Indices of Deprivation 2019

Introduction

The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD) are relative measures of multiple deprivation at small area level. Since the 1970s the Ministry of Housing, Communities, and Local Government (MHCLG) and its predecessors have calculated local measures of deprivation in England. Deprivation covers a broad range of issues and refers to unmet needs caused by a lack of resources of all kinds, not just financial.

This summary report provides an overview of the results from the Index of Deprivation for Lincolnshire, based on the new 2019 data, and briefly sets out some of the main differences in overall deprivation levels since the 2015 data set.

Headlines

- Lincolnshire's coast stands out as being amongst the most deprived 10 percent of neighbourhoods nationally.
- Urban Areas and the East Coast of Lincolnshire show relatively higher levels of multiple deprivation in comparison with the rural areas of the county.

Overview of the Indices of Deprivation 2019

Since their original publication in 2000 the Indices have been used widely for a variety of purposes, including targeting resources, developing policy and strategy, to support funding bids, and as an evidence base to support commissioning by local authorities and health services.

The Indices of Deprivation 2019 provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (also known as neighbourhoods or Lower-layer Super Output Areas) across England, based on seven different domains of

deprivation: Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation, Education, Skills and Training Deprivation, Health Deprivation and Disability, Crime, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living Environment Deprivation

Each domain is based on several component indicators specific to that domain. For example, the Barriers to Housing and Services domain would look at road distance to a primary school as well as other similar issues relating to access to housing whereas the Employment domain would include the claimants of job seekers allowance.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines information from the seven domains to produce an overall score of relative deprivation and it is this measure which is most commonly used.

Using the IMD score, the 32,844 Lower-layer Super Output Areas are ranked and then divided into 10 equal-sized groups (i.e. each containing approx. 3285 neighbourhoods) known as deciles. Decile 1 represents the most deprived 10 per cent of areas nationally and decile 10 the least deprived 10 per cent of areas nationally.

Each LSOA therefore has a score, rank and decile which can be used for comparison purposes. The ranks (and deciles) are relative: they show that one area is more deprived than another but not by how much. For example, if an area has a rank of 1,000, it is not half as deprived as a place with a rank of 500.

This is the fifth release of Index of Multiple Deprivation Data with earlier releases in 2000, 2004, 2007, 2010, and 2015. However, these releases cannot be treated as a time series. This is because of changes in area and population sizes and changes to the eligibility criteria for some of the indicators used (such as benefits). However, because a consistent methodology has been used, some limited comparisons can be made between the Indices of Deprivation 2019 and previous versions in terms of movement in rankings or deciles (see below).

Geographies

The Indices of Deprivation are designed primarily to be small-area measures of relative deprivation and are most accurate and useful at LSOA (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) geographies.

However, the Indices are commonly used to describe relative deprivation at higher-level geographies. To facilitate this, a range of summary measures are available for local authority districts and upper tier local authorities, local

enterprise partnerships and clinical commissioning groups. These summary measures are produced for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation, each of the seven domains and the supplementary indices. For more information regarding the domains please see MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation Technical Report.

As with the Lower-layer Super Output Area data, both ranks and scores are produced for these higher area geographies, with higher scores corresponding to higher levels of deprivation, and areas ranked so that a rank of 1 identifies the most deprived high-level area on that measure.

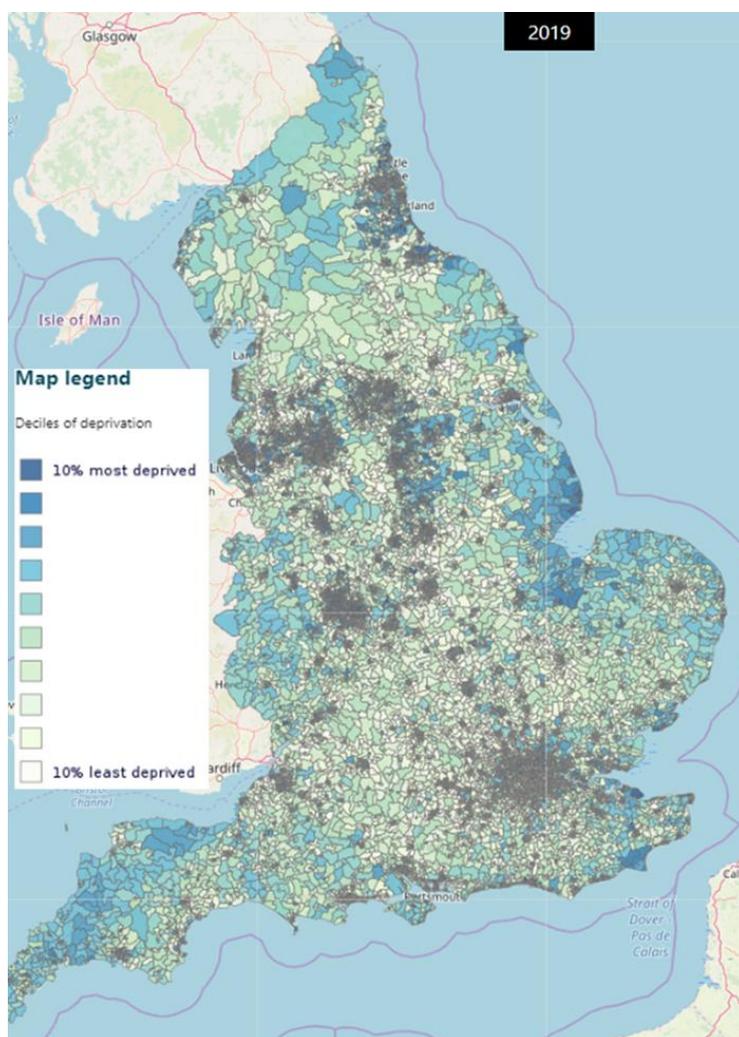It is important to remember that the Lower-layer Super Output Area level data provides more detail than is available through the summaries. Lower-layer Super Output Areas are small, of roughly even population size and in the majority of instances their boundaries are stable between Censuses. Higher-level areas such as local authority districts or local enterprise partnerships can vary enormously in terms of geographical area and population size. Accordingly, the volume of deprivation, for example how many people are experiencing income or employment deprivation, should also be considered, as well as the intensity of deprivation.

Figure 1 - National distribution of deprivation

There are just under 33,000 LSOAs in England. By mapping the LSOAs according to their decile we can see which fall into the most and least deprived categories. Figure 1 shows the national map with those LSOA that fall into the 10 percent most deprived areas coloured dark blue (Figure 1) with the colour becoming lighter as the level of deprivation decreases. Please note it should not be assumed that the least deprived LSOAs are the most affluent. The Index is a measure of deprivation not affluence. Similarly, it should not be assumed

that everyone within any given area will be equally deprived. There will be pockets of more or less deprivation even within relatively small areas.

The National Picture

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation apply to England only and do not cover Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland. Here the respective Assemblies or Parliament arrange for independent measures of deprivation to be conducted. The purpose of having individual measure of deprivation is to inform policies within that particular county. For this reason, a direct comparison across different areas is not practical.
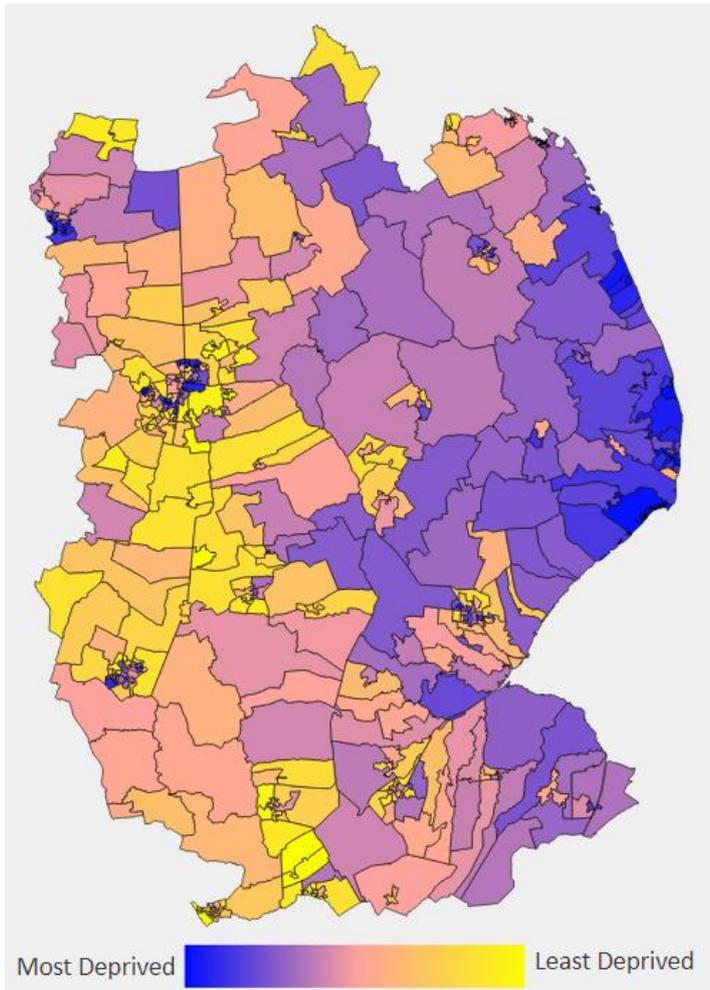
Figure 1 shows there are concentrations of deprivation in large urban conurbations, areas that have historically had large heavy industry, manufacturing and/or mining sectors, coastal towns, and large parts of east London.

There are also pockets of deprivation surrounded by less deprived places in every region of England. The pattern of deprivation in 2019 is similar to previous versions of the indices. See Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015 for further information.

There is a clear area around the coast of Lincolnshire which stands out as having high levels of deprivation. Coastal deprivation is not unusual, but the Lincolnshire coast has a relatively high concentration compared to nationally. Figure 2 looks at this in more detail.

Figure 2 – Deprivation across the county

Patterns of Deprivation in Lincolnshire

Figure 2 shows IMD 2019 data for Lincolnshire. Looking more closely at the pattern of deprivation across the County, clear contrasts can be seen in the urban areas of Gainsborough, Lincoln, Grantham and Boston in comparison to

areas in the rest of the county. A contrast can also been seen when comparing the East Coast to the rest of the County.

The general pattern of deprivation across Lincolnshire is in line with the national trend, i.e. that urban and coastal areas show higher levels of deprivation than other areas.

The Lincolnshire coastline particularly the towns of Skegness and Mablethorpe are amongst the most deprived 10 percent of neighbourhoods in the country. In addition, the surrounding LSOAs are within the most deprived 30 percent which, for a rural area, is quite unusual.

The pattern of deprivation seen here is based on the overall IMD rankings, but the individual domains need to be investigated more closely in order to fully understand the reasons why these areas have scored so low. Individual deprivation domains may well reveal a very different pattern, and in terms of identifying and evidencing deprivation those are just as valid.

Changes Since 2015

As mentioned above, using current and previous versions of the Index as a time-series is problematic except in terms of comparing movement in relative ranking. Figure 3 presents an analysis of changes in the relative deprivation of neighbourhoods in Lincolnshire across deciles between the 2015 Index and the 2019 Index. It shows the proportion of neighbourhoods in each decile of the IMD 2019 that were in the same decile of the 2015 index.
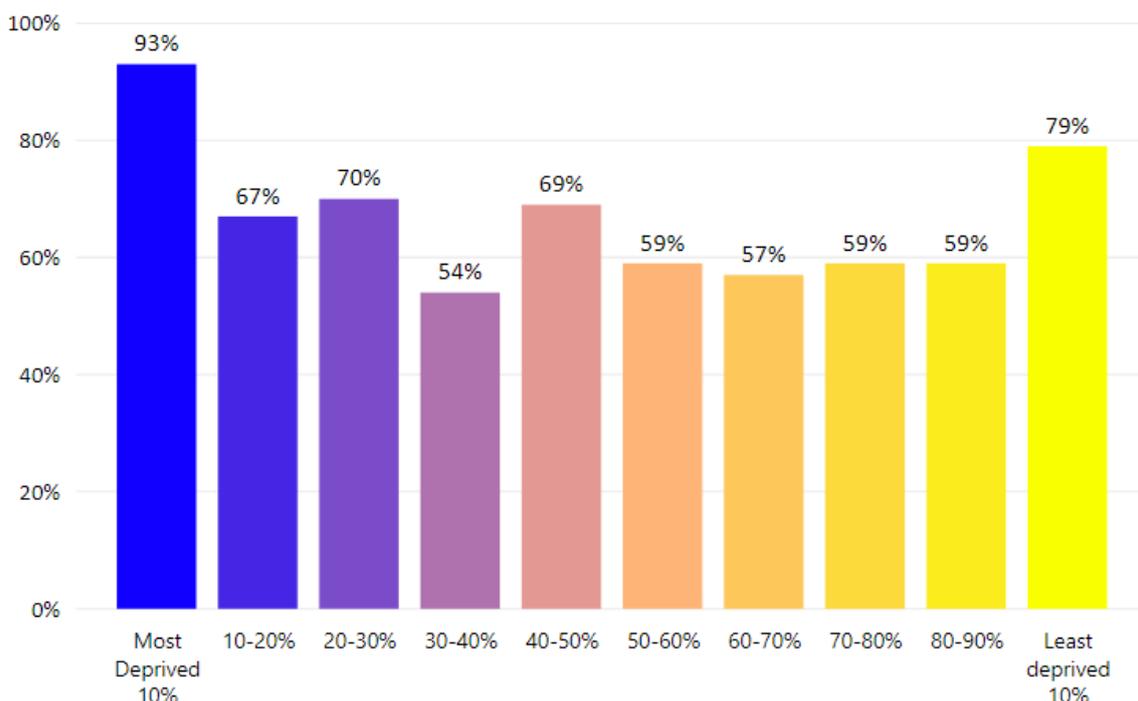

Figure 3 – Percentage of LSOAs in the same deprivation decile as 2015

For Lincolnshire, 93 percent of the most deprived decile of LSOA's in the 2019 index were in the same decile in 2015 as were 79 percent of the least deprived decile.

Deprivation at Local Authority District Level

MHCLG calculate an average rank for each local authority district based on their LSOA results, and then rank all 326 districts in the country against each other based on their average rank. Table 1 shows how the districts rank nationally. As you can see there are considerable differences across all the districts across Lincolnshire. Using the ranks to interpret the data, 1 would be most deprived up to 326 which would be least deprived.

East Lindsey	Lincoln	Boston	South Holland	West Lindsey	South Kesteven	North Kesteven
30	68	85	144	146	234	268

Table 1 – Local authority districts rank of average rank

As you can see, East Lindsey has the lowest rank of average rank whilst North Kesteven has the highest.

Table 2 looks more closely at the extent of district deprivation

Area	% persons living in most deprived areas	Change from IMD 2015	Direction of change (↓↑)
Boston	15.5	4.1	↓
East Lindsey	34.0	4.2	↑
Lincoln	29.2	2.8	↓
North Kesteven	0.7	0.4	↑
South Holland	2.1	0.0	-
South Kesteven	3.5	1.1	↓
West Lindsey	16.1	3.0	↑

Table 2 – Percentage of people living in most deprived areas

The extent measure is a complementary summary of the proportion of the local population that live in areas classified as amongst most deprived three deciles of deprivation in the country. This measure gives a higher weight to the most deprived decile and gradually less weight to each individual percentile thereafter and therefore is designed to avoid a

sharp cut off if a neighbourhood is just outside of the most deprived decile.

As can be seen in Table 2, since the release of the 2015 IMD the percentage of people living in the most deprived areas has increased for 3 of the districts that comprise Lincolnshire (East Lindsey, North Kesteven, West Lindsey), decreased for 3 districts (Boston, Lincoln, South Kesteven), and has remained the same for 1 district (South Holland). The extent of the change is indicated in the column labelled 'Change from IMD 2015' with the 'Direction of change' column indicating whether the change is an increase in % of people (up arrow) or a decrease (down arrow).