



## Indices of Multiple Deprivation



### Indices of multiple deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England and is part of a suite of outputs that form the Indices of Deprivation (IoD). It follows an established methodological framework in broadly defining deprivation to encompass a wide range of an individual's living conditions. People may be considered to be living in poverty if they lack the financial resources to meet their needs, whereas people can be regarded as deprived if they lack any kind of resources, not just income.

The IoD 2019 is based on 39 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation. These are:

- Income
- Employment
- Education, Skills and Training
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing Services
- Health
- Living Environment

These are combined and weighted to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019. This is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA), or neighbourhood, in England. All neighbourhoods in England are then ranked according to their level of deprivation relative to that of other areas. High ranking LSOAs or neighbourhoods can be referred to as the 'most deprived' or as being 'highly deprived' to aid interpretation. However, there is no definitive threshold above which an area is described as 'deprived'.

The Indices of Deprivation measure deprivation on a relative rather than an absolute scale, so a neighbourhood ranked 100th is more deprived than a neighbourhood ranked 200th, but this does not mean it is twice as deprived.

The last IoD publication was in 2019, and therefore does not reflect the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic. They are still, though, considered highly meaningful analyses – deprivation is often a long-standing issue and evidence suggests COVID has impacted deprived communities disproportionately, so areas identified as deprived in 2019 are likely to still be so.

### Exploring the IOD data

The IMD can be explored using maps, interactive tools, and data tables. These are explained in the following sections.

#### *Maps*

The below maps shows the Indices of multiple deprivation across the West of England and each of the 4 local authorities. Maps are also available for each of the individual subdomains of deprivation, in the appendix.

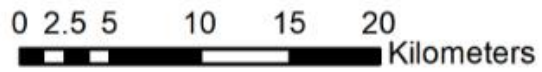
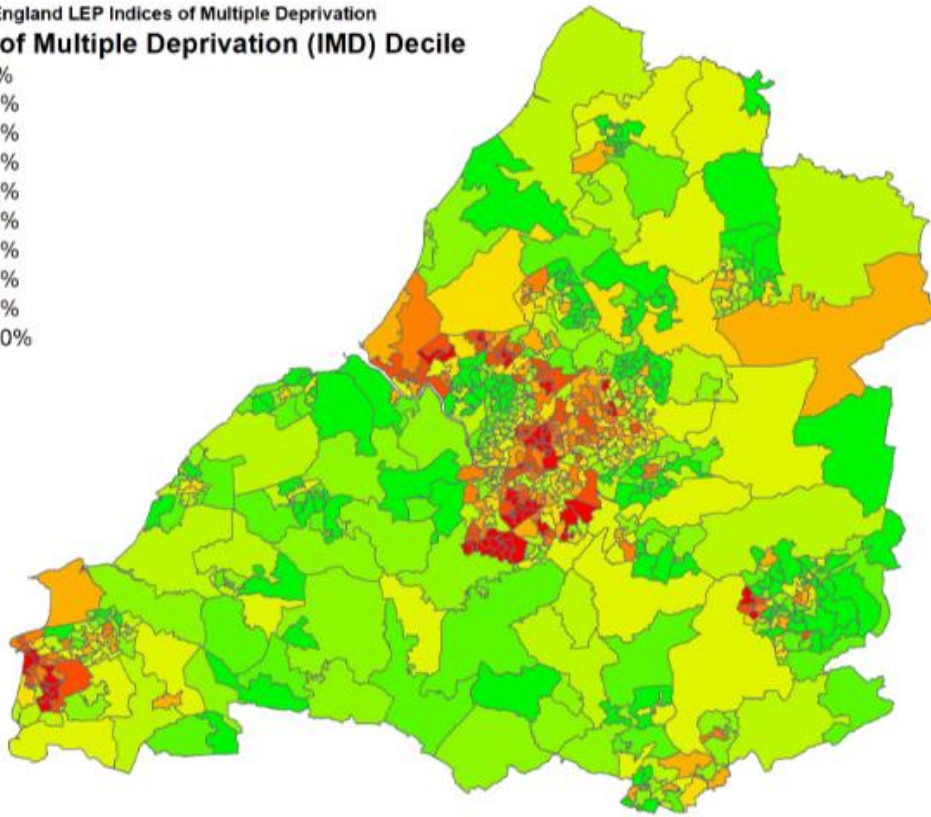


# Indices of Multiple Deprivation



West of England LEP Indices of Multiple Deprivation  
**Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Decile**

- 0 -10%
- 10-20%
- 20-30%
- 30-40%
- 40-50%
- 50-60%
- 60-70%
- 70-80%
- 80-90%
- 90-100%





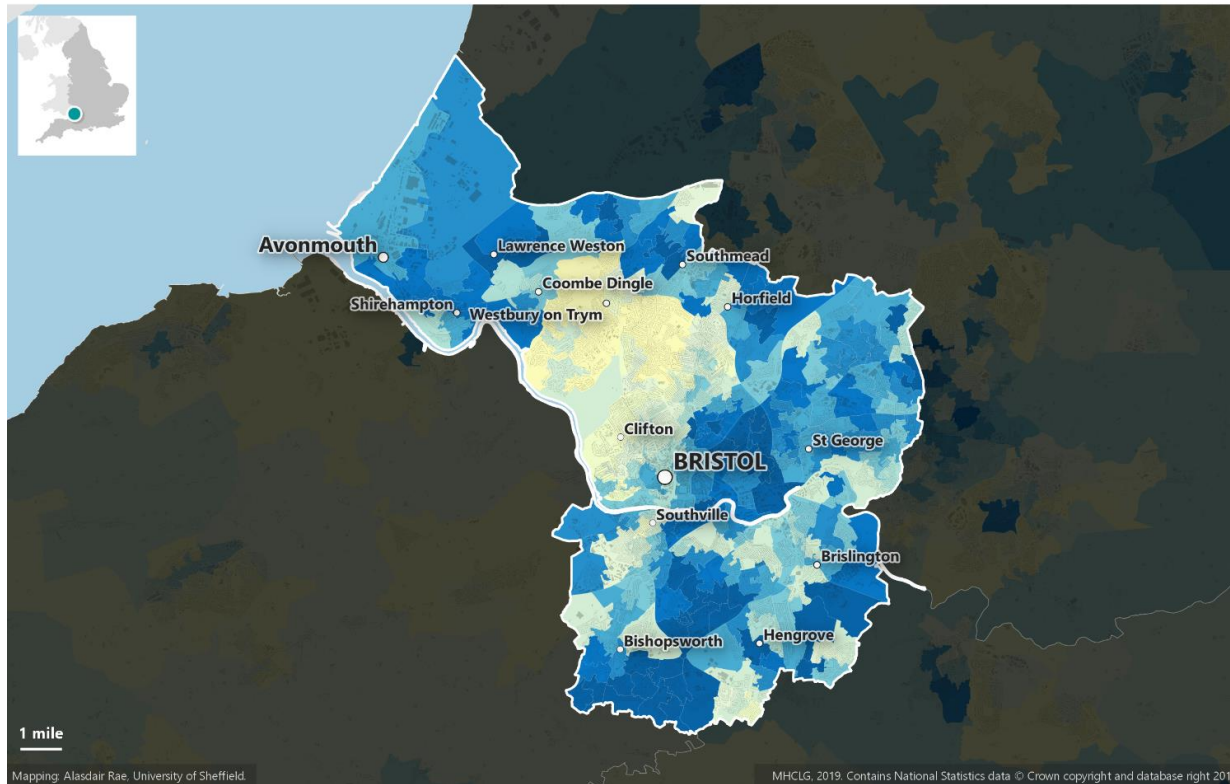
## Indices of Multiple Deprivation



# English Indices of Deprivation 2019

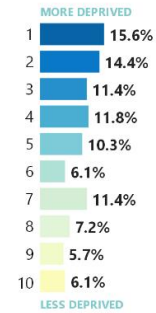


## BRISTOL



### 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 **Bristol**. 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).



Source: 2019 Indices of Deprivation 2019



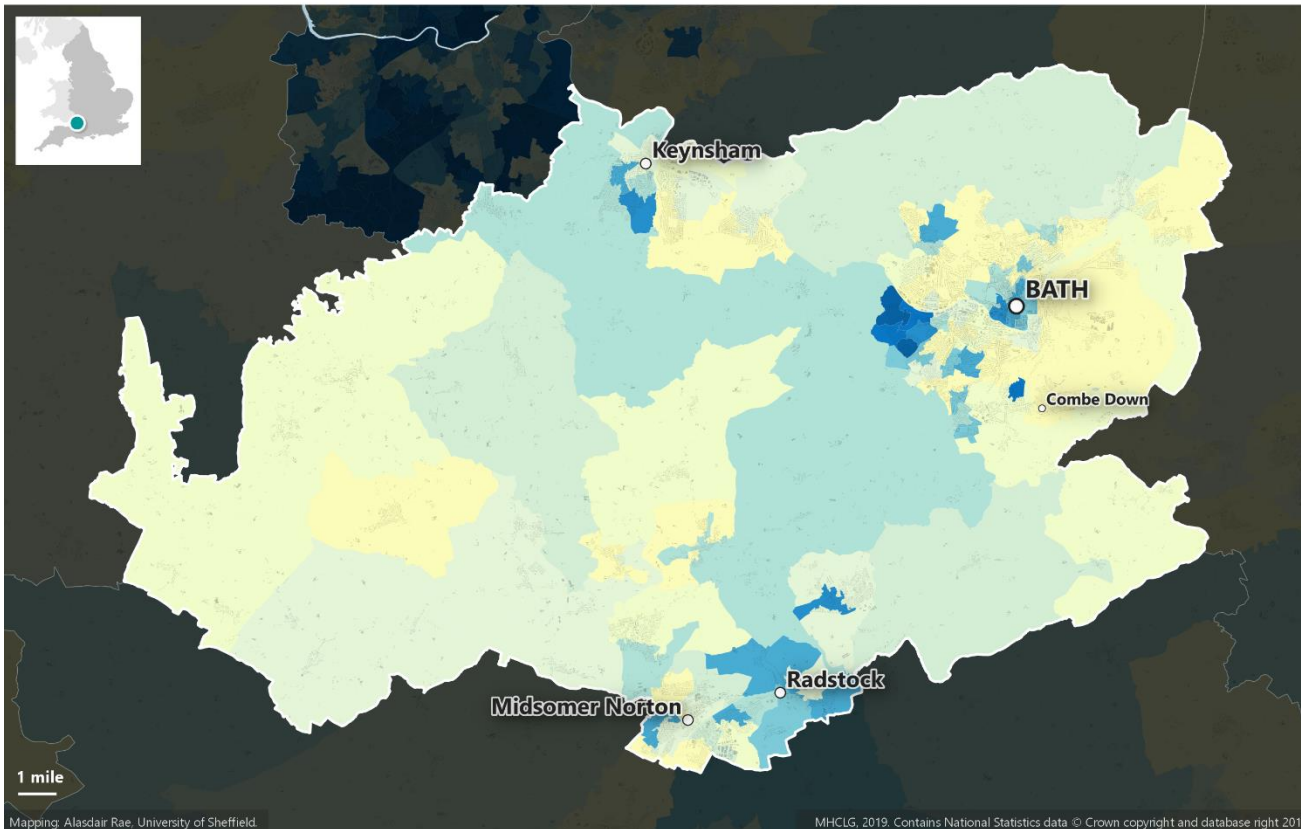


## Indices of Multiple Deprivation



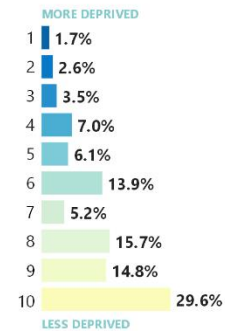
# English Indices of Deprivation 2019

## BATH AND NORTH EAST SOMERSET



### 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 **Bath and North East Somerset**. 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).



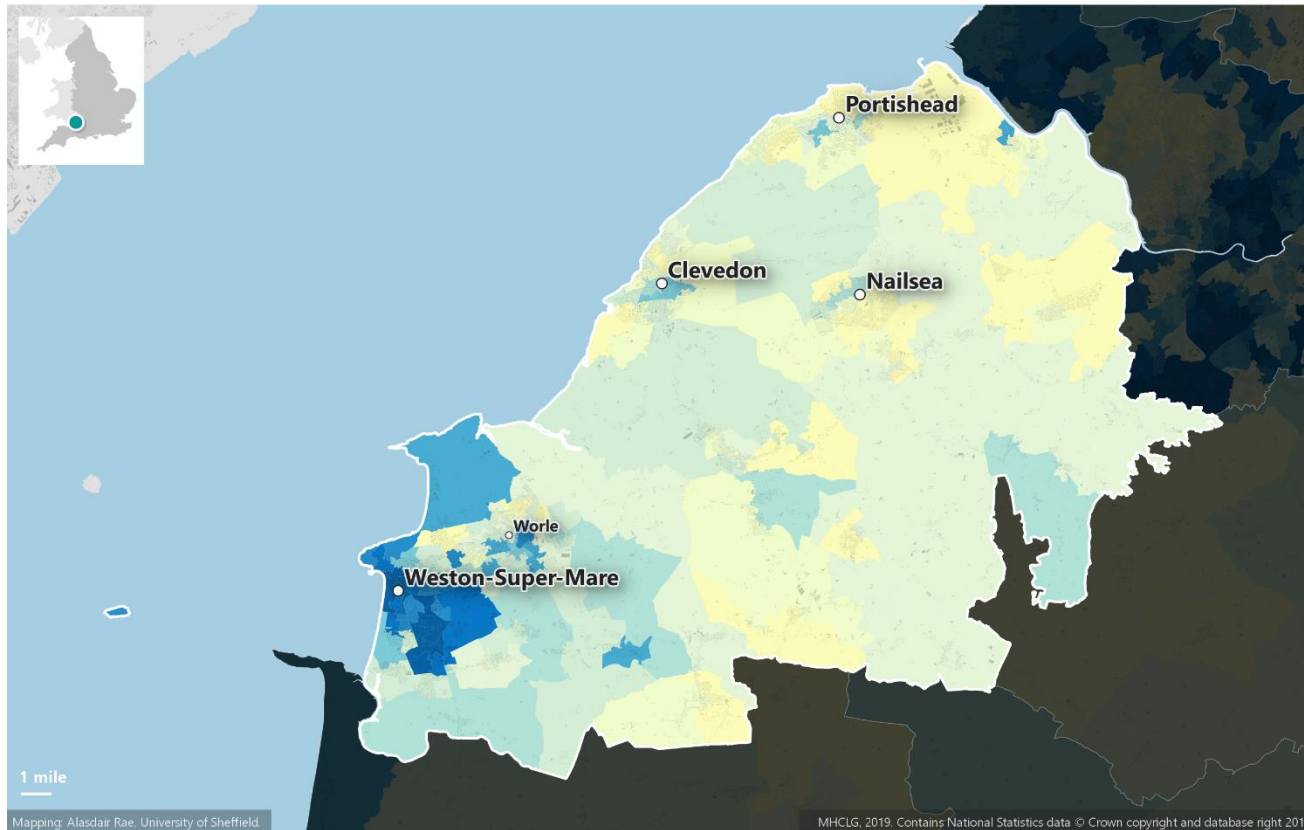


## Indices of Multiple Deprivation



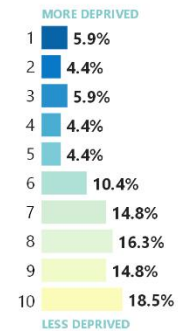
# English Indices of Deprivation 2019

## NORTH SOMERSET



### 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 **North Somerset**. 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).



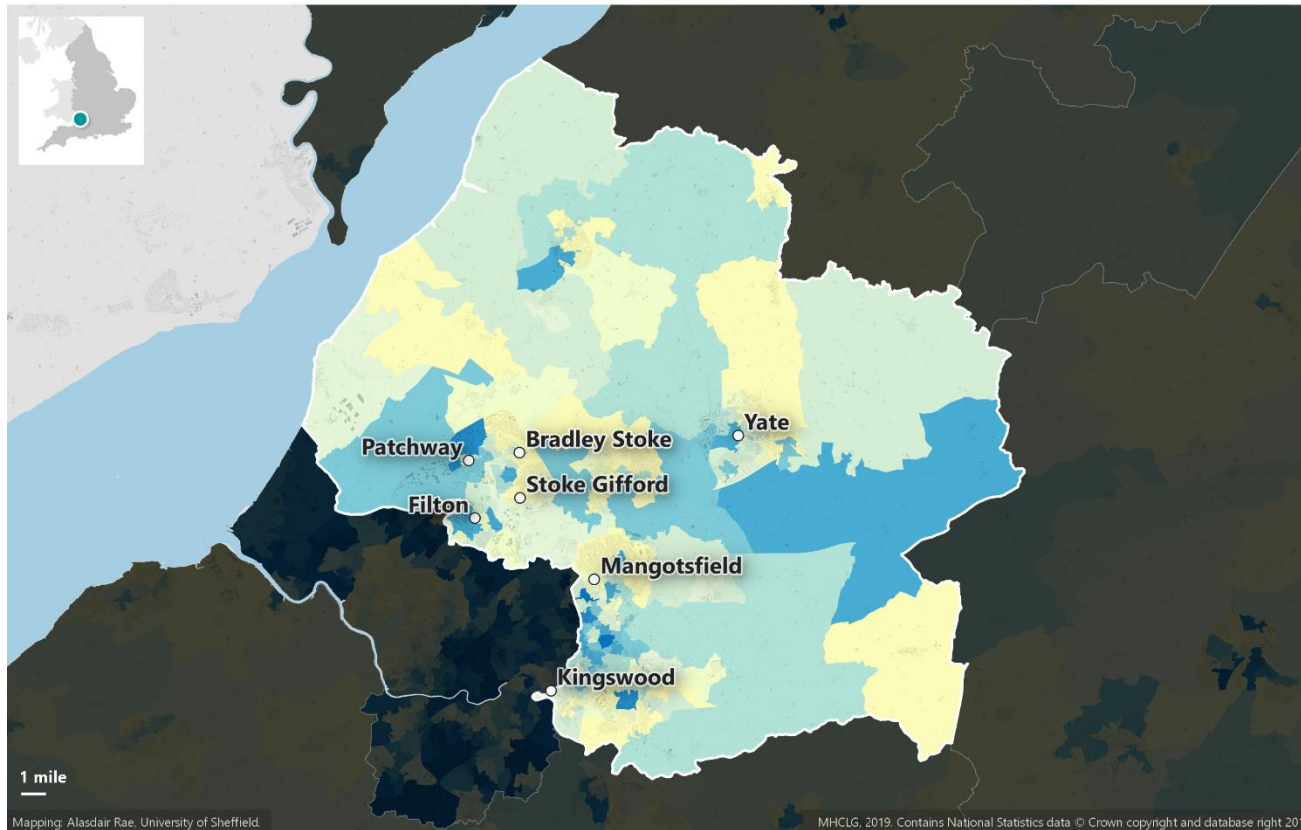


## Indices of Multiple Deprivation



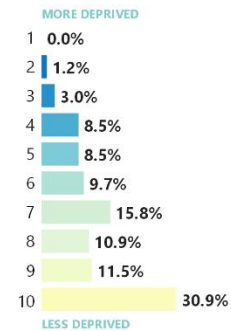
# English Indices of Deprivation 2019

## SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE



### 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 **South Gloucestershire**. 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).







## Indices of Multiple Deprivation



### Interactive Tools

Given the level of granularity geographically (LSOA), it can be difficult to interpret high-level maps of the indices. An effective way to explore the data in-depth is to use the interactive map found here: [http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod\\_index.html#](http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html#)

Using this map, the indices of multiple deprivation, or any of the seven sub-domains, can be viewed and interrogated geographically by toggling the desired domain at the top of the page on the displayed buttons (shown below):



The user can click on any LSAO geography, and see a summary of that area's profile, including its position nationally. A dashboarding tool, showing similar information, but focussing at a local authority level of analysis, is also available here: <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiOTdjYzlyNTMtMTcxNi00YmQ2LWI1YzgtMTUyYzYmOWQ3NzQ2IiwidCI6IjMzQ2ODEwLTljN2QtNDNkZS1hODcyLTl0YTJjZjM5OTVhOCJ9>

### Data Tables

The **Indices of Multiple Deprivation Data** excel workbook contains the indices of multiple deprivation and all 7 subdomains, on different sheets. These can be interrogated and filtered for a variety of uses.

It also includes tables on each sheet, which summarises the position of each local authority in terms of that deprivation measure. A summary of these tables is shown on the [next page](#).

### West of England Deprivation Rank

In this workbook, a new field, 'West of England ... Deprivation Rank', has been added to the data. '...' is the type of deprivation, or subdomain, on that particular data table, so the field will be called 'West of England Crime Deprivation Rank' for the crime deprivation subdomain.

This rank indicates the relative deprivation of LSOAs in the West of England region only. It is based on the national ranking and is therefore also a relative rather than an absolute scale, so a neighbourhood ranked 100th is more deprived than a neighbourhood ranked 200th, but this does not mean it is twice as deprived.

This measure can be used to evaluate West of England LSOAs within the region's deprivation profile and is best used in conjunction with the national measures.



## Indices of Multiple Deprivation



### Summary Tables

Local Authority	IMD		Income		Employment		Education	
	10%	20%	10%	20%	10%	20%	10%	20%
Bath and North East Somerset	2	5	1		1	5	7	11
Bristol, City of	41	79	34		33	65	50	75
North Somerset	8	14	8		13	20	7	12
South Gloucestershire	0	2	0		0	4	6	18

Local Authority	Crime		Housing		Health		Living Environment	
	10%	20%	10%	20%	10%	20%	10%	20%
Bath and North East Somerset	1	5	3	8	1	5	1	8
Bristol, City of	81	144	9	37	34	77	8	36
North Somerset	9	17	5	19	7	15	1	4
South Gloucestershire	2	10	7	24	0	0	4	6

The above table summarise the number of LSOAs that fall in the bottom 10% and 20% most deprived nationally, for the IMD and the 7 subdomains.





## Indices of Multiple Deprivation

This appendix contains maps showing the subdomains of deprivation across the West of England LEP.

The seven domains of deprivation are as follows:

- 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 out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- The **Crime Domain** measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.
- 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.
- 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.

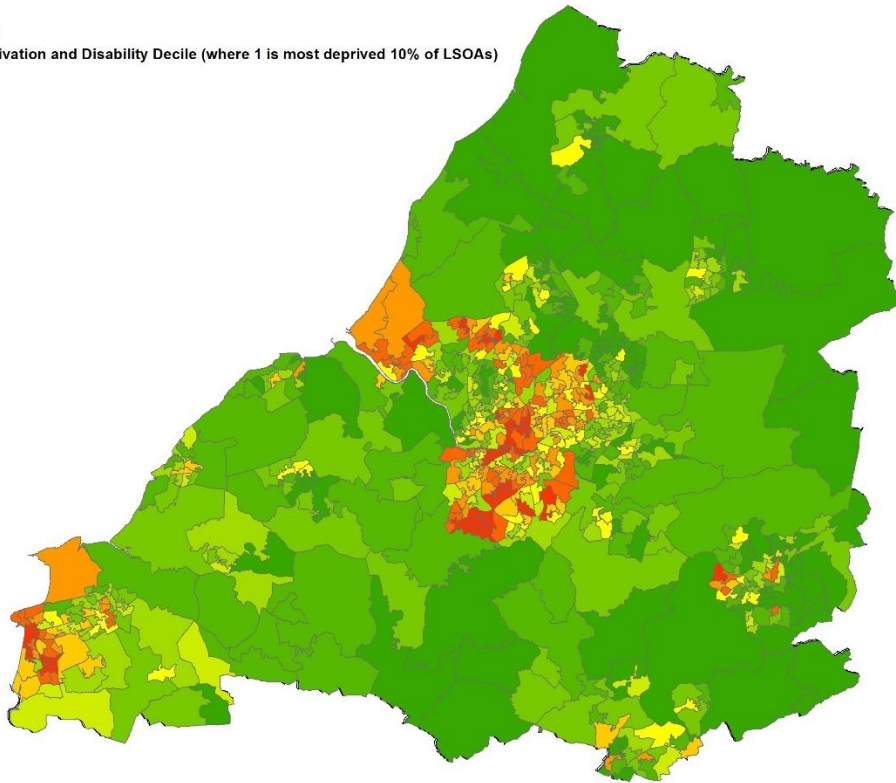
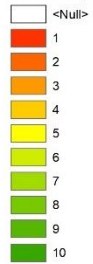


# Indices of Multiple Deprivation



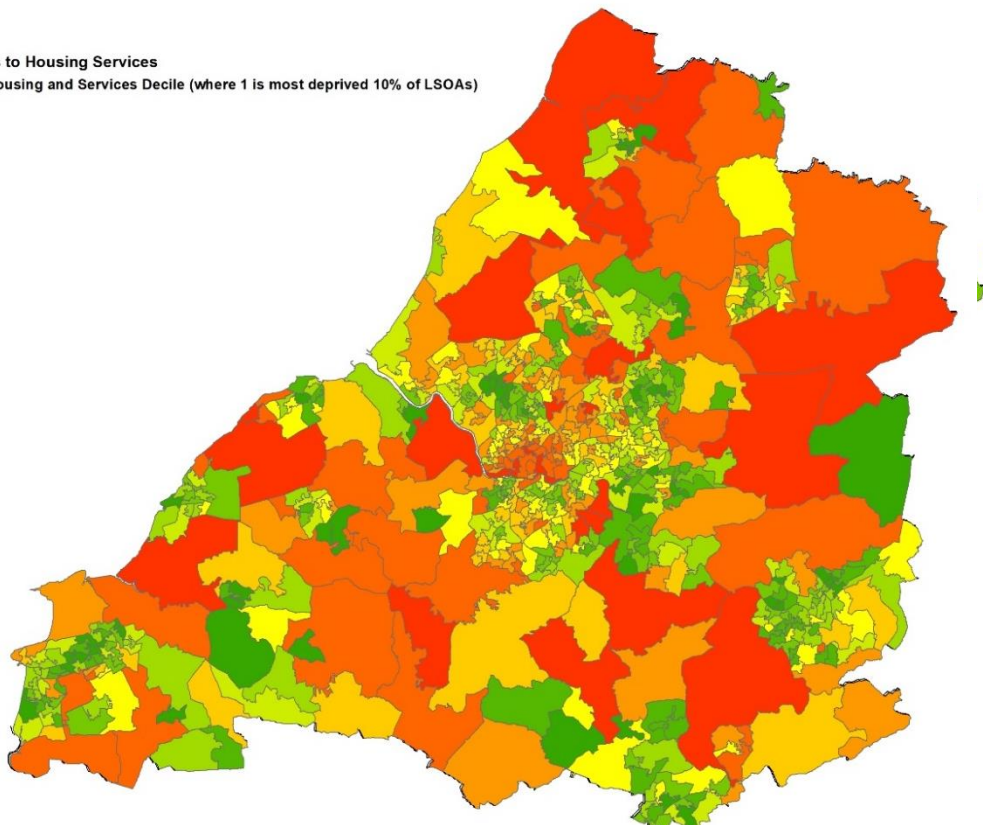
## IMD Health

Health Deprivation and Disability Decile (where 1 is most deprived 10% of LSOAs)



## IMD Barriers to Housing Services

Barriers to Housing and Services Decile (where 1 is most deprived 10% of LSOAs)



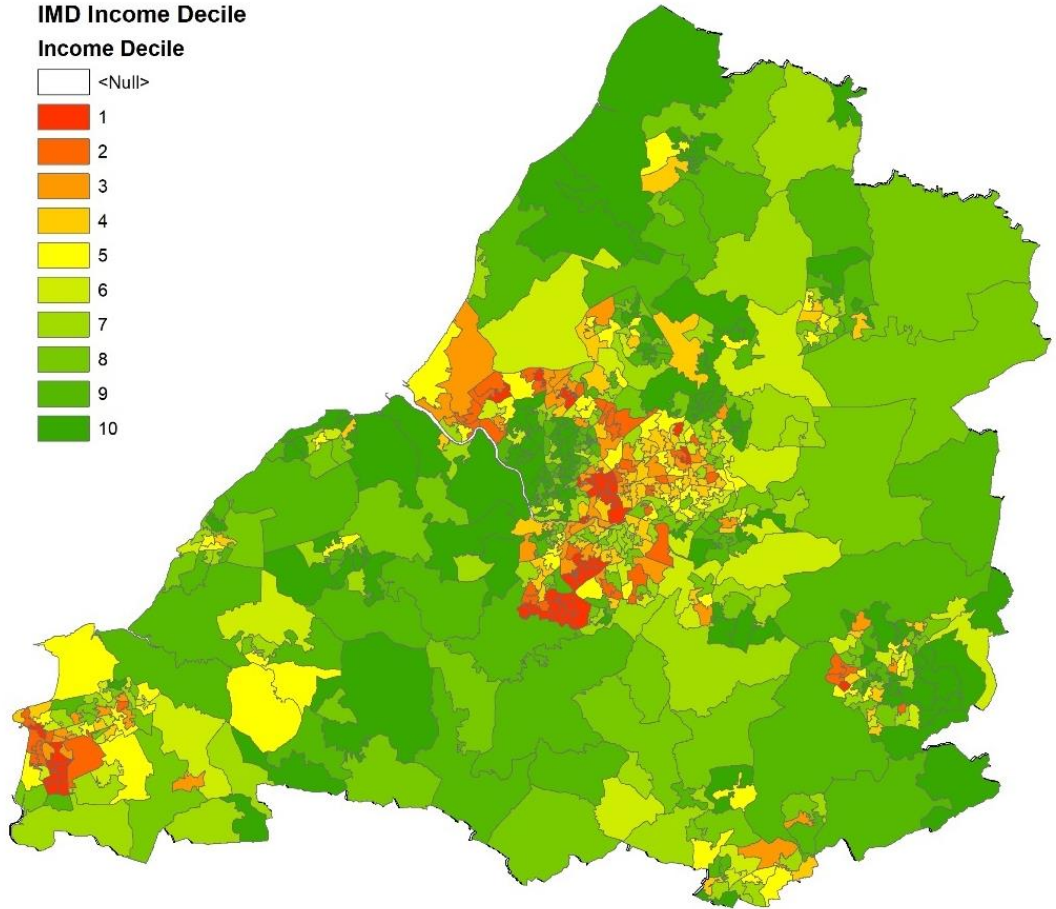
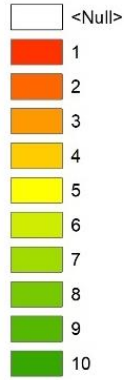


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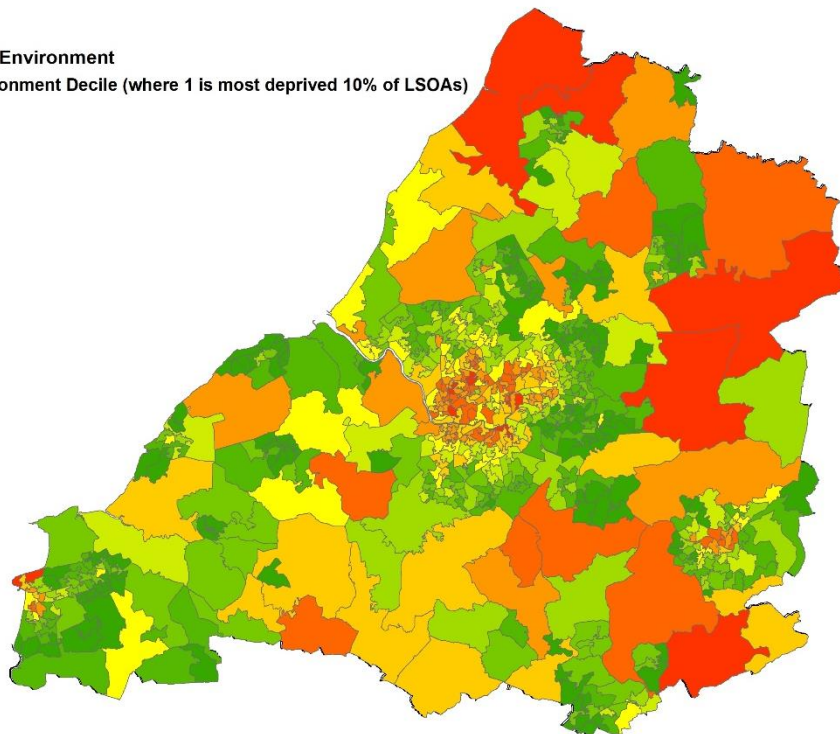
## IMD Income Decile

### Income Decile



## IMD Living Environment

### Living Environment Decile (where 1 is most deprived 10% of LSOAs)





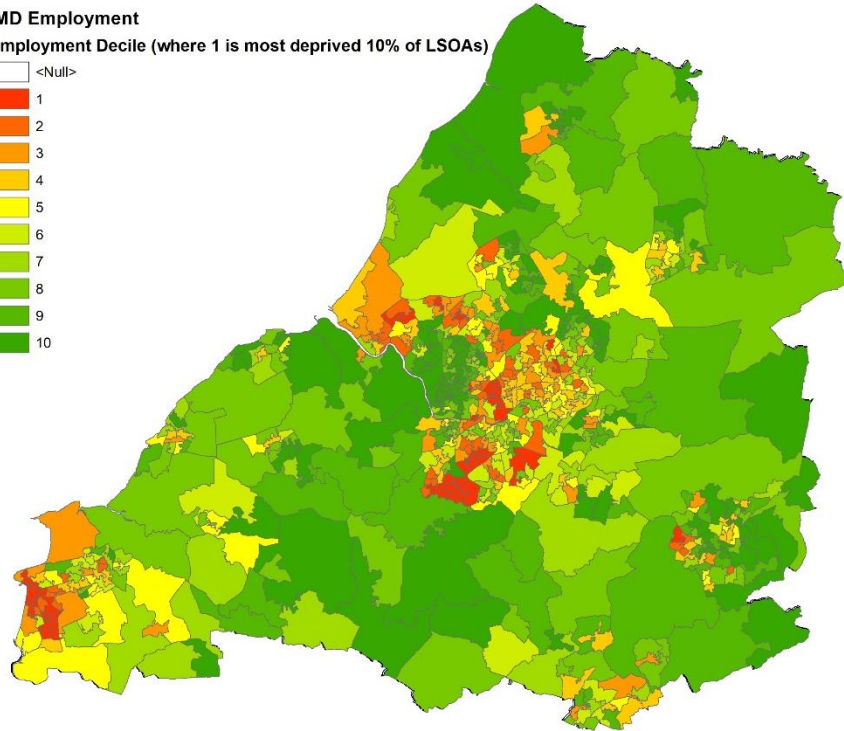


# Indices of Multiple Deprivation



## IMD Employment

Employment Decile (where 1 is most deprived 10% of LSOAs)



## Education, Skills and Training Decile (where 1 is 10% most deprived LSOAs)

