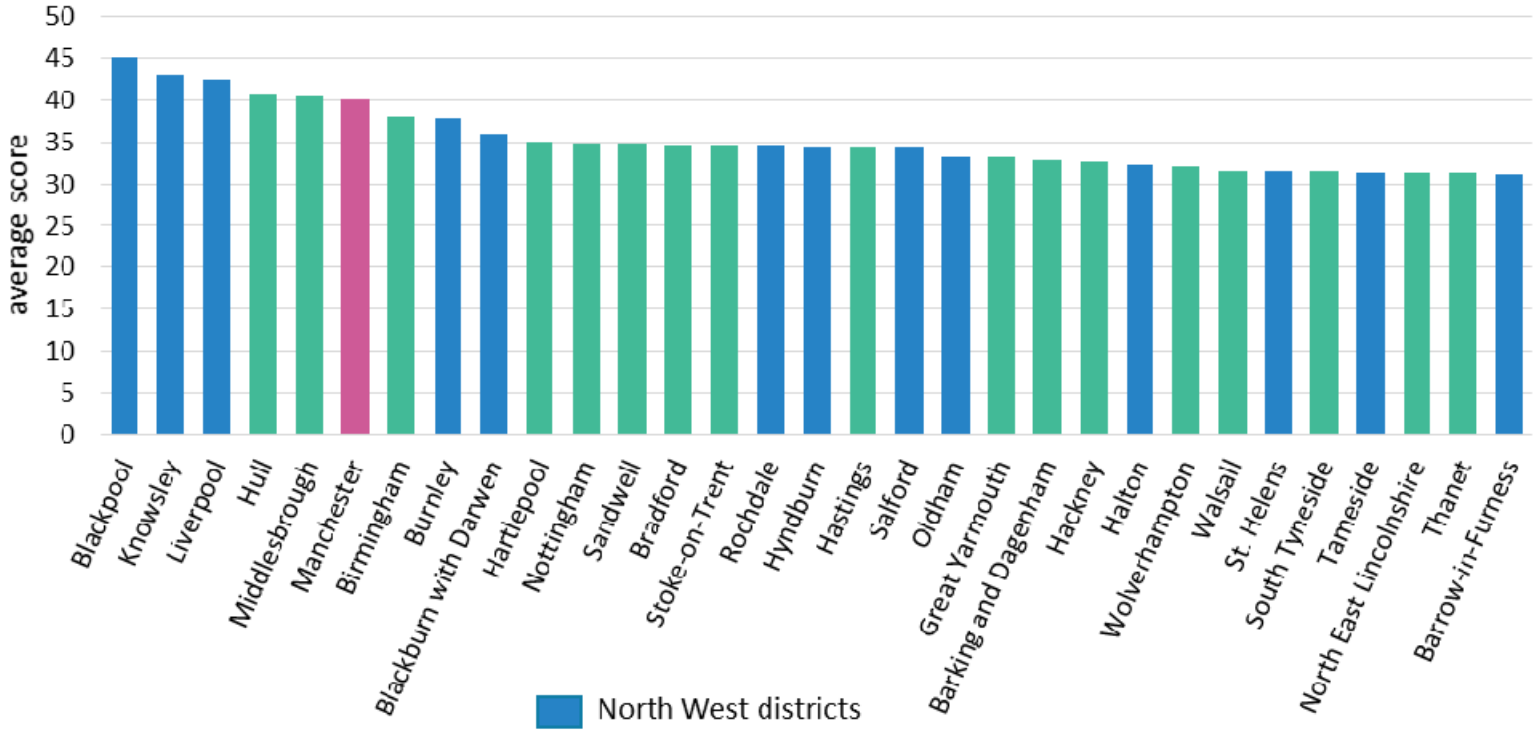
MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL

Indices of Deprivation 2019

A measure of Manchester's relative level of deprivation

produced by MHCLG, analysed by PRI in PPR, MCC

The most deprived local authorities on the IMD



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, MHCLG 2019

Analysis: PRI, Manchester City Council 2019

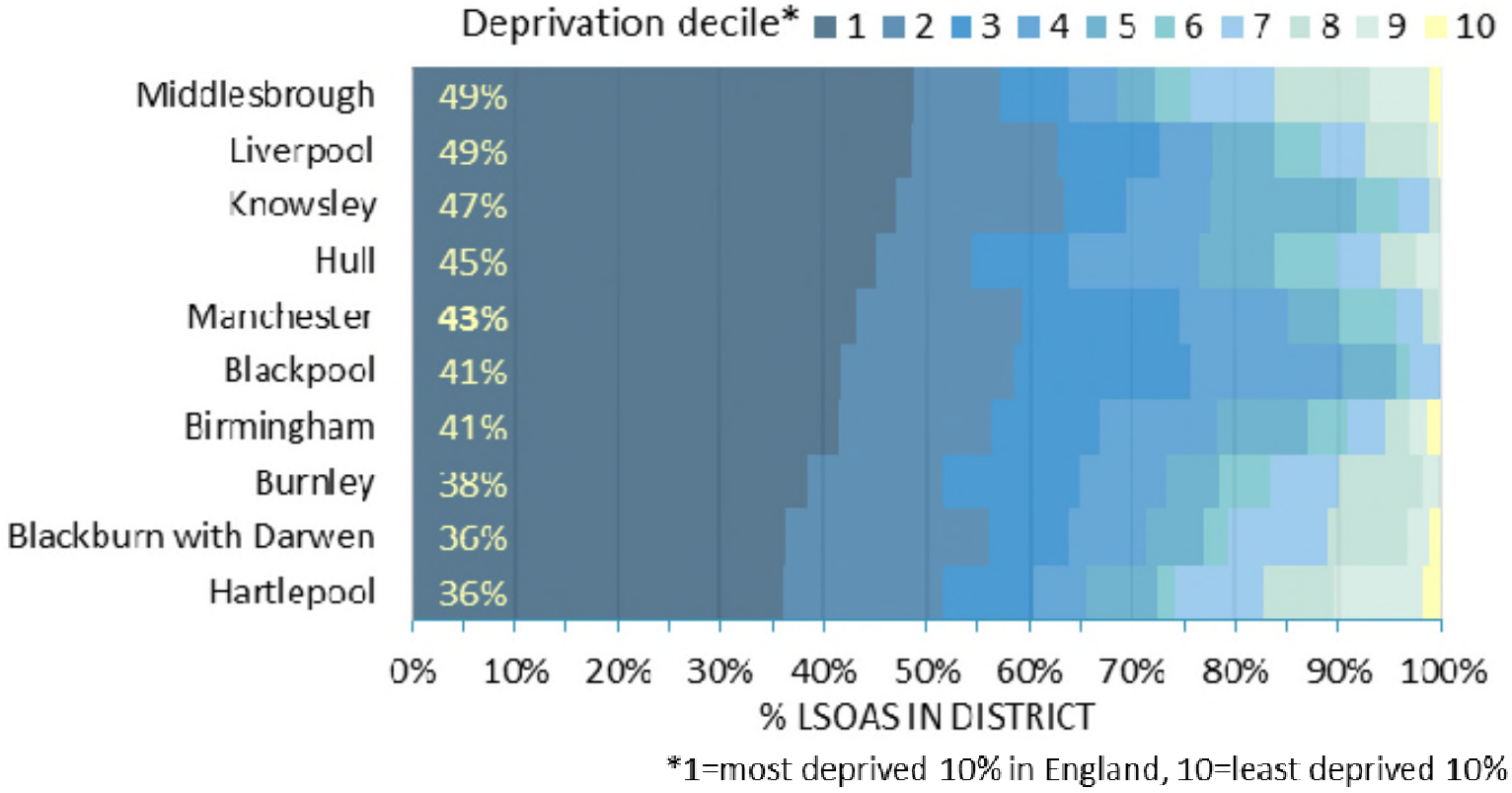
Rank of Average Score (1=most deprived)	
1	Blackpool
2	Knowsley
3	Liverpool
4	Hull
5	Middlesbrough
6	Manchester
7	Birmingham
8	Burnley
9	Blackburn with Darwen
10	Hartlepool

Rank of Average Rank (1=most deprived)	
1	Blackpool
2	Manchester
3	Knowsley
4	Liverpool
5	Barking and Dagenham
6	Birmingham
7	Hackney
8	Sandwell
9	Hull
10	Nottingham

Manchester is **6th** on Rank of Average Score, **2nd** on Rank of Average Rank and Rank of Extent, **5th** on Rank of % LSOAs in most deprived decile and **13th** of Rank of Local Concentration.
45% of districts ranked in the most deprived decile are in the North West.
The eight most deprived districts (including Manchester) have significantly higher scores than the rest.

43% of Manchester's LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% in England on the IMD (122 out of 282)

LSOA decile distribution of the 10 most deprived districts in England

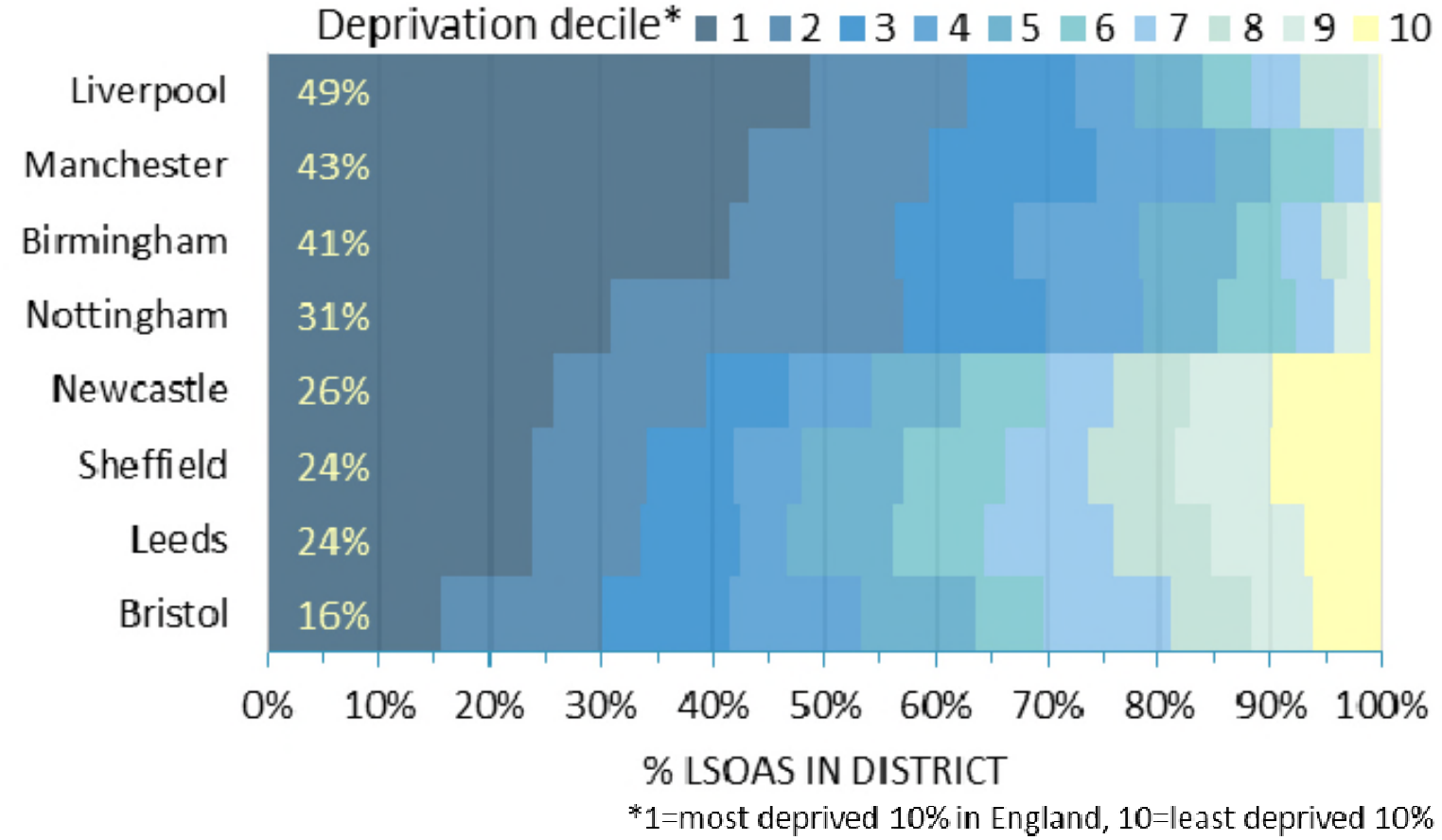


There are no LSOAs in Manchester in the least deprived decile.

(LSOA= lower super output area)

Of the core cities, only Liverpool has a higher proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in England on IMD

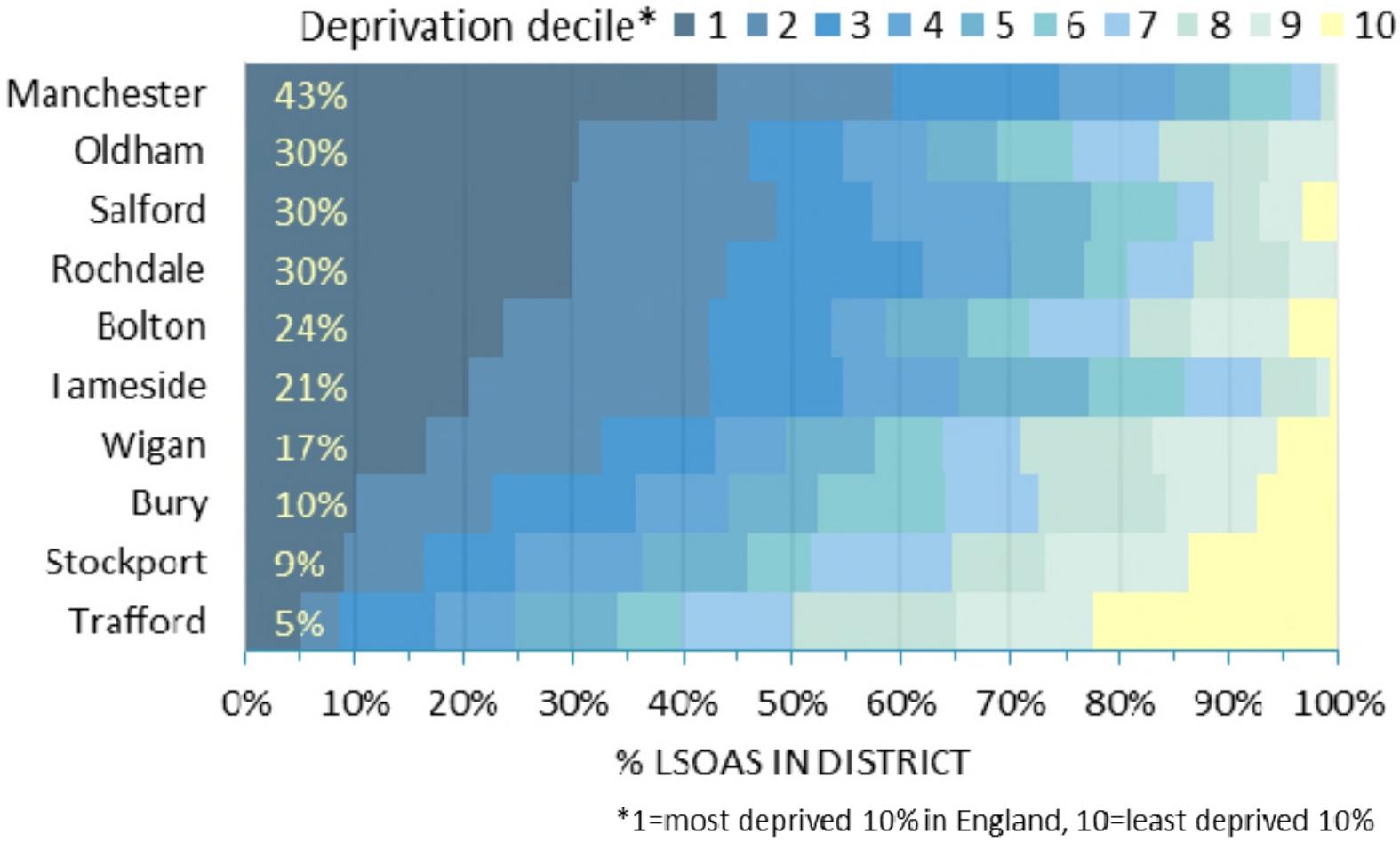
LSOA decile distribution within the core cities



Manchester has the highest proportion in the core cities of LSOAs in the 30% most deprived, as measured in the Extent ranking of the IMD.

Within Greater Manchester, Manchester has the highest proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in England

LSOA decile distribution within the Greater Manchester districts



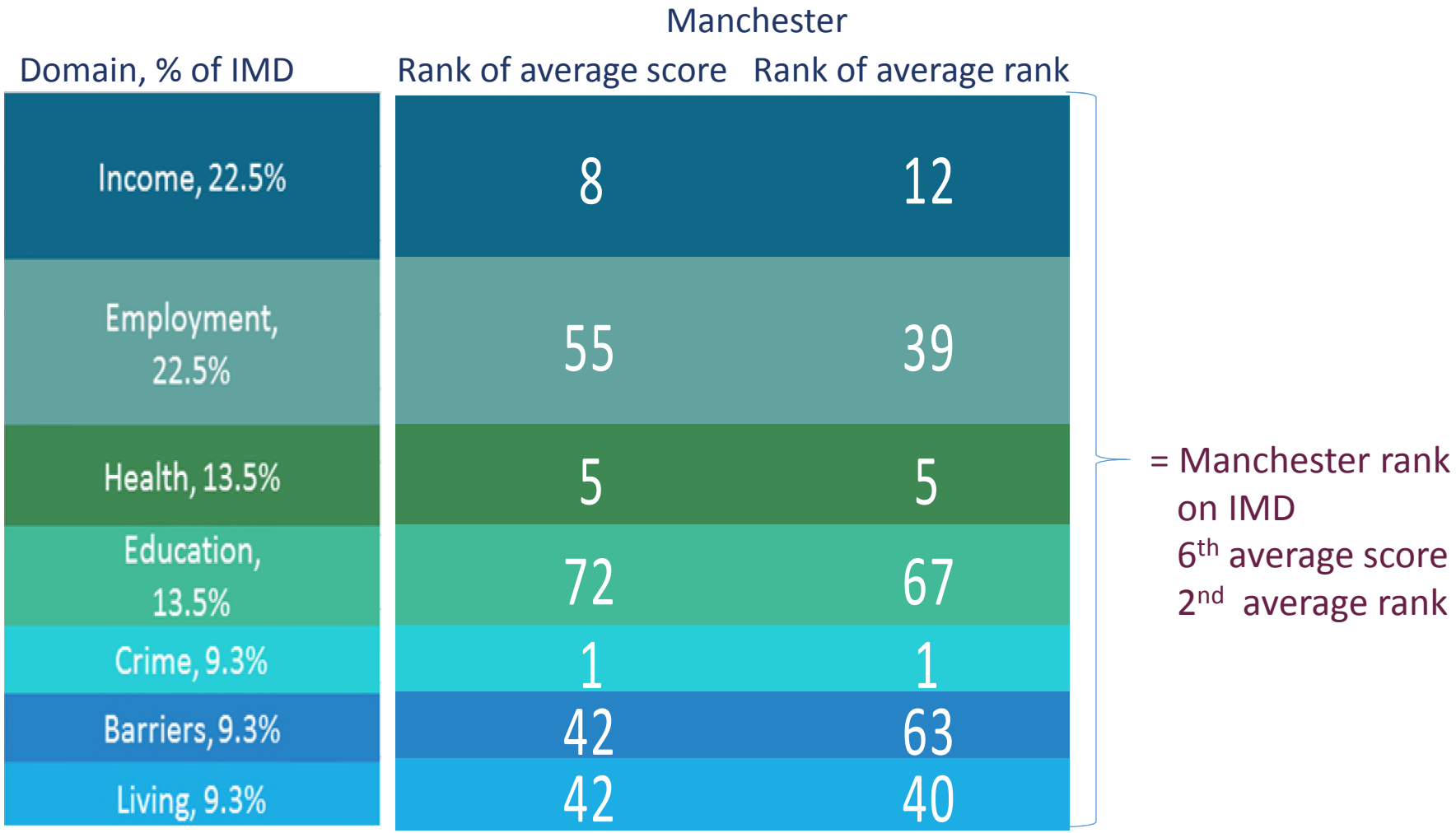
Miles Platting and Newton Heath ranks as the most deprived ward in Manchester based on average scores (IMD)

Ward	Pop weighted average ward score	Rank within Manchester
Miles Platting & Newton Heath	62.7	1
Harpurhey	59.1	2
Clayton & Openshaw	57.1	3
Gorton & Abbey Hey	51.2	4
Woodhouse Park	50.6	5
Higher Blackley	49.0	6
Charlestown	48.4	7
Sharston	48.3	8
Longsight	47.4	9
Baguley	46.1	10
Moss Side	45.8	11
Northenden	44.0	12
Cheetham	42.3	13
Crumpsall	41.9	14
Ardwick	41.0	15
Moston	40.9	16
Ancoats & Beswick	40.9	17
Levenshulme	39.7	18
Burnage	38.9	19
Rusholme	36.9	20
Brooklands	35.2	21
Old Moat	34.0	22
Whalley Range	33.4	23
Fallowfield	33.2	24
Chorlton Park	32.9	25
Hulme	30.6	26
Piccadilly	26.8	27
Withington	24.7	28
Deansgate	24.1	29
Didsbury East	19.0	30
Chorlton	17.6	31
Didsbury West	15.5	32

MHCLG do not produce deprivation indices at ward level. This ranking has been derived by calculating a population-weighted average score using a similar methodology to the LA summaries by PRI and as such are not official statistics and should only be used as a guide.

Manchester rankings for each domain

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is made from a weighted combination of seven deprivation domains, each with their own ranking by average score (S) and average rank (R)



Indices of deprivation 2019 Local Authority summaries findings Domain – Income deprivation

Manchester: 8th (S) 12th(R) with 39.4% of Manchester's LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally (6th)

- Income deprivation affects 115,859 Manchester residents compared to 123,532 residents in IoD2015 (using 2012 data)
- Middlesbrough is ranked most deprived (S) in this domain, followed by Knowsley and Blackpool
- Of the core cities, only Birmingham ranks as more deprived than Manchester
- Manchester is the most income-deprived GM district

Underlying indicators

Out-of-work benefit claimants, low earners and asylum seekers receiving support using Aug 2015 counts as a proportion of mid-2015 ONS population estimate

Things to be aware of:

- **Includes ~6,500 Universal Credit claimants in Manchester's scoring, most districts are solely based on legacy benefits so geographical comparisons should be made with caution**
- Data used are not recent so will not reflect the current picture
- This domain contributes 22.5% towards the overall IMD score and rank

(S)= Rank of average score (R) = Rank of average rank

Income Supplementary Indices

Income deprivation affecting children (IDACI)

Manchester ranks: 7th (S) 3rd (R) with 36.2% of Manchester's LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally (7th)

- 29.7% of Manchester's children are living in income-deprived families compared to 34.3% in IoD 2015
- Of the core cities, Liverpool and Nottingham rank as more deprived than Manchester
- Manchester is ranked as the most-deprived GM district, Trafford the least deprived at 214th

Income deprivation affecting older people (IDAOPI)

Manchester ranks: 5th (S) 5th (R) with 50% of Manchester's LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally (4th)

- 33.6% of Manchester residents aged 60 plus experience income deprivation compared to 36.3% in IoD 2015
- Manchester is ranked as the most-deprived of the core cities, Leeds the least deprived at 86th
- Manchester is ranked as the most-deprived GM district, Stockport the least deprived at 136th

Underlying indicators

The proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived families and the proportion of residents aged 60 and over living in income deprivation using the same indicators as the Income domain

Things to be aware of:

The same issues affecting the Income domain hold for these supplementary indices

Domain – Employment deprivation

Manchester ranked: 39th (S) 55th (R) with 33.7% of Manchester's LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally (10th)

- Employment deprivation affects 49,276 Manchester residents, compared to 57,127 residents in IoD2015 (using 2012 data)
- Blackpool is ranked most deprived (S) in this domain, followed by Knowsley and Middlesbrough
- Of the core cities, Liverpool and Birmingham rank as more deprived than Manchester
- Rochdale, Salford, Oldham, Tameside and Bolton are ranked as more income-deprived GM districts than Manchester

Underlying indicators

Out-of-work, ill-health and carer benefit claimants using an seasonally-adjusted average of May 2015-Feb 2016 counts as a proportion of a population estimate based on 0.75 of ONS mid-2015 and 0.25 mid-2016 estimates

Things to be aware of:

- **Includes Universal Credit 'searching for work' and 'no work requirements' claimants in Manchester's scoring, most districts are solely based on legacy benefits so geographical comparisons should be made with caution**
- Data are not recent so will not reflect the current picture
- This domain contributes 22.5% towards the overall IMD score and rank

(S)= Rank of average score (R) = Rank of average rank

Domain – Health deprivation & Disability

Manchester ranked: 5th (S) 5th (R) with 52.1% of Manchester's LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally (6th)

- Blackpool is ranked most deprived (S) in this domain, followed by Knowsley and Liverpool
- Of the core cities, only Liverpool is ranked as more health-deprived than Manchester
- Manchester is ranked as the most health-deprived GM district
- The ten most health-deprived districts are the same as in the 2015 IoD, except St Helens replaces Salford; all ten are in the North West apart from Middlesbrough

Underlying indicators
Premature deaths (aged under 75), benefit claims for illness and disability, emergency admissions, and mood and anxiety disorders

Things to be aware of:

- Indicator dates are inconsistent - 2013-17 for mortality, 2016 for benefits, 2015-17 for admissions and 2015-18 for mood and anxiety disorders
- Excludes 1.6million opt-out cases from morbidity data which will affect results if a district has a particularly high/low number of opt-outs
- Includes a considerable number of Universal Credit 'preparing for work' and 'no work requirements' 2016 claimants in Manchester's scoring creating geographical inconsistency as most districts are scored on legacy benefits
- Personal Independence Payments were being rolled out in Manchester in 2016 creating geographical inconsistency with districts scored on Disability Living Allowance
- There are some known accuracy issues with the disability benefit data which may affect the results
- This domain contributes 13.5% towards the overall IMD score and rank

(S)= Rank of average score (R) = Rank of average rank

Domain – Education, Skills and Training deprivation

Manchester ranked: 67th (S) 72nd (R) with 14.5% of Manchester's LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally (74th)

- Boston is ranked most deprived (S) in this domain, followed by Great Yarmouth and Knowsley
- Of the core cities, Nottingham, Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield and Newcastle rank as more education-deprived than Manchester
- Oldham, Rochdale, Salford and Tameside are ranked as more education-deprived GM districts than Manchester

Underlying indicators

Key Stage 2 and 4 scores, and school absence, non-entry to higher education, non-advanced education or school after 16; and a lack of qualifications and English language proficiency for women aged 25-59 and men aged 25-64

Two subdomains, Children and Young People and Adult Skills, are created separately then combined equally to make the overall Education, Skills and Training Domain

Things to be aware of:

- Indicators use differing time points, ranging from 2008 to 2017
- Adult skills scores are entirely based on 2011 Census data, not representative of Manchester today and adversely affecting Manchester's score
- This domain contributes 13.5% towards the overall IMD score and rank

(S)= Rank of average score (R) = Rank of average rank

Domain – Crime deprivation

Manchester ranked: 1st (S) 1st (R) – Manchester is ranked as most deprived Local Authority in England with 61.4% of Manchester's LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally (1st)

- Manchester is the most deprived of the core cities, with Bristol statistically closest, ranked 10th. Urban areas tend to rank highly on the Crime domain, however, Sheffield ranks 60th and Birmingham 66th
- Manchester is the most deprived GM district, Rochdale 2nd, Oldham 5th, Tameside 12th, Bolton 13th, so all ranked in the 5% most deprived districts in England; conversely, Stockport is ranked 65th and Trafford 138th

Underlying indicators

Rates of violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage using an average of 2016/17 and 2017/18 counts divided by the 'at-risk' population (ONS average resident population 2016-17 plus the 2011 non-resident workplace population)

Things to be aware of:

- As ONS appear to underestimate the resident population, Manchester's crime rates are likely to be too high
- Using the 2011 Census non-resident workplace population to estimate those 'at-risk' instead of the current non-resident workplace population, which is ~55,000 higher, also makes the 'at-risk' too low further inflating the rates
- Greater Manchester Police was one of three forces undergoing an improvement programme in September 2016, resulting in sharp rises in recording volume. As such, their sharp rises compared to other districts, who would have seen rises after the date the data was taken for this domain, will give the misleading appearance of a rise in crime
- **The combination of a too low 'at-risk' population and 2016 crime recording improvements helps explain why Manchester ranks most deprived and so many GM districts are in the top 5%**
- This domain contributes 9.3% towards the overall IMD score and rank

Domain – Barriers to Housing and Services deprivation

Manchester ranked: 63rd (S) 42nd (R) with 3.2% of Manchester's LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally (198th)

- The 5% most deprived districts (S) in this domain are all London boroughs
- Manchester is not as deprived in this domain as in the other domains
- Of the core cities, only Birmingham, ranked 19th, is more deprived than Manchester
- Compared to the other GM districts Manchester is much more deprived with ranking ranging from Salford at 218th to Oldham at 307th out of 317 across England

Underlying indicators

Road distance to a post office, primary school, supermarket and GP; and household overcrowding, homelessness and housing affordability

Two subdomains, 'geographical barriers' (physical proximity of local services) and 'wider barriers' (access to housing) have been created separately then combined equally to make the overall Barriers Domain

Things to be aware of:

- Online communication, online shopping and virtual/phone GP appointments have reduced the need for visits to a post office, GP or supermarket, making it difficult to attribute a high score and rank to deprivation
- Household overcrowding is entirely based on 2011 Census data, not representative of Manchester today and adversely affecting Manchester's score
- Housing affordability is a modelled estimate based on house prices and rents in 2016
- This domain contributes 9.3% towards the overall IMD score and rank

Domain – Living Environment deprivation

Manchester ranked: 42nd (S) 40th (R) with 19.2% of Manchester's LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally (45th)

- Isles of Scilly is ranked most deprived (S) in this domain as it was in IoD 2015, followed by Pendle
- Liverpool, Birmingham and Leeds, all in the most-deprived 10%, rank as more deprived than Manchester; conversely, Newcastle ranks 271st out of 317
- Manchester is the most-deprived of the GM districts on this domain, Wigan least deprived at 248th

Underlying indicators

Houses without central heating, houses in poor condition, road traffic accidents, air quality

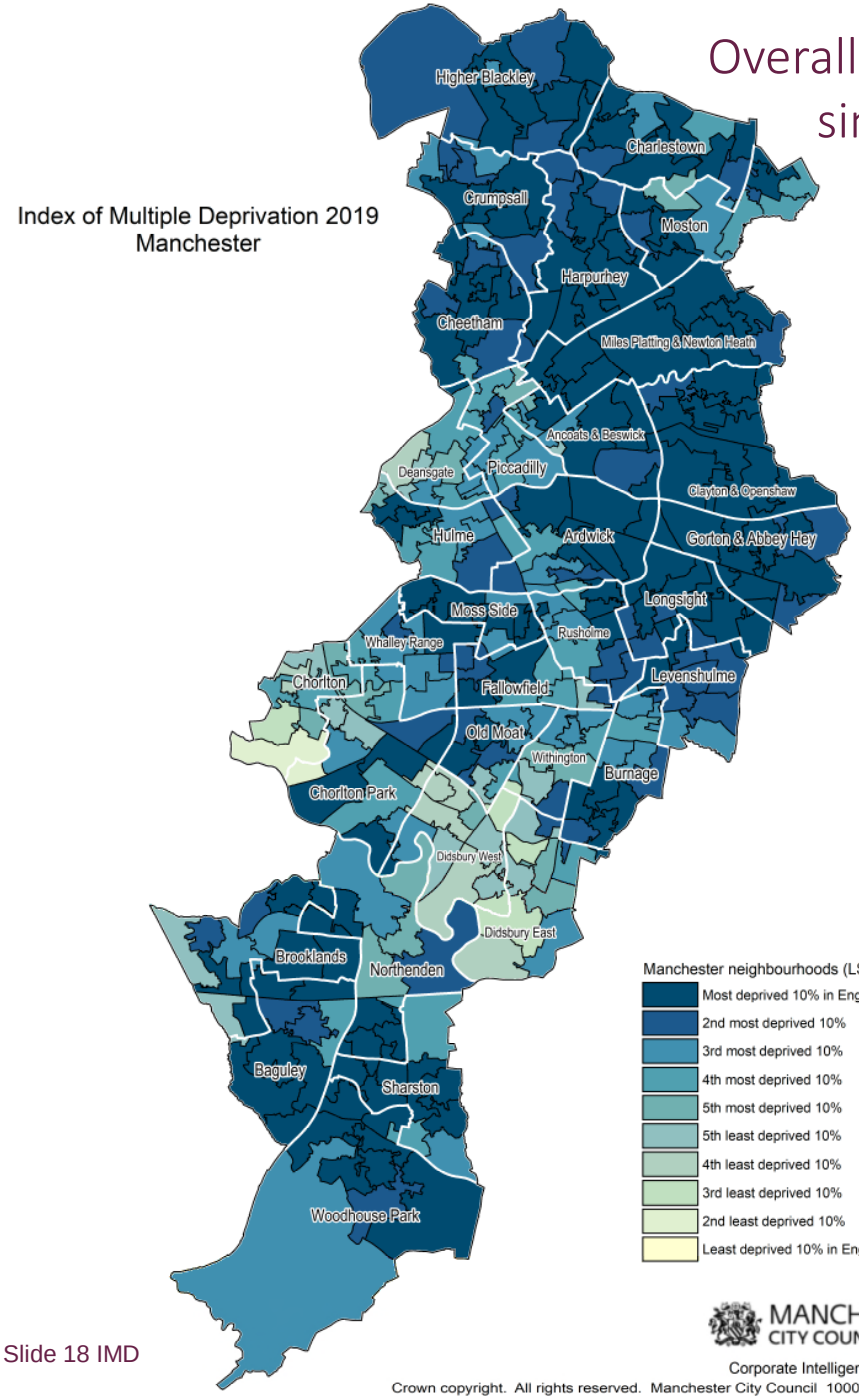
Two subdomains, 'indoors' and 'outdoors' are combined, weighted 2/3rds indoors, 1/3rd outdoors

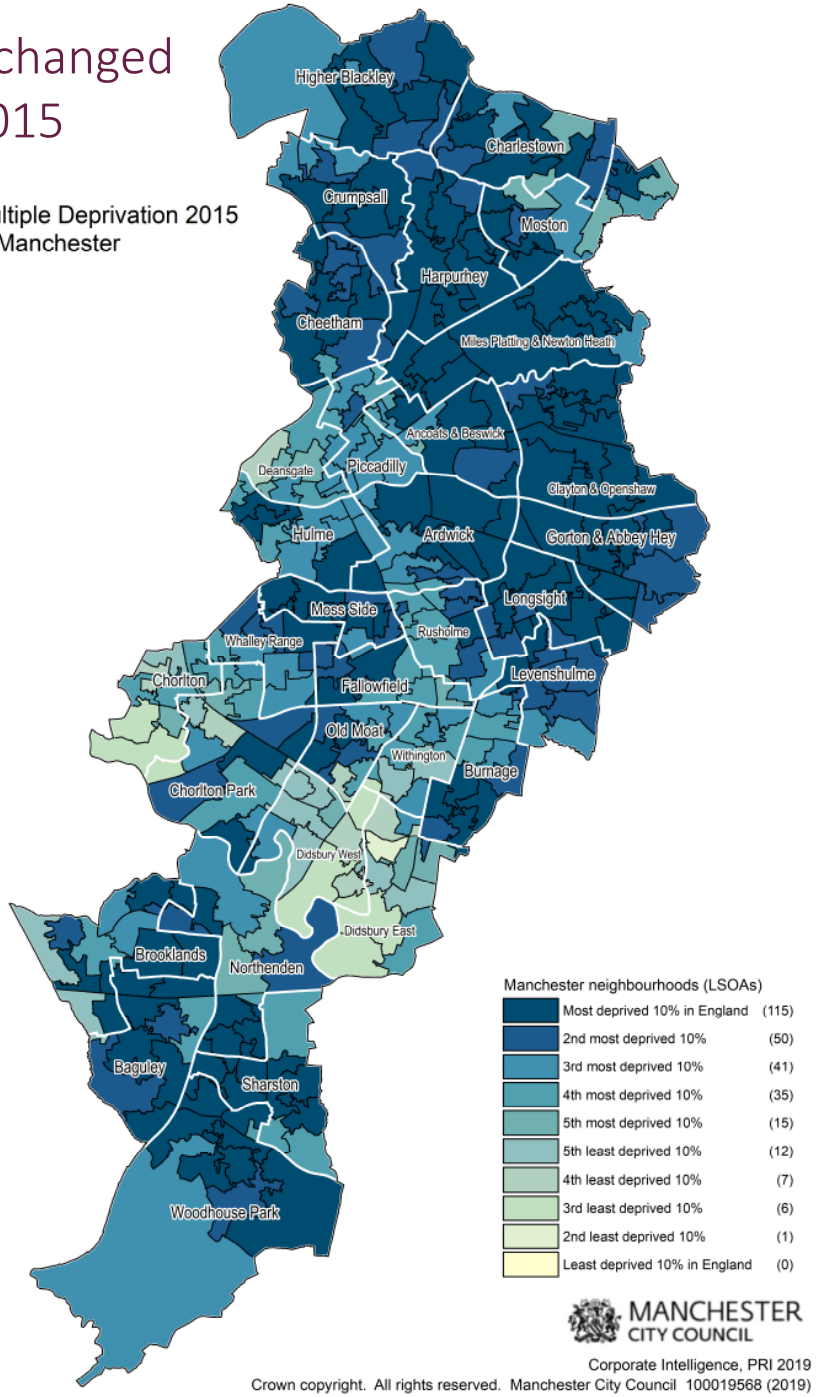
This domain contributes 9.3% towards the overall IMD score and rank

(S)= Rank of average score (R) = Rank of average rank

Maps for each index showing deprivation in Manchester LSOAs based on average scores

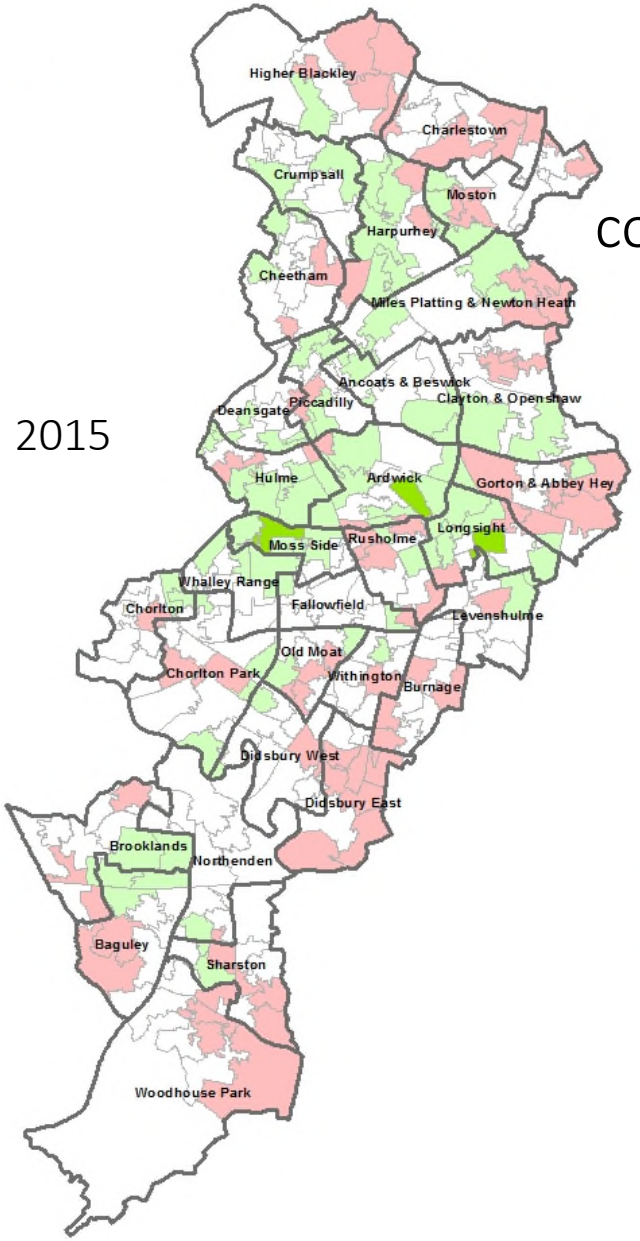
Overall, little has changed since IMD 2015





LSOA IMD scores in 2019 compared to 2015 and 2010

2015

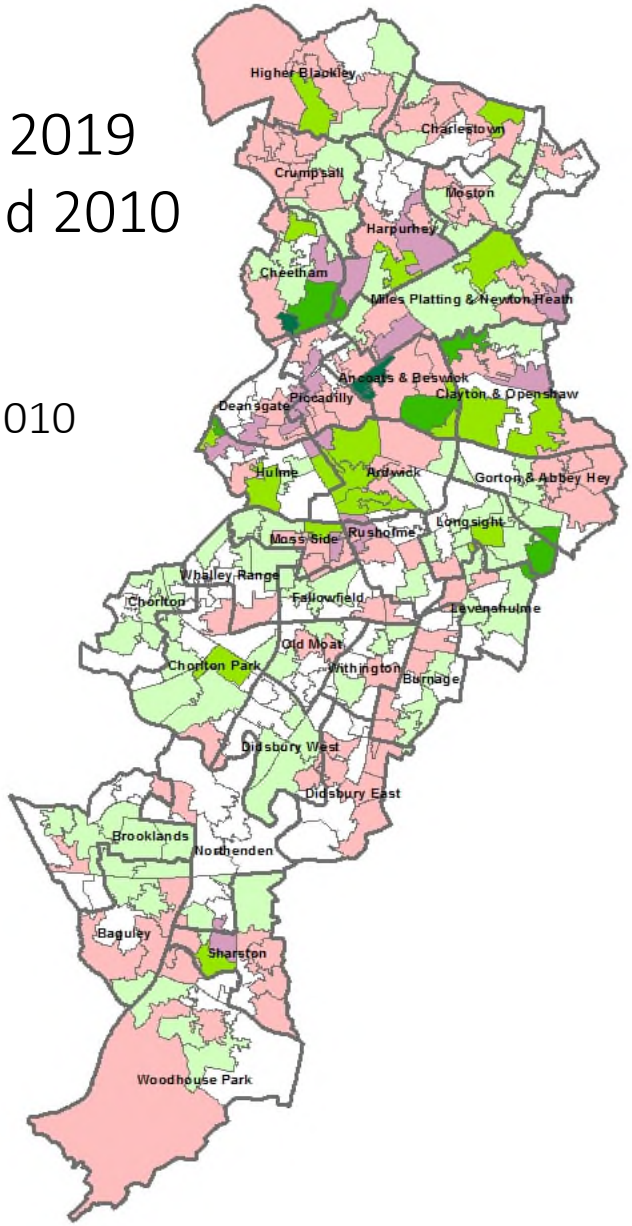


Change in IMD Score

- -45 to -30
- >-30 to -20
- >-20 to -10
- >-10 to -2
- Minimal Change (> -2 to 2)
- >2 to 10
- >10 to 21
- Wards 2018

Green = Less deprived, Pink = More deprived

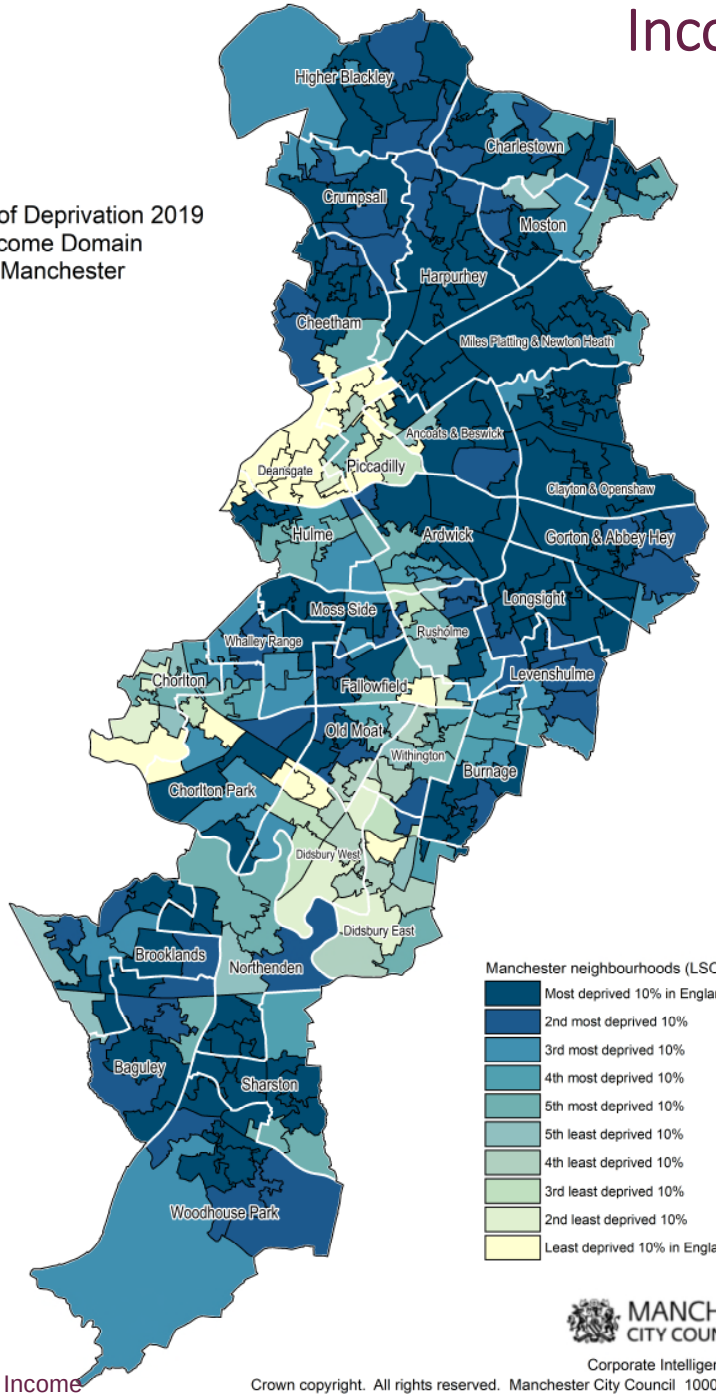
2010



A change in LSOA score is only an indication of higher/lower deprivation because the underlying metrics are slightly different. A negative figure (green) means the LSOA score is now lower, indicating deprivation is lower than previously.

Income Deprivation Domain

Indices of Deprivation 2019
Income Domain
Manchester



Manchester neighbourhoods (LSOAs)

Most deprived 10% in England	(111)
2nd most deprived 10%	(48)
3rd most deprived 10%	(29)
4th most deprived 10%	(14)
5th most deprived 10%	(23)
5th least deprived 10%	(12)
4th least deprived 10%	(11)
3rd least deprived 10%	(6)
2nd least deprived 10%	(7)
Least deprived 10% in England	(21)

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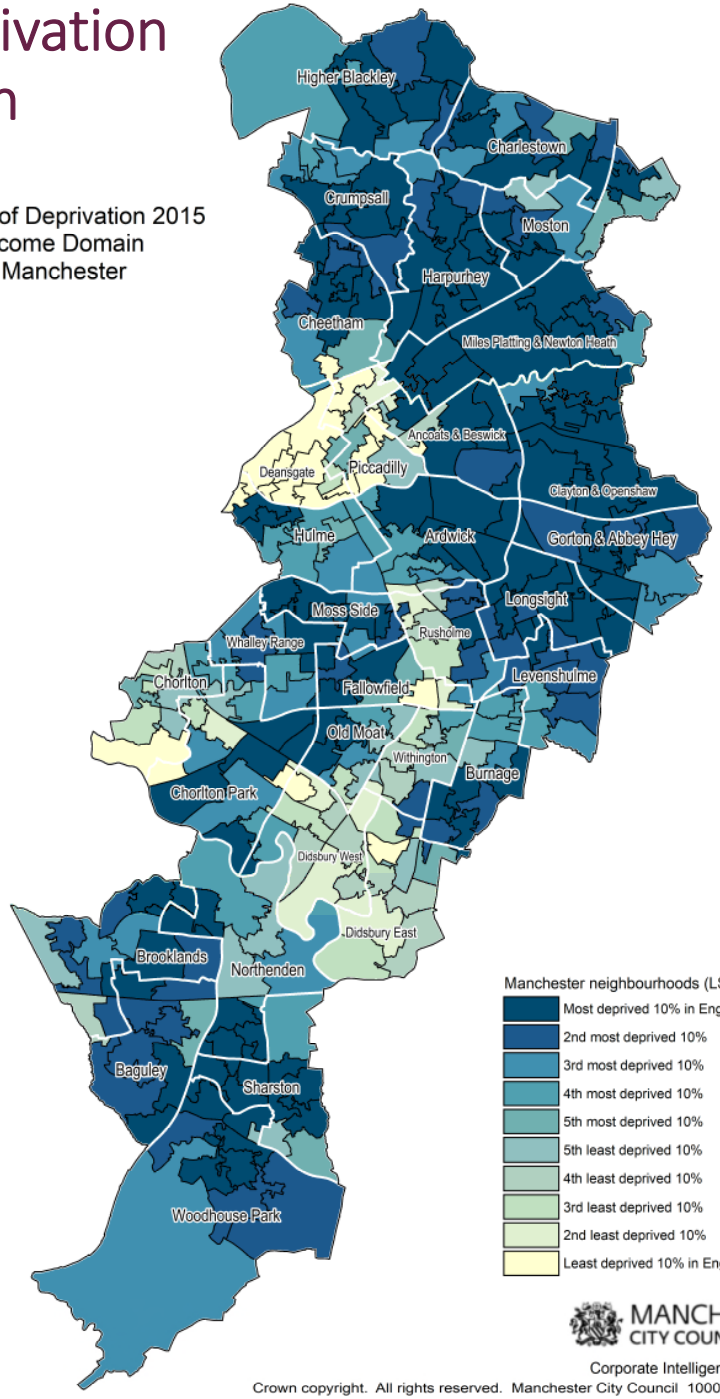
Indices of Deprivation 2015
Income Domain
Manchester



Manchester neighbourhoods (LSOAs)

Most deprived 10% in England	(106)
2nd most deprived 10%	(46)
3rd most deprived 10%	(28)
4th most deprived 10%	(22)
5th most deprived 10%	(12)
5th least deprived 10%	(17)
4th least deprived 10%	(13)
3rd least deprived 10%	(12)
2nd least deprived 10%	(8)
Least deprived 10% in England	(18)

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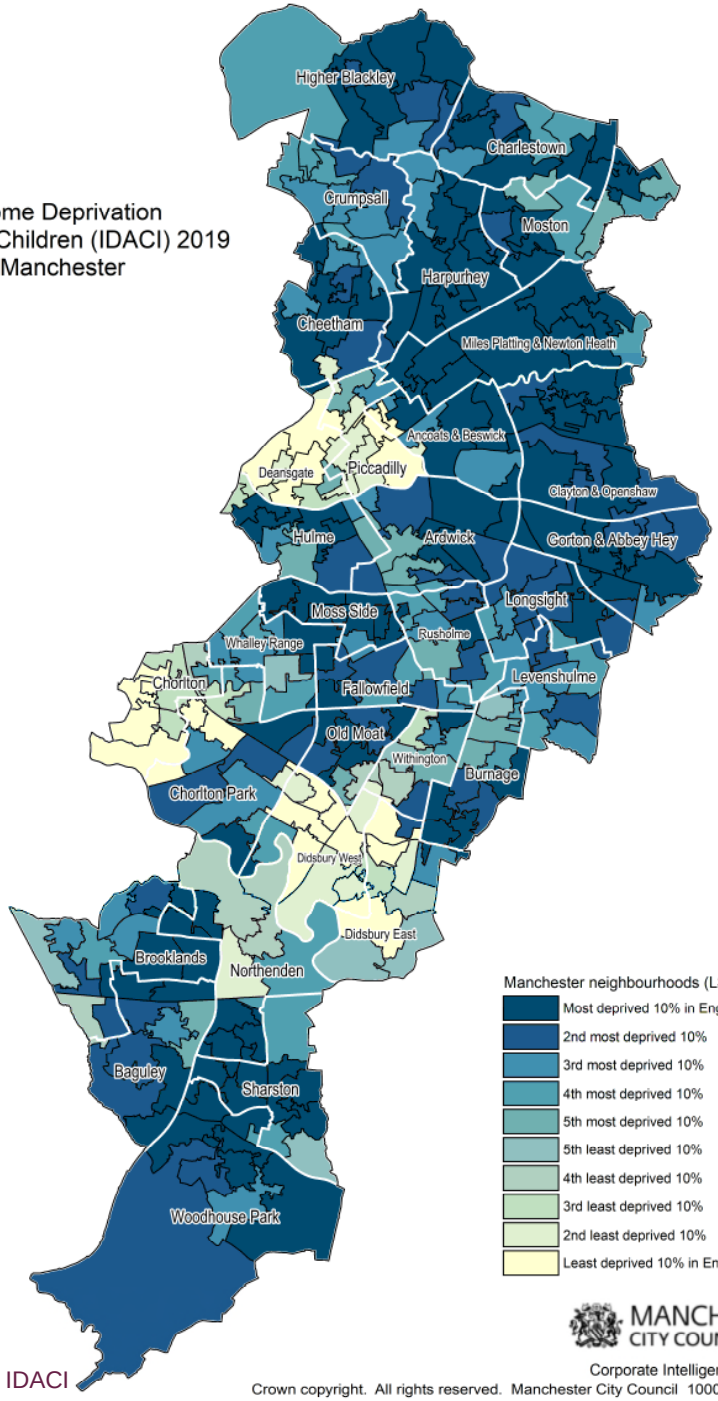
IDACI

Income Deprivation
Affecting Children (IDACI) 2019
Manchester



Manchester neighbourhoods (LSOAs)

Most deprived 10% in England	(102)
2nd most deprived 10%	(47)
3rd most deprived 10%	(35)
4th most deprived 10%	(27)
5th most deprived 10%	(15)
5th least deprived 10%	(7)
4th least deprived 10%	(7)
3rd least deprived 10%	(9)
2nd least deprived 10%	(13)
Least deprived 10% in England	(20)

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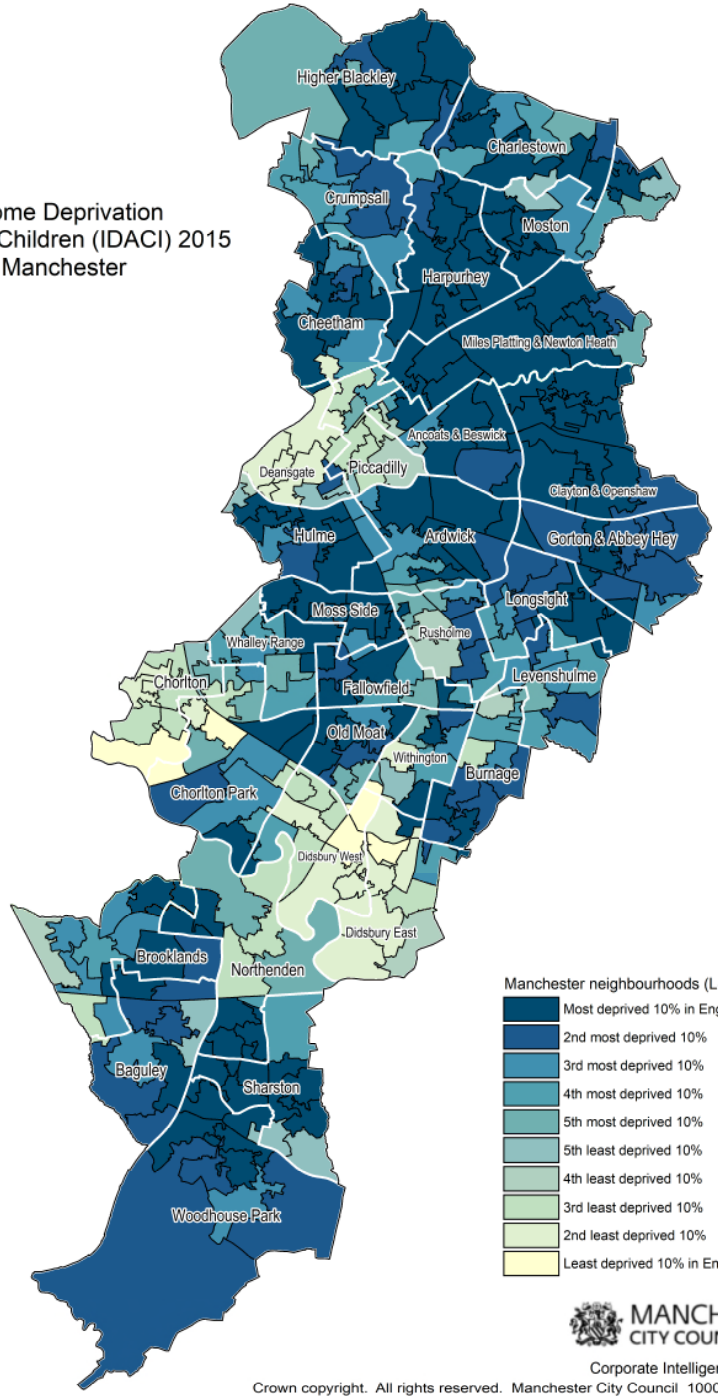
Income Deprivation
Affecting Children (IDACI) 2015
Manchester



Manchester neighbourhoods (LSOAs)

Most deprived 10% in England	(102)
2nd most deprived 10%	(45)
3rd most deprived 10%	(32)
4th most deprived 10%	(24)
5th most deprived 10%	(19)
5th least deprived 10%	(12)
4th least deprived 10%	(7)
3rd least deprived 10%	(18)
2nd least deprived 10%	(18)
Least deprived 10% in England	(5)

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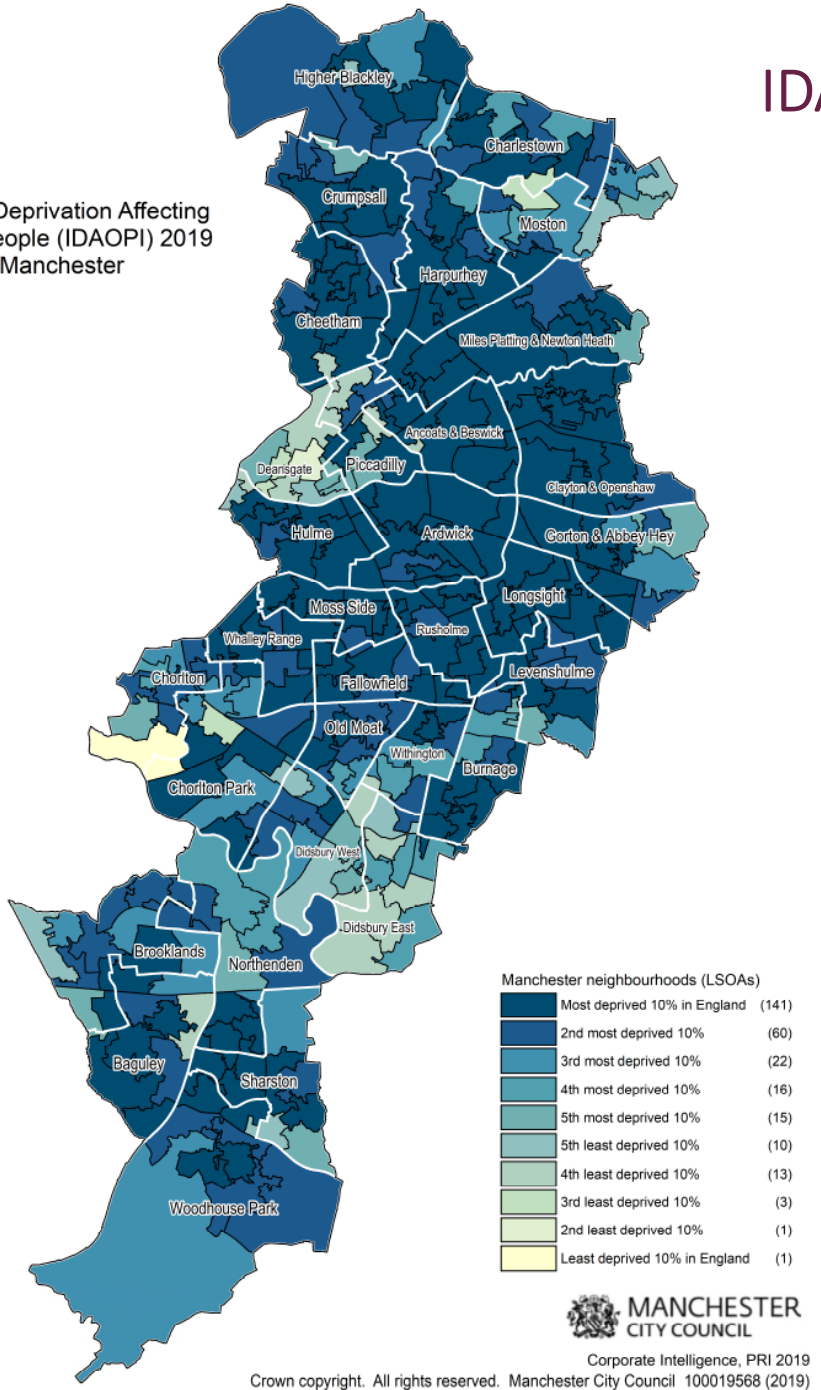
IDAOPI

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI) 2019
Manchester



Manchester neighbourhoods (LSOAs)

Most deprived 10% in England	(141)
2nd most deprived 10%	(60)
3rd most deprived 10%	(22)
4th most deprived 10%	(16)
5th most deprived 10%	(15)
5th least deprived 10%	(10)
4th least deprived 10%	(13)
3rd least deprived 10%	(3)
2nd least deprived 10%	(1)
Least deprived 10% in England	(1)

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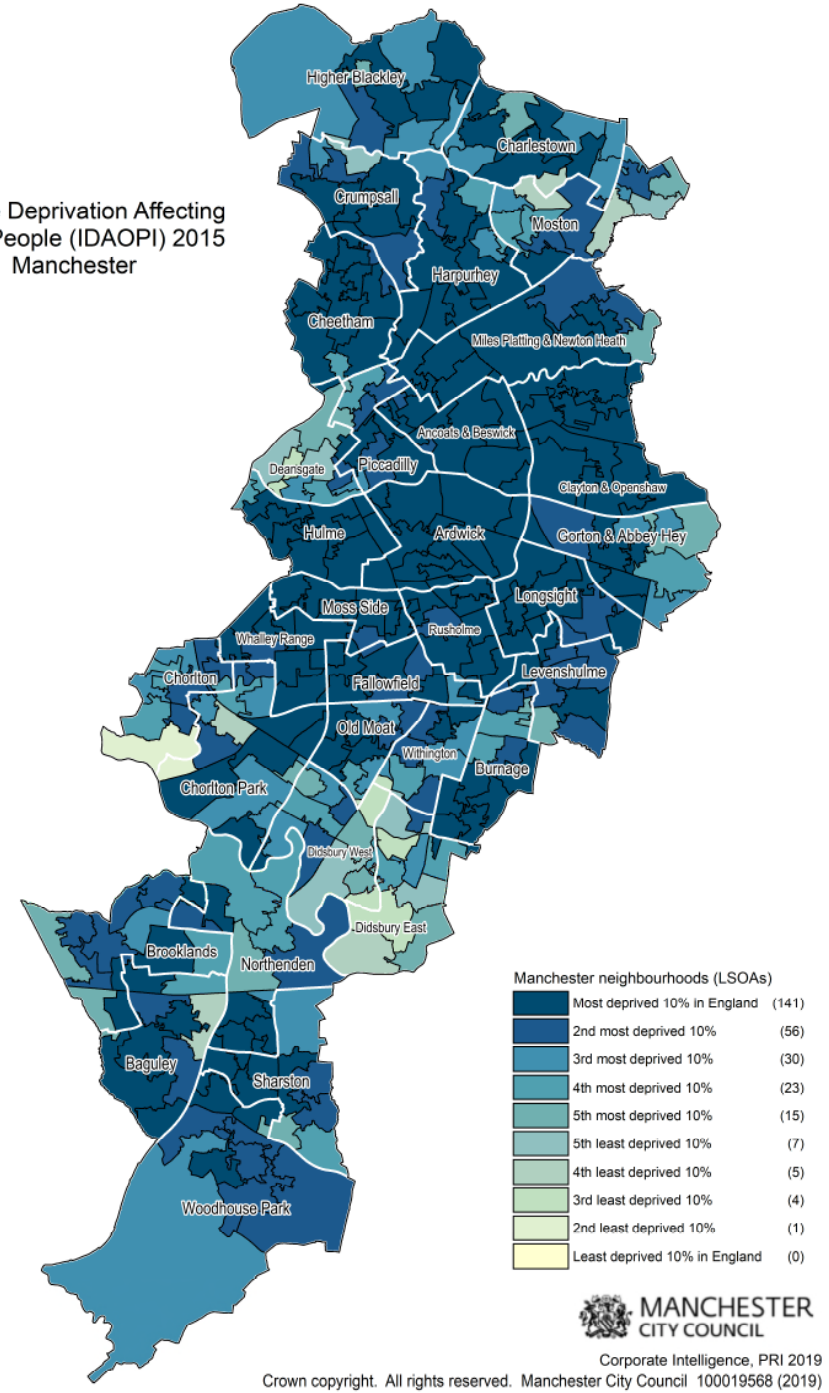
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI) 2015
Manchester



Manchester neighbourhoods (LSOAs)

Most deprived 10% in England	(141)
2nd most deprived 10%	(56)
3rd most deprived 10%	(30)
4th most deprived 10%	(23)
5th most deprived 10%	(15)
5th least deprived 10%	(7)
4th least deprived 10%	(5)
3rd least deprived 10%	(4)
2nd least deprived 10%	(1)
Least deprived 10% in England	(0)

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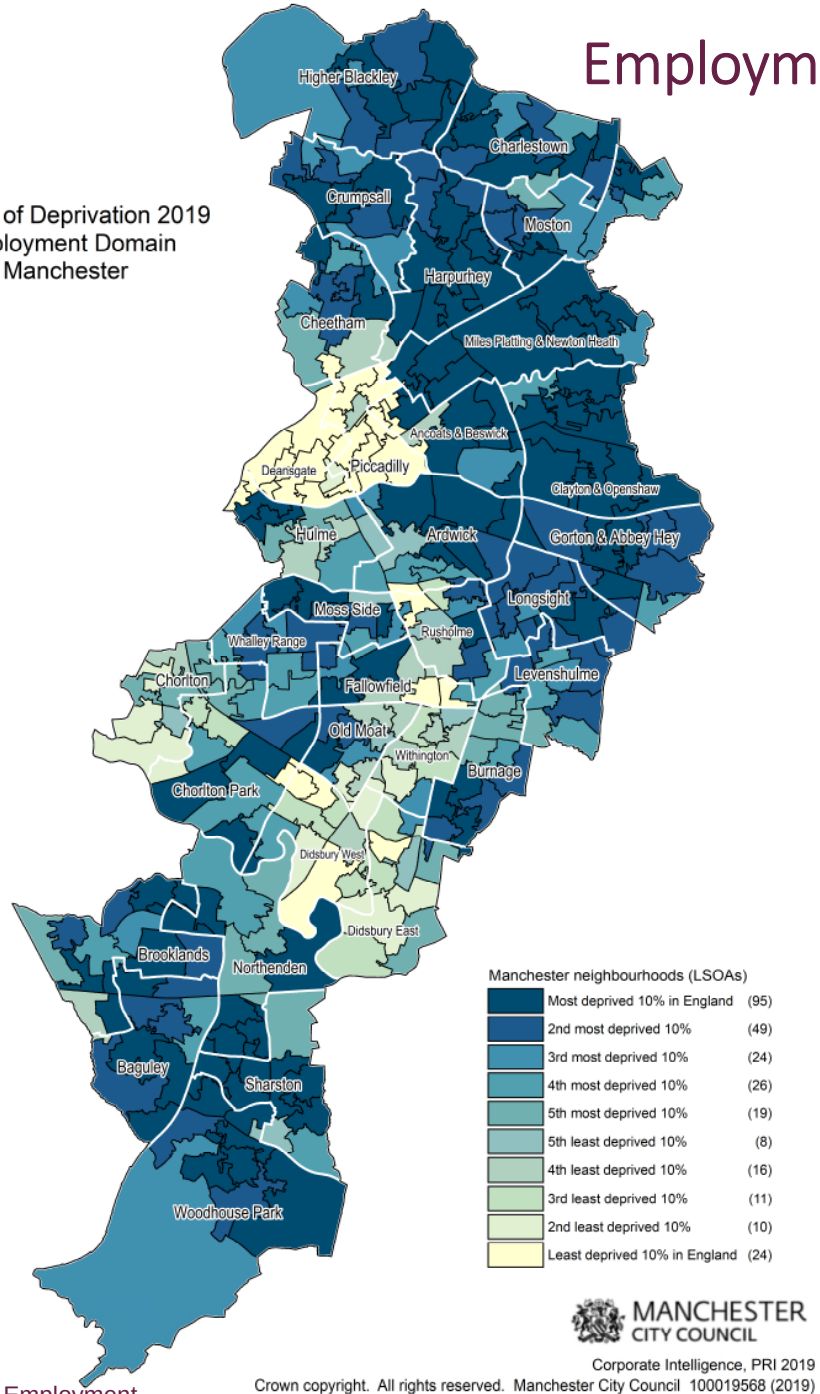
Employment Domain

Indices of Deprivation 2019
Employment Domain
Manchester



Manchester neighbourhoods (LSOAs)

Most deprived 10% in England	(95)
2nd most deprived 10%	(49)
3rd most deprived 10%	(24)
4th most deprived 10%	(26)
5th most deprived 10%	(19)
5th least deprived 10%	(8)
4th least deprived 10%	(16)
3rd least deprived 10%	(11)
2nd least deprived 10%	(10)
Least deprived 10% in England	(24)

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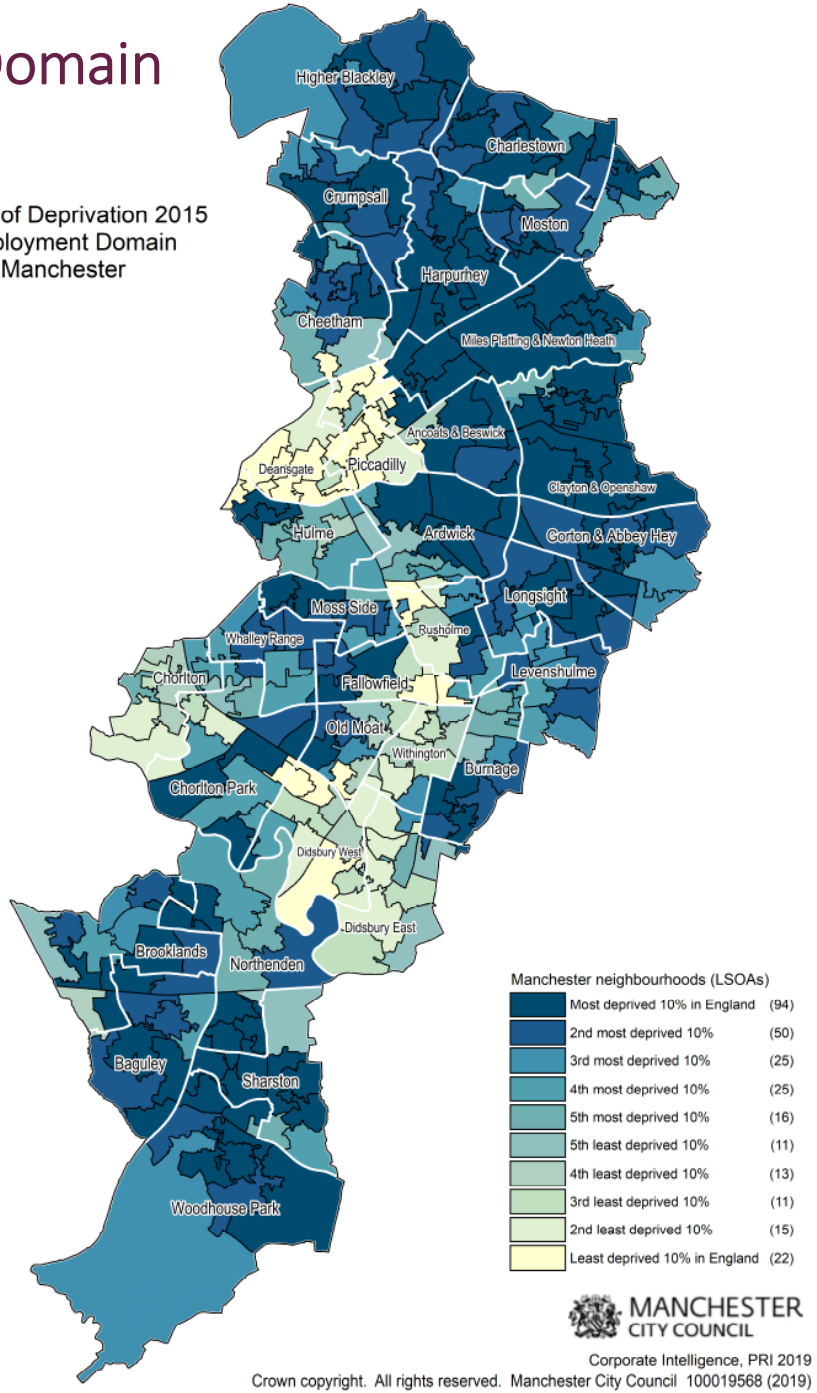
Indices of Deprivation 2015
Employment Domain
Manchester



Manchester neighbourhoods (LSOAs)

Most deprived 10% in England	(94)
2nd most deprived 10%	(50)
3rd most deprived 10%	(25)
4th most deprived 10%	(25)
5th most deprived 10%	(16)
5th least deprived 10%	(11)
4th least deprived 10%	(13)
3rd least deprived 10%	(11)
2nd least deprived 10%	(15)
Least deprived 10% in England	(22)

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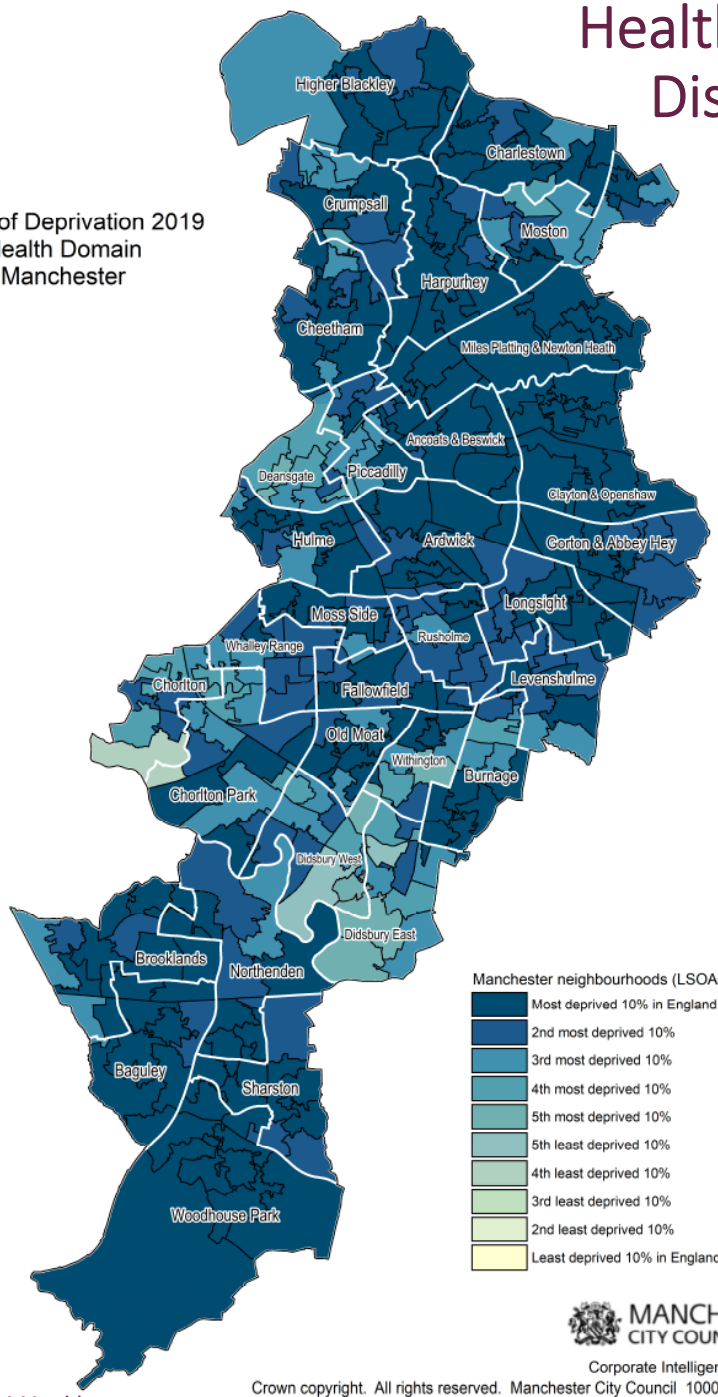
Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

Indices of Deprivation 2019
Health Domain
Manchester



Manchester neighbourhoods (LSOAs)

Most deprived 10% in England	(147)
2nd most deprived 10%	(67)
3rd most deprived 10%	(42)
4th most deprived 10%	(17)
5th most deprived 10%	(6)
5th least deprived 10%	(2)
4th least deprived 10%	(1)
3rd least deprived 10%	(0)
2nd least deprived 10%	(0)
Least deprived 10% in England	(0)

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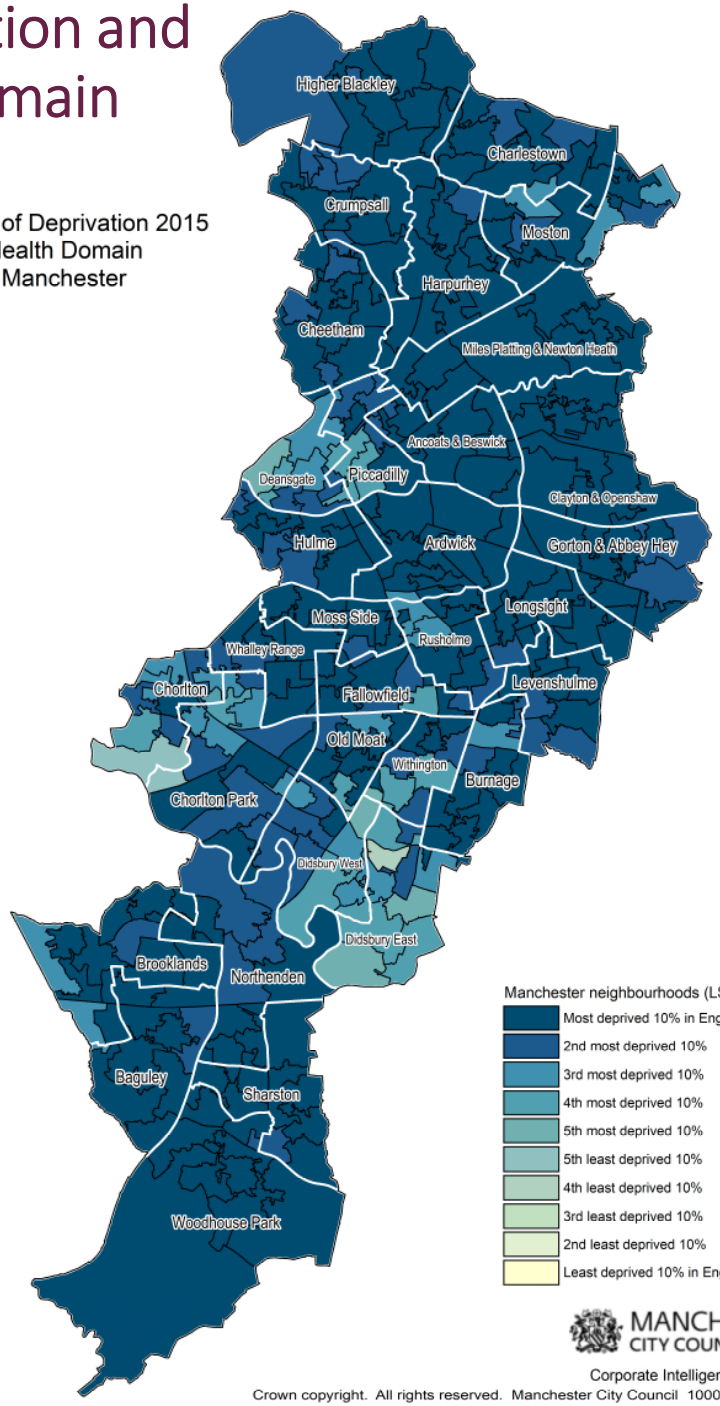
Indices of Deprivation 2015
Health Domain
Manchester



Manchester neighbourhoods (LSOAs)

Most deprived 10% in England	(185)
2nd most deprived 10%	(55)
3rd most deprived 10%	(22)
4th most deprived 10%	(14)
5th most deprived 10%	(4)
5th least deprived 10%	(1)
4th least deprived 10%	(1)
3rd least deprived 10%	(0)
2nd least deprived 10%	(0)
Least deprived 10% in England	(0)

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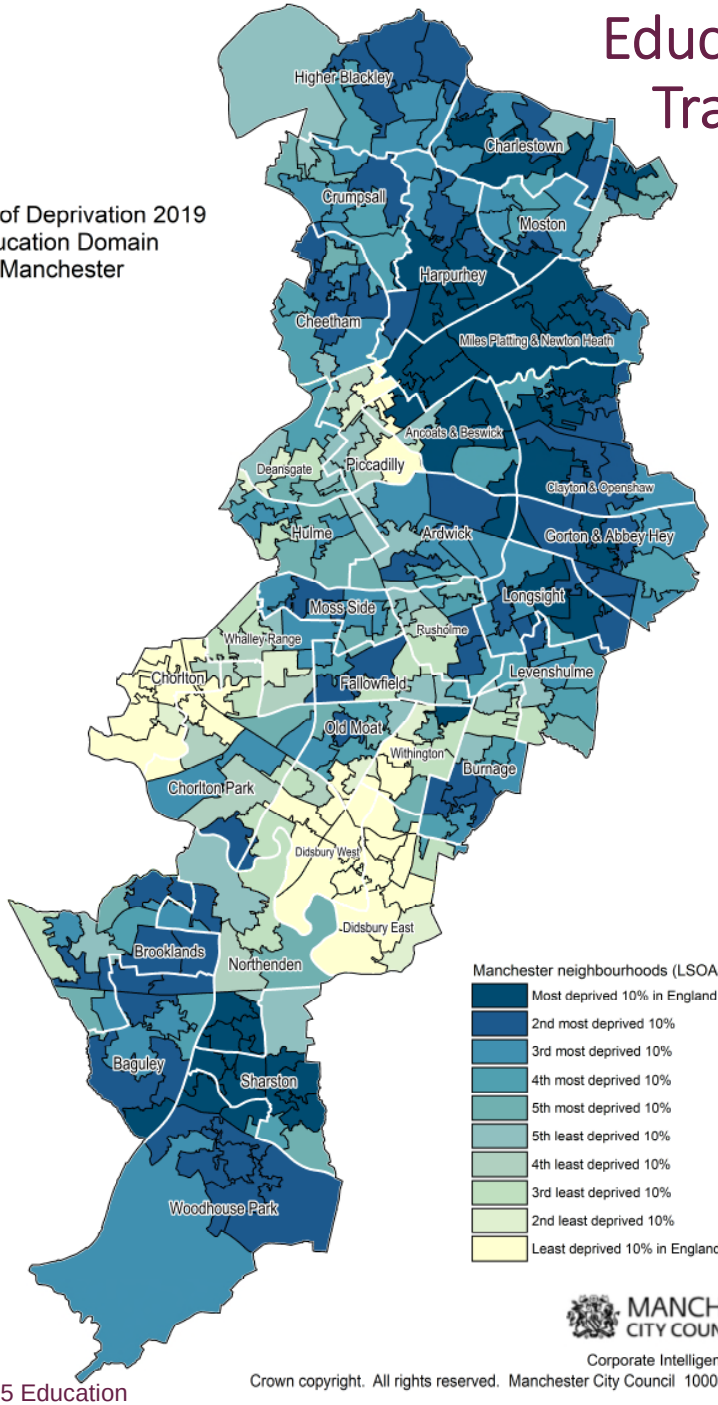
Education, Skills and Training Domain

Indices of Deprivation 2019
Education Domain
Manchester



Manchester neighbourhoods (LSOAs)

Most deprived 10% in England	(41)
2nd most deprived 10%	(54)
3rd most deprived 10%	(48)
4th most deprived 10%	(28)
5th most deprived 10%	(23)
5th least deprived 10%	(22)
4th least deprived 10%	(11)
3rd least deprived 10%	(18)
2nd least deprived 10%	(8)
Least deprived 10% in England	(29)

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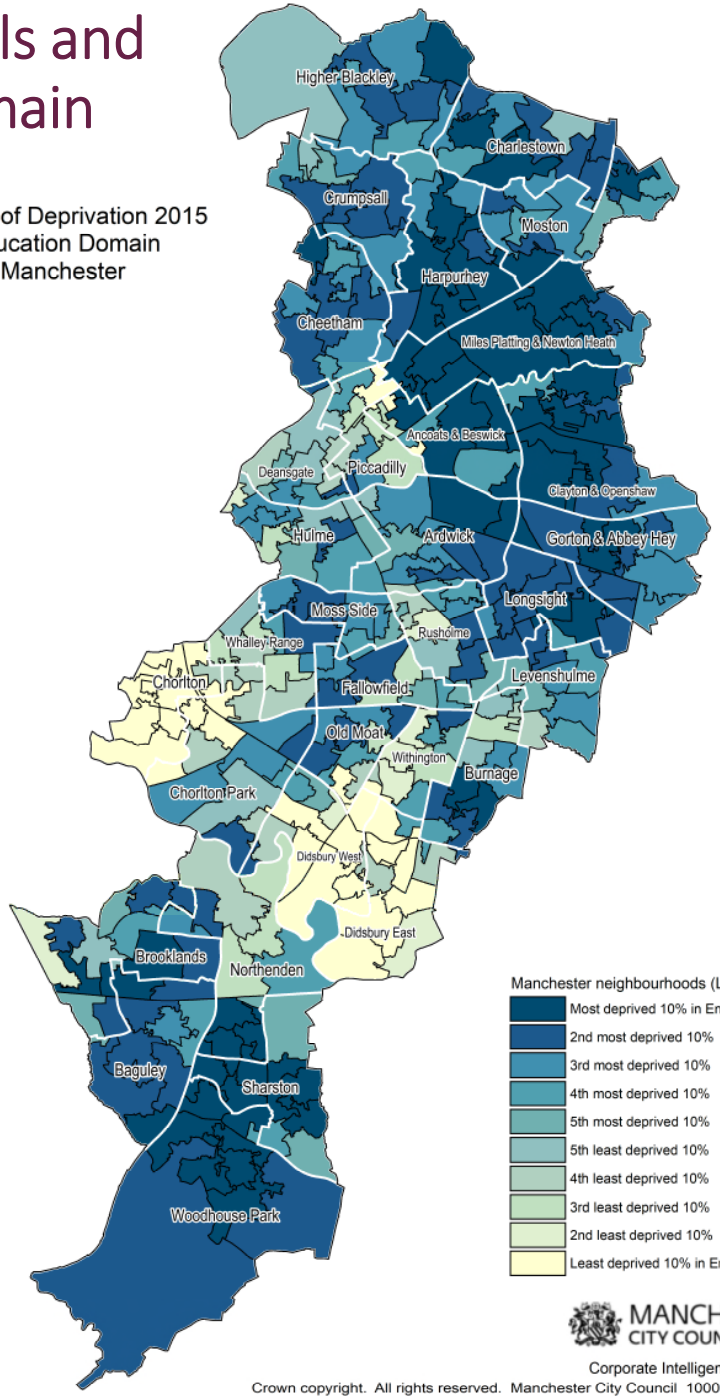
Indices of Deprivation 2015
Education Domain
Manchester



Manchester neighbourhoods (LSOAs)

Most deprived 10% in England	(54)
2nd most deprived 10%	(62)
3rd most deprived 10%	(45)
4th most deprived 10%	(30)
5th most deprived 10%	(16)
5th least deprived 10%	(13)
4th least deprived 10%	(15)
3rd least deprived 10%	(13)
2nd least deprived 10%	(8)
Least deprived 10% in England	(26)

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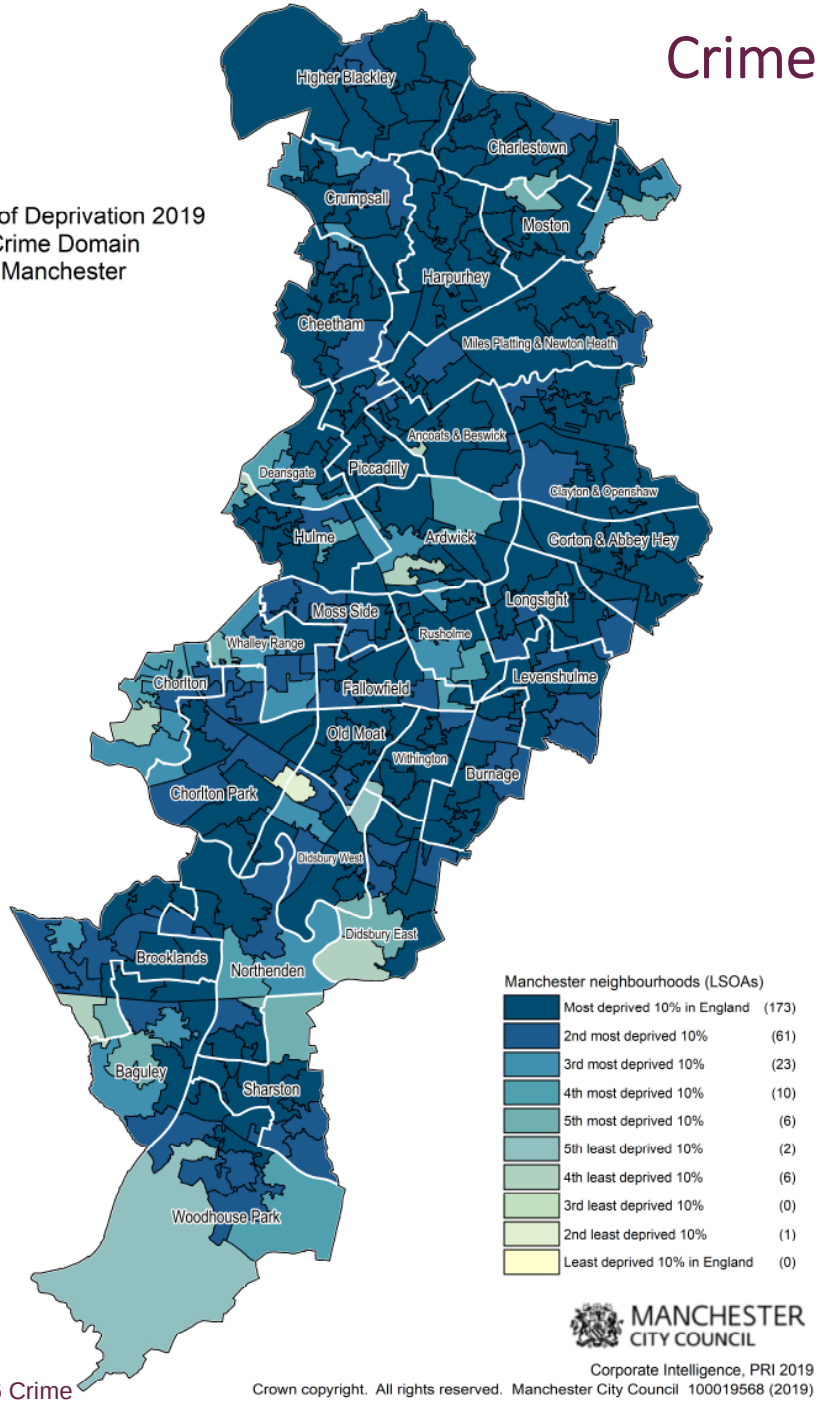
Crime Domain

Indices of Deprivation 2019
Crime Domain
Manchester



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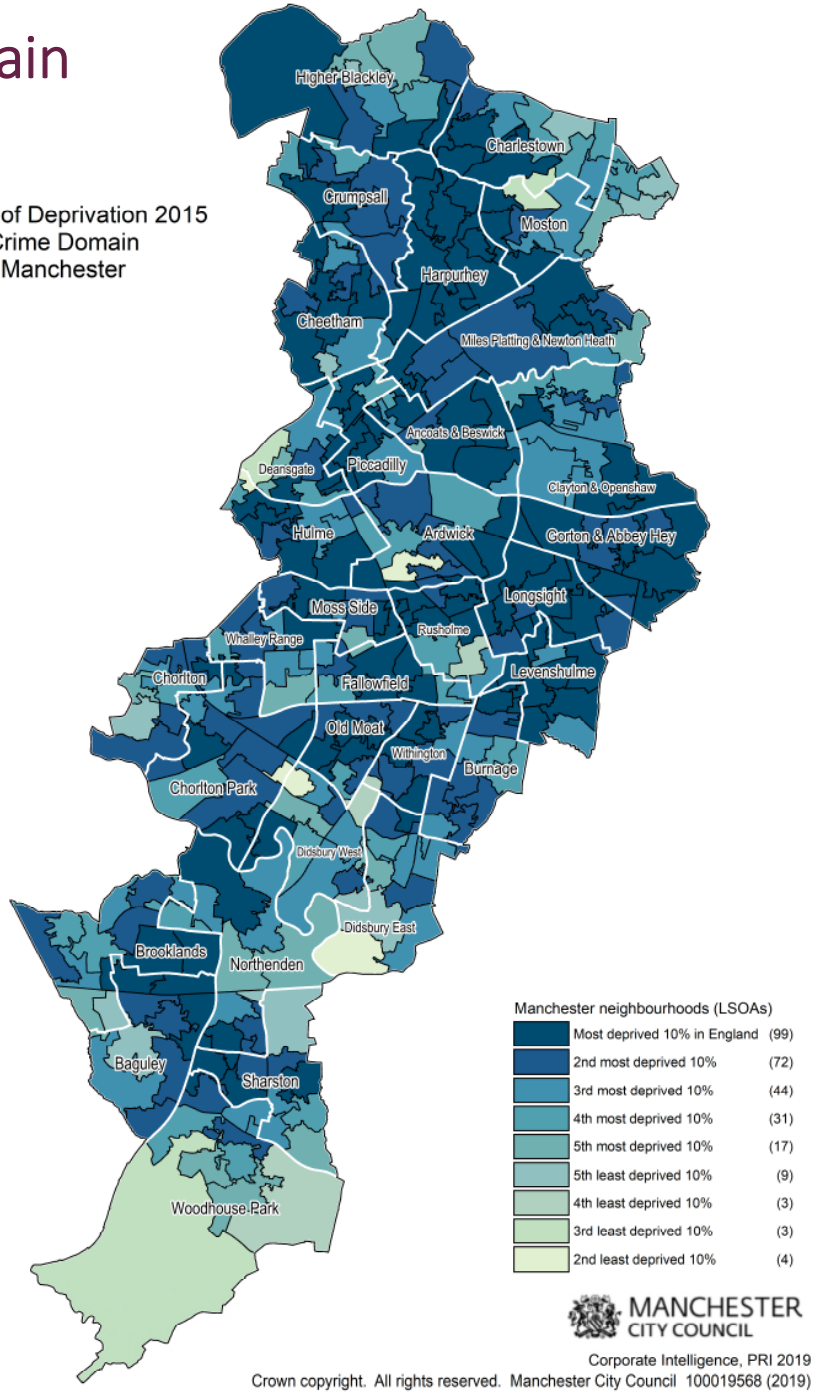
Indices of Deprivation 2015
Crime Domain
Manchester



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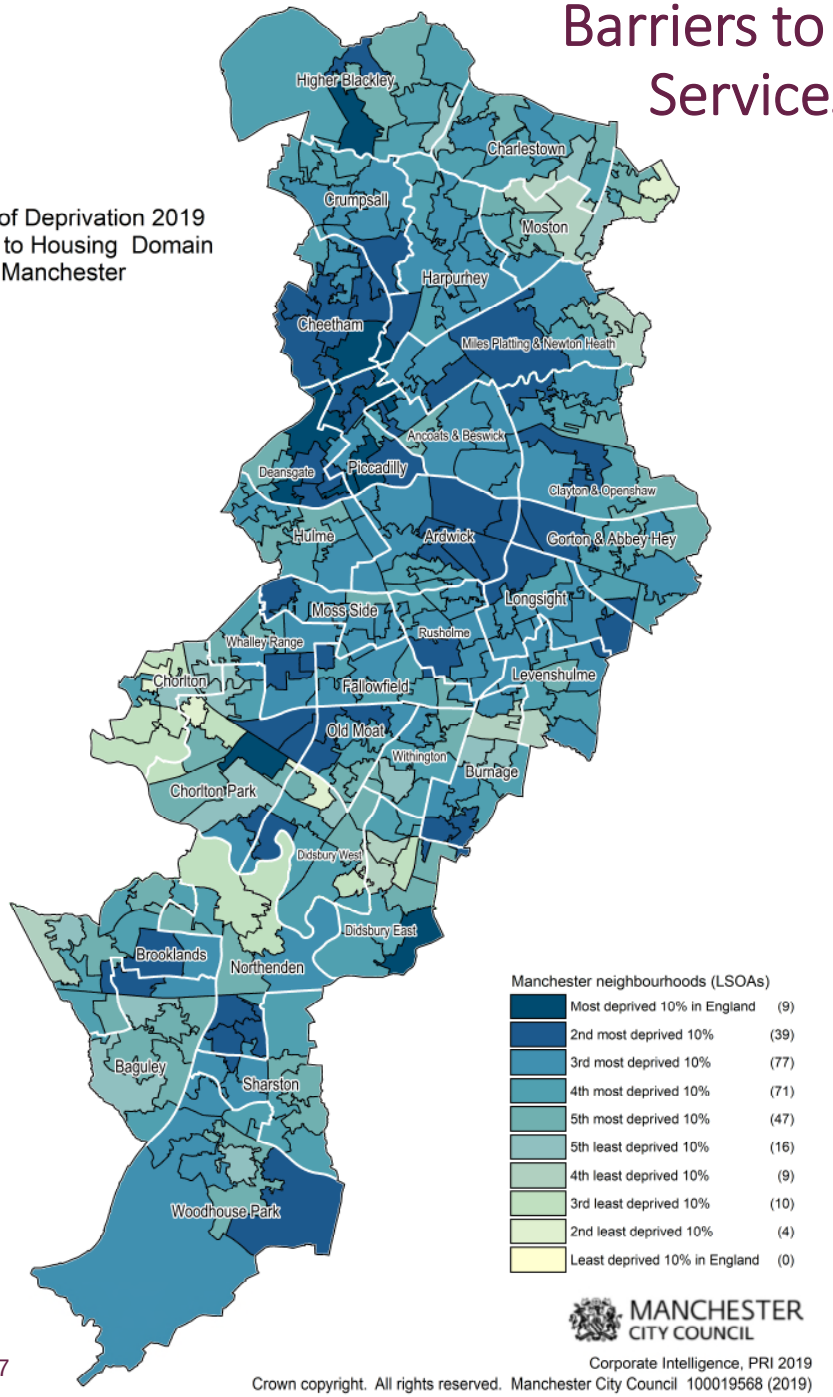
Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

Indices of Deprivation 2019
Barriers to Housing Domain
Manchester



Manchester neighbourhoods (LSOAs)

Most deprived 10% in England	(9)
2nd most deprived 10%	(39)
3rd most deprived 10%	(77)
4th most deprived 10%	(71)
5th most deprived 10%	(47)
5th least deprived 10%	(16)
4th least deprived 10%	(9)
3rd least deprived 10%	(10)
2nd least deprived 10%	(4)
Least deprived 10% in England	(0)

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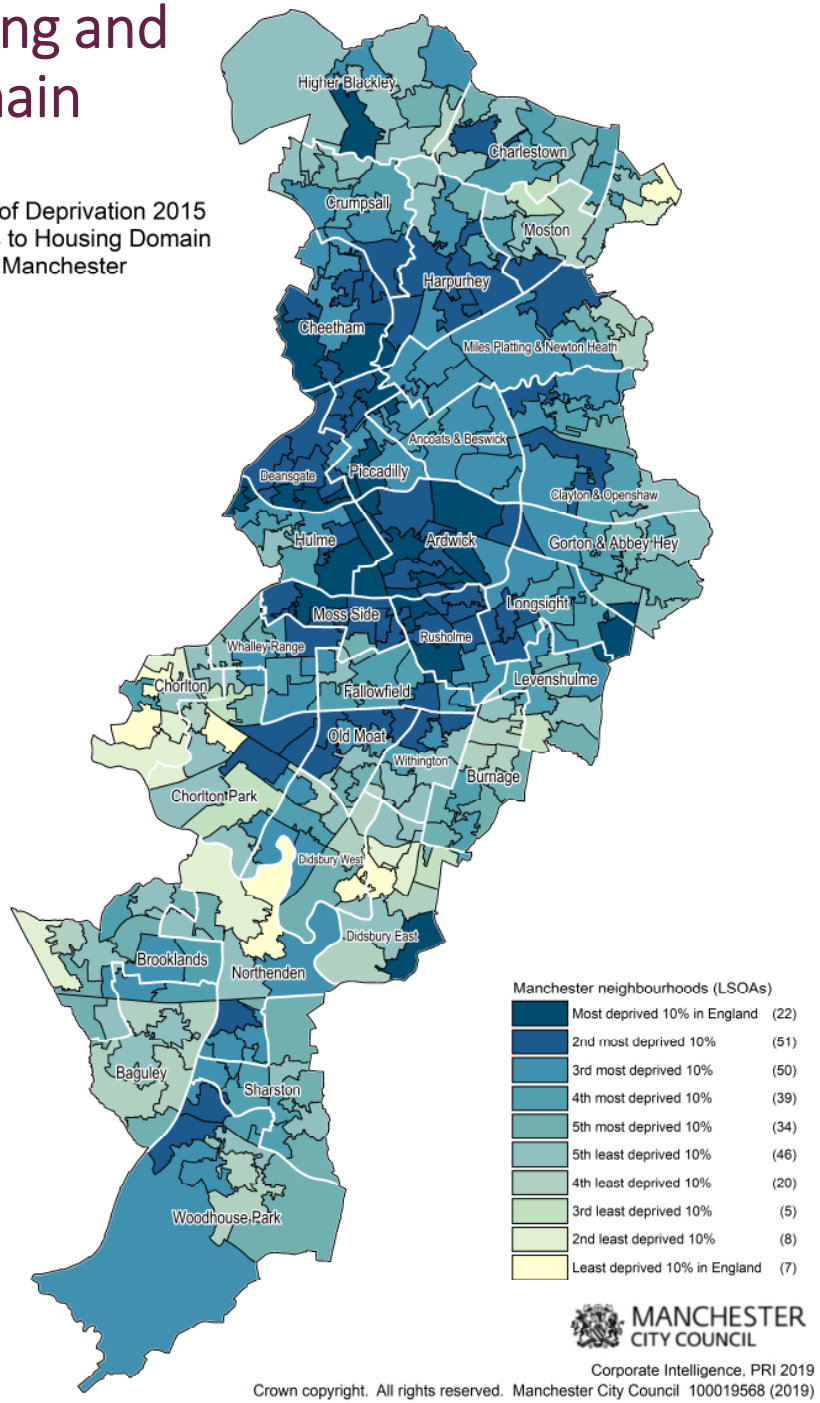
Indices of Deprivation 2015
Barriers to Housing Domain
Manchester



Manchester neighbourhoods (LSOAs)

Most deprived 10% in England	(22)
2nd most deprived 10%	(51)
3rd most deprived 10%	(50)
4th most deprived 10%	(39)
5th most deprived 10%	(34)
5th least deprived 10%	(46)
4th least deprived 10%	(20)
3rd least deprived 10%	(5)
2nd least deprived 10%	(8)
Least deprived 10% in England	(7)

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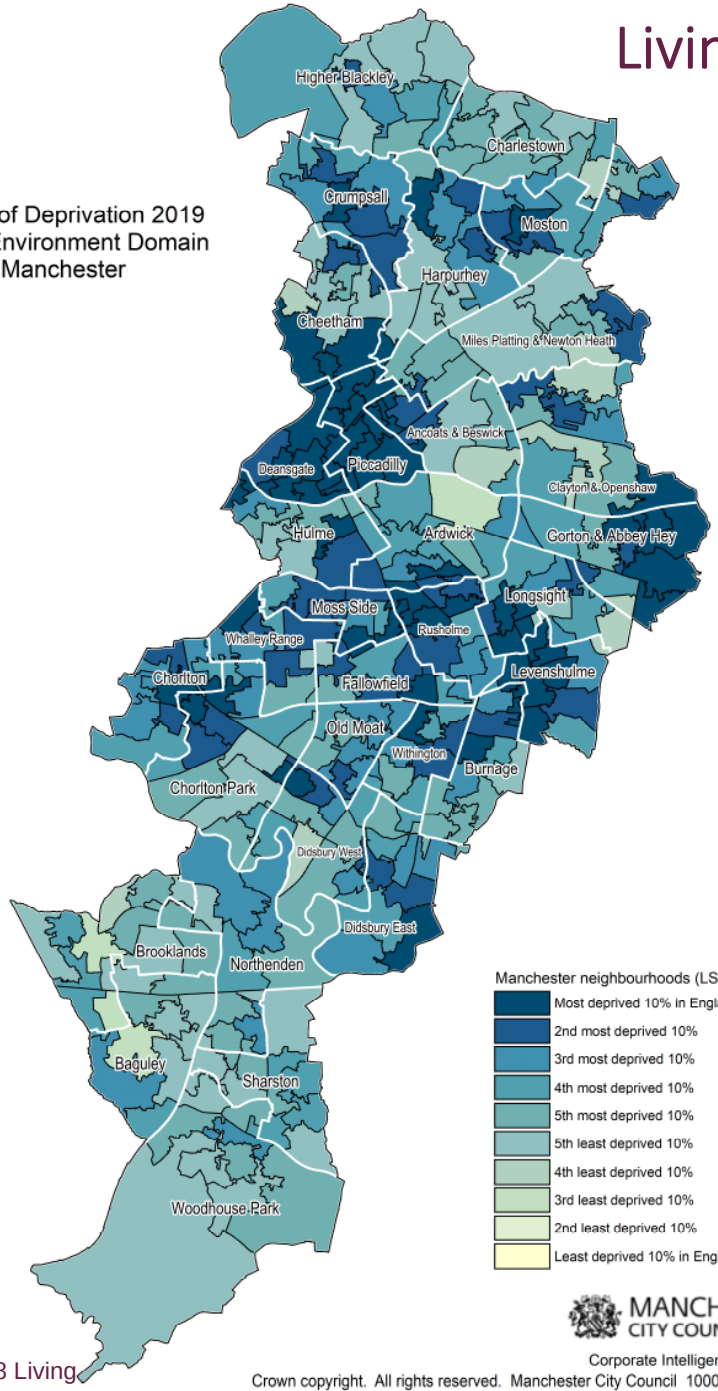
Living Environment Domain

Indices of Deprivation 2019
Living Environment Domain
Manchester



Manchester neighbourhoods (LSOAs)

Most deprived 10% in England	(54)
2nd most deprived 10%	(44)
3rd most deprived 10%	(43)
4th most deprived 10%	(44)
5th most deprived 10%	(49)
5th least deprived 10%	(36)
4th least deprived 10%	(9)
3rd least deprived 10%	(3)
2nd least deprived 10%	(0)
Least deprived 10% in England	(0)

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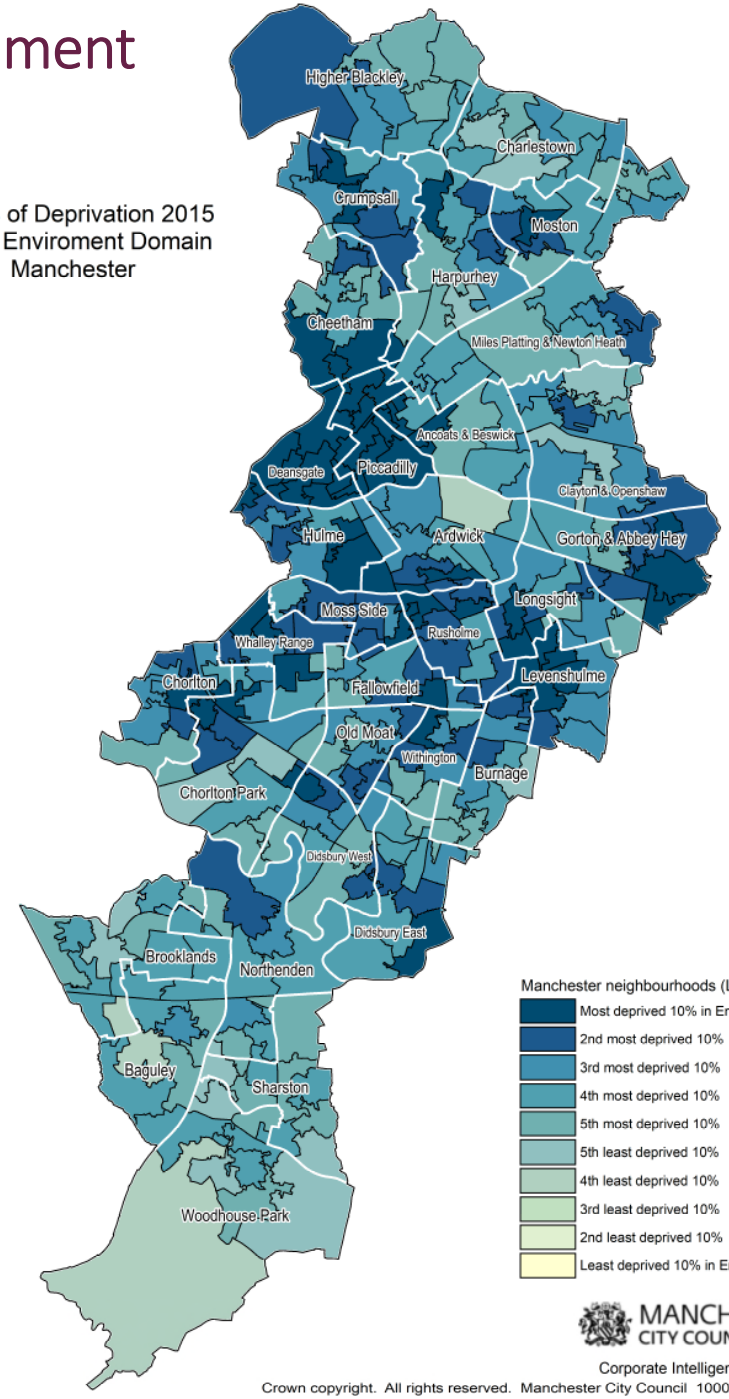
Indices of Deprivation 2015
Living Enviroment Domain
Manchester



Manchester neighbourhoods (LSOAs)

Most deprived 10% in England	(52)
2nd most deprived 10%	(54)
3rd most deprived 10%	(50)
4th most deprived 10%	(61)
5th most deprived 10%	(46)
5th least deprived 10%	(16)
4th least deprived 10%	(3)
3rd least deprived 10%	(0)
2nd least deprived 10%	(0)
Least deprived 10% in England	(0)

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For context - Greater Manchester LSOA scores by decile in the IMD

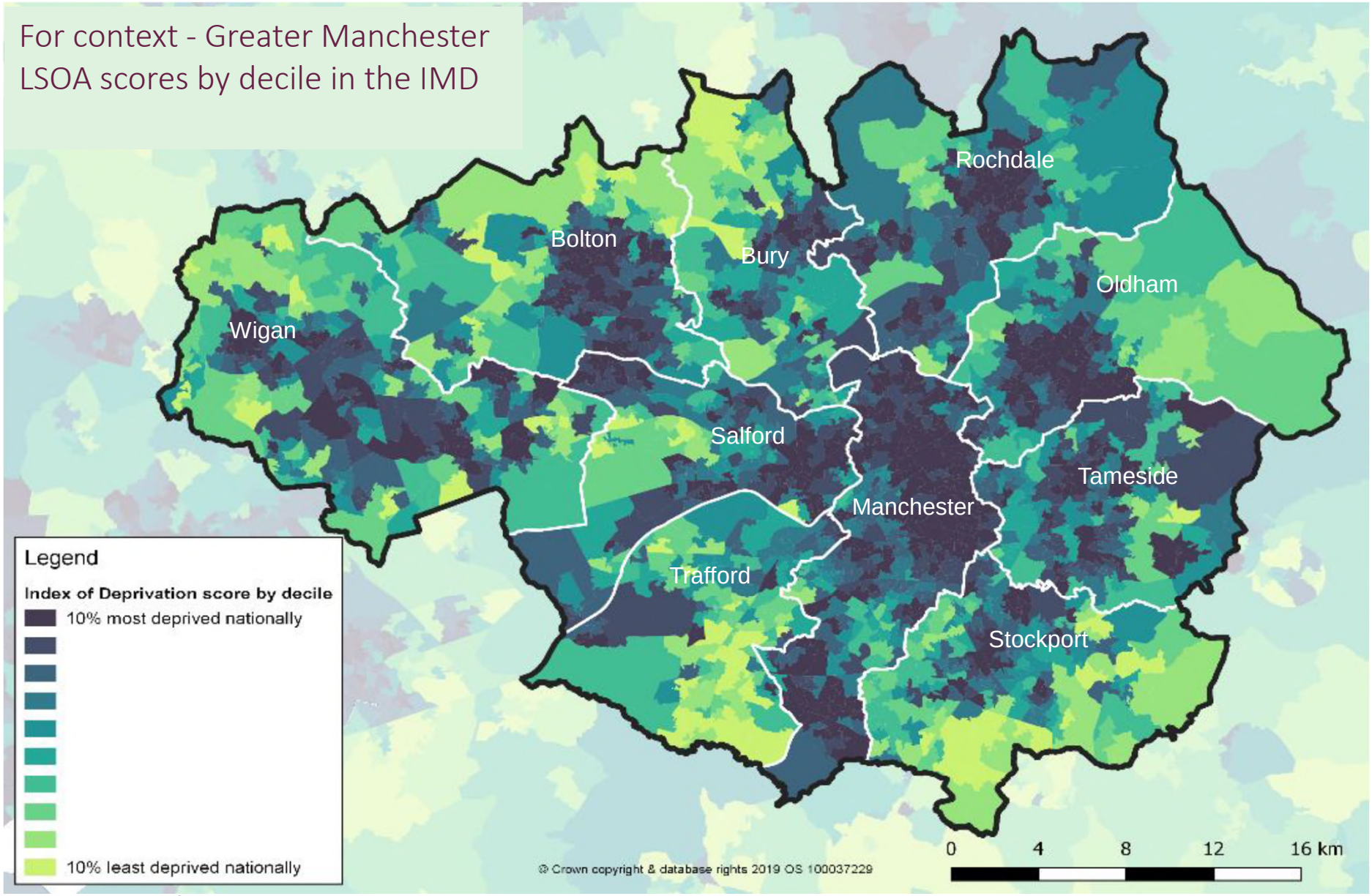

Image courtesy of GMCA 2019

Understanding the Indices of Deprivation

Local Authority summaries

To allow comparison between the 317 English local authorities, the average scores and ranks of the LSOAs in each district for all the domains are presented as:

- A rank of Average rank - districts ranked by the population-weighted average rank of the ranks of their LSOAs
- An Average score and rank of Average score - a population-weighted average of the LSOA scores in each district, and the districts ranked by their average score
- The proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally and the rank – a district's percentage of LSOAs in the most deprived decile, ranked by percentage. 123 districts have no LSOAs in the most deprived decile, these are all ranked 195th
- The Extent and rank of Extent - the proportion of a district's population living in the 30% most deprived LSOAs in England. 23 districts have no LSOAs in those 3 deciles, these are all ranked 295th
- The Local Concentration and rank – a population-weighted score derived from the average rank of LSOAs capturing exactly 10% of the district's most deprived population ('most deprived' being relative to deprivation in that LA)

Rank of Average score or Average rank?

Rank of Average score

✓ picks up on districts with the very highest levels of deprivation because of their high scores. Manchester's rank suggests there are other LSOAs in England with higher levels of deprivation

Rank of Average rank

✓ picks up on districts that are more uniformly highly deprived because the average is being taken from a smaller range

✗ a high ranking LSOA will average out a low ranking one in a highly polarised district e.g. District A has 2 LSOAs ranked 2 and 32,844 so the average rank = 16,423 giving District A a mid-rank

✗ most districts are not uniformly deprived

✗ the level of deprivation between the ranked ranks is lost, e.g. District A ranked 16,423 may sit next to District B which genuinely has mid-range uniform deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation

- An overall score for each LSOA is created by combining its scores across all the indices, to give an idea of multiple deprivation in an area
- The Income and Employment domains account for 45% of this score as they have a greater impact on deprivation, and there is less estimating done in the scoring than in the other domains
- The LSOAs' overall scores are ranked to give an Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)
- All indices, including the IMD, are summarised for each district in England by averaging LSOAs' scores and ranks
- IMD at district level is the most commonly used index but this hides the distribution of deprivation across LSOAs and domains

Indices of Deprivation (IoD)

- There are seven deprivation metrics called Domains, each measuring a different aspect of deprivation:
  Income, Employment, Health & Disability, Education Skills & Training, Barriers to Housing and Services, Crime, and Living Environment

- And two sub-domains: Income deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and Income deprivation affecting older people (IDAOPI)

- Every Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) in England is given a score within each domain

- The LSOAs are ranked by their scores to give each domain an index, the highest score ranked as 1, the most deprived, and the lowest score ranked as 32,844, the least deprived (not the most wealthy); these ranks are the Indices of Deprivation.

End note

- The data used in the Indices and therefore the IMD are from a selection of indicators picked to illustrate deprivation and are limited by how well they do that
- The data are taken from a range of time points and will not be comparing the same people, also an area may have changed between the time points or since
- In the IMD, low ranks in one or more index may be 'cancelled out' by high ranks in other indices. The same thing occurs with local authority summaries, where an LSOA that is not deprived is cancelled out by one that is. Modelling is applied to the scores to address this but there will be a degree of error.
- IMD is useful for a general idea of deprivation, however it is better to look at specific types of deprivation to avoid issues with weightings and averaging out.
- LSOAs are not neighbourhoods and are a decade old, so a natural neighbourhood may be split across two LSOAs and/or may contain highly polarised resident characteristics giving unexpected results
- Some of the indicators measured are estimates not counts, and some data are modelled
- The definitions and data sources used in 2019 are broadly the same as in 2015 so it is valid to compare LSOA scores over time, however in Manchester, Income, Employment, Health, and therefore indirectly the IMD, are not exactly the same as in 2015 so are not directly comparable and can only be used as an indication of change
- Ranks and ranks of average ranks should never be compared over time.