

Indices of Deprivation 2015

December 2015

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The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (or neighbourhoods) in England. The small areas used are called Lower-layer Super Output Areas, of which there are 32,844 in England. They are designed to be of a similar population size with an average of 1,500 residents each and are a standard way of dividing up the country. The Index of Multiple Deprivation ranks every small area in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area). The total number of LSOAs has increased by 362 since the last Indices of Deprivation in 2010 (32,482) so ranks are not directly comparable.

It is common to describe how relatively deprived a small area is by saying whether it falls among the most deprived 10 per cent, 20 per cent or 30 per cent of small areas in England (although there is no definitive cut-off at which an area is described as 'deprived'). Deciles are calculated by ranking the 32,844 small areas in England from most deprived to least deprived and dividing them into 10 equal groups. These range from the most deprived 10 per cent of small areas nationally to the least deprived 10 per cent of small areas nationally.

What do people use the Index of Multiple Deprivation for?

- distribute funding or target resources to areas
- evidence in the development of strategies
- target interventions
- bids for funding

What other Indices are available?

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is part of the Indices of Deprivation and it is the most widely used of these indices. It combines information from seven domain indices (which measure different types or dimensions of deprivation) to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. You can use the domain indices on their own to focus on specific aspects of deprivation. There are also supplementary indices concerned with income deprivation among children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOP). Each of the seven domains is based on a number of component indicators that measure major features of that deprivation. Altogether, 37 different indicators are used which are all brought together in the IMD. In constructing the IMD, a different weighting is attached to each of the seven domains.

Domain	Underlying indicators	Weight
Income deprivation	6	22.5%
Employment deprivation	5	22.5%
Health deprivation and disability	4	13.5%
Education skills and training deprivation	7 (in two sub-domains)	13.5%
Barriers to housing and services	7	9.3%
Crime domain	4	9.3%
Living environment deprivation	4 (in two sub-domains)	9.3%

Appendix1 sets out the underlying indicators.

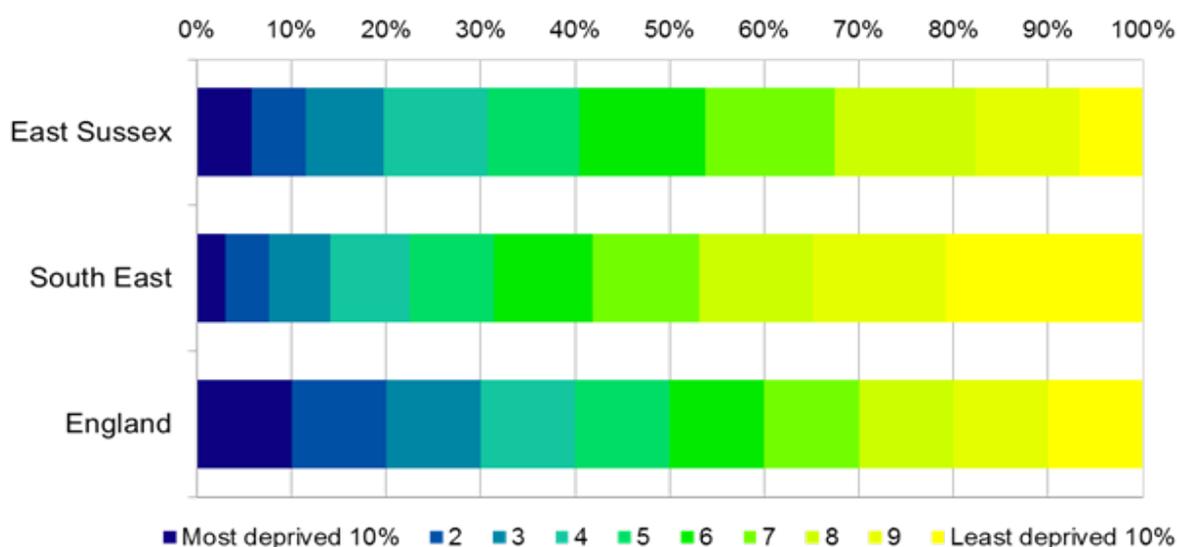
The Index of Multiple Deprivation is designed primarily to be a *small-area* measure of deprivation. But the Indices are commonly used to describe deprivation for higher-level geographies including local authority districts. A range of summary measures is available allowing you to see where, for example, a local authority district is ranked between 1 (the most deprived district in England) and 326 (the least deprived district in England). Summary measures are also available for upper tier local authorities, local enterprise partnerships and clinical commissioning groups.

What can you use the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 for?	What <u>can't</u> you use the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 for?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Comparing small areas across England: if a small area's rank is closer to 1 than that of another area, it is more deprived. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> × Quantifying how deprived a small area is: as a relative measure of deprivation it can tell you if one area is more deprived than another but not by how much.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identifying the most deprived small areas: e.g. to show which areas are amongst the 10% or 20% most deprived small areas nationally. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> × Identifying deprived people: within every area there will be individuals who are deprived and individuals who are not. The Index is not a suitable tool for targeting individuals.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Exploring the domains (or types) of deprivation: you can look at the domain indices to explore which types of deprivation, e.g. income or health, are more prominent within areas or to focus on particular types of deprivation and explore how areas rank on these. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> × Saying how affluent a place is: the Index of Multiple Deprivation is designed to identify aspects of deprivation, not affluence. For example, the measure of income deprivation is concerned with people on low incomes who are in receipt of benefits and tax credits. An area with a relatively small proportion of people (or indeed no people) on low incomes may also have relatively few or no people on high incomes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Comparing larger areas e.g. local authorities: a range of summary measures highlighting different aspects of deprivation are provided for larger areas, including local authority districts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> × Comparing with small areas in other UK countries: each country in the UK produces its own version of the Index of Multiple Deprivation using similar methodologies.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Looking at changes in relative deprivation between versions: changes can only be described in relative terms, for example, the extent to which an area has changed rank or decile of deprivation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> × Measuring real change in deprivation over time: it would not necessarily be correct to state that the level of deprivation in the area has increased on some absolute scale, as it may be the case that all areas had improved, but that this area had improved more slowly than other areas and so been 'overtaken' by those areas.

Key findings for East Sussex

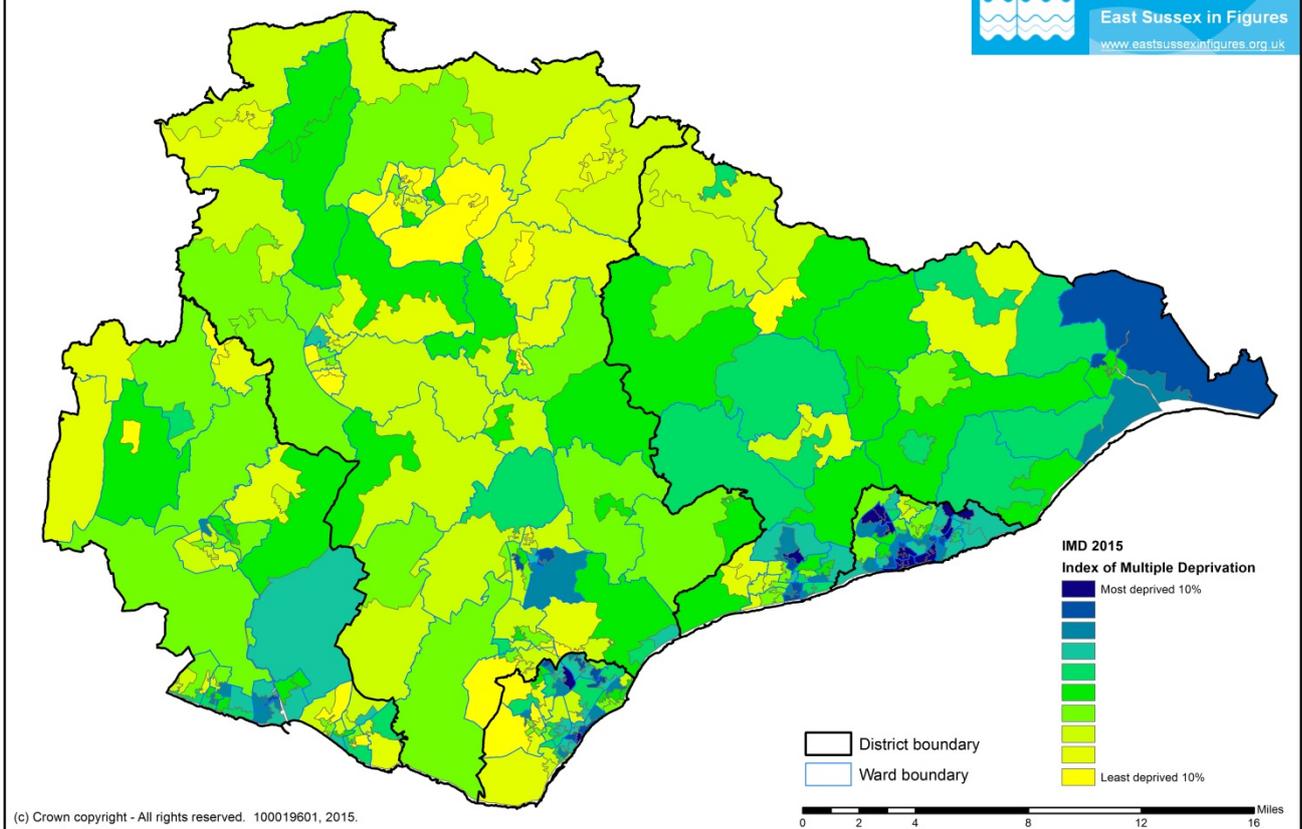
Multiple deprivation appears to have fallen in most parts of East Sussex since 2010, but has become more concentrated in others. 39% of neighbourhoods (LSOAs) rank in a better decile and 10% rank in a worse decile than in 2010. In East Sussex, 19 out of 329 LSOAs are among the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods in England, three fewer than in 2010.

- East Sussex has lower proportion of LSOAs in the most and least deprived compared to the national average.
- 6% of all LSOAs in the county are in the most deprived decile compared to 3% in the SE.
- 7% of all LSOAs in the county are in the least deprived decile compared to 21% in the SE.



- In East Sussex, 19 out of 329 LSOAs are amongst the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England, 6% of all LSOAs in the county, three fewer than in 2010. 16 of these are in Hastings, two are in Eastbourne and one in Rother. In Hastings, 30% of LSOAs in the district are among the most deprived 10% nationally, making it one of the 13 most deprived local authorities in England by this measure.
- Two LSOAs are amongst the most deprived 1% in the country. Both are in Hastings, in Baird and Tressell wards. Another six are among the most deprived 5% of LSOAs, all of which are also in Hastings except one LSOA in Sidley ward in Bexhill.
- However the county also has 22 out of 329 LSOAs in the least deprived 10% of LSOAs in England, almost 7% of all LSOAs in the county, 1 more than in 2010. 14 are in Wealden, 4 in Lewes, 3 in Eastbourne and one in Rother. In Wealden, 15% of LSOAs in the district are amongst the least deprived 10% nationally.
- Income deprivation affects 13% (69,500) of people in the county compared to 10% regionally & 15% nationally. 12% (32,600) of the working age population experience employment deprivation. This is lower than the 9% in the South East region, but equals 12% seen in England as a whole.
- Nearly 32,000 people (6%) live in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England, down from over 34,000 in 2010.

East Sussex - Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015



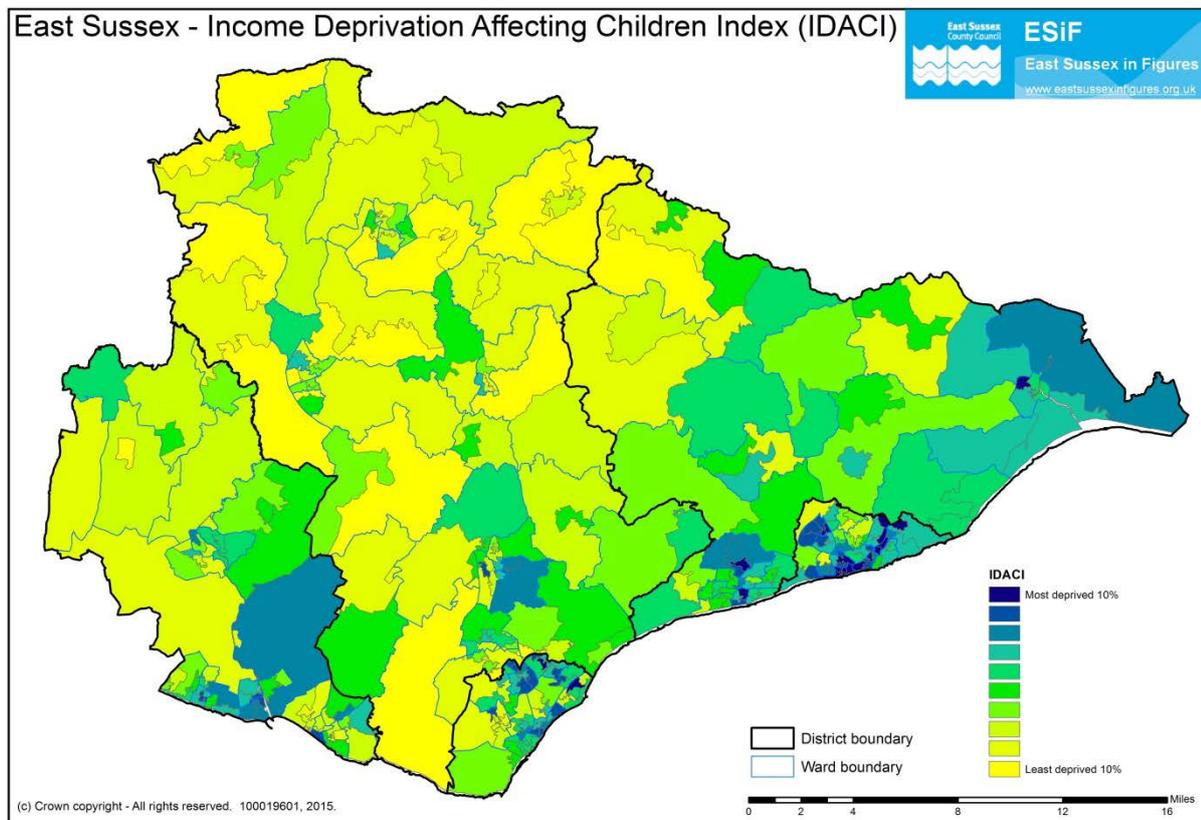
Eastbourne

- Deprivation appears to have decreased in Eastbourne since 2010 with 37 LSOAs ranking in a better decile than in 2010, and only 3 ranking in a worse one.
- There are two LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in England, compared to five in 2010. One is located in Devonshire, (Eastbourne 010C) and one in Hampden Park (Eastbourne 004A).
- Six LSOAs are among the worst 20% of LSOAs in England, four fewer than in 2010.
- Only a quarter of LSOAs rank among the most deprived 30% nationally, compared to 41% of LSOAs in 2010.
- Eastbourne ranks as 153 out of 326 local authorities (where 1 is the most deprived) for proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived decile.

Hastings

- Levels of deprivation continue to be the worst in the South East and SE LEP by almost all measures. Hastings ranks 13th out of all 326 local authorities for proportion of LSOAs among the most deprived 10% nationally.
- 30% of LSOAs are in the most deprived decile, with two among the most deprived 1% of LSOAs, in Baird (Hastings 005A, rank 89 out of 32,844) and Tressell (Hastings 005D, rank 227) wards.
- 40% of LSOAs in Hastings are among the most deprived 20%, but this is lower than the 45% in 2010. In 2010 about 40% of LSOAs ranked in the most deprived decile for health, but that has fallen to just 19% in 2015.

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI): 17 LSOAs fall in to the most deprived 10% nationally for the IDACI, with 12 in Hastings, two in Eastbourne and three in Rother. The most deprived on this measure is Hastings 005A, ranking 11 nationally and third in the SE LEP on this measure.



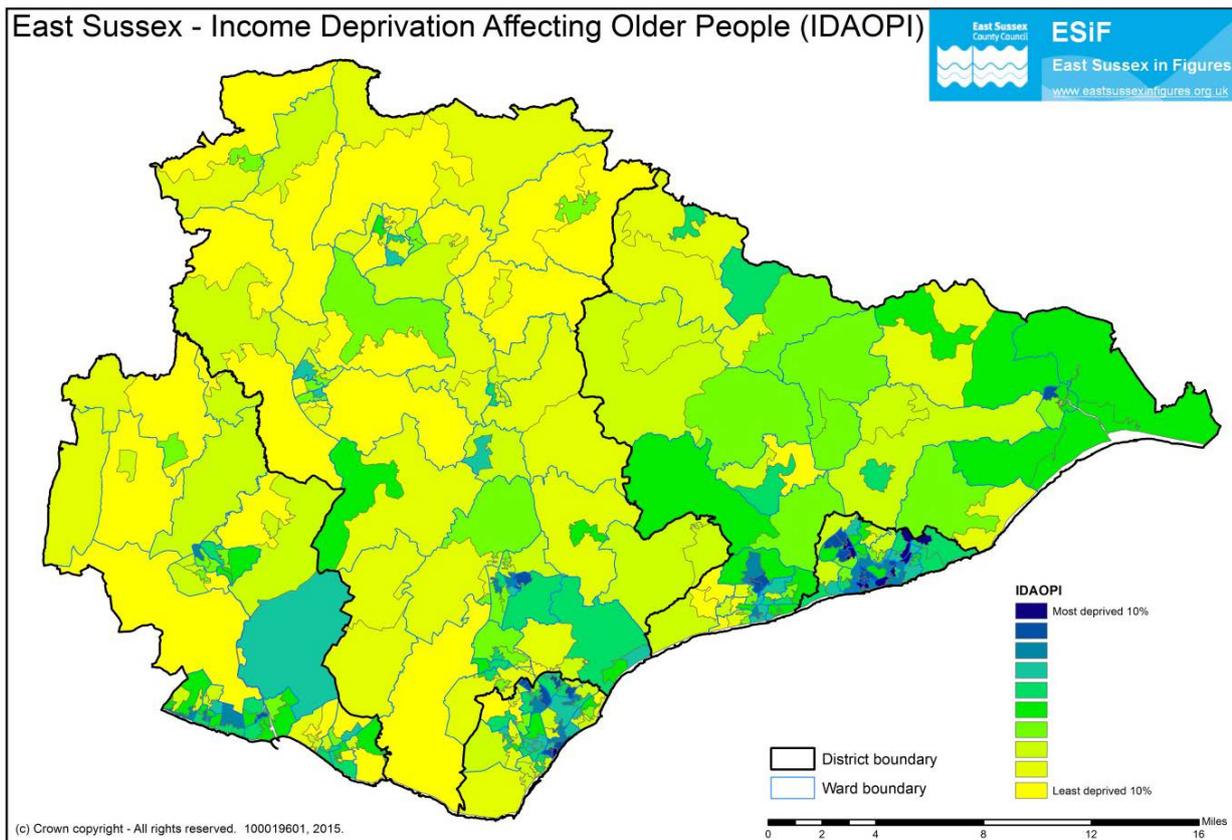
16,000 or 17% children are affected by income deprivation in the county; this is higher than the regional average of 14% but lower than the average for England as a whole (20%). However, there is a much variation within the county. Almost 3 in 10 children in Hastings are living in families affected by income deprivation compared to less than 1 in 10 in Wealden.

	Total number of children aged 0-15	Number of children living in families affected by income deprivation	Percentage of children living in families affected by income deprivation
Eastbourne	17,008	3,478	20.5
Hastings	16,768	4,839	28.9
Lewes	17,283	2,574	14.9
Rother	14,228	2,523	17.7
Wealden	26,630	2,596	9.7
East Sussex	91,917	16,010	17.4
South East	1,662,420	240,469	14.5
England	10,130,158	2,016,116	19.9

75% of children within LSOA Hastings 005A (part of Baird ward in Hastings), are living in families affected by deprivation.

30% (101) of LSOAs in the county have a higher proportion of children living in income deprived families than the national average.

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPi): Just 10 LSOAs fall into the most deprived decile for IDAOPi, with the most deprived being Hastings 005D in Tressell ward, ranked at 1,015. All of the other deprived LSOAs are in Hastings except one in Devonshire ward, Eastbourne 010C.



21,300 or 13% of older people are affected by income deprivation in the county; this is higher than the regional average of 12% but lower than the average for England as a whole (16%). However, there is a much variation within the county. More than 1 in 5 older people in Hastings are affected by income deprivation compared to less than 1 in 10 in Wealden.

	Total number of older people aged 60 and over	Number of older people affected by income deprivation	Percentage of older people affected by income deprivation
Eastbourne	29,517	4,426	15.0
Hastings	21,805	4,784	21.9
Lewes	30,094	3,437	11.4
Rother	34,121	4,141	12.1
Wealden	46,883	4,526	9.7
East Sussex	162,420	21,314	13.1
South East	2,061,019	242,621	11.8
England	12,066,847	1,954,600	16.2

The wards with the highest levels of elderly deprivation are the two most deprived wards in the county Hastings 005D and Hastings 005A, where almost half of all older people are living in income deprivation (48% and 47% respectively).

One third (109) of LSOAs in the county have a higher proportion of older people experiencing income deprivation than the national average.

Further information

38 separate indicators are used, organised across seven distinct deprivation domains which can be combined, using the appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015). Most of the indicators used in these statistics are from 2012-13 or from the 2011 Census.

The differences seen in results for 2010 and 2015 in terms of decile of deprivation reflect how an area has fared relative to others across England with similar levels of deprivation. A local neighbourhood could well have improved in real-terms (e.g. lower levels of unemployment, higher incomes, higher skill levels, lower crime rates, better environment and so on), and may have improved faster than the average. However if other areas with similar levels of deprivation have done slightly better, the local neighbourhood will score as more deprived in 2015 than 2010. It is therefore very important to look at other measures alongside the IMD to understand how local areas are changing.

In addition to this, because of population growth between 2001 and 2011, there was an increase in the number of lower layer super output areas (LSOAs) nationally from 32,482 to 32,844 and locally in the county from 227 to 229. This means that changes in ranking, particularly in less deprived areas, should be treated carefully, although amongst the most deprived areas the effect is likely to be less noticeable.

- Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), Indices of Deprivation, 2015, constructed by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI).
- Full details of the methodology used, data for all LSOAs in England, and guidance on the use of the data for this year's release of the 2015 Indices of deprivation is available from [DCLG](#)
- Detailed statistics for the Indices of Deprivation 2015 and data for previous releases ID 2010, ID 2007 and ID 2004 are available on [East Sussex in Figures](#).
- A new [Atlas](#) has been prepared to explore the data further and is available on ESiF.
- For further information please contact Lenna Santamaría on 01273 481619 or mariahelena.santamaria@eastsussex.gov.uk;

Contact details

The Research and Information Team, Chief Executive's Office provides demographic and socio-economic data, intelligence and insight to support East Sussex County Council and other East Sussex Partners. The Team also manages East Sussex in Figures (ESiF), the Local Information System for East Sussex.

ESiF is a web-based information system that contains detailed, up-to-date and reliable information on a very wide range of topics. It is free and very easy to use and puts individual users in control. ESiF lets you specify exactly what data you want to see (for the places and time periods you are interested in) and how you want to view it (as a table, chart or map).

Visit www.eastsussexinfigures.org.uk

or e-mail esif@eastsussex.gov.uk for more information.

Appendix 1

Indicator	Data supplier	Data time point
Income Deprivation Domain		
<p>Adults and children in Income Support families</p> <p>Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families</p> <p>Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families</p> <p>Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families</p> <p>Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families not already counted, and whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs</p> <p>Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both</p>	<p>Department for Work and Pensions, Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs and the Home Office</p>	<p>2012</p>
<p>Income Deprivation Domain numerator</p>	<p>Department for Work and Pensions, Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs and the Home Office</p>	<p>2012</p>
<p>Individual Indicators comprising the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index</p>	<p>Department for Work and Pensions and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs</p>	<p>2012</p>
<p>Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index Numerator</p>	<p>Department for Work and Pensions and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs</p>	<p>2012</p>
<p>Individual Indicators comprising the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index</p>	<p>Department for Work and Pensions</p>	<p>2012</p>
<p>Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index Numerator</p>	<p>Department for Work and Pensions</p>	<p>2012</p>
Employment Deprivation Domain		
<p>Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64</p> <p>Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64</p>	<p>Department for Work and Pensions</p>	<p>Four quarters from May 2012 to February 2013</p>

Indicator	Data supplier	Data time point
<p>Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64</p> <p>Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64</p> <p>Claimants of Carer's Allowance, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64</p>		
Employment Deprivation Domain numerator	Department for Work and Pensions	Four quarters from May 2012 to February 2013
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain		
<p>Key Stage 2 attainment</p> <p>Key Stage 4 attainment</p> <p>Secondary school absence</p>	Department for Education	2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13
Staying on in education post 16	Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs	2010 to 2012
Entry to higher education	Higher Education Statistics Agency	2009/10 to 2012/13
Adult Skills	Office for National Statistics	2011
English language proficiency	Office for National Statistics	2011
Adult skills and English language proficiency indicators - combined	Office for National Statistics	2011
Health Deprivation and Disability Domain		
Years of potential life lost	Office for National Statistics	2008 to 2012
Comparative illness and disability ratio	Department for Work and Pensions	2013
Acute morbidity	Health and Social Care Information Centre	2011/12 to 2012/13
Mood and anxiety disorders	Health and Social Care Information Centre; Department for Work and Pensions; Office for National Statistics	2008 to 2013

Indicator	Data supplier	Data time point
Crime Domain		
Violence Burglary Theft Criminal damage	Association of Chief Police Officers, provided by the Home Office	2013/2014
Barriers to Housing and Services Domain		
Road distance to a post office	Post Office Ltd	2014
Road distance to a primary school	Department for Education Edubase	2014
Road distance to general store or supermarket	Ordnance Survey	2014
Road distance to a GP surgery	Organisation Data Service, Health and Social Care Information Centre, licenced under the Open Government Licence v2.0	2014
Household overcrowding	Office for National Statistics	2011
Homelessness	Department for Communities and Local Government	2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14
Housing affordability	Estimated primarily from the Family Resources Survey, Regulated Mortgage Survey, Land Registry house prices, and Valuation Office Agency market rents.	2012
Living Environment Deprivation Domain		
Housing in poor condition	Estimated from the English Housing Survey, 2011	2011
Houses without central heating	Office for National Statistics	2011
Air quality indicator	Estimated from UK Air Information Resource air quality, 2012	2012
Road traffic accidents indicator	Department for Transport	2011, 2012 and 2013