



Black Country Indices of Deprivation 2019 October 2019

Black Country Consortium



Economic Intelligence Unit



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The English Indices of Deprivation 2019

The Indices of Deprivation 2019 combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England, and is the Government's official measure of multiple deprivation at low-level geography. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation.

The Indices of Deprivation 2019 provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) across England, based on seven domains of deprivation. The domains were combined using the following weights to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation:

- Income Deprivation (22.5%)
- Employment Deprivation (22.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)
- Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)

All of the data files and supporting documents for the English Indices of Deprivation 2019 are available from: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019 and for more detailed information relating to the underlying indicators that form each domain : [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/833992/File_8 - IoD2019 Underlying Indicators.xlsx](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/833992/File_8_-_IoD2019_Underlying_Indicators.xlsx)

The Indices of Deprivation 2019 have been constructed for the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) and Deprivation.org.

LSOAs (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) are small areas designed to be of a similar population size, with an average of approximately 1,500 residents or 650 households. There are 32,844 Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England. They were produced by the Office for National Statistics for the reporting of small area statistics.

Following the 2011 Census, the geography of Lower-layer Super Output Areas was revised and the number of areas has increased from 32,482 (as used for the Indices of Deprivation 2010, 2007 and 2004) to 32,844 (as used for the Indices of Deprivation 2015 and 2019).

This analysis will cover the Black Country, highlight areas in the top 20% and top 10% most deprived in the country for overall deprivation and compare results with those of the 2015 release.

It is important to note that by stating there are more 'deprived' areas, this does not mean that that the Black Country is getting more deprived, it could mean that other areas are becoming more affluent. Levels of deprivation are therefore relative to other LSOA's or Local Authorities in England.

Also please note, IMD should not be used to quantify how deprived a small area is, identifying deprived people, saying how affluent a place is, comparing with small area in other UK countries and measuring absolute change in deprivation over time. There are changes in methodology when new versions are released.

Executive Summary

Domain	IMD 2019 – Proportion of areas in the 10% most deprived in England	PMF Contextual Indicator
Overall Deprivation	19.1% 0.4pp worse than in 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £18,294 - GVA per head continuing to increase. • £9,802 lower than England average (£28,096).
Income Deprivation (22.5% of overall weighting)	24.9% 0.2pp better than in 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resident wages have increased. Black Country average was £25,000 in 2018 an increase of £200 since 2017.
Employment Deprivation (22.5% of overall weighting)	19.7% 1.2pp better than in 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment rate has increased to 68.3% and at a faster rate than England.
Health Deprivation & Disability (13.5% of overall weighting)	10.7% 2.5pp worse than in 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average healthy life expectancy for males (58.1 years) and females (59 years) below national average of 63.4 years & 63.8 years respectively.
Education, Skills & Training Deprivation (13.5% of overall weighting)	20.2% 1.0pp better than in 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of people with no qualifications has decreased by 3.9pp to 15.6% in 2017. • The proportion of people educated to NVQ4 or above has increased by 1.5pp to 24.5% in 2017.
Barriers to Housing & Services (9.3% of overall weighting)	0.3% 0.4pp better than in 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,950 new homes built in 2017/18. Black Country total dwelling stock 496k in 2018.
Crime Deprivation (9.3% of overall weighting)	3.1% 2.7pp better than in 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of NEET's is below national average. 5.6% in Black Country compared to 6.0% in England.
Living Environment Deprivation (9.3% of overall weighting)	9.6% 5.7pp worse than in 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO² emissions are 4.1 tonnes per capita, a reduction of just -0.3 tonnes per capita since the previous year.

Summary

Overall Deprivation

- Overall deprivation is high in the Black Country with **19.1% of its areas in the 10% most deprived in England (ranking the Black Country LEP as 7th most deprived out of the 38 LEP's)**. In 2015 the Black Country had less areas in the 10% most deprived in England with 18.7% - ranked at 6th most deprived out of the 39 LEP's at this time.

Income Deprivation

- The Black Country still has high levels of income deprivation as **24.9% of areas** are within the 10% most deprived in England ranking the Black Country LEP as the 3rd most deprived LEP out of 38 in this measure. In 2015 the Black Country had more areas in income deprivation with 25.1% of areas that ranked 3rd most deprived too.

Employment Deprivation

- The Black Country still has high levels of employment deprivation as **19.7% of areas** are within the 10% most deprived in England ranking the Black Country LEP as the 8th most deprived LEP out of 38 in this measure. In 2015 the Black Country had more areas in employment deprivation with 20.9% of areas that ranked 6th most deprived.

Health Deprivation & Disability

- The Black Country's level of health deprivation and disability has got worse as currently **10.7% of areas** are within the 10% most deprived in England ranking the Black Country LEP as the 13th most deprived LEP out of the 38 in this measure. In 2015 the Black Country had less areas in health deprivation with 8.2% of areas that ranked 15th most deprived.

Education, Skills & Training Deprivation

- The Black Country still has high levels of education, skills and training deprivation as **20.2% of areas** are within the 10% most deprived in England ranking the Black Country LEP as the 4th most deprived LEP out of the 38 in this measure. In 2015 the Black Country had more areas in education, skills and training deprivation with 21.2% of areas that ranked 4th most deprived.

Barriers to Housing & Services

- The Black Country still has low levels of barriers to housing and services as **0.3% of areas** are within the 10% most deprived in England ranking the Black Country LEP as the 37th most deprived (2nd least) LEP out of the 38 in this measure. In 2015 the Black Country had more areas with barriers to housing and services with 0.7% of areas that ranked 38th most deprived (the 2nd least).

Crime Deprivation

- The Black Country's level of crime deprivation has improved as currently **3.1% of areas** are within the 10% most deprived in England ranking the Black Country LEP as the 28th most deprived LEP out of 38 in this measure. In 2015 the Black Country had more areas in crime deprivation with 5.8% of areas that ranked 24th most deprived.

Living Environment Deprivation

- The Black Country's level of the living environment deprivation has got worse as currently **9.6% of areas** are within the 10% most deprived in England ranking the Black Country LEP as the 15th most deprived LEP out of 38 in this measure. In 2015 the Black Country had less areas in living environment deprivation with 3.9% of areas that ranked 28th most deprived.

Rank of Average Score

There are various methodologies and approaches that can be used when analysing the IMD data – this report focused on the proportion of area in the 10% most deprived nationally.

Alternatively, analysis can be done in terms of **average score (totalling all areas of the Black Country) – using this approach the Black Country ranks 3rd most deprived out of the 38 LEP's** – an improvement of 1 ranked place compared to 2015.

In regards to Local Authority rankings: **1 being the most deprived and 317** (the number of local authorities in England) **being the least deprived** in the country. The table below shows the Black Country Local authorities' rank in both the 2015 and 2019 datasets. With the exception of Wolverhampton, all of the Black Country boroughs are more deprived in 2019 compared with 2015. Dudley's ranking fell the most by 19 places. Although Sandwell only fell by 1 place, it is still the most deprived area in the Black Country.

The Black Country LEP is ranked as the 3rd worst LEP in regards to the rank of average score with only Liverpool City Region (ranked 1st) and Tees Valley (ranked 2nd) worse compared to a ranking of 2nd in 2015.

Local Authority*	2015	2019	Change in Rank
Dudley	110th	91st	-19
Sandwell	13th	12th	-1
Walsall	33rd	25th	-8
Wolverhampton	17th	24th	+7

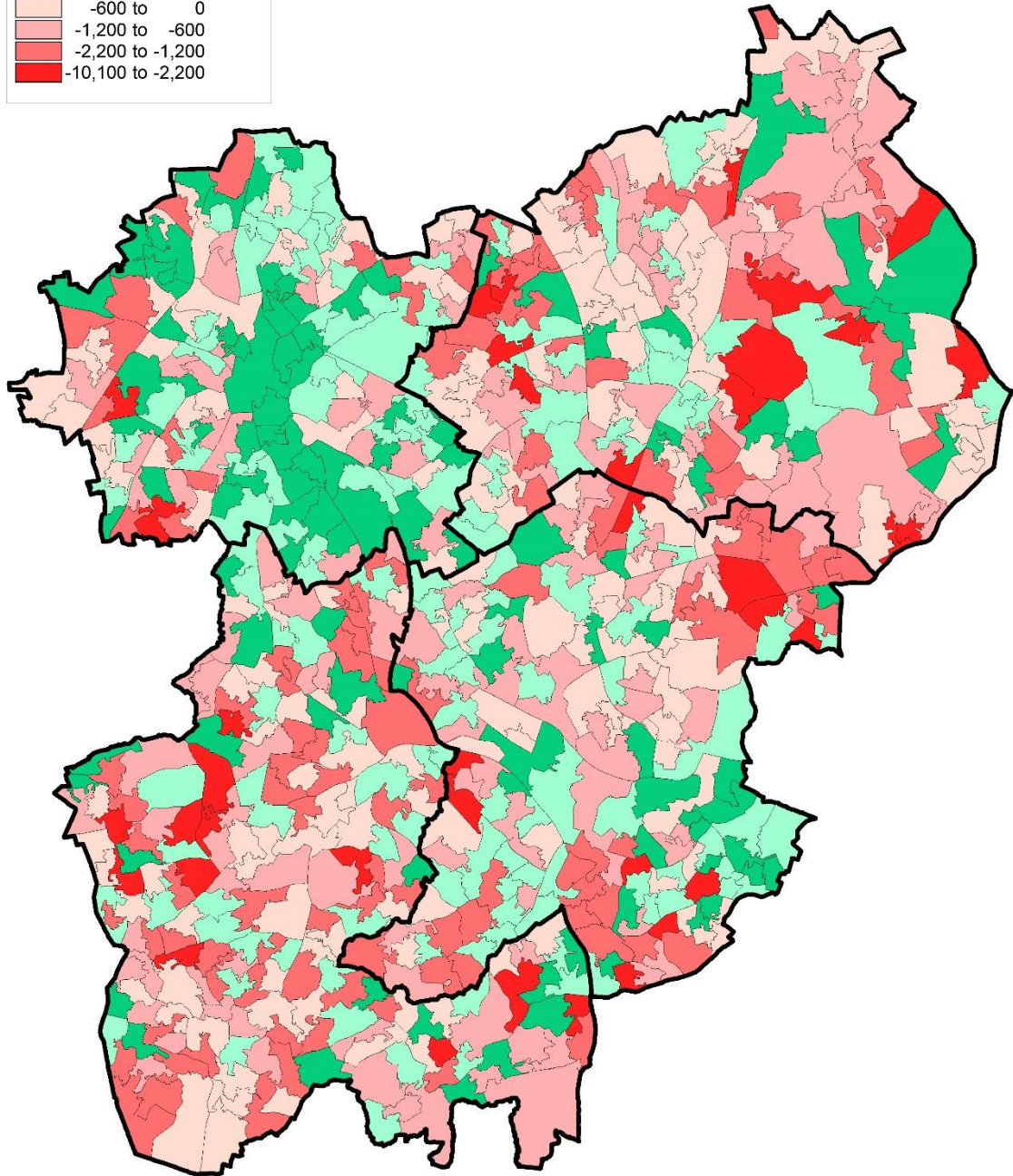
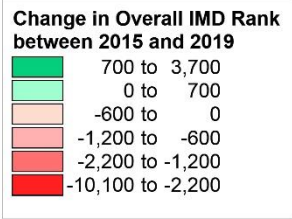
*In 2015 there were 326 Local Authorities whilst in 2019 there are 317.

Local Enterprise Partnership**	2015	2019	Change in Rank
Black Country LEP	2nd	3rd	+1

** In 2015 there were 39 LEP's in England whilst in 2019 there are 38.

The map below shows the Overall Deprivation Rank change per LSOA between 2015 and 2019.

CHANGE IN DEPRIVATION OVERALL RANK



0 1.471
kilometres

Scale: 1:82,990

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Proportion of LSOA's in most deprived 10% nationally

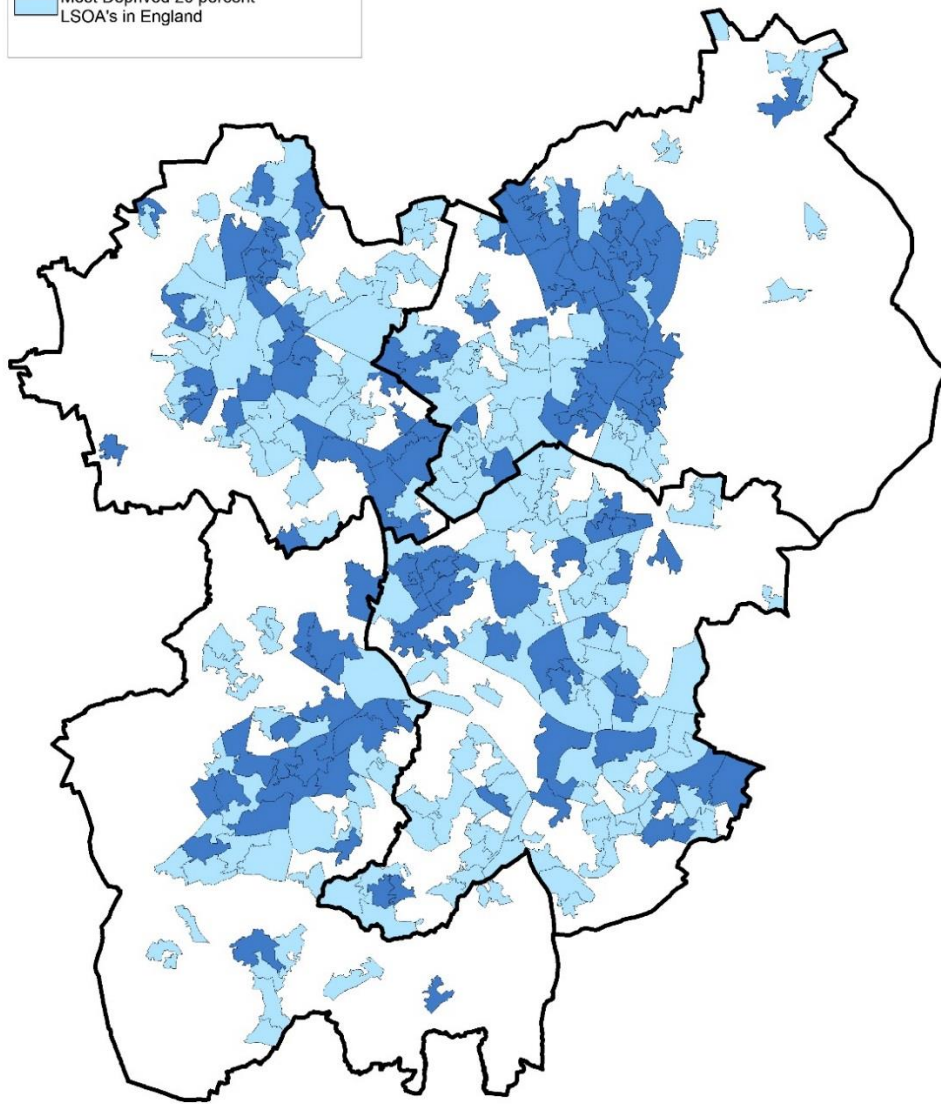
Overall deprivation is high in the Black Country; the proportion of LSOA's within the top 20% and top 10% most deprived areas in England stands at 45.6% and 19.1% respectively whilst compared to 42.6% and 18.7% in 2015.

In terms of the proportion of LSOA's within the most deprived 10% of areas within England the Black Country LEP is ranked as the 7th worst LEP (with 19.1%) with Liverpool City Region (33.9%), Tees Valley (29%), Greater Birmingham & Solihull (25%), Greater Manchester (23.3%), Humber (22.5%) and Lancashire (19.8%) all ranking worse.

Overall ID		
Area	% of SOA in 10% most deprived	% of SOA in 20% most deprived
2019		
Dudley	11 (+3)	26 (+5)
Sandwell	20 (-3)	60 (+5)
Walsall	26 (+6)	50 (+4)
Wolverhampton	21 (-5)	49 (-2)
Black Country	19 (0)	46 (+3)

The table opposite shows the proportion of super output areas in the top 10% and top 20% most deprived in the country and the numbers in brackets refer to the percentage point change since 2015. The maps below show the geographical location of these areas as well as those areas that have either moved out of or into deprivation from 2015 to 2019.

INDICES OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION 2019



0 1.471
kilometres

Scale: 1:82,990




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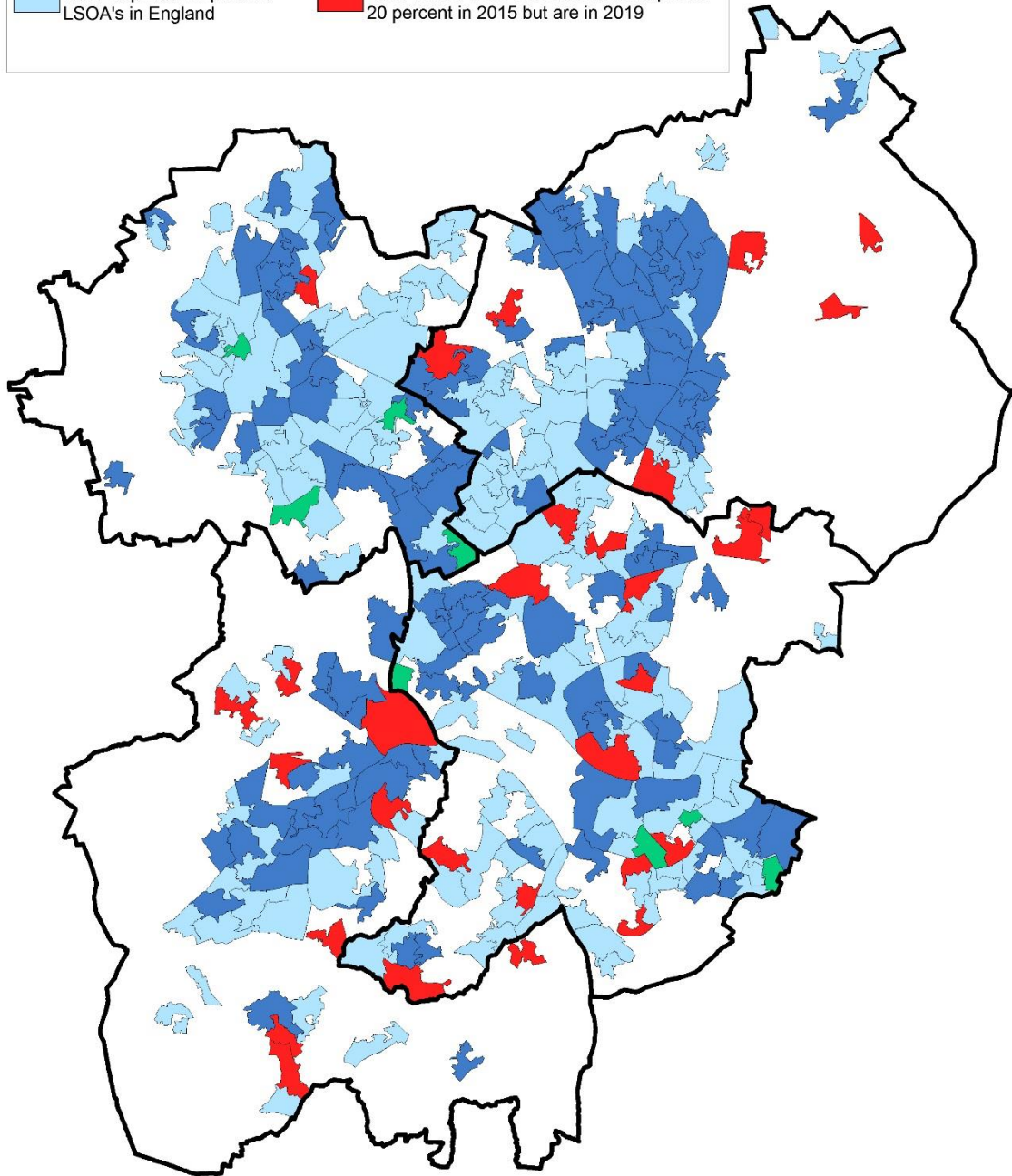


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INDICES OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION - CHANGE

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019

- | | |
|--|--|
|  Most Deprived 10 percent LSOA's in England |  LSOA's that were in the most deprived 20 percent in 2015 but not in 2019 |
|  Most Deprived 20 percent LSOA's in England |  LSOA's that were not in the most deprived 20 percent in 2015 but are in 2019 |



0 1.471
kilometres

Scale: 1:82,990

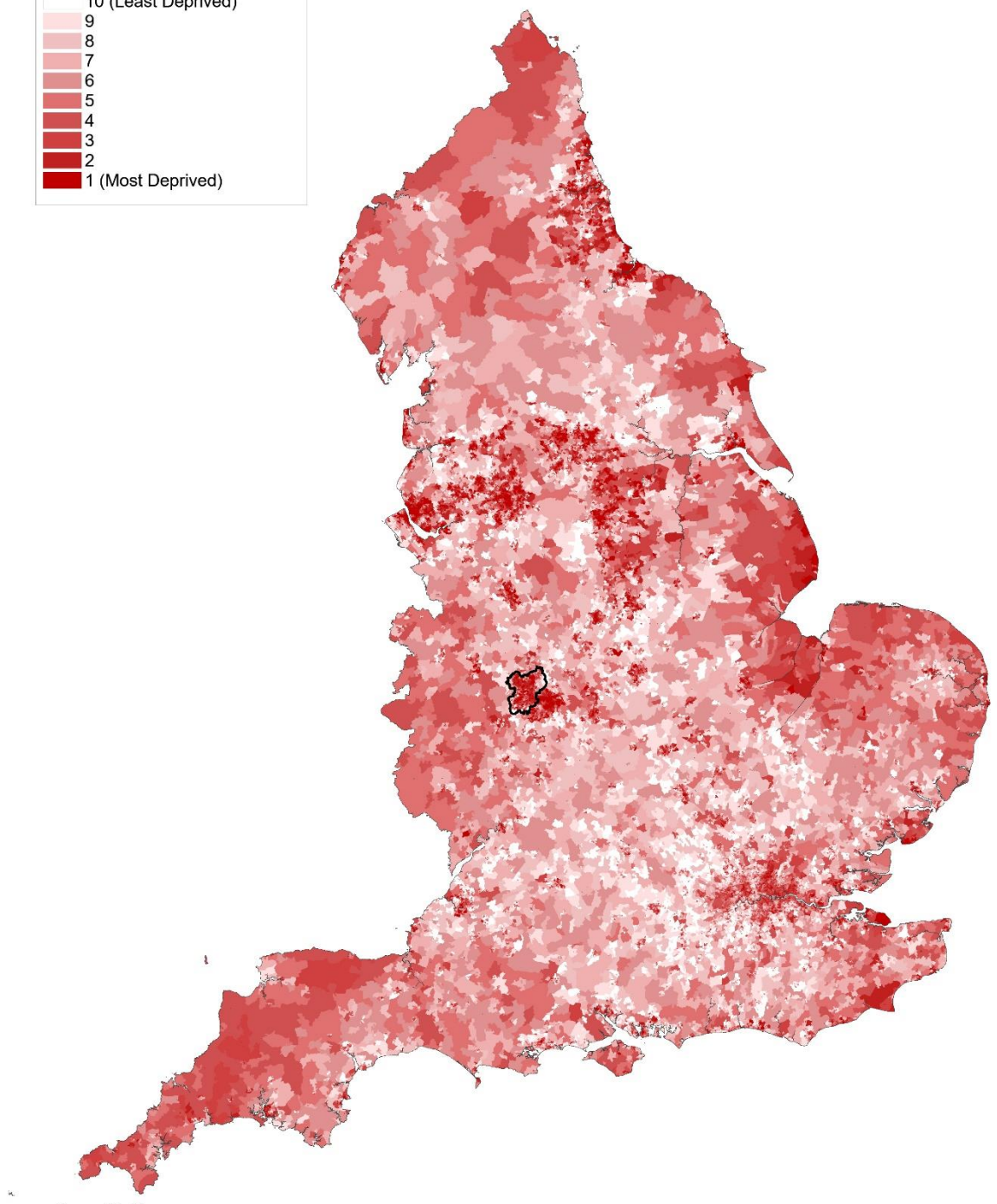
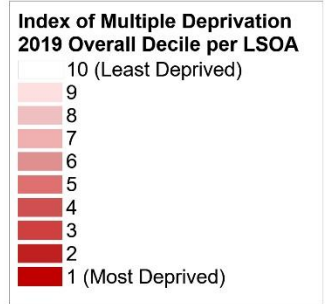
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The map below shows the overall level of deprivation per LSOA in England where the ranking has been placed into deciles with 1 being the most deprived 10% in the country whilst 10 being the least 10% deprived.

OVERALL DEPRIVATION 2019



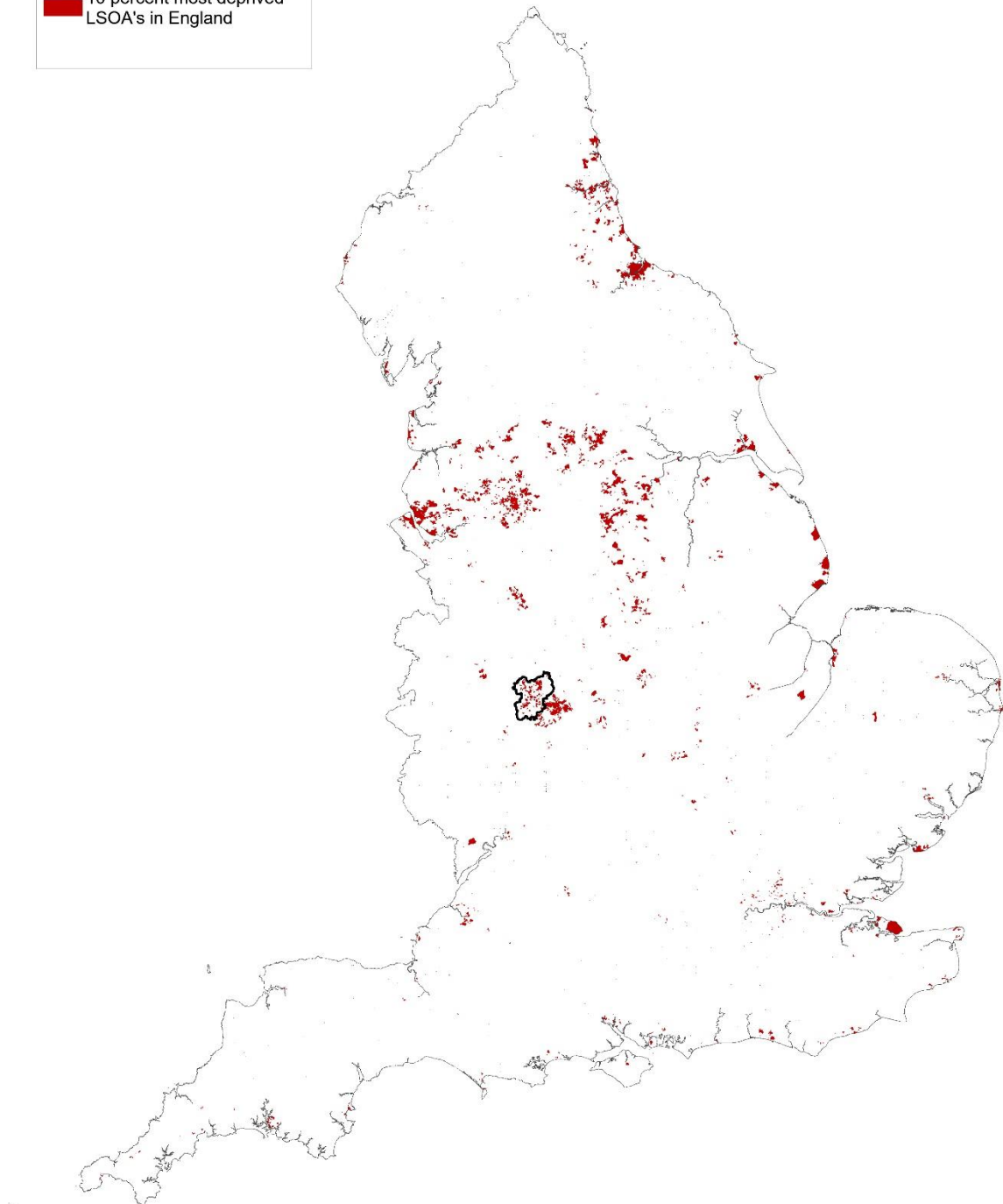
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OVERALL DEPRIVATION 2019

**Index of Multiple Deprivation
2019 Overall**
■ 10 percent most deprived
LSOA's in England



0 34.18
kilometres

Scale: 1:1,928,000

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By overall deprivation, 46% of the Black Country areas are ranked in the 20% most deprived and nearly half of these (19%) are amongst the 10% most deprived in the country.

The biggest increase in the proportion of deprived areas were in both Dudley and Sandwell, where 5% more areas fall into the top 20% most deprived in the country, however the proportion in the most 10% deprived Walsall increased by 6% to 26% of areas. Dudley is still the borough with the lowest proportion of deprived areas.

Sandwell, has the highest proportion of overall deprived areas whilst Walsall has the highest proportion of areas in the 10% most deprived in the country.

Wolverhampton has reduced the proportion of areas in both 10% and 20% most deprived areas in England by 5pp (to 21%) and 2pp (to 49%) respectively equating to moving positively in the ranking of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally.

Compared to 2015 results, the direction of travel has been negative for the Black Country. The proportion of output areas in the top 20% most deprived in the country has increased by 3pp to 46%.

The following sections of the report explore the various domains in more detail.

Income Deprivation (22.5% of Overall Weighting)

The **Income Deprivation** Domain measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

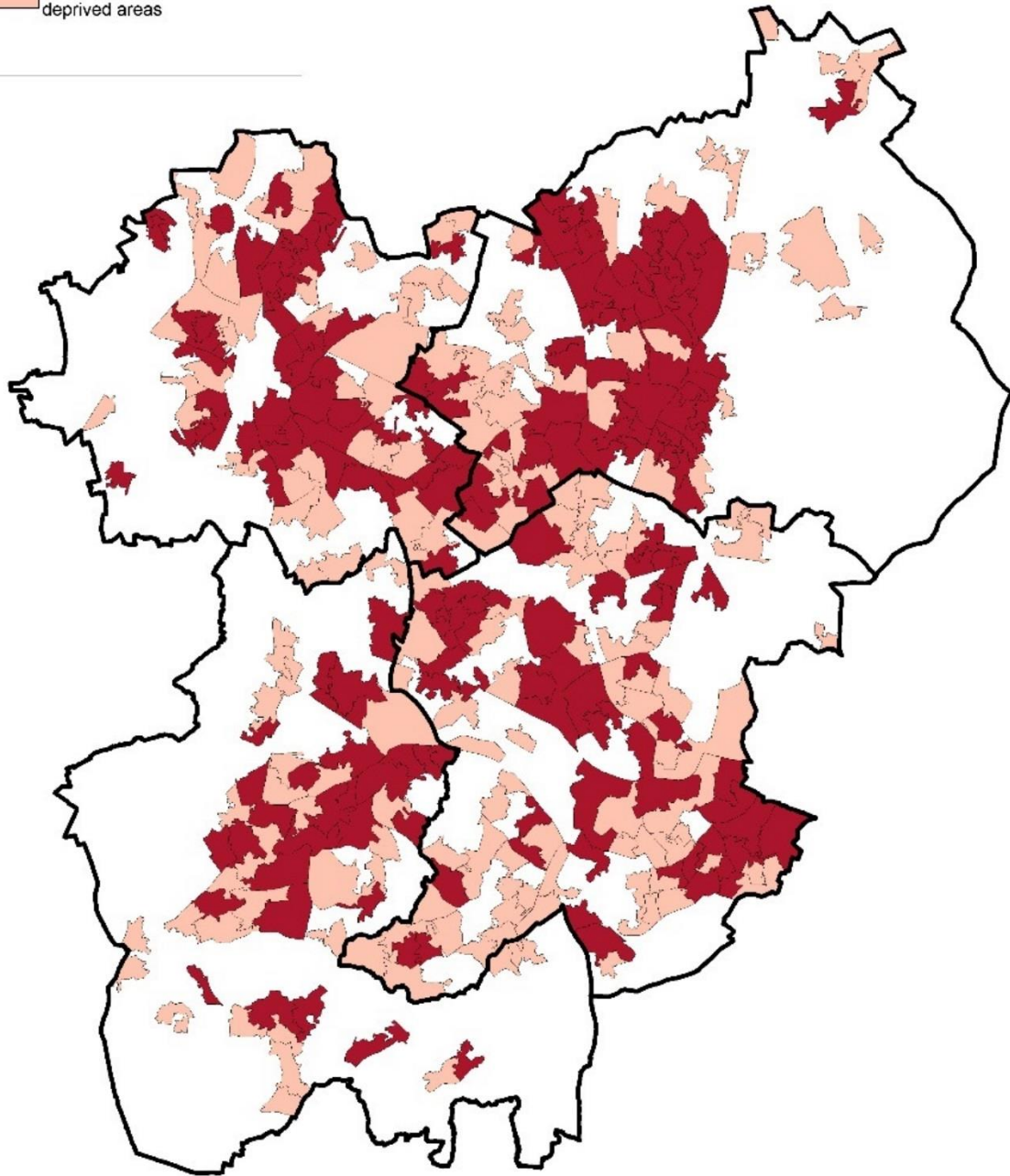
Income Deprivation		
Area	% of SOA in 10% most deprived	% of SOA in 20% most deprived
2019		
Dudley	14 (+1)	29 (+5)
Sandwell	26 (-1)	61 (+1)
Walsall	32 (+1)	52 (+3)
Wolverhampton	30 (-2)	53 (0)
Black Country	25 (0)	48 (+2)

The table opposite shows the proportion of super output areas in the top 10% and top 20% most deprived in the country and the numbers in brackets refer to the percentage point change since 2015. The maps below show the geographical location of these areas as well as complete coverage of all areas within the Black Country based upon the domain's decile.

Income deprivation is high in the region. 48% of Black Country areas are in the 20% most deprived for income and just over half of these are in the top 10%. Income deprivation is lowest in Dudley, although over a quarter of areas are in the 20% most deprived. Sandwell has the highest with 61% of its LSOA's in the 20% most deprived areas in England whilst Walsall has the highest proportion of LSOA's within the 10% most deprived areas with 32%.

INCOME DEPRIVATION

- Income Deprivation**
-  Most 10 percent income deprived areas
 -  Most 20 percent income deprived areas



0 1.471
kilometres

Scale: 1:82,970

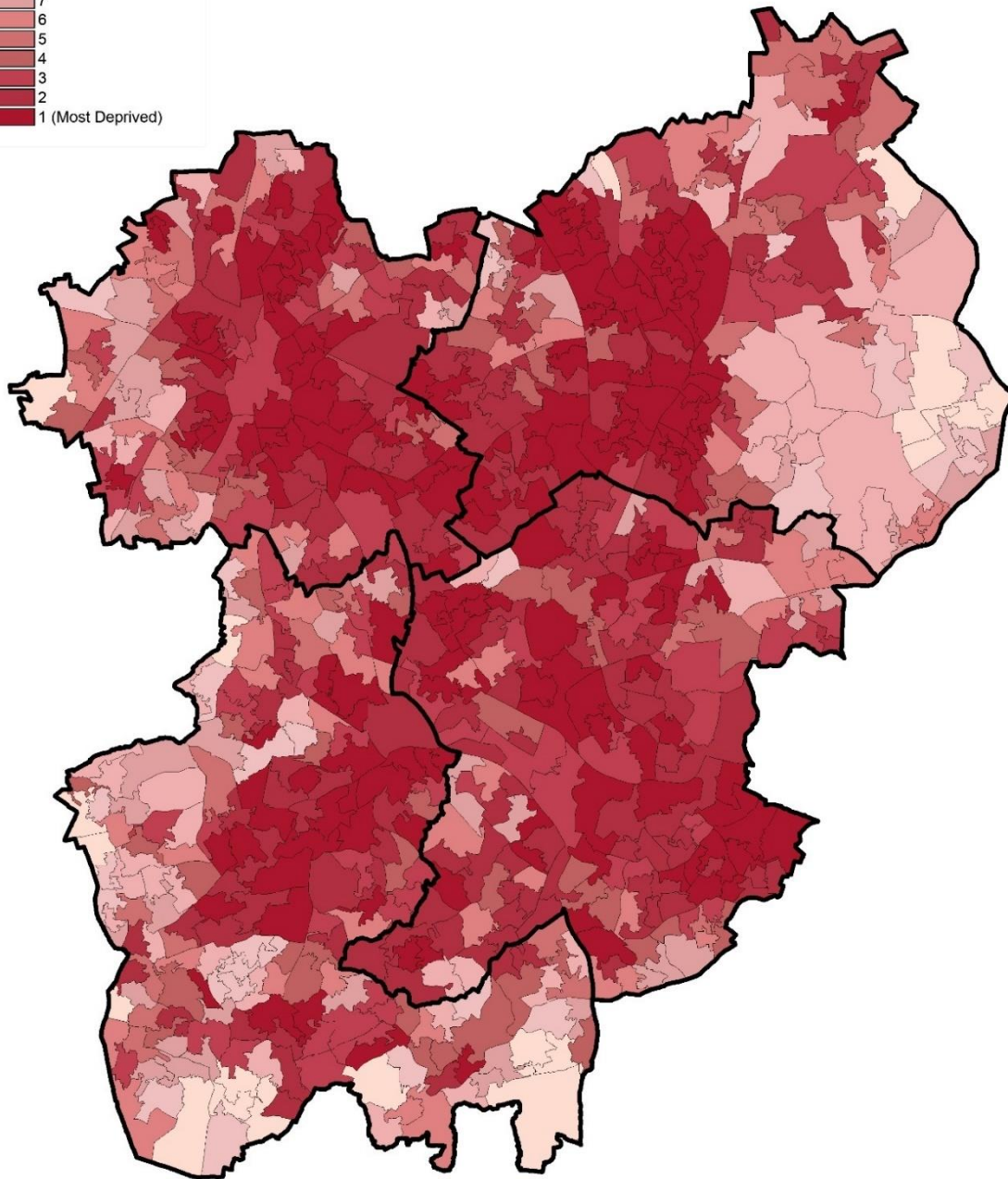
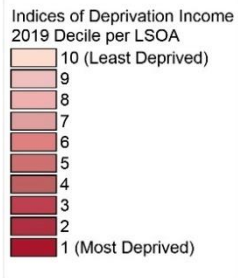
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The map below shows the level of income deprivation per LSOA in the Black Country where the ranking has been placed into deciles with 1 being the most deprived 10% in the country whilst 10 being the least 10% deprived.

INCOME DEPRIVATION



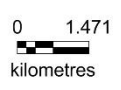
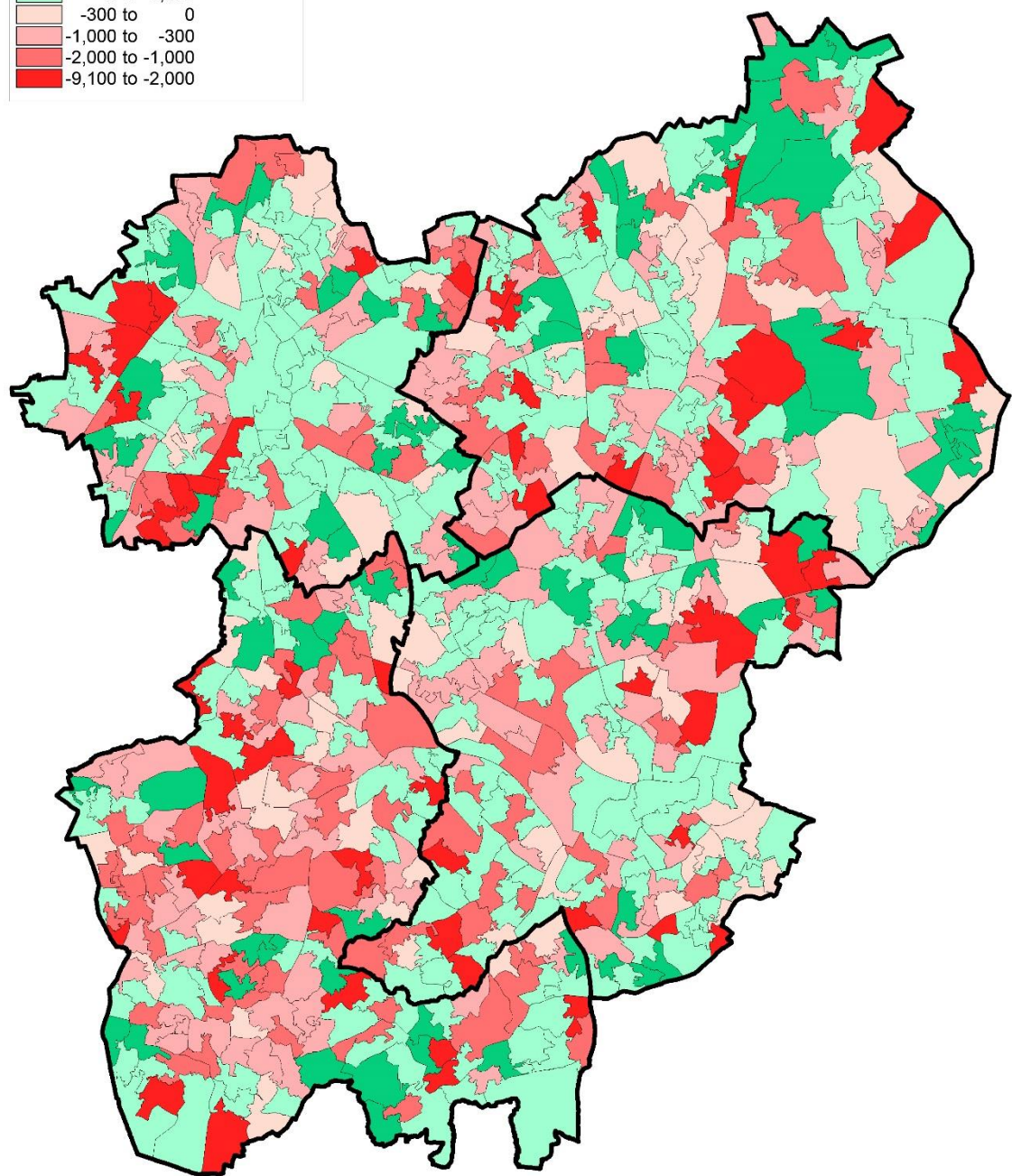
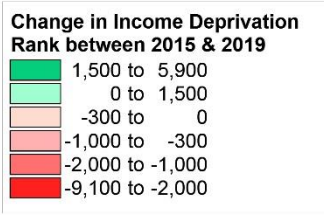
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CHANGE IN INCOME DEPRIVATION RANK

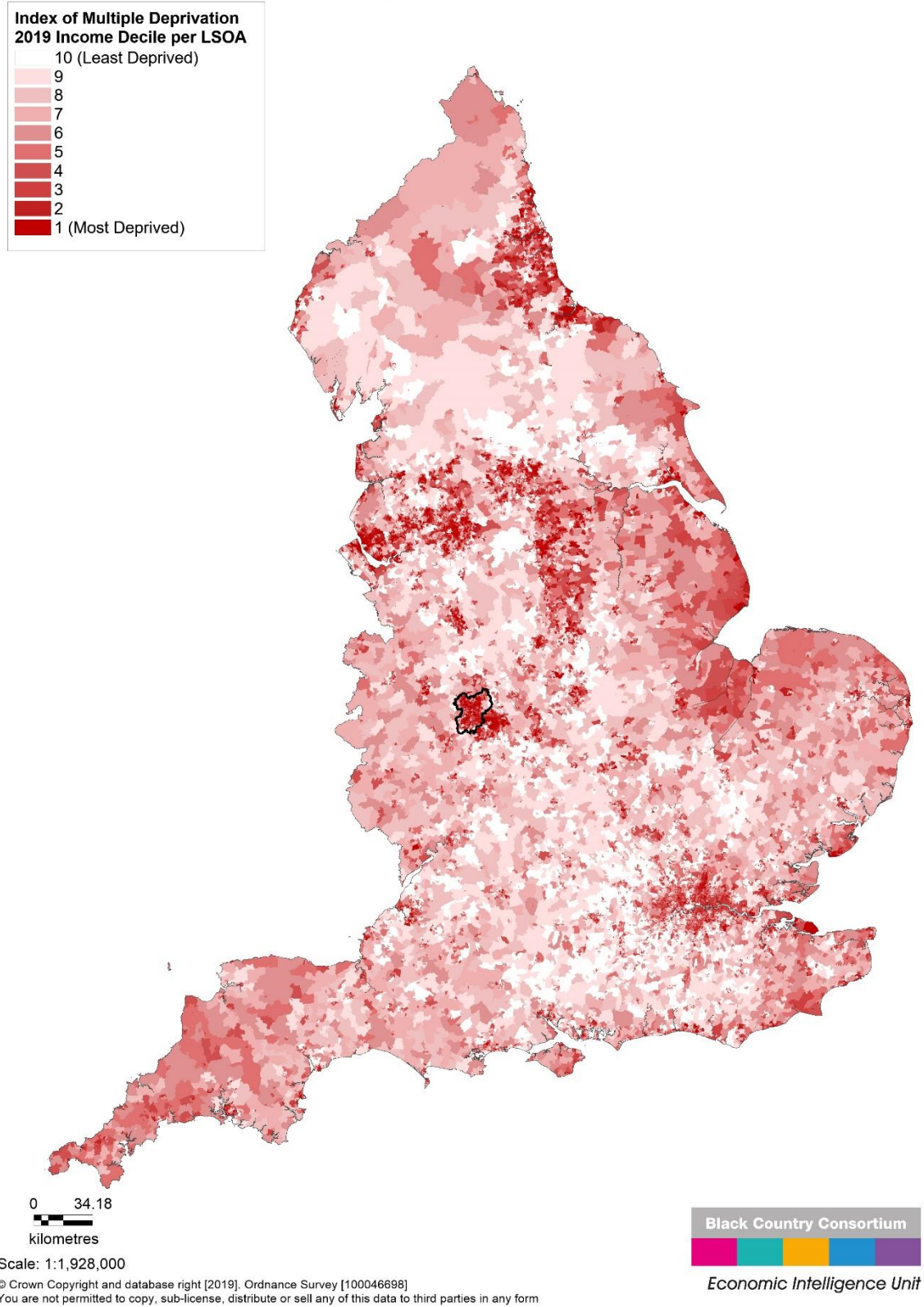


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The map below shows the level of income deprivation per LSOA in England where the ranking has been placed into deciles with 1 being the most deprived 10% in the country whilst 10 being the least 10% deprived.

INCOME DEPRIVATION 2019



Employment Deprivation (22.5% of Overall Weighting)

The **Employment Deprivation** Domain measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

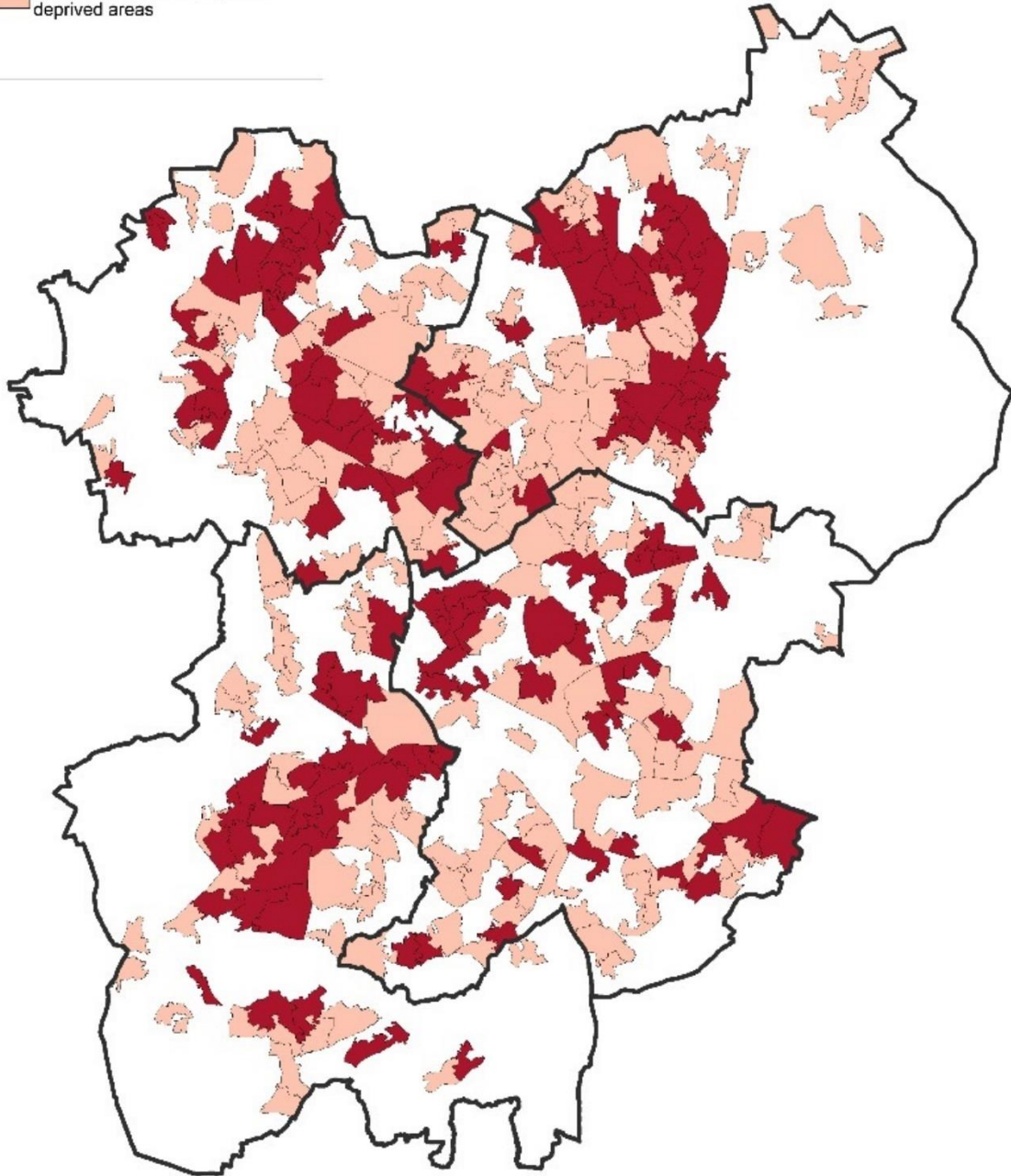
Employment Deprivation		
Area	% of SOA in 10% most deprived	% of SOA in 20% most deprived
2019		
Dudley	14 (+3)	32 (+2)
Sandwell	20 (-3)	51 (-4)
Walsall	20 (-1)	50 (+1)
Wolverhampton	25 (-6)	54 (-2)
Black Country	20 (-1)	46 (-1)

The table opposite shows the proportion of super output areas in the top 10% and top 20% most deprived in the country and the numbers in brackets refer to the percentage point change since 2015. The maps below show the geographical location of these areas as well as complete coverage of all areas within the Black Country based upon the domain's decile.

Employment deprivation is high in the region with 46% of LSOA's in the 20% most deprived in England and nearly half of them (20%) within the worst 10% most deprived nationally. Wolverhampton has the highest proportion within the Black Country although whilst Dudley got worse in the proportion of areas in the 10% and 20% most deprived areas since 2015 (3pp and 2pp respectively) they still have lowest proportions within the Black Country.

EMPLOYMENT DEPRIVATION

- Employment Deprivation**
-  Most 10 percent employment deprived areas
 -  Most 20 percent employment deprived areas



0 1.471
kilometres

Scale: 1:82,970

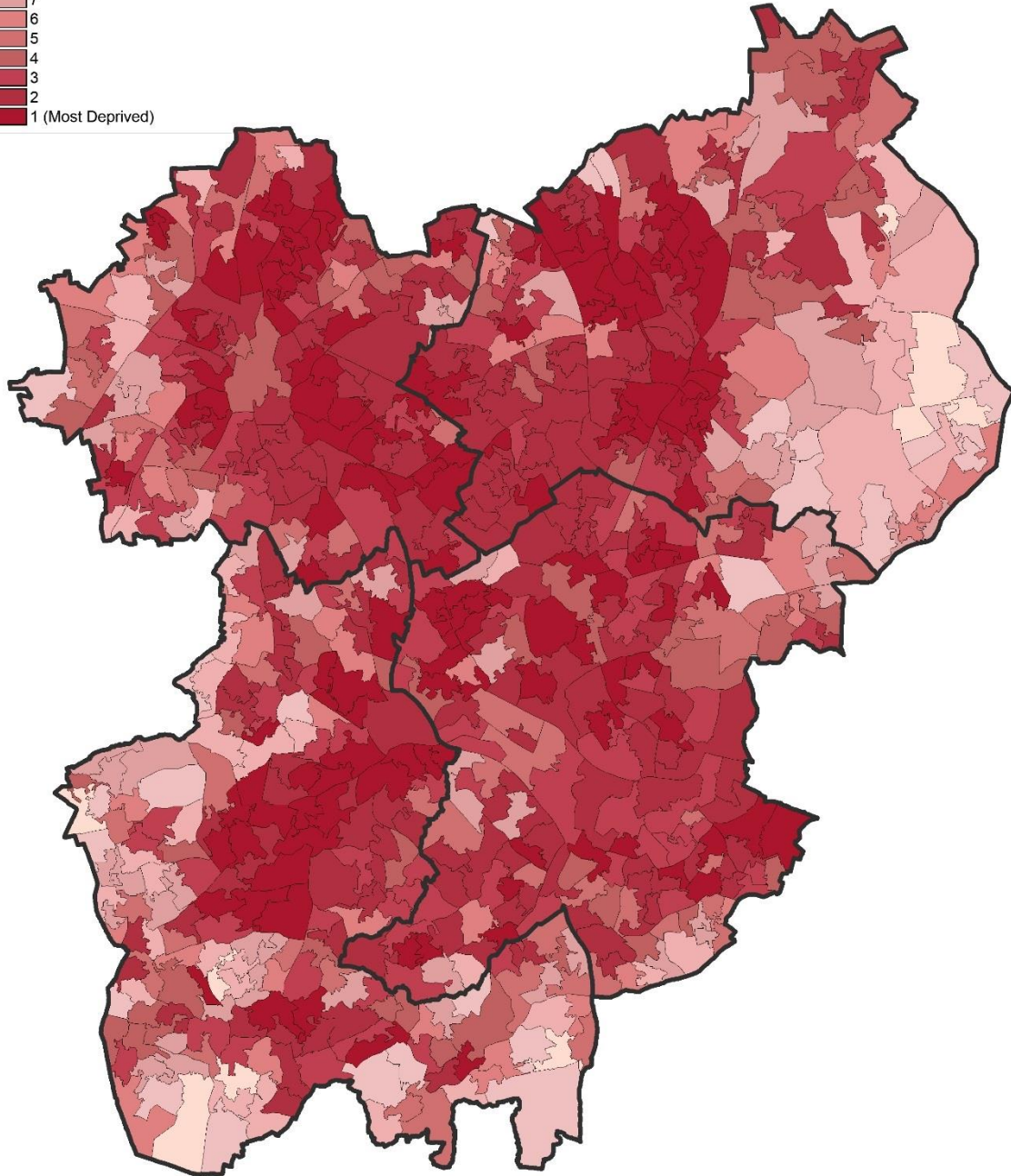
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The map below shows the level of employment deprivation per LSOA in the Black Country where the ranking has been placed into deciles with 1 being the most deprived 10% in the country whilst 10 being the least 10% deprived.

EMPLOYMENT DEPRIVATION



0 1.471
kilometres

Scale: 1:82,970

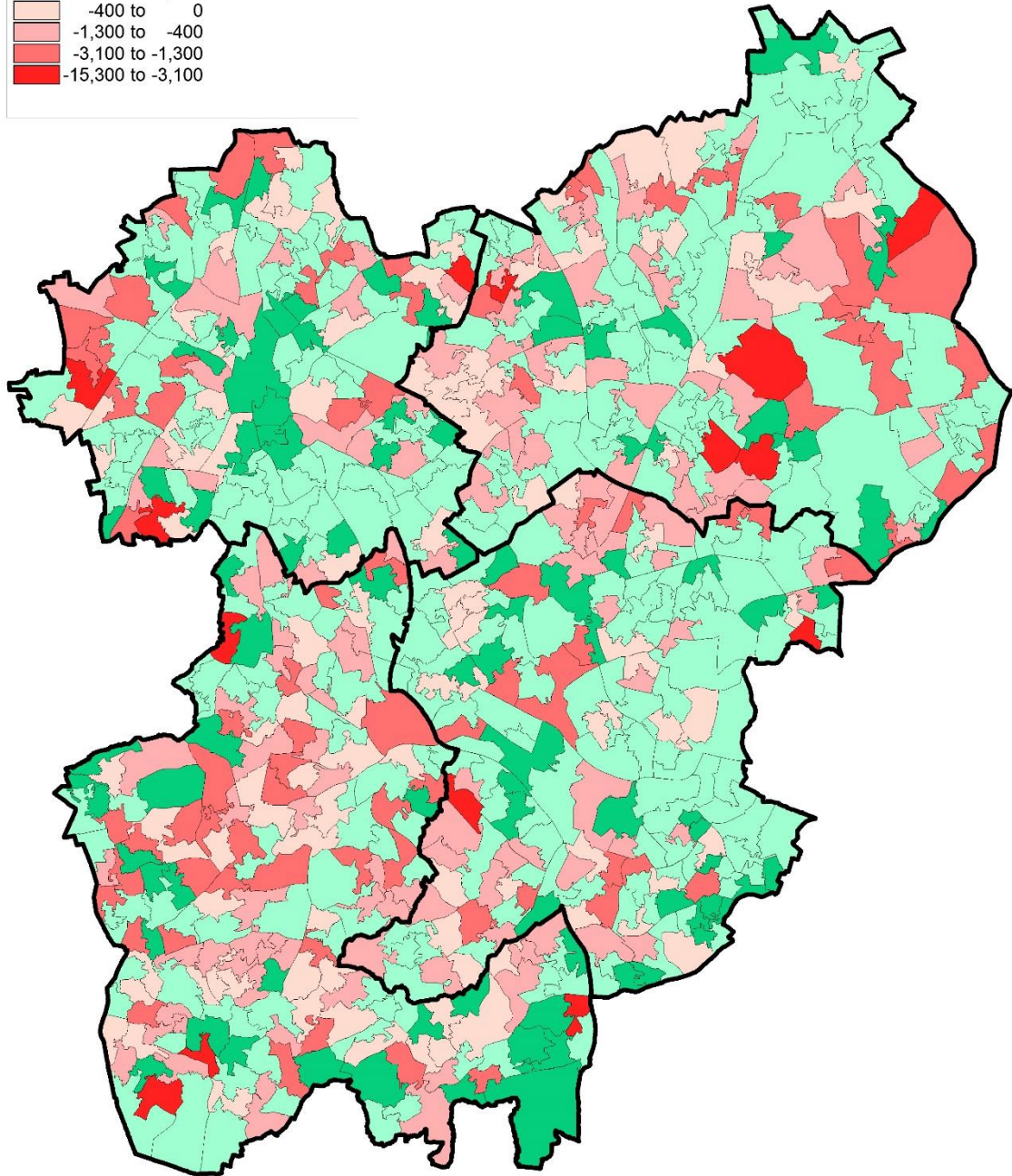
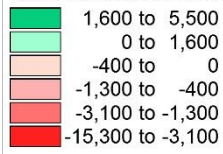
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CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT DEPRIVATION RANK

Change in Employment Deprivation
Rank between 2015 & 2019



0 1.471

kilometres

Scale: 1:82,990

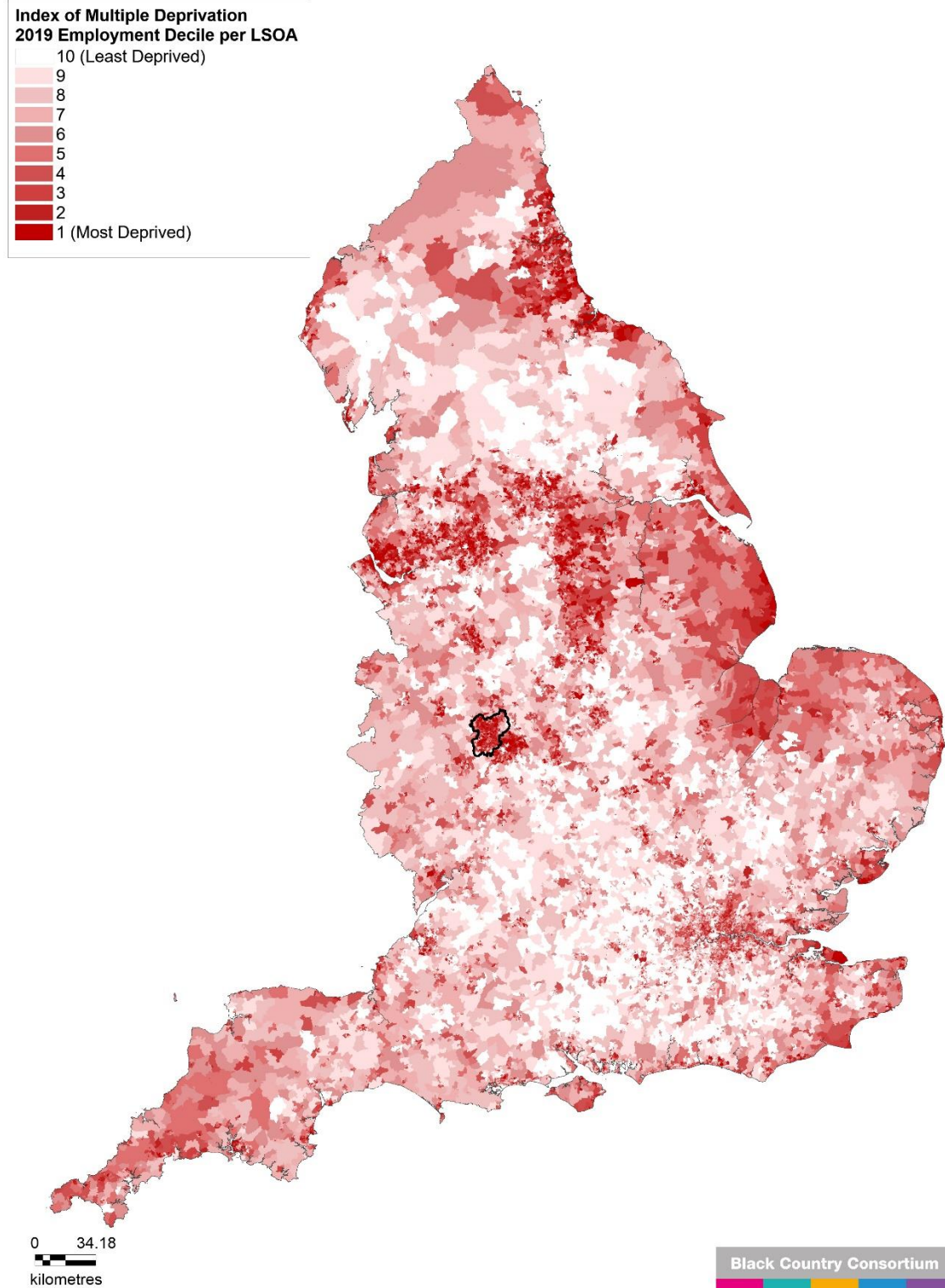
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EMPLOYMENT DEPRIVATION 2019



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Health Deprivation & Disability (13.5% of Overall Weighting)

The **Health Deprivation and Disability** Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

Health Deprivation & Disability		
Area	% of SOA in 10% most deprived	% of SOA in 20% most deprived
2019		
Dudley	6 (+3)	21 (+5)
Sandwell	13 (0)	52 (+3)
Walsall	14 (+6)	43 (+12)
Wolverhampton	10 (0)	46 (+9)
Black Country	11 (+3)	40 (+7)

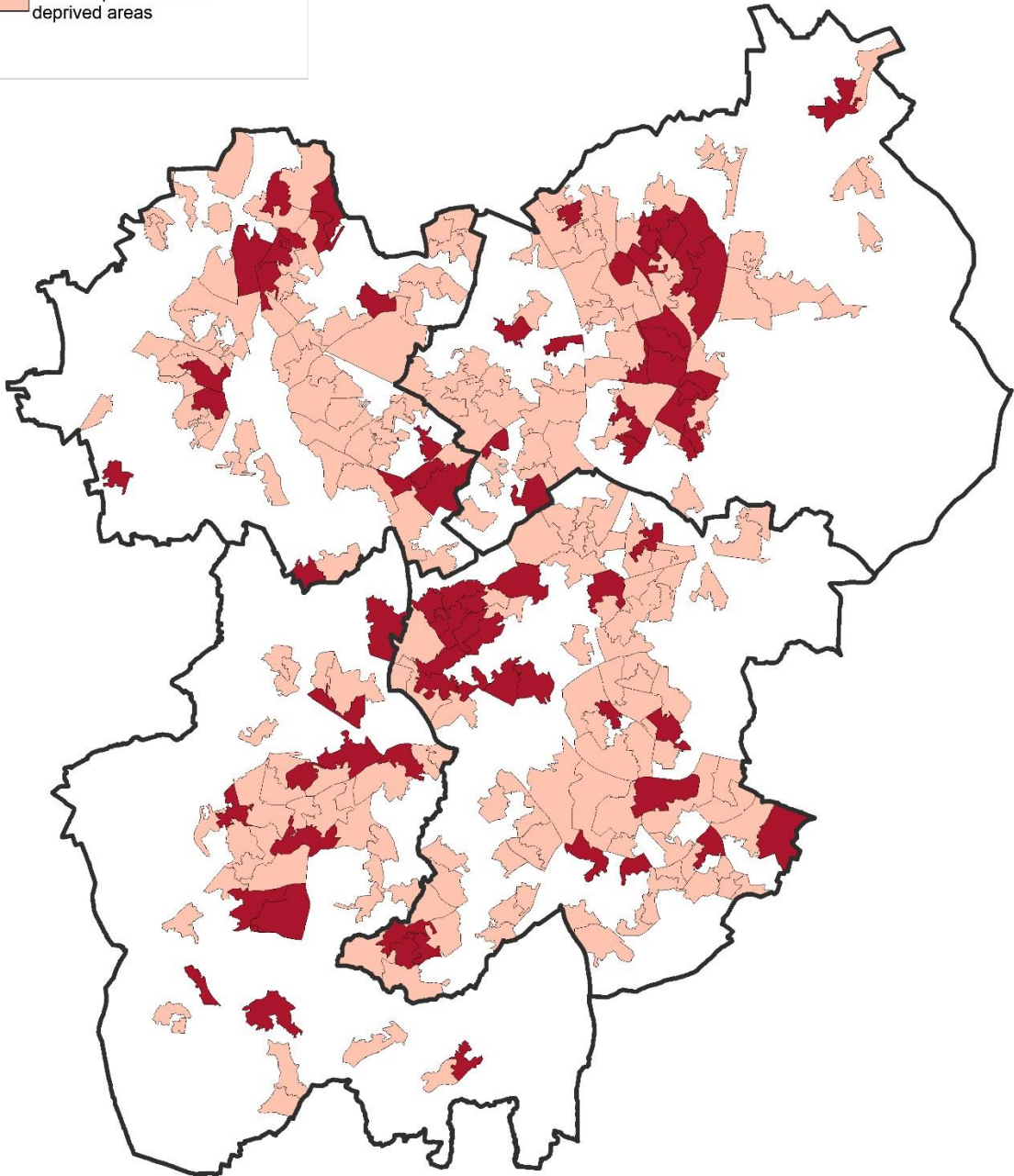
The table opposite shows the proportion of super output areas in the top 10% and top 20% most deprived in the country and the numbers in brackets refer to the percentage point change since 2015. The maps below show the geographical location of these areas as well as complete coverage of all areas within the Black Country based upon the domain's decile.

Health Deprivation and Disability is high within the Black Country as 40% of areas are in the 20% most deprived nationally, this figure has increased by 7pp since 2015. Likewise, all of the Black Country local authorities have got worse in this measure with Walsall having the largest increase (12pp) and Sandwell having the smallest increase (3pp) although still having the largest proportion of areas within the 20% most deprived areas (52%). Dudley has both the lowest proportion of areas in both 10% and 20% most deprived areas nationally (6% and 21% respectively) despite both increasing.

HEALTH DEPRIVATION & DISABILITY

Health Deprivation & Disability

-  Most 10 percent health deprived areas
-  Most 20 percent health deprived areas



0 1.471
kilometres

Scale: 1:82,970

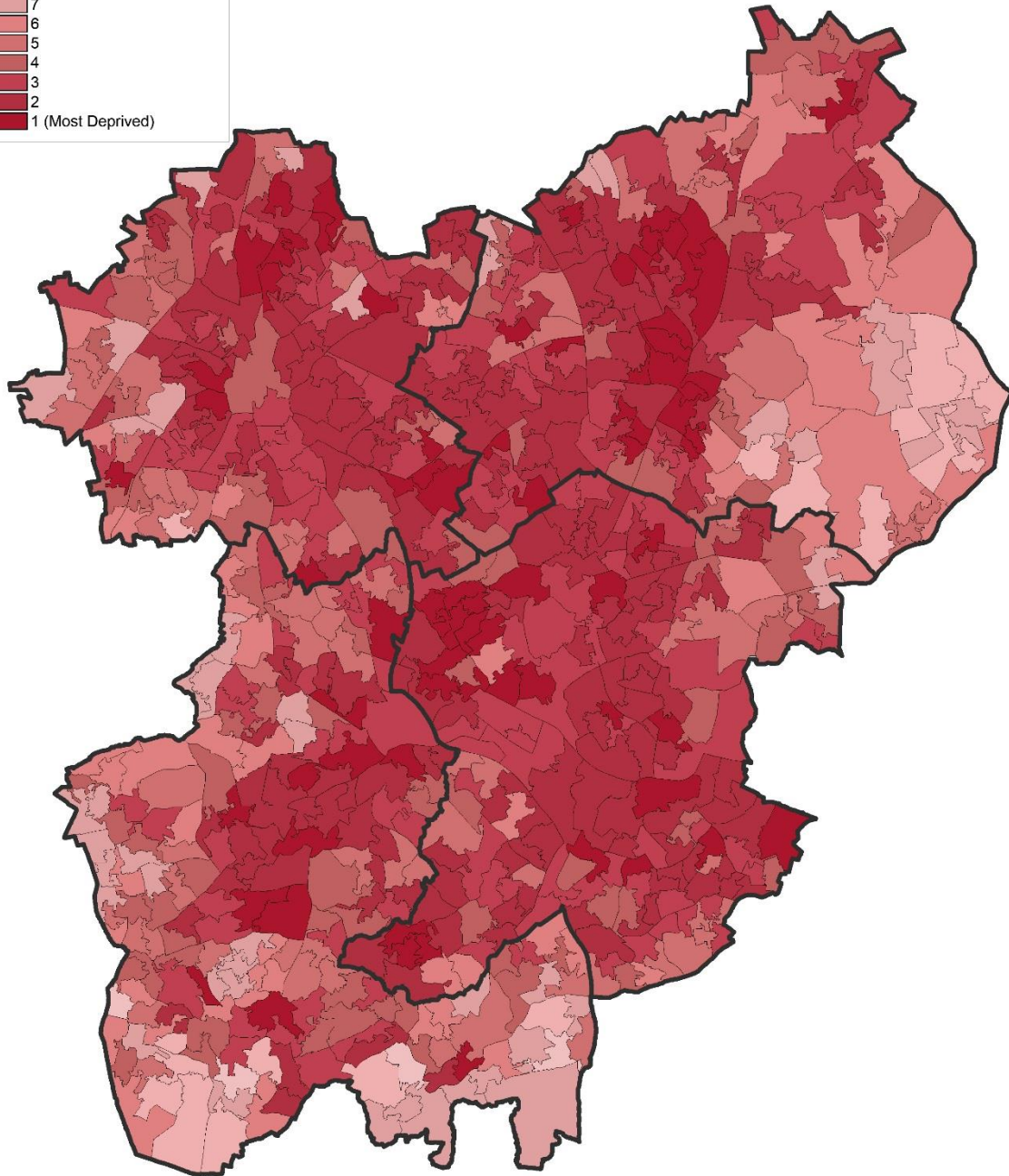
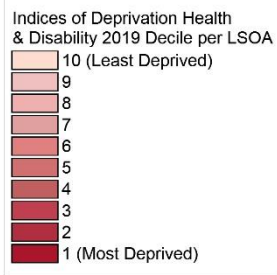
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The map below shows the level of health deprivation and disability per LSOA in the Black Country where the ranking has been placed into deciles with 1 being the most deprived 10% in the country whilst 10 being the least 10% deprived.

HEALTH DEPRIVATION & DISABILITY



0 1.471
kilometres

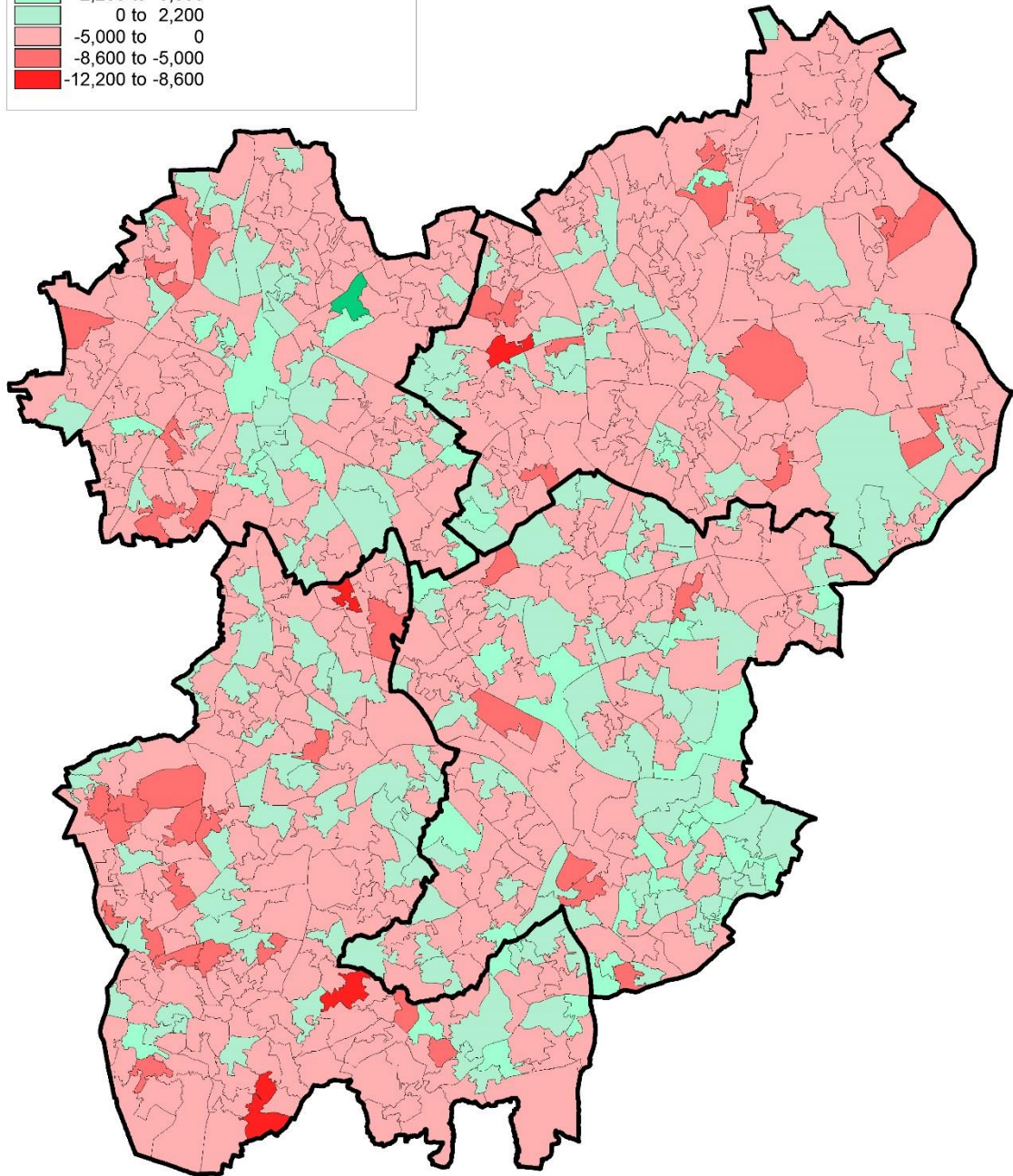
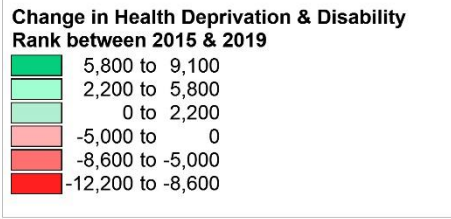
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CHANGE IN HEALTH DEPRIVATION & DISABILITY RANK



0 1.471
kilometres

Scale: 1:82,990

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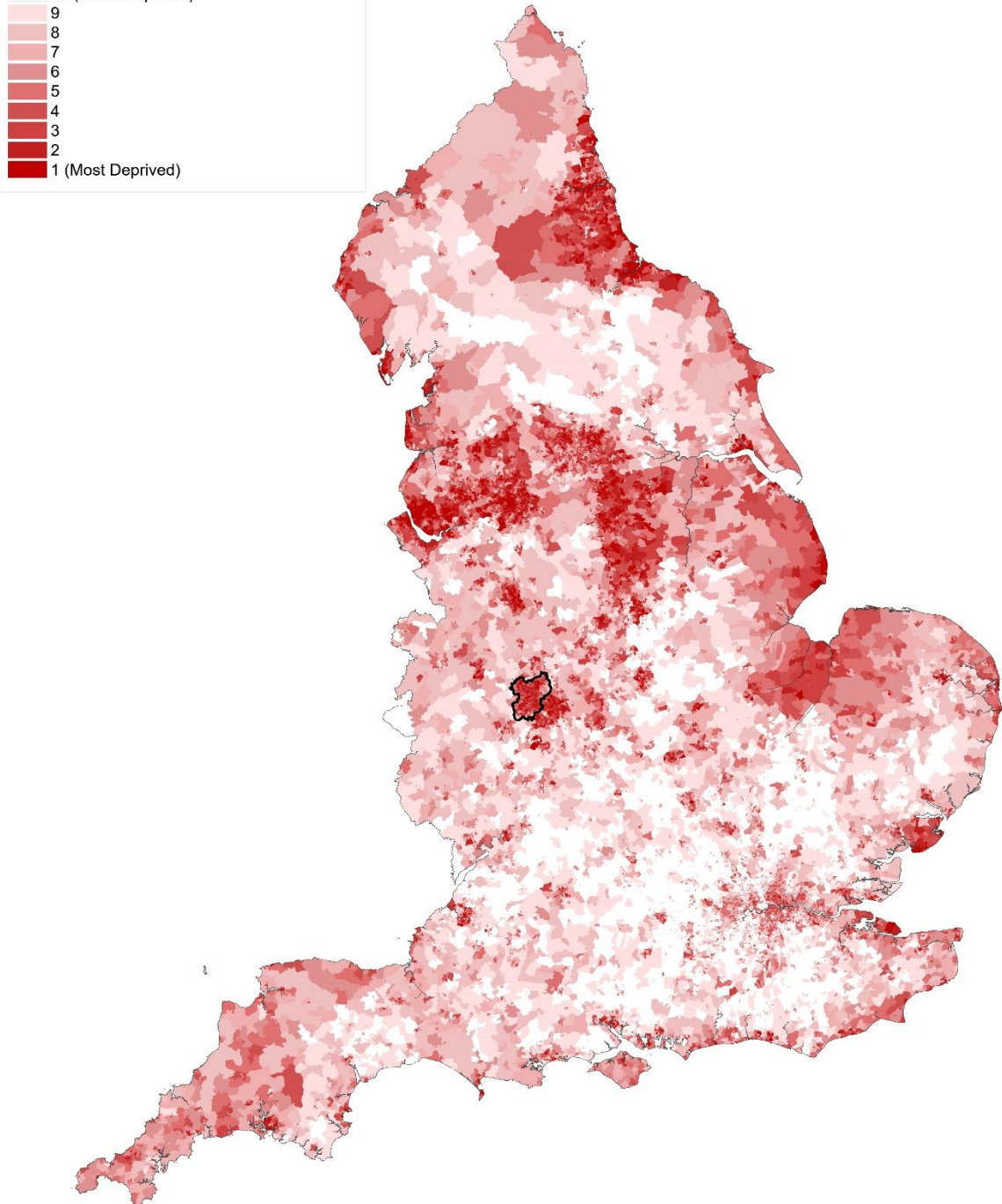


Economic Intelligence Unit

The map below shows the level of health deprivation and disability per LSOA in England where the ranking has been placed into deciles with 1 being the most deprived 10% in the country whilst 10 being the least 10% deprived.

HEALTH DEPRIVATION & DISABILITY 2019

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 Health Deprivation & Disability Decile per LSOA



Scale: 1:1,928,000

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Economic Intelligence Unit

Education, Skills & Training Deprivation (13.5% of Overall Weighting)

The **Education, Skills and Training Deprivation** Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills.



Education, Skills & Training Deprivation		
Area	% of SOA in 10% most deprived	% of SOA in 20% most deprived
2019		
Dudley	15 (+1)	33 (+3)
Sandwell	21 (-3)	52 (0)
Walsall	28 (0)	52 (+1)
Wolverhampton	18 (-2)	47 (0)
Black Country	20 (-1)	45 (0)

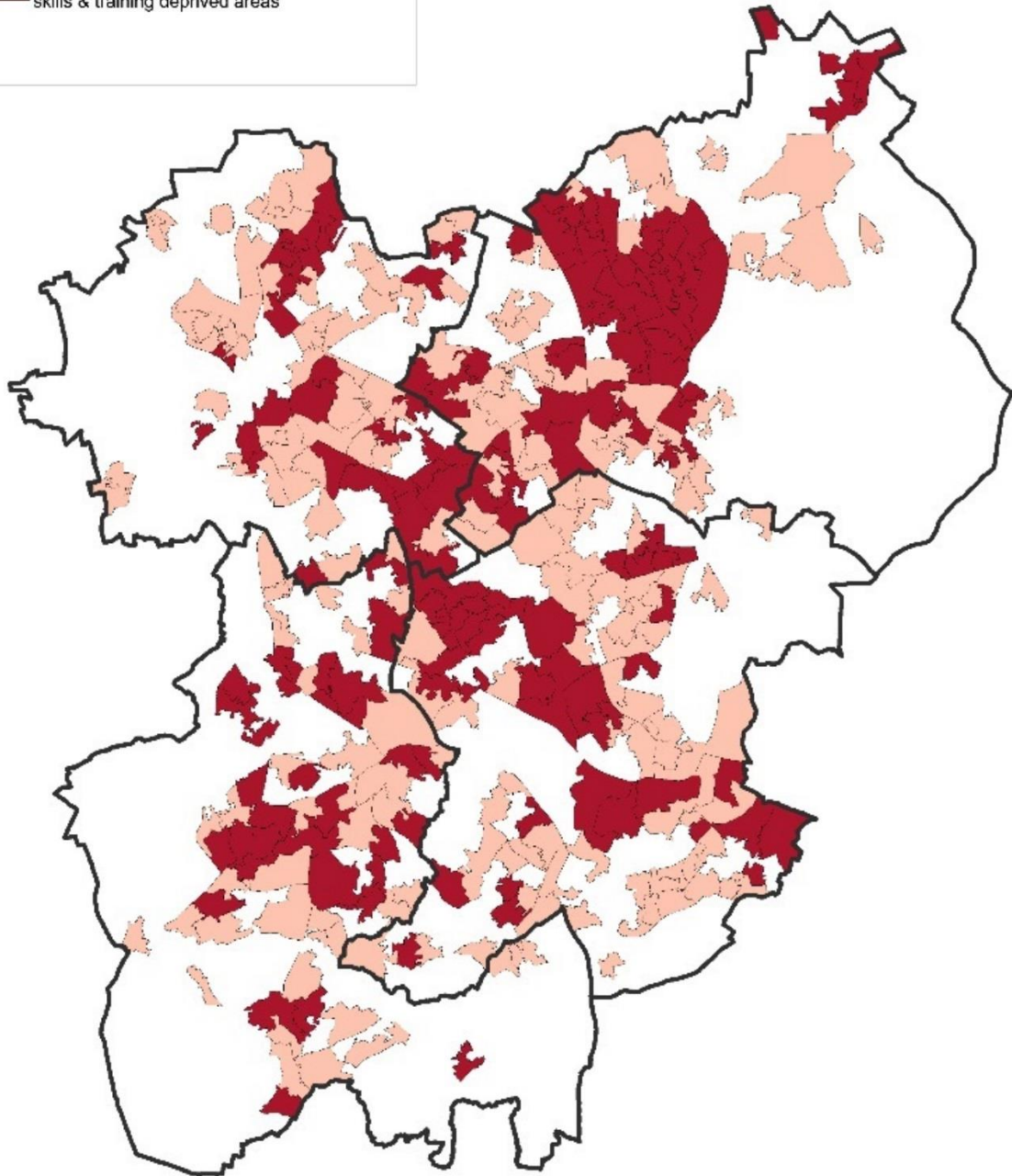
The table opposite shows the proportion of super output areas in the top 10% and top 20% most deprived in the country and the numbers in brackets refer to the percentage point change since 2015. The maps below show the geographical location of these areas as well as complete coverage of all areas within the Black Country based upon the domain’s decile.

Education, Skills and Training deprivation remains high in the Black Country with 45% of LSOA’s within the 20% most deprived areas in England whilst almost half of those (20%) also in the 10% most deprived areas too. Dudley remains as the local authority with the lowest proportion of areas amongst the 10% and 20% most deprived areas (15% and 33% respectively) despite both increasing since 2015. Both Sandwell and Walsall have the largest proportion of areas in the 20% most deprived areas both with 52% whilst Walsall have the largest proportion within the 10% most deprived (28%).

EDUCATION, SKILLS & TRAINING DEPRIVATION

Education, Skills & Training Deprivation

-  Most 10 percent education, skills & training deprived areas
-  Most 20 percent education, skills & training deprived areas



0 1.471
kilometres

Scale: 1:82,970

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Black Country Consortium

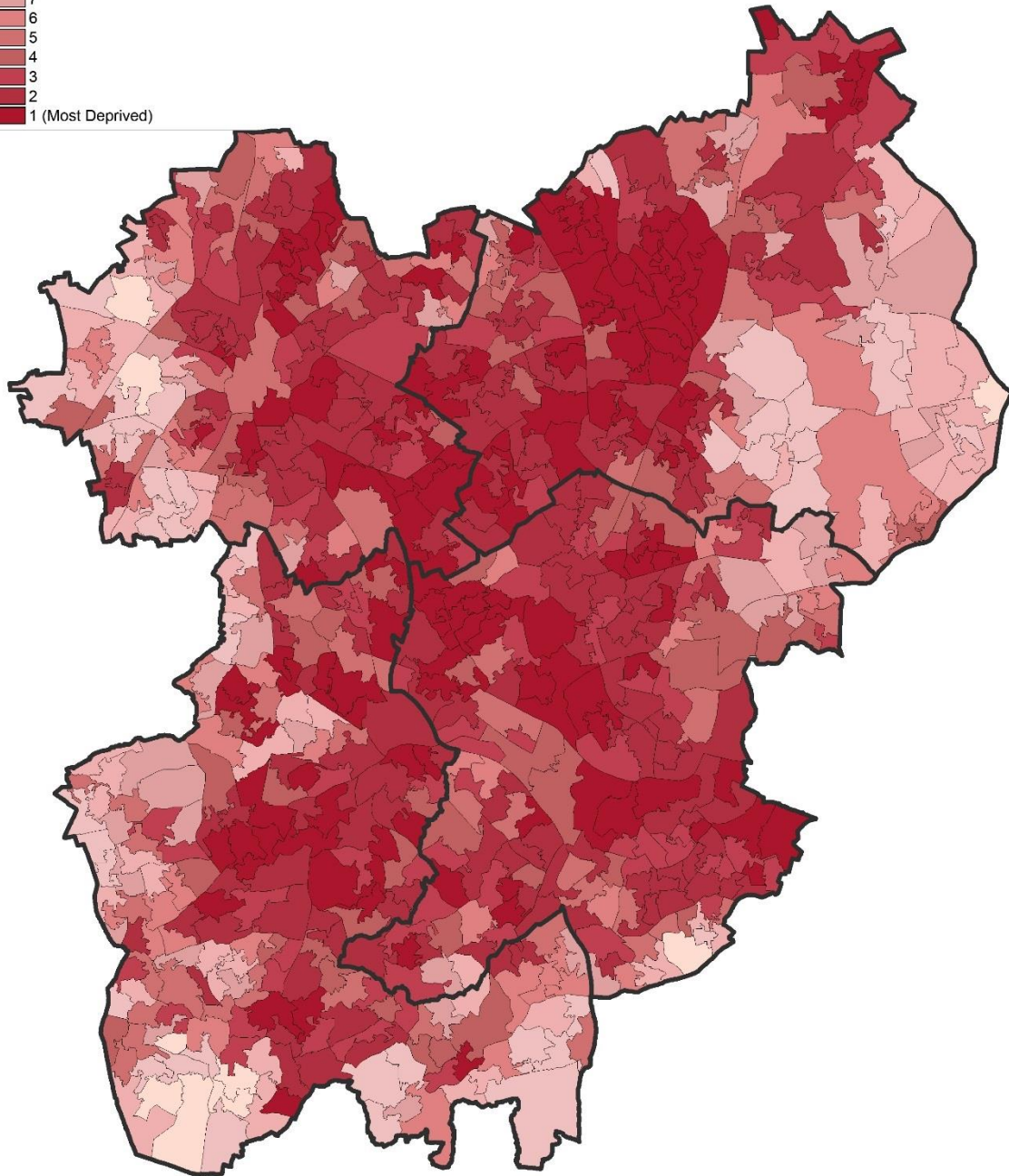


Economic Intelligence Unit

The map below shows the level of education, skills and training deprivation per LSOA in the Black Country where the ranking has been placed into deciles with 1 being the most deprived 10% in the country whilst 10 being the least 10% deprived.

EDUCATION, SKILLS & TRAINING DEPRIVATION

Indices of Deprivation Education, Skills
& Training 2019 Decile per LSOA



0 1.471
kilometres

Scale: 1:82,970

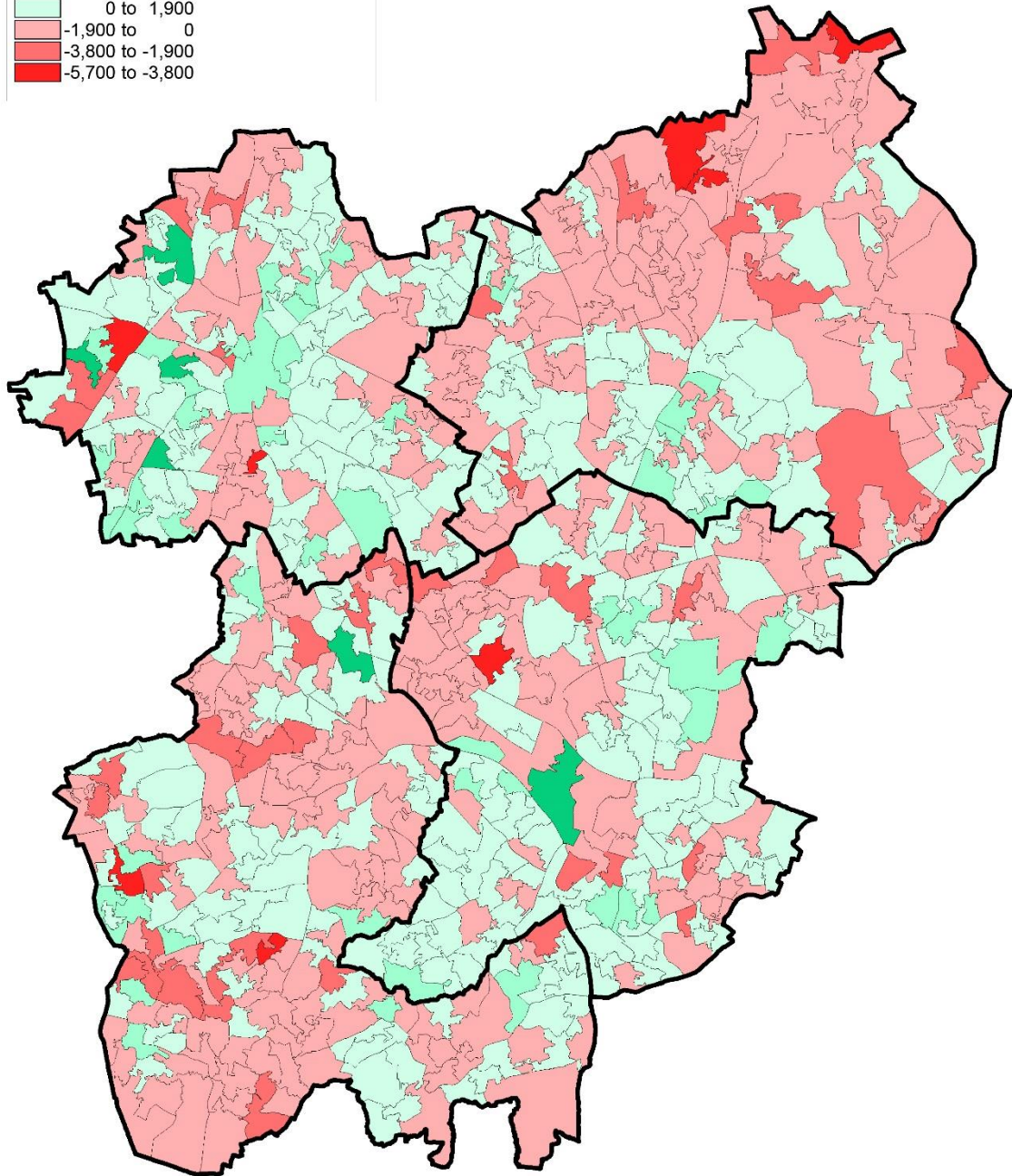
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Economic Intelligence Unit

CHANGE IN EDUCATION, SKILLS & TRAINING DEPRIVATION RANK

Change in Education, Skills & Training
Deprivation Rank between 2015 & 2019



0 1.471
kilometres

Scale: 1:82,990

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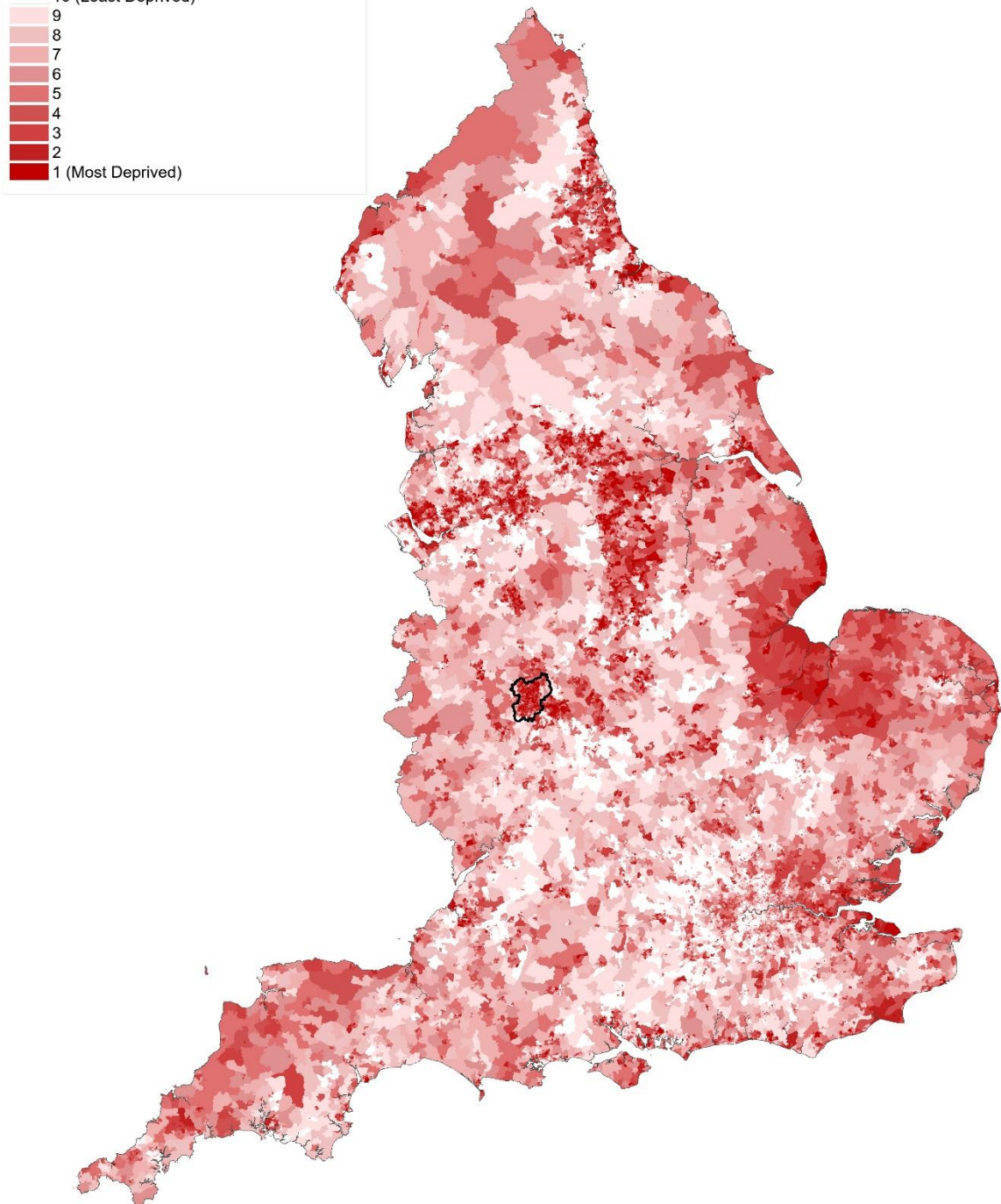


Economic Intelligence Unit

The map below shows the level of education, skills and training deprivation per LSOA in England where the ranking has been placed into deciles with 1 being the most deprived 10% in the country whilst 10 being the least 10% deprived.

EDUCATION, SKILLS & TRAINING DEPRIVATION 2019

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 Education, Skills & Training Decile per LSOA



0 34.18
kilometres

Scale: 1:1,928,000

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Economic Intelligence Unit

Barriers to Housing & Services (9.3% of Overall Weighting)

The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.



Barriers to Housing & Services		
Area	% of SOA in 10% most deprived	% of SOA in 20% most deprived
2019		
Dudley	0 (0)	1 (0)
Sandwell	0 (-2)	4 (-6)
Walsall	0 (0)	1 (-3)
Wolverhampton	0 (0)	5 (-5)
Black Country	0 (-1)	3 (-3)

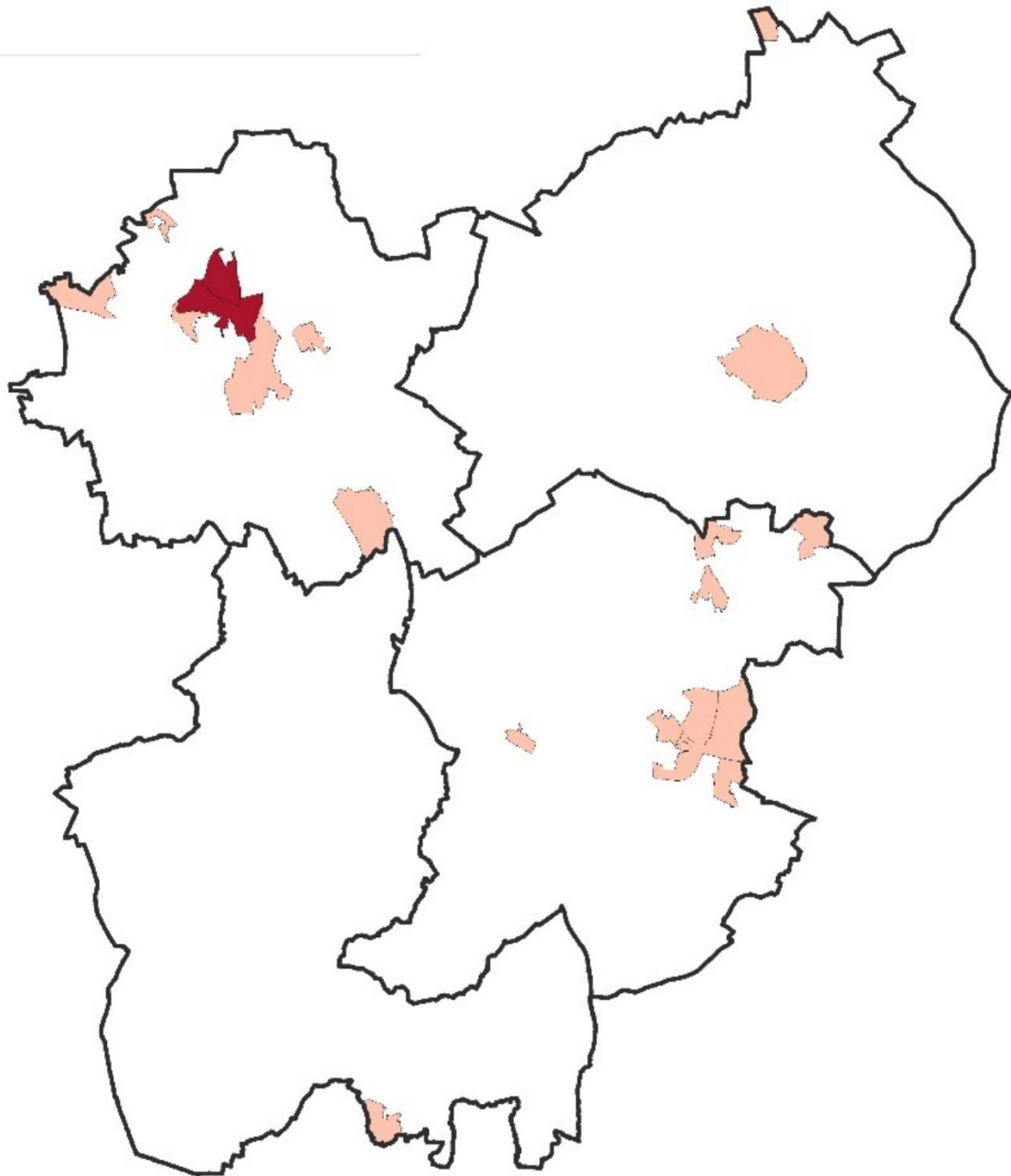
The table opposite shows the proportion of super output areas in the top 10% and top 20% most deprived in the country and the numbers in brackets refer to the percentage point change since 2015. The maps below show the geographical location of these areas as well as complete coverage of all areas within the Black Country based upon the domain's decile.

The Black Country and all of its local authorities have low levels in terms of barriers to housing and services with just 3% of LSOA's within the Black Country in the 20% most deprived areas in England. Sandwell, Wolverhampton and Walsall have all seen reductions in the proportion of areas within the 20% most deprived areas (6pp, 5pp and 3pp respectively) whilst Dudley had no change from 2015 and only had 1% within the 20% most deprived areas.

BARRIERS TO HOUSING & SERVICES

Barriers to Housing & Services

-  Most 10 percent barriers to housing & services deprived areas
-  Most 20 percent barriers to housing & services deprived areas



0 1.471
kilometres

Scale: 1:82,970

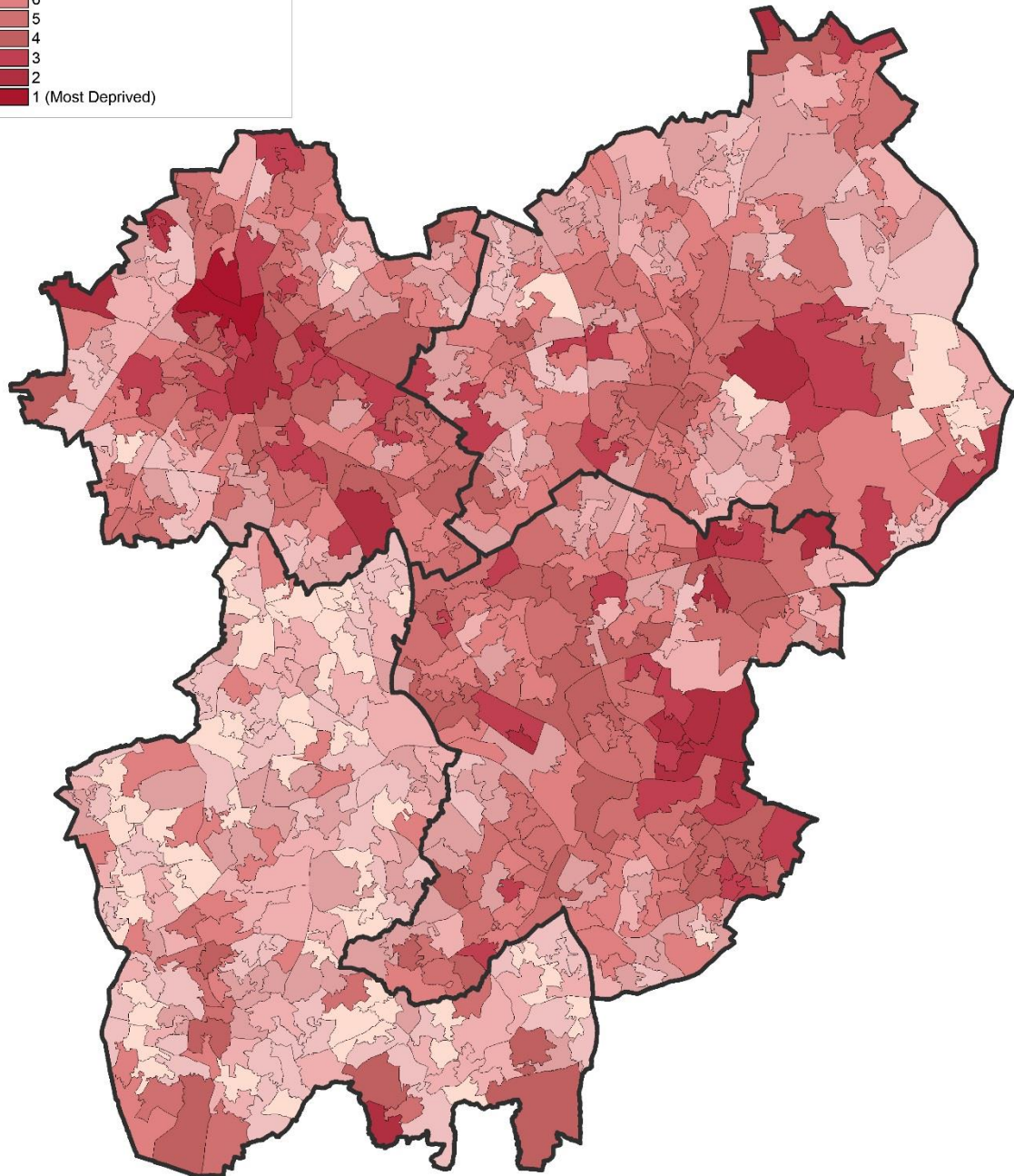
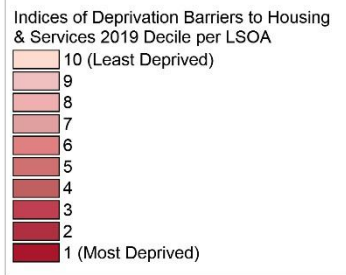
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Economic Intelligence Unit

The map below shows the level of barriers to housing and services per LSOA in the Black Country where the ranking has been placed into deciles with 1 being the most deprived 10% in the country whilst 10 being the least 10% deprived.

BARRIERS TO HOUSING & SERVICES



0 1.471
kilometres

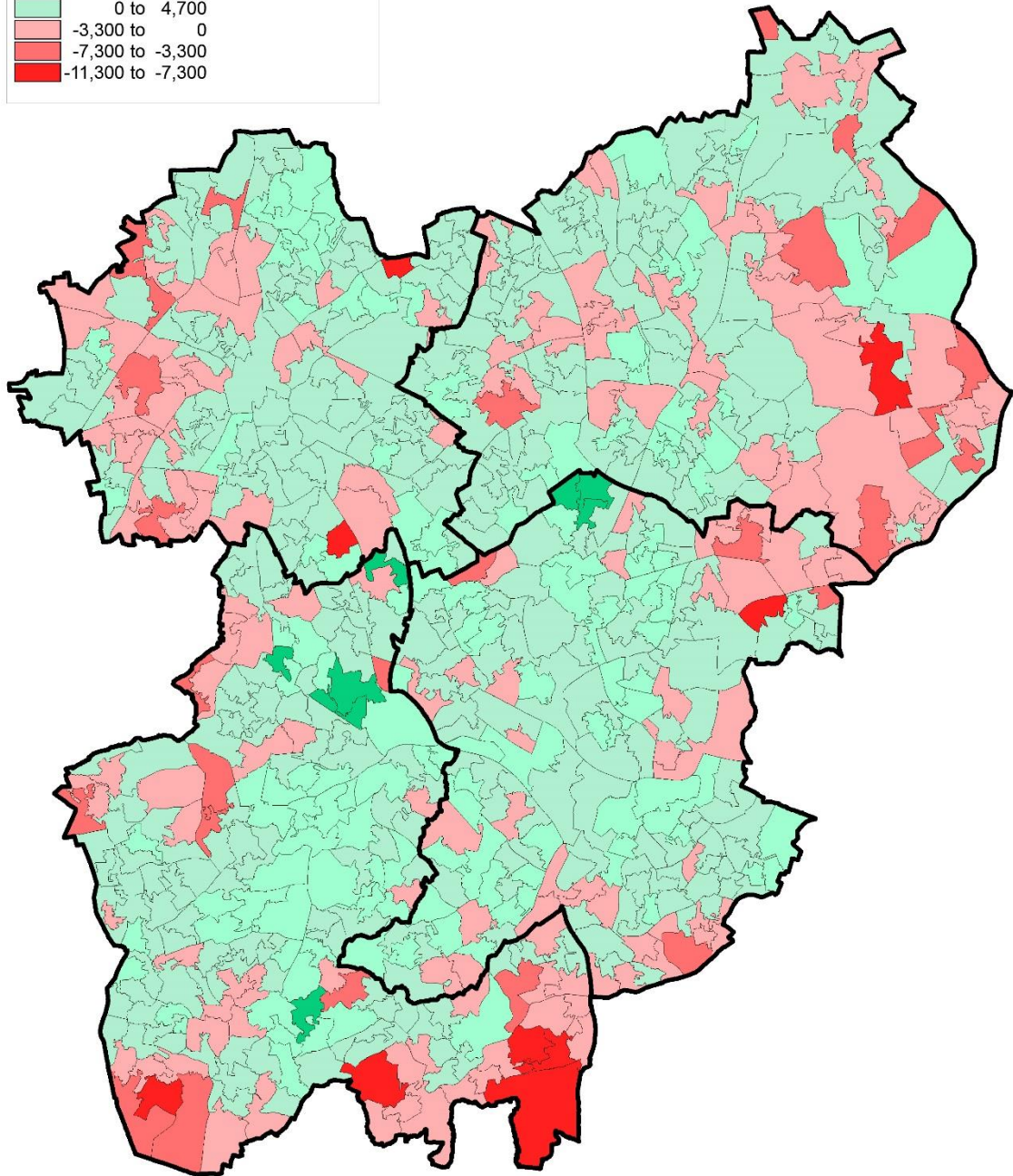
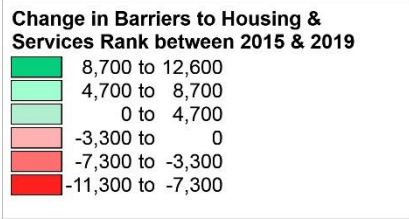
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Economic Intelligence Unit

CHANGE IN BARRIERS TO HOUSING & SERVICES RANK



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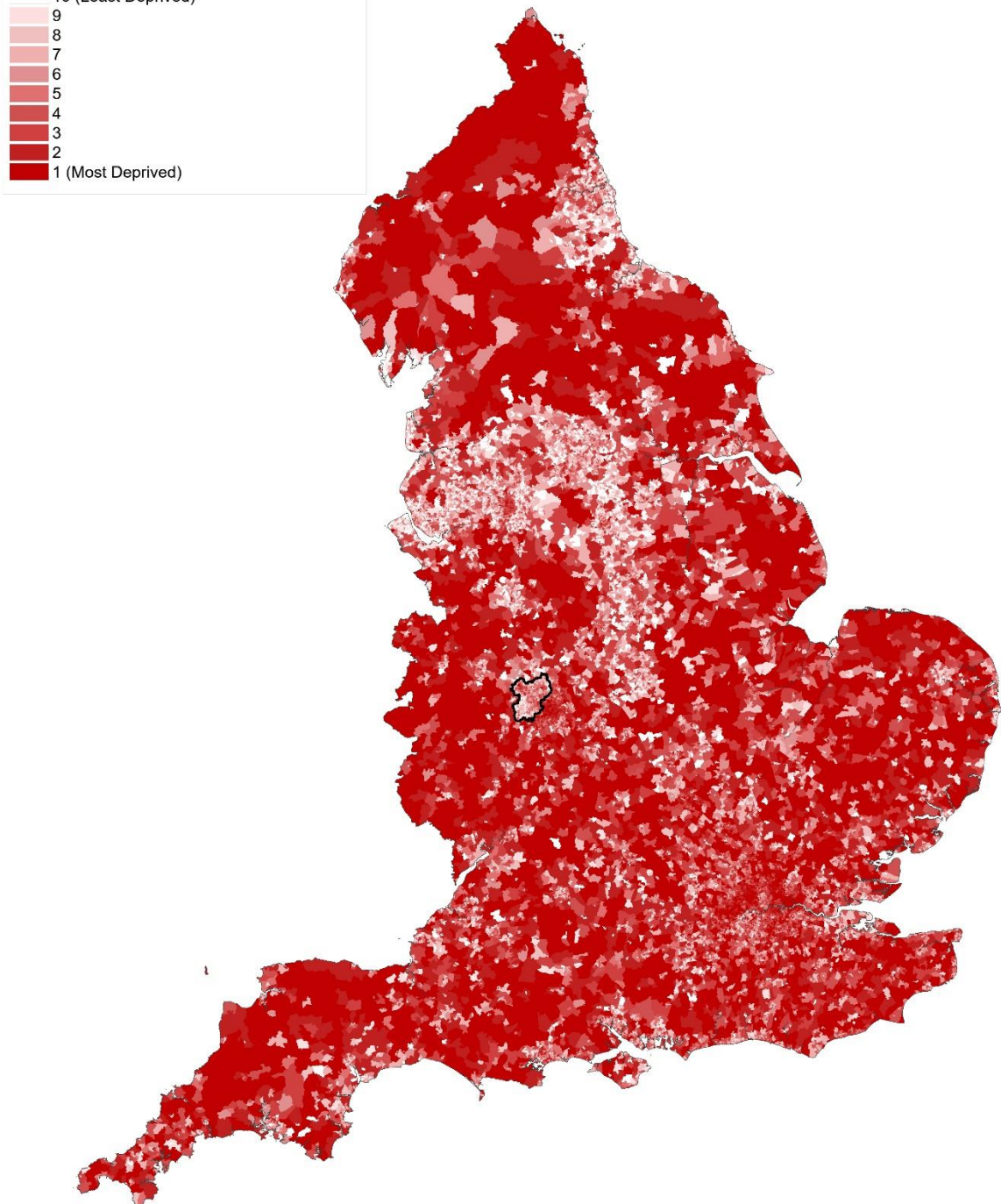


Economic Intelligence Unit

The map below shows the level of barriers to housing and services per LSOA in England where the ranking has been placed into deciles with 1 being the most deprived 10% in the country whilst 10 being the least 10% deprived.

BARRIERS TO HOUSING & SERVICES 2019

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 Barriers to Housing & Services Decile per LSOA



0 34.18
kilometres

Scale: 1:1,928,000

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Economic Intelligence Unit

Crime Deprivation (9.3% of Overall Weighting)

The **Crime** Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

Crime Deprivation		
Area	% of SOA in 10% most deprived	% of SOA in 20% most deprived
2019		
Dudley	1 (0)	6 (-1)
Sandwell	3 (-2)	14 (-3)
Walsall	6 (-2)	22 (-1)
Wolverhampton	3 (-7)	10 (-16)
Black Country	3 (-3)	13 (-5)

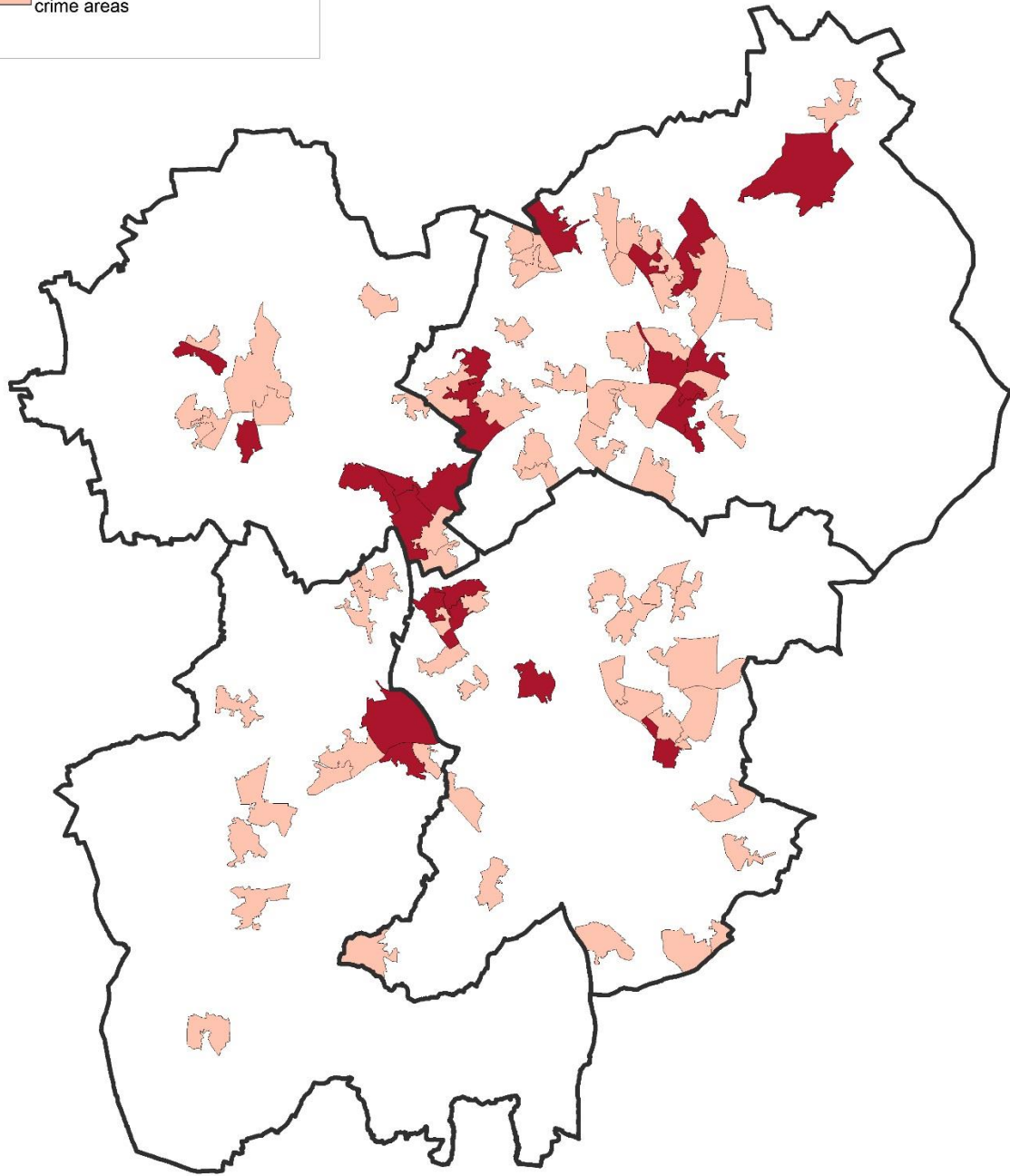
The table opposite shows the proportion of super output areas in the top 10% and top 20% most deprived in the country and the numbers in brackets refer to the percentage point change since 2015. The maps below show the geographical location of these areas as well as complete coverage of all areas within the Black Country based upon the domain's decile.

Crime deprivation in the Black Country has improved since 2015 (by 5pp) where now 13% of LSOA's are in the 20% most deprived areas in England and just 3% in the 10% most deprived. All of the Black Country local authorities have improved in terms of proportion of areas in the 20% most deprived with the largest improvement in Wolverhampton (16pp). Dudley remains the Black Country local authority with the lowest proportion of areas in both 10% and 20% most deprived areas nationally (1% and 6% respectively).

CRIME DEPRIVATION

Crime deprivation

- Most 10 percent deprived crime areas
- Most 20 percent deprived crime areas



0 1.471
kilometres

Scale: 1:82,970

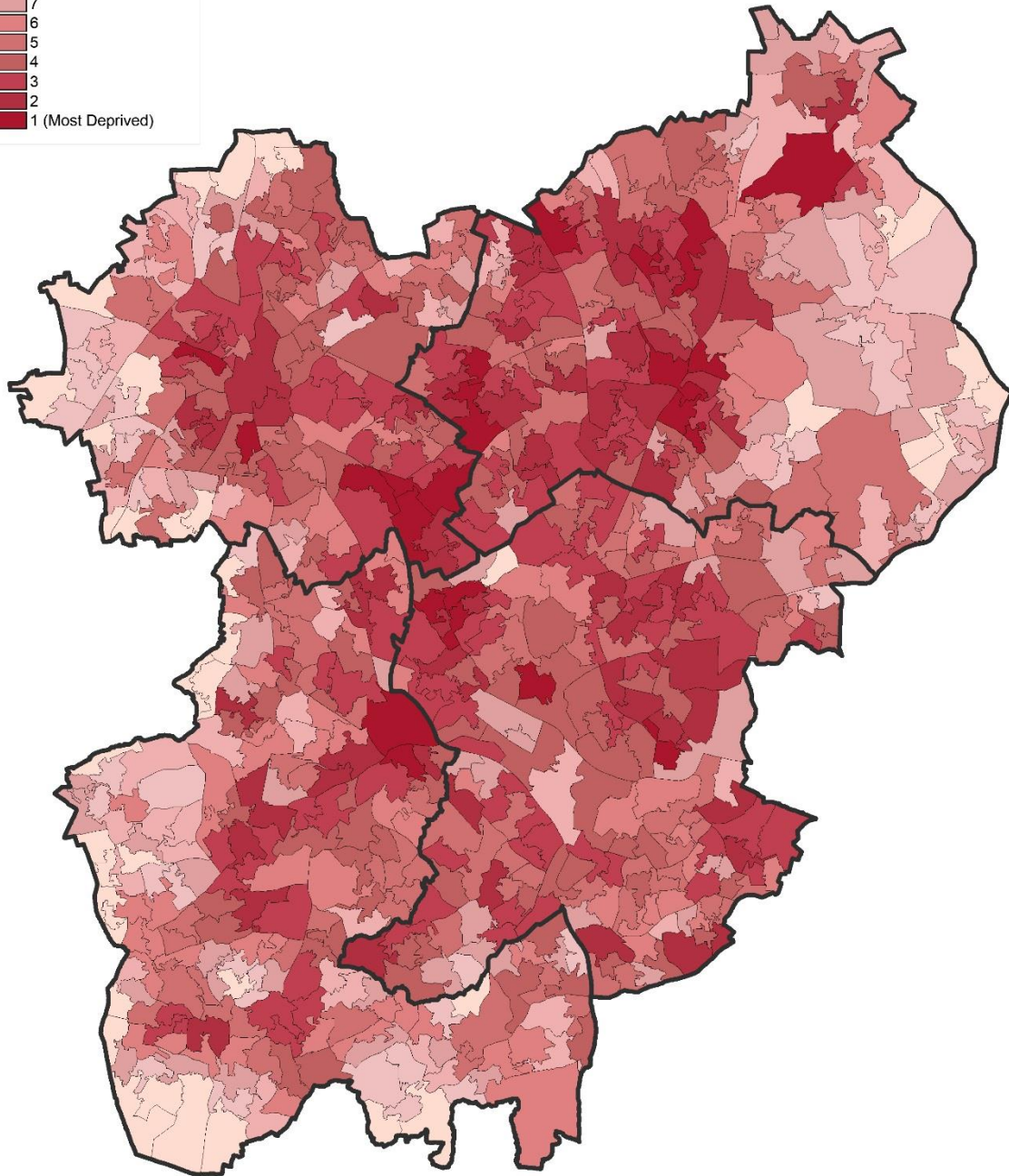
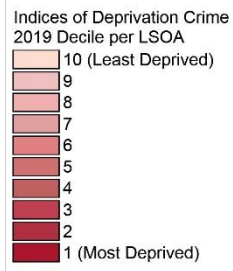
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Economic Intelligence Unit

The map below shows the level of crime deprivation per LSOA in the Black Country where the ranking has been placed into deciles with 1 being the most deprived 10% in the country whilst 10 being the least 10% deprived.

CRIME DEPRIVATION



0 1.471
kilometres

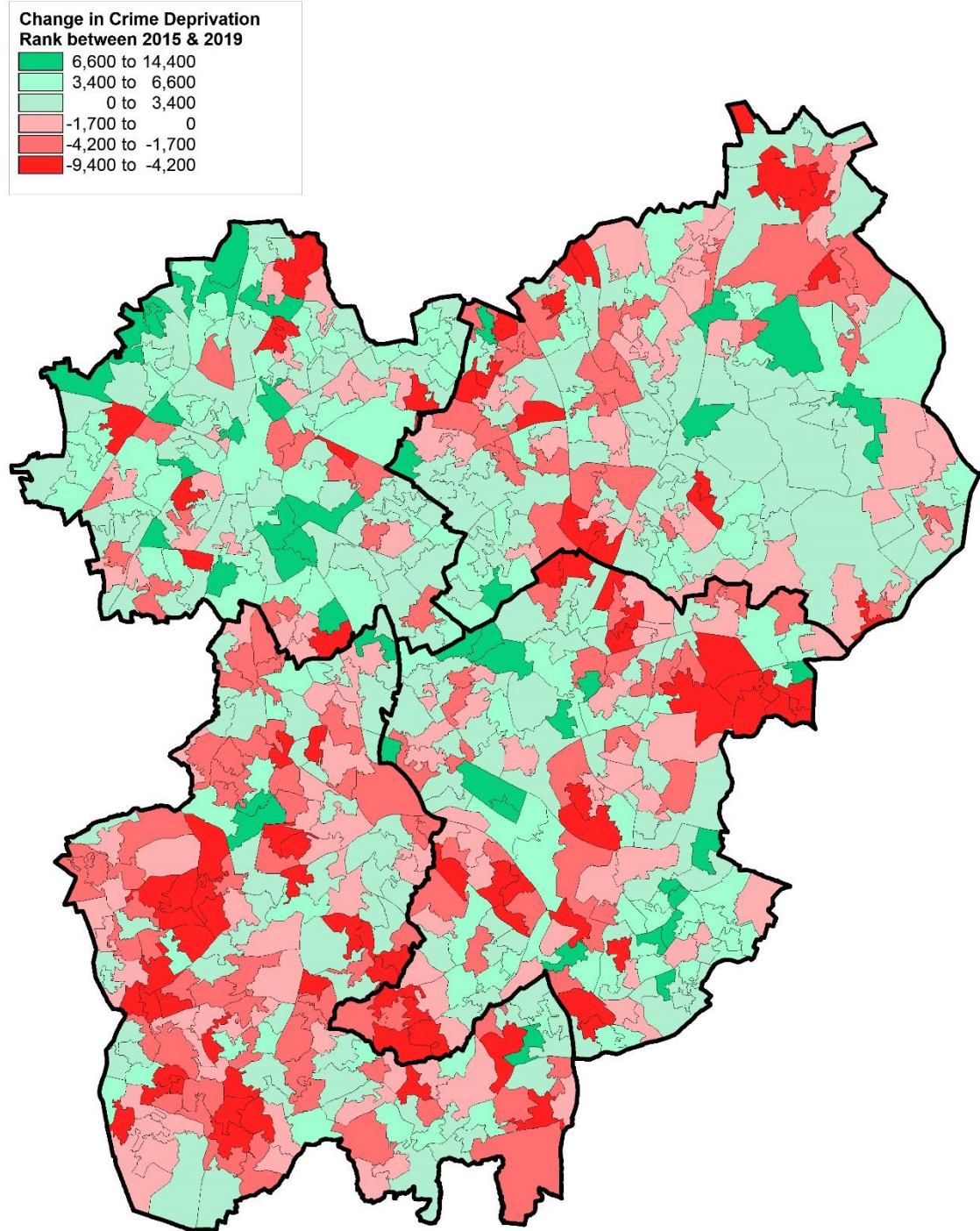
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Economic Intelligence Unit

CHANGE IN CRIME DEPRIVATION RANK



0 1,471
kilometres

Scale: 1:82,990

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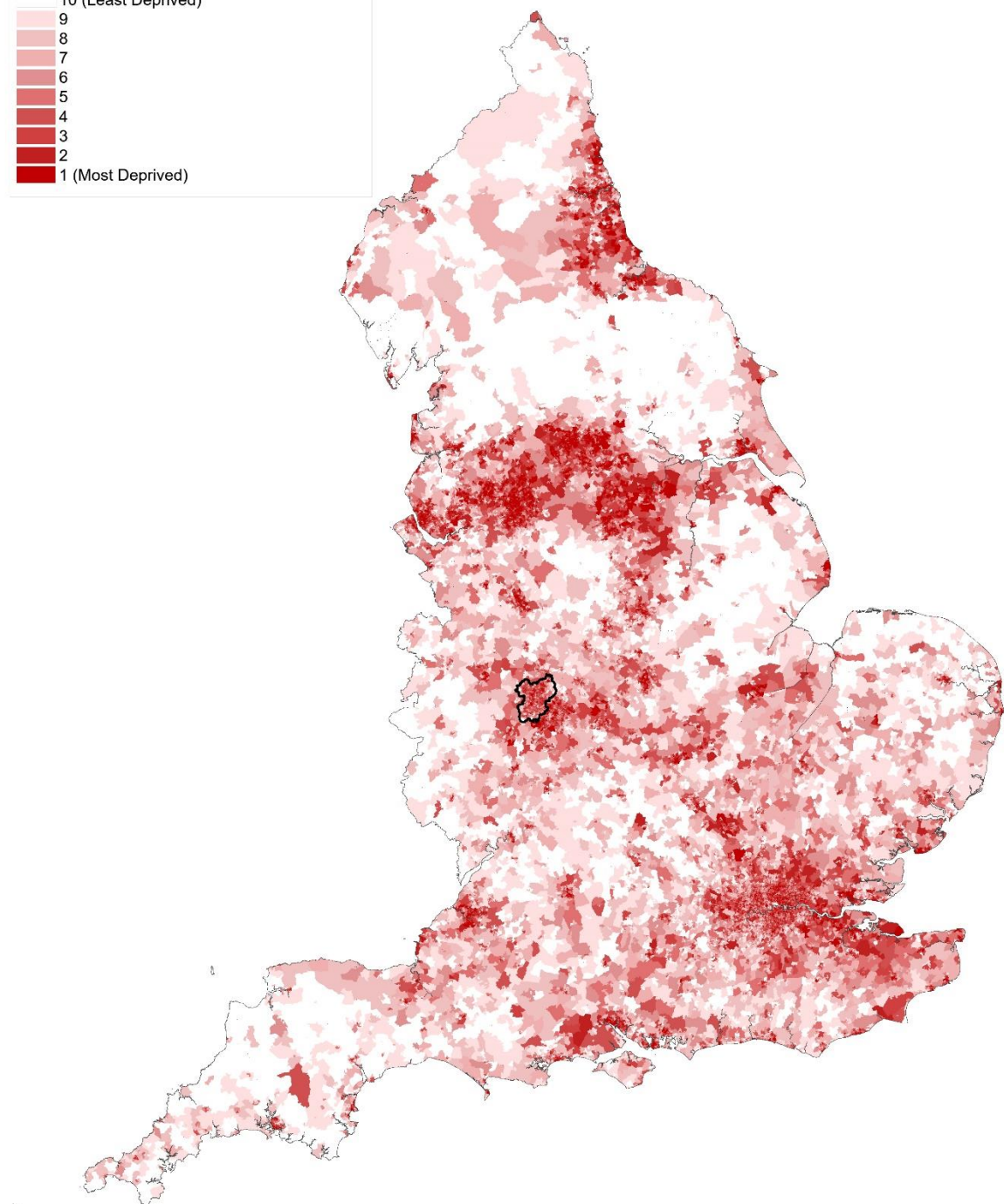


Economic Intelligence Unit

The map below shows the level of crime deprivation per LSOA in England where the ranking has been placed into deciles with 1 being the most deprived 10% in the country whilst 10 being the least 10% deprived.

CRIME DEPRIVATION 2019

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019
Crime Decile per LSOA



0 34.18
kilometres

Scale: 1:1,928,000

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Black Country Consortium

Economic Intelligence Unit

Living Environment Deprivation (9.3% of Overall Weighting)

The **Living Environment Deprivation** Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The ‘indoors’ living environment measures the quality of housing; while the ‘outdoors’ living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

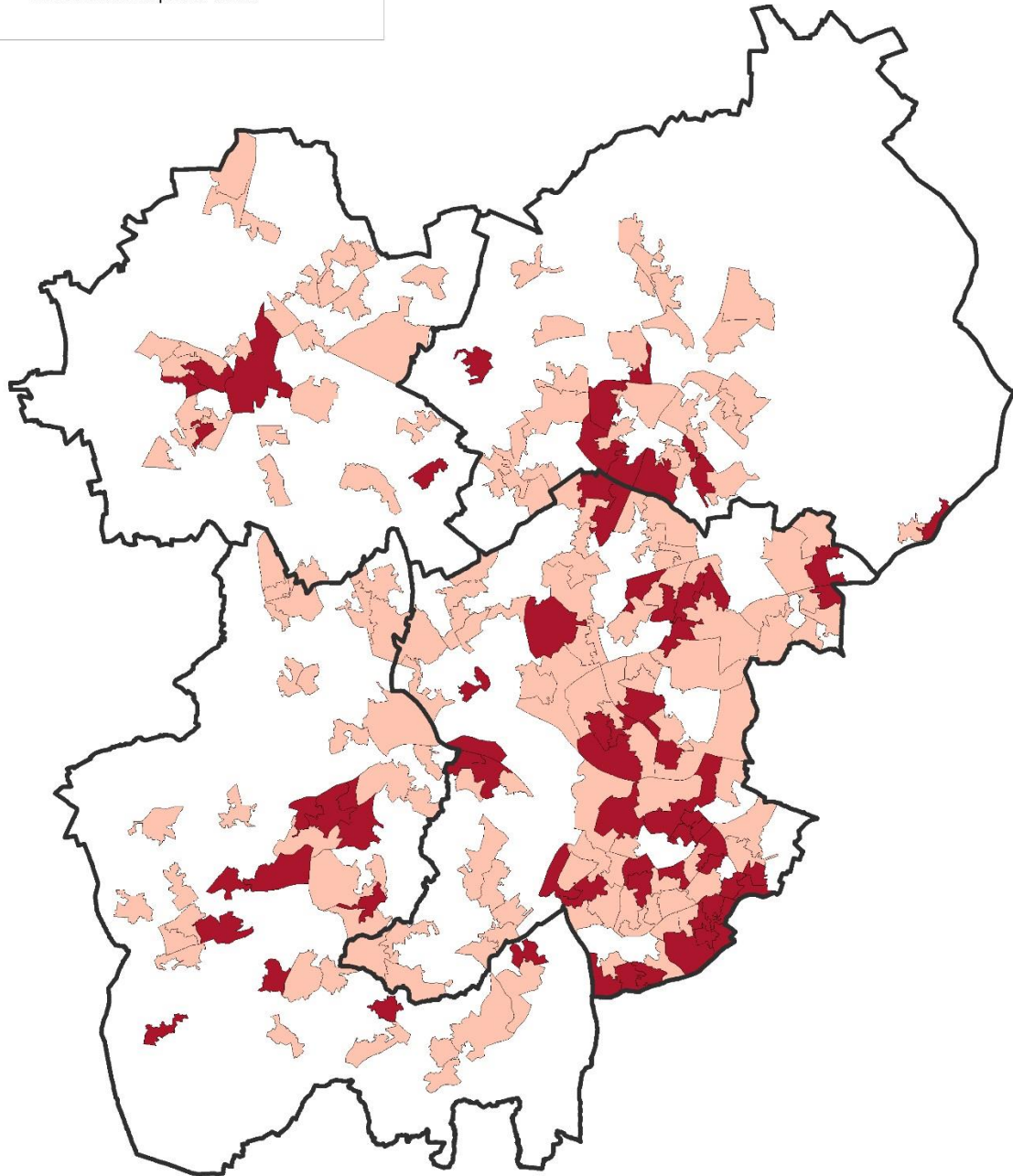
Living Environment Deprivation		
Area	% of SOA in 10% most deprived	% of SOA in 20% most deprived
2019		
Dudley	5 (+1)	21 (+9)
Sandwell	23 (+16)	62 (+37)
Walsall	5 (+4)	23 (+9)
Wolverhampton	3 (-1)	20 (+4)
Black Country	10 (+6)	32 (+15)

The table opposite shows the proportion of super output areas in the top 10% and top 20% most deprived in the country and the numbers in brackets refer to the percentage point change since 2015. The maps below show the geographical location of these areas as well as complete coverage of all areas within the Black Country based upon the domain’s decile.

The Living Environment deprivation has got worse within the Black Country since 2015 where now 32% of its areas are in the 20% most deprived in England – a rise of 15pp. Sandwell had increases of 16pp and 37pp in terms of proportion of areas in 10% and 20% most deprived nationally meaning that 62% of LSOA’s in Sandwell are now in the 20% most deprived areas.

LIVING ENVIRONMENT DEPRIVATION

Living Environment Deprivation
Most 10 percent living environment deprived areas
Most 20 percent living environment deprived areas



0 1.471
kilometres

Scale: 1:82,970

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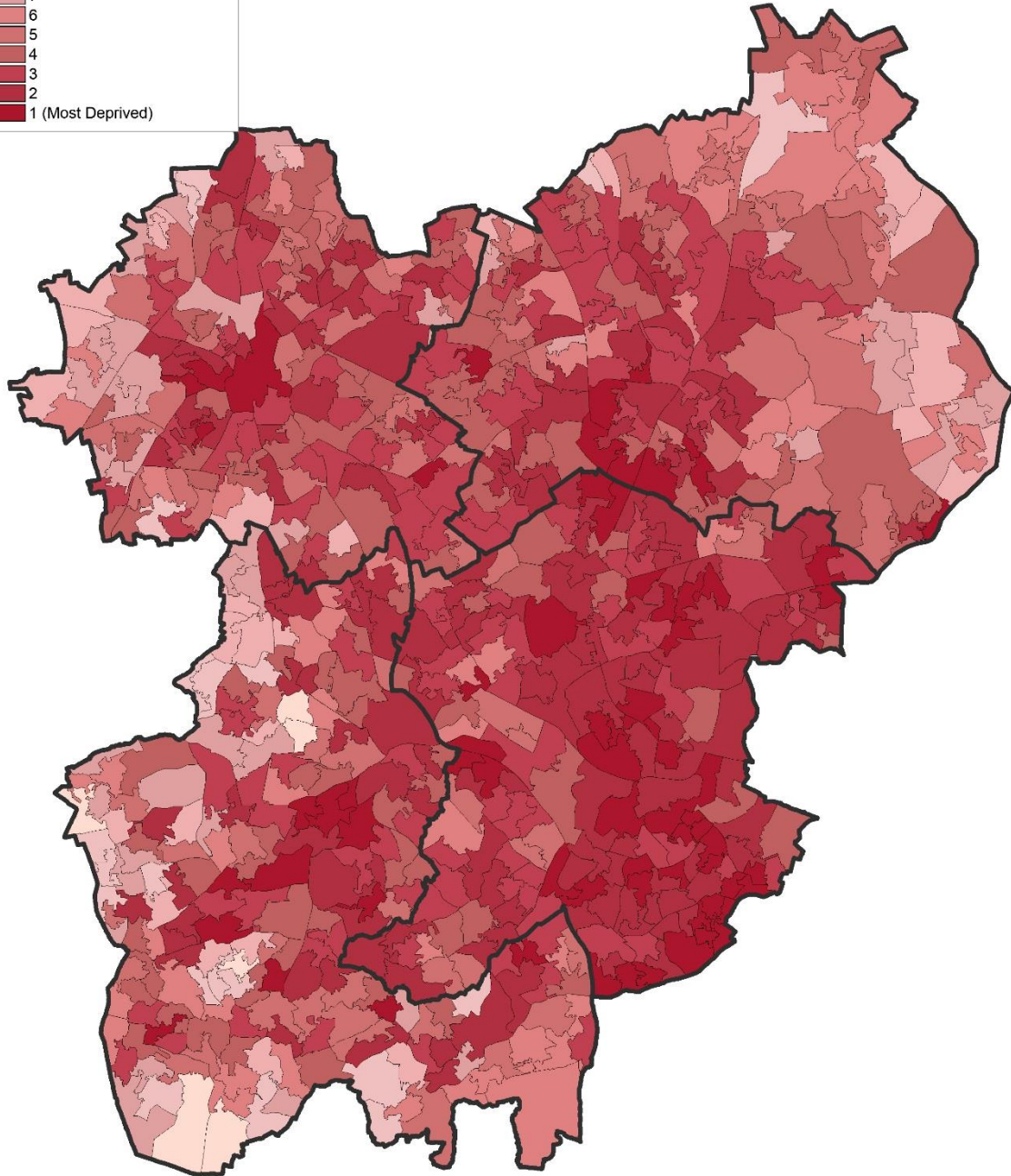


Economic Intelligence Unit

The map below shows the level of living environment deprivation per LSOA in the Black Country where the ranking has been placed into deciles with 1 being the most deprived 10% in the country whilst 10 being the least 10% deprived.

LIVING ENVIRONMENT DEPRIVATION

Indices of Deprivation Living Environment 2019 Decile per LSOA



0 1.471
kilometres

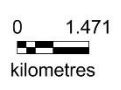
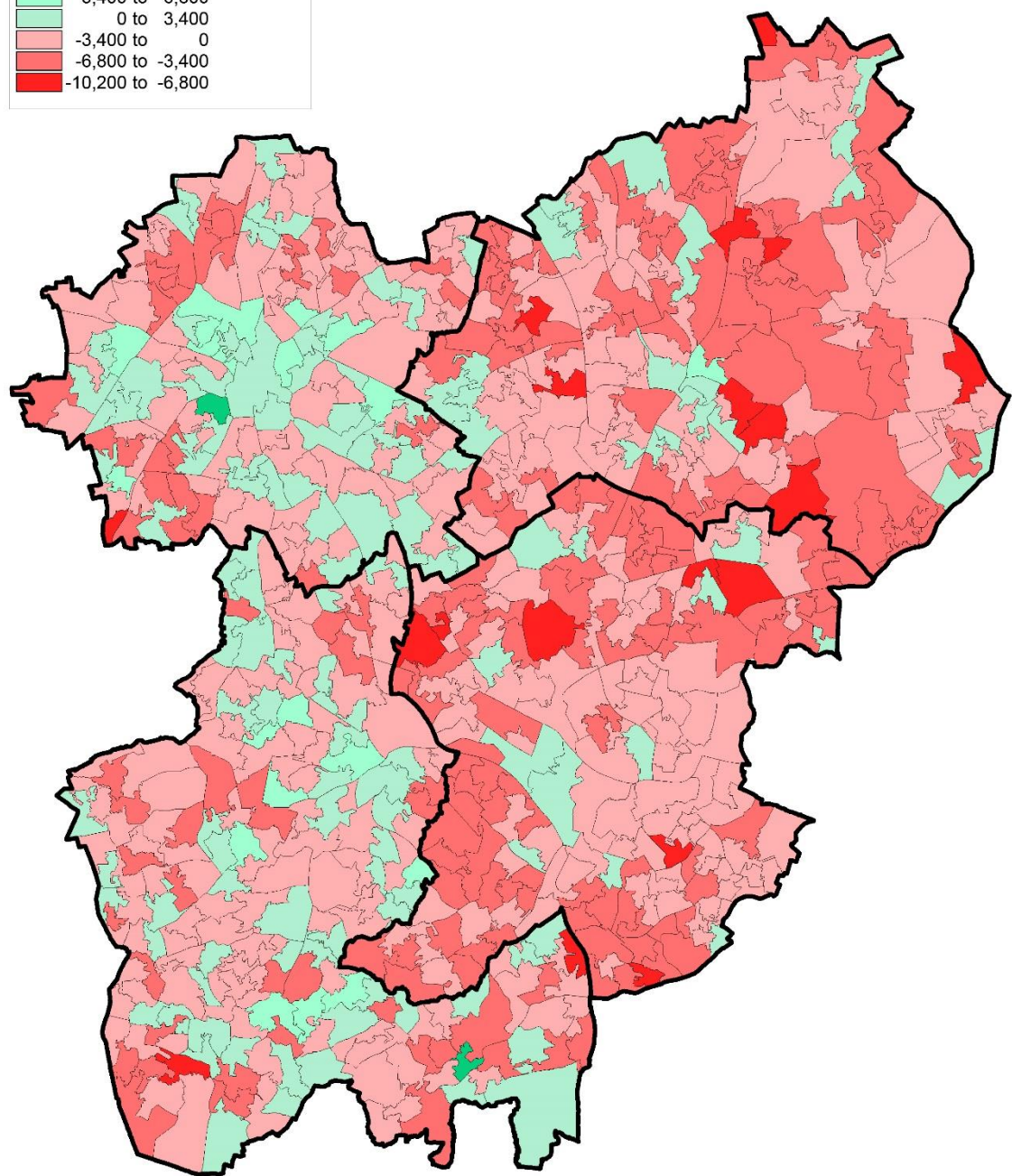
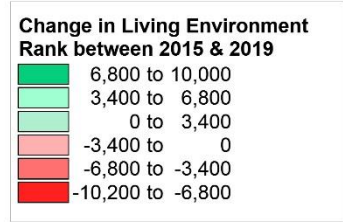
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CHANGE IN LIVING ENVIRONMENT DEPRIVATION RANK



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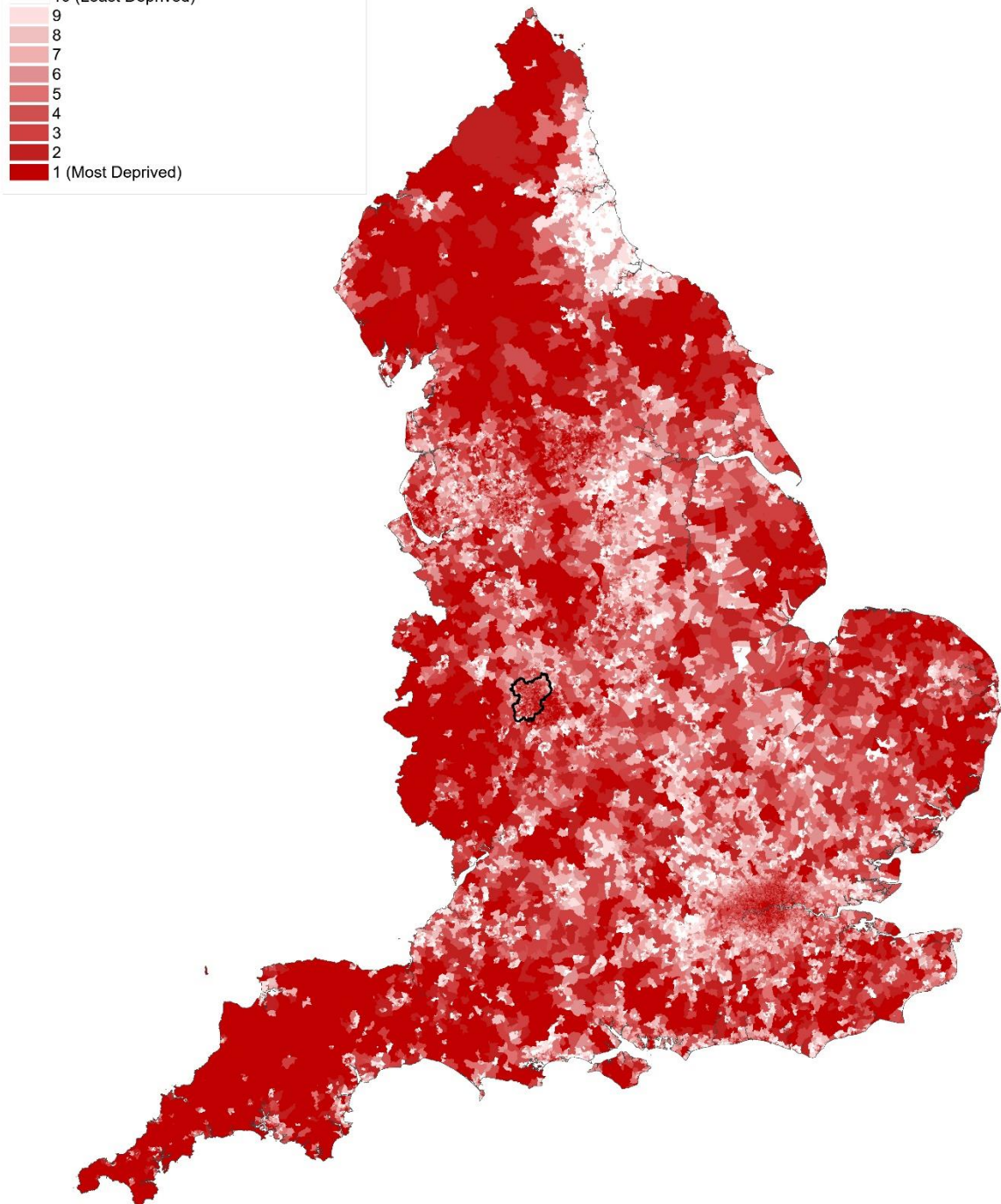
Economic Intelligence Unit

The map below shows the level of living environment deprivation per LSOA in England where the ranking has been placed into deciles with 1 being the most deprived 10% in the country whilst 10 being the least 10% deprived.

LIVING ENVIRONMENT DEPRIVATION 2019

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019
Living Environment Decile per LSOA

10 (Least Deprived)
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1 (Most Deprived)



0 34.18
kilometres

Scale: 1:1,928,000

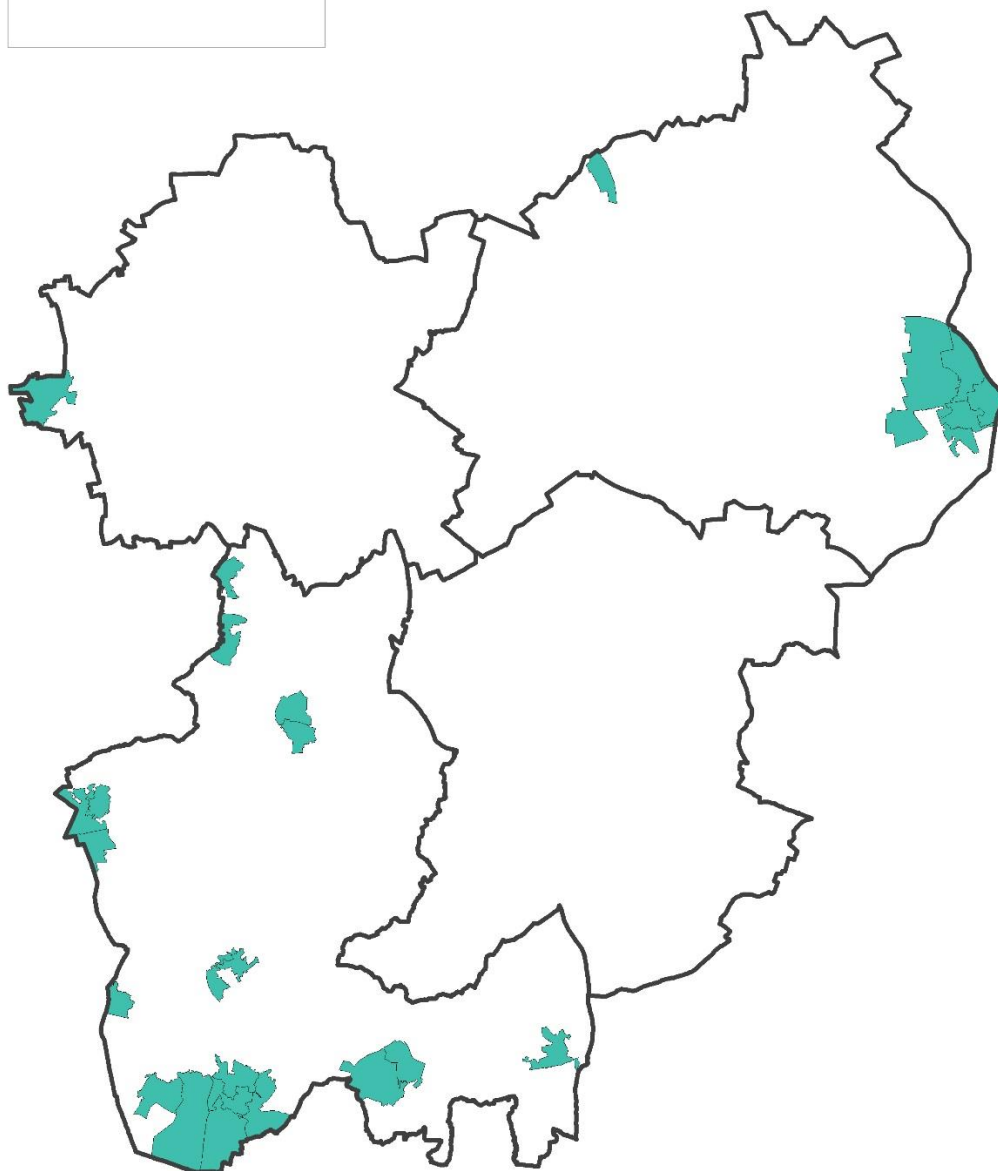
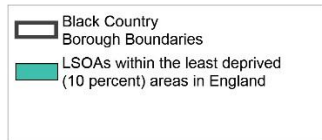
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Least Deprived Areas

Although the Black Country has a high proportion of areas amongst the most deprived in the country, for other, and often more rural areas, the opposite is true. The map below shows areas that are within the bottom 10% (i.e. least deprived) in the country. 4% of areas in the Black Country are within the 10% least deprived in the country.

OVERALL INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2019



0 1.471
kilometres

Scale: 1:82,990

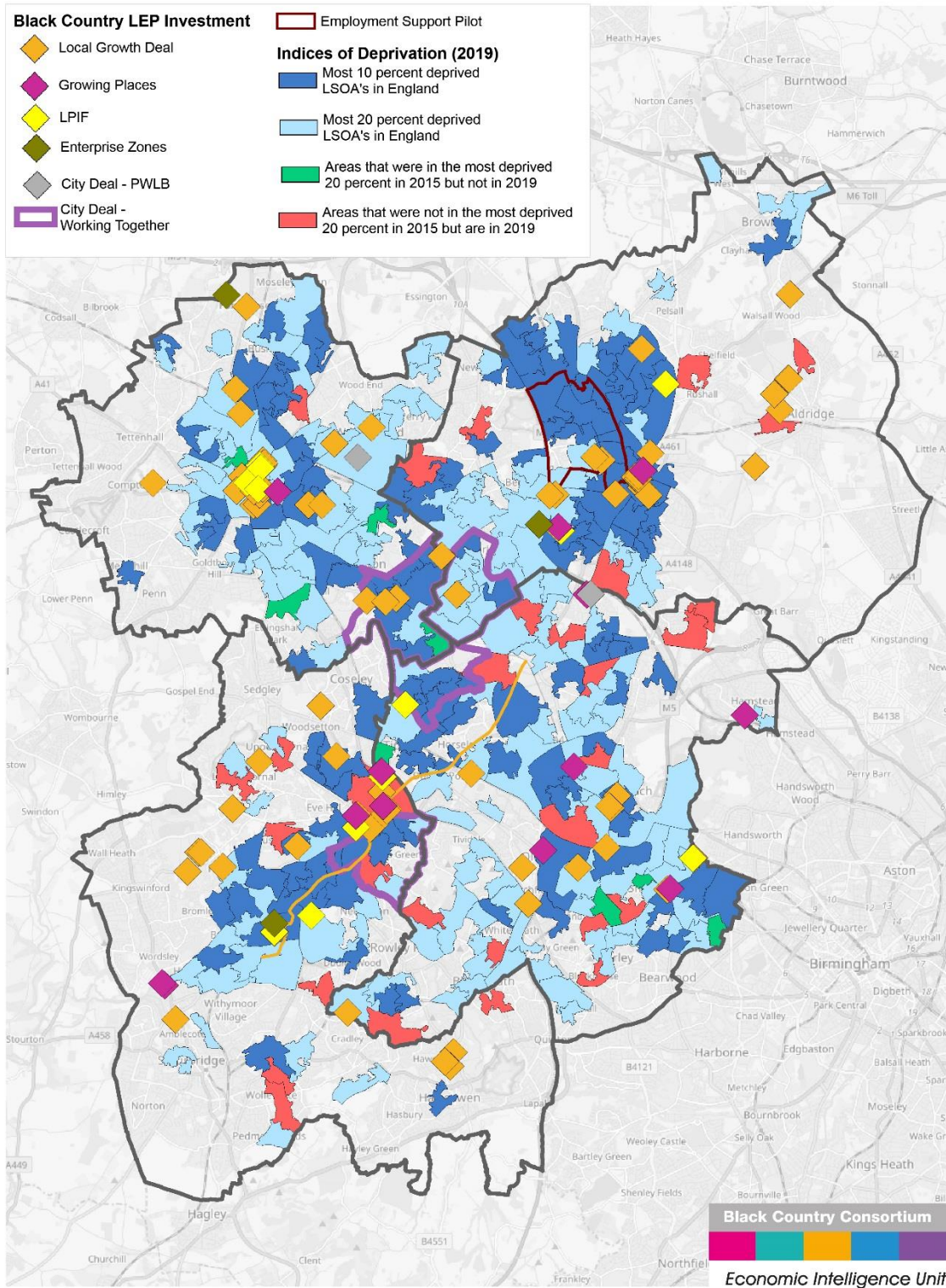
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Economic Intelligence Unit

Black Country LEP Investment

The map below shows where the Black Country LEP has invested in projects alongside the 2019 10% and 20% most deprived areas and the areas that were either deprived in 2015 but are no longer in 2019 or that were not deprived in 2015 but are in 2019.



Appendix

Local Authority IMD Change by Domain between 2015 and 2019 for 10% Most Deprived

LA	Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	pp change	Overall	Rank of Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	Rank of Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	Rank change
	2015	2019			2015	2019	
Dudley	8.0%	11.0%	3.0%		99	79	-20
Sandwell	22.6%	19.9%	-2.7%		28	44	16
Walsall	20.4%	26.4%	6.0%		39	22	-17
Wolverhampton	26.0%	20.9%	-5.1%		21	38	17
Black Country	18.7%	19.1%	0.4%		6	7	1
LA	2015	2019	pp change	Income	2015	2019	Rank change
Dudley	13.4%	13.9%	0.5%		60	60	0
Sandwell	26.9%	26.3%	-0.5%	16	22	6	
Walsall	31.1%	31.7%	0.6%	11	11	0	
Wolverhampton	31.7%	29.8%	-1.9%	10	14	4	
Black Country	25.1%	24.9%	-0.2%	3	3	0	
LA	2015	2019	pp change	Employment	2015	2019	Rank change
Dudley	11.4%	14.4%	3.0%		81	69	-12
Sandwell	22.6%	20.4%	-2.2%	39	41	2	
Walsall	21.0%	19.8%	-1.2%	42	44	2	
Wolverhampton	31.0%	25.3%	-5.7%	12	29	17	
Black Country	20.9%	19.7%	-1.2%	6	8	2	
LA	2015	2019	pp change	Education	2015	2019	Rank change
Dudley	14.4%	14.9%	0.5%		73	71	-2
Sandwell	23.7%	21.0%	-2.7%	26	36	10	
Walsall	27.5%	28.1%	0.6%	18	17	-1	
Wolverhampton	20.3%	17.7%	-2.5%	42	54	12	
Black Country	21.2%	20.2%	-1.0%	4	4	0	
LA	2015	2019	pp change	Health	2015	2019	Rank change
Dudley	3.0%	6.5%	3.5%		126	99	-27
Sandwell	12.9%	13.4%	0.5%	68	67	-1	
Walsall	7.8%	13.8%	6.0%	92	65	-27	
Wolverhampton	9.5%	9.5%	0.0%	85	84	-1	
Black Country	8.2%	10.7%	2.5%	15	13	-2	
LA	2015	2019	pp change	Crime	2015	2019	Rank change
Dudley	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%		213	194	-19
Sandwell	4.8%	2.7%	-2.2%	149	165	16	
Walsall	8.4%	6.0%	-2.4%	108	113	5	
Wolverhampton	10.1%	3.2%	-7.0%	90	156	66	
Black Country	5.8%	3.1%	-2.7%	24	28	4	
LA	2015	2019	pp change	Housing	2015	2019	Rank change
Dudley	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		264	250	-14
Sandwell	1.6%	0.0%	-1.6%	233	250	17	
Walsall	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	264	250	-14	
Wolverhampton	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	241	226	-15	
Black Country	0.7%	0.3%	-0.4%	38	37	-1	
LA	2015	2019	pp change	Living	2015	2019	Rank change
Dudley	3.5%	5.5%	2.0%		161	145	-16
Sandwell	7.0%	23.1%	16.1%	114	34	-80	
Walsall	0.6%	5.4%	4.8%	231	146	-85	
Wolverhampton	4.4%	3.2%	-1.3%	145	172	27	
Black Country	3.9%	9.6%	5.7%	28	15	-13	

Local Authority IMD Change by Domain between 2015 and 2019 for 20% Most Deprived

	Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 20% nationally	Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 20% nationally		Overall
LA	2015	2019	pp change	
Dudley	21.4%	25.9%	4.5%	Overall
Sandwell	54.8%	60.2%	5.4%	
Walsall	46.1%	49.7%	3.6%	
Wolverhampton	51.3%	49.4%	-1.9%	
Black Country	42.6%	45.6%	3.1%	
	Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 20% nationally	Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 20% nationally		Income
LA	2015	2019	pp change	
Dudley	23.9%	29.4%	5.5%	Income
Sandwell	59.7%	61.3%	1.6%	
Walsall	49.1%	51.5%	2.4%	
Wolverhampton	53.2%	53.2%	0.0%	
Black Country	45.6%	48.2%	2.6%	
	Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 20% nationally	Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 20% nationally		Employment
LA	2015	2019	pp change	
Dudley	30.3%	32.3%	2.0%	Employment
Sandwell	54.8%	51.1%	-3.8%	
Walsall	48.5%	50.3%	1.8%	
Wolverhampton	55.7%	53.8%	-1.9%	
Black Country	46.6%	46.2%	-0.4%	
	Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 20% nationally	Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 20% nationally		Education
LA	2015	2019	pp change	
Dudley	30.3%	33.3%	3.0%	Education
Sandwell	51.6%	51.6%	0.0%	
Walsall	50.9%	51.5%	0.6%	
Wolverhampton	47.5%	46.8%	-0.6%	
Black Country	44.5%	45.4%	0.8%	
	Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 20% nationally	Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 20% nationally		Health
LA	2015	2019	pp change	
Dudley	16.4%	21.4%	5.0%	Health
Sandwell	48.9%	52.2%	3.2%	
Walsall	30.5%	42.5%	12.0%	
Wolverhampton	36.7%	45.6%	8.9%	
Black Country	32.7%	39.7%	7.0%	
	Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 20% nationally	Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 20% nationally		Crime
LA	2015	2019	pp change	
Dudley	7.0%	6.0%	-1.0%	Crime
Sandwell	16.7%	14.0%	-2.7%	
Walsall	23.4%	21.6%	-1.8%	
Wolverhampton	25.9%	9.5%	-16.5%	
Black Country	17.6%	12.5%	-5.1%	
	Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 20% nationally	Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 20% nationally		Housing
LA	2015	2019	pp change	
Dudley	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	Housing
Sandwell	9.7%	4.3%	-5.4%	
Walsall	3.6%	1.2%	-2.4%	
Wolverhampton	10.1%	5.1%	-5.1%	
Black Country	5.8%	2.7%	-3.1%	
	Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 20% nationally	Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 20% nationally		Living
LA	2015	2019	pp change	
Dudley	11.9%	21.4%	9.5%	Living
Sandwell	24.7%	62.4%	37.6%	
Walsall	13.8%	22.8%	9.0%	
Wolverhampton	15.8%	19.6%	3.8%	
Black Country	16.6%	32.0%	15.4%	

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