

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019

What it is
and
What it tells us about Surrey



SURREY
COUNTY COUNCIL

What is the Index of Multiple Deprivation?

The official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (Lower Super Output Areas) in England

It ranks every LSOA in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area).

What is it used for?

- To distribute funding or target resources to areas.
- To focus programmes on the most deprived areas.
- As evidence in the development of strategies, to target interventions, and in bids for funding.
- To identify areas where people may benefit from the services provided by the voluntary and community sector

How can it be used?

- ✓ comparing small areas across England
- ✓ identifying the most deprived small areas
- ✓ exploring the domains (or types) of deprivation
- ✓ comparing larger areas e.g. local authorities
- ✓ looking at changes in relative deprivation between versions (i.e. changes in ranks)
- ✗ quantifying how deprived a small area is
- ✗ identifying deprived people
- ✗ saying how affluent a place is
- ✗ comparing with small areas in other UK countries
- ✗ measuring real change in deprivation over time

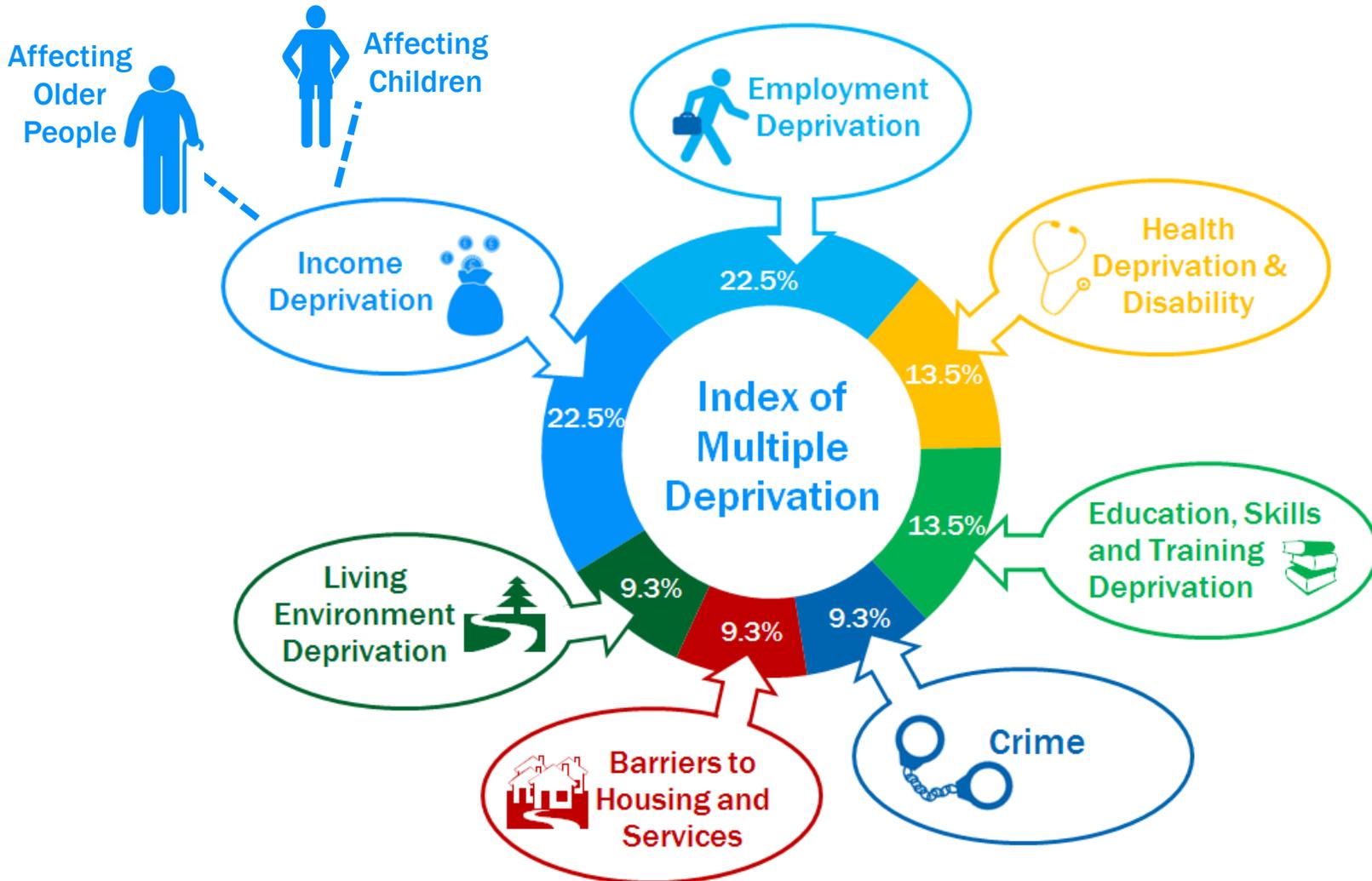
How is it constructed?

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 combines information from seven domains of deprivation to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation.

The domains are combined according to their respective weights as shown on the next slide.

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

How is it constructed?



How is it presented?

IMD is presented as a score, a rank and a decile for each Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)

There are 32,844 LSOAs in England

Those ranked 1 to 3,284 are in Decile 1.

Those ranked 3,285 to 6,569 are in Decile 2, etc

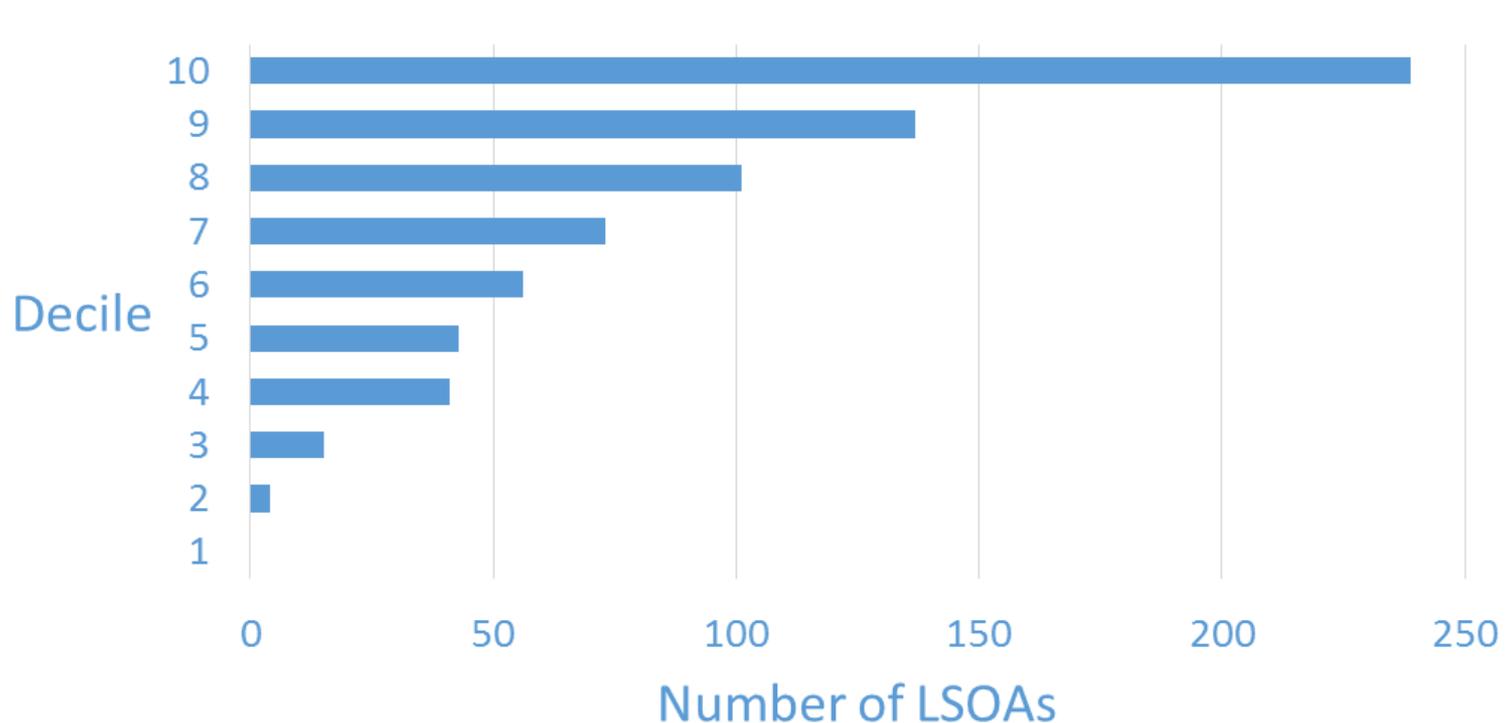
The IMD score itself has little meaning. Rank and Decile are most often used to describe the area.

How does Surrey rank?

There are 709 LSOAs in Surrey

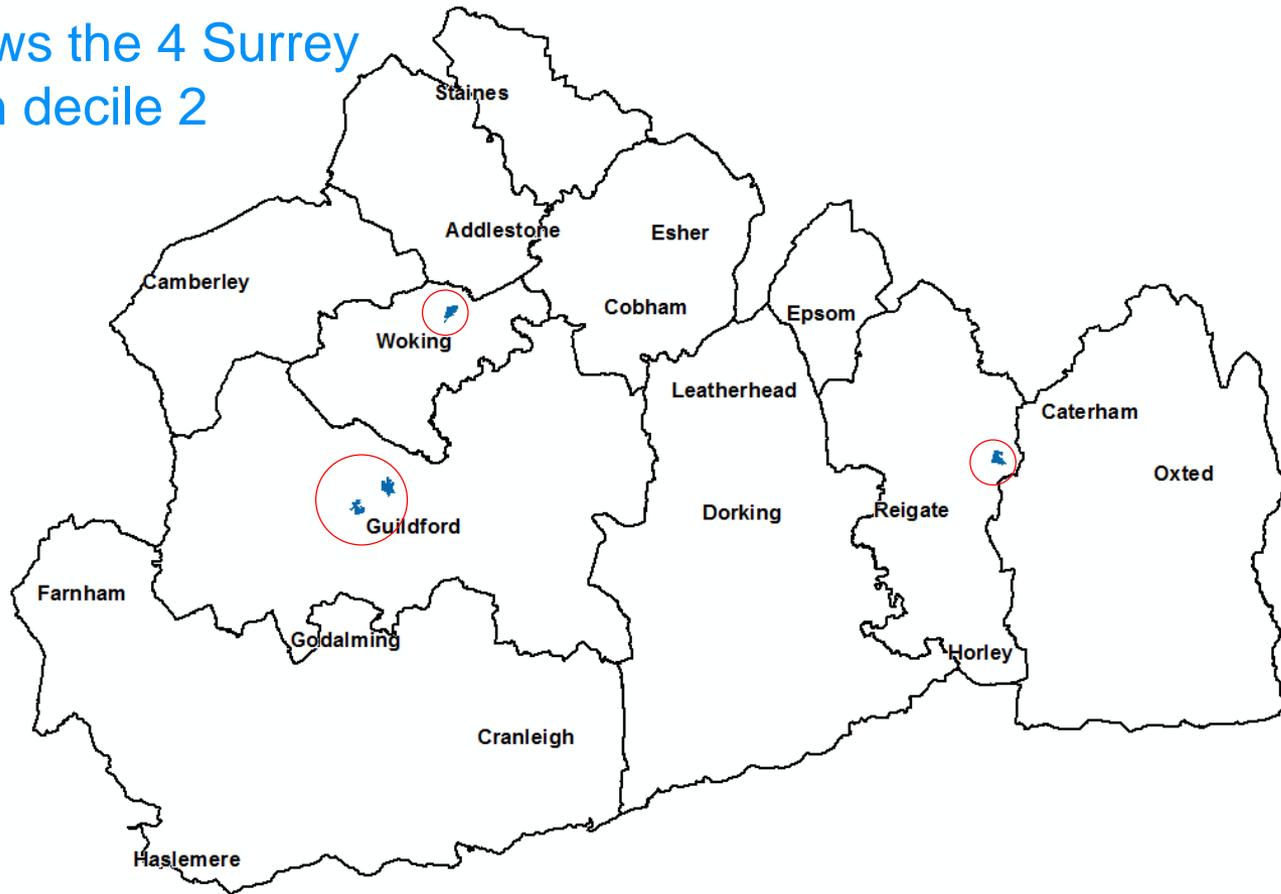
In the overall IMD, none are in decile 1, but there are 4 in decile 2.

More than half are in deciles 9 and 10, the least deprived



Where are the most deprived areas?

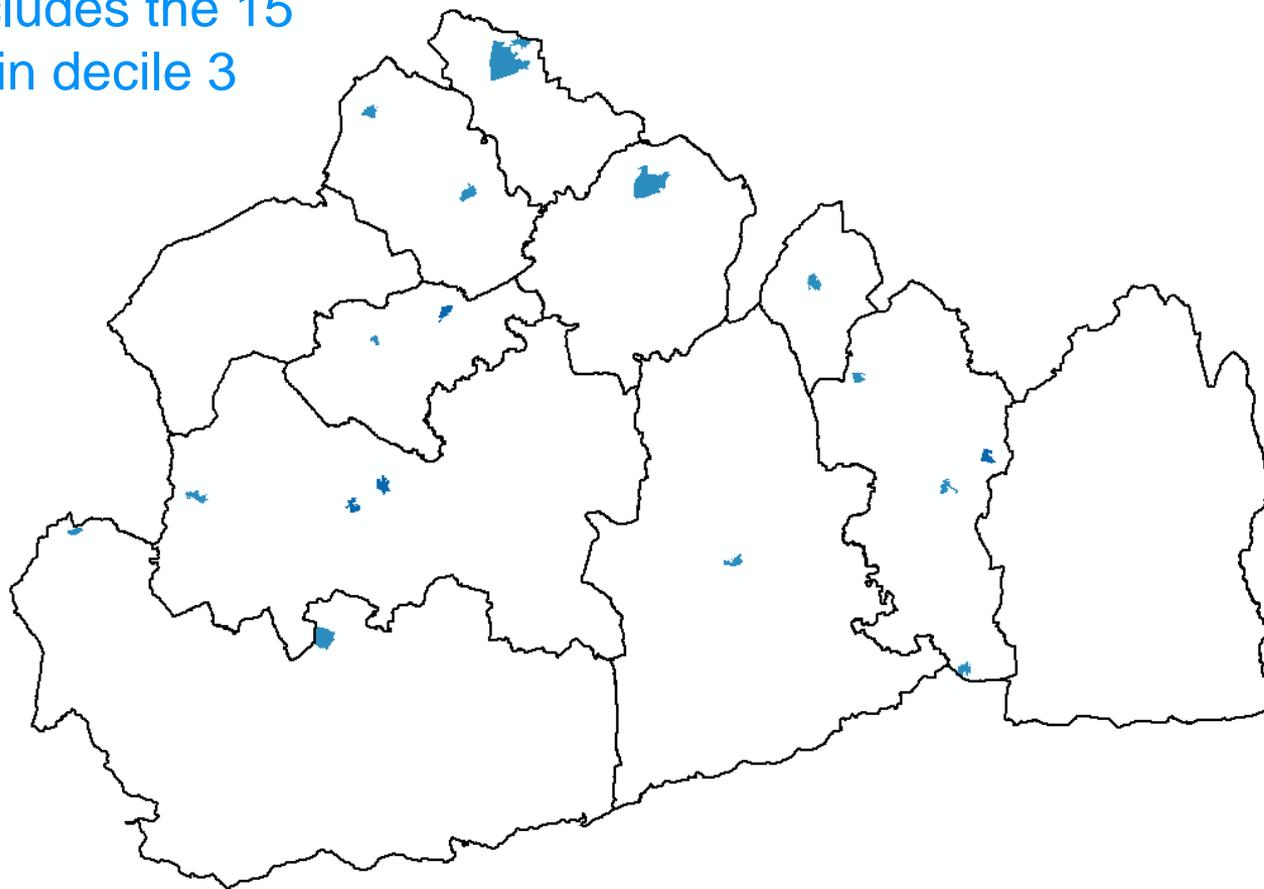
Map shows the 4 Surrey LSOAs in decile 2



These are: Part of Hooley, Merstham & Netherne ward in Reigate & Banstead Borough
Part of Canalside ward in Woking Borough
Parts of Westborough and Stoke wards in Guildford Borough

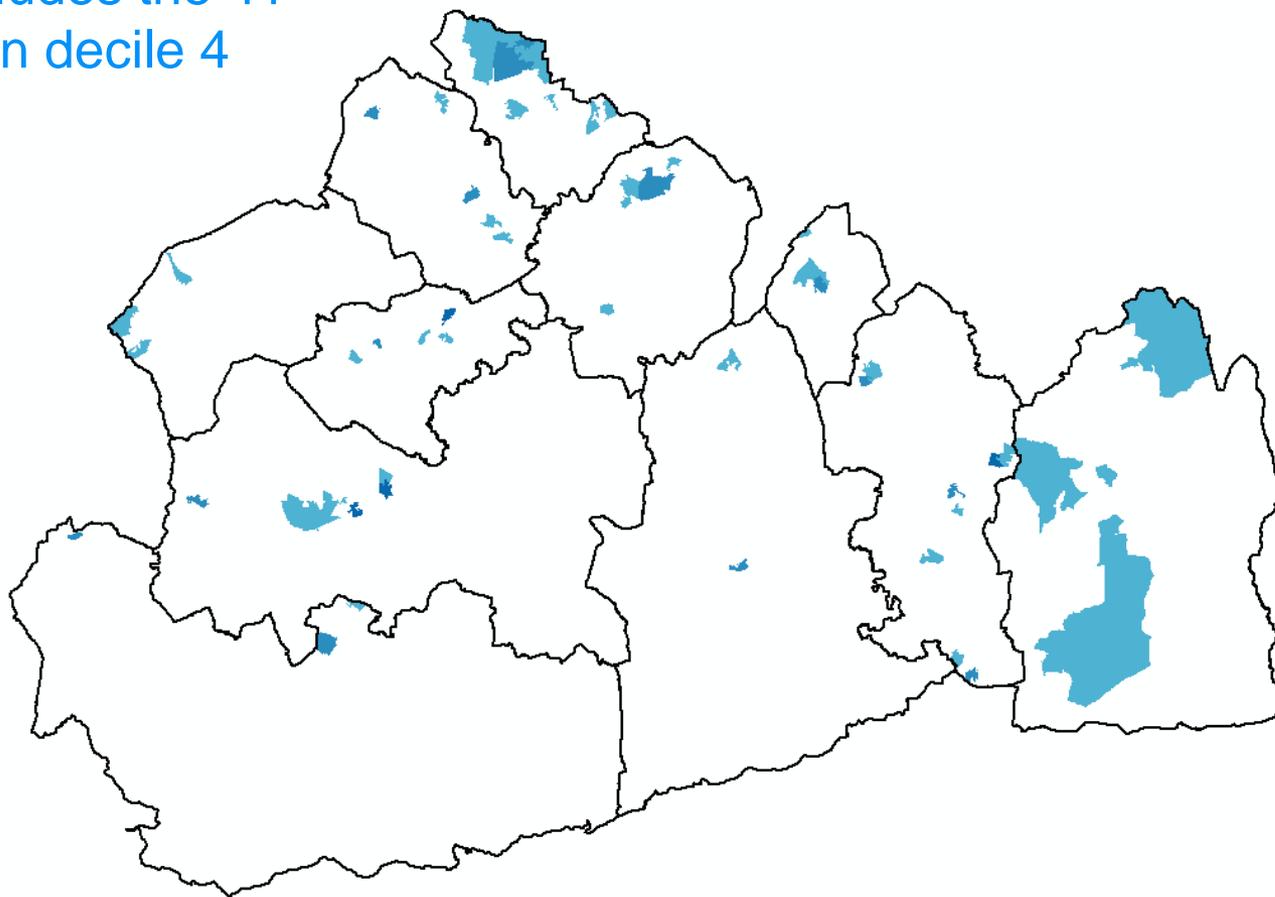
Where are the most deprived areas?

Now includes the 15
LSOAs in decile 3

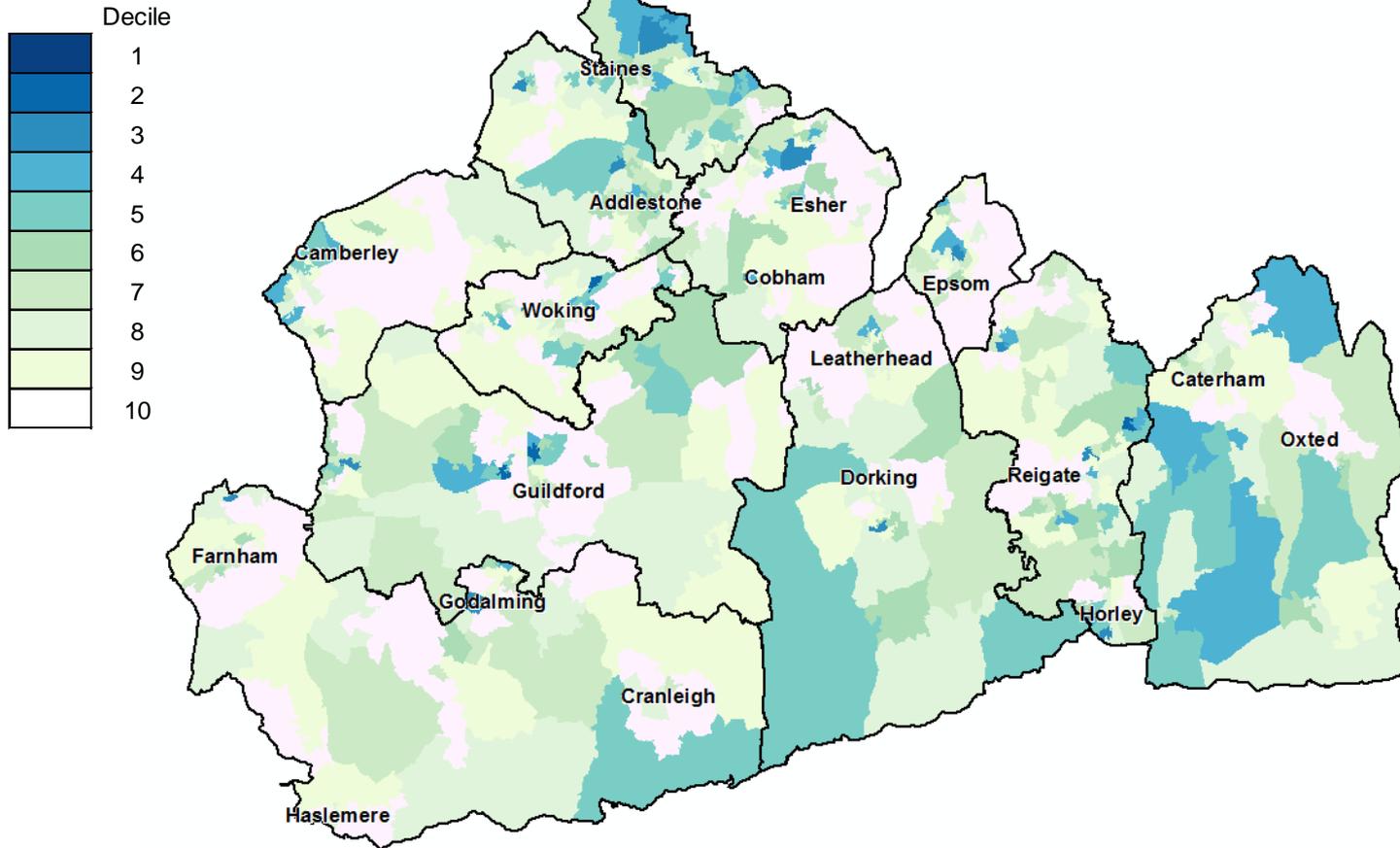


Where are the most deprived areas?

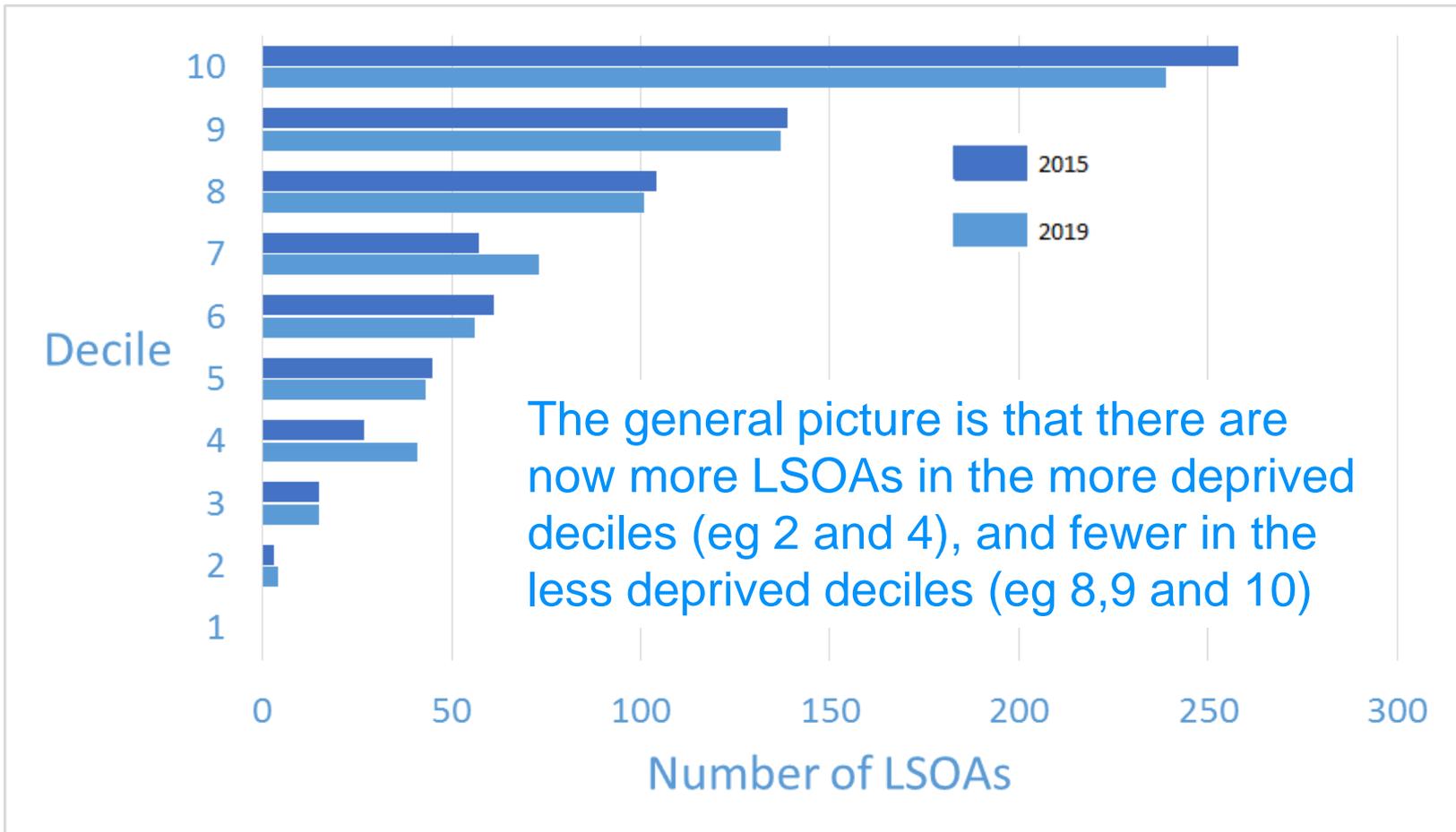
Now includes the 41
LSOAs in decile 4



How does Surrey look overall?



How have things changed since IMD 2015?



How have things changed since IMD 2015?

The 10 most deprived areas in Surrey showing their ranking in 2015

LSOA name	Ward (2019 boundaries)	IMD 2019			IMD 2015		
		Surrey rank	Rank in England	Decile	Surrey rank	Rank in England	Decile
Reigate and Banstead 008A	Hooley, Merstham & Netherne	1	4800	2	2	6373	2
Woking 004F	Canalside	2	5986	2	3	6542	2
Guildford 012D	Westborough	3	6441	2	1	5726	2
Guildford 007C	Stoke	4	6539	2	4	6889	3
Spelthorne 001B	Stanwell North	5	6666	3	8	7683	3
Mole Valley 011D	Holmwoods	6	6862	3	10	8467	3
Reigate and Banstead 005A	Tattenham Corner & Preston	7	7138	3	40	12124	4
Epsom and Ewell 007A	Court	8	7437	3	6	7536	3
Spelthorne 002C	Ashford North and Stanwell South	9	7818	3	18	9779	3
Woking 005B	Goldsworth Park	10	7871	3	7	7593	3

And those that are no longer in the top 10

Waverley 002E	Farnham Upper Hale	14	9080	3	5	7432	3
Surrey Heath 004C	Old Dean	34	11138	4	9	8214	3

Relatively more deprived than in 2015

Relatively less deprived than in 2015

Income Deprivation

The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area 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).

Indicators

- Adults and children in:
Income Support Families; Income based JSA families; Income based ESA families; Universal Credit families where no adult is classed within the 'Working - no requirements' conditionality group; Pension credit (Guarantee) families; Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit families below 60% of median income, not already counted
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support or both

Income Deprivation

Income deprivation scores show the proportion of the population affected by income deprivation.

Overall, 6.1% of Surrey's population are income deprived

In the LSOA ranking highest for income deprivation (in Hooley, Merstham & Netherne ward) 23% of the population are affected

There are two supplementary indices, which are 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.

Overall, 8.3% of Surrey's children are affected

In the LSOA ranking highest in the IDACI (in Walton North ward) 34% of children are affected

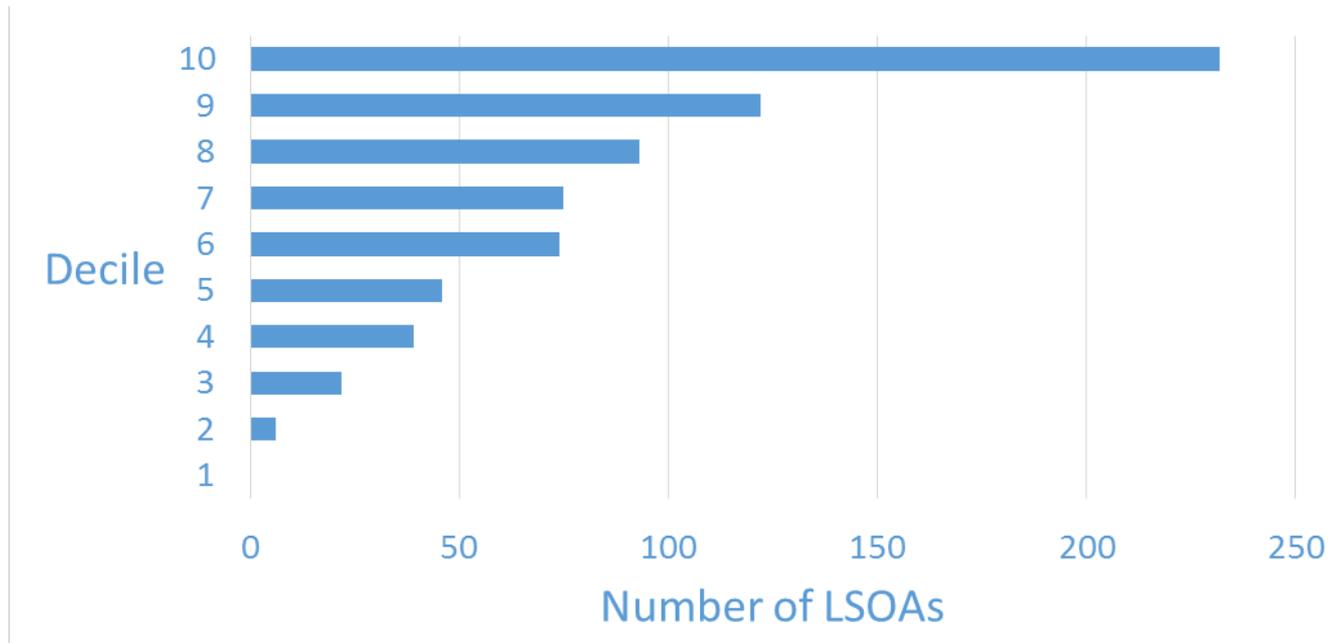
The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

Overall, 7.3% of Surrey's older people are affected

In the LSOA ranking highest in the IDAOPI (in Canalside ward) 36% of older people are affected

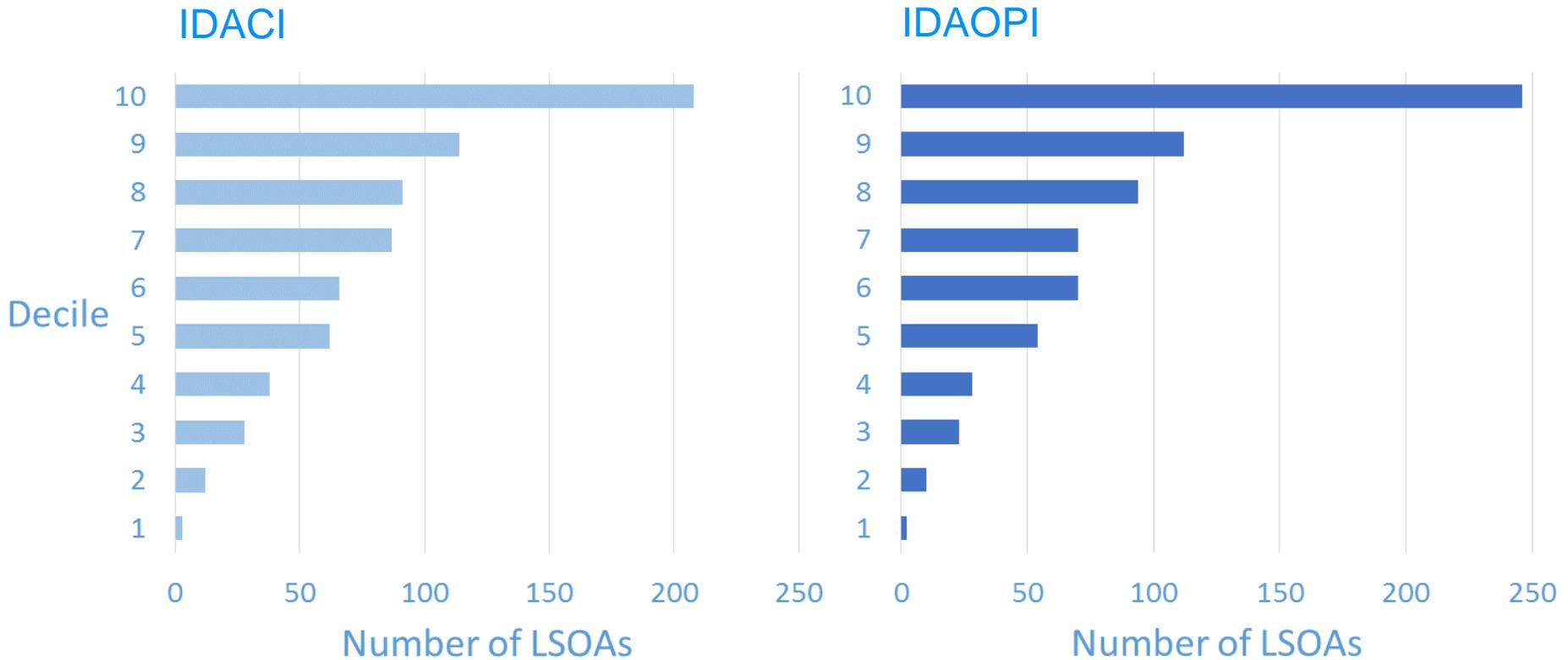
Income Deprivation

The income deprivation domain shows a similar pattern to the overall IMD, with 6 LSOAs in decile 2



Income Deprivation

However, both supplementary indices have LSOAs in decile 1.
3 in the IDACI and 2 in the IDAOPI



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

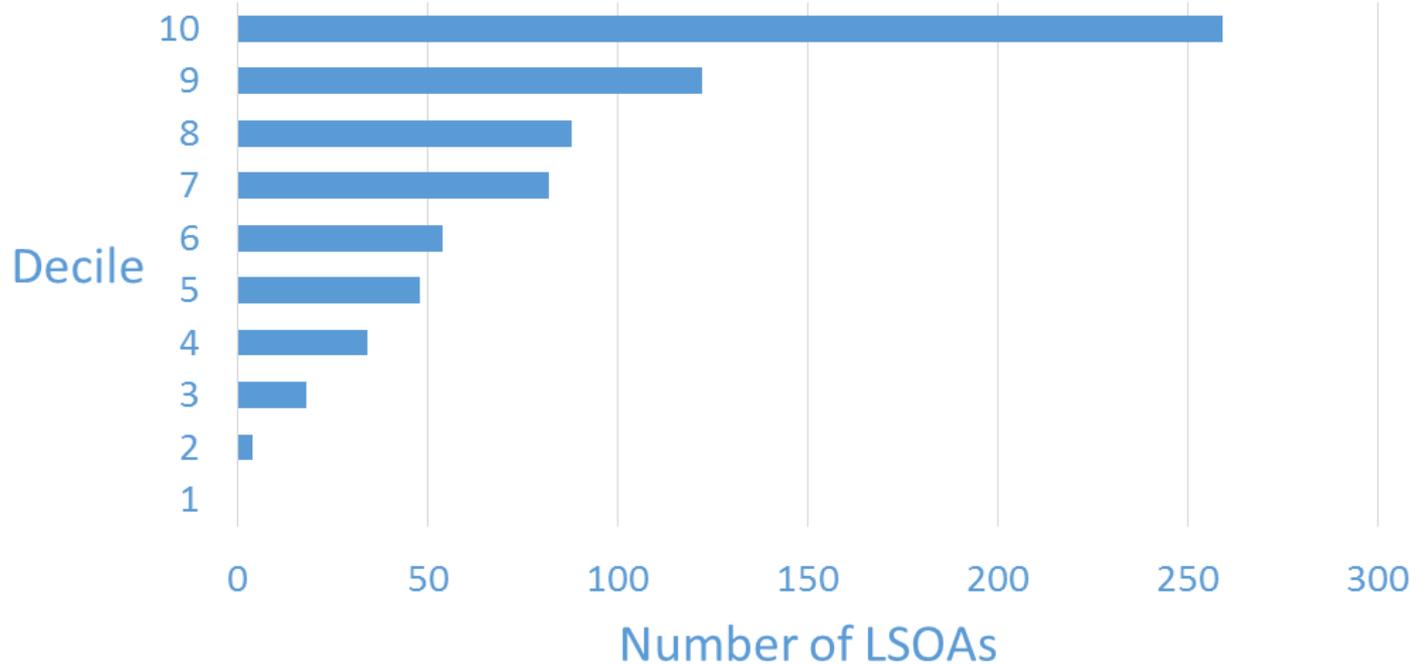
Indicators

Claimants of:

- Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based)
- Employment and Support Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based)
- Incapacity Benefit
- Severe Disablement Allowance
- Carer's Allowance
- Universal Credit in the 'Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality groups.

Employment Deprivation

The employment deprivation domain again shows a similar pattern, with 4 LSOAs in decile 2



Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

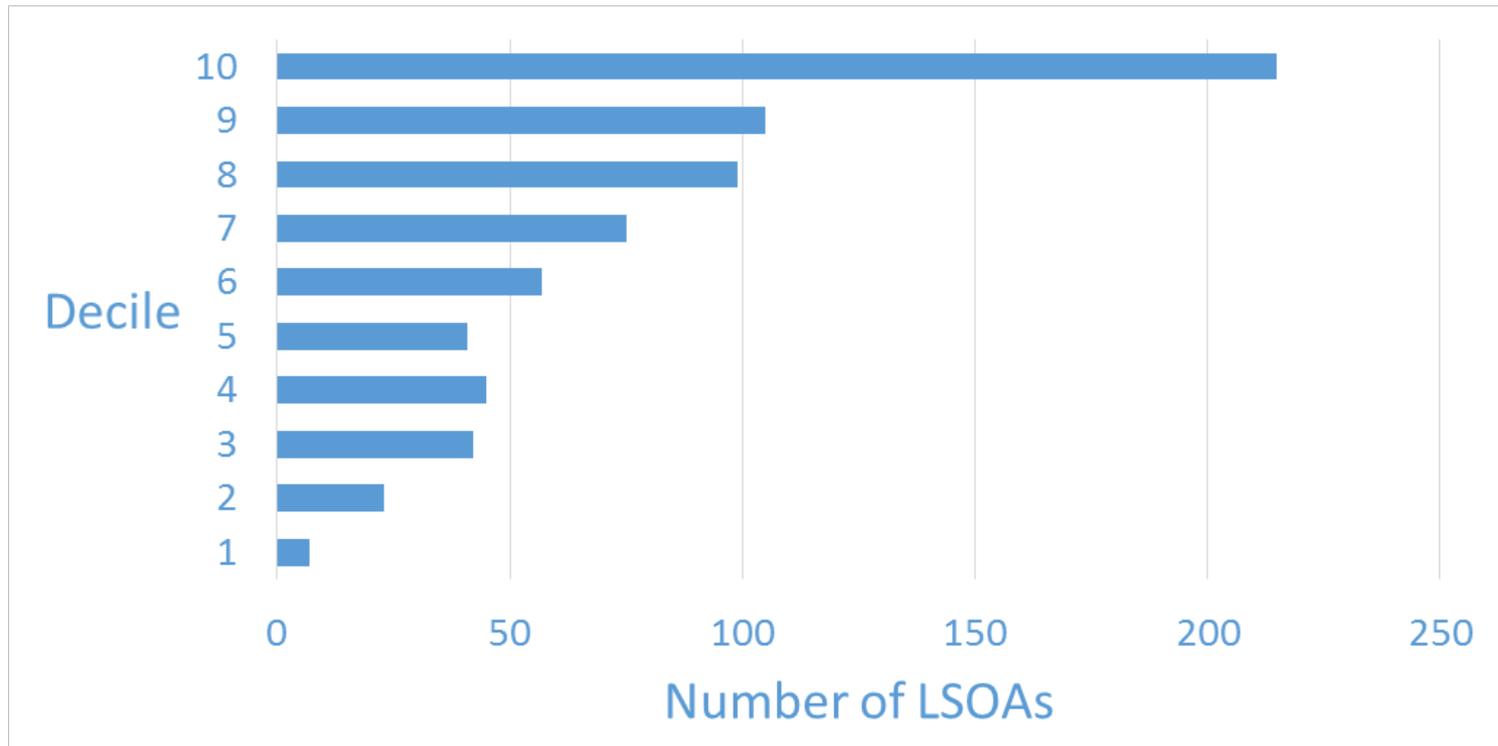
The Education, Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills

Indicators

- Key Stage 2 attainment
 - Key Stage 4 attainment
 - Secondary school absence
 - Staying on in education post 16
 - Entry to higher education
-
- Working-age adults with no or low qualifications
 - Working-age adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

The education skills and training deprivation domain shows more LSOAs in the more deprived deciles, with 7 LSOAs in decile 1



Health Deprivation and Disability

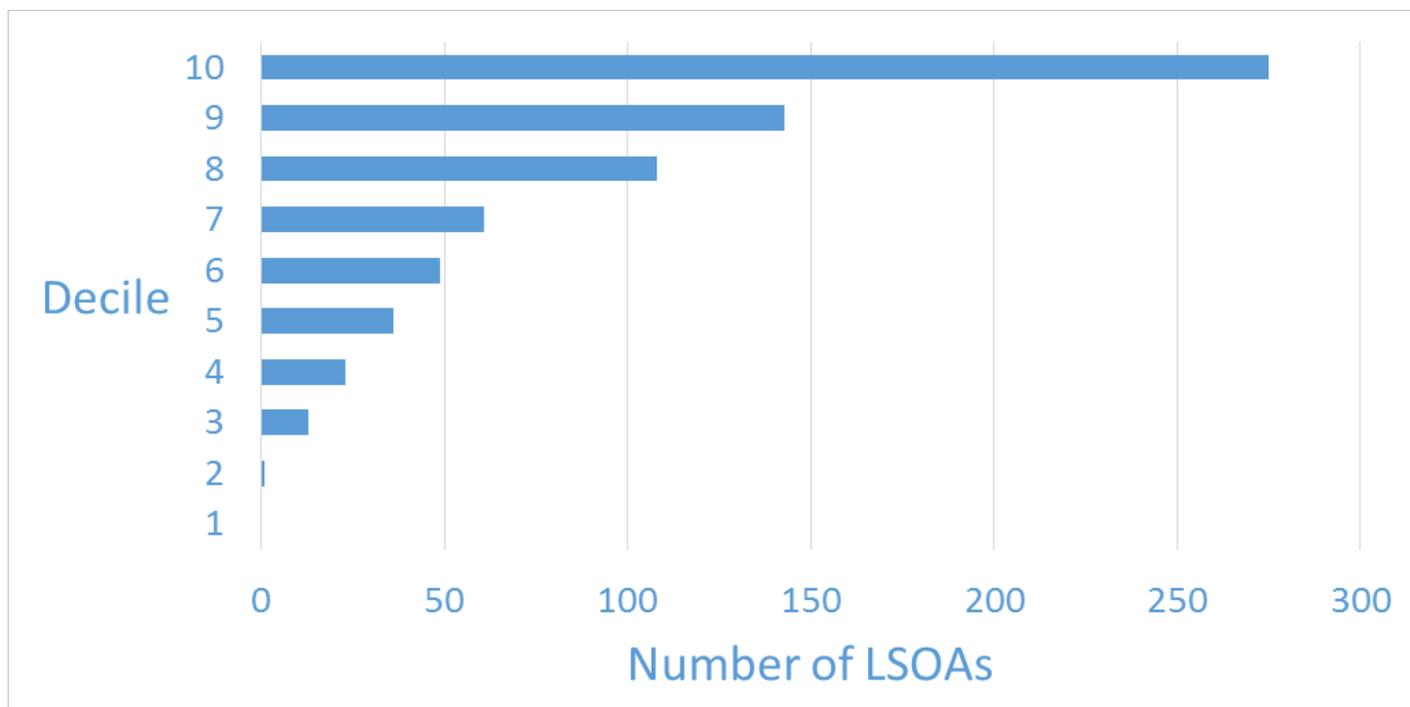
The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future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

Indicators

- Years of potential life lost
- Comparative illness and disability ratio
- Acute morbidity
- Mood and anxiety disorders

Health Deprivation and Disability

The health deprivation and disability domain shows fewer LSOAs in the more deprived deciles, with only one LSOAs in decile 2, and the highest number of all the domains in decile 10



Crime domain

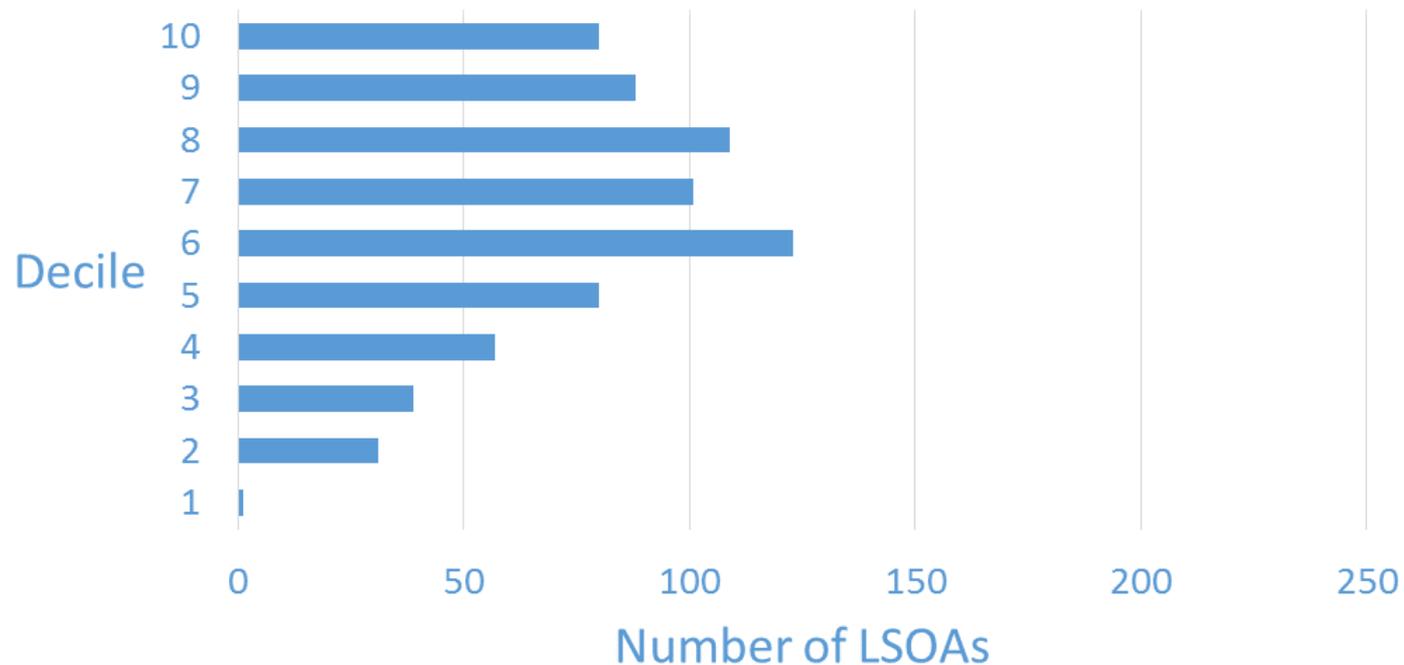
Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level

Indicators

- Violence: The rate of violence per 1,000 at-risk population
- Burglary: The rate of burglary per 1,000 at-risk properties
- Theft: The rate of theft per 1,000 at-risk population
- Criminal Damage: The rate of criminal damage per 1,000 at-risk population

Crime domain

The crime domain shows a different picture. The highest numbers of LSOAs fall in the middle deciles. There is one LSOA in decile 1



Barriers to housing and services

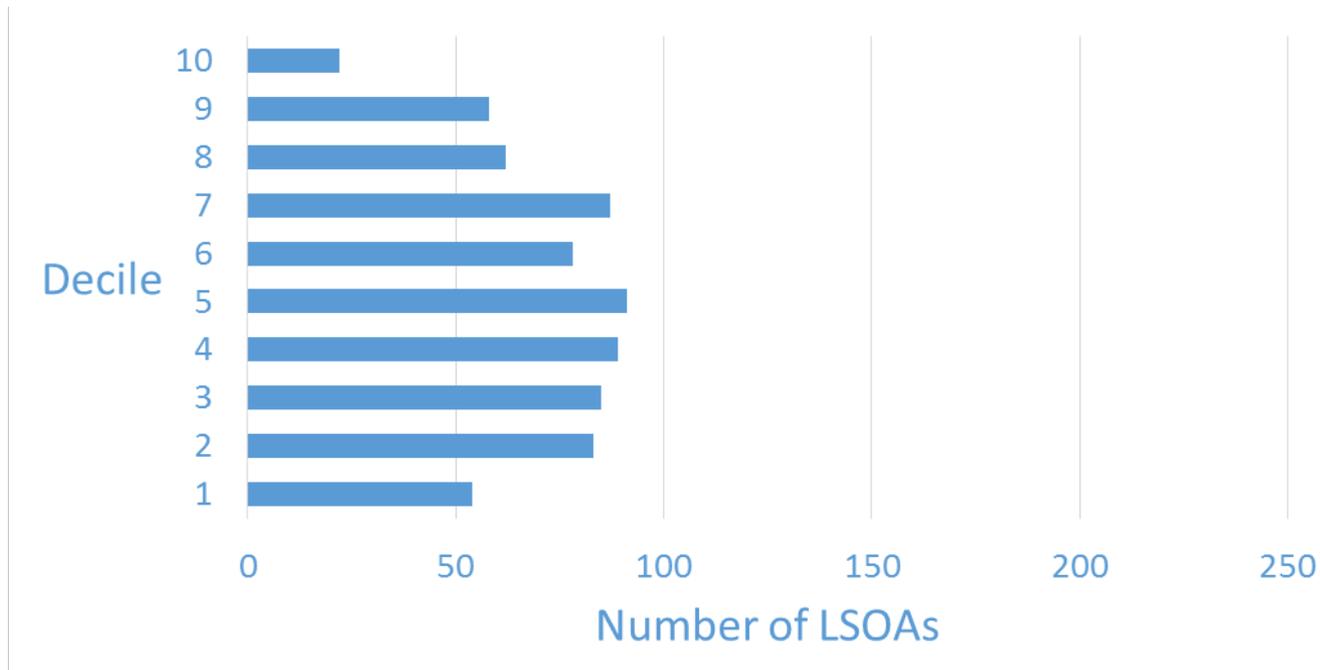
The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating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

Indicators

- Road distance to:
post office; primary school; general store/ supermarket; GP surgery
- Household overcrowding
- Homelessness
- Housing affordability

Barriers to housing and services

The barriers to housing and services domain shows another different picture. The highest numbers of LSOAs fall in the more deprived deciles. There are 54 LSOAs in decile 1



Living Environment deprivation

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

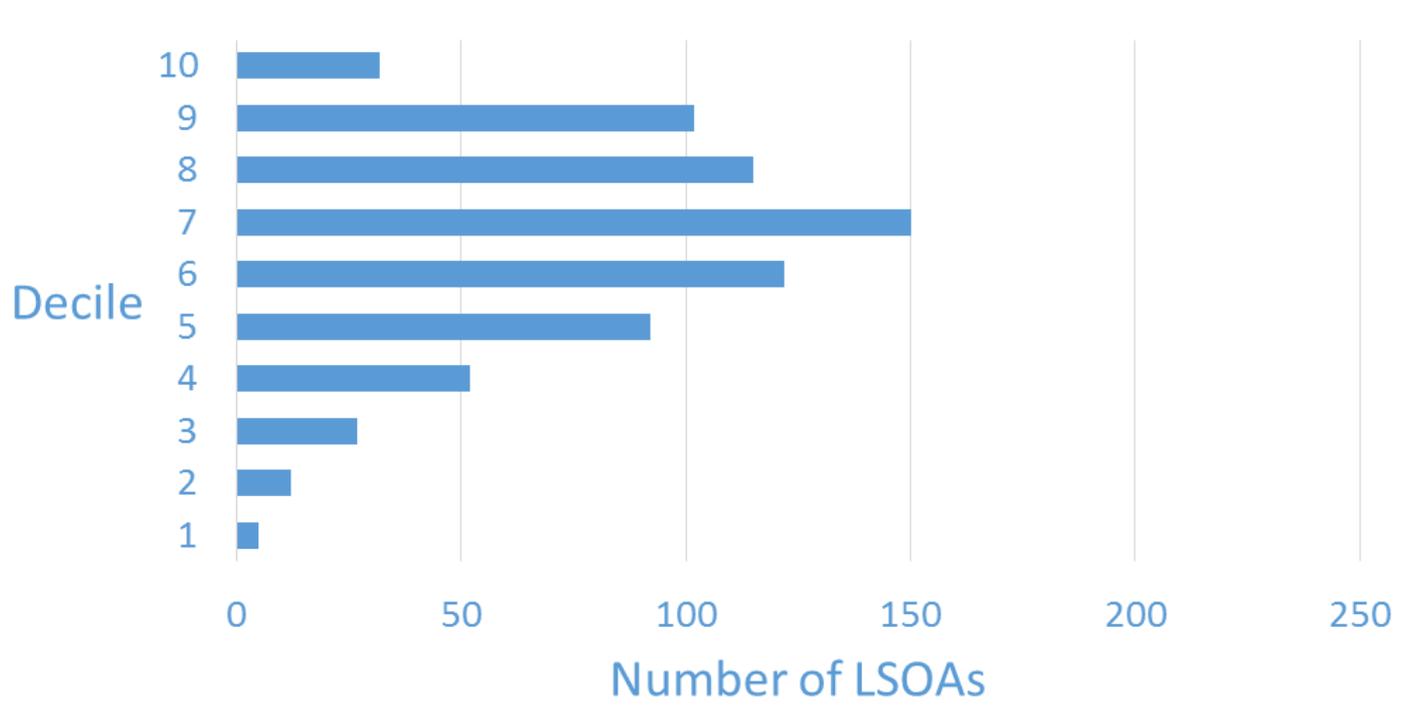
Indicators

- Housing in poor condition
- Houses without central heating

- Air quality
- Road traffic accidents

Living Environment deprivation

In the living environment domain, the highest numbers of LSOAs fall in the middle deciles. There are 5 LSOAs in decile 1



Higher level geographies

Various summaries are published for higher level geographies:

County

Local Authorities

Clinical Commissioning Groups

The following slides show the “rank of average score” measure. This measure summarises the average level of deprivation across the higher-level area, based on the scores of the Lower-layer Super Output Areas in the area.

Higher level geographies

Surrey is ranked 145 out of 151 Upper Tier authorities

In 2015 it was 150 out of 152

Rankings of Surrey's Local Authorities, out of 317 Lower Tier authorities

Spelthorne	208 (230)
Runnymede	257 (275)
Tandridge	262 (278)
Reigate and Banstead	275 (282)
Woking	279 (290)
Mole Valley	293 (296)
Guildford	296 (294)
Epsom and Ewell	299 (301)
Surrey Heath	308 (309)
Elmbridge	310 (313)
Waverley	313 (314)

Figure in brackets are the 2015 rankings (recast to the 317 2019 LA boundaries)

All Local Authorities except Guildford are relatively more deprived than in 2015

Higher level geographies

Rankings of Surrey's Clinical Commissioning Groups out of 191

East Surrey	171
North West Surrey	177
North East Hampshire and Farnham	184
Surrey Heath	187
Surrey Downs	188
Guildford and Waverley	190

Ward level averages have not been published by MHCLG, but have been calculated using the same methodology and ranked within Surrey. These are available in Surrey-i

IMD data in Surrey-i

<https://www.surreyi.gov.uk/dataset/index-of-multiple-deprivation-2019>

From the Surrey-i home page navigate to Topics, then choose



Inequality & Deprivation