

Indices of Deprivation 2019

October 2019

Indices of Deprivation 2019

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 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 (LSOAs), 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 (in 2011) 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).








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 (ranked from 1 to 3,284) 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, 39 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 (in two sub-domains) | 9.3% |
|  Crime domain | 4 | 9.3% |
|  Living environment deprivation | 4 (in two sub-domains) | 9.3% |

Appendix 1 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 317 (the least deprived district in England). Summary measures are also available for upper tier local authorities, local enterprise partnerships and clinical commissioning groups.

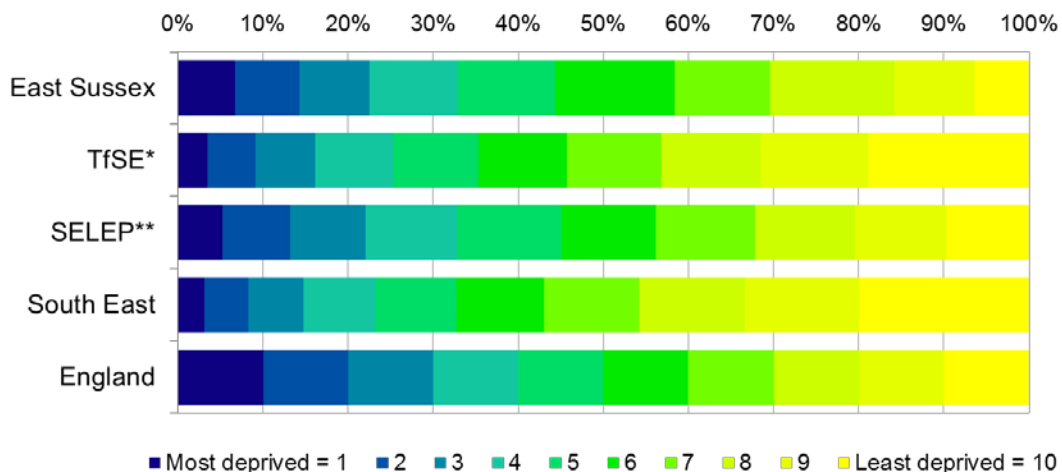
| What can you use the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 for?  | What <u>can't</u> you use the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 for?  |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Comparing small areas across England: if a small area's rank is closer to 1 than that of another area, it is more 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 releases: changes can only be described in relative terms, for example, the extent to which an area has changed rank or decile of deprivation since the last Indices were released. | <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

According to the latest Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2019), relative multiple deprivation has risen in East Sussex since 2015. However, overall East Sussex ranks as 93 out of 151 upper tier local authorities for the proportion of neighbourhoods (Lower layer super output areas or LSOAs) among the most deprived 10% in England (the most deprived decile), although it ranks as 71 in terms of local concentration.

- East Sussex has a lower proportion of LSOAs in the most and least deprived decile compared to the national average.
- East Sussex has 22 neighbourhoods out of 329 (6.7%) in the most deprived decile. This compares to 19 (5.8%) when the last Index was published in 2015.
- Out of the most deprived 19 areas in the 2015 IMD, 18 are still in the most deprived decile. But in the 2019 release a further 4 LSOAs are now among the most deprived 10% in the country and Hastings 009A moved from the most deprived to the 2nd most deprived decile. Hastings 005A remains as the most deprived neighbourhood in the county, but ranks as 147 in the 2019 index compared to 89 in 2015.

Proportion of LSOAs in each decile of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019

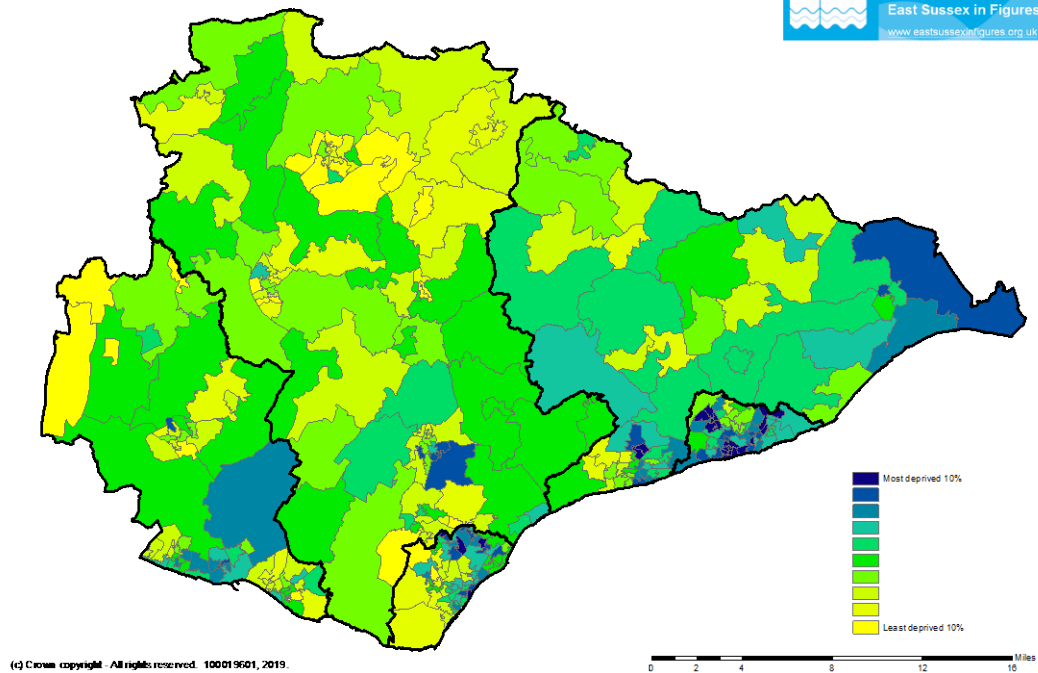


* TfSE: Transport for South East area

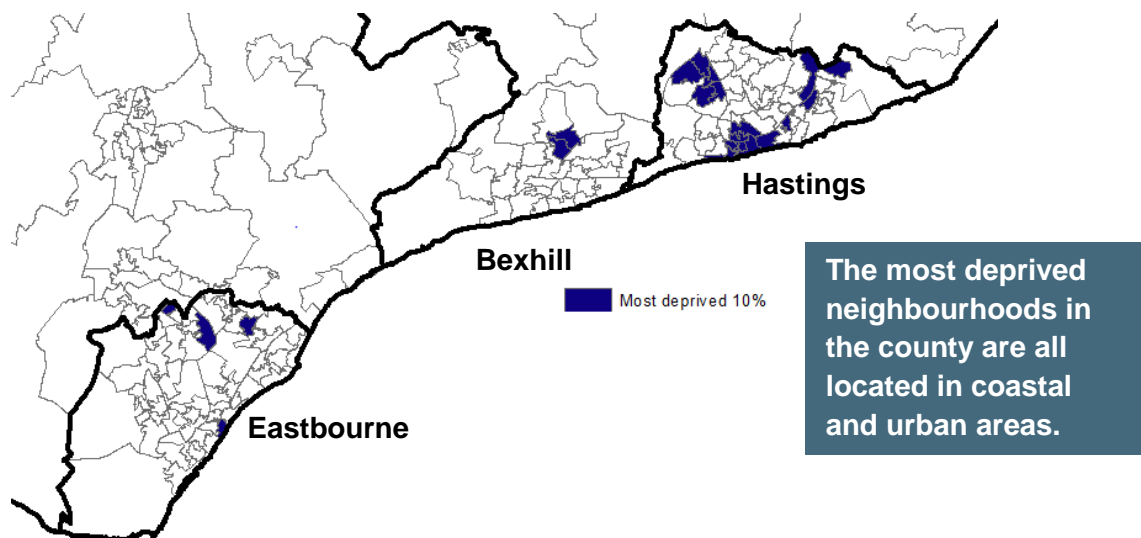
** SELEP: South East Local Enterprise Partnership

- In the 2019 measure, 217 neighbourhoods (2/3 of all LSOAs) ranked as relatively more deprived compared to 2015, and 112 (1/3) ranked as less deprived. Overall, 209 LSOAs have seen no change in deprivation decile, 93 are in a more deprived decile than in 2015, and 27 in a less deprived decile.
- Two LSOAs are amongst the most deprived 1% in the country. Both are in Hastings, in Baird and Tressell wards. Another eight are among the most deprived 5% of LSOAs, all of which are also in Hastings except one LSOA, Rother 007E in Sidley ward in Bexhill.
- Of the 22 most deprived neighbourhoods in the county, 12 rank in the most deprived decile in 4 or more dimensions (domains) of deprivation, and 2 are deprived in 5 dimensions. Overall 89 LSOAs are in the most deprived decile in at least one dimension. The domain with the highest number in the most deprived decile is Barriers to Housing and Services, with 39 LSOAs (12%) among the most deprived. 10 of these neighbourhoods rank among the least deprived 30% overall.

Indices of Deprivation 2019: Index of Multiple Deprivation



LSOAs in the most deprived decile in East Sussex in 2019 IMD

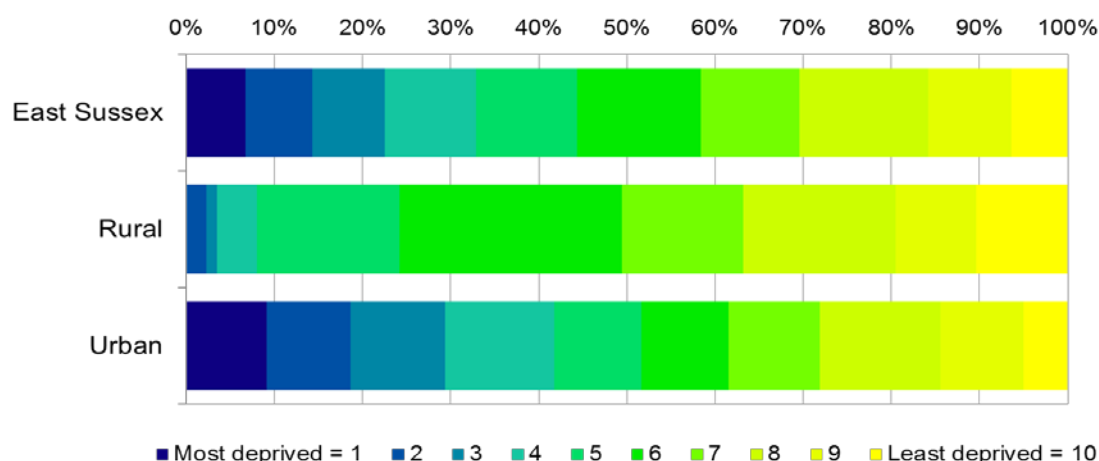


Most deprived 10 neighbourhoods in East Sussex

| Neighbourhood (LSOA) | Ward | Index of Multiple Deprivation Rank 2019 | IMD Rank 2015 | Change in rank since 2015 (negative means relatively more deprived than in 2015) |
|----------------------|---------------------|---|---------------|--|
| Hastings 005A | Baird | 147 | 89 | 58 |
| Hastings 005D | Tressell | 186 | 227 | -41 |
| Hastings 009B | Castle | 333 | 398 | -65 |
| Hastings 011B | Central St Leonards | 626 | 731 | -105 |
| Hastings 011A | Central St Leonards | 706 | 529 | 177 |
| Hastings 003A | Hollington | 730 | 956 | -226 |
| Rother 007E | Sidley | 754 | 1,064 | -310 |
| Hastings 003E | Wishing Tree | 972 | 1,283 | -311 |
| Hastings 004B | Ore | 1,054 | 1,805 | -751 |
| Hastings 011E | Gensing | 1,555 | 1,935 | -380 |

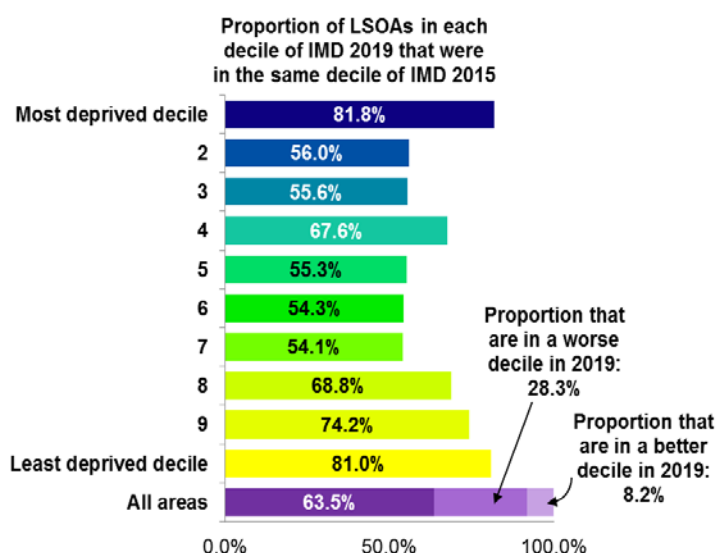
- There is a significant difference in the way deprivation is distributed in urban and rural areas. All 22 of the county's most deprived areas are located in urban areas, 9% of all urban LSOAs. 29% of urban LSOAs are among the most deprived 30% nationally, compared to just 3 rural neighbourhoods (3%) falling into the most deprived 3 deciles. However while this pattern is reflected in many domains, in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain, 32% of rural areas (28 LSOAs) fall among the most deprived decile, and 62% are among the most deprived 30%, and in the Living Environment domain, 29% are in the most deprived decile and 53% among the most deprived 30%.

Proportion of LSOAs in each decile of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019, by rural/urban classification

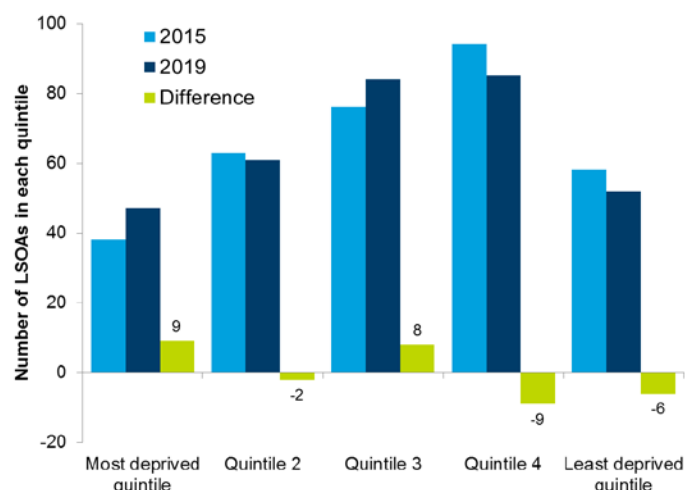


- The county also has 21 out of 329 LSOAs among the least deprived 10% of LSOAs in England, 6% of all LSOAs in the county, 1 fewer than in 2015. 13 are in Wealden, 6 in Lewes and 2 in Eastbourne. 17 of these were in the least deprived decile in 2015. In Wealden, 14% of LSOAs in the district are amongst the least deprived 10% nationally.
- Income deprivation affects 12% (64,900) of people in the county compared to 9% regionally and in the TfSE area and 11% in the SELEP. 10% (28,600) of the working age population experience employment deprivation. This is higher than the South East region and TfSE area (both 7%), and the SELEP (9%), but equal to England as a whole.
- Over 37,000 people (7%) live in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England, up from nearly 32,000 in 2015.

Proportion of LSOAs in East Sussex that were in the same decile in IMD 2015



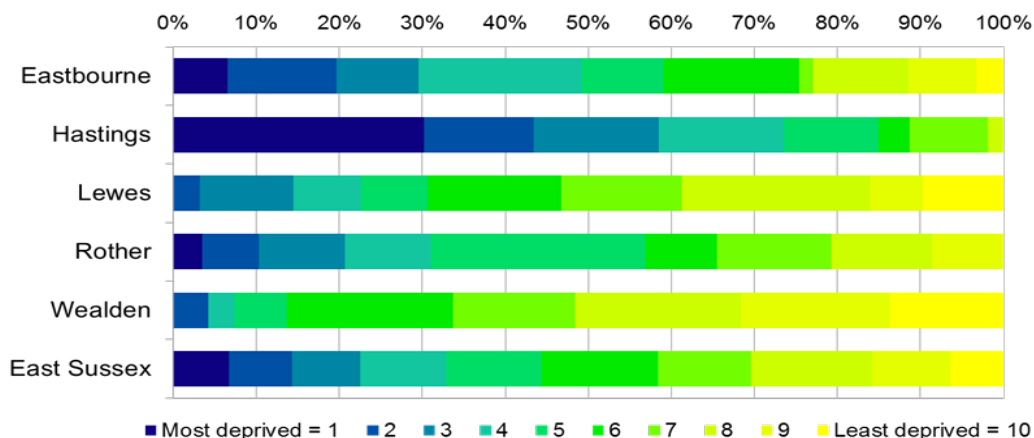
Number of LSOAs in each quintile of deprivation (20% of LSOAs) 2015 and 2019, and change in number over the period



Eastbourne

- Relative deprivation appears to have increased in Eastbourne since 2015 with 22 LSOAs ranking in a relatively more deprived decile than in 2015, and only 4 ranking in a relatively less deprived one.
- There are now 4 neighbourhoods in the most deprived decile (out of 61 - 6.6%), 2 more than in 2015. But overall, 21 LSOAs rank as more deprived in 2019, compared to 40 ranking as less deprived. The most deprived LSOA in Eastbourne is now Eastbourne 004A, in Hampden Park ward, with a rank of 2,352 (compared to 2,882 in 2015). It now ranks as more deprived than the most deprived LSOA in 2015, Eastbourne 010C in Devonshire, where the rank has fallen from 2,071 to 2,852 (i.e. relatively less deprived).
- 12 LSOAs are now among the most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England, four more than in 2015. 30% of LSOAs rank among the most deprived 30% nationally, compared to a quarter of LSOAs in 2015.
- Eastbourne ranks as 106 out of 317 local authorities (where 1 is the most deprived) rank of average rank, compared to 120 (out of 326) in 2015.

Proportion of LSOAs by IMD 2019 decile, by district



Hastings

- Hastings ranks as the most deprived lower tier local authority in the South East, Transport for South East (TfSE) area and South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SE LEP) by almost all measures. Nationally, it ranks as 13th most deprived in terms of rank of average rank, out of 317 lower tier local authorities, and in terms of local concentration, it is 16th.
- The majority of the county's deprived neighbourhoods are located in Hastings, where 16 out of 53 neighbourhoods (30%) rank in the most deprived decile nationally, with two among the most deprived 1% of LSOAs, in Baird (Hastings 005A, rank 147 out of 32,844) and Tressell (Hastings 005D, rank 186) wards. This is the same proportion as in 2015.
- However, 6 of the most deprived neighbourhoods in Hastings from 2015 had a higher rank (relatively less deprived) in 2019, including the county's most deprived neighbourhood, Hastings 005A, in Baird ward. This LSOA ranked as 89 in 2015, and this has changed to 147 in 2019, but it is still among the most deprived 0.5% in the country.
- Overall 16 LSOAs in Hastings rank as relatively less deprived in 2019, and 37 as relatively more deprived.
- 43% of LSOAs in Hastings are among the most deprived 20% nationally, compared to 40% in 2015.
- Hastings 005D ranks as 34, and Hastings 005A as 60, for income deprivation, the most deprived two LSOAs in the South East in this domain, and second and third in the SE LEP. These two LSOAs rank 20 (Hastings 005D) and 71 (005A) for Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI), with Hastings 005D the second worst in the South East (after Brighton

and Hove 027E in St Peter's and North Laine ward) and second in the SE LEP after Tendring 018A in Jaywick, Essex, the country's most deprived LSOA overall.

- Central St Leonards is the only ward in East Sussex where all four of the LSOAs are among the most deprived decile nationally.

Lewes

- Overall Lewes ranks as 194 out of 317 local authorities on rank of average rank, compared to 201 (out of 326) in 2015. Lewes still has no LSOAs among the most deprived 10% nationally, but now has two neighbourhoods which fall among the most deprived 20% (quintile): Lewes 009B in Newhaven Valley now with a rank of 5,223 (6,248 in 2015) and Lewes 003E in Lewes Castle ward which ranks as 5,932 (7,096).
- Slightly over half (37) rank as more relatively deprived than in 2015, out of 62 neighbourhoods. 13 LSOAs rank in a more deprived decile than in 2015, compared to nine which rank in a less deprived decile. Six LSOAs in Lewes (10%) are in the least deprived decile.

Rother

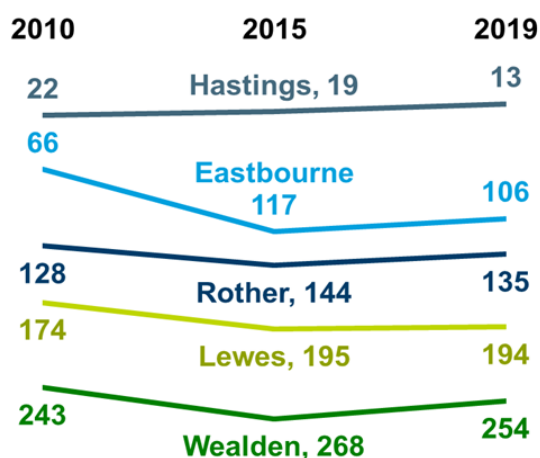
- Rother now ranks as 135 out of 317 local authorities in terms of rank of average rank, compared to 148 (out of 326) in 2015
- Rother now has 2 neighbourhoods among the most deprived decile (compared to 1 in 2019), and 42 neighbourhoods out of 58 ranked as relatively more deprived in 2019 than in 2015. 23 LSOAs rank in a relatively more deprived decile than in 2010, compared to seven which rank as relatively less deprived.
- Rother 007E in Sidley is the most deprived LSOA in Rother and it has a more deprived ranking than in 2015, going from 1,064 in 2015 to 754 in 2019. The other LSOA in the most deprived decile, Rother 007D is also located in Sidley, and now ranks 3,263 (3,806 in 2015).
- Altogether six (10%) LSOAs are among the most deprived 20% in England, four in Bexhill (three in Sidley and one in Central ward), one in Rye (Rother 004E) and one in Eastern Rother (Rother 002A).

Wealden

- In Wealden there are now 4 LSOAs among the most deprived quintile (but none in the most deprived decile) compared to 2 in 2015. Overall it ranks as 254 out of 317 local authorities on rank of average rank, compared to 276 (out of 326) in 2015
- The most deprived neighbourhood in 2019 is now Wealden 017B in Hailsham East ward, ranking 4,812, compared to 5,325 in 2015. But the most deprived LSOA in the district in 2015, Wealden 016D in Hailsham South and West has a less deprived ranking, moving from 5,131 in 2015 to 5,856 in 2019.
- 61 LSOAs rank as relatively more deprived in Wealden, compared to 34 ranking as less deprived, than in 2015. Five LSOAs rank in a less deprived decile than in 2015, compared to 24 that rank in a worse decile.
- Although the rest of Wealden does not have high levels of multiple deprivation, 17 LSOAs (18%) in Wealden are in the most deprived 10% for the Barriers to housing and services domain.

Change in rank of average rank since 2010 – districts (2010 and 2015 rank data scaled to 317 local authorities)

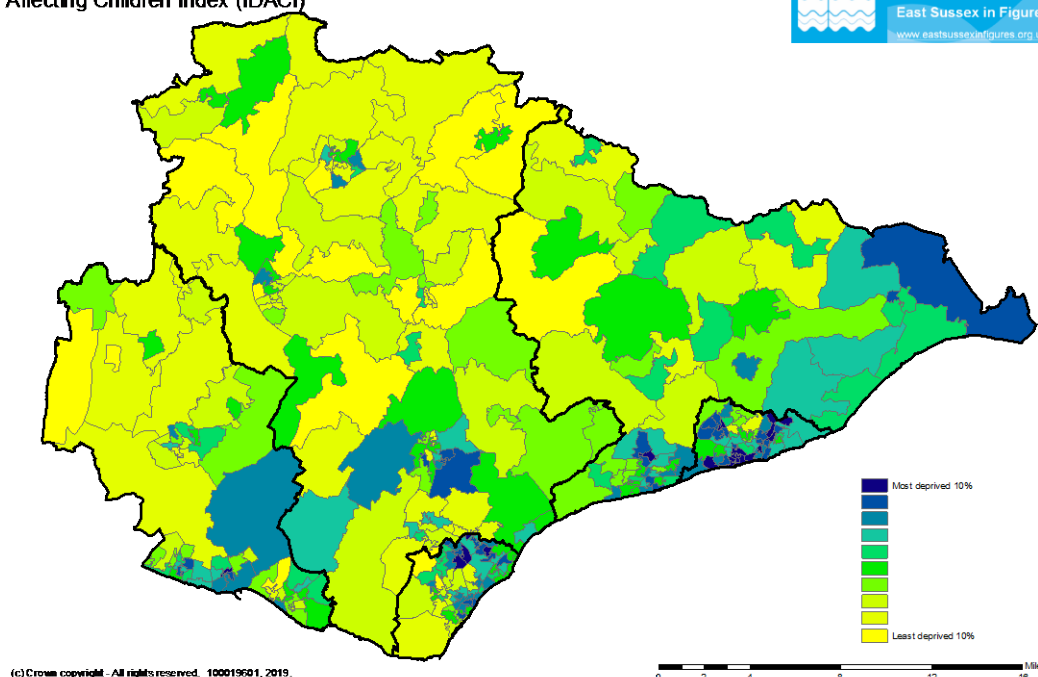
Rank of average rank - change since 2010
2010 and 2015 ranks scaled to 317 LAs



Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

IDACI measures the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived families

Indices of Deprivation 2019: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



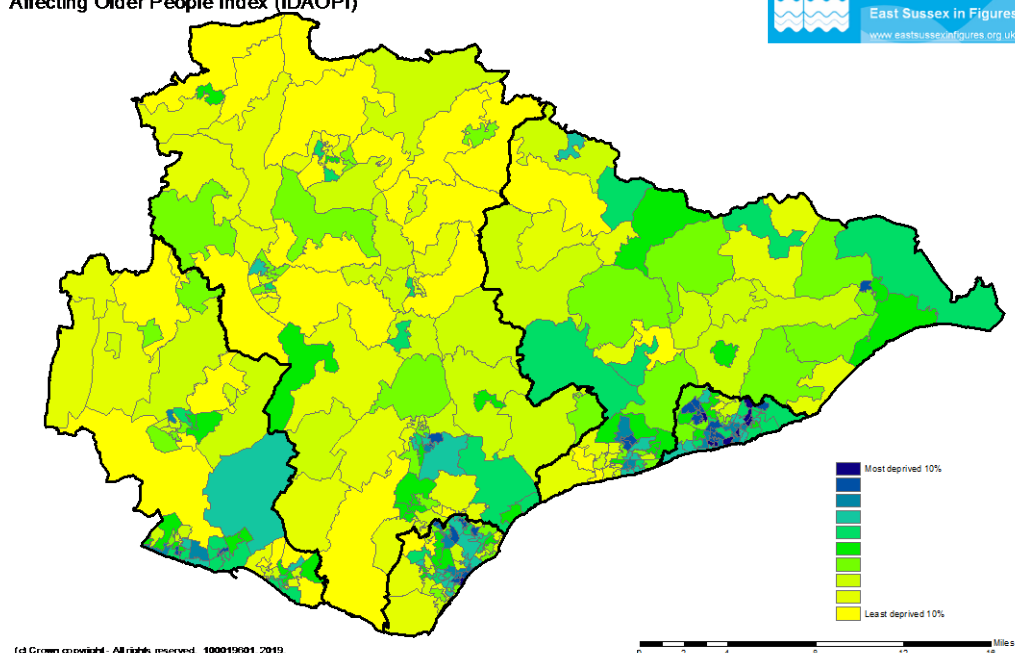
- 19 LSOAs fall in to the most deprived 10% nationally for the IDACI, with 13 in Hastings, four in Eastbourne and one each in Lewes and Rother. This is relatively more deprived than in 2015 when there were 17 LSOAs in the county which were in the most deprived decile nationally.
- The most deprived on this measure is Hastings 005D in Tressell ward, ranking 20 nationally and second (after Tendring 018A – in Jaywick, Essex, the country's most deprived neighbourhood) in the SE LEP and second (after Brighton and Hove 027E in St Peters and North Laine ward) the South East Region on this measure.
- 15,000 or 16% children are affected by income deprivation in the county; this is higher than the regional average of 12% and TfSE (13%), the same as the SE LEP as a whole, but lower than the average for England as a whole (20%). However, there is a much variation within the county. More than a quarter (27%) of children in Hastings are living in families affected by income deprivation compared to 1 in 10 in Wealden.
- 65% of children within LSOA Hastings 005D (part of Tressell ward in Hastings), are living in families affected by income deprivation.
- 30% (101) of LSOAs in the county have a higher proportion of children living in income deprived families than the national average.

| 2015 Mid-year population | 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 | 17,492 | 3,376 | 19.3% |
| Hastings | 17,090 | 4,524 | 26.5% |
| Lewes | 17,454 | 2,229 | 12.8% |
| Rother | 14,118 | 2,261 | 16.0% |
| Wealden | 26,976 | 2,604 | 9.7% |
| East Sussex | 93,130 | 14,993 | 16.1% |
| TfSE | 1,411,571 | 180,109 | 12.8% |
| SE LEP | 780,658 | 123,889 | 15.9% |
| South East region | 1,704,978 | 210,999 | 12.4% |
| England | 10,405,050 | 1,777,642 | 17.1% |

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPi)

IDAOPi measures the proportion of those aged 60 and over who experience income deprivation.

Indices of Deprivation 2019: Income Deprivation
Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPi)










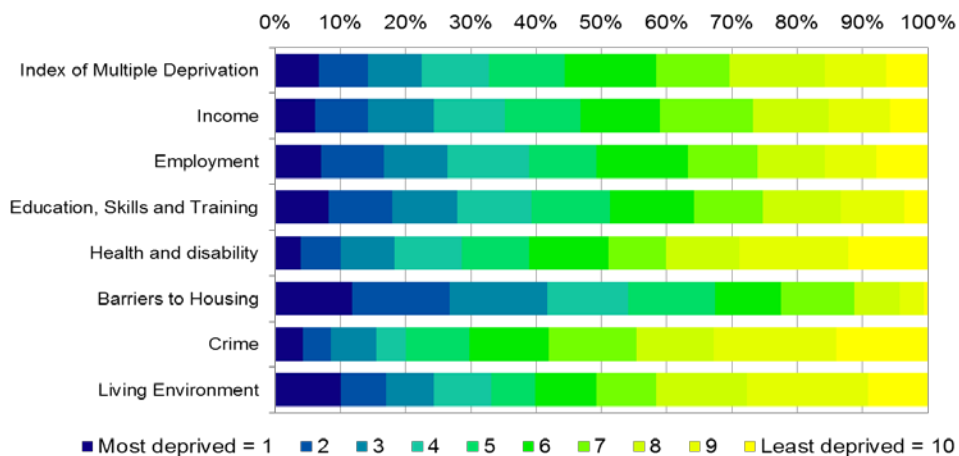
- Just 8 LSOAs fall into the most deprived decile for IDAOPi, with the most deprived being Hastings 005D in Tressell ward, ranked at 1,010. This is 2 fewer than in 2015. All of the deprived LSOAs are in Hastings except one in Devonshire ward, Eastbourne 010C.
- 19,500 or 11% of older people are affected by income deprivation in the county; this is higher than the regional average of 10%, similar to the TfSE (also 11%) but lower than the average for the SE LEP (12%) and England as a whole (14%). However, there is much variation within the county. 1 in 5 older people in Hastings are affected by income deprivation compared to less than 1 in 10 in Wealden.
- The neighbourhoods with the highest levels of elderly deprivation in the county are Hastings 005D and Hastings 011B, where almost half of all older people are living in income deprivation (46% and 45% respectively).
- One third (105) of LSOAs in the county have a higher proportion of older people experiencing income deprivation than the national average (14.2%).

| 2015 Mid-year population | 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 | 30,608 | 4,084 | 13.3% |
| Hastings | 22,830 | 4,476 | 19.6% |
| Lewes | 31,429 | 3,190 | 10.1% |
| Rother | 35,612 | 3,716 | 10.4% |
| Wealden | 49,833 | 4,019 | 8.1% |
| East Sussex | 170,312 | 19,485 | 11.4% |
| TfSE | 1,836,601 | 193,166 | 10.5% |
| SE LEP | 1,059,743 | 125,395 | 11.8% |
| South East | 2,161,035 | 221,200 | 10.2% |
| England | 12,612,839 | 1,790,712 | 14.2% |

Domains of deprivation

Details of the indicators which make up each domain can be found in Appendix 1.

| Domain | Number and % of LSOAs in most deprived decile | Most deprived LSOA (ward) | Rank of most deprived LSOA |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
|  Income deprivation | 20 (6.1%) | Hastings 005D (Tressell) | 34 |
|  Employment deprivation | 23 (7.0%) | Hastings 005A (Baird) | 60 |
|  Education, skills and training deprivation | 27 (8.2%) | Hastings 005A (Baird) | 96 |
|  Health deprivation and disability | 13 (4.0%) | Hastings 011B (Central St Leonards) | 328 |
|  Barriers to housing and services | 39 (11.9%) | Wealden 007C (Hartfield) | 212 |
|  Crime domain | 14 (4.3%) | Hastings 009B (Castle) | 422 |
|  Living environment deprivation | 33 (10%) | Rother 006D (Crowhurst) | 383 |



Parliamentary constituencies

- The House of Commons Library has published a constituency level analysis of deprivation. Under this analysis, the most deprived constituency in the county is Hastings and Rye, which ranked 76 out of 533 constituencies in England in the 2019 IMD. This is relatively more deprived than in 2015 when it ranked 91.

| Parliamentary constituency | 2010 rank (out of 533) | 2015 rank | 2019 rank | Change in rank since 2015 (negative means relatively more deprived) | % of LSOAs in the most deprived decile nationally |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|---|---|
| Hastings and Rye | 77 | 91 | 76 | -15 | 25% |
| Brighton, Kemptown | 103 | 126 | 138 | 12 | 18% |
| Eastbourne | 208 | 269 | 251 | -18 | 6% |
| Bexhill and Battle | 318 | 356 | 328 | -28 | 3% |
| Lewes | 364 | 396 | 383 | -13 | 0% |
| Wealden | 438 | 465 | 440 | -25 | 0% |

Further information

39 separate indicators are used, organised across seven distinct deprivation domains which can be combined, using the appropriate weights, to calculate the Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD 2019). Most of the indicators used in these statistics are from 2015-16 or from the 2011 Census, with full details given in the appendix below.

The differences seen in results for 2015 and 2019 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 rank as more deprived in 2019 than 2015. 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 administrative changes to lower and upper tier local authorities (with the creation of some new Unitary Authorities) the number of both types of local authorities has changed from 326 in 2015 to 317 in 2019 for lower tier authorities (districts and unitary authorities), and from 152 to 151 for upper tier authorities (counties and unitary authorities). This means that changes in local authority ranking, particularly in less deprived areas, should be treated carefully, although amongst the most deprived areas the effect is likely to be less noticeable.

Note that in 2018 and 2019 there have been some changes to wards in East Sussex, which no longer align precisely with LSOAs, but in this analysis pre 2018 wards have been used in all cases.

- Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), Indices of Deprivation, 2019, 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 2019 Indices of deprivation is available from [MHCLG](#).
- An Atlas has been published by the R&I team to enable you to explore the Indices of Deprivation 2019 data in more detail.
- A research briefing giving detailed data for deprivation in Parliamentary Constituencies has been published by the [House of Commons Library](#).
- For further information please contact Lenna Santamaría on 01273 481619 or mariahelena.santamaria@eastsussex.gov.uk;

Contact details

The Research and Intelligence team, Governance Services 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 information on a very wide range of topics.

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>Adults and children in Universal Credit families where no adult is classed within the 'Working - no requirements' conditionality regime</p> | Department for Work and Pensions, Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs and the Home Office | 2015 |
| Income Deprivation Domain numerator (total population) | Department for Work and Pensions, Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs and the Home Office | 2015 |
| Individual Indicators comprising the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index | Department for Work and Pensions and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs | 2015 |
| Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index Numerator (number of children aged 0-15) | Department for Work and Pensions and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs | 2015 |
| Individual Indicators comprising the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index | Department for Work and Pensions | 2015 |
| Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index Numerator (number of people aged 60+) | Department for Work and Pensions | 2012 |
| 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>Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, women aged 18-</p> | Department for Work and Pensions | Four quarters from May 2015 to February 2016 |

| Indicator | Data supplier | Data time point |
|---|---|--|
| 59 and men aged 18-64 Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 Claimants of Carer's Allowance, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 Claimants of Universal Credit in the 'Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality groups. | | |
| Employment Deprivation Domain numerator | Department for Work and Pensions | Four quarters from May 2015 to February 2016 |
| Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain | | |
| Key Stage 2 attainment Key Stage 4 attainment Secondary school absence | Department for Education | 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 |
| Staying on in education post 16 | Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs | 2010 to 2012 |
| Entry to higher education | Higher Education Statistics Agency | 2012/13 to 2016/17 |
| 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 | 2013 to 2017 |
| Comparative illness and disability ratio | Department for Work and Pensions | 2016 |
| Acute morbidity | Health and Social Care Information Centre | 2015/16 to 2016/17 |
| Mood and anxiety disorders | Health and Social Care Information Centre; Department for Work and Pensions; Office for National Statistics | 2013 to 2018 |

| Indicator | Data supplier | Data time point |
|--|--|------------------------------|
| Crime Domain | | |
| Violence Burglary Theft Criminal damage | Association of Chief Police Officers, provided by the Home Office | 2016/17 and 2017/18 |
| Barriers to Housing and Services Domain | | |
| Road distance to a post office | Post Office Ltd | 2018 |
| Road distance to a primary school | Department for Education Edubase | 2019 |
| Road distance to general store or supermarket | Ordnance Survey | 2018 |
| Road distance to a GP surgery | Organisation Data Service, Health and Social Care Information Centre, licenced under the Open Government Licence v2.0 | 2019 |
| Household overcrowding | Office for National Statistics | 2011 |
| Homelessness | Department for Communities and Local Government | 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18 |
| Housing affordability | Estimated primarily from the Family Resources Survey, Regulated Mortgage Survey, Land Registry house prices, and Valuation Office Agency market rents. | 2016 |
| Living Environment Deprivation Domain | | |
| Housing in poor condition | Estimated from the English Housing Survey, 2015 | 2015 |
| Houses without central heating | Office for National Statistics | 2011 |
| Air quality indicator | Estimated from UK Air Information Resource air quality, 2016 | 2016 |
| Road traffic accidents indicator | Department for Transport | 2015, 2016 and 2017 |

MHCLG indicator diagram:

| | |
|---|---|
| Income Deprivation 22.5% | <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, below 60% median income not already counted</p> <p>Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both</p> <p>Adults and children in Universal Credit families where no adult is in 'Working - no requirements' conditionality regime ++</p> |
| Employment Deprivation 22.5% | <p>Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance, aged 18-59/64</p> <p>Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance, aged 18-59/64</p> <p>Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, aged 18-59/64</p> <p>Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, aged 18-59/64</p> <p>Claimants of Carer's Allowance, aged 18-59/64</p> <p>Claimants of Universal Credit in the 'Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality groups ++</p> |
| Education, Skills & Training Deprivation 13.5% | <p>Key Stage 2 attainment: scaled scores</p> <p>Key Stage 4 attainment: average capped points score</p> <p>Secondary school absence</p> <p>Staying on in education post 16</p> <p>Entry to higher education</p> <p>Adults with no or low qualifications, aged 25-59/64</p> <p>Adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, aged 25-59/64</p> <p>Children & Young People</p> <p>Adult Skills</p> |
| Health Deprivation & Disability 13.5% | <p>Years of potential life lost</p> <p>Comparative illness and disability ratio **</p> <p>Acute morbidity</p> <p>Mood and anxiety disorders **</p> |
| Crime 9.3% | <p>Recorded crime rates for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence • Burglary • Theft • Criminal damage |
| Barriers to Housing & Services 9.3% | <p>Road distance to a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post office • Primary school • General store or supermarket • GP surgery <p>Geographical Barriers</p> <p>Household overcrowding</p> <p>Homelessness</p> <p>Housing affordability</p> <p>Wider Barriers</p> |
| Living Environment Deprivation 9.3% | <p>Houses without central heating</p> <p>Housing in poor condition</p> <p>Air quality</p> <p>Road traffic accidents</p> <p>Indoors Living Environment</p> <p>Outdoors Living Environment</p> |
| ++ New indicators | |
| ** Modified indicators | |
| % illustrates the weight of each domain in the Indices of Deprivation | |