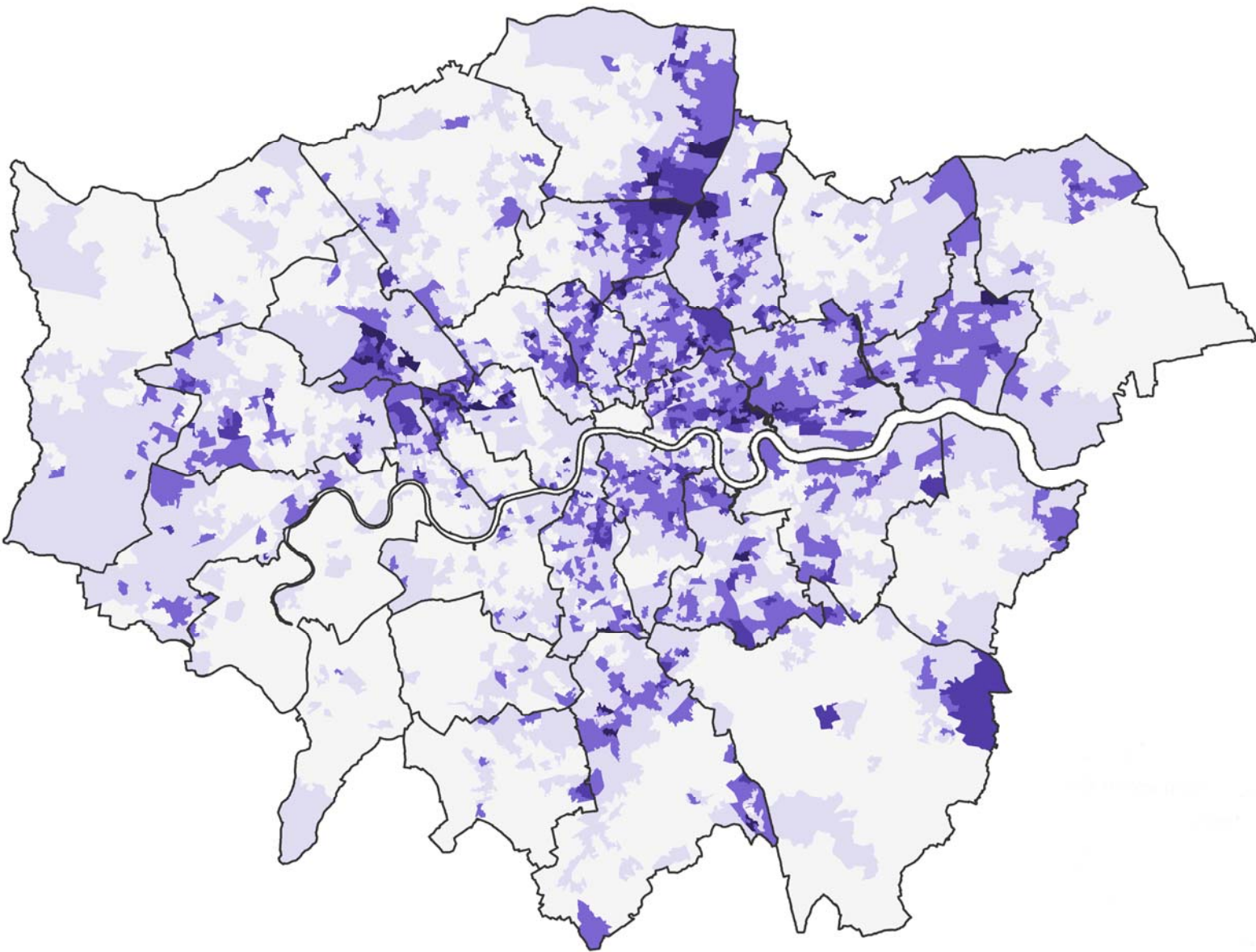


Briefing 2016-01

## English Indices of Deprivation 2015

Rachel Leeser

May 2016



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**Greater London Authority**  
**May 2016**

### **Published by**

Greater London Authority  
City Hall  
The Queens Walk  
London SE1 2AA

### **www.london.gov.uk**

Tel 020 7983 4000

Minicom 020 7983 4458

ISBN 1479-7879

### **Cover image**

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All data in this Briefing are taken from the Department for Communities and Local Government's English Indices of Deprivation for 2015, 2010, 2007 and 2004.

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## Contents

Summary of main findings .....	3
Introduction .....	5
The domains, the indicators and denominators .....	7
The combined index and the supplementary indices .....	10
The results.....	11
Index of Multiple Deprivation.....	11
Income deprivation domain .....	18
Employment deprivation domain .....	24
Education, skills and training deprivation domain.....	26
Health deprivation and disability domain.....	30
Crime domain .....	32
Barriers to housing and services domain .....	34
The living environment deprivation domain.....	38
Using the ID2015 at higher geographical levels.....	42
Access to further information .....	50

## List of maps

Map 1 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015, England .....	13
Map 2 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015, London .....	14
Map 3 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, London .....	15
Map 4 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007, London .....	16
Map 5 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, London .....	17
Map 6 Income Deprivation Domain 2015, London .....	21
Map 7 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2015, London .....	22
Map 8 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index 2015, London .....	23
Map 9 Employment Deprivation Domain 2015, London .....	25
Map 10 Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain 2015, London .....	27
Map 11 Children and Young People Sub Domain 2015, London .....	28
Map 12 Adult Skills Sub Domain 2015, London .....	29
Map 13 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain 2015, London .....	31
Map 14 Crime Domain 2015, London .....	33
Map 15 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain 2015, London .....	35
Map 16 Geographical Barriers Sub Domain 2015, London .....	36
Map 17 Wider Barriers Sub Domain 2015, London .....	37
Map 18 Living Environment Deprivation Domain 2015, London .....	39
Map 19 Indoors Living Environment Sub Domain 2015, London .....	40
Map 20 Outdoors Living Environment Sub Domain 2015, London .....	41

## Summary of main findings

- The Indices of Deprivation 2015 (ID2015) are the Government's primary measure of deprivation for small areas (known as LSOAs) in England. They replace and update the Indices of Deprivation 2010.

### Index of Multiple Deprivation

- The main index is the Index of Multiple Deprivation, which combines measures across seven distinct aspects of deprivation.
- Overall, London is less deprived, compared to other parts of the country according to IMD2015 than was the case in IMD2010.
- While the pattern of deprivation is more dispersed than in 2010, the most deprived areas within London are still in Inner London – in Hackney, Islington and Westminster, as well as Haringey and Tower Hamlets.
- 22.5 per cent of London falls within the most deprived 20 per cent of England.
- Nearly two thirds of London LSOAs have above average levels of deprivation, with less than four per cent of LSOAs among the least deprived decile.
- The City of London is the only local authority area in London with no LSOAs among the most deprived 20 per cent.
- Almost a quarter of LSOAs in Tower Hamlets are among the most deprived ten per cent in England – the highest proportion in London.
- Hackney and Barking & Dagenham each have just two LSOAs ranked below the median and none in the least deprived 40 per cent in England. Hackney also has the LSOA ranked highest in London on the IMD2015.

### Income Deprivation

- While London includes some of the least deprived LSOAs on the income deprivation domain, it also incorporates some of the most deprived LSOAs. There are nearly a third more LSOAs in the most income deprived decile than in the least income deprived decile.
- Both the highest and lowest rates of income deprivation in London are for LSOAs in Westminster.
- Income Deprivation Affecting Older People is more prevalent in Inner London, with four of the ten LSOAs with the highest rates in Tower Hamlets and one in Newham. Altogether, Tower Hamlets has 24 LSOAs in the top one per cent in England, along with LSOAs in Haringey, Hackney, Lambeth, Lewisham and Barking & Dagenham.
- London LSOAs fare better for Income Deprivation Affecting Children, with just four in the top one per cent – in Westminster, Tower Hamlets and Croydon.

### Domains of Deprivation

- There are relatively low levels of employment deprivation in London – around one in nine working age Londoners, which is below the national average.

- The general pattern of the distribution of employment deprivation is similar to that for income deprivation.
- London has very low levels of deprivation in education, skills and training, both for adults and particularly for children and young people.
- London also has relatively low levels of disadvantage in health deprivation and disability, though the areas with higher levels are clearly concentrated in Inner London.
- Levels of crime deprivation are lower than in IMD2010, but London appears more deprived as crime levels have dropped more elsewhere. More than 80 per cent of London LSOAs have crime deprivation levels above the England average.
- There are very high levels of deprivation on the barriers to housing and services domain, particularly obvious in Newham, Hounslow and Brent. Fewer than 20 per cent of London LSOAs have scores below the national average.
- There is a huge contrast between the two subdomains across London, with particularly low levels of deprivation in relation to geographical barriers to services, but extremely high levels of deprivation (75 per cent of London LSOAs in the worst 20 per cent in England) on the wider barriers subdomain, which includes a measure of housing affordability.
- The living environment deprivation domain shows a heavy concentration of deprivation in Central London.
- High levels of deprivation for the indoors living environment subdomain (relating to housing quality) are largely limited to parts of Westminster and the City.
- Inner London has by far the highest levels of deprivation relating to the outdoors living environment, with only around 30 of the 500 most deprived LSOAs in England outside this area.

### **The Indices for London Boroughs**

- Summary measures of the IMD2015 - portraying different perspectives, such as averages, extent and 'hotspots' – show that 13 London boroughs appear in the top 50 out of 326 local authorities on at least one of the five measures.
- Summary measures for individual domains show that Barking & Dagenham, Tower Hamlets and Hackney rank highest of all local authorities on average for income deprivation.

## Introduction

The English Indices of Deprivation are used by organisations, from government departments, local authorities, funding bodies to charities, businesses and community groups and by individuals to determine funding, target service provision, site facilities and generally to gain a better understanding of a local area. They are therefore of some importance and understanding how they are put together and changes that have been made is useful for many organisations across London and elsewhere. This Briefing covers, in summary, the construction of the English Indices of Deprivation 2015 and how they differ from the indicators or construction used for the previous Indices (2010) and any issues around making comparisons. It also provides the results for both small areas within London and for the London boroughs.

The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (ID2015) consist of three separate but related indices: the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD2015); the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI). The first of these, the IMD2015, is complex and combines data on a range of topics into a single measure. The other two are supplementary indices and are concerned solely with people from the relevant groups in low income households.

The ID2015 are the fourth release in a series of statistics to provide an indication of relative levels of deprivation across small areas using a consistent approach. They replace the Indices of Deprivation 2010 (ID2010) as the Government's official measure of deprivation from the Department for Communities and Local Government. The work to construct the indices was carried out by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI). Separate indices are produced for Wales, for Scotland and for Northern Ireland, which are not directly comparable with the English Indices as described here.

The purpose of the Indices is to measure multiple deprivation, or identify areas of need, at the small area level, so each of the three indices is produced for small areas known as Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs). These are geographical areas devised to be of a consistent population size generated in a consistent way across the whole of England. The total resident population of LSOAs averaged a little over 1,500 people. The original LSOAs were created following the 2001 Census and previous Indices of Deprivation all used these areas. Following the 2011 the LSOAs were recalculated to take into account population changes, so while many LSOAs stayed the same, some were changed and new ones were created. The total has risen from 32,482 such LSOAs in England to 32,844, while in London there are now 4,835, up from 4,765, with 4,642 unchanged. This does mean that though the vast majority of areas are comparable, these changes mean that some areas are not comparable at all and it is not really meaningful to compare ranks from the 2015 indices with those from previous versions.

Summary measures of the small area data are produced for local authorities. Central government and other bodies use these and the small area indices to identify areas where disadvantage is concentrated, to build schemes or assign resources appropriately.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is based on the concept of measuring distinct dimensions of deprivation separately and then combining these to give an overall score. It is an area based measure, rather than an individual based measure, so it looks at the extent of each type of deprivation within the area and then combines these to give a figure taking into account the extent of each type of deprivation. It does this by using statistical techniques to combine information on economic and social issues to produce scores for small areas across the whole of

England. These are then used to rank the areas according to their relative level of deprivation. Full details can be found in the main report from CLG. (See Access to Further Information for details.) As well as changes to the areas, there have been some changes to the data and indicators used to create the indices between the ID2010 and ID2015 where either previous data was no longer available or where new data or techniques are available that are believed to improve the overall measure appreciably.

Seven distinct dimensions or 'domains' of deprivation are included in the IMD2015 and these remain unchanged, now made up of 37 separate indicators. The domains are:

- Income deprivation
- Employment deprivation
- Health deprivation and disability
- Education, skills and training deprivation
- Barriers to housing and services
- Living environment deprivation
- Crime

These seven domains have been produced for each LSOA, and are then combined to produce a single score for each LSOA in the country. These are then ranked to compare the areas across England.

Two further indices are published which are subsets of the income deprivation domain. These are the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI). Essentially these give the proportion of the age group (under 16 and 60 and over respectively) in receipt of, or in a family in receipt of, certain means-tested benefits. An index for the remaining population group of working age has not been produced and cannot be calculated accurately as the published figures are rounded. These indices are also ranked across all LSOAs in England.

This report gives some detail about the construction of the individual domains and how that has changed since 2010, the sub domains within them and the combined IMD, It also covers the results for London at LSOA level for individual domains and the overall IMD but makes limited comparisons to the previous Indices of Deprivation (2010). The summary measures and the domain scores produced at LA level are also covered in this report.

## The domains, the indicators and denominators

Most of the indicators used for the ID2015 relate to 2012, as these were the latest available at the time of index construction, though where there are differences, these are noted. All the indicators need to meet criteria of relevance, robustness and availability. In order to meet these criteria, some indicators use data combined over a longer period than a single year to improve robustness, and other indicators to use data from sources where no update exists and where no sufficiently robust alternative was available. The sources are varied; most come directly from administrative sources, some modelled or calculated using administrative and other data and some coming from the 2011 Census. Where improved or more reliable data have become available, these have been incorporated replacing the indicators used in previous versions. However, issues raised in previous Briefings around coverage in particular domains, for example, are not addressed in this update of the IMD. As before, to improve reliability of indicators based on small numbers, a technique called shrinkage, which is more often applied to correct for sample error, is used. This has greater effect in local authorities where there are large differences between areas within them, such as many of the London boroughs, than on local authorities that are more homogeneous. Indicators are in most cases expressed as rates, rather than using actual numbers, since rates are more easily compared.

The majority of indicators use denominators derived from the 2012 resident population estimates (less the prison population) at LSOA level produced by the Office for National Statistics' Small Area Population Estimation Unit. In other cases, the denominator was taken from the same source as the indicator, including the small number of indicators derived from the 2011 Census counts, where no update could be produced.

As well as the individual domain scores and the overall IMD, plus the two supplementary indices, the population estimates and many of the individual indicators underlying the ID2015 have been published. The population denominators used can make a large difference to the final rank of the LSOAs. In some areas there were substantial changes to the population estimates following the 2011 Census (and new back-series were produced, though there were no revisions to previous Indices of Deprivation). This means that where a population estimate has increased, it has the effect of producing lower deprivation scores. Thus, for example in Newham, the ID2015 scores (and therefore ranks) are lower than using denominators from the previous population estimates. This sort of change also has a knock-on effect on the ranks for other areas. Combined with revisions to the LSOAs, making direct comparisons between ID2010 and ID2015 scores or ranks is not possible. Prior to that, the denominators used for the ID2007 had allocated prison populations for two large prisons in London (Wandsworth and Wormwood Scrubs) to the wrong LSOAs, thus giving misleading population denominators, and therefore rankings to further LSOAs. There also remains an issue over the population figures used for the ID2004, which underestimated the populations and therefore compromises their comparability, particularly for three boroughs - Wandsworth, Southwark and Westminster.

### Income deprivation domain

As in previous IMDs, the income deprivation domain of the IMD2015 is possibly the most straightforward in concept in that it aims to give the proportion of people in an area who are living on low incomes. In practice, this is operationalised as the proportion of people who are dependent on means-tested benefits (including any dependents of claimants). While there have been significant changes to the welfare system in recent years, the impact of these is relatively minor for the 2015 IMD, as the data relate to 2012, before most of the reforms had been rolled out. However, some changes will have had an impact and these are given in more detail below.

The benefits included in the count are Income Support, Income Based Job Seekers Allowance and Income Based Employment and Support Allowance, Pension Credit and Child and Working Tax Credit, along with asylum seekers receiving support. These non-overlapping counts are simply summed to give a total number of people in income deprivation.

Only those people in families receiving the Guarantee element of the Pension Credit are included in the income deprivation domain, and only those in families receiving Child or Working Tax Credit (who are not already included as receiving Income Support, Income Based Job seeker's Allowance or Pension Credit) where the income is below the level used for the Government's poverty targets. Geographical information for Working Tax Credit was not sufficiently reliable to enable their use in previous versions of IMD, so its inclusion will make a positive difference particularly to the number of people without children included in this domain. Employment and Support Allowance has largely replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support for people with illnesses or disability, but the work capability assessments carried out have reduced the overall number of people receiving this type of benefit. Alongside this, new sanctions regulations mean that people who would previously have been included may not be included in the count. When a claimant is sanctioned, they may remain in touch with DWP, but receive little or no benefit payment, or they may choose to give up their claim. In this case, DWP would not have information about the individual's activities – whether they have moved into work, become economically inactive etc and therefore no longer count this individual as a claimant, so they would not be included in the income deprivation domain.

### **Employment deprivation domain**

The conceptual basis of this domain is, again, straightforward and, as in the IMD2010, is a simple proportion of working age people (18-59/64) who are involuntarily out of work – including those unable to work due to incapacity or disability. This is measured by the number of people claiming the relevant benefits. Relatively simple changes to this domain since the IMD2010 include dropping the New Deal claimants, since the New Deal programmes have been replaced by the Work Programme, whose participants continue to claim Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), while Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) has been further extended, so the domain now counts all claimants (both income and contribution based) of JSA and ESA, together with those claiming Severe Disablement Allowance. One further benefit included for IMD2015 is Carer's Allowance for working age people who are unable to participate fully in the labour market fully due to caring responsibilities. The issues of changes in eligibility due, for example, to the work capability assessments and of people whose benefits have been subject to sanctions outlined above apply also to this domain. These non-overlapping counts are simply summed to give a total number of people in income deprivation.

### **Education, skills and training deprivation domain**

As in previous IMD, this domain is formed from two sub domains combined with equal weights. The first includes measures for children and young people, using achievement and participation data at various educational stages and is an update of the 2010 sub domain as far as possible, though with the removal of Key Stage 3 assessment data, since that is no longer available. The second sub domain is a measure for working age adults and uses an updated indicator of those aged 25-59/64 (changed from 25-54) with no or low qualifications, and a new indicator of English proficiency for adults aged 25-59/64. Both are taken from the 2011 Census.

## **Health deprivation and disability domain**

This domain is more complex in construction than the income and employment domains, since it is not possible, or necessarily desirable, to simply give a proportion of the population with health problems or a disability. The domain takes into account a wide range of aspects, including premature death and mental health issues as well as measures of morbidity and disability. This domain is a relatively straightforward update of that used in the IMD2010, incorporating changes to the benefit system regarding replacement of Incapacity Benefit with ESA outlined above, though again the eligibility criteria will have had some effect on the numbers in this domain. The indicators in this domain (years of potential life lost, comparative illness and disability ratio, measure of acute morbidity and mood and anxiety disorders) use data from a range of years, 2008-2013, some combining several years' information to build more robust figures.

## **Crime domain**

This domain uses data on 33 types of recorded crime under four broad categories – burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. It directly updates the crime domain from IMD2010, although minor changes in the way crimes are recorded or counted may affect the numbers.

## **Barriers to housing and services domain**

This domain again comprises two equally weighted sub domains – geographical barriers and wider barriers to suitable housing. The geographical barriers sub domain updates directly the IMD2010 sub domain. In the wider barriers sub domain, the household overcrowding indicator and homelessness indicators have simply been updated (though local policies on homeless acceptances may affect numbers). Note that the homelessness indicator is applied equally to all LSOAs within the local authority.

The housing affordability indicator has been overhauled to give a broader perspective by including affordability of the private rental market. The age range under consideration has also been extended to cover the 25-40 age group. Rents and house prices are used at Housing Market Area level, which are generally quite large areas, and the intention is that these might cover the general area in which people might look for their housing. The creators of these areas (built on 2001 Census data) recognise that although they are fairly realistic in most of the country, they do not recognise many of the criteria used to search for housing in London. At the same time, a new method to calculate income estimates at the LSOA level (not separately published) has also been used, which means that the indicator is not the same across the whole of the local authority as was the case in IMD2010.

## **The living environment deprivation domain**

Housing issues are also incorporated into this domain, in terms of the standard of housing as the 'indoors' living environment sub-domain, using central heating and poor condition as indicators of housing quality. There are two indicators within the 'outdoors' living environment sub-domain measuring air quality and injuries from road accidents. All the indicators within this domain have been updated as straightforwardly as possible.

## The combined index and the supplementary indices

As the IMD2015 is for the most part an update of the ID2010, the statistical methods used for combining the indicators and domains replicate those used since IMD2004. While the weights used for combining the domains to the overall IMD are unchanged (see Table 1), the weights for individual indicators in the IMD may vary from those of previous indices, since factor analysis is used within several domains, and so the relative weights given to the indicators within the domain or sub domain may alter.

The two supplementary indices relating to children and older people are simple proportions of the age group under consideration in low-income households, as measured by those claiming state means-tested benefits.

**Table 1 Domain weights used to calculate the overall IMD2015**

Domain	Weight
<b>Income deprivation</b>	<b>22.50%</b>
<b>Employment deprivation</b>	<b>22.50%</b>
<b>Education, skills and training deprivation</b>	<b>13.50%</b>
(Skills sub domain)	6.75%)
(Children and Young People sub domain)	6.75%)
<b>Health deprivation and disability</b>	<b>13.50%</b>
<b>Crime</b>	<b>9.33%</b>
<b>Barriers to housing and services</b>	<b>9.33%</b>
(Wider Barriers sub domain)	4.67%)
(Geographical Barriers sub domain)	4.67%)
<b>Living Environment deprivation</b>	<b>9.33%</b>
(Indoors sub domain)	6.22%)
(Outdoors sub domain)	3.11%)

Source: *Indices of Deprivation 2015, DCLG*

## The results

For each small area (LSOA), ten main measures are produced: each of the seven domains; the combined IMD and the two supplementary indices. Additionally, the data are given for each of the sub-domains; a further six measures for each LSOA. These are shown for London in map form over the following pages and the results are discussed.

### Index of Multiple Deprivation

Map 1 shows London in the context of the IMD2015 across the whole of England. It is clear from this map that deprivation is not spread evenly across the country, but that some areas have higher concentrations than others. In particular, London, Birmingham and some of the larger cities, most notably those in the north of England such as Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds/Bradford, Middlesbrough etc, can easily be seen. Some of the smaller towns or areas can also be identified, and these are again largely in the Midlands or north of England, with the few in southern England being predominantly coastal, such as Plymouth, Brighton, Great Yarmouth and the Isle of Sheppey. London has relatively few areas among the very most deprived (the darkest shading on the map), but does have more than a fifth of its LSOAs among the 20 per cent most deprived in England. This is a lower proportion in each of the most deprived categories than shown in previous deprivation indices, so the situation in London appears to be improving relative to other parts of the country. Nevertheless, the overall pattern appears very similar between IMD2010 and IMD2015, with the same towns and cities being visible on the larger map. Due to the change on LSOA boundaries, as well as other changes to the construction of the indices, it is not possible to make direct comparisons, but this visual appraisal does highlight that the more deprived parts of England have not changed much over time.

Map 2 shows more detail for London and it is clear from this that the most deprived areas within London are quite widely dispersed from Ealing in the West to Barking & Dagenham in the east, and from Enfield in the north to Croydon in the south, and including in central and inner boroughs both north and south of the river. Even with this dispersion of the most deprived areas, there are clear clusters of areas with relatively high levels of deprivation. There is a crescent of deprivation from Enfield south through Haringey to Islington, Camden and Hackney and east through Tower Hamlets and Newham into Barking and Dagenham, weakly reflected from Croydon north and then across through Lambeth, Southwark, Lewisham and Greenwich. Another clear, though smaller, cluster flows from the centre of Brent through the northern parts of Hammersmith & Fulham and Kensington & Chelsea into Westminster. Overall, this shows that large parts, totalling a little over a fifth of all areas in London are among the 20 per cent most deprived in the country. The proportions in the most deprived (top five per cent and top ten per cent) are lower than average, however, with just under six per cent of London's areas in the top ten per cent nationally, while more than a fifth of London LSOAs are among the ten per cent least deprived in England.

Tower Hamlets is the London borough with the highest proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived ten per cent in England with nearly a quarter of all its areas ranked among the ten per cent most deprived in the country, but there were 23 local authorities with a higher proportion. The most deprived LSOA in London, however, is in Hackney, while Islington, Westminster and Haringey all include LSOAs ranked as more deprived than any in Tower Hamlets.

Comparison of Map 2 with Map 3 shows how the picture changed across London between the IMD2015 and the IMD2010. There are multiple reasons for the changes, though changes in

LSOAs and an overall increase in their number has made comparisons more difficult. Continuing the pattern shown in Table 2 from 2007 to 2010, there has been a further decrease in the numbers (and proportions) of LSOAs in London that are ranked towards the more deprived end of the spectrum. A few areas are ranked as relatively more deprived, but many more are ranked as less deprived. In Newham, for example, nearly a third of LSOAs were in the most deprived tenth nationally in 2010 and a further half were in the next decile, whereas in 2015 the equivalent figures were less than a twelfth in the most deprived group and under a third in the next band. A significant contributor to this change for Newham was a revision to the population base following the 2011 Census, meaning that a higher estimate of the population leads to a lower proportion being shown as in deprivation, even if the same number of people are affected. In contrast, a larger portion of its neighbour, Barking & Dagenham falls into the 20 per cent most deprived areas in IMD2015 than in the IMD2010. This is an area that underwent considerable change in the characteristics of its population over the decade between IMD2004 and IMD2015. From the general pattern, however, despite changes to the underlying LSOAs, it is clear that some parts of London have remained among the most deprived over time. This would include, for example, areas around Mile End, Stonebridge, Kensal Rise, Edmonton and Brixton.

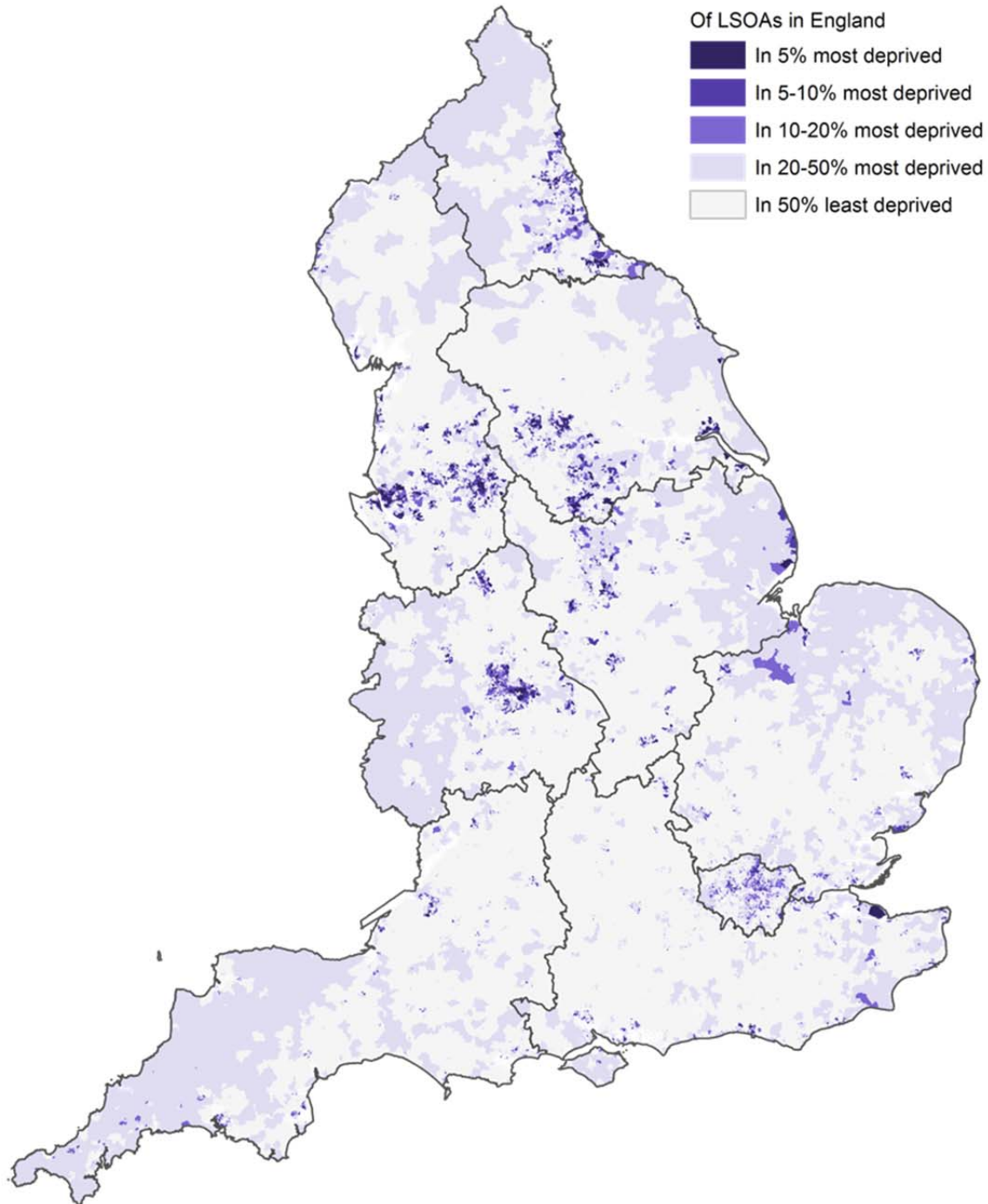
Maps 4 and 5 illustrate the patterns of relative deprivation for the earlier Indices of Multiple Deprivation, IMD2007 and IMD2004, so it is possible to track such changes over time, such as the spread of deprivation north into Enfield and the subsequent reduction in Newham, Hackney and Tower Hamlets. However, as this is a purely relative measure, it is not possible to tell whether deprivation levels in London decreased or whether areas in the rest of England became more deprived or indeed how much of this change can be attributed to differences in population denominators.

**Table 2 Number of LSOAs in London by England rank on IMD, 2004, 2007, 2010, 2015**

	2004	2007	2010	2015
In 5% most deprived	143	142	112	52
In 5-10% most deprived	319	340	290	222
In 10-20% most deprived	797	869	848	815
In 20-50% most deprived	1,848	1,870	1,928	1,964
In 50% least deprived	1,658	1,544	1,587	1,782

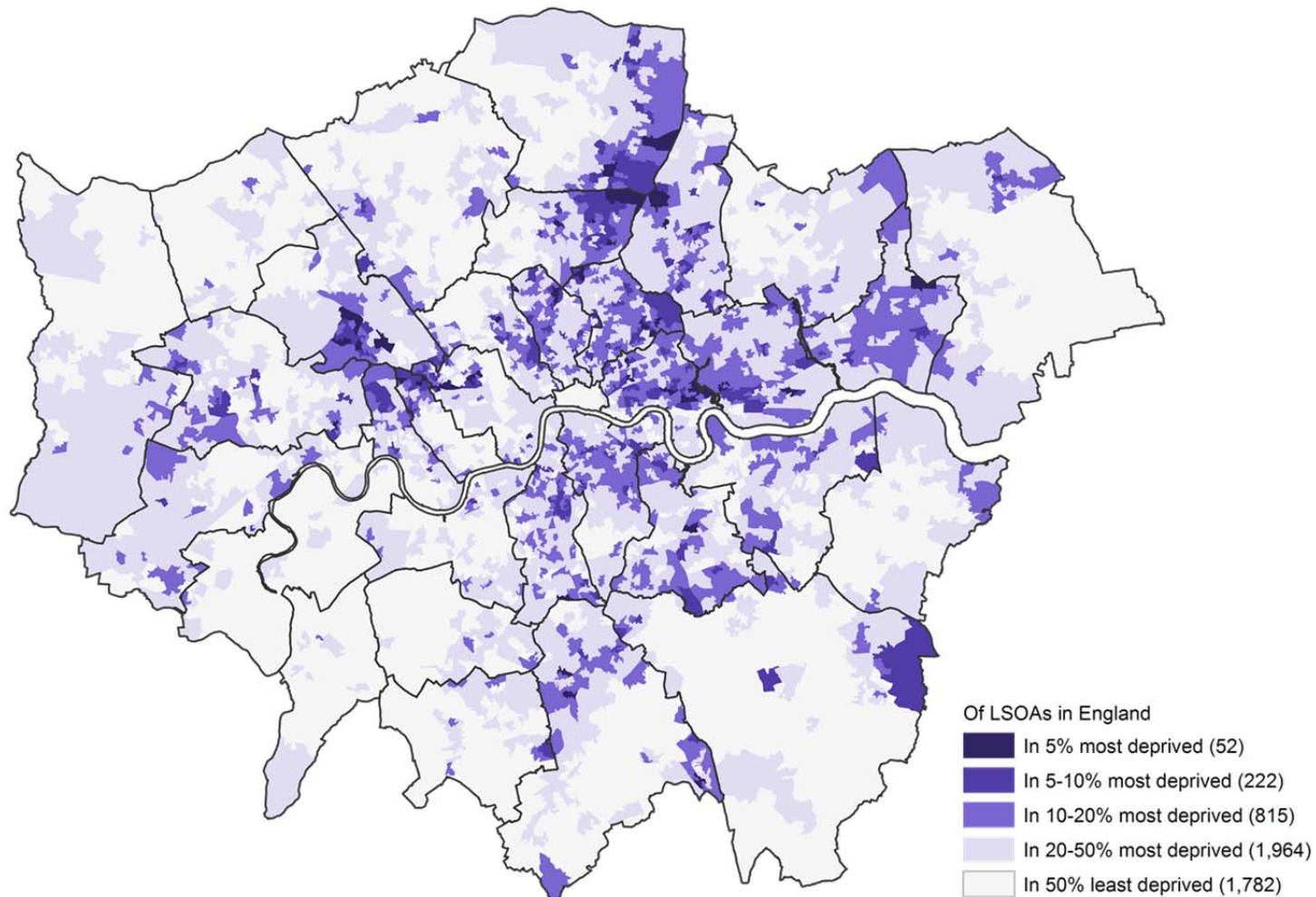
Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004, 2007, 2010, 2015, DCLG

### Map 1 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015, England



Source: *Indices of Deprivation, 2015, DCLG*  
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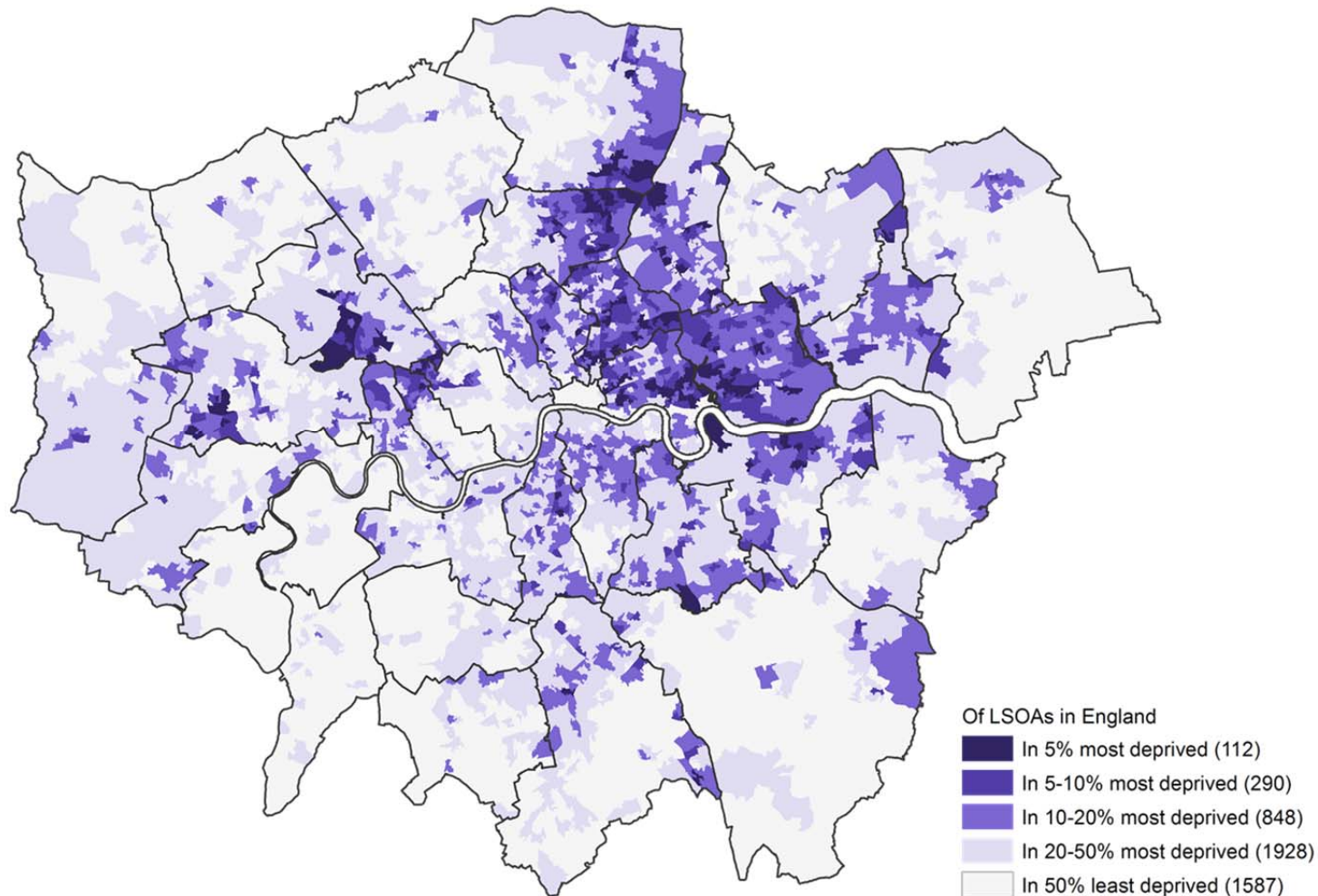
## Map 2 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015, London



Source: *Indices of Deprivation, 2015, DCLG*

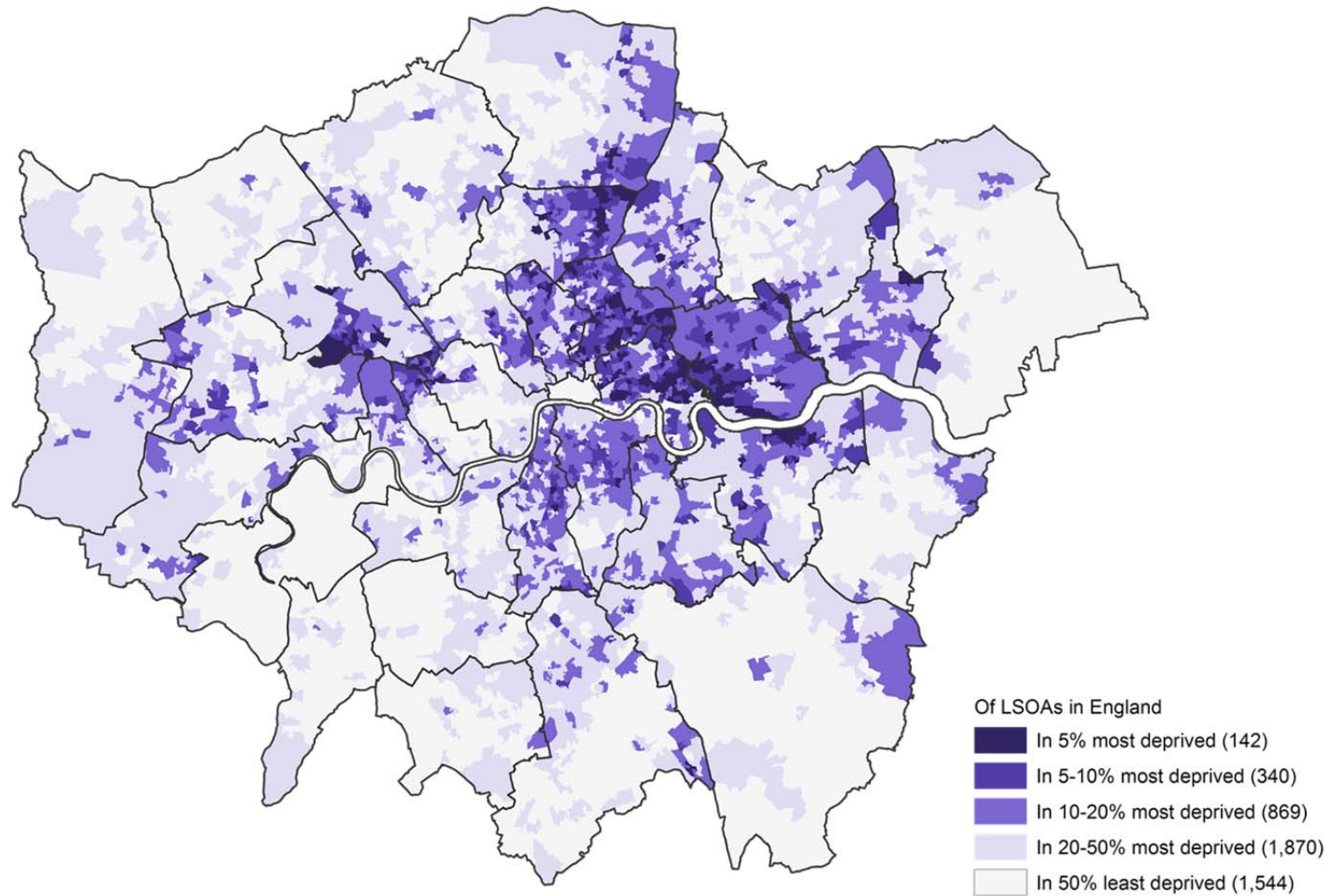
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### Map 3 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, London



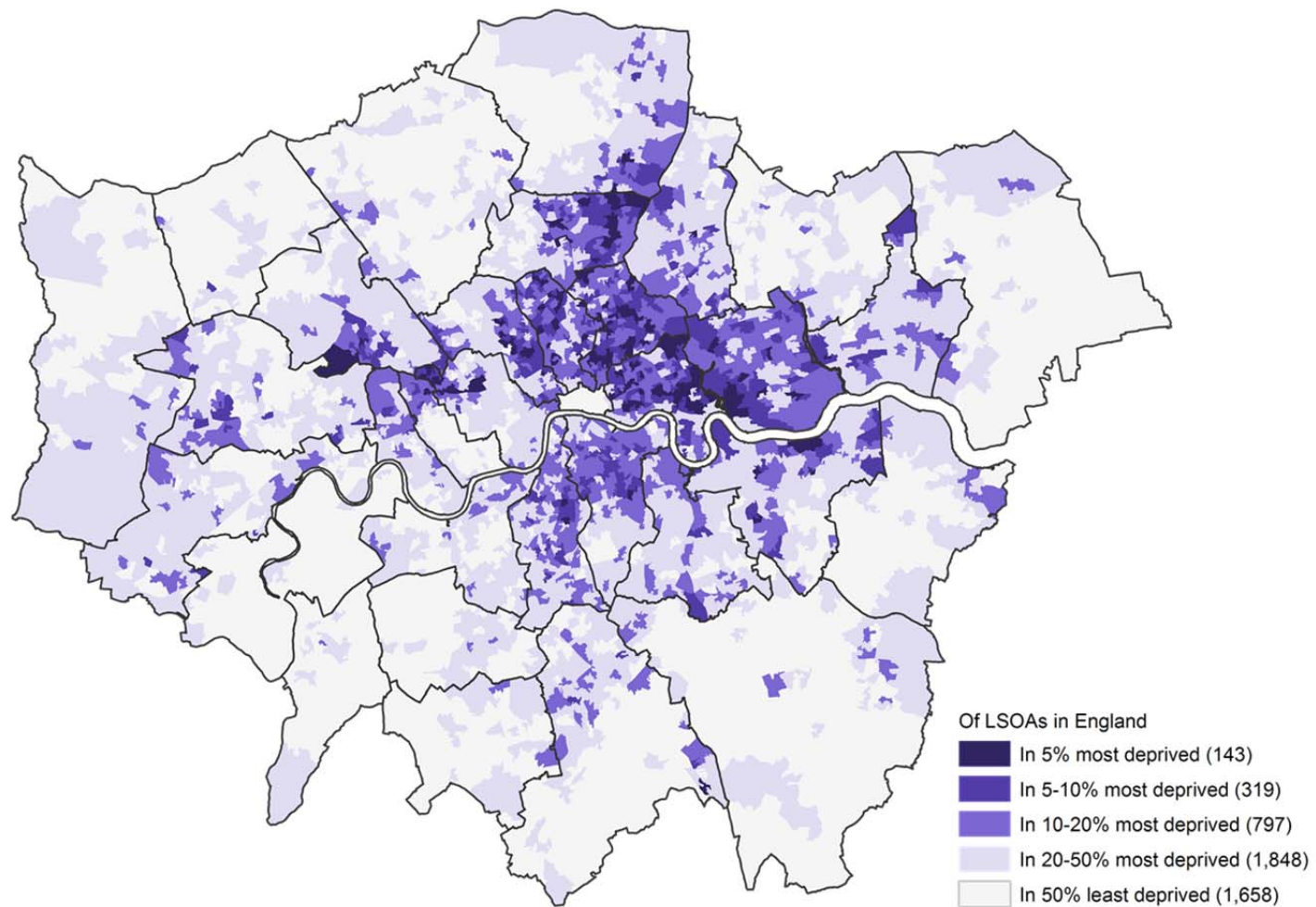
Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2010, DCLG  
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### Map 4 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007, London



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### Map 5 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, London



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004, DCLG  
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## Income deprivation domain

The income deprivation domain, illustrated in Map 6, shows a broadly similar distribution within London to the overall IMD, but with slightly more areas among the most deprived so that overall, more than a quarter of all LSOAs are among the 20 per cent most income deprived in the country. Although this is above average, it is down from almost a third of London LSOAs ranked among the 20 per cent most deprived in the country according to the IMD2010. London also includes some of the least deprived LSOAs on the income domain (14 of the least deprived 100 in England, mostly in the Inner London boroughs of Westminster, City of London and Southwark, but also in Merton, Bromley, Kensington & Chelsea and Richmond upon Thames.) as well as some of the most deprived LSOAs, though there are fewer than in the IMD2010 and there are lower proportions of income deprived people in the worst areas. In IMD2010, there were 25 LSOAs where over half the population was income deprived, six of which fell within the top 100 in the country, whereas there were no LSOAs with more than 50 per cent of residents in income deprivation in IMD2015, and the highest ranked was 251 out of the 32,844. LSOAs in Westminster ranked both highest and lowest within London, with three of the six highest proportions in Westminster and three of the six lowest, exemplifying the extremes within some of London's local authorities.

This domain is one where the simplicity of its concept, the proportion of people living on low income, suggests that a direct comparison over time is possible, so an area with a score of 60 per cent in 2010 that has a score of 30 per cent in 2015 appears to have halved the proportion of people living on low incomes. However, it is not quite as straightforward as this, as the way that it is operationalised as the proportion of people on certain out-of-work means tested benefits or in working households claiming benefits with income below a threshold has hidden changes. While employment levels have undoubtedly risen, meaning that the numbers claiming out-of-work benefits have decreased, there have also been changes to the entitlement rules for both in-work and out-of-work benefits, leading to other differences in the numbers claiming those benefits.

Despite this potential for confusion, it is clear that London has improved relative to the rest of the country in the proportion on low income. Overall, the proportion of people in income deprivation across England as a whole changed little between IMD2010 and IMD2015, (14.6 per cent compared with 14.5 per cent), while the London-wide proportion reduced from 18.8 per cent to 16.7 per cent. Within this, some parts of London showed much bigger changes. In IMD2010, Tower Hamlets, Newham and Hackney were the only authorities in England where income deprivation was over 30 per cent. In IMD2015, Tower Hamlets still had the highest proportion of any London borough, at just over 25 per cent of its population in income deprivation, but there were five local authorities elsewhere in England with higher proportions (though none over 30 per cent). In IMD2010, over 60 per cent of LSOAs in Tower Hamlets were among the ten per cent highest ranked areas in England on this domain, while in IMD2015 this was down to 35 per cent. The drop in this proportion for LSOAs in Newham was even more dramatic – from over 50 per cent to less than 10 per cent, while Hackney fell from over 50 per cent to just over 20 per cent.

Barking & Dagenham has a relatively modest proportion of LSOAs in the decile with the most income deprivation, but there is just one LSOA in the borough that is not among the 50 per cent most income deprived in the country; even there, the proportion is still above the England average. It is the only local authority in England that does not have at least one LSOA among the 40 per cent least income deprived. This mix of income deprivation levels means that, overall,

the average level (score) of income deprivation across the borough is not the highest in England. Nevertheless, the average rank of Barking & Dagenham LSOAs is higher than in any other local authority. Low proportions of LSOAs with little income deprivation also contribute to make Tower Hamlets and Hackney second and third in the country in terms of the average rank for LSOAs on income deprivation. Newham and Islington also rank among the top ten local authorities on this measure.

The distribution within London of LSOA ranks according to the two supplementary indices, for Income Deprivation among Children and among Older People, are illustrated on the following pages (Maps 7 and 8), since they are effectively sub-domains of the Income Deprivation domain. Though the patterns are, not surprisingly, similar to the overall income deprivation, there are clearly more LSOAs in London where children and older people are more likely to be in income deprivation than they are elsewhere. Around 14 per cent of London LSOAs are among the ten per cent with the highest levels of income deprivation affecting children, while more than 20 per cent of London LSOAs are among the ten per cent with the highest levels of income deprivation affecting older people.

There are some notable differences between these two supplementary indices, however, with far more areas in Inner London, particularly from Tower Hamlets, but also Newham, Lambeth, Haringey, Hackney and Lewisham, among the worst in the country for the proportion of older people in income deprivation, but fewer areas with the highest proportion of children in income deprivation. In contrast, more areas within Enfield have high levels of income deprivation affecting children than for older people.

The LSOA with London's highest proportion of children in income deprivation is in Westminster, ranked 78<sup>th</sup> of the 32,844 LSOAs in England on this measure, the only one in the top 100 in London. In contrast, four of the ten LSOAs with the highest proportion of older people in income deprivation are in Tower Hamlets and one in Newham. Altogether, 17 London LSOAs are among the top 100 in England on this index, nearly all in Tower Hamlets, though one LSOA in Lambeth also features in this list.

Altogether, well over a third of London is among the highest 20 per cent of England LSOAs for income deprivation among older people, including more than 11 per cent among the country's top five per cent. These figures are a little worse than for the 2010 IDAOPI. However, for children, while the rates are still high, the proportion of London LSOAs ranking in the most deprived ranges on the 2015 IDACI are lower than for older people and lower than they were in the 2010 IDACI.

Around a quarter of children in London are in households in income deprivation, according to the IDACI, that is around 400,000 children – substantially below the 700,000 children (37 per cent) in poverty according to the Government's official figures using the After Housing Costs measure given in the Households Below Average Income (HBAI) data series, but above the proportion using the Before Housing Costs measure (which includes Housing Benefit as income). This difference can be attributed mainly to differences in the way the two measures are calculated. The HBAI figure is widely believed to be a better reflection of people's experience.

Tower Hamlets has the highest income deprivation affecting children of any local authority in the country at almost 40 per cent of all children living in the borough. There are three different measures published for local authorities, summarising the LSOA level scores and ranks. Tower

Hamlets ranks highest on each of these summary measures of the IDACI. Islington ranks in the top five and Hackney is in the top ten on all three measures, while a further five London boroughs rank in the top ten on at least one of these measures (see Table 3). Just five local authorities rank within the top ten on all three of the measures, with 16 local authorities in the top ten on at least one of the measures, so half are in London and half outside. There are eight local authorities in England where more than a third of children is affected by income deprivation.

**Table 3 The ten local authorities ranked highest on measures of IDACI**

Rank	IDACI Average Score	IDACI Average Rank	% of LSOAs in 10% most deprived on IDACI
1	Tower Hamlets	39.3	Tower Hamlets
2	Middlesborough	35.7	Islington
3	Islington	35.3	Barking & Dagenham
4	Nottingham	34.5	Nottingham
5	Manchester	34.3	Manchester
6	Kingston upon Hull	34.0	Hackney
7	Knowsley	33.7	Newham
8	Liverpool	33.4	Lambeth
9	Blackpool	32.9	Southwark
10	Hackney	32.2	Lewisham

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, Department for Communities and Local Government

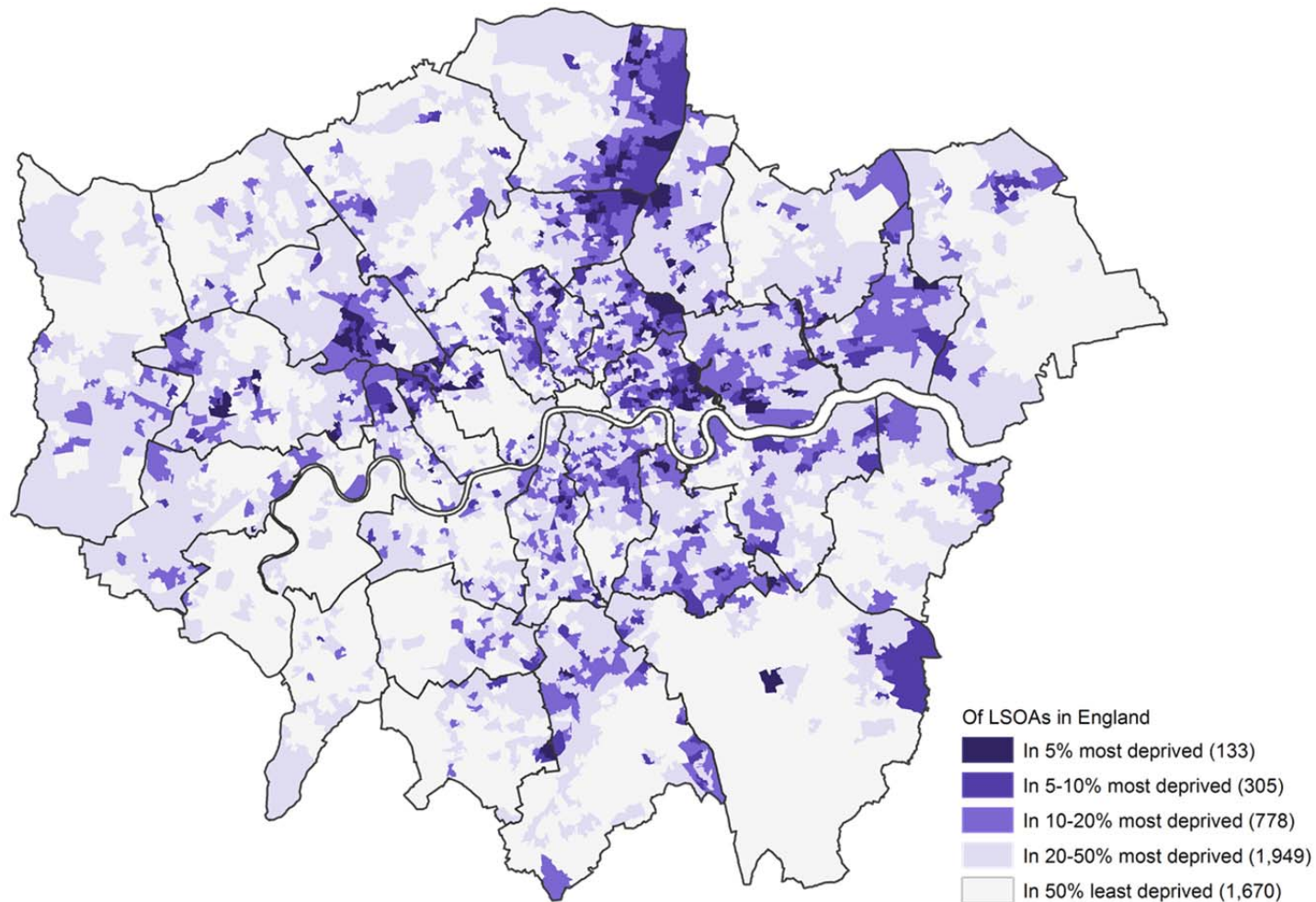
London also has a high percentage of older people in income deprivation with more than one in five people aged 60 or over (22 per cent) affected by income deprivation, amounting to some 283,000 overall. The three local authorities with the highest levels of income deprivation affecting older people according to all three summary measures are all London boroughs – Tower Hamlets, Hackney and Newham. In each, more than 40 per cent of older residents are affected, and almost half of those living in Tower Hamlets. Islington is also in the top five on all three measures (see Table 4) while another three London boroughs are also in the top ten on all three measures. The three measures are clearly far more consistent at summarising the IDAOPi than at summarising the IDACI.

**Table 4 The ten local authorities ranked highest on measures of IDAOPi**

Rank	IDAOPi Average Score	IDAOPi Average Rank	% of LSOAs in 10% most deprived on IDAOPi
1	Tower Hamlets	49.7	Hackney
2	Hackney	43.1	Tower Hamlets
3	Newham	41.0	Newham
4	Manchester	36.3	Islington
5	Islington	36.1	Manchester
6	Southwark	34.3	Lambeth
7	Lambeth	33.2	Southwark
8	Liverpool	32.7	Knowsley
9	Knowsley	32.6	Haringey
10	Haringey	31.8	Liverpool

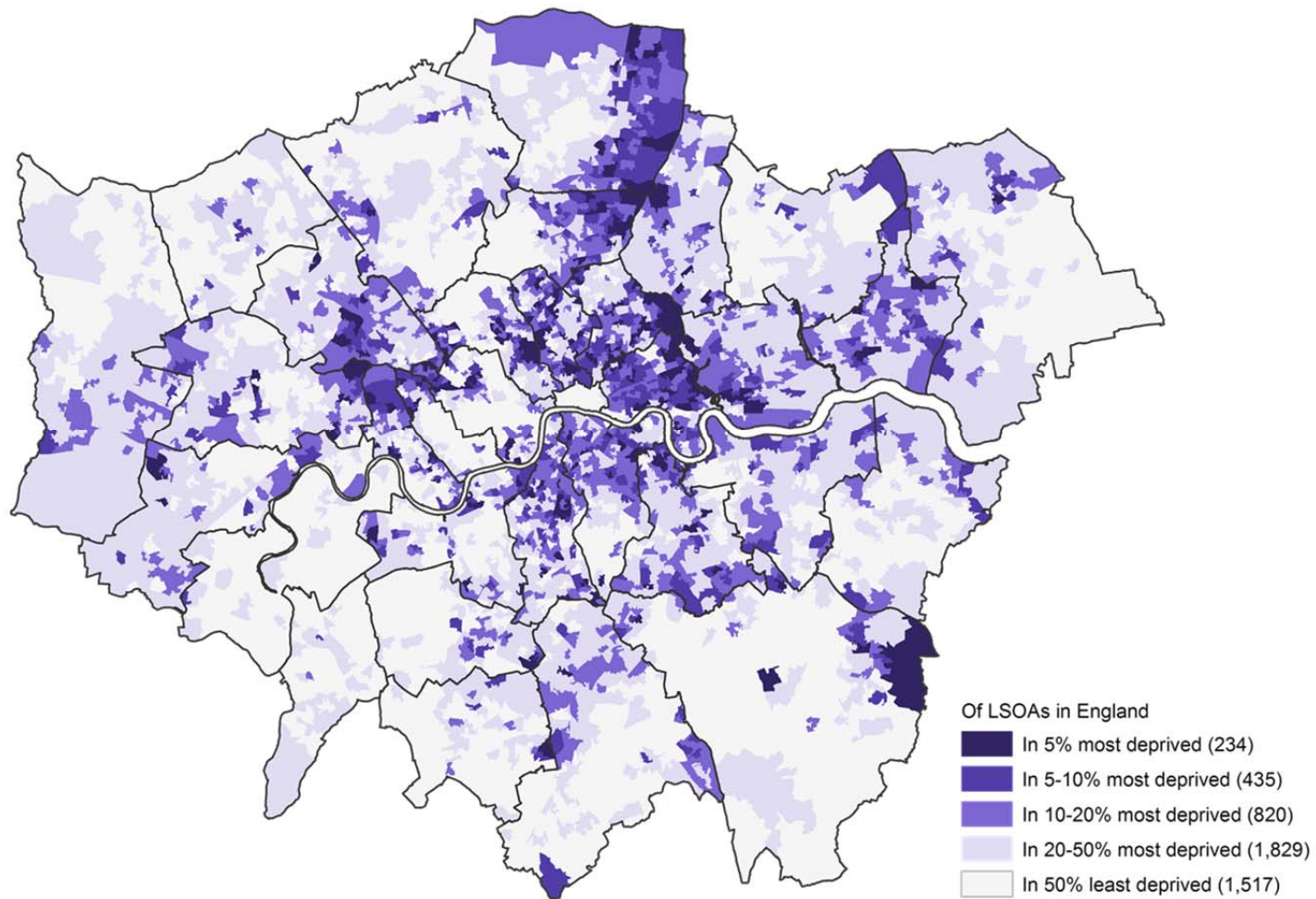
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, Department for Communities and Local Government

### Map 6 Income Deprivation Domain 2015, London



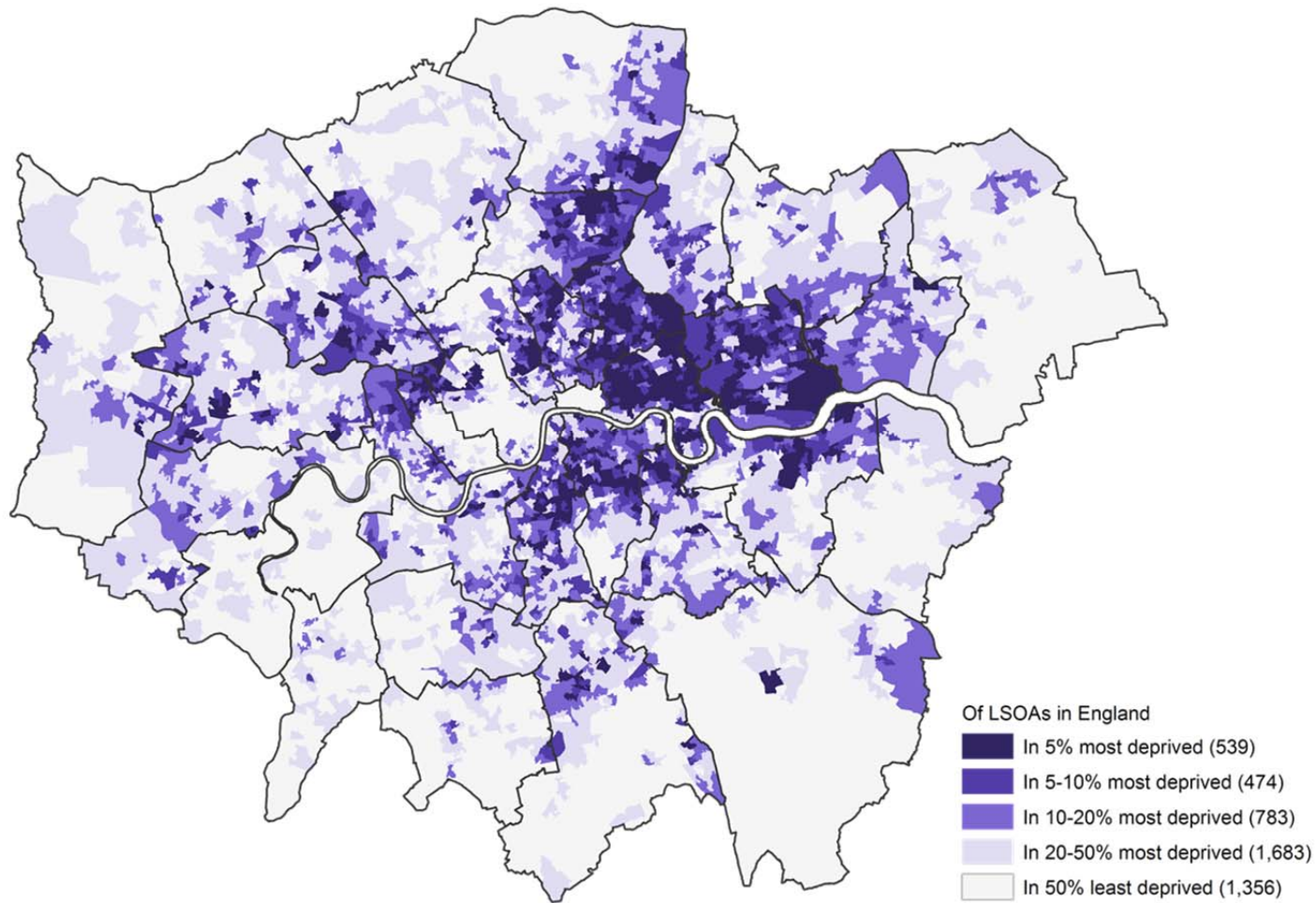
Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2015, DCLG  
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### Map 7 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2015, London



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2015, DCLG  
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### Map 8 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index 2015, London



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2015, DCLG  
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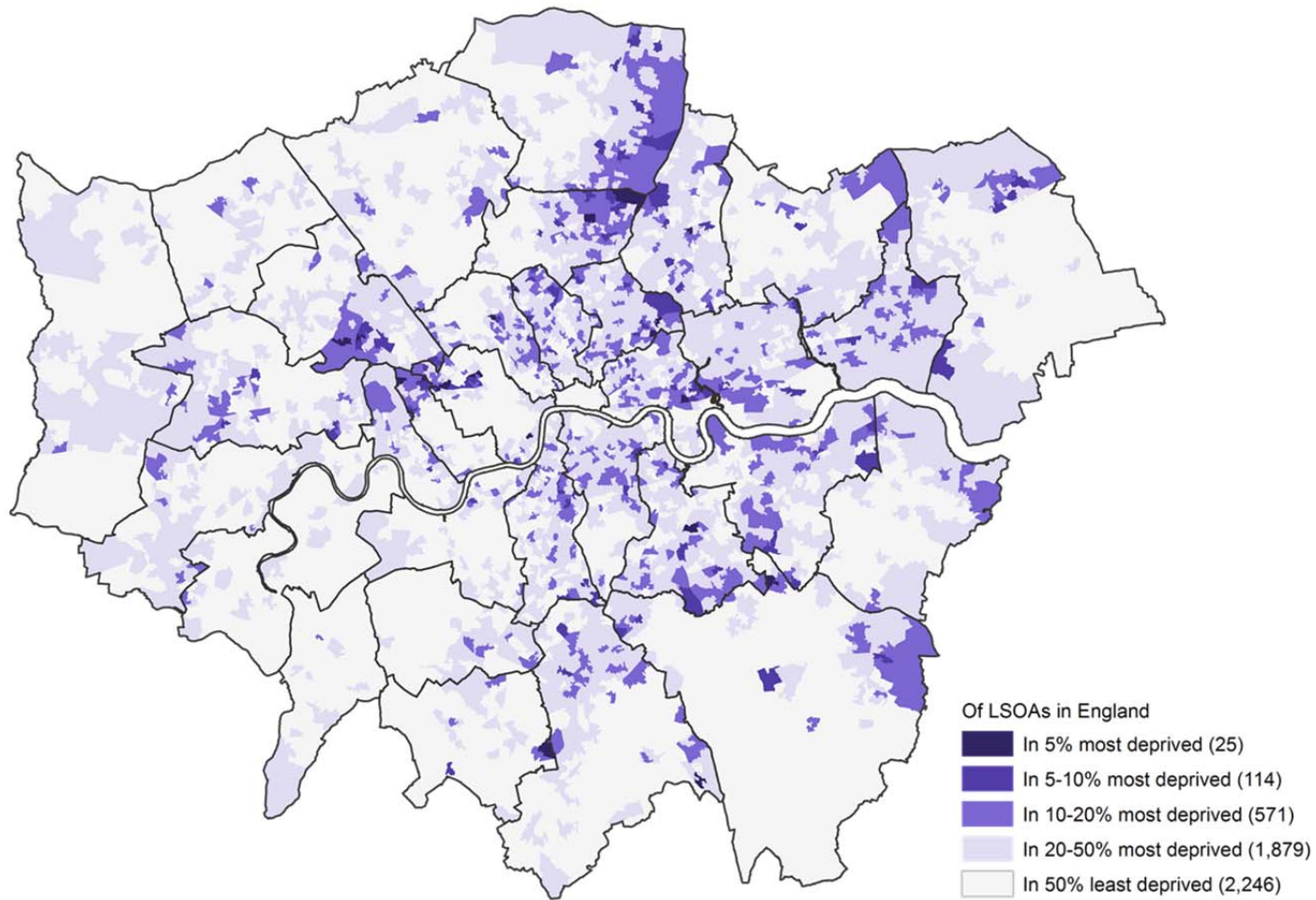
## Employment deprivation domain

There are relatively low levels of employment deprivation overall in London compared with the income deprivation domain. One in nine working age Londoners are in employment deprivation, compared to one in six London residents in income deprivation. Additionally, while income deprivation is higher in London than the national picture, employment deprivation in London is a little below average (11.1 per cent, compared with 11.8 per cent for England as a whole). Even though the levels are lower, the pattern of distribution, as shown in Map 9, remains largely the same, as would be expected. In London there are far fewer LSOAs ranked among the most deprived in England, with just half of one per cent of London LSOAs in the worst five per cent in England, and altogether just below three percent of London's areas among the country's worst ten per cent. London has seen continued improvement in employment relative to the rest of the country, with just 12 per cent of LSOAs in the worst quintile, down from 15 per cent in IMD2010 which in turn was lower than in IMD2007.

These lower levels of employment deprivation are the result of three factors – a buoyant economic situation in London leading to low levels of unemployment, a relatively young population contributing to low levels of people unable to work due to ill health and a relatively large group of people not working “voluntarily”. These include many students and people looking after the home and family, both in couple families and lone parents. The last of these may be in income deprivation, but are not included in employment deprivation.

The difference in the levels of income deprivation and employment deprivation can be considered in terms of the ratio of the scores on these two domains. The 20 local authorities with the lowest ratios of employment deprivation score to income deprivation score are all London boroughs. Tower Hamlets has the lowest ratio, that is the least employment deprivation compared to income deprivation, at 0.55, followed by Newham with a ratio of 0.59. At the other end of the scale, Ribble Valley had a ratio of 1.13 and was one of only a handful of local authorities with more economic deprivation than income deprivation.

### Map 9 Employment Deprivation Domain 2015, London



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2015, DCLG  
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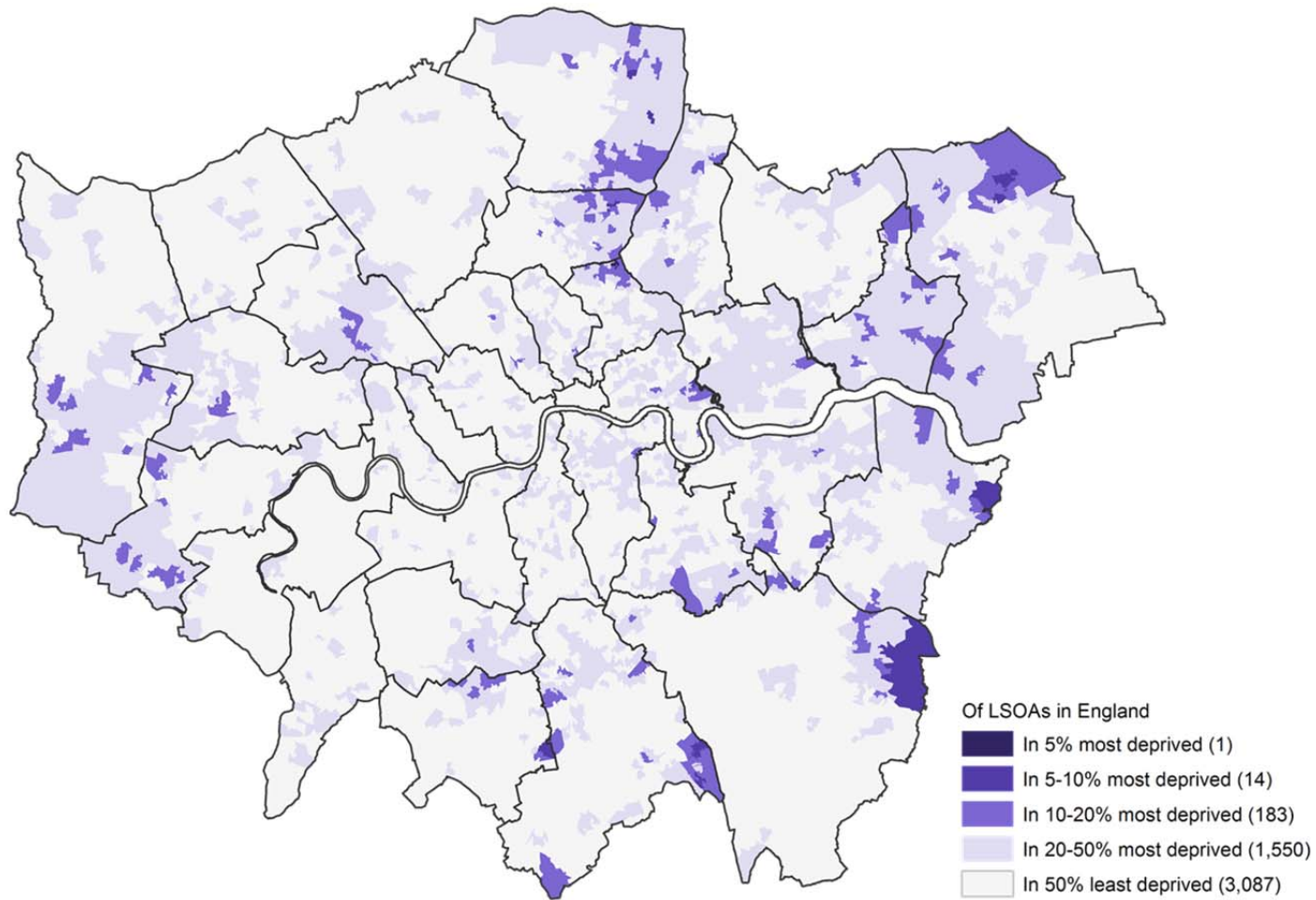
## Education, skills and training deprivation domain

As in previous versions of IMD, London clearly has very low levels of deprivation in this domain. In fact, the number of LSOAs showing significant levels of deprivation for education, skills and training is even lower than previously, with less than half of one per cent of London's LSOAs among the country's worst ten per cent and less than four per cent within the worst 20 per cent in England. There is just one London LSOA that falls in the top five per cent nationally. That LSOA is in Hackney.

London performs well on both of the two sub domains that combine to create the overall education, skills and training deprivation domain. The children and young people sub domain, illustrated in Map 11 shows particularly low levels of deprivation with only around three per cent of London's LSOAs among the country's worst 20 per cent. The few that there are in this category are widely dispersed, with the only London LSOA among the worst five per cent being in Bromley. The pattern shown for this sub domain continues the improvement seen in previous versions of the IMD. Nearly two thirds of London LSOAs have below average levels of deprivation for children and young people.

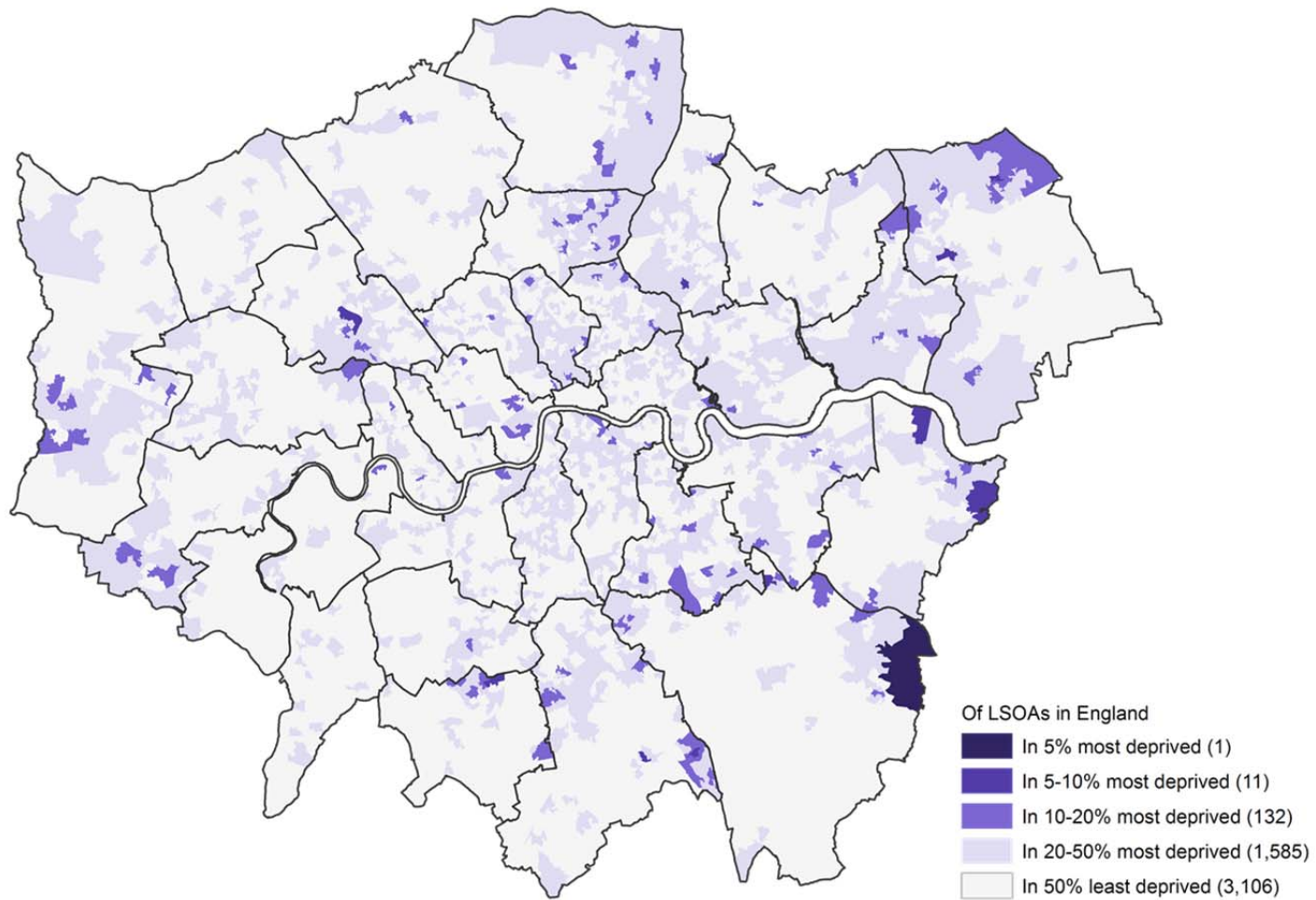
While the adult skills sub domain, illustrated in Map 12, is also much better than average, the proportion of LSOAs among the top 20 per cent nationally is significantly higher than for children and young people, though still only including nine per cent of London LSOAs. Since this sub domain is entirely Census based, this is the first time it has been updated. It has also changed definition to include an indicator of proficiency in English. The result of these changes is that although London still does well on this sub domain, there are more areas showing relative deprivation than there were in previous versions of IMD. There is little correspondence between the areas identified as deprived on the two sub domains, with only a few of those highlighted on the children and young people sub domain also showing up on the adult skills sub domain.

### Map 10 Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain 2015, London



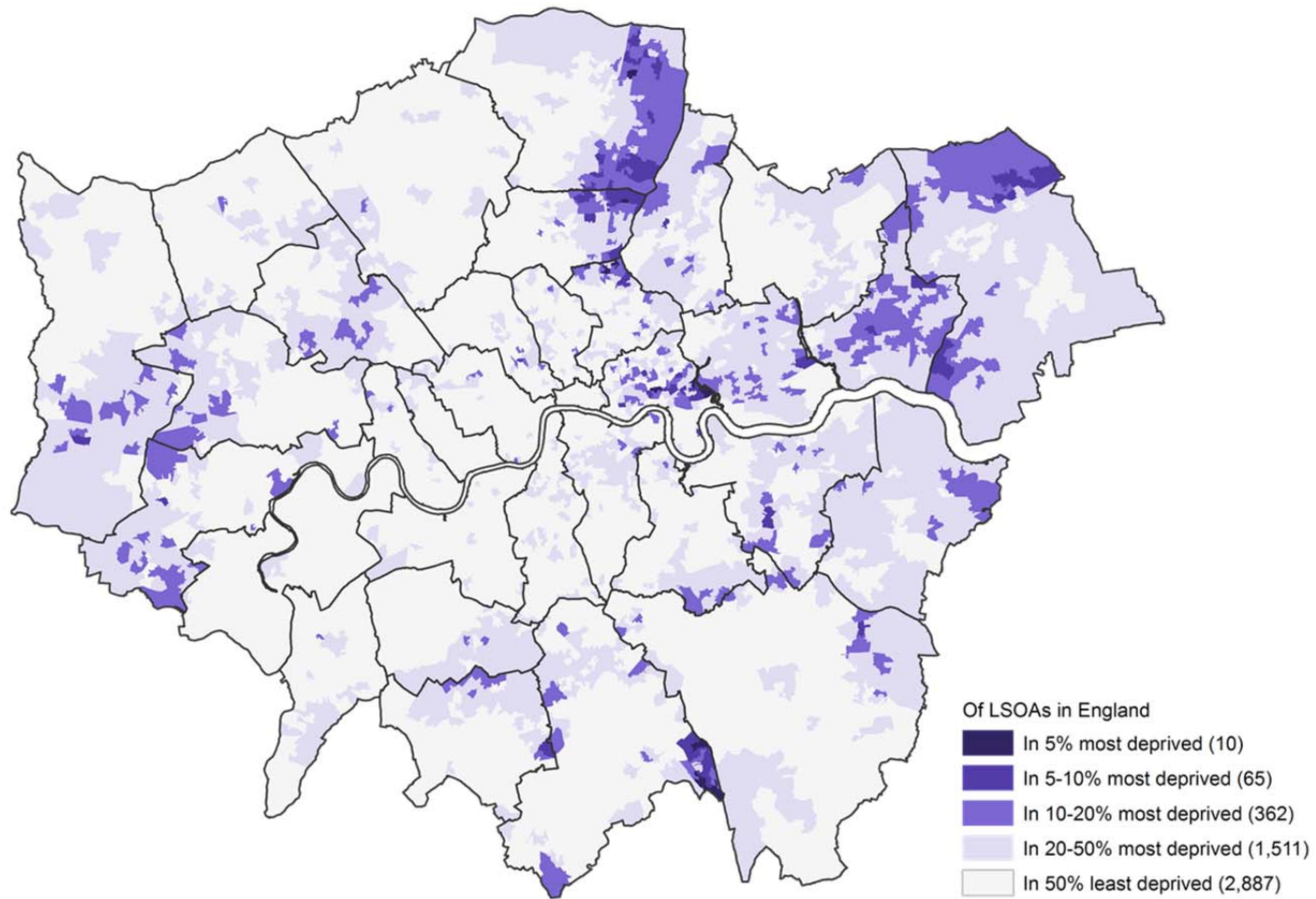
Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2015, DCLG  
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Map 11 Children and Young People Sub Domain 2015, London



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2015, DCLG  
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### Map 12 Adult Skills Sub Domain 2015, London

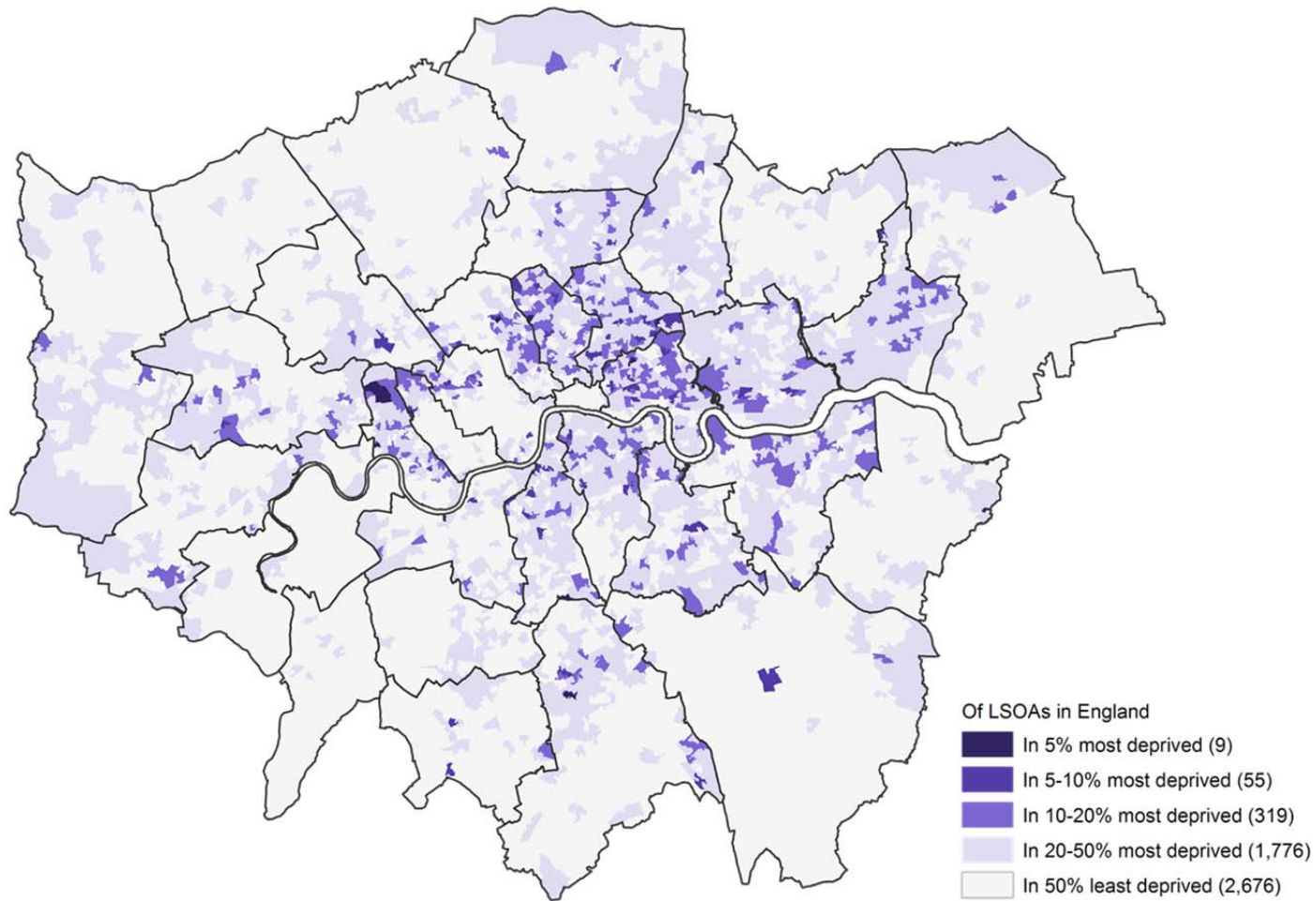


Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2015, DCLG  
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## Health deprivation and disability domain

The health deprivation and disability domain also shows relatively low level of disadvantage in London, above those for education skills and training deprivation, but still well below average. In all, less than eight per cent of London LSOAs are in the top 20 per cent in England, but those that there are with higher levels of health deprivation and disability are clearly concentrated in Inner London. However, there are more areas in most Outer London boroughs in this top quintile than there were in IMD2010, with the exception of Greenwich, but substantially fewer in Inner London in IMD2015 than there were in IMD2010. Overall, this means that the levels of relative deprivation in this domain have decreased, continuing the pattern between the previous versions of IMD.

### Map 13 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain 2015, London



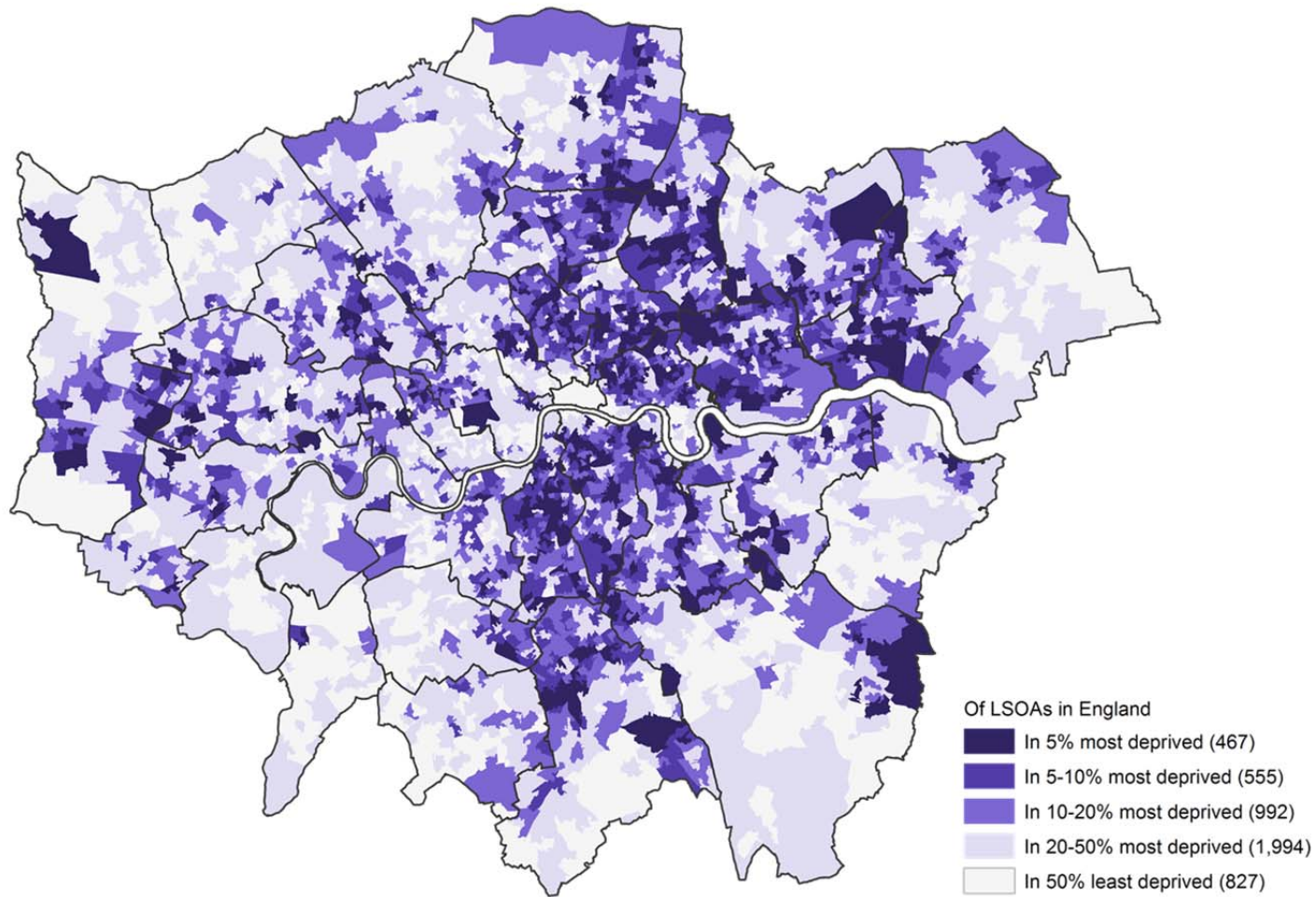
Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2015, DCLG  
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## Crime domain

The crime domain shows levels of deprivation among London LSOAs well above average, with a widely dispersed pattern, with twice as many LSOAs showing substantial crime deprivation as might be expected if London LSOAs were representative of the England levels, with more than 80 per cent of London LSOAs have scores on this domain above the England average. The City has no areas with above average levels on this domain, but is unusual in that its daytime population and numbers of businesses, which are used in the denominators for the indicators within this domain, are huge in comparison to the resident population.

The change in this domain since IMD 2010 illustrates the relativity of deprivation as measured in the IMD. Crime rates and numbers in London fell substantially between 2008/9 (the base date of IMD2010) and 2013/14 (the base date for the crime domain in IMD2015). However, crime rates also fell in the rest of the country, and by a larger amount on average outside London, so that crime rates are relatively worse in London for IMD2015 compared with IMD2010. This domain still contributes the same weight to the overall IMD, so this apparent worsening of London in relation to crime is reflected in the overall IMD, offsetting some of the relative improvements in other domains within London LSOAs.

### Map 14 Crime Domain 2015, London



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2015, DCLG  
Map is © Crown Copyright and database right 2015 Ordnance Survey 100032216 GLA

## Barriers to housing and services domain

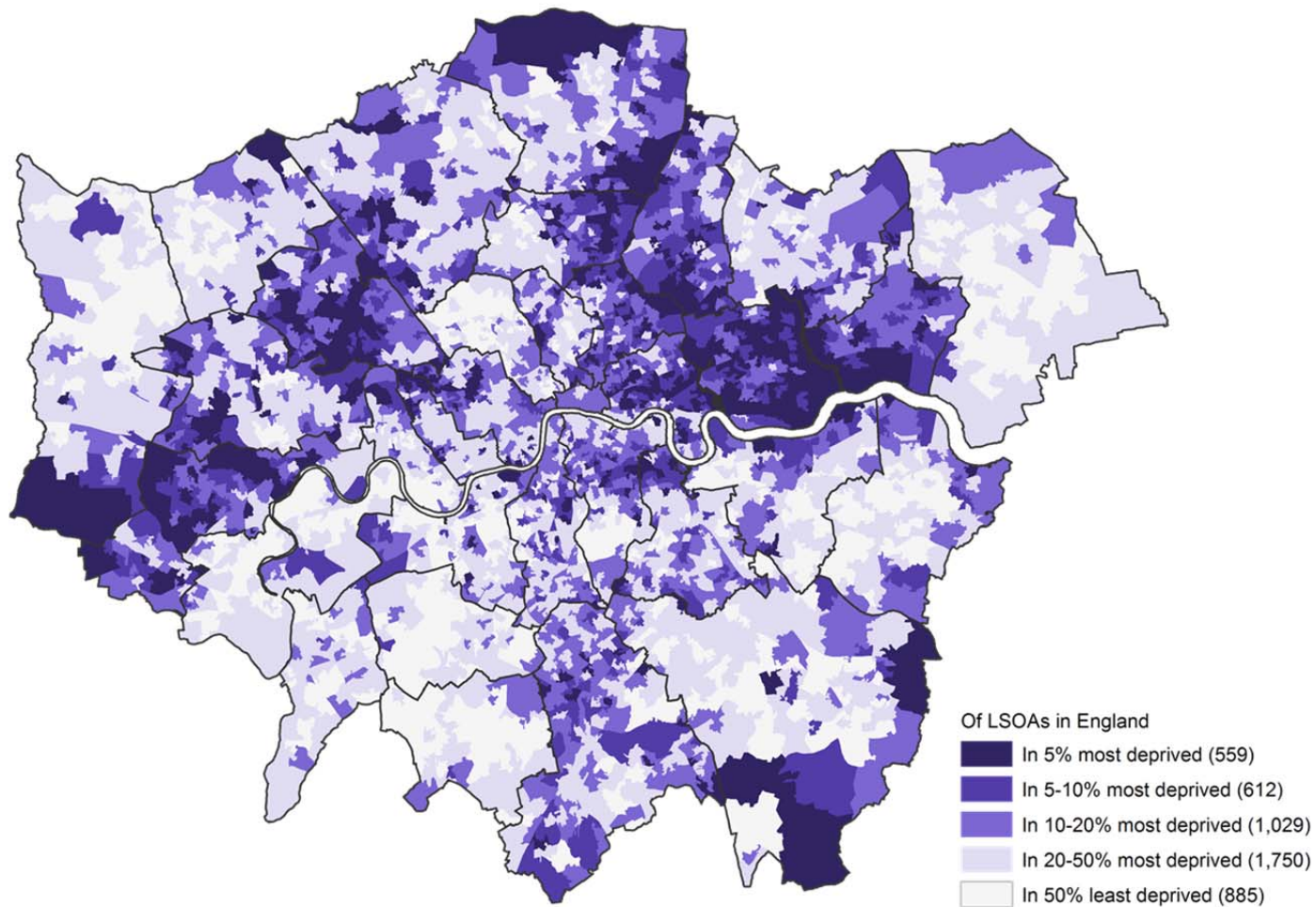
Map 15 shows clearly the very high levels of deprivation on the barriers to housing and services domain in London. It is particularly obvious in Newham, Hounslow and Brent, where many of their LSOAs are among the worst five per cent in England. Altogether, almost a quarter of London's LSOAs are among the worst ten per cent in England on this domain, while fewer than 20 per cent have scores below the national average.

Although the changes to the housing affordability indicator to include rental costs and changing the age range to which this indicator is applied are not immediately obvious in the overall domain, it is clear that changing to using a local estimate of income levels rather than the local authority-wide estimate has led to a greater degree of differentiation for the domain as a whole. Overall, there are fewer LSOAs in London categorised in the more deprived groups and more showing as not deprived on this measure compared with IMD2010. This reflects at least in part the range of sometimes contradictory indicators in this domain so the change is seen despite housing affordability becoming even more of an issue in London and housing costs – both ownership and rental – rising faster than elsewhere in the country.

The two sub domains that make up this domain could hardly provide a more contrasting picture. In terms of the wider barriers sub domain (Map 17), which is made up of measures relating to access to housing, the London picture is very bleak, with more than a quarter of London LSOAs falling within the worst five per cent in the country and almost three quarters in the worst 20 per cent. For eight boroughs, every one of their LSOAs is in the worst 20 per cent on this sub domain: Hounslow, Brent, Kensington & Chelsea, Westminster, City of London, Tower Hamlets, Newham and Barking & Dagenham, though the only one with all LSOAs in the worst ten per cent is Newham. Several other boroughs have just a few LSOAs outside the worst 20 per cent, including Ealing, Brent, Lambeth, Lewisham, Islington, Haringey, Waltham Forest and Hackney.

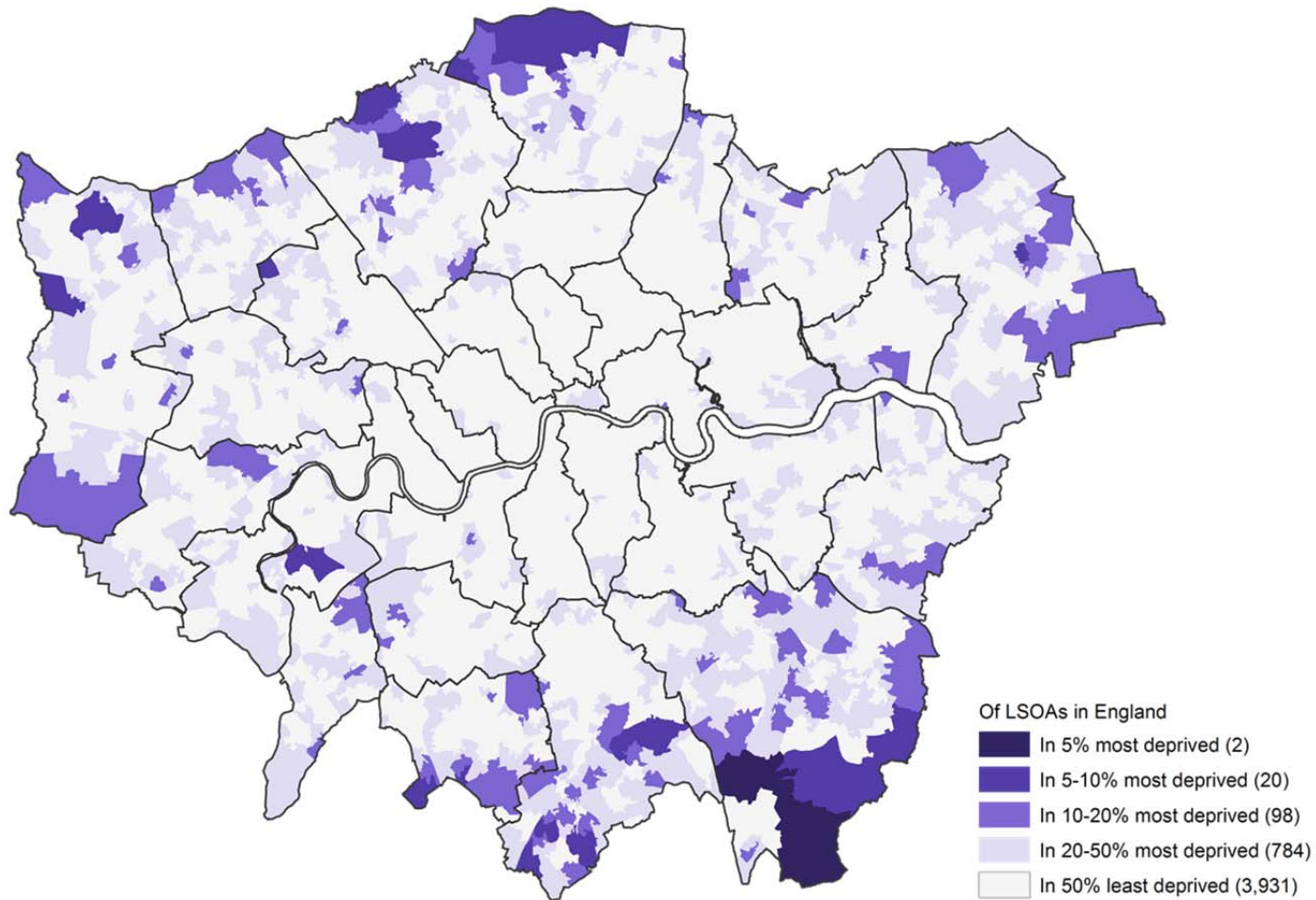
On the geographical barriers sub domain (Map 16), less than three per cent of London LSOAs fall within the worst 20 per cent in England, and less than 20 per cent of London LSOAs have scores above the England average. Nearly all the LSOAs with the relatively high scores on this sub domain are on the edges of London. Combining two such different measures into a single domain inevitably produces a compromise between the two, but even so, the use of the exponential transformation means that nearly half of all London LSOAs are in the top 20 per cent on this domain.

Map 15 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain 2015, London



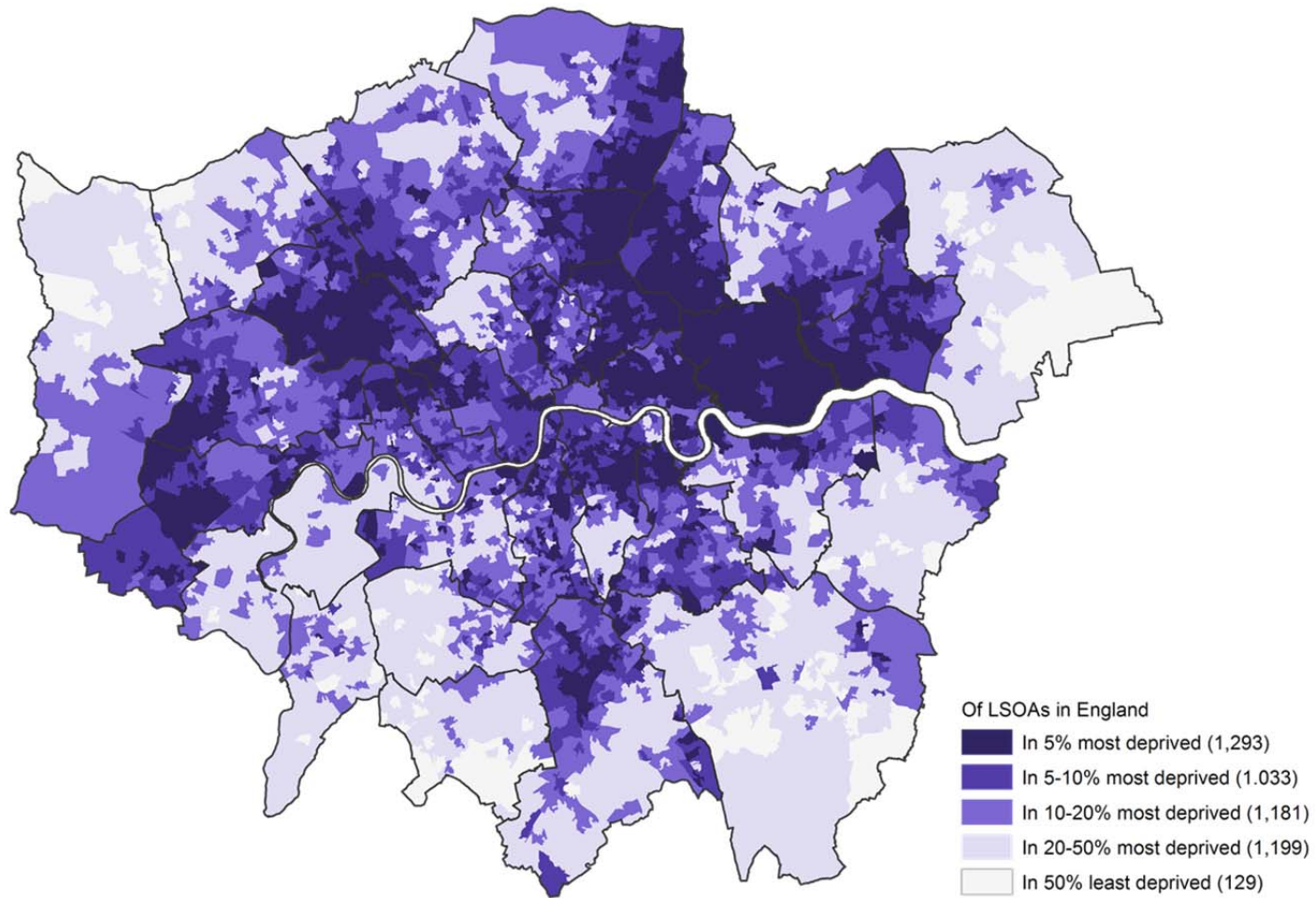
Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2015, DCLG  
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Map 16 Geographical Barriers Sub Domain 2015, London



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2015, DCLG  
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Map 17 Wider Barriers Sub Domain 2015, London



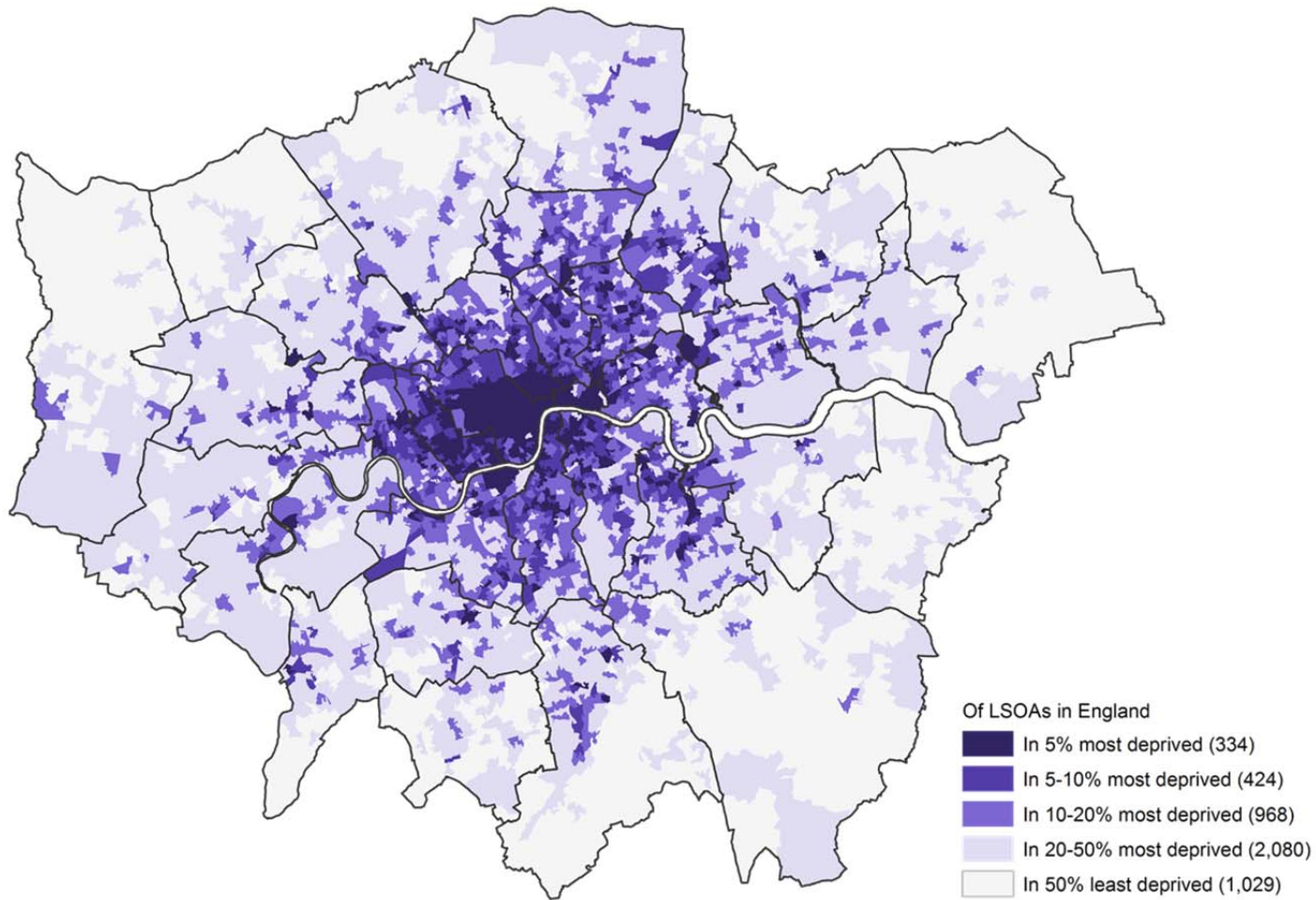
Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2015, DCLG  
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## The living environment deprivation domain

The most deprived parts of London according to this domain are heavily concentrated within central London, with most of Westminster and the City in the worst five per cent in England. This concentration is in sharp contrast to the scores on this domain in IMD2010, when the pattern was much more dispersed. More than a third of London LSOAs rank among the 20 per cent most deprived in England on this measure, down only slightly on the proportion in IMD2010.

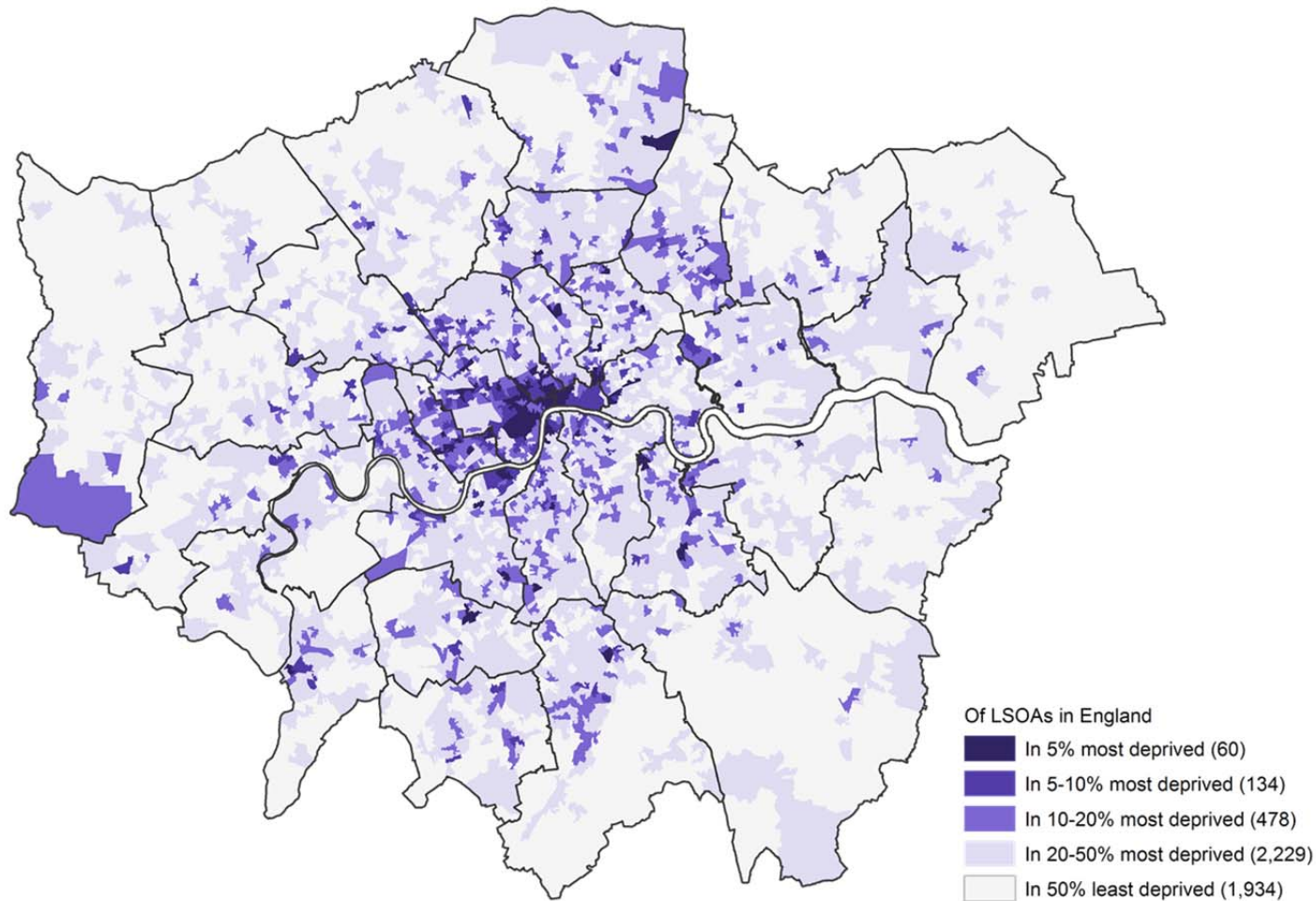
The two sub domains mapped on the following pages, concerned with the indoors living environment (housing quality) and outdoors living environment, both show a concentration in Inner London, though the levels of LSOAs in the worst five per cent are clearly much lower for the indoors living environment than for the outdoor living environment. On the outdoor living environment sub domain, more than a quarter of all London LSOAs are among the most deprived five per cent in England. Bexley and Sutton are the only two London boroughs with no LSOAs among the worst 20 per cent.

### Map 18 Living Environment Deprivation Domain 2015, London



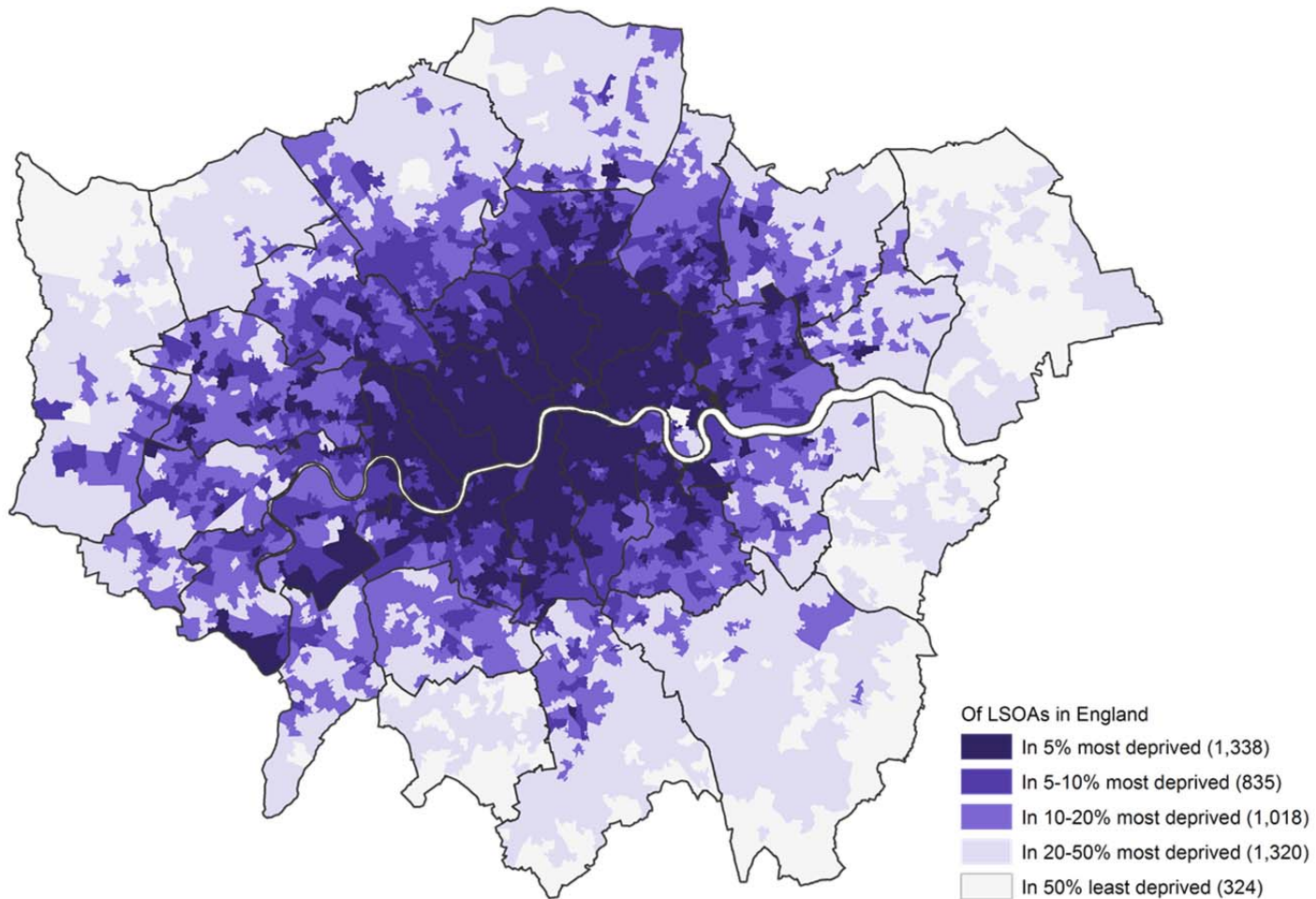
Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2015, DCLG  
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### Map 19 Indoors Living Environment Sub Domain 2015, London



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2015, DCLG  
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### Map 20 Outdoors Living Environment Sub Domain 2015, London



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2015, DCLG  
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## Using the ID2015 at higher geographical levels

The IMD is created for small areas because that is considered the best way to identify the areas of need. However, it is occasionally necessary to consider higher geographical levels for painting a picture of a wider area to make comparisons or for funding decisions. Most of these higher areas are fairly arbitrary in their geography and exist for administrative or political purposes. Summary measures of the IMD2015 are published for local authority areas, both districts and upper tier – unitary authorities, including the London boroughs, feature in both categories. They are also published for NHS Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) areas and for Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) areas.

There are 326 district level local authorities in England. They range in size from just a few thousands of residents (Isles of Scilly and City of London) to over a million (Birmingham). London boroughs, excluding the City, are generally towards the larger side in terms of population, compared with other local authority districts, and are more aligned with the population of many county authorities, though some counties are larger. Altogether, there are 152 upper tier authorities (including London Boroughs and other unitary authorities).

London Boroughs for the most part each form a single CCG. The exceptions are the City and Hackney, where the two authorities combine to create a single CCG and Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster, where part of Westminster is joined with Kensington & Chelsea to create the West London CCG and the rest of Westminster forms its own Central London CCG. England has 209 CCG areas in total.

In total, there are 39 LEP areas, but LEP geography is the most complex in that some local authorities sit in more than one LEP area, so the areas are overlapping. There is one LEP that covers the whole of Greater London – this is by far the biggest LEP in the country in terms of population – more than twice the size of the next largest LEP. Croydon, however, is also part of the Coast to Capital LEP. This complexity means that understanding the summary measures for LEPs is more difficult.

Five main summary measures of the IMD have been created for each of these higher geography types, each focusing on different, but equally valid aspects of multiple deprivation in the area. Therefore no single measure is favoured over another and all should be taken into account. The five measures are:

- Average of LSOA Ranks summarises the district as a whole, taking into account the population weighted ranks of both the deprived and less deprived LSOAs.
- Average of LSOA Scores again describes the overall position of people in the district by taking the population weighted average of the scores for each LSOA within the district.
- Local Concentration identifies districts' 'hot spots' of deprivation by looking at the (population weighted) average rank of the most deprived LSOAs containing ten per cent of the district's population.
- Extent depicts how widespread high levels of deprivation are in a district by considering the proportion of the district's population living in the most deprived LSOAs in England.
- Proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived ten per cent nationally.

The first four of these were published for higher level geographies in IMD2010. The last was not. In addition, there are summary measures published at each of the higher level geographies for each of the domains of IMD2015. These are the

- Average of LSOA ranks
- Average of LSOA scores
- Proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived ten per cent nationally

For the income deprivation and employment deprivation domains, there are also scale measures, giving the **number** of people in the area who are income or employment deprived respectively. In IMD 2010, these were published as part of the main summary measures, but otherwise, summary measures were not produced for the individual domains.

Summary measures are not produced for the subdomains, with the exception of the IDACI and IDAOPI, which are the supplementary indices. Again, the average ranks and average scores are published for each of the higher level geographic areas, along with the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived ten per cent nationally. The average score is in effect the same as the LSOA level score produced at the higher level geography, although there may be minor differences due to rounding.

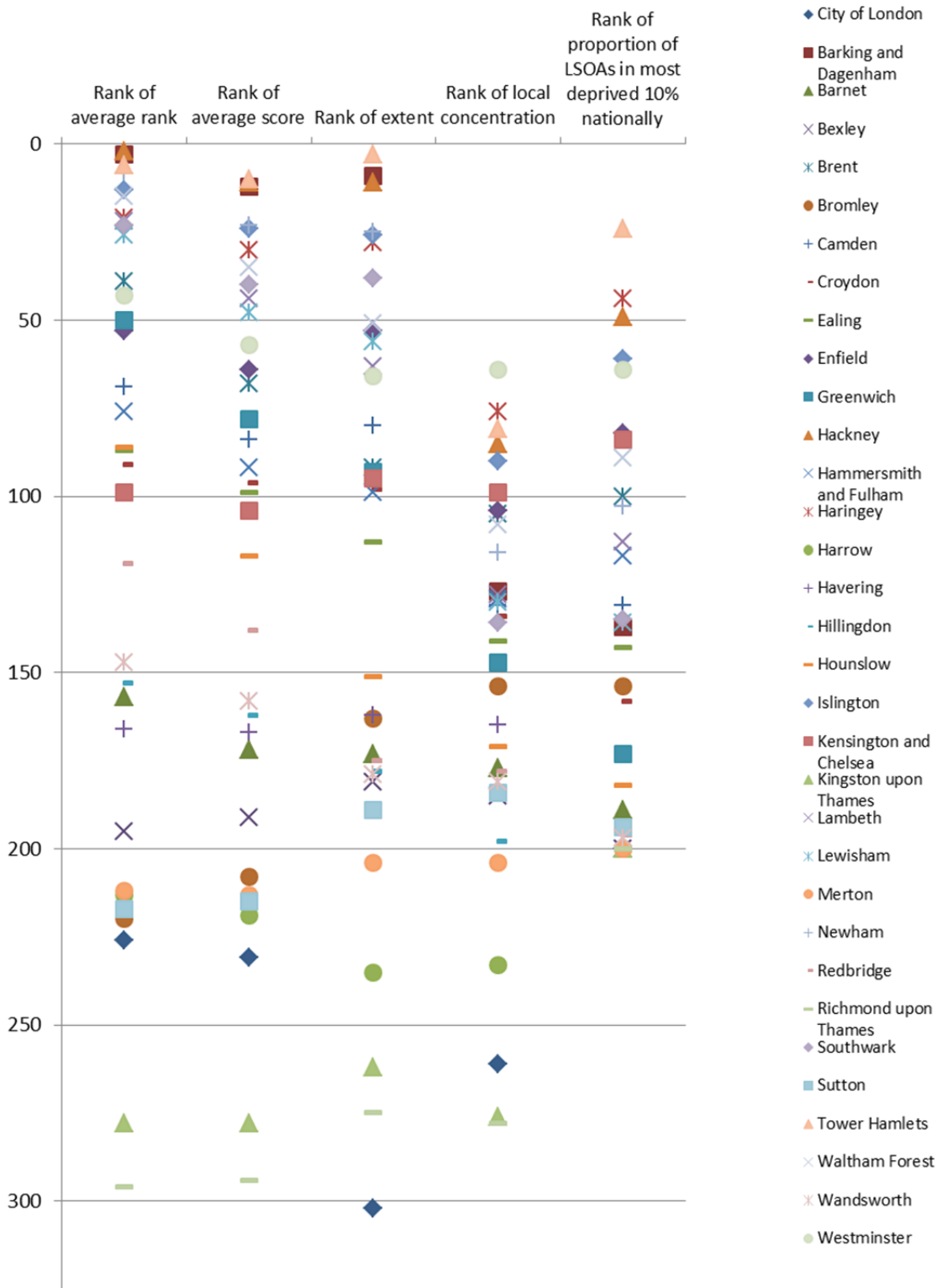
In producing the averages, the population in each LSOA (that is, the total resident population less the prison population, as used in many of the indicators) is taken into account so the average is a population weighted average. Many funding decisions are made at local authority level so it is these measures that are most widely reported and covered in this report.

Following the same procedures it is possible to produce summary measures for other areas, but this should only be done where the LSOA data cannot be used, since the lower level data provides more detail in identifying which parts of an area are considered most deprived, and the underlying indicators that are published for all LSOAs help to identify more detail about the issues of greatest concern in each area.

### **The London local authorities**

Chart 1 illustrates how the London boroughs are distributed on each of the five summary measures, with the figures given in Table 5 below. It is clear that the measures are picking up different aspects, as the distributions of boroughs across the indicators are quite varied. Generally, boroughs that are higher on one measure are often higher on other measures, though this is not always the case.

Chart 1 Borough ranks on summary measures of IMD2015



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015  
Note that the lowest rank on the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived ten per cent nationally, representing no LSOAs is a rank of 200.

Of the 33 London local authorities (the 32 boroughs and the City of London), 13 rank within the top 50 of the 326 local authorities in England on at least one of the five main summary measures of deprivation (in bold in Table 5). These are:

- Barking & Dagenham,
- Brent,
- Greenwich,
- Hackney,
- Haringey,
- Islington,
- Lambeth,
- Lewisham,
- Newham,
- Southwark,
- Tower Hamlets,
- Waltham Forest,
- Westminster.

Comparing the picture with that from previous versions of IMD is complicated by several factors. Firstly, the change in the summary measures published, so that only four of the five are comparable to four of the six previously produced; the second major difference is the rebasing of the population (which in turn feeds into the denominators of the IMD) following the 2011 Census. Some boroughs' estimates were revised by very large amounts: Westminster's population was revised **down** by 37,000; Newham's population revised **up** by around 68,000 and Brent's population was revised **up** by 52,000. While this difference is comparing what the estimate would have been in 2011 with the revised figure, it is reasonable to assume that a significant portion of this difference would have already occurred before the date of the IMD 2010, so Newham's deprivation may have been overstated in IMD2010, when it ranked in the top ten local authorities in the country on four of the six summary measures, while in IMD 2015 it was ranked in the top ten on just the rank of the average rank, but still in the top 50 on two other measures. Brent, which ranked around 50 places above Westminster (ie more deprived) according to IMD2010, for the most part ranking a little below Westminster in IMD2015. Westminster is the only London borough ranked among the 50 most deprived local authorities on IMD2015 that was not also ranked among the top 50 in IMD2010.

The local concentration summary measure stands out as having particularly different rankings across the London boroughs to the other three summary measures that were also published for IMD2010 – there are no boroughs ranked in the top 50 on this measure. It focuses more on the very worst areas. Similarly the rank of the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived ten per cent nationally focuses on the worst areas. London, as has been seen from Maps 1 & 2 earlier, has relatively few areas measured in the worst in the country, but has quite widespread lower levels of deprivation, evidenced by the high proportion of LSOAs ranked among the 10-20 per cent most deprived in England. The highest ranked borough within London is Westminster according to the Local Concentration measure, whereas Westminster ranks fifth in London on the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10 per cent with Tower Hamlets, Haringey and Hackney all in the top 50. All three of these boroughs rank in the top 50 on four of the five summary measures.

**Table 5 Borough ranks on summary measures of IMD2015**

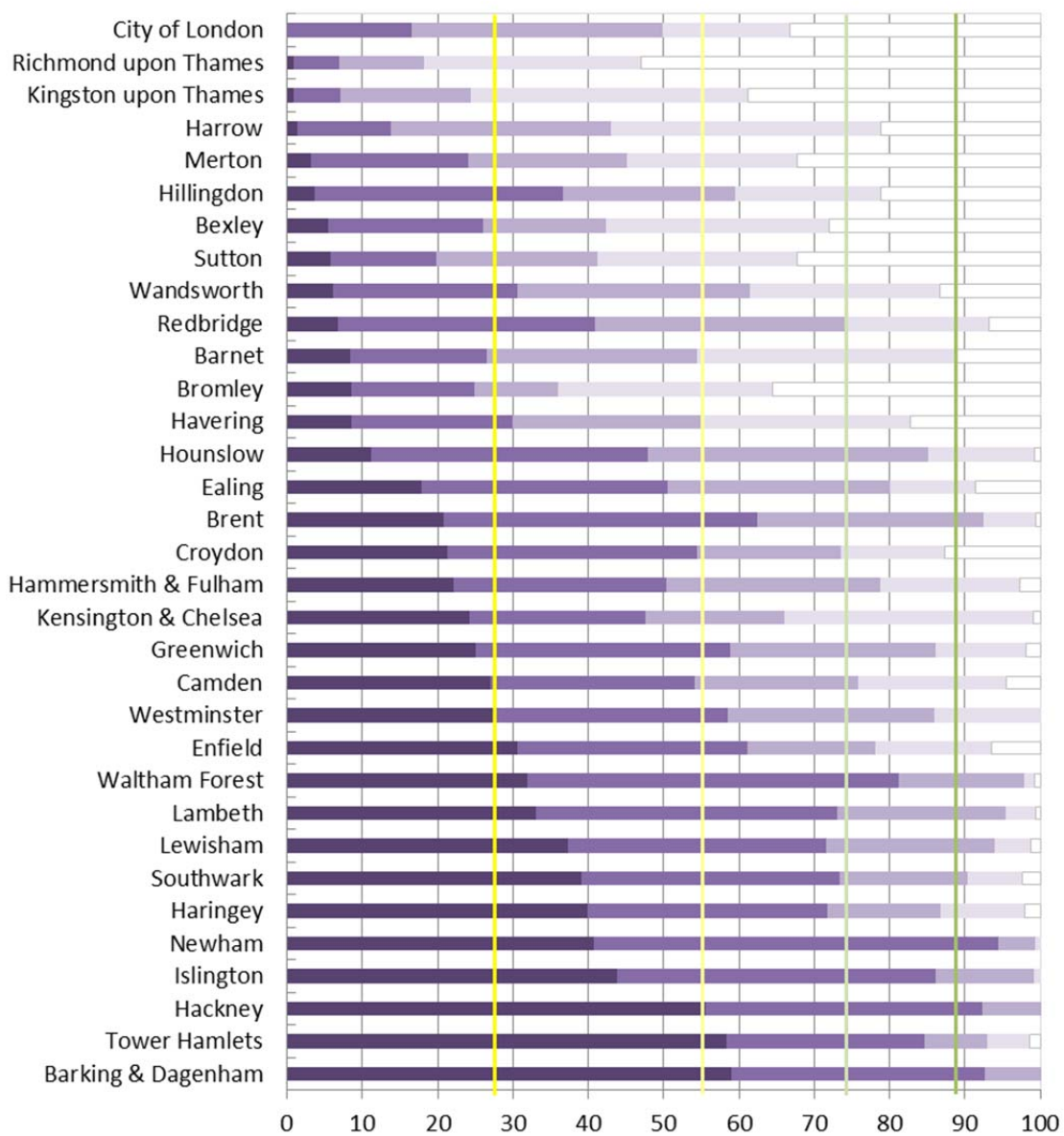
	Rank of average rank	Rank of average score	Rank of extent	Rank of local concentration	Rank of % LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
City of London	226	231	302	261	200
Barking & Dagenham	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	127	137
Barnet	157	172	173	177	189
Bexley	195	191	181	185	200
Brent	<b>39</b>	68	92	105	100
Bromley	220	208	163	154	154
Camden	69	84	80	131	131
Croydon	91	96	98	134	158
Ealing	87	99	113	141	143
Enfield	53	64	53	104	82
Greenwich	<b>50</b>	78	93	147	173
Hackney	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	85	<b>49</b>
Hammersmith & Fulham	76	92	99	129	117
Haringey	<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	76	<b>44</b>
Harrow	213	219	235	233	200
Havering	166	167	162	165	195
Hillingdon	153	162	178	198	200
Hounslow	86	117	151	171	182
Islington	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	90	61
Kensington & Chelsea	99	104	95	99	84
Kingston upon Thames	278	278	262	276	200
Lambeth	<b>22</b>	<b>44</b>	63	128	113
Lewisham	<b>26</b>	<b>48</b>	56	130	136
Merton	212	213	204	204	200
Newham	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	116	103
Redbridge	119	138	175	178	196
Richmond upon Thames	296	294	275	278	200
Southwark	<b>23</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>38</b>	136	135
Sutton	217	215	189	184	194
Tower Hamlets	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	81	<b>24</b>
Waltham Forest	<b>15</b>	<b>35</b>	51	108	89
Wandsworth	147	158	179	181	197
Westminster	<b>43</b>	57	66	64	64

**Bold type** denotes rank inside top 50. The lowest rank on the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived ten per cent nationally, representing no LSOAs is a rank of 200.

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015

Another way to compare large areas is to look at the statistical distribution of LSOAs within that area in terms of, for example, the national quintiles. Chart 2 illustrates what proportion of LSOAs for each borough fall within each inter-quintile range on the IMD2015. The coloured lines on the chart indicate the overall London distribution. Richmond is clearly the least deprived borough using this method of comparison, with more than half its LSOAs among the least deprived 20 per cent in England. None of the London boroughs has a distribution close to the national distribution of five equal bands, as they all have at least one band representing either over thirty per cent or under ten per cent of LSOAs in the borough. Croydon is the borough with the closest profile to London as a whole while Barking & Dagenham, Hackney and Newham stand out as the most deprived boroughs, each with over 90 per cent of their LSOAs among the 40 per cent most deprived LSOAs in England and none in the least deprived 40 per cent.

**Chart 2 Borough distribution of LSOAs in England inter-quintile ranges of IMD2015**



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015

Full summary measures for each of the individual domains have been published for the first time with the IMD2015. As with the summary measures of the combined IMD, these portray a complex picture for the London boroughs, with some boroughs ranked high on some measures, but quite low on others. Table 6 reproduces just one summary measure – the rank of the average ranks for each of the seven domains. Generally the pattern follows that for the IMD summary measures, with similar ranks on the first three measures and different patterns on the last two. As is apparent from the earlier maps, London does well on the education, skills and training deprivation domain, with little deprivation apparent. It is not therefore surprising that most boroughs are ranked low down with nine boroughs ranked below 300 out of 326 on this domain. However, there are still three boroughs in the top 100 including Barking & Dagenham, ranked at 30<sup>th</sup>. Similarly, London boroughs do relatively well for health deprivation and disability, with only one borough (Tower Hamlets) ranked in the top 50, but more are in the top 100.

In contrast, London boroughs are ranked particularly high for levels of deprivation on the crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment domains (the three domains with the lowest weight in the IMD). Altogether, nine boroughs are in the top ten in the country on each of the crime and barriers to housing and services domains and eight boroughs are in the top ten on the living environment domain. Most are in the top 50 on all three of these domains. The three highest ranking local authorities for income deprivation are all London boroughs, with a further two boroughs in the top ten. This domain is one of the two with the greatest weight in the overall IMD. The other is the employment deprivation domain, which, as noted earlier, reflects the high employment rate in the capital, so only two boroughs are among the top 50 on this domain. The contrast between these two domains is, at least in part, linked to the number of low-paid jobs.

**Table 6 Borough ranks on domain summary measures Rank of Average Rank**

	Income	Employment	Education, Skills and Training	Health Deprivation and Disability	Crime	Barriers to Housing and Services	Living Environment
City of London	322	322	325	238	326	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>
Barking & Dagenham	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>30</b>	70	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	56
Barnet	131	199	309	259	<b>49</b>	<b>17</b>	81
Bexley	158	179	146	242	107	100	210
Brent	<b>30</b>	105	179	174	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>43</b>
Bromley	211	223	281	265	78	66	190
Camden	65	135	271	129	<b>34</b>	115	<b>4</b>
Croydon	72	117	207	155	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	94
Ealing	61	137	248	142	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	47
Enfield	<b>20</b>	77	143	188	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>	72
Greenwich	<b>31</b>	82	175	108	<b>19</b>	<b>35</b>	73
Hackney	<b>3</b>	<b>39</b>	177	55	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
Hammersmith & Fulham	69	140	302	97	<b>35</b>	62	<b>6</b>
Haringey	<b>23</b>	67	171	115	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>
Harrow	132	217	303	277	91	<b>48</b>	182
Havering	137	160	89	199	59	180	228
Hillingdon	120	193	185	175	<b>44</b>	86	165
Hounslow	86	175	224	161	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	57
Islington	<b>10</b>	52	213	54	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>
Kensington & Chelsea	177	215	321	229	<b>39</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>
Kingston upon Thames	247	298	315	306	167	119	65
Lambeth	<b>27</b>	96	263	101	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9</b>
Lewisham	<b>18</b>	58	211	98	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>
Merton	185	246	288	236	79	195	53
Newham	<b>6</b>	61	98	87	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>
Redbridge	84	158	260	202	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	85
Richmond upon Thames	293	313	326	319	105	190	<b>48</b>
Southwark	<b>25</b>	86	236	89	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>
Sutton	192	219	262	211	88	186	134
Tower Hamlets	<b>2</b>	68	151	<b>47</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>
Waltham Forest	<b>21</b>	71	140	110	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>
Wandsworth	149	240	314	190	<b>38</b>	77	<b>14</b>
Westminster	98	170	305	160	<b>40</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>

**Bold type** denotes rank inside top 50.

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015

## Access to further information

Further information on both the detail of how the indices are constructed and more national analysis can be found in the various reports of the ID2015, published by the Department for Communities and Local Government, at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>. The 2015 data for the whole of England can also be downloaded from the same web pages in Excel format.

A mapping tool to explore the results in a graphic format can also be found at: <http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>.

All of the London data from the Indices of Deprivation at LSOA and Borough level can be downloaded in a single Excel file from <http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/indices-of-deprivation-2015>.

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**MAYOR OF LONDON**