



## The English Indices of Deprivation 2015

Last updated: October 2015

### Introduction

The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 were published by the Department for Communities and Local Government on 30 September 2015 as an update to the 2010 indices.

The indices are based on 37 separate indicators (most of which are based on 2012/13 data) organised across seven distinct domains, each of which represent a specific form of deprivation:

- |                                |                                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| • Income                       | • Crime                          |
| • Employment                   | • Barriers to Housing & Services |
| • Education, Skills & Training | • Living Environment             |
| • Health & Disability          |                                  |

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines information from the seven domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. The domains are combined using the following weights:

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

This produces an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in England. LSOAs are small geographical areas created by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) whose sizes vary but are generally geographically smaller than electoral wards and have an average population of around 1,500 residents. Every LSOA in England is then ranked according to its level of deprivation relative to that of other areas (a total of 32,844 LSOAs).

### Isle of Wight Summary

The Isle of Wight is ranked 109 on the overall IMD scale, where 1 equals the most deprived. This is out of 326 local authorities. It represents a drop of

17 places from 2010 when the Island was ranked 126, which, in itself, was a drop of eight places from 134 in 2007.

**Please note:** Changes in rank can only be described in relative terms, meaning the extent to which an area has changed.

However, it would not necessarily be correct to state that the level of deprivation in the area has increased on an 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.

In England, Blackpool, Knowsley, Kingston upon Hull, Liverpool and Manchester are ranked as the five most deprived areas, while Hart, Wokingham, Chiltern, Waverley and Elmbridge are the five least deprived areas.

It is interesting to note that all five of these least deprived areas are in the South East region.

### Isle of Wight LSOAs

There are 13 Isle of Wight LSOAs within the 20% most deprived in England:

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| • Ryde North East B  | • Pan B              |
| • Osborne North      | • Pan A              |
| • St Johns West A*   | • Ventnor East A     |
| • Mount Joy B        | • Newport South B    |
| • Shanklin Central B | • Ryde South East B  |
| • Newport North B    | • Ryde North West B* |
| • Lake North B       |                      |

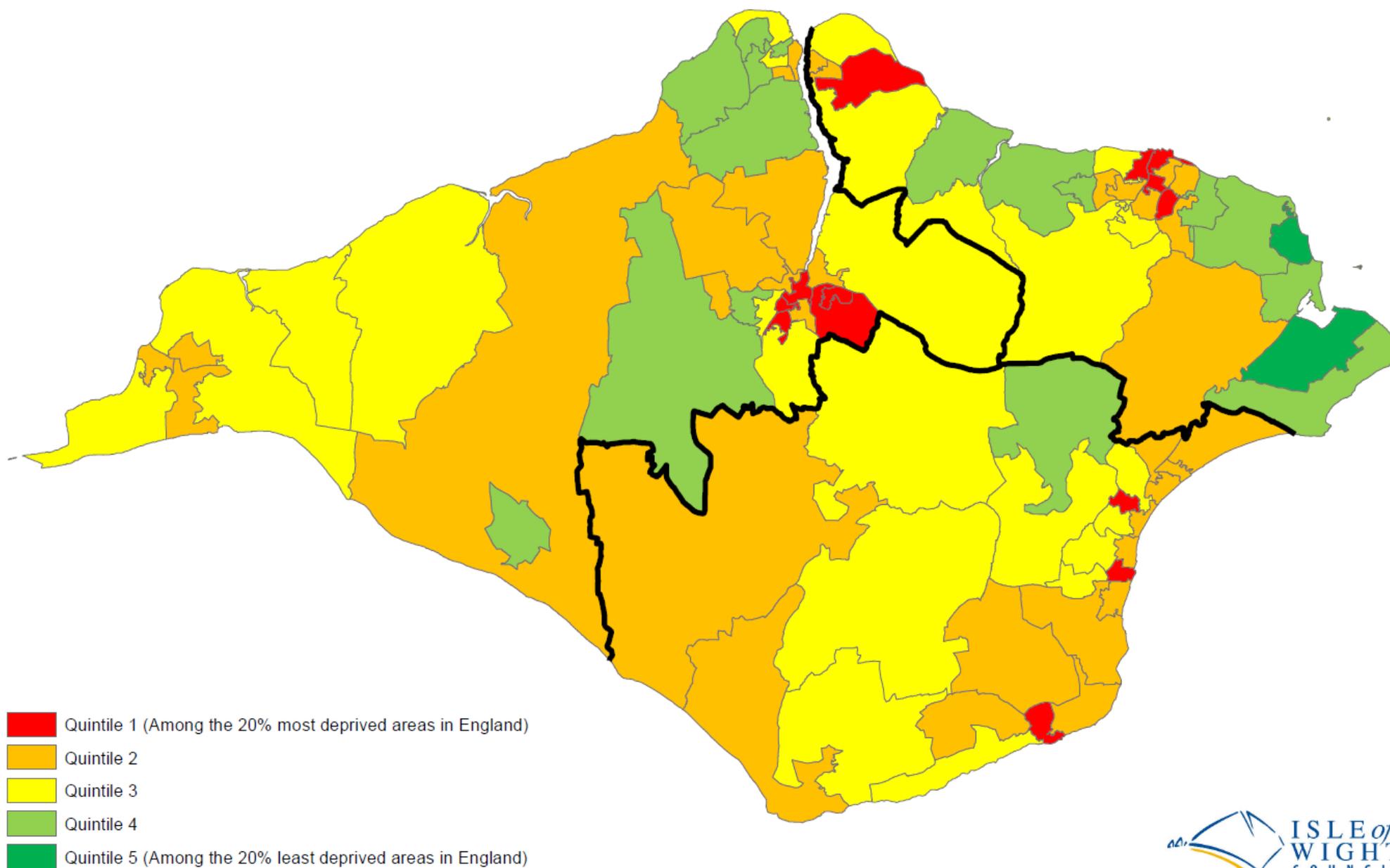
The first two listed (highlighted in red) are also within the 10% most deprived.

Of the 13 LSOAs listed above, the majority of them increased their ranking i.e. became relatively more deprived. Only the two starred LSOAs actually became relatively less deprived.

In the last indices in 2010, there were just five LSOAs in the 20% most deprived in England. They were the LSOAs in the first section above except Osborne North.

On the next page, there is a map showing the status of all of the Island LSOAs compared to the rest of England.

## IMD 2015 - Overall deprivation by national quintile



## Domains of Deprivation

Separate national rankings are produced for each of the seven domains which are combined to form the overall ranking. (Click on the title to access the relevant domain's information sheet)

### Income deprivation

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).

Island LSOAs within the 10% most deprived in England:

- Pan B
- Osborne North
- Ryde North East B
- St Johns West A

### Employment deprivation

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.

Island LSOAs within the 10% most deprived in England:

- Pan B
- Ryde North East B
- Osborne North
- Ventnor East A
- Shanklin Central B
- St Johns East A
- Pan A

### 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.

Island LSOAs within the 10% most deprived in England:

- Pan B
- Pan A
- Mount Joy B
- Osborne North
- St Johns West A

### 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.

No Island LSOAs are within the 10% most deprived in England.

### Crime Domain

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

The Island LSOA within the 10% most deprived in England:

- Ryde North East B

### 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.

Island LSOAs within the 10% most deprived in England:

- Brighstone & Calbourne A
- Shalfleet & Yarmouth A
- Central Rural A
- Central Rural B

### 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.

Island LSOAs within the 10% most deprived in England:

- Brighstone & Calbourne A
- Chale, Niton & Whitwell B
- Ryde North East B
- Ryde South East B
- Newport South B
- Ventnor East A
- Ryde North West A
- Central Rural B
- Ryde North East A
- Shanklin South B
- Ventnor East B
- East Cowes South B
- Chale, Niton & Whitwell A
- Central Rural A
- Newport North B

## Supplementary Indices

Alongside the seven domains, there are two extra supplementary indices. These are both subsets of the Income Deprivation domain.

The **Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)** measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.

Island LSOAs within the 10% most deprived in England:

- Pan B
- St Johns West A
- Osborne North
- Ventnor West B

At the opposite end of the scale, there are two Island LSOAs within the 10% least deprived in England:

- Cowes Castle West A
- Newchurch A

The **Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)** measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

There are no Island LSOAs within the 10% most deprived in England.

There are also no Island LSOAs within the 10% least deprived in England.