 2015 and 2019 IMD caution must be used due to changes in methodology and indicators used. Whilst real change in deprivation over time cannot be identified, changes in the pattern of *relative* deprivation can be tracked.

- Birmingham's relative IMD rank has remained unchanged between 2015 and 2019 at 7th most deprived LA area.
- The proportion of the population locally living in the 10% most deprived areas nationally has increased from 40% in 2015 to 43% in 2019.
- The % of neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in the city that are ranked in the 10% most deprived nationally has increased marginally from 40% in 2015 to 41% in 2019.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019

Birmingham

7th Most Deprived LA Nationally

3rd Most Deprived Core City

1st Most Deprived LA in WM Met Area

% of Pop. Living in 10% Most Deprived Areas



All Ages

43% Birmingham

33% Core Cities

28% West Midlands Met



Children (0 to 15)

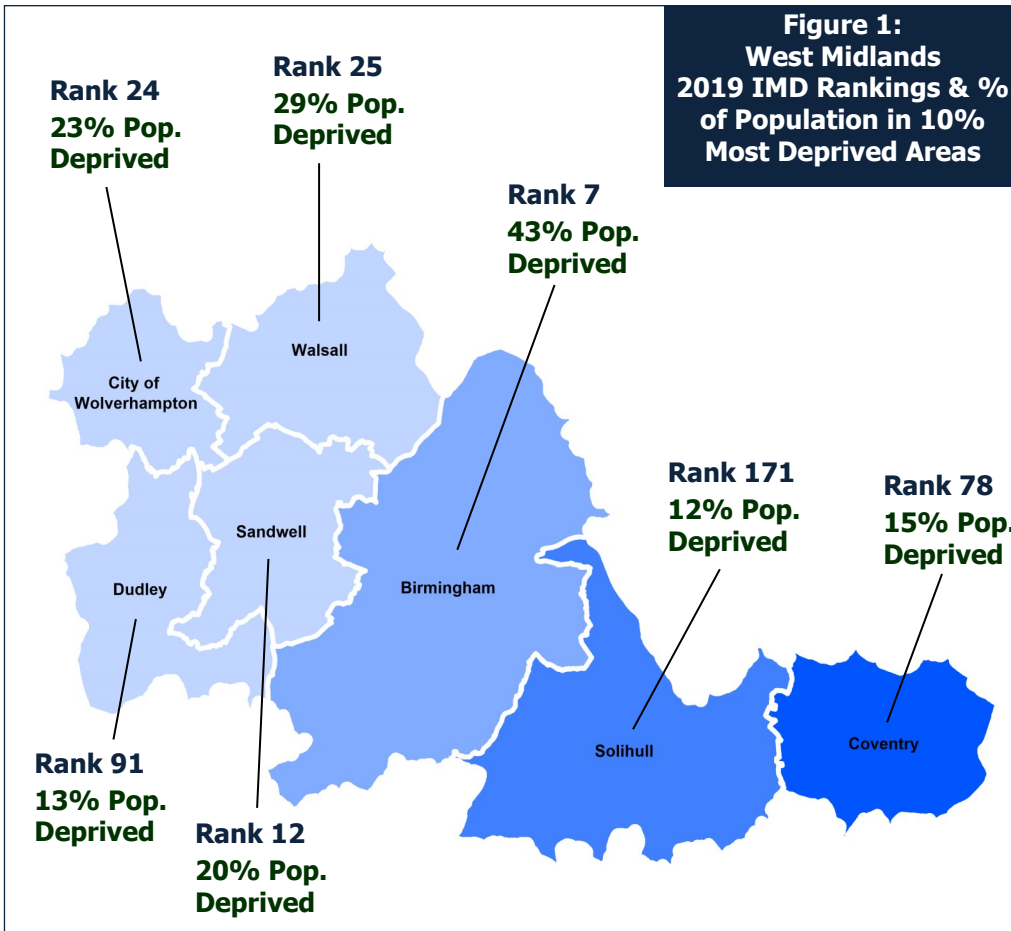
51% Birmingham

43% Core Cities

35% West Midlands Met

Deprivation in the West Midlands

There are relatively high levels of deprivation across the West Midlands Met area. On the rank of average score measure Birmingham is the 7th most deprived local authority out of England's 317 authorities. Sandwell (12th), Wolverhampton (24th) and Walsall (25th) are all within the 10% most deprived local authority areas in the country. The least deprived area locally is Solihull (171st) which makes it the only Met area with a below average ranking for deprivation. Solihull is in the 54th percentile compared to Birmingham for example which is in the 2nd percentile (within the top 3% of deprived local authority areas).



Population in Most Deprived Areas

If we look at the proportion of the local population in each Met area that live in the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods (LSOAs) nationally we can see the extent of deprivation as experienced by the local population. Birmingham has the highest share of residents living in the most deprived areas with 43% of people living in areas that are ranked in the 10% most deprived areas nationally. This equates to nearly half a million (490,800) of the city's residents living in the most deprived areas; 132,500 children live in these areas of the city.

Birmingham Residents Living in Most Deprived Neighbourhoods

All Ages



Children

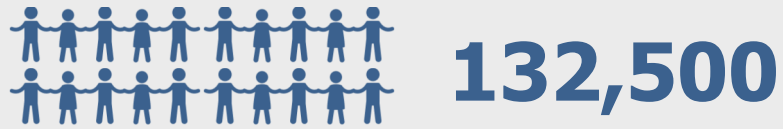
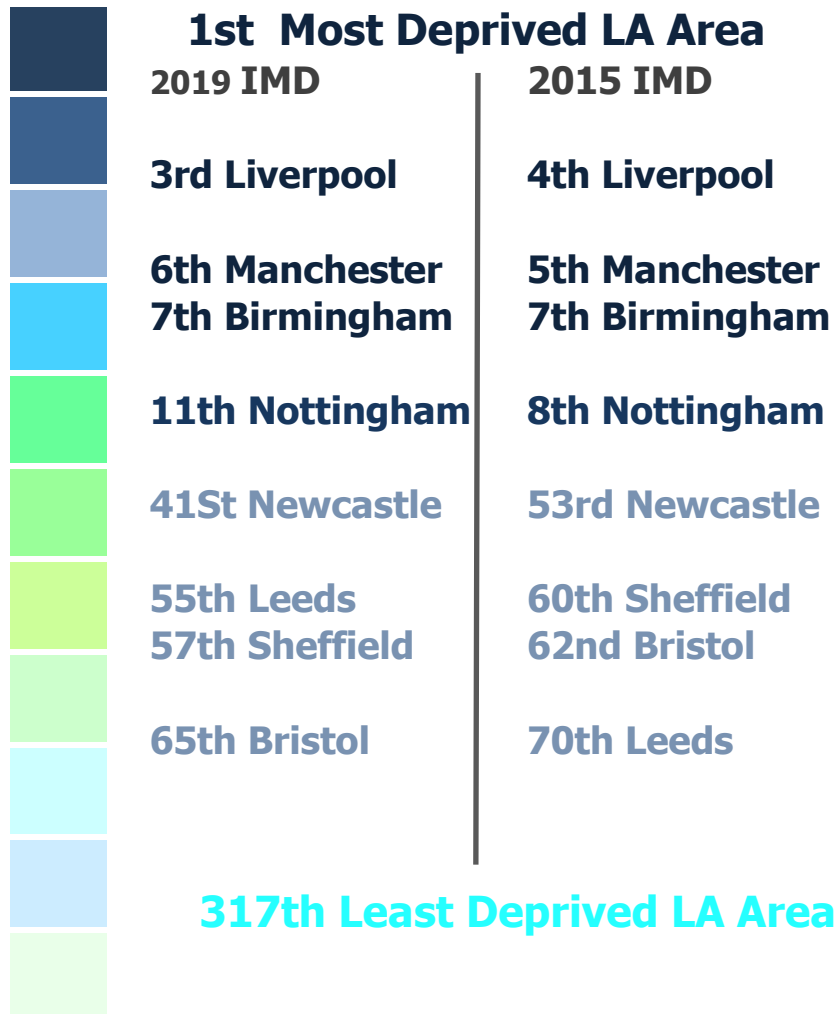


Table 1: IMD 2019 West Midlands LAs Ranked

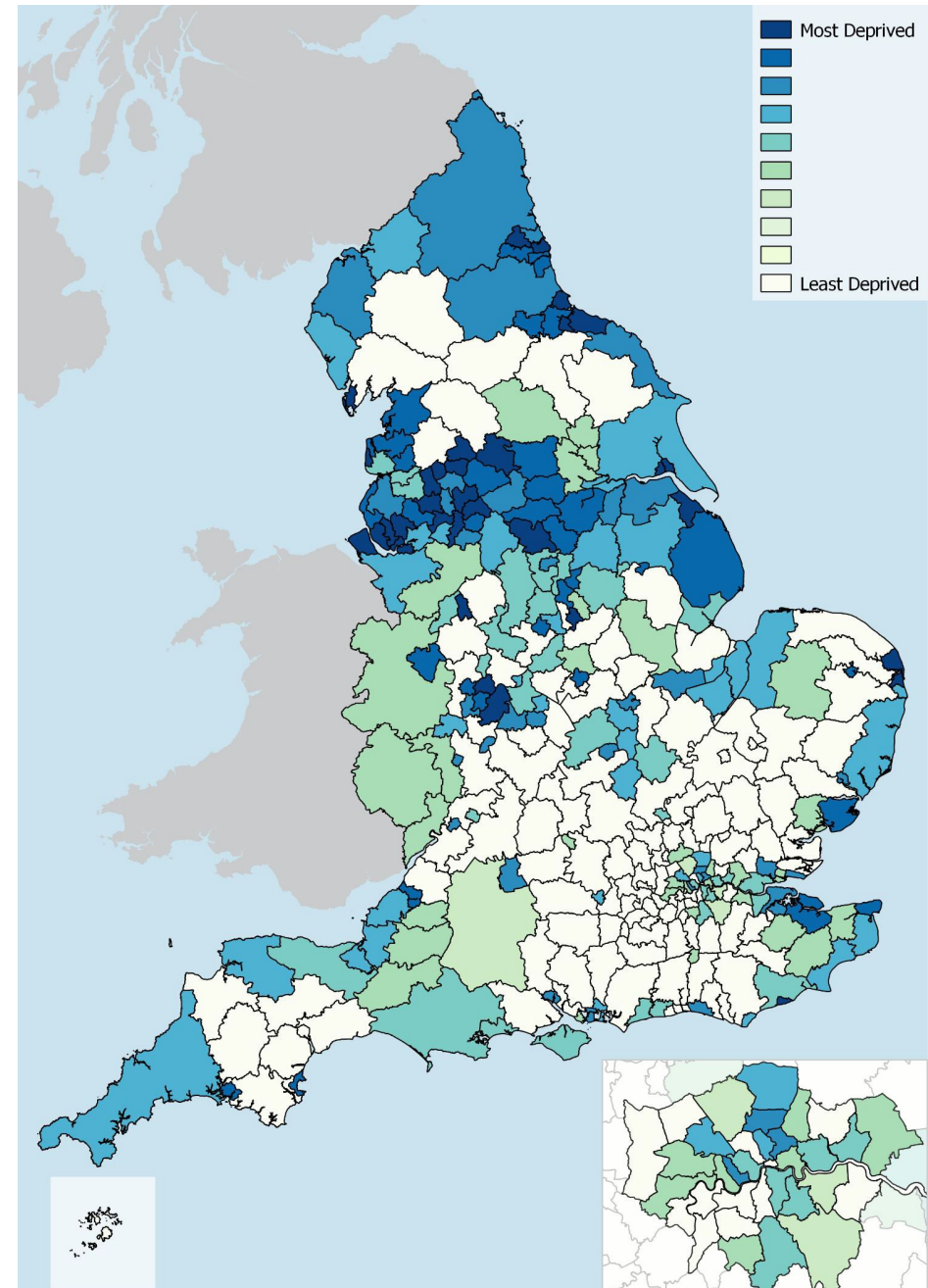
Rank	Area	IMD Average in 10% Most Deprived Areas	% of SOAs in 10% Most Deprived Areas	Change from 2015 IMD	
				Rank	10% Deprived SOAs
1	Birmingham	7	41%	-	+1.0%
2	Sandwell	12	20%	-1	-3%
3	Wolverhampton	24	21%	+7	-5%
4	Walsall	25	26%	-8	+6%
5	Coventry	78	14%	+24	-4%
6	Dudley	91	11%	-19	+3%
7	Solihull	171	12%	-7	-

Deprivation in the Core Cities

Deprivation tends to be more concentrated in urban areas, 3 of the 8 English core cities are amongst the top 10 most deprived local authorities in England. On the rank of average score measure Liverpool is the most deprived core city and is joined in the top 10 by Manchester and Birmingham. Bristol is the least deprived core city. However, ranked at 65th it is still in the top 25% of deprived local authority areas nationally.



Map1: Local Authorities by Share of Population in the 10% most Deprived Neighbourhoods



Deprivation in Birmingham by Sub Domain

Income



22%
Population in income deprivation

Birmingham Rank 7th

2nd Highest Core City

Employment

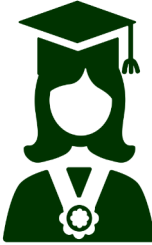


15%
Involuntarily excluded from labour market

Birmingham Rank 20th

2nd Highest Core City

Education & Skills



Measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. For children and young people

Birmingham Rank 41st

3rd Highest Core City

Health Deprivation & Disability



Measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health.

Birmingham Rank 37th

5th Highest Core City

Crime



Measures the risk of personal and material crime recorded locally.

Birmingham Rank 66th

2nd Lowest Core City

Barriers to Housing & Services



Measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and other key local services.

Birmingham Rank 19th

1st Highest Core City

Living Environment



Measures the quality of housing; air quality and road traffic accidents.

Birmingham Rank 9th

2nd Highest Core City

IDACI 28%



of children live in income deprived households

Birmingham Rank 9th

IDAOP1 26%



of over 60s are income deprived

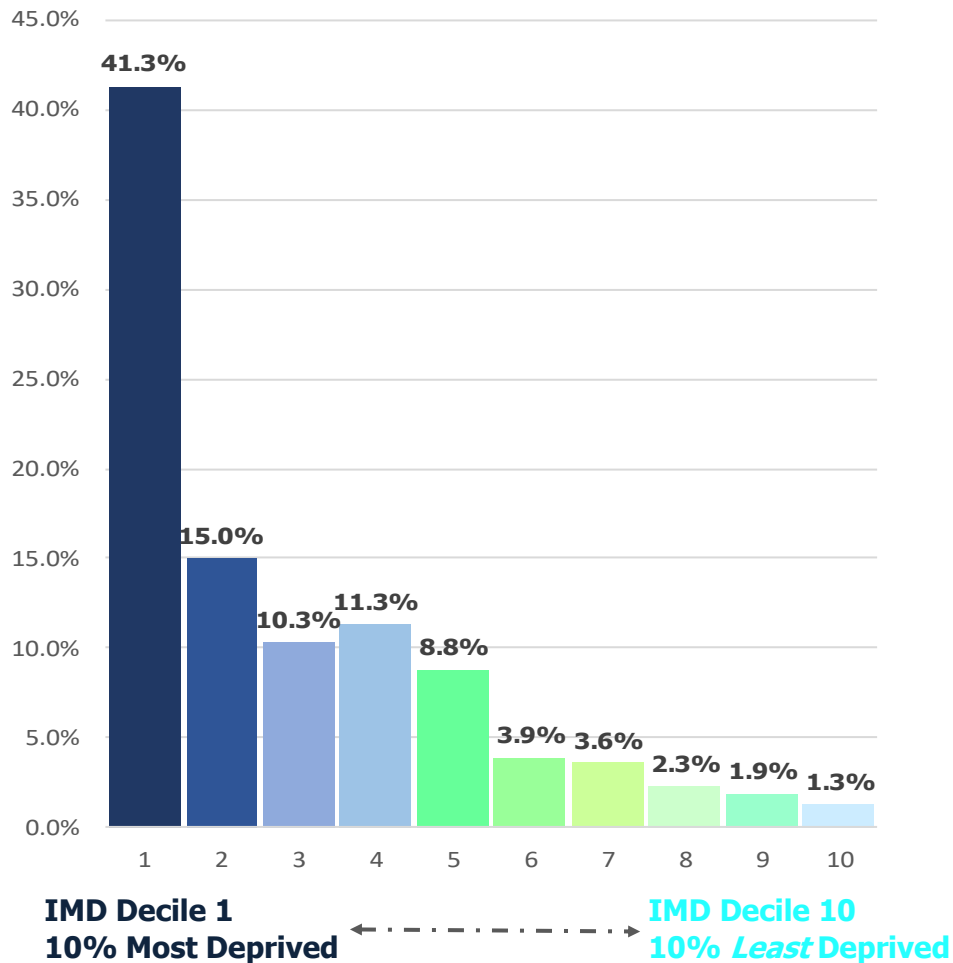
Birmingham Rank 14th

Deprivation Across Birmingham

Distribution of IMD in Birmingham

The chart below shows the distribution of deprivation across the city broken down by decile, ranging from decile 1 (the 10% most deprived areas through to decile 10 (the 10% *least* deprived areas).

Overall, 41% of Birmingham's LSOAs are among the 1st decile or 10% most deprived LSOAs in England, and 1.3% of Birmingham's LSOAs are among the 10th decile or 10% least deprived LSOAs in England.



Deprivation by Parliamentary Constituency

MHCLG do not produce deprivation data for wards and constituencies. However, they do provide a methodology for aggregating LSOA data into higher geographies and this has been used to create rankings for the city's constituencies and wards (page 9) for the IMD.

Hodge Hill is the most deprived constituency in Birmingham followed by Ladywood and Erdington. All three areas have IMD scores that would rank them in the top 10% most deprived neighbourhoods nationally. Sutton Coldfield is by far the least deprived constituency and is somewhat of an outlier from the other 9 constituencies being in the 7th deprivation decile (the 30% least deprived areas).

Rank	Constituency	IMD Decile
1	Hodge Hill Constituency	1
2	Ladywood Constituency	1
3	Erdington Constituency	1
4	Hall Green Constituency	2
5	Yardley Constituency	2
6	Northfield Constituency	2
7	Perry Barr Constituency	2
8	Edgbaston Constituency	3
9	Selly Oak Constituency	3
10	Sutton Coldfield Constituency	7

Deprivation by Neighbourhood in Birmingham

Deprivation by LSOA

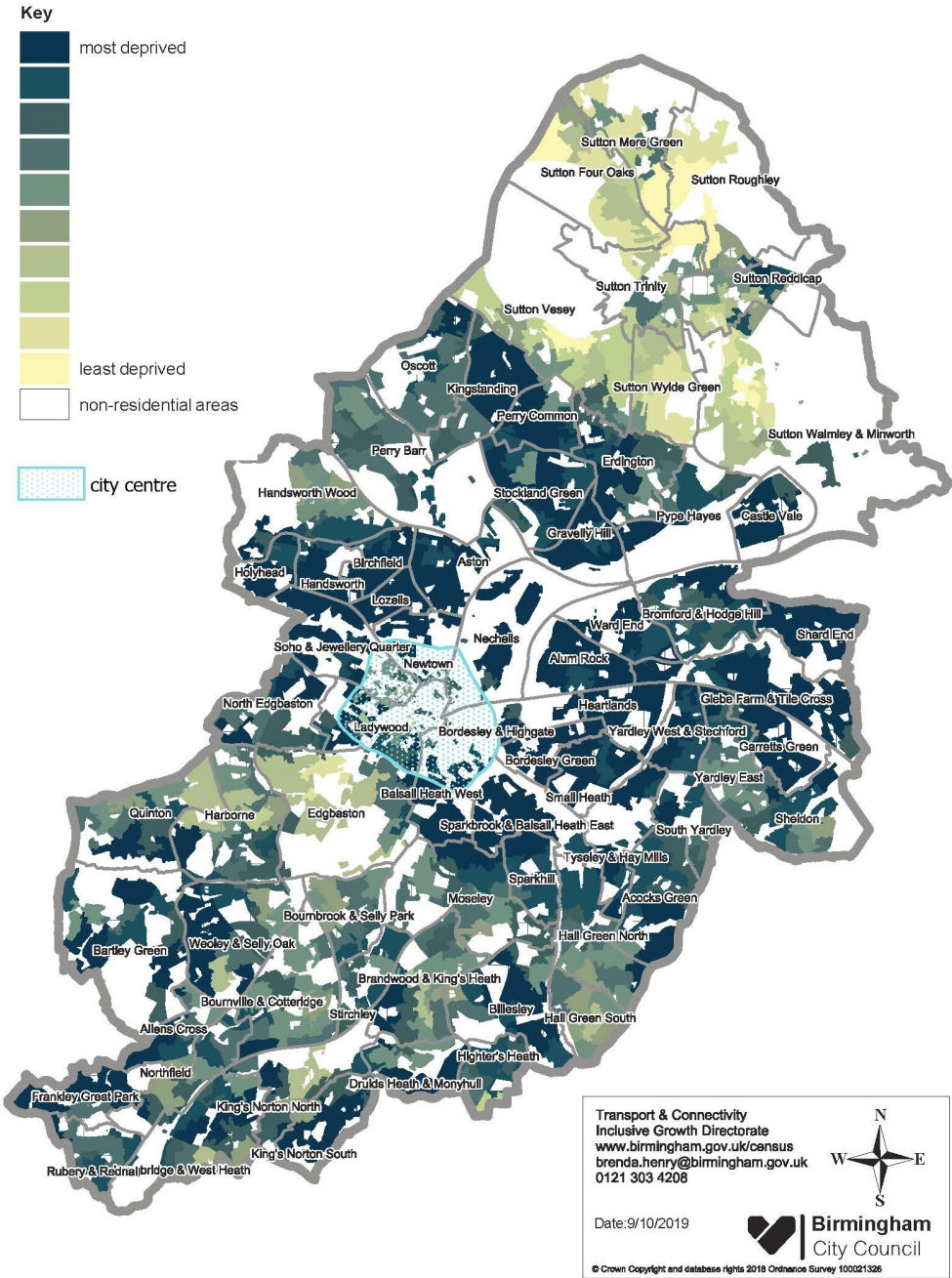
The map opposite shows that deprivation is concentrated in a ring around the city centre. But there is also significant deprivation across the city, particularly to the east of the city centre, and also in the outer city to the south, west and north east. Sutton Coldfield and parts of Edgbaston have some of the least deprived areas.

The map also allows us to identify small pockets of deprivation in wards that are not particularly deprived overall, and also less deprived areas in wards with that are very deprived.

Two of Birmingham’s LSOAs are in the most deprived 100 LSOAs in the country, this is unchanged from 2015. There are 7 LOSA in the city that are extremely deprived and ranked amongst the top 1% of deprived areas nationally. This has fallen from 12 areas that were in the top 1% in the 2015 IMD.

Table 2: Areas in the Top 1% of Deprived Neighbourhoods Nationally			
LSOA	2019 Rank	2015 Rank	Ward & Broad Location
E01008978	45	38	Druids Heath & Monyhull - Druids Heath estate directly to the north west of the Maypole island
E01009379	70	105	Bordesley Green – the area bordered by Coventry Road, Whitmore Road, Camelot Way and the railway line
E01009365	178	52	Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East - the top of the Stratford Road between Camp Hill and Farm Road, and across to Kyrwicks Lane.
E01009002	202	268	Erdington - Area directly south of Short Heath Park bordered by Gravelly Lane and Court Lane
E01009160	206	322	Rubery & Rednal - The Dowries Estate to the north of the A38 at the city's south west boundary
E01009109	231	181	Kings Norton South – to the west of Walkers Heath Road
E01009113	295	258	King's Norton South - Part of Kings Norton Three Estates to the south east of Redditch Rd

2019 English Index of Multiple Deprivation - Birmingham



Deprivation Rankings by Birmingham Ward

Table 3: IMD Rankings by Birmingham Ward

Ward	2019 Birmingham Ward Rank	2015 Birmingham Ward Rank	Change in Rank 2015 to 2019	2019 Decile (where 1 is 10% Most Deprived Nationally)
Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East	1	2	1	1
Bordesley Green	2	4	2	1
Lozells	3	3	-	1
Castle Vale	4	18	14	1
Alum Rock	5	5	-	1
Newtown	6	1	- 5	1
Heartlands	7	9	2	1
Gravelly Hill	8	10	2	1
Balsall Heath West	9	6	- 3	1
Birchfield	10	7	- 3	1
Shard End	11	12	1	1
Kingstanding	12	16	4	1
Garretts Green	13	14	1	1
Aston	14	11	- 3	1
Glebe Farm & Tile Cross	15	17	2	1
Handsworth	16	20	4	1
Kings Norton South	17	13	- 4	1
Ward End	18	21	3	1
Bordesley & Highgate	19	15	- 4	1
Tyseley & Hay Mills	20	22	2	1
Small Heath	21	19	- 2	1
Frankley Great Park	22	24	2	1
Holyhead	23	23	-	1
Nechells	24	8	- 16	1
Druids Heath & Monymill	25	27	2	1
Stockland Green	26	28	2	1
Yardley West & Stechford	27	26	- 1	1
Perry Common	28	29	1	2
Soho & Jewellery Quarter	29	25	- 4	2
Sparkhill	30	30	-	2
Bartley Green	31	31	-	2
Allens Cross	32	35	3	2
Bromford & Hodge Hill	33	33	-	2
Billesley	34	37	3	2
Weoley & Selly Oak	35	41	6	2

Deprivation by Ward

As mentioned previously MHCLG do not produce deprivation data for wards but LSOA IMD scores can be aggregated to calculate ward deprivation rankings.

Table 3 opposite and continued on the following page shows Birmingham's 69 wards ranked by their aggregate IMD score from 1 the most deprived to 69 the least deprived. The table also highlights where each wards IMD score would rank it nationally in terms of IMD decile with 1 being in the most deprived 10% of areas nationally, 2 in the top 20% of deprived areas and so on.

Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East is the most deprived ward in the city. The top 10 most deprived wards are mainly comprised by inner city areas but also include some more deprived outer city and suburban areas.

27 of Birmingham's 69 wards have deprivation scores that rank them in the 10% most deprived areas nationally. 61 of the city's wards are in the top 50% with only 8 wards being in the least deprived 50% of areas; these 8 wards are comprised of Hall Green South and 7 Sutton Coldfield wards.

The table also highlights the relative change in ward deprivation ranking in Birmingham between the 2015 IMD and the 2019 IMD. Most areas have seen their rankings remain broadly similar but some wards have seen larger movements in the ranking in both directions.

Castle Vale saw the largest increase in deprivation rankings moving 14 places from 18th in 2015 to 4th in 2019; Weoley & Selly Oak (+6) and Sheldon (+7) also saw a significant increase in their relative deprivation rankings between 2015 and 2019.

In the other direction Nechells saw the largest fall in deprivation ranking, falling 16 places from 8th most deprived ward in the city in 2015 to 24th in 2019. Ladywood (-10). Yardley East (-6) and Handsworth Wood (-6) also saw significant falls in their deprivation rankings between 2015 and 2019.

Deprivation Rankings by Birmingham Ward

Table 3: IMD Rankings by Birmingham Ward Continued

Ward	2019 Birmingham Ward Rank	2015 Birmingham Ward Rank	Change in Rank 2015 to 2019	2019 Decile (where 1 is 10% Most Deprived Nationally)
Acocks Green	36	34	- 2	2
Rubery & Rednal	37	40	3	2
Erdington	38	36	- 2	2
Pype Hayes	39	39	-	2
Longbridge & West Heath	40	42	2	2
North Edgbaston	41	38	- 3	2
Ladywood	42	32	- 10	2
Moseley	43	44	1	2
Kings Norton North	44	46	2	2
Sheldon	45	52	7	3
Stirchley	46	50	4	3
Highter's Heath	47	47	-	3
South Yardley	48	45	- 3	3
Yardley East	49	43	- 6	3
Hall Green North	50	49	- 1	3
Quinton	51	51	-	3
Oscott	52	53	1	3
Brandwood & King's Heath	53	54	1	3
Handsworth Wood	54	48	- 6	3
Harborne	55	55	-	3
Perry Barr	56	58	2	4
Bournville & Cotteridge	57	56	- 1	4
Sutton Reddicap	58	60	2	4
Northfield	59	57	- 2	4
Bournbrook & Selly Park	60	61	1	5
Edgbaston	61	59	- 2	5
Hall Green South	62	62	-	6
Sutton Trinity	63	63	-	6
Sutton Walmley & Minworth	64	64	-	7
Sutton Vesey	65	65	-	7
Sutton Mere Green	66	66	-	7
Sutton Wylde Green	67	68	1	7
Sutton Four Oaks	68	67	- 1	8
Sutton Roughley	69	69	-	9

Economic Policy
 Inclusive Growth Directorate
www.birmingham.gov.uk/birminghameconomy
BirminghamEconomy@birmingham.gov.uk

