Exploring deprivation change in England using the IMD

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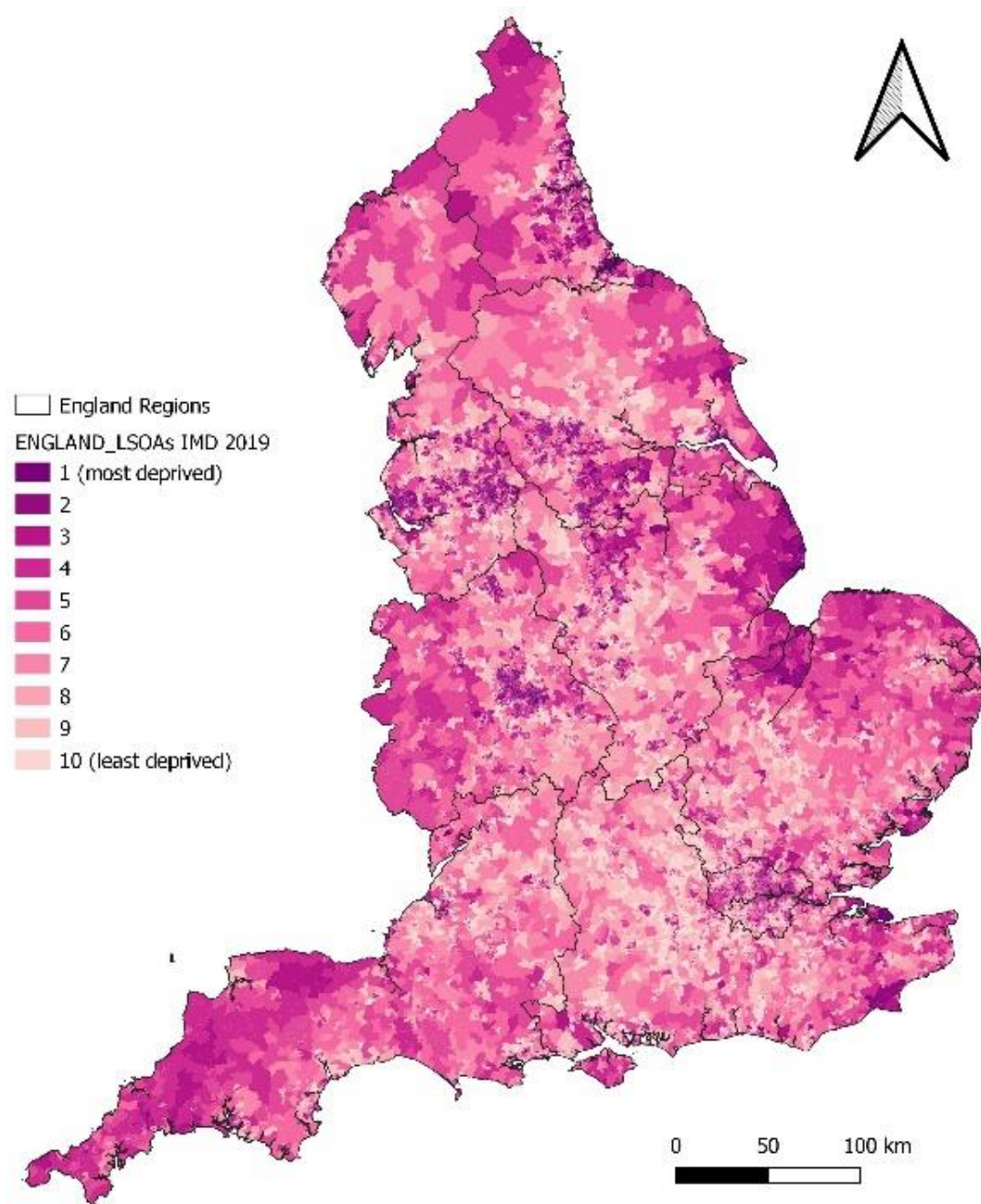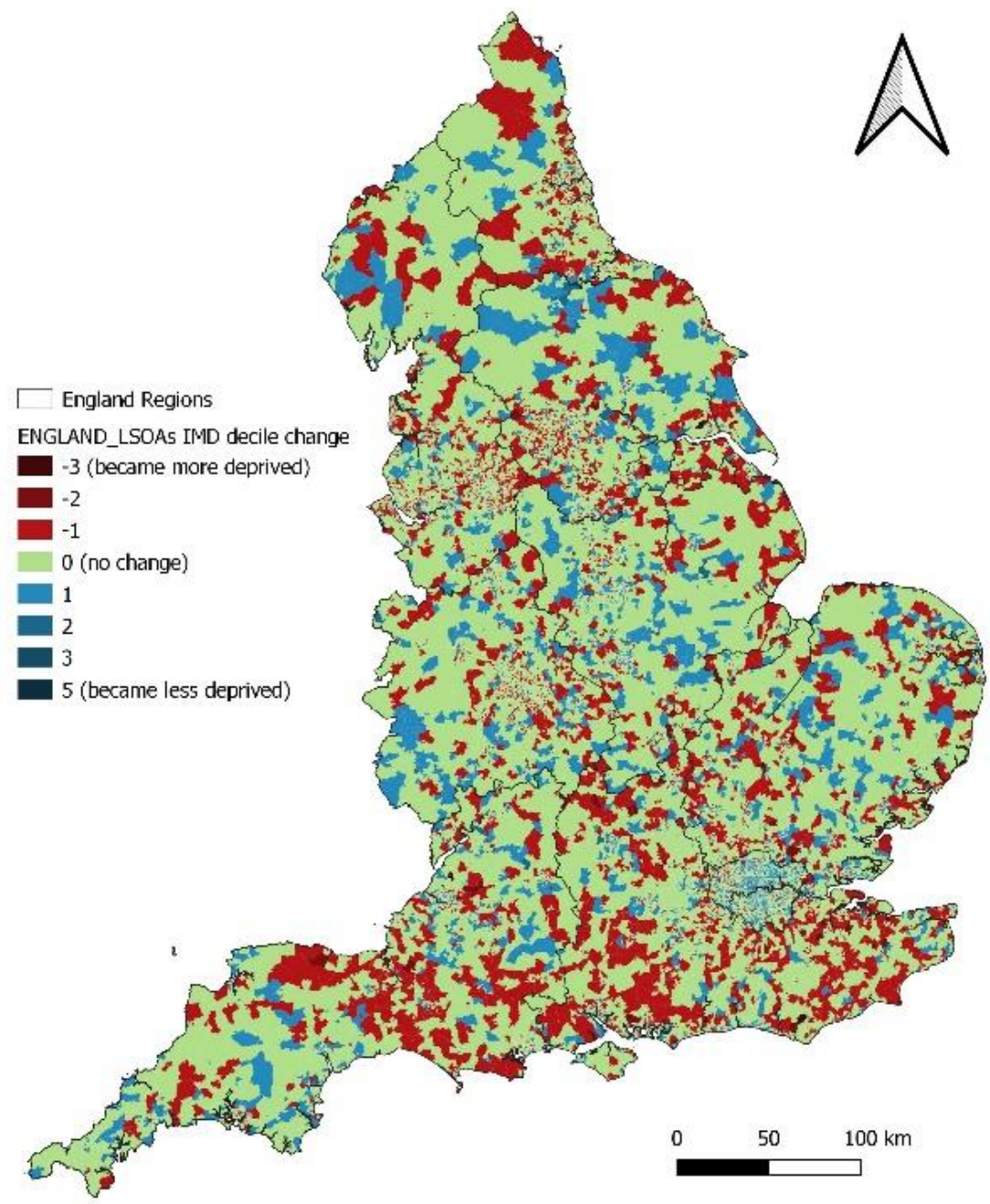
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IMD Decile position 2019

IMD Decile position change between 2015 & 2019

Changes in IMD rankings between 2015-2019: an overview

- LSOAs in **North-East** (70%) and **North-West** (67%) regions became relatively more deprived, whereas LSOAs in **London** became relatively less deprived (76%).

- In 34 local authorities, over three quarters of all LSOAs reported becoming relatively more deprived (41% of these LA's were in North-West England; 27% in South-East England).
  - Examples: Blackpool (89%) and Gateshead (87%).

- 54% of **rural** LSOAs became relatively more deprived vs 51% of urban LSOAs

- LSOAs in **industrious communities** (60%) and **hard-pressed communities** (61%) became relatively more deprived, whereas **inner city cosmopolitan** (85%) and **cosmopolitan student neighbourhoods** (70%) became relatively less deprived.

Interpreting deprivation change using the IMD

6 IMD iterations to date and it is now the most commonly used measure by local authorities for funding allocation etc.

Yet relatively few use the IMD to consider how deprivation has changed over time in their area. Why?

1. **Ranks are a <u>relative</u> measure of deprivation**
- Scores (absolute) available for employment and income domains only

2. **Geographical boundaries change**
- **2007**: 32,482 LSOAs;   **2015**: 32,844 LSOAs

3. **Definitional (and methodological) changes**
- In domains and indicators which make comparisons difficult (within and between countries)

	LSOAs	Rank	Decile	Score
Income % (relatively) more deprived		**50%**	**18%**	**15%**
% (relatively) less deprived		50%	18%	83%
% report no change		0%	64%	2%
Employment % (relatively) more deprived		**50%**	**20%**	**6%**
% (relatively) less deprived		50%	61%	93%
% report no change		0%	19%	1%

Local Authority	% of LSOAs in LA reporting ↑ or ↓ deprivation	Region	Average change in rank							
			IMD	Income	Employment	Education	Health	Crime	Barriers	Living Environment
Tonbridge & Malling	**82%**	**South-East**	**-1620**	-125	-470	-1409	-470	-1194	-3527	-3207
East Hampshire	**85%**	**South-East**	**-1534**	-298	-882	-635	-303	-3047	-928	-6620
Oldham	**87%**	**North-West**	**-1444**	-701	**191**	-911	**120**	**-5038**	-36	**-3995**
Spelthorne	**78%**	**South-East**	**-1431**	104	-468	1734	-504	-1088	-7081	-3462
Cherwell	**83%**	**South-East**	**-1381**	-263	-644	-555	-1627	-1663	-880	-5016
Redbridge	**96%**	London	**2375**	1189	2186	530	**4299**	**3741**	753	**-1145**
Waltham Forest	**100%**	London	**2510**	1562	2295	1005	3763	5257	751	-178
Tower Hamlets	**99%**	London	**2863**	1620	1762	1136	3759	2270	3336	2469
Camden	**99%**	London	**3092**	937	643	572	5582	2479	231	4246
Westminster	**99%**	London	**4578**	1279	489	223	5111	4263	8367	2681

More deprived (rows 1–5)

Less deprived (rows 6–10)

Deprivation Domain changes 2015-2019

Domain with the greatest change between 2015 and 2019 in England LSOAs (direction of change)			
	N	% of LSOAs	
Crime (Negative)	5886	18	
Crime (Positive)	5742	17	
Barriers (Positive)	3939	12	
Barriers (Negative)	3473	11	**76%**
Living Environment (Negative)	3019	9	
Living Environment (Positive)	2947	9	
Health (Negative)	2069	6	
Health (Positive)	2074	6	
Education (Positive)	909	3	
Education (Negative)	819	3	
Employment (Negative)	559	**2**	**24%**
Employment (Positive)	546	**2**	
Income (Negative)	459	**1**	
Income (Positive)	398	**1**	
Other (multiple domains)	5	<1	
Total	32844	100	

Identified domain which experienced the greatest change (+ or -) in each LSOA.

Domains with greatest weighting experienced less pronounced change.

Domains with least weighting experienced more pronounced change.

Weighting of each domain within IMD	
Domain	**%**
Income	22.5
Employment	22.5
Health and Disability	13.5
Education, Skills and Training	13.5
Barriers to Housing and Services	**9.3**
Crime	**9.3**
Living Environment	**9.3**

Case Study: Tower Hamlets

	Local Authority	Tower Hamlets
	Region	London (inner)
	% of LSOAs in top 3 deprived deciles	75%
	% of top 3 LSOAs which moved out of or down the top 3	79%
IMD Deciles 1-3	**Rural-Urban**	100% urban major conurbation
	Output Area Classification	95% inner city cosmopolitan

3% multicultural living

2% cosmopolitan student neighbourhood |
| | **Maximum Domain change** | 36% barriers to housing and services positive

33% health positive

10% crime positive |
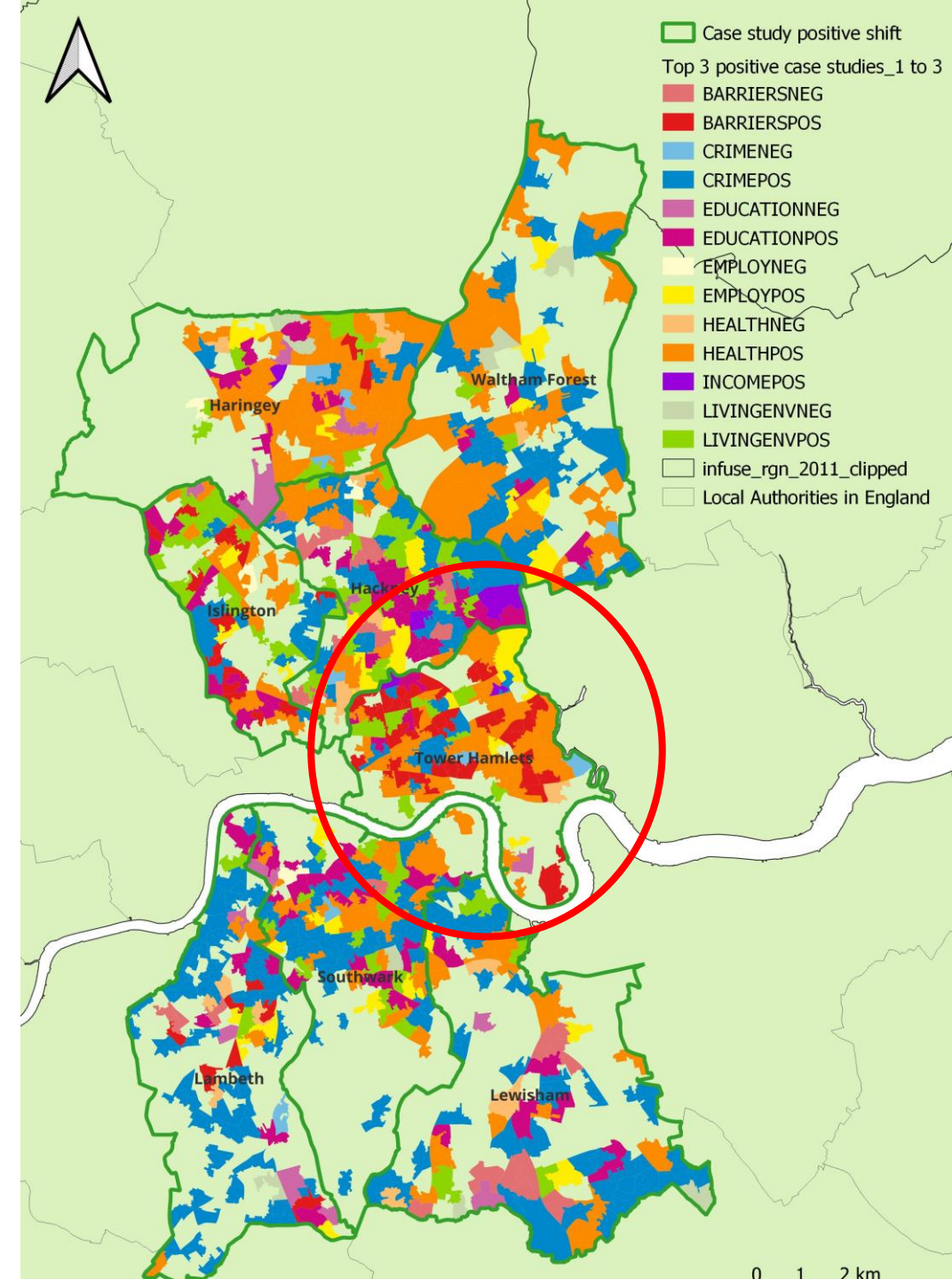
Case Study: Oldham
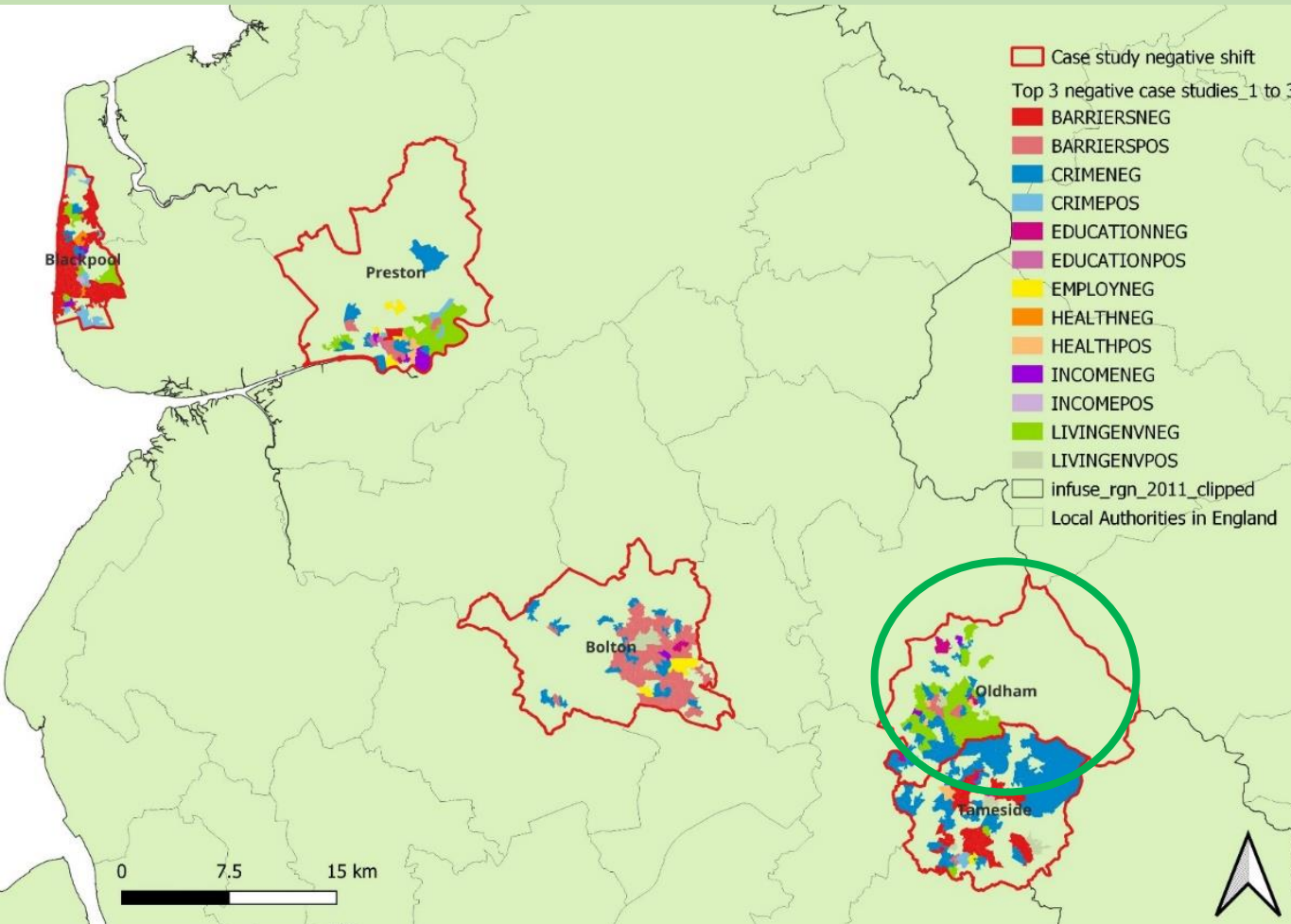
	Local Authority	Oldham
	Region	North West
	% of LSOAs in top 3 deprived deciles	55%
	% of top 3 LSOAs which moved into or up the top 3	32%
IMD Deciles 1-3	**Rural-Urban**	100% urban major conurbation
	Output Area Classification	53% hard-pressed communities 36% multicultural living 11% industrious communities
	Maximum Domain change	43% living environment negative 39% crime negative

Final comments

- IMD widely used to inform strategies, policies, interventions etc. in 'most deprived' areas.

- But deprivation change over time not explored in depth due to multiple challenges and complexities.

- Given breadth and depth of the measure, it has the potential to better inform our understanding of deprivation change across space.