

Indices of Deprivation 2019

Summary



What are the Indices of Deprivation (IoD)

- A unique measure of **relative deprivation** at a small local area level (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) across England
- The **IMD2019**, domain indices **and** the supplementary indices, **together** with the **higher area summaries**, are **collectively** referred to as the **IoD2019**
- The **Index of Multiple Deprivation**, commonly known as the **IMD**, is the **official measure of relative deprivation for small areas** in England. It is the most widely used of the Indices of Deprivation (IoD)
- The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ranks every small area in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area)

The Indices relatively rank each small area in England from most deprived to least deprived

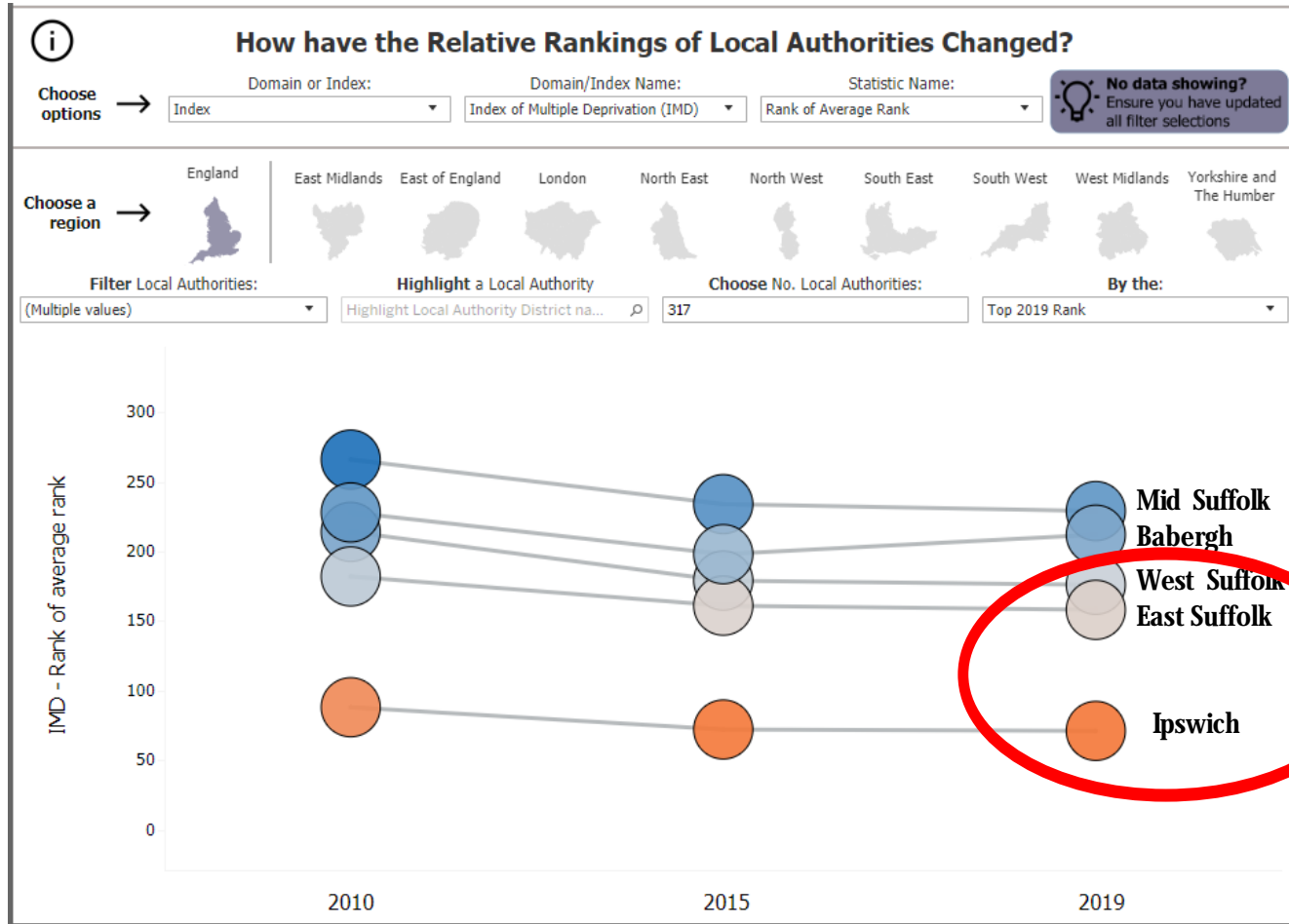
**1st
most
deprived
area**



There are 32,844 small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) in England, with an average population of 1,500

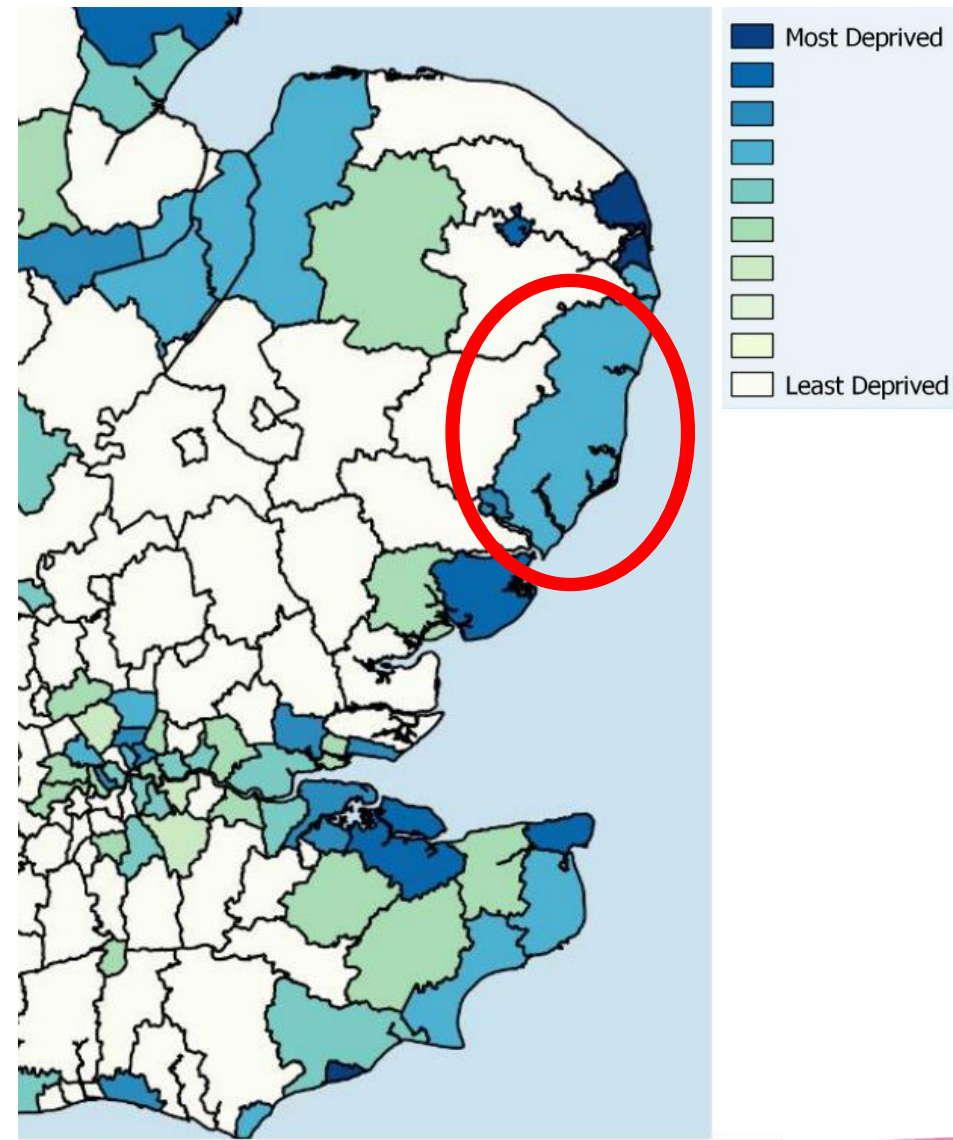
**32,844th
least
deprived
area**

Overall IMD ranking by Suffolk area over time



Suffolk IMD in maps

- This map shows the distribution of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 by local authority based on the proportion of their neighbourhoods in the most deprived decile nationally
- This is interesting for our newly formed districts (especially East Suffolk) as well as our ICS area. We have lost data granularity with the merger of districts
- The maps overleaf show variation over time – there has not been a drastic change between 2015 and 2019.

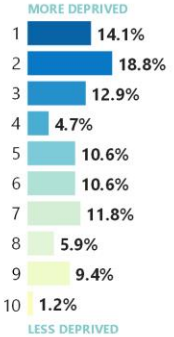


English Indices of Deprivation 2019

IPSWICH

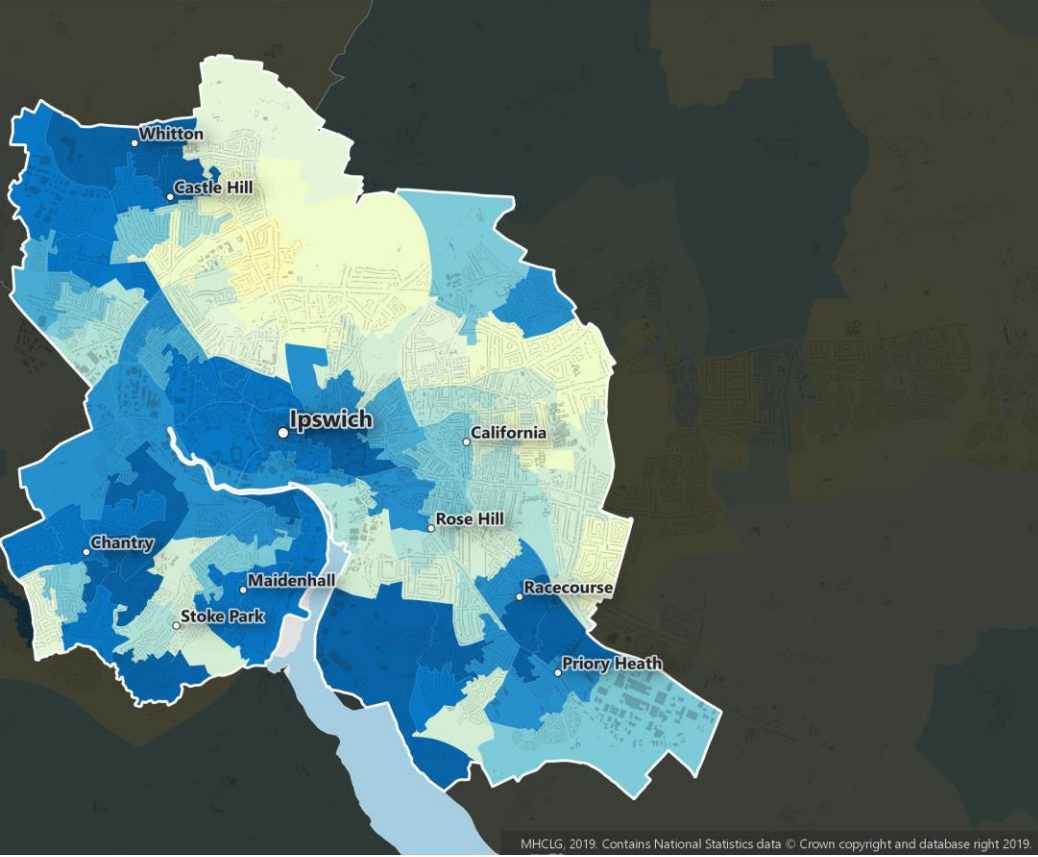
Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile



What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **Ipswich**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



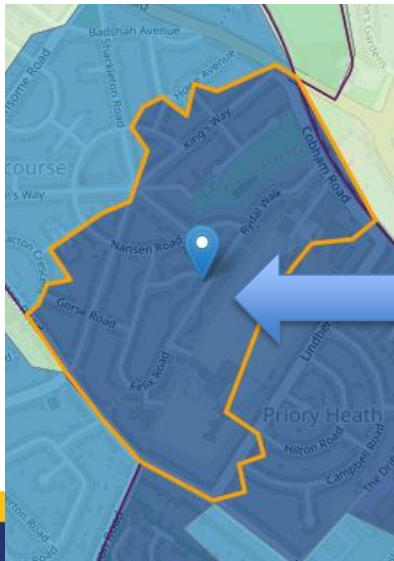
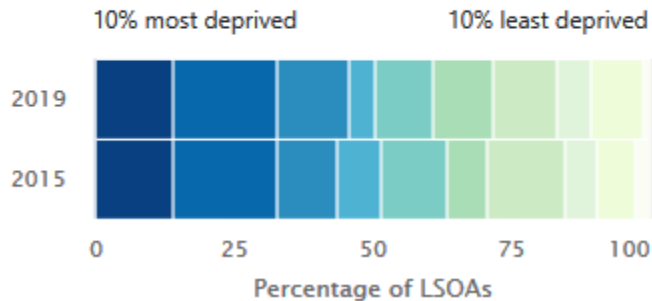
1 mile

Mapping: Alasdair Rae, University of Sheffield.

MHCLG, 2019. Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2019.

Key points for Ipswich

This chart shows the percentage distribution in 2019 and 2015 of LSOAs within Ipswich, in each decile of the **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)**.

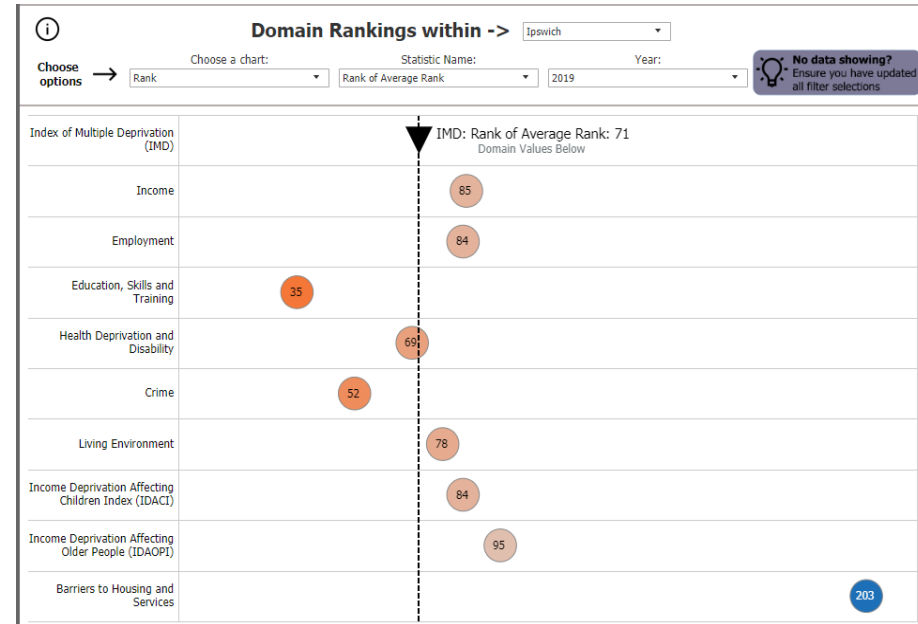
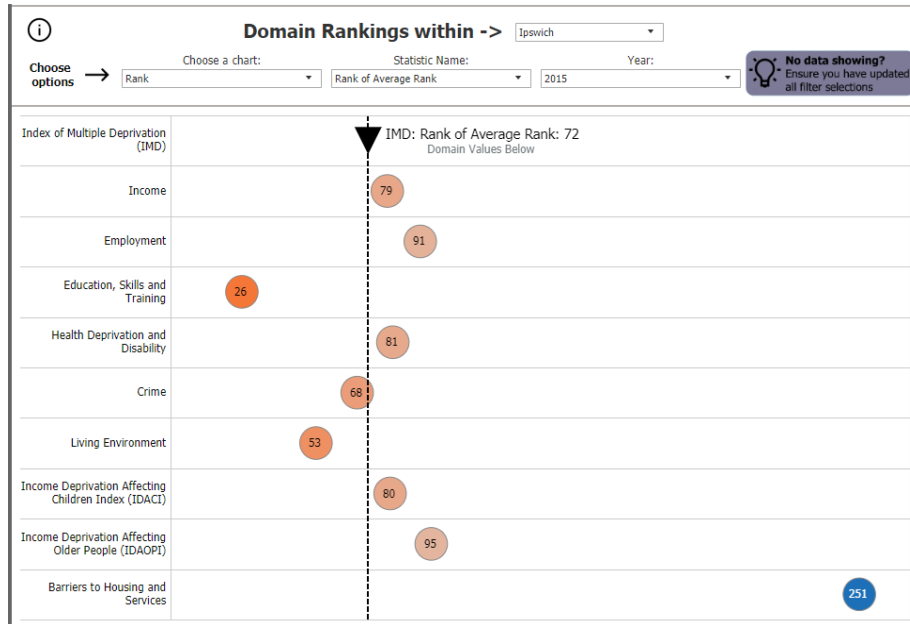


- The same number of LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived in 2019 compared to 2015 (12)
- **45.8% of LSOAs in Ipswich are in the most deprived 30% nationally**
- Using the IMD rank of average summary measure, Ipswich ranked 72 in 2015 and 71 in 2019 out of 317 local authorities, indicating a small further decline in relative deprivation. Ipswich is the most relatively deprived Authority within Suffolk.

The most deprived LSOA in Ipswich is 014B which covers the Priory Heath area.

This has moved in rank from 1,224 in 2015 to 1,496 in 2019 (less deprived).

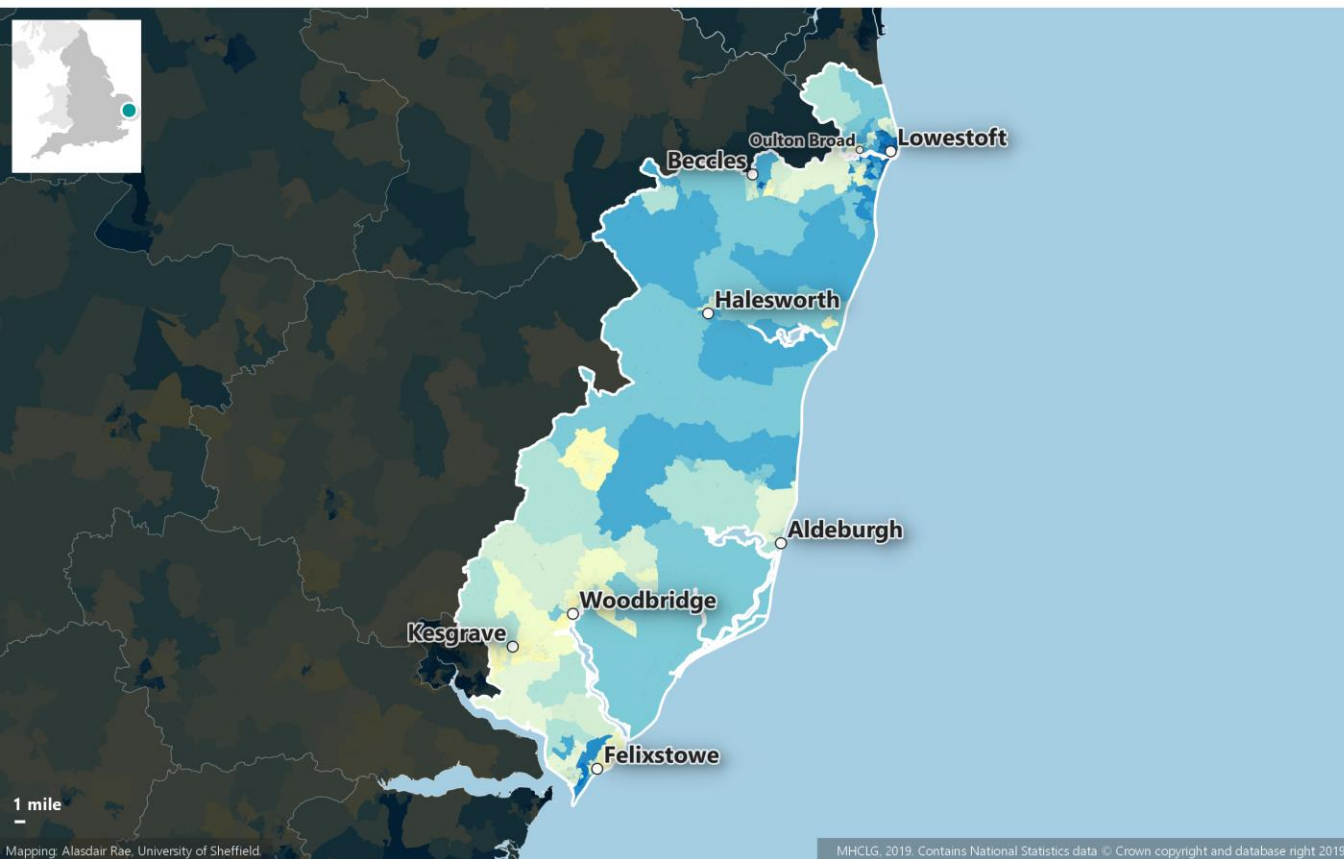
Ipswich by domain



- The relative ranking of Ipswich in relation to education, skills and training has improved slightly in 2019 but remains very low; living environment has improved
- Relative deprivation relating to crime, health deprivation and disability have all declined between 2015 and 2019

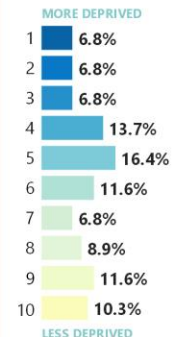
English Indices of Deprivation 2019

EAST SUFFOLK



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile



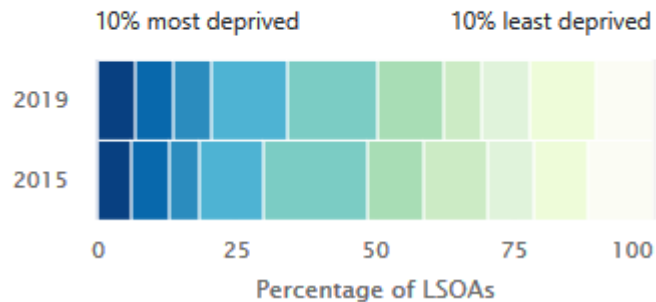
What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **East Suffolk**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).

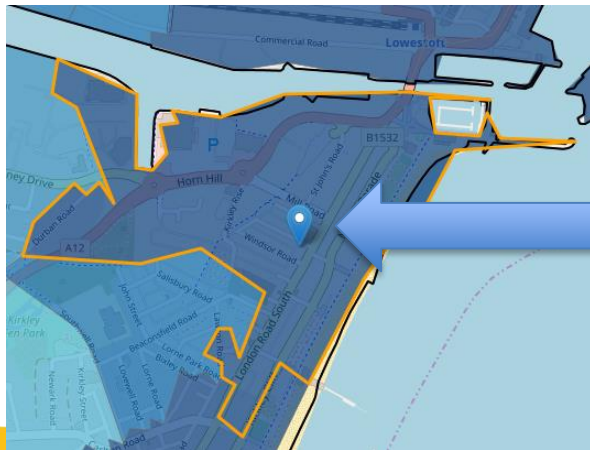


Key points for East Suffolk

This chart shows the percentage distribution in 2019 and 2015 of LSOAs within East Suffolk, in each decile of the **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)**.



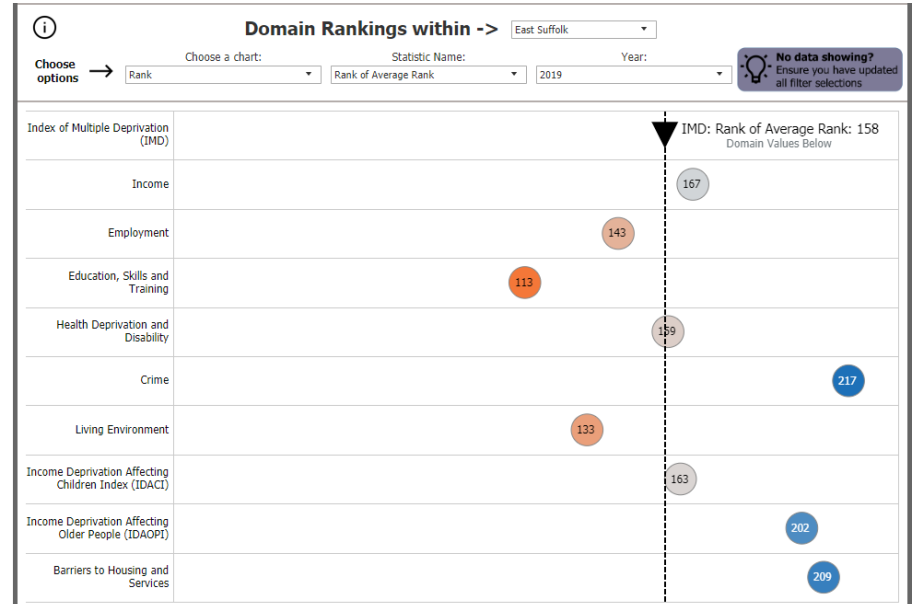
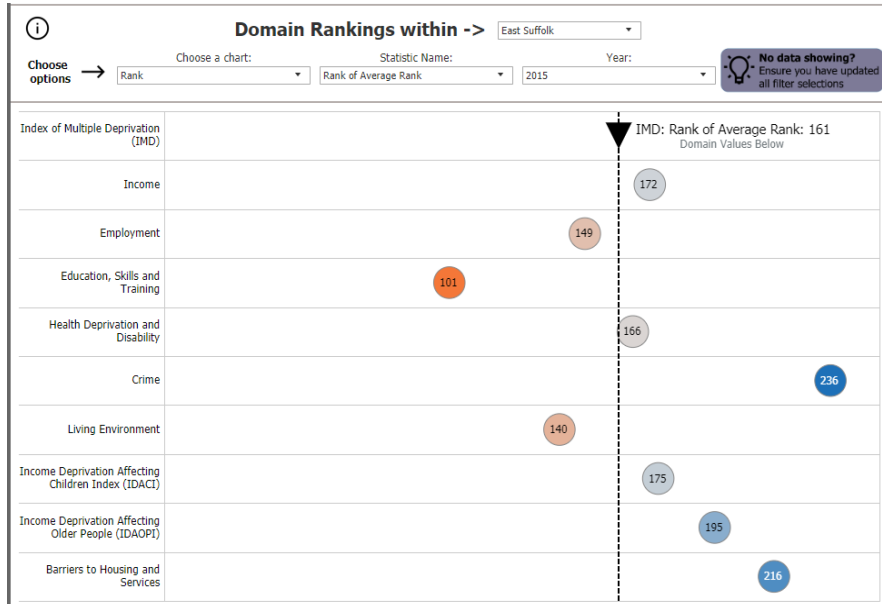
- In April 2019 East Suffolk Council was formed by merging Suffolk Coastal and Waveney council areas. However, retrospective 2015 data has been calculated for the new East Suffolk area
- A slightly higher number of LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived in 2019 compared to 2015 (10 vs 9)
- Using the IMD 'rank of average rank' summary measure, East Suffolk ranked 165 in 2015 and 158 in 2019 out of 317 local authorities, indicating an increase in relative deprivation



The most deprived LSOA is Waveney 007D which covers the London Road South/Horn Hill area.

This has moved in rank from 10 in 2015 to 25 in 2019 (less deprived **but still** extremely deprived)

East Suffolk by domain



- The domain relating to education, skills and training and IDAOPI have become relatively less deprived, but all other domains are showing slight increases in relative deprivation
- Education, skills and training remains a key area for further improvement