



Local Strategic Partnership

Plymouth 2020 Partnership Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation 2005

**Produced by
Plymouth 2020 Partnership and the
Social Research and Regeneration Unit,
University of Plymouth**



1 Introduction

This report has been produced by the Plymouth 2020 Partnership to explain the rationale, methodology and discussion around the Plymouth 2020 Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation 2005 and its role as a tool for Plymouth 2020 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 2005.
2. To explain the choice of geographies used and the importance of reliable frequently updated data to inform the Floor Target Action Plan (FTAP) process.
3. To identify and explain the methodologies used, and findings of the Plymouth 2020 Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation 2005 and the relationship with 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 Index of deprivation has been constructed

4.0: Plymouth 2020's Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation

Comprises the Plymouth 2020s Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation, including identification of scores by theme area, a comparison of the findings with the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005, and a discussion of the findings.

5.0: Pentagram Analysis

Comprises the Pentagram Analysis for the 5 most deprived neighbourhoods identified in the Plymouth 2020's Neighbourhood Index of deprivation, 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 Partnership Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation produced?

The Plymouth 2020 partnership neighbourhood Index of Deprivation was prepared to inform the development of neighbourhood renewal Floor Target Action Plans

What is Neighbourhood Renewal?

Neighbourhood Renewal is a key government policy developed by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM). 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 ODPM,
- represent a minimum standard required in the worst performing neighbourhoods.

A full list of national Floor Targets can be found in Appendix 9

What are Floor Target Action Plans?

The production of Floor Target Action Plans are 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. The Plymouth 2020 Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation and pentagram analysis were undertaken as part of the Floor Target Action Planning process. The Floor Target Action Plans are 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 needs to be prepared for each of the Neighbourhood Renewal Floor Target Outcome Areas of:-

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

The steps taken in the development of Plymouth’s FTAP’s has closely followed Government Guidance which recommends a four stage development process detailed below.

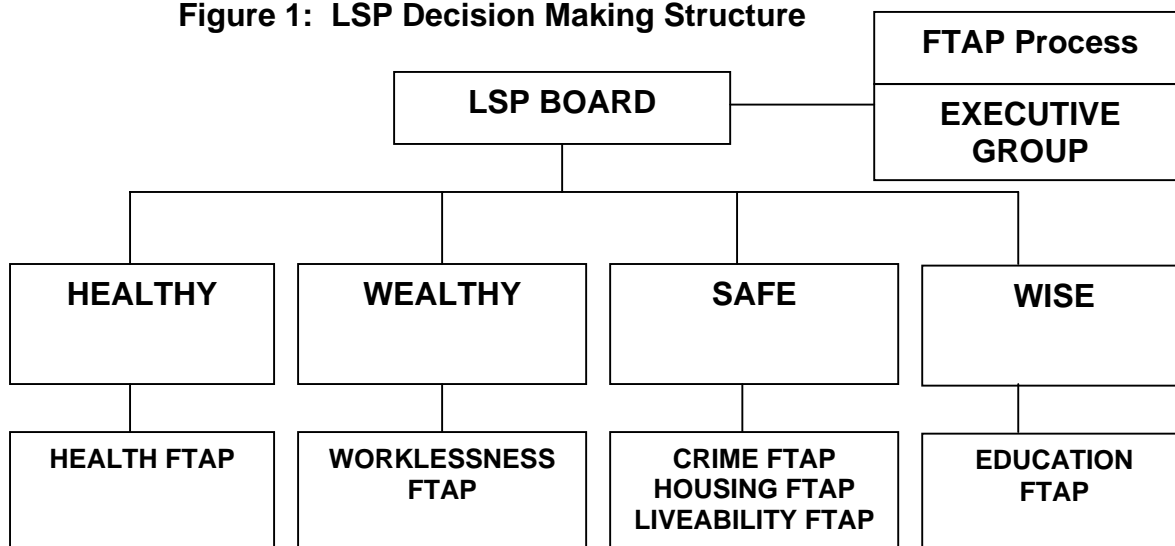
- Step 1** Establish or review baseline and trends on floor targets
- Step 2** Identify characteristics of area and nature of problem – **EVIDENCE**
- Step 3** **FORECASTING** whether floor targets can be met by plotting trends
- Step 4** Based on insights from Steps 1 to 3, reassess **WHAT WORKS** in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

This report represents **Step 2** of this process, and is vital as it involved the collection, collation and analysis needed to evidence the priorities identified in Floor Target Action Planning process

Who is accountable for Floor Target Action Plans?

The Executive Group of Plymouth 2020 are responsible for ensuring that the FTAP process is carried out. However, responsibility for delivery within each outcome area has been assigned to an appropriate theme group, as detailed in Figure 1.

Figure 1: LSP Decision Making Structure



Source: Plymouth 2020

2: Geographies

The primary geographical unit of data collection and analysis used in the construction of the Plymouth 2020 Partnership Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation and accompanying report is the Plymouth 2020 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 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 has now been formally adopted by Plymouth 2020 Partnership as the operating framework for the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy. The map has 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 have 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 SOA's 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 SOA's 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 SOA's 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.

2.3 What is the relationship between Super Output Area's 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 SOA's 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 SOA's 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, SOA's are a helpful tool for benchmarking Plymouth with other areas.

2.4 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.

2.5 What are the key issues to consider in the Super Output Area and neighbourhood debate?

- SOA's 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 SOA's 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 SOA's. This would not create the same natural neighbourhood as the organic approach taken by the LSP.

2.6 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 Index of Deprivation for the 43 neighbourhoods of Plymouth and the Pentagram Analysis of the most deprived 5 neighbourhoods as detailed in the Index. This work undertaken by the University of Plymouth.

3.1 Plymouth 2020 Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation

The purpose of the Plymouth 2020 Neighbourhood 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 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

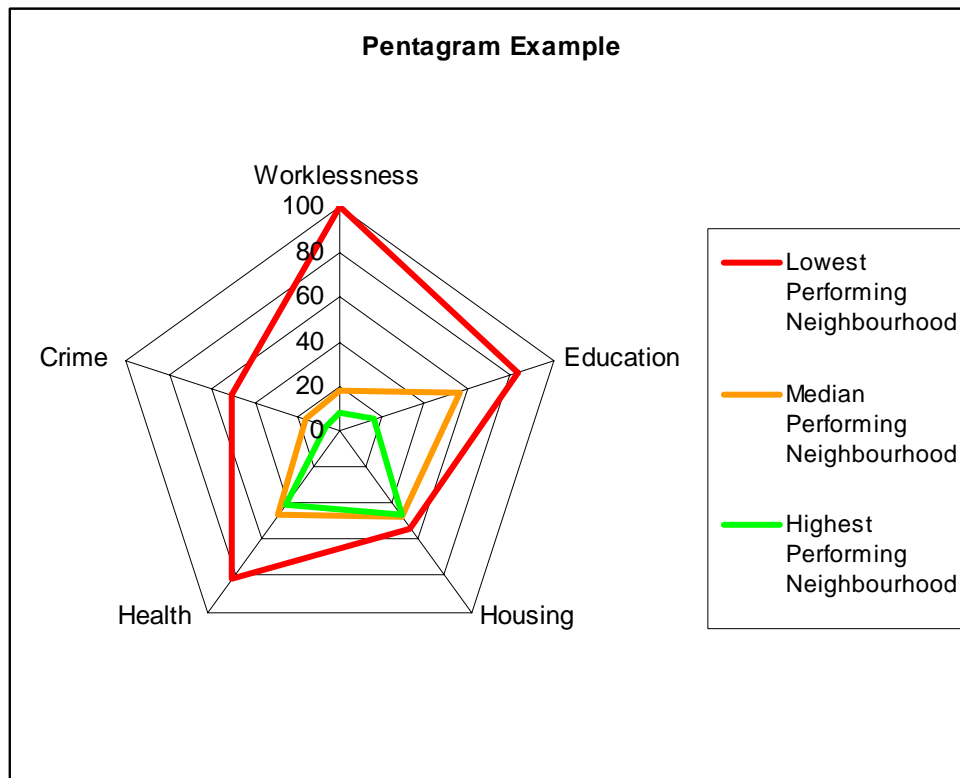
Pentagram Analysis was then used to display the overall theme scores produced in the Neighbourhood Prioritisation Index. The use of Pentagram analysis allowed gaps between the lowest, median and highest performing overall neighbourhoods to be identified and displayed in order to establish where the greatest 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 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 Index of Deprivation 2005



Source: Plymouth 2020

4: 2005 Plymouth's Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation

4.1 Index

The 2005 Plymouth 2020 Neighbourhood 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 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
Stonehouse	84.31	3	51.30	2	53.23	18	82.39	1	100.00	1	74.25	1	3%	Whole
Devonport	94.48	1	38.40	3	50.11	25	78.84	4	90.26	2	70.42	2	3%	Whole
City Centre	77.98	5	100.00	1	63.74	7	59.83	12	47.16	8	69.74	3	3%	Part
North Prospect	90.46	2	33.30	6	51.53	22	80.70	2	71.97	3	65.59	4	3%	Whole
Barne Barton	75.26	6	36.90	4	57.54	13	77.01	5	53.84	6	60.11	5	3%	Whole
Efford	78.79	4	17.10	15	84.12	1	69.93	6	36.70	12	57.33	6	10%	Whole
East End	64.69	12	36.90	4	70.07	3	61.43	11	49.86	7	56.59	7	10%	Whole
Keyham	67.46	11	15.50	17	69.29	4	80.12	3	23.98	20	51.27	8	10%	Whole
Morice Town	60.67	13	29.00	8	50.46	24	52.97	19	57.00	4	50.02	9	10%	Part
Ernesettle	74.07	7	18.10	14	46.73	27	56.39	13	44.39	9	47.93	10	20%	Whole
St Budeaux	69.87	9	15.20	20	58.05	12	66.64	8	29.26	16	47.80	11	20%	Whole
Honicknowle	71.84	8	21.70	12	45.31	31	67.40	7	29.70	14	47.19	12	10%	Whole
Lipson & Laira	59.10	15	14.30	22	79.50	2	48.50	23	29.66	15	46.21	13	20%	Part
Ford	56.38	17	22.70	11	61.14	10	66.24	9	24.22	19	46.14	14	20%	Part
Stoke	39.09	32	31.90	7	51.87	21	63.16	10	42.82	10	45.77	15	20%	Whole
Whitleigh	69.75	10	21.10	13	37.02	36	55.55	14	37.87	11	44.26	16	10%	Whole
Mutley & Greenbank	54.13	21	24.40	10	34.76	39	48.88	22	56.42	5	43.72	17	20%	Whole
Mount Gould	51.40	22	13.70	23	57.24	14	53.17	18	36.09	13	42.32	18	10%	Part
Ham	56.06	20	25.20	9	44.19	34	54.59	15	26.30	18	41.27	19	10%	Part
Estover	56.79	16	15.40	18	56.02	15	51.65	21	21.27	21	40.23	20	30%	Part
Southway	60.28	14	13.50	24	37.87	35	48.29	24	27.31	17	37.45	21	30%	Whole
King's Tamerton and Weston Mill	56.07	19	16.20	16	47.19	26	46.04	30	17.91	24	36.68	22	20%	Part
Goosewell	50.55	24	7.80	33	64.17	6	46.74	27	13.69	28	36.59	23	60%	Whole
Manadon	56.22	18	13.30	26	44.99	33	46.77	26	19.58	23	36.17	24	20%	Part
Beacon Park & Pennycross	40.33	30	10.20	29	61.19	9	46.64	28	19.76	22	35.62	25	20%	Whole
Leigham & Mainstone	43.45	28	11.80	27	45.46	30	54.48	16	12.66	29	33.57	26	30%	Part
Plymstock	39.37	31	11.20	28	51.27	23	48.10	25	11.31	34	32.25	27	40%	Part
Tamerton Foliot	50.66	23	10.00	32	32.95	41	54.34	17	12.20	31	32.03	28	40%	Part
Higher Compton	36.06	35	7.50	34	64.71	5	34.71	38	12.60	30	31.12	29	60%	Part
Yealmpstone	43.98	27	7.40	35	46.30	28	46.52	29	10.31	37	30.90	30	30%	Part
Plympton St Maurice	37.63	34	10.20	29	53.13	20	38.32	37	11.54	33	30.17	31	30%	Part
Eggbuckland	49.23	25	10.10	31	35.35	38	44.12	32	9.96	39	29.75	32	30%	Whole
Crownhill	38.14	33	13.50	24	31.89	42	52.18	20	11.62	32	29.47	33	50%	Part
Woodford	27.50	41	6.70	37	62.64	8	40.21	35	7.54	43	28.92	34	70%	Part
Turnchapel, Hooe & Oreston	33.60	38	6.10	40	45.04	32	41.63	33	16.58	25	28.59	35	40%	Part
Chaddlewood	42.86	29	6.20	39	54.70	16	30.02	41	8.78	40	28.51	36	70%	Part
Colebrook & Newnham	34.54	37	6.00	41	53.22	19	39.13	36	7.57	42	28.09	37	50%	Part
Widewell	46.81	26	7.30	36	36.64	37	30.15	40	15.61	26	27.30	38	30%	Part
Derriford	31.25	39	15.00	21	31.89	42	45.61	31	10.32	36	26.81	39	20%	Part
Hartley & Mannamead	25.53	42	5.40	42	59.03	11	29.12	42	10.02	38	25.82	40	20%	Part
Peverell	35.47	36	15.50	18	33.00	40	30.46	39	14.54	27	25.79	41	40%	Whole
Glenholt	30.31	40	2.70	43	54.70	16	27.87	43	10.56	35	25.23	42	70%	Part
Elburton & Dunstone	16.13	43	6.20	38	45.99	29	41.03	34	7.90	41	23.45	43	60%	Part

Source: Plymouth 2020

*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 by this research differ from those targeted in the 2001 Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (NRS) to receive Neighbourhood Renewal Funding, which were Barne Barton, Ernesettle, Honicknowle, North Prospect and Stonehouse. The change in priority neighbourhoods has been 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 in 2005

The Plymouth 2020 Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation clearly identifies 5 neighbourhoods as the poorest performing neighbourhoods across the 5 theme areas. These neighbourhoods are:

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

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 (as identified in red in Table D). There are other Neighbourhood areas where deprivation, and in some cases multiple deprivation, occurs. However, unlike the 5 most deprived neighbourhoods, no other areas have more than 3 themes (Crime, Worklessness, Education, Housing and Health) in which they fall into the poorest quartile performing neighbourhoods. As it is important to identify neighbourhoods where any recognised inequalities exists, in order to tackle the deprivation, the neighbourhoods ranked 6-19th have been highlighted in Orange.

In order to confirm that the research methodology used to construct the Plymouth 2020 Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation was effective, a comparison was undertaken with the findings and the Index of Deprivation (ID 2004). Using Geographical Information Systems (GIS) mapping the location of the 3% and 10% most deprived SOAs in Plymouth were mapped and the neighbourhoods within which they fall were identified. Using the ID 2004 to pin point 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 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 Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation was sound.

2005 represents the first year in which the Neighbourhood Index was compiled. It has been recognised that maintaining and updating this research is fundamental to assessing and addressing inequalities within Plymouth. As such data protocols have been established to gather the relevant datasets required to inform the research on an annual basis, and additional datasets are being sort to create a more comprehensive guide to Plymouth's situation within each theme area and will be subject to an annual update.

5: Pentagram Analysis: Neighbourhood Priority Comparison

The 5 poorest performing neighbourhoods identified in the Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation 2005 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 (Elburton and Dunstone) and median performing (King's Tamerton and Weston Mill) neighbourhoods.

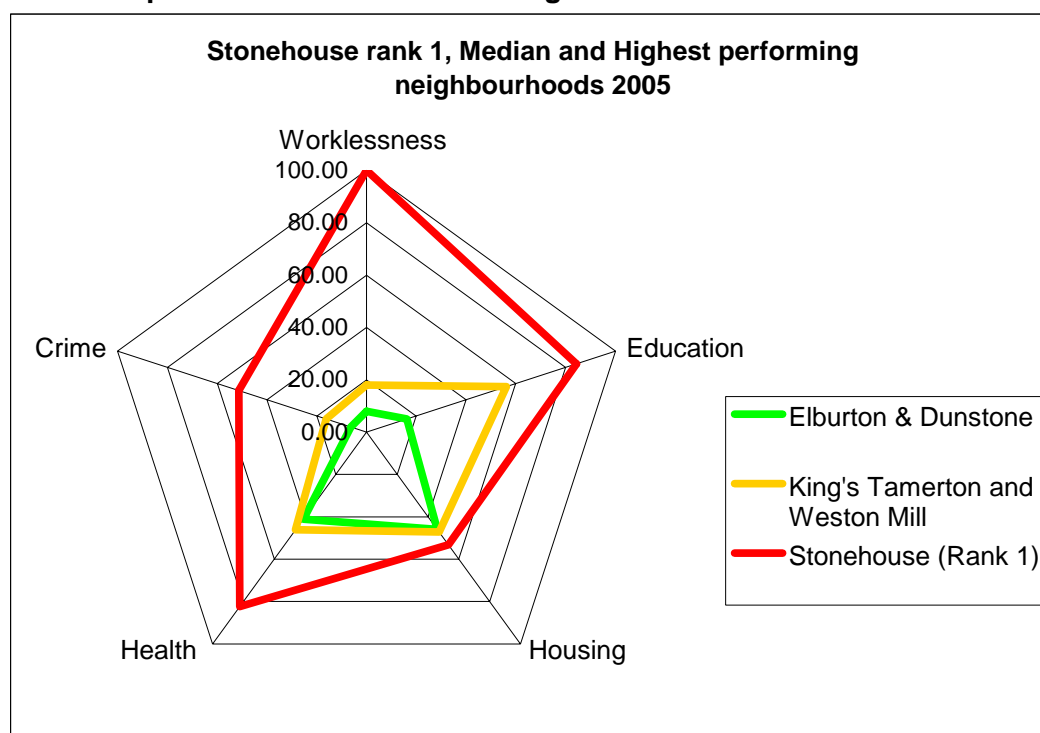
5.1 Stonehouse: Ranked 1

Table E: Stonehouse score and ranking taken from Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation

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

Source: Plymouth 2020

Graph 1: Stonehouse Pentagram



Source: Plymouth 2020

5.1.1 Discussion: Stonehouse

The Plymouth 2020 Index of Deprivation identifies Stonehouse as the overall poorest performing neighbourhood. As graph 1 and Table E demonstrates Stonehouse is the poorest performing neighbourhood in Worklessness and Health themes, second poorest performing in Crime

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 other neighbourhoods (See Appendix 1). While the inequality evident in the Crime theme area appears to be considerably less, it should be noted here that Stonehouse is the second poorest performing neighbourhood. While this may not be clear from the pentagram analysis the exceptionally high crime rate per 1,000 resident population 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. Similarly, within the housing theme area, the limited data available relating to private sector decency and the over represented use of social housing figures (see Appendix 2) suggests that housing related inequalities in the Stonehouse neighbourhood are low may, not be truly representative due to the considerable Single Regeneration Budget funding that has been used to improve social housing in the neighbourhood.

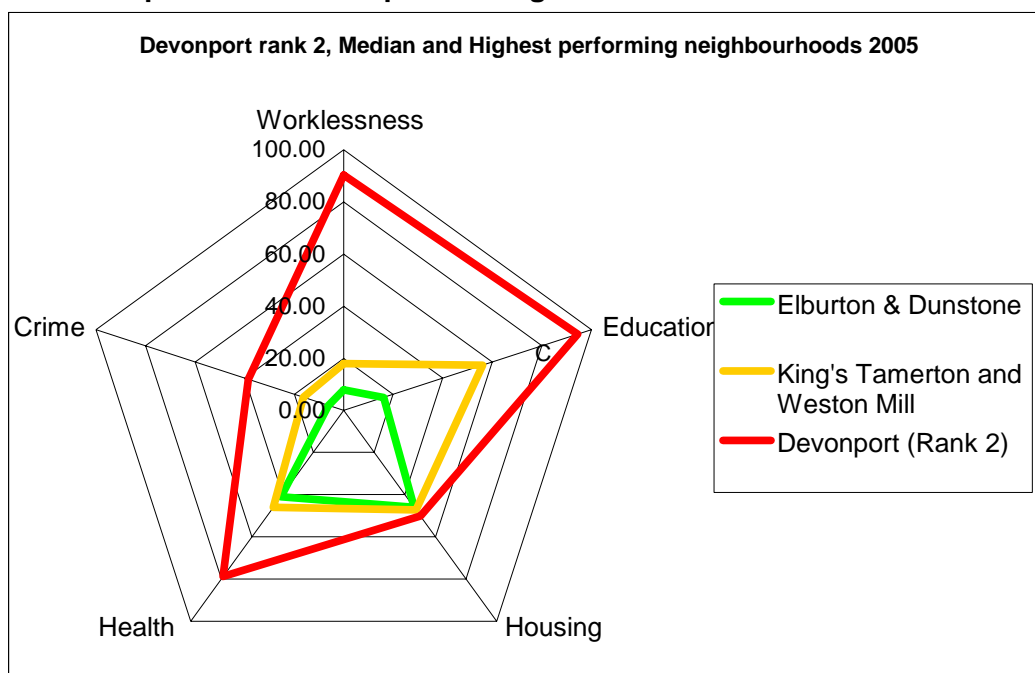
As the Stonehouse pentagram demonstrates crosscutting issues are evident within the 5 theme areas. Table E shows that Stonehouse is the poorest performing for both Health and Worklessness suggesting links between high numbers of people being workless and poor health. Similarly, as Stonehouse is the second 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 area, 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.

5.2 Devonport (ranked 2)

Table F: Devonport score and ranking taken from Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation

Neighbourhood Areas	Education	Education Rank	Crime	Crime rank	Housing	Housing rank	Health	Health rank	Worklessness	Worklessness rank
Devonport	94.48	1	38.40	3	50.11	25	78.84	4	90.26	2

Graph 2: Devonport Pentagram



5.2.1 Discussion: Devonport

Similarly graph 2 and Table F demonstrates Devonport is the poorest performing neighbourhood for the Education theme, and also fall within the top 5 poorest performing neighbourhoods within the Crime and Health themes. As the pentagram demonstrates, the largest inequalities between the poorest and best performing neighbourhoods were found in the theme areas of Worklessness and Education, suggesting that Devonport is an area in which academic achievement across all age groups (see Appendix 5) is lower and job seekers allowance (JSA) claimant levels are considerably higher than in other neighbourhoods, excluding Stonehouse (See Appendix 1). 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 while Devonport is still the 3rd poorest performing in the City (See Appendix 4). Additionally the increased investment in public housing stock in Devonport means that the limited data available relating to private sector decency and the over represented use of social housing figures (see Appendix 2) may not be truly representative of the overall housing situation in Devonport.

As with the Stonehouse example the Devonport pentagram identifies the presence of crosscutting issues across 5 theme areas. Table F shows that Devonport is the poorest performing neighbourhood within the Education theme, and between the second and fourth poorest performing neighbourhoods for Health, Crime and Worklessness. These rankings suggest linkages between the theme areas which may support the premise, raised in the Stonehouse example, that high numbers of people being workless are intrinsically linked to high crime rates, poor health and low attainment levels. Similarly, as Devonport is the third poorest performing neighbourhood within the Crime theme and the poorest performing neighbourhood within the Education theme, this suggests that there are also cross cutting linkages between all theme area, 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.

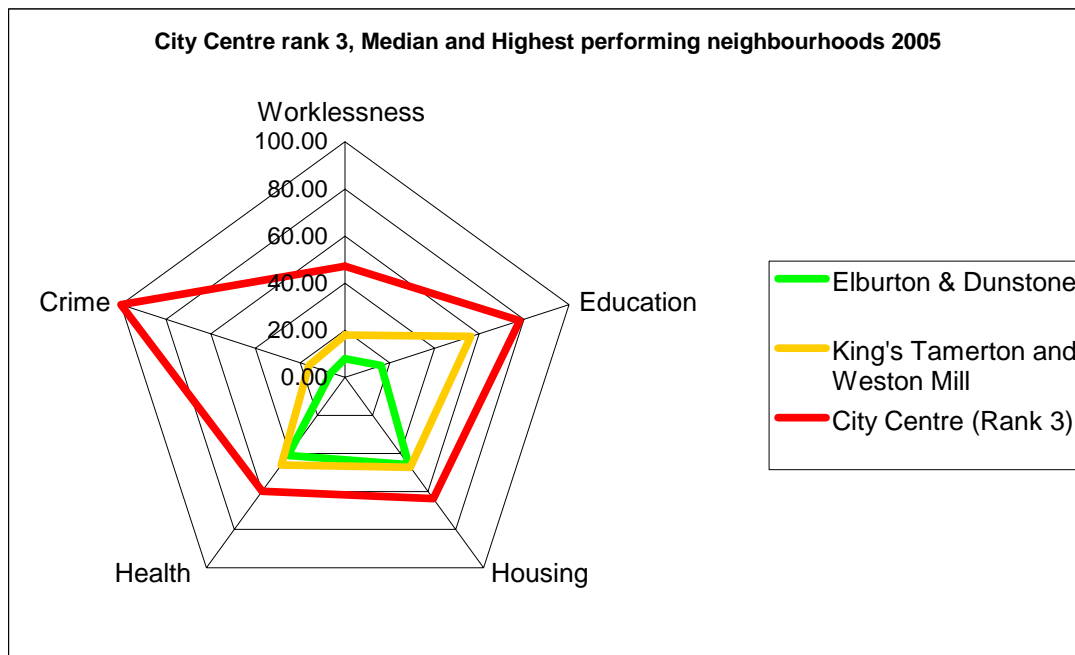
5.3 City Centre (ranked 3)

Table G: City Centre score and ranking taken from Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation

Neighbourhood Areas	Education	Education Rank	Crime	Crime rank	Housing	Housing rank	Health	Health rank	Worklessness	Worklessness rank
City Centre	77.98	5	100.00	1	63.74	7	59.83	12	47.16	8

Source: Plymouth 2020

Graph 3: City Centre comparison



Source: Plymouth 2020

5.3.1 Discussion: City Centre

Unlike Stonehouse and Devonport the patterns of inequality demonstrated in the City Centre, as shown in graph 3 and Table G, vary significantly from those discussed in other examples. The City Centre represents the poorest performing neighbourhood for the Crime (See Appendix 4), while achieving only one other theme rank below 5th, in this case education. As such the pentagram demonstrates, the largest inequality between the poorest and best performing neighbourhoods were found in the theme areas 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 have a very low resident population, and a series of areas which 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 other areas, similarly the 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 must be recognised as such

Unlike Stonehouse, Devonport, North Prospect and Barne Barton the City Centre pentagram differs significantly in its pattern. With a significantly higher crime score than experienced in any other neighbourhood (Appendix 4) the crime scores have resulted in the the City Centre moving into an artificially high position within the overall index even though it may not have received particularly poor position in other theme area. This is demonstrated in where the City Centre is only positioned between the fifth and twelfth poorest performing neighbourhoods across Health, Housing, Liveability and Education. This issue and the other cross cutting issues are addressed in more detail in section 5.6.

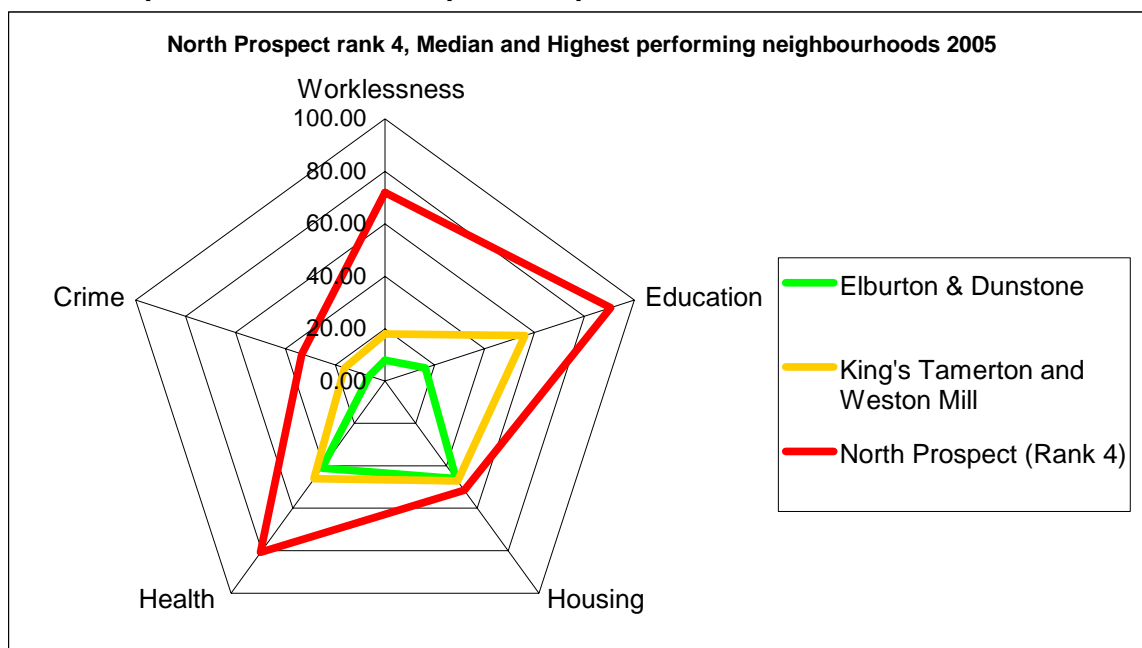
5.4 North Prospect (ranked 4)

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

Neighbourhood Areas	Education	Education Rank	Crime	Crime rank	Housing	Housing rank	Health	Health rank	Worklessness	Worklessness rank
North Prospect	90.46	2	33.30	6	51.53	22	80.70	2	71.97	3

Source: Plymouth 2020

Graph 4: North Prospect comparison



Source: Plymouth 2020

5.4.1 Discussion: North Prospect

Unlike the previous 3 neighbourhoods graph 4 and Table H demonstrate that North Prospect is not the poorest performing neighbourhood in any theme area. However, its position as the 2nd poorest performing neighbourhood for Education and Health and the 3rd poorest performing neighbourhood for Worklessness, indicating that North Prospect has high levels of multiple deprivation. It should also be noted here that Crime figures also appear low due to the extremely high number of crimes per 1,000 residents recorded in the City Centre while North Prospect is still the 6th poorest performing in the City (See Appendix 4).

As with other example the North Prospect pentagram identifies the presence of crosscutting issues across the 5 theme areas. Table H shows that North Prospect is the second poorest performing neighbourhood within the Education and Health themes, the third poorest performing neighbourhoods for Worklessness and the sixth poorest performing for Crime. The similarity in rankings suggest cross cutting linkages between the theme areas which follow the patterns identified in the Stonehouse and Devonport examples. 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 area. These cross cutting themes are discussed in more detail in section 5.6.

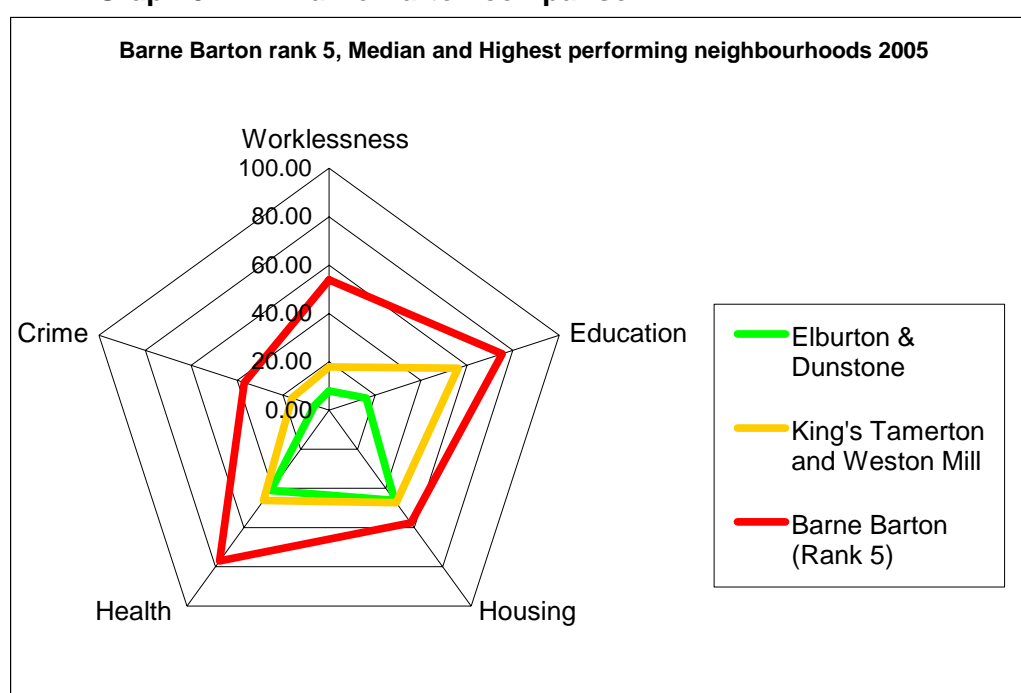
5.5 Barne Barton (ranked 5)

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

Neighbourhood Areas	Education	Education Rank	Crime	Crime rank	Housing	Housing rank	Health	Health rank	Worklessness	Worklessness rank
Barne Barton	75.26	6	36.90	4	57.54	13	77.01	5	53.84	6

Source: Plymouth 2020

Graph 5: Barne Barton comparison



Source: Plymouth 2020

5.5.1 Discussion: Barne Barton

As with the North Prospect example, Barne Barton is not the poorest performing neighbourhood in any theme area. However, its position as the 4th poorest performing neighbourhood for Crime 5th poorest for Health and the 6th poorest for Worklessness and Education 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 crimes per 1,000 residents recorded in the City Centre while Barne Barton is still the 4th poorest performing in the City (See Appendix 4).

As with other 4 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 fourth and sixth poorest performing neighbourhood within the Education, Health, Worklessness and Crime 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 Stonehouse, Devonport, North Prospect and Barne Barton neighbourhood pentagrams all reflect similar trends. An inferred link can be made between the Crime, Education, Worklessness and Health theme areas, and appears apparent when looking at these 4 neighbourhoods, as within each neighbourhood the rank for both worklessness and education is no more than 2 positions apart.

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 Plymouth 2020 Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation could be developed further to more effectively reflect these patterns. For instance when the Plymouth 2020 Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation was initially produced information was not available regarding any worklessness dataset other than Job Seekers Allowance (JSA), and with regional and national recognition that a basket of indicators including Incapacity Benefit (IB) should be used to accurately reflect the position of the worklessness theme in any neighbourhood. Similarly an over representation of social housing data may not truly represent the housing situation as it may not attach enough importance to issues relevant in the private sector. Also as discussed in previous sections the impact of the City Centre's high numbers of crime per 1,000 residents 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. Another future aim of this research will be to develop sources of liveability data at a neighbourhood level, allowing its incorporation in future reports.

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, as key to supporting the Floor Target Action Planning process and fundamental in developing a comprehensive and representative system of data collection include the need to focus on other cross cutting areas where data availability is currently limited. These areas include information relating to vulnerable groups including children and young people, older people and BME groups. 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 QPR performance management tool. For further information on Plymouth Informed please visit 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

Appendix 1: Worklessness dataset scores and ranks

Datasets included in theme total: 1: JSA Claimant count as percentage of economically active population
 Most recent dataset in totals 1: 2003

Table J: Theme Total Worklessness

Neighbourhood Area	Dataset Score	Score rank
Stonehouse	100.00	1
Devonport	90.26	2
North Prospect	71.97	3
Morice Town	57.00	4
Mutley & Greenbank	56.42	5
Barne Barton	53.84	6
East End	49.86	7
City Centre	47.16	8
Ernesettle	44.39	9
Stoke	42.82	10
Whitleigh	37.87	11
Efford	36.70	12
Mount Gould	36.09	13
Honicknowle	29.70	14
Lipson & Laira	29.66	15
St Budeaux	29.26	16
Southway	27.31	17
Ham	26.30	18
Ford	24.22	19
Keyham	23.98	20
Estover	21.27	21
Beacon Park & Pennycross	19.76	22
Manadon	19.58	23
Kings Tamerton & Weston Mill	17.91	24
Turnchapel, Hooe and Oreston	16.58	25
Widewell	15.61	26
Peverell	14.54	27
Goosewell	13.69	28
Leigham & Mainstone	12.66	29
Higher Compton	12.60	30
Tamerton Foliot	12.20	31
Crownhill	11.62	32
Plympton St.Maurice	11.54	33
Plymstock	11.31	34
Glenholt	10.56	35
Derriford	10.32	36
Yealmpstone	10.31	37
Hartley & Mannamead	10.02	38
Eggbuckland	9.96	39
Chaddlewood	8.78	40
Elburton & Dunstone	7.90	41
Colebrook & Newham	7.57	42
Woodford	7.54	43

Source: Plymouth 2020

Appendix 2: Housing dataset scores and ranks

Datasets included in theme total 1: Social housing not meeting the decency standard (Stock Condition Survey): by neighbourhood %
 2: Private sector housing not meeting decency standards: Neighbourhood %
 3: Private sector housing: Shortfall for vulnerable occupiers: Neighbourhood rate
 4: **NPV of current LA stock: by neighbourhood £per unit**

Most recent dataset in totals 2005

Table K: Theme Total Housing

Area name	Dataset 1: Score	Dataset 1: Rank	Dataset 2: Score	Dataset 2: Rank	Dataset 3: Score	Dataset 3: Rank	Dataset 4: Score	Dataset 4: Rank	Housing Score: Total	Housing Rank: Total
Efford	89.05	3	100	1	75.14	3	72.30	5	84.12	1
Lipson & Laira	71.1	12	100	1	75.14	3	71.75	7	79.50	2
East End	67.76	13	64.4	11	48.12	6	100.00	1	70.07	3
Keyham	86.55	5	80.04	7	52.61	19	57.96	13	69.29	4
Higher Compton	57.97	22	91.77	3	36.81	7	72.30	5	64.71	5
Goosewell	100	1	48.77	31	60.63	5	47.28	20	64.17	6
City Centre	37.24	29	91.77	3	100	1	23.95	35	63.74	7
Woodford	98.21	2	48.77	31	60.63	5	42.95	24	62.64	8
Beacon Park & Pennycross	59.41	21	53.91	28	40.18	22	91.24	2	61.19	9
Ford	59.62	20	77.98	9	56.3	17	50.66	17	61.14	10
Hartley & Mannamead	39.75	28	91.77	3	36.81	7	67.81	8	59.03	11
St Budeaux	81.68	6	63.79	13	0	25	86.73	4	58.05	12
Barne Barton	77.92	8	63.79	13	0	25	88.44	3	57.54	13
Mount Gould	78.52	7	64.4	11	48.12	6	37.92	29	57.24	14
Estover	66.51	15	48.77	31	60.63	5	48.19	19	56.02	15
Chaddlewood	-	-	48.77	31	60.63	5	-	-	54.70	16
Glenholt	-	-	48.77	31	60.63	5	-	-	54.70	16
Stonehouse	21.15	36	91.77	3	100	1	0.00	39	53.23	18
Colebrook & Newnham	60.53	18	48.77	31	60.63	5	42.95	24	53.22	19
Plympton St Maurice	60.19	19	48.77	31	60.63	5	42.96	24	53.13	20
Stoke	22.54	34	77.98	9	56.3	17	50.66	17	51.87	21
North Prospect	88.21	4	63.79	13	0	25	54.13	14	51.53	22
Plymstock	48.39	25	48.77	31	60.63	5	47.28	20	51.27	23
Morice Town	38.46	30	80.04	7	52.61	19	30.73	32	50.46	24
Devonport	55.38	23	80.04	3	52.61	19	12.41	37	50.11	25
Kings Tamerton & Weston Mill	71.62	11	63.79	13	0	25	53.36	15	47.19	26
Ernesettle	61.61	17	63.79	13	0	25	61.51	11	46.73	27
Yealmpstone	32.84	31	48.77	31	60.63	5	42.95	24	46.30	28
Elburton & Dunstone	27.27	32	48.77	31	60.63	5	47.28	20	45.99	29
Leigham & Mainstone	54.1	24	48.77	31	60.63	5	18.33	36	45.46	30
Honicknowle	66.65	14	63.79	13	0	25	50.81	16	45.31	31
Turnchapel, Hooe & Oreston	23.5	33	48.77	31	60.63	5	47.28	20	45.04	32
Manadon	48.37	26	63.79	13	0	25	67.81	8	44.99	33
Ham	72.51	10	63.79	13	0	25	40.47	28	44.19	34
Southway	62.47	16	63.79	13	0	25	25.22	33	37.87	35
Whittleigh	21.26	35	63.79	13	0	25	63.04	10	37.02	36
Widewell	75.3	9	63.79	13	0	25	7.49	38	36.64	37
Eggbuckland	19.2	37	63.79	13	0	25	58.42	12	35.35	38
Mutley & Greenbank	10.01	38	49.79	30	41.3	24	37.93	29	34.76	39
Peverell	0	39	53.91	28	40.18	22	37.93	29	33.00	40
Tamerton Foliot	42.8	27	63.79	13	0	25	25.22	33	32.95	41
Crownhill	-	-	63.79	13	0	25	-	-	31.89	42
Derriford	-	-	63.79	13	0	25	-	-	31.89	42

Source: Plymouth 2020

Appendix 3: Health dataset scores and ranks

Datasets included in theme total

- 1: Circulatory disease mortality rates (<75s) 2004
- 2: Cancer mortality rates (<75s) 2004
- 3: Households with children on Health Visitor caseloads where one or more parents smoke (%)
- 4: Life expectancy (PERSONS) 2002/2004
- 5: Teenage conception rates by neighbourhood 2004 (Sensitive data not available for public use)

Most recent dataset in totals 2004

Table L: Theme Total Health

Neighbourhood	Dataset 1: Score	Dataset 1: Rank	Dataset 2: Score	Dataset 2: Rank	Dataset 3: Score	Dataset 3: Rate	Dataset 4: Score	Dataset 4: Rank	Dataset 5: Score	Dataset 5: Rate	Overall Health: Score	Overall Health: Rate
Stonehouse	91.33	3	74.44	6	86.83	7	89.96	7		4	82.39	1
North Prospect	74.46	5	59.75	13	100	1	91.45	5		3	80.70	2
Keyham	66.29	7	59.2	14	89.24	6	85.87	10		1	80.12	3
Devonport	66.25	8	72.42	7	90.58	5	100.00	1		7	78.84	4
Barne Barton	93.07	2	38.4	31	99.33	2	95.54	4		10	77.01	5
Efford	64.76	9	61.07	11	71.73	13	96.65	3		11	69.93	6
Honicknowle	61.76	10	54.33	16	71.94	11	84.01	12		6	67.40	7
St Budeaux	27.14	33	81.2	2	75.27	10	87.36	9		8	66.64	8
Ford	27.97	31	81	3	49.63	23	76.58	22		2	66.24	9
Stoke	100	1	53.24	17	39.8	30	96.65	2		21	63.16	10
East End	52.8	13	35.01	35	91.88	8	77.70	19		9	61.43	11
City Centre	42.84	17	30.83	38	79.5	9	78.81	16		5	59.83	12
Ernesettle	46.19	15	33.71	37	71.82	12	83.27	13		15	56.39	13
Whitleigh	45.52	18	36.09	32	97.51	3	80.67	15		25	55.55	14
Ham	69.57	6	43.8	29	62.47	18	85.87	11		36	54.59	15
Leigham & Mainstone	38.12	23	66.7	8	71.18	14	68.40	38		19	54.48	16
Tamerton Foliot	16.95	37	100	1	64.41	16	90.33	6		43	54.34	17
Mount Gould	75.82	4	12.29	41	67.21	15	73.98	29		17	53.17	18
Morice Town	13.81	40	51.8	21	92.45	4	82.16	14		22	52.97	19
Crownhill	24.88	34	51.83	20	54.93	22	76.58	23		13	52.18	20
Estover	21.59	35	78.73	4	56.33	21	77.70	18		24	51.65	21
Mutley & Greenbank	60.19	11	49.74	23	43.55	29	88.48	8		39	48.88	22
Lipson & Laira	41.11	19	43.99	28	60.18	19	76.95	21		26	48.50	23
Southway	35.06	25	62	10	60.09	20	72.86	32		35	48.29	24
Plymstock	32.17	29	47.42	27	46.63	25	65.43	40		14	48.10	25
Manadon	27.49	32	78.05	5	27.28	37	73.98	30		20	46.77	26
Goosewell	33.06	27	60.04	12	44.98	27	77.32	20		28	46.74	27
Beacon Park & Pennycross	29.91	30	35.74	33	44.84	28	69.14	37		12	46.64	28
Yealmpstone	39.77	21	58.89	15	48.44	24	72.12	33		32	46.52	29
Kings Tamerton & Weston Mill	32.99	28	49.15	25	63.87	17	75.09	25		37	46.04	30
Derriford	49.53	14	65.61	9	20.38	40	76.21	24		30	45.61	31
Eggbuckland	12.55	41	52.02	19	45.88	26	68.03	39		16	44.12	32
Turnchapel, Hooe & Oreston	35.19	24	34.33	36	34.51	35	70.63	34		18	41.63	33
Elburton & Dunstone	55.18	12	35.72	34	39.17	32	75.09	26		40	41.03	34
Woodford	45.03	16	47.78	26	16.86	42	73.23	31		29	40.21	35
Colebrook & Newnham	34.72	26	50.85	22	23.96	39	78.07	17		38	39.13	36
Plympton St Maurice	16.46	38	42.79	30	38.26	33	74.72	27		27	38.32	37
Higher Compton	10.36	43	49.45	24	39.37	31	74.35	28		42	34.71	38
Peverell	40.4	20	6.92	43	20.28	41	70.63	35		31	30.46	39
Widewell	17.5	36	18.48	40	34.84	34	55.76	43		23	30.15	40
Chaddlewood	38.44	22	11.09	42	31.09	36	56.13	42		33	30.02	41
Hartley & Mannamead	14.08	39	25.07	39	24	38	70.26	36		34	29.12	42
Glenholt	11.89	42	52.51	18	15.84	43	59.11	41		41	27.87	43

Source: Plymouth 2020

Appendix 4: Crime dataset scores and ranks

Datasets included in theme total 1 : BCS Crime *,2004/05

Most recent dataset in totals 2004/05

Table M: Theme Total Crime

Neighbourhood	Dataset 1 (overall): Score	Dataset 1 (overall): Rank
City Centre	100	1
Stonehouse	51.3	2
Devonport	38.4	3
Barne Barton	36.9	4
East End	36.9	4
North Prospect	33.3	6
Stoke	31.9	7
Morice Town	29	8
Ham	25.2	9
Mutley & Greenbank	24.4	10
Ford	22.7	11
Honicknowle	21.7	12
Whitleigh	21.1	13
Ernesettle	18.1	14
Efford	17.1	15
Kings Tamerton & Weston Mill	16.2	16
Keyham	15.5	17
Estover	15.4	18
Peverell	15.5	18
St Budeaux	15.2	20
Derriford	15	21
Lipson & Laira	14.3	22
Mount Gould	13.7	23
Southway	13.5	24
Crownhill	13.5	24
Manadon	13.3	26
Leigham & Mainstone	11.8	27
Plymstock	11.2	28
Beacon Park & Pennycross	10.2	29
Plympton St Maurice	10.2	29
Eggbuckland	10.1	31
Tamerton Foliot	10	32
Goosewell	7.8	33
Higher Compton	7.5	34
Yealmpstone	7.4	35
Widewell	7.3	36
Woodford	6.7	37
Elburton & Dunstone	6.2	38
Chaddlewood	6.2	39
Turnchapel, Hooe & Oreston	6.1	40
Colebrook & Newnham	6	41
Hartley & Mannamead	5.4	42
Glenholt	2.7	43

Source: Plymouth 2020

Appendix 5: Education dataset scores and ranks

Datasets included in theme total

1: Key Stage 3 English: % achieving level 5 or above (2002)

1: Key Stage 3 Maths: % achieving level 5 or above (2002)

1: Key Stage 3 Science: % achieving level 5 or above (2002)

4: % achieving 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE (2004)

5: Key Stage 2 Maths: % Achieving Level 4 or above (2004)

6: Key Stage 2 English: % Achieving Level 4 or above (2004)

7: Foundation stage Children achieving 6 of 13 indicators for development

Most recent dataset in totals

2004/05

Table N: Theme Total Education

Neighbourhood	Dataset 1: Score	Dataset 1: Rank	Dataset 2: Score	Dataset 2: Rank	Dataset 3: Score	Dataset 3: Rank	Dataset 4: Score	Dataset 4: Rank	Dataset 5: Score	Dataset 5: Rank	Dataset 6: Score	Dataset 6: Rank	Dataset 7: Score	Dataset 7: Rank	Total: Score	Total: Rank
Devonport	92.44	2	98.38	3	90.06	2	99.98	2	100.00	1	93.24	2	87.28	6	94.48	1
North Prospect	90.97	3	100.00	1	83.53	4	100.00	1	82.70	3	82.14	3	93.86	4	90.46	2
Stonehouse	100.00	1	99.05	2	81.41	5	96.83	3	78.31	4	74.54	5	60.00	20	84.31	3
Efford	82.32	4	82.51	5	68.18	7	88.42	7	74.62	7	63.14	11	92.31	5	78.79	4
City Centre	62.86	14	63.20	17	100.00	1	91.75	6	76.60	5	100	1	51.43	26	77.98	5
Barne Barton	80.82	5	68.99	11	69.15	6	94.96	5	60.76	10	66.09	7	86.04	7	75.26	6
Ernesettle	63.71	13	66.19	14	51.60	18	83.11	11	93.97	2	63.89	9	96.00	3	74.07	7
Honicknowle	64.01	12	75.66	7	65.30	10	87.92	8	75.14	6	67.65	6	67.20	14	71.84	8
St Budeaux	53.88	23	56.55	20	53.11	17	72.81	17	74.45	8	78.29	4	100.00	1	69.87	9
Whitleigh	68.85	9	78.13	6	67.44	8	95.25	4	61.46	9	55.72	15	61.37	19	69.75	10
Keyham	77.98	6	73.55	8	65.83	9	84.78	10	47.15	21	51.29	18	71.64	12	67.46	11
East End	59.87	17	73.36	9	56.43	13	72.88	16	46.54	22	65.09	8	78.63	9	64.69	12
Morcie Town	58.37	18	83.94	4	85.23	3	79.13	13	35.24	32	27.38	34	55.38	24	60.67	13
Southway	57.92	19	67.94	13	55.91	14	85.34	9	50.34	15	56.87	14	47.62	32	60.28	14
Lipson & Laira	62.65	16	64.30	16	45.99	20	73.91	15	55.19	13	55.42	16	56.21	23	59.1	15
Estover	62.74	15	64.93	15	41.10	22	76.09	14	59.63	11	53.08	17	40.00	36	56.79	16
Ford	75.43	8	56.88	18	54.55	15	61.34	26	44.85	24	59.24	13	42.35	35	56.38	17
Manadon	48.35	26	68.87	12	59.44	11	71.44	18	47.27	20	46.75	22	51.43	26	56.22	18
King's Tamerton and Weston Mill	57.73	20	54.34	22	40.48	23	63.07	24	56.06	12	49.37	20	71.49	13	56.07	19
Ham	51.81	24	73.22	10	53.22	16	64.25	23	52.86	14	62.29	12	34.74	40	56.06	20
Mutley & Greenbank	65.03	10	50.88	25	48.54	19	66.96	19	42.19	25	51.29	18	54.00	25	54.13	21
Mount Gould	65.03	10	55.66	21	58.89	12	82.94	12	23.32	42	22.55	38	51.43	26	51.4	22
Tamerton Foliot	39.91	29	52.67	24	30.30	30	58.62	30	40.27	28	32.86	29	100.00	1	50.66	23
Goosewell	75.43	7	56.88	18	32.73	28	64.79	22	38.10	29	25.9	36	60.00	20	50.55	24
Eggbuckland	38.49	31	50.35	26	40.46	24	65.20	21	42.05	26	45.74	23	62.34	16	49.23	25
Widewell	36.98	33	40.28	29	32.09	29	60.45	28	50.34	15	63.89	9	43.63	34	46.81	26
Yealmpstone	28.86	35	40.63	28	38.96	25	65.94	20	48.45	19	33.54	28	51.43	26	43.98	27
Leigham & Mainstone	56.99	21	36.46	30	45.46	21	62.28	25	36.94	30	34.01	27	32.01	42	43.45	28
Chaddlewood	30.19	34	53.12	23	27.04	32	60.16	29	25.53	40	30.56	32	73.41	10	42.86	29
Beacon Park & Pennycross	38.95	30	36.17	31	24.65	34	57.52	32	31.62	35	31.94	30	61.43	18	40.33	30
Plymstock	56.72	22	33.26	32	28.71	31	33.99	42	34.87	33	25.95	35	62.07	17	39.37	31
Stoke	39.99	28	41.97	27	34.09	26	44.93	37	41.60	27	21.3	39	49.33	30	39.09	32
Crownhill	26.94	37	28.09	35	33.33	27	60.67	27	34.70	34	23.23	37	60.00	20	38.14	33
Plympton St Maurice	22.72	38	28.21	34	21.10	37	45.03	36	31.62	36	41.77	25	72.94	11	37.63	34
Higher Compton	12.25	42	25.14	37	24.79	33	42.09	39	49.17	18	35.66	26	63.34	15	36.06	35
Peverell	44.16	27	25.90	36	22.36	36	43.36	38	45.76	23	44.81	24	21.95	43	35.47	36
Colebrook & Newnham	28.62	36	19.75	40	17.05	40	58.14	31	24.14	41	10.5	42	83.57	8	34.54	37
Turnchapel, Hooe & Oreston	48.98	25	14.36	42	12.40	41	34.91	41	49.96	17	28.61	33	46.00	33	33.6	38
Derriford	19.71	41	19.27	41	23.28	35	51.14	33	36.88	31	31.2	31	37.24	38	31.25	39
Glenholt	38.49	31	22.57	38	19.48	38	49.46	35	0.00	43	47.92	21	34.29	41	30.31	40
Woodford	22.04	39	20.11	39	12.40	41	49.46	34	28.83	37	10.45	43	49.18	31	27.5	41
Hartley & Mannamead	20.62	40	30.63	33	18.09	39	29.15	43	27.46	38	14.94	40	37.81	37	25.53	42
Elburton & Dunstone	0.00	43	0.00	43	0.00	43	37.68	40	26.00	39	12.57	41	36.67	39	16.13	43

Source: Plymouth 2020

Appendix 6: Contact Information

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Further information can be found at www.neighbourhood.gov.uk.

Appendix 8: Glossary of Terms

GIS

GIS or Geographical Information Systems. A software tool that enables a user to create, import, edit, query, map, analyze, and publish spatial geographic information. GIS analysis and mapping can take the form of tables, spreadsheets and maps.

ID 2004

Index of Deprivation 2004. Formally the Index of Multiple Deprivation. This document was published by the ODPM and gives a series of measures or indicators usually based on census data, developed by the government to inform the targeting of its regeneration policies.

Floor Target

'Floor targets help reduce the gap between the poorest areas and the rest of the country. They show what the priorities should be at a local level. Floor targets make sure that where public services are failing, they get better. Sometimes, floor targets work like the minimum wage, setting the minimum standard for poor areas and disadvantaged groups.' (ODPM 2006)

LSP

LSP or Local Strategic Partnership is a public, private, voluntary and community sector partnership established to provide a single overarching local co-ordination frame work to: Prepare and implement a community strategy for the area, bring together local plans, partnerships and initiatives, work with local authorities that area developing public service agreements and develop Neighbourhood Renewal. The LSP for Plymouth unitary authority is Plymouth 2020

Neighbourhood

A neighbourhood, in the case of Plymouth, is defined by its inhabitants as 'natural', typically 4,000 to 6,000 people. Neighbourhoods are therefore a geographical unit smaller than wards and larger than Lower Level SOAs.

Neighbourhood Renewal

'Neighbourhood renewal is about improving health, education, jobs, housing and the local environment and reducing crime in the poorest areas. This means raising the standards of service delivery in the most deprived neighbourhoods and making sure that groups in the community, who experience even poorer results, such as the Black and minority ethnic community, benefit from this new focus on outcomes.' (ODPM 2006)

ODPM

ODPM or Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. A government department. More detail available at www.odpm.gov.uk

Plymouth 2020 Partnership

Local Strategic Partnership for the Unitary Authority of Plymouth. Formally Plymouth 2000, Plymouth 2020 provides the strategic vision and umbrella for regeneration in Plymouth.

Plymouth Informed

Plymouth Informed is a service providing a website allowing the public and professionals easy access to a single central on-line database that uses a Geographic Information System (GIS)-based platform to store and present qualitative and quantitative information (both issue and service related) about the City of Plymouth.

SOA

SOA or Super Output Area is a geographical Unit forming part of a new geography that the Government have devised primarily for the purpose of resource allocation. SOAs of different sizes have been identified. The smallest being the Lower Level SOA and the larger being the Mid-level SOA.

Appendix 9: Floor Target Description by Theme

Theme 1: Housing

Decent Homes:

By 2010, bring all social housing into a decent condition with most of this improvement taking place in deprived areas, and for vulnerable households in the private sector, including families with children, increase the proportion who live in homes that are in decent condition (PSA7)

Theme 2: Liveability

Lead the delivery of cleaner, safer and greener public spaces and improvement of the quality of the built environment in deprived areas and across the country, with measurable improvement by 2008. (PSA8)

Theme 3: Education

Children's development

Children's development

Improve children's communication, social and emotional development so that by 2008 50% of children reach a good level of development at the end of the Foundation Stage and reduce inequalities between the level of development achieved by children in the 20% most disadvantaged areas and the rest of England. (PSA1) (Sure Start Unit target, joint with the Department for Work and Pensions).

Education Key Stage 2

Age 11

Raise standards in English and maths so that:

- *by 2006, 85% of 11 year olds achieve level 4 or above, with this level of performance sustained to 2008; and*
- *by 2008, the proportion of schools in which fewer than 65% of pupils achieve level 4 or above is reduced by 40%. (PSA6)*

Education Key Stage 3:

Age 14

Raise standards in English, maths, ICT and science in secondary education so that:

- *by 2007, 85% of 14 year olds achieve level 5 or above in English, maths and ICT (80% in science) nationally, with this level of performance sustained to 2008; and*
- *by 2008, in all schools at least 50% of pupils achieve level 5 or above in each of English, maths and science. (PSA 7)*

Education Key Stage 4:

Age 16

By 2008, 60% of those aged 16 to achieve the equivalent of 5 GCSEs at grades A to C; and in all schools at least 20% of pupils to achieve this standard by 2004, rising to 25% by 2006 and 30% by 2008.(PSA 10)*

Education Reducing under-18 conception rate and improve sexual health

Teenage Conception

Reduce the under-18 conception rate by 50% by 2010 as part of a broader strategy to improve sexual health. (Joint with the Department of Health)

Theme 4: Health

Health Reduce mortality rates: From heart disease/ stroke and related diseases

Life expectancy

Substantially reduce mortality rates by 2010:

- *from heart disease and stroke and related diseases by at least 40% in people in under 75, with at least a 40% reduction in the inequalities gap between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole;*

Health Reduce mortality rates: From Cancer

Life expectancy

Substantially reduce mortality rates by 2010:

- *from cancer by at least 20% in people under 75, with a reduction in the inequalities gap of at least 6% between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole. (PSA1)*

Health Reducing health inequalities: Infant mortality and life expectancy at birth

Health Inequalities

Reduce health inequalities by 10% by 2010 as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth. (PSA 2)

Health Tackling the underlying determinant of ill health and health inequalities by: Reducing adult smoking rates, with reductions among routine and manual groups

Tackle the underlying determinants of ill health and health inequalities by:

- *reducing adult smoking rates to 21% or less by 2010, with a reduction in prevalence among routine and manual groups to 26% or less;*

Health Tackling the underlying determinant of ill health and health inequalities by: reducing under-18 conception rate and improve sexual health

Tackle the underlying determinants of ill health and health inequalities by: reducing the under-18 conception rate by 50% by 2010 as part of a broader strategy to improve sexual health. (Joint with the Department for Education and Skills). (PSA3)

Theme 5: Crime

Crime reduction

Reduce all crime by 15%, and further in high crime areas, by 2007-08. (PSA1)

Theme 6: Worklessness

Employment: Demonstrate progress on increasing employment rate

Employment

As part of the wider objective of full employment in every region, over the three years to Spring 2008, and taking account of the economic cycle:

- *demonstrate progress on increasing the employment rate, joint with HM Treasury;*

Employment: employment rates of disadvantaged groups

Employment

As part of the wider objective of full employment in every region, over the three years to Spring 2008, and taking account of the economic cycle:

- *increase the employment rates of disadvantaged groups (lone parents, ethnic minorities, people aged 50 and over, those with the lowest qualifications and those living in the local authority wards with the poorest initial labour market position)*
- *Employment rate: Those with the lowest qualifications (number of people in employment as a percentage of all people of working age 16-59/64)*

Employment: employment rates of disadvantaged groups

Employment

As part of the wider objective of full employment in every region, over the three years to Spring 2008, and taking account of the economic cycle:

- *significantly reduce the difference between the employment rates of the disadvantaged groups (lone parents, ethnic minorities, people aged 50 and over, those with the lowest qualifications and those living in the local authority wards with the poorest initial labour market position) and the overall rate. (PSA4)*