

Indices of Deprivation 2019

Summary



What are the Indices of Deprivation (IoD)

- A unique measure of **relative deprivation** at a small local area level (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) across England
- The **IMD2019**, domain indices **and** the supplementary indices, **together** with the **higher area summaries**, are **collectively** referred to as the **IoD2019**
- The **Index of Multiple Deprivation**, commonly known as the **IMD**, is the **official measure of relative deprivation for small areas** in England. It is the most widely used of the Indices of Deprivation (IoD)
- The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ranks every small area in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area)

The Indices relatively rank each small area in England from most deprived to least deprived

**1st
most
deprived
area**

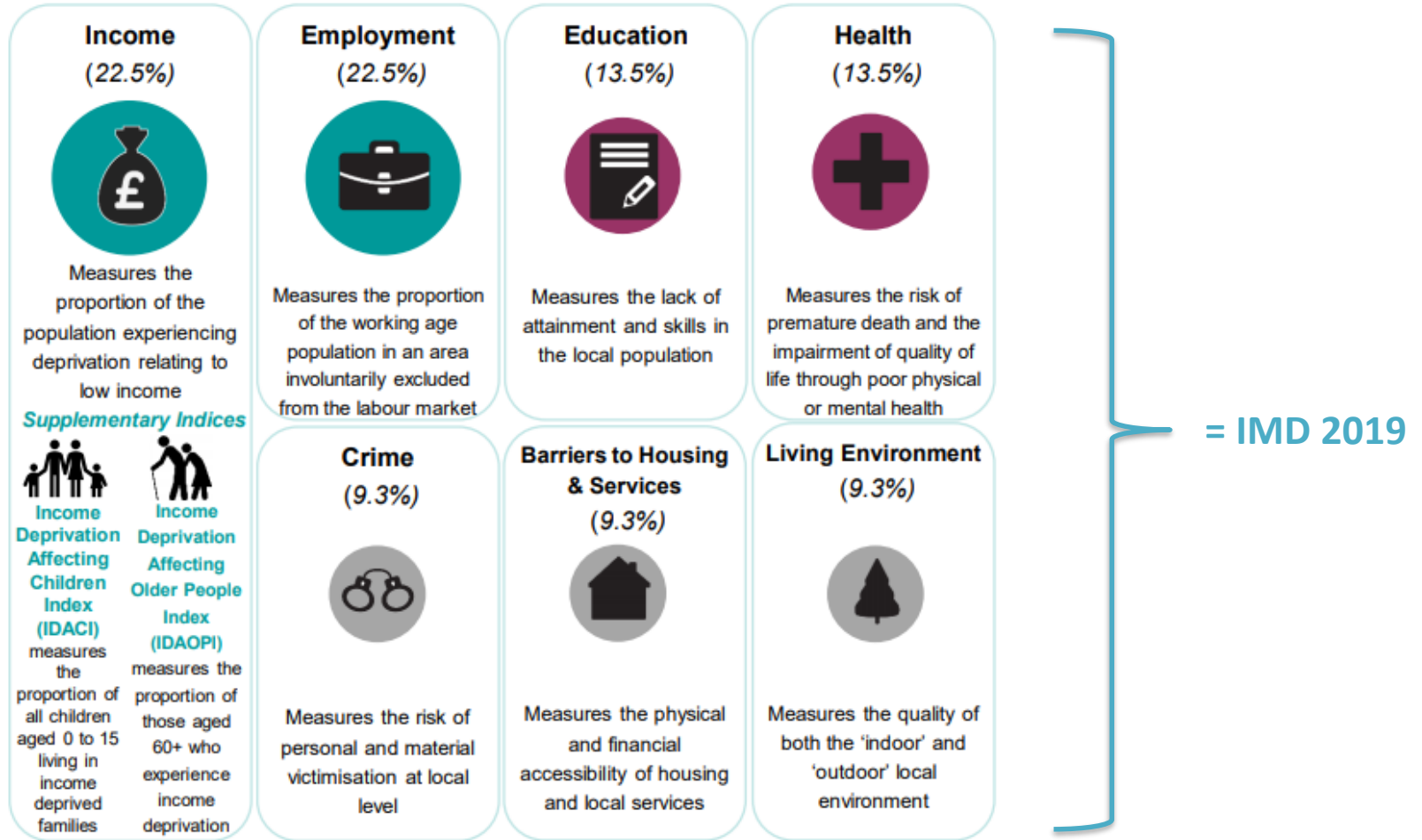


There are 32,844 small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) in England, with an average population of 1,500

**32,844th
least
deprived
area**

Domains

There are 7 domains of deprivation, which combine to create the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2019):



What data is published?

It is important to remember that the higher-area measures (e.g. district level), are **summaries**.

The Indices of Deprivation are designed primarily to be small-area or neighbourhood measures of relative deprivation; LSOA level data provides more detail than is available through the summaries/

Summary measures have been published as part of the IoD2019 suite of resources for the following higher-level geographies:

- Local Authority District Summaries
- Upper-tier Local Authority Summaries
- Local Enterprise Partnership Summaries
- Clinical Commissioning Group Summaries
- IoD2015 Data Recast to 2019 Local Authority District Boundaries
(lower-tier)

How to use:



How can the IoD2019 be used?

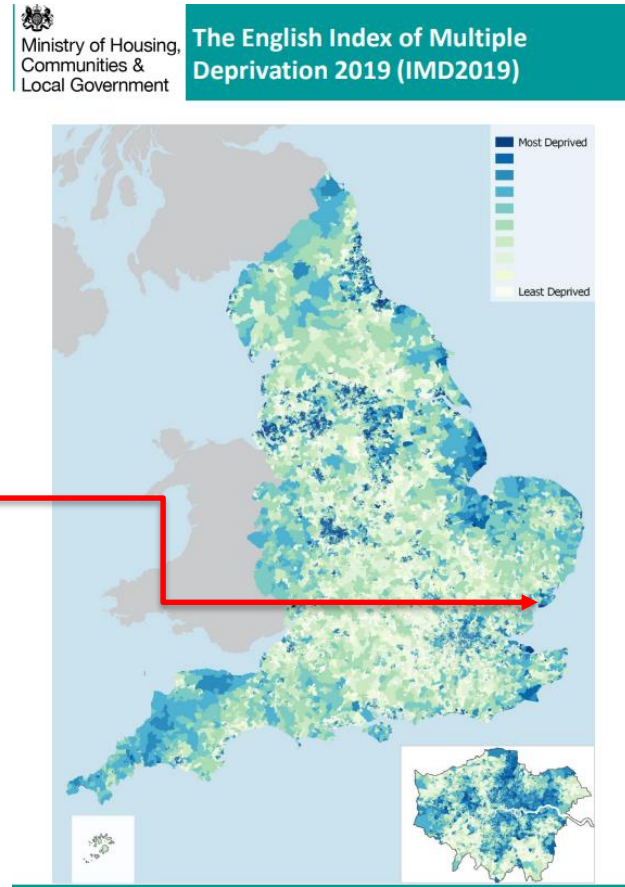


- ✓ comparing small areas across England
- ✓ identifying the most deprived small areas
- ✓ exploring the domains (or types) of deprivation
- ✓ comparing larger administrative areas e.g. local authorities
- ✓ looking at changes in relative deprivation between iterations (i.e. changes in ranks)
- × quantifying how deprived a small area is
- × identifying deprived people
- × saying how affluent a place is
- × comparing with small areas in other UK countries
- × measuring absolute change in deprivation over time

Findings

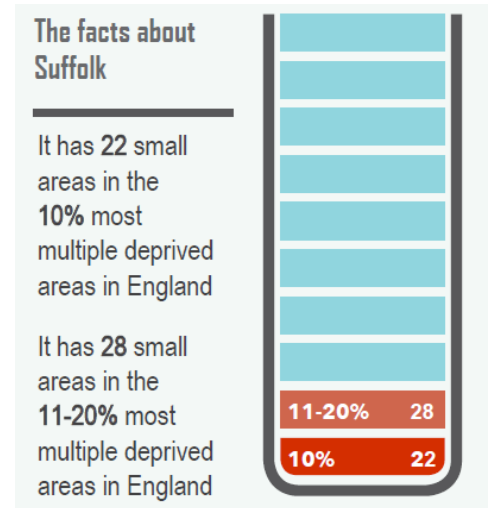
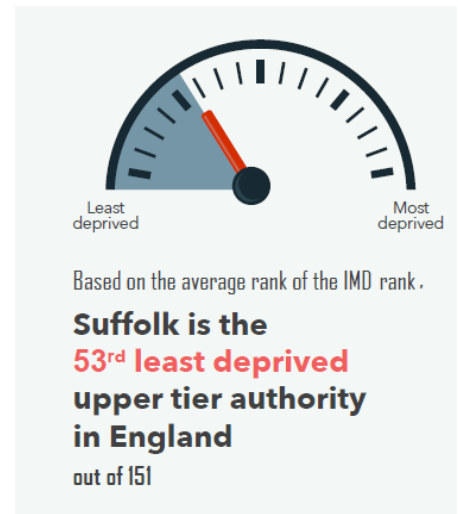
National key messages

- Overall, 88% of neighbourhoods that are in the most deprived decile according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD2019) were also the most deprived according to the IMD2015
- Deprivation is dispersed across England. 61% of local authority districts contain at least one of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England
- Tendring (within Suffolk and North East Essex Integrated Care System (ICS) area)** remains the most deprived LSOA in England (unchanged from 2010 and 2015), the rest of the top ten are all in the north of England (Blackpool and Liverpool)
- Many London Boroughs have seen a reduction in the proportions of their neighbourhoods that are highly deprived from the IMD2015

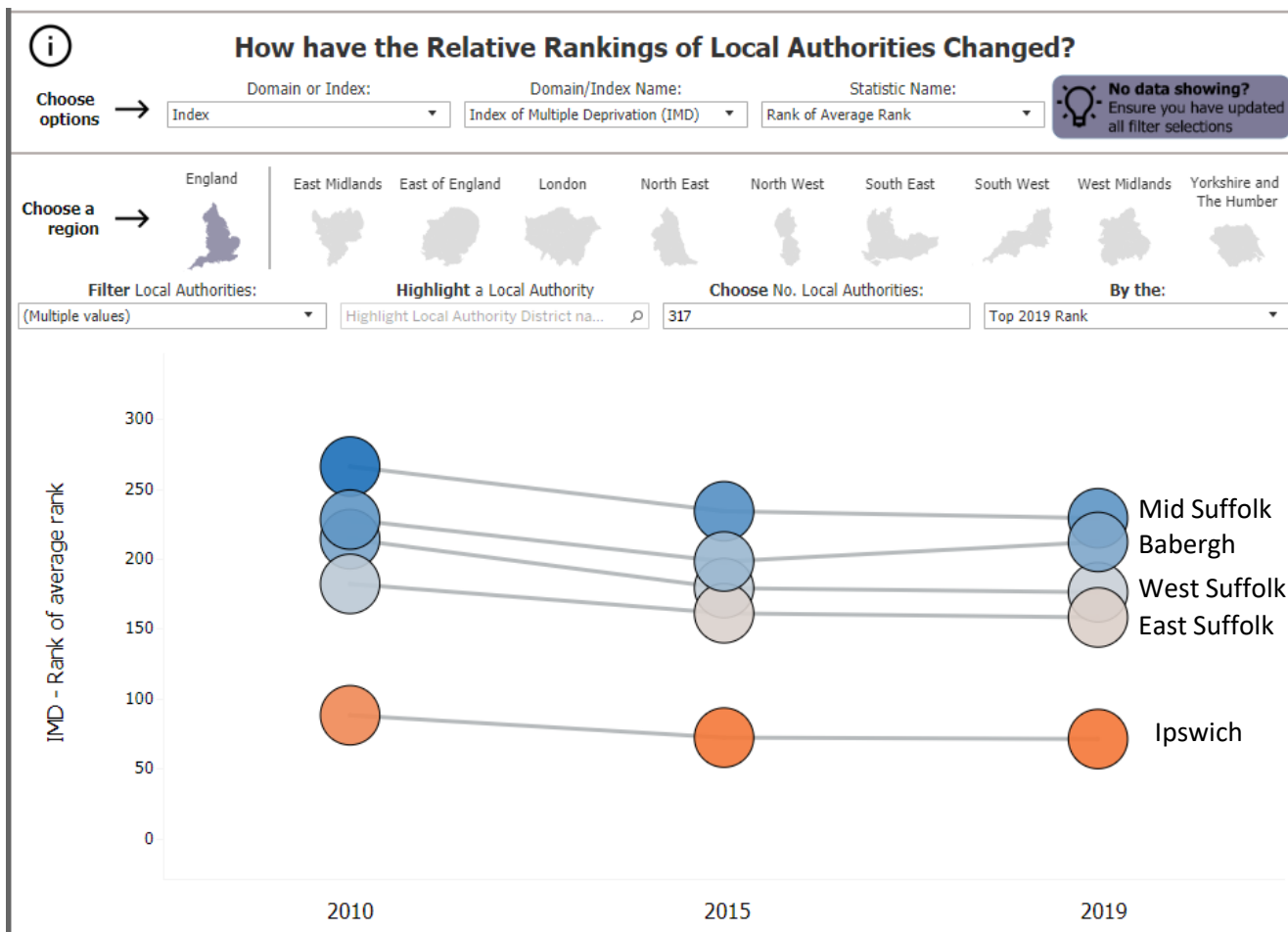


Key messages for Suffolk

- The dramatic decline in relative deprivation seen in Suffolk between 2010 and 2015 has not been repeated, but neither has there been much of a recovery in Suffolk's relative position
- At the County level, Suffolk was in the least deprived third of LAs nationally in 2015; now Suffolk ranks just outside the least deprived third (53rd out of 151 Authorities)
- 90% of the LSOAs in Suffolk who were in the most deprived 20% nationally in 2015 were still in the most deprived 20% nationally in 2019
- Ipswich is now the most deprived area in Suffolk, as changes to council configuration have led to a loss of granular detail particularly affecting Waveney; Mid Suffolk remains the least deprived area. West Suffolk and Babergh have seen small improvements in relative deprivation between 2015 and 2019; all other areas have declined, albeit by small amounts.
- Education, skills and training in Ipswich have improved slightly but remain at a low level

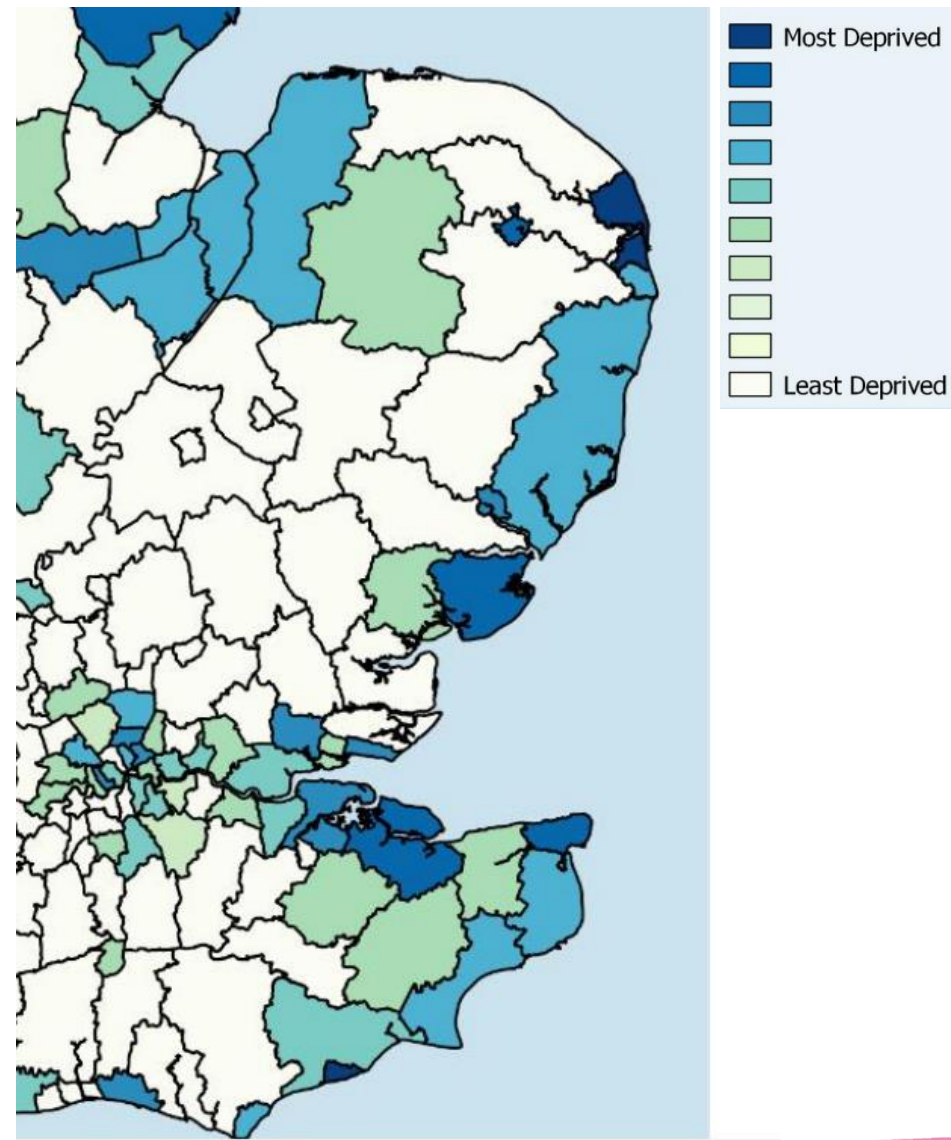


Overall IMD ranking by Suffolk area over time

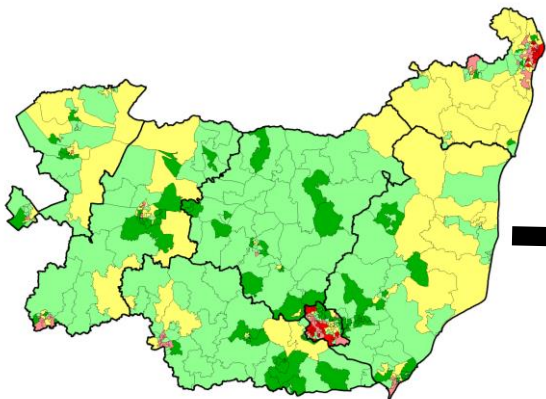


Suffolk IMD in maps

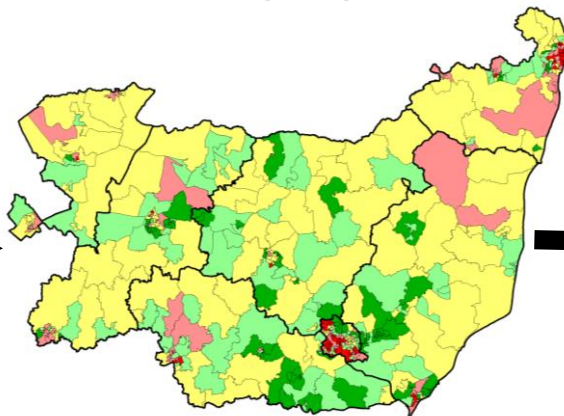
- This map shows the distribution of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 by local authority based on the proportion of their neighbourhoods in the most deprived decile nationally
- This is interesting for our newly formed districts (especially East Suffolk) as well as our ICS area. We have lost data granularity with the merger of districts
- The maps overleaf show variation over time – there has not been a drastic change between 2015 and 2019.



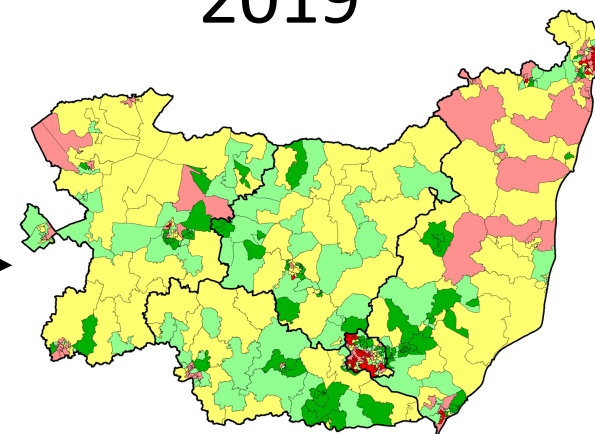
2010



2015



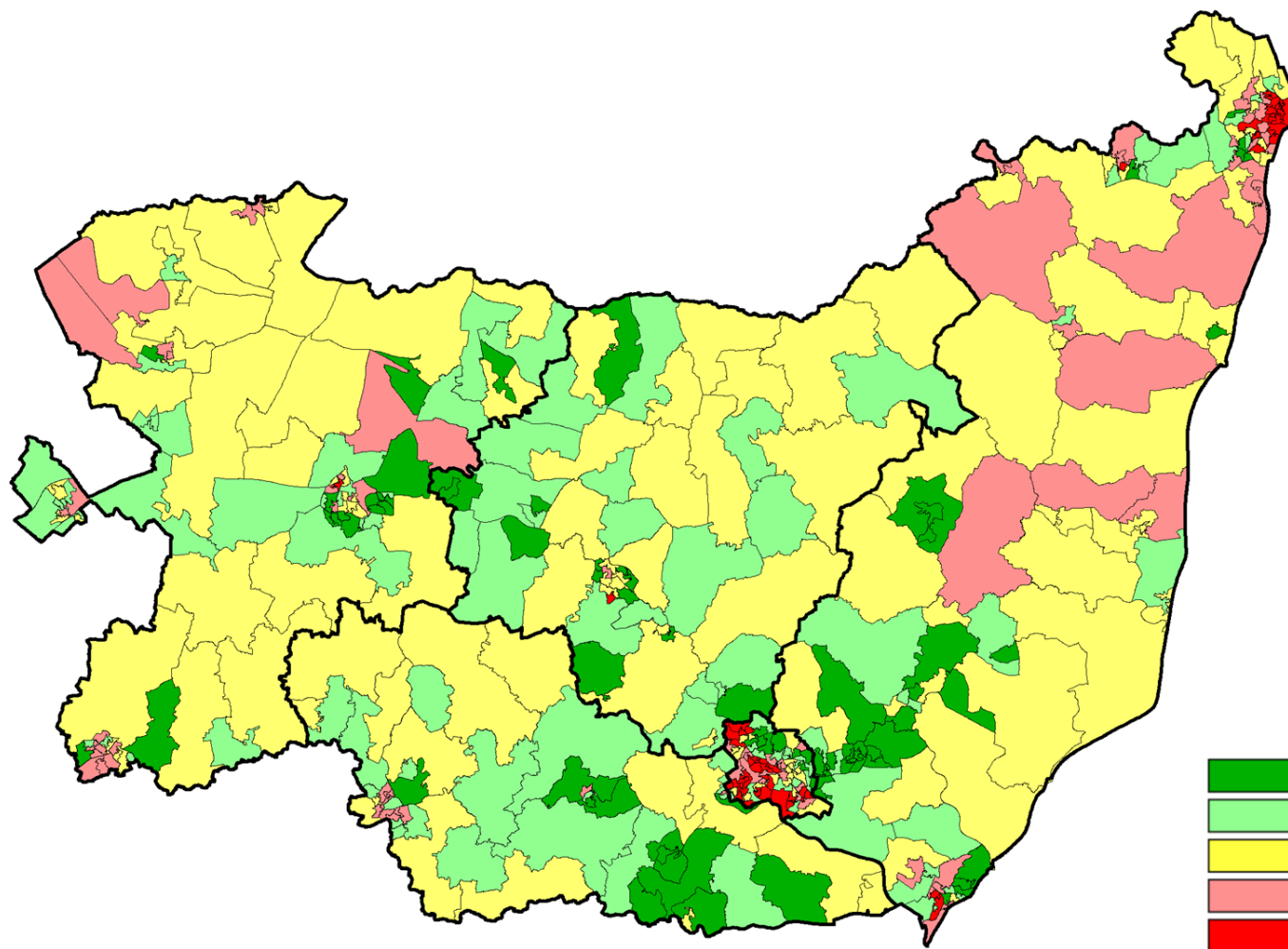
2019



National Rank



2019



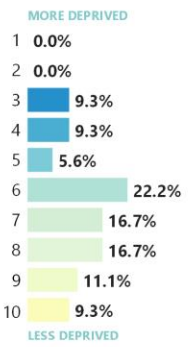
Districts and Boroughs

English Indices of Deprivation 2019

BABERGH

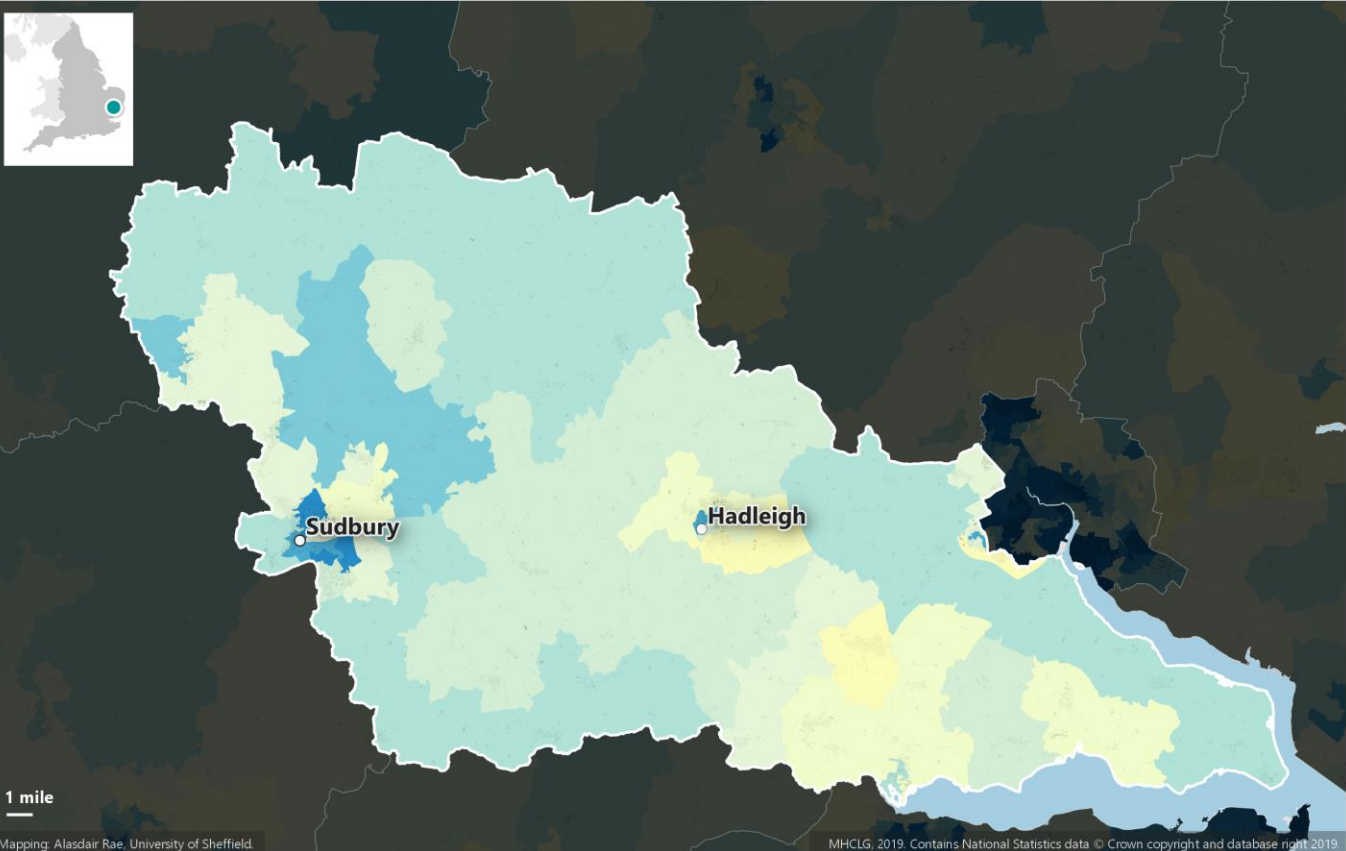
Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile



What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **Babergh**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



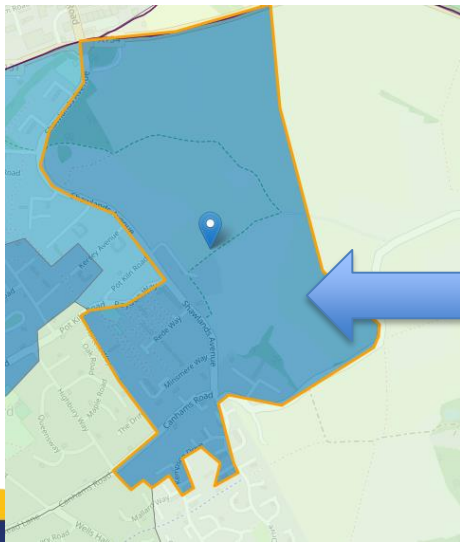
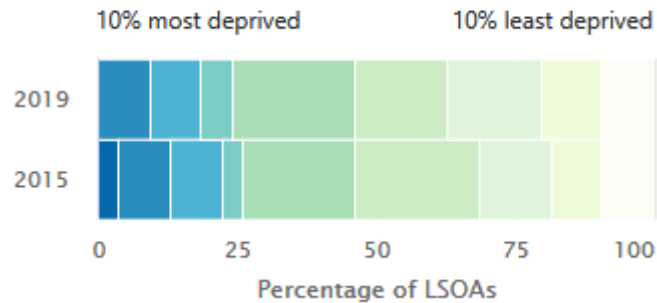
1 mile

Mapping: Alasdair Rae, University of Sheffield.

MHCLG, 2019. Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2019

Key points for Babergh

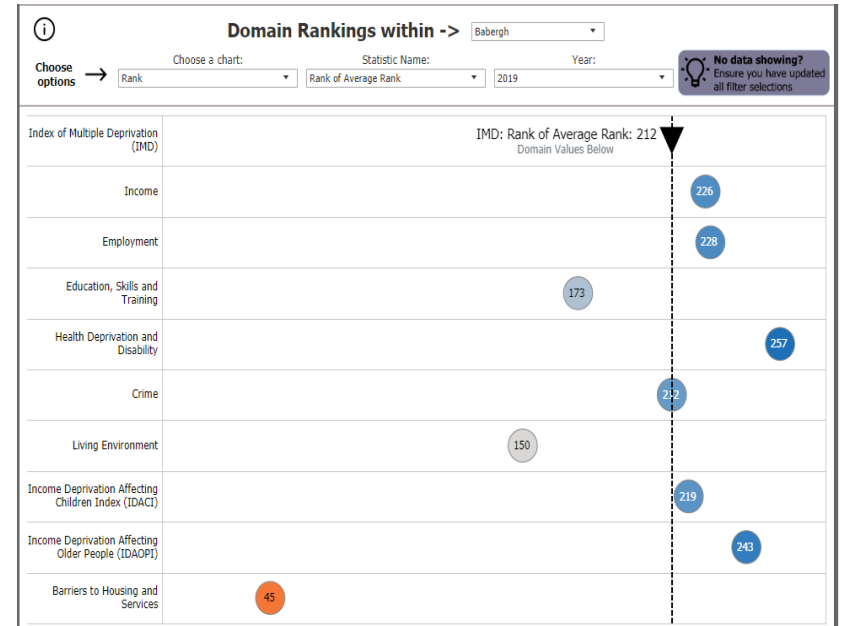
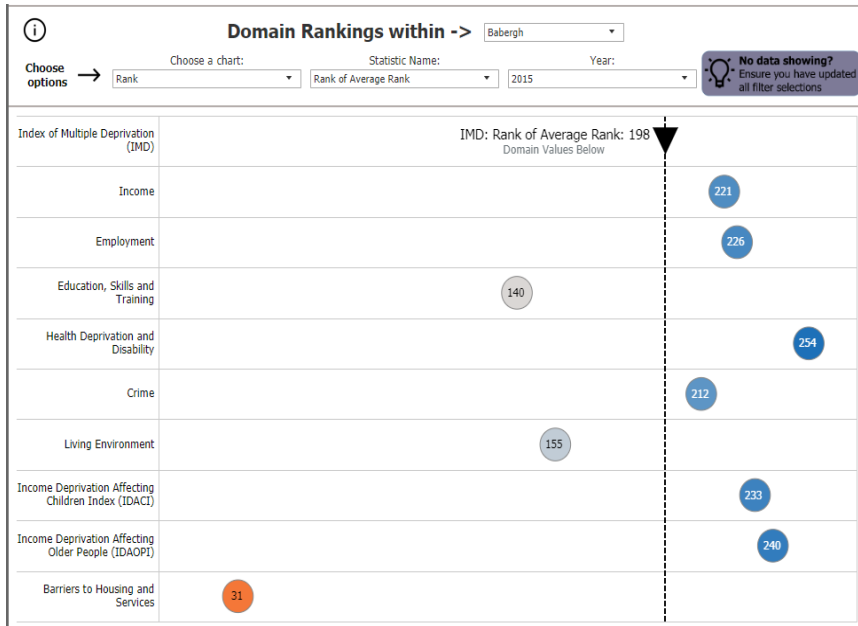
This chart shows the percentage distribution in 2019 and 2015 of LSOAs within Babergh, in each decile of the **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)**.



- There are no LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in Babergh in either 2015 or 2019, but in 2019 there are now also **no LSOAs in the 20% most deprived areas nationally**.
- Using the IMD 'rank of average rank' summary measure, Babergh ranked 197 in 2015 and 212 in 2019 out of 317 local authorities – so it became **relatively less deprived**.

The most deprived LSOA is Babergh 008D which covers the Shawlands Avenue area. This has moved in rank from 5,589 in 2015 to 8,336 in 2019 (less deprived)

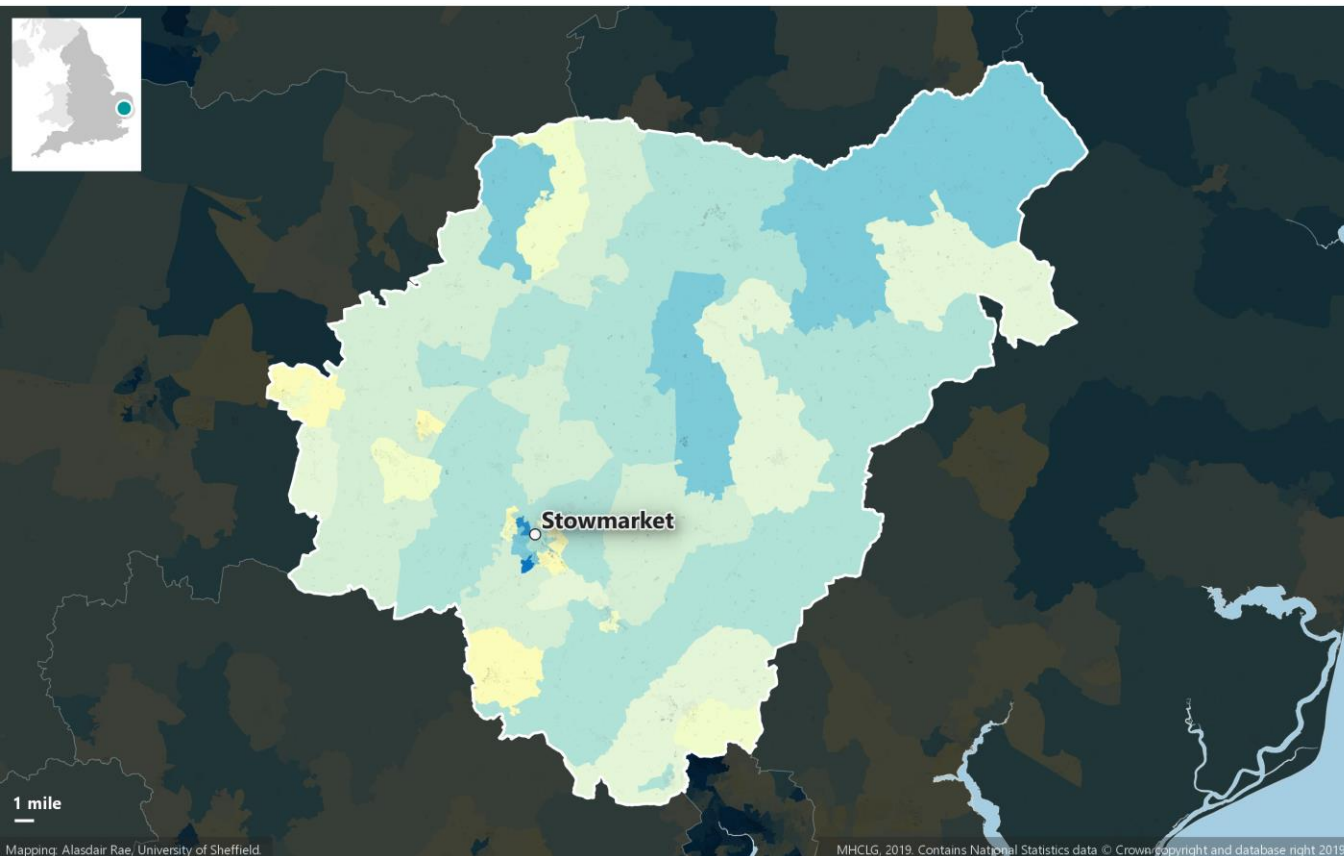
Babergh by domain



- The relative ranking of Babergh in relation to education, skills and training has improved in 2019
- Barriers to housing and services has improved but remains low – but this is a common pattern across all rural areas

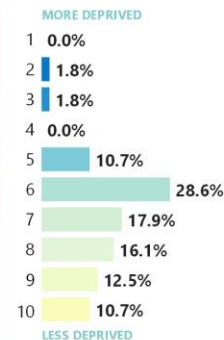
English Indices of Deprivation 2019

MID SUFFOLK



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile



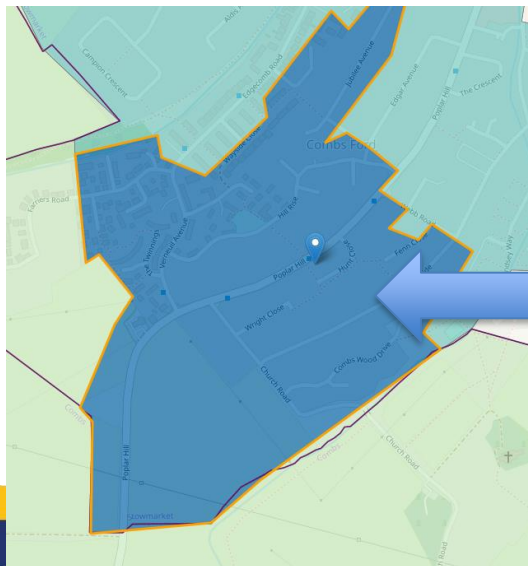
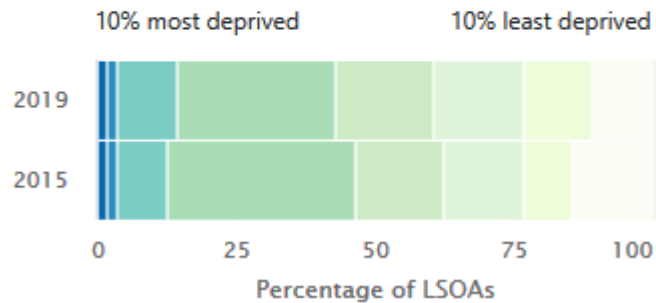
What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **Mid Suffolk**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



Key points for Mid Suffolk

This chart shows the percentage distribution in 2019 and 2015 of LSOAs within Mid Suffolk, in each decile of the **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)**.

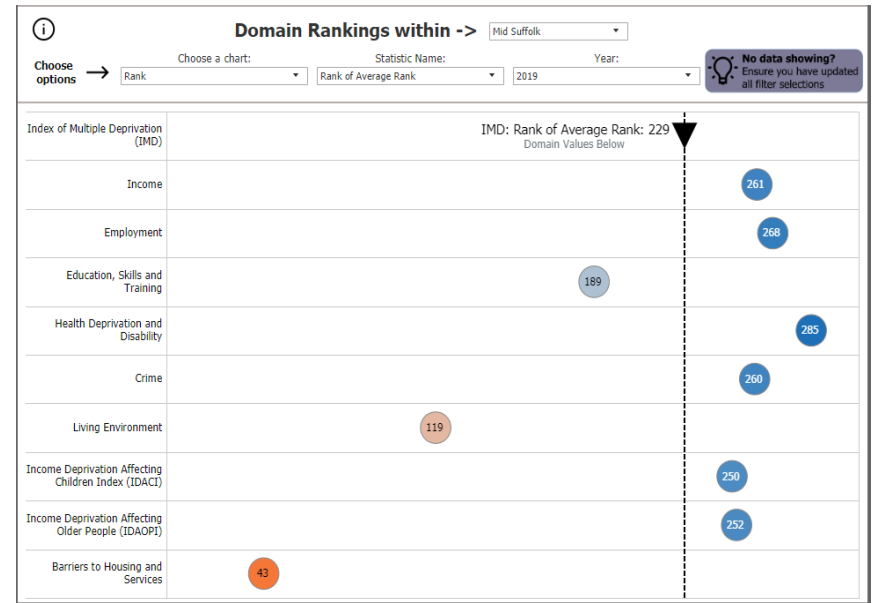
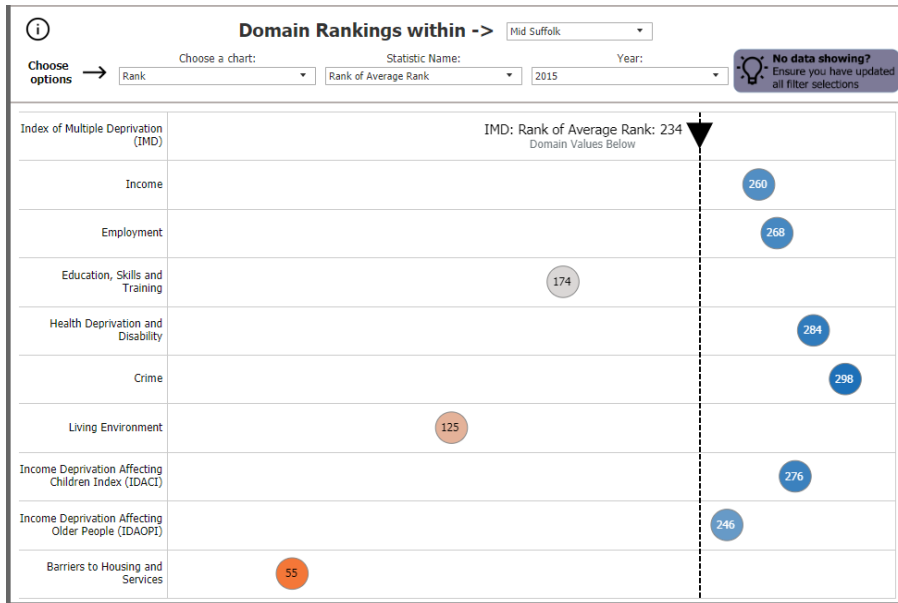


The most deprived LSOA is Mid Suffolk 008C which covers the Combs Ford area.

This has moved in rank from 5,405 in 2015 to 3,344 in 2019 (more deprived)

- There are no LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in Mid Suffolk and only 3.6% of LSOAs are in either the 20% or 30% most deprived areas
- Using the IMD 'rank of average rank' summary measure, Mid Suffolk ranked 233 in 2015 and 229 in 2019 out of 317 local authorities, so has become slightly more relatively deprived – but is still overall the least deprived area in Suffolk

Mid Suffolk by Domain



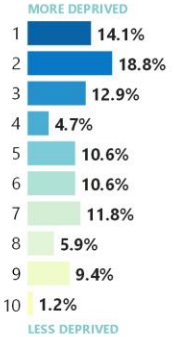
- The relative ranking of Mid Suffolk in relation to education, skills and training has improved slightly in 2019, but living environment has declined slightly
- Barriers to housing and services has improved slightly but remains low – but this is a common pattern across all rural areas

English Indices of Deprivation 2019

IPSWICH

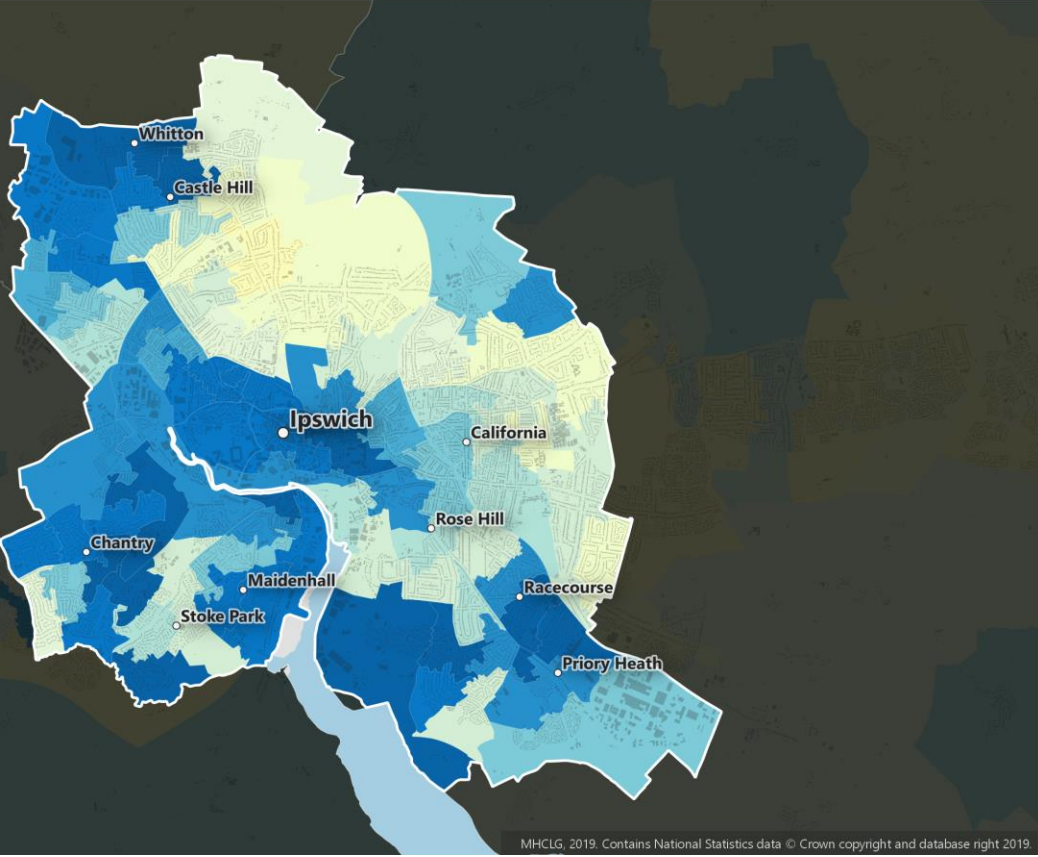
Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile



What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **Ipswich**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).

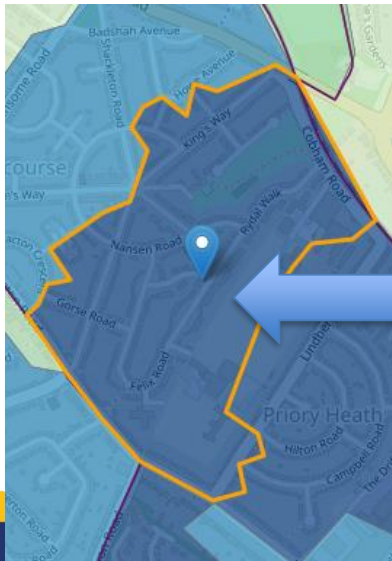
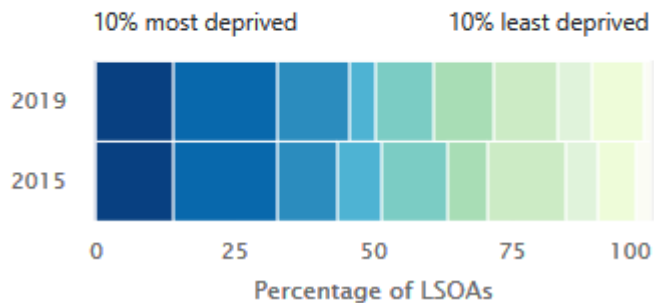


1 mile
Mapping: Alasdair Rae, University of Sheffield.

MHCLG, 2019. Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2019.

Key points for Ipswich

This chart shows the percentage distribution in 2019 and 2015 of LSOAs within Ipswich, in each decile of the **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)**.

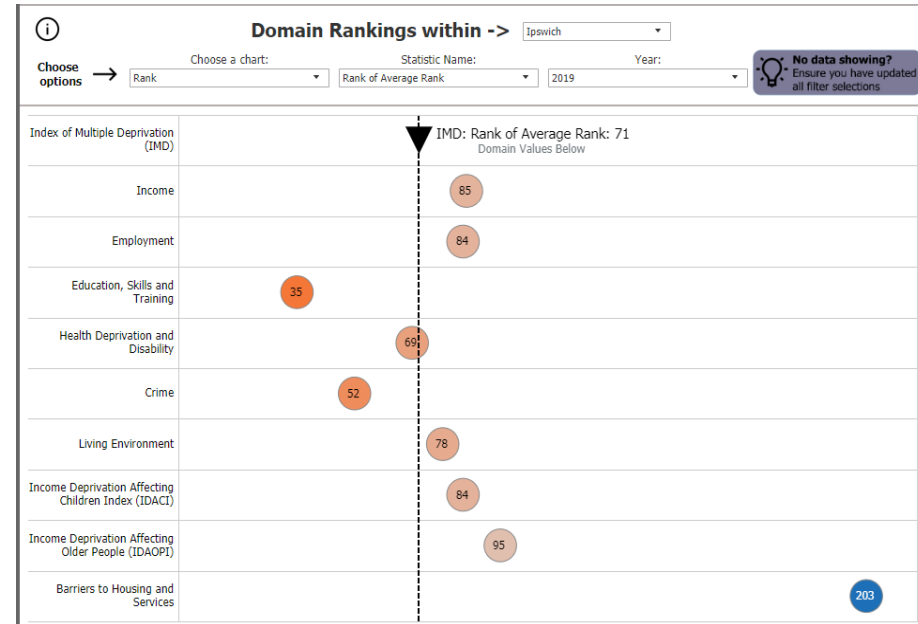
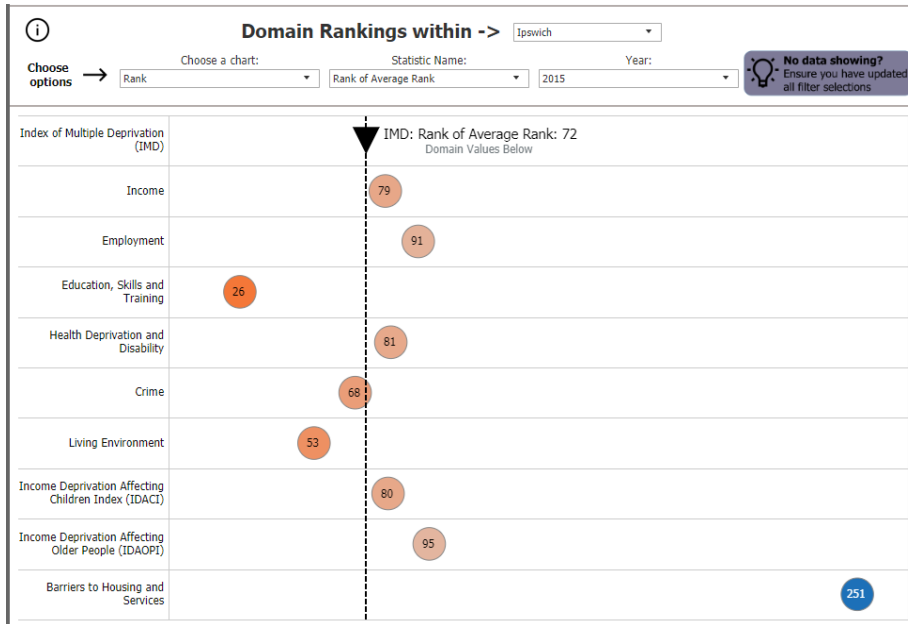


- The same number of LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived in 2019 compared to 2015 (12)
- **45.8% of LSOAs in Ipswich are in the most deprived 30% nationally**
- Using the IMD rank of average summary measure, Ipswich ranked 72 in 2015 and 71 in 2019 out of 317 local authorities, indicating a small further decline in relative deprivation. Ipswich is the most relatively deprived Authority within Suffolk.

The most deprived LSOA in Ipswich is 014B which covers the Priory Heath area.

This has moved in rank from 1,224 in 2015 to 1,496 in 2019 (less deprived).

Ipswich by domain



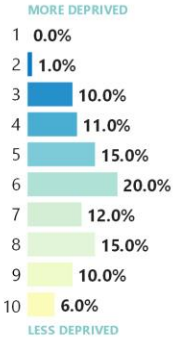
- The relative ranking of Ipswich in relation to education, skills and training has improved slightly in 2019 but remains very low; living environment has improved
- Relative deprivation relating to crime, health deprivation and disability have all declined between 2015 and 2019

English Indices of Deprivation 2019

WEST SUFFOLK

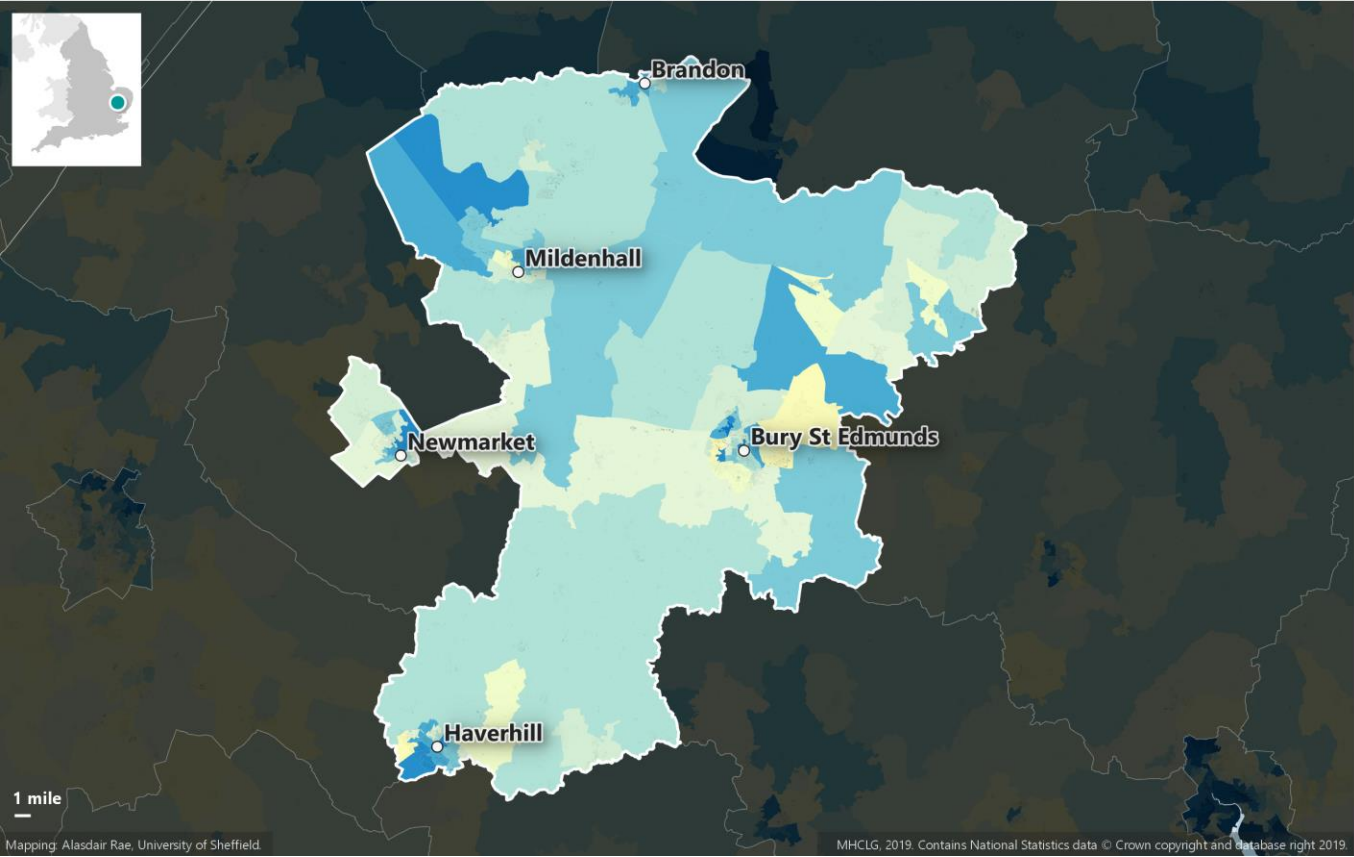
Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile



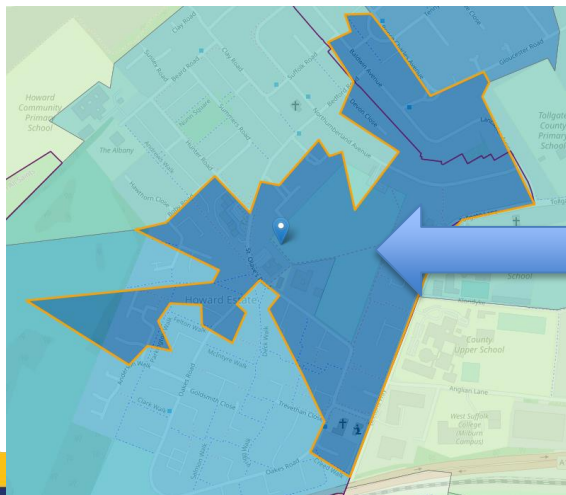
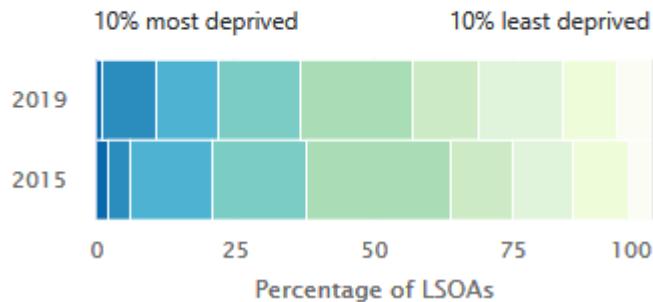
What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **West Suffolk**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



Key points for West Suffolk

This chart shows the percentage distribution in 2019 and 2015 of LSOAs within West Suffolk, in each decile of the **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)**.



- In April 2019 West Suffolk Council was formed by merging Forest Heath and St Edmundsbury council areas. However, retrospective 2015 data has been calculated for the new West Suffolk area

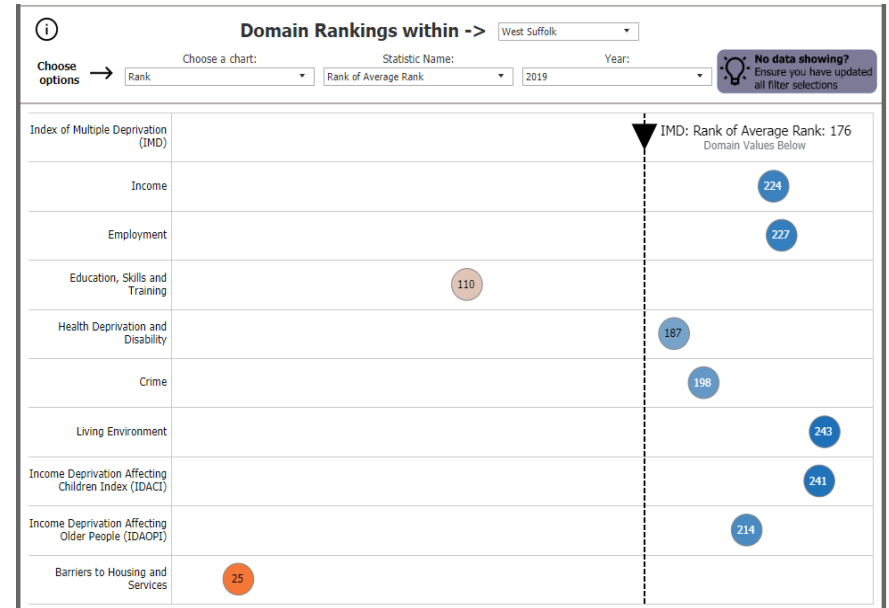
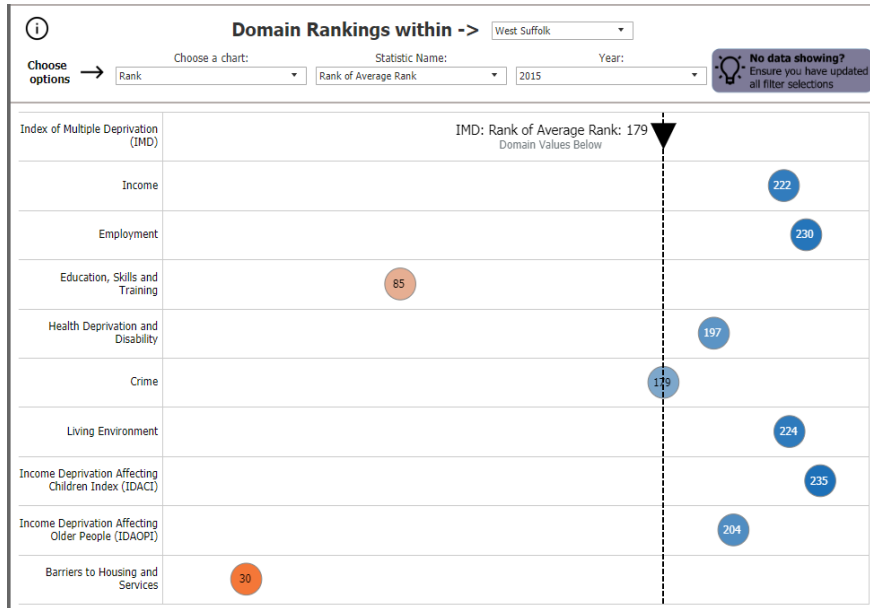
- There are no West Suffolk LSOAs in the 10% most deprived and only 1% of LSOAs in the 20% most deprived

- Using the IMD 'rank of average rank' summary measure, West Suffolk ranked 174 in 2015 and 176 in 2019 out of 317 local authorities, indicating that the area has become relatively less deprived

The most deprived LSOA is St Edmundsbury 003C which covers the Howard Estate.

This has moved in rank from 6,635 in 2015 to 6,558 in 2019 (more deprived).

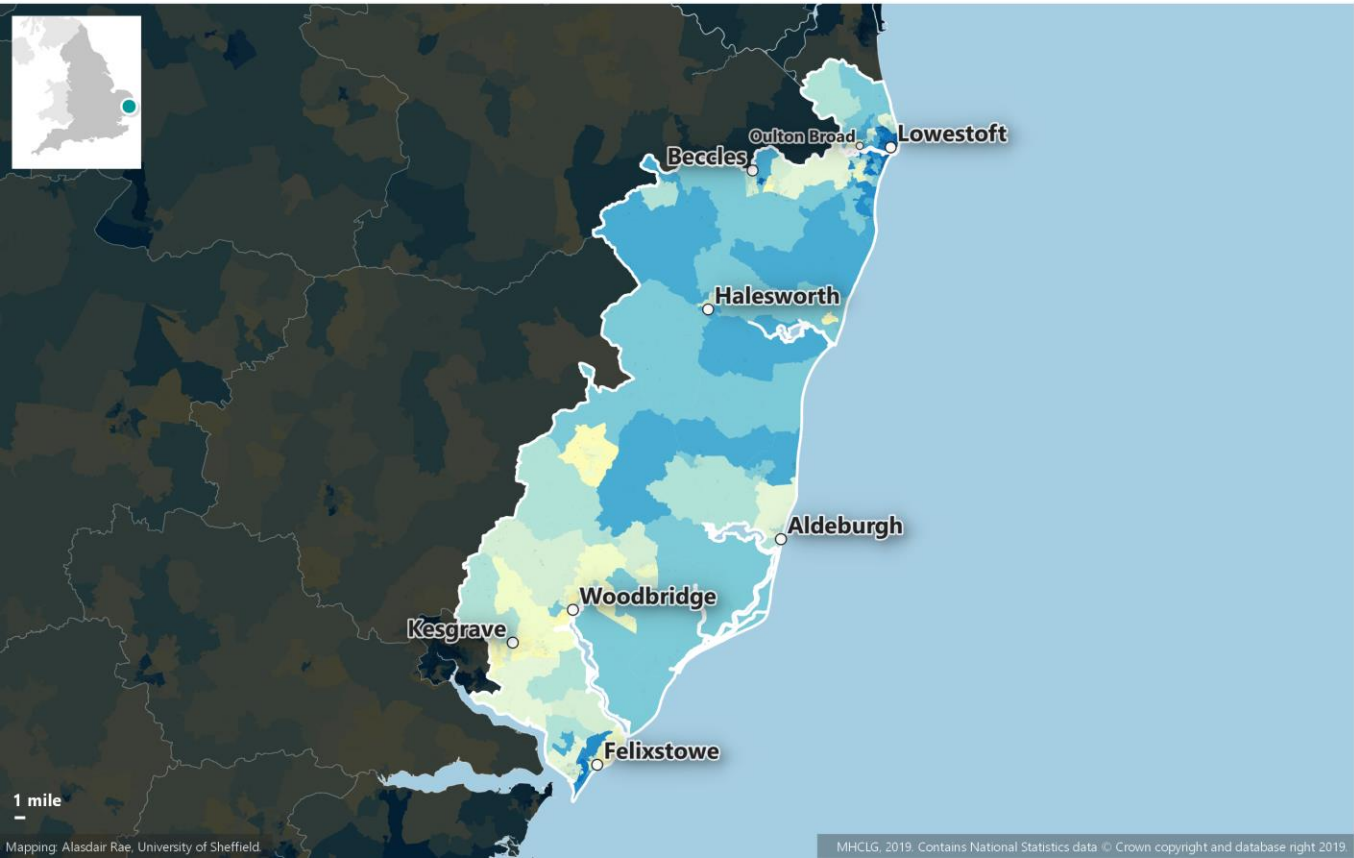
West Suffolk by domain



- The relative ranking of West Suffolk in relation to education, skills and training has improved in 2019, but relative deprivation relating to health, deprivation and disability has declined
- Barriers to housing and services has improved slightly but remains low – but this is a common pattern across all rural areas

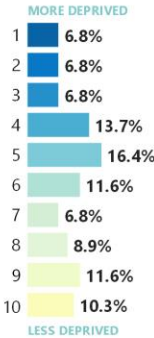
English Indices of Deprivation 2019

EAST SUFFOLK



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile



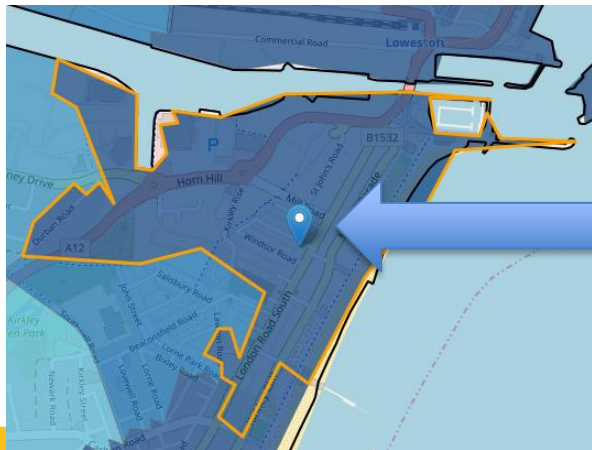
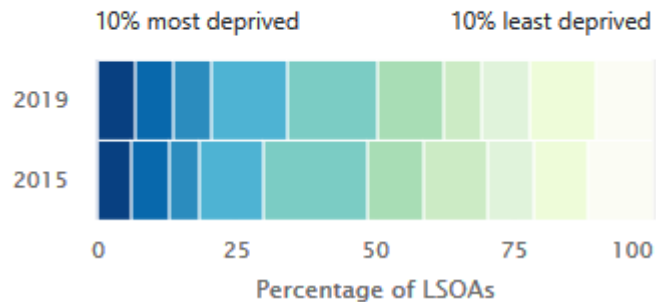
What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **East Suffolk**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



Key points for East Suffolk

This chart shows the percentage distribution in 2019 and 2015 of LSOAs within East Suffolk, in each decile of the **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)**.

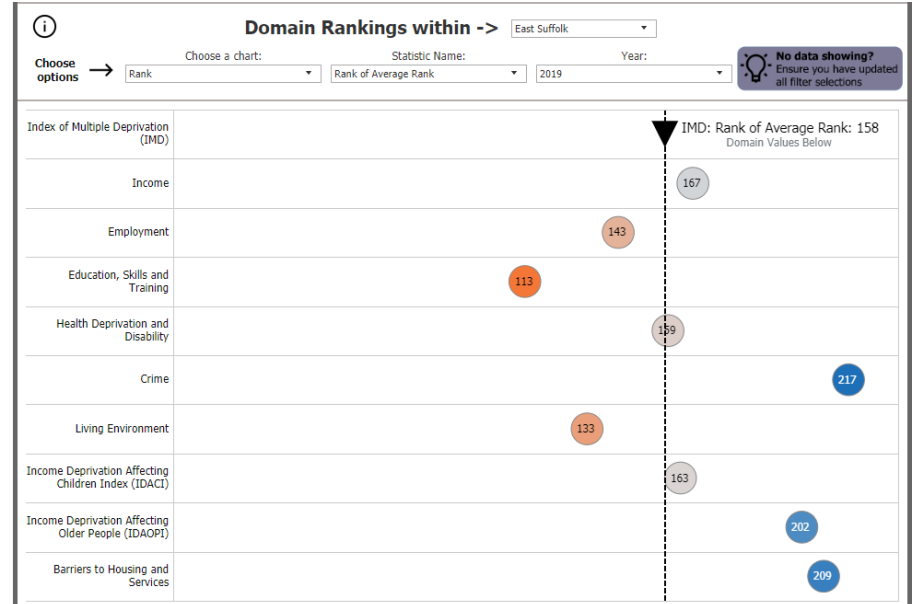
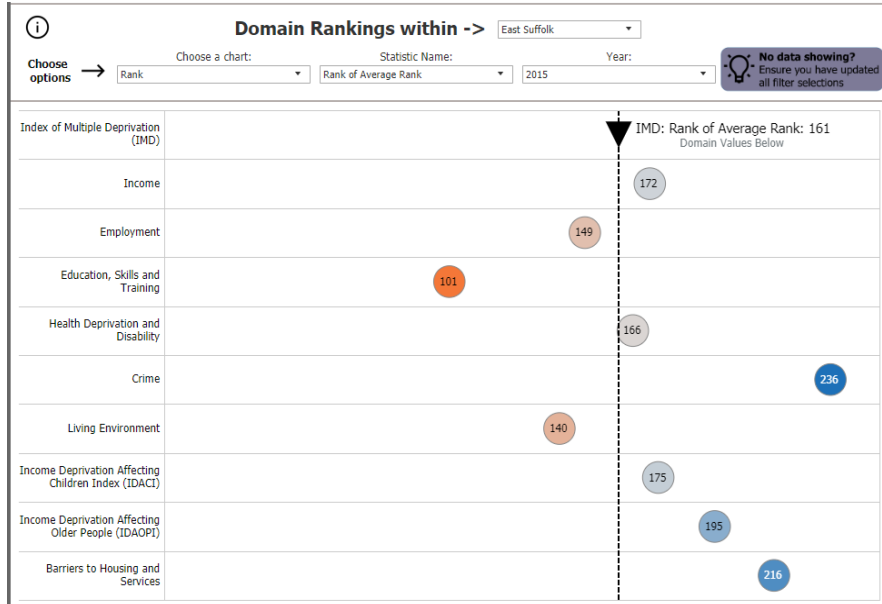


- In April 2019 East Suffolk Council was formed by merging Suffolk Coastal and Waveney council areas. However, retrospective 2015 data has been calculated for the new East Suffolk area
- A slightly higher number of LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived in 2019 compared to 2015 (10 vs 9)
- Using the IMD 'rank of average rank' summary measure, East Suffolk ranked 165 in 2015 and 158 in 2019 out of 317 local authorities, indicating an increase in relative deprivation

The most deprived LSOA is Waveney 007D which covers the London Road South/Horn Hill area.

This has moved in rank from 10 in 2015 to 25 in 2019 (less deprived **but still** extremely deprived)

East Suffolk by domain



- The domain relating to education, skills and training and IDAOPI have become relatively less deprived, but all other domains are showing slight increases in relative deprivation
- Education, skills and training remains a key area for further improvement

You can view more at these online tools...

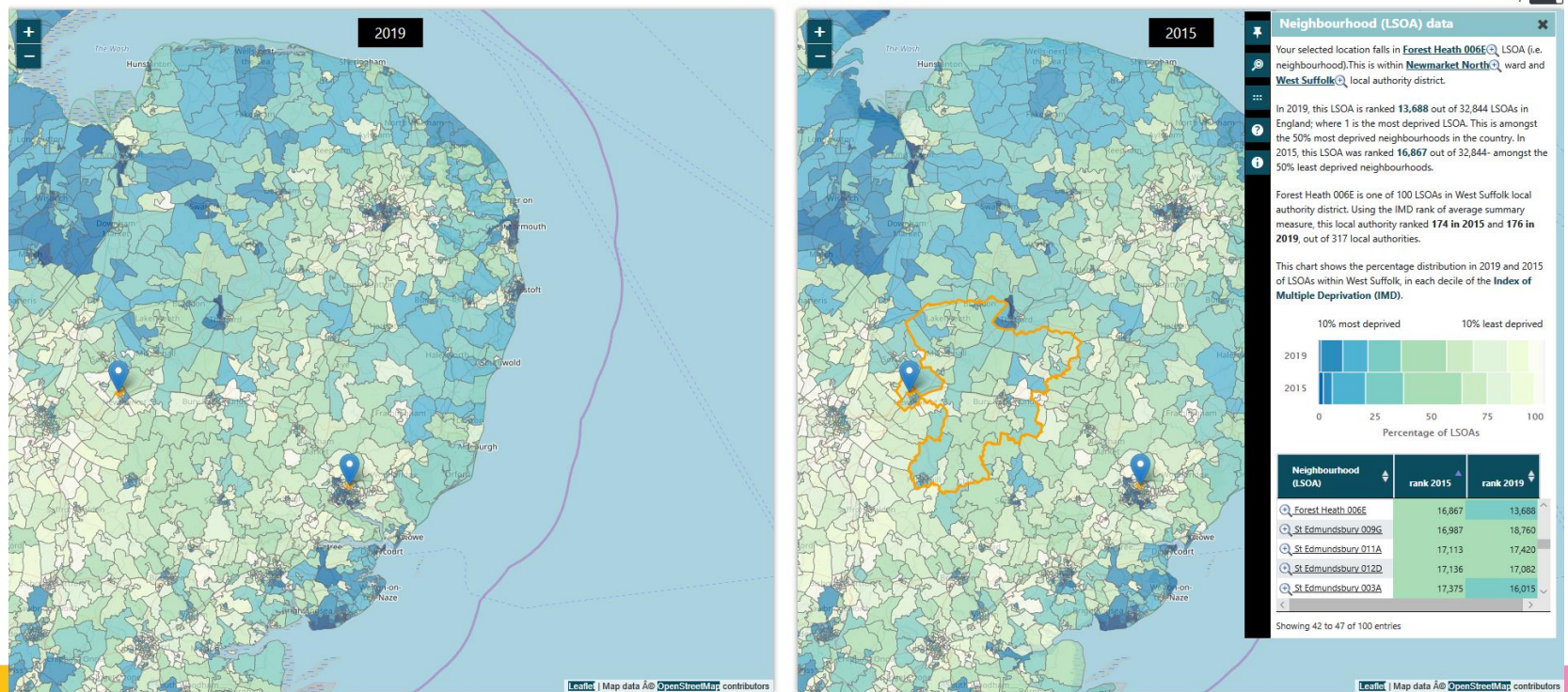
http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html#

Indices of Deprivation: 2019 and 2015

Switch domain to: **imd**

Viewing **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)**

2019 map On
2015 map On



Interactive LA dashboard:

<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiZTUwMGY4OWYtNTNmMC00YjQzLWE0MGMtOTI4Nzk1NWQ2MDQ1IiwidCI6ImJmMzQ2ODEwLTljN2QtNDNkZS1hODcyLTl0YTJIZjM5OTVhOCJ9>



Ministry of Housing,
Communities &
Local Government

Local Authority Look-up

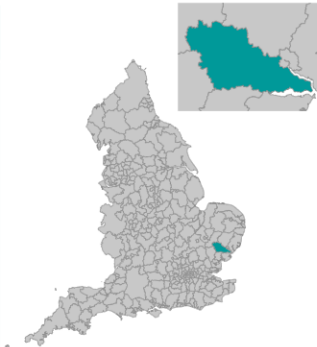
Babergh

Hover over each summary
measure below for a
description and further detail

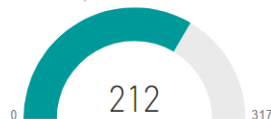
IoD2019 Interactive Dashboard - Local Authority Focus

The **IoD2019** dashboard allows users to explore the 2019 English Indices of Deprivation data at both local authority district level and neighbourhood (LSOA) level. Users can select a local authority from the **Local Authority Look-up** box. Working clockwise, the **maps** will display where the local authority is located at different scales. The **larger map** will update with the locations of each neighbourhood within the local authority. This map has also been colour coded to display which decile the neighbourhood falls into nationally (dark blue indicating relatively more deprived and pale green indicating relatively less deprived). The **Table** beside provides more detail on each neighbourhood within the local authority, presenting its LSOA code, name, overall IMD2019 rank and decile, which has also been colour coded to correspond to the map. The **Deprivation Domains** box displays where the local authority **ranks** on each of the seven domains and supplementary indices. The **IMD2019 Rank, Score and Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally** is displayed in each of the three gauges.

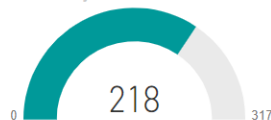
More guidance on the IoD2019 is available online [here](#)
If you have any questions or feedback please email indices.deprivation@communities.gov.uk



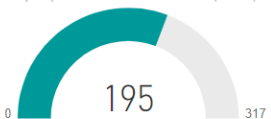
Local Authority Rank



Local Authority Score



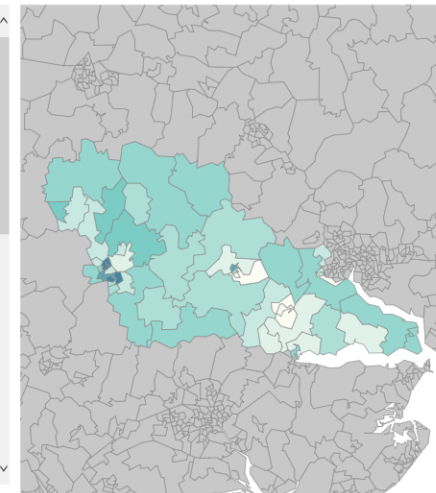
LSOA proportion in first decile (rank)



Deprivation Domains

- 226 Income Rank
- 228 Employment Rank
- 173 Education, Skills & Training Rank
- 257 Health & Disability Rank
- 212 Crime Rank
- 150 Living Environment Rank
- 45 Barriers to Housing & Services
- 219 IDACI Rank
- 243 IDAOPI Rank

LSOA Code	LSOA Name	IMD Rank	IMD Decile
E01029876	Babergh 001A	17579	6
E01029898	Babergh 001B	21385	7
E01029907	Babergh 001C	16754	6
E01029881	Babergh 002A	18568	6
E01029884	Babergh 002B	15896	5
E01029885	Babergh 002C	25251	8
E01029900	Babergh 003A	13266	5
E01029901	Babergh 003B	25386	8
E01029917	Babergh 003C	24464	8
E01029892	Babergh 004A	12824	4
E01029893	Babergh 004B	26743	9
E01029894	Babergh 004C	31600	10
E01029895	Babergh 004D	31419	10
E01029896	Babergh 004E	22321	7
E01029911	Babergh 004F	21596	7
E01029877	Babergh 005A	18837	6
E01029878	Babergh 005B	25729	8
E01029879	Babergh 005C	17692	6
E01029908	Babergh 005D	30005	10
E01029909	Babergh 005E	25074	8
E01029910	Babergh 005F	12146	4
E01029880	Babergh 006A	16776	6
E01029921	Babergh 006B	27850	9
E01029922	Babergh 006C	14364	5
E01029923	Babergh 006D	24790	8
E01029912	Babergh 007A	8724	3



References

All of the information in this slide set is sourced from:

www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019

You can also find data, FAQs, and technical information via this link!

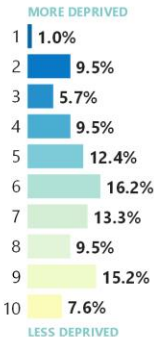
Further Information - Integrated Care System footprint (ICS)

English Indices of Deprivation 2019

COLCHESTER

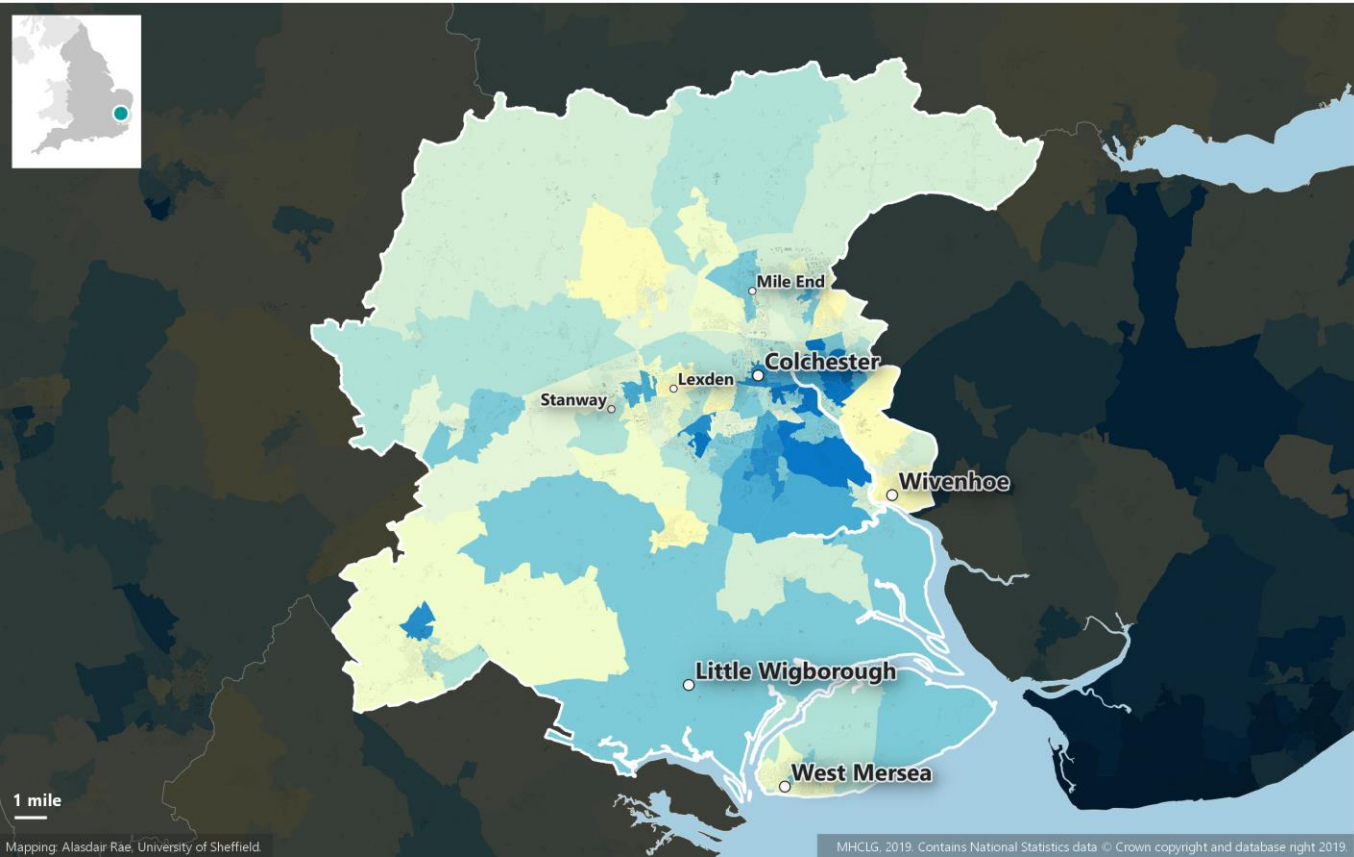
Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile



What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for Colchester. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



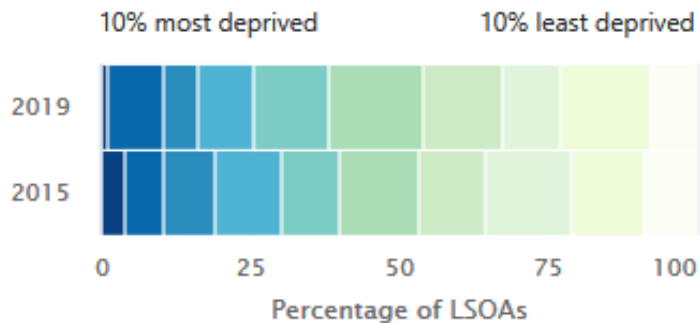
Mapping: Alasdair Rae, University of Sheffield.

MHCLG, 2019. Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2019.

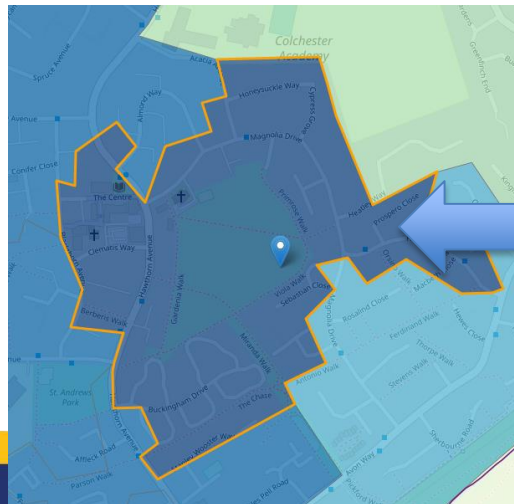
Version 1.0 | 13 September 2019

Key points for Colchester

This chart shows the percentage distribution in 2019 and 2015 of LSOAs within Colchester, in each decile of the **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)**.



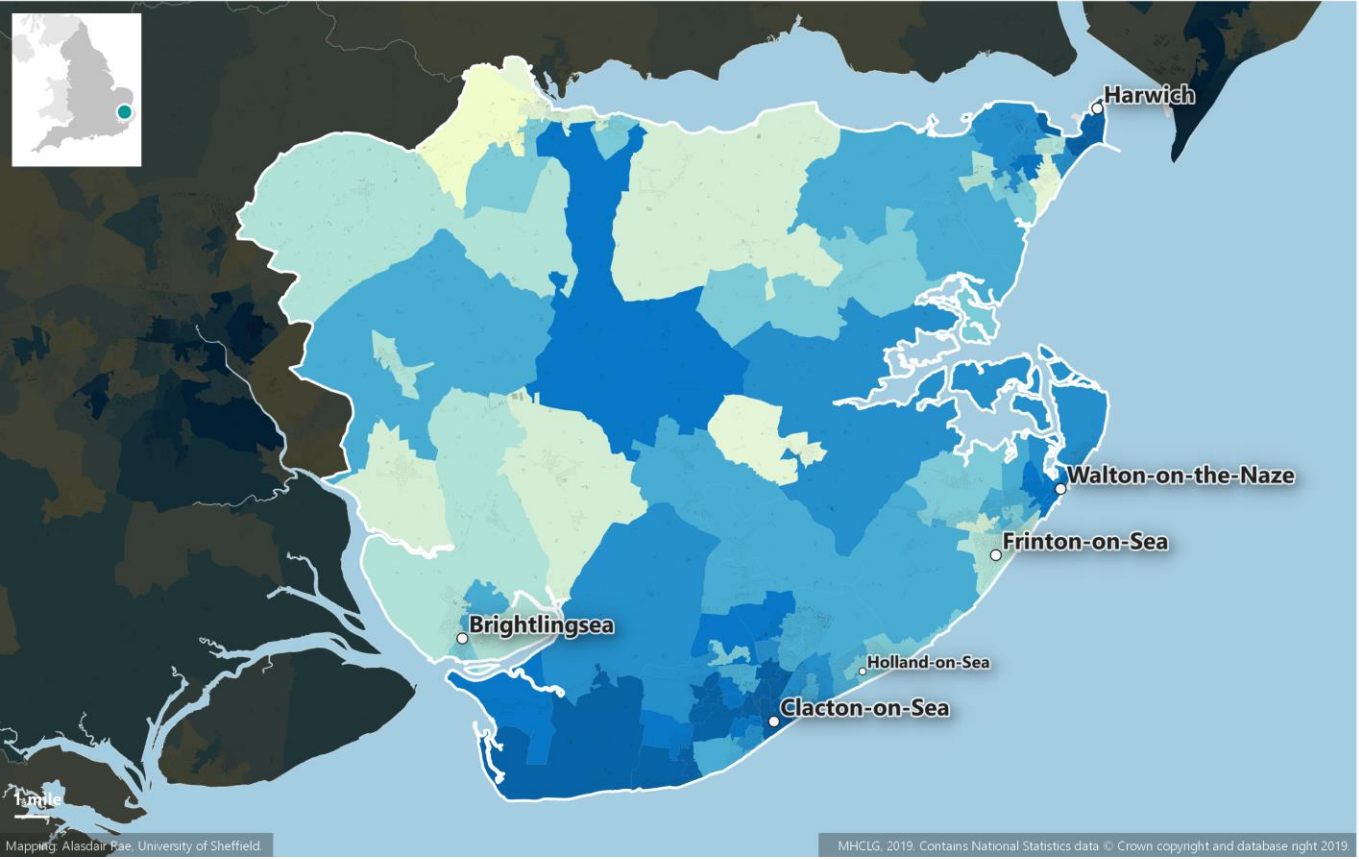
- A lower number of LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived in 2019 compared to 2015 (1 vs 4)
- Using the IMD rank of average summary measure, Colchester ranked 184 in 2015 and 181 in 2019 out of 317 local authorities



The most deprived LSOA is Colchester 008A – covers the Greenstead area - this has moved in rank from 1,912 in 2015 to 1,927 in 2019 (less deprived)

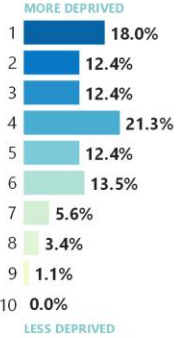
English Indices of Deprivation 2019

TENDRING



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile



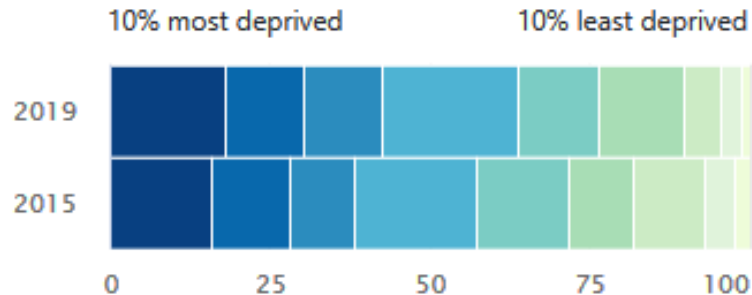
What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **Tendring**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).

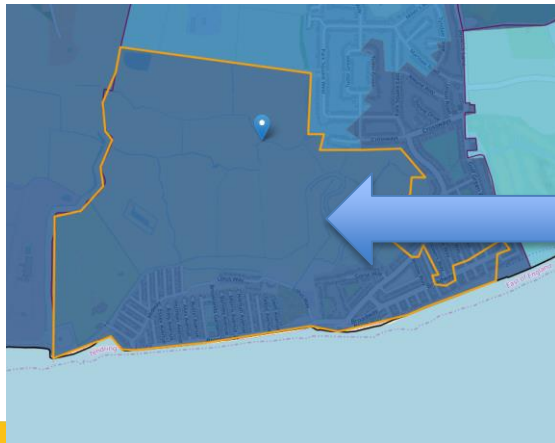


Key points for Tendring

This chart shows the percentage distribution in 2019 and 2015 of LSOAs within Tendring, in each decile of the **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)**.



- A higher number of LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived in 2019 compared to 2015 (16 vs 14)
- Using the IMD rank of average summary measure, Tendring ranked 49 in 2015 and 37 in 2019 out of 317 local authorities



The most deprived LSOA is Tendring 018A – covers the Jaywick area - the most deprived LSOA in England

Further detail

Further information - comparing IMD over time

- Changes can only be described in relative terms, for example, the extent to which an area has changed rank or decile of deprivation. They cannot be used to identify real change in deprivation over time.
- For example, an area can be said to have become more deprived relative to other areas if it was within the most deprived 20% of areas nationally according to the IMD2015 but within the most deprived 10% according to the IMD2019.
 - **However**, it would not necessarily be correct to state that the level of deprivation in the area has increased absolutely scale, as it may be that all areas 19 had improved, but that this area had improved more slowly than other areas and so had been ‘overtaken’ by those areas.
 - All of the Indices of Deprivation measure relative deprivation at small area level as accurately as possible, but they are not designed to provide ‘backwards’ comparability with previous iterations (2015, 2010, 2007, 2004 and 2000). However, because there is a broadly consistent methodology between the IoD2019 and previous versions, you can compare the rankings as determined at the relevant time point by each of the versions, as if comparing snapshots in time.

How are the Indices of Deprivation 2019 different to the Indices of Deprivation 2015?

- The IoD2019 has been produced using the same approach, structure and methodology used to create the previous Indices of Deprivation 2015 (and the 2010, 2007 and 2004 versions).
- A number of changes and modifications to some indicators have been implemented since the Indices of Deprivation 2015. These include:
 - The inclusion of adults and children in Universal Credit families where no adult is in 'Working - no requirements' conditionality regime as part of the Income Deprivation domain
 - The inclusion of claimants of Universal Credit in the 'Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality groups as part of the Employment Deprivation domain
 - Changes to data and definitions of the Key Stage 2 attainment indicator, which forms part of the Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain
 - Data on claimants of Universal Credit (in the 'No work requirements' or the 'Preparing for work' conditionality categories) and Personal Independence Payments have been incorporated into the comparative illness and disability 21 ratio indicator, which forms part of the Health Deprivation and Disability domain
 - The health benefits component of the mood and anxiety disorders indicator, which feeds into the Health Deprivation and Disability domain, has been dropped
 - Changes to data and definitions around the Crime Domain indicators
 - Modifications to the housing affordability and homelessness indicators, which feed in to the Barriers to Housing and Services domain

Scores and ranks

- The ranks and deciles published for the neighbourhood-level IoD2019 outputs are based on scores: the larger the score, the more deprived the area. The ranks are based on unrounded scores and so give more precision than if users were to rank areas using the published scores (which are rounded).
- In the case of the Income and Employment deprivation domains and the supplementary children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOP) indices, the scores are meaningful and relate to a proportion of the relevant population experiencing that type of deprivation.
 - For example, if a Lower-layer Super Output Area has a score of 0.38 in the Income Deprivation Domain, this means that 38 per cent of the population is income deprived in that area. This means that in addition to the ranks which show relative deprivation, the scores for these domains can be used to compare areas on an **absolute scale**.
 - The scores for the Index of Multiple Deprivation and the remaining five domains are less easy to interpret, as they do not relate straightforwardly to the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation. It is recommended that ranks and deciles, but not scores, are used in the case of the Index of Multiple Deprivation and these domains.