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# INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (IMD) 2019

This report provides a briefing on the 2019 release of the Index of Multiple Deprivation on the 26<sup>th</sup> September 2019; what it is, how it can be used and what it means for Bury.

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## **Summary**

The Indices of Deprivation including the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) are commissioned by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) and are produced by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI). They are commissioned to support the governments 'Fair Funding Review'. This release is the first update since 2015. The Indices are an important tool for identifying the most deprived areas in England, and are used by local policy makers and communities for the effective targeting of resources.

The Indices provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas or 'LSOA's) across England, based on seven different domains of deprivation. The seven domains are combined into a summary measure called the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) – this is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in England, and is the focus of this briefing.

There is no definitive threshold for a place to be classed as 'deprived', but each LSOA in England is divided into ten equal groups (deciles) based on their deprivation rank, so that areas of relative deprivation can be identified. Commonly, the most deprived 10% of areas in the country are highlighted.

Bury is ranked 95 out of 317 Local Authorities and 72 of the 191 Clinical Commissioning Groups in England for deprivation (where 1 is the most deprived). Of the 120 LSOAs in Bury, 12 are within the most deprived 10% in the country. These are mostly found near Bury town centre, and in the Radcliffe and Besses areas.

The Indices, along with guidance and FAQs (from which some of the text below is taken) can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

## **The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) and the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)**

The Indices of Deprivation 2019 provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas, or 'LSOA's) across England, based on seven different domains of deprivation. These domains are then combined to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation – the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The domains are combined using the following weights:

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

For more information on what each domain includes, please see the 'Glossary' section, below. Each domain has its own index which can be analysed separately, and there are supplementary indices available for Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP). If you are interested in looking at the separate domains or supplementary indices please contact the Performance and Intelligence Team using the details in the 'Further Information' section – this briefing will concentrate on the overarching Index of Multiple Deprivation.

There are 32,844 LSOAs in England and each has been ranked according to their deprivation score (1 = most deprived) and then divided into 10 equal groups (deciles). These range from the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally to the least deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally.

## **How the Index of Multiple Deprivation is Used**

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is an important tool for identifying the most deprived areas in England.

The IMD can be used by local policy makers in the development of the evidence base for setting a range of local strategies and service planning, including helping to understand current need and model future demand for services.

Public Health England (PHE) have also used the Indices to illustrate inequalities in the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) indicators and users of the PHOF data tool can now examine the relationship between every indicator with deprivation.

The voluntary and community sector also use the Index, for example, to identify areas where people may benefit from the services they provide.

The 2019 update is based on broadly the same methodology as the 2015 Indices.

*Although it is not possible to use the Indices to measure changes in the level of deprivation in places over time, it is possible to explore changes in relative deprivation, or changes in the pattern of deprivation, between this and previous updates of the Indices.*

## **Deprivation in Bury**

### **Bury level**

Although the IMD is designed to be used for small areas (LSOAs), ranks are also published for other geographies, including Local Authorities and CCGs.

Bury is ranked 95th most deprived of 317 Local Authority districts, and Bury CCG is ranked 72nd of 191 CCG areas, meaning Bury is ranked in the 3<sup>rd</sup> most deprived decile in England at Local Authority level and the 3<sup>rd</sup> most deprived decile at CCG level.

Overall, Bury is the 8<sup>th</sup> most deprived of the 10 GM districts (where 1<sup>st</sup> is the most deprived). Amongst our CIPFA Statistical Neighbours, Bury is ranked 15<sup>th</sup> out of 16, making it the 2<sup>nd</sup> least deprived.

In 2015, Bury was ranked 117<sup>th</sup> of the recalculated 317 Local Authority districts – this means that the borough has become more relatively deprived over the intervening four years.

*The above IMD calculations are based upon rank of average IMD score, following a GM wide adoption of methodology.*

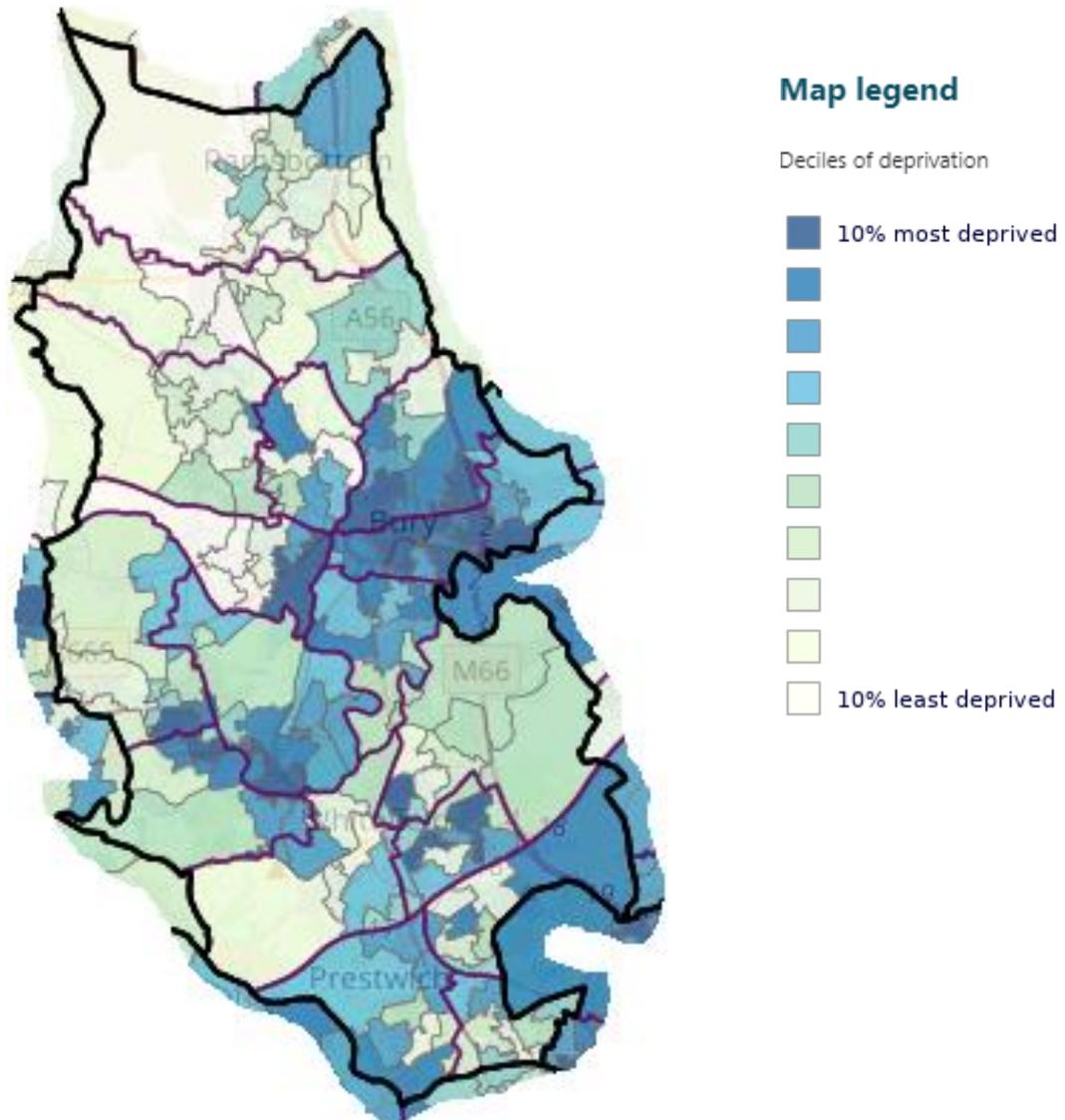
### **Wards and Townships**

The deprivation scores are designed to be used at small-area level (LSOA), and are not currently published at Ward or Township level. Wards are much larger than LSOAs, vary greatly in size across the country and are prone to regular boundary changes, making them unsuitable as a unit of analysis or for identifying pockets of deprivation.

## LSOA level

There are 120 LSOAs in Bury, and each has been ranked according to its deprivation score and grouped into national deciles (ten groups ranging from '10% most deprived' to '10% least deprived' in England).

A map of the LSOAs in Bury showing their national deprivation decile can be seen below:



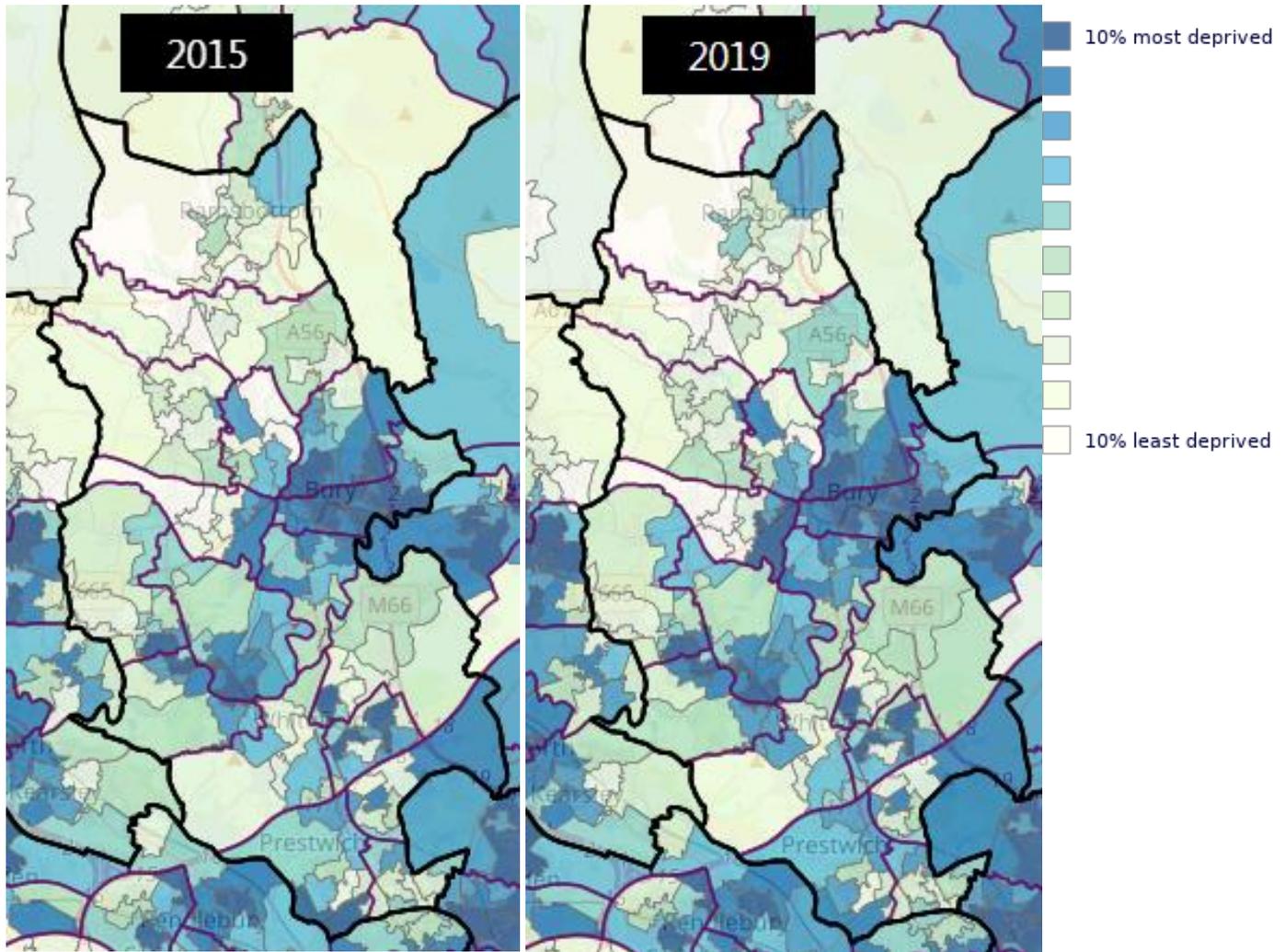
This map can be found here: [http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod\\_index.html#](http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html#)

There are 12 LSOAs in Bury that are in the 10% most deprived in the country (shown in dark blue on the map above). These are mostly found near Bury town centre, and in the Radcliffe and Besses areas.

## Change from 2015

The majority of Bury LSOAs haven't seen much change in their relative deprivation rank since 2015, although overall more areas are slightly more deprived in 2019 - please see the maps below for a comparison. One LSOA has moved from the most to second-most deprived decile, and one has moved from the second-most to most deprived decile. For more information, please contact the Performance and Intelligence Team using the details in the 'Further Information' section.

The maps below show the differences between LSOAs in Bury in 2015 and in 2019:



These maps can be found here: [http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod\\_index.html#](http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html#)

### **Further information**

**The Indices** (including the IMD) can be found here, along with guidance and FAQs: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

In addition, there are seven domain-level indices, and two supplementary indices: the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index.

**Maps** of each of the domains (similar to the one shown above) are available here: [http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod\\_index.html#](http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html#)

**Previous versions** of the Indices of Deprivation (2000, 2004, 2007, 2010 and 2015) are available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation>

### **Contact**

If you need any other analysis using the new IoD including IMD, please contact the Performance & Intelligence Team at [PI.SDU@bury.gov.uk](mailto:PI.SDU@bury.gov.uk).

## **Glossary**

### **Income Deprivation Domain**

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

### **Employment Deprivation Domain**

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

### **Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain**

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

### **Health Deprivation and Disability Domain**

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

### **Crime Domain**

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

### **Barriers to Housing and Services Domain**

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

### **Living Environment Deprivation Domain**

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

### **Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index**

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. Family is used here to indicate a 'benefit unit', that is the claimant, any partner and any dependent children for whom Child Benefit is received. This is one of two supplementary indices and is a sub-set of the Income Deprivation Domain.

### **Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index**

The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation. This is one of two supplementary indices and is a sub-set of the Income Deprivation Domain.

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### **Lower-Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs)**

LSOAs are small areas designed to be of a similar population size, with an average of approximately 1,500 residents or 650 households. There are 32,844 LSOAs in England. They are a standard statistical geography and were produced by the Office for National Statistics for the reporting of small area statistics. LSOAs are referred to as 'neighbourhoods' throughout this release.

### **Decile**

Deciles are calculated by ranking the 32,844 neighbourhoods in England from most deprived to least deprived and dividing them into 10 equal groups (i.e. each containing 3,284 or 3,285 neighbourhoods). These deciles range from the most deprived 10 per cent of neighbourhoods nationally to the least deprived 10 per cent of neighbourhoods nationally