



Local Strategic Partnership

Plymouth 2020 Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation 2006

**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 2006 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 2006.
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 Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation 2006 and the relationship with the Plymouth 2020 Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation 2005 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's Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation

Comprises the Plymouth 2020s Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation 2006, 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: Pentagram Analysis

Comprises the Pentagram Analysis for the 5 most deprived neighbourhoods identified in the Plymouth 2020's Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation 2006, 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 Renewal Index of Deprivation produced?

The Plymouth 2020 Partnership Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation 2005 was prepared to inform the development of neighbourhood renewal Floor Target Action Plans. The updated Plymouth 2020 Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation 2006 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 is a key government policy developed by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG). 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, 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 is 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 | 4: | Worklessness |
| 2: | Housing | 5: | Education |
| 3: | Liveability | 6: | Health |

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

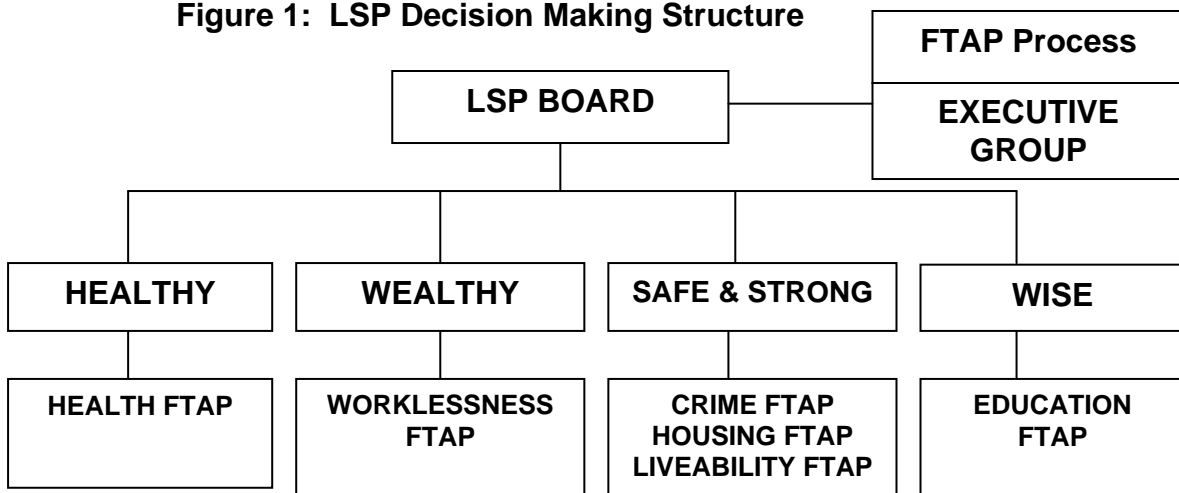
- Step 1** Establish or review baseline and trends on floor targets
- Step 2** Identify characteristics of area and nature of problem – **EVIDENCE**
- Step 3** **FORECASTING** whether floor targets can be met by plotting trends
- Step 4** Based on insights from Steps 1 to 3, reassess **WHAT WORKS** in 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 Renewal Index of Deprivation 2006 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 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.

2.3 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.

2.4 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?

- 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.

2.6 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 2020 Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation 2006 for the 43 neighbourhoods of Plymouth and the Pentagram Analysis of the most deprived 5 neighbourhoods as detailed in the Index. This work was undertaken by the University of Plymouth's Social Research and Regeneration Unit.

3.1 Plymouth 2020 Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation 2006

The purpose of the Plymouth 2020 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 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

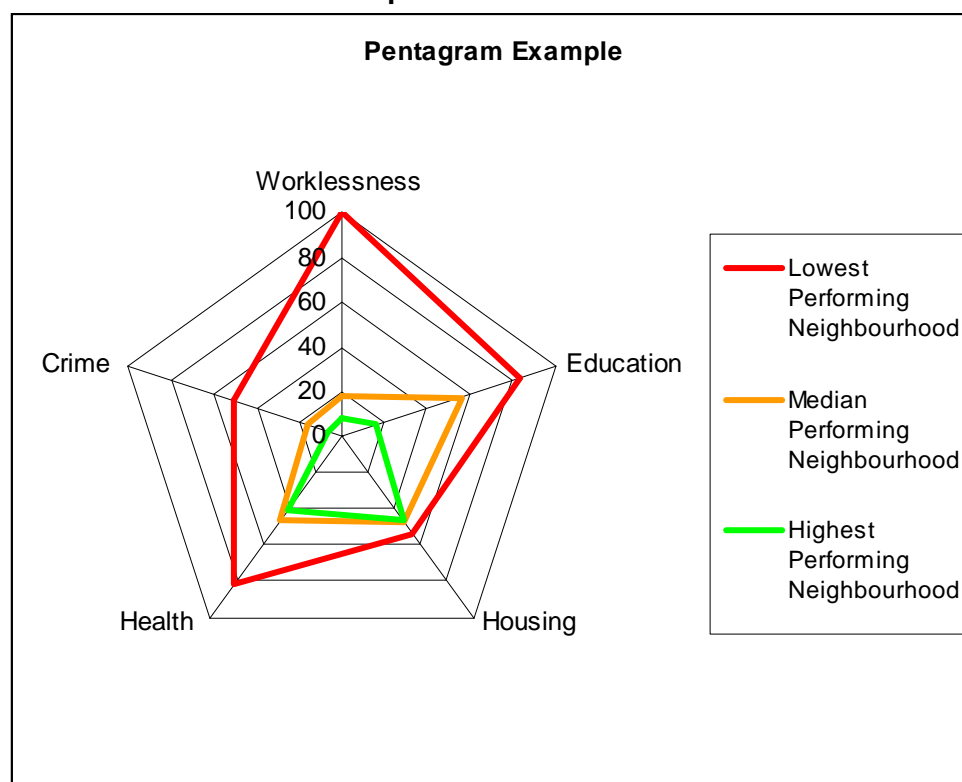
Pentagram Analysis was then used to display the overall theme scores produced in the Plymouth 2020 Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation. The use of Pentagram analysis allowed gaps between the lowest, median and highest performing overall neighbourhoods to be identified and displayed 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 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 Renewal Index of Deprivation

4.1 Index

The 2006 Plymouth 2020 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 2006

Area name	Crime Score	Rank	Education Score	Rank	Housing Score	Rank	Workless Score	Rank	Health Score	Rank	Total All Theme Score	Rank	Position of Lowest whole or part Scoring IMD 2004 SOA within neighbourhood	Does the SOA fall 100% within the neighbourhood	2005 Rank
Devonport	38.67	4	90.07	1	61.15	20	100.00	1	72.46	2	72.47	1	3%Whole		2
City Centre	100.00	1	64.25	9	54.98	23	-	-	61.81	6	70.26	2	3%Part		3
North Prospect	37.23	6	81.47	3	79.61	9	62.18	5	69.51	3	66.00	3	3%Whole		4
Barne Barton	41.99	3	71.48	6	85.71	6	58.24	7	67.87	4	65.06	4	3%Whole		5
Stonehouse	56.78	2	74.17	4	23.30	36	94.92	2	73.98	1	64.63	5	3%Whole		1
Ernesettle	20.59	16	84.93	2	75.31	13	60.15	6	59.15	9	60.03	6	20%Whole		10
Efford	21.80	14	73.77	5	89.80	3	48.69	9	62.26	5	59.26	7	10%Whole		6
Whitleigh	21.83	13	67.54	8	81.28	7	55.37	8	52.55	15	55.71	8	10%Whole		16
Stoke	32.45	7	42.40	25	88.11	4	46.81	10	59.80	8	53.92	9	20%Whole		15
Ford	19.70	18	52.34	19	96.59	2	39.11	15	53.99	13	52.35	10	20%Part		14
Keyham	21.91	12	60.81	12	75.00	14	41.12	14	61.69	7	52.11	11	10%Whole		8
Honicknowle	18.63	21	69.22	7	65.68	17	45.33	12	58.07	10	51.39	12	10%Whole		12
East End	38.62	5	59.65	13	31.61	33	64.16	4	50.89	19	48.99	13	10%Whole		7
Morice Town	31.39	8	63.65	10	27.50	34	69.99	3	51.73	17	48.85	14	10%Part		9
St Budeaux	21.04	15	62.42	11	60.11	21	45.99	11	54.39	12	48.79	15	20%Whole		11
Southway	14.66	26	57.83	14	72.23	16	43.75	13	52.54	16	48.20	16	30%Whole		21
Mount Gould	18.77	20	49.93	21	80.38	8	37.28	17	47.24	23	46.72	17	10%Part		18
Ham	29.97	9	50.90	20	46.05	29	38.63	16	57.11	11	44.53	18	10%Part		19
Kings Tamerton & Weston Mill	16.88	23	53.30	18	64.74	18	32.23	20	45.09	27	42.45	19	20%Part		22
Plympton St Maurice	22.47	11	34.85	33	100.00	1	17.46	35	35.91	36	42.14	20	30%Part		31
Estover	16.38	24	57.13	15	58.90	22	29.89	21	44.35	28	41.33	21	30%Part		20
Mutley & Greenbank	26.70	10	54.09	17	41.40	31	28.40	24	53.83	14	40.88	22	20%Whole		17
Lipson & Laira	18.98	19	54.46	16	47.57	27	35.56	18	46.35	24	40.58	23	20%Part		13
Higher Compton	13.22	28	42.00	26	86.93	5	22.91	26	35.98	35	40.21	24	60%Part		29
Plymstock	13.83	27	36.17	31	73.91	15	18.82	30	36.84	33	35.91	25	40%Part		27
Beacon Park & Pennycross	15.12	25	49.23	23	47.41	28	29.79	22	34.64	38	35.24	26	20%Whole		25
Widewell	7.92	39	40.95	27	75.50	12	23.83	25	26.13	43	34.87	27	30%Part		38
Manadon	16.98	22	49.75	22	25.97	35	28.97	23	47.95	20	33.92	28	20%Part		24
Colebrook & Newnham	6.43	41	28.79	41	75.59	11	14.28	41	42.41	30	33.50	29	50%Part		37
Tamerton Foliot	10.28	32	33.66	36	53.50	26	18.44	33	51.53	18	33.48	30	40%Part		28
Goosewell	7.98	38	40.66	28	54.33	24	18.03	34	45.29	26	33.26	31	60%Whole		23
Leigham & Mainstone	9.98	36	47.40	24	19.86	37	32.98	19	47.69	22	31.58	32	30%Part		26
Yealmpstone	9.99	35	32.56	37	44.82	30	20.85	29	47.90	21	31.22	33	30%Part		30
Woodford	8.83	37	33.97	35	61.36	19	13.11	42	37.91	32	31.04	34	70%Part		34
Hartley & Mannamead	7.13	40	25.46	43	77.27	10	15.65	37	29.39	41	30.98	35	20%Part		40
Turnchapel, Hooe & Oreston	10.16	34	27.24	42	53.62	25	18.47	32	36.83	34	29.26	36	40%Part		35
Crownhill	12.55	30	36.51	30	-	-	18.79	31	45.63	25	28.37	37	50%Part		33
Derriford	12.99	29	34.26	34	-	-	15.16	38	43.53	29	26.48	38	20%Part		39
Elburton & Dunstone	5.80	42	29.39	39	40.08	32	14.71	39	38.74	31	25.74	39	60%Part		43
Eggbuckland	11.50	31	36.05	32	19.82	38	20.91	28	35.14	37	24.68	40	30%Whole		32
Chaddlewood	10.21	33	40.10	29	-	-	14.60	40	27.93	42	23.21	41	70%Part		36
Glenholt	4.44	43	32.45	38	-	-	17.04	36	33.60	39	21.88	42	70%Part		42
Peverell	20.02	17	29.38	40	0.00	39	21.90	27	29.69	40	20.20	43	40%Whole		41

Source: Plymouth 2020 2006

*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 in 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 6-19th 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.

In order to confirm the effectiveness of the research methodology used to construct the Plymouth 2020 Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation in both 2005 and 2006, 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 and 2006 represent the first years in which the Neighbourhood Renewal Index was compiled. It was recognised in 2006 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 Index. 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

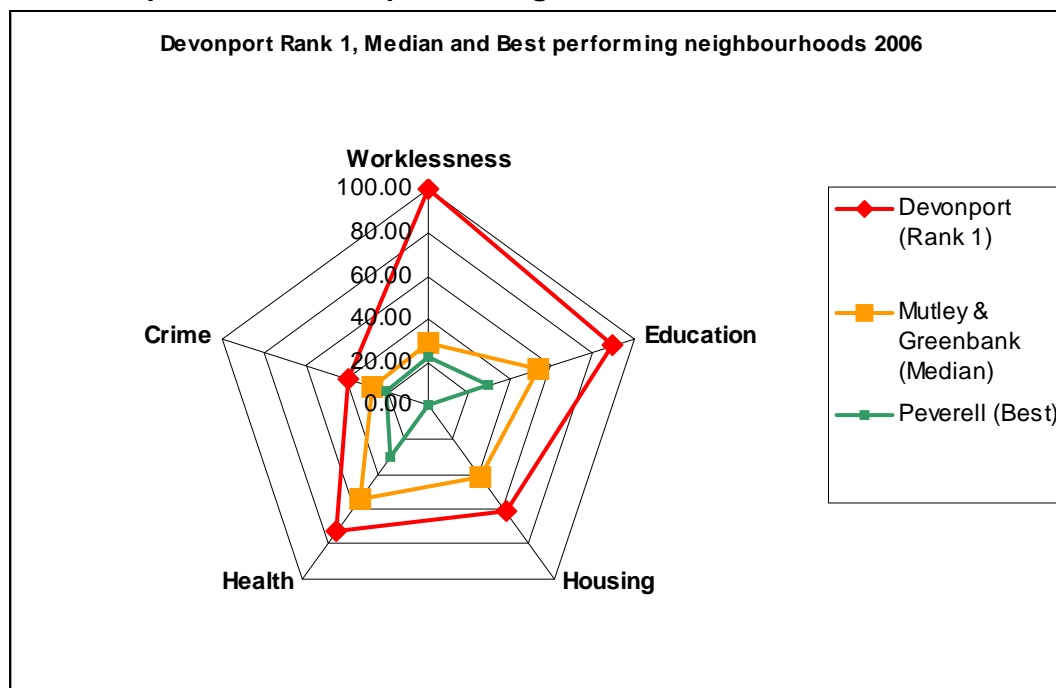
The 5 poorest performing neighbourhoods identified in the Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation 2006 were analysed using Pentagrams to identify cross cutting issues across themes. In order to identify inequalities within the city these neighbourhoods were compared to the best performing (Peverell) and median performing (Mutley and Greenbank) neighbourhoods.

5.1 Devonport (ranked 1 – Poorest Performing)

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

Neighbourhood Areas	Workless	Rank	Education	Rank	Housing	Rank	Health	Rank	Crime	Rank
Devonport Rank 1	100.00	1	90.07	1	61.15	20	72.46	2	38.67	4
Mutley & Greenbank (Median)	28.40	24	54.09	17	41.40	31	53.83	14	26.70	10
Peverell (Best Performing)	21.90	27	29.38	40	0.00	39	29.69	40	20.02	17

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 20th poorest out of 43) Devonport is the poorest performing neighbourhood for both the Education and Worklessness theme, and also falls 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 1-5) is lower 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 the City Centre being an area of comparatively low population, while Devonport is still the 2nd poorest performing in the City (See Appendix 4).

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 Education and Worklessness themes, and between the second and fourth poorest performing neighbourhoods for Health and Crime. These rankings suggest linkages between the theme areas, which may support the premise 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 second poorest performing neighbourhood within the Crime theme and the poorest performing neighbourhood within the Education 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 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.

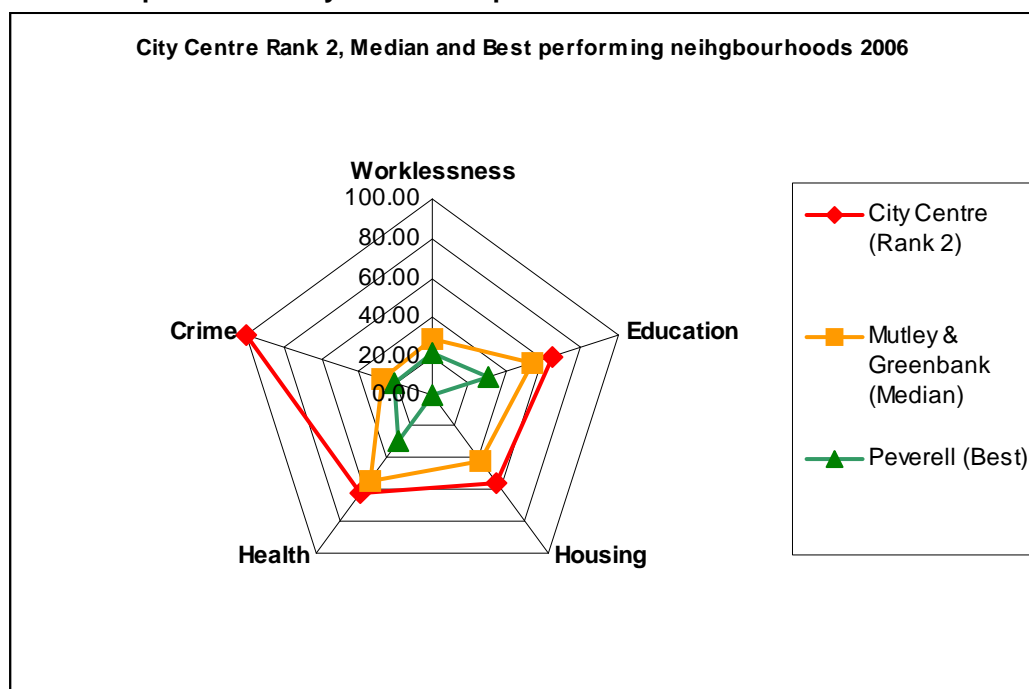
5.2 City Centre (ranked 2 – Second poorest performing)

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

Neighbourhood Areas	Workless	Rank	Education	Rank	Housing	Rank	Health	Rank	Crime	Rank
City Centre Rank 2	-	-	64.25	9	54.98	23	61.81	6	100.00	1
Mutley & Greenbank (Median)	28.40	24	54.09	17	41.40	31	53.83	14	26.70	10
Peverell (Best Performing)	21.90	27	29.38	40	0.00	39	29.69	40	20.02	17

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 5th.

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 has 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 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 6th and 23rd 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 Partnership and Job Centre Plus will be working together to overcome before the 2007 Index is produced. By 2007 Plymouth 2020 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 2007 exercise. 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.

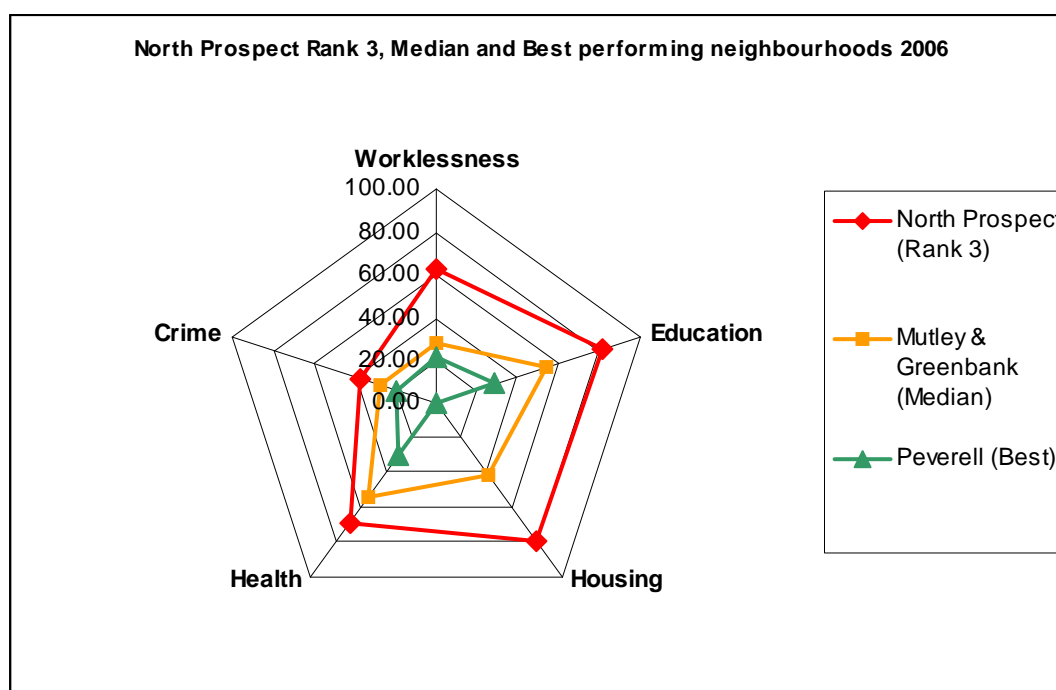
5.3 North Prospect (ranked 3)

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

	Workless	Rank	Education	Rank	Housing	Rank	Health	Rank	Crime	Rank
North Prospect Rank 3	62.18	5	81.47	3	79.61	9	69.51	3	37.23	6
Mutley & Greenbank (Median)	28.40	24	54.09	17	41.40	31	53.83	14	26.70	10
Peverell (Best Performing)	21.90	27	29.38	40	0.00	39	29.69	40	20.02	17

Source: Plymouth 2020

Graph 3: North Prospect comparison



Source: Plymouth 2020

Discussion: North Prospect

Unlike the previous 2 neighbourhoods Graph 3 and Table G demonstrate that North Prospect is not the poorest performing neighbourhood in any theme area. However, its position as the 3rd poorest performing neighbourhood for Education and Health and the 5th poorest for Worklessness, indicates 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 examples the North Prospect pentagram identifies the presence of crosscutting issues across the 5 theme areas. Table G shows that North Prospect is the third poorest performing neighbourhood within the Education and Health themes, the 5th poorest performing neighbourhood for Worklessness and the 6th 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.

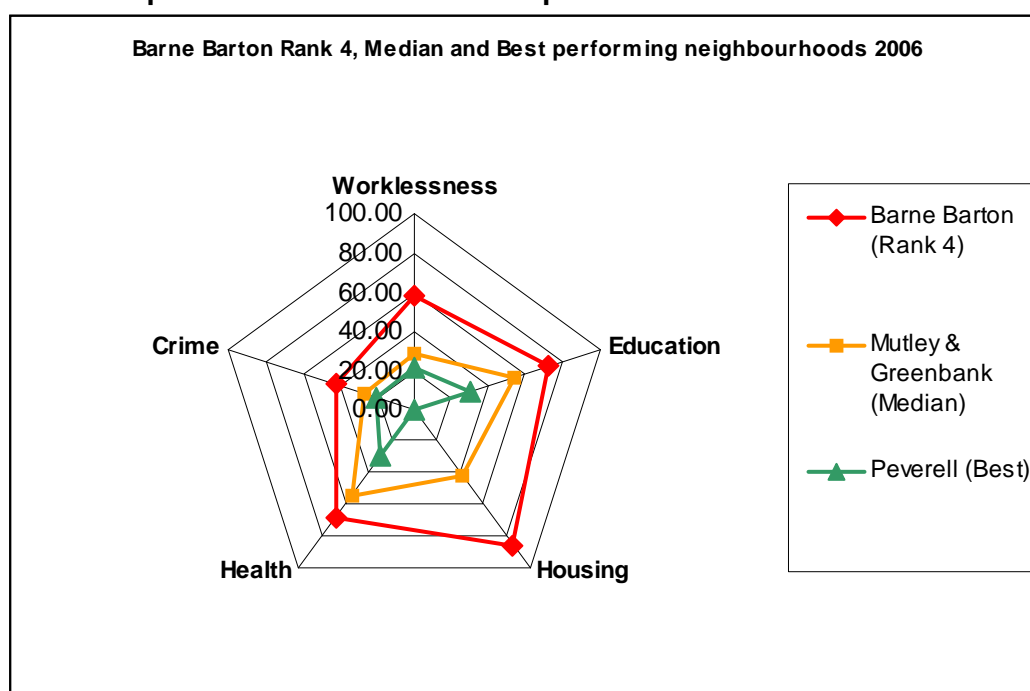
5.4 Barne Barton (ranked 4)

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

	Workless	Rank	Education	Rank	Housing	Rank	Health	Rank	Crime	Rank
Barne Barton Rank 4	58.24	7	71.48	6	85.71	6	67.87	4	41.99	3
Mutley & Greenbank (Median)	28.40	24	54.09	17	41.40	31	53.83	14	26.70	10
Peverell (Best Performing)	21.90	27	29.38	40	0.00	39	29.69	40	20.02	17

Source: Plymouth 2020

Graph 4: Barne Barton comparison



Source: Plymouth 2020

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 3rd poorest performing neighbourhood in any theme area. However, its position as the 3rd poorest performing neighbourhood for Crime 4th poorest for Health, 6th poorest for Education and the 7th poorest for Worklessness, meaning 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 3rd 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 H shows that Barne Barton is between the 3rd and 7th 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.

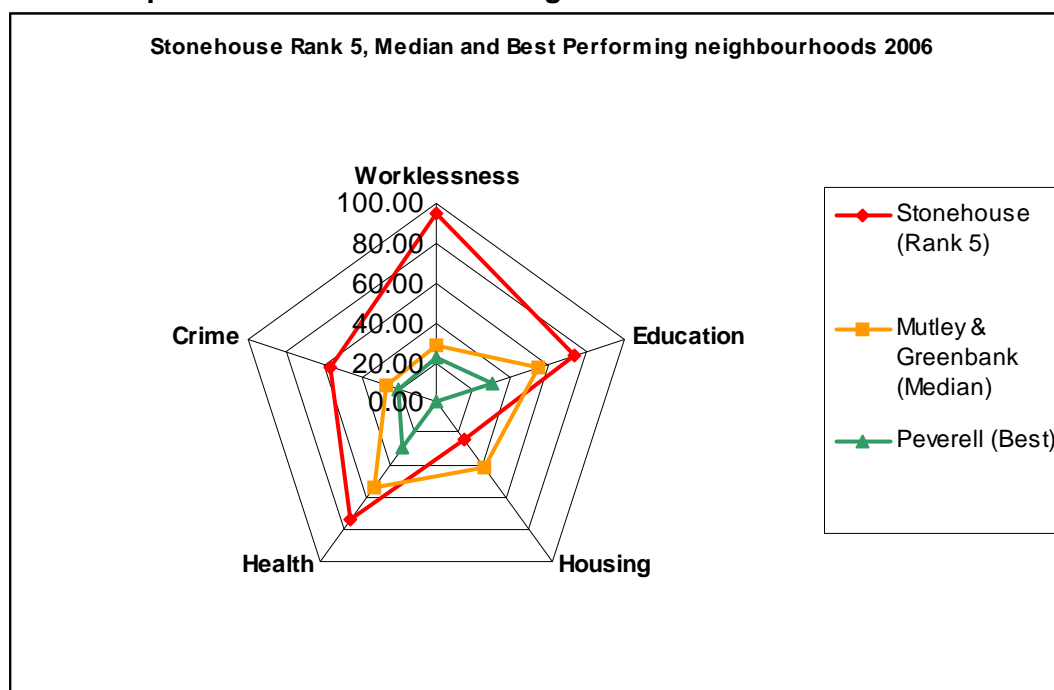
5.5 Stonehouse: Ranked 5

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

Neighbourhood Areas	Workless	Rank	Education	Rank	Housing	Rank	Health	Rank	Crime	Rank
Stonehouse	94.92	2	74.17	4	23.30	36	73.98	1	56.78	2
Mutley & Greenbank (Median)	28.40	24	54.09	17	41.40	31	53.83	14	26.70	10
Peverell (Best Performing)	21.90	27	29.38	40	0.00	39	29.69	40	20.02	17

Source: Plymouth 2020

Graph 5: Stonehouse Pentagram



Source: Plymouth 2020

Discussion: Stonehouse

The 2005 Plymouth 2020 Index of Deprivation identified Stonehouse as the overall poorest performing neighbourhood while the 2006 Plymouth 2020 Partnership Neighbourhood Renewal Index of Deprivation identifies it as the 5th 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 5 and Table I demonstrates Stonehouse is currently the 2nd poorest performing neighbourhood in the Worklessness theme and the poorest in Health, second poorest performing in Crime and fourth 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 2nd 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. 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 I shows that Stonehouse is the poorest performing for Health and second poorest for 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 fourth 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.

5.6 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 2005 Plymouth 2020 Neighbourhood Index of Deprivation could have been developed further to more effectively reflect these patterns. As such the 2006 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 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, are key to supporting the continuing monitoring of the Floor Target Action Plans and fundamental in developing a comprehensive and representative system of data collection include the need to focus on other cross cutting areas where data requirements are currently changing. 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 E-Perform 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 the working age population
 1: April 15th 2006
 2: IB Claimant count as percentage of the working age population
 2: April 15th 2006

Table J: Theme Total Worklessness

Neighbourhood	Dataset 1: Score	Rank	Dataset 2: Score	Rank	Theme Score	Theme Rank
Devonport	100.00	1.00	100.00	1	100.00	1
Stonehouse	95.36	2.00	94.48	2	94.92	2
Morice Town	64.79	4.00	75.19	3	69.99	3
East End	72.97	3.00	55.35	10	64.16	4
North Prospect	56.20	5.00	68.16	4	62.18	5
Ernesettle	53.02	6.00	67.28	6	60.15	6
Barne Barton	52.57	7.00	63.91	7	58.24	7
Whiteleigh	43.28	9.00	67.46	5	55.37	8
Efford	41.92	10.00	55.46	9	48.69	9
Stoke	48.15	8.00	45.48	15	46.81	10
St Budeaux	40.17	12.00	51.80	11	45.99	11
Honicknowle	40.62	11.00	50.04	12	45.33	12
Southway	32.00	17.00	55.49	8	43.75	13
Keyham	35.75	14.00	46.49	14	41.12	14
Ford	35.11	15.00	43.12	16	39.11	15
Ham	29.07	19.00	48.19	13	38.63	16
Mount Gould	39.58	13.00	34.99	23	37.28	17
Lipson & Laira	33.44	16.00	37.68	22	35.56	18
Leigham & Mainstone	24.48	20.00	41.49	17	32.98	19
King Tamerton & West Mill	23.71	21.00	40.76	18	32.23	20
Estover	20.50	23.00	39.28	20	29.89	21
Beacon Park & Pennycross	21.39	22.00	38.19	21	29.79	22
Manadon	17.38	26.00	40.56	19	28.97	23
Mutley	30.54	18.00	26.25	28	28.40	24
Widewell	14.04	33.00	33.62	25	23.83	25
Higher Compton	18.53	25.00	27.30	26	22.91	26
Peverell	19.27	24.00	24.53	30	21.90	27
Eggbuckland	14.96	30.00	26.87	27	20.91	28
Yealmpstone	16.06	28.00	25.63	29	20.85	29
Plymstock	14.41	32.00	23.23	33	18.82	30
Crownhill	15.19	29.00	22.38	34	18.79	31
Turnchapel, Hooe & Oreston	12.46	34.00	24.48	31	18.47	32
Tamerton Foliot	14.91	31.00	21.97	35	18.44	33
Goosewell	17.13	27.00	18.93	42	18.03	34
Plympton St Maurice	11.31	36.00	23.61	32	17.46	35
Glenholt	0.00	42.00	34.08	24	17.04	36
Hartley & Mannamede	11.66	35.00	19.64	40	15.65	37
Derriford	8.77	40.00	21.54	36	15.16	38
Elburton & Dunstone	10.35	37.00	19.07	41	14.71	39
Chaddlewood	9.40	38.00	19.79	38	14.60	40
Colebrook & Newnham	8.90	39.00	19.67	39	14.28	41
Woodford	5.60	41.00	20.63	37	13.11	42
City Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 %
 Most recent dataset in totals 2006

Table K: Theme Total Housing

Housing	2006	
Area name	Rank	Score
Plympton St Maurice	1	100.00
Ford	2	96.59
Efford	3	89.80
Stoke	4	88.11
Higher Compton	5	86.93
Barne Barton	6	85.71
Whiteleigh	7	81.28
Mount Gould	8	80.38
North Prospect	9	79.61
Hartley & Mannamead	10	77.27
Colebrook & Newnham	11	75.59
Widewell	12	75.50
Ernesettle	13	75.31
Keyham	14	75.00
Plymstock	15	73.91
Southway	16	72.23
Honicknowle	17	65.68
Kings Tamerton & Weston Mill	18	64.74
Woodford	19	61.36
Devonport	20	61.15
St Budeaux	21	60.11
Estover	22	58.90
City Centre	23	54.98
Goosewell	24	54.33
Turnchapel, Hooe & Oreston	25	53.62
Tamerton Foliot	26	53.50
Lipson & Laira	27	47.57
Beacon Park & Pennycross	28	47.41
Ham	29	46.05
Yealmpstone	30	44.82
Mutley & Greenbank	31	41.40
Elburton & Dunstone	32	40.08
East End	33	31.61
Morice Town	34	27.50
Manadon	35	25.97
Stonehouse	36	23.30
Leigham & Mainstone	37	19.86
Eggbuckland	38	19.82
Peverell	39	0.00
Glenholt	-	-
Chaddlewood	-	-
Derriford	-	-
Crownhill	-	-

Source: Plymouth 2020

Appendix 3: Health dataset scores and ranks

Datasets included in theme total

- 1: Households with children on Health Visitor caseloads where one or more parents smoke (%) 2006
- 2: Circulatory disease mortality rates (<75s) 2004
- 3: Cancer mortality rates (<75s) 2004
- 4: Life expectancy (PERSONS) 2002/2004
- 5: Teenage conception rates by neighbourhood 2004 (Sensitive data not available for public use) (2005)

Most recent dataset in totals 2006

Table L: Theme Total Health

Neighbourhood	Dataset 1: Score	Rank	Dataset 2: Score	Rank	Dataset 3: Score	Rank	Dataset 4: Score	Rank	Dataset 5: Score	Rank	Overall Health Score	Health Ranks
Stonehouse	70.99	9	91.35	3	74.44	6	89.96	7			73.98	1
Devonport	89.42	2	66.27	8	72.42	7	100.00	1			72.46	2
North Prospect	84.22	3	74.48	5	59.75	13	91.45	5			69.51	3
Barne Barton	82.74	4	93.08	2	38.40	31	95.54	4			67.87	4
Efford	71.19	8	64.77	9	61.07	11	96.65	2			62.26	5
City Centre	56.52	14	42.88	17	30.83	38	78.81	16			61.81	6
Keyham	71.37	7	66.31	7	59.20	14	85.87	11			61.69	7
Stoke	31.86	33	100.00	1	53.24	17	96.65	3			59.80	8
Ernesettle	100.00	1	46.20	15	33.71	37	83.27	13			59.15	9
Honicknowle	72.73	6	61.77	10	54.33	16	84.01	12			58.07	10
Ham	53.15	15	69.58	6	43.80	29	85.87	10			57.11	11
St Budeaux	66.37	10	27.14	33	81.21	2	87.36	9			54.39	12
Ford	44.11	22	27.97	31	81.00	3	76.58	23			53.99	13
Mutley & Greenbank	36.89	28	60.20	11	49.74	23	88.48	8			53.83	14
Whitleigh	74.97	5	42.53	18	36.09	32	80.67	15			52.55	15
Southway	60.38	12	35.06	25	62.00	10	72.86	32			52.54	16
Morice Town	60.87	11	13.82	40	51.80	21	82.16	14			51.73	17
Tamerton Foliot	40.74	24	16.95	37	100.00	1	90.33	6			51.53	18
East End	45.87	20	52.81	13	35.01	35	77.70	18			50.89	19
Manadon	34.96	30	27.49	32	78.05	5	73.98	29			47.95	20
Yealmpstone	50.52	17	39.78	21	58.90	15	72.12	33			47.90	21
Leigham & Mainstone	50.07	18	38.13	23	66.70	8	68.40	38			47.69	22
Mount Gould	51.55	16	75.83	4	12.29	41	73.98	30			47.24	23
Lipson & Laira	58.07	13	41.11	19	43.99	28	76.95	21			46.35	24
Crownhill	48.14	19	24.89	34	51.83	20	76.58	22			45.63	25
Goosewell	41.40	23	33.07	27	60.04	12	77.32	20			45.29	26
Kings Tamerton & Weston Mill	44.86	21	32.99	28	49.15	25	75.09	26			45.09	27
Estover	39.80	26	21.60	35	78.73	4	77.70	19			44.35	28
Derriford	26.29	38	49.53	14	65.61	9	76.21	24			43.53	29
Colebrook & Newnham	27.49	34	34.73	26	50.85	22	78.07	17			42.41	30
Elburton & Dunstone	24.03	39	55.19	12	35.72	34	75.09	25			38.74	31
Woodford	19.30	43	45.04	16	47.78	26	73.23	31			37.91	32
Plymstock	33.43	31	32.18	29	47.43	27	65.43	40			36.84	33
Turnchapel, Hooe & Oreston	21.95	42	35.20	24	34.33	36	70.63	35			36.83	34
Higher Compton	38.84	27	10.36	43	49.45	24	74.35	28			35.98	35
Plympton St Maurice	36.03	29	16.46	38	42.79	30	74.72	27			35.91	36
Eggbuckland	39.95	25	12.55	41	52.02	19	68.03	39			35.14	37
Beacon Park & Pennycross	32.88	32	29.91	30	35.75	33	69.14	37			34.64	38
Glenholt	26.48	37	11.89	42	52.51	18	59.11	41			33.60	39
Peverell	27.28	35	40.40	20	6.92	43	70.63	34			29.69	40
Hartley & Mannamead	23.26	40	14.08	39	25.07	39	70.26	36			29.39	41
Chaddlewood	23.26	41	38.44	22	11.09	42	56.13	42			27.93	42
Widewell	26.56	36	17.51	36	18.48	40	55.76	43			26.13	43

Source: Plymouth 2020

Appendix 4: Crime dataset scores and ranks

Datasets included in theme total 1 : BCS Crime *,2005/06

Most recent dataset in totals 2005/06

Table M: Theme Total Crime

Area name	Dataset 1 (overall): Score	Dataset 1 (overall): Rank
City Centre	100.00	1
Stonehouse	56.78	2
Barne Barton	41.99	3
Devonport	38.67	4
East End	38.62	5
North Prospect	37.23	6
Stoke	32.45	7
Morice Town	31.39	8
Ham	29.97	9
Mutley & Greenbank	26.70	10
Plympton St Maurice	22.47	11
Keyham	21.91	12
Whitleigh	21.83	13
Efford	21.80	14
St Budeaux	21.04	15
Ernesettle	20.59	16
Peverell	20.02	17
Ford	19.70	18
Lipson & Laira	18.98	19
Mount Gould	18.77	20
Honicknowle	18.63	21
Manadon	16.98	22
Kings Tamerton & Weston Mill	16.88	23
Estover	16.38	24
Beacon Park & Pennycross	15.12	25
Southway	14.66	26
Plymstock	13.83	27
Higher Compton	13.22	28
Derriford	12.99	29
Crownhill	12.55	30
Eggbuckland	11.50	31
Tamerton Foliot	10.28	32
Chaddlewood	10.21	33
Turnchapel, Hooe & Oreston	10.16	34
Yealmpstone	9.99	35
Leigham & Mainstone	9.98	36
Woodford	8.83	37
Goosewell	7.98	38
Widewell	7.92	39
Hartley & Mannamead	7.13	40
Colebrook & Newnham	6.43	41
Elburton & Dunstone	5.80	42
Glenholt	4.44	43

Source: Plymouth 2020

Appendix 5: Education dataset scores and ranks

Datasets included in theme total

1: Foundation stage Children achieving 6 of 13 indicators for development (2005)
 2: Key Stage 2 English: % achieving level 4 or above (2005)
 3: Key Stage 2 Maths: % achieving level 4 or above (2005)
 4: Key Stage 2 Science: % achieving level 4 or above (2005)
 5: Key Stage 3 English: % Achieving Level 5 or above (2005)
 6: Key Stage 3 Maths: % Achieving Level 5 or above (2005)
 7: Key Stage 3 Science: % Achieving Level 5 or above (2005)
 8: Key Stage 3 ICT: % Achieving Level 5 or above (2005)
 9: % achieving 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE (2005)

Most recent dataset in totals

2004/05

Table N: Theme Total Education

	Dataset 1: Score	Rank	Dataset 2: Score	Rank	Dataset 3: Score	Rank	Dataset 4: Score	Rank	Dataset 5: Score	Rank	Dataset 6: Score	Rank	Dataset 7: Score	Rank	Dataset 8: Score	Rank	Dataset 9: Score	Rank	Education Overall Score	Education Ranks
Devonport	76.83	8	100.00	1	100.00	1	88.57	2	86.89	2	100.00	1	100.00	1	68.25	6	100.00	1	90.07	1
Ernesettle	100.00	1	77.78	6	100.00	1	100.00	1	77.05	3	56.34	7	57.81	15	68.25	6	100.00	1	84.93	2
North Prospect	87.80	5	80.00	5	72.92	10	65.71	4	100.00	1	76.06	2	82.81	2	74.60	5	94.67	4	81.47	3
Stonehouse	58.54	29	84.44	4	85.42	4	71.43	3	73.77	8	57.75	5	75.00	6	79.37	4	82.67	7	74.17	4
Efford	89.02	4	91.11	3	72.92	10	54.29	8	77.05	3	56.34	7	76.56	4	58.73	11	90.67	5	73.77	5
Barne Barton	84.15	7	57.78	15.0	72.92	10.0	57.14	6	75.41	5	63.38	3	76.56	4	65.08	9	96.00	3	71.48	6
Honicknowle	76.83	8	75.56	8	77.08	6	62.86	5	67.21	11	50.70	13	62.50	13	55.56	14	88.00	6	69.22	7
Whitleigh	60.98	22	93.33	2	91.67	3	48.57	9	59.02	17	54.93	9	56.25	17	57.14	12	74.67	11	67.54	8
City Centre	53.66	34	77.78	6.0	79.17	5.0	42.86	10	75.41	5	54.93	9	71.88	7	55.56	14	74.67	11	64.25	9
Morice Town	86.59	6	57.78	15	35.42	30	42.86	10	68.85	10	59.15	4	70.31	9	82.54	2	76.00	9	63.65	10
St Budeaux	73.17	11	64.44	12	77.08	6	57.14	6	50.82	21	42.25	21	39.06	28	57.14	12	77.33	8	62.42	11
Keyham	63.41	20	46.67	23	60.42	15	40.00	15	72.13	9	54.93	9	65.63	10	80.95	3	68.00	19	60.81	12
East End	69.51	13	66.67	11	75.00	8	40.00	15	62.30	13	46.48	17	64.06	11	41.27	25	76.00	9	59.65	13
Southway	47.56	37	62.22	13	75.00	8	40.00	15	67.21	11	47.89	16	62.50	13	50.79	20	72.00	15	57.83	14
Estover	75.61	10	75.56	8	66.67	13	42.86	10	57.38	18	46.48	17	71.88	7	36.51	29	56.00	25	57.13	15
Lipson and Laura	90.24	3	55.56	17	41.67	24	34.29	18	49.18	24	32.39	26	50.00	22	60.32	10	72.00	15	54.46	16
Mutley and Greenbank	68.29	15	68.89	10	54.17	20	31.43	20	55.74	19	54.93	9	64.06	11	53.97	17	45.33	34	54.09	17
Kings Tamerton and Weston Mill	73.17	11	33.33	28	56.25	16	42.86	10	60.66	15	35.21	24	51.56	19	55.56	14	69.33	17	53.30	18
Ford	68.29	15	31.11	31	39.58	27	31.43	20	62.30	13	38.03	23	26.56	37	100.00	1	48.00	32	52.34	19
Ham	59.76	23	28.89	32	39.58	27	17.14	32	75.41	5	57.75	5	78.13	3	53.97	17	74.67	11	50.90	20
Mount Gould	59.76	23	42.22	24	45.83	22	22.86	28	60.66	15	49.30	15	56.25	17	50.79	20	68.00	19	49.93	21
Manadon	56.10	32	48.89	20	62.50	14	20.00	31	52.46	20	45.07	19	40.63	27	39.68	26	73.33	14	49.75	22
Beacon Park and Pennycross	62.20	21	51.11	19.0	56.25	16.0	42.86	10	40.98	29	30.99	27	43.75	25	50.79	20	58.67	23	49.23	23
Leigham and Mainstone	59.76	23	55.56	17	47.92	21	31.43	20	44.26	27	45.07	19	57.81	15	36.51	29	58.67	23	47.40	24
Stoke	46.34	39	40.00	26	56.25	16	25.71	26	36.07	33	23.94	34	28.13	36	68.25	6	42.67	37	42.40	25
Higher Compton	59.76	23	48.89	20	37.50	29	34.29	18	36.07	33	26.76	33	46.88	23	38.10	28	54.67	26	42.00	26
Widewell	48.78	36	62.22	13	25.00	38	22.86	28	40.98	29	50.70	13	51.56	19	31.75	33	45.33	34	40.95	27
Goosewell	58.54	29	33.33	28	43.75	23	25.71	26	50.82	21	29.58	29	51.56	19	22.22	40	61.33	22	40.66	28
Chaddlewood	64.63	19	33.33	28.0	35.42	30.0	31.43	20	31.15	37	28.17	30	32.81	32	46.03	23	50.67	28	40.10	29
Crownhill	67.07	18	28.89	32	29.17	35	11.43	36	39.34	32	28.17	30	31.25	33	33.33	31	54.67	26	36.51	30
Plymstock	59.76	23	48.89	20	56.25	16	28.57	24	16.39	43	12.68	43	12.50	43	17.46	43	49.33	30	36.17	31
Eggbuckland	51.22	35	24.44	35	25.00	38	11.43	36	44.26	27	30.99	27	42.19	26	31.75	33	69.33	17	36.05	32
Plympton St Maurice	100.00	1	15.56	41	25.00	38	14.29	34	32.79	35	18.31	39	23.44	38	30.16	35	42.67	37	34.85	33
Derriford	69.51	13	24.44	35	41.67	24	5.71	39	32.79	35	23.94	34	31.25	33	33.33	31	42.67	37	34.26	34
Woodford	68.29	15	17.78	39	27.08	36	17.14	32	49.18	24	15.49	41	39.06	28	30.16	35	46.67	33	33.97	35
Tamerton Foliot	59.76	23	13.33	42	33.33	32	0.00	43	40.98	29	40.85	22	45.31	24	39.68	26	41.33	41	33.66	36
Yealmstone	41.46	41	37.78	27	27.08	36	5.71	39	24.59	40	18.31	39	23.44	38	42.86	24	62.67	21	32.56	37
Glenholt	0.00	43	17.78	39	31.25	34	22.86	28	50.82	21	35.21	24	39.06	28	52.38	19	49.33	30	32.45	38
Elburton and Dunstone	42.68	40	26.67	34	33.33	32	28.57	24	31.15	37	21.13	37	23.44	38	22.22	40	29.33	43	29.39	39
Peverell	47.56	37	20.00	38	41.67	24	14.29	34	24.59	40	14.08	42	20.31	42	30.16	35	42.67	37	29.38	40
Colebrook and Newnham	56.10	32	11.11	43	10.42	43	2.86	41	47.54	26	28.17	30	39.06	28	30.16	35	44.00	36	28.79	41
Turnchapel Hooe and Oreston	32.93	42	42.22	24	14.58	42	2.86	41	31.15	37	19.72	38	21.88	41	23.81	39	50.67	28	27.24	42
Hartley and Mannamead	57.32	31	22.22	37	20.83	41	11.43	36	18.03	42	22.54	36	29.69	35	20.63	42	30.67	42	25.46	43

Source: Plymouth 2020

Appendix 6: Contact Information

Sarah Taylor, Project Lead, Neighbourhood Renewal Floor Target Action Plans Tel: 01752 304237

Alison Hernandez, Manager, Local Strategic Partnership
Tel: 01752 307819

Email: lsp@plymouth.gov.uk

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.' (DCLG 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 are 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)

DCLG

DCLG or Department of Communities and Local Government. A government department. More detail available at <http://www.communities.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 2004 with 2006 amendments

Theme 1: Housing

2004 Target

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)

Amended Target 2006

As Part of an overall housing strategy for the district ensure that all social housing is made decent by 2010, unless a later deadline is agreed by DCLG as part of the Decent Homes programme.

Theme 2: Liveability

2004 Target

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)

Amended Target 2006

Improve the quality of the local environment by reducing the gap in aspects of liveability between the worst wards/neighbourhoods and the district as a whole, with a particular focus on reducing levels of litter and detritus.

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

2004 Targets

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)

Amendments to Targets 2006

Reduce premature mortality rates and reduce inequalities in premature mortality rates between wards/neighbourhoods with a particular focus on reducing the risk factors for heart disease, stroke and related diseases (CVD) (smoking, diet and physical activity)

Theme 5: Crime

2004 Target

Crime reduction

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

Amended Target 2006

Reduce overall crime in line with local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership targets and narrow the gap between the worst performing wards/neighbourhoods and other areas across the district.

Theme 6: Worklessness

2004 Targets:

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)*

Amended Targets 2006

Within each NRF district, for those living in the worst wards identified by DWP as having the worst initial labour market position (as at February 2004), significantly improve their overall employment rate and reduce the difference between their employment rate and the overall employment rate for England.