

Indices of Deprivation (2019)

Analysis of changes since 2015

southampton
dataobservatory



A city of opportunity where everyone thrives



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Background to Indices of Deprivation (IoD 2019)

Indices of Deprivation (2019) Introduction



- MHCLG recently published the an update to the Indices of Deprivation (IoD 2019)
- The IoD (2019) is an update to the 2015 Indices and retains the same model of deprivation, using the same approach and data inputs
- The IMD (2019) is largely based on data from 2015/16
- The IMD measures deprivation at neighbourhood level known as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)
- LSOAs contain approx. 1,500 people - 148 LSOAs in Southampton
- The IMD ranks each of the 32,844 LSOAs in England by their level of deprivation and splits them into 10 equal groups known as deciles

The IMD ranks each small area in England

from:

1st

most
deprived area



32,844th

least
deprived area

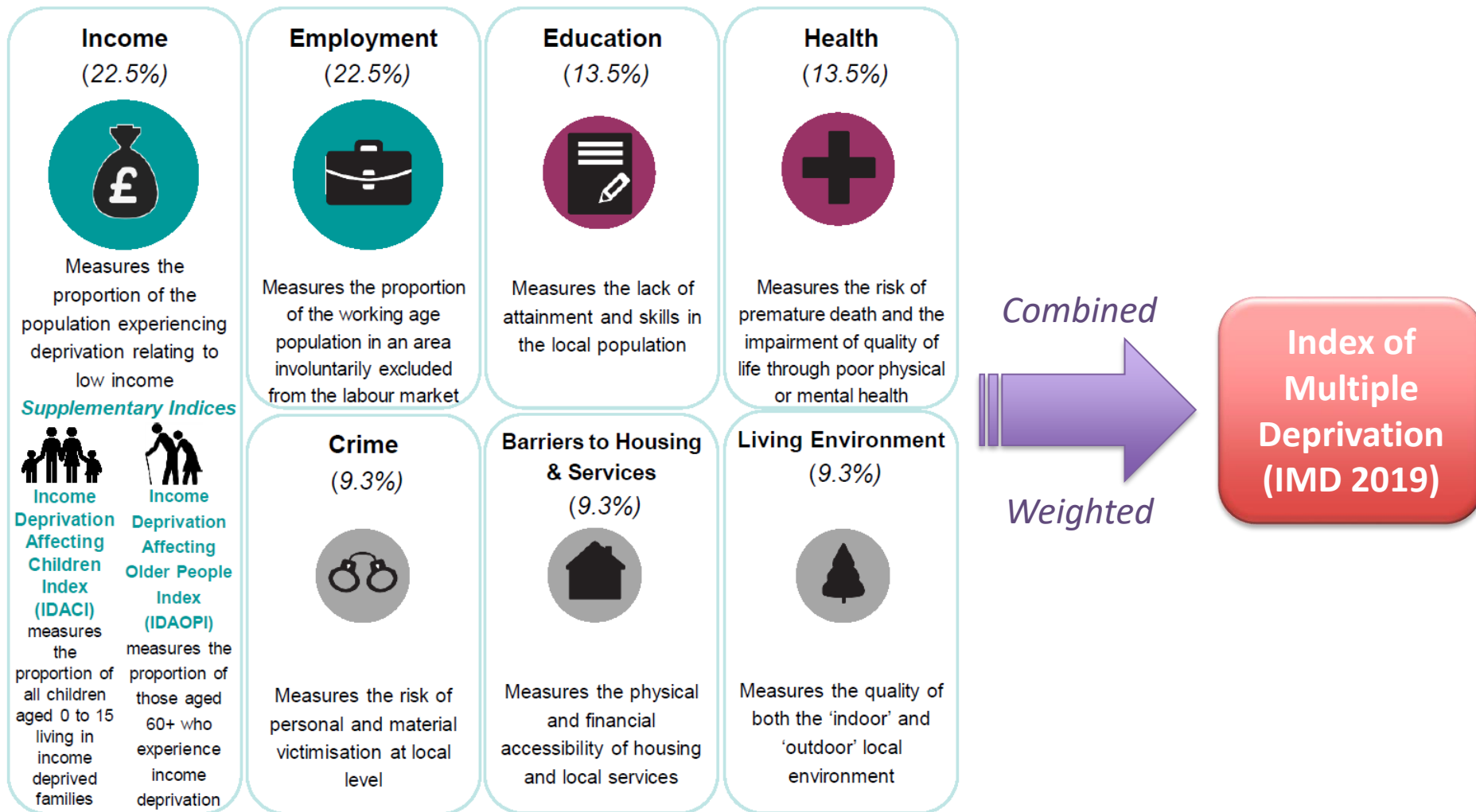
32,844 small areas (called Lower-layer Super Output Areas) in England with an average of 1,500 residents each

Deprivation Vs. Poverty



- Deprivation consists of more than just poverty.....
 - People may be considered to be living in **poverty** if they lack the financial resources to meet their needs
- Whereas....
 - People can be regarded as **deprived** if they lack any kind of resources or opportunities, not just income
- The IoD (2019) is based on **39 indicators**, organised across **seven distinct domains** of deprivation
- These are combined and weighted to calculate the overall **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2019)**

7 Domains of Deprivation





The Index of Multiple Deprivation does have some limitations.....

- It is a **relative** measure – it cannot quantify how deprived an area is or measure absolute change in deprivation over time
- It is an **area** based measure – it does not identify deprived people
- It is debatable whether the IMD (2019) reflects the **current** situation
 - Indicator data is largely from **2015/16** (although some is more recent)
 - Comparisons between IMD (2015) and IMD (2019) are largely comparing data between **2012 and 2016**
- Data limitations:
 - Indicators used do not cover everything. They have been largely chosen on the basis that they are consistent across geography and time
 - Benefits data is used extensively in the IMD which can skew results for areas where uptake is high

How should IoD 2019 be used?



How can the IoD2019 be used?



- | | |
|---|--|
| ✓ comparing small areas across England | ✗ quantifying how deprived a small area is |
| ✓ identifying the most deprived small areas | ✗ identifying deprived people |
| ✓ exploring the domains (or types) of deprivation | ✗ saying how affluent a place is |
| ✓ comparing larger administrative areas e.g. local authorities | ✗ comparing with small areas in other UK countries |
| ✓ looking at changes in relative deprivation between iterations (i.e. changes in ranks) | ✗ measuring absolute change in deprivation over time |

Although it is not possible to use the Indices to measure changes in the **absolute** level of deprivation in places over time, it is possible to explore changes in **relative** deprivation, or changes in the pattern of deprivation between the IoD (2019) and IoD (2015)



Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2019) Local Authority level

Changes between IMD (2015) and IMD (2019)



LA level deprivation can be measured in a number of ways; **average rank** of LSOAs, **average score** of LSOAs and **% of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived** nationally

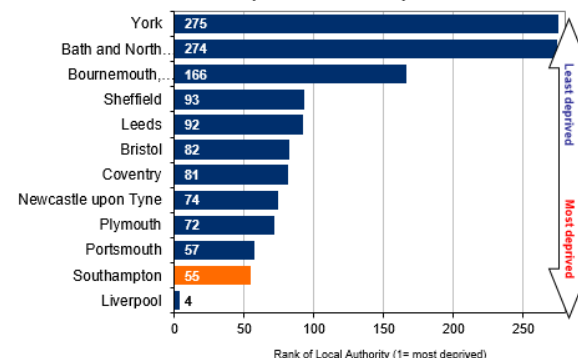
Of the 317 LAs in England....

- Based on **average rank** of LSOAs, Southampton is ranked **55th** (previously 54th) most deprived LA; **2nd** amongst comparators
- Suggests deprivation levels in the city remain **similar** to 2015
- Based on **average score** of LSOAs, Southampton is ranked **61st** (previously 67th) most deprived LA; **6th** amongst comparators
- Suggests city is **slightly more deprived** compared to 2015
- Amongst comparators, Coventry has seen the greatest improvement

IMD (2019) - LA rank based on average rank of LSOA

| District | Average rank of LSOA | LA Rank (based on average rank of LSOA) | Change in rank since IMD (2015) |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Liverpool | 25833.57 | 4 | -3 |
| Southampton | 20786.70 | 55 | 1 |
| Portsmouth | 20660.69 | 57 | 0 |
| Plymouth | 19859.59 | 72 | -10 |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 19772.69 | 74 | -18 |
| Coventry | 19432.08 | 81 | 21 |
| Bristol | 19421.68 | 82 | 5 |
| Leeds | 18909.26 | 92 | -8 |
| Sheffield | 18742.72 | 93 | -1 |
| Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole | 14820.73 | 166 | N/A |
| Bath and North East Somerset | 9260.09 | 274 | 6 |
| York | 9092.16 | 275 | 5 |

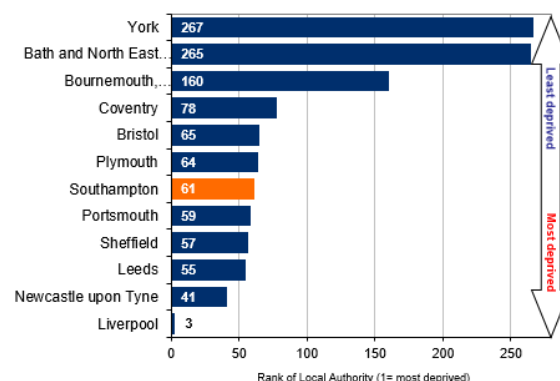
IMD (2019): Rank of LA based on average rank of LSOA: Southampton and ONS comparators



IMD (2019) - LA rank based on average score of LSOA

| District | Average score of LSOA | LA Rank (based on average score of LSOA) | Change in rank since IMD (2015) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Liverpool | 42.412 | 3 | -1 |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 29.79 | 41 | -12 |
| Leeds | 27.301 | 55 | -15 |
| Sheffield | 27.06 | 57 | -3 |
| Portsmouth | 26.899 | 59 | -4 |
| Southampton | 26.88 | 61 | -6 |
| Plymouth | 26.619 | 64 | -5 |
| Bristol | 26.363 | 65 | 3 |
| Coventry | 25.613 | 78 | 24 |
| Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole | 18.173 | 160 | N/A |
| Bath and North East Somerset | 11.745 | 265 | 2 |
| York | 11.727 | 267 | 8 |

IMD (2019): Rank of LA based on average score of LSOA: Southampton and ONS comparators



Changes between IMD (2015) and IMD (2019)

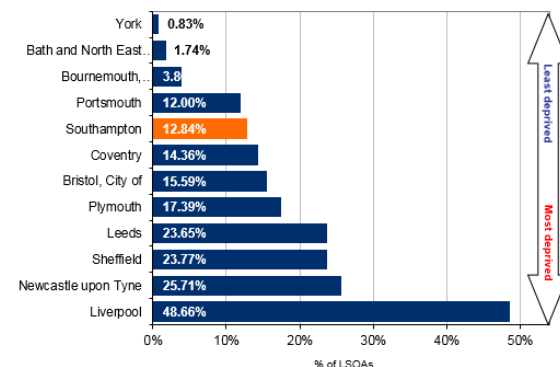


- **12.8%** of neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in the city are in the **10% most deprived nationally**
- Southampton is ranked **68th** out of 317 LAs on this measure which is the **same as 2015**

IMD (2019) - LA rank based on the % of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived nationally

| District | % of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally | Rank (based on % LSOA) | Change in rank since IMD (2015) |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Liverpool | 48.66% | 2 | -2 |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 25.71% | 23 | -7 |
| Sheffield | 23.77% | 30 | 4 |
| Leeds | 23.65% | 33 | 2 |
| Plymouth | 17.39% | 50 | -1 |
| Bristol, City of | 15.59% | 60 | 5 |
| Coventry | 14.36% | 64 | 18 |
| Southampton | 12.84% | 68 | 0 |
| Portsmouth | 12.00% | 72 | 2 |
| Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole | 3.86% | 137 | N/A |
| Bath and North East Somerset | 1.74% | 169 | -23 |
| York | 0.83% | 187 | -13 |

IMD (2019): % of LSOAs in 10% most deprived nationally: Southampton and ONS Comparators



- Overall, there appears to be **little change in overall relative deprivation** at city level
- However, Southampton remains a relatively deprived city
- The fact that Southampton appears to be more deprived based on the average rank measure (55th nationally and 2nd amongst comparators), illustrates how Southampton is more **uniformly deprived** rather than being highly polarised (i.e. extremes of deprivation)
- This would suggest that high levels of deprivation impact on a greater proportion of people in Southampton

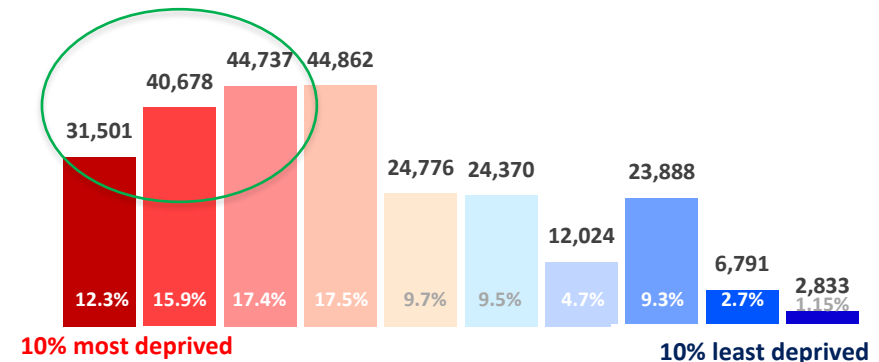
Resident population by deprivation decile



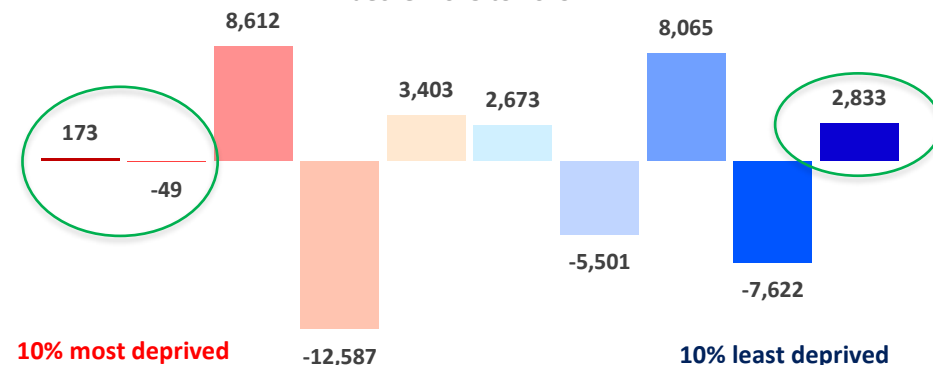
So how many people are impacted by deprivation in the city?

- The charts opposite show the estimated number of Southampton residents in each deprivation decile in 2019 and the change since IoD 2015
- There has been very little change in the most deprived 20%
- However, there are now an extra **8.5k people** classified in the most deprived 30% nationally....
- Over **45%** of Southampton's population is now classified as living within the 30% most deprived neighbourhoods nationally (117k people)
- At the other end of the scale, an extra **2.8k people** are now in 10% least deprived decile nationally – previously in 2015 this was zero
- Whilst **12%** of Southampton's population live in the 10% most deprived areas nationally, this rises to **18%** for **under 18s**....suggesting deprivation has a disproportionate impact on young people in the city

Southampton residents in each IMD decile: **2019**



Difference in number of Southampton residents in each IMD decile: 2015 to 2019





Indices of Deprivation (2019) Neighbourhood (LSOA) level

LSOA changes between IMD (2015) and IMD (2019)



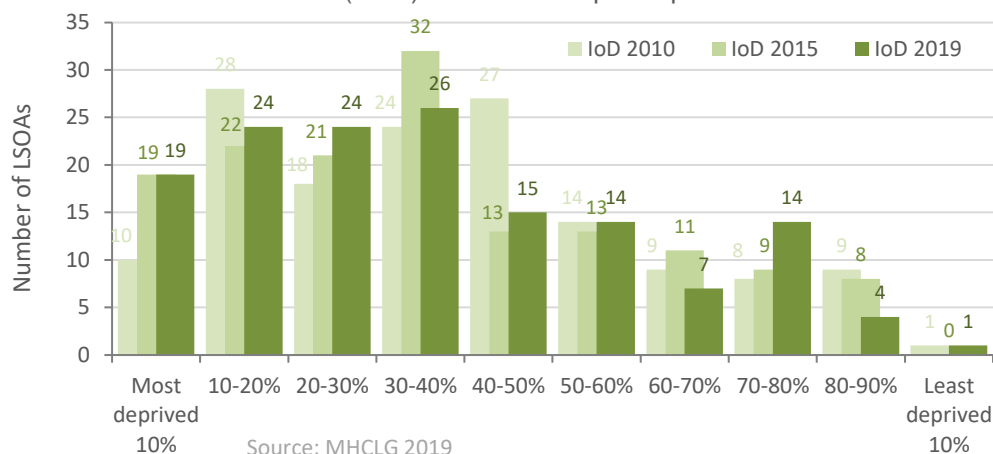
Although little has changed at LA level, there has been variations at neighbourhood level in the city:

Of the 148 LSOAs in Southampton....

- **30** have moved into a **more deprived** decile
- **97** have remained in the **same** decile
- **21** have moved into a **less deprived** decile
- Movement into increasingly or decreasingly deprived deciles has occurred across the deprivation spectrum (red / green in the table)
- Southampton has **19** LSOAs within the **10% most deprived** in England (same as 2015) and one LSOA in the 10% least deprived (previously zero)
- This suggests that the most extreme ends of the deprivation spectrum has remained relatively stable
- However, in 2019, **67** LSOAs were in the **most deprived 30%** nationally, compared to 62 in 2015, suggesting a more **uniform shift** in relative deprivation in Southampton

| Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| Number of Lower Super Output Areas | | 2015 England Decile | | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | | Most deprived 10% | 10-20% | 20-30% | 30-40% | 40-50% | 50-60% | 60-70% | 70-80% | 80-90% | | Least deprived 10% |
| 2019 England Decile | Most deprived 10% | 16 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 19 |
| | 10-20% | 3 | 17 | 4 | | | | | | | | 24 |
| | 20-30% | | 2 | 15 | 7 | | | | | | | 24 |
| | 30-40% | | | 2 | 17 | 6 | 1 | | | | | 26 |
| | 40-50% | | | | 7 | 6 | 2 | | | | | 15 |
| | 50-60% | | | | 1 | 1 | 8 | 4 | | | | 14 |
| | 60-70% | | | | | | 2 | 5 | | | | 7 |
| | 70-80% | | | | | | | 2 | 9 | 3 | | 14 |
| | 80-90% | | | | | | | | | 4 | | 4 |
| | Least deprived 10% | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 19 | 22 | 21 | 32 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 148 |

Change in LSOA decile assignment between IoD(2010), IoD(2015) and IoD(2019): Index of Multiple Deprivation

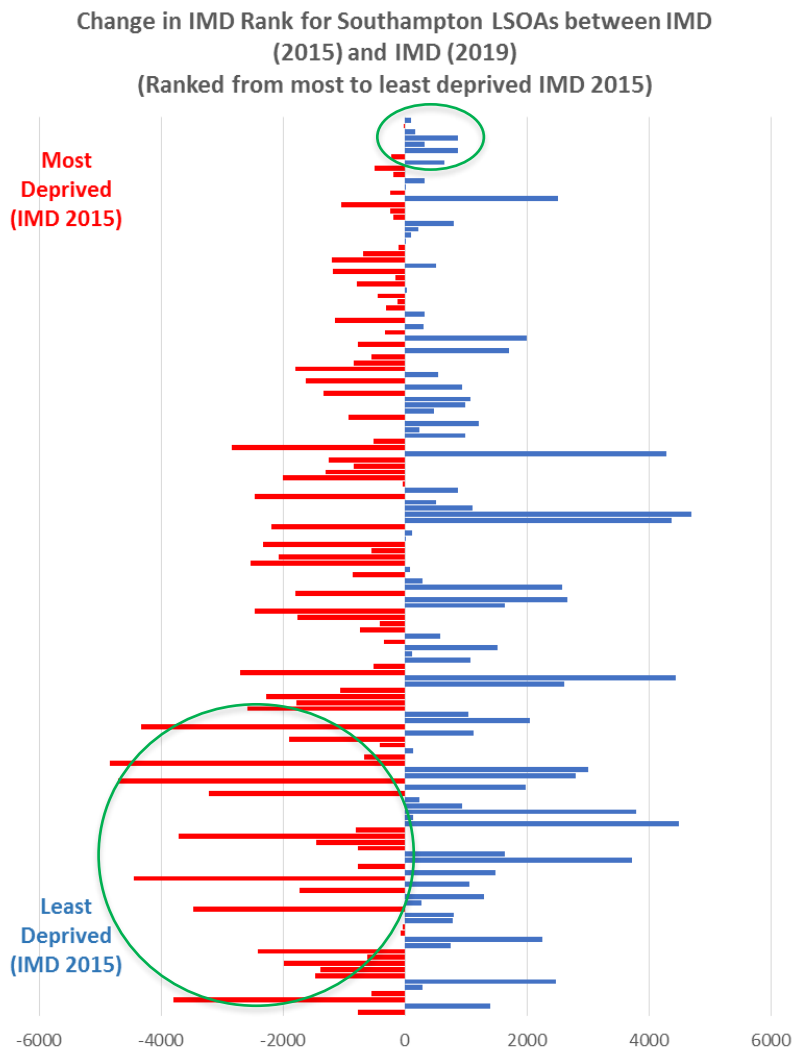


Source: MHCLG 2019

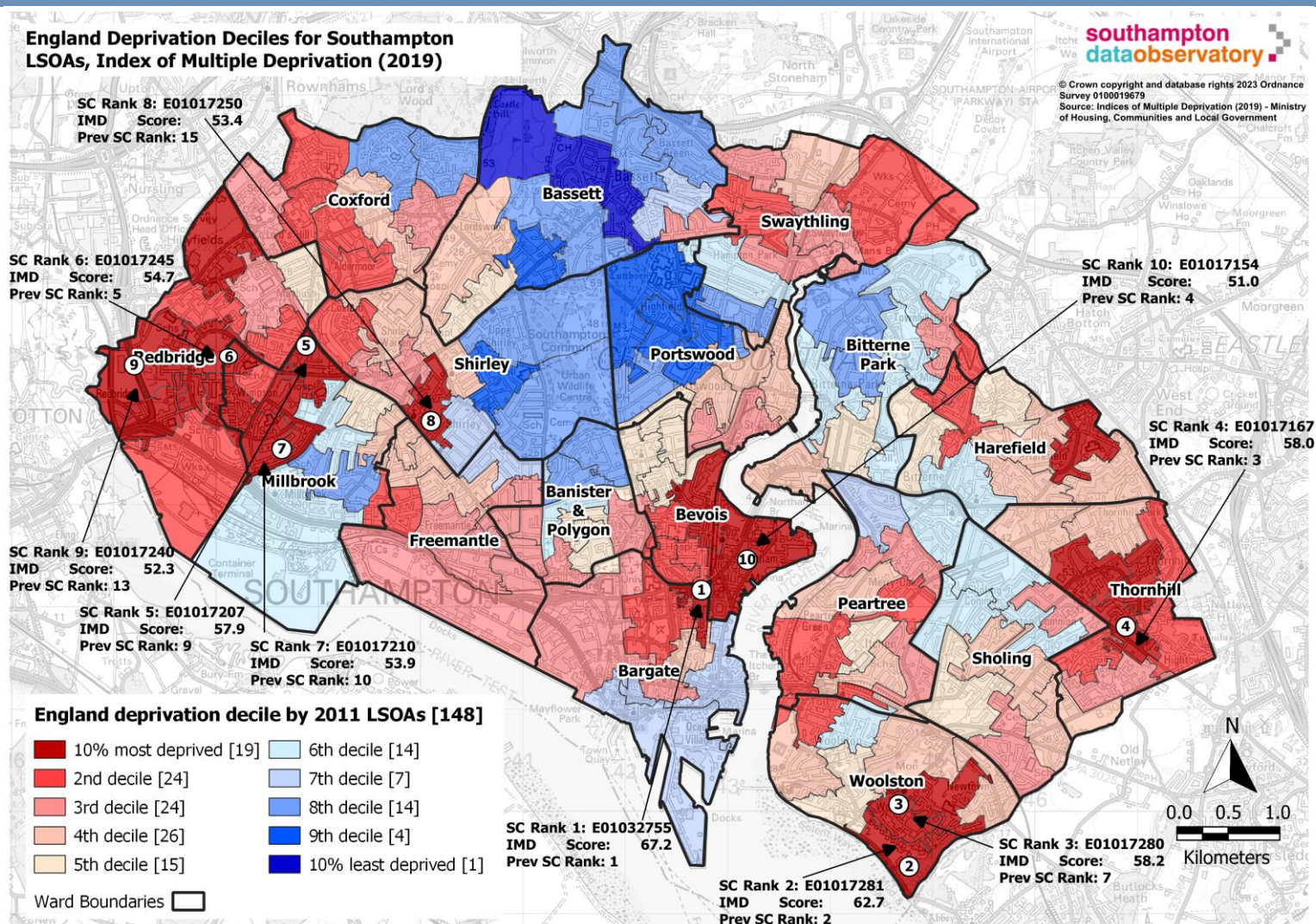
LSOA changes between IMD (2015) and IMD (2019)



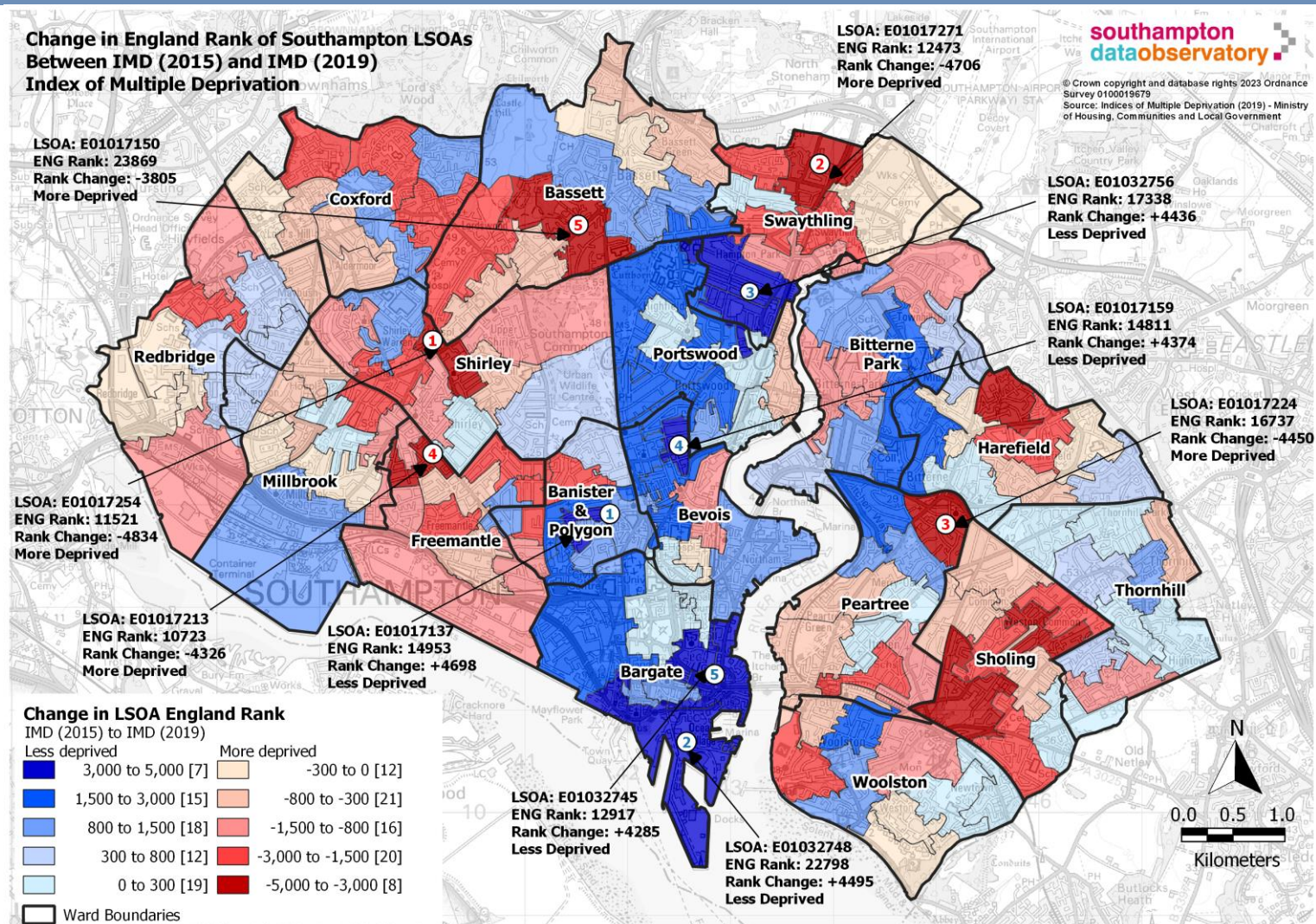
- Approximately half of the LSOAs in Southampton have become more deprived (77/148; 52%), whilst half have become less deprived.....in both score and rank
- The chart to the right shows the change in rank between 2015 and 2019 for each LSOA in the city ranked from most to least deprived (as at 2015)
- This shows that the (previously) most deprived neighbourhoods have become slightly less deprived, whilst some of the (previously) lesser deprived areas have become relatively more deprived
- However, there is significant variation across the deprivation spectrum
- The next slide illustrates where have the greatest changes occurred geographically in the city.....



IMD (2019) – Map of ENGLAND Deprivation Deciles

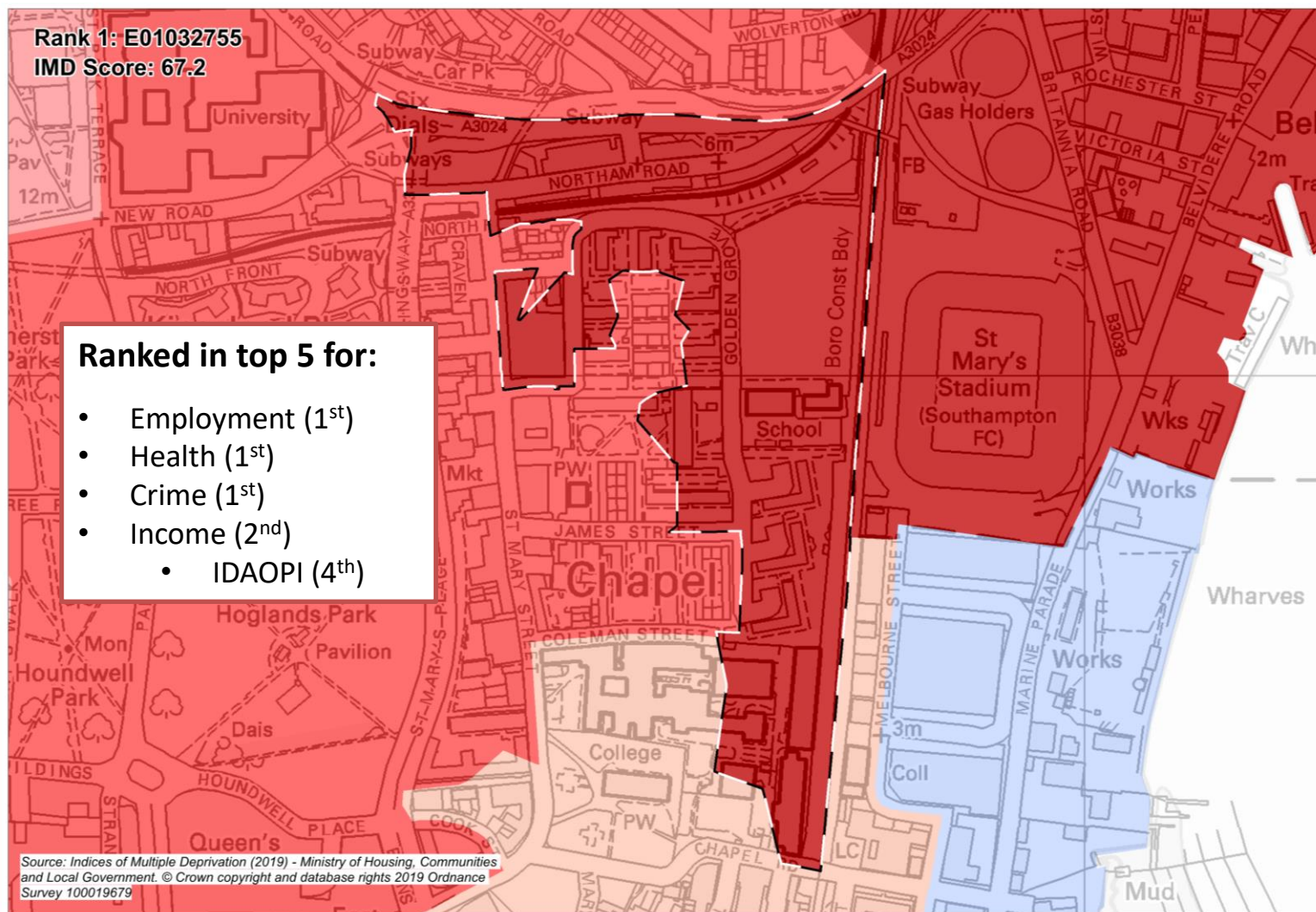


IMD (2019) – Change in ENGLAND rank since IMD (2015)



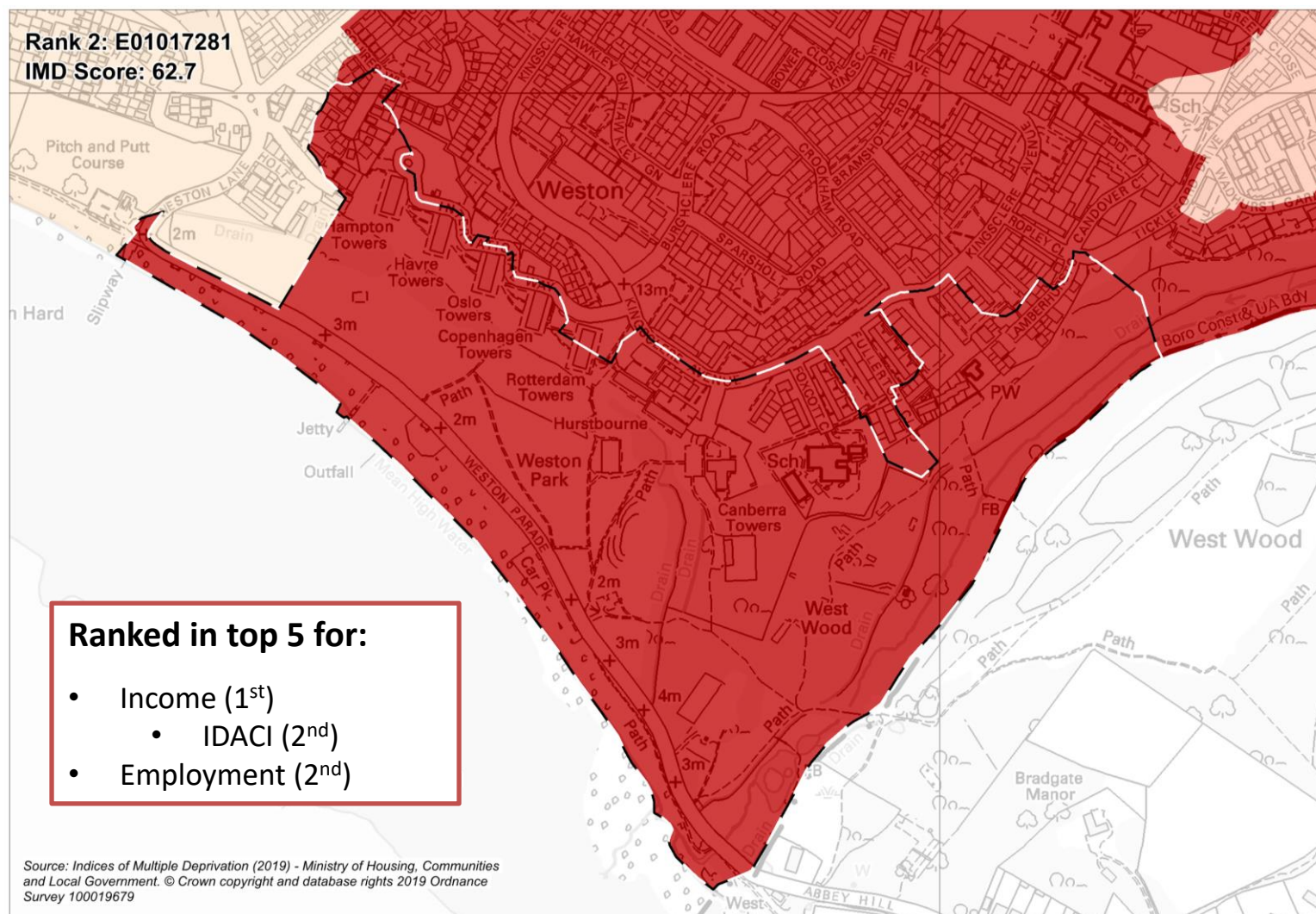
IMD (2019) – 5 Most Deprived LSOAs in Southampton

1st: Bargate – Golden Grove (previously 1st)



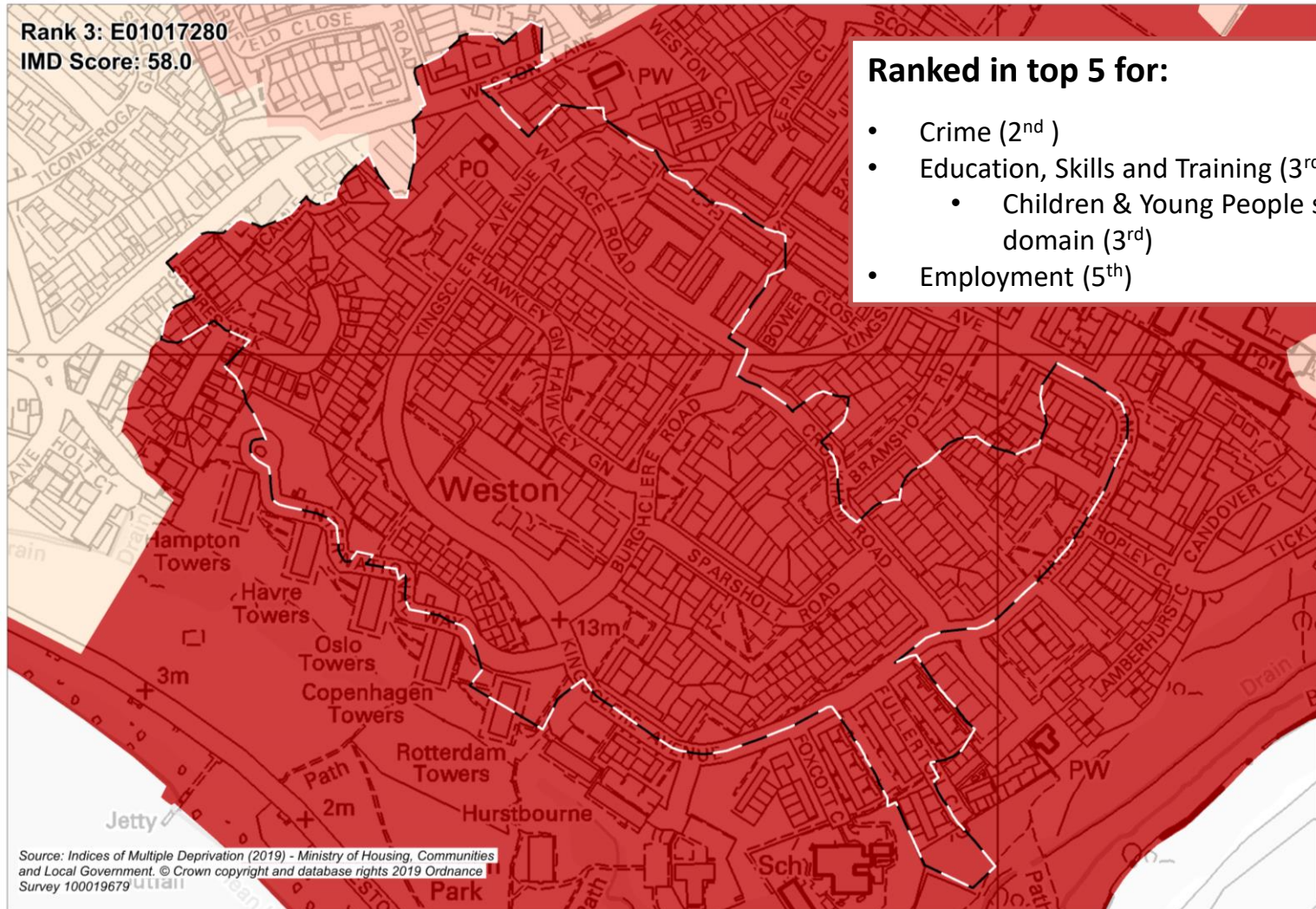
IMD (2019) – 5 Most Deprived LSOAs in Southampton

2nd: Woolston – Weston – International Way (Previously 2nd)



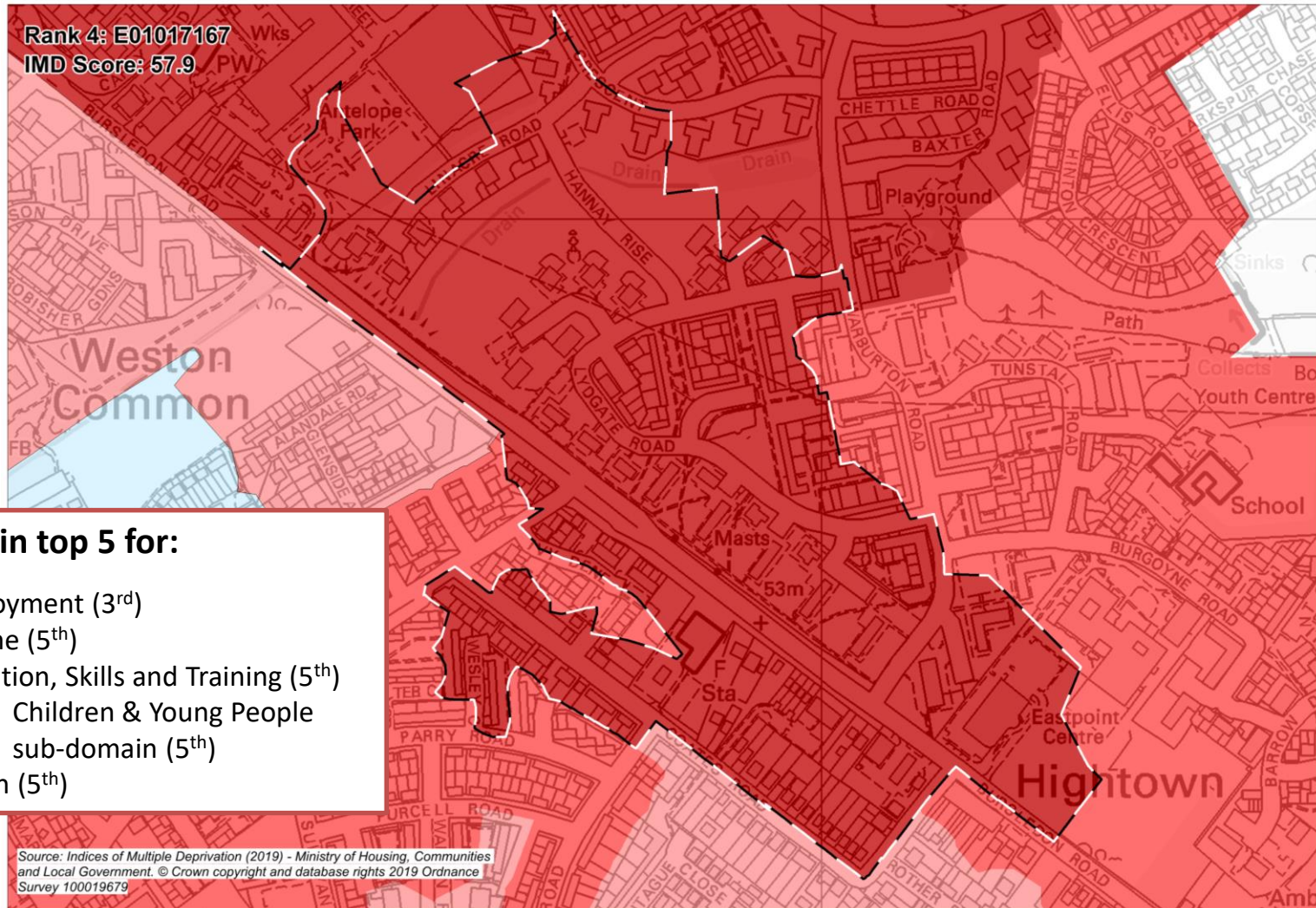
IMD (2019) – 5 Most Deprived LSOAs in Southampton

3rd: Woolston - Weston - Kingsclere Avenue (previously 7th)



IMD (2019) – 5 Most Deprived LSOAs in Southampton

4th: Bitterne - Thornhill - Lydgate Road (previously 3rd)

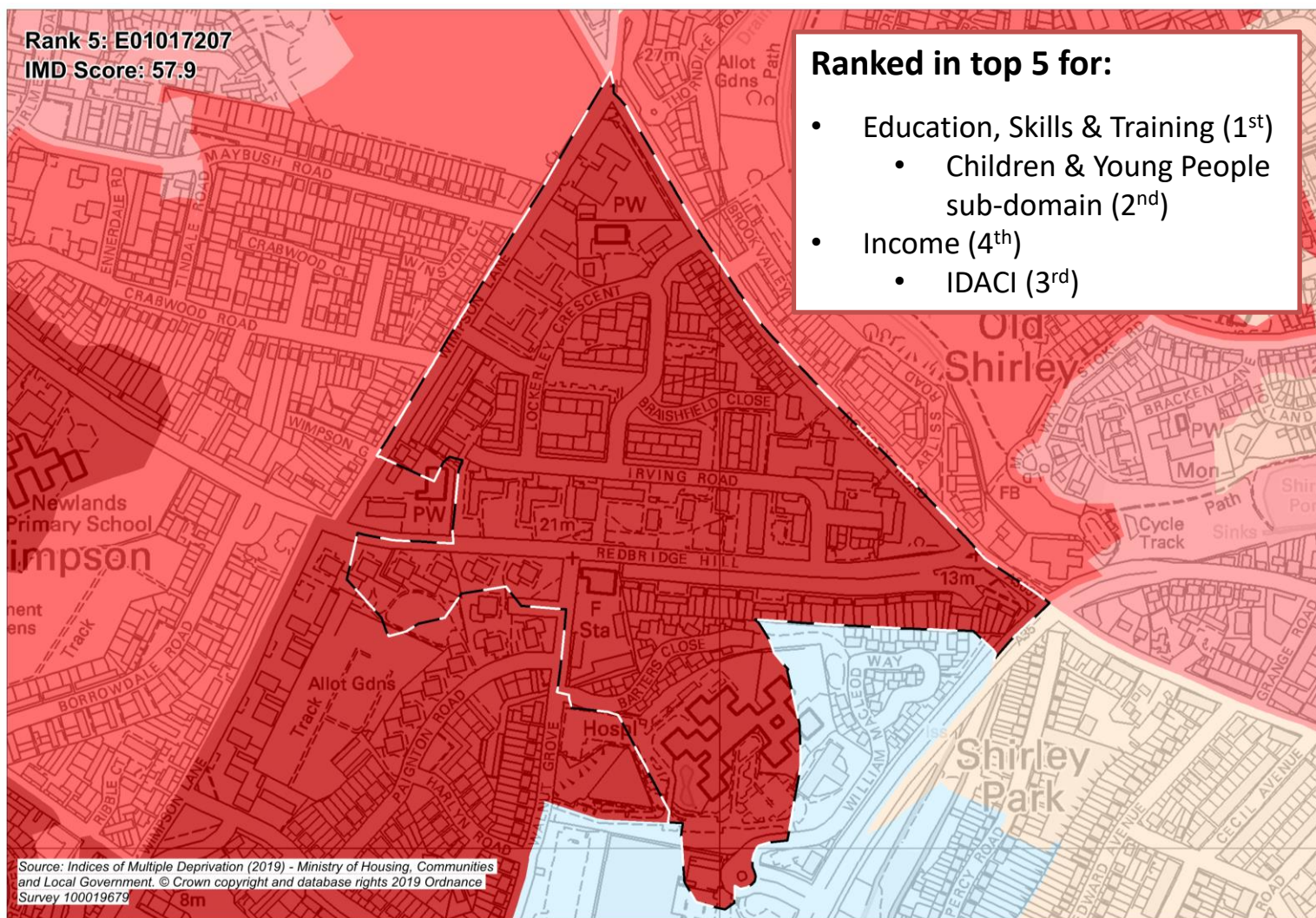


Ranked in top 5 for:

- Employment (3rd)
- Income (5th)
- Education, Skills and Training (5th)
 - Children & Young People sub-domain (5th)
- Health (5th)

IMD (2019) – 5 Most Deprived LSOAs in Southampton

5th: Millbrook – Lockerley Crescent (previously 9th)



Summary of changes to the 5 most deprived neighbourhoods



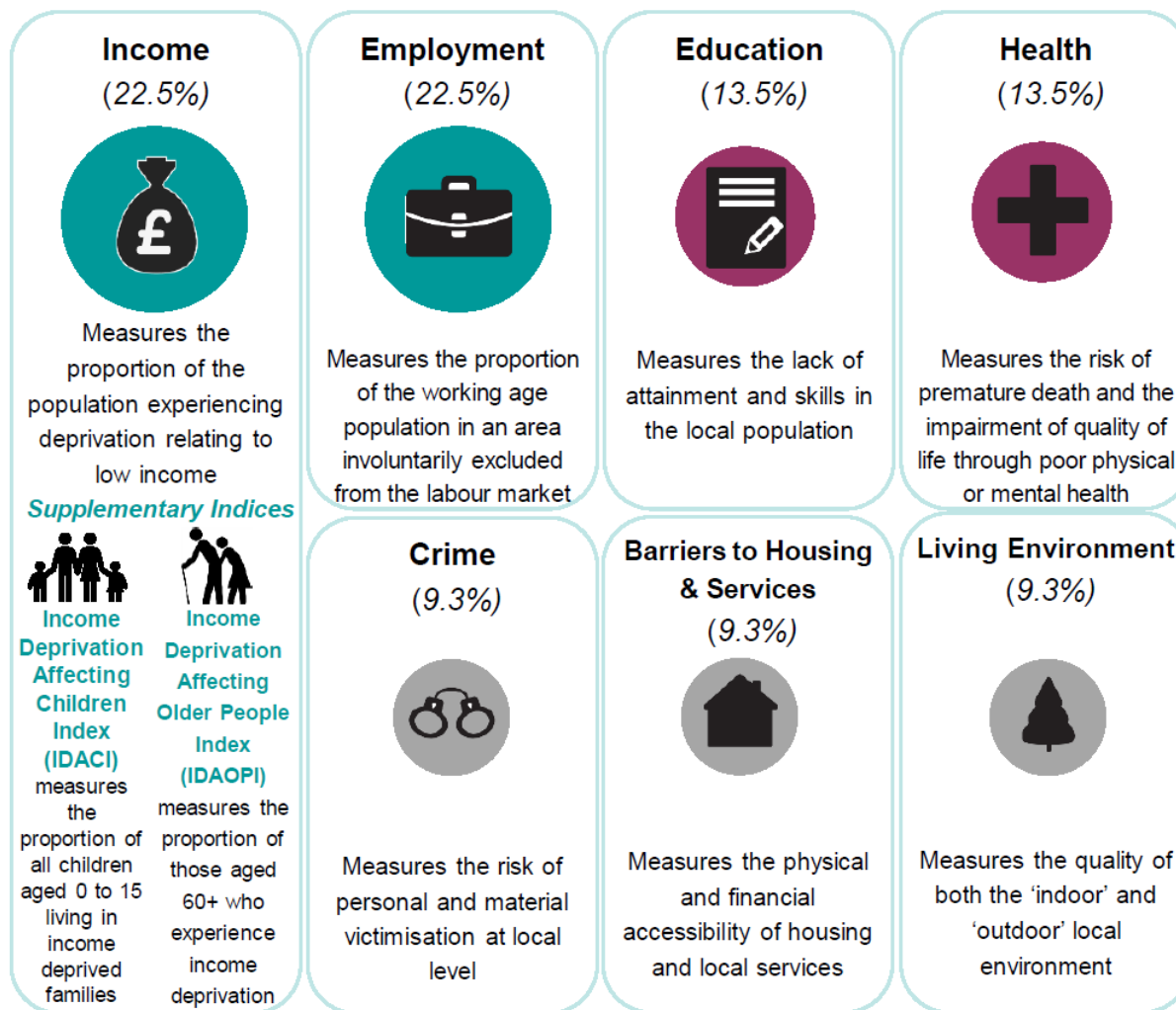
- **3 of the top five LSOAs remain the same.....**
 - Bargate (Golden Grove): 1st in IMD(2019); 1st in IMD(2015)
 - Weston (International Way): 2nd in IMD(2019); 2nd in IMD(2015)
 - Thornhill (Lydgate Road): 4th in IMD(2019); 3rd in IMD(2015)
- **2 of the top five LSOAs are new.....**
 - Weston (Kingsclere Avenue): 3rd in IMD(2019); 7th in IMD(2015)
 - Millbrook (Lockerley Cres): 5th in IMD(2019); 9th IMD(2015)
- **2 LSOAs have been replaced in the top 5.....**
 - Redbridge (Mansel Park): 6th in IMD(2019); 5th in IMD(2015)
 - Northam (Stadium): 10th in IMD(2019); 4th in IMD(2015)
- **The 5 most deprived LSOAs featured in the top five in the following domains.....**

Employment (4/5); Income (4/5); Education (3/5); Health (2/5); Crime (2/5)



Indices of Deprivation (2019) Analysis by Domain

Analysis by Domain

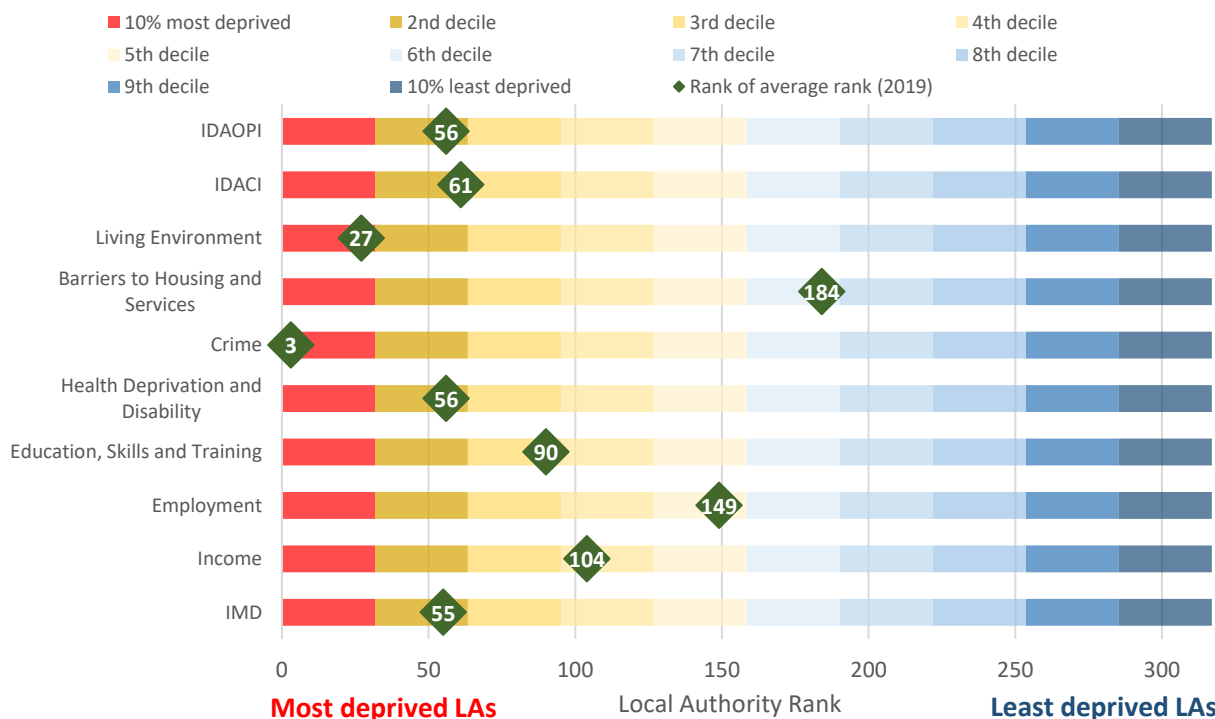


Analysis by Domain – rank of average rank

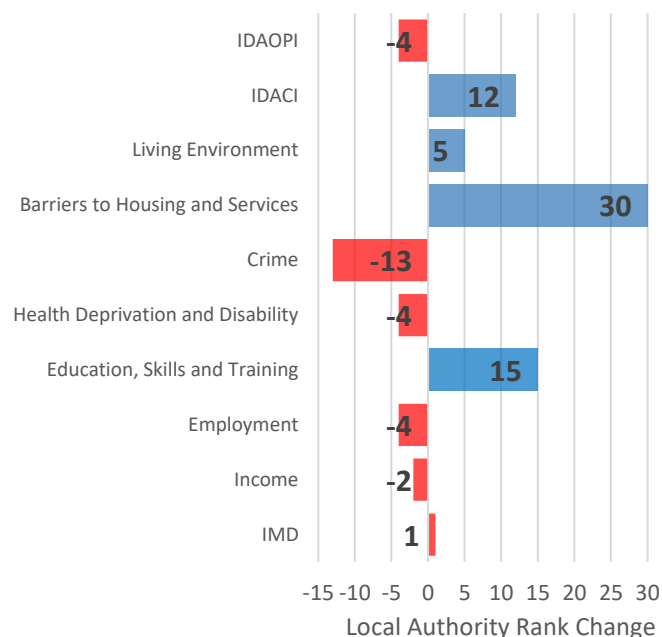


- The charts below show **Southampton's rank** (based on average rank of LSOAs) **amongst all 317 LAs** in England for each deprivation domain, and how this has changed between 2015 and 2019
- Southampton is ranked **3rd worst** in the country for **crime** and is in the **worst 20%** of LAs for **5 domains**
- Crime** is the domain which has worsened the most, whilst there have been improvements in **Barriers to Housing and Services, Education, Skills and Training** and two other domains

Indices of Deprivation 2019 - Rank of Average Rank by Domain:
Southampton Local Authority (out of 317 LAs)



Indices of Deprivation - Change in Rank of
Average Rank between 2015 and 2019:
Southampton Local Authority by Domain

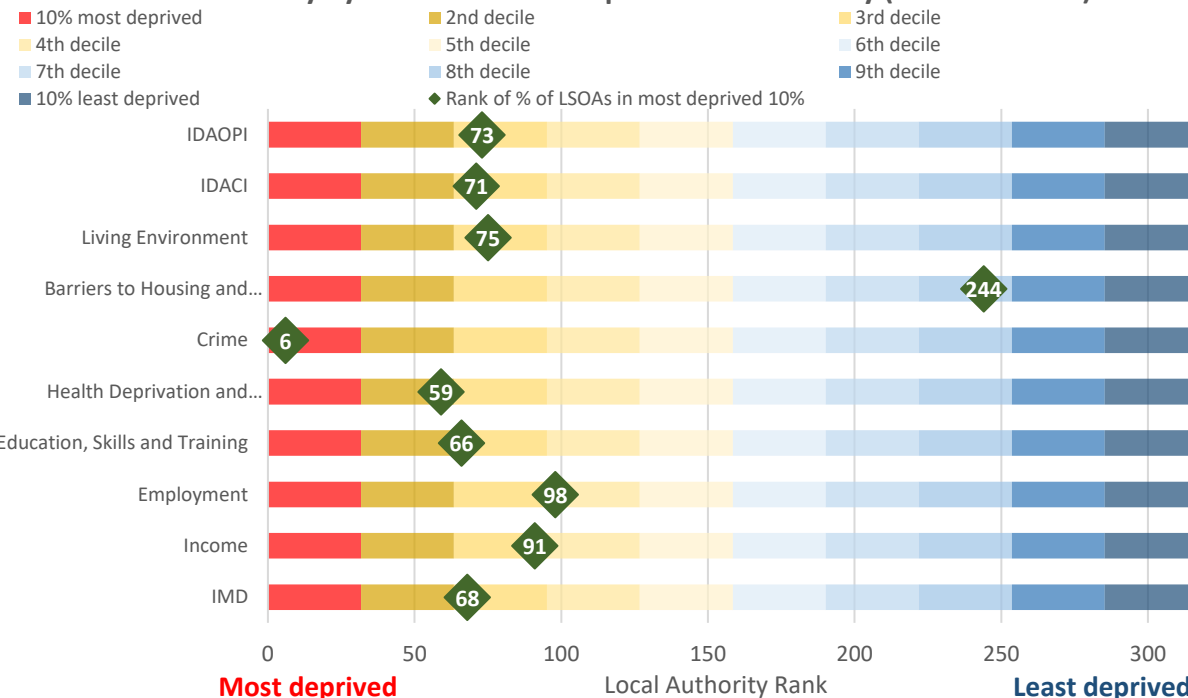


Analysis by Domain – rank of % of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally

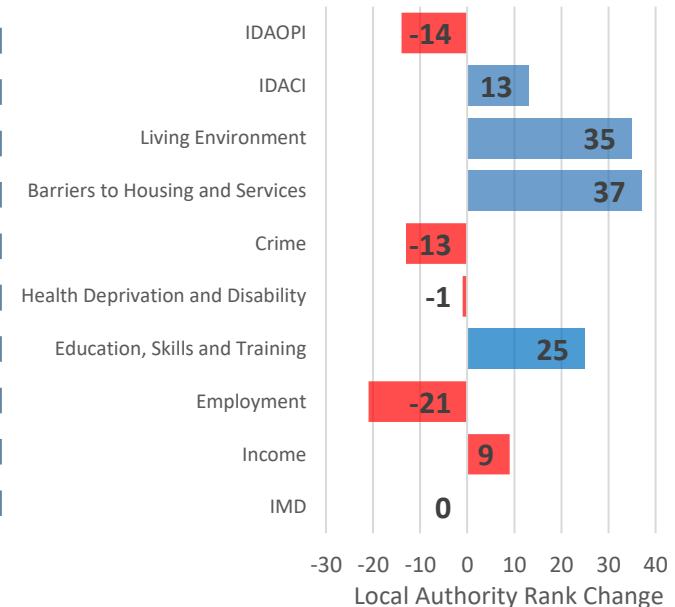


- The charts below show **Southampton's rank** based on % of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally **amongst all 317 LAs**
- This shows the domains where there are extremes of deprivation; **Crime** again stands out Southampton is ranked **6th worst**, whilst **Health Deprivation and Disability** is also in the worst 20% of LAs
- Southampton ranks amongst the 30% most deprived LAs for almost all domains
- On this measure, **Employment** has seen the largest deterioration between 2015 and 2019

Indices of Deprivation 2019 - Rank of % LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally by Domain: Southampton Local Authority (out of 317 LAs)



Indices of Deprivation - Change in rank of % of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally between 2015 and 2019: Southampton Local Authority by Domain

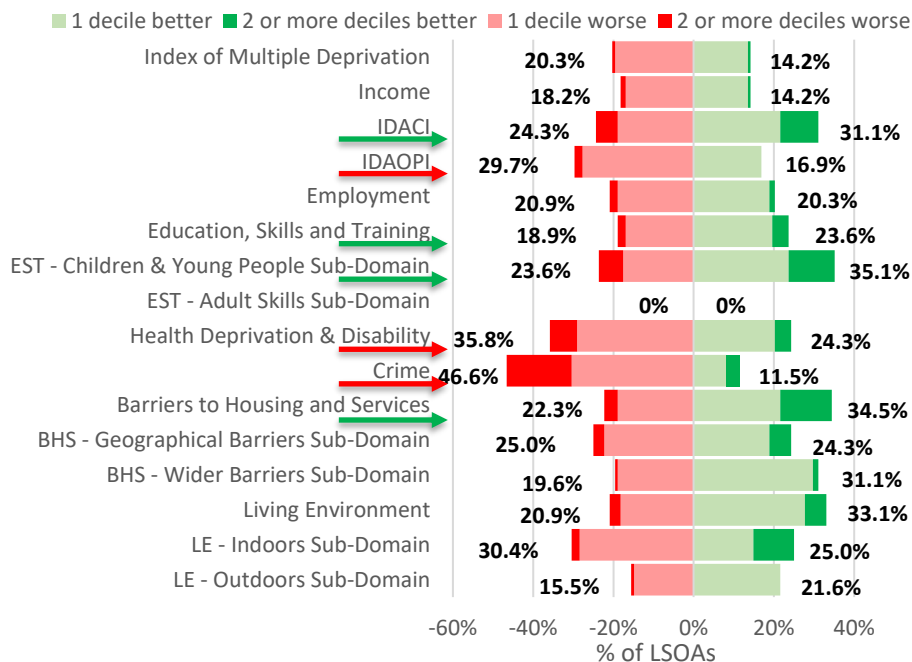


Analysis by Domain – change in decile assignment

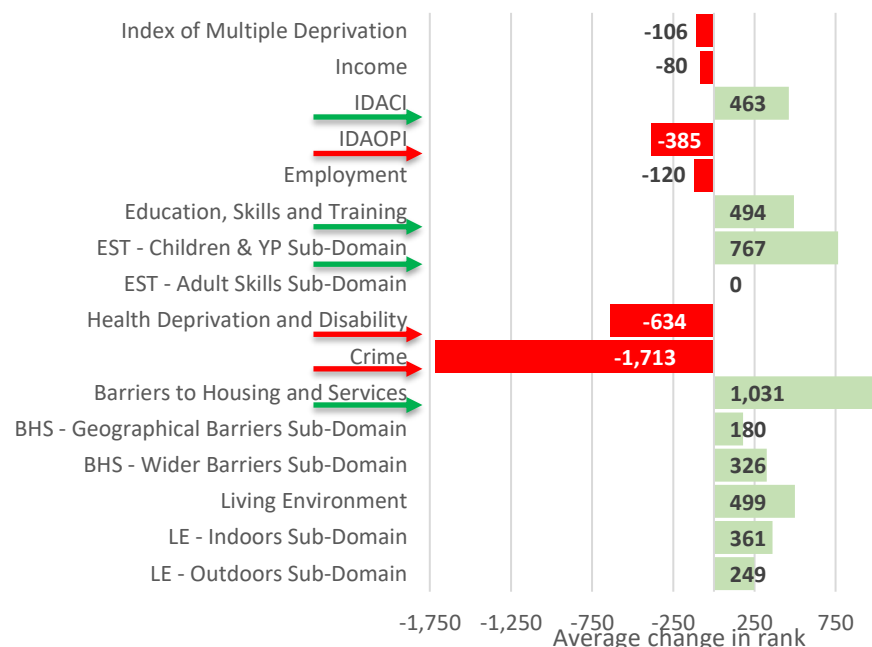


- Change in deprivation by domain can also be explored at LSOA level; the chart to the left shows the proportion of LSOAs in Southampton that have moved into a **better or worse deprivation decile**, whilst the chart to the right illustrates the **average change in rank** of Southampton LSOAs
- Both confirm that Southampton neighbourhoods have become more deprived (on average) for the **Crime, Health Deprivation and Disability**, and **Income Deprivation Affecting Older People** domains
- In contrast, the greatest improvements have been seen in the **Barriers to Housing and Services, Education, Skills and Training**, and **Income Deprivation Affecting Children** domains

Change in Southampton LSOA IMD Decile Assignment between IMD(2015) and IMD(2019) by domain



Average Change in Southampton LSOA England Rank between IoD(2015) and IoD(2019) by domain



Focus on Crime - LSOA deep dive



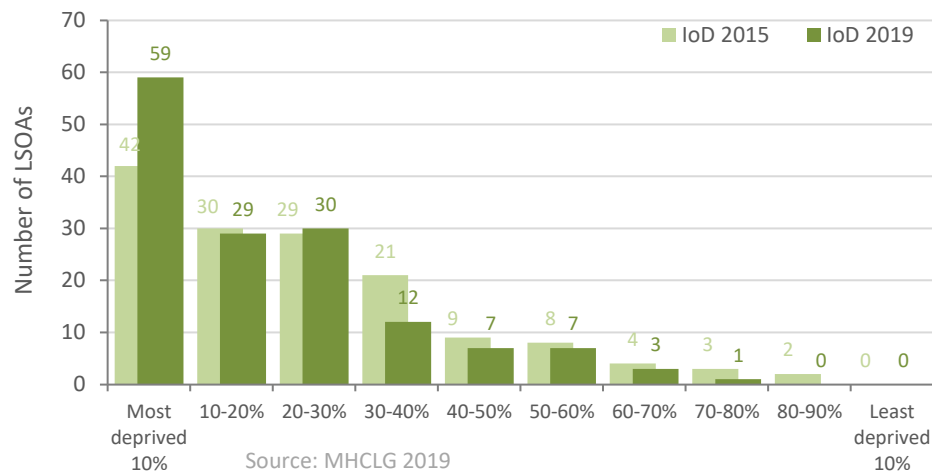
At city level, **Crime deprivation worsened by 13 places** between 2015 and 2019. However, there have been variations at neighbourhood level in the city:

Of the 148 LSOAs in Southampton....

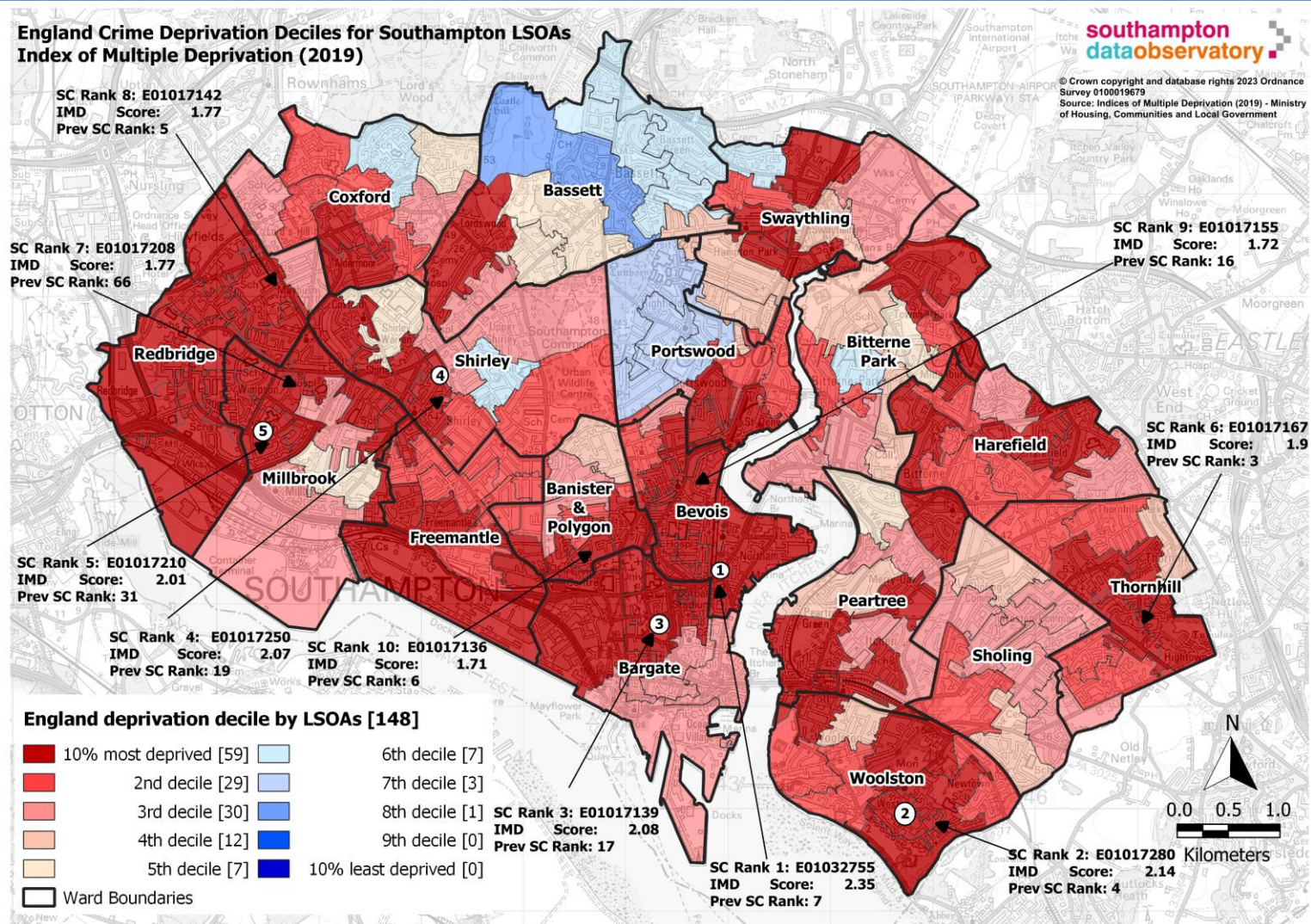
- **69** have moved into a **more deprived** decile
- **62** have remained in the **same** decile
- **17** have moved into a **less deprived** decile
- Movement into increasingly or decreasingly deprived deciles has occurred across the deprivation spectrum (red / green in the table)
- Southampton has **59 LSOAs** within the **10% most deprived** in England (42 in 2015) and zero LSOAs in the 10% least deprived (zero in 2015)
- This suggests that the number of neighbourhoods experiencing the most extreme crime deprivation has increased since 2015
- There was an increase in the number of LSOAs in the **most deprived 30% nationally** (**118 LSOAs** in 2019 compared to 101 in 2015)

| IoD - Crime Domain | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| Number of Lower Super Output Areas | | 2015 England Decile | | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | | Most deprived 10% | 10-20% | 20-30% | 30-40% | 40-50% | 50-60% | 60-70% | 70-80% | 80-90% | | Least deprived 10% |
| 2019 England Decile | Most deprived 10% | 37 | 16 | 6 | | | | | | | | 59 |
| | 10-20% | 4 | 8 | 13 | 4 | | | | | | | 29 |
| | 20-30% | 1 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 3 | | | | | 30 |
| | 30-40% | | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | | | | | | 12 |
| | 40-50% | | | | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | 7 |
| | 50-60% | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 7 |
| | 60-70% | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | 3 |
| | 70-80% | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | 80-90% | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Least deprived 10% | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Total | | 42 | 30 | 29 | 21 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 148 |

Change in LSOA decile assignment between IoD(2015) and IoD(2019): IoD - Crime Domain



Crime Domain – Map of ENGLAND Deprivation Deciles

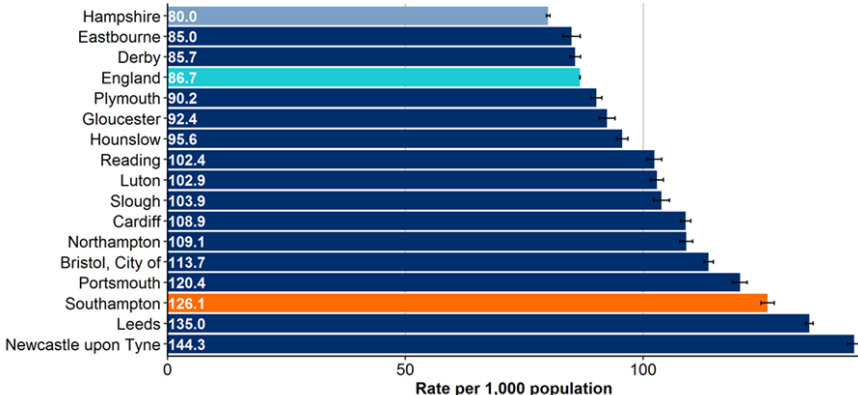


Focus on Crime – latest data



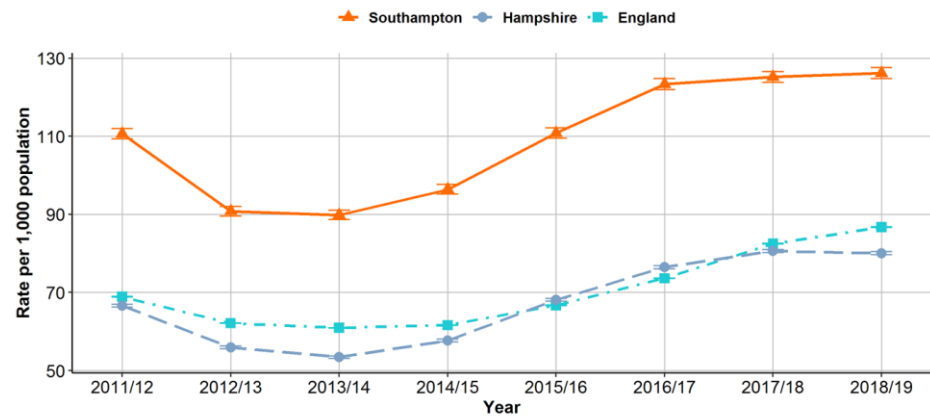
- The Crime domain is constructed on police recorded crime data; specifically Violent crime, Burglary, Theft and Criminal Damage
- Collected over a two year period 2016/17 and 2017/18; therefore relatively up to date
- Southampton has the 3rd highest overall recorded crime rate amongst comparator CSPs
- Consistently been higher than England, although the trend appears to be flattening after a period of sharply increasing rates
- Some of this may be down to issues with crime data integrity
- More detailed data on crime in Southampton can be found in the [Safe City Strategic Assessment](#)

Police Recorded Total Recorded Crime, Rate Per 1,000 Population
Southampton and Comparator Community Safety Partnerships - 2018/19



Sources: Police Recorded Crime, The Home Office. Midyear Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics
The England figure quoted is an aggregate of all English CSP

Police Recorded Total Recorded Crime Trend, Rate Per 1,000 Population
Southampton Community Safety Partnership, Hampshire and England - 2011/12 to 2018/19



Sources: Police Recorded Crime, The Home Office. Midyear Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics
The England figure quoted is an aggregate of all English CSP



Why is it important to understand deprivation in Southampton?



Significance of Deprivation



- Deprivation is one of the key drivers of poor outcomes in the city. For example we know in the most deprived areas of the city....
 - Life expectancy is 6.6 years lower for males and 3.1 years lower for females
 - Poorer health e.g. 42% more people living with multiple chronic health conditions
 - 3x higher rate of teenage pregnancy
 - 76% higher rates of childhood obesity (Year 6)
- Subsequently, it is also a driver of demand for public services. For example, in the most deprived areas of the city....
 - LAC rates almost 4x higher
 - IDVA referrals 5.6x higher
- Helps us to understand inequalities in the city and how and where to focus services and intervention to improve outcomes
- Further information can be found on the Southampton Data Observatory:

<https://data.southampton.gov.uk/health/health-inequalities/health-inequalities/health-inequalities.aspx>



Appendix

Domain deep dives & maps

Income Domain LSOA deep dive



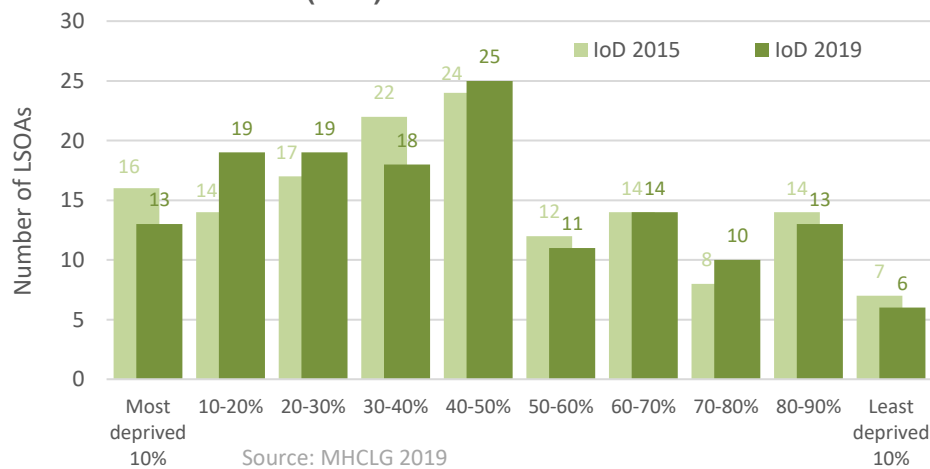
At city level, **Income Deprivation worsened by 2 places** between 2015 and 2019. However, there have been variations at neighbourhood level in the city:

Of the 148 LSOAs in Southampton....

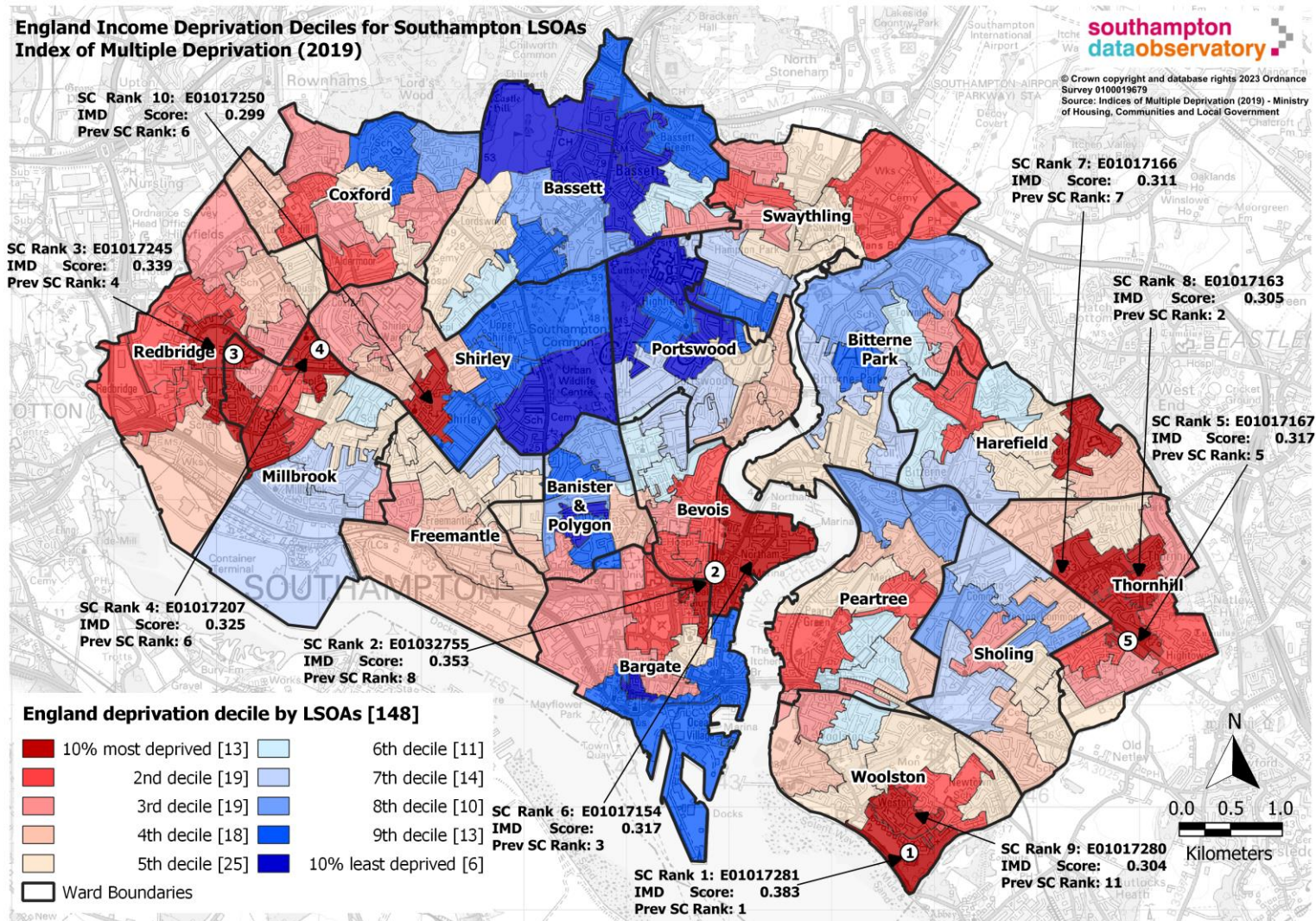
- **27** have moved into a **more deprived** decile
- **100** have remained in the **same** decile
- **21** have moved into a **less deprived** decile
- Movement into increasingly or decreasingly deprived deciles has occurred across the deprivation spectrum (red / green in the table)
- Southampton has **13 LSOAs** within the **10% most deprived** in England (16 in 2015) and 6 LSOAs in the 10% least deprived (7 in 2015)
- This suggests that the number of neighbourhoods experiencing the most extreme income deprivation has reduced since 2015
- However, in 2019, **51 LSOAs** were in the **most deprived 30%** nationally, compared to 47 in 2015, suggesting a more **uniform shift** in relative income deprivation in Southampton

| IoD - Income Domain | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| Number of Lower Super Output Areas | | 2015 England Decile | | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | | Most deprived 10% | 10-20% | 20-30% | 30-40% | 40-50% | 50-60% | 60-70% | 70-80% | 80-90% | | Least deprived 10% |
| 2019 England Decile | Most deprived 10% | 13 | | | | | | | | | | 13 |
| | 10-20% | 3 | 12 | 4 | | | | | | | | 19 |
| | 20-30% | | 2 | 11 | 6 | | | | | | | 19 |
| | 30-40% | | | 2 | 13 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 18 |
| | 40-50% | | | | 3 | 18 | 3 | 1 | | | | 25 |
| | 50-60% | | | | | 4 | 5 | 2 | | | | 11 |
| | 60-70% | | | | | | 2 | 10 | 2 | | | 14 |
| | 70-80% | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | | 10 |
| | 80-90% | | | | | | | | 2 | 9 | 2 | 13 |
| Least deprived 10% | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5 | 6 | |
| Total | | 16 | 14 | 17 | 22 | 24 | 12 | 14 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 148 |

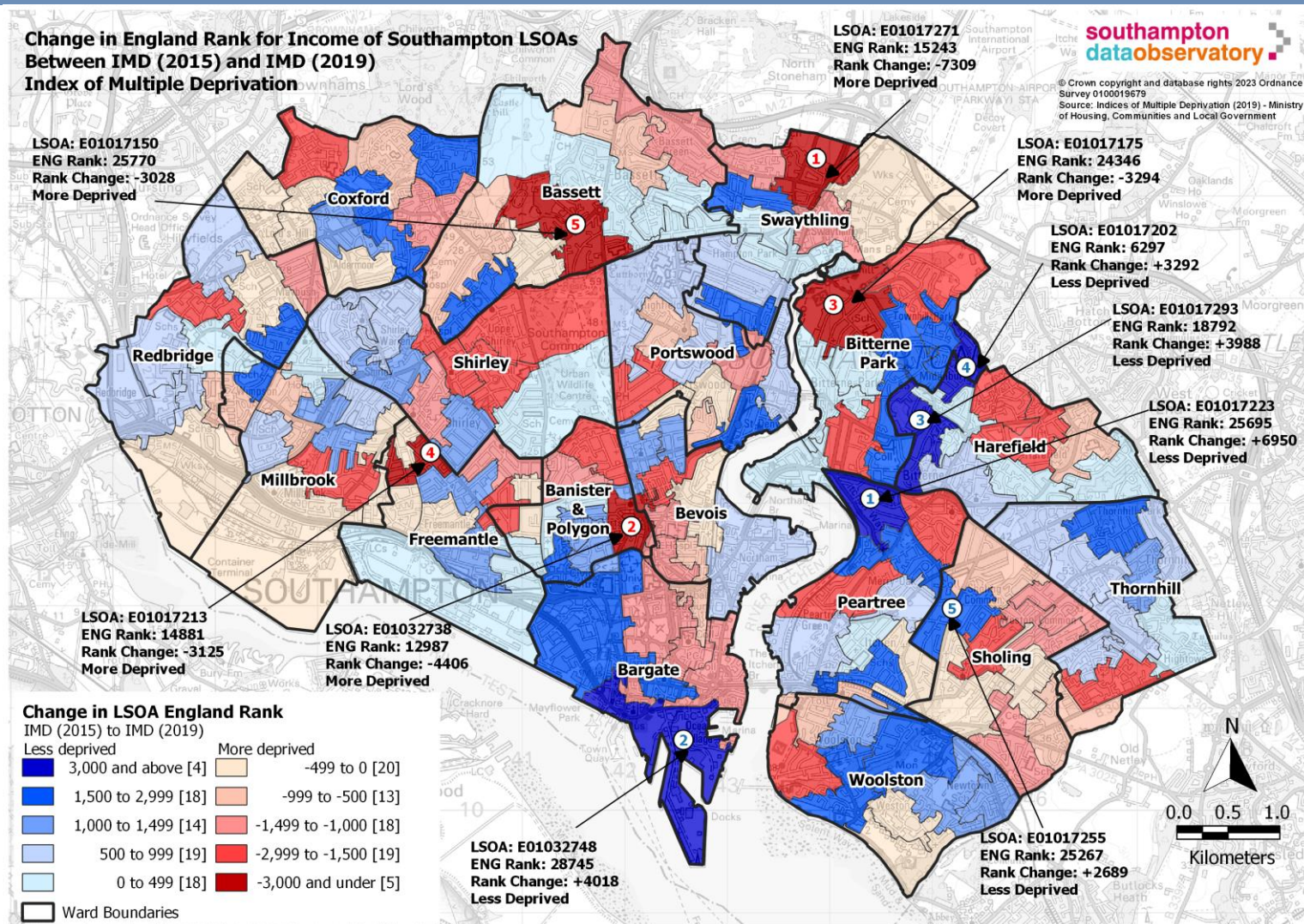
Change in LSOA decile assignment between IoD(2015) and IoD(2019): IoD - Income Domain



Income Domain – Map of ENGLAND Deprivation Deciles



Income Domain – Map of change in ENGLAND rank since IoD 2015



Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI) LSOA deep dive



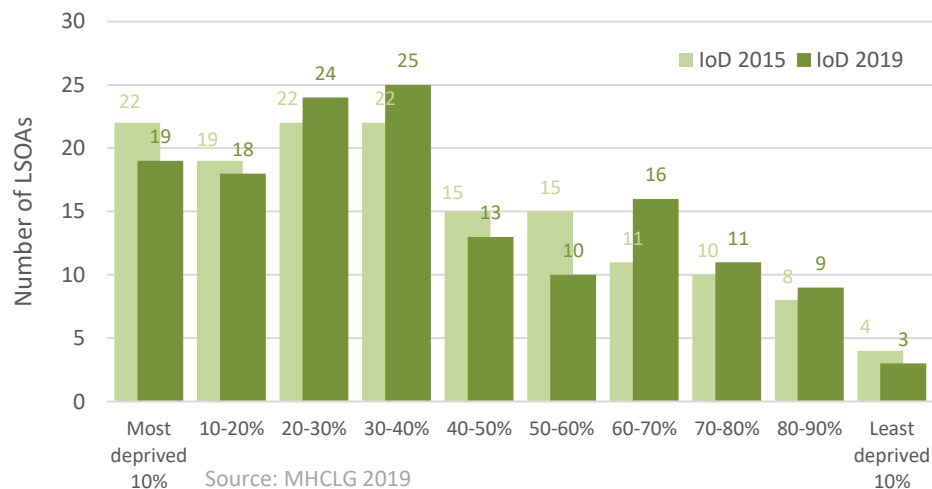
At city level, **IDACI improved by 12 places** between 2015 and 2019. However, there have been variations at neighbourhood level in the city:

Of the 148 LSOAs in Southampton....

- **36** have moved into a **more deprived** decile
- **66** have remained in the **same** decile
- **46** have moved into a **less deprived** decile
- Movement into increasingly or decreasingly deprived deciles has occurred across the deprivation spectrum (red / green in the table)
- Southampton has **19 LSOAs** within the **10% most deprived** in England (22 in 2015) and 3 LSOAs in the 10% least deprived (4 in 2015)
- This suggests that the number of neighbourhoods experiencing the most extreme income deprivation has reduced since 2015
- There was also a slight reduction in the number of LSOAs in the **most deprived 30% nationally** (**61 LSOAs** in 2019 compared to 63 in 2015)

| IoD - Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| Number of Lower Super Output Areas | | 2015 England Decile | | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | | Most deprived 10% | 10-20% | 20-30% | 30-40% | 40-50% | 50-60% | 60-70% | 70-80% | 80-90% | | Least deprived 10% |
| 2019 England Decile | Most deprived 10% | 14 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | 19 |
| | 10-20% | 7 | 8 | 3 | | | | | | | | 18 |
| | 20-30% | 1 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 1 | | | | | | 24 |
| | 30-40% | | 2 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 1 | | 1 | | | 25 |
| | 40-50% | | | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | | | | | 13 |
| | 50-60% | | | | 2 | 2 | 4 | | 2 | | | 10 |
| | 60-70% | | | | | 2 | | 6 | 3 | 1 | | 16 |
| | 70-80% | | | | | | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | | 11 |
| | 80-90% | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 9 |
| Least deprived 10% | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Total | | 22 | 19 | 22 | 22 | 15 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 148 |

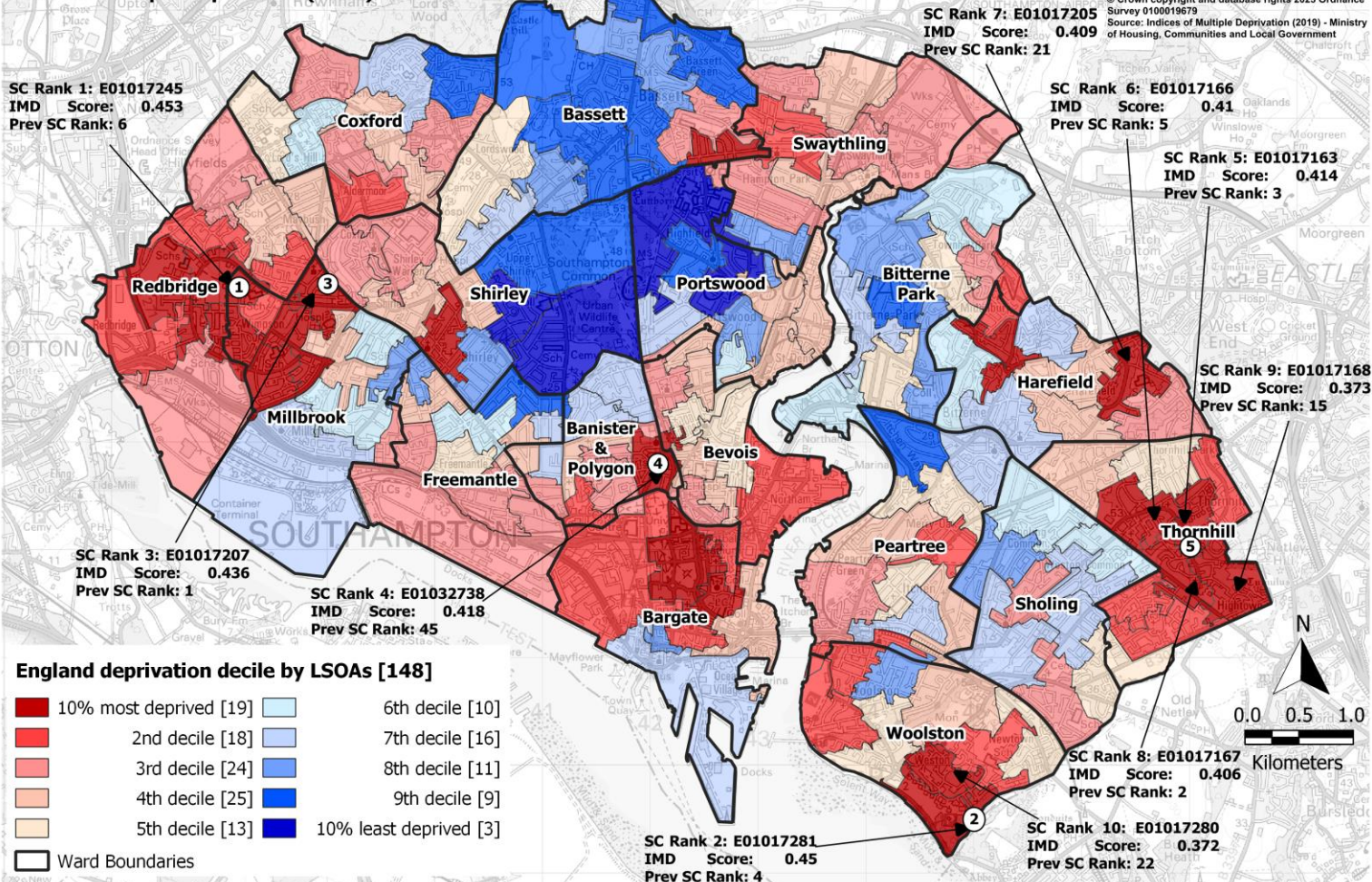
Change in LSOA decile assignment between IoD(2015) and IoD(2019): IoD - Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI)



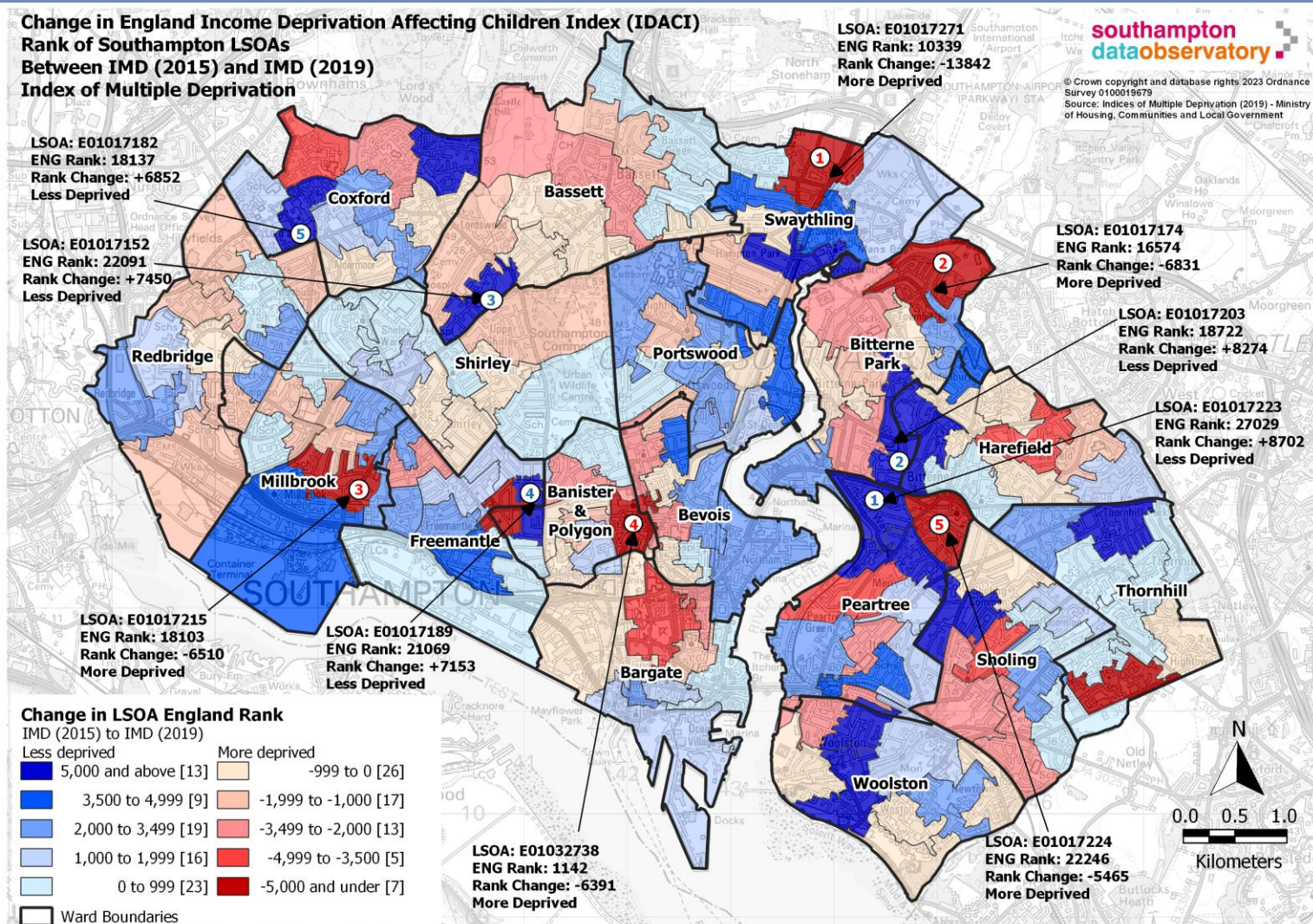
IDACI – Map of ENGLAND Deprivation Deciles



England Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) Deprivation Deciles for Southampton LSOAs Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019)



IDACI – Map of change in ENGLAND rank since IoD 2015



Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP) LSOA deep dive



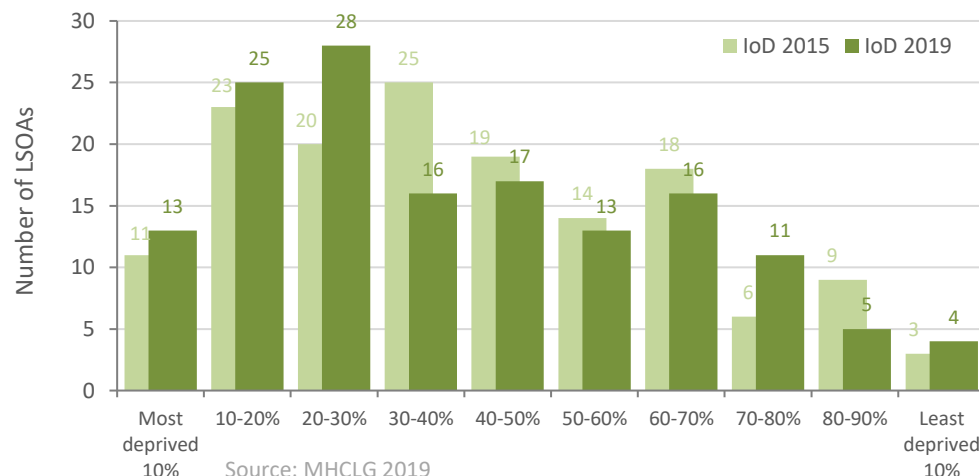
At city level, **IDAOP** worsened by 4 places between 2015 and 2019. However, there have been variations at neighbourhood level in the city:

Of the 148 LSOAs in Southampton....

- **44** have moved into a **more deprived** decile
- **79** have remained in the **same** decile
- **25** have moved into a **less deprived** decile
- Movement into increasingly or decreasingly deprived deciles has occurred across the deprivation spectrum (red / green in the table)
- Southampton has **13 LSOAs** within the **10% most deprived** in England (11 in 2015) and 4 LSOAs in the 10% least deprived (3 in 2015)
- This suggests that the number of neighbourhoods experiencing the most extreme income deprivation has increased since 2015
- There was also an increase in the number of LSOAs in the **most deprived 30%** nationally (**66 LSOAs** in 2019 compared to 54 in 2015)

| IoD - Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| Number of Lower Super Output Areas | | 2015 England Decile | | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | | Most deprived 10% | 10-20% | 20-30% | 30-40% | 40-50% | 50-60% | 60-70% | 70-80% | 80-90% | | Least deprived 10% |
| 2019 England Decile | Most deprived 10% | 10 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 13 |
| | 10-20% | 1 | 18 | 6 | | | | | | | | 25 |
| | 20-30% | | 2 | 11 | 14 | 1 | | | | | | 28 |
| | 30-40% | | | 3 | 7 | 6 | | | | | | 16 |
| | 40-50% | | | | 4 | 10 | 3 | | | | | 17 |
| | 50-60% | | | | | 2 | 7 | 4 | | | | 13 |
| | 60-70% | | | | | | 4 | 8 | 2 | 2 | | 16 |
| | 70-80% | | | | | | | 6 | 3 | 2 | | 11 |
| | 80-90% | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| | Least deprived 10% | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | 4 |
| Total | | 11 | 23 | 20 | 25 | 19 | 14 | 18 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 148 |

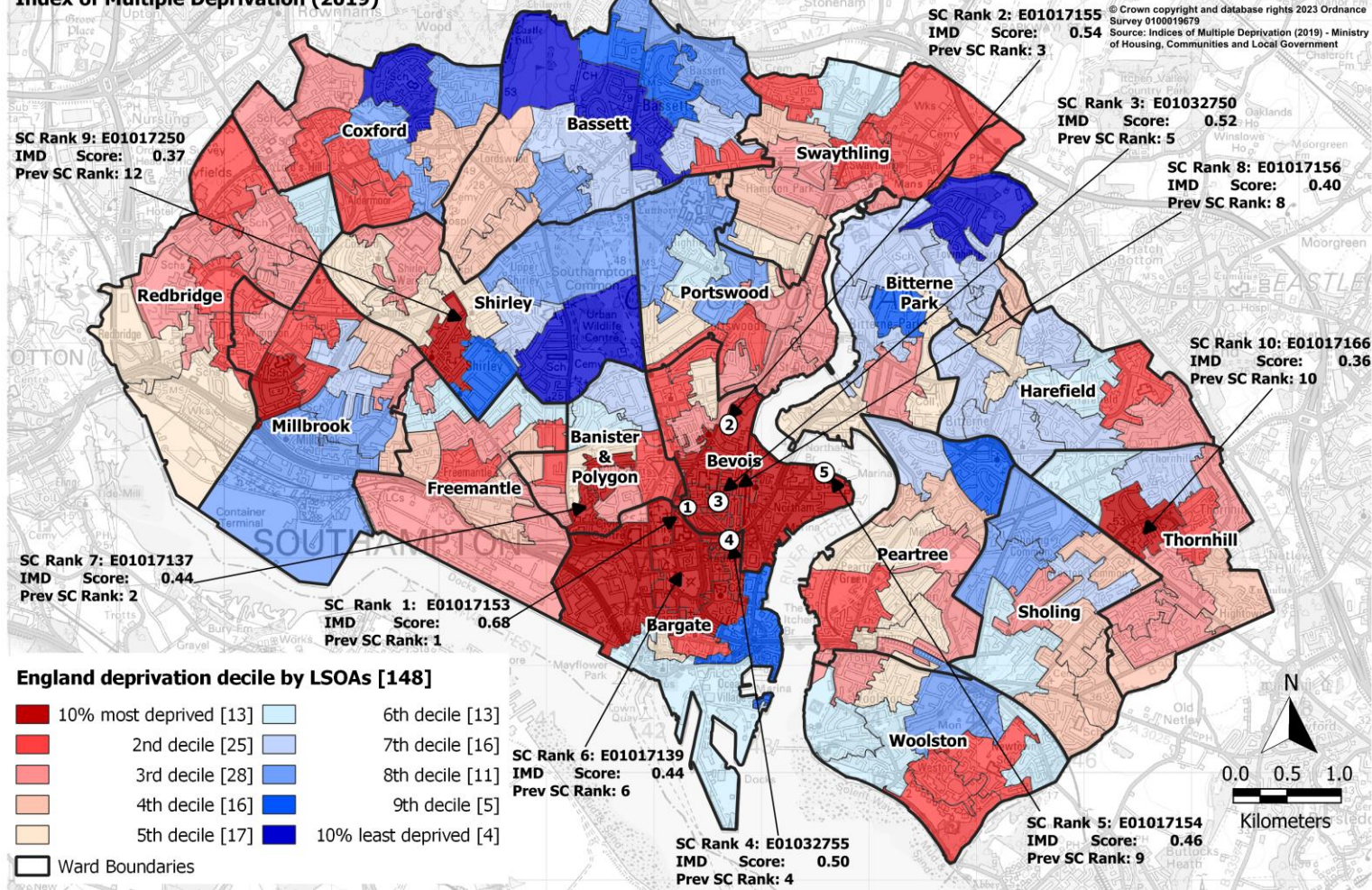
Change in LSOA decile assignment between IoD(2015) and IoD(2019): IoD - Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP)



IDAOPPI – Map of ENGLAND Deprivation Deciles



England Income Deprivation Affecting Old People Index (IDAOPPI) Deprivation Deciles for Southampton LSOAs Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019)



IDAOPi – Maps of change in ENGLAND rank since IoD 2015



Change in England Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPi) Rank of Southampton LSOAs Between IMD (2015) and IMD (2019) Index of Multiple Deprivation

LSOA: E01017187
ENG Rank: 23766
Rank Change: +3837
Less Deprived

LSOA: E01017150
ENG Rank: 22473
Rank Change: -4933
More Deprived

Coxford

Bassett

LSOA: E01017144
ENG Rank: 21694
Rank Change: -4287
More Deprived

southampton
dataobservatory

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Survey 0100019679
Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2019) - Ministry
of Housing, Communities and Local Government

LSOA: E01017267
ENG Rank: 8346
Rank Change: -5675
More Deprived

LSOA: E01032753
ENG Rank: 26120
Rank Change: +3376
Less Deprived

LSOA: E01017235
ENG Rank: 4174
Rank Change: -4157
More Deprived

Redbridge

Shirley

Portwood

Bitterne Park

Harefield

Millbrook

Freemantle

Barister & Polygon

Bevois

Peartree

Thornhill

LSOA: E01017196
ENG Rank: 22721
Rank Change: -4389
More Deprived

Bargate

Sholing

Woolston

LSOA: E01017159
ENG Rank: 15920
Rank Change: +3349
Less Deprived

LSOA: E01017275
ENG Rank: 23419
Rank Change: +3693
Less Deprived

LSOA: E01017261
ENG Rank: 17497
Rank Change: +4147
Less Deprived

Change in LSOA England Rank

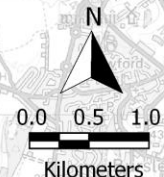
IMD (2015) to IMD (2019)

Less deprived

More deprived

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 3,000 and above [7] | -499 to 0 [22] |
| 1,500 to 2,999 [16] | -999 to -500 [11] |
| 1,000 to 1,499 [9] | -1,499 to -1,000 [10] |
| 500 to 999 [16] | -2,999 to -1,500 [33] |
| 0 to 499 [13] | -3,000 and under [11] |

Ward Boundaries



Employment Domain LSOA deep dive



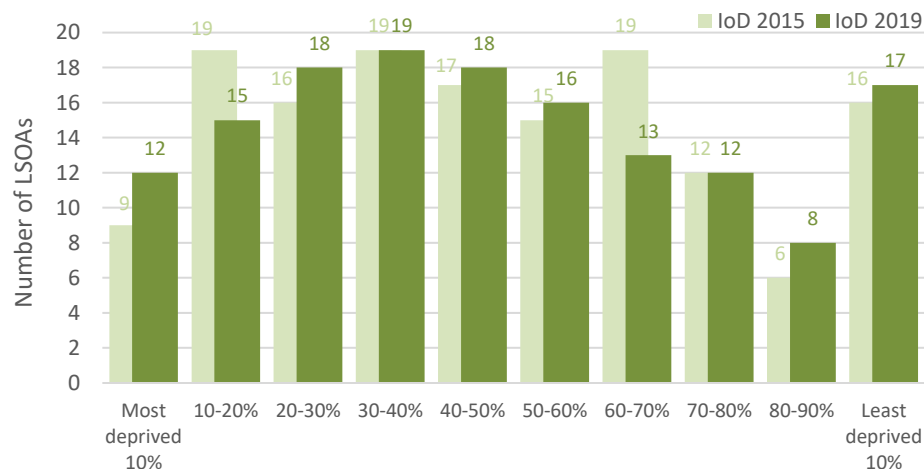
At city level, **Employment deprivation worsened by 4 places** between 2015 and 2019. However, there have been variations at neighbourhood level in the city:

Of the 148 LSOAs in Southampton....

- **31** have moved into a **more deprived** decile
- **87** have remained in the **same** decile
- **30** have moved into a **less deprived** decile
- Movement into increasingly or decreasingly deprived deciles has occurred across the deprivation spectrum (red / green in the table)
- Southampton has **12 LSOAs** within the **10% most deprived** in England (9 in 2015) and 17 LSOAs in the 10% least deprived (16 in 2015)
- This suggests that the number of neighbourhoods experiencing the most extreme employment deprivation has increased since 2015
- There was little change in the number of LSOAs in the **most deprived 30%** nationally (**45 LSOAs** in 2019 compared to 44 in 2015)

| IoD - Employment Domain | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| Number of Lower Super Output Areas | | 2015 England Decile | | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | | Most deprived 10% | 10-20% | 20-30% | 30-40% | 40-50% | 50-60% | 60-70% | 70-80% | 80-90% | | Least deprived 10% |
| 2019 England Decile | Most deprived 10% | 9 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| | 10-20% | | 13 | 2 | | | | | | | | 15 |
| | 20-30% | | 3 | 13 | 2 | | | | | | | 18 |
| | 30-40% | | | 1 | 11 | 5 | 2 | | | | | 19 |
| | 40-50% | | | | 5 | 8 | 4 | 1 | | | | 18 |
| | 50-60% | | | | 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | 16 |
| | 60-70% | | | | | | 4 | 7 | 2 | | | 13 |
| | 70-80% | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 2 | | 12 |
| | 80-90% | | | | | | | | 4 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | Least deprived 10% | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 14 | 17 |
| Total | | 9 | 19 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 19 | 12 | 6 | 16 | 148 |

Change in LSOA decile assignment between IoD(2015) and IoD(2019): IoD - Employment Domain

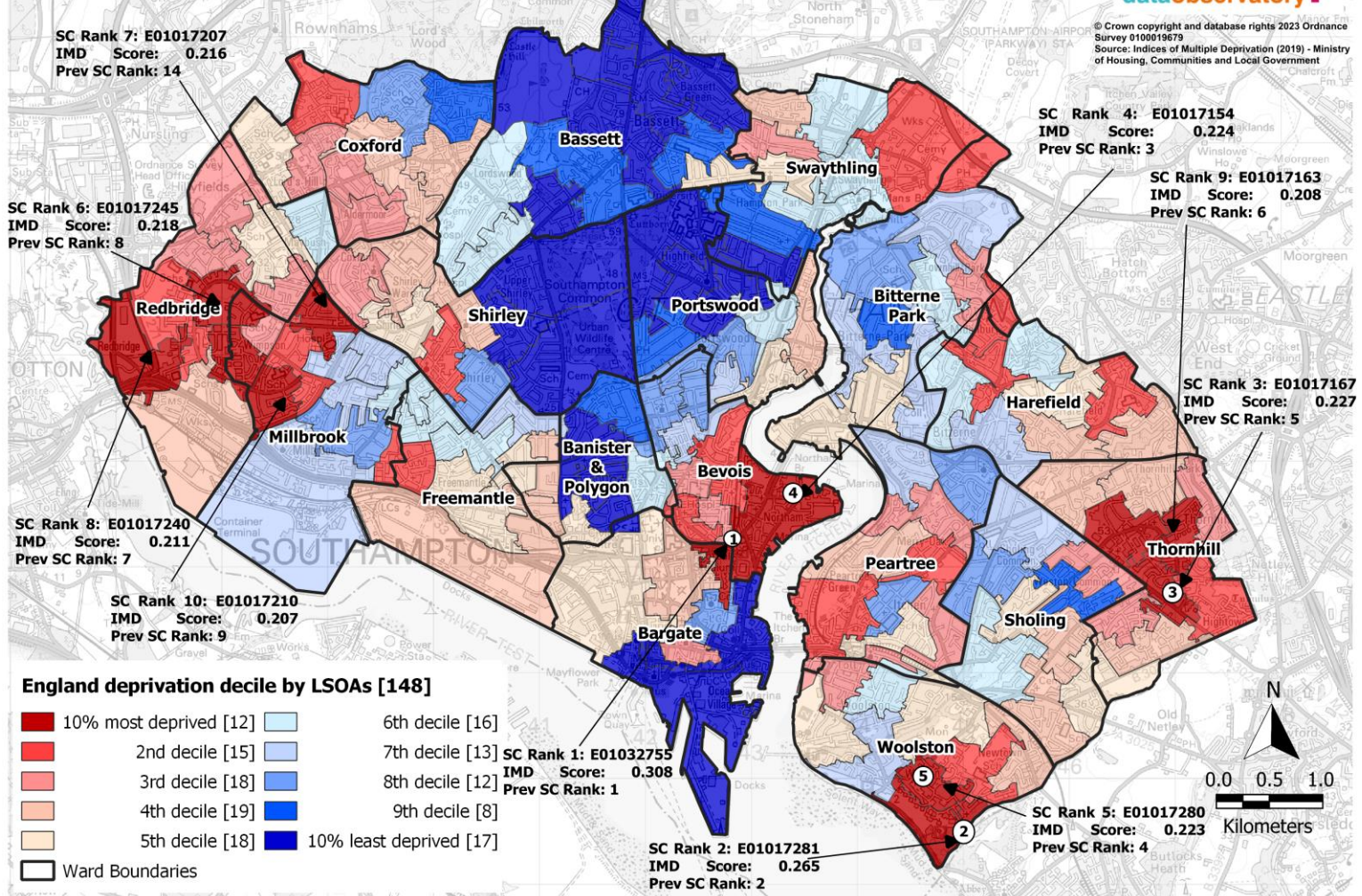


Source: MHCLG 2019

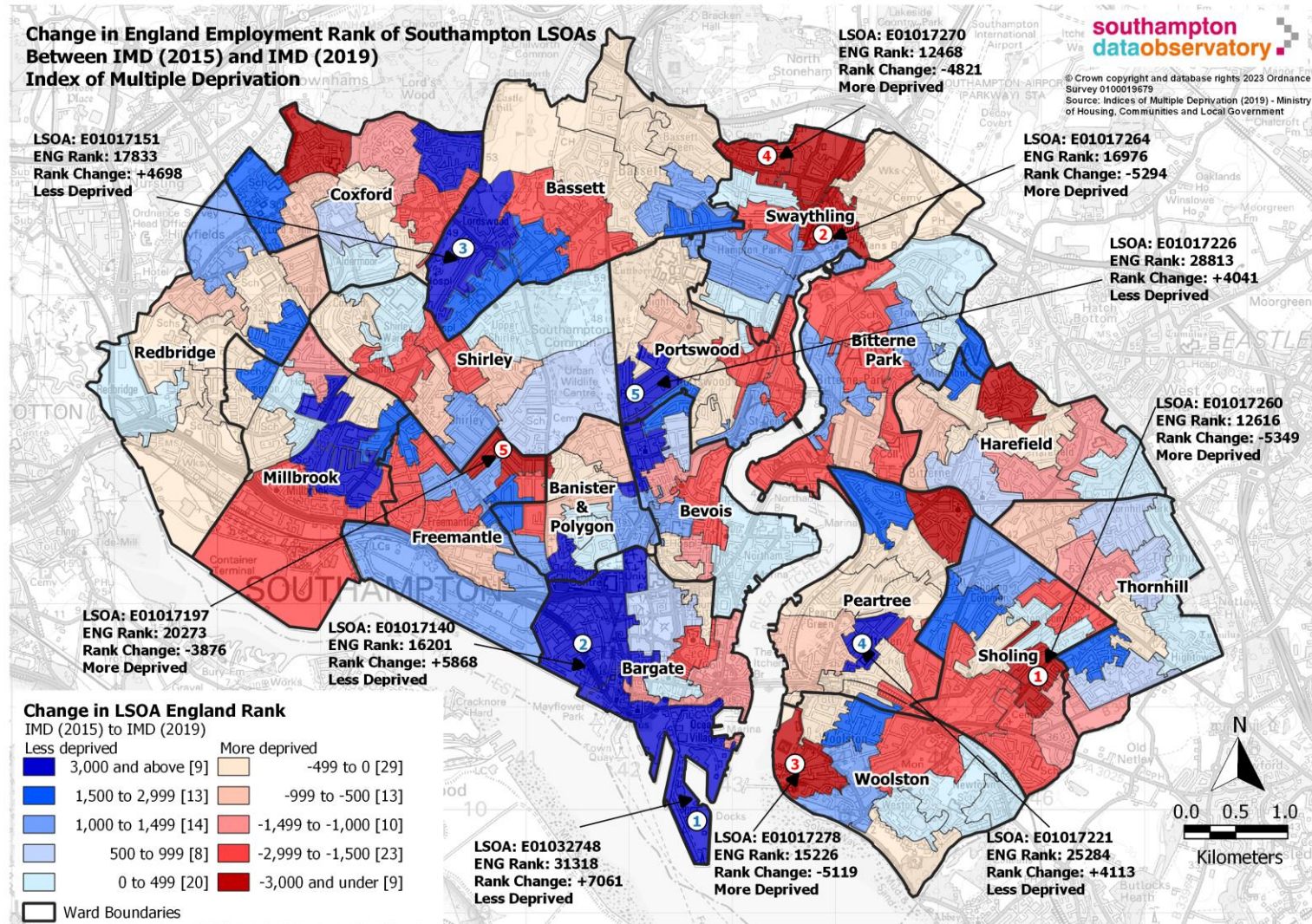
Employment Domain – Map of ENGLAND Deprivation Deciles



England Employment Deprivation Deciles for Southampton LSOAs
Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019)



Employment Domain – Map of change in ENGLAND rank since IoD 2015



Education, Skills and Training Domain LSOA deep dive



At city level, **Education, Skills and Training deprivation improved by 15 places** between 2015 and 2019.

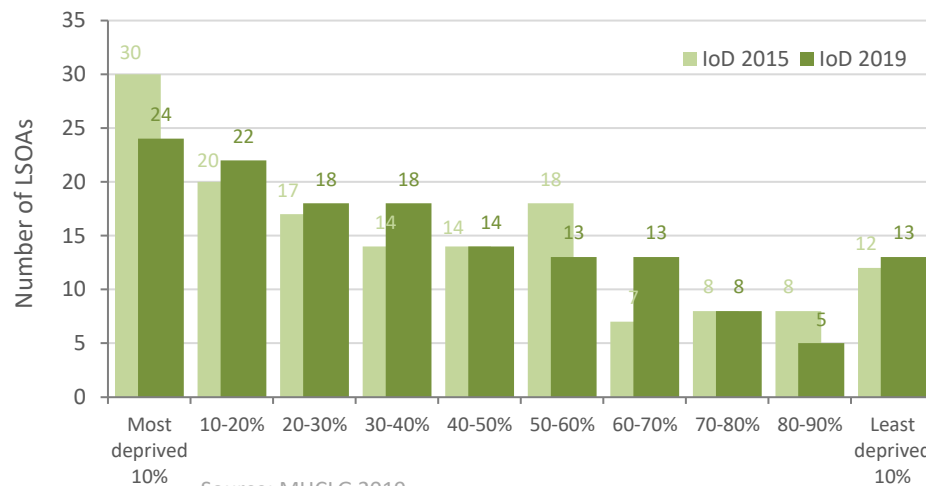
However, there have been variations at neighbourhood level in the city:

Of the 148 LSOAs in Southampton....

- **28** have moved into a **more deprived** decile
- **85** have remained in the **same** decile
- **35** have moved into a **less deprived** decile
- Movement into increasingly or decreasingly deprived deciles has occurred across the deprivation spectrum (red / green in the table)
- Southampton has **24 LSOAs** within the **10% most deprived** in England (30 in 2015) and 13 LSOAs in the 10% least deprived (12 in 2015)
- This suggests that the number of neighbourhoods experiencing the most extreme employment deprivation has reduced since 2015
- There was also a slight reduction in the number of LSOAs in the **most deprived 30% nationally** (**64 LSOAs** in 2019 compared to 67 in 2015)

| IoD - Education, Skills and Training Domain | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| Number of Lower Super Output Areas | | 2015 England Decile | | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | | Most deprived 10% | 10-20% | 20-30% | 30-40% | 40-50% | 50-60% | 60-70% | 70-80% | 80-90% | | Least deprived 10% |
| 2019 England Decile | Most deprived 10% | 21 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 24 |
| | 10-20% | 9 | 12 | 1 | | | | | | | | 22 |
| | 20-30% | | 4 | 11 | 3 | | | | | | | 18 |
| | 30-40% | | 1 | 4 | 7 | 6 | | | | | | 18 |
| | 40-50% | | | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | | | | | 14 |
| | 50-60% | | | | | 1 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 13 |
| | 60-70% | | | | | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | 13 |
| | 70-80% | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 4 | | | 8 |
| | 80-90% | | | | | | | | | 5 | | 5 |
| | Least deprived 10% | | | | | | | | 1 | 12 | 13 | |
| Total | | 30 | 20 | 17 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 148 |

Change in LSOA decile assignment between IoD(2015) and IoD(2019): IoD - Education, Skills and Training Domain

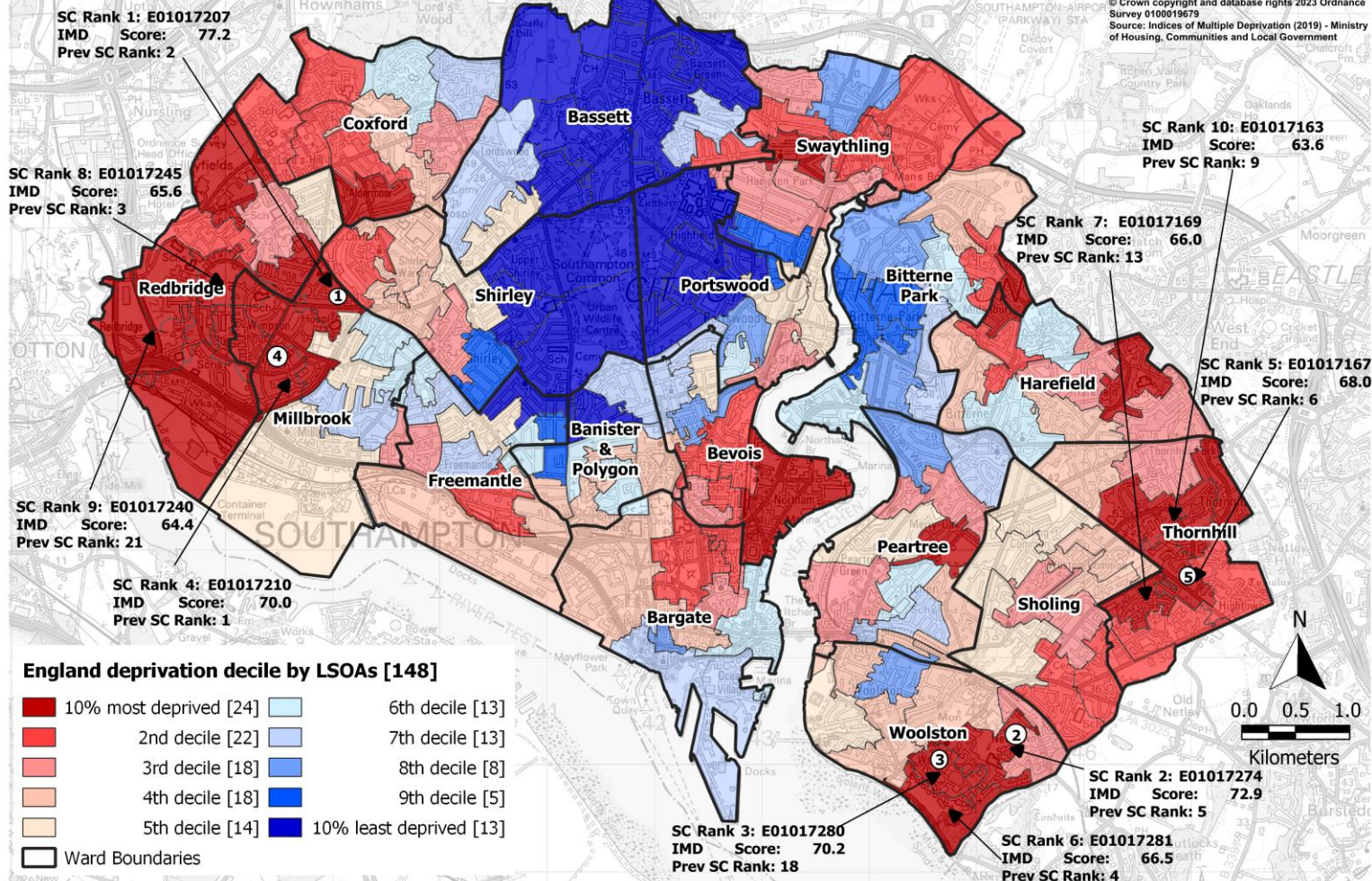


Source: MHCLG 2019

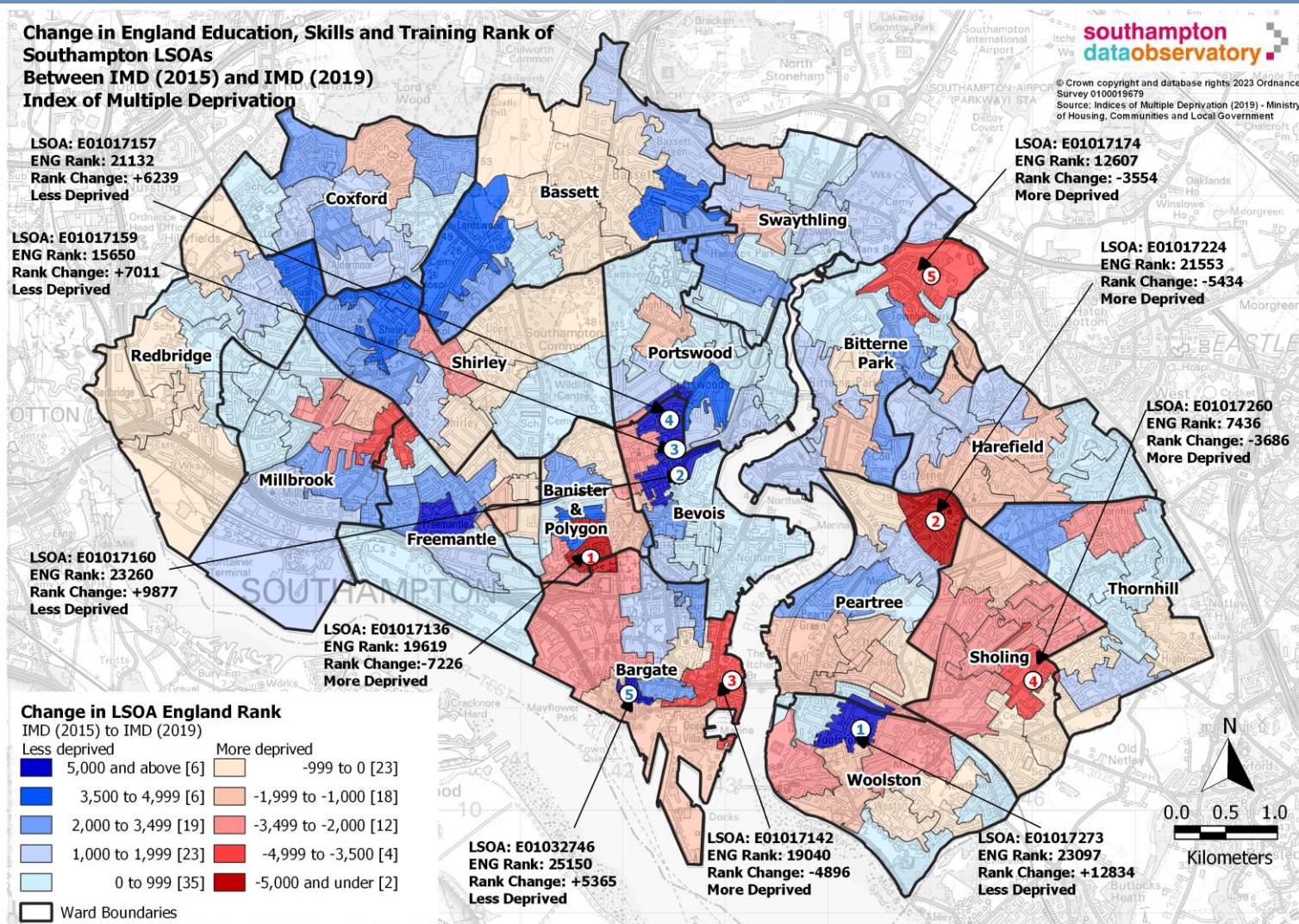
Education, Skills & Training Domain – Map of ENGLAND Deprivation Deciles



England Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Deciles for Southampton LSOAs Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019)



Education, Skills & Training Domain – Map of change in ENGLAND rank since IoD 2015



Education, Skills and Training: Children & Young People

Sub-Domain LSOA deep dive



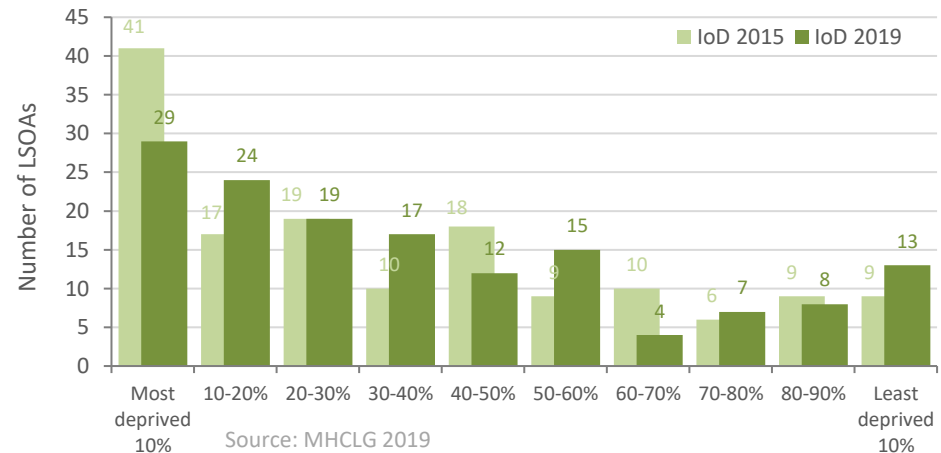
Within the **Children and Young People Sub-Domain**, there have been variations at neighbourhood level in the city:

Of the 148 LSOAs in Southampton....

- **35** have moved into a **more deprived** decile
- **61** have remained in the **same** decile
- **52** have moved into a **less deprived** decile
- Movement into increasingly or decreasingly deprived deciles has occurred across the deprivation spectrum (red / green in the table)
- Southampton has **29 LSOAs** within the **10% most deprived** in England (41 in 2015) and 13 LSOAs in the 10% least deprived (9 in 2015)
- This suggests that the number of neighbourhoods experiencing the most extreme education deprivation has reduced since 2015
- There was also a reduction in the number of LSOAs in the **most deprived 30%** nationally (**72 LSOAs** in 2019 compared to 77 in 2015)

| IoD - Education, Skills and Training: Children & Young People Sub-Domain | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|-------|
| Number of Lower Super Output Areas | | 2015 England Decile | | | | | | | | | | Total |
| | | Most deprived 10% | 10-20% | 20-30% | 30-40% | 40-50% | 50-60% | 60-70% | 70-80% | 80-90% | Least deprived 10% | |
| 2019 England Decile | Most deprived 10% | 27 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 29 |
| | 10-20% | 12 | 6 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | 24 |
| | 20-30% | 2 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | 19 |
| | 30-40% | | | 2 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 2 | | | | 17 |
| | 40-50% | | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | 12 |
| | 50-60% | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | | 1 | | 15 |
| | 60-70% | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 4 |
| | 70-80% | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 7 |
| | 80-90% | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| | Least deprived 10% | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 8 | 13 |
| Total | | 41 | 17 | 19 | 10 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 148 |

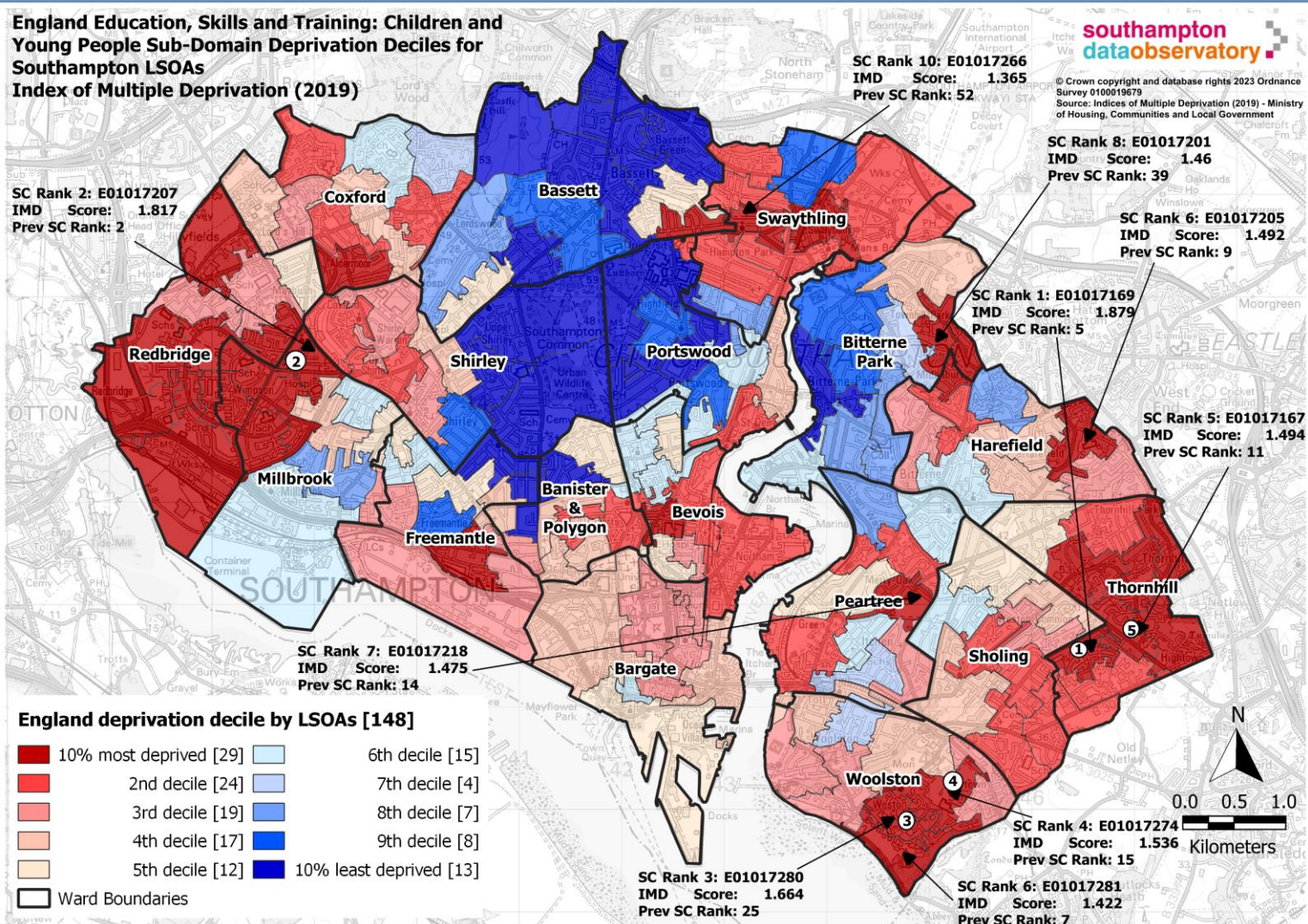
Change in LSOA decile assignment between IoD(2015) and IoD(2019): IoD - EST Children & Young People Sub-Domain



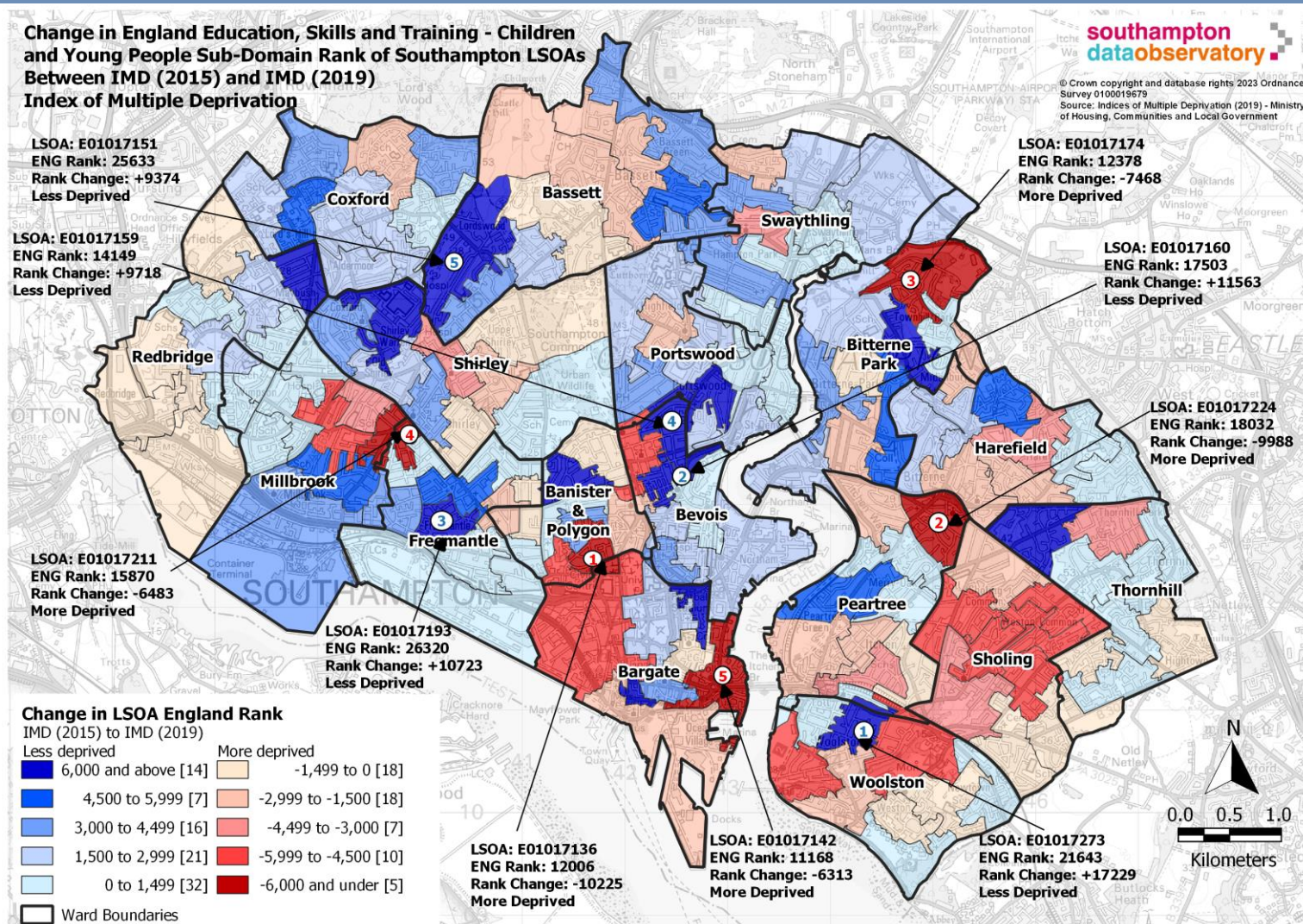
Education, Skills & Training: Children & Young People Sub-Domain - Map of ENGLAND Deprivation Deciles



England Education, Skills and Training: Children and Young People Sub-Domain Deprivation Deciles for Southampton LSOAs Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019)



Education, Skills & Training: Children & Young People Sub-Domain – Map of change in ENGLAND rank since IoD 2015



Education, Skills and Training: Adult Skills

Sub-Domain LSOA deep dive

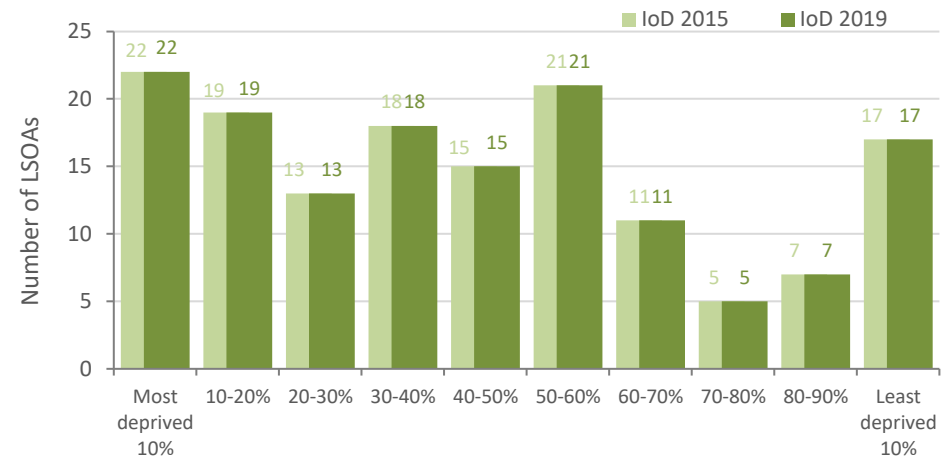


There have been no changes within the **Adult Skills Sub-Domain** between 2015 and 2019 as exactly the same data source and time period was used to construct the index

- Southampton has **22 LSOAs** within the **10% most deprived** in England and 17 LSOAs in the 10% least deprived
- Southampton has 54 LSOAs in the **most deprived 30%** nationally

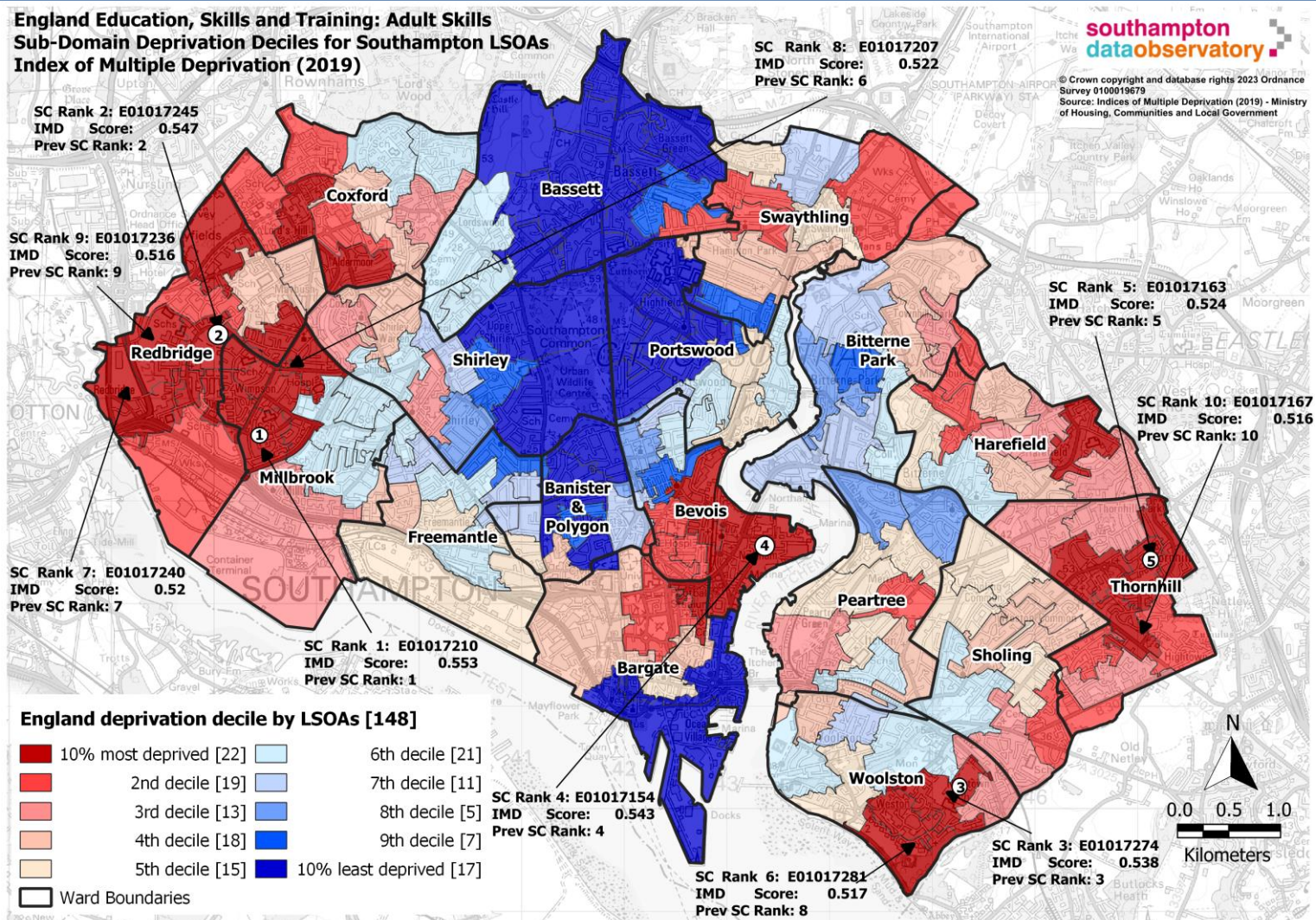
| IoD - Education, Skills and Training: Adult Skills Sub-Domain | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| Number of Lower Super Output Areas | | 2015 England Decile | | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | | Most deprived 10% | 10-20% | 20-30% | 30-40% | 40-50% | 50-60% | 60-70% | 70-80% | 80-90% | | Least deprived 10% |
| 2019 England Decile | Most deprived 10% | 22 | | | | | | | | | | 22 |
| | 10-20% | | 19 | | | | | | | | | 19 |
| | 20-30% | | | 13 | | | | | | | | 13 |
| | 30-40% | | | | 18 | | | | | | | 18 |
| | 40-50% | | | | | 15 | | | | | | 15 |
| | 50-60% | | | | | | 21 | | | | | 21 |
| | 60-70% | | | | | | | 11 | | | | 11 |
| | 70-80% | | | | | | | | 5 | | | 5 |
| | 80-90% | | | | | | | | | 7 | | 7 |
| Least deprived 10% | | | | | | | | | | 17 | 17 | |
| Total | | 22 | 19 | 13 | 18 | 15 | 21 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 17 | 148 |

Change in LSOA decile assignment between IoD(2015) and IoD(2019): IoD - EST Adult Skills Sub-Domain



Source: MHCLG 2019

Education, Skills & Training: Adult Skills Sub-Domain – Map of ENGLAND Deprivation Deciles



Health Deprivation and Disability Domain LSOA deep dive



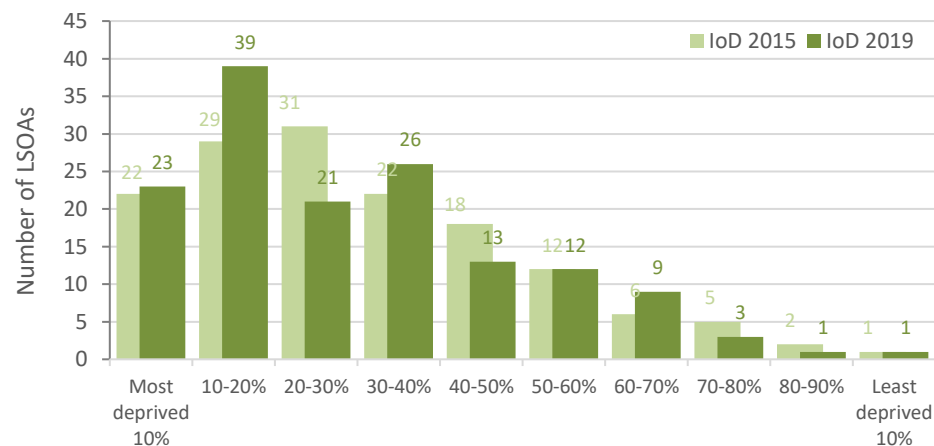
At city level, **Health deprivation worsened by 4 places** between 2015 and 2019. However, there have been variations at neighbourhood level in the city:

Of the 148 LSOAs in Southampton....

- **53** have moved into a **more deprived** decile
- **59** have remained in the **same** decile
- **36** have moved into a **less deprived** decile
- Movement into increasingly or decreasingly deprived deciles has occurred across the deprivation spectrum (red / green in the table)
- Southampton has **23 LSOAs** within the **10% most deprived** in England (22 in 2015) and 1 LSOA in the 10% least deprived (1 in 2015)
- This suggests that the number of neighbourhoods experiencing the most extreme health deprivation is similar to 2015
- There was also little change in the number of LSOAs in the **most deprived 30% nationally (83 LSOAs** in 2019 compared to 82 in 2015)

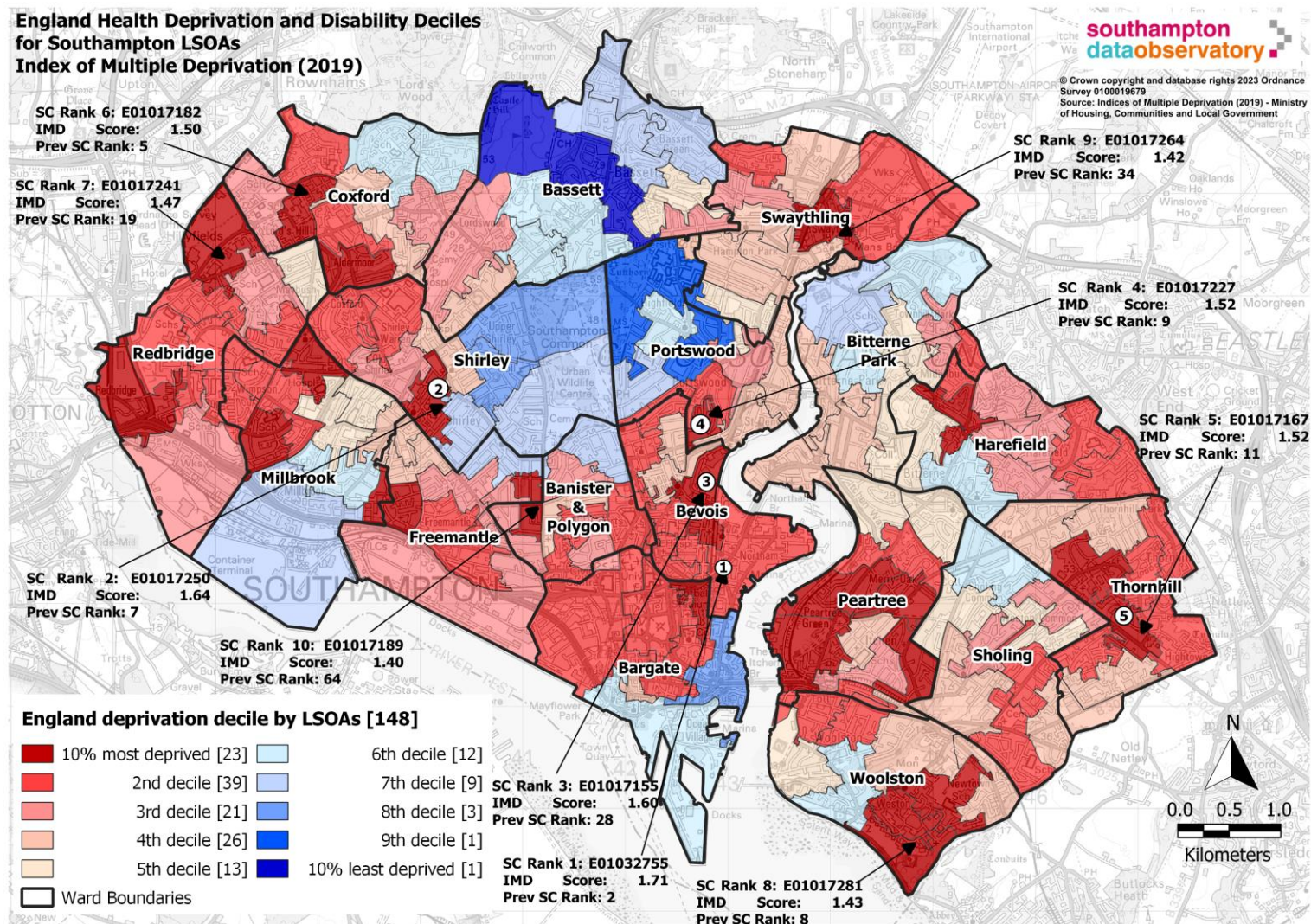
| IoD - Health Deprivation and Disability Domain | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| Number of Lower Super Output Areas | | 2015 England Decile | | | | | | | | | Total |
| | | Most deprived 10% | 10-20% | 20-30% | 30-40% | 40-50% | 50-60% | 60-70% | 70-80% | 80-90% | Least deprived 10% |
| 2019 England Decile | Most deprived 10% | 12 | 9 | 2 | | | | | | | 23 |
| | 10-20% | 10 | 16 | 12 | 1 | | | | | | 39 |
| | 20-30% | | 2 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 1 | | | | 21 |
| | 30-40% | | 2 | 8 | 10 | 6 | | | | | 26 |
| | 40-50% | | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | | | 13 |
| | 50-60% | | | | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | 12 |
| | 60-70% | | | | | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| | 70-80% | | | | | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| | 80-90% | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | Least deprived 10% | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Total | | 22 | 29 | 31 | 22 | 18 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 148 |

Change in LSOA decile assignment between IoD(2015) and IoD(2019): IoD - Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

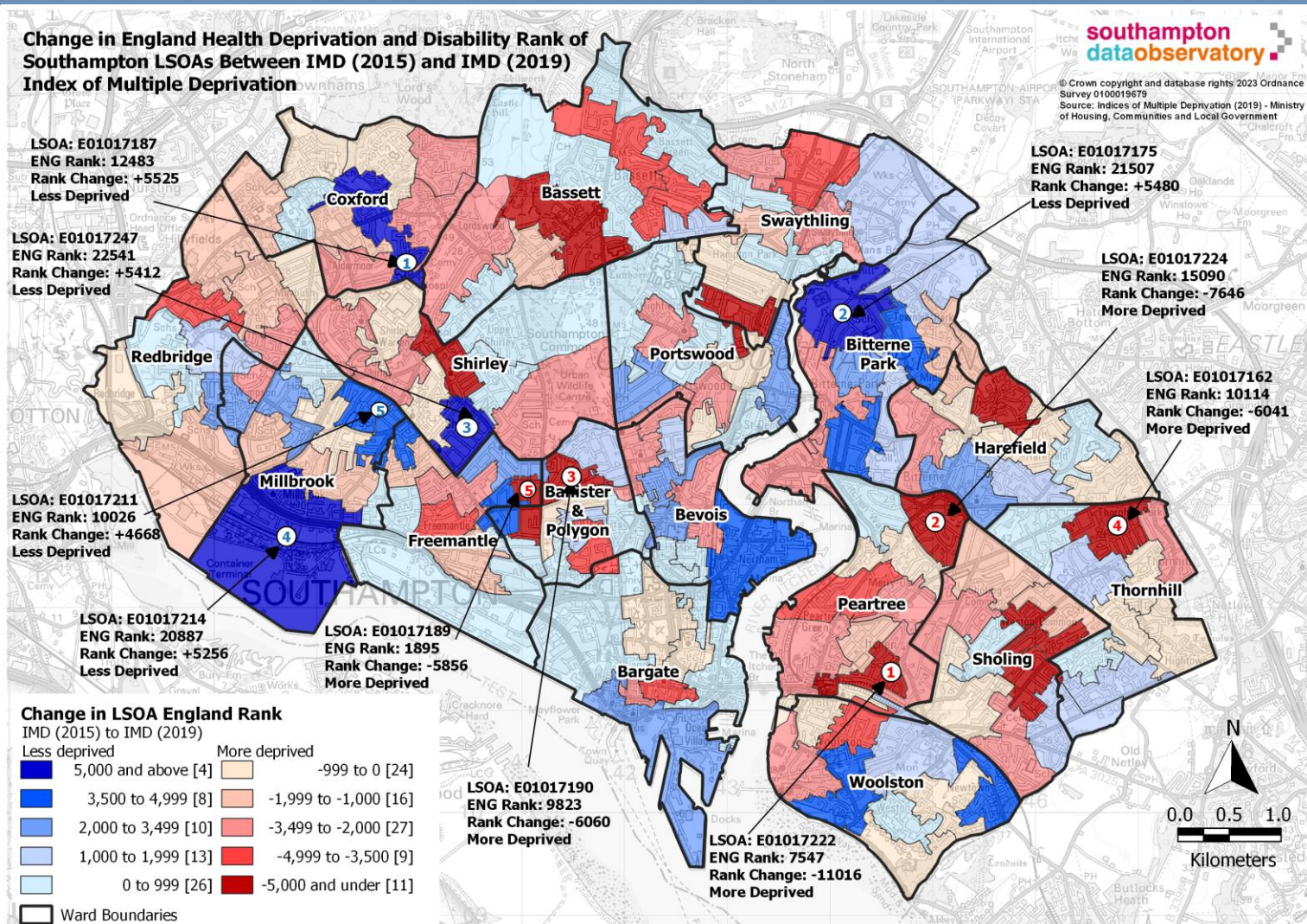


Source: MHCLG 2019

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain – Map of ENGLAND Deprivation Deciles



Health Deprivation and Disability Domain – Map of change in ENGLAND rank since IoD 2015



Crime Domain LSOA deep dive



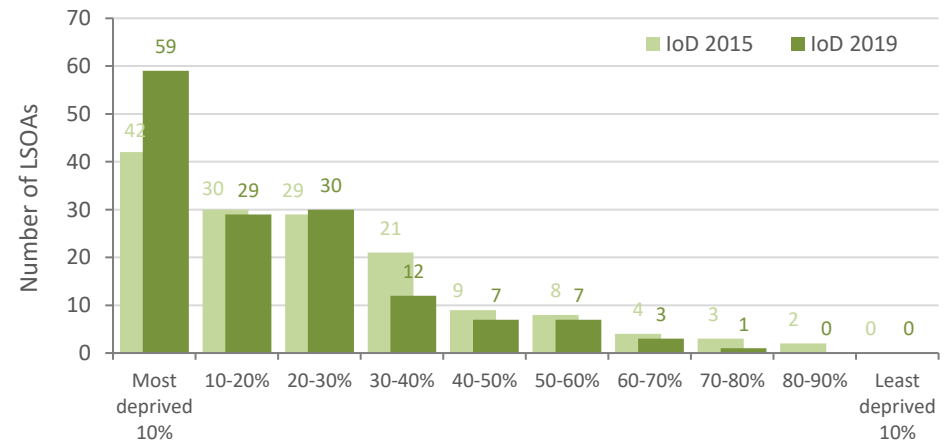
At city level, **Crime deprivation worsened by 13 places** between 2015 and 2019. However, there have been variations at neighbourhood level in the city:

Of the 148 LSOAs in Southampton....

- **69** have moved into a **more deprived** decile
- **62** have remained in the **same** decile
- **17** have moved into a **less deprived** decile
- Movement into increasingly or decreasingly deprived deciles has occurred across the deprivation spectrum (red / green in the table)
- Southampton has **59 LSOAs** within the **10% most deprived** in England (42 in 2015) and zero LSOAs in the 10% least deprived (zero in 2015)
- This suggests that the number of neighbourhoods experiencing the most extreme crime deprivation has increased since 2015
- There was an increase in the number of LSOAs in the **most deprived 30% nationally** (**118 LSOAs** in 2019 compared to 101 in 2015)

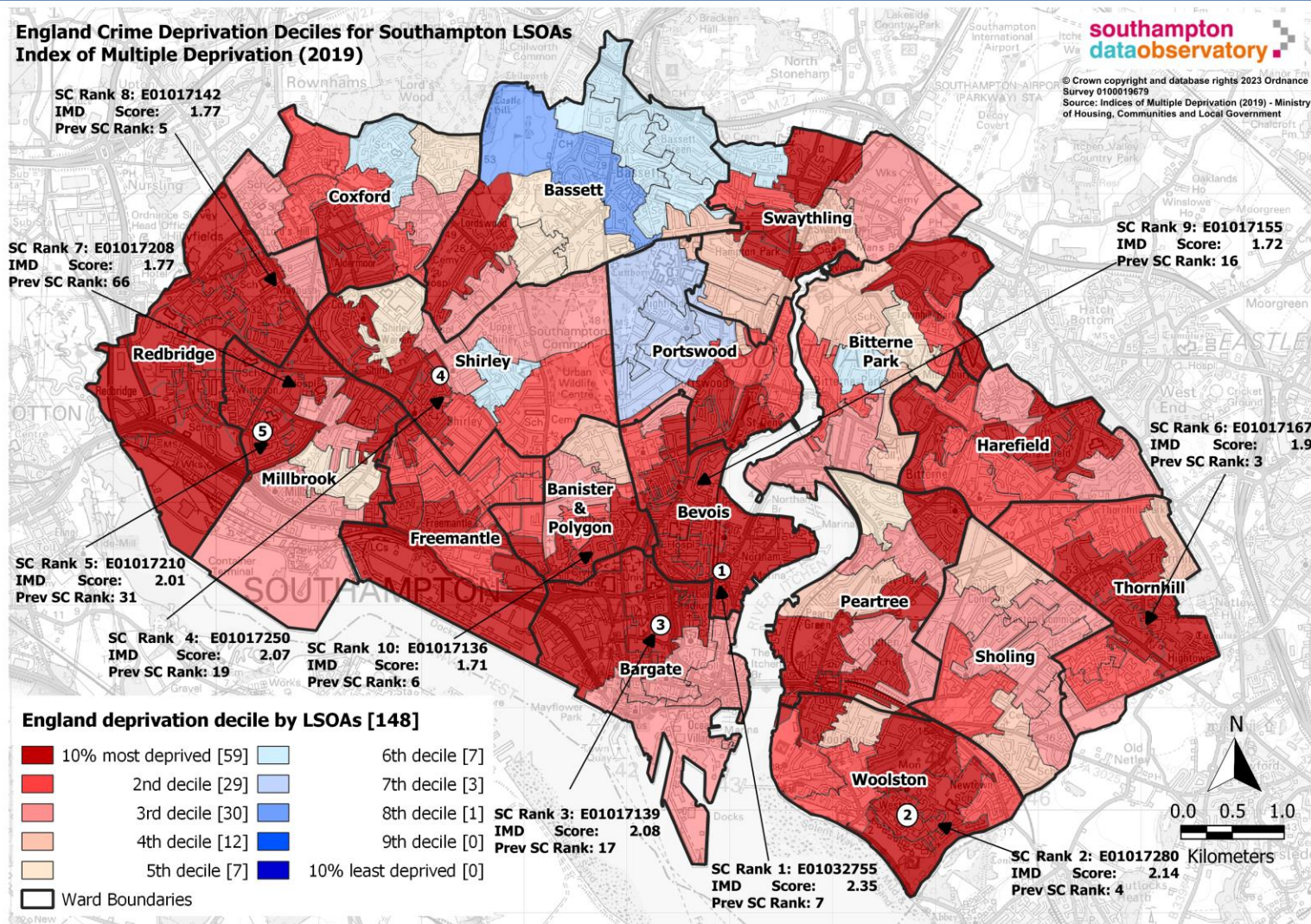
| IoD - Crime Domain | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| Number of Lower Super Output Areas | | 2015 England Decile | | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | | Most deprived 10% | 10-20% | 20-30% | 30-40% | 40-50% | 50-60% | 60-70% | 70-80% | 80-90% | | Least deprived 10% |
| 2019 England Decile | Most deprived 10% | 37 | 16 | 6 | | | | | | | | 59 |
| | 10-20% | 4 | 8 | 13 | 4 | | | | | | | 29 |
| | 20-30% | 1 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 3 | | | | | 30 |
| | 30-40% | | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | | | | | | 12 |
| | 40-50% | | | | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | 7 |
| | 50-60% | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 7 |
| | 60-70% | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | 3 |
| | 70-80% | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | 80-90% | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | Least deprived 10% | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Total | | 42 | 30 | 29 | 21 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 148 |

Change in LSOA decile assignment between IoD(2015) and IoD(2019): IoD - Crime Domain

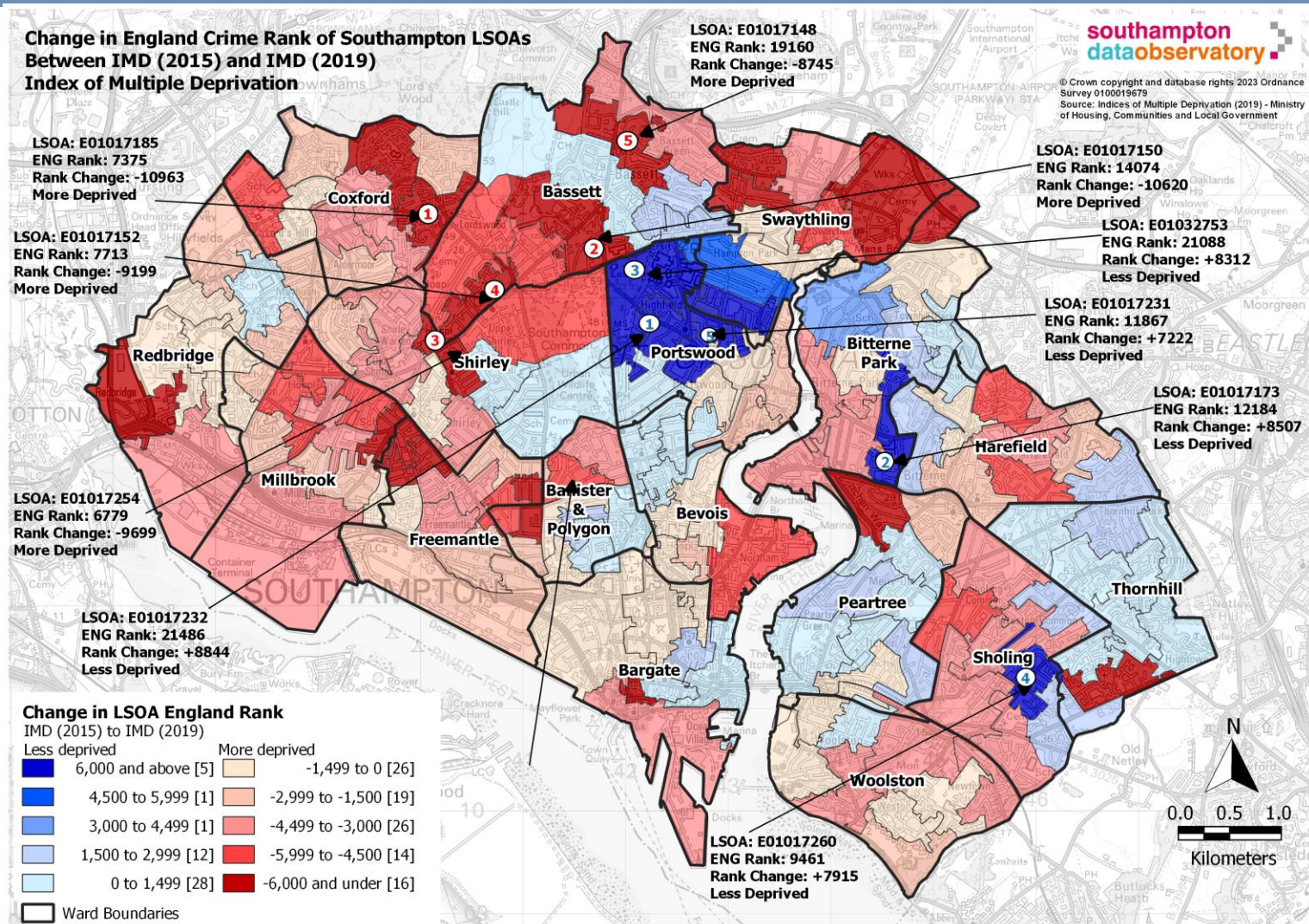


Source: MHCLG 2019

Crime Domain – Map of ENGLAND Deprivation Deciles



Crime Domain – Map of change in ENGLAND rank since IoD 2015



Barriers to Housing and Services Domain LSOA deep dive



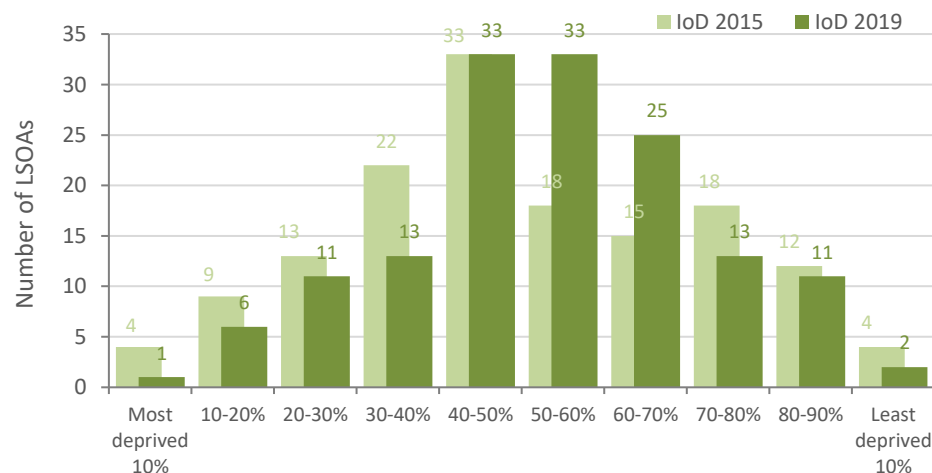
At city level, **Barriers to Housing deprivation improved by 30 places** between 2015 and 2019. However, there have been variations at neighbourhood level in the city:

Of the 148 LSOAs in Southampton....

- **33** have moved into a **more deprived** decile
- **64** have remained in the **same** decile
- **51** have moved into a **less deprived** decile
- Movement into increasingly or decreasingly deprived deciles has occurred across the deprivation spectrum (red / green in the table)
- Southampton has **1 LSOA** within the **10% most deprived** in England (4 in 2015) and 2 LSOAs in the 10% least deprived (4 in 2015)
- This suggests that the number of neighbourhoods experiencing the most extreme barriers to housing and services deprivation has reduced since 2015
- There was also a reduction in the number of LSOAs in the **most deprived 30% nationally** (**18 LSOAs** in 2019 compared to 26 in 2015)

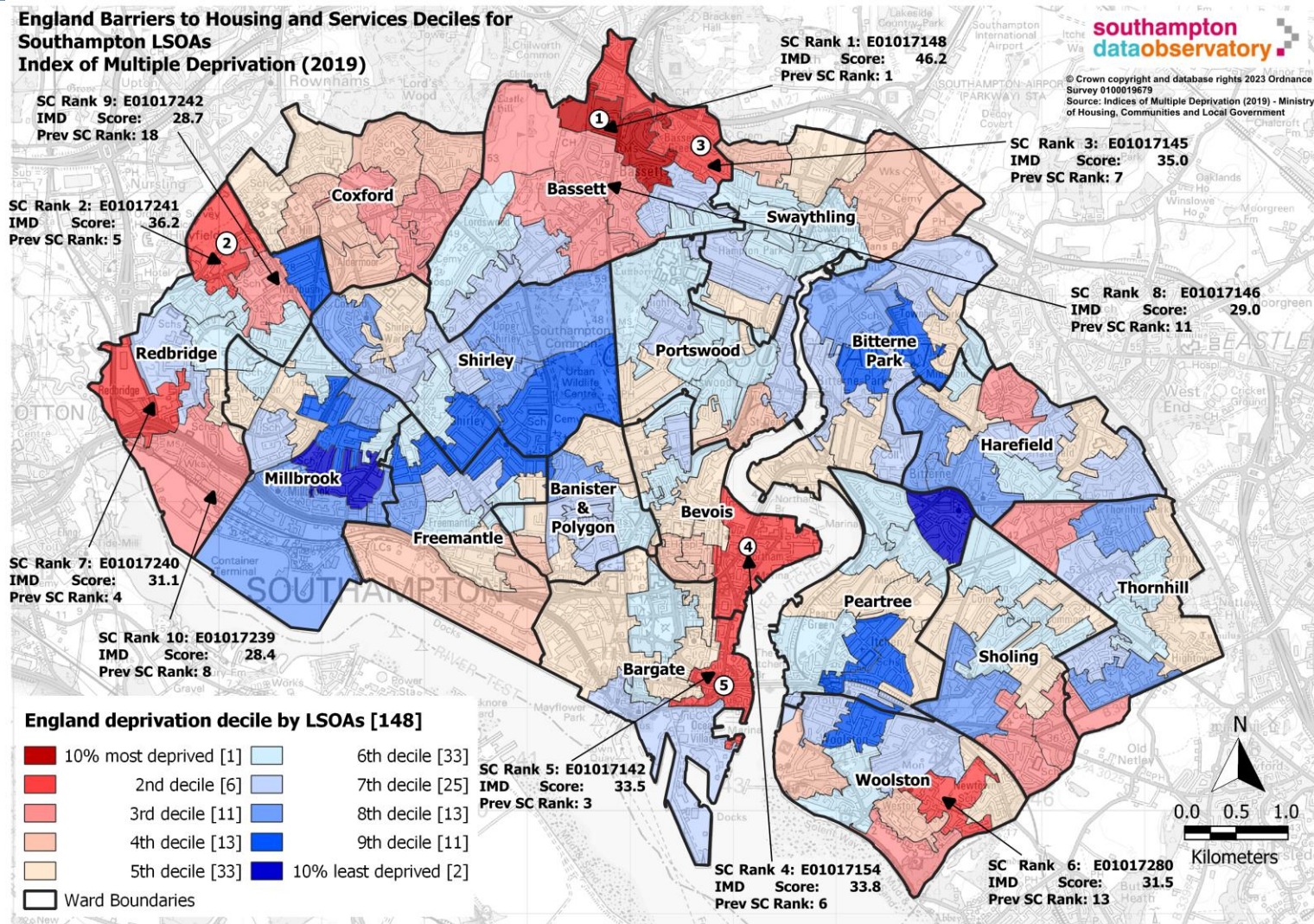
| IoD - Barriers to Housing and Services Domain | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| Number of Lower Super Output Areas | | 2015 England Decile | | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | | Most deprived 10% | 10-20% | 20-30% | 30-40% | 40-50% | 50-60% | 60-70% | 70-80% | 80-90% | | Least deprived 10% |
| 2019 England Decile | Most deprived 10% | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 10-20% | 2 | 4 | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| | 20-30% | | 3 | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | 11 |
| | 30-40% | | | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | 13 |
| | 40-50% | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 16 | 3 | 2 | | | | 33 |
| | 50-60% | | | 2 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 1 | | | 33 |
| | 60-70% | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 9 | | | 25 |
| | 70-80% | | | | | | | 2 | 8 | 3 | | 13 |
| | 80-90% | | | | | | | | | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| | Least deprived 10% | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | | 4 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 33 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 12 | 4 | 148 |

Change in LSOA decile assignment between IoD(2015) and IoD(2019): IoD - Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

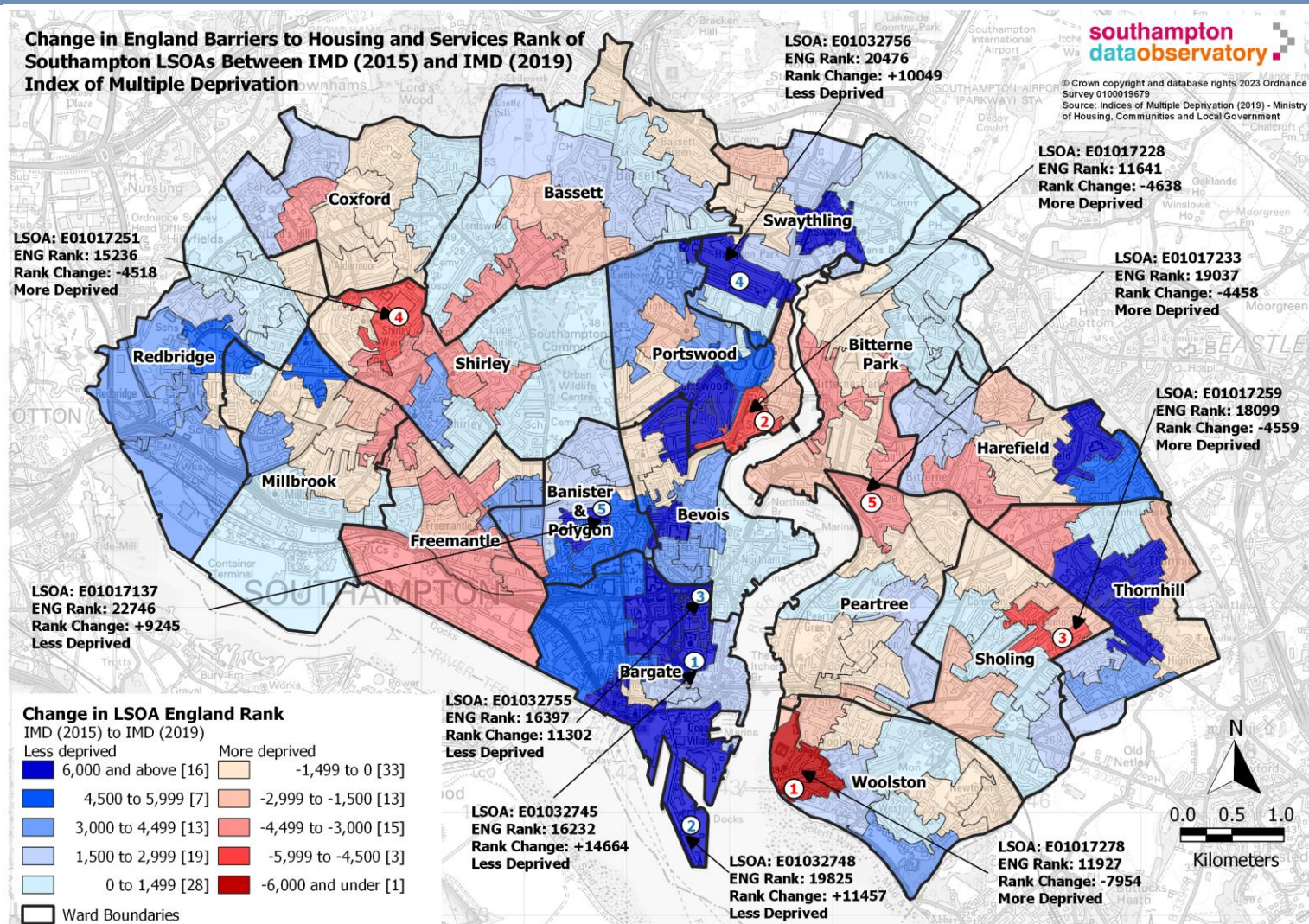


Source: MHCLG 2019

Barriers to Housing & Services Domain – Map of ENGLAND Deprivation Deciles



Barriers to Housing & Services Domain – Map of change in ENGLAND rank since IoD 2015



Barriers to Housing and Services: Geographical Barriers

Sub-Domain LSOA deep dive



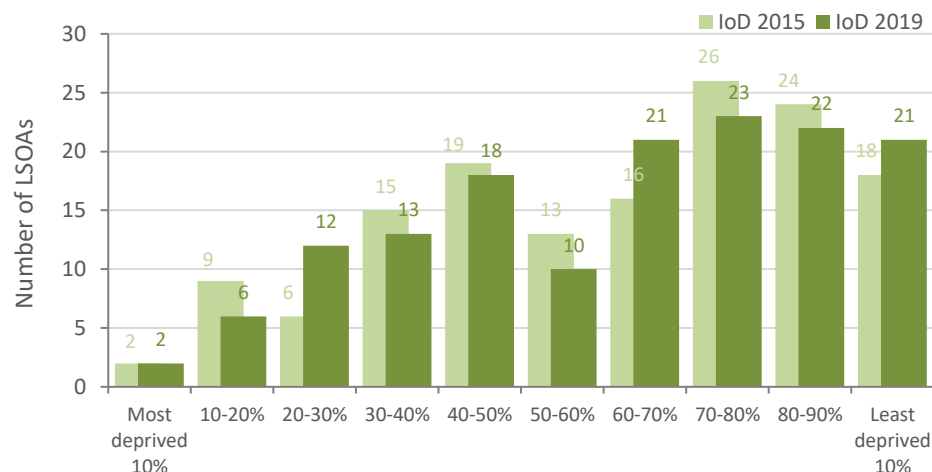
Within the **Geographical Barriers Sub-Domain**, there have been variations at neighbourhood level in the city:

Of the 148 LSOAs in Southampton....

- **37** have moved into a **more deprived** decile
- **75** have remained in the **same** decile
- **36** have moved into a **less deprived** decile
- Movement into increasingly or decreasingly deprived deciles has occurred across the deprivation spectrum (red / green in the table)
- Southampton has **2 LSOAs** within the **10% most deprived** in England (2 in 2015) and 21 LSOAs in the 10% least deprived (18 in 2015)
- This suggests that the number of neighbourhoods experiencing the most extreme geographical barriers deprivation is similar to 2015
- However, there was an increase in the number of LSOAs in the **most deprived 30% nationally** (**20 LSOAs** in 2019 compared to 17 in 2015)

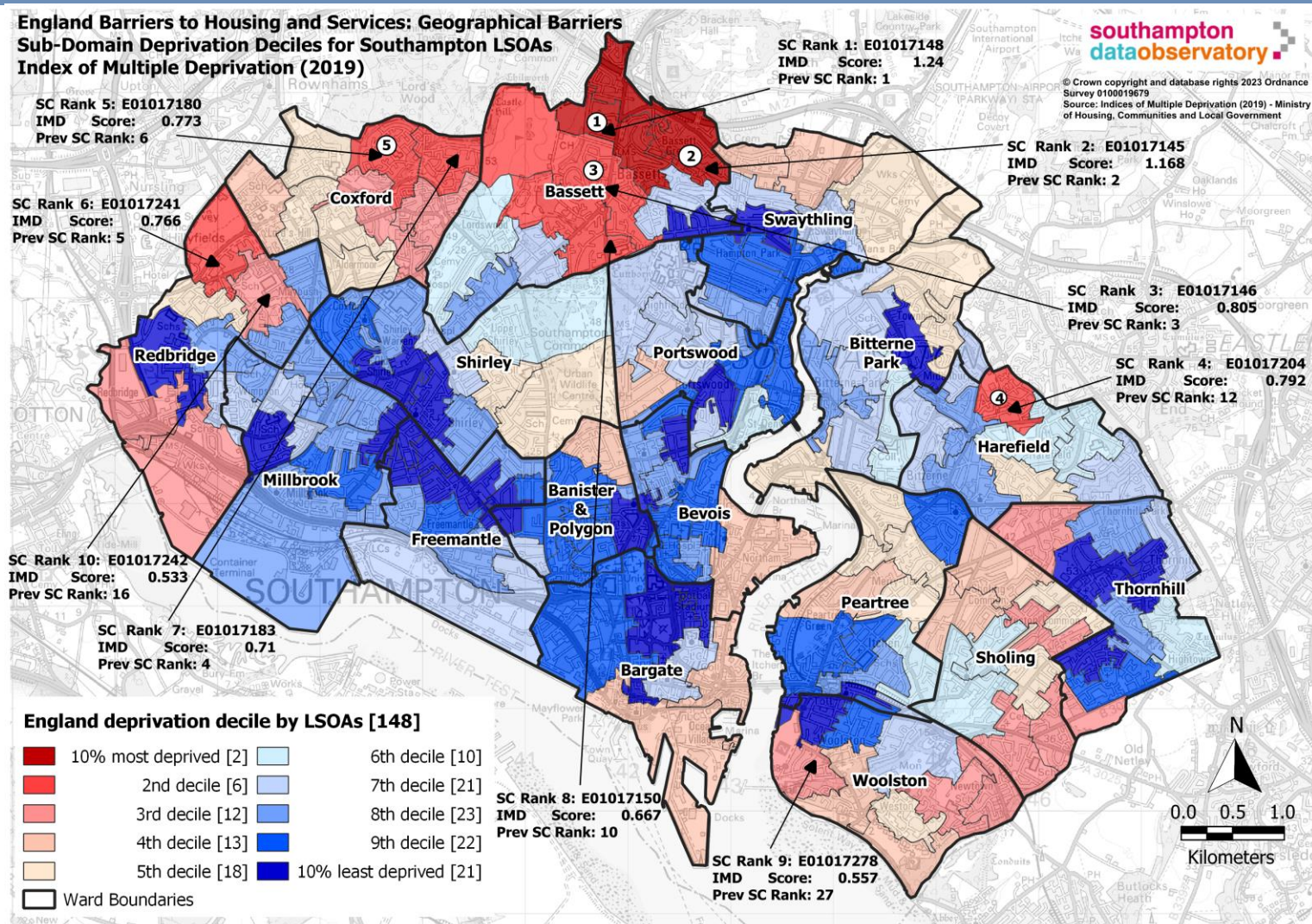
| IoD - Barriers to Housing and Services: Geographical Barriers Sub-Domain | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|-------|
| Number of Lower Super Output Areas | | 2015 England Decile | | | | | | | | | | Total |
| | | Most deprived 10% | 10-20% | 20-30% | 30-40% | 40-50% | 50-60% | 60-70% | 70-80% | 80-90% | Least deprived 10% | |
| 2019 England Decile | Most deprived 10% | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| | 10-20% | | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | 6 |
| | 20-30% | | 2 | 4 | 6 | | | | | | | 12 |
| | 30-40% | | 2 | 1 | 6 | | | | | | | 13 |
| | 40-50% | | | | 1 | 11 | 4 | 2 | | | | 18 |
| | 50-60% | | | | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | | | | 10 |
| | 60-70% | | | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 1 | | 21 |
| | 70-80% | | | | | | | 4 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 23 |
| | 80-90% | | | | | | | | 6 | 11 | 5 | 22 |
| | Least deprived 10% | | | | | | | | 3 | 6 | 12 | 21 |
| Total | | 2 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 19 | 13 | 16 | 26 | 24 | 18 | 148 |

Change in LSOA decile assignment between IoD(2015) and IoD(2019): IoD - BHS: Geographical Barriers Sub-Domain

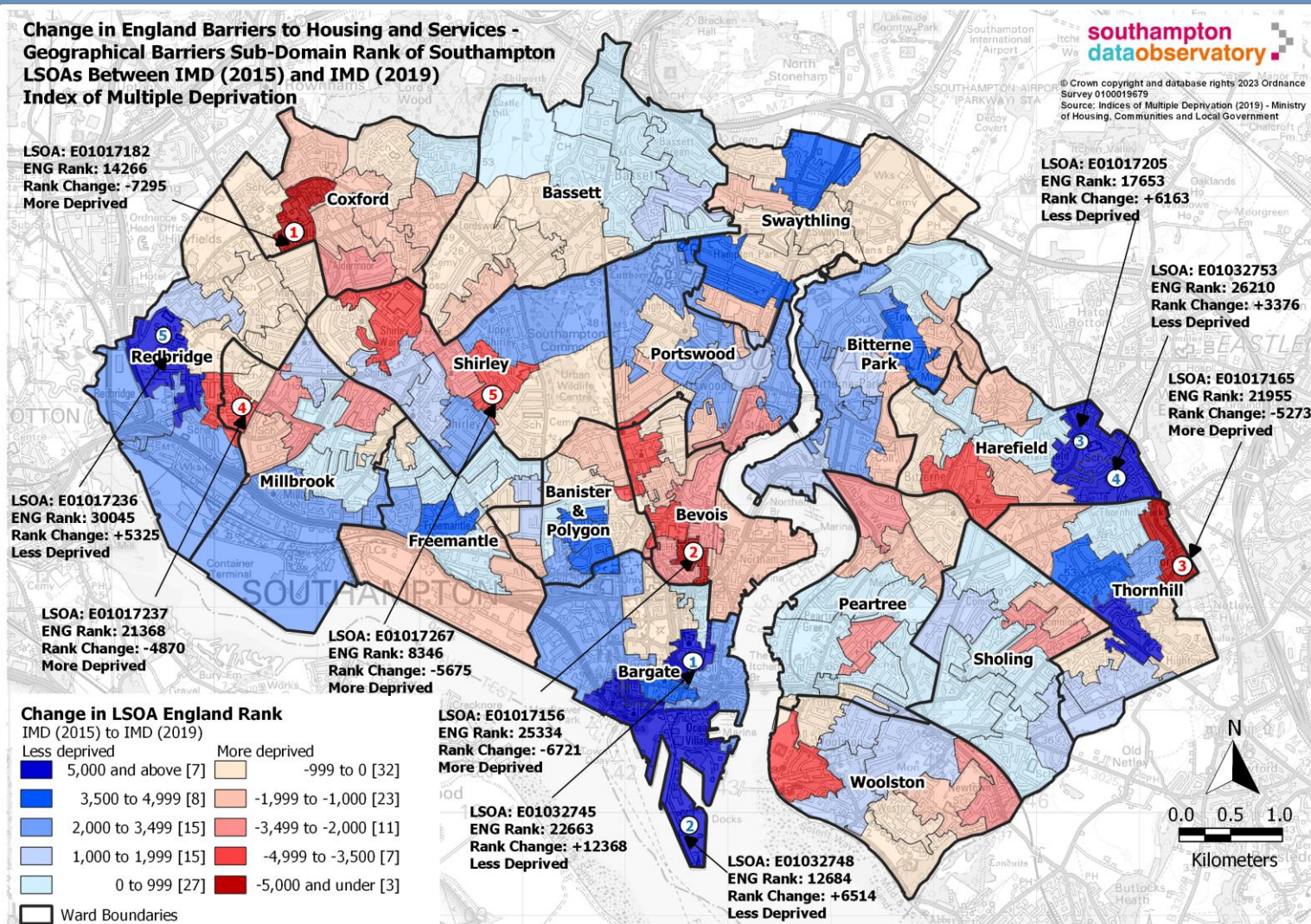


Source: MHCLG 2019

Barriers to Housing and Services: Geographical Barriers Sub-Domain - Map of ENGLAND Deprivation Deciles



Barriers to Housing and Services: Geographical Barriers Sub-Domain – Map of change in ENGLAND rank since IoD 2015



Barriers to Housing and Services: Wider Barriers Sub-Domain LSOA deep dive



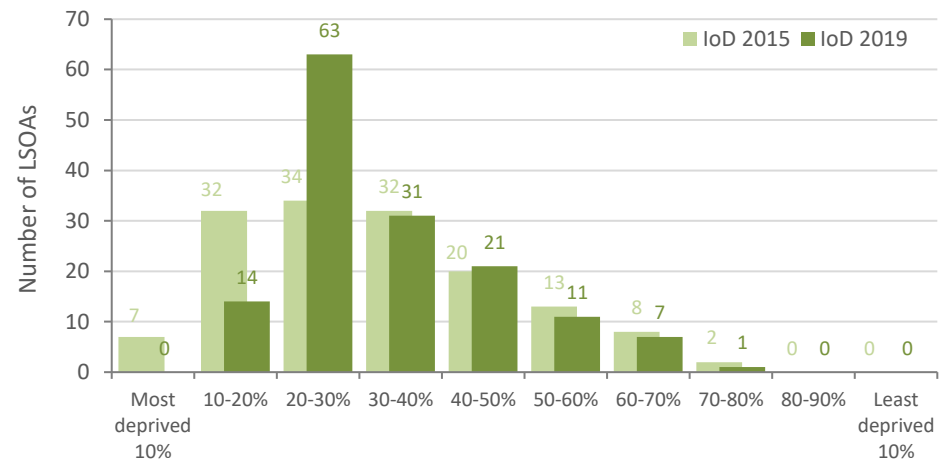
Within the **Wider Barriers Sub-Domain**, there have been variations at neighbourhood level in the city:

Of the 148 LSOAs in Southampton....

- **29** have moved into a **more deprived** decile
- **73** have remained in the **same** decile
- **46** have moved into a **less deprived** decile
- Movement into increasingly or decreasingly deprived deciles has occurred across the deprivation spectrum (red / green in the table)
- Southampton has **zero LSOAs** within the **10% most deprived** in England (7 in 2015) and zero LSOAs in the 10% least deprived (zero in 2015)
- This suggests that the number of neighbourhoods experiencing the most extreme wider barriers deprivation has reduced since 2015
- However, there was a slight increase in the number of LSOAs in the **most deprived 30% nationally** (**77 LSOAs** in 2019 compared to 73 in 2015)

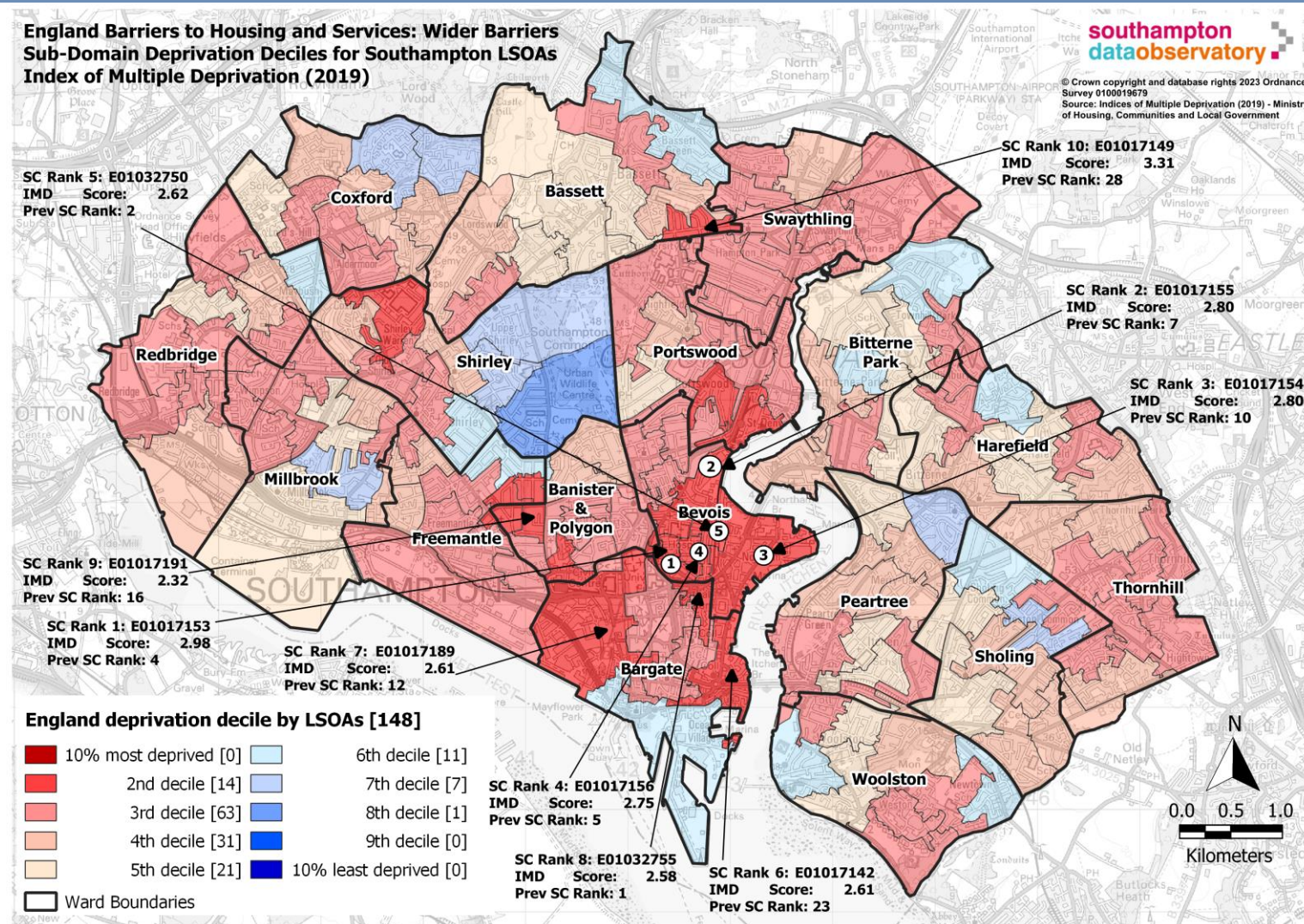
| IoD - Barriers to Housing and Services: Wider Barriers Sub-Domain | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| Number of Lower Super Output Areas | | 2015 England Decile | | | | | | | | | Total |
| | | Most deprived 10% | 10-20% | 20-30% | 30-40% | 40-50% | 50-60% | 60-70% | 70-80% | 80-90% | Least deprived 10% |
| 2019 England Decile | Most deprived 10% | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 10-20% | 5 | 7 | 2 | | | | | | | 14 |
| | 20-30% | 2 | 25 | 27 | 9 | | | | | | 63 |
| | 30-40% | | | 5 | 18 | 7 | 1 | | | | 31 |
| | 40-50% | | | | 5 | 10 | 6 | | | | 21 |
| | 50-60% | | | | | 3 | 5 | 3 | | | 11 |
| | 60-70% | | | | | | 1 | 5 | 1 | | 7 |
| | 70-80% | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | 80-90% | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Total | | 7 | 32 | 34 | 32 | 20 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 148 |

Change in LSOA decile assignment between IoD(2015) and IoD(2019): IoD - BHS: Wider Barriers Sub-Domain

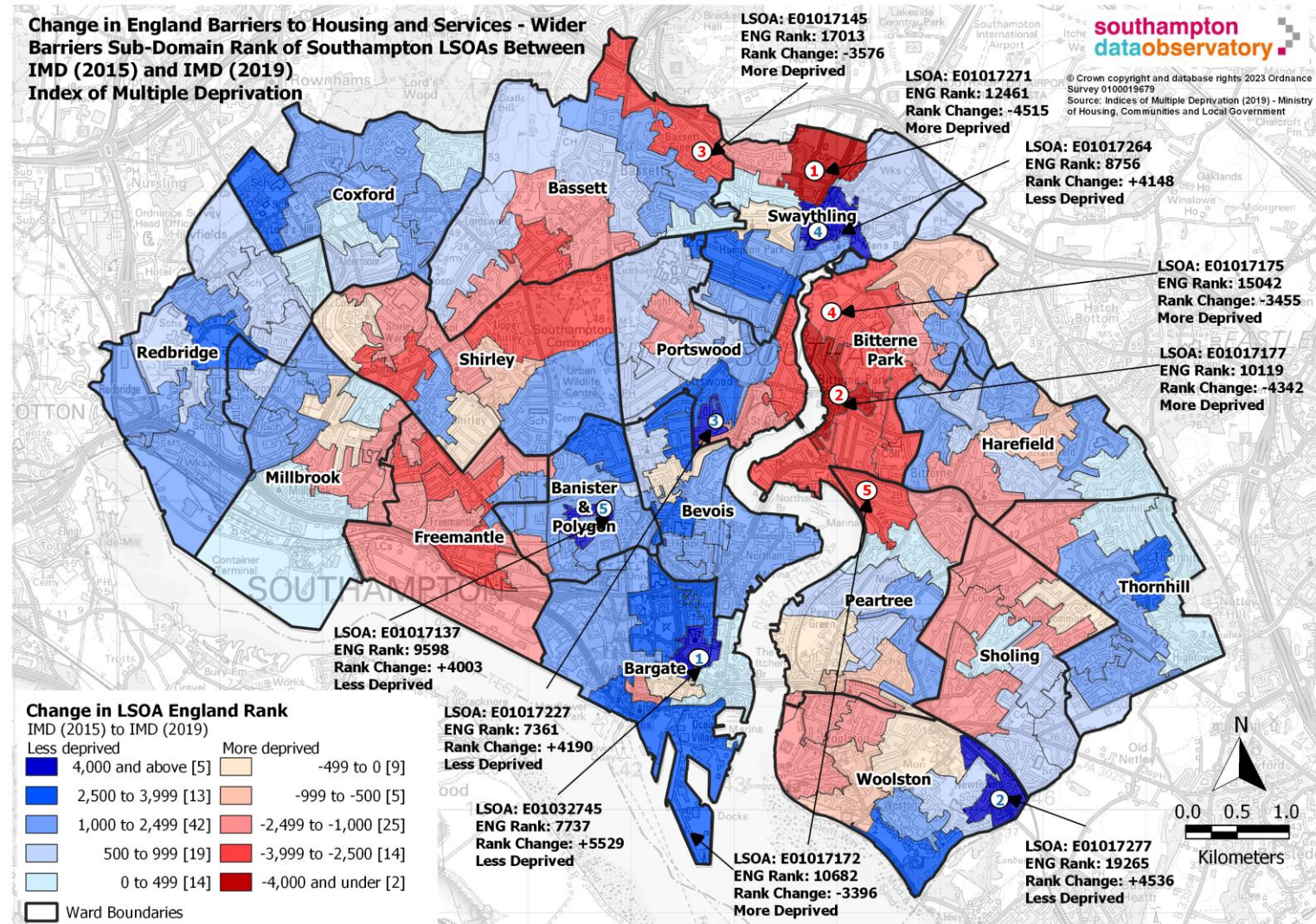


Source: MHCLG 2019

Barriers to Housing and Services: Wider Barriers Sub-Domain - Map of ENGLAND Deprivation Deciles



Barriers to Housing and Services: Wider Barriers Sub-Domain – Map of change in ENGLAND rank since IoD 2015



Living Environment Domain LSOA deep dive



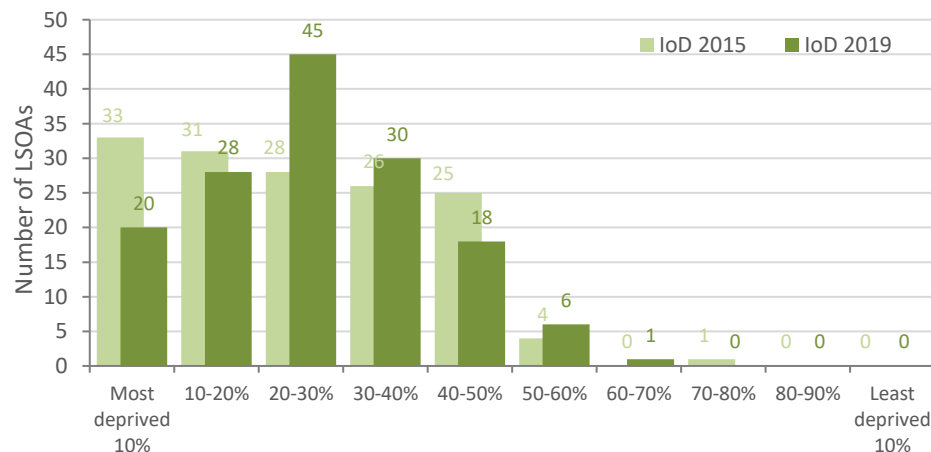
At city level, **Living Environment deprivation improved by 5 places** between 2015 and 2019. However, there have been variations at neighbourhood level in the city:

Of the 148 LSOAs in Southampton....

- **31** have moved into a **more deprived** decile
- **68** have remained in the **same** decile
- **49** have moved into a **less deprived** decile
- Movement into increasingly or decreasingly deprived deciles has occurred across the deprivation spectrum (red / green in the table)
- Southampton has **20 LSOAs** within the **10% most deprived** in England (33 in 2015) and zero LSOAs in the 10% least deprived (zero in 2015)
- This suggests that the number of neighbourhoods experiencing the most extreme living environment deprivation has reduced since 2015
- However, there was little change in the number of LSOAs in the **most deprived 30% nationally (93 LSOAs** in 2019 compared to 92 in 2015)

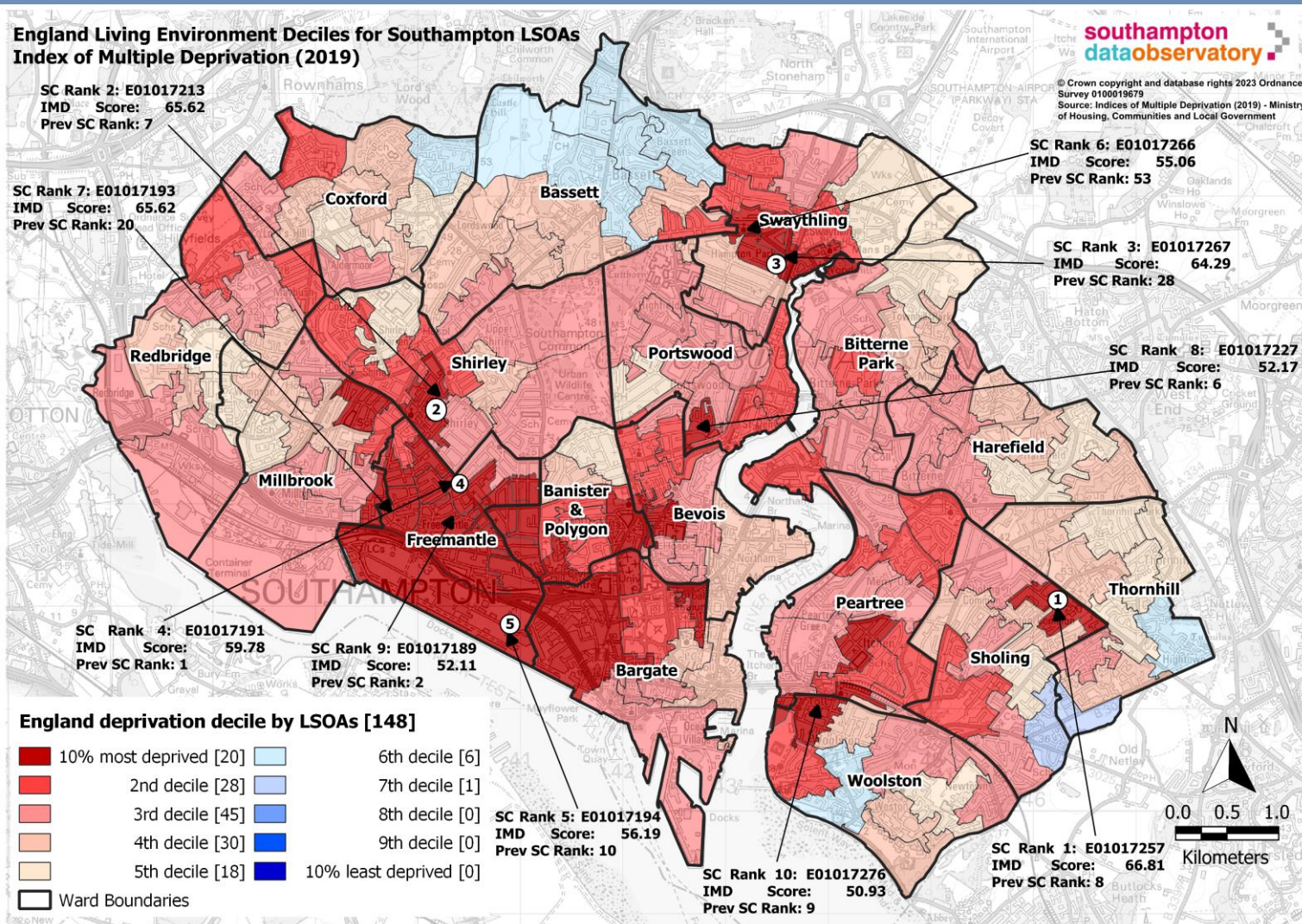
| IoD - Living Environment Domain | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| Number of Lower Super Output Areas | | 2015 England Decile | | | | | | | | | Total |
| | | Most deprived 10% | 10-20% | 20-30% | 30-40% | 40-50% | 50-60% | 60-70% | 70-80% | 80-90% | Least deprived 10% |
| 2019 England Decile | Most deprived 10% | 15 | 5 | | | | | | | | 20 |
| | 10-20% | 12 | 9 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | 28 |
| | 20-30% | 4 | 16 | 17 | 6 | 2 | | | | | 45 |
| | 30-40% | 2 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 8 | | | | | 30 |
| | 40-50% | | | 1 | 4 | 11 | 2 | | | | 18 |
| | 50-60% | | | | | 4 | 1 | | 1 | | 6 |
| | 60-70% | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | 70-80% | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 80-90% | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Least deprived 10% | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Total | | 33 | 31 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 148 |

Change in LSOA decile assignment between IoD(2015) and IoD(2019): IoD - Living Environment Domain

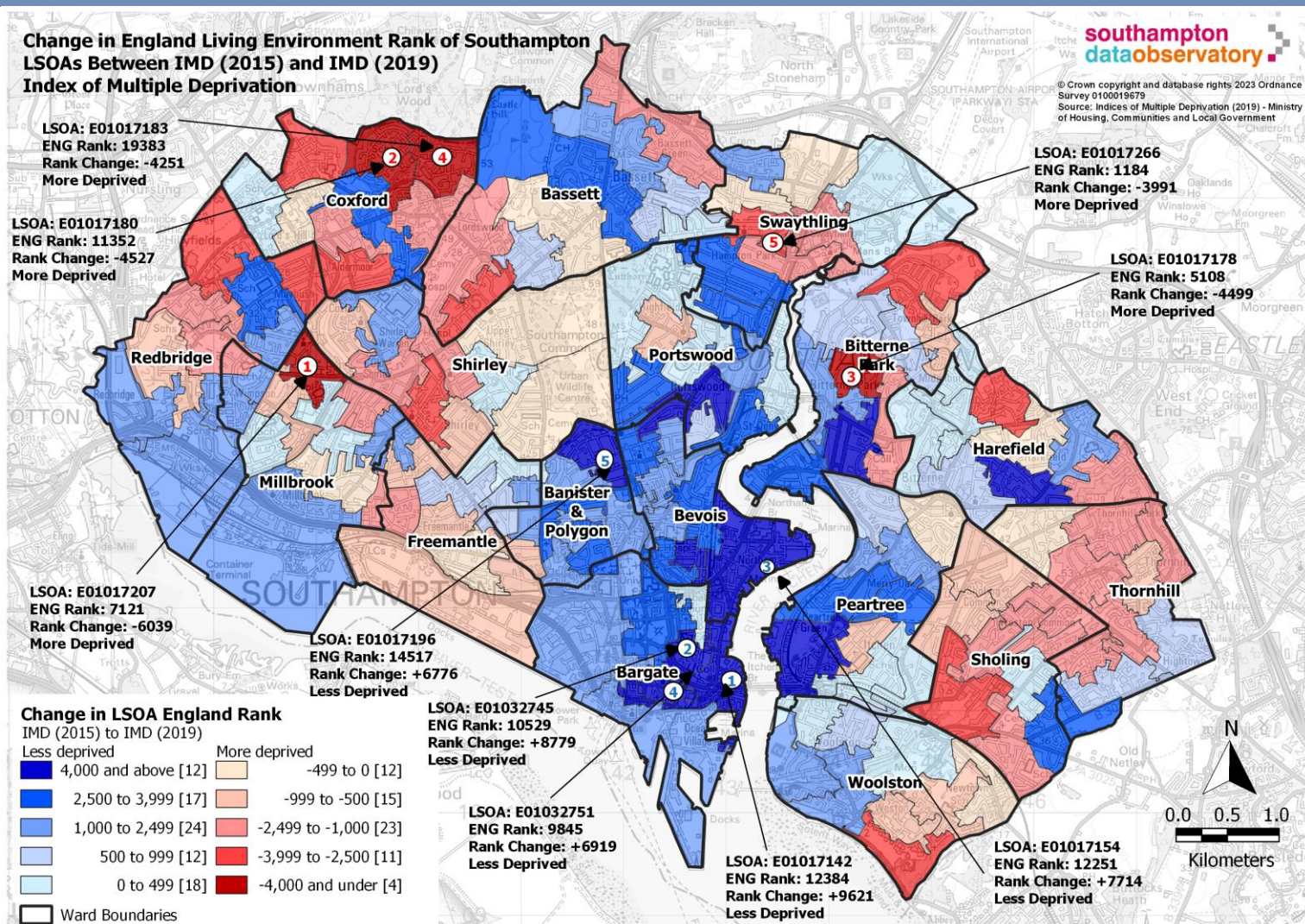


Source: MHCLG 2019

Living Environment Domain – Map of ENGLAND Deprivation Deciles



Living Environment Domain – Map of change in ENGLAND rank since IoD 2015



Living Environment: Indoor Sub-Domain LSOA deep dive



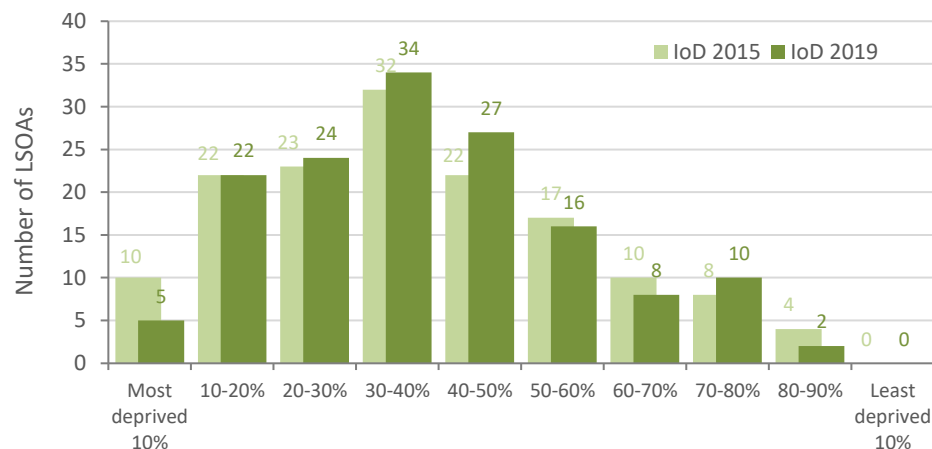
Within the **Indoor Sub-Domain**, there have been variations at neighbourhood level in the city:

Of the 148 LSOAs in Southampton....

- **45** have moved into a **more deprived** decile
- **66** have remained in the **same** decile
- **37** have moved into a **less deprived** decile
- Movement into increasingly or decreasingly deprived deciles has occurred across the deprivation spectrum (red / green in the table)
- Southampton has **5 LSOAs** within the **10% most deprived** in England (10 in 2015) and zero LSOAs in the 10% least deprived (zero in 2015)
- This suggests that the number of neighbourhoods experiencing the most extreme indoor deprivation has reduced since 2015
- There was also a reduction in the number of LSOAs in the **most deprived 30%** nationally (**51 LSOAs** in 2019 compared to 55 in 2015)

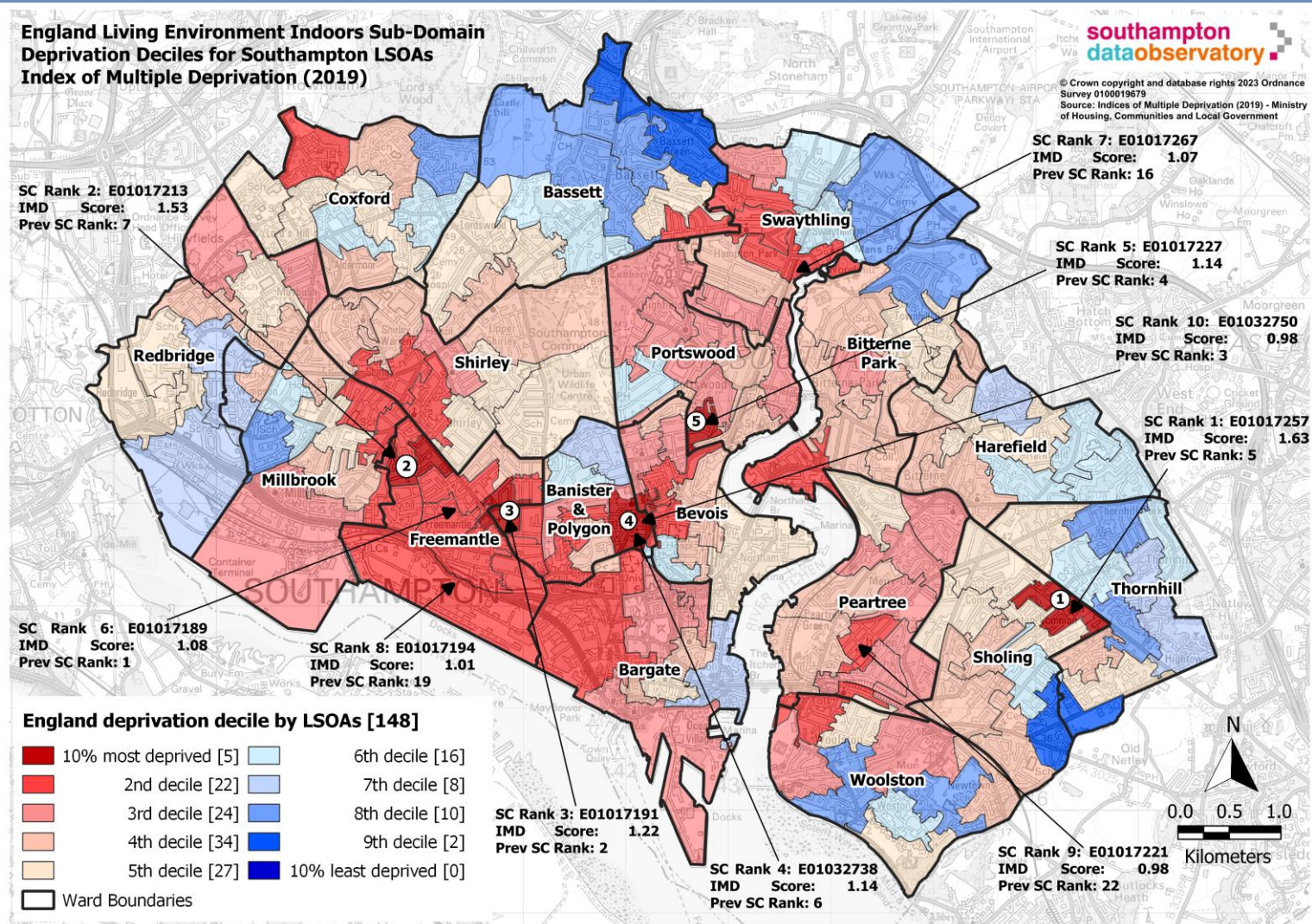
| IoD - Living Environment: Indoors Sub-Domain | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| Number of Lower Super Output Areas | | 2015 England Decile | | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | | Most deprived 10% | 10-20% | 20-30% | 30-40% | 40-50% | 50-60% | 60-70% | 70-80% | 80-90% | | Least deprived 10% |
| 2019 England Decile | Most deprived 10% | 5 | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| | 10-20% | 3 | 14 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | 22 |
| | 20-30% | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | | | | | | | 24 |
| | 30-40% | | 3 | 6 | 15 | 10 | | | | | | 34 |
| | 40-50% | | | 4 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 1 | | | | 27 |
| | 50-60% | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 1 | | | 16 |
| | 60-70% | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | 8 |
| | 70-80% | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | | 10 |
| | 80-90% | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Least deprived 10% | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Total | | 10 | 22 | 23 | 32 | 22 | 17 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 148 |

Change in LSOA decile assignment between IoD(2015) and IoD(2019): IoD - Living Environment: Indoors Sub-Domain



Source: MHCLG 2019

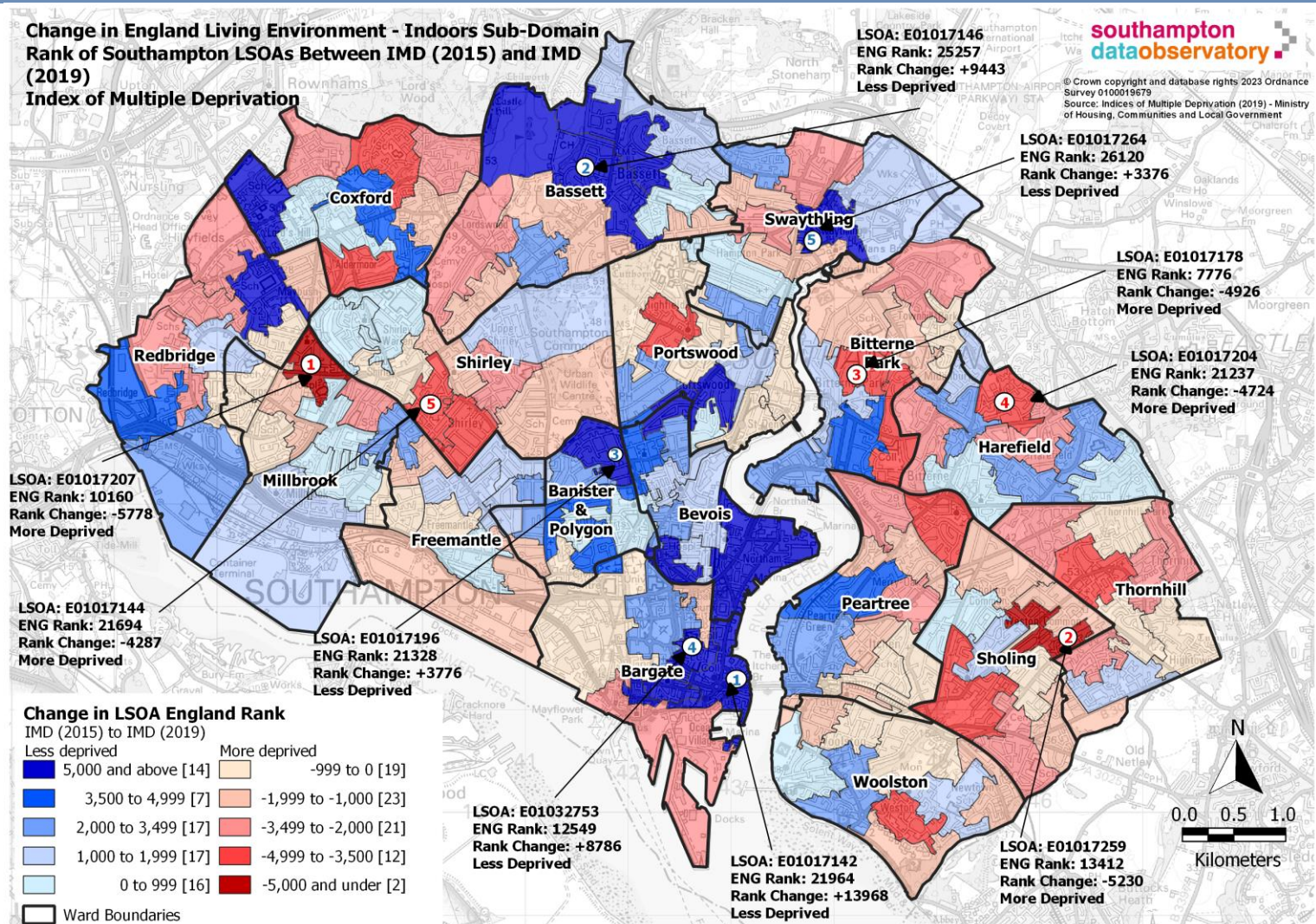
Living Environment: Indoor Sub-Domain – Map of ENGLAND Deprivation Deciles



Living Environment: Indoor Sub-Domain – Map of change in ENGLAND rank since IoD 2015



Change in England Living Environment - Indoors Sub-Domain
Rank of Southampton LSOAs Between IMD (2015) and IMD (2019)
Index of Multiple Deprivation



Living Environment: Outdoor Sub-Domain LSOA deep dive



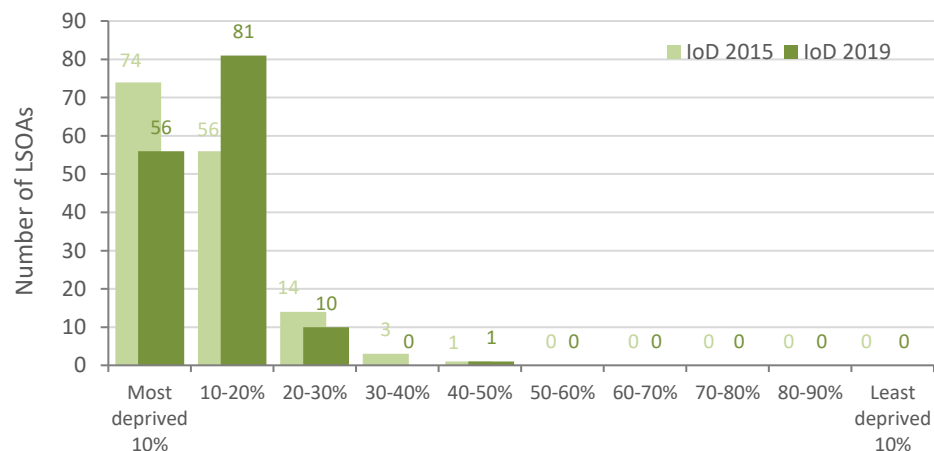
Within the **Outdoor Sub-Domain**, there have been variations at neighbourhood level in the city:

Of the 148 LSOAs in Southampton....

- **23** have moved into a **more deprived** decile
- **93** have remained in the **same** decile
- **32** have moved into a **less deprived** decile
- Movement into increasingly or decreasingly deprived deciles has occurred across the deprivation spectrum (red / green in the table)
- Southampton has **56 LSOAs** within the **10% most deprived** in England (74 in 2015) and zero LSOAs in the 10% least deprived (zero in 2015)
- This suggests that the number of neighbourhoods experiencing the most extreme indoor deprivation has reduced since 2015
- However, the vast majority of LSOAs are still in the **most deprived 30%** nationally (**147 LSOAs** in 2019 compared to 144 in 2015), illustrating that outdoor deprivation is a real issue in Southampton

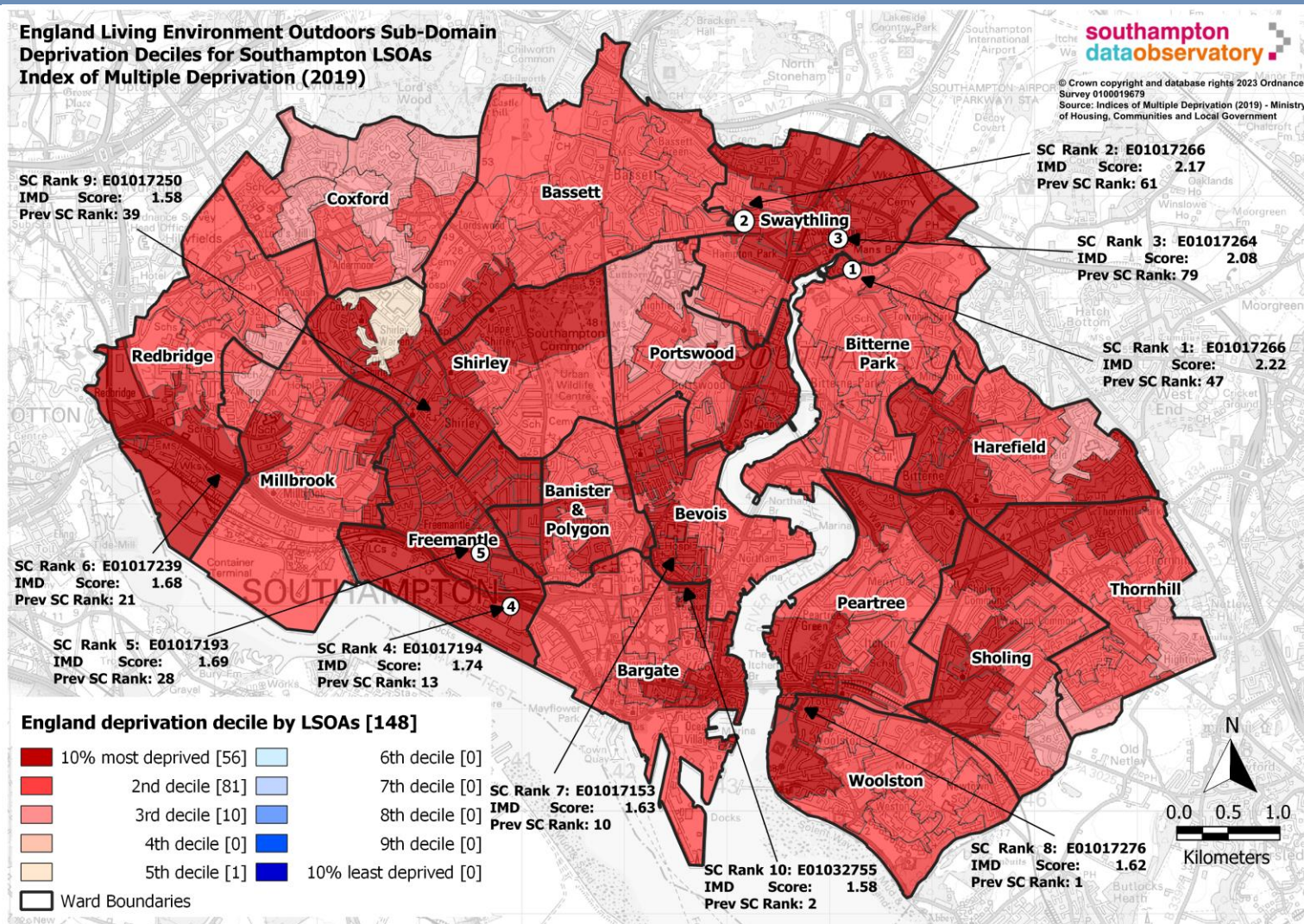
| IoD - Living Environment: Outdoors Sub-Domain | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| Number of Lower Super Output Areas | | 2015 England Decile | | | | | | | | | Total | |
| | | Most deprived 10% | 10-20% | 20-30% | 30-40% | 40-50% | 50-60% | 60-70% | 70-80% | 80-90% | | Least deprived 10% |
| 2019 England Decile | Most deprived 10% | 46 | 10 | | | | | | | | | 56 |
| | 10-20% | 28 | 42 | 10 | 1 | | | | | | | 81 |
| | 20-30% | | 4 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | 10 |
| | 30-40% | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 40-50% | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| | 50-60% | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 60-70% | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 70-80% | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 80-90% | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | Least deprived 10% | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Total | | 74 | 56 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 148 |

Change in LSOA decile assignment between IoD(2015) and IoD(2019): IoD - Living Environment: Outdoors Sub-Domain

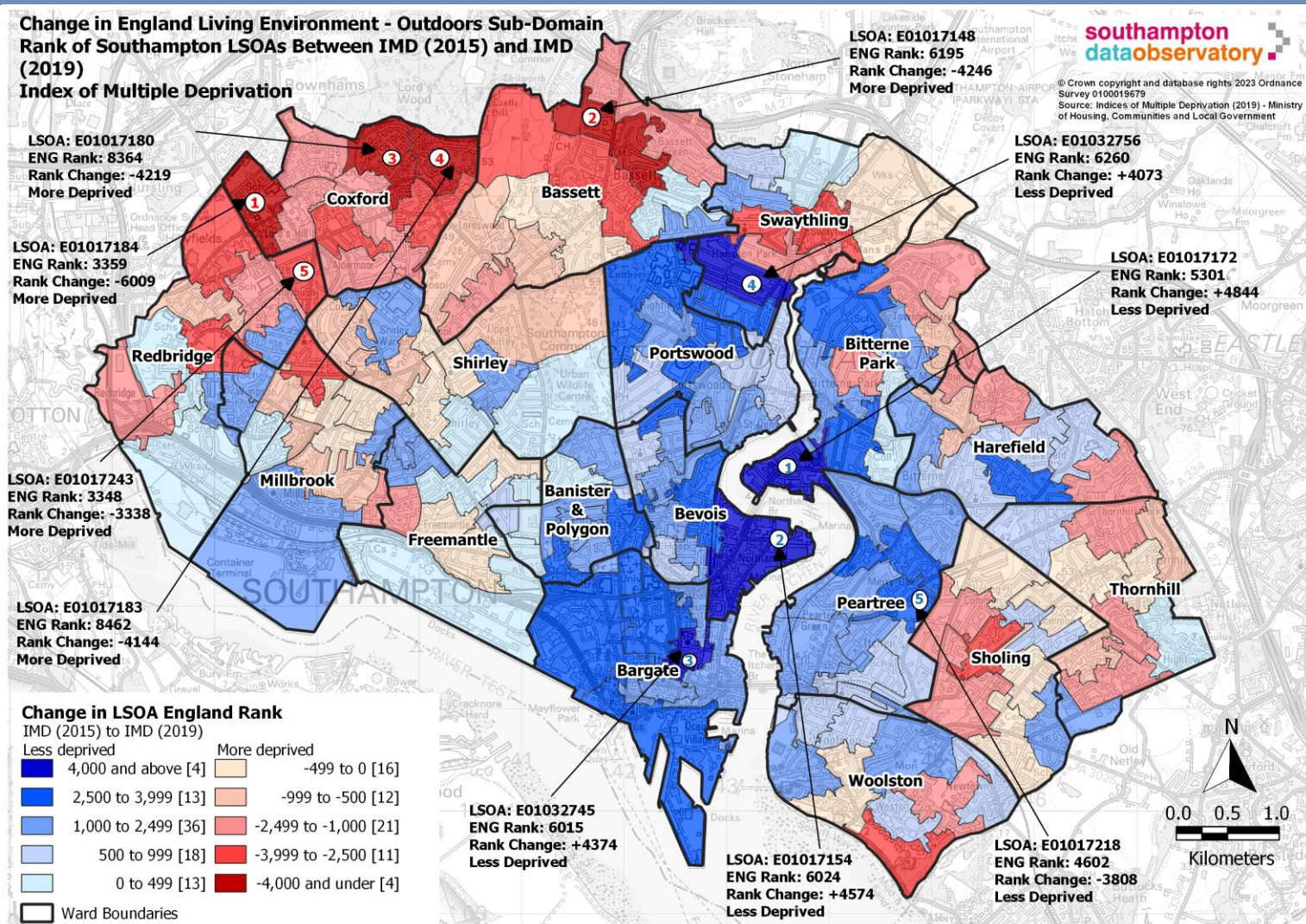


Source: MHCLG 2019

Living Environment: Outdoor Sub-Domain – Map of ENGLAND Deprivation Deciles



Living Environment: Outdoor Sub-Domain – Map of change in ENGLAND rank since IoD 2015



LSOA Ranking – 5 Worst LSOAs by Domain



Within the worst 5 LSOAs in Southampton (IoD 2019)

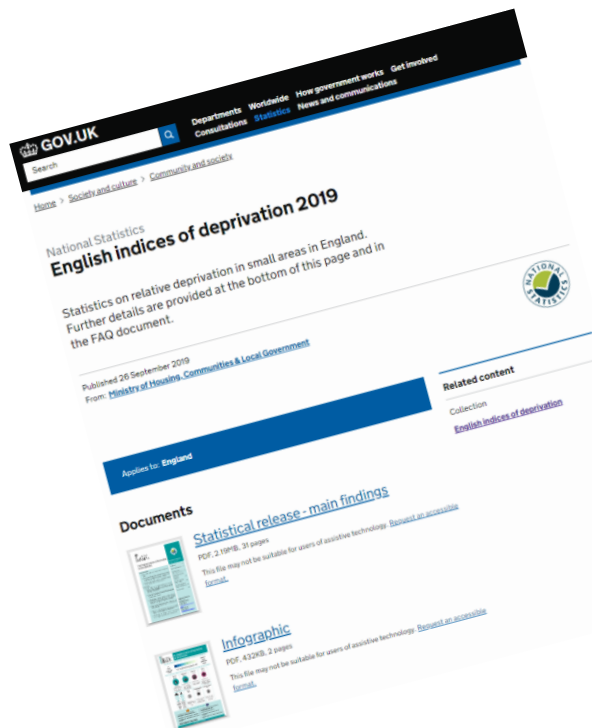
| | Bargate | Woolston | Woolston | Thornhill | Millbrook | Redbridge | Millbrook | Shirley | Bevois | Woolston | Thornhill | Bevois | Redbridge | Bevois | Bargate | Bevois | Bevois | Thornhill | Swaythling | Banister & Polygon | Sholing | Swaythling | Banister & Polygon | Freemantle | Swaythling | Portsmouth | Banister & Polygon | Freemantle | Harefield | Bargate | Coxford | Bassett | Bassett | Bassett |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | E01032755 | E01017281 | E01017280 | E01017167 | E01017207 | E01017245 | E01017210 | E01017250 | E01017154 | E01017274 | E01017163 | E01017155 | E01017241 | E01017153 | E01017139 | E01032750 | E01017156 | E01017169 | E01017266 | E01017194 | E01017257 | E01017267 | E01032738 | E01017193 | E01017264 | E01017227 | E01017191 | E01017213 | E01017204 | E01017142 | E01017180 | E01017148 | E01017145 | E01017146 |
| IMD | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 17 | 18 | 24 | 29 | 30 | 32 | 33 | 42 | 44 | 46 | 54 | 55 | 60 | 61 | 63 | 64 | 75 | 103 | 125 | 130 | 133 | 139 | 148 |
| Income | 2 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 15 | 8 | 31 | 39 | 20 | 26 | 43 | 32 | 23 | 46 | 62 | 67 | 77 | 68 | 60 | 74 | 107 | 81 | 85 | 102 | 142 | 135 | 148 | 134 | 145 |
| IDACI | 29 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 13 | 23 | 32 | 5 | 88 | 58 | 54 | 18 | 78 | 72 | 21 | 20 | 55 | 106 | 86 | 4 | 90 | 42 | 109 | 84 | 70 | 117 | 71 | 119 | 133 | 144 | 143 |
| IDAOP1 | 4 | 23 | 17 | 50 | 26 | 25 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 16 | 22 | 2 | 32 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 42 | 54 | 44 | 77 | 45 | 18 | 31 | 30 | 49 | 68 | 106 | 124 | 144 | 145 | 142 | 129 | 146 |
| Employment | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 4 | 17 | 9 | 22 | 43 | 21 | 48 | 38 | 28 | 33 | 77 | 62 | 45 | 94 | 98 | 65 | 86 | 109 | 70 | 92 | 83 | 137 | 119 | 148 | 135 | 144 |
| Education, Skills and Training | 32 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 48 | 17 | 2 | 10 | 28 | 23 | 54 | 43 | 26 | 40 | 7 | 21 | 73 | 71 | 53 | 69 | 114 | 46 | 109 | 97 | 111 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 142 | 144 | 145 |
| Children & YP Sub-Domain | 58 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 22 | 12 | 56 | 38 | 4 | 19 | 51 | 25 | 100 | 55 | 23 | 65 | 1 | 10 | 69 | 74 | 40 | 43 | 128 | 27 | 115 | 88 | 106 | 127 | 80 | 112 | 136 | 147 | 143 |
| Adult Skills Sub-Domain | 14 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 43 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 17 | 22 | 27 | 39 | 41 | 23 | 32 | 34 | 79 | 60 | 63 | 116 | 86 | 75 | 103 | 112 | 118 | 71 | 136 | 102 | 145 | 132 | 140 |
| Health Deprivation and Disability | 1 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 15 | 31 | 13 | 2 | 57 | 19 | 43 | 3 | 7 | 24 | 28 | 33 | 36 | 55 | 103 | 63 | 77 | 91 | 44 | 53 | 9 | 4 | 70 | 101 | 81 | 145 | 130 | 140 | 138 | 148 |
| Crime | 1 | 55 | 2 | 6 | 17 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 47 | 26 | 14 | 9 | 28 | 20 | 3 | 50 | 38 | 86 | 22 | 34 | 105 | 48 | 33 | 43 | 120 | 49 | 76 | 60 | 109 | 113 | 144 | 143 | 139 | 148 |
| Barriers to Housing and Services | 64 | 16 | 22 | 66 | 65 | 91 | 112 | 92 | 4 | 6 | 90 | 35 | 2 | 29 | 96 | 36 | 30 | 118 | 84 | 31 | 41 | 77 | 85 | 93 | 73 | 51 | 71 | 141 | 11 | 5 | 19 | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| Geographical Barriers Sub-Domain | 148 | 27 | 41 | 98 | 90 | 102 | 129 | 130 | 22 | 16 | 137 | 121 | 6 | 116 | 141 | 106 | 99 | 142 | 140 | 66 | 48 | 110 | 147 | 114 | 76 | 75 | 144 | 146 | 4 | 21 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Wider Barriers Sub-Domain | 8 | 54 | 41 | 27 | 34 | 59 | 58 | 30 | 3 | 35 | 24 | 2 | 48 | 1 | 26 | 5 | 4 | 63 | 17 | 16 | 75 | 32 | 15 | 50 | 67 | 33 | 9 | 108 | 136 | 6 | 145 | 21 | 132 | 129 |
| Living Environment | 19 | 113 | 120 | 131 | 55 | 132 | 130 | 14 | 117 | 138 | 140 | 52 | 34 | 71 | 40 | 13 | 69 | 81 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 35 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 122 | 118 | 107 | 146 | 145 | 143 |
| Indoors Sub-Domain | 32 | 110 | 113 | 137 | 53 | 135 | 141 | 24 | 100 | 144 | 132 | 55 | 31 | 120 | 37 | 10 | 80 | 68 | 23 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 14 | 116 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 130 | 134 | 67 | 146 | 148 | 145 |
| Outdoors Sub-Domain | 10 | 100 | 123 | 75 | 86 | 90 | 50 | 9 | 130 | 74 | 120 | 79 | 77 | 7 | 68 | 53 | 42 | 106 | 2 | 4 | 87 | 1 | 95 | 5 | 3 | 66 | 12 | 47 | 67 | 35 | 145 | 131 | 103 | 105 |

* Only LSOAs within the worst 5 in the city in at least one domain are shown in the table

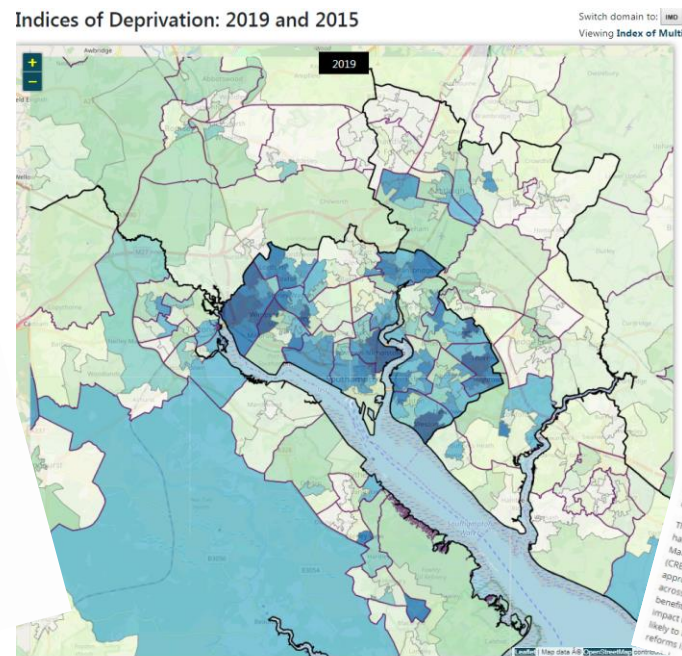
Further Information



National data and reports



MHCLG interactive mapping tools



Southampton Data Observatory



<https://data.southampton.gov.uk/economy/deprivation-poverty/>

A city of opportunity where everyone thrives





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