

Kent Mental Health & Wellbeing Index

Comparison with IMD

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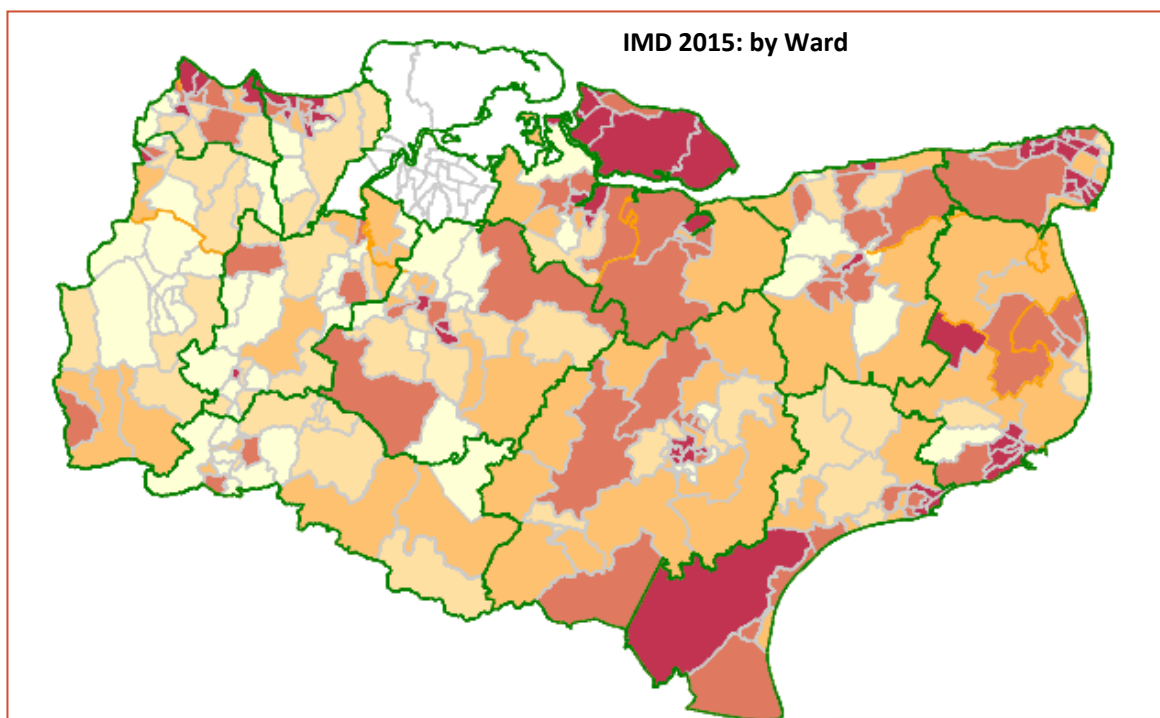
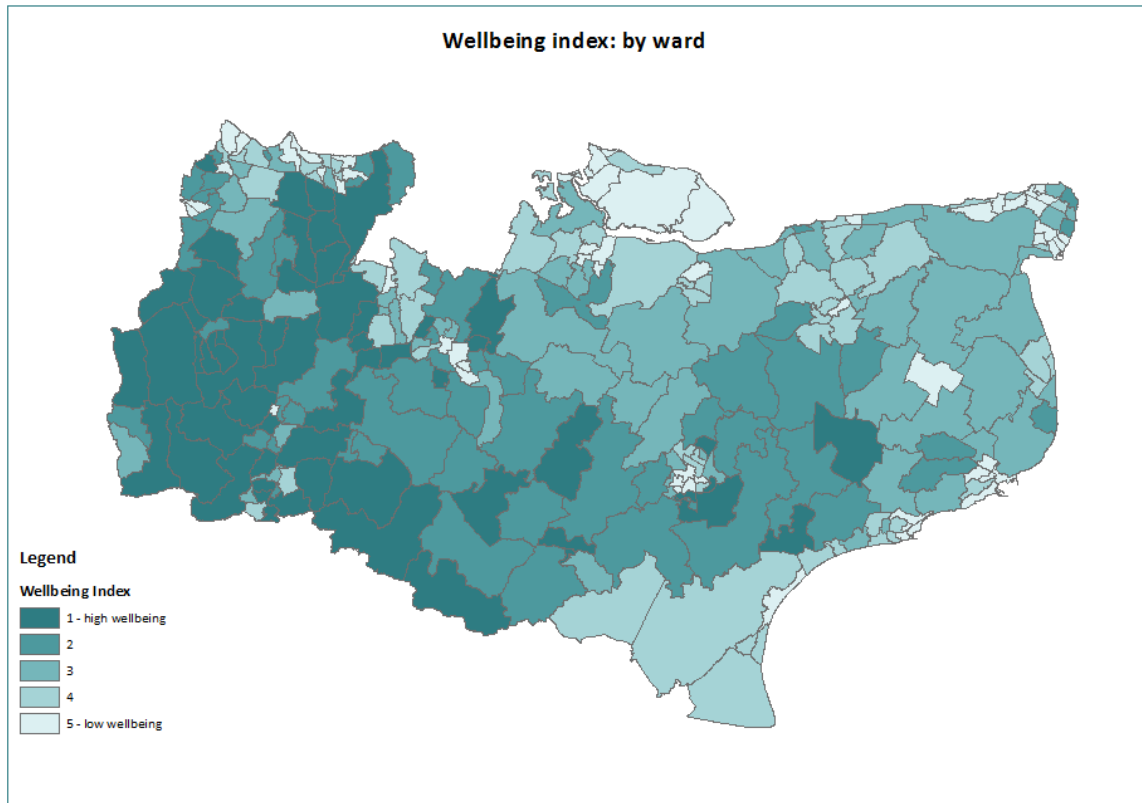
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| 1. Introduction

This document compares the [Kent Mental Health & Wellbeing Index](#) with the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). It demonstrates that whilst there is the expectedly high correlation between the overall Wellbeing Index and overall IMD rankings, it provides an additional depth of understanding and richness than the IMD scores alone can provide.

2. Comparison with IMD

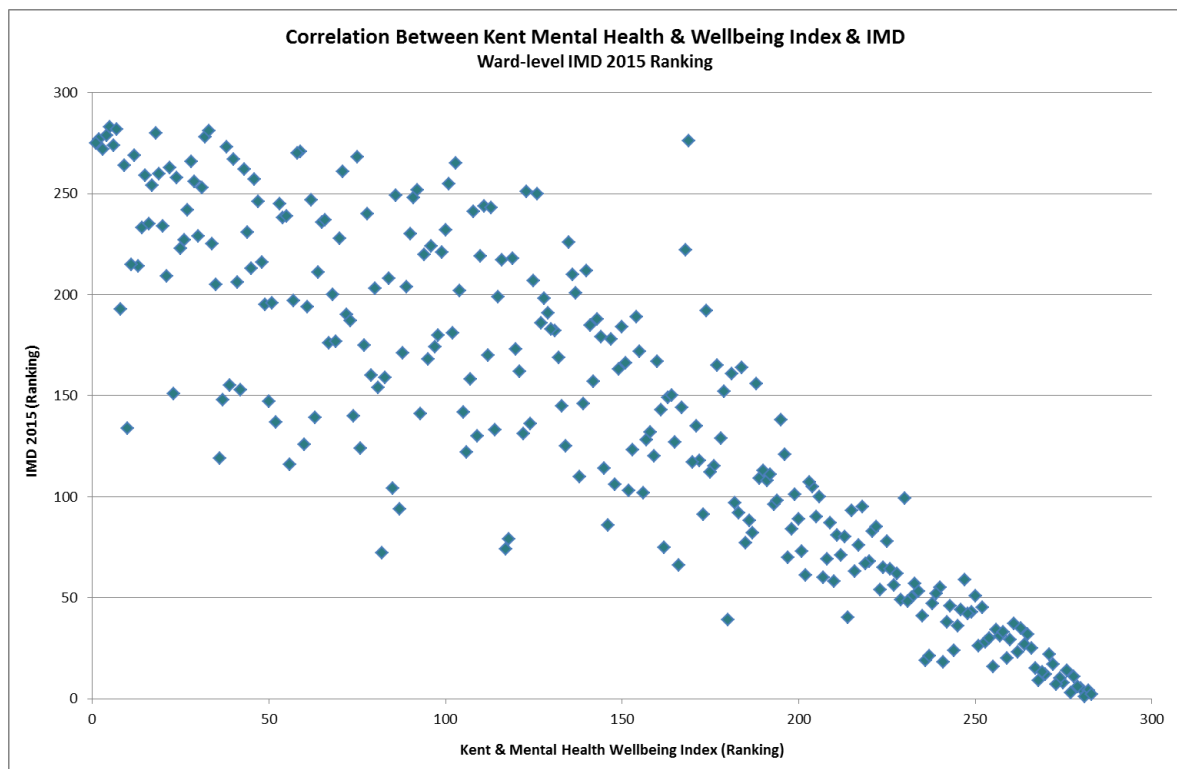
The maps below show how the Kent Mental Health & Wellbeing Index and IMD 2015 vary across Kent. In each case results are mapped by Ward, with the Wards in Kent divided into quintiles.



2.1 Correlations

It is clear from the maps above that there are similarities between the Kent Mental Health Wellbeing Index and IMD, in that areas with high IMD scores (i.e. high levels of deprivation) tend to have low Wellbeing Index scores (i.e. low levels of wellbeing).

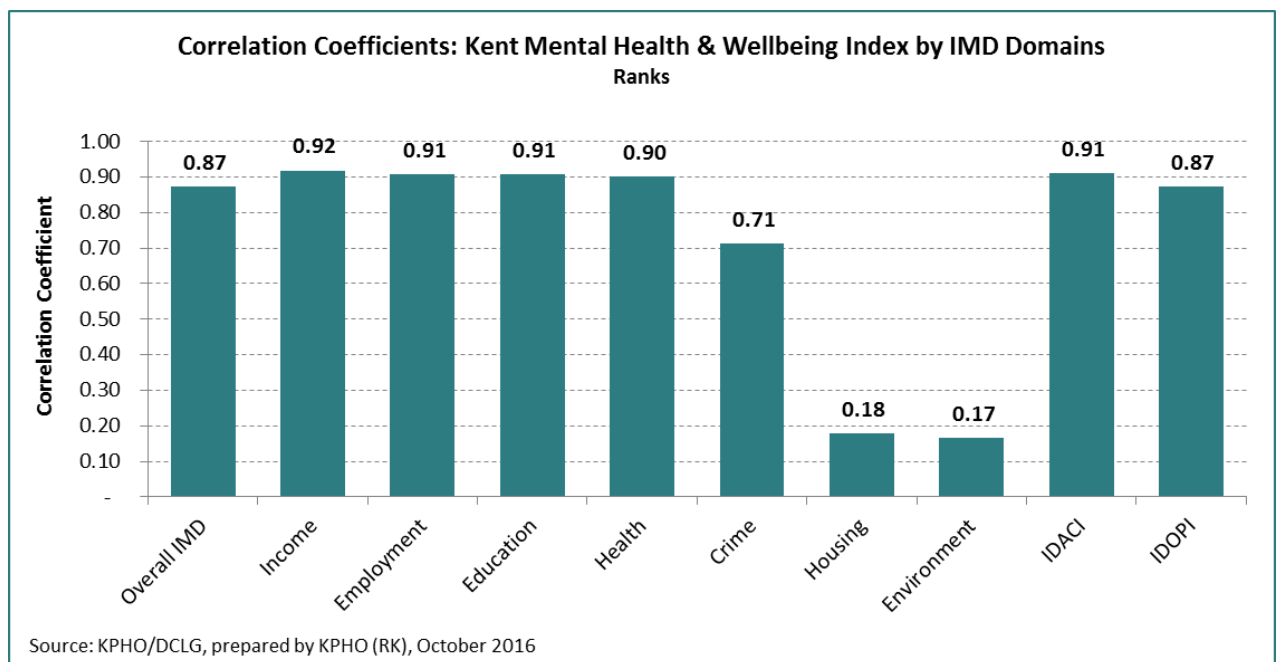
The chart below shows the relationship between the Ward rankings for the 283 Wards in Kent using the Wellbeing Index and the Ward rankings using IMD. The Ward ranked 1st under the Kent Mental Health & Wellbeing Index has the highest levels of wellbeing. The Ward ranked 1st under IMD has the highest levels of deprivation.



This analysis demonstrates that the Kent Mental Health & Wellbeing Index and overall IMD are highly correlated, with a correlation coefficient of 0.87 for the ranks.

Given the degree of overlap between the drivers of deprivation and the drivers of reduced wellbeing, it is to be expected that these overall measures of wellbeing and deprivation would show a high degree of correlation. It is entirely correct that deprived areas tend to register low levels of wellbeing.

The chart below provides a summary of the correlation coefficients between the Kent & Mental Health Index and the individual domains of IMD.



Whilst the majority of the domains of IMD are highly correlated with the Kent Mental Health & Wellbeing Index, this is not the case for the housing and environment domains.

2.2 Case Studies

2.2.1 Sevenoaks Kippington

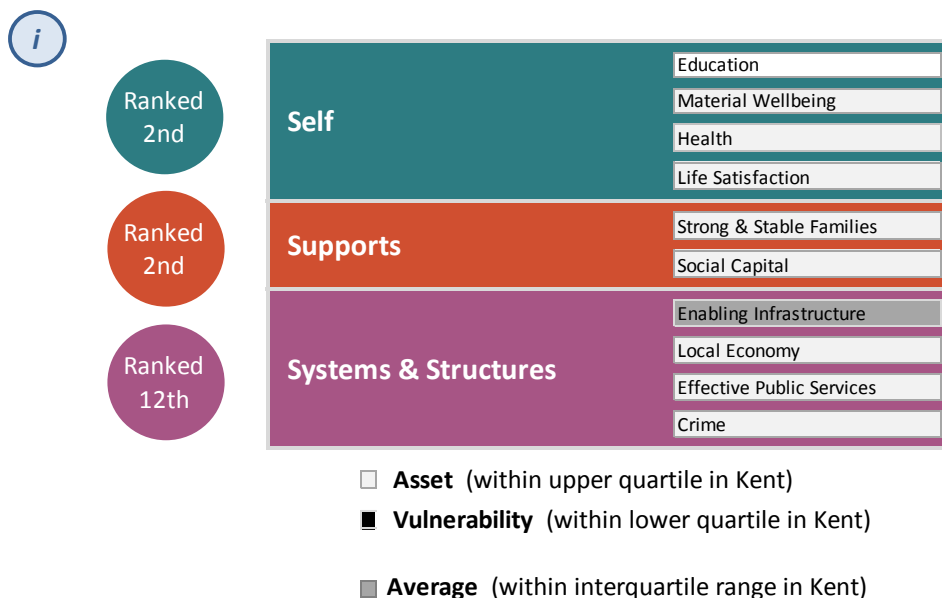
Sevenoaks Kippington is ranked 277th (i.e 7th lowest) in Kent in terms of deprivation (based on IMD 2015), and 2nd highest in terms of wellbeing (based on the Kent Mental Health & Wellbeing Index).

Further examination of the individual domains of IMD show that Sevenoaks Kippington is ranked as follows:

- Income – 281st (out of 283)
- Employment – 280th
- Education – 280th
- Health – 282nd
- Crime – 261st
- Housing – 64th
- Environment – 281st
- IDACI – 279th
- IDOPI – 282nd

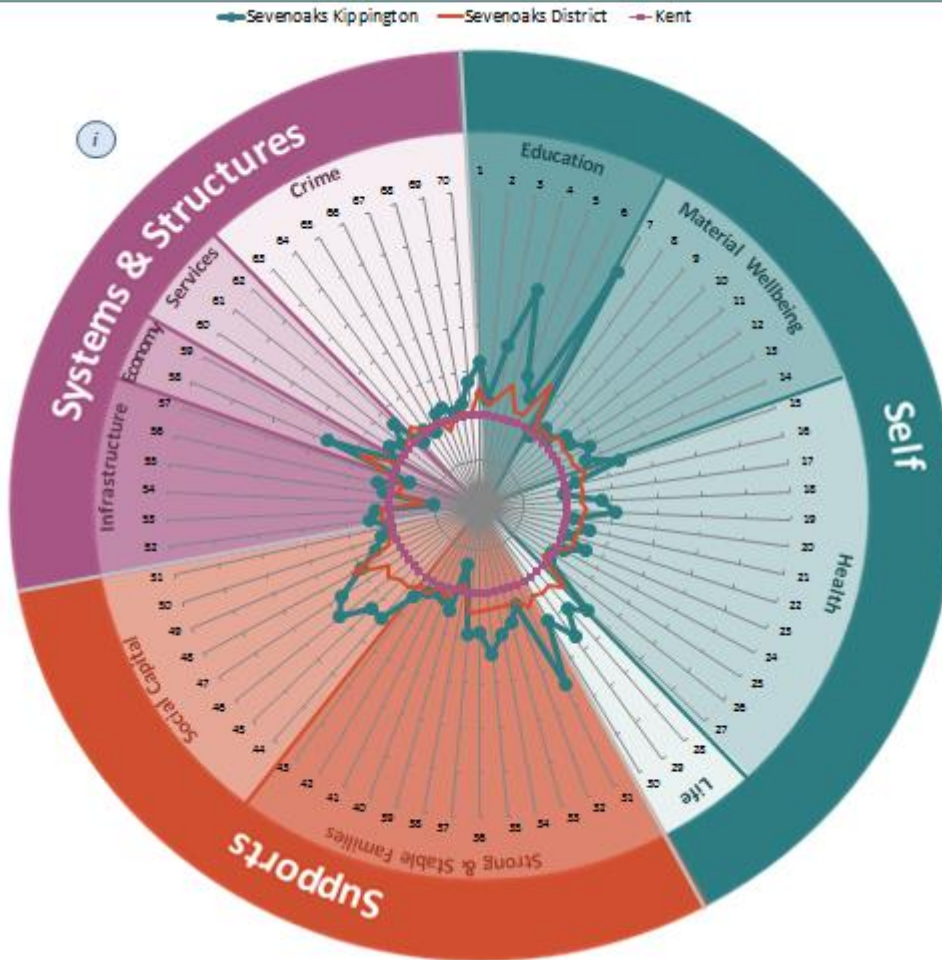
Using the Local Wellbeing Tool, the following assets and vulnerabilities summary can be extracted.

Assets and Vulnerabilities: Summary - Sevenoaks Kippington



The detailed assets and vulnerabilities analysis for Sevenoaks Kippington available within the Local Wellbeing Tool provides an additional depth of understanding of this locality in respect of the drivers of wellbeing.

Assets and Vulnerabilities: Benchmarked against Kent - Sevenoaks Kippington



The individual elements of the ‘self’ and ‘supports’ domains generally all score well, with income and adults with Level 4 qualifications highlighted as being particularly high (indicators 4 and 7). There are also some clear (relative) vulnerabilities highlighted within ‘systems and structures’. In particular in respect of:

- Employed adults travelling less than 10km to work (Indicator 54)
- Barriers to housing and services IMD (Indicator 57)

For this Ward, whilst the overall Wellbeing Index arguably confirms this locality as one of the best performing overall, the detailed analysis that sits below the overall Wellbeing Index provides an additional depth of understanding and richness than the IMD scores alone can provide.

2.2.2 Margate Central

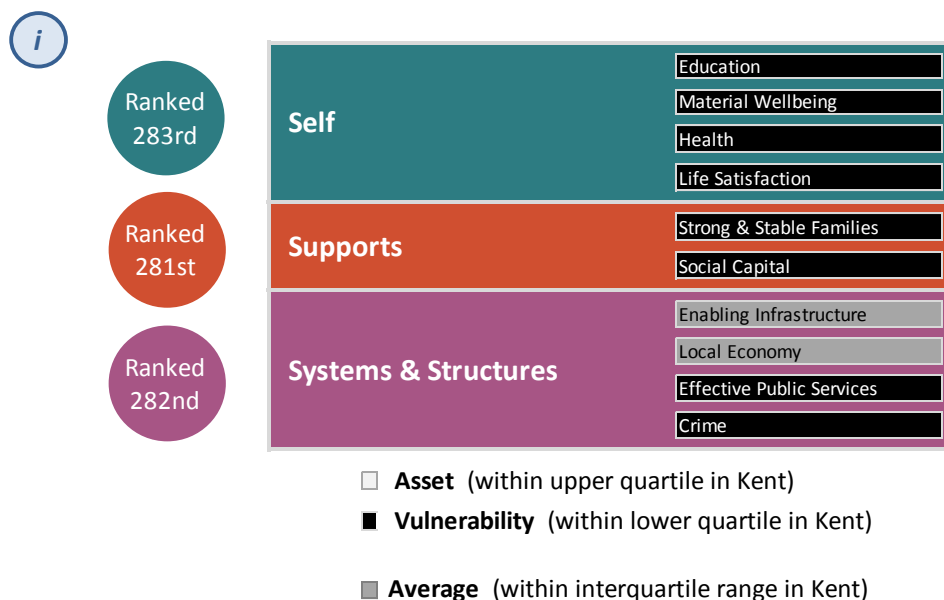
Margate Central is ranked 2nd (i.e. 2nd highest) in Kent in terms of deprivation (based on IMD 2015), and 283rd (i.e. lowest) in terms of wellbeing (based on the Kent Mental Health & Wellbeing Index).

Further examination of the individual domains of IMD show that Margate Central is ranked as follows:

- Income – 2nd (out of 283)
- Employment – 2nd
- Education – 2nd
- Health – 1st
- Crime – 1st
- Housing – 100th
- Environment – 1st
- IDACI – 2nd
- IDOPI – 1st

Using the Local Wellbeing Tool, the following assets and vulnerabilities summary can be extracted.

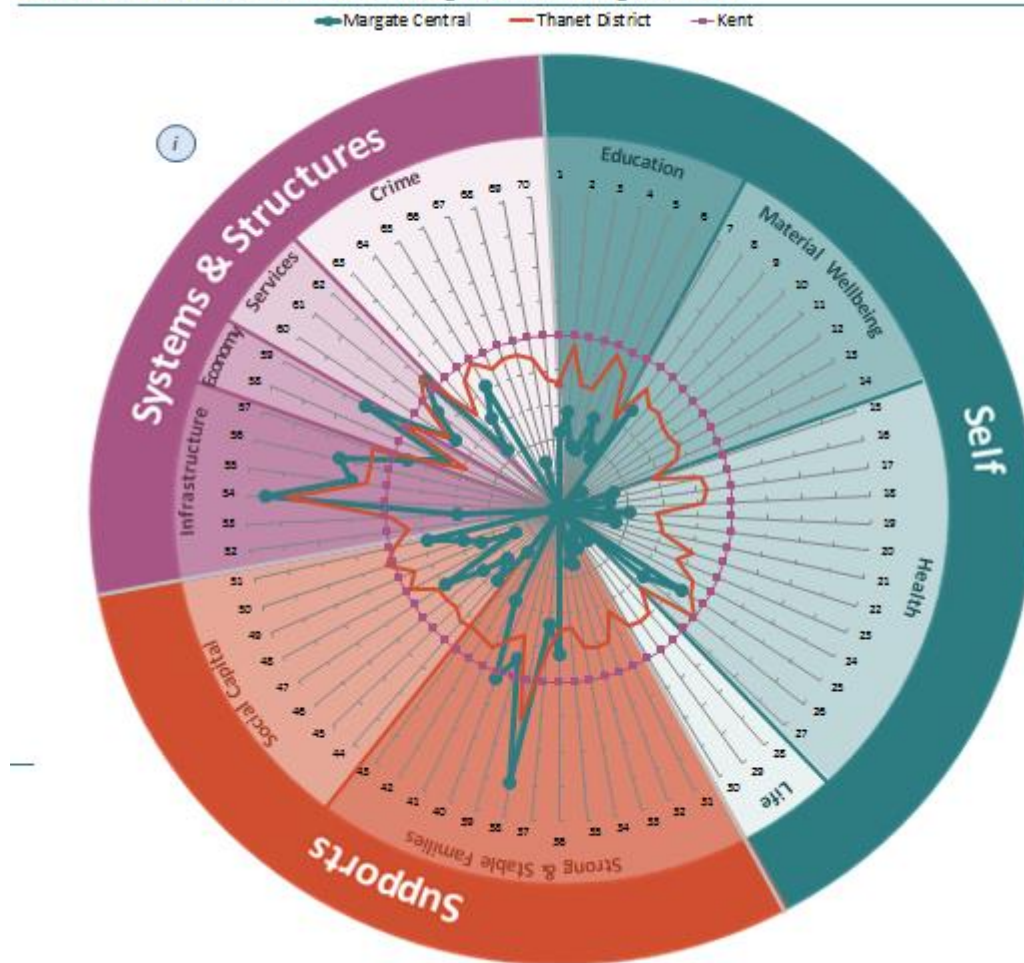
Assets and Vulnerabilities: Summary - Margate Central



Whilst IMD highlights housing as a better performing area for Margate Central, the Kent Mental Health & Wellbeing Index highlights 'enabling infrastructure' and the 'local economy'.

The detailed assets and vulnerabilities analysis for Margate Central available within the Local Wellbeing Tool provides an additional depth of understanding of this locality in respect of the drivers of wellbeing.

Assets and Vulnerabilities: Benchmarked against Kent - Margate Central



The individual elements of the 'self' and 'supports' domains generally all score poorly (with the exception of households under-occupied by a single person aged 65+, indicator 38). There are also some clear (relative) assets highlighted within 'systems and structures'. In particular in respect of:

- Employed adults travelling less than 10km to work (Indicator 54)
- Access to GPs and urgent care centres/A&Es (indicators 55 and 56)
- Travel time by public transport/walking to a medium-sized employment centre (indicator 59)

For this Ward, whilst the overall Wellbeing Index confirms this locality as one of the poorest performing overall, the detailed analysis that sits below the overall Wellbeing Index provides an additional depth of understanding and richness than the IMD scores alone can provide.

2.2.3 Goudhurst and Lamberhurst

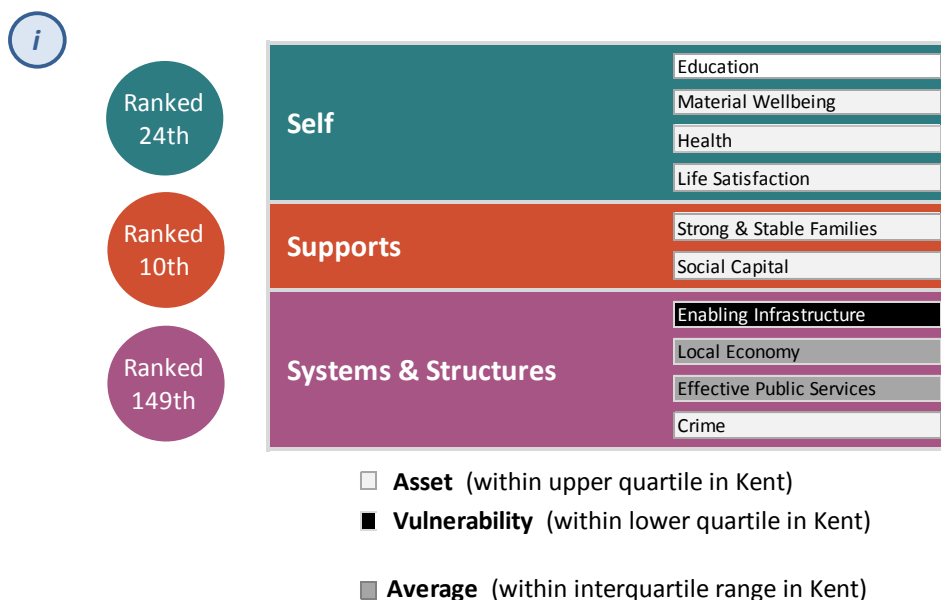
Goudhurst and Lamberhurst is ranked 151st (i.e. in the middle quintile) in Kent in terms of deprivation (based on IMD 2015), but 24th best in terms of wellbeing (based on the Kent Mental Health & Wellbeing Index). This is an example of locality where IMD and the Kent Mental Health & Wellbeing Index differ significantly in their rankings.

Further examination of the individual domains of IMD show that Goudhurst and Lamberhurst is ranked as follows:

- Income – 242nd (out of 283)
- Employment – 243rd
- Education – 243rd
- Health – 250th
- Crime – 202nd
- Housing – 22nd
- Environment – 7th
- IDACI – 272nd
- IDOPI – 178th

Using the Local Wellbeing Tool, the following assets and vulnerabilities summary can be extracted.

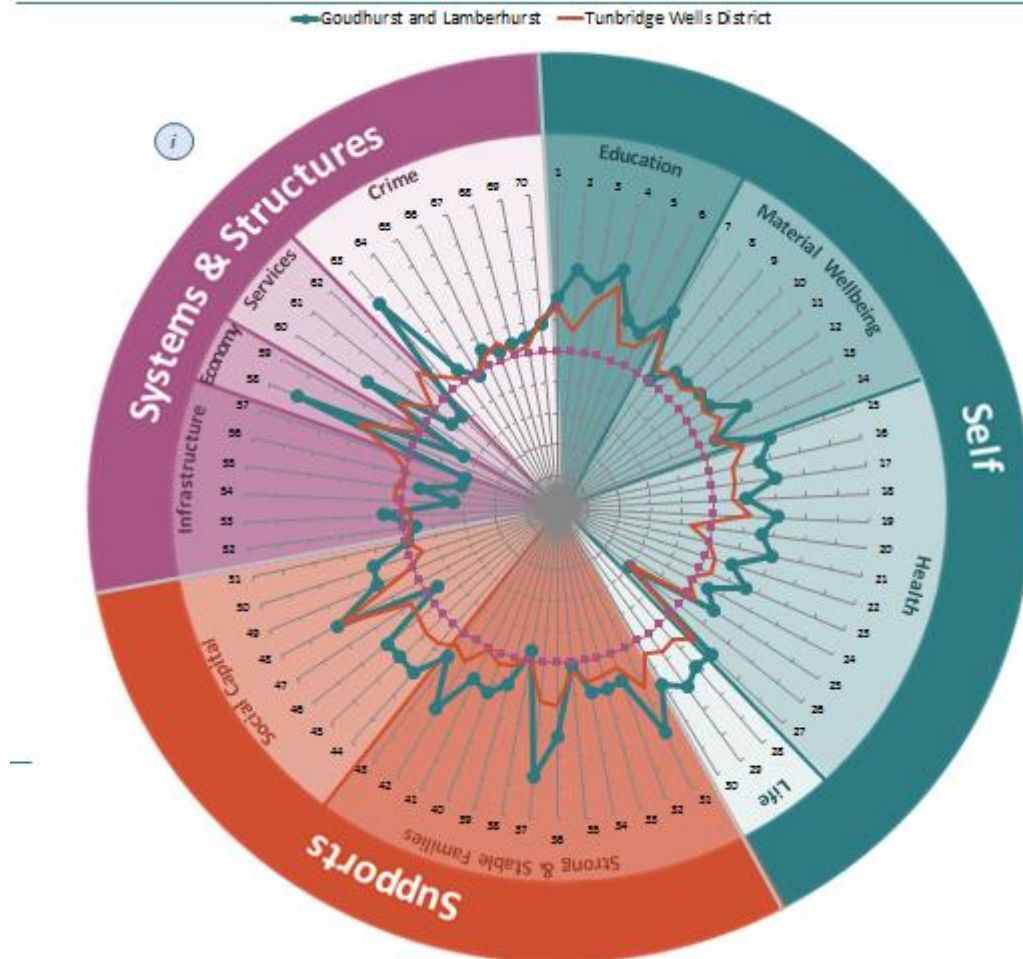
Assets and Vulnerabilities: Summary - Goudhurst and Lamberhurst



Whilst IMD highlights housing and the environment as worse performing areas for Goudhurst and Lamberhurst, the Kent Mental Health & Wellbeing Index highlights ‘enabling infrastructure’, the ‘local economy’ and ‘effective public services’.

The detailed assets and vulnerabilities analysis for Goudhurst and Lamberhurst available within the Local Wellbeing Tool provides an additional depth of understanding of this locality in respect of the drivers of wellbeing.

Assets and Vulnerabilities: Benchmarked against Kent - Goudhurst and Lamberhurst



The individual elements of the ‘self’ and ‘supports’ domains generally all score well . There are strengths and vulnerabilities highlighted within ‘systems and structures’. Vulnerabilities are highlighted in respect of:

- Employed adults travelling less than 10km to work (Indicator 54)
- Access to health services (Indicators 55 and 56)
- Barriers to housing and services IMD (Indicator 57)
- Travel time by public transport/walking to a medium-sized employment centre (indicator 59)
- Local police satisfaction ratings and library usage (Indicators 61 and 62)

But strengths in respect of:

- Number of businesses (Indicator 58)
- GP satisfaction ratings (Indicator 60)
- Perceptions of safety ‘walking alone at night’ (Indicator 63)

2.2.4 Larkfield South

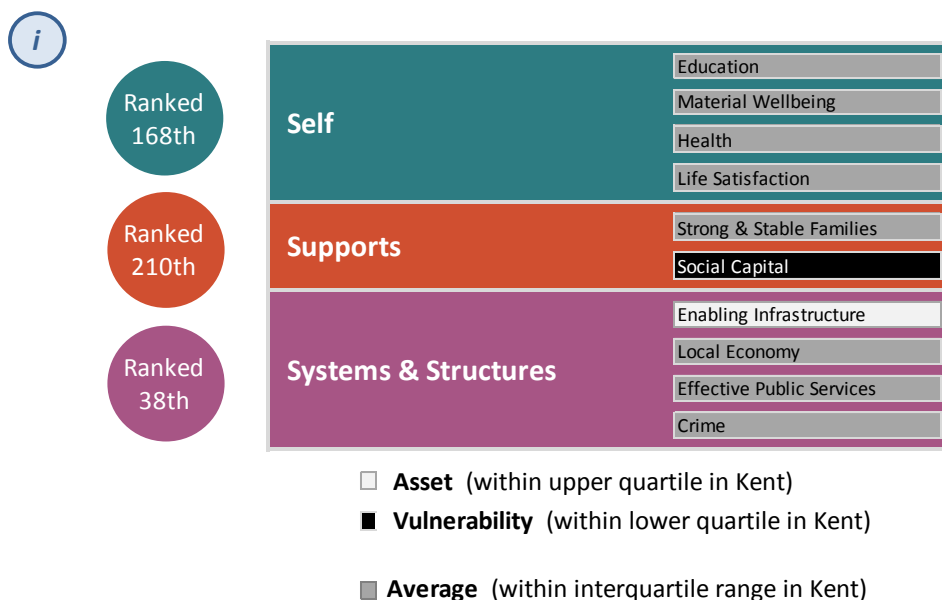
Larkfield South is ranked 222nd (i.e. in the 3rd least deprived decile) in Kent in terms of deprivation (based on IMD 2015), but 168th in terms of wellbeing (based on the Kent Mental Health & Wellbeing Index). This is another example of a locality where IMD and the Kent Mental Health & Wellbeing Index differ significantly in their rankings.

Further examination of the individual domains of IMD show that Larkfield South is ranked as follows:

- Income – 202nd (out of 283)
- Employment – 151st
- Education – 151st
- Health – 177th
- Crime – 196th
- Housing – 281st
- Environment – 235th
- IDACI – 166th
- IDOPI – 224th

Using the Local Wellbeing Tool, the following assets and vulnerabilities summary can be extracted.

Assets and Vulnerabilities: Summary - Larkfield South

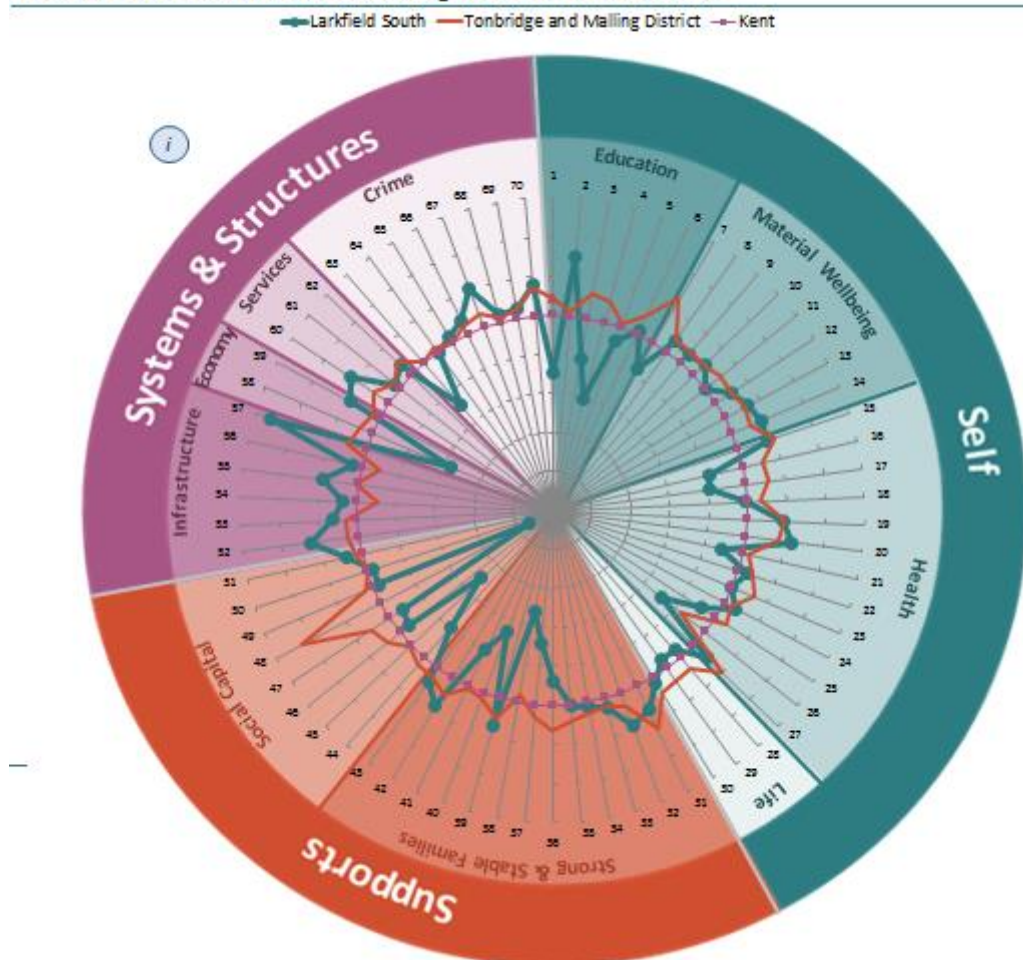


The Kent Mental Health and Wellbeing Index highlights the 'social capital' sub-domain particularly as a vulnerability for Larkfield South.

The detailed assets and vulnerabilities analysis for Larkfield South shows that, in particular, Larkfield South has vulnerabilities in respect of a number of the individual elements of the ‘strong and stable families’ element of the ‘supports’ domain as well as elements of the ‘social capital’ domain. In particular, vulnerabilities are highlighted in respect of:

- Prevalence of carers (Indicators 36 and 37)
- Households under-occupied by a single person aged 65+ (Indicator 38)
- Social isolation (Indicator 40)
- Domestic abuse (Indicator 41)
- Participation in community groups (voluntary service, environmental groups, sport/hobby groups (Indicators 44-47)
- Voter turnout (Indicator 48)

Assets and Vulnerabilities: Benchmarked against Kent - Larkfield South



Further analysis reveals that whilst material wellbeing measures perform well, there are vulnerabilities highlighted within the ‘self’ domain in respect of education, and particularly the education levels of the adult population.

The detailed analysis that sits below the overall Wellbeing Index for Larkfield South clearly provides an additional depth of understanding and richness than the IMD scores alone can provide.

| 3. Conclusions

While the Local Wellbeing Index is highly correlated with IMD, it is able to differentiate for additional factors that are not necessarily only explained by deprivation. Furthermore while there is a degree of overlap between the underlying IMD measures and the Local Wellbeing Index, the index relies on a more broad range of measures that are differentiated by their potential to influence different a variety of facets of mental health and wellbeing not necessarily covered by the underlying IMD indicators.

In achieving this level of differentiation the Local Wellbeing Index can be used in parallel with IMD to provide a more nuanced insight on the drivers of health, wellbeing and equity in small areas. This type of enhanced insight is especially helpful from a strategic commissioning perspective and in the context of transformational change.