



# **Plymouth 2020 Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation 2007**

**Produced by  
Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership and the  
SERIO (Socio-economic Research and Innovation Observatory),  
University of Plymouth**



Socio-economic Research and Intelligence Observatory

# 1 Introduction

This report has been produced by the Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership to explain the rationale, methodology and discussion around the Plymouth 2020 Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation 2007 and its role as a tool for Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership and its partner organisations in the Neighbourhood Renewal process.

## 1.1 Purpose of Report:

1. To inform key stakeholders in the City of the Local Strategic Partnership's (LSP) exercise to identify which are the most deprived neighbourhoods 2007.
2. To explain the choice of geographies used and the importance of reliable frequently updated data to inform the Floor Target Action Plan (FTAP) monitoring process.
3. To identify and explain the methodologies used, and findings of the Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation 2007 and the relationship with the Local Strategic Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation 2006 and the national Index of multiple deprivation 2004.

## 1.2 Structure of Report

This report has been divided into the following sections

### 2.0: Geography

Discusses the role of Super Output Areas, Neighbourhoods and Wards in identifying inequalities and deprivation within the City.

### 3.0: Methodology

Outlines how the Neighbourhood Renewal Index of deprivation has been constructed.

### 4.0: Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation

Comprises the Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation 2007, including identification of scores by theme area, a comparison of the findings with the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, and a discussion of the findings.

### 5.0: Pentagon Analysis

Comprises the Pentagon Analysis for the 5 most deprived neighbourhoods identified in the Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation 2007, and a discussion of the findings.

## **6.0: Appendices**

Appendix 1-9 detailing dataset information, Neighbourhood Map, contact information, glossary of terms and Floor Target descriptions.

### **1.3 Context**

#### **Why was the Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation produced?**

The Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation 2005 was prepared to inform the development of neighbourhood renewal Floor Target Action Plans. The updated Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation 2007 aims to support the ongoing monitoring of the Floor Target Action Plans and to demonstrate progress or gaps in progress at a neighbourhood levels within each of the themes addressed.

#### **What is Neighbourhood Renewal?**

Neighbourhood Renewal has been a key government policy developed by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in 2001. The aim of Neighbourhood Renewal is to narrow the gap in inequalities that exist in health, education, liveability, employment, housing and crime in the poorest areas so that no-one is disadvantaged by where they live. This means raising the standards of service delivery in the most deprived neighbourhoods and making sure that those groups who experience even poorer results, within the community, including members of the black and minority ethnic community (BME), lone parents, older people and other vulnerable groups, benefit from the new focus on outcomes.

#### **What are Neighbourhood Renewal Floor Targets?**

Floor targets are drawn from across government departments and;

- have been clustered under 6 Neighbourhood Renewal outcome areas by the DCLG,
- represent a minimum standard required in the worst performing neighbourhoods.

A full list of national Floor Targets (2001), and the 2006 updated Floor Targets, can be found in Appendix 9.

#### **What are Floor Target Action Plans?**

The production of Floor Target Action Plans was a mandatory requirement for Local Strategic Partnerships (LSP's) in receipt of the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF) as part of the requirement to deliver the local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy up to year end 2007/08. The initial Plymouth 2020 Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation and pentagram analysis was undertaken as part of the Floor Target Action Planning process. The Floor Target Action Plans were intended to:-

- Establish an evidence base which provides a clear assessment of contributions towards the National Neighbourhood Renewal Floor Targets

- Provide a framework for improving local understanding of what is working well and what is not working well in relation to service delivery
- Identify plausible actions which are linked to the evidence to address the need

A Floor Target Action Plan was prepared for each of the Neighbourhood Renewal Floor Target Outcome Areas of:-

1:	Crime	4:	Worklessness
2:	Housing	5:	Education
3:	Liveability	6:	Health

The steps taken in the development of Plymouth's FTAPs closely followed Government Guidance which recommended a four stage development process detailed below.

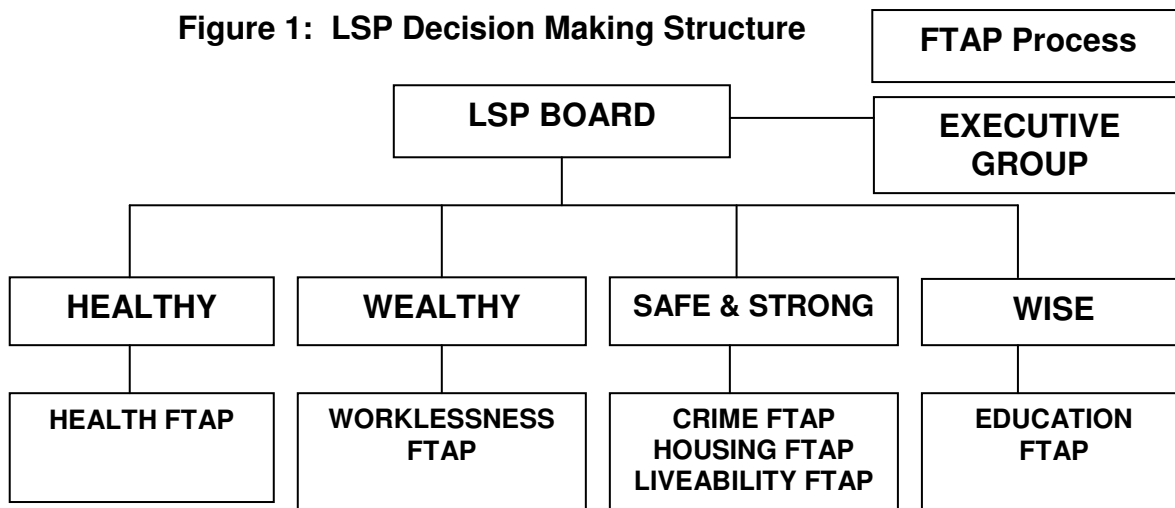
- Step 1** Establish or review baseline and trends on floor targets
- Step 2** Identify characteristics of area and nature of problem – **EVIDENCE**
- Step 3** **FORECASTING** whether floor targets can be met by plotting trends
- Step 4** Based on insights from Steps 1 to 3, reassess **WHAT WORKS** in local context and consider new modified **PLAUSIBLE OPTIONS**

The original Plymouth 2020 Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation represented **Step 2** of this process, and was vital as it involved the collection, collation and analysis needed to evidence the priorities identified in Floor Target Action Planning process. The updating of the Index (2006 and 2007) has been used to ensure that the focus of the NRF is directed to the most multiply deprived neighbourhoods within the city.

### **Who has been accountable for Floor Target Action Plans?**

The Executive Group of Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership were responsible for ensuring that the FTAP process was carried out. However, responsibility for delivery within each outcome area was assigned to an appropriate theme group, as detailed in Figure 1.

**Figure 1: LSP Decision Making Structure**



Source: Plymouth 2020

### **What happens after Neighbourhood Renewal?**

As identified in the previous sections Neighbourhood Renewal entered its final phase in 2006/07 and will be completed in March 2008. In order to continue to address priority issues within Plymouth a new agreement between the city and the Government has been developed. This agreement is called the Local Area Agreement (LAA).

The Local Area Agreement (LAA) is the core agreement between Plymouth 2020 and Government over the priorities for the city for the next three years (2007 to 2010). The LAA sets out a number of high-level outcomes, the associated indicators and the three-year targets along with the ring-fenced funding to support their delivery.

Six of the mandatory outcomes contained in the LAA are 'old' Neighbourhood Renewal Floor Targets and NRF has been 'pooled' into the LAA. In effect, the LAA has now subsumed Neighbourhood Renewal and this transitional year (2007) is the last time that we will report on progress against FTAPs and NRF spend separately. This will impact on the usefulness of producing the Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation in the Future.

## **2: Geographies**

The primary geographical unit of data collection and analysis used in the construction of the Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation 2007 and accompanying report is the Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership neighbourhood geography. The Government's lower layer Super Output Area (SOA) geography has been used within the Index to clarify the findings in relation to the Index of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004). The following section discusses the origins of SOAs and Plymouth's Neighbourhoods and their relationship as identified in the Index.

### **2.1 Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership neighbourhood map.**

Plymouth has had a neighbourhood map for a number of years now developed as part of Plymouth's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy. The neighbourhood map was developed primarily to identify pockets of deprivation that had hitherto been masked by wider ward analysis. In addition, it was envisaged that the map could provide a basis for enhanced service delivery as well as better engagement with local people.

The map was developed organically recognising natural neighbourhoods and also a number of existing initiatives including the New Deal for Communities in Devonport and the Renewal Area in the East End. Part of the map's development involved extensive consultation with local people which resulted in over 200 recommended amendments many of which were incorporated into the final version of the map. The map was formally adopted by Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership as the operating framework for the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy. The map started to help partners identify inequalities far more effectively than the ward analysis. Since its inception the map has had a growing influence on policy making in the City:-

- The Police adopted the map as their preferred geography of operation and have allocated their policing resources to reflect this ie Neighbourhood Beat Managers and support teams.
- Plymouth Public Health Development Unit has produced a Health Atlas based on neighbourhoods, which highlights health inequalities at neighbourhood level. The Atlas has helped to inform service planning for the Primary Care Trust.
- Significant amounts of data are now collected by partners at neighbourhood level providing a finer grained picture of deprivation linked to real neighbourhoods which local residents recognise.
- A number of neighbourhood organisations have emerged as a result of the new neighbourhood geography such as North Prospect Partnership, Stonehouse Action among others.

- The Local Strategic Partnership has adopted the map as its preferred geography of operation for Floor Target Action Plans.

## **2.2 What is a Super Output Area (SOA)?**

Super Output Areas are part of a new geography that the Government have devised primarily for the purpose of resource allocation. The full list includes:

- Output areas - the smallest geography consisting of approximately 200 people replacing 'enumeration districts' as the basic building block for the Census (used for the first time in 2001)
- SOA - (Lower Layer) Minimum population 1000; mean 1500. Constructed from groups of Outputs Areas (typically 4 to 6). The lower layer SOA is the smallest geography that Census data is publicly accessible. It is also the layer at which the Index of Deprivation 2004 is analysed
- Middle Layer - Minimum population 5000; mean 7200. Built from groups of Lower Layer SOAs and constrained by the 2003 local authority boundaries. Developed to provide a potential unit for service delivery. The ONS consulted with a number of Local Authorities (including Plymouth) to name the mid layer. The response from Plymouth was not to name the mid layer SOAs as they did not relate to real places
- Upper Layer - To be determined; minimum size c.25,000.

## **2.3 What are the advantages of using Super Output Areas (SOAs)?**

There are a number of advantages for the Government in developing the SOA geography. Firstly, the geography is stable; changes are not anticipated within the next 30 years (unlike wards which undergo periodic changes). Secondly, the geography enables a far finer grained analysis of conditions, useful when allocating resources using tools such as the Index of Deprivation 2004. Thirdly, populations are fairly uniformed making it easy for Government to make comparisons nationally.

At a local level the SOAs provide a useful means of assessing the spatial scale of deprivation through the Index of Deprivation as well as a useful source of small area statistics. However, the latter benefit is tempered by the fact that SOA data is limited to periodic Census data and a narrow range of Government administrative datasets.

## **2.4 What is the relationship between Super Output Areas and Plymouth's neighbourhoods?**

Part of producing and delivering a Local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy involved identifying a suitable geography or neighbourhood. The Government has been fairly vague about the concept of neighbourhoods or indeed their physical characteristics. Successive policy documents (New Deal for Communities Guidance, National Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy and Action Plan, Safer Stronger Communities Fund etc) provide guidance that neighbourhoods of roughly 5,000-10,000 people are workable enabling the effective coordination of services as well as being responsive to the needs and priorities of communities suggesting a need for constructing neighbourhood boundaries that have some meaning to local communities. The significance of the above guidance for the SOAs is that the lower level is too small and the middle level does not reflect local communities (having been calculated rather than constructed organically).

The Office of National Statistics (ONS) officials were keen to stress to representatives of Plymouth 2020 Partnership that the primary purpose of SOAs was to provide central Government with a stable geography with which to allocate resources nationally. They were not designed to reflect natural neighbourhoods and they do not in Plymouth, however, SOAs are a helpful tool for benchmarking Plymouth with other areas.

## **2.5 Does the LSP recognise Super Output Areas?**

Yes, the LSP uses the SOA geography to confirm the results of neighbourhood analysis on the spread of deprivation using the results of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2004). This will then be used to help shape public services at both a citywide and neighbourhood level, where appropriate. Initial findings confirm that the neighbourhood analysis matches closely with the results of the Index of Deprivation 2004.

## **2.6 What are the key issues to consider in the Super Output Area and neighbourhood debate?**

- SOAs are statistically created units developed specifically for central government as a resource allocation tool as opposed to developing local policy where their role is limited to supporting LSP policy making rather than the focus.
- The lower layer SOA is useful for identifying small pockets of deprivation but is too small a unit for cost effective co-ordinated management whilst the mid layer SOAs bear no relation to

meaningful places on the ground therefore their use in local policy making is very limited.

- The Index of Deprivation 2004 highlights the fact that the neighbourhood map accurately reflects inequalities in the City within natural neighbourhoods, which residents recognise they belong to.
- The neighbourhood map closely matches communities of place as well as providing meaningful special boundaries for regeneration initiatives, a pre-requisite for delivering the neighbourhood renewal agenda.
- If Plymouth's neighbourhood map did not exist a new neighbourhood geography would need to be created using SOAs. This would not create the same natural neighbourhood as the organic approach taken by the LSP.

## **2.7 What about wards?**

Councillors are the formal face of local democracy. They are elected using administrative areas called wards. There are 20 wards in Plymouth each with 3 or in some areas 2 Councillors making up the City total of 57. Whilst there are some inconsistencies, ward boundaries largely reflect groupings of the 43 city neighbourhoods. Effective local leadership is key to achieving sustainable changes in an area and is at the heart of the Government's vision for sustainable communities. Neighbourhood renewal offers councillors a clear opportunity to develop and enhance their community leadership role.

### 3: Methodology

The methodological section of this report will outline the methodologies used in the construction of the Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation 2007 for the 43 neighbourhoods of Plymouth and the Pentagonam Analysis of the most deprived 5 neighbourhoods as detailed in the Index. This work was undertaken by Socio-economic Research and Intelligence Observatory at University of Plymouth.

#### 3.1 Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation 2007

The purpose of the Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation was to establish which neighbourhoods within the city area were the poorest performing in relation to Neighbourhood Renewal Floor Targets. The first step was to identify the current poorest performing neighbourhood within each dataset by assigning a rank where 1 is the poorest performing neighbourhood and 43 is the best performing neighbourhood.

In order to establish an overall position for all datasets within each theme area and an overall position for all datasets within all theme areas each dataset was standardised by attributing a score to each value ranging from 0-100. Table A demonstrates how this process was achieved. Table A, measure 1 represents an example of a neighbourhood based dataset where rate per 1,000 resident population is the measure. In order to assign a score from 0-100 to each value the highest value within the dataset is assigned a score of 100 and each other value is then scored using the formula  $x=(y/z)*100$  (Where x is the score, y is the value of which you are trying to establish a score and z is the highest value within the dataset). If this formula is applied to the values in measure 1 the scores highlighted in grey are calculated as:-

Neighbourhood A would achieve a score of 50 as;  $(124.0/248.0)*100=50$

Neighbourhood B would achieve a score of 100 as;  $(248.0/248.0)*100=100$

Neighbourhood C would achieve a score of 34.5 as;  $(85.5/248.0)*100=34.5$

By applying this formula to each value within each dataset an overall score for each theme area and an all theme score can be achieved. To calculate a neighbourhood overall theme score the total score for each neighbourhood was produced by adding together all dataset scores and dividing by the number of datasets in the theme, the overall theme score could then be ranked.

The same method of adding together theme scores and dividing the number of themes was then used to produce an all theme score for each neighbourhood. The ranking of the overall score was then used to identify neighbourhoods which were the poorest performing overall and could be termed 'priorities'. The priority neighbourhoods identified in this exercise were then compared to the position of the worst 3% performing super output area that falls within in each neighbourhood (whole or in part) in the national Index of Deprivation (ID)(2004) to identify whether the ID highlights the same areas of deprivations. An example of the Neighbourhood Index produced using this methodology is displayed in Table B. The full index is available in **Section 4**.

**Table A: Example of rank and score methodology**

Neighbourhood Name	Measure 1 (i.e. rate per 1,000 resident population)	Score: Dataset 1	Rank (where 1 is the poorest performing)	Measure 2 (i.e. number of residents in receipt of X)	Score: Dataset 2	Rank	Score: Overall	Rank: Overall
Neighbourhood B	248.0	100	1	100.5	83.75	2	91.88	1
Neighbourhood A	124.0	50	2	120.0	100	1	75.00	2
Neighbourhood C	85.5	34.5	3	25.9	21.58	3	28.04	3

Source: Plymouth 2020

**Table B: Worked Example of theme rank and score methodology taken from the Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation**

Neighbourhood Areas	Education Score	Education overall Rank	Crime Score	Crime overall rank	Housing Score	Housing overall rank	Health Score	Health overall rank	Worklessness Score	Worklessness overall rank	All theme score	All Theme rank	Position of Lowest whole or part Scoring IMD 2004 SOA within neighbourhood	Does the SOA fall 100% within the neighbourhood
Neighbourhood A	84.31	3	51.30	2	53.23	18	82.39	1	100.00	1	74.25	1	3%	Whole
Neighbourhood B	94.48	1	38.40	3	50.11	25	78.84	4	90.26	2	70.42	2	3%	Whole
Neighbourhood C	77.98	5	100.00	1	63.74	7	59.83	12	47.16	8	69.74	3	3%	Part

Source: Plymouth 2020

### 3.2: Pentagram Analysis

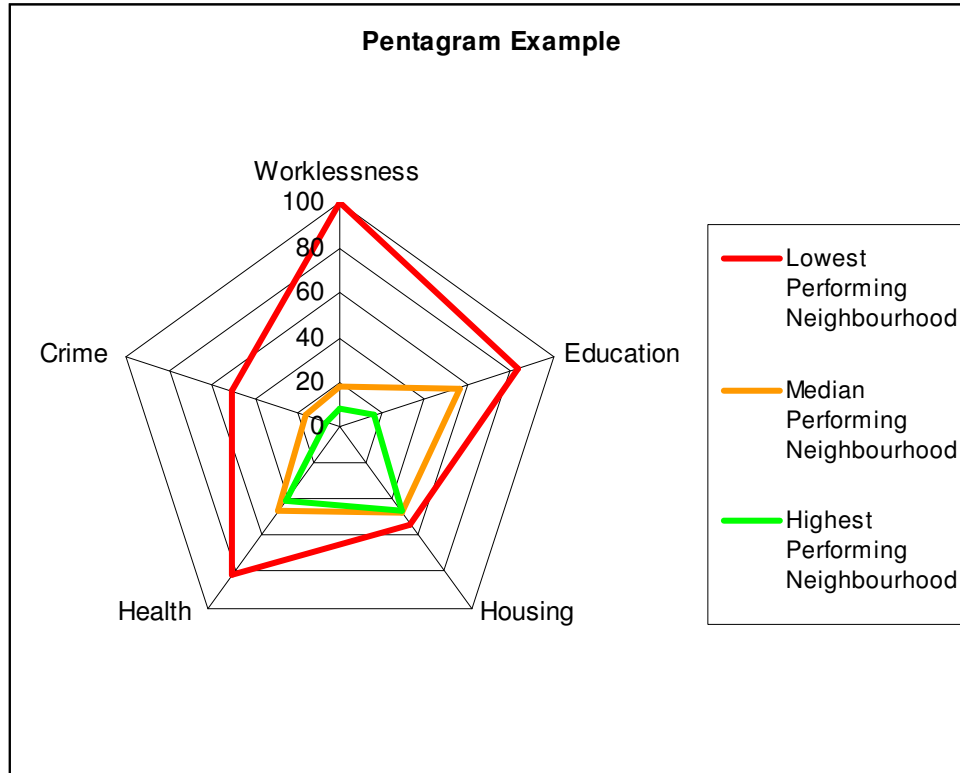
Pentagram Analysis was then used to display the overall theme scores produced in the Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation. The use of Pentagram analysis allowed gaps between the lowest, median and highest performing overall neighbourhoods to be identified and displayed in order to establish where the greatest gaps were being experienced and crosscutting nature of the gaps identified between themes. Table C and Graph 1 demonstrate the use of the Index scores to produce a pentagram relating to the overall poorest performing Neighbourhood, in this case Stonehouse. Pentagram analysis for other deprived neighbourhoods can be found at **Section 4**.

**Table C: Worked example of rank and score methodology, taken from Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation 2005**

Neighbourhood Areas	Education Score	Education overall Rank	Crime Score	Crime overall rank	Housing Score	Housing overall rank	Health Score	Health overall rank	Worklessness Score	Worklessness overall rank
Neighbourhood A	84.31	3	51.30	2	53.23	18	82.39	1	100.00	1

Source: Plymouth 2020

**Graph 1: Example of Pentagram produced using Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation 2005**



Source: Plymouth 2020

## **4: 2007 Plymouth's Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation**

### **4.1 Index**

The 2007 Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation identifies the score and rank position for each of the 43 neighbourhoods within Plymouth (Table D). As discussed in the methodology section the overall score represents the distribution of data within each of the following 5 theme areas:

- 1: Education**
- 2: Crime**
- 3: Housing**
- 4: Health**
- 5: Worklessness**

The last two columns provide a comparison with the Index of Deprivation (2004). The first of these columns identifies the percentage category within which the poorest performing lower level SOA within each neighbourhood falls. As the SOAs and neighbourhoods do not have coterminous boundaries the position of the poorest performing whole or part SOA has been included and identifies in the final column.

**Table D: Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation 2007**

	Educati on Score	Educati on Rank	Health Score	Health Rank	Crime Score	Crime Rank	Workles ness Score	Workle ssness Rank	Housi ng Score	Housi ng Rank	All them e Score	All them e Rank	Position of Lowest whole or part Scoring IMD 2004 SOA within neighbour hood	Does the SOA fall 100% within the neighbo urhood	2005 Rank
Devonport	83.84	2	77.10	1.00	28.42	10	100.00	1	61.15	20	70.10	1	3%	Whole	2
City Centre	54.67	19	65.11	5	100.0	1			54.98	23	68.69	2	3%	Part	3
Stonehouse	80.36	3	68.86	2	73.82	2	93.93	2	23.3	36	68.05	3	3%	Whole	1
North Prospect	91.20	1	58.12	9	32.55	7	66.07	4	79.61	9	65.51	4	3%	Whole	4
Barne Barton	77.92	5	55.55	12	32.45	8	61.73	6	85.71	6	62.67	5	3%	Whole	5
Whiteleigh	69.10	10	58.21	8	37.38	6	55.19	9	81.28	7	60.23	6	10%	Whole	16
Ernesettle	79.80	4	66.54	3	16.77	21	62.23	7	75.31	13	60.13	7	20%	Whole	10
Efford	75.74	6	57.38	11	18.42	17	47.00	13	89.8	3	57.67	8	10%	Whole	6
Honicknowle	74.43	7	62.01	6	41.86	5	44.28	12	65.68	17	57.65	9	10%	Whole	12
Stoke	42.67	30	41.88	24	42.11	4	45.67	8	88.11	4	52.09	10	20%	Whole	15
St Budeaux	73.06	9	57.56	10	26.93	11	40.93	17	60.11	21	51.72	11	20%	Whole	11
Keyham	59.94	13	58.91	7	17.67	18	44.15	14	75	14	51.13	12	10%	Whole	8
Ford	53.97	22	44.22	20	16.58	22	40.48	10	96.59	2	50.37	13	20%	Part	14
Southway	58.67	14	50.37	16	17.07	20	44.26	15	72.23	16	48.52	14	30%	Whole	21
Mutley and Greenbank	60.09	12	43.26	23	69.89	3	27.70	18	41.4	31	48.47	15	20%	Whole	17
Morice Town	53.04	23	66.21	4	23.05	13	70.02	5	27.5	34	47.96	16	10%	Part	9
Mount Gould	56.83	17	37.34	30	24.14	12	37.73	11	80.38	8	47.29	17	10%	Part	18
East End	58.50	15	51.63	14	30.31	9	62.60	3	31.61	33	46.93	18	10%	Whole	7
Ham	73.51	8	51.79	13	14.44	26	40.10	16	46.05	29	45.18	19	10%	Part	19
Kings Tamerton and Weston Mill	56.79	18	51.18	15	17.32	19	35.43	20	64.74	18	45.09	20	20%	Part	22
Plympton St Maurice	35.44	36	35.50	33	15.33	25	18.29	37	100	1	40.91	21	30%	Part	31
Lipson and Laira	67.30	11	35.81	32	18.57	16	34.89	19	47.57	27	40.83	22	20%	Part	13
Estover	57.29	16	40.77	26	15.38	24	29.15	25	58.9	22	40.30	23	30%	Part	20
Higher Compton	42.20	32	43.37	22	5.43	40	23.01	28	86.93	5	40.19	24	60%	Part	29
Beacon Park and Pennycross	52.68	24	36.92	31	20.26	15	32.94	21	47.41	28	38.04	25	20%	Whole	25
Plymstock	36.55	34	41.14	25	16.53	23	19.65	35	73.91	15	37.56	26	40%	Part	27
Widewell	45.79	27	37.49	29	5.48	37	21.97	36	75.5	12	37.25	27	30%	Part	38
Manadon	54.31	20	45.15	19	12.34	27	32.12	23	25.97	35	33.98	28	20%	Part	24
Goosewell	45.77	28	38.74	27	5.48	38	19.66	26	54.33	24	32.79	29	60%	Whole	23
Tamerton Foliot	54.30	21	30.72	39	5.43	39	17.98	32	53.5	26	32.39	30	40%	Part	28
Colebrook and Newnham	22.02	42	34.57	35	7.12	35	17.58	29	75.59	11	31.38	31	50%	Part	37
Woodford	29.34	39	46.06	17	4.98	42	12.28	42	61.36	19	30.81	32	70%	Part	34
Hartley and Mannamead	20.29	43	25.21	43	10.90	29	17.48	31	77.27	10	30.23	33	20%	Part	40
Yealmpstone	36.42	35	45.62	18	5.08	41	16.89	40	44.82	30	29.76	34	30%	Part	30
Leigham and Mainstone	43.75	29	38.36	28	9.01	33	32.17	22	19.86	37	28.63	35	30%	Part	26
Turnchapel Hooe and Oreston	29.78	38	30.52	41	9.06	32	20.14	33	53.62	25	28.63	36	40%	Part	35
Crownhill	49.76	25	32.71	38	9.21	31	18.87	30			27.64	37	50%	Part	33
Derriford	49.34	26	35.41	34	7.86	34	16.21	38			27.20	38	20%	Part	39
Elburton and Dunstone	35.40	37	34.33	36	5.72	36	16.37	34	40.08	32	26.38	39	60%	Part	43
Eggbuckland	40.36	33	33.65	37	10.80	30	22.89	27	19.82	38	25.51	40	30%	Whole	32
Chaddlewood	42.46	31	30.26	42	11.35	28	15.13	39			24.80	41	70%	Part	36
Glenholt	22.87	41	43.80	21	1.34	43	21.75	41			22.44	42	70%	Part	42
Peverell	27.94	40	30.70	40	21.75	14	21.90	24	0	39	20.46	43	40%	Whole	41

Source: Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership 2007

\*Please note that Overall scores represent an average of all dataset scores within each theme and as such the poorest performing neighbourhood may not have an overall score of 100.

## **4.2: Plymouth 2020 Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation Discussion**

### **Priorities in 2001**

The poorest performing neighbourhoods identified in the 2001 Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (NRS) were Barne Barton, Ernesettle, Honicknowle, North Prospect and Stonehouse. These areas differ from those which are identified in the current research due to a number of factors.

- The 2001 analysis that informed the NRS was based on ward level data, in 2001 lower level geographies including neighbourhoods were being developed and as such no neighbourhood level data was available.
- Without neighbourhood-based data, identifying the poorest performing neighbourhoods was difficult and the poorest performing 5 neighbourhoods were identified by selecting discreet natural neighbourhoods that fell within the 10% poorest performing wards nationally.
- In comparison all of the data gathered for the 2005 Index was provided by partners at a neighbourhood level, and all 43 neighbourhoods were included in the analysis, to identify areas where multiple deprivation was an issue.

### **Priorities from 2005**

The 'Plymouth 2020 Partnership Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation 2005' clearly identified 5 neighbourhoods as the poorest performing neighbourhoods across the 5 theme areas of health, housing, worklessness, education and crime. These neighbourhoods, in order of the poorest performing first, were:

- Stonehouse
- Devonport
- City Centre
- North Prospect
- Barne Barton

These 5 neighbourhoods were identified as being in the poorest performing quartile neighbourhoods for 4 or 5 of the 5 theme areas, while also having an overall score of more than 60, where 1 is the highest and 100 the lowest (See Appendix 1-5). There were other Neighbourhood areas where deprivation, and in some cases multiple

deprivation, occurred. However, unlike the 5 most deprived neighbourhoods, which were highlighted in red, no other areas had more than 3 themes (Crime, Worklessness, Education, Housing and Health) in which they fell into the poorest performing quartile of neighbourhoods. As it is important to identify neighbourhoods where any recognised inequalities exist, in order to tackle the deprivation, the neighbourhoods where some inequalities exist were identified in orange. These represent those neighbourhoods ranked 6-19<sup>th</sup> poorest performing.

## **Changes in 2006**

The Plymouth 2020 Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation clearly identifies that the 5 neighbourhoods identified in 2005 are still the poorest performing neighbourhoods across the 5 theme areas in 2006. These neighbourhoods are still:

- Devonport
- Stonehouse
- City Centre
- North Prospect
- Barne Barton

These 5 neighbourhoods were identified as being in the poorest performing quartile neighbourhoods for 4 or 5 of the 5 theme areas, while also having an overall score of more than 60, where 1 is the highest and 100 the lowest (Table D). While in 2005 no other neighbourhood had more than 3 themes (Crime, Worklessness, Education, Housing and Health) in which they fell into the poorest quartile performing neighbourhoods, the 2006 index identifies that a number of the higher performing indicators demonstrate 3 or 4 scores in the lowest quartile. While this may appear negative it should be noted that scores are based on deviation within a dataset and the presence of higher ranking scores within the poorest performing 5 neighbourhoods and an increase in lower ranking in less poor performing neighbourhoods suggests that inequalities may be reducing and that the poorest performing 5 neighbourhoods have witnessed improvements within these datasets. For further detail of actual performance against targets and direction of target trend please see the 2006 Plymouth 2020 Partnership State of Plymouth's Neighbourhoods Report.

## **Changes in 2007**

In order to confirm the effectiveness of the research methodology used to construct the Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation for 2005-2007, a comparison was undertaken with the findings of the Index of Deprivation (ID 2004). Using Geographical Information Systems (GIS) the 3% and 10% most deprived Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Plymouth were mapped and the neighbourhoods within which they fell were identified. Using the ID 2004 to pinpoint those neighbourhoods that are comprised of an area that is within the 3% most deprived nationally an exact match with the 5 poorest performing neighbourhoods within the Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation 2005 was identified. Similarly, a close match was attained across all neighbourhoods, suggesting that the methodology used to create the Plymouth 2020 Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation was sound.

2005 to 2007 represent the first 3 years in which the Neighbourhood Renewal Index was compiled. It was recognised in 2006 and 2007 that maintaining and updating this research is fundamental to assessing and addressing inequalities within Plymouth. As such data protocols were established to gather the relevant datasets required to inform the research on an annual basis and these updates have been used to create the 2006 and 2007 Indexes. During the update process additional datasets were also identified that would assist in creating a more comprehensive guide to multiple deprivation within Plymouth and within each of the theme areas. In order to utilise these additional datasets a Quality of Life Index of deprivation will be produced to support the Sustainable Communities Strategy process.

For a detailed description of changes to Floor Targets please see Appendix 9.

## 5: Pentagram Analysis: Neighbourhood Priority Comparison

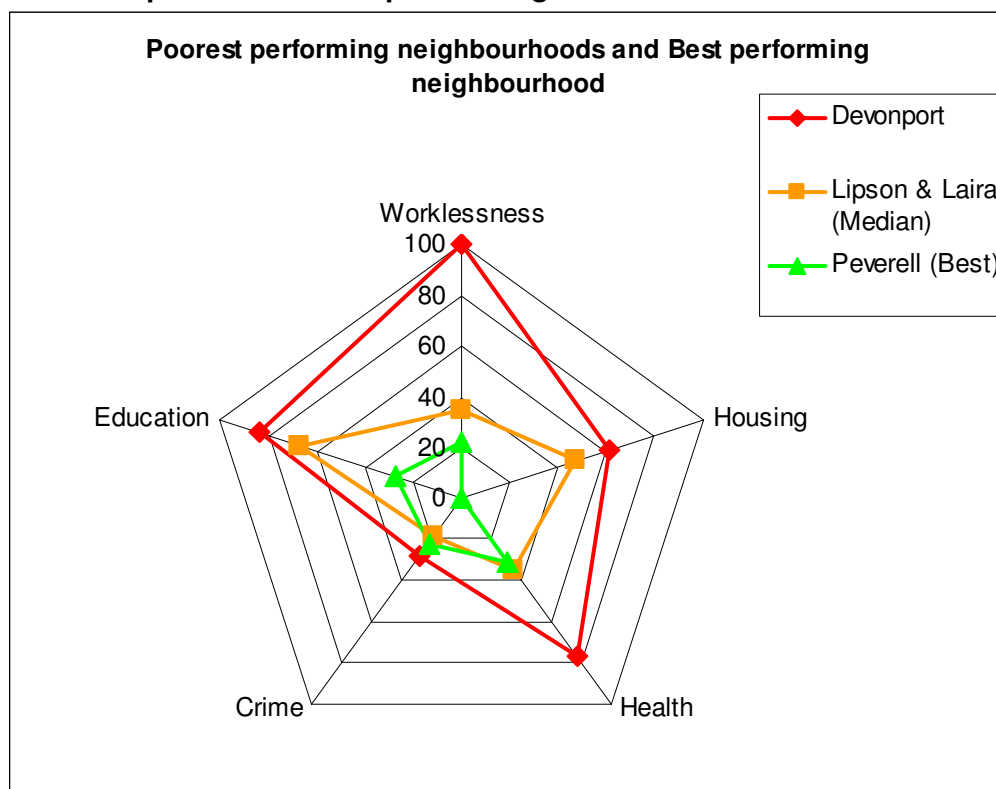
The 5 poorest performing neighbourhoods identified in the Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation 2007 were analysed using Pentagrams to identify cross cutting issues across themes. In order to identify inequalities within the city these neighbourhoods were compared to the best performing (Peverell) and median performing (Lipson and Laira) neighbourhoods.

### 5.1 Devonport (ranked 1 – Poorest Performing)

**Table E: Devonport score and ranking taken from Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation**

	Education Score	Education Rank	Health Score	Health Rank	Crime Score	Crime Rank	Worklessness Score	Worklessness Rank	Housing Score	Housing Rank
Devonport	83.84	2	77.10	1	28.42	10	100.00	1	61.15	20
Lipson and Laira	67.30	11	35.81	32	18.57	16	34.89	19	47.57	27
Peverell	27.94	40	30.70	40	21.75	14	21.90	24	0	39

**Graph 1: Devonport Pentagram**



Source: Plymouth 2020

### Discussion: Devonport

Graph 1 and Table E demonstrates that Devonport is the overall poorest performing neighbourhood within Plymouth. The table demonstrates that this position was reached by a combination of

factors across the theme areas. While performing well in terms of housing (ranked 20<sup>th</sup> poorest out of 43) Devonport is the poorest performing neighbourhood for both the Health and Worklessness theme and second poorest performing in Education. In terms of Devonport's proximity to the city centre Devonport's ranking of 10<sup>th</sup> for crime within the city is an improvement on previous years reporting.

As the pentagram demonstrates, the largest inequalities between the poorest and best performing neighbourhoods were found in the theme areas of Worklessness and Health, suggesting that Devonport is an area in which indicators of poor health are evident and job seekers allowance (JSA) and Incapacity Benefit (IB) claimant levels are higher than in other neighbourhoods. It should also be noted here that Crime figures appear low due to the extremely high representation of crimes per 1,000 residents recorded in the City Centre, this is due to the City Centre being an area of concentrated crime incidents linked to the strong night time economy (See Appendix 4 for breakdown of crime).

The anomaly demonstrated by Devonport's good performance in housing is likely to be the result of the increased investment in public housing stock in Devonport. Due to changes in Neighbourhood Renewal targets with respect to housing decency levels, the only remaining indicator used to report on housing is the levels of decency in social housing and so no longer reflects the condition of private sector properties within the area (Appendix 9). As such Devonport's housing position will appear to have improved in the 2005-2006 period while the changing figures are largely due to changes in Neighbourhood Renewal reporting.

Devonport pentagram identifies the presence of crosscutting issues across 5 theme areas. Table E shows that Devonport is the poorest performing neighbourhood within the Health and Worklessness themes, and is the second poorest performing neighbourhood for education. These rankings suggest linkages between the theme areas, which may support the premise that poor health impacts of people's ability to achieve a high level of attainment at school which is intrinsically linked to levels of workless benefits.

Similarly, as Devonport is the second poorest performing neighbourhood within the Education theme and the poorest performing neighbourhood within the Health and Worklessness themes, this suggests that there are also cross cutting linkages between all theme areas. For example having a large number of workless people may be linked to the crime rate or low educational attainment while poor health may also be a contributing factor in low educational attainment. These cross cutting themes are discussed in more detail in section 5.6.

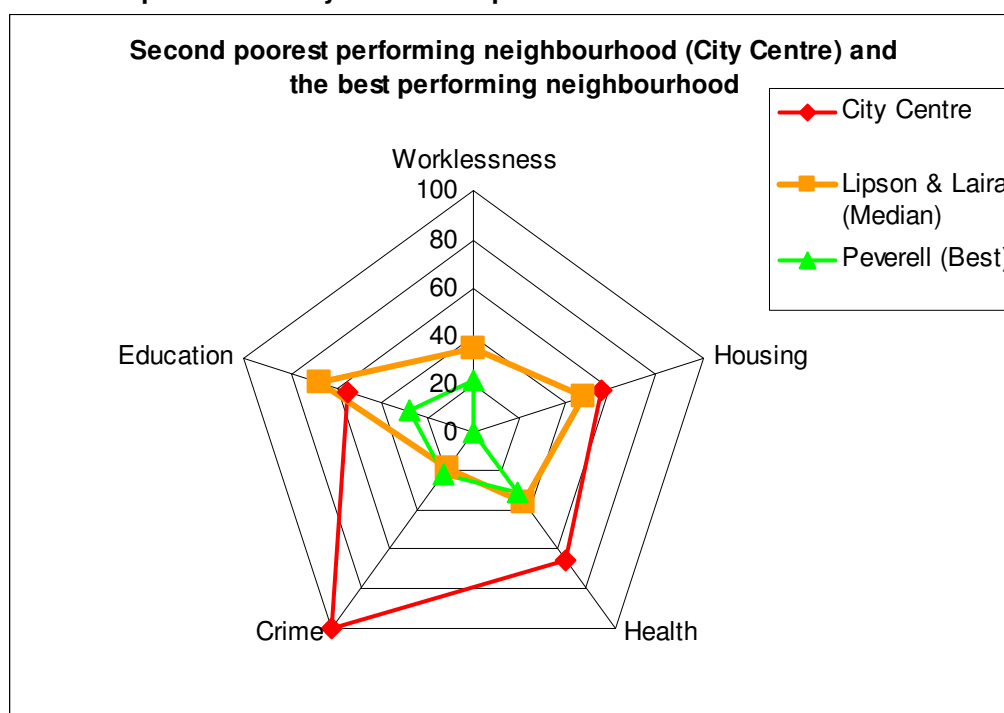
## 5.2 City Centre (ranked 2 – Second poorest performing)

**Table F: City Centre score and ranking taken from Neighbourhood Index Renewal of Deprivation**

	Education Score	Education Rank	Health Score	Health Rank	Crime Score	Crime Rank	Worklessness Score	Worklessness Rank	Housing Score	Housing Rank
City Centre	54.67	19	65.11	5	100.0	1			54.98	23
Lipson and Laura	67.30	11	35.81	32	18.57	16	34.89	19	47.57	27
Peverell	27.94	40	30.70	40	21.75	14	21.90	24	0	39

Source: Plymouth 2020

**Graph 2: City Centre comparison**



Source: Plymouth 2020

### Discussion: City Centre

Unlike Devonport the patterns of inequality demonstrated in the City Centre, as shown in graph 2 and Table F, vary significantly from those discussed in other examples. The City Centre represents the poorest performing neighbourhood for the Crime theme (See Appendix 4), while achieving no other theme rank below 5<sup>th</sup>.

As such the pentagram demonstrates, the largest inequality between the poorest and best performing neighbourhoods were found in the theme area of Crime. The reason for the variation in patterns commonly seen in the other neighbourhoods relates to the nature of the City Centre neighbourhood. Unlike the other 4 neighbourhoods comprising the poorest performing 5, the City Centre represent the hub of the City's night time economy. As a result reporting of crime within the City Centre is considerably higher than in all other areas.

Similarly a reduced number of occupants heightens the effects of small areas of intervention relating to education, health and housing making

them appear less of issue than in other areas. Due to the nature of the low population numbers and dispersed housing within this neighbourhood caution must be used when inferring patterns to the results of this analysis, and low population patterns can make small anomalies in data appear much more significant than would otherwise have been. However, the importance of the City Centre as a focus for overall crime (See Appendix 4) is still of great importance to Crime as a theme and needs to be recognised as such.

Unlike the other poorest performing neighbourhoods the City Centre pentagram differs dramatically in its pattern. With a significantly higher crime score than that experienced in any other neighbourhood (Appendix 4) the crime scores have resulted in the City Centre moving into an artificially high position within the overall index even though it may not have received a particularly poor position in other theme areas. This is demonstrated by the City Centre being positioned between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> poorest performing neighbourhoods across Health, Housing, and Education. This issue and the other cross cutting issues are addressed in more detail in section 5.6.

Table F demonstrates no data is currently available for the Worklessness theme in the City Centre. Data is secured from Job Centre Plus and data relating to areas where limited number of residents per 1,000 working age population can be restricted. This is a barrier which Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership and Job Centre Plus will be working together to overcome before the 2008 Index is produced. By 2008 Plymouth 2020 Local Strategic Partnership also aims to secure further benefit related data on Working Age Claimant Groups (WACGs), which has recently become the focus of the revised Neighbourhood Renewal target for worklessness. This data will have to be sourced direct from DWP and is anticipated to be collected by the 2008 exercise in line with revised reporting required for the LAA. The lack of the workless data for the City Centre will not impact on this exercise as the 'All themes total' is calculated on the basis of 4 themes instead of 5, this should allow an accurate position to be attained for the City Centre.

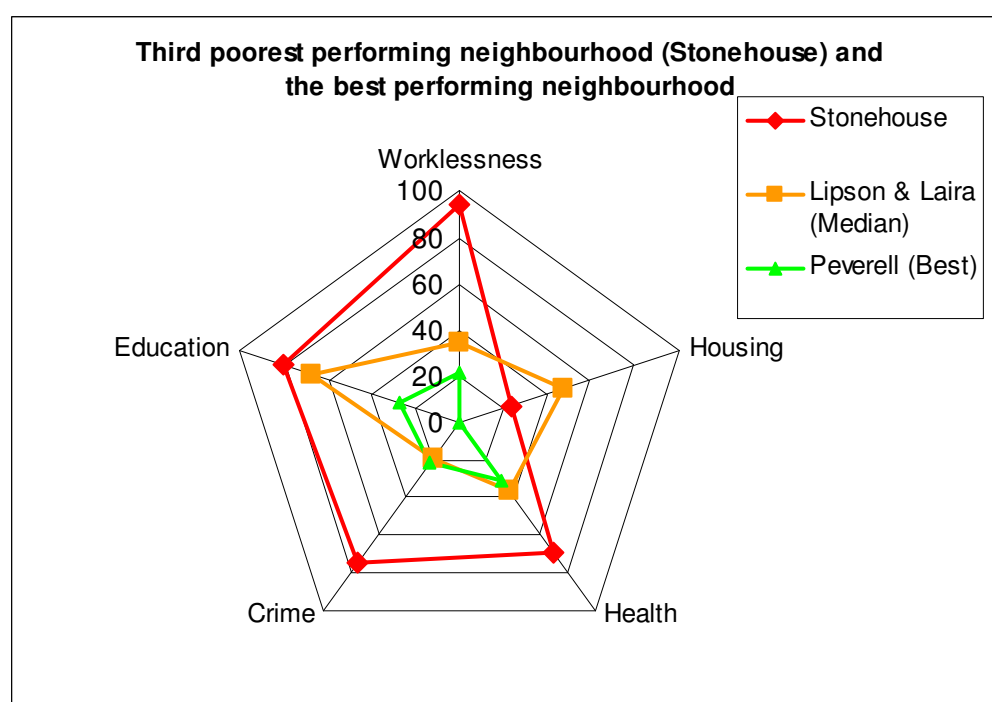
### 5.3 Stonehouse (ranked 3)

**Table G: Stonehouse score and ranking taken from Neighbourhood Index Renewal of Deprivation**

	Education Score	Education Rank	Health Score	Health Rank	Crime Score	Crime Rank	Worklessness Score	Worklessness Rank	Housing Score	Housing Rank
Stonehouse	80.36	3	68.86	2	73.82	2	93.93	2	23.3	36
Lipson and Laira	67.30	11	35.81	32	18.57	16	34.89	19	47.57	27
Peverell	27.94	40	30.70	40	21.75	14	21.90	24	0	39

Source: Plymouth 2020

**Graph 3: Stonehouse comparison**



Source: Plymouth 2020

### Discussion: Stonehouse

The 2005 Plymouth 2020 Index of Deprivation identified Stonehouse as the overall poorest performing neighbourhood while the 2007 Plymouth 2020 Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation identifies it as the 2<sup>nd</sup> poorest performing. This change implies progress towards identifying and addressing inequalities within the city. The change in position of Stonehouse neighbourhood also identifies that Stonehouse has addressed deprivation across a range of indicators to improve its position within the city. As Graph 3 and Table G demonstrates Stonehouse is currently the 2<sup>nd</sup> poorest performing neighbourhood in the Worklessness, Health, and Crime themes and third poorest in Education. As the pentagram demonstrates, the largest inequalities between the poorest and best performing neighbourhoods were found in the theme area of Worklessness, suggesting that Stonehouse is an area in which job seekers allowance (JSA) claimant levels are considerably higher than in most other neighbourhoods (See

Appendix 1). While the inequality evident in the Crime theme area appear to be considerably less, it should be noted here that Stonehouse is the 2<sup>nd</sup> poorest performing neighbourhood. While this may not be clear from the pentagram analysis the exceptionally high number of incidents of crime witnessed in the City Centre makes the inequality appear lower than may otherwise have been displayed, this will also be the case for all neighbourhoods. The high score demonstrated by Stonehouse in terms of its good performance in housing is likely to be the result of the increased investment in public housing stock in Stonehouse, especially through Single Regeneration Budget Round 2 funding. Due to changes in Neighbourhood Renewal targets with respect to housing decency levels, the only remaining indicator used to report on housing is the levels of decency in social housing and so no longer reflects the condition of private sector properties within the area. As such Devonport's housing position will appear to have improved in the 2005-2006 period while the changing figures are largely due to changes in Neighbourhood Renewal reporting.

As the Stonehouse pentagram demonstrates crosscutting issues are evident within the 5 theme areas. Table G shows that Stonehouse is the second poorest performing for Health and Worklessness suggesting links between high numbers of people being workless and poor health. Similarly, as Stonehouse is the second poorest performing neighbourhood within the Crime theme and the third poorest performing neighbourhood within the Education theme, this suggests that there are cross cutting linkages between all theme areas, for example having a large number of workless people may be linked to a high crime rate or low educational attainment while poor health may also be a contributing factor in low educational attainment. These cross cutting themes are discussed in more detail in section 5.6.

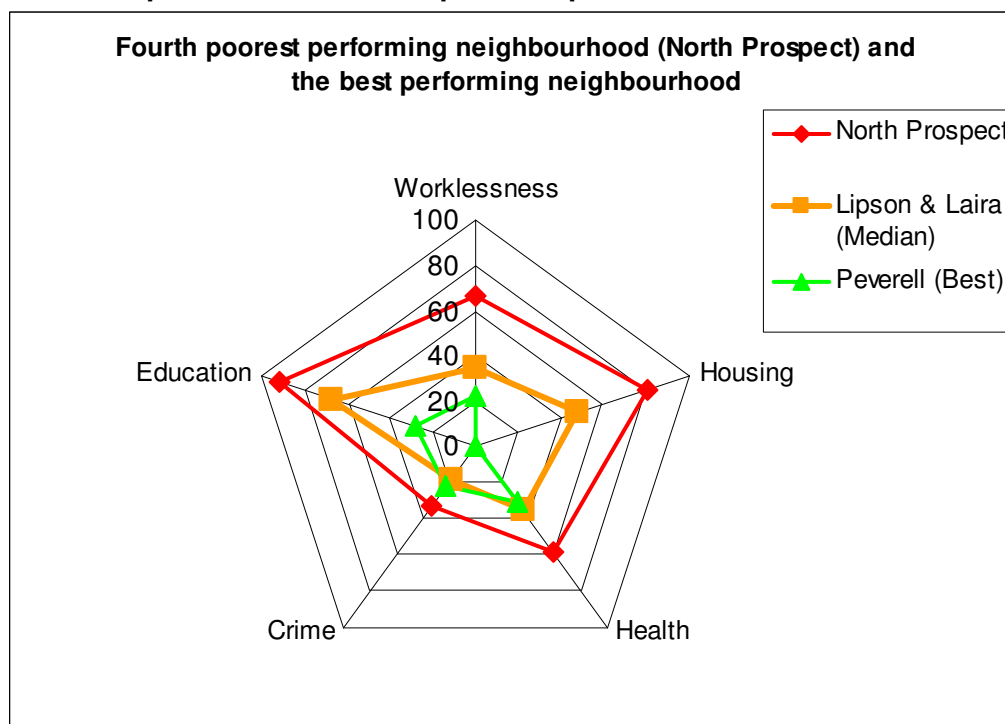
## 5.4 North Prospect (ranked 4)

**Table H: North Prospect score and ranking taken from Neighbourhood Index Renewal of Deprivation**

	Education Score	Education Rank	Health Score	Health Rank	Crime Score	Crime Rank	Worklessness Score	Worklessness Rank	Housing Score	Housing Rank
North Prospect	91.20	1	58.12	9	32.55	7	66.07	4	79.61	9
Lipson and Laira	67.30	11	35.81	32	18.57	16	34.89	19	47.57	27
Peverell	27.94	40	30.70	40	21.75	14	21.90	24	0	39

Source: Plymouth 2020

**Graph 4: North Prospect comparison**



Source: Plymouth 2020

### Discussion: North Prospect

Unlike the previous 2 neighbourhoods Graph 4 and Table H demonstrate that North Prospect is the poorest performing neighbourhood in the Education theme. However, its position as the 4th poorest performing neighbourhood for Worklessness, indicates that North Prospect is still an area with a number of issues linked to multiple deprivation. It should also be noted here that Crime figures also appear low due to the extremely high number of incidents of crimes recorded in the City Centre, in comparison North Prospect is the 7<sup>th</sup> poorest performing in the City (See Appendix 4).

As with other examples the North Prospect pentagram identifies the presence of crosscutting issues across the 5 theme areas. Table H shows that North Prospect is the poorest performing neighbourhood within the Education theme, the 9<sup>th</sup> poorest in Health, the 4<sup>th</sup> poorest

performing neighbourhood for Worklessness and the 7<sup>th</sup> poorest performing for Crime. The similarity in rankings suggest cross cutting linkages between the theme areas which follow the patterns identified in the Devonport example. This may relate to inferred links between high numbers of people being workless and high crime rates, poor health and low attainment levels and may suggest that there are also other cross cutting linkages between all theme areas. These cross cutting themes are discussed in more detail in section 5.6.

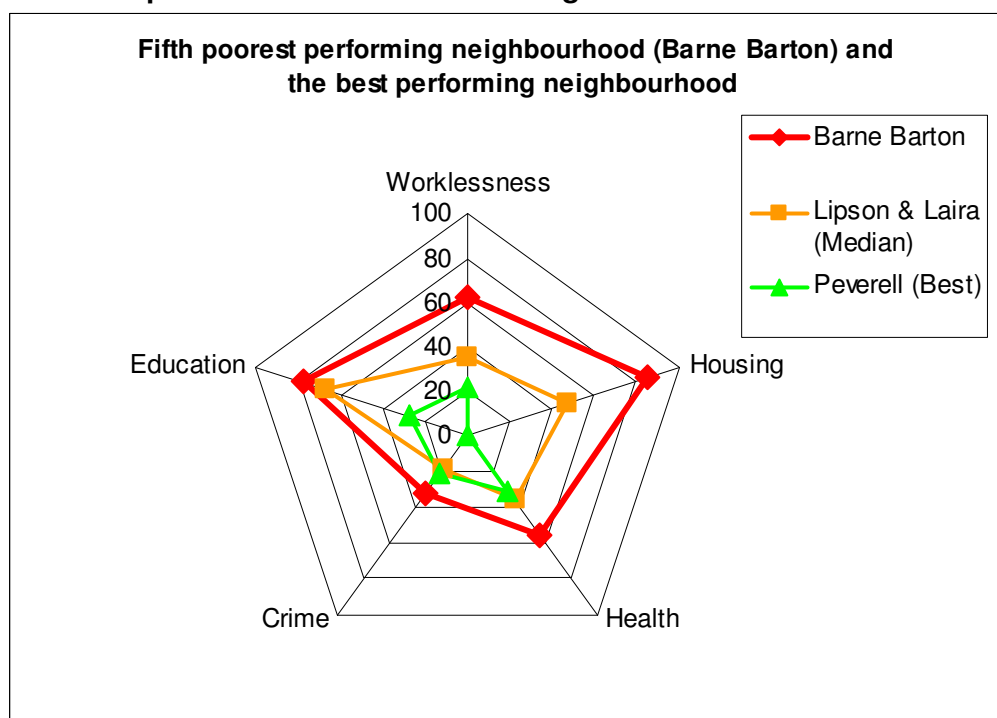
## 5.5 Barne Barton: Ranked 5

**Table I: Barne Barton score and ranking taken from Neighbourhood Index Renewal of Deprivation**

	Education Score	Education Rank	Health Score	Health Rank	Crime Score	Crime Rank	Worklessness Score	Worklessness Rank	Housing Score	Housing Rank
Barne Barton	77.92	5	55.55	12	32.45	8	61.73	6	85.71	6
Lipson and Laira	67.30	11	35.81	32	18.57	16	34.89	19	47.57	27
Peverell	27.94	40	30.70	40	21.75	14	21.90	24	0	39

Source: Plymouth 2020

**Graph 5: Barne Barton Pentagram**



Source: Plymouth 2020

### Discussion: Barne Barton

Unlike the other 4 poor performing neighbourhoods Barne Barton is not the poorest performing neighbourhood in any theme area. However, its position as the 5<sup>th</sup> poorest for Education and the 6<sup>th</sup> poorest for Worklessness, means that Barne Barton, much like North Prospect, has high levels of multiple deprivation. It should also be noted here that Crime figures appear low due to the high number of incidents of crime recorded in the City Centre while Barne Barton is still the 8<sup>th</sup> poorest performing in the City (See Appendix 4).

As with other examples the Barne Barton pentagram identifies the presence of crosscutting issues across the 5 theme areas. Table I shows that Barne Barton is between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> poorest performing neighbourhood within all theme areas. These rankings suggest linkages between the theme areas which may support the idea, raised in the preceding examples, that high numbers of people being workless

are intrinsically linked to high crime rates, poor health and low attainment levels and suggests that there are also other cross cutting linkages between all theme areas, for example having a large number of workless people may be linked to a high crime rate or low educational attainment while poor health may also be a contributing factor in low educational attainment. These cross cutting themes are discussed in more detail in the following sections.

## **5.6 Cross Cutting Data Issues**

As the Pentagon analysis indicates, in the 5 poorest performing neighbourhoods, there are cross cutting issues between the 5 theme areas. For example the North Prospect and Barne Barton neighbourhood pentagrams reflect similar trends. An inferred link can be made between all of the theme areas in terms of impact of one on another and these are discussed in context of each of the neighbourhoods described above.

While it is recognised that there are fundamental links between Health and Housing, Health and Worklessness, Health and Education, Crime and Education, Crime and Worklessness and Housing and Worklessness, the nature of some of the data sets used in the 2005 Plymouth 2020 Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation could have been developed further to more effectively reflect these patterns. As such the 2007 Index has sourced additional data for Incapacity Benefit data at a neighbourhood level increasing the information available to support the workless theme. While this will still need to be expanded to meet the new target requirements for Working Age Claimant Group (WACG) data the sourcing of IB data represents significant progress towards the collection of robust workless indicators. Similarly changes in targets for Housing have been incorporated to give a clearer reflection of social housing within each neighbourhood. The removal of private sector decency monitoring from the target has impacted on patterns within the housing theme but should allow for greater levels of compatibility and comparison in the future. Also as discussed in previous sections the impact of the City Centre's high numbers of incidents of crime is yet to be addressed.

## **5.7 Future Data Issues**

In order to highlight these cross cutting issues more effectively in the future Plymouth 2020 are working closely with partners to identify any key changes, adaptations and additional datasets that could address any of the cross cutting issues identified above and provide a more holistic view of the situation across neighbourhoods in Plymouth. With the development of the Local Area Agreement (LAA) and the incorporation of the

While this research identifies the neighbourhood position of those living in deprived neighbourhoods, further cross cutting issues, identified by the Plymouth 2020 Partnership and partners, were identified as key to supporting the continuing monitoring of the Floor Target Action Plans and will also be important in developing and monitoring the LAA. Identifying cross cutting issues and inequalities within the city is fundamental in developing a comprehensive and representative system of data collection including the need to focus on other cross cutting areas where data requirements are currently changing. These areas include information relating to the LAAs 6 equality strands. One aim of Plymouth 2020 is to expand this research to include more information to support these cross cutting themes in the future.

Plymouth 2020 will also be working towards providing all of the data used in this research through Plymouth Informed, a web based partnership resource for sharing data about Plymouth. Plymouth 2020 also plans to performance manage these data sources using Plymouth City Councils E-Perform performance management tool. For further information on Plymouth Informed please visit [www.plymouth-informed.org.uk](http://www.plymouth-informed.org.uk).

## **6: Appendices**

**Appendix 1: Worklessness dataset scores and ranks**

**Appendix 2: Housing dataset scores and ranks**

**Appendix 3: Health dataset scores and ranks**

**Appendix 4: Crime dataset scores and ranks**

**Appendix 5: Education dataset scores and ranks**

**Appendix 6: Contact Information**

**Appendix 7: Neighbourhood Map**

**Appendix 8: Glossary of terms**

**Appendix 9: Floor Target descriptions**